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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

BY

EXAMPLES from the beſt WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Cum tabulis animum cenſoris ſumet honeſti:
Audebit quæcunque parum ſplendoris habebunt,
Et ſine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et verſentur adhuc intra penetralia Veſtæ;
Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc ſitus informis premit et deſerta vetuſtas. HOR.

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PREFACE.

IT is the fate of thoſe who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the proſpect of good; to be expoſed to cenſure, without hope of praiſe; to be diſgraced by miſcarriage, or puniſhed for neglect, where ſucceſs would have been without applauſe, and diligence without reward.

Among theſe unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have conſidered, not as the pupil, but the ſlave of ſcience, the pionier of literature, doomed only to remove rubbiſh and clear obſtructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who preſs forward to conqueſt and glory, without beſtowing a ſmile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progreſs. Every other authour may aſpire to praiſe; the lexicographer can only hope to eſcape reproach, and even this negative recompenſe has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithſtanding this diſcouragement, attempted a dictionary of the *Engliſh* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every ſpecies of literature, has itſelf been hitherto neglected, ſuffered to ſpread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, reſigned to the tyranny of time and faſhion, and expoſed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the firſt ſurvey of my undertaking, I found our ſpeech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be diſentangled, and confuſion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundleſs variety, without any eſtabliſhed principle of ſelection; adulterations were to be detected, without a ſettled teſt of purity; and modes of expreſſion to be rejected or received, without the ſuffrages of any writers of claſſical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no aſſiſtance but from general grammar, I applied myſelf to the peruſal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of uſe to aſcertain or illuſtrate any word or phraſe, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, eſtabliſhing to myſelf, in the progreſs of the work, ſuch rules as experience and analogy ſuggeſted to me; experience, which practice and obſervation were continually increaſing; and analogy, which, though in ſome words obſcure, was evident in others.

In adjuſting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unſettled and fortuitous, I found it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh thoſe irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themſelves once unneceſſary, muſt be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be regiſtred, that they may not be increaſed, and aſcertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewiſe its improprieties and abſurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proſcribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of neceſſary or common uſe were ſpoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any viſible ſigns, muſt have been ſpoken with great diverſity, as we now obſerve thoſe who cannot read to catch ſounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was firſt reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to expreſs, as he could, the ſounds which he was accuſtomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing ſuch words as were already vitiated in ſpeech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, muſt have been vague and unſettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the ſame ſound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation ariſe in a great part the various dialects of the ſame country, which will always be obſerved to grow fewer, and leſs different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary repreſentation of ſounds by letters, proceeds that diverſity of ſpelling obſervable in the *Saxon* remains, and I ſuppoſe in the firſt books of every nation, which perplexes or deſtroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, which, being once incorporated, can never be afterward diſmiſſed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *ſtrength* from *ſtrong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*; *Quid te exempta juvat ſpinis de pluribus una*; to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

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This uncertainty is moſt frequent in the vowels, which are ſo capriciouſly pronounced, and ſo differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologiſts, little regard is to be ſhewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but ſpots of barbarity impreſſed ſo deep in the *Engliſh* language, that criticiſm can never waſh them away; theſe, therefore, muſt be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have likewiſe been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and ſome ſtill continue to be variouſly written, as authours differ in their care or ſkill: of theſe it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always conſidered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is choſen rather than *intire*, becauſe it paſſed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to ſay whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, ſince at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* ſervice in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally ſupplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domeſtick uſe, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to ſacrifice uniformity to cuſtom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberleſs majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; ſometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the ſame power are uſed indifferently without any diſcoverable reaſon of choice, as in *cheak*, *choke*; *ſoap*, *ſope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have ſometimes inſerted twice, that thoſe who ſearch for them under either form, may not ſearch in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of ſpelling by which it is inſerted in the ſeries of the dictionary, is to be conſidered as that to which I give, perhaps not often raſhly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every authour his own practice unmoleſted, that the reader may balance ſuffrages, and judge between us: but this queſtion is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; ſome men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on ſounds and derivations; ſome, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected thoſe in which our words are commonly to be ſought. Thus *Hammond* writes *feeibleneſs* for *feaſibleneſs*, becauſe I ſuppoſe he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and ſome words, ſuch as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final ſyllable, as one or other language is preſent to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without controul, and vanity ſought praiſe by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a ſcholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among thoſe few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to thoſe, whoſe thoughts have been, perhaps, employed too anxiouſly on verbal ſingularities, not to diſturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been aſſerted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, ſays *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worſe to better. There is in conſtancy and ſtability a general and laſting advantage, which will always overbalance the ſlow improvements of gradual correction. Much leſs ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itſelf, and imitate thoſe changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in obſerving them.

This recommendation of ſteadineſs and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happineſs; or that truth may not be ſucceſſfully taught by modes of ſpelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet ſo loſt in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the ſons of heaven*. Language is only the inſtrument of ſcience, and words are but the ſigns of ideas: I wiſh, however, that the inſtrument might be leſs apt to decay, and that ſigns might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In ſettling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated ſyllable. It will ſometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the authour quoted, on a different ſyllable from that marked in the alphabetical ſeries; it is then to be underſtood, that cuſtom has varied, or that the authour has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are ſometimes given where the ſound of letters is irregular; and if they are ſometimes omitted, defect in ſuch minute obſervations will be more eaſily excuſed, than ſuperfluity.

In the inveſtigation both of the orthography and ſignification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was neceſſarily to be conſidered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no farther to any *Engliſh* root; thus *circumſpect*, *circum-*

ſpect,

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ve, *circumſtance*, *deluge*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all thoſe that can be referred to any word in *Engliſh* of greater ſimplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives with as much accuracy as my materials would allow me; for why does not ſee that *remoteneſs* comes from *remote*, *touch* from *to*, *confuſion* from *confuſe*, and *darkneſs* from *dark*? but this grammatical exactneſs the ſcheme of my work did not always require. It is of great importance in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the uſual modes of derivation and inflection, and uniformity muſt be obſerved in ſyſtematical works, though ſometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to inſert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonick* dialects are very frequent, to the great trouble of thoſe who have always uſed them, interrupt and embarraſs the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived, the *Roman* and the *Teutonick*, or the *Roman*, the *Greek*, and the *Gothick* or *German* and its ancient dialects. Moſt of our monoſyllables are *Teutonick*, and the ſyllable are very often *Teutonick*.

In aſſigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps ſometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*, and conſidering myſelf as employed only in the illuſtration of my own language, I have not been very careful to enquire whether a word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obſolete.

For the *Teutonick* etymologies, I am chiefly indebted to [illegible] I have forborn to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or uſurp their honours, but that I might not miſlead the learned by conducting them to conſult authors, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to inſtructors and benefactors. *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of underſtanding. *Junius* was accurately ſkilled in all the northern languages, and perhaps had collected his etymologies only by occaſional inſpection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other uſe than to ſhow him a track by which he may himſelf return from the purpoſe, and to ſhow others the ſhorteſt way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety diſtracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently diſguiſed by [illegible]

The notions of the northern nations which perſons of learning have formed of the name of *Junius* this degree, by a [illegible] his diligence, his attainments, &c. to be no ſmall degree of [illegible] ing his want of judgment will eaſily be diſcovered from the following words, *and a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μόνος*, *monos*, who conſiders that grief naturally loves to be *alone* *.

Of the [illegible] northern literature [illegible] I have [illegible] *Junius*, [illegible] tates, which I conſider not as radical but parallel, not as the parents, but ſiſters of the *Engliſh*.

The words [illegible] repreſented as thus related by different [illegible] form [illegible] to their [illegible] to deduce from the [illegible] their [illegible] It is ſufficient to [illegible] ſhow [illegible] that may [illegible] into each other [illegible] more general idea.

The etymology, ſo far as it is yet known, was eaſily found in the volumes where it is particularly and profeſſedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of [illegible] the [illegible] aphereſis [illegible]. But to [illegible] the words of [illegible] was to [illegible] ſometimes [illegible] to diſcover apparent, and [illegible] was [illegible], what was [illegible] what was ſought by ſtrained and forced [illegible] books, and [illegible]

* That I may not appear to have ſpoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here ſubjoined a few Specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *relegare, ex bonno vel territorio exigere*, in *exilium agere*. G *bannir*. It. *bandire, bandeggiare*. H *bandir*. B *bannen*. *Ævi med.* ſcriptores bannare dicebant. V Spelm. Bannum & in Banleuga. Quorum vero regionum urbium limites arduis plerumq; montibus, amnis fluminibus, longis demq; flexuoſis anguſtiſſimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri poteſt ſi genus limites *bini* dici ab eo quod Βανυσσα. & Βάνυλφοι Tarentinis olim, ſicuti tradit Heſychius, vocabantur αἱ λοξαὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοι, "obliquæ ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortaſſe quoque hoc facit quod Βανὰς, eodem Heſychio teſte, dicebant ὄρη τραχέα, montes arduos.

EMPTY, emtie, *vacuus, inanis*. A. S. Æmtig. Neſcio an ſint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμέθω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obſcurè firmare codex Ruſh. M[illegible] 22. ubi antiquè ſcriptum invenimus gemoctad hit emetig. "Inveni [illegible]

HILL, *mons, collis*. A. S. hyll. Quod videri poteſt abſciſſum ex κολωνη vel κολωνὸς. Colus, tumulus, locus in plano editior. [illegible] Ubi author brevium ſcholiorum κολωνη εκμ. τοπος εις [illegible] αὐτὴν, γεωλοφος ἐξοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap*. *Dormire, condormiſcere*. Cym hepplan. A. S. hnappan. Quod poſtremum videri poteſt deſumptum ex κνεφας, obſcuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque ſolet concitare ſomnum, quam caliginoſa profundæ noctis obſcuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæſus Goth. STAMMS. A. S. ſtamer, ſteamur. D. ſtam. B. ſtamelen. Su. ſtamma. Isl. ſtamr. Sunt a ſωμυλλω vel ſωμύλλειν, nimia loquacitate alios offendere, quod impedite loquentes lubentiſſimè garrire ſoleant, vel quod alios nimis ſemper videantur, etiam parciſſimè loquentes.

ſhould find, or chance ſhould offer it, in the boundleſs chaos of a living ſpeech. My ſearch, however, has been either ſkilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my deſign was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names, ſuch as *Asian, Socinian, Cartesian, Benedictine, Mahometan*; but have retained thoſe of a more general nature, as *Heathen, Pagan.*

Of the terms of art I have received ſuch as could be found either in books of ſcience or technical dictionaries, and have often inſerted, from philoſophical writers, words which are ſupported perhaps only by a ſingle authority, and which being not admitted into general uſe, ſtand yet as candidates or probationers, and muſt depend for their adoption on the ſuffrage of futurity.

The words which our authours have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonneſs, by compliance with faſhion, or luſt of innovation, I have regiſtred as they occurred, though commonly only to cenſure them, and warn others againſt the folly of naturalizing uſeleſs foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by deſign, merely becauſe they were unneceſſary or exuberant, but have received thoſe which by different writers have been diſtinctly formed, as *fearful, fearfully, fearfulneſs*, and *viſcoſity*.

Compounded or double words I have ſometimes inſerted, though they obtain a ſignification different from that which their components have in their ſimple ſtate. Theſe *agreeableneſs, unalterable*, require an explanation, but of *ſelf-denial, ſelf-lover, ſelf-murder*, no example can be wanted, becauſe the parts contain the meaning of the compound.

Words arbitrarily formed by conſtant analogy I have inſerted; as *lovely, lonely, lonelineſs, gloomineſs, gloomy, gloomily*, and ſome others, which I have omitted, when I had no reaſon to ſuſpect that they were deſignedly made, and ſometimes have been reſtored, when I had reaſon to believe them not made but regiſtred. Many words ending in *ly* I have not admitted, when I had no reaſon to ſuſpect that they were intended for any other purpoſe than to expreſs in a commodious manner the adjective with the ſubſtantive *like*; not that they are not genuine and regular offſprings of *English* roots, but becauſe their relation to the primitive being always the ſame, their ſignification cannot be miſtaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, ſuch as the *reading* of the *ſtudent*, the *learning* of the *philoſopher*, are always neglected, or placed only to illuſtrate the uſe of the verb, except when they ſignify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwellings, lodgings*, or have an abſolute and abſtract ſignification, as *coloring, painting, learning*.

The participles are likewiſe omitted, unleſs, by ſignifying rather qualities than action, they take the nature of adjectives, as a *prepoſſeſſing* appearance, a man of *prepoſſeſſing* air, a horſe that can *paſs* the ring. I have ventured to call *paſſant, prepoſſeſſing*, and the like, participles; but rather conſider them as adjectives, becauſe they are commonly to be underſtood, without any danger of miſtake, by conſulting the verb.

Obſolete words are admitted when they are found in the laſt tranſlations of the Bible, or in books not obſolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deſerve revival.

As compoſition is one of the chief characteriſtics of a language, I have endeavoured to make ſome reparation for the negligence of my predeceſſors, by regiſtering great numbers of compounded words, which may be found in *almoſt* every page, and ſometimes in every ſentence, of our writers. Theſe, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that the uſe and authority are here attached, and the analogy of our language and modes of our combination amply diſcovered.

Of ſome forms of compoſition, ſuch as that by which *re* is prefixed to make it expreſs *repetition*, and *un* to ſignify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, becauſe the uſe of theſe particles, in both ſenſes, is arbitrary, and ſo little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occaſion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of compoſition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which ariſes to foreigners the greateſt difficulty. We modify the ſignification of many verbs by a particle ſubjoined, as to *come off* to eſcape by ſtratagem, to *fall on* to attack, to *fall off*, to apoſtatize, to *break off* to ſtop abruptly, to *break*, to ſtop, to *fall*, to comply, to *cool*, to recede; to *ſtop* to embelliſh, to *ſtrike*, to begin a continual tendency, to *ſet*, to *ſet out*, to begin a journey, to *take off* to copy with an immeaſurable variety of the ſame kind, of which ſome appear wholly irregular, being ſo far diſtant from the ſenſe of the ſimple words, that no ſagacity will be able to trace the ſteps by which they arrived at the preſent uſe. Theſe I have noted with great care, and though I cannot flatter myſelf that the liſt is complete, I believe I have ſo far aſſiſted the ſtrangers of our language, that the moſt copious collection of phraſal verbs will be no longer neceſſary, and the common combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be eaſily explained by compariſon with thoſe that may be found.

Many words yet ſtand ſupported only by the name of *Johnſon*, *Addiſon*, *Pope*, or the contracted *Dict.* or *Dicenar.* ſubjoined of the laſt I am not always certain, that they were read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of theſe I have omitted many, becauſe I have never found them, and many I have inſerted, becauſe they may perhaps exiſt, though they have eſcaped my obſervation. They are, however,

however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I cannot receive as useful, or know to be proper though I could not support them by authorities, I have allowed to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered they are referred to the different parts of speech, traced, where they are irregularly inflected through their various terminations, and illustrated by observations, sometimes of great or striking importance sometimes perhaps merely critical but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and alike to neglected or forgotten by *English* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten is the *Explanation*, in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, and do I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult, many words cannot be explained by synonyms, because the idea signified by them is not more than one application nor by paraphrase because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is such, that the notion admitted and indefinite, and varies in various minds the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and uncertain. And such is the fate of lexicography, that not only words of doubtful and controverted use, but light modes and evident things have not only by others but sometimes by each writer been sometimes unknown to be empty sounds. The dispute about the use of terms is a dispute about that which is to be explained and therefore cannot easily be found, for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something antecedently known, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are the particles, which are in the grammarians termed *expletives*, which are used to grace the periods, or to stop the ear to fill a verse, or to couple sentences in which we can perceive a beauty to which we are not able to give power and emphasis to which we have no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has been much increased by words of various meanings, and complicated construction, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted, widely from the first idea that it is hard to trace them or to explain the motive of translation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning: such are *to bear, to break, to come, to do, to get, to give, to go, to make, to put, to take*. If of these the various senses could be fully explained, it would be unnecessary to say, that I have not always succeeded, but that I have endeavoured something and perhaps by the frequency of their recurrence one of the first rules of interpretation, that words are to be taken in their primitive sense, has been sometimes forgotten. In fact, these words are hardly worthy of their relations, and can be no more regularly explained than a grove, when its shades are agitated by a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are commonly arranged with so great latitude, that they are not easily reduced to any regular scheme of explication. This difficulty is not the fault of the writers, for they could not have performed more than other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, but with such success, as cannot be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or diligent, has ever yet performed.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them, and many there have been and will be with which the same reader is unacquainted, but I would not therefore charge the omission on the author or on myself; ignorant whether I am not equally censured for *explaining* needless words, and for *neglecting* those which require explanation. In doubts what to receive, and what to reject, in suspense between different significations of words, or various combinations of phrase, I have always endeavoured to collect the voice of the people, and have therefore inserted no meaning which I did not find authorised by the use of writers. Where the word was not sufficiently explained by a single quotation, I have added more; where it admitted different senses, I have given all that I knew or could conjecture, but have not wantonly burdened the page with superfluous explications of evident words, or needless accumulations of authorities to support common significations. Some words I have noted as obsolete, or mentioned as improper, when they occur frequently in writers who have not the first claim to purity of diction, but I have sometimes left unnoticed words which I have never found but once or twice, lest in my zeal to escape the censure of others I should become myself guilty of the same fault, and lest I should be obliged to explain my own explanations. Thus, if I have omitted the word *dactyl*, or *multiteer*, I may freely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation should be always commensurate to the word explained*. This I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are learned exactly as they occur in use, a new term will be introduced, but learned with the first application rather than with the most comprehensive. It will be necessary to add the proximate word, and the different ways of using the same term can very rarely be apprehended, or the various consequences of any fact or position be collected, but from the various relations of the terms by which they are connected.

In every work of extensive alphabetical compilation, it will be required to mark the progress of its members through all the gradations of intermediate excellence, that rise from the first easy conception to the last hard attainment, so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the whole be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

The chief obstacle, but not always practicable, to this desirable method, may be found in the nature of the things to be explained, which cannot always be arranged in such an order as entirely to exclude reciprocal use, or to avoid the frequent inconvenience of seeming to explain the same word by itself. Many terms are so nearly allied, and so much depend upon each other, that to define them all would require an immeasurable circuit of words, in which the same vocables would be sometimes inevitably repeated. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a series of definitions be formed, of which the parts are not in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other, and though on one side they appear sufficiently distinct, it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the difference, though the mind may perceive it, when they are exhibited

bited together, and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance hurries to conclude, by grouping together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and confusion of ideas, is well known to those who have pursued any philosophical grammar, and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular derivation. Thus I know not whether *aestus* is used for *material heat* or whether *fragrant*, in *Lucretius*, ever signifies the same with *burning*, yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which therefore must be first explained, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that [illegible] would be to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought [illegible], and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train [illegible]. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words will [illegible] repeat [illegible] than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill or the same success: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels left forgotten, and [illegible] equal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking than to the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *bird, the female of the [illegible]*, the *act of [illegible]*; but these could not be avoided, unless the primitive words were explained by [illegible] into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *deiccative*, *dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. I have endeavoured to [illegible] and *Runic* interpretation, as to CHEER to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *English* may be assisted by his own tongue.

The [illegible] and the supply of authorities, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authours.

When first I collected these quotations, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science, from historians [illegible], from theologists arguments and exhortations, and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] I found it necessary to [illegible] many volumes would [illegible] the [illegible], and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to [illegible] I was [illegible] the passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

[illegible] sometimes [illegible] to be considered as [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible], the word for the sake of which the [illegible] has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detruncation, that the general tenour of the [illegible] is changed, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PREFACE.

... have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have ſtu-
... rejected to ſmall examples and authorities, ſtrictly appropriated to the word under conſi-
deration. Nor was I ... leaſt ambitious of displaying my own reading in the explanations of ſcarce
words. On the contrary, ſcarce any have appeared to me more dark, obſcure, or uncertain in their
original ſignification, and deviating forms, than words of Gothick ſtructure and phraſeology, from which it
is my principal boaſt to have freed our tongue, by diſcarding the uncouth ſyntax of the groſſeſt ages, admit-
ting among the variations of inflection, ſuch as may ſupply real deficiencies, ſuch as are readily
adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate eaſily with our native idioms.

... ſtrictly language has attained from its firſt rude ſtate to perfection ... well as of later refinement
... have been cautious, that my zeal for antiquity might have led into times too re-
mote, ... may look with wonder, no longer understood. I have fixed *Sidney*'s work for
the ... beyond which I make few appeals. From the authors who ſtood in the times of
Elizabeth, ... have derived the moſt copious ſupplies to the purpoſes of uſe and elegance. It has been
my ... of theſe writers to enrich *Johnſon* and the tranſlation of the Bible the terms of ſcience
have ... from *Bacon*, the graces of poetry, which *Milton* has gathered from *Ruraigh*, the dialect of
poetry ... left in *Spenſer* and *Sidney*, and the ſtores of common life in *Shakſpeare*, few ideas
would be loſt to mankind, for want of *Engliſh* words, in which they might be expreſſed.

... not ſufficient to have ſupplied what was wanting, it was alſo neceſſary to aſcertain what is
determined by the uſe of words, to diſtinguiſh ſynonyms, to trace the ſhades of meaning, and
... the ſeveral ſenſes in which any word has been employed. For this purpoſe I have collected
... from books, and ſometimes preferred paſſages of leſs name to exemplify ſmaller variations of
ſignification, ... I have ſometimes been obliged to ſay of a word, that I cannot find it but in
the ſenſe ... with regard to the chronological order, that is otherwiſe obſerved.

Some words, indeed, ſtand unexplained by any citation, but they are commonly ſuch derivatives
... adverb, formed from their primitives by regular and obvious methods, or ſuch compounds of
... as occurring in books, or words of which I have reaſon to doubt the exiſtence.

There is more danger of cenſure from the multitude than the paucity of examples, authorities will
ſometimes ſeem to have been accumulated without neceſſity or uſe, and perhaps ſome inſtances muſt be found,
which might, without loſs, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not eaſily to be completed
with perfect ſelection; there are quotations which to one reader will ſeem ſuperfluous, that may be uſeful
or pleaſing to another. Some will be deſirous to ſee the progreſs of a ſentiment through all its
... ſenſe will often extort from a paſſage, diverſified by different combinations, or, at leaſt,
afford different ſhades of the ſame meaning. One will ſhew the word applied to perſons, another to
things; one will expreſs an action, another a quality; one will prove the uſage of the word in
preſent time from an ancient author, another will ſhew it extinct from a modern: a doubtful
authority is corroborated by another of more credit, an ambiguous ſentence is aſcertained by a paſſage
clear and determinate, the word, however often ſoever repeated, appears with new ſhades of meaning in
different combinations, and every quotation contributes ſomething to the ſtability or enlargement of the language.

When words are uſed equivocally, I receive them in either ſenſe, when they are metaphorical, I
adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have ſometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of ſentiment,
by remarking how one author copied the thoughts or the diction of another. Theſe parallels are
little more than ſpeculations, which might eaſily be contracted, did they not gratify the mind, by
affording a kind of intellectual hiſtory.

The various forms of conſtructions occurring in the examples have been carefully noted, the
reader with leſs ... would have been diſguſted, as I was myſelf, by the monotonous
... which the different combinations of the ſame words are exhibited by others, the preference is
readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

... have I laboured to fix the orthography, display the ſeveral modes of ſpelling, remark the fluctuations,
and aſcertain the preponderance of *Engliſh* analogy. In adjuſting the ... I have ſometimes
... even to the ſeventh time, or conſulted my own ear with a variation, which
... ſucceeding attention ſometimes changed, yet ſenſible of many anomalies which time and uſage
... I have not preſumed to alter, the etymology will ſometimes be obſcure, and ſometimes falſe;
... ſometimes, the exact ſimilitude ... ſometimes too much neglected, ... ſometimes
... with unneceſſary minuteneſs.

... examples are ſometimes abridged, ... ſometimes ſupplied. I hope very rarely,
... for I am not ſufficiently ſkilful in any of the languages from which our ſtock is ſupplied, to
... with confidence. It is not neceſſary, that a work ſhould be at once complete and
... left incomplete in the firſt tranſcription.

... to me appropriated the ... and ... are undoubtedly
... but ſuch words will be found in every dictionary, and muſt conſequently be eſcaped obſervation.

Yet theſe failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much
is always laudable, even when the enterpriſe is above the ſtrength that undertakes it: To reſt

below

below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I [illegible] examined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the [illegible] ture, the obscure recesses of northern [illegible], which I [illegible] I expected every hour to remove [illegible] I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I [illegible] I resolved to show I knew it by my attention to things, to pierce [illegible] nature of every substance of which I [illegible] and exhibit every production of art or nature [illegible] all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But [illegible] at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities might be [illegible] perfect. I laid aside whatever I collected, to be [illegible] trusted the undertaking without end, in part [illegible] first experiments, but what I had not [illegible] gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chace the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then [illegible] my design, determining to confine [illegible] to [illegible] which [illegible] by the [illegible] that I set [illegible] limits to my work, which would in time be finished, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle [illegible] of meaning were not easily [illegible] by a man [illegible] pen accuracy, and [illegible] of the necessity [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] Many [illegible] the distinctions which common readers [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] important by men versed in the philosophy [illegible] which no dictionary ever shall be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be [illegible] to either [illegible] the [illegible] be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language, who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense [illegible] some examples I [illegible] but [illegible] not remedy, and hope they will be [illegible] by innumerable passages [illegible] with propriety, and preserved with exactness, some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's [illegible] take a voyage to perfect my [illegible] dialect [illegible] might [illegible] nor visit the warehouses of [illegible] shops of tradesmen, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations of which [illegible] found in books; what favourable accident, or easy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected, [illegible] had been a hope [illegible] to glean up words [illegible] by [illegible] information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by *Buonarotti*; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many [illegible] terms [illegible] for some temporary [illegible] though current [illegible] times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

[illegible] sometimes betray [illegible] appearance of neglect. He that [illegible] changes [illegible] which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified.

Thus

PREFACE.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things eaſy from confidence, the one [illegible] afraid of great efforts, and diffident of [illegible] painful fearches, and paſſes with eaſe and rapidity over [illegible] ſecure for caution and vigour for ſkill, [illegible] times diſtracted in labyrinths, and diſſipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult becauſe it is large, even though [illegible] its parts might ſingly be performed with facility, where there are many things to be done each muſt claim its ſhare of [illegible], and the progreſſor only when it tends to the whole, nor can it be expected that the ſtones which form the dome of a temple, ſhould be ſquared and poliſhed like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having labored it with ſo much application I cannot but have ſome degree of parental fondneſs, it is natural to form conjectures. Thoſe whom [illegible] perſuaded to think well of my deſign receive that it [illegible] promiſe, will perhaps be diſpoſed to imagine that [illegible] time and care have been [illegible] With this conſequence I am, [illegible] that I flattered myſelf [illegible] and [illegible] decay, that it is in his power to change ſublunary nature, or clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

[illegible] however, accidents have been [illegible] that [illegible] but that [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] *Dryden* [illegible] *Le Courayer* [illegible] modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machavel*, or *Caro*.

[illegible] alterations of a language [illegible] very rare [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PREFACE.

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other which affects the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a tongue different from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education and the means of honourable accomplishment is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has learned any one language well finds its words and combinations crowd upon his memory, and unless he has great watchfulness and constant recollection, will entangle his diction with borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great peſt of ſpeech is frequency of tranſlation. No book was ever turned from one language to another, without impairing or depraving the original. Such changes are always made, and always necessary. Whatever is given to the world as the work of an author, ſhould exhibit the ſame appearance, and be preſented to the reader in the ſame ſtate. Tranſlation, as it changes the ſentiments, will change the ſtyle; for where is the ſynonymous word that preciſely conveys the meaning of another? Even the ſame ideas will be varied by the different cuſtoms of nations, whoſe intercourſe introduces a mutual exchange of commodities and of words. Thus the Engliſh *wit* has paſſed through ſeveral ſignifications in a ſhort time, and the *politeneſs* of the preſent age will perhaps in another century be no more underſtood than the *delicacy* of the laſt. Tranſlation, therefore, muſt be frequently renewed, or all muſt periſh that depends upon the paſſing modes of life, or the varying uſe of words. Theſe changes muſt always be conſtant, and muſt always be quick, in a country where the chief intellectual buſineſs of every man is to read what is written in other languages. Such is the preſent ſtate of the Dutch, whoſe preſs is employed upon tranſlations from all the learned languages of the continent. Such was the ſtate of Rome, when Horace complained that thoſe who ſtudied Greek imitated nothing but the faults of their maſters. Such is the ſtate of every country, in proportion as it is ſubject to the influence of another. Such will be the ſtate of England, if thoſe who have the power, or the will, to encourage learning, ſhall ſuffer the preſent humour to prevail. Whether our language, which has been hitherto in a ſtate of continual improvement, will be hereafter depraved by change and refinement, or laſt long without alteration, cannot be known, becauſe it cannot be aſcertained when it is beſt. Poſſibly a few centuries may produce a uniformity of diction and purity of ſtyle, which no accident or affectation will be able to vitiate or obſcure; but if our preſent writers are more diligent than their predeceſſors, and leſs negligent of their own fame, if they conſider that a book may be laſting, by being uſeful, and endeavour to attain excellence, though they deſpair of perfection, our poſterity will perhaps have no cauſe to complain of the inſtability of our affairs. Whatever be the fate of our tongue, whether it ſhall in time loſe all reſemblance to that which is now ſpoken, and exiſt only in the pages of our writers, like the Roman Latin in thoſe of Livy and Tully, or whether it ſhall be wholly broken and diſſipated by the violence of barbarous conqueſt, or deluged and reformed by the influence of commerce, it muſt in either caſe become gradually leſs uſeful and leſs valuable. Nations, whoſe preſent ſtate no human proviſion can ſecure, muſt in time ſubmit to the deſtruction which deſtroys the laſting monuments of Greece and Rome. Europe muſt loſe the dominion of the ſea, and the poſſeſſors of diſtant regions will forget from what original ſtock they ſprung. Theſe conſiderations muſt, however, not diſcourage us; for though we muſt all periſh, our works may ſurvive us, and poſterity will not be wholly unwilling to preſerve thoſe memorials which we have raiſed. Let us therefore, while we are yet able, cultivate our language, and endeavour to tranſmit it to poſterity, as a work which, though not comparable to the laſting edifices of ſtone, may yet continue for many ages, if it be not violently overthrown, to be viſited by travellers, who will be able to diſcover in its preſent ſtate ſome remains of our predeceſſors, and to trace back the gradual changes of our cuſtoms and opinions.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted many laborious years to the honour of my country, that we may no longer depend upon the nations round us for the authority of our language, and that the Engliſh ſcholar may be ſupplied with words and phraſes adapted to the preſent ſtate of things, and may not be obliged to learn the obſolete dialect of our anceſtors. Whether I have executed well or ill the taſk which I undertook, muſt be determined by thoſe who ſhall conſult my work in their turn. To aſcertain the merit of a performance of this kind, is the buſineſs of time. Every author muſt be expected to ſpeak well of his own intention; the world has always been diſpoſed to favour the diligence which endeavours to deſerve its favour, and a writer muſt conſider himſelf as diſabled from making a true eſtimate of his own labours, as the partial mother muſt be deprived of the power of diſtinguiſhing the features of her own child from the deformities that diſguiſe it to a ſtranger. Many of my hours have been paſſed in reading pages which only I ſhall ever read, and many in compariſons of meaning which perhaps no other reader will ever make. Yet I cannot but flatter myſelf that I have ſometimes looked with ſome degree of intelligence and attention on the moſt uſeful and the moſt elegant compoſitions, and that I have not often miſſed the meaning of a paſſage for want of conſidering it with ſufficient care. Senſible, however, that in ſo long a work many failures muſt eſcape, and that miſtakes muſt be diſcovered by thoſe who have more patience than myſelf, I muſt neceſſarily ſubmit to cenſure and to laughter, and muſt conſider the world as a great aſſembly, to which I have contributed entertainment or inſtruction, and which has a right to diſmiſs me with contempt, if I have not ſucceeded in my endeavour to pleaſe. Of the event of my preſent undertaking, I ſhall ſoon be informed by the common voice of mankind, which muſt ſoon determine whether I have done well or ill. Of the reſult of my labours, as far as they have been already examined by the public, I have not been much diſcouraged; for though I have ſometimes heard the ſound of cenſure, and perceived the ſmile of contempt, I have likewiſe obſerved that thoſe who could not deny my aſſertions to be juſt, were willing enough to allow them to be uſeful, and that thoſe who found me miſtaken in ſome inſtances, were not univerſally diſpoſed to inſult me as ignorant in all. Againſt thoſe who have thought me tedious, I muſt alſo defend myſelf; for I have always conſidered it as more eaſy to ſhorten than to lengthen, and have therefore choſen to ſet down rather what might poſſibly be omitted, than what muſt certainly be ſought elſewhere. Many paſſages which ſeemed to me to deſerve attention, I have extracted from books which few readers have in their hands, and which few have leiſure to peruſe with care; and I have often quoted paſſages of conſiderable length, becauſe thoſe who muſt conſult a great number of authors, are glad to ſhorten their labour by reſting part of their confidence on the faithfulness of a quotation. Theſe paſſages, when they ſtand in need of explanation, I have illuſtrated; when they are abſolute and independent, I have left them to ſtand their own teſtimony. Sometimes, when I find myſelf entangled in a ſentence, I have reſolved to eſcape by ſtriking into a new path; and ſometimes, when I could purſue the thread of conſtruction through all its involutions, I have not thought it neceſſary to diſentangle it, becauſe I conſidered that to be eaſy which was already underſtood. Leſt, however, I ſhould ſeem to have paſſed too ſlightly over paſſages of difficulty, I muſt obſerve, that I have endeavoured to ſmooth all the paths which I have trodden, and that I have ſeldom paſſed a ſentence which I have not laboured to underſtand. Many words and phraſes, uſeful and proper, I have ſometimes omitted, becauſe they were not found in thoſe authors which are conſidered as the models of purity; and many terms of art and ſcience muſt be ſuffered to ſtand unexplained, becauſe they muſt be underſtood before the book can be conſulted with any hope of inſtruction. Thoſe who are maſters of the ſubject will eaſily forgive the omiſſion, and thoſe who are not, muſt ſeek inſtruction elſewhere.

If, in forming the plan of my work, I have ſometimes indulged a hope unattainable in the preſent ſtate of our knowledge, and exacted from myſelf and others more than could be performed, I muſt be conſidered as having done what muſt be done by every man who undertakes to write upon a ſubject not yet exhauſted; for of thoſe whom the world has juſtly called learned, the greater part have left their labours imperfect, becauſe they endeavoured to do more than enough. Thus Scaliger intended a univerſal comment on the claſſicks, and Caſaubon propoſed to write a hiſtory of learning from the reſtoration of letters. Theſe deſigns, which their authors muſt have known to be too large for the life of man, were not haſtily undertaken, but the firſt was the labour of thirty years, and the ſecond of ſixteen, and both were laid aſide, becauſe the tediouſneſs of enquiry, and the uncertainty of intelligence, protracted the proſpect of the end, and left them no longer the power or the deſire of purſuing it. Thus Boſſu, a profeſſed critick, who undertook to explain the *Epick Poem*, was forced to ſtop in the firſt book, becauſe he could not diſcover whether the hero or the poet was to be conſidered as the principal agent. Thus Burman, who undertook a commentary on Ovid, was obliged to difmiſs the firſt book imperfect, becauſe he could not find whether the poet's baniſhment was to Tomi or Tibur. Theſe inſtances may ſhow how eaſily the moſt diligent and learned man may be diſcouraged, and how much eaſier it is to deſpair than to proceed. Of the uncertainty of my own performance I have had many painful proofs, and muſt have many more before the end of the preſs. Many words paſſed in review before me, which I could not tell whether to admit or reject, becauſe I could not diſcover whether they were eſtabliſhed or caſual. Many terms, uſeful and proper, have eſcaped me, becauſe I did not know that they were uſed in my preſence. Many paſſages, which I paſſed over as unworthy of notice, have been ſelected by others as examples of elegance. Many things, which I conſidered as certain, have been queſtioned, and I muſt therefore ſuppoſe that many more have eſcaped my obſervation.

Of the *Engliſh Dictionary*, when it ſhall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewiſe is performed, and though no book was ever ſuffered to periſh more juſtly than a dictionary, which, as ſoon as it is printed, is always deficient, yet, without a dictionary the ſtability of our language muſt always be imperfect. Though every word cannot be regiſtered, ſome muſt be ſuffered to eſcape, and new words muſt always ariſe to ſupply thoſe which uſe ſhall have worn away, yet the evil will be leſs frequent in proportion as the vocabulary is more complete; and whatever faults may be found in the preſent performance, it muſt be remembered, that without it they muſt have been multiplied beyond the reach of human diligence, and that thoſe faults muſt have been committed by every man who undertook the work, by whom they muſt have been ſupplied, and by whom they muſt have been cenſured. Many terms muſt have been paſſed over, which the preſent generation will not eaſily believe ever to have been queſtioned, but which poſterity, when uſe ſhall have eſtabliſhed them, will receive without heſitation, and perhaps wonder how they eſcaped the firſt collectors of our words. Many paſſages muſt have eſcaped explanation, which, when the progreſs of knowledge ſhall have left them behind it, will be underſtood without a gloſſary. Many minute diſtinctions muſt have paſſed unobſerved, which the exactneſs of poſterity will obſerve, and many rules muſt be inſufficiently drawn from paucity of examples, which will be underſtood hereafter with all the preciſion of axioms. Thoſe who ſhall conſider theſe difficulties, will eaſily diſcover why the *Engliſh Academicians*, did not ſecure them from the cenſure of *Bentley*; if the embodied critick of *France*, when he paſſed into another form, may ſurely be contented without the praiſe of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of ſolitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till moſt of thoſe whom I wiſhed to pleaſe, have ſunk into the grave, and ſucceſs and miſcarriage are empty ſounds. I therefore diſmiſs it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from cenſure or from praiſe.

THE

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welſh* were the firſt poſſeſſors of this iſland, whoſe names are recorded, and are therefore in civil hiſtory always conſidered as the predeceſſors of the preſent inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *Engliſh* language, from the earlieſt times of which we have any knowledge to its preſent ſtate, requires no mention of them for we have ſo few words, which can, with any probability, be refered to *Britiſh* roots, that we juſtly regard the *Saxons* and *Welſh*, as nations totally diſtinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* ſeized this country, they ſuffered the *Britains* to live among them in a ſtate of vaſſalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble ſervices. But it is ſcarcely poſſible, that a nation, however depreſſed, ſhould have been mixed in conſiderable numbers with the *Saxons* without ſome communication of their tongue, and therefore it may, with great reaſon, be imagined, that thoſe, who were not ſheltered in the mountains, periſhed by the ſword

The whole fabrick and ſcheme of the *Engliſh* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonick*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except thoſe where the *Sclavonian* is ſpoken. Of theſe languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOTHICK.

ANGLO SAXON.	FRANCICK.	GOTHICK.
Dutch,	German.	Iſlandick,
Friſick,		Norwegian,
Engliſh.		Swediſh.
		Daniſh

Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the goſpels ſomewhat mutilated, which, from the ſilver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *ſilver book*. It is now preſerved at *Upſal*, and has been twice publiſhed. Whether the diction of this venerable manuſcript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it ſeems however to exhibit the moſt ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonick* race, and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the preſent *Engliſh*, was either derived from it, or both deſcended from ſome common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they firſt entred *Britain*, cannot now be known They ſeem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their ſpeech therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, muſt have been artleſs and unconnected, without any modes of tranſition or involution of clauſes; which abruptneſs and inconnection may be obſerved even in their later writings. This barbarity may be ſuppoſed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leiſure for ſofter ſtudies; nor is there any reaſon for ſuppoſing it abated, till the year 570, when *Auguſtine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Chriſtianity. The Chriſtian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning, they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and ſo gained, from time to time, ſome knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expreſſing all the ſentiments of a civiliſed people, as appears by king *Alfred*'s paraphraſe or imitation of *Boethius*, and his ſhort preface, which I have ſelected as the firſt ſpecimen of ancient *Engliſh*.

CAP I.

ON ðære tide þe Locan of Siððu mægþe þi Romana rice gepin upahofon. ⁊ mið heora cyningum. Rædgota and Gallerica pæron hatne. Romane bupig abræcon. and eall Italia rice þ is betpux þam muntum ⁊ Sicilia ðam ealonde in anpald gefehton. ⁊ þa ærgen þam foreſprecenan cyningum Deodric peng to þam ilcan rice se Deodric pæs Amulinga. he pæs Lariten þeah he on þam Ariuſcan gedolan ðuphpunode Þe geher Romanum hi ſpeondpipe. ſpa þ ni mortan heora ealdſinta pyrðe beon. Ac he þa gehat ſpiðe yfele gelæſte. ⁊ ſpiðe ſpape geendode mid manegum mane. þ pæs to eacan oðrum unarimedum yflum þ he Iohannes þone papan het ofſlean. Ða pæs ſum conſul. þ pe nehſtoſta hatan. Boetius pæs haten. ſe pæs in doctrinum ⁊ on populdbeapum ſe pihtpiſeſta. Se Ða [illegible] þa manegfealdan yfel þe ſe cyning Deodric mid þam Lariſtenandome ⁊ mid þam Romanſcum pitum dyde. he þa gemunde ðara e,nesta ⁊ þara ealdſinta ðe hi undep ðam Lareſum hæfdon heora ea ðhafendum. Da ongan he ſmeagan ⁊ leornigan on him ſelfum hu he þ rice ðam unſnotpan cyninge areſnian mihte. ⁊ on pyht ge eafoſna and on pihtpiſſa anpald gebringan. Sende þa diſellice æfter gefnotſa to þam Lareſe to Conſtantinopolim þæs ſe Lreca ſeah buſig ⁊ heora cynerton. ſoſ þam ſe Lareſe pæs heora ea ðhafend cynnes. bædon hine þæt he him to heora Lariſtendome ⁊ to heora ea ðhafum gefultumede Da þ ongeat [illegible] heora cyning Deodric ða het he hine gefpa gan [illegible] capcepine ⁊ ſpa ſe inne beſeah Da hit ða ge ongeat þ [illegible] apfyſda pæs on ſpa micelre neaſ neſſe [illegible] pæs he ſpa mice e ſpiðoſt on hiſ Mod [illegible] hiſ Mod æfter ſpiðoſt to þam pohuſ ða ſe [illegible] pæs ⁊ he ða nanre ſpiſſe be ſuſan þam cyn [illegible] he gefeon ſipo oſ done on ſa [illegible] ſipe unſnot and o,mod [illegible] ſe ſpiſ ⁊ he ſpiſ

CAP. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic þrecca geo lareþæplice ronz ic rcea. nu heoriende rinzan, ⁊ mid rri unzeriadum porpum zereττan þeah ic zeo hpilum zecopace ſunde. ac ic nu pepende ⁊ zyrciende of zeriadra porda-miſſo. me ab endan þar ungetreopan porpu o þæiba, ⁊ me þa porletan rra b inone on hir dimme hol. Ða beheapodon ælcepe lareþæpneſſe þa ða ic him æreſte berɣt tpupode, ða pendon hi me heora bec to and me mid ealle rþomzepitan. To phon rceoldan a mine rþiend reȝȝan þæt ic zepæ iz mon pæpe. ha mæz re beon zepæ z re ðe on ðam ze-þæl̃um ðuſihpuman ne mot;

CAP. III.

ÐA ic þa ðir leop. cpæð Boetiur. geompiende apunzen hæfde. ða com ðæp gan in to me heofen-cand Þilosom. ⁊ þ min murnende Mod mid hir por-ðum ȝeȝlette ⁊ þur cpæþ. Þu ne eapt þu re mon þe on minre rcole pæpe apeo ⁊ zelæred. Ac hponon pe rirde þu mid þiſſum porude porȝum þat rþiþe ȝer-penced. buton ic pat ꝺ þu hæfɣt ðapa pæpna to

Of the following verſon of the goſpels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conqueſt, and therefore may properly be inſerted here.

Tranſlations ſeldom afford juſt ſpecimens of a language, and leaſt of all thoſe in which a ſcrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, becauſe they retain the phraſeology and ſtructure of the original tongue;

LUCÆ CAP. I.

FORÐAM þe pirðlice manega þoliton þapa þinga race ge-endebyrdan þe on uſ ȝefyllede ſynt.

2 Spa uſ betæhtun þa ðe hit of rrymðe ȝerapon. and þære rprace þenaſ pæron.

3 Me ȝeþuht [of-fylȝde rrom rruma] ȝeorn-lice eallum. [miþ] endebyrdneſſe þritan ðe. þu ðe re.urca Theophiluſ.

4 Ðæt þu oncnape þapa porda roðfæſtneſſe. of þam ðe þu ȝelæred eapt;

5 On Þerodes ðazum Iudea cyninczes. pær rum racepd on naman Zachariar. of Abian tune. ⁊ hir pif pæs of Aaroner dohtrum. and hyre nama pæs Elizabeth

6 ſoðlice hi ȝ pæron butu. þiſtþe beforan Lode. zangende on eallum hi ſ bebodum ⁊ þihtþiſ-neſſum butan þrohte;

7 And hi ȝ næfdon nan beapn. forþam ðe Eliza-beth pæs unbepende. ⁊ hy on hyra ðagum butu forð-eodun;

8 Soðlice pæs ȝeporden þa Zachariaſ hyr racepd-hades bneac on hir ȝeþrixles endebyrdneſſe bepo-þan Lode.

9 Æfter ȝepanan þæs racepdhades hlotes. he eode þ he hi ſ offrunge rette. ða he on Lodes tempel eode.

10 Eal pe,rod þæs polces pæs ute ȝebidende on þære offrunge timan:

11 Ða æt ýpte him Dri hirnes engel rtandende on þæs peoroder rþiðran healre.

12 Da peapð Zachariaſ ȝedrefed þ ȝereonde. ⁊ him ege onhpearf:

13 Ða cpæð re engel him to. Ne ondræd þu ðe Zachariaſ. forþam þin ben ir ȝehyred. ⁊ þin pif Elizabeth þe ſunu cenð. and þu nemſt hyr naman Iohannes.

14 ⁊ he byð þe to ȝefean ⁊ to blirre. ⁊ manega on hyr acennednerre ȝefaznað:

15 Soðlice he byð mære beforan Drihtne and he ne drincð pin ne beor. ⁊ he bið ȝefylled on hal-ȝum Gaſte. þonne ȝyt of hir modor innoð.

16 And manega Israhela bearna he ȝecyrð to Drihtne hyra Lode.

17 And he ȝæð toforan him on ȝaſte ⁊ Elias mihte þ he þa.epa heortan to hyra bearnum ȝ cyrre. ⁊ ungeleaffulle to þihtþirra ȝ eapfcype. Drihtne þa rfremed pole ȝegearpian.

hpaþe forȝiten ðe ic þe æt realde. Ða cipode re Þilosom ⁊ cpæþ. Gepitaþ nu apirȝede porda þe of minej þe ȝ [illegible] þiſſum ȝe rir [illegible] reapan. Lætaþ hine eft hpeorfan to manum ræſtum. Ða eode re Þilosom neap. cpæþ Boetiuſ minum hreoþriendan ȝeþonce. ⁊ hit rpa mopo il hpæt hpeȝa upaſpræce. adrȝde þa minenej Moder eazan. and hit rnan blibum porðam. hpæþer hit oncneo hir porfremodneſſe. mid ðam þe ða þ Mod þ.þ be-þende. ða zecneop hit rþiþe rpeotole hir ȝne modor. þ þæt re Þilosom þe hit ange æt tyde ⁊ læfde. ac hit onȝeat hir lape rþiþe totoþenne ⁊ rþiþe tobrocenne mid ðyrrȝra hondum. ⁊ nine þa rnan ha þ ȝepirde. Ða andrþýrde re Þilosom him ⁊ cpæð. þ hir ginȝnan hæfdon hine rpa totoþenne. þæp þæp hi teohhodon þ hi hine ealine nabban rceol-don. ac hi ȝeȝaderiað monpealo ðyrrȝ on þære porrtrapunga. ⁊ on þam ȝilpe butan heora hpæc eft to hyne bote zecirrnes.

This may perhaps be conſidered as a ſpecimen of the *Saxon* in its higheſt ſtate of purity, for here are ſcarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following verſon of the goſpels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conqueſt, and therefore may properly be inſerted here.

Tranſlations ſeldom afford juſt ſpecimens of a language, and leaſt of all thoſe in which a ſcrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, becauſe they retain the phraſeology and ſtructure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the ſame book, being tranſlated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into compariſon with another. For this purpoſe I have placed the *Saxon* verſion and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in oppoſite columns; becauſe the convenience of eaſy collation ſeems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUK, CHAP. I.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a preſt Zacarye by name: of the ſort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juſte bifore God: goynge in alle the maundements and juſtifyngis of the Lord with-outen playnt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye ſchould do the office of preſthod in the ordir of his courſe to fore God.

5 Aftir the cuſtom of the preſthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenſen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encenſying.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him, and ſtood on the right half of the auter of encenſe

8 And Zacarye ſeynge was afrayed: and drede fel upon him.

9 And the aungel ſayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not. for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif ſchal bere to thee a ſone: and his name ſchal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng ſchal be to thee: and manye ſchulen have joye in his natyvyte

11 For he ſchal be great bifore the Lord and he ſchal not drinke wyn ne ſydyr, and he ſchal be fulfild with the holy goſt yit of his modir wombe

12 And he ſchal converte manye of the children of Israel to her Lord God

13 And he ſchal go bifore in the ſpiryte and vertu of [illegible] and he ſchal turne the hertis of the fadris to the ſonis, and men out of beleeve: to the prudence of juſt men, to make redy a perfyt puple to the Lord

18 Da

18 Da cpæð Zacharias to þam e ȝele. Þanon þæt ic þis. ic eom nu eald. and min wif on hyre dagum forðeode:

19 Da andswarode him se engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe stande beforan Gode. and ic eom asend ðiderward þe sprecan. ⁊ þe þis bodian.

20 And nu þu bist swiȝende. ⁊ þu sprecan ne miht oð þone dæȝ þe þas þing ȝeworðað. forðam þu minum wordum ne ȝelyfdest þa beoð on hyra timan ȝefyllede

21 And þ folc wæs Zacharian ȝe-anbidigende. and wundrodon þ he on þam temple læt wæs

22 Da he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-sprecan. ⁊ hig oncneowon þ he on þam temple sume ȝesihðe ȝesawe. ⁊ he wæs bicniende him. ⁊ dumb þurh-stunede:

23 Da wæs ȝeworden þa his þenunga dagas ȝefyllede wæron. he ferde to his huse

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth his wif ȝe-eacnode. and heo bediglede hig fif monðas. ⁊ cwæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten ȝedyde þus. on þam dagum þe he ȝesah minne hosp betwux mannum a[illegible]

26 Soðlice on þam syxtan monðe wæs asend Gabriel se engel from Drihtne on Galilea ceastre þe þære nama wæs Nazareth.

27 To bewedduðre wæmnan anum were. wæs nama wæs Ioseph. of Dauides huse. ⁊ þære wæmnan nama wæs Maria

28 Da cwæð se engel ingangende. Hal wes þu mid ȝyfe ȝefylled. Drihten mid þe. ðu eart ȝebletsud on wifum

29 Þa weard heo on his sprace ȝedrefed. and þohte hwæt seo ȝretung wære:

30 Da cwæð se engel. Ne ondræd þu ðe Maria. soðlice þu ȝyfe mid Gode ȝemettest.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innoðe ȝe-eacnast. and sunu censt. and his naman Hælend ȝenemnest.

32 Se bið mære. ⁊ wes hehstan sunu ȝenemned. and him syleð Drihten God his fæder Dauides setl.

33 And he rixað on ecnesse on Iacobes huse. ⁊ his rices ende ne bið:

34 Da cwæð Maria to þam engle. hu ȝewurð his. forðam ic were ne oncnawe:

35 Da andswarode hyre se engel. Se halga Gast on þe becymð. ⁊ þæs heahstan miht þe ofer-sceadað. and forðam þ halge þe of þe acenned bið. bið Godes sunu ȝenemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mage sunu on hyre ylde ȝeeacnode. and þes monað is hyre syxta. seo is unbeȝende ȝenemned.

37 Forðam nis ælc word mid Gode unmihtelic:

38 Da cwæð Maria. Beo is Drihtnes þinen. ȝewurðe me æfter þinum wordum. And se engel hyre fram-ȝewat

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aras Maria ⁊ wende on muntland mid ofste. on Iudeiscne ceastre

40 ⁊ eode into Zacharias huse. ⁊ ȝrette Elizabeth

41 Da wæs ȝeworden þa Elizabeth ȝehyrde Marian ȝretinge. þa ȝeðagnode þ cild on hyre innoðe. and þa wearð Elizabete se halga Gast ȝefylled

42 ⁊ heo clypode mycelre stefne and cwæð. Du eart bewux wifum ȝebletsud. and ȝebletsud is þæs ðines innoðes wæstm

43 ⁊ hwanan is me þis. þ mines Drihtnes modor to me cume:

44 Sona swa þisre ȝretinge stefn on minum earum ȝeworden wæs. þa fahnode [in gliwunge] min cild on minum innoðe.

45 And eadig þa eart þa þe ȝelyfdest. þ fulfremede synt þa þing þe þe from Drihtne ȝesæde synd.

46 Da cwæð Maria. Min sawel mærsað Drihten.

14 And Zacarye seyde to the aungel: wherof schal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon ter in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel answerde and seyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that stonde nygh bifore God, and Y am sent to thee to speke and to evangelise to thee these thingis, and lo thou schalt be doumbe.

16 And thou schalt not mowe speke, til into the day in which these thingis schulen be don. for thou hast not beleved to my wordis, whiche schulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidynge Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the tempie

18 And he gede out and myghte not speke to hem. and thei knewen that he hadde seyn a visioun in the tempie, and he bekende to hem: and he dwelide stille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfild: he wente into his hous.

20 And after these dayes Elizabeth his wif conseyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and seyde.

21 For so the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take awey my reprof among men.

22 But in the sixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was sent from God; into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth

23 To a maydun weddid to a man: whos name was Joseph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and seyde, hel ful of grace the Lord be with thee: blessid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne sche hadde herd: sche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner salutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel seid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou hast founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou schalt conseyve in woumbe, and schalt bere a sone: and thou schalt clepe his name Jhesus.

28 This shall be gret: and he schal be clepid the sone of highestte, and the Lord God schal geve to him the seete of Dauith his fadir

29 And he schal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme schal be noon ende.

30 And Marye seyde to the aungel, on what maner schal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man

31 And the aungel answerde and seyde to hir, the holy Gost schal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the highestte scha. ouer schadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that schal be boran of thee: scha. be clepide the sone of God

32 And lo Elizabeth thi cosyn, and sche also hath conseyved a sone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the sixte to hir that is clepid bareyn

33 For every word schal not be impossyble anentis God.

34 And Marye seide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me after thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haste into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And sche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the salutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Gost.

38 And cryede with a gret voice and seyde, blessid be thou among wymmen and blessid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi salutacioun was maad in myn eris: the yong child gladide in joye in my woumbe.

41 And blessid be thou that hast beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben seid of the Lord to thee schulen be partytly don.

42 And Marye seyde, my soul magnifie the Lord.

47 ⁊ min gaſt gebliſſude on Lode minum Ðæl-
[illegible]

48 Foꝛþam þe he ȝeſeah hiꝛ þinene eaꝺ-moꝺneſſe.
[illegible] eaꝺe ⁊ eo-
ꝛ.

49 Foꝛþam þe me mycele þinȝ ꝺyꝺe ſe Ðe mihtiȝ
ſ. ⁊ hiꝛ nama ſ halig.

50 ⁊ hiꝛ milꝺ-heoꝛtneſſ oꝛ cneoꝛiſſe on cneo-
ꝛiſſe hine ondꝛæꝺendum

51 Ðe ꝛoꝛꝛte mæȝne on hiꝛ eaꝛme. he to-ꝺæl-
ꝺe þa oꝛeſt-moꝺan on mode hyꝛa heoꝛtan.

52 Ðe aꝛeaꝛꝛ þa ꝛicaſ oꝛ ſeſtle. and þa eaꝺ-moꝺan
upahoꝛ.

53 Ðinȝſiȝende he mið ȝoꝺum ȝefylꝺe. ⁊ oꝛeſt-
[illegible]

54 Ðe aꝛeng Iſꝛahel hiꝛ cniht. ⁊ ȝemunꝺe hiꝛ
[illegible]

55 Sþa he ſꝛꝛæc to uſſum fæꝺeꝛum. Abꝛahame
and hiꝛ ſæꝺe on á peoꝛulꝺ.

56 Soðlice Maꝛia ꝛunꝺe mið hyꝛe ſꝛylce þꝛy
moneðaꝛ. ⁊ ȝeꝛende þa to hyꝛe huꝛe.

57 Ða ꝛæꝛ ȝefyllꝺ Elizabethe cenning-tiꝺ. and
ꝺeo ſunu ceꝛꝺe.

58 ⁊ hyꝛe nehchebuꝛaꝛ ⁊ hyꝛe cuðan ꝑ ȝehýꝛꝺon.
ꝑ Dꝛihten hiꝛ milꝺ heoꝛtneſſe mið hyꝛe mæꝛꝛuꝺe
⁊ hig mið hyꝛe blꝛſſoꝺon.

59 Ða on þam ehteoðan ꝺæȝe hig comon ꝑ cilꝺ
ymbꝛniðan. and nemꝺon hine hiꝛ fæꝺeꝛ naman Za
chaꝛiam.

60 Ða anꝺꝛaſoꝺe hiꝛ moꝺoꝛ. Ne ſe ſoðeꝛ ac he
biꝺ Iohanneꝛ ȝenemneꝺ.

61 Ða cwæꝺon hi to hyꝛe. Nis nan on þinſe mæȝðe
ſyꝛſtum naman ȝenemneꝺ.

62 Ða bicnoꝺon hi to hiꝛ fæꝺeꝛ. hwæt he ſolde
hyne ȝenemneꝺne beon

63 Ða ꝛꝛat he ȝeꝺeꝺenum pex-bꝛeꝺe. Iohanneꝛ
iſ hiꝛ nama. ða ꝛunꝺꝛoꝺon hig eall.

64 Ða ꝛeaꝛð ſona hiꝛ muð ⁊ hiꝛ tunge ȝe-openoꝺ.
⁊ he ſꝛꝛæc. Dꝛihten bleſſiȝende.

65 Ða ꝛeaꝛð ege ȝeꝛoꝛꝺen oꝛeſ ealle hýꝛa neh-
chebuꝛaꝛ. and oꝛeſ ealle Iuꝺea munt-lanꝺ þæꝛon
þaꝛ ꝛoꝛꝺ ȝeꝛꝺmæꝛꝛoꝺe.

66 ⁊ ealle þa ðe hit ȝehýꝛꝺon. on hyꝛa heoꝛtan
ſettun ⁊ cwæðon. Þenſt ðu hwæt byð þeꝛ cnapa.
ſiꝛðlice Dꝛihtneꝛ hanꝺ wæꝛ mið him.

67 And Zachaꝛiaꝛ hiꝛ ſaꝺeꝛ wæꝛ mið haleȝum
Laſte ȝefyllꝺ. ⁊ he ſiceȝoꝺe and cwæð.

68 Leblettſuð ſy Dꝛihten Iſꝛahel-a Loꝺ. ꝛoꝛ-
þam þe he ȝeneoꝛuꝺe ⁊ hiꝛ ſolceꝛ alyſeꝺneſſe
[illegible]

69 And he uꝛ hæle hoꝛn aſtæꝛꝺe on Dauiꝺeꝛ huſe
hiꝛ cnihteꝛ.

70 Sþa he ſꝛꝛæc þuꝛh hiꝛ haleȝna ſiceȝena muð.
þa ðe oꝛ ꝛoꝛ ðeꝛ ſꝛym ðe ſꝛꝛæcon.

71 ⁊ he alyſꝺe uꝛ oꝛ uſſum ꝼeonꝺum. and oꝛ ealna
þæꝛa handa þe uꝛ hateꝺon.

72 Mið-heoꝛtneſſe to ꝛyꝛcenne mið uſſum fæꝺe-
ꝛum. ⁊ ȝemunan hiꝛ haleȝan cyðneſſe.

73 Ðyne wy to ſylleanne þone að þe he uſſum fæ-
ꝺeꝛ Abꝛahame ſꝛoꝛ.

Ðæt we butan ege uꝛ of uꝛe ꝼeonꝺa handa aly-
[illegible] fæm ꝼeoꝛan

On haliȝneſſe beꝛoꝛan him ealꝺum uſſum
[illegible]

76 And þu cnapa biſt þæꝛ helhſtan ſiceȝa ȝenem
neꝺ. þu ȝæſt beꝛoꝛan Dꝛihtneꝛ anſyne. biſ weȝaꝛ
ȝeaꝛꝛia.

77 To ſyllene hiꝛ ꝛolce hæle ȝeꝛit on hyꝛa ſýnna
[illegible]

78 Ðuꝛh inneðaꝛ uneꝛ Loꝺeꝛ milꝺ-heoꝛtneſſe.
on þam he uꝛ ȝeneoꝛuꝺe oꝛ eaſtꝺæle up-ſꝛꝛunȝende.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þyſtſum ⁊ on ðeaðeꝛ
ſceaꝺe ſittað. uſſe fet to ȝeſiccenne on ſibbe weȝ.

[illegible] ſe cnapa weox. ⁊ wæꝛ on ȝaſte ȝeſt
[illegible] ⁊ wæꝛ on weſtenum oð ðone ꝺaȝ hyꝛ æt
[illegible] Iſꝛael

43 And my ſpryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath beholden the mekeneſſe of his hand-
mayden. for lo for this alle generatiouns ſeluen ſeye
that I am bleſſd

45 For he that is might hath don to me grete thingis,
and his name is holy

46 And his merſy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to
men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he ſcateride proude
men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He ſette doun myghty men fro ſeete and enhaun-
ſide meke men.

49 He hath fulfilld hungry men with goods, and
he has left riche men voide.

50 He havynge mynde of his mercy took up Iſrael
his child,

51 As he hath ſpokun to oure fadris, to Abraham,
and to his ſeed into world.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre
monethis and turned agen into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfilld to
Elizabeth, and ſche bar a ſon.

54 And the neyghbouris and coſyns of hir herden
that the Lord hadde magnyfied his mercy with hir, and
thei thankiden him

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to
circumſide the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by
the name of his fadir

56 And his modir anſweride and ſeide, nay; but he
ſchal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei ſeiden to hir, for no man is in thi kyn-
rede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde
that he were clepid.

59 And he axynge a poyntel wroot ſeiynge, Jon is
his name, and alle men wondriden

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge,
and he ſpak and bleſſide God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neighbouris, and
all the wordis weren pupliſchid on alle the mounteynes
of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte,
and ſeiden what manner child ſchal this be, for the hond
of the Lord was with him

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfilld with the holy
Goſt, and profeciede and ſeide

64 Bleſſid be the Lord God of Iſrael, for he has
viſitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the
hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he ſpak by the mouth of hiſe holy prophetis
that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle
men that hatiden us

68 To do merſy with oure fadris, and to have mynde
of his holy teſtament.

69 The grete ooth that he ſwoor to Abraham our
fadir,

70 To geve himſelf to us, that we without drede
delyvered fro the hond of oure enemyes ſerve to
him,

71 In holyneſſe and rightwiſneſſe before him, in alle
our dayes.

72 And thou child ſchalt be clepid the profete of the
highеſte, for thou ſchalt go before the face of the Lord
to make redy hiſe weyes.

73 To geve ſcience of heeth to his puple into re-
miſſion of her ſynnes.

74 By the inwardeneſs of the merſy of oure God,
in the which he ſprongyng up fro on high hath viſited
us.

75 To geve light to them that ſitten in derkneſſs,
and in ſchadowe of deeth, to dreſſe oure fett into the
weye of pees,

76 And the child wexide, and was confortid in ſpryt,
and was in deſert placis til to the day of his ſchewyng
to Yſrael

Of the *Saxon* poetry ſome ſpecimen is neceſſary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their ſyllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to recover, excludes us from that pleaſure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The firſt poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and conſequently muſt have depended upon the quantity of their ſyllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and cloſe their verſes with correſpondent ſounds

The two paſſages, which I have ſelected, contain apparently the rudiments of our preſent lyrick meaſures, and the writers may be juſtly conſidered as the genuine anceſtors of the *Engliſh* poets.

Þe mai him ſope aſpeden,
Þæt he ðanne ope bidde ne mazen,
Uoſ þ bilimpeð tome
Þe ir pif þ bit and cote
And bet biuoſten ðan e
Deað com on ðif mide aſo
Ðuſð ðæſ deſiet onde,
And renne and ſoſze and irſinc,
On ſe and on lande.

Ic am elder ðanne ic pef,
A pintre ȝ ec a lore.
Ic eald mote ðanne ic dede,
Mi pit ozite to bi more
Se þ hine reue uoſȝet,
Uoſ pine oþer uoſ childe
De ral comen on eaſie ſtede,
Bute god him bi mide.
Ne hopie pif to hire pere,
Ne pere to hif pine.
Bi ſor him reue euich man,
Ðæt pif he bieð a ine.
Euich man mid þ he haueð,
Mai beȝȝen heuenriche
Se ðe lefre ȝ re ðe more,
Þere alder riche.
Þeuene and epðe he alepieð,
Þif eȝhen bið ſalþiht.
Si nne ȝ mone ȝ a e ſtepien,
Bieð ðieſtre on hif lihte.
Þe pot hpet ðencheð and hpet doſ,
A ie quike pihte.
Nif no louieð ſpich ſ xſt,
Ne no kinȝ ſpich if ðihte.
Þeuene ȝ epðe ȝ a l ðat if,
Biloken if on hif honde.
Þe deð al þ hif pil e if,
On ſea and ec on londe
Þe if ofd albuten ende,
And ende albuten ende
Þe one if eure on eche ſtede,
Wende pef ðu pende.
Þe if biuen uſ and bineðen,
Biſoſen and ec biſund
Se man þ ſoðef pile deð,
Þe ma hine ahþar uin.
Eche ſune he ſieþð,
And pot eche dede.
Þe ðuſa riȝð echef ſðanc,
wat hpat re [illegible]
Se man nei re nele don ſoð,
Ne nei re ſoð lif [illegible]
Eſ deð ȝ dom come to hif daȝe,
Þe mai him ſope aſpeden
Þanȝef ȝ ðuſiſt here ȝ chele,
Colde and al unwelde
Duſi deð com on ðif midetaſd,
And oðer unȝe ðe.
Ne mai non hepte hit ſpencle,
Ne no tunȝe tel e
Þ. machele pinum and hu ueie,
Bið inne he ie
Louie God mid i pe hiepte.
And mid al ure mi ete
And i pe emeſtene ſpo uſ ſelf,
Eſo uſ lefeð ðihte.

Sume ðef habbeð lefre menȝðe,
And ſume ðef habbe o moſe
Ech eſter ðan þ he dede,
Eſter þ e ſpeac ſope.
Ne rel ðef bi oſed ne pin,
Ne oþef kenner eſte.
Lod one rel bi echef liſ,
And blirce and eche neſte.
Ne ra ðaſ bi ſeete ne ſeſud,
Ne poſiðef pele none.
Ac ſi menȝðe þ men uſ bihat,
And ra ben god one
Ne mai no menȝðe bi ſpo muchel,
Spo if ȝoðef iſunde
Þi if ſoſ ſune and bliht,
And dai bute nihte.
Ðef if pe e ute pane,
And neſte buten iſſinche
Se þ mai and nele ðeoſef come,
Sope alt rel conſenche.
Ðef if blirce buten tpeȝe,
And if buten deaðe.
Ðet eure ſulen punie ðef,
Blide hi bieþ and eaðe.
Ðef if ȝeuȝeþe buten elde,
And ede buten unhelþe.
Nif ðef ſonȝe ne ſof non,
Ne non unſeelðe.
Ðef me rel ðihten iren,
Spo afe he if mid if ſte
Þe one mai and re al bien,
Enȝlef and manneſ blirce.
To ðaſe b.rce uſ bſinȝ god,
Ðet ſixeð buten ende.
Ðanne he ure ſaula unbint,
Of lichamlice bend.
Lhirt ȝeue uſ lede ſpich liſ,
And habbe ſpichne ende.
Ðet pe moten ðideſ cumen,
Ðanne pe henneſ pende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the preſent *Engliſh* may be plainly diſcovered, this change ſeems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conqueſt, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the firſt hundred years after it, the language muſt therefore have been altered by cauſes like thoſe which, notwithſtanding the care of writers and ſocieties inſtituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a ſpecimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates

Ðiſ ȝæſe foſ þe kinȝ Stephne oſeſ ſæ to Noſmandi. ȝ þeſ ſef under ſanȝen. foſðí þ hi penden þ he ſcolde ben alſuic alſe þe eom ſef. ȝ foſ he hadde ȝet hif tſeioſ. ac he to delde it ȝ ſtaatſpeð foſ lice. Micel hadde ðenſi kinȝ ȝaðeſed ȝold ȝ ſi uſ. and na ȝod ne dide me foſ hif ſaule þaſ of Ða þe kinȝ Stephne to Enȝla and com þa macod he hif ȝaðeſinȝ æt Oxene-foſd. ȝ þaſ he nam þe biſcop Roȝef of Seſef beſi. ȝ Alexander biſcop of Lincoln ȝ te Lancelef Roȝef nife neueſ. ȝ dide alle in pniſun. til hi jafen up hefe caſtlef Ða þe ſuikef undeſȝaton þ he mide man þaſ ȝ foſte ȝ ȝod. ȝ na juſtiſe ne dide. þa diden hi alle ſundeſ. Ði. hadden hum manſed maked and aðef ſuoſen ac hi nan tſeuðe ne heolden. alle he pæſon foſ ſpoſen ȝ hefe tſeoðef foſ-loſen. foſ reaſe ſice man hif caſtlef makede and agænef him deoſden and fylden þe land ful of caſtlef Ði. ſuencten ſuðe þe ſieece men of þe land mid caſtel-peoſcef þa þe caſtlef waren maked. þa fylden hi mid deoſ ef and uuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi penden þ ani god hef den. baðe be nihtef and de daief. ca ſ men ȝ pinnen. and diden heom i. ſpiſan eftef ſolde and ſylueſ ȝ pined heom un-tel lendelice pinnȝ foſ ne þæſen nreuſe nan maſtyſ ſpa pined a ſe hi dæſen. Me honged up bi þe fet and ſmoked heom mid fu ſmoke. me hongede bi þe þumef.

oðer bi þe heued ⁊ hengen bryniges on hes fet. Me dide enotted strenges abuton hese hæued. ⁊ uaryðen to þ it zede to þe hærnes. Þi diden heo in quarterne þat nadres ⁊ snakes ⁊ pades þeron inne ⁊ dranen heom swa. Sume hi diden in crucet hus þ hi in an cetse þ þai scolde ⁊ naheu. ⁊ un-deh. ⁊ dide scærpe stanes þer inne. ⁊ þrengde þe man þer inne. þ hi bræcon alle þe limes. In manie oþre cartles þeron lof ⁊ zyt. þ þeron swa michel zeses þ tswa oðer þre men hadden enoh to bæron onne. þ þai swa maced þ hi sæten to an beom. ⁊ diden an scærp iren abuton þa manne þhote ⁊ hit halt. þ he ne mihte nowiderwardes ne sitten. ne lien. ne slepen. oc bæron al þ iren. Manie suren hi dranen mid him zeres. ⁊ ne canne. ⁊ ne mai telle alle þe pines þ hi diden wrecce men on hit land. ⁊ þ [illegible] it þai uæsten and uæsten. Þi landen zeldes on þe tunes æuereu yle. ⁊ clepeden it tenemete. þa þe wrecce men ne hadden nan more to ziuen. þa dræuden hi and brendon alle þe tunes. þ þei þu mihtes faren all aweis fare þu nestes finden man in tune sittende. ne land tiled. Þa þai corn dæden. ⁊ flec. ⁊ cæse. ⁊ butere. for nan ne dær o þe land. Wrecce men storuen of hunzer. sume yeden on elmes þe saren sum yle wrecce men. sum fluzen ut of lande. Wes næure zet mare wrecched on land. ne næure heðen men werre ne diden þan hi diden. for ouer ⁊ [illegible] baren hi noudes cruce. ne cyrice-ærd. oc nam al þe god þ þai inne þer. ⁊ brenden syðen þe cyrice ⁊ altezædere. Ne hi ne for-baren biscoper land. ne abbotes. ne preostes. ac dræueden munekes ⁊ clenekes. ⁊ æure man oðer þe ouer myhte. Lif tswa men oðer þre coman ridende to an tun. al þe tunscipe fluzen for heom. penden þ hi dæden dræuer. Þe biscopes ⁊ leped men heom cuðrede æure. oc þer heom naht þat of for hi dæden an for cuðræd ⁊ for-sworen ⁊ forlozen. Wat sæ me telede. þe erðe ne bar nan corn for þe land þer al. for-don mid sulke dædes ⁊ hi dæden openluce þ Crist slep. ⁊ his halechen. Sulc ⁊ mare þanne we cunnen tæin. þe þolenden xix pintre for ure sinnes. On al þis yuele time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice xx. pinter. ⁊ half zer. ⁊ viii. dæis. mid michel sume. ⁊ fand þe munekes. ⁊ te zestes al þ heom behoued. ⁊ heold mycel cunited in the hus. and þoð peðere þinhte on þe cirice ⁊ sette þat to landes ⁊ pentes. ⁊ goded it suyðe and let it steppen. and bihte heom into þe nexte mynstre on s. Petres mæsse dæi mid michel puntspeire. þ þer anno ab incarnatione Dom mcxl. a combustione loci xxiii. And he for to Rome ⁊ þæn þer þel underfangen fram þa Pape Eugene. ⁊ bezat thare priuilegies. an of alle þe landes of þabbot-rice. ⁊ an oðer of þe landes þe lien to þe cirice-rican. ⁊ zif he leng mozte liuen. alre he mest to don of þe hondes-wican. And he bezæt in landes þ rice men heþden mid strenzðe. of Willelm Maldut þe heold Rozingham þe castel he þan Lotingham ⁊ Ertun. ⁊ of Bezo of Wateuile he þan Þyrtlingð. ⁊ Stanerz ⁊ lx. fot. of Aldewingle æse zer. And he makede manie munekes. ⁊ plantede priuæres. ⁊ makede manie peoples. ⁊ pende þe tun betere þan it ær þer. and þer zod munec ⁊ zod man

On þis zer com Dauið king of Scotland mid ormete færeð to þis land. [illegible] þinnan þis land. ⁊ him com togænes Walcelm eorl of Alebanaz þe þe king adde betæht Cuoen sic. ⁊ to oðer æuez men mid fæu men ⁊ fuhten wið heom. ⁊ flemden þe king aet te strandaze. ⁊ slozen sume mice. of his zenze.

On þis zer polde þe king Stephne tæcen Rodbert eorl of Lincestre. þe kinges sune Henries. ac he ne mihte eor he þæt it þa [illegible] Þa efter hi þe lengten þerscipede þe sunne ⁊ te dæi abuton nontid dæies. þa men etten þ me ahte candeles to aten bi. ⁊ þ þar xiii. kl. April. þeron men sulde offrendred. Þes efter sone-deies Willelm Ærce-biscop of Cantuar-burg. ⁊ te king makede Teobald Ærce-biscop. þe þar abbot in þe Bec. Þes efter sex sulde mice. uestre betuyx þe king ⁊ Randolf eorl. of Læstre noht for-ði þ he ne þar him al þ he cuðe axen him. alre he dide alle oðre oc æstre þe mare þar heom þe stræstre hi þeron hun. Þe eorl. heord Lincol agænes þe king. ⁊ benam him al þ he ahte to hauen ⁊ te kin[illegible] ⁊ bestrette him ⁊ his broðer Willelm de [illegible] in þe castel. ⁊ te eorl strat ut ⁊ sezde efter Rodbert eorl of Lincestre. ⁊ bisæt him biden mid mice. sexð. and sunten sturue on Landelmarre-dæi azenes heore lazerd. ⁊ namen him. for his men him sueken ⁊ sazen. and æd him to Bustope and diden þar in prisun. ⁊ [illegible] ter. Þa þar alle Engle-land strysed mar þan æs stær. and al. yuel stær in lande. Þes efter com þe kinges dohter Henries þe here-de ben Empesse on Almanie ⁊ nu stær cuenes in Angou ⁊ com to Lundene. ⁊ te Lundenisse folc hire polde tæcen ⁊ sæ sleh. ⁊ for-lesen þar micel. Þes efter þe biscop of Win-cestre Henri. þe kinges broðer Stephnes. sprac wið Robbert eorl ⁊ wið Þempesse and sworen heom aðas þ he neuste ma mid te king his broðer polde halden. ⁊ cuðrede alle þe men þe mid him heolden. and sæde heom þ he polde siuen heom up Win-cestre. ⁊ bide heom cumen þider. Þa hi stæn sone stæden þa com þe kinges cuen [illegible] hire strengðe ⁊ beræt heom. þ þer stær sone micel hungæs. Þa hi ne leng ne muhten þolen. þa stali hi ut ⁊ fluzen. ⁊ ni punden þan biuten ⁊ folecheden heom. and nomen Robbert eorl of Lisu-cestre and ledden him to Roue-cestre. and [illegible] him þare in prisun. and te empesse fleh into [illegible] irlne. Þa seoðen ða pise men bersyx. þe kinges sriend ⁊ te eorles sriend. and rahtæde sua þ me sulde leten ut þe king of prisun for þe eorl. ⁊ te eorl for þe king ⁊ sua diden. Siðen ðes efter sex sathleden þe king ⁊ Randolf eorl at Stan-forde ⁊ ader sworen and sweuðer sæstes þ hes noudes sculde beruken oðer. ⁊ it ne for-stod naht. for þe king him siðen nam in Dantun. þurhe sicri stæd. ⁊ dide him in prisun. ⁊ ef soner he let him ut þurhe stæstre sed to þ forespeche þ he swor on halidom. ⁊ gyrles fand þ he alle his castles sculde sizen up. Sume he lar up and sume ne lar he noht and dide þanne stæstre ðanne he hæfden sworen. Þa þar Engle-land sulde to-delen. sume helden mid te king ⁊ sume mid Þempesse for þa þe king þar in prisun. þa penden þe eorles ⁊ te rice men þ he neuste mare sculde cumme ut ⁊ sahtæden swa Þempesse ⁊ brohten hire into Oxen-forde. and lauen hire þe burch. Þa ðe king þar ute þa hefde þ stægen and toc his people ⁊ bestæt hine in þe top ⁊ me sæt hine [illegible] on nicht of þe top mid staues ⁊ stræl ut ⁊ stæ[illegible] sich ⁊ ute on sote to Walingsord. Þes efter stæ sestde oser stæ ⁊ hi of Normandi penden alle [illegible] to þe eorl of Angeu sume here þanker ⁊ [illegible] an þanker for he beræt heom til hi alauen up here castles ⁊ hi nan he þe ne hæfden of þe king. Þa sestde Eustace þe kinges sune to Sance. ⁊ nam þe kinges sustres of Sance to wife. pende to bigaten Normandi. þær þurh. oc ne stedde [illegible] ⁊ he gode sihte. for he þar an yuel man. for þare se he [illegible] dide mare yuel þanne god. he reuede þe landes ⁊ leide mic[illegible]s on. he brohte his wif to Engle-land. ⁊ dide hire in þe carte [illegible] teb. god monnan sæs stær oc sæs nedde betel bliue mid him ⁊ xpist ne polde þ he sculde lange liuan ⁊ stæð ded and his moder beien. ⁊ te eorl [illegible] ded. ⁊ his sune Henri toc to þe rice [illegible] of Sance to dælde sua he king. ⁊ sæs com to þe kinge eorl Henri. ⁊ he toc hire to wife ⁊ al Peitou mid hire Þa sestde he mid micel strem into Engle-land. ⁊ nan castles ⁊ te king sestde azenes him mi[illegible]

cel mape peſſ. ⁊ þoðpæhepe puten hi nolit. oc pep-
den þe Æpice-biſcop ⁊ te pipe men betpux heom. ⁊
makede þ pahte þ te king ſcolde ben laſepd ⁊ king
pile he luede. ⁊ æpteſt hiſ dæi paſte Benſu king. ⁊ he
helde him ſop fadeſt ⁊ he him ſop ſone. and ſib ⁊
ſahte ſculde ben betpyx heom ⁊ on al Engle-land.
Dip and te odpe ſopſwapdep þet hi makeden ſuopſen
to halden þe king ⁊ te eopl. and te biſcop. ⁊ te
eopſep. ⁊ ſicemen alle. Da pap þe eop. undepſtange
æt Win-ceſtpe and æt Lundene mid micel puſtſcipe.
and alle diden him man-hed. and ſuopſen þe pair to
halden. and hit papð ſone ſuiðe god pair ſua þ neuþe
pap hepe. Da pap þe king ſtrengene þanne he æuept
hep pap. ⁊ te eopl pepde ouep ſæ ⁊ al polc him
louede. ſop he dide god juſtiſe ⁊ makede pap:

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry ſeem to have been written, of which I have inſerted only ſhort fragments; the firſt is a rude attempt at the preſent meaſure of eight ſyllables, and the ſecond is a natural introduction to *Robert of Glouceſter*, being compoſed in the ſame meaſure, which, however rude and barbarous it may ſeem, taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French* poetry.

FUR in ſee hi weſt ſpay ge.
If a lond hote cokaygne
Der niſ lond under heuenriche.
Of wel of godniſ hit riche.
Doȝ paradiſ be mirt and bryt.
Lokaygn if of fairir ſyt
What if þer in paradiſ
Bot graſſe and flure and grenerif.
Doȝ þer be ioi and gret dute.
Der niſ met bote frute.
Der niſ halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man if þurſto quench.
Bep þer no men but two.
Dely and enok alſo.
Elinglich maȝ hi go.
Whar þer wonip men no mo.
In cokaygne if met and drink.
Wipute care how and ſwink.
De met if trie þe drink ſo clere.
To none ruffin and ſopper.
I ſigge for ſop boute were
Der niſ lond on erþe if pere.
Under heuen niſ lond iwiſſe.
Of ſo mochil ioi and blifſe
Der if mani ſwete ſiȝte
Al if dai niſ þer no niȝte
Der niſ baret noþer ſtrif.
Niſ þer no deþ ac euer lif.
Der niſ lac of met no cloþ.
Der niſ no man no woman wroþ.
Der niſ ſerpent wolf no fox.
Þorſ no capil. kowe no ox.
Der niſ ſchepe no ſwine no gote.
No non horwȝa god it wote.
Noþer harute noþer ſtode.
De land if ful of oþer gode
Niſ þer flei fle no lowſe.
In cloþ in toune beð no houſe.
Der niſ dunnir flete no hawle.
No non vile worme no ſnawle.
No non ſtorm rein no winde
Der niſ man no woman blinde.
Ok al if game ioi ant gle
Wel if him þat þer mai be.
Der beþ riverſ gret and fine
Of oile melk hony and wine.
Watir ſeruiþ þer to noþing.
Bot to ſiyt and to wauſſing.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant ȝonge i preit ou oure ſo ieſ for to lete.
Denchet on god þat yef ou wit oure ſonnef to bete.
Þere mai telen ou. wid wordef leire ant ſwete.
De vie of one meidan. waſ hoten Maregrete.
Þire fader waſ a patriac. aſ ic ou tellen may.
In auntioge wif echef i Þe falſe ay.
Deve godef ant doumbe. he ſerved nit ant day.
So deden mony oþere. þat ſinget weilawey
Theodoſius waſ if nome. on criſt ne levede he noit
Þe levede on þe ſa ſegodef. Þat peren wid honden wrouit
Do þat child ſcolde chriſtine ben. ic com him well in
ſouit
E bed wi it wen to oþe it were þip
De moder waſ an hepene wif þat hire to wyman bere.
Do þat child ibore waſ nolde ho hit furſare.
Þo ſende it into aſye. wid meſſagerſ ful yare.
To a nopice þat hire wiſte, ant ſette hire to lore
De norice þat hire wiſte. children aheiede ſeuene
De eritheje waſ maregrete. criſtef may of heuene
Taſef ho ani tolde. ſo. feire ant ful euene.
Wou ho þoleden martirdom. ſein Laurence ant ſeinte
Steiene

In theſe fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon* tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes apparent; yet it is not ſo much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations, for which no reaſon can be given.

Hitherto the language uſed in this iſland, however different in ſucceſſive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be aſſigned, when the *Saxon* may be ſaid to ceaſe, and the *Engliſh* to commence. *Robert of Glouceſter* however, who is placed by the critics in the thirteenth century, ſeems to have uſed a kind of intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor *Engliſh*, in his work therefore we ſee the tranſition exhibited, and, as he is the firſt of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extenſive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the ſame meaſure with the foregoing author of St. *Margarite*, which poliſhed into greater exactneſs, appeared to our anceſtors ſo ſuitable to the genius of the *Engliſh* language, that it was continued in uſe almoſt to the middle of the ſeventeenth century

OF þe batayles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þys
londe
þat worſt were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worſt hii were. vor oþere adde ſomwanne ydo,
As Romeyns & Saxons, & we wulle þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kepte yt holde nogt, bote robbȳ, and ſlende,
And deſtruc, & berne, & ſle, & ne coupe abbe non ende.
And bote luie yt nas worþ, þey hii were ouercome ylome.
Vor myd ſlypes and gret poer as preſt eſſone hii come.
Kyng Adelwolf of þys lond kyng was tuentiȝ ger.
þe Deneys come by hym ryuor þan hii dude er
Vor in þe al our vorſt ger of ys kyneðom
Myd þre & þrytty ſlypuol men her prince hyder come,
And at Souþhamtone aryued, an haſene by ſouþe
Anoþer gret oſt þalke tyme aryuede at Porteſmouþe.
þe kyng naſte weþer kepe, at dede ys oſt a
þe Denes adde þe mayſtre. þo a. was ydo,
And by Eſtangle & Lyndeleye hii w[illegible] þe,
And ſo hamward al by Kent, & ſlowe & barn[illegible]
Agen wynter hii wende hem anoþer ger eft hii come.
And deſtrude Kent al out, and Londone nome
þus al an ten ger þat lond in i broȝte þer doune,
So þat in þe tepe ger of þe kynge's croune.
Al byſouþe hii come alond, and þet folc of Somerſete
þoru þe byſſop Aleſton and þet folc of Dorſete
Hii come & ſmyte an batayle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,
þe Deneys were al bynepe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,
And more proweſſe dude þo, þan þe kyng myȝte byuore,
þeruore gode lond men ne beþ nogt al ve[illegible]
þe kyng was þe boldore þo, & agen hem þe more drou,
And ys foure godes ſones woxe vaſte y nou,
Edelbold and Adelbryȝt, Edelred and Al
þys was a ſtalwarde tem, & of gret wiſ dom & red,
And kynges were al foure, & defendede wel þys lond,
An Deneys dude ſlame ynou, þat me volwel vond.
In ſyxtehe gere of þe kynge's kyneðom
Is eldeſte ſone Adelbold gret oſt to hym nom.
And ys fader alſo god, and oþere heye men i
And wende agen þys Deneys, þat muche wo adde y do.

Vor

Vor myd two hondred ſſipes & an alf at Temſe mouþ
hi come,
And Londone, and Kanterbury, and oþer tounes nome,
And ſo vorþ-on to Soþerei, & flowe & barnde vaſte,
þere þe kyng and ys ſone hi m mette atte laſte.
þere was batayle ſtrong ynou ymyte in an prowe
þe godes kyngtes leye adoun as gras, wan medep mowe
ſtrewed, (þat were of ylmyte,) & oþer ymes alſo,
Bleet-in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe batayle were ydo.
Wanne þat blod ſtod al abrod, was þer gret wo y nou.
Nys yt reuþe vorto hure, þat me ſo vole ſlou?
Ac our ſaëte Louerd atte laſte hewede ys ſuete grace,
And ſende þe Criſtyne Engyliſſe men þe mayſtrye in þe
place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch bynepe were echon.
Nou nas þer gut in Denemarch Criſtendom non,
þe kyng her after to hoty chyrche ys herte þe more drou,
And tebetzede wel & al ys lond, as hi azte, wel y nou
Seyn Swyþyn at Wyncheſtre byſſop þo was,
And Alcſton at Syreboutne, þat amendede muche
þys cas
þe kyng was wel þe betere man þoru her beyre red,
Tuenty wynter he was kyng, ar he were ded
At Wyncheſtre he was ybured, as he gut lyþ þere.
Hys tueye ſones he gef ys lond, as he byzet ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kynedom of Eſtſex,
And ſuþþe Adelbryzt, Kent and Weſtſex.
Eyzte hondred zer yt was and ſeuene and tyfty al ſo,
[illegible]
Doþe hi wuſte by her tyme wel her kynedom,
At þe vyſte zer Adelbold out of þys lyue nome
At Syreboutne he was ybured, & ys broþer Adelbryzt
His kynedom adde after hym, as lawe was and ryzt.
By ys daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamteſſyre and deſtrude Wyncheſtre al out
And þat lond folc of Hamteſſyre her red þo nome
And of Barcſſyre, and fozte and þe ſſrewen ouercome.
Adelbryzt was kyng of Kent zeres folle tene,
And of Weſtſex bote vyue, þo he deyde ych wene.

ADELRED was after hym kyng y mad in þe place,
Eyzte hondred & ſeuene & ſyxty as in þe zer of grace.
þe vorſte zer of ys kynedom þe Deneys þycke com,
And robbede and deſtrude, and cytes vaſte nome.
Mayſtres hi adde of her oſt, as yt were dukes, tueye,
Hynguar and Hubba, þat ſſrewen were boye
In Eſt Angle hi byleuede, to reſt hem as yt were,
Myd her oſt at þe wynter, of þe vorſt zere.
þe oþer zer hi dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
And flowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwyk nome.
þer was batayle ſtrong y nou, vor yſlawe was þere
Oſryc kyng of Homberlond, & monye þat with hym were
þo Homberlond was þus yſſend, hi wende & tounes
nome.
So þat atte laſte to Eſtangle azen hym come.
þer hi barnde & robbede, & þat folc to grounde flowe,
And, as wolues among ſſep, reuych hem to drowe.
Seynt Edmond was þo her kyng, & þo he ſey þat deluol
cas
þat me morþrede ſo þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches zeuere to deye hymſelf, þat tuch ſorwe to yſey
He dude hym vorþ among ys ton, nolde he nopyng ſle
Hi nome hym & ſcourged hym, & ſuþþe naked hym
bounde
To a tre, & to hym ſlote, & made hym mony a wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hym þo þycce, þat no ſtede nas
byleuede
Atte laſte hi martred hym, & ſmyte of ys heued
þe ſyxte zer of þe crounement of Adered þe kyng
A nywe oſt com into þys lond, gret poru alle þyng,
And anon to Redyng- robbede and flowe
þe kyng and Alfred ys broþer nome men ynowe,
Mette he m, and a batayle ſmyte vp Aſteſdoune.
þer was mony moder cayld, þat ſone lay þer doune
[illegible]te vorte nyzt, and þer were ſlawe
Denemarch, ar hi wolde wyþ drawe,
And mony þouſend of oþer men, & þo gonne hi
to ſle;
[illegible] adde a le ybe aſſ-d, z ſ þe nyzt nadde y be.
[illegible] batayles her after in þe ſuf zere
Hi ſmyte, and at bope þe heþene mayſtres were.

g Adelred ſone þo þen wey of dey nome,
As yt wel[illegible]yty zer of ys kynedom
Ar Wymbou[illegible]e was ybured, as God zef þat cas,
þe gode Al[illegible], ys broþer, after hym kyng was.

ALFRED, þys noble man, as in þe zer of grace
nc nom
honored & ſyxty & tuelue þe kynedom
Art he adde at Rome ybe, &, vor ys grete wyſdom,
þe pope Leon hym a-ſſede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynge's croune of hys hond, þat in þys lond
Zut ys
And he ed hym to be kyng, ar he kyng were ywys.
An he was kyng ot Engelond, of al e þat þer come,
þat vorſt þus ylad was of þe pope of Rome,
An ſuþþe oþer after hym of þe erchebyſſopes echon.
So þat hyuor hym pore kyng nas þer non
In þe Souþ ſyde of Temeſe nyne batayles he nome
Azen þe Deneys þe vorſt zer of ys kynedom.
[illegible]ye zer he was þus in þys lond in batayle & in wo,
An ofte ſyþe abou-e was, and byne þe ofter mo;
So ponge, þat hym nere by leaede bote þre ſlyren in ys
[illegible]
Hamteſſyre, and Wylteſſyre, and Somerſete, of al ys lond.
A day as he wery was, and aſuoddrynge hym nome
And ys men were ywend auyſſeþ, Seyn Cutbert to hym
com
"Ich am," he ſeyde, "Cutbert, to þe ycham ywend
"To brynge þe gode tytynges. Fram God ycham yſend.
"Vor þat folc of þys lond to ſynne her wyle a- zeue,
"And zut nolle herto her ſynnes byeue
"þoru me & oþer ha ewen, þat in þys lond were ybore;
"þan vor zou byudeþ God, wanne we beþ hym byuore,
"Hour Louerd myd ys eyen of milce on þe loketh
þeruore,
"And þy poer þe wole zyue azen, þat þou aſt ney
verlore.
"And þat þou þer of ſoþ yſe, þou ſſalt abbe tokynynge.
"Vor þym men, þat beþ ago to day auyſſynge,
"In ſepes & in coaſſes ſo muche vyſs hi ſſolde hym
brynge,
"þat ech man wondry ſſal of ſo gret cacchynge.
"And þe mor vor þe harde vorſte, þat þe water yfrore
hys,
"þat þe more azen þe kunde of vyſſynge yt ys.
"Of ſerue yt wel azen God, and ylef me ys meſſager,
"And þou ſſall þy wylle abyde, as ycham ytold her."
As þys kyng herof awoc, and of þys ſyzte þozte,
Hys vyſſares come to hym, & ſo gret won of ſyſs hym
orozte,
þat wonder yt was, & namelyche vor þe weder was ſo
colde.
þo lyuede þe god man wel, þat Seyn Cutbert adde ytold.
In Deuenyſſyre þer after aryuede of Deneys
þre and tuenty ſſypuol men, all azen þe peys,
þe kynge's broþer of Denemarch duc of oſt was
Oure kynge's men of Engelond mette hem by cas,
And ſmyte þer an batay e, and her gret duc ſlowe,
And eyzte hondred & fourty men, & her caronyes to
drowe.
þo kyng Alfred hurde þys, ys herte gladede þo,
þat lond folc to hym come ſo þycke ſo yt m[illegible]te be,
Of Somerſete, of Wylteſſyre, of Hamteſſy[illegible]re alſo,
Euere as he wende, and of ys owe folc al ſo.
So þat he adde poer ynou, and atte laſte hi come,
And a batayle at Edendone azen þe Deneys nome,
And flowe to grounde, & wonne þe may tre of the velde.
þe kyng & ys grete duke bygonne hem to zelde
To þe kyng Alfred to ys wylle, and oſtages toke,
Vorto wende out of ys lond, zyf he yt wolde loke;
And zut herto, vor ys loue, to auonge Criſtendom,
Kyng Gormund, þe hexte kyng, vorſt þer to come.
Kyng Alfred ys godfader was, & ybaptyſed ek þer were
þretty of her hexte dukes, and muche of þat folc þere
Kyng Alfred hem huld wyþ hym tuelf dawes as he
hende,
And ſuþþe he zef hem large zyftes, and et h[illegible] wende.
Hi-, þat nolde Criſtyn be, of lande flowe!
And by zonde ſee in France dude wel muche wo
[illegible] þe ſſrewen come azen, and muche wo here wrozte.
[illegible] þe kyng Alfred atte laſte to ſlame hem euere brozte

Kyng Alfred was þe wyſoſt kyng, þat long was byjore.
Vor þey me ſegge þe lawes beþ in worre tyme vorlore,
Nas yt noȝt ſo his daye. vor þey he in worre were,
Lawes he made ryȝtuolkore, and ſtrengore þan er w re.
Clerc he was god ynou, and ȝut, as me telleþ me,
He was more þan ten ȝer old, ar he couþe ys abece.
Ac ys gode moder ofte ſmale ȝyftes hym tok,
Vor to byleje oþer ple, and loky on ys boke.
So þat bý por clergye ys ryȝt lawes he wonde,
þat neuere er nere y mad, to gouerný ys lond.
And vor þe worre was ſo muche of þe laſer Deneys,
þe men of þys ſa ue lond were of þe worſe peys.
And robbede and ſlowe oþere, þeruor ne býuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye of ys lond.
And in ech toune of þe hondred a teþynge were alſo,
And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in teþynge were ydo,
And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in teþynge were,
And waſte ſonde of her ſtat, ȝyf me þu vp hem bere.
So ſtreyt he was, þat þey me ledde amydde weyes heye
Seluer, þat non man ne dorſte yt nyme, þey he yt ſeye.
Abbeys he rerde mony on, and mony ſtodes ywys.
Ac Wyncheſtrye he verde on, þat nywe munſtre ycluped ys.
Hys lyf eyȝte and twenty ȝer in ys kynedom ylaſte.
After ys deþ he was ybured at Wyncheſtre atte laſte.

Sir *John Maundeville* wrote, as he himſelf informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, conſequently required the uſe of many words and phraſes, may be properly ſpecified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have choſen the firſt, becauſe it ſhows, in ſome meaſure, the ſtate of *European* ſcience as well as of the *Engliſh* tongue; and the ſecond, becauſe it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expreſſion.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may ſee the ſterre tranſmontane, that is clept the ſterre of the ſee, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode ſterre. But men ſeen another ſterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the ſchip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode ſterre, right ſo don ſchip men bezonde the parties, be the ſterre of the Southe, the which ſterre appereth not to us. And this ſterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode ſterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cauſe, men may wel perceyve, that the lond and the ſee ben of rownde ſchapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament ſchewethe in o contree, that ſchewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and ſotyle compaſſement of wytt, that zif a man fond paſſages of ſchippes, that wolde go to ſerchen the world, men myghte go be ſchippe alle aboute the world, and abouen and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, after that I have ſeyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Aſtrolabre, that the ſterre that is clept the tranſmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties ſeptemtrionales, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my ſelf have meſured it by the Aſtrolabre. Now ſchulle ze knowe, that azen the Tranſmontayne, is the tother ſterre, that is clept Antartyke; as I have ſeyd before. And tho 2 ſterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, right as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: ſo that tho ſterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; ſo that it hathe als mochel abouen, as it hathe benethen. After this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men ſeen firſt the ſterre Antartyk. And ſo fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that ſterre more highe; ſo that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be ſee and bezonde, toward this contree, of that I have ſpoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the ſterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and ſchippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee ſchulde have ſeen alle the roundneſſe of the firmament alle abou e. For as I have ſeyd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 ſterres: the whiche halfondelle I have ſeyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have ſeyn toward the Northe, undre the Tranſmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynute, and toward the partie meridionalle, I have ſeen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes. and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have ſeen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghne the halfondelle of a degree; and ſo there ne faylethe but that I have ſeen alle the firmament, ſaf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundneſſe of the firmament holt 90 degrees: ſo there fayletthe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And alſo I have ſeen the 3 parties of alle the roundneſſe of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I ſeye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde compaynye and ſchippynge and condayt: and alle weyes he ſchulde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten wel e, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben ſtreghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the tranſmontane, als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn under us, ben feet azenſt feet. For alle the parties of ſee and of lond han here appoſitees, habitables or trepaſſaoes, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that after that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Preſtre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from Englond toward Jeruſalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Weſt: and the lond of Preſtre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Eſt: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and alſo highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the ſee ben of round forme and ſchapp, as I have ſeyd beforn. And that that men gon upward to o coſt, men gon doonward to another coſt. Alſo zee have herd me ſeye, that Jeruſalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and ſchewen thiere, be a ſpere, that is pyghte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that ſchewethe no ſchadwe on no ſyde. And that it ſcholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytneſſethe it in the Pſautre, where he ſeythe, Deus operatus eſt ſalutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the Weſt, for to go toward Jeruſalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jeruſalem, unto other contynyes of the ſuperficialte of the erthe bezonde. And whan men gon bezonde tho iourneyes, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronynge the roundneſſe of the erthe and of the ſee, undre oure contrees on this half. And therfore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed ſometyme from oure contrees, for to go ſerche the world. And ſo he paſſed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and ſo longe he wente be ſee and lond, and ſo envirouned the world be many ſeyſons, that he fond an yle, where he herde ſpeke his owne langage, calynge on oxen in the plowghe, ſuche wordes as men ſpeken to beſtes in his owne contree, whereof he hadde gret merveyle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I ſeye, that he had gon ſo longe, be londe and be ſee, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirounynge, that is to ſeye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have paſſed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and ſo he loſte moche peynefulle labour, as him ſelf ſeyde, a gret while after, that he was comen hom. For it befelle after, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempeſt of the ſee toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was

in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was possible thinge. But how it semethe to symple men unlerned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men schulde falle toward the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what parte of the erthe, that men duelle, outher aboven or benethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than ony other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere resoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore seithe oure Lord God, Non ? meas me, qui suspendi terra ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so envyronne alle the world, natheles of a 1000 persones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretnesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde redye hem perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, after the opynyoun of the olde wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I repreve nought. But after my lytyle wyt, it semethe me, savynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another little compas than afore, be the gret compas devised be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in as many parties, as the grete compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devysed, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devysed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devysed in als many parties, as the firmament, and lat every partye answere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that after the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 sithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, after myles of oure contree. So moche hathe the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte environ, after myn opynyoun and myn understondynge. And zee schalle understonde, that after the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficyalte counted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght reckned in the climates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates strecchen hem envyronynge the world.

II. And I John Maundevylle knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from oure contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insufficiance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reste: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wrecched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled these thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherfore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plese hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte ony of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyves ende. And I beseche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he voucheſaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Goste, in makynge defence of alle hire goostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire savacioun, bothe of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, with outen begynnynge and without endynge; that is, with outen qualitee, good, and with outen quantytee, gret, that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contenynynge; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyvethe and regnethe God, be alle wordes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The first of our authours, who can be properly said to have written *English*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his disciple, and may therefore be considered as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to speke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befalle in sondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, whan his he arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els shulde noght gone out.
And eke full ofte a litell skare
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the streme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restreine.
Where lawe faileth, errour groweth,
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued ofter this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And thervpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in sondrie wise:
But what man wolde him self auise
His conscience, and noght misuse,
He make wel at the first excuse
His god, whiche euer stant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So must it stande vpon vs selue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenarly vpon vs all.
For man is cause of that shall fall.

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious *Geoffry Chaucer*, who may perhaps, with great justice, be stiled the first of our versifyers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. *Dryden*, who mistakes genius for learning, and, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to *Chaucer* the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is supposed to have been the inventor, and the *French* words, whether good or bad,

of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to discover with particular exactneſs; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* ſufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and ſome improvements he undoubtedly made by the various diſpoſitions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he ſeems to have been happy and judicious. I have ſelected ſeveral ſpecimens both of his proſe and verſe; and among them, part of his tranſlation of *Boetius*, to which another verſion, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is oppoſed. It would be improper to quote very ſparingly an author of ſo much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book ſo generally known.

CHAUCER

ALAS! I wepyng am conſtrained to begin verſe of ſorowfull matter, that whilom in floriſhyng ſtudie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng muſes of Poetes endyten to me thinges to be writen, and drerie teres. At laſte no drede ne might overtake tho muſes, that trete me werren felowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to ſaie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now forowfull werdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, haſted by the harmes that I have, and ſorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren ſhad overtime liche upon my hed; and the ſlacke ſkinne trembleth of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welcfull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be ſwete, but cometh to wretches often icleped: Alas, alas with how defe an ere deth cruel turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to cloſe wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that ſorowfull houre, that is to ſaie, the deth, had almoſte drente myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwelynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, ſtode in no ſtedfaſt degre.

IN the mene while, that I ſtill record theſe thynges with my ſelf, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poincteil: I ſaugh ſtondyng aboven the light of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by ſemblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, ſeyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with ſoche vigour and ſtrength that it ne might not be nempned, al were it ſo, that ſhe were full of ſo grete age, that menne wouldden not trowen in no manere, that ſhe were of our elde.

The ſtature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for ſometyme ſhe conſtrained and ſtronke her ſelfen, lyke to the common meſure of menne: And ſometyme it ſemed, that ſhe touched the heven with the light of her hedde. And when ſhe hove her hedde higher, ſhe perced the ſelf heven, ſo that the ſight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and ſubtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes ſhe had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her ſelf declaryng, and ſhewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darkneſſe of a forleten and diſpiſed elde had duſked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by ſmoked Images.

In the nethereſt hemme and border of theſe clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekiſhe A. that ſignifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hieſt bordure, a Grekiſhe C. that ſignifieth the life contemplatife. And betwene theſe two letters there were ſeen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the nethereſt letter to the uppereſt: natheleſſe handes of ſome men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by ſtrength, and

COLVILE.

I THAT ih tyme of proſperite, and floryſhing ſtudye, made pleaſaunte and delectable dities, or verſes: alas now beyng heavy and ſad overthrowen in adverſitie, am compelled to fele and taſt mestines and greif. Beholde the muſes Poeticall, that is to ſaye: the pleaſure that is in poetes verſes, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ theſe verſes in meter, and the forowfull verſes do wet my wretched face with very watcrye teares, yſſuinge out of my eyes for ſorowe. Whiche muſes no feare without doute could overcome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or baniſhment. Sometyme the ioye of happy and luſty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the courſe of forowfull olde age cauſeth me to renoyſe. For haſty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with all her incommodities and envys, and ſorow hath commaunded and broughte me into the ſame old age, that is to ſay: that ſorowe cauſeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled ſkynne trembleth my fleſh, cleane conſumed and waſted with ſorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is luſtye, and in plaſure or welth: but in time of adverſitie, when it is often deſyred. Alas Alas howe dull and deffe be the eares of cruel death vnto men in miſery that would fayne dye and yet refuſyth to come and ſhutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that falſe fortune favoryd me with her tranſitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almoſt overcom me. That is to ſay deathe was redy to oppreſſe me when I was in proſperitie. Nowe for by cauſe that fortune beynge turned, from proſperitie into adverſitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenaunce: my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes why haue you ſo often boſted me, ſayinge that I was happy when I had honor poſſeſſions riches, and authoritie whych be tranſitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no ſtedefaſt degre.

WHYLES that I conſiderydde pryuy ye with my ſelfe the thynges before ſayd, and deſcrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I ſawe a woman ſtand ouer my head of a reuerend countenaunce, hauyng quycke and glyſteryng clere eye, above the common ſorte of men in ryuely and delectable coloure, and full of ſtrength, although ſhe ſemed ſo olde that by no meanes ſhe is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her ſtature is of doutefull knowledge, for nowe ſhe ſhewethe herſelfe at the commen length or ſtatur of men, and other whiles ſhe ſemed ſo high, as though ſhe touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when ſhe wold ſtretch fourth her hed hygher, it alſo perced thorough heauen, ſo that mens ſyghte couldc not attaine to behold her. Her veſtures or clothis were perfyt of fine ſtyffe thredes, and ſubtyll workemanſhyp, and of ſubſtaunce permament, whych veſturs ſhe had wouen with her own hands as I perceyued after by her owne ſayinge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche veſtures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obſcuryd and darkened, as the ſmoke is wont to darken Images that ſtand nygh the ſmoke. In the lower parte of the ſaid veſtures was read the greke letter P. wouen whych ſignifyeth practiſe or actyffe, and in the hygher part of the veſtures the greke letter. T. whych eſtandeth for theorica, that ſignifieth ſpeculation or contemplation. And betwene both the ſayd letters were ſene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, whereon was as it were a paſſage or waye in ſteppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter. P. was which is vnderſtand from practys or actyf, unto

everiche

everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie ſoche peces, as he might getten. And forſothe this foreſaied woman bare ſmale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand ſhe bare a ſceptre. And when ſhe ſawe theſe Poeti call muſes approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, ſhe was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (q'ō ſhe) hath ſuffered approchen to this like manne theſe commen ſtrompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne aſſwagen not his ſorowes with remedies, but ther would feden and norriſhe hym with ſwete venime? Forſothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, diſtroien the Corne, plentuous of fruictes of reſon. For thei holden hertes of men in uſage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie But if ye muſes had withdrawen fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commenly emong the peple, I would well ſuffre the laſſe grevouſly. For why, in ſoche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrowen fro me this man, that hath ben nourriſhed in my ſtudies or ſcoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben ſwete, till it be at the laſt, and ſuffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muſes, that is to ſay, by my noteſull ſciences. And thus this companie of muſes iblamed caſten wrothly the chere dounward to the yerth, and ſhewing by redneſſe ther ſhame, thei paſſeden ſorowfully the threſholde. And I of whom the ſight pounged in teres was darked, ſo that I ne might not know what that woman was, of ſo Imperial auctoritie, I woxe all abaſhed and ſtonied, and caſt my ſight doune to the yerth, and began ſtil for to abide what ſhe would doen afterward. Then came ſhe nere, and ſet her doune upon the uttereſt corner of my bed, and ſhe beholdyng my chere, that was caſt to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with theſe wordes (that I ſhall ſaine, the perturbacion of my thought.

the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderſtand ſpeculacion or contemplacion. Neuerthe es, the handes of ſome vyolente perſones had cut the ſayde veſtures and had taken awaye certayne peces therof, ſuch as euery one coude catch. And ſhe her ſelfe dyd bare in her ryght hand two bokes, and in her leſte hande a ſceptre, which foreſayd phyloſophy (when ſhe ſaw the muſes poetycal preſent at my bed, ſpekyng ſorrowful wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry ſayd (with terrible or frownynge countenaance) who ſuffred theſe crafty harlotres to com to thys ſycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increaſe the ſame with ſwete poyſon Theſe be they that doo dyſtroye the fertile and plentious commodytyes of reaſon and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes, and accuſtome or ſubdue mens myndes with ſickenes, and heuynes, and do not deuyer or heale them of the ſame. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen ſorte of peop e are wonte to be, I couldе haue ben better contenyed, for in that my worke ſhould not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the ſtudyes of Ariſtotel and of Plato But yet get you hence harlotrydis (that ſeme ſwete untyll you haue brought a man to deathe, and ſuffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muſes or ſcyences that be holſome and good. And after that philoſophy had ſpoken theſe wordes the ſayd companye of the muſys poetical beynge rebukyd and ſad, caſte down their countenaunce to the grounde, and by blu ſhyng confeſſed their ſhamfaſtnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my ſyght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, ſo that I knew not what woman this was hauyng ſoo great auctoritie) was amaſyd or aſtonyed, and lokyng downeward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng ſhe would ſaye further, then ſhe had ſaid. Then ſhe approchyng and drawynge nere vnto me, ſat downe vpon the vttermoſt part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face ſad with weping, and declynyd toward the earth for ſorow, bewayled the troublе of my minde wych theſe ſayinges folowynge.

The concluſions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his ſon in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) ſtandeth ſo good at this day, eſpecially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, ſays an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my ſonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne ſcyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and alſo well conſydre I thy beſye prayer in eſpecyal to lerne the tretyſe of the aſtrolabye. Than for as moche as a philoſopher ſaithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiſcendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therfore I have given the a ſufficient aſtrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lyteil tretiſe, I purpoſe to teche the a certaine nombre of concluſions, pertainynge to this ſame inſtrument. I ſay a certaine nombre of concluſions for thre cauſes, the firſt cauſe is this. Truſte wel that al the concluſions that have be founden, or elis poſſiblye might be founde in ſo noble an inſtrument as in the aſtrolabye, ben unknowen perfitely to anye mortal man in this region, as I ſuppoſe. Another cauſe is this, that ſothely in any cartes of the aſtrolabye that I have yſene, ther ben ſome concluſions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther beheſtes: and ſome of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretiſe divided in five partes, wil I ſhewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Engliſhe, for Latine ne canſt thou nat yet but ſmale, my litel ſonne. But nevertheleſſe ſuffiſeth to the theſe trewe concluſyons in Engliſhe, as well as ſuffiſeth to theſe noble clerkes grekes theſe ſame concluſions in greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firſte out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to ſaine in Latine.

And God wote that in all theſe languages and in manye mo, have theſe concluſyons ben ſufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I praye mekely every perſon diſcrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretiſe to have my rude ententing excuſed, and my ſuperfluite of wordes, for two cauſes. The firſt cauſe is, for that curious endityng and harde ſentences is ful hevy at ones, for ſoch a childe to lerne. And the ſeconde cauſe is this, that ſothely me ſemeth better to writen unto a childe twiſe a gode ſentence, than he forgete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be ſo that I ſhewe the in my rith Engliſhe, as trewe conclu-ſions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and ſubtil concluſions as ben yſhewed in latin, in any comon tretiſe of the aſtrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God ſave the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeyeth everiche in his degree, the more and the laſſe. But conſydreth wel, that I ne uſurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde aſtrologiens, and have it tranſlated in myn engliſhe onely for thy doctrine and with this ſwerde ſhal I ſlene envy

The firſt party.

The firſt partye of this tretiſe ſhall reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne aſtrolaby, bycauſe that thou ſhalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne inſtrument.

The ſeconde party.

The ſeconde partye ſhal teche the to werken the very practike of the foreſaid concluſions, as fertorthe and alſo narowe as may be ſhewed in ſo ſmale an inſtrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every aſtrologien, that ſmaleſt fractions ne wol not be ſhewed in ſo ſmal an inſtrument, as in ſubtil tables calculed for a cauſe.

The

The Prologue of the Testament of LOVE.

MANY then there ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swalowen the delicioufneffe of feftes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godeneffe or of the badneffe of the fentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle foule fo fore have mined and graffed in my fpirites, that foche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boiftous percen the herte of the herer to the inreft point, and planten there the fentence of thinges, fo that with litel helpe it is able to fpring, this boke, that nothynge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of feme yche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boiftous, and fo drawe togiðer to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent fentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and fome with wers, as with red inke, and fome with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the fyght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the firft leudeneffe. So fothly this leude crowdy occupacyon is not to prayfe, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudeneffe commendeth. Eke it fhal yeve fight that other precyous thynges fhall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many foveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfilde, but certes there ben fome that fpeken ther poifye matter in Frenche, of whiche fpeche the Frenche men have as gode a fantafye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Englifhe. And many termes there ben in Englyfhe, whiche unneth we Englifhe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe fhould than a Frenche man borne? foche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englifhe. Right fo truely the underftandyn of Englifhmen wol not ftretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what fo ever we boften of ftraunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of fcience, and the knowinge in that faculte: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche alfo enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us fhewe our fantafies in fuch wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudneffe in travaile, yet foch writing exiten men to thinke thinges that ben neceffarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour fene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thynges ghtly may be conceved to eichue perils, and neceffaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or perfons.

Certes the foverainft thinge of defire and moft creature refonable, have or els fhuld have full appetite to ther perfectyon: unrefonable beftes mowen not, fithe refon hath in 'hem no workinge: than refonable that wol not, is comparifoned to unrefonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forfothe the moft foveraine and final perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a fothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovynge his creatour, is the confideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, underftandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unfene pryvities of God made to us fyghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and underftondinge. Thefe thinges than forfothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge fothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of heven y thynges. Lo! David faith: thou haft de.ted me in making, as who faith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in confideracion of thy makinge. Wherof Ariftotle in the boke de Animalibus, faith to naturell philofophers: it is a grete lykynge in love of knowinge ther creatoure: and alfo in knowinge of caufes in kindelye thynges, confidrid forfothe the formes of kindelye thinges and the fhap, a kyndelye love we fhulde have to the werkman that them made. The crafte of a werkman is fhewed in the wers. Therefore trulie the philofophers with a lyvely [illegible] mand noble thinges, right precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret fwet and travaille to us lefton of cauſes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philofophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty luft in kindely vertues and matters of refon the perfeccion by bufy ftudy to knowe, than to have had all the trefour, al the richeffe, al the vaine glory, that the paffed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetual memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to faine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thinke preffed that foch godenes hated. And becaufe this boke fhall be of love, and the prime cauſes of ftering in that doinge with paffions and diſeſes for wantinge of defire, I wil that this boke be cleped the teftament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not fcorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, fay he wil rende out the fwerde of Hercules handes, and alfo he fhulde fet Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of ftrength to pull up the fpere, that Anfander the noble might never wagge, and that paſſinge al thinge to ben mayfter of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete proweffe in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther fhall be made more fcorne and jape of me, that I fo unworthely clothed altogither in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to fpeak of love, or els of the cauſes in that matter, fithen al the gretteft clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who faith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther fharp fithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forfothe commendeth noughte his refon, that he hath in him, be it never fo truſty. And although theſe noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han a draw and bounde up in the fheves, and made many fhockes, yet have I enfample to gaðer the fmale crommes, and fulfin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the fmalle houndes, notwithſtanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remſſailes, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the almeſſe. Yet alſo have I leve of the noble hufbande Boece, although I be a ſtraunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and theſe grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the ſhedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encreſe my portion with that I ſhal drawe by privyties out of ſhockes; a flye ſervaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in cauſes of thynges, was more hardier in the firſte fechers, and ſo ſayth Ariſtotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther paſſing ſtudy han freſhed our wittes, and oure underſtandynge han excited in conſideracion of trouth by ſharpenes of ther reſons. Utterly theſe thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me beriden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of meſure was boiſtous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind aſketh, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean ſe ſo to arife unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to ſpill all the erthe.

The Prologues of the Canterbury Tales of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that April's with his ſhoures ſote,
The drought of March had perced to the rote,
And bathed every veyn in ſuch licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his ſweté breth
Enſpirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppes; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halve cours yronn
And ſmaè foules makin melodye,
That ſlepin alle night with open eye,
(So pricketh them nature in ther corage,
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage.
And palmers for to ſekin ſtrangè ſtrondes,
To ſervin hallowes couth in ſondry londes:
And ſpecially fro every ſhir's end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,

The holy blisfull martyr for to seke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were seke.
Befel that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Wele nine and twenty in a compary
Of sundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaship; and pilgrimes wer they all;
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
The chambers and the stables werin wide,
And well we werin esid at the best:
And shortly whan the sunnè was to rest,
So had I spokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaship anone,
And madè forward erli for to rise,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.
But nathless while that I have time and space,
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinketh it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you alle the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then will I first begin.

The KNIGHT.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the time that he first began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curtesy.
Full worthy was he in his lord'is werre,
And therto had he riddin nane more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethnesse,
And evyr honoured for his worthinesse.
At Alessandre' he was whan it was won;
Full oft times he had the bord begon
Abovin alle nacioums in Pruce,
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete see
At many'a noble army had be be:
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Tramesene,
In listis thrys, and alwey slein his fo.
This ilke worthy knight had ben also
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turky,
And evirmore he had a sov'rane prize,
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no vilany ne said
In all his life unto no manner wight.
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tell you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,
Of fustian he werid a gipon,
Alle besmottrid with his habergeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.

The First Boke.

NOW herkin, as I have you saied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith date,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,
Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aslepè wondir sone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagè miles two
To the corps of saincte Leonarde,
To make mine lithe that erst was harde.
But as me slept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde, standyng in sondrie stages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraituris,
And queint manir of figuris
Of goude worke, then I sawe ever
But certainly I nist nevir
Where that it was, but well wist I
It was of Venus reuly
This temple, for in purtreiture
I sawe anone right her figure
Nakid yfletyng in a se,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garland white and redde,
And her comòe for to kembe her hedde,
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè sonne, and Volcano,
That in his face ywas full broune
But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.
I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armis, and also the man,
That first came through his destine
Fugitife fro Troye the countre
Into Italie, with full moche pine,
Unto the strondis of Lavine,
And tho began the storie' anone,
As I shall teilin you echone.
First sawe I the distruccion
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his false untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troye,
By whuche Trojans loste all ther joye.
And after this was graved, alas!
How Ilions castill assailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
And Polites his sonne certain,
Dispitously of Dan Pyrrhus.
And next that sawè I howe Venus,
When that she sawe the castil brende,
Doune from hevin she gan discende,
And bade her sonne Æneas flè,
And how he fled, and how that he
Escapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre', old Anchises,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchises in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.
Then sawe I next that all in fere
How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And eer yong sonne clepid Julio,
And eke Ascanius also,
Fledden eke, with full drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as ther went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creusa was loste, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her sought, and how her ghoste
Bad hym to flie the Grekis hoste,
And saied he must into Itaile,
As was his destinie, sauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her sprite gan appere,
The wordis that she to hym saied,
And for to kepe her sonne hym praied.
There sawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinè,
With his shippis began to saile
Toward the countrey of Italie,
As streight as ere thei mighten go.
There sawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That hast ishend all thy life

Merciles

Mercileſs all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of alle kindes
So loude, that he ſhou'd ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and gromе, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nation,
Without any' of ther ſavacion
There ſawe I ſoche tempeſt arise,
That every herte might agriſe
To ſe it paintid on the wall
There ſawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full wofull chere
Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
To ſave and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your ſonne ywas.

Gode counſaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the preſe and dwell with ſothfaſtneſſe,
Suffiſe unto thy gode though it be ſmall,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikelneſſe,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more then the behovin ſhall,
Rede wel thy ſelf, that othir folke canſt rede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir it 'is no drede.
Paine the not eche crokid to redreſſe,
In truſt of her that tourneth as a balle,
Grete reſt ſtandith in litil buſineſſe,
Beware alſo to ſpurne again a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thy ſelf that demiſt othir's dede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir it 'is no drede.
That the is ſent receive in buxomneſſe,
The wraſtlyng of this worlde aſkith a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildirneſſe,
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o beſt out of thy ſtall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
Weivith thy luſte and let thy ghoſt the lede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world'is transmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
Without ordir or due diſcrecion
Govirnid is by fortun'is errour,
But natheleſſe the lacke of her favour
Ne make not die me ſyng though that I die,
Jay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labeur
For finally fortune I doe defie.
Yet is me left the ſight of my reſoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun,
Itaughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truly no force of thy reddour
To hym that ovir hymſelf hath maiſtrie,
My ſuffiſaunce yſhal be my ſuccour,
For finally fortune I do defie.
O Socrates, thou ſtedfaſt champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddiſt her oppreſſion,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the diſceipt of her colour,
And that her moſte worſhip is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a falſe diſſimulour,
For finally fortune I do defie.

The anſwere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymſelf it wene,
He that yhath hymſelf hath ſuffiſaunce,
Why ſaieſt thou then I am to the ſo kene,
That haſt thy ſelf out of my govirnaunce?
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
That thou haſt ſent of this, thou ſhalt not ſtrive,
What woſt thou yet how I the will avaunce?
And eke thou haſt thy beſte frende alive.
I have the taught diviſion betwene
Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,
The nedith not the galle of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
Now ſeeſt thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maieſt arive
There bountie bereth the key of my ſuboſtaunce,
And eke thou haſte thy beſte frende alive.
How many have I refuſed to ſuſtene,
Sith I have the foſtrid in thy pleſaunce?
Wolt thou then make a ſtature on thy quene,
That I ſhall be are at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whele with othir muſt thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou haſt thy beſte frende alive.

The anſwere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adverſitie,
My frend maiſt thou not revin bind goddeſſe,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a preſſe,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richeſſe
Pronoſtike is thou wolt ther toure aſſaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before ſickeneſſe,
In general this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune

Thou pinchiſt at my mutabilite,
For I the lent a droppe of my richeſſe,
And now me lieth to withdrawin me,
Why ſhouldiſt thou my roialtie oppreſſe?
The ſe maie ebbe and flowin more and leſſe,
The welkin hath might to ſhine, rain, and haile,
Right ſo muſt I kithin my brotilneſſe,
In general this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majeſtie,
That all purveighith of his rightwiſeneſſe,
That ſame thyng fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blindè beſtis fol of leudèneſs!
The heven hath propirtie of ſtarneſs,
This worldè hath evir reſtleſſe travaile,
The laſt daie is the ende of myne entreſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilneſſe,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plaine,
And I ſhall quitin you this buſineſſe,
And if ye liſte releve hym of his paine,
Praie ye his beſt frende of his nobleneſſe
That to ſome bettir ſtate he maie attaine.

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the ſame time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of the *Fall of Princes* a few ſtanzas are ſelected, which, being compared with the ſtyle of his two contemporaries, will ſhow that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a ſettled ſtate.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horſe to releve his travaile,
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold whan thruſt doth hym aſſaile,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym availe,
Right ſo fare I which in my buſineſſe,
No ſuccour tynde my rudenes to redreſſe.
I meane as thus, I have no freſh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Caballino in rhetho ike no floure,
In my labour for to refreſh me:
Nor of the ſuſters in noumber thre ſe three,
Which with Cytheria on Parnaſo dwell,
They neuer me gave drinke once of their well,
Nor of theyr ſpringes clere and chriſtaline,
That ſprange by touchyng of the Pegaſe,
Their favour lacketh my making ten founde
I fynde theyr bawme of ſo great ſcarcite,
To tame their tunnes with ſome drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.

Our

Our life here ſhort of wit the great daines
The heuy ſoule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glaſyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a ſtrong batail
With wemes my ſpirite to aſſayle,
And with their ſubtil creping in moſt queint
Hath made my ſpirit in makyng for to feint.
And euermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my ſtepmother called oblyuion,
Hath a baſtyll of forgetfulnes,
To ſtoppe the paſſage, and ſhadow my reaſon
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In tranſlating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.
Thus was I fet and ſtode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer liſt to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me conſtreyne,
Bochas taccompaſh for to doe my payne,
Came ignorance, with a menace of drede,
My penne to reſt I durſt not procede.

Forteſcue was chief juſtice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry* VI. He retired in 1471. after the battle of Tewkeſbury, and probably wrote moſt of his works in his privacy. The following paſſage is ſelected from his book of the *Difference between an abſolute and limited Monarchy*.

HYT may peraventure be marveild by ſome men, why one Realme is a Lordſhyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, called *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordſchip, *Royal and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum & Regale*; ſythen thes two Princes beth of egall Aſtate.

To this dowte it may be anſweryd in this manner; The firſt Inſtitution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cauſe of this diverſyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the firſt Realme, and ſubduyd it to hymſelf by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accompliſhment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppreſſyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and called *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ calleth hym *Robuſtus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beſte for to ſle and eate hym; ſo Nembroth ſubduyd to him the People with Might, to have their ſervice and their goodes, uſing upon them the Lordſchip that is called *Dominum Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid firſt a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Ninus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes, and their Kyngdoms a then moſt reſemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reyneth upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Cryſtyn Princes uſen the ſame Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys ſayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I ſuppoſe firſt begonne in Realmys, *Dominum tantum Regale*. But afterward, whan Mankynd was more manſuete, and better diſpoſyd to Vertue, Grete Communaltes, as was the Feliſhip, that came into this Lond with Brute, wylyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it, as after the Saying of the Philoſopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts muſt needs have an Heed, than they choſe the ſame Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Inſtitution, and onyng of themſelf into a Realme, ordeynyd the ſame Realme ſo to be rulyd and juſtyfyd by ſuch Lawys, as they al would aſſent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycauſe it is mynyſtrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum & Regale quaſi Regimen, plurium Scientia, ſive Conſilio miniſtratum*. The Kyng of Scotts reyneth upon his People by this Lawe, *vinelices*, *Regimine Politico & Regali*. And as Diodorus Syculus ſaith, in his Boke *de priſcis Hiſtoriis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the ſame Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Aſſent of his People. And in like forme as he ſaith is rulid the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Libie*; And alſo the more parte of al the Realmys in *Affrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordſhip, the ſayd Diodorus in that Boke, prayſith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more fewerly do Juſtice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is alſo good for his People that receyve therby, ſuch Juſtice as they deſyer themſelf. Now as me ſeymth, it ys ſhewyd openly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*. For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Deſier and Inſtitution of the People of the ſame Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas More* it was neceſſary to give a larger ſpecimen, both becauſe our language was then in a great degree formed and ſettled, and becauſe it appears from *Ben Johnſon*, that his works were conſidered as models of pure and elegant ſtyle. The tale, which is placed firſt, becauſe earlieſt written, will ſhow what an attentive reader will, in peruſing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffuſed among thoſe claſſes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has ſuffered very little change. There is another reaſon why the extracts from this authour are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better truſted than any other edition of the *Engliſh* books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry jeſt how a ſergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maiſter Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and ſay,
That beſt is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The buſines that he can,
And in no wyſe,
To enterpryſe,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no ſkyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath laſte,
The hoſiers crafte,
And faileth to making ſhone,
The ſmythe that ſhall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng ſcole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene ſhall proue a fole
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kyſſe the cup,
With her phiſick,
Wil kepe one ſicke,
Tyll ſhe haue ſouſed hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer ſawe,
The wayes to bye and ſelle,
Wenyng to ryſe,
By marchaundiſe,
I wiſh to ſpede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo ſeke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in ſtate,
Fy the diſpate,
His money cleane away,

Pletyng the lawe,
For euery ſtrawe,
  Shall proue a thrifty man;
With bate and ſtrife,
But by my life,
  I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go ſmatter,
  In philoſophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
  In theology,
All that enſue,
Suche craftes new,
  They driue ſo farre a caſt;
That euermore,
They do therfore,
  Beſhrewe themſelfe at laſt.
This thing was tryed
And verefyed,
  Here by a ſergeaunt late,
That thriftly was,
Or he coulde pas,
  Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See how he could,
  A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
  Take hede and ye ſhall here:
It happed ſo,
Not long ago,
  A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
  That had he layd a ſide:
His ſonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
  For to beginne with all:
But to ſuffiſe
His chylde, well thriſe,
  That money was to ſmal.
Yet or this day
I have hard ſay,
  That many a man certeſſe,
Hath with good caſt,
Be ryche at laſt,
  That hath begonne with leſſe.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
  His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
  To ſee it was a joy,
For leſt ſum blaſt,
Myght ouer caſt,
  His ſhip, or by miſchaunce,
Men with ſum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
  And miniſh his ſubſtaunce,
For to put out,
All maner dout,
  He made a good purueay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
  And toke an other way.
Firſt fayre and weie,
Therof much dele,
  He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
  And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
  To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetouſly,
  He ſupped it fayre vp,
In his owne breſt,
He thought it beſt,
  His money to encloſe,
Then wiſt he well,
What euer fel,
  He coulde it neuer loſe.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
  Money and marchaundiſe:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
  In like maner wyſe,
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
  He reight not what he ſpent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
  Could him not miſcontent.
With lufty ſporte,
And with reſort,
  Of holy company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
  He rued merely.
And men had ſworne,
Some man is borne,
  To haue a lucky howre,
And ſo was he,
For ſuch degre,
  He gat and ſuche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
  A ſergeaunt welt and fayre.
Was redy ſtrayte,
On him to wayte,
  As ſone as on the mayre.
But he doubteſſe,
Of his mekeneſſe,
  Hated ſuch pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Compared ſo,
  But drewe himſelf a ſide,
To ſaint Katharine,
Stre ght as a line,
  He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
  There would he nedes abyde.
There ſpent he fa t,
Till all were paſt,
  And to him came there meny,
To aſke theyr det,
But none could get,
  The valour of a peny.
With viſage ſtout,
He bare it out,
  Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was faine,
  To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
  Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
  But that he wiſt not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
  He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So ſick alway,
  He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
  That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
Than gan enquere,
  What him was beſt to do.
And he anſwerde,
Be not aferde,
  Take an accion therfore,
I you beheſte,
I ſhall hym reſte,
  And than care for no more.

I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out.
The ſergeaunt ſaid,
Be not afrayd.
It ſhall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the ſame,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your ſake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And foorth [illegible],
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He ſpake and looked,
So religiouſly.
Yet in a glaſſe,
Or he would paſſe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his ſyde,
To ſee how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten ſhame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And ſoftely,
Streyght at the dore he knocked.
And a damſell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere ſayd,
Good ſpede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth ſuch a man,
It is told me:
Well ſyr quod ſhe,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he mayſtreſſe,
No harme doutleſſe:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne ſpeake would I.
Sir quod ſhe by my fay,
He is ſo ſike,
Ye be not lyke,
To ſpeake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my deſire,
Vouchеſafe to do,
As go hym to,
And ſay an auſten frere
Would with hym ſpeke,
And matters breake,
For his auayle certayn.
Quod ſhe I wyll,
Stonde ye here ſtyll,
Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is ſhe go,
And told hym ſo,
As ſhe was bode to ſay,
He miſtruſtyng,
No maner thyng,
Sayd mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
May talk. A downe ſhe gothe,

Vp ſhe hym brought,
No harme ſhe thought,
But it made ſome folke wrothe.
This officere,
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And grete this man,
Reſpectfully and oft.
And he agayn,
Ryght glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hande,
The frere than ſayd,
Ye be diſmayd,
With trouble I underſtande.
In dede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Syr quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet ſhall it after this.
But I would now,
Comen with you,
In counſayle yf you pleaſe,
Or ellys nat
Of matters that,
Shall ſet your heart at eaſe.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt ſayd,
Now ſay on gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
I long full ſore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere with euyll grace,
Sayd, I reſt the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou ſhalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goeſt not hence,
For all the penſe,
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd horſon thefe,
With a miſchefe,
Who hath taught the thy good.
And with his fiſt,
Vpon the noſt,
He gaue hym ſuch a blow,
That backward downe,
Almoſt in ſowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
Leſt he the frere had ſlayne,
Tyll with good rappes,
And hevy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere toke harte,
And vp he ſtarte,
And weel he wyde about,
And ſo there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a luſty clout.
They rent and tere,
Eche others here,
And clawe togyder faſt,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with taggyng,
They fell downe bothe at laſt
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a ſadde ſtroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.

So

So long aboue,
They heue and ſhoue,
Together that at laſt,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the ſtrife,
Hyed them vpward faſt.
And whan they ſpye,
The captaynes lye,
Both watring on the place,
The freres hood,
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.
Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him leyd on the flore,
Many a toule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.
The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to kepe him downe,
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue hym on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many a wappe,
Tyll he was full nygh ſlayne.
Vp they hym lift,
And with yll thrift,
Hedlyng a long the ſtayre,
Downe they hym threwe,
And ſayde adewe,
Commende us to the mayre.
The frere aroſe,
But I ſuppoſe,
Amaſed was his hed,
He ſhoke his eares,
And from grete feares,
He thought hym well yſled.
Quod he now loſt,
Is all this coſt,
We be neuer the nere.
Ill mote he be,
That cauſed me,
To make my ſelf a frere.
Now maſters all,
Here now I ſhall,
Ende there as I began,
In any wyſe,
I would aduyſe,
And counſayle euery man,
His owne craft vſe,
And newe refuſe,
And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere,
Now make good chere,
And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (writen by maſter Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Eliſabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the ſeuenth, and eldeſt doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Eliſabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the ſeuenth.

O Ye that put your truſt and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle proſperite,
That ſo lyue here as ye ſhould neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Enſample I thynke there may no better be
Your ſelfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye
Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleaſaunt thyng?
Merciful god this is a ſtraunge reckenyng:
Rycheſſe, honour, welth, and auncеſtry?
Hath me forſaken and lo now here I ly.

If worſhip myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me ſaued, I neded not fere
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth al this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty meſſangere,
Obey we muſt there is no remedy,
Me hath he ſommoned, and lo now here I ly.
Yet was I late promiſed otherwyſe,
This yere to lyue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandiſhyng promyſe,
O falſe aſtrology and deuynatrice,
Of goddes ſecretes makyng thy ſelfe ſo wyſe.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet laſteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
O bryttil welth, as full of bitterneſſe,
Thy ſingle pleaſure doubled is with payne.
Account my ſorow firſt and my diſtreſſe,
In ſondry wyſe, and reckon there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare layne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and ſo now here I ly.
Where are our caſtels, now where are our towers.
Goodly Rychmonde ſone art thou gone from me,
At Weſtminſter that coſtly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now ſhall I neuer ſee.
Almighty god vouchſafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My payne by ded is, and lo now here I ly.
Adew myne owne dere ſpouſe my worthy lorde,
The faithful loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In marriage and peurable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane reſyne,
To be beſtowed vppon your children and myne.
Erſt wer you father, and now muſt ye ſupply.
The mothers part alſo, for lo now here I ly.
Farewel my doughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye ſhould go where we ſhould ſeldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we leaſt feare, full oft it is moſt nye,
From you depart I fyrſt, and lo now here I lye.
Farewel Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your ſonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it wil be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld ſo dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my ſoule, for lo now here I ly.
Adew lord Henry my louyng ſonne adew.
Our lorde encreaſe your honour and eſtate,
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyſe and fortunate.
Adew ſweete hart my litle doughter Kate,
Thou ſhalt ſwete babe ſuche is thy deſteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.
Lady Cicyly Anne and Katheryne,
Farewel my welbeloved ſiſters three,
O lady Briget other ſiſter myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly foly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.
A dew my lordes, a dew my ladies all,
A dew my faithful ſeruauntes euerych one,
A dew my commons whom I neuer ſhall,
See in this world wherfore to the alone,
Immortal god verely three and one,
I me commende Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy ſeruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in Engliſh written by maſter Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and cauſed them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high eſtate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enſerche and ye ſhall ſpye,
That richeſſe, worſhip, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, reſt, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleaſure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and ſuſtinaunce,
Is all at my deuyſe and ordinaunce.

Without

Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at laſt,
To good concluſion, that fondly was begonne
And many a purpoſe, bounden ſore and faſt
With wiſe prouiſion, I haue ouercaſt.
Without good happe there may no wit ſuffiſe.
Better is to be fortunate than wyſe.
And therefore hath there ſome men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my diſprayſe. And other cauſe there nys,
But for me liſt not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forſoke,
The pleaſaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Becauſe he lept and yet could not come by them.
But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richeſſe,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that langereth in diſtreſſe,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortleſſe,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him ſelfe both.
But he that by my fauour may aſcende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how bliſt condicion ſtandeth he:
Him ſelf in honour and felicite,
And ouer that, may ſo ther and increaſe,
A region hole in ioyful reſt and peace
Now in this poynt there is no more to ſay,
Eche man hath of him ſelf the gouernaunce
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and miſchaunce,
Liſt for to riſe, and wyn him ſelfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richeſſe, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that truſt in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour ſhape or kynne,
That hepeſt vp this wretched worldes treaſure,
Thy fingers ſtirmed with gold, thy tawny ſkynne,
With freſh apparyle garniſhed out of meaſure,
And weneſt to haue fortune at thy pleaſure,
Caſt vp thyne eye, and loke how ſlipper chaunce,
Ludeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.
Sometyme ſhe loketh as louely fayre and bright,
As goodly Venus mother of Cupyde
She becketh and she inuyeth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde
Lyke any ſerpent ſhe beginneth to ſwell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell
Yet for all that we brotel men are fayn
So wretched is our nature and ſo blynd
As ſoone as Fortune lyſt to laugh vpon,
With fayre countenaunce and vnfeithful myndc,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thouſandes in a rout,
Lyke ſwarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.
Then as a bayte ſhe bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious ſtone:
On whiche the maſed people gaſe and ſtare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treaſure and wauerynge rycheſſe,
Prowdly ſhe ſitteth as lady and empreſſe.
Hault by her ſyde doth wery labour ſtand,
Pale fere alſo, and ſorow all bewept,
Diſdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Like reſtleſs watche fro ſlepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowſy and lokyng as he ſlept.
Before her ſtandeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dyſceyt, miſchiefe and tiranny.
About her commeth all the world to begge.
He aſketh lande, and he to paſſe would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue proſper aboue all thyng.
He kneeleth downe and would be made a kyng.
He forceth not ſo he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompt hym for a knaue.
Lo thus ye ſee diuers heddes, diuers wittes
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnſtable here and there among them flitteth.
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who ſo may ſhe throweth great and ſmall
Not to all men, as commeth ſonne or dewe,
But for the moſt part, all among a fewe.
And yet her brotell giftes long may not laſt
He that ſhe gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirleth about and plucketh away as faſt,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vſeth to geue and take, and ſtyll toſſe,
One man to wynnyng of an others loſſe.
And when ſhe robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curſeth her full ſore.
But he that receiueth it, on that other ſyde,
Is glad, and bleſſeth her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when ſhe loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to.
And he her curſeth, as other fooles do,
Alas the folyſh people can not ceaſe,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do feele.
About her alway, buſely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym ſelf full wele.
That may ſet once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth faſt: but vpward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.
Thus fell Julius from his mighty power
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perſe.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo then I may well reherſe,
Thus double fortune, when ſhe lyſt reuerſe
Her ſlipper fauour fro them that in her truſt,
She fleeth her wey and eyeth them in the duſt.
She ſodeynly enhaunceth them aloft.
And ſodeynly miſchieueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay eaſily and full ſoft,
In ſtede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke
And yet alas the moſt cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kiſſed haue,
She bryngeth in the caſe to kyſſe a knaue.
In chaungyng of her courſe, the chaunge ſhewth this,
Vp ſtarteth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to deſpyght.
Thus is her ſport, thus proueth ſhe her myght
Great boſte ſhe maketh yt one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And ſeeth how fortunes houſhold goeth to wrake.
Fait by her ſtandeth the wyſe Socrates.
Arriſtippus, Pythagoras, and many a leſe.
Of olde philoſophers. And eke agaynſt the ſonne
Bekyth him poore Diogenes in his tonne.
With her is Byas, whoſe countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes ſtode ſo in dout,
That eche man haſtely gan to cary thence,
And aſked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wiſedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leeſe.
Heraclitus eke, lyſt felowſhip to kepe
With glad pouertee, Democritus alſo:
Of which the fyrſt can neuer ceaſe but wepe,
To ſee how thick the buſyed people go,
With labour great to purchaſe care and wo.
That other laugheth to ſee the fooliſh apes,
Howe earneſtly they walk about theyr capes.
Of this poore ſect, it is comen vſage,
Onely to take that nature may ſuſtayne,
Baniſhing cleane all other ſurpluſage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good ſo fayne.
But they more pleaſure haue a thouſande fold,
The ſecrete draughtes of nature to beholde
Set fortunes ſeruauntes by them and ye will,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full
That one in ſurety, that other lyke to fall
Who lyſt to aduiſe them bothe, parceyue he ſhall,
As great difference betweene them as we ſee,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicite

Nowe

Nowe haue I ſhewed you bothe: theſe whiche ye lyſt,
Stately fortune, or humble pouertee.
That is to ſay, nowe lyeth it in your fyſt,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do alter me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to pleaſe,
If that ye thynke your ſelfe to well at eaſe.
And fyrſt vppon the louely ſhal ſhe ſmile,
And frendly on the caſt her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradiſe:
And foorth with all what ſo thou lyſt deuiſe,
She wyll the graunt it liberally parhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.
Recken you neuer of her fauoure ſure:
Ye may in clowds as eaſily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cauſe fiſhes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to ſpare,
And all thys worlde in compace to fortare,
As her to make by craft or engine ſtable,
That of her nature is euer variable.
Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any ſeruaunt may,
And in concluſion, that thou ſhalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy ſervyce I dare ſay.
And looke yet what ſhe geueth the to day,
With labour wonne ſhe ſhall happly to morow
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hande with ſorow.
Wherefore yf thou in ſuretye lyſt to ſtande,
Take pouerties parte and let prowde fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho.
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayſt thou boldly defye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.
But and thou wylt nedes med'e with her treaſure,
Truſt not therein, and ſpende it liberally.
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of meaſure.
Bylde not thyne houſe on heyth vp in the ſkye.
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye,
Remember nature ſent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that ſeke Fortune.

WHO ſo delyteth to prouen and aſſay,
Of waveryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunſwere pleaſe you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not,
Fortune to truſt, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no bryde in my fiſt,
She renneth looſe, and turneth where ſhe lyſt.
The rollyng dyſe in whome your lucke doth ſtande,
With whoſe vnhappy chaunce ye be ſo wroth,
Ye knowe your ſelfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyſhe and frogges both.
Caſt in your nette: but be you mete or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyſt aſſyne
For it is your owne fiſhyng and not myne.
And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other ſhe ſhall it amende.
There is no manne ſo farre out of her grace,
But he ſometyme hath comfort and ſolace:
Ne none agayne ſo farre foorth in her fauour,
That is full ſatisfyed with her behauiour.
Fortune is ſtately, ſolemne, prowde, and hye:
And rycheſſe geueth, to haue ſeruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halfpeny:
Some manne a thouſande pounde, ſome leſſe ſome more.
But for all that ſhe kepeth euer in ſtore,
From euery manne ſome parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and ſerue her ſtyll.
Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
Some man hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of ſteith.
To ſome ſhe ſendeth, children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorſhyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe.
But yet ſhe pyncheth hym with a ſhrewde wyfe.
Then for aſmuch as it is fortunes guyſe,
To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her ſelfe lyſt order and deuyſe,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counſayle you eche one truſſe vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With ſuche rewarde as fortune hath you ſent.
All thynges in this boke that ye ſhall rede,
Doe as ye lyſt, there ſhall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as ſurely as your crede.
But notwithſtandyng certes in my mynde,
I durſt well ſwere, as true ye ſhall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche anſwere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of aſtronomye.

The Deſcripcion of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the third ſonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and proweſſe farre vnder them bothe, little of ſtature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left ſhoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of viſage, and ſuch as is in ſtates called warlye, in other menne otherwyſe, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had ſo much a doe in her trauaile, that ſhee coulde not bee deliuered of hym vncutte: and that hee came into the worlde with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the fame runneth) alſo not vntothed, whither menne of hatred reporte abo e the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged her courſe in hys beginninge, whiche in the courſe of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturallye committed. None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his diſpoſicion was more mete y then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and ſommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne perſone, either of hardineſſe or polytike order, free was hee called of dyſpence, and ſommewhat aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnſtedfaſte frendeſhippe, for whiche hee was fain to pil and ſpoyle in other places, and get him ſtedfaſt hatred. Hee was cloſe and ſecrete, a deepe diſſimuler, lowlye of countenaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kiſſe whome hee thoughte to kyll, dispitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the ſuretie or encreaſe of his eſtate. Frende and foo was muche what indifferent, where his aduauntage grew, he ſpared no mans deathe, whoſe life withſtoode his purpoſe. He ſlewe with his owne handes king Henry the ſixt, being priſoner in the Tower, as menne conſtantly ſaye, and that without commaundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly yf he had entended that thinge, haue appointed that bootcherly office, to ſome other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wiſe menne alſo weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping forth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee reſiſted openly, howbeit ſomwhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that caſe the king his brother (whoſe life hee looked that euil dyete ſhoulde ſhorten) ſhoulde happen to deceaſe (as in dede he did, while his children wer yonge. And ther deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whoſe life muſt nedes haue hindered hym ſo entendynge, whither the ſame duke of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterpriſed to be kyng himſelfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoſo diuineth vppon conjectures, maye as well ſhote too farre as too ſhort. Howbeit this haue I by credible information learned, that the ſelfe nighte in whiche kynge Edwarde died, one Myſtlebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haſte to the houſe of one Pottyer dwellyng in Reddecroſſe ſtrete without Cripulgate: and when he was with haſtye rappyng quickly letten in, hee ſhewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottier then wyll my mayſter the duke of Glouceſter bee kynge. What cauſe hee hadde ſo to thynke harde it is to ſaye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thynge knewe that bee ſuche hynge purpoſed, or otherwyſe

wyſe had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likelye to ſpeake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the courſe of this hyſtorye, were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old forcminded this concluſion, or was nowe at erſte thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occaſion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of ſpede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr deſtruccion, with the vſurpacion of the regal dignitye vppon hymſelfe. And for as muche as hee well wiſte and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennynge betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuiſion ſhoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the purſuite of his intente, and a ſure ground for the foundacion of al his building yf he might firſte vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde diſpleaſure, abuſe the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the deſtruccion of the tother: and then wynne to his purpoſe as manye as he couldc: and thoſe that coulde not be wonne, myght be loſte ere they looked therefore. For of one thynge was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he ſhoud ſoone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edwarde in his life, albeit that this diſcencion betwene hys frendes ſommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he ſommewhat the leſſe regarded it, becauſe hee thought whatſoeuer buſines ſhoulde falle betwene them, hymſelfe ſhould alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his laſt ſickneſſe, when hee receiued his natural ſtrengthe ſoo ſore enfeebled, that hee dyſpayred all recouerye, then hee conſyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothynge leſſe miſtruſted then that that happened, yet well forſeynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children ſhoulde lacke diſcrecion of themſelf and good counſayle, of their frendes, of whiche either party ſhold counſayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleaſaunte aduyſe too wynne themſelfe fauour, then by profitable admoniſemente to do the children good, he called ſome of them before him that were at variaunce, and in eſpecyall the lorde marques Dorſette the quenes ſonne by her fyrſte houſebande, and Richarde the lorde Haſtynges, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene ſpecially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and alſo for that ſhee thoughte hym ſecrete ye familyer with the kynge in wanton coumpanye. Her kynred alſo bare hym ſore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene claimed of the kinges former promyſe as for diuerſe other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When theſe lordes with diuerſe other of bothe the parties were comme in preſence, the kynge liſtinge vppe himſelfe and vnderſette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyſe ſayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinſmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you ſee, and I feele. By whiche the leſſe whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what caſe I leaue you, for ſuch as I leaue you, ſuche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they ſhoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at varyaunce, myght happe to fall themſelfe at warre ere their diſcrecion woulde ſerue to ſette you at peace. Ye ſe their youthe, of whiche I recken the onely ſurete to reſte in youre concord, For it ſuffiſeth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other, If they were menne, your faithfulneſſe happely woulde ſuffiſe. But childehood muſt be maintained by mens authoritye, and flipper youth vnderpropped with elder counſayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eth of others [illegible] nedes bee long ere anye good concluſion goe forwarde. And alſo while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery ſhall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyſe, of whyche muſte needes enſue the euyll bringing vppe of the prynce, whoſe mynd in tender youth infect, ſhal redily fal to miſchief and riot, and drawe down with this noble reaime to ruine, but if grace turn him to wiſdom: which if God ſend, then thei that by euill menes before pleaſed him beſt, ſhal after fal fartheſt out of fauour, ſo that euer at length euil driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes proſper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great cauſes. Sometime a thing right well intended, our miſconſtruccion turneth vnto worſe or a ſmal diſpleaſure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had ſo great cauſe of hatred, as ye haue of lone. That we be all men, that we be chriſten men, this ſhal I leaue for preachers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei shal preache of.) But this ſhal I deſire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kinred or affinitie, whiche ſpirytuall kynred of affynyty, if the ſacramentes of Chriſtes churche, beare that weyghte with vs that woulde Godde ther did, ſhoulde no leſſe moue vs to charitye, then the reſpecte of fleſhlye conſanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worſe, for the ſelfe cauſe that you ought to lone the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where ſynde wee ſo deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moſte oughte to agree together. Suche a peſtilente ſerpente is ambicion and deſyre of vaine glorye and ſouerauntye, whiche amonge ſtates where he once entreth crepeth foorth ſo farre, tyll with deuiſion and variaunce hee turneth all to miſchiefe. Firſte longing to be nexte the beſt, afterwarde egall with the beſte, and at laſte chiefe and aboue the beſte. Of which immoderate appetite of woorſhip, and thereby of debate and diſſencion what loſſe, what ſorowe, what trouble hathe within theſe fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgeate as wee well remember.

Whiche thinges yf I could as well haue foreſene, as I haue with my more payne then pleaſure proued, by Goddes bleſſed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courteſye of mennes knees, with the loſſe of ſoo many heades. But ſithen thynges paſſed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occaſion we haue taken ſoo greate harte afore, that we eſteſoones fal not in that occaſion agayne. Nowe be thoſe griefes paſſed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte well to proſper in wealthful peace vnder youre coſeyns my children, if Godde lende them life and you loue. Of whyche twoo thinges, the leſſe loſſe wer they by whome thoughe Godde dyddie hys pleaſure, yet ſhoulde the reaime alway finde kinges and paraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among youre ſelfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man ſhal perish and happely he too, and ye too, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherfore in theſe laſt wordes that euer I looke to ſpeak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer born to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs al, from this time forwarde, all griefes forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truſte you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne ſurety. And therewithal the king [illegible]nger enduring to ſitte vp, laide him down on his [illegible]t ſide, his face towarde them: and none was there preſent that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and anſwering for the time as thei thought to ſtand with his pleaſure, there in his preſence (as by their wordes appered) ech forgaue other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a ſonder. As ſone as the king was departed, the noble prince his ſonne drew toward London, which at the time of his deceaſe, kept his houſhold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourſe to iuſtice, was begon to be farre out of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheaſon

the

the prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to the end that the authoritie of his presence, should refraine euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of their formar outerages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his sending thyther, was there appointed Sir Antony Woduile lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counsayle. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was nerest of kin vnto the quene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwisely deuised, whereby her bloode might ite of youth be rooted in the princes fauor, the duke of Gloucester turned vnto their destruccion, and vpon that grounde set the foundacion of all his vnhappy building. For whom soeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto them, some by mouth, som by writing and secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, shoold bee in the handes and custodye of his mothers kinred, sequestred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which euery one ought him as faithful service as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he sauing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmete y to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say removed from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magestie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the mightiest of his frendes from h m, and vnto vs no litt e ieopardy, to suffer our welproued enemyes, to grow in ouergret authorit ewith the prince in youth, namely which is aighte of beliefe and sone perswaded Ye remember I trow king Edward himselfe, albe t he was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then stode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduauncement of them selfe. Whiche wh ther they sorer thirsted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to gesse. And if some folkes frendship had not holden better place with the king, then any respect of kinred, thei might peraduenture easily haue be trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this. Why not as easily as they haue done some other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wi , and thanke be to his grace that peril is passe. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuse the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of w ich good prouision none of us hath any th ng the lesse neede, for the late made attonemente, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouersone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to t ink that an houerly kindnes, sodainely contract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shold be deper setled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted

With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that were of themselfe ethe to kindle, and in especial twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Hastinges and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe succession from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they woide vtterlye amoue fro the kynges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suc e power of theyr frendes, that it shouide bee harde for hym to brynge his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wille was doubtuous, and in wh ch the kyng being on their side, his part should haue t e face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes, caused the quene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be ieopardous, the k ng to come vp strong. For whereas nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: at the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei should geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, leste they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges saueguarde whome no manne enpugned, but for theyr destruccion, hauyng more regarde to their o e variaunce, then their newe atonement. For whiche cause thei sho lde assemb e on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power he wyste wel farre stretched. And thus should all the reaime fal on a rore And of al the harte that therof should ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harme there like to fal wher the left would, all the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and say that shee had v wyfelye and vntrewlye a o, broken the amit e and peace that the kyng her husband so prudente ye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obserued.

The quene being in this wise perswaded, suche woorde sente vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kynge, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and o her lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kynge soo reuerente ye, and to the queenes frendes, there too louyngelye, that they nothynge earthelye mystrustynge, broughte the kynge vppe in greate haste, not in good spede, with a sober coompanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of G oucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncle, entendyng on the morowe to folow the kynge, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betweene these dukes and the lorde Riuers a greate while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courtesye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes secretelye with a fewe of their moste priuye frendes, sette them downe in counsfiyse, wherin they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawnyng of the day, thei sent about priuely to their seruantes in their innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundemente to make them selfe shortely readye, for their lordes wer to horseback ward. Vpon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodye the kayes of the inne, that none shoulde passe foorth without theyr l'eence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye towarde Stonye Stratforde wher the kynge laye, they hadde beaforwea certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde sende backe agayne, and compel to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they should geue other yeence. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for the shewe of theire diligence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye arriende vppon the kynges highnesse oute of that towne: this bare they to ke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euerye side besette, neyther hys seruauntes nor hymselfe suffered to go oute, parceiuyng wel so greate a thyng without his knowleage not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner present with this last nyghtes chere, in so few houres so gret a chaange maruey.ously marked. How be it sithe hee couide not geat awaye, and keepe himselfe close, hee woulde not, leste he shoulde seeme to hyde himselfe for some secret feare of hys owne fauite, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vppon the suretie of his own conscience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what this matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrel with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette diffaunce

betweene

beetweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confuſion, but it ſhoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very weal ſpoken manne) in goodly wiſe to excuſe himſelf, they taryed not the ende of his aunſwere, but ſhortely tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horſebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his compane readye to leape on horſebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, becauſe it was to ſtreighte for bothe coumpanies. And as ſone as they came in his preſence, they alighte adowne with all their compane aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham ſaide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wiſe, ſalued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor miſtruſtinge as yet. But euen by and by in his preſence, they piked a quarell to the lorde Richard Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, ſayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde coumpaſſed to raie the kinge and the realme, and to ſette variaunce among the ſtates, and to ſubdewe and deſtroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accoumpliſhinge whereof, they ſayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treaſor, and ſent manie to the ſea. All whiche thinge theſe dukes wiſte well were done for good purpoſes and neceſſari by the whole counſaile at London, ſauing that ſommewhat thei muſt ... Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunſwered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot faie. But in good faith I dare well aunſwere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any ſuch matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte the re dealing in theſe matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And foorthwith thei arreſted the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Wa... knighte, in the kinges preſence, and broughte the king and al backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counſaile. And there they ſent awaie from the kinge whom it pleaſed them, and fette newe ſeruantes aboute him, ſuche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester ſente a diſhe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all ſhould be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the meſſenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the ſame meſſage for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of coumfort, as one to whom ſuch aduerſitie was ſtraunge. But himſelf had been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therfore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courteſye of the duke of Gloucester he ſent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to priſon, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in concluſion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys doughter maiſtres MARGARET ROPER, within a whyle after he was priſoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good doughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good healthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more deſyer then I haue. I beſeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And ſuch thynges as I ſomewhat longed to take with you al, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I truſte he dothe and better to by hys holy ſpirite: who bleſſe you and preſerue you all Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all nor your babes, nor your nurſes, nor your good huſbandes, nor your good huſbandes ſhrewde wyues, nor your fathers ſhrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two ſhort ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys paſtime while he was priſoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the loſt louer.

FEY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer ſo fayre,
Or neuer ſo pleſantly begin to ſmile,
As though thou wouldſt my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou ſhalt me not begile.
Truſt ſhall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys hauen or heauen ſure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a ſtorme.

DAUY the dycer.

LONG was I lady Lucke your ſeruing man,
And now haue loſt agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beſhrew your cat,
But in fayth I bleſſe you agayne a thouſand times,
For lending me now ſome layſure to make rymes.

At the ſame time with Sir *Thomas More* lived *Skelton*, the poet laureate of *Henry* VIII. from whoſe works it ſeems proper to inſert a few ſtanzas, though he cannot be ſaid to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne whan the ſonne in vyrgyne
By radyaunce hete enryped hath our corne
Whan Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, ſmylynge halfe in ſcorne
At our folyſ and our vnſtedfaſtneſſe
I met me whan Mars to warre hym dyd dreſs,
Inſa ynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whome full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as couldе be
Can touche a trouth, and cloke ſubtylly
With freſhe vtteraunce ful ſentencyouſly
Dyuerſe in ſtyle ſome ſpared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was ſore moued to a forſe the ſame
But ignoraunce full ſoone dyde me dyſcure
And ſhewed that in this arte I was not ſure
For to inuamine ſhe ſayd I was to dulle
Aduyſynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he ſo wyll atteyne
Excedyng ferther than his connynge is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen ſuche er this
But of reproche ſurely he maye not mys
That lymmeth hyer than he may forynge haue
What and he flyde downe, who ſhall him ſaue
Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and caſt
That I ne wyſte what to do was beſte
So ſore enwered that I was at the laſte
Enforſed to ſlepe, and for to take ſome reſte
And to lye downe as ſoone as I my dreſte
At Harwyche porte ſlumbrynge as I laye
In myne hoſtes houſe called powers keye

Of the wits that flouriſhed in the reign of *Henry* VIII none has been more frequently celebrated than the ea of *Surry*; and this hiſtory would therefore have been imperfect without ſome ſpecimens of his works, which yet it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh from thoſe of Si *Wyat* and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three firſt are, I believe, *Surry*'s; the reſt, being of the ſame age, are ſelected, ſome as examples of different meaſures, and one as the oldeſt compoſition which I have found in blank verſe.

Deſcription of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, ſave only the lover.

THE ſoote ſeaſon that bud, and bloome fourth brynges,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingal. with fethers new ſhe ſinges;
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:

Somer is come, for every ſpray now ſpringes
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fiſhes flete with newe repayred ſcale:
The adder all her ſlough away ſhe flynges,
The ſwift ſwallow purſueth the flyes ſmalle;
The buſy bee her honey how ſhe mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I ſee among theſe pleaſant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my ſorrow ſprynges.

Deſcripcion of the reſtleſs eſtate of a lover.

WHen youth had led me halfe the race,
That Cupides ſcourge had made me ronne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary courſe begunne:
And then I ſaw howe my deſyre
Miſguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me loſe a better prey.
For when in ſighes I ſpent the day,
And could not cloake my griefe with game;
The boyling ſmoke dyd ſtill bewray,
The preſent heat of ſecret flame:
And when laſt reares do bayne my breaſt,
Where love his pleaſant traynes hath ſown,
Her beauty hath the traytes oppreſt,
Ere that the buddes were ſpronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd ſtill purſue,
The flying chaſe of theyre requeſt;
Theyre greedy looks dyd ott renew,
The hydden wounde within my breſte
Whenevery loke theſe cheekes myght ſtayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red,
By outward ſignes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To payne all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that elſe ſhould ſee
My ſpeckled cheekes with Cupids hew.
And now the covert breſt I clame,
That worſhipt Cupide ſecretely;
And nourſhed hys ſacred flame,
From whence no blaring ſparks do flye.

Deſcripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that moſt part in diſcord
Our willes do ſtand, whereby our hartes but ſeldom do accord:
Deceyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The ſimple hartes which he doth ſtrike with froward divers ſtroke.
He cauſeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth allay with Leaden cold, againe the others harte.
Whoſe gleames of burning fyre and eaſy ſparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From eaſye ford where I myghte wade and paſs full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a deepe dark vell:
And me withholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And wiſes me that my mortal foe I do beſeke of Grace,
He lettes me to purſue a conqueſt welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were loſt, ere that my ſute begunne.
So by this means I know how ſoon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to ſtryfe, and ſo againe returne.
I know how to contente my ſelf in others luſt,
Of little ſtuffe unto my ſelf to weave a webbe of truſt.
And how to hyde my harmes with ſole dyſſembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forſakes the face for dred,
And how by ſhame it ſtaynes againe the Chekes with flamyng red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the reſtleſs forge I wote eke how it workes
I know and con by roate the tale that I would tell
But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he ſhakes,
In ſynging how he doth complayne, in ſleeping how he wakes
To languiſh without ache, ſickeneſſe for to conſume,
A thouſand thynges for to devyſe, reſolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyſte to ſee his Ladyes Grace full ſore
Such pleaſures as deyght hys Eye, do not his helthe reſtore.
I know to ſeke the traſte of my deſyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do ſeek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers muſt transfourme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who would beleve?) with ſprite from Lyfe removed
I knowe in harry ſighes and laughters of the ſpleene,
At once to chaunge my ſtate, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I know how to decreyve my ſelf wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chaſtized is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In ſtandynge nere the fyre, I know how that I freaſe,
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waſte, and ſo my Lyfe I leeſe.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How ſmaile a nete may take and maſe a harte of gentle kynde:
Or elſe with ſeldom ſwete to ſeaſon hepes of gall,
Revived with a glymple of Grace old ſorrowes to let fal.
The hydden traynes I know, and ſecret ſnares of Love,
How ſoone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may remove
The ſlypper ſtate I know, the ſodein turnes from welthe
The doubtful hope, the certaine woe, and ſure deſpaired health.

A praiſe of his ladie.

GIVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boaſt not your ſelves at all,
For here at hande approcheth one,
Whoſe face will ſtayne you all
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious ſtone,
I wiſhe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two chriſtall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart ſuffiſe
To ſee that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath loſt the moulde,
Where ſhe her ſhape did take;
Or elſe I doubte if nature coulde
So fayre a creature make
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whoſe like was never ſeene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe ſhe is Diana chaſt
In truth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede ſteadfaſt;
What will you more we ſay:
If all the world were ſought ſo farre,
Who could finde ſuche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a ſtarre
Within the froſty night.

The Lover refuſed of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are paſt,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not laſt,
My grave and I am one.
My Mirth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Deſirous to be ded,
My miſchefe to forgo.

I burne and am a colde,
I freeſe ar eyddes the fyer,
I ſee ſhe doth witho de
That is my honeſt deſyre.
I ſee my helpe at hande,
I ſee my lyfe a ſo,
I ſee where ſhe doth ſtande
That is my deadly fo.
I ſee how ſhe doth ſee,
And yet ſhe wil be blynde,
I ſee in helpyng me,
She ſekes and will not fynde.
I ſee how ſhe doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I ſee when I come nye,
How fayne ſhe would be gone.
I ſee what wi ye more,
She will me glaoy k ..,
And you ſhall ſee therfore
That ſhe ſhall have her will.
I cannot live with ſtones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The Death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian aſtronomer, in the firſt fight that Alexander had with the Perſians.

NOW clatring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan paſſe the noys of dreadfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with ſhafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
Covered the ayre Againſt full fatted bulles.
As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whoſe greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons againſt the Perſians fare,
Now corpſes hyde the purpurde foyle with blood;
Large ſlaughter on eche ſide, but Perſes more,
Moyſt fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fa.l to flighte.
The liening Macedon by ſwordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym a s mereſt kyn,
Oxate preſeryes with horſemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge ſhould give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where ſtrong youth is ſpent:
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
The Perſes ſoweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yent he roares, he eyeth a ong
His entra.es with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym ſmytes the club, hym wounded farre ſtryking bowe,
And him the ſling, and him the ſh ning ſword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he reſtes.
Right over ſtoode in ſnowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in ceeſtiall bodies he could tel.
The moving meeting ight, aſpect, eclips,
And influence, and conſtellations all,
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of p enty ſtorde. what ſigne forewarned death,
How winter geadreth ſnow, what temperature
In the prime tyde doth ſeaſon wel the foyle,
Why ſummer burnes, why a.tumne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tones heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themſelves how great
Proportion is; what ſway the erryng lightes
Doth lend in courſe gayne that fyrſt movyng heaven;
What, grees one from another diſtant be,
What ſtarr doth lett the northall fyre to rage,
Or h m more mylde what oppoſition makes,
What fyre doth qualifye Mavorſes fyre,
What houſe eche one doth ſeeke, what plannett raignes
Within this heaven ſphere, nor that ſmal. traynges
I ſpeake, whole heaven he cloſeth in his breſt
This ſage then in the ſtarres hath ſpyed the fates
Threatned a m death without delay, and, ſith,
He ſaw he could not fatal order chaange,
Foreward he preſt in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand deſirous to be ſlain,
The bouldeſt borne, and worthieſt in the fraide;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And ſeking death, in fyrſt front of his rage,
Comes de perately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With reckleſſe wordes and clamour him provokes,
And ſayth, Nectanaks baſtard ſhameful ſtayne
Of mothers bed, why loſeſt thou thy ſtrokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in caſe
Manhood there be ſo much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
And eke for martiall praiſe, that in my ſhielde
The ſeven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilful wight, and with ſoft words ayen,
O monſtrous man quoth he) what ſo thou art,
I pray ther ave, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lore, the Muſes manſion marre;
That treaſure houſe this hand ſhall never ſpoyle,
My ſword ſhall never bruiſe that ſkulfull brayne,
Long gather'd heapes of ſcience ſone to ſpil;
O how fayre fruites may you to mortal men
From Wiſdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiſer and the better prove!
What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perſwades to be downe, ſent to depe Averne,
Where no artes flouriſh, nor no knowledge vales
For all theſe fawes. When thus the ſovereign ſaid,
Alighted Zoroas with ſword unſheathed,
The careleſs king there ſmoate above the greve,
At th' opening of his quiſhes wounded him,
So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnaſhe,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wiſe
Hym to forbeare, ſett ſpurrs unto his ſtede,
And tarnde away, leſt anger of his ſmarte
Should cauſe revenger hand deale balefull blowes;
But of the Macedonian chiefraines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this ſight,
But ran upon the ſaid Egyptian rude,
And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of ſouldioars iterne;
And all in pieces hewed the ſely ſeg,
But happely the ſoule fled to the ſtarres,
Where, under him, he hath full ſight of all,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Perſians would ſuch ſapience to forgoe,
The very ſone the Macedonians wiſht
He would have lived, king Alexander ſelfe
Deride him a man unmete to dye at all,
Who wonne like praiſe for conqueſt of his Yre,
As for ſtoute men in field that day ſubdued,
Who princes taught how to diſcerne a man,
That in his head ſo rare a jewel beares,
But over all thoſe fame Camenes, thoſe fame,
Divine Camenes, whoſe honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
I ..ed, and for thankes, all that they can,
I .. th hym deceaſt, and fett him free,
From dark obvion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fooles*, of which the following extract will ſhew his ſtyle.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and falſe Accuſers.

O Heartleſs fooles, hatte here to our doctrine,
Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here ſhall I ſhewe you good and vertue:
Enclyne, and ye finde ſhall great proſperitie,
Enbrace the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in vallour worth great golde.
Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, ſhall finde auauncement:
Wherfore ye fooles that in your ſinne are bolde,
Refuſe ye wiſdome, and leaue your lewde intent,
Wiſedome is the way of men moſt excellent:
Therfore haue done, and ſhortly ſpede your pace,
To quaynt your ſelf and company with grace.

Learne

Learne what is vertue, therin is great ſolace,
Learne what is truth, ſadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and graunte purchaſe,
Forſake your folly and inconuenience,
Ceaſe to be fooles, and ay to ſue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wiſedome is ground of cleanlynes.
Wiſedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Which che man endueth with honour ſpecial,
But ſuche heartes as ſlepe in foolyſhnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
Shut in this little barge in principal.
Although mockers I purpoſe to repreue,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue.
Mockers and ſcorners that are harde of beleue,
With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
And leaue their folly, which cauſeth great debate:
Suche caytifes ſpare neyther poore man nor eſtate,
And where their ſelfe are moſte worthy derision,
Other men to ſcorne is all their moſt condition.
Yet are no fooles of this abuſion,
Whiche of wise men deſpiſeth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, ſcorne, and confuſion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good diſcipline:
Shewe to ſuche wiſdome, yet ſhall they not encline
Unto the ſame, but let nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, ſtill or openly.
So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that with a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe ſhall he haue by and by:
Thus in deriſion haue fooles their ſpeciall game.
Correct a wiſe man that would eſchue ill name,
And fayne would learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly ſhall intende.
If by misfortune a righteouſe man offende,
He gladly ſuffereth a iuſte correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him ſelfe putting meekely unto ſubiection,
Following his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He ſhall his teacher hate, ſlaunder and diffame.
Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own ſhame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And ſo he ſore wounded with the ſame,
And in woe endeth, great miſery and payne.
It alſo proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes caſt,
Shall of all other be mocked at the laſt.
He that goeth right, ſtedfaſt, ſure, and faſt,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his ſcornes caſt,
Againſt a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vſeth the ſame.
But who that of ſinne is cleane in deede and thought,
May him well ſcorne whoſe liuing is ſtarke nought.
The ſcornes of Nabal ful dere ſhould haue been bought,
If Abigayl his wife diſcrete and ſage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes ſought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and aſſwage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyſeus did ſcorne.
So might they curſe the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this ſort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it foly for wiſe men to enclyne,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for ſee thou ſhall
Them moſte ſcorning that are moſt bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in ſcorne ſet your ioy,
Proudly deſpiſing Gods puniſion:
Take ye example by Cham the ſonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto deriſion,
Which him after curſed for his tranſgreſſion,
And made him ſeruaunt to all his lyne and ſtocke.
So ſhall ye caytifs at the concluſion,
Since ye are nought, and other ſcorne and mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilſon*, a man celebrated for the politeneſs of his ſtyle, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the ſtate of our language in his time, the following may be of uſe to ſhow.

PRonunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of ſuche woordes and matter as by ſpeache are declared. The vſe hereof is ſuche for anye one that liketh to haue prayſe for teſtyfyenge his talent open aſſemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he ſhalbe thought to paſſe all other that haue the like vtteraunce though they haue much better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to everye matter, and beautifieth the cauſe in like maner, as a ſweete ſoundynge lute muche ſetteth forthe a meane deuiſed ballade. Or as the ſounde of a good inſtrumente ſtyrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, ſo a cleare ſoundyng voice comforteth muche our dulle eares, with muche ſweete melodie, and cauſeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters ſake, then the reporter for the matters ſake. Demoſthenes therfore, that famouſe oratour, beyng aſked what was the cheefeſt point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praiſe to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the ſeconde, and the thirde, he ſtil made anſwere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunſwere, till they left aſkyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtteraunce can doe nothyng, vtteraunce without arte can doe right muche. And no doubte that man is in outwarde apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely geſture of his body. Æſchines lykwyſe beyng banniſhed his countrie through Demoſthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demoſthenes aunſwere thereunto, by force whereof he was banniſhed, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the fame: then (q d Æſchines) you would haue marueiled muche more if you had heard hymſelfe ſpeak it. Thus beyng caſt in miſerie and banniſhed for euer, he could not but geue ſuch great reporte of his deadly and mortal enemy.

This have I deduced the *Engliſh* language from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth*; in ſome parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at leaſt, in ſuch a manner that its progreſs may be eaſily traced, and the gradations obſerved, by which it advanced from its firſt rudeneſs to its preſent elegance.

A GRAM-

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of uſing words properly*, compriſes four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Proſody.

In this diviſion and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter diſtribution might not be found. Experience has long ſhown this method to be ſo eſtabliſhed as to obviate confuſion, and ſo comprehenſive as to prevent any inconvenient omiſſions. I likewiſe uſe the terms already received, and already underſtood, though perhaps others more proper might ſometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whoſe new terms have ſunk their learning into neglect, have left ſufficient warning againſt the raſh ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into ſyllables, and ſyllables into words.* It therefore teaches previouſly the form and ſound of letters.

The letters of the Engliſh language are,

Roman.		Italick.		Old Engliſh.	Name.
A	a	*A*	*a*	a	*a*
B	b	*B*	*b*	b	*bee*
C	c	*C*	*c*	c	*ſee*
D	d	*D*	*d*	d	*dee*
E	e	*E*	*e*	e	*e*
F	f	*F*	*f*	f	*eff*
G	g	*G*	*g*	g	*jee*
H	h	*H*	*h*	h	*aitch*
I	i	*I*	*i*	i	*i* (or *ja*
J	j	*J*	*j*	j	*j* conſonant,
K	k	*K*	*k*	k	*ka*
L	l	*L*	*l*	l	*el*
M	m	*M*	*m*	m	*em*
N	n	*N*	*n*	n	*en*
O	o	*O*	*o*	o	*o*
P	p	*P*	*p*	p	*pee*
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	q	*cu*
R	r	*R*	*r*	r	*ar*
S	ſ s	*S*	*ſ s*	ſs	*eſs*
T	t	*T*	*t*	t	*tee*
U	u	*U*	*u*	u	*u* (or *va*
V	v	*V*	*v*	v	*v* conſonant,
W	w	*W*	*w*	w	*double u*
X	x	*X*	*x*	x	*ex*
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	y	*y*
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	z	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *ſ hard.*

To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters univerſally uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, fl, ffl, and &c, or *and per ſe, and.* ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, fl, ffl, &. ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, fl, ffi, &.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty four, but as i and j, as well as u and w, were expreſſed by the ſame [illegible] but as thoſe letters, which have always diffe[illegible] different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-ſix letters.

None of the ſmall conſonants have a double form, except *f*, *ſ*, of which *f* is uſed in the beginning and middle, and *ſ* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*, from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *ſays*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *ſyſtem*, [illegible].

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowneſs*.

The ſounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian, nor into their formation and pronunciation by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt, or phyſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds, or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and tranſcendental grammar. I conſider the Engliſh alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow view I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language, and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and thoſe who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broad.

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *ſalvation*, *generation*.

[illegible] is the proper Engliſh *a*, called very juſtly by Erpenius, grammar, *a Angelicum cum e mixtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* maſculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glaſs*.

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *tall*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *vault*; and we ſtill ſay *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtick pronunciation, as *maun* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *aſs*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Ae is ſometimes found in Latin words not completely naturaliſed or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong, and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Cæſar*, *Æneas*.

E

E is the letter which occurs moſt frequently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcene*; or ſhort, as in *cĕllar, ſĕparate, cĕlebrate, mĕn, thĕn.*

It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, *relĕnt, medĭar, rĕptile, ſĕrpĕnt, cĕllar, cĕſſation, blĕſſing, fĕll, fĕlling, dĕbt*

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*, or proper names, as *Penelope, Phebe, Derbe*, being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonant, as *ſince, once, bridge, oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn, bane*; *căn, căne*; *pĭn, pīne*; *tŭn, tūne*; *röb, röbe*; *pŏp, pope*; *fir, fīre*; *cŭr, cūre*; *tŭb, tube*

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, which was then ſounded with the force of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with a foregoing conſonant; for, in old editions, words are ſometimes divided thus, *den re, fel le, knowled ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or ſilent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the ſilent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve, ſhŏve, grŏve.*

It has ſometimes in the end of words a ſound obſcure, and ſcarcely perceptible, as *open, ſhapen, ſhorten, thiſtle, parable, metre, lucre*

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign, receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new, ſhew*

Ea ſounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear, clear, near.*

Ei is ſounded like *e* long, as *ſeize, perceiving*

Eu ſounds as *u* long and ſoft.

E, a, u are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the ſound of *u*.

E may be ſaid to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree, ſleeping.*

Ee is found in *ſeven*, where it is ſounded as *e* ſhort, and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*

I

I has a ſound, long, as *fine*; and ſhort, as *fin*

That is eminently obſervable in *i*, which may be likewiſe remarked in other letters, that the ſhort ſound is not the long ſound contracted, but a ſound wholly different.

The long ſound in monoſyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thin, thine.*

I is often ſounded before *r* as a ſhort *u*; as *firſt, firſt, ſkirt*

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field, ſhield*, which is founded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is ſounded as *frĕnd.*

I is joined with *ew* in *lieu*, and *eu* in *view*; which triphthongs are ſounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bone, obedient, corroding*; or ſhort, as [illegible]

Women is pronounced *wimen.*

The ſhort *o* has ſometimes the ſound of a cloſe *u*, as *ſon, come.*

O coaleſces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan, groan, approach*; *oa* has the ſound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in ſome words derived from Greek, as *œconomy*; but *œ* being not an Engliſh diphthong, they are better written as [illegible]

With *i*, as *oil, foil, moil, noiſome.*

This coalition of letters ſeems to unite the ſounds of the two letters [illegible] therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong

With *o*, as *boot, hoot, cooler*; *oo* has the ſound of the Italian *u*

With *u* or *w*, as *our, power, flower*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long, as in *ſoul, bowl, ſow, grow* These different ſounds are uſed to diſtinguiſh different ſignifications; as *bow*, an inſtrument for ſhooting, *bow*, a depreſſion of the head: *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar, *ſow*, to ſcatter ſeed: *bowl*, an orbicular body, *bowl*, a wooden veſſel.

Ou is ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as *court*; ſometimes like *o* ſhort, as *cough*; ſometimes like *u* cloſe, as *could*, or *u* open, as *rough, tough*; which uſe only can teach.

Ou is frequently uſed in the laſt ſyllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made Engliſh, as *honour, labour, favour*, from *honor, labor, favor.*

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without conſidering that the laſt ſyllable gives the ſound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a ſound between them. F not compounded of both, beſides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honeur, faveur.*

U.

U is long in *ūſe, confuſion*; or ſhort, as *ŭs, concŭſſion.*

It coaleſces with *a, e, i, o*; but has rather in theſe combinations the force of the *w* conſonant, as *quaff, queſt, quit, quite, languiſh*; ſometimes in *gu* the *u* loſes its ſound, as in *juice.* It is ſometimes mute before *a, e, i, y*, as *guard, gueſt, guide, buy.*

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no ſound

Ue is ſometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue, ſynagogue, plague, rogue, harangue.*

I

I is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*, and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy, deſtroyer, betray, betrayed, betrayer*; *pray, prayer*; *joy, joyer*; *day, days.*

Y being the Saxon vowel *y*, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable, before two conſonants, is commonly ſhort, as *öpportunity.*

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as *ſtag, frog.*

Of CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt, debtor, ſubtle, doubt, lamb, limb, dumb, thumb, climb, comb, womb*

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *black, brown.*

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*; as *ſincerely, certain, century, circular, ciſtern, city, ſpecify*: before *a, o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *cam, concavity, copper, incorporate, curioſity, concupiſcence.*

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but that it preſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies, vice* from *captivus*

Ch has a ſound which is analyſed into *tſh*, as *church, chin, crutch.* It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e*, as *citta, cerro.*

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymiſt, ſcheme, choler. Arch* is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant as *archbiſhop.*

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſounds like *ſh*, as *chaiſe, chaiſe*

C, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *ſtick, black*, which were originally *ſtic, blac*, in ſuch words. *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *clack, crack*

D

Is uniform in its ſound, as *death, diligent.*

It is uſed before *r*, as *dream, dreſs*, and *w*, as *dwell.*

F

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the ſemivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid, as *flaſk, fly, freckle.* It has an unvariable ſound, except that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov*

G.

G has two ſounds, one hard, as in *gay, go, gum*; the other ſoft, as in *gem, giant.*

At

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *ſing*, *long*, *frog*

[illegible] are [illegible] for [illegible] is [illegible]

G before *e* is ſoft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geeſe*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *ſinging*, *ſtronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh*, *ſign*, *foreign*.

G before *t* is hard, as *grot*, except in *giant*, *giganteſk*, *gibbet*, *gift*, *giblets*, *giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, *gipſy*.

Gh in the beginning of a word has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghoſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent, as *though*, *right*, *fought*, ſpoken *tho'*, *rite*, *ſaute*.

It has often at the end the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle, *cough*, *trough*, *ſough*, *tough*, *enough*, *ſlough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a conſonant, deeply guttural, which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *a*, *l*, and *r*.

H

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, as *hat*, *horſe*.

It ſeldom, perhaps never, begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hoſtler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honeſt*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

J.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g*, and is therefore a letter uſeleſs, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jeſter*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept*, *king*, *ſkirt*, *ſkeptick*, for ſo it ſhould be written, not *ſceptick*.

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell*, *knit*, but totally looſes its ſound.

K is never doubled; but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *cockle*, *pickle*.

L

L has in Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables as *will*, *full*. Theſe words were originally written *hwile*, *ful* [illegible] on the *e* [illegible] to give [illegible] to the foregoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *pſalm*, *talk*, *ſalmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxon, who delighted in guttural ſounds, ſometimes aſſ the *l* at the beginning of words, as *hlaf*, *a loaf*, or *bread*, [illegible] *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table*, *ſhuttle*.

M

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is ſometimes mute, as in *pſalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is uſed for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *[illegible]*, *p*

Q

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a ſound which our Saxon anceſtors well expreſſed by *cp*, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equeſtrian*, *quilt*, *enquiry*, *quare*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is ſometimes ſounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *riſque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in other tongues.

The Saxons uſed often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is uſed in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrh*

Re, at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *ſepulchre*.

S

S has a hiſſing ſound, as *ſibilation*, *ſiſter*.

A ſingle *s* ſeldom ends any word, except the third perſon of verbs, [illegible] the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *as*, the adverb *thus*, and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *ſurplus*; the cloſe being always either in *ſe*, as *houſe*, *horſe*, or in *ſs*, as *graſs*, *dreſs*, *blaſs*, *leſs*, anciently [illegible]

S ſingle, at the end of words, has a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, [illegible]

It ſounds like *x* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intruſion*; and like *ſh*, if it follows a conſonant, as *converſion*.

It ſounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuſe*, and before *y* final, as *roſy*, and in thoſe words, *boſom*, *deſire*, *wiſdom*, *priſon*, *priſoner*, *preſent*, *preſent*, *damſel*, *caſement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *ſ*, that it may be ſounded before all conſonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *ſ* is comprized, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or groſs *ſ*. This *ſ* is therefore termed by Grammarians *ſuperfluæ poteſtatis literæ*, the reaſon of which the learned Dr [illegible] ſuppoſed to be, that in ſome words it might be doubled at pleaſure. Thus we find in ſeveral languages [illegible]

S is mute in *iſle*, *iſland*, *demeſne*, *viſcount*.

T

T has its cuſtomary ſound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the ſound of *ſi*, as *ſalvation*, except an *ſ* goes before, as *queſtion*, excepting [illegible] wiſe derivatives from *y*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two ſounds; the one ſoft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The ſound is ſoft in theſe words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that*, *theſe*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *theme*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *theſe*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is ſoftened at the end of a word, an *e* ſilent muſt be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V

V has a ſound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From *ſ* in the Iſlandick alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacritical point.

W

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a conſonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *vuater*; but letters of the ſame ſound are always reckoned conſonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *froſty winter*.

Wh has a ſound accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxons better expreſſed by *hp*, *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome*, *wh* is ſounded like a ſimple *h*.

X

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y

Y, when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a conſonant, *ye*,

ye, young. It is thought by ſome to be in all caſes a vowel. But it may be obſerved of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *roſy youth.*

Z.

Z begins no word originally Engliſh; it has the ſound as its name *izzard* or *ſ hard* expreſſes, of an *ſ* uttered with cloſer compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, froze.*

In orthography I have ſuppoſed *orthoepy*, or *juſt utterance of words*, to be included, orthography being only the art of expreſſing certain ſounds by proper characters. I have therefore obſerved in what words any of the letters are mute.

Moſt of the writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they are written, and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe, and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech.

For pronunciation the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe as the moſt elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words.

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply it. Others, leſs abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of ſounds, that every ſound may have its own character, and every character a ſingle ſound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

Some of theſe ſchemes I ſhall however exhibit, which may be uſed according to the diverſities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the firſt who propoſed a ſcheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practiſed in grammatical diſquiſitions. Had he written the following lines according to his ſcheme, they would have appeared thus.

> At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
> The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame,
> Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
> And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

> A length Eraſmus, dhat gret injurd nam,
> De glori of de prieſthud, and de ſame,
> Stemmd de wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
> And drov doſe holi Vandals off de ſtage.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr Gill, the celebrated maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London, which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in uſe as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spenſer in the reformed orthography.

Spenſer, book iii. canto 5.

> Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
> With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
> Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed,
> But thou doſt weep with villainous deſpight,
> To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
> Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally,
> Deem of her high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
> Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die,
> Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyalty.
> But if to love diſloyalty it be,
> Shame then hath her, that from deathes door
> Me brought: ah! ſhe far other reaſon me.
> What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
> Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
> Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
> Dying her ſerve, and living her adore
> Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve;
> Die, rather die, than ever from her ſo [illegible]

> Vnthankful wretch, ſaid hi, is dis de mid,
> Wih wits her ſoferein mersi dou duſt quit?
> Di ſif ſi ſabid hi her gracious [illegible]
> [illegible]
> Di, rader di, to [illegible]
> Dim of her hi deſert, [illegible]
> For [illegible] a mar rādn ſi dis di.
> Di, rader di, dan [illegible]

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book according to his own ſcheme; which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood.

> But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guards, than to truſt to their gentleneſs. For the ſafeguard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a parichood, made of coarſe bouking, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from ear to the other; which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort pieces of the ſame breadth under the eyes, for the bails of the cheeks, and then ſet an other piece about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and about them, may ſerve though it be in the heat of the day.

> But penſiſever you hav occaſion to trubble Der patience, or to come amo[illegible] having trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, dan to truſt to Der gen[illegible]
> For De ſef gard of your fac', pich Dey hav moſt [illegible]
> made of coarſe bouſ[illegible] and knit about your [illegible]
> [illegible]
> about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by De temples and forhead, from one ear to De oder, pich being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſort peeces of the ſam breadth under De eye, for the baſe of De cheeks, and then ſet an oder piec about De breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of De noſe. At De times, pen Dey ar' not angered, a little piec half a quarter broad to cover De eye and parts about dem, may ſerve dough it be in the heat of De day. *Bucler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the reign of Charles I. there was a very prevalent deſire to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in ſuch editions of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers every man had his own ſcheme; but they agreed in one general deſign of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting ſuch as they thought ſuperfluous. Some of them would have written theſe lines thus:

> ——All the erth
> Shall then be paradis, far happier plac
> Than this of Eden, and far happier daies.

Biſhop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philoſophical language, propoſed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

> Fader our ſhu art in heven, hilovd bi dy nam, dy kingdym kym, dy will be dun in erth as it is in heven, &c.

We have ſince had no general reformers, but ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to deſerve well of their country, by writing *honour* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*; *red* for *read* in the preterite tenſe; *for ſays, repete* for *repeat, expoſure* for *expoſure*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of theſe it may be ſaid, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm, both becauſe they have innovated little, and becauſe few have followed them.

ETYMOLOGY

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the ſenſe of the ſame word is diverſified; as *horſe, horſes*; I *love*, I *loved.*

Of the ARTICLE.

The Engliſh have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite ſignification, and means *one*, with ſome reference to more, as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good. He was killed by a ſword*, that is, *ſome ſword. This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of thoſe that are men than one of thoſe that are boys. An army might enter without reſiſtance*, that is, *any army.*

In the ſenſes in which we uſe *a* or *an* in the ſingular, we ſpeak in the plural without an article, as, *theſe are good books.*

I have made *an* the original article, becauſe it is only the *a*, or *an*, one, applied to a new uſe, as the German *ein*, and [illegible]

French *un*, the *n* being cut off before a conſonant in the ſpeed of utterance.

Grammarians of the laſt age direct, that *an* ſhould be uſed before *h*; whence it appears that the Engliſh anciently aſpirated leſs *an* is ſtill uſed before the ſilent *h*, as *an herb, an honeſt man*: but otherwiſe *a*; as,

A horſe, *a* horſe, my kingdom for *a* horſe.
Shakeſpeare.

THE has a particular and definite ſignification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle, and green herbs for* the *uſe of man*; that is, for *thoſe beings that are cattle*, and *his uſe that is man*.

The is uſed in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature firſt made man,
Ere the baſe laws of ſervitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble ſavage ran. *Dryd.*

Many words are uſed without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John, Alexander, Longinus, Ariſtarchus, Jeruſalem, Athens, Rome, London.* GOD is uſed as a proper name.

2. Abſtract names, as *blackneſs, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, uglineſs, love, hatred, anger, goodnature, kindneſs.*

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*; This is not *braſs*, but *ſteel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of Engliſh nouns to words going before or following are not expreſſed by *caſes*, or changes of termination, but as in moſt of the other European languages by prepoſitions, unleſs we may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

Singular.

Nom.	Magiſter,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Gen.	Magiſtri,	*of a* Maſter, *of the* Maſter, *or* Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtro,	*to a* Maſter, *to the* Maſter.
Acc.	Magiſtrum,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Voc.	Magiſter,	Maſter, *O* Maſter.
Abl.	Magiſtro,	*from a* Maſter, *from the* Maſter.

Plural.

Nom.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Gen.	Magiſtrorum,	*of* Maſters, *of the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtris,	*to* Maſters, *to the* Maſters.
Acc.	Magiſtros,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Voc.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *O* Maſters.
Abl.	Magiſtris,	*from* Maſters, *from the* Maſters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Maſter,	*Gen.* Maſters.	*Plur.* Maſters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur.* Scholars.

Theſe genitives are always written with a mark of eliſion, *maſter's*, *ſcholar's*, according to an opinion long received that the *s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the ſoldier's valour*, for *the ſoldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original, becauſe *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as *Women's paſſions*; *the rabble's inſolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all theſe caſes it is apparent that *his* cannot be underſtood. We ſay, *the ſwan's ſtrength*, *the diamond's luſtre*, *the winter's ſeverity*; but in theſe caſes *his* may be underſtood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now ſupplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned, the ſagacious Wallis, to whom every Engliſh grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective poſſeſſive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the ſame to the genitive in *equitum decus, Trojæ ſenex*, or any other Latin genitive.

This termination of the noun ſeems to conſtitute a real genitive indicating poſſeſſion. It is derived to us from thoſe who declined *ruth, a ſmith*; Gen. *ruthes, of a ſmith*; Plur. *ruthes*, or *ruthas, ſmiths*; and ſo in two other of their ſeven declenſions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a ſyllable than the original word: *knites*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leaves*, for *leaves*, in Spenſer.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the ſame with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table, tables*; *fly, flies*; *ſiſter, ſiſters*; *wood, woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as after *ch, s, ſh, x, z*; after *c* ſounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance, lances*; *outrage, outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive ſingular is the ſame.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men, women, oxen, ſwine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *ſhoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf, loaves*; *calf, calves*.

Except a few, *muff, muffs*; *chief, chiefs*. So *hoof, roof, proof, relief, miſchief, puff, cuff, dwarf, handkerchief, grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louſe*, *mice* from *mouſe*, *geeſe* from *gooſe*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we ſay, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits againſt the* ladies *hairs*. Pope.

Dr Wallis thinks *the Lords' houſe* may be ſaid for *the houſe of Lords*; but ſuch phraſes are not now in uſe, and ſurely an Engliſh ear rebels againſt them.

Of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the Engliſh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number, and being added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men*.

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*, to the poſitive, as, *fair*, fairer, faireſt; *lovely*, lovelier, loveliеſt; *ſweet*, ſweeter, ſweeteſt; *low*, lower, loweſt; *high*, higher, higheſt.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good, better, beſt*; *bad, worſe, worſt*; *little, leſs, leaſt*; *near, nearer, next*; *much, more, moſt*; *many* (or *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *moſt* (for *moeſt*); *late, latter, lateſt* or *laſt*.

Some comparatives form a ſuperlative by adding *moſt*, as *nether, nethermoſt*; *outer, outmoſt*; *under, undermoſt*; *up, upper, uppermoſt*; *fore, former, foremoſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *topmoſt, ſouthmoſt*.

Many adjectives do not admit of compariſon by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *benevolent, more benevolent, moſt benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *moſt*, even when they have comparatives and ſuperlatives regularly formed; as *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *fairеſt*, or *moſt fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular compariſon, the comparative *more* is often uſed rather than the ſimple with *er*, as *more fair* is often better than *fairer*, than *moſt fair* than *fairеſt*.

The compariſon of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiouſneſs of utterance, or agreeableneſs of ſound, is not eaſily reduced to rules.

Monoſyllables are commonly compared.

Polyſyllables, or words of more than two ſyllables, are ſeldom compared otherwiſe than by *more* and *moſt*, as *deplorable, more deplorable, moſt deplorable*.

Diſſyllables are ſeldom compared if they terminate in *ſome*, as *fulſome, toilſome*; in *ful*, as *careful, ſpleenful, dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling, charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *leſs*, as *careleſs, harmleſs*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent, fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *miſſive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *ſkinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and ſuperlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules, but as language is ſubjected ſo little and ſo lately to grammar, ſuch anomalies muſt frequently occur.

So *ſhady* is compared by *Milton*:

The ſhadiеſt covert hath,
Turn'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Loſt.*

And *virtuous*:

What ſhe wills to ſay or do,
Seems wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Parad. Loſt.*

So *trifling*, by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not fo decorous, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and *triflingeſt* things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferior or ſubordinate miniſter.

Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by *Milton*.

I ſhall be named among the *famouſeſt*
Of women, ſung at ſolemn feſtivals. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Inventive, by *Aſcham*.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Johnſon*

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *B. Johnſon.*

Powerful, by *Milton*

We have ſuſtain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great King hath *pow'rfulleſt* to ſend
Againſt us from about his throne, *Paradiſe Loſt*

The termination in *iſh* may be accounted in ſome ſort a degree of compariſon, by which the ſignification is diminiſhed below the poſitive, as *black*, *blackiſh*, or tending to blackneſs; *ſalt*, *ſaltiſh*, or having a little taſte of ſalt: they therefore admit no compariſon. This termination is ſeldom added but to words expreſſing ſenſible qualities, nor often to words of above one ſyllable, and is ſcarcely uſed in the ſolemn or ſublime ſtyle.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the Engliſh language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals *we*, *ye*, *they*, *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *ſame*.

The pronouns perſonal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accuſ. and other oblique caſes.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly uſed in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the ſecond perſon plural is uſed for the ſecond perſon ſingular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to maſculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to uſe *he*, and for *its*, *his*

The poſſeſſive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without caſes or change of termination.

The poſſeſſive of the firſt perſon is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the ſecond, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *ſhe*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both ſexes.

Our, *your*, *hers*, *theirs*, are uſed when the ſubſtantive preceding is [illegible]

Mine and *thine* were formerly uſed before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now diſuſed in proſe, might be ſtill properly continued in poetry, they are uſed as *our* and *your*, when they are referred to a ſubſtantive preceding.

Their and *theirs* are the poſſeſſives likewiſe of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*.

Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	*Nom.*	Which
Gen	Whoſe	*Gen.*	Of which, *or* whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Whom	*Other oblique caſes.*	Which

Who is now uſed in relation to perſons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whoſe is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte
Brought death into the world.

Whether is only uſed in the nominative and accuſative caſes [illegible] has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, common to one of two, as, Whether *of theſe I left I know not.* Whether *ſhall I chooſe?* It is now almoſt obſolete

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation

Whoſoever, *whatſoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *ſoever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all caſes,	This	Theſe
	That	Thoſe
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not uſed but when it is referred to a ſubſtantive preceding, as *I have ſent* other *horſes. I have not ſent the ſame horſes, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal uſe. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which ſignify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly, *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in uſe. The reſt ſeem to be paſſing by degrees into neglect, though proper, uſeful, and analogous. They are referred both to ſingular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words uſed only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *ſelf*

Own is added to poſſeſſives, both ſingular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *houſe*. It is emphatical, and implies a ſilent contrariety or oppoſition; as, *I live in my own houſe*, that is, *not in a hired houſe* *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to poſſeſſives, as *myſelf*, *yourſelves*; and ſometimes to perſonal pronouns, as *himſelf*, *itſelf*, *themſelves*. It then, like *own*, expreſſes emphaſis and oppoſition, as *I did this myſelf*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourſelves by vain rage.*

Himſelf, *itſelf*, *themſelves*, is ſuppoſed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his ſelf*, *it ſelf*, *their ſelves*; ſo that *ſelf* is always a ſubſtantive This ſeems juſtly obſerved, for we ſay, *He came himſelf*, *Himſelf ſhall do this*; where *himſelf* cannot be an accuſative.

Of the VERB.

Engliſh verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languiſh*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Moſt verbs ſignifying *action*, may likewiſe ſignify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*, as *I love*, I am in love, *I ſtrike*, I am now ſtriking

Verbs have only two tenſes inflected in their terminations, the preſent, and ſimple preterite; the other tenſes are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *ſhall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The paſſive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the ſubſtantive verb, as *I am loved.*

To Have. Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* haſt, *he* hath *or* has;
Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Hath is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently uſed both in verſe and proſe

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had, *thou* hadſt, *he* had;
Plur *We* had, *ye* had, *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* haſt had, *he* has had;
Plur. *We* have have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect

Preterpluperfect.
Sing. *I* had had, *thou* hadſt had, *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had, *ye* had had, *they* had had.

Future.
Sing. *I* ſhall have, *thou* ſhalt have, *he* ſhall have;
Plur. *We* ſhall have, *ye* ſhall have, *they* ſhall have.

Second Future.
Sing. *I* will have, *thou* wilt have, *he* will have;
Plur. *We* will have, *ye* will have, *they* will have.

By reading theſe future tenſes may be obſerved the variations of *ſhall* and

Imperative Mood.
Sing. Have *or* have *thou*, let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have, have *or* have *ye*, let *them* have

Conjunctive Mood.
Preſent.
Sing. *I* have, *thou* have, *he* have;
Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.
Preterite ſimple as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound.
Sing *I* have had, *they* have had, *he* have had;
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.
Future
Sing. *I* ſhall have, as in the Indicative.
Second Future
Sing. *I* ſhall have had, *thou* ſhalt have had, *he* ſhall have had;
Plur. *We* ſhall have had, *ye* ſhall have had, *they* ſhall have had.

Potential
The potential form of ſpeaking is expreſſed by *may*, *can*, in the preſent; and *might*, *could*, or *ſhould*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.
Preſent.
Sing. *I* may have, *thou* mayſt have, *he* may have;
Plur. *We* may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.
Preterite.
Sing *I* might have, *thou* mightſt have, *he* might have;
Plur. *We* might have, *ye* might have, *they* might have.
Preſent
Sing. *I* can have, *thou* canſt have, *he* can have;
Plur. *We* can have, *ye* can have, *they* can have.
Preterite.
Sing. *I* could have, *thou* couldſt have, *he* could have;
Plur. *We* could have, *ye* could have, *they* could have.
In like manner *ſhould* is united to the verb.
There is likewiſe a double *Preterite.*
Sing. *I* ſhould have had, *thou* ſhouldſt have had, *he* ſhould have had;
Plur. *We* ſhould have had, *ye* ſhould have had, *they* ſhould have had.
In like manner we uſe, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, *&c.*

Infinitive Mood.
Preſent. To have. *Preterite.* To have had.
Participle preſent. Having. *Participle preter.* Had.

Verb Active. *To Love.*
Indicative. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* love, *thou* loveſt, *he* loveth *or* loves;
Plur. *We* love, *ye* love, *they* love.
Preterite ſimple
Sing. *I* loved, *thou* lovedſt, *he* loved;
Plur. *We* loved, *ye* loved, *they* loved.
Preterperfect compared. *I* have loved, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. *I* had loved, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall love, *&c.* *I* will love, *&c.*
Imperative.
Sing. Love *or* love *thou*, let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love, love *or* love *ye*, let *them* love.
Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* love, *thou* love, *he* love;
Plur. *We* love, *ye* love, *they* love.
Preterite ſimple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. *I* have loved, *&c.*

Future. *I* ſhall love, *&c.*
Second Future. I ſhall have loved, *&c.*
Potential
Preſent. *I* may *or* can love, *&c*
Preterite *I* might, could, *or* ſhould love, *&c.*
Double Pret. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, *&c.*
Infinitive.
Preſent. To love. *Preterite.* To have loved.
Participle preſent. Loving. *Participle paſt.* Loved.

The paſſive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenſes of the verb *to be*, which muſt therefore be here exhibited.
Indicative. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* am, *thou* art, *he* is,
Plur. *We* are *or* be, *ye* are *or* be, *they* are *or* be.
The plural *be* is now little in uſe.
Preterite.
Sing. *I* was, *thou* waſt *or* wert, *he* was;
Plur. *We* were, *ye* were, *they* were.
Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be uſed in the indicative.
Preterite compound. *I* have been, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. *I* had been, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall or will be, *&c.*
Imperative.
Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.
Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* be, *thou* beeſt, *he* be;
Plur. *We* be, *ye* be, *they* be.
Preterite.
Sing. *I* were, *thou* wert, *he* were;
Plur. *We* were, *ye* were, *they* were.
Preterite compound. *I* have been, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall have been, *&c.*
Potential.
I may *or* can; would, could, *or* ſhould be; could, would, *or* ſhould have been, *&c.*
Infinitive.
Preſent. To be. *Preterite.* To have been.
Participle pref. Being. *Participle preter.* Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.
I am loved, *&c.* *I* was loved, *&c.* *I* have been loved, *&c.*
Conjunctive Mood.
If *I* be loved, *&c.* If *I* were loved, *&c.* If *I* ſhall have been loved, *&c.*
Potential Mood.
I may *or* can be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, *or* ſhould be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have been loved, *&c.*
Infinitive.
Preſent. To be loved. *Preterite.* To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of Engliſh verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.
To Do.
Indicative. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* do, *thou* doſt, *he* doth;
Plur. *We* do, *ye* do, *they* do.
Preterite.
Sing. *I* did, *thou* didſt, *he* did;
Plur. *We* did, *ye* did, *they* did.
Preterite, &c. *I* have done, *&c.* *I* had done, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall *or* will do, *&c.*
Imperative.
Sing. Do *thou*, let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do, do *ye*, let them do.
Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* do, *thou* do, *he* do;
Plur. *We* do, *ye* do, *they* do.
The reſt are as in the indicative.
Infinitive. To do; to have done
Participle pref. Doing, *Participle preter.* Done.

I do is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as, *I* do *love*, *I* did *love*; ſimply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is conſidered as a vitious mode of ſpeech.

It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as,

I do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
Chaos is come again. Shakeſpeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I* do *not love her*; *I wiſhed him ſucceſs, but* did *not help him.*

The Imperative prohibitory is ſeldom applied in the ſecond perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him*; *Praiſe beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief uſe is in interrogative forms of ſpeech, in which it is uſed through all the perſons; as, Do *I live?* Doſt *thou ſtrike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didſt *thou love her?* Did *ſhe die?* So likewiſe in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *ſhe not die?*

Do is thus uſed only in the ſimple tenſes.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is uſed, may not improperly denominate them *neuter paſſives*, as they are inflected according to the paſſive form by the help of the verb ſubſtantive *to be*. They anſwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am riſen, ſurrexi, *Latin*; Je me ſuis levé, *French*.
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'etois promené.

In like manner we commonly expreſs the preſent tenſe; as, I am going, *eo*. I am grieving, *doleo*. She is dying, *illa moritur*. The tempeſt is raging, *furit procella*. I am purſuing an enemy, *hoſtem inſequor*. So the other tenſes, as, *He was walking*, ἐτυγχανεν περιπατῶν, *I have been walking*, *I had been walking*, *I ſhall* or *will be walking*.

There is another manner of uſing the active participle, which gives it a paſſive ſignification; as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur*. The braſs is forging, *æra excuduntur*. This is, in my opinion, a vitious expreſſion, probably corrupted from a phraſe more pure, but now ſomewhat obſolete; *The book is a printing*, *The braſs is a forging*; *a* being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns ſignifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected when ſome convenience of verſification does not invite its revival. It is uſed among the purer writers after *if*, *though*, *ere*, *before*, *whether*, [illegible] *Doubtleſs thou art our father*, though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us*, and *Iſrael* acknowledge *us not*.

Of Irregular Verbs.

The Engliſh verbs were divided by Ben Johnſon into four conjugations, without any reaſon ariſing from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, ſuch as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be conſidered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monoſyllable Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almoſt all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are obſerved by Dr Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the ſcantineſs of our conjugations, there is ſcarcely any other place for irre[illegible]

The firſt irregularity, is a ſlight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the laſt ſyllable *ed* is often joined with the former by ſuppreſſion of *e*; as, *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c*, *ch*, *ſh*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the conſonants *ſ*, *th*, when more ſtrongly pronounced, and ſometimes after *m*, *n*, *r*, if preceded by a ſhort vowel, *t* is uſed in pronunciation, but very ſeldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't*, *ſnatch't*, *fiſh't*, *wak't*, *dwel't*, *ſmel't*; for *plac'd* *ſnatch'd*, *fiſh'd*, *wak'd*, *dwel'd*, *ſmel'd*; or *placed*, *ſnatched*, *fiſhed*, *waked*, *dwelled*, *ſmelled*.

Thoſe words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in ſolemn language; as *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt*; ſometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as, *vext*: this is not conſtant.

A long vowel is often changed into a ſhort one; thus, *kept*, *ſlept*, *wept*, *crept*, *ſwept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *ſleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *ſweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coaleſce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coaleſce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more eaſily pronounced: as, *read*, *led*, *ſpread*, *ſhed*, *ſhred*, *bid*, *bid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *ſped*, *ſtrid*, *rid*; from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *ſpread*, to *ſhed*, to *ſhread*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *ſpeed*, to *ſtride*, to *ſhide*, to *ride*. And thus, *caſt*, *burt*, *coſt*, *burſt*, *eat*, *beat*, *ſweat*, *ſit*, *quit*, *ſmit*, *writ*, *bit*, *bit*, *met*, *ſhot*; from the verbs, to *caſt*, to *hurt*, to *coſt*, to *burſt*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *ſweat*, to *ſit*, to *quit*, to *ſmite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *bit*, to *meet*, to *ſhoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *ſent*, *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *ſend*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or paſſive is often formed in *en*, inſtead of *ed*; as *been*, *taken*, *given*, *ſlain*, *known*, from the verbs to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *ſlay*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *bidden*, *chidden*, *ſhotten*, *choſen*, *broken*; but likewiſe *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *bid*, *chid*, *ſhot*, *choſe*, *broke*, are promiſcuouſly uſed in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *bide*, to *chide*, to *ſhoot*, to *chooſe*, to *break*, and many ſuch like.

In the ſame manner *ſown*, *ſhewn*, *hewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *ſow'd*, *ſhew'd*, *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *ſow*, to *ſhew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade*.

Concerning theſe double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he ſhall ſeldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle diſtinct from its preterite, as *write*, *wrote*, *written*, that diſtinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is* wrote, though *wrote* may be uſed in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win*, *ſpin*, *begin*, *ſwim*, *ſtrike*, *ſtick*, *ſing*, *ſting*, *fling*, *ring*, *wring*, *ſpring*, *ſwing*, *drink*, *ſink*, *ſhrink*, *ſtink*, *come*, *run*, *find*, *bind*, *grind*, *wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle paſſive, give *won*, *ſpun*, *begun*, *ſwum*, *ſtruck*, *ſtuck*, *ſung*, *ſtung*, *flung*, *rung*, *wrung*, *ſprung*, *ſwung*, *drunk*, *ſunk*, *ſhrunk*, *bung*, *come*, *run*, *found*, *bound*, *ground*, *wound*. And moſt of them are alſo formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began*, *rang*, *ſang*, *ſprang*, *drank*, *came*, *ran*, and ſome others; but moſt of theſe are now obſolete. Some in the participle paſſive likewiſe take *en*, as *ſtricken*, *ſtrucken*, *drunken*, *bounden*.

2. *Fight*, *teach*, *reach*, *ſeek*, *beſeech*, *catch*, *buy*, *bring*, *think*, *work*, make *fought*, *taught*, *raught*, *ſought*, *beſought*, *caught*, *bought*, *brought*, *thought*, *wrought*.

But a great many of theſe retain likewiſe the regular form, as *teached*, *reached*, *beſeeched*, *catched*, *worked*.

3. *Take*, *ſhake*, *forſake*, *wake*, *awake*, *ſtand*, *break*, *ſpeak*, *bear*, *ſhear*, *ſwear*, *tear*, *weave*, *cleave*, *ſtrive*, *thrive*, *drive*, *ſhine*, *riſe*, *ariſe*, *ſmite*, *write*, *bide*, *abide*, *ride*, *chooſe*, *chuſe*, *tread*, *get*, *beget*, *forget*, *ſeethe*, make in both preterite and participle *took*, *forſook*, *woke*, *awoke*, *ſtood*, *broke*, *ſpoke*, *bore*, *ſhore*, *ſwore*, *tore*, *wore*, *wove*, *clove*, *ſtrove*, *throve*, *drove*, *ſhone*, *roſe*, *aroſe*, *ſmote*, *wrote*, *bode*, *abode*, *rode*, *choſe*, *trode*, *got*, *begot*, *forgot*, *ſod*. But we ſay likewiſe, *thrive*, *riſe*, *ſmit*, *writ*, *abid*, *rid*. In the preterite ſome are likewiſe formed by *a*, as *brake*, *ſpake*, *bare*, *ſhare*, *ſware*, *tare*, *ware*, *clave*, *gat*, *begat*, *forgat*, and perhaps ſome others, but more rarely. In the participle paſſive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken*, *ſhaken*, *forſaken*, *broken*, *ſpoken*, *born*, *ſhorn*, *ſworn*, *torn*, *worn*, *woven*, *cloven*, *thriven*, *driven*, *riſen*, *ſmitten*, *ridden*, *choſen*, *trodden*, *gotten*, *begotten*, *forgotten*, *ſodden*. And many do likewiſe retain the analogy in both, as *waked*, *awaked*, *ſheared*, *weaved*, *leaved*, *abided*, *ſeethed*.

4. *Give*, *bid*, *ſit*, make in the preterite *gave*, *bade*, *ſate*; in the participle paſſive, *given*, *bidden*, *ſitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw*, *know*, *grow*, *throw*, *blow*, *crow* like a cock, *fly*, *ſlay*, *ſee*, *ly*, make their preterite *drew*, *knew*, *grew*, *threw*, *blew*, *crew*, *flew*, *ſlew*, *ſaw*, *lay*; their participles paſſive by *n*, *drawn*, *known*, *ſhown*, *grown*, *thrown*, *blown*, *flown*, *ſlain*, *ſeen*, *lien*, *lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, and the participle *gone*.

Of

Of DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The meaning implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as, to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*, or the preterite of the verb, as, to strike, I struck *or* struck, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving*, *frighting*, *fighting*, *striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs; in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened, as, a house, *to house*; brass, *to braze*; glass, *to glaze*, grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, *to hasten*; length, *to lengthen*; strength *to strengthen*; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*, hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*, as, a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*, might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*, wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*, a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; trust, *trustful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or *in some degree*; as, delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*, irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want, as *worthless*, *witless*, *heartless*, *joyless*, *careless*, *helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as, pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*, profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuseful*, and many more.

Un is but as we often borrow from [illegible] signifying privation, as [illegible] parable particles *un* and *in* have [illegible] to confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle [illegible].

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue*, *untruth*, [illegible] made privative adjectives, as *un-* [illegible].

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unfighting*, but a privation of habit, as *un-* [illegible].

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfortunefs*, *unperfectnefs*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *inhuman*, *inequality*; *impolite*, *impiety*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed as *inferior*, *incongruous*, *improper*, but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, to grace, *to dishonour*, *to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdeign*; chance, hap, *mischance*, *mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification, as *distinguish*, distinguo; *des-* [illegible].

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *like* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like significations; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with some* [illegible].

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolvish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*, this is a French termination: a goose, *a gosling*, this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Hankin*, whence the patronimick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels or augmenting them by euantgoy, or even length sometimes not so much by change of the letters [illegible] nation, as, *sop*, *sip*, *soop*, *sup*, *spot*, where, besides of the vowel there is added the French termination *et*. So *fat*, *fate*, *vade*, *vain*, *heavy*, *heavie*, *great* pronounced long, *a* [illegible] *ang*, *eang*, *iang*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending nobly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of writers.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*, *unskilfulness*, *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likenhood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as, long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, wide, *breadth*, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*, warm, *warmth*, dear, *dearth*; slow, *sloth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*, wel, weal, *wealth*, dry, *drought*, young, *youth*, and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; dy, *death*, toil, *toil*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'th*; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *math*, steal, *stealth*, bear, *birth*, rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from to *ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flighth*, *frighth*, only that custom prevails, left *h* should be twice repeated.

The same form retain *faith*, *spight*, *breathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *sooth*, *worth*, *light*, *weight*, and the like, whose primitives are [illegible] from *fey* or *foy*, *spry*, *wary*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *jar*, *work*.

Some ending in *ship* imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship*, *wardship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *fellowship*, *ownership*.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, *to worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *whoredom*, *bishoprick*, *bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occuring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.

A GRAMMAR OF THE

There are in English great many tribes of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat, a bat, baton, a fan, a beetle, a* [illegible] *food*. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *baculo*. Thus *take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle*, all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango, tetigi, tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain, twice, twenty, twelve, twine, twirl*, [illegible]

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than soundness, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually implies the *nose*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nez* and the English *nose*, and *nesse*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *sn* taken from *nasus*, and transposed, that they may the better correspond, *fn* denotes *nasus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout, sneeze, sneer, snort, snear, snicker, sneak, sneasel, snite, snuff, snuffle, snaffle, snarle, snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *fumo*, as *snake, sneak, snail, snare*; so likewise *snap* and *snatch, sneeze, snub*.

Bl implies a *blast*; as, *blow, blast, to blast, to blight*, and, metaphorically, [illegible] look *bleak* or weather beaten, *bleak, bony, bleach, bluster, blurt, to flare, blush, bladder, bleb, blister, blabber-lipped, blubber-cheeked, bloated, blate hearings, bluff, blouze, to blear*, that is, *blossom, bloom*, and perhaps

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more fridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *sl* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *σφαλω*, or *sferuo*; as, *sling, strength, stress, strike, streake, strive, stripe, prize, bruise, struggle, stroke, strut, stretch, strait, strict, straight*, that is, narrow, *distress, stress, distrest, string, strap, stream, streamer, strano, stirp, stray, straggle, strange, strize, straddle*

[illegible]

cated, rather than acquire any new degree, as if it were derived from the Latin *flo*. For example, *stand, stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *stop, stay*, that is, to oppose; *step, to staff, to fix, to stay*, that is, to stop, *a stay*, that is, an obstacle, *stick, stem, stutter, stammer, stagger, stickle, stick, stake*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play, *stock, stem, stag, to stag, stink, stitch, stud, stanchion, stub, stubble, to stub up, stump*, whence *stumble, stalk, to stalk, step, to stamp* with the feet, whence *to stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp, *stow, to stow, to bestow, steward* or *steward, stead, steady, steadfast, stable, a stable, a stall, to stall, steel, stall, still, stall, stout, stallion, stiff, stark-dead* to starve with hunger or cold, *stare, steel, stern, stanch, to stanch* blood, *to stare, steep, staple, stem, standard*, a fixed measure, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denotes something firm and fixed.

Tr implies a more violent degree of motion, as *throw, thrust, throng, throb, strange, thrust, threaten, thrash, thrive*.

Tw imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *twist, to wreathe, twill, wrestle, wring, wrong, wrinkle, wrench, wrangle, wrinkle*.

Sw imply a strong agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion, as *sway, sway, to sway, swinge, sweep, sweat, swarm, swell, swim*,

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smootle, smug, smile, smirk, smite*, which signifies the same as to *strike*, but is a softer word. *Smart, smell, smack, smother, smart*. A *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke as with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds by *s*

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, crumber, clammy, clasp, to clasp, to grasp, to climb, clank, cag, clote, to clote, a clod, a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clut-*

[illegible]

one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *spargo* or *sperno*; for example, *spread, spring, sprig, sprout, sprinkle, split, splinter, spill, spit, spatter, sputter*.

Sl denotes a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime, slide, slip, slipper, sly, sleight, slit, slow, slack, sluggot, sling*,

[illegible] wise *sh*, as in *crush, rush, gush, flush, clash, lash, flash*,

But *sh*, as in *crush, rush, gush, flush, brush, bush, push*, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sh*.

Ing as in *sing, sing, ding, swing, sling, fling, string, sting*, the singing of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But as in *sink, clink, sink, clink, think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, sprinkle, trinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtile by reason of the clearer vowel *a*, is intimated in *jangle, tangle, dangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*, as also in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, stumble, rumble, crumble, fumble*. But at the same time the close *e* implies something obscure or obtunded, and a congeries of consonants *mbl*,

Th denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling motion, as in *tumble, trundle, trample, trouble, rumble*; but in these *r* is something acute.

In *tinkle*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle, sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration, and in like manner in *sprinkle*. where *n* may imply the subtilty of the dissipated guttules. *Flick* and *flirt* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the later with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeak, squeak, squeal, squall bruul, scrawl, yawl, spaul, screek, shriek, shrew, shrew, shrewd, wrinkle, crack, crash, clash, gnash, plash, crush, hush, bush, fish, fizz, hurl, purr, hurl, curl, whirl, hum, hustle, sputter, dawdle, twine, twirl*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble*.

Some verbs, which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend, expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco, *despise*, despicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the supines, *supplicate*, supplico; *demonstrate*, demonstro; *dispose*, dispono; *expatiate*, expatior; *suppress*, suppremo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent,
of originals. Many of th
scendents from the Latin, are apparently French, as *con*

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, cryer, plaider*; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin orig

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful, whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as, *wine, vinum; wind, ventus; way, via; wall, vallum; weather, ver*
worm, vermis; worth, virtus, wasp, vespa; day, [illegible] tame, domo, δαμάω, yoke, iugum, ζυγος; over, upper, super, ὑπερ, arm, ferm, ἁρμος; break, frango, fr. volo, frons, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great many words, not only from the Greek especially the Æolick, but other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek which the Latin has not, as *path, pfad, ax, axle, axis, ford, pfad, daughter, tochter, mickle, magle, moon, year, grave, graff, to grave, to scrape, nurse, wed*, from *πατος, ἀξων, μαλα, ανθρωπος, μυκαομαι, μυρια, χηρα, γεφυρα, ἀδελφος*. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins.

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, *spend*; exemplum, *sample*, excipio, *scape*; extraneus, *strange*, extractum, *stretch'd*; excrucio, *to screw*; exscorio, *to scour*; excorio, *to scourge*; excortico, *to scratch*; and others beginning with *ex* as also, emendo, *to mend*; episcopus, *bishop*; in Danish *Bisp*; epistola, *pistle*; hospitale, *spittle*, Hispania, *Spain*; historia, *story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently [illegible]

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander, Sandy, Lexy*, as, *lee*; after, [illegible] *f* passing into *v*, as in *bye-up*, and by

cutting off *n* from the beginning, which is reflored in the middle, but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now fay *barn*, as for *lang*, *long*; for *tain*, *tame*, for *flane*, *flone*; agrigna, *branch*. *p* being changed into *b*, and *r* tranſpoſed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *c*, as in pignus, *pawn*, lege, *law*; *vulpes*, *fox*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*, pater, *father*, pavor *fear*; polio, *file*, pleo, *replico*. *fill*, *full*, pilcus, *pfo*; and tranſpoſing *s* into the middle, which was taken from the ſecond annex, *a horſe*, peak, *bike*; zophorus, *freeze*, nullem, *ſum* defen *fence*; dispenſator, *ſpruce*; afcu to, *encounter*, Fr *ſcout*; excalpo *ſcrape*, retaining *l* inſtead of *r*, and hence *ſcrip*, *ſcribe*, *ſcrawl*; excu po, *ſcoop*, exterritus, *ſtart*; exton us, attonitus, *ſtound'd*; ſto machus, *mouth*; offendo, *fiend*, obſtupo, *ſtop*; audere, *dare*, *dare*, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *wares*, *warning*, for the Latin *v* conſonant formerly ſounded like our *w*, and the modern ſound of the *v* conſonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the *Æolick* digamma, which had the ſound of *φ*, and the modern ſound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *φ* or *ph*; ulcus, *ulcer*, *ſore*, and hence *ſorry*, *ſorrow*, *ſorrowful*, ingenium, *ex-*

cogitatum, *to ſet forth*, *a plot*, cucullus, *a cowle*

There are ſyncopes ſomewhat harder, from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*, domina, *dame*, as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from homine, femina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*, *adhæſio*, *pot*; *rupt*, *rup*; cantharus, *can*, tentorium *tent*; precor, *pray*; preda, *prey*, ſpecio, ſpect or, *ſpy*, plico, *ply* ſimplico, *ſimply*; replico, *reply* compleo, *comply*, ſedes epiſcopalis, *ſee*

A vowel is alſo cut off in the middle, that the number of the ſyl-

debt; dubito, *doubt*, comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*, quietus, *quit*, *quite*, acquieto, *to acquit*; ſeparo, *to ſpare*; ſtabulus, *ſtable*; tabernum, *ſtable*; palatium, *palace*, *place*; rabula, *raile*, *rail*, *nurſe*, *breed*, *cable*, *bridle*, quæſtio, *queſt*

As *s* is a conſonant, or at leaſt one of a ſofter ſound, or even a whole ſyllable, rotundus, *round*, fragilis, *frail*, ſecurus, *ſure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; ſubtilis, *ſubtle*, nomen, *noun*; decanus, *de-*

culum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tango, *ſtain*, tinctum, *taint*. pango, *paint*, predator, *rob*.

The conſonants may ſeem harder, where many of them meet

kirk church, preſbyter, *prieſt*; ſacriſtanus, *ſexton*

b, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a kin, frigeſco, *freeze* frigeſco, *freſh*, *ſ* into *ſh*, as above in *biſhop*, *fiſh*, ſo in *ſcapus*, *ſtaff*

bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; ſcutifer, *ſquire*, penitentia, *penance*,

rest, infula, *iſle*, *ile*, *iſland*, *island*, inſuletta, *iſlet*, *ilet*, *eyght* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Oxeney*, *Rudry*, *Ely*, examinare *from* namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *x*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, writ *ſcamen*, or *ſcamm* is contracted into *ſeam*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *ahum examen* they turned into *ſcame*; for which we ſay *ſwarme*, by inſerting *w* to denote the murmuring; theſaurus, *ſtore*; ſcabie, *ſtool*, urna, *pot*; ſudo, *ſweat*; gaudium, *gay*, jocus, *jay*, ſuccus, *juice*; catena, *chain*, caliga, calga; chauſe, chauſſe, Fr *bottines*, ringuo, *ſtanch*, *ſquench*, *quench*, *ſtint*; foras, *forth*; ſpecies, *ſpice*, recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; ætas, ævum, *or*, *age*, *ever*; floccus, *lock*, excerpo *ſcrape*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcratch*; extravagus, *ſtray*, *ſtraggle*; collectum, *clot*, *clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo *recoil*, ſevero, *ſever*, ſtridulus, *ſhrill*; procurator, *proctor*; pulſo, *to puſh*; calamus, *a quill*, impetare *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *eke*; and vaneſco, vanui, *wane*, ſyllabare, *to ſpell*; puteus, *pit*, granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *cramp*, *crample*, *crinkle*.

Some may ſeem harſher yet may not be rejected for at leaſt appears that ſome of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whoſe etymology is acknowledged by every body;

beth, *Elizabeth*, *Eliſabeth Betty*, *Beſs*; Margareta, *Margaret*, *Marjorie*, *Meg*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mare*, *Mat Pat*, *Mallin*, *Marium Marabel*; Matthæus, *Matteus*, *Matthew*; Martha, *Matt Pat*; Gulielmus, *Williamus*, *Guillaume*, *Gulliame*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Liam*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*

Thus caryophyllus, flos; gerofilo, Ital. garofle, giloſer, Fr *gilo-*

month *July*; petroſelinum, *parſly*, portulaca, *purſlain*, cycloma,

they corrupt to *ring*, as if it took its name from the ear, annulus genialis, *a gimmal* or *gimbal ring*, and thus the word *gimbal* and

choſen, *a chooſer*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus diſfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monoſyllables; and to make them ſound the ſofter, took the liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing, and lengthening them.

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I do not mean to ſay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and ſome taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards

The ſame word, according to its different ſignifications, often has a different origin, as *to bear a burden*, from *fero*, but to *bear* whence *birth*, *born*, *burn* comes from *pario*, and a *bear*, at leaſt it may be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh from *perca*, but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, and likewiſe *to perch*. *To ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*, but *ſpell* an incantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are ſo fixed in ſands, that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger from *epiſtola*; whence *goſpel*, *good ſpell*, or *god-ſpell*. Thus *freeze*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*, but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *ephorus*, but *freeze*,

for *cloth*, from *Friſia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and comprehending the ſignification of more words than one, as: from *ſpe* and *will* comes *free*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay*, or *ſtand* and *ſtout*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*, from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp*, with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*, and adding *out* *ſpin out* and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it* is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmaller, and with leſs noiſe and force, but *ſputter* is, becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed. Whereas *ſparkle*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, to which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely *ſp* the emiſſion, *or* the more acute noiſe, and *k*, the mute *c*.

made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that *ſpr*, imports a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf;

gout *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ng*, and aſſy *n* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exertion. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtick force, as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and *out*, is formed *ſprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *ſpring*, of which the following, for the moſt part, is the difference: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a fatter or groſſer bud; *ſpring* of a ſlenderer ſound, denotes a ſlender ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout* and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *ggle* is made *ſtruggle*, and this *gl* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe as *trundle* from *throw* or *thruſt* and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *greugh* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*, and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *dudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the Syntax; but our language has ſo little inflection, ſo little variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally omitted it; and Johnſon, whoſe deſire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has publiſhed ſuch petty obſervations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon, as, *Thou flieſt from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive is the genitive, as, *His father's glory*, *The ſun's heat*.

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe; as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: *He gave this to me*; *He took this from me*; *He ſays this of me*; *He came with me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buommattei*; that of the French by *Deſmarais*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Johnſon* though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

Proſody comprises *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

PRONUN-

PRONUNCIATION is juſt, when every letter has its proper ſound, and when every ſyllable has its proper accent, or which in Engliſh verſification is the ſame, its proper quantity.

The ſounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not eaſy to be given, being ſubject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I ſhall here propoſe.

1. Of diſſyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former ſyllable is commonly accented, as *childiſh*, *kingdom*, *dáreſt*, *áfred*, *tóilſome*, *lóver*, *ſcóffer*, *fáiner*, *foremoſt*, *zéalous*, *fi neſs*, *góaly*, *meeky*, *&c.*

2. Diſſyllables formed by prefixing a ſyllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét*, *to beſeem*, *to beſtow*.

3. Of diſſyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former ſyllable; as, *to deſcánt*, *a deſcant*; *to cement*, *a cément*, *to contráct*, *a cóntract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs ſeldom have the accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter ſyllable as, *delight*, *perfume*.

4. All diſſyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour*, *favour*; in *ow*, as *to ſow*, *willow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *bu.tle*, *bible*; in *ſh*, as *baniſh*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cóquet*, in *ter*, as *to batter*, in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *faſten*, in *et*, as *quiet*, accent the former ſyllable.

5. Diſſyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *bútter*, have the accent on the former ſyllable.

6. Diſſyllable verbs terminating in a conſonant and *e* final, as *compríſe*, *eſcápe*, or having a diphthong in the laſt ſyllable, as *appéaſe*, *revéal*, or ending in two conſonants, as *attend*; have the accent on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter ſyllable, as *applauſe*; except words in *ain*, *cértain*, *móuntain*.

8. Triſſyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a ſyllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóvelineſs*, *tenderneſs*, *contémner*, *vúgrimer*, *phyſical*, *he patter*, *commenting*, *commending*, *aſſurance*.

9. Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árdnous*; in *al*, as *cápital*, in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the firſt.

10. Triſſyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the firſt ſyllable, as *countenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *immineney regant*, *propagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the laſt, as *connivence*, *acquaintance*; or the middle ſyllable hath a vowel before two conſonants, as *promiſcu*.

11. Triſſyllables ending in *y*, as *enmity*, *ſpe. fy*, *liberty*, *victory*, *ſudſby*, commonly accent the firſt ſyllable.

12. Triſſyllables in *re* or *le* accent the firſt ſyllable, as *legion*, *theatre*, except *eſcape*, and ſome words which have a poſition, as *exámple*, *epiſtle*.

13. Triſſyllables in *ude* commonly accent the firſt ſyllable, as *pónitude*.

14. Triſſyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *créator*, or having in the middle ſyllable a diphthong, as *endeatour*; or a vowel before two conſonants, as *domeſtick*, accent the middle ſyllable.

15. Triſſyllables that have their accent on the laſt ſyllable are commonly French, as *acquieſce*, *repartée*, *magazine*, or words formed by prefixing one or two ſyllables to an acute ſyllable, as *immature*, *overcharge*.

16. Polyſyllables, or words of more than three ſyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incónſtantly*, *commendable*, *communicableneſs*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *ſalvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *deáctor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *ámicable*, unleſs the ſecond ſyllable have a vowel before two conſonants, as *com-*

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxorious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *poſſeſſanimity*, *ability*.

[illegible] out pro-
[illegible] as in other tongues much muſt be earned
[illegible] Perhaps more and better rules may be
[illegible] ped my obſervation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verſes are either iambick, as *alóft*, *creáte*; or trochaick, as *hóly*, *lófty*.

Our iambick meaſure compriſes verſes

Of four ſyllables,

Moſt good, moſt fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's oft;
For all the coſt
Words can beſtow,
So poorly ſhow
Upon your praiſe,
That all the ways
Senſe hath, come ſhort. *Drayton.*

With ravi.h'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us t at ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
Be many wonders found,

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholeſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems,

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide

A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echo's in repeated echo's play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease,
Confus'd, and chiding like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or issuing forth, or entring in
A thorough fare of news; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lie
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat *Dryden.*

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables, and every Line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Of seven,

Fairest piece of weakform'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And farth'st survey their sons with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
The neareſt that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long,
Alledging for herself, when through the Saxons pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve
And when all Wales beside by fortune or by might,
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things
So only she is rich, in mountains, meres, and springs,
And holds herself as great in her superfluous wealth,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage great

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way
And rather knoweth not a way, or sure would let
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The verse of twelve lines, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only to diversify stanzas.

Waller was smooth but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick march, and energy divine

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft kind measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight and six

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space

When all shall praise, and every lay
Devote a wreath to thee
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall lament to see

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes surly and proud

I think not of his, nor I his of me.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick

'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man

So in that of eight syllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded

In that of seven,

For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast atchiev'd with six alone

In that of six,

'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring
All on a rock reclin'd

In the anapestick,

When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But sinful industry steers right

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalepha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th'eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept*, and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special*; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last

DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER.

The First Volume contains, —— The Preface; History of the English Language; The Grammar; and, The Letters A to K inclusive.

The Second Volume contains, —— L to Z inclusive.

A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

A B A

A, The first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound resembling that of the German *a* is found, in many of our monosyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *salt*, in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *waulk*; which happens to be still retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustic pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy*, *fast*, &c.

A slender or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *pais*, or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e*, to this the Arabic *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words, *place*, *face*, *waste*, and all those that terminate in *ation*; as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is short, as, *glass*, *grass*, or long, as, *glaze*, *graze* it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as, *plain*.

A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming, that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way; that is, *any* man. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

A is sometimes a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*

A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames, as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*, like the French *à*.

a hunting Cæsar went. *Prior.*

To a bankrupt's door. *Dryd.*

May pure contents for ever pitch their tents
Upon these downs, these meads, these rocks, these mountains,
And peace sit sumber by these purling fountains!
Which we may every year
Find when we come *a* fishing here. *Wotton.*

Now the men fall *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain dried; the magazines of munition are viewed; the officers of remains called to account. *Wotton.*

Another falls *a* ringing a Pescennius Niger, and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern. *Addison on medals.*

A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year, The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Iser, that had been hitherto shut up among mountains, passes generally through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. *Addison on Italy.*

A is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense

For cloves and nutmegs to the line *a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryd.*

A is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *he*.

A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *a* in these phrases, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, as, *abide*, *aslope*, *afoot*, *asleep*, *athirst*, *aware*.

If this, which he avouches, does appear,
There is no flying hence, nor tarrying here.
I grow to be *a weary* of the sun,
And wish the state of the world were now undone.

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row,
Then hoist their yards *a-trip*, and all their sails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.

Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.

A is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arouse*, *awake*; the same with rise, rouse, wake.

A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. master of arts, *artium magister*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shews that they have some relation to an abbey.

ABA'CKE. *adv.* obsolete. Backwards.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew *abacke*, as half with shame confound,
Shepherds to see them in their art outgo. *Spenf. Past.*

ABA CTOR. n. f. [Lat. *abactor*, a driver away] Those who drive away or steal cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two. *Blount.*

A BACUS. n. f. [Lat. *abacus*]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.
2. In architecture, it is the uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Dict.*

ABAFT. *adv.* [of abæcan, Sax. Behind] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern. *Dict.*

ABAI'SANCE. *n. f* [from the French *abaisser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeysance* is considered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaisance*, but is now universally used

To ABALIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. *Cowel. Law. Jur.* A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

ABALIENATION. *n. f* [Lat *abalienatio.*] A giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. *Dict.*

To ABAND *v. a.* [A word contracted from abandon, but not now in use. See ABANDON] To forsake.

Those foreigners which came from far
Grew great, and got large portions of land,
That in the realm, ere long, they stronger are
Than they which fought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband*.

Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.

To ABANDON *v. a.* [Fr *abandonner*. Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which signifies to forsake his colours, *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deserere*. *Pasquier* thinks it

A B A

if a coalition of *a ban donner*, to give up to a proscription; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse, and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere*.]

1. To give up, resign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to*.

The passive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and *abandon to* the spoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conspire
To save a sinking town, involv'd in fire. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To desert.

The princes acting the passions of fearing evil, and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, leapt to a rib of the ship. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Then being alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends. *Dryd. Æn. 2.*

3. To forsake, generally with a tendency to an ill sense.

When he in presence came, to Guyon first
He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant 4. stanz. 39.

But to the parting goddess thus she pray'd,
Propitious shill be present to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid. *Dryd. Fab*

To ABANDON OVER. *v. a.* [a form of writing not usual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to resign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd o'er*
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but disturb the quiet of my death. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

ABANDONED. *partícip. adj.*

1 Given up.

If she be so *abandon'd* to her sorrow,
As it is spoke, she never will admit me.
Shakesp Twelfth Night.

Who is he so *abandoned* to foolish credulity, as to think, upon that principle, that a clod of earth in a sack, may ever, by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's body?
Bentley's Sermons.

Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be doom'd the worst of human ills to prove,
Unbless'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove?
Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 81.

2 Forsaken, deserted.

3. Corrupted in the highest degree. In this sense, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickedness.

ABANDONING. [A verbal noun from abandon.] Desertion, forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present, *abandoning* the thought of future action *Clarend. b. viii.*

ABANDONMENT. *n. s.* [from abandon.]

1. The act of abandoning.
2 The state of being abandoned *Dict*

ABANNI'TION. *n. s.* [Lat. *abannitio.*] A banishment for one or two years, among the ancients, for manslaughter. *Dict*

ABARCY. *n. s.* Insatiableness. *Dict*

To ABA'RE. *v. a.* [abaran, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Dict*

ABARTICULA'TION *n. s.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt construction of the bones, by which they move strongly and easily; or that species of articulation that has manifest motion. *Dict*

To ABASE. *v. a.* [fr. *abaisser*, from the Lat. *basis*, or *bassus*, a barbarous word, signifying low, base.] To cast down, to depress, to bring low, almost always in a figurative and personal sense

Happy shepherd, with thanks to the gods, shall think to be thankful, that to thy advancement their wisdoms have thee *abased*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raises plains,
And, not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryd Fables.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him. *Job*, xl 11.

If [illegible] be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their spirits be *abased* and broken much by too strict an hand over them, they lose all their vigour and industry, and are in a worse state than the former. *Locke on Education*, § 46

ABA'SED. *adj.* [with heralds] is a term used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield, or when the wings are shut; the natural way of bearing them being spread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

ABA'SEMENT. *n. s.* The state of being brought low, the act of bringing low; depression.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate. *Ecclesiasticus*, xx. 11

To ABASH. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL.] To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame.

They heard, and were *abash'd*, and up they sprung
Upon the wing. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 331.*

This heard, th' imperious queen sat mute with fear,
Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abash'd*, sustain their sovereign's look.
Dryden's Fables.

The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the causal noun.

In no wise speak against the truth, but be *abashed of* the error of thy ignorance. *Ecclesiasticus*, iv 25

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not stolen? Render it to the owners, for it is not lawful to eat any thing that is stolen. But she replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages, however, I did not believe her, but bad her render it to the owners and I was *abashed at* her. *Tob.* ii. 13, 14.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abash'd at what they saw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd. *Swift's Miscella.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abattre*, to beat down.]

1. To lessen, to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to *abate* the glory of those kings, did not reserve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work?
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the strength of your displeasure.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and light from expositors and commentators are in a great part *abated*, and those who have most need of your help, can receive but little from them, and can have very little assurance of reaching the Apostle's sense, by what they find in them.
Locke's Essay on St Paul's Epistles.

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

This iron world (the same he weeping says)
Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state.
For misery doth bravest minds *abate*. *Spens. Hubberd's Tale.*

— — — — Have they power still
To banish your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most *abated* captives to some nation
That won you without blows? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. In commerce, to let down the price in selling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying

To ABATE. *v. n.* To grow less; as, his passion abates; the storm abates. It is used sometimes with the particle *of* before the thing lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that, in process of time, some diseases have *abated of* their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal. *Dryden's Hind and Panth.*

To ABATE [in common law]

It is in law used both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A stranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a house or land void by the death of him that last possessed it, before the heir take his possession, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to disseise: so he that stepeth in between the former possessor and his heir, is said to *abate*. In the neuter signification thus; The writ of the demandment shall *abate*, that is, shall be disabled, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accusation is defeated by deceit. *Cowel.*

To ABATE. [in horsemanship.] A horse is said to abate or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Dict.*

ABATEMENT *n. s.* [from abate, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

The law of works then, in short, is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or *abatement*; so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke.*

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of oil exhales in roasting to the *abatement* of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbuthnot on aliments.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand

land houſes, and allowing one man to *every* houſe, who could have any ſhare in the government, (the reſt, conſiſting of women, children and ſervants) and making other obvious *abatements*, theſe tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might [illegible] even of the people collective. *Swift on the conteſts in Athens and Rome.*

4. The cauſe of abating, extenuation.

As our advantages towards practiſing and promoting piety and virtue were greater than thoſe of other men; ſo will our excuſe be leſs, if we neglect to make uſe of them. We cannot plead in *abatement* of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepoſſeſſion of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ABATEMENT, in law

The act of the abator, as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or paſſion of the thing abated, as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowel.*

ABATEMENT, [with heralds] is an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abaſed, by reaſon of ſome ſtain or diſhonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

ABA'TER. *n. ſ.* The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured.

Abaters of acrimony or ſharpneſs expreſſed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of ſuch; as of almonds, piſtachoes, and other nuts. *Arbuthnot on diet.*

ABA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [a law term.] One who intrudes into houſes or land, that is void by the death of the former poſſeſſour, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*

ABATUDE *n. ſ.* [old records.] Any thing diminiſhed. *Bailey.*

ABATURE. *n. ſ.* [a hunting term.] The [illegible] graſs which are thrown down by a ſtag in his paſſing by. *Dict.*

ABB. *n. ſ.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*

ABBA. n. ſ. [Heb. אב] A Syriac word, which ſignifies father.

ABBACY. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia.*] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itſelf, ſince an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a ſecular perſon, who has the care of ſouls, is ſometimes, in the canon law, alſo ſtiled an abbot.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

ABBESS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatiſſa*, from whence the Saxon abbuſſe, then probably abbateſs, and by contraction *abbeſſe* in Fr. and abbeſs, Eng.] The ſuperiour or governeſs of a nunnery or monaſtery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we purſued them;
And here the *abbeſs* ſhuts the gate on us,
And will not ſuffer us to fetch him out.

Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.

I have a ſiſter, *abbeſs* in Terceras,
Who loſt her lover on her bridal-day. *Dryd. D. Sebaſt.*

Conſtantia's heart was ſo elevated with the diſcourſe of Father Francis, that the very next day ſhe entered upon her vow. As ſoon as the ſolemnities of her reception were over, we retired, as it is uſual, with the *abbeſs* into her own apartment.

Addiſon Spect. N° 164.

ABBEY, or ABBY. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably firſt ABBACY; which ſee.] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women; diſtinguiſhed from religious houſes of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With eaſy roads he came to Leiceſter;
Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.

Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

ABBEY-LUBBER. *n. ſ.* [See LUBBER.] A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement and auſterity.

Thus is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*, this is but a diminutive ſucking friar. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

ABBOT. *n. ſ.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב father, which ſenſe was implied; ſo that the abbots were called *patres*, and abbeſſes *matres monaſterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nomina officium jure, Paterne, geris.*] The chief of a convent, or fellowſhip of canons. Of theſe, ſome in England were mitred, ſome not: thoſe that were mitred were exempted from the juriſdiction of the diocеſan, having in themſelves epiſcopal authority within their precincts, and being alſo lords of parliament. The other ſort were ſubject to the diocеſan in all ſpiritual government. *Cowel.* See ABBEY.

ABBY. See ABBEY.

ABBOTSHIP. *n. ſ.* The ſtate or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*

To ABBREVIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare.*]

1. To ſhorten by contraction of parts without loſs of the main ſubſtance.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon. Eſſay* 26.

The only invention of late years, which hath any way contributed towards politeneſs in diſcourſe, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many ſyllables into one, by lopping off the reſt. *Swift's Introduction to genteel converſation.*

2. To ſhorten, to cut ſhort.

Againſt this opinion we may very well ſet the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and in half this ſpace contracted into hundreds and threeſcores.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. [illegible]

ABBREVIATION:

1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means uſed to abbreviate, as characters ſignifying whole words.

Such is the propriety and energy of expreſſion in them all, that they never can be changed, but to diſadvantage, except in the circumſtance of uſing *abbreviations.*

Swift's Introduction to genteel converſation.

ABBREVIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE. *n. ſ.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgement.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own ſuffering; who prays for him, that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who ſooner ſhews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to ſubdue the fleſh to the ſpirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a chriſtian.

Taylor's Guide to devotion.

ABBREUVOI'R. [in French, a watering-place. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adbibare* for *adbibere*, but more probably it comes from the ſame root with brew. See BREW.] It ſignifies, among maſons, the joint or juncture of two ſtones, or the interſtice between two ſtones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

A, B, C.

1. Is taken for the alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c.*
2. Sometimes for the little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

To ABDICATE. *v. n.* [Lat. *abdico.*] To give up right, to reſign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcaſt eyes,
Beheld his *abdicated* ſkies. *Addiſon.*

ABDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; reſignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the uſual or ſtated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other ſort of vacancy in the throne, than would be cauſed by his death; ſince he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwiſe than by his own conſent in form to a bill from the two houſes. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

ABDICATIVE. *adj.* That which cauſes or implies an *abdication.* *Dict.*

ABDITIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

ABDOMEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the ſtomach, guts, liver, ſpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogaſtrium; the foremoſt part is divided into the epigaſtrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago enſiformis and the diaphragm, ſideways by the ſhort or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes and os ſacrum. It is covered with ſeveral muſcles, from whoſe alternate relaxations and contractions in reſpiration, digeſtion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for ſecretion and expulſion. *Quincy.*

The *abdomen* conſiſts moreover of parts containing and contained. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ABDO'MINAL. } *adj.* relating to the abdomen.
ABDO'MINOUS. }

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco.*] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly uſed in phyſic or ſcience.

And if we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that poſition, the axis of the cones remain in the ſame plane, as is demonſtrated in the optics delivered by Galen. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 20.

ABDU'CENT. *adj.* Muſcles abducent, are thoſe which ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their oppoſites being called adducent. *Dict.*

ABDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*abductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.
2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU'CTOR. n. ſ. [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomiſts to the muſcles, which ſerve to draw back the ſeveral members.

In purſuance of this theory, he ſuppoſed the conſtrictors of the eyelids muſt be ſtrengthened in the ſupercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the ſame ſteady and grave motion of the eye.

Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

ABECEDA'RIAN *n. f.* [from the names of *a*, *b*, *c*, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, where mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates, that, in ſome part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

ABECEDARY *adj.* [See ABECEDARIAN.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Inſcribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the ſympathy of two needles touched with the loadſtone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, deſcribed round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2.

ABE'D. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*. See (A,) and BED.] In bed.

It was a ſhame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*, and that, when ſhe was of their age, ſhe trowed, ſhe would have made a handkerchief by that time o' day. *Sidney*, b. i.

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd, and brib'd the ſaints
With prayers for her deliverance. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

ABERR'ANCE. *n. f.* [from *aberro*, Lat. to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour, a miſtake, a falſe opinion.

Could a man be compoſed to ſuch an advantage of conſtitution, that it ſhould not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this ſecond nature would alter the craſis of his underſtanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances*, as now *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica*, c. 16.

ABE'RRANCY. The ſame with ABERRANCE.

They do not only ſwarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deſerts his reaſon, or complies with their *aberrancies*.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3.

ABE'RRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*

ABERRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track.

And if it be a miſtake, it is only ſo; there is no hereſy in ſuch an harmleſs *aberration*; at the worſt, with the ingenuous, the probability of it will render it a lapſe of eaſy pardon.

Government of the Tongue, p. 1.

ABE'RRING. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Lat.] Wandering, going aſtray.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were, and others might be, out in their account, *aberring* ſeveral ways from the true and juſt compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example.

To ABERUNCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from betan, Sax. ſignifying to enkindle or animate.] To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. It is generally taken, at leaſt by modern writers, in an ill ſenſe, as may be ſeen in ABETTER.

To *abet* ſignifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or ſet on. *Cowel.*

Then ſhall I ſoon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's cauſe diſconſolate,
And ſhortly back return unto this place,
To walk this way in pilgrim's poor eſtate. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

A widow who by ſolemn vows,
Contracted to me, for my ſpouſe,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has *abetted* all.——— *Hudibras*, p. iii. *cant* 3.

Men lay ſo great weight upon their being of right opinions, and their eagerneſs of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum neceſſarium. *Decay of Pi*

In the reign of king Charles the firſt, though that prince was married to a daughter of France, and was perſonally beloved and eſteemed in the French court; it is well known that they *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furniſhed ſupplies to the weaker ſide, leaſt there ſhould be an end put to theſe fatal diviſions. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 28.

ABE'TMENT. *n. f.* The act of abetting. *Dict.*

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *n. f.* He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another.

You ſhall be ſtill plain Torriſmond with me,
Th' *abetter*, partner, (if you like the name)
The huſband of a tyrant, but no king,
Till you deſerve that title by your juſtice.

Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

While this ſin of calumny has two ſuch potent *abetters*, we are not to wonder at its growth as long as men are malicious and deſigning, they will be traducing. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Theſe and the like conſiderations, though they may have no influence on the headſtrong unruly multitude, ought to ſuſ-

pend the raſh cenſures of thoſe who are not maſters of them, and who, if they eſcape the puniſhment here due to them, muſt very well know, that theſe ſeveral miſchiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 50.

ABEY'ANCE. *n. f.* [from the French *aboyer*, *aboyer*, to bark at.] This word, in *Littleton*, *cap. Diſcontinuance*, is thus uſed. The right of fee-ſimple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is not only in the remembrance, intendment, and conſideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parſonage, is in no man during the time that the parſonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowel.*

ABGREGATION. *n. f.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A ſeparation from the flock. *Dict.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to deteſt to extremity, to loath.

Whilſt I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having ſeen me in my worſer ſtate,
Shunn'd my *abhorr'd* ſociety. *Shakeſpear's K. Lear.*

To whom thus Michael: Juſtly thou *abhorr'ſt*
That ſon, who on the quiet ſtate of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to ſubdue
Rational liberty *Milt. Parad. Loſt*, b. xii. l. 79.

The ſelf-ſame thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for. *Hudibras*, p. i. *cant.* 1.

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delegating to fling ſcandals upon the clergy in general, which, beſides the diſgrace to the reformation, and to religion itſelf, caſt an ignominy upon the kingdom that it doth not deſerve.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.

ABHO'RRENCE. *n. f.* [from *abhor*.]

1. The act of abhorring, deteſtation.

It draws upon him the juſt and univerſal hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and, finally, ſubjects him to the wrath of God, and eternal damnation hereafter. *Sanc.'s Serm.*

2. The diſpoſition to abhor, hatred.

He knew well that even a juſt and neceſſary offence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off ſomewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and inſenſibly diſpoſe them to farther hoſtilities. *Decay of Piety.*

ABHO'RRENCY. *n. f.* The ſame with ABHORRENCE.

The firſt tendency to any injuſtice that appears, muſt be ſuppreſſed with a ſhow of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governours. *Locke on Education*, § 120.

ABHO'RRENT. *adj.* [from *abhor*.]

1. Struck with abhorrence.

——— For if the worlds
In worlds incloſ'd would on his ſenſes burſt,
He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomſon's Summer*, l. 310.

2. Contrary to, foreign, inconſiſtent with. It is uſed with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypotheſis, well worthy a rational belief, and yet is it ſo *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as ſoon believe Anaxagoras, that ſnow is black, as him that ſhould affirm it is not white; and if any ſhould in effect aſſert, that the fire is not formally hot, it would be thought that the heat of his brain had fitted him for Anticyra, and that his head were ſo to madneſs. *Glanville's Sceptis Scient.* c. 12.

Why then theſe foreign thoughts of ſtate employments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd eaſe,
Bred in the fellowſhip of beardleſs boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men?

Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.

ABHO'RRER. *n. f.* [from *abhor*.] The perſon that abhors, a hater, deteſter.

The repreſentatives of the lower clergy were rail'd at, for diſputing the power of the biſhops, by the known *abhorrers* of epiſcopacy, and abuſed for doing nothing in the convocations, by theſe very men who wanted to bind up their hands.

Swift. Examiner, N° 21.

ABHO'RRING. The object of abhorrence. This ſeems not to be the proper uſe of the participial noun.

And they ſhall go forth, and look upon the carcaſes of the men that have tranſgreſſed againſt me: for their worm ſhall not die, neither ſhall their fire be quenched, and they ſhall be an *abhorring* unto all fleſh. *Iſaiah*, lxvi. 24.

To ABIDE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from bidan, or abidan, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place, not remove.

Thy ſervant became ſurety for the lad unto my father, ſaying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I ſhall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy ſervant *abide* inſtead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Gen.* xliv. 32, 33.

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorſet, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*

Shakeſp. Richard III.

3. To remain, not ceaſe or fail.

They that truſt in the Lord ſhall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Pſalm* cxxv. 1.

4. To

4. To continue in the ſame ſtate.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it ſhall *abide* ſatisfied. *Prov.* xix. 2

Thoſe who apply themſelves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the higheſt heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. *Stillingfl. Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idolat.*

There can be no ſtudy without time, and the mind muſt *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a ſtranger to the inſide of them. *South.*

5. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; uſed of things prepared for perſons, as well as of perſons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in ſumptuous bed,
Where many ſkilful leeches him *abide*,
To ſave his hurts. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 5. *ſtanz.* 17

While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmleſs lambs *abide* their enmity *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI *p.* 3.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts* xx. 23

6. To bear or ſupport the conſequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boaſt ſo vain.
Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv *l.* 87.

7. To bear or ſupport, without being conquered or deſtroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlaſting king: At his wrath the earth ſhall tremble, and the nations ſhall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jer.* x. 10.

It muſt be allowed a fair preſumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous teſt now for above thirty years, ſtand yet firm; and the longer and more ſtrictly they are look'd into, the more they are confirmed to this very day. *Hickman, Letter* 1.

8. To bear without averſion; in which ſenſe it is commonly uſed with a negative.

Thou can'ſt not *abide* Timotheus; this is but love of thyſelf. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thy vile race,
Though thou didſt learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not *abide* to be with; therefore waſt thou
Deſervedly confin'd into this rock. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

9. To bear or ſuffer.

That chief (rejoin'd the God) his race derives
From Ithaca, and wond'rous woes ſurvives,
Laertes' ſon girt with circumfluous tides
He ſtill calamitous conſtraint *abides* *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* iv. *l.* 750.

10. It is uſed with the particle *with* before a perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I ſhould give her to another man. *Abide with* me. *Gen.* xxix. 19.

For thy ſervant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Geſhur in Syria, ſaying, if the Lord ſhall bring me again indeed to Jeruſalem, then I will ſerve the Lord 2 *Sam.* xv

11. It is uſed with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his teſtimony; to *abide by* his own ſkill, that is, *to rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion, *to maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is alſo, *to defend or ſupport him*. But theſe forms are ſomething low.

Of the participle *abid*, I have found only the example in Woodward.

ABI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.] The perſon that abides or dwells in a place, perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in uſe.

ABI'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.] Continuance.

We are ſtrangers before thee and ſojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a ſhadow, and there is none *abiding* 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.

The air in that region is ſo violently removed, and carried about with ſuch ſwiftneſs, as nothing in that place can conſiſt or have *abiding*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

A'BJECT *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean, or worthleſs, ſpoken of perſons.

That rebellion
Came like itſelf in baſe and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth guarded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Honeſt men, who tell their ſovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they ſhall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with ſuch baſe and *abject* flatterers, and are therefore always in danger of being the laſt in the royal favour. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

2. Contemptible, or of no value; uſed of things.

I was at firſt, as other beaſts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low
Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 571.

3. Without hope or regard; uſed of condition.

The rarer thy example ſtands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongeſt of mortal men,
To loweſt pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n.
Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.

We ſee man and woman in the higheſt innocence and perfection, and in the moſt *abject* ſtate of guilt and infirmity
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 273.

4. Deſtitute, mean and deſpicable; uſed of actions.

To what baſe ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd thro' ſacred luſt of praiſe?
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm

They not from trifles, not from gods refrain
Dryden's Juvenal, Sat 8

A'BJECT *n. ſ.* A man without hope, a man whoſe miſeries

But in mine adverſity they rejoiced, and gathered themſelves together: yea, the *abjects* gathered themſelves together againſt me, and I knew it not, they did tear me, and ceaſed not. *Pſalm* xxxv 15.

To ABJE'CT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely uſed.

ABJE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] The ſtate of an abject.

He would love at no leſs rate than death; and, from the ſupereminent height of glory, ſtooped and abaſed himſelf to the ſufferance of the extremeſt of indignities, and ſunk himſelf to the bottom of *abjectedneſs*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] Meanneſs of mind; want of ſpirit; ſervility, baſeneſs.

Is this ſhould be termed baſeneſs, *abjection* of mind, or ſervitude is it creeable? *Hooker, b.* v. § 47.

Now the juſt medium of this caſe lies betwixt the pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'BJECTLY. *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner, meanly, baſely, ſervilely, contemptibly

ABJECTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] The ſame with abjection; ſervility, meanneſs.

Servility and *abjectneſs* of humour is ſimplicitely involved in the charge of lying, the condeſcending to that, being a mark of a diſingenuous ſpirit. *Government of the Tongue*, § 8

By humility I mean not the *abjectneſs* of a baſe mind but a prudent care not to over-value ourſelves upon any account
Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b. ii. *c.* 7.

ABI'LITY *n. ſ.* [*Habileté*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength, or any other quality

Of ſinging thou haſt got the reputation,
Good Thyrſis, mine I yield to thy *ability*;
My heart doth ſeek another eſtimation. *Sidney, b.* i.

If aught in my *ability* may ſerve
To lighten what thou ſuffer'ſt, and appeaſe
Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r
Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes, l. 744.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treaſure of the work.
Ezra ii. 69.

If any man miniſter, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jeſus Chriſt. 1 *Pet.* iv. 11.

2. Capacity.

Children in whom there was no blemiſh, but well-favoured, and ſkilful in all wiſdom, and cunning in knowledge and underſtanding ſcience, and ſuch as had *ability* in the king's palace. *Dan.* i. 4.

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and ſometimes the force of underſtanding given by nature, as diſtinguiſhed from acquired

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he aſſures us of the aſſiſtance of his holy ſpirit *Rogers's Sermons.*

Whether it may be thought neceſſary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call pariſhes, there ſhould be one man, at leaſt, of *abilities* to read and write?
Swift's Arguments againſt aboliſhing Chriſtianity.

ABINTE'STATE. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *inteſtatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To ABJUGATE. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, to uncouple. *Dict.*

To ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To caſt off upon oath, to ſwear not to do ſomething.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the ſociety of man. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reaſon, and ſworn allegiance to a preconceived fantaſtical hypotheſis, can undertake the defence of ſuch a ſuppoſition.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate; a poſition upon oath.

ABJURA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the uſual trial of law, but confeſſing his fault to the ſextries, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forſake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are ſome *abjurations* ſtill in force among us here in England, as, by the ſtatute of the 25th of king Charles II. all perſons that are admitted into any office, civil or military,

must take the teſt, which is an *abjuration* of ſome doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewiſe another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the Pretender. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breaſt.

ABLACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the ſignification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother ſtock, not cutting it off wholly from the ſtock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION. [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the ſpring: Prepare alſo ſoil, and uſe it where you have occaſion. Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requiſite. *Evelyn's Kalendar*

The tenure in chief ought to be kept alive and nouriſhed, the which, as it is the very root that doth maintain this ſilver ſtem, that by many rich and fruitful branches ſpreadeth itſelf into the chancery, exchequer, and court of wards. ſo if it be ſuffered to ſtarve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good huſbandry, not only this yearly fruit will much decreaſe from time to time, but alſo the whole body and boughs of that precious tree itſelf, will fall into danger of decay and dying.

Bacon's Office of Alienations.

ABLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. *n. s.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns; the caſe which, among other ſignifications, includes the perſon from whom ſomething is taken away. A term of grammar.

A'BLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat. Skilful, ready.]

1. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

He was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwiſe, he was ſerved by the *ableſt* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have proſpered as they did. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such other pamboo faculties he hath, that ſhew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him: for the prince himſelf is ſuch another: the weight of an hair will turn the ſcales. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ...*

2. Having power ſufficient, enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themſelves *able* and ſufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Serm.*

Every man ſhall give as he is *able*, according to the bleſſing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut.* xvi. 17.

3. Before a verb, with the participle *to*, it ſignifies generally having the power; before a noun, with *for*, it means *qualified*.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able to* ſtand before envy? *Prov.* xxvii. 4.

There have been ſome inventions alſo, which have been *able for* the utterance of articulate ſounds, as the ſpeaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly uſed. See ENABLE

Plate fin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks:
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's ſtraw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I ſay none; I'll *able* 'em,
Take that of me, my friend, who have the pow'r
To ſeal th' accuſer's lips. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A'BLE BODIED *adj.* Strong of body

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to ſecure at leaſt half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majeſty's ſervice.

Addiſon Freeholder, N. 4.

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To ſend abroad upon ſome employment, alſo to ſend a perſon out of the way that one is weary of. *Dict.*

ABLEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ablegate.*] A ſending abroad, or out of the way. *Dict.*

A'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *able.*] Ability of body, vigour, force.

That nation doth ſo excel, both for comelineſs and *ableneſs*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, ſome to ſtrive, ſome to learn, ſome to behold. *Sidney, b.*

A[illegible] [Ἀβλεδια, Gr.] Want of ſight, natural b[illegible]
[illegible] *Dict.*

ABLIGURI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abligurritio*, Lat.] A prodigal ſpending on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To bind or tye up from. *D.*

To A'BLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another

Colvil's Lexicon Juridicum.

ABLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ablocate.*] A letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *Dict.*

A'BLUENT. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo*, to waſh away.]

1. That which waſhes clean
2. That which has the power of cleanſing. *Dict.*

ABLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleanſing, or waſhing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the ſoul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the ſacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Waſh'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and caſt th' *ablutions* in the main. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. The waſhing of chymical preparations in water, to diſſolve and waſh away any acrimonious particles.
3. The cup given, without conſecration, to the laity in the popiſh churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and intereſts, and truſts of all that man is moſt apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Chriſt.

[illegible]

ABNODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening. *Dict.*

ABNO'RMOUS *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, miſhapen. *Dict.*

ABO'ARD. *adv.* [a ſea-term, but adopted into common language, derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord, envoyer à bord. Bord* is itſelf a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. Bord, in the ancient Saxon, ſignified a *houſe*; in which ſenſe, *to go aboard*, is to take up reſidence in a ſhip.]

In a ſhip.

Which, when far off, Cymocles heard and ſaw,
He loudly call'd to ſuch as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the ſhore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford. *Fairy* [illegible]
I made this anſwer, that he might land the [illegible]
him, or otherwiſe keep them *aboard*. *Sir W. Raweigh's* [illegible]

When morning roſe, I ſent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring ſpring,
Whilſt I the motions of the winds explor'd,
Then ſummon'd in my crew, and went *ab*[illegible]

Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorphoſes, b. iii.

ABO'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *abide.*]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence.

But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in, and thy rage againſt me. *2 Kings*, xix. 27.

Others may uſe the ocean as their road,
Only the Engliſh make it their *abode*,
Whoſe ready ſails with every wind can fly,
And make a cov'nant with th' inconſtant ſky *Waller.*

2. Stay, continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.

Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

Making a ſhort *abode* in Sicily the ſecond time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reaſonably judged the buſineſs but of ten months. *Dryden's Dedicat to Æneid.*

The woodcocks early viſit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temp'rate clime,
Foretel a liberal harveſt. *Phillips.*

3. To make abode, to dwell, to reſide, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God. *Dryd. Æn. 6.*

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreſhow, to be a prognoſtic, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the ſenſe either of good or ill.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd, and, not conſulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The ſudden breach of it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

ABO'DEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *to abode.*] A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future, an impreſſion upon the mind of ſome event to come; prognoſtication, omen.

I like not this.
For many men that ſtumble at the threſhold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
—Fuſh! man, *abodements* muſt not now affright us.

Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p.

My lord biſhop, being ſomewhat troubled, took the freedom to aſk him, Whether he had never any ſecret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke, but I think ſome adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Wotton.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *aboleo*, Lat. to blot out.]

1. To a[illegible]

For us to *aboliſh* what he hath eſtabliſhed, were preſumption moſt intolerable. *Hooker, b.* [illegible] § 15.

On the parliament's part it was propoſed, that all the biſhops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *aboliſhed*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. To put an end to; to deſtroy

The long continued wars, between the Engliſh and the Scots, had then ſo ſeaſoned [illegible] hatreds and hate, which long continued peace hath ſince *aboliſh*[illegible]

A B O

That ſhall Perocles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood, *abolish* ſo reproachful blot
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 4. *ſtanza* 45.
More deſtroy'd than thou
We ſhould be quite *abolish'd*, and expi
Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ii. *l.* 92.
Or wilt thou thyſelf
Abolish thy creation, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou haſt made? *Idem, b.* vii. *l.* 163.
Fermented ſpirits contract, harden, and conſolidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many canals; eſpecially where the fibres are the tendereſt, as in the brain. *Arbuth. on Aliments*
Nor could Vulcanian flame
The ſtench *abolish*, or the favour tame. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.* iii.

ABO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *abolish.*] That which may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER. *n. ſ* [from *abolish.*] He that aboliſhes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *abolish.*] The act of aboliſhing.

The plain and direct way againſt us herein, had been only to prove, that all ſuch ceremonies, as they require to be aboliſhed, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with leſs benefit than the *aboliſhment* of them would bring. *Hooker, b.* iv.

He ſhould therefore think the *aboliſhment* of that order among us, would prove a mighty ſcandal and corruption to our faith, and manifeſtly dangerous to our monarchy
Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Englandman.

ABOLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. This is now more frequently uſed than *aboliſhment*

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, propoſed by Agrippa, been accepted inſtead of Mæcenas's model, that ſtate might have continued unto this day.

An apopexy is a ſudden *abolition* of all the ſenſes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ſtoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal ſpirits through the nerves deſtined for thoſe motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *n. ſ* [from *abominable*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and eſſential difference between virtue and vice, we muſt forbear to urge atheiſts with the corruption and *abominableneſs* of their principles. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABO'MINABLE *adj* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, deteſtable.

Return'd
Succeſsful beyond hope, to lead thee forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the houſe of woe. *M. Par. Loſt, b.* x.

It is not to be queſtioned, but the queen and miniſtry might eaſily redreſs this *abominable* grievance, by enlarging the number of juſtices of the peace, by endeavouring to chooſe men of virtuous principles. *Swift's Project for the advancement of Religion.*

2. Unclean

The ſoul that ſhall touch any unclean thing, as the uncleanneſs of man, or any unclean beaſt or any *abominable* unclean thing, and eat of the fleſh of the ſacrifice of peace-offerings, which pertain unto the Lord, even that ſoul ſhall be cut off from his people. *Leviticus*, vii. 21

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of looſe and indeterminate cenſure.

They ſay you are a melancholy fellow.—I am ſo; I do love it better than laughing.—Thoſe that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themſelves to every modern cenſure, worſe than drunkards. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

ABO'MINABLY. *adv.* [from *abominable.*] A word of low or familiar language, ſignifying exceſſively, extremely, exceedingly, in the ill ſenſe.

Since I have been your wife, I have obſerved great abuſes and diſorders in your family; your ſervants are mutinous and quarrelſome, and cheat you moſt *abominably.*
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly.

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way conſent to them, but abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

He profeſſed both to *abominate* and deſpiſe all myſtery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or miniſter. He could not tell what I meant by ſecrets of ſtate, where an enemy, or ſome rival nation, were not in the caſe. *Swift's Gulliv. Travels.*

ABOMINA'TION. *n*

1. Hatred, deteſtation; as, *to have in abomination.*

To aſſiſt king Charles by Engliſh or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new ſubjects, who have nothing in ſo great *abomination*, as thoſe whom they hold for heretics.
Swift's Miſcellanies

2. The object of hatred.

That ye ſhall ſay, thy ſervant's trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until now, both we and alſo our fathers: that ye may dwell in the land of Goſhen; for every ſhepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Geneſis*, xlvi. 34.

3. Pollution, defilement.

And there ſhall in no wiſe enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatſoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Rev.* xxi. 27.

Each heart in Rome does love and pity you,
Only th' adulterous Antony, moſt large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noiſes it againſt us. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

4. The cauſe of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jeruſalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Iſrael had builded for Aſhtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemoſh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. *2 Kings*, xxiii. 13.

ABORIGINES. n. ſ. Lat. The earlieſt inhabitants of a country, thoſe of whom no original is to be traced, as, the Welſh in Britain.

To ABO'RT, *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miſcarry. *Dict.*

ABO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

2. The produce of an untimely birth

His wife miſcarried; but as the *abortion* proved only a female foetus, he comforted himſelf, that, had it arrived to perfection, it would not have anſwered his account.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scribleras.

Behold my arm thus blaſted, dry and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd,
Like ſome untimely product of the ſeaſons,
Robb'd of its properties of ſtrength and office.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

ABO'RTIVE. *n. ſ.* That which is born before the due time. See ABORTIVE, *adj*

No common wind, no cuſtomed event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns,
Abortives, and preſages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

Take the fine ſkin of an *abortive*, and, with ſtarch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet. *Peacham on Drawing*

This is certain, that many are, by this means, preſerved, and do ſignal ſervice to their country, who, without ſuch a proviſion, might have periſhed as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty parents, the like deſtruction. *Addiſon. Guardian*, N° 166.

ABO'RTIVE. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

All th' unaccompliſh'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monſtrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Diſſolv'd on earth, fleet hither. *Paradiſe Loſt, b* ii. *l.* 456.

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

This is the true cauſe, why ſo many politic conceptions, ſo elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the iſſue, miſcarry and prove abortive.

Falſe hopes
Her cherriſhes, nor will ſhe fruit expect
Th' autumnal ſeaſon, but, in ſummer's pride
When other orchards ſmile, *abortive* fall. *Philips.*

How often haſt thou waited at my cup,
Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feaſted with queen Margaret?
Remember it, and let it make thee creſt-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI *p.* ii.

These paſs'd, if any paſs, the void profound
Of uneſſential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping! and with utter loſs of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. *l.* 491.

ABO'RTIVELY. *adv.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time, immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abortive.*] The ſtate of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *n ſ.* [from *abort*] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth

I ſhall not then doubt the happy iſſue of my undertakings in this deſign, whereby concealed treaſures, which now ſeem utterly loſt to mankind, ſhall be confined to ſo univerſal a piety, and brought into uſe by the induſtry of converted penitents, whoſe wretched carcaſes the impartial laws have, or ſhall, dedicate, as untimely ſcaſts, to the worms of the earth, in whoſe womb thoſe deferred mineral riches muſt ever lie buried as loſt *abortments*, unleſs thoſe be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bacon's Phyſical Rem.* 141

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a*, and bufan, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place.

So when with cracking flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe;

Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden, Æneid vii. 1 643

3. More in quantity or number.

Every one that paſſeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, ſhall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus*, xxx. 14.

4. Higher in rank, power or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens. *Pſalm* cxiii. 4

The public power of all ſocieties is *above* every ſoul contained in the ſame ſocieties. *Hooker, b.* i.

There is no riches *above* a ſound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxx. 16.

To her
Thou didſt reſign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God ſet thee *above* her, made of thee,
And for thee: whoſe perfection far excell'd
Her's, in all real dignity *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 1 [illegible]
And feeds with ſecret joy her ſilent breaſt. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. Superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true diſtinction, that things may be *above* our reaſon, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the univerſal preſence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond, more than.

We were preſſed out of meaſure, *above* ſtrength; inſomuch that we deſpaired even of life. 2 *Cor.*

In this, of having thoughts unconfuſed, and being able, nicely to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, where there is but the leaſt difference, conſiſts, in a great meaſure, the exactneſs of judgment and clearneſs of reaſon, which is to be obſerved in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many particular privileges *above* thoſe of the other hereditary countries of the emperour. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. Too proud for, too high for. A phraſe chiefly uſed in familiar [illegible]

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyſſey, notes.*

ABOVE, *adv.*

1. Over-head.

To men ſtanding below, men ſtanding aloft ſeem much leſſened, to thoſe *above*, men ſtanding below, ſeem not ſo much leſſened. *Bacon.*

When he eſtabliſhed the clouds *above*; when he ſtrengthened the fountains of the deep, when he gave to the ſea his decree, that the waters ſhould not paſs his commandment: when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs*, viii.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praiſe the birds ſhall chant in every grove,
And winds ſhall waft it to the pow'rs *above*. *Pope's Paſtorals.*

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I ſaid *above*, that theſe two machines of the balance, and the dreſſing, were only ornamental, and that the ſucceſs of the duel had been the ſame without them. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æneid.*

FROM ABOVE.

1. From an higher place.

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld,
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. From heaven.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift is *from above*, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableneſs, neither ſhadow of turning. *James*, i. 17.

ABOVE ALL. In the firſt place, chiefly.

I had alſo ſtudied Virgil's deſign, his diſpoſition of it, his manners, his grand conus management of the figures, the ſober retrenchments of his ſenſe, which always leaves ſomewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleaſure; but *above all*, the elegance of his expreſſion, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

ABOVE BOARD. In open ſight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expreſſion, borrowed from gameſters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is not only in familiar language.

It is the part alſo of an honeſt man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though there have not been wanting ſuch heretofore, as have practiſed theſe unworthy arts (for as much as there have been villains at all places, and all ages) yet now-a-days they are content to *play above board*. *South's Sermons.*

ABOVE CITED. Cited before. A figurative expreſſion, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on ſcrolls, as whatever is cited or mentioned before in the ſame page, muſt be

would I mean on this particular, did it not appear from another *above-cited*, that this was a fact [illegible]
Addiſon on [illegible]

ABOVE-GROUND. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive, not in the grave.

A [illegible] ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the faults *a eye-witnoned*, which were indeed the falſe refinements of latter ages. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N° 279.

To ABOUND. *v. n.* [*abunde*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty, uſed ſometimes with the particle *in*, and ſometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no reliſh of them, but *abound*
In the diviſion of each ſeveral crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully abound. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

A faithful man ſhall *abound with* bleſſings: but he that maketh haſte to be rich, ſhall not be innocent. *Prov.* xxvi. 20

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words, ſtanding for ſuch combinations, an uſual way of getting theſe complex ideas, is, by the explication of thoſe terms that ſtand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And becauſe iniquity ſhall *abound*, the love of many ſhall wax cold. *Matthew*, xxiv. 12.

Words are like leaves, and where they moſt *abound*,
Much fruit of ſenſe beneath is rarely found.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

ABOUT *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which ſeems to ſignify encircling on the outſide.]

1. Round, ſurrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forſake thee: Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs*, iii. 3

At this ſhe loudly ſhrieks,
'Tis he, 'tis he, ſhe cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her veſt, and, ſtooping to the ſands,
About his neck ſhe caſt her trembling hands. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, ſaying, get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou doſt nothing, Sergius,
Thou canſt endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both ſee and hear it, and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee too. *Ben. Johnſ Catiline.*

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Conſtantine had finiſhed an houſe for the ſervice of God at Jeruſalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy; *about* the ſolemn performance whereof, the greateſt part of the biſhops in chriſtendom ſhould meet together. *Hooker, b.* v § 12.

The painter is not to take ſo much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face, where the principal reſemblance lies. *Dryd. Pref. to Dufreſnoy.*

They are moſt frequently uſed as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently ſignify either a ſpeculative knowledge of things, or a practical ſkill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing ſpoken of. *Tillot. Sermon* 1.

Theft is always a ſin, although the particular ſpecies of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth ſuppoſe poſitive laws *about* dominion and property. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Romiſh Idolatry.*

They ſhould always be heard, and fairly and kindly anſwered, when they aſk after any thing they would know, and deſire to be informed *about*. Curioſity ſhould be as carefully cheriſhed in children, as other appetites ſuppreſſed. *Locke on Education*, § 108.

It hath been practiſed as a method of making men's court, when they are aſked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the ſtate of trade and manufacture, to anſwer, that, in their neighbourhood, all things are in a flouriſhing condition. *Swift's ſhort View of Ireland.*

4. Engaged in, employed upon.

Our bleſſed Lord was pleaſed to command the repreſentation of his death and ſacrifice on the croſs, ſhould be made by breaking of bread and effuſion of wine, to ſignify to us the nature and ſacredneſs of the liturgy we are *about*. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Labour, for labour's ſake, is againſt nature. The underſtanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooſes always the ſhorteſt way to its end, would preſently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then ſet upon ſome new enquiry. But this, whether lazineſs or haſte, often miſleads it. *Locke.*

They ought, however, to be provided with ſecretaries, and aſſiſted by our foreign miniſters, to tell their ſtory for them in plain Engliſh, and to let us know, in our mother-tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 309.

5. Appendant to the perſon, as, cloaths, &c.

If you have this *about* you,
As I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly appear at the necromancer's hall. *Miller's Canus.*

It is not ſtrange to me, that perſons of the fairer ſex ſhould like, in all things *about* them, that handſomeneſs for which they find themſelves moſt liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Reaſon-

6. Relating to the perſon, as a ſervant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, ſuch I took him to be, admitted this Delphantus *about* me, who well ſhewed, there is no ſervice like his that ſerves becauſe he loves. *Sidney, b.* i.

Good matter, corporal, captain, for my old dame's ſake, ſtand my friend ſhe hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and ſhe is old and cannot help herſelf

Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

ABOUT. *adv.*

1. Circularly.

The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go *about, about*,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. In circuit.

My honeſt lads, I'll tell you what I am *about* — Two yards and more.— No quips now, Piſtol indeed I am in the waiſt two yards *about*, but I am about no waſte, I am about thrift.

Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo clear *Dryd. Fables.*

3. Nearly.

When the boats were come within *about* ſixty yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther, yet ſo as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

4. Here and there, every way.

Up roſe the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about*, if ſhe might ſpy
Her lovely knight to move his manly pace.

Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* ii. *ſtanz.* 33.

A wolf that was paſt labour, had the wit in his old age, yet to make the beſt of a bad game, he borrows a habit, and ſo *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the diſguiſe of a pilgrim. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a ſmall diſtance of.

Theſe dying lovers, and their floating ſons,
Suſpend the fight, and ſilence all our groans:
Beauty and youth, *about to* periſh, find
Such noble pity in brave Engliſh minds. *Waller.*

6. The longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way.

God hath theſe natures, greatneſs of weight, cloſeneſs of parts; fixation; pliantneſs, or ſoftneſs, ammunity from ruſt, colour, or tincture of yellow. Therefore the ſure way (though moſt *about*) to make gold, is to know the cauſes of the ſeveral natures before rehearſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 328.

Spies of the Volſcians
Held me in chaſe, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles *about*, elſe had I, Sir,
Half an hour ſince brought my report. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

7. To bring about, to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes.*

Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much queſtion. *Spectator.*

8. To come about; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point.

Wherefore it came to paſs, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that ſhe bare a ſon. 1 *Sam.* i. 20.

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wiſh'd was come *about*;
Well pleas'd they went to reſt; and if the gale
Th' next morn continu'd, both reſolv'd to ſail. *Dryd. Fables.*

9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moſes give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John* vii. 19.

In common language, they ſay, to *come about* a man, to *circumvent* him.

Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to derive their original from the French *à bout; venir a bout d'une choſe, venir a bout de quelqu'un.*

A. Ep. for Archbiſhop; which ſee.

ABRACADA'BRA. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abrado.*] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waſte by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued ſupply of what is ſucceſſively *abraded* from them by decurſion of waters.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ABRAHAM's BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading, a rubbing off.
2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly thoſe of the ſtomach and guts, by corroſive or ſharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*
3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide, in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line.

My couſin Suffolk,
My ſoul ſhall thine keep company to heav'n:
Tarry, ſweet ſoul, for mine, then fly *abreaſt*. *Shak. Henry V.*

For honour travels in a ſtraight ſo narrow,
Where one but goes *abreaſt*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The riders rode *abreaſt*, and one his ſhield,
Whose ſides were gilded oer with burniſh'd gold. *Dryden's Fables.*

ABRIDGE. See APRICOT.

To ABRIDGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance.

All theſe ſayings, being declared by Jaſon of Cyrene in five books, we will eſſay to *abridge* in one volume. 2 *Macc.* ii. 23.

2. To contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide, and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as ſuch determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty conſiſts. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have diſcloſed mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*
From ſuch a noble rate. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

They were formerly, by the common law, diſcharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them ſince by ſeveral ſtatutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ABRIDGED OF. *part.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut ſhort.

An ABRI'DGER.

1. He that abridges; a ſhortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of ſcripture. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 5.

Myſelf have play'd
The int'rim, by remembring you 'tis paſt,
Then brook *abridgment*, and your eyes advance
After your thoughts, ſtraight back again to France! *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Idolatry is certainly the firſt-born of ſelf, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and ſum total of all abſurdities. *South's Sermons.*

2. Abſtraction in general.

All trying, by a love of ſitteneſs,
To make *abridgments*, and to draw to leſs,
Even that nothing, which at firſt we were. *Donne.*

3. Reſtraint, or abridgment of liberty.

The conſtant deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an *abridgment* of liberty, or at leaſt an *abridgment* of liberty, to be complained of.

Locke.

ABROACH. *adv.* [See To BROACH.]

1. In a poſture to run out, to yield the liquor contained, properly ſpoken of veſſels.

The Templer ſpruce, while ev'ry ſpout's *abroach*,
Stays 'till 'tis fair, yet ſeems to call a coach. *Swift's Miſcel.*

The juice of gen'rous wine, (Aceſtes' gift,
When his Trinacrian ſhores the navy left)
He ſet *abroach*, and for the feaſt prepar'd,
In equal portions with the veniſon ſhar'd

Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, vol. i.

2. In a figurative ſenſe, in a ſtate to be diffuſed or advanced, in a ſtate of ſuch beginning as promiſes a progreſs.

That man, that ſits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the ſunſhine of his favour,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
[illegible]
In ſhadow of ſuch greatneſs? *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

ABROAD. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See BROAD.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Interr'd no watch
Againſt a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*,
Thro' all the coaſts of dark deſtruction ſeek
Deliverance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 463.

Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,
On ſecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud,
Now haunts the cliff, now traverſes the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the houſe.

Welcome, Sir,
This cell's my court, here have I few attendants,
And ſubjects none *abroad*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Lady —— walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it; at leaſt in the time I ſtaid, though ſhe ſeemed to be dying, and had convulſive motions ſeveral times in her head.

Pope's Letters.

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be ſomewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever *abroad*, and diſcredited. *Hooker, Pref.*

Whoſoever offers at verbal tranſlation, ſhall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who loſt his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other inſtead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land? *Dryd. Span. Friar*

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees and hears *abroad*, to the state of things at home. *Atterb. Serm.*

4. In all directions, this way and that.

Full in the midst of this infernal road,
An elm displays her dusky arms *abroad*. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.* v.

5 Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being subject, as much as natural, to dissolution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more states overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from *abroad*. *Hooker, Dedication.*

To ABROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force, to repeal, to annul.

Such laws, as have been made upon special occasions, which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themselves.
Hooker, b. iv. § 14.

The negative precepts of men may cease by many instruments, by contrary customs, by public disrepute, by long omission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease, but when they are expressly *abrogated* by the same authority.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

ABROGA'TION *n. s.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman catholics, demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all those laws, which were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion.
Clarendon, b. vi.

To ABROO'K. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* superabundant, a word not in use.] To brook, to bear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.
Shakespeare's Henry VI. *p.*

ABRU'PT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] Broken off.

1. Broken, craggy.

Relentless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.

Or spread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy isle. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 409.

3. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves
To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two first parliaments, was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky,
Instant invisible to mortal eye.
Then first he recognized th' ethereal guest. *Pope's Odyss. b.* i.

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* style, which hath many breaches, and doth not seem to end but fail. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

ABRU'PTED. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word little in use.] Broken off suddenly.

The effects of whose activity are not precipitously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their cessations.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. *c.* 10.

ABRU'PTION *n. s.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and sudden separation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them, on all other sides. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p.* 4.

ABRU'PTLY. *adv.* [See ABRUPT.] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Marcus.
Sidney, b. ii.

Now missing from their joy so lately found,
So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone. *Par. Regain. b.*

They both of them punctually observed the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or business they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned them to retire. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 241.

ABRU'PTNESS. *n. s.* [from *abrupt*.]

1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, untimely vehemence.

2. The state of an abrupt thing; unconnectedness, roughness, craggedness.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, are easily known from those that are lodged in the strata. The former have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness*, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off from the said stone.
Woodward's Natural History, p. 4.

ABSCESS [*abscessus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body, a tumour filled with matter, a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an *abscess* in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. *Arbuth. of D*

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abscess* in the mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off, either in a natural or figurative sense.

ABSCI'SSA [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. *n. s.* [*abscissio*, Lat.]

1. [illegible]

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may understand this intercision, not *abscission*, or consummate desolation.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. VI. *c.* 12.

To ABSCOND. *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self, to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

ABSCO'NDER *n. s.* [from *abscond.*] The person that absconds.

ABSENCE. *n. s.* [See ABSENT.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party to defend yourself
By numbers, or by *absence*: all's in danger. *Shakesp. Coriol.*

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can ease a lover's pain?
Absence, the best expedient they could find,
Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary, as, on the account of trade, merchandise, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpâ*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects, reputed as a person present. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 241.

3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 77.

4. It is used with the particle *from*.

His *absence from* his mother oft he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wishes to return. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* i.

ABSENT. *adj.* [*absens*, Lat.]

1. Not present; used with the particle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove,
But Delia always, *absent from* her sight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight. *Pope's Past.*

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given him the revolt;
And none serve with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are *absent* too. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike. *Wisd.* xi. 11.

2. Absent in mind, inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent*, because he thinks of nothing. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 77.

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But if thou think'st trial unsought may find
Us both securer, than thus warn'd thou seem'st,
Go—for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. *l.* 3 2.

Tho' I am forc'd, thus to *absent* myself
From all I love, I shall contrive some means,
Some friendly intervals, to visit thee.
Southern's Spartan Dame.

The Arengo, however, is still called together in cases of extraordinary importance; and if, after due forewarning, any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* Relating to absence, absent. *Dict.*

ABSENTE'E. *n. s.* He that is absent from his station or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard to gentlemen living out of their country.

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon. *Sir John Davnet on Ireland.*

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

ABSINTHIATED. *part.* [from *absinthium*, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

ABSIS. See *APSIS.*

To ABSIST. *v. n.* [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

To ABSOLVE. *v. a.* [*absolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness, out of holy pity,
Absolv'd him with an axe. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth to be here *absolved*, in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compel'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *absolv'd* by both. *Waller's Maid's Tragedy.*

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep,
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;
Even superstition loses every fear,
For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here.
Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.

4. To finish, to complete.

If that which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, and must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

What cause
Mov'd the creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how soon
Absolv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v. l. 94.

ABSOLUTE. *adj.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be, but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker*, b. a. § 6.

2. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced. *South's Sermons.*

3. Not relative, as, *absolute* space.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least as it doth in the worship of images. *Stillingfl. Def of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever: but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others.

In this sense we speak of the ablative case *absolute* in grammar.

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none,
I cannot in a base subjection live,
Nor suffer you to take, though I would give. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

5. Positive, certain, without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice,
And burst of speaking were as his. I'm *absolute*
'Twas very Cloten. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

What is his strength by land? —
— Great and increasing: but by sea
He is an *absolute* master. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

ABSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *absolute.*]

1. Completely, without restriction.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledged, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable, and, I believe, will equally be so for ever. *Swift's Presb. Plea.*

2. Without relation.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker*, b. v.

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal, the greatest [illegible] relatively to us, it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat's Sermons.*

No sensible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, [illegible] and positions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,
But, once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign.
Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes strove,
And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain.
Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* [illegible] either to be done or avoided. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Peremptorily, positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou
Command me *absolutely* not to go,
Going into such danger, as thou saidst? *Parad. Lost*, b. x.

A [illegible] [illegible]
1 [illegible]

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The *absoluteness* and illimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. *South's Serm.*

3. Despoticism.

He kept a strait hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people; which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ABSOLUTION. *n. s.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Absolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also, a temporary discharge of his further attendance upon a mesne process, through a failure or defect in pleading, as it does likewise in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or else *in foro pœnitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *absolution*, termed judicial, and another, stiled a declaratory or extrajudicial *absolu-*

2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the person, so absolved, confidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

ABSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.] That which absolves.

Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ABSONANT. *adj.* [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reason, wide from the purpose.

ABSONOUS. *adj.* [*absonus*, Lat. ill-sounding.] Absurd, contrary to reason.

To suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties, yea, most *absonous* to our reason.
Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c. 4.

To ABSORB. *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat. preter, *absorbed*; part. pret. [illegible]

1. To swallow up.

Some tokens shew
Of fearless friendship, and their sinking mates
Sustain, vain love, tho' laudable, *absorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity. *Philips.*

Moses imputed the deluge to the disruption of the abyss, and St Peter, to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water. *Burn. Theory.*

2. To suck up. See ABSORBENT.

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove so durable, as to *absorb* and exterminate the said sanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ABSORBENT. *n. s.* [*absorbens*, Lat.]

A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either causes the asperities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *absorbents*; as, the various kinds of testa, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which have quite an effervescence, and are therefore called

called alkalis, though not so properly, for they are not salts.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ABSORPT. *part* [from *absorb.*] Swallowed up, used as well, in a figurative sense, of persons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked these five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, [illegible] fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past. *Pope's Letters.*

ABSORPTION. *n. f.* [from *absorb.*] The act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred penmen, or the spirit of God that directed them, to shew us the causes of this disruption, or of this *absorption*, this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To ABSTAIN *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification, with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and di[illegible]
Converting, Looking, loving, to *abstain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;
And, with desires, to languish without hope.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. *l.* 993.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain from* it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*
From the tost'd vessel on the troubled main. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ABSTEMIOUS. *adj.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent, refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit; and of things, as, an *abstemious* diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

[illegible] streams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* weed)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood,
Extinguishes, and balks the drunken god.
Or that Melampus (so have some assur'd)
When the mad Praetides with charms he cur'd,
And pow'rful herbs, both charms and simples cast
Into the sober spring, where first their virtues past. *Dryd. Fab.*

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abstemious.*] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTE'NTION *n. f.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or refraining; restraint. *Dict.*

To ABSTERGE. *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTERGENT. *adj.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanse, to purify; a word very little in use, and less analogical than *abstergo*.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the stomach of the ostrich, no alteration, but we suspect this effect rather from corrosion than digestion, not any tendence to chalification by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolous humority in the stomach, which may *abstersе* and shave the scorious parts thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

ABSTERSION. *n. f.* [*abstersio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. See [illegible]

abstersion, which is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part, as is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 42.

ABSTE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *abstergo.*] That has the quality of abstersing or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purging, but *abstersive* and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

A tablet stood of that *abstersive* tree,
Where Æthiops' swarthy bird did haste to nest. *Sir J. Denh.*

There, many a flow'r *abstersive* grew,
Thy favrite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Miscellanies*

ABSTINENCE. *n. f.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from*.

Because the *abstinence from* a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a ve[illegible] der that that operates after the [illegible] manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us, as it were, backward to its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less; sometimes as single performances from habits; as, a day of *abstinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young?
And *abstinence* engenders maladies. *Shakesp. Love's L. . Lost*

Religious men, who hither must be sent
As awful guides of heavenly government;
To teach you penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the souls offence. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

And the faces of them, which have used *abstinence*, shall shine above the stars, whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness. *2 Esdras*, vii.

ABSTINENCY. *n. f.* The same with ABSTINENCE

Were our rewards for the *abstinencies*, or riots, of this present life, under the prejudices of short or finite, the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy. *Hammond's Fundam.*

ABSTINENT. *adj.* [*abstinens*, Lat.] That uses abstinence, in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

ABSTO'RTED. *adj.* [*abstortus*, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence. *Dict.*

To ABSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another

Could we abstract from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too slight to be matter of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To separate ideas.

Those, who cannot distinguish, compare and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

3. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us *abstract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts's Improv. of the Mi*

ABSTRACT *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat. See the verb To ABSTRACT.]

1. Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics, *abstract* terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abstract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic, yet that which is mixed, doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts's Logick.*

2. With the particle *from*.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves, *abstract from* our opinions and other mens notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

ABSTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man, who is the *abstract*
Of all faults all men follow. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you are false, these epithets are small,
You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all. *Dryd. Aur.*

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty *Wotton.*

ABSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *abstract*]

1. Separated.

That space the evil one *abstracted* stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined, abstruse.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like
Their souls, exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Absent of mind, inattentive to present objects; as, an *ab[illegible]*

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more *abstractedly* we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book
Whence, but from heav'n, could men unskill'd in arts,
In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden's Religio Laici.

ABSTRA'CTION *n. f.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of

an idea from other parts of it; by which means, ſuch abſtracted ideas are formed, as neither repreſent any thing corporeal or ſpiritual, that is, any thing peculiar or proper to [illegible]

2. The ſtate of being abſtracted
3. Abſence of mind, inattention.
4. Diſregard of worldly objects.

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *abſtract*] Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *abſtract*] In an abſtract manner, abſolutely, without reference to any thing elſe.

Matter *abſtractly* and abſolutely conſidered, cannot have born an infinite duration now paſt and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRICTED. *part. adj* [*abſtrictus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

To ABSTRI'NGE *v. a* [*abſtringo*, Lat.] To unbind. *Dict.*

To ABSTRUDE. *v. a.* [*abſtrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt off, or puſh away. *Dict.*

ABSTRUSE. *adj.* [*abſtruſus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whoſe ſight diſcerns
Abſtruſeſt thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, ſaw, without their light,
Rebellion riſing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v. l.* 712.

2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion. It is oppoſed to *obvious* and *eaſy*.

So ſpake our Sire, and, by his count'nance, ſeem'd
Entering on ſtudious thoughts *abſtruſe*. *Parad. Loſt, b.* viii.

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abſtruſe*, and not eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed, eſpecially thoſe of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muſcles, ſo eaſily, and habitually, and variouſly, that we are ſcarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed
Holder's Elements of Speech.

No man could give a rule of the greateſt beauties, and the knowledge of them was ſo *abſtruſe*, that there was no manner of ſpeaking which could expreſs them. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

ABSTRU'SELY. *adv.* In an abſtruſe manner; obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *n. ſ* [from *abſtruſe*] The quality of being abſtruſe; difficulty, obſcurity

It is not oftentimes ſo much what the ſcripture ſays, as what ſome men perſuade others it ſays, that makes it ſeem obſcure, and that as to ſome other paſſages that are ſo indeed, ſince it is the *abſtruſeneſs* of what is taught in them, that makes them almoſt inevitably ſo; it is little lefs fancy, upon ſuch a ſcore, to find fault with the ſtyle of the ſcripture, than to do ſo with the author for making us but men. *Boyle on the Scripture.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *n. ſ* [from *abſtruſe*]

1. Abſtruſeneſs.
2. That which is abſtruſe. A word ſeldom uſed.

Authors are alſo ſuſpicious, nor greatly to be ſwallowed, who pretend to write of ſecrets, to deliver antipathies, ſympathies, and the occult *abſtruſities* of things *Brown's Vul. Err.*

To ABSU'ME *v. a.* [*abſumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waſte; to eat up.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not ſo much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole muſt needs be *abſumed* in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABSURD. *adj.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreaſonable, without judgment, as uſed of men.

Seeming wiſe men may make ſhift to get opinion; but let no man chooſe them for employment, for certainly you had better take for buſineſs a man ſomewhat *abſurd*, than over formal. *Bacon's Eſſay*, 27.

2. Inconſiſtent, contrary to reaſon, uſed of ſentiments or practice.

The thing itſelf appeared deſireable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and deſire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *abſurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *South's Sermons.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper ſubject, is dull and ſtupid; but one, who ſhews it in an improper place, is impertinent and *abſurd*. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 291.

But grant that thoſe can conquer, theſe can cheat,
'Tis plainly *abſurd* to call a villain great
Who wickedly is wiſe, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

ABSU'RDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *abſurd.*]

1. The quality of being abſurd, want of judgment applied to men, want of propriety applied to things.

How clear ſoever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *abſurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is abſurd, as, his travels were full of *abſurdities*. In which ſenſe it has a plural.

That ſatisfaction we receive from the opinion of ſome pre[illegible] in ourſelves, when we ſee the *abſurdities* of another, or when we re[illegible] on any paſt *abſurdities* of our own.
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 249.

ABSU'RDLY. *adv.* [from *abſurd.*] After an abſurd manner; [illegible]ſurdly, unreaſonably.

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature,
Who, when ſhe loudly cr[illegible]
With obſtinacy fixes there
And where his genius leaſt inclines,
Abſurdly bends his whole deſigns. *Sw[illegible]*
We may proceed yet further with the abſurdity of this opinion, that not only his principle is abſurd, but his conſequences alſo as *abſurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSU'RDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſurd.*] The quality of being abſurd, injudiciouſneſs, impropriety. See ABSURDITY; which is more frequently uſed

ABU'NDANCE *n. ſ.* [*abondance*, Fr.]

1. Plenty, a ſenſe chiefly poetical

At the whiſper of thy word,
Crown'd *abundance* ſpreads my board. *C[illegible]*
The doubled charge his ſubjects love ſupplies,
Who, in that bounty, to themſelves are kind,
So glad Egyptians ſee their Nilus riſe,
And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn, during its courſe through the Tyrol, is generally ſhut up between a double range of mountains, that are moſt of them covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peaſants are employed in hewing down of the largeſt of theſe trees, that, after they are barked and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. A great quantity

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been ſhed with very ſmall benefit unto the Chriſtian ſtate.
Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.

4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, moſt mighty ſovereign,
That all this famous antique hiſtory,
Of ſome, th' *abundance* of an idle brain
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenſ. Fairy Q. b.* ii.

AB[illegible]

1. Plentiful.

Good the more
Communicated, more *abundant* grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more. *Par. Loſt, b.* v.

2. Exuberant.

If the veſſels are in a ſtate of too great rigidity, ſo as not to [illegible] hæmorrhages; eſpecially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Fully ſtored It is followed ſometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but ſome ages before theſe were found out, and was *abundant with* all things at firſt, and men not very numerous, and therefore were not put to much to the uſe of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiouſly
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

4. It is applied generally to things, ſometimes to perſons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-ſuffering and *abundant in* goodneſs and truth. *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

ABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant.*]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Geneſis*, i 20.

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath alſo pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

2. Amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently.

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* ſupplied in the imaginations of friendſhip, and the repeated influences of a conſtant converſation. *Rogers's Serm.*

Heroic poetry has ever been eſteemed the greateſt work of human nature. In that rank has Ariſtotle placed it; and Longinus is ſo full of the like expreſſions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other's teſtimony. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Pref.*

To ABU'SE *v. a* [*abuſer*, Lat.]

In *abuſe* the verb, *ſ* has the ſound of *z*; in the noun, the common ſound.

1. To make an ill uſe of.

They that uſe this world, as not *abuſing* it, for the faſhion of this world paſſeth away. 1 *Cor* vii. 31.

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverſeneſs of men, no longer ſuffer his compaſſion to be *abuſed*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To deceive, to impoſe upon.

The world hath been much *abuſed* by the opinion of making gold the work itſelf I judge to be poſſible; but the means hitherto propounded, are, in the practice, full of error
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 126.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakneſs and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with ſuch ſpirits,
Abuſes me to damn me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, *abusing* their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons*

Nor be with all these tempting words *abus'd*,
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope's Sappho to Phaon.

3. To treat with rudeness, to reproach.

I am no trumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abused* them shamefully, and spake proudly. 2 *Mac.* v.

Some praise at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is like a mistress used,
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

The next criticism upon the stars seems to be introduced for no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author every-where endeavours to imitate and *abuse*. *Addison.*

ABUSE *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. The ill use of any thing.

The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuse* of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use. *Parad. Lost, b.* iv.

2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly increase. *Swift for Advancem. of Relig.*

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abused me, and, after the *abuse*, forsaken me, but that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge. *Sidney, b.* ii.

4. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong. *Samps. Agon.*

ABUSER. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. He that makes an ill use.
2. He that deceives.

Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear. *Denh. Sophy.*

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.
4. A ravisher, a violater.

ABUSIVE. *adj.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Practising abuse.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech was low,
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe. *Pope's Mistell.*

Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its foe,
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To persecute the muse's fame,
On poets in all times *abusive*,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. Containing abuse, as, an *abusive* lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and *abusive*
Waken'd the magistrates due *Reformation.*

3. Deceitful, a sense little used, yet not improper.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored *in integrum*.
Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

ABUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Improperly, by a wrong use.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit, of roses swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter, which I remember not to have observed in any other oil drawn in any limbeck.
Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.

2. Reproachful.

ABUSIVENESS *n.* [from *abuse*.] The quality of being abusive, foulness of

Pick out of earth, like stones out of thy ground,
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*.
These are the scum, with which coarse wits abound.
The fire may spare these well, yet not go less. *Herbert*

To ABUT *v. n.* obsolete [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.]
To end at, to border upon, to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon*.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts
Pert'ous the narrow ocean parts asunder. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

In entering the lane, we will first pitch at the Lones, two several corporations, alike affected by the addition of east and west, *abutting* upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ABUTTAL. *n. s.* [from *abut*.] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, it does abut. *Diet.*

ABUTMENT. *n. s.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSM. *n. s.* [*abysme*, old Fr. now written contrarily *abime*.]
A gulf, the same with *abyss*.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the *abysm* of hell. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

ABYSS. *n. s.* [*abyssus*, Lat. Ἄβυσσος, bottomless, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*,
And, through the palpable obscure, find out
His uncouth way. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 405.

2. A great depth, a gulph.

The yawning earth disclos'd th' *abyss* of hell:
The weeping statues did the wars foretel,
And holy sweat from brazen idols fell. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.* i.

3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all. *Dryd. Fun. Sat* x.

If, discovering how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things, that are within the reach of our understandings, and launch not out into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption, that nothing is beyond our comprehension. *Locke.*

4. The body of waters supposed at the center of the earth.

We are here to consider what is generally understood by the great *abyss*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the sea, or subterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet's Theor. Earth.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that insatiable *abyss*,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Protect me to thy seat of bliss. [illegible]

AC, AK, or AKE.

Being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, signify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak. *Gibson's Camden.*

ACACIA. n. s. [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled to the same consistence. *Dictionaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoux.*

2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pseudacacia*, or *Virginian acacia*.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, wrapped in a fimbriated membrane, which afterwards becomes a pod, opening into two parts, in which are contained several kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

ACADEMIAL. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

ACADEMIAN. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] A scholar of an academy or university, a member of an university. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, mentions a great feast made for the *academians*.

ACADEMICK. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] A student of an university.

A young *academic* shall dwell upon a curtain that treats of trade in a dictatorial style, and shall be lavish in the praise of the author; while, at the same time, persons well skilled in those different subjects, hear the battle with contempt.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. *c.* 5.

ACADEMICK. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While thro' poetic scenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves. *Dunciad, b.* iv. *l.* 481.

ACADEMICAL. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of refined privateness at his house at Lampsic in South Wales; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired course. *Wotton.*

ACADEMICIAN. *n. s.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professors in the academies of France.

ACADEMIST. *n. s.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy.

It is observed by the Parisian *academists*, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the sea-calf or seal, have hut-pig ears extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACADEMY. *n. s.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now frequently on the second. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

Our court shall be a little *academy*,
Still and contemplative in living arts. *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*

2. The place where sciences are taught.

Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal, namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. An university.

4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools.

ACANTHUS. n. f. [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-foot, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter.

On either side
Acanthus, and each odʼrous bushy shrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b.* iv. *l.* 696.

ACATALECTIC. *n. f.* [ἀκατάληκτος, Gr.] A verse which has the compleat number of sylables, without defect or superfluity.

To ACCEDE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to, generally used in political accounts, as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty, that is, has become a party

To ACCELERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to encrease

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification by shaking the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 301.

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Opticks.*

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immensity of space
Returning, with *accelerated* rage
The ruthless comet to the sun descends. *Thomf. Sum. l.* 1690.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which council the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes causeless suspicions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Perhaps it may point out to a student now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. *Watts's Impr.*

ACCELERA'TION. *n. f.* [*accelératus*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes, will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the space.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravity of air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either conservate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To ACCEND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire, a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCE'NSION. *n. f.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes likewise an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, break their limbs, shake the earth, and force coals, stones, and other bodies, even through they be of very great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Natural History, p.* iv.

ACCENT. *n. f.* [Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

2. In grammar, the marks made upon sylables to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain sylables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder's Elem.*

3. Poetically, language or words

Now many apes hence
Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,
In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

Words on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear
Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. *Dryd. Virg. Past* 3.

4. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die,
When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,
When fair occasion shews the springing gale. *Prior.*

To ACCENT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]

1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the musical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last sylable but one, where it is long, in words above two sylables (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can. *Locke on Education*, § 177.

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to *accent*, here my Albertus dies! *Wotton.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels

ACCENTUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *accentuate.*]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing

To ACCEPT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure, to receive kindly, to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specific* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand. *Malachi*, i. 10.

Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Acts*, x. 34, 35.

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting sway,
Yet have your honour most when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. In the language of the bible, to *accept persons*, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job*, xiii. 10.

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterward I will see his face, peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Genesis*, xxxii. 20.

ACCEPTABILITY. *n. f.* The quality of being acceptable. See ACCEPTABLE.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

ACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent in the first sylable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; grateful, pleasing. It is used with the particle *to* before the person *accepting*

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,
And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Parad. Lost, b.* ix.

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift's Proj. &c.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he spent the remainder of his life at Rheims, and died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity. *Addison on Italy.*

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *acceptable.*] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunc-

ACCE'PTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable*] In an acceptable manner; so as to please, with the particle *to*. For the accent, see ACCEPTABLE

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ, nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education*, § 145.

ACCE'PTANCE. *n. f.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws be now used amongst them? *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble

some men cannot be sooth with so good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

Thus I emboldened spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and *acceptance* found. *Par. Lost, b.* v. *l.* 435.

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or understood, acceptation.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion

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most certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false but ominous; for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent, and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*

ACCEPTANCE. [in law] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver avoids himself, for ever, to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in itself good or not. *Cowel.*

ACCEPTATION. *n. s.* [from *accept*]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul, knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to set forth himself unto me, but all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*. *Sidney, b.* i.

What is new finds better *acceptation*, than what is good of course. *Denham's Sophy.*

Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and service, slew him, making himself the first manslayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Raleigh's History of the World, b.* i.

3. The state of being acceptable, regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker, b.* i.

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governours. *Locke on Education, § 53.*

4. [illegible]

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required [illegible] there is required also an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given.

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what *acceptation* those words and expressions had *Clarendon, b.* viii.

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid successive motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentl. Serm.*

An ACCEPTER. *n. s.* [from *accept*] The person that accepts.

[illegible] *n. s.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil [illegible] porting the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCEPTION. [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals*

ACCESS. *n. s.* [In some of its senses, it seems derived from *accessus*, in others, from *accessio*, Lat. *accès*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

There remained very advantageous *accesses* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals*

And here th' *access* a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird presumes to steer his airy flight. *Dryd. Æneid* vi.

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are denied *access* unto his person,
Even by those men that most have done us wrong.
Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 2

They go commission'd to require a peace,
And carry presents to procure *access*. *Dryd. Æn.* [illegible] 209.
He grants what they besought,
Instructed, that to God's no *access*
Without Mediator, whose high office now
Moves in figure bears. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xii. *l.* 239.

3. Increase, enlargement. Not in use.

The gold was accumulated, and store treasure, for the most part, but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprise.
Bacon's Holy War.

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity.
Prior's Vulgar Errours, b. [illegible] *c.* 10.

Nor think superfluous their aid,
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue, in thy sight
More wise, more watchful, stronger. *Paradise Lost, b.* ix.

Of various actions past, if not kept up
With an *access*, and fresh supply, of new ones,
Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used, after the French, to signify the returns of fits of a distemper; but this sense seems [illegible] scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make diseases
More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hudibras, p.* [illegible]

ACCESSARINESS. *n. s.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being accessary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischiefs. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which see, but now more commonly used than the proper word.]

That which, without being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 3.

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

ACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessible*, Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*.

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions, against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been racked and tortured to discover themselves, while the plainer and more *accessible* truths, as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured. *Decay of Piety.*

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCESSION. *n. s.* [*accessio*, Lat. *accession*, Fr.]

1. Increase by something added, enlargement, augmentation.

There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the wounded inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people, and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an [illegible] property, used all means to prevent it.
Swift on the Contests in Athens and Rome.

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Sermons, ii. p.* 3.

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to, as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares
Against my late *accession* to the wars?
Does not the fool perceive his argument
Is with more force against Achilles bent? *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The act of arriving at, as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

ACCESSORILY. *adv.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase [illegible] Addition.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Hooker.*

ACCESSORY. *n. s.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr. This word, which has anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation, as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute: and, by the common law, two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof, for his presence makes him also a principal: wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and not prepensed. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, as he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by statute. *Cowel.*

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. *Sprat. State of Irel.*

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall
[illegible] accidentals, th' essential.
[illegible]
A trial, must the principal be
Now were all transform'd
Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*
To his bold riot. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x. *l.*

2. Applied

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2. Applied to things

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

ACCIDENCE *n. s.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence,
And never yet did learn mine *accidence*. *Taylor the Water-poet.*

A'CCIDENT. *n. s.* [*accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If she were but the body's *accident*,
And her foe being did in it subsist,
As white in snow, she might herself absent,
And in the body's substance not be miss'd. *Sir John Davies.*

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before, or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what compositures of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeseen, casualty, chance.

General laws are like general rules in physic, according whereunto, as no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like *accident*, recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable. *Hooker, b. v. § 9.*

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Essex. *Raleigh's Hist. World.*

Thus we rejoic'd, but soon our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity, and new amaze;
For whether is he gone? What *accident*
Hath rapt him from us? *Paradise Regained, b. i.*

And trivial *accidents* shall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn. *Dryd. Fables.*

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by *accident*. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *n. s.* [*accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property not

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*. *Watts's Logick.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential, used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental to* the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

This is *accidental to* a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

'Tis by sir's not *accidental*, but a trade. *Shakesp. Meas for Meas.*

So shall you hear
Of *accidental* judgments, casual slaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause. *Shakesp. Hen.*

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature, *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance, yet God's prescience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South's Sermons.*

3. In the following passage it seems to signify *adventitious*.

Av, such a murder as would to fire,
That adds an *accidental* fierceness to
Its natural fury. *Denham's Sophy.*

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental*.]

1. After an accidental manner, nonessentially.

Other needful points of public matters, no less concerning the good of the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* better, and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Casually, fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *n. s.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental. *Dict.*

ACCIPIENT *n. s.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps somewhat restricted. *Dict.*

To ACCI'TE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call, to summons, a word not in use.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*
No prince, no peer, that I have just cause to say,
Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

ACCLA'IM. *n. s.* [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise, acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim*,
Thee only extoll'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii. l. 397.*

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims*, and vast applause, is rent. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

ACCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause, such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of civilian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow. *Hooker, b. v. § 2.*

Glauy then he rais'd
Among those friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd
With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,
That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one
Return'd, not lost. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. vi.*

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so fine a thing does it seem to some, to be ranked plausibly, and to be adhered to their destruction with panegyric and *acclamation*. *South. Ser.*

ACCLI'VITY. *n. s.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards, as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy-work. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACCLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLO'Y. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in a full sense, to crowd, to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.

At the well-head the purest streams arise:
But muddy filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloys*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To fill to satiety, in which sense *cloy* is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone, would be *accloyed* with long nights, very tedious, no less than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ACCO'IL. *v. a.* [See COIL.] To crowd, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to be in a hurry; a word now out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require,
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,
They did about their business sweat, and sorely toil'd. *Fairy Q.*

ACCOLENT *n. s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Dict.*

ACCO'MMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted, with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times and places, so we must be furnished with such general rules as are *accommodable to* all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion. *Watts's Logick.*

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniences of any kind.

These three,
Three thousand confident, in act as many;
For three performers are the file, when all
The rest do nothing, with this word stand, stand,
Accommodated by the place, (more charming
With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd
A distaff to a lance) gilded pale looks. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt, to fit, to make consistent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himself *to* the age in which he lived. *Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.*

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be *accommodated to* the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God had settled in the world. *Locke.*

ACCO'MMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit; used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most *accommodate for* the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon as they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In these cases, we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means *accommodate to* the end. *L'Estrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and [illegible], but that he condescended to it as most *accommodate* [illegible] present state and incarnation. *Tillotson Serm.*

ACCO'MMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODA'TION. *n. s.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniences.

2. In the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them, who had been very civil to the king's commissioners. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Adaptation, fitness, with the particle *to*.

The organization of the bodies, with *accommodation to* its functions,

tions, is fitted w th the moſt curious mechaniſm. *Hale's Origin.*

4. Compoſition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuſtment.

ACCO'MPANABLE. *adj* [from *accompany.*] Sociable; a word now not uſed.

A ſhow, as it were, of an *accompanable* fontaineſs, and of a civil wildneſs. *Sidney, b.* i

ACCO'MPANIER. *n. ſ* [from *accompany.*] The perſon that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

To ACCO'MPANY *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.

Go viſit her, in her chaſte bower of reſt,
Accompany'd with angel like delights. *Spenſer, Sonnet* 1.

The great buſineſs of the ſenſes being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wiſely ordered by nature, that pain ſhould *accompany* the reception of ſeveral ideas. *Locke.*

2. To join with.

W th regard to ſheep, as folly is uſually *accompanied* with perverſeneſs, ſo it is here. There is ſomething ſo monſtrous to dea. in a commod ty, which we are not allowed to export; there is, I ſay, ſomething ſo fooliſh, that it wants a name, in our language, to expreſs it by. *Swift's ſhort View of Ireland.*

ACCO'MPLICE. *n. ſ.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in uſe, *Complices fortæ prudentiæ*]

1. An aſſociate, a partaker, uſually in an ill ſenſe.

There were ſeveral ſcandalous reports induſtriouſly ſpread by Wood, and his *accomplices*, to diſcourage all oppoſition againſt his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator, in a ſenſe indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of ſpeech, and *accomplices* of ſound, about it. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 247.

3. It is uſed with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon.

Ch lleſs Arturius, vaſtly rich before,
Thus by h s loſſes multiplies his ſtore,
Suſpected for *accomplice to* the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it h gher. *Dryd Juv. Sat*

Who, ſhould they ſteal, for want of his relief,
He judg'd himſelf *accomplice with* the thief *Dryden's Fables.*

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *complea*, Lat.]

1. To compleate, to execute fully; as, to *accompliſh* a deſign.

He that is far off ſhall die of the peſtilence, and he that is near ſhall fall by the ſword, and he that remaineth, and is beſieged, ſhall die by the famine. Thus will I *accompliſh* my fu y upon them. *Ezekiel*, vi. 1 .

2. To compleate a period of time.

He would *accompliſh* ſeventy years in the deſolations of Jeruſalem. *Daniel*, ix.

3. To fulfil, as, a prophecy.

e a ſion
Which I make known to Lucius ere the ſtroke
Of this yet ſcarce cold battle, at this inſtant
Is full. *accompliſh'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*
[illegible] *ſt* [illegible]
our Saviour foretold at ſo great a diſtance.
Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.

4. To gain, to obtain

Tell him from me (as he will win my ove)
He bear h miſelf with honourable action ,
Such as it hath obſerv'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords, by them *accompliſhed. Shak. Tam. of a Shrew.*

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap,
And deck my body in gay ornaments.
Oh miſerable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to *accompliſh* twenty golden crowns. *Shak Henry V*

5. To adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body.

From the tents
The armourers *accompliſhing* the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V*

ACCO'MPLISHED *participial adj.*

1. Complete in ſome qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman ſhould be an *accompliſhed* public orator or logician. *Locke on Ed.*

2. Elegant, finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments; uſed commonly w th reſpect to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wiſh too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Da ila,
That ſpecious monſter, my *accompliſh'd* ſnare. *Samſon Agon.*

ACCO'MPLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *accompliſh.*] The perſon that accompliſhes. *Dict.*

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *n. ſ* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

Thereby he might evade the *accompliſhment* of thoſe afflictions, he now but gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Th s would be the *accompliſhment* of their common felicity, in caſe, by their evil, either through deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Sir John Haywood*

He thought it impoſſible to find, in any one body, all thoſe perfections which he ſought for the *accompliſhment* of a Helena, becauſe nature, in any individual perſon, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref*

2. Completion, as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous ſucceſs of the apoſtles preaching, and the *accompliſhment* of many of their predictions, which, to thoſe early chriſtians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of ſight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons*

3. Embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young he rs, and elder brothers, from their own reflect upon the eſtates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accompliſhments* unneceſſary, are of no man er of uſe but to keep up their families. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 123.

4. The act of obtaining any thing

The means ſuggeſted by policy and worldly wiſdom, for the attainment of thoſe earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpoſe, not only upon the account of their inſufficiency for, but alſo of their frequent oppoſition and contrariety to, the *accompliſhment* of ſuch ends. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPT. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *accompter Skinner.*] An account, a reckoning. See ACCOUNT

The ſoul may have time to call itſelf to a juſt *accompt* of all things paſt, by means whereof repentance is perfected.
Hooker, b. v. § 46.

Each Chriſtmas they *accompts* did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCO'MPTANT. *n. ſ.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See ACCOUNTANT

As the accompt runs on, generally the *accomptant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPTING-DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be ſettled.

To whom thou much doſt owe, thou much muſt pay;
Think on the debt againſt th' *accompting-day. Sir J. Denham.*

To ACCO'RD. *v. a.* [derived, by ſome, from *cordis* the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, by others, from *cordis* hearts, in the firſt, implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*]

To make agree, to adjuſt one thing to another; with the particle *to.*

The firſt ſports the ſhepherds ſhowed, were full of ſuch le s and gambols, as being *accorded to* the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the ſatyrs. *Sidney, b.* i.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's muſic *to* the voice; her panting heart danced to the muſic. *Sidney,*

The ights and ſhades, whoſe well *accorded* ſtrife,
Gives all the ſtrength and colour of our life. *Pope's Epiſt*

To ACCO'RD. *v. n.* To agree, to ſuit one w th another; with the particle *with.*

Things are often ſpoke, and ſeldom meant,
But that my heart *accordeth with* my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preſerve my ſovereign from h s foe. *Shak. Hen VI.*

Several of the main parts of Moſes's hiſtory, as concerning the flood, and the firſt fathers of the ſeveral nations of the world, do very well *accord with* the moſt ancient accounts of profane hiſtory. *Tillotſon, Sermons*

ACCO'RD. *n. ſ.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact, an agreement

If both are ſatisfy'd with th s *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my ſword. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won,
Accord of friends, conſent of parents ſought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 4.

They gathered themſelves together, to fight w th Joſhua and Iſrael, with one *accord.* *Joſhua*, ix

3. Harmony, ſymmetry, juſt correſpondence of one thing with another

Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful conſtitution.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.

4. Muſical note.

Try if there were in one ſteeple two bells of uniſon, whether the ſtriking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 281

We muſt not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If falſe *accords* from her falſe ſtrings be ſent. *Sir Jo. D.*

5. Voluntary motion

Ne Guyon yet ſpake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own *accord. Fairy Q. b* ii. *c.* 7.

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men ſhould be compelled to do, that are not willing of themſelves. *Hooker*

All animal ſubſtances, expoſed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and ſome vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

6. Act in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee. —

—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,

Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*? *Shakesp. Titus And.*

ACCO'RDANCE. *n. f.* [from *accord.*]

1. Agreement with a person; with the particle *with.*

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide,

With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought.

Fairfax, b. ii. stanza 63.

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God, as of good, by the *accordance with* that will.

Drummond's Fundamentals

ACCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour.

The prince discovered to Claudio, that he loved your niece my daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it.

Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.

ACCO'RDING. *prep.* [from *accord.*]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according* to their several degrees and orders. *Hooker, b. v.* § 13.

Our zeal, then, should be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according* to the true, saving evangelical knowledge. It should be *according* to the gospel, the whole gospel; not only *according* to its truths, but precepts; not only *according* to its free grace, but necessary duties; not only *according* to its mysteries, but also to its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

How much more noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham, in his Poem on Fletcher's works. *Addis. Spect.*

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Englishman.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according* to these properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

Sirrah, thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,

That apprehends no further than this world,

And squar'st thy life *accordingly*. *Shakesp. Measure for Meas.*

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished. *Hooker, b.* i.

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accord.* shall be saved. *Tillotson's Preface.*

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they find return their nature, for bread will give them the chole. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ACCO'ST. *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] To speak to first, to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: *accost* her, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,

With soothing words renew'd, him thus *accosts*. *Parad. Reg.*

I first *accosted* him: I su'd, I sought,

And, with a loving force, to Phereus brought. *Dryd. Æneid.*

ACCO'STABLE. *adj.* [from *accost.*] Easy of access; familiar.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high minded men, yet of sweet and *accostable* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and affluence of dependents and suitors. *Wotton.*

ACCOUNT. *n. f.* [from the old French *accompt*, from *computus*, Lat. originally written *accompt*, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account.*]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,

Laid them before you; you would throw them off,

And say you found them in mine honesty. *Shakesp. Timon.*

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernments. *Locke on Education.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, saith the Preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*. *Ecclesiasticus*, vii. 27.

Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning. Value, or estimate.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in least *account* with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple. 2 *Maccab.* xv. 18.

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. *Hooker, b.* v. § 25.

I should make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden's Dufresn.*

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to *account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. *Add. Spect.* N° 399.

4. Distinction, dignity, rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction. *Pope's Odyssey, notes.*

5. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three.

Swift's Address to Parliament.

6. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard, consideration, sake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my *account*. *Philemon*, i. 8.

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke on Education*, § 192.

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorously and heartily.

The assertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful, who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

These tribunes, a year or two after their institution, kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account* of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift's Contests in Athens and Rome.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to allure to us a future happiness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*. *Addison's Cato.*

7. A narrative, relation, in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

8. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority, as, the magistrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his servants, and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matt.* xix. 23, 24.

9. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

Fie, my lord, fie! a soldier, and afraid! What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to *account*?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudest offender. *Locke.*

10. Explanation, assignment of causes.

It is easy to give *account*, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited.

11. An opinion concerning things previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land-forces, under the wing of the great navy; for they made no *account*, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made *account* that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *L'Estrange, Fable* cxxxii.

12. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye-witnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

13. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another, as, a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward. *Cowel.*

To ACCOUNT. *v. n.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was *accounted* a land of giants. *Deut.*

2. To reckon, to compute.

The calendar months are likewiſe arbitrarily and unequally ſettled by the ſame powers by which months we, to this day, *account*, and they meaſure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

3. To give an account, to aſſign the cauſes, in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one ſhould aſk, why our general continued ſo eaſy to the laſt? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeaſurable love of wealth, which his beſt friends allow to be his predominant paſſion. *Swift.*

4. To make up the reckoning, to anſwer for practices.

Then thou ſhalt ſee him plung'd, when leaſt he fears,
At once *accounting for* his deep arrears. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* xiii.

They have no uneaſy preſages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleaſures they now taſte, muſt be *accounted for*; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains, which ſhall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; becauſe the increaſe of the quantity of freſh chyle, muſt make that circulation ſtill more uneaſy; which, indeed, is the caſe of conſumptive and ſome aſthmatic perſons, and *accounts for* the ſymptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. To aſſign to, with the particle *to*.

For ſome years, really accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds to the king's coffers and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted to* his own ſervice. *Clarend.*

hold in eſteem.

Silver was nothing *accounted* of in the days of Solomon *Chron.*

ACCOUNTABLE. *adj.* [from *account*] Of whom an account may be required, who muſt anſwer for followed by the particle *to* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none,
But to my conſcience and my God alone. *Dryden.*

Thinking themſelves excuſed from ſtanding upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very ſeldom trouble themſelves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magiſtrate will make no diſtinction, for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himſelf as *accountable* at his bar *for* the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

[illegible] for.

His offence is ſo, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

I love her too,
Not out of abſolute luſt (though, peradventure,
I ſtand *accountant* for as great a ſin)
But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

ACCOUNTANT. *n. ſ.* [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man ſkilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers ſtates, the ſhort and irreconcileable years of ſome; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others, and the falſe deductions of ordinary *accountants* in moſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ACCOUNT-BOOK. *n. ſ.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myſelf upon the loſs of friends, as I do upon the loſs of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and ſeeing whether I have enough left for my ſupport. *Swift, Letter* lxx.

ACCOUNTING. *n. ſ.* [from *account*.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method ſo thoroughly obſerved, muſt keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his ſpiritual eſtate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

To ACCOUPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together.

He ſent a ſolemn embaſſage to treat a peace and league with the king, *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a requeſt. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To ACCOURAGE. *v. a.* [obſolete. See COURAGE.] To encourage.

That forward paire ſhe ever would aſſuage,
When they would ſtrive due reaſon to exceed,
But that fame froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty adde unto her need. *Fairy Queen, b.* iv. *c.* i.

To ACCOURT. *v. a.* [See To COURT.] To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy, a word now not in uſe

Who all this while were at their wanton ſport
Accourting each her friend with laviſh fea[illegible]

To ACCOUTRE. *v. a.* [*accoutrer*, Fr.] [illegible]

Is't for this they ſtudy? to grow pale,
And miſs the pleaſures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they ſeen,
And made the May game of the public ſpleen? *Dryd. Perſius.*

ACCOUTREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*accoutrement*, Fr.] Dreſs, equipage, any thing relating to the perſon; trappings, ornaments.

I proteſt requital to a hair's breadth, not only in the ſimple effects of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I have ſeen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was buſied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 281.

How gay with all th' *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. *Phil.*

Chriſtianity is loſt among them, in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it, with which, inſtead of adorning religion, they have ſtrangely diſguiſed it, and quite ſtifled it in the croud of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotſon, Sermon* xxvii.

ACCRETION. *n. ſ.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, ſo as to encreaſe it.

Plants do nouriſh, inanimate bodies do not they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt* N° 602.

The changes ſeem to be effected by the exhaling of the moiſture, which may leave the tinging corpuſcles more denſe, and ſomething augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moiſture. *Newton's Optics.*

Infants ſupport abſtinence worſt, from the quantity of aliment conſumed in *accretion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *accretion*.] Growing, that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not: we have no ſenſe of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals, and the ſly ſhadow ſteals away upon the dial, and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more but that it is gone. *Glanv. Sceptis Scient.*

To ACCROACH *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe, to draw away by degrees what is another's.

ACCROACHMENT *n. ſ.* [from *accroach*.] The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

To ACCRUE *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, formed from *accroître*.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as, a natural production or effect, without any particular reſpect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that perſonal ſubſiſtence, no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God. *Hooker, b.* v. § 54.

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a ſenſe inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently uſed by later authors.

From which compact there ariſing an obligation upon every one, ſo to convey his meaning, there *accrues* alſo a right to every one, by the ſame ſigns, to judge of the ſenſe or meaning of the perſon ſo obliged to expreſs himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Let the evidence of ſuch a particular miracle be never ſo bright and clear, yet it is ſtill but particular, and muſt therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a ſtanding general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and conſented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and intereſts, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To append to, or ariſe from; as, an ill conſequence, this ſenſe ſeems to be leſs proper.

His ſcholar Ariſtotle, as in many other particulars, ſo likewiſe in this, did juſtly oppoſe him, and became one of the authors; chooſing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the diſreſpects of ignorant perſons. *Wits Addth. Mag.*

4. In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe; as, profits.

The yearly benefit, that, out of thoſe his works, *accrueth* to her majeſty, amounteth to one thouſand pounds. *Carew's Surv.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have ſet ſeveral of the ſtates of Italy on the ſame ſubject. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Sometimes to follow, as loſs, but leſs properly.

The benefit or loſs of ſuch a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Mif.*

ACCUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accubo*, to lye down to, Lat.] The attent poſture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a geſture uſed by very many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* v.

To ACCUMB. *v. n.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To ſit at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

To ACCUMULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another, to pile up, to heap together. It uſed either literally, as, to *accumulate* money, or, figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedneſs.

If thou doſt ſlander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorſe;
On horrors head horrors *accumulate*,
For nothing can'ſt thou to damnation add. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Cruſht by imaginary treaſon's weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate*. *Sir John Den.*

ACCUMULATION. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating.

Some, perhaps, might otherwiſe wonder at ſuch an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or adding of one favour upon another *Hooker.*

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he atchiev'd by th' minute, loſt his favour
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

2. The

2. The ſtate of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in ſome people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhauſted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body, growing perhaps on ſome people as corns. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ACCUMULATIVE *adj.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. That which accumulates.

2. That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekneſs, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and ſtands anſwerable not only for its own poſitive ill, but for all the accidental, which it cauſes in the ſufferer. *Government of the Tongue*, § 4.

ACCUMULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate.*] He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together

Injuries may fall upon the paſſive man, yet there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries, which demonſtrates how unjuſtly meekneſs is charged with ſo much as accidental production of them. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCURACY. *n. ſ.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs, nicety.

The man who hath the ſtupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery! to inſult the revealed will of God; or the petulent conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the meaſure of the Divinity; or, at beſt, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an inſipid *accuracy*; or demonſtrate a plain propoſition, in all the formality of A's and B's, theſe now are the only men worth mentioning. *Dryden.*

We conſider the uniformity of the whole deſign, *accuracy* of the calculations, and ſkill in reſtoring and comparing paſſages of ancient authors. *Arbuthnot on Coins, Pref.*

A'CCURATE. *adj.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance, applied to perſons.

2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumure, that brighteſt ornament of France. *Cotton Elements of Nat. Phil.*

A'CCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate.*] In an accurate manner, exactly, without error, nicely.

The line of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the line of refraction. *Newt. Opt. nov. v.*

That all theſe diſtances, motions, and quantities of matter, ſhould be ſo *accurately* and harmoniouſly adjuſted in this great variety of our ſyſtem, is above the fortuitous mixt of blind material cauſes, and muſt certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wiſdom. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ACCURATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *accurate.*] Exactneſs, nicety.

But ſometime after, ſuſpecting that in making this obſervation I had not determined the diameter of the ſphere with ſufficient *accurateneſs*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton's Opt.*

To ACCURSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to miſery, to invoke miſery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had ſo *accurſed* it, that it ſhould never ſhine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

ACCURSED. *part. adj.*

1. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery.

'Tis the moſt certain ſign the world's *accurſt*,
That the beſt things corrupted are and worſt. *Denh. Poems*

2. That which deſerves the curſe; execrable, hateful; deteſtable; and, by conſequence, wicked; malignant.

Some heav'nly angel
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come; that a ſwift bleſſing
May ſoon return to this our ſuffering country,
Under a hand *accurs'd*! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The chief part of the miſery of wicked men, and thoſe *accurſed* ſpirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a diſpoſition contrary to God. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

They, like the ſeed from which they ſprung, *accurſt*.
Againſt the gods immortal hatred nurſt *Dryden's Ovid*

ACCUSABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuſe.*] That which may be cenſured; blamable; culpable

There would be a manifeſt defect, and her proviſion juſtly *accuſable*; if animals, ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ACCUSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*]

1. The act of accuſing.

Thus they in mutual *accuſation* ſpent
The fruitleſs hours, but neither ſelf-condemning,
And of their vain conteſt appear'd no end. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

2. The charge brought againſt any one by the accuſer.

You read
Theſe *accuſations*, and theſe grievous crimes
Committed by your perſon, and your followers.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

All *accuſation*, in the very nature of the thing, ſtands ſuppoſed and being founded upon ſome law: for where there is no law, there can be no tranſgreſſion, and where there can be no tranſgreſſion, I am ſure there ought to be no *accuſation*. *South.*

3. In the ſenſe of the courts—

A declaration of ſome crime preferred before a competent judge, by the intervention of an information lawfully made, in order to inflict ſome judgment on the guilty perſon. *Ayl. Parer.*

ACCUSATIVE. *n. adj.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the nouns on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCUSATORY. *adj.* [from *accuſe.*] That which pronounceth or containeth an accuſation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the *accuſatory* libel, ſome certain and definite time. *Ayl. Parer.*

To ACCUSE. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the ſubject of accuſation.

He ſtripp'd the bears foot of its leafy growth,
And, calling weſtern winds, *accuſ'd* the ſpring *of* ſloth
Dryden's Virgil, Georg. iv. *l.* 200.

The profeſſors are *accuſed of* all the ill practices which may ſeem to be the ill conſequences of their principles. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. It ſometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never ſend up a leg of a fowl at ſupper, while there is a cat or dog in the houſe, that can be *accuſed for* running away with it. But, if there happen to be neither, you muſt lay it upon the rats, or a ſtrange greyhound. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. To blame or cenſure, in oppoſition to applauſe or juſtification.

Their conſcience bearing witneſs, and their thoughts the mean while *accuſing* or elſe excuſing one another. *Rom.* ii. 15.

Your valour would your ſloth too much *accuſe*,
And therefore, like themſelves, they princes chooſe.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

ACCUSER. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] He that brings a charge againſt another

There are ſome perſons forbidden to be *accuſers*, on the ſcore of their ſex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants, others, upon the account of ſome crimes committed by them, and others, on the ſcore of ſome ſiniſter deſire to propoſe to gain thereby, others, on the ſcore of their conditions, as libertines againſt their patrons; and others, through a ſuſpicion of calumny, as having once already given falſe evidence; and, laſtly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

— That good man, who drank the poiſ'nous draught,
With mind ſerene, and could not wiſh to ſee
His vile *accuſer* drink as deep as he. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

If the perſon accuſed maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuſer* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent perſon is quadruply recompenſed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To ACCUSTOM. *v. a.* [*accoutumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to inure, with the particle *to*. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

How ſhall we breathe in other air
Leſs pure, *accuſtom'd to* immortal fruits? *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

It has been ſome advantage to *accuſtom* one's ſelf *to* books of the ſame edition. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* 116.

ACCUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Of long cuſtom or haunt; habitual, cuſtomary.

Animals even of the ſame original, extraction, and ſpecies, may be diverſified by *accuſtomable* reſidence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Howel's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCUSTOMABLY. *adv.* According to cuſtom.

Touching the kings fines *accuſtomably* paid for the purchaſing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they alſo grew up with the chance. *Bacon's Al.*

ACCUSTOMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*acceſtumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

Through *accuſtomance* and negligence, and perhaps ſome other cauſes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle's Works.*

ACCUSTOMARILY. *adv.* In a cuſtomary manner; according to common or cuſtomary practice.

ACCUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Uſual, practiſed; according to cuſtom.

ACCUSTOMED. [from *accuſtom.*] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual.

Look how ſhe rubs her hands.——It is an *accuſtomed* act on with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands. I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

ACE. *n. ſ.* [*As* not only ſignified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *a*, or unit. Thus *As* ſignified the whole inheritance. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*]

1. An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice.

When lots are ſhuffled together in a cap, urn, or pitcher; if a man ſhould caſt a die, what reaſon in the world can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a ſize. *South Sermons.*

2. A ſmall quantity.

He will not bate an *ace* of abſolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it muſt go for an indiſputable truth. *Government of the Tongue*, § 11.

I'll not wag an *ear* farther: the whole world shall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *n. a.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RB. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness, as moſt fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RBITY. *n. ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſower taſte.
2. Applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper; ſeverity.

True it is, that the talents for criticiſm, namely, ſmartneſs, quick cenſure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, ſeem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope's Intr. to Dun.*

To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *acervate.*] The act of heaping together.

ACE'RVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE'SCENT. *adj.* [*acеſcens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity.

The ſame perſons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a ſufficient quantity of *acеſcents*, as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACETO'SE. *adj.* That which has in it acids or vinegar. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acetoſe.*] The ſtate of being acetoſe, or of containing vinegar. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar, ſour.

Raiſins, which conſiſt chiefly of the juice of grapes, inſpiſſated in the skins or huſks by the avolation of the ſuperfluous moiſture through their pores, being diſtilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* ſpirit. *Boyle of Spirits.*

ACHE. *n. ſ.* [ace, Sax. ἄχος, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one ſyllable; the primitive manner being preſerved chiefly in poetry, for the ſake of the meaſure.]

A continued pain. See AKE.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beaſts ſhall tremble at thy din. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

A coming ſhow'r your ſhooting corns preſage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage. *Swift's Miſc.*

To ACHE. *v. n.* [See ACHE.] To be in pain.

Upon this account, our ſenſes are dulled and ſpent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly diſcerned object. *Glanv. Sceptſi, c. xiv.*

To ACHIEVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to compleat.]

1. To perform, to finiſh a deſign proſperouſly.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with ſure ſucceſs:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the leſs. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by induſtry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the ſwift courſe of time.
Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modeſt girl.
Shakeſpeare's Taming the Shrew.

Thou haſt *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ii. l. 368.*

Show all the ſpoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

An ACHI'EVER. *n. ſ.* He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.

[illegible] itſelf, when the *achiever* brings home full
Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.

A [illegible]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coaſt that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* ſtill purſue. *Fairy Queen, b.*

2. The eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then ſhall the war, and ſtern debate, and ſtrife
Immortal, be the buſineſs of my life;
And in thy fane, the ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd roof, my banner ſhall be hung,
Rank'd with my champions bucklers, and below
With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe. *Dryd. Fab.*

Achievement, in the firſt ſenſe, is derived from *achieve*, as it ſignifies *to perform*, in the ſecond, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain.*

ACHOR. n. ſ. [*achor*, Lat. ἀχώρ, Gr. *furfur.*]

A ſpecies of the herpes, it appears with a cruſty ſcab, which cauſes an itching on the ſurface of the head, occaſioned by a ſalt ſharp ſerum oozing through the ſkin. *Quincy.*

ACID. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *aigre*, Fr.] Sour, ſharp.

Wild trees laſt longer than garden trees, and in the ſame kind, thoſe whoſe fruit is *acid*, more than thoſe whoſe fruit is *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 585.

Acid, or ſour, proceeds from a ſalt of the ſame nature, with[illegible] auſtere taſtes the oily parts have not diſcharged themſelves from the ſalts and earthy parts; ſuch is the taſte of unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot on aliments.*

Liquors and ſubſtances are called *acids*, which being compoſed of pointed particles, affect the taſte in a ſharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with ſyrup of violets, which it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that ſyrup green. *Quincy.*

ACI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; an acid taſte, ſharpneſs, ſourneſs.

Fiſhes, by the help of a diſſolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meats, skin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor, and yet this liquor manifeſts nothing of *acidity* to the taſte. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of a redundance of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the caſe of *acidity* or ſourneſs. *Arbuthnot on [illegible]*

ACIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid, acidity. See ACIDITY.

ACI'DULÆ. n. ſ. [that is, *aquæ acidulæ.*]

Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-ſprings are. *Quincy.*

The *acidulæ*, or medicinal ſprings, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than uſual, and even the ordinary ſprings, which were before clear, freſh and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with ſulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p. 4.*

To ACIDULATE. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a ſlight degree.

The muriatic ſcurvy is evidently a diet of freſh unſalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous eminent ſubſtances, ſour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

To ACKNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it ſeems, between the Latin and Engliſh, from *agnoſco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon, cnapan, *to know.*]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or perſon in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will *acknowledge* you and Jeſſica,
In place of lord Baſſanio and myſelf. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*

None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,
Their ſouls eternity did ever doubt. *Sir John Davies.*

2. To confeſs; as, a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my tranſgreſſions; and my ſin is ever before me. *Pſalm* l. 3.

3. To own; as, a benefit; ſometimes with the particle *to* before the perſon conferring the benefit.

[illegible]
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Par. Loſt.*

In the firſt place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty power the aſſiſtance he has given me in the beginning, and the proſecution of my preſent ſtudies. *Dryden's Æneis.*

ACKNOWLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Grateful, ready to acknowledge benefits received.

He has ſhewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compaſſionate and hard-hearted, but, at the bottom, fickle and ſelf intereſted. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *acknowledge.*]

1. Confeſſion of any character in another; as, exiſtence, ſuperiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceſſary connexion and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; becauſe it carries every thinking man to an original of every ſucceſſive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Confeſſion of the truth of any poſition.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the chriſtian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker, b. [illegible]*

3. Confeſſion of a fault.
4. Confeſſion of a benefit received, gratitude.
5. Act of atteſtation to any conceſſion, ſuch as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never eſtabliſhed, nor any *acknowledgment* of ſubjection made. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The ſecond is an *acknowledgment* to his majeſty for the leave of fiſhing upon his coaſts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our ſide, and cuſtom on theirs, not determined or extinguiſhed by any treaty between us, it may with juſtice be inſiſted on. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

ACME. n. ſ. [ἀκμὴ, Gr.]

The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or firſt attack. 2. *Anabaſis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the decenſion of the diſtemper. *Quincy.*

ACOLOTHIST. *n. ſ.* [κακολουθία, Gr.] One of the loweſt order in the Romiſh church, whoſe office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, *&c.*

In the Romiſh communion it is duty, according to the papal law, when the biſhop ſings maſs, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits, and to ſee that all the offices of the church be rightly performed, to ordain the *acolothiſt*, to keep the ſacred veſſels, *&c.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'COLYTE. *n. f.* The ſame with ACOLOTHIST.

ACONITE *n. f.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolf's-bane, but commonly uſed in poetical language for poiſon in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nouriſhes the lion's angry feed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. *Dryd. Virg.*

Deſpair, that *aconite* does prove,
And certain death to others, love,
That poiſon never yet withſtood,
Does nourith mine, and turns to blood. *Granville's Poems.*

A'CORN. *n. f.* [Æcepn, Sax. from æc, an oak, and copn, corn or grain; that is, the grain of the oak.]

The ſeed or fruit born by the oak.

What roots old-age contracteth into errours, and how ſuch as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the reſt,
And falling *acorns* furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He that is nouriſhed by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himſelf. *Locke.*

ACOU'STICKS. *n. f.* [Ἀκουστικὸς, of ἀκούω, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of ſounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUAINT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to perſons or things.

We that *acquaint* ourſelves with ev'ry zone,
And paſs the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourſelves unknown,
And unacquainted ſtill with our own ſoul. *Sir J. Davies.*

There with thee, new welcome gueſt,
Like fortunes may her ſoul *acquaint*;
With thee there clad in radiant ſheen. *Mil. on March. Wife.*

Before a man can ſpeak on any ſubject, it is neceſſary to be *acquainted* with it. *Locke on Education*, § 171.

Acquaint yourſelves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domeſtic and national; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted* with God and yourſelves, learn animal nature, and the workings of your own ſpirits. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To inform.

But for ſome other reaſons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father of this buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

I have lately received a letter from a friend in the country, wherein he *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought down particular words and phraſes, which were never before in thoſe parts. *Tatler.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *n. f.* [*accointance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to perſons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* leſs *with* the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies. *Dryd.*

Our admiration of a famous man leſſens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we ſeldom hear of a celebrated perſon, without a catalogue of ſome notorious weakneſſes and infirmities. *Auth. Spectator*, N° 251.

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God let us ſtudy to reſemble him. We muſt be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Familiar knowledge, ſimply without a prepoſition.

A brave ſoldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'ſcape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shak. K. John.*

This keeps the underſtanding long in converſe with an object, and long converſe brings *acquaintance*. *South's Sermons.*

In what manner he lived with thoſe who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to ſay. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. A ſlight or uſual knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip, as applied to perſons.

I hope I am pretty near ſeeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*; becauſe if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope, Letter* xi.

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* ſhould precede the vows of friendſhip. *Temple.*

4. The perſon with whom we are acquainted, him of whom we have ſome knowledge, without the intimacy of friendſhip.

In this ſenſe, the plural is, in ſome authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances*.

But ſhe, all vow'd unto the red-croſs knight,
His wand'ring perſon cloſely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguiſh did torment. *F. Queen, b.* i.

That young men travel under ſome tutor, I allow well, ſo that he be ſuch a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to ſeek, what exerciſes or diſcipline the place yieldeth. *Bacon, Eſſay* xix.

This, my lord, has juſtly acquired you as many friends, as there are perſons who have the honour to be known to you; meer *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have converſed with you, are for ever after invincibly yours. *Dryd. Juvenal, Dedic.*

We ſee he is aſhamed of his neareſt *acquaintances*. *Boyle againſt Bentley.*

ACQUAINTED. [from *acquaint.*] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

ACQUEST. *n. f.* [*acqueſt*, Fr. from *acquerir*, written by ſome *acquiſt*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquiſita*.]

Attachment, acquiſition; the thing gained.

New *acqueſts* are more burden than ſtrength. *Bac. Hen. VII.*

Mud, repoſed near the oſtia of thoſe rivers, makes conſiderable additions to the land, thereby excluding the ſea, and preſerving theſe ſhells as trophies and ſigns of its new *acqueſts* and encroachments. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.* p.

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquieſcer*, Fr. *acquieſcere*, Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied with, without oppoſition or diſcontent.

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wiſhing, not unactive complacency in; nor, laſtly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can paſs before God for a man's willing of ſuch things; and, conſequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquieſce* in any ungrounded perſuaſion, that they will thoſe things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a groſs and fatal deluſion. *South.*

He hath employed his tranſcendent wiſdom and power, that by theſe he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they intimately *acquieſce*. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sa. b.* i.

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *n. f.* [from *acquieſce*.]

1. A ſilent appearance of content, diſtinguiſhed on one ſide from avowed conſent, on the other from oppoſition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought moſt averſe from it, there appeared any ſign of contradiction to that, but an entire *acquieſcence* in all the biſhops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction, reſt, content.

Many indeed have given over their purſuits after fame, either from diſappointment, or from experience of the little pleaſure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldneſs of old-age, but ſeldom from a full ſatisfaction and *acquieſcence* in their preſent enjoyments of it. *Addiſ. Spectator*, N° 256.

3. Submiſſion.

The greateſt part of the world take up their perſuaſions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquieſcence* in the word of thoſe, who ſhall repreſent things to them under theſe characters. *South's Sermons.*

ACQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire*.] That which may be acquired or obtained, attainable.

Thoſe rational inſtincts, the connate principles engraven in the human ſoul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational conſequence and argumentation, yet they ſeem to be inlaid in the very cruſts and texture of the ſoul, antecedent to any acquiſition by induſtry or the exerciſe of the diſcurſive faculty in man. *Hales's Origin of Mankind.*

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it, it neceſſarily follows, that they proceed from ſome cogitative ſubſtance, ſome incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley.*

To ACQUIRE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.] To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or tranſmitted by inheritance.

I've done enough. A lower place note well,
May make too great an act: for learn this, Silius,
Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, when he, we ſerve, 's away.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

ACQUI'RED. *part. p. adj.* [from *acquire*.] Gained by one's own, in oppoſition to thoſe things which are beſtowed by nature.

We are ſeldom at eaſe, and free enough from the ſolicitation of our natural or adopted deſires, but a conſtant ſucceſſion of uneaſineſſes, out of that ſtock, which natural wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the wall in their turns. *Locke.*

An ACQUI'RER. *n. f.* [from *acquire*.] The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQUI'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *acquire*.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly uſed in oppoſition to the gifts of nature.

Thoſe his *acquirements*, by induſtry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Howard on Edward VI.*

By a content and acquieſcence in every ſpecies of truth, we em-brace

embrace the shadow thereof or so much as may palliate its want and substantial *acquirements*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of such a taste as that I am here speaking of. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 409.

ACQUISITION. *n. f.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]

2. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them. *South's Sermons.*

2. The thing gained, acquirement.

Give sir, as *acquisition*
Of glory as of empire, here I lay before
Your royal feet. *Denham's Sophy.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcase; by which means it becomes only an *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a re- [illegible] *Sir W. Temple's Miscellanea.*

ACQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*acquisitus*, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton.*

ACQUIST. *n. f.* [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment; gain.

His servant he with new *acquist*
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismist. *Mr Sampson Agon.*

To ACQUIT. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See QUIT.]

1. To set free.

Ne do I wish (for w shing were but vain)
To be *acquit* from my continual smart;
But joy her thrall for ever to remain,
And yield for pledge my poor captived heart. *Spenf. Son.* xlv.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve, opposed to *condemn*, either simply with an accusative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me from mine iniquity. *Job*, x. 14.

By the suffrage of the most and best he is already *acquitted*, and, by the sentence of some, condemned
Dryden's Conquest of Granada, Dedic.

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himself *of* judging amiss. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely *acquit of* any imputation upon this matter. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not disquieted with my affections, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, *acquitted* myself *of* the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a singular sense, it is said *The man hath acquitted himself well*, that is, he discharges his duty.

ACQUITMENT. *n. f.* [from *acquit.*] The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquitment* or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon. *South's Sermon.*

ACQUITTAL, *n. f.* in law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. *Cowell*

The constant design of both these orators, was to [illegible] some one particular point, either the condemnation [illegible] of an accused person, a persuasive to war, and the like. *Swift*

To ACQUITTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit, a word not in present use.

But if black scandal and foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your meer enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shak. Rich. III.*

ACQUITTANCE *n. f.* [from *acquit.*]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find
Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end
Justice shall not return, as beauty, scorn'd. *Par. Lost, b. x.*

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances*
For such a sum, from special officers
Of Charles his father. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost*
They quickly pay their debt, and then
Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Donne*

They had got a worse trick than that; the same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Arbuthnot's Hist of John Bull.*

ACRE. *n. f.* [Æcne, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. *Dict.*

Search every *acre* in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

ACRID. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter, so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first, being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACRIMONIOUS. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ACRIMONY. *n. f.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness, corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, sow-thistles, spurge, &c. The cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 639.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into bright globes or crystals, soluble in water, so as to disappear, not malleable, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of *acrimony* or sharpness. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or language.

This made John the Baptist set himself, with so much *acrimony* and indignation, to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

ACRITUDE. *n. f.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

Green vitriol, mixed with some rays of a pale blue, from the same place; with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some *acritude*. *Grew's Museum.*

ACROAMATICAL. *adj.* [ἀκροάομαι Gr. I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoterical

ACROATICKS. *n. f.* [ἀκροατικὰ, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, to whom none but friends and scholars were admitted by him.

ACRONYCAL, *adj.* [from ἄκρος, *summus*, and νὺξ *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of astronomy, applied to the stars, of which the rising and setting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical*.

ACRONYCALLY. *adv.* [from *acronycal.*] At the acronycal time.

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he rises *acronycally*.

ACROSPIRE *n. f.* [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smut, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and most of those which come without extraordinary pains, will send forth their substance in an *acrospire*. *Mort. Husbandry.*

ACROSPIRED *part. adj.* Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrospired*, and is fit only for swine. *Mort. Husbandry.*

ACROSS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is used in *a traverse*, and *cross*.]

Athwart, laid over something so as to [illegible]

The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but *across* the strings, and no harp hath the sound so meeting and prolonged as the Irish harp. *Bacon's Nat. Hist* N° 22.

Thus view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *across*,
He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryd. Fables.*

There is a set of artisans, who, by the help of several poles, which they lay *across* each others shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air of four or five rows rising one above another. *Addis. on Italy.*

An ACROSTICK. *n. f.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROSTICK. *adj.*

1. That which relates to an acrostick.

2. That which contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command
Some peaceful province in *acrostick* land:
There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

ACROTERS, or *ACROTERIA*. *n. f.* [In architecture, from Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, sometimes serving to support statues.

ACT. *v. n.* [*ago, actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to rest.

He hangs between in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope's Ess. on Man*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings, yet it is capable of being made to *act* with more or less of facility, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects. *South's Sermons*

'Tis

3. To practise the arts or duties of life, to conduct one's self

'Tis plain, that she will, for a kingdom now,
Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, act the king of a throne.
Dryden.

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The splendour of his office, is the token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears, and one of the thought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and e[illegible] up to it, through the whole course of his administration.
Atterbury's Sermons.

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and *act* up to those advantages in which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. To bear a borrowed character, as, a stage-player.

Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honour lies.
Pope's Essay on Man, ep. 4. *l.* 193.

5. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus pursu'd. *Dryd. Æn. a.* 2.

6. To produce effects in some passive subject.

Hence 'tis we want the wond'rous cause to find
How body *acts* upon impassive mind. *Garth's Dispensary.*

The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment, besides, the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. To actuate; to put in motion, to regulate the movement.

Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes. *South's Sermons.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and, in the whose course of their conversation, *act*, and are *acted* not by devotion, but design. *Idem.*

[illegible] suppose two distinct incommunicable conscious[illegible]
[illegible]e body, the one constantly by day, the other
[illegible], on the other side, the same consciousness *acting*
[illegible] two distinct bodies *Locke.*

[illegible]*m*, Lat.]

1. Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill.

I've done enough. A lower place, note well,
May make too great an *act*: for learn this, Silius,
Better to leave undone than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, when he, we serve, 's away.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

The conscious wretch must all his *acts*, reveal,
Loth to confess, unable to conceal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death *Dryd. Æneid* vi.

2. Agency, the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
We count not worth the hanging, but none human,
[illegible]y the vigour of them, and apply
[illegible]s to their *act*, and by them gather
[illegible] several virtues and effects. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Action, the performance of exploits, production of effects.

'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying his light to some part or other of the world.
Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and *act*, his word and work the same. *Pr[illegible]*

4. The doing of some particular thing, a step taken; a measure executed.

This *act* persuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her,
Is practice only *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. A state of action.

The seeds of herbs and plants at the first are not in *act*, but in possibility that which they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

God alone excepted, who actually and everlastingly is whatsoever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not, all other things besides are somewhat in possibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker, b.* i.

Sure they're conscious
Of some intended mischief, and are fled
To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Her legs were buskin'd, and the left before,
In *act* to shoot, a silver bow she bore. *Dryd. Fables.*

6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Christ, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that last scene of their last *act*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Five *acts* are the just measure of a play. *Roscommon.*

7. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.

They make edicts for usury to support usurers, repeal daily any wholesome *act* established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

You that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI. *p.*

8. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all those matters, which relate to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into writing by a publick notary[illegible]
Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

ACTION. *n. f.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to *rest*.

O noble English, that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France,
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

2. An act or thing done, a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better grace. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

God never accepts a good intention instead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done, nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not seconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made so much the more criminal and inexcusable. *South's Sermons.*

3. Agency, operation.

It is better therefore, that the earth should move about its own center, and make those useful vicissitudes of night and day, than expose always the same side to the *action* of the sun.
Bentley's Sermons.

He has settled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

4. The series of events represented in a fable.

This *action* should have three qualifications. First, it should be but one *action*, secondly, it should be an entire *action*, and, thirdly, it should be a great *action*. *Addis. Spectat* N° 267.

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken, a part of oratory.

He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shakesp. King John.*

Our orators are observed to make use of less gesture or *action* than those of other countries. *Addison. Spectat.* N° 407.

6. [In law.] It is used with the preposition *against* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Actions are personal, real, and mixt. *action* personal belongs to a man *against* another, by reason of any contract, offence, or cause, of like force with a contract or offence made or done by him or some other, for whose fact he is to answer. *Action* real is given to any man *against* another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *against* or *for* the thing which we seek, as *against* the person that hath it, called *mixt*, because it hath a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us, as, a sum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary; as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detainer of the same.

Action upon the case, is an *action* given for redress of wrongs done without force *against* any man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an *action* brought *against* a man upon breach of a statute. *Cowell.*

There was never man could have a juster *action against* filthy fortune than I, since all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only let. *Sidney.*

For our reward then,
First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *against* us quitted.
Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

7. In the plural, in France, the same as *stocks* in England.

ACTIONABLE *adj.* [from *action*.] That which admits an action in law to be brought against it, punishable.

After he had been thus, as a man would think, quite extinguished, his process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

ACTIONARY, or ACTIONIST *n. f.* [from *action*.] One that [illegible]hare in *action* or stocks.

[illegible] AKING. *adj.* Accustomed to resent by means of law, gious.

A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats, a filthy worsted-stocking knave, a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

ACTITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*

To A'CTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged

As snow and ice, especially being dropped, and their cold *activated* by nature or salt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours, so it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into stone, in longer time. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N° 65

A'CTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting

These particles have not only a *vis inertiæ*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain *active* principles such as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton's Opticks*

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*, or that which suffers.

— When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was indulgently to fit
Actives to passives, correspondency
Only he's subject was. *Donne.*

If you think that by multiplying the ingraments in the same proportion, that you multiply the one, the work will follow, you may be deceived for quantity in the passive will add more resistance than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Boyle's Physical Remains*

3. Busy, engaged in action, opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action that must praise bring forth,
With out which, slow advice is little worth,
Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve,
Though in the *active* part they cannot serve. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. Practical, not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker, Preface.*

Nimble, agile, quick.

Some bend the stubborn bow for victory;
And some with darts their *active* sinews try. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which signifies action, as does, *I teach*. *Clarke's Latin Grammar*

A'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active*.] In an active manner, busily, nimbly. In an active signification, as, *the sword is used actively*.

A'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickness, nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than *activity*.

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise? *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

ACTI'VITY. *n. s.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, exalteth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 7

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our soul, and meditates of our life, and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTOR. *n. s.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon, Essay* xiv.

He, who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would, no doubt, gladly enough see such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himself. *South's Sermons.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player

Would you have
Such an Hercules an *actor* in the scene,
And not the hydra? They must sweat no less
To fit their properties, than t'express their parts.
Ben Jonson's Catiline.

When a good *actor* doth his part present,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the last he may find just applause. *Sir J. Denham.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rain-bow, when the *actor* ceases to shine upon them, when he gives them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryd. Spanish Friar, Ded.*

A'CTRESS. *n. s.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the *Æneid*, but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. *Addis. Spect.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage

We players have met such marriages
We had, for all the world, when human creatures;
And therefore I that was an *actress* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryd. Tyr. Love*

ACTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which comprises action.

In this dismembry agitation, besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once *actual*, now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. x. l.* 587.

3. In act, not purely in speculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault
Then what must he expect, that still proceeds
To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?
Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. xiii.

ACTUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *actual*.] The state of being actual

The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed, and thus a mass, extended, impenetrable, passive, divisible, material substance is generated, which we call matter. *Chym. Phil. Prin.*

A'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect, really

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the chronicles written by an author of this frame of mind, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were *really* inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 453.

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should *actually* overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God. *Rogers, Sermon* xi.

ACTUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *n. s.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register who compares the minutes of the proceedings of a court, a term of the law

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself certainly, in this case, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canon.*

ACTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb *To actuate*.] Put into action; animated, brought into effect

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *agō*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action, to invigorate or encrease the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this fulfire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 6.*

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition, and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 255.

Our passions are the springs which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers, Sermon* ix.

ACTUOSE. *adj.* [from *act*.] That which hath strong powers of action; a word little used.

To ACUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen, to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

ACU'MINATE. *adj.* [*acuminatus*, Lat.] That which has a point or sting, prickly, that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACU'MEN. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sharp point, figuratively, quickness of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen*. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iv. notes.*

ACUMINATED. *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 14.*

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless it be touched or rubbed, or otherways exasperated by topicks. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ACUTE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point, opposed to *obtuse* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense applied to men, ingenious, penetrating; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*.

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. Acute disease. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days *Quincy.*

5. Acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACUTELY. *adv.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; sharply, it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism. *Locke.*

ACUTENESS. *n. f.* [from *acute*, which see.]

1. Sharpness.
2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*, which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. *Locke.*

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.

5. Sharpness of sound.

[illegible]

the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED. *participial adj.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force, a word little used. *Dict.*

ADAGE. *n. f.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity, a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, that are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, science had no fruit but ignorance. *Granville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

Fine fruits of learning! old anonymous lore,
Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the schools;
As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd,
And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryd. Pers. Sat. i.*

ADAGIO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

ADAMANT. *n. f.* [*adamas*, Lat. from α and δαμαω, Gr. that is, *insuperable*, *unfrangible*.]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread,
That they suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And spurn in pieces posts of *adamant*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd,
Came towering, arm'd in *adamant*, and gold. *Parad. Lost.*

Who rule the world with absolute decrees,
And write whatever time shall bring to pass,
With pens of *adamant*, on plates of brass. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chrystals, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary eyeglass. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadstone.

Let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon, Essay xx.*

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*!
But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true as steel. *Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.*

ADAMANTE'AN *adj.* [from *adamant.*] Hard as adamant.

He ran on embattel'd armies clad in iron,
And weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Samson Agonistes, l. 134.*

This word occurs perhaps only in this passage.

ADAMANTINE. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high
With *adamantine* columns, threats the sky. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant, as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Jove's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In sunder rend that *adamantine* chain
Whose golden links, effects and causes be,
And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? *Davies.*

An eternal fiery spirit must have polished the world, wherein all things had been fixed and chastened everlastingly with the *adamantine* chains of spherical gravity, if the Almighty had not spoken and said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind, and it was so. *Bentley's Sermons.*

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound,
And hell a grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound. *Pope's Messiah.*

The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat,
And soon restore him to his regal seat. *Pope's Odyssey, b. v.*

ADAM'S-APPLE. *n. f.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another, to suit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays *adapts* my sight. *Swift's Affectation.*

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope's Letters.*

ADAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beast, as bats, yet are their parts so fit together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c.*

Their adhesion may be in part ascribed, either to some elastick motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite *adaptation* of the almost numberless, though very small, asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces so lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together. *Boyle.*

ADAPTION. *n. f.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting.

[illegible] were done sufficient work to shew all the necessities, the contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne's Phil. Princip.*

To ADCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus.*] To unite one body with another, more usually wrote *incorporate*; which see.

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,
If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense. *Dryd. Conq. of Gran.*

They, whose noble muses have the highest flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendship to their own. *Dryd.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.

Whatsoever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

ADDABLE. *adj.* [from *add.*] That which may be added. *Addible* is more proper.

The first number in every addition is called the *addend* number, the other, the number or numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum. *Corker's Arithmetick.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To esteem, to account. This word is now out of use.

She scorns to be *addeem'd* so worthless-base,
As to be mov'd to such an infamy. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

ADDER. *n. f.* [Ættren, Ættop, Nabobe as it seems from ættep, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile, perhaps of any species. In common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye. *Shak. As you like it.*

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* stung. *Shakespeare's Midsum. Night's Dream.*

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor of living holy.*

ADDER'S-GRASS. *n. f.* The name of a plant, imagined by *Skinner* to be so named, because serpents lurk about it.

ADDER'S-TONGUE. *n. f.* [*ophioglossum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no visible flower, but the seeds are produced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's tongue, which seed is contained in many longitudinal cells, which open, and cast forth the seeds when ripe. It grows wild in moist meadows, and is used in medicine. *Miller.*

The most common simples with us in England, are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, fennel, pauls-betony, fluellin, periwinkle,

[illegible]

ADDER'S-WORT. *n. f.* An herb so named, on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

ADDIBLE. *adj.* [from *add.*] Possible to be added. See ADDABLE.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop, or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *addible.*] The possibility of being added.

Unsearchless addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better), of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

ADDICK. *n. f.* [for which we corruptly speak and write *adz*, from ædre, Sax. an axe.]

The *addick* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching

As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *adze* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a bafil on one fide to its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To ADDICT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to deviate, in a good fenfe; which is rarely ufed.

Ye know the houfe of Stephanus, that they have *addicted* themfelves to the miniftry of the faints. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 15

2. It is commonly taken in a bad fenfe; as, *he addicted himfelf to* [illegible].

ADDICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *addicted.*] The quality or ftate of being addicted.

Thofe, that know how little I have remitted of my former *addictednefs* to make chymical experiments, will believe, that the defign was to give occafion to the more knowing artifts to lay afide their refervednefs. *Boyle.*

ADDICTION. *n. f.* [illegible]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

2. The ftate of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace fhould g'ean it,
Since his *addiction* was to courfes vain,
His companies unletter'd, rude and fhallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, fports *Shak. Hen V.*

AN ADDITAMENT. *n. f.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brafs, nor other metals, of itfelf, by fimple fire, fo as the enquiry muft be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In fuch a palace there is firft the eafe or fabrick, or moles of the ftructure itfelf, and, befides that, there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and ufe, as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, curious motions of divers things appendicated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDITION. *n. f.* [from *add*]

1. The act of adding one thing to another; oppofed to *diminution*.

[illegible] ce between the Creator and the nobleft of all creatures, can never be meafured, nor exhaufted by endlefs *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Addition, or the thing added.

It will not be modefty done, if any of our own wifdom intrude or interpofe, or be willing to make *additions* to what Chrift and his Apoftles have defigned. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Some fuch refemblances, methinks, I find
Of our laft evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with *addition* ftrange! *Milt. Paradife Loft, b. v.*

The aboliihing of villanage, together with the cuftom permitted, among the nobles, of felling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons.
Swift on the Differfions in Athens and Rome.

3. In arithmetick.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one fum or total. *Cocker's Arithmetick*

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his chriftian name and furname, fhewing his eftate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell*

Only retain
The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
The fway, revenue, execution of th' reft,
Beloved fons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. *Shakefp. King Lear*

From this time,
For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applaufe and clamour of the hoft,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever.
Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.

There arofe new difputes upon the perfons named by the king, or rather againft the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

ADDITIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition.*] That which is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and fet right, it may be kept fo, without any conliderable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; *i. e.* the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greateft wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in fo good an underftanding, and celebrated one another with fo much generofity, that each of them receives an *additional* luftre from his cotemporaries. [illegible]

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is fuppofed to be fo powerful; and do, withal, afford us feveral other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearnefs. *Atter. Serm.*

ADDITORY *adj.* [from *add.*] That which has the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* faction gives to a great man a larger fhare of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to ferve fome good end or purpofe. *Arbuthnot's Art of political Lying*

ADDLE. *adj.* [from *abel*, a difeafe, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius*, perhaps from *ydel*, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and fignifying fuch as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too frefh or *addle*,

And ftill at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble rout beftows. *Hudibras, p. [illegible] cant [illegible]*

After much foliternefs, faiting, or long ficknefs, their brains were *addle*, and their bones as empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Burton on Melancholy.*

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*
And all the reft is purely from this noddle. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

To ADDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle, adj.*] To make addle, to corrupt, to make barren.

This is alfo evidenced in eggs, whereof the found ones fink, and fuch as are *addled* fwim; as do alfo thofe that are termed *hypenemia*, or wind-eggs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv*

ADDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having addled brains. See ADDLE.

Poor flaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,
Who rhyme below even David's pfalms tranflated.

[illegible]

TO ADDRESS. *v. a.* [*adreffer*, Fr. from *derecar*, Span. from [illegible] L.]

1. To prepare one's felf to enter upon any action; as, *he addreffed himfelf to the work.*

It rifed up its head, and did *addrefs*
Itfelf to motion, like as it would fpeak *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

With him the Palmer eke, in habit fad,
Himfelf *addreft* to that adventure hard;
So to the river's fide they both together far'd. *Fairy Q. b. i*

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping right,
Addreft'd himfelf on foot to fingle fight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To get ready; to put in a ftate for immediate ufe.

By this means they fell directly on head on the Engliih battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addreffed* his men to take the flank. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
Men of great worth reforted to this foreft,
Addreft'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purpofely to take
His brother here. *Shakefpeare, As you like it.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your gueft,
To-morrow for the march we are *addreft*. *Shak. Henry V.*

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of conftruction.

4. Sometimes without a prepofition.

Are not your orders to *addrefs* the fenate? *Addifon's Cato.*

5. Sometimes with *to*.

Addreffing to Pollio, his great patron, and himfelf no vulgar poet, he no longer could reftrain the freedom of his fpirit, but began to aflert his native character, which is fublimity
Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paft.

Among the croud, but far above the reft,
Young Turnus *to* the beauteous maid *addreft*. *Dryd. Æneid.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun, as, *he addreffed himfelf to the general.*

7. Sometimes with the accufative of the matter of the addrefs, which may be the nominative to the paffive.

The young hero had *addreffed* his *prayers* to him for his aflifiance. *Dryd. Æneid, Dedicat.*

The prince himfelf, with awful dread poffefs'd,
His *vows* to great Apollo thus *addreft* *Dryden, Æneid vi.*

His fuit was common; but, above the reft,
To both the *brother-princes* thus *addreft*. *Dryden's Fables.*

8. To addrefs, as to apply to the king in form.

The reprefentatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *addreft'd* the king to have it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDRESS. *n. f.* [*adreffe*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of perfuafion, petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confefs'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree, and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's foft *addrefs*,
That, as the wound, the paffion might encreafe. *Prior.*

Moft of the perfons, to whom thefe *addreffes* are made, are not wife and fkilful judges, but are influenced by their own finful appetites and paffions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

[illegible]

They both behold thee with their fifters eyes,
And often have reveal'd their paffion to me
But, tell me, whofe *addrefs* thou favour'ft moft;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addifon's Cato.*

About three years fince, a gentleman, whom, I am fure, you yourfelf would have approved, made his *addreffes* to me.
Addifon. Spectator, N° 163.

2. Manner of addreffing another; as, we fay, *a man of an happy or a pleafing addrefs*; *a man of an awkward addrefs*

4. Skill, dexterity

I could produce innumerable inftances from my own memory and obfervation, of events imputed to the profound fkilled *addrefs* of a minifter, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weaknefs, humour, paffion, or pride, or, at beft, but the natural courfe of things left to themfelves.
Swift's Thoughts on the prefent Pofture of Affairs.

5. Manner of directing a letter, a fenfe chiefly mercantile.

ADDRE'SSER. *n. f.* [from *addreſs*] The perſon that addreſſes or petitions.

ADDU'CENT. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.

A word applied to thoſe muſcles that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

To ADDU'LCE. *v. a.* [*adoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten; a word not now in uſe.

Thus did the French embaſſadors, with great ſhew of their king's affection, and many fugared words, ſeek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A'DELING. *n. s.* [from *æbel*, Sax. illuſtrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confeſſor, being without iſſue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*. *Gawil*

ADENO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *ἀδὴν* and *γράφω*, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

ADE'MPTION. *n. f.* [*ademo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

ADE'PT *n. f.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem*.]

He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art. It is, in its original ſignification, appropriated to the chymiſts, but is now extended to other artiſts.

The preſervation of chaſtity is eaſy to true *adepts*. *Pope.*

ADE'PT *adj.* Skilful; throughly verſed.

If there be really ſuch *adept* philoſophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are matters of extreme y potent menſtruums. *Boyle.*

A'DEQUATE. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to, proportionate, correſpondent to, ſo as to bear an exact reſemblance or proportion. It is uſed generally in a figurative ſenſe, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death ſeems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a neceſſary and unavoidable coffin ſtrikes paleneſs into the ſtouteſt heart. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and ſufficient to compaſs their reſpective ends. *South's Sermons.*

All our ſimple ideas are *adequate*, becauſe, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce ſuch ſenſations in us, they cannot but be correſpondent and *adequate to* thoſe powers. *Locke.*

Thoſe are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly repreſent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incompiete, repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Watts's Logick.*

A'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *adequate*.]

1. In an adequate manner, with juſtneſs of repreſentation; with exactneſs of proportion.

Gratitude conſiſts *adequately* in theſe two things: firſt, that it is a debt, and, ſecondly, that it is ſuch a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is uſed with the particle *to*.

Piety is the neceſſary chriſtian virtue, proportioned *adequately to* the omniſcience and ſpirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A'DEQUATENESS. *n. f.* [from *adequate*.] The ſtate of being adequate; juſtneſs of repreſentation; exactneſs of proportion.

ADESPO'TICK. *adj.* Not abſolute; not deſpotick. *Dict.*

To ADHE'RE. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtick to, as, wax to the finger.

2. To ſtick, in a figurative ſenſe; to be conſiſtent, to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a ſcruple, no ſcruple of a ſcruple, no obſtacle, no incredulous or unſafe circumſtance— *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, perſon, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you,
And ſure I am, two men there are not living,
To whom he more *adheres*. *Shakeſp.*

Every man of ſenſe will agree with me, that ſingularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conſcience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] See ADHESION.

1. The quality of adhering, or ſticking, tenacity.

2. In a figurative ſenſe, fixedneſs of mind; attachment, ſteadineſs.

Their firm *adherence* to their religion is no leſs remarkable than their diſperſion, conſidering it as proſecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N° 495.

A conſtant *adherence* to one ſort of diet may have bad effects on any conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Plain good ſenſe, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than thoſe arts, which are contemptuouſly called the ſpirit of negociating. *Swift.*

ADHE'RENCY. *n. f.* [The ſame with *adherence*.]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation. *Decay of Piety.*

ADHE'RENT. *adj.* [from *adhere*.]

1. Sticking to.

Cloſe to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
A ſtuck *adherent*, and ſuſpended hung. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. United with.

Modes are ſaid to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes ariſe from the joining of ſome accidental ſubſtance to the chief ſubject, which yet may be ſeparated from it, ſo when a bowl is wet, or a boy is cloathed, theſe are *adherent* modes, for the water and the cloaths are diſtinct ſubſtances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts's Logick.*

ADHE'RENT. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] One that adheres, one that ſupports the cauſe, or follows the fortune of another, a follower, a partiſan.

Princes muſt give protection to their ſubjects and *adherents*, when worthy occaſion ſhall require it. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

A new war muſt be undertaken upon the advice of thoſe, who, with their partiſans and *adherents*, were to be the ſole gainers by it. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ADHE'RER. *n. f.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender conſciences, but, at the ſame time, a firm *adherer* to the eſtabliſhed church. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION. *n. f.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething. *Adheſion* is generally uſed in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical ſenſe; as, *the adheſion of iron to the magnet*; and *adherence of a client to his patron*.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently ſhaped for *adheſion*, ſtick to one another, as well as ſtick to this ſpirit? *Bacon.*

The reſt conſiſting wholly in the ſenſible configuration, as ſmooth and rough, or elſe more, or leſs, firm *adheſion* of the parts, as hard and ſoft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

[illegible] prove that all things, on occaſion [illegible], and deſire *adheſion*. *Prior.*

[illegible] metimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmneſs in an opinion, or ſteadineſs in a practice.

The ſame want of ſincerity, the ſame *adheſion* to vice, and averſion from goodneſs, will be equally a reaſon for their rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ADHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *adheſion*.] Sticking, tenacious; with *to*.

If ſlow, yet ſure, *adheſive to* the tract,
Hot-ſteaming up. *Thomſon's Autumn*, l. 440.

To ADHIBIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply, to make uſe of.

ADHIBI'TION. *n. f.* [from *adhibit*.] Application, uſe. *Dict.*

ADJA'CENCY. *n. f.* [from *adjacens*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.

That which is adjacent. See ADJACENT.

Becauſe the Cape hath ſea on both ſides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidiſtant from it, therefore, at that point, the needle is not diſtracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 2.

[illegible] *a* [illegible]*ns*, Lat.] Lying cloſe, bordering upon.

It may corrupt within itſelf, although no part of it flow into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 771.

Uniform pellucid menſtruums, ſuch as water, have no ſenſible reflection but in their external ſuperficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different denſity. *Newton's Opt.*

ADJACENT. *n. f.* That which lies next another.

The ſenſe of the author goes viſibly on in its own train, and the words receiving a determined ſenſe from their companions and *adjacents*, will not conſent to give countenance and colour to what muſt be ſupported at any rate. *Locke's Eſſ. upon S. Paul.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *adj.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] Neutral, particularly uſed of ſome ſpirits and ſalts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*

Our *adiaphorous* ſpirit may be obtained, by diſtilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY. *n.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality, indifference.

To ADJE'CT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJE'CTION. *n. f.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. [illegible]t of adjecting, or adding.

2. [illegible] thing adjected, or added.

[illegible] unto every pound of ſulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quickſilver, or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of ſal-armoniac, will much intend the force, and conſequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii.

ADJECTITIOUS. *adj.* [from *adjection*.] Added, thrown in upon the reſt.

ADJECTIVE. *n. f.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.]

A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*, are *adjectives*, becauſe, in ſpeech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their ſignification, or intimate the manner or exiſtence of the things ſignified thereby. *Clarke's Latin Gram.*

All the verification of Claudian is included within the compaſs of four or five lines; perpetually cloſing his ſenſe at the end of a verſe, and that verſe commonly which they call golden, or two ſubſtantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryd.*

A D J

ADJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU'. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used eliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewel.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged sire
Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted course. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an *adieu*, be more expressive to them. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

While now I take my last *adieu*,
Heave thou no sigh, not shed a tear,
Left yet my half clos'd eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjunga*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to.

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*

To ADJOIN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to, to lye next so as to [illegible]

Th' *adjoining* fane, th' assembled Greks expres'd,
And hunting of the Caledonian beast. *Dryden's Fables.*

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once, as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed. *Locke.*

To ADJO'URN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a necessary fitness,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bac. Answer to Sir G. Villiers.*

To put off, to defer; to set stay to another time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought.
Dryden's Æneid, vii. l. 181.

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion.
Woodward's Nat. History, p. 11.

ADJO'URNMENT. *n. s.* [*adjournement*, Fr.] An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. *Adjournment in eyre*, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. *Cowell.*

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run ourselves out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us [illegible] betwixt hawk and buzzard.

ADIPOUS. *adj.* [*adipeux*, Lat.] Fat.

A'DIT. *n. s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground, a passage under ground in general. a term among the miners.

For conveying away the water, they stand in need of sundry devices, as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew's Surv.*

The wells would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any *adits* or soughs to drain them, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Bay on the Creat.*

ADITION. *n. s.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*

To ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a juridical sentence, with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools leads from it, by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged to* the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome
Cæsar and Pompey on Pharsalian plains,
Where stern Bellona, with one fatal stroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe *to* one. *Philips.*

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged to* the death,
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship and favour, purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

ADJUDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

To ADJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Di*

ADJUMENT. *n. s.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help, support. *Di*

ADJUNCT. *n. s.* [*adjunctus*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself,
And where we are, our learning likewise is.
Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.

But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a property, of happiness. *Dryd. Aureng. Ded.*

The talent of discretion, as I have described it in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

[illegible] the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton.*

ADJUNCT. *adj.* United with, immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do it. *Shakesp. King John.*

ADJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. *n. s.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. [illegible]
2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION. *n. s.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men saw sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the daemons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour, how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions? *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

To ADJURE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates
And princes of my country came in person,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty,
And of religion, press'd how just it was,
How honourable. *Milton's Sampson Agonistes*, l. 853.

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable sky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Ye fatal fillets! that once bound this head,
Ye [illegible] cred altars! from whose flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden, Æneid* ii.

To ADJUST. *v. a.* [*ajuster*, Fr.]

1. To regulate, to put in order, to settle in the right form.

Your Lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard, to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification, therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event to the prediction.
Addison on the Christian Religion.

ADJU'STMENT. *n. s.* [*ajustement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method, settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to sojourn to the larger treatise. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connexions and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts's Logick.*

ADJUTANT. *n. s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment, of the common men.

To ADJUTE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur, a word not now in use.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *Ben. Johnson's Under-woods.*

ADJU'TOR. *n. s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Dict.*

ADJU'TORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That which helps. *Dict.*

AN ADJU'TRIX. *n. s.* [Lat.] She who helps. *Dict.*

ADJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful. *Dict.*

To

A D M

To ADJOVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Dict.*

ADMEASUREMENT. *n. f.* [See MEASURE.] The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do surcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell*

In some counties they are not much more acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs of those counties contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon's Hist. Off. Ancient.*

ADMEASURA'TION. *n. f.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE. *n. f.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help, support, furtherance. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Dict.*

To ADMINISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford, to supply.

Let zephyrs board
Administer their tepid genial airs,
Naught fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Phillips*

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination, to administer the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administer'd*, is best. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

3. To administer justice.

4. To administer the sacraments.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer-cakes? *Hooker*, b. iv. § 10.

5. To administer an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heaven,
To keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

6. To administer physick.

I was carried on men's shoulders, *administering* physick and phlebotomy. *Wafer's Voyage.*

7. To administer to, to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure, as well as the plenty, of the place. *Spectator*, N° 477.

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATION.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not *administer*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin Scribler.*

To ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly *administrated* to animal bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ADMINISTRA'TION. *n. f.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment, as, the conducting the publick affairs, dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father,
The image of his pow'r lay then in me:
And in th' *administration* of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

In the first time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate.
Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Pastorals

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift's Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.

4. Distribution, exhibition, dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*. *Hooker*, b. v.

By the universal *administration* of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administrate*.] That which administers, that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. *n. f.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castile, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *administrator* to his daughter.

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes those enemies, be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 8.

3. He that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief *administrator*, of the civil power. *Swift's short View of Ireland.*

[illegible] letters in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder; always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Sidney*, b. ii.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 2.

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of several other philosophers? Short, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally above the lives of christians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at most
To an indifferent lover's praise pretend:
But you would spoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

ADMIRABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable, the power of raising wonder.

ADMIRABILITY. *n. f.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable. *Dict.*

ADMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is, I think, the most spacious of any I ever saw, and, at the same time, so *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place, and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause in it the least confusion. *Addison on Italy.*

ADMIRAL. *n. f.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain, in which fight the *admiral*, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his galleys taken. *Knolles's Hist. Turks.*

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance struck upon a sand. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

ADMIRALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRA'LTY. *n. f.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *n. f.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indued with human voice, and human sense
Reasoning to *admiration*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

They are imitations of the passions, which always move, and therefore, consequently, please; for, without motion, there can be no delight which cannot be conferred but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryd. Dufresnoy, Pref.*

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotson's Serm.*

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

[illegible]
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryd.*

To ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder, generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect, but the philosophic passion truly *admires* and adores the supreme efficient. *Granville*

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for *to regard with love*.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most *admir'd* disorder [illegible]

To

A D M

To ADMIRE *v. n.* To wonder; ſometimes with the particle *at*

The eye is already ſo perfect, that I believe the reaſon of a man would eaſily have reſted here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance. *Ray on the Creation.*

AN ADMI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *admire.*]

1. The perſon that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil or Horace would have gained ſo great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other.

Who moſt to ſhun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. In common ſpeech, a lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *admire.*] With admiration, in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately ſpoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

We may yet further *admiringly* obſerve, that though men uſually give freeſt where they have not given before, and make it an excuſe of their diſtance from g[illegible] have given it otherwiſe. *Bo[illegible]*

ADMISSIBLE. *adj* [*admitto, admiſſum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppoſe that this ſuppoſition were *admiſſible*, yet this would not any way be inconſiſtent w[illegible] th[illegible] eternity of the divine na[illegible] *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*admiſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was alſo enacted that charitable law, for the *admiſſion* of poor ſuitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to ſue. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By means of our ſolitary ſituation, and our rare *admiſſion* of ſtrangers, we know moſt part of the habitable world, and are ourſelves unknown. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. The ſtate of be[illegible] admitted.

[illegible] your ill deſigns purſue,
[illegible] *ſſion* ſhow'd his fear of you. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

God could then exerciſe man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradiſe, or a more intimate *admiſſion* to himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

3. Admittance, the power of entering, or being admitted.

All ſprings have ſome degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longeſt and ſevereſt froſts, eſpecially thoſe, where there is ſuch a ſituation and diſpoſition of the ſtrata as gives free and eaſy *admiſſion* to this heat. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Our king deſcends from Jove:
And hither are we come, by his command,
To crave *admiſſion* in your happy land. *Dryd. Æneid* vii.

[illegible]

It is, when the patron preſents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the biſhop, upon examination, admits and allows of ſuch clerk to be fitly qualified, by ſaying, *Admitto te habilem*, &c. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument, the grant of a poſition not fully proved.

To ADMI'T. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To ſuffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Does not one table Ba[illegible]us ſhall *admi[illegible]*

2. To ſuffer to enter upon an office; in which ſenſe, the phraſe of *admiſſion into a college*, &c. is uſed.

The treaſurer found it no hard matter ſo far to terr[illegible] that, for the king's ſervice, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for [illegible] clark, a perſon recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

To allow an argument or poſition.

Suppoſe no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that on no force it ſhould be won,
Admit no ſteel can hurt or wound thy ſide,
And be it heav'n hath thee ſuch favour done. *Fairfax, b.* i.

This argument is like to have the leſs effect on me, ſeeing I cannot eaſily *admit* the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant in general; ſometimes with the particle *of*.

[illegible] you once *admit of* a latitude, that thoughts may be elevated, and images raiſed above the life, that leads you inſenſibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryd. on Heroic Poetry.*

ADMI'TTABLE. *adj* [from *admit.*] That perſon or thing which may be admitted.

The clerk, who is preſented, ought to prove to the biſhop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders, otherwiſe, the biſhop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then ſtood, a deacon was *admittable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ADMI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *admit.*]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permiſſion to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it la[illegible] every man which liſteth ſhould take upon him charge [illegible] church, and therefore all ſober men *admittance* is of ſuch neceſſity, that, without it, there can be no church-policy. *Hooker, b.* v.

As to the *admittance* of the weighty groſſer parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the veſſels, it ſeems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What
If I do one one of their hands?—'tis gold
Which buys *admittance*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readieſt way to gain *admittance* into the houſe. *South's Ser[illegible]*

There's news from Bertran, he deſires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day ſhall end our fears. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

There are ſome ideas which have *admittance* only through one ſenſe, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Cuſtom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great perſons; a ſenſe now out of uſe.

Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpoſe: you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*, authentick in your place and perſon, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

4. Conceſſion of a poſition.

Nor could the Pythagorean give eaſy *admittance* thereto, for, holding that ſeparate ſouls ſucceſſively ſupplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raiſing of ſouls from other worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

To ADMI'X. *v. a.* [*admiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle with ſome thing elſe.

ADMI'XTION. *n. ſ.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by ſtrong waters, or by *admixtion* of ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

The elements are no where pure in theſe lower regions; and if there is any free from the *admixtion* of another, ſure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

There is no way to make a ſtrong and vigorous powder of [illegible]

ADMI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *admix.*] That body mingled with another; perhaps ſometimes the act of mingling.

A maſs which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere ſimple earth, ſhall, to the ſmell or taſte, diſcover a plentiful *admixture* of ſulphur, alum, or ſome other minera.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p. iv.

[illegible] it, muſt be derived from the *admixture* of another ſharp bitter ſubſtance. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counſel againſt wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle *of*, or *againſt*, which is more rare, or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admoniſhed* him *againſt* that unlucky piece of ingenuity.
Davy of Piety.

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them *admoniſh*, and before them ſet
The paths of righteouſneſs. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

But when he was *admoniſhed* by his ſubject *to defend*, he came down, gently circling in the air, and ſinging, to the ground. *Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paſt.*

ADMO'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] The perſon that admoniſhes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admoniſher*; a court-ſatyriſt fit for the gentle times of Auguſtus. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

ADMO'NISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not of uſe.

But yet be wary in the ſuit, my lord:
—Whoſe grave *admoniſhment* prevail with me.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V. p. i.

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admoniſhment*
Receive, with ſolemn purpoſe to obſerve
Immutably his ſovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 77.

ADMONITION. *n. ſ.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or counſel, gentle reproof.

They muſt give our teachers leave, for the ſaving of thoſe ſouls, to intermingle ſometimes, with other more neceſſary things, *admonition* concerning theſe not unneceſſary. *Hooker.*

From this *admonition* they took only occaſion to redouble their fault, and to ſleep again, ſo that, upon a ſecond and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unſeaſonable drowſineſs. *South's Sermons.*

ADMO'NITIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *admonition.*] A liberal diſpenſer admonition, a general adviſer. A ridiculous term.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did ſeem at firſt to like no preſcript form of prayer at all, but thought it the beſt that their miniſters ſhould always be left at liberty to pray, as his own diſcretion did ſerve, their defender, and his aſſociates, have ſithence propoſed to the world a form as themſelves did like. *Hooker.*

ADMONITORY. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admoniſhes.

The ſentence of reaſon is either mandatory, ſhewing what muſt be done, or elſe permiſſive, declaring only what may be done, or thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the moſt convenient for us to do. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity, b.*

ADMURMURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whiſpering to another. *Dict.*

To

A D O

To ADMO VE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another.

If, unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we *admove* the northpole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

ADO'. *n. f.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being extraordinarily cruel. *Sidney, b.* i.

They moved, and in the end perfuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Hooker, Pref.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake,
Not suffering all his eyes repose to take:
And ask'd the stranger, who did reeds invent,
And whence began so rare an instrument. *Dryden.*

2. Bustle, tumult; business; sometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern.

It was a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and shew of business, than the affair is worth; in this sense it is generally used.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

We'll keep no great *ado*—a friend or two—
For, mark, Tybalt being slain so late,
It may be thought we held him carelessly,
Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shakesp. Roman.*

Come, come, says Puss, without any more *ado*, 't for me to go to breakfast, for cats don't love dialogues. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

ADOLESCENCE. *n. f.* [*adolescentia*, Lat.]

The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection. See ADOLESCENCY.

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley's Serm.*

ADOLE'SCENCY. *n. f.* The same with *adolescence*.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last *adolescency*, and makes him twenty-five years old.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. *c.* 8.

To ADOPT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

Were none of all my father's offers left;
Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft,
None by an uncle's or a grandame's side,
Yet I could some *adopted* heir provide. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.* vi.

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether, *adopted* to some neighb'ring star,
Thou roll'st above us, in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in procession fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'nly majestic pace,
Or call'd to more celestial bliss,
Thou tread'st, with seraphims, the vast abyss. *Milton.*

We are seldom at ease from the fomentation of our natural or *adopted* desires, but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADOPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names,
By vain, though apt, affection. *Shakesp. Measure for M.*

ADO'PTER. *n. f.* [from *adopt*.]

He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADO'PTION. *n. f.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not nat

See the heal of having a false woman! My bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation gnawn at, and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but shall undergo the *adoption* of abominable terms, and by him that does me this wrong. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. The state of being adopted.

In which time she purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, tendance, kissing, to
O'ercome you with her shew. yes, and in time
(When she had fitted you with her craft) to work
Her son into th' *adoption* of the crown. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

In every act of our christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADOPTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his son.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural. *Baron's Considerations on a War with Spain.*

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his son.

An adopted son cannot vote his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ADORABLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored, that which is worthy of divine honours.

On these two, *viz.* the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the *adorable* Author of christianity, and the Apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

ADO'RABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *adorable*.] The quality of being adorable, worthiness of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. *n. f.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or publick society, of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 4.

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Discourses on Rom. Idolatry.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O *adoration*!
Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing
What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
But poison'd flattery? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To ADORE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Thetis they *adore*,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard, to reverence, to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler*, N° 57.

ADO'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *adore*.] Adoration, worship: a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions with sooth-sayings, and such obliquе idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement* of cats, lizzards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

ADORER. *n. f.* [from *adore*.]

He that adores, a worshipper: a term generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing, though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crouds speak mighty Venus near,
I, her *adorer*, too devoutly stand
Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worshipper, in a serious sense.

He was so severe an *adorer* of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

To ADORN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress, to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isaiah*, xlv. 10.

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,
That shews more cost than art,
Jewels at nose and lips, but laid appear. *Cowley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or statues of the inventions of things useful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

Thus will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and described, in their discourse. *Sprat's History of the Royal Society.*

Whose names some nobler poem shall *adorn*,
For, though unknown to me, they sure fought well. *Dryd.*

ADO'RNMENT. *n. f.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament, embellishment, elegance.

Which attribute was not given to the earth, where it was confused, nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

She was the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

ADO'WN. *adv.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down, on the ground.

Thrice did she sink *adown* in deadly sound,
And thrice he her reviv'd with busy pain. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

ADO'WN. *prep.* Down; towards the ground; from a higher situation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array,
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd. Fables.*

ADRE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*; as, *aside, athirst, asleep.*] In a state of fear, frighted; terrified. now obsolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to such a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor fear to kill so great a prince.
Sidney, b. ii.

ADRI'FT. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive.*] Floating at random; as, any impulse may drive.

Then, shall this mount
Of paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood;
With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi. *l.* 832.

It seem'd a corps *adrift* to distant sight,
But at a distance who could judge aright. *Dryd. Fables.*

The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*, and call their thoughts home from useless unattentive roving. *Locke on Education, § 176.*

ADROIT adj. [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful.

An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time.
Jarvis's Introduct. to Don Quixote.

ADRO'ITNESS. *n. f.* [from *adroit*] Dexterity; readiness, activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely naturalized.

ADRY'. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry.*] Athirst, thirsty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them, that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher, and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry. Spect.*

ADSCITITIOUS. *adj.* [*adscitus*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsick; supplemental, additional.

ADSTRI'CTION. *n. f.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To ADVANCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense.

Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Parad. Lost.*

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.

The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Esther, x.* 2.

3. To improve.

What laws can be advised more proper and effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these precepts of christianity? *Tillotson.*

4. To heighten, to grace, to give lustre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by
South's Sermons.

5. To forward, to accelerate.

These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself, and this culture did rather retard than *advance. Bacon.*

6. To propose, to offer to the publick.

I dare not *advance* my opinion against the judgment of so great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the publick. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pop. Ess on Crit.*

To ADVA'NCE. *v. n.*

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whose ventrous soul
No fears of magick art controul,
Advanc'd in open sight. *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.

They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE. *n. f.* [from *to advance.*]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

So, like the sun's *advance*, your tides flow,
Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain those eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the smiles,
Can move one jarcelenting heart. *Wash.*

Heaven us was below
The skill of ev'ry common beau,
Who, tho' he cannot spell, as wise
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance. Swift's Miscell.*

He has described the unworthy passion of the goddess Calypso, and the indecent *advances* she made to detain him from his own country. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* viii. *notes.*

3 [illegible], from one point to another

Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus; the first of these, when she had just expired; the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been some time buried. And having, by these gradual *advances*, manifested his divine power, he at last exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it, and raised himself also by his own all-quickening virtue, and according to his own express prediction. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their discoveries of it.
Locke of Human Understanding, § 3.

4. Improvement; progress towards perfection.

The principle and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADVA'NCEMENT. *n. f.* [*avancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement having begun about the time of the revolution, I had some share in the honour of promoting it, and I observe, that it makes daily *advancements*, and, I hope, with me, will raise our language to the utmost perfection. *Swift.*

2. The state of being advanced, preferment.

During whose reign, the Percies of the North
Finding his usurpation most unjust,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne.
Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your *advancement. Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

4. Improvement.

Nor can we conceive it may be unwelcome unto those honoured worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning.
Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.

ADVA'NCER. *n. f.* [from *advance*]

He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king said to his solicitor Bacon, who was his kinsman, How, tell me truly, what say you of your cousin that is gone? *Bacon's Apothegms.*

Let us add only this concerning this latter sort, that they are greater *advancers* of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers. *Government of the Tongue, § 5.*

ADVANTAGE. *n. f.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority, often with *of* or *over* before a person.

In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some *advantage over* the clergy, whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the others. *Sprat*

All other sorts and sects of men would evidently have the *advantage of* us, and a much surer title to happiness than we.
Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.

2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wrest it to their bad purposes.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

But specially he took *advantage* of the night for such privy attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every-where. *Mort d'Arthur.*

It is a noble and a sure defiance of a great malice, backed with a great interest, which yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is without him. *South's Sermons.*

As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back; designing to take *advantage*, and prosecute him in the absence of his friends. *Swift on the Dissent in Athens and Rome.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

I beseech you,
If you think fit, or that it may be done,
Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse
With Desdemona alone. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. Favourable circumstances.

Like jewels to *advantage* set,
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*

A face, which is over-flushed, appears to *advantage* in the deepest scarlet, and the darkest complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addison. Spectator, N°* 265

True wit is nature to *advantage* dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd.
Pope's Essay on Crit.

5. Gain, profit.

For thou saidst, what *advantage* will it be unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin? *Job, xxxv.*

Certain it is, that *advantage* now fits in the room of conscience, and steers all. *South's Sermons*

6. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain.

O my gentle Hubert,
We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh
There is a soul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.
Shakespeare's King John.

You said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities, especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotson.*

[illegible]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I set down to my lady it shall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letter did.
Shakespeare's Twelfth-Night.

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for assisting the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourselves. *Swift.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem,
Me naught *advantag'd*, missing what I aim'd. *Par. Regained.*

2. To promote; to bring forward, to gain ground.

To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improveable. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, Pref.*

ADVANTAGED, *adj.* [from *to advantage.*]
Possessed of advantages.

In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative, whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them off. *Glanv. Scepsis Scientifica.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND, *n. s.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, or rather from that of his being commissioner of the treasury, exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage, profitable, useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard, and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life in the soul.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

Here perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be atchiev'd
By sudden onset, either with hell-fire
To waste his whole creation, or possess
All as our own. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 363.*

2. It is used with relation to persons, and followed by *to*.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous to* him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *advantageous.*]
Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to Ægypt, Æthiopia, Persia, and India, by sea. *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *advantageous.*]
Quality of being advantageous; profitableness, usefulness, convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVENE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.]
To accede to something, to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

A sixth cause considered in judicature, is styled an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever *advenes* to the act itself already subsistuated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*advenient*, Lat.]
Advening, coming from outward causes; superadded.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsecally *advenient*, be a great error in philosophy, almost all the world hath hitherto been mistaken.
Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatism.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by hurtful devisers. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

ADVENT. *n. s.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris.*]
The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the *coming*, that is, the *coming* of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE. *adj.* [from *advenio, adventum.*]
Adventitious, that which is extrinsically added; that which comes from outward causes, a word scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 836.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.]
That which advenes; accidental, supervenient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*, yet such changes of colours, from whatsoever cause they proceed, may be properly enough taken in, to illustrate the present subject. *Boyle on Colours.*

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire
Fir'd by high meats, and higher wines, require
To temper and allay the burning heat,
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolness. *Dryd. Juvenal, Sat. v.*

Of this we have an instance in the gem-stone; where, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original, their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

ADVE'NTITIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *adventitious.*]
The thing or person that comes from without; a word not now in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventitiousness* also.
Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.

ADVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *advent.*]
Relating to the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect, as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons. *Bishop Saunderson upon Submission to Usurpers.*

ADVENTURE, *n. s.* [*aventure*, Fr.]

1. An accident; a chance, a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three castles that were near one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded, but two stood upon their *adventure*.
Sir John Hayward.

2. In this sense is used the phrase, *at all adventures*; [*à l'aventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.

Blows flew *at all adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected, many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Sir John Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive this probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating *at all adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occasion of casual events, an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd, to try
My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure*, die. *Dryden's Fables.*

This noun, with all its derivatives, are frequently written without *d*; as, *venture, venturous.*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]

1. To try the chance, to dare.

Be not angry,
Most mighty princess, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a false report. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Deuter. xxviii. 56.*

2. In an active sense, to put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. *Judges, ix. 17.*

3. It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himself.*

ADVE'NTURER. *n. s.* [*aventurier*, Fr.]
He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay forgone,
And now hath vow'd, till he avenged be
Of that despight, never to wear none. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland their own work; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other volunteries, who came to seek their fortunes in Ireland.
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

In this action, highly commendable, he intended to hazard his own action, that so the more easily he might draw other *adventurers*, who else were like to be less forward. *Sir W. Raleigh's Hist.*

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and of *adventurers* or soldiers seated here, the country had, by the last war, and plague, been left, in a manner, destitute.
Temple's Miscellanies.

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants shall no more *adventurers* be. *Dryden.*

A D V

ADVENTUROUS. *adj.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]

1. He that is inclined to adventures; and, consequently, bold, daring, courageous.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *adventurous* knight;
Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the right.
Dryd. Hind and Panther.

2. Applied to things, that which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more *adventurous* song.
My humble verse demands a softer theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling stream.

ADVENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *adventurous*.]

After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged, and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing *adventurously*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

ADVENTUROUSOME. *adj.* [from *adventure*.]

The same with *adventurous*: a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVENTUROUSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *adventurous*.]

The quality of being adventurous. *Dict.*

ADVERB. *n. s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.]

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly*, the bird flies *aloft*, he lives *virtuously*.

ADVERBIAL. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.]

That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.]

Like an adverb, in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *ella* was joined *adverbially* with *venit*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax. *Addis. Rem. on Italy.*

ADVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *adverse*.]

Contrary to, opposite to. *Dict.*

ADVERSARIA. n. s. [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which *Debtor* and *Creditor* were set in opposition.] A common-place, a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St Paul's *adversaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

ADVERSARY. *n. s.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.]

An opponent, antagonist, enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels, as, controvertists or litigants: sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity, as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open *adversary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary*
I come to cope. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding *adversaries*, her own children have in derision. *Hooker, b. v. § 1.*

Mean while th' *adversary* of God and man,
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 620.*

An *adversary*, on the contrary, makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 399.

ADVERSATIVE. *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.]

A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety; as in this sentence *This diamond is great, but it is rough. But* is an *adversative* conjunction.

ADVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat.]

In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakespeare*, on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last, by *Dryden*, on the first, by *Rescommon*.

Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collision.

Was I for this nigh wrecked upon the sea,
And swallowed, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

As when two polar winds blowing *adverse*,
Upon the Cronian sea together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 289.*

With *adverse* blast up-turns them from the South,
Notus and Afer. *Ibid. l. 70.*

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost,
Darkling they join *adverse*, and shock unseen,
Coursers with coursers justling, men with men. *Dryd.*

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire, thence, calamitous, afflictive, pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous*.

What if he hath decreed that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse*,
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence. *Par. Reg.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men, or *adverse* fate,
Sunk deep into the gulfs of an afflicted state.

3. Personally opponent, the person that counteracts another, contests any thing.

Well she saw her father was grown her *adverse* party;
yet her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals.

ADVERSITY. *n. s.* [*adversité*, Fr.]

Adversity, that is, opposition to our wishes.

1. The cause of our sorrow, affliction, misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these four *adversities*,
For wise men say, it is the wisest course. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shak. As you like it.*

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we use not to say men are in *adversity*, whensoever they feel any small hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. *Hooker, b. v. § 48.*

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity*, which then lay upon him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ADVERSLY. *adv.* [from *adverse*.]

In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. Meeting two such weasmen as you are, (I cannot call you Lycurguses) if the drink you give me touch my palate *adversly*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

To ADVERT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.]

To attend to, to regard, to observe; with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert to* more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now *to* the universal whole *advert*,
The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound,
Wants, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We sometimes say, *To advert the mind to an object.*

ADVERTENCE. *n. s.* [from *advert*.]

Attention to, regard to; consideration.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot; allow but a sober *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world. *Decay of Piety.*

ADVERTENCY. *n. s.* [from *advert*.]

The same with *advertence*. Attention, regard, heedfulness.

Too much *advertency* is not your talent, or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

To ADVERTISE *v. a.* [*avertir*, Fr.]

It is now spoken with the accent upon the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.

1. To inform another, to give intelligence; with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,
Wherein he might the *king* his lord *advertise*,
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

As I by friends am well *advertised*,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,
With many more confederates are in arms. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

To inform; to give notice, with *of* before the subject of information.

The death of Selymus nothing suspected, Ferhates, understanding that Solyman expected more assured advertisement, sent unto the other Bassas, unto whom he declared the death of the emperor, *of* which they, by another messenger, *advertising* those letters with all their bands and *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

were to *advert* [illegible] the chief hero *of* the distresses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence, to crave his succour, and to relieve him to hasten his return. *Dryd. Pref. Dufresn.*

2. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertisement in the publick prints, as, *He advertised his lo*

ADVERTISEMENT, or ADVE'RTISE *n. s.* [*advertissement*, Fr.]

1. Intelligence [illegible]

all men's office to speak patience
To those, that wring under the load of sorrow,
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself: therefore give me no counsel,
My griefs are louder than *advertisement*.
Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.

formation.

men, as a cunning prince that useth spies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make *advertisement* of foes,
The prince's counsel all awry do go. *Sir John Davies.*

He had received *advertisement*, that the party, which was sent his relief from London, had received some brush in Somersetshire, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kinds of *advertisements*, in military affairs: the bells serve to proclaim a feare-fire, and, in some places, water-breaches, the departure of a man, woman, or child, time of divine service, the hour of the day, day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER. *n. s.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, or ADVERTISING. *part. adj.* [from *advertise*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory: a word not now in use.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorned at your service. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

To ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*advesperare*, Lat.] To draw towards evening. *Dict.*

ADVICE. *n. s.* [*avis*, *advis*, Fr. from *advisa*, low Latin.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and advice may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our match up, and, by my *advice*,
Let us impart what we have seen to-night
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

O troubled, weak and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart
To worse extremes with swifter steps would run,
Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration; as, he always acts with good *advice*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakesp. King John.*

3. Consultation; deliberation; with the particle *with*.

Great princes, for the most part, taking *advice with* workmen, with no less cost, set their things together. *Bacon's E.*

4. Intelligence; as, the merchants received *advice* of their loss.

This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVICE-BOAT. *n. s.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISABLE. *adj.* [from *advise*.] Prudent; fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day, and thus, no doubt, is the best and surest course, for still the oftner, the better. *South's Sermons.*

It is not *advisable* to reward, where men have the tenderness not to punish. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

ADVISABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *advisable*.] The quality of being advisable, or fit; fitness, propriety.

To ADVISE. *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr.]

1. To counsel, with the particle *to* before the thing advised.

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd. ——
——— Arm'd, brother ——
——— Brother, I *advise* you *to* the best. *Shak. K. Lear.*

I would *advise* all gentlemen *to* learn merchants accounts, and not to think it a skill that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I consider the scruples and cautions I here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I *advised* you *to* something which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Idem.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing; often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

You were *advis'd*, his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars, and that his forward spirit
Would lift him, where most trade of danger rang'd.
Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1.

Such discourse [illegible]
As may *advise* him *of* his happy state,
Happiness in his power, left free to will. *Paradise Lost.*

A posting messenger dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *advis'd* their aged prince. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To ADVISE. *v. n.*

1. To consult, with the particle *with* before the person consulted, as, *he advised with his companions*.

2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advise if this be worth
Attempting, or to sit in darkness here,
Hatching vain empires. *Milton, Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

ADVISED. *participial adj.* [from *advise*.]

1. Acting with deliberation and design, prudent, wise.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse, than in his apparel [illegible]; and, in his discourse, let him be rather *advised* in his answer, than forward to tell stories. *Bacon's Ess.*

In th' Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,
This tumult, and permitted all, *advis'd*. *Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

2. Performed with deliberation, done on purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no express purpose to make that our end, nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a law. *Hooker, B. I.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth; by venturing both,
I oft found both. *Shakesp. Merchant of V.*

ADVISEDLY. *adv.* [from *advised*.] Deliberately, purposely; by design; prudently.

Surprize may be made by moving things, when the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider *advisedly* of that which is moved. *Bacon, Essay XXII.*

Thou shalt leave second thoughts (which are by all allowed the best) a relapse; and talkest of a quagmire, where no man ever stuck fast, and accusest constancy of mischief in what is natural, and *advisedly* undertaken. *Sir John Suckling.*

ADVISEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *advised*.] Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all fit *advisedness* and moderation. *Saunderson's Judgment in one View.*

ADVISEMENT. *n. s.* [*advisement*, Fr.]

1. Counsel, information.

Mote I wote,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, or *advisement* meet,
Mote stead you much your purpose to subdue. *Fairy Qu.*

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils, which seem most hurtful. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circumspection. It is now, in both senses, antiquated.

ADVISER. *n. s.* [from *advise*.] The person that advises, or gives counsel, a counsellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,
And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks. *Waller.*

They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable address, to silence this impertinent *adviser*, whose severity awes their excesses. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADULA'TION. *n. s.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be sick, great Greatness!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out,
With titles blown from *adulation*? *Shakesp. Henry V.*

They who flattered him most before, mentioned him now with the greatest bitterness, and called him now the corrupter of the king, and betrayer of the people; without imputing the least crime to him, committed since the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now. *Clarendon.*

ADULATOR. *n. s.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer. *Dict.*

ADULATORY. *adj.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering, full of compliments.

ADULT. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority, as having scarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, since they owned them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred,
Who grown *adult*, (so chance, it seems, enjoin'd)
Did, male and female, propagate their kind. *Blackmore.*

ADULT. *n. s.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength, sometimes full grown: a word used [illegible]

[illegible] expression of the cranium, without a fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ADULTNESS. *n. s.* [from *adult*.] The state of being adult. See ADOLESCENCE. *Dict.*

To ADULTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not classical.

His chaste wife
He *adulters* still his thoughts lye with a whore. *Ben. Jonson.*

ADULTERANT. *n.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!
Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John,
And with her golden hand hath pluckt on France.
Shakesp. King John.

2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish, as to *adulterate* them with saltpetre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution,

tion, that it ſhould not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this ſecond nature would alter the craſis of his underſtanding. *Glanville's Sceplis Scientifica*, c. xvi.

The preſent war has ſo *adulterated* our tongue with ſtrange words, that it would be impoſſible for one of our great grandfathers to know what his poſterity have been doing. *Spectator.*

ADU'LTERATE. *adj.* [from *To adulterate.*]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am poſſeſs'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My [illegible] with the grime of luſt,
Being ſtrumpeted by thy contagion. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*
— That inceſtuous, that *adulterate* beaſt. *Idem, Hamlet.*

2. Corrupted with ſome foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

They will have all their gold and ſilver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home; for we are determined not to purchaſe it with our manufactures. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ADU'LTERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or ſtate of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate.*]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal ſimple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting: but if it be done avowedly, and without diſguiſing, it may be a great ſaving of the richer metals. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 798.

2. The ſtate of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such tranſlations are like the *adulteration* of the nobleſt wines, where ſomething of the colour, ſpirit, and flavour, will remain; and, while they pleaſe ſome inferior palates, do only raiſe the indignation of every good taſte. *Felton on the Cl[illegible]*

ADU'LTERER. *n. ſ.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The perſon guilty of adultery.

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold,
The wife by her procuring huſband ſold;
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer's* deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may ſucceed. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

ADU'LTERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when ſhe was aſked, What was the puniſhment for *adultereſſes*? There are no ſuch things here. *Government of the Tongue*, § 3.

A robe of tiſſue, ſtiff with golden wire,
An upper veſt, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd *adultereſs* brought;
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryd. Vir.*

ADU'LTERINE. *n. ſ.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adultereſs: a term of canon law.

ADU'LTEROUS. *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

Th' *adulterous* Antony, moſt large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noiſes it againſt us. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

An *adulterous* perſon is tied to reſtitution of the injury, ſo far as it is reparable, and to make proviſion for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whoſe faith th' *adulterous* youth relyd
Who promiſ'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride? *Dryd. Æn.*

ADULTERY. *n. ſ.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married perſon.

All thy domeſtic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adultery*, with the ſervant's theft,
And (the moſt racking thought, which can intrude)
Forget falſe friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryd. Juven.*

ADU'MBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate.*] That which gives a faint reſemblance.

ADU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.]

To ſhadow out, to give a ſlight likeneſs; to exhibit a faint reſemblance, like that which ſhadows afford of the bodies which they repreſent.

Heaven is deſigned for our reward, as well as reſcue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all thoſe poſitive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety*

ADUMBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adumbrate.*]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make ſome *adumbration* of that we mean, the interiour is rather an impulſion or contuſion of the air, than an eliſion or ſection of the ſame. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 180.

2. The ſlight and imperfect repreſentation of a thing, a faint reſemblance.

The obſervers view but the backſide of the hangings; the right one is on the other ſide the grave: and our knowledge is [illegible] like thoſe broken ones; at beſt a moſt confuſed *adumbra-*
[illegible]

Thoſe of the firſt ſort have ſome *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the ſenſible. *Hale's O[illegible]*

A[illegible]NATION. *n. ſ.* [from *an* and *unus*, Lat.] The ſtate of be-
[illegible]ion: a word of little uſe.

When, by [illegible]n, wood, ſtraw, duſt, and water, are ſuppoſed to be united [illegible] one lump, the cold does not cauſe real congelation or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts

of the liquor into ice; the other bodies, being accidentally preſent in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADU'NCITY. *n. ſ.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; flexure inwards, hookedneſs.

There can be no queſtion, but the *aduncity* of the pounces, and beaks of the hawks, is the cauſe of the great and habitual immorality of thoſe animals. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

ADU'NQUE. *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards, hooked.

The birds that are ſpeakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the reſt not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt* N° 238.

A'DVOCACY. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The act of pleading, vindication; defence; apology: a word in little uſe.

If any there are who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the ſtars do fall, they ſhall not want herein the applauſe or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i.

A'DVOCATE. *n. ſ.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that perſon who has the pleading and management of a judicial cauſe. In a ſtrict way of ſpeaking, only that perſon is ſtiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cauſe, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in Engliſh, a perſon of the long robe. *Ayl. Par.*

Learn what thou ow'ſt thy country and thy friend;
What's requiſite to ſpare, and what to ſpend.
Learn this, and, after, envy not the ſtore
Of the greas'd *advocate* that grinds the poor *Dryd. Perſius.*

2. He that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator.

If ſhe dares truſt me with her little babe,
I'll ſhew't the king, and undertake to be
Her *advocate* to th' loudeſt. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Of the ſeveral forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cauſe ſeems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by fruther experience. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

3. It is uſed with the particle *for* before the perſon or thing, in whoſe favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And *advocates for* folly dead and gone. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

4. In the ſcriptural and ſacred ſenſe, it ſtands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his *advocate*,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

ADVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The office of pleading, plea, apology.

A[illegible] thrice gentle Caſſio,
My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord, nor ſhould I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

ADVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*advolo, advolatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to ſomething. *Dict.*

ADVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVO'UTRY. *n. ſ.* [*avoutre*, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the moſt perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

ADVOWE'. *n. ſ.* He that has the right of advowſon. See ADVOWSON.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN. *n. ſ.* [In common law.]

A right to preſent to a benefice, and ſignifies as much as *Jus Patronatûs*. In the canon law, it is ſo termed, becauſe they that originally obtained the right of preſenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed ſometimes *Patroni*, ſometimes *Advocati*. *Cowell.*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*adura*, Lat.] To burn up.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor ſcorch, doth mellow, and not *adure*. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.* N° 319.

ADU'ST. *adj.* [*aduſtus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; but as with fire, ſcorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and ſuch a heat as will not make the body *aduſt*, or *fragile*. *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *aduſt*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philoſophical ſenſe, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *aduſt*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like. *Quincy.*

To eaſe the ſoul of one oppreſſive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a ſtate.
The ſame *aduſt* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See ADUST.]

1. Burnt, ſcorched, dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with ſubtle art,
Concocted, and *aduſted*, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into flore con[illegible] *Paradiſe Loſt*

2. Hot,

2. Hot, as the complexion

In regard they are but the fruits of *adusted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative spirit, He needs not much care for them; besides, she must give lovers leave to speak. *Howell.*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *adust*] That which may be adusted, or burnt up. *Dict.*

ADU'STION. *n. f.* [from *adust*] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquative fever; the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion*, upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ADZ. *n. f.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

ÆGLOGUE. *n. f.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goatherds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

ÆGILOPS. *n. f.* [αἰγίλωψ, Gr. signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.]

A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *n. f.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL.

In compound names, as καὶ in the Greek compounds, signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a *compleat conquerer*. *Albert*, *all illustrious*: *Aldred*, *altogether reverend*. *Alfred*, *altogether peaceful*. To these *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilius*, &c. do in some measure answer. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆLF, (which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *elf*, *welph*, *hulph*, *hilp*, *brife*, and, at this day, *help*,) implies assistance. So *Ælfwin* is *illustrious*, and *Ælfwold*, an *auxiliary governour*; *Ælfgifa*, a *lender of assistance*: with which *Baetus*, *Symmachus*, *Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆNIGMA. See ENIGMA.

AE'RIAL. *adj.* [*aerius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
With terrour through the dark *aerial* hall. *Paradise Lost.*

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro' the *aerial* or the watry sky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickness of the air, or *aerial* interval, of the grasses at that ring. *Newton's Opticks.*

Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles, than animal substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air

The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing song pursues,
Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

3. Inhabiting the air

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright *aerial* spirits live inspher'd,
In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Paradise Regained.*

Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air

Here subterranean works and cities see,
There towns *aerial* on the waving tree. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with strongest walls,
Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat
Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips.*

AERIE. *n. f.* [*aire*, Fr.]

The proper word in hawks and other birds of prey for that which we generally call a nest in other birds. *Cowell.*

AEROLOGY. *n. f.* [ἀὴρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY. *n. f.* [ἀὴρ and μαντεία, Gr.] The art of divining by the air. *Dict.*

AEROMETRY. *n. f.* [ἀὴρ and μέτρον.] The art of measuring the air. *Dict.*

AEROSCOPY. *n. f.* [ἀὴρ and σκοπέω, Gr.] The observation of the air. *Dict.*

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL. *n. f.*

A medicine so called, from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have used it most, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

AETITES. *n. f.* [ἀετός, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. It is about the bigness of a walnut, and hollow, with somewhat in it that rattles upon shaking.

AFA'R. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*] See FAR.

1. At a great distance.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe short-winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in strouds *afar* remote? *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary; insomuch as in listening to attain a sound *afar* off, men hold their breath. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 284.

2. To a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy;
Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that shone *afar*,
The pride of warriours, and the pomp of war. *Dryd.*

3. From afar; from a distant place.

The rough Vulturnus, furious in its course,
With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,
And *from afar* in hollow murmur sounds. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Afar off; remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and *afar off*, and to be governed as occasions should vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

AFE'ARD. *participial adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with a redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made *afeard*. *Fairy Queen.*

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly *afeard*? Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three such enemies again, as Douglas, Percy, and Glendower. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Till he cherish'd too much beard,
And make Love, or me *afeard*. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour, at the clashing whereof he looks *afeard of* himself. *Peacham.*

It is now obsolete, the last author whom I have found using it, is *Sedley*.

AFER. *n. f.* [Lat.] The southwest wind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
Notus, and Afer, black with thund'rous clouds,
From Sierra Liona. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

AFFABI'LITY. *n. f.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] See AFFABLE.

The quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of superiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her *affability* and bashful modesty,
Her wondrous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

He was of a most flowing courtesy and *affability* to all men, and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person. *Clarend.*

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, *affability*, admonition, all significations of tenderness, care and watchfulness, must be expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impossible for a publick minister to be so open and easy to all as old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an *affability* of address. *L'Estrange.*

AFFABLE. *adj.* [*affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners, accostable; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiours.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he desired to affect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is Baptista Minola,
An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakesp. Tam. Shrew.*

Gentle to me, and *affable* hath been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.*

2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable

Augustus appeared, looking round him with a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

AFFABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *affable*.] Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable*.] In an affable manner, courteously; civilly.

AFFABROUS. *adj.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete; finished in a workmanlike manner. *Dict.*

AFFABULA'TION. *n. f.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFA'IR. *n. f.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used for both private and publick matters.

I was not born for courts or great *affairs*;
I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one in arranging, disposing, and managing all human *affairs*.

What St John's ſkill in ſtate *affairs*,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To ſave their ſinking country lent,
Was all deſtroy'd by one event. *Sa ſo*

To AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a ſanction to; to eſtabliſh: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure,
For goodneſs dares not check thee:
His title is *affear'd*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

AFFE'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affect*.]

1. Affection, paſſion; ſenſation.

It ſeemeth that as the feet have a ſympathy with the head; ſo the wriſts have a ſympathy with the heart; we ſee the *affects* and paſſions of the heart and ſpirits are notably diſcloſed by the pulſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 97.

2. Quality, circumſtance.

I find it difficult to make out one ſingle ulcer, as authors deſcribe it, without other ſymptoms or *affects* joined to it. *Wiſeman.*

This is only the antiquated word for *affection*.

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *affecto*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The ſun
Had firſt his precept ſo to move, ſo ſhine,
As might *affect* the earth with cold, and heat,
Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. x.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; ſo far as theſe qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons.*

Yet even thoſe two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other with the ſame force and vigour, as they would do at the ſame diſtance in any other ſituation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To move the paſſions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with the idea of his appearing in the preſence of that Being, whom none can ſee and live; he muſt be much more *affected*, when he conſiders, that this Being whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or puniſh him accordingly. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 513.

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: ſpoken of perſons.

Atrides broke
His ſilence next, but ponder'd ere he ſpoke:
Wiſe are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But this proud man *affects* imperial ſway *Dryden's Iliad.*

4. To tend to, to endeavour after: ſpoken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts, as, the globe of the earth and ſea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love; to regard with fondneſs.

That little which ſome of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning ſuch matter as the ſacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful ſort *affect*. *Hooker*, b. 1.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience riſe, *Shak. Henry* IV.

Think not that wars we love, and ſtrife *affect*,
Or that we hate ſweet peace *Fairfax*, b. 1.

None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we moſt *affect*. *Dryd. Wife of Bath.*

6. To make a ſhew of ſomething; to ſtudy the appearance of any thing; with ſome degree of hypocriſy.

Another nymph, amongſt the many fair,
Before the reſt *affected* ſtill to ſtand,
And watch'd my eye preventing my command. *Prior.*

Theſe often carry the humour ſo far, till their *affected* coldneſs and indifference quite kills all the fondneſs of a lover *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 171.

The conſcious huſband, whom like ſymptoms ſeize,
Charges on her the guilt of their diſeaſe,
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal ſecret from her heart *Granville.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner.

Spenſer, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language [illegible]

Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.

8. To convict of ſome crime, to attaint with guilt: a phraſe merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promiſed [illegible] not paid, the huſband is not obliged to allow her [illegible] But if her parents ſhall become inſolvent by ſome misfortune, ſhe ſhall have alimony, unleſs you can *affect* them with fraud, in promiſing what they knew they were not able to perform *Aylife's Parergon.*

AFFECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either counſellors particular men have at any time, with ſound judgment, miſliked conformity between the church of God and Gentiles, the

cauſe thereof hath been ſomewhat elſe than only *affectation* or diſſimulation. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 7.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleaſure of ſolitude, among thoſe who cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed qualified for paſſing life in that manner *Spectator*, N° 464.

AFFE'CTED. *participial adj.* [from *affect*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally diſpoſed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected*,
'Tis they have put him on the old man's death,
To have th' expence and waſte of his revenues.
Shakeſp. King L.

He was aſſured, that the model they ſeemed *affected* to in their directory, was not like to any of their foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over much care, or with hypocritical appearance.

Theſe antick, liſping, *affected* phantaſies, theſe new tuners of accents. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. In a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady.*

AFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *affected*.] In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are ſo willing it ſhould be true, that they have not attempted to examine it *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

Some indeed have been ſo *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have ſtolen their death, in hopes to be eſteemed immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 10.

By taking ſo familiarly of one hundred and ten thouſand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affected*.] The quality of being affected, or of making falſe appearances.

AFFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe, or agent. This general ſenſe is little in uſe.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig,
Some that are mad if they behold a cat,
And others, when the bag-pipe ſings i' th' noſe,
Cannot contain their urine, for *affection*
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

2. Paſſion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: moſt wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But ſoon through ſufferance grow to fearful end. *Fairy Q.*

Impute it to my late ſolitary life, which is prone to *affections*. *Sidney*, b. i.

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with ſuch like, being, as it were, the ſundry faſhions and forms of appetite, can neither riſe at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet chooſe but riſe at the ſight of ſome things. *Hooker*, b. i.

To ſpeak truth of Cæſar,
I have not known when his *affections* ſway'd
More than his reaſon. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Zeal ought to be compoſed of the higheſt degrees of pious *affections*; of which ſome are milder and gentler, ſome ſharper and more vehement. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I can preſent nothing beyond this to your *affections*, to excite your love and deſire. *Tillotſon.*

3. Love; kindneſs; good-will to ſome perſon, often with *to*, or *towards*, before the perſon.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath anſwer'd my *affection*.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

My king is tangl'd in *affection to*
A creature of the queen's lady Anne Bullen. *Sh. Henry* VIII.

What warmth is there in your *affection towards* any of theſe princely ſuitors? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Make his intereſt depend upon mutual *affection* and good correſpondence with others. *Collier on General Kindneſs.*

Nor at firſt ſight, like moſt, admires the fair;
For you he lives, and you alone ſhall ſhare
His laſt *affection*, as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good will to any object; zeal, paſſionate regard.

I have reaſon to diſtruſt mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection to* the cauſe. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Set your *affection* upon my words, deſire them, and ye ſhall be [illegible] *Wiſdom*, vi. 11.

[illegible]ty to the king was without blemiſh, and his *affection to* the church ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it. *Clar.*

All the precepts of chriſtianity command us to moderate our paſſions, to temper our *affections towards* all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a ſtudent be under the influence of warm *affection to* things of ſenſe, when he comes to the ſearch of truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. State of the mind, in general.

[illegible]ere grows,
In my moſt ill compoſ'd *affection*, ſuch

A ſtanchleſs avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shak. Macbeth.*
The man that hath no muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils;
The motions of his ſpirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus
Let no ſuch man be truſted. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateneſs which is attributed to what they deliver, muſt be reſtrained to what they teach, concerning thoſe purely mathematical diſciplines, arithmetick and geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abſtractedly conſidered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being neceſſary to conduct the voice to the ſhape of its cavity, neceſſarily gives the voice ſome part of that *affection* of ſound in its paſſage before it come to the lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

God may have joined immaterial ſouls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union, and, from thoſe different laws of union, there will ariſe quite different *affections*, and natures and ſpecies of the compound beings. *Bentley's Sermons.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cauſe.

It ſeemed to me a venereal gonorrhœa, and others thought it aroſe from ſome ſcorbutical *affection*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

8. Lively repreſentation in painting.

Affection is the lively repreſentment of any paſſion whatſoever, as if the figures ſtood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a ſtage. *Wotton's Architecture.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.]

1. Full of affection; ſtrongly moved; warm, zealous.

In their love of God, and deſire to pleaſe him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that, in their hatred of ſin, men may be ſometimes too paſſionate. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; diſpoſed to, with the particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it preſently took fire, being *affectionate*, of old, *to* the war of France. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Fond, tender.

He found me ſitting, beholding this picture, I know not with how *affectionate* countenance, but, I am ſure, with a moſt *affectionate* mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly
Affectionate, and anxious bear
The moſt delicious morſel to their young. *Thomſon's Spring.*

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of providence for our happineſs, with what wonder muſt we obſerve the little effect it has on men. *Rogers's Sermons.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affectionate*.] The quality or ſtate of being affectionate; fondneſs, tenderneſs, good-will, benevolence.

AFFE'CTIONED. *adj.* [from *affection*.]

1. Affected, conceited. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

An *affectioned* aſs that cons ſtate without book, and utters it by great ſwaths. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

2. Inclined; diſpoſed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Rom.* xii. 10.

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *affect*.] In an affecting manner. *Dict.*

AFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *affect*.] That which affects, that which ſtrongly touches. It is generally uſed for painful.

Pain is ſo uneaſy a ſentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment: and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* ſentiments ſhould have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

AFFECTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *affectuous*.] Paſſionateneſs. *Dict.*

AFFE'CTUOUS. *adj.* [from *affect*.] Full of paſſion; as, an *affectuous* ſpeech: a word little uſed.

To AFFE'RE. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, ſignifying to confirm. See AFFEARD.

AFFE'RORS. *n. ſ.* [from *affere*.]

Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon oath, to aſſeſs ſuch as have committed faults arbitrarily puniſhable, and have no expreſs penalty ſet down by ſtatute. *Cowell.*

AFFIANCE. *n. ſ.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won,
Accord of friends, conſent of parents ſought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun. *Fairy Queen, b. v.*

2. Truſt in general, confidence, ſecurity reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal. —
—And what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance*?
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrow'd
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

3. Truſt in the divine promiſes and protection. To this ſenſe it is now almoſt confined.

It receives him into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent ſinners, and aſſiſtance promiſed, and engaged, and beſtowed upon very eaſy conditions, by

their humble prayer, and *affiance* in him. *Hammond's Fund.*

There can be no ſurer way to ſucceſs, than by diſclaiming all confidence in ourſelves, and referring the events of things to God with an humble *affiance*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To AFFIANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To betroth, to bind any one by promiſe to marry.

Lo, madam, as I told you before,
He was *affianced* long time before,
And ſacred pledges he both gave and had,
Falſe, errant knight, infamous, and forſworn. *Fairy Queen.*

Her ſhould Argalo have married, was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptials appointed; between which time of the eontract, and intended ſolemnity, his brother was wrecked, having, in that veſſel, the dowry of his miſtreſs. *Sir Maſſ. for Ad.*

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, ſecurely reſt,
Affiance in my truth, a friendly gueſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

AFFIANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *affiance*.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [from *affido*, Lat. See AFFIED.] Mutual
AFFIDATURE. } contract, mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'VIT. *n. ſ.* [*affidavit* ſignifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

You ſaid, if I return'd next three in Lent,
I ſhould be in remitter of your grace;
In the mean time my letters ſhould take place
Of *affidavits*. *Donne.*

Count Rechteren ſhould have made *affidavit*, that his ſervants had been aſſaulted, and then Monſieur Meſanger would have done him juſtice. *Spectator*, N° 481.

AFFIED. *part. pral. adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Lat. Bracton uſing the phraſe *affidare maritos*.] Joined by

Be we *affied*, and ſuch aſſurance ta'en,
As ſhall with either part's agreement ſtand.
Shakeſp. Taming of a Shrew.

AFFILIATION. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a ſon. *Chambers.*

AFFINAGE. *n. ſ.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the teſt.

AFFI'NED. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or league in office,
Thou doſt deliver more or leſs than truth,
Thou art no ſoldier.

AFFINITY. *n. ſ.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage, relation contracted by the huſband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to thoſe of the huſband. It is oppoſed to *conſanguinity*, or relation by birth.

In this ſenſe it has ſometimes the particle *with*, and ſometimes *to*, before the perſon to whom the relation is contracted.

And Solomon made *affinity with* Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. *1 Kings*, iii. 1.

They had left none alive, who had ſet his hand to their ſervitude, by the blindneſs of rage killing many good of perſons, either for *affinity to* the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers. *Sidney, b. i.*

A breach firſt with Spain, and not long after with France itſelf, notwithſtanding ſo ſtrait an *affinity*, ſo lately treated with the one, and actually accompliſhed with the other; as if indeed (according to that pleaſant maxim of ſtate) kingdoms were never married. *Id. ibid.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; reſemblance to. Spoken of things.

The Britiſh tongue, or Welſh, as we now call it, was in uſe over this iſland, having great *affinity with* the old Gallick.

All things that have *affinity with* the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. *Bacon, Eſſay* xxiv.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity with* that of poeſy. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy. Pref.*

Man is more diſtinguiſhed by devotion than by reaſon, as ſeveral brute creatures diſcover ſomething like reaſon, though they betray not any thing that bears the leaſt *affinity to* devotion. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 201.

To AFFI'RM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare, to tell confidently: oppoſed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the flouds of Sala and of Elve. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To AFFI'RM. *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: oppoſed to *reverſe* or *repeal*.

The houſe of peers hath a power of judicature in ſome caſes, properly to examine and then to *affirm*, or, if there be cauſe, to reverſe the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

This verſe we ſay, *to affirm his truth*.

AFFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That which may be affirmed.

Thoſe attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when preſent, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though abſent. *Hale's Origin of Man.*

AFFIRMANCE *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: opposed to *repeal.*

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but an *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFIRMANT. *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMA'TION. *n. f.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to negation or denial.

> gentleman vouching, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation* to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of [illegible]

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation*, whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing the fear of that apprehension, is, to convince him, that Christ's decree, if he perform the condition required, shall certainly become to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Confirmation: opposed to *repeal.*

> be learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFIRMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

That which affirms, opposed to *negative*; as in which we use the *affirmative*, that is, *the affirmative position.*

> For the *affirmatives*, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative.*

Dryden's Preface to Tyrannick Love.

2. That which can or may be affirmed: a sense used chiefly in use.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin: so in mechanicks, where attraction ends, there repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Positive, dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report to others modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that perfuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFIRMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirmative.*] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint, concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively, not only affirming, there is magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AFFIRMER. *n. f.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only [illegible] or, at most, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick.*

To AFFIX. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end, or *a posteriori*, to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace where they [illegible], this principle would have a very good influence on the practick conduct of men, though on secret villanies it lays no restraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

[illegible] *n. f.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A term of grammar, something inserted to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affixa*, to denote

AFFIXION. *n. f.* [from *affix.*]

1. The act of affixing.
2. The state of being affixed. *Dict.*

AFFLATION. *n. f.* [*affio*, *afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLATUS. n. f. [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy. *Dict.*

To AFFLICT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflictum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

In the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall *afflict* your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you. *Leviticus*, xvi. 29.

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in [illegible] thine own counsel. *Ecclus.* xxx. 21.

For a father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him, ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* men, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker*, b. v. § 17.

O coward conscience! how dost thou *afflict* me?

The lights burn blue. Is it not dead midnight?

Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,
And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

2. The passive *to be afflicted*, has often *at* before the causal noun.

The mother was so *afflicted at* the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Add.* [illegible]

AFFLICTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *afflicted.*] The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness, grief.

AFFLICTER. *n. f.* [from *afflict.*] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION. *n. f.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow, calamity.

To the flesh, as the Apostle himself granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker*, b. v. § 48.

We'll bring you to Windsor, to one Mr. Brook, that you have cozened of money, I think, to repay that money will be a biting *affliction.* *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to *prosperity.*

Besides you know,
Prosperity's the very bond of love,
Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together
Affliction alters. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man that bears *affliction*,
Great and majestick in his griefs, like Cato? *Addis. Cato.*

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity. *Addison Spectator*, N° 257.

AFFLICTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict.*] That which causes affliction; painful, tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor find
Where to retire themselves, or where appease
Th' *afflictive* keen desire of food, expos'd
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philips.*

[illegible]
Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

AFFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place, concourse. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and *affluence* to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

AFFLUENCY. *n. f.* The same with *affluence.*

AFFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body, which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood, that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Abundant, exuberant, wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,
Loaded and best with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows at smoaking shrines implore. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

AFFLUX. *n. f.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.
2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; *ergo*, it must be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *affluxe* of Lacteous to another. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

AFFLUXION. *n. f.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion*, or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AFFORD. *v. a.* [*affourrir*, *affourrager*, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce, as, *the sea affords grain; the trees afford fruit.* This seems to be the primitive signification.

To grant, or confer any thing, generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, not properly.

So soon as Maurmon there arrived, the door
To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his iniquity *affordeth* continual comfort and security, and this is the affliction of God, to whom it *affordeth* despair and remediless calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. [illegible] c. 2.

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price, as, *I can afford this for less than the other.*

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may *afford* cheaper, and increase the public revenue [illegible] small expence of its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery to a ſee than poor.*

The ſame errours run through all families, where there is [illegible] may be good for noting. *Swift on Modern Education.*

To AFFORE'ST *v. a.* [*afforeſtare*, Lat.] To turn ground into foreſt.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foreſta*, that he *afforeſted* many [illegible] were diſafforeſted. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORE'STATION. *n. ſ.* [from *afforeſt*.]

The charter *de Foreſta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard* I. and *Henry* II. who had made new *afforeſtations*, and much extended the rigour of the foreſt laws. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] To make free.

[illegible] der ves from *ſ ayer*, perhaps it comes from *frigus*.]

[illegible] ght, to terrify; to ſtrike with fear. This word is not now in [illegible]

The ſame to w ght he never won't ceſ ſe,
But when as monſters huge he would diſmay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others; a law term. A battle in this ſenſe is written *fray*.

AFFRICTION. *n. ſ.* [*affrictus*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have ſeveral times obſerved, in wearing ſilver-hilted ſwords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriction* would quickly blacken them, and, conſequently hereunto, I have found pens blacked almoſt all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a ſilver [illegible] caſe. *L*

To AFFRIGHT *v. a.* ["to FRIGHT."]

1. [illegible] with fear; to terrify; it generally implies a ſudden

[illegible] thy name *affrighted me*, in whoſe ſound is death. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

[illegible] ſeeing ſo bright
Could ſcarce north [illegible] e of death *affright*
[illegible], when his coun[illegible] (threatned with alarm)
Requires its courage and his conquering Arm,
Shall, more than once, the Punic bands *affright*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. It is uſed in the paſſive, ſometimes with *at* before the thing

Thou ſhalt not be *affrighted at* them: for the Lord thy God [illegible] among you. *Deut.* vii. 21.

3. ometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one *affright*
With hellish fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then aroſe. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 5.*

AFFRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour, fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, clothed with cloudy night,
Does ſhew to her, that walks in fear and ſad *affright*. *F. Q.*
Wide was his pariſh, not contracted cloſe
In ſtreets, but here and there a ſtraggling houſe,
Yet ſtill he was at hand, without requeſt
To ſerve the ſick, to ſuccour the diſtreſs'd
Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempeſtuous night. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. The cauſe of fear, a terrible object.

I ſee the gods
Upbraid our ſufferings, and would humble them,
By ſending theſe *affrights*, while we are here,
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *B. Johnſ. Catil.*
The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And riſes ev'ry moment to the ſight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AFFRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of affright or terrour, terrible.

We ſhall find there is an abſence of all that is deſtructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRIGHTMENT. *n. ſ.*

1. The impreſſion of fear, terrour.

Hearing ſhe was at reſt, he attended till ſhe ſhould awake of herſelf, which ſhe did with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

Paſſionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impreſſion. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of fearfulneſs.

Whether thoſe that, under any anguiſh of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

To AFFRONT *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem ſto*, *ad frontem & contumeliam adhibere*, to inſult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face, to encounter. This ſeems the genuine and original ſenſe of the word, which was formerly uſed in a good or ill.

We have cloſely ſent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The ſeditious, the next day, *affronted* [illegible] king's forces at the [illegible] reſolute to fight, they deſired enterparlance, and in the meantime they began to fortify. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hoſtile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and ſolemn feaſts profan'd,
And with their darkneſs durſt *affront* his light. *Parad.*

[illegible] this ſenſe, it is obſerved by Cervantes, that, if a man ſtrikes another, he is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always ſimply implying a juſtification of the act.

But harm precedes not ſin: only our foe,
Tempting *affronts* us with his foul eſteem
Of our integrity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*
I would learn the cauſe, why Torriſmond,
With ſtorm my palace walls, when my hearing,
Almoſt within my ſight, *affronts* a prince,
Who ſhortly ſhall command him. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Thus brings to mind Fauſtina's fondneſs for the gladiator, and is interpreted as ſatire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius. *Addiſon.*

AFFRO'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affront*.]

1. Inſult offered to the face, contemptuous or rude treatment.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his ſon. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

You've done enough, for you deſign'd my chains
The grace is vaniſh'd, but th' *affront* remains. *Dryd. Aureng.*

He that is found reaſonable in one thing, is concluded to be ſo in all, and to think or ſay otherwiſe, is thought to offer an *affront*, and ſo ſenſeleſs a cenſure, that no body ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with ſo much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our underſtanding, and treating us like children or ideots. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 512.

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general ſenſe.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

3. Open oppoſition, encounter; a ſenſe not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Far beyond
The ſons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,
Fearleſs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hoſtile ground, none daring my *affront*. *Samſon Agoniſt.*

4. Diſgrace; ſhame. This ſenſe is rather peculiar to the Scottiſh dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great preſumption, was defeated; upon the ſenſe of which *affront* he died with grief. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AFFRO'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *affront*.] The perſon that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *participial adj.* [from *affront*.] That which has the quality of affronting.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean, ſome are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, becauſe of the ſecondary idea which cuſtom has affixed to them. *Watts's Log.*

To AFFUSE. *v. a.* [*affundo, affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I ſtruſtily poured on them acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile ſalt or ſpirit, which would probably have diſcovered itſelf, by making an ebullition with the *affuſed* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affuſion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink.

To AFFY'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthleſs king. *Shakeſp.*

To AFFY'. *v. n.* To put confidence in, to put truſt in.

Marcus Andronicus, ſo I do *affy*
In thy uprightneſs and integrity,
That I will here diſmiſs my loving friends. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

AFI'ELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See FIELD.] To the field.

We drove *afield* and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her ſultry horn,
Batt'ning our flocks with the freſh dews of night. *Milton.*
Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for ſo ſhould huſewives do. *Gay.*

AFLA'T. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See FLAT.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and caſt earth upon them, and every twig will take root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

AFLO'AT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See FLOAT.] Floating, born up in the water. In a figurative ſenſe, within view, in motion.

There

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now *afloat*,
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat*, and, just in the critical height of it, hit it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly over-rule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon gun-powder, will infallibly blow it up. *South.*

There are generally several hundred toads *afloat*, for they begin to cut above twenty-five leagues up the river above Hali, and there are other rivers that flow into the Inn, which bring in their contributions. *Addison's Italy.*

AFOOT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*]

1. On foot; not on horseback.

He thought best to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and dispatching his horse in some sort, the next day early, to come *afoot* thither. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. In action, as, *a design is afoot*.

I pr'ythee, when thou seest that act *afoot*,
Even with the very comment of thy soul
Observe mine uncle. *Idem, ibid.*

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not—
'Tis said they are *afoot*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

AFORE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*. See BEFORE.

1. Before, nearer in place to any thing, as, *he stood afore him*.

2. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

AFORE *adv.*

1. In time foregone or past.

Whosoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and he thereon be hanged. *Esdras*, vi. 22.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. First in the way.

Æm. Ha, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath happ'd,
Will you go on *afore*? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monstrous, horrible and vast. *Fairy Queen.*

AFOREGOING *participial adj.* [from *afore* and *going*] Going before.

AFOREHAND *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*].

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Provided, prepared, previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in the former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty, as now it is, and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power.
Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

AFOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to those *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themselves to the same miserable condition. *Addison.*

AFORENAMED *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter. *Peacham on drawing.*

AFORESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *said*.] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we resume again
we find in the *aforesaid* experiment concerning assimilation.
Bacon's Natural History, N° 771.

AFORETIME *adv.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time past.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou hast committed *aforetime*, are come to light. *Susanna.*

AFRAID. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affray*. It should therefore properly be written with *ff*.]

1. Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.

So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm. *Psalm* lxxxiii. 15.

2. It has often the particle *of* before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet *of* death *afraid*,
In anguish of her spirit, thus she prays. *Dryden's Fables.*

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, *afraid of* death,
It haply be thy will, that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

AFRESH *adv.* [from *a* and *fresh*. See FRESH.] Anew; again; after intermission.

The Germans now bring no such light horsemen, but serving on great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received hurt by their light horses, which, by galling their charge and again, at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when they saw the heavy horses almost weary. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words. *Watts's Logick.*

AFRONT *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front, in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all *afront*, and manly thrust at me.
Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.

AFTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and stood *behind* him. It is opposed to *before*.

What says lord Warwick, shall we *after* them?—
After them! nay, *before* them, if we can. *Shak. Henry VI.*

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? *After* whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14.

3. Behind.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* the third, by all which the image might be often refracted sideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. For.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight,
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night. *Dryden's Fab.*

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good muntman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their martial value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular statues made *after* the same design. *Addison's Italy.*

The salutation is *after* the oriental manner; thus in the psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars. *Pope's Odyssey, notes.*

AFTER. *adv.*

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*, but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but was *after* happier.

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon *after*. *Bacon.*

The chief were those who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix
Their seats long *after* next the seat of God. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it, but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

AFTER is compounded with many words, but almost always of its genuine and primitive signification, some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

AFTER ACCEPTATION. [from *after* and *acceptation*.] A sense afterwards, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctors in a former space,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *after acceptation* join. *Dryd. Hind and Panther.*

AFTERAGES. *n. s.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times, posterity. This word has no singular.

Not the whole land, which the Children should, or might in future time, conquer; seeing, in *oft ages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Nor to philosophers as praise denied,
Whose wise instructions *afterages* guide. *Sir J. Denham.*

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who had fair for a gibbet, by endeavouring to bring in a superstition, which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out.
Addison's Freeholder, N° 1.

AFTER ALL. When all has been taken into the view, when there remains nothing more to be added, at last; in fine, conclusion.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle; for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of Scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I had leisure to study.
Pope on Performs Poetry.

AFTERBIRTH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the secundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations of that, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left behind, produce such violent effects.
Wiseman's Surgery.

AFTER-CLAP. *n. s.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events happening after an affair supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's meed they closely went,
For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Spenf. Hub. Tale.*
It is commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.

AFTERCOST *n. f.* [from *after* and *coſt*] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

You muſt take care to carry off the land-floods and ſtreams, before you attempt draining, leſt your *aftercoſt* and labour prove unſucceſsful. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AFTERCROP. *n. f.* [from *after* and *crop.*] The ſecond crop or harveſt of the ſame year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for cattle. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AFTER-DINNER. *n. f.* [from *after* and *dinner*] The hour paſſing juſt after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amuſement.

I have haſt nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* ſleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

AFTER-ENDEAVOUR. *n. f.* [from *after* and *endeavour*] Endeavours made after the firſt effort or endeavour.

There is no reaſon why the ſound of a pipe ſhould leave traces in their brains, which, not firſt, but by their *after-endeavours*, ſhould produce the like ſounds. *Locke.*

AFTER-ENQUIRY. *n. f.* [from *after* and *enquiry.*] Enquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You muſt either be directed by ſome that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourſelf that, which, I am ſure, you do not know, or lamp the *after-enquiry* on your peril, and how you ſhall ſpeed in your journey's end, I think, you'll never return to tell me. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To AFTEREYE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye.*] To keep one in view; to follow in view.

Thou ſhouldſt have made him
As little as a crow, or leſs, ere left
To *aftereye* him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

AFTERGAME. *n. f.* [from *after* and *game.*] The ſcheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practiſed after the original deſign has miſcarried, methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs.

This ear, like certain vegetables, did bud and open ſlowly; nature ſometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in courſe. *Wotton.*

The fables of the ax-handle and the wedge, ſerve to precaution us not to put ourſelves needleſsly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh beforehand what we ſay and do. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

Our firſt deſign, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addiſon's Cato.*

AFTERHOURS. *n* [from *after* and *hours*] The hours that ſucceed.

So ſmile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with ſorrow chide us not.
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

AFTER-LIVER. *n. f* [from *after* and *live.*] He that lives in ſucceeding times.

By thee my promiſe ſent
Unto myſelf, let *after-livers* know. *Sidney, b.*

AFTERLOVE. *n. f.* [from *after* and *love.*] The ſecond or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the firſt, how heinous ere it be,
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

AFTERMATH. *n. f.* [from *after*, and *math*, from *mow.*] The latter math, the ſecond crop of graſs mown in autumn. See AFTERCROP.

AFTERNOON. *n. f.* [from *after* and *noon.*] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waning and diſtreſſed widow,
Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her beſt days,
Made prize and purchaſe of his wanton eye.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

However, keep the lively taſte you hold
Of God, love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told
And promiſ'd him at morning-prayer before. *Donne.*

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But when the buſineſs of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they ſpend the *afternoon.*
Dryden's Perſius, Sat 1.

AFTERPAINS. *n. f.* [from *after* and *pain*]
The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the ſecundine.

AFTERPART. *n. f.* [from *after* and *part.*] The latter part
The flexibleneſs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more governable and ſafe; and, in the *afterpart*, reaſon and foreſight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his ſafety and improvement. *Locke.*

AFTERPROOF. *n. f* [from *after* and *proof.*] Evidence poſterior to the thing in queſtion.

All know, that he likewiſe at firſt was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*, ſuch a ſolar influence there is in the ſolar aſpect. *Wotton.*

AFTERTASTE. *n. f* [from *after* and *taſte*] A taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of it.

AFTERTHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *after* and *thought*] Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be uſed for *ſecondthought*.

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark deſpair;
Suſpicions, and fantaſtick carriage,
And jealouſy ruffian'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Diſcolouring all ſhe view'd, in tawny dreſs'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fiſt. *Dryd Fables.*

AFTER-TIMES. *n. f.* [from *after* and *time.*] Succeeding times. See AFTERAGES.

You promiſ'd once, a progeny divine
Of Romans, riſing from the Trojan line,
In *after-times* ſhould hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryd Virg. Æn.*

AFTERTOSSING. *n. f.* [from *after* and *toſs.*] The motion of the ſea after a ſtorm.

Confuſions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertoſſings* of a ſea, when the ſtorm is laid. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 35

AFTERWARD. *adv.* [from *after*, and peapb, Sax.] In ſucceeding time; ſometimes written *afterwards*, but leſs properly.

Uſes not thought upon before, may *afterward* ſpring up, and be reaſonable cauſes of retaining that, which former conſiderations did formerly procure to be inſtituted.

An anxious diſtruſt of the divine goodneſs, makes a man more and more unworthy of it, and miſerable beforehand, for fear of being ſo *afterward*. *L'Eſtrange.*

AFTERWIT. *n. f.* [from *after* and *wit*] The contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt.

AFTERTHOUGHT
There is no recalling of what's gone and paſt; ſo that *afterwit* comes too late, when the miſchief is done. *L'Eſtrange.*

AFTER-WRATH. *n. f.* [from *after* and *wrath*] Anger when the provocation ſeems paſt.

I hear him mock
The luck of Cæſar, which the gods give men
To excuſe their *after-wrath*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

AGA *n. f.* The title of a Turkiſh military officer.

AGAIN *adv.* [agen, Sax.]

1. A ſecond time, once more; marking the repetition of the ſame thing.

The poor remnant of human ſeed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* ſlowly, by little and little. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

Go now, deluded man, and ſeek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the daſhy plain. *Dryd. Æn.*

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the reſt, who poſſeſs lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing their ſuperſtition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking ſome oppoſition or contrariety.

His wit encreaſed upon the occaſion, and ſo much the more, if the occaſion were ſharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the ſhortneſs of his foreſight, or the ſtrength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Thoſe things that we know not what to do with, if we had them, and thoſe things, *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loſs and ſhame, are the very conditions of this fable. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. On another part, marking a tranſition to ſome new conſideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of ſnow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppreſs the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in reſtitution.

When your head did but ake,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows,
The beſt I had, a princeſs wrought it me,
And I did never aſk it you *again*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

6. In return for any thing, in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay *again*. *Proverbs.*

7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion, marking diſtribution.

Queſtion was aſked of Demoſthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He anſwered, Action. What next? Action. What next, *again*? Action. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The cauſe of the hoary green, is the cold and compact ſubſtance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them; and the cauſe of that *again* is either the tough and viſcous juice of the plant, or the ſtrength and heat thereof. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

8. Beſides, in any other time or place.

They have the Waltonns, who are tall archers; yet that is but a ſpot of ground. But, on the other ſide, there is not in the world *again* ſuch a ſpring and ſeminary of brave mettled people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much; marking the ſame quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has bleſt with ſtore of wit,
Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at ſtrife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*

I ſhould not be ſorry to ſee a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

10. Again and again; with frequent repetition, often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two haſty readings; it muſt be repeated *again and again*, with a cloſe attention to the tenour of the diſcourſe. *Locke's Eſſay on St P. Epiſtles.*

11. In oppoſition; by way of reſiſtance.

Who art thou that anſwereſt *again*? *Rom.* ix. 20.

12. Back; as, returning from ſome meſſage.

Bring us word *again* which way we ſhall go. *Deut.* i. 22.

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ongeon, ongeond, Sax.]

1. In oppoſition to any perſon.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *againſt* every man, and every man's hand *againſt* him. *Gen.* xvi. 12.

2. Contrary; oppoſite, in general.

That authority of men ſhould prevail with men either *againſt* or above reaſon, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cauſe, and merry *againſt* the hair. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

We might work any effect without and *againſt* matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or ſpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

The preventing goodneſs of God does even wreſt him from himſelf, and ſave him, as it were, *againſt* his will. *South.*

The god, uneaſy till he ſlept again,
Reſolv'd, at once, to rid himſelf of pain;
And, tho' *againſt* his cuſtom, call'd aloud,
Exciting Morpheus from the ſleepy crowd. *Dryden.*

Men often ſay a thing is *againſt* their conſcience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be ſaid *againſt* a thing, this will ſtill be true, that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of, and that many more things may be than are: and if ſo, after all our arguments *againſt* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotſon.*

The church-clergy have written the beſt collection of tracts *againſt* popery, that ever appeared in England. *Swift*

4. With contrary motion or tendency; uſed of material action.

Boils and plagues
Plaiſter you o'er, that you may be abhorr'd
Farther than ſeen, and one infect another
Againſt the wind a mile. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the freſh air, and many times flieth *againſt* the wind, as trouts and ſalmons ſwim *againſt* the ſtream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *againſt* my life
Thy country ſought of thee, it ſought unjuſtly,
Againſt the law of nature, law of nations. *M. Sam. Agon.*
Againſt the public ſanctions of the peace,
Againſt all omens of their ill ſucceſs,
With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To force their monarch, and inſult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Oppoſite to, in place.

Againſt the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*

7. To the hurt of another.

And when thou think'ſt of her eternity,
Think not that death *againſt* her nature is;
Think it a birth: and when thou go'ſt to die,
Sing like a ſwan, as if thou went'ſt to bliſs. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. In proviſion for; in expectation of.

This mode of ſpeaking probably had its original from the [illegible] of making proviſion *againſt*, or in oppoſition to a time of [illegible] but by degrees acquired a neutral ſenſe.

[illegible] the them brought into a ſtately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair diſpred,
And ready dight with dainties feſtival, *Fairy Queen.*

The like charge was given them *againſt* the time they ſhould come to ſettle themſelves in the land promiſed unto their fathers. *Hooker, b.* v. § 11.

Some ſay, that ever 'gainſt that ſeaſon comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning ſingeth all night long:
And then they ſay no ſpirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholeſome, then no planets ſtrike,
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallowed and ſo gracious is the time. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To that purpoſe, he made haſte to Briſtol, that all things might be ready *againſt* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Againſt the promiſ'd time provides with care,
And hafte is in the woof, the robes he was to wear. *Dryd.*

All which I grant to be reaſonably and truly ſaid, and only deſire they may be remembered *againſt* another day. *Stillingfl.*

A'GALAXY. *n. ſ.* [from *a* and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. *Dict.*

AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape.*] Staring with eagerneſs, as a bird gapes for meat.

In himſelf was all his ſtate;
More ſolemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horſes led, and grooms beſmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and ſets them all *agape.* *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Dazzle the crowd, and ſet them all *agape.* *Philips*

The whole crowd ſtood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator*, N° 572.

AGARICK *n. ſ.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of uſe in phyſick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is uſed only in dying, the female in medicine. the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excreſcences which grow upon trees; both of them in the nature of muſhrooms. the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by ſome, that it groweth alſo at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGA'ST. *adv.* [This word, which is uſually, by later authours, written *aghaſt*, is, not improbably, the true word derived from *agaze*, which has been written *agaſt*, from a miſtaken etymology. See AGHAST.]

Struck with terrour; amazed, frighted to aſtoniſhment.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' adventrous bands,
With ſhudd'ring horrour pale, and eyes *agaſt*,
View'd firſt their lamentable lot, and found
No reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 616.

AGATE. *n. ſ.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In ſhape no bigger than an *agate* ſtone,
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind; they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or ſpotted with different colours, chiefly duſky, black, brown, red, and ſometimes blue. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

A'GATY. *adj.* [from *agate.*] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter, the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous craſt. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to ſet *a gazing*; as, *amaze*, *amuſe*, and others.] To ſtrike with amazement; to ſtupify with ſudden terrour. The verb is now out of uſe.

So as they travell'd, ſo they gan eſpy
An armed knight toward them gallop faſt,
That ſeemed from ſome feared foe to fly,
Or other grieſly thing that him *agaſt*. *Fairy Queen.*

AGA'ZED. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*; which ſee.] Struck with amazement; terrified to ſtupidity.

Hundreds he ſent to hell, and none durſt ſtand him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd; "The devil was in arms!"
All the whole army ſtood *agazed* on him. *Shak. Henry VI.*

AGE. *n. ſ.* [*age*, Fr. anciently *eage*, or *aage*; it is deduced by *Menage*, from *ætatium*, of *ætas*; by *Junius*, from *aa*, which, in the Teutonic dialects, ſignified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole, or part, of its duration. in this ſenſe, we ſay, the *age* of man, the ſeveral *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being ſeven *ages*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt ſeventeen years, ſo the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and ſeven years. [illegible]

2. A ſucceſſion or generation of men.

Hence, laſtly, ſprings care of poſterities,
For things their kind would everlaſting make.
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* ſhall take. *Sir J. Davies.*

Next, to the Son,
Deſtin'd Reſtorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, ſhall to the *ages* riſe,
Or down from heav'n deſcend. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roſcommon.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or ſhall live, as, the *age* of heroes.

4. The ſpace of a hundred years; a ſecular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old-age; eld.

You ſee how full of change his *age* is the obſervation we have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our ſiſter moſt, and with what poor judgment he hath now caſt her off *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Boys muſt not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*. *Roſcommon.*

And on this forehead, where your verſe has ſaid,
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd,
Inſulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave ſad marks of his deſtructive ſway. *Prior*

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6. Maturity; ripeneſs; full ſtrength of life.

A ſolemn admiſſion of proſelytes, all that either, being of *age*, deſire that admiſſion for themſelves, or that, in infancy, are by others preſented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our ſires, not with their own content,
Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion ſpent. *Dryden.*

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of diſcretion, and twenty-one years is the full *age*: In a woman, at ſeven years of *age*, the lord her father may diſtrain his tenants for aid to marry her, at the *age* of nine years, ſhe is dowable; at twelve years, ſhe is able finally to ratify and confirm her former conſent given to matrimony, at fourteen, ſhe is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and ſhall be out of ward at the death of her anceſtor; at ſixteen, ſhe ſhall be out of ward, though, at the death of her anceſtor, ſhe was within the *age* of fourteen years; at twenty-one, ſhe is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen, a ſtripling is enabled to chooſe his own guardian, at the *age* of fourteen, a man may conſent to marriage. *Cowel.*

A'GED. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two ſyllables in poetry.]

1. Old, ſtricken in years, applied generally to animate beings.

If the compariſon do ſtand between man and man, which ſhall hearken unto other, ſith the *aged*, for the moſt part, are beſt experienced, leaſt ſubject to raſh and unadviſed paſſions. *Hooker, b. v. § 7.*

Novelty is only in requeſt, and it is as dangerous to be *aged* in any kind of courſe, as it is virtuous to be conſtant in any undertaking. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Kindneſs itſelf too weak a charm will prove,
To raiſe the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This uſe is rare, and commonly with ſome tendency to the *proſopopœia*.

The people did not more worſhip the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves, and the ſame Quintilian ſaith of the *aged* oaks. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

A'GEDLY *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged perſon.

AGE'N *adv.* [azen, Sax.] Again, in return. See AGAIN.

This word is only written in this manner, though it be in reality the true orthography, for the ſake of rhime.

Thus Venus: Thus her ſon reply'd *agen*,
None of your filters have we heard or ſeen. *Dryden's Æn.*

AGENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting, the ſtate of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to aſſert the ſuperintendence and *agency* of providence in the natural world. *Woodward's Preface to Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; buſineſs performed by an agent.

Some of the purchaſers themſelves may be content to live cheap in a worſe country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*. *Swift.*

A'GENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts; oppoſed to *patient*, or that which is acted upon.

This ſucceſs is oft truly aſcribed unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent*, and then, by a ſecondary means, it may upon a diverſe body, as, for example, if a man carry a [illegible], or ſome part of a beaſt, believing ſtrongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more induſtrious, and again more confident and perſiſting than otherwiſe he would be. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 902.

AGENT *n. ſ.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that profeſſes the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needleſs in regard of the *agent*, which ſeeth already what to reſolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor *agent*, from the inſtrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known: *Davies.*

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foreſaw the will
Freedom was firſt beſtow'd on human race,
And preſcience only held the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*, conſequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *Scott's Sermons.*

2. A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor; a perſon employed to tranſact the buſineſs of another.

— All hearts in love, uſe your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itſelf,
And truſt no *agent*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They had not the wit to ſend to them, in any orderly faſhion, *agents* or choſen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your paſſion will purſue. *Dryden's Aureng.*

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

[illegible] produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of *agents* to patients. *Temple.*

GENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing or adhering to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a tranſmutation of nutriment; now where this converſion or *aggeneration* is made, there is alſo required, in the aliment, a ſimilarity of matter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGEROSE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLOMERATE *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To AGGLOMERATE *v. n.*

Beſides, the hard *agglomerating* ſalts,
The ſpoil of ages, would impetuous choke
Their ſecret channels. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

AGGLU'TINANTS. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate*.] Thoſe medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, ſo as not to fall aſunder. It is a word almoſt appropriated to medicine.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimenſion, which is performed by the daily ingeſtion of food that is gelled into blood, which being diffuſed through the body, is *agglutinated* to thoſe parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation-parts of the womb. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

AGGLUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union, coheſion; the act of agglutinating; the ſtate of being agglutinated.

The occaſion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* roller. *Wiſem.*

To AGGRANDI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiſſer*, Fr.] To make great, to enlarge; to exalt, to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to perſons generally, ſometimes to things.

If the king ſhould uſe it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Theſe furniſh us with glorious ſprings and mediums, to raiſe and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our ſouls, to awaken the better paſſions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purpoſes. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

AGGRANDIZEMENT *n. ſ.* [*aggrandiſſement*, Fr.] The ſtate of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

A'GGRANDIZER. *n. ſ.* [from *aggrandize*.] The perſon that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRA'TE. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To pleaſe, to treat with civilities: a word not now in uſe.

And in the midſt thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in moſt ſeemly wiſe amate,
And each one ſought his lady to *aggrate*. *Fairy Queen.*

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy, uſed only in a metaphorical ſenſe; as, to *aggravate* an accuſation, or a puniſhment.

A grove hard by, ſprung up with this their change,
His will who reigns above, to *aggravate*
Their penance, laden with fruit, like that
Which grew in paradiſe, the bait of Eve
Uſ'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*

Ambitious Turnus in the preſs appears,
And *aggravating* crimes augment the fears. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To make any thing worſe, by the addition of ſome particular circumſtance, not eſſential.

This offence, in itſelf ſo heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or diſcontent, but an aſpiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AGGRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. Circumſtances or accidents, which encreaſe the guilt of a crime, or the miſery of a calamity.

If it be weigh'd
By itſelf, with *aggravations* not surcharg'd,
Or elſe with juſt allowance counterpoiſ'd,
I may, if poſſible, thy pardon find
The eaſier towards me, or thy hatred leſs. *Milt. Samſ.*

He, to the ſins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* ſuperadded of committing them againſt knowledge, againſt conſcience, againſt light of the contrary law. *Hammond's Fundam.*

AGGREGATE *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one maſs, body, or ſyſtem.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other intercept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and inconſiſtent ſyſtems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'GGREGATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective reſult of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reaſon of the far greateſt part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of miſtaken phantaſms, and, in things not ſenſible, a conſtant deluſion. *Glanville's Scepſis Scient.*

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing, and striving, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital connexion of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentl.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together, to heap many particulars into one mass.

Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

AGGREGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *aggregate.*]

1. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary *aggregations* of that fire happen. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

3. Collection, or state of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are more- [illegible] single numbers, once huddled together, they will be er- [illegible] itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i.

To AGGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggressum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The rage dispers'd, the glorious pair advance
With mingled anger, and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France,
How Britain's sons, and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

AGGRE'SSION. *n. f.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act [illegible] quity.

There is no resisting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and *aggression*. *L'Estr.*

AGGRE'SSOR. *n. f.* [from *aggress.*] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the *de-*

Fly in nature's face?
But how, if nature fly in my face first?
Then nature's the *aggressor*. Let her look to't.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authours, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first *aggressors*. *Pope and Swift's Preface to Miscellanies*

AGGRI'EVANCE. *n. f.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* [from *grief*, Lat. See *To grieve.*]

1. To give sorrow; to cause grief, to vex. It is not improbable, that *to grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I saw, alas! the gaping earth devour
The spring, the place, and all clean out of sight.
Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour. *Spenser.*

2. To impose some hardships upon, to harrass, to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense, and whenever it is used now, it bears some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much *aggrieved* with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Camden.*

The landed man finds himself *aggrieved*, by the falling of his rents, and the straightening of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke*

Of injuries, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Of companies, and wond'rously's *aggriev'd*. *Granville.*

To AGGRO'UP. *v. a.* [*aggruppare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure, to crowd together, a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight; as also those things which appear to be performed with ease. *Dryd. Dufr.*

AGHA'ST *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze*, (see AGAZE) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agoft*, or from *a* and *gast*, a ghost, which the present orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.]

Struck with horrour, as at the sight of a spectre, stupified with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

Who fighting sore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-strings brast,
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one *aghast*. *Spens.*
The aged earth *aghast*,
With terrour of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake. *Addi. Che Nat.*
Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread. *Dryd. Æn.*
I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato
Will look *aghast*, while unforeseen destruction
Pours in upon him thus from every side. *Addison Cato*

A'GILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble, ready; having the quality of being speedily put in motion, active.

With that he gave his able horse the head,
And bending forward struck his *agile* heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The immediate and *agile* subservience of the spirits to the empire of the mind or soul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage,
As fits the various course of human age. *Prior*

AGILENESS. *n. f.* [from *agile.*] The quality of being agile, nimbleness, readiness for motion; quickness, activity; agility.

AGI'LITY. *n. f.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile.*] Nimbleness; [illegible]

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGI'LLOCHUM. n. f. Aloes-wood.

A tree in the East-Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthener of the nerves in general. The best is of a black [illegible] purple colour, and so light as to swim upon water. *Quincy.*

AGIO. n. f. [an Italian word, signifying ease or convenience.]

A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [from *giste*, Fr. a bed or resting-place, or from *gister*, i. e. *stabulari.*]

To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *agistors*, in English *guest* or *gist-takers*. Their function is termed *agistment*, as, *agistment* upon the sea banks. This word *agist* is also used, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate *per* week. *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT. *n. f.* [See AGIST.]

It is taken by the canon lawyers in another sense than is mentioned under *agist*. They seem to intend by it, a *modus* or composition, or mean rate, at which some right or due may be reckoned; perhaps it is corrupted from *adæquiescent*, or *adjustment.*

AGI'STOR. *n. f.* [from *agist.*] An officer of the king's forest. See AGIST.

AGITABLE. *n. f.* [from *agitate*, *agitabilis*, Lat.] That which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be disputed. See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to shake; to move nimbly; as, the surface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind, the vessel was broken by *agitating* the liquour.

2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate, to move.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Informs each part, and *agitates* the whole? *Blackmor*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various passions.

4. To stir, to bandy from one to another, to discuss; to controvert, as, to *agitate* a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns, yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal dispute. *Boyle on C[illegible]*

AGITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *agitate*, *agitatus*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving, or shaking any thing.

Putrefaction asketh rest; for the subtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a storm, are sometime in a violent *agitation.*

3. Discussion; controversial examination.

A kind of a school question is started in this fable, upon reason and instinct: and whether this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was not rather a logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind, perturbation, disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching. In this slumbry *agitation*, besides her walking, and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of so many passions as thronged upon her. *Tatler*, N° 55.

5. Deliberation, contrivance, the state of being consulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the national church, is inconsistent.

AGITA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *agitate.*] He that a[illegible] he who manages affairs in which [illegible] *agitators* of the a[illegible]

AGLET. *n. f.* [A word which some derive from αἰγλη, splendour, but which is apparently to be deduced from *aiguille*, Fr. a tag to [illegible], and that from *acus*, sharp.]

A tag of a point curved to fome repreſentation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200 l. and his gown addreſſed with *agiets*, eſteemed worth 25 l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *agiet* baby, or an old trot, and never a tooth in her head *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the cheves of flowers, as in tulips.

AGMINAL *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

AGNAIL, *n. ſ.* [from anze, grieved, and nagle, a nail.] A diſeaſe of the nails, a whitlow, an inflammation round the [illegible]

AGNA'TION, *n. ſ.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line, diſtinct from *cognation*, or conſanguinity, which includes deſcendants from females.

AGNITION, *n. ſ.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE *v. a.* [from *agnoſco*, Lat.] To acknowledge, to own, to avow. This word is now obſolete.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardneſs, and do undertake
This preſent war againſt the Ottomites. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

AGNOMINA'TION *n. ſ.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Alluſion of one word to another, by reſemblance of ſound.

The Britiſh continueth yet in Wales, and ſome villages of Cornwall, interlaced with provincial Latin, being very ſignificative, copious, and pleaſantly running upon *agnominations*, although harſh in aſpirations. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chaſte Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preſerving chaſtity

Of laurel ſome, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus caſtus* others bore. *Dryden.*

AGO *adv.* [agan, Sax. paſt or gone, whence writers formerly uſed, and in ſome provinces the people ſtill uſe, *agone* for *ago*.] Paſt; as, *long ago*, that is, long time has paſt ſince. Reckoning time towards the preſent, we uſe *ſince*, as, it is a year *ſince* it happened: reckoning from the preſent, we uſe *ago*, as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always obſerved

Be of good comfort for the great ſupply,
That was expected by the Dauphin here,
Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin ſands. *Sh. K. John.*

This both by others and myſelf I know,
For I have ſerv'd their ſovereign long *ago*,
Oft have been caught within the winding train. *Dryd. Fab.*

I ſhall ſet down an account of a diſcourſe I chanced to have with one of them ſome time *ago*. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

AGO'G. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language, as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wiſh: from this phraſe our word may be, perhaps, [illegible]]

1. In a ſtate of deſire; in a ſtate of imagination, heated with the notion of ſome enjoyment, long ago.

As for the ſenſe and reaſon of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it ſound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at preſent *agog*, (juſt as a big, long, rattling name is ſaid to commande attention from a Spaniard) and, no doubt, with this powerful, ſenſeleſs engine, the rabble-driver, ſhall be able to carry all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is uſed with the verbs *to be*, or *to ſet*; as, he *is agog*, or you may *ſet* him *agog*.

The gaudy goſſip, when ſhe's ſet *agog*,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her train of pride,
Thinks all ſhe ſays or does, is juſtify'd. *Dryd. Juv. Sat. 6.*

This maggot has no ſooner ſet him *agog*, but he gets him a ſhip, freights her, builds caſtles in the air, and conceits with the Indies in his coffers. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of deſire.

On which the ſaints are all *agog*,
And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudibras, can. 1.*

They generally ſtraggle unto theſe parts about this time of the year, and ſet the heads of our ſervant-maids ſo *agog for* huſbands, that we do not expect to have any buſineſs done as it ſhould be, whilſt they are in the country. *Addiſon Spectator*

AGO'NE. *adv.* [agan, Sax.] Ago, paſt. See AGO.

Is he ſuch a princely one,
As you ſpeak him long *agone*? *Ben. Johnſon's Fairy Prince.*

AGONISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνισμος Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AGOING *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action.

Their firſt movement, and impreſſed motions, commenced the impulſe of an almighty hand to ſet them firſt *agoing*. *Tatler*

AGONIST *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιστης, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONISTES. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιστης, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public ſolemnity for a prize. *Milton* has ſo titled his tragedy, becauſe *Sampſon* was called out to divert the Philiſtines with feats of ſtrength

AGONISTICAL, *adj.* [from *agoniſtes*.] Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict.*

To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin, ἀγωνιζω, Gr. *agoniſer*, Fr.] To feel agonies, to be in exceſſive pain.

Doſt thou behold my poor diſtracted heart,
Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,
And aſk me what it means? Art thou not falſe? *Rowe's J. Sh.*

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To ſmart and *agonize* at every pore? *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

A[illegible] [illegible], Gr. [illegible] ſuch contentions for prizes, giving prizes, preſiding at publick [illegible]es *Dict.*

AGONY *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνία, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death, properly the laſt conteſt between life and death.

Never was there more pity in ſaving any than in ending me, becauſe therein my *agony* ſhall end *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thou who for me did feel ſuch pain,
Whoſe precious blood the croſs did ſtain,
Let not thoſe *agonies* be vain. *Roſcommon.*

2. Any violent or exceſſive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,
Through wounds and ſtrokes, and ſtubborn handeling,
That death were better than ſuch *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Thee I have miſs'd, and thought it long, deprived
Thy preſence, *agony* of love! till now
Not felt, nor ſhall be twice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*

3. It is particularly uſed in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propoſe our deſires, which cannot take ſuch effect as we ſpecify, ſhall, notwithſtanding, otherwiſe procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Chriſt obtained angels to be ſent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker, b. v.*

AGOOD. *adv.* [*a* and *good*.] In earneſt, not fictitiouſly.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*

AGOUTY. *n. ſ.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigneſs of a rabbet, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his forepaws like a ſquirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair ſtands on end, and he ſtrikes the earth with his hindfeet, and, when chaſed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRACE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon: a word not now in uſe

She granted, and that knight ſo much *agrac'd*,
That ſhe him taught celeſtial diſcipline. *Fairy Queen.*

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [α, *priv.* and γραμμα, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRARIAN. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds, a word ſeldom uſed but in the Roman hiſtory, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

To AGREA'SE *v. a.* [from *a* and *greaſe*.] To daub, to greaſe, to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof ſo flow and ſluggiſh were,
Engroſs'd with mud, which did them foul *agreaſe*. *Fairy Q.*

To AGREE. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr. from *gre*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord, to live without contention; not to differ

The more you *agree* together, the leſs hurt can your enemies do you. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant, to yield to; to admit; with the particles *to* or [illegible]

And perſuaded them to *agree to* all reaſonable conditions
2 *Maccabees*, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos, ſeeing that is *agreed on* by all that give it any origin. *Burnet's Theo.*

3. To ſettle terms by ſtipulation, to accord

Agree with thine adverſary quickly, whilſt thou art in the way with him; leſt at any time the adverſary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be caſt into priſon. *Matt* v. 25.

4. To ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didſt not thou *agree* with me for a penny. *Matt* xx. 13.

5. To be of the ſame mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing elſe. *Clarendon*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confeſs it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

6. To ſettle ſome point among many

Strifes and troubles would be endleſs, except they gave their common conſent all to be ordered by ſome whom they ſhould *agree upon*. *Hooker, b.*

If judicious men, ſkilled in chymical affairs, ſhall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being ſhamed by dark or empty words, it is hoped, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us ſomething. *Boy*

To be conſiſtent, not to contradict

[illegible] or many bare falſe witneſs againſt him, but their witneſs *agreed* not together *Mark*, xiv. 56

[illegible]ney that ſtood by ſaid again to Peter, ſurely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy ſpeech *agreeth* thereto. *Mark*, xiv. 70

Which teſtimony I the leſs ſcruple to allege, becauſe agrees very well with what was affirmed to me by a phyſician at Moſcow *Boyle's Hiſtory of Colours.*

8. To ſuit with, to be accommodated to.

Thou feedeſt thine own people with angels food, and didſt ſend them from heaven bread *agreeing* to every taſte. *Wiſdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree* with that conſtitution and order, which God had eſtabliſhed in the world; and, therefore, muſt needs claſh with common ſenſe and experience. *Locke*

9. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body

I have often thought, that our preſcribing aſſes milk in ſuch ſmall quantities is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with ſuch as it *agrees* with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To AGREE, *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He ſaw from far, or ſeemed for to ſee,
Some troubrous uproar, or contrarious fray,
Whereto he drew in haſte it to *agree.* *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

2. To make friends, to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whoſe deſtructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed.* *Prior.*

AGREEABLE. *adj.* [*agreable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to, conſiſtent with. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.

What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either *with* ſo good a chriſtian, or ſo reaſonable and ſo great a perſon. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable to* the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another *L'Eſtrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable to* our reaſon, ſo is it likewiſe the intereſt both of private perſons and of public ſocieties. *Tillotſon.*

Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiſs, to make children, as ſoon as they are capable of it, often to tell a ſtory. *Locke on Education.*

2. Pleaſing, that is ſuitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is uſed in this ſenſe both of perſons and

And where the face of outward things we find
Pleaſing and fair, *agreeable* and ſweet,
Theſe things tranſport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the diſcourſes which have paſſed between us, and call to mind a thouſand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on theſe occaſions. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° .

3. It has alſo the particle *to.*

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, ſubmiſſion, and ſubjection of other men's minds, ſeemeth to be a thing, in itſelf, without contemplation of conſequence, *agreeable* and grateful *to* the nature of man. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

AGREEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agreeable*]

1. Conſiſtency with, ſuitableneſs to, with the particle *to.*

Pleaſant taſtes depend not on the things themſelves, but their *agreeableneſs to* this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleaſing. It is uſed in an inferiour ſenſe, to mark the production of ſatisfaction, calm and laſting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occaſion for largeneſs of mind and *agreeableneſs* of temper. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableneſs* that charms us, without correctneſs; like a miſtreſs, whoſe faults we ſee, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Reſemblance, likeneſs, ſometimes with the particle *between.*

This relation is likewiſe ſeen in the *agreeableneſs between* man and the other parts of the univerſe; and that in ſundry re-

AGREEABLY. *adv.* [from *agreeable*]

1. Conſiſtently with, in a manner ſuitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jeruſalem, *agreeably to* that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Eſd.* xviii. 12.

2. Pleaſingly.

I could never imagine, that ſo many excellent rules could be produced ſo advantageouſly and *agreeably.* *Swift*

AGREED. *participial adj.* [from *agree*] Settled by conſent.

When they had got known and *agreed* names, to ſignify thoſe internal operations of their own minds, they were ſufficiently fitted to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGREEINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agree*] Conſiſtence, ſuitableneſs.

AGREEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*accord*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would wiſely derive from *aggregatio mentium.*]

1. Concord.

What *agreement* is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Eccluſ.* xiii. 18.

2. Reſemblance of one thing to another

Expanſion and duration have this farther *agreement*, that though they are both conſidered by us as having parts, yet their

3. Compact, bargain; concluſion of controverſy, ſtipulation

And your covenant with death ſhall be diſannulled, and your *agreement* with hell ſhall not ſtand, when the overflowing ſcourge ſhall paſs through, then ye ſhall be trodden down by it. *Iſaiah*, xxviii. 18.

Make an *agreement* with me by a preſent, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his ciſtern. *2 Kings*, xviii. 31.

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the above-mentioned company at the Salutation, to talk of this *agreement.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

AGRESTICK, or AGRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *agreſtis*, Lat.]

Having relation to the country; rude; ruſtick. *Dict.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

AGRICULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage, huſbandry

He ſtrictly adviſeth not to begin to ſow before the ſetting of the ſtars; which notwithſtanding, without injury to *agriculture*, cannot be obſerved in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That there was tillage beſtowed upon the ground, Moſes does indeed intimate in general, as alſo, what ſort of tillage that was, is not expreſſed: I hope to ſhew, that their *agriculture* was nothing near ſo laborious and troubleſome, nor did it take up ſo much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The diſpoſition of Ulyſſes inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more ſecure, method of life, by *agriculture* and huſbandry. *Pope's Odyſſey; notes.*

AGRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments, the flowers have five or ſix leaves, and are formed into a long ſpike, which expand in form of a roſe; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels.

The ſpecies are, 1. The common or medicinal *agrimony.* 2. The ſweet-ſmelling *agrimony.* 3. Leſſer *agrimony*, with a white flower.

The firſt is common in the hedges, in many parts, and is the ſort commonly uſed in medicine. It will grow in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation; and is increaſed by parting the roots in autumn, or by ſowing the ſeeds ſoon after they are ripe. *Mill.*

AGROUND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground.*]

1. Stranded, hindered by the ground from paſſing farther.

With our great ſhips we durſt not approach the coaſt, we having been all of us *aground.* *Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Say what you ſeek, and whether were you bound?
Were you, by ſtreſs of weather, caſt *aground?* *Dryden's Æn.*

2. It is likewiſe figuratively uſed, for being hindered in the progreſs of affairs, as, the negotiators were *aground* at that objection

AGUE. *n. ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute.*] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever

Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other,
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That ſtill inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Sophy.*

AGUED. *adj.* [from *ague.*] Struck with an ague; ſhivering; chill, cold a word in little uſe.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! mend and charge home.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

AGUE FIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit*] The paroxyſm of the ague.

An eaſy talk it is to win our own. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

AGUE PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*] Proof againſt agues; able to reſiſt the cauſes which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter, when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I ſmelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words; they told me I was every thing 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

AGUE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree.*] A name ſometimes given to ſaſſafras. *Dict.*

To AGUISE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guiſe.* See GUISE.] To dreſs, to adorn, to deck. A word now not in uſe

At other whiles ſhe would deviſe,
As her fantaſtick wit did moſt delight,
Sometimes her head ſhe fondly would *aguiſe*
With gaudy garlands, or freſh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

AGUISH. *adj.* [from *ague.*] Having the qualities of an ague.

Look, how ſad and ſerene, but now,
What makes this change on Myra's brow?
Her love now glows and burns,
Then chills and ſhakes, and the cold fit returns. *Granville.*

AGUISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aguiſh.*] The quality of reſembling

A I D

AH. *interjection.*

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Ah! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord. *Isaiah*, i. 4.

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Ah!* so we would have it: let them not say, we have swallowed him up. *Psalm* xxxv.

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ah!* the mighty bliss is fugitive
Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*
Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one
At morn both flourish bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excel,
Ah that! we loved ourselves but half so well. *Dryd. Juven.*

AHA', AHA'! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, *Aha, aha!* our eye hath seen it. *Psalm* xxxv. 21.

AHE'AD *adv.* [from *a* and *head.*]

1. Farther onward than another: a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead,
And now the speedy dolphin gets *ahead*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Headlong; precipitant: used of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run *ahead*, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced to habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height.*] Aloft; on high.

But have I fallen or no?—
—From the dread summit of this chalky bourne!
Look up *aheight*, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

AHOUAI. n. s. The name of a plant.

It hath funnel-shaped flowers of one leaf, divided into several parts at the top, the pointal, which rises from the cup, is fixed, like a nail, to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-shaped fleshy fruit, inclosing a three-cornered nut.

There are two species of this plant abounding on the continent of South America: the first grows to the height of our common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and almost two inches broad, the wood of it stinks most abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a most deadly poison, to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they use the wood for fuel. The second sort, with an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelve feet, its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and equally poisonous with the former. Both plants abound in every part with a milky juice. *Miller.*

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to support, to succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*,
(So love the dread of danger doth despise)
And of him catching hold, him strongly staid
From drowning. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. *Maccabees*, viii. 26.

By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids*,
We learn that sound as well as sense persuades. *Roscommon.*

AID. *n. s.* [from *To aid.*]

1. Help, support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable *aid*, if they are thrown into verse. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;
Undoubted all your filial claim confess.
Your private right should impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid*. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* i.

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone, let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself. *Tobit*, viii. 6.

3. In law.

A subsidy. *Aid* is also particularly used in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question: and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays it *aid* of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courtesy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own.

A'IDANCE. *n. s.* [from *aid.*] Help, support: a word little used.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labring heart,

A I M

Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for *aidance* 'gainst the enemy. *Sh. Hen.* VI.

A'IDANT. *adj* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping, helpful.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears, be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

A'IDER *n. s.* [from *aid.*] He that brings aid or help, a helper, an ally.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

AIDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid* and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported, undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
\[illegible]
And, with a sudden re-enforcement, struck
Corioli, like a planet. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The *aidless* innocent lady, his wish'd prey. *Milt. Comus.*

AIGUILET. *n. s.* [*aguilet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

Which all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aiguilets* that glister'd bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen, b.*

To AIL. *v. a* [eglan, Sax. to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what *aileth* thee, Hagar? fear not, for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Gen.* xxi. 17.

2. It is used, in a sense less determinate, for *to affect* in any manner, as, *something* ails *me that I cannot find out; what* ails *the man that he laughs without reason?*

Love smil'd, and thus said, Want pin'd to desire is unhap,
But if he sought do desire, what can Heraclitus *ail? Sidney.*
What *ails* me, that I cannot lose thy thought
Command the empress hither to be brought,
I, in her death, shall some diversion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails* him? *What* does he *ail*? He *ails something*, he *ails nothing*. *Something ails* him, *nothing ails* him. Thus we never say, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Nurses, thy obscener *ail*. *Pope.*

A'ILMENT. *n. s.* [from *ail.*] Pain; disease.

Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a husband's eye or ear. *Granville.*

I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments*, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

A'ILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail.*] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *esmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missive weapon, to direct towards, with the particle *at*.

Aim'st thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they said,
The last of games? *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing, to tend towards, to endeavour to reach or obtain, with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliss, lo here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid. *Fairy Q.*

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark *whereat* we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are referred. *Hooker, b.* i.

Swoln with applause, and *aiming* still at more,
He now provokes the sea gods from the shore. *Dryden's Æn.*

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and quality of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmost felicity of this life. *Tillotson.*

3. To direct the missile weapon, more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismission from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who shakes his empty reins, and *aims* at empty spear. *Dryd.*

4. To guess.

AIM. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Alcanius, young and eager of his
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*,
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through the panting sides.

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not ſwifter toward their *aim*,
Than did our ſoldiers, aiming at their ſafety,
Fly from the field. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* II.

3. In a figurative ſenſe, a purpoſe, a ſcheme, an intention, a deſign.

He truſted to have equal'd the moſt High,
If he oppoſed; and, with ambitious *aim*
Againſt the throne, and monarchy of God,
Raiſ'd impious war. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 41.

But ſee, how oft ambitious *aims* are croſt,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is loſt. *Pope.*

4. The object of a deſign; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The ſafeſt way is to ſuppoſe, that the epiſtle has but one *aim*, till, by a frequent peruſal of it, you are forced to ſee there are diſtinct independent parts. *Locke's Eſſay on St Paul's Epiſtles.*

5. Conjecture, gueſs.

It is impoſſible, by *aim*, to tell it, and, for experience [illegible] thereof, I do not think that there was ever any [illegible] of *Spenſer on Ireland.*

[illegible] ring the nature of the times deceas'd,
The which obſerv'd, a man may prophecy,
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which in their ſeeds
And weak beginnings lie intreaſur'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

AIR *n. ſ.* [*air*, Fr. *aer*, Lat.]

1. The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may ſay, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually, or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that inviſible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompaſſes the globe of earth and water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The ſtate of the air, or the air conſidered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in ſmell from other *airs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 904.

3. Air, a motion; a ſmall gentle wind.

[illegible] freſh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whiſper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung roſe, flung odours from the ſpicy ſhrub
Diſporting! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* VIII. *l.* 515

But ſafe repoſe, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death. *Dryden.*

Let vernal *airs* through trembling oſiers play,
And Albion's cliffs reſound the rural lay. *Pope's Paſtorals.*

4. Blaſt.

All the ſtor'd vengeances of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! ſtrike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. Any thing light or uncertain, that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken ſailor on a maſt,
Ready, with ev'ry nod, to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

6. The open weather, air unconfined.

The garden was incloſed within the ſquare,
Where young Emma took the morning *air*. *Dryd. Fables.*

7. Vent, utterance; emiſſion into the air.

I would have aſk'd you, if I durſt for ſhame,
If ſhe you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a ſex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime. *Dryd. D. Seb.*

8. Publication; expoſure to the public view and knowledge.

I am ſorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have ſome hand in theſe papers. *Pope's Letters.*

9. Intelligence, information.

It grew alſo from the *airs*, which the princes and ſtates abroad received from their ambaſſadors and agents here, which [illegible] ing the court in great number. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

10. Poetry; a ſong.

And the repeated *air*
Of ſad Electra's poet, had the pow'r
To ſave th' *Athenian* walls from ruin bare. *Parad. Regain.*

11. Muſick, whether light or ſerious.

This muſick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my paſſion,
With its ſweet *air*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Call in ſome muſick; I have heard, ſoft *airs*
Can charm our ſenſes, and expel our cares. *Drub. Sophy.*

The ſame *airs*, which ſome entertain with moſt delightful tranſports, to others are importune. *Glanville's Sceptis Scient.*

Since we have ſuch a treaſury of words, ſo proper for the *airs* of muſick, I wonder that perſons ſhould give ſo little attention. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 406.

Born on the ſwelling notes, our ſouls aſpire,
While ſolemn *airs* improve the ſacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

— When the ſoul is ſunk with cares,
Exalts her in enliv'ning *airs*. *Pope's Cæcilia.*

12. The mien, or manner, of the perſon.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,
Of geſture, or leaſt action, over aw'd
His malice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* IX. *l.* 459

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood ſhall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy ſpirits down; and laſt conſume
The balm of life. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* XI. *l.* 545

But, having the life before us, beſides the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit ſome *airs* and features, which they have miſſed. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

There is ſomething wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this picture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Yet ſhould the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

13. An affected or laboured manner or geſture; as, a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryd. Æn.* VI.

There are of theſe ſort of beauties, which laſt but for a moment, as, the different *airs* of an aſſembly, upon the ſight of an unexpected and uncommon object, ſome particularity of a violent paſſion, ſome graceful action, a ſhape, a glance of an eye, a diſdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thouſand other ſuch like things. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of ſtate, and they naturally give themſelves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the miniſters of other nations are only the repreſentatives. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To curl their waving hairs,
Aſſiſt their bluſhes, and inſpire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He aſſumes and affects an entire ſet of very different [illegible], he conceives himſelf a being of a ſuperiour nature.

14. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a ſecret, it ſoon found its way into the world. *Pope's Ded. to Rape of the Lock.*

15. [In horſemanſhip.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practiſed motions of a managed horſe. *Chambers.*

To AIR. *v. a* [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expoſe to the air.

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture, or the chamber and bed-ſtraw kept cloſe, and not *aired*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 696.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that ſat upon the jail, and numbers of thoſe that attended the buſineſs, or were preſent, ſickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wiſdom, that, in ſuch caſes, the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 914.

As the ants were *airing* their proviſions one winter, up comes a hungry graſhopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Eſtrange's Fable.*

Or wicker-baſkets weave, or *air* the corn,
Or grinded grain, betwixt two marbles turn. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To take the air, or enjoy the open air, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, ſtay a little. —
Were you but riding forth to *air yourſelf*,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I aſcended the higheſt hills of Bagdat, in order to paſs the reſt of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing myſelf* on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Addiſon. Spect.*

3. To open to the air, as, clothes.

The others make it a matter of ſmall commendation in itſelf, if they, who wear it, do nothing elſe but *air* the robes, which their place requireth. *Hooker, b.* V. § 29.

4. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire; a term uſed in converſation.

5. To make neſts. In this ſenſe, it is derived from *aery*, a neſt. It is now out of uſe.

You may add their buſy, dangerous, diſcourteous, yea, and ſometimes deſpiteful ſtealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be ſtore ſufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good houſewives chickens in a country. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

AIRBLADDER. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or veſicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein paſs along the ſurfaces of theſe *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fiſhes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and riſe or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fiſhes ſeems neceſſary for ſwimming, yet ſome are ſo formed as to ſwim without it. *Cudworth.*

AIRBUILT. *adj* [from *air* and *built*.] Built in the air, without any ſolid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradiſe, the ſtateſman's ſcheme,
The *airbuilt* caſtle, and the golden dream,

The mad's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* .

AIR DRAWN. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn.*] Drawn or painted in air.

This is the very painting of your fear,
Th[illegible]
Led you to Duncan. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

A'IRER. *n. f.* [from *To air.*] He that exposes to the air.

A'IRHOLE. *n. f.* [from *air* and *hole.*] A hole to admit the air.

A'IRINESS. *n. f.* [from *airy.*]

1. Openness, exposure to the air.
2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classick learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

A'IRING. *n. f.* [from *air.*] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer-season. *Add on It.*

A'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *air.*] Without communication with the the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*

A'IRLING. *n. f.* [from *air*, for *gayety.*] A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore. *B. John. Cavil.*

A'IRPUMP. *n. f.* [from *air* and *pump.*]

A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that on which the waterpump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guericke, consul of Magdeburg, who exhibited his first publick experiments before the emperour and the states of Germany, in 1654. But his machine laboured under several defects, in the force necessary to work it, which was very great, and the progress very slow; besides, it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. However, Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several of these inconveniencies, though, still, the working of this pump was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction, after a vacuum was nearly obtained. This labour has been since removed by Mr. Hawksbee; who, by adding a second barrel and piston, to rise as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one, of as much service as it was of difference in the ascending one. Vream made a further improvement in Hawksbee's air-pump, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

For the air that, in exhausted receivers of *airpumps*, is exhaled from minerals, and flesh, and fruits, and liquours, is as true and genuine as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the very absence of all air, or a vacuum itself. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'IRSHAFT. *n. f.* [from *air* and *shaft.*] A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the steams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

A'IRY. *adj.* [from *air*; *aereus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmission, or emission, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies, as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below,
And, wondring at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Ibid.*

4. Light as air; thin, unsubstantial, without solidity.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train;
And, with her grisly lord, his lovely queen remain. *Dr. Eu.*

5. Without reality; without any steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou can'st not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Nor (to avoid such meanness) soaring high,
With empty sound, and *airy* notions, fly. *Roscommon.*

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions for the remedy of it. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

6. Fluttering, loose; as if to catch the air.

But the epick poem is too stately to admit those little ornaments. The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses. *Dryd. Fab. Ded.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, finely shaped, *airy*, and delicate; such as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryden's Dufresne.*

7. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth, vivacious, lively, spirited, light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at shore, when he sees a sad and a loud tempest on the sea, or dances briskly when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

AISLE. *n. f.* [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly, since it seems deducible only from either *aile*, a wing, or *allie*, a path; and is therefore to be written *aile.*]

The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*

AIT, or EYGHT. *n. f.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *islet.*] A small island in a river.

AJUTAGE. *n. f.* [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to water works. *D. A.*

To AKE. *v. n.* [from ἄχος, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache.* See ACHE.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts, distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts, but this is no accurate account.

To see, and be denied such common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Sanderson's Tr.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a sense
Of pain. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which, in some men, are sure to follow, I think, no body would ever set wine to touch his lips. *Locke.*

[illegible] he must *ake*, with daily toils oppress,
Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart, as, *the heart akes*, to imply grief or fear. *Shakespeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails. *Addis. Ov. Met.*

My soul *akes*
To know when two authorities are up.
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

AKIN. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin.*]

1. Related to; allied to by blood, used of persons.

I do not envy thee, dear Pamela; only I could wish, that being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Allied to by nature, partaking of the same properties, used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin* to the filly envy of the ass. *L'Estrange, Fab. xxxvii.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature
[illegible], and not *akin* by nature
In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions with which it may have been [illegible]ted, and distinguishes it from questions which are *akin* to it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, do all seem to be corruptions of [illegible] *famous*; as also, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of *Æpeling*, *noble*, *splendid*, *famous.* *Gibson's Camden.*

Al, *Ald*, being in Saxon, are derived from the Saxon Ealb, *ancient*, and so, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being mutated by the Normans, from the Saxon ealb. *Idem, ibid.*

ALABASTER. *n. f.* [*Alabastrum*, Lat.]

A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds, some is white, which is most common, some of the colour of horn, and transparent, some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental *alabaster*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

ALABASTER. *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I can not forbear reckoning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Jove's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St Maria in Campitello, for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall, so that the light passing through it, makes it look to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison on Italy.*

ALACK. *interject.* [This word seems only the corruption of *alas.*]

Alas, an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.
Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

At thunder now no more I ſtart,
[illegible]
Nay, what's incredible, *alack*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift*

ALACRADAY. *interjection.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day.*] A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacris*, ſuppoſed to be formed from *alacer*; but of *alacriter* I have found no example.]
Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriouſly* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had atchieved for his country. *Government of the Tongue*, § 4.

ALA'CRITY. *n. ſ.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulneſs, expreſſed by ſome outward token, ſprightlineſs, gayety; livelineſs, cheerfulneſs.

Wherefore, in the end, theſe orders were, on all ſides, aſſented unto with no leſs *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to ſhew when they take conditions, ſuch as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow ſtraits of advantage. *Hooker's Preface.*

Give me a bowl of wine,
I have not that *alacrity* of ſpirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Sh. Rich. III.*

But glad, that now his ſea ſhould find a ſhore,
With freſh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. [illegible]*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to fly
With ſuch *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praiſe them all, the ſtates ſtood by. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

ALAMI'RE. n. ſ. The loweſt note but one in Guido Aretine's ſcale of muſick.

ALAMODE. *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the faſhion: a low word. It is uſed likewiſe by ſhopkeepers for a kind of thin ſilken manufacture.

ALA'ND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land.*] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his couſin, were caſt *aland*, far off from the place whither their deſires would have guided them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Daſh'd on the ſhallows of the moving ſand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

ALA'RM. *n. ſ.* [from the French, *a l'arme*, to arms; as, *cri a l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you ſhall blow, but you ſhall not ſound an *alarm*. *Numbers, x.*

Behold, God himſelf is with us for our captain, and his prieſts with ſounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* againſt you.
2 *Chron. xiii. 12.*

The trumpets loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With ſhrill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms*. *Dryden's Cæcilia*

Taught by this ſtroke, renounce the wars *alarms*,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope's Iliad*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or diſturbance.

Is it then true, as diſtant rumours run,
That crowds of rivals, for thy mothers charms,
Thy palace fill with inſults and *alarms*. *Pope's Odyſſ. b. i.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms; to diſturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The waſp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger.

When rage miſguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
When pain diſturbs, or when pleaſure charms. *Tickell on Addiſon.*

3. To diſturb in general.

His ſon, Cupavo, bruſh'd the briny flood,
Upon his ſtern a brawny Centaur ſtood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning ſtill to throw,
With lifted hands *alarm'd* the ſeas below. *Dryd. Æneid.*

ALARMBELL. *n. ſ.* [from *alarm* and *bell.*] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

The *alarmbell* rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the ſtreets, ſound drums and atabales.
Dryden's Conqueſt of Granada.

ALA'RMING *partic. adj.* [from *alarm.*] Terrifying, awakening, ſurpriſing; as, an *alarming* meſſage; an *alarming* pain.

ALARMPOST. *n. ſ.* [from *alarm* and *poſt.*] The poſt or place appointed to each body of men, to appear at, when an alarm ſhall happen.

ALA'RUM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *alarm*. See ALARM.]

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments,
Our ſtern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

Hence too, that ſhe might better hear,
She ſets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harſh or ſweet,
Are but th' *alarums* which they beat. *Prior*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm.* See ALARM.]

Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his ſentinel the wolf,
Whoſe howl's his watch) thus with his ſtealthy pace,
With Tarquin's raviſhing ſtrides, tow'rds his deſign
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

ALAS. *interject.* [*helas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expreſſing lamentation, when we uſe it of ourſelves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet *alas!* our haps be but hard haps.
Sidney, b. i.

Alas! how little from the grave we claim?
Thou but preſerv'ſt a form, and I a name. *Pope's Epiſt.*

2. A word of pity, when uſed of other perſons.

Alas! poor Proteus, thou haſt entertain'd
A fox to be the ſhepherd of thy lambs.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

3. A word of ſorrow and concern, when uſed of things.

Thus ſaith the Lord God, Smite with thine hand, and ſtamp with thy foot, and ſay, *Alas!* for all the evil abominations of the houſe of Iſrael. *Ezekiel, vi. 11.*

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cauſe!
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. l. 461.

Alas! for pity of this bloody field,
Piteous indeed muſt be, when I, a ſpirit,
Can have ſo ſoft a ſenſe of human woes. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

ALAS THE DAY. *interject.* Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cauſe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor miſtreſs, you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if ſhe make it up with her huſband? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

ALAS THE WHILE. *interject.* Ah, unhappy time!

Alas as the ſheep, ſuch was the ſhepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, (*alas the while!*)
May ſeem he loved, or elſe ſome care he took. *Spenſ. Paſtor.*

ALA'TE. *adv.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately, no long time ago.

ALB. *n. ſ.* [*albus*, Lat.] A ſurpiece, a white linen veſtment worn by prieſts.

ALBE'IT. *adv.* [a contraction of the words *all be it ſo. Skinner.*] Although; notwithſtanding; though it ſhould be.

This very thing is cauſe ſufficient, why duties belonging to each kind of virtue, *albeit* the law of reaſon teach them, ſhould, notwithſtanding, be preſcribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

Of one, whoſe eyes,
Albeit unuſed to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He, who has a probable belief, that he ſhall meet with thieves in ſuch a road, thinks himſelf to have reaſon enough to decline it, *albeit* he is ſure to ſuſtain ſome leſs, though yet conſiderable, inconvenience by his ſo doing. *South's Sermons.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat. the white of an egg.]
Eggs, I obſerve, will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.

I opened it by inciſion, giving vent firſt to an *albugineous*, then to white concocted matter, upon which the tumour ſunk.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

ALBU'GO. n. ſ. [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs. The ſame with *leucoma.*

ALBURN COLOUR. *n. ſ.* See AUBURN.

ALCAHEST. *n. ſ.* An Arabick word, to expreſs an univerſal diſſolvent, which was pretended to by Paracelſus and Helmont.
Quincy.

ALCA'ID. *n. ſ.* [from *al*, Arab. and קדקד, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a caſtle.

[illegible] *accord*
Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, firſt inſtituted by the Saracens.
Du Cange.

ALCA'NNA. n. ſ. An Egyptian plant uſed in dying, the leaves making a yellow, infuſed in water, and a red in acid liquours.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red ſtain.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ALCHYMICAL. *adj.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy, produced by alchymy.

he roſe noble, then current for ſix ſhillings and eight pence, the alchymiſts do *affirm* as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymiſt, by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically*. *Camden.*

ALCHYMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *alchymy.*] One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.

To ſolemnize this day, the glorious ſun
Stays in his courſe, and plays the *alchymiſt*,
Turning, with ſplendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glitt'ring gold. *Shak. K. John.*

Every *alchymiſt* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time, without any change; and that after it has been divided by corroſive liquours, into inviſible parts, yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear in its own form. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY. *n. ſ.* [of *al*, Arab. and χυμεια.]

1. The more ſublime and occult part of chymiſtry, which propoſes, for its object, the tranſmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this licentious and deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as *alchymy* doth, or would do, the ſubſtance of metals, maketh of any thing what it liſteth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. *Hooker, b. v. § 58.*

O he ſits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richeſt *alchymy*,
Will change to virtue, and to worthineſs. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

Princes do but play us; compared to this,
All honours mimick, all wealth *alchymy*. *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons, and kitchen utenſils.

The golden colour may be ſome mixture of orpiment, ſuch as they uſe to braſs in the yellow *alchymy*. *Bacon.*

White *alchymy* is made of pan-braſs one pound, and arſenicum three ounces, or *alchymy* is made of copper and tutpigmentum. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

They bid cry,
With trumpets regal ſound, the great reſult
Tow'rds the four winds, four ſpeedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the ſounding *alchymy*,
By herald's voice explain'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b*

ALCOHOL. *n. ſ.* An Arabick term uſed by chymiſts for a high rectified dephlegmated ſpirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the ſame ſalt ſhall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymiſts ſpeak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted ſpaces will be extremely leſſened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleoſum will coagulate the ſerum on account of the *alcohol*, or rectified ſpirit which it contains. *Arbuthnot.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits, or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*]

1. To make an alcohol, that is, to rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
2. To communute powder till it is wholly without roughneſs.

A'LCORAN. *n. ſ.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.

If this would ſatisfy the conſcience, we might not only take the preſent covenant, but ſubſcribe to the council of Trent, yea, and to the Turkiſh *alcoran*; and ſwear to maintain and defend either of them. *Sanderſon againſt the Covenant.*

ALCO'VE. *n. ſ.* [*alcoba*, Span.]

A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, or portion of a columne, and other correſpondent ornaments, in which is placed a bed of ſtate, and ſometimes ſeats to entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion falls in ſoft *alcoves*,
The nobleſt boaſt of thy romantick groves.
Oft, if the muſe preſage, ſhall he be ſeen
By Roſamonda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty ſhades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades. *Tickell.*

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

ALDER. *n. ſ.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel, the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſquamoſe, and of a conical figure.

The ſpecies are; 1. The common or round-leaved *alder*. 2. The long-leaved *alder*. 3. The ſcarlet *alder*.

These trees delight in a very moiſt ſoil, where few others will thrive, and are a great improvement to ſuch lands. They may be alſo planted on the ſides of brooks, and cut for poles every third or fourth year. The wood is uſed by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. Theſe trees are propagated either by planting layers, or truncheons, about three feet in length, in February or March. *Miller.*

Without the grot, a various ſilver ſcene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green,
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypreſs form'd a fragrant ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

ALDERLI'EVEST. *adj. ſuperl.* [from *ald*, *alder*, old, elder, and *leve*, dear, beloved.] Moſt beloved; which has held the longeſt poſſeſſion of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
By day, by night, waking, and in my dreams,
In courty company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderlieveſt* ſovereign,

Makes me the bolder to ſalute my king
With rude terms. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.*

A'LDERMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ald*, old, and *man.*]

1. The ſame as ſenator *Gerusth.* A governour or magiſtrate, originally, as the name imports, choſen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

I told him, myſelf, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have ſome conf'rence with his grace. *Sh. R. III.*

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praiſe,
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick mayors,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars. *Pope's Dun.*

2. In the following paſſage it is, I think, improperly uſed.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a ſhop, behind a counter lie. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

A'LDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

Theſe, and many more, ſuffered death, in envy to their virtues and ſuperiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *aldermanly* diſcretion) to attempt ſervice out of the common forms. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ALDERN. *adj.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats firſt plow'd the ocean,
The ſailors number'd then, and nam'd each ſtar. *May's Virg.*

ALE. *n. ſ.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquour made by infuſing malt [See MALT] in hot water, and then fermenting the liquour.

I'll ſcratch your heads; you muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings. Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude raſcals? *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The fertility of the ſoil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A merry meeting uſed in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitſon lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales*,
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now *Ben. Johnſon.*

A'LEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread; a word only uſed in converſation.

ALE BREWER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *brewer.*] One that profeſſes to brew ale.

The ſummer-made malt brews ill, and is ſtruck by moſt of our *ale brewers*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ALECONNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *can.*] An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes. Four of them are choſen or rechoſen annually by the common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their uſe formerly, their places are now regarded only as ſine-cures for decayed citizens.

A'LECOST. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *ale*, and *coſtus*, Lat.] The name of an herb. *Dict.*

ALE'CTRYOMANCY, or ALE'CTOROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ἀλεκτρυών and μαντεία.] Divination by a cock. *Dict.*

ALEGAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *eager*, ſour.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has loſt its ſpirit.

A'LEGER. *adj.* [*allegre*, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay; chearful, ſprightly: a word not now uſed.

Certainly, this berrycoffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condenſe the ſpirits, and make them ſtrong and *aleger*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A'LEHOOF. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and hoofh, heal.] Groundivy, ſo called by our Saxon anceſtors, as being their chief ingredient in *ale*. See GROUNDIVY.

Alehoof or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the moſt excellent and moſt general uſe and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *houſe.*] A houſe where ale is publickly ſold; a tipling-houſe. It is diſtinguiſhed from a tavern, where they ſell wine.

Thou moſt beauteous inn,
Why ſhould hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *alehouſe* gueſt? *Sh. Rich. II.*

One would think it ſhould be no eaſy matter to bring any man of ſenſe in love with an *alehouſe*; indeed of ſo much ſenſe, as ſeeing and ſmelling amounts to; there being ſuch ſtrong encounters of both, as would quickly ſend him packing, did not the love of good fellowſhip reconcile to theſe nuſances. *Scath.*

hee ſhal. each *alehouſe*, thee each ſhouſe mourn,
And ſwi'ring gunſhops ſowrer ſighs return. *Pope's Dun.*

[illegible] keeps are publickly to ſell.

You reſemble perfectly the two *alehouſe keepers* in Holland, who were at the ſame time burgomaſters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately. *Bolingbroke to Swift.*

A'LEKNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *knight.*] A pot-companion; a tippler: a word now out of uſe.

The old *aleknights* of England were well depainted out of him, in the ale-houſe colours of that time, in this manner. *Camden.*

ALEMBICK *n. f.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes riſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied into inviſible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only ſcattered into minute parts, which meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do preſently return into ſuch water as they conſtituted before. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along, ſtretched along the ground.

ALE'RT *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alacris*, but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military ſenſe, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

2. In the common ſenſe, brisk; pert; petulant, ſmart; implying ſome degree of cenſure and contempt.

I ſaw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accoſted him after the following manner. Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at laſt. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 403.

ALE'RTNESS. *n. f.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; ſprightlineſs; pertneſs.

That *alertneſs* and unconcern for matters of common life, which a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

ALE TASTER *n. f.* [from *ale* and *taſter*.] An officer appointed in every courtleet, and ſworn to look to the aſſize and the goodneſs of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordſhip. *Cowell.*

ALE VAT. *n. f* [from *ale* and *vat*.] The tub in which the ale is fermented

A'LE WASHED. *adj.* [from *ale* and *waſh*.] Steeped or ſoaked in ale.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid ſuit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *ale-waſhed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

ALEWIFE. *n. f.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouſe.

Perhaps he will ſwagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad halfpence. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

ALEXANDERS. *n. f.* [*Smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flowers are produced in umbels, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; theſe reſt upon the empalement, which afterward becomes an almoſt globular fruit, compoſed of two pretty thick ſeeds, ſometimes ſhaded like a creſcent, gibbous, and ſtreaked on one ſide, and plain on the other

The ſpecies are, 1 Common *Alexanders* 2. Foreign *Alexanders*, with a round leaf, &c

The firſt of theſe ſorts, which is that ordered by the college for medicinal uſe, grows wild in divers parts of England, and may be propagated by ſowing their ſeeds upon an open ſpot of ground in Auguſt. *Miller.*

ALEXANDER'S FOOT. *n. f.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE *n. f.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander*. They conſiſt, among the French, of twelve and thirteen ſyllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers ſhould, for the moſt part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majeſty of thought requires it, they may be ſtretched to the Engliſh heroick of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of ſix. *Dryd.*

Then, at the laſt, and only couplet fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needleſs *Alexandrine* ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags its ſlow length along
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

ALEXIPHA'RMICK *adj.* [from ἀλέξω and φάρμακον.] That which drives away poiſon, antidotal, that which oppoſes infection.

What ſome antidotal quality it may have, we have no reaſon to deny, for ſince theſe hoofs and horns are magnified for epilepſies, ſince not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀλέξω.] That which drives away poiſon, that which reſiſts in fevers.

ALGATES. *adv.* [from *all* and *gate*. *Skinner*. *Gate* is the ſame as *way*, and is uſed for *way* in the Scottiſh dialect.] On any terms; now [illegible]
[illegible] ſer ever in en more,
[illegible]'s horſe ev'n then down fell,
[illegible] the fall his leg oppreſs'd ſo ſore,
That, for a ſpace, there muſt he *algates* dwell. *Fairfax*

ALGEBRA. *n. f.* [an Arabick word of uncertain etymology; derived, by ſome, from *Geber* the philoſopher; by ſome, from *jebr*, parchment, by others, from *algebha*, a bone-ſetter, by
[illegible] theorick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity ſought is found, [illegible] of, as is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known. The origin of this art is very obſcure. It was in uſe, however, among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world, and they are ſuppoſed to have borrowed it from the Perſians, and the Perſians from the Indians. The firſt Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatiſe of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He ſays, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs, and never mentions Diophantus; which makes it probable, that that author was not yet known in Europe; whoſe method was very different from that of the Arabs, obſerved by Pacciolus and his firſt European followers. His *algebra* goes no farther than ſimple and quadratick equations, and only ſome of the others advanced to the ſolution of cubick equations. After ſeveral improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Deſcartes, Sir Iſaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it ſtill continues. *Trevoux. Chambers*

It would ſurely require no very profound ſkill in *algebra*, to [illegible]

ALGEBRAICK. } *adj.* [from *algebra*.]
ALGEBRAICAL. }

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatiſe.

2. Containing operations of algebra, as, an *algebraical* computation.

ALGEBRA'IST. *n. f.* [from *algebra*.] A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraiſt* or magicpherer can uſe more ſubtle ſuppoſitions, to find the demonſtration or cipher, than every unconcerned perſon doth to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themſelves to deſcribe almoſt nothing elſe but the ſynthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraiſts*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts's Logick.*

A'LGID. *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *D.*

ALGI'DITY, } *n. f.* [from *algid*.] Chilneſs; cold. *Dict.*
ALGIDNESS. }

ALGIFIC. *adj* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *D.*

A'LGOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] Extreme cold, chilneſs. *Dict.*

A[illegible] } [illegible] the ſix operations of arithmetick, or the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*
A'LGORITHM. }

ALGO'SE. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold, chill. *Dict.*

A'LIAS. *adv.* A Latin word, ſignifying otherwiſe, often uſed in the trials of criminals, whoſe danger has obliged them to change their names, as, Simpſon *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwiſe* Smith, *otherwiſe* Baker.

ALIBLE. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive, nou[illegible]; that which may be nouriſhed. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

But who can tell, what pangs, what ſharp remorſe,
Torment the Boian prince? from native ſoil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of weeping conſort, and deprived the ſight
Of his young gracieſs progeny, he ſeeks
Inglorious ſhelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Eſtranged from; not allied to, adverſe to, with the particle *from*, and ſometimes *to*, but improperly

To declare my mind to the diſciples of the fire, by a ſimilitude not *alien from* their profeſſion. *Boyle.*

The ſentiment that ariſes, as a conviction of the deplorable ſtate of nature, to which ſin reduced us, a weak, ignorant creature, *alien from* God and goodneſs, and a prey to the great deſtroyer. *Rogers's Sermons*

They encouraged perſons and principles, *alien from* our religion and government, in order to ſtrengthen their faction on *Swift's Miſcellanies*

ALIEN *n. f.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denizon; a man of another country or family; not allied, a ſtranger

In whomſoever theſe things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only ſhe holdeth for *aliens* and ſtrangers, in whom theſe things are not found. *Hooker*

If it be prov'd againſt an *alien*
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party 'gainſt the which he doth contrive
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakeſp. Merch. of V.*

The mere Iriſh were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies, and altogether out of the protection of the law, ſo as it was capital offence to kill them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou haſt rudely loſt,
Which by thy younger brother is ſupply'd,
And art almoſt an *alien to* the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Their famous lawgiver condemned the perſons, who ſat ſtill in diviſions dangerous to the government, as *aliens to* the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

2. In law

An alien is one born in a ſtrange country, and never naturaliſed. A man born out of the land, to it be within the limits beyond the ſeas, or of Engliſh parents out of the king's obedience, ſo the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, and children (if he beget any here) are not *alien*, but denizens. *Cowell.*

To A'LIEN *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another

If the ſon *alien* thoſe lands, and then repurchaſe them again in fee, now the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

2. To eſtrange; to turn the mind or affection, to make averſe to, with *from*.

The king was wonderfully diſquieted, when he found, that the prince was totally *alienated from* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

ALIENABLE. *adj.* [from *To alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred

Land is *alienable*, and treaſure is tranſitory, and both muſt, at one time or other, paſs from him, either by his own voluntary act, or by the violence and injuſtice of others, or at leaſt by fate. *Dennis's Letters.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another

The countries were once chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden candleſticks did ſtand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no chriſtians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections, with the particle *from*, where the firſt poſſeſſor is mentioned.

The manner of mens writing muſt not *alienate* our hearts *from* the truth. *Hooker's Preface.*

Be it never ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

His eyes ſurvey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. 1. l. 457.*

Any thing that is apt to diſturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men *from* one another, ſuch as croſs and diſtaſteful humours, is, either expreſsly, or by clear conſequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon.*

Her mind was quite *alienated from* the honeſt Caſtilian, whom ſhe was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Aud. Spectat.*

ALIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to; with the particle *from*.

They are moſt damnably wicked, impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge, by all deſperate methods, wholly *alienate from* truth, law, religion, mercy, conſcience, or honour. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ALIENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

The beginning of this ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their poſterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto ſtrangers. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, towards the cloſe of her reign, to give a check to that ſacrilege. Her ſucceſſour paſſed a law, which prevented abſolutely all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have created new and great dependencies. *Swift on Athens and Rome.*

2. The ſtate of being alienated, as, the eſtate was waſted during its *alienation*.

3. Change of affection.

It is oft but in dark memory, what the caſe of this perſon was, and what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means diſorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impreſſion, though not againſt, yet without their wills, as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable abſence of wit and judgment. *Hooker, b. 1. p. 23.*

ALI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *Dict.*

ALI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings, winged. *Dict.*

To ALI'GGE. *v. a.* [from *a*, and *lig*, to lye down.] To alay, to throw down; to ſubdue. An old word even in the time of Spenſer, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why ſitten we ſo,
As weren overwent with woe,
Upon ſo fair a morrow,
The joyous time now nigheth faſt,
That ſhall *aligge* this bitter blaſt,
And ſlake the winter ſorrow. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To ALI'GHT. *v. n.* [alibtan, Sax. *af-achten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and ſtop. The word implies the idea of *deſcending*; as, of a bird from the wing, a traveller from his horſe or carriage, and generally of reſting or ſtopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen, b. 1. c. v.*

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Slackneſs breeds worms, but the ſure traveller,
Though he *alight* ſometimes, ſtill goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot he walks till night;
When with his horſe he never will *alight*. *Denham.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The firſt that fann'd in air, 'tis ſung by Fame,
To the Cumean coaſt at length he came,
And there *alighting* built this coſtly frame. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When he was admoniſhed by his ſubject to deſcend, he came down gently and ſoaring in the air, and ſinging to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her ſong till ſhe *alights*; ſtill preparing for a higher flight at her next ſally. *Dryden.*

When finiſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their luſty ſteeds *alight*,
Like them diſmounted all the warlike train. *Dryd. Fables.*

Should a ſpirit of ſuperiour rank, a ſtranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his thoughts of us be?

2. It is uſed alſo of any thing thrown or falling, to fall upon.

But ſtorms of ſtones from the proud temple's height,
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*.

ALI'KE. *adv.* [from *a* and *like*.] With reſemblance, without difference, in the ſame manner, in the ſame form.

The darkneſs hideth not from thee, but the night ſhineth as the day: the darkneſs and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Pſalm* cxxxix. 12.

With thee converſing, I forget all time
All ſeaſons, and their change, all pleaſe *alike*. *Parad. Loſt.*

Riches cannot reſcue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the ſlave. *Dryd. Juv.*

Let us unite at leaſt in an equal zeal for thoſe capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

Two handmaids wait the throne: *alike* in place,
But differing far in figure and in face. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

ALIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment, that which nouriſhes, nutriment, food.

New parts are added to our ſubſtance; and as we die, we are born daily, nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is ſo prepared for nutrition, or by what mechaniſm it is diſtributed.

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and ſolids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. But, to take it in the largeſt ſenſe, by *aliment*, I underſtand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet, as, meat, drink; and ſeaſoning, as, ſalt, ſpice, vinegar, &c. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment, that which nouriſhes, that which feeds.

The ſun, that light imparts to all, receives
From all his *alimental* recompenſe,
In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

Except they be watered from higher regions, theſe weeds muſt loſe their *alimental* ſap, and wither themſelves.
Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.

Th' induſtrious, when the ſun in Leo rides,
And darts his fierceſt beams, portending drought,
Forget not, at the foot of every plant,
To ſink a circling trench, and daily pour
A juſt ſupply of *alimental* ſtreams,
Exhauſted ſap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIMENTARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nouriſhment. *Dict.*

ALIMENTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment*.]

1. That which belongs or relates to aliment

The ſolution of the aliment by maſtication is neceſſary, without it, the aliment could not be diſpoſed for the charges, which it receives as it paſſeth through the *alimentary* duct.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nouriſhing.

I do not think that water ſupplies animals, or even plants, with nouriſhment, but ſerves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and diſtribute them to the ſeveral parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, ſome are pulpy and very nutritious, as, turneps and carrots. Theſe have a fattening quality, which they manifeſt in feeding of cattle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aliment*.] The power of affording aliment; the quality of nouriſhing.

Plants do nouriſh, inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N 54.*

ALIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony*.] That which nouriſhes: a word very little in uſe.

The plethora renders us lean, by ſuppreſſing our ſpirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digeſting the *alimonious* humours into fleſh. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ALIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*alimonia*, Lat.]

Alimony ſignifies that legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to

the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Before they settled hands and hearts,
Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. iii.*

ALIQUANT *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIQUOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

ALISH. *adj.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale, having qualities of ale.

They let it stand five days before they put it into the cask, stirring it and beating down the yeast into it, thus gives it the [illegible]

ALITURE. *n. s.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict.*

ALIVE. *adj.* [from *a* and *live*.]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,
But some faint signs of feeble life appear. *Dryd. Fables.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd *alive*,
Not scornful virgins who their charms survive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such inclined toward them, kept *alive*. *Hooker, b. v.*

3. Chearful; sprightly, full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. *Cla*

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*, as, the *best* man *alive*, that is, the *best*, with an emphasis.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-and-ye,
And unto battle do yourselves address,
For yonder comes the proweſt knight *alive*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobleness. *Fairy Queen.*

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Clarendon, b.*

John was quick and understood his business very well, but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull*

ALKAHEST. *n. s.* A word used first by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or liquour, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ALKALI. *n. s.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*, by us glasswort.] This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt, this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances, to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Any substance, which, when mingled with acids, produces effervescence and fermentation. See ALKALIZATE.

ALKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquour will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from this *alkaline* state, which is confirmed by experience, for people have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot upon Aliments.*

To ALKALIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKALIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali, that which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid, but that, which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of a kin to that of other *alkalizate* salts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets seems to be of that order, because their syrup, by acid liquours, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizate*, turns green. *Newton's Opticks*

ALKALIZATION. *n. s.* [from *alkali*.] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

ALKANET. *n. s.* [*Anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant is a species of buglosse, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. It will grow in almost any soil, and must be sown in March. *Mil.*

ALKEKENGI. *n. s.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry*, of considerable use as an astringent, dissolvent, and diuretick. The plant bears a near resemblance to Solanum, or Nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *urticarum*. *Chambers*

ALKERMES. *n. s.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the

Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the form and consistence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the base. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpelier, which supplies most part of Europe therewith. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is nowhere found so plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adv.* [See ALL, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenser's Epithal.*

Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight
Within Corioli gates. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

And swore so loud,
That, *all* amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. *Sh. Tam. Shrew.*

They could call a comet a faxed star, which is *all* one with *stella crinita*, or *comata*. *Camden's Remains.*

For a large conscience is *all* one,
And signifies the same with none. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. i.*

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryd.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all* along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Justice, indeed, may be furnished out of this element, as far as her sword goes, and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze, if the artist pleases. *Addison. Guardian*, N° 103.

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the publick square,
Where, *all* beside the rail, ragged beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Altogether, wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt, are *all* for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall woo,
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I shall never marry, like my sister,
To love my father *all*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonick, but now obsolete.

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for one man's simple head,
All were it as the rest but simply writ. *Spenser, Son. xxx*

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,
All as his straying flock he fed,
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardy head. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

ALL. *adj.* [*Ael*, *Æa*, eale, alle, Sax. oll, Welsh, al, Dutch; alle, Germ. ὅλος, Gr.]

1. The whole number, every one:

Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they *all*, *all* honourable men. *[Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

To graze the herb *all* leaving,
Devour'd each other. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Tillotson, Sermon v*

2. The whole quantity, every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deut.*

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws, with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the publick good. *Locke.*

3. The whole duration of time.

On whose pastures cheerful spring,
All the year doth sit and sing;
And, rejoicing, smiles to see,
Their green backs wear his livery. *Ch[illegible]*

4. The whole extent of place.

Great [illegible]
any m[illegible]

ALL. *n. s.*

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.

And will she yet debase her eyes on me;
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
On me that halt, and am misshapen thus? *Shak. Rich. III.*

Nought's had, *all*'s spent,
Where our desire is got without content. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The youth shall study, and no more engage
Their flatt'ring wishes for uncertain age,
No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,
Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life,
Finding the wretched *all* they here can have,
But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior*

Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of success. *Addison on the State of the War.*

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be news-cramm'd.—*All* the better, we shall be the more remarkable. *Shak. As you like it.*

Up with my tent, here will I lie to night;
But where to morrow? Well, *all's* one for that. *Sh. R III.*

All the fitter, Lentulus our coming
Is not for salutation, we have business. *Ben. Johns. Catiline*

That is, *every thing is the better, the fame, the fitter*

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I assume;
And glad her shall resign, when in the end
Thou shalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee,
For ever, and in me all whom thou lov'st. *Parad. Loft.*

They all stick to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little foothold, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground, nest eagles, and *all* *L'Estrange.*

They that do not keep up this indifferency for *all* but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false glasses. *Locke.*

A torch, snuff and *all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

All is much used in composition, but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary, as, *all-commanding.* Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and classical; as, *Almighty.*

When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a [illegible]s, *all-surrounding* in other cases, an adverb; as, *all-accomplished*, or completely accomplished.

Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be found is inserted.

ALL BEARING *adj.* [from *all* and *bear*.] That which bears every thing, omniparous.

Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew *Pope's Od.*

ALL-CHEERING *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer*.] That which gives gayety and cheerfulness to all

Soon as the *all-cheering* sun
Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Sh. Romeo and Jul.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and *command*.] Having the sovereignty over all.

He now sets before them the high and shining idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh's History.*

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *compose*.] That which quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring shades, Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now address,
To break the bands of *all-composing* rest. *Pope's Odyssey, b. v.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer*.] That which subdues every thing.

Second of Satan sprung, *all-conquering* death!
What thought'st thou of our empire now? *Paradise Lost, b. x.*

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *consume*.] That which consumes every thing.

By age unbroke but *all-consuming* care
Destroys perhaps the strength, that time would spare. *Pope.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour*.] That which eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

ALL FOURS. *n. f.* [from *all* and *four*.] A low game at cards, played by two, so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make *all fours*

ALL HAIL. *n. f.* [from *all*, and *hail*, for *health*.] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though, perhaps usually reckoned among them.

All hail, ye fields, where constant peace attends!
All hail, ye sacred, solitary groves!
All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whose conversation pleases and improves. *Walsh.*

ALL-HALLOWN *n. f.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The time about Allsaintsday

Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,
All-hallown summer. *Shakesp. Henry IV p. 2.*

ALLHALLOWTIDE. *n. f.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The time near Allsaints, or the first of November

Cut off the bough about *Allhallowtide*, in the bare place, and set it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 427.

ALL-HEAL. *n. f.* [*Panax*, Lat.] A species of *ranunculus*, which see.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge*.] That which has the sovereign right of judgment.

I look with horrour back,
That I detest my wretched self, and curse
My past polluted life. *All judging* heav'n,
Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow for them.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know*.] Omniscient, all-wise.

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, we, who could no way foresee the effect, when an *all-knowing*, all-wise Being, showers down every day its benefits on the unthankful and undeserving? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALL-MAKING *adj.* [from *all* and *make*.] That created all; omnifick [See ALL-SEEING.]

ALL POWERFUL. *adj.* [from *all* and *power*.] Almighty, omnipotent, possessed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being, the least motion of whose will can create or destroy a world, pity us, the mournful friends of thy oppressed servant. *Sandys.*

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. f.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints. The first of November

ALL SEER. *n. f.* [from *all* and *see*.] He that sees or beholds every [illegible] whose view comprehends all things.

[illegible]igh *All-seer*, which I dashed with,
Hurl'st my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest, what I begg'd in jest. *Shak. Rich. III.*

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *see*.] That beholds every thing.

The same First Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long those perishable forms shall last,
Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd
By that *all-seeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryd. Fables.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. f.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.

This is *all souls day*, fellows, [illegible]
It is, my lord.—
Why then, *all souls day* is my body's doomsday *Shak. R III.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *sufficient*.] Sufficient to every thing.

The testimonies of God are perfect, the testimonies of God are *all-sufficient* unto that end for which they were given *Hooker.*

He can more than employ all our powers in their utmost extension, for he is every way perfect and *all-sufficient.* *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wise*.] Possest of infinite wisdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wise* Mind governing the affairs of the world *South.*

Supreme, *all-wise*, eternal, potentate!
Sole author, sole disposer of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLANTOIS, or *ALLANTOIDES*. *n. f.* [from ἀλλᾶς, a gut, and εἶδος, shape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or passage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the blood.

TO ALLAY. *v. a.* [from *aloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage, it is therefore derived by some from *a la loi*, *according to law*, the quantity of metals being mixed according to law, by others, from *aller*, to unite; perhaps from *alligare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authours preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See ALLOY
2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities.

Being brought into the open air,
I would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poison. *Shakesp. King John.*

No friendly offices shall alter or *allay* that rancour, that frets in some hellish breasts, which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet, to pacify, to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *aloyer*, but to be the English word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.

If, by your art, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them. *Shak. Tempest.*

ALLAY. *n. f.* [*aloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is alayed with silver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of which eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. *Cowel* thinks the alay is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin less.

For fools are stubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' *allay*. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2.*

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner, as the admixture of baser metals alay the qualities of the first mass.

Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *allay*, by little scattering light. *Newton's Opticks*

3. Alay being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed

The joy has no *allay* of jealousy, hope and fear *Roscommon.*

ALLAYER. *n. f.* [from *allay*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony; and, upon that account, Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a *fraenum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fervescency. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ALLAYMENT. *n. f.* [from *allay*.] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Sh. Troilus and Cr.*

ALLEGATION. *n. f.* [from *allege*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration
2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly couch't?

As if he had ſuborned ſome to ſwear
Falſe *allegations*, to o'erthrow his ſtate. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. An excuſe, a plea.

I omitted no means in my power, to be informed of my errours, and I expect not to be excuſed in any negligence on account of youth, want of leiſure, or any other idle *allegations*.
Pope's Preface to his Works.

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuſe, or produce as an argument.

Surely the preſent form of church-government is ſuch, as no law of God, or reaſon of man, hath hitherto been *alleged*, of force ſufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmoſt of their power, withſtand the alteration thereof. *Hooker's Preface.*

If we forſake the ways of grace or goodneſs, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of inſtruction; we cannot ſay we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *adj.* [from *allege.*] That which may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be ſolved, that is *allegeable* againſt it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

ALLE'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*] The ſame with *allegation*. *D.*

ALLE'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*] He that alleges.

Which narrative, if we may believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of the Pamphilii, appears to do, would ſeem to argue, that there is, ſometimes, no other principle requiſite, than what may reſult from the lucky mixture of the parts of ſeveral bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *n. ſ.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from mens hearts,
Loud ſhouts and ſalutations from their mouths,
Even in the preſence of the crowned king. *Shak. Henry* IV.

We charge you on *allegiance* to ourſelves,
To hold your ſlaught'ring hands, and keep the peace.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.*

The houſe of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the ſeveral counties of England, profeſſing all *allegiance* to them, govern abſolutely, the lords concurring, or rather ſubmitting to whatſoever is propoſed. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT. *adj.* [from *allege.*] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*: a word not now uſed.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeſerver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'rs to heav'n for you. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

ALLEGO'RICK. *adj.* [from *allegory.*] After the manner of an allegory, not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I diſcern not. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

ALLEGO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory, not real; not literal; mythical.

When our Saviour ſaid, in an *allegorical* and myſtical ſenſe, Except ye eat the fleſh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you, the hearers underſtood him literally and groſſly. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The epithet of Apollo for ſhooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in reſpect of the darts and bow, the enſigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the ſun. *Pope's Preface to Iliad.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the meſſenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The place is to be underſtood *allegorically*; and what is thus ſpoken by a Pheacian with wiſdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the groſſneſs of it. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* vii. *notes.*

ALLEGO'RICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *allegorical.*] The quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

To A'LLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory, to form an allegory, to take in a ſenſe not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his ſuppoſition of the tree itſelf to be true. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

As ſome would *allegorize* theſe ſigns, which we noted before; ſo others would confine them to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

An alchymiſt ſhall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by ſal, ſulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the ſcripture itſelf, and the ſacred myſteries thereof into the philoſopher's ſtone. *Locke.*

ALLEGORY. *n. ſ.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither muſt we draw out our *allegory* too long, leſt either we make ourſelves obſcure, or fall into affectation, which is childiſh. *Ben. Jonſon's Diſcovery.*

This word nympha meant nothing elſe but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moiſture that quickeneth and giveth ſide to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLEGRO. n. ſ. A word, denoting one of the ſix diſtinct ſorts of time. It expreſſes a ſprightly motion, the quickeſt of all, except Preſto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton.*

ALLELUJAH. n. ſ. [This word is falſely written for *Hallelujah*, הללו יה: and יה.] A word of ſpiritual exultation, uſed in hymns, it ſignifies, *Praiſe God.*

He will ſet his tongue to thoſe pious divine ſtrains, which may be a proper præludium to thoſe *alleluiahs* he hopes eternally to ſing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. n. ſ. [Ital.] A grave kind of muſick. *D.*

To ALLEVIATE. *v. a.* [*alevo*, Lat.]

1. To make light, to eaſe, to ſoften.

Moſt of the diſtempers are the effects of abuſed plenty and luxury, and muſt not be charged upon our Maker, who, notwithſtanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* thoſe evils which we bring upon ourſelves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To extenuate, or ſoften, as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuſe.

ALLEVIATION. *n. ſ.* [from *alleviate.*]

1. The act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendſhip. *South's Sermons.*

2. That by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated.

This loſs of one fifth of their debts and income will ſit heavy on them, who ſhall ſee it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

ALLEY. *n. ſ.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far. *Fairy Queen.*

It is common from experience, that where *alleys* are cloſe gravelled, the earth putteth forth the firſt year knotgraſs, and after ſpiregraſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 565.

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Parad. Loſt.*

Come, my fair love, our morning's taſk we loſe;
Some labour ev'n the cabbet life would chooſe.
Ours is not great: the dangling bows to crop,
Whoſe too luxuriant growth our *alleys* ſtop. *Dryden.*

The thriving plants, ignoble broomſticks made,
Now ſweep thoſe *alleys* they were born to ſhade. *Pope.*

2. A paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet.

A back friend, a ſhoulder clapper, one that commands
The paſſages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands.
Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.

ALLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this ſenſe, our hiſtories of Queen Anne mention *the grand alliance.*
2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen ſhall th' *alliance* join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Ausonian line. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's ſake,
In honour of a true Plantagenet,
And, for *alliance'* ſake, declare the cauſe
My father loſt his head. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another, the act of making a confederacy.

Dorſet, your ſon, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign ſoil,
This fair *alliance* quickly ſhall call home
To high promotions. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Adraſtus ſoon, with gods averſe, ſhall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line,
Thence ſtrife ſhall riſe, and mortal war ſucceed. *Pope.*

5. The perſons allied to each other.

I would not boaſt the greatneſs of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addiſon's Cato.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*alicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing, magnetiſm, attraction.

The ſeigned central *alliciency* is but a word, and the term of it ſtill occult. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

To A'LLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate.*]

1. The act of tying together, the ſtate of being ſo tied.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR. *n. ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturaliſts have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

In his needy ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
An *alligator* ſtuff'd, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were ſtrung,
And here a ſcaly *alligator* hung. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

ALLIGATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate.*] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.

A L L

ALLI'SION. *n. f.* [*allido, allifum*, Lat.] The act of ſtr king one thing againſt another.

There have not been any iſlands of note, or conſiderable extent, torn and caſt off from the continent by earthquakes, or ſevered from it by the boiſterous *aliſion* of the ſea. *Woodward.*

ALLOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another
2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and adation of it to the account.
3. An allowance made upon an account, a term alſo in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION. *n. f.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of ſpeak ng to another

ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* [from *alledium.*] Held without any acknowledgment of ſuperiority; not feudal, independent.

ALLO'DIUM. n. f. [A word of very uncertain derivation, but moſt probably of German original.]

A poſſeſſion held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is oppoſed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates ſome kind of dependance. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king

ALLO'NGE. *n. f.* [*allonge*, Fr.] A paſs or thruſt w th a rapier, ſo called from the lengthen ng of the ſpace taken up by the fencer.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* [This word is generally ſpoke *halloo*, and is uſed to dogs, when they are incited to the chaſe or battle; it is commonly imag ned to come from the French *allons*, perhaps from *all lo*, look all; ſhewing the object.] To ſet on; to incite a dog, by crying *allo*.

Allo thy furious maſtiff, bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A laſt memorial of their paſt offence. *Philips.*

ALLOQUY. *n. f.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another; converſe; converſation. *Dict.*

To ALLOT. *v. a.* [from *lot.*]

1. To diſtribute by lot.
2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for proviſion,
To ſhield thee from diſaſters of the world,
And, on the ſixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I ſhall deſerve my fate, if I refuſe
That happy hour, which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To diſtribute; to parcel out; to give each his ſhare.

Since fame was the only end of all their new enterprizes and ſtudies, a man cannot be too ſcrupulous in *allotting* them the due portion of it. *Tatler*, N° 81

ALLOTMENT. *n. f.* [from *allot.*] That which is allotted to any one; the part, the ſhare, the portion granted.

There can be no thought of ſecurity or quiet in this world, but in a reſignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Eſtr.*

Though it is our duty to ſubmit with patience to more ſcanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reaſonably and lawfully aſk of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLO'TTERY *n. f.* [from *allot.*] That which is granted to a particular perſon in a diſtribution. See ALLOTMENT

Allow me ſuch exerciſes as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by teſtament.
Shakeſpeare, As you it

To ALLOW. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr. from *allaudare.*]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a poſition, not to contradict; not to oppoſe.

The principles, which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; thoſe, that men of right reaſon admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of muſick all our hearts *allow*;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope's Eſſ. Crit.*

As to what is alleged, that ſome of the Preſbyterians declared openly againſt the king's murder, I *allow* it to be true. *Swift.*

2. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much ſincerity to the profeſſions of moſt men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I will heap you to enough of them, and ſhall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here as you pleaſe. *Swift.*

3. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the bedlam
To lead him where he would; his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in truſt with the goſpel, even ſo we ſpeak, not as pleaſing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. 1 *Theſſ.* ii. 4.

They referred all laws, that were to be paſſed in Ireland, to be conſidered, corrected and *allowed* firſt by the ſtate of England. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. To give a ſanction to, to authorize.

There is no character in an *allow'd* fool. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

5. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*
To him that gave us peace and empire too. *Waller.*

6. To appoint for, to ſet out to a certain uſe, as, he *allowed* his ſon the third part of his revenue.

7. To make a ſtatement, or proviſion; or to ſettle any thing, with ſome conceſſions or cautions, regarding ſomething elſe.

If we conſider the different occaſions of ancient and modern medals, we ſhall find they both agree in recording the great actions and ſucceſſes in war; *allowing* ſtill for the different ways of making it, and the circumſtances that attended it.

ALLOWABLE *adj.* [from *allow.*]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is obſerved in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is repreſented, before our Saviour, waſhing his feet, on her knees, which will not conſiſt with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

2. That which is permitted or licenſed, lawful, not forbidden.

In actions of this ſort, the very light of nature alone may diſcover that which is ſo far forth in the ſight of God *allowable*. *Hooker, b. i. § 8.*

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle on the Scriptures*

Reputation becomes a ſignal and a very peculiar bleſſing to magiſtrates, and their purſuit of it is not only *allowable*, but [illegible]

ALLOWABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *allowable.*] The quality of being allowable, lawfulneſs, exemption from proh bition

I cannot think myſelf engaged to diſcourſe of love, as to the nature, uſe, and *allowableneſs*, in matters of recreation, what is indeed impugned by ſome, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

ALLOWANCE. *n. f.* [from *allow.*]

1. Admiſſion without contradiction.

Without the notion and [illegible]
will be lame and defective *Locke.*

2. Sanction; licence, authority

That which wiſdom did firſt begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that ſucceed, although it plead for itſelf nothing *Hooker, b. v. § 7.*

You ſent a large commiſſion
To Gregory de Caſſado, to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the ſtate's *allowance*,
A league between his highneſs and Ferrara. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

3. Permiſſion, freedom from reſtraint.

They ſhould therefore be accuſtomed betimes to conſult and make uſe of their reaſon, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A ſettled rate; or appointment for any uſe.

The victuals in plantations ought to be expended almoſt as in a beſieged town, that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. 2 *Kings*, xxv. 30.

5. Abatement from the ſtrict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in that which they call heroick verſe, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expreſſion; and, as ſuch, requires the ſame grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowances* for an innocent paſſion. *Swift.*

6. Eſtabliſhed character; reputation.

His bark is ſtoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved *allowance*,
Therefore my hopes, not ſurfeited to death,
Stand in bold awe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

ALLOY. *n. f.* [See ALLAY]

1. Baſer metal mixed in coinage.

That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the ſtandard. Fine ſilver is ſilver without the mixture of any baſer metal. *Alloy* is baſer metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

For let another piece be coined of the ſame weight, wherein half the ſilver is taken out, and copper, or other *alloy*, put into the place, every one knows it will be worth but half as much, for the value of the *alloy* is ſo inconſiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleaſures of ſenſe are probably reliſhed by beaſts in a more exquiſite degree, than they are by men; for they taſte them ſincere and pure always, without mixture or *alloy*.
Atterbury's Sermons.

ALLUBESCENCY. *n. f.* [*allubeſcentia*, Lat.] Willingneſs; conſent. *Dict.*

To ALLUDE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to inſinuate. It is uſed of perſons, as, *he alludes to an old ſtory*, or of things, as, *the ſimile alludes to his manner's ſtatues*

Theſe ſpeeches of Jerom and Chryſoſtom do ſeem plainly to *allude* unto ſuch miniſterial garments as were then in uſe.
Hooker, b. v. § 29.

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker, b. v. § 2.*

Their juſt proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and meaſure; and this I doubt not was that architecture here *alluded* to. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

[illegible]
paint upon paper or parchment, becauſe it gives graces, and not an ornament, to the letters or figures coloured *Cowel.*

To ALLURE. *v. a.* [*leurre*, Fr *loeren*, Dutch, belæpen, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good, than any hardness deterreth from it, and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto *alloreth*. *Hooker*, b. i. p. 28.

Above them all
The golded sun, in splendour likest heav'n,
Allur'd his eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii. l. 572.

Each flatt'ring hope, and each *allur'ing* joy. *Lyttleton.*

ALLU'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb *allure.*] Something set up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write *lure.*

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Sir John Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *allure.*]

That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against *allurement*, custom, and a world
Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn,
Or violence. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi

——Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell. *Par. Reg.* b. ii

To shun th' *allurement* is not hard
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But wond'rous difficult, when once beset,
To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net.
Dryden.

ALLU'RER. *n. s.* [from *allure.*] The person that allures, enticer; enveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *allure.*] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *alluring.*] The quality of alluring or enticing; incitation; temptation by propoling pleasure.

ALLUSION. *n. s.* [*allusio*, Lat.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint, an implication. It has the particle *to.*

Here are manifest *allusions* and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in the last ruin.
Burnet's Theory.

This last *allusion* gall'd the Panther more,
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the sore. *Dryden.*

Expressions now out of use, *allusions to* customs lost to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

ALLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it, and the expression, in the other, is figurative or *allusive* and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion, to a consistency with the former. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *allusive.*] In an allusive manner; by implication, by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles, (*Matt.* xxiv. 28) by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. *Hammond's Pr. Cat.*

ALLU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *allusive.*] The quality of being allusive.

ALLU'VION. *n. s.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water.

ALLU'VIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion.*] That which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To ALLY. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these septs are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever serve faithfully against them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still *ally*
The common int'rest, or endear the tye. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

To the sun *ally'd*,
From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines I cannot excuse they are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense, but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

ALLY. *n. s.* [*allié*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as marriage, friendship, confederacy.

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as

subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferiour and dependent *ally* under their protection. *Temple.*

ALMACANTAR. n. s. [An Arabick word, written variously by various authours, by D'Herbelot, *almucantur*; by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACA'NTAR'S STAFF. *n. s.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass. *Chambers.*

ALMANACK. *n. s.* [Derived, by some, from the Arabick, *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to *count*, or *compute*; but others, from *al*, Arabick, and μὴν, a *month*, or μηνιακὸς, the *course of the months*; by others, from a Teutonick original, *al* and *maan*, the *moon*, an account of every moon, or month. all of them are probable.]

A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom. *Bacon.*

This astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognostications. *Government of the Tongue.*

Beware the woman too, and shun her sight,
Who in these studies does herself delight;
By whom a greasy *almanack* is born,
With often handling like chaft amber worn. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

I'll have a fasting *almanack* printed on purpose for her use.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

ALMANDINE. n. s. [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *Ld.*

ALMIGHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *almighty.*] Unlimited power, omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his *almightiness*, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things.
Hooker, b. v. § 15.

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, his power and *almightiness*
Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the wilderness, the bittern and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightiness*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living*

ALMI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abram, and said unto him, I am the *almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.
Genesis, xvii. 1.

He wills you in the name of God *almighty*,
That you divest yourself, and lay apart
The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature and of nations 'long
To him and to his heirs. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A'LMOND. *n. s.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German, supposing that almonds come to France from Germany.]

The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

ALMOND TREE. *n. s.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.]

It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed, the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged

The species are, 1. The common large *almond*. 2. The sweet *almond*, with tender shells. 3. The bitter *almond*. 4. The white flowering *almond*.

The three first sorts are chiefly cultivated in England, for the beauty of their flowers; and the first sort yields large quantities of fruit yearly, little inferiour to what we receive from abroad, if not kept too long. They are propagated in July, by inoculating a bud into a plum stock, for wet ground, or an *almond* or peach stock for dry. The fourth is a greater curiosity; it will not succeed on a plum, but must be budded on a peach or *almond*. *Miller.*

Like to an *almond tree*, you're mounted high
On top of green Selinis, all alone,
With blossoms brave bedecked daintily,
Whose tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown. *Fairy Q.*

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood,
If odrous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, called improperly *almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and

slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the œsophagus muscle acts, it compresses the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat. *Quincy*

The tonsils, or *Almonds of the Ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil, which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A MOND-FURNACE, or A'LMAN-FURNACE, called also the *Stoop*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER, or ALMNER. *n. f.* [*eleemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

I enquired among the Jacobins for an *almoner*; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthiest man. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

A'LMONRY. *n. f.* [from *almoner.*] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMOST. *adv.* [from *all* and *most*, that is, *most part of all*. *Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole or to universality.

Who is there *almost*, whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no such thing or notion, as an *almost* infinite, there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,
And *almost* faints beneath the glowing weight. *Addis. Ovid.*

ALMS. *n. f.* [in Saxon, elmer, from *eleemosyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his
That hath received an *alms*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an *alms* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *South.*

ALMS-BASKET. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

These sweepings do as well,
As the best order'd meal;
For who the relish of these guests will fit,
Needs set them but the *alms-basket* of wit. *Ben. Johnson.*

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's motto that lived upon the *alms-basket*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

ALMSDEED. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *almsdeeds* which she did. *Acts*, ix. 36.

Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'st back.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

ALMS-GIVER. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He built and endowed many religious foundations, besides his memorable hospital of the Savoy. And yet was he a great *alms-giver* in secret, which shewed that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

ALMSHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *house*.] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almshouses* for the poor, and the sorting out of the people into their several parishes, are manifest unto men of understanding. *Hooker's Preface.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,
A hundred *almshouses* right well supplied. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples, and other violences of rapine, build an hospital, or some *alms-house*, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Behold yon *almshouse*, neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate. *Pope.*

ALMSMAN. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an *almsman*'s gown. *Shakesp. Rich.* II.

A'LMUG-TREE. *n. f.* A tree mentioned in scripture.

Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*, others *ebony*, *brasil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is translated *straight wood*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the almug-tree; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir, and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or, simply, *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick, and is, perhaps, the same with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moses. *Calmet.*

And the navy also of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. 1 *Kings*, x. 11.

ALNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or A'LNEGER. *n. f.* [from *alnage.*]

A measurer by the ell, a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alneger*. *Dict.*

ALNAGE. *n. f.* [from *aunage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *all* and *night*.]

There is a service which they call *alnight*, which is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 372.

A'LOES. *n. f.* [אהלים, as it is supposed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood used, in the East, for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermost part, of the *aloetree*, the next part to which is called *Calembac*, which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferiour value to the *Tambac*, is much esteemed. The part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pao d'aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*

2. *Aloes* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

The leaves are thick, succulent, and generally beset with spines on the edges; the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and cut into six segments at the top, like the hyacinth; the fruit is oblong and cylindrical, divided into three cells, containing flat, and, for the most part, semicircular seeds.

The species are 39; 1. The common large American *aloe*. 2. The narrow-leaved *aloe*, from Vera Cruz. 3. The American *aloe*, which produces young plants out of the flower stems, &c.

Many of these plants, in English gardens, are natives of the East and West Indies; but the most curious are brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

The first of these *aloes* is very hardy, and has endured the air, in mild winters, in a very dry soil, and under a south wall, but they may be kept in a common greenhouse, giving them very little moisture in winter. The other sorts are preserved in an airy glass-case, with a stove. The *aloes* are all increased by offsets.

Most of the African species, after the second, third, or fourth year's growth, produce flowers with us annually; but the American *aloes* flower but once during the life of the plant, producing the flower-stems from the centre of the plant, of a considerable size, and sometimes fifteen feet in height.

A common error, relating to the first species, is, that it never flowers till it be an hundred years old, but experience has proved, that some have flowered in fifty years. Another error is, that, when the flower opens, it makes a report like a gun. *Miller.*

3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is distinguished into Socotorine and and Caballine, or horse *aloes*; the first is so called from *Socotora*, the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartick, and used in most purgative compositions.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, scammonate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. *n. f.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes.

ALOFT. *adv.* [*loffter*, to lift up, *Dan. Loft* air, *Isl. Lopt* air, into the air.] On high; above, in the air; a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories oft,
That love has wings, and soars *aloft*. *Suckling.*

Upright he stood, and bore *aloft* his shield,
Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryd. Fab.*

ALOFT. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. .

A'LOGY. *n. f.* [ἀλογία.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dict.*

ALONE. *adj.* [*allein*, Dutch, from *al* and *ein*, or *one*, that is, *single*.] Single without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us *alone*,
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine *alone*. *Dryden, Æneid.*

God, by whose *alone* power and conservation, we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company, solitary.

Eagles we see fly *alone*, and they are but sheep which always herd together. *Sidney*, b. .

Alone, for other creature in this place
Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. *Paradise Lost*
I never durst in darkness be *alone*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

ALO'NE. *adv.*

1. This word is seldom used but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb, and implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself

Let us *alone* to guard Corioli;
If they set down before's, 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Let you *alone*, cunning artificer
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johns. Catil.*

2. To let alone, to forbear; to leave unfinished

His client stole it, but he had better have *let it alone*, for he lost his cause by his jest. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 408

ALO'NG. *adv.* [*au long*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty stone, some lay *along*,
And, bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung.
Dryden, Aeneid vi.

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand carried *along*, leaveth a train of light behind it.
Bacon's Natural History, N° 274.
Where Ufens glides *along* the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina stands. *Dryd. Æneid*

3. Throughout, in the whole, with *all* prefixed.

They were *all along* a cross, untoward sort of people. *South.*
Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man *Tillotson.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*, in company, joined with.

If your commotion will forthwith dispatch,
And he to England shall *along with* you. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
Hence then! and Evil go *with* thee *along*,
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell;
Thou and thy wicked crew! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect, when something is mingled with it, which it should not have, or when it wants something that ought to go *along with* it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.

Command thy slaves, my free-born soul disdains
A tyrant's curb; and restive breaks the reins.
Take this *along*, and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize. *Dryden.*

6. Forward, onward. In this sense it is derived from *allons*, French

Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along*,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

ALO'NGST *adv.* [a corruption, as it seems, from *along*] Along, through the length

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in all their ports thereabout *alongst* the sea-coast. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

ALO'OF *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*]

1. At a distance, with the particle *from*. It generally implies a small distance, such as is within view or observation.

Then bad the knight this lady yede *aloof*,
And to an hill herself withdrew aside,
From whence she might behold the battle's proof,
And eke be safe from danger far deserved. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
As next in worth,
Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous crowd stood yet *aloof*. *Parad. Lost.*
The noise approaches, though our palace stood
Aloof from streets, encompass'd with a wood. *Dryden*

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel,
And make the cowards stand *aloof* at bay. *Stark Henry VI*
Going northwards, *aloof*, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last when they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon*
The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had *aloof* seen the cross set up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became Christian ground. *Bacon's Hen. VII*
Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay. The water carried them away; the earthen vessel kept *aloof from* t'other. *L'Estrange's Fables*
The strong may fight *aloof*; Anæus try'd
His force too near, and by presuming dy'd. *Dryd. Fables*

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded,
But with a crafty madness keeps *aloof*,
When we would bring him on to some confession
Of his true state. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join, for, if she stood *aloof*, there will be still suspicions it being a received opinion in the world, that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power.

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from th' entire point *Sh. King Lear*

ALOU'D. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly, strong voice with a great noise.

Strangled he dies! yet seems to cry *aloud*,
To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud,
That of the great, neglecting to be wise,
Heav'n in a moment makes an heap of dust *Waller*
Then heav'n a sigh more than ordinary *aloud*,
And threaten'd look aloft a gathering cloud. *Lloyd Recond vis*

ALOW. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*] plac
And now [illegible]
As born through air, and [illegible] *Dryden.*

ALPHA n. s. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A, therefore used to signify
I am *alpha* and omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelation.*

ALPHABET. *n. s.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the two first letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,
But I of these will wrest an *alphabet*,
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the several motions of the mouth, and the great variety of syllables composed of letters, and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless number of words capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more syllables, or of one. *Holder.*

Taught by their nurses, little children get
This saying, sooner than their *alphabet*. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*

To A'LPHABET. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *alphabet*; *alphabétique*, Fr.] In the
[illegible] } [illegible]
nes of letters.

I have now by me, digested in an *alphabetical* order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers. *Swift.*

ALPHABE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now compose in short hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deaf persons to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ALREADY *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time, or at some time past, opposed to futurity, as, *Will he come soon? He is come already. Will it be done? It is done already.*

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* answered, may serve for answer to that except on. *Hooker.*
You warn'd me first of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryd. Indian Emp.*
See, the guards, from yon far eastern hill,
Already move, no longer stay afford;
High in the air, they wave the flaming sword,
Your signal to depart. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

I confine myself to methods for the advancement of piety, which are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Methinks, *already* I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say,
Already see you a degraded toast,
And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope.*

ALS. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch] Also; however a word now out of use.

The golden sun his gli'ring head gan shew,
And sad remembrance now the prince amoves
With fresh desire his voyage to pursue,
Als Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

ALSO *adv.* [from *all* and *so*]

1. In the same manner, likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great deluge, as according to Moses, so *also* according to necessity; for our world affords no other treasures of water *Burnet's Theo.*

2. *Also* is sometimes nearly the same with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the sentence

God do so to me, and more *also*. 1 *Samuel*, xiv. 44.

ALTAR. *n. s.* [*altare*, Lat. It is observed by *Junius*, that the word *altar* is received, with christianity, in all the European languages, and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the Christian worship, in opposition to the *ara* of gentilism]

The place where offerings to heaven are laid
The goddess of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Forgav'd the tainted hand should be repeti'd,
Which incense offer'd, and her *altar* held. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose, and, with modeſt paces
Came to the *altar*, where ſhe kneel'd, and, ſaint-like,
Caſt her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

ALTARAGE, *n. ſ.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument ariſing to the prieſt from oblations, through the means of the altar.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

A'LTAR-CLOTH *n. ſ.* [from *altar* and *cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I ſhould ſet down the wealth, books, hangings, and *altar-cloths*, which our kings gave this abbey. *Peacham on Drawing*

To ALTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change, to make otherwiſe than it is. *To alter*, ſeems more [illegible] as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to ſubſtitute another in its place.

Do you note
How much her grace is *alter'd* on the ſudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale ſhe looks,
And of an earthly cold? *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Acts appropriated to the worſhip of God by his own appointment, muſt continue ſo, till himſelf hath otherwiſe declared: for who dares *alter* what God hath appo[illegible]
Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.

2. To take off from a perſuaſion or ſect.

For the way of writing plays in verſe, I find it troubleſome and ſlow, but I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, at leaſt with any reaſons which have oppoſed it. *Dryden.*

To ALTER. *v. n.* To become otherwiſe than it was; as, *the weather* alters *from bright to cloudy*

ALTERABLE. *adj.* [from *alter*, *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by ſomething elſe, diſtinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change.

That *alterable* reſpects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a conſiderate diſcerner. *Glanv.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thouſand accidents, which we can neither foreſee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wiſh they had been more clear in their directions to him in that mighty point, Whether the ſettlement of the ſucceſſion in the Houſe of Hanover be *alterable* or no? *Swift.*

ALTERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external cauſes.

A'LTERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

ALTERANT. *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for elſe all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ALTERATION. *n. ſ.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worſe to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and thoſe weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not preſume, that God doth even call for ſuch change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themſelves doth make neceſſary. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov'd on:
But he once paſt, ſoon after, when man fell,
Strange *alteration!* Sin, and death, amain
Following his track (ſuch was the will of heav'n)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Parad. Loſt, b.* ii.

No other *alteration* will ſatisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

App'us Claudius admitted to the ſenate the ſons of thoſe who had been ſlaves, by which, and ſucceeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a moſt corrupt body. *Swift.*

A'LTERATIVE. *adj.* [from *alter*]

Medicines called *alterative*, are ſuch as have no [illegible] ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution, by changing the humours from a ſtate of diſtemperature to health. They are oppoſed to *evacuants.* *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured meerly by outward applications, but by ſuch *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION *n. ſ.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controverſy, wrangle.

By this hot purſuit of lower controverſies amongſt men profeſſing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themſelves, time will cauſe *alteration* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was, in a manner, little elſe than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*, and that, many times, rather for victory and oſtentation of wit, than a ſober and ſerious ſearch of truth. *Hakewell on Providence.*

ALTERN *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in ſucceſſion each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their uſe
To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The leſs by night, *altern.* *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vii.

ALTE'RNACY. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendſhip conſiſts properly in mutual offices, and a generous ſtrife in *alternate* acts of kindneſs. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays ſurpriſe,
And bid *alternate* paſſions fall and riſe!
While, at each change, the ſon of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

ALTE'RNATE ANGLES [In geometry] Are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the oppoſite ſides of the cutting line, the one below the firſt parallel, and the other above the ſecond.

ALTERNATE RATIO, or PROPORTION, is where the antecedent of one is to its conſequent, as the antecedent of another to its conſequent, the very ſame ratio, in this caſe, holding alternately in reſpect of the antecedents to each other, and the conſequents to each other. *Chambers.*

ALTE'RNATE *n. ſ.* [from *alternate, adj.*] That which happens alternately; viciſſitude.

And rais'd in pleaſure, or repos'd in eaſe,
Grateful *alternate*, of ſubſtantial peace.
They bleſs the long nocturnal influence ſhed
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *P*

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*alterno*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Thoſe who, in their courſe,
Melodious hymns about the ſov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The moſt high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for ſundry wiſe ends, *alternates* the diſpoſition of good and evil. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii.

ALTE'RNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal ſucceſſion, ſo that each ſhall be ſucceeded by that which it ſucceeds, as, light follows darkneſs, and darkneſs follows light.

The princeſs Meliſſinda, bath'd in tears,
And toſs'd *alternately* with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! whom ſorrow thus and rage
To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by ſome cauſe or other, *alternately* diſpoſed to be reflected or refracted for many viciſſitudes. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal ſucceſſion. *Dict.*

ALTERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things.

The one would be oppreſſed with conſtant heat, the other with inſufferable cold, and ſo the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken.

A ſtrange *alternative*——
Muſt ladies have a doctor, or a dance? *Young*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternate.*] In alternate manner; by turns, reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or ſtate of being alternative, reciprocation. *Dict.*

ALTERNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal ſucceſſion; viciſſitude, turn; change of one thing for another; reciprocally.

They imagine, that an animal of the vaſteſt dimenſions, and longeſt duration, ſhould live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and viciſſitude of reſt, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* viii. *c.* 1.

ALTHO'UGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though.* See THOUGH.] Notwithſtanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obſcure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way poſſible to be underſtood. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

Me the gold of France did not ſeduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

The ſtreſs muſt be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional ſecurity. *Swift.*

A'LTIGRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Riſing on high. *Dict.*

ALTILOQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High ſpeech; pompous language.

ALTIMETRY. *n. ſ.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and μέτρον.] The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights, whether acceſſible, or inacceſſible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'SONANT. } *adj.* [*altiſonus*, Lat.] High ſounding, pom-
ALTI'SONOUS. } pous or lofty in ſound. *Dict.*

A'LTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place, ſpace meaſured upward.

'Ten masts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
Which thou hast perpend cularly fall'n. *Shak. King Lear*

Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

She shines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak opticks is but vainly guess'd,
Distance and *altitude* conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his ken, cannot he observe them and their influences in their several situations, in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depressions? *Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in the same *altitude*, and answer on each side one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence, superiority.

Your *altitude* offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise.
The world, a willing slander-by,
Inclines to add a specious lye. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree, highest point.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

ALTIVOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volo*.] High flying. *Dict.*

ALTOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.]

1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till they be *altogether* subdued. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker, b. v. § 18.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion, it being *altogether* as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjunctly, in company. This is rather *all together*.

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his seat.
Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.

ALUDEL. *n. s.* [from *a* and *lutum*, that is, *without lute*.]

Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed, and, at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

ALUM. *n. s.* [*alumen*, Lat.]

A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Melos, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. The factitious *alum* is prepared in different manners, according to the different materials of which it is made. Hence arise red, Roman, and citron *alum*; also plumose, saccharine, and burnt *alum*. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the English *roche-alum* is made from a bluish mineral stone, frequent in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire. *Alum* is used in medicine as an absorbent, but, being apt to excite vomiting, it is seldom prescribed inwardly. It is used outwardly in astringent lotions, and is an ingredient in several dentifrices and cosmeticks. It is a principal ingredient in dying and colouring; neither of which can be well performed without it. It serves to bind the colour upon the stuffs, and has the same uses there, that gum water and glutinous oils have in painting. It also disposes stuffs to take the colour, and adds a degree of briskness and delicacy to it. This effect of *alum* seems to proceed from its styptick or astringent quality, by which it binds the finer parts of colours together, and prevents their exhaling. Hence also it preserves paper, that has been dipped in its water, from sinking when wrote upon.

Saccharine alum bears a near resemblance to sugar, and is a composition of common *alum*, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone, and is used as a cosmetick.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire, and thus rendered whiter, more light, and more easily pulverized.

Plumose or *plume alum* is a sort of false mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly white, bordering on green, resembling Venetian talc, except that, instead of scales, it rises in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather, whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. Some will have this to be the lapis amiantus of the ancients. *Chambers.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE. *n. s.* A stone or calx used in surgery, perhaps [illegible]

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum stones*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALUMINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum*.] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and *aluminous* moisture, it is also a while to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALWAYS *adv.* [it is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*, callepaya, Sax. *tuttoviа*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time, opposed to *sometime*, or to *now*.

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not *always* to continue. *Hooker, b. iv. § 14.*

Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation; opposed to *sometimes*, or to *now and then*.

He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. Stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries, is called doctor of philosophy.

AM. The first person of the verb *to be*. [See TO BE.]

And God said unto Moses, I *am* that I *am*: and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, *I am* hath sent me unto you. *Exodus, iii. 14.*

Come then, my soul! I call thee by that name,
Thou busy thing, from whence I know I *am*
For knowing what I *am*, I know [illegible],
Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABILITY. *n. s.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness, the power of pleasing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions make that, and so is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADETTO. n. s. A sort of pear [See PEAR.] so called, says *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMADOT. n. s. A sort of pear [See PEAR.]

AMAIN. *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence, with vigour; fiercely, violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shak. Henry VI.*

What! when we fled *amain*, pursued, and struck
With heav'n's affrighting thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

The hills, to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist,
Sent up *amain*. *Par. Lost.*

From hence the boar was roused, and springing *amain*,
Like lightning sudden, on the warrior train
Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground,
The forest echoes to the cracking sound,
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. *Dry.*

AMALGAM } *n. s.* [ἅμα and γάμος.] The mixture of metals
AMALGAMA. } procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

TO AMALGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam*.]

To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMATION. *n. s.* [from *amalgamate*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible, stir these well that they may incorporate, then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

AMANDATION. *n. s.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.

AMANUENSIS. n. s. [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH *n. s.* [*amarantus*, Lat. from ἀ and μαραίνω.] The name of a plant.

The flowers have no petals, the cup of the flower is dry and multifid, the seeds are included in membranaceous vessels, which, when come to maturity, burst open transversely or horizontally, like purslane, each of which contains one or more roundish seeds.

Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long perennial *amaranth*, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*. All these plants must be sown on a good hotbed in February, or the beginning

g ining of March. They produce large beautiful flowers, and perfect their feed in September. *Miller.*

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fad

Immortal *amaranth!* a flower which once
In paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,
And flow'rs aloft, shading the fount of life,
And where the river of bliss, thro' midst of heav'n,
Rows o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 353.

AMARANTHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths, consisting of amaranths.

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elysian flow'rs,
By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of Asphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bow'rs. *Pope's St Cecilia.*

AMA'RITUDE. *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external [illegible] light bodies *Harvey on Consumptions.*

AMARULENCE. *n. f.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *D*

AMASMENT. *n. f.* [from *amass.*] A heap, an accumulation, a collection.

What is now in the subject, is but an *amassment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite [illegible]

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

1. To collect together into one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, [illegible] usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of m[illegible], or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amass* together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas [illegible]

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination

Such as *amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate*. See MATE.]

1. To accompany, to entertain as a companion. It is now obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them immodest way *amate*,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horrour. In this sense, it is derived from the old French, *mater*, to crush or subdue.

AMATO'RCULIST. *n. f.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

AMATORY *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

In the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions, not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

AMAUROSIS *n. f.* [ἀμαύρωσις.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood vessels being too much distended; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost; and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects failing successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

To AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuse with terrour

Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment, every man for his own life, in the day of the fall. *Ezek.* xxxii. 10.

2. To put into confusion with wonder

Go, heavenly pair, and with your dazling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippol.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

AMAZE. *n. f.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Astonishment, confusion, either of fear or wonder

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*,
And rumours loud. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Meantime the Trojan cuts his watry way,
Pleas'd on his voyage thro' the curling sea,
Then casting back his eyes with dire *amaze*,
Sees, on the Punick shore, the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY. *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion

I speak *amazedly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my message. Why
Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*!
Come, sirs, cheer me up his sprights. *Macbeth*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed, astonishment; wonder, confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farther, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it, whereupon, after a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber.
Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

AMA'ZEMENT *n. f.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear, horrour.

He answer'd nought at all, but adding new
Fear to his first *amazement*, staring wide,
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had espy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd. *Fairy Queen.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother sits;
O step between her and her fighting soul:
Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,
Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay
At these sad tidings. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i.*

[illegible]

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run, with *amazement* we should read your story;
But living virtue, all atchievements past,
Meets envy still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

4. Astonishment, wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Acts*, iii. 10.

AMA'ZING. *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful, astonishing.

It is indeed an *amazing* thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes of people it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

AMA'ZINGLY. *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect, when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wisest philosopher to answer *Watts's Logick.*

AMAZON. *n. f.* [α and μάζα.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus, they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fightest with the sword *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

AMBAGES *n. f.* [Lat.] A circuit of words, a circumlocutory form of speech, a multiplicity of words, an indirect manner of expression.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions, and that the things, they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the either and quicker understood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory, perplexed; tedious. *D*

AMBASSA'DE. *n. f.* [*ambassade*, Fr.] Embassy; character or business of an ambassador, a word not now in use.

When you disgraced me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shak. Henry VI.*

AMBA'SSADOUR. *n. f.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew כבשר, *to tell*, and כבשר, a *messenger*, others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a *servant*; whence *ambassia*, in low Latin, is found to signify *service*, and *ambascator*, a *servant*, others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old

Teutonick,

Teuton ck, ſignifying a *government*, and *Junius* mentions a poſſibility of its deſcent from *ambiare*, and others from *am* for *ad*, and *baſſus*, low, as ſuppoſing the act of ſending an ambaſſadour, to be in ſome ſort an act of ſubmiſſion. All theſe derivations lead to write *ambaſſadour*, not *embaſſadour*]

A perſon ſent in a publick manner from one ſovereign power to another, and ſuppoſed to repreſent the power from which he is ſent. The perſon of an ambaſſadour is inviolable.

Ambaſſador is, in popular language, the general name of a meſſenger from a ſovereign power, and ſometimes, ludicrouſly, from common perſons. In the juridical and formal language, it ſignifies particularly a miniſter of the higheſt rank reſiding in another country, and is diſtinguiſhed from an *envoy*, who is of leſs dignity

Give firſt admittance to th' *ambaſſadours*. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Rais'd by theſe hopes, I ſent no news before,
Nor ask'd you leave, nor did your faith implore,
But come, without a pledge, my own *ambaſſadour* *Dryden.*
Oft have their black *ambaſſadours* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and ſu'd to the courts of Zama. *Add. Cato.*

AMBA'SSADRESS *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambaſſadour
2. In humorous language, a woman ſent on a meſſage.

Well, my *ambaſſadreſs*——
Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rowe's Penit.*

A'MBASSAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ambaſſadour*] An embaſſy; the buſineſs of an ambaſſadour

Maximinian entertained them with dilatory anſwers; ſo as the formal part of their *ambaſſage* might well warrant their further ſtay. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers

A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like oil of turpentine, chiefly found in the Baltick ſea, along the coaſts of Pruſſia. Some naturaliſts refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and ſome even to the animal kingdom. Pliny deſcribes it as a reſinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and diſcharged thence into the ſea; where, undergoing ſome alteration, it is thrown, in this form, upon the ſhores of Pruſſia, which

He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it
ion of *ſuccinum*, from *ſuccus*, juice. This opinion
of the ancient naturaliſt is confirmed by the obſervation of many
of the moderns, particularly Father Camelli. *Philoſ. Tranſact.*
N° 190. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of
birds; others, the urine of a beaſt, others, the ſcum of the lake
Cephiſis, near the Atlantick, others, a congelation formed in
the Baltick, and in ſome fountains, where it is found ſwimming
like pitch. Others ſuppoſe it a bitumen trickling into the ſea
from ſubterraneous ſources; but this opinion is alſo diſcarded,
as good *amber* having been found in digging at a conſiderable
diſtance from the ſea, as that gathered on the coaſt. Boerhaave
ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatick
plants, elaborated by heat into a cryſtalline form. *Amber* aſſumes all figures in the ground; that of a pear, an almond, a
pea, and, among others, there have been found letters very well
formed, and even Hebrew and Arabick characters. Within
ſome pieces of *amber* have been found leaves, and inſects included; which ſeems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid ſtate, or, that having been expoſed to the ſun, it was
ſoftened, and rendered ſuſceptible of the leaves and inſects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiouſly in the dark. Some diſtinguiſh *amber* into yellow, white, brown, and black, but the two latter are ſuppoſed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. The white is moſt valued for medicinal uſes, and the yellow for being wrought into beads and toys, becauſe of its tranſparency. *Trev. Chamb.*

Liquid amber, is a kind of native balſam or reſin, like turpentine, clear, reddiſh, or yelloviſh, of a pleaſant ſmell, almoſt like ambergris. It flows from an inciſion made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *oſoſol*, but it hardens, as it grows older, into a ſolid form, and is brought to us in barrels. It is reputed an excellent balſam. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glaſs, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peacham on Drawing.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar ſhade;
But popular wreaths around his temples ſpread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Addiſ. Italy.*
The ſpoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And ſtudded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

A'MBER *adj.* Conſiſting of amber

With ſcarfs, and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry.
Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.

AMBER DRINK *n. ſ.* Drink of the colour of amber, or reſembling amber in colour and tranſparency

All your clear *amber drink* is flat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

A'MBERORIS. *n. ſ.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey*; that is, *grey amber*]

A fragrant drug, that melts almoſt like wax, commonly of a greyiſh or aſh colour, uſed both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the ſea coaſts of ſeveral warm countries, and on the weſtern coaſts of Ireland. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the ſun, and waſhed off the ſhore by the waves, is ſwallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fiſh, becauſe ſometimes found in the inteſtines of ſuch animals. But we have no inſtance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it ſhould rather be found where theſe animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which diſtils from trees, and drops into the ſea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it ſprings out of the ſea, as naphtha does out of ſome fountains. Others ſuppoſe it a ſea muſhroom, torn up from the bottom by the violence of tempeſts. Other aſſert it to be a vegetable production, iſſuing out of the root of a tree, whoſe roots always ſhoot toward the ſea, and diſcharge themſelves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the ſea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their neſts; ſeveral perſons having ſeen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Some affirm it to be a true animal concrete, formed in balls in the body of the male ſpermaceti whale, and lodged in a large oval bag over the teſticles. But, beſides that it is not one ſpermaceti whale in a hundred, that is found to have *ambergris*, Neumann, chemiſt to the king of Pruſſia, abſolutely denies it to be an animal ſubſtance, as not yielding in the analyſis, any one animal principle. It may indeed be found in whales, but it muſt have been ſwallowed by them. He concludes it to be a bitumen iſſuing out of the earth into the ſea; at firſt of a viſcous conſiſtence, but hardening, by its mixture with ſome liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy iſland, where huge lemons grow,
Where ſhining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich ſhore, of *ambergris* is found. *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or *muſk ſeed*, reſembles millet, is of a bitteriſh taſte, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. The Egyptians uſe it internally as a cordial. It gives a grateful ſcent to the breath after eating. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. ſ.* [*frutex Africanus ambram ſpirans.*] A ſhrub, whoſe beauty is in its ſmall evergreen leaves, which grow as cloſe as heath, and, being bruiſed between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour *Miller.*

AMBIDE'XTER. n. ſ. [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the uſe of both his hands.

Rodginus, undertaking to give a reaſon of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a three opinion. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either ſide, in party diſputes. This ſenſe is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambidexter*]

1. The quality of being able equally to uſe both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *adj.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Double dealing; practiſing on both ſides.

Æſop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all falſe, ſhuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

2. Having, with equal facility, the uſe of either hand

Others, not conſidering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally ſubmit unto the efficacy of the ſver *Vulgar Err.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambidextrous.*] The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict.*

A'MBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaſſing; inveſting.

This which yields or fills
All ſpace, the *ambient* air wide-interfus'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The thickneſs of a plate requiſite to produce any colour, depends only on the denſity of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Around him dance the roſy hours,
And damaſking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* ſweets perfume the morn. *Fenton to L. Gower.*
Illuſtrious virtues, who by turns have roſe,
With happy laws her empire to ſuſtain,
And with full pow'r aſſert her *ambient* main. *P*
The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'MBIGU. n. ſ [French] An entertainment, conſiſting not of regular courſes, but of a medley of diſhes ſet on together.

When ſtraiten'd in your time, and ſervants few,
You'd richly then compoſe an *ambigu*,
Where firſt and ſecond courſe, and your deſert,
All in our ſingle table have their part. *King's Art of Cookery.*

AMBIGU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambiguous.*] Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification, double meaning

A M B

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themſelves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itſelf, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker, b.* v.

We can clear theſe *ambiguities*,
And know their ſpring, their head, their true deſcent.
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet

The words are of ſingle ſignification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I ſhall not trouble you, by ſtraining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or diſtinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBIGUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain ſignification.

But what have been thy anſwers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with doubtful ſenſe deluding. *Par. Regain.*

Some expreſſions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left ſo; becauſe the perſons who framed them, were not all of one mind. *Clarendon, b.* vii.

2. Applied to perſons uſing doubtful expreſſions. It is applied to expreſſions, or thoſe that uſe them, not to a dubious, or ſuſpended ſtate of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her labouring breaſt,
In theſe myſterious words his mind expreſs;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the reſt. } *Dryd.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Conſtrain'd a ſmile, and thus *ambiguous* ſpoke. *Pope's Od.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY *adv.* [from *ambiguous.*] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambiguous*] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of ſignification.

AMBI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and λογος.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful ſignification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Uſing ambiguous and doubtful expreſſions. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The uſe of doubtful and indeterminate expreſſions, diſcourſe of doubtful meaning. *D.*

A'MBIT. *n. ſ.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compaſs or circuit of any thing; the line that encompaſſes any thing.

The tuſk of a wild boar winds about almoſt into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In meaſuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its baſis an inch over. *Grew's Muſæum.*

AMBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] The deſire of ſomething higher than is poſſeſſed at preſent.

1. The deſire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having ſuch a mind as Antipater, that ſo great goodneſs could not have bound gratefulneſs? and ſo high advancement not have ſatisfied his *ambition? Sidn.*

2. The deſire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and ſo would reſt;
The ſenſe would not be only, but be well.
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the beſt,
For it deſires in endleſs to dwell. *Sir J. Davies.*

Urge them, while their ſouls
Are capable of this *ambition*;
Leſt zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of ſoft petitions, pity and remorſe,
Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

3. It is uſed with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition to* recommend myſelf to your Lordſhip's patronage. *Addiſon.*

There was an *ambition of* wit, and an affectation of gayety. *Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

AMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitioſus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; deſirous of advancement; eager of honours; aſpiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition.

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crouds, *ambitious of* thy bed
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canſt not chooſe alone. *Dryd. Fab.*

You have been pleaſed not to ſuffer an old man to go diſcontented out of the world, for want of that protection, *of* which he had been ſo long *ambitious.* *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory, deſcended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, ſeeing a veſſel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aſpiring.

I have ſeen
Th' *ambitious* ocean ſwell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious.*] In an ambitious manner; with eagerneſs of advancement or preference.

With ſuch glad hearts did our deſparing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiouſly* would claim the ken,
That with firſt eyes did diſtant ſafety meet. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiouſly deſign'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambitious*] The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compaſs; circuit; circumference.

To AMBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. [See AMBLE.]

It is good, on ſome occaſions, to enjoy as much of the preſent, as will not endanger our futurity, and to provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's faculty, which will be ſure to *amble* when the world is upon the hardeſt trot. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

2. To move eaſily, without hard ſhocks, or ſhaking.

Who *ambles* time withal? A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, becauſe he feels no pain, knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury. Theſe time *ambles* withal. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

3. In a rude croſs ſenſe, to move with ſubmiſſion, and by direction, as, a horſe that *ambles*, uſes a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering ſhe,
Shall make him *amble* on a goſſip's meſſage,
And take the diſtaff with a hand as patient,
As e'er did Hercules. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely ſtamp't, and want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shakeſp. Ric. III.*

AMBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *to amble*] A pace or movement in which the horſe removes both his leg on one ſide; as, on the far ſide, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the ſame ſide at one time, whilſt the legs on the near ſide ſtand ſtill, and when the far legs are upon the ground, the near ſide removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far ſide ſtand ſtill. An *amble* is the firſt pace of young colts, but when they have ſtrength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-maſters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horſe may be put from a trot to a gallop without ſtopping, but cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a ſtop, which interrupts the juſtneſs of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

AMBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *to amble.*] A horſe that has been taught to amble, a pacer.

AMBLINGLY *adv.* [from *ambling*] With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA. *n. ſ.* [ἀμβροσία]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleaſing to the ſmell or taſte, is called *ambroſia.*

2. The name of a plant.

It has male floſculous flowers, produced on ſeparate parts of the ſame plant from the fruit, having no viſible petals; the fruit which ſucceeds the female flowers, is ſhaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong ſeed in each.

The ſpecies are, 1. The marine or ſea *ambroſia.* 2. Taller unſavoury ſea *ambroſia.* 3. The talleſt Canada *ambroſia*, with rough plane tree leaves. The firſt ſort ſhould be ſown early in the ſpring, under a warm wall. The ſecond and third are common American weeds, which ſhould be ſown upon a gentle hotbed in the ſpring. None of them have much beauty to recommend them. *Miller.*

AMBRO'SIAL. *adj.* [from *ambroſia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; fragrant, delicious, delectable.

Thus while God ſpake, *ambroſial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the bleſſed ſpirits elect
Senſe of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

The gifts of heaven my following ſong purſues,
Aerial honey, and *ambroſial* dews. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

To fartheſt ſhores th' *ambroſial* ſpirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the ſkies. *Pope.*

A'MBRY *n. ſ.* [a word corrupted from *almonry.*]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are diſtributed.

2. The place where plate, and utenſils for houſekeeping, are kept; alſo a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word ſtill uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS ACE. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*] A double ace; ſo called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

This will be yet clearer, by conſidering his own influence of caſting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Suppoſing the poſiture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, ſuppoſing the figure of the table, and of the dice themſelves, ſuppoſing the meaſure of force applied, and ſuppoſing all other things which did concur to the production of that caſt, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but in this caſe the caſt is neceſſary. *Bramh. againſt Hobbes.*

AMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and inviſible motion of the muſcles in ſtation, proceed more offenſive laſſitudes, than from *ambulation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 1.

AMBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are ſuch as require ſome baſis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: ſuch were thoſe ſtrange inventions, commonly attributed to Dædalus, or removing ſtatues, which, unleſs violently detained, would of themſelves run away. *Wilkins's Mathemat. Magick.*

2. That which happens during a paſſage or walk.

He was ſent to conduce hither the princeſs Henrietta Maria, of whom his majeſty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exerciſe of its juriſdiction.

AMBURY. *n. ſ.* A bloody wart on any part of a horſe's body.

AMBUSCA'DE *n. ſ.* [*embuſcade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others; ambuſh.

Then waving high her torch, the ſignal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuſcade*. *Dryden.*

When I behold a faſhionable table ſet out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable diſtempers, lie in *ambuſcade* among the diſhes. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 195

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*embuſcada*, Span.] A private poſt, in order to ſurpriſe an enemy.

Sometimes ſhe driveth o'er a ſoldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuſcadoes*, Spaniſh blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

AMBUSH. *n. ſ.* [*embuſche*, Fr. from *bois* a wood; whence *embuſcher*, to hide in woods, ambuſhes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick foreſts.]

1. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpected upon an enemy.

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxalans yield,
Bold in cloſe *ambuſh*, baſe in open field.
Dryden's Indian Emperour.

2. The act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a ſecret poſt.

Nor ſhall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whoſe high walls fear no aſſault or ſiege,
Or *ambuſh* from the deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ii.*

3. The ſtate of being poſted privately, in order to ſurpriſe, the ſtate of lying in wait.

The reſidue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambuſh*, whence iſſued more. Then the earl gathered his ſmall company about him, and maintained the fight. But the enemy, whether perceiving ſome ſuccours advancing, or whether intending to draw the Engliſh further into their *ambuſh*, turned away at an eaſy pace. *Heyward.*

4. Perhaps the perſons placed in private ſtations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaſter,
Once did I lay an *ambuſh* for your life. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

AMBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambuſh*.] Placed in ambuſh; lying in wait.

Thick as the ſhades, there iſſue ſwarming bands
Of *ambuſh'd* men, whom, by their arms and dreſs,
To be Taxallan enemies I gueſs. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

AMBUSHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ambuſh*, which ſee.] Ambuſh, ſurpriſe: a word now not uſed.

Like as a wily fox, that having ſpied
Where on a ſunny bank the lambs do play,
Full cloſely creeping by the hinder ſide,
Lies in *ambuſhment* of his hoped prey. *Spenſer's Mutops.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*amuſtus*, Lat.] Burnt; ſcalded. *Diet.*

AMBU'STION. *n. ſ.* [*amboſtio*, Lat.] A burn; a ſcald.

AME'EL. *n. ſ.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glaſs melted with calcined tin, compoſe an undiaphanous body. This white *email* is the baſis of all thoſe fine concretes that goldſmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AME'N adv. [A word of which the original has given riſe to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, ſignifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word ſeems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives, ſignifies firmneſs, certainty, fidelity.]

A term uſed at devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*, at the end of a creed, *ſo it is*.

One cried, God bleſs us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands.
Liſtening their fear, I could not ſay *Amen*,
When they did ſay God bleſs us. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Bleſſed be the Lord God of Iſrael, from everlaſting and to everlaſting, *Amen* and *amen*. *Pſalm* xli. 13.

AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*amenable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, ſignifies, to oblige one to appear to anſwer a charge exhibited againſt him.] Reſponſible, ſubject ſo as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, becauſe the inferiour ſort were looſe and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the beſt and eldeſt perſons of every ſept, ſhould bring in all the idle perſons of their ſurname, to be puniſhed by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AMENANCE. *n. ſ.* [It ſeems to come from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct, behaviour, mien: a word diſuſed.

For he is fit to uſe in all aſſays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or elſe for wiſe and civil governance. *Spenſ. Hubb. Tale*

Well kend him ſo far ſpace,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he ſaw his Lybian ſteed to prance.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. vi.

To AMEND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct, to change any thing that is wrong to ſomething better.

To reform the life, or cure wickedneſs.

In theſe two caſes we uſually write *mend*. See MEND.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cauſe you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.* vii. 3.

3. To reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved, to recover the true reading.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to *improve*, to *improve* ſuppoſes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to *amend* implies ſomething wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch
Such ſanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They preſently *amend*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

AME'NDE. n. ſ. [French.] This word, in French, ſignifies a fine, by which recompenſe is ſuppoſed to be made for the fault committed. We uſe, in a cognate ſignification, the word *amends*.

AME'NDMENT *n. ſ.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was preſented on the ſtage, ſome things in it have paſſed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryd. Aureng. Pref.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature obſerves the ſame tenour, becauſe her works are ſo perfect, that there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be reprehended. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the underſtanding, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the teſtimony which Moſes and the prophets have given, concerning the miſeries that follow ſinners after death, were not likely to be perſuaded by other means, although God from the dead ſhould have raiſed them up preachers. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguiſh, are ſent as ſcourges for *amendment*. *2 Eſdras*, xvi. 19.

Though a ſerious purpoſe of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no ſure judgment whether this purpoſe be ſerious, or theſe acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleaſant comedy. *Shakeſp. Tam. Shrew.*

AME'NDMENT. [*emendatio*, Lat.] It ſignifies, in law, the correction of an error committed in a proceſs, and eſpied before or after judgment, and ſometimes after the party's ſeeking advantage by the error. *Blount.*

AME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *amend*.] The perſon that amends any thing.

AME'NDS. *n. ſ.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it ſeems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompenſe, compenſation, attonement.

Your compenſation makes *amends*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to thoſe that had ſuffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Where I a priſ'ner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n freſh blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born, here leave me to reſpire.
Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I make the world ſome part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroick poem. *Dryden's Aureng. Preface.*

If our ſouls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compenſation for the frailties of life, and ſufferings of this ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

It is a ſtrong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous perſons are very often unfortunate, and vicious perſons proſperous, which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wiſe and good in all his works, unleſs we may ſuppoſe that ſuch a promiſcuous diſtribution, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſigns of providence in this life, was ſatisfied and made *amends* for in another. *Spect.* N° 483.

AMENITY. n. ſ. [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs, agreeableneſs of ſituation.

If the ſituation of Babylon was ſuch at firſt, as it was in the days of Herodotus, it was rather a ſeat of *amenity* and pleaſure, than conducing unto this intention. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AMERCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr. ὀφλαρμὸν βάλλειν, ſeems to give the original.]

1. To puniſh with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine, to ſet

fact a forfeiture. It is a word originally *jurisdica*, but adopted by other writers.

But I'd *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet

All the suitors were considerably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs. *Hale's Laws of*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him *in* an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut.* xxii.

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b.

AMERCER. *n. s.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AME'RCEMENT. } *n. s.* [from *amerce*.] The pecuniary pu-
AM[illegible] }

mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell*

All *amercements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

AMES ACE. *n. s.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And next nimbly to throw the lucky size
To shun *ames ace*, that swept my stakes away
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd. Persius.*

AMESS. *n. s.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's vestment. *Dict.*

AMETHO'DICAL, *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *n. s.* [ἀμέθυστος, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness, so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable: it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts, the best are the blackest or deepest violet; others are almost quite white, and some few tinctured with yellow. They are found in a hill named St [illegible] munont, in Catalonia, by following the vein of reddish or black earth, or a vein in a rock so coloured, and are all hexangular, and pointed like crystal. Sometimes a great number is found sticking together, like the Bristol diamonds; but the best are found loose in the chinks of the rock. Beautiful ones are also found in the Pyrenean, and in the mountains of Auvergne. The *amethyst* is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Savary. Chambers*

I observed some stones that nearly approached the granate complection; and several very nearly resembling the *amethyst*
Woodward on Fossils.

A'METHYST [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's

AMETHY'STINE. *adj.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an amethyst in colour

A'MIABLE. *adj.* [*aimable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also. *Hooker*

She told her, while she kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, subdue my father
Entirely to her love, but if she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. Pretending love, shewing love.

Spend all, only give me so much time in exchange, as to lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife, use your art of wooing. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*

AMIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being amiable, loveliness, power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Addis. Guard.*

A'MIABLY. *adv.* [from *amiable*.] In an amiable manner, in such a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly, kind. It is commonly used of more than one, as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage

O grace serene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mind, each *amicable* guest,
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.*

A'MICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *amicable*.] The quality of being amicable; friendliness, goodwill.

AMICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They see
Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,
A various train of youths, that *amicably* wrestle
O'er verdant meads, and pleasant, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conquests. *Philips.*

I found my subjects *amicably* join,
To moderate their defects, by mixing mine. *Prior*

In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, of late with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republick. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

AMICE *n. s.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. *Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteris communibus sunt, amictus, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & planeta.* Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum strangitur, & pectus tegitur, confitetur interiora hominis designat, reget enim eos, ne vanitates cogitet, strenget autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transeat incantatum.* Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus past the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey *Paradise Reg.*

Or some a priest, succinct in *amice* white,
Attends. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iv. l. 441.*

AMID. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or *midst*.]
AMIDST }

1. In the midst, equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree, *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. *Paradise Lost.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatello's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Mingled with, surrounded by, in the admist of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? *Sidney.*

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro, with jaculation dire *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,
The boar *amidst* my crystal streams I bring;
And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring. *Dryd. Virg.*

[illegible]
And fires with rage *amid* the sylvan shades. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. Amongst, conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Addis. Spect.* N° 465.

AMISS *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies *according to*, and *miss*, the English participle, which shews any thing, like the Greek ἁμαρ, to be wrong; as, to *misaccount*, to count erroneously, to *misdo*, to commit a crime *amiss* therefore signifies *not right*, or *out of order*.]

1. Faulty, criminal.

For that which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,
Is yet *amiss* when it is truly done. *Shakesp. King John.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amiss*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before. *Hooker, b. iii. § 1.*

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
If I have done *amiss*, impute it not. *Addison's Cato.*

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd withal, they construe all *amiss*,
And thought she wish'd to kiss who long'd to kiss. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong, improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amiss* to be followed by them, whose case is the like. *Hooker.*

Ethicks, though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be *amiss* to have some conference. *Tillotson, Pref.*

5. Wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiss*, 'tis true;
Yet I am somewhat better born than you. *Dryden.*

I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was *amiss*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful, irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing *amiss* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghil, because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort
Daniel, iii 29.

7. Improperly in this sense. I was somewhat *amiss* yesterday, but am well to day.

8. *Amiss* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially removed, because it always follows the substantive to which

which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amiss*, we never say an *amiss* action.

9. *Amiss* is used by *Shakespeare* as a noun substantive.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss* *Hamlet*

AMI'SSION. *n. f.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

I'MIT. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose; a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffluency, and *amitteth* not its essence, but consistency of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

A'MITY. *n. f.* [*amitié*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to *war*, or among the people, opposed to *discord*, or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hooker, b. v. § 18.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

You have a noble and a true conceit
Of godlike *amity*; which appears most strongly
In bearing thus the absence of your lord. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this race, this service dedicate
To my deplored ashes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*. *Sir John Denham.*

AMMONIAC. *n. f.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agasyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he says, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowish without, easily fusible, resinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like garlick. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices. It enters several medicinal compositions, as an attenuant and detergent, and, outwardly applied, it is resolutive and suppurative. *Savary. Trevoux.*

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient sort, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large inns or caravanseras, where the crouds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who, in those parts, travelling upon camels, and those creatures when in Cyrene, a province of Egypt, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stables, or, say some, in the parched sands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and sometimes from the country, *Cyrenaic*. Since the cessation of these pilgrimages, no more of this salt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, some suspect there never was any such thing but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of a salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount Ætna. The characters of the ancient *sal ammoniac* are, that it cools water, turns aqua fortis into aqua regia, and consequently dissolves gold.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt, where several long-necked glass bottles, being filled with soot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, contrived for the purpose, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a paste at the vent-hole, hindering the salts from evaporating, which, being confined, stick to the top of the bottle, and are, upon breaking it, taken out in those large cakes, which they send to England. Only soot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest and best.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of soot, and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous substance, which they call *sal ammoniac*. There are various preparations of this salt used in pharmacy; as, *flowers of sal ammoniac*, and *flowers of sal ammoniac*, used as sudorifics, or resolvents, and good aperients; *volatile sal ammoniac*, used against malignant fevers, as a sudorifick, and in pocket bottles; *spirit of sal ammoniac*, of various kinds. *Chambers.*

AMMONI'ACAL. *adj* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac salt.

Human blood calcin'd, yields no fixed salt, nor is it a sal ammoniack; for that remains immutable after repeated dissolutions; and distillation destroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of sal ammoniac. *Arbuthn.*

AMMUNI'TION. *n. f.* [supposed by some to come from *munitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified supply of

provision; but it, surely, may be more reasonably derived from *munitio*, fortification, *chose à munitions*, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers, and must have the assistance of some able military gent arms and *ammunition* for their defence.

The colonel came to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

All the rich mines of learning ransackt are,
To furnish *ammunition* for this war *Denham.*

But now his stores of *ammunition* spent,
His naked valour is his only guard
Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent,
And solitary guns are scarcely heard. *Dryden's Annus Mir.*

AMMUNI'TION BREAD. *n. f.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

A'MNESTY. *n. f.* [ἀμνηστία.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the first of July, by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power, to antiquate their crimes, and, by shifting them a while, deceive the legislature to an *amnesty*. *Swift.*

AMNI'COLIST. *n. f.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *D.*

AMNI'GENOUS. *n. f.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

A'MNION. } *n. f.* [Lat. perhaps from ἀμάω.]
A'MNIOS. }

The innermost membrane with which the foetus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and allantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the foetus is preserved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated. It has also its vessels from the same origin as the chorion. *Quincy.*

AMO'MUM *n. f.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioscorides differ about the ancient *amomum*; but the generality of them suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. Scaliger is confident, that the *amomum* was no fruit; but the wood, which bore some resemblance to a bunch of grapes, and was used in embalming of bodies; whence the name *mummy* was given to bodies embalmed with it. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *fisan*, or *fium*, of the ancients, or *bastard stone-parsley*. It resembles the muscat grape, grows in clusters, and is about the thickness of a pea, round, membranous, and divided into three cells, that contain several brown angular grains, of a very strong aromatick taste and smell. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of the composition of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell. There is likewise another paler seed, named *amomum*; but neither are in much repute in physick.

Trevoux. Chambers.

AMO'NG.
AMO'NGST } *prep.* [amang, gemang, Saxon.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things; on every side.

Amongst strawberries sow here and there some borage-seed, and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 441.*

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,
And from his presence hid themselves, *among*
The thickest trees, both man and wife. *Paradise Lost*

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits *amongst* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

There were, *among* the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits, as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design *Addison on Italy.*

A'MORIST *n. f.* [from *amour*.] An inamorato; a gallant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay, leaving doters upon red and white, perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist*'s joys and quiet *Bovle.*

AMOROSO *n. f.* [Ital.] A man enamoured *T.*

AMOROUS. *adj* [*amoroso*, Ital.]

1. In love, enamoured, with the particle *of* before the thing loved, in *Shakespeare*.

Sure, my brother is *amorous on* Hero, and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakespeare's Much ado about nothing.*

Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their

eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty. So *amorous* is nature *of* whatsoever she produces.

Dryden's Dufresnoy.

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

The *am'rous* master own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembl'd as he drew,
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew. *Pope.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glass,
I, that am rudely stampt. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

And into all things from her air inspir'd
The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Parad. Lost, b.* VII.

[illegible] act
First caught they his'd, and each his lucing chose.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. *l.* 586.

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantane's shade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous.*] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that Live-bath,
Each fish, which every channel hath,
Will *amorously* to thee swim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *amorous.*] The quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Basilius, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness.* *Sidney, b.* II.

I can readily believe that Lindamor has wit, and *amorousness* enough, to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them. *Boyle on Colours.*

AMORT adv. [*a la mort*, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected, depressed, spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort?*

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

AMORTIZA'TION. } *n. f.* [*amortissement, amortissable*, Fr.] The
AMO'RTIZEMENT. } right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community, that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

To AMO'RTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild or fraternity, and their successors, which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people.

Bacon's Henry VII.

To AMO'VE *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.
2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use.

Therewith, *amoved* from his sober mood,
And lives he yet, said he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Fairy Queen.*

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole; with the particle *to.* It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errours of young men are the ruin of business, but the errours of aged men *amount* but *to* this, that more might have been done, or sooner. *Bacon's Essays Civil and Moral.*

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, *amount to* no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect. *L'Estrange.*

AMO'UNT *n. f.* [from *To amount.*] The sum total, the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount?*
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse. *Thomson's Winter.*

AMO'UR. *n. f.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry, an intrigue, generally used of vicious love. The *au* sounds like *oo* in *poor.*

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his *amours* all the world over; and of it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die of itself, or consume the body that harbours it. *South's Sermons.*

The restless youth search'd all the world around,
But how can Jove in his *amours* be found?

Addison's Ovid's Metam.

AMPER. *n. f.* [ampne, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation, bile: a word said, by *Skinner*, to be much in use in Essex, but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHIBIOUS. *adj.* [ἀμφὶ and βίος.] That which partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements, as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,
On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hudibras, cant.* II.

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element, though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at that ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. *Arbuthnot.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *amphibious.*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *amphibology.*] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY. *n. f.* [ἀμφιβολογία.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word, as, *noli regem accidere, temere bonum est*, is *amphibology*; *capiare leporem*, meaning by *lepores*, either hares or eels, is *equivocation.*

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation, the fallacy of equivocation and *amphibology.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy, that the mind be not misled by *amphibologies*, or ill conceived notions, into fallacious deductions.

Granville's Scepsis Scientifica.

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *adj.* [ἀμφὶ and βάλλω.] Tolled from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances, to justify their actions. *Howell.*

AMPHI'LOGY. *n. f.* [ἀμφὶ and λόγος.] Equivocation, ambiguity. *D.*

AMPHISBE'NA. n. f. [Lat. ἀμφισβαινα.] A serpent supposed to have two heads.

That the *amphisbæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. III.

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
And dipsas. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x.

AMPHISCII n. f. [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι, of ἀμφὶ and σκιὰ, a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways, to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs, and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHEATRE. *n. f.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφὶ and θέατρον.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another, where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre, was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryd. Fables.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, in the insults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul, among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour. *Addis on the Cor. Rev.*

AMPLE. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends
In universal hour
And fruits, and flowers, on nature's *ample* lap. *Thomson.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?——

She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an *ample* tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. Unlimited, without restriction.

Have what you ask, your presents I receive,
Land where, and when you please, with *ample* leave. *Dryd.*

4. Liberal, large, without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to require man's labours in so large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import, in as much as the dignity of his excedeth so far the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Large, splendid; without reservation.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promises, that, within so many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon, b.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative, that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *ample.*] The quality of being ample, largeness, splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall solemnly look upon it, not only to destroy ours, but to establish his own; not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*, according to the custom of the ancients. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

AMPLIATION. *n. f.* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration, extension.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe's Parer*

2. Diffuseness, enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full. *Holder's Elements of Speech, Preface.*

To AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *Dict.*

AMPLIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement, extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied. *Sir J. Davies.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable, but they suit well with the character of Alcinous. *Pope's Od. notes.*

A'MPLIFIER. *n. f.* [from *To amplify.*] One that enlarges any thing, one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances, it being usually taken in a good sense.

Dorilaus could need no *amplifier*'s mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney, b. ii.*

To AMPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge, to increase any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon's Essays*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

For as the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal, a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as mens opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitours that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies on Ire.*

Thy general is my lover, I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparalleled, haply *amplified*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

4. To enlarge, to improve by new additions.

I feel age advancing, and my health is sufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Watts*

To AMPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on.*

1. To speak largely in many words, to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify on* others, but here where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryd. Fab. Ded.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants. *Pope's Odyssey, notes.*

A'MPLITUDE. *n. f.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

2. Largeness, greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity.

With more than human gifts from heaven adorn'd,
Perfections absolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds *Parad. Regained.*

4. Splendour, grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Copiousness, abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts's L...*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal l... [illegible] which it flies.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises, and western or occiduous, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude*, are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass, or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass. *Chambers.*

AMPLY. *adv.* [*ample*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well being,
So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them, but they were resolved not to be convinced and to those, who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. At large, without reserve.

At return
Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's seed, obscurely then foretold,
Now *ampler* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Par. Lost*

3. At large, copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pr.*

To AMPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery.

Amongst the cruizers in private frigates from Dunkirk, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* those fractured members. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

AMPUTATION. *n. f.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body, with an instrument of steel. The usual method of performing it, in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted, to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the amputating knife. Then the periosteum being also d... [illegible] back of the knife, saw the bone asunder, with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood vessels, and securing the haemorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it, and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plasters, and other necessaries. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breast, had the freer use of their bow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

A'MULET. *n. f.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat.] An appended remedy,

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remedy, or preservative a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a concert derogative unto himself; yet herein he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report; and their ignorance must serve you as an *amulet* against the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY *n. f.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing.

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To *divert* implies something more lively, and to *please*, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with trifles. *Walsh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amused* his followers with idle promises.

AMU'SEMENT. *n. f.* [*amusement*, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling *amusement*, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. *Pope's Eth. Epist. notes.*

I was left to stand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion, at the hazard of his liberty *Swift.*

AMU'SER. *n. f.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses, as with false promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense.

AMU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *amuse.*] That which has the power of amusing.

But amaz'd,
Beholds th' *amusive* arch before him fly,
Then vanish quite away. *Thomson's Spring.*

AMY'GDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon, *een*, Dutch, *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.

1 One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands *a* house
Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many *an* hour, besides what his exercises will take up. *Locke.*

2 Any, or some, as, *an* elephant might swim in this water.
He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles*
A wit's a feather, and a chief *a* rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain, that odours do, in a small degree, nourish, especially the odour of wine; and we see men *an* hungred do love to smell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. *An* is sometimes, in old authours, a contraction of *and if.*

He can't flatter, he!
An honest man may like a knave, he must speak truth,
An they will take it so, if not, he's plain. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

5 Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if.*

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it
He will *an' if* he live to be a man.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if.*

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale.
Addison. Guardian, N° 121.

ANA. adv. [ἀνά.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity, as, wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* ℥i., that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight prudence and innocence take,
Ana of each does the just mixture make. *Cor.*
He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill
Dryden's Spanish Friar

ANA n. f. Books so called from the last syllables of their title, as, *Scaligerana*, *Thuaniana*; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACAMPTICK. *adj.* [ἀνακάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected as *anacamptick* sound, an echo, an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACAMPTICKS. *n. f.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular

ANACATHA'RTICK. *n. f.* [See CATHARTICK.] Any medicine that works upwards

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS. n. f. [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις.] Recapitulation; or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Dict.*

ANA'CHORETE. } *n. f.* [sometimes vicously written *anchoret*,
ANA'CHORITE. } ἀναχωρέτης.] A monk, who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anchorite*. *Donne.*

ANA'CHRONISM. *n. f.* [from ἀνὰ and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an errour by which an event is placed too early, but is generally used for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedicat*

ANACLA'STICKS. *n. f.* [ἀνὰ and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no singular.

ANADIPLO'SIS. n. f. [ἀναδίπλωσις.] Reduplication, a figure in rhetorick, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following, as, *he retained his virtues amidst all his* misfortunes, misfortunes *touch only his virtue* brought upon him

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *adj.* [ἀναγωγὸς.] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures, mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated, religiously exalted. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICALLY *adv.* [from *anagogical.*] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

ANAGRAM. *n. f.* [ἀνὰ and γράμμα.] A concert arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *William Noy*, *N. Noy*, attorney general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I may! in law.*

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the *anagram* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words, what could we say? *Donne*
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRAMMATISM *n. f.* [from *anagram.*] The art or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or metagrammatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by anagram, transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

ANAGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiser*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK. *adj.* [ἀναληπτικὸς.] Comforting, corroborating: a term of physick.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy.*]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation.
Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical
Watts's Logick

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable provinces, participating something *analogical* to either
Hales's Origin of Mankind.

ANALO'GICALLY *adv.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner, in an analogous manner

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures.
Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles

ANALOGICALNESS *n. f.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA'LOGISM *n. f.* [ἀναλογισμὸς.] An argument from the cause to the effect

To ANA'LOGIZE *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy,

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analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with somewhat else

We have systems of material bodies, diversly figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation.

Cheyne's Philos. Principles.

ANA'LOGOUS. *adj.* [ἀνὰ and λόγος.]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and cold; and then there is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind, to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Estrange.*

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the resemblance is noted

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous to* corporeal extension: though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANALOGY. *n. s.* [ἀναλογία]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as, *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind, that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prescript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*. *Hooker, b. v. § 25.*

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation *South.*

2. When the thing to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body politick have any *analogy to* the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot distemper'd state.

Dryd. Pref. to Aristæus and Achitop.

By *analogy with* all other liquours and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

If we make him express the customs of our country, rather than of Rome, it is either when there was some *analogy betwixt* the customs, or to make him more easy to vulgar under-

Dryden's Juvenal, Dedic.

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*, from *hate, hated*, from *grieve, grieved*.

ANA'LYSIS. *n. s.* [ἀνάλυσις.]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extremely fetid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the sun. *Arbuthnot*

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another

Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections against the conclusions, but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths.

Newton's Opticks.

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements, as, of a sentence to the single words, of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it, of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorants. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientif.*

ANALY'TICAL. *adj.* [from *analysis*]

1. That which resolves any thing into first principles, that which separates any compound. See ANALYSIS.

Either may be probably maintained against the inaccurateness of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That which proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabrick, yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

ANALY'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical.*] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See ANALYSIS.

ANALY'TICK. *adj.* [ἀναλυτικὸς.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,
Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*.

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, [illegible] nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution. *Watts's Logick*

To ANALYZE. *v. a.* [ἀνάλυω.] To resolve a compound into its first principles See ANALYSIS.

Chymistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and, in some measure, to *analyze* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its last principles, if it be inquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin. *Norris's Miscell.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, ad unct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture.

Watts's Logick

ANALYZER. *n. s.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHOSIS. n. s. [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirrour of a certain form.

ANANAS. n. s. The pine apple.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and funnel-shaped; the embryos produced in the tubercles, afterwards become fruit, the seeds in the tubercles are small, and almost kidney-shaped

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine.

The first sort is most common in Europe, but the fruit of the second is larger, better flavoured, and its juice not so astringent. The fifth sort is the most rare in Europe, but esteemed above all the rest. These plants are propagated by suckers; and from the crowns which grow on the top of the fruit. *Mill.*

Witness thou best *ananas*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age. *Thomf. Summer.*

ANANAS, wild. The same with *penguin.* See *PENGUIN*

ANAPHORA. n. s. [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or found, as,—*Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [ἀναπληρόω.] That which fills up any vacuity; used of applications which promote flesh.

A'NARCH. *n. s.* [See ANARCHY.] An author of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With fault'ring speech, and visage incompos'd,
Answer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

ANA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy.*] Confused, without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

A'NARCHY. *n. s.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable, a state without magistracy

Where eldest night
And chaos, ancestors of nature, hold
Eternal *anarchy*, amidst the noise
Of endless wars, and by confusion stand. *Paradise Lost*

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life, the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking. *Swift*

ANASARCA. n. s. [from ἀνὰ and σὰρξ.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

When the lympha stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANASARCOUS. *adj.* [from *anasarca.*] Relating to an anasarca, partaking of the nature of an anasarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling on her belly, thighs, and legs. *Wiseman.*

ANASTOMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] That which has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOSIS. n. s. [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] The inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANASTROPHE. n. f. [ἀναστροφὴ, a prepofterous placing, from ἀναστρέφω.] A figure whereby words which fhould have been precedent, are poftponed.

ANATHEMA. n. f. [ἀνάθεμα]

1. A curfe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority, excommunication.

   Her bare *anathemas* fall but like ſo many *brutа fulmina* upon the ſchiſmatical, who think themſelves ſhrewdly hurt, forſooth, by being cut off from the body, which they chooſe not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curſe, or perſon curſed. This ſeems the original meaning, though now little uſed.

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema*.] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY *adv.* [from *anathematical*.] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority, to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized* after this manner, and, with deteſtation, branded and baniſhed out of the church.

ANATI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whoſe corruption breaks forth into barnacles, yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ation of intereſt upon intereſt, the adding of the intereſt due for money lent, to the original ſum. A ſpecies of uſury generally forbidden.

ANATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *anatomy*.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

   When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of diviſion, it has the uſe of an *anatomical* knife, which diſſects an animal body, and ſeparates the veins, arteries, nerves, muſcles, membranes, &c. and ſhews us the ſeveral parts which go to the compoſition of a complete animal. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy, conſidered as the object of anatomy.

   There is a natural, involuntary diſtortion of the muſcles, which is the *anatomical* cauſe of laughter; but there is another cauſe of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; diſſected; ſeparated.

   The continuation of ſolidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardneſs. *Locke.*

ANATOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical*.] In an anatomical manner, in the ſenſe of an anatomiſt; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

   While ſome affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have conſtrued *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

ANA'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομὴ.] He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection, he that divides the bodies of animals, to diſcover the various parts.

   Anatomiſts adjudged, that if nature had been ſuffered to run her own courſe, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howel's Vienna Foreſt.*

   Hence when *anatomiſts* diſcourſe,
   How like brutes organs are to ours,
   They grant, if higher powers think fit,
   A bear might ſoon be made a wit,
   And that, for any thing in nature,
   Pigs might ſqueak love odes, dogs bark ſtarre. *Prior.*

To ANATOMIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]

1. To diſſect an animal, to divide the body into its component or conſtituent parts.

   Our induſtry muſt even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

2. To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts.

   I ſpeak but brotherly of him, but ſhould I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I muſt bluſh and weep, and then muſt look pale and wonder. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

   Then dark diſtinctions reaſon's right diſguiſed,
   And into atoms trash *anatomized*. *Denham.*

ANATOMY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομὴ.]

1. The art of diſſecting the body.

   It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body, more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by ſtudying too much ſuch inner nerves and veſſels, as will for ever eſcape our obſervation. *Pope's Eſſay on Man, Pre.*

2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body, learned by diſſection.

   Let the muſcles be well inſerted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

   When a married man hath divided his cheſts, he ſeemeth to himſelf richer than he was, therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in ſeveral parts.

4. The body ſtripped of its integuments, a ſkeleton.

   O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
   Then with a paſſion I would ſhake the world,
   And rouze from ſleep that fell *anatomy*,
   Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre perſon.

   They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain,
   A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
   A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
   A needy hollow-eyed, ſharp-looking wretch,
   A living dead man. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

ANATRON. *n. ſ.* The ſcum which ſwims upon the molten glaſs in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common ſalt. It is likewiſe that ſalt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

ANBURY. *n. ſ.* See ANBURY.

ANCESTOR. *n. ſ.* [*anceſtor*, Lat. *anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends, either by the father or the mother. It is diſtinguiſhed from *predeceſſor*, which is not, like *anceſtor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch ſucceeds to his *anceſtors*, an elective, to his *predeceſſors*.

   And ſhe lies buried with her *anceſtors*,
   O, in a tomb where never ſcandal ſlept,
   Save this of hers. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

   Cham was the paternal *anceſtor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whoſe ſon was Belus, the father of Ninus. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

   Obſerve! why pr'ythee what am I? I know
   My father, grandſire, and great grandſire too.
   If farther I derive my pedigree,
   I can but gueſs beyond the fourth degree.
   The reſt of my forgotten *anceſtors*,
   Were ſons of earth like him, or ſons of whores.
   Dryden's Perſius, ſat. vi.

ANCESTREL. *adj.* [from *anceſtor*.] Claimed from anceſtors, relating to anceſtors: a term of law.

   Limitation in actions *anceſtrel*, was anciently ſo here in England. *Hale's Law of England.*

A'NCESTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *anceſtor*.]

1. Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors, or progenitors; the perſons who compoſe the lineage.

   Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
   Mine *anceſtry* from famous Coradin,
   Who firſt to raiſe our houſe to honour did begin. *Fairy Q.*

   A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties tranſmitted from a wiſe and virtuous *anceſtry*, publick ſpirit, and a love of one's country, are the ſupport and ornaments of government. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 5.

   Say from what ſcepter'd *anceſtry* ye claim,
   Recorded eminent in deathleſs fame? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The honour of deſcent, birth.

   Title and *anceſtry* render a good man more illuſtrious, but an ill one, more contemptible. *Addiſon. Guardian*, N° 123.

ANCHENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family, ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

   Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a meaſure and a cinque pace, the firſt foot is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding mannerly modeſt, as a meaſure full of ſtate and *anchentry*, and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faſter and faſter, till he ſinks into his grave. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

ANCHOR. *n. ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, compoſed of a long ſhank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is faſtened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each ſide. Its uſe is to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground.

   He ſaid, and wept, then ſpread his ſails before
   The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman ſhore:
   Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the veſſels moor. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. It is uſed, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers ſtability or ſecurity.

   Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the ſoul, both ſure and ſtedfaſt, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Hebrews*, vi. 19.

3. The forms of ſpeech in which it is moſt commonly uſed, are, to *caſt anchor*, to *lye* or *ride at anc*

   The Turkiſh general, deceived of his expectations, and perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at ſea, withdrew his fleet, when *caſting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

   Entering with the tide
   He *dropp'd his anchors*, and his cables ply'd:
   Furl'd every ſail, and drawing down the maſt,
   His veſſel moor'd, and made with cables faſt. *Dryd. Homer.*

Far from your capital my ſhip reſides
At Reithrus, and ſecure at *anchor rides* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To A'NCHOR *v. n.* [from *anchor*]

1. To caſt anchor, to lie at anchor
The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice, and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting their land forces, which came not. *Bacon.*
Or the ſtrait courſe to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimas' ſhaggy brow *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To ſtop at; to reſt on.
My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Iſabel. *Shakeſp.*
My tongue ſhould to my eare not name my boys,
'Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes. *Shak. R. III.*

A'NCHOR. *n. ſ.* *Shakeſpeare* ſeems to have uſed this word for *anchoret*, or an abſtemious recluſe perſon.
To deſperation turn my truſt and hope!
An *anchor's* cheer in priſon be my ſcope! *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor; and, figuratively, ſecurity
The old Engliſh could expreſs moſt aptly all the concepts of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy ſervice of God, which the Latins called *religion*, becauſe it knitted the minds of men together, and moſt people of Europe have borrowed the name from them, they called moſt ſignificantly *ean-faſtneſs*, as the one and only aſſurance and faſt *anchor-hold* of our ſouls health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR SMITH. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *ſmith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.
Sm thing comprehends all trades, which uſe either forge or file, from the *anchor-ſmith* to the watchmaker; they all working by the ſame rules, though not with equal exactneſs, and all uſing the ſame tools, though of ſeveral ſizes.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſe

A'NCHORAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor*]

1. The hold of the anchor
Let me reſolve whether there be indeed ſuch efficacy in nurture and firſt production; for if that ſuppoſal ſhould fail us, all our *anchorage* were looſe, and we ſhould but wander in a wild ſea. *Wotton.*

2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip.
Lo as the bark that hath diſcharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at firſt ſhe weigh'd her *anchorage*;
Cometh Andronicus. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED *participial adj.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor
Like a well twiſted cable, holding faſt
The *anchor'd* veſſel in the loudeſt blaſt. *Waller*

A'NCHORET. } *n. ſ.* [contracted from *anachoret*, ἀναχωρήτης] A
A'NCHORITE } recluſe, a hermit, one that retires to the more ſevere duties of religion.
His poetry indeed he took along with him, but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himſelf. *Sprat*
You deſcribe ſo well your hermitical ſtate of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine ſpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a ſolitary life. *Pope's Letters.*

A'NCHOVY. *n. ſ.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchoa*, Ital. of the ſame ſignification.] A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning. Scaliger deſcribes the *anchovy* as of the herring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed ſnout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a ſaw. Others make it a ſort of ſardine, or pilchard, but others, with better reaſon, hold it a peculiar ſpecies, very different from either. It is caught in the months of May, June, and July, on the coaſts of Catalonia, Provence, &c. when it conſtantly repairs up the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. The fiſhing is chiefly in the night time, when a light being put on the ſtern of their little fiſhing veſſels, the *anchovies* flock round, and are caught in nets. When the fiſhery is over, they cut off the heads, take out the galls and guts, then lay them in barrels, and ſalt them *Savary.*
We invent new ſauces and pickles, which reſemble the animal ferment in taſte and virtue, as the falſo-acid gravies of meat, the ſalt pickles of fiſh, *anchovies*, oyſters.
Floyer on the Humours

ANCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old, that happened long ſince, of old time, not modern *Ancient* and *old* are diſtinguiſhed, *old* relates to the duration of the thing itſelf, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn, and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dreſs, a habit uſed in former times. But this is not always obſerved in the expreſſion *old cuſtoms*; but though old be ſometimes oppoſed to *modern*, *ancient* is ſeldom oppoſed to *new*.
Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conqueror's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common perſons, he cauſed to be written in a book, after a ſurvey made of them, now remaining in the exchequer, and called doomſday book, and ſuch as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient* demeſnes. *Cowel.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.
With the *ancient* is wiſdom, and in length of days underſtanding. *Job*, xii. 12.
Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the moſt *ancient*, becauſe he never had any beginning. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Induſtry
Gave the tall *ancient* foreſt too its axe [illegible] *Sandys.*

3. Paſt; former
I ſee thy fury: if I longer ſtay,
We ſhall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

ANCIENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*] Thoſe that lived in old time were called *ancients*, oppoſed to the moderns.
And though the *ancients* thus their rights invade,
As kings diſpenſe with laws themſelves have made;
Moderns, beware! or if you muſt offend
Againſt the precept, ne'er tranſgreſs its end. *Pop. Eſſ. on Crit.*

ANCIENT. *n. ſ.* The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip, and, formerly, of a regiment.

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol*, whence in preſent uſe, enſign

A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient*.] In old times.
Not far from this is the great city of Trebiſond, which, with the territory about it, *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjuſtly poſſeſſed, and as unjuſtly abuſed, by thoſe who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only; but is an enemy to any other plant, becauſe it draweth ſtrongly the fatteſt juice of the earth.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 480.

A'NCIENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity, exiſtence from old times.
The Feſcennine and Saturnian were the ſame; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientneſs*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

ANCIENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient lineage, the dignity of birth
Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the moſt mingled, and moſt uncertain. Wherefore, moſt fooliſhly do the Iriſh think to ennoble themſelves, by wreſting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himſelf from any in certain. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, ſtealing, fighting.
Shakeſp. Winter's Tale

ANCLE. See ANKLE

A'NCONY. *n. ſ.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two ſquare rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND.

1. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined, which it is not eaſy to explain by any ſynonimous word.
Sure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery
And filthy beverage, *and* unſeemly thrift,
And borrow'd ſuit, *and* ſome good lady's gift. *Spenſ. Hubb.*
What ſhall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*
The Danes unconquer'd offſpring march be*and*,
And Morini, the laſt of human kind. *Dryd.*
It ſhall ever be my ſtudy to make diſcoveries of this nature in human life, *and* to ſettle the proper diſtinctions between the virtues *and* perfections of mankind, *and* thoſe falſe colours *and* reſemblances of them that ſhine alike in the eyes of the vulgar [illegible]

2. *And* ſometimes ſignifies *though*, and ſeems a contraction of *and if*
[illegible] houſe on fire, *and* it were but to roaſt their eggs. *Bacon.*

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later [illegible]
I pray thee, Launce, *an' if* thou ſeeſt my boy,
Bid him make haſte. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

ANDIRON. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron*, an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may ſupply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn
If you ſtrike an entire body, as an *andiron* of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble ſound, and at the bottom a baſer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 278

ANDROGYNAL. *adj.* [from [illegible]] Having two ſexes, hermaphroditick.
[illegible] In the form of hermaphrodites, with two ſexes.
The examples hereof have unto propone no real or new tranſlexion, but were *androgynally* born, and [illegible] ſome kind hermaphrodites. *Evelyn's Fugitive Tracts*, [illegible]

ANDROGYNOUS. *adj.* The ſame with *androgynal*

ANDROGYNUS *n. ſ.* [Lat. See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite, one that is of both ſexes.

ANDRO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὴρ and τομὴ.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

A'NECDOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀνέκδοτος.] Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow-chair. *Prior.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the ſtrength or velocity of the wind.

ANE'MONE. *n. ſ.* [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its ſingle ſtalk, ſurrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many ſtamina in the center; the ſeeds are collected into an oblong head, and ſurrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemones*, are white, red, blue, and purple ſometimes curiouſly intermixed. *Miller.*

Wind flowers are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe with broad and hard leaves, and thoſe with narrow and ſoft ones, of both which ſorts there are great variety of colours, ſome being double, and others ſingle flowered. The broad leaved *anemony* roots ſhould be planted about the end of September, and the ſmall eminences which put forth the leaves ſet uppermoſt. Theſe with ſmall leaves muſt be ſet after the ſame manner, but not put into the ground till the end of October. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

From the ſoft wing of vernal breezes ſhed,
Anemones, auriculas, enrich'd
With ſhining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomſon.*

A'NEMOSCOPE. *n. ſ* [ἄνεμος and σκοπέω.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been obſerved, that hygroſcopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoſcopes*, ſeldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the ſhifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* A word uſed in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning, about, as, *he ſaid nothing anent this particular.*
2. Over againſt; oppoſite to; as, *he lives anent the market-houſe.*

ANES, AWNS. } *n. ſ.* The ſpires or beards of corn. *Dict.*

ANEURISM *n. ſ.* [ἀνεύρυσμα.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakneſs of any part of them, they become exceſſively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravaſated amongſt the adjacent cavities. *Sharp's Surgery.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneuriſm*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ANE'W *adv.* [from *a* and *new*.]

1. Over again; a ſecond time. This is the moſt common uſe.

Nor, if at miſchief taken, on the ground
Be ſlain, but priſoners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd, nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryden's Fables.*

That as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muſe might dictate, and the poet tell
Your art no other art can ſpeak, and you
To ſhow how well you play, muſt play *anew*. *Prior.*

The miſeries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our iſland from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in ſuch deſperate undertakings. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 28.

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole diſpoſition of his ſoul, to acquire new habits of life, to practiſe duties to which he is utterly a ſtranger. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ANFRACTUOSE } *adj.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] Winding, mazy,
ANFRACTUOUS. } full of turnings and windings and paſſages.

Behind the drum are ſeveral vaults and *anfractuoſe* cavities in the ear-bone, ſo to intend the leaſt ſound imaginable, that the ſenſe might be affected with it, as we ſee in ſubterraneous caves and vaults, how the ſound is redoubled. *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ* [from *anfractuous*.] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANFRACTURE *n. ſ.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning, a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

ANGEL. *n. ſ.* [ἄγγελος; *angelus*, Lat.]

1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in the adminiſtration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Had we ſuch a knowledge of the conſtitution of man, as is poſſible *angels* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we ſhould have a quite other idea of his eſſence. *Locke.*

See HIERARCHY.

2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe, as, *angels of darkneſs.*

And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomleſs pit.

3. *Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God*, *prophet*.
4. *Angel* is uſed, in the ſtile of love, for a beautiful perſon.

Heav'n bleſs thee!
Thou haſt the ſweeteſt face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a ſoul, ſhe is an *angel*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, in memory of an obſervation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *angli*, or Engliſh, were ſo beautiful, that, if they were chriſtians, they would be *angeli*, or *angels*. The coin was rated at ten ſhillings.

Take an empty baſon, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it, then go ſo far from the baſon, till you cannot ſee the *angel*, becauſe it is not in a right line, then fill the baſon with water, and you will ſee it out of its place, becauſe of the reflect on. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 712.

Couſin, away for England, haſte before,
And, ere our coming, ſee thou ſhake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their impriſon'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

ANGELIC. *adj.* Reſembling angels, angelical.

I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing apparitions
To ſtart into her face, a thouſand innocent ſhames
In *angel* whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes.
Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.

Or virgins viſited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns and wreaths of heav'nly flow'rs.
Pope's Rape of the Lock.

ANGEL-LIKE. *adj.* [from *angel* and *like*.] Reſembling an angel.

In heav'n itſelf thou ſure wer't dreſt
With that *angel-like* gueſt. *Waller.*

ANGEL SHOT *n. ſ.* [from *angel* and *ſhot*.] Chain ſhot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA. *n. ſ* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large ſegments; its ſtalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the ſtalks, and conſiſt of five leaves, ſucceeded by two large channelled ſeeds.

The ſpecies are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves.

The common *angelica* delights to grow in a very moiſt ſoil, and its ſeeds ſhould be ſown ſoon after it is ripe. This plant is uſed in medicine, as are its ſeeds; and the confectioners make a ſweetmeat with its tender ſtalks, cut in May. The ſecond ſort grows wild, and the two laſt ſorts may be propagated like the firſt. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICA. (Berry-bearing) [*Arabia*, Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of many leaves, expanding in form of a roſe, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary. Theſe flowers are ſucceeded by globular fruit, which are ſoft and ſucculent, and full of oblong ſeeds.

The ſpecies are, 1. Canada berry-bearing *angelica*. 2. Berry-bearing *angelica*, with a naked ſtalk and creeping root. 3. *Angelica* tree.

The two firſt are propagated either by ſowing their ſeeds, or by parting of the roots. The third ſort grows with us to the height of ſeven or eight feet, and is only propagated by ſeeds, which are frequently brought from America. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Reſembling angels.

It diſcovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* ſwiftneſs, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his viſible marvels, may conſtantly travel upward. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild
Retreated in a ſilent valley, ſang
With notes *angelical* to many a harp,
Their own heroick deeds, and hapleſs fall,
By doom of battle. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b.

3. Belonging to angels.

It may be encouragement to conſider the pleaſure of ſpeculations, which do raiſh and ſublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Hakewill's Dedication.*

ANGE'LICALNESS *n. ſ* [from *angelical*.] The quality of being angelical, reſemblance of angels, excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels, angelical, above human.

Here, happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou this fruit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. v.

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all beauteous mind. *Pope. Eloiſa to Abel.*

A'NGELOT. *n. ſ.* A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute. *Ainſ.*

ANGER. *n. ſ* [a word of no certain etymology, but, with moſt probability, derived by *Skinner* from ange, Sax. *vexed*, which however, ſeems to come originally from the Latin *ango*.]

1. *Anger* is uneaſineſs or diſcompoſure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a preſent purpoſe of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like
A full hot horſe, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Was the Lord diſpleaſed againſt the rivers? was thine *anger* againſt the rivers? was thy wrath againſt the ſea, that thou didſt ride upon thine horſes and thy chariots of ſalvation? *Hab.* iii. 8.

Anger is, according to ſome, a tranſient hatred, or at leaſt very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or ſmart, of a ſore or ſwelling. In this ſenſe it ſeems plainly deducible from *anger*.

I made the experiment, ſetting the moxa where the firſt violence of my pain began, and where the greateſt *anger* and ſoreneſs ſtill continued, notwithſtanding the ſwelling of my foot. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make angry, to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meaneſt artiſan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker, b.* iv. § 12.

Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* i.

There were ſome late taxes and impoſitions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To ſee a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope's Dial.* ii.

A'NGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger*.] In an angry manner, like one offended.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look *angerly*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Such jeſters diſhoneſt indiſcretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either *angerly* to be grieved at, or ſeriouſly to be confuted. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A deſcription of veſſels in the human body, nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphaticks.

ANGIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and λόγος.] A treatiſe or diſcourſe of the veſſels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἀγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and τέμνω, to cut.] A cutting open of the veſſels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

A'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whoſe vertex, or angular point is at the centre of a circle, and whoſe legs are two ſemidiameters of that circle. *Stone's Dict.*

A'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*angel*, Germ. and Dutch.] An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She alſo had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was ſo taken, that ſhe had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me mine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My muſick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny finn'd fiſh, my bended hook ſhall pierce
Their ſlimy jaws. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The patient fiſher takes his ſilent ſtand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand,
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the ſcaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed. *Pop. Windſ.*

To A'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fiſh with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the cryſtal lake,
Feaſt on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices, as fiſhes are caught by a bait.

By
This ſeeming brow of j[illegible]
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for *Shak. Henry* IV.

The pleaſant'ſt angling is to ſee the fiſh
Cut with her golden oars the ſilver ſtream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait,
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shak. Much ado about Nothing.*

ANGLE-ROD. *n. ſ.* [*angel-roede*, Dutch.] The ſtick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatneſs, the ſmalleſt being fit for thatching of houſes; the ſecond ſort is uſed for *angle-rods*, and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 656.

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furniſhes the whole country with *angle-rods*. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 103.

A'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *angle*.] He that fiſhes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he ſtrook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many ſorts of fiſhes, feed upon inſects, as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'NGLICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A form of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh language, an Engliſh idiom.

ANGOBER. *n. ſ.* A kind of pear. See PEAR.

A'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *angry*.] In an angry manner, furiouſly, peeviſhly.

I will ſit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not ſtir, nor wince, nor ſpeak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angerly*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

A'NGRY. *adj.* [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will ſpeak peradventure there ſhall be thirty found there. *Gen.* xviii. 30.

It ſeems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon, but this is not always obſerved.

Your Coriolanus is not much miſſed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth ſtand, and ſo would do, were he more *angry at* it. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourſelves, that ye ſold me hither: for God did ſend me before you to preſerve life. *Gen.* xlv. 5.

I think it a vaſt pleaſure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, ſo many ſcoundrels envy and are *angry at* them. *Stuff.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: ſo doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.* xxv. 23.

4. In chirurgery, painful, inflamed, ſmarting.

This ſerum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*, and, wanting its due [illegible] the maſs, firſt gathers into a hard ſwelling, and [illegible] ripens into matter, and ſo diſcharges. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'NGUISH. *n. ſ.* [*angoiſſe*, Fr. *anger*, Lat.] Exceſſive pain [illegible] of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of *ſorrow*, and is ſeldom uſed to ſignify other paſſions.

Not all ſo cheerful ſeemed the of ſight,
As was her ſiſter, whether dread did dwell,
Or *anguiſh* in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Queen, b.* [illegible]

By occaſion waked, and circumſtant ill,
True virtue's foes, always in all deeds ill. *Donne.*

They had perſecutors, whoſe invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conſpired to find out ſuch deaths, and thoſe of ſuch inured to *anguiſh*, that only the manner of dying was the puniſhment, death itſelf the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *anguiſh* fills his anxious breaſt,
Not ſtopt by buſineſs, nor compoſed by reſt;
No muſick cheers him, nor no feaſt can pleaſe. *Dryd. Juv.*

A'NGUISHED. *adj.* [from *anguiſh*.] Seized with anguiſh, tortured, exceſſively pained.

Feel no touch
Of conſcience, but of fame, and be
Anguiſh'd, not that 'twas ſin, but that 'twas ſhe. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of cryſtal, it is for the moſt part hexagonal, or ſix cornered, being built upon a confuſed matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures ariſe, even [illegible] in the amethyſt and baſaltes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The diſtance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the diſtance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eight part of an inch. *Newton's Optick.*

ANGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

A'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners.

Another part of the ſame ſolution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

ANGULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethyſts, or emeralds, which grow in the fiſſures, are ordinarily cryſtallized, or ſhot into *angulated* figures, whereas, in the ſtrata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

ANGULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *angulous*.] Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

ANGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be abſurd, that the parts of ſome bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions, ſince the coherence of the parts of theſe will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

ANGUSTIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*anguſtus* and *folium*, Lat.] Narrow-leaved.

ANGUSTIROSTRATED. *adj.* [*anguſtus* and *roſtrum*, Lat.] Narrow-beaked.

ANGUSTU'RATED. *adj.* [*anguſtus* and *ſtura*, Lat.] Narrow-waiſted.

A'NHELE. *v. n.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] To pant, to breathe hard.

ANHELATION. *n. ſ.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting, the ſtate of being out of breath.

ANHELOSE. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath, panting, labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

ANHUNTED. *adj.* [*anhunter*, Fr.] Fruſtrated, brought to nothing.

A'NIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you muſt come in earlier *o'nights*; your niece, my lady, takes great exceptions at your hours. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

A'NIL. *n. ſ.* The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS. } *n. f.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The ſtate of being an old
ANI'LITY. } woman; the old age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate.*] That which may be put into life, or receive animation. *Ect*

ANI[illegible]
3. Reproof, ſevere cenſure, blame.

He diſmiſſed their commiſſioners with ſevere and ſharp *animadverſions*.

2. Perceit. When the object of *animadverſion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is uſual to have the controverſy handled by pamphlets on both ſides; without the leaſt *animadverſion upon* the authours. *Swift*

3. In law.

An eccleſiaſtical cenſure, and an eccleſiaſtical *animadverſion*, are different things; for a cenſure has a relation to a ſpiritual puniſhment, but an *animadverſion* has only a reſpect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the perſon over to the ſecular court. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadvert.*] That has the power of judging.

The repreſentation of objects to the ſoul, the only *animadverſive* principle, are conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of ſenſe. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica*, c. 17.

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animadverſive.*] The power of animadverting, or making judgment. *Dict.*

To ANIMADVERT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To paſs cenſures upon.

I ſhould not *animadvert on* him, who was otherwiſe a painful obſerver of the decorum of the ſtage, if he had not uſed extreme ſeverity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakeſpeare for that fault. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy*

2. To inflict puniſhments. In both ſenſes with the particle *upon.*

If the Authour of the univerſe *animadverts upon* men here below, how much more will it become him to do ſo upon their entrance into a higher ſtate of being. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sacra*

ANIMADVERTER. *n. ſ.* [from *animadvert.*] He that paſſes cenſures, or inflicts puniſhments.

God is a ſtrict obſerver of, and a ſevere *animadverter upon*, ſuch as preſume to partake of thoſe myſteries, without ſuch a preparation. *South.*

ANIMAL. *n. ſ.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, diſtinct, on the one ſide, from pure ſpirit, on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are ſuch beings, which, beſides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed alſo with ſenſation and ſpontaneous motion. Mr *Ray* gives two ſchemes of tables of them.

Animals are either
- Sanguineous, that is, ſuch as have blood, which breathe either by
  - Lungs, having either
    - Two ventricles in their heart, and thoſe either
      - Viviparous,
        - Aquatick, as the whale kind,
        - Terreſtrial, as quadrupeds,
      - Oviparous, as birds.
    - But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoiſes, and ſerpents.
  - Gills, as all ſanguineous fiſhes, except the whale kind.
- Exſanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into
  - Greater, and thoſe either,
    - Naked,
      - Terreſtrial, as naked ſnails
      - Aquatick, as the polypus, cuttle-fiſh, &c.
    - Covered with a tegument, either
      - Cruſtaceous, [illegible]
      - Teſtaceous, either
        - Univalve, as limpets;
        - Bivalve, as oyſters, muſcles, cockles,
        - Turbinate, as periwinkles, ſnails, &c.
  - Leſſer, as inſects of all ſorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals*, or quadrupeds, are either
- Hoofed, which are either
  - Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horſe and aſs,
  - Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided
    - Two principal parts, called biſulca, either
      - Such as chew not the cud, as ſwine,
      - Ruminant, or ſuch as chew the cud, divided into
        - Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.
          - Beef-kind,
          - Sheep-kind,
          - Goat kind
        - Such as have ſolid, branched and deciduous horns, as the [illegible]
    - Four parts, or quadrifuca, as the rhinoceros and hippopo- [illegible]
- Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into
  - Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind,
  - Many toes or claws, either
    - Unarmed, as the elephant;
    - Divided, which have either
      - Broad nails, and an human ſhape, as apes,
      - Narrower, and more pointed nails,
- Noxious, in reſpect of their teeth, are diſtinguiſhed into ſuch as have
  - Nails, long teeth, or tuſks, as the
    - The greater, which have
      - A ſhorter ſnout and rounder head, as the cat-kind,
      - A longer ſnout and head, as the dog-kind.
    - The leſſer, the vermin or weazel kind
  - Only two coarſe and remarkable fore-teeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare kind. *Ray.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals*, as being near of the ſame ſpecifick gravity with the animal juices, and as conſiſting of the ſame parts with animal ſubſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth, all which are contained in the ſap they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Some of the animated ſubſtances have various organical or inſtrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a ſpring of life within themſelves, as beaſts, birds, fiſhes, and inſects, theſe are called *animals.* Other animated ſubſtances are called vegetables, which have within themſelves the principles of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, and trees. *Watts's Logick.*

2. By way of contempt, we ſay of a ſtupid man, that he is a *ſtupid animal.*

ANIMAL. *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals.

There are other things in the world of ſpirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confuſed; ſuch as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converſe with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

2. *Animal* functions, or ſuch diſtinguiſhed from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is oppoſed, on one ſide, to *intellectual*, and, on the other, to *vegetable.*

4. *Animal* is uſed in oppoſition to *ſpiritual* or *rational*, as, the *animal* nature.

ANIMALCULE. *n. ſ.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A ſmall animal, particularly thoſe which are in their firſt and ſmalleſt ſtate.

We are to know, that they all come of the ſeed of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before [illegible] there.

ANIMA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *anima.*] The ſtate of [illegible]

The word animal there only ſignifies human *animality.* In the minor propoſition, the word animal, for the ſame reaſon, ſignifies the *animality* of a gooſe: thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the concluſion upon. *Watts.*

To ANIMATE. *v. a.* [*anima*, Lat.]

1. To quicken, to make alive, to give life to; as, the ſoul *animates* the body; man muſt have been *animated* by a higher power.

2. To give powers to, to beſtow the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute ſtrings with vocal ſouls inſpire,
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaſte Diana bathing in the ſtream,
None can record their heav'nly praiſe ſo well,
As Heaven, in whoſe eyes ten thouſand Cupids dwell. *Dryd.*

3. To encourage, to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he ſtood on high, from whence he might be beſt heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

ANIMATED. *adj.* [from *To animate.*] Alive, poſſeſſing animal life.

All bodies have ſpirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and inanimate, are two: the firſt is, that the ſpirits of things *animate* are all contained within themſelves, and are branched in veins and ſecret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the ſpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or ſeats, where the principal ſpirits do reſide, and whereunto the reſt do reſort: but the ſpirits in things inanimate are ſhut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in ſnow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N 601.

Nobler birth
Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
Of growth, ſenſe, reaſon, all ſummed up in man. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. ix. l. 113.

There are ſeveral topicks there uſed againſt the atheiſm and idolatry of the heathens, ſuch as the viſible marks of divine wiſdom and goodneſs in the works of the creation, the vaſt diviſion of ſouls with matter, and the admirable ſtructure of *animate* bodies, and the like. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ANIMATED. *participial adj.* [from *animate.*] Lively, vigorous.

Warms the fires with *animated* ſound,
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

ANIMATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*] The ſtate of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMATION. *n. ſ.* [from *anima*[illegible]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the blessed Jesus's work. They are the first *producta*, which is the word of *animation*. *Bacon's Natural History, cent.* v

2. The state of being endowed.

ANIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate.*] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

ANIMATOR. *n. f.* [from *animate.*] That which gives life; that which implants a principle of life.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their inditor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their *animator*. *Brown's Vul. Err. b.* ii. *c.* 2.

ANIMOSE. *adj.* [*animosus*, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. *Dict.*

ANIMOSENESS. *n. f.* [from *animose.*] Spirit, heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMOSITY. *n. f.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, *animosity*, and malice enough of their own, what evidence soever they had from others. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

If there is not some method found out for allaying these heats and *animosities* among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 23.

No religious sect ever carried their aversions for each other to greater heights than our state parties have done; who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil *animosities* together, borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

ANISE. *n. f.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

The seed of this plant has a sweetish taste, intermixed with something pungent and bitter, is reputed an aromatick, and prescribed not barely as a carminative against wind, but also as a pectoral, stomachick, and digestive. *Chambers.*

Ye pay the tithe of mint, and *anise*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt.* xxv. 25.

ANKER *n. f.* [*anker*, Dut.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles, the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

ANKLE. *n. f.* [ancleop, Sax. *enkel*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside, in several places. *Wiseman.*

My simple system shall suppose,
That Alma enters at the toes,
That then she mounts by just degrees
Up to the *ankles*, legs and knees. *Prior.*

ANKLE-BONE. *n. f.* [from *ankle* and *bone.*] The bone of the ankle.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow, the *ankle-bone* will shew itself by a shadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacham on Drawing.*

ANNALIST. *n. f.* [from *annals.*] A writer of annals.

I wonder my author should be offended, especially [illegible] own *annalist* has given the same title to that of *Syracuse*. *Atterb.*

ANNALS. *n. f. without singular number* [*annales*, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate!
Through such a train of woes if I should run,
The day would sooner than the tale be done! *Dryd. Virg.*

We are assured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ANNATS. *n. f. without singular.* [*annatæ*, Lat.]

1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits paid of spiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowell.*

2. Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To ANNEAL. *v. a.* [ælan, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may pierce through.

But when thou coast *anneal* in glass thy story,
——— then the light and glory
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which else shews wat'rish, bleak, and thin. *Herbert.*

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven, or, for want thereof, take a blue stone, which being made fit for the aforesaid oven, lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture shone, in glass *anneal'd*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNEX. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite; as, a smaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *a posteriori*, annexion always presupposing something: thus we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt, but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, of which the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office, I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happiness always to the exercise of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ANNEX. *n. f.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; addition. *Blount.*

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 10.

ANNEXATION. *n. f.* [from *annex.*]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light. *Matt.* [illegible] that all other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Union; coalition; conjunction.

How these *annexations* of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ANNEXION *n. f.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. *Rogers.*

ANNEXMENT. *n. f.* [from *annex.*]

1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,
Each small *annexment*, petty consequence,
Attends the boist'rous ruin. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

ANNIHILABLE. *adj.* [from *annihilate.*] That which may be reduced to nothing, that which may be put out of existence.

To ANNIHILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It [illegible] impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God, to make somewhat of nothing; so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 100.

That [illegible]ht'st me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
T' invent and practise this one way, t' *annihilate* all three. *Donne.*

He [illegible]ured of God's mercy; he, by a deconcilation of all hope, [illegible]*ilated* his mercy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

Whose friendship can stand against assaults, strong enough to *annihilate* the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, disbanded, and *annihilated*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one commonwealth should *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILATION. *n. f.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing. The state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not choose but follow. *Hooker, b.* v. § 56.

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain,
Is to be valu'd in the midst of pain:
Annihilation were to lose heav'n more
We are not quite exil'd, where thought can soar. *Dryden.*

ANNIVERSARY. *n. f.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive

primitive chriſtians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praiſe God for them, and to obſerve the *anniverſary* of their ſufferings. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniverſary day

Donne had never ſeen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniverſaries*. *Dryden.*

3. *Anniverſary* is an office in the Romiſh church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be ſaid daily through the year, for the ſoul of the deceaſed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *adj.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, moſt conſtantly finiſhing its *anniverſary* viciſſitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worſhip to a creature, as inconſiſtent with chriſtianity, but confeſs the honour and eſteem for the martyrs, which they expreſſed by keeping their *anniverſary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillingfl. Defence.*

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the ſeventeen hundred and fifty firſt year from the birth of our Saviour

ANNOIA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy*, but not now in uſe.]

It hath a double ſignification, being as well for any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or ſuch like means, as alſo, for the writ that is brought upon this tranſgreſſion. See NUISANCE, the word now uſed. *Blount.*

ANNOLIS. n. ſ. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books, notes.

It might appear very improper to publiſh *annotations*, without the text itſelf whereunto they relate *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a ſcholaſt; a commentator

I have not that reſpect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton on the Claſſicks*

To ANNO'UNCE *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publiſh; to proclaim.

Of the Meſſiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the firſt I knew. *Paradiſe Reg.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

Thoſe, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publiſh laws, *announce*
Or life or death *Pope.*

To ANNOY *v. a.* [*nuyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex, to teaze; to moleſt

Woe to poor man; each outward thing *annoys* him;
He heaps in inward grief, that moſt deſtroys him. *Sidney.*
Her joyous preſence and ſweet company,
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealouſy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy* *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and ſewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. l. 445

Inſects ſeldom uſe their offenſive weapons, unleſs provoked let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray on the Creation.*

ANNOY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleſtation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, ſleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shakeſp. R. III.*
All pain and joy is in their working
The things we fear bring leſs *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themſelves they cannot ſtay. *Donne.*
What then remains, but, after paſt *annoy*,
To take the good viciſſitude of joy *Dryden's Fables.*

ANNO'YANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy.*]

1. That which annoys, that which hurts.

A gnat, a duſt, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious ſenſe *Shakeſp. King John.*
Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. The ſtate of being annoyed, or act of annoying.

The ſpit venom of their poiſoned hearts breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker, b. v. §*

The greateſt *annoyance* and diſturbance of mankind, has been from one of thoſe two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terrour of any beſieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Hakewill's Math. Mag*

ANNO'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *To annoy.*] The perſon that annoys.

ANNUAL. *adj.* [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly

Annual for me, the grape, the roſe, renew,
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope's Eſſ on M*

2. That which is reckoned by the year

The king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you, to which

A thouſand pounds a year, *annual* ſupport,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

3. That which laſts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, ſeemeth to be cauſed by the over-expence of the ſap, which being prevented, they will ſuperannuate, if they ſtand warm. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 448.

Every tree may, in ſome ſenſe, be ſaid to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was ſuperinduced over the wood the laſt year *Ray on the Creation.*

ANNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it ſufficient to ſignify a heart; becauſe the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years *annually* encreaſeth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 30.*

The whole ſtrength of a nation is the utmoſt that a prince can raiſe *annually* from his ſubjects. *Swift.*

ANNUITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *annuity.*] He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. *n. ſ.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land, but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have aſſets by deſcent. The ſecond difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* againſt the granter, his heirs, or ſucceſſors; but of a rent, the ſame actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for aſſets, becauſe it is no freehold in law; nor ſhall be put in execution upon a ſtatute merchant, ſtatute ſtaple, or elegit, as a rent may *Cowel.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generaly known to be the ſon of one earl, and brother to another, who ſupplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus.*]

1. To make void, to nullify; to abrogate; to aboliſh.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever deſtroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law *Rogers's Sermons*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light the pure work of God to me is extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annull'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd.
Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes, l. 72.

A'NNULAR *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, riſe up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Becauſe continual reſpiration is neceſſary, the wind-pipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the ſides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'NNULET *n. ſ.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of diſtinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are alſo a part of the coat-armour of ſeveral families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and juriſdiction, it being the cuſtom of prelates to receive their inveſtiture *per baculum & annulum*

4. [In architecture.] The ſmall ſquare members, in the Doriack capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*

5. *Annulet* is alſo uſed for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; ſo called, becauſe it encompaſſes the column round. *Chambers.*

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to ſomething beforementioned.

ANNUMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number

To ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings, to relate ſomething that has fallen out, a word not in popular uſe.

ANNUNCIA'TION DAY. *n. ſ.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed virgin; ſolemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour, and ſo upon all the feſtivals of the year. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

A'NODYNE. *adj.* [from ἀ and ὀδύνη.] That which has the power of mitigating pain

Yet durſt ſhe not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping ſtill the nobler parts were ſound
But ſtrove with *anodynes* t' aſſuage the ſmart,
And mildly thus her medicine did impart. *Dryd. Hind and P*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient ſubſtances, thoſe things which deſtroy the particular acrimony which occaſions the pain, or what deadens the ſenſation of the brain, by procuring ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*; part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom,
And die, ere men can say, God save the queen. *Shak. R. III.*

Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil: for thine olive shall cast his fruit. *Deut.* xxviii. 40.

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then in brazen cauldrons born,
Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint*. *Dryd. Æn.* vi.

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes, nor thy fierce sister
In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

ANOINTER. *n. s.* [from *anoint*.] The person that anoints.

ANO'MALISM. *n. s.* [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *D. of R.*

ANOMALI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly*.] Irregular, applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passeth through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANO'MALOUS. *adj.* [*a priv.* and ὁμαλὸς.] Irregular, out of rule, deviating from the general method or analogy of things. It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise *anomalous* distributances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

ANOMALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous*.] Irregularly, in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not formally begotten, but sudderly framed, and *anomalously* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANOMALY. *n. s.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. ἀνωμαλία.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as such monsters have been seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature. *South.*

I do not pursue the many pseudographies in use, but intend to shew how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided, and better supplied. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

A'NOMY. *n. s.* [*a priv.* and νόμος.] Breach of law.

If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy*. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

ANON'. *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*, *Skinner* from *a* and *mean*, or *near*; *Minsheu* from *on an*.]

1. Quickly, soon, in a short time.

A little snow, tumbled about,
Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Will they come abroad *anon*?
Shall we see young Oberon? *Ben Johnson's Fairy Prince.*

However, witness, heav'n
Heav'n, witness thou *anon*! while we discharge
Freely our part. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v. l.* 564.

He was not without design at that present, as shall be made out *anon*; meaning by that device to withdraw himself. *Clarend.*

Still as I did the leaves inspire,
With such a purple sight they shone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And spreading so, would flame *anon*. *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then, at other times. In this sense is used *ever and anon*.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill
Sometimes, *anon* in shady vale, each night,
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not revealed. *Par. Regained.*

ANONYMOUS. *adj.* [*a priv.* and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name.

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* artificial of the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would forthwith publish slanders unpunished, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publishers thereof sculking. *Notes on the Dunciad.*

ANONYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous*.] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*, among complaints of spurious editions? *Swift.*

ANOREXY. *n. s.* [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER. *adj.* [from *an* and *other*.]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must of necessity find *another* rule of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

A fourth? ——
Start eye
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?
Another yet?—a seventh! I'll see no more. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. Any other, any one else.

If one man sin against *another*, the judge shall judge him.

Why not of her? prefer'd above the rest,
By him with mighty deeds, and open love profess'd;
So had *another* been, where he his vows adress'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Not one's self.

A man shall have diffused his life, his self, and his whole concernments so far, that he can weep his sorrows with *another's* eyes, when he has another heart before his own, both to share, and to support his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing from what it was before. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINES. *adj.* [See ANOTHERGUESS.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

If my father had not played the lusty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* husband than Dametas. *Sidney.*

ANO'THERGUESS. *adj.* [This word, which though rarely used in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guise*, that is, of a different *guise*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *anotherguess* manner in thy time. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

A'NSATED. *adj.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles, or something in the form of handles.

To A'NSWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had *andswaran*, but in another case, the Dutch have *antwoorden*.]

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succoured? are the Moors remov'd?
Answer these questions first, and then a thousand more,
Answer them altogether. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. To speak in opposition.

No man was able to *answer* him a word. *Matt.* xxii. 46.

If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of things, I *answer*, that it is not necessary that such a discovery should be practicable. *Boyle.*

3. To be accountable for.

Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and must *answer* for not being men. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must *answer* for it.

4. To vindicate, to give a justificatory account of.

The night, so impudently fixed for my last, made little impression on myself, but I cannot *answer* for my family. *Swift.*

5. To give an account.

How they have been since received, and so well improved, let those *answer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of such wise council. *Temple.*

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You must bear
The future blame, and *answer* to the world,
When you refuse the easy honest means
Of taking care of him. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

6. To correspond to, to suit with.

In water face *answereth* to face; so the heart of man to man. *Prov.* xxvii. 19.

7. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money *answereth* all things. *Eccl.*

8. To satisfy any claim or petition.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who studies day and night
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,
Even with the bloody payments of your deaths. *Sh. Hen. IV.*

Men no sooner find their appetites *unanswered*, than they complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

9. To act reciprocally upon.

Say, do'st thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden's Persius.*

10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulness; to which *answer*, on our part, 1 Admiration, and, 2 Desire, and both these are centered in love. *Taylor.*

11. To bear proportion to.

He desired, that proper officers might search me; for probably I might carry several weapons, which must needs be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person.

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity, and when that is done, all is done that lies in our power: the rest must be left to providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till and my affairs are *answered*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

14. To succeed, to produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel, whereto, when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh's Hist. of the W.*

We see likewise, that much wat

this is a principal cauſe, why, in operations upon bodies for their verſion or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not *anſwer* the trial in ſmall; and ſo deceiveth many.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 92.

15 To appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons; in which ſenſe, though figuratively, the following paſſage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *anſwer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the ſkies. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

16. To be over-againſt any thing.

Fire *anſwers* fire, and, by their paly beams,
Each battle ſees the other's umber'd face. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

A'NSWER. *n. ſ.* [from *To anſwer*]

1. That which is ſaid, whether in ſpeech or writing, in return to a queſtion, or poſition.

It was a right *anſwer* of the phyſician to his patient, that had ſore eyes: If you have more pleaſure in wine than in your ſight, wine is good. *Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *anſwer* to the queſtions which he ſhall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the ſick and impriſoned? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited againſt a perſon.

A perſonal *anſwer* ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand, it ought to be abſolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe's Par.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwer* and *jobber*] He that makes a trade of writing anſwers.

What diſguſts me from having any thing to do with *anſwer-jobbers*, is, that they have no conſcience. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *anſwer*.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be anſwered; as, the argument, though ſubtle, is yet *anſwerable*.

2. Obliged to give an account, or ſtand the trial of an accuſation.

Every chief of every kindred or family ſhould be *anſwerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be juſtified, when he ſhould be required, or charged with any treaſon, felony, &c. *Spenſer's State of Ireland*

Will any man argue, that if a phyſician ſhould manifeſtly preſcribe poiſon to all his patients, he cannot be juſtly puniſhed, but is *anſwerable* only to God? *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more juſtly laid to their charge, than to other men; becauſe that would be to make church government *anſwerable* for the errours of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correſpondent.

It was but ſuch a likeneſs as an imperfect glaſs doth give, *anſwerable* enough in ſome features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who, accompanying ſuch as came to be regiſtered among the worthies, brought forth children *anſwerable* in quality to thoſe that begot them.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

4. Proportionate.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge *anſwerable*; add faith,
And virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity, the ſoul
Of all the reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

5 Suitable; ſuited.

The following, by certain eſtates of men, *anſwerable* to that which a great perſon himſelf profeſſeth, as of ſoldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If *anſwerable* ſtyle I can obtain
Of my celeſtial patroneſs, who deigns
Her mighty viſitation unimplor'd. *Milt. Parad. Loſt, b.* ix.

6. Equal.

There be no kings whoſe means are *anſwerable* unto other mens deſires. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there ſhould be ſome *anſwerable* ſentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requiſite. *Hooker, b.* v. § 43.

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *anſwerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably

The broader ſeas are, if they be untrue, and free from iſlands, they are *anſwerably* deeper. *Brerewood on Languages.*

It bears light, and more active ſorts, into the atmoſphere, to a greater or leſſer height, *anſwerably* to the greater or leſſer intenſeneſs of the heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwerable.*] The quality of [illegible] *L'Eſtrange.*

A'NSWERER. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwer*]

1. He that anſwers, he that ſpeaks in return to what another has ſpoken

2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written [illegible]

[illegible] writer to employ ignorance and malice together, becauſe it gives his *anſwerer* double work. *Swift.*

ANT. *n. ſ.* [æmete, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been firſt contracted to æmt, and then ſoftened to *ant*] An emmet; a piſmire. A ſmall inſect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll ſet thee to ſchool to an *ant*, to teach thee there's no lab'ring in the winter *Shakeſp. King Lear*

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are,
Where when the ſeveral labourers I ſee
For children, houſe, proviſion, taking pain,
They're all but *ants*, carrying eggs, ſtraw, and grain. *Donne.*

Learn each ſmall people's genius, policies,
The *ant*'s republick, and the realm of bees,
How thoſe in common all their ſtores beſtow,
And anarchy without confuſion know. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

ANT-BEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *bear*] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon inſects, and ſome live wholly upon them; as two ſorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in Engliſh *ant-bears*. *Ray on Creation.*

A'NT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *hill*] The ſmall protuberances of earth in which ants make their neſts.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be ſtained with red; becauſe the ants drop upon them their ſtinging liquour, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

Thoſe who have ſeen *ant-hillocks*, have eaſily perceived thoſe ſmall heaps of corn about their neſts. *Addiſon Guardian.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't pleaſe you*; that is, *and if it pleaſe you.*

ANTAGONIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω]

1. One who contends with another, an opponent. It implies generally a perſonal and particular oppoſition.

Our *antagoniſts* in theſe controverſies may have met with ſome not unlike to Ithacus. *Hooker's Dedication.*

What was ſet before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he ſtill perform'd,
None daring to appear *antagoniſt*. *Milton's Samſon Agon.*

Is it not fit, that the hiſtory of a perſon ſhould appear, that the prejudice both of his *antagoniſts* and adherents be ſoftened and ſubdued. *Addiſon, Freeholder*, N° 35.

2. Contrary

The ſhort club conſiſts of thoſe who are under five feet; ours is to be compoſed of ſuch as are above ſix. Theſe we look upon as the two extremes and *antagoniſts* of the ſpecies; conſidering all theſe as neuters, who fill up the middle ſpace.
Addiſon. Guardian, N° 108.

3. In anatomy, the *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome others.

A relaxation of a muſcle muſt produce a ſpaſm in its *antagoniſt*, becauſe the equilibrium is deſtroyed. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend againſt another. *Dict.*

ANTALGICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄλγος, pain.] That which ſoftens pain, anodyne.

ANTANACLA'SIS. n. ſ. [Lat. from ἀνταναϰλασις, from ἀνταναϰλαω, to drive back]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary ſignification; as, *In thy youth learn ſome craft, that in old age thou mayſt get thy living without craft. Craft*, in the firſt place, ſignifies ſcience or occupation; in the ſecond, deceit or ſubtilty

2. It is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis; as, Shall that heart (*which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them*) ſhall that heart, *I ſay*, &c.
Smith's Rhetorick.

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀφροδίτη, Venus] That which is efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀποπληξία, an apoplexy.] Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄρϰτος, the bear or northern conſtelation.] The ſouthern pole, ſo called, as oppoſite to the northern.

Downward as far as *antarctick*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

They that had ſail'd from near th' *antarctick* pole,
Their treaſure ſafe, and all their veſſels whole,
In ſight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the guilt of either rock or ſea. *Waller*

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀρθρῖτις, the gout.] Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and ἆσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma

ANTE. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood, *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

ANTEACT. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *act*] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It ſeems more conſonant to reaſon, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

ANTECE'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *antecede.*] The act or ſtate of going before; precedence.

It is impoſſible that mixed bodies can be eternal, becauſe there is neceſſarily a pre[illegible] the ſimple bodies, and

an *antecedence* of their conſtitution preceding the exiſtence of mixed bodies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ANTECE'DENT. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is uſed, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To aſſert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a ſin, and puniſhed it, when, without any *antecedent* ſin of his, it was impoſſible for him not to fall, ſeems a thing that highly reproaches eſſential equity and goodneſs. *South.*

2. It has *to* before the thing which is ſuppoſed to follow.

No one is ſo hardy as to ſay, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being for exiſtence muſt be *antecedent to* merit. *Collier of Envy.*

Did the blood firſt exiſt, *antecedent to* the formation of the heart? But that is to ſet the effect before the cauſe. *Bentley.*

ANTECE'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of ſo mighty an influence, that it is indeed the neceſſary *antecedent*, if not alſo the direct cauſe of a ſinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

3. In logick, the firſt propoſition of an enthymeme or argument, conſiſting only of two propoſitions.

Conditional or hypothetical propoſitions are thoſe whoſe parts are united by the conditional particle *if*, as, *if* the ſun be fixed, the earth muſt move: *if* there be no fire, there will be no ſmoke. The firſt part of theſe propoſitions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *conſequent*. *Watts's Logick.*

ANTECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent*.] In the ſtate of antecedence, or going before; previouſly.

We conſider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of poſſibilities. *South.*

ANTECE'SSOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Dict.*

ANTECHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empreſs has the *antichambers* paſt,
And this way moves with a diſorder'd haſte. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little ſquare chambers wainſcoted.

ANTECU'RSOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] One who runs before. *Dict.*

To ANTEDA'TE. *v. a.* [from *ante* and *do*, *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, ſo as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou haſt lov'd me one whole day,
To-morrow when thou leav'ſt, what wilt thou ſay?
Will thou then *antedate* ſome new-made vow,
Or ſay, that now
We are not juſt thoſe perſons, which we were? *Donne.*

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and makes himſelf contemporary with the ages paſt. *Collier's Eſſays.*

2. To take ſomething before the proper time.

[illegible] joys below it can
[illegible] *Pope's St Cecilia.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge.]

1. Exiſting before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the ſtone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally diſſolved. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

The text extends only the life of Seth, conduceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. VII. c. 4.

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *n. ſ.* One that lived before the flood.

We are ſo far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'NTELOPE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with crooked or wreathed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolf both fierce and fell. *Fairy Queen.*

ANTEMERIDIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντί, againſt, and ἔμω, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the ſtomach, of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.

ANTENU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *number*.] The number that precedes another.

Whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to conſent of notes, is rather to be aſcribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the ſound returneth after ſix, or after twelve; ſo that the ſeventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the ſixth or the twelfth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 106.

A'NTEPAST. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *paſtum*, to feed.] A foretaſte; ſomething taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliſs only in the ſatiating our appetites, it might be reaſonable, by frequent *antepaſts*, to excite our guſt for that profuſe perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTEPENU'LT. *n. ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The laſt ſyllable but two, as the ſyllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. *adj.* [ἀντί and ἐπιλαμβάνω.] A medicine againſt the falling ſickneſs.

That bezoar is antitoxical, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral *antiepileptical*, we will not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

To ANTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To ſet one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDICAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the ſtudy of logick, previouſly to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *anterior*.] Priority; the ſtate of being before either in time or ſituation.

ANTE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anteriour* or upper part wherein the ſenſes are placed, and that the poſteriour and lower part, which is oppoſite thereunto, there is no anteriour or former part in this animal; for the ſenſes being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anteriour*, which is impoſſible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANTES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *ſtomach*.] A cavity which leads into the ſtomach.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth, but it is immediately ſwallowed into a kind of *anteſtomach*, which I have obſerved in granivorous birds. *Ray.*

ANTHELMI'NTHICK. *adj.* [ἀντί, againſt, and ἕλμινθος, a worm.] That which kills worms.

Anthelminticks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A'NTHEM. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίφωνος, a hymn ſung in alternate parts, and ſhould therefore be written *antiphon*.] A holy ſong, a ſong performed as part of divine ſervice.

God Moſes firſt, then David did inſpire,
To compoſe *anthems* for his heavenly quire. *Denham.*

There is no paſſion that is not finely expreſſed in thoſe parts of the inſpired writings, which are proper for divine ſongs and *anthems*. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 405.

ANTHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθολογία, from ἄνθος, a flower, and λέγω, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *n. ſ.* A kind of eryſipelas.

ANTHRAX n. ſ. [ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.] A ſcab or blotch that is made by a corroſive humour, which burns the ſkin, and occaſions ſharp pricking pains. *Qu.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἄνθρωπος, man, and λόγος, to diſcourſe.] The doctrine of anatomy, the doctrine of the form and ſtructure of the body of man.

ANTHROPO'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and πάθος, paſſion.] The ſenſibility of man, the paſſions of man.

ANTHROPOPHAGI n. ſ. It has no ſingular. [ἄνθρωπος, man, and φαγεῖν, to eat.]

Man-eaters; cannibals; thoſe that live upon human fleſh.

The cannibals that each other eat,
The *anthropophagi*, and men whoſe heads
Do grow beneath their ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN. *n. ſ.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakeſpeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the ſake of a formidable ſound.

Go, knock, and call, he'll ſpeak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee: knock, I ſay. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, a man, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] The quality of eating human fleſh, or man-eating.

Upon ſlender foundations was raiſed the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 2. c. 6.*

ANTHROPOSOPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and σοφία, wiſdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί, againſt, and ὕπνος, ſleep.] That which has the power of preventing ſleep, that which is efficacious againſt a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIA'CAL. [illegible]
Good againſt hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPOPHORA n. ſ. [ἀνθυποφορά.] A figure in rhetorick, which ſignifies a contrary diſtinction, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or diſproved by the oppoſition of a contrary ſentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTHYSTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί, againſt, and ὑστέρα.] Good againſt hyſterick.

ANTI [ἀντί] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek, and ſignifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *adj.* [from ἀντί, and *acidus*, ſour.] Contrary to ſourneſs; alkalin.

Oils are *antiacids*, ſo far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digeſtion, they produce acrimony of another ſort.

[illegible] *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ANTICHACHE'CTICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and κακός, a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICHA'MBER. *n. f.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*, which see.

ANTICHRI'STIAN. *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and χριστός.] Opposite to christianity.

That despised, abject, oppressed part of men, the monsters, whom the world would make *antichristians*, and so deprive them of heaven. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIANISM. *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*, &c. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. *n. f.* [from *antichristian*.] Contrariety to christianity.

ANTI'CHRONISM. *n. f.* [ἀντί, against, and χρόνος, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To ANTICIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church, to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him, but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the desolations of hell. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ., c. 2.*

Why should we
Anticipate our sorrows? 'tis like those
That die for fear of death. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. To prevent any thing by crossing in before it, to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits:
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I am so far from pretending to subtract the profession, or *anticipating* their directions to such as are under their government. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

If our Apostle had maintained such an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason, what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ANTICIPATION. *n. f.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Holder on Time.*

2. Foretaste.

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by *anticipation*.

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought, an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning one supreme disposer of things. *Stillingfleet.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

ANTICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiques*, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What! dares the slave
Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,
And fleer and scorn at our solemnity? *Shakesp. Rom. & Ju.*

Of all our *antick* sights, and pageantry,
Which English idiots run in crouds to see. *Dryden.*

The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks *Addison, Spectator*, N° 179.

ANTICK. *n. f.*

1. He that plays antricks, he that uses odd gesticulation: a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court, and there the *antick* sits,
Scoffing his state. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest *antick* in the world. *Shakesp. Tam. S.*

Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with *antics*, and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

For ev'n at first reflection she espies
Such toys, such *antocks*, and such vanities,
As she retires and shrinks for shame and fear. *Sir J. Davies.*

To ANTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make antocks.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks, the wild disguise hath almost
Antick us all. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

ANTICKLY. *adv.* [from *antick*.] In an antick manner, with odd postures, or wild gesticulation.

Scrambling, outfacing, fashion-mongring boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander,
Go *antickly*, and shew an outward hideousness,
And speak of half a dozen dangerous words *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

ANTICLIMAX. n. f. [from ἀντί and κλίμαξ.] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first.

A certain figure which was not known to the ancients, is called by some an *anticlimax*. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

This distich is frequently mentioned as an example
Next comes Dalhousley the great god of war,
Lieutenant colonel to the earl of Mar

ANTICONVU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions.

Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as *anticonvulsive* medicines. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR. n. f. [from ἀντί, against, and *cor*, the heart.] A preternatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICOURTIER. *n. f.* [from ἀντί, against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.

That bezoar is *antidotal*, we shall not deny. *Brown's V. Err.*

ANTIDOTE. *n. f.* [ἀντίδοτος, *antidotus*, Lat. a thing given in opposition to something else.]

A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy.*

Trust not the physician,
His *antidotes* are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakesp. Timon.*

What fool would believe that *antidote* delivered by Pierus against the sting of a scorpion; to sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. .*

Poison will work against the stars. beware,
For ev'ry meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden jun. Juv. Sat.*

ANTIDYSENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and δυσεντερία, a bloody flux.] Good against the bloody flux.

ANTIFE'BRILE. *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and *febris*, a fever.] Good against fevers.

Anti-febrile medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

ANTILOGARITHM. *n. f.* [from ἀντί, against, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTI'LOGY. *n. f.* [ἀντιλογία.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an author. *Dict.*

ANTILOQUIST. *n. f.* [from ἀντί, against, and *loquor*, to speak.] A contradictor. *Dict.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and μοναρχία, government by a single person.] Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of king Charles in the middle of the crowd, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchical* assembly could never choose such a place. *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 47.

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart,
This dissipation, this profuse expence,
Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense.
Blackmore on the Creation.

ANTIMONY. *n. f.* [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called στίμμι. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened, and therefore, he imagined, his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*, *anti-monk*.]

Antimony is a mineral substance, or a metallic nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability, and may be called a semimetal, being a fusible grebe of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; but chiefly

Those

thoſe of ſilver and lead; that in gold mines is reckoned beſt It has alſo its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. It is found in clods or ſtones of ſeveral ſizes, bearing a near reſemblance to black lead, only being lighter and harder Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glaſs. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony*, that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuſes in the fire, though with ſome difficulty; and diſſolves more eaſily in water. When dug out of the earth, it is put into large crucibles, fuſed by a violent fire, and then poured into cones, which make the crude *antimony* of the ſhops. Of theſe cones the top is the pureſt part, and the baſe the fouleſt. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals fuſed with it, except gold; and is therefore uſeful in refining. It is a common ingredient in ſpeculums, or burning concaves; ſerving to give them a finer poliſh. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the ſound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and ſound; and with lead, in the caſting of printers letters, to render them more ſmooth and firm It is a general help in the melting of metals, and eſpecially in caſting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is uſed under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetick. It had no place in medicine before the fourteenth century; and was generally neglected, till Paracelſus brought it into eſteem, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, but much miſchief was done by it, till the proper methods of preparing it were, after a long courſe of experiments, diſcovered *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRE'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and νεφρὸς.] Medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the ſame law.

ANTIPARALY'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and παραλυτικὸς.] Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy.*] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The ſoil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venemous creatures. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

ANTIPATHE'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antipathetical.*] The quality or ſtate of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

ANTIPATHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πάθος, feeling, paſſion.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily; averſion; diſlike. It is oppoſed to *ſympathy*.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To this perhaps might be juſtly attributed moſt of the ſympathies and *antipathies* obſervable in men. *Locke*

2. It has ſometimes the particle *againſt* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy againſt* ſtanding armies in times of peace; becauſe I took armies to be hired by the maſter of the family, to keep his children in ſlavery. *Swift*

3. Sometimes *to*.

Ask you, what provocation I have had?
The ſtrong *antipathy* of good *to* bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and ſhould be yours *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*, but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with* air, and any liquid body, that is more denſe, they will draw, condenſe, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 80.

ANTIPERISTASIS. n. ſ. [from ἀντιπερίστασις, formed of ἀντὶ and περιστάω, to ſtand round.] The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes, becomes heightened or intended, or the action, by which a body attacked by another, collects itſelf, and becomes ſtronger by ſuch oppoſition. or an intention of the activity of one quality cauſed by the oppoſition of another Thus quicklime is ſet on fire by the affuſion of cold water; ſo water becomes warmer in winter than in ſummer; and thunder and lightening are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperiſtaſis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philoſophy

Th' *antiperiſtaſis* of age
More inflam'd his amorous rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal deteſts covetouſneſs; yet let him find the ſprings grow dry, which feed his luxury, covetouſneſs ſhall be called in, and ſo, by a ſtrange *antiperiſtaſis*, prodigality ſhall beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *peſtilential.*] Efficacious againſt the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipeſtilential* unguents, to anoint the noſtrils with. *Harvey on the Plague*

ANTIPHRASIS n. ſ. [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and φράσις, a form of ſpeech] The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cauſe to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of juſtice, ſo called only by *antiphraſis*. *South's Dedication to his Sermons.*

ANTI'PODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes.*] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 7.*

ANTI'PODES. n. ſ. It has no ſingular. [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πούς, foot.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours.

We ſhould hold day with the *antipodes*,
If you would walk in abſence of the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

So ſhines the ſun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

A'NTIPOPE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *pope.*] He that uſurps the popedom, in oppoſition to the right pope.

This houſe is famous in hiſtory, for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himſelf Felix V. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ANTIPTO'SIS n. ſ. [ἀντίπτωσις] A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

ANTIQUARY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man ſtudious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All thoſe arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the reliſts of an intellect defaced with ſin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the ſtamp it once bore *South's Sermons.*

With ſharpen'd ſight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inſcription value, but the ruſt adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is ſtill very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be underſtood, unleſs by *antiquaries* *Swift.*

ANTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old, antique.

Here's Neſtor,
Inſtructed by the *antiquary* times;
He muſt, he is, he cannot but be wiſe.
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of uſe, to make obſolete.

The growth of chriſtianity in this kingdom might reaſonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate ſome old ones, that ſeemed leſs conſiſtent with the chriſtian doctrines. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the ſtrength of his expreſſion, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harſhneſs of their ſound? *Addiſon.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable ſound. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antiquated.*] The ſtate of being antiquated, worn out of uſe, or obſolete.

ANTIQUE. *adj* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat. It was formerly pronounced according to the Engliſh analogy, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the laſt, at leaſt in proſe; the poets uſe it variouſly.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Ceſario, but that piece of ſong,
That old and *antique* ſong we heard laſt night.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,
In ſuch a ſtile as courts might boaſt of now. *Waller*

2. Of genuine antiquity

The ſeals which we have remaining of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be *antique*, have the ſtar of Venus over them. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneis, P*

My copper lamps at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought;
Yet wiſely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought,
And trifles I alike purſue,
Becauſe they're old, becauſe they're new. *P*

3. Of old faſhion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground.
And ſad habiliments right well beſeen *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Muſt he no more divert the tedious day?
Nor ſparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey?
South to the Memory of Philips.

4. Odd; wild; antick

Name not theſe living death-heads unto me;
For theſe not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne.*

And ſooner may a gulling weather-ſpy
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme, tell certainly
What faſhion'd hats or ruffs, or ſuits next year,
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE. *n. ſ.* [from *antique*, adj.] An antiquity; a remain of former times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now early of Oxford, my ſeal of Julius Cæſar, as alſo another ſeal, ſuppoſed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and ſet in gold *Swift's Laſt Will*

ANTI'QUENESS. *n. ſ* [from *antique.*] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity

We may diſcover ſomething venerable in the *antiqueneſs* of the work; but we would ſee the deſign enlarged, the figures reformed, and the colour laid on. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

ANTI'QUITY *n. f.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time paſt long ago.

I mention Ariſtotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greateſt philoſopher, the moſt impartial hiſtorian, and the moſt conſummate ſtateſman of all *antiquity*. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 51.

2. The people of old times; the ancients

That ſuch pillars were raiſed by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the obſervation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay, to extinguiſh all heathen *antiquities*. I do not find that thoſe zeals laſt long; as it appeared in the ſucceſſion of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Old age: a ludicrous ſenſe

Is not your voice broken? your wind ſhort? your chin double? your wit ſingle? and every part about you blaſted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourſelf young?

Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

5. Ancientneſs; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTISCII. n. ſ. It has no ſingular [from ἀντὶ and σκιὰ.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different ſides of the equator, who, conſequently, at noon have their ſhadows projected oppoſite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiſcii* to thoſe of the ſouth, the one projecting their ſhadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the ſouth pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy

The warm *antiſcorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occaſion ſtinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

ANTISCORBU'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy.

The warm *antiſcorbuticks*, an mal diet, and animal ſalts, are proper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANTISPASIS. n. ſ. [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and σπάω, to draw.] The revulſion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMODICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and σπασμὸς, the cramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and σπάω.] Medicines which cauſe a revulſion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *ſplenetick*.] Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

*Antiſplenetick*s open the obſtructions of the ſpleen. *Floyer.*

ANTISTROPHE n. ſ. [ἀντιστροφὴ, from ἀντὶ, the contrary way, and στρέφω, turning.] In an ode ſuppoſed to be ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three, or ſometimes every ſecond ſtanza; ſo called becauſe the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *ſtruma*, a ſcrophulous ſwelling.] Good againſt the king's evil.

I preſcribed him a diſtilled milk, with *antiſtrumaticks*, and purged him. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ANTITHESIS. n. ſ. in the plural *antitheſes*. [ἀντίθεσις, placing in oppoſition.] Oppoſition of words or ſentiments, contraſt, as in the lines

Though gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full. *Denham.*

I ſee a chief, who leads my choſen ſons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheſes*, and puns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

ANTITYPE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the repreſentation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

When once upon the wing, he ſoars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Meſſiah, the aſcenſion of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the prieſt of the moſt high God; and imitating the *antitype*, or the ſubſtance, Chriſt himſelf. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

ANTITY'PICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype*.] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *venereal*.] Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

If a lues be joined with it, you will ſcarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ANTLER. *n. ſ.* [*andouiller*, Fr.] Properly the firſt branches of a ſtag's horns, but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow leſs branched, and firſt loſe their brow *antlers*, or loweſt furcations next to the head.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9.

A well grown ſtag, whoſe *antlers* riſe
High o'er his front, his beams invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*
Of ſtags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTOECI, n. ſ. It has no ſingular. [Lat. from ἀντὶ and οἰκέω, to inhabit.] In geography, thoſe inhabitants of the earth, who live under the ſame meridian, and at the ſame diſtance from the equator, the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth. Hence they have the ſame longitude, and their latitude is alſo the ſame, but of a different denomination. They are in the ſame ſemi-circle of the meridian, but oppoſite parallels. They have preciſely the ſame hours of the day and night, but oppoſite ſeaſons, and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMASIA. n. ſ. [from ἀντὶ and ὄνομα, a name.] A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity, office, profeſſion, ſcience, or trade, or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majeſty; a nobleman, his lordſhip. We ſay the philoſopher inſtead of Ariſtotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian, and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wiſe man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTRE. [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den.

With all my travels hiſtory:
Wherein of *antres* vaſt, and deſarts idle,
It was my hent to ſpeak. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

ANVIL. *n. ſ.* [ænpille, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged.

I ſaw a ſmith ſtand with his hammer, thus,
The whilſt his iron did on the *anvil* cool. *Shak. King John.*
On the eternal *anvils* here he found
The brethren bearing, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip
The *anvil* of my ſword, and do conteſt
Hotly and nobly. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Figuratively, to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a ſtate of formation or preparation.

Several members of our houſe knowing, ſome time ago, what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and aſked their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXIETY. *n. ſ.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about ſome future event; ſuſpenſe with uneaſineſs; perplexity; ſolicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diſeaſes of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of ſpirit, not only to enjoy the pleaſures of ſenſe, but peace of conſcience, and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the medical language, depreſſion; lowneſs of ſpirits.

In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cauſe is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed, and becauſe *anxieties* often happen by ſpaſms from wind, ſpices are uſeful. *Arbuthnot.*

ANXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Diſturbed about ſome uncertain event; ſolicitous.

His penſive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*
With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; uneaſy.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But all the mighty bleſs is fugitive;
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, *anxious* labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

There being no writings we need to be ſo ſcrupulous about the meaning of, but thoſe that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey, we may be leſs *anxious about* the ſenſe of other authours. *Locke.*

4. It has generally *for* or *about* before the object, but ſometimes *of*.

Who *anxious of* neglect, ſuſpecting charge,
Conſults her pride, and meditates revenge. *Granville.*

ANXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner, ſolicitouſly, anxiouſly; carefully.

But where the loſs is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us ſo *anxiouſly* to prevent it, ſince it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art *anxiouſly* inquiſitive to know. *Id.*

ANXIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; ſuſceptibility of anxiety.

ANY. *adj.* [ænig, ænig, Sax.]

1. Every, whoever he be, whatever it be. It is, in all its ſenſes, applied indifferently to perſons or things.

I know you are now, Sir, a gentleman born.—Ay and have been ſo *any* time theſe four hours. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

You contented yourſelf with being capable, as much as *any* whoſoever, of defending your country with your ſword. *Dryd.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted ſtudy? *Any* one that ſees it will own, I could not have choſen a more lucky place to converſe with the dead in. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Whoſoever, whatſoever, as diſtinguiſhed from ſome other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of theſe princely ſuitors that are already come. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

An inverted mouth being begun *any* where below, contracts itſelf all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is uſed in oppoſition to *none*.

I wound and I heal: neither is there *any* that can deliver out of my hand. *Deut.* xxxii. 39.

A'ORIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀόριστος.] Indefinite, a term in the Greek grammar.

AORTA n. f. [ἀορτὴ] The great artery which rises immedi-

APA'CE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quickly; speedily: used of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard she did chace,
She could them nimbly move, and after fly *apace*. *F. Queen*

Ay, quoth my uncle Gloster,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*.
And since methinks, I would not grow so fast,
Because sweet flowers are slow, and weeds make haste.
Shakesp. Richard III

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;
Now sunk from his meridian, sets *apace*. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide making haste towards him *apace*, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him. *Tillotson.*

2. With haste; applied to some action.

The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;
Th' embroider'd king who shows but half his face,
And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily, with speed: spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

This second course of men,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at home, while we are spreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed *apace* to real misery. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

APAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπαγωγή; compounded of ἀπὸ, from, and ἀγω, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it, and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Chambers.*

APART. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me to give reason for my opinion, with circumspection; because I walk aside, and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Raleigh's History.*

The party discerned, that the earl of Essex would never serve their turn, they resolved to have another army *apart*, that should be at their devotion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set *apart* for any use.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to construe him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand you sacred load,
And gold and vessels set *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.

Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth, but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh's History.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.

So please you, madam,
To put *apart* these your attendants, I
Shall bring Emilia forth. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

APARTMENT. *n. f.* [*appartement*, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person, a room, a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the use yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

Pale as death, despoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden's Fables*

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promontory, where are still some *apartments* left, very high and arched at top. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

A'PATHY *n. f.* [ἀ, not, and πάθος, feeling.] The quality of not feeling, exemption from passion, freedom from mental [illegible].

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Passion, and *apathy*, and glory, and shame.
Milton's Paradise Lost

To remain insensible of such provocations, is not constancy, but *apathy*. *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let [illegible]
Their wishes fix'd [illegible],
Contracted all, [illegible],
But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope*

APE. *n. f.* [*ape*, Icelandish]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees.

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shakesp. As you like it*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape* worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaseth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a merry and bold beast. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. An imitator, used generally in the bad sense.

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile nature of her custom so perfectly he is her *ape*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dress,
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. *Dryden.*

Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his sire!
Ambitiously contentious! *Addison's Cato.*

APEAK, or APEEK. *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a posture to pierce the ground.

A'PEPSY. *n. f.* [ἀψία.] A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

APER. *n. f.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APE'RIENT *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening, chiefly used in medicine for gently pucking [illegible].

There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*

Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine *aperient* salt, and are diuretick and saponaceous. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

APE'RITIVE *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening the excrementous passages of the body.

They may make broth, with the [illegible] tion of *aperitive* herbs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

APE'RT *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APE'RTION. *n. f.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening, a passage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, or other conduits in short, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton's Archit.*

The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, otherways called the plethora, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them *Wiseman's Surgery.*

APE'RTLY. *adv.* [*aperte*, Lat.] Openly, without covert.

APE'RTNESS. *n. f.* [from *apert*.] Openness.

In general, the freedom, or *apertness* and vigour of pronouncing, and the closeness and muffling, and, as I may say, lazyness of speaking, render the sound considerably different. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

A'PERTURE. *n. f.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariseth the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel, because from an appulse to an *aperture* is easier, than from one appulse to another. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through the opened passages, images, without doubt, pass through the same *apertures*. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, Preface.*

3. The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Enlargement, explanation: a sense seldom found.

It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions. *Taylor's Worthy Communic.*

APE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of ἀ, *priv.* and πέταλον, a leaf.] Without petals or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *apetalous*.] Being without leaves.

APEX. n. f. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The *apex*, or lesser end of it, is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHÆRESIS n. f. [ἀφαίρεσις] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION n. f. aphelia, plur. [from ἀπὸ, and ἥλιος, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the zodiack, is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greatest distances from one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be. *Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles.*

APHETA. n. f. [with astrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

APHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Relating to the apheta.

APHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [ἀ, without, and φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHONY. *n. f.* [ἀ, without, and φωνὴ, speech.] A loss of speech. *Quincy.*

APHORISM. *n. f.* [ἀφορισμὸς] A maxim; a precept contracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern how little of truth there is in the multitude, and though sometimes they are flattered with that *aphorism*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c.*

I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a man of [illegible] gion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more [illegible] able member of a community. *Rogers's Sermons*

APHORI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *aphorism*.] In the form of an aphorism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism.

These being carried down, do seldom miss a cure of the former, as Hippocrates doth likeways *aphoristically* tell us. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

A P O

APHRODISI'ACAL. } *adj.* [from *ἀφροδίτη*, Venus.] Relating to
APHRODISIACK } the venereal appetite.

APIARY. *n. f.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Thoſe who are ſkilled in bees, when they ſee a foreign ſwarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into ſome neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havock they pleaſe. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex* the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the ſtamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purpliſh colour. By the microſcope they have been diſcovered to be a ſort of *capſulæ ſeminales*, or ſeed veſſels, containing in them ſmall globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquiſitely formed. *Gurney.*

APIECE. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*, or ſhare.] To the part or ſhare of each.

Men, in whoſe mouths at firſt ſounded nothing but mortification, were come to think they might lawfully have ſix or ſeven wives *apiece*. *Hooker, Preface.*

I have to night diſpatched ſixteen buſineſſes, a month's length *apiece*, by an abſtract of ſucceſs. *Shak. All's well that ends well*

One copy of this paper may ſerve a dozen of you, which will be leſs than a farthing *apiece*. *Swift.*

APISH. *adj.* [from *ape.*]

1. Having the qualities of an ape, imitative.

Report of faſhions in proud Italy,
Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy, *apiſh* nation
Limps after, in baſe untoward imitation. *Shak. Richard* II.

2. Foppiſh, affected.

Becauſe I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Deck with French nods and *apiſh* courteſy,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

3. Silly; trifling, inſignificant.

All this is but *apiſh* ſophiſtry, and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abuſive and unjuſt. *Glanville's Sceptis Scient*

4. Wanton, playful

Gloomy ſits the queen;
Till happy chance reverts the cruel ſcene;
And *apiſh* folly, with her wild reſort
Of wit and jeſt, diſturbs the ſolemn court. *Prior.*

APISHLY. *adv.* [from *apiſh.*] In an apiſh manner; foppiſhly; conceitedly.

APISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *apiſh.*] Mimickry; foppery; inſignificance, playfulneſs.

APITPAT. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Ay, my Hector of Troy, welcome my bully, my back, agad my heart has gone *apitpat* for you.
Congreve's Old Batchelor.

APLUSTRE. n. f. [Latin.] The ancient enſign carried in ſea veſſels.

The one holds a ſword in her hand, to repreſent the Iliad, as the other has an *aplueſtre*, to repreſent the Odyſſey, or voyage of Ulyſſes. *Addiſon.*

APOCALYPSE. *n. f.* [from *ἀποκαλύπτω.*] Revelation; diſcovery, a word uſed only of the ſacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who ſaw
Th' *apocalypſe* heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as ſeen in the *apocalypſe*.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

APOCALY'PTICAL *adj.* [from *apocalypſe.*] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could underſtand that ſcene, at the opening of this *apocalyptical* theatre, we ſhould find it a repreſentation of the majeſty of our Saviour. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalyptical.*] In ſuch a manner as to reveal ſomething ſecret.

APOCOPE. n. f. [*ἀποκοπὴ.*] A figure in grammar, when the laſt letter or ſyllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingen* for

APOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [*ἀποπληκτικὸς*, from *ἀποπλήσσω*, to drive.] Remedies endued with a repelling and aſtringent power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours to a part diſeaſed.
Chambers.

APO'CRYPHA. *n. f.* [from *ἀποκρύπτω*, to put out of ſight.]

Books whoſe authours are not known. It is uſed for the books appended to the ſacred writings, which, being of doubtful authours, are leſs regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for ſacred, as we do the holy ſcripture, but for human compoſitions. *Hooker, b. v.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha.*]

1. Not canonical, of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who ſaith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uſes not the title *apocryphal*, as the reſt of the fathers ordinarily have done, whoſe cuſtom is ſo to name, for the moſt part, only ſuch as might not publickly be read or divulged.
Hooker, b. v. § 20.

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To ſpeak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wiſdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed for an account of uncertain credit.

APOCRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly; not [illegible]

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *n. f.* [from *apocrypha.*] Uncertainty, [illegible]

APODICTICAL. *adj.* [from *ἀποδείκνυμι*, evident truth; demonſtration.] Demonſtrative, evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an aſſured knowledge of it, verily, to perſuade their apprehenſions otherwiſe, were to make Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 20.*

We can ſay all at the number three, therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him, therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*.

APODOSIS [illegible]

APOGEON. } *n. f.* [from *ἀπὸ*, from, and *γῆ*, the earth.] A
APOGEUM } planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient aſtronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the ſyſtem, chiefly regarded the apogeon and perigeon, which the moderns, making the ſun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chambers.*

Thy ſun is in his *apogeon* placed,
And when it moveth next, muſt needs deſcend *Fairfax*

It is not yet agreed in what time, preciſely, the *apogeum* abſorbeth one degree *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 1.*

APOLOGE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *ἀπολογέομαι*, to defend.] That which
APOLOGE'TICK. } is ſaid in defence of any thing or perſon

I deſign to publiſh an eſſay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one ſort of chymiſts *Boyle*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuſe.

APO'LOGIST. *n. f.* [from *To apologize.*] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

TO APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology.*]

1. To plead in favour of any perſon or thing.

It will be much more ſeaſonable to reform than *apologize* or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports thoſe, who dwell ſecure, to look about them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for* before the ſubject of apology

I ought to *apologize for* my indiſcretion in the whole undertaking. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The tranſlator needs not *apologize for* his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope's Preface to Statius.*

APOLOGUE. *n. f.* [*ἀπόλογος.*] Fable, ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth

An *apologue* of Æſop is beyond a ſyllogiſm, and proverbs more powerful than demonſtration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some men are remarked for pleaſantneſs in raillery; others for *apologues* and appoſite diverting ſtories. *Locke.*

APOLOGY. *n. f.* [*apologia*, Lat. *ἀπολογία.*]

1. Defence, excuſe. *Apology* generally ſignifies rather excuſe than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, ſometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuſe
Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt,
Which with bland words at will ſhe thus addreſs'd
Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. ix. l. 854.

2. It has *for* before the object of excuſe.

It is not my intention to make an *apology for* my poem. ſome will think it needs no excuſe, and others will receive none.
Dryden's Pref. to Ilyſ. and Acast.

I ſhall neither trouble the reader, nor myſelf, with any *apology for* publiſhing of theſe ſermons, for if they be, in any meaſure, truly ſerviceable to the end for which they are deſigned, I do not ſee what apology is neceſſary, and if they be not ſo, I am ſure none can be ſufficient. *Tillotſon.*

APOMETRY. *n. f.* [*ἀπὸ*, from, *μέτρον*, diſtance, and *μετρέω*, to meaſure.] The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEUROSIS. n. f. [from *ἀπὸ*, from, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyſt riſes near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeuroſis* that runs over the veſſel, which becomes exceſſively expanded. *Sharp's Surgery.*

APO'PHASIS n. f. [Lat. *ἀπόφασις*, a denying.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the orator, ſpeaking ironically, ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate; as, *Neither will I mention thoſe things, which if I ſhould, you notwithſtanding could not confute or ſpeak againſt them.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *adj.* [*ἀπὸ* and *φλέγμα.*] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM. *n. f.* [*ἀπὸ* and *φλέγμα.*] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood

And ſo it is in *apophlegmatiſm* and gargariſms, that draw the [illegible]

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT. *n. f.* [*ἀπὸ* and *φλέγμα.*] Any remedy which cauſes an evacuation of ſerous or mucous humour by the noſtrils, as particular kinds of ſternutatories. *Quincy.*

APOPHTHEGM. *n. f.* [*ἀποφθέγμα.*] A remarkable ſaying; a valuable maxim uttered on ſome ſudden occaſion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed repartees of wiſdom,

dom, whereof many are to be ſeen in Laertius and Lycoſthenes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 6.*

I had a mind to collect and digeſt ſuch obſervations and *apophthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great aſſertion, All is vanity *Prior's Pref to Solomon*

APOPHYGE n. ſ. [ἀποφυγὴ, flight, or eſcape.] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and were afterward imitated in ſtone work. We ſometimes call it the ſpring of the column *Chambers.*

APOPHYSIS. n. ſ. [ἀπόφυσις] The prominent parts of ſome bones, the ſame as proceſs. It differs from an epiphyſis, as that is a continuance of the bone itſelf, whereas the latter is ſomewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It was the *apophyſis*, or head of the os tibiæ, which makes the *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *apoplexy*] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the ſame complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive ſeems abliſhed; as may be obſerved in ſupporting perſons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in apothymies and ſwoonings. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

In an *apoplectical* caſe, he found extravaſated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

APOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was ſeized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterward terminated in ſome kind of lethargy. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'POPLEX. *n. ſ.* [See APOPLEXY] Apoplexy. The laſt ſyllable is cut away, but this is only in poetry.

Preſent puniſhment purſues his maw,
When ſurfeited and ſwell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath, whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, inteſtate death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

APOPLE'XED. *adj.* [from *apoplex.*] Seized with an apoplexy

Senſe, ſure, you have,
Elſe could you not have motion but ſure that ſenſe
Is *apoplexed*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A'POPLEXY. *n. ſ.* [ἀποπληξία] A ſudden deprivation of all internal and external ſenſation, and of all motion, unleſs of the heart and thorax. The cauſe is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with ſtimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a ſudden abolition of all the ſenſes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ſtoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal ſpirits through the nerves deſtined for thoſe motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, mulled, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reaſon, or memory, and an *apo*-

APORIA. n. ſ. [ἀπορία] Is a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſpeaker ſhews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to ſay in ſome ſtrange and ambiguous thing, and doth, as it were, argue the caſe with himſelf. Thus Cicero ſays, *Whether he took them from his fellow more impudently, gave them to a whore more ſalaciouſly, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more preſumptuouſly, I cannot well declare.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APORRHOEA. n. ſ. [ἀπορροὴ, &c.] Effluvium, emanation; ſomething emitted by another

The reaſon of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhoeas*, which paſſing from the educated weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the ſalve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Sceptis, c. 24.*

APOSIOPE'SIS n. ſ. [ἀποσιώπησις, from ἀπὸ, after, and σιωπάω, to be ſilent.] A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection, as ſorrow, bathfulneſs, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech before it be all ended. A figure, when, ſpeaking of a thing, we yet ſeem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the courſe of the ſentence begun is ſo ſtayed, as thereby ſome part of the ſentence not being uttered, may be underſtood, as, *I might ſay much more, but modeſty commands ſilence.* *Smith's Rhetorick*

APO'STASY. *n. ſ.* [ἀποστασία] Departure from what a man has profeſſed it is generally applied to religion; ſometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apoſtaſy* to be a wilful departure from that ſtate of faith, which any perſon has profeſſed himſelf to hold in the chriſtian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware
Apoſtaſy, by what befel in heav'n
To thoſe apoſtates. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi. l. 43.*

Vice in us were not only wickedneſs, but *apoſtaſy*, degenerate wickedneſs. *Sprat*

Whoever do give different worſhips, muſt bring in more gods; which is an *apoſtaſy from* one God. *Stillingfleet.*

A [illegible] O
ſaken his profeſſion, generally applied to one that has left his

The angels, for diſobedience, thou haſt reſerved to a miſerable immortality, but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apoſtate* from thee and goodneſs, thou haſt given a Sav[illegible]
Rogers's Sermons

Apoſtates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, ſubject unto all puniſhments ordained againſt hereticks
Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici

[illegible] apoſtate.

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apoſtate*] To forſake one's profeſſion, it is commonly uſed of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith; not becauſe they muſt not look upon a woman to luſt after her, but becauſe they are reſtrained from the perpetration of their luſts. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the goſpel, they would have *apoſtatized* nevertheleſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *apoſteme.*] To become an apoſteme; to ſwell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abſceſſes of the breaſt and belly, in danger of breaking inwards, yet, by opening theſe too ſoon, they ſome times *apoſtemate* again, and become crude. *Wiſeman.*

APOSTE'MATION *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtemate*] The formation of an apoſteme, the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apoſtemations*, ſalivations, &c. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

APOSTEME. } *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστημα.] A hollow ſwelling, filled with
APOSTUME. } purulent matter; an abſceſs.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apoſtemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left ſide.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 3

The opening of *apoſtemes*, before the ſuppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wiſeman.*

APO'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtolus*, Lat. ἀπόστολος.] A perſon ſent with mandates by another It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

But all his mind is bent to holineſs,
His champions are the prophets and *apoſtles*. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

I am far from pretending infallibility, that would be to erect myſelf into an *apoſtle* a preſumption in any one that cannot confirm what he ſays by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a ſmall part of the notion of an *apoſtle*, by knowing barely that he is ſent forth. *Watts's Logick.*

APO'STLESHIP *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtle.*] The office or [illegible] of an apoſtle.

Where, becauſe faith is in too low degree,
I thought it ſome *apoſtleſhip* in me
To ſpeak things, which by faith alone I ſee. *Donne.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epiſtles; which are all confined within the buſineſs of his *apoſtleſhip*, and ſo contain nothing but points of chriſtian inſtruction.
Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.

APOSTO'LICAL. *adj.* [from *apoſtolick.*] Delivered or taught by the apoſtles, belonging to the apoſtles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apoſtolical*, which is not found in the apoſtles writings, in what other records ſoever it be found. *Hooker, b. v. §*

Declare yourſelf for that church, which is founded upon ſcripture, reaſon, *apoſtolical* practice and antiquity. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *apoſtolical.*] In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtolical.*] The quality of relating to the apoſtles; apoſtolical authority.

APOSTO'LICK. *adj* [from *apoſtle.*] Taught by the apoſtles; belonging to an apoſtle.

Their oppoſitions in maintenance of publick ſuperſtition againſt *apoſtolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I at ſure tradition ſtrike,
Provided full it were *apoſtolick*? *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

APO'STROPHE. n. ſ. [ἀποστροφὴ, from ἀπὸ, from, and στρέφω, to turn.]

1. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon, than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; or it is a turning of the ſpeech from one perſon to another, many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the courſe of our ſpeech, and ſpeak to ſome new perſon, preſent or abſent, as to the people or witneſſes, when it was before directed to the judges, or opponent. This diverſion or ſpeech is made many ways. 1. To God. 2. To angels. 3. To men in their ſeveral ranks, whether abſent or preſent, dead or alive 4. To the adverſary. 5. To the heavenly bodies and meteors. 6. To the earth and things in it. 7. To the ſea and things in it. 8. To beaſts, birds, and fiſhes. 9. To inanimate things. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though*, *repu'*, for *reputation*

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apoſtrophes*, and by lopping polyſyllables, leaving one or two words at moſt. *Swift*

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apoſtrophe.*] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apoſtrophizing*

Eumæus; and ſpeaking of him in the ſecond perſon, it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope's Odyſſey, notes.*

A'POSTUME. *n. ſ.* See APOSTEME. [This word is properly *apoſtem.*] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apoſtume* in the meſentery breaking, cauſes a conſumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

To A'POSTUME. *v. n.* [from *apoſtume.*] To apoſtemate. *Dict.*

APOTHECARY. *n. ſ.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to ſweeten my imagination. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the ſun and the freſh air, and that ſuch an one, as never ſends them to the *apothecary*. *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, lab'ring for relief of human kind,
With ſharpen'd [illegible] remedies may find,
Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryd. Fab.*

APO'THEGM. *n. ſ.* [properly *apophthegm*; which ſee.] A remarkable ſaying.

By frequent converſing with him, and ſcattering ſhort *apothegms*, and little pleaſant ſtories, and making uſeful applications of them, his ſon was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monſters. *Watſon's Life of Sanderſon.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ and θεὸς.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheoſis*. *South.*

Allots the prince of his celeſtial line,
An *apotheoſis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.
2. In muſick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater ſemitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reaſon they called the firſt part ἀπότομη, and the other λεῖμμα. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, and ζέω, to boil.] A decoction; an infuſion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and apozems. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale.*] To fright, to ſtrike with ſudden fear; to depreſs; to diſcourage.

Whilſt ſhe ſpake, her great words did *appal*
My feeble courage, and my heart oppreſs,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appalled* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant. *Shakeſp.*

The houſe of peers was ſomewhat *appalled* at this alarum; but took time to conſider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,
Nor the black fear of death that ſaddens all. *Pope.*

The monſter curls
His flaming creſt, all other thruſt *appall'd*,
Or ſhiv'ring flies, or choak'd at diſtance ſtands. *Thomſon.*

APPA'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appal.*] Depreſſion, diſcouragement; impreſſion of fear

As the furious ſlaughter of them was a great diſcouragement and *appalement* to the reſt. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

APPANAGE. *n. ſ.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands ſet apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became ſuitor for the earldom of Cheſter, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and uſing to go to the king's ſon. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit,
That wealth ſhould be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been ſo blind,
To deal it to the worſt of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a houſe, ammunition for war; equipage; ſhow.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous, to be adjuſted before I come to the calculation itſelf. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ourſelves are eaſily provided for; it is nothing but the circumſtantials, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that coſts ſo much. *Pope's Letters to Gay.*

APPAREL. *n. ſ. It has no plural.* [*apparel*, Fr.]

1. Dreſs; veſture.

I cannot cog and ſay, that thou art this and that, like many of thoſe liſping hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens *apparel*, and ſmell like Bucklerſbury in ſimpling time. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook off her aſhes to have treated you. *Waller.*

At publick devotion, his reſigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of ſimplicity. *Tatler*, N° 54.

To APPA'REL. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to cloath.

With ſuch robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled*. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 18.

2. To adorn with dreſs.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciouſneſs of her body made it moſt ſumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover or deck, as with dreſs.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and ſetting ſeeds of violets. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 504.

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would reſemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley's Sermons.*

APPARENT. *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable.

The main principles of reaſon are in themſelves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itſelf unto man's underſtanding, were to take away all poſſibility of knowing any thing. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantaſy, as in the *apparent* bigneſs of the ſun, the *apparent* crookedneſs of the ſtaff in air and water. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Viſible; in oppoſition to *private*.

What ſecret imaginations we entertained is known to God: this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourſelves, as if we preſerved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.*

The outward and *apparent* ſanctity of actions ſhould flow from purity of heart. *Rogers.*

4. Open; diſcoverable; known

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,
In my opinion ought to be prevented. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

5. Certain, not preſumptive.

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the Engliſh crown. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

APPA'RENT. *n. ſ.* Elliptically uſed for *heir apparent.*

Ariſe a knight;
And learn this leſſon, Draw thy ſword in right.—
—I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel uſe it. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

APPA'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *apparent.*] Evidently; openly.

Arreſt him, officer,
I would not ſpare my brother in this caſe,
If he ſhould ſcorn me ſo *apparently*. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of mens health. *Tillot.*

APPARITION. *n. ſ.* [from *apparco*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; viſibility

When ſuddenly ſtood at my head a dream,
Whoſe inward *apparition* gently mov'd
My fancy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

2. The thing appearing, a form; a viſible object.

I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing *apparitions*
To ſtart into her face, a thouſand innocent ſhames
In angel whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes.
Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.

A glorious *apparition!* had not doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. *Parad. Loſt.*

Any thing beſides may take from me the ſenſe of what appeared, which [illegible] ſeems, was you. *Tatler*, N° 55.

3. A [illegible]

Horatio ſays 'tis but our phantaſy,
Touching this dreaded ſight twice ſeen of us,
Therefore I have intreated him,
That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and ſpeak to it. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Tender minds ſhould not receive early impreſſions of goblins, ſpectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance *Locke.*

One of thoſe *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandiſhed in the face of all who came up that way *Tatler*, N° 81.

4. Something only apparent, not real

Still there's ſomething
That checks my [illegible]
—Nor can I yet diſtinguiſh
Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Denham's Sophy*

5. Aſtronomically, the viſibility of ſome luminary, oppoſed to *occultation.*

A month of *apparition* is the ſpace wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly diſappeareth; and thus containeth but twenty-ſix days and twelve hours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

APPA'RITORS. *n. ſ.* [from *apparco*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such perſons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magiſtrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*
2. The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court.

They ſwallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr. to ſatisfy.] To ſatisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is *pleaſed*, *ill appayed*, is *diſpleaſed*. It is now obſolete.

How well *appaid* the was her bird to find! *S.*

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill assay'd,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*. *Spenser's Past.*

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage, you will never be so stiff in any opinion. *Camden*

So only can high justice rest *appaid*. *Parad. Lost, b.* x.

To APPEACH. *v. a*

1. To accuse, to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Were he twenty times
My son, I would *appeach* him. *Shakesp. Richard* II.

Disclose
The state of your affection; for your passions
Have to the full *appeached*. *Shak. All's well that ends well*

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach,
Which them *appeached*, prick'd with guilty shame,
And inward grief, he fiercely gan approach,
Resolv'd to put away that lordly shame. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on the pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryd. Fables.*

Appe'achment *n. s.* [from *appeach.*] Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

A busy headed man gave first sight to this *appeachment*, but the earl did avouch it. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find cavilly couched. *Wotton.*

To APPEAL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another, with the particles *to* and *from*.

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal to* themselves. *Hooker*

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared design of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal to* for relief, is the state of war, and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society and a fellow subject. *Locke.*

They knew no foe, but in the open field,
And *to* their cause and *to* the gods *appealed*. *Stepney.*

3. To call another as witness.

Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal to* mankind. *Locke.*

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come,
Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treason. *Shak. Rich* II.

Appe'al. *n. s.* [from the verb *To appeal.*]

1. An *appeal* is a provocation from an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause, the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This ring
Deliver them, and your *appeal to* us
There make before them. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Our reason prompts us to a future state,
The last *appeal from* fortune and *from* fate,
Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd. *Dryden*

There are distributers of justice, from whom there lies an *appeal to* the prince. *Addison on Italy.*

2. In the common law.

An accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. *Cowell*

The duke's unjust,
Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accuse. *Shak. M. W. of Windsor.*

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal*
Against the duke of Norfolk? *Shakespeare*

3. A summons to answer a charge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*,
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

4. A call upon any as witness.

The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*

Appe'alant *n. s.* [from *appeal.*] He that appeals.

Lords *appealants*,
Your offences shall all rest under gage,
Till we assign you to your days of [illegible]. *Shakesp.* III.

Appe'aler *n. s.* [from *appeal.*] One who makes an appeal.

To APPE'AR *v. n.* [*apparo*, Lat.]

1. To become visible; sometimes with the particle *to*.

As the leprosy *appeareth in* the skin of the flesh. *Lev.* xiii. 43.

And half her knee, and half her breast *appear*,
By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. *Prior*

2. To become visible as a spirit.

For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness. *Acts* xxvi. 16.

3. To stand in the presence of another; generally used of standing before some superiour.

When shall I come and *appear* before God? *Psalm* xlii. 2.

4. To be the object of observation.

Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. *Psalm* xc. 16.

5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning see
You go *appear* before them. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears* out of Beda's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears* by an ancient record. *Spenser's Ireland.*

7. To seem in opposition to reality.

His first and principal care being to *appear* unto his people, such as he would have them be, and to be such as he *appeared*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

My noble master will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shak. Julius Cæs.*

8. To be plain beyond dispute.

From experiments, useful indications may be taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Appe'arance. *n. s.* [from *To appear.*]

1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were surprised by the sudden *appearance* of the enemy.

2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.

3. Phœnomena, that quality of any thing which is visible

The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloseth such *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, Pref.*

4. Semblance, not real:

He encreased in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether by his virtues, or at least by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hayw.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And be the substance not th' *appearance* chose. *Dryden.*

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if it was not the most proper means to gain love. *Addison. Spectat.*

5. Outside; show.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there should ever be the real substance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company

Do the same justice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by those, who shall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 35.

Apparition, supernatural visibility

I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of spirits fabulous. *Addison. Spectator*, N°

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this business my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

9. Open circumstance of a case

Or grant her passion be sincere,
How shall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all so strong,
The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift*

10. Presence, ken.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wisdom enters the last, and so captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison. Guardian*, N° 161.

11. Probability, seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for him to instruct his player. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Appe'arer. *n. s.* [from *To appear.*] The person that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and prognosticks unlucky events, was an augural conception. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Appe'asable. *adj.* [from *To appease.*] That may be pacified, reconcileable.

Appe'asableness. *n. s.* [from *To appease.*] The quality of [illegible]

To APPEASE. *v. a.* [*apaiser*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.

By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and planteth islands therein. *Ecclus.* xl[illegible]

England had no leisure to think of reformation, till the [illegible] wars were *appeased*, and peace settled. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

2. To pacify, to reconcile; to still wrath

So Simon was *appeased* towards them, and fought no more against them. *1 Mac.* xiii. 47.

O God if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes
Th' incensed Deity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iii.

APP

APPE'ASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *To appease.*] A state of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasements.* *Sir J. Hayward.*

APPE'ASER. *n. f.* [from *To appease.*] He that pacifies others, he that quiets disturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *n. f.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love,
And free from other misbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely presence. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*
This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lists. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
Those shifts refuted, answer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee three to single fight.

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

Addison's Samson Agonistes.

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPE'LLATE. *n. f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant, the name of him from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence it is appealed; the day of the sentence pronounced, and appeal interposed, and the name of the party *appellate*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLATION. *n. f.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name, word by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the same plants delivered under the same name and *appellations.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

A [illegible]

Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called *appellatives.* So fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names, and so are trout, eel, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species. *Watts's Logick.*

APPE'LLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative*] According to the manner of nouns appellative, as, *this man is a Hercules* *Hercules* is used *appellatively* to signify *a strong man.*

APPE'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal.*] That which contains an appeal. See APPELLATE.

APPE'LLEE. *n. f.* [from *appeal.*] One who is appealed against, and accused. *Dict.*

To APPEND *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing]

1. To hang any thing upon another, as, the inscription was *appended* to the column.

2. To add to something as an accessory, not a principal part.

APPENDAGE. *n. f.* [French] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

None of the laws of motion now established, will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive [illegible]

He was so far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterbury's Serm.*

APPE'NDANT *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to something else.

2. Belonging to, annexed, concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the most secure. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

He that looks for the blessings *appendant* to the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God [illegible] *Rogers.*

3. In law

Appendant is any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principale*, with the civilians, or *adjunctum subjecto*, with the logicians. An hospital may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of fishing *appendant* to a freehold. *Cowell.*

APPE'NDANT. *n. f.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of shipping *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are *appendants* to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. II. c. 6*

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the case or fabrick of the structure, and there are certain additaments, as various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPENDICATION *n. f.* [from *appendicate.*] Adjunct, appendage, annexion.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus aspectabilis*, impossible to be enumerated. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPE'NDIX. *n. f. appendices*, plur. [Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set [illegible] to [illegible] thing. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Discourses on Romish Idolatry.*

[illegible] mission, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it *Hale's Com. Law of England*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To APPERTAIN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be inforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the false prophet. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The Father, t' whom in heav'n supreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*,
Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. *Hooker, b. i.*

And to they roasted the paschal over with fire, as *appertaineth* as for the sacrifices they sod them in brass pots. *1 Esdras, c. 2.*

Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and senses. *Bacon.*

If it expected, I should know no secrets
That *appertain* to you? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

APPERTAINMENT. *n. f.* [from *appertain.*] That which belongs to any rank or dignity

He sheut our messengers, and we lay by
Our *appertainments*, visiting of him.
Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

APPE'RTENANCE. *n. f* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenances* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy? *Brown's Vulgar Errours, Preface.*

APPERTINENT. *adj.* [from *To appertain.*] Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord
To furnish him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A'PPETENCE. } *n. f.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Carnal desire, sensual
A'PPETENCY } desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste
Of lustful *appetence*, to sing, to dance,
To dress, to troule the tongue, and roll the eye.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 619.

APPETIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *appetible.*] The quality of being desirable.

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deduction of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

A'PPETIBLE *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable, that which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most urgent passions. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

APPE'TITE. *n. f.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good, the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that men desireth, differeth greatly [illegible] which we call *appetite.* The [illegible] whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; [illegible] is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker, b. i. § 7.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure

Why, she should hang on him,
As if increase of *appetite* had grown
By what it fed on. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
Urge his hateful luxury,
And bestial *appetite* in change of lust *Shakesp. Richard III.*
Each tree
Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye
Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

3. Vio-

3. Violent longing; eagerneſs after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the ſame from him. *Davies on Irel.*

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

4. Keenneſs of ſtomach, hunger; deſire of food.

There be four principal cauſes of *appetite*, the refrigeration of the ſtomach, joined with ſome dryneſs; contraction; vellication, and abſterſion; beſides hunger, which is an emptineſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 831.

5. It has ſometimes *of* before the object of deſire.

The new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint to his immoderate *appetite of* power. *Clarendon.*

6. Sometimes *to*.

We have generally ſuch an *appetite to* praiſe, that we greedily ſuck it in. *Government of the Tongue*, § 8.

APPETITION. *n. ſ.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Deſire.

The actual *appetition* or faſtening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

A'PPETITIVE. *adj.* [from *appetite.*] That which deſires; that which has the quality of deſiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the ſenſual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To APPLAUD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praiſe by clapping the hand.

2. To praiſe in general.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That ſhould *applaud* again. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Nations unborn your mighty names ſhall ſound,
And worlds *applaud* that muſt not yet be found! *Pope.*

APPLA'UDER. *n. ſ.* [from *applaud.*] He that praiſes or commends.

I had the voice of my ſingle reaſon againſt it, drowned in the noiſe of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

APPLA'USE. *n. ſ.* [*applauſus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expreſſed, praiſe.

This general *applauſe*, and chearful ſhout,
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard. *Shak. R.* III.

Sylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charybdis murmur'd ſoft *applauſe*. *Milton's Comus.*

Thoſe that are ſo fond of *applauſe*, how little do they taſte it when they have it? *South.*

See their wide ſtreaming wounds; they neither came
For price of empire, nor deſire of fame;
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applauſe*,
But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cauſe.
Dryden's Fables.

APPLE. *n. ſ.* [æppel, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree.

Tall thriving trees confeſs'd the fruitful mold,
The reddening *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He inſtructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye
Deut. xxxii. 10.

APPLE *of Love.*

Apples of love are of three ſorts; the moſt common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, ſucceeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange ſhining pulp, and ſeeds within. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

APPLE-GRAFT. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *graft*.] A twig of apple tree grafted upon the ſtock of another tree.

We have ſeen three and twenty ſorts of *apple-grafts* upon the ſame old plant, moſt of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

APPLE-TART. [from *apple* and *tart*.] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*
Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.

APPLE TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *tree.*]

The fruit of this tree is for the moſt part hollowed about the foot ſtalk; the cells incloſing the ſeed are ſeparated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is ſowriſh, the tree large and ſpreading, the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, expanding in form of a roſe. There is a great variety of theſe fruits. Thoſe for the deſſert are, the white juneting, Margaret apple, ſummer pearmain, ſummer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, ſummer white Coville, ſummer red Coville, ſilver pippin, aromatick pippin, the gray reinette, la haute-bonte, royal ruſſeting, Wheeler's ruſſet, Sharp's ruſſet, ſpice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and Pap. Thoſe for the kitchen uſe are, codling, ſummer marigold, ſummer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentiſh pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruſſet, monſtrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, ſtone pippin, oakenpin. And thoſe generally uſed for cyder are, Devonſhire royal wilding, redſtreaked apple, the whitſour, Herefordſhire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Miller.*

Thus *apple trees*, whoſe trunks are ſtrong to bear
Their ſpreading boughs exert themſelves in air. *Dryden.*

APPLE WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells apples.

Yonder are two *apple women* ſcolding, and juſt ready to uncoif one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

APPLIABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. For this word the moderns uſe *applicable*, which ſee.

Limitations all ſuch principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *appliable*. *Hooker, b.* v.

All that I have ſaid of the heathen idolatry is *appliable* to the idolatry of another ſort of men in the world *South.*

APPLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying, the thing applied to.

Diſeaſes deſp'rate grown,
By deſperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

APPLICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied to ſomething.

The action of cold is compoſed of two parts, the one preſſing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

A'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied, as properly relating to ſomething.

What he ſays of the portrait of any particular perſon, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worſe likeneſs; the better is a panegyrick, and the worſe a libel. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

APPLICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable.*] Fitneſs to be applied.

The knowledge of ſalts may poſſibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableneſs*, be of uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *applicable.*] In ſuch a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICATE *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*] A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

APPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied, as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be ſtaunched.

3. The act of applying to any perſon, as a ſolicitor, or petitioner

It ſhould ſeem very extraordinary, that a patent ſhould be paſſed, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obſcure mechanick *Swift.*

4. The employment of any means for a certain end.

If a right courſe be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

5. Intenſeneſs of thought; cloſe ſtudy.

I have diſcovered no other way to keep our thoughts cloſe to their buſineſs, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to ſome particular affair; with the particle *to*.

His continued *application to* ſuch publick affairs, as may conduce to the benefit of his kingdoms, diverts him from pleaſures. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 4.

This crime certainly deſerves the utmoſt *application* and wiſdom of a people to prevent it. *Addiſon.*

7. The condition of being uſed as means to an end.

There is no ſtint which can be ſet to the value or merit of the ſacrificed body of Chriſt, it hath no meaſured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is alſo itſelf infinite in poſſibility of *application*. *Hooker, b.* v.

This principle acts with the greateſt force in the worſt *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more ſucceſsfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which applies.

The directive command for counſel is in the underſtanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhal againſt Hobbes.*

APPLICATORY. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which comprehends the act of application.

A'PPLICATORY. *n. ſ.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Chriſt: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it muſt be the ſacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To APPLY. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He ſaid, and to the ſword his throat *applied*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply ſome ſpeedy cure, prevent our fate,
And ſuccour nature ere it be too late. *Addiſon's Ovid's Met.*

God has addreſſed every paſſion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakneſs, warned us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make uſe of as relative or ſuitable to ſomething

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verſes which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

4. To put to a certain uſe.

The profits thereof might be applied towards the ſupport of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To uſe as means to an end

Theſe glorious beings are inſtruments in the hands of God, who

who *applies* their ſervices, and governs their actions, and diſpoſes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to ſtudy, with *to*.

Apply thine heart *unto* inſtruction, and thine ears *to* the words of knowledge. *Prov.* xxiii. 12.

Every man is conſcious to himſelf that he thinks, and that which his mind is *applied* about, while thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a ſign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itſelf *to* ſeveral objects with a ſwift ſucceſſion. *Watts.*

7. To have recourſe to, as a ſolicitor or petitioner; with *to*.

I had no thoughts of *applying to* any but himſelf; he deſired I would ſpeak to others. *Swift.*

8. To endeavour to work upon.

God knows every faculty and paſſion, and in what manner they can moſt ſucceſsfully be *applied to*. *Rogers.*

9. To ply; to buſy; to keep at work: an antiquated ſenſe.

She was ſkilful in *applying* his humours; never ſuffering fear to fall to deſpair, nor hope to haſten to aſſurance. *Sidney.*

Far away they ſpy'd
A varlet running towards haſtily,
Whoſe flying feet ſo fait their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of duſt did fly. *Fairy Queen.*

To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to ſettle the exact time for ſome tranſaction.

The time *appointed* of the father. *Gen.*

2. To ſettle any thing by compact.

He ſaid, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Gen.* xxx. 28.

Now there was an *appointed* ſign between the men of Iſrael and the liers in wait. *Judges*, xx. 38.

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which choſe me before thy father, and before all his houſe, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. 2 *Sam.* vi. 21.

Unto him thou gaveſt commandment, which he tranſgreſſed, and immediately thou *appointedſt* death in him, and in his generations. 2 *Eſdras*, iii. 7.

O Lord, that art the God of the juſt, thou haſt not *appointed* repentance to the juſt. *Manaſſeh's Prayer.*

4. To furniſh in all points, to equip, to ſupply with all things neceſſary: uſed anciently in ſpeaking of ſoldiers.

The Engliſh being well *appointed*, did ſo entertain them, that their ſhips departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER. *n. ſ.* [from *appoint*.] He that ſettles or fixes any thing or place.

APPO'INTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing ſomething in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job*, ii. 11.

2. Decree; eſtabliſhment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all fleſh, and unto whoſe *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to ſubmit ourſelves. *Hooker*, b. v.

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment*;
I will have none ſo near elſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointment* we may beſt diſcover,
And look on their endeavour. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

Here art thou in *appointment* freſh and fair,
Anticipating time with ſtarting courage. *Shak. Tr. and Creſſ.*

5. An allowance paid to any man, commonly uſed of allowances to publick officers.

To APPORTION. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them iſſue ſpeedily, and which ſlowly; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you deſire. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

And to theſe it were good, that ſome proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and ſhared among diſtinct proprietors. *Collier of Envy.*

APPO'RTIONMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *apportion.*] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it iſſues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] To put queſtions to. This word is not now in uſe, except that, in ſome ſchools, to put grammatical queſtions to a boy is called, to *poſe* him; and we now uſe *poſe* for *puzzle*.

Some procure themſelves to be ſurpriſed at ſuch times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing ſomewhat which they are not accuſtomed, to the end they may be *apposed* of ſome things which of themſelves they are not ready to utter. *Bacon.*

A'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumſtances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not ſo ſharp, as ſolid and grave, and *appoſite* to the times and occaſions. *Hayward.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himſelf, either in ſtately and princely behaviour, or in grave and *appoſite* anſwers. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Remarkable inſtances of this kind have been: but it will admit other reflections very *appoſite* to the deſign of this preſent ſolemnity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *appoſite*.] Properly, fitly, ſuitably.

When we come into a government, and ſee this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheiſt or a blaſphemer, may we not *appoſitely* and properly aſk, Whether there be any virtue, ſobriety, or religion, amongſt ſuch a people? *Sou.*

We may *appoſitely* compare this diſeaſe, of a proper and improper conſumption, to a decaying houſe. *Harvey on Conſ.*

A'PPOSITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *appoſite*.] Fitneſs; propriety, ſuitableneſs.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitneſs, rightneſs, *appoſiteneſs*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*appoſitio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, ſo as that it may touch the firſt maſs.

Urine inſpected with a microſcope, will diſcover a black ſand; wherever this ſand ſticks, it grows ſtill bigger, by the *appoſition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe, as, *Luther Martin matris*, the book of his mother Mary.

To APPRAISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To ſet a price upon any thing, in order to ſale.

APPRA'ISER. *n. ſ.* [from *appraiſe*.] A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at leaſt we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. To ſeize in order for trial or puniſhment.

The governour kept the city with a garriſon, deſirous to *apprehend* me. 2 *Cor.* xi. 32.

It was the rabble, of which no body was named, and, which is more ſtrange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, cauſeth not action; unleſs, *apprehending* it as good, we like and deſire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to thoſe
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So many, and ſo various laws are giv'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The Firſt Being is inviſible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terror: as, I fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reaſon to *apprehend* the ſtone, and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

APPREHE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *apprehend*.] Conceiver; thinker.

Groſs *apprehenders* may not think it any more ſtrange, than that a bullet ſhould be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanville.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and ſouthern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehenſible* in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. c. 7.

APPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*apprehenſio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horſe, high, ſwift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple *apprehenſion* denotes no more than the ſoul's naked intellection of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanville's Sce ſis Scientifica*, c. 5.

2. Opinion; ſentiments; conceſſion.

To be falſe, and to be thought falſe, is all one in reſpect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehenſion*. *South.*

The expreſſions of ſcripture are commonly ſuited in thoſe matters to the vulgar *apprehenſions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke on St. Paul's Ep.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they paſs'd, and underſtood
Their nature, with ſuch knowledge God inſpir'd
My ſudden *apprehenſion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world ſhould be held in awe, not by a vain ſurmiſe, but a true *apprehenſion* of ſomewhat which no man may think himſelf able to withſtand. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

And he the future evil ſhall no leſs
In *apprehenſion*, than in ſubſtance, feel. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *apprehenſion* of what was to come from an unknown, at leaſt unacknowledged ſucceſſour to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity. *Clarendon.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no ſmall *apprehenſion* for his own life. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

5. Suſpicion of ſomething to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory,
And ſcourge you for this *apprehenſion*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

That he might take away the *apprehenſion*, that he meant ſuddenly to depart, he ſent out orders, which he was ſure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages next the houſe, that they ſhould, by the next day noon, ſend proportions of corn into Baſinghouſe. *Clarendon, b.*

As they have no *apprehenſion* of theſe things, ſo they need no comfort againſt them. *Tillotſon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the tower:
And go we brothers to the man that took him,
To queſtion of his *apprehenſion*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

APPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Quick to underſtand.

And gives encouragement to thoſe who teach ſuch *apprehenſive* ſcholars. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If conſcience be naturally *apprehenſive* and ſagacious, certainly we ſhould truſt and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I paſſed through it, were extremely *apprehenſive* of ſeeing Lombardy the ſeat of war. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy*

They are not at all *apprehenſive* of evils at a diſtance, nor tormented with the fearful proſpect of what may befal them hereafter. *Tillotſon.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehenſive.*] In an apprehenſive manner

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apprehenſive.*] The quality of being apprehenſive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them laſt, great help by the *apprehenſiveneſs* already gained in learning the conſonants. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

APPRENTICE. *n. ſ.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradeſman, ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art or myſtery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond ſlave could ever be more ready than that young princeſs was *Sidney, b.* i

He found him ſuch an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to ſet up for himſelf. *Wotton.*

This rule ſets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be ſubject himſelf ſervilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice

Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt. *Pope's Epiſt.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's ſervitude.

Muſt I not ſerve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign paſſages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boaſt of nothing elſe
But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakeſp. Richard* II

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter

In every art, the ſimpleſt that is, there is an *apprenticeſhip* neceſſary, before it can be expected one ſhould work it in a faſhionable piece. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Many ruſhed into the miniſtry, as being the only calling that they could profeſs, without ſerving any *apprenticeſhip*. *South.*

To APPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*apprendre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He conſiders the tendency of ſuch a virtue or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the repreſentation of ſome of theſe things may convince the underſtanding, and ſome may terrify the conſcience. *Watts's Improvement of the Mi*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his miſtaking. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Princ.*

But if *apprized* of the ſevere attack,
The country be ſhut up, lur'd by the ſcent
On church yard dreat (inhuman to relate),
The diſappointed prowlers fall *Thomſon's Winter.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We ſuppoſe Ulyſſes *approaching* toward Polypheme.

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the ſound of couches,
The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay's Beggar's Opera.*

3. To make a progreſs towards, in the figurative ſenſe, as mentally

He ſhall *approach* unto me. for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer.* xxx. 21

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple's Miſcellanies*

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the inſtances are few of thoſe who have, in any meaſure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. This ſenſe is rather French than Engliſh.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes, but ſlowly and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 20.

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak ſpirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the ſpirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the ſun,
He ſaw proud Arcite. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPRO'ACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the ſeventh welcome with ſo good heart as I can bid the other five farewel, I ſhould be glad of his *approach*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis with our ſouls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkneſs
Are dazzled at th' *approach* of ſudden light. *Denh. Sophy.*

2. Acceſs.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal perſons, and the raiſing of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Hoſtile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

4. Means of advancing.

Againſt beleagur'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the ſky. *Dryden's Ovid.*

APPRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *approach.*] The perſon that approaches or draws near

Thou gav'ſt thine ears, like tapſters, that bid welcome
To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glaſſes of water, which we eaſily freeze. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i

APPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed.

That not paſt me, but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. The liking of any thing

There is no poſitive law of men, whether received by formal conſent, as in councils, or by ſecret *approbation*, as in cuſtoms, but may be taken away *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodneſs of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing, yet men do very commonly account it ſo. *South.*

3. Atteſtation; ſupport.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence ſhall incite us to. *Shak. Henry* V.

APPRO'OF. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove.*] Approbation; commendation; a word rightly derived, but old.

O moſt perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the ſelf-ſame tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shak. Meaſure for M.*

To APPRO'PERATE. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To haſten; to ſet forward. *Dict.*

To APPROPI'NQUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPINQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to.

The clotted blood within my hoſe,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal criſis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPRO'PRIABLE. *adj.* [from *to appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated; that which may be reſtrained to ſomething particular.

This concert applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more juſtly *appropriable* unto its end.

To APPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr. *appropria*, low Lat.]

1. To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

Things ſanctified were thereby in ſuch ſort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker, b.* v. § 10.

As for this ſpot of ground, this perſon, this thing, I have ſelected and *appropriated*, I have incloſed it to myſelf and my own uſe, and I will endure no ſharer, no rival or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And ſome to publick, ſome to private ends. *Roſcommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magiſtrate, that he might be invited to reverence himſelf. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exerciſe an excluſive right.

To themſelves *appropriate*
The ſpirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n
To all beleivers. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Why ſhould people engroſs and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themſelves? *L'Eſtrange.*

Every body elſe has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to ſomething; to annex.

He need but be furniſhed with verſes of ſacred ſcripture; and his ſyſtem, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irreſragable arguments.
Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the houſe finding one to ſerve the cure; that king redreſſed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

APPRO'PRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; conſigned to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

He did inſtitute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own caſe, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in ſucceſſion for ever. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The heathens themſelves had an apprehenſion of the neceſſity of ſome *appropriate* acts of divine worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate.*]

1. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe.

The mind ſhould have diſtinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can ſhoe him himſelf
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

3. The fixing a particular ſignification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that diſguiſes its true ſenſe, palliate the abſurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean, and chapter, biſhoprick, or college; becauſe, as perſons ordinarily have no right of fee ſimple, theſe, by reaſon of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the conſent of the dioceſan, patron, and incumbent, are neceſſary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the dioceſan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

Theſe *appropriators*, by reaſon of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple, and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canon.*

APPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *approve.*] That which merits approbation.

The ſolid reaſon, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profeſſion ſoever. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

APPRO'VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not much uſed.

There is a cenſor of juſtice and manners, without whoſe *approval* no capital ſentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPRO'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not [illegible]

Should ſhe ſeem
Soft'ning the leaſt *appruvance* to beſtow,
Their colours burniſh, and, by hope inſpir'd,
They briſk advance. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleaſed with.

There can be nothing poſſibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea ſaw,
And well *approv'd*, and prais'd the better courſe,
When her rebellious ſenſe did ſo withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs, that ſhe purſu'd the worſe? *Davies.*

2. To expreſs liking.

It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to ſet up his own opinion againſt that of ſome learned doctor, or otherwiſe *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove, to ſhow; to juſtify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could ſimply in nothing be deceived, but that he had in ſuch ſort *approved* his ſkill, that he ſeemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the ſcience he was ſkilful in. *Hooker, b. i.*

In religion,
What damned errour, but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it, and *approve* it with a text. *Shak. M. of Venice.*

I'm ſorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who ſpeaks him thus at Rome. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

Would'ſt thou *approve* thy conſtancy? *Approve*
Firſt thy obedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*

Refer all the actions of this ſhort life to that ſtate which will never end; and this will *approve* itſelf to be wiſdom at the laſt, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotſon.*

4. To experience.

Oh, 'tis the curſe in love, and ſtill *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're beloy'd
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

5. To make worthy of approbation.

The firſt care and concern muſt be to *approve* himſelf to God by righteouſneſs, holineſs, and purity *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object.

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer's; which you were pleaſed to *approve of*, and be my cuſtomer for

APPRO'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the firſt you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial

Their diſcipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people ſuch
As mend upon the world. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. In our common law, one that confeſſing felony of himſelf, appealeth or accuſeth another, one or more, to be guilty of the ſame; and he is called ſo, becauſe he muſt prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowel.*

APPRO'XIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

Theſe receive a quick converſion, containing *approximate* compoſitions unto animation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 21.*

APPROXIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *approximate.*]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter ſolſtice, it had been a ſpring; for unto that poſition, it had been in a middle point, and that of aſcent or *approximation*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a neceſſary conſequent of the ſun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human ſhape. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. In ſcience, a continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer to the quantity ſought, without a poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LSE. *n. ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing.

An hectick fever is the innate heat kindled into a deſtructive fire, violently abſorbing the radical moiſture, through the *appulſe* of ſaline ſteams. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

In vowels, the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulſe* of an organ of ſpeech to another: but, in all conſonants, there is an *appulſe* of the organs. *Holder.*

To APRICATE. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the ſun. *Dict.*

APRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the ſun; ſunſhine. *Dict.*

APRICOT, or APRICOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *apricus*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall fruit

The ordinary ſorts of this fruit cultivated in Engliſh gardens are, 1. The maſculine *apricock*. 2. The orange *apricock*. 3. The Algier *apricock*. 4. The Roman *apricock*. 5. The Turkey *apricock*. 6. The tranſparent *apricock*. 7. The Breda *apricock*. 8. The Bruxelles *apricock*. They are generally propagated by budding them on plum ſtocks, and will readily take upon almoſt any ſort of plum, provided the ſtock be free and thriving. *Miller.*

APRIL. *n. ſ.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt.

April is repreſented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroſes and violets, in the other the ſign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed
Maids are May when they are maids, but the ſky changes when they are wives. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

APRON. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but ſuppoſed by ſome to be contracted from *afore one*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: haſt thou more?———
———— Hold up, you ſluts,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The nobility think ſcorn to go in leather *aprons*. *Shak. H VI.*

How might we ſee Falſtaff, and not ourſelves be ſeen?—
Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

In both theſe figures the veſt is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you muſt ſuppoſe filled with fruits, as well as the cornucopiæ. *Addiſon on Medals.*

APRON, [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON *of a gooſe.* The fat ſkin which covers the belly.

A'PRON MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; an artificer.

You

You have made good work,
You and your *apron-men*, that ſtood ſo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

APRONED. *adj.* [from *apron.*] Wearing an apron.

The c[illegible] *a* vain, and the parſon [illegible]ward *Pope's Eſſay on M.*

APSIS. n. ſ. apſides, plural. [ἁψις.]

Is applied, [illegible]ditionally to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greateſt, and the leaſt diſtance from the ſun or earth. The higher *apſis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apſides* of theſe orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of thoſe bodies will be reciprocally as the ſquares of the diſtances. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This ſo eminent induſtry in making proſelytes, more of that ſex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *apter* to ſerve as inſtruments in the cauſe. *Apter* they are through the eagerneſs of their affection; *apter* through a natural inclination unto piety; *apter* through ſundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *apter* through a ſingular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them ſtand affected as concerning the ſame cauſe. *Hooker, Pr.*

2. Having a tendency to.

Things natural, as long as they keep thoſe forms which give them their being, cannot poſſibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwiſe than they do. *Hooker.*

3. Inclined to; led to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, ſhe is *apter* to do, than confeſs ſhe does. *Shak. As you [illegible]*

Men are *apt* to think well of themſelves, and of their [illegible]n, of their courage and ſtrength. *Temp.*

One, who has not theſe lights, is a ſtranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addiſon. Spect.*

Even thoſe who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong conſequences, by reaſoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift*

What we have always ſeen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way. *Beaul. Sermons.*

4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
But yet a b[illegible]n that leads my uſe of anger
To better vantage. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

5. Qualified for.

All that were ſtrong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. 2 *Kings*, xxiv. 16.

To APT. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To ſuit, to adapt.

We need [illegible]n that knows [illegible] graces
Of hiſtory, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where ſplendour, and where height,
Where ſweetneſs is required, and where weight. *B. Jonſon.*

2. To fit; to qualify.

The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impreſſions. *Denham's Sophy.*

To APTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to ſtrengthen the planet in poſition of houſe and aſpects to the greateſt advantage, in order to bring about the deſired end. *Bailey*

APTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Fitneſs.

The [illegible] receives its perfect *aptitude* and fitneſs for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nouriſhing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, beſides the fruſtration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miſcarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Diſpoſition.

He that is about children, ſhould ſtudy their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they eaſily take, and what becomes them [illegible] their native ſtocks is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

APTLY *adv.* [from *apt.*]

1. Properly; with juſt connection, or correſpondence; fitly.

That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Sh. As you like it.*

But what the maſs nutritious does divide?
What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
In youth encreaſe them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*

2. Fully; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that thoſe nations, who were not poſſeſt of the goſpels, had the ſame accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangeliſts. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Relig*[illegible]

[illegible]; acutely, as, he learned his buſineſs very *aptly.*

[illegible] *n. ſ.* [from *apt.*]

[illegible]

The nature of every law muſt be judged of by the *aptneſs* [illegible]

There are antecedent and independent *aptneſſes* in things, with reſpect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Miſcel.*

2. Diſpoſition to any thing.

The nobles receive ſo to heart the baniſhment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptneſs* to take all power from the people. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

3. Quickneſs of apprehenſion; readineſs to learn.

What ſhould be the *aptneſs* of birds, in compariſon of beaſts, to imitate ſpeech, may be enquired. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

4. Tendency.

Some ſeeds of goodneſs gave him a reliſh of ſuch reflection, as have an *aptneſs* to improve the mind. *Addiſon. Spectator*

APTOTE. *n. ſ.* [of α and πτῶσις.] A noun which is not declined with caſes.

AQUA. n. ſ. [Lat.] A word ſignifying *water*, very much uſed in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corroſive liquor made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a ſtrong heat, the liquor, which riſes in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the ſpirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*; which ſerves as a menſtruum for diſſolving of ſilver, and all other metals, except gold. But if ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then diſſolve no metal but gold. *Aqua fortis* is commonly held to have been invented about the year 1300, though others will have it to have been known in the time of Moſes. It is ſerviceable to refiners, in ſeparating ſilver from gold and copper; to the workers in moſaick, for ſtaining and colouring their woods; to dyers, in their colours, particularly ſcarlet, and to other artiſts, for colouring bone and ivory. With *aqua fortis* bookbinders marble the covers of books, and diamond cutters ſeparate diamonds from metalline powders. It is alſo uſed in etching copper or braſs plates. *Chambers.*

The diſſolving of ſilver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in aqua regia, and not *vice verſa*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a ſea or bluiſh green. This ſtone ſeems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward's Meth. of Foſſils.*

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and ſpirit of wine, digeſted twenty four hours, then diſtilled. It is a good and agreeable cordial.

AQUA REGIA, or *AQUA REGALIS.* [Latin.] An acid corroſive ſpirit or water, ſo called becauſe it ſerves as a menſtruum to diſſolve gold, commonly eſteemed the king of metals. Its baſis, or eſſential ingredient, is common ſea ſalt, the only ſalt in nature which will operate on gold. It is commonly prepared by mixing common ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack, or the ſpirit of them, with ſpirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedneſs or ſolubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly underſtood of what is otherwiſe called brandy, or ſpirit of wine, either ſimple or prepared with aromaticks. But ſome appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua-vitæ*, to that drawn after the ſame manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather truſt a Fleming with my butter, parſon Hugh the Welchman with my cheeſe, an Iriſhman with my *aqua vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herſelf. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

AQUATICK. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water.

The vaſt variety of worms found in animals, as well terreſtrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on Creation*

Brutes may be conſidered as either aerial, terreſtrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are thoſe whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

Flags, and ſuch like *aquaticks*, are beſt deſtroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AQUATILE. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

AQUEDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*aqueductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preſerve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above it, ſupported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth ſhews itſelf chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls and bridges of the city. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore, Creation.*

AQUEOUS. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery

[illegible]ſubſtance [illegible]

aqueous and fugitive moiſture. *Ray on Creation.*

AQUEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*aqueoſitas*, Lat.] Waterineſs.

AQUILINE *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Reſembling an eagle, when applied to the noſe, hooked.

His noſe was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and freſh and fair his hue. *Dryden's Fables.*

Gryps ſignifies ſome kind of eagle or vulture, from whence the epithet *grypus* for an hooked or *aquiline* noſe. *Er. Vul. Er.*

AQUOSE. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *L*

AQUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *aquoſe.*] Watery neſs *J*

A. R. *anno regni*; that is, the year of the reign; as, *A R G R. 20. Anno regni Georgii regis vigeſimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

A'RABLE. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and behold a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that asks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addiſon's Rem. on Italy.*

ARACHNOI'DES. *n. ſ.* [from ἀράχνη, a ſpider, and εἶδος, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of, the prodigious fineneſs of the *arachnoides*, the acute ſenſe of the retina, &c. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. It is alſo a fine thin tranſparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole ſubſtance of the brain *Chambers*

ARAIGNEE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A term in fortification, which ſometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

ARA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb.

The curious *aranous* membrane of the eye conſtringeth and dilateth it, and ſo varieth its focus *Derham's Ph. Theol.*

ARATION. *n. ſ.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing.

A'RATORY. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'RBALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta*, an engine to throw ſtones.] A croſs-bow

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubaliſta, or *arbaliſt*, was firſt ſhewed to the French by our king Richard the firſt, who was ſhortly after ſlain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden*

A'RBITER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit.

He would put himſelf into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. One who has the power of deciſion or regulation, a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ii. l. 909.*

His majeſty, in this great conjuncture, ſeems to be generally allowed for the ſole *arbiter* of the affairs of chriſtendom. *Temple.*

ARBITRABLE *adj* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary, depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parſonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a ſet part of our goods rendered to God, in other offerings beſtowed upon God by the people, either in ſuch *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or cuſtoms of particular places do require them. *Spelman*

ARBI'TRAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will, determination; choice.

Stand faſt: to ſtand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it ſtands,
Perfect within, no outward aid require;
And all temptation to tranſgreſs repel *Milton's Par. Loſt*

A'RBITRARILY *adv.* [from *arbitrary.*] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically, abſolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled; and came to the deſerved end of all tyrants. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, P.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary, depending on the will.

Theſe are ſtanding and irrepealable truths, ſuch as have no precarious exiſtence, or *arbitrarious* dependance upon any will or underſtanding whatſoever. *Norris's Miſcell.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY *adv.* [from *arbitrarious*] Arbitrarily, according to mere will and pleaſure.

Where words are impoſed *arbitrariouſly*, diſtorted from their common uſe, the mind muſt be led into miſpriſion. *Glanville.*

A'RBITRARY. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Deſpotick, abſolute, bound by no law, following the will without reſtraint. It is applied both to perſons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen reſigns her life
For the chaſte glory of a virtuous wife,
If lying bards may falſe amours rehearſe,
And blaſt her name with *arbitrary* verſe. *Walſh.*

Their regal tyrants ſhall with bluſhes hide
Their little luſts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to ſee their vaſſals tyr'd. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what inſecurity we aſcribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* con-

t pleaſure *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

arbitror, Lat.]

de, to determine

This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very eaſy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms muſt
With fearful bloody iſſue *arbitrate*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. To judge of

Yet where an equal poiſe of hope and fear

That I incline to hope, rather than fear.

To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment

It did *arbitrate* upon the ſeveral reports of ſenſe, not like a drowſy judge, only hearing, but alſo directing their verdict *South.*

ARBITRARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrary.*] Deſpoticalneſs, tyranny

He that by harſhneſs of nature, and *arbitrarineſs* of commands, uſes his children like ſervants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

ARBITRA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent *Cowel.*

Be a good ſoldier, or upright truſtee,
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. A governour, a preſident.

Though heav'n be ſhut,
And heav'n's high *arbitrator* ſit ſecure
In his own ſtrength, this place may be expos'd. *Mil. Par. Loſt.*

3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice without limit or controul

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates maſters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace.
Addiſon on the State of the War.

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair

But now the *arbitrator* of deſpairs,
Juſt death, kind umpire of man's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence. *Sh. H. VI.*

The cruel crow ſhall peck
And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

ARBI'TREMENT *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

1. Deciſion, determination.

I know the knight is unconfined againſt you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumſtance more. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night*

And was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the ſword. *Hayward.*

2.

Lukewarm perſons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and wiſely reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

A'RBORARY *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a tree. *D.*

ARBORET *n. ſ.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub.

No *arboret* with painted bloſſoms dreſt,
And ſmelling ſweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her ſweet ſmells throw all around.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.

Now hid, now ſeen,
Among thick woven *arborets*, and flow'rs,
Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, v.*

ARBO'REOUS *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees.

2. A term in botany, to diſtinguiſh ſuch fungoſes or moſſes as grow upon trees, from thoſe that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They ſpeak properly, who make it an *arboreous* excreſcence, or rather a ſuperfluous bren of a vicious and ſuperfluous lopp, which the tree itſelf cannot aſſimilate. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

A'RBORIST *n. ſ.* [*arboriſte*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arboriſts* obſerve to be long in the begetting his buds, but the cold ſeaſons being paſt, he ſhoots them all out in a night. *Howel's Dean Foreſt.*

ARBOROUS. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under ſhady *arborous* roof
Soon as they forth were come to open ſight
and the ſun. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*

A'RBOUR *n. ſ.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower, a place covered with green branches of trees.

Nay you ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a laſt year's pippin of my own grafting. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Let us divide our labours, thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where moſt needs, whether to wind
The woodbine round this *arbour* or direct
The claſping ivy where to climb. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

For noon-day's heat are cloſer *arbours* made,
And for freſh ev'ning air the opener glade. *Dryd. State of Inn.*

ARBUTUS. A ſpecies of oak-tree

A'RBUSCLE. *n. ſ.* [*arbuſculum*, Lat.] An ordinary ſhrub. *D.*

A'RBUTES. *n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

Arbute, or ſtrawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raiſed from the ſeeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unleſs the weather be very ſevere, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

Rough *arbute* ſhips ſet to a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree ſtock. *Addiſ's Virgil's Georg.*

ARC, *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A ſegment, a part of a circle; not more than a ſemicircle.

Their ſegments, or *arcs*, for the moſt part, exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. An arch.

Lend ſome vain church with old theatrick ſtate,
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate;
Reverſe your ornaments, and hang them all
On ſome patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

ARCADE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A continued arch, a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,
Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

ARCANUM. n. ſ. *in the plural* arcana. A Latin word, ſignifying a ſecret.

ARCH. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is leſs than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* ſo hurried the blown tide,
As the recomforted through the gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*
Of the ranged empire fall! here is my ſpace.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

The royal ſquadron marches,
I reſt triumphal *arches*
For Albion and Alhaious. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The ſky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. [from ἀρχὸς.] A chief; obſolete.

The noble duke, my maſter,
My worthy *arch* and patron comes to night. *Sh. King. Lear.*

To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the ſand. *Pope.*

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are *arch'd* ſo high, that giants may jet through. *Sh. Cymbel.*

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with ſuch a curious pile of ſtones, that conſidering the rapid courſe of the deep ſtream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Howel's Voc. For.*

ARCH *adj.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief.]

1. Chief; of the firſt claſs.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The moſt *arch* deed of piteous maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

There is ſprung up
An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. Waggiſh, mirthful, trifling, miſchievous. This ſignification ſeems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy moſt remarkable for his pranks, as the *arch* rogue, *&c.*

Eugenio ſet out from the ſame univerſity, and about the ſame time with Corſades; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at ſchool. *Swift's Faces of Clergy.*

ARCH, in compoſition, ſignifies chief, or of the firſt claſs, [from ἀρχὸς, or ἀρχὴ.] as, *archangel*, *archbiſhop*. It is pronounced variouſly with regard to the *ch*, which before a conſonant ſound as in *cheeſe*, as *archdeacon*, before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

ARCHANGEL. *n. ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels.

His form had yet not loſt
All her original brightneſs, nor appear'd
Leſs than *archangel* ruin'd, and th' exceſs
Of glory obſcur'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

As when th' *archangel*'s trump I hear,
Nature's great paſſing-bell, the only call
Of goods that will be heard by all. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

ARCHANGEL. *n. ſ.* [*lamium*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called alſo *Dead nettle*.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is hollow like a ſpoon, but the under one divided into two ſegments, in the form of a heart, and both endings in chaps trimmed and edged, out of the flower cup, which is fixed as a nail and cut into ſegments, riſes the pointal, fixed, like a nail, to the hinder part of the flower, with four embryoes which become ſtriated ſeeds incloſed in a huſk formed of the flower cup. The ſpecies are fourteen, and ſeven of them grow wild on dry banks, or under hedges, two ſorts of which are uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

ARCHANGE'LICK *adj.* [from *archangel.*] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

ARCHBE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon.*] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal.

You ſhall win the top of the Cornith *archbeacon* Hainborough, which may for proſpect compare with Rama in Paleſtina. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

ARCHBI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *biſhop.*] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd lord *archbiſhop* of Canterbury. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

The *archbiſhop* was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Carendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *archbiſhop.*] The ſtate or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not beſtowing on him, at his aſking,
The *archbiſhoprick* of Toledo this is purpos'd. *Sh. H* VIII.

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbiſhoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter.*] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office in ſuch matters as do belong to the epiſcopal function. The law ſtiles him the biſhop's vicar, or vicegerent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Leſt negligence might foiſt in abuſes, an *archdeacon* was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Surv. of Ird.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth ſubjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archdeaconry*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *archdeacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *n. ſ.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to ſome ſovereign princes, as of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

Philip *archduke* of Auſtria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

ARCHDU'CHESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs.*] A title given to the ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuſcany.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher*] Chief philoſopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philoſopher* was of, that the chiefeſt perſon in every houſhold was always as it were a king. *Hooker, b.* i.

ARCH PRE'LATE. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prelate.*] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St Baſil's authority and quality, an *arch-prelate* in the houſe of God, ſhould have his name far and wide called in queſtion. *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

ARCH-PRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *preſbyter.*] Chief preſbyter.

As ſimple deacons are in ſubjection to preſbyters, according to the canon law; ſo are alſo preſbyters and *arch-preſbyters* in ſubjection to theſe archdeacons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCH-PRI'EST. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prieſt*] Chief prieſt.

The word decanus was extended to an eccleſiaſtical dignity, which included the *arch-prieſts*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, a diſcourſe.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *adj.* [from *archæology.*] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀρχαϊσμὸς] An ancient phraſe, or mode of expreſſion.

I ſhall never uſe *archaiſms*, like Milton. *Watts.*

A'RCHED. *participial adj.* [from *To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch.

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haſt the right *arched* bent of the brow. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

A'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Fight, gentlemen of England; fight, bold yeomen!
Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head
Spur your proud horſes hard. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

This Cupid is no longer an *archer*, his glory ſhall be ours, for we are the only love-gods. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Noth.*

Thou frequent haſt gall'd the fourteen deer,
For ſeldom, *archers* ſay, thy arrows err. *Prior.*

ARCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *archer.*]

1. The uſe of the bow.

Among the Engliſh artillery, *archery* challengeth the preeminence, as peculiar to our nation. *Camden's Remains.*

2. The

A R C

2. The act of shooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's *archery*,
Sink in apple of his eye. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dr.*

3. The art of an archer.

Bright seraphims shall leave their quire,
And turn love's soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their *archery*. *Crashaw's Steps to Temple.*

A'RCHES-COURT. *n. s.* [from *arches* and *court*.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone-pillars, built arch-wise. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court*: dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. *Cowell.*

A'RCHETYPE *n. s.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived images themselves by simple sense, yet it seems inconceivable, how they should apprehend their *archetypes*. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas, so our sensations of hunger, cold, are also inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas. *Watts's Logick.*

ARCHE'TYPAL. *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's optick I have seen
Him who is fairer than the sons of men
The source of good, the light *archetypal*. *Norris's Miscell.*

ARCHEUS. n. s. [probably from ἀρχὴ.] A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power that presides over the animal oeconomy, distinct from the rational soul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon, as, this offence is liable to be censured in an *archidiaconal* visitation.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *adj.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat. an archbishop.] Belonging to an archbishop, as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see, the suffragans are subject to *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction.

A'RCHITECT. *n. s.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building.

The *architect's* glory consists in the designment and idea of the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter. *Wotton.*

2. A contriver of a building, a builder.

The hasty multitude
Admiring enter'd, and the work some praise,
And some the *architect*: his hand was known
In heav'n, by many a tow'red structure high,
Where sceptr'd angels held their residence,
And sat as princes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. 1.*

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *architect*.] That performs the work of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with *architective* materials?

Archæologia by Tooke.

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *adj.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and τέκτων, an artificer.] That which has the power or skill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To say that some more fine part of either, or all the hypostatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy a mixture. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

ARCHITECTURE. *n. s.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building.

Architecture is divided into *civil architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture*; *military architecture*, or fortification, and *naval architecture*, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c. Some think the Tyrians were the first improvers of *architecture*; but others contend, that the rules of this art were delivered by God himself to Solomon, from whom the Tyrians had their instruct[illegible], which they afterwards communicated to the Egyptians; those to the Grecians, and these again to the Romans. Under Augustus, *architecture* arrived to its greatest glory; but it afterwards dwindled by degrees, and at last fell with the western empire, in the fifth century, when the Visigoths destroyed all the most beautiful monuments of antiquity, and a new manner of building took its rise, called the Gothick, coarse, artless, and massive. Of the same kind was the Arabesk, Moorish or Moorish *architecture*, brought from the South by the Moors and Saracens. The architects of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who had some knowledge of sculpture, seemed to make perfection consist altogether in the delicacy and multitude of ornaments, which they frequently bestowed on their buildings without any conduct or taste. In the two last centuries, the architects of Italy and France were wholly bent upon retrieving the primitive simplicity and beauty of ancient *architecture*, in which they did not fail of success. This art is divided into five orders; the Tuscan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite; which took their rise from the different proportions that the different kinds of buildings rendered necessary, according to the bulk, strength, delicacy, richness, or simplicity required. *Chambers.*

Our fathers next in *architecture* skill'd,
Cities for use, and forts for safety build
Then palaces and lofty domes arose,
These for devotion, and for pleasure those. *Blackm. Creat.*

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular providence. *Burnet's Theory.*

A'RCHITRAVE. *n. s.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is sometimes called the reason piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloisters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, and mantels of windows, hyperthyron. *Builders Dict.*

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood, through the lightness whereof the *architrave* could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold. *Pope's T. of F.*

A'RCHIVES. *n. s. without a singular* [*archivum*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witnesses either for or against us. *Government of the Tongue, § 1.*

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaick *archives*, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow church in London, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by reason of the steeple or clochier thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*. *Ayliffe's Par*

ARCI'TENENT. *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Di*

ARCTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arcto*, to straighten.] Straightening, confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RCTICK. *n. s.* [from ἄρκτος, the northern constellation.] Northern, lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ARTICK.

Ever during snows, perpetual shades
Of darkness, would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctick* tract spontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry big with *Philips.*

A'RCTICK *Circle.* See CIRCLE.

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the light worketh in right lines; but sounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*. *Ray on Creation.*

A'RCUATILE, *adj.* [from *arcuate*.] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arcuate*.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offset after they are planted.

A'RCUATURE. *n. s.* [*arcuatura*, low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch.

ARCUBALISTER. *n. s.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine.] A crossbow man.

King John was opposed by a very good *arcubalister*, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, (re-

et, n ith the earl, that we ſhould procure the death of the
ly prince. God *Camden's Remains.*

A ND [Saxon.] Signifies natural diſpoſition, as, *Gallard* is a
e vaile to part, *Reward*, a ſincere temper, *Giffard*, a bounti-
l, and *Bernard*, filial affection, &c.
Gibſon's Camden.

n. ſ. [from *ardent.*] Ardour, eagerneſs; warmth.

Acc ſtea they ſhall be, if qual fied , a e
dency, and perſeverance, ſo far as concerns the end immediate
to them. *Hammond's Pract. Catech. fm.*

The ineffable happineſs of our dear Redeemer muſt needs
be ng an increaſe to ours, commenſurate to the *ardency* of our
ove for him *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot, burning.

Chymiſts obſerve, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, mar-
ram, &c., diſtilled before fermentation, yield oils without any
burning ſpirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* ſpirits
without oils; which ſhews, that their oil is, by fermentation,
incorporated into ſpirit. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Fierce, vehement.

A knight of ſwarthy face,
High on a cole-black ſteed purſued the chace;
With flaſhing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. Paſſionate, affectionate: uſed generally of deſire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may riſe,
To damp the ſinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms conteſt,
And ſcorn the *ardent* vows that I have dreſt. *t'*

A'RDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardent.*] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be moſt *ardently* inflamed to
our religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ſ. [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

fire, courage.

tion, reflects with a greater *ardour* and
ſwiftneſs, when it rebounds upon a man from the breaſt of his
friend. *South.*

The ſoldiers ſhout around with generous rage;
He prais'd their *ardours*, only pleas'd to ſee
His hoſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain *ardours* of our love reſtrain'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. That perſon ardent or bright. This is only uſed by *Milton.*

Nor delay'd the winged ſaint,
After his charge received, but from among
Thouſand celeſtial *ardours*, where he ſtood
Veiled with his gorgeous wings, up-ſpringing light,
Flew thro' the midſt of heaven. *Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

ARDE'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ardens.*] Height, difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS. *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty, hard to climb.

High on Parnaſſus' top her ſons ſhe ſhow'd,
And pointed out thoſe *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the ſchool of arts and po-
licy, and ſo to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment
that God deſigned him to. *South.*

ARDUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height, difficulty.

are the perſon plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to*
; as, young men *are* rath, old *are* cautious.

A, or *A mi re*. The loweſt note but one in Guido's ſcale of
muſick.

Cannot I ſing, the ground of all accord,
A re to dead Hortenſio's paſſion,
Bear a baſe part in thy lord,
Sweet with an unſeen action. *Shakſp. Tam. Shrew.*

A, *n. ſ.* Latin.]

1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and
the baſe *Watts's Logick.*

per ſurface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a
ncient part or ſtage of an amphitheatre. An ar-
cloſed place, as lists, or a bowling-green, or graſs-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the
ab outnew at more than half the long tone. *Wotton*
n Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reaſon of the
, , is that compaſs it, looks like the *area* of ſome
ancient amphitheatre. *Addiſon on Italy.*

a *areas* vary'd with Moſaic art,
Some with the duſky, ſome the jaſpar part. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

ARE'AD, or ARE'DE. *v. a.* [aredan, Sax. to counſel.] To
adviſe, to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whoſe praiſes have his ſleepy muſe awaked,
Me, all unworthy, the ſacred muſe areeds
To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

[illegible] ſhall ever ſpeak to me
Words [illegible] from this hour
[illegible] ſhall appear,
[illegible] internal part I diſguiſe cannot. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

ARE'FACTION. *n. ſ.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of grow-
ing dry, the act of drying.

From them, and their mottons, principally proceed *arefac-*
tion, and moſt of the effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To ARE'FY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhale
moiſture.

Heat drieth bodies that do eaſily expire, as parchment, leaves,
roots, clay, &c. and ſo doth time or age *arefy*, as in the ſame
bodies, &c. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 294

ARENA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arena*, Lat ſand.] Sandy, having the
qualities of ſand.

A piece of the ſtone of the ſame mines, of a yellowiſh brown
colour, an *arenaceous* friable ſubſtance, and with ſome white
ſpar mixed with it. *Woodward on Fo*

ARENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arena*, Lat. ſand.] Is uſed by ſome
phyſicians for a ſort of dry bath, when the patient ſits with his
feet upon hot ſand. *Di*

ARE'NOSE. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy, full of ſand. *Dict.*

ARE'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall
ſand, gravelly. *Dict.*

AREO'TICK. *adj.* [ἀραιωτικὸς.] Such medicines as open the pores
of the ſkin, ſo that the morbifick matter may be carried off by
ſweat, or inſenſible perſpiration. *Dict.*

ARETO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρετὴ, virtue, and λόγος, to diſcourſe.]
That part of moral philoſophy which treats of virtue, its na-
ture, and the means of arriving at it. *Dict.*

A'RGAL. *n. ſ.* Hard lees ſticking to the ſides of wine veſſels,
more commonly called tartar. *Diet.*

ARGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.]

1. The white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and
baronets, ſuppoſed to be the repreſentation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings
As ſwift as fiery light'ning kindled new,
His *argent* eagle with her ſilver wings
In field of azure, fair Ermina knew. *Fairfax, b.*
In an *argent* field, the god of war
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Silver; bright like ſilver.

Thoſe *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Tranſlated ſaints, or middle ſpirits hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*
Or aſk of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's ſatellites are leſs than Jove. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

ARGENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.] An over-
laying with ſilver. *Dict.*

ARGENTINE. *adj.* [*argentin*, Fr.] Sounding like ſilver. *Dict.*

A'RGIL. *n. ſ.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay; a fat ſoft kind of
earth of which veſſels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; partaking of the
nature of argil, conſiſting of argil, or potter's clay.

ARGI'LLOUS. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Conſiſting of clay, clayiſh,
containing clay.

Alburquerque derives this redneſs from the ſand and *argillous*
earth at the bottom. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*

ARGOSY. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Pope* from *Argo*, the name of Jaſon's
ſhip.] A large veſſel for merchandiſe, a carrack.

Your mind is toſſing on the ocean,
There where your *argoſies* with portly ſail,
Like ſignors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the ſea
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Venice.*

To ARGUE. *v. n.* [*argue*, Lat.]

1. To reaſon, to offer reaſons.

I know your majeſty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of leſs place might aſk by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*
Publick *arguing* oft ſerves not only to exaſperate the minds,
but to whet the wits of hereticks. *Decay of Piety.*
An idea of motion, not paſſing on, would perplex any one,
who ſhould *argue* from ſuch an idea. *Locke.*

2. To perſuade by argument.

It is a ſort of poetical logick which I would make uſe of, to
argue you into a protection of this play. *Congr. Ded. to Old Bat*

3. To diſpute; with the particles *with* or *againſt* before the op-
ponent, and *againſt* before the thing oppoſed.

Why do chriſtians, of ſeveral perſuaſions, ſo fiercely *argue*
againſt the ſalvability of each other. *Decay of Piety.*
He that by often *arguing againſt* his own ſenſe, impoſes falſe
hoods on others, is not far from believing himſelf *Locke.*
I do not ſee how they can *argue with* any one, without ſet-
ting down ſtrict boundaries. *Locke.*

To A'RGUE. *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the ſun's fall, which now toward's earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, ſince the fall
So low as woman, ſhould be near her end *Donne*

2. To debate any queſtion; as, to *argue* a cauſe.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* ſo many ſins
Among them; how can God with ſuch reſide? *Parad. Loſt*

It

It *argues* diſtemper of the mind as well as of the body, when a man is continually toſſing from one ſide to the other. *South.*

Thus *argues* a virtue and diſpoſition in thoſe ſides of the rays, which anſwers to that virtue and diſpoſition of the cryſtal *Newton's Op.*

4. To charge with, as a crime; with *of*.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expreſſions of mine, which can be juſtly *argued of* obſcenity, profaneneſs, or immorality, and retract them. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The accidents are not the ſame, which would have *argued* him *of* a ſervile copying, and total barrenneſs of invention, yet the ſeas were the ſame. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

ARGUER. *n. ſ.* [from *argue.*] A reaſoner; a diſputer; a controvertiſt.

Men are aſhamed to be proſelytes to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they muſt part with their reputation as well as their ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

A'RGUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reaſon alleged for or againſt any thing.

We ſometimes ſee, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at leaſt unpuniſhed; yet it ought not to be an *argument* againſt the art. *Dryden's Pref. to Tyrannick Love.*

When any thing is proved by as good *arguments* as that thing is capable of, ſuppoſing it were; we ought not in reaſon to make any doubt of the exiſtence of that thing. *Tillotſon's Preface.*

And thus we have our author's two great and only *arguments* to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren. *Locke.*

2. The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing.

That ſhe who ev'n but now was your beſt object,
Your praiſe's *argument*, balm of your age,
Deareſt and beſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To the height of this great *argument*
I may aſſert eternal providence,
And juſtify the ways of God to man. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. i.*

Sad taſk! yet *argument*
Not leſs, but more heroick than the wrath
Of ſtern Achilles. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

A much longer diſcourſe my *argument* requires, your merciful diſpoſitions a much ſhorter. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. The contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the oeconomy and diſpoſition of it, are the things which diſtinguiſh copies from originals. *Dryden's Æn. Pref.*

4. A controverſy.

This day, in *argument* upon a caſe,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me. *Sh. H VI.*

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the ſpeaker and hearer, the *argument* is not about things, but names. *Locke.*

It was much like an *argument* that fell out laſt night, where each of us fell in praiſe of our country miſtreſſes. *Sh. Cymbeline.*

5. It has ſometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The beſt moral *argument to* patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

Thus, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very beſt *argument for* a future ſtate. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

6. [In aſtronomy.] An arch by which we ſeek another unknown arch, proportional to the firſt. *Chambers.*

ARGUME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument; reaſoning.

Afflicted ſenſe thou kindly doſt ſet free,
Oppreſs'd with *argumental* tyranny
And routed reaſon finds a ſafe retreat in thee. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *argument.*] Reaſoning, the act of reaſoning.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one propoſition from two or more propoſitions premiſed. Or it is the drawing a concluſion, which before was unknown, or doubtful, from ſome propoſitions more known and evident; ſo when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter. *Watts's Logick.*

I ſuppoſe it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to ſhew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of reſpect. *South.*

His thoughts muſt be maſculine, full of *argumentation*, and that ſufficiently warm. *Dryden.*

It is certain, that the whole courſe of his *argumentation* comes to nothing. *Addiſon, Freeholder*, N° 31.

A[illegible] *adj.* [from *argument.*] Conſiſting of arguments; containing argument.

This omiſſion, conſidering the bounds within which the *argumentative* part of my diſcourſe was confined, I could not avoid *Atterb. Pref. to his Sermons.*

ARGUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arguo*, Lat.] A proving by argument; a diſputing for and againſt. *D*

A'RGUTE. *adj.* [*argutus*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]

1. [illegible] ſubtle, witty, ſharp.

[illegible] II.

A'RIA *n. ſ.* [Ital. in muſick.] An air, ſong, or tune.

A'RID. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry, parched up.

My complexion is become as [illegible] my body [illegible]
ons. and Pop.

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy ſpring,
Without him ſummer were an *arid* waſte *Thomſ. Autumn.*

ARI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *arid.*]

1. Dryneſs; ſiccity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *ariduty*, or dryneſs. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. In the theological ſenſe, a kind of inſenſibility in devotion, contrary to meekneſs.

Strike my ſoul with lively apprehenſions of thy excellences, to bear up my ſpirit under the greateſt *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful proſpect of thy glories. *Norris.*

ARIES. n. ſ. [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

At laſt from *Aries* rolls the bounteous ſun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To ARIE'TATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To ſtrike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arietate.*]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The ſtrength of the percuſſion, wherein ordnance do exceed all *arietation*, and ancient inventions. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. The act of ſtriking, or conflicting in general.

Now thoſe heterogeneous atoms, by themſelves, but ſo exactly into their proper reſidence, in the midſt of ſuch tumultuary motions, and *arietations* of other particles. *Glanv. Sceptis.*

ARIETTA n. ſ. [Ital. in muſick.] A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

ARI'GHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *right.*]

1. Rightly; without mental error.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might,
So thought I like of him, and think I thought *aright* *F. Q.*

Theſe were thy thoughts, and thou could'ſt judge *aright*,
Till intereſt made a jaundice in thy ſight. *Dryden's Fables.*

The motions of the tongue are ſo eaſy, and ſo ſubtile, that you can hardly conceive or diſtinguiſh them *aright*. *Holder.*

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that ſet not their heart *aright*. *Pſ.* lxxviii. 8.

3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned.

Guardian of groves, and goddeſs of the night,
Fair queen, he ſaid, direct my dart *aright*. *Dryden's Æn.*

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*hariolus*, Lat. a ſoothſayer.] Soothſaying; vaticination.

The prieſts of elder time have deluded their apprehenſions with *ariolation*, ſoothſaying, and ſuch obliquе idolatries. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 3.*

ARIOSO. n. ſ. [Ital. in muſick.] The movement of a common air, ſong, or tune. *Diſt.*

To ARI'SE. *v. n.* pret. *aroſe*, particip. *ariſen.* [from *a* and *riſe.*]

1. To mount upward as the ſun.

He roſe, and, looking up, beheld the ſkies
With purple bluſhing, and the day *ariſe*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To get up as from ſleep, or from reſt.

So Eſdras *aroſe* up, and ſaid unto them, ye have tranſgreſſed the law. *1 Eſd.* [illegible]

How long wilt thou ſleep, O ſluggard, when wilt thou *ariſe* out of thy ſleep? *Prov.* vi. 9.

3. To come into view, as from obſcurity.

There ſhall *ariſe* falſe Chriſts and falſe prophets. *Matt.* xxiv.

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men ſhall live, together with my body ſhall they *ariſe*: awake and ſing, ye that dwell in duſt. *Iſaiah* xxvi. 19.

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were ſcattered abroad upon the perſecution that *aroſe* about Stephen, traveled as far as Phœnice. *Acts* xi. 19.

I know not what miſchief may *ariſe* hereafter from the example of ſuch an innovation. *Dr[illegible]*

6. To enter upon a new ſtation.

Another Mary then *aroſe*,
And did rigorous laws impoſe. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hoſtility.

And when he *aroſe* againſt me, I caught him by his beard, and ſmote him. *1 Sam.* xvii. 35.

For the various ſenſes of this word, ſee RISE.

ARISTOCRACY. *n. ſ.* [ἄριστος, greateſt, and κράτος, to govern.] That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles, without a king, and excluſively of the people.

The *ariſtocracy* of Venice hath admitted ſo many abuſes through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration ſeems to approach. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, or ARISTOCRA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ariſtocracy.*] Relating to ariſtocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham diſtinguiſhes, that the papacy, or eccleſiaſtical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for ſome time, into an *ariſtocratical* form of government. *Ayliffe's Par.*

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ariſtocratical.*] An ariſtocratical ſtate. *Dict.*

ARITHMANCY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀριθμός, number, and μαντία, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Litt.*

ARITHMETICAL *adj.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or aſſiſted ſenſe, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception. *Grew's Coſm. Sacra.*

The ſquares of the diameters of theſe rings, made by any priſmatick colour, were in *arithmetical* progreſſion, as in the fifth obſervation. *Newton's Opticks.*

ARITHME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner, according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a ſeſtes being a ſimple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that meaſure. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ARITHMETI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *arithmetick.*] A maſter of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to underſtand this author's works. His deſcription runs on like a multiplication table. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

ARITHMETICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς, number, and μέτρον, to meaſure.] The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation.

We have very little intelligence about the origin and invention of *arithmetick*; but probably it muſt have taken its riſe from the introduction of commerce, and conſequently be of Tyrian invention. From Aſia it paſſed into Egypt, where it was greatly cultivated. From thence it was tranſmitted to the Greeks, who conveyed it to the Romans with additional improvements. T[illegible] ject, it appears that their *arithmetick* was much inferiour to that of the moderns. *Chambers.*

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The chriſtian religion, according to the Apoſtle's *arithmetick*, hath but theſe three parts of it, ſobriety, juſtice, religion. *Taylor.*

ARK. *n. ſ.* [*arca*, Lat. a cheſt.]

1. A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge.

Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood; rooms ſhalt thou make in the *ark*, and ſhalt pitch it within and without. *Gen.* vi. 14.

The one juſt man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous *ark*, as thou beheld'ſt,
To ſave himſelf and houſhold, from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

2. The repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of ſhittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and an half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each ſide, through which the ſtaves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were faſtened to the cover. It contained the two tables of ſtone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

ARM. *n. ſ.* [earm, eorm, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder.

If I have lift up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate, then let mine *arm* fall from my ſhoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job*, xxxi. 21.

Like helpleſs friends, who view from ſhore
The labouring ſhip, and hear the tempeſt roar,
So ſtood they with their *arms* acroſs. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees ſpred out their *arms* to ſhade her face,
But ſhe on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Hide me, ye foreſts, in your cloſeſt bowers,
Where the tall oak his ſpreading *arms* entwines,
And with the beech a mutual ſhade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the ſea.

Full in the centre of the ſacred wood,
An *arm* ariſeth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

We have yet ſeen but an *arm* of this ſea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power, might. In this ſenſe is uſed the ſecular *arm*, &c.

Curſed be the man that truſteth in man, and maketh fleſh his *arm*, and whoſe heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer.* xvii. 5

O God, thy *arm* was here!
And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,
Aſcribe we all. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

ARM'S END. *n. ſ.* A phraſe taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the ſtronger, if he can keep him from cloſing.

Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wiſh for a better companion. *Sidney's Arcad.*

For my ſake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the *arm's end*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained ſervants, born in his own houſe, three hundred and eighteen, and purſued them unto Dan. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

True conſcious honour is to feel no ſin,
He's *armed* without, that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add ſtrength.

Their wounded ſteeds
[illegible] out their *armed* heels at their dismounted maſters. *Sh. H. V.*

[illegible]ith, to ſet up, as, to *arm* a loadſtone, is to caſe it with

You muſt *arm* your hook with the line in the inſide of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having waſted the callus, I left off thoſe tents, and dreſſed it with others *armed* with digeſtives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To ARM *v. n.*

1. To take arms.

Think we king Harry ſtrong;
And, princes, look you ſtrongly *arm* to meet him. *Sh. H. V.*

2. To provide againſt.

His ſervant, throughly *arm'd* against ſuch coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was ſure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenſer's Hubb. Tale.*

ARMA'DA. *n. ſ.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneouſly ſpelt *armado*.

In all the mid-earth ſeas was left no road
Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,
Spred was the huge *armada* wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines.
Fairfax, b. i. *ſtanza* 70.

[illegible]
A whole *armado* of collected ſail
Is ſcatter'd and diſjoin'd from fellowſhip. *Shak. King John.*

At length reſolv'd t' aſſert the wat'ry ball,
He in himſelf did whole *armadas* bring:
Him aged ſeamen might their maſter call,
And chooſe for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADI'LLO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A four-footed animal of Braſil, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard ſcales [illegible] armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoiſe. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His ſcales are of a bony or cartilaginous ſubſtance, but they are eaſily pierced. This animal hides himſelf a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, ſugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himſelf up in a ball, which the ſtrongeſt hand cannot open; and he muſt be brought near the fire before he will ſhew his noſe. His fleſh is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a ſucking pig. *Trevoux.*

A'RMAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally uſed of a naval force.

ARMAMENTARY. *n. ſ.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury, a magazine or arſenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

A'RMAN *n. ſ.* A confection for reſtoring loſt appetite in horſes. *D.*

A'RMATURE. *n. ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour; ſomething to defend the body from hurt.

Others ſhould be armed with hard ſhells, others with prickles; the reſt that have no ſuch *armature*, ſhould be endued with great ſwiftneſs and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'RMED. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is uſed in reſpect of beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks, are of a different colour from the reſt; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

ARMED *Chair. n. ſ.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair, or a chair with reſts for the arms.

ARMENIAN *Bole. n. ſ.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddiſh colour, of conſiderable uſe as an abſorbent, aſtringent, and vulnerary, which takes its name from the country of Armenia, whence it is chiefly brought.

ARMENIAN *Stone. n. ſ.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near reſemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it ſeems only to differ in degree of maturity, it being ſofter, and ſpeckled with green inſtead of gold. Boerhaave ranks it among ſemimetals, and ſuppoſes it compoſed of a metal and earth. Woodward ſays, it owes its colour to an admixture of copper. Its chief uſe is in moſaick work, though it has ſome place alſo in phyſick. *Chambers.*

[illegible] *adj.* [illegible] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

ARMENTOUSE. *adj.* [*armentoſus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *D.*

A'RMGAUNT. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And ſoberly did mount an *armgaunt* ſteed. *Sh. Ant. and Cl.*

ARM HOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder.

Lacking is moſt in the ſoles of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on the knees. The cauſe is the thinneſs of the ſkin in thoſe parts, joined with the rareneſs of being touched there.

ARMIGEROUS. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] [illegible] Bearing arms.

[illegible] *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Reſembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the [illegible]ſphere are ſuppoſed to be deſcribed on the [illegible]phere, which is below the [illegible]parts of the ſphere ſurface to be cut away, except thoſe parts on which ſuch circles are deſcribed; then that ſphere is called [illegible] appears in the form of ſeveral circular rings, or bracelets,

lets, put together in a due posit on. *Harris's Descr ption of the Graves*

ARMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Wearing bracelets. *Di*

ARMINGS. *n. f.* [in a ship.] The same with waistcloths, being red clothes, hung about the outside of the ship's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubbridge heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings*. *Chambers*

ARMI'POTENCE. *n. f.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

This is your devoted friend, Sir, the manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

For if our God the Lord *armipotent*,
Those armed angels in our aid down send,
That were at Dothan to his prophet sent,
Thou wilt come down with them, and well defend
Our host. *Fairfax, b. iii. stan.* 70.

Beneath the lowring brow, and on a cent,
The temple stood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden's Fab.*

ARMI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*armisonus*, Lat.] Rustling with armour.

ARMISTICE. *n. f.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

ARMLET. *n. f.* [from *arm*.]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem kind,
Doth search what rings and *armlets* she can find. *Donne.*

ARMONI'ACK. *n. f.* [erroneously so written for *ammoniac*.] A sort of volatile salt. See AMMONIAC.

A'RMORER. *n. f.* [*armurier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

The *armorers* make their steel more tough and pliant, by aspersion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains
Were there: The butcher, *armorer*, and smith,
Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe. *Dryd. Fab.*

When *armorers* temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pole-axe, or the shining sword,
The red-hot metal hissing in the lake. *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*

2. He that dresses another in armour.

The *armorers* accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armorer* put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind. *Camd.*

ARMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family, as ensigns *armorial*.

ARMORIST. *n. f.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A[illegible]ORY. *n. f.* [from *armour*.]

A place in which arms are repositted for use.

The sword
Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen,
Nor solid, might resist that edge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

With plain heroick magnitude of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their *armouries* and magazines contemns. *Sampson Agonist.*

Let a man consider the[illegible] tues, with the contrary sins, and then, as out of a full *armory*, or magazine, let him furnish his conscience with texts of scripture. *South.*

2. Armour, arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celestial *armory*, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold. *Par. Lost.*

3. Ensigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairy Queen.*

A'RMOUR. *n. f.* [*armature*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defensive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only *armour* that Christ allows them, is prudence and innocence. *South.*

A[illegible]OUR-BEARER. *n. f.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armour bearer* first, and next he led
His charioteer. *Dryden's Æneis.*

A[illegible]PIT. *n. f.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

The handles to these gouges are made so long, that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Others hold their plate under the left *arm-pit*, the best situation for keeping it warm. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

ARMS. *n. f.* without the singular number [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Those *arms* which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. A state of hostility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in *arms*. *Shakesp. R. III.*

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in *arms*. *Pope's Iliad.*

Action, the act of taking arms.

Up rose the victor angels, and to *arms*
The matin trumpet sung. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

ARMY. *n. f.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*

Number itself importeth not much in *armies*, where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meanest soldier, that has fought often in an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war, than he that has writ whole volumes, but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Tuscan leaders, and their *army* sing,
Which follow'd great Æneas to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare. *Dryd.*

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of good words. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

AROMATICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; fragrant, high scented.

All things that are hot and *aromatical* do preserve liquors or powders. *Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 346.*

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits, but likewise are endued with all the bad qualities of such substances, producing all the effects of an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

AROMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:
Some precious by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by *aromatick* spinsters die. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. Fragrant; strong scented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a rose in *aromatick* pain. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

AROMA'TICKS. *n. f.* Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *aromatize*.] The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick spices or drugs with any medicine.

To AROMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. spice.]

1. To scent with spices, to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before supper something hot and *aromatized*. *Bacon's Phys. Remains.*

2. To scent, to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unsavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their conversion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *arise*. See ARISE.

ARO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns *around*,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd. *Dryd.*

2. On every side.

AROUND. *prep.* About.

From young Iulus head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. To wake from sleep.
2. To rouse up, to excite.

but absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life. *Thomson.*

ARO'W *adv.* [from *a* and *row*.] In a row; with the breasts all bearing against the same air.

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn
In chastest plays, till home they walk *arow*. *Sidney.*

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*. *Dryden's Fab.*

ARO'YNT *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bid her get, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right. *Shak. King Lear.*

ARQUEBUSE. *n. f.* [Fr. spelt tadely *harquebuss*.] A hand gun

[illegible]

A *harquebuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 204.*

ARQUE-

A R R

ARQUEBUSIER. *n. f.* [from *arquebuſe*.] A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe.

He compaſſed them with fifteen thouſand *arquebuſiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed.

Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK *n. f.* A ſpirituous liquor imported from the Eaſt Indies, uſed by way of dram and in punch. The word *arack* is an Indian name for ſtrong waters of all kinds, for they call our ſpirits and brandy Engliſh *arack*. But what we underſtand by the name *arack*, is really no other than a ſpirit procured by diſtillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoa-nut tree. There are divers kinds of it, ſingle, double, and treble diſtilled. The double diſtilled is commonly ſent abroad, and is preferred to all other *aracks* of India. *Chambers.*

I ſend this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods. *Spectator*, N° 288.

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE. *n. f.* One of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to ſeed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. It ſhould be uſed as ſoon as it peeps out, becauſe it decays quickly. It thrives very well in all ſorts of ground. See ORRAGE. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

To ARRA'IGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to ſet in order.]

1. To ſet a thing in order, or in its place. One is ſaid to arraign a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the juſtices of the circuit. A priſoner is ſaid to be *arraigned*, when he is indicted and brought forth to his trial. *Cowel.*

Summon a ſeſſion, that we may *arraign*
Our moſt diſloyal lady; for as ſhe hath
Been publickly accuſed, ſo ſhall ſhe have
A juſt and open trial. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. To accuſe, to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy, in a ſatire.

Reverſe of nature! ſhall ſuch copies then
Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen? *Roſcommon.*

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he deſpiſes him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart. *South.*

3. It has *for* before the fault.

My own enemies I ſhall never anſwer; and if your lordſhip has any, they will not *arraign* you *for* want of knowledge.

Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.

ARRA'IGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraigning, an accuſation; a charge.

In the ſixth ſatire, which ſeems only an *arraignment* of the whole ſex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

Dryden's Juv. Dedication.

To ARRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpoſe.

I chanc'd this day
To ſee two knights in travel on my way,
(A ſorry ſight!) *arrang'd* in battle new. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

How effectually are its muſcular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows diſpoſed! *Cheyne.*

ARRA'NGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *arrange.*] The act of putting in proper order; the ſtate of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts to be brought about in elaſtick bodies, which may be facilitated by uſe.

Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

A'RRANT. *adj.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at firſt applied to its proper ſignification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*, loſt, in time, its original ſignification, and being by its uſe underſtood to imply ſomething bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arranteſt* coward that ever ſhewed his ſhoulders to the enemy.

Sidney, b.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* fot than before.

L'Eſtrange's Fables.

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore. *Dryd. Juven.*

A'RRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; ſhamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* blotted out as mourning clokes.

L'Eſtrange.

ARRAS. *n. ſ.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings were firſt made.] Tapeſtry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every ſide
With rich array and coſtly *arras* dight. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

He's going to his mother's cloſet,
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myſelf,
To hear the proceſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

As he ſhall paſs the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras*. *Denham's Sophy.*

ARRAUGHT. *v. a.* [a word uſed by *Spenſer* in the preter tenſe, of which I have not found the preſent, but ſuppoſe he derived *arrauch* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious ſons unto them took
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew. *Fa. Q.*

ARRAY. *n. ſ.* [*arroy*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *rye* order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *milites bonorum ordinum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl eſpying them ſcattered near the army ſent one to command them to their *array*. *S. J. Hayward.*

Wer't thou fought to deeds,
That might require th' *array* of war, thy ſkill
Of conduct would be ſuch, that all the world
Could not ſuſtain thy prowels. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.*

A gen'ral ſets his army in *array*
In vain, unleſs he fight and win the day. *Sir J. Denham.*

2. Dreſs.

A rich throne, as bright as ſunny day,
On which there ſat moſt brave embelliſhed
With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Aroſe, and dreſs'd herſelf in rich *array*;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. In law. *Array*, of the Fr. *array*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or ſetting forth of a jury or inqueſt of men impannelled upon a cauſe. Thence is the verb *to array* a pannel, that is, to ſet forth one by another the men impannelled. *Cowel.*

To ARRAY. *v. a.* [*arreyer*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck, to dreſs, to adorn the perſon; with the particle *with*.

Deck thyſelf now with majeſty and excellency, and *array* thyſelf *with* glory and beauty. *Job*, xl. 10.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheſt heav'n, *array'd* in gold
Empyreal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

One veſt *array'd* the corps, and one they ſpread
O'er his cloſ'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head. *Dryden.*

3. In law. See ARRAY in law.

ARRA'YERS *n. ſ.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of ſeeing the ſoldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowel.*

ARREAR. *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive ſignification of the word, which, though not now in uſe, ſeems to be retained by *Spenſer*. See REAR.

To leave with ſpeed Atlanta ſwift *arrear*,
Through foreſts wild and unfrequented land,
To chaſe the lion, boar, or rugged bear. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

ARRE'AR *n. ſ.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See ARREARAGE.

His boon is giv'n, his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize, th' *arrears* are yet to pay. *Dryd. Fables.*

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of ſome rent, the land remains, that cannot be carried away, or loſt. *Locke.*

It will comfort our grand children, when they ſee a few rags hung up in Weſtminſter-hall, which coſt an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boaſting as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich. *Swift.*

ARRE'ARAGE. *n. ſ. a word now little uſed.* [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.]

Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or a ſum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent. *Cowel.*

Paget ſet forth the king of England's title to his debts and penſion from the French king, with all *arrearages*. *Hayward.*

I think,
He'll grant the tribute, ſend th' *arrearages*,
Ere look upon our Romans. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herſelf. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

ARRE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *arrear*. See ARREAR, *D.*

ARRENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] Is, in the foreſt law, the leaſing an owner of lands in the foreſt, to incloſe them with a low hedge and ſmall ditch, in conſideration of a yearly rent. *Diſt.*

ARREPTITIOUS. *adj.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. Crept in privily. *Diſt.*

ARRE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from *arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. In law.

A ſtop or ſtay, as, a man apprehended for debt, is ſaid to ſuffer arreſt. To plead in *arreſt* of judgment, is to ſhew cauſe why judgment ſhould be ſtayed, though the verdict of the twelve be paſſed. To plead in *arreſt* of taking the inqueſt upon the former iſſue, is to ſhew cauſe why an inqueſt ſhould not be taken. An *arreſt* is a certain reſtraint of a man's perſon, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called imprisonment.

If I could ſpeak ſo wiſely under an arreſt, I would ſend for my creditors, yet I had as lief not be one of freedom, the morality of imprisonment. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

2. Any caption.

To the rich man, who had promiſed himſelf eaſe for many years, it was a ſad *arreſt*, that his ſoul was required the ſame night. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The ſtop and *arreſt* of the air ſheweth, that the air hath
a appetite of aſcending. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 24.

To ARRE'ST *v. a.* [*arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. To ſeize by a mandate from a court or officer of juſtice. See ARREST.

Good tidings, my lord Haſtings, for the which
I do *arreſt* thee, traitor, of high treaſon. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

Well, well, there's one yonder *arreſted*, and carried to priſon, was worth five thouſand of you all. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for M.*

2. To ſeize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which muſt be paid to maſter Brook, his horſes are *arreſted* for it. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. To ſeize, to lay hands on.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden maze
Arreſted all that goodly company. *Fairy Queen, l. i.*

Age itſelf, which, of all things in the world, will not be
fled or defied, ſhall begin to *arreſt*, ſeize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

4. To with-hold, to hinder.

This defect of the Engliſh juſtice was the main impediment that did *arreſt* and ſtop the courſe of the conqueſt.
Sir John Davies.

As often as my dogs with better ſpeed
Arreſt her flight, as ſhe to death decreed. *Dryd. Fables.*

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thouſand lovers, the relentleſs hand
Of death *arreſt*. *Philips.*

5. To ſtop motion.

To manifeſt the congulative power, we have *arreſted* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

ARRE'ST. *n. ſ.* [In horſemanſhip.] A mangey humour between the ham and paſtern of the hinder legs of a horſe. *Diet.*

ARRE'TED *adj.* [*arrectatus*, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is uſed ſometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arreted* to one under age. *Cowel.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.
2. To ſmile, to look pleaſantly upon one.

ARRIE'RE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The laſt body of an army, for which we now uſe *rear*.

The horſemen might iſſue forth without aſſurance of the foot, and the avant-guard without ſhuffling with the battail or *arriere*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ARRI'ERE BAN. *n. ſ.* [*Caſſeneuve* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*; *ban* denotes the convening of the nobleſſe or vaſſals, who hold fees immediately of the crown, and *arriere*, thoſe who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France ſummons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vaſſals or the nobleſſe, and the vaſſals of his vaſſals.

ARRIERE FEE, or FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a ſuperior one. Theſe fees commenced, when the dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary in their families, diſtributed to their officers parts of the royal domains, which they found in their reſpective provinces; and even permitted thoſe officers to grat fy the ſoldiers under them, in the ſame manner.

ARRIERE VASSAL. The vaſſal of a vaſſal. *Trevoux.*

ARRI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*arriſio*, Lat.] A ſmiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRI'VAL *n. ſ.* [from *arrive*.]

The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpoſe.

How are we changed, ſince we firſt ſaw the queen?
She, like the ſun, does ſhine the ſame appear,
Bright as ſhe was at her *arrival* here. *Waller.*

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulyſſes upon his own iſland.
Broom's View of Epick Poetry.

ARRI'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming.

Every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To ARRIVE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr. to come on ſhore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his eſtate, we ſtopped at a little inn, to reſt ourſelves and our horſes.

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its proſs. *Locke.*

an any thing.

It is the higheſt wiſdom by deſpiſing the world to *arrive* at
h[e]ven: they are bleſſed who converſe with God. *Taylor.*
[m]en may know in ſpeculation, what they could never
by practice, and avoid the ſnares of the crafty.
South.

5. T[o] which we *arrive* is always ſuppoſed to be

6. To happen; with *to* before the perſon. This ſenſe ſeems not proper.

Happy! to whom this glorious death *arrives*,
More to be valued than a thouſand lives. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE, } *n. ſ.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.] The act or quality of
A'RROGANCY } taking much upon one's ſelf, that ſpecies of pride which conſiſts in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithſtanding ſhe's your wife,
And loves not me; be you, good lord, aſſur'd,
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Pride hath no other glaſs
To ſhew itſelf but pride; for ſupple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees. *Sh. Tr. and Cr.*

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth do I hate. *Prov.* viii. 13.

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogancy*, entreat a credibility.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.

Humility it expreſſes by the ſtooping and bending of the head, *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we ſay, toſſed up.
Dryden.

ARROGANT. *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims, haughty, proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the ſignory thereon, muſt be vain and *arrogant*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and ſtates, is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may
Himſelf admire the fortune of his play,
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, becauſe he pleaſes you.
Dryden's Prol. to Indian Emperour.

Another, warm'd
With high ambition, and conceit of proweſs
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus preſum'd;
What if this ſword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave cheer the execrable head
Of Ch[a]rl[es] *Dryden.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arrogant*.] The ſame with *arrogance*; which ſee. *Dict.*

To ARROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly, or exhibit unjuſt claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to deſcribe this battle fully, not to detract any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The popes *arrogated* unto themſelves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal ſtate,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii.*

Rome never *arrogated* to herſelf any infallibility, but what ſhe pretended to be founded upon Chriſt's promiſe. *Tillot. Pr.*

ARROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arrogate*.] A claiming in a proud unjuſt manner. *Dict.*

ARRO'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *arroſus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

ARROW. *n. ſ.* [ærepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I ſwear to thee by Cupid's ſtrongeſt bow,
By his beſt *arrow* with the golden head.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

Here were boys ſo deſperately reſolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their fleſh, and deliver them to be ſhot again by the archers on their ſide. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ARROW HEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant, ſo called from the reſemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

ARROWY. *adj.* [from *arrow*.] Conſiſting of arrows.

He ſaw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them ſhot
Sharp fleet of *arrowy* ſhow'r againſt the face
Of their purſuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Par. Loſt, b. iii.*

ARSE. *n. ſ.* [ærſe, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phraſe, ſignifying to be tarry, ſluggiſh, or dilator.

For Hudibras wore but one ſpur,
As wiſely knowing, could he ſtir
To active trot one ſide of's horſe,
The other would not *hang an arſe*. *Hudibras, cant. i.*

ARSE FOOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of water fowl, called alſo a *dunlipper*. *D.*

ARSE-SMART. [*Perſicaria*, Lat.]

It is a plant with an apetalous flower, having ſeveral cloves from the nut-like calyx: the pointal becomes an oval pointed ſmooth ſeed, incloſed in the capſule, which was before the flower-cup, it hath pointed ſtalks, and the flowers are produced in ſpikes. Several ſpecies of this plant grow wild upon moiſt ſoils and ditches. *Miller.*

A'RSENAL. *n. ſ.* [*arſenale*, Ital.] A repoſitory of things requiſite to war, a magazine.

[illegible] a room for the old Roman instruments of war, [illegible] ght see all the ancient military furniture, as it [illegible] an *arſenal* of old Rome. *Add. on An. Med.*

A [illegible] *arſenick.*] Containing arſenick, con-

[illegible]

An hereditary conſumption, or one engendered by *arſenical* [illegible]

There are *arſenicum*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

ARSENICK *n. ſ.* [ἀρσενικὸν.] A ponderous mineral ſubſtance volatile and alſo flammable, which gives a white [illegible] in fuſion, and proves a violent corroſive poiſon, of which there are three ſorts. *Native* or *yellow arſenick*, called alſo auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines, in a ſort of globes or ſtones of different figures and ſizes. Its colour, though always yellow, yet admits of different ſhades and mixtures, as a golden yellow, a reddiſh yellow, or a green yellow. It contains a ſmall portion of gold, but not worth the expence of ſeparating it. *White* or *cryſtalline arſenick* is extracted from the native kind, by ſublimating it with a proportion of ſea ſalt, and is chiefly uſed among us. It is ſaid to be found at ſome German mines. The ſmalleſt quantity of cryſtalline *arſenick*, being mixed with any metal, abſolutely deſtroys its malleability, and a ſingle grain will turn a pound of copper [illegible] beautiful ſeeming ſilver, but without ductility. There is a method practiſed in Hungary, of procuring yellow and white *arſenick* from cobalt. *Red arſenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral ſulphur. There are ſeveral chymical preparations of *arſenick*, intended to blunt its corroſive ſalts, and render it a ſafe medicine; but experience [illegible] that it ſhould never be uſed inwardly, in any form.

Arſenick is a very deadly poiſon; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but laſts very little. *Woodw. on Foſſ.*

ART *n. ſ.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct, as, to *weave* is nature, to *dance* is an *art*.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Bleſt with each grace of nature and of *art*. *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laſt and greateſt *art*, the *art* to blot. *Pope.*

2. A ſcience; as, the liberal *arts*.

Arts that reſpect the mind were ever reputed nobler than thoſe that ſerve the body. *Bp. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

[illegible]

This obſervation is afforded us by the *art* of making ſugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulneſs, ſkill; dexterity.

The *art* of our neceſſities is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shak. King Lear.*

5. Cunning.

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art* as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it ſo. *Shakſp. J. Cæſar.*

ARTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *artery*.] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the ſpringy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had coos'd and languiſh'd in th' *arterial* road. *Blackmore.*

As this mixture of blood and chyle paſſeth through the *arterial* tube, it is preſſed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward againſt the ſides of the tube, and the ſtrict force of the air, preſſing it on the oppoſite ſides of thoſe tubes; along the ſurface of which this *arterial* tube [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

[illegible] [from ἀρτηρία, and τέμνω, to cut.] The [illegible] blood from the artery; a practice much in uſe among the Frenc[illegible]

ARTERY *n. ſ.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, carrying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each *artery* is compoſed of three coats, of which the firſt ſeems to be a thread of fine blood veſſels and nerves, for nouriſhing the coats of the *artery*, the ſecond is made up of circular, or rather ſpiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer ſtrata according to the bigneſs of the *artery*. Theſe fibres have a ſtrong elaſticity, by which they contract themſelves with ſome force, when the power by which they have been ſtretched out ceaſes. The third and moſt coat is a fine tranſparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwiſe, upon [illegible]y, would eaſily ſeparate the ſpiral fibres [illegible] another. As the *arteries* grow ſmaller, theſe coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins ſeem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries*. *Quincy.*

The *arteries* are elaſtick tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Ark.*

ARTFUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full*.]

1. Performed with art.

The laſt of theſe was certainly the moſt eaſy, but, for the ſame reaſon, the moſt *artful*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. Artful, not natural.

3. Cunning, ſkilful, dexterous.

O if to fame, thy fair ſex, the regard,
In uſeful craft ſucceſsfully reſtor'd,
Artful in ſpeech, in action, and in mien, } *Pope's Od*

ARTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful*.] With art, ſkilfully, dexterouſly.

The reſt in rank Honoria ſhun,
Was *artfully* contriv'd to ſet her face,
To front the thicket, and deceive the chace. } *Dryd. Fab.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irreſiſtibly muſt it prevail, when the ſeed [illegible]y ſown, and unnaturally cultivated? *Rogers's Sermons.*

A[illegible] *adj.*]

[illegible]

Conſider with how much *artfulneſs* his bulk and ſituation is contrived, to have juſt matter to draw round him thoſe maſſes. *Cheyne's Philoſophical P*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRI'TICK. } *adj.* [from *arthritis*.]
ARTHRI'TICAL. }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritick* diſeaſes. *Arbuth.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though ſome want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muſculous parts, are able to make progreſſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

ARTHRITIS n. ſ. [ἀρθρῖτις, from ἄρθρον, a joint.] Any diſtemper that affects the joints, but the gout moſt particularly. *Quin.*

A[illegible]

This plant is very much like the thiſtle, but has [illegible]ness ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree, the bur[illegible]s, as alſo at the bottom of the flowers, is a thi[illegible]ſtance. The ſpecies are, 1. The garden *artichoke*, with prickly and ſmooth leaves. 2. Garden *artichoke*, without prickles, and reddiſh heads. 3. The wild *artichoke* of Bauhin. There is at preſent but one ſort of *artichoke* cultivated in the gardens near London, which is commonly known by the name of the red *artichoke*. It is propagated from ſlips or ſuckers taken from the [illegible]

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have edible leaves, one belonging to the ſtalk, another to the fruit or ſeed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, ſtimulating [illegible]

Artich[illegible]

A'RTICHOKE *of Jeruſalem.* See SUN-FLOWER, of which it is a ſpecies.

ARTICK. *adj.* [It ſhould be written *arctick* from ἄρκτος.] Northern, under the Bear. See ARCTICK.

But they would have winters like thoſe beyond the *artick* circle, for the ſun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii.*

In the following example it is, contrary to cuſtom, after the French manner, and accented on the laſt ſyllable.

To you, who have ſo much degree,
As map informs, of fifty three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty one,
Methinks all comes ſhould be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique*. *Dr[illegible]*

ARTICLE. *n. ſ.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of ſpeech, as, *the*, *an*, *the* man, *an* ox.

2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church, *articles* concerning doctrine not ſo. *Hooker.*

Have the ſummary of all our griefs,
When time ſhall ſerve to ſhew in *articles*. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Many believe the *article* of remiſſion of ſins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwiſe than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promiſes, and threatenings of the goſpel will riſe up in judgment againſt us; and the *articles* of our faith will be ſo many *articles* of accuſation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, that we did not obey the goſpel which we profeſſed to believe, that we made confeſſion of the chriſtian faith, but lived like heathens. *T[illegible]ſon.*

You have final reaſon to repine upon that *article* of life. *Sou*

3. Terms; ſtipulations.

I embrace theſe conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Sh Cym.*

It would have gall'd his ſurly nature,
Which eaſily endures not *article*,
Tying him to *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

[illegible]

[illegible]

make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my caſe,
[illegible]
[illegible] she left t[illegible]
they aimed at one m[illegible], and their ends were con[illegible]
[illegible]'s Feast Poem.

If it be ſaid, God choſe the ſucceſſor, that manifeſtly not ſo in the ſtory of Jephtha, where he *armed* [illegible] the people, and they made him judge over them.

To ARTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He, whoſe life ſeems ſure, yet to all his errours and ſ[illegible] were *articled* againſt him, the man would ſeem vicious and miſ[illegible]. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

A[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
n medicine, applied to a diſeaſe, which more immediately affects the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus artic.*

A[illegible]CULAR *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]
[illegible] as the parts of a limb by joints; not continued in [illegible] ſounds, that is, ſounds varied and [illegible] ed at proper pau[illegible], in oppoſition to the voice of an [illegible] admits no ſuch [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] founded with another.

In ſpeaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* ſounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 195.

The firſt, at leaſt, of theſe I thought denyd
To beaſts; whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute to all *articulate* ſound. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in uſe.
[illegible] were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquiſition, than negotiation. [illegible] ſtrang from his ambaſſadors an anſwer in diſtinct articles to. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [illegible] [from *article*.]
1. To form words, to ſpeak as a man.

The engraver knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* ſounds into voices. *Glanvill's Sceptis Scient.*

Pariſian academiſts, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muſcles of the tongue, which do moſt ſerve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like to thoſe of man. *Ray on Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themſelves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

Theſe things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-croſſes, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With ſome fine colour. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

3. To make terms. Theſe two latter ſignifications are unuſual.

Send us to Rome
The beſt, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

ARTI'CULATELY. *adv.* [from *articulate*.] In an articulate voice.

The ſecret purpoſe of our heart, no leſs *articulately* ſpoken to God, who needs not our words to diſcern our meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTI'CULATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate*.] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate*.]
1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the lubrication and ſubſtication of their heads, an oily one, and a m[illegible], ſupplied by certain glandules ſeated in the *articulations*. *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme ſmall, or an extreme great ſound, cannot be articulate, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 196.

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of ſome parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and li[illegible]. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in ſome plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*artifcium*, Lat.]
1. [illegible]
It needs no legends, no ſervice in an unknown tongue; none of all theſe laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all theſe cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade.

ARTIFICER. *n. ſ.* [*artifex*, Lat.]
1. An artiſt; a manufacturer, one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and ſtairs, rather directed to the uſe of the gueſt, than to the eye of the *artificer*. *Sidney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *South.*

So are the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of ſeveral kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger, a contriver.

He ſoon aware,
Each perturbation ſmooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the firſt
That practis'd falſehood under ſaintly ſhew. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Th' *artificer* of [illegible]
[illegible] and his own [illegible] ſe. *Dryden's Fab.*

[illegible] tions of artful fellow
Let your a[illegible] cunning *art* ſuſpect. *Ben Johnſon.*

I[illegible] *adj.* [*art* and *facio*, Lat.]
[illegible]

The curtains coarſely drawn the light to ſcreen,
As if he had contriv'd to be unſeen
Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden's Fables.*

There is no natural motion perpetual, yet it doth not hinder but that it is poſſible to contrive ſuch an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

2. [illegible] not genuine.

Why, I can ſmile, and murder while I ſmile,
And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart,
And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

3. Artful; contrived with ſkill.

Theſe ſeem to be the more *artificial*, as thoſe of a ſingle perſon the more natural governments, orders, and inſtitutions. *Temple.*

ARTIFICIAL *Arguments.* [in rhetorick.] Are proofs or conſiderations which ariſe from the genius, induſtry, or invention of the orator, ſuch are definitions, cauſes, effects, &c. which are thus called, to diſtinguiſh them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are ſaid to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL *Lines*, on a factor or ſcale, are lines ſo contrived as [illegible] logarithmick lines and tangents; which, by [illegible] line of numbers, ſerve, with tolerable exactneſs, queſtions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL *Numbers*, are the ſame with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *artificial*.]
1. Artfully, with ſkill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultineſs leſs, how *artificially* he ſet out the torments of his own conſcience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be caſt upon a deſolate iſland, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiouſly adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art, not naturally.

It is covered on all ſides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* ſifted. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *artificial*.] Artfulneſs. *D. I.*

ARTIFICIOUS. *adj.* [from *artifice*.] The ſame with *artificial*.

ARTILLERY. *n. ſ. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]
1. Weapons of war.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and ſaid unto him, Go, carry them into the city.

2. Cannon, great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?
And heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the ſkies? *Shak. T[illegible]*
I'll to the Tower with all the haſte I can,
To view th' *artillery* and armoury. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being ſixteen [illegible], every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hay.*
He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his *artillery* 'gainſt the weakeſt place. *Denh. Sophy.*

ARTIZAN. *n. ſ.* [French.]
1. Artiſt; profeſſor of an art.

What are the moſt precious *artizans*, but [illegible] mimicks of nature?
Beſt and happieſt *artizan*,
Beſt of painters, if you can,
With your many-colour'd art,
Draw the miſtreſs of my heart.

2. Manufacturer, low tradeſman.

I who had none but generals to oppoſe me, muſt have an *artizan* for my antagoniſt. *Addiſon. Whig Examiner.*

ARTIST. *n. ſ.* [*artiſte*, Fr.]
1. The profeſſor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ſhips, and dreadful ordnance caſt,
Inſtruct the *artiſts*, and reward their haſte. *Waller.*
Rich with the ſpoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artiſts* Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The maſter painters and the carvers came. *Dryden's Fables.*
When I made this, an *artiſt* undertook to make it; but [illegible] using another way, fell much ſhort. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A ſkilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himſelf an *artiſt* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

ARTLESLY *adv.* [from *artleſs*.] In an artleſs manner, naturally, ſincerely.

Nature and truth, though never ſo low or vulgar, are yet pleaſing when openly and *artleſly* repreſented. *Dryden's Ded.*

ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *art* and *leſs*.]
1. Unſkilful; ſometimes with the particle *of*.

The high-ſhoon plowman, ſcarce can be quit the land,
Artleſs of ſtars, and of the moon's full [illegible]. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. Without fraud, as, [illegible]

3. Contrived without ſk[illegible] [illegible] leſs rule.

To ARTUATE *v. a.* [illegible] [illegible] To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*

ARUNDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear I am *as* I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be *as* thou wast. *Milton.*

In singing, *as* in piping, you excel
And scarce your master could perform so well. *Dryden.*

I love *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did, but all these are to no purpose: the world will not have, think, or love *as I do.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate
With silent grief, but loudly blam'd the state. *Dryden's Æn.*

The landlord, in his shirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

3. That; in a consequential sense.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, *as* they thought it best with stricken sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

He has such a dexterous proclivity, *as* his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

The relations are so uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 986

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, *as* to keep the soul in the virginity of its first innocence. *South.*

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counsel;
I'd speak my own distress. *A. Phillips, Distrest Mother.*

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law which concerneth men *as* men, and that which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others in some society; there is a third which touches all several bodies politick, so far forth as one of them hath publick concerns with another. *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, b.*

I say 'tis copper. Dar'st thou be as good as thy word now?—
—— Why, Hal, thou knowest, *as* thou art but a man, I dare; but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of the lion's whelp. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The objections that are raised against it *as* a tragedy, are as follow. *Gay's Pref. to What d'ye call it.*

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, *as* sweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are *as* matter bind,
Conduct and beauteous disposition find. *Blackmore.*

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-eyed maid replies,
Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

8. As if; in the same manner.

The squire began nigher to approach,
And with [illegible]
That with the noise it shook *as* it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, *as* of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should do. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Contented in a nest of snow
He lies, *as* he his birth did know,
And to the wood no more would go. } *Waller.*

So hot th' assault, so high the tumult rose,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow space. *Dryden's Æn.*

Can misery no place of safety know,
The norse pursues me wherese'er I go,
As fate fought only me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man
[illegible]

Their figure being painted,
As just before, I think, I painted,
All men inform'd can try the case,
As she had been upon the place. *Prior.*

The republick is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is *as* follows. *Addison on Italy.*

10. As it were; in some sort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV they thought king Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but *as* of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at his disposal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. While, at the same time that.

At either end, it whirled *as* it flew,
And as the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew,
Incensed *as* it fell with sweat of sanguine hue. *Dryd. Fab.*

I never haughty words A[illegible]o's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnus trembled *as* she spoke. *Dryden's Æn.*

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and *as* it runs refines. *A.*

12. Because.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is first bound, then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did so assist, *as* without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. As being.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourish the tree, *as* those that would be trees themselves. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

14. Equally.

Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices issue, and the sound
Of Sibyl's word *as* many times rebound *Dryden's Æn.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books, and contradict others, and even themselves, *as* they please, without danger of being confuted, as of being understood.

16. With; answering to *like* or same.

Sister, well met; whither away so fast?—
—No further than the Tower, and, as I guess,
Upon the like devotion *as* yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to *as.*

Every offence committed in the state of nature, may, in the state of nature, be also punished, and *as* far forth *as* it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As sure *as* it is good, that human nature should exist, so certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as possibly have been, do declare God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

18. Going before *as*, in a comparative sense, the first *as* being sometimes understood.

Sempronius is *as* brave a man *as* Cato. *Addison's Cato.*

Bright *as* the sun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Answering to *such.*

It [illegible] every man's interest, that there should be *such* a governour of the world *as* designs our happiness, *as* would govern us for our advantage. *Tillotson.*

20. Having *so* to answer in a conditional sense.

As far *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding, *so* far, I hope, my labour may be of use to him. *Locke.*

21. *As* sometimes understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured to extinguish passion and prejudice, I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular. *Spectator*, N° 126.

22. Answering to *so* conditionally.

So may th' suspicious queen of love,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,
As thou to whom the muse commends,
The best of poets and of friends,
Dost thy commanded pledge restore. *Dryden.*

23. Before *how* it is sometimes redundant, but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addison's Cato.*

24. It seems to be redundant before *yet*, to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as* yet lasted but six, yet there hath been much more action in the present war. *Addison.*

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by *so.*

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops,
So labouring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope's Dunciad.*

26. As FOR; with respect to.

As for the rest of those who have written against me, they deserve not the least notice. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

27. As IF; in the same manner that it would be, if.

Answering their questions, *as if* it were a matter that needed it. *Locke.*

28. As TO; with respect to.

I pray thee, speak to me *as to* thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts
The worst of words. *Shakesp. Othello.*

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, *as to* what regards christianity. *Addison on Italy.*

I [illegible]ken *as to* the day, placing that accident about thirty-six hours sooner than it happened. *Swift.*

29. As WELL AS, equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity, *as well as* his face, [illegible]nguishes him from all others. *Locke.*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, *as well* modern *as* ancient. *Addison on Italy.*

30. As THOUGH; as if.

These should be at first gently treated, *as though* we expected an improvement. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ASA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

ASA FOETIDA } *n. s.* A gum or resin brought from the East
ASSA FOETIDA. } Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell, which is said to debil, during the heat of summer, from a little shrub, frequent in Media, Persia, Assyria, and Arabia. It is at first white, borrowing on yellow, then on red, and, lastly, violet; and melts under the fingers like wax. It is

own efficacy in some uterine disorders; but the rankness of its smell occasions it to be seldom used but by farriers, yet, in the East Indies, it makes an ingredient in their rago.

ASARABACCA n. s. [*asarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flower cup is divided into four parts, and the fruit into six cells, filled with oblong seeds. The leaves are roundish, thick, and almost of the colour of those of the ivy tree. There are two sorts, the common *asarabacca*, and that of Canada. The first sort is used in medicine. It delights in a moist shady place, and is increased by parting the roots in autumn. *Miller*

ASBESTINE. *adj.* [from *asbestos.*] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestos.*

ASBESTOS n. s. [*ἄσβεστος.*] A sort of native fossile stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour, not unlike that of Venice. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it. But, notwithstanding the common opinion, in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. Paper as well as cloth has been made of this stone, and Pliny says he had seen napkins of it, which, being taken foul from the table, were thrown into the fire, and better scowered than if they had been washed in water. It is found in many places of Asia and Europe, particularly in the island of Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCARIDES n. s. [*ἀσκαρὶς*, from *ἀσκαρίζω*, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCEND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To mount upwards.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns shall he *ascend*
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another.

By these steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To stand higher in genealogy.

The only incest was in the *ascending*, not collateral or descending branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

To ASCEND *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

They *ascend* the mountains, they descend the valleys.
Deane's Revelation examined

ASCE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *ascend.*] That may be ascended. *Dict.*

ASCE'NDANT. *n. s.* [from *ascend.*]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest *ascendant.* *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *ascendant* he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon.*

What star I know not, but some star I find,
Has giv'n this an *ascendant* o'er my mind. *Dryden's Prol.*

When they have got an *ascendant* over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between *ascendants* and descendants *in infinitum*; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASCE'NDANT *adj.*

1. Superiour, predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shews an *ascendant* spirit above him. *South.*

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

ASCE'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *ascend.*] Influence; power.

Custom has some *ascendency* over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

ASCE'NSION. *n. s.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising, frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open shew; and, with *ascension* bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. *Paradise Lost, b. x.*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ASCE'NSION, in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension* is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCENSION DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference*, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension, of the same point to the surface of the sphere.

ASCE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *ascend.*] In a state of ascent.

The cold augments when the days begin to encrease, though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

ASCE'NT *n. s.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising.

To hunt with swift *ascent* he up returned,
Into his blissful bosom reassumed
In glory, as of old. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

2. The way by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of *ascent*, whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a *scala cœli*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

It was a rock
Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent*
Accessible from earth, one entrance high. *Par. Lost, c. .*

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy erects the sight,
By such a vast *ascent*, or swells to such a height. *Addison.*

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling *ascents.* *Bentl.*

To ASCERTAIN. *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix, to establish.

The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker, b. .*

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt; often with *of*.

If it be an right judgment of myself, it may give me the other certainty, that is, *ascertain* me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertains* us *of* the goodness of our work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ASCERTA'INER. *n. s.* [from *ascertain.*] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT. *n. s.* [from *ascertain.*] A settled rule, an established [illegible].

For want of *ascertainment*, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*

ASCE'TICK. *adj.* [*ἀσκητικὸς.*] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such long lives as monks and hermits, sequestered from plenty to a constant *ascetick* course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South.*

ASCE'TICK. *n. s.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those *asceticks*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts. *Norris.*

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetick* in his solitudes. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ASCII n. s. It has no singular. [from *α* without, and *σκιὰ*, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon, such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a year vertical to them. *Dict.*

ASCI'TES. *n. s.* [from *ἀσκὸς*, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy, the anasarca, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adipola; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ASCITICAL } *adj.* [from *ascites.*] Belonging to an ascites, dropASCI'TICK. } sical, hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarcous or *ascitical.* *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A [illegible] [illegible] last name, from some accident of his life. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

ASCRIBABLE. *adj.* [from *ascribe.*] That which may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phænomena are the effects of inclemency of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the warmth and spring of the air.

To ASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *asserting* it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those envies, jealousies, and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another *Rogers's Sermons*

2. To attribute to as a possessor, or substance receiving accidents

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *[illegible]*

[illegible, Lat.] The *[illegible]* *Dict*

Ash, *n. s.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æsc, Saxon.]

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. The species are, 1. The common *ash tree*. 2. The stripped *ash*. 3. The manna *ash*, &c. The first sort is a common timber tree in every part of England. The second is a variety of the first. The third sort is supposed to be the tree from whence the true Calabrian manna is taken. The timber is of excellent use to the wheelwright and cartwright. *Miller.*

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

With which of old he charm'd the savage train,
And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryd. Silenus.*

Ash coloured. *adj.* [from *ash* and *colour*] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an ashen branch.

Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone. *Woodward on Fossils*

Asha'med. *adj.* [from *shame.*] Touched with shame; generally with *of* before the cause of shame.

Profess publickly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed of* the word of God, or *of* any practices enjoined by it. *[illegible]*

One would have thought she would have turn'd, but strove
With modesty, and was *asham'd* to move. *Dryd. Fables*

This I have shadowed, that you may not be *ashamed of* that hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryd. Conq. of Gr. Ded.*

A'shen. *adj.* [from *ash.*] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw
His *ashen* spear; which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryden.*

Ashes. *n. s. wants the singular.* [æsca, Sax. *asche*, Dutch]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relicks would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

This late dissension, grown betwixt the peers,
Burns under feigned *ashes* of forg'd love,
And will at last break out into a flame. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. The remains of the body, often used in poetry for the carcase, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! *Shak. R. III.*

To great Laertes I bequeath
A task of grief, his ornaments of death,
Left, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

Ashwednesday *n. s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

Ashlar *n. s.* [with masons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses

Ashlering. *n. s.* [with builders.] Quartering to tack to in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the underside of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

Ashore'. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore.*]

1. On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios spent. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To the shore; to the land

We may as soon as spend our vain command,
As send our precepts to the leviathan
To come *ashore*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

May thy billows roll *ashore*
The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

Ashweed. *n. s.* [from *ash* and *weed.*] An herb

A'shy. *adj.* [from *ash.*] Ash coloured, pale, inclining to a whitish grey.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost
Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless *Sh. H VI.*

Aside. *adv.* [from *a* and *side.*]

[illegible] bust,
[illegible] blown *aside*, yet shone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light. *Dryd. Fables*

2. To another part, out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. *Mark*, vii. 33.

Asinary. *adj* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Dict.*

A'sinine *adj.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest youth, our stocks and stubs, from such nurture, than we have now to hale our choicest and hopefullest wits to that *asinine* feast of sow thistles and brambles. *Milt. on Education.*

To Ask *v. a.* [ærcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg; sometimes with an *accusative* only; sometimes with *for*

When thou dost *ask* me *blessing*, I'll kneel down,
And *ask* of thee *forgiveness*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

We have nothing else to *ask*, but that
Which you deny already: yet will *ask*,
That, if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your hardness. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon *for* thy former sins. *Eccles.* xxi.

If he *ask for bread*, will he give him a stone? *Matt.* vii. 9.

In long journies, *ask* your master *leave* to give ale to the horses. *Swift.*

To demand; to claim; as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me: but give me the damsel to *[illegible]* *Gen.* xxxi.

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To enquire, to question; with *for* before the thing, and sometimes *of* before the person.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask for* the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. *Jerem.* vi. 16.

For *ask* now of the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and *ask* from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deut.* iv.

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and espy, *ask* him that fleeth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done? *Jeremiah*, xlviii. 19.

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name? And he blessed him there. *Genesis*, xxxii.

5. To require, as physically necessary.

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by two men's strength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The administration passes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to dispatch: but any exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct any design to its maturity. *Addison's Rem. on Italy.*

Ask, Ash, As, do all come from the Saxon æsc, an ash tree. *Gibson's Camden.*

A
Askance'. } *adv.* Sideways, obliquely.

Zelmane, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood him not, told him, it became her evil. *[illegible]*

His wanish eyes upon them bent *askance*
And when he saw their labours well succeed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mischance. *Fairfax.*

Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the sun's axe; they with labour pull'd
Oblique the centrick globe *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

Askant'. *adv.* Obliquely, on one side

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *askant*, and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Since the space, that lies on either side
The solar orb, is without bounds wide,
Grant that the sun had happen'd to prefer
A seat *askant*, but one diameter
Lost to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had in it a frozen loathsome mass. *[illegible]*

A'sker *n. s.* [from *ask.*]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *asker*? and, now again
On him that did not ask, but mock, bestow
Your sued for tokens. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The great ness of the *asker*, and t *[illegible]*
asked, and seen sufficient to endure

2. Engraver.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby of Bodies.*

ASKER. *n. f.* A water newt.

ASKE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *skew.*] Aside; with contempt, contemptuously, disdainfully.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd.
But when ye lowre, or look on me *askew*,
Then do I die. *Spenser, Sonnet* xv.

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,
Nor look *askew* at what it saith;
There's no position in it. ——— *Prior.*

To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *slake*, or *slack.*] To remit, to abate; to slacken.

But this continual, cruel, civil war,
No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake*. *Spenser, Son.* xliv.

Whilst seeking to *aslake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindlest much more great desire. *Spenser.*

ASLA'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *slant.*] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream. *Sh. Hamlet.*

He fell, the shaft
Drove through his neck *aslant*; he spurns the ground,
And the foul issues through the weazon's wound. *Dryden.*

Aslant the dew-bright earth, and colour'd air,
He looks in boundless majesty abroad. *Thomson's Summer.*

A [illegible] [from *a* and *sleep*]

1. Sleeping; at rest.

How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour *asleep!* O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee! *Sh. H. IV.*

The diligence of trade, and noiseful gain,
And luxury more late *asleep* were laid
All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,
No sound the rest of nature did invade. *Dryden's Ann. M.*

There is no difference between a person *asleep*, and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *asleep*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*. *Milton's L'Allegro.*

ASLO'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *slope.*] With declivity, obliquely, not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable depth under the ground. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N° 425.

The curse *aslope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse
My labour will sustain me. *Milt. Par. Lost*, b. x.

The knight did stoop,
And sate on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras.*

ASOMATOUS. *adj.* [from ἀ, priv. and σῶμα, a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

ASP. } *n. f.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of serpent, whose poison
[illegible] kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Those that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by sleep and lethargy, without any pain, Cleopatra chose it, as the easiest way of dispatching herself.

Lucan.

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *asp*'s sting, herself did kill. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphisbæna dire,
And dipsas. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.

ASP. *n. f.* A tree. See ASPEN.

ASPALATHUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently in much repute as an astringent, but now little used. There are four kinds of this wood, the first of the colour of box, hard, solid, heavy, and smelling like roses; which is therefore called rosewood. The second, red like yew, and of a very agreeable smell. The third, hard, twisted, knotty, of a rank smell, like that of a goat, and a disagreeable taste. The fourth has an ash coloured bark, and the wood is of a purple dye. *Aspalathus* affords an oil of admirable scent, reputed one of the best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15.

ASPA'RAGUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a rosaceous flower of six leaves, placed orbicularly, out of the center rises the pointal, which turns to a soft globular berry, full of hard seeds. The leaves are finely cut. The species are [illegible] which all but the two first are exoticks. 1. G[illegible]s, with narrow leaves. The [illegible]d by the seeds, [illegible]

next year they should be planted out, the third spring after planting, they may be begun to be cut, and, by proper management, a plot of *asparagus* may be continued ten or twelve years in cutting. The second sort grows wild in some parts, but, producing slender shoots, it is rarely cultivated. *Miller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a very fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been suspected by some physicians, as not friendly to the kidneys; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality, but then they are not so agreeable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ASPECT *n. f.* [*aspectus*, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, which is now placed on the first.]

1. Look, air, appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double *aspect*, such as may justify the definition, that it is the best and worst part. *Government of the Tongue.*

They are both, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Countenance; look.

Fairer than fairest, in his flaming eye,
Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spens. Hymn in Love.*

Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn salt tears,
Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops. *Sh. R. III.*

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aspect* of terrour. All's not well. *Sh. Richard III.*

Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden's Fables.*

Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

When an envious or an amorous *aspect* doth infect the spirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N°

The setting sun
Slowly descended; and with right *aspect*
Against the eastern gate of paradise,
Levell'd his evening rays. *Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

4. Direction towards any point; view; position.

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south *aspect* with brick. *Swift's Last Will.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation.

The sight got from the opposite arguings of men of parts, shewing the different sides of things, and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would be quite lost, if every one were obliged to assent to, and say after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

There's some ill planet reigns,
I must be patient till the heavens look
With an *aspect* more favourable. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Not unlike that which astrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the one to the other. *Wotton.*

To the blank moon
Her office they prescribed: to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and *aspects*,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite. *Paradise Lost.*

Why does not every single star shed a separate influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of their own constellation? *Penley's Sermons.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To behold.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom
The northern pole *aspects*, whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible, being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspectable* and perceivable universal. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

To this use of informing us what is in this *aspectable* world, we shall find the eye well fitted. *Ray on Creation.*

ASPE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *aspect.*] Beholding; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Brown's V.*

ASPEN, or ASP. *n. f.* [*espe*, Dutch, *asp*, Dan. *espe*, trembling, Sax. *Sommer.*] See POPLAR, of which it is a species. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the same with the poplar, only much smaller, and not so white. *Mortim. Husb.*

The builder oak, sole king of forests all,
The *aspen*, good for statues, the cypress funeral. *Spenser.*

ASPEN. *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen.*]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

No gale dissolves the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of aspen wood.

ASPER. adv. [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in the following pas[illegible]

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an *asper* to the base stricken more air than it can well strike equally

To ASPERAIE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Those corpuscles of colour, insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the bigness and texture of the corpuscles. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *asperate.*] A making rough. *Diet.*

ASPERIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the divisions of plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY. *n. s.* [*asperitas*, Lat.

1. [illegible]

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface. *B.*

2. Roughness of sound, harshness of pronunciation.

3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper, moroseness, sourness;

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will descend in showers of blessings; but the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe doom upon ourselves. *Govern. Tongue.*

Avoid all unseemliness and *asperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward spirit. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *n. s.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neglect, disregard. *D.*

ASPEROUS. *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the most *asperous* and unequal of colours, so like, that it is hard to distinguish them: black is the most rough. *Boyle.*

To ASPERSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the opportunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe enough. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly vain,
And hungry mad, *asperse* the sovereign reign. *Pope's Iliad.*

Unjustly poets we *asperse*,
Truth shines the brighter clad in verse. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *n. s.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]

1. A sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, before
All sanctimonious ceremonies,
May sweet *aspersion* shall the heav'ns let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the infatuation gives the new unmixed, otherwise than with some little *aspersion* of the old, for taste's sake. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Calumny; censure.

The same *aspersions* of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden's Epistle to the Whig.*

ASPHA'LTICK. *adj.* [from *asphaltos.*] Gummy, bituminous.

And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

ASPHALTOS. n. s. [ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up from time to time, in the nature of oil and pitch, from the earth at the bottom of this sea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually by the heat of the sun, and the salt that is in it. It burns with great vehemence. The Arabs use it for pitching their ships, and much of it was employed in the embalming of the ancients.

ASPHALTUM. n. s. [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were said. *Chambers.*

ASPHODEL. *n. s.* [*hasta-asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily.

The characters are, It hath a root like kingspear; the flower consists of one leaf, which is deeply cut into six segments, and expands in form of a lily; the flower is succeeded by an oval fruit, which contains several roundish seeds. The species are, 1. The yellow *asphodel.* 2. The red *asphodel.* These two sorts are very common in most of the English gardens; the first is often called by the gardeners the yellow tuberose, from its having a very agreeable scent; but the other is called the day-lily, or the tuberose orange-lily, in most places. They are both hardy plants, and multiply exceedingly, if suffered to remain two or three years undisturbed; especially the red sort, which sends forth offsets. The best time to transplant their roots is in September or October. They will grow in any soil or situation, the yellow produces its flowers in May and J[illegible]

Asphodels were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel.* *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

ASPICK. *n. s.* [See ASP.] The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape th' envenom'd *aspick*'s rage,
Or all the fiery monsters of the [illegible],
To see this day? *Addison's Cato.*

To ASPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] [illegible] piration, or full breath, as we aft[illegible] *barge, verge*, and *edge.*

To ASPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, L[illegible] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *to* and *a* [illegible]

Dryd. Lucretius to Eneid.

ASPIRATE. *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please perspirate; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h.* *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ASPIRATION. *n. s.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after, an ardent wish; used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest *aspirations* after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gait;
He rises on his toe, that spirit of his
In *aspiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

H is only a guttural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To ASPIRE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness, to pant after something higher; sometimes with the particle *to.*

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire to* a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you. *Sidney, p. ...*

Hence springs that universal strong desire,
Which all men have of immortality,
Not some few spirits *unto* this thought *aspire*,
But all men's minds in this united be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aspire to* epic bays,
Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyrick lays. *Roscommon.*

Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain;
I fought not freedom, nor *aspir'd to* gain. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. Sometimes with *after.*

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Tillotson.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality. *Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

3. To rise higher.

There is betwixt that smile we would *aspire to*,
That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Sh. H. VIII.*

My own breath shall foment the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire.* *Waller.*

ASPORTA'TION. *n. s.* [*asportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away. *D.*

ASQUINT. *adv.* [from *a* and *squint.*] Obliquely; not in the strait line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

AS[illegible] [*asinus*, Lat.]

1. [illegible]al of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, [illegible] coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your *asses*, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part,
Because you bought them. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass.*
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

That such a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *ass*! —a woman that
Bears all down with her brain; and her son
Cannot take two from twenty for his heart,
And leave eighteen *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

To ASSAIL. *v. a.* [*assaillir*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner, to assault, to fall upon, to invade.

So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With easy force he 'gan the fort t' *assail.* *Fairy Queen.*

2. To attack with argument, censure, or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *assail* the family of York. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Sh. Romeo and Jul.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most
When love *assail'd* you on the Libyan coast. *Dryden's Æn.*

And books he reads, and all he reads *assails*,
From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thalestris with reproach *assails*,
For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSAILABLE. *a.* [from *assail.*] That which may be attacked.

Dece

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.——
— But in them nature's copy's not eternal
— There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

ASSAILANT. *n. f.* [*assaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in opposition to *defendant*.

The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obstinacy of the *assailants* did but increase the loss.
Sir J. Hayward.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber smirch my face,
The like do you, so shall we pass along,
And never stir *assailants*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

ASSA'ILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as ev'ning dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts
Or nests unwatch'd fowl. *Milton's Sampson Agonistes.*

ASSA'ILER. *n. f.* [from *assail.*] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them slew him. *Sidney, b. ii.*

ASSAPA'NICK. *n. f.* A little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel. *Trevoux.*

ASSARABACCA. See ASARABACCA.

ASSART. *n. f.* [*essart*, from *essarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a forest.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Cowel.*

To ASSA'RT. *v. a.* [*essarter*, Fr.] To commit an assart. See ASSART.

ASSA'SSIN. } *n. f.* [*assassin*, Fr. a word brought originally
ASSASSINATE. } from Asia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a set of men called *assassins*, as is supposed for *Arsacidæ*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *assassinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king, who, to surprize
One man, *assassin* like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Here hir'd *assassins* for their gain invade,
And treach'rous posts'ners urge their fatal trade. *Dryd. Juv.*

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the gust of the suffering person, than of the *assassin*. *Addison. Spectator.*

Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword,
Slew the dire pair, and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile *assassin*, and adult'rous dame. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires,
But dreadful too, the dark *assassin* hires. *Pope, Epist.*

ASSA'SINATE. *n. f.* [from *assassin.*] The crime of an assassin, murder.

Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment? *Pope's Dunciad.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *assassin.*]

1. To murder by secret violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

What could provoke thy madness
To *assassinate* so great, so brave a man! *A. Philips, D. Moth.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to *Milton*.

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betray'd,
Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withstand one single and unarm'd. *Sampf. Agonist.*

ASSASSINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *assassinate.*] The act of assassinating, murder by violence.

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly. If th' *assassination*
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With its surcease, success. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The duke finish'd his course by a wicked *assassination*. *Clarend.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *assassinate.*] Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

ASSA'TION. *n. f.* [*assatus*, roasted, Lat.] Roasting.

The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assation* or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

ASSA'ULT. *n. f.* [*assault*, French.]

1. Attack; hostile onset; opposed to *defence*.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Not to be shook thyself, but all *assaults*
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson.*

2. Storm; opposed to *siege* or *siege*.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an *assault upon* the city. *Knolles, Hist.*

After some days siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an *assault*: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Violence.

They met each other's fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle space,
With horrible *assault*, and fury fell. *Fairy Queen, b.*

4. Invasion; hostility, attack.

After some unhappy *assaults upon* the prerogative by the parliament, which produced [illegible]

Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful speech. *Cowel.*

6. It has *upon* before the thing assaulted.

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would *assault* them. *Esth. viii. 11.*

Before the gates the cries of babes new born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Assault his ears. *Dryd. Æneid vi.*

Curs'd steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold
And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel *assaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

ASSA'ULTER. *n. f.* [from *assault.*] One who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few swords in a just defence, able to resist many unjust *assaulters*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

ASSA'Y *n. f.* [*essaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *essay*, according to the sound, and the latter, *essay*, according to the writing; but the senses now differing, they may be considered as two words.]

1. Examination.

This can [illegible]
By no *assay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. In law. The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Cowel.*

3. The first enterance upon any thing; a taste.

For well he weened, that so glorious bait
Would tempt his guest to take thereof *assay*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Attack; trouble.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strove to master sorrowful *assay*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The men he prest from Tours and Blois but late,
To hard *assays* unfit, unsure at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Be sure to find,
What I foretel thee, many a hard *assay*
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. *Parad. Lost, b. iv.*

To ASSA'Y *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of, to make experiment of.

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to *assay* them; and so with some horsemen charged them home. *Sir J. Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner *assay* me? *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted, when sad Eve beheld,
Desolate where she sat, approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce passion she *assay'd*. *Par. Lost, b. x.*

3. To try, to endeavour.

David girded his sword upon his armour, and he *assayed* to go, for he had not proved it. *1 Sam. xvii. 39.*

ASSA'YER. *n. f.* [from *assay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver, appointed between the master of the mint and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange. *Cowel.*

The smelters come up to the *assayers* within one in twenty. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ASSECTATION. *n. f.* [*assectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*

ASSECU'TION. *n. f.* [from *assequor*, *assecutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first; because it is immediately void by his *assectation* of a second. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ASSEMBLAGE. *n. f.* [*assemblage*, Fr.] A collection, a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *assembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *assembly* being used only, or generally, of persons.

All that we amass together in our thoughts is positive, and the *assemblage* of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

O Hartford, fitted or to shine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plains,

With innocence and meditation join'd
In soft *affemblage*, liften to my fong. *Thomfon's Spring*

T [illegible]
1. [illegible] ufed both of perfons and things.

And he fhall fet up an enfign for the nations, and fhall *affemble* the outcafts of Ifrael, and gather together the difperfed of Judah. *Ifa.* xi. 12

He wonders for what end you have *affembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shak. Richard* III.

To ASSEMBLE. *v. n.* To meet together

Thefe men *affembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Dan.* vi. 11.

ASSE'MBLY. *n. f.* [*affemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.

Having heard, by fame,
Of this fo noble, and fo fair *affembly*,
This night to meet here, they could do no lefs,
Out of the great refpect they bear to beauty *Shak. H.* VIII.

ASSE'NT. *n. f.* [*affenfus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

All the arguments on both fides muft be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the underftanding determine its *affent*. *Locke.*

2. Confent, agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious *affent* of chriftian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to fhew it in fcripture, this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker, b.* 1 §

The evidence of God's own teftimony, added unto the natural *affent* of reafon concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the fame. *Hooker, b.* i. § 12.

Without the king's *affent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakefp. Henry* VIII.

Faith, on the other fide, is the *affent* to any propofition, not thus made out by the deduction of reafon, but upon the credit of the propofer. *Locke.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*affentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews alfo *affented*, faying, that thefe things were fo. *Acts*, xxiv 9.

ASSENTA'TION. *n. f.* [*affentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the [illegible]

ASSE'NTMENT *n. f.* [from *affent*.] Confent.

We may fhrink at the naked teftimonies, whofe arguments are but precarious, and fubfift upon the charity of our *affentments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To ASSERT. *v. a.* [*affero*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have *afferted* the party which they chofe till death, and died for its defence. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

2. To affe[illegible]

3. To claim, to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the groveling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Affert the native fkies, or own its heav'nly kind. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTION. *n. f.* [from *affert*.] The act of afferting.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it ftandeth ftill, becaufe he hath probable reafons for it, and I no infallible fenfe or reafon againft it, I will not quarrel with his *affertion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* [illegible]

ASSE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *affert*.] Poitive, dogmatical, peremptory.

He was not fo fond of the principles he undertook to illuftrate, as to boaft their certainty; propofing them not in a confident and *affertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheſes. *Glanv.*

ASSE'RTOR. *n. f.* [from *affert*.] Maintainer; vindicator; fupporter, affirmer.

Among th' *afferters* of free reafon's claim,
Our nation's not the leaft in worth or fame. *Dryden.*

Faithful *afferter* of thy country's caufe,
Britain with tears fhall bathe thy glorious wound. *Prior*

It is an ufual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to fhew how weak the proofs are, which their *afferters* employ in defence of them. *Atterbur*

To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*affervio*, Lat.] To ferve, help, or fe cond *Dic*

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *affeffare*, Ital. To make an equi[illegible] brium, or balance.] To charge with any certain fum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *affeffed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquifition found. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SSION. *n. f.* [*affeffio*, Lat.] A fitting down by one; a giving affiftance or advice. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSMENT. *n. f.* [from *to affefs*.]

1. The fum levied on certain property.

2. The act of affeffing.

What greater immunity and happinefs can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themfelves? To be fubject to no contribution, *aſſeſſment*, or any pecuniary levy whatfoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themfelves? *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliam.*

ASSE'SSOR. *n. f.* [*affeffor*, Lat.]

1. The perfon that fits by another, generally ufed of thofe who aſſiſt the judge.

Minos, the firft inquifitor, appoints
And lives and crimes, with his *aſſeſſors*

Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls,
Abfolves the juft, and dooms the guilty fouls. *Dryden's Fn.*

2. He that fits by another as next in dignity.

To his Son,
Th' *aſſeſſor* of his throne, he thus began. *Par. Loſt, b.* vi.
Twice ſtronger than his fire, who fat above,
Aſſeſſor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryden's Iliad.*

3. He that lays taxes, derived from *aſſeſs*

A'SSETS. *n. f. without the ſingular.* [*aſſez*, Fr.] Goods ſufficient to difcharge that burden, which is caft upon the executor or heir, in fatisfying the teftators or anceftors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *aſſets*, fayeth nothing, but that the perfon againft whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to difcharge what is in demand. *Cowel.*

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* [*aſſeverare*, Lat.] To affirm with great
To ASSE'VERATE. } ſolemnity, as upon oath

ASSEVERA'TION. *n. f.* [*aſſeveratio*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are perſuaded of, ye have it no otherwife than by your own only probable collection; and therefore fuch bold *aſſeverations*, as in him were admirable, ſhould, in your mouths, but argue rafhnefs. *Hooker, Preface.*

Another abufe of the tongue I might add; vehement *aſſeve*[illegible] upon [illegible] *Ray*

The repetition gives a greater emphaſis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the ſpeaker in making his *aſſeveration*. *Broome's Notes on Odyſſey.*

A'SSHEAD *n. f.* [from *aſs* and *head*.] One ſlow of apprehenſion; a blockhead.

Will you help an *aſſhead*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

ASSIDU'ITY *n. f.* [*aſſiduité*, Fr. *aſſiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; cloſenefs of application.

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the neceſſity of his utmoſt vigour and *aſſiduity* to acquit himſelf of it? *Rogers.*

We obſerve the addreſs and *aſſiduity* they will uſe to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

I have, with much pains and *aſſiduity*, qualified myſelf for a nomenclator. *Addiſon. Guardian*, N° 10[illegible].

ASSI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*aſſiduus*, Lat.] Conſtant in application.

And if by pray'r
Inceſſant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not ceaſe
To weary him with my *aſſiduous* cries. *Parad. Loſt, b.* xi.

The moſt *aſſiduous* talebearers, and bittereſt revilers, are often half-witted people. *Government of the Tongue*, § 6.

In ſummer, you ſee the hen giving herſelf greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together, but in winter, when the rigour of the ſeaſon would chill the principles of life, and deſtroy the young one, ſhe grows more *aſſiduous* in her attendance, and ſtays away but half the time. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Each ſtill renews her little labour,
Nor joſtles her *aſſiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *aſſiduous*.] Diligently; continually.

The trade, that obliges artificers to be *aſſiduouſly* converſant with their materials, is that of glaſs-men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, ſeeing it is *aſſiduouſly* drained and exhauſted by the ſeas. *Bentley.*

To ASSI'EGE. *v. a.* [*aſſieger*, Fr.] To beſiege. *Dict.*

ASSIE'NTO. n. f. [In Spaniſh a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with negro ſlaves. This contract was transferred from the French to the Engliſh South-Sea company, by the treaty of 1713, for thirty years; who were likewiſe permitted to ſend a regiſter ſhip, of 500 tuns, yearly to the Spaniſh ſettlements, with Euro[illegible]

To ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*aſſigner*, Fr. *aſſigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *aſſigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. 2 *Sam.* xi. 16.

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Againſt a foe by doom expreſs *aſſign'd* us,
That cruel ſerpent. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* x

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppreſſed, and vice triumphant. The laſt day will *aſſign* to every one a ſtation ſuitable to his character. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 219.

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no ſuch intrinſick, natural, ſettled value in any thing, as to make any *aſſigned* quantity of it conſtantly worth any *aſſigned* quantity of another *Locke.*

3. In law. In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right [illegible] in particular, to appoint or ſet forth, as to a error, is to ſhew in what part of the proceſs error is committed to *aſſign* falſe judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjuſt. to *aſſign* the ceſſor, is to ſhew how the plaintiff has ceaſed, or given over. to *aſſign* waſte, is to ſhew where eſpecially the waſte is committed. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNABLE. *adj.* [from *aſſign*.] That which may be marked out, or fixed.

Ariſtotle held that it ſtreamed by connatural reſult and emanation from God, ſo that there was no inſtant *aſſignable* of God's eternal exiſtence, in which the world did not alſo coexiſt. *South.*

As[illegible] *n. ſ.* [*aſſignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet, uſed generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this ſtated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *aſſignation*. *Spectator.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *aſſignation*. *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE' *n. ſ.* [*aſſigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity. And an *aſſignee* may be either in deed or in law, *aſſignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a perſon; *aſſignee* in law, is he whom the law maketh ſo, without any appointment of the perſon. *Cowel.*

ASSIGNER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſign*.] He that appoints.

The Goſpel is at once the *aſſigner* of our tasks, and the magazine of our ſtrength. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSIGNMENT *n. ſ.* [from *aſſign*.] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perſon.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *aſſignment* thereof unto ſuch duties. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

This inſtitution, which aſſigns it to a perſon, whom we have no rule to know, is juſt as good as an *aſſignment* to nobody at all. *Locke.*

ASSIMILABLE. *adj.* [from *aſſimilate*.] That which may be converted to the ſame nature with ſomething elſe.

The ſpirits of many, long before that time, will find but naked habitations; and meeting no *aſſimilables* wherein to react their natures, muſt certainly participate ſuch natural deſolations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

To ASSI'MILATE *v. a.* [*aſſimilo*, Lat.]

1. To convert to the ſame nature with another thing.

Birds *aſſimilate* leſs, and excern more, than beaſts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their fleſh generally more dry. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beaſts, becauſe their fleſh doth *aſſimilate* more finely, and ſecerneth more ſubtely. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 680.

Taſting concoct, digeſt, *aſſimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Hence alſo animals and vegetables may *aſſimilate* their nouriſhment; moiſt nouriſhment eaſily changing its texture, till it becomes like the denſe earth. *Newton.*

2. To bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance.

A ſerene and neceſſitous kind of life would eaſily *aſſimilate* at leaſt the next generation to barbariſm and ſerveneſs. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They are not over patient of mixture; but ſuch, whom they cannot *aſſimilate*, ſoon find it their intereſt to remove. *Swift.*

ASSI'MILATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſimilate*.] Likeneſs. *Dict.*

ASSIMILATION *n. ſ.* [from *aſſimilate*.]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another.

It furthers the very act of *aſſimilation* of nouriſhment, by ſome outward emollients that make the parts more apt to aſſimilate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 59

2. The ſtate of being aſſimilated.

A nouriſhment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conſerving the body, not repairing it by *aſſimilation*, but preſerving it by ventilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

3. The act of growing like ſome other being.

It is as well the inſtinct as duty of our nature, to aſpire to an *aſſimilation* with God, even the moſt laudable and generous imitation. *Dec. of Piety.*

To ASSI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*aſſimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

ASSIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſimulatio*, Lat.] A diſſembling, a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

To ASSI'ST. *v. n.* [*aſſiſter*, Fr. *aſſiſto*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh ſaints, and *aſſiſt* her in whatſoever buſineſs ſhe hath need. *Rom.* xvi. 2.

It is neceſſary and *aſſiſting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *aſſiſt* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

She no ſooner yielded to adultery, but ſhe agreed to *aſſiſt* in the murder of her huſband. *Broome on Odyſſey.*

ASSI[illegible] *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſtance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

[illegible] of Trent commends recourſe, not only to the prayers of the ſaints, but to the aid and *aſſiſtance* What doth this aid and *aſſiſtance* ſignify? *Stillingfleet.*

You have abundant *aſſiſtances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Let us entreat this neceſſary *aſſiſtance*, that by his grace he would lead us. [illegible]

ASSISTANT *adj.* [from *aſſiſt*.] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were *aſſiſtant* to him openly, or at leaſt under hand. *Bacon's Com. Laws of Engl.*

ASSISTANT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſiſt*.]

1. A perſon engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or miniſterial.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as *aſſiſtants* or attendants, according to the quality of the perſons. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

2. Sometimes it is only a ſofter word for an attendant.

The pale *aſſiſtants* on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd. *Dryden.*

ASSI'ZE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſe*, a ſitting, Fr.]

1. An aſſembly of knights and other ſubſtantial men, with the bailiff or juſtice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or ſtatute.
4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and proceſſes of *aſſize* are taken. *Cowel.*

The law was never executed by any preſidents of *aſſize*, but the people left to their own laws. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

At each *aſſize* and term we try
A thouſand raſcals of as deep a dye. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Any court of juſtice.

The judging God ſhall cloſe the book of fate,
And there the laſt *aſſizes* keep,
For thoſe who wake, and thoſe who ſleep. *Dryden.*

6. *Aſſize of bread, ale, &c.* Meaſure, or quantity. Thus it is ſaid, *when wheat is of ſuch a price, the bread ſhall be a* [illegible]

On high Hul's top I ſaw a ſtately frame,
An hundred cubits high by juſt *aſſize*,
With hundred pillars. *Spen. Viſions of Bellay.*

To ASSI'ZE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an *aſſize* or writ.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSISER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſize*.] Is an officer that has the care and overſight of weights and meaſures. *Chambers.*

ASSOCIABLE. *adj.* [*aſſociabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*aſſocier*, Fr. *aſſocio*, Lat.]

1. [illegible]

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,
Aſſociated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories. [illegible]

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Aſſociate in your town a wand'ring train,
And ſtrangers in your palace entertain *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends ſhould *aſſociate* friends in grief and woe.
Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.

4. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *aſſociated with* his maſter's enemies.

ASSO'CIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in intereſt or purpoſe.

While I deſcend through darkneſs,
To my *aſſociate* pow'rs, them to acquaint
With theſe ſucceſſes. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* x.

ASSO'CIATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A perſon joined with another; a partner.

They perſuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his *aſſociate* in government with him. *Sidney, b.*

2. A confederate.

Their defender, and his *aſſociates*, have ſithence propoſed to the world a form ſuch as themſelves like *Hooker, b.* v.

3. A companion; implying ſome kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unfitting *aſſociate*. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *aſſociate* ſole, to me beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.

But my *aſſociates* now my ſtay deplore,
Impatient. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

ASSOCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſociate*.]

1. Union; conjunction, ſociety.

The church being a ſociety, hath the ſelf-ſame original grounds, which other politick ſocieties have; the natural inclination which all men have unto ſociable life, and conſent to ſome certain bond of *aſſociation*, which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they ſhall be aſſociated in. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Confederacy; union for particular purpoſes.

This could not be done but with mighty oppoſition againſt which, to ſtrengthen themſelves, they ſecretly entered into a league of *aſſociation*. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Partnerſhip.

[illegible] a kind of holy *aſſociation* with God; and, by making you his partner, intereſts you in all his happineſs *Boyle*

4. Connection.

Aſſociation of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent uſe. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

5. Apoſition, union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various ſeparations, and new *aſſociations* and motions of theſe permanent parts. [illegible]

ASSONANCE *n. f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT. *adj.* [*assonant*, French.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*assorter*, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *sot*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate, to befot a word out of use.

But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
Uneath is to assure, uneath to weene
That monstrous errour which doth some *asset*. *Fairy Queen.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain; *Minshew* deduces it from *adsuadere*, or *assuescare*; *Junius*, from γλυκυ, sweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines ayppeyan might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften, to allay.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*,
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage. *Addison.*

2. To appease, to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the less,
Since nought *assuageth* malice when 'tis told. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

Thus was necessary for the securing the people from their fears; which were capable of being *assuaged* by no other means. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Shall I, t' *assuage*
Their brutal rage,
The regal stem destroy? *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To ease; as, the medecine *assuages* pain.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters *assuaged*. *Gen.* viii. 1.

ASSUA'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] What mitigates or softens.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease?
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of *assuagement* or release. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

ASSUA'GER. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

[illegible] breath their dreams asswasive,
Musick her soft *assuasive* voice applies. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To submit to.

This valiant lord
Must not so stale his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will *assubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

ASSUE'FACTION. *n. f.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts subservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and *assuefaction*, or according whereto the one grows stronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASSU'ETUDE. *n. f.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Accustomance; custom.

We see that *assuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 67.

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various God had urg'd in vain,
He strait *assum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.

With ravish'd ears,
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres. *Dryden's St Cecilia.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.

This makes him over-forward in business, *assuming* in conversation, and peremptory in answers. *Collier of Confidence.*

4. To suppose something granted without proof.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be *assumed*. *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

His majesty might well *assume* the complaint and expression of king David. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

ASSU'MER. *n. f.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man, a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is not safe too? But can these high *assumers* and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so? *South.*

ASSU'MING. *participial adj.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear *Dryden*

ASSU'MPSIT. *n. f.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. It contains any verbal promise made upon consideration. *Cowel.*

ASSU'MPTION. *n. f.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.

The personal descent of God himself, and his *assumption* of our flesh to his divinity, more familiarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. The supposition, or act of supposing of any thing without farther proof.

These by way of *assumption*, under the two general propositions, are intrinsically [illegible] good [illegible]

For the *assumption*, that Christ did such miraculous and supernatural works, to confirm what he said, we need only repeat the message sent by him to John the Baptist. *Wilkins.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption*'s wrong
I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Lloyd Persius.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the Blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers. *Stillingfl. on Rom. Idolat.*

Had Adam done this after a certain period of years, he would have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal felicity. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

ASSU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] That may be assumed.

ASSU'RANCE. *n. f.* [*assurance*, French.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and lesser thing than *assurance*, yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove more useful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodness, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *assurance* of an endless felicity? *Tillot.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he, that boasts of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of mortality,
Which all so soon as it doth come to fight
Against spiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

I grant that proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that *assurance*, which doth grow by a stronger proof. *Hooker, b.*

'Tis far off,
And rather like a dream, than an *assurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The obedient, and the man of practice, shall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till persuasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into *assurance*. *Sanderson.*

Hath he found, in an evil course, that comfortable *assurance* of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him? *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.

Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty, exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour ill governed, gave you the first comfort; my affection ill hid, hath given you this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*

Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

6. Ground of confidence; security given.

The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as desire is glad to embrace the first shew of comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle *assurances*. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

None of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth.
— Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate; Thou shalt not live. *Shak. Mach.*

I must confess your offer is the best;
And, let your father make her the *assurance*,
She is your own, else you must pardon me,
If you should die before him, where's her dower. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

7. Spirit; intrepidity.

With all the *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd. Aureng.*

8. Sanguinity, readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not so incurred to. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

9. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

We have as great *assurance* that there is a God, as we could expect to have, supposing that he were. *Tillotson, Preface.*

10. Conviction.

Such an *assurance* of things as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillot.*

11. The same with *insurance*. See INSURANCE.

To ASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*asseurer*, Fr. from *assecurare*, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had *assured* them with many words, that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the saving of their brethren. 2 *Mac.* xii. 25.

2. To secure to another.

And, for that dowry, I'll *assure* her of
Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on, without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its favour to them. *Rogers.*

3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him. 1 *John*, iii. 19.

I revive
At this last sight, *assur'd* that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their food preserve. *Parad. Lost.*

4. To make secure.

But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or who can him *assure* of happy day? *Spens. Muiopotmos.*

5. To affiance; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, swore I was *assured* to her. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

ASSU'RED. *participial adj* [from *assure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable.

It is an *assured* experience, that flint laid about the bottom of a tree makes it prosper. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 422.

2. Certain; not doubting

Young princes, close your hands,
—— And your lips too, for, I am well assured,
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*. *Shak. King John.*

As when by night the glass
Of Galileo, less *assur'd*, observes
Imagin'd lands, and regions, in the moon. *Par. Lost*, b. v.

3. Immodest; viciously confident.

ASSU'REDLY. *adv.* [from *assured*.] Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happiness,
And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*.
Shakesp. Henry VIII.

God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the cause of all that is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cause at all.
Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his worship. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS. *n. s.* [from *assured*.] The state of being assured; certainty

ASSU'RER. *n. s.* [from *assure*.]

1. He that gives assurance.
2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

To ASSWAGE. See ASSUAGE.

A'STERISK. *n. s.* [ἀστερίσκος.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little star; as *.

He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself, having first compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by *asterisks* what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant.
Grew's Cosmol. Sacra, b. iv.

A'STERISM. *n. s.* [*astra fixa*, Lat.]

1. A constellation.

Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories belonging to them, and then astrology devises the feigned virtues and influences of each. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.

Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism* *; for the observations which follow such a note, will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ASTHMA. *n. s.* [ἄσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough, especially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone posture, because then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*

An *asthma* is the inflammation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax, but does not continue long. *Floyer on the Humours*

ASTHMA'TICAL } *adj.* [from *asthma*.] Troubled with an
ASTHMA'TICK. } asthma.

In *asthmatical* persons, we often see, that though the lungs be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our horses are most *asthmatick*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay.
Howell on the Horse.

ASTE'RN. *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,
While those *astern* descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryden.*

To ASTE'RT *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, as it seems, for *start*, or *startle*.] To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill desert,
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the shepherd can *astert*. *Spens. Past.*

ASTO'NIED. *participial adj* A word used in the version of the bible for *astonished*.

Many were *astonied* at thee. *Isaiah*, lii. 14.

To ASTO'NISH *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr. from *attonitus*, Lat.] To confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder, to amaze; to surprise.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

Astonish'd at the voice, he stood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addison's Ovid.*

A genius universal as his theme,
Astonishing as chaos. *Young.*

ASTO'NISHINGNESS *n. s.* [from *astonish*.] Of a nature to excite astonishment

ASTO'NISHMENT. *n. s.* [*estonnement*, Fr.] Amazement, confusion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no less wonder to us, than *astonishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney*, b.

She esteemed this as much above his wisdom, as *astonishment* is beyond bare admiration. *South.*

To ASTO'UND. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder This word is now somewhat obsolete.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a strong siding champion, conscience. *Paradise Regain'd.*

ASTRA'DDLE. *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs across any thing *Dict.*

A'STRAGAL. *n. s.* [ἀστράγαλος, the ankle, or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*

We see none of that ordinary confusion, which is the result of quarter rounds of the *astragal*, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars. *Spectator*, N° 415.

A'STRAL. *adj.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the stars.

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air,
Not in their natures simply good or ill,
But most subservient to bad spirits will. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

ASTRA'Y *adv.* [from *a* and *stray*.] Out of the right way.

May seem the wain was very evil led,
When such an one had guiding of the way,
That knew not, whether right he went, or else *astray*. *F. Q.*

You run *astray*, for whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland *Spenser on Ireland.*

Like one that had been led *astray*
Through the heav'n's wide pathless way. *Milt. Il Penseroso.*

To ASTRICT. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications, in opposition to *relax*: a word not so much used as *constringe*

The fluid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*, as they let the humours pass either in too small or too great quantities.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ASTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [*astrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by application.

Astriction is in a substance that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh partly by the same means that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *astriction*, but such an *astriction* as is not grateful to the body; for a pleasing *astriction* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them and therefore such *astriction* is found in things of a harsh taste. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Such lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabilarian constitutions, who are subject to *astriction* of the belly and the piles.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

ASTRI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *astrict*.] Styptick, of astringent quality. *Dict.*

ASTRI'CTORY. *adj* [*astrictorius*, Lat.] Astringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

ASTRI'DE. *adv.* [from *a* and *stride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside,
Their modesty, and ride *astride* *Hudibras.*

I saw a place, where the Rhone is so straitened between two rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having stars *Dict.*

ASTRI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*astriger*, Lat.] Adorned with stars. *Dict.*

To ASTRINGE. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To press by contraction, to make the parts draw together

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY. *n. s.* [from *astringe*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body; opposed to the power of *relaxation*

Astriction prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, astringents inhibit putrefaction and, by *astringency*, some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying.
Bacon's Natural History, N° 342.

Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astringency*, create horrour, that is, irritate the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*astringens*, Lat.] Binding, contracting, opposed to *laxative*

Aſtringent medicines are binding, which act by the aſperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up cloſer. *Quincy.*

The juice is very *aſtringent*, and therefore of ſlow motion. *Grew's Nat. Hiſt.*

What diminiſheth ſenſible perſpiration, increaſeth the inſenſible; for that reaſon a ſtrengthening and *aſtringent* diet often conduceth to this purpoſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ASTROGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀστὴρ and γράφω.] The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars. *Dict.*

ASTROLABE. *n. ſ.* [ἀστρολάβον, of ἀστὴρ, and λαμβάνω, to take.]

1. An inſtrument chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun or ſtars, at ſea.
2. A ſtereographick projection of the circles of the ſphere upon the plane of ſome great circle. *Chambers.*

ASTRO'LOGER. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologus*, Lat. from ἀστὴρ and λόγος.]

1. One that, ſuppoſing the influences of the ſtars to have a cauſal power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events depending on thoſe influences.

Not unlike that which *aſtrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aſpect the one to the other. *Watts.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature. It depends on the influence of the ſtars, ſay the *aſtrologers*, on the organs of the body, ſay the naturaliſts, it is the particular gift of heaven, ſay the divines, both chriſtians and heathens. *Dryd. Pr. Diſc.*

Aſtrologers, that future fates foreſhew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer ſatire againſt lawyers, than that of *aſtrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a ſuit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was anciently uſed for one that underſtood or explained the motions of the planets, without regarding prediction.

A worthy *aſtrologer* now living, who, by the help of perſpective glaſſes, hath found in the ſtars many things unknown to the ancients, affirms ſuch to have been diſcovered in Venus. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

ASTROLO'GIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrology*.] The ſame with *aſtrologer*.

The twelve houſes of heaven, in the form which *aſtrologians* uſe. *Camden.*

The ſtars, they ſay, cannot diſpoſe,
No more than can the *aſtrologian*. *Hudibras.*

ASTROLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *aſtrology*.] Relating to aſtrology; [illegible]

Some ſeem a little *aſtrological*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence. *Watton.*

No *aſtrologick* wizard honour gains,
Who has not oft been baniſh'd, or in chains. *Dryd. Juv.*

Aſtrological prayers ſeem to me to be built on as good reaſon as the predictions. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on R. Idol.*

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *aſtrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *aſtrology*.] In an aſtrological [illegible]

To ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *aſtrology*.] To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTROLOGY. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars; an art now generally exploded, as without reaſon.

I know it hath been the opinion of the learned, who think of the art of *aſtrology*, that the ſtars do not force the actions or [illegible] of men. *Swift.*

ASTRO'NOMER. *n. ſ.* [from ἄστρον, a ſtar, and νόμος, a rule or law.] He that ſtudies the celeſtial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings, ought to be like the motions, as the *aſtronomers* ſpeak of, in the inferiour orbs. *Bacon.*

The old and new *aſtronomers* in vain
Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain. *Blackmore.*

Since *aſtronomers* no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the ſun, it is fit to proceed upon that hypotheſis. *Locke.*

ASTRONO'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *aſtronomy*.] Belonging to aſtro-
ASTRONO'MICK. } nomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the ſun's progreſs through the zodiack, they regiſtrate and ſet them down in their *aſtronomical* canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Can he not paſs an *aſtronomick* line,
Or does he dread th' imaginary ſign,
That he ſhould never advance to either pole. *Blackmore.*

ASTRONO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *aſtronomical*.] In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY. *n. ſ.* [ἀστρονομία, from ἄστρον, a ſtar, and νόμος, a law, or rule.] A mixed mathematical ſcience teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. The origin of *aſtronomy* is uncertain; but from Egypt it travelled into Greece, where Pythagoras was the firſt European who taught that the earth and planets turn round the ſun, which ſtands immoveable in the center, as he himſelf had been inſtructed by the Egyptian prieſts. From the time of Pythagoras, *aſtronomy* ſunk [illegible]

to neglect, that it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens, after their conqueſt of that country, having acquired ſome knowledge of it, brought it from Africa to Spain, and again reſtored this ſcience to Europe, where it has ſince received very conſiderable improvements. *Chambers.*

To this muſt be added the underſtanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *aſtronomy*. *Cowley.*

ASTROSCOPY. *n. ſ.* [ἀστρὴρ, a ſtar, and σκοπέω, to view.] Obſervation of the ſtars. *Dict.*

[illegible] *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrum*, a ſtar, and *theologia*, diſcourſe] [illegible] founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial [illegible].

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the ſun, I ſhew in the preface of [illegible].

ASU'NDER. *adv.* [ġeunðpan, Sax.] Apart, ſeparately, not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *aſunder*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Senſe thinks the planets ſpheres not much *aſunder*,
What tells us then their diſtance is ſo far. *Sir J. Davies.*

Greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage, us *aſunder*. *Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ix.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our ſtate,
Seeks had advantage to betray us worſe,
Which, when *aſunder*, will not prove too hard,
For both together are each other's guard. *Dryd. State of Inn.*

Born far *aſunder* by the tides of men,
Like adamant and ſteel they meet again. *Dryd. Fables.*

All this metallick matter, both that which continued *aſunder*, and in ſingle corpuſcles, and that which was attached and concreted into nodules, fabricked. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

ASY'LUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἄσυλον, from ἀ, not, and σύλαω, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken, a ſanctuary, a refuge.

So ſacred was the church to ſome, that it had the right of an *aſylum*, or ſanctuary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASY'MMETRY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀ, without, and συμμετρία, ſymmetry.]

1. Contrariety to ſymmetry; diſproportion.

The *aſymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Grew's Coſm. Sacra.*

2. This term is ſometimes uſed in mathematicks, for what is more uſually called incommenſurability, when between two quantities there is no common meaſure.

A'SYMPTOTE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀ, priv. συν, with, and πίπτω, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Aſymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet, and may be conceived as tangents to their curves [illegible].

Aſymptote lines, though they may approach ſtill nearer together, till they are nearer than the leaſt aſſignable diſtance, yet, being ſtill produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew's Coſm.*

ASYMPTO'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aſymptote*.] Curves are ſaid to be *aſymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a poſſibility of meeting.

ASY'NDETON. n. ſ. [ἀσύνδετος, of ἀ, priv. and σύνδεω, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a ſentence, as in *veni, vidi, vici*, & is left out.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, notes the nearneſs of the place; as, a man is *at* the houſe before he is *in* it.

This cuſtom continued among many, to ſay their prayers *at* fountains. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

To all you ladies now *at* land
We men *at* ſea indite. *Buckhurſt.*

2. *At* before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event, the word *time* is ſometimes included in [illegible].

We thought it *at* the very firſt a ſign of cold affection. *Hooker.*

How frequent to deſert him, and *at* laſt
To heap ingratitude on worthieſt deeds. *Milt. Samp. Agon.*

At the ſame time that the ſtorm beats upon the whole ſpecies, we are falling foul upon one another. *Addiſon. Spect.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have moſt weakened the common enemy, and, *at* the ſame time, enriched ourſelves. *Swift.*

3. *At* before a cauſal word ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with*.

At his touch,
Such ſanctity hath heav'n giv'n his hand,
They preſently amend. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

O ſir, when he ſhall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already,
Ev'n *at* this news he dies. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Much *at* the ſight was Adam in his heart
Diſmay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi.

High o'er their heads a mounting rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes *at* ev'ry blaſt. *Dryden.*

4. *At* before a ſuperlative adjective implies *in the ſtate*, as *at moſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, &c.

Con-

Conſider any man as to his perſonal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greateſt, they muſt ſtill be limited *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, ſhort *at* the longeſt, and unquiet *at* the beſt. *Temple.*

5. *At* before a paſſion, is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than ludicrouſly, as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At* before a ſubſtantive ſometimes ſignifies the particular conſtitution or circumſtances of the perſon; as, *at* peace, in a ſtate of peace.

Under pardon,
You are much more *at* taſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildneſs. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

It bringeth the treaſure of a realm into a few hands for the uſurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the the end of the game moſt of the money will be in the box. *Bac.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in ſpacious field. *P. Loſt.*

The reſt, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in paſtures, and *at* pleaſure feed. *Dryden's Virgil*

By thoſe his former bounty fed *Dryden's St*

What hinder'd either in their native ſoil,
At eaſe to reap the harveſt of their toil. *Dryden's Fables.*

Wiſe men are ſometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a diſadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

Theſe have been the maxims they have been guided by; take theſe from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loſs, their [illegible] when are gone, and their underſtanding perfectly *at* a nonplus *Locke.*

One man rides four horſes at once, and leaps from the [illegible] full ſpeed. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

[illegible] not let me be *at* quiet in my bed, but purſue me to my very dreams *Swift*

At before a ſubſtantive ſometimes marks employment or attention.

We find ſome arrived to that ſottiſhneſs, as to own roundly what they would be *at.* *South.*

How d'ye find yourſelf, ſays the doctor to his patient? A little after he is *at* it again, with a pray how d'ye find your body? *L'Eſtrange.*

But ſhe who well enough knew what,
Before he ſpoke, he would be *at,*
Intended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature's *at* his dirty work again. *P.*

8. *At* ſometimes the ſame [illegible]

And make him naked foil a man *at* arms *Shak. Henry VI.*

9. *At* ſometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your huſband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet *Sh. M. of Ven.*

He that in tracing the veſſels began *at* the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation; yet made he the firſt true ſtep towards the diſcovery. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

There various news I heard, of love and ſtrife,
Of ſtorms *at* ſea, and travels on the ſhore. *Pope.*

10. *At* ſometimes ſignifies in conſequence of.

Impeachments *at* the proſecution of the houſe of commons, have received their determinations in the houſe of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks ſometimes the effect proceeding from an act

Reſt in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy huſband's coſt. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occaſion. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 482.

Thoſe may be of uſe to confirm by authority, what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reaſoning. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

12. *At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as in, noting ſituation

She hath been known to come *at* the head of theſe raſcals, and beat her lover *Swift.*

13. *At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, like *on.*

Others, with more preſumptuous care,
Cried out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,
Shrunk, and receiv'd him on his pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to.

But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art leaſt *at* my command, and moſt my foe. *Dryd. Iliad.*

15. *At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

To make pleaſure the vehicle of health, as a doctor *at* it in good earneſt. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

16. *At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other ſets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Not with leſs ruin than the Bajan mole,
At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden's Æneid*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means ſometimes application to, or dependence on.

The worſt authors might endeavour to pleaſe us, and in that endeavour deſerve ſomething *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At all* In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no characters *at all.* *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *n. ſ.* A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors.

Chuſe then that beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the noiſy trades of war no more
Awake the peaceful morn. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

ATARAXIA. } *n. ſ.* [ἀταραξία] Exemption from vexation;
A'TARAXY. } tranquillity

The ſcepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from paſſions. [illegible]

ATE. The preterite of *eat* See To EAT

And by his ſide, his ſteed the graſſy forage *ate.* *Fa* [illegible]
Even our firſt parents *ate* themſelves out of paradiſe [illegible]
Job's children jointed and feaſted together often. *Sou[illegible]*

ATHANOR. n. a chymical term, borrowed from ἀθανὸς; or, as others think, חתנור] A digeſting furnace, to keep heat for long [illegible]; ſo that it may be augmented or diminiſhed at [illegible] by opening or ſhutting ſome apertures made on purpoſe with ſliders over them, called regiſters. *Quincy.*

ATHEISM *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſt.* It is only of two ſyllables in poetry.] The diſbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheiſm*, becauſe his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

It is the common intereſt of mankind, to puniſh all thoſe who would ſeduce men to *atheiſm.* *Tillotſon.*

ATHEIST *n. ſ.* [ἄθεος, without God.] One that denies the exiſtence of God.

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly to the trains, and to the ſmiles
Of theſe fair *atheiſts.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi

Though he were really a ſpeculative *atheiſt*, yet if he would but proceed morally, he could not however be a practical *atheiſt*, nor live without God in this world. *South*

Atheiſt, uſe thine eyes,
And having view'd the order of the ſkies,
Think, if thou canſt, that matter blindly hurl'd,
Without a guide, ſhould frame this wond'rous world *Creech.*

No *atheiſt*, as ſuch, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal ſubject. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ATHEIST. *adj.* Atheiſtical; denying God.

Nor ſtood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
The *atheiſt* crew *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

ATHEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm; impious.

Men are *atheiſtical*, becauſe they are firſt vicious; and queſtion the truth of chriſtianity, becauſe they hate the practice. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheiſtical.*] In an atheiſtical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great ſinner talk *atheiſtically*, and ſcoff profanely at religion, ſhould, inſtead of [illegible]ing the truth, tacitely approve the ſcoffer. *South.*

I entreat ſuch as are *atheiſtically* inclined, to conſider theſe things. *Tillotſon.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſtical.*] The quality of being atheiſtical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneneſs and *atheiſticalneſs.* *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ATHEI'STICK. *adj.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm.

This argument demonſtrated the exiſtence of a Deity, and convinced all *atheiſtick* gainſayers *Ray on the Creation*

A'THEL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL. [from *adel*, noble, Germ.] So *Æthelred* is *noble for counſel*; *Æthelard, a noble gemus*, *Æthelbert, eminently noble*, *Æthelward, a noble protector.* *Gibſon's Camden.*

ATHEOUS. *adj.* [ἄθεος.] Atheiſtick; godleſs.

Thy Father, who is holy, wiſe, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* prieſt,
To tread his ſacred courts. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

ATHEROMA. n. ſ. [ἀθήρωμα, from ἀθήρα, pap or pulſe.] A ſpecies of wen, which neither cauſes pain, diſcolours the ſkin, nor yields eaſily to the touch.

If the matter forming them, reſembles milk curds, [illegible] mour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, mellicer[illegible] if compoſed of fat, or a fatty ſubſtance, ſteatoma. [illegible]

ATHERO'MATOUS *adj.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ATHI'RST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirſt.*] Thirſty, in want of drink.

With ſcanty meaſure then ſupply their food;
And, when *athirſt*, reſtrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

ATHLE'TICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἀθλητὴς, a wreſtler.]

1. Belonging to wreſtling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; luſty, robuſt

Seldom ſhall one ſee in rich families that *athletick* ſoundneſs and vigour of conſtitution, which is ſeen in cottages, where nature is cook, and neceſſity caterer. *South.*

Science diſtinguiſhes a man of honour from one of thoſe *athletick* brutes, whom undeſervedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWART. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*]

1. Acroſs; tranſverſe to any thing.

Themiſtocles made Xerxes poſt out of Greece, by giving out a purpoſe to break his bridge *athwart* the Helleſpont *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Execrable

Execrable shape!
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miscreated front *athwart* my way. *Parad. Lost*, b. ii.

2. Through.
Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair. *Add. Cato.*

ATHWART. *adv.*
1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly.
All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, loaden with heavy news. *Sh. Hen.* IV.
2. Wrong.
The baby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

ATILT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]
1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.
In the city Tours,
Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France. *Sh. Hen.* VI.
To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open [illegible] *b.*
2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make run out.
Such a man is always *atilt*, his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

ATLAS. *n. s.*
1. A collection of maps, so called probably from a picture of *Atlas* supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.
2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which containing maps, were made large and square.
3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.
4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for women's cloaths.
I have the convenience of buying Dutch *atlasses* with gold and silver, or without. *Spectator*, N° 268.

ATMOSPHERE. *n. s.* [ἀτμὸς, vapour, and σφαῖρα, a sphere.]
The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmosphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*
It is generally supposed to be about forty-five miles high.
Immense the whole expanse *atmosphere*
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world. *Thomson's Aut*

ATMOSPHERICAL. *adj.* [from *atmosphere*.] Consisting of the atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.
We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmospherical* cylinder, as a part of the weight resisted. *Boyle.*

ATOM. *n. s.* [*atomus*, Lat. ἄτομος.]
1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided: and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts of all bodies. *Qum.*
Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Ray.*
See plastick nature working to this end,
The single *atoms* each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impel'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*
2. Any thing extremely small.
It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to resolve the propositions of a lover. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

ATOMICAL. *adj.* [from *atom*.]
1. Consisting of atoms.
Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities, than in powders and *atomical* divisions. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
2. Relating to atoms.
Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philosophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ATOMIST. *n. s.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the *atomical* philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.
The *atomists*, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another? *Locke.*
Now can judicious *atomists* conceive,
Chance to the sun could his just impulse give? *Blackmore.*

ATOMY. *n. s.* An obsolete word for *atom*.
Drawn with a team of little *atomies*,
Athwart men's noses, as they be asleep. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

To ATONE. *v. n.* [from *at one*, as the etymologists remark, *to be at one*, is the same as *to be in concord*. This derivation is much confirmed by the following passage.]
1. To agree, to accord.
He and Aufidius can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
2. To stand as an equivalent for something; and particularly used of expiatory sacrifices; with the particle *for* before the thing for which something else is given.
From a mean flock the pious Deon came;
Yet such their virtues, that their loss alone,
[illegible] *atone* [illegible]
The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, seldom *atones for* the uneasiness produced by his grave representations. *Locke.*
Let thy sublime meridian course
For Mary's setting rays *atone*.
Our loftier, with redoubl'd force,
Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*

His virgin sword *Ægysthus'* veins imbru'd;
The murd'rer fell, and blood *atoned for* blood. *Pope's Odyss.*

To ATONE. *v. a.* To expiate; to answer for.
Soon should your boasters cease their haughty strife,
Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ATONEMENT. *n. s.* [from *atone*.]
1. Agreement, concord.
He seeks to make *atonement*
Between the duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Sh. R.* III.
2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent; with *for*.
And the Levites were purified, and they washed their cloaths: and Aaron offered them as an offering before the Lord, and Aaron made an *atonement for* them to cleanse them. *Num.* viii. 21.
Surely it is not a sufficient *atonement for* the writers, that they profess loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of the dissenters, and, under the shelter of popular politicks and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

ATOP. *adv.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top.
Atop whereof, but far more rich, appear'd
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Par. Lost*, b. iii.
What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swims *atop* of the decoction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ATRABILARIAN. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholy, replete with black choler.
The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids, makes all secretions difficult and sparing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ATRABILARIOUS. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholick.
The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*; whereby it is rendered grosser, black, unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*
From this black adust state of the blood, they are *atrabilarious*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *atrabilarious*.] The state of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink Lat.] Inky, black.
If we enquire in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will seem especially to lie in the more fixed salt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v.

ATRAME'NTOUS. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky, black.
I am not satisfied, that those black and *atramentous* spots, which seem to represent them, are ocular. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ATROCIOUS. *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous, horribly criminal.
An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an *atrocious* offence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ATROCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious manner, with great wickedness.

ATROCIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATROCITY. *n. s.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedness, excess of wickedness.
I never recall it to mind, without a deep astonishment of the very horrour and *atrocity* of the fact in a christian court. *Wotton.*
They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

ATROPHY. *n. s.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nourishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.
Pining *atrophy*,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Par. Lost*, b. xi.
The mouths of the lacteals may be shut up by a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falleth into an *atrophy*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]
1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. *Cowel.*
Eftsoons the guard, which on his state did wait,
Attach'd that traitor false, and bound him strait. *Fairy Q.*
The Tower was chosen, that if Clifford should accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion or noise, be presently *attached*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Bohemia greets you,
Desires you to *attach* his son, who has
His dignity and duty both cast off. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not at present us
You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of capital treason I *attach* you both. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
3. To seize.
France hath flaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd*
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
4. To lay hold on.
[illegible] blame thee,
Who am myself *attach'd* with weariness,
To the dulling of my spirits. [illegible]
5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.
[illegible]
And [illegible] mphonies, *attach'd* the heart
Of [illegible] *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. [illegible]

6. To fix to one's intereſt.

The great and rich depend on thoſe whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

ATTACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*attachement*, Fr.]

1. Adherence; attention; regard.

The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment* to their own country. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 5

The Romans burnt this laſt fleet, which is another mark of their ſmall *attachment* to the ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coin.*

2. An apprehenſion of a man to bring him to anſwer an action; and ſometimes it extends to his moveables.

3 *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to ſatisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTACK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]

1. To aſſault an enemy; oppoſed to *defence*.

The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the center. *A Philips's Briton.*

Thoſe that *attack*, generally get the victory, though with diſadvantage of ground. *Cave's Chriſtian.*

2. To impugn in any manner, as with ſatire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adverſaries.

ATTACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An aſſault upon an enemy.

Hector oppoſes, and continues the *attack*, in which, after many actions, Sarpedon makes the firſt breach in the wall.
Pope's Iliad, argum. b. xv.

If appriz'd of the ſevere *attack*,
The country be ſhut up. *Thomſon.*

I own 'twas wrong, when thouſands call'd me back,
To make that hopeleſs, ill-adviſ'd *attack*. *Young.*

ATTACKER. *n. ſ.* [from *attack*.] The perſon that attacks.

To ATTAIN. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attingo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure, to obtain.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Pſ.* cxxxix. 6.

Is he wiſe who hopes to *attain* the end without the means, nay by means that are quite contrary to it? *Tillotſon.*

2. To overtake, to come up with; a ſenſe now little in uſe.

The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottiſh king, and to have given him battle, but not *attaining* him in time, ſet down before the caſtle of Aton. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Canaan he now *attains*; I ſee his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.*

4. To reach to equal.

So the firſt precedent, if it be good, is ſeldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To have knowledge in moſt objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

To ATTAIN. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain ſtate.

Milk will ſoon ſeparate itſelf into a cream, and a more ſerous liquor, which, after twelve days, *attains* to the higheſt degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To arrive at.

ATTAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment a word now diſuſed.

Crowns and diadems, the moſt ſplendid terrene *attains*, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

ATTAINABLE. *adj.* [from *attain*.] That which may be attained, procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unſpeakable good, which he is perſuaded is certain and *attainable*. *Tillotſon.*

None was propoſed that appeared certainly *attainable*, or of value enough. *Rog*

ATTAINABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attainable*.] The quality of be

P[illegible] become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its poſſeſſor, or its *attainable-*

A[illegible] *ſ.* [

attainting in law, conviction of a crime. See To

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the [illegible] of all of his party reverſed, and, on the other ſide, taint by parliament his enemies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Taint.

So ſmooth he daub'd his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He riſ'd from a. *attainder* of ſuſpect. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

ATTAINMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *attain*.]

1. That which is a [illegible].

We diſpute with men that count it a great *attainment* to be able to talk much, and little to the purpoſe. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the univerſe. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* i

2. The act or power of attaining

[illegible]ture muſt be ſufficient to unprint in us the character of all things neceſſary for the *attainment* of eternal life.
Hooker, b. v

Education in extent, more large, of time ſhorter, and of *attainment* more certain *Milton on Education.*

Government is an art above the *attainment* of an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the ſame actions be the inſtruments, both of acquiring fame and procuring this happineſs, they would nevertheleſs fail in the *attainment* of this laſt end, if they proceeded from a deſire of the firſt. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 257.

The great care of God for our ſalvation muſt appear in the concern he expreſſed for our *attainment* of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTAINT. *v. a.* [*atteint*, Fr.]

1. To *attaint* is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence, and eſpecially of felony or treaſon. A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by proceſs. Attainder by appearance is by confeſſion, battle, or verdict. Confeſſion is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the priſoner, upon his indictment read, being aſked guilty or not guilty, anſwers guilty, never putting himſelf upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner in ſanctuary, where he, upon his confeſſion, was in former times conſtrained to abjure the realm, which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and chooſing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquiſhed. Attainder by verdict is, when the priſoner at the bar, anſwering to the indictment not guilty, hath an inqueſt of life and death paſſing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by proceſs is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county, and at laſt outlawed upon his default. *Cowel.*

Were it not an endleſs trouble, that no traitor or felon ſhould be *attainted*, but a parliament muſt be called. *Spenſer on Ireland*

I muſt offend before I be *attainted*. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

2. To taint, to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any paſſion of inflaming love. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

ATTAINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night,
But freſhly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful ſemblance. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

2. Stain, ſpot, taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpſe of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries ſome ſtain of
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

3. In horſemanſhip. A blow or wound on the inner feet of an horſe. *Farrier's D. C.*

ATTAINTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *attaint*.] Reproach, imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the ducheſs's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

To ATTAMINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt, to ſpot.

To ATTEMPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe; to temper.

Nobility *attempers* ſovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people ſomewhat aſide from the line royal. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Attemper'd ſuns ariſe,
Sweet-beam'd, and ſheading oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleaſing calm. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To regulate; to ſoften.

His early providence could likewiſe have *attempered* his nature therein. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Thoſe ſmiling eyes, *attemp'ring* every ray,
Shone ſweetly ambient with celeſtial day. *Pope's Ep. to Abel.*

3 [illegible]

A[illegible] queen moſt bright,
And to her gueſts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *F. Queen.*

4. To fit to ſomething elſe

Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To ATTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething.

Hope muſt be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promiſe: if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

To ATTEMPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack, to invade, to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind, got praiſes of the king,
For him *attempting* who was ſelf-ſubdued. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Who, in all things wiſe and juſt,
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man, with ſtrength entire, and free-will arm'd
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x

I have been ſo hardy to *attempt* upon a name, which among ſome is yet very ſacred. *Glanville's Sceptis, Preface.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheleſs *attempted* to ſend unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendſhip. *1 Macc.* xii. 17.

ATTE'MPT *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace and quietness, without any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour

Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd;
And 'tis not done, th' *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He would have cry'd; but hoping that he dreamt,
Amazement ty'd his tongue, and stopp'd th' *attempt*. *Dryd.*

I subjoin the following *attempt* towards a natural history of fossils. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *attempt*.] Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching us to be more fair, virtuous, wise, and less *attemptable* than the rarest of our ladies. *Shak. Cymbel.*

ATTE'MPTER. *n. f.* [from *attempt*]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd
Against th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Par. Lost, b. v.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but disinterested *attempters* for the universal good. *Glanville's Scepf. Scient. fea.*

To ATTEND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the stork,
When neither is *attended*. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferiour

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperour in his royal court. *Sh. T Gent. of Ver.*

3. To accompany as an enemy

He was at present strong enough to have stopped or *attended* Waller in his western expedition. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

4. To be present with, upon a summons

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer recommended by him, he was required to *attend* upon the committee, and not discharged till the houses met again. *Clarendon.*

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically born,
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

My pray'rs and wishes always shall *attend*
The friends of Rome *Addison's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the stomach, *attended* with a fever. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *attended* therein the very end of the world, and judgment-day. *Raleigh's Hist.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend*,
And comfort those in point of death which lay. *Fairy Q.*

8. To be consequent to.

The duke made that unfortunate descent upon Rhée, which was afterwards *attended* with many unprosperous attempts. *Clar.*

9. To remain to; to await, to be in store for.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that *attends* all men after this, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for submissively

Thy interpreter, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryd. Virgil.*

12. To stay for

I died whilst in the womb he stay'd,
Attending nature's law. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

I hasten to our own, nor will relate
Great Mithridates, and rich Croesus' fate;
Whom Scion wisely counsel'd to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Dryden's Juv.*

ATTE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Fixed with thy words. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

Since man cannot at the same time *attend* to two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for sensual temptation. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To stay, to delay

This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here so well, and truly see,
For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Plant anemonies after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is safer to *attend* till October, or the month after. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

ATTE'NDANCE [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another, or of serving

I stance *attendance* here,
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shakesp. R. III.*

For he, of whom these things are spoken, pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar. *Heb. vii. 13.*

The other, after many years *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance*
From those that she calls servants? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. The persons waiting; a train

Attendance none shall need, nor train, where none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,
Those two. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 80.*

4. Attention, regard.

Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. *1 Tim. iv. 13*

5. Expectation; a sense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing *attendance* and expectation thereof ere it come. *Hooker, b. i.*

ATTE'NDANT. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate.

Other suns, perhaps,
With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and female light. *Par. Lost, b. v.*

ATTE'NDANT. *n. f.*

1. One that attends.

I will be returned forthwith; dismiss your *attendant* there; look it be done. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. One that belongs to the train.

When some gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise
Among the sad *attendants*. *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning; to give an *attendant* quick dispatch is a civility *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

4. One that is present at any thing.

He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift's Fates of Clergymen*

5. In law. One that oweth a duty or service to another after a sort, dependeth upon another.

6. That which is united with another; a concomitant, a consequent.

Beware,
And govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprize thee, and her black *attendant*, death *Par. L. b. v.*

They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being so close an *attendant* on the other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. *Decay of Piety.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope. Eff. on H.*

It is hard to take into view all the *attendants* or consequents that will be concerned in the determination of a question. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

ATTE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *attend*.] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With such their *attenders*,
As you thought offenders. *Ben Johnson's Gypsies.*

ATTE'NT. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears *attent* unto the prayer that is made in this place. *2 Chron. vi. 15.*

What can then be less in me than desire,
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know,
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear *attent*
Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds. *Par. Regained.*

Read your chapter in your prayers, little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more *attent* upon them. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and *attent* consideration *South.*

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more diligent, *attent*, and heedful. *Holder's El. of Speech.*

ATTENTATE. [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out, those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be stiled *attentates*. *Ayliff. Par.*

ATTE'NTION. *n. f.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or regarding, the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They say the tongues of dying men
Inforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of *attention* to what he would further say *Bacon's Holy War*

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his *attention* thus recall'd. *Par. Lost, b. xi.*

By *attention* the ideas, that offer themselves, are taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the memory. *Locke.*

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always strike the soul at first sight. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind*

ATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *attent*] Heedful, regardful, full of attention.

Being moved with these and the like your effectual discourses, whereunto we gave most *attentive* ear, till they entered even into our souls. *Hooker, Preface.*

I'm

I'm never merry when I hear ſweet muſick.
— The reaſon is, your ſpirits are *attentive*. *Sh. M. of Venice.*
I ſaw moſt of them *attentive* to three Sirens, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleaſure. *Tatler*, N° 81
A critick is a man who, on all occaſions, is more *attentive* to what is wanting than what is preſent. *Addiſon. Guardian.*
Muſick's force can tame the furious beaſt,
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar, reſtrain
His rage, the lion drop his creſted mane,
Attentive to the ſong. *Prior.*

ATTE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully.
If a man look ſharply and *attentively*, he ſhall ſee Fortune, for though ſhe be blind, ſhe is not inviſible. *Bacon.*
The cauſe of cold is a quick ſpirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that ſhall *attentively* conſider of nature. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attentive.*] The ſtate of being attentive; heedfulneſs; attention.
At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confeſſed and lamented by the king, how *attentiveneſs* wounded his daughter

ATTE'NUANT. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin, or ſlender.
The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and ſubtilized, was changed into an ardent ſpirit. *Boyle.*
Vinegar cauſed, put upon an egg, not only diſſolves the ſhell, but alſo *attenuates* the white contained in it into a limpid water. *Hoffman's Surgery.*
It is of the nature of acids to diſſolve or *attenuate*, and of alkalies to precipitate or incraſſate. *Newton's Opticks.*
The ingredients are digeſted and *attenuated* by heat; they are ſtirred and conſtantly agitated by winds. *Arbuth. on Air.*

ATTE'NUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or ſlender.
Vivification ever conſiſteth in ſpirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and congulate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ATTENUATION. *n. ſ.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or ſlender, leſſening.
Chiming with a hammer upon the outſide of a bell, the ſound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the eliſion or *attenuation* of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outſide of the bell. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

ATTER. *n. ſ.* [ater, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word much uſed in Lincolnſhire. *Skinner.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*atteſtor*, Lat.]
1. To bear witneſs of, to witneſs.
Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, *atteſted* by particular pagan authors. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*
2. [illegible]
The ſacred ſtreams, which heav'n's imperial ſtate
Atteſts in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

ATTE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Witneſs; teſtimony; atteſtation.
With the voice divine
Nigh thunderſtruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high *atteſt* was giv'n, a while ſurvey'd
With wonder. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

ATTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *atteſt.*] Teſtimony; witneſs, evidence.
There remains a ſecond kind of peremptorineſs, of thoſe who can make no relation without an *atteſtation* of its certainty. *Government of the Tongue.*
The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *atteſtation* to what I write, theſe are ſo obvious that I need not ſeek for a compurgator. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*
We may derive a probability from the *atteſtation* of wiſe and honeſt men by word or writing, or the concurring witneſs of multitudes who have ſeen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

ATTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by; adjoining. *Dict.*

To ATTI'NGE. *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Dict.*

To ATTIRE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dreſs, to habit; to array.
Let it likewiſe your gentle breaſt inſpire
With ſweet inſtruction, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now thoſe leaves *attire*,
Proud Daphne. *Spenſer, Sonnet* xxx.
My Nan ſhall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Windſ.*
With the linen mitre ſhall he be *attired*. *Lev.* xvi. 4.
Now the ſappy boughs
Attire themſelves with buds. *Philips.*

ATTIRE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Clothes; dreſs; habit.
It is no more diſgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for nature to have left it to the wit of man to deviſe his own *attire*. *Hooker, b.*
After that the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in uſe among them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*
Thy ſumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,
Hath coſt a maſs of publick treaſury.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. ..
And in this coarſe *attire*, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muſes I confer *Donne.*
When laviſh nature, in her beſt *attire*,
Cloaths the gay ſpring, the ſeaſon of deſire. *Waller.*
I paſs their form, and ev'ry charming grace,
But their *attire*, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is freſh within my mind. *Dryd.*
2. In hunting. The horns of a buck or ſtag.
3. In botany. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the fructification, and the *attire*, which is either floral or ſeminal. *Floral attire*, called thrums or ſuits, as in the flowers of marigold and tanſey, conſiſt ſometimes of two, but commonly of three pares. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowſlip flower, into five diſtinct parts. *Seminal attire* conſiſts of two parts, the chives and apices, one upon each *attire*. *Dict.*

ATTIRER. *n. ſ.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another, a dreſſer. *Dict.*

A'TTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ita.] The poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed.
Bernin would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and *attitude* of a figure. *Prior's Dedication.*
They were famous originals that gave riſe to ſtatues, with the ſame air, poſture, and *attitudes*. *Addiſon.*

ATTOLLENT. *adj.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which raiſes or lifts up.
I ſhall farther take notice of the exquiſite abration of the *attollent* and depriment muſcles. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

ATTORNEY. *n. ſ.* [*atturnatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Ceux qui vient à tour d'autrui, qui alterius vices ſubit.*]
1. Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence. *Attorney* is either general or ſpecial. *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or ſuits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which may carry the ſame with *Procurator Cæſaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before juſtices in eyre, in open court. *Attorney ſpecial* or *particular*, is he that is employed in one or more cauſes particularly ſpecified. There are alſo, in reſpect of the divers courts, *attorneys at law* [illegible] *cial*, belonging to this or that court only.
Attorneys in common law, are nearly the ſame with proctors in the civil law, and ſolicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys* ſue out writs or proceſs, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other perſons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having ſerved a clerkſhip for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. *Chambers.*
I am a ſubject,
And challenge law: *attorneys* are denied me,
And therefore perſonally I lay my claim
To mine inheritance. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,
Urged on examinations, proofs, confeſſions,
Of diverſe witneſſes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Deſpairing quacks with curſes fled the place,
And vile *attorneys*, now an uſeleſs race. *Pope, Epiſt.* ..
2. It was anciently uſed for thoſe who did any buſineſs for another, now only in law.
I will attend my huſband, 'tis my office,
And will have no *attorney* but myſelf,
And therefore let me have him home. *Shak. Com. of Err.*
Why ſhould calamity be full of words?——
— Windy *attorneys* to their client woes,
Airy ſucceeders of inteſtate joys. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

To ATTORNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun, the verb is now no ...]
1. To perform by proxy.
Their encounters, though not perſonal, have been royally *attorned* with interchange of gifts. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
2. To employ as a proxy.
Advertiſing, and holy to your buſineſs,
Not changing heart with habit, I am ſtill
Attorned at your ſervice. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *attorney.*] The office of attorney.
But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyſhip*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

ATTO'URNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*attournement*, Fr.] An yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwiſe, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get poſſeſſion. *Cowel.*

To ATTRACT. *v. a.* [*attraho, attractum*, Lat.]
1. To draw to ſomething.
A man ſhould ſcarce perſuade the affections of the loadſtone, or that jet and amber *attracteth* ſtraws and light bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The

The ſingle atoms each to other tend,
Attract, *attracted* to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure, to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy ſubjection. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

Shew the care of approving all actions ſo, as may moſt effectually *attract* all to this profeſſion. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart ſubdue
What nymph could e'er *attract* ſuch crowds as you! *Pope.*

ATTRACT *n. ſ.* [from *to attract*] Attraction; the power of drawing.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woe and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract*] Having the power to draw to it.

Some ſtones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRACTION. *n. ſ.* [from *attract*]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies, and the *attraction* in gold of the ſpirit of quickſilver at diſtance, and the attraction of heat at diſtance; and that of fire to naphtha, and that of ſome herbs to water, though at diſtance; and divers others, we ſhall handle. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Loadſtones and touched needles, and lodged in quickſilver, have not admitted their *attraction*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Attraction may be performed by impulſe, or ſome other means, I uſe that word, to ſignify any force by which bodies tend towards one another *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aſide, I have no other charms. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

ATTRACTIVE *adj.* [from *attract*]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the ſun
Be centre to the world; and other ſtars,
By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Some the round earth's coheſion to ſecure,
For that hard taſk employ magnetick power,
Remark, ſay they, the globe, with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* ſtone. *Blackmore.*

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetiſm, and electricity; and theſe inſtances make it not improbable but there may be more *attractive* powers than theſe. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Inviting, alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, whereſoe'er ſhe lies;
For ſhe hath bleſſed and *attractive* eyes.
Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.

I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The moſt averſe, thee chiefly. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.*

ATTRACTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *attract*.] That which draws or incites allurement, except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent ſenſe, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a ſervant ſtaves him off to a diſtance; but the goſpel ſpeaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South.*

ATTRACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive*.] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attractive*.] The quality of being attractive.

[illegible] [illegible] The agent that attracts; a drawer

If the ſtraws be in oil, amber draweth them not; and makes the ſtraws to adhere ſo, that they cannot riſe unto the *attractor*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

ATTRAHENT. *n. ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the ſheet to its *attrahent*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

ATTRECTATION. *n. ſ.* [*attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *D.*

ATTRIBUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be placed or attributed; aſcribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans is to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Scythians. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To ATTRIBUTE. *v. a* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To aſcribe, to give, to yield.

To their very bare judgment ſomewhat a reaſonable man would *attribute*, notwithſtanding the common imbecility which are incident unto our nature. *Hooker, b.* ii.

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wiſdom have no repugnancy in them. *Tillotſon.*

2. To impute, as to a cauſe.

I have obſerved a Campian determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his inferiours. *Temple.*

The imperfection of teleſcopes is *attributed* to ſpherical glaſſes, and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical ſections. *Newton's Opticks.*

ATTRIBUTE. *n. ſ.* [from *to attribute*]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being

Power, light, virtue, wiſdom, and goodneſs, being all but *attributes* of one ſimple eſſence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part diſcern *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Your vain poets after did miſtake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*, for he cannot be without them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Quality; adherent.

They muſt have theſe three *attributes*; they muſt be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetouſneſs. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant.

His ſceptre ſhews the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majeſty,
But mercy is above this ſcepter'd ſway,
It is an attribute to God himſelf. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

The ſculptor, to diſtinguiſh him, gave him, what the medalliſts call his proper *attributes*, a ſpear and a ſhield. *Addiſon.*

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes
From our atchievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *to attribute*.] Commendation.

If ſpeaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* ſhould the Douglas have,
As not a ſoldier of this ſeaſon's ſtamp
Should go ſo general current through the world.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.

ATTRI'TE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or by colliſion of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

ATTRI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attrite*.] The being much worn.

ATTRITION. *n. ſ.* [*attritus*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one againſt another

This vapour, aſcending inceſſantly out of the abyſs, and pervading the ſtrata of gravel, and the reſt, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in theſe ſtrata, this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the ſaid bodies. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*

The charge of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward ſtomach, and diſſolvent liquor aſſiſted with heat.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. [With divines.] Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune*.]

1. To make any thing muſical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the ſmell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton's Par Loſt, b.* iv.

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTORNEY. *n. ſ.* See ATTORNEY

ATWE'EN. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between, in the midſt of two things.

Her looſe long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atween*,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

ATWI'XT *prep.* [See BETWIXT] In the middle of two things.

But with outrageous ſtrokes did him reſtrain,
And with his body bard the way *atwixt* them twain.
Fairy Queen, b. i.

To AVAIL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. *to avail* being nearly the ſame thing with *faire valoir*.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit, with *of* before the thing uſed.

Then ſhall they ſeek t' *avail* themſelves *of* names,
Places, and titles; and with theſe to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

Both of them *avail* themſelves *of* thoſe licences, which Apollo has equally beſtowed on them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To promote, to proſper; to aſſiſt

Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might beſt his ſafe return *avail*. *Pope's O*

To AVAIL. *v. n.* To be of uſe; to be of advantage.

Nor can my ſtrength *avail*, unleſs by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory *Dryden's Fables*

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope's Preface to his Works*

AVAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *to avail*.] Profit, advantage, benefit.

For all that elſe did come, were ſure to fail,
Yet would he further none but for *avail*.
Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.

I charge thee,
As heav'n ſhall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Truth, ſought upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than error. *Locke.*

AVAILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail*.]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

All things ſubject to action, the will does ſo far incline unto,

as reason judges them more *available* to our bliss. *Hooker, b.* 1.

2. Powerful; in force.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker, b*

Mercy is the efficacy of such intercessions to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be to secure the continuance of blessings? *Atterbury's Serm.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *available*] Power of promoting the end for which it is used

We differ from that supposition of the efficacy or *availableness*, or suitableness of these to the end *Hale's Origin of Man*

AVA'ILABLY *adv.* [from *available*] Powerfully, profitably; advantageously

AVA'ILMENT *n. f.* [from *avail.*] Usefulness; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let sink, Fr.] To let fall, to depress, to make abject, to sink a word out of use.

. did abase and *avale* the sovereignty into more servitude towards that see, than had been among us. *Watton*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To sink.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves *Spenser.*

AVANT See VAN

AVANT-GUARD *n. f* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van, the first battalion of an army.

. . . . women might sue forth without disturbance of the . . . . *guard* without shuffling . . . the battle or . . . *Hayward.*

AVA'RICE, *n. f* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetousness, inordinate desire.

There grows
In my most ill compos'd affection, such
A stanchless *avarice*, that were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
This *avarice* of praise in times to come,
Those long inscriptions crouded on the tomb. *Dryd. Juv.*
Nor love his peace of mind destroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*
Avarice is insatiable, and so he went still pushing on for more. *L'Estrange*

AVARI'CIOUS. *adj* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous, insatiably desirous.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful, *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
This speech has been condemned, as *avaricious*, and Eustathius judges it to be spoken artfully. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY *adv.* [from *avaricious*] Covetously.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *n. f* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious

AVA'ST. *adv.* [from *basta*, Ital. *it is enough.*] Enough; cease. A word used among seamen

AVAUNT. *interject* [*avaunt*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away

O, he is bold, and blushes not at death,
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone *Sh. King John.*
After this process
To give her the *avaunt!* it is a pity
Would move a monster. *Shakesp Henry* VIII.
Mistress' dismiss that rabble from your throne.
Avaunt! is Aristarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad, b.* iv.

A'UBURNE. *adj.* [from *auburn*, bark, Fr.] Brown, of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburne*, mine is perfect yellow. *Sh. T. G. of Ver.*
His *auburne* locks on either shoulder flow'd,
Which to the sun'rise of his friend he vow'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick, o'ershadow'd, these, as modern use
Ordains, infus'd, an *auburne* drink compose,
Wholesome, of deathless fame. *Philips.*

A'UCTION. *n. f.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another, till so much is bid as the seller is content to take.

2. The things sold by auction,

Ask you why Phrine the whole *auction* buys,
Phrine foresees a general excise. *Pope.*

To AUCTION. *v. a.* [from *auction.*] To sell by auction

A'UCTIONARY. *adj.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honest, to be hir'd, and stand,
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old houshold stuff of picture's price. *Dryd. Juven.*

A'UCTIONIER. *n. f.* [from *auction.*] The person that manages an auction

A'UCTIVE. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increasing and active nature. *D.*

AUCUPATION. *n. f.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling, bird-catching

AUDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold, impudent; daring; always in a bad sense.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestif'rous, and dissentious pranks. *Shak. H* VI.
Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime. *Dryden.*
Young students, by a constant habit of disputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and disdainful.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently.

An angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak *audaciously*. *Sh. Love's Lab. L.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *n. f* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldness; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose,
They had such courage and *audacity*. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.
Great effects come of industry and perseverance; for *audacity* doth almost bind and mate the weaker sort of
Bacon's Natural Hist.
For want of that freedom and *audacity*, necessary in a . . . . th men, his personal modesty overthrew all his public . . . . ts. *Tatler*, N° 52.

A'UDIBLE *adj* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing

Visibles work upon a looking glass, and *audibles* upon the places of echo, which resemble in some sort the cavern . . . ear. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N

Eve, who unseen,
Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament
Discover'd soon the place of her retire *Paradise Lost, b.* xi
Every sense doth not operate upon fancy with the same force. The conceits of visibles are clearer and stronger than those of *audibles*. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b.* 1.

2. Loud enough to be heard

One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom deep, and speaking softly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS. *n. f* [from *audible.*] Capableness of being heard

A'UDIBLY *adv.* [from *audible.*] In such a manner as to be heard.

And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Par. Reg.*

A'UDIENCE. *n. f.* [*audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*
To any tongue, speak it of what it will. *Shak. King John.*
Thus far his bold discourse, without control,
Had *audience*. *Milton's Par Lost, b.* v.
. . . . .
Drew *audience*, and attention still as night,
Or summer's noon-tide air. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* v.

2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing

Were it reason to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*
According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*. I am sent to speak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakesp. K. John.*

3. An auditory; persons collected to hear

Or, if the star of ev'ning, and the moon,
Haste to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* vii.
The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greatest eminence for quality and politeness. *Addison. Guard.* N° 125.
It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a proper *audience*, even before the whole race of mankind *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

In this high temple on a chair of state,
The seat of *audience*, old Latinus sate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AUDIENCE *Court.* A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, because the archbishop of Canterbury heard several causes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; in which, before he would finally determine any thing, he usually committed them to be discussed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom thereupon he called his auditors: and so in time it became the power of the man, who is called *causarum negotiorumque audientiæ Cantuariensis auditor, seu officialis.* *Cowel*

A'UDIT. *n. f.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accustomed to weigh all things, shall here sit down to receive our *audit*, the sum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker, b.* v.
He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush as May;
And how his *audit* stands, who knows save heav'n? *Hamlet.*
I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit*] To take an account finally.

Bishops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon*
I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*, he knows how the money was disbursed. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

AUDI'TION. *n. f.* [*audito*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *n. f.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer

Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in the pulpit against lovers, are you now become so mean an *auditor*?
Sidney, b. ii.
What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

This firſt doctrine, though admitted by many of his *auditors*, is expreſsly againſt the Epicureans. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A perſon employed to take an account ultimately.

If you ſuſpect my huſbandry
Call me before th' exacteſt *auditors*,
And ſet me on the proof. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. In eccleſiaſtical law.

The archbiſhop's uſage was to commit the diſcuſſing of cauſes to certain perſons learned in the law, ſtiled his *auditors*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the *Exchequer*.

A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all other officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*

AUDITORY. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of ſome medium, excited in the *auditory* nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the cap illaments of thoſe nerves? *Newton.*

A'UDITORY. *n. ſ.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear.

Met in the church, I look upon you as an *auditory* fit to be waited on, as you are, by both univerſities. *South.*

Demades never troubled his head to bring his *auditory* to their wits, by dry reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire ſtrangers to the perſon whoſe death we now lament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auditor*.] The woman that hears; a female hearer.

Yet went ſhe not, as not with ſuch diſcourſe
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high: ſuch pleaſure ſhe reſerv'd,
Adam relating, ſhe ſole *auditreſs*. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

To AVEL. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chaſe makes ſome diviſion of parts, yet are not theſe parts *avelled* to be termed teſticles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A'VE MARY. *n. ſ.* [from the firſt words of the ſalutation to the Bleſſed Virgin, *Ave Maria*.] A form of worſhip repeated by the Romaniſts in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holineſs,
To number *Ave Marries* on his beads. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

A'VENAGE. *n. ſ.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, inſtead of ſome other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Dict.*

To AVENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Iſaiah*, i. 24.

They ſtood againſt their enemies, and were *avenged* of their adverſaries. *Wiſd.* xi. 3.

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the houſe of Jehu. *Hoſea*, i. 4.

2. To puniſh.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGEANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge*.] Puniſhment.

This neglected fear
Signal *avengeance*, ſuch as overtook
A miſer. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge*.] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his ſhame
On thoſe two captives which had bred him blame.
Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.

All thoſe great battles which thou boaſts to win
Through ſtrife and bloodſhed, and *avengement*
Now praiſed, hereafter thou ſhalt repent. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

AVE'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge*.]

1. Puniſher.

That no man go beyond his brother, becauſe that the Lord is the *avenger* of all ſuch. 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driven
By his *avengers*; ſince no place like this
Can fit his puniſhment, or their revenge. *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

2. Revenger, taker of vengeance for.

The juſt *avenger* of his injured anceſtors, the victorious Louis was darting his thunder. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

But juſt diſeaſe to luxury ſucceeds,
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

A'VENS. *n. ſ.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The name with herbariſts is: The characters are; It hath pennated or winged leaves; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into ten ſegments, the flower conſiſts of five leaves, ſpreading open, the ſeeds are formed into a globular figure, each having a tail, the roots are perennial, and ſmell ſweet. The ſpecies are, 1. Common *avens*. 2. Mountain *avens*, with large yellow flowers, &c. The firſt ſort grows wild in England, Scotland and Ireland, but the ſecond ſort came from the Alps. The firſt is uſed in medicine, and in confectionary for ſeed-cakes. *Miller.*

AVE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony; as when he is ſuddenly drowned, or burnt, by any ſudden diſeaſe falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE. *Cowel.*

AVENUE. *n. ſ.* [*avenue*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as *Walls* obſerves, but it is generally placed on the firſt.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were ſet up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon, b.* v.

Truth is a ſtrong-hold, and diligence in laying ſiege to it ſo that it muſt obſerve all the *avenues* and paſſes to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.

To AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare poſitively, or peremptorily.

The reaſon of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philoſopher *avers*,
That reaſon guides our deed, and inſtinct theirs.
How can we juſtly diff'rent cauſes frame,
When the effects entirely are the ſame? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley's Sermons.*

AVERAGE. *n. ſ.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beaſts and carriages. *Chambers.*

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants and others proportionably make towards the loſſes of ſuch as have their goods caſt overboard for the ſafety of the ſhip; or of the goods and lives of thoſe in the ſhip, in a tempeſt, and this contribution ſeems to be ſo called, becauſe it is ſo proportioned, after the rate of every man's *average* or goods carried. *Cowel.*

3. A ſmall duty which merchants, who ſend goods in another man's ſhip, pay to the maſter thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aver*.]

1. Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of ſome eſtate, which is feigned, the party will ſue a pardon. *Bacon on Alien.*

2. An offer of the defendant to juſtify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

AVE'RNAT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grape. See VINE.

AVERRUNCATION. *n. ſ.* [from *averruncate*.] The act of rooting up any thing.

To AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure ſome miſchief will come of it,
Unleſs by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERSATION. *n. ſ.* [from *averſor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with deteſtation.

Hatred is the paſſion of defiance, and there is a kind of *averſation* and hoſtility included in its eſſence. *South.*

2. It is moſt properly uſed with *from* before the object of hate.

There was a ſtiff *averſation* in my lord of Eſſex *from* applying himſelf to the earl of Leiceſter. *Wotton.*

3. Sometimes with *to*, leſs properly.

There is ſuch a general *averſation* in human nature *to* contempt, that there is ſcarce any thing more exaſperating. I will not deny, but the exceſs of the *averſation* may be levelled againſt pride. *Government of the Tongue, § 7.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

A natural and ſecret hatred and *averſation towards* ſociety, in any man, hath ſomewhat of the ſavage beaſt. *Bacon.*

AVERSE. *adj.* [*averſus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable.

Their courage languiſh'd, as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now *averſe*, refus'd her aid. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Not pleaſed with; unwilling to; having ſuch a hatred as to [illegible]

Has thy uncertain boſom ever ſtrove
With the firſt tumults of a real love?
Haſt thou now dreaded, and now haſten'd his
By turns *averſe*, and joyful to obey? *P[illegible]*

Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has moſt properly *from* before the object of averſion.

Laws poſitive are never framed as they ſhould be, unleſs preſuming the will of man to be inwardly obſtinate, rebellious, and *averſe from* all obedience unto the ſacred laws of his nature. *Hooker, b.* i.

They believed all who objected againſt their undertaking to be *averſe from* peace. [illegible]

Theſe cares alone her virgin breaſt employ,
Averſe from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.

He has, from the beginning of the war, been very *averſe to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Diodorus tells us of one Charondas, who was *averſe to* all innovation, eſpecially when it was to proceed from particular perſons. *Stuff on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.*

AVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *averſe*.]

1. Unwillingly.

2. Backwardly.

Not only they want thoſe parts of ſecretion, but it is emitted *averſely*, or backward, by both ſexes. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

AVE'RSENESS. *n. f.* [from *averse.*] Unwillingness, backwardness.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifeſt, than in his *averſeneſs* to entertain any friendſhip or familiarity with God. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

AVERSION. *n. f.* [*averſion*, Fr. *averſio*, L.

1. Hatred, diſlike, deteſtation, ſuch as turns away from the object.

What if with like *averſion* I reject
Riches and regal bounty? *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.*

2. It is uſed moſt properly with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *averſion from* it, and were reſolved to prevent it by all poſſible means *Clarendon, b.* vi

With men theſe conſiderations are uſually cauſes of deſpite, diſdain, or *averſion from* others; but with God, ſo many reaſons of our greater tenderneſs towards others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The ſame adheſion to vice, and *averſion from* goodneſs, will be a reaſon for rejecting any proof whatſoever *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, leſs properly, with *to.*

A freeholder is bred with an *averſion to* ſubjection. *Addiſon.*

I might borrow illuſtrations of freedom and *averſion to* receive truths from modern aſtronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for.*

The Lucqueſe would rather throw themſelves under the government of the Genoeſe, than ſubmit to a ſtate *for* which they have ſo great *averſion.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

This *averſion* of the people *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uſes. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*

His *averſion towards* the houſe of York was ſo predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cauſe of averſion.

They took great pleaſure in compounding law-ſuits among their neighbours, for which they were the *averſion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

Self-love and reaſon to one end aſpire;
Pain their *averſion*, pleaſure their deſire. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

To AVERT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aſide; to turn off

I beſeech you
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

At this, for the laſt time, ſhe lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To put by, as a calamity

O Lord! *avert* whatſoever evil our ſwerving may threaten unto his church, *Hooker, b. v.*

Diverſity of conjectures made many, whoſe conceits *averted* from themſelves the fortune of that war, to become careleſs and ſecure. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Theſe affections earneſtly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us thoſe things which are diſpleaſing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild deſtruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the publick woe. *Prior.*

AVET. *n. f.* [of *aif*, Dutch.] A fool, or ſilly fellow *Dict.*

AUGER. *n. f.* [*egger*, Dut.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes in.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you uſe it, the ſtuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the eaſier uſe your ſtrength; for in twiſting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the ſtuff. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [aahte, ahte, Saxon. It is ſometimes, improperly, written *ought.*] Any thing.

If I can do it,
By *aught* that I can ſpeak in his diſpraiſe,
She ſhall not long continue love to him. *Sh. T. G. of Verona.*

They may, for *aught* I know, obtain ſuch ſubſtances as may induce the chymiſts to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my ſon, and ſee if *aught* be wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To AUGMENT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To encreaſe, to make bigger, or more.

Some curſed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could *augment* his harm, encreaſe his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers, though they continue the denomination of their firſt ſtream, have ſtreams added to them in their paſſage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To encreaſe, to grow bigger

But as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his ſight encreas'd his hot deſire. *Sandys.*

The rocks are from their old foundations rent;
The winds redouble, and the ruins *augment*;
The waves on heaps are daſh'd. *Dryd. Virgil, Georg*

AUGMENT. *n. f* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Increaſe.

You ſhall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. [in grammar.] Syllables of encreaſe.

Vowels are improper in the beginning of inflammations but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment. Wiſeman.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *augment.*]

1. The act of encreaſing or making bigger

Thoſe who would be zealous againſt regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of thoſe on foot. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being made bigger

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of ſo prodigiouſly vaſt *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteneſs of an inſect *Bentley's Sermons*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands, but his name we glorify, when we teſtify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION *Court.* A court erected by king Henry the eighth, for the increaſe of the revenues of his crown, by the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries. *Dict*

AUGRE. *n. f.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER

Your temples burned in the cement,
Your franchiſes, whereon you ſtood, confin'd
Into an *augre's* bore. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. f.* [from *augre* and *hole.*] A hole made by boring with an augre.

What ſhould be ſpoken here,
Where our fate hid within an *augre-hole*,
May ruſh and ſeize us? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

AUGUR. *n. f.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, particularly by the flight of birds.

What ſay the *augurs?*
—They would not have you ſtir forth to-day
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beaſt. *Shak. J. Caeſ.*

Calchas, the ſacred ſeer, who had in view
Things preſent and the paſt, and things to come foreknew
Supreme of *augurs.* *Dryden's Fables.*

As I and mine conſult thy *augur*,
Grant the glad omen, let thy favorite riſe
Propitious, ever ſoaring from the right. *Prior.*

To AUGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To gueſs; to conjecture by ſigns.

The people love me, and the ſea is mine,
My pow'r's a creſcent, and my *aug'ring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Fought for a crown and bright Lavinia's bed;
So will I meet thee hand to hand oppoſ'd,
My *aug'ring* mind aſſures the ſame ſucceſs. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

To AUGURATE. *v. n.* [*augurer* Lat.] To judge by augury.

AUGURATION. *n. f.* [from *augur.*] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

And Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he contemned the tripudiary *auguration.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AUGURER. *n. f.* [from *augur*] The ſame with *augur.*

Theſe apparent prodigies,
The unaccuſtom'd terrour of this night,
And the perſuaſion of his *auguriers*,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shakeſp. Julius Caeſ.*

AUGURIAL. *adj.* [from *augury.*] Relating to augury

On this foundation were built the conceptions of ſouthſayers, in their *auguriat* and tripudiary divinations. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To AUGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To practiſe divination by augury. *Lisle.*

AUGUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur.*] Predicting; preſcient, foreboding.

So fear'd
The fair-man'd horſes, that they flew back, and their chariots
Preſaging in their *auguraus* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

AUGURY. *n. f.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognoſticating by omens or prodigies.

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,
Or I renounce my ſkill in *augury.* *Dryden's Aeneid.*

She knew by *augury* divine,
Venus would fail in her deſign. *Swift.*

2. The rules obſerved by augurs.

The goddeſs has ſuch an averſion to ye, that you are particularly excluded out of all *auguries.* *L'Eſtrange.*

3. An omen or preſage.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,
Witneſs good breeding. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

What if this death, which is for him deſign'd,
Had been your doom (far be that *augury*)
And you not, Acrocnephe, condemn'd to die. *Dryden.*

The pow'rs we both invoke,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpoſe with an *augury.* *Dryden's Aeneid*

AUGUST *adj.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] Great, grand, royal, magnificent; awful.

There is nothing ſo contemptible, but antiquity can render it *auguſt* and excellent. *Glanville's Scepſis, c. 22.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open ſight,
Auguſt in viſage, and ſerenely bright,
His mother goddeſs, with her hands divine
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples ſhine. *Dry.*

AUGUST. *n. f* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] The name of the eight month from January inclative

Auguſt was dedicated to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar, becauſe, in the ſame month, he was created conſul, thrice triumpher in Rome, ſubdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the ſixth from March. *Peacham.*

AUGU'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auguſt*.] Elevation of look; dignity, loftineſs of mien or aſpect.

A'VIARY. *n. ſ.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place incloſed to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all ſorts, the Italians beſtow vaſt expence; including great ſcope of ground, variety of buſhes, trees of good height, running waters, and ſometimes a ſtove annexed, to contemper the air in the winter. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow ſick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

AVI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greedineſs, eagerneſs; appetite, inſatiable deſire.

A'VITOUS. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's anceſtors; ancient. *Dict.*

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, Fr.] A word out of uſe.

1. To adviſe.

With that, the huſbandman 'gan him *avize*,
That it for him was fitteſt exerciſe. *Spenſ. Hubb. Tale.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himſelf; *s'aviſer*, Fr.

But *him avizing*, he that dreadful deed
Forbore, and rather choſe, with ſcornful ſhame,
Him to avenge. *Spenſer's Huberd's Tale.*

3. To conſider.

No power he had to ſtir, nor will to riſe
That when the careful knight 'gan well *avize*
He lightly leſt the foe. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*

A'WKWARD. See AWKWARD.

AULD. *adj.* [ald, Sax.] A word now obſolete, but ſtill uſed in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

AULE'TICK. *adj.* [*auleticus*, Lat.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*

A'ULICK. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. ſ.* [*aune*, Fr.] A French meaſure of length; an ell.

To AUMAIL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the meſh of a net, whence a coat of *mail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure.

In golden buſkins of coſtly cordwaine,
All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd
With curious antricks, and full fair *aumail'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

AU'MBRY. See AMBRY.

AUNT. *n. ſ.* [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's ſiſter; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Glo'ſter. *Shak. R. III.*

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old faſhion'd halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking rooks. *Pope.*

AVOCA'DO. n. ſ. [Span. *Perſica*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are ranged in a circle; from whoſe middle riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a ſoft, fleſhy, pear-ſhaped fruit, in which is an hard ſtone or ſeed, having two lobes, which is included in a membrane or pericardium.

The tree grows in great plenty in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, as alſo in the iſland of Jamaica, and hath been tranſplanted into the Engliſh ſettlements in America, upon account of its fruit, which is very neceſſary for the ſupport of life. The fruit is of itſelf very inſipid, for which reaſon they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and ſugar, to give it a poignancy. This tree, in warm countries where it is planted, grows to the height of thirty feet, with a trunk as large as common apple-trees; the bark ſmooth and of an aſh colour; the branches are beſet with pretty large oblong ſmooth leaves, of a deep green colour throughout the year. The flowers and fruit are produced towards the extremity of the branches. *Miller.*

To A'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from buſineſs, to call away.

Their diveſture of mortality diſpenſes them from thoſe laborious and *avocating* duties to diſtreſſed chriſtians, and their ſecular relations, which are here requiſite. *Boyle.*

AVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *avocate*.]

1. The act of calling aſide.

The buſtle of buſineſs, the *avocations* of our ſenſes, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments. *Glanville's Scep.*

Stir up that remembrance, which has many *avocations* of buſineſs have cauſed him to lay aſide. *Dryd. Aurengz. Pref.*

2. The buſineſs that calls; or the call that ſummons away.

It is a ſubject that we may make ſome progreſs in as contemplation within the time, that the ordinary time of life, and the permiſſion of neceſſary *avocations*, a man may employ in ſuch a contemplation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

God does frequently inject into the ſoul bleſſed impulſes to duty, and powerful *avocations* from ſin. *South.*

By the ſecular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furniſhed with ſkill in common life. *Atterbury.*

To AVOID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.]

1. To ſhun; to eſcape.

The wiſdom of pleaſing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids. *Tillotſon.*

2. To endeavour to ſhun.

The faſhion of the world is to *avoid* coſt, and you encounter it. *Shakeſp. Adoe about Nothing.*

3. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the houſe. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If any rebel ſhould be required of the prince confederate, the prince confedederate ſhould command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He deſired to ſpeak with ſome few of us; whereupon ſix of us only ſtayed, and the reſt *avoided* the room. *Bacon's N. Atl.*

4. To oppoſe, to hinder effect.

The removing that which cauſed putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 340.

To AVOID. *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul caſt the javelin; for he ſaid, I will ſmite David even to the wall with it. and David *avoided* out of his preſence twice. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 11.

2. To become void or vacant.

Biſhopricks are not included under benefices: ſo that if a perſon takes a biſhoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

AVO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid*.] That which may be avoided, ſhunned, or eſcaped.

Want of exactneſs in ſuch nice experiments is ſcarce *avoidable*. *Boyle.*

To take ſeveral things for granted, is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whoſe taſk it is to ſhew the falſehood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

AVO'IDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the purſuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The courſe by which any thing is carried off.

For *avoidances*, and drainings of water, where there is too much, we ſhall ſpeak of. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 600.

AVO'IDER. *n. ſ.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The perſon that avoids or ſhuns any thing.
2. The perſon that carries any thing away.
3. The veſſel in which things are carried away.

AVO'IDLESS. *adj.* [from *avoid*.] Inevitable, that which cannot be avoided.

That *avoidleſs* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis's Letters.*

AVOIRDUPO'IS. *n. ſ.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains [illegible] to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarſer commodities are weighed by *avoirdupois* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdupois* ounce, for our Troy ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *avolo*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; eſcape.

Theſe airy vegetables are made by the relicks of plantalem ſelves, whoſe *avolation* was prevented by the condenſed en[illegible]. *Grew on Muſeum.*

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only ſignify a plavious air hindering the *avolation* of the favillous particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr. for this word we now generally ſay *vouch*.]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly *avouched* that themſelves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hooker, Pref.*

Wretched though I ſeem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Iriſh. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to juſtify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the juſtice of your dealing. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

AVO'UCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence.

I might not this believe,
Without the ſenſible and try'd *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

AVO'UCHABLE *adj.* [from *avouch*.] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *avouch*.] He that avouches.

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to juſtify; not to diſſemble.

His cruel ſtepdame ſeeing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knife did end,
In death *avowing* th' innocence of her ſon. *Fairy Queen.*

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own

particular knowledge, or the relation of ſome credible perſon, [illegible] his own experience. *Boyle.*

I ch to myſelf, I muſt *avow*, I ſtrove,
From publick ſhame to ſkreen my ſecret love. *Dryden.*

Such aſſertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by thoſe who are for preſerv ng church and ſtate. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his ſmother d flame, *av w'd* and *avow'd*. *Theſ.*

AVO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *avow.*] That wh ch may be openly declared; that which may be declared without ſhame.

AVO'WAL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] Juſtificatory declaration, open declaration.

AVO'WEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow.*] In an avowed manner.

Wilmot could not *avowedly* have excepted againſt the other [illegible]

AVOWE'E. *n ſ* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advow ſon of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVO'WER. *n.ſ.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or juſtifies.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold *avower* of his own v rtues. *Dryd.*

AVO'WRY *n.ſ.* [from *avow.*] In law, s where one takes a d ſtreſs for rent, or other thing, and the other ſues replevin. In which caſe the taker ſhall juſtify, in his plea, for what cauſe he took it; and, f he took it in his own r ght, is to ſhew it, and ſo avow the taking, wh ch is called h s *avowry*. *Chambers.*

AVO'WSAL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] A confeſſion. *Dict.*

AVO'WTRY. *n. ſ.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

AURATE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear; wh ch ſee.

AURE'LIA *n ſ* [Lat.] A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

The ſolitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teaſe, is ſometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, ſometimes into a fly-caſe. *Ray on Creation.*

AURICLE *n. ſ.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prom nent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof, thus called from the reſemblance they bear to the external ear. They move reg larly like the heart, only in an inverted order, their ſyſtole correſponding to the diaſtole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood ſhould be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray on Creation.*

A [illegible] *n. ſ.* See BEAR'S EAR.

AURICULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing.

You ſhall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* aſſurance have your ſatisfaction. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. Secret, told in the ear; as *auricular* confeſſion.

AURI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular.*] In a ſecret manner.

Theſe will ſoon confeſs, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURIFEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That wh ch produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a burſting ſtream *auriferous* plays. *Thomſon.*

AURIGA'TION *n.ſ* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURI'PIGMENTUM. See ORPIMENT.

AURORA. n. ſ. [Lat.]

1. A ſpecies of crowfoot, wh ch ſee.

2. The goddeſs that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morn-[illegible]

Aurora hence
On Indus' ſm l ing banks the roſy ſhower. *Thomſon's Summ.*

AURORA Borealis See STREAMERS.

AURUM fulminans. [Latin.] A preparation made by d ſſolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with ſalt of tartar; whence a very ſmall quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giv ng a report like that of a piſtol. [illegible]

Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick ſhook. [illegible]

AUSCULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *auſculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or liſten ng to. *Dict.*

AUSPICE. *n. ſ.* [*auſpicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertak ng drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour ſhewn by proſperous men.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whoſe high *auſpice* Rome hath ſtood
So long. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

3. Influence, good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But ſo may he live long, that town to ſway,
Which by his *auſpice* they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their aſhes by his ſtay. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

AUSPICIAL. *adj.* [from *auſpice.*] Relating to prognoſticks.

AUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [from *auſpice.*]

1. With omens of ſucceſs.

You are now, with happy and *auſpicious* beginnings, form-[illegible] *Spect.*

2. Proſperous; fortunate [illegible]

Auſpicious chief! thy race in times to come,
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome. *Dryd. Æneid.*

[illegible] able, kind, propitious, applied to perſons.

Fortune play upon thy proſp'rous helm,
As thy *auſpicious* m ſtreſs! *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

4. Lucky; happy, applied to things.

And promiſe [illegible] calm ſeas, *auſpicious* gales,
And ſails expeditious. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

A pure, an active, an *auſpicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n from whence the bleſſing came.
[illegible]

Two battles your *auſpicious* cauſe has won;
Thy ſword can perfect what it has begun;
And, from your walls, diſlodge that haughty ſon. } *Dryden.*

AUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auſpicious.*] Happily, proſperouſly; w th proſperous omens.

AUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. ſ* [from *auſpicious.*] Proſperity, happineſs.

AUSTERE. *adj.* [*auſterus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harſh; rigid.

When men repreſent the Divine nature, as an *auſtere* and rigorous maſter, always lifting up h s hand to take vengeance; ſuch conceptions muſt unavoidably ra ſe terrour. *Rogers.*

Auſtere Saturnius, ſay,
From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy ſway? *Pope.*

2. Sower of taſte; harſh.

Th' *auſtere* and pond'rous grapes they fabl me,
Make them aſcend the porous ſoil, and climb
The orange-tree, the citron, and the [illegible] } *Evelyn.*

Auſtere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the ſame time do not re ax. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

AUSTE'RELY *adv.* [from *auſtere.*] Sev [illegible]

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee ſo
Might ſt thou perceive *auſterely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earneſt, yea or no?
Look'd he or red, or pale, or ſad, or merr ly?
Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.

Hypocrites *auſterely* talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv.*

AUSTE'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]

1. Severity, ſtrictneſs; r gour.

My unſoil'd name, th' *auſtereneſs* of my life,
May vouch againſt you; and my place i' th' ſtate
Will ſo your accuſation overweigh. *Shak. Meaſure for M.*

2. Roughneſs in taſte.

AUSTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]

1. Severity, mortified life, ſtrictneſs.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new conſul's ſpy,
What is your ſower *auſterity* ſent t explore? *B. Johnſ. Catil.*

What was that ſnaky-headed Gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks of chaſte *auſterity*,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and *auſterity* of a capuchin. *Add. Italy.*

2. Cruelty; harſh diſcipl ne.

Let not *auſterity* breed ſervile fear,
No wanton ſound offend her virgin ear. *Roſcommon.*

AUSTRAL *adj.* [*auſtralis*, Lat.] Southern; as the *auſtral* ſigns.

To AU'STRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auſter*, the ſouth wind, Lat.] To tend towards the ſouth.

Steel and good iron d ſcover a verticity, or polary faculty; whereby they do ſeptentrionate at one extreme, and *auſtralize* at another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

AU'STRINE *adj* [from *auſtrinus*, Lat.] Southern, ſouthernly.

AUTHE'NTICAL *adj* [from *authentick.*] The ſame with *authentick*.

Of ſtatutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentical* records, but only tranſcripts. *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY *adv.* [from *authentical.*] After an authentick manner; with all the circumſtances requiſite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*

Conſcience never commands or forbids any th ng *authentically*, but there is ſome law of God which commands or forbids it firſt. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. *n ſ.* [from *authentical.*] The quality of being authentick, genuineneſs; authority.

Nothing can be more pleaſant than to ſee a circle of theſe virtuoſo's about a cabinet of medals, diſcanting upon the [illegible] lue, rarity, and *authenticalneſs* of the ſeveral pieces. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

AUTHENTICITY. *n. ſ* [from *authentick.*] Authority, genuineneſs, the being authentick.

AUTHE'NTICK. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority, as an *authentick* regiſter. It is uſed in oppoſition to any thing by which authority is deſtroyed, as *authentick*, not *counterfeit*. It is never uſed of perſons.

Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpreter through higheſt heav'n to bring. *Par. Loſt, b.*
She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what ſhe gueſs'd before, w th jealous fear. [illegible]

But cenſure's to be underſtood
Th' *authentick* mark of the cleft,
The pub'ck ſtamp heav'n ſets on all that's great and good. *Swift*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick.*] The ſame with

AUTHOR. *n. ſ.* [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The firſt beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.

That law, the *author* and obſerver whereof is one only God, to be bleſſed for ever. *Hooker, b.*

The *author* of that which cauſeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing alſo which thereby is cauſed. *Hooker, b.*

I'll never
Be ſuch a goſling to obey inſtinct; but ſtand
As if a man was *author* of himſelf,
And knew no other kin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'ſt me; whom ſhould I obey,
But thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.*

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden, Æneid.*

If the worſhip of falſe Gods had not blinded the heathen, inſtead of teaching to worſhip the ſun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worſhip our true *Author* and benefactor, as their anceſtors did under the government of Noah and his ſons, before they corrupted themſelves. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing

That which is the ſtrength of their amity, ſhall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopat.*

Now while the tortur'd ſavage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound;
The wound's great *author* cloſe at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his ſons
New *authors* of diſſention ſpring, from him
Two branches, that in nothing long contend
For ſov'reign ſway. *Philips.*

3. The firſt writer of any thing, diſtinct from the *tranſlator* or *compiler*.

To ſtand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the firſt *author* of the ſtory. *2 Mace. ii. 30.*

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a tranſlator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm,
That the land Saracates in Germany. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

AUTHORITATIVE. *adj.* [from *authority.*]

1. Having due authority

2. Having an air of authority

I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphoriſms, which yet may make a reaſonable moral prognoſtick. *Wotton.*

The two worthies have done miſchief, the mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the inſipid mirth of the other *Swift's Examiner*, N 15

AUTHO'RITATIVELY *adv.* [from *authoritative.*]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a ſhew of authority.

2. With due authority

No law that is foreign binds here in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engraſted into the law of England. *Hale's Hiſtory of Law.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authoritative.*] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHORITY. *n. ſ.* [*autorité*, Fr.]

1. Legal power.

Idle old man,
That ſtill would manage thoſe *authorities*,
That he hath given away! *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

Power ariſing from ſtrength, is always in thoſe that are governed, who are many: but *authority* ariſing from opinion, is in thoſe that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

Adam's ſovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where thoſe that call themſelves civil and rational, go out of their way, by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power, rule.

But I ſuffer not a woman to teach, nor to uſurp *authority* over the man, but to be in ſilence. *1 Tim. ii. 12.*

4. Support, juſtification; countenance.

Do'ſt thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
Whoſe ſilent wills condemn thee? *Ben. Johnſ. Catiline.*

5. Teſtimony

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by ſo ſweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney, b. ii.*

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the teſtimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 6.*

Having been ſo hardy as to undertake a charge againſt the [illegible] a torrent of *authorities*. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, Pref*

They conſider the main conſent of all the churches in the whole world, witneſſing the ſacred *authority* of ſcriptures, ever ſ thence the firſt publication thereof, even till this preſent day and hour. *Hooker, b. v § 22.*

AUTHORIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *authorize.*] Eſtabliſhment by authority.

The obligation of laws ariſes not from their matter, but from their admiſſion and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale Hiſtory of Law.*

To A'UTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any perſon.

Making herſelf an impudent factor, *authorizing* herſelf very much, with making us ſee, that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Deaf to complaints they wait upon the will,
Till ſome ſafe criſis *authorize* their skill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal.

Yourſelf firſt made that title which I claim,
Firſt bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame. *Dryd. Aureng.*

My prayers are heard,
And I have nothing farther to deſire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

To have countenanced in him irregularity and diſobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* diſorder, confuſion, and wickedneſs in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to deviſe any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regiment, no ſpecial commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker, b. iii. §. 4.*

Thoſe forms are beſt which have been longeſt received and *authorized* in a nation by cuſtom and uſe. *Temple.*

4. To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own deſires, where reaſon does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any perſon or thing.

Although their intention be ſincere, yet doth it notoriouſly ſtrengthen vulgar errour, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 9.*

Be a perſon in vogue with the multitude, he ſhall *authorize* any nonſenſe, and make incoherent ſtuff, ſeaſoned with twang and tautology, paſs for rhetorick. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. *n. ſ* [αὐτοκρατία, from αὐτὸς, ſelf, and κράτος, power] Independent power, ſupremacy. *Dict*

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

AUTO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ* [αὐτογραφία, from αὐτὸς, and γράφω, to write.] A particular perſon's own writing, or the original of a treatiſe, in oppoſition to a copy.

AUTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτολογία] A ſpeaking of, or to one's own ſelf *Dict.*

AUTOMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *automaton.*] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving themſelves.

AUTO'MATON *n. ſ.* [αὐτόματος. *In the plural*, automata] A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf, and which ſtands in need of no foreign aſſiſtance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to underſtand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, Pref*

The particular circumſtances for which the *automata* of this kind are moſt eminent, may be reduced to four.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

AUTO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itſelf the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we d[illegible] time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Vul[illegible]*

AUTONOMY. *n* [illegible] mind and preſcription

A'UTOPSY. *n. ſ* [αὐτόψια.] Ocular demonſtration; [illegible] thing one's ſelf. *Di*

In thoſe that have forked tails, *autopſy* convinceth us, that it hath this uſe. *Ray on the Creation*

AUTO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *autopſy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* ſilence that diſpute, out of which Eve was framed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Ariſtotle; but the teleſcope hath *autoptically* confuted it: and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the diſbelief of his ſenſes, may ſee that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Sceptis, c. 20.*

AUTOTHE'IST. *n. ſ.* [from αὐτὸς and θεὸς, God.] One who believes God's ſelf-ſubſiſtence. *Di*

A'UTUMN. *n. ſ.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter, beginning aſtronomically at the equi-

A W A

…x, and ending at the solstice; popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September, and October

For I will board her, though the chase as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *As you like it.*

I would not be over confident, till he hath passed a spring or *autumn*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

The starving brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender *autumn*. *Philips.*

While *autumn* nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on; the Doric reed once more
Well pleas'd I'll tune. *Thomson's Autumn*

AUTUMNAL. *adj.* [from *autumn*] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring, or summer's beauty, hath such grace,
As I have seen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou shalt not long
Rule in the clouds, like an *autumnal* star,
Or light'ning, thou shalt fall. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. v. l. 620*

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent sudden gusts, which will prostrate all. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* sun bestows. *Pope.*

AVULSION. *n. s.* [*avulsa*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offspring
Redundant [illegible]
By kind *avulsion* [illegible]

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the *avulsion* of two polished superficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke*

AUXESIS. *n. s.* [Latin] An encreasing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put instead of the proper word. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

AUXILIAR. } *n. s.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] Helper; assistant;
AUXILIARY. } confederate.

the strength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God *South.*

There are, indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliars* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and critics. *Pope.*

AUXILIAR. } *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] Assistant, helping,
AUXILIARY. }

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each side,
Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Add from his brother of the seas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXILIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; such are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and *to have*, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help, aid; succour *Dict.*

To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*. See WAIT.]

1. To expect, to wait for

Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life,
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife. *Fairfax, [illegible]*

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of th' angelick guards, *awaiting* night. *Par. Lost, b. iv.*

2. To attend, to be in store for

To shew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment. *Par. L. b. xi.*

Unless his wrath be appeased, an eternity of torments *awaits* the objects of his displeasure. *Rogers.*

AWAIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ambush. See WAIT.

And least mishap the most mis's alter may?
For thousand perils lie in close *await*
About us daily, to work our decay *Spenser's Muiopotmos*

To AWA'KE. *v. a.* [peccian, Sax. *To awake* has the preterite *awoke*, or, as we now more commonly speak, *awaked.*]

1. To rouse out of sleep.

Take heed,
How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth, but I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. *John, xi. 11.*

2. To raise from any state resembling sleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound
Has rais'd up his head
As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd he stares round. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

3. To put into new action.

The fair
Repairs her smiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* [from the verb.]

1. To cease from sleep.

Alack, I am afraid, they have *awak'd*,
And 'tis not done. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

I *awaked* up last of all, as one that gathereth after the grapegatherers. *Eccles. xxxiii 16.*

AWA'KE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Without sleep; not sleeping

Long fasting is like to work better upon sleeping men, than [illegible] *awake*. *Bacon's Nat. History, N° 955.*

Cares shall not keep him on the throne *awake*,
Nor break the golden slumbers he would take. *[illegible]*

To AWAKEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* See AWAKE.

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, somewhat improbably, from peapb, Sax. towards.]

1. To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial sentence.

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine,
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almost any within it. *South.*

It advances that grand business, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Piety.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by stated laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To judge, to determine.

Th' unwise *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An off'ring sacred *Pope's Odyssey, b. viii. l. 535.*

AWARD. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who best deserves her love. *Dryden's Fab.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Granville's Step.*

To urge the foe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse th' *awards* of providence. *Addison's Cato*

AWARE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ware*; an old word for *cautious*; it is however, perhaps an *adjective*, gepapian, Sax.] Vigilant; in a state of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Ere sorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away something else besides his own sorrow *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves, so that we are but little *aware* of them, and less able to withstand them.

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware, to be ca[illegible]

So warn'd he them, *aware* themselves [illegible]
Instant, without disturb, they took alarm. *Par. Lost, b. vi.*

AWA'Y. *adv.* [apeg, Saxon.]

1. Absent.

They could make
Love to your dress, although your face were *away*.
Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here——
—Why that's with watching, 'twill *away* again

When the fowls came down upon the carcases, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Gen. xv. 11.*

Would you youth and beauty stay,
Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

Summer suns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand, *away*;
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en;
Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and glister like the god of war,
When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakesp. King John.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes
Come, let's *away*, hark, the shrill horn resounds
Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

Away, you flatt'rer,
Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

5. Out of one's own hands, into the power of something else.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

6. It is often used with a verb, as, to *drink away* an estate; to *idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an estate or manor is gone

He *play'd* his life *away*. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phrase.

Sir Valentine, whither *away* so fast? *Sh. T. G. of Verona*

8. Perhaps the phrase, *he cannot away with*, may mean *he cannot travel with*; *he cannot bear the company.*

She never could *away* with me.——Never, never she would always say, she could not abide master Shallow
Shakesp. Henry IV

9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away

If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your sheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryd.*

AWE. *n. f.* [ege, oga, saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without *awe* of parents, without precepts of maisters, and without fear of offence.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

It fixeth upon him who is only to be feared, God; and yet with a kind fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was *awe* without amazement, and dread without distraction. *South.*

What is the proper *awe* and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, to

... will work on any man, you must either know his ... and fashions, and so lead him, or his ends, and so pursue him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so *awe* him, or those that have interest in him, and so govern him.
Bacon.

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to *awe*?
Why, but to keep you low, and ignorant,
His worshippers? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give Law,
To balance Europe, and her states to *awe*. *Waller*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

AWERAND. *n. f.* [from *awe* and *hand*.] A check. *Dict.*

A'WFUL. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full*.]

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So *awful*, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate, who sees, when thou art seen least wise.
Milt. Par. Lost, b. VIII. *l.* 577.

I approach thee thus, and gaze
Infatuate, I thus single; nor have fear'd
Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* thus reir'd,
Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair!
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.

2. Worshipful; in authority, invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know then, that some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of *awful* men
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely

It is not nature and first reason, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fashionable men.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AWFULLY. *adv.* [from *awful*.] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle *awfully* and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

AWFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *awful*.]

1. The quality of striking with awe, solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness, and night heightens the *awfulness* of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrours upon every thing *Addison. Spect.* N° 110.

2. The state of being struck with awe.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness* to the universal majesty of God *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To AWHA'PE. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenser*, nor can I discover whence it is derived, but imagine, that the Teutonick language had anciently *wapen*, to strike, or some such word, from which *weapons*, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound.

Ah! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhape*,
Both for because your grief doth great appear,
And eke because myself am touched near. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHILE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only *a while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time

Stay, stay, I say,
And if you love me, as you say you do,
Let me persuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

Into this wild abyss the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,
... ge. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b.* iii. *l.* 918.

AWK. *adj.* [a barbarous contraction of the word *awkward*.] Odd, out of order

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the ... and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to ... tice of the conflagration. *L'Estrange.*

A'WKWARD. *adj.* [[æpab, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite, unaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation
Limps after in base *awkward* imitation. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Their own language is worthy their care, and they are judged of by their handsome or *awkward* way of expressing themselves in it. *Locke.*

An *awkward* shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this ...

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryd. Hind and P.*

3. Perverse; untoward

A kind and constant friend
To all that regularly attend,
But was implacable, and *awkward*,
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras*

A'WKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *awkward*.] Clumsily; unreadily; inelegantly, ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waste upwards, and swearing he never knew man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sidney.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 606.

And when any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

She still renews the ancient scene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry,
Her scarf pale pink, her knee-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *awkward*.] Inelegance, want of gentility, rudeness, untableness

One may observe *awkwardness* in the Italians, which easily discovers their airs not to be natural *Addis. Rem. on Italy.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardness* in them; but these awkward airs are worn away by degrees in company.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AWL. *n. f* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes with.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an *awl*. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 1.

You may likewise prick many holes with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from *awe*, and the negative *less*.]

1. Without reverence.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force,
The *aweless* lion could not wage the fight. *Shak. King John.*

He claims the bull with *aweless* insolence,
And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Without the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;
The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind:
Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *aweless* throne. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

AWME, or AUME. *n. f.* A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight stekans, or twenty verges or verteels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one sixth of a tun of France, or one seventh of an English ton. *Arbuth. Tab.*

AWN. *n. f.* [*arista*, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grass. *Chambers.*

A'WNING. *n. f.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of these boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robinson Crusoe.*

AWOKE. The preterite from *awake*.

And she said, the Philistines be upon thee, Samson. And he *awoke* out of his sleep. *Judges*, xvi. 20.

A WORK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work, into a state of labour

So after Pyrrhus' pause,
Aroused vengeance sets him new *awork*. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

By prescribing the condition, it sets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by giving us ... *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

A WORKING *adv.* [from *awork*.] In the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* set. *Heywood's Tale.*

AWRY. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry*.]

1. Not in a right direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes still fastened on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty,
That suffers not one look to glance *awry*,
Which may let in a little thought unsound. *Spens. Epithal.*

Like perspectives which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confusion, ey'd *awry*,
Distinguish form. *Shakesp. Richard* II.

When lo!
A violent cross wind, from either coast,
Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues *awry*
Into the devious air. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii.

2. Asquint, with oblique vision.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*
On his son's actions. *D* ... *Love*

3 Not level; unevenly

I hap to ſtep *awry*, where I ſee no path, and can diſcern but few ſteps afore me. *Brerewood on Languages.*

4. Not equally between two points.

Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,
Not Cynthia when her manteau's pin'd *awry*,
Ere feat ſuch rage. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

5. Not in a right ſtate; perverſely

All *awry*, and which wried it to the moſt wry courſe of all, wit abuſed, rather to feign reaſon why it ſhould be amiſs, than how it ſhould be amended. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Much of the ſoul they talk, but all *awry*,
And in themſelves ſeek virtue, and to themſelves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Paradiſe Regained.*

AXE *n. ſ.* [eax, acye, Sax. *aſcia*, Lat.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with

No metal can,
No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenneſs
Of thy ſharp envy. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

[illegible]
Which overlook'd the ſhaded plains below;
No ſound ing *axe* preſum'd theſe trees to bite,
Coeval with the world, a venerable ſight. *Dryden's Fables.*

AXILLA. n. ſ [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXILLAR } *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm-
AXILLARY } pit.

In the ſame manner is the *axillary* artery diſtributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it diviſeth unto two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AXIOM. *n. ſ.* [*axioma*, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω]

1. A propoſition evident at firſt ſight, that cannot be made plainer by demonſtration

Axioms more general, are ſuch as this, that the [illegible] choſen before the leſſer. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. An eſtabliſhed principle to be granted without new proof

The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their uſe in the moral. *Hooker, b. ..*

Their aſſertions are unto us no *axioms*, we eſteem thereof as things unſaid, and account them but in liſt of nothing *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i*

AXIS. *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But ſince they ſay our earth, from morn to morn,
On its own *axis* is obliged to turn,
That ſwift rotation muſt diſperſe in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear *Blackmore.*

It might annually have compaſſed the ſun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

On their own *axes* as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the ſun;
So two conſiſtent motions act the ſoul,
And one regards itſelf, and one the whole.
Pope's Eſſay on Man, epiſt iii. l. 3, 3.

AXLE. } *n. ſ* [*axis*, Lat.] The pin which paſſes through
AXLE-TREE. } the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed

Venerable Neſtor
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the *axle-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The fly ſate upon the *axle-tree* of the chariot-wheel, and ſaid, what a duſt do I raiſe? *Bacon's Eſſays.*

And the gilded car of day
His glowing *axle* doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton's Comus.*

He ſaw a greater ſun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning *axle-tree* could bear.
Milton's Chriſt's Na

AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.]

1. Yes, an *adverb* of anſwering affirmatively.

Return you thither?
—*Ay*, madam, with the ſwifteſt wing of ſpeed.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

What ſay'ſt thou? Wilt thou be of our conſort?
Say *ay*, and be the captain of us all.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

2. It is a word by which the ſenſe is enforced, even; yes, certainly, and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee creſt-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

AYE. *adv.* [æya, Saxon.] Always, to eternity; for ever.

And now in darkſome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remedyleſs for *aye* he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen, b. .*

[illegible]
Or on Diana's altar to proteſt,
For *aye*, auſterity and ſingle life.
[illegible] *Midſummer Night's Dream.*

The ſoul, though made in time, ſurvives for *aye*;
And, though it hath beginning, ſees no end.
Sir John Davies.

And hears the muſes, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altar ſing. *Milton's Il Penſeroſo.*

Th' aſtoniſh'd mariners *aye* ply the pump;
No ſtay, nor reſt, till the wide breach is cloſ'd. *Philips.*

AYGREEN *n. ſ.* The ſame with *houſeleek*; which ſee. *Dict.*

AYRY *n. ſ.* [See AIRY]

I ſhould diſcourſe on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their ſeveral *ayries*. *Walton's Angler.*

AZIMUTH. *n. ſ* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent diſtance of the ſun from the north or ſouth point of the compaſs.
3. *Azimuth Compaſs*, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical *azimuth*.
4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whoſe ſtyle or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.
5. *Azimuths*, called alſo vertical circles, are great circles interſecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

AZURE *adj.* [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Span. *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue ſtone.] Blue; faint blue.

The blue of the firſt order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of ſome ſubſtances, and the *azure* colour of the ſkies ſeems to be of this order. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope's Odyſſey, ..*

The ſea,
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomſon's Spring.*

B.

B A B

B, The ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, is pronounced as in moſt other European languages, by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with *P*, and by the Gaſcons with *V*, from which an epigrammatiſt remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gaſcony the ſame. The Spaniards, in moſt words, uſe *B* or *V* indifferently.

BAA. *n. ſ.* [See the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.

To BAA. *v. n.* [*baſo*, Lat.] To cry like a ſheep.

Or like a lamb, whoſe dam away is fet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My *babbling* praiſes I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, ſtand ſilent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; theſe he uſed to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthn. J. Bull.*

Let the ſilent ſanctuary ſhow,
What from the *babbling* ſchools we may not know. *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtleſsly, to tell ſecrets.

There is more danger in a reſerved and ſilent friend, than in a noiſy *babbling* enemy. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
Replying ſhrilly to the well tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*

And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the ſpeeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*

The *babbling* echo had deſcry'd his face;
She, who in others words her ſilence breaks. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

BA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle.

Thus *babble* ſhall not henceforth trouble me,
Here is a coil with proteſtation! *Shakeſp. Two G. of Verona.*

Come, no more,
This is mere moral *babble*. *Milton.*

With volleys of eternal *babble*,
And clamour more unanſwerable. *Hudibras.*

The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in diſputes. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *babble*.] Senſeleſs prate.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *babble*.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be ſpent
With ſuch a *babbler*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for truſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The apoſtle of my text had no ſooner propoſed it to the greater maſters at Athens, but he himſelf was ridiculed as a *babbler*. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of ſecrets.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

BABE. *n. ſ.* [*baban*, Welch; *babbaard*, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either ſex.

Thoſe that do teach your *babes*,
Do it with gentle means, and eaſy taſks,
He might have chid me ſo: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Nor ſhall Sebaſtian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to fright the crying *babe*. *Dryden's Don Seb.*

The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her ſmiles. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. *n. ſ.* [from *babe*.] Finery to pleaſe a babe or child.

So have I ſeen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of feely boys, pleaſe unacquainted ſight. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH. *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childiſh.

If he be baſhful, and will ſoon bluſh, they call him a *babiſh* and ill brought up thing. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BABOON *n. ſ.* [*babouin*, Fr. It is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a *great babe*.] A monkey of the largeſt kind.

You had looked through the grate like a gemmy of *baboons*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He caſt every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 174.

BA'BY. *n. ſ.* [See BABE.]

1. An infant; an infant.

The *baby* beats the nurſe, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The child muſt have ſugar plums, rather than make the poor *baby* cry. *Locke.*

B A C

He muſt marry, and propagate the father cannot ſtay for the portion, nor the mother for *babies* to play with. *Locke.*

2. A ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke ſaw that Perkin would prove a runnagate; and that it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Since no image can repreſent the great Creator, never to honour him by your foolith puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

BA'CCATED. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beſet with pearls, having many berries. *Di*

BACCHANA'LIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous perſon; a drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. *n. ſ.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feaſts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor, ſhall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not ſeen equaled. *Decay of Piety.*

Both extremes were baniſhed from their walls,
Carthuſian faſts, and fulſome *bacchanals*. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS ROSE. *n. ſ.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved; of a fad light purple, and a proper white; having the three outmoſt leaves edged with a crimſon colour, bluiſh bottom, and dark purple. *Mortimer.*

BACCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry bearing.

Baccaferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a caruculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the ſaſſafras trees.
2. Such as have a naked monoſpermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one ſeed; as the arbutes.
3. Such as have but polyſpermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or ſeeds within it; as the jaſminum, liguſtrum.
4. Such as have their fruit compoſed of many acini, or round ſoft balls ſet cloſe together like a bunch of grapes; as the uva marina. *Ray.*

BACCI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] A devourer of berries. *D*

BA'CHELOR. *n. ſ.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original ſenſe. *Junius* derives it from *Βακκαλαος*, fooliſh; *Menage*, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the loweſt rank, *Spelman*, from *baculus*, a ſtaff; *Cujas*, from *buccella*, an allowance of proviſion. The moſt probable derivation ſeems to be from *bacca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay, bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. In Latin, *baccalaureus*.]

1. A man unmarried.

Such ſeparation
Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

The haunting of thoſe diſſolute places, or reſort to courteſans, are no more puniſhed in married men than in *bachelors*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor's* eſtate. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let ſinful *bachelors* their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his firſt degrees at the univerſity in any profeſſion.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to ſpeak againſt the pope. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scribletus, *bachelor* of phyſick. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scribleru.*

3. A knight of the loweſt order. This is a ſenſe now little uſed

BA[illegible] [illegible]

All the ſorts of this plant are hardy; they grow above two foot, and produce their flower in June and July. *Miller.*

BA'CHELORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can teſtify,
She was the firſt fruit of my *bachelorſhip*. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

BACK. *n. ſ.* [bac, bæc, Sax. *bach*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that ſpeaketh, ſo likewiſe doth the echo; for you have many *back* echoes to the place where you ſtand. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 247.

Part following enter, part remain without,
With envy hear their fellows conquering ſhout;
And mount on others *backs*, in hope to [illegible]

2. The outer part of the hand when it is ſo oppoſed to the *palm*.

Methought love pity in [illegible]
Gave me your hands, th[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]

B A C

...ard part of the body; that which requires cloaths; opposed to the

I hose who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads. *Locke.*

4. The rear; opposed to the *van.*

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majesty was upon his. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

5. The place behind

Anchises, Sergestus grave, Cloantus strong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

6. The part of any thing out of sight.

...set upon the *backs* of chimneys do ripen fruit sooner. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 856.

7. The thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife or sword, whence *backsword*, or sword with a *back*, as,

Bul. dreaded not old Lewis either at *backsword*, single faulchion, or cudgel-play. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

8. To turn the *back* on one, is to forsake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all the friendships of the world shall bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its *back* upon him. *South.*

9. To turn the *back*, is to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no sooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you shall not to the house, unless
You undertake that with me. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

He sent many to seek the ship Argo, threatening that if they brought not *back* Medea, they should suffer in her stead. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

But where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*

Back to thy native stand might'st thou sail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Backward, from the present station.

I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*, the love that lay
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke through all
Its weak restraints. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Numb.* xxiv. 11.

Constrains the glebe, keeps *back* the hurtful weed.
Blackmore's Creation, b. ii.

4. Toward things past.

I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the sorrows of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a ruining world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. ...
...y's mad, yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their despatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing
Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

6. ... second time.

This Cæsar found, and that ungrateful age,
With losing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*

The epistles being written from ladies forsaken by their lovers, ... thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryd.*

To BACK. *v. a.* [from the noun *back*.]

1. To mount on the back of a horse.

That roan shall be my throne.
Well I will *back* him strait. O Esperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park. *Shak. Henry IV.*

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horse,
Favour his flight, and moderate his course. *Roscommon*

3. To place upon the back.

As I slept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. To maintain; to strengthen.

Beluke, he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that false peer,
To aspire unto the crown. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

You are strait enough in the shoulders, you care not who sees your back: call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague upon such *backing*! give me them that will face me. *Sh. H. VI.*

These were seconded by certain demilances, and both *backed* with men at arms. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Do they not swear, in express words,
To prop and *back* the house of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houseful. *Hudibras.*

A great malice, *backed* with a great interest, can have no advantage ... man, but from his expectations of something with ... *South.*

How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and *backs* his crimes. *Addis. Cato.*

5. To justify; to support.

... number of principles, and those that would have five elements endeavour to *back* their experiments with a precarious reason. *Boyle.*

We have I know not how many stages to *back* the reason of this mora. *L'Estrange.*

6. To second.

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other side,
Their wagers *back* their wishes. *Dryden's Fables.*

To BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To censure or reproach the absent.

Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of that most just and honourable personage. *Spenser's Ireland.*

I will use him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purse. Use his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

BA'CKBITER. *n. s.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator, a censurer of the absent.

No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his undermuner, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend. *South.*

BA'CKBONE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *bone*.] The bone of the back.

The *backbone* should be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not be one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*

BACKCARRY. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a forester may arrest an offender against vert or venison in the forest, viz. stable-stand, dog-draw, *backcarry*, and bloody hand. *Cowel.*

BA'CKDOOR. *n. s.* [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the house, privy passage.

The procession durst not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addison on Italy.*

Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is stealing in by the *backdoor* of atheism. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *adj.* [from *back*.] Having a back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp headed, barrel belly'd, broadly *back'd*. *Dryd. Virgil.*

BA'CKFRIEND. *n. s.* [from *back* and *friend*.] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in secret.

Set the restless importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* against fair words and professions. *L'Estrange.*

Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as some who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciously insinuate. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON. *n. s.* [from *bach gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what esteem are you with the vicar of the parish? can you play with him at *backgammon*? *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *house*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up unto by steps. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BA'CKPIECE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breastplate behind. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM. *n. s.* [from *back* and *room*.] A room behind, not in the front.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Mox. Mech. Exerc.*

BA'CKSIDE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *side*.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *backside* of the speculum, the glass would cause the same rings of colours, but more faint, the phænomena depends not upon the quicksilver, unless so far as it encreases the reflection of the *backside* of the glass. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backside* upwards. *Addison.*

3. The yard or ground behind a house.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or *backsides*, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLIDE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide*.] To fall off, to apostatize: a word only used by divines.

Hast thou seen that which *backsliding* Israel hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah*, iii. 6.

BACKSLIDER. *n. s.* [from *backslide*.] An apostate.

The *backslider* in heart shall be filled. *Prov.* xiv. 14.

BA'CKSTAFF. *n. s.* [from *back* and *staff*; because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned towards the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea, invented by Captain Davies.

BA'CKSTAIRS. *n. s.* [from *back* and *stair*.] The private stairs in the house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backstairs*, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers*

BA'CKSTAYS *n. f.* [from *back* and *ſtay*.] Ropes or ſtays which keep the maſts of a ſhip from pitching forward or overboard.

BA'CKSWORD. *n. f.* [from *back* and *ſword*.] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

Bud dreaded not old Lewis at *backſword*. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

BA'CKWARD. } *adv.* [from *back* and peapb, Sax. that is, to-
BACKWARDS. } wards the back.]

1. With the back forwards.

They went *backward*, and their faces were *backward*. *Genesis.*

2. Towards the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are firſt caſt *backwards*, and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their riſe. *Bacon's Nat. H.*

3. On the back.

Then darting from her malignant eyes,
She caſt him *backward* as he ſtrove to riſe. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. From the preſent ſtation to the place behind the back.

We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them *backward* home. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The monſtrous ſight
Struck them with horrour *backward*, but far worſe
Urg'd them behind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

5. Regreſſively.

Are not the rays of light, in paſſing by the edges and ſides of bodies, bent ſeveral times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton's Opticks.*

6. Towards ſomething paſt.

To prove the poſſibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*, for what has been done or ſuffered, may certainly be done or ſuffered again. *South.*

7. Out of the progreſſive ſtate; reflex.

No, doubtleſs, for the mind can *backward* caſt
Upon herſelf, her underſtanding light. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. From a better to a worſe ſtate.

The work went *backward*, and the more he ſtrove
T' advance the ſuit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

9. Paſt; in time paſt.

They have ſpread one of the worſt languages in the world, if we look upon it ſome reigns *backwards*. *Locke.*

10. Perverſely; from the wrong end.

I never yet ſaw man,
But ſhe would ſpell him *backward*: if fair-fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a lance ill-headed.
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.

BA'CKWARD. *adj.*

1. Unwilling, averſe.

Cities and waſte, they ſtorm'd the dens and caves;
For wiſer brutes are *backward* to be ſlaves. *Pope.*

We are ſtrangely *backward* to lay hold of this laſt, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

2. Heſitating.

All things are ready, if our minds be ſo;
Periſh the man, whoſe mind is *backward* now. *Shak. H. V.*

3. Sluggiſh, dull.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehenſive.

It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

BA'CKWARD. *n. f.* The things or ſtate behind or paſt.

What ſeeſt thou elſe
In the dark *backward* or abyſm of time? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward*.]

1. Unwillingly; averſely, with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud aſpect, diſdaining greater haſte. *Sidney.*

2. Perverſely.

I was the firſt man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him,
And does he think ſo *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it laſt? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *backward*.] Dulneſs; unwillingneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

The thing by which we are apt to excuſe our *backwardneſs* to good works, is the ill ſucceſs that hath been obſerved to attend the moſt ſincere endeavours. *Atterbury.*

BA'CON. *n. f.* [*bacon*, Fr. baby from *baken*, that is, dried fleſh.]

1. The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried.

High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Philemon ſeiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a ſlice. *Dryden's Fables.*

To ſave the *bacon*, is a phraſe for preſerving one's ſelf from being unhurt, borrowed from the care of houſewives in the country, where they have ſeldom any other proviſion in the houſe than dried bacon, to ſecure it from the marching ſoldiers.

What frightens you thus? my good ſon ſays the prieſt,
You murder'd, are ſorry, and have been conſult.

O father! thy ſorrow will ſcarce ſave my *bacon*;
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULO'METRY. *n. f.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and *μετρεω*.] The art of meaſuring diſtances by one or more ſtaves. *Diſt.*

BAD. *adj.* [*quaad*, Dutch; compar. *worſe*, ſuperl. *worſt*.]

1. Ill; not good: a general word uſed in regard to phyſical or moral faults, either of men or things.

Moſt men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the beſt ſcheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vicious; corrupt.

Thou may'ſt repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'ſt cover. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. 256.

Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worſe. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b.* xii.

Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongſt the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee ſhun. *Prior.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.

The ſun his annual courſe obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*

4. Hurtful; unwholeſome.

Reading was *bad* for his eyes, writing made his head ake. *Add.*

5. Sick.

BAD. } The preterite of *bid*.
BADE. }

And, for an earneſt of greater honour,
He *bad* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor. *Mach.*

BADGE. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Junius* from *bat*, a ſtaff, a meſſenger, and ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a meſſenger, but taken by *Skinner* and *Minſhew* from *bagghe*, Dut. a jewel, or *bague*, a ring, Fr.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to ſhew the relation of the wearer to any perſon or thing.

But on his breaſt a bloody croſs he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying lord;
For whoſe ſweet ſake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Spenſer.*

The outward ſplendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that glorious and ſacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A token by which one is known.

A ſavage tygreſs on her helmet lies;
The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

3. The mark of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even ſo much, that joy could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough, without a *badge* of bitterneſs. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andron.*

Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To BADGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.

Your royal father's murder'd.
—— Oh, by whom?——
Thoſe of his chamber, as it ſeem'd, had don't,
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

BADGER. *n. f.* [*vedelar*, Fr.] An animal that earths in the ground, uſed to be hunted.

That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one ſide ſhorter than the other, is very generally received not only by theoriſts and unexperienced believers, but moſt who behold them daily. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

BADGER LEGGED. *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is ſuppoſed to have.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger legged*, and his complexion ſwarthy. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'DGER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier; but, by *Junius*, derived from the *badger*, a creature who ſtows up his proviſion.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another. *Cowel.*

BA'DLY. *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; not well.

How goes the day with us? Oh tell me, Hubert.—
Badly, I fear. How fares your majeſty? *Shak. King John.*

BA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral.

It was not your brother's evil diſpoſition made him ſeek his death, but a provoking merit, ſet a-work by a reprovable *badneſs* in himſelf. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There is one convenience in these ſtreets which makes ſome amends for the *baneſs* of the pavement. *Addiſon on Italy.*

[illegible]

To BAFFLE. *v. a.* [ ]

1. To elude.

They made a ſhift to cheat themſelves of their ſins, to break the precept, and yet the ſame time to *baffle* the curſe. *South.*

He hath deſerved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath ſo long *baffled* and defied. *Atterbury.*

2. To confound, to defeat with ſome confuſion, as by perplexing or amuſing; to *baffle* is ſometimes leſs than to *conquer*.

Mezen-

Etruria loſt,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* hoſt. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When the mind has brought itſelf to cloſe thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abſtruſe problem, every intricate queſtion will not *baffle*, diſcourage, or break it. *Locke.*

3. To cruſh, to bring to nothing.

A foreign potentate tremoles at a war with the Engliſh nation, ready to employ againſt him ſuch revenues as ſhall *baffle* his deſigns upon their country. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 2.

BAFFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A defeat

It is the ſkill of the diſputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*

The authors having miſſed of their aims, are fain to retreat in fruſtration and a *baffle*. *South.*

BAFFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *baffle*.] He that puts to confuſion, or defeats.

Experience, that great *baffler* of ſpeculation, aſſures us the [illegible] to confute our ſuppoſitions. *Government of the Tongue*, § 7.

BAG. *n. ſ.* [belge, Sax. from whence perhaps by dropping, as is the harſh conſonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag*.]

1. Sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn

Couſin, away for England, haſte before,
And, ere our coming, ſee thou ſhake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots, their unpriſon'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shakeſp. King John.*

What is it that opens thy mouth in praiſes? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*

Thoſe waters were incloſed within the earth as in a *bag*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Once, we confeſs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea ſpoke. *Pope.*

2. That part of an animal in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſon of vipers.

The ſwelling poiſon of the ſeveral ſects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burſt its *bag* *Dryden.*

Sing on, ſing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd,
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* diſtend. *Dryden.*

3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair

We ſaw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a [illegible] *bag* tied to it. *Addiſon. Spectator*

4. A meaſure uſed to ſignify different quantities of certain commodities; as a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.

To *BAG*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag

Accordingly he drain'd thoſe marſhy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To ſtuff with a bag

Like a bee [illegible]'d with his honey'd venom,
He hurls it to your hive. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

3. To ſwell like a full bag.

[illegible] ſeemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a [illegible] *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I wonder [illegible] my ſtray'd,
I ſaw no by chance, and to my fold convey'd
They drain two *bagging* udders every *Dryden's Virgil.*

BAGATELLE. *n. ſ.* [*bagatine*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance

[illegible]ps of hair rings and cypher'd ſeals;
[illegible] trifles, ſerious *bagatelles* *Pope.*

BAGGAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bag*, *bagage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utenſils of an army.

The army was an hundred and ſeventy thouſand footmen, and twelve thouſand horſemen, beſide the *baggage*. *Judith.*

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be ſpared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*

They were probably always in readineſs, and carried among the *baggage* of the army *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Things that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

[illegible] deſigned, when his affairs grew deſperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and ſail for Italy. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

3. A worthleſs woman, in French *bagaſſe*; ſo called, becauſe ſuch women [illegible] uſed to ſuffer [illegible] to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, ſhe turns him to account. *Spectat.* N° [illegible]

BAGNIO. *n. ſ.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A houſe for bathing, ſweating, and otherwiſe cleanſing the body

I have known two inſtances of malignant fevers produced by [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Air*

[illegible] and *pipes*; the wind being received in [illegible] or, conſiſting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a pipe or little tube fixed to it, and ſtopped by a valve, and three pipes [illegible]es, the firſt called the [illegible], and the ſecond the [illegible]le one, which paſs the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and [illegible] by compreſſing the bag [illegible] or ſtopping the hole, [illegible] the *bagpipe* takes in the [illegible] *Chambers.*

No banners but ſhirts, with ſome bad *bagpipes* inſtead of drum and fife. *Sidney, b. i*

He hears a *bagpipe*, and ſaw a general animated with the ſound. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 27.

BAGPIPER. *n. ſ.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper* *Shak. M. of Venice.*

BAGUETTE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round mouding, leſs than an aſtragal; ſometimes carved and enriched.

To BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*baigner*, Fr.] To drench, to ſoak: a word out of uſe.

The women forbore not to *baigne* them, unleſs they plead their heels, with a worſe perfume than Jaguth found in the dungeon *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BAIL. *n. ſ.* [of this word the etymologiſts give many derivations; it ſeems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand, to deliver up, as a man delivers himſelf up in ſurety.]

Bail is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance. There is both common and ſpecial *bail*, *common bail* is in actions of ſmall prejudice, or flight proof, called common, becauſe any ſureties in that caſe are taken; whereas, upon cauſes of greater weight, or apparent ſpeciality, *ſpecial bail* or ſurety muſt be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprize, for he that is mainprized, is at large, until the day of his appearance but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and cuſtody for the time, and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in priſon at that time, or otherwiſe at their will. *Cowel.*

Worry'd with debts, and paſt all hopes of *bail*,
The unpity'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Roſcommon.*

Aſſiſt the [illegible]e with preſents, or when preſents fail,
They ſend their proſtituted wives for *bail*. *Dryden.*

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail —
They ſhall be ready at your highneſs' will,
To anſwer their ſuſpicion——
Thou ſhalt not *bail* them. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve biſhops, who were in the Tower, the houſe of commons, in great indignation, cauſed them immediately again to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be ſet at liberty by bail or ſureties.

BA'ILIFF. *n. ſ.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itſelf, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A ſubordinate officer

Lauſanne is under the canton of Berne, and governed by a *baliff* ſent them every three years from the ſenate of Berne. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts.

It many times happeneth, that, by the under-ſheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs that runneth againſt him. *Bacon.*

A *bailiff*, by miſtake, ſeized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a ſponging-houſe. *Swift.*

Swift as a hard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-ſteward of a manor

BA'ILIWICK. *n. ſ.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and pic, Sax.] The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchiſe. It is that liberty which is exempted from the ſheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff *Cowel.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwick*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There iſſued writs to the ſheriffs, to return the names of the ſeveral land-owners in their ſeveral *bailiwick* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [batan, Sax. *beitzen*, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in ſome place, to tempt fiſh or other animals.

Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a ſaint,
With ſaints doſt *bait* thy hook! moſt dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To ſin in loving virtue. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a ſhow of comfort in his ſuit, and lead him on with a ſure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horſes to mine hoſt of the garter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Many ſorts of fiſhes feed upon inſects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the ſex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new-found ſnares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's ſelf, or horſes, on the road.

What ſo ſtrong,
But wanting reſt, will alſo want of might?
The ſun, that meaſures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his ſteeds the ocean waves among. *F. Q.*

To BAIT *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr to beat.] To attack with violence, to set dogs upon.

Who seeming sorely chafed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait*,
With idle force did fain them to withstand. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not yield
To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet,
And to be *baited* with the rabble's curse *Shak Macbeth.*

To BAIT. *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment; perhaps this word is more properly *bate*; to *abate* speed.

But our desires, tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey *baits* at noon,
Tho' bent on speed, so here the archangel paus'd *Par. Lost*

In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a whig inn. *Addison. Spectat.* N° 126.

To BAIT. *v. n.* [*of an hawk*] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying, to flutter

All plum'd like estriges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd,
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks
With thy black mantle, till strange love, grown bold,
Thinks true love acted simple modesty. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her as we watch these kites,
That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient,
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

BAIT *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*
Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

2. A temptation; an enticement

And that same glorious beauty's idle boast,
Is but a *bait* such wretches to beguile. *Spenf. sonnet* xli.

Taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain *baits*.
Hooker, b. v. § 35.

Sweet words I grant, *baits* and allurements sweet
But greatest hopes of greatest crosses meet. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

Fruit, like that
Which grew in paradise, the *bait* of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l.* 551.

Secure from foolish pride's affected state,
And specious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Roscommon.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above
Sweet negligence! unheeded *bait* of love! *Dryden's Fab.*

Grant that others could with equal glory,
Look down on pleasures, and the *baits* of sense. *Add. Cato.*

3. A refreshment on a journey

BAIZE *n. s.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap, sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized, according to the uses it is intended for This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

To BAKE. *v. a.* participle passive, *baked*, or *baken*. [bæcan, Sax *backen*, Germ. supposed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, the Phrygian language, signified *bread*]

1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himself, yea, he kindleth it, and *baketh* bread. *Isaiah*, xliv 15

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their deficiency in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of *baking*. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

2. To harden in the fire

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatsoever the fire *baketh*, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat

With vehement suns
When dusty summer *bakes* the crumbling clods,
How pleasant is't, beneath the twisted arch,
To ply the sweet carouse! *Philips.*

The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. *Dryden.*

To BAKE. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself.
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor

2. To be heated or baked

Slet of a feavny snake,
In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

BAKED *Meats.* Meats dressed by the oven.

There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will relent, and *meat-meats* will mould, more than others. *Bacon's Nat Hist*

BAKEHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *bake* and *house*] A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouse*, under ground. *Wotton.*

BAKEN The *participle* from *to bake*.

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head 1 *Kings*, xix. 6.

BAKER *n. s.* [from *to bake*.] He whose trade is to bake.

In the heath, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker* *South.*

BALANCE. *n. s.* [*balance*, Fr *bilanx*, Lat.

1. One of the six simple powers in mechanicks, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of scales

A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a *balance* is. It supposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it, and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift*

For when on ground the burden'd *balance* lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir John Da*

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another

I have in equal *balance* justly weighed,
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance*.

Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Adv. to Sir G. Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the *balance*.

7. Equipoise; as *balance* of power. See the second sense.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train,
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain:
These mixed with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the *balance* beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night. *Locke.*

9. In astronomy. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.

To BALANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but *balance* the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for a little dirty interest. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To *balance* Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoise, to weigh equal to.

The attraction of the glass is *balanced*, and rendered ineffectual by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton's Opt.*

4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.

Judging is, *balancing* an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*

Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addison. Spectator.*

To BALANCE *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered at any one's present possession, he would not *balance*, or err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should *balance* a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

BALANCER. *n. s.* [from *balance*.] The person that weighs any thing.

BALASS *Ruby* *n. s.* [*balas*, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balass ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple, and seems best to answer the description of the ancients.
Woodward on Fossils.

To BALBU'CINATE. *v. n.* [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To stammer in speaking. *Dict*

To BALBU'TIATE. *v. n.* The same with *balbucinate*. *Dict*

BALCO'NY *n. s.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

Then pleasure came, who, liking not the fashion,
Began to make *balconies*, terraces,
Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*
When dirty waters from *balconies* drop,
And dext'rous damsels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

BALD. *adj.* [*bal*, Welch.]

1. Without hair.
Neither shall men make themselves *bald* for them. *Jer.* xvi. 6.
I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull; he having observed, that in *bald* persons, under the *bald* part, there was a vacuity between the skull and the brain. *Ray.*
He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison. Spect.* N° 231.

2. Without natural covering.
Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity *Shakesp. As you like it.*

3. Without the usual covering.
He is set at the upper end o' th' table, but they stand *bald* before him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.
Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* translation of the Iliad, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
And that, though labour'd, lone must *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful musick to the ear. *Creech.*

5. Stripped, naked; without dignity; without value; bare.
What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes?
On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

6. *Bald* was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as *audax*, bold, and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion *Winbald*, is *bold conqueror*, *Ethelbald*, *nobly bold*, *Badbold*, *happily bold*, which are of the same import as *Thrasius*, *Thrasymachus*, and *Thrasybulus*, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

BA'LDACHIN *n. f.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, *du cange*, and was a canopy carried over the host. *Builder's Dict.*

BA'LDERDASH. *n. f.* [probably of balh, Sax. bold, and *dasht*, to mingle] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To BA'LDERDASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BA'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bald.*] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. *n. f.* The same with GENTIAN; which see.

BA'LDNESS *n. f.* [from *bald*]

1. The want of hair.

2. The loss of hair.
Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and *baldness* round. *Swift.*

3. Meanness of writing, inelegance.

BA'LDRICK. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some *Dictionaries* it is explained a *bracelet*, but I have not found it in that sense.
Athwart his breast a *baldrick* brave he ware,
That shined like twinkling stars, with stones most precious rare. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
A radiant *baldrick*, o'er his shoulders ty'd,
Sustain'd the sword, that glitter'd at his side. *Pope.*

2. The zodiack.
That like the twins of Jove, they seem'd in sight,
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright. *Spenser.*

BALE. *n.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.
One hired an ass in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of goods to such a town. *L'Estrange.*
It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over from China. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BALE. *n. f.* [bæl, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandish] Misery, calamity.
She look'd about, and seeing one in mail,
Armed to point, sought back to turn again,
For light she hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To BALE. *v. a.* A word used by the sailors, who bid *bale* out the water; that is, *leave* it out, by way of distinction from pumping. *Skinner.*

To BALE *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballare*, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

BALEFUL. *adj.* [*bale* and *full*]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief, sorrowful, sad, woful.
Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,
And in dead parents *baleful* ashes bred. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
But when I feel the bitter *baleful* smart,
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser, sonnet* xxiv.
Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and stedfast hate. *Par. Lost, b.* i.

2. Full of mischief, destructive.
but when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and search'd his *baleful* books again. *F. Q.*
Boiling choler chokes;
By sight of these, our *baleful* enemies. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent swims
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs;
His *baleful* breath inspiring, as he glides *Dryden's Æneid.*
Happy Ierne, whose most wholesome air
Poisons envenom'd spiders, and forbids
The *baleful* toad, and vipers from her shore. *Pope.*

BA'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *baleful*] Sorrowfully, mischievously.

BALK. *n. f.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, such as is used in building, a rafter over an outhouse or barn.

BALK. *n. f.* [derived by *Skinner* from *balcare*, Ital. to pass over] A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate.
Another thing in the grammar schools I see no use of, unless it be to *balk* young lads in the way to learning languages. *Locke.*
Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to *balk* his understanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke.*
But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior.*
The prices must have been high, for a people so rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
Balk'd of his prey, the yelping monster flies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope.*

2. To miss any thing.
By grisly Pluto he doth swear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth,
Which soon he taketh by the stalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

3. To omit, or refuse any thing.
This was looked for at your hand, and this was *balk'd*
Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems to be intended here.
Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

BA'LKERS. *n. f.* [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shole of herrings is. *Cowel.*
The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plusher, who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the *balkers*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BALL. *n. f.* [*bol*, Dan. *bol* Dut.]
Bel, diminutively *Belin*, the sun, or Apollo of the Celtæ, was called by the ancient Gauls *Apellio*. Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bas*, or *Bel*, and likewise *Bel* and *Bul*. Among the modern Persians, the head is called *Pate*, and the Flemings still call the head *Balle*. Βολος is the head or poll, and βολλω, is to turn. Βολος likewise signifies a round ball, whence *bolus*, and *bell*, and *ball*, which the Welch term *bêl*. By the Scotch also the head is named *bhel*; whence the English *bill* is derived, signifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thracians, by Βαλλω understood a king. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects, *Baala*, *Bel*, and likewise Bal, signifies lord, and by this name also the sun; and, in some dialects, Ha and Ia, whence Ιαω, and Ηλιος, Ηλιος, and Ελιος, and also in the Celtick dialect, by a transitive way of expression, Ελιος, Ελιος, and Βελενος, signified the sun, and Ελη, Ηλεν, and Βελεν, the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *bol* and *bel* have the same meaning, whence the adjective *bolig*, or *belig*, is derived, and signifies divine or holy; and the aspiration being changed into *s*, the Romans form their *Sol*. *Baxter.*

1. Any thing made in a round form.
The worms with many feet, which round themselves into *balls* under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon.*
Nor arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern slings huge *balls* of lead. *Dryden.*
Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the *ball* a trembling water shines,
That through the chrystal darts. *Addison's Rem. on Italy.*
Such of those corpuscles as happened to combine into one mass, formed the metallick and mineral *balls*, or nodules, which we find. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.
Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
Turn'd from themselves, infected with their cage,
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain. *Sidney.*
Those I have seen play at *ball*, grow extremely earnest who should have the *ball*. *Swift.*

3. A ſmall round thing, with ſome particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots caſt.

Let lots decide it.
For ev'ry number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The reſt, all white, are fate. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears,
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rowls,
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*

4. A globe, as, the *ball* of the earth.

Julius and Antony, thoſe lords of all,
Low at her feet preſent the conquer'd *ball.* *Granville*

Ye gods, what juſtice rules the *ball?*
Freedom and arts together fall *Pope.*

5. A globe borne as an enſign of ſovereignty

ear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himſelf a ball, toſſed from miſery to miſery, and from place to place. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs, as the lower and ſwelling part of the thumb, the apple of the eye.

Be ſubject to no ſight but mine, Inviſible
To every eye *ball* elſe. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To make a ſtern countenance, let your brow bend ſo, that that it may almoſt touch the *ball* of the eye. *Peacham.*

7. The parchment ſpread over a hollow piece of wood, ſtuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to ſpread it on the letters.

BALL. *n. ſ.* [*bal*, Fr. from *ballare*, low Lat. from βαλλίζειν, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of ſome particular perſon.

If golden ſconces hang not on the walls,
To light the coſtly ſuppers and the *balls.* *Dryden.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a *ball*, but I can aſſure the ladies, for their conſolation, that he has writ better verſes on the ſex than any man. *Swift.*

BALLAD. *n. ſ.* [*ballade*, Fr.] A ſong.

Ballad once ſignified a ſolemn and ſacred ſong, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad* of *ballads*, but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verſe. *Watts.*

[illegible] tunes, may a cup of ſack be my poiſon *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Like the ſweet *ballad*, this amuſing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way *Gay's Trivia.*

To BALLAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make or ſing ballads.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets, and ſcald rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BALLAD-SINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ballad* and *ſing*.] One whoſe employment it is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets.

No ſooner 'gan he raiſe his tuneful ſong,
But lads and laſſes round about him throng.
Not *ballad-ſinger*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note ſo ſhrilling, ſweet and loud. *Gay.*

[illegible]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ſhip to keep it ſteady to the center of gravity.

There muſt be ſome middle counſellors to keep things ſteady, for, without that *ballaſt*, the ſhip will roul too much. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

As for the aſcent of it, this may be eaſily contrived, if there be ſome great weight at the bottom of the ſhip, being part of its *ballaſt*; which, by ſome cord within, may be looſened from it. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

As when empty barks or billows float,
With ſandy *ballaſt* ſailors trim the boat,
So bees bear gravel ſtones, whoſe poiſing weight
Steers through the whiſtling winds their ſteddy flight. *Dryd.*

2. That which is uſed to make any thing ſteady.

Why ſhould he ſink where nothing ſeem'd to preſs?
His lading air, and his *ballaſt* eaſe. *Swift.*

To BALLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ſhip, in order to keep her ſteady.

If this ark be ſo *ballaſted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. To keep any thing ſteady.

Which ſhe thus to *ballaſt* love, I thought,
And ſo more ſteddy t' have gone,
I ſaw, I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Don*

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballaſted* my pride. *Dryden's Aureng*

BALLETTE. *n. ſ.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which ſome hiſtory is repreſented.

BALLIARDS. *n. ſ.* [from *ball* and *yard*, or ſtick to puſh.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a ſtick, corruptly called *billiards*.

With dice, with cards, with *balliards*, far unfit,
With ſhuttlecocks or ſkimming manly wit. *Howard's Tale.*

BALLISTER. See BALUSTER.

BALLON. } *n. ſ.* [*ballon*, Fr.]
BALLOON. }

1. A large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymiſtry.

[illegible]

3. In fireworks; a ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with combuſtible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a conſiderable height in the air, and then burſts into bright ſparks of fire, reſembling ſtars.

[illegible]

1. A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To chooſe by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, private in a box, by counting which it is known what is the reſult of the poll, without any diſcovery by whom each vote was given.

[illegible] ſelf to *ballot* ſome others. [illegible]

Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under [illegible]

BALLOTATION. *n. ſ.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, conſiſting [illegible] veral *ballotations*.

BALM. *n. ſ.* [*baume*, Fr. *baljamum*, Lat.]

1. The ſap or juice of a ſhrub, remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy ſhrubs, in Idumean plains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is filled, thy ſceptre wrung from thee;
Thy *balm* waſh'd off wherewith thou waſt anointed.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

3. Any thing that ſoothes or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And *balms* applyed to you. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Your praiſe's argument, *balm* of your age,
Deareſt and beſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BALM
BALM *Mint.* } *n. ſ.* [*meliſſa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is a verticillate plant, with a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is round iſh, upright, and divided into two, but the under lip into three parts; out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, with four embryos; theſe afterwards turn to ſo many ſeeds, which are roundiſh, and incloſed in the flower-cup; to theſe notes may be added, the flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves, but are not whorled round the ſtalks. The ſpecies are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman *balm*, with ſofter hairy leaves. The firſt of this is cultivated in gardens for medicinal and culinary uſes, and is propagated by parting the roots either in ſpring or autumn. When they are firſt planted, if the ſeaſon proves dry, you muſt carefully water them until they have taken root. *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead*

1. The juice drawn from the balſam tree, by making inciſions in its bark. Its colour is firſt white, ſoon after green, but when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The ſmell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating, the taſte of it bitter, ſharp and aſtringent. As little iſſues from the plant by inciſion, the *balm* ſold by the merchants, is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, diſtilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*

It ſeems moſt likely to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our Engliſh bible by the word *balm*, was not the ſame with the balſam of Mecca, but only a better ſort of turpentine, then in uſe for the cure of wounds and other diſeaſes [illegible]

2. A plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent, which its leaves emit, upon being bruiſed, whence ſome have ſuppoſed, erroneouſly, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

To BALM *v. a* [from *balm*.]

1. To anoint with balm.

Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn ſweet wood. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. To ſoothe; to mitigate, to aſſuage

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have *balm'd* thy ſenſes,
Which ſtand in hard cure. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BALMY. *adj.* [from *balm*.]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In *balmy* ſweat; which with his beams the ſun
Soon dry'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v ii.*

2. Produc[illegible] balm.

3. Soothing, ſoft, mild.

Come, Deſdemona, 'tis the ſoldier's life
To have their *balmy* ſlumbers waked with ſtrife. *Shak. Othel.*

[illegible]uch viſions hourly paſs before my ſight,
Which from my eyes their *balmy* ſlumbers fright. *Dryden.*

[illegible]agrant, odoriferous.

Thoſe rich perfumes which, from the happy ſhore,
The winds upon their *balmy* wings convey'd,
Whoſe gaudy ſweetneſs firſt the world betray'd. *Dryden.*

First Eurus to the rising morn is sent,
The regions of the *balmy* continent. *Dr. of O.*

5. Mitigating; assuasive.

Oh *balmy* breath, that dost almost persuade
Justice to break her sword! *Shakesp. Othello.*

BA'LNEARY. *n. s.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he expoſeth unto the summer setting. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

BALNEA'TION. *n. s.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

BA'LNEATORY. *adj.* [*balneatorius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or stove.

BALOTADE. *n. s.* The leap of an horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder feet, without yerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'LSAM. *n. s.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and softer than salve.

Christ's blood's our *balsam*; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe. *Denham.*

BALSAM *Apple.* [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

The flower consists of one leaf is of the expanded bell-shaped kind, but so deeply cut, as to appear composed of five distinct leaves: the flowers are some male, or barren; others female, growing upon the top of the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, which is fleshy, and sometimes more or less tapering and hollow, and, when ripe, usually bursts, and casts forth the seeds with an elasticity, which seeds are wrapped up in a membranous covering, and are, for the most part, indented on the edges. *Miller.*

BALSAM *Tree.*

This is a shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree, it shoots out abundance of long slender branches, with a few small rounding leaves, always green, the wood of it is gummy, and of a reddish colour; the blossoms are like stars, white, and very fragrant, whence spring out little pointed pods, inclosing a fruit like an almond, called carpobalsamum, as the wood is called xylobalsamum, and the juice opobalsamum; which see. This tree is cultivated in Arabia and Judea, but it is forbid to be sown or multiplied without the permission of the grand signior. *Calmet. Chambers.*

BALSAMICAL. } *adj.* [from *balsam*.] Having the qualities of
BALSA'MICK. } balsam, unctuous; mitigating; soft, mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my soul thrusts out the *balsamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The ailment of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balsamick*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BALUSTER. *n. s.* [according to *du Cange*, from *balaustrium*, low Lat. a bathing place.] A small column or pilaster, from an inch and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions and forms are various, they are frequently adorned with mouldings, they are placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This should first have been planched over, and railed about with *banisters*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BALUSTRADE. *n. s.* [from *baluster*.] An assemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called balusters, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for separating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody, from the Saxon beam, which we use in the same sense to this day. *Gibson's Camden.*

BAMBOO. *n. s.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has several shoots, much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. They are said by some, but by mistake, to contain sugar; the *bamboo* being much larger than the sugar-cane. The leaves grow out of each knot, and are prickly. They are four or five inches long, and an inch in breadth, somewhat pointed, and ribbed through the whole length with green and sharp fibres. Its flowers grow in ears, like those of wheat.

To BAMBO'OZLE. *v. n.* [a cant word not used in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.

After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

BAMBO'OZLER. *n. s.* [from *bamboozle*.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

BAN *n. s.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proscription, interdiction, excommunication, publick sale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we use especially in the publishing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can say against the intention of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise, they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law, *banna sunt proclamationes sponsi & sponsæ in ecclesiis fieri solitæ*.

I bar it in the interest of my wife,
'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your *bans*. *Shakesp. King Lear*

Our *bans* thrice bid! and for our wedding-day
To draw her neck into the *bans* *Hudibras.*

2. A curse, excommunication.

My kerchief bought! then prest, then forc'd away! *Gay.*

In th' interim, spare for no trepans
Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected. *Hamlet.*

A great oversight it was of St. Peter, that he did not accurse Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a *ban*, since friar Vincent could tell Atahalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's. *Raleigh's Essays.*

3. Interdiction.

Much more to taste it, under *ban* to touch. *Parad. Lost*

4. *Ban of the Empire*; a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was proferred to have the imperial *ban* taken off Altapinus, upon submission. *Hotwel.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*banner*, Dut. to curse.] To curse, to execrate.

Shall we think that it *baneth* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the use thereof. *Hooker, b.* v.

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing sense, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curse, or *bane*, to poison.

In thy closet pent up, rue my shame,
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shakesp. H.* VI.

Before these Moors went a Numidian priest, bellowing out charms, and casting scrowls of paper on each side, wherein he cursed and *banned* the Christians. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

BANANA *Tree.* See PLANTAIN; of which it is a species.

BAND. *n. s.* [*bande*, Dut. band, Saxon.]

1. A tye, a bandage, that by which one thing is joined to another.

You shall find the *band*, that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very strangler of their amity. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. This is now usually spelt, less properly, *bond*.

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, as joy to see. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between persons.

Here's eight that must take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now restrained to a neckcloth of particular form worn by clergymen, lawyers, and students in colleges.

For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could spare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* fit neat. *Ben Jonson's Underwoods.*

He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes and can clear-starch his *bands*. *Addison.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did swell. *Bacon.*

6. A company of persons joined together in any common design.

And, good my lord of Somerset, unite
Your troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot.
Shakesp. Henry VI. *p.* i.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers. *Sh. H.* V.

The queen in white array before her *band*,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

On a sudden, methought this select *band* sprang forward, with a resolution to climb the ascent, and follow the call of that heavenly musick. *Tatler*, N° 81.

Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the sacred Nine. *Pope.*

7. In architecture. Any flat low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth.

To BAND. *v. a.* [from *band*.]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The bishop, and the duke of Glo'ster's men,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones,
And *banding* themselves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakesp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Some of the boys *banded* themselves as for the major, and others for the king; who, after six days skirmishing, at last made a composition, and departed. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

To live exempt
From heav'n's high jurisdiction, in new league
Banded against his throne. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ii.

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother stood an infant lover,
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over. *Dryden.*

BANDS *of a faddle*, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the ſaddle, to hold the bows in the right ſituation.

BA'NDAGE *n. ſ.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the reſt, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have ſeen her repreſented in ſnow. *Addiſon Freeholder*, N° 27.

Cords were faſtened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. It is uſed, in ſurgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, ſometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages*.

BA'NDBOX. *n. ſ.* [from *band* and *box*.] A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight.

My friends are ſurprized to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them ſee that they are lined with deep erudition. *Addiſon Spectator*, N° 85.

With empty *bandbox* ſhe delights to range,
And feigns a diſtant errand from the 'Change. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'NDELET *n. ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr. In architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BA'NDIT *n. ſ.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No ſavage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to ſoil her virgin purity. *Milton's Poems.*

No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, reſts ſelf ſatisfy'd. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

BANDI'TTO. *n. ſ.* in the plural *banditti*. [*bandito*, Ital.]

A Roman ſwordet, and *banditto* ſlave,
Murder'd ſweet Tully. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

BA'NDOG. *n. ſ.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog*. The original of this word is very doubtful. *Camd. de cantibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, *a dog chained up*. *Skinner* inclines to deduce it from *bann*, a *murderer*. May it not come from *ban* a *curſe*, as we ſay *a curſt cur*, or rather from *bannd*, ſwelled or large, a *Daniſh* word, from whence, in ſome counties, they call a great nut a *ban-nut*.] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when ſcreech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.*

Or privy, or pert, if any hun,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their ſkin. *Spenſ. Paſtorals.*

BANDOLEERS. *n. ſ.* [*bandoulieres*, Fr.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL. *n. ſ.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer, the little fringed ſilk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball at play.

To BA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the inſtrument with which they ſtrike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term *bander un arc*, to ſtrung or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the ſervice like a tennis-ball. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both ſides the prize will quit. *Denham.*

What, from the tropicks, can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercuſſive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe ſtill to and fro? *Blackmore.*

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you raſcal? *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleaſures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* haſty words. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To agitate; to toſs about.

This hath been ſo *bandied* amongſt us, that one can hardly miſs books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever ſince men have been united into governments, the endeavours after univerſal monarchy have been *bandied* among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truths, or ſome of the moſt plain and certain propoſitions, be *bandied* about in a diſputation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend, as at ſome game, in which each ſtrives to drive the ball his own way.

No ſimple man that ſees
This factious *bandying* of their favourites,
But that he doth preſage ſome ill event. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

A valiant ſon in law thou ſhalt enjoy;
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawleſs ſons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andron.*

Could ſet up grandee againſt grandee,
To ſquander time away, and *bandy*,
Make lords and commoners lay ſieges
To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandying* attempts of reſolution, it is as much a queſtion as ever. *Glanville's Sceplis*, c. iv.

BA'NDYLEG *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greateſt failing,
Nor makes a ſcruple to expoſe
Your *bandyleg*, or crooked noſe. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED. *adj.* [from *bandyleg*.] Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; ſuch a perſon would have made but an odd figure. *Collier on Duelling.*

BANE. *n. ſ.* [bana, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poiſon.

—egone, or elſe ſet me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The ſame air with thee. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

All good to me becomes
Bane, and in heav'n much worſe would be my ſtate. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. ix. l. 122.

They, with ſpeed,
Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held,
Spreading their *bane*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. x. l. 412.

Thus, am I doubly armed, my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me.
This, in a moment, brings me to an end,
But that informs me I ſhall never die. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. That which deſtroys, miſchief, ruin.

Inſolency muſt be repreſt, or it will be the *bane* of the Chriſtian religion. *Hooker*, b. ii. §

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam foreſt come to Dunſinane. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Suffices that to me ſtrength is my *bane*,
And proves the ſource of all my miſeries. *Milton's S. Agon.*

So entertain'd thoſe odorous ſweets the fiend,
Who came their *bane*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. iv. l. 167.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, thoſe thunderbolts of war,
The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden, Æneid* vi.

Falſe religion is, in its nature, the greateſt *bane* and deſtruction to government in the world. *South.*

To BANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poiſon.

What if my houſe be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thouſand ducats
To have it *bane'd*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of V.*

BA'NEFUL. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full*.]

1. Poiſonous.

For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Obſervant of the gods, and ſternly juſt,
Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* truſt. *Pope's Odyſſey*, b. i.

2. Deſtructive.

The ſilver eagle too is ſent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'ſt it to the commonwealth. *B. Joſonſ. Catil.*

The mighty wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BA'NEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baneful*.] Poiſonouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

BA'NEWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *bane* and *wort*.] A plant, the ſame with *deadly nightſhade*. See NIGHTSHADE.

To BANG *v. a.* [*vangen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat, to thump; to cudgel; a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them ſome affronts, met with them handſomely, and *banged* them to good purpoſe. *Howel's For. Trav.*

[illegible] vants hands to fence with, and *bang* one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *banged*, becauſe I was too ſtrong, and now, becauſe I am too weak to reſiſt, I am to be brought down, when too rich, and oppreſſed, when too poor. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

2. To handle roughly, to treat with violence in general.

The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo *bang'd* the Turks,
That their deſignment halts. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

You ſhould accoſt her with jeſts fire-new from the mint; you ſhould have *banged* the youth into dumbneſs. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

BANG *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a ſtroke; a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to ſay, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

With many a ſtiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras, cant.*

I heard ſeveral *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. *Gulliv. Travels.*

To BANISH. *v. a.* [*bannir*, Fr. *banio*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or proſcription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!
Thoſe evils thou repeat'ſt upon thyſelf,
Have *baniſh'd* me from Scotland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To drive away.

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *baniſh* the thoughts of him out of their minds. *Tillotſon.*

Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To *baniſh* from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

BA'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *baniſh*.] He that forces another from his own country.

In mere ſpite,
To be full quit of thoſe my *baniſhers*,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

BA'NISHMENT *n. ſ.* [*banniſſement*, Fr.]

1. The act of baniſhing another, as, he ſecured himſelf by the *baniſhment* of his enemies.

2. The

2. The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile.

Now go we in content
To Liberty, and not to *baniſhment*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Round the wide world in *baniſhment* we roam,
Forc'd from our pleaſing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. ſ.* [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth riſing on each ſide of a water. We ſay, properly, the *ſhore* of the *ſea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*, or ſmall water.

Have you not made an univerſal ſhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank*. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

Richmond, in Devonſhire, ſent out a boat
Unto the ſhore, to ask thoſe on the *banks*,
If they were his aſſiſtants. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

A brook whoſe ſtream ſo great, ſo good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood
Whoſe *banks* the Muſes dwelt upon *Craſhaw.*

I'm happy when our ſtreams of knowledge flow,
To ſhun their *banks*, but not to overthrow *Dennis.*

O early loſt! what tears the river ſhed,
When the ſad pomp along his *banks* was led! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They beſieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they caſt up a *bank* againſt the city, and it ſtood in the trench. *2 Samuel*, xx. 15.

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A ſeat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on your *banks*, the luſty Trojans ſwe
Neptune's ſmooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*

Mean time the king with gifts a veſſel ſtores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty choſen oars. *Dryd. Homer.*

That *banks* of oars were not in the ſame plain, but raiſed above one another, is evident from deſcriptions of ancient ſhips. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common ſtock, but every man be maſter of his own money. Not that I altogether miſlike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked in regard of certain ſuſpicions. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This maſs of treaſure you ſhould now reduce;
But you your ſtore have hoarded in ſome *bank*. *Denham.*

Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a ſhare in ſaints merits, out of the common *bank* and treaſury of the church, which the pope has the ſole cuſtody of. *South.*

5. The company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay up money in a bank.

2. To incloſe with banks.

Amid the cliffs
And burning ſands, that *bank* the ſhrubby vales. *Thomſon.*

BANK-BILL. *n. ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

BANKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders croud the *banker's* doors,
To call in money. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

By powerful charms of gold and ſilver led,
The Lombard *bankers* and the change to waſte. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPCY *n. ſ.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt; as, he ſilenced the clamours of his creditors by a ſudden *bankrupcy*.

BA'NKRUPT. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *bancorupto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Sir, if you ſpend word for word with me,
I ſhall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

BA'NKRUPT *n. ſ.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardineſs contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared, being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and ſpeak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cauſe,
His thankleſs country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT *v. a.* To break; to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors.

We caſt off the care of all future thirſt, becauſe we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BA'NNER *n. ſ.* [*banniere*, Fr. *bannir*, Welch.]

1. A flag, a ſtandard, a military enſign.

From France there comes a power,
Who already have ſecret ſeize
In ſome of our beſt ports, and are at point
To ſhew their open *banner*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

All in a moment through the gloom were ſeen
Ten thouſand *banners* riſe into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. i.*

He ſaid no more;
But left his ſiſter and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Fir'd with ſuch motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæſar's *banners*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. A ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance, or elſewhere.

BA'NNERET. *n. ſ.* [from *banner*.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his ſtandard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity, and were anciently called by ſummons to parliament. *Bloont.*

A gentleman told king Henry, that Sir Richard Croſſes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wiſe man: the king anſwered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'NNEROL, more properly BANDEROL. *n. ſ.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer.

King Oſwald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple ſet over his tomb. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'NNIAN. *n. ſ.* A man's undreſs, or morning-gown; ſuch as is worn by the *Banians* in the Eaſt Indies.

BA'NNOCK. *n. ſ.* A kind of oaten or peaſe meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire, uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BANQUET. *n. ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *banquete*, Span.] A feaſt.

If a faſting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hooker, b. v. § 41.*

In his commendations I am fed;
It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two ſeveral ſides; a ſide for the *banquet*, and a ſide for the houſhold; the one for feaſts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? ſhall they part him among the merchants? *Job*, xl. 30.

At that taſted fruit,
The ſun, as from Thyeſtean *banquet*, turn'd
His courſe intended. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 688.*

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble eaſe. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feaſts.

Welcome his friends,
Viſit his countrymen, and *banquet* them.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreaſed the nobility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

To BA'NQUET *v. n.* To feaſt, to fare daintily.

The mind ſhall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but banker out the wits.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

So long as his innocence is his repaſt, he feaſts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

BA'NQUETER. *n. ſ.* [from *banquet*.]

1. A feaſter, one that lives deliciouſly.

2. He that makes feaſts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE } *n. ſ.* [from *banquet* and *houſe*.] A
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } houſe where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-houſe*, among certain pleaſant trees, the table was ſet near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

But at the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-houſe* ſalutes the ſouthern ſky. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BANQUETTE. n. ſ. [Fr. in fortification.] A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet, for the ſoldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSTICLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall fiſh, called alſo a ſtickleback.

To BANTER. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unleſs it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule, to rid rule.

The magiſtrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bad an officer take him into cuſtody. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent ſimplicity to be the ſubject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Eſtrange.*

Could Alcinous' gueſts withhold
From ſcorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His lewd romances, and his *bant'ring* wit? *Tate's Juvenal.*

BA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule, raillery.

This humour, let it look never ſo ſilly, as it paſſes many times for frolick and *banter*, is one of the moſt pernicious ſnares in human life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Metaphyſicks are ſo neceſſary to a diſtinct conception, ſolid judgment, and juſt reaſoning on many ſubjects, that thoſe who ridicule it, will be ſuppoſed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuſe for their own lazineſs. *Watts's Logick.*

BA'NTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *banter*.] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have theſe religious *banterers* of the divine power? or what have they to ſay for this mockery and contempt? *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [if it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted

ted from the old word *barn*, *barnling*, a little child.] A little child; a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *bantling* roar,
In basket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior*

BA'PTISM *n. s.* [*baptisma*, Lat. βαπτισμα.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use. *Hooker*, *b.* v § 1.

To his great *baptism* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round, and with them came
From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd,
Unmark't, unknown. *Paradise Regained*, *b.* i. *l.* 21.

2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

I have a *baptism* to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished? *Luke*, xii. 15.

BAPTISMAL, *adj.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST *n. s.* [*baptiste*, Fr. βαπτιστης.] He that administers baptism.

Him the *Baptist* soon
Descry'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore
As to his worthier—— *Parad. Regained*, *b.* i. *l.* 25.

BA'PTISTERY, *n. s.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administred.

The great church, *baptistery*, and leaning tower, are well worth seeing. *Addison on Italy.*

To BAPTI'ZE, *v. a.* [*baptiser*, Fr. from βαπτιζω.] To christen, to administer the sacrament of baptism.

He to them shall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befall,
For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd.
Milton's Paradise Lost

Let us reflect that we are christians, that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcileable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers*

BA'PTIZER. *n. s.* [from *to baptize*.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR. *n. s.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exodus*, xxxvi. 33.

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall to hold it.

The fish-gate did the sons of Hassenaah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehem.* iii.

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and set *bars* and doors, and said, hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther. *Job*, xxxviii. 10.

And had his heir survived him in due course,
What mischiefs, England, hadst thou found? what *bar*?
What word could have refused? *Daniel's Civil War.*
Hard, thou knowest it, to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal *bar*. *Parad. Lost*, *b.* iv.
Must I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd. Aureng.*
Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother

4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.

5. Any thing used for prevention.

Lest examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold, for a *bar* against that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker*, *Preface.*

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shakesp. Hen.* V

6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the *bar* placed to hinder crouds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where, to his accusations,
He pleaded still not guilty. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

7. An inclosed place in a tavern or coffeehouse, where the housekeeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me, and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 403.

8. In law. A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special. A *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff: a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact. *Cowel.*

Bastardy is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah*, ii. 6.

10. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar of gold* or *silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a horse.* The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

13. *Bars*, *in musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

BAR SHOT. *n. s.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar, used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.
Shakesp. King Lear

When you *bar* the window-shutters of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the sashes to let in the air.
Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shakesp. K Lear.*

3. To prevent.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely add, Do after my judgments, as giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in the former sentence was but to *bar* similitude in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes? *Hooker.*

4. To shut out from.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall *bar* them from me?
Shakesp. Richard III.

Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and *barr'd* from ev'ry coast. *Dryd.*

5. To exclude from a claim.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us from some things of themselves indifferent. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. § 4.

Give my voice on Richard's side,
To *bar* my master's heirs in true descent!
God knows I will not. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

His evil acts do bind and *bar* them all,
And as from Adam, all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood, law doth corruption make. *Sir J. Davies.*

It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them from their money. *Clarendon.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions? *Collier on Pride.*

6. To prop bar.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war *Hudibras.*

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? *Bar* him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb. *Addison.*

7. To except, to make an exception.

Well, we shall see your bearing.—
—Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

8. In law. To hinder the process of a suit.

But buff and belt men never know these cares,
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*
Their cause they to an easier issue put. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

From such delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be *barred*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not disable or *bar* his adversary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between two ligatures.

BARB. *s. f.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard.

The barbel, ſo called by reaſon of his *barb* or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. The points that ſtand backward in an arrow, or fiſhing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted

Nor leſs the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The ſhining *barb* appear above the wound. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. The armour for horſes.

Their horſes were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Barbary horſe.

Theſe horſes are brought fro Barbary, they are commonly of a ſlender right ſize, and very lean and thin, uſually choſen for ſtallions. *Barbs*, as it is ſaid, may die, but never grow old, the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never ceaſe, but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhave, to dreſs out the beard

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and ſay it was the deſire of the penitent to be ſo *barbed* before his death
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

2. To furniſh horſes with armour.

A warrour trim
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* ſteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town

Lay and night duly keeping watch and ward.
Nor wight, nor word mote paſs out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A fortreſs at the end of a bridge

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES *Cherry.* [*malpighia*, Lat.]

It has a ſmall quinquefid calix, of one leaf, having bluſh ſegments, the flower conſiſts of five leaves, in form of a roſe, having ſeveral ſtamina collected in form of a tube, the ovary, in the bottom of the flower-cup, becomes a globular, fleſhy, ſoft fruit; in which is a ſingle capſule, containing three ſtony winged nuts. In the Weſt Indies, it riſes to be fifteen or ſixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleaſant tart fruit, propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curioſity. *Miller.*

BARBADOES *Tar.* A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from the petroleum floating on ſeveral ſprings in England and Scotland. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

BARBA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbarus*, Lat. It ſeems to have ſignified at firſt only *foreign*, or a *foreigner*; but, in time, implied ſome degree of wildneſs or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a ſavage.

Proud Greece, and nations elſe *barbarians* hear,
Boaſting, her learning all the world excell'd. *Denham.*

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians.* *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

But with deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone fir'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the ſtorm expir'd. *Addiſon.*

2. A foreigner

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monſter, a man without pity. a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian!*
What had he done? what could provoke thy madneſs
To aſſaſſinate ſo great, ſo brave a man! *A. Philips D. Mef.*

BARBA'RIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians, ſavage.

Some felt the ſilent ſtroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindneſs. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

BARBA'RICK. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign, far-fetched

The gorgeous Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold. *Par. Loſt.*

The eaſtern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming, and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BA'RBARISM *n. ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Lat.]

1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity and exactneſs of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbariſm* will allow, which is all that can be expected from any now extant. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbariſm* ſpoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can ſay
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt

The genius of Raphael having ſucceeded to the times of *barbariſm* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy, Preface*

3. Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Iriſh, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbariſm* unto the love of goodneſs and civility. *Spenſer's State of Ireland*

Divers great monarchies have riſen from *barbariſm* to civility, and fallen again to ruin *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

[illegible]
They muſt per force have melted,
And *barbariſm* itſelf have pity'd him. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

BARBARITY *n. ſ.* [from *barbarus*.]

1. Savageneſs, incivility

2. Cruelty, inhumanity

And they did treat him with all the rudeneſs, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Barbariſm, impurity of ſpeech.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we ſee
What rhime improv'd in all its height, can be
At beſt a pleaſing ſound, and ſweet *barbarity.* *Dryden.*

Latin often expreſſes that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowneſs of modern tongues cannot ſupply in more.

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Stenſt.*

BA'RBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. βάρβαρος.]

1. Stranger to civility, ſavage, uncivilized

What need I ſay more to you? What ear is ſo *barbarous*, but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damſel dare not yet commit
Her ſingle perſon to their *barbarous* truth. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous* *Shakeſp. T. Andron.*

And he left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that ſet him there.
2 Mace. v. 22.

A *barbarous* country muſt be broken by war, before it be capable of government, and when ſubdued, if it be not well [illegible], it will ſtraitſoons return to barbariſm. *Davies on Ireland*

2. Ignorant, unacquainted with arts.

They who reſtored painting in Germany, not having thoſe reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* uſage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

BA'RBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly, without knowledge of arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech.

We *barbarouſly* call them bleſt,
Whilſt ſwelling coffers break their owner's reſt. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly

But yet you *barbarouſly* murder'd him. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

She wiſhes it may proſper; but her mother uſed one of her nieces very *barbarouſly.* *Spectator*, N° 483.

BA'RBAROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of muſick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one ſlattering, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarouſneſs* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language

It is alſo much degenerated and impaired, as touching the pureneſs of ſpeech; being overgrown with *barbarouſneſs*
Brerewood on Languages

[illegible]

The *barbarouſneſs* of the trial, and the perſonalves of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. *Hale's Common Law of Engl*

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* A term uſed in the Weſt-Indies for dreſſing a hog whole; which, being ſplit to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raiſed about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is ſurrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,
Cries, ſend me, gods, a whole hog *barbecu'd.* *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE. *n. ſ.* A hog dreſſed whole, in the Weſt Indian manner.

BA'RBED. *participial adj.* [from *to barb.*]

1. Furniſhed with armour

His glittering armour he will command toruſt,
His *barbed* ſteeds to ſtables. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

2. Bearded, jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling ſhow'r,
But rattling ſtorm of arrows *barb'd* with fire.
Miltion's Par. Loſt, b. vi. *l.* 544.

BA'RBEL. *n. ſ.* [from *barb.*]

1. A kind of fiſh found in rivers, large and ſtrong, but courſe.

The *barbel* is ſo called, by reaſon of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'RBER. *n. ſ.* [from *to barb.*] A man who ſhaves the beard.

His chamber being ſtrived with friends or ſuitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breaſts to his ſervants to dreſs; his head and face to his *barber*; his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

With thoſe thy boiſt'rous locks, no worthy match
For valour to aſſail! —
But by the *barber's* razor beſt ſubdu'd *Milton's Samſ. Agon.*

What ſyſtem, Dick, has right averr'd
The cauſe, why woman has no beard?
In points like theſe we muſt agree,
Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To BARBER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard ſpeak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. ſ.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade, ſuch as were all ſurgeons formerly, but now it is uſed only for a low practiſer of ſurgery.

He put himſelf into *barber-chirurgeons* hands, who, by unfit applications, ratified the tumour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BARBER MONGER. *n. ſ.* A word of reproach in which ſeems to ſignify a fop, a man decked out by

Draw, you rogue, for though it be night, the moonſhines,
I'll make a fop of the moonſhine of you, you whoreſon, cullionly, *barber-monger*, draw. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

BARBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, Lat.] Pipperage buſh

It is ſet with ſharp prickles; the leaves are long, and ſerrated on the edges; the flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, and are of a yellow colour; the fruit is long, of an acid taſte, and, for the moſt part, of a red colour, and grows in cluſters; the bark of the tree is whitiſh. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *barberry*. 2. *Barberry* without ſtones. The fruit of theſe ſorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Miller.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very uſeful in houſewifery; that which beareth its fruit without ſtones is counted beſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BARD *n. ſ.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet.

There is amongſt the Iriſh a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them inſtead of poets; whoſe profeſſion is to ſet forth the praiſes or diſpraiſes of men in their poems or rhimes, the which are had in high regard and eſtimation among them.

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord,
Can tune their vocall voices cunningly. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

The *bard* who firſt adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient ſong,
Which Homer might without a bluſh rehearſe. *Dryden.*

BARE. *adj.* [bare, Sax. *baar*, Dan.]

1. Naked, without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which uſe both to cloath and horniſe the kern *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Then ſtretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare*,
Her graſping hands incloſe but empty air. *Dryden.*

In the old Roman ſtatues, theſe two parts were always *bare*, and expoſed to view, as much as our hands and face at preſent *Addiſon's Travels*

2. Uncovered in reſpect.

Though the lords uſed to be covered whilſt the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottiſh commiſſioners, and ſo more were covered *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned, plain, ſimple, without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain,
For th' antique world exceſs and pride did hate. *Fairy Q.*

4. Detected, without concealment

Theſe falſe pretexts and varniſh'd colours faining,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul muſt thou appear?

5. Poor, without plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy ſhould be left as *bare* as the apoſtles, when they had neither ſtaff nor ſcrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the ſame affection. *Hooker, Pre.*

Even from a *bare* treaſury, my ſucceſs has been contrary to that of Mr Cowley. *Dryden's Epiſtles, Dedication.*

6. Mere.

It was a *bare* petition of a ſtate
To one whom they had puniſh'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treaſure for your followers; for it appears, by their bare liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge, but carried, with theſe puffs of wind contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare, much worn; as, *bare* liveries, in the laſt quotation from *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Not united with any thing elſe

A deſire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath cauſed much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker, b. ii. § 7.*

That which offendeth us, is the great diſgrace which they offer unto our cuſtom of *bare* reading the word of God *Hooker*

9. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair;
For, tho' your violence ſhould leave them *bare*
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryden's Fan.*

Make a law to reduce intereſt, will not raiſe the price of land, it will only leave the country *barer of* money *Locke.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip, to make bare or naked.

The turtle on the *bared* bran
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenſer.*

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeneſs of a lamb, and feedeth upon the graſs, in ſuch ſort as it will *bare* the graſs round about. *Baron's Natural Hiſtory.*

Euphyle here he found
Baring her breaſt, yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden.*

He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs
Then on a riſing ground the trunks he plac'd. *Dryden.*

For virtue, when I paint the piece,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar,
Can there be wanting to defend her cauſe,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope.*

BARE, or BORE. The *preterite* of *to bear*. See To BEAR.

BAREBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, ſo that the bones appear

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*, how long is it ago, Jack, ſince thou ſaweſt thy own knee? *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

BAREFACED *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked, not maſked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced* *Shakeſp. Midſummer's Night's Dream.*

2. Shameleſs, unreſerved, without concealment; without diſguiſe

The animoſities encreaſed, and the parties appeared *barefaced* againſt each other. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

It is moſt certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BAREFACEDLY *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; ſhamefully; without diſguiſe

Though only ſome profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we ſhould hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues. *Locke*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; aſſurance, audaciouſneſs.

BA'REFOOT. *adj* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Without ſhoes.

She muſt have a huſband,
I muſt dance *barefoot* on her wedding day. *Shakeſp.*

One of our order. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With ſainted vow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Envoys deſcribe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, ſtanding *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. *Addiſon.*

BAREFOOTED *adj.* Without ſhoes.

He went, with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to ſelf to the diſcretion of Leonatus. *Sidney, b. ii.*

BA'REGNAWN *adj* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth *baregnawn* and canker-bit. *Shak. K. Lear.*

BA'REHEADED. *adj* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in reſpect.

He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud ſteed's neck,
Beſpoke them thus. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

Next, before the chariot, went two men *bareheaded*. *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aſide,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

BA'RELY *adv.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly.

2. Merely, only, without any thing more.

The external adminiſtration of his word is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the ſame. *Hooker.*

The duke of Lancaſter is dead,
And living too, for now his ſon is duke—
——*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

He *barely* nam'd the ſtreet, promiſ'd the wines;
But his kind wife gave me the very ſign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money muſt be ſent, or elſe the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bare*.]

So you ſerve us,
Till we ſerve you, but when you have our roſes,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourſelves,
And mock us with our *bareneſs*. *Shak. All's well that ends well*

2. Leanneſs

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *bareneſs*, they never learned that of me. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

3. Poverty.

Were it ſtript of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareneſs* as its purity, it could legally want all ſuch privileges. *South.*

4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN *n. ſ.* [*bargen*, Welch, *bargaigne*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the ſale of ſomething

What is marriage but a very *bargain*? wherein is ſought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with ſome deſire of iſſue and not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Ba*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*

2. The thing bought or sold.
Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that into the *bargain*. *L'Estrange.*
He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his son a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at school can do. *Locke.*

3. Stipulation.
There was a difference between courtesies received from their master and the duke, for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*, whereas their master's could not.
Bacon's Henry VII.

4. An unexpected reply, tending to obscenity.
Where sold he *bargains*, whipstitch! *Dryden's Macflecknoe.*
As to *bargains*, few of them seem to be excellent, because they all terminate in one single point. *Swift.*
No maid at court is less asham'd,
However for seeing *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event, an upshot: a low sense.
I am sorry for thy misfortune; however we must make the best of a bad *bargain*: thou art in jeopardy, that is certain.
Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.

6. In law.
Bargain and sale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, &c. also the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowel*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing, often with *for*.
Henry is able to enrich his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make her rich,
So worthless peasants *bargain for* their wives,
As market men for oxen, sheep, or horse. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
For those that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained for* upon the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 675.*
The thrifty Fate will *bargain* ere they fight *Dryden.*
It is possible the great duke may *bargain for* the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treasures. *Addison on Italy.*

BARGAINEE'. *n. f.* [from *bargain*.] He or she that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER. *n. f.* [from *bargain*.] The person who proffers, or makes a bargain.

BARGE. *n. f.* [*barge*, Dut. from *barca*, low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleasure.
The *barge* she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
It was consulted, when I had taken my *barge*, and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail and left me there
Raleigh's Essays
Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to sweep
Neptune's smooth face. *Waller.*

2. A boat for burden.

BA'RGER. *n. f.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge.
Howsoever, many wafarers make themselves free, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, like the Campchians in the north, and the London *bargers*, forbow not to baigne them.
Carew's Survey of Cornwal

BARK. *n. f.* [*bark*, Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.
Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their sap and juice, being well mounted by their *bark* against the injuries of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 583.*
Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Fenton.*

2. A small ship. [from *barca*, low Lat.]
Things, I say, being in this state, it came to pass, that the duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have come into England, for he could neither get *bark* nor manner to put to sea. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*
It was that fatal and perfidious *bark*,
Built in th' eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark,
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine. *Milton.*
Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Trusts a frail *bark* with a tempestuous wind. *Granville.*

To BARK. *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a dog makes, when he threatens or pursues.
Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionably,
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
Why do your dogs *bark* so? be there bears i' th' town?
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.
In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs stand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at, to pursue with reproaches.
Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base, to *bark* at sleeping fame.
Fairy Queen, ...

You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your saucy tongue,
Against my lord the duke of Somerset! *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark.
The severest penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*
These trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into shape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the stream.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.] Stripped of the bark.
Excoriated and *bark-bared* trees may be preserved, by nourishing up a shoot from the foot, or below the stripped place, cutting the body of the tree sloping off a little above the shoot, and it will quickly heal, and be covered with bark.
Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.

BA'RKER. *n. f.* [from *bark*.]

1. One that barks or clamours.
What hath he done more than a base cur? barked and made a noise? had a fool or two to spit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these *barkers*.
Ben. Jonson's Discovery.

2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in stripping trees.

BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Consisting of bark, containing bark.
Ivy so entrings the *barky* fingers of the elm.
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

BARLEY. *n. f.* [derived by *Junius* from בר.]
It hath a thick spike; the calyx, husk, awn, and flower, are like those of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough, the seed is swelling in the middle, and, for the most part, ends in a sharp point, to which the husks are closely united. The species are, 1. Common long-eared *barley*. 2. Winter or square *barley*, by some called *big*. 3. Sprat *barley*, or battledoor *barley*. All these sorts of *barley* are sown in the spring of the year, in a dry time. In some very dry light land, the *barley* is sown early in March; but in strong clayey soils it is not sown till April. The square *barley*, or *big*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other sorts. Where *barley* is sown upon new broken up land, the usual method is to plough up the land in March, and let it lie fallow until June; at which time it is ploughed again, and sown with turneps, which are eaten by sheep in winter, by whose dung the land is greatly improved; and then, in March following, the ground is ploughed again, and sown with *barley*. *Miller.*
Barley is emollient, moistening, and expectorating; *barley* was chosen by Hippocrates as proper food in inflammatory distempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BA'RLEY-BRAKE. *n. f.* A kind of rural play.
By neighbours prais'd she went abroad thereby,
At *barleybrake* her sweet swift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BARLEY BROTH. *n. f.* [from *barley* and *broth*.] A low word, sometimes used for strong beer.
Can soaden water,
A drench for surreyn'd jades, their *barley broth*,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat? *Shak. Hen. V.*

BARLEY CORN. *n. f.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley, the beginning of our measure of length, the third part of an inch.
A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,
Unmeasur'd by ten thousand *barley corns*. *Tickell.*

BARLEY MOW. *n. f.* [from *barley* and *mow*.] The place where reaped barley is stowed up.
Whenever by yon *barley mow* I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay's Pastorals.*

BARM. *n. f.* [*barm*, Welch; beorm, Sax.] Yeast, the ferment put into drink to make it work, and into bread, to lighten and swell it.
Are you not he
That sometimes make the drink to bear no barm?
Mislead light wanderers, laughing at their harm? *Shakespear*
You may try the force of imagination, upon slaying the working of beer when the *barm* is put into it.
Bacon's Nat. History, N° 992.

BA'RMY. *adj.* [from *barm*.] Containing barm
Their joyful nights in frolicks and in play
They pass, to drive the tedious hours away,
And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BARN. *n. f.* [beapn, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw, &c.
In vain the *barns* expect their promis'd load,
Nor *barns* at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*
I took notice of the make of several *barns* here, after having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners of it, four blocks, in such a shape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addison on Italy.*

BARNACLE. *n. f.* [probably of beapn, Sax. a child, and ac, Sax an oak.]

3. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

Surely it is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about *barnacles*, or perhaps might be the race of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley's Sermons.*

And from the most refin'd of saints,
As naturally grow miscreants,
As *barnacles* turn solan geese
In th' islands of the Orcades. *Hudibras, p. ii. c. i.*

2. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when any thing is done. *Farrier's Dict.*

BAROMETER. *n. s.* [from βαρος, weight, and μετρεω, measure.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643, which is a glass tube filled with mercury, horizontally sealed at one end, the other open and immerged in a bason of stagnant mercury, so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and, as it encreases, the mercury will ascend, the column of mercury suspended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere. Many attempts have been made to render the changes in the *barometer* more sensible, in order to measure the atmosphere more accurately, and hence arose a great number of *barometers*, of different structures. Dr. Halley observes, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that in calm weather, when the air is inclined to rain, the mercury is commonly low, in serene good settled weather, high. On great winds, though unaccompanied with rain, the mercury is lowest of all, with regard to the point of the compass the wind blows on. The greatest heights of the mercury are on easterly and north-easterly winds, *exteris paribus*. After great storms of wind, when the mercury has been low, it rises again very fast. In calm frosty weather, it stands high. The more northerly places find greater alterations than the more southern; and within the tropicks, and near them, there is little or no variation of the height of the mercury. The rising of the mercury forebodes fair weather after foul, and an easterly or north-easterly wind; its falling portends southerly or westerly winds, sure sign that it begins to abate. But there are frequently great changes in the air, without any perceptible alteration in the *barometer*. The alterations of the weight of the air, are generally allowed to be the cause of those in the *barometer*, but philosophers cannot easily determine whence those alterations arise in the atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that central property of the air, its gravity or pressure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it will be thereby encreased or lessened, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. Again, the air is condensed or expanded, in proportion to the weight or force that presses it. Hence it is, that the higher from the sea, in the midland countries, the mercury descends the lower, because the air becomes more rarified and lighter, and it falls lowest upon the tops of the highest mountains. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one tenth, which are its utmost limits, so that the exact specifick gravity of the air cannot be determined when the *barometer* stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BAROMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer*.] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical instruments. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BA'RON. *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, signified a brave warrour, or a brutal man, and, from the first of these significations, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others suppose it to signify only a man; in which sense *baron*, or *varon*, is still used by the Spaniards, and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses *baron* and *femme*, husband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander, others from the Hebrew בר, of the same import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *prer*, which seems least probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a count. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all those were called *barons*, that had such signiories as we now call *court barons*. And it is said, that, after the conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared, that the parliament was too much crouded with such multitudes, it became a custom, that none should come, but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum*. After that, men, seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male: and these were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation, whose posterity are now those *barons* that are called lords of the parliament, of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be discerned by their titles, the *barons* by writ being those, that to the title of lord have their own surnames annexed, whereas the *barons* by letters patent, are named by their baronies. These *barons* which were first by writ, may now justly also be called *barons* by prescription, for that they have continued *barons*, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also *barons* by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their bishopricks, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual.

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king, of these the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in causes of office, belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the seven towns, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of parliament. *Cowel.*

They that bear
The cloth of state above, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*

5. A *baron* of beef is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE. *n. s.* [from *baron*.]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS. *n. s.* [*baronesse*, Ital. *baronissa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *n. s.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary, it is below a baron and above a knight, and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by king James I. *A. D.* 1611. *Cowel.* But it appears by the following passage, that the term was in use before, though in another sense.

King Edward III. being hearded and crossed by the clergy, they being too strong for him, so as he could not order and reform things, was advised to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had so many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as sundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BA'RONY. *n. s.* [*baronnie*, Fr. beonny, Sax.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of bishops also. *Cowel.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *n. s.* [βαρος and σκοπεω.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. See BAROMETER.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small. *Arbuth. on Air.*

BA'RRACAN. *n. s.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK. *n. s.* [*barraca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spanish fishermen on the sea shore, or little lodges for soldiers in a camp.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *n. s.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is still retained *baratar*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits.

Would it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

BA'RRATRY. *n. s.* [from *barrator*.] The practice or crime of a barrator, foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears
Point blank an action 'gainst our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL. *n. s.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel* knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N° 186.

Trembling to approach
The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. A particular measure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty one gallons and a half, of ale, thirty two gallons, of beer, thirty six gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty four gallons.

3. In dry measure. A *barrel* of Essex butter contains one hundred

fifty pounds, of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty fix. A *barrel* of herrings ſhould contain thirty two gallons wine meaſure, holding uſually a thouſand herrings.

Several colleges, inſtead of demanding their rents to a certain ſum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of ſo many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow, as the *barrel* of a gun, that part which holds the ſhot

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, ſet it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it, then if you ſuck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby on Bodies.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your ſtring and bow muſt be accommodated to your deal, if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel.*

6. *Barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Dict.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preſervation

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be uſed as it is needed. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Barrel up earth, and ſow ſome ſeed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt* N° 531.

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly*] Having a large belly.

Sharp headed, *barrel-bellied*, broadly back'd. *Dryd Virgil*

BARREN *adj.* [bare, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful

1. Without the quality of producing its kind, not prolifick, applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitleſs crown,
And put a *barren* ſceptre in my gripe,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

There ſhall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuter.* VII. 14.

2. Unfruitful, not fertile, ſterile.

The ſituation of this city is pleaſant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren.* 2 *Kings*, II. 19.

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country, he contenteſ it to be *barren.* *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* IV. *notes.*

From his far excurſion thro' the wilds
Of *barren* ether, ſteadfaſt to his time,
They ſee the blazing wonder riſe anew. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Not copious; feanty

Some ſchemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful *Swift.*

meaning, unenterprizing; dull

There be of them that will make themſelves laugh, to ſet on ſome quantity of *barren* ſpectators to laugh too. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RRENLY *adv.* [from *barren*] Unfruitfully

BA'RRENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barren.*]

1. Want of offſpring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenneſs*
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, l. 350.

No more be mention'd then of violence
Againſt ourſelves; and wilful *barrenneſs*,
That cuts us off from hope, *Milton's Par Loſt, b.* x.

2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility; infertility

Within the ſelf ſame hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diverſity of their fertility or *barrenneſs.*
Bacon on Adventures.

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new

The adventures of Ulyſſes are imitated in the Æneis, though the accidents are not the ſame, which would have argued him of a total *barrenneſs* of invention. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

4. Want of matter

The importunity of our adverſaries hath conſtrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenneſs* of ſo poor a cauſe could have ſeemed either to require or to admit. *Hooker, b.* V § 22.

5. In theology, aridity; want of emotion or ſenſibility

The greateſt ſaints ſometimes are fervent, and ſometimes feel a *barrenneſs* of devotion. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

BARREN WORT *n. ſ.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flalks are divided into three branches, each ſuſtaining three leaves, ſhaped like ivy, the calyx conſiſts of four leaves, the flower, of four petals, hollow, and expanded in form of a croſs; the pointal of the flower becomes a pod with one cell, having two valves, in which are contained roundiſh ſeeds.
Miller

BA'RRFUL. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full*] Full of obſtructions.

A *barrful* ſtair caſe!

Whoe'er I woo, myſelf would be his wife *Shak Twe. Night*

BARRICADE. *n. ſ.* [*barricade*, Fr

1. A fortification made in haſte, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing elſe, to keep off an attack

2. Any ſtop, bar, obſtruction.

There muſt be ſuch a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or rather abſolutely ſtop, the currents of the atmoſphere
Ibid.

To BARRICADE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] To ſtop up a paſſage

A new vulcano continually diſcharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up, and impriſoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occaſion of [illegible]

Now all the pavement ſounds with tramping feet,
And the mixt hurry *barricades* the ſtreet,
Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay*

BARRICADE. *n. ſ.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification, a bar, any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The acceſs of the town was only by a neck of land, between the ſea on the one part, and the harbour water, or inner ſea on the other, fortified clean over with a ſtrong rampier and *barricado.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To BARRICADO. *v. a* [from the noun.] To fortify, to bar, to ſtop up.

Faſt we found, faſt ſhut
The diſmal gates, and *barricado'd* ſtrong! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; ſo that the enemy entered. *Clarendon, b.* VIII.

The truth of cauſes we find ſo obliterated, that it ſeems almoſt *barricaded* from any intellectual approach.
Harvey on Conſumptions.

BA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but it is placed more properly on the firſt]

1. A barricade, an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A fortification, or ſtrong place, as on the frontiers of a country

The queen is under the obligation of being guarantee of the Dutch having poſſeſſion of the ſaid *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction.

If you value yourſelf as a man of learning, you are building a moſt unpaſſable *barrier* againſt all improvement.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For juſts, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Priſoners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. A boundary

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O muſe, the *barrier* of thy ſong,
At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How inſtinct varies in the grov'ling ſwine,
Compar'd, half reaſ'ning elephant! with thine!
'Twixt that and reaſon, what a nice *barrier!*
For ever ſep'rate, yet for ever near *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

BA'RRISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bar.*] A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. *Barriſters*, now uſually denominated counſellors at law, were formerly obliged to ſtudy eight years before they were paſſed, now only ſeven, and ſometimes fewer. Outer *barriſters* are pleaders without the bar, to diſtinguiſh them from inner *barriſters*; ſuch are the benchers, or thoſe who have been readers, the council of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. *Blount Chambers.*

BA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [beregе, Sax. ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to come from *bear*] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow*; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men, a *wheelbarrow*, that which one man puſhes forward, by raiſing it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a baſket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and to be diſcharged into the Thames?
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

No *barrow*'s wheel
Shall mark thy ſtocking with a miry trace. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'RROW *n. ſ.* [beorg, Saxon.] A hog, whence *barrow* greaſe, or hog's lard

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, ſignifies a grove, from beargе, which the Saxons uſed in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BARROW is likewiſe uſed in Cornwal for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried

To BARTER *v. n* [*barater*, Fr. to truck in traffick, from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in oppoſition to purchaſing with money

As if they ſcorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras, p.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his ſoil, and therefore is forced to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

To BARTER *v. a*

1. To give any thing in exchange for ſomething elſe,

For him was I exchang'd and ranſom'd;
But with a baſer man of arms by far,
Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* i.

Then as thou wilt diſpoſe the reſt,
To thoſe who, at the market rate,
Can *barter* honour for eſtate. *Prior*

I ſee noth'ng left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift*

2. Sometimes it is uſed with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* the r time, methinks they ſhould at leaſt have ſome eaſe in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He alſo *bartered away* plums that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would laſt good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; ſometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furniſhed with ſuch things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, ſend other things, with which they may abound. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

He who corrupteth Engliſh with foreign words, is as wiſe as laders that change pale for china; for which, I think, the laudable traffick of old cloaths is much the faireſt *barter*.
Felton on the Claſſics

BA'RTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in moſt ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or change of commodities amongſt moſt nations. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'RTRAM. *n. ſ.* A plant; the ſame with *pellitory*; which ſee.

BARTON. *n. ſ.* The demeſne lands of a manour, the manour-houſe itſelf; and ſometimes the out-houſes. *Bloun*

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr *baſſo*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *baſſus*, low Latin; *ſkene*.]

1. Mean, vile; worthleſs.

The harveſt white plumb is a *baſe* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *baſe* things, as earthen pitchers, a ſcullery; whereupon he was ſurnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean ſpirit; diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of ſentiment.

Since the perfections are ſuch in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unnoble heart; ſhall that heart, lifted up to ſuch a height, be counted *baſe*? *Sidney.*

It is *baſe* in his adverſaries thus to dwell upon the exceſſes of a paſſion. *Atterbury*

I might be *baſe* enough to ſuſpect, that you acted like ſome philoſopher, who writ much better upon virtue than he practiſed it. *Swift*

3. Of low ſtation; of mean account; without dignity of rank, without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what ſhall be hoped of the peaſants and *baſer* people? *Spenſer on Ireland*

If that rebellion
Came like itſelf, in *baſe* and abject routs,
You reverend father, and theſe noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It could not elſe be, I ſhould prove ſo *baſe*,
To ſue and be denied ſuch common grace. *Shak. Timon.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *baſe* in mine own ſight. 2 *Sam.* vi. 22.

Inſurrections of *baſe* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He whoſe mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind,
Though poor in fortune, of celeſtial race,
And he commits the crime who calls him *baſe*. *Dryden.*

4. Baſe-born; born out of wedlock, and by conſequence of no honourable birth.

Why baſtard? wherefore *baſe*?
When my dimenſions are as well compact
As honeſt madam's iſſue. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

This young lord loſt as life with his father in the field, and with them a *baſe* ſon. *Camden's Remains.*

5. Applied to metals without value, it is uſed in this ſenſe of all metal except gold and ſilver

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *baſer* metal. *Watts's Logick.*

6. Applied to ſounds, deep, grave. It is more frequently written *baſs*, though the comparative *baſer* ſeems to require *baſe*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *baſe* ſound they yield.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 178.

BASE BORN. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

But ſee thy *baſe-born* child, thy babe of ſhame,
Who, left by thee, upon our parith came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. *n. ſ.* Lower court, not the chief court that leads to the houſe

My lord, in the *baſe-court* he doth attend,
To ſpeak with you. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

BASE-MINDED. *adj.* Mean ſpirited; worthleſs.

. . . nifeſteth, as it ſeemeth, no more than abject, *baſe-minded*, falſe hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. *n. ſ.* [uſually written *baſs viol.*] An inſtrument which is uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound

At the very firſt grin he caſt every human feature out of his countenance; at the ſecond, he became the head of a *baſe-viol*.
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 174.

BASE. *n. ſ.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing; commonly uſed for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *baſe* into the ſea. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Firm Doric pillars found your ſolid *baſe*,
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher ſpace. *Dryden.*

Columns of poliſh'd marble firmly ſet
On golden *baſes*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little ſtatues ſet on great *baſes*, made the leſs by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *baſe* of his images. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as houſings.

Phalantus was all in white, having his *baſes* and capariſon embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs, from *bas*, Fr.

Nor ſhall it e'er be ſaid that wight,
With gauntlet blue and *baſes* w . . .
And round blunt truncheon by . . . .
So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run, the bottom of the field

He ſaid; to their appointed *baſe* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting ſign receive,
And, ſtarting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden's Virg.*

7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound

At thy well ſharpen'd thumb, from ſhore to ſhore,
The trebles ſqueak for fear, the *baſes* roar. *Dryden's Mackſ.*

8. An old ruſtick play; written by *Skinner*, ſays.

He with two ſtriplings (lads, more like to run
The country *baſe*, than to commit ſuch ſlaughter)
Made good the paſſage. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To BASE. *v. a.* [*baſſer*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have ſufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *baſe*, as, whether iron, braſs, and tin be refined to the height? *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 849.

BA'SELY. *adv.* [from *baſe*.]

1. In a baſe manner, meanly; diſhonourably.

The king is not himſelf, but *baſely* led
By flatterers. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

A lieutenant *baſely* gave it up, as ſoon as Eſſex in his paſſage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not ſtain,
With conqueſt *baſely* bought, and with inglorious gain.
Dryden.

2. In baſtardy

Theſe two Mitylene brethren, *baſely* born, crept out of a ſmall gallot unto the majeſty of great kings.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

BA'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſe*.]

1. Meanneſs, vileneſs, badneſs.

Such is the power of that ſweet paſſion,
That it all ſordid *baſeneſs* doth expel. *Spenſ. Hymn on Love.*

When a man's folly muſt be ſpread open before the angels, and all his *baſeneſs* ript up before thoſe pure ſpirits, this will be a double ſhame. *South.*

Your ſoul's above the *baſeneſs* of diſtruſt
Nothing but love could make you ſo unjuſt. *Dryd. Aureng.*

2. Vileneſs of metal

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining and executing his patent, the *baſeneſs* of his metal, and the prodigious ſum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. Baſtardy.

Why brand they us
With baſe? with *baſeneſs*? baſtardy? *Shakeſp. King Lear*

4. Deepneſs of ſound.

The juſt and meaſured proportion of the air percuſſed towards the *baſeneſs* or trebleneſs of tones, is one of the greateſt ſecrets in the contemplation of ſounds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *baſe*.] To be aſhamed, to be confounded with ſhame.

His countenance was bold, and *baſh'd* not
For Guyon's looks, but ſcornful eye-glance at him ſhot.
Fairy Queen, *b.* ii. *c.* iv

BASHA'W. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *baſſa*.] A title of honour . . . . . ceroy of a province, the general of an army

The

The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and because of the straits of the mountains, the *bashaw* confulted which way they should get in. *Bacon's Apophthegms*

BA'SHFUL. *adj.* [This word, with all those of the same race, are of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines them derived from *base*, or mean; *Minsheu*, from *verbaesen*, Dut. to strike with astonishment; *Junius*, from *baere*, which he finds in *Hesychius* to signify shame. The conjecture of *Minsheu* seems most probable.]

1. Modest; shamefaced.
   I never tempted her with word too large;
   But, as a brother to his sister, shew'd
   Bashful sincerity, and comely love. *Shakesp. M. ado about N.*
2. Sheepish, vitiously modest.
   He looked with an almost *bashful* kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of men. *Stanley.*
   Hence, *bashful* cunning!
   And prompt me plain and holy innocence. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
   Our author, anxious for his fame to night,
   And *bashful* in his first attempt to write,
   Lies cautiously obscure. *Addison's Drummer, Prologue.*

BA'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *bashful.*] Timorously; modestly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *n. f.*

1. Modesty, as shewn in outward appearance.
   Philoclea a little mused how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks and lips, whereof each sang their part, to make up the harmony of *bashfulness*. *Sidney.*
   From looks, such *bashfulness* might well adorn
   The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden.*
2. Vicious or rustick shame.
   For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinsman *bashfulness*, to teach him good manners. *Sidney, b. 1.*
   There are others who have not altogether so much of this foolish *bashfulness*, and who ask every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *n. f.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose crest is upright, roundish, notched, and larger than the beard, which is generally curled, or gently cut. Out of the flower cup rises one pointal, attended by four embryos, that become so many seeds included in a husk, which was before the flower cup, the husk is divided into two lips, the upper one growing upright, and is split into two, but the under one is cut into several parts. The species are eight; 1. Common *basil*. 2. Common *basil*, with dark green leaves, and white flowers. 3. Lesser *basil*, with narrow serrated leaves. 4. The least *basil*, commonly called *bush-basil*, &c. These annual plants are propagated from seeds in March, upon a moderate hot bed. In August they perfect their seeds. The first sort is prescribed in medicine; but the fourth is most esteemed for its beauty and scent. *Mill.*

[illegible] *n. f.* The angle to which the edge of a [illegible] ground away.

BA'SIL. *n. f.* The skin of a sheep tanned. *D.*

BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.
These chissels are not ground to such a basil as the joiners use on one of the sides, but are *basiled* away on both the flat sides, so that the edge lies between both the faces in the middle of the tool. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

[illegible] *n. f.* [ ] The middle vein of the arm so [illegible] inconvenience. It is likewise attributed to many medicines for the same reason. *Quincy.*

BASILICAL, } *adj.* [from *basilica*. See BASILICA.] Belonging
BASILICK. } to the basilick vein.
These ancients are following always upon bleeding the *basilical* [illegible] *Wiseman.*

BASILICK. *n. f* [*basilique*, Fr. *Βασιλικὸς*.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two isles or wings, with galleries over them. These *basilicks* were first made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of justice, and sometimes into churches; whence a *basilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *basilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASILICON. *n. f* [*Βασιλικὸν*.] An ointment called also tetrapharmacon. *Quincy.*
I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of *basilicon* over it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

BA'SILISK. *n. f* [*basiliscus*, Lat. of *βασιλίσκος*, of *βασιλεὺς*, a king.]

1. A kind of serpent, called also a cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hiss [illegible]
   Make me not sighted like the *basilisk*
   I've look'd on thousands who have sped the better
   By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
   The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or coronary spots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
2. A species of cannon or ordnance.
   Here we imitate and practise to make swifter motions than any you have; and to make them stronger and more violent than yours [illegible] casting your greatest cannons and *basilisks*. *Howell's New Atlantis.*

[illegible] *tism*, Fr. *bacile*, *bacinet*, Lat.] It is often written [illegible] according to etymology.

1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses.
   Let one attend him with a silver *basin*,
   Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with flowers
   Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.
   We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker and better, than in vessels and *basins*. *Bacon.*
   We behold a piece of silver in a *basin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
2. A small pond.
   On one side of the walk you see this hollow *basin*, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spectator*, N° 477.
3. A part of the sea inclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.
   The jutting land two ample bays divides,
   The spacious *basins* arching rocks enclose,
   A sure defence from ev'ry storm that blows. *Pope's Odyssey.*
4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.
   If this rotation does the seas affect,
   The rapid motion rather would eject
   The stores, the low capacious caves contain,
   And from its ample *basin* cast the main. *Blackmore's Creat.*
5. A dock for repairing and building ships.
6. In anatomy, a round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.
7. A concave piece of metal by which glass grinders form their convex glasses.
8. A round shell or case of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.
9. *Basins of a balance*; the same with the scales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS. *n. f* [*basis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.
   It must follow, that paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basis* and foundation. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
   Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
   That shake heav'n's *basis*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
   In altar-wise a stately pile they rear,
   The *basis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air. *Dryden.*
2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basis*, *shaft*, and *capital*.
   Upon our coming to the bottom, observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° [illegible]
3. That on which any thing is raised.
   Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud
   To be the *basis* of that pompous load,
   Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham.*
4. The pedestal.
   How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport,
   That now on Pompey's *basis* lies along
   No worthier than the dust? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
5. The groundwork or first principle of any thing.
   Build me thy fortune upon the *basis* of valour.
   Shakesp. Twelfth Night.
   The friendships of the world are oft
   Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure,
   Ours has severest virtue for its *basis* *Addison's Cato.*

To BASK *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dut. *Skinner*] To warm by laying out in the heat; used almost always of animals.
   And stretched out all the chimney's length,
   Basks at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton.*
   He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun. *L'Estrange.*
   'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,
   To *bask* thy naked body in the sun. *Dryden's Persius.*

To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.
   About him, and above, and round the wood,
   The birds that haunt the borders of his flood,
   That bath'd within, or *bask'd* upon his side,
   To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd. *Dryden.*
   Unlock'd, in covers let her freely run,
   To range thy courts, and *bask* before the sun. *Tickell.*
   Some in the fields of purest æther play,
   And *bask* and whiten in the blaze of day *Pope.*

BA'SKET. *n. f* [*basged*, Welch; *basconda*, Lat. *Barbara depictus vocat bascauda Britannus*. Martial.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender body interwoven
   Here is a *basket*, he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
   Thus while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd,
   And bending ohers into *baskets* weav'd. *Dryden.*
   Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *basket* of fish to the market. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

BA'SKET-HILT *n. f.* [from *basket* and *hilt*] A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from be-
   [illegible] sword into his side,
   [illegible]inted heart, was by d[illegible]
   [illegible]th *basket-hilt*, that would hold broth,
   And serve for light and dinner both. *Hudibras, cant. i.*

The beef they often in their murrions stew'd,
And in their *basket butts* their bev'rage brew'd.
King's Art of Cookery.

BA'SKET-WOMAN *n. f.* [from *basket* and *woman.*] A woman that goes at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS *adj.* [See BASE.] In musick, grave; deep.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing on a *bass-viol.* *Dryden.*

BASS. *n. f.* [supposed by *Junius* to be derived, like *basket*, from some British word signifying a *rush*, but perhaps more properly written *boss*, from the French *bosse.*] A mat used in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *bass* mat, or such like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BASS-RELIEF. *n. f.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raised work, Fr.]

Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felibien* distinguishes three kinds of *bass-relief*; in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, they stand out no more than one half, and, in the third, much less, as in coins.

BA'SSA. See BASHAW.

BA'SSET *n. f.* [*bassa*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamesters would no more blaspheme, and lady Dabcheek's [illegible] bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See BASS-RELIEF.

BASSO'N, BASSOON } *n. f.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the bass in concerts of [illegible]

BA'SSOCK. *n. f.* The same with *bass.*

BASTARD. *n. f.* [*bastardd*, Welch, of low birth; *bastarde*, Fr.]

1. *Bastard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycumnia bare,
And sent her boasted *bastard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing spurious or false.

It lies on you to speak to th' people;
Not by your own instruction, but with words
But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men.
Shakesp. Coriolanus.

2. Spurious; not genuine; suppositious; false, adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or *bastard.*

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter.—That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD *Cedar Tree.* [called *guazuma* in the West Indies.]

The characters are; It hath a regular flower, consisting of five leaves, hollowed like a spoon at their base; but, at their tops, divided into two parts, like a fork. The flower cup consists of three leaves, from whence arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a roundish warted fruit, which has five cells, containing many seeds.

It grows plentifully in the low lands in Jamaica, where it rises to the height of forty or fifty feet, and has a large trunk. The timber of this tree is cut into staves, for cases of all sorts, and used for many other purposes. The fruit is eat by cattle, as it falls from the trees, and is esteemed very good to fatten them; so that the planters often leave these trees standing in their savannas, when they clear them from all other wood.
Mi[illegible]

To BA'STARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a bastard, to stigmatize with bastardy.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *bastard.*]

1. To convict of being a bastard.
2. To beget a bastard.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing.* *Shakesp. King Lear.*

BA'STARDLY. *adv.* [from *bastard.*] In the manner of a bastard.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The foul'st a[illegible]
Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow *Donne.*

[illegible] [from *bastard.*] An unlawful state of birth, [illegible] as the bastard, both according to the laws of [illegible] succeeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Once she slander'd me with *bastardy*;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That still I lay upon my mother's head. *Shakesp. K. John.*

In respect of the evil consequents, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family. *Taylor's H. Living.*

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope's Epistles.*

To BASTE. *v. a.* participle pass. *basted*, or *bastен.* [*bastonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps *bastон* a stick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one's that *basted* to feel pain,
Because the pangs his bones endure,
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Tir'd with dispute, and speaking Latin,
As well as *basting*, and bear beating. *Hudibras.*

Basting heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce,
While a little gentle jerk
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting.*
Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.

3. To moisten meat on the spit by falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds, will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

4. To sew slightly. [*baster*, Fr. to stitch.]

BASTINA'DE, BASTINA'DO } *n. f.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel, the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to Zelmane, so that again, with tearful eyes, she bad him defend himself
Sidney, b. ii.

And all those harsh and rude sounds
Of *bastinades*, cuts and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soals of his feet.

To BASTINA'DE, To BASTINA'DO } *v. a.* [from the noun, *bastonner*, Fr.] To beat; to give the bastinado.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had shrunk into a corner, waiting the event of the squabble. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

BASTION *n. f.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Toward [illegible] but how? ay there's the question;
Pierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion.* *Prior.*

BAT *n. f.* [bat, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages, as, *battre*, Fr. to beat, *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge, whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat.*] A heavy stick or club.

A handsome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Hubberd's Tale.*

They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

BAT *n. f.* [the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmet.*

When owls do cry,
On the *bat*'s back I do fly. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

But then grew reason dark; that fair star no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth discern,
But they became who eagles were before;
And thus they got by their desire to learn. *Sir J. Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have something of birds and beasts. *Locke.*

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy *bat* and dormouse sleep. *Gay.*

BAT-FOWLING. *n. f.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night time, while they are at roost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes, upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should do, and then go a *bat-fowling.* *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a brighter lustre [illegible] ven them than by day, as sacking of cities, *bat-fowling*, &c.
Peacham on Dr[illegible]

BA[illegible]BLE *adj.* [from *bate.*] Disputable.

Ba[illegible]

Batable ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowel*

BATCH. *n. ſ.* [from *bake.*]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm ſtable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, ſo as to have the ſame qualities.

Except he were of the ſame meal and *batch.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

BATCHELOR. See BACHELOR

[perhaps contracted from *debate.*] Strife, contention, as a *make-bate.*

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]

1. To leſſen any thing, to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whiſp'ring humbleneſs,
Say this? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Nor envious at the ſight will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer *Dryden.*

2. To ſink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he muſt either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To leſſen a demand.

Bate me ſome, and I will pay you ſome, and, as moſt debtors do, promiſe you infinitely. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the laſt, and 'tis what I would ſay *Dryd Sp. Friar.*

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely ſince this laſt election? Do I not *bate?* do I not dwindle? Why, my ſkin hangs about me like an old lady's looſe gown. *Shak. Hen. IV*

2. To remit; with *of* before the thing.

Abate thy ſpeed, and I will *bate of* mine. *Dryden.*

BATE ſeems to have been once the preterite of *beat*, as *Shakeſpeare* uſes *biting falchion*; unleſs, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat.*

Yet there the ſteel ſtaid not, but ruſhy *bate*
Deep in his fleſh, and open'd wide a red flood gate. *F. Queen.*

BA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the ſame,
And taught his ſheep her ſheep in food to thwart,
Which ſoon as it did *bateful* queſtion frame,
He might get knees confeſs his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *abatement.*] Diminution; a term only uſed among artificers.

To abate, is to waſte a piece of ſtuff; inſtead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of ſtuff had. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises*

BATH *n. ſ.* [baö, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great eſteem with the ancients, eſpecially in complaints to be relieved by revulſion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and alſo in cutaneous caſes. But the modern practice has greateſt recourſe to the natural *baths*, moſt of which abound with a mineral ſulphur, as appears from their turning ſilver and copper blackiſh. The cold *baths* are the moſt convenient ſprings, or reſervatories, of cold water to waſh in, which the ancients had in great eſteem, and the preſent age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themſelves, have had ſome ſhare in their cure? *Addiſon. Spectator.*

2. A ſtate in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpoſe

The height of this *bath*, when I was more than half ſtewed in greaſe like a Dutch diſh, to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, ſore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. In chymiſtry, it generally ſignifies a veſſel of water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a miſtake, for *balneum mariæ*, a ſea or water *bath.* A ſand heat is ſometimes called *balneum ſiccum*, or *cineream.* *Quincy.*

We ſee that the water of things diſtilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things diſtilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 684.

4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or ſeven gallons and four pints, as a meaſure for things liquid, and three pecks and three pints, as a meaſure for things dry.

Even acres of vineyard ſhall yield one *bath*, and the ſeed of an homer ſhall yield an ephah. *Iſaiah*, v. 10.

To BATHE. *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]

1. To waſh in a bath.

Others, on ſilver lakes and rivers, *bath'd*
Their downy breaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. x. l. 437.

Coming to *Antioch* himſelf in the river Cydnus, through the exceſſive coldneſs of theſe waters, he fell ſick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquours.

Bathe them and keep their bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters, and lenitive boluſes. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*

3. To waſh with any thing.

Phœnician Dido ſtood,
Freſh from her wound, her boſom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himſelf give way to Cinthia's wrath. *Dryden.*

To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any thing reſembling a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Macbeth.*

The delighted ſpirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reſide
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Sh. Meaſ for Meaſ.*

The gallants dancing by the river ſide,
They *bathe* in ſummer, and in winter ride *Waller.*

But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pſalm Collect.*

BA'TING, or ABA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate.* This word, though a participle in itſelf, ſeems often uſed as a prepoſition.] Except

The king, your brother, could not chooſe an advocate,
Whom I would ſooner hear on any ſubject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe's R. Conr.*

If we conſider children, we have little reaſon to think, that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, ſome faint ideas of hunger and thirſt. *Locke.*

BA'TLET *n. ſ.* [from *bat.*] A ſquare piece of wood, with a handle, uſed in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kiſſing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakeſp. As you like it*

BATO'ON *n. ſ.* [*baſton*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſſon.*]

A ſtaff or ſtick.

We came cloſe to the ſhore, and offered to land, but ſtraightways we ſaw divers of the people with *baſſons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*

That does not make a man the worſe,
Although his ſhoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgel'd to ſome tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff, a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAILOUS. *adj.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with military appearance.

He ſtarted up, and did himſelf prepare
In ſun bright arms and *battalous* array. *Fairfax*, b. i.

The French came foremoſt *battalous* and bold. *Fairf.* b. i.

A fiery region, ſtretch'd
In *battalous* aſpect, and nearer view
Briſtled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid ſpears, and helmets throng'd. *Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vi.

BATTA'LIA. *n. ſ.* [*battaglia*, Ita.] The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia.* *Clarend.*

BATTA'LION. *n. ſ.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A diviſion of an army, a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments conſiſt of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When ſorrows come, they come not ſingle ſpies,
But in *battalions.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Therſites and Pandarus. *Tatler*, N° 56.

The pierc'd *battalion* diſunited fall,
In heaps on heaps one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Six or ſeven thouſand is their utmoſt power
—Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteouſly

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flock with the freſh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Quit ſpirit to the graſs; three cubits high
The jointed herbage ſhoots. *Prior.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat, to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Sh. Coriol.*

Burniſh'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to ſhow
The diligence of careful herds below *Dryden's H. and P.*

The lazy glutton ſafe at home will keep,
Indulge his ſloth, and *batten* on his ſleep. *Dryden.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in eaſe, and ſlumb'ring life away. *Garth.*

Twas mine, full blythe and unreſtrain'd,
Batten beſide erle Robert's table *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the ſtanding lake deſire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the ſinking mire *Gay's Paſtorals.*

BATTEN *n. ſ.* A word uſed only by workmen.

A *batten* is a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff, two, three or four inches broad, ſeldom above one thick, and the length unlimited *Moxon's Mechanical Exerc.*

To BATTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down, frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams against the gates, to cast a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezek.* xxi. 22.

These haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot,
And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller.*

Be then, the naval stores, the nation's care,
New ships to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Batt'ring the pavement with their coursers feet. *Dryden.*

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to *batter* it well; this will shew constant good housekeeping. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. Applied to persons: to wear out with service.

The *batter'd* veteran strumpets here,
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

A [illegible]

By names of toasts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To BA'TTER. *v. n.* A word used only by workmen.

The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

BA'TTER. *n. s.* [from *to batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquour, so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults fresh'd from th' egg in *batter* fry'd.
King's Art of Cookery.

BA'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *baster*, or *batterie*, Fr.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend,
'Gainst fort of reason, it to overthrow. *Fairy Queen.*

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest *batteries*.
Locke.

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action.

Where is best place to make our *batt'ry* next?
—— I think at the north gate. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like so many intellectual *batteries*, till at length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate inclosed truth. *South.*

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driv'n
A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,
Or return the mountain, and the forest shake. *Blackmore.*

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. In law, a violent striking of any man. In trespass for assault and *battery*, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted of the *battery*. There may therefore be assault without *battery*, but *battery* always implies an assault. *Chambers.*

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action and *battery*? *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Sir, quo the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery*,
As heart can wish, and need not shame
The proudest man alive to claim. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

BA'TTLE. *n. s.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.

The English army that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* presently. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She'll never see his pardon. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The race is not to the swift, nor the *battle* to the strong.
Ecclus. xi.

So they joined *battle*, and the heathen being discomfited fled into the plain. 1 *Macab.* iv. 14.

A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the vanguard only, well strengthened with wings, came to fight.
Bacon's Henry VII.

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

The earl of Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier.
Heywood.

We say to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprize to gain
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

We daily receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on both sides.
Addison's Freeholder, N. 2.

I own, he hates an action base,
His virtues *batt'ling* with his place. *S*

BA'TTLE-ARRAY. *n. s.* [See BATTLE and ARRAY.] A [illegible], or order of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, [illegible]

BA[illegible]E-AXE. *n. s.* A weapon used anciently, probably the [illegible] *bill*.

[illegible] miners, as they were working, found spear heads, *battle-axes*, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

BA'TTLEDOOR. *n. s.* [so called from *de* [illegible], and *battle*, or *striking*.] An instrument with a handle and a flat blade, used in play to strike a ball, or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, *battledoors*, and the like, which are to be used with labour, shou[illegible] indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *n. s.* [generally supposed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from whence a building is defended against assailants, perhaps only corrupted from *batiment*, Fr.] A w[illegible] ted round the top of a building, with embrasures, or interstices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

He fix'd his head upon our *battlements*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Thou shalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence.
Deut. xxii. 8.

Through this we pass
Up to the highest *battlement*, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham.*

Their standard planted on the *battlements*,
Despair and death among the soldiers sent. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

No, I shan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That stands upon the *battlements* of state,
I'd rather be secure than great. *Norris.*

The weighty mallet deals resounding blows,
Till the proud *battlements* her tow'rs inclose. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

BA'VAROY. *n. s.* A kind of cloke, or surtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the top embrace,
Or his deep cloke be spatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'UREE. *n. s.* A word used in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a halfpenny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæsars show,
'Tis equal to her ladyship or me,
A copper Otho, or a Scotch *bawbee*. *Brunsf. Man of Taste.*

BA'VIN. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood.

He ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

For moulded to the life in clouts,
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a haze *bavin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras*, p[illegible].
The smaller truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coal.
Martimer's Art of Husbandry.

To BAULK. See BALK.

BA'WBLE. *n. s.* [*Baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, signified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. *Omnia baubella sua dedit Othoni*. *Hoveden.* Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery, a thing of more show than use, a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea bank with some Venetians, and thither comes the *bauble*, and falls me thus about my neck. *Shakesp. Othello.*

It is a paltry cap,
A custard coffin, a *bauble*, a silken pie. *Shak. Tam. Shrew.*

If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful nouns, we shall traffick toys and *baubles*. *Government of the Tongue.*

This shall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *baublets*, when they play.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels,
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *baubles* and seals. *Pr[illegible]*

Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a *bauble* of a play,
In jingling rhyme. *Granville.*

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the sov'reign pow'r,
Like other *baubles* of the Tow'r. *Swift.*

BA'WBLING *adj.* [from *bauble*.] Trifling, contemptible; a word not now in use, except in conversation.

A *bawbling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprized,
With which such scathful grapple did he make,
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.
Shakesp. Twelfth N[illegible]

B [illegible] [perhaps from *bean*, or *bande*, and *cock*] A [illegible] which ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *fine fellow*.

Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how doſt thou, chucker *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

BAWD. *n. ſ.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procureſs; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worſhip will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Me*

This commodity,

This *bawd*, this broker, this all changing word,

Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. *Sh. K. John.*

Our author calls cozening *lena ſerarii*, the *bawd* of her miſtreſs deſigns, ſhe dreſſes her up, ſhe paints her, ſhe procures for the deſigns, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with ſtrumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's luſt, and *bawds*, at the ſame time, for the whole court. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 266.

And in four months a batter'd harridan,

Now nothing's left, but weather'd, paſt, and ſhrunk,

To *bawd* for others, and go ſhares with punk. *Swift.*

BA'WDILY *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obſcenely.

BA'WDINESS *n. ſ.* [from *bawdy*.] Obſceneneſs.

BA'WDRICK *n. ſ.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt.

Freſh garlands too, the virgin's temples crown'd;

The youth's gilt ſwords wore at their thighs, with ſilver *baudricks* bound. *Chapman's Iliad, b.* xv ii.

BA'WDRY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the word. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Obſcenity, unchaſte language.

Pr'ythee, ſay on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he ſleeps [illegible] *Shakeſp.*

I have no ſalt no *bawdry* he doth mean

For witty, in his language, is obſcene. *B. Johnſon.*

It is moſt certain, that barefaced *bawdery* is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'WDY. *adj.* [from *bawd*.] Obſcene; unchaſte; generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind that kiſſes all it meets,

Is huſh'd within the hollow mine of earth,

And will not hear't. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Only they,

That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,

Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII. *Prologue.*

Not one poor *bawdy* jeſt ſhall dare appear;

For now the batter'd veteran ſtrumpets here

Pretend at leaſt to bring a modeſt ear. *Southern.*

BA'WDY-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery

Has the pope lately ſhut up the *bawdy-houſes*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon ſin? *Downs.*

To BAWL. *v. n.* [*bato*, Lat.]

1. To hoot, to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always uſed in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their ſenſeleſs mood,

And ſtill revolt, when truth would ſet them free. *Par. Reg.*

To cry the cauſe up heretofore,

And *bawl* the biſhops out of door. *Hudibras.*

Through the thick ſhades th' eternal ſcribbler *bawls*,

And ſhakes the ſtatues on their pedeſtals. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;
The ſenate's mad decrees he never ſaw,
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law } *Dryden.*

[illegible]
And *bawling* infamy, in language baſe,
Till ſenſe was loſt in ſound, and ſilence fled the place. } *Dryden's Fables.*

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue

The liſt'ning nymphs, and ravi'ſh'd heroes hung;

But cits and fops the heav'n born muſick blame,

And *bawl*, and hiſs, and damn her into fame.

Smith on Y. Philips

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread ſoftly when I am only giddy and would ſleep. *Swift*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and an old woman chiding it.

L'Eſtrange's Fables.

If they were never ſuffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peeviſhneſs, contend for more. *Locke.*

My huſband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the buſineſs of the ſervants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make ſuch a noiſe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier

It grieved me, when I ſaw labours which had coſt ſo much, *bawled* about by common hawkers. *Swift.*

BA'WREL *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

BA'WSIN *n. ſ.* A badger. *Dict.*

BAY. *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.]

A *bay* horſe is what is inclining to a cheſnut, [illegible] lour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is leſs or more deep. There are alſo coloured horſes [illegible] are called dapped *bays*. All *bay* horſes are commonly [illegible] brown by the common people.

All *bay* horſes have black manes, which diſtinguiſh them from the ſorrel, that have red or white manes.

There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are ſometimes a yellowiſh colour. The cheſnut *bay* is that which comes neareſt to the colour of the cheſnut. *Farrier's Dict.*

I remember, my lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courſer I rode on. "Tis yours becauſe you liked it. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a *bay* trotting horſe over four inch'd bridges. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

His colour grey,

For beauty dappled, or the brighteſt *bay*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BAY *n. ſ.* [*baye*, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is ſhut in on all ſides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracuſan merchant,

Who put unluckily into this *bay*. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

We have alſo ſome works in the moſt of the ſea, and ſome *bays* upon the ſhore for ſome works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the ſea. *Bacon.*

Here in a royal bed the waters ſleep,

When tir'd at ſea, within this *bay* they creep. *Dryden.*

Some of you have already been driven to this *bay*.

Dryden's Epiſtle to the Whigs.

Hail, ſacred ſolitude! from this calm *bay*

I view the world's tempeſtuous ſea. *Roſcommon.*

2. A pond head raiſed to keep in ſtore of water for driving a mill.

BAY. *n. ſ.* [*abbai*, Fr. ſignifies the laſt extremity; as, *Innocence eſt aux abbois*.. Bread. *Innocence is in the utmoſt diſtreſs.* It is taken from *abbai*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence ſignified the condition of a ſtag when the hounds were almoſt upon him.] The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impoſſibility of eſcape.

This ſhip, for fifteen hours, ſate like a ſtag among hounds at the *bay*, and was ſieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ſhips. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Fair liberty purſu'd, and meant a prey

To lawleſs power, here turn'd, and ſtood at *bay*. *Denham.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to forceth's way,

Emboldened by deſpair, he ſtood at *bay*;

Reſolv'd on death, he diſſipates his fears,

And bounds aloft againſt the pointed ſpears. *Dryden's Æneid.*

All, fir'd with noble emulation, ſtrive;

And, with a ſtorm of darts, to diſtance drive

The Trojan chief; who held at *bay*, from far

On his Vulcanian orb, ſuſtain'd the war. *Dryden's Virgil.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was beſt able to hold us at a *bay*. *Swift.*

He ſtands at [illegible]

And puts his laſt weak refuge in deſpair. *Thomſon.*

BAY. *n. ſ.* In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the magnitude of a building, as if a barn conſiſts of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*. Theſe *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors, from ten to twelve broad, and uſually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

[illegible] law held in Vienna ten years, I'd rent the faireſt [illegible] after threepence a *bay*. *Shakeſp. Meaſ for Meaſ.*

There may be kept one thouſand buſhels in each *bay*, there being ſixteen *bays*, each eighteen foot long, about ſeventeen wide, or three hundred ſquare feet in each *bay*. *Mortimer.*

BAY *Tree.* [*laurus*, Lat.] This tree hath a flower of one leaf, ſhaped like a funnel, and divided into four or five ſegments. The male flowers, which are produced on ſeparate trees from the female, have eight ſtamina, which are branched into arms; the ovary of the female flowers becomes a berry, incloſing a ſingle ſeed within an horny ſhell, which is covered with a ſkin. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *bay* with male flowers. 2. The common fruit bearing *bay tree*. 3. The gold ſtriped *bay tree*, &c. The firſt and ſecond ſorts are old inhabitants of the Engliſh gardens; and as there are varieties obtained from the ſame ſeeds, they are promiſcouſly cultivated, and are not to be diſtinguiſhed aſunder until they have produced flowers. Theſe plants are propagated either from ſeeds, or by laying down the tender branches, which will take root in one year's time. *Miller.*

I have ſeen the wicked in great power, and ſpreading himſelf like a green *bay tree*. *Pſalm* xxxvii. 35.

BAY. *n. ſ.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, beſtowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence

Beneath his reign ſhall Euſden wear the *bays*. *Pope.*

To BAY. *v. n.* [*abboyer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he purſues.

And all the while ſhe ſtood upon the ground,

The wakeful dogs did never ceaſe to *bay*. *Fairy Queen.*

The

The hounds at nearer diſtance hoarſely *bay'd*,
The hunter cloſe purſu'd the viſionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid
Dryden's Fables

2. [from *bay*, an incloſed place.] To encompaſs about, to ſhut in.

We are at the ſtake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking, to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the bear
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

If he ſhould do ſo,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shak. Henry IV.*

BAY *Salt.* Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour. The greateſt quantities of this ſalt are made in France, on the coaſt of Bretagne, Saintonge, &c. from the middle of May to the end of Auguſt, by letting the ſea water into ſquare pits or baſons, where its ſurface being ſtruck and agitated by the rays of the ſun, it thickens at firſt imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a light cruſt, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into ſalt. The water in this condition is ſcalding hot, and the cryſtalization is perfected in eight, ten, or at moſt fifteen days. *Chamb.*

All eruptions of air, though ſmall and ſlight, give ſound, which we call cracking, puffing, ſputtering, &c. as in *bay ſalt* and bay leaves caſt into the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 123.

BAY *Window.* A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

BAY *Yarn.* A denomination ſometimes uſed promiſcuouſly with woollen yarn. *Chambers.*

BA'YARD. *n. ſ.* [from *bay*.] A bay horſe.

BA'YONET. *n. ſ.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword or dagger fixed at the end of a muſket, by which the foot hold off the horſe.

One of the black ſpots is long and ſlender, and reſembles a dagger or *bayonet*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BAYZE. See BAIZE.

BDE'LLIUM. n. ſ. [βδέλλιον; בדלח] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, uſed as a medicine and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturaliſts and in ſcripture; but it is doubtful whether any of theſe be the ſame with the modern kind. *Chambers.*

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigneſs of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, ſweet to ſmell to, but bitter in taſte, called alſo *bdellium*. The Hebrews take the loadſtone for *bdellium*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To BE. *v. n.* [This word is ſo remarkably irregular, that it is neceſſary to ſet down many of its terminations.

Preſent. *I am, thou art, he is, we are*, &c.
eom, eart, iſ, aron, Sax.
Preter. *I was, thou wert, he was, we were*, &c.
pæf, pæpe, pæf, pæron, Sax.

The conjunctive mood
I be, thou beſt, he be, we be, &c.
beo, byrt, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality, or accident, as, the man *is* wiſe.

Seventy ſenators died
By their proſcriptions, Cicero *being* one. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*
He hath to night *been* in unuſual pleaſure. *Macbeth.*
Be what thou hop'ſt to *be*, or what thou *art*,
Reſign to death, it is not worth enjoying. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
Be but about
To ſay, ſhe's a goodly lady, and
The juſtice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity ſhe's not honeſt, honourable. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
Let them ſhew the former things what they *be*, that we may conſider them. *Iſaiah*, xli. 22.

Therefore *be* ſure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feaſtful friends
Paſſes to bed at the mid hour of night,
Had'ſt gate-'d thy entrance, virgin wiſe and pure. *Par. Reg.*
Is it not eaſy to diſcern what ſuch men would *be* at. *Stillingfl.*

To ſay a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it is, is to ſay, he has the clear idea of the number of the ſands, who knows not how many they *be*. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed.

The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence.

The times have *been*,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macbeth.*
Here ceaſe, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,
Troy *is* no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*
All th' impoſſible lines, which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner *be*. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*
To *be* contents his natural deſire;
He aſks no angel's wing, nor ſeraph's fire. *Pope's Eſſ. on M.*

4. To have ſomething by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and *be* to deſcend only to his ſucceſſive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine inſtitution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

BEACH. *n. ſ.* The ſhore, particularly that part that is waſhed by the waves, the ſtrand.

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the *beach*,
Appear like mice. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd *beach*
They faſten'd, and the mole immenſe wrought on,
Over the foaming deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. x. l. 299.
They find the waſhed amber farther out upon the *beaches* and ſhores, where it has been longer expoſed. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BE'ACHED. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Expoſed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlaſting manſion
Upon the *beached* verge of the ſalt flood,
Which once a day, with his emboſſed froth,
The turbulent ſurge ſhall cover. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

BEACHY. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches.

Other times, to ſee
The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

BE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [beacon, Sax. from beon, a ſignal, and beenan, whence beckon, to make a ſignal.]

1. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkled living fire,
As two broad *beacons* ſet in open fields,
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
Modeſt doubt is called
The *beacon* of the wiſe. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The king ſeemed to account of the deſigns of Perkin as a may game; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons* upon the coaſts, and erecting more where they ſtood too thin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

No flaming *beacons* caſt their blaze afar,
The dreadful ſignal of invaſive war. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courſes, and warn them from rocks, ſhallows and ſandbanks.

BEAD. *n. ſ.* [beade, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glaſs or pearl, or other ſubſtance, ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers; from whence the phraſe to *tell beads*, or to be at one's *beads*, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was buſy at her *beads*. *Fairy Q. b. i.*
Thy voice I ſeem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry *bead* I drop too ſoft a tear. *Pope's El. to Abel.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With ſcarfs and fans, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, *beads*, and all ſuch knav'ry.
Shakeſp. Taming of a Shrew.

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy ſpirit within thee hath been ſo at war,
That *beads* of ſweat have ſtood upon thy brow. *Sh. H. IV.*
Several yellow lumps of amber, almoſt like *beads*, with one ſide flat, had faſtened themſelves to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD *Tree.* [AZEDARACH.]

It hath pennated leaves like thoſe of the aſh; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, which expand [illegible] the centre of the flower is a long fimbriated tube, containing the ſtyle; the fruit is roundiſh and fleſhy, containing a hard furrowed nut, divided into five cells, each containing one oblong roundiſh ſeed. The outſide pulp of the fruit in ſome countries is eaten; but the nut is, by religious perſons, bored through, and ſtrung as beads, whence it takes its name. It produces ripe fruits in Italy and Spain. *Miller.*

BEADLE. *n. ſ.* [bydel, Sax. a meſſenger; *bedeau*, Fr. *bedel*, Sp.

1. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court. *Cowel.*
2. A petty officer in pariſhes, whoſe buſineſs it is to puniſh petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou raſcal *beadle*, hold thy bloody hand
Why doſt thou laſh that whore? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magiſtrate. *Spectator*, N° 130.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The *beadle's* laſh ſtill fragrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *roll*.] A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his eſpials abroad, did uſe to have them curſed by name amongſt the *beadroll* of the king's enemies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

BE'ADSMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *man*.] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

An holy hoſpital,
Built by ſeven *beadſmen*, that had vowed all
Their life to ſervice of his heaven's king. *Fairy*

B E A

In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy *beadsman*, Valentine. *Sh. T. Gentl. of Ver.*

BE'AGLE. *n. f.* [*begle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted.

The rest were various huntings
The graceful goddess was array'd in green,
About her feet were little *beagles* seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen.
Dryden. Fables.

To plains with well-bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. f.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welch.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his *beak*,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

He saw the ravens with their horny *beaks*
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Regained, b. i.*

The magpye, lighting on the stock,
Stood chatt'ring with incessant din,
And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient galleys, with which they pierced their enemies.

With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops;
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shakes them from the rising *beak* in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the forepart of the hoof. *Farrier's D.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak, as the spout of a [illegible]

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it *beak*, taketh a prospect of the river. *Carew's Survey.*

BE'AKED. *adj.* [from *beak*.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

And question'd every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory. *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *n. f.* [from *beak*.] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

And unto pikes and musqueteers
Stampt *beakers*, cups and porringers. *Hudibras, cant.*
[illegible] crowds,
Fair in the moist, with gilded cups around. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BEAL. *n. f.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a sore does.

BEAM. *n. f.* [beam, Sax. a tree; sunnebeam, a ray of the sun.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.

A *beam* is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies cross the building or the walls, serving to support the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two *beams*, one at each head. Into these, the girders of the garret floor are also framed, and if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of *beams* in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A *beam* fifteen feet long, must be seven inches on each side its square, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The binding of living creatures is like the binding of a timber house, the walls and other parts have columns and *beams*, but the roof is tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring *beam*. *Dryd.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* must have more length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a block.

But Lycus, swifter,
Springs to the walls and leaves his foes behind,
And snatches at the *beam* he first can find. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended.

Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose *beam* stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at the ends be both equal, the *beam* will be in a horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the distances alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline. *Wilk. Mathem. Mag.*

4. The horn of a stag.

And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing *beam*. *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot, that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
[illegible]'d from the *beam* her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's *beam*. 1 *Chr.* xi. 23.

[illegible] L. I.

7. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye.

Let the [illegible] present me death upon the wheel,
[illegible]s on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the *beam* of sight. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver *beam*. *Dryden.*

As heav'n's best *beam* turns vinegar to sour. *Pope.*

BEAM *of an anchor*. The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

BEAM *Compasses*. A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall cloths. *Harris.*

To BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inspires. *Pope.*

BEAM *Tree*. See WILDSERVICE, of which it is a species.

BE'AMY. *adj.* [from *beam*.]

1. Radiant, shining; emitting beams.

His double-biting axe, and *beamy* spear;
Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

All-seeing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night, thy *beamy* head. *Smith.*

2. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* stags in toils engage. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BEAN. *n. f.* [*faba*, Lat.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by a long pod, filled with large flat kidney-shaped seeds, the stalks are firm and hollow, the leaves grow by pairs, and are fastened to a midrib. The species are, 1. The common garden *bean*. 2. The horse *bean*. There are several varieties of the garden *beans*, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor *beans*. The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop, a great bearer, and also an excellent tasted *bean*. The broad Spanish, Tokay, Sandwich, and Windsor *beans* are for the latter crops. *Miller.*

His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horse was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

BEAN *Caper*. [*fabago*.]

The leaves of this plant are produced by pairs upon the same footstalk, and the footstalks grow opposite at the joints of the stalks, the cup of the flower consists of five leaves, and the flowers have also five leaves, expanded like a rose, with stamina surrounding the style, in the center of the flower cup. This style becomes a cylindrical fruit, five cornered, divided into five cells, each containing many flat seeds. *Miller.*

BEAN *Trefoil*. An herb.

To BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*, part. pass. *bore*, or *born*. [beopan, bepan, Sax. *baren*, Gothick. It is sounded as *bare*, as the *are* in *care* and *dare*.]

1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained.

We say to *bear* a burden, to *bear* sorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is used in very different senses. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the shoulder, they carry him and set him in his place. *Isaiah*, xlvi. 7.

And Solomon had threescore and ten thousand that *bare* burdens. 1 *Kings*, v. 15.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her wings. *Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 11.

We see some, who, we think, have *born* less of the burden, rewarded above ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To convey or carry.

My message to the ghost of Priam *bear*;
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,
In shew of friendship, fought the Spartan shore,
And ravish'd Helen from her husband *bore*. *Dryd.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand
Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to *bear*.
Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not *bear* so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*

The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears,
She sees, and sudden every limb she smears;
Then each of savage beasts the figure *bears*. *Garth.*

His supreme spirit or mind will *bear* its best resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinite. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

So we say, to *bear* arms in a coat

6. To carry as in show.

Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under't. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

7. To carry as in trust.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *John*, xii. 6.

8. To support, to keep from falling.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to *bear* up the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for extreme barbarism to enter. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 1.

And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon wh the house stood, and on which it was *born* up. *Judges*, xvi. 29.

A religious hope does not only *bear* up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison. Spectat.*

Some power invisible supports his soul,
And *bears* it up in all its wonted greatness. *Addison's Cato.*

9. To keep afloat.

The waters encreased, and *bare* up the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Genesis*, vii. 17.

10. To support with proportionate [illegible]

Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastick and strong; they can *bear*, and ought to have stronger food *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they *bear* him under hand!
Daniel's Civil War.

They *bare* great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*

Darah, the eldest *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

The coward *bore* the man immortal spite. *Dryden's Ovid.*

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, she *beareth* him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*

That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without sinking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have *born* it. *Psalm* lv. 12.

13. To suffer, to undergo.

I have *born* chastisements, I will not offend any more. *Job* xxxiv. 31.

That which was torn of beasts, I brought not unto thee, I I *bare* the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it. *Genesis*, xxxi. 39.

14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will *bear*
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd. Æneid.*

15. To be capable of, to admit.

To reject all orders of the church which men have establ shed, is to think worse of the laws of men in this respect, than either the judgment of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will *bear*. *Hooker.*

Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally suppl ed his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would *bear*. *Clarendon.*

Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will *bear* it, or, if not, vary but the dress. *Dryden.*

Do not charge your coins with more uses than they can *bear*. It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all others in it. *Addison on Medals.*

Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my words to such a sense as they will not *bear*. *Atterb.*

In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that they possibly can *bear*. *Swift*

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be some plants that *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit: there be some that *bear* flowers, and no fruit. there be some that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon's Natural History.*

[illegible] wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden bough.
Dryden's Æneid.

Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears
A wond'rous tree that sacred monarchs *bears*. *Pope's Past.*

17. To bring forth, as a child

The queen that *bore* thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Ye know that my wife *bore* two sons. *Genesis*, xlvi.

What could that have done?
What could the muse herself that Orpheus *bore*,
The muse herself, for her enchanting son? *Milton.*

The same Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchises on th' Idean shore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

18. To give birth to.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore. *Dryden.*

19. To possess, as power or honour.

When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison's Cato.*

20. To gain, to win.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question *bear* it,
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Because the Greek and Latin have ever *born* away the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. *Camden.*

Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain, to keep up.

He finds the pleasure and credit of *bearing* a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons approved. *Locke.*

22. To support any thing good or bad.

I was carried on to observe, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and principally, how they did employ their times. *Bacon's Holy War.*

23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan flames, your testimony *bear*,
What I perform'd and what I suffer'd there. *Dryden.*

24. To be answerable for

If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame for ever. *Genesis*, xliii. 9.

O more than madmen! you yourselves shall *bear*
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*

25. To supply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat, that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

26. To be the object of.

I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll bear your cares.
Shakesp. Henry IV. p.

27. To behave; to act in character.

Some good instruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Hath he *born* himself penitent in prison?
Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

28. To hold; to restrain.

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot *bear* off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge, to push.

The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justled and *bore* down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And *bears* down all before him. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* i

[illegible]
Their passage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides *bear* back upon th' uncertain sand
Dryden's Æneid.

Now with a noiseless gentle course
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And *bears* down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*

Truth is *born* down, attestations neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*

The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon *bear* down all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*

30. To conduct; to manage.

My hope is
So to *bear* through, and out, the consulship,
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me.
Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

31. To press.

Cæsar doth *bear* me hard, but he loves Brutus
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.

Though he *bear* me hard,
I yet must do him right. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*

These men *bear* hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 170.

32. To incite; to animate.

But confidence then *bore* thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. i. l. 1175.

33. *To bear a body.* A colour is said to *bear a body* in painting when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour

34. *To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. *To bear a price.* To have a certain value.

36. *To bear in hand.* To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.

Your daughter, whom she *bore in hand* to love
With such integrity, she did confess,
Was as a scorpion to her sight. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

He griev'd,
That so his sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely *born in hand*, sends out arrests
On Fortinbras. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges, to enter

enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; an[illegible] them of divers matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It is no wonder, that some would *bear* the world *in hand*, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy. *South.*

37. *To bear off.* To carry away by force.

I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou *bear'st* my [illegible]ence. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The sun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day. *Creech.*

Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And *bear* her *off*. *Addison's Cato.*

My soul grows desper[illegible]
I'll *bear* her *off*. *A Plot and No Plot.*

38. *To bear out.* To support; to ma[illegible]

I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed. *Shak. K. John.*

I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.*

Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*. *Hudibras.*

It is company only that can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*

I doubted whether that occasion could *bear* me *out* in the confidence of giving your ladyship any further trouble. *Temple.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*

1. To suffer pain.

Stranger, cease thy care;
We see is the soul; but man is born to *bear*
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
And the good suffers while the bad prevails. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To be fruitful or prolifick.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

Betwixt two season comes th' auspicious air,
This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*

4. To take effect, to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of cloaths for a sum of money, which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian*, N° 166.

5. To act in character.

Instruct me
How I may formally in person *bear*,
Like a true friar *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point.

The oily drops swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes *bearing* up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and continuing to shift places. *Boyle.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they *bore* away. *Dryden's Annus Mirab.*

Whose navy like a stiff-stretch'd cord did shew,
Till he *bore* in, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*

On this the hero fix'd an oak in sight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright
To *bear* with this, the seamen stretch their [illegible],
Then round the rock they steer, and seek the former shores. *Dryden's Æneis.*

In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things, which *bear* out with more life and strength than nature itself. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

7. To act as an impellent, or as a reciprocal power; generally with the particles *upon* or *against*.

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *born upon*,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst. *Shakespeare.*

Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears against* the restagnant quicksilver, is less pressed. *Boyle.*

The sides *bearing* one *against* the other, they could not lie so close at the bottoms. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As a lion bounding in his way,
With force augmented *bears against* his prey,
Siding to seize. *Dryden's Fables.*

Because the operations to be performed by the teeth, require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it *bear* forcibly *against* the upper jaw. *Ray.*

The weight of the body doth *bear* most *upon* the knee-joints, in raising up, and most *upon* the muscles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

The waves of the sea *bear* violently and rapidly *upon* some shores, the waters being pent up by the land. *Browne on the Odyssey.*

8. To act upon.

Spinola, with his shot, did *bear upon* those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*

9. To be situated with respect to other places.

10. *To bear up.* To stand firm without falling.

So long as nature
Will *bear up* with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shews a greatness of soul, that they *bear up* against the storms of fortune. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumstances. *Atterbury.*

When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexperienced, we lost battles and towns, yet we *bore up* then, as the French do now, nor was there any thing decisive in their successes. *Swift.*

11. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleasing thing.

They are content to *bear with* my absence and folly. *Sidney.*

Though I must be content to *bear with* those that say you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to *bear with*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask. *Paradise Lost.*

BEAR. *n. s.* [bera, Saxon.]

1. A rough savage animal.

Every part of the body of these animals is covered with thick shaggy hair, of a dark brown colour, and their claws are hooked, which they use in climbing trees. They feed upon fruits, honey, bees, and flesh. Some have falsely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world shapeless, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep, the male forty days, and the female four months, and so soundly for the first fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their feet; for it is certain they eat nothing, and, at the end of it, the males are very fat. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline, it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. The flesh of *bears* was much esteemed by the ancients. They abound in Poland, Muscovy, Lithuania, and the great forests in Germany; and also in the remote northern countries, where the species is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the stake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.—
—Are these thy *bears*? we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Thou'dst shun a *bear*;
But if thy flight lay toward the roaring sea,
Thou'dst meet the *bear* i' th' mouth. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. The name of two constellations, called the *greater* and *lesser bear*; in the tail of the *lesser bear*, is the pole star.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The *bear* oppos'd to bright Orion shone. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. *n. s.* A species of bindweed, which see.

BEAR-FLY. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bear-flies*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which beasts are kept for sport.

Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and asses, and tygers. *Stillingfl.*

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the *bear-garden*. *Spect.* N° 436.

2. Any place of tumult or mirth.

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word used in familiar or low phrase for *rude* or *turbulent*; as, a *bear-garden fellow*, that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. *Bear-garden sport*, is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. s.* [*acanthus*.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like those of the thistle; the flowers labiated; the under lip of the flower is divided into three segments, which, in the beginning, is curled up in the form of a tube, in the place of the under lip are produced the stamina, which support the pointals; the cup of the flowers is composed of prickly leaves, the upper part of which is bent over, like an arch, and supplies the defect of the upper lip of the flower; the fruit is of [illegible] form, divided in the middle into two cells, each containing one smooth seed. The species are, 1. The smooth-garden *bear's-breech*. 2. The prickly *bear's-breech*. 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with short spines, &c. The first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans. They are easily propagated by parting the roots in February or March, or by the seeds sown at the same time. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula.* [*auricula urſi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a perennial root, the leaves are thicker and ſmoother than thoſe of the primroſe; the cup of the flower is ſhorter, ſo that the tube appears naked; the flower is ſhaped like a funnel; the upper part is expanded, and divided into five ſegments, this is ſucceeded by a globular ſeed-veſſel, containing many ſmall ſeeds; every year it produces vaſt quantities of new flowers, differing in ſhape, ſize, or colour; and there is likewiſe a great variety in the leaves of theſe plants. They flower in April, and ripen their ſeeds in June. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle.* [*cortuſa*, Lat.]

This plant hath a perennial root, the leaves are roundiſh, rough, and crenated on the edges, like thoſe of ground ivy; the cup of the flower is ſmall, and divided into ſix parts, the flowers are ſhaped, like a funnel, cut at the top into many ſegments, and diſpoſed in an umbel, the fruit is roundiſh, terminating in a point, and is cloſely fixt in the cup, in which are contained many ſmall angular ſeeds. We have but one ſpecies of this plant, which is nearly allied to the *auricula urſi*, but the flowers are not quite ſo large and fair. It loſes its leaves in winter, but puts out new ones early in the ſpring; and, in April, it produces flowers, which are ſometimes ſucceeded by ſeed pods; but it is very rare that they perfect their ſeeds with *Miller.*

BEAR'S FOOT *n. ſ.* See HELLEBORE, of which it is a ſpecies.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. ſ.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. ſ.* [beapb, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the ſpringing *beard* began
[illegible] *Dryden.*

2. *Beard* is uſed for the face, as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and ſcor'd
Their rev'rend parſons to my *beard.* *Hudibras*

3. *Beard* is uſed to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

Thus ancient ruffian, Sir, whoſe life I have ſpared at ſuit of his grey *beard.* *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Some thin remains of chaſtity appear'd,
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard.* *Dryden.*

Would it not be an inſufferable thing, for a profeſſor to have his authority, of forty years ſtanding, confirmed by general tradition, and a reverend *beard*, overturned by an upſtart novelty? *L'Eſtr.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman loſt his ſweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a *beard.*
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

A certain farmer complained, that the *beards* of his corn cut the reapers and threſhers fingers. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The *beard* or chuck of a horſe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from *beard.*]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man ſo potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will *beard* him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. 1.*

2. To oppoſe to the face, to ſet at open defiance.

He, whenſoever he ſhould ſwerve from duty, may be able to *beard* him. *Spenſer's State of Ireland*

The deſign of utterly extirpating monarchy and epiſcopacy, the preſbyterians alone began, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been *bearded* by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the ſpoil. *Swift.*

BEARDED. *adj.* [from *beard.*]

1. Having a beard.

Think every *bearded* fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,
When *bearded* men in floating caſtles land. *Dryden.*

Having ſharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harveſt, waving bends
Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv. l. 982.*

The fierce virago
Flew o'er the fields, nor hurt the *bearded* grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou ſhouldſt have pull'd the ſecret from my breaſt,
Torn out the *bearded* ſteel to give me reſt. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

BEARDLESS. *adj.* [from *beard.*]

1. Without a beard.

There are extant ſome coins of Cunobelin, king of Eſſex and Middleſex, with a *beardleſs* image, inſcribed *Cunobelin.* *Camden's Remains.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young ſtriplings wheep the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
Lac'd wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the *beardleſs* rout. *Dryden.*

BEARER *n. ſ.* [from *to bear.*]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or perſon to another.

He ſhould the *bearers* put to ſudden death,
Not ſhriving time allow'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly purſues
Your ruin. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

No gentleman ſends a ſervant with a meſſage, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer.*

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he ſet threeſcore and ten thouſand of them to be of burdens. *2 Chron.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majeſty!
When thou doſt pinch thy *bearer*, thou doſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That ſcalds with ſafety. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. II*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roſes, in ſome that are good *bearers*, will ſucceed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apricots and peaches, ſaving as much of the young likeſt ſhoots as are well placed, for the raw *bearers* commonly periſh the new ones ſucceeding. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

6. In architecture. A poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber, to ſhorten its bearing, and prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.
[illegible]

BE'ARHERD. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *herd*; as *ſhepherd*, from *ſheep.*] A [illegible]

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is leſs than a man, I am not for him, therefore I will even take ſixpence in earneſt of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into hell. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

BE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [from *bear.*]

1. The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

But of this frame, the *bearings* and the ties,
The ſtrong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations juſt, has thy pervading ſoul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Geſture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing.*
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.

3. In architecture. *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the ſpace either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a poſt, brick-wall, &c. trimmed up between the ends, to ſhorten its *bearing.* *Builder's Dict.*

BE'ARWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *ward.*] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains. *Shak. Henry VI.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thouſand. *L'Eſtrange.*

BEAST. *n. ſ.* [*beſte*, Fr. *beſtia*, Lat.]

1. An animal diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man.

The man that once did ſell the lion's ſkin,
While the *beaſt* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakeſp.*

Beaſts of chaſe are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martern, and the roe. *Beaſts* of the foreſt are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beaſts* of warren are the hare and cony. *Cowel.*

2. An irrational animal, oppoſed to man; as man and *beaſt.*

I dare do all that may become a man,
Who dares do more, is none.——
——What *beaſt* was't then
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Macbeth.*

Medea's charms were there, Circean feaſts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beaſts* *Dryden.*

3. A brutal ſavage man, a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reaſonable creature.

BE'ASTINGS. See BEESTINGS.

BE'ASTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beaſtly.*] Brutality, practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthineſs
Poluted this fame gentle ſoil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their *beaſtlineſs*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. *Fairy Queen.*

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is uſed commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldſt thou have thyſelf fall in the confuſion of men, or remain a beaſt with beaſts?—Ay—a *beaſtly* ambition. *Shakeſp.*

You *beaſtly* knave, know you no reverence? *King Lear.*

With lewd, profane, and *beaſtly* phraſe,
To catch the world's looſe laughter or vain gaze. *B. Jonſ.*

Vain idols,

It is commonly charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the *beaſtly* vice of drinking to exceſs, hath been lately, from their example, reſtored among us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of beaſts.

Beaſtly divinities, and droves of gods *I*

To BEAT *v. a.* preter *beat*, part. paſſ. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]

1. To ſtrike; to knock, to lay blows upon.
   So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air — *1 Cor.* ix. 26.
   He rav'd with all the madneſs of deſpair,
   He roar'd, he *beat* his breaſt, he tore his hair. *Dryden.*
2. To puniſh with ſtripes or blows.
   They've choſe a conſul that will from them take
   Their liberties, make them of no more voice
   Than dogs, that are as often *beat* for barking,
   And therefore kept to do ſo. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
   Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Shakeſp. M. Wives of Windſ.*
   There is but one fault for which children ſhould be *beaten*; and that is obſtinacy or rebellion. *Locke.*
3. To ſtrike an inſtrument of muſick.
   Bid them come forth and hear,
   Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
   Till it cry, ſleep to death. *Shakeſp. King Lear*
4. To break to powder, or comminute by blows.
   The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numbers*, xi. 8.
   They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it. *Exodus*, xxxix. 3.
   They ſave the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axletree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raiſe large hammers like thoſe uſed for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* moſt of their hemp. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
   Neſtor, we ſee, furniſhed the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, ſo that he had occaſion to make uſe of his anvil and hammer. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*
5. To ſtir the buſhes or ground, or make a motion to rouze game.
   It is ſtrange how long ſome men will lie in wait to ſpeak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
   When from the cave thou riſeſt with the day,
   To *beat* the woods, and rouze the bounding prey, *Pope.*
   Together let us *beat* this ample field,
   Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*
6. To threſh, to drive the corn out of the huſk.
   She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that ſhe had gleaned. *Ruth*, ii. 17.
7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.
   By long *beating* the white of an egg, you may bring it into white curds. *Boyle.*
8. To batter with engines of war.
   And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and ſlew the men of the city. *Judges*, viii. 17.
9. To daſh, as water, or bruſh as wind.
   Beyond this flood a frozen continent
   Lies dark and wild, *beat* with perpetual ſtorms
   Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ii.
   With tempeſts *beat*, and to the winds a ſcorn *Roſcommon.*
   While winds and ſtorms his lofty forehead *beat*,
   The common fate of all that's high or great. *Denham.*
   As when a lion in the midnight hours,
   Beat by rude blaſts, and wet with wintry ſhow'rs,
   Deſcends terrifick from the mountain's brow. *Pope.*
10. To tread a path.
   While I this unexampled taſk eſſay,
   Paſs awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
   Celeſtial dove, divine aſſiſtance bring. *Blackmore.*
11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.
   He that will know the truth of things, muſt leave the common and *beaten* track *Locke.*
12. To conquer; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.
   If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
   Which is the better man? The greater throw
   May turn by fortune from the weaker hand
   So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
   You fouls of geeſe,
   That bear the ſhapes of men, how have you run
   From ſlaves that apes would *beat*? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
   Five times, Marcius,
   I have fought with thee, ſo often haſt thou *beat* me. *Shakeſp.*
   I have diſcern'd the foe ſecurely lie,
   Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*
   The common people of Lucca are firmly perſuaded, that one Lucqueſe can *beat* five Florentines. *Addiſon on Italy.*
   Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ſhips to thoſe of the Syracuſans, *beat* the Carthaginians at ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
13. To harraſs; to over-labour.
   It is no point of wiſdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and ſpend his ſpirits about things impoſſible. *Hakewill on Providence.*
   And as in priſons mean rogues beat
   Hemp, for the ſervice of the great,
   Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
   T' advance his maſter's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*
   I know not why any one ſhould waſte his time, and *beat* his [illegible] out the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a
14. To lay, or preſs, as ſtanding corn by hard weather.
   Her own ſhall bleſs her,
   Her foes ſhake, like a field of *beaten* corn,
   And hang their heads with ſorrow *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
15. To depreſs, to cruſh by repeated oppoſition, uſually with the particle *down*.
   Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any ſpeech tending to treaſon, yet could not the boldneſs be *beaten down* either with that ſeverity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*
   Our warriours propagating the French language, at the ſame time they are *beating down* their power *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 165.
   Such an unlook'd for ſtorm of ills falls on me,
   It *beats down* all my ſtrength. *Addiſon's Cato.*
16. To drive by violence.
   Twice have I ſally'd, and was twice *beat* back. *Dryden.*
   He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at leaſt poſt himſelf in a party, which he will not quit, till he be *beaten* out. *Locke.*
   He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 44.
   The younger part of mankind might be *beat* off from the belief of the moſt important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jeſts of a profane wit. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*
17. To move with flutt'ring agitation.
   Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
   About the world. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
18. *To beat down.* To endeavour by treaty to leſſen the price demanded.
   Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
   Beats down the price, and threatens ſtill to buy. *Dryden.*
   She perſuaded him to truſt the renegado with the money he had brought over for their ranſom; as not queſtioning but he would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addiſon. Spectat.* N° 199.
19. *To beat down.* To ſink or leſſen the value.
   Uſury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchaſing, and uſury way-lays both. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 42.
20. *To beat up.* To attack ſuddenly; to alarm.
   They lay in that quiet poſture, without making the leaſt impreſſion upon the enemy, by *beating up* his quarters, which eaſily have been done. *Clarendon*, b. [illegible]
   Will ſancies he ſhould never have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, knocked down conſtables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſ.*
21. *To beat the bough.* To walk, to go on foot.

To BEAT *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulſatory manner.
   I would gladly underſtand the formation of a ſoul, and ſee it *beat* the firſt conſcious pulſe. *Collier on Thought.*
2. To daſh, as a flood or ſtorm.
   This publick envy ſeemeth to *beat* chiefly upon miniſters. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 9.
   Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
   Sees rowling tempeſts vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*
   And one ſees many of the like hollow ſpaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or leſs able to reſiſt the impreſſions of the water that *beats* againſt them. *Addiſon.*
3. To knock at a door.
   The men of the city beſet the houſe round about, and *beat* at the door, and ſpake to the maſter of the houſe. *Judg.* xix. 22.
4. To move with frequent repetitions of the ſame act or ſtroke.
   No pulſe ſhall keep
   His nat'ral progreſs, but ſurceaſe to *beat* *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*
   My temp'rate pulſe does regularly *beat*,
   Feel, and be ſatisfy'd. *Dryden's Perſius, Sat.* iii.
   A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to ſtop. *Locke.*
5. To throb, to be in agitation, as a ſore ſwelling.
   A turn or two I'll walk,
   To ſtill my *beating* mind. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
6. To fluctuate, to be in agitation.
   The tempeſt in my mind
   Doth from my ſenſes take all feeling elſe,
   Save what *beats* there. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
7. To try different ways, to ſearch.
   I am always *beating* about in my thoughts for ſomething that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addiſon. Guard.*
   To find an honeſt man, I *beat* about,
   And love him, court him, praiſe him in or out. *Pope.*
8. To act upon with violence.
   The ſun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wiſhed in himſelf to die. *Jonah*, iv. 8.
9. To ſpeak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition.
   We are drawn on into a larger ſpeech, by reaſon of their ſo great earneſtneſs, who *beat* more and more upon theſe laſt alleged words. *Hooker*, b. i. § 4.
   How frequently and fervently doth the ſcripture *beat* upon this cauſe? *Hakewill on Providence.*
10. *To beat up*, as, to *beat up* for ſoldiers. The word *up* ſeems redundant.

BEAT. *part. paſſive.* [from the verb.]

B E A

I, ke a rich veſſel *beat* by ſtorms to ſhore,
'Twere madneſs ſhould I venture out once more. *Dryden*

BEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
2. Manner of ſtriking.

Albeit the baſe and treble ſtrings of a viol be turned to an uniſon; yet the former will ſtill make a bigger or broader ſound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, c. 2.

With a careleſs *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryd. Hind and P.*

3. Manner of being ſtruck; as, the *beat* of the pulſe, or a drum.

BE'ATEN *partiſp. adj.* [from *to beat*.]

What makes you, Sir, ſo late abroad,
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryd. W. of Bath.*

BE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *beat*.]

1. An inſtrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you uſe it; for thereby you incorporate the ſand and lime well together. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes*

2. A perſon much given to blows.

The beſt ſchoolmaſter of our time, was the greateſt *beater*.

BEATI'FICAL, } *adj.* [*beatificus*, low Lat. from *beatus*, happy.]
BEATI'FICK } That which has the power of making happy, or compleating fruition; bleſſful. It is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death.

Attaining the riches of heav'n's pavement
Than ought divine or holy elſe, enjoy'd
In viſion *beatifick*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. i. l. 684.

It is alſo their felicity to have no faith; for, enjoying the *beatifical* viſion in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i.

We may contemplate upon the greatneſs and ſtrangeneſs of the *beatifick* viſion, how a created eye ſhould be ſo [illegible] to bear all thoſe glories, that ſtream from the fountain of uncreated light.

BEATI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatifical*.] In ſuch a manner as to compleat happineſs.

Beatifically to behold the face of God in the fulneſs of wiſdom, righteouſneſs and peace, is bleſſedneſs no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *beatifick*.] A term in the Romiſh church, diſtinguiſhed from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed; but is not a conceſſion of the honours due to ſaints, which are conferred by canonization.

To BEA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment.

I wiſh I had the wings of an angel, to have aſcended into paradiſe, and to have beheld the forms of thoſe *beatified* ſpirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

The uſe of ſpiritual converſe is unimaginable and unſpeakable, eſpecially if free and unreſtrained, bearing an image of that converſation which is among angels and *beatified* ſaints. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

We ſhall know him to be the fulleſt good, the neareſt to us, and the moſt certain; and, conſequently, the moſt *beatifying* of all others. *Brown's Coſmologia Sacra*, b. xii. c. 4.

2. To ſettle the character of any perſon by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not inveſted with the dignity of a ſaint.

Over-againſt this church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a ſhoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never ſainted. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BE'ATING. *n. ſ.* [from *beat*.] Correction, puniſhment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben. Jonſon.*

BEA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſedneſs, felicity, happineſs. commonly uſed of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all man's arts, is agreed to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little repreſentation of heaven, it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

He ſet out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of ſenſe, ſlightly paſſing over the accompliſhment of the ſoul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and viſible things too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 2.

2. A declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. ſ.* [*beau*, Fr. It is ſounded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*.] A man of dreſs, a man whoſe great care is to deck his perſon.

What, will not *beaux* attempt to pleaſe the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Troy, are the ſame nymphs ſo?
And fly they all, at once combin'd
To ſtarve a general, and a *beau*?

You will become the delight of nine Ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift's Direct. to Footm.*

BEAVER. *n. ſ.* [*bievre*, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwiſe named the *caſtor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His ſkin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his ſtones, knowing that for them only his life is ſought. *Hakewell on Providence.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the ſagacity and wiſdom of that animal, indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, c. 4.

2. A hat of the beſt kind; ſo called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You ſee a ſmart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: A deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addiſon. Sp.*

The broker here his ſpacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow ſit jealouſies and cares. *Gay's Trivia.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head
Cloſe couched on the *beaver*, ſeem'd to throw,
From flaming mouth, bright ſparkles firy red. *Fairy Queen.*

Big Mars ſeems bankrupt in their beggar'd hoſt,
And faintly through a ruſty *beaver* peeps. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

He was ſlain upon a courſe at tilt, the ſplinters of the ſtaff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 36.

BE'AVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver*.] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tear
All freſh is bath'd. [illegible]

BEAU'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau*.] Befitting a beau; foppiſh.

[illegible] pleaſing to the ſight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petrucio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

Alas! not hoping to ſubdue,
I only to the ſight aſpir'd;
To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I deſir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous*.] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleaſing to the ſight, beautifully.

Look upon pleaſures not upon that ſide that is next the ſun, or where they look *beauteouſly*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beauteous*.] The ſtate or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

From leſs virtue, and leſs *beauteouſneſs*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddeſſes. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full*.] Fair; having the qualities that conſtitute beauty.

He ſtole away and took by ſtrong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

The principal and moſt important parts of painting, is to know what is moſt *beautiful* in nature, and moſt proper for [illegible] ſubject: ſo, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, [illegible] conſequently the inſtructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And ſummer ſeas are turn'd by ſudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful*.] In a beautiful manner.

No longer ſhall the boddice aptly lac'd,
From thy full boſom to thy ſlender waiſt,
That air and harmony of ſhape expreſs,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* leſs. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beautiful*.] The quality of being beautiful; beauty, excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty*.] To adorn; to embelliſh; to deck, to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was ſorrow more ſweetly ſet forth, their faces ſeeming rather to *beautify* their ſorrow, than their ſorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke. *Shakeſp. T. Andron.*

Theſe were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the uſe of man and beaſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

How all conſpire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore's Creat.*

There is charity and juſtice; and the one ſerves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful; to advance in beauty.

It muſt be a proſpect pleaſing to God himſelf, to ſee his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him, by greater degrees of reſemblance. *Addiſon Spectator.*

BEAU'TY. *n. ſ.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That

1. That aſſemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleaſes the eye.

Beauty conſiſts of a certain compoſition of colour and figure, cauſing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cauſe of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my ſleep.—
—If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
Theſe nails ſhould rend that *beauty* from my cheeks.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Beauty is beſt in one a body that hath rather dignity of preſence than *beauty* of aſpect. The beautiful prove accompliſhed, but not of great ſpirit, and ſtudy for the moſt part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The beſt part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot expreſs. *Bacon's Ornament Raiſon.* N° 64.

Of the *beauty* of the eye I ſhall ſay little, leaving that to poets and orators; that it is a very pleaſant and lovely object to behold, if we conſider the figure, colours, ſplendour of it, is the leaſt I can ſay. *Ray on Creation.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleaſing ſight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, becauſe they reſemble the *beauties* of nature, and nature will ever be beautiful, which reſembles thoſe *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Wherever you place a patch, you deſtroy a *beauty*. *Addiſon.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the reſt of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occaſion of looking backward on ſome *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryd. Fab. Pref.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the ſeveral *beauties* of the ancient and modern hiſtorians. *Arbuthnot*

4. A beautiful perſon.

Remember that Pellean conqueror,
A youth, how all the *beauties* of the eaſt
He ſlightly view'd, and ſlightly overpaſs'd *Paradiſe Loſt.*
[illegible]
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify, to embelliſh.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plaiſt'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your moſt painted word. *Shak. Hamlet.*

BEAUTY-SPOT *n. ſ.* [from *beauty* and *ſpot.*] A ſpot placed to direct the eye to ſomething elſe, or to heighten ſome beauty; a foil; a patch.

The filthineſs of ſwine makes them the *beauty-ſpot* of the animal creation. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 2. § 4.*

BECAFICO. *n. ſ.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, [illegible] fig and ſome ſpeckled. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreaſt, till of late, had reſt,
And children ſacred held a martin's neſt,
Till *becafires* ſold ſo deviliſh dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm.*]

1. To ſtill the elements.

The moon ſhone clear on the *becalmed* flood. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ſhip from motion.

A man *becalmed* at ſea, out of ſight of land, in a fair day, may look on the ſun, or ſea, or ſhip, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whiſp'ring airs, and the lark's mattin ſong,
Then woo to muſing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irkſome thoughts. *Philips*
Baniſh his ſorrows, and *becalm* his ſoul
With eaſy dreams. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that *to calm* is to ſtop motion, and *to becalm* is to with-hold from motion.

BECAME. The preterite of *become*; which ſee.

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cauſe.*]

1. For this reaſon that, on this account that, for this cauſe that.

How great ſoever the ſins of any perſon are, Chriſt died for him, *becauſe* he died for all; and he died for thoſe ſins, *becauſe* he died for all ſins, only he muſt reform *Hammond's Fundam.*

Men do not ſo generally agree in the ſenſe of theſe as of the other, *becauſe* the intereſts, and luſts, and paſſions of men, are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillotſ. Preface.*

2. It has, in ſome ſort, the force of a *prepoſition*; but, becauſe it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

Infancy demands aliment, ſuch as lengthens fibres without breaking, *becauſe of* the ſlate of accretion. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

To BECHANCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance.*] To befal, to happen to; a word proper, but now in little uſe.

My ſons, God knows what has *bechanced* them.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.

As happineſs *bechance* to thee at Milan
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona

BE'CHICKS. *n. ſ.* [βηχικὸς, of βὴξ, a cough.] Medicines proper for [illegible] cough. *Dict.*

To BECK. *v. n.* [from *beck*, Sax. *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a ſign with the head.

Bell, book, and candle, ſhall not drive me back,
When gold and ſilver *beck* me to come on. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Oh, this falſe ſoul of Egypt, this grav charm,
Whoſe eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and called them home.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

BECK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſign with the head, a nod.

Hatte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jeſts, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed ſmiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command.

Neither the lofty mind ſhewed any roughneſs, nor the eaſier any idleneſs, but ſtill like a well obeyed maſter, whoſe *beck* is enough for diſcipline. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Then forthwith to him takes a choſen band
Of ſpirits, likeſt to himſelf in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear *Milton's Par. Reg.*

The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of ſtate. *Pope's Odyſſ. b. 11*

To BE'CKON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or beacn, Sax. a ſign.] To make a ſign to.

With her two crooked hands ſhe ſigns and make,
And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. iv. ſtanz. 13.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it ſome impartment did deſire
To you alone. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

With this his diſtant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a ſign.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts, xix. 33*

When he had raiſed my thoughts by thoſe tranſporting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addiſon. Spectator, N° 159.*

Sudden you mount! you *beckon* from the ſkies,
Clouds interpoſe, waves roar, and winds ariſe. *Pope.*

To BECLI'P. *v. a* [of *be* clyppan, Sax.] To embrace. *Dict.*

To BECO'ME. *v. n.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.* [from *by* and *come.*]

1. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition, by a change from ſome other.

The Lord God breathed into his noſtrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living ſoul. *Gen. ii. 7.*

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. *1 Cor. ix. 20.*

A ſmaller pear, graſted upon a ſtock that beareth a greater [illegible]

My voice thou oft haſt heard, and haſt not fear'd,
But ſtill rejoic'd; how is it now *become*
So dreadful to thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 120.*

So the leaſt faults, if mix'd with fatreſt deed,
Of future ill *become* the fatal ſeed. *Prior.*

2. *To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of, to be the final condition of. It is obſervable, that this word is never, or very ſeldom, uſed but with the interrogative *what.*

What is then *become of* ſo huge a multitude, as would have overſpread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*
Of me, and all mankind. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi. l. 275.*

The firſt hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common perſon's wondering *what became of* all the blood which iſſued out of the heart. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*

What will *become of* me then? for when he is free, he will infallibly accuſe me. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

What became of this thoughtful buſy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the [illegible] *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. In the following paſſage, the phraſe, *what is he become*, is uſed for *what is become of him.*

I cannot joy, until I be reſolved
Where our right valiant father *is become.* *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *cpemen*, Sax. to please.]

1. Applied to perſons, to appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Why would I be a queen? becauſe my face
Would wear the true with a better grace,
If I *became* it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty, the [illegible] to flatter me. *Dryd. Cong. of Granada.*

[illegible]

2. To be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumſtances, in ſuch a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her ſire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right well *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence. *Fairy Queen, b. 3.*

I would I had ſome flowers of the ſpring that might
Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads growing. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*

Yet be ſad, good brother
For, to ſpeak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Sh. Henry IV.*

Your

Your d honour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that integrity, which ſhould *become* it. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Wicherly was of my opinion, or, rather, I of his for it *becomes* me ſo to ſpeak of ſo excellent a poet *Dryd. Dufr. Prof.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much leſs thoſe which were worſhipped for gods. *Stillingfl. Def of Diſc on Rom. Idolatry.*

BECO'MING. *part. adj.* [from *become.*] That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*, but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I aſk no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd *becoming*
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Suckling.*

Their diſcourſes are ſuch as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; ſuch as are *becoming of* them, and *of* them only. *Dryd. Fables, Preſ.*

Yet ſome *becoming* boldneſs I may u . .
I've well deſerv'd, nor will he now refuſe. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is conſtrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and *becoming* eaſineſs. *Locke.*

BECO'MING. *n. ſ.* [from *become.*] Behaviour. a word not now in uſe

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BECO'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *becoming*] After a becoming or proper manner

BECO'MINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *becoming.* See To BECOME.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majeſty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the *becomingneſs* hereof is in its manner and form. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b. III. c. 1.*

BED. *n. ſ.* [beb, Sax.]

1. Something made to ſleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the *bed*, or with the legs gathered up, which is in the poſture of the body, is the more wholſome. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 738

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,
And advice with ſcrupulous head. *M . . n*

Thoſe houſes then were caves, or homely ſheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and moſs their *beds*. *Dryden*

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to ſleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me, raiment, *bed*, and food.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

3. Marriage.

George, the eldeſt ſon of this ſecond *bed*, was, after the death of his father, by the ſingular care and affection of his mother, well brought up. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raiſed in a garden

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds*, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 459

5 The channel of a river, or any hollow

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, ſo low
Down ſunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b. vii. l 288*

The great magazine for all kinds of treaſure is ſuppoſed to be the *bed* of the Tiber We may be ſure, when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their c . . . . by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to bo . . . ſuch . . . r riches that way, as could beſt bear the water *Addiſon.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or repoſited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of ſmoaking ſulphur glide. *Addiſon.*

7 A layer; a ſtratum, a body ſpread over another

I ſee no reaſon, but the ſurface of the land ſhould be as regular as that of the water, in the firſt production of it; and the ſtrata, or *beds* within, lie as even. *Burnet's Theory.*

8. *To bring to* BED. To deliver of a child. It is often uſed with the particle *of*, as, *ſhe was brought to* bed of *a daughter*

Ten months after Hermel happen d to wed,
And was *brought* in a laudable manner *to bed*. *Prior*

9. *To make the* BED. To put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

I keep his houſe, and I waſh, wring, brew, bake, ſcour, dreſs meat, and *make the beds*, and do all myſelf
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

BED *of a Mortar* [with gunners.] A ſolid piece of oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. *Dict.*

BED *of a great gun.* That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage. *Dict.*

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me
I'll to the Tuſcan wars, and never *bed* her.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

2. To be placed in bed.

She was publickly contracted, ſtated as a bride, and ſolemnly *bedded*; and, after ſhe was laid, Maximinian's ambaſſadour put his leg, ſtript naked to the knee, between the eſpouſal ſheets. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To be made partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. To ſow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the graſs-ſide downward, upon which lay ſome of your beſt mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5 To lay in a place of reſt, or ſecurity

Let coarſe bold hands, from ſlimy neſt,
The *bedded* fiſh in banks outwreſt. *Donne*

A ſnake *bedded* himſelf under the threſhold of a country-

6. To lay in order; in ſtratu.

And as the ſleeping ſoldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and ſtand on end. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards reapſe, he may poſſibly fancy that ſhe infected him.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

To BEDA'BBLE *v. a.* [from *dabble*] To wet; to beſprinkle. It is generally applied to perſons, in a ſenſe including inconve-

Never ſo weary, never ſo in woe,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
[illegible]
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

To BEDAGGLE. *v. a* [from *daggle.*] To bemire; to ſoil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To BEDA'SH *v. a.* [from *daſh.*] To bemire by throwing dirt; to beſpatter, to wet with throwing water

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the ſad ſtory of my father's death,
That all the ſtanders by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedaſh'd* with rain. *Shakeſp. Richard III*

To BEDA'UB. *v. a.* [from *daub.*] To daub over; to beſmear, to ſoil, with ſpreading any viſcous body over it.

A piteous coarſe, a bloody piteous coarſe,
Pale, pale as aſhes, all *bedaub'd* in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a* [from *dazzle.*] To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre.

My miſtaken eyes,
That have been ſo *bedazzled* by the ſun,
That every thing I look on ſeemeth green.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

BEDCHA'MBER. *n. ſ* [from *bed* and *chamber*] The chamber appropriated to reſt.

They were brought to the king, abiding then in his *bedchamber*. *Heywood.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

BEDCLO'ATHS. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *cloaths.* It has no *ſingular*] Coverlets ſpread over a bed.

For he will be ſwine drunk, and, in his ſleep, he does little harm, ſave to his *bedclothes* about him.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

BE'DDER. } *n. ſ.* [from *bed.*] The nether-ſtone of an oil-
BEDE'TTER. } mill. *Dict.*

BE'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed, a bed

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had, ſo that his mantle ſerves him then for a bed. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Firſt, with aſſiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep:
Then ſpread with ſtraw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryd. Georg*

Artite return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,
His foe with *bedding*, and with food ſupply'd. *Dryden.*

To BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck*] To deck; to adorn, to grace.

Thou ſham'ſt thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit,
And uſeſt none in that true uſe indeed,
Which ſhould *bedeck* thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

Female it ſeems,
That ſo *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way *Milton's Samſ Agoniſtes, l. 710.*

With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I ſtood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. *Norris.*

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddieſt freight *bedeckt* *Philips.*

BE'DEHOUSE *n. ſ.* [from bebe, Sax. a prayer, and *houſe.*] An hoſpital or almshouſe, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BEDE'TTER. See BEDDER

To BEDE'W *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedew her paſture's graſs with faithful Engliſh blood.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

Let

Let all the tears that ſhould *bedew* my herſe,
Be drops of balm to ſanctify thy head. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

The counteſs received a letter from him, whereunto all the while ſhe was writing her anſwer, ſhe *bedewed* the paper with her tears. *Wotton*

What ſlender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roſes, in ſome pleaſant cave? *Milton.*

Balm from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and ſcent the ſacred ground *Dryd.*

He ſaid: and falling tears his face *bedew.* *Dryd. Æneid.*

BE'DFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the ſame bed

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow.* [illegible]
My fery acquaints a man with ſtrange [illegible]
Shakeſp. Tempeſt

And now doth my couſin, your *bedfellow?*
And your faireſt daughter, and mine? *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being ſo troubleſom a *bedfellow?* *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

A man would as ſoon chooſe him for his *bedfellow* as his play-fellow [illegible]

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men chooſe out of ſuch women? *Addiſon. Guardian*, N° 120.

To BEDIGHT. *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To adorn; to dreſs, to ſet off

A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,
And for the village he forſakes the plains. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To make dim; to obſcure; to cloud, to darken.

I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide ſun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green ſea and the azur'd vault
Set roaring war. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To BEDIZEN *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dreſs out.

BE'DLAM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterwards into an hoſpital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouſe, a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.
2. A madman; a lunatick

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BE'DLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouſe; fit for a madhouſe

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BE'DLAMITE. *n. ſ.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy boſom reign,
Alas! thou boaſteſt thy ſober ſenſe in vain;
In theſe poor *bedlamites* thyſelf ſurvey. *Leuni's Miſcel.*

BE'DMAKER *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was raſticated for ever *Spectator*, N° 598

BE'DMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the ſame bed.

Had I ſo good occaſion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly buſineſs
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company *Shak. Tr. and Creſſ*

BE'DMOULDING. } *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *mould.*] A term
BE'DDING MOULDING. } uſed by workmen, to ſignify thoſe members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST, *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt*.] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpoſt*, another ſtanding behind, holding it ſteady. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BE'DPRESSER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *preſs.*] A heavy lazy fellow.

This ſanguine coward, this *bedpreſſer*, this horſeback-breaker, this huge hul of fleſh. *Shakeſp Henry IV p. i.*

To BEDRAGGLE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggle.*] To ſoil the cloaths, by ſuffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be ſeen
Bedraggled in my walks ſo green. *Swift*

To BEDRE'NCH *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench.*] To drench; to ſoak; to ſaturate with moiſture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, ſuch crimſon tempeſt ſhould *bedrench*
The freſh green lap of fair king Richard's land
Shakeſp. King Richard III

BE'DRID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride.*] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs

Norway, uncle of young Fortinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, ſcarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpoſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Lies he not *bedrid?* and, again, does nothing,
But what he did being childith? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Now, as a ma[illegible]
Of ants durſt th' emperor's lov'd ſnake invade
The crawling galleys, ſeagulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ſhips. *Donne.*

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, becauſe they would not diſcover where their money was *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Infirm perſons, when they come to be ſo weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; ſome have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

BE'DRITE. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *rite.*] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whoſe vows are, that no *bedrite* ſhall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To BEDROP. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop.*] To beſprinkle, to mark with ſpots or drops; to ſpeckle.

Not ſo thick ſwarm'd once the ſoil
Bedropt with blood of Gorgon. *Adam Par. Loſt, b. x. l. 527.*

Our plenteous ſtreams a various race ſupply,
The ſilver eel, in ſhining volumes roll'd,
The yellow carp, in ſcales *bedropt* with gold *Pope's W. For.*

BE'DSTEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead.*] The frame on which the bed is placed

Chimnies with ſcorn rejecting ſmoak;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedſteads* broke. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtraw.*] The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft.

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture; or the chamber or *bedſtraw* kept cloſe, and not aired. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 696.

BEDSWE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſwerve.*] One that is falſe to the bed; one that ranges or ſwerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedſwerver*, even as bad as thoſe,
That vulgars give bold'ſt titles to. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

BE'DTIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of reſt, ſleeping time.

What maſks, what dances ſhall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-ſupper and *bed-time?*
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

After evening repaſts, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be beſt taken up in the eaſy grounds of religion. *Milt. on Education.*

The ſcouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no reſt that night. *Dryden's Juv.*

To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung.*] To cover, or manure with dung.

To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt*.] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry, as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To BEDWA'RF. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to ſtunt.

'Tis ſhrinking, not cloſe weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The firſt and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike,
When fitneſs call them on, and know, by meaſure
Of their obſervant toil, the enemy's weight;
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mappery, cloſet war.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

BEE. *n. ſ.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its induſtry and art.

So work the honey *bees*,
Creatures that, by a riſing nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

From the Mooriſh camp,
There has been heard a diſtant humming noiſe,
Like *bees* diſturb'd, and arming in their hives. *Dryden.*

A company of poor inſects, whereof ſome are *bees*, delighted with flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An induſtrious and careful perſon. This ſignification is only uſed in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *flower.*] A ſpecies of fool-ſtones; which ſee. It grows upon dry places, and flowers in April. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *garden.*] A place to ſet hives of bees in

A convenient and neceſſary place ought to be made choice of, for your apiary, or *bee-garden.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BEE-HIVE, *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *hive.*] The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *maſter.*] One that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-maſters*, and have not care enough of them, muſt not expect to reap any conſiderable advantage by them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BEECH. *n. ſ.* [bece, or boc, Saxon.]

This tree hath leaves ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the horn-beam; the male flowers grow together in a round bunch, at remote diſtances from the fruit, which conſiſts of two triangular nuts, incloſed in a rough hairy rind, divided into four parts. There is but one ſpecies of this tree at preſent known, except two varieties, with ſtriped leaves. It will grow to a conſiderable ſtature, though the ſoil be ſtony and barren; as alſo, upon the declivities of mountains. The ſhade of this tree is very injurious to moſt ſorts of plants, which grow near it: but generally believed to be very ſalubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great uſe to turners and joiners. The maſt is very good to fatten ſwine and deer; and affords a ſweet oil, and has ſupported ſome families with bread. *Miller*

Black was the foreſt, thick with *beech* it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Nor is that ſprightly wildneſs in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*.
Thomſon's Spring.

BE'ECHEN. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll ſerve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* veſſels fill our wine. *Dryden's Juv.*

BEEF *n. ſ.* [*bœuf*, French.]

1. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food.

What ſay you to a piece of *beef* and muſtard?
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

The fat of roaſted *beef* falling on the birds, will baſte them
Swift.

2. An ox, bull, or cow, conſidered as fit for food. In this ſenſe it has the plural *beeves*; the ſingular is ſeldom found.

A pound of man's fleſh
Is not ſo eſtimable or profitable,
As fleſh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakeſp. M. of Ven.*

Acœtes flew twelve ſheep, eight white-tooth'd ſwine,
Two crook-haunch'd *beeves*, *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we ſpent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Apology.*

On hides of *beeves*, before the palace gate,
Sad ſpoils of luxury! the ſuitors fate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BEEF. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* ſteak, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift.*

BEEF EATER. *n. ſ.* [from *beef* and *eat*, becauſe the commons is beef when on waiting.] A yeoman of the guard.

BE'EMOL. *n. ſ.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unleſs it be a corruption of *bymadule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the riſe of eight, in tones, two *bemols*, or half notes; ſo as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but ſeven whole and equal notes. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

BEEN [been, Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of To Be; which ſee.

BEER [*bir*, Welch.] Liquour made of malt and hops. It is diſtinguiſhed from ale, either by being older or ſmaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour; drink
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

It were good to try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 708.

Flow, Weſted! flow, like thine inſpirer, *beer*;
Tho' ſtale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never ſour;
So ſweetly mawkiſh, and ſo ſmoothly dull;
Heady, not ſtrong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

BE'ESTINGS. See BIESTINGS.

BEET. *n. ſ.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a thick, fleſhy root; the flowers have no viſible leaves, but many ſtamina, or threads, collected into a globe; the cup of the flower is divided into five ſegments, the ſeeds are covered with an hard outer coat, and grow two or three together in a bunch. The ſpecies are; 1. The common white *beet*. 2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiſs or Chard *beet*. The two firſt mentioned are preſerved in gardens, for the uſe of their leaves in pot herbs. The other ſorts are propagated for their roots, which are boiled as parſneps. The red *beet* is moſt commonly cultivated and uſed in garniſhing diſhes. The Swiſs *beet* is by ſome much eſteemed. *Miller.*

BE'ETLE. *n. ſ.* [bycel, Saxon.]

1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as ſhards, and he their *beetle*. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

The poor *beetle*, that we tread upon,
In corporal ſuff'rance finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Others come in place, ſharp of ſight, and too provident for that which concerned their own intereſt; but as blind as *beetles* in foreſeeing this great and common danger. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

A grott there was with hoary moſs o'ergrown,
The creeping vies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowſy *beetle* ſleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are ſuch numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the ſpecies of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man *beetle*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of ſome well grown tree, yet, after all the ſkill of artificers to ſet forth ſuch a divine block, it cannot, one moment, ſecure itſelf from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE ETLE *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his baſe into the ſea. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Or where the hawk,
High in the *beetling* cliff, his airy haunts. *Thomſon's Spring.*

BEETLEBROWED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed, having a head ſtupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whoreſon, *beetleheaded*, flap-ear'd knave.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

BE'ETLESTOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *beetle* and *ſtock*.] The handle of a beetle.

To crouch, to pleaſe, to be a *beetleſtock*
Of thy great maſter *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ETRAVE. } See BEET.
BE'ET RADISH. }

BEEVES. *n. ſ.* [The *plural* of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
[illegible]
in animals unperoutable, camels and *beeves*; whereof there is above a million annually ſlain in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is ſhrunk into an urn. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To BEFA'LL *v. n.* [from *fall*. It *befell*, it *hath befallen*.]

1. To happen to: uſed generally of ill.

Let me know
The worſt that may *befall* me in this caſe.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

Other doubt poſſeſſes me, leſt harm
Befall thee, ſever'd from me. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, v.*

This venerable perſon, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, drew his congregation out of thoſe unparalleled calamities, which *befell* his [illegible]. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

[illegible] *befallen* them, not becauſe they deſerved it, but becauſe the people love new faces. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To happen to, as good.

Bion aſked an envious man, that was very ſad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any perſon, from what *befalls* him in this world. *Tillotſon.*

3. To happen; to come to paſs.

But ſince th' affairs of men are ſtill uncertain,
Let's reaſon with the worſt that may *befall*. *Shak. J. Ceſar.*

I have reveal'd
This diſcord which *befell*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. vi.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes with *to* before the perſon to whom any thing happens.

Some great miſchief hath *befall'n*
To that meek man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

5. *To befall of.* To become of; to be the ſtate or condition of: a phraſe little uſed.

Do me the favour to dilate at full,
What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now.
Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.

To BEFI'T *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To ſuit; to be ſuitable to; to [illegible].

Bland is his love, and beſt *befits* the dark
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

Out of my ſight, thou ſerpent!—That name beſt
Befits thee, with him leagu'd, thyſelf as falſe. *Parad. Loſt.*

will bring you where ſhe ſits,
Clad in ſplendour, as *befits*
Her deity. *Milton.*

Thou, what *befits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiouſly inquiſitive to know. *Dryden.*

To

To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool.*] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding, to lead into errour

Men *befool* themselves into folly, when, by venting a few sighs, they will needs persuade themselves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing more *befooled*, the nature of sin being not only to delude, but to infatuate. *South.*

BEFO'RE. *prep.* [beforan, Sax.]

1. [illegible]

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

2. In the front of; not behind

Who shall go
Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while th' obdurate king pursues. *Par. Lost.*

3. In the presence of; noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See, we fall *before* thee!
Prostrate we adore thee! *Dryden's Albion.*

The Alps and Pyreneans sink *before* him. *Addison's Cato.*

4. In the presence of; noting respect.

We see that bashfulness, and the casting down of the eyes both, are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he dress himself in his best habit, to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

5. In [illegible]

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

6. Under the cognizance of, noting jurisdiction.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may license the suit to an higher court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

7. In the power of, noting the right of choice.

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night,
And all the year *before* thee, for delight. *Dryden.*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counsel. Life and death, prosperity and destruction, are *before* us. *Tillotson.*

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind *Sh. Com. of Err.*

Hurried by fate, he flies, and born *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. *Dryden.*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

10. In preference to.

We should but presume to determine which should be the fittest, till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it *before* the rest. *Hooker, b.* [illegible]

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments [illegible] *Tillotson's Works.*

11. Prior to, nearer to any thing; as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession

12. [illegible] competitors both right and power.

BEFORE. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Par. Lost, b.* vii.

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of purest and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In some time lately past

I shall resume somewhat which hath been *before* said, touching the question foregoing. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time, hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in their ease, and undisturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou'rt so far *before*,
The swiftest wing of recompence is slow
To overtake *Shakespeare.*

BEFO'REHAND *adv.* [from *before* and *hand.*]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation; sometimes with the particle *with*

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*

Your soul has been *beforehand with* your bow;
And drunk so deep a draught of promis'd bliss,
She slumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author has been *beforehand with* me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker, b.* [illegible]

It would be refuted by such as had *beforehand* refuted the general proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

3. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

4. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

BEFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time.*] Formerly; of old time

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. 1 *Sam.* ix. 9.

To BEFO'RTUNE *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune.*] To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good *befortune* you.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

To BEFOUL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul.*] To make foul; to foul; to dirt.

To BEFRIEND. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend.*] To favour, to be kind to; to countenance; to shew friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar
To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,
I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*

Now if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham's Sophy.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*,
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-servants must always *befriend* one another *Swift.*

To BEFRINGE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe.*] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a rowe,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

To BEG *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke*, xvi. 3.

To BEG. *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body *Matth.* xxvii. 58.

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To BEGE'T *v. a.* I *beget*, or *begat*, I have *begotten*, or *begot.* [begetan, Saxon; to obtain. See To GET.]

1. To generate, to procreate; to become the father of children.

But first come the hours, which were *begot*
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser's Epithal.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shakesp. Romeo and Jul.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate. *Isaiah*, xlix. 21.

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begot*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happiness, be happy then;
For it is done *Shakesp. Richard* II.

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Begets a thousand dangers? *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

get upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

BEGE'TTER *n. s.* [from *beget.*] He that procreates, or begets; the father

For

For what their prowefs gain'd, the law declares
Is to themfelves alone, and to their heirs:
No fhare of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the fon fights well, and plunders better,—— *Dryden.*

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often againft the confent and will of the *beget-*
ter. *Locke.*

BE'GGAR. *n. f.* [from *beg*. It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, becaufe the derivatives all preferve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raifeth up the poor out of the duft, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghil, to fet them among princes.
1 Samuel, ii. 8.

We fee the whole equipage of a *beggar* fo drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleneſs and dignity. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

2. One who fupplicates for any thing, a petitioner; for which, *beggar* is a harfh and contemptuous term.

What fubjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* fpeaks too loftty to be heard. *Dryd. Conq. of Gran.*

3. One who aſſumes what he does not prove.

Theſe fhameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, aſſume to themſelves to be men of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

To BE GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary, to impoverifh.

Whofe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* your's for ever. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They fhall fpoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the preſent
[illegible] *Graunt's Obſervations.*

If the miſer durſt his farthings ſpare,
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his ſcore,
Lifts up his eyes, and haſtes to *beggar* more. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To deprive.

Neceſſity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing ſtick our perſons to arraign
In car and ear. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. To exhauſt.

For her perſon,
It *beggar'd* all deſcription; ſhe did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tiſſue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BE'GGARLINESS. *n. f.* [from *beggarly*.] The ſtate of being beggarly, meanneſs; poverty.

BE'GGARLY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean, poor, indigent, in the condition of a beggar; uſed both of perſons and things.

I never will, though he do ſhake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Who, that beheld ſuch a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament houſe, with a thread bare torn cloak, and a greaſy hat, could have ſuſpected, that he ſhould, by the murder of one king, and the baniſhment of another, aſcend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Coruſodes, by extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowſhip. *Sterne.*

BE GGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly, deſpicably; indigently.

Touching God himſelf, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*? and that he taketh no pleaſure to be [illegible] *Hooker.*

BE'GGARY. *n. f.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence, poverty in the utmoſt degree.

One brought me into ſo bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich *beggary*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And ſay there is no ſin, but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then ſhall be,
To ſay there is no vice, but *beggary*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

We muſt become not only poor for the preſent, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a ſtate of *beggary* for endleſs years to come. *Sw.*

To BEGIN. *v. n.* I *began*, or *brgan*; I have *begun*. [beginnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and ginzan, gnan, or gan, to go.]

1. To enter upon ſomething new applied to perſons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou ſhouldſt at all defer it; but all that is paſt ought to ſeem little to thee, ſeeing it is ſo in itſelf. *Begin* the next day with the ſame zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadſt never *begun* before. *Taylor.*

I'll ſing of heroes and of kings;
Begin my muſe. *Cowley.*

2. To commence any action or ſtate; to do the firſt act, or firſt part of an act, to make the firſt ſtep from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the houſe.
Ezekiel, ix. 6.

Of theſe no more you hear him ſpeak;
He now *begins* upon the Greek:
Theſe rang'd and ſhow'd, ſhall, in their turns,
Remain obſcure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was liberal to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryden's Fab.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *began*,
A virgin ſhall conceive. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

3. To enter upon exiſtence, as, the world *began*; the practice *began*.

4. To have its

And thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man,
[illegible]
From Nimrod firſt the ſavage chaſe *began*;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take riſe.

Judgment muſt *begin* at the houſe of God. *1 Pet.* iv. 17.

The ſong *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All *began*,
All ends in love of God, and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To BEGIN. *v. a.*

1. To do the firſt act of any thing, to paſs from not doing to doing, by the firſt act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the ſong. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

They have been awaked, by theſe awful ſcenes, to *begin* religion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itſelf, more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing as the firſt ground.

The apoſtle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. *To begin with.* To enter upon, to fall to work upon.

A leſſon which requires ſo much time to learn, had need be early *begun with*. *Government of the Tongue.*

BE'GINNER. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loſs of love rejoining loſs of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third miſchief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the biſhop of Antioch in Syria, the firſt *beginner* thereof, even under the apoſtles themſelves. *Hooker.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments, a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himſelf nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian ſide. *Sidney, b. i.*

They are, to *beginners*, an eaſy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in ſuch as are entered before. *Hooker, b. v. §. 37.*

I [illegible] a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could poſſibly underſtand.

BEGI'NNING. *n. f.* [from *begin*.]

1. The firſt original or cauſe.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a conſent of all its parts. *South.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

Alſo in the day of your gladneſs, and in your ſolemn days, and in the *beginnings* of your months, you ſhall blow the trumpets over your burnt offering. *Numbers*, x. 10.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth ſhow,
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

3. [illegible]

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art
Makes mighty things from ſmall *beginnings* grow:
[illegible]
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow *Dryden.*

4. The rudiments, or firſt grounds or materials.

The underſtanding is paſſive, and whether or not it will have theſe *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The firſt part of any thing.

The cauſes and deſigns of an action, are the *beginning*, the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the end.
Dryden's Ep. to Fan.

To BEGI'RD. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*, I have *begirt*. [from *be* and *girt*.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

Or ſhould ſhe confident,
As ſitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
T' enamour. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. l. 213.*

2. To ſurround, to encircle, to encompaſs.

Begird th' almighty throne,
Beſeeching, or beſieging. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v. l. 868.*

At home ſurrounded by a ſervile croud,
Prompt to abuſe, and in detraction loud.
Abroad *begirt* with men, and ſwords, and ſpears;
His very ſtate acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To ſhut in with a ſiege, to beleaguer; to block up.

It was ſo cloſely *begirt* before the king's march into the weſt, that the council humbly deſired his majeſty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

To

To BEGI'RT. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*, perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See BEGIRD.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's house,
To seize his sons alive; for they are they
Must make our peace with him. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

BE'GLERBEG n. s. [Turkish.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw.*] To bite; to eat away, to corrode, to gnaw.

His horse is bark spoiled with the staggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and shoulder shotten
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

The worm of conscience still *begnaws* thy soul.
Shakesp. Richard III.

BE[illegible] [only a coalition of the words *be gone.*] Go away, hatte away

Begone! the goddess cries, with stern disdain;
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.
She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Addison.*

BEGO'T. }
BEGO'TTEN. } The *participle passive* of the verb *beget*

Remember that thou wast *begot* of them. [illegible]
The first he met, Antiphates the brave,
But base *begotten* on a Theban slave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To BEGREASE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease.*] To soil or daub with unctuous or fat matter.

To BEGRIME *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime.* See GRIME and GRIM.] To foul with dirt deep impressed; to foul in such a manner that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered.

[illegible]e, that was as fresh
[illegible], is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakesp. Othello.*

To BEGUI'LE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*]

1. To impose upon, to delude; to cheat.

I bis I say, lest any man should *beguile* you with enticing words. *Coloss.* ii. 4.

The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat!
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.

Whosoever sees a man, who would have *beguiled*, and imposed upon him, by making him believe a lie, he may truly say, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade

Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,
To end itself by death? 'Twas yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.

With these sometimes she doth her time *beguile*;
These do by fits her phantasy possess. *Sir J. Davies.*

Sweet leave me here a while;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep. *Hamlet.*

BEGU'N. The *participle passive* of *begin.*

But thou bright morning star, thou rising sun,
Which in these latter times hast brought to light
Those mysteries, that, since the world *begun*,
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night. *Sir J. Davies.*

BEHA'LF *n. s.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half*, as, *for my part.* It seems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit, the pronunciation degenerating easily to *behalf*; which, in imitation of other words so founded, was written, by those who knew not the etymology, *behalf.*]

1. Favour; cause.

He was in confidence with those who designed the destruction of Strafford, against whom he had contracted some prejudice, in the *behalf* of his nation. *Clarendon, b.* v.

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would see it bleed in his *behalf*. *Addison's Cato.*

Never was any nation blessed with more frequent interpositions of divine providence in its *behalf*. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication, support.

He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sidney.*

Lest the fiend,
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant possession, some new trouble raise. *Paradise Lost.*

Others believe, that, by the two Fortunes, were meant prosperity or affliction; and pronounce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *have.*]

1. To carry; to conduct: used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not *ourselves* disorderly among you
2 *Thessal.* iii. 7.

Manifest signs came from heaven, unto those that *behaved themselves* manfully. 2 *Macc.* ii. 21.

To their wills wedded, to their errours slaves,
No man, like them, they think, *himself behaves*. *Denham.*

We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may *behave ourselves.*
Atterbury.

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy miss. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

With such sober and unnoted passion,
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakesp. Timon.*

To BEHAVE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense, as, he *behaved* well or ill.

BEHA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [from *behave.*]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance.

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.

Well we messing the most submissive *behaviour*, that a thralled heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker, b.* v.

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakesp. Much ado about Noth.*

4. Elegance of manners, gracefulness.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behaviour*. *Sidney, b.* i.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue.
Bacon's Ornam. Rational. N° 63.

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct, general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* [illegible], the [illegible]s of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in behaviour will have bad consequences.

Tyrants themselves *are upon their behaviour* to a superiour power. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

See a reverend Syracusan merchant
Beheaded publickly. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity.
Clarendon, b. vi.

On each side they fly,
By chains connext, and, with destructive sweep,
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of the Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison on Italy.*

BEHE'LD. *particip. passive*, from *behold*; which see.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye streams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope's Odyssey.*

BEHEMOTH. *n. s.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal, which he calls *behemoth*, and describes its particular properties at large, in *chap.* xl. 15. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it appear to be the *hippopotamus*, or river-horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job*, xl. 15.

Behold! in plated mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomson's Summer, l.* 695.

BE[illegible] } *n. s.* A [illegible]-
BEN. } rish, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dict.*

BEHE'ST. *n. s.* [from *be* and *hest*; hæs, Saxon.] Command, precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *behests*, without framing, out of her own wild, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *behest* they fear'd as proud tyrant's law. *Fairy Q.*

I, messenger from everlasting Jove,
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell. *Fairfax, b.* i. *st.* 17.

To visit oft those happy tribes,
On high *behests* his angels to and fro
Pass'd frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi. *l.* 153.

Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me serve
In heav'n God ever blest, and his divine
Behests obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

To BEHI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight.* [from hatan, to promise, Sax.]

1. To promise.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up rose from drowsy couch, and him addrest,
Unto the journey which he had *behight*.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. xi.

2. To entrust; to commit.
That most glorious house that glitt'reth bright,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wise Fidelia. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. x. stanz.* 60.

3. Perhaps to call; to name; *hight* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.

BEHIND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.
Acomates halted with two hundred harquebushers, which he had caused his horsemen to take *behind* them upon their horses.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

2. On the back part; not before.
She came in the press *behind*, and touched. *Mark*, v.

3. Towards the back.
The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges*, xx. 40.

4. Following another.
Her husband went with her, weeping *behind* her. *2 Sam.* xvi.

5. Remaining after the departure of something else.
He left *behind* him, myself, and a sister, both born in one hour. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotson.*

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.
What he gave me to publish, was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope's Letters.*

7. At a distance from something going before.
Such is the swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*. *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another, having the posteriour place with regard to excellence.
After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second was erected, but with so great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker, b. 5. § 1.*

9. On the other side of something.
From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEHIND. *adv.*

1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.
We cannot be sure, that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, which may cast the probability on the other side. *Locke.*

2. Most of the former senses may become *adverbial*, by suppressing the *accusative case*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEHI'NDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand*.]

1. In a state in which rents or profits, or any advantage, is anticipated, so that less is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or just proportion.
Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.
Consider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand with* the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances. *Spectator*, N° 488.

3. *Shakespeare* uses it as an *adjective*, but licentiously, for backward; tardy.
And these thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* slackness. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To BEHOLD *v. a.* pret. *I beheld, I have beheld*, or *beholden*. [behealdan, Saxon.] To view, to see; to look upon.
Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezek.* xl. 4.
When some young Thessalians, on horseback, were *beheld* afar off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they were conceived by the spectators to be one animal.
Howel's Letters, b. 4.
Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary skies. *Dryden.*
At this, the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*. *Dryden's Fab.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.
Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Gen.* xxviii. 15.
When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could bestow,
To make her amiable. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii. l.* 481

BEHO'LDEN. *particip. adj.* [*gehouden*, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding*.] Obliged; bound in gratitude; with the particle *to*.
Horns, which such as you are fain to be *beholden to* your wives for. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
Little are we *beholden to* your love,
And little looked for at your helping hands. *Shakesp. R. III.*
I found you next in respect of bond both of near alliance,

and particularly of communication in business: wherein I must acknowledge myself *beholden to* you. *Bacon's Epist.*
I think myself mightily *beholden to* you for the reproaches you then gave us. *Addison. Guardian*, N° 99.
We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive, what savage creatures they would be without it, and how much *beholden* we are *to* that wise contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHOLDER. *n. s.* [from *behold*.] Spectator; one that looks upon any thing.
Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shakesp. R. II.*
These beasts among
Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who sees thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.* [illegible]
Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wise Maker's, than *beholder's* sight.
The jostling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight. *Granville.*
The charitable foundations in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts of *beholders*. *Atterbury.*

BEHOLDING *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden*.] Obliged. See BEHOLDEN.
Because I would not be *beholding* to fortune for any part of the victory, I descended. *Sidney, b.*

BEHOLDING. *n. s.* Obligation.
Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this my testimony. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BEHOLDINGNESS *n. s.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden*.] The state of being obliged.
The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge [illegible]
In this my debt I seem'd loth to confess,
In that I shunn'd *beholdingness*.

BEHOOF *n. s.* [from *behoove*.] That which behooves; that which is advantageous, profit; advantage.
Her majesty may alter any thing of those laws, that may be more both for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people. *Spenser on Ireland.*
No mean recompence it brings
To your *behoof*
If I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness, and your sway. *Milton.*
Wer't thou some star, which, from the ruin'd roof
Of shak'd Olympus, by mischance didst fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinstate. *Ad. Hen.*
Because it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that, upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no shuts or stopples made for the ears. *Ray on the Creation.*
It would be of no *behoof*, for the settling of government unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

To BEHOOVE. *v. n.* [behopap, Saxon; *it is a duty*.] To be fit [illegible] either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*.
For better examination of their quality, *it behooveth* the very foundation and root, the highest well-spring and fountain of them, to be discovered. *Hooker, b. [illegible]*
He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooved*, or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*
But should you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson's Spring.*

BEHOOVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof*.] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.
It is very *behoovefu* in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of grass, that the same should be eaten down. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Laws are many times full of imperfections, and that which is supposed *behoovefu* unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker, b. iv. §. 14.*
Madam, we have called such necessaries
As are *behooveful* for our state tomorrow. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*
It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly: so it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHOOVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behooveful*.] Profitably; usefully.
Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more *behoovefully* import the reformation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BEHOT [*preterite*, as it seems, of *hought*, to promise.]
With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *behot*. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

To BEHOWL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *howl*.]

1. To howl at.
Now the hungry lion roars,
And the wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shakesp. Midsum. N. Dr.*

2. Perhaps, to howl over, or lament clamorously.

BEING *particip.* [from *be*.]

Thofe, who have their hope in another life, look upon themfelves as *being* on their paffage through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. f.* [from *be.*]

1. Exiftence; oppofed to nonentity.

Of him all things have their being received their firft *being* and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of the

Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,

Whofe *being* I do fear; and under him

My genius is rebuked. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

See, Father, firft they fung, omnipotent,

Immutable, immortal, eternal,

Ineffable King! Thee, author of all *being*,

Fountain of light! *Milton's Par. Loft, b.* vi. *l.* 374.

Merciful and gracious, thou gaveft us *being*, redeeming us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Confider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it muft needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular ftate or condition.

Thofe happy fpirits, which ordain'd by fate

For future *being*, and new bodies wait *Dryden's Æneid.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,

From brutes what men, from men what fpirits know;

Or who could fuffer *being* here below? *Pope's Effay on Man.*

3. The perfon exifting.

Ah, fair, yet falfe, ah, *being* form'd to cheat,

By feeming kindnefs, mixt with deep deceit. *Dryden.*

It is fully to feek the approbation of any *being*, befides the fupreme; becaufe no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and becaufe we can procure no conliderable advantage from the approbation of any other *being*. *Addifon. Spectator.*

As now your own, our *beings* were of old,

And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mold. *Pope.*

BEING. *con. and adj.* [from *be.*] Since. *Diet.*

BEING SO. A phrafe of anticipation, *fuppofe it be fo*; or of permiffion, *let it be fo.*

My gracious duke,

Being fo fhe will not here, before your grace,

Confent to marry with Demetrius;

I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Sh. Midf. N. Dream.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour*] To beat, to thump: a word in low fpeech.

What feveral madneffes in men appear,

Oreftes runs from fancy'd furies here;

Ajax *belabours* there an harmlefs ox,

And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden, jun.*

He fees virago Nell *belabour*,

With his own ftaff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

To BELA'CE. *v. a.* [Sea term.] To faften; as to *belace* a rope. *Dict.*

BELAMIE. *n. f.* [*bel ami*, Fr.] A friend, an intimate. The word is out of ufe.

Wife Socrates

Pour'd out his life, and laft philofophy,

To the fair Critias, his deareft *belamie*. *Fairy Q. b.* ii. *c.* v.

BELAMOUR. *n. f.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; comort; paramour: obfolete.

Lo, lo, how brave fhe decks her bounteous bow'r,

With flaken curtains, and gold coverlets,

Therein to fhrowd her fumptuous *beamour*. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

BELA'TED *adj.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,

Whofe midnight revels, by a forelt fide,

Or fountain, fome *belated* peafant fees,

Or dreams he fees. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* . 781.

Or near Freefdatch's oozy brinks,

Belated, feems in watch to lie. *Swift.*

To BELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up, to ftop the paffage.

The fpeedy horfe all paffages *belay*,

And fpur their fmoaking fteeds to crofs their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambufh.

'Gainft fuch ftrong caftles needeth greater might,

Than thofe fmall forces ye were wont *belay*. *Spenf. fam.* xiv.

To BELAY *a rope.* [Sea term.] To fplice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. *v. n* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the ftomach, to eruct.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,

Black fands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryden's Virg.*

The fymptoms are, a four fmell in their faces, *belchings*, and diftenfions of the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To iffue out by eructation.

A triple pile of plumes his creft adorn'd,

On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ftomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarfenefs, hatefulnefs, or horrour.

They are all but ftomachs, and we all but food;

They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,

They'll *belch* us. *Shak. Shears.*

The bitternefs of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Sh. Cymbel.*

Immerate in a flame,

But foon obfcur'd with fmoke, all heav'n appear'd,

From thofe deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Parad. Loft, b.* vi.

The gates that now

Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame

Far into chaos, fince the fiend paffed through. *Parad. Loft.*

Rough as their favage lords who rang'd the wood,

And, fatten'd with acorns, *belch'd* the windy food.

There *belch'd* the mingled ftreams of wine and blood,

And human flefh, his hideous food. *Pope's Odyffey, b.* ix.

When I an am'rous kifs defign'd,

I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquour.

A fudden reformation would follow, among all forts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. *Dennis.*

BELDA'M. *n. f.* [*elle dame*, which, in old French, fignified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman, generally a term of contempt, marking the laft degree of old age, with all its faults and infirmities.

Then fung of fecret things that came to paffs,

When *beldam* nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly?—

—Have I not reafon, *beldams*, as you are?

Saucy and overbold? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

The refty fieve wagg'd more or the more,

I wept for woe, the tefty *beldam* fwore. *Dryden.*

To BELEAGUER. *v. a* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To befiege; to block up a place, to lie before a town.

Their bufinefs, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleaguer'd* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden's Dufrefnoy, Preface.*

Againft *beleaguer'd* heav'n the giants move

Their impious arms, on mountains mountains lie,

To make their mad approaches to the fky. *Dryden. Ovid.*

BELEAGURER. *n. f.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that befieges a place.

BELEMNITES. *n. f.* [from βέλος, a dart or arrow, becaufe of its refemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or fingerftone, of a whitifh and fometimes a gold colour.

BELFLOWER. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *flower*, becaufe of the fhape of its flower, in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

The flower confifts of one leaf, fhaped like a bell, and, before it is blown, is of a pentagonal figure, and, when fully opened, cut into five fegments at the top. The feed veffel is divided into three cells, each having a hole at the bottom, by which the feed is emitted. There is a vaft number of the fpecies of this plant. 1. The talleft pyramidal *bellflower*. 2. The blue peach leaved *bellflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *bellflower*. 4. Garden *bellflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *bellflower*, with orrach leaves and a tuberofe root. 6. Blue *bellflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking-glafs *bellflower*, &c. The firft fort is commonly cultivated to adorn chimnies, halls, &c. in fummer. It produces fometimes twelve branches, four or five feet high, with large beautiful flowers, almoft the whole length of the ftalks. The peach-leaved *bellflowers* are very hardy, and may be planted in open beds or borders, where they will flower very ftrong. The *Canterbury bells* are biennial. The *Canary bellflower* is one of the moft beautiful plants of the greenhoufe, yielding its flowers in December, January, and February. The *rampion* is propagated for its root, which was formerly in greater efteem in England than at prefent. The forts of *Venus looking-glafs* are annual plants. *Miller.*

BELFOUNDER. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *found.*] He whofe trade it is to found or caft bells.

Thofe that make recorders know this, and likewife *belfounders*, in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon's Natural Hift.*

BELFRY. *n. f.* [*Beffroy*, in French, is a tower, which was perhaps the true word, to thofe, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, becaufe bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curioufly painted before, and will make a figure.

Gay's What d' ye call it.

BELGARD. *n. f.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A foft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly difufed.

Upon her eyelids many graces fit,

Under the fhadow of her even brows,

Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

To BELIE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie.*]

1. To counterfeit, to feign; to mimick.

Which dafh, with hoofes fhod that beat the ground,

And martial brafs, *belie* the thunder's found. *Dryden.*

The fhape of man, and imitated beaft

The walks, the woods, the groves,

The habit mimick, and the

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood.
Sure there is none but fears a future ſtate;
And when the moſt obdurate ſwear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boaſtful tongues. *Dryden.*
Paint, patches, jewels and alſe,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day *belied*,
And Phyllis is ſome forty-three. *P*
3. To calumniate; to raiſe falſe reports of any man.
'Tis ſlander, whoſe breath
Rides on the poſting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Thou doſt *belie* him, Percy, thou *belieſt* him
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*
4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.
Uncle, for heav'n's ſake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do ſo, I ſhould *belie* my thoughts. *Shakeſp. R. II.*
Tuſcan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *belied* his mighty father's name. *Dryden's Æneid.*
In the diſpute whate'er I ſaid,
My heart was by my tongue *belied*,
And in my looks you might have read,
How much I argu'd on your ſide. *P*

BELI'EF. *n. ſ.* [from *believe*.]
1. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.
Thoſe comforts that ſhall never ceaſe,
Future in hope, but preſent in *belief*. *Waton.*
Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his goſpel, commands, threats, and promiſes. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion
No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth, for that they neither are ſufficient to give us as much as the leaſt ſpark of light concerning the very principal [illegible] of our faith. *Hooker, b. v. §. 22.*
[illegible]on; the body of tenets held by the profeſſors of faith
In the heat of general perſecution, whereunto chriſtian *belief* was ſubject upon the firſt promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the ſufferings of martyrs. *Hooker, b. v.*
4. Perſuaſion; opinion
He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain ſubſcribe, and tempts *belief*. *Milton.*
All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that ſtates will be found in their honour and obſervance of treaties. *Temple.*
5. The thing believed; the object of belief
Superſtitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk ſometimes of wiſe men. *Bacon.*
6. Creed, a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVABLE. *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible, that which may be credited or believed.

To BELIEVE. *v. a.* [ȝelýfan, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from ſome other reaſon than our perſonal knowledge
A propoſition, which they are [illegible]ded, but do not know to be true, it is not ſeeing, but *believing* *Locke.*
Ten thouſand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of thoſe who have ſpoken or written of them. *Watts's Logick*
2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.
The people may hear when I ſpeak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus, xix.*

To BELIEVE. *v. n.*
1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing.
They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Iſaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Geneſis, xlv.*
2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.
Now God be prais'd, that, to *believing* ſouls,
Gives light in darkneſs, comfort in deſpair *Shakeſp. H. VI*
For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteouſneſs, and with the mouth confeſſion is made unto ſalvation. *Romans, x. 10.*
3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.
Believe in the Lord your God, ſo ſhall you be eſtabliſhed. *2 Chron. xx. 20.*
4. With the particle *upon*; to truſt; to place full confidence in; to reſt upon with faith.
To them gave he power to become the ſons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John, i. 12.*
5. *I believe*, is ſometimes uſed as a way of ſlightly noting ſome [illegible]
Though they are, *I believe*, as high as moſt ſteeples in Eng[illegible] hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BELI'EVER. *n. ſ.* [from *believe*.]
1. He that believes, or gives credit.
Diſcipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker, Pref.*
2. A profeſſour of chriſtianity
Infidels themſelves did diſcern in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwiſe. *Hooker, b. 2. §. 2.*
If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how ſhould he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itſelf, is of no force to work belief, and to ſave *believers*? *Hooker, b. v.*
Myſteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the univerſal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apoſtles, and will be to the reſurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail againſt them. *Swift.*

BELI'EVINGLY. *adv.* [from *to believe*.] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]
1. Probably; likely, perhaps.
There came out of the ſame woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was preſent, came furiouſly towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*
Belike fortune was afraid to lay her treaſures, where they ſhould be ſtained with ſo many perfections. *Sidney.*
Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiſs in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakeſp. M. for Meaſ.*
Joſephus affirmeth, that one of them remained even in his time; meaning, *belike*, ſome ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
2. It [illegible] [illegible]
We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meaneſt of them would diſdain. *Hooker, b. viii. § 15.*
God appointed the ſea to one of them, and the land to the other, becauſe they were ſo great, that the ſea could not hold them both, for elſe, *belike*, if the ſea had been large enough, we might have gone a fiſhing for elephants. *Brerew. on Languages.*

BELI'VE. *adv.* [bilæfe, Sax. probably from bi and life, in the ſenſe of vivacity, ſpeed, quickneſs.] Speedily; quickly: a word out of uſe.
By that ſame way the direful dames do drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with ruſty blood,
And down to Pluto's houſe are come *belive*. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

BELL. *n. ſ.* [bel, Saxon; ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *petere*, Lat. a baſin. See BALL.]
1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of a clapper, hammer, or ſome other inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Bells* are always in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together
Your flock, aſſembled by the *bell*,
Encircled you, to hear, with rev'rence. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf,
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*
Four *bells* admit twenty four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
He has no one neceſſary attention to any thing, but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a day. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 264.
2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.
Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I,
In a cowſlip's *bell* I lie. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
[illegible]
In ſummer's heat on tops of hills feed,
And creep within their *bells* to ſuck the balmy ſeed. *Dryden.*
3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which, when it is ſhaken by bounding againſt the ſides, gives a ſound.
As the ox hath his yoke, the horſe his curb, and the falcon his *bells*, ſo hath man his deſire. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
4. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt, from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the ſheep, or the firſt horſe of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.
5. The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To ſhake the bells. A phraſe, in *Shakeſpeare*, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.
Neither the king, nor he that loves him beſt,
The proudeſt he that holds up Lancaſter,
Dares ſtir a wing, if Warwick *ſhakes his bells*. *Shakeſp. H VI.*

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.
Hops, in the beginning of Auguſt, *bell*, and are ſometimes ripe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj* [from *bell* and *faſhion*.] Having the form of a bell.
The thorn apple riſes with a ſtrong round ſtalk, having large *bell-faſhioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

BELLE. *n. ſ.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A young lady.
What motive could compe
A well-bred lord t' aſſault a gentle *belle*,
O ſay, what ſtranger cauſe yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

BELLES LETTRES. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no *ſingular*.
The exactneſs of the other, is to admit of ſomething like diſcourſe, eſpecially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. A word now out of uſe.

Pan may be proud, that ever he begot
Such a *bellowne*,
And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot
To bear such a one. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

BELLI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war. *Dict.*

BE'LLING. *n. s.* A hunting term, spoken of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLI'POTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puissant, mighty in war. *Dict.*

To BE'LLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise as a bull.
Jupiter became a bull, and *bellow'd*; the green Neptune
A ram, and bleated. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
What bull dares *bellow*, or what sheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
But now, the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* sons thy progeny. *Dryden.*

2. To make any violent outcry.
He fasten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burst heav'n. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense, it is a word of contempt.
The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a base note. *Dryd. Pers. sat* v.
This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler*, N° 4.

4. To roar as the sea in a storm; or as the wind, to make any continued noise, that may cause terrour.
Till, at the last, he heard a dreadful sound,
Which through the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. stanz. 7.
The rising rivers float the nether ground,
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling seas rebound. *Dryd.*

BE'LLOWS. *n. s.* [bilg, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*. It has no *singular*; for we usually say *a pair of bellows*; but *Dryden* has [illegible]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.
Since sighs into my inward furnace turned,
For *bellows* serve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*
One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did inflame. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hissing fire provoke. *Dryden's Juv.*
The lungs, as *bellows*, supply a force of breath, and the *aspera arteria* is as the nose of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. In the following passage, it is *singular*.
Thou neither, like a *bellows*, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore. *Dryden's Persius, sat* v.

BE'LLUINE. *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beastly; belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.
If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the best. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

BE'LLY. *n. s.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welch.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.
The body's members
Rebell'd against the *belly*, thus accus'd it:—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
I' the midst o' the body, idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.
And the Lord said unto the serpent, upon thy *belly* shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Gen.* iii. 14.

3. The womb; in this sense, it is commonly used indecently or familiarly.
I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.
The secret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Prim-ly's Lap *belly*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the *back*, or that which demands cloaths.
They were content with a licentious and idle life, wherein [illegible] fill their *bellies* by spoil, rather than by labour.
Sir J. Hayward.
Whose god is their *belly*. *Phil.* iii. 19.
He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harvest. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.
Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and, after, the *belly*, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon's Ornament Rationi.*
An Irish harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N° 146.

6. Any place in which something is inclosed.
Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heardst my voice.
Jonah, ii. 2.

To BE'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity, to hang out; to bulge out.
Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise,
For *bellying* earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes. *Creech's Manilius.*
The pow'r appeas'd, with winds sufficed the sail,
The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden's Fables.*
Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and descends in rain. *Dryden.*
'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench
Themselves with *bellying* goblets. *Pope.*

BE'LLYACHE. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The colick; or pain in the bowels.

BE'LLY BOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.] Diseased, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

BE'LLY FRETTING. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly with the forcegirt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Dict.*

BE'LLYFUL. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *full*.] As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.

BE'LLYGOD. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who [illegible] his belly.
What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous *bellygod*, may suffice to shew.
Hakewill on Providence.

BE'LLY PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.
This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the *belly-pinched* wolf,
Keep their fur dry, unbonneted he runs. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

BE'LLYROLL. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *roll*.] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.
They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food, materials to support the belly.
Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. [illegible]
The strength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior.*

BE'LLY-WORM. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BE'LMAN. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *bellman*
Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *bellman's* song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay's Trivia.*
The *bellman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o' clock. *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.
Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton's Opt.*

To BELO'CK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To fasten, as with a lock.
This is the hand, with which a vow'd contract
Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

BE[illegible]MANCY. *n. s.* [illegible]
Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22.*

To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.
To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth*, ii. 3.

2. To be the province or business of.
There is no need of any such redress;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*
The declaration of these latent philosophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*
To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. To adhere, or be appendent to.
He went into a desart *belonging* to Bethsaida. *Luke*, ix. 10.

4. To have relation to.
To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? 1 *Sam.* xxx. 13.

5. To be the quality or attributes of.
The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

6. To be referred to.
He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. 1 *Cor.* vii. 32.

BELO'VED. *participle.* [from *believe*, derived of *love*. It is ob-

ſervable, that, though the *participle* be of very frequent uſe, the [illegible] *beloved* by me, but not, I *believe* you.] Loved; dear.

I think, it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, ſo well *belov'd* of Cæſar,
Should outlive Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

In likeneſs of a dove
The ſpirit deſcended, while the father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *beloved* ſon.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b. i. l. 32.

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]

1. Under in place; not ſo high.

He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Inferiour in dignity

The noble Venetians think themſelves equal at leaſt to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings.
Addiſon on Italy.

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are below the ſtars. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

4. Unworthy of; unbefitting

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to ſit,
But when I do, you ſhall petition it. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place neareſt the center.

To men ſtanding *below* on the ground, thoſe that be on the top of Paul's, ſeem much leſs than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, thoſe *below* ſeem nothing ſo much leſſened, and may be known. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory, N° 205.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempeſts and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obſcuring of the ſmaller ſtars, is a ſign of tempeſt following. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 818.*

His ſultry heat ſo infects the ſky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry *Dryd.*

This ſaid, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And ſhews them all the ſhining fields *below.* *Dryden.*

2. On earth, in oppoſition to *heaven.*

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's bleſs'd above, immortaliz'd *below.*
South, To the Memory of J. Philips.

The faireſt child of Jove,
Below for ever fought, and bleſs'd above. *Prior*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead; oppoſed to *heaven* and *earth.*

The gladſome ghoſts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near; and long to know
What buſineſs brought him to the realms *below.* *Dryd. Æn.*

When ſuff'ring ſaints aloft in beams ſhall glow,
And proſp'rous traitors gnaſh their teeth *below.* *Tickell.*

To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lewt*, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that, at a ſupper, they had not only good cheer, but alſo ſavoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook, as an ignorant fculion, that never dreſſed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden's Remains.*

BELSWAGGER. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a whoremaſter.

You are a charitable *belſwagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you called out for engines. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BELT. *n. ſ.* [belt, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a ſword, or ſome weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his diſtemper'd cauſe
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ajax ſlew himſelf with the ſword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then ſnatch'd the ſhining *belt*, with gold inlaid,
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryden's Æneid.*

BELWE'THER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will ſerve my ſheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether.* *Spenſ. Hub. Tale.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle, to be a bawd to a *belwether.* *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The flock of ſheep, and *belwether*, thinking to break into another's paſture, and being to paſs over another bridge, juſtled till both fell into the ditch. *Howel's England's Tears.*

To BELY'. See BELIE.

To BEMA'D. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad.*] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making juſt report
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* ſorrow,
The king hath cauſe to plain. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To BEMI'RE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incumber in the mire; to ſoil by paſſing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely ſort,
Their journey long, their money ſhort,
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;
The horſe and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail; to expreſs ſorrow for.

He ſighs, he fills the houſe with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans.* *Dryden's Æneid*

The gods themſelves the ruin'd ſeats *bemoan*,
And blame the miſchiefs that themſelves have done,
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy

BEMO'ANER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A lamenter, the perſon that laments.

To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou ſhouldſt have heard in how miry a place, how ſhe was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horſe upon her. *Shakeſp.*

To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monſter.*] To make monſtrous.

Thou chang'd, and ſelf-converted thing! for ſhame,
Bemonſter not thy feature. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BEMU'SED. *adj.* [from *to muſe.*] Overcome with muſing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parſon much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudlin poeteſs, a rhiming peer? *Pope's Epiſtles.*

BEN. See BEHEN.

BENCH. *n. ſ.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A ſeat, diſtinguiſhed from a *ſtool* by its greater length.

The ſeats and *benches* [illegible]
An hundred nymphs ſat ſide by ſide about. *Spenſ. Fif. of Belay.*

All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearſe,
And longing crouds expect the promis'd verſe;
His lofty numbers, with ſo great a guſt,
They hear, and ſwallow with ſuch eager luſt:
But when the common ſuffrage crown'd his cauſe,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applauſe,
His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. A ſeat of juſtice; the ſeat where judges ſit.

A fon ſet your decrees at naught:
To pluck down juſtice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the courſe of law, and blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon
Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.

Cyriac, whoſe grandſire on the royal *bench*
Of Britiſh Themis, with no mean applauſe,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar ſo often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the ſame.

Fools to popular praiſe aſpire,
Of publick ſpeeches, which worſe fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubl'd ſounds,
Th' applauſe of lords and commoners abounds. *Dryd. Virg.*

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with benches

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and, goodly to be ſeen,
The thick young graſs aroſe in freſher green. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To ſeat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worſhip. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

BE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bench.*] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers, they being admitted to plead within the bar, are alſo called inner barriſters. The *benchers*, being the ſeniors of the houſe, are intruſted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treaſurer yearly choſen. *Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's-Inn, a favour that is indulged me by ſeveral *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Tatler, N° 100.*

To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. paſſ. *bended*, or *bent.* [benban, Saxon, *bandir*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compaſſeth the heaven with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Moſt High hath *bended* it. *Eccluſ. xliii.*

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their ſlings around
Heaps of ſpent arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground,
And helms, and ſhields, and rattling arms reſound.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius, and Mark Anthony,
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

Why doſt thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And ſtart ſo often, when thou ſit'ſt alone. *Shakeſp.*

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend.* *Fairfax, b. i.*

To that ſweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Diſturb'd our courſe. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Then, with a riſhing ſound, th' aſſembly *bend*
Diverſe their ſteps: the rival rout aſcend
The royal dome. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. ii. l. 295.*

3. To apply.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accuſtomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

When

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick buſineſs. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for uſe; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm ſettled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing. *L'Eſtrange, fab.* xcvi.

5 To incline

But when to miſchief mortals *bend* their will,
How ſoon they find fit inſtruments of ill? *Pope's R. of the L.*

6. To ſubdue, to make ſubmiſſive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been ſeen to bite their pen, ſcratch their head, *bend their brows*, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden's Remains.*

To BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakeſp.*

Earth ſeems
Far ſtretch'd around, to meet the *bending* ſphere. *Thomſon.*

3. To reſolve; to determine.

Not ſo, for once, indulg'd they ſweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on miſchief, bear the waves before. *Dryd. Fables.*

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's ſtill ſeverely *bent* againſt himſelf;
Renouncing ſleep, and reſt, and food, and eaſe. *Addiſ. Cato.*

A ſtate of ſlavery, which they are *bent* upon with ſo much eagerneſs and obſtinacy. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

He is every where *bent* on inſtruction, and avoids all manner of digreſſions. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

4. To be ſubmiſſive; to bow.

The ſons of them that afflicted thee, ſhall come *bending* unto thee. *Iſaiah*, lx. 14.

BEND. *n. ſ.* [from *to bend.*]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did ſhake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that fame eye, whoſe *bend* doth awe the world,
Did loſe its luſtre. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip. *Skinner*

3 With heralds. One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged, but when charged, a third part of the eſcutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe point. *Harris.*

BE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bend.*]

1 The perſon who bends.

2. The inſtrument with which any thing is bent.

Theſe bows, being ſomewhat like the long bows in uſe amongſt us, were bent only by a man's immediate ſtrength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are uſed to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

BE'NDWITH *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED. *adj.* [from *neap.*] A ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneop, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to reſt retir'd. *Dryden, Æn.* vii.

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know,
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by ſome preſſure.

Our country ſinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And ſink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden's Virg.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reaſon then to be perſuaded, that there are far more ſpecies of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of, unbecoming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high ſtation, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I deſtroyed the Amorite before them; I deſtroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos*, ii. 9.

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

2. Below, as oppoſed to *heaven*.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. *Exodus*, xx. 4.

BE'NEDICT. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and ſalubrious qualities; an old phyſical term.

It is not a ſmall thing won in phyſick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as ſtrong purgers as thoſe that are not without ſome malignity. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

BENEDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs.

A ſov'reign ſhame ſo bows him, his unkindneſs,
That ſtopt her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

From him will riſe
A mighty nation, and upon him ſhow'r
His *benediction* ſo, that, in his ſeed,
All nations ſhall be bleſt *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 125.

2. The advantage conferred by bleſſing.

Proſperity is the bleſſing of the Old Teſtament; adverſity is the bleſſing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Acknowledgments for bleſſings received; thanks.

Could he leſs expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Parad. Reg.*

Such ingenious and induſtrious perſons are delighted in ſearching out natural rarities, reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praiſes and *benedictions*. *Ray on the Creation.*

4 The form of inſtituting an abbot.

What conſecration is to a biſhop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a biſhop is not properly ſuch, till conſecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly ſuch before *benediction*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BENEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *benefactus*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred, which is the more uſual ſenſe.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expreſſion of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *benefactus*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit, frequently he that contributes to ſome publick charity.

Then ſwell with pride, and muſt be titled gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worſhipp'd with temple, prieſt, and ſacrifice.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b. iii. *l.* 82.

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the leaſt reaſon to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryden's Fables, ep. ſ.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my underſtanding. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 40.

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, muſt needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

BENEFA'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *n ſ* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generaly taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowel.*

And of the prieſt eftſoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aſpire. *Spenſer's Hubb. Tale.*

Much to himſelf he thought, but little ſpoke,
And, undeprav'd, his *benefice* forſook. *Dryden's Fables.*

BE'NEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The uſual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious perſon, was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BENE'FICENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficent.*] The practice of doing good, active goodneſs.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to ſo many perſons; yet you have loſt as few days as that excellent emperour. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miſeries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENE'FICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the diſpoſition; *beneficence* being kindneſs, or *benignity*, exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any leſs than the moſt wiſe and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Deign'ſt in building cities *Prior.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous, conferring benefits; profitable; uſeful; with *to* before the perſon benefited.

Not that any thing is made to be *beneficial to* him, but all things for him, to ſhew beneficence and grace in them. *Hooker, b.* i. § 8.

This ſuppoſition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, and conſequently to be very *beneficial to* mankind. *Tillotſon, ſermon* 1.

The war, which would have been moſt *beneficial to* us, and deſtructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the preſent revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the firſt acceſs of ſuch a diſeaſe, any deobſtruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *n. ſ.* An old word for a benefice.

For

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *benefical.* *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale*

BENEFI'CIALLY, *adv.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageously, profitably, helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *beneficial.*] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contemplation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

BENEFICIARY *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the seigniory in chief of the pope. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

BENEFI'CIARY *n. f.* He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BE'NEFIT *n. f.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits* *Psalm* 2.

As many as offer'd life,
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works. *Paradise Lost, b.* xii. *l.* 426.

2. Advantage, profit; use.

The creature abateth his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee. *Wisdom*, xvi. 24.

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered, for clerks are now more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for, and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwise, suffereth death for transgression. *Cowel*

To BE'NEFIT *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shakesp. Wint. Tale*

He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbuthnot.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I shall spare. *Milton on Education.*

BENEMPT *adj.* [See NEMPT.] Appointed; marked out; an obsolete word.

Much greater gifts for Guerdon thou shalt gain,
Than kid or cosset, which I thee *benempt*;
Then up, I say. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To ensnare; to surround as with toils.

thus *benetted* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane,
They had begun the play. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

BENE'VOLENCE. *n. f.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will.

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,
In one close system of *benevolence.* *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

BENE'VOLENT *adj.* [*benevolens, benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind, having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Nature all
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomson.*

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *n. f.* The same with *benevolence.*

BENGA'L. *n. f.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff made of silk and hair, for womens apparel.

BENJAMIN *n. f.* [*Benzoin.*] The name of a tree.

From a calyx, which consists of four leaves, are produced three small flowers, which have an oblong tube; the upper part, which is expanded, is divided into eight segments; between which are several short threads, and, in the middle of the tube, is the ovarium, which becomes a fruit. It was brought from Virginia into England, and is propagated by laying down the tender branches in the spring of the year. *Miller.*

BE'NJAMIN. *n. f.* A gum. See BENZOIN.

To BENIGHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]

1. To involve in darkness; to embarrass by want of sight; to bring on night.

He that has light within his own breast,
May sit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;
Himself is his own dungeon. *Milton*

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as the dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish. [illegible]

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is sought,
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky. *Garth's Ovid.*

The miserable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with frosts
Under the polar Bear. *Philips.*

2. To surprise with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle I saw a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house. *Sidney, b.* i.

Or some *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there. [illegible]

BENIGN. *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preserved in *benignity.*]

1. Kind; generous; liberal, actually good. See BENEFICENT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign!*
Giver of all things fair. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b.* viii. *l.* 491.

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign.* *Par. Lost, b.* xii.

[illegible]
The wish'd return of so *benign* a lord. *Waller.*

What heaven bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aspects, is paid it back again in sacrifice and adoration. *Sou.*

They who delight in the suffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compassionate or *benign.* *Locke*

Different are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholesome, not malignant.

These salts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Benign Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNESS. *n. f.* [from *benign.*] The same with *benignity.*

BENI'GNITY. *n. f.* [from *benign.*]

1. Graciousness; goodness, actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conscience. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity*, than blood. *Hayward.*

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their conversions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South.*

2. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in choleruck bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

BENI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly, graciously.

'Tis amazement more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move,
If less splendour wait on thine,
Yet they so *benignly* shine,
I would turn my dazzled sight
To behold their milder light. *Waller.*

Oh truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he rose, *benignly* so he set. *Prior.*

BE'NISON. *n. f.* [*benir*, to bless, *benisson*, Fr.] Blessing, benediction.

We have no such daughter, nor shall ever see
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *benison.* *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Unmuffle, ye fair stars, and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's *benison.* *Milton.*

BE'NNET. *n. f.* An herb, the same with *avens*, which see.

BENT. *n. f.* [from the verb *to bend.*]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little while.

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtile inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of them; the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*, and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

3. De-

3. Declivity.

A mountain flood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood.
Beneath the lowring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple flood of Mars armipotent *Dryd. Pal. and Arc.*

4. Utmoft power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyfelf,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent* *Shakefp. Tw. Night*
We both obey,
And here give up ourfelves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our fervice freely at your feet. *Shakefp. Hamlet*

5. Application of the mind; ftrain of the mental powers.

The underftanding fhould be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the ftrength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by infenfible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination, difpofition towards fometh ng.

O who does know the *bent* of womens fantafy!
Fairy Queen, b. 1. cant IV. *ftanz.* 24
To your own *bents* difpofe you; you'll be found,
Be you beneath the fky. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
He knew the ftrong *bent* of the country towards the houfe of York. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton's Par. Loft, b.* XI. *l.* 597
The golden age was firft; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reafon knew,
And, with a native *bent*, did good purfue. *Dryden. Ovid.*
Let there be the fame propenfity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the fame fedulity and indefatigable induftry. *South.*
Tis odds but the fcale turns at laft on nature's fide, and the evidence of one or two fenfes gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination, fixed purpofe.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto inufficiency in the mean which is ufed, but to the wilful *bent* of their obftinate [illegible]
Yet we faw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or difpofition; fhape, or fafhion, fuperinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they fcowl at. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
Two of them hath the very *bent* of honour.
Shakefp. Much ado about Nothing.
Then thy ftraight rule fet virtue in my fight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reafon took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and polifh'd by thy fkilful hand. *Dryden's Perf.*

9. Tendency; flexion, particular direction.

The exercifing the underftanding, in the feveral ways of reafoning, teacheth the mind fuppleneis, to apply itfelf more dexterouily to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its refearches. *Locke.*

10. A ftalk of grafs, called *bent-grafs*

His fpear, a *bent* both ftiff and ftrong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horfe-fly's tongue,
Whofe fharpneis naught reverfed. *Drayt. Nymphid.*
Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little duft, like the duft of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluiter, in the firft coming forth. *Bacon's Eflays.*
June is drawn in a mantle of dark grafs-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair.
Peacham on Drawing.

BE'NTING *Time.* [from *bent.*] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home.
Dryden's Hind and Panther

To BENU'M. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid, to take away the fenfation and ufe of any part by cold, or by fome obftruction.

So ftings a fnake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmlefs lay with cold *benumm'd* before.
Fairfax, b. II. *ftanz.* 85.
The winds blow moift and keen, which bids us feek
Some better fhroud, fome better warmth, to cherifh
Our limbs *benumm'd*. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* X. *l.* 1069.
My finews flacken, and an icy ftiffneis
Benums my blood. *Denham's Sophy.*
It feizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the fenfes; and where there is no fenfe, there can be no pain. *South.*
Will they be the lefs dangerous, when warmth fhall [illegible] them to themfelves, becaufe they were once frozen and *benummed* with cold? *L'Eftrange, fab.* IX.

2. To ftupify.

Thefe accents were her laft the creeping death
Benumm'd her fenfes firft, then ftopp'd her breath. *Dryden.*

BE'NZOIN *n. f.* A medicinal kind of refin imported from the Eaft Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an incifion in a tree, whofe leaves refemble thofe of the lemon tree. It is of a yellowifh colour, an agreeable fcent, it melts eafily, and is of three forts. The firft, which is eftcemed the beft, comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interfperfed with white fpots, refembling broken almonds. The fecond is black, and very odoriferous, it drops from young trees, and comes from Sumatra. The third is alfo black, but lefs odoriferous, and is found in Java and Sumatra.
Trevoux. Chambers.
The liquor we have diftilled from *benzoin*, is fubject to frequent viciffitudes of fluidity and firmnefs. *Boyle.*

BENZOIN *Tree.* See BENJAMIN *Tree.*

To BEPA'INT. *v. a.* [from *paint.*] To cover with paint.

Thou know'ft, the mafk of night is on my face,
Elfe would a maiden blufh *bepaint* my cheek.
Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.

To BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch.*] To mark with pinches.

In their fides, arms, fhoulders, all *bepinch't*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to ftart out.
Chapman's Iliad.

To BEPI'SS *v. a.* [from *pifs.*] To wet with urine.

One caufed, at a feaft, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *bepifs* himfelf, to the great diverfion of all then prefent, as well as confufion of himfelf. *Derham's Phyfico-Theol.*

To BEQUEATH. *v. a.* [cpiþ, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another

She had never been difinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had fo liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*
Let's choofe executors, and talk of wills
And yet not fo—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our depofed bodies to the ground? *Shakefp. Richard* II.
My father *bequeath'd* me by will but a poor thoufand crowns.
Shakefp. As you like it.
Methinks this age feems refolved to *bequeath* pofterity fomewhat to remember it. *Glanville's Sceptis, c.* 21.
For you, whom beft I love and value moft,
But to your fervice I *bequeath* my ghoft *Dryden's Fables.*

BEQUE'ATHMENT. *n. f.* [from *bequeath.*] A legacy. *Dict.*

BEQU'EST. *n. f.* [from *bequeath.*] Something left by will; a legacy

He claimed the crown to himfelf; pretending an adoption, or *bequeft*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confeffor.
Hale's Common Law of England.

To BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle.*] To rattle off; to make a noife at in contempt.

Thefe are now the fafhion, and fo *beratt'e* the common ftage, fo they call them, that many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of goofequills, and dare fcarce come thither. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

BE'RBERRY. *n. f.* [*berberis*, fometimes written *barberry*, which fee] A berry of a fharp tafte, ufed for pickles.

Some never ripen to be fweet, as tamarinds, *berberries*, crabs, floes, *&c.* *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N° 644.

To BERE'AVE. *v. a.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft* [berypan, Saxon.]

1. To ftrip of, to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me *of* all words,
Only my blood fpeaks to you in my veins. *Shakefp. M. of V.*
That when thou com'ft to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'ft *bereave* him *of* his wits with wonder
Shakefp. Henry VI. *p.* ..
There was never a prince *bereaved of* his dependences by his council, except there hath been either an overgreatneis in one counfellor. *Bacon's Eflays*
The facred prieits with ready knives *bereave*
The beafts *of* life. *Dryden's Æneid.*
To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere favages; it is to *bereave* us *of* all arts and fciences, *of* hiftory and letters, nay *of* revealed religion too, that ineftimable favour of heaven.
Bentley's Sermons.

2. Sometimes it is ufed without *of*

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counfel, in this uttermoft diftrefs. *Parad. Loft, b.* X.

3. To take away from.

All your intereft in thofe territories
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is loft. *Shakefp. Henry* VI. *p.*

BERE'AVEMENT. *n. f.* [from *bereave.*] Deprivation. *Dict.*

BERE'FT. *part. paff.* of *bereave.*

The chief of either tide, *bereft* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the ftrife *Dryden's Fab.*

BERG. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT. *n. f* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A fort of pear, commonly called *bergamet*. See PEAR.
2. A fort of eflence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafing a lemon tree on a bergamot pear ftock.
3. A fort of fnuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the eflence rubbed into it.

BE'RGMASTER. *n. f.* [from berg, Sax. and *maiter*] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyfhire miners.

BE'RGMOTE *n. ſ.* [of *berg*, a mountain, and *mote*, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controverſies among the Derbyſhire miners. *Blount.*

To BE'RHYME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme.*] To celebrate in rhyme, or verſes: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in. Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench, marry, ſhe had a better love to *berhyme* her. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet*

I ſought no homage from the race that w[illegible],
I kept, like Aſian monarchs, from their ſight:
Poems I heeded, now *berhyming* ſo long,
No more than thou, great George! a birthday ſong. *Pope.*

BE'RLIN *n. ſ.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were firſt made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verſes ſterling,
Though with a goldſmith pen you ſcrawl,
And ſcribble on a *berlin*.

BERME n. ſ. [Fr. In fortification.] A ſpace of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without between the foot of the rampart and the ſide of the moat, to prevent the earth from falling down into the moat; and ſometimes it is paliſadoed. *Harris*

To BE'ROB *v. a.* [from *rob.*] To rob; to plunder, to wrong any, by taking away ſome [illegible] from him by ſtealth or violence.

She ſaid, ah deareſt lord! what evil ſtar
On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,
That of yourſelf you thus *berobbed* are. *Fairy Queen, b. v.*

BE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [berig, Sax. from beran, to bear.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds or ſmall ſtones.

She ſmote the ground, the which fra ght forth did yeeld
A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* ſpread,
That all the gods admir'd. *Spenſ. Muiopotmos.*
The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome *berries* thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſeſt quality. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

[illegible]

The leaves are ſquamoſe, ſomewhat like thoſe of the cypreſs. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is a berry, incloſing three hard ſeeds in each. The ſpecies are, 1. The yellow [illegible] propagated by ſowing their berries, which are brought from the Streights, in boxes of light ſandy earth, but they are at preſent very rare, and only to be found in ſome curious old collection; and may be thought the ſhittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. It is accounted excellent for carving, and eſteemed equal almoſt to any ſort of timber for its durableneſs. *Miller.*

BE'RRY BEARING *Orach.* See MULBERRY BLIGHT

BERT, is the ſame with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illuſtris* and *clarus*. So *Ebert*, eternally famous, or *bright*; *Sigbert*, famous conqueror. And ſhe who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is obſerved by *Lambarnius*. Of the ſame ſort were theſe, *Phedrus*, *Ephorus*, *Pictus*, *Lampridius*, *Fugentius*, *Huſtrius*. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BE'RTH *n. ſ.* [with ſailors.] See BIRTH

BE'RTRAM *n. ſ.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A ſort of herb, called alſo

BE'RYL *n. ſ.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

May thy billows roul aſhore
The *beryl* and the golden ore. *Milton.*
The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine ſort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, ſometimes with a caſt of yellow, and more tranſparent than the common cornelian
Woodward's Method of Foſſils

To BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen.*] To cover with a ſcreen, to ſhelter; to conceal

What man art thou, that thus *beſcreen'd* in night,
Stumbleſt on my counſel? *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

BESE'ECH *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*, I have *beſought* [from *ſecan*, Sax. *verſoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat, to ſupplicate, to implore; ſometimes before a perſon.

I *beſeech* you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over read. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

I *beſeech* thee for my ſon Onelimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. *Philemon*, 10.

I, in the anguiſh of my heart, *beſeech* you
To quit the dreadful purpoſe of your ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To beg, to aſk, before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *beſought*
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. *Par. Loſt, b. x.*

Before I come to them, I *beſeech* your patience, whilſt I ſpeak ſomething to ourſelves here preſent. *Sprat.*

To BESE'EM *v. n.* [*beſeemen*, Dutch.] To become, to be fit; to be decent for

What form of ſpeech, or behaviour, *beſeemeth* us in our prayers to Almighty God? *Hooker, b. v. § 34.*

This overſight
Beſeems thee not, in whom ſuch virtues ſpring.
Fairfax, b. i. ſtanz. 78.

Verona's ancient citizens
Caſt by their grave *beſeeming* ornaments.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

What thoughts he had, *beſeems* not me to ſay,
Though ſome ſurmiſe he went to faſt and pray. *Dryden.*

BESEEN *particip.* [from *beſit. Skinner.*] This word I have only found in *Spenſer*. Adapted; adjuſted, becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
And ſad habiliments, right well *beſeen*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

To BESE'T *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*, I have *beſet* [beſettan, Sax.]

1. To beſiege; to hem in; to incloſe, as with a ſiege.

Follow him that's fled:
The thicket is *beſet*, he cannot 'ſcape. *Shakeſ. T. G. of Ver.*
Now, Ceſar, let thy troops *beſet* our gates,
And bar each avenue
Cato ſhall open to himſelf a paſſage. *Addiſon's Cato.*
I know thou look'ſt on me, as on a wretch
Beſet with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. To embarraſs; to perplex; to entangle without any means of eſcape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beſet*
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Thus Adam, ſore *beſet*, reply'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*
Sure, or I read her viſage much amiſs,
Or greatly *beſets* her hard *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
We be in this world *beſet* with ſundry uneaſineſſes, diſtracted with different deſires. *Locke.*

3. To waylay, to ſurround.

Draw forth thy weapon; we're *beſet* with thieves;
Reſcue thy miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo *beſet*
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt. *Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*
True fortitude I take to be the quiet poſſeſſion of a man's ſelf, and an undiſturbed doing his duty, whatever evil *beſets*, or danger lies in his way. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon, to harraſs.

But they him ſpying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him *beſet*
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. ii.*

To BESHREW *v. a.* [The original of this word is ſomewhat obſcure, as it evidently implies *to wiſh ill*, ſome derive it from *beſcryven*, Germ. to enchant. *Topſel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *ſhrew mouſe*, an animal, ſays he, ſo poiſonous, that its bite is a ſevere curſe. A *ſhrew* likewiſe ſignifies a ſcolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To ſhow ill a curſe to.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beſhrew* us both,
If I believe a ſaint upon his oath. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To happen ill to.

Beſhrew thee, couſin, which didſt lead me forth
Of that ſweet way I was in to deſpair *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
Now much *beſhrew* my manners, and my pride,
If Hermia meant to ſay Lyſander lied. *Shakeſp.*

BESI'DE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide.*]
BESI'DES. }

1. At the ſide of another; near

Beſide the hearſe a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled ſince by this great funeral. *Fairfax, b. iii. ſt. 72.*
He cauſed me to ſit down *beſide* him. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
At his right hand, Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd: *beſide* him hung his [illegible] *Par. Loſt, b.*
Fair Lavinia fled the fire
Before the gods, and ſtood *beſide* her ſire. *Dryden's Virgil*
Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daiſy that *beſide* her grows. *Gay's Paſtorals.*
Now under hanging mountains,
Beſide the falls of fountains,
Unheard, unknown,
He makes his moan. *Pope's St Cecilia.*

2. Over and above.

Doubtleſs, in man there is a nature found,
Beſide the ſenſes, and above them far. *Sir J. Davies.*
In brutes, *beſides* the exerciſe of ſenſitive perception and imagination, there are lodged inſtincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
We may be ſure there were great numbers of wiſe and learned men, *beſide* thoſe whoſe names are in the chriſtian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's hiſtory
Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.
Precepts of morality, *beſides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abſtracted from ideas of ſenſe.
Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.

3. Not according to, though not contrary, as we ſay, ſome things are *beſide* nature, ſome are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a neceſſary connexion of cauſes, but they believed, that God doth act *praeter & contra naturam*, beſides

nature. *Bramhall against Hob*

To say a thing is a chance, as it refers to second causes, is no more, than to say there are some events *beside* the knowexpectation, and power of second causes. *South*

...tion does often dispose of things by a method *beside*, and above the discoveries of man's reason. *South.*

It is *beside* my present bu...

1 ...

4. Out of, in a state of deviating from

You are too wi...ld dame,
And, since your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience. *Shakesp. H.* IV.

Of vagabonds we fay,
...at they are ne'er *beside* their way. *Hudibras, cant.* 1.

Their may serve as land-marks, to shew what lies in the rect way of truth, or is quite *beside* it *Locke.*

5 Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of, as, *beside himself*; out of the order of rational beings, out of his wits.

They be carried *beside themselves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover somewhat more funest in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker, b.* II § 31.

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, *beside themselves* with fear *Shakesp. J. Cæs*

...h said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside thyself*; ...ich learning doth make thee mad. *Acts*, xxvi. 24.

1 More than that, over and above.

If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *besides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril *Othello*

...you know not, while you here attend,
...nworthy fate of your unhappy friend *Dryden's Æn.*

...at man that does not know those things, which are of necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides*. *Tillotson, serm.* 1.

Some wondered, that the Turk never attacks this treasury. But, *besides*, that he has attempted it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Not in this number; beyond this class, not included here.

And the men said unto Lot, hast thou here any *besides*? *Genesis*, xix 12.

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *besides*, must keep faith among themselves. *Locke.*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes or friends,
To all *beside* as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm those who charm the world *beside*. *Pope.*

BES'PERY. *n. s.* A species of pear, which see.

To BESI'EGE. *v. a.* [from *siege*] To beleaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortress, by surrounding it with an army, and forcing the ...ndants, either by violence or famine, to give admission.

And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deut.* xxviii 52.

The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
Intend here to *besiege* you in your castle. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

BESI'EGER. *n. s.* [from *besiege*] One employed in a siege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *besiegers* have not the worse of the bargain. *Swift*

To BESI'LVER. *v. a.* [from *silver*] To dawb; to smear.

He persuaded us to tickle our noses with spear-grass, and make them bleed; and then *besilver* our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

To BESMEAR. *v. a.* [from *smear*]

1. To bedawb, to overspread with something that sticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmear'd with precious balm, whose virtuous might
Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen, b.* 1. *cant.* ii.

That face of his I do remember well,
Yet when I saw it last, it was *besmear'd*
As black as Vulcan. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

First Moloch, horrid king, *besmear'd* with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents tears. *Paradise Lost, b.* i.

Her bleeding hand let fall the sword, *besmear'd*
With blood. *Sir J. Denham.*

Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmear'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To foil, to foul

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmear* it. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

To BESMIRCH. *v. a* To soil, to discolour.

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no soil of cautel doth *besmirch*
The virtue of his will. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Our gayness, and our gilt, are all *besmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

To BESMOKE. *v. a.* [from *smoke*]

1. To foul with smoke.

2 To harden or dry in smoke

To BESMUT. *v. a.* [from *smut*] To blacken with smoke or soot.

BESOM *n. s.* [besm, besma, Saxon] An instrument to sweep with

Bacon commended an old man that did *besom* a proud young fellow came to him for a *besom* upon trust, the old man bid, borrow of thy back and belly, they will never ask thee again, I shall dun thee every day. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts. *Isaiah*, xiv 23.

To BESORT. *v. a.* [from *sort*] To suit; to fit, to become.

Such men as may *besort* your age,
And know themselves and you *Shakesp. King Lear.*

BESO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
With such accommodation and *besort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakesp. Othello.*

To BESOT. *v. a.* [from *sot*]

1. To infatuate; to stupify; to dull, to take away the senses.

...with gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast,
But, with *besotted* base ingratitude,
Crams and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes. *Hudibras, p.*

He is *besotted*, and has lost his reason; and what there be for religion to take hold of him by *South*

2 To make to doat

Paris, you speak
Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights.
Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.

Trust not thy beauty; but restore the prize,
Which he, *besotted* on that face and eyes,
Would rend from us. *Dryden's Fables.*

BESO'UGHT. [*part passive* of *beseech*; which see.]

Haste to appease
Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son,
Whose pardon may be found, and thus *besought*
Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ...

To BESPANGLE. *v. a.* [from *spangle*] To ...gles; to besprinkle with something shining

Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
The heav'ns *bespangling* with dishevell'd l... *Pope.*

To BESPATTER. *v. a.* [from *spatter*] To soil by throwing filth, to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water

Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it *bespatter* their faces. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

His weapons are the same which women and children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to *bespatter*. *Swift, let.* lxx.

Fair Britain, in the monarch blest,
Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*

To BESPA'WL *v. a.* [from *spawl.*] To dawb with spittle.

To BESPEAK. *v. a.* I *bespoke*, or *bespake*; I have *bespoke*, or *be...* [from ...]

1 To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or against a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is *bespoke*. *Sh... King Lear.*

Here is the cap your worship did *bespeak*.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his tradesmen waited ...

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were *bespoke*. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by so tedious a *bespeaking* of him *Dryden.*

3. To forebode, to tell something beforehand.

Thy startled fears *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies. *Swift, Examin.* N° 45

4. To speak to, to address. This sense is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight she 'gan to cheer,
And in her modest manner, thus *bespake*,
Dear knight. *Fairy Queen, b.* I *cant.* I. *stanz.* 8.

At length with indignant look thus he broke
His awful silence, and the powers *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

Then glaring on her with a ghastly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden*

5. To betoken, to shew.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little of the figure of a man, that it *bespoke* him rather a monster *Locke.*

He has dispatch'd me hence,
With orders that *bespeak* a mind compos'd. *Addison's Cato.*

BESPE'AKER *n. s.* [from *bespeak.*] He that bespeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *bespeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itself *Wotton's Architecture.*

To BESPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *speckle.*] To mark with speckles, or spots.

To BESPE'W. *v. a* [from *spew*] To dawb with spew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *spice*] To season with spices.

Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
To give mine enemy a lasting wink. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To

To Bespi't. *v. a.* I *bespat*, or *bespit*; I have *bespat*, or *bespitten*. [from *spit*.] To dawb with spittle.

Bespo ke [*irreg. particip.* from *bespeak*; which see.]

To Bespo't. *v. a.* [from *spot*.] To mark with spots.

Mildew rests on the wheat, *bespotting* the stalks with a different colour from the natural *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

To Bespre'ad. *v. a.* [from *spread*.] To spread over, to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bespread*.
Dryden.

The globe is equally *bespread*, so that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Bespri'nkle. *v. a.* [from *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

He indeed, imitating the father poet, whose life he had also written, hath *besprinkled* his work with many fabulous *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 3. c. 8*

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood:
The bed *besprinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

To Besputter. *v. a.* [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something, to dawb any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

Best. *adj.* the *superlative* from *good*. [bet, betepa, betst, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree.

And he will take your fields, even the *best* of them, and give them to his servants. *1 Samuel*, viii. 14.

When the *best* things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker, b. v. § 9.*

When he is *best*, he is a little more than a man, and when he is worst, he is a little better than a beast. *Shakesp. Ad. of Ven.*

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so; and therefore it is *best*. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it *best*, and therefore God hath made it so. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *best* actions, and makes them sins. *Addison, Spectator*, N° 213.

2. *The best.* The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most, the highest perfection.

I profess not talking: only this,
Let each man do his *best*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. 1.*
The duke did his *best* to come down. *Bacon's War with Sp.*
He does this to the *best* of his power. *Locke.*
My friend, said he, our sport is at the *best*. *Addis. Ovid.*

3. *To make the best.* To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the best* of them, except there be some special cause of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas, Alnaschar, in order to *make the best* of it, and it out in glasses. *Addison. Spect.*

We set sail, and *made the best* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addison on Italy.*

Best *adv.* [from *well*.] In the highest degree of goodness.

He shall dwell in that place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him *best*. *Deut.* xxiii. 16.

Best is sometimes used in composition.

These latter *best-be-trust spies* had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and *best-natured* institution [illegible]

To Bestain. *v. a.* [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot.

We [illegible] *stained* look
With our pure honours. *Shakesp. King John.*

To Bestead. *v. a.* I *bested*; I have *bested*. [from *stead*.]

1. To profit.

Hence vain deluding joys,
The brood of folly, without father bred,
How little you *bested*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys. *Milton.*

2. To treat, to accommodate.

And they shall pass through it hardly *bested*, and hungry. *Isaiah*, viii. 21.

Be'stial. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *bestial* citizens surprize. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

2. Having the qualities of beasts, brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Moreover, urge his hateful luxury,
And *bestial* appetite, in change of lust. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*
For those, the race of Israel oft forsook
Their living strength, and, unfrequented, left
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *bestial* gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 435.*

The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may court and gratify the most *bestial* part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

Bestia'lity. *n. s.* [from *bestial*.] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm *best state* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the center of sight? *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin Scriblerus.*

Be'stially. *adv.* [from *bestial*.] Brutaly; in a manner below humanity.

To Bestick. *v. a.* preter. I *bestuck*, I have *bestuck*. [from *stick*.] To stick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire,
Bestuck with sland'rous darts; and works of faith
Rarely be found. *Milt. Par. Lost, b.* 36.

To Bestir. *v. a.* [from *stir*.]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men wont to watch
On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouze and *bestir themselves* ere well awake. *Milton.*
Best-irs her then, and from each tender stalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields,
She gathers. *Par. Lost, b. v.*
But, as a dog that turns the spit,
Bestirs himself, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras, p.*

What aileth them, that they must needs *bestir themselves* to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray on Creation.*

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* with a common word.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have so *bestirred* your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shakesp. King Lear.*

To BESTOW. *v. a.* [*besteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon.

All men would willingly have yielded him praise, but his nature was such as to *bestow* it upon himself, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicate things of the house of the Lord did they *bestow* upon Banaim. *2 Chron.* xxv.

Sir Julius Cæsar had, in his office, the disposition of the six clarks places; which he had *bestowed* to such persons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

2. To give as charity.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water *bestowed* for his sake, without reward. *Hooker, b. ii. § 8.*

And though he was unsatisfied in getting,
Which was a sin, yet in *bestowing*, madam,
He was most princely. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the powerful takes not, he *bestows*. *Dryden.*
You always exceed expectations: as if your wit was not your own, but to *bestow* on wanting merit. *Dryden's Juvenal, D. 3.*

3. To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my person yours,
And tell me how you would *bestow* yourself. *Shakesp.*

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler*, N° 75.

4. To give as a present.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends *bestow*. *Dryden.*

5. To apply.

The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

6. To lay out upon.

And thou shalt *bestow* that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, for sheep, or for wine. *Deut.* xiv. 26.

7. To lay up, to stow; to place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and *bestowed* them in the house. *2 Kings*, v. 24.

Besto wer. *n. s.* [from *bestow*.] Giver, he that confers any thing, disposer.

They all agree in making one supreme God, and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him [illegible] the *bestowers* of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfl.*

Bestra'ught *particip.* [Of this *participle* I have not found the *verb*; by analogy we may derive it from *bestraft*, perhaps it is corrupted from *distraught*.] Distracted, mad, out of one's senses, out of one's wits.

Ask Marian, the fat alewife, if she knew me not. What? I am not *bestraught*. *Shakesp. Tam. the Shrew.*

To Bestre'w. *v. a.* particip. pass. *bestrewed*, or *bestrown*. [from *strew*.] To sprinkle over.

So thick *bestrown*,
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood. *Par. Lost, b. 1.*

To Bestri'de. *v. a.* I *bestrid*; I have *bestrid*, or *bestridden*. [from *stride*.]

1. To straddle over any thing, to have any thing between one's

Why, man, he doth *beſtrids* the narrow world
Like a coloſſus. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
Make him *beſtride* the ocean, and mankind
Aſk his conſent, to uſe the ſea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To ſtep over.

That I ſee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. It is often uſed of rising.

He *beſtrides* the lazy pacing clouds,
And ſails upon the boſom of the air. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*
That horſe, that thou ſo often haſt *beſtrid*
That horſe, that I ſo carefully have dreſs'd. *Shakeſp. R. II.*
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind *beſtride.* *Dryden.*
The bounding ſteed you pompouſly *beſtride*,
Shares with his lord the pleaſure and the pride. *Pope.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes of a man ſtanding over ſomething which he defends.

He [illegible]
An o'erpreſs'd Roman, and i' th' conſul's view
Slew three oppoſers: Tarquin's ſelf he met,
And ſtruck him on his knee. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Let us rather
Hold faſt the mortal ſword, and, like good men,
Beſtride our downfall birthdom. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
If thou ſee me down in the battle, and *beſtride* me, ſo, 'tis a point of friendſhip. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. 1*
He doth *beſtride* a bleeding land,
Gaſping for life, under great Bolingbroke. *Shak. Henry IV.*

To BESTUD *v. a.* [from *ſtud.*] To adorn with ſtuds, or ſhining prominences.

Th' unbought diamonds
Would ſo emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And ſo *beſtud* with ſtars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET *n. ſ.* [pebdian, to wager, peb, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologiſts derive *bet.* I ſhould rather imagine it to come from bettan, to mend, encreaſe, or *better*, as a *bet* encreaſes the original wager.] A wager, ſomething laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days
Has ſtruggl'd with conſtrain'd ſorrow,
Renews his hope, and bindly lays
The deſp'rate *bet* upon tomorrow. *Prior.*
His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet.* *Pope*

To BET *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to ſtake at a wager.

He drew a good bow — and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.*
He flies the court for want of clothes,
Cries out 'gainſt cocking, ſince he cannot *bet.* *B. Johnſon.*
The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and ſigh'd, and cry'd, and fretten,
Loſt ev'ry earthly thing he *betted.* *Prior.*

BET. The old *preterite* of *beat.*

He ſtaid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To BETAKE. *v. a.* preter. I *betook*; part. paſſ. *betaken.* [from *take.*]

1. To take; to ſeize: an obſolete ſenſe.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he diſcloſing read. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. xii. ſt. 25.*

2. To have recourſe to, with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverſe party *betaking itſelf* to ſuch practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to deſperate extremities. *Hooker, b. iv § 14.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent theſe things, for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can ſtir: therefore *betake thee*
To nothing but deſpair *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
The reſt, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighb'ring hills up tore.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. [illegible] l. 663.

3. To apply, with the reciprocal pronoun.

With eaſe ſuch fond chimeras we purſue,
As fancy frames for fancy to ſubdue:
But when *ourſelves* to action we *betake*,
It ſhuns the mint, like gold that chymiſts make. *Dryden.*
As my obſervations have been the light whereby I have hitherto ſteer'd my courſe, ſo I here *betake myſelf* to them again *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To move; to remove.

Soft ſhe withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. l. 389.*
They both *betook them* ſeveral ways;
Both to deſtroy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 610.*

To BETEEM. *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to beſtow, to give.

So would I, and th' enchanter's glad and fain
Beteem to you his ſword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kend,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
Be ſure for want of rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempeſt of mine eyes.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

To BETHINK *v. a.* I *bethought*, I have *bethought* [from *think.*] To recal to reflection; to bring back to conſideration, or recollection. It is generally uſed with the reciprocal pronoun, and *of* before the ſubject of thought.

They were ſooner in danger than they could almoſt *bethink themſelves of* change. *Sidney, b. ii.*
I have *bethought me of* another fault. *Shak. Meaſ for M.*
I, better *bethinking myſelf*, and miſliking his determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He himſelf,
Inſatiable of glory, had loſt all:
Yet *of* another plea *bethought him* ſoon. *Parad. Regained.*
The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink themſelves*, till hamper'd, and paſt recovery. *L'Eſtrange.*
Cleopatra, then in time *herſelf bethink*,
And what your rage will yield by auction ſink. *Dryden*
A little conſideration may allay his heat, and make him *bethink himſelf*, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke*

BETHLEHEM. *n. ſ.* [See BEDLAM.] An hoſpital for lunaticks.

BETHLEHEMITE. *n. ſ.* [See BEDLAMITE.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouſe.

BETHOUGHT. *partcip.* [from *bethink*, which ſee.]

To BETHRAL *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer; to bring into ſubjection.

See let that wicked woman 'ſcape away,
For ſhe it is that did my lord *bethral.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

To BETHUMP. *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat; to lay blows on [illegible] ludicrous word

I was never ſo *bethump* with words,
Since firſt I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shak. King John.*

To BETIDE. *v. n.* pret. *It betid*, or *betid*, part. paſſ. *betid.* [from to, Sax. See TIDE.]

1. To happen to; to befal, to bechance; whether good or bad.

Said he then to the Palmer, reverend ſire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight? *Fairy Queen.*
But ſay, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Muſt aſcend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii. l. 480.*

2. Sometimes it has to.

Neither know I,
What is *betid to* Cloten; but remain
Perplext in all. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. To come to paſs, to fall out, to happen.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a ſtrange adventure that *betided*,
Betwixt the fox and th' ape by him miſguided. *Spenſ. Hubb.*
In winter's tedious nights, ſit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woful ages, long ago *betid.* *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
Let me hear from thee by letters,
Of thy ſucceſs in love, and what news elſe
Betideth here in abſence of thy friend. *Sh. Two Gent of Ver.*

4. To become.

If he were dead, what would *betide* of thee? *Sh. Rich. III.*

BETIME. *adv.* [from *by* and *time*; that is, by the proper ſeaſonable; early.

Send ſuccours, lords, and ſtop the rage *betime*,
Shakeſp. Henry VI p. 3.
To meaſure life, learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward ſolid good what leads the neareſt way. *Par. Reg.*

2. Soon; before long time has paſſed.

Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them contend;
For when they once to perfect ſtrength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. iv. ſt. 34.*
He tires *betimes*, that ſpurs too faſt *betimes.* *Sh. Rich. II.*
There be ſome have an over early ripeneſs in their years, which fadeth *betimes*: theſe are firſt, ſuch as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is ſoon turned. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is, enter upon a religious courſe *betimes.* *Tillotſon, ſermon 1.*
Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes,
And 'tis but juſt to let them live *betimes.* *Pope's Eſſay on Crit.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morning, may ſleep the ſounder next day. *Sh. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
They roſe *betimes* in the morning, and offered ſacrifice.
1 Macc. iv 52.

BE'TLE. } *n. ſ.* An Indian plant, called water pepper. *Dict.*
BE'TRE }

To BETOKEN. *v. a.* [from *token.*]

1. To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent.

We know not wherefore churches ſhould be the worſe, if at

this time, when they are delivered into God's own poſſeſſion, ceremonies fit to *betoken* ſuch intents, and to accompany ſuch actions, be uſual. *Hooker, b.* v § 12.

2. To foreſhew; to preſignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 80.

BETONY. *n. ſ.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are green, rough, and crenated on the edges: the flowers are diſpoſed in a ſpike, the upper creſt of the flower is advanced, and divided into two ſegments; the beard, or lower part of the flower, is divided into three, and the middle ſegment is bifid; each flower is, for the moſt part, ſucceeded by four naked ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Common or wood *betony*. 2. *Betany*, with a white flower. 3. Greater Danish *betony*. The firſt is very common in woods and ſhady places, and is greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Miller.*

BETO'OK. [irreg. *pret.* from *betake*; which ſee.]

To BETO'SS. *v. a.* [from *toſs.*] To diſturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What ſaid my man, when my *betoſſed* ſoul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To BETRAY. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of truſt.

If ye be come to *betray* me to mine enemies, ſeeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. 1 *Chron.* xii. 17.

Jeſus ſaid unto them, the Son of man ſhall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Matt.* xvii. 22.

Fear is nothing elſe but a *betraying* of the ſuccours which reaſon offereth. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 12.

He was not to be won, either by promiſe or reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. To diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy.

3. To make known ſomething that were better concealed.

Be ſwift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, leſt you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To [illegible]

His abilities created in him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him to great errours, and many enemies. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be ſo forward, as often *betrays* itſelf into great errours in judgment. *Watts.*

5. To ſhow; to diſcover; in a neutral ſenſe.

The Vatican and the Gabian tow'rs ſhall fall,
And one promiſcuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a ſtone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BETRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wiſe man doth ſo ſay of fear, that it is a *betrayer* of the forces of reaſonable underſtanding. *Hooker, b.* v. § 3.

You caſt down your courage through fear, the *betrayer* of all ſuccours which reaſon can afford. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchaſe coin, perhaps, at half price, and vend it among us to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To BETRI'M *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dreſs; to grace, to adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and tulip'd brims,
Which ſpungy April at thy beſt *betrims*,
To make cold nymphs chaſte crowns. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To BETRO'TH *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrouwen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance.

He, in the firſt flower of my freſheſt age,
Betrothed me unto the only heir
Of a moſt mighty king, moſt rich and ſage. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

To her, my lord,
Was I *betrothed*, ere I Hermia ſaw. *Shakeſp. Midſum. N. Dr.*

By foul's publick promiſe ſhe
Was ſold then, and *betroth'd* to Victory. *Cowley's Davideis.*

2. To unite any one to another by promiſe of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return unto his houſe. *Deut.* xx.

3. To nominate to a biſhoprick, in order to conſecration.

If any perſon be conſecrated a biſhop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he ſhall not receive the habit of conſecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliff.*

To BETRU'ST *v. a.* [from *truſt.*] To entruſt; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betruſt him with all the good, which our own capacity will allow us, or his ſufficiency encourage us to hope for, either this life, or that to come. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* 5.

Whatſoever you would *betruſt* to your memory, let it be diſpoſed in a proper method. *Watts's Improvement of the Mi*

BE'TTER. *adj.* The *comparative* of *good* [bet, *good*, betepa, *better*, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe. See GOOD.

He has a horſe *better* than the Neapolitan's, a *better* bad habit of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I have ſeen *better* faces in my time,
Than ſtand on any ſhoulders that I ſee
Before me at this inſtant. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Having a deſire to depart, and be with Chriſt, which is far *better*. *Phil.* i. 23.

The BETTER.

1. The ſuperiority; the advantage, with the particle *of* before [illegible].

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had *the better*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in ſuch ſort, as doth not break our preſumption, to have had *the better of* the Spaniards. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Dionyſius, his countryman, in an epiſtle to Pompey, after an expreſs compariſon, affords him *the better of* Thucydides. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 8.

You think fit
To get *the better of* me, and you ſhall;
Since you will have it ſo, I will be yours. *Southerne.*

The gentleman had always ſo much *the better of* the ſatyriſt, that the perſons touched did not know which to ſhew their reſentment. *Prior, Preface to his Poems.*

2. Improvement, as, *for the better*, ſo as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where *for the better*, I muſt at the ſame time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

BETTER. *adv.* [comparative of *well.*] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *Hoſea.*

Better a mechanick rule were ſtretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryd. Virg. Dedication.*

The *better* to underſtand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be obſerved. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by conſidering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

To BE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The very cauſe of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition the reof. *Hooker, b.* vii. § 54.

He is furniſhed with my opinion, which is *bettered* with his own learning. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreas'd. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care,
Reſtor'd, and *better'd* ſoon, the nice affair. *Cowley's David.*

The church of England, the pureſt and beſt reformed church in the world, ſo well reformed, that it will be found eaſier to alter than to *better* its conſtitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a paſſage for theſe lakes, to diſcharge themſelves, for the *bettering* of the air. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſurpaſs, to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered*. *Hooker, b.* i. § 5.

He hath born himſelf beyond the promiſe of his age, he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation, than you muſt expect of me to tell you. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

What you do
Still *betters* what is done; when you ſpeak ſweet,
I'd have you do it ever. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. To advance.

The king thought his honour would ſuffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

BE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Superiour in goodneſs.

Their *betters* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderneſs by themſelves. *Hooker, b.* i.

The courteſy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the firſt-born. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

That ye thus hoſpitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *betters*,
And makes even gods themſelves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have ſome gold and ſilver by me, and ſhall be able to make [illegible] when many of my *betters* are ſtarving. *Swift.*

BE'TTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *to bet.*] One that lays bets or wa-

I obſerved a ſtranger among them, of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but notwithſtanding he was a very fair *better*, nobody would take him up. *Addiſon Spectator*, N° 126.

BE'TTY. *n. ſ.* [probably a cant word, without etymology.] An inſtrument to break open doors.

Record the ſtratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal ſcalades of needy heroes, deſcribing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

BETWE'EN. *prep.* [betpeonan, betpinan, Saxon, from the original word tpa, *two.*]

1. In the intermediate ſpace.

What modes
Of ſmell the headlong lionels *between*,
And hound ſagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another; noting intercourſe
He ſhould think himſelf unhappy, if things ſhould go ſo *between* them, as he ſhould not be able to acquit himſelf of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. Belonging to two in partnerſhip.
I aſk, whether Caſtor and Pollux, with only one ſoul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conſcious of, are not two diſtinct perſons? *Locke.*
4. Bearing relation to two.
If there be any diſcord or ſuits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeaſed. *Bacon's Atlantis.*
Friendſhip requires, that it be *between* two at leaſt; and there can be no friendſhip where there are not two friends. *South.*
5. In ſeparation, or diſtinction of one from the other
Their natural conſtitutions put ſo wide a difference *between* ſome men, that art would never maſter. *Locke.*
Children quickly diſtinguiſh *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*
6. *Between* is properly uſed of two, and *among* of more, but perhaps this accuracy is not always preſerved.

BETWIXT. *prep.* [betpyx, Saxon. It has the ſame ſignification with *between*, and is indifferently uſed for it.]
1. In the midſt of two.
Hard by, a cottage chimney ſmokes,
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*
Methinks, like two black ſtorms on either hand,
Our Spaniſh army and your Indians ſtand,
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
If contradicting intereſts could be meet,
Nature herſelf has caſt a bar *betwixt* [illegible]
2. [illegible]
Five years ſince there was ſome ſpeech of marriage
Betwixt myſelf and her. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

BE'VEL. } *n. ſ.* In maſonry and joinery, a kind of ſquare, one
BE'VIL. } leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the ſweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and ſo may be ſet to any angle. An angle that is not ſquare, is called a *bevil angle*, whether it be more obtuſe, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*
Their houſes are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.
Theſe rabbets are ground ſquare, but the rabbets on the groundſel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exer.*

BE'VER. See BEAVER.

BE'VERAGE *n. ſ.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]
1. Drink; liquour to be drank in general.
I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholeſome *beverage*,
Account me not your ſervant. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Grains, puſſes, and all ſorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage*, may be made almoſt of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*
A pleaſant *beverage* he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
The coarſe lean graves on the mountain ſides,
Scarce dewy *bev'rage* for the bees provides. *Dryden's Virgil.*
2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you deſire it ſtronger or ſmaller. The water ſhould ſtand forty eight hours on it, before you preſs it, when it is preſſed, turn it up immediately. *Mortimer's Husb.*
3. A treat upon wearing a new ſuit of cloaths.
4. A treat at firſt coming into a priſon, called alſo *garniſh*.

BE'VY. *n. ſ.* [*bevée*, Ital.]
1. A flock of birds.
2. A company, an aſſembly.
And in the midſt thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies ſat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour. *Fairy Queen, b.* [illegible]
They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. l. 582.*
Nor rode the nymph alone,
Around a *bevy* of bright damſels ſhone. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail*.] To bemoan, to lament, to expreſs ſorrow for.
In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet ſin, robb'd this *bewailing* land
Of noble Buckingham, my father in law. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*
Yet wiſer Emmius gave command to all
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral. *Sir J. Denham.*
I cannot but *bewail*, as in their firſt principles, the miſeries and calamities of our children. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 127.

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *waer*, that is, cautious thus, in an old treatiſe, I have found, *be ye ware*. See WARY. Gepapan, Saxon, *waren*, Daniſh.]
1. To regard with caution, to be ſuſpicious of danger from: generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.
You muſt *beware of* drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*
Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*
Warn'd by the ſylph, oh, pious maid, *beware!*
This to diſcloſe is all thy guardian can,
Beware of all, but moſt *beware of* man. *Pope's Rape of the L.*
2. It is obſervable, that it is only uſed in ſuch forms of ſpeech as admit the word *be*. thus we ſay, *he may beware, let him beware, he muſt beware*, but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware*.

To BEWEEP. *v. a.* [from *weep*.] To weep over or upon; to *bedew* with tears.
Old ſond eyes,
Beweep this cauſe again, I'll pluck ye out,
And caſt you, with the waters that you loſe,
To temper clay. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Larded all with ſweet flowers,
Which *bewept* to the grave did go,
With true love ſhowers. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To BEWET. *v. a.* [from *wet*.] To wet; to moiſten; to bedew; to water.
His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no ſervice on her ſorrowful cheeks. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

To BEWI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To loſe in pathleſs places; to confound for want of a plain road, to perplex, to entangle; to puzzle.
We parted thus; I homeward ſped my way,
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden's Fables.*
We no ſolution of our queſtion find;
Your words *bewilder*, not direct the mind. *Buckingham.*
Our underſtanding traces 'em in vain,
Loſt and *bewilder'd* in the fruitleſs ſearch. *Addiſon's Cato.*
It is good ſometimes to loſe and *bewilder* ourſelves in ſuch ſtudies. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To BEWI'TCH *v. a.* [from *witch*.]
1. To injure by witchcraft, or faſcination, or charms.
Look how I am *bewitch'd*, behold, mine arm
Is like a blaſted ſapling wither'd up. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*
I have ſtood upon a pair of compting boards this twenty year, and yet I am *bewitched* with the rogue's company. If the rogue has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
My flocks are free from love, yet look ſo thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs? *Dryden's Virgil.*
2. To charm; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree, as to take away the power of reſiſtance.
Doth even beauty beautify,
And moſt *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney, b. i.*
The charms of poetry our fools *bewitch*,
The curſe of writing is an endleſs itch. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were loſt; they were filled with ſuch *bewitching* tenderneſs and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 223.

BEWI'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *bewitch*.] Faſcination, charm, reſiſtleſs prevalence.
There is a certain *bewitchery*, or faſcination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT *n. ſ.* [from *bewitch*.] Faſcination, power of charming.
I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the deſirers. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To BEWRAY *v. a.* [pregan, bepregan, Saxon.]
1. To betray; to diſcover perfidiouſly.
Her feeling words he wiſely 'gan diſplay,
And, for her humour fitting purpoſe, faign
To tempt the cauſe itſelf for to *bewray*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
2. To ſhew, to make viſible: this word is now little in uſe.
She ſaw a pretty bluſh in Philoclea's cheeks *bewray* a modeſt diſcontentment. *Sidney.*
Men do ſometimes *bewray* that by deeds, which to confeſs they are hardly drawn. *Hooker, b. i. § 7.*
Next look on him that ſeems for counſel fit,
Whoſe ſilver locks *bewray* his ſtore of days. *Fairfax, b.*

BEWRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *bewray*.] Betrayer; diſcoverer, in vulgar.
When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of ſecrets, the world is juſt enough to accuſe the perfidiouſneſs of the friend. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 225.

BEYOND. *prep.* [begeond, begeondan, Saxon.]
1. Before, at a diſtance not yet reached.
What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death.
Juſt what you hear, you have. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*
2. On the farther ſide of.
Neither is it *beyond* the ſea, that thou ſhouldſt ſay, who ſhall go over the ſea for us, and bring it unto us. *Deut. xxx. 13.*

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are *beyond* the old world and the new. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

We cannot think men *beyond* sea will part with their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Farther onward than.

He that sees a dark and shady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky. *Herbert.*

4. Past, out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou did'st this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakesp. King John*

Yet these declare
Thy goodness *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 158.

The just, wise, and good God, neither does, nor can require of man any thing that is impossible, or naturally *beyond* his power to do. *South.*

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed so conveniently, that plants flourish, and animals live, this is matter of fact, and *beyond* all dispute. *Bentley's Sermons.*

5. Above, exceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodness, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men of my country. *Sidney.*

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess, to me *beyond* all wonder. *Hooker.*

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleness, and quarrels amongst his servants, whereby his manufactures are disturbed, and his business neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's understanding, my labour may be of use *beyond* the evidence it carries with it, I advise him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke*

6. Above in excellence.

His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's; if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from, not within the sphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve too much for things *beyond* our care.
Dryden's Fables.

8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive, to circumvent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing him to do her such services, as were both cumbersome and costly; while he still thought he *went beyond* her, because his heart did not commit the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man *go beyond*, and defraud his brother in any matter 1 *Thess.* iv. 6.

BE'ZEL. } *n. s.* That part of a ring in which the stone is
BE'ZIL. } fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *n. s.* [from *pa*, against, and *zahar*, poison, Persick] A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, and brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found in the dung of an animal of the goat kind, called *pazan*; the stone being formed in its belly, and growing to the size of an acorn, and sometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Were the real virtues of this stone answerable to its reputed ones, it were doubtless a panacea. Indeed its rarity, and the peculiar manner of its formation, which is now supposed to be fabulous, have perhaps contributed as much to its reputation as its intrinsick worth. At present, it begins to be discarded in the practice of medicine, as of no efficacy at all. There are also some occidental *bezoars* brought from Peru, which are reckoned inferiour to the oriental. The name of this stone is also applied to several chymical compositions, designed for antidotes, or counter-poisons; as mineral, solar, and jovial *bezoars*.
Savary. Chambers.

BEZOA'RDICK. *adj* [from *bezoar*] Medicines compounded with

The *bezoardicks* are necessary to promote sweat, and drive forth the putrefied particles. *Floyer on the Humours.*

F [illegible] L [illegible]

BIANGULOUS, } corners or angles. *Dict.*

BIAS. *n. s.* [*biais*, Fr. said to come from *bibay*, an old Gaulish word, signifying *cross*, or *thwart*]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls——
——'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the *bias* *Shakesp. R. II*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course; or gives the direction to his measures.

You have been mistook,
But nature to her *bias* drew in that. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*

This is that boasted *bias* of thy mind,
By which one way to dulness 'tis inclin'd. *Dryden's Mackfl.*

Morality influences mens lives, and gives a *bias* to all their [illegible] *l*

Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish useful diversions. Raillery, under such regulations, unbends the mind from severer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper *bias*.
Addison's Freeholder, N° 45

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue nearest to our vice allyed,
Reason the *bias* turns to good or ill. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

3. Propension, inclination.

[illegible] n of our poet, he seems to have some little *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

To BIAS. *v. a.* [from the noun] To incline to some side; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than I am to be *biassed* by interest, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A secure leaning to either side, *biasses* the judgment strangely; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

BIAS. *adv.* It seems to be used *adverbially* in the following passage, conformably to the French, *mettre une chose de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim.
Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida

BIB. *n. s.* A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of chil- [illegible]

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task, to write upon a *bib* and hanging-sleeves, as on the *bulla* and *prætexta* *Addison on ancient Medals.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple, to sip; to drink frequently

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroë, as though she were so named, because she would drink more wine without water *Camden.*

To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried, so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty four hours than I did. *Locke.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. *D.*

BIBA'CITY. *n. s.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

BI'BBER. *n. s.* [from *to bib.*] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

BI'BLE. *n. s.* [from βίβλος, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolic to the next ages of the church, the primitive christians looked on their *bibles* as their most important treasure. *Government of the Tongue, § 3.*

We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion. *Tillotson, sermon 1.*

In questions of natural religion, we should confirm and improve, or connect our reasonings, by the divine assistance of the *bible*. *Watts's Logick.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [from βίβλος, and γράφω, to write.] A writer of books, a transcriber. *Dict.*

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

BI'BULOUS. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture, spungy.

Strow'd *bibulous* above, I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next, and guttur'd rocks. *Thomson.*

BICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] A plant whose seed vessel is divided into two parts.

BICE. *n. s.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*, you may draper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL. }
BICI'PITOUS. } *adj.* [*biceps, bicipitis*, Lat.]

1. Having two heads.

[illegible] e men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any speci[illegible], they admit a gemination of principal parts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh is exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. II, c. 3.*

To BI'CKER *v. n.* [*bicra*, Welsh, a contest]

1. To skirmish, to fight without a set battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to such a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and lost his picture. *Sidney.*

In thy face
I see thy fury; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient *bickerings*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd
Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. [illegible] 74.

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arrests the *bickering* stream. *Thomson's Winter, l. 730.*

BI'CKERER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BI'CKERN. *n. s* [apparently corrupted from *beaconcorn.*] An iron ending in a point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end *Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.*

BICO'RNE. } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having two horns.
BICO'RNOUS. }

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras, that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 19.*

BICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [bidan, Saxon.]

1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to supper, Jessica,
There are my keys. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt. xxii. 9.*

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewell on Providence.*

2. To command; to order, before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He chid the sisters,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them speak to him. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Haste to the house of sleep, and *bid* the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables*

Curse on the tongue that *bids* this general joy
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger? *Dryd. All for Love.*

Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving song. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts's Logick*

3. To offer; to propose; as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true. —
—Thou *bidst* me to my loss. for true to thee,
Were to prove false. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

When a man is resolute to keep his sins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession, which *bids* fairest to the reconciling those so distant interests. *Decay of Piety.*

As when the goddesses came down of old,
With gifts, their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each *bade* high to win him to their side. *Granville.*

To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* most shall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Calder on Friendship.*

4. To proclaim, to offer, or to make known by some publick voice.

Our bans thrice *bid*! and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd away.
Gay's What d'ye call it.

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd,
As if you were a feasted one, and not
The hostess of the meeting, pray you, *bid*
These unknown friends to's welcome. *Shakesp. Wint. Tale.*

Divers of them, as we passed by them, put their arms a little abroad, which is their gesture, when they *bid* any welcome. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

How, Dionis, shall a Roman, sore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How *bid* you welcome to these shatter'd legions? *A. Phil.*

6. To denounce.

Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and *bid* false Edward battle.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p.

She *bid* war to all that durst supply
The place of those her cruelty made die. *Waller.*

The captive cannibal, oppress with chains,
Yet braves his foes, revives, provokes, disdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping croud,
And spent at last, and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

7. To pray. See BEAD.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither *bid* him God speed. *2 John, 10.*

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he consented not, but *bade* them farewel. *Acts, xvii. 21.*

By some haycock, or some shady thorn,
He *bids* his beads both even song and morn. *Dryd. W. of B.*

BI'DALE. *n. s.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity *Dict.*

BI'DDEN. *part. pass.* [from *to bid*.]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feast of the family. *Bacon.*

Madam, the *bidden* guests are come. *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis these that early taint the female soul,
Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infants cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

BI'DDER. *n. s.* [from *to bid*.] One who offers or proposes a price.

He looked upon several dresses which hung there, and exposed to the purchase of the best *bidder*. *Addison Spectator.*

BI'DDING. *n. s.* [from *bid*.] Command, order.

How, say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person
At our great *bidding*? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

At his second *bidding*, darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung.
Milton's Parad. Lost, b. iii. l. 712.

To BIDE. *v. a.* [bidan, Sax.] To endure; to suffer.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

The wary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw,
And durst not *bide* it on the English coast *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell, to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee shall bow, of them that *bide*
In heav'n, or earth, or under earth in hell. *Par. Lost, b. i.*

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head;
The least a death to nature. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a state.

And they also, if they *bide* not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in. *Romans, xi. 23.*

4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide*, which see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.

BIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

The management of forks is not to be learned, when they are only *bidental*. *Swift.*

BI'DING. *n. s.* [from *bide*.] Residence, habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been. *Rowe's J. Sh.*

BIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why should some be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation.*

BIER. *n. s.* [from *to bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero*.] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning *biers*. *Fairy Q.*

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,
And on his grave remains many a tear. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

He must not float upon his watry *bier*,
Unwept. *Milton.*

Griefs always green, a household full in tears:
Sad pomps, a threshold thronged with daily *biers*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Juvenal, sat. x.*

Make as if you hanged yourself, they will convey your body out of prison in a *bier*. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

BI'ESTINGS. *n. s.* [býsting, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice besides, her *biestings* never fail,
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be understood two ways. *Dict.*

BI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*biferus*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a botanical term.] Divided
BI'FIDATED. } in two; split in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFO'LD. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold, double.

If beauty have a foal, this is not she;
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctimony be the gods delight,
If there be rule in unity itself,
This is not she; O madness of discourse!
That cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

BIFORMED. *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFU'RCATED. *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.

A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BIFURCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Division into two; opening into two parts.

The first catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or division of the foot into two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.*

BIG. *adj.* [This word is of uncertain, or unknown etymology; *Junius* derives it from *Bazalta*; *Skinner*, from *bug*, which, in *Icelandish*, signifies the belly.]

1. Great in bulk, large.

Both in addition and division, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very *big*, or very small,

small, its precise bulk becomes very obscure and confused. *Locke.*

A troubled ocean, to a man who stands on a shore, is I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in motion. *Spectator*, N° 489.

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The busy merchant, the *big* warehouse built. *Thomson.*

2. Teeming, pregnant, great with young; with the particle *with*

A bear *big with* young hath seldom been seen. *Bacon.*
Lately on yonder swelling bush,
Big with many a common rose,
This early bud began to blush. *Waller.*

3. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentlemen, our theam, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. Full of something, and desirous, or about, to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*
Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithrses, rose *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. Distended, swoln; ready to burst; used often of the effects of passion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart, and weep.
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.

6. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid, haughty, lofty

How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a stately pace *Hud. Tale.*
To the meaner man, or unknown in the court, seem somewhat solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
If you had but looked *big*, and spit at him, he'd have run.
Shakesp. Winter's Tale.
Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a bigger periwig,
Than our own native lunatics. *Hudibras*, p. ii. *cant.* ii.
Of governments that once made such a noise, and looked so *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest counsels, and the strongest force, nothing remains of them but a name. *South.*
In his most prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject spirit. *Clarendon.*

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state,
Art but perhaps some country magistrate,
Whose power extends no farther than to speak
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break. *Dr...*
To grant *big* Thraso valour, Phormio sense,
Should indignation give, at least offence. *Garth.*

7. Great in spirit; lofty, brave

What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?
Thy words, I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

BI'GAMIST *n. s.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See BIGAMY

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice, much less can a *bigamist* have such a benefice, according to that law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BI'GAMY. *n. s.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-warning and distressed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,
To base declension, and loath'd *bigamy*. *Shakesp. Richard* III.
Randal, determined to commence a suit against Martin, for *bigamy* and incest. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. In the canon law. The marriage of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched, which, in the church of Rome, were considered as bringing a man under some incapacities for ecclesiastical offices.

BIGBE'LLIED *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we have taught to see the sails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind.
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

Children, and *bigbellied* women require antidotes somewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey on the Plague.*

So many well shaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and wish'ring up and down like *bigbellied* women. *Addison. Spect.*

We pursued our march, to the terrour of the market people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women.
Addison's Freeholder

BI'GGIN. *n. s.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

Sleep now!
Yet not so found, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely *biggin* bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

BIGHT *n. s.* It is explained by *Skinner*, the circumference of a coil of rope

BI'GLY. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly, haughtily; with a bluftering manner

Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown,
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,
Bigly to look, and barbarously to speak,
To pound false weights, and scanty measures break?
Dryden's Juvenal, sat. x.

BI'GNESS *n. s.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity

If pan come between and below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive *bigness*. *Bacon.*
People were surprised at the *bigness*, and uncouth deformity of the camel. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger than in any other animals, exceeding in *bigness* three oxens brains. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Size, whether greater or smaller

Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several *bignesses*, which, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several colours; and the air, according to their *bignesses*, excites sensations of several sounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

BIGOT. *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is supposed, by *Camden* and others, to take its rise from some occasional phrase.] A man devoted to a certain party, prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with *to* before the object of zeal, as, a *bigot to* the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite, and pious spleen bred first
This quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurst. *Tate, Juvenal.*
In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

BI'GOTED. *adj.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous, with *to*.

Bigotted to this tool, we exclaim
Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name. *Garth.*
Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigotted*, and ill advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift*

BI'GOTRY. *n. s.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal, prejudice, unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions; with the particle *to*

Were it not for a *bigotry to* our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenets of a bigot.

Our science makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope.*

BI'GSWOLN. *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid; ready to burst.

Might my *bigswoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow. *Addis. Cato.*

BI'G UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.] Having large udders, having dugs swelled with milk.

Now driv'n before him, through the arching rock,
Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd flock,
Big-uddered ews, and goats of female kind. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BI'LANDER. *n. s.* [*bilandre*, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary. Trevoux.*

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. *Dryden.*

BI'LBERRY. *n. s.* [from *bilg*, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*; according to *Skinner*.] The same with *whortleberry*; which see.

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*.
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

[illegible] made] A rapier, a sword.

To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shakesp. M. W. of Windsor.*

BI'LBOES. *n. s.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

bought I lay,
Worse than the mutines, in the *bilboes*. *Shakesp. H...*

BILE. *n. s* [*bile*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquour, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle, because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. *Quincy.*

In its progression, soon the laboured chyle
Receives the confluent tide of bitter *bile*
Which, by the liver severed from the blood,
And straining through the gall-pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams. *Blackmore.*

BILE. *n. s* [*bile* Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly.] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter,
Or, rather, a disease that's in my flesh,
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Those *biles* did run! say so: did not the general run? were not that a botchy core? *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

A furun-

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad baſis, ariſing in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and, in its firſt ſtate, is accompanied with inflammation, pulſation, and tenſion.
Heſſenan's Surgery.

BILGE *in a ſhip.* The compaſs or breadth of the ſhip's bottom
Skinner.

To BILGE *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpring a leak, to let in water, by ſtriking upon a rock: a ſea term. *Skinner.*

BILIARY, *adj* [from *bilis*, Lat. To
Voracious animals, and ſuch as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and ſome of them have the *biliary* duct inſerted into the pylorus. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BILLINGSGATE. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Billingſgate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There ſhe pat, fair rhet'rick languiſh'd on the ground,
And ſhameful *billingſgate* her robes adorn. *Duncan.*

BILLINGUOUS. *adj* [*billinguis*, Lat.] Having, or ſpeaking two tongues.

adj. [from *bilis*, Lat.] Conſiſting of bile; partaking

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in ſilver currents run *Garth.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of redundance of a *bilious* acid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

v. a [derived by Mr. *Lye* from the Gothick, *bilan*, to cheat, to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd ſtationers for yeomen ſtood prepar'd. *Dryden.*

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleaſing ſight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden's Juvenal, ſat* v.

BILL *n. ſ.* [bile, Sax. See BALL.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted croſsways at the end, and, with theſe, they would cut an apple in two at one ſnap.
Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater and longer talons.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 757

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, pacifick ſign! *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi

No crowing cock does there his wings diſplay,
Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day. *Dryden's Fables*

BILL. *n. ſ.* [*bile*, Sax. *tpibile*, a two
1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, uſed in country work, as a *hedging bill*, ſo called from its reſemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey
Standing troops are ſervants armed, who uſe the lance and ſword, as other ſervants do the ſickle, or the *bill*, at the command of thoſe who entertain them. *Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot, a battle axe.
Yea diſtaff women manage ruſty *bills*,
Againſt thy ſeat both young and old rebel. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

BILL. *n. ſ* [*billet*, French.]
1. A written paper of any kind
He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Sh., M. for M.*

2. An account of mon
Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's eſtate, and ordered to the beſt, that the *bills* may be leſs than the eſtimation abroad. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. A law preſented to the parliament, not yet made an act
No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament, where *bills* are prepared, and preſented to the two houſes. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
How now, for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the common Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakeſp. Henry V*

4. An act of parliament.
There will be no way left for me to tell you, that I remember you, and that I love you; but that one, which needs no open warrant, or ſecret conveyance, which no *bills* can preclude, or no kings prevent. *Atterbury to Pope.*

5. A phyſician's preſcription
Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And ſwallow'd it inſtead o' th' pill. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* ii.
The medicine was prepar'd according to the *bill*
L'Eſtrange, fab. 183.
Let them, but under your ſuperiours, kill,
When doctors firſt have ſign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden.*

6. An advertiſement.
And in deſpair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up ſome foreign monſter in a *bill*. *Dryden.*

7. In law.
1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expreſſeth either the grief and the wrong, that the complainant hath ſuffered by the party complained of; or elſe ſome fault, that the party complained of, hath committed againſt ſome law. This *bill* is ſometimes offered to juſtices errants in the general aſ-

ſizes; but moſt to the lord chancellor. It contained the fact complained of, the damages thereby ſuffered, and petition of proceſs againſt the defendant or recreſs. *Cowel.*

The fourth thing very maturely to be conſidered by the jury is what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. *A bill of mortality.* An account of the numbers that have died in any diſtrict.

Moſt who took in the weekly *bills of mortality*, made little other uſe of them, than to look at the foot how the burials encreaſed or decreaſed. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

So liv'd our ſires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryden.*

9. *A bill of fare.* An account of the ſeaſon of proviſions, or of the diſhes at a feaſt
It may ſeem ſomewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for ſome of the forementioned ſuppers. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. *A bill of exchange.* A note ordering the payment of a ſum of money in one place, to ſome perſon aſſigned by the drawer or remitter, in conſideration of the value paid to him in another place
The comfortable ſentences are our *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive proviſions. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, ſhall be paid. *Locke.*

To BILL. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To careſs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.
Doves, they ſay, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*
Be ſo amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a ſhilling. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.
They *bill*, they tread; Alcyone compreſs'd,
Seven days ſits brooding on her floating neſt *Dryden.*
He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The ſtrong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To BILL. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publiſh by an advertiſement a cant word
His maſterpiece was a compoſition that he *billed* about under the name of a ſovereign antidote. *L'Eſtrange.*

BILLET *n. ſ* [*billet*, French.]
1. A ſmall paper, a note
When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written, *Remember Ceſar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*
2. A ticket directing ſoldiers at what houſe to lodge.
3. *Billet doux*, or a ſoft *billet*; a love letter
'Twas then, Belinda! if report ſay true,
Thy eyes firſt open'd on a *billet doux*. *Pope's Rape of the L.*
Bawds and pimps will be carrying about *billet doux*.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scribleru.
4. A ſmall log of wood for the chimney
Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a faggot or *billet*, is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vaſt a place it muſt take up. *Digby on Bodies.*
Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To BILLET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To direct a ſoldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.
Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*
Away, I ſay. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
2. To quarter ſoldiers
They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* ſoldiers. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*
The counties throughout the kingdom were ſo incenſed, and their affections poiſoned, that they refuſed to ſuffer the ſoldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

BILLIARDS. *n. ſ. without a ſingular* [*billard*, Fr of which that language has no etymology, and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *balyards*, yards or ſticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenſer*
Balyards much unfit,
And ſhuttlecocks no ſeeming manly wit. *Hubb. Tale*]
A game at which a ball is forced againſt another on a table.
Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleop.*
Even roſe and cheek, withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*
Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almoſt like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*
When the ball obeys the ſtroke of a *billiard* ſtick, it is not any act on of the ball, but bare paſſion. *Locke.*

BILLOW *n. ſ* [*bulge*, Germ. *belg*, Dan. probably of the ſame original with bilge, Sax. a bladder.] A wave ſwoln, and hollow.
From whence the river Dee, as ſilver cleen
His tumbling *billows* roll with gentle rore *Fa. Queen, b.* i.
Billows ſink by degrees, even when the wind is down that firſt ſtirred them. *Wotton.*
Chaſing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom *Sir J. Denham.*
But when loud *billows* lath the ſounding ſhore,
The hoarſe rough verſe ſhould like the torrent roar. *Pope.*

To BILLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* snow, and violence of the show'r,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BILLOWY. *adj.* [from *billow.*] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the mossy-nectar'd stream,
Descends the *billowy* foam. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 380.

BIN. *n. s.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposited.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

As when from rooting in a *bin*,
All pouder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot sallies out,
You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

BINARY. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual, double.

BINARY *Arithmetick.* A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used Chinese four thousand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*, partic. pass. *bound*, or *bounden.* [bindan, Saxon.]

1. To confine with bonds, to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job*, xli. 5.

2. To gird; to enwrap, to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment. *Prov.* xxx. 4.

3. To fasten to any thing.

Thou shalt *bind* this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by. *Joshua*, ii. 18.

Keep my commandments, and live: and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Prov.* vii. 3, 4.

4. To fasten together.

Gather ye together first the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matt.* xiii. 30.

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages.

When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and *bound* up his wounds. *Luke*, x. 34.

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dressings, we *bound* up the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

6. To compel; to constrain.

Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

7. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath to *bind* his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers*, xxx. 2.

Swear by the solemn oath, that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

8. To oblige by duty or law.

Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that, all slaves are free to. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our consciences more than those which are but dubiously inferred. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

9. To oblige by kindness.

10. To confine; to hinder.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound* in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

You will sooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N° 989.

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that *binds* up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a carnal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. *Dryden.*

11. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth *bind*. *Herbert.*

12. To restrain.

The more we are *bound* up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Felton.*

13. *To bind a book.* To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly *bound*? *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Those who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest *bound*. *Prior.*

14. *To bind to.* To oblige to serve some one.

If still thou go'st return
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art *bound to* vice, and ill a slave. *Dryden's Pers.*

15. *To bind to.* To contract with any body.

Art thou *bound to* a wife? seek not to be loosed. 1 *Cor.* vii.

16. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound her over* to the country sessions. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 117.

To BIND. *v. n.*

1. To contract the parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND. *n. s.* A species of hops.

The two best sorts are the white and the grey *bind*; the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

BINDER. *n. s.* [from *to bind.*]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three *binders* stood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman's Iliads.*

A man, with a *binder*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

Upon that I laid a double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, which I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wiseman.*

BINDING. *n. s.* [from *bind*] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Tatler*, N° 55.

BINDWEED. *n. s.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath, for the most part, trailing stalks; the leaves grow alternately on the branches; the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a bell, whose mouth is widely expanded, the ova becomes a roundish membraneous fruit, wrapped up within the flower cup; and is generally divided into three cells, each containing one angular seed. The species are thirty six. 1. The common white great *bindweed*, vulgarly called *hearbind*. 2. Lesser field *bindweed*, with a rose coloured flower, vulgarly called *gravelbind*. 3. Common sea *bindweed*, with round leaves. 4. Great American *bindweed*, with spacious yellow sweet scented flowers, commonly called *Spanish arbour vine*, or *Spanish woodbine*. 5. White and yellow Spanish potatoes. 6. Red Spanish potatoes. 7. The jalap, *&c.* The first of these species is a very troublesome weed in gardens; and the second sort is still a worse weed than the former. The third sort is found upon gravelly or sandy shores, where the salt water overflows: this is a strong purge, and, as such, is often used in medicine. The fourth sort is common in the hot parts of America, and is planted to cover arbours and seats: one of these plants will grow to the length of sixty or an hundred feet, and produce great quantities of side branches, and large fragrant yellow flowers, succeeded by three large angular seeds. The two kinds of potatoes are much cultivated in the West Indies, for food; and, from the roots, a drink is made, called *mobby*, stronger or weaker: it is a sprightly liquour, but not subject to fly into the head; nor will it keep beyond four or five days. These roots have been brought from America, and are cultivated in Spain and Portugal, but, in general, they are not so well liked as the common potato, being too sweet and luscious. The jalap, whose root has been long used in medicine, is a native of the province of Itzapa, about two days journey from La Vera Cruz. *Miller.*

Bindweed is of two sorts, the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BI'NOCLE. *n. s.* [from *binus* and *oculus.*] A kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BINO'CULAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having two eyes.

Most animals are *binocular*, spiders, for the most part, octonocular, and some senocular. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BINO'MIAL *Root.* [in algebra.] A root composed of only two parts or members, connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*.

BINO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [βίος and γράφω.] A writer of lives; a relator not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grubstreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 35.

BIO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [βίος and γράφω.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'VOUAC. } *n. s.* [Fr. from *wag wach*, a double guard, Germ.
BIVOUAC. } army; which, either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms before its lines or camp, to prevent any surprise. *To raise the bivouac*, is to return the army to their tents at break of day. *Trevoux. Harris.*

B I R

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correſpondent parts; divided into two.

BIPARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correſpondent parts.

BI'PED. *n. ſ.* [*biped*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

[illegible], neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous, have any exterior [illegible]

BIPEDAL. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length, or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* inſects have poiſes joined to the body

Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

BIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and πέταλον.] A flower conſiſting of two leaves. *Di*

BI[illegible]. *n. ſ.* [illegible] The ſame [illegible]

BIQUADRA'TICK. } from the multiplication of a ſquare num-
BIQUADRA'TICAL. } ber, or quantity by itſelf. *Harris.*

BIRCH *Tree.* [birc, Sax. *betula*, Lat.]

The leaves are like thoſe of the poplar; the ſhoots are very ſlender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote diſtances from the fruits, on the ſame tree; the fruit becomes a little ſquamoſe cone, the ſeeds are winged, and the tree caſts its outer rind every year. This tree is propagated by ſuckers, which may be tranſplanted either in October or February; it delights in a poor ſoil. The timber of this tree is uſed to make chairs, *&c.* It is alſo planted for hop poles, hoops, *&c.* and it is often uſed to make brooms. *Miller.*

BI'RCHEN. *adj.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

BIRD. *n. ſ.* [bird, or brid, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is uſed for the larger, and *bird* for the ſmaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The moſt diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Macbeth.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen,
As holy oil, Edward confeſſor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all ſuch emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The *bird* of Jove, ſtoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayeſt plume before him drove.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. *l.* 186.

Hence men and beaſts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monſters of the main. *Dryden's Æn.*

There are ſome *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whoſe blood is cold as fiſhes, and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the ſcrupulous are allowed them on fiſh days. *Locke.*

Some ſquire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who viſits with a gun, preſents with *birds*. *Pope.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you tomorrow morning to my houſe, to breakfaſt, after, we'll a *birding* together. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Windſ.*

BI'RDBOLT. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow*.] A ſmall ſhot, or arrow, to be ſhot at birds.

To be generous, guiltleſs, and of free diſpoſition, is to take thoſe things for *birdbolts*, that you deem cannon bullets.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

BI'RDCAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and CAGE.]

Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centr fugal force. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

BI'RDCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miſerable expoſtulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDING PIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling piece; a gun to ſhoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always uſe to diſcharge their *birding pieces*; creep into the kill hole.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

BI'RDLIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous ſubſtance, which is ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly, boiled for ten or twelve hours; and when the green coat is ſeparated from the other, they cover it up for a fortnight, in a moiſt place, and pound it into a tough paſte, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is waſhed in a running ſtream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment for four or five days, and ſcummed as often as any thing ariſes, and then laid up for uſe; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. [illegible] *birdlime* brought from Damaſcus is [illegible] to be made of berbeſtens, the kernels being frequently found in it, but this will not endure the froſt or wet. That brought from Spain is of an ill ſmell, but the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring ſhrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of ſo viſcous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 592.

With ſhores of gather'd glue, come
To ſtop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idean pitch, produce
A more tenacious maſs of clammy juice. *Dryden's Virg.*

I'm ennar'd,
Heav'ns *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings.
Dryden's King Arthur.

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, becauſe they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue.
Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b. i. *c.* 5.

BI'RDMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing; why, ſays he, I am laying the foundations of a [illegible], and ſo the *birdman* drew out of ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDSEYE. *n. ſ.* [*Adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like fennel or chamomile, the flowers conſiſt of many leaves, which are expanded in form of a roſe; the ſeeds are collected into oblong heads. The ſpecies are, 1. The common red *birds eye*. 2. The long leaved yellow *birds eye*, *&c.* The firſt ſort is ſown in open borders, as an annual flower plant. The yellow ſort is uncommon in England.
Miller.

BI'RDSFOOT. [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It has a papilionaceous flower, the ovary, which riſes out of the flower cup, afterwards becomes a pod, ſometimes diſtinguiſhed into cells by tranſverſe partitions, full of ſeeds, for the moſt part roundiſh; the leaves grow by threes, but have two wings, or little leaves, at the origin of their ſtalks. The ſpecies are, 1. The talleſt hairy *birdsfoot* treſoil, with a glomerated flower. 2. Upright hoary *birdsfoot* treſoil, *&c.* The firſt of theſe plants is, by ſome, ſuppoſed to be the *cytiſus* of Virgil; it dies to the ground with us every winter, and riſes again the ſucceeding ſpring; and, when the roots are ſtrong, the ſhoots will riſe to four or five feet high, and produce flowers in great plenty; if it be cut while young, the cows are very fond of it, but horſes will not eat it, unleſs they are very hungry.
Miller.

BI'RDSNEST. *n. ſ.* An herb.

BI'RDSTONGUE. *n. ſ.* An herb.

BI'RGANDER. *n. ſ.* A fowl of the gooſe kind.

BIRT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh; the ſame with the *turbot*; which ſee.

BIRTH. *n. ſ.* [beopþ, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and, at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakeſp. K. J.*

In Spain, our ſprings like our mens children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly ſhowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the ſeaſons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction, lineage.

Moſt virtuous virgin, born of heav'nly *birth*. *Fairy Q.*

All truth I ſhall relate: nor firſt can I
Myſelf to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Sir J. Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth*.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Be juſt in all you ſay, and all you do,
Whatever be your *birth*, you're ſure to be
A peer of the firſt magnitude to me. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. The condition, or circumſtances, in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Haleſus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. Thing born; production.

The people fear me, for they do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs and loathly *births* of nature. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your nobleſt father prov'd. *Ben. Johnſon's Epigrams.*

Who of themſelves
Abhor to join: and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births*, of body, or mind.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. *l.* 687.

She, for this many thouſand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care,
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldeſt *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Prior.*

The vallies ſmile, and, with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confeſs the flood's embrace. *Blackmore.*

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 120.

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian ſhepherdeſs,
Who after years of barrenneſs,
The highly favour'd Joſeph bore
To him that ſerv'd for her before;

And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity *Milton.*

7. The ſeamen call a due or proper diſtance between ſhips ly. at an anchor, or under ſail, a *birth*. Alſo the proper place aboard for a meſs to put their cheſts, &c. is called the *birth* of that meſs. Alſo a convenient place to moor a ſhip in, is called a *birth*. *Harris*

BIRTHDAY. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *day*.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,
Exhaling firſt from darkneſs, they beheld
Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually obſerved.

This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was Caſſius born. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
They tell me, 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of ſadneſs
'Tis what the day deſerves, which gave me breath. *Dryden.*
Your country dames,
Whoſe cloaths returning *birthday* claims. *Prior.*

BIRTHDOM. *n. ſ.* [This is erroneouſly, I think, printed in *Shakeſpeare*, *birthdom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom*. See DOM; as *kingdom*, *duredom*.] Privilege of birth.

Let us rather
Hold faſt the mortal ſword; and, like good men,
Beſtride our downfaln *birthdom*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

BIRTHNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *night*]

1. The night in which any one is born.

Th' angelick ſong in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that ſung the Saviour born. *Par. Regain.*

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau. *Pope.*

BIRTHPLACE. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *place*.] Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* have I and my lovers left,
This enemy's town I'll enter. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A degree of ſtupidity beyond even what we have been ever charged with, upon the ſcore of our *birthplace* and climate.
Swift's Addreſs to Parliament

BIRTHRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born, the right of the firſt born.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodneſs
Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
And haſt been found
By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God.
Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. iii. *l.* 308.

I lov'd her firſt, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preſerve the *birthright* of my paſſion. *Otway's Orph.*

While no baſeneſs in this breaſt I find,
I have not loſt the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

To ſay, that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the Engliſh nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we muſt upon no pretence reſiſt, is to confound governments. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *birth* and *ſtrangle*.] Strangled or ſuffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthſtrangl'd* babe,
Ditch deliver'd by a drab. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

BIRTHWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *wort*, I ſuppoſe from a quality of haſtening delivery. *Ariſtolochia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The ſtalks are flexible; the leaves are placed alternately on the branches; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, are of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, and ſhaped like a tongue, generally hooked, the flower cup turns to a membraneous, oval ſhaped fruit, divided into five cells, and full of flat ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The round rooted *birthwort*. 2. The climbing *birthwort*. 3. Spaniſh *birthwort*, &c. The firſt and ſecond are ſometimes uſed in medicine, and are eaſily propagated by parting their roots. *Miller.*

BISCOTIN n. ſ. [French.] A confection made of flour, ſugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT. *n. ſ.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea; it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biſcuit* alſo in the ſhips, eſpecially in the Spaniſh galleys, was grown hoary, and unwholeſome.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

Many have been cured by abſtinence from drink, eating dry *biſcuit*, which creates no thirſt, and ſtrong frictions four or five [illegible]

2. A compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar, made by the confectioners.

To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [from *bis*, and *ſecs*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon *biſecteth* the globe into two equal parts.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. *c.* 5.

BISE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [from *epiſcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed *biſcop*,

which was afterwards ſoftened into *biſhop*.] One of the head order of the clergy

A *biſhop* is an overſeer, or ſuperintendant, of religious matters in the chriſtian church. *Swift's Paregon.*

You ſhall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *biſhops*
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Their zealous ſuperſtition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater ſervice, than to deſtroy the primitive, apoſtolical, and anciently univerſal government of the church by *biſhops*. *K. Charles.*

In caſe a *biſhop* ſhould commit treaſon and felony, and forfeit his eſtate, with his life, the lands of his biſhoprick remain ſtill in the church. *South.*

On the word *biſhop*, in French *eveſque*, I would obſerve, that there is no natural connexion between the ſacred office and the letters or ſound, for *eveque*, and *biſhop*, ſignify the ſame office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roaſted, with ſugar and wine in a cup,
I'll make a ſweet *biſhop*, when gentle folks ſup. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm, to admit ſolemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and *biſhoped* by thee. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK *n. ſ.* [biſcoppruce, Saxon.] The dioceſe of a biſhop; the diſtrict over which the juriſdiction of a biſhop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's ſupreme power in cauſes eccleſiaſtical, they be ſubordinate under ſome biſhop, and *biſhoprick*, of this realm. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A virtuous woman ſhould reject marriage, as a good man does a *biſhoprick*; but I would adviſe neither to perſiſt in refuſing. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 89.

Thoſe paſtors had epiſcopal ordination, poſſeſſed preferments in the church, and were ſometimes promoted to *biſhopricks* themſelves. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. [*Ammi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This is an umbelliferous weed, with ſmall ſtriated ſeeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and ſhaped like a heart. The ſeeds of the greater *biſhopsweed* are uſed in medicine, and ſhould be ſown in an open ſituation, early in the ſpring. *Miller.*

BISK. *n. ſ.* [*biſque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling ſeveral ſorts of fleſh.

A prince, who in a foreſt rides aſtray,
And, weary, to ſome cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowl, or *diſhes* of fiſh,
But hungry ſups his cream ſerv'd up in earthen diſh.
King's Art of Cookery.

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. *n. ſ.* The ſame as *marcaſite*; it properly ſignifies a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia, though ſuppoſed to be only a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin, as unfit to enter its compoſition. There are ſome, however, who eſteem it a metal *ſui generis*; though it uſually contains ſome ſilver. There is an artificial *biſmuth* made, for the ſhops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BI'SSEXTILE. *n. ſ.* [from *bis*, and *ſextilis*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, ariſing from ſix odd hours in each year, is intercalated

The year of the ſun conſiſteth of three hundred and ſixty five days and ſix hours, wanting eleven minutes; which ſix hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute, and this was the occaſion of *biſſextile*, or leap year.

[illegible]

Towards the latter end of February is the *biſſextile* or intercalar day, called *biſſextile*, becauſe the ſixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *by* and *ſun*.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath ſeen the mobled queen,
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *biſſon* rheum. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

What harm can your *biſſon* conſpectuities glean out of this character *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

BISTRE. n. ſ. [French.] A colour made of chimney ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water; uſed by painters in waſhing their deſigns. *Trevoux.*

BI'STORT. *n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Lat.] The name of a plant called alſo *ſnakeweed*; which ſee.

BI'STOURY. *n. ſ.* [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making inciſions, of which there are three ſorts, the blade of the firſt turns like that of a lancet, but the ſtraight *biſtoury* has the blade fixed in the handle, the crooked *biſtoury* is ſhaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inſide. *Chambers.*

BISU'LCOUS. *adj.* [*biſulcus*, Lat.] Cloven-footed

For the ſwine, though multiparous, yet being *biſulcous*, and only clovenhooſed, are furrowed with open eyes, as other *biſulcous* animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 26.

BIT. *n. ſ.* [bitol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the

iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the fevil holes, the trancheſil, and the croſs chains, but ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify only the bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horſes, pulling off their *bits*, that they might ſomething refreſh their mouths upon the graſs. *Sidney.*

We have ſtrict ſtatutes, and moſt biting laws,
The needful *bits* and curbs of headſtrong ſteeds.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

He hath the *bit* faſt between his teeth, and away he runs.
Stillingfleet.

Unus'd to the reſtraint
Of curbs and *bits*, and fleeter than the winds. *Addiſ. Cato.*

BIT. *n. ſ.* [from *bite.*]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bits* have ſlaves and peaſants
This night englutted? *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold *bits*. *Shakeſp.*

The mice found it troubleſome to be ſtill climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies. *L'Eſtrange.*

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table ſent the ſmoaking lard,
A ſav'ry *bit*, that ſerv'd to reliſh wine. *Dryden's Fables.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bits*, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

2. A ſmall piece of any thing.

Then clap four ſlices of pilaſter on't,
That, lac'd with *bits* of ruſtick, makes a front. *Pope.*

He bought at thouſands, what with better wit
You purchaſe as you want, and *bit* by *bit*. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

His majeſty has power to grant a patent for ſtamping round *bits* of copper, to every ſubject he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spaniſh Weſt Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worſe.* In the ſmalleſt degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of theſe lawyers; for aught I can ſee, your caſe is not a *bit* clearer than it was ſeven years ago. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

To BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horſe.

BITCH. *n. ſ.* [bicge, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf ſuck did yield
To two young babes. *Spenſ. Viſion of Bellay.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurſe, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of her puppies. *Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a madding ſo long, had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*, part. paſſ. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bitan, Saxon.]

1. To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, ſhould have ſtood that night
Againſt my fire. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Theſe are the youths that thunder at a playhouſe, and fight for *bitten* apples. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

He falls; his arms upon his body ſound,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground. *Dryden.*

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. *Tatler*, N° 62.

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falſity; though they have ſhowed their teeth as if they would *bite* off my noſe. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churliſh chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Full fifty years harneſs'd in rugged ſteel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blaſt,
And the ſeverer heats of parching ſummer
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes;
One praiſes, one inſtructs, another *bites*. *Roſcommon.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've ſeen the day, with my good *biting* faulchion,
I would have made them ſkip. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. To make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte.

It may be the firſt water will have more of the ſcent, as more fragrant; and the ſecond more of the taſte, as more bitter, or *biting*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 21.

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phraſe.

Aſleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honeſt factor ſtole a gem away
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converſed with you, they would have been ſtrangely *bit*, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope's Letters.*

BITE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlaſting burnings, or arm himſelf againſt the *bites* of the never dying worm? *South.*

Nor eagles' talons, nor the lion's force,
Are half ſo harmful as the greedy flocks,
Their venom'd *bite*, and ſcarce indented on the ſtocks.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks, *b.* iii. *l.* 522.

2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fiſher angle diligently four or ſix hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A cheat; a trick, a fraud, in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er ſo wiſe,
He may be caught with ſober lies,
For take it in its proper light,
'Tis juſt what coxcombs call a *bite*. *Swift.*

4. A ſharper; one who commits frauds.

BI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *bite.*]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden's Remains.*

2. A fiſh apt to take the bait.

He is ſo bold, that he will invade one of his own kind, and you may therefore eaſily believe him to be a bold *biter*. *Walton.*

3. A tricker, a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing, you have no reaſon to diſbelieve himſelf, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reaſon to diſbelieve it for his ſaying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, becauſe you do not think him a knave. *Spectator*, N° 504.

BI'TTACLE. *n. ſ.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage of a ſhip, where the compaſs is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTEN *partcip. paſſ.* [from *to bite*; which ſee.]

BI'TTER. *adj.* [biter, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 696.

Though a man in a fever ſhould, from ſugar, have a *bitter* taſte, which, at another time, produces a ſweet one; yet the idea of *bitter* in that man's mind, would be as clear and diſtinct from the idea of ſweet, as if he had taſted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere.

Friends now faſt ſworn,
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To *bitteſt* enmity. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Huſbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* againſt them. *Coloſſ.* iii. 19.

The word of God, inſtead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Sprat.*

3. Calamitous; miſerable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only *bitter* to him, only dying,
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

A dire induction am I witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping, the conſequence
Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Tell him, that if I bear my *bitter* fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my ſon. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; inclement.

And ſhun the *bitter* conſequence: for know,
The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, inevitably thou ſhalt die. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v.

The fowl the borders fly,
And ſhun the *bitter* blaſt, and wheel about the ſky. *Dryden.*

5. Sharp, reproachful; ſatirical.

Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's ſmother
My damned ſon *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in miſery, and life unto the *bitter* in ſoul? *Job*, iii. 20.

7. In any manner, unpleaſing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'TTERGOURD. *n. ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is, in all reſpects, like the gourd, excepting the leaves of the plant being deeply jagged, and the fruit being exceedingly bitter, and not eatable. There are ſeveral varieties of this plant, which are very common in divers parts of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

BI'TTERLY *adv.* [from *bitter.*]

1. With a bitter taſte.

2. In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

I ſo lively acted with my tears,
That my poor miſtreſs, moved therewithal,
Wept *bitterly*. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Bitterly haſt thou paid, and ſtill art paying
That rigid ſcore. *Miltan's Ag* [illegible]

3 Sharply; ſeverely.
His behaviour is not to cenſure *bitterly* the errours of their zeal. *Sprat*

BITTERN. *n. ſ.* [*butor*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fiſh, remarkable for the noiſe which he makes, uſually called *bumping*. See BITTOUR.
The poor fiſh have enemies enough, beſides ſuch unnatural fiſhermen as ſea-calves, the cormorant, and the *bittern*. *Walton.*
So that a crane,
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulpht,
To ſhake the ſounding marſh. *Thomſon's Spring*

BITTERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquour, which drains off in making of common ſalt, and uſed in the preparation of Epſom ſalt.

BITTERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter*.]
1 A bitter taſte.
The idea of whiteneſs, or *bitterneſs*, as in the mind, exactly anſwering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice, grudge, hatred; implacability.
The *bitterneſs* and animoſity between the chief commanders was ſuch, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarend.*

3 Sharpneſs; ſeverity of temper.
His ſorrows have ſo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterneſs*? *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*
Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterneſs* and fourneſs than formerly, and were more reſerved towards the king's commiſſioners. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

4 Satire; piquancy, keenneſs of reproach.
Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between ſatireſs and *bitterneſs*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 33.

5. Sorrow, vexation, affliction.
There appears much joy in him, even ſo much, that joy could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough, without a badge of *bitterneſs*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*
They ſhall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only ſon, and ſhall be in *bitterneſs* for him, as one that is in *bitterneſs* for his firſtborn. *Zech.* xii. 10.
Moſt purſue the pleaſures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in ſin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterneſs*. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
Loſt, in *bitterneſs* of ſoul, deplor'd
My abſent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BITTERSWEET. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter* and *ſweet*.] The name of an apple, which has a compound taſte of ſweet and bitter.
It is but a *bittерſweet* at beſt, and the fine colours of the ſerpent do by no means make amends for the ſmart and poiſon of his ſting. *South.*
When I expreſs the taſte of an apple, which we call the *bittерſweet*, none can miſtake what I mean. *Watts's Logick.*

BITTERVETCH. *n. ſ.* [*orobus*, Lat.]
This plant hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement ariſes the pointal, wrapt up in the membrane, which becomes a round pod, full of oval ſhaped ſeeds; two leaves, joined together, grow upon a rib that terminates in a point.

BITTOUR. *n. ſ.* [*butor*, Fr.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern*, [See BITTERN.] but perhaps as properly

[illegible] to the waters brink ſhe and her head,
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, ſhe ſaid, I tell. *Dryden's W. of Bath.*

BITUME. *n. ſ.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. See BITUMEN.
Mix with theſe
Indian pitch, quick ſulphur, ſilver's ſcume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May's Virgil.*

BITUMEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes, as the Aſphaltus in Judæa, of various kinds, ſome ſo hard as to be uſed for coals; others ſo glutinous as to ſerve for mortar. *Savary.*
It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make, as it were, an artificial rock, the ſubſtance becometh ſo hard. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 783.
The fabrick ſeem'd a work of riſing ground,
With ſulphur and *bitumen* caſt between. *Dryden's Fables*
Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and ſwims upon water. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

BITUMINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and ſmell of bitumen, compounded of bitumen.
Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar uſed in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a ſtone. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*
The fruitage fair to ſight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. x. l. 561.

BIVALVE. *adj.* [from *bini* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or ſhutters, a term uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters; and of thoſe plants whoſe ſeed pods open

their whole length, to diſcharge their ſeeds, as peas.
In the cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at either of thoſe holes. *Woodward on Foſſils*

BIVALVULAR. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Dict.*
BIXWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*
BIZANTINE. *n. ſ.* [more properly ſpelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days, it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Conſtantinople. *Camden's Remains.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.]
1. To tell what ought to be kept ſecret, it uſually implies rather thoughtleſſneſs than treachery, but may be uſed in either ſenſe.
The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorſeful day,
Is creept into the boſom of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eaſtern ſcout
The nice morn on the Indian ſteep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton*
Nature has made man's breaſt no windores,
To publiſh what he does within doors,
Nor what dark ſecrets there inhabit,
Unleſs his own raſh folly *blab* it. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Sorrow nor joy can be diſguiſ'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the ſecrets of our heart. *Dryden's Juv.*
It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worſhip to a creature, but the very *indices* of the fathers cannot eſcape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* ſo great a truth. *Stillingfleet*
Nor whiſper to the rattling reeds
The blackeſt of all female deeds;
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo ſits, and liſtning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell; in a good ſenſe.
That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with ſuch pleaſing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.
Your mute I'll be,
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not ſee.

BLAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A teltale; a thoughtleſs babbler, a treacherous betrayer of ſecrets.
The ſecret man heareth many confeſſions; for who will open himſelf to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon, Eſſay* 6.
To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the ſecrets of a friend,
Contempt and ſcorn of all, to be excluded
All friendſhip, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Whoever ſhews me a very inquiſitive body, I'll ſhew him a *blab*, and one that ſhall make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Eſtrange.*
I ſhould have certainly gone about ſhewing my letters, under the charge of ſecrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift's Letters.*

BLABBER. *n. ſ.* [illegible]
To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whiſtle to a horſe. *Skinner.*
BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner* See BLOBBERLIPPED.
BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]
1 Of the colour of night.
In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night *Prov.* vii. 9.
By Ariſtotle it ſeems to be implied, in theſe problems which enquire why the ſun makes man *black*, and not the fire, why it whitens wax, yet blacks the ſkin. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Dark.
The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. 1 *Kings*, xviii. 45.

3. Cloudy of countenance; ſullen.
She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.
Either my country never muſt be freed,
Or I conſenting to ſo *black* a deed. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

5 Diſmal; mournful.
A dire induction am I witneſs to,
And will to France, hoping, the conſequence,
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

6. *Black and blue.* The colour of a bruiſe; a ſtripe.
Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Merry Wives of Windſor.*
And, wing'd with ſpeed and fury, flew
To reſcue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows, gloomy; diſmal, threatening.
Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-brow'd* night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Thus when a *black-brow'd* guſt begins to riſe,
White foam at firſt on the curl'd ocean ſpies,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the ſkies. *Dryden, Æneid* vii. l. 736.

B L A

BLACK BRYONY *n. f.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is male and female in different plants; the flowers of the male plant consist of one leaf, and are bell shaped, but these are barren; the embryos are produced on the female plants, which become oval berries, including roundish seeds. These plants have no clasper, as the white bryony hath. The species are, 1. The common *black-bryony*. 2. *Black-bryony* of Crete, with a trifid leaf, &c. The first is rarely cultivated in gardens, but grows wild under hedges, and is gathered for medicinal use. It may be easily propagated by sowing the seeds, soon after they are ripe, under the shelter of bushes, where, in the spring, the plants will come up, and spread their branches over the bushes. *Miller.*

BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black cattle*, producing hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation.

BLACK-EARTH *n. f.* It is every where obvious on the surface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard.*] A cant word amongst the vulgar, by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meanest kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *lead.*] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude and first draught. *Peacham.*

BLACK MAIL. *n. f.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other confiscation, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowel.*

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. f.* [from *black* and *pudding.*] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Though they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheese,
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriours that delight in blood. *Hudibras, p. 1. cant. i.*

BLACK-ROD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *rod.*] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowel.*

BLACK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the scowl of night.
Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.

For the production of *black*, the corpuscles must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Mourning.

Rise, wretched widow, rise, nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford
But rise, prepar'd in *black*, to mourn thy perish'd lord.
Dryden's Fables.

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or sight of the eye. *Digby.*

To BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Burning over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, would be quickly set on fire. *Boyle on Colours.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more.
Addison's Ov.

BLACKAMOOR. *n. f.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A person of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurse, or a cat. *Locke on Education*, § 115.

BLACKBERRIED *Heath.* [*empetrum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath leaves like those of the heath, the flowers are male and female, which grow in different parts of the same plant, the male flowers have no petals, the female are succeeded by blackberries, in each of which are contained three or four hard [illegible] This little shrub grows wild upon the mountains in Staffordshire, Devonshire, and Yorkshire. *Miller.*

BLACKBERRY *Bush n. f.* A species of bramble; which see.

BLACKBERRY. *n. f.* The fruit of the blackberry bush.

The policy of these crafty sneering rascals, that stale old mouse-eaten cheese Nestor, and that same dog-fox Ulysses, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The babes lay down to sleep,
Their little hands in strawberries dy'd,
Which their pretty lips had tried:
Pleas'd with the strange delicious store,
They asked for more.
She gave them *blackberries* they pluck'd in deserts wild,
And fearless at the glittering falchion smil'd. *Gay's Past.*

BLACKBIRD. *n. f.* [from *black* and *bird.*] The name of a bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, *blackbirds*, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

A schoolboy ran with springe and gin,
And caught the *blackbird* in the snare. *Swift.*

BLACKEN. *v. a.* [from *black.*]

1. To make of a black colour.

Bless'd by aspiring wands, he finds the strand
Blacken'd by crowds. *Prior.*

While the long funerals *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken.

That little cloud that appear'd at first to Elijah's servant, no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame, or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, said that malicious Harrison, of the blessed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'scape
The hooded perjury, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black.

The hollow sound
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,
Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

BLA'CKISH. *adj.* [from *black.*] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackish* oil. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR *n. f.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa, but [illegible] the habitation of *blackmoors*, but the country of Arabia [illegible] happy and stony. *Brerewood's Enquiries, c. vi.*

More to west
The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* sea. *Par. Reg. Book iv.*

BLA'CKNESS. *n. f.* [from *black.*]

1. Black colour.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or stifle, without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy, c. ii.*

There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intenser *blackness*. *Newt. Opt.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite,
To sooty *blackness* from the purest white. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. Darkness.

His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n;
More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

BLACKSMITH. *n. f.* [from *black* and *smith.*] A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.

The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases. *Herod's E. Tears.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the *blacksmith* to make them so fast, but a cat and a whoremaster will find a way through them. *Spectator*, N° 205.

BLACKTAIL. *n. f.* [from *black* and *tail.*] A fish; a kind of perch, by some called *ruffs*, or *pope*. See POPE. *Dict.*

BLACKTHORN. *n. f.* [from *black* and *thorn.*] The same with the sloe. See PLUM, of which it is a species.

BLA'DDER. *n. f.* [bladdpe, Saxon; *bladder*, Dutch.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely suitable for receiving and containing the urine, till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore,
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Fairy Q.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard, but afterwards being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is usual for those that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys, that swim on *bladders*,
These many summers, in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. [illegible]

BLA'DDER-NUT. *n. f.* [*staphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; out of whose many headed flower cup rises the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, somewhat like the inflated bladder of fishes, and divided into two or three cells, containing seeds in form of a kernel. The species are, 1. The common wild *bladder-nut*. 2. Three leaved Virginian *bladder-nut*. 3. *Bladder-nut*, with single shining leaves. 4. *Bladder-nut*, with narrow bay leaves. 5. Three leaved American *bladder-nut*, with cut leaves. The first of these trees is found wild in the woods, and other shady places, in the northern parts of England. The second sort is a native of America, but is so hardy as to endure the [illegible] cold of our climate, in the open air. Both these kinds may be propagated, by sowing their seeds early in the spring. They will commonly grow in England to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, and

BLA'DDER-SENA. *n. f.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by pods resembling the inflated bladder of fishes, in which are [illegible] several kidney shaped seeds. The species are [illegible] These grow to the height of eight or ten feet; and, among flowering

trees, the cuttings of their flowers and pods will make a pretty variety. *Mortimer.*

BLADE. *n. s.* [blæd, bled, Sax. *blad*, Fr.] The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots of corn which rise from the seed. This seems to me the primitive signification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a sword was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the *blade* of a sword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *sanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Sends in his feeding flocks betimes, t' invade
The rising husk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden's Georg.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses, we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or most contemptible weed, has its particular use. *Smyth on the Faculties of the Mind.*

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*
Of grass, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomson.*

BLADE. *n. s.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle. It is usually taken for a weapon, and so called probably from the likeness of a sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass.

He sought all round about, his thirsty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her fabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays
A ruddy gleam, whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for *courage*.

You will find yourself mistaken, Sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of these *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Estrange.*

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,
Dispatch me, I pr'ithee, this troublesome *blade*. *Prior.*

BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *n. s.* The bone called by anatomists the
BLADEBONE. } scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled ribs of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish, or fit with a blade.

BLADED. *adj.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the watry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass.
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryden.*

BLAIN. *n. s.* [blegene, Sax. *beyne*, Dutch.] A pustule; a botch; a blister.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop
Be general leprosy. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Ruthes and *blains* must all his flesh emboss,
And all his people. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.* 1557

Whenever I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd,
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift.*

BLA'MABLE. *adj.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *blamable*.] Fault, the state of being liable to blame.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Culpable; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person, that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence. *Ayliffe.*

To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Porphyrius, you too far do tempt your fate,
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;
But praising that, I must your conduct *blame*.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and something to commend. *Pope.*

2. To *blame* has usually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me *for* making use here, all along of the word sentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomoricus he *blam'd of* inconsiderate rashness, for that he would busy himself in matters not belonging to his vocation.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

BLAME. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fault, imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praise of success is shared amongst many; yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged upon one.
Sir J. Hayward.

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, sometimes fictitiously enough, to divert it from themselves. *L'Estrange.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all *blame*, which are confest to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to seem small. *Hooker, b. v. § 2.*

I unspeak mine own detraction, here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakesp.*

3. Hurt.

Therewith upon his crest,
With rigour so outrageous he smit,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest.
Fairy Queen, b. [illegible].

4. There is a peculiar structure of this word, [illegible] not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb; but I conceive it to be the *noun*. *To blame*, in French, *à*

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you,
To part so slightly with your wife's first gift.
Shakesp. Merchant of Ve[illegible].

I do not ask whether they were mistaken, but, on supposition they were not, whether they were *to blame* in the manner.

Now we should hold them much *to blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLAMEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal, guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the causer of these timeless deaths,
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

BLA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *blame*.]

1. Guiltless, innocent, exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blameless* unto God. *Wisdom, x. 5.*

The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her prayer.

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men, of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.

We will be *blameless of* this thine oath. *Joshua, ii. 17.*

BLA'MELESLY. *adv.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently, without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BLA'MELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence, exemption from censure.

Having resolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blamelessness* of the inferiour agent. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BLAMER. *n. s.* [from *blame*.] One that blames or finds fault.

[illegible]r

In me you've hallowed a pagan muse,
And denizon'd a stranger, who, master
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, had fought
Virtues in corners. *Donne.*

BLAMEWO'RTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy*.] Culpable; blameable; worthy of blame or censure.

Although the fame should be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath reasonably well forborn to incur the danger of any such blame.
Hooker, b. v. § 12.

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten, to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

A way of whitening wax cheaply may be of use, and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue.
Dryden's Span. Friar.

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks.

Their suppers may be basket, raisins of the sun, and a few *blanched* almonds. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

3. To obliterate; to wash out, to balk, to pass over.

The judges thought it dangerous to scrutinize ifs and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admittance, the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift, to speak so.

Optima consultandi mortis; books will speak plain, when counsellors *blanch*.

[illegible] [from *blanch*.] A whitener.

BLAND. *adj.* [illegible]*andus*, Lat.] Soft; mild, gentle.

In her face excuſe
Came prologue; and apology too prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, ſhe thus addreſs'd.
Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 835.

An even calm
Prevail'd, ſave what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath o'er the blue expanſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To BLANDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To ſmooth; to ſoften. I have met with this word in no other paſſage.

Muſt'ring all her wiles,
With *blandiſh'd* parleys, feminine aſſaults,
Tongue-batteries, ſhe ſurceas'd not day nor night,
To ſtorm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out
Milton's Agoniſtes, l. 402.

BLA'NDISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *blandiſh*, *blandities*, Lat.]
1. Act of fondneſs, expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with ſweet pleaſure and bold *blandiſhment*
'Gan ſmile. *Fairy Queen, b.* . . . *anz.* 1.

Each bird and beaſt, behold
Approaching two and two; theſe cow'ring low
With *blandiſhment*. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 351.

2. Soft words, kind ſpeeches.

He was both well and fair ſpoken, and would uſe ſtrange ſweetneſs and *blandiſhment* of words, where he deſired to effect or perſuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon's H.* VII.

3. Kind treatment, careſs.

Him Dido now with *blandiſhment* detains;
But I ſuſpect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryden's Virgil*

In order to bring thoſe infidels within the wide circle of wholeſome community, neither *blandiſhments* nor promiſes are *Swift's Examiner*, N° 47.

BLANK. *adj* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *Albanus*, thus. *Albanus, albaneus, bunicus, brancus, blanco, blancus, blanus, blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which, in Daniſh, ſignifies *ſhining*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancken*, to *ſhine*, the Saxons, blæcan; and the Engliſh, *bleach*, to *whiten*.]
1. White.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they preſcrib'd; to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Parad. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 656.

2. Without writing, unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our ſubſtitutes at home ſhall have *blank* charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They ſhall ſubſcribe them for large ſums of gold.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

Upon the debtor ſide, I find innumerable articles, but, upon the creditor ſide, little more than *blank* paper. *Addiſon. Spectat.*

3. Confuſed; cruſhed; diſpirited; ſubdued; depreſſed.

There without ſuch boaſt, or ſign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Par. Regained, b.* ii.

Adam ſoon as he heard
The fatal treſpaſs done by Eve, amaz'd,
Aſtonied ſtood, and *blank*, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 888.

But now no face divine contentment wears,
'Tis all *blank* ſadneſs, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhime, where the rhime is *blanched*, or muffled.

The lady ſhall ſay her mind freely, or the *blank* verſe ſhall halt for it. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;
Blood and *blank* verſe have harden'd all your hearts.
Dryden's Prologue to Pope

Our *blank* verſe, where there is no rhime to ſupport the expreſſion, is extremely difficult to ſuch as are not maſters in the tongue. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy*

BLANK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A void ſpace.

I cannot write a paper full as I uſed to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one ſmall prize. *Dryden.*

The world the coward will deſpiſe,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was.
I tell thee, eunuch, ſhe has quite unmann'd him. *Dryden.*

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night

Omiſſion to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a commiſſion to a *blank* of danger *Shakeſp. Tr. and Cr.*

For the book of knowledge fair,
Preſented with an univerſal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and raſ'd, *Par. Loſt.*

A life ſo ſpent is one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with ſin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue *Rogers, ſerm.* xii

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; ſo called, becauſe, to be more viſible, it was marked with white.

Whoſe whiſper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*,
Transports its poiſoned ſhot, *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Not

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim, out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I have ſpoken for you all my beſt,
And ſtood within the *blank* of his diſpleaſure,
For my free ſpeech. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

6. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me ſtill remain
The true *blank* of thine. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]
1. To damp; to confuſe, to diſpirit.

Each oppoſite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it deſtroy. *Shakeſp. Haml.*

Dagon muſt ſtoop, and ſhall ere long receive
Such a diſcomfit, as ſhall quite deſpoil him
Of all theſe boaſted trophies won on me,
And with confuſion *blank* his worſhippers. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

If the atheiſt, when he dies, ſhould find that his ſoul remains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked*! *Tillotſon.*

2. To efface, to annul.

All former purpoſes were *blanked*, the governour at a bay, and all that charge loſt and canceled. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

BLA'NKET. *n. ſ.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]
1. An woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven, ſpread commonly upon a bed, over the linen ſheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, hold! hold! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The abilities of man muſt fall ſhort on one ſide or other, like too ſcanty a *blanket* when you are abed, if you pull it upon your ſhoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thruſt it down upon your feet, your ſhoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*

Himſelf among the ſtoried chiefs he ſpies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A kind of pear, ſometimes written *bianquet*. See PEAR.

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Sh. King Lear.*

2. To toſs in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what ſtreet, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows? *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner, with whiteneſs, with paleneſs, with confuſion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*bluren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinn.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blaſphemo*, low Lat.]
1. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.
2. To ſpeak evil of

The trueſt iſſue of thy throne,
By his own interdiction ſtands accurs'd,
And does *blaſpheme* his breed. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Thoſe who from our labours heap their board,
Blaſpheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſphemy.

Lover of *blaſpheming* Jew,
Gall of goat, and ſlips of yew. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I puniſhed them oft in every ſynagogue, and compelled them to *blaſpheme*. *Acts*, xxvi. 11.

BLASPHE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme*.] A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blaſphemer*, and a perſecutor, and injurious. *1 Tim.* i. 13.

Even that *blaſphemer* himſelf would inwardly reverence him, as he in his heart really deſpiſes him for his cowardly baſe ſubmiſſion. *South.*

Deny the curſt *blaſphemer's* tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tickell.*

Should each *blaſphemer* quite eſcape the rod,
Becauſe the inſult's not to man, but God. *Pope.*

BLA'SPHEMOUS. *adj* [from *blaſpheme*. It is uſually ſpoken with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, but uſed by *Milton* with it on the ſecond.] Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods do move,
To cauſe full wrath, which thou canſt not reſiſt.
Blaſphemous words the ſpeaker vain do prove. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And dar'ſt thou to the Son of God propound,
To worſhip thee accurſt, now more accurſt
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blaſphemous*? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iii.

A man can hardly paſs the ſtreets, without having his ears grated with ſuch horrid and *blaſphemous* oaths and curſes. *Tillot.*

That any thing that wears the name of a chriſtian, or but of man,

man, should venture to own such a wilful, impudent, and *blasphemous* assertion in the face of the world, as this? *South.*

BLASPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaspheme.*] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would *blasphemously* set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift*

BLASPHEMY *n. s.* [from *blaspheme.*]

Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Aylife's Parergon.*

But that my heart's on future mischief set,
I would speak *blasphemy*, ere bid you fly,
But fly you must. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. v.*

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God, or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which reflect *blasphemy* to imagine. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BLAST *n. s.* [from blæst, Saxon, *basen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust, or puff of wind.

They that stand high, have many *blasts* to shake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.
Shakesp. Richard III

Welcome, then,
Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy *blasts*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth loose or bind their *blasts* in secret cave. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*,
And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind musick.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humanity,
But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blast*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 76.*

The Veians fountains, and sulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy has as good a title to a blast from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet, the infection of any thing pestilential

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job, iv. 9.*

To BLAST *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and *blast* her pride. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man,
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin. *Addison. Cato.*

2. To make to wither

Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way. *Macbeth.*

And behold seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the eastwind sprung up after them. *Gen. xli. 6.*

She that late lightning flun'd, while her face lasted,
The oak now reflemoles, which lightning had *blasted*
Waller.

To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden*

Agony unmix'd, incessant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all
Love's paradise. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1075.*

3. To injure, to invalidate.

He shews himself either very weak, if he will take my word, when he thinks I deserve no credit, or very malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it.
Stillingfleet's Defence of Discourses on Romish Idolatry.

4. To cut off, to hinder from coming to maturity

This commerce, Jehoshaphat king of Juda endeavoured to renew, but his enterprize was *blasted* by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. To confound; to strike with terrour

With brazen din, *blast* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines.
Shakesp Antony and Cleopatra

BLA'STMENT *n. s.* [from *blast*] Blast, sudden stroke of infection

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

BLA'TANT *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf

You learn'd this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

To BLATTER *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar, to make a senseless noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy aft to *blatter* against him. *Spenser's Irel.*

BLATERATION *n. s.* [*blateratio*, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar

BLAY *n. s.* A small white river fish, called also a *bleak*, which see.

BLAZE. *n. s.* [blæge, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame, the light of the flame; *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the heat of their devotion. The main *blaze* of it is past, but a small thing would make it flame again.
Shakesp. Coriolanus.

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the sight. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

What groans of men shall fill the martial field
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield!
What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame;
The people's praise, if always praise unmixt?
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 47.

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. *Farrier's L.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to shew the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country, you shall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* star, but *stella fixa*, happy here, and more happy hereafter.
Bacon's Advice to Vill.

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then gently smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope's Odyssey*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE *v. a.*

1. To publish, to make known; to spread far and wide

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney, b. ii.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a stedfast mind,
This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back.
Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.

When beggars die, there are no comets seen,
The heav'ns themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.

But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter *Mark, i. 45.*

Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless height of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I [illegible] *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 527.*

Whose follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
To *blaze* those vices, which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon, to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now used

Thus, in ancient times [illegible], and you should then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fe[illegible] hences, or [illegible]

3. To inflame, to fire. This is not in use

[illegible] pal'd thy *blazed* youth
Becomes assuag'd, and doth b[illegible]
[illegible] of pastime cold. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

[illegible]

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly,
His larum-bell m[illegible]
When cause requir'd, but never out of t[illegible]
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime *Fa[illegible]*

To BLAZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*,

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison. Guardian.*

2. To deck, to embellish, to adorn

[illegible] *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form,
So night-ingaging lifts the unrelenting storm. *Garth's Dispensat.*

3. To display; to set to show

O thou goddess,
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. To celebrate, to set out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And, in the essential vesture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakesp. Othello.*

5. To blaze about, to make publick

What's this but libelling against the ſenate,
And *blazoning* our injuſtice every where? *Shakeſp. Tit Andr.*

BLA'ZON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.
Proceed unto beaſts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to obſerve in their *blazon*. *Peacham.*

2. Show; diviulgation; publication
But this eternal *blazon* muſt not be
To ears of fleſh and blood. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

3. Celebration; proclamation of ſome quality.
I am a gentleman.—I'll be ſworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and ſpirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
Men con over the pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier on Pride.*

BLA'ZONRY. *n. ſ.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.
Give me certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*.
Peacham on Drawing.

To BLEACH *v. a.* [*bleo ben*, Germ.] To whiten, commonly to whiten by expoſure to the open air.
When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their ſummer ſmocks.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt
Should I not ſeek
The clemency of ſome more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the ſun refin'd,
Baſk in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryden.*
For there are various penances enjoin'd,
And ſome are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air
The white ſheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Sh. W. Tale.*
On every nerve
The deadly winter ſeizes, ſhuts up ſenſe,
Lays him along the ſnows, a ſtiffen'd corſe,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blaſt. *Thomſon.*

BLEAK. *adj.* [blac, bare, Saxon.]

1. Pale

2. Cold; chill.
Intreat the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiſs my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakeſp. King John.*
The [illegible]deſs that in rural ſhrine
[illegible] wild Pan, or Sylvan, by bleſt ſong
[illegible] every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the proſperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*
Her deſolation preſents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren
[illegible] *Addiſon Spectator*, N° 477.
[illegible] will ye bleſs the *bleak* Atlantick ſhore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more *Pope.*

BLEAK. *n. ſ.* [from his white or *bleak* colour.] A ſmall river fiſh.
The *bleak*, or freſhwater ſprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by ſome the river ſwallow. His back is of a pleaſant, ſad ſea water green; his belly white and ſhining like the mountain ſnow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in beſt ſeaſon in Auguſt. *Walton's Angler.*

BLE'AKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bleak.*] Coldneſs, chilneſs.
The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakneſs* of the air in which they are born; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter
Addiſon. Guardian, N° 102.

BLE'AKY. *adj.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold, chill.
On ſhrubs they browze, and, on the *bleaky* top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *adj.* [*baer*, a bliſter, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; ſore with rheum.
It is an ancient tradition, that *bleer* eyes affect ſound eyes.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 923.
It is no more in the power of calumny to blaſt the dignity of an honeſt man, than of the *bleer* eyed owl to caſt ſcandal on the ſun. *L'Eſtrange.*
His *bleer* eyes ran in gutters to his chin,
His beard was ſtubble, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden.*
When thou ſhalt ſee the *bleer* ey'd fathers teach
Their ſons this harſh and mouldy ſort of ſpeech. *Dryden.*

2. Dim; obſcure in general; or that which makes dimneſs.
Thus I turn
My dazling ſpells into the ſpungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *bleer* illuſion,
And give it falſe preſentments. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watry, or ſore with rheum.
All tongues ſpeak of him, and the *bleared* ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* viſages, come forth to view
Th' iſſue of th' exploit. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *bleer* my eyes with oil, to ſtay from ſchool;
Averſe to pains. *Dryden's Perſius, ſat. 3.*

2. To dim the eyes.

This may ſtand for a pretty ſuperficial argument, to *bleer* our eyes, and lull us aſleep in ſecurity *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

BLE'AREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bleared.*] The ſtate of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.
The deflaxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *bleerednеſs*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a ſheep.
We were as twinn'd lambs, that did friſk i' th' ſun,
And *bleat* the one at th' other. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
You may as well uſe queſtion with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.
While on ſweet graſs her *bleating* charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her [illegible]
What bull dares bellow, or what ſheep dares *bleat*
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BLEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb.
Set in my ſhip, mine ear reach'd, where we rod,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy ſheep. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b. xi.*
The rivers and their hills around,
With lowings, and with dying *bleats* reſound. *Dryden.*

BLEB. *n. ſ.* [*blæn*, to ſwell, Germ.] A bliſter. *Skinner.*

BLED. *particip.* [from *to bleed.*]

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*, I have *bled*. [bledan, Saxon.]

1. To loſe blood; to run with blood.
I *bleed* inwardly for my lord. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure,
For goodneſs dare not check thee! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Many, upon the ſeeing of others *bleed*, or ſtrangled, or tortured, themſelves are ready to faint, as if they *bled*.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory, N° 795.

2. To die a violent death.
The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* today;
Had he thy reaſon, would he ſkip and play? *Pope.*

3. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from ſome body, as blood from an animal.
For me the balm ſhall *bleed*, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope's Windſ. Foreſt.*

To BLEED [illegible] to take [illegible] from.
That from a patriot of diſtinguiſh'd note,
Have *bled*, and purg'd me to a ſimple vote. *Pope.*

BLEIT, BLATE. } *adj.* Baſhful. It is uſed in Scotland, and the border-ing counties.

To BLEMISH *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius*, from *bleme*, white, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. To mark with any deformity
Likelier that my outward face might have been diſguiſed, than that the face of ſo excellent a mind could have been thus [illegible]. *Sidney.*

2. To defame, to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.
Not that my verſe would *blemiſh* all the fair;
But yet if ſome be bad, 'tis wiſdom to beware. *Dryden.*
Thoſe, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemiſh* his character, incur the complicated guilt of ſlander and perjury. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

BLE'MISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a ſcar; a diminution of beauty.
As he hath cauſed a *blemiſh* in a man, ſo ſhall it be done to him again. *Lev. xxiv. 20.*
Open it ſuch a diſtance off from the eyelid, that you divide not that; for, in ſo doing, you will leave a remedileſs *blemiſh*.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

2. Reproach; diſgrace; imputation.
Live thou, and to thy mother dead atteſt,
That clear ſhe died from *blemiſh* criminal. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
That you have been earneſt, ſhould be no *blemiſh* or diſcredit at all unto you. *Hooker, Preface.*
And if we ſhall neglect to propagate theſe bleſſed diſpoſitions, what others can undertake it, without ſome *blemiſh* to us? ſome reflection on our negligence? *Sprat.*
None more induſtriouſly publiſh the *blemiſhes* of an extraordinary reputation, than ſuch as lie open to the ſame cenſures; raiſing applauſe to themſelves, for reſembling a perſon of an exalted reputation, though in the blamable parts of his character. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 256.

3. A ſoil; turpitude; taint, deformity.
Firſt ſhall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemiſh*,
Ere that I leave with ſong of praiſe her praiſe to ſolemnize.
Sidney, b. i.
Is conformity with Rome a *blemiſh* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament?
Hooker, b. iv §. 6.
Not a hair periſh'd
On their ſuſtaining garments not a *blemiſh*,
But freſher than before. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Evadne's huſband 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemiſh* to my thought. *Waller's M. Trag.*
That your duty may no *blemiſh* take,
I will myſelf your father's captive make. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of derision. *Addison, Spect.* N° 291.

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To shrink, to start back, to fly off.

I'll observe his looks,
I'll tent him to the quick, if he but *blench*,
I know my course. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

Patience herself, what goddess ere she be,
Doth lesser *blench* at sufferance than I do. *Shakesp. Tr. and Cr.*

Hold you ever to our special drift,
Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cause doth minister *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To BLENCH. *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants sight, and dead their shot. *Carew's Survey.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent*. [blendan, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath laid on. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

The mistion taught by the ancients is too slight or gross; for bodies, mixed according to their hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements, if they were no otherwise mingled, than but *blended*, but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his men
Did love and majesty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

The grave, where even the great find rest,
And *blended* lie th' oppressor and th' oppress'd. *Pope.*

2. To confound.

The moon should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the year *blend* themselves by disordered and confused mixture. *Hooker, b. i. § 3.*

3. To pollute, to spoil, to corrupt. This signification was anciently much in use, but is now wholly obsolete.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous fire,
The eye of reason was with rage *yblent*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

[illegible]

And low abase the high heroick spirit. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*. *Spens. Hubb.*

BLE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *to blend.*] The person that mingles.

BLENT. The obsolete *participle* of *blend*. See BLEND.

To BLESS. *v. a.* [bleſſian, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to prosper.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *bless'd*;
It *blesseth* him that gives, and him that takes. *Merch. of Ven.*

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *blessed* time: for, from this instant,
There's nothing. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and the fullest measure of felicity, that any people, in any age for so long time together, have been *blessed* with. *Carew.*

Happy this isle, which such a hero *blest*;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast? *Waller.*

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade,
But she return'd no more, to *bless* his longing eyes. *Dryden.*

O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Bless to both nations this auspicious hour. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the man of God *blessed* the children of Israel, before his death. *Deut.* xxxiii.

3. To praise, to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be *blessed*, adored, and honoured by all for ever. *Hooker, b. i. § 3.*

But *bless'd* be that great pow'r, that hath us bless'd
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have. *Davies.*

4. It seems, in one place of *Spenser*, to signify the same as *to curve, to brandish, to flourish.*

Whom when the prince to battle new addrest,
His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*,
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

BLE'SSED. *partic. adj.* [from *to bless.*] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLE'SSED *Thistle.* [*cnicus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The characters are, It hath flosculous flowers, consisting of many florets, which are multifid, and stand upon the embryo, these florets are inclosed in a scaly cup, surrounded with leaves. The species are, 1. The *woolly thistle*. 2. The yellow distaff *thistle*. The *blessed thistle* is cultivated in gardens for the herb which is dried and preserved for medicinal uses, but of late years it hath been less used than formerly.

BLE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *blessed.*] Happily.

This account of Clitophon's taking had so *blessedly* procured their meeting. *Sidney, b. i.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *blessed.*]

1. Happiness, felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the *blessedness* of it, that it could bear love without the sense of pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the rose [illegible]
Than that, which, w[illegible]
Grows, lives, and d[illegible]
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. *n. s.* [from *bless.*] He that blesses, or gives a blessing.

[illegible] when thou receivest praise, take it indifferently, and return it to God, as the giver of the gift, or the *blesser* of the action. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

BLE'SSING. *n. s.* [from *bless.*]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetick and authoritative manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *blessing*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Any of the means of happiness, a gift, an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his *blessings* to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the sea and wind. *Denham.*

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they derive from it the most valuable *blessings* of society. *Addison.*

A just and wise magistrate is a *blessing* as extensive as the community to which he belongs: a *blessing* which includes all other *blessings* whatsoever, that relate to this life. *Atterbury.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,
Blessing upon you! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

I had most need of *blessing*, and amen,
Stuck in my throat. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a *blessing* may come upon thee from them. *Ecclus.* iii. 8.

He shall receive the *blessing* from the Lord. *Psalm* xxiv.

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understand the presents which friends make to one another; in all probability, because they are generally attended with *blessings* and compliments both from those who give, and those who receive. *Calmet.*

And Jacob said, receive my present at my hand, take, I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee. *Gen.* xxxiii. 10.

BLEST. *partic. adj.* [from *bless.*]

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too *blest*! *Pope.*

BLEW. The *preterite* from *blow*; which see.

The rest fled into a strong tower, where, seeing no remedy, they desperately *blew* up themselves, with a great part of the castle, with gunpowder. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

BLEYME. *n. s.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, proceeding from bruised blood, between the sole and the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLIGHT. *n. s.* [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to *Skinner*; but it seems taken by most writers, in a general sense, for any cause of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldest and best gardeners, who often fell into the same misfortune, and esteemed it some *blight* of the spring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

When you come to the proof once, the first *blight* of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory. *L'Estrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to men. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse they have, or their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings. *Locke.*

But lest harsh care the lover's peace destroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reason teach. *Lyttleton.*

BLIND. *adj.* [blind, Saxon.]

1. Without sight; deprived of the sense of seeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his steps by feeling, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of remote things through a staff. *Digby on the Soul.*

Those

Thoſe other two equal'd with me in fate,
So were I equal'd with them in renown!
Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides,
And Tireſias, and Phineus, prophets old. *Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; with *to* before that which is unſeen.

All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*;
Hadſt thou, but Janus-like, a face behind,
To ſee the people, what ſplay mouths they make;
To mark their fingers, pointed at thy back. *Dryden's Perſ*

3. Sometimes *of*.

Blind of the future, and by rage miſled,
He puts his crimes upon his people's head. *Dryden's Fab.*

4. Unſeen; out of the publick view; private; generally with ſome tendency to ſome contempt or cenſure.

To grievous and ſcandalous inconveniencies they make themſelves ſubject, with whom any *blind* or ſecret corner is judged a fit houſe of common prayer. *Hooker, b.* v. § 25.

5. Not eaſily diſcernible; hard to find; dark; obſcure; unſeen.

There be alſo *blind* fires under ſtone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where elſe
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangl'd wood? *Milton.*

How have we wander'd a long diſmal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light. *Roſcommon.*

Part creeping underground, their journey *blind*,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet. *Dryden.*

So mariners miſtake the promis'd guſt,
And, with full ſails, on the *blind* rocks are toſt. *Dryden.*

A poſtern door, yet unobſerv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's cloſet bed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. *Blind Veſſels.* [with chymiſts.] Such as have no opening but on one ſide.

To BLIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of ſight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames
Into her ſcornful eyes! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Of whoſe hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes therewith? and I will reſtore it. 1 *Sam.* xii. 3.

A hand guide is certainly a great miſchief, but a guide that *blinds* thoſe whom he ſhould lead, is undoubtedly a much greater. *South.*

2. To darken; to obſcure to the eye

So whirl the ſeas, ſuch darkneſs *blinds* the ſky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. To obſcure to the underſtanding

The ſtate of the controverſy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*

BLIND. *n. ſ.*

1. Something to hinder the ſight.

Hardly any thing in our converſation is pure and genuine; civility caſts a *blind* over the duty, under ſome cuſtomary words. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Something to miſlead the eye, or the underſtanding

Theſe diſcourſes ſet an oppoſition between his commands and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other *Decay of Piety.*

To BLINDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold.*] To hinder from ſeeing, by binding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they ſtruck him on the face. *Luke*, xxii. 64.

BLI'NDFOLD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himſelf he chanc'd to hurt unwares,
Whilſt reaſon, blent through paſſion, nought deſerned,
But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts, nought cares. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* v. *ſtanz.* 7.

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he ſhould ſee, has he deſerv'd to ſwim? *Dryden.*

When lots are ſhuffled for her, or a man *blindfold* caſts a ſtone, what reaſon can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black? *South.*

They will look into the ſtate of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legiſlature. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 32.

BLI'NDLY. *adv.* [from *blind.*]

1. Without ſight.

Implicitely; without examination.

The one long, after a long debate,
By his imperious miſtreſs *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

How ready zeal for intereſt and party, is to charge atheiſm on thoſe, who will not, without examining, ſubmit, and *blindly* ſwallow their nonſenſe. *Locke.*

2. Without judgment or direction.

How ſeas, and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryden's Silenus.*

BLI'NDMAN'S BUFF. *n. ſ.* A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company.

Diſguiſe in all the maſk of n,
We left our champion on his ſlight,
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

He imagines I ſhut my eyes again; but ſurely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

BLI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blind.*

1. Want of ſight.

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuſe,
Folly and *blindneſs* only could refuſe. *Denham.*

2. Ignorance, intellectual darkneſs

All the reſt as born of ſavage brood,
But with baſe thoughts are into *blindneſs* led,
And kept from looking on the light ſometime day. *Spenſer.*

Whenſoever we would proceed beyond theſe ſimple ideas, we fall preſently into darkneſs and difficulties, and can diſcover nothing farther but our own *blindneſs* and ignorance. *Locke.*

BLI'NDSIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *blind* and *ſide.*] Weakneſs; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himſelf, but this is one of his *blindſides*; and the beſt of men, I fear, are not without them. *Swift's Wonderful Wonder of Wonders.*

BLI'NDWORM. *n. ſ.* [from *blind* and *worm.*] A ſmall viper, the leaſt of our Engliſh ſerpents, but venemous.

You ſpotted ſnakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not ſeen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakeſp. Mid. N. Dr.*

The greater ſlow worm, called alſo the *blindworm*, is commonly thought to be blind, becauſe of the littleneſs of his eyes. *Grew's Muſeum.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blinken*, Daniſh.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So poliphrone, as if one eye
Upon the other were a ſpy;
That to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both ſtrove to *blink*. *Hudibras, p.* [illegible]

2. To ſee obſcurely.

What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* idiot.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

Sweet and lovely wife,
Shew me thy think, to *blink* through with mine eyne.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

His figure ſuch as might his ſoul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope's Iliad.*

BLI'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [from *blink.*]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.

In ſome parts we ſee many glorious and eminent ſtars, in others few of any remarkable greatneſs, and, in ſome, none but *blinkards*, and obſcure ones. *Hakewill on Providence.*

BLISS. *n. ſ.* [blyſſe, Sax. from blidſarian, to rejoice.]

1. The higheſt degree of happineſs; bleſſedneſs, felicity; generally uſed of the happineſs of bleſſed ſouls.

A mighty Saviour hath witneſſed of himſelf, I am the way, the way that leadeth us from miſery into *bliſs*. *Hooker, b.* i.

Dim ſadneſs did not ſpare
That time celeſtial viſages, yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their *bliſs*. *Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 25.

With me
All new redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliſs*. *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

2. [illegible] in general.

[illegible] circumſtance is not the thing;
Bliſs conſiſts in ſubject or in king. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliſs* and *full.*] Full of joy; happy in the higheſt degree.

Yet ſwimming in that ſea of *bliſsful* joy,
He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* i. *ſtan.* 41.

The two ſaddeſt ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the *bliſsful* viſion, and confuſion of face. *Hammond.*

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
In *bliſsful* ſolitude. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 89.

Firſt in the fields I try the ſylvan ſtrains,
Nor *bluſh* to ſport in Windſor's *bliſsful* plains. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happily.

BLI'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happineſs; fulneſs of joy.

To BLISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul, to be in heat. *Dict.*

BLI'STER. *n. ſ.* [*bluyſter*, Dutch.]

1. A puſtule formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with ſerous blood.

In this ſtate the gaſcoyns, night by night,
([illegible], who ſtraight on kiſſes dream,
Which oft the angry mob with *bliſters* plague,
Becauſe their breaths with ſweetmeats tainted are.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

I found a great *bliſter* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night *Temple.*

2. Any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts.

Upon

Upon the leaves there riſeth a tumour like a *bliſter*. *Bacon.*

To BLI'STER *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bliſters.

If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue *bliſter*,
And never to my red look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*

Embrace thy knees with loathſome hands,
Which *bliſter* when they touch thee. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt*

To BLI'STER. *v. a.*

1. To raiſe bliſters by ſome hurt, as a burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flames of her own youth,
Hath *bliſter'd* her report *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

2. To raiſe bliſters with a medical intention.

I *bliſtered* the legs and thighs; but was too late, he died howling. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BLITHE. *adj* [blíðe, Saxon.] Gay, airy, merry, joyous, ſprightly, mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *blithe* or heavy aſpect thereof, our other eye ſheweth ſome other ſuitable token either of diſlike or approbation. *Hooker, b. iv § 9.*

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you *blithe* and bonny *Shakeſp. Much ado about Noth.*

For that fair female troop thou ſaw'ſt, that ſeem'd
Of goddeſſes, ſo *blithe*, ſo ſmooth, ſo gay,
Yet empty of all good. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*

To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad
Empreſs! the way is ready, and not long. *Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

And the milkmaid ſingeth *blithe*,
And the mower whets his ſcythe. *Milton.*

Should he return, that troop ſo *blithe* and bold,
Proſtrate in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

BLI'THELY. *adv.* [from *blithe*.] In a blithe manner.

BLI'THENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *blithe*.] The quality of being
BLI'THSOMENESS. } blithe

BLI'THSOME. *adj.* [from *blithe*.] Gay; cheerful.

Proſty blaſts deface
The *blithſome* year trees of their ſhrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow*.] To ſwell, or make turgid with wind.

His rude eſſays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praiſe,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryden.*

The ſtretching petticoat ſmooths all diſtinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to ſee ſo many well-ſhaped innocent virgins *bloated* up, and waddling up and down like bigbellied women. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

To BLOAT *v. n.* To grow turgid

If a perſon of a firm conſtitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'ATEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bloat*.] Turgidneſs; ſwelling; tumour

Laſſitude, lazineſs, *bloatedneſs*, and ſcorbutical ſpots, are ſymptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BLO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *blob*.] A word uſed in ſome counties for a bubble

There ſwimmeth alſo in the ſea a round ſlimy ſubſtance, called a *blobber*, reputed noiſome to the fiſh. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP. *n. ſ.* [from *blob*, or *blobber*, and *lip*.] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their inſipid friend,
And *blobberlips* and beetlebrows commend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BLO'BLIPPED. } *adj.* Having ſwelled or thick lips
BLO'BBERLIPPED. }

A *bloblipped* ſhell, which ſeemeth to be a kind of muſſel. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

His perſon deformed to the higheſt degree; flat noſed, and *blobberlipped*. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*block*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.
2. A maſs of matter

Homer's apotheoſis conſiſts of a groupe of figures, cut in the ſame *block* of marble, and riſing one above another. *Addiſon.*

3. A maſſy body.

Small cauſes are ſufficient to make a man uneaſy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a *block*, he will ſtumble at a ſtraw. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*

4. A rude piece of timber, in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of ſome tree, yet, after all the ſkill of artificers to ſet forth ſuch a divine *block*, it cannot one moment ſecure itſelf from being eaten by worms. *Stillingfleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed.

He wears his faith but as the faſhion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

6. The wood on which criminals [illegible]

Some guard theſe [illegible],
Treaſon's true bed, and yielder up of breath. *Shakeſp. H IV.*

At the inſtant of his [illegible], having a long beard, after his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aſide, and ſaid, this hath not offended the king. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden's W. of B.*

7. An obſtruction; a ſtop.

Can he ever dream, that the ſuffering for righteouſneſs ſake is our felicity, when he ſees us run ſo from it, that no crime is *block* enough in our way, to ſtop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A ſea term for a pully.

9. A blockhead, a fellow remarkable for ſtupidity.

The country is a deſert, where the good
Garn'd, inhabits not; born's not underſtood,
There men become beaſts, and prone to all evils,
In cities, *blocks* *Donne*

What tongueleſs *blocks* were they, would they not ſpeak? *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

To BLOCK *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To ſhut up, to incloſe, ſo as to hinder egreſs.

The ſtates about them ſhould neither by encreaſe of dominion, nor by *blocking* of trade, have it in their power to annoy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Recommend it to the governour of Abingdon, to ſend ſome troops to *block* it up, from infeſting the great road. *Clarendon.*

They *block* the caſtle kept by Bertram,
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

The abbot raiſes an army, and *blocks* up the town on the ſide that faces his dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *houſe*.] A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs.

His entrance is guarded with *block-houſes*, and that on the town's ſide fortified with ordnance. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*

Rocheſter water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of ſome *block-houſes*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

BLOCK-TIN. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *tin*.] So the tradeſmen call that which is moſt pure or unmixed, and as yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *block*.] A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place.

The enemy was neceſſitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza. *Tatler, N° 51.*

Round the goddeſs roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a ſable ſhoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black *blockade* extends. *Pope.*

To BLOCKADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up.

Huge bales of Britiſh cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *head*.] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not ſo ſoon out as another man's will; it is ſtrongly wedged up in a *blockhead*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

We ruly ſit like ſtupid *blockheads*,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. ii.*

A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtleſs ſkull,
And thanks his ſtars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED. *adj.* [from *blockhead*.] Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, theſe are villainous creatures. *L'Eſtrange. Fa.*

BLO'CKISH. *adj.* [from *block*.] Stupid; dull.

Make a lott'ry,
And, by decree, let *blockiſh* Ajax draw
The lort to fight with Hector. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſ.*

BLO'CKISHLY. *adv.* [from *blockiſh*.] In a ſtupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blockiſh*.] Stupidity

BLO'OMARY. *n. ſ.* The firſt forge in the iron mills, through which the metal paſſes, after it has been firſt melted from the mine. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe for *blanket*.]

Our [illegible]
For thilke ſame ſeaſon, when all is yclad
With pleaſance. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

BLOOD. *n. ſ.* [blob, Saxon.]

1. The red liquour that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But fleſh with the life thereof, which is the *blood* thereof, ſhall you not eat. *Gen. ix. 4.*

2. Child, progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more ſee one another:
But yet thou art my fleſh, my *blood*, my daughter *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born *bloods* as thoſe,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakeſp. K. John*

O! what an happineſs is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind. *Waller.*

According to the common law of England, in adminiſtrations, the whole *blood* ought to be preferred to the half *blood*

4. Deſcent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deſerved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleneſs of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*

5. Blood royal, royal lineage.

They will almoſt
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a ſon of Priam,
In change of him. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

7. Mur-

B L O

7 Murder, violent death

It will have blood, they say, *blood* will have blood.
Shakesp. Macbeth.

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Gen.* iv. 10.

8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand? *2 Sam.* iv. 11.

9. *For blood.* Though his blood or life was at stake, a low phrase.

A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the shell to come at the fish. *L'Estrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven. *Matt.* xvi. 17.

11. Temper of mind, state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot,
In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12 Hot spark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into such a fury, as the English ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon's Henry* VII

13. The juice of any thing

[illegible] wine, and his mouths in the *blood* *Gen.* xlix. 11.

To Blood. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain with blood.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,
And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnership in war.
Dryden's Fables.

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he had been butchering with his own imperial hands. *Addison.*

2. To enter, to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than fairest, let none ever say,
That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey. *Spenser, sonn.* xx.

3. To blood, is sometimes to let blood medically

4. To heat; to exasperate.

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Blood-boltered. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter*.] Blood-sprinkled.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me. *Macbeth.*

Blood-hot. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot*.] Hot in the same degree with blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink safely *Locke.*

To Blood-let. *v. a.* [from *blood* and *let*.] To bleed, to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments of *blood-letting.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

Blood-letter. *n. f.* [from *blood-let*.] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically

This mischief happening to aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not considering the error committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly.
Wiseman's Surgery.

[illegible]. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *stone*.] A stone of the name of a stone

There is a stone, which they call the *blood-stone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by attraction, and coming of the spirits. *Bacon*

The *blood-stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.
Woodward on Fossils.

Blood-thirsty. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirst*.] Desirous to shed blood

And high advancing his *blood-thirsty* blade,
Struck one of those deformed heads. *Fairy Queen, b.* i

The image of God the *blood-thirsty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itself *Raleigh's History.*

Blood-vessel. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *vessel*.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood

The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-vessel*, that we were able to discover *Addison. Spectator*, N° 275.

Bloodflower. *n. f.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant was originally brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been many years preserved in the curious gardens in Holland, where they now have many sorts, but in England it is still very rare. *Miller.*

Bloodguiltiness. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *guilty*.] Murder; the crime of shedding blood.

And were there rightful cause of difference,
Yet were't not better, fair it to accord,
Than with *bloodguiltiness* to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Bloodhound. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *hound*.] A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear, and melt. *Dryden.*

Where are these ravening *bloodhounds*, that pursue
In a full cry, gaping to swallow me? *Southerne's Inn. Adult.*

A *bloodhound* will follow the track of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chace.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

And though the villain 'scape a while, he sees
Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels. *Swift*

Blo'odily. *adv.* [from *bloody*.] With disposition to shed blood, cruelly

I told the pursuivant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies,
To day at Pomfret, *bloodily* were butcher'd. *Shakesp. R* III.

This day, the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die, full fore against my mind. *Dryden.*

Blo'odiness. *n. f.* [from *bloody*.] The state of being bloody

It will manifest itself by its *bloodiness*; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Blo'odless. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Without blood, dead

He cheer'd my sorrows, and, for sums of gold,
The *bloodless* carcase of my Hector sold *Dryden's Æneid*

2. Without slaughter.

War brings ruin where it should amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodless* conquest, finds
A welcome sov'reignty in rudest minds. *Waller.*

Blo'odshed. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *shed*.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred *bloodshed*, and tumultuous strife,
Unmanly murder, and unthrifty scath. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

All murders past do stand excus'd in this;
And this so sole, and so unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly *bloodshed* but a jest,
Exampled by this heinous spectacle *Shakesp. King John*

A man, under the transports of a vehement rage, pales a different judgment upon murder and *bloodshed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter.

So by him Cæsar got the victory,
Through great *bloodshed*, and many a fad affray. *Fairy Q. b.* ii

Of wars and *bloodshed*, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

Bloodshedder. *n. f.* [from *bloodshed*.] Murderer

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, slayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodshedder*.
Ecclus. xxxiv. 22

Blo'odshot } *adj.* [from *blood* and *shot*.] Filled with
Bloodsho'tten. } blood burst ing from its proper vessels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodshot* eye. *Garth.*

Bloodsucker. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *suck*.]

1. A leech; a fly, any thing that sucks blood

2. A cruel man; a murderer

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodsucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

Bloody. *adj.* [from *blood*.]

1. Stained with blood

2. Cruel, murderous, applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exercises, without blood, she made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney, b.* i

[illegible] heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Thou *bloody* villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Alas! why gnaw you so your nether lip?
Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame
These are portents, but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me *Shakesp. Othello*

The *bloody* fact
Will be avenged; and the doer's fault
Lose no reward, though here thou fall
Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi. *l.* 457.

The *bloodiest* vengeance which she could pursue,
Would be a trifle to my loss of you. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

Proud Nimrod first the *bloody* chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. *Pope's W. Forest*

Bloody-flux. See Flux

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, *bloody-fluxes*. *Arbuthnot on Air*

Bloody-minded. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind*.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

I think you'd make me mad truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Spanish Fr.*

Bloom. *n. f.* [*bloem*, Germ *bloem*, Dutch]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on the *bloom*, extracting liquid sweet. *Par. Lost*, *b.* v.

A medlar tree was planted by,
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening *blooms* was ev'ry bough *Dryden.*

Haste to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The state of immaturity, the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryden's Aureng.*

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.

To BLOOM *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield blossoms.

The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numb.* xvii.

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*, it will blossom itself to death. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N° 449.

2. To produce, as blossoms.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 3.

3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that ev'ry season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope's Epistles.*

O greatly blest with ev'ry *blooming* grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope's Odyss. b.* i.

BLO'OMY. *adj.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; flowery.

O nightingale that on yon *bloomy* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still. *Milton.*

Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly summer in her stead. *Dryden.*

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* spray,
With joyous musick wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLORE. *n. s.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blast.

Out rusht, with an immeasur'd roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps; ushers to either's *blore*. *Chapman's Iliads*

BLO'SSOM. *n. s.* [blopme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers *blossoms*, which are not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production.

Cold news for me.
Thus are my *blossoms* blasted in the bud,
And caterpolars eat my leaves away. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Merrily, merrily shall I live now,
Under the *blossom* that hangs on the bough. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The pulling off many of the *blossoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit surer. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 449.

To his green years your censure you would suit,
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

Sweeter than spring,
Thou sole surviving *blossom* from the root,
That nourish'd up my fortune. *Thomson's Autumn.*

To BLO'SSOM *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms.

Thus is the state of man; to day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, tomorrow *blossoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. *Sh. H* VIII.

Although the figtree shall not *blossom*, neither shall fruit be in the vines, yet I will rejoice in the Lord. *Habb.* iii. 17.

The want of rain at *blossoming* time, often occasions the dropping off of the blossoms, for want of sap. *Mortimer*

To BLOT *v. a.* [from *blettir*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible, by covering it with ink.

You that are king,
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own son in. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot*. *Pope.*

A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetually foreseeing, correcting, or *blotting* out expressions. *Swift.*

2. To efface, to erase.

O Bertran, oh! no more my foe, but brother.
One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden.*

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding can no more refuse, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirrour can refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce. *Locke.*

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens over full of ink, which will sooner *blot*, than make any letter at all *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words
That ever *blotted* paper *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.

Unkind that threat'ning unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew*

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame,
My blackness *blotted* thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden's Æn.*

For mercy's sake, restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilst foolish men beat sounding brass in vain. *Cowley*

BLOT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of something written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot*. *Dryden's Juven. sat* vi.

2. A blur; a spot upon writing.

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace, a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulness,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shakesp. King Lear*

A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Ecclus.* xx. 24.

A disappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a strain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up, whence to hit a *blot*.

He is too great a master of his art, to make a *blot* which may so easily be hit. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

BLOTCH. *n. s.* [from *blot.*] A spot or pustule upon the skin.

Spots and *blotches*, of several colours and figures, straggling over the body; some are red, others yellow, livid, or black. *Harvey on Consumptions*

To BLOTE. *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. *n. s.* [*blouw*, Dutch.]

1. A stroke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a *blow* to th' ear,
As will a chestnut. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Words of great contempt, commonly finding a return of equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

2. The fatal stroke, the stroke of death.

Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the *blow*. *Dryd.*

3. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow*. *Dryden.*

4. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies,
His brass inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*, particip. pass. *blown.* [blapan, Sax.]

1. To move with a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind *bloweth*. *Ecclus.* xliii. 16.

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er th' Elysian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. This word is often sometimes impersonally with *it*.

It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying. *L'Estrange.*

If *it blows* a happy gale, we must set up all our sails, though it sometimes happens, that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctness. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To pant, to puff, to be breathless.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courser at the chariot *blow*. *Pope's Iliad.*

4. To breathe.

Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. To sound by being blown.

Nor with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow*. *Par. Lost*, *b.* vi.

There let the pealing organ *blow*,
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that lie on the east parts shall go forward. *Numb.* x. 5.

7. *To blow over.* To pass away without effect.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at last. *Bacon's Essays*, N° 16.

When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But thoſe clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our ſun clearly ſhining out again, I have recovered the relapſe. *Denham.*

8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder
On the next day, ſome of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were deſtroyed on purpoſe by ſome of their men. *Tatler*, N° 59

To BLOW. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind.
Though you unty the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown* down,
Though caſtles topple on their warders heads. *Macbeth.*
Fair daughter, *blow* away thoſe miſts and clouds,
And let thy eyes ſhine forth in their full luſtre. *Denham.*
Theſe primitive heirs of the chriſtian church, could not ſo eaſily *blow* off the doctrine of paſſive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflame with wind.
I have created the ſmith that *bloweth* the coals in the fire. *Iſaiah*, liv. 16.

3. To ſwell; to puff into ſize.
No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *King Lear.*

4. To form by blowing them into ſhape.
Spherical bubbles, that boys ſometimes *blow* with water, to which ſoap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick.
Where the bright ſeraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blew*. *Milton.*

6. To warm with the breath.
When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the ſhepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shak. L. Lab. Loſt.*

7. To ſpread by report.
But never was there man of his degree,
So much eſteem'd, ſo well belov'd as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courteſy was *blown*. *Daniel.*

8. *To blow out.* To extinguiſh by wind or the breath.
Your breath firſt kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter, that ſhould feed this fire;
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*,
With that ſame weak wind which enkindled it. *Sh. K. John.*
Moon, ſhip behind ſome cloud, ſome tempeſt, riſe,
And *blow out* all the ſtars that light the ſkies. *Dryden.*

9. *To blow up.* To raiſe or ſwell with breath
A plague of ſighing and grief! it *blows* a man *up* like a bladder. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*
Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good meaſure from the king. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
Before we had exhauſted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.*
It was my breath that *blew* this tempeſt *up*,
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
His preſence ſoon *blows up* the unkindly fight,
And his loud guns ſpeak thick like angry men. *Dryden.*
An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but ſomewhat leſs, yet deſcends more eaſily, becauſe with leſs reſiſtance. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 6.*
When the mind finds herſelf very much inflamed with devotion, ſhe is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with ſomething divine within herſelf. *Addiſ. Spect.* N° 201.

10. *To blow up.* To deſtroy with gunpowder; to raiſe into the air.
The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with ſoldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves, expir'd,
To which his pride preſum'd to give the law. *Dryden.*
Not far from the ſaid well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly obſerved ſome of theſe. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

11. To infect with the eggs of flies.
I would no more endure
This wooden ſlavery, than I would ſuffer
The fleſh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Rather at Nile's mud
Lay me ſtark naked, and let the water flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

12. *To blow upon.* To make ſtale.
I am wonderfully pleaſed, when I meet with any paſſage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addiſon.*
He will whiſper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 105.

To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom, to bloſſom.
We loſe the prime to mark how ſpring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v. l. 22.
This royal fair
Shall, when the bloſſom of her beauty's *blown*,
Set her great brother on the Britiſh throne. *Waller.*
Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daiſy that beſide her grows. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

For thee Idume's ſpicy foreſts *blow*,
And ſeeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. *Pope.*

BLO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] A melter of tin.
Add his care and coſt in buying wood, and in fetching the ſame to the blowing-houſe, together with the *blowers*, two or three months extreme and encreaſing labour. *Carew's Survey.*

BLOWN. The *participle paſſive* of *blow.*
All the ſparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were ſo *blown* to give forth their uttermoſt heat, that juſtly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them *Sidney, b.*
The trumpets ſleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*,
And arms employ'd on birds and beaſts alone. *Pope.*

BLO'WPOINT. *n. ſ.* A child's play
Shortly boys ſhall not play
At ſpancounter or *blowpoint*, but ſhall pay
Toll to ſome courtier *Donne.*

BLOWTH. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or bloſſom.
Ambition and covetouſneſs being but green, and newly grown up, the ſeeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

BLOWZE. *n. ſ.* A ruddy fat faced wench.

BLOWZY. *adj.* [from *blowze.*] Sun burnt; high coloured

BLUBBER. *n. ſ.* [See BLOB.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks.
Even ſo lies ſhe,
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.
A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the ſide of a well, and aſked what he cried for. *L'Eſtrange.*
Soon as Glumdalca'ch miſs'd her pleaſing care,
She wept, ſhe *blubber'd*, and ſhe tore her hair. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To ſwell the cheeks with weeping.
Fair ſtreams repreſent unto me my *blubbered* face, and procure your ſtay. *Sidney.*
The wild wood gods arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, deſolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Tir'd with the ſearch, not finding what ſhe ſeeks,
With cruel blows ſhe pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks. *Dryden.*

BLU'BBERED. *partic. adj.* [from *to blubber.*] Swelled, big; applied commonly to the lip.
Thou ſing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was ſo profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip. *Dryden.*

BLU'DGEON. *n. ſ.* A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded, uſed as an offenſive weapon

BLUE. *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the ſeven original colours.
There's gold, and here,
My *blueſt* veins to kiſs, a hand that kings
Have lipt. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Where fires thou find'ſt unraik'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.
O coward conſcience! how doſt thou afflict me?
The lights burn *blue*—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh.
Shakeſp. Richard III.
Why does one climate, and one ſoil endue
The bluſhing poppy with a crimſon hue,
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*? } *Prior.*
There was ſcarce any other colour viſible, beſides red and *blue*; only the *lines*, and principally the ſecond *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton's Opticks.*

BLUEBO'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *blue* and *bottle.*]
1. A flower of the bell ſhape; a ſpecies of *bottleflower*; which ſee.
If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be ſtained with red, becauſe the ants thruſt their ſtings, and inſtil into them their ſtinging liquour. *Ray.*
2. A fly with a large blue belly
Say, ſire of inſects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot-pole
Cries out, what *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with ſuch fury drive? *Prior.*

BLUE-EYED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye.*] Having blue eyes.
Riſe then, fair *blue-eyed* maid, riſe and diſcover
Thy ſilver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Croſhaw.*
Nor to the temple was ſhe gone, to move,
With prayers, the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove. *Dryden.*

BLUEHA'IRED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair.*]
This place,
The greateſt and the beſt of all the main,
He quarters to his *bluehair'd* deities. *Milton's Par. Regain.*

BLU'ELY. *adv.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour.
This 'ſquire he drop'd his pen full ſoon,
While as the light burnt *bluely*. *Swift.*

BLU'ENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue.
In a moment our liquour may be deprived of its *blueneſs*, and reſtored to it again, by the affuſion of a few drops of liquours. *Boyle on Colours.*

BLUFF. *adj.* Big, furly, blustering.

Like those whom nature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter *Dryden.*

BLU'ISH. *adj.* [from *blue*] Blue in a small degree.

Sleeves and skirts, round underborne, with a *bluish* tinsel.
Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

At last, as far as I could cast my eyes
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise
Like *bluish* mists *Dryden's Indian Emperour*

Here, in full sight, the russet plains extend,
There wrapt in clouds the *bluish* hills ascend. *Pope.*

BLU'ISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *blue*] A small degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a solution without the *bluishness*, that is wont to accompany its vulgar solutions. *Boyle*

To BLU'NDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch, perhaps from *blind.*]

1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely, to mistake stupidly implying contempt.

I [illegible] ing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it. *L'Estrange.*

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all besides themselves, as barbarous and insignificant, yet *blundered*, and stumbled, about their grand and principal concern *South*

2. To flounder, to stumble.

He who now to sense, how nonsense leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To BLU'NDER. *v. a.* To mix foolishly or blindly

He seems to understand no difference between rites of respect and acts of worship, between expressions of esteem and devotion; between religious and civil worship for he *blunders* and confounds all these together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest. *Stillingfleet.*

BLU'NDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumstances in the day of battle; for that he had observed notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison. Freeholder.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty, as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BLU'NDERBUSS. *n. s.* [from *blunder*] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbusses* in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord, at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *blunder.*] A man apt to commit blunders, a blockhead

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. *n. s.* [from *blunder* and *head*] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Estrange.*

BLU'NT *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.

If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Eccles.* x. 10.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *blunt-est* swords. *Sidney, b.* i.

2. Dull in understanding, not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,
By some sly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* [illegible] r, one day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better, because thou livest unmarried. He answered, Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. Rough, not delicate, not civil.

The mayor of the town came to seize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to stop them. *Wotton.*

'Tis not enough your counsel shall be true,
Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt, not elegant.

To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome, to use none at all, is *blunt.* *Bacon.*

5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday.
Pope, Lett. lxxxi

To BLU'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point

So sicken waning moons too near the sun,
And *blunt* their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Earthly limbs, and gross allay,
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day *Dryden.*

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my sword in battle,
And [illegible]ate my courage. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To repress, or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

[illegible]

Nor loose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* 2.

BLU'NTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt.*]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely, plainly, roughly

I can keep honest counsels, mark a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message *bluntly.* *Shakesp. King Lear*

[illegible]

Who to his wife, before the time assign'd
For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* spoke his mind.

[illegible]

1. Want of edge or point, dulness; obtuseness, want of [illegible]

The crafty boy, that had full oft essay'd
To pierce my steelly brom and resisting breast,
But find the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*

2. Coarseness, roughness of manners; rude sincerity

His silence grew wit, his *bluntness* integrity, his beastly ignorance, virtuous simplicity. *Sidney, b.* i.

Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be afflicted to discern a difference betwixt *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle*

False friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way,
But shows of honest *bluntness* to betray. *Dryd. H. and Pan.*

BLU'NTWITTED. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit.*] Dull, stupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shakesp. H VI.*

BLUR. *n. s.* [*borra*, Span. a blot. *Skinn.*] A blot, a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total universal pollution. *South.*

To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to efface; to obscure.

Such an act,
That *blurs* the grace and blush of modesty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing *blurr'd* those lines of favour,
Which then he wore. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Concerning innate principles, I desire those men to say, whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be *blurred* and blotted out. *Locke.*

2. To blot, to stain.

Sarcasms may eclipse the one's own,
But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras, p.* 1 *cant.* 3.

To BLURT. *v. a.* [without etymology] To speak inadvertently, to let fly without thinking.

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random, and cannot hold, but *blurt* out those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewell on Providence.*

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisal, thus *blurt* out. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*blozen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheek

[illegible]ark!
A thousand *blushing* apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames,
In angel whiteness, bear away those blushes.
Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing

Pale and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

I will go wash
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I *blush*, or no. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *blushing* in a man's own. *Bacon, Essay* 28.

Shame causeth *blushing*, *blushing* is the resort of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is out in passage to the face. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Blush then, but *blush* for your destructive silence,
That tears your soul. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippolytus.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; tomorrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Sh. H. VI*

Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomson.*

3. It has *at* before the cause of shame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages *blush'd at* him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush at* your vices *Calamy's Sermons*

BLUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. [illegible] the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart,
Excuse the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour

But here the roses *blush* so rare,
Here the mornings smile so fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind.

3. Sudden appearance; a fignification that feems barbarous, yet uſed by grave writers.

All purely identical propoſitions, obviouſly and at firſt *bluſh*, appear to contain no certain inſtruction in them. *Locke.*

BLU'SHY. *adj.* [from *bluſh.*] Having the colour of a bluſh.

Bloſſoms of trees, that are white, are commonly moderate; thoſe of apples, crabs, and peaches, are *bluſhy*, and ſmell ſweet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt* N° 507.

Stratonica entering, moved a *bluſhy* colour in his face, but, deſerting him, he relapſed into the ſame paleneſs and languour. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To BLUSTER. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed from *bluſh.*]

1. To roar as a ſtorm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,
And *bluſt'ring* Æolus his boaſted ſire. *Spenſer.*

So now he ſtorms with many a ſturdy ſtoure;
So now his *bluſt'ring* blaſt each coaſt doth ſcour. *Spenſer.*

2. To bully, to puff, to ſwagger, to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, ſays a *bluſtering* fellow; I'll deſtroy myſelf. Sir, ſays the gentleman, here's a dagger at your ſervice; ſo the humour went off. *L'Eſtrange.*

Either he muſt ſtark to a downright confeſſion, or elſe he muſt huff and *bluſter*, till perhaps he raiſe a counter-ſtorm. *Government of the Tongue.*

Virgil had the majeſty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *bluſtering* of a tyrant. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar, Dedication.*

There let him reign the jailor of the wind,
With hoarſe commands his breathing ſubjects call,
And boaſt and *bluſter* in his empty hall. *Dryden's Æneid.*

BLUSTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar; noiſe; tumult.

The ſkies look grimly,
And threaten preſent *bluſters*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To the winds they ſet
Their corners; when with *bluſter* to confound
Sea, air, and ſhore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l.* 665.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluſter*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muſter *Swift*

2. Boaſt, boiſterouſneſs, turbulence, fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and thoſe kin,
Which in the *bluſter* of thy wrath muſt fall
With thoſe that have offended. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

A coward makes a great deal more *bluſter* than a man of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLUSTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *bluſter.*] A ſwaggerer, a bully; a tumultuous noiſy fellow.

BLU'STROUS. *adj.* [from *bluſter.*] Tumultuous; noiſy.

The ancient heroes were illuſtrous
For being benign, and not *bluſtrous*. *Hudibras, p.*

BMI. n. ſ. A note in muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakeſp. Taming Shrew.*

BO. *interj.* A word of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of ſuch fame, that his name was uſed to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BOAR. *n. ſ.* [bar, Saxon, *beer*, Dutch.] The male ſwine.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* purſues,
Were to incenſe the *boar* to follow us. *Shakeſp. Rich. III*

She ſped the *boar* away,
His eyeballs glare with fire, ſuffuſ'd with blood,
His neck ſhuts up a thickeſt thorny wood,
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden's Fables.*

BO'AR-SPEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *boar* and *ſpear.*] A ſpear uſed in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a ſharp *boar-ſpear* ſhe held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with ſteel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. vi.*

Echion threw the firſt, but miſs'd his mark,
And ſtruck his *boar-ſpear* on a maple bark. *Dryden's Ovid.*

BOARD. *n. ſ.* [*board*, Goth. bred, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs.

With the ſaw they have hundred trees in *boards* and planks *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Every houſe has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, ſex, and quality of the perſons living in it. *Temple.*

Go now, go truſt the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death,
Or ſeven at moſt, when thickeſt is the *board*. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A table. [from *burd*, Welch.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he ſlew,
Of Britiſh blood, all ſitting at his *board*. *Fairy Queen, b.* [illegible]

At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*

I'll follow thee in funeral flames, when dead,
My ghoſt ſhall thee attend at *board* and bed. *Sir J. Denham.*

Cleopatra made Antony a ſupper, which was ſumptuous and magnificent; howbeit there was no extraordinary ſervice upon the *board*. *Hakewell on Providence.*

May every god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bleſs thy *board*. *Prior.*

3. Entertainment; food.

[illegible]

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who ſat then at that *board*. *Clarendon.*

4. An aſſembly ſeated at a table; a court of juriſdiction.

I wiſh the king would be pleaſed ſometimes to be preſent at that *board*, it adds a majeſty to it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. The deck or floor of a ſhip, *on board* ſignifies in a ſhip.

Now *board* to *board* the rival veſſels row,
The billows lave the ſkies, and ocean groans below. *Dryd.*

Our captain thought his ſhip in ſo great danger, that he confeſſed himſelf to a capuchin, who was *on board*. *Addiſon.*

He ordered his men to arm long poles with ſharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the mainyard to the maſt of their enemy's ſhip; then, rowing their own ſhip, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ſhip by force, the ſame as to ſtorm, uſed of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ſhip; now on the beak,
Now in the waiſt, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*

Yet not uncurb'd the Engliſh ſhip to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his ſword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd,
It miſs'd the duke; but his great heart it griev'd. *Waller.*

Arm, arm, ſhe cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
With our's his fleet, and carry fire and ſword. *Denham.*

2. To attack, or make the firſt attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reaſon, and thus fair beſpake. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Away, I do beſeech you, both away;
I'll *board* him preſently. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

Sure, unleſs he knew ſome ſtrain in me, that I knew not myſelf, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shakeſpeare.*

They learn what aſſociates and correſpondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of ſome boards lie higher than the next board, therefore they peruſe the whole floor, and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off. *Moxon's Mechanick Exerciſes.*

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a houſe, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part;
As we at firſt did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldſt raiſe our miſery. *Herbert*

We are ſeveral of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the ſame houſe; and, after dinner, one of our company ſtands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spectator*, N° 561.

To BOARD. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's houſe.

BOARD-WAGES. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *wages.*] Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals.

What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort ſtring many hundreds drains,
And not enough is left him, to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery? *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* i.

BO'ARDER. *n. ſ.* [from *board.*] A tabler; one that eats with another at a ſtated rate.

BOARDING SCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool where the ſcholars live with the teacher.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding ſchools* can have his choice. *Swift*

BOARISH. *adj.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh, brutal; cruel.

I would not ſee thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes, nor thy fierce ſiſter,
In his anointed fleſh ſtick *boariſh* phangs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* [*boſt*, Welch.]

1. To brag; to diſplay one's own worth, or actions, in great words, to talk oſtentatiouſly, with *of*.

For I know the forwardneſs of your mind, for which I *boaſt* of you to them of Macedonia. *2 Cor.* [illegible]

2. Sometimes it is uſed with *in*.

Some ſurgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boaſting in* that which was their ſhame. *Wiſeman.*

3. To exalt one's ſelf.

Thus with your mouth you have *boaſted* againſt me, and multiplied your words againſt me. *Ezek.* xxxv. 13.

To BOAST. *v. a.*

1. To brag of, to diſplay with oſtentatious language.

For if I have *boaſted* any thing to him of you, I am not aſhamed. *2 Cor.* vii. 14.

If they vouchſafed to give god the praiſe of his goodneſs, yet they did it only, in order to *boaſt* the intereſt they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify, to exalt.

They that truſt in their wealth, and *boaſt* themſelves in the multitude of their riches. *Pſalm* xlix. 6.

Confounded be all them that ſerve graven images, that *boaſt* themſelves *of* idols. *Pſalm* xcvii. 7.

BOAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A cauſe of boaſting; an occaſion of pride; the thing boaſted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boasts* of fame. *Pope's Ovid*

2. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.

Thou that makest thy *boast* of the law, through breaking the law dishonourest thou God? *Rom.* ii 23.

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boast* will probably be censured, when the great action that occasioned it, is forgotten *Spectator*, N° 255

BO'ASTER. *n. f.* [from *boast.*] A bragger, a man that vaunts any thing ostentatiously

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymists themselves are wont to make of those *boasters*, that confidently pretend, that they have extracted the salt or sulphur of quicksilver, when they have digested it by sublimations, wherein it resembles the concretes. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boaster!* but begin;
I prophesy beforehand I shall win.
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden's Ind.*
He the proud *boasters* sent, with stern assault,
Down to the realms of night. *Philips.*

BO'ASTFUL. *adj.* [from *boast* and *full.*] Ostentatious; untrusted to brag.

Boastful, as rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

BO'ASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boasting.*] Ostentatiously.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly* to avow our sins; and it deserves to be considered, whether this kind of confessing them, have not some affinity with it *Decay of Piety*

BOAT *n. f.* [bat, Saxon.]

1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is usually distinguished from other vessels, by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ship or *boat*, in which they durst venture themselves upon the seas. *Raleigh's Essays.*

An effeminate scoundrel multitude!
Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile,
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate. Juv. sat.* xv.

2. A ship of a small size; as, a *passage boat*, *packet boat*, *advice boat*, *fly boat.*

BOA'TION *n. f.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound.

In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about an hundred Italian miles. These distances being, in a short time, in loud *boations.*
Derham's Physico-Theology.

BO'ATMAN. } *n. f.* [from *boat* and *man.*] He that manages a
BO'ATSMAN. } boat.

Boatsmen through the crystal water show,
To wond'ring passengers, the walks below *Dryden.*

That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An illbred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior*

BO'ATSWAIN. *n. f.* [from *boat* and *swain.*] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost marshal, seizes, and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court martial of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meanest *boatswain* may help to preserve the ship from sinking. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

To BOB. *v. a* [of uncertain etymology, *Skinner* deduces it from *bobo*, foolish, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.*
2. To beat; to drub, to bang.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd.
Shakesp. Richard III

3. To cheat, to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my bones.
Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida

Love, Rodorigo
He calls me to a restitution large,
Of gold and jewels, that I *bobb'd* from him,
As gifts to Desdemona. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who should have the booty, and this cursed fox has *bobbed* us both on't. *L'Estr.*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward, to play loosely against any thing.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks, against her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. *Midsum. N. Dr.*

They comb, and then they order every hair,
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryd. Persius, sat* 1

You may take her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors ears. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BOB. *n. f* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely, generally an ornament at the ear, a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels dress't, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryd. Juv. sat* vi

2. The word repeated at the end of a stanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. *L'Estrange.*

3. A blow.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs* *Arbuthnot's Schoolmaster*

BOBBIN *n. f* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about, when women weave lace.

The things you forenow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to *bobbins*, or bone-lace. *Tatler*

BO'BBIN-WORK *n. f* [from *bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbin-work.* *Grew's Museum.*

BOBCHERRY. *n. f.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy, the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end, the latter, in bearing a disappointment. *Arb. and Pope. M. Scr.*

BOBTAIL. [from *bob*, in the sense of *cut.*] Cut tail, short tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

BO'BTAILED. *adj.* [from *bobtail.*] Having a tail cut, or short.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him, brought him home to his master. *L'Estrange.*

BO'BWIG. *n. f* [from *bob* and *wig.*] A short wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black silken bag tied to it, stopt short at the coach, to ask us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator*, N 129.

BO'CASINE. *n. f.* A sort of linen cloth, a fine buckram. *Dict.*

BO'CKELET. } *n. f.* A kind of long-winged hawk. *Dict.*
BO'CKERET }

To BOD *v.* [bodian, Sax.] To portend, to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state. *Hamlet.*

By this design, you have opposed their false policy to true and great wisdom, what they *boded* would be a mischief to us, you are providing, shall be one of our principal strengths. *Sprat's Sermons.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!
A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky,
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

If fiery red his glowing globe descends,
High winds and furious tempests he portends
But if his cheeks are swoln with livid blue,
He *bodes* wet weather by his watry hue. *Dryden's Georg.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreshew.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

BO'DEMENT *n. f* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen, prognostick.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bodements* *Shakesp. Tro.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against
That will never be
Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To BODGE. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakespeare*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle.*] To boggle, to stop, to fail.

With this we charg'd again, but out! alas,
We *bodg'd* again, as I have seen a swan,
With bootless labour, swim against the tide. *Shakesp. H* VI

BO'DICE. *n. f.* [from *bodies.*] Stays, a waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women

Her *bodice* halfway she unlaced,
About his arms she slily cast
The slacken band, and held him fast. *Prior*

This consideration should keep ignorant nurses and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke on Education*, § 11.

BO'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body.*] Incorporeal, without a body.

Which *bodiless* and immaterial are,
And can be only judg'd within our
Thus is the very coinage of your brain,
This *bodiless* creation ecstasy
Is very cunning in. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

These are but shadows,
Phantoms *bodiless* and vain,
Empty visions of the brain *Sandys*

BODILY.

1. Corporeal, containing body.

What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* dimensions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of such as resorted to our Saviour Christ, being present on earth, there came not any unto him with better success, for the benefit of their souls everlasting happiness, than they whose *bodily* necessities gave occasion of seeking relief. *Hooker*, b. v.

Virtue

V rtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

As clearneſs of the *bodily* eye doth diſpoſe it for a quicker ſight, ſo doth freedom from luſt and paſſion, diſpoſe us for the moſt perfect acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, becauſe I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greateſt puniſhment. *Locke on Education*, § 115.

3. Real, actual

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

BO'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to theſe honours, and to this empire. *Watts*

BO'DKIN. *n. ſ.* [*boddekin*, or ſmall body, *Skinner.*]

1. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point, uſed to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

2. An inſtrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop.

Or purging in lakes of bitter waſhes lie,
Or wedging whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope's R. of the L.*

3. An inſtrument to dreſs the hair

You took conſtant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and eſſence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper-durance bound. *Pope.*

BO'DY. *n. ſ.* [*bodig*, Saxon, it originally ſignified the height or ſtature of a man.]

1. The material ſubſtance of an animal, oppoſed to the immaterial ſoul.

All the valiant men aroſe, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his ſons, from the wall.
1 *Sam.* xxxi. 12.

Take no thought for your life, what ye ſhall eat, or what ye ſhall drink, nor yet for your *body*, what ye ſhall put on.
Matt. vi. 25.

By cuſtom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardſhips, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made eaſy to us.
L'Eſtrange.

2. Matter, oppoſed to ſpirit.

3. A perſon; a human being, whence *ſomebody*, and *nobody*.

Surely, a wiſe *body's* part it were not, to put out his fire, becauſe his fooliſh neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might ſay, were it not for me, thou wouldſt freeze. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 9.

A deflowred maid!
And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law againſt it! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

'Tis a paſſing ſhame,
That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should cenſure thus one lovely gentleman. *Sh. Two G. of Ver.*

No *body* ſeeth me, what need I to fear? the Moſt High will not remember my ſins. *Eccluſ.* xxiii. 18

Authority and reaſon obliged every *body* to ſubmit. *Clarend.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body's* life may be ſaved, without having any obligation to his preſerver. *L'Eſtr.*

4. Reality, oppoſed to repreſentation.

A ſhadow of things to come, but the *body* is of Chriſt. *Coloſſ.*

5. A collective maſs; a joint power

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind *Hooker, b.* v. § 49.

There were ſo many diſaffected perſons of the nobility, that there might a *body* ſtart up for the king. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

When theſe people pretend to form themſelves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us.
Addiſon. Guardian, N° 108.

6. The main army; the battle; diſtinct from the wings, van and rear

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot, in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear conſiſted of one thouſand foot, commanded under colonel The wel. *Clarendon, b.*

7. A corporation, a number of men united by ſome community

I ſhall now mention a particular, wherein your whole *body* will be certainly againſt me, and the laity, almoſt to a man, on my ſide. *Swift*

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconſiſtent, deſpiſed for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift*

8. The outward conſtitution.

I verily, as abſent in *body*, have judged. 1 *Cor* v. 3.

9. The main part, the trunk, as, the *body*, or hull, of a ſhip, the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church, the *body*, or trunk, of a man, the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.

Since ſent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon, from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended weſtward, and, afterwards, by a branch thereof *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of , by which they might ſupply many countries with fiſh
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy

10. A ſubſtance.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle*

11. [In geometry.] Any ſolid figure.

12. A pandect; a general collection, as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of d[illegible]

13. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

BODY-CLOATHS. *n. ſ.* [from *body* and *cloaths.*] Cloathing for horſes that are dieted.

However it be, I am informed, that ſeveral aſſes are kept in *body-cloaths*, and ſweated every morning upon the heath.
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 173.

To BO'DY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in ſome form.

As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to ſhape *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

BOG *n. ſ.* [*bog*, ſoft, Iriſh.] A marſh, a moraſs; a ground too ſoft to bear the weight of the body

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A gulf profound as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Caſius old. *Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools, wherſoever he treads, he ſinks. *South.*

Learn from ſo great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches ſenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs. *Dryden.*

He is drawn, by a ſort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire, almoſt every day of his life *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

BOG TROTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot.*] One that lives in a

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogie*, Dutch, a ſpectre; a bugbear; a phantom.]

1. To ſtart; to fly back; to fear to come forward.

You *boggle* ſhrewdly; every feather ſtarts you.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

We ſtart and *boggle* at every unuſual appearance, and cannot endure the ſight of the bugbear *Glanville's Sceptis*, c. 26.

Nature, that rude, and in her firſt eſſay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughneſs of the way,
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryden.*

2. To heſitate, to be in doubt.

And never *boggle* to reſtore
The members you deliver o'er,
[illegible]
The well-ſhaped changeling is a man that has a rational ſoul, ſay you. Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the noſe a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*. *Locke.*

3. To play faſt and looſe; to diſſemble.

When ſummoned to his laſt end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world . *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

BO'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *boggle.*] A doubter; a timorous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleop.*

BO'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog.*] Marſhy, ſwampy

Their country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*, and, by great induſtry and expences, defended from the ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'GHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *houſe.*] A houſe of office.

BOHE'A. *n. ſ.* [an Indian word.] A ſpecies of tea, of higher colour, and more aſtringent taſte, than green tea

Coarſe pewter, appearing to conſiſt chiefly of lead, a part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China. *Woodw.*

As ſome fair cup of China's faireſt mold,
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds ſecure the coffee's ſable waves. *Tickell*

She went from op'ra, park, aſſembly, play,
[illegible]
To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muſe, and ſpill her ſolitary tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouillir*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat, to fluctuate with heat

He ſaw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Suppoſe the earth removed, and placed nearer to the ſun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot, to be fervent, or effervescent.

That ſtrength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balaſor I fought. [illegible]
Well I knew,
What perils youthful ardour would purſue,
That *boiling* blood would carry me too far *Dryden's Fa.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water

Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

In the dubious point, where, with the pool,
Is mixt the trembling ſtream, or where it *boils*
Around the ſtone. *Thomſon's Spring.*

4. To be in hot liquour, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the caldron *boil* and bake. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roaſting and *boiling* are below

‡ the

the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift's Directions to the Cook*

6. *To boil over.* To run over the veſſel with heat.

A few ſoft words and a kiſs, and the good man melts, ſee how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

This hollow was a vaſt cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water, to ſeeth.

To try whether ſeeds be old or new, the ſenſe cannot inform, but if you *boil* them in water, the new ſeeds will ſprout ſooner. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In eggs *boiled* and roaſted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is ſcarce any difference to be diſcerned. *Bacon.*

BOIL. *n. ſ.* See BILE.

BOILARY. *n. ſ.* [from *to boil.*] A place at the ſalt-works where the ſalt is boiled.

BO'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *boil.*]

1. The perſon that boils any thing.

That ſuch alterations of terreſtrial matter are not impoſſible, ſeems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of ſalt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally ſeveral pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

BOISTEROUS. *adj.* [*oyſter*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent, loud; roaring.

By a divine inſtinct, men's minds miſtruſt
Enſuing danger; as by proof we ſee
The waters ſwell before a *boiſterous* ſtorm. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boiſt'rous* ſound
Scatter his leaves, and ſtrew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous, furious.

Spirit of peace.
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and *boiſt'rous* tongue of war? *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

His ſweetneſs won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boiſt'rous* moods
That ignorant greatneſs practiſeth. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

God, into the hands of their deliverer,
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppreſſor,
The brute and *boiſt'rous* force of violent men *Milton.*

Still muſt I beg thee not to name Sempronius?
Lucia; I hate not that loud *boiſterous* man. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Unwieldy.

His *boiſterous* club, ſo buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again ſo light,
But that the knight him at avantage found. *Fairy Q. b. 1.*

4. It is uſed by *Woodward* of heat.

When the ſun hath gained a greater ſtrength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boiſterous* for them. *Natural Hiſtory.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *boiſterous.*] Violently, tumultuouſly.

A ſceptre ſnatch'd, with an unruly hand,
Muſt be as *boiſterouſly* maintain'd, as gain'd. *Sh. King John.*

Thoſe are all remains of the univerſal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boiſterouſly* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward's N. Hiſt.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boiſterouſly* in, and wakes me from ſo pleaſing a dream. *Swift's Letters.*

BOISTEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *boiſterous.*] The ſtate or quality of being boiſterous; tumultuouſneſs, turbulence.

BOLARY. *adj.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadſtone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly conſiſting of a *bolary* and clammy ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 3.*

BOLD. *adj.* [bald, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave, ſtout, courageous, magnanimous, fearleſs, intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man purſueth, but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Prov. xxviii.*

I have ſeen the counſels of a noble country grow *bold*, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with ſpirit, and without mean caution.

Theſe, nervous, *bold*, thoſe, languid and remiſs. *Roſcom.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a maſterpiece in Gothick architecture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Confident, not ſcrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to ſpeak unto you the goſpel of God with much contention. *1 Theſſ. ii. 2.*

I can be *bold* to ſay, that this age is adorned with ſome men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiſcovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent, rude.

In thy proſperity he will be as thyſelf, and will be *bold* over thy ſervants. If thou be brought low, he will be againſt thee. *Eccluſ. vi. 11.*

5. Licentious; ſuch as ſhew great liberty of fiction.

Which no *bold* tales of Gods or monſters ſwell,
But human paſſions, ſuch as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; ſtriking to the eye.

Catechreſes and hyperboles are to be uſed judiciouſly, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and ſhadows are in painting, to make the figures *bolder*, and cauſe it to ſtand off to ſight. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Fr.*

7. Open; ſmooth; even; level: a ſailor's term.

Her domeſtions lie ſcattered, and have *bold* acceſſible coaſts. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

8. *To make bold.* To take freedoms: a phraſe not grammatical, though common. *To be bold* is better, as, *I was bold to ſpeak.*

I have *made bold* to ſend to your wife,
My ſuit is, that ſhe will to Deſdemona
Procure me ſome acceſs. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Making ſo bold,
My fears forgetting manners, to unſeal
Their grand commiſſion. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,
I ſhall *make bold* to turn again. *Hudibras, p. ii. c. ii.*

I durſt not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid, leſt ſome future Malbourn ſhould ariſe. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Some men have the fortune to be eſteemed wits, only for *making bold* to ſcoff at theſe things, which the greateſt part of mankind reverence. *Tillotſon.*

To BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventers, and fair ready ſpeakers, being *boldened* with their preſent abilities, to ſay more, and perchance better too, at the ſudden, for that preſent, than any other can do, uſe leſs help of diligence and ſtudy. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I am much too venturous,
In tempting of your patience; but am *boldened*
Under your promiſ'd pardon. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

BO'LDFACE. *n. ſ.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence, aſſurance, a term of reproach and reprehenſion.

How now, *boldface!* cries an old trot, Errah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you to know, and what you eat, you ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

BO'LDFACED. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent.

I have ſeen thoſe ſilkieſt of creatures, and, ſeeing their mere works, I have ſeen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheiſts of this age. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

BO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bold.*]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with ſpirit.

Thus we may *boldly* ſpeak, being ſtrengthened with the example of ſo reverend a prelate. *Hooker, b. v. § 19.*

I ſpeak to ſubjects, and a ſubject ſpeaks,
Stirr'd up by heav'n thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

2. It may perhaps be ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe, for *impudently.*

BO'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bold.*]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity, ſpirit; fortitude, magnanimity, daringneſs.

Her horſe ſhe rid ſo, as might ſhew a fearful *boldneſs*, daring to do that, which ſhe knew not how to do. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Exemption from caution, and ſcrupulous nicety.

The *boldneſs* of the figures is to be hidden, ſometimes by the addreſs of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldneſs* of ſpeech toward you; great is my glo-
[illegible]
Our fear excludeth not that *boldneſs* which becometh ſaints.

We have *boldneſs* and acceſs with confidence, by the faith of him. *Epheſ. iii. 12.*

Having therefore *boldneſs* to enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus. *Heb. x. 19.*

5. Aſſurance; freedom from fear.

Wonderful is the caſe of *boldneſs* in civil buſineſs; what firſt? *Boldneſs.* What ſecond, and third? *Boldneſs.* And yet *boldneſs* is a child of ignorance and baſeneſs, far inferiour to other parts. *Bacon's Eſſays, N° 12.*

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With ſuch a gallant *boldneſs* if 'twere thine,
Thou couldſt not bear't with ſuch a ſilent ſcorn. *Denham.*

His alliance, though it does not inſtruct him to think wiſer than other princes, yet it helps him to ſpeak with more *boldneſs* what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldneſs is the power to ſpeak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or diſorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which uſeth to ſuppreſs *boldneſs*, and to make them conquer that ſuffer. *Hooker, Dedication.*

BOLE. *n. ſ.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
Fell buſhing to the earth, and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman's Iliads.*

But when the ſmoother *bole* from knots is free,
We make a deep inciſion in the tree. *Dryden's Virgil, Georg.*
View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vaſt her *bole*, how wide her arms are ſpread;
How high above the reſt ſhe ſhoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniack is an aſtringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A meaſure of corn, containing ſix buſhels.

Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about ſix Engliſh quarters, in a ſtone trough. *Mortimer.*

BOLIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Ariſtotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immenſe balls of this kind. *Muſchenbroek.*

BOLL. *n. ſ.* A round ſtalk or ſtem; as, a *boll* of flax.

To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in a ſtalk.

And the flax and the barley was ſmitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*. *Exodus*, ix. 31.

BOLSTER. *n. ſ.* [bolyrene, Sax. *bolſter*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raiſe and ſupport the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps ſome cold bank is her *bolſter* now,
Or 'gainſt the rugged bark of ſome broad elm,
Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*
This arm ſhall be a *bolſter* for thy head,
I'll fetch clean ſtraw to make a ſoldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any preſſure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and off ſhe ſlips
The *bolſters* that ſupply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compreſs, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolſter* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. In horſemanſhip.

The *bolſters* of a ſaddle are thoſe parts raiſed upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BOLSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter.
2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do ſee them *bolſter*,
More than their own. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compreſs.

The practice of *bolſtering* the cheeks forward, does little ſervice to the wound, and is very uneaſy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To ſupport, to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expreſſion ſomewhat coarſe and obſolete.

We may be made wiſer by the publick perſuaſions grafted in men's minds, ſo they be uſed to further the truth, not to *bolſter* errour *Hooker*, b. iii. § 4.

The lawyer ſets his tongue to ſale for the *bolſtering* out of [illegible] *Hale's Reaſon of Prevalence.*

It was the way of many to *bolſter* up their crazy, doating conſciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. ſ.* [*boult*, Dutch, *bolt*.]

1. An arrow, a dart ſhot from a croſsbow

Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little weſtern flower,
Before milk white, now purple with love's wound.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.
The blunted *bolt* againſt the nymph he dreſt,
But, with the ſharp, tranſfix'd Apollo's breaſt. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning, a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* tranſfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monſters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. *Bolt upright*, that is, upright as an arrow.

Briſtle-top, native or from the moor, conſiſting of long ſtraw, about the thickneſs of a ſmall knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the briſtles of a ſtiff brush. *Grew's Muſæum.*

As I ſtood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burſt out. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 90.

4. The bar of a door, ſo called from being ſtraight like an arrow, we now ſay, *ſhoot the bolt*, when we ſpeak of faſtening or opening a door

I [illegible] on thee, to oppoſe thy foot
Againſt my coming in. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. An iron to faſten the legs of a priſoner.

Away with him to priſon, lay *bolts* enough upon him.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

6. A ſpot or ſtain. See BLOOD-BOLTERED.

That ſupernal judge, that ſtirs good thoughts
In my breaſt, of ſtrong authority,
To look into the *bolts* and ſtains of right. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt.

The *bolted* gates flew open at the blaſt;
The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt. *Dryden.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To faſten, as a bolt or pin; to put, to keep together.

[illegible]
Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out. *B. Jonſ.*

4. To fetter; to ſhackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which ſhackles accidents, and *bolts* up change.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

5. To ſift; or ſeparate the parts of any thing with a ſieve. [*luter*, Fr.]

Saying, he now had *boulted* all the flour,
And that it was a groom of baſe degree,
Which of my love was partner. *Fairy Queen*, b. v. c. 4.
In the *boling* and ſifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*
I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Auſtin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

6. To examine by ſifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as well as upon direct beams.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 762.

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding occaſional queſtions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witneſs delivers only a formal ſeries.
Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law.

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all diſguiſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

7. To purify; to purge.

The fanned ſnow
That's *bolted* by the northern blaſt twice o'er. *Winter's Tale.*

To BOLT. *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs, to ſtart out with the quickneſs of an arrow.

This Puck ſeems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a buſh doth *bolt*,
Of purpoſe to deceive us. *Drayton's Nymphid*

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beaſts of the foreſt, ſometimes into the foreſt, ſometimes into the woods and faſtneſſes, and ſometimes back again to their den.
Bacon's War with Spain.

As the houſe was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouſe from the ruins, to ſave herſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have reflected on thoſe men, who, from time to time, have ſhot themſelves into the world. I have ſeen many ſucceſſions of them; ſome *bolting* out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others hiſſed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign ſeats repair'd,
And beaſts, that *bolted* out, and ſaw the foreſt bar'd. *Dryd.*

BOLT-ROPE. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the ſail of a ſhip is ſewed and faſtened. *Sea Dict.*

BOLTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran or huſks, or to ſeparate finer from coarſer parts.

Theſe hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and ſome of them with the *bolter*, which is a ſpiller of a bigger ſize. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

With a good ſtrong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as ſmall as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 46.

When ſuperſtitiouſly he ſifts
Through coarſeſt *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras*, p. i. c. iii.

BOLTHEAD. *n. ſ.* A long ſtrait-necked glaſs veſſel, for chymical diſtillations, called alſo a *matraſs*, or *receiver*

This ſpirit abounds in ſalt, which may be ſeparted, by putting the liquour into a *bolthead*, with a long and narrow neck.
Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſtry.

BO'LTING-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *houſe*.] The place where meal is ſifted

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if ſhe had been at work in a *bolting-houſe*. *Dennis's Letters.*

BO'LTSPRIT. } *n. ſ.* A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip,
BO'WSPRIT. } not ſtanding upright, but ſlope. The but-end of it is generally ſet againſt the foot of the foremaſt; ſo that they are a ſtay to one another. The length without board is ſufficient to let its ſails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *boltſprit* fall in bad weather, the foremaſt cannot hold long after. *Bowſprit* is perhaps the right ſpelling. *Sea Dictionary.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmaſt,
The yards, and *boltſprit*, would I flame diſtinctly. *Sh. Temp.*

BO'LUS. *n. ſ.* [βῶλος.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills, to be ſwallowed at once.

Keep their bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters, lenitive *boluſes* of caſſia and manna, with ſyrup of violets. *Wiſeman.*

By poets we are well aſſur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd,
A complicated heap of ills,
Deſpiſing *boluſes* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *n. ſ.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noiſe.

There was an upper chamber, which being thought weak, was ſupported by a pillar of iron, of the bigneſs of one's arm in the midſt; which, if you had ſtruck, would make a little flat noiſe

noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath.
Bacon's Natural Hist. N° 151.

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusee, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence, whence the use of *bombs* in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented, is not known, and the time is uncertain, some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon mix their iron pours,
And in the slaughtering *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *n. s.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. They are now much disused.

BOMB-KETCH. } *n. s.* A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear
BOMB-VESSEL. } the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-ketches*, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal galleys and men of war. *Addison on Italy.*

BOMBARD. *n. s.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] A great gun, a cannon. It is a word now obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. *Knolles's History.*

To BOMBA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English saving in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

BOMBARDIER. *n. s.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

The *bombardier* tosses his balls sometimes into the midst of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terrour and combustion. *Tatler*, N° 88.

BOMBA'RDMENT. *n. s.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison on Italy.*

BO'MBASIN. *n. s.* [*bombasin*, Fr., from *bombycinus*, silken, Lat.] A slight silken stuff, for mourning.

BO'MBAST. *n. s.* [This word seems to be derived from *Bombastus*, one of the names of Paracelsus, a man remarkable for sounding professions, and unintelligible language.] Fustian, big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, soldiers *bombast*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are strong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombast*, unnatural, and mere madness, because they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

BO'MBAST. *adj.* [from the substantive.] High sounding; of big sound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose,
Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war. *Shakesp. Othello.*

BOMBILA'TION. *n. s.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

BOMBY'CINOUS. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of silk. *D.*

BONA ROBA. n. s. [Ital. a fine gown.] A whore.

We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

BONASUS. n. s. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRETIEN. n. s. [French.] A species of pear, so called [illegible] from the [illegible]

BOND. *n. s.* [bonb, Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, *bond*, or *band*. See BAND.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one send his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see, what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be wrought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they may be all joined together, and make a *bond*.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge, worthy of death, or of *bonds*.

5. Cement of union; cause of union, ligament of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O blessed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt son and father. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single *bond*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

What if I ne'er consent to make you mine,
My father's promise ties me not to time,
And *bonds* without a date, they say are void *L'Estrange.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, no more nor less. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *L'Estrange.*

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from gebonden, Saxon.] Captive, in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. *1 Cor.* xii. 13.

BO'NDAGE. *n. s.* [from *bond*.] Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* consists my glory. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Say, gentle princess, would you not suppose
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?—
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a slave in base servility. *Shakesp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird,
And sing our *bondage* freely. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths, which ought to vanish, when they stand in competition with eating or drinking, or taking money. *South.*

The king, when he design'd you for my guard,
Resolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way. *Pope; notes on Iliad.*

BO'NDMAID. *n. s.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.

Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself,
To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me. *Shakesp. T. Shrew.*

BO'NDMAN. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made; the master to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the publick magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod, in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 1.

O freedom! first delight of human kind,
Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find. *Dryden.*

BONDSE'RVANT. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *servant*.] A slave, a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

BONDSE'RVICE *n. s.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondservice*.
1 Kings, ix. 21.

BO'NDSLAVE. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *slave*.] A man in slavery; a slave.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondslave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commandments, than that young princess was. *Sidney, b.* ii.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewoman she is become a *bondslave*. *1 Mac.* ii. 11.

Commonly the *bondslave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

BO'NDSMAN. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen* and beasts. *Devh. Ph. Theol.*

2. A person bound, or giving security for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN *n. s.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*.
Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

BONE. *n. f.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by ſmall tranſverſe fibres, as thoſe of the muſcles. In a fœtus they are porous, ſoft, and cartilaginous. As their pores fill with a ſubſtance of their own nature, ſo they increaſe, harden, and grow cloſe to one another. They are all ſpongy, and full of little cells, or are of a conſiderable firm thickneſs, with a large cavity, except the teeth, and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and ſtrong membrane, called the periſteum. Each bone is made bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the ligaments might be firm, and the *bones* not eaſily put out of joint. But, becauſe the middle of the *bone* ſhould be ſtrong, to ſuſtain its allotted weight, and reſiſt accidents, the fibres are there more cloſely compacted together, ſupporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and conſequently not ſo eaſily broken, as it muſt have been, had it been ſolid and ſmaller. *Quincy.*

Thy *bones* are marrowleſs, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*

There was lately a young gentleman laid to the *bone*. *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it.

Like Æſop's hounds, contending for the *bone*,
Each pleaded right, and would be gone alone. *Dryden.*

3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack.

Puſs had a month's mind *to be upon the bones* of him, but was [illegible] *L'Eſtrange.*

4. [illegible] To take away, [illegible] from a dog, who readily ſwallows meat that has no bones.

5. BONES. A ſort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving boneface.

6. BONES. Dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And cautiouſly to throw the lucky ſice,
To ſhun ames ace that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden's Pref.*

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from [illegible]

BO'NELACE. *n. f.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, ſuch as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to bobbins or *boneluce*. *Tatler.*

We deſtroy the ſymmetry of the human figure, and fooliſhly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to [illegible] gewgaw ribbands and *boneluce*. *Spectator*, N° 99.

BO'NELESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Without bones.

I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his *boneleſs* gums,
And daſht the brains out. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To BO'NESET. *v. a.* [from *bone* and *ſet*.] To reſtore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg ſet in the country by one pretending to *bone-ſetting*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BO'NESETTER. *n. f.* [from *boneſet*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly profeſſes the art of reſtoring broken or luxated bones.

At preſent my deſire is only to have a good *boneſetter*.
Denham's Sophy.

BO'NFIRE. *n. f.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for ſome publick cauſe of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And *bonfires* make all day. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

How came ſo many *bonfires* to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, ſhe had abuſed and deceived her people. *South.*

Full ſoon by *bonfire*, and by bell,
We learnt our liege was paſſing well. *Gay.*

BO'NGRACE. *n. f.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. *Skinner.*

I have ſeen her beſet all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BO'NNET. *n. f.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand,
And thus far having ſtretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee buſſing the ſtones; for, in ſuch buſineſs,
Action is eloquence. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They had not probably the ceremony of veiling the *bonnet* in their ſalutations, for, in medals, they all have it on their heads. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

BONNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the ſaliant angles of the glacis; being palliſadoed round. of late alſo uſed before the angles of baſtions, and the points of ravelins.

BONNET *à prêtre*, or prieſt's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three ſaliant angles, and two inwards. It differs from the double tenaille, becauſe its ſides, inſtead of being parallel, grow narrow at the gorge, and open wider at the front.

BO'NNETS. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes

on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail of a ſhip, when theſe are too narrow or ſhallow to cloath the maſt, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

BO'NNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handſomely; plumply.

BO'NNINESS. *n. f.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handſomeneſs; plumpneſs.

BO'NNY. *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr. It is a word now almoſt confined to the Scottiſh [illegible]

1. Handſome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beaſt he lov'd ſo well. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Thus wail'd the nuts in melancholy ſtrain,
Till *bonny* Sufan ſped acroſs the plain. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. Gay; merry; frolickſome; cheerful; blithe.

Then fight not ſo, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about N.*

3. It ſeems to be generally uſed in converſation [illegible]

BONNY-CLABBER. [illegible] for ſour buttermilk.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to jabber,
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*,
Nor are we ſtudious to enquire,
Who votes for manours, who for hire. *Swift.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. n. ſ. See PLUM; of which it is a ſpecies.

BO'NY. *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Conſiſting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, faſtened to a round *bony* limb, and ſtretched like the head of a drum, and therefore, by anatomiſts, called *tympanum*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Full of bones.

BO'OBY. *n. ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology; *Henſhaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef* ridiculouſly; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, fooliſh, Span. *Junius* finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottiſh word for a *coward*, a *contemptible fellow*; from which he naturally deduces *booby*; but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow; a [illegible]

But one exception to this fact we find,
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young maſter next muſt riſe to fill him wine,
And ſtarve himſelf to ſee the *booby* dine. *King.*

BOOK. *n. ſ.* [boc, Sax. ſuppoſed from *bec*, a beech; becauſe they wrote on beechen boards, as *liber* in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

Receive the ſentence of the law for ſins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

But in the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as freſh as if they had been but newly written, being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a ſort of dumb teachers; they cannot anſwer ſudden queſtions, or explain preſent doubts. this is properly the work of a living inſtructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The firſt *book* we divide into ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe chapters paſt. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

Thus life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Prouder, than ruſtling in unpaid for ſilk:
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncroſs'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

I was ſo much *in his books*, that, at his deceaſe, he left me the lamp by which he uſed to write his lucubrations. *Addiſon.*

5. *Without book.* By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church, but ſermons *without book*, ſermons which ſpend their life in their birth, and may have publick audience but once. *Hooker, b. v. § 21.*

To BOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter in a book.

I beſeech your grace, let it be *booked* with the reſt of this day's deeds, or I will have it in a particular ballad elſe, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

He made wilful murder high treaſon; he cauſed the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they ſhould make anſwer.
Davies on Ireland.

BOOK-KEEPING. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording the tranſactions of a man's affairs, in ſuch a manner, that at any time he may thereby know the true ſtate of the whole, or any part, of his affairs, with clearneſs and expedition. *Harris.*

BOOKBINDER. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.

BO'OKFUL. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crouded with undigeſted knowledge.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue ſtill edifies his ears,
And always liſt'ning to himſelf appears. *Pope's Eſſ on Crit.*

Bo'OKISH. *adj.* [from *book.*] Given to books, acquainted only with books. It is generally uſed contemptuouſly.

I make him yield the crown,
Whoſe *bookiſh* rule hath pull'd fair England down.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. ii.

I'm not *bookiſh*, yet I can read waiting gentlewomen in the ſcape. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Xantippe follows the example of her nameſake; being married to a *bookiſh* man, who has no knowledge of the world
Spectator, N° 482.

Bo'OKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bookiſh.*] Much application to books, over-much ſtudy.

BOOKLE'ARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned.*] Verſed in books, or literature: a term implying ſome ſlight contempt.

Whate'er theſe *booklearn'd* blockheads ſay,
Solon's the wiſeſt fool in all the play. *Dryden's Perſius.*

He will quote paſſages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to ſome *booklearned* companion, without bluſhing. *Swift.*

BOOKLE'ARNING. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *learning.*] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books; a term of ſome contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would, but, for his part, he never ſaw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it ſo much require *booklearning* and ſcholarſhip, as good natural ſenſe, to diſtinguiſh true and falſe, and to diſcern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Th. Earth.*

BOOKMAN *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *man.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.

This civil war of wits were much better uſ'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*, for here 't is abus'd
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt

BOOKMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *mate.*] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantaſm, a monarch, and one that makes ſport
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

BO'OKSELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *ſell.*] He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

He went to the *bookſeller*, and told him in anger, he had ſold a book in which there was falſe divinity.
Walton's Life of Biſhop Saunderſon.

BOOKWORM. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *worm.*]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I ſhall beg of them to diet him with wholeſome and ſubſtantial food. *Guardian*, N° 114.

2. A ſtudent too cloſely given to books, a reader without judgment.

Among thoſe venerable galleries and ſolitary ſcenes of the univerſity, I wanted but a black gown, and a ſalary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there. *Pope's Letters.*

BOOLY *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caſpian ſea, which are naturally Scythians, live in herds; being the very ſame that the Iriſh *boolies* are, driving their cattle continually with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats.
Spenſer's Ireland.

BOOM *n. ſ.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In ſea language.] A long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail; and ſometimes the clues of the mainſail and foreſail are boomed out.

2. A pole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer in the channel, when a country is overflown.
Sea Dict.

3. A bar of wood laid croſs a harbour, to keep off the enemy

As his heroick worth ſtruck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the *boom*. *Dryden.*

To BOOM *v. n.* [from the noun. A ſea term.] To ruſh with violence, as a ſhip is ſaid to come *booming*, when ſhe makes all the ſail ſhe can.

Forſook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid,
When *booming* billows cloſ'd above my head. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

BOON *n. ſ.* [from bene, Sax. a petition.] A gift, a grant, a benefaction; a preſent.

Vouchſafe me for my meed but one fair look.
A ſmaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And leſs than this, I'm ſure, you cannot give.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperour, that he might every morning whiſper him in the ear, and ſay nothing, aſked no unprofitable ſuit for himſelf *Bacon.*

The bluſt'ring fool has ſatisfy'd the town,
His *boon* is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*

What rhetorick didſt thou uſe,
To gain this mighty *boon*? ſhe pities me! *Addiſon's Cato.*

BOON, *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay, merry; as, a *boon* companion

Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
Thus to herſelf ſhe pleaſingly began. *Parad. Loſt, b. ix*

I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups
Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull

BOOR. *n. ſ.* [*boer*, Dutch, gebure, Sax.] A ploughman, a country fellow; a lout; a clown

The bare ſenſe of a calamity is called grumbling; a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is preſently content

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whoſe cares of growing ſtill richer waſte his life. *Temple.*

To one well-born, th' affront is worſe and more,
When he's abus'd and baffl'd by a *boor*. *Dryden.*

BO'ORISH *adj.* [from *boor.*] Clownish, ruſtick, untaught, uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is in the vulgar, leave the ſociety, which, in the *booriſh*, is, company of this male. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

BO'ORISHLY *adv.* [from *booriſh.*] In a booriſh manner; after a clownish manner

BO'ORISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *booriſh.*] Clownſhneſs, ruſticity, coarſeness of manner

BOOSE *n. ſ.* [*boſe*, Sax.] A ſtall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT *v. a.* [*baten*, to profit, Dutch; bot, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation, bo-an is, to repent, or to compenſate; as,

He ſyn þyſ ſy bet and bote,
And bet beyonen bonne.]

1. To profit, to advantage.

It ſhall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuſe it, when they ſee no other remedy, as if their intent were only to deny, that aliens and ſtrangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth uſe to be wrought at the firſt in them, without ſermons. *Hooker, b. v. § 22.*

For what I have, I need not to repeat,
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

If we ſhun
The purpoſ'd end, or here lie fixed all,
What *boots* it as theſe wars to have begun *Fairfax, b. i.*
What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beſide,
That modeſty can beg. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

BOOT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit, gain; advantage.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above.

Canſt thou, O partial ſleep, give thy repoſe
To the wet ſeaboy, in an hour ſo rude,
And, in the calmeſt and the ſtilleſt night,
With all appliances, and means *to boot*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Chriſt's ſtamp *to boot*: both images regard. *Herbert.*

He might have his mind and manners formed, and be inſtructed *to boot* in ſeveral ſciences. *Locke.*

3. It ſeems, in the following lines, uſed for *booty*, or plunder

Others, like ſoldiers, armed in their ſtings,
Make *boot* upon the ſummer's velvet buds. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

BOOT. *n. ſ.* [*botta*, Armorick; *bota*, a ſhoe, Welch; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.

That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little.—
—I'll wear a *boot*, to make it ſomewhat rounder.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Shew'd him his room, where he muſt lodge that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light. *Milton.*

Biſhop Wilkins ſays, he does not queſtion, but it will be as uſual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*. *Addiſon. Guardian*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly uſed in Scotland for torturing criminals.

BOOT *of a Coach.* The ſpace between the coachmen and the coach

To BOOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boot, boot, Maſter Shallow; I know the young king is ſick for me. let us take any man's horſes. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.*

BOOT-HOSE. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *hoſe.*] Stockings to ſerve for boots; ſpatterdaſhes.

His jacquey with a linen ſtock on one leg, and a *boot-hoſe* on the other, gartered with a red and blue lift.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

BOOT-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *tree.*] Two pieces of wood, ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for ſtretching and widening them.

BOOTCATCHER *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *catch.*] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.

The oſtler and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake. *Swift.*

BO'OTED *adj.* [from *boot*] In boots, in a horſeman's habit.

A booted judge ſhall ſit to try his cauſe
Not by the ſtatute, but by martial laws. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BOOTH *n. ſ.* [*boed*, Dutch; *buth*, Welch.] A houſe built of boards, or boughs, to be uſed for a ſhort time.

The clothiers found means to have all the queſt made of the northern men, ſuch as had their *booths* ſtanding in the fair.
Camden's Remains.

Much miſchief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift's Predictions*

BOOTLESS. *adj* [from *boot*]

1. Uſeleſs, unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When thoſe accurſed meſſengers of hell
Came to their wicked maſter, and 'gan tell
Their *bootleſs* pains, and ill ſucceeding night. *Fairy Q. b.* i
God did not ſuffer him, being deſirous of the light of wiſdom, with *bootleſs* expence of travel, to wander in darkneſs.
Hooker, b. .. *p.* 36.

[illegible]

When cowardice purſues, and valour flies. *S* . . .
Let him alone,
I'll follow him no more with *bootleſs* pray'rs:
He ſeeks my life. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Without ſucceſs, perhaps without booty; *Shakeſpeare* having, in another place, uſed the word *boot* for *booty*.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And ſandy bottom'd Severn, have I ſent
[illegible] *bootleſs* home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

[illegible] *n. ſ* [*buyt*, Dutch, *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage, ſpoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi *l.* 650.

If conſcience is the hue and cry that purſues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Eſtrange.*

For, ſhould you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your crues guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* viii

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honeſt, I ſee, fortune would not ſuffer me, ſhe drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. *To play booty.* To play diſhoneſtly, with an intent to loſe. The French uſe, *Je fais botte*, when they mean to ſay, *I will not go.*

We underſtand what we ought to do, but when we deliberate, we *play booty* againſt ourſelves our conſciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have ſet this argument in the beſt light, that the ladies may not think I *play booty*. *Dryden.*

BOPEEP. *n. ſ* [from *to* and *peep*] To look out, and draw back as if frighted, or with the purpoſe to fright ſome other.

Then they for ſudden joy did weep,
And I for ſorrow ſung,
That ſuch a king ſhould play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Rivers,
That ſerve inſtead of peaceful [illegible]
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from ſide to ſide may ſkip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do miſchief, then ſhrinks them back for ſafety *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

BORACHIO. n. ſ. [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you ſtink of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure ſuch a *borachio*! you're an abſolute *borachio*.
Congreve's Way of the World.

BO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *bore*] That may be bored.

BO'RAGE *n. ſ.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are broad and rough, the flowers conſiſt of one leaf; are of a wheel ſhape, and divided into five ſegments, almoſt to the bottom, which end in ſharp points, like a ſtar; the apices, in the middle of the flower, are ſharp-pointed, and adhere together, the ſeeds are rough, and appear like a viper's head. This plant is often uſed in the kitchen, and for a cool tankard in the ſummer time; and the flowers are uſed in medicinal cordials. *Miller*

BORAMEZ. n. ſ. The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*

Much wonder is made of the *borames*, that ſtrange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the ſhape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be conſumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 27

BORAX. n. ſ [*borax*, low Latin] An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine. It is principally uſed to ſolder metals, and ſometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

B[illegible] *n. ſ.* [*Bordel*, Teut. [illegible], A[illegible]] A ſtrumpet, a bawdyhouſe

Making even his own houſe a ſtews, a *bordel*, and a ſchool of lewdneſs, to inſtil vice into the unwary years of his poor children. *South.*

BO'RDER. *n. ſ* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have, of Paris work, looking-glaſſes, bordered with broad *borders* of cryſtal, and great counterfeit precious ſtones.
Bacon's Natural Hiſt. N° 960.

The light muſt ſtrike on the middle, and extend its greateſt clearneſs on the principal figures; diminiſhing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his reſidence on the *border* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel, but if he make the centre his ſeat, he ſhall eaſily keep them in obedience. *Spenſer*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needle-work, or ornaments.

4. A bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other *border*,
And takes ſurvey, with curious buſy eye,
Of every flower and herb there ſet in order. *Spenſer's Muſ.*

All with a *border* of rich fruit trees crown'd,
Whoſe loaded branches bide the lofty mound
Such various ways the ſpacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muſe knows not what path to tread. *Waller.*

To BO'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon, to touch ſomething elſe at the ſide or edge

It *bordereth* upon the province of Croatia, which, in times paſt, was continual wars with the Turks garriſons.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks

Virtue and Honour had their temples *bordering* on each other, and are ſometimes both on the ſame coin. *Addiſon.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders* upon profaneneſs, and makes bold with thoſe things to which the greateſt reverence is due, deſerves to be branded with folly. *Tillotſon.*

To BO'RDER. *v. a*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach, to touch, to confine upon.

Sheba and Raamah are thoſe parts of Arabia, which *border* the ſea called the Perſian gulf *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

BO'RDERER *n. ſ.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines.

They of thoſe marches, gracious ſovereign!
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our in and from the pilfering *borderers*. *Shakeſp Henry V.*

An ordinary horſe will carry two ſacks of ſand, and, of ſuch, the *borderers* on the ſea do beſtow ſixty, at leaſt in every acre; but moſt huſbands double that number. *Carew's Survey.*

The eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war
The rather for their ſeat, being next *borderers*
On Italy, and that they abound with horſe. *B. Johnſ Catil.*

The king of Scots in perſon, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly conſiſted of *borderers*, being raiſed ſomewhat ſuddenly. *Bacon's Henry* VII

Volga's ſtream
Sends oppoſite, in ſhaggy armour clad,
Her *borderers*, on mutual ſlaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Pope*

To BO'RDRAGE. *v. n.* [from *border*] To plunder the borders.

Long time in peace his realm eſtabliſhed,
Yet oft annoy'd with ſundry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign ſcatterlings. *Fairy Q. b.*

To BORE. *v. a.* [boran, Sax.] To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as ſoon,
This whole earth may be *bor'd*, and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dr*

Mulberries will be fairer, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thruſt into the places *bored*, wedges of ſome hot trees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt. N°* 456.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, and ſet it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it, and then if you ſuck at the mouth of the barrel never ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth.
Digby on Bodies.

But Capys, and the graver ſort, thought fit
The Greeks ſuſpected preſent to commit
To ſeas or flames, at leaſt, to ſearch and *bore*
The ſides, and what that ſpace contains t'explore. *Denham.*

Theſe dun native caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very ſmall holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Ray*

Conſider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots ſeen, what buſtling crouds I *bor'd*,
How oft I croſs'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*

To BORE. *v. n*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an inſtrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, and ſo leſs; not to *bore* a hole of a foot.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

2. To puſh forward towards a certain point.

Thoſe milk paps,
That through the window-bars *bore* at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
Nor ſouthward to the raining regions run,
But *boring* to the weſt, and hov'ring there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air. *Dryden.*

To BORE. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horſe carries his noſe near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.
In hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire
Dilated, and infor'ate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.
We took a cylindrical pipe of glaſs, whoſe *bore* was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

2. The inſtrument with which a hole is bored.
So ſhall that hole be fit for the file, or ſquare *bore*, if the curioſity of your propoſed work cannot allow it to paſs without filing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

3. The ſize of any hole.
Our careful monarch ſtands in perſon by,
This new-caſt cannon's firmneſs to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge ſorts for every *bore*. *Dryden.*
It will beſt appear in the *bores* of wind inſtruments; therefore cauſe pipes to be made with a ſingle, double, and ſo on, to a ſextuple *bore*; and mark what tone every one giveth *Bacon.*

BORE. The *preterite* of *bear*.
The father *bore* it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who durſt his deſtiny controul,
Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,
Reſign'd his ſon, but not reſign'd his heart. *Dryden.*
'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed,
By marrying her who *bore* me. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

BO'REAL. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern.
Crete's ample fields diminiſh to our eye;
Before the *boreal* blaſts the veſſels fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BO'REAS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The north wind.
Boreas, and Caecias, and Argeſtas loud,
And Thraſcias, rend the woods, and ſeas up-turn
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. *l.* 699.

BO'REE. *n. ſ.* A kind of dance.
Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was beſt at *boree*. *Swift.*

BO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an inſtrument to make holes with.
The maſter-bricklayer muſt try all the foundations, with a *borer*, ſuch as well-diggers uſe, to try what ground they have. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

BORN. The *participle paſſive* of *bear*.
Their charge was always *born* by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
The great men were enabled to oppreſs their inferiours; and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*
Upon ſome occaſions, Clodius may be bold and inſolent, *born* away by his paſſion. *Swift.*

To be BORN. *v. n. paſſ.* [derived from the word to *bear*, in the ſenſe of *bringing forth*; as, my mother *bore* me twenty years ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.
When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come
To this great ſtage of fools. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Nor nature's law with fruitleſs ſorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou waſt *born*. *Prior.*
All that are *born* into the world, are ſurrounded with bodies that perpetually and diverſly affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is uſually ſpoken with regard to circumſtances; as, he was *born* a prince, he was *born* to empire; he was *born* for greatneſs; that is, formed at the birth.
The ſtranger that dwelleth with you, ſhall be unto you as one *born* among you, and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf. *Levit.* xix. 34.
Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the ſparks fly upward. *Job*, v. 7.
A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adverſity. *Prov.* xvii. 17.
The new *born* babe by nurſes overlaid. *Dryden.*
Either of you knights may well deſerve
A princeſs *born*; and ſuch is ſhe you ſerve. *Dryden's Fab.*
Two riſing creſts his royal head adorn,
Born from a god, himſelf to godhead *born*. *Dryden's Æn.*
Both muſt alike from heav'n derive their light;
Theſe *born* to judge, as well as thoſe to write. *Pope.*
For all mankind alike require their grace,
All *born* to want, a miſerable race! *Pope's Odyſſey.*
I was *born* to a good eſtate, although it now turneth to little account. *Swift's Story of an injured Lady.*
Their lands are ſet to lords, who never deſigned to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a ſubſerviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

3. It has uſually the particle *of* before the mother.
Be bloody, bold, and reſolute, laugh to ſcorn
The pow'r of man, for none *of* woman *born*
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
I being *born of* my father's firſt wife, and ſhe *of* his third, ſhe converſes with me rather like a daughter than a ſiſter. *Tatler.*

BO'ROUGH. *n. ſ.* [borhoe, Saxon.]

1. It ſignified anciently a ſurety, or a man bound for others.
A *borough*, as I here uſe it, and as the old laws ſtill uſe, is not a borough town, that is, a franchiſed town; but a main pledge of an hundred free perſons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you ſay, *francplegium*. For *borh*, in old Saxon, ſignifieth a pledge or ſurety; and yet it is ſo uſed with us in ſome ſpeeches, as Chaucer ſaith, *St. John to Borch*; that is, for aſſurance and warranty. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

2. A town with a corporation.

BO'ROUGH *Engliſh*, is a cuſtomary deſcent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this cuſtom holds, lands and tenements deſcend to the youngeſt ſon; or, if the owner have no iſſue, to his youngeſt brother. *Cowel.*

BO'RREL. *n. ſ.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.]
A mean fellow.
Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd ſorrel,
Of heaven, to deemen ſo
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To BORROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; borgian, Saxon.]

1. To take ſomething from another upon credit.
He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Neh.* v. 4.

2. To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time.
Then he ſaid, go, *borrow* thee veſſels abroad of all thy neighbours. 2 *Kings*, iv. 3.
Where darkneſs and ſurprize made conqueſt cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a random blow! *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

3. To take ſomething of another.
A *borrow'd* title haſt thou bought too dear;
Why dideſt thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Sh. H.* IV
They may *borrow* ſomething of inſtruction even from their paſt guilt. *Decay of Piety.*
I was engaged in the tranſlation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*
Theſe verbal ſigns they ſometimes *borrow* from others, and ſometimes make themſelves; as one may obſerve among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*
Some perſons of bright parts have narrow remembrance, for having riches of their own, they are not ſolicitous to *borrow*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.
Unkind and cruel, to deceive your ſon
In *borrow'd* ſhapes, and his embrace to ſhun. *Dryden's Æn.*

BO'RROW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.
Yet of your royal preſence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

BO'RROWER. *n. ſ.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon truſt.
His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike leſt I ſhould have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney, b.* i.
Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loſes both itſelf and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of huſbandry. *Hamlet.*
Go not, my horſe, the better;
I muſt become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
But you invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uſes it as his own.
Some ſay, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE. *n. ſ.* [*boſcage*, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands; repreſentation of woods.
We bent our courſe thither, where we ſaw the appearance of land; and, the next day, we might plainly diſcern that it was a land flat to our ſight, and full of *boſcage*, which made it ſhew the more dark. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*
Chearful paintings in feaſting and banqueting rooms; graver ſtories in galleries; landſkips and *boſcage*, and ſuch wild works, in open terraces, or ſummer-houſes. *Wotton.*

BO'SKY. *adj.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody.
And with each end of thy blue bow do'ſt crown
My *boſky* acres, and my unſhrub'd down. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *boſky* bourn from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *n. ſ.* [boſme, boſom, Saxon.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt.

2. The breaſt, the heart.

Our

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *bosom*, and bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. The inclosure.

Unto laws thus made and received by a whole church, they which live within the *bosom* of that church, must not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker, b. ...*

4. The folds of the dress that cover the breast

Put now thy hand into thy *bosom*, and he put his hand into his *bosom* and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as snow. *Exodus*, iv. 6.

5. The tender affections, kindness; favour.

Whose age has charms in it, whose title more,
To pluck the common *bosoms* on his side. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
To whom the great Creator thus reply'd
O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight,
Son of my *bosom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might. *Par. Lost, b. ...*

6. Inclination; desire.

If you can pace your wisdom
In that good path that I could wish it go,
You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch.
Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence, fondness

No more that thane of Cawdor shall deceive
Our *bosom-interest*; go, pronounce his death. *Macbeth.*
Thus Antonio,
Being the *bosom-lover* of my lord,
Must needs be like my lord. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Those domestick traitors, *bosom-thieves*,
Whom custom hath call'd wives, the readiest helps
To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy.
Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

He sent for his *bosom-friends*, with whom he most confidently consulted, and shewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

The fourth privilege of friendship is that which is here specified in the text, a communication of secrets. A *bosom-secret*, and a *bosom-friend*, are usually put together *South.*

She who was a *bosom-friend* of her royal mistress, he calls an insolent woman, the worst of her sex. *Addison's Whig Exam.*

To Bosom. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To include in the bosom.

Bosom up my counsel,
You'll find it wholesome. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that *bosoms* goodness ever. *Milton.*

2. To conceal in privacy

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choicest *bosom'd* smells,
Reserv'd for night, and kept for thee in store. *Par. Lost, b. v.*
Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes *Milton.*
To happy convents, *bosom'd* deep in vines,
Where slumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

Boson. *n. f.* [corrupted from *boatswain.*]

The barks upon the billows ride,
The master will not stay,
The merry *boson* from his side
His whistle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden's Albion.*

Boss. *n. f* [*bosse*, Fr.]

1. A stud; an ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence.

What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *bosses*? *L'Estrange.*
This ivory was intended for the *bosses* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Maeonia dyed it
Pope's Notes on Iliad.

2. The part rising in the midst of any thing.

He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. *Job*, xv. 26.

3. A thick body of any kind.

A *boss* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is framed M, if by the *boss* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

Bo'ssage. *n. f* [in architecture.]

1. Any stone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building, to be afterwards carved
2. Rustick work, which consists of stones, which seem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings these are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rustick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

Bo'sset. *n. f.* A species of *crowfoot*, which see.

Bota'nical. } *adj.* [from *βοτανη*, an herb.] Relating to herbs:
Bota'nick. } skilled in herbs.

Some *botanical* criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into poplars. *Addison on Italy.*

Bo'tanist. *n. f.* [from *botany.*] One skilled in plants; one who studies the various species of plants

The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botanist*, was only a collection of corals. *Woodward.*
Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of *botanist* to number up their tribes. *Thomson's Spring.*

Botano'logy. *n. f.* [βοτανολογια.] A discourse upon plants. *D.*

BO'TANY. *n. f.* [from *βοτανη*, an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

BOTARGO. n. f [*botarga*, Span.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. f.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin
Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*
Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss,
And all his people. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 180.*
It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the scurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey on Consumptions*

2. A part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest

With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. An adscitious, adventitious part clumsily added

If both those words are not notorious *botches*, I am much deceived; though the French translator thinks otherways.
Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.
A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To Botch. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch cloaths clumsily.

Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. ii.*

3. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully, to make up of unsuitable pieces.

Go with me to my house,
And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
May smile at this. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
Her speech is nothing,
Yet the unshaped use of it doth move
The hearers to collection, they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Hamlet.*
For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane;
Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*

4. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name,
In crude [illegible]

Bo'tcher. *n. f.* [from *botch.*] A mender of old cloaths, the same to a taylor as a cobler to a shoemaker.

He was a *botcher's* prentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the sheriff's fool with child.
Shakesp. All's well that ends well.
Botchers left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras, c. ii.*

Bo'tchy. *adj.* [from *botch.*] Marked with botches.

And those boils did run—say so—Did not the general run? Were not that a *botchy* sore? *Shakesp. Troilus and Cress.*

Bote. *n. f.* [bote, Sax. a word now out of use.]

1. A compensation or amends for a man slain, which is bound to another. *Cowel.*

2. It was used for any payment.

Both. *adj.* [baeu, bupa, Sax.] The two; as well the one as the other. *Le l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is used only of two.

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; some by word, some by writing, some by *both*. *Hooker, b. v. § 19.*
Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Two lovers cannot share a single bed,
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* he left to destiny *Dryden's Fables.*
A Venus and a Helen have been seen,
Both perjur'd wives, the goddess and the queen. *Granville*

Both. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well, it has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stanchon has often made me long,
To hear, like him, so sott, so sweet a song *Dryden's Past*

BO'TRYOID. *adj.* [βότρυς.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescences, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple, all of a shining metallick one. *Woodward of Fossils*

BOTS. *n. s.* [*without a singular.*] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses, answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*: this house is turned upside down since Robin the ostler died. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

BOTTLE. *n. s.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth,

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer won a say, it was as men shake a *bottle*, to see if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in goals thou wouldst confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King's Molly of Mount.*

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen *bottles* filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder, and made them fly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall pay, and take t other *bottle*. *Spect.* N° 462.

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay, good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of grass. *Donne.*

To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

When a hogshead of wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin, but be sure not to drain them *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

BOTTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking friend, *bottle-companion.*

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison. Spect.* N° 89.

BO'TTLEFLOWER. *n. s.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a squamose hairy calyx; the disk of the flower is almost plain, but the outer florets, round the borders, are large, tubulous, and deeply cut in; these outer florets are always barren, but the inner florets have a single naked seed succeeding each. The species are, 1. The greater broad-leaved *blue-bottle*, commonly called *globe-flower*. 2. The greater narrow-leaved *blue bottle*, or *globe-flower*. 3. The purple *sweet sultan*. 4. *Corn-bottle*, with a white flower. The first and second sorts are abiding plants, which increase greatly by their creeping roots. The *sweet sultans* will begin to flower, and continue till the frost prevents them. The *corn-bottles* were also annuals, which, for the diversity of their flowers, were propagated in gardens; but of late years they are almost excluded. *Miller.*

BO'TTLESCREW. *n. s.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying with it hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BOTTOM. *n. s.* [botm, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation, the ground-work.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same *bottom*. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale, a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus stands a sheep-cote,
West of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*.
Shakesp. As you like it.

On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*, which I have before mentioned, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plane, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proofs and arguments should with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be any mistake in them, nobody may be misled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound, limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuousness. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

As I return, I will fetch off these justices: I do see the *bottom* of Justice Shallow. how subject we old men are to the vice of lying! *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause, first motion.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counsels, in which he [illegible]

9. A ship, a vessel for navigation.

A brawling vessel was he captain of,
With which, such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakesp. T. Night.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted,
Nor to one place. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

We have memory, not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He's a foolish seaman,
That when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham's Sophy.*

He puts to sea upon his own *bottom*, holds the stern himself, and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Norris.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,
The freights of flitting ghosts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryd.*

10. A chance, an adventure, or security.

He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

We are embarked with them on the same *bottom*, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Spect.* N° 23.

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

The whole argument will be nine *bottoms* of thread, close wound up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. BOTTOM *of a lane.* The lowest end.

13. BOTTOM *of beer.* The grounds, or dregs.

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon, to fix upon as a support.

They may have something of obscurity, as being *bottomed* upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind, it is *bottomed* upon self-love. *Collier on Pride.*

The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning.

Every action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon some principle.

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakesp. T. G. of Ver.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To rest upon as its support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition, advanced, *bottoms*; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

BO'TTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom, fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling [illegible].

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shakesp. T. Andr.*

Him the Almighty pow'r
Hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' ethereal sky,
To *bottomless* perdition. *Addison's Par. Lost* [illegible]

BO'TTOMRY. *n. s.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced, but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on, and thus on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BOUCHET. n. s. [French.] A sort of pear. *Dict.*

BOUD. *n. s.* An insect which breeds in malt, called also a *weevil*. *Dict.*

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGH. *n. s.* [boz, Saxon; the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

He saw a vine-labourer, that, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the same *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Bacon, b. i.*

Their lord and patron loud did them proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw *Fairy Q. b. i.*

From

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Parad. Loft, b.* ix
As the dove's flight directed Æneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denham.*
Under some favourite myrtle's shady *boughs*,
They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Roscommon.*
See how, on every *bough*, the birds express,
In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*
'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

BOUGHT. preter. of *to buy*; which see.

BOUGHT *n. f.* [from *to bend.*]

1. A twist, a link; a knot
His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whose wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does flack. *Fairy Q. b.* i.
Immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.
The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man, the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and some-
[illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. c. i.

[illegible] *n. f.* [French.] Broath, soup, any thing made a remove used in cookery

[illegible in such texture.] Walls built of round flints or [illegible]es, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach [illegible]ups, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*

To BOULT *v. a.* See To BOLT.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, says *Skinner*, from the sound

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,
[illegible]ottom *bounc'd* his heavy heart. *Dryden.*
[illegible] putting out my sight, another *bouncer* as hard as
Swift's Bickerstaff detected.
[illegible] a sudden leap.
[illegible]ontents like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but froths, and flies, and *bounces*, and [illegible] tates the passions of a much nobler liquour. *Add. Hum[illegible]*
Rous'd by the noise,
And musical clatter,
They *bounce* from their nest,
No longer will tarry *Swift.*
Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To boast; to bully: a sense used only in familiar speech

4. To be bold, or strong.
Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your buskin'd mistress, and your warriour love,
To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dr.*

BOUNCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow
The *bounce* burst ope the door; the scornful fair
Relentless look'd, and saw him beat his quiv'ring feet in air
Dryden.

2. A sudden crack or no
What cannoneer begot this lusty blood?
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and *bounce*;
He gives the bastinado with his tongue. *Shakesp. K John.*
[illegible] hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest *bounce* me sore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat; in low language.

BOUNCER. *n. f.* [from *bounce.*] A boaster; a bully; an empty

[illegible] *f.* [from *bind.*]

1. [illegible] boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.
[illegible]e ocean! without *bound*;
Without dimension; where length, breadth, and height,
And time, and place, are lost. *Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 892.
Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the common natural *bounds*, of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes.
Temple.
Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryden.*
Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds,
[illegible] Orpheus fought his consort lost. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.
Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother, who shall bar me from them. *Rich. III.*
Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his shores. *Denh.*
Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in its farther progress in space.
Locke.

3. [from *to bound, v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a spring.
Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.
The horses flartet with a fiery *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addif. Ovid.*
Dextrous he 'scapes the couch with nimble *bounds*,
Whilst every honest tongue the thief resounds. *Gay.*

4. A rebound, the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow
These inward disgusts are but the first *bound* of the ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount, to tower
[illegible]y tow'r, and strong on every side,
With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds,
Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To restrain, to confine.
Take that degree away, untune that string,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shakesp. Tr. and Cr.*

To BOUND *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring, to move forward by leaps.
[illegible] mother's son
Runs on the dexter cheek, and [illegible] after
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
[illegible]
Gave me his hand, and leaping o'er the lawns,
Leaping and *bounding* on the level plains. *Dryden.*
Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*,
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*
When sudden through the woods a *bounding* stag
Rush'd headlong down, and panting almost spent the river. *Rowe.*
Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
Two sprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound, to fly back by repercussion.
Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shakesp. H. V.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.
If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
If love, ambitious, sought a match of birth,
Whose veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch. *Rich. III.*

BOUND. *participle passive* of *bind.*
Nay, fair Pamela, none shall take that office from myself, being so much *bound* as I am for my education. *Sidney, b.* ii.
This is Antonio,
[illegible] *bound.*—
—You should in all sense be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for [illegible] *of Ven.*
[illegible]
[illegible] *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring into the field. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
They summoned the governour to deliver it to them, or else they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the governour made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon, b.* vi.

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined, [illegible] to come to any place.
[illegible]e be that care, whom most it doth concern,
[illegible]he, but whether with such hasty flight
Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.
To be *bound* for a port one desires extremely, and sail to it with a fair gale, is very pleasant. *Temple.*
Wishing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*,
The port so long desir'd, at length we found. *Dryden.*

BOUNDARY *n. f.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound.
He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *K Charles.*
Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*
Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending the ordinary pursuits of life, so that our reformation must appear, by pursuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

BOUNDEN *participle passive* of *bind.*
[illegible], in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well. *Shakesp.*
We also most humbly besought him to accept of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were *bounden*.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
To be careful for a provision of all necessaries for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

[illegible] } *n. f.* A ſtone to play with.

Bounds-stone.

I am paſt a boy;
A ſceptre's but a play thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-ſtone.* *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian*

Bo'undleſness. *n. f.* [from *boundleſs.*] Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundleſsneſs* of his voluptuous deſires, by ſtinting his capacities. *South.*

Bo'undless. *adj.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined; immenſe; [illegible]

[illegible]
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Heav'n has of right all victory deſign'd,
Whence *boundleſs* power dwells in a wiſe conſin'd. *Dryden.*

Man ſeems as *boundleſs* in his deſires, as God is in his being, and therefore nothing but God himſelf can ſatisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration *boundleſs* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is eaſy to find a reaſon, why any one ſhould doubt that he fills immenſity. *Locke.*

Some guide the courſe of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the *boundleſs* ſky. *Pope.*

Bo'unteous. *adj.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal; kind, generous; munificent; beneficent: a word uſed chiefly in poetry for [illegible].

Every one,
According to the gift, which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him cloſ'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Her ſoul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almoſt *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryden.*

Bo'unteously. *adv.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generouſly; largely.

He *bounteouſly* beſtow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Bo'unteousness. *n. f.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence, liberality.

He fil eth all things living with *bounteouſneſs.* *Pſalms.*

Bo'untiful. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full.*]

1. Liberal; generous, munificent.

As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.*

If you will be rich, you muſt live frugal, if you will be popular, you muſt be *bountiful.* *Taylor's Rule of Living holy*

I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without conſidering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryden.*

God, the *bountiful* authour of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the perſon receiving.

Our king ſpares nothing, to give them the ſhare of that felicity, *of* which he is ſo *bountiful to* his kingdom. *Dryden's Duf*

Bo'untifully. *adv.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is giv'n,
And thy poor ſtarv'ling *bountifully* fed. *Donne.*

It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* regulating it in its inundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Bo'untifulness. *n. f.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful, generoſity.

Enriched to all *bountifulneſs.* *2 Cor.* ix. 11

Bo'untihead, Bo'untihood. } [from *bounty* and *head* or *hood.*] Goodneſs, virtue. It is now wholly out of uſe

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and faſt ſettled
On firm foundation of true *bountihead.* *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

How ſhall frail pen, with fear diſparaged,
Conceive ſuch ſovereign glory, and great *bountihood?* *F. Q.*

Bounty *n. f.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generoſity, liberality; munificence.

We do not ſo far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm, that ſhe bringeth into the world the ſons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. *Hooker, b.* i. §.

If you knew to whom you ſhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than cuſtomary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shakeſp.*

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'ſt nothing give, that is not thine. *Denham.*

Thoſe godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well deſign'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden's Juv. ſat* v

2. It ſeems diſtinguiſhed from charity, as a *preſent* from an *alms*: being uſed, when perſons, not abſolutely neceſſitous, receive gifts, or when gifts are given by great perſons.

Tell a miſer of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not underſtand it. *South.*

Her majeſty did not ſee this aſſembly ſo proper to excite charity and compaſſion; though I queſtion not but her royal *bounty* will extend itſelf to them. *Addiſon. Guardian*, N° 105.

To Bourgeon. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To ſprout, to ſhoot into branches, to put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven diſtil upon them, to make them *bourgeon*, and propagate among themſelves. *Howel.*

O that I had the fruitful [illegible]
That one might *bourgeon* with another ſcion!
Still would I give thee work *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Bourn. *n. f.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound, a limit.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, no [illegible]
That undiſcover'd country, from whoſe
No traveller e'er retur[illegible] *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

As dice are to be wiſh'd, by one that fixes
No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakeſp. Winter's T.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
And every boſky *bourn* from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

2. [from burn, Saxon.] A brook, a torrent: whence many towns, ſeated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn*. It is not now uſed in either ſenſe, though the ſecond continues in the Scottiſh dialect.

Ne ſwelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn,
My little boat can ſafely paſs this perilous *bourn.* *Fairy Q.*

To Bouse. *v. n.* [*buyſen*, Dut.] To drink laviſhly, to tope.

As he rode, he ſomewhat ſtill did eat,
And in his hand did bear a *bouſing* can,
Of which he ſipt. *Fairy Queen, b.* iii. *c.* iv.

Bousy. *adj.* [from *bouſe.*] Drunken.

The gueſts upon the day appointed came,
Each *bouſy* farmer, with his ſimp'ring dame *King.*

With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cups the *bouſy* poet ſings. *Dryden's Juv. ſat* x.

Bout. *n. f.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption, a ſingle part of any action carried on by ſucceſſive intervals.

The play began Pan durſt not Coſma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a *bout.* *Shakeſp.*

When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

If he chance to 'ſcape this ſolemn *bout*,
The former legatees are blotted out. *Dryden's Juv. ſat* x.

A weaſel ſeized a bat; the bat begged for life: ſays the weaſel, I give no quarter to birds: ſays the bat, I am a mouſe, look on my body: ſo ſhe got off for that *bout.* *L'Eſtrange.*

We'll ſee when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice concluding *bout.* *K[illegible]*

Boutefeu n. f. [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and diſcontents.

Animated by a baſe fellow, called John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much ſway among the vulgar, they entered [illegible]

Nor could ever any order be obſerved impartially to puniſh the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Beſides the herd of *boutefeus*,
We ſet on work without the houſe. *Hu[illegible]*

Bo'utisale. *n. f.* [I ſuppoſe from *booty*, or *booty* and *ſale.*] A ſale at a cheap rate; as booty or plunder is commonly ſold.

To ſpeak nothing of the great *boutiſale* of colleges and countries. *Sir J. Heyward.*

Bouts rimez. [French.] The laſt words or rhimes of a number of verſes given to be filled up.

To Bow. *v. a.* [bugen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect.

A threepence *bow'd*, would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops, that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in diſtant arches riſe again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The mind has not been made obedient to diſcipline, when at firſt it was moſt tender, and moſt eaſy to be *bowed.* *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themſelves to the ground before him. *2 Kings*, ii. 15.

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulruſh, and to ſpread ſackcloth and aſhes under him? wilt thou call this a faſt, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Iſaiah*, lviii. 5.

3. To bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly anſwer. *Eccluſ.* iv. 8.

4. To depreſs, to cruſh.

Are you ſo goſpell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Now waſting years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To Bow. *v. n.*

1. To bend; to ſuffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shakesp. H VI.*

This is the great idol to which the world *bows*; to this we pay our devoutest homage. *Dean of Piety.*

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
For whereloe'er she turn'd her face, they *bow'd*. *Dryden*

3. To stoop.

The people *bowed* down upon their knees, to drink water *Judges*, vii. 6.

4. To sink under pressure.

They stoop, they *bow* down together, they could not deliver the burden. *Isaiah*, xlvi. 2.

Bow *n. s.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *how*.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body

Some clergy too she would allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift*

Bow *n. s.* [pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without any regard to it.]

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Gen.* xxvii. 3.

The white faith of history cannot show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the *bow*.
Atheyne's Henry VII.

Twining woody haunts, or the tough yew
To *bend* strong-straining. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. A rainbow

I do set my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Gen.* ix. 13.

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind.
The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand
Dryden's Fables.

4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*.
Wiseman's Surgery.

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon his bells, so man hath his desire *Shakesp. As you like it.*

6. Bow *of a saddle*. The *bows of a saddle* are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's D.*

7. Bow *of a ship*. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecastle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a *bold bow*, if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bowpiece*, and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers*

8. Bow is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. Bow is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a arch of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. *Harris*

Bow-bearer. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *bear*.] An under-officer of the forest *Cowel.*

Bow-bent. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.

A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage. *Milton.*

Bow-hand. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow

Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Bow-legged. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

Bow-shot. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

Though he were not then a *bow-shot* off, and made haste; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

To Bo'wel. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels.

But to the *bowell'd* cavern darting deep
The mineral kinds confess thy mighty power. *Thomson.*

BOWELS. *n. s.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.

He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowels*. 2 *Sam.* xx. 10.

2. The inner parts of any thing

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
From twelve to seventy; and pouring war
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains at the *bowels* of the mountain *Addison on Italy*

3. Tenderness, compassion.

other consideration of money, than for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could *Clarendon*

4. This word seldom has a *singular*, except in writers of anatomy.

Bo'wer. *n. s.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *to bow* or *bend*.]

1. An arbour, a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent

But, O sad virgin, that thy power
Might raise Musæus from his *bower* *Milton*

I 'Gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*
With loud complaints, they answer me in show'rs. *Waller*

Refresh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of state,
Where, circl'd with his peers, Atrides sat. *Pope.*

2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke: *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive steel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. viii. stanz.* 41

Bo'wer. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors so called. See Bow

To Bo'wer *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose

Thou didst *bower* the spirit,
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakesp.*

Bo'wery *adj.* [from *bower*.] Full of bowers.

Landskips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds. *Tickell.*

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Distracted wanders now the *bowery* walk
Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps. *Thomson.*

To Bowge. See To Bouge

BOWL, *n. s.* [*boulle*, Welch, which signifies, according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; [illegible] from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bowl* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Richard III.*

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a *bowl* of water, a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will presently make into it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. ii.*

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave
The beasts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The streaming blood. *Dry. Æneid.*

While the bright Seine, t' exalt the soil,
With sparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,
And wit and social mirth inspires. *Fenton to Lord Gower.*

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual scraping.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

3. A basin, or fountain.

But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern. *Bacon's Essays.*

BOWL. *n. s.* [*boule*, Fr. It is pronounced as *cowl*, *howl*.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbl'd past the throw *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

How finely dost thou times and seasons frame
And make a twist checker'd with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praise falls back, or stays not on the top, but rowls over
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer, and a game at whisk in the winter *Dennis's Letters.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be made square, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts's Logick.*

To Bowl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To play at bowls.

2. To throw bowls at any thing.

Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips. *Merry W. of Windsor*

Bo'wlder-stones. *n. s.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by beating and rolled to and again by the action of the water; [illegible]
Woodward on Fossils.

Bo'wler. *n. s.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.

Bo'wline, } *n. s.* [sea term.] A rope fastened to the middle
Bo'wling } part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *bowling bridle*. The use of the *bowling* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Ha*

Bo wl s.

BO'WLING-GREEN. *n. f.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run not necessarily in a direct one. *Bond.*

BO'WMAN. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer, he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and bowmen. *Jeremiah* xlvi. 2.

BO'WSPRIT. *n. f.* [from the *bow* of the ship.] This word is generally spelt *bolt-sprit*; which see.

To BO'WSSEN. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *louse*, but found in no other passage.] To duck, to souse.

The water fell into a cole which they put the wrangling person set, and from hence tumbled headlong out to the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, was somewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BO'WSTRING. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

BO'WYER. *n. f.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer, one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryden.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n. f.* [box, Saxon, *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The characters are; The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a partridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The species are, 1. The *box-tree*. 2. The narrow-leaved *box-tree*. 3. Striped *box*. 4. The golden edged *box-tree*. 5. The dwarf *box*. 6. The dwarf striped *box*. 7. The silver edged *box*. On Boxhill, near Darking in Surrey, were formerly many large trees of this kind; but, of late years, their number is pretty much decreased; yet some remain of a considerable bigness. The wood is very useful for engravers and mathematical instrument-makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Miller.*

There are two sorts of the dwarf *box*, and a taller sort, that grows to a considerable height. The dwarf *box* is very good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew-tide, and may be raised of layers and suckers, and will prosper on the declivity of cold, dry, barren, chalky hills, where not hardly else will grow. *Mortimer.*

BOX. *n. f.* [box, Saxon, *buxis*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *less* from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A perfect magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney*, b. ii.

About his shelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*

This head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. *Addison. Guard.* N° 98.

The casket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was used,
That to give largely to the *box* refused. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To BOX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX. *n. f.* [*buck*, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Olphus, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 233.

To BOX. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat, he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth with her paws. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, loaden with plums of lead, this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator*, N° 131.

He with bold fox chases, and four and twenty *boxing* matches, etc. *Spectator*, N° 629.

young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

As lads and lasses stood around,
While many *boxen* hautboy sound *Gay's Pastorals.*

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are changed to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new *Dryden.*

BO'XER. *n. f.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY. [*knabe*, Germ. the etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

2. One in the state of adolescence, older than an infant, yet arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*,
Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind
The nurse's legends are for truths received,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believed. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands,
And hides his breeches close with both his hands. *Pope.*

To BOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act as boys, or like a boy.

Anthony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness,
I' th' posture of a whore. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BO'YHOOD. *n. f.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy, the part of life in which we are boys.

If you should look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference; the same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

BO'YISH. *adj.* [from *boy*.]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I can it through, e'en from my *boyish* days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. Childish, trifling.

This unheard sauciness, and *boyish* troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms. *Sh. K. John.*

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyish* and trifling. *Dryden.*

BO'YISHLY. *adv.* [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly.

BO'YISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness, triflingness.

BO'YISM. *n. f.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

BP. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE. *n. f.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest, a squabble, a broil.

Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakesp. T. Night.*

To BRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour, to contest noisily.

BRA'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

To BRACE. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend, to make tense, to strain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air, in *bracing* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BRACE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do the same office in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war drum do in that. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. BRACE. [in architecture.] Is a piece of timber framed with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's D.*

4. BRACES. [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except

cept the mizen. They have a pendant ſe zed to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard, and, at the end of the pendant, a block is ſe zed, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* ſerve to ſquare and traverſe the yards.

Sea Dict.

5. BRACES *of a coach.* Th ck ſtraps of leather on which it hangs.
6. Harneſs.
7. BRACE, [n printing] A crooked line incloſ ng a paſſage, which ought to be taken together, and not ſeparately; as in a tr plet.

Charge Venus to command her ſon,
Wherever elſe ſhe lets him rove,
To ſhun my houſe, and fields, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. } *Prior.*

8 Warl ke preparation, from *bracing* the armour; as we ſay, *girded* for the battle

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he w th more facile queſtion bear it,
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks th' ab lities
That Rhodes is dreſs d in. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

9. Tenſion, tightneſs.

The moſt frequent cauſe of deafneſs is the laxneſs of the tympanum, when it has loſt its *brace* or tenſion. *Holder.*

BRACE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the *plural.*

Down from a hill the beaſts that reign in woods,
Firſt hunter then, purſu'd a gentle *brace*,
Goodlieſt of all the foreſt, hart and hind. *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.
A *brace* and more of greyhounds, ſhowy fair,
And tail as flags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair

Dryden's Fables.

2. It is uſed generally in converſation as a ſportſman's word.

He is ſaid, this ſummer, to have ſhot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheaſants. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 36.

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

but you, my *brace* of lords, were I ſo minded,
I here could pluck his highneſs' frown upon you. *Sh. Tempeſt.*

BRA'CELET *n. ſ* [*bracelet*, Fr]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about h s wriſts. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Tie about our tawny wriſts
Bracelets of the fairy twiſts. *Ben Johnſon's Fairy Prince.*

A very ingenious lady uſed to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, ſtore of thoſe gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defenſive armour for the arm

BRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *brace*] A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be reſtrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BRACH *n ſ* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth's a dog muſt to kennel, he muſt be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may ſtand by the fire, and ſhink. *Shakeſp.*

BRA'CHIAL. *adj* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHY'GRAPHY *n. ſ.* [βραχὺς, ſhort, and γράφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs.

All the certainty of thoſe high pretenders, having what they have of the firſt principles, and the word of God, may be circumſcribed by as ſmall a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compaſs of a penny *Glanville.*

BRACK. *n ſ* [from *break*] A breach, a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* few, but the defendants, by reſolution, ſupplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work w th what is taught in the ſchools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and ſhort ends, which cannot be ſpun into an even piece, and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I ſhall promiſe myſelf an acquieſcence.

Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.

BRACKET. *n. ſ.* A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething.

Let your ſhelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet a, and edged with a ſmall lath. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt, ſomewhat ſalt: it is uſed particularly of the water of the ſea

Pits upon the ſea ſhore turn into freſh water, by percolation of the ſalt through the ſand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in ſuch pits will become *brackiſh* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackiſh* waters on the ground,
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wiſe contriver, on his end intent,
Mixed them with ſalt, and ſeaſon'd all the ſea.
What other cauſe could this effect produce?
The *brackiſh* tincture through the main diffuſe? *Blackmore.*

BRACKISHNESS. *n. ſ* [from *brackiſh.*] Saltneſs.

All the artificial ſtrainings, hitherto diſcovered, leave a *brackiſhneſs* in ſalt water, that makes it unfit for animal uſes

Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

BRAD, being an initial, ſignifies *broad, ſpacious*, from the Saxon bꝛad, and the Gothick *braid* *Gibſon's Camden.*

BRAD. *n. ſ* A ſort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the ſize of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a ſhoulder over their ſhank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; ſo that the tops of theſe *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is waſhing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch]

1. To boaſt, to diſplay oſtentatiouſly, to tell boaſtful ſtories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the ſtars?
Telling the buſhes that thou look'ſt for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Mark me, with what violence ſhe firſt loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantaſtical lies. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

In *bragging* out ſome of their private tenets, as if they were the received eſtabliſhed doctrine of the church of England.

Sanderſon's Pax Eccleſiæ

The rebels were grown ſo ſtrong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over, and make this the ſeat of war. *Clarendon.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as deſperate by all the men of art; but there were thoſe that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt of J. Bull.*

2. It has *of* before the thing boaſted

Knowledge being the only thing *wherein* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney*

Verona *brags of* him,
To be a virtuous and well govern'd youth. *Shakſp.*

Ev'ry buſy little ſcribbler now,
Swells with the praiſes which he gives himſelf,
And taking ſanctuary in the croud,
Brags of his impudence, and ſcorns to mend. *Roſcommon.*

3. *On* is uſed, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,
Reduc'd at laſt to hiſs in my own dragon. *Pope's Dunciad.*

BRAG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A boaſt; a proud expreſſion.

A kind of conqueſt
Cæſar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and ſaw, and overcame. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

It was ſuch a new thing for the Spaniards to receive ſo little hurt, upon dealing with the Engliſh, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the Engliſh afar off *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The thing boaſted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and muſt be ſhewn
In courts, at feaſts, and high ſolemnities,
Where moſt may wonder. *Milt.*

BRAGGADO'CIO. *n. ſ* [from *brag.*] A puffing, ſwelling, boaſting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the maſque of men of honour; but theſe *braggadocios* are eaſy to be detected.

L'Eſtrange.

By the plot, you may gueſs much of the characters of the perſons; a *braggadocio* captain, a paraſite, and a lady of pleaſure.

Dryden.

BRA'GGART. *adj* [from *brag*] Boaſtful, vainly oſtentatious.

Shall I, none's ſlave, of high-born or rais'd men
Fear frowns, and my miſtreſs, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, *braggart*, puft nobility? *Donne*

BRA'GGART. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter

Who knows himſelf a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to paſs,
That every *braggart* ſhall be found an aſs.

Shakeſp. All's well that ends well

BRA'GGER. *n ſ* [from *brag*] A boaſter; an oſtentatious fellow

Such as have had opportunity to found theſe *braggers* thoroughly, by having ſometimes endured the penance of their fortith company, have found them, in converſe, empty and inſipid. *South.*

BRA'GLESS. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Without a boaſt, without oſtentation

The bruit is, Hector's ſlain, and by Achilles.——
——If it is ſo, *bragleſs* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shak Tr. and Creſ.*

BRA'GLY. *adv.* [from *brag*] Finely; ſo as it may be bragged.

Seeſt not thilk hawthorn ſtud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora new calleth forth each flower,
And bids make ready Maia's bower. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [bꝛæban, Saxon.] To weave together.

Cloſe the ſerpent ſly,
Inſinuating, wove with gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton's Par Loſt, b.* iv *l.* 34.

Oſier wands, lying looſely, may each of them be eaſily diſſociated from the reſt, but when *braided* into a baſket, they cohere ſtrongly. *Boyle.*

A ribband did the *braided* treſſes bind,
The reſt was looſe, and wanton'd in the wind. *Dryden*

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing mantua sweeps the ground,
Her shoe d mands the street. *Gay's Trivia*

BRAID. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of something woven together

Listen where thou art sitting,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted *braids* of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*

No longer shall thy comely graces break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Prior.*

BRAID. *adj.* [To *brede*, in *Chaucer*, is to *deceive*.] An old word, which seems to signify *deceitful*.

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid
Shakesp. All's well that ends w.

BRAILS. *n. f.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are seized on either side the ties, a little off upon the yard, so that they come down before the sails of a ship, and are fastened at the skirt of the sail to the crengles. Their use is, when the sail is furled across, to hale up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

BRAIN. *n. f.* [bpægen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.]

1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the *brain*, which possesses all the upper and forepart of the *cranium*, being separated from the *cerebellum* by the second process of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is situated. The substance of the *brain* is distinguished into outer and inner; the former is called *corticalis*, *cinerea*, or *glandulosa*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervea*. *Chesselde.*

If I be served such another trick, I'll have my *brains* ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

That man proportionably hath the largest *brain*, I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large crania, and seem to contain much *brain*, as snipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. That part in which the understanding is placed, therefore taken for the understanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on their shoulders. *Hammond's Fundamentals*

A man is first a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be such in his hand. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Sometimes the affections.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

To BRAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dash out the brains, to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him i' th' afternoon to sleep; there thou may'st *brain* him. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and *brain'd*, without a process,
To stop infection; that's their proper death. *Dryden.*

Next seized two wretches more, and headlong cast,
Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BRA'INISH *adj.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded, furious, as, *cerebrosus* in Latin.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

BRAINLESS. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Silly; thoughtless, witless.

Some *brainless* men have, by great travel and labour, brought to pass, that the church is now ashamed of nothing more than of saints. *Hooker, b. v § 20.*

If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off,
We'll dress him up in voices. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The *brainless* stripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'a the stiff college, and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

BRA'INPAN. *n. f.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The skull containing the brains.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head: my *brainpan* glows. *Dryden.*

BRA'INSICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *sick.*] Diseased in the understanding; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtless

Nor once dejects the courage of our minds,
Because Cassandra's mad; her *brainsick* raptures
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel. *Troilus and Cress.*

They were *brainsick* men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authours of their deliverance. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

BRA'INSICKLY. *adv.* [from *brainsick.*] Weakly

Why, worthy thane,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So *brainsickly* of things. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

BRA'INSICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *brainsick.*] Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAIT. *n. f.* A term used by jewellers for a rough diamond. *D*

BRAKE. The *preterite* of *break*

He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and *brake* out into this choleruck speech. *Knolles's Hist.*

BRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat, and to carry the same unto a blind mastiff, that lay in a *brake* without the town. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

In every bush and *brake*, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 160.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight,
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and shunning mortal fight.
Dryden's Fables.

BRAKE *n. f.*

1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ship's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses. *Dict.*

BRA'KY. *adj.* [from *brake*] Thorny; prickly, rough

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats, where they hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

BRAMBLE *n.* [the mas[illegible]

1. This plant hath a flower consisting of five leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; the flower-cup is divided into five parts, containing many stamina, or chives, in the bosom of the flower, in the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes the fruit, consisting of many protuberances, and full of juice. The species are, 1. The common *bramble*, or blackberry bush. 2. The dewberry bush, or lesser *bramble*. 3. The common greater *bramble* bush, with white fruit. 4. The greater *bramble* bush, with a beautiful striped leaf. 5. The raspberry bush, or hindberry. 6. The raspberry bush, with white fruit. 7. The raspberry bush, with late red fruit. 8. The raspberry bush, without thorns. 9. The Virginian raspberry bush, with black fruit. The first and second sorts are very common in hedges, and upon dry banks, in most parts of England, and are rarely cultivated in gardens. The third sort was found by Mr. Jacob Bobart in a hedge, not far from Oxford. The fourth sort is a variety of the common *bramble*, differing therefrom only in having striped leaves. The raspberry bush is also very common in divers woods, in the northern counties of England; but is cultivated in all curious gardens, for the sake of its fruit. All these plants are easily propagated by suckers, which they send from the roots in great plenty. The best time to take them off, and transplant them, is in October. *Miller.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store. *Spenser's Past.*

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks, hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*, all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrustles shrill the *brambles* bush forsake. *Gay's Past.*

BRA'MBLING. *n. f.* A bird, called also a *mountain chaffinch*. *Dict.*

BRAN *n. f.* [*brenna*, Ital.] The husks of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

The citizens were driven to great distress for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest *bran*, moulded in cloaths, for otherwise it would not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out, could not be pure meal, but must have, among it, a certain mixture of padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the *bran*,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

Then water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with *bran*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BRANCH. *n. f.* [*branche*, Fr.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. See BOUGH.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their sap? *Shakesp.*

2. Any member or part of the whole, any distinct article; any section or subdivision.

Your oaths are paſt, and now ſubſcribe your names,
That his own hand may ſtrike his honour down,
That v oates the ſmalleſt *branch* herein
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

The belief of this was of ſpec al importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which ſo many *branches* of chriſtian piety does immediately depend. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

In the ſeveral *branches* of juſtice and charity, comprehended in thoſe general rules, of lo ing our neighbour as ourſelves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, the e is nothing but what is moſt fit and reaſonable. *Tillotſon.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, accordi to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt

And ſix *branches* ſhall come out of the ſides of it; three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the one ſide, and three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the other ſide. *Exod.* xxv. 32.

His blood, which diſperſeth itſelf by the *branches* of veins, may be reſembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

4. A ſmaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be ſeparated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth firſt bound itſelf with new banks, there is that part of the river where the *branch* forſaketh the main ſtream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

5. Any part of a fam ly deſcending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient ſtock planted in Somerſetſhire, took to wife the widow. *Carew's Survey.*

6. The offſpring, the deſcendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-beſeeming pride,
Thou m ghty *branch* of emperours and kings! *Craſhaw.*

7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's hor

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other *Farrier's Dict.*

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches tranſverſing from one angle to another, diagonal ways, form a croſs between the other arches, which make the ſides of the ſquare, of which the arches are diagonals. *Harris.*

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them ſuch an affection, which cannot chooſe but *branch* now. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The cauſe of ſcattering the boughs, is the haſty br ſorth of the ſap; and therefore thoſe trees riſe not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cauſe of the Pyramis, is the keeping in of the ſap, long before it *branch*, and the ſpending of it, when it beginneth to *branch* by equal degrees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 588.

Plant it round with ſhade
Of laurel, ever-green, and *branching* plain. *Philit. Agoniſtes.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order ſtood,
Of oaks unſhorn a venerable wood;
Freſh was the graſs beneath, and ev'ry tree
At diſtance planted, in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, w th equal ſpace,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace. *Dryden.*

One ſees her thighs tranſform'd, another views
Her arms ſhot out, and *branching* into boughs. *Addiſon. Ovid.*

2. To ſpread into ſeparate and d ſtinct parts and ſubdiviſions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appennines that paſſes through the body of it, *branch* out, on al. ſides, into ſeveral different diviſions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are conſidering, that would beſt inſtruct us when we ſhould, or ſhould not, *branch* into farther diſt nctions. *Locke.*

3. To ſpeak diffuſively, or with the diſtinction of the parts of a diſcourſe

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long diſſertation upon the caging of a petticoat. *Spectator*, N° 247.

4. To have horns ſhooting out into antlers.

The ſwift ſtag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v. *l* 450.

To BR [illegible]

The ſpirit of things animate are all contained w thin themſelves, and are *branched* in canals, as blood is; and the ſpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or ſeats, where the principal ſpirits do reſide. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

2. To adorn with needlework, repreſenting flowers and ſprigs.

In robe of lily white ſhe was array'd,
That from her ſhoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof looſe far behind her ſtray'd,
Branch'd with gold and pearl, moſt richly wrought
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant* 9.

BRA'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *branch*.]

1. One that ſhoots out into branches.

If their child be not ſuch a ſpeedy ſpreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as uſeful and more ſober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, Fr.]

I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the eires, the *brancher*, and the two ſorts of lentners. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NCHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *branchy*.] Fulneſs of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *branch*.]

1. Without ſhoots or boughs

2. Without any valuable product, naked.

If I loſe mine honour,
I loſe myſelf; better I were not yours,
Than yours ſo *branchleſs*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopat.*

BRA'NCHY. *adj.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches, ſpread

Trees on trees o'erthrown,
Fall crackling round him, and the foreſts groan,
Sudden ſix twenty on the plain are ſtrow'd,
And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND. *n. ſ.* [brand, Saxon.]

1. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us ſhall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Take it, ſhe ſaid, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will ſerve to light your fire. *Dryden's Fab.*

If, with double diligence they labour to retrieve the hours they have loſt, they ſhall be ſaved; though this is a ſervice of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. A ſword, in old language. [*brandur*, Runick.]

They looking back, all the eaſtern ſide beheld
Of paradiſe, ſo late their happy ſeat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*, the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. 643.

3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand;
Then flaming hurls it. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous.

Clerks convict ſhould be burned in the hand, both becauſe they might taſte of ſome corporal puniſhment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy paſſes for a badge of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden's Macflecknoe.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with ſuſpicion? *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with ſo foul a name;
Pity, at leaſt, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryden.*

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the ſpotleſs virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The ſpreader of the pardons anſwered him an eaſier way, by *branding* him with hereſy *Atterbury.*

BRA'NDGOOSE *n. ſ.* A kind of wild fowl, leſs than a common gooſe, having its breaſt and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a ſword.]

1. To wave, or ſhake, or flouriſh, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Diſdaining fortune, with his *brandiſh'd* ſteel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his paſſage. *Shakeſp.*

He ſaid, and *brandiſhing* at once his blade,
With eager pace purſu'd the flaming ſhade. *Dryden.*

Let me march their leader, not their prince,
And, at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,
Brandiſh this fam'd ſword. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippol.*

2. To play with; to flouriſh

He, who ſhall employ all the force of his reaſon, only in *brandiſhing* of ſyllogiſms, will diſcover very little. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *n. ſ.* The name for a particular worm.

The dew-worm, which ſome alſo call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NDY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *brandewine*, or *burnt wine*.] A ſtrong liquour diſtilled from wine.

If he travels the country, and lougeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiſeth his character *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

BRA'NDY-WINE. The ſame with *brandy*.

It has been a common ſaying, A hair of the ſame dog; and thought, that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to ſuch. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble, wr [illegible]

The payment of tythes in this kingdom, is ſubject to many frauds, *bangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papiſts and diſſenters, but even from thoſe who profeſs themſelves proteſtants. *Swift.*

To BRA NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to ſquabble.

When polite converſing ſhall be improved, company will be

no longer pestered with dull story-tellers, nor *brangling* dis-

BRANGLEMENT *n. s* [from *brangle.*] The same with *brangle.*

BRANK. *n. s.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

BRANNY *adj* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran.

It became scrpig nous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales. *Mortimer.*

BRASIER *n. s* [from *braſs*]

1. A manufacturer that works in brass

There a fellow somewhat near the door, he should be a brasier by his face. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Brass hat turn and rons, pots, kettles, &c have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from *enbraſer*, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with only *brasiers.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

BRASIL *n. s* An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil though Hariot shews it has been known by that name, many years before the discovery of that country, and the best sort comes from Fernambuc. The tree ordinarily grows in dry barren rocky places, is very thick and large, usually crooked and knotty; its flowers, which are of a beautiful red, exhale agreeable smell, which strengthens the brain. The bark is so, that when the trunk is peeled, which might before be equal in circumference to the body of a man, it is reduced to that of his leg. The wood is heavy, and so dry, that it scarce any smoke. It is used by turners, and takes a good polish, but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a spurious red. *Chamb.*

BRASS. *n. s.* [bpar, Sax. *pres*, Welch.]

1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Brass is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*

Men's evil manners live in *brass*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Of metals, and inform the breathing *brass.* *Dryden.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS *n. s* [from *brassy.*] An appearance like brass; some quality of brass.

BRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *brass*]

1. Partaking of brass.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

Hard as brass.

Losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down,

From *brassy* bosoms, and rough hearts of flint. *Shakesp.*

2. Impudent.

BRAST. *part. p. adj.* [from *burſt*] Burst; broken.

There creature never past,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *brast*,
And damned sprights sent forth to make ill men agast.
Fairy Queen, b. v. c. v. ſta. 31

BRAT. *n. s* [Its etymology is uncertain; bpaet, in Saxon, signifies a blanket, from which, perhaps, the modern signification may have come.]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by some other deity than nature,
That shapes man better; and they follow him,
Against us *brats*, with no less confidence,
Than boys pursuing summer butterflies. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dame,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The friends, that got the *brats*, were poison'd too;
In this sad case what could our vermin do? *Roscommon.*

Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see which of them had the prettiest children. *L'Estrange.*

I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld, since she was a *brat* in hanging-sleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or save,
Can grant ten thousand pounds a year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny, the offspring.

The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and offspring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVADO. *n. s* [from *bravada*, Span.] A boast; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible armado. *Sidney.*

BRAVE *adj* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. Courageous, daring, bold, generous; high-spirited.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and confident, was, in the presence of Octavius Cæsar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your [illegible] *Waller.*

2. Gallant, having a noble mien; lofty.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. [illegible]

3. Magnificent, grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes,
Would not the beggar then forget himself? *Shakesp.*

But whoso'er it was nature design'd
First a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, used to express the superabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire,
O heavenly soul, in human shape contain'd;
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *bravest* fire,
When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend. *Sidney.*

If there be iron-ore, and mills, iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a statesman has not this science, he must be subject to a *braver* man than himself, whose province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

BRAVE. *n. s.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion.

Hot *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the last great stake. *Dryden.*

Morat's too insolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a slave. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace,
We grant thou canst outscold us. *Shakesp. King John.*

To BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakesp. Othello.*

My nobles leave me, and my state is *brav'd*,
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. *Shakesp.*

The ills of love, not those of fate I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempest, and the rising waves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.

Both particular persons and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon's Essays*, N° 16.

BRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *brave.*] In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly, splendidly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed *bravely*. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. } *Denham.*

Your valour *bravely* did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

BRA'VERY. *n. s* [from *brave*]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gallantry.

Certainly it denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do that out of a desire of fame, which we could not be prompted to by a generous passion for the glory of him that made us. *Spectator*, N° 255.

[illegible]
Adds softest love, and more than female sweetness. *Addison.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may see,
And all the happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes choose ministers more sensible of duty than of rising, and such as love business rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon's Essays*, N° 37.

4. Bravado; b[illegible]

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*, use his tongue to her disgrace, which lately had sung sonnets of her praises. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

For a *bravery* upon this occasion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are those that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *L'Estrange.*

BRA'VO. *n. s.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire

For boldness, like the *bravoes* and banditti, is seldom employed, but upon desperate services. *Government of the Tongue*

No *bravoes* here profess the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murd'rer's refuge made. *Gay's Trivia*

To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent. *Shakesp.*

How now, Sir John! what, are you *brawling* here?
Does this become your place, your time, your business?
Shakesp. Henry IV. *p.* 1

Their

Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their foul fearing clamours have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shakesp. K. John.*

In council she gives licence to her tongue
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden's Fables.*

Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours, *brawling* language, and especially all personal scandal and scurrility to the meanest part of the vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To speak loud and indecently

His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r against the French,
And one against Glendower. *Shakesp. Henry IV p. 1*

3. To make a noise.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakesp.*

BRAWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; scurrility.

He findeth, that controversies thereby are made but *brawls*; and therefore wisheth, that, in some lawful assembly of churches, all these strifes may be decided. *Hooker, Preface.*

Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport.
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

BRAWLER. *n. s.* [from *brawl.*] A wrangler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

An advocate may incur the censure of the court, for being a *brawler* in court, on purpose to lengthen out the cause. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleshy or muscalous part of the body

The *brawn* of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side, then shew the wrist-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The arm, so called from its being muscalous.

I'd hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakesp.*

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakesp.*

3. Bulk; muscular strength.

Thy boist'rous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The flesh of a boar.

The best age for the boar is from two years to five years old, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for *brawn*.
Mortimer.

5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. *n. s.* [from *brawn.*] A boar killed for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the same;
Then if you would send up the *brawner* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS. *n. s.* [from *brawny.*] Strength; hardness.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the best armour we can have against the common evils and accidents of life
Locke

BRA'WNY. *adj.* [from *brawn.*] Muscalous; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles and strength

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden's Juven.*

The native energy
Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Starves and destroys the fruit, is only made
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren shade. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To BRAY. *v. a* [bpacan, Sax. *braier*, Fr.] To pound, or grind small.

I'll burst him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar *Chapman's Iliads.*

Except you would *bray* christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

To BRAY *v. n.* [*braire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noise as an ass.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To make an offensive or disagreeable noise.

What, shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd men?
Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churlish drums,
Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp? *Shakesp.*

Arms on armour clashing, *bray'd*
Horrible discord. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 209.*

'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into an ass, and to his primitive *braying*. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

BRAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Noise; sound.

Boist'rous untun'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets dreadful *bray*. *Shakesp.*

BRA'YER. *n. s.* [from *bray.*]

1. One that brays like an ass.

Hold! cry'd the queen; a cat-call each shall win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth, my *brayers!* and the welkin rend. *Pope.*

2. [With printers; from *to bray*, or *beat.*] An instrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a* [from *brass.*]

1. [Not in use.]

If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this exercise is not so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the spindle, and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am *brazed* to it. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

It damned custom hath not *brazed* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

BRA'ZEN. *adj.* [from *brass.*]

1. Made of brass

Get also a small pair of *brazen* compasses, and a fine ruler, for taking the distance. *Peacham.*

A bough his *brazen* helmet did sustain,
His heaviest arms lay scatter'd on the plain. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Proceeding from brass: a poetical use.

Trumpeters
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakesp.*

3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully

When I used to reprimand him for his tricks, he would talk saucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiss.
Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.

BRA'ZENFACE. *n. s* [from *brazen* and *face.*] An impudent wretch.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.——Well said, *brazenface*, not to speak it [illegible] *Shakesp. Merry Wives of W.*

BRA'ZENFACED *adj.* [from *brazenface.*] Impudent; shameless.

What a *brazenfaced* variet art thou, to deny thou knowest me? Is it two days ago, since I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs. *Dryden.*

BRA'ZENNESS *n. s* [from *brazen.*]

1. Appearing like brass.

2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. s.* See BRASIER.

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you should sell them to the *brazier*, you would not lose above a penny in a shilling. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

BREACH. *n. s.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempest
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden *breach* on't. *Shakesp. Henry VIII*

2. The state of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great *breach* in his abused nature. *Shakesp.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery

The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breach* the Turks seeking to have entered, made bloody fight. *Knolles.*

Tir'd mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd,
Slew fiends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd. *Dryden.*

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would sure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of it bring them to shorter vengeance. *Spenser's Ireland*

What are those *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, shall involve in it a *breach* of duty towards God. *South.*

The laws of the gospel are the only standing rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of those laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coast.

But th' heedful boatman strongly forth did stretch
His brawny arms, and all his body strain,
That th' utmost sandy *breach* they shortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*

6. Difference; quarrel, separation of kindness.

It would have been long before the jealousies and *breaches* betwen the armies, would have been composed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction, injury.

This *breach* upon his kingly power was without a precedent.
Clarendon.

BREAD. *n. s* [bpeob, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make them into *bread*, which is the lightest and properest aliment for human bodies.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Bread that decaying man with strength supplies,
And gen'rous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies. *Pope.*

2. Food in general, ſuch as nature requires; to *get bread*, implies, to get ſufficient for ſupport without luxury.

In the ſweat of thy face ſhalt thou eat *bread*. *Gen.* iii. 19.

If theſe pretenders were not ſupported by the ſimplicity of the inquiſitive fools, the trade would not find them *bread*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This dowager on whom my tale I found,
A ſimple ſober life in patience led,
And had but juſt enough to buy her *bread*. *Dryden.*

When I ſubmit to ſuch indignities,
Make me a citizen, a ſenator of Rome;
To ſell my country, with my voice, for *bread*. *Philips.*

I neither have been bred a ſcholar, a ſoldier, nor to any kind of buſineſs; this creates uneaſineſs in my mind, fearing I ſhall in time want *bread*. *Spectator*, N° 203.

3. Support of life at large:

God is pleaſed to try our patience by the ingratitude of thoſe, who, having eaten of our *bread*, have lift up themſelves againſt us. *King Charles.*

But ſometimes virtue ſtarves, while vice is fed,
What then? Is the reward of virtue *bread*? *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] One that chips bread, a baker's ſervant.

No abuſe, Hal, on my honour; no abuſe.——Not to diſpraiſe me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

BREAD-CORN. *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and *bread-corn*, ſufficed not for ſix days. *Hayward.*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruiſing it among *bread-corn*, they put it up into a veſſel, and keep it as food for their ſlaves. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey, b.* v ii.

BREAD-ROOM. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A part of the hold ſeparated by a bulk-head from the reſt, where the bread and biſket for the men are kept. *Sea Dict.*

BREADTH. *n. ſ.* [from bnab, broad, Saxon.] The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

There is in Ticinum, in Italy, a church that hath windows only from above: it is in length an hundred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty, having a door in the midſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 794.

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in *breadth* and depth, may be granted to excel it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

Then all approach the ſlain with vaſt ſurprize,
Admire on what a *breadth* of earth he lies. *Dryden.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch makes it riſe in height; the lowneſs opens it in *breadth*. *Addiſon.*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I *broke*, or *brake*; part. paſſ. *broke*, or *broken*. [brecan, Saxon.]

1. To part by violence.

When I *broke* the five loaves among five thouſand, how many baſkets of fragments took ye up? *Mark*, viii. 19.

Let us *break* their bands aſunder, and caſt away their cords from us. *Pſalm* ii. 3.

See, ſaid the ſire, how ſoon 'tis done,
Then took and *broke* them one by one
So ſtrong you'll be in friendſhip ty'd,
So quickly *broke*, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burſt, or open by force.

Moſes tells us, that the fountains of the earth were *broke* open, or clove aſunder. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkneſs.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
The gloomy vapours, he lay ſtretch'd along. *Dryden.*

4. To deſtroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God *breaketh* down, none can build up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. To overcome; to ſurmount.

Into my hand he force'd the tempting gold,
While I with modeſt ſtruggling *broke* his hold. *Gay.*

6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were *broken* than theſe boys,
And writ as little beard. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

7. To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, *broken* with the ſtorms of ſtate,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye,
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that diſhoneſt victory
At Chæronea, fatal to Liberty,
Killed with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not ſome of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health? have not others diſſipated his eſtate, and reduced him to want? *Tillotſon.*

8. To ſink or appal the ſpirit.

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free courſe againſt her:
Thou ſhalt ſee, Phœnix, how I'll *break* her pride. *Philips.*

9. To ſubdue.

Why, then, thou can'ſt not *break* her to the lute.——
——Why, no; for ſhe hath broke the lute to me. *Shakeſp. Taming the Shrew.*

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himſelf to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceneſs of his native temper. *Addiſon's Cato.*

10. To cruſh, to diſable; to incapacitate.

The defeat of that day at Cropredy was much greater than it then appeared to be, and it even *broke* the heart of him. *Clarend.*

Your hopes without are vaniſh'd into ſmoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies *broke*. *Dryden.*

11. To weaken the mind.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy *broken* ſenſes,
Which, if convenience will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If any dabler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

12. To tame; to train to obedience.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him ſtreight run looſe at random? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

So fed before he's *broke*, he'll bear
Too great a ſtomach patiently to feel
The laſhing whip, or chew the curbing ſteel. *May's Virgil.*

That hot-mouth'd beaſt that bears againſt the curb,
Hard to be *broken* even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*

No ſports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the ſtubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryden.*

Virtues like theſe,
Make human nature ſhine, reform the ſoul,
And *break* our fierce barbarians into men. *Addiſon's Cato.*

13. [illegible]

[illegible] is few know themſelves. for merchants *broke*,
View their eſtate with diſcontent and pain. *I*

The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken* man. *Shakeſp.*

With arts like theſe, rich Matho, when he ſpeaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryden.*

A command or call to be liberal, all of a ſudden impoveriſhes the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and ſhuts up every [illegible] exchequer.

14. To crack or open the ſkin, ſo as that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about; even the day before ſhe *broke* her brow, and then my huſband took up the child *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Weak ſoul! and blindly to deſtruction led,
She break her heart! ſhe'll ſooner *break* your head. *Dryden.*

15. To violate a contract or promiſe.

Lovers *break* not hours,
Unleſs it be to come before their time. *Shakeſp. T. G. of Ver.*

Pardon this fault, and, by my ſoul I ſwear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shakeſp.*

Did not our worthies of the houſe,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows? *Hudibras.*

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe. *Dryden.*

17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of.

Break their talk, miſtreſs, quickly; my kinſman ſhall ſpeak for himſelf. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet ſo as if the firſt fall be *broken*, by means of a ſop, or otherwiſe, it ſtayeth above. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Think not my ſenſe of virtue is ſo ſmall,
I'll rather leap down firſt, and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops ſhort, and looks about for ſome kind ſhrub,
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

She held my hand, the deſign'd blow to *break*,
Then from her roſy lips began to ſpeak. *Dryden.*

18. To interrupt.

Some ſolitary cloiſter will I chooſe,
Coarſe my attire, and ſhort ſhall be my ſleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*

The father was ſo moved, that he could only command voice, *broke* with ſighs and ſobbings, ſo far as to bid her proceed. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 164.

The poor ſhade ſhiv'ring ſtands, and muſt not *break*
His painful ſilence, till the mortal ſpeak. *Tickell.*

Sometimes in *broken* words he ſigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and tumbled when he view'd the fair. *Gay.*

19. To ſeparate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas diſpute [illegible] that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company? *Atterbury.*

20. [illegible]

It is great folly, as well as injuſtice, to *break* off ſo noble a relation. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

21. To reform; with *of*.

The French were not quite *broken of* it, until ſome time after they became chriſtians. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* 6.

22. To

22. To open something new, to propound something by an overture.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no counsellor should suddenly deliver any positive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the most, but to *break* it, at first, that it may be the better understood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dryden's Fab.*

23. *To break the back.* To strain or dislocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, *break my back*,
Than you should such dishonour undergo. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

24. *To break the back.* To disable one's fortune.

O, many
Have *broke their backs*, with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

25. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table

26. *To break fast.* To eat the first time in the day.

27. *To break ground.* To plow.

When the price of corn faileth, men generally give over surplus tillage, and *break no more ground* than will serve to supply their own turn. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The husbandman must first *break the land*, before it be made capable of good seed. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland*

28. *To break ground.* To open trenches.

29. *To break the heart.* To destroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.——
—Will't *break my heart?*——
I'd rather *break mine own*, *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to *break a single heart*. *Dryden*

30. *To break a jest.* To utter a jest unexpected.

31. *To break the neck.* To luxe, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didst *break his neck*, as his fingers. *Shakesp.*

32. *To break off* To put a sudden stop.

33. *To break off.* To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed

To check the starts and sallies of the soul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue. *Addison.*

34. *To break up.* To dissolve; to put a sudden end to.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows finds;
He *breaks up* house, turns out of doors his mind. *Herbert*

He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire immediately, and *break up* the meeting. *Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.*

35. *To break up.* To open; to lay open.

The shells being thus lodged amongst this mineral matter, when this comes now to be *broke up*, it exhibits impressions of the shells. *Woodward on Fossils.*

36. *To break up.* To separate or disband.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solyman returning to Constantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay still the whole year following. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

37. *To break upon the wheel.* To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

38. *To break wind* To give vent to wind in the body

To BREAK. *v. n*

1. To part in two

Give sorrow words, the grief that does not speak,
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break*. *Shakesp.*

2. To burst.

The clouds are still above, and, while I speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*

The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threatning, like a storm
Just *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden's All for Love.*

3. To burst by dashing, as waves on a rock.

He could compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and *breaking* among its crowd of islands. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden.*

4. To break as a swelling; to open, and discharge matter.

Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *breaking* some few days after, was discovered to be an apostheme. *Harvey.*

Ask one who hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no less happy than the ease of a *broken* impostume, after the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Because that I and you must part.
Stay, or else my joys will die,
And perish in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkness of the night, whatever deep impressions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as soon as the day *breaks* about him. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 465.

6. To burst forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd, and, not consulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *p.* 1. *Epilogue*

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon's Essays*, N° 35.

For very want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and strength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak;
See how the dean begins to *break*
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift*

9. To issue out with vehemence.

Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents *broke*. *Pope.*

10. To make way with some kind of suddeness, impetuosity, or violence.

Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest to *break* in suddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off. *Hooker*, b. v. § 41.

The three mighty men *brake* through the host of the Philistines. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 16.

They came into Judah, and *brake* into it. 2 *Coron.* xxi. 17.

Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it *broke* forth, as if it had issued out of the womb? *Job*, xxxviii. 8.

Thus, this is he, forthwith,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 1154

He resolved, that Balfour should use his utmost endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of horse. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it necessarily *breaks* [illegible] to make itself room. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all disguises,
And spares not gods nor men. *Denham's Sophy.*

Till through those clouds the sun of knowledge *broke*,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*

Oh! could'st thou *break* through fate's severe decree,
A new Marce his shall arise in thee. *Dryden's Æneid.*

At length I've acted my severest part;
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addison's Cato.*

How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! *Addison.*

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in,
On my departing soul. *Addison's Cato.*

There are not wanting some, who, struck with the usefulness of these charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obstructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Atterbury.*

A mighty pow'r, by whose most wise command,
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand,
Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break* into my soul with perfect day! *Arbuthnot.*

Heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day. *Pope's Messiah.*

I must pay her the last duty of friendship wherever she is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift's Letters.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney*, b. i.

Stay with me awhile;
I am to *break* with thee of some affairs,
That touch me near. *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their husbands
Into the plot, as can; if not, to rid 'em,
That'll be the easier practice. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murd'rers, and traitors, for the saving
A life so near and necessary to you,
As is your country's. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*

To *break* upon the score of danger or expence, is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Collier on Friendship.*

Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak. *Prior.*

13. *To break from.* To separate from with some vehemence.

How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who cou'dst *break from* Laura's arms? *Roscommon*

Thus radiant *from* the circling crowd he *broke*;
And thus with manly modesty he spoke. *Dryden's Virgil.*

This custom makes bigots and sceptics, and those that *break from* it, are in danger of heresy. *Locke.*

14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks in* upon conversation, and drives down all before him. *Addison on Italy.*

15. *To break* To diſtard

When I ſee a great officer *broke*, a change made in the court, or the miſtreſs, and this under the moſt gracious princeſs that ever reigned. *Swift.*

16. *To break looſe* To eſcape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, *break looſe* from hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place,
Farthеſt from pain? *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. iv. l. 839.

17. *To break looſe.* To ſhake off reſtraint.

If we deal falſely in covenant with God, and *break looſe* from all our engagements to him, we releaſe God from all the promiſes he has made to us. *Tillotſon.*

18. *To break off* To deſiſt ſuddenly

Do not peremptorily *break off*, in any buſineſs, in a fit of anger; but howſoever you ſhew bitterneſs, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Chriſtians at Lepanto, being then hearing of cauſes in conſiſtory, *broke off* ſuddenly, and ſaid to thoſe about him, it is now more time we ſhould give thanks to God. *Bacon.*

When you begin to conſider, whether you may ſafely take one draught more, let that be accounted a ſign late enough to *break off*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

19. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.

I muſt *from* this enchanting queen *break off*. *Shakeſp.*

20. *To break out.* To diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects.

Let not one ſpark of filthy luſtful fire
Break out, that may her ſacred peace moleſt. *Spenſer.*

They ſmother and keep down the flame of the miſchief, ſo as it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Such a deal of wonder is *broken out* within this hour, that ballad-makers cannot be able to expreſs it. *Shakeſp.*

As fire *breaks out* of flint by percuſſion, ſo wiſdom and truth iſſueth out of the agitation of argument. *Howel.*

Fully ripe, his ſwelling fate *breaks out*,
And hurries him to mighty miſchiefs on. *Dryden.*

All turn'd their ſides, and to each other ſpoke,
I ſaw their words *break out* in fire and ſmoke. *Dryden.*

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze ſhe ſhone,
And her bright ſoul *broke out* on ev'ry ſide. *Dryden.*

There can be no greater labour, than to be always diſſembling; there being ſo many ways by which a ſmothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out*. *South.*

They are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumſtances of life. *Addiſon on the War.*

A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which ſwept away great multitudes. *Addiſon Spectator*, N° 164.

21. *To break out* To have eruptions from the body, as puſtules or ſores.

22. *To break out.* To become diſſolute.

He *broke* not *out* into his great exceſſes, while he was reſtrained by the counſels and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*

23. *To break up.* To ceaſe, to intermit.

It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day, when the river firſt riſeth, great plagues in Cairo uſe ſuddenly to *break up*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt* N° 743.

24. *To break up.* To diſſolve itſelf

Theſe, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their underſtanding, by the light of experience, will ſcatter and *break up*, like miſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 124.

The ſpeedy depredation of air upon watery moiſture, and verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in nothing more viſible, than the ſudden diſcharge or vaniſhing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glaſs, or any poliſhed body; for the moiſtneſs ſcattereth, and *breaketh up* ſuddenly. *Bacon.*

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and croſs of light *broke up*, and caſt itſelf abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many ſtars. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What we obtain by converſation, is oftentimes loſt again, as ſoon as the company *breaks up*, or, at leaſt, when the day vaniſhes. *Watts*

25. *To break up.* To begin holidays, to be diſmiſſed from buſineſs.

Our army is diſpers'd already,
Like youthful ſteers unyok'd, they took their courſe
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth; or, like a ſchool *broke up*,
Each hurries tow'rds his home and ſporting-place. *Shakeſp.*

26. *To break with.* To part friendſhip with any.

There is a ſlave whom we have put in priſon,
Reports, the Volſcians, with two ſeveral powers,
Are entered in the Roman territories
—Go ſee this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,
The Volſcians dare *break with* us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

Can there be any thing of friendſhip in ſnares, hooks, and trapans? Whoſoever *breaks with* his friend upon ſuch terms, has enough to warrant him in ſo doing, both before God and and man. *South*

Invent ſome apt pretence,
To *break with* Bertran, *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar*

27. It is to be obſerved of this extenſive and perplexed *verb*, that, in all its ſignifications, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has ſome reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, ſuddenneſs, or violence.

BREAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken, opening

From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceaſed. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

For now, and ſince firſt *break* of day, the fiend,
Mere ſerpent in appearance, forth was come. *Parad. Loſt*

[illegible] the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The light of it would be quite loſt, did it not ſometimes diſcover itſelf through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that [illegible]

2. A pauſe; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended.

All modern traſh is
Set forth with num'rous *breaks* and daſhes. *S[illegible]*

BRE'AKER. *n. ſ.* [from *break*.

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law *Shakeſp. H IV.*

If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them, to be priſons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *South.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *faſt*.] To eat the firſt meal in the day

As ſoon as Phœbus' rays inſpect us,
Firſt, Sir, I read, and then I *breakfaſt* *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The firſt meal in the day.

The duke was at *breakfaſt*, the laſt of his repaſts in this world. *Wotton.*

2. The thing eaten at the firſt meal.

Hope is a good *breakfaſt*, but it is a bad ſupper. *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the beſt *breakfaſt* for my young maſter. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been ſeized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfaſt* to the beaſt. *Shakeſp.*

I lay me down to gaſp my laſteſt breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfaſt* by my death,
Yet ſcarce enough their hunger to ſupply. *Dryden*

BRE'AKNECK. *n. ſ.* [from *break* and *neck*.] A fall in which the neck is broken; a ſteep place endangering the neck.

For

Forſake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. ſ.* [from *break* and *promiſe*.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe.

I will thank you the moſt atheiſtical *breakpromiſe*, and the moſt hollow lover. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

BRE'AKVOW. *n. ſ.* [from *break* and *vow*.] He that practiſes the breach of vows.

That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids.
Shakeſp. King John

BREAM. *n. ſ.* [*breme*, Fr.] The name of a fiſh.

The *bream* being at full growth, is a large fiſh, he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves beſt to live in ponds. He is, by *Geſner*, taken to be more elegant than wholſome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleaſes him, and, in many ponds, ſo faſt as to overſtock them, and ſtarve the other fiſh. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his ſcales ſet in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow ſucking mouth, two ſets of teeth, and a ſoaring bone, to help his grinders. The male is obſerved to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or ſpawn. *Walton's Angler.*

A broad *bream*, to pleaſe ſome curious taſte,
While yet alive in boiling water caſt,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about. *Hiller*

BREAST. *n. ſ.* [bpeopt, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

The ſubſtance of the breaſts is compoſed of a great number of glands, of an oval figure, which are in a great quantity of fat. Their excretory ducts, as they approach the nipple, join and unite together, till at laſt they form ſeven, eight, or more, ſmall pipes, called *tubuli lactiferi*, which have ſeveral croſs canals, by which they communicate with one another, that if any of them be ſtopped, the milk, which was brought to it, may not ſtagnate, but paſs through by the other pipes, which all [illegible] in the extremity of the nipple. They have arteries from the ſubclavian and intercoſtal. They have [illegible] from the vertebral pairs, and from the ſixth pair of the brain. Their uſe is to ſeparate the milk for the nouriſhment of the fœtus. The tubes, which compoſe the glands of the *breaſt* in maids, like a ſphincter muſcle, contract ſo cloſely, that no part [illegible]

with a fœtus, and compresses the descending trunk of the great artery, the blood flows in a greater quantity, and with a greater force, through the arteries of the *breasts*, and forces a passage into their glands, which, being at first narrow, admits only of a thin water; but growing wider by degrees, as the womb grows bigger, the glands receive a thick serum, and, after birth, they run with a thick milk; because that blood, which before did flow to the fœtus, and, for three or four days afterwards, by the uterus, beginning then to stop, does more dilate the mamillary glands. *Quincy.*

They pluck the fatherless from the *breast*. *Job*, xxiv. 9.

3. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

4. The heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind.

Needless was written law, where none oppress;
The law of man was written in his *breast*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. The passions; the regard

Margarita first possess'd,
If I remember well, my *breast*. *Cowley.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front, to oppose breast to breast.

The treaden sails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast, the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone*. *Peacham.*

BRE'ASTCASKET. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *casket*.] With mariners. The largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BREASTFAST. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *fast*.] In a ship. A rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high*.] Up to the breast.

The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breasthigh*. *Sir.*

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breasthigh in sand. *Dryden's Fables.*

BREASTHOOKS. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *hook*.] With shipwrights. The compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship *Harris.*

BREASTKNOT *n. f.* [from *breast* and *knot*.] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast

Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts, why may we not hope for the same atchievements from the influence of this *breastknot*? *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 11.

BREASTPLATE. *n. f* [from *breast* and *plate*.] Armour for the breast

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just *Shakesp.*
'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose.
Cowley.

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended *Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *plough*.] A plough used paring turf, driven by the breast.

The *breastplough*, which a man shoves before him. *Mortim.*

BRE'ASTROPES. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *rope*.] In a ship. Those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harris.*

BREASTWORK. *n. f.* [from *breast* and *work*.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.

Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon*, b. v

BREATH. *n. f* [bpaðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as *breath* into the wind *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*,
But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death? *Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he casts to sue the chace
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breath*, large breath in arms most needful,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and needful. *Spenser.*
What is your difference? speak.—
—I am scarce in *breath*, my lord. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Spaniard, take *breath*, some respite I'll afford;
My cause is more advantage than your sword. *Dryden.*
Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of *breath*,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden's Aureng.*

4. Respiration; the power of breathing.

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much breathing put him out of *breath*. *Milton.*

5. Respite; pause, relaxation

Give me some *breath*; some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak. *Shakesp. Richard III*

6. Breeze; moving air

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addis. Cato.*

7. A single act; an instant.

You menace me, and court me in a *breath*,
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.

Safe return'd, the race of glory past,
Now to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his last. *Pope.*

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heav'ns and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. To take breath; to rest.

He presently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themselves together again. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*
When France had *breath'd*, after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils. *Roscomm.*

4. To pass by breathing.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in,
And there be strangl'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakesp.*

To BREATHE. *v. a*

1. To inspire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wish to live,
Their pains and poverty desire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air *Dryd.*
They here began to *breathe* a most delicious kind of æther, and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Tatler*, N° 81.

2. To inject by breathing.

He *breathed* into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit, whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its original. *Decay of Piety.*

I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myself into Adrastus. *Dryden.*

3. To expire; to eject by breath.

She is called, by ancient authours, the tenth muse, and, by Plutarch, is compared to Cadus, the son of Vulcan, who *breathed* out nothing but flame. *Spectator*, N° 223.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath

Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags. *Shakesp.*

5. To [illegible]

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute, or strike the vocal wire. *Prior.*

6. To exhale, to send out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flow'rs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

7. To utter privately.

I have tow'rd heaven *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in prayer and contemplation. *Shakesp. Mer. of Ven.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BRE'ATHER. *n. s.* [from *breathe*.]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a *breather*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
I will eat no *breather* in the world but myself. *Shakesp.*

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather* *Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*

3. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire,
His tender father summons him away. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *n. s.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd. *Prior.*

2. Breathing place; vent

The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes. *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *breath*.]

1. Out of breath, spent with labour

Well knew
The prince, with patience and sufferance fly,
So hasty heat soon cooled to subdue;
Tho' when he *breathless* was, that battle 'gan renew. *Fairy Q.*
I remember when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage, and extreme toil,

Breathleſs, and faint, leaning upon my ſword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakſp. Henry IV. p. 1.*
Many ſo framed themſelves in their race, that they ſell down *breathleſs* and dead. *Hayward.*
Breathleſs and tir'd, as all my fury ſpent,
Or does my glutted ſpleen at length relent? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Dead.
Kneeling before this ruin of ſweet life,
And breathing to this *breathleſs* excellence,
The incenſe of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakeſp. King John.*
Yielding to the ſentence, *breathleſs* thou
And pale ſhalt lie, as what thou bureſt now *Prior.*

BRED. *part. paſſ.* [from *to breed.*]
Malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would never be changed *Wiſdom*, xii. 10.

BREDE *n. ſ.* See BRAID.
In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety, without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one, from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon.*

BREECH, *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed from *by mean*, Sax.]
1. The lower part of the body; the back part.
When the king's pardon was offered by a herauld, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and uſed words ſuitable to that geſture. *Hayward.*
The ſtorks devour ſnakes and other ſerpents; which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will preſently clap them cloſe to a wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Muſeum.*

2. Breeches.
Ah! that thy father had been ſo reſolv'd!—
—That you might ſtill have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have ſtolen the *breech* from Lancaſter *Shakeſpeare*

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.
So cannons, when they mount vaſt pitches,
Anonym.

BREECH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun

BREE'CHES *n. ſ.* [bpæc, Sax. from *bracca*, an old Gaulliſh word, ſo that *Skinner* imagines the name of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this ſenſe it has no *ſingular*.]
1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body
Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shakeſp. Taming the Shrew.*
Rough ſatires, ſly remarks, ill-natur'd ſpeeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches*. *Prior.*
Give him a ſingle coat to make, he'd do't,
A *breeches*, ſingly; but the brute
Cou'd never contrive all three to make a ſuit.
King's Art of Cookery.

2. To wear the *breeches*, is, to uſurp the authority of the huſbands.
The wife of Xantippe was proud and domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches*.
L'Eſtrange.

To BREED. *v. n.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred*. [bpæban, Sax.]
1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the ſpecies.
None better in Numidia *bred*,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Prior.*

2. To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce.
Whereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That, to have heard, great horrour would have *bred*. *F. Q.*
Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker, b. iv.*
What hurtful company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in youth! *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
Intemperance and luſt *breed* infirmities and diſeaſes, which, being propagated, ſpoil the ſtrain of a nation. *Tillotſon.*

3. To contrive; to hatch, to plot.
My ſon Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and
Shakeſp. King Lear.

4. To produce from one's ſelf
Children would *breed* their teeth with much leſs danger
Locke on Education.

5. To give birth to; to be the native place.
Mr Harding, and the worthieſt divine the ſeminary hath *bred* for the ſpace of ſome hundreds of years, were brought up together in the ſame univerſity. *Hooker.*
Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom, certain theſe rough ſhades did never *breed*. *Milton.*

6. To educate; to prepare by education.
Whoe'er thou art, whoſe forward years are bent
On ſtate-affairs to guide the government,
Hear firſt what Socrates of old has ſaid
To the loved youth, whom he at Athens *bred*. *Dryden.*
To *breed* up the ſon to common ſenſe,
Is evermore the parent's leaſt expence. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
And let the ploughers, to rapine *bred*,
Without controul, go ſtrip and ſpoil the dead. *Dryden.*
His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*

7. To breed up; to take care of from infancy.
Bred up in grief, can pleaſure be our theme?
Our endleſs anguiſh, does not nature claim?
Reaſon and ſorrow are to us the ſame. *Prior.*
Ah, wretched me! by fates averſe decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed* *Dryden*

To BREED. *v. n.*
1. To bring young.
Emma, it ſeems, was *breeding*, and ſhe did nothing but entertain the company with a diſcourſe upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spectator*, N° 431.

2. To encreaſe by new production
But could youth laſt, and love ſtill *breed*,
Had joys no date, and age no need,
Then theſe delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.
Where they moſt *breed* and haunt, I have obſerv'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
There is a worm that *breedeth* in old ſnow, and dieth ſoon after it cometh out of the ſnow. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 696.
The caterpillar is one of the moſt general of worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*
It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies *breed* in putrefied carcaſes. *Bentley.*

4. To raiſe a breed
In the choice of ſwine, chooſe ſuch to *breed* of as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies.
I bring you witneſſes,
Twice fifteen thouſand hearts of England's *breed*. *Shakeſp.*
The horſes were young and handſome, and of the beſt *breed* in the north. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
Walled towns, ſtored arſenals, and ordnance; all this is but a ſheep in a lion's ſkin, except the *breed* and diſpoſition of the people be ſtout and warlike. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 30.
Infectious ſtreams of crowding ſins began,
And through the ſpurious *breed* and guilty nation ran.
Rode fair Aſcanius on a fiery ſteed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian *breed*. *Dryden.*
A couſin of his laſt wife's was propoſed, but John would have no more of the *breed*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

2. Progeny; offſpring.
If thou wilt lend this money, lend't
As to thy friend, for when did friendſhip take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend? *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*

3. A number produced at once; a hatch.
She lays them in the ſand, where they lie till they are hatched, ſometimes above an hundred at a *breed*. *Grew's Muſeum.*

BREE'DBATE. *n. ſ.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.
An honeſt, willing, kind fellow, as ever ſervant ſhall come in houſe withal; and, I warrant you, no telltale, nor no *breedbate*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

BREE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *breed.*]
1. That which produces any thing.
Time is the nurſe and *breeder* of all good. *Shakeſp.*

2. The perſon which brings up another.
Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the beſt *breeders* and bringers up of the worthieſt men. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

3. A female that is prolifick.
Get thee to a nunnery; why wouldſt thou be a *breeder* of ſinners? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Here is the babe, as loathſome as a toad,
Amongſt the faireſt *breeders* of our time. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*
Let there be an hundred perſons in London, and as many in the country, we ſay, that if there be ſixty of them *breeders* in London, there are more than ſixty in the country. *Graunt.*
Yet if a friend a night or two ſhould need her,
He'd recommend her as a ſpecial *breeder*. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raiſe a breed.
The *breeders* of Engliſh cattle turned much to dairy, or elſe kept their cattle to ſix or ſeven years old. *Temple.*

BREE'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *breed.*]
1. Education; inſtruction, qualifications.
She had her *breeding* at my father's charge,
A poor phyſician's daughter *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding* *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
I hope to ſee it a piece of none of the meaneſt *breeding*, to be acquainted with the laws of nature. *Glanville's Sceptis, Pref.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.
As men of *breeding*, ſometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errours, muſt the leſs commit. *Pope.*
The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant ſtate.
Why was my *breeding* order'd and preſcrib'd,
As of a perſon ſeparate to God,
Deſign'd for great exploits. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, l. 30.

BREESE. *n. ſ.* [bpeoſa, Saxon.] A ſtinging fly; the gadfly

The

The learned write, the inſect *bree*
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud buzzing *breeſe*, their ſtings draw blood,
drive the cattle gadding through the wood,
Æ's with unuſual pains, they loudly cry,
Tanagrus haſtens thence, and leaves his channels dry *Dryd.*

BREEZE. *n. ſ.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale, a ſoft wind.

We find, that theſe hotteſt regions of the world, ſeated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are ſo refreſhed with a daily gale of eaſterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth ever more blow ſtrongeſt in the heat of the day *Raleigh.*

From land a gentle *breeze* aroſe by night,
Serenely ſhone the ſtars, the moon was light,
And the ſea trembled with her ſilver light. } *Dryden.*

Gradual ſinks the *breeze*
Into a perfect calm that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the cloſing wood. *Thomſon*

BREE'ZY. *adj.* [from *breeze.*] Fanned with gales.

The ſeer, while zephyrs curl the ſwelling deep,
Baſks on the *breezy* ſhore, in grateful ſleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iii. *l.* 545

BREE'HON. *n. ſ.* An Iriſh word.

In the caſe of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which proſecute the action, that the malefactor ſhall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is ſlain, a recompence, which they call an eriach *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

BREME. *adj.* [from bpeniman, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; ſharp, ſevere.

And when the ſhining ſun laugheth once,
You deemen the ſpring come at once
But eft, when you count, you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles, and froſty furrows. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

BRENT *adj.* [from bpennan, Sax. to burn.] Burnt.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee preſent ſee
In danger rather to be drent than *brent*? *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

[illegible] [In architecture] That member of a column, called alſo the *torus*, or *tore.*

BREST *Summers.* The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET. *n. ſ.* A fiſh of the turbot kind, called alſo *burt* or *brut* *Dict.*

BRE'THREN. *n. ſ.* [The *plural* of *brother.*] See BROTHER.

All theſe ſects are *brethren* to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverſeneſs, pride. *Swift.*

BREVE. n. ſ. [In muſick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two meaſures or minims. *Harris*

BRE'VIARY *n. ſ.* [*breviaire*, Fr. *breviarium*, Lat.]

1. An abridgment; an epitome, a compendium.

Creſconius, an African biſhop, has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT *n. ſ.* [from *brevis*, *brevis*, Lat.] A ſhort compendium.

It is obvious for the ſhalloweſt diſcourſer to infer, that the whole counſel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is compriſed in that one *breviat* of evangelical truth.
Decay of Piety.

BRE'VIATURE, *n. ſ.* [from *brevis*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVIER. *n. ſ.* A particular ſize of letter uſed in printing; ſo called, probably, from being originally uſed in printing a

[illegible]
Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'ſt,
Live well, how long or ſhort, permit to heav'n. *Milton.*

BRE'VITY *n. ſ.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs, contraction into few words

Virgil, ſtudying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring thoſe words into a narrow compaſs, which a tranſlator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden*

To BREW *v. a* [*brouwen*, Dutch, *brauen*, German; bpipan, Sax.]

1. To make liquours by mixing ſeveral ingredients.

We have drinks alſo *brewed* with ſeveral herbs, and roots, and ſpices. *Bacon.*

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy *brewed* enchantments, foul deceiver. *Milton.*

2. To prepare by mixing things together.

Here's neither buſh nor ſhrub to bear off any weather at all, and another ſtorm *brewing.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Take away theſe chalices, go, *brew* me a pottle of ſack finely. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Or [illegible] three tempeſts on the watry main,
Or globe diſſil the kindly rain. *Pope's R. of the L.*

To contrive, to plot

I found it to be the moſt malicious and ſtanuck ſurmiſe, and [illegible] his nature, that, I think, had ever been [illegible] from the beginning of the world, howſoever countenanced by a rebellious pamphlet of a fugitive phyſician, even in [illegible]

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his houſe, and waſh, wring, *brew*, bake, ſcour, dreſs meat, and make the beds, and do all myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

BREW *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing, or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potato roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nouriſhing meats. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 47

BRE'WAGE *n. ſ.* [from *brew.*] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of ſack finely.
——With eggs, Sir?
—Simple of itſelf. I'll no pullet-ſperm in my *brewage.*
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

BREWER. *n. ſ.* [from *brew.*] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer

When *brewers* mar their malt with water. *Sh. King Lear*

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonſtrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poiſon into his meat or drink. *Tillotſon.*

BREWHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *brew* and *houſe.*] A houſe appropriated to brewing

In our *brewhouſes*, bakehouſes, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

BRE'WING. *n. ſ.* [from *brew.*] Quantity of liquour brewed.

A *brewing* of new beer, ſet by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 314.

BRE'WIS. *n. ſ.* A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

BRIAR. *n. ſ* See BRIER.

BRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally ſignifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the reſt; it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally ſignified, among us, a ſhare of any thing unjuſtly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardians. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Nor leſs may Jupiter to gold aſcribe,
When he turn'd himſelf into a *bribe.* *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the teſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

There's joy when to wild will you laws preſcribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe.* *Dryden.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purpoſes. It is ſeldom, and not properly, uſed in a good ſenſe.

How pow'rful are chaſte vows! the wind and tide
You *bribed* to combat on the Engliſh ſide. *Dryden.*

BRI'BER. *n. ſ* [from *bribe.*] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is ſtill a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reaſon againſt the thing he loves; or to confeſs the force of an argument againſt [illegible] *South.*

BRI'BERY. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe.*] The crime of taking reward for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, againſt the *bribery* and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, ſays Cicero, the governours did bribe and extort as much as was ſufficient for themſelves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themſelves, but for judges, jurors, and magiſtrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the ſolid foundations of honour and fidelity *Dryden's Aurengz. Preface.*

BRICK. *n. ſ.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

1. A maſs of burnt clay, ſquared for the uſe of builders.

For whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They generally gain enough by the rubbiſh and *bricks*, which the preſent architects value much beyond thoſe of a modern make, to defray the charges of their ſearch *Addiſon.*

But ſpread, my lord, your glory thin or thick,
On paſtive paper, or on ſolid *brick.* *Pope's Dunciad*

2. A loaf ſhaped like a brick

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The ſexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked.* *Swift*

BRICKBAT *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *bat.*] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a ſweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

BRI'CKCLAY. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *clay.*] Clay uſed for making brick.

I have obſerved it only in pits wrought for tile and *brickclay.*
Woodward on Foſſ.

BRICKDUST. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *duſt.*] Duſt made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus ſharp ſet, got together a convenient quantity of *brickduſt*, and diſpoſed of it into ſeveral papers. *Spectator*, N° 283.

BRI'CKEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *earth.*] Earth uſed in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brickearth*, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

BRICK-KILN. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *kiln.*] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Iſraelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppreſſion *Decay of Piety.*

BRICKLAYER. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *lay.*] A man whoſe trade it is to build with bricks, a brick-maſon.

[illegible] put to nurſe,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a *bricklayer*, when he came to age. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

If you had liv'd, Sir,
Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's *bricklayers*, ſure the tow'r had ſtood. *Donne.*

BRICKMAKER. *n. f.* [from *brick* and *make.*] One whoſe trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clay-pits, but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BRIDAL. *adj.* [from *bride.*] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial, connubial.

Our wedding chear to a ſad fun'ral feaſt,
Our ſolemn hymns to ſullen dirges change,
Our *bridal* flowers ſerve for a buried corſe. *Shakeſp.*
Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber. *Shakeſp.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung ſpouſal, and bid haſte the ev'ning ſtar,
On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Parad. Loſt, b.* vi.

Your ill meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies *Milton's Agoniſt. l.* 1105.

When to my arms thou brought'ſt thy virgin love,
Fair angels ſang our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and ſorrow's pride!
Oh, early loſt! oh, fitter to be led
In chearful ſplendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walſh.*

For her the ſpouſe prepares the *bridal* ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals ſing. *Pope's Eloiſa to Abel.*

BRI'DAL. *n. ſ.* The nuptial feſtival.

Nay, we muſt think, men are not gods,
Nor of them look for ſuch obſervance always,
As fits the *bridal.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Sweet day, ſo cool, ſo calm, ſo bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and ſky,
Sweet dews ſhall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou muſt die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridals* we will keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to ſleep. *Dryden.*

BRIDE. *n. ſ.* [bryb, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick, ſignifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praiſes to reſound,
Ne let the ſame of any be envy'd,
So Orpheus did for his own *bride.* *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

The day approach'd, when fortune ſhould decide
Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride.* *Dryden's Fab.*

Theſe are tributes due from pious *brides*,
From a chaſte matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith's Phædr.*

BRI'DEBED. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *bed.*] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,
Through this houſe each fairy ſtray;
To the beſt *bridebed* will we,
Which by us ſhall bleſſed be. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dr.*

Would David's ſon, religious, juſt, and brave,
To the firſt *bridebed* of the world receive
A foreigner, a heathen, and a ſlave? *Prior.*

BRI'DECAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *cake.*] A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at the wedding.

With the phantaſies of hey-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad *bridecake*
Round about the bride's ſtake. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods*

The writer, reſolved to try his fortune, faſted all day, and, that he might be ſure of dreaming upon ſomething at night, procured an handſome ſlice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator*, N° 597.

BRIDEGROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *groom.*] A new married man.

As are thoſe dulcet ſounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And ſummon him to marriage. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Why, happy *bridegroom!*
Why doſt thou ſteal ſo ſoon away to bed? *Dryden.*

BRI'DEMEN. } *n. ſ.* The attendants on the bride and bride-
BRI'DEMAIDS. } groom.

BRI'DESTAKE *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *ſtake.*] It ſeems to be a poſt ſet in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

And divide the broad bridecake,
Round about the *brideſtake.* *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods*

BRIDEWELL. *n. ſ.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouſe.] A houſe of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouſes and *Bridewells* in Europe. *Spectator*, N° 157.

BRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [brie, Saxon.]

1. A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood?
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the noſe.

The raiſing gently the *bridge* of the noſe, doth prevent the deformity of a ſaddle noſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 28.

3. The ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raiſe a bridge over any place.

Came to the ſea; and over Helleſpont
Bridging his way, Europe with Aſia join'd. *Par. Loſt.*

BRIDLE. *n. ſ.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed.

Creeping and crying, till they ſeiz'd at laſt
His courſer's *bridle*, and his feet embrac'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A reſtraint; a curb; a check.

The king reſolved to put that place, which ſome men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of ſuch a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itſelf into many errours, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reſtrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my ſtruggling muſe with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder ſtrain. *Addiſon.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty ſtop'd her *bridled* doves,
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Pope.*

3. To reſtrain; to govern.

The diſpoſition of theſe things is committed to them, whom law may at all times *bridle*, and ſuperiour power controul.
Hooker, b. v. § 9.

With a ſtrong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *n. ſ.* [from *bridle* and *hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridlehand* ſomething gently ſtir; but, indeed, ſo gently, as it did rather diſtribute than uſe violence. *Sidney, b.*

The heat of ſummer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridlehand* with great pain. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BRIEF *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *bref*, Fr.]

1. Short; conciſe. It is now ſeldom uſed but of words.

A play there is, my lord, ſome ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haſte. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a *briefer* ſort,
More pleaſant, pretty, and effectual. *Shakeſp. Tam. Shrew.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

The *brief* ſtile is that which expreſſeth much in little
Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneneſs, and therefore Mr Congreve has reaſon to thank me for being *brief* *Collier's View of the Stage.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The ſhrine of Venus, or ſtraight pight Minerva,
Poſtures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

BRIEF. *n. ſ.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many ſports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highneſs will ſee firſt *Shakeſp.*

The apoſtolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, *viz.* ſome are called *briefs*, becauſe they are comprized in a ſhort and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A ſhort extract, or epitome.

But how you muſt begin this enterprize,
I will your highneſs thus in *brief* adviſe. *Fairy Queen.*

I doubt not but I ſhall make it plain, as far as a ſum or *brief* can make a cauſe plain. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The *brief* of this tranſaction is, theſe ſprings that ariſe here, are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is ſummoned to anſwer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, iſſuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowel.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the caſe.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Sw.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private loſs.

6. [In muſick.] A meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRIEFLY. *adv.* [illegible]

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*

The modest queen a while, with downcast eyes,
Pondered the speech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

BRI'EFNESS *n. f.* [from *brief*] Conciseness, shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*. *Camden's Rem.*

BRI'ER *n. f.* [bpiep, Sax.] A plant.

The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the *rose*; which

What subtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*? *Shakesp.*

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap,
Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

BRI'ERY. *adj.* [from *brier.*] Rough, thorny; full of briers.

BRIG, and possibly also BRIX, is derived from the Saxon bpicz, a bridge, which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRIGA'DE. *n. f.* [*brigade*, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces, a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted *brigades* form. *Paradise Lost*, b.

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

BRIGA'DE *Major.* An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade, and he there acts as as a major general does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADI'ER *General.* An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRI'GAND. *n. f.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish *brigands* in some rocks, but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhal against Hobbes.*

BRI'GANDINE } *n. f.* [from *brigand.*]
BRI'GANTINE. }

1. A light vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.

Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

Scarce five years are past,
Since in your *brigantine* you sail'd to see
The Adriatick wedded. *Otway's Venice Preserved.*

The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two *brigantines*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigandine* of brass, thy broad habergeon,
Vambrass, and greves. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 1119.

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beopt, Saxon.]

1. Shining, glittering; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine,
Dark, with excessive *bright*, thy skirts appear. *Par. L. b.*

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple *bright*. *Dryden.*

2. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Illustrious; as, a *bright* reign, a *bright* action.

4. Witty, acute; subtle, as a *bright* genius.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright*]

1. To make bright, to make to shine.

The purple morning rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* all the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstasy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* up my sorrow,
Like gleams of sunshine in a louring sky. *Philips's D. Moth.*

3. To make gay, or alert.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix. l. 634.

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, *the sky brightens.*

BRI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*] Splendidly; with lustre.

Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The morn conspicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *bright*]

1. Lustre, splendour, glitter.

The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her sun-shining face,
To tell, were as to strive against the stream. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brightness*. *South.*

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteness.

The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness. *Pr*

BRI'LLIANCY *n. f.* [from *brilliant*] Lustre, splendour.

BRI'LLIANT *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in larger dark
[illegible]
Replete with many a *brilliant* spark,
As wise philosophers remark,
At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*

BRI'LLIANT. *n. f.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
Thus *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light. *Dryd.*

BRI'LLIANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *brilliant*] Splendour; lustre.

BRI'LLS. *n. f.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dict.*

BRIM. *n. f.* [*brim*, Icelandish.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

To make the coming hours o'erflow with joy,
And pleasure drown the *brim*. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

How my head in ointment swims
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims*

So when with cracking flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,
Above the *brims* they force their fiery way *Dryden's Æn.*

Thus in a bason drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim*,
You shall observe, as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquour.

The feet of the priests that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Josh.* iii. 15.

4. The bank of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs. *Drayton.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves, for this,
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand rills. *Milton.*

This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd,
And poplars black and white his temples bind
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design
The rest invoke the gods, with sprinkled wine.

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
Without intent. *P*

BRI'MFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full*] Full to the top; overcharged.

Measure my ease, how by thy beauty's filling,
With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd. *Sidney*, b. i.

We have try'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shakesp. J. Cæs.*

Her *brimful* eyes, that ready flood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Release'd their watry store. *Dryden's Fables*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then sighing, cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my son *Addison's Cato.*

BRI'MFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *brimful.*] Fulness to the top.

The Scot, on his unfurnished kingdom,
Came pouring like a tide into a breach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

BRI'MMER. *n. f.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads grow. *Dryden.*

BRI'MMING *adj.* [from *brim.*] Full to the brim.

And twice besides her beestings never fail,
To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *brim* or *brenstone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in dusk smoke and *brimstone* blue *Fairy Q. b. i.*

This vapour is generally supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle of

ted *brimstone* matches to the ſmoke, they all went out in an inſtant. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BRI'MSTONY. *adj* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone, containing ſulphur, ſulphureous.

BRI'NDED. *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with branches.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

She tam'd the *brinded* lioneſs,
And ſpotted mountain pard. *Milton.*

My *brinded* heifer to the ſtake I tye,
Two thriving calves ſhe ſuckles twice a day *Dryden*

BRI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded.

A natural *brindle.* *Grantſa*

BRI'NDLED. *adj* [from *brindle.*] Brinded, ſtreaked.

The boar, my ſiſters aim the fatal dart,
And ſtrike the *brindled* monſter to the heart. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

BRINE. *n*

[illegible] ated with ſalt

[illegible] of the weight of water, will encreaſe its [illegible] ing, as we ſee *brine*, when it is ſalt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 790.

Diſſolve the ſheeps dung in water, and add to it as much ſalt as will make it a ſtrong *brine*, in this liquour, to ſteep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The ſea.

All, but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, and quit the veſſel,
Then all afire with me. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*

The air was calm, and, on the level *brine*,
Sleek Panope, with all her ſiſters, play'd. *Milton*

As when two adverſe winds
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled *brine*
Roars ſtormy. *Philips*

3. Tears.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks for Roſaline! *Shakeſp.*

BRI'NEPIT. *n. ſ* [from *brine* and *pit*.] Pit of ſalt water.

Then I lov'd thee,
And ſhew'd thee all the qualities o' th' iſle,
The freſh ſprings, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile.
Shakeſp. Tempeſt.

To BRING. *v. a.* [*bringan*, Sax. preter. I *brought*, part. paſſ. *brought*, broht, Sax.]

1. To fetch from another place; diſtinguiſhed from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

And as ſhe was going to fetch it, he called to her, and ſaid, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morſel of bread in thy hand.
1 *Kings*, xvii. 11.

A regiſtry of lands may furniſh eaſy ſecurities of money, [illegible]

2. To convey in one's own hand, not to ſend by another

And if my wiſh'd alliance pleaſe your king,
Tell him he ſhould not ſend the peace, but *bring*. *Dryden.*

3. To produce, to procure.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more eaſe, than to do what right in juſtice you may. *Bacon.*

4. To cauſe to come

He proteſts he loves you,
And needs no other ſuitor, but his liking
To *bring* you in again. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and ſea and winds; but the folly and madneſs of mankind *brought* in the images of gods. *Stillingfleet*

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, ſo as a general deſtruction and devaſtation was *brought* upon the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before [illegible]

The great queſtion, which, in all ages, has diſturbed mankind, and *brought* on them thoſe miſchiefs. *Locke.*

5. To introduce.

Since he could not have a ſeat among them himſelf, he would *bring* in one, who had more merit. *Tatler*, N° 81

6. To reduce; to recal.

Nathan's parable had ſo good an effect, as to *bring* the man after God's own heart to a right ſenſe of his guilt. *Spect.* N° 83.

7. To attract, to draw along

In diſtillation, the water aſcends difficultly, and *brings* over [illegible]

8. To put into any particular ſtate or circumſtances, to make liable to any thing

Having got the way of reaſoning, which that ſtudy neceſſarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they ſhall have occaſion. *Locke.*

The queſtion for *bringing* the king to juſtice was immediately put, and carried without any oppoſition, that I can find.
Swift's Preſbyterian Plea

A due conſideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it, and the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange*

The underſtanding ſhould be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge, by inſenſible degrees. *Locke*

10. To recal, to ſummons.

But thoſe, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menacas has not yet forgot to ſing

11. To induce, to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in thoſe words, would not ſuffer a man to think otherwiſe, how, or whenſoever, he *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*

It ſeems ſo prepoſterous a thing to men, to make themſelves unhappy in order to happineſs, that they do not eaſily *bring* themſelves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would be no leſs a diverſion than [illegible] of the idle ſports in faſhion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

12. *To bring about.* [See ABOUT.] To bring to paſs; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppoſitions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the moſt vain and impracticable into his deſigns, and to *bring about* ſeveral great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

13. *To bring forth.* To give birth to, to produce.

The good queen,
For ſhe is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter
Here 'tis, commends it to your bleſſing. *Shakeſp.*

More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, firſt *brought forth*
Light out of darkneſs! *Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xii. l. 472.

Bewail thy falſehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
Among illuſtrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agoniſt*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryden, Æneid* vi. l. 444.

Idleneſs and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want, and this tempts men to injuſtice; and that cauſeth enmity and animo-

The value of land is raiſed, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

14. *To bring forth.* To bring to light.

The thing that is hid, *bringeth* he *forth* to light
Job, xxviii. 11.

15. *To bring in.* To reduce.

Send over into that realm ſuch a ſtrong power of men, as ſhould perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and looſe people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

16. *To bring in.* To afford gain.

The ſole meaſure of all his courteſies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him in. *South.*

Trade *brought* us in plenty and riches. *Locke.*

17. *To bring in.* To introduce.

Entertain no long diſcourſe with any, but, if you can, *bring in* ſomething to ſeaſon it with religion. *Taylor.*

The fruitfulneſs of Italy and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally riſe out of the argument. *Addiſon*

Quotations are beſt *brought in*, to confirm ſome opinion controverted. *Swift*

18. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted, to cauſe to eſcape.

I truſted to my head, that has betrayed me, and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwiſe have *brought* me [illegible]

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Eſtrange*

The beſt way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our underſtanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotſon*

19. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others *on*.
Bacon, Eſſay 36.

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party

This liberty ſhould be made uſe of upon few occaſions, of ſmall importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own ſide, another time, to ſomething of greater and more publick moment. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. man.*

The proteſtant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to ſhew.

If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and the ſhearers prove ſheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Which he could *bring out*, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras*

Theſe ſhake his ſoul, and, as they bodily preſs,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confeſs. *Dryden.*

Another way made uſe of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but thoſe experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier *Ar* [illegible]

22. *To bring under* To ſubdue, to repreſs.

That ſharp courſe which you have ſet down, for the *bringing under*

under of thofe rebels of Ulfter, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenfer's Ireland.*

To fay, that the more capable, or the better deferver, hath fuch right to govern, as he may compulfively *bring under* the lefs worthy, is idle. *Bacon's Holy War*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to inftruct; to form.

The well *bringing up* of the people, ferves as a moft fure bond to hold them. *Sidney, b. i.*

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, efpecially young gentlemen, fhould have fomething more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently converfed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in the fame courfe of knowledge. *Addifon. Guardian*, N° 167.

24. *To bring up.* To bring into practice

[illegible]

with many outward forms and ceremonies, were firft of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in

25. *To bring up.* To cauſe to advance.

Bring up your army, but, I think, you'll find,
They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

BRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *bring*.] The perſon that brings any thing.

Yet the firſt *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a loſing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a ſullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Beſt you ſee ſafe the *bringer*
Out of the hoſt: I muſt attend mine office. *Shakeſp.*

BRI'NGER UP. Inſtructor, educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthieſt men. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BRI'NISH *adj.* [from *brine*.] Having the taſte of brine; ſalt.

Nero would be tainted with remorſe
To hear and ſee her plaints, her *brinifh* tears. *Shakeſp.*

For now I ſtand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave,
Expecting ever when ſome envious ſurge
Will in his *brinifh* bowels ſwallow him. *Shakeſp. T. Andr.*

BRI'NISHNESS, *n. ſ.* [from *brinifh*.] Saltneſs, tendency to ſaltneſs.

BRINK. *n. ſ.* [*brink*, Dan. ſh.] The edge of any place, as of a

I'th' amazed flames ſtand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on ſo large a leap. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

We ſtand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of thoſe ſtates at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I ſeen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geeſe amp down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would ſink,
And, ſwimming, never wet a feather. *Swift*

BRI'NY *adj.* [from *brine*.] Salt.

He, who firſt the paſſage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at leaſt, in hollow wood,
Who tempted firſt the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*

Then, *briny* ſeas, and taſteful ſprings, farewel,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

A murriatick or *briny* taſte ſeems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline ſalt, for ſpirit of ſalt, and ſalt of tartar, mixed, produce a ſalt like ſea ſalt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

BRIONY. See BRYONY

BRISK. *adj.* [*bruſque*, Fr.]

1. Lively; vivacious, gay; ſprightly; applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and ſet me free,
Or elſe be
Kind and *briſk*, and gay like me. *Sir J. Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *briſk* gameſome laſs, was ſo altered in a few days, that he was like a ſkeleton than a living man. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhould all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts, to load the brain
When other limbs we plainly ſee,
Each in his way, as *briſk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; ſpirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some ſorts, when old, continue *briſk* and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick *briſk* cyder, with the brake's product wud,
Sloes pounded, hips, and ſervis' harſheſt juice. *Philips*

It muſt needs be ſome exterior cauſe, and the *briſk* acting of ſome objects without me, whoſe efficacy I cannot reſiſt *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright.

Objects appeared much darker, becauſe my inſtrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty five times, it would have made the object appear more *briſk* and pleaſant *Newton's Opticks.*

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briſkly.

BRI'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*poitrine*, Fr.] The breaſt of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums red, teeth white and even, and the *briſket* lean red. *Harmer.*

BRI'SKLY. *adv.* [from *briſk*.] Actively.

We have ſeen the air in the bladder ſtrangely much, and ſtrongly, that it manifeſtly lifted up ſome weight bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle*

I could plainly perceive the creature to ſuck in many of the moſt minute animalcula, that were ſwimming or *flying* about in the water. *Ray on the Creation*

BRI'SKNESS

[illegible]

of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguiſh, yet will ſlacken and allay the vigour and *briſkneſs* of the renewed principle.

2. Gayety.

[illegible]

but the moſt diſtinguiſhing part of his character, to be his *briſkneſs*, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryd.*

BRI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſoyl*, Sax.] The ſtiff hair of ſwine.

I will not open my lips ſo wide as a *briſtle* may enter. *Shakeſp.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *briſtles*, which probably ſpread more upon the ſame matter which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *briſtles* ſeem to be nothing elſe but a horn ſpit into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With riſing *briſtles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverſe breaſts with tuſks oblique they wound. *Dryd.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect as briſtles.

Now for the bare-pickt bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war *briſtle* his angry creſt,
And ſnarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Which makes him plume himſelf, as to *briſtle* up
The creſt of youth againſt your dignity. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſtles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with *riſtled* hair,
In thy eye that ſhall appear,
When thou wak'ſt, it is thy dear *Shake*

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and *briſtling* hair upright,
Yet arm'd with native worth. *L*

Thy hair ſo *briſtles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that riſe in bearded ears. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To BRISTLE *a thread.* To fix a briſtle to it.

BRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *briſtle*.] Thick ſet with briſtles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are ſomewhat *briſtly*, which may help to preſerve the dew. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

If the eye were ſo acute as to rival the fineſt microſcope, the ſight of our own ſelves would affright us, the ſmootheſt ſkin would be beſet all over with rugged ſcales and *briſtly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus maſtful beech the *briſtly* cheſnut bears,
And the wild aſh is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden's Virg.*

The careful maſter of the ſwine,
Forth haſted he to tend his *briſtly* care. *Pope's Odyſſ. b. xiv.*

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol.

Of this kind of cryſtal are the better and larger ſort of *Briſtol ſtones*, and the Kerry ſtones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh

The pilchards were wont to purſue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*

To BRITE } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or hops, are ſaid to *brite*,
To BRIGHT. } when they grow over-ripe. *Dict.*

BRI'TTLE. *adj.* [*bretan*, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, ſo *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 622.

From earth all came, to earth muſt all return,
Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the buſy world conclude at laſt,
But *brittle* goods, that break like glaſs? *Granville.*

If the ſtone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brittle*.] Aptneſs to break, fragility

A wit quick without brightneſs, ſharp without *brittleneſs* *Aſcham's Schoolmaſt.*

Artificers, in the tempering of ſteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or leſſer in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleneſs* or toughneſs. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. ſ.* The gadfly

A *brize*, a ſcorned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry ſting did threaten. *Spenſer.*

BROACH. *n. ſ.* [*broche*, Fr.]

1. A ſpit.

He was taken into ſervice in his court to a baſe office in his kitchen; ſo that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Whoſe offered entrails ſhall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatneſs from the hazle *broach*. *Dryden's Virgil*

2. A

2 A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3 [With hunters.] A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. *Litt.*

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spit, to pierce as with a spit.

As by a low but loving likelihood,
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

He fed his men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquour, to tap.

3. To open any store.

I will notwithstanding provide, that you shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid, I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my stores. *Knolles's History.*

4. To give out, or utter any thing.

This errour, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broached* by Josephus. *Raleigh.*

Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise, made use of those very opinions them elves had *broached*, for arguments to prove, that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner*, N° 45.

5. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the lists,
Were entered by antagonists,
And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,
When Hudibras in haste approach'd. *Hudibras, cant.* 2.

BROACHER *n. f.* [from *broach.*]

1. A spit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five sharp *broachers* mark'd, the roast they turn'd;
These morsels stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing, the first author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the first *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Estrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith, but from the first *broacher* of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falsely, ascribed to Aristotle, not as its first *broacher*, but as its ablest patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD. *adj.* [brad, Saxon.]

1. Wide, extended in breadth, distinguished from length.

The weeds that his *broad* spreading leaves did shelter,
Are pull'd up root and all by Bolingbroke. *Shakesp. R. II.*

The top may be justly said to grow *broader*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pine, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathom *broad*. *Dryden's Fables.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

As cloath'd in cloudy storm,
Weak, wan, and *broad*, he skirts the southern sky. *Thomson.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood, this is the fittest preparation of a child for wisdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear, open.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himself bore
In *broad* house, with the wooers as before. *Chapman's Odyss.*

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but appears in the *broadest* light. *Decay of Piety.*

more afraid than in *broad* sunshine. *Locke.*

4. Gross; coarse.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the sayy professs and the *broad* speaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian sound,
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so *broad* will ne'er connive at. *Dryden's Alan.*

The *broadest* mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train,
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare. *Pope.*

5. Obscene; fulsom; tending to obscenity.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied, but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome. *Dryden's Juv. Ded.*

Though, now arraign'd, he read with some delight,
Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold, not delicate, not reserved.

Who can speak *broader* than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings. *Shakesp.*

From *broad* words, and cause he fail'd
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

BROAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are fit for levelling, that is to say, for advancing themselves: for it is as *broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH *n. s.* [from *broad* and *cloth.*] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wise taylor is not pinching;
But turns at ev'ry seam an inch in
Or two, be sure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye.*] Having a wide survey.

In despite of *broad-eyed* watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts
But, ah! I will not. *Shakesp. King John.*

BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf.*] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and *broad-leaved* cypress-grass of the same sort. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To BROADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad.*] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage.

Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 1605.

BROADLY *adv.* [from *broad.*] In a broad manner.

BROADNESS. *n. s.* [from *broad.*]

1. Breadth, extent from side to side.

2. Coarseness, fulsomness.

I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BROADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *shoulder.*] Having a large space between the shoulders.

Big-boned, and large of limbs, with sinews strong,
Broadshouldered, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, *broadshouldered*, impudent, black fellow, and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

BROADSIDE. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *side.*]

1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.

From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fail,
That durst attempt the British admiral:
From her *broadside* a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun. *Waller.*

2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BROADSWORD. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *sword.*] A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a [illegible]

BROADWISE *adv.* [from *broad* and *wise.*] According to the direction of the breadth.

If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of iron *broadwise* against the flat ceiling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Boyle.*

BROCADE. *n. s.* [*brocade*, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated with colours of gold or silver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich *brocades*. *Spectator*, N° 288.

Or stain her honour, or her new *brocade*,
Forget her pray'rs, or miss a masquerade. *Pope.*

BROCADED. *adj.* [from *brocade.*]

1. Dressed in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich *brocaded* suit unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with frosted gold. *Gay.*

[illegible]

1. Fine gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,
And filthy *brocage*, and unseemly shifts,
And borrow base, and some good ladies gifts. *Spenser.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholesome laws, they were interpreted to be but *brocage* of an usurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. The trade of dealing in old things.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From *brocage* is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robbed, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben. Johnson.*

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less, whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his hire, or merchant, for his *brocage*. *Locke.*

BROCCOLI. n. s. [Ital.] See CABBAGE, of which it is a species.

Content with little, I can piddle here,
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To BROCHE. See To BROACH.

So Geoffry of Bouvain, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, *brached* three feet of his birds. *Camden's Remains.*

BRACK. *n. f.* [brac, Saxon] A badger

BRACKET. *n. f.* A red deer, two years old.

[illegible]

I thought he slept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take three halfpence, or eat our *brogues.* *Swift*

2 A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation

To BRODER *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr] To adorn with figures of needle work.

A robe and a *brodered* coat, and a girdle *Exodus*, xxv 4.

Infant Adonis may
In mantles *brader'd* o'er with gorgeous pride, *Tickell.*

BRO'IDERY. *n. f.* [from *broder*] Embroidery, flower-work, additional ornaments wrought upon cloath

The golden *bravery* tender Mis kah wove,
The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *n. f* [*brouiller*, Fr] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didst leave it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and publick war, amongst us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys,
The *broils* of drunkards, and the sport of boys. *Granville.*

To BROIL. *v. a.* [*griller*, Fr] To dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire

Some strip the skin, some portion out the sp
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

To BROIL *v. n.* To be in the heat

Where have you been *broiling*?—

—— Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity *Cheyne*

To BROKE *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology *Skinner* seems inclined to derive it from *to break*, because *brokers* mend turn factors or *breakers Cotgrave*, from [illegible] *Skinner* thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *procurer*. *Mr Lye* more probably deduces it from *bracan*, Sax to be busy] To transact business for others, or by others. It is used generally in reproach

He does, indeed,
And *broker* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakesp.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men should wait upon others necessity, *broke* by instruments to draw them on.

BRO'KING *partic. adj.* In the broker's hands.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakesp.*

BROKEN [*part. pass* of *break*]

Preserve men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent of so long attention. *Hooker.*

BROKEN MEAT Fragments, meat that has been cut.

Get three or four charwomen to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges, only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift*

BROKENHEARTED. *adj* [from *broken* and *heart*] Having spirits crushed by grief

He hath sent me to bind up the *brokenhearted.*

BRO'KENLY. *adv.* [from *broken*] Without any regular

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*

1 A factor, one that does business for another; one that makes bargains for another

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides, to make out a profit.

Some South-sea *broker*, from the city
Will purchase me, the more's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waste,
To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3 A pimp, a match-maker

A goodly *broker*!
Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines?
To whisper and conspire against my youth? *Shakesp.*

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judgment;
Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakesp. Henry VI*

BRO'KERAGE. *n. f.* [from *broker*] The pay or reward of a

BRONCHOCE'LE. *n. f.* [βρόγχος and κήλη] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the *bronchus.*

BRONCHIAL. } *adj.* [βρόγχος] Belonging to the throat.
BRONCHICK. }

Inflammation of the lungs may happen [illegible] the *bronchial* or pulmonary vessels, nor may soon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects any part of [illegible]

Arbuthnot on Diet

[βρόγχος and τομή] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation from an impostume in the throat, or any other cause.

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an incision made into the aspera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx

Sharp's Surgery.

BRO'ND *n. f.* See BRAND.

Foul fiend a-man, said then, the pagan wroth,
That weenest words or curses may forwither and,
Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for truth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brand* *Fairy Q. b.*

BRONTOLOGY. *n. f* [βροντή and λόγος] A discourse upon thunder.

BRONZE. *n. f.* [*bronze*, Fr]

[illegible]

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope's Dunc.*

2. A medal

I view with wonder and disdain,
How little gives the eye joy or pain,
A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
A shell, a butterfly can do't. *Prior*

BROOCH. *n. f* [*broche*, Dutch.]

1 A jewel, an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our crowns and our jewels.—
Your [illegible], pearls, and ouches. *Shakesp. Henry IV p. I.*

Rich vessel, but unseasonable, just like the *brooch* and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now *Shakesp.*

I know himself, he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

2 [Welsh proverb.] A painting all of one colour. *Littl.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun] To adorn with jewels.

Not the imperious show
Of the full fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall
Be [illegible] with me *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [bpedan, Saxon]

1 To sit on eggs, to hatch them.

That from the first
Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton's Par. L. b. i. l. 21.*

Nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,
Breathes on the earth, and *broods* upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing

Is scarce the hen, and quick with fecund ov,
Tears young successful at their cares emerging;
They feed, their *brood*, instruct and educate,
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden's Virgil.*

From out some uncouth cell,
Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings,
And the night-raven sings. *Milton.*

3. To watch, or consider anything as to be

Defraud their clients, and, like lares sold,
Sit *brooding* on unpurchas'd gold,
Who dare not give. *Dryden's Persius.*

As rejoicing miners
Brood o'er the precious dross of secret gold *South's Poems.*

4 To nurse privily

It was the opinion of [illegible] ere ever amongst nations a *brooding* of a war, [illegible] there is to farce[illegible] out in puissance to do hurt. *Bacon's Essays.*

To BROOD. *v. a.* To cherish by care, to hatch

Of crowds afraid to speak, amazed when alone,
You'll find a *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dry*

BROOD. *n. f.* [from the verb]

1 Offspring, progeny

The heaven'ly father keeps his *brood*
From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax, b.*
With terrours, and with clamours compass'd round,
Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Par. L. b. ii*
Or any other of that heavenly *brood*,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good
Addison

Although the nurses of storks, and their affection towards their *brood*, whom they instruct to fly *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Generation.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning waste,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth and hills of sand
Infested air, and all its *broods* of poison? *Addison*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different workings of instinct in a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spect.* N° 121.

4. Something brought forth, a production.

Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time. *Shakesp.*

5. The act of covering the eggs

Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on *brood*;
And I doubt the hatch and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

BRO'ODY. *adj.* [from *brood*] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.

The common hen, all the while she is *broody*, sits, and calls her chickens, and uses a voice which we call cocking. *Ray.*

BROOK *n. f.* [broc, or broca, Saxon] A running water, less than a river; a rivulet.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland *brook*
Into the main of waters. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Or many grateful altars I would rear,
Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone,
Of lustre, from the *brook*, in memory,
Of monument to ages. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 325.*

And to Cephisus' *brook* their way pursue
The stream was troubled, but the lord they knew *Dryden.*

Springs make little rivulets; those united, make *brooks*, and those coming together, make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [brucan, Sax.] To bear, to endure; to suffer.

Even they, which *brook* it worst, that men should tell them of their duties, when they are told the same by a law, think very well and reasonably of it. *Hooker, b. i.*

A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have learn'd me to *brook* this patiently *Shakesp. T. G. of Ver.*

How use doth breed a habit in a man!
This shadowy desart, unfrequented woods,
I better *brook* than flourishing peopl'd towns. *Shakesp.*

Heav'n, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence, and war *Par. Lost, b. vi.*

Most men can much rather *brook* their being reputed knaves, than for their honesty be accounted fools. *South.*

Restraint thou wilt not *brook*; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard *Dryden.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure, to be content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid; because he could not *brook*, that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his chosen Tiridates, preferred before him. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

BRO'OKLIME. *n. f.* [*beccabunga*, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches.

BROOM. *n. f.* [bjom, Saxon]

1. This tree hath a papilionaceous flower, whose pointal, which rises from the flower-cup, afterward becomes a short, roundish, swelling pod, containing, for the most part, one kidney-shaped seed in each. *Miller.*

Ev'n humble *broom*, and osiers, have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryden.*

2. A besom, so called from the matter of which it is made.

Not a mouse
Shall disturb this hallow'd house,
I am sent with *broom* before,
To sweep the dust behind the door *Sh. Midsum. Night's Dr.*

If they came into the best apartment, to set any thing in order, they were saluted with a *broom*. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

BRO'OMLAND. *n. f.* [*broom* and *land*.] Land that bears broom

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, only by being put into *broomlands*.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

BRO'OMSTAFF. *n. f.* [from *broom* and *staff*] The staff to which the *broom* is bound; the handle of a besom.

They fell on; I made good my place; at length they came to the *broomstaff* with me; I defied 'em still. *Shakesp. H. VIII*

From the age,
That children tread this worldly stage,
Broomstaff, or poker, they bestride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*

Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I found to be an old *broomstaff*. *Spectator*, N° 117.

BRO'OMY. *adj.* [from *broom*.] Full of broom.

If it grow mossy or *broomy*, which these lands are inclined to, then break it up again, and order it as you did before, laying of it down again from the wheat-stubble. *Mortimer.*

The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift.*

BROTH. *n. f.* [bpoð, Sax.] Liquour in which flesh is boiled.

You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

Instead of light desserts, and luscious froth,
Our authour treats to-night with Spartan *broth*. *Southerne*

If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats *broth*, the infant will suck the *broth* almost unaltered. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BRO'THEL, BRO'THELHOUSE } [bpoðen, Saxon.] A place of lewd entertainment; a bawdyhouse.

Perchance
I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Videlicet, a *brothel*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Here made the common *brothels* of the town
There, virgins honourable vows received,
But chaste as maids in monasteries lived. *Dryden's H. of E.*

From its old ruins *brothelhouses* rise,
Scenes of lewd loves, and of polluted joys. *Dryden's Mack fl*

The Libertine retires to the stews, and to the *brothel*. *Rogers*

BRO'THER. *n. f.* [bpoðep, bpoðop, Saxon.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren*.

1. One born of the same father and mother

Be sad, good *brothers*,
Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shakesp. Hen IV.*

What if kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* foils,
Like ensigns all, against like ensigns bend. *Dante.*

T' whom Michael thus, he also mov'd, replied:
These two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b xi. l. 454.*

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of *brothers*. *Locke.*

2. Any one closely united.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he, to day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession

He also that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Prov. x.*

4. *Brother* is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *brother* and *hood*]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace of *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shakesp. R. II.*

Finds *brotherhood* in thee no sharper spur? *Shakesp. R. II.*

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme *brotherhood*, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose, a fraternity

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. A class of men of the same kind

He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared, at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the *brotherhood*. *Addison Guardian.*

BRO'THERLY. *adj.* [from *brother*] Natural, such as becomes or beseems a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was our *brotherly* love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cause,
Their *brotherly* assistance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow them, obeying their superiours, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 33.

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

I speak but *brotherly* of him, but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and thou look pale and wonder. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

BROUGHT. [*participle passive* of *bring*]

The Turks, possessed with a needless fear, forsook the walls, and could not, by any persuasions or threats of the captains, be *brought* on again to the assault. *Knolles's History.*

The instances *brought* by our authour are but slender proofs.

BROW *n. f.* [bpopa, Saxon.]

1. [illegible]

'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,
And sleep sits heavy upon every *brow*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. [illegible]

She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before she broke her *brow*. *Shakesp.*

So we some antique hero's strength,
Learn by his launce's weight and length;
As these vast beams express the beast,
Whose shady *brows* alive they dress't. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our presence, face to face,
And frowning *brow* to *brow*. *Shakesp. Richard II*

Though all things foul would bear the *brows* of grace,
Yet grace must look still so. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. The edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the *brow* or hanging of a hill. *Bacon's Henry VI.*

On the *brow* of the hill beyond that city, they were somewhat perplexed by espying the French embassador, with the king's coach, and others, attending him. *Hayward.*

Them with fire, and hostile arms,
Fearless assault; and, to the *brow* of heav'n
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss. *Par. L.*

To BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound, to border, to be at the edge of.

Tending

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts,
That *brow* this bottom glad *Milton.*

To BROWBEAT *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] To depress with the brows, and stern or lofty look.

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and *browbeat* those who are hearty and exact in their duty, and, with a grave, significant nod, to call a resolved zealous want of prudence. *South.*

What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeatings* and scorns of great men?

Count Guiscard endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, who, he thought, was poor; but though he was not so imprudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy *Addison.*

I will not be *browbeaten* by the supercilious looks of my adversaries, who now stand cheek by jowl by your worship. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

BROWBOUND *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound*.] Crowned, having the head encircled with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the best man i' th' field, and, for his meed,
Was *brow-bound* with the oak. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

BRO'WSICK. *adj.* [from *brow* and *sick*.] Dejected, hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you,
May alter nature in our *brow-sick* crew *Suckling.*

BROWN *adj.* [brun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in High Dutch, is called *braun*; in the Netherlands, *bruyn*; in French, *colour brune*, in Italian, *bruno*; in Greek, μέλας, from the colour of the Ethiopians, for μέλας is to burn, μέλας, a face, for that blackness or swarthiness in their faces is procured through heat. In Latin it is called *fuscus*, *quasi fu-ustus*, that is, from darkening or overshadowing the light, or of *urere*, which is to burn or scorch. *Peacham.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

From whence high Ithaca overlooks the floods,
Brown with o'erhanging shades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd heaths,
With defoliation *brown*, he wanders waste. *Thomson.*

BRO'WNBILL. *n. s.* [from *brown* and *bill*.] The ancient weapon of the English foot; why it is called *brown*, I have not discovered, but we now say *brown musket* from it.

And *brownbills*, levied in the city,
Must bills to pass the grand committee. *Hudibras.*

BROWNISH *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.

A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BRO'WNNESS. *n. s.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Musidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney, b.*

BRO'WNSTUDY. *n. s.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations, study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain

[illegible]ured, and then they doze away their time in [illegible]or, if brisk and active, they lay [illegible] in making common places. *Norris.*

[illegible] *a.* [*brouter*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the dirt
Of cattle, and *browsed*, and sorely hurt. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

The pirate then did deign
[illegible]ghest berry on the rudest hedge
[illegible]e flag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on*.

They have scared away two of my best sheep, if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea-side, *browsing on ivy* *Shakesp.*

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard, so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing upon* the leaves. *L'Estrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browse on the shrubs, and crop the blooming trees. *Blackm.*

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of culture, and *browsing on* herbage, like cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

BROWSE *n. s.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,
[illegible]f the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryden.*

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Pleasant mon, from afar the traveller kens,
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Gnaw pendent *Philips.*

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed, to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together roughly.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Bruised underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakesp. R. III.*

And fix far deeper in his head their stings,
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 433.*

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And stars with rocks together crush'd and *bruis'd*. *Waller.*

They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,
Till they turn'd livid, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden's Fab.*

BRUISE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood;
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*

I since have labour'd
To bind the *bruises* of a civil war,
And stop the sluices of their wasting blood. *Dryden.*

BRUISEWORT. *n. s.* An herb, the same with COMFREY; which see.

BRUIT. *n. s.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

Wherewith a *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain. *Sidney.*

Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakesp. Timon.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and beat away
From the best temper'd courage in his troops. *Shak. Hen. V.*

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Ireland. *Raleigh's Ess.*

BRUMAL. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. [illegible].

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Sax. bonn, bourn, brunna, burna; all signifying a river or brook. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRUNETTE. *n. s.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Addison. Guardian*, N° 109.

BRUNION. *n. s.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

BRUNT *n. s.* [*brunst*, Dutch.]

Erona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Sidney, b. iii.*

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst t' allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 581.*

Faithful ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt* a common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of her guileful eyen,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* so strong. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

The friendly rug preserv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruise or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall,
An heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *n. s.* [*brosse*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or foul. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me? *Stillingfleet.*

With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

3. A rude assault, a shock; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war *Shakesp.*

It could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Waller had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the king. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Use when we put it to the push,
They had not giv'n us such a *brush*. *Hudibras.*

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs; he *brushes* his hat o' morning, what should that bode? *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turned light,
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*
With his long tail, that horse and man to ground did rush.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. ii. stanz. 16.

Has Somnus *brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*

His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,
Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood. *Dryden's Æneid*

High o'er the billows flew the maſſy ſound,
And near the ſhip came thund'ring on the flood,
It almoſt *bruſh'd* the helm. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. ix.*

3. To paint with a bruſh.
You have commiſſioned me to paint your ſhop, and I have done my beſt to *bruſh* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of bruſhing.
And from the boughs *bruſh* off the ev'n dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew. *Milton.*
The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers muſt empty themſelves, ought to have ſo ſpacious a ſurface, that as much water may be conſtantly *bruſhed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the ſun, as, beſides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the bruſh
A thouſand wings have *bruſh'd* their balmy wings
Over theſe eyes. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To BRUSH. *v. n.*
1. To move with haſte. A bad croſs word, applied to men.
Nor wept his fate, nor caſt a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *bruſh'd* regardleſs by. *Id.*
The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way,
Yet off they *bruſh'd*, both foot and horſe. *Prior.*

2. To fly over, to ſkim lightly.
Nor love is always of a vicious kind
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And, *bruſhing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden's Fab.*

BRU'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bruſh*.] He that uſes a bruſh.
Sir Henry Wotton uſed to ſay, that cracks were like *bruſhers* of noblemens cloaths. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

BRU'SHWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *bruſh* and *wood*. I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *bruyerwood*.] Rough, low, cloſe, ſhrubby thickets; ſmall wood fit for fire.
It ſmokes, and then with tremb'ling breath ſhe blows
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames ariſe
With *bruſhwood*, and with chips, ſhe ſtrengthens thoſe,
And adds at laſt the boughs of rotten trees. *Dryden's Fab.*

BRU'SHY. *adj.* [from *bruſh*.] Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh.
I ſuſpected, that it might have proceeded from ſome ſmall unheeded drop of blood, waſhed off by the *bruſhy* ſubſtance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

To BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [bpaſtlian, Saxon.] To crackle, to make a ſmall noiſe. *Skinner.*

BRU'TAL. *adj.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute*.]
1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.
There is no oppoſing *brutal* force to the ſtratagems of human reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Savage, cruel, inhuman.
The *brutal* buſineſs of the war
Is managed by thy dreadful ſervants' care. *Dryden.*

3. [illegible] red man, has the air, and eſcapes not the opinion of *brutality*. *Locke.*

To BRU'TALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliſer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or ſavage.
Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of tranſport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To BRU'TALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or ſavage.

BRU'TALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal*.] Cruelly, inhumanly; cruelly.
Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbuthnot.*

BRU'TE. *adj.* [*brutus*, Lat.]
1. Senſeleſs, unconſcious.
Nor yet are we ſo low and baſe as their atheiſm would depreſs us, not walking ſtatues of clay, not the ſons of *brute* earth, whoſe final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bent.*
[illegible] rtal man, ſome
[illegible] s make uſe of this artificial way of making diverſe motions, to have ſeveral ſignifications to call, warn, chide, cheriſh, threaten. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
In the promulgation of the Moſaick law, if ſo much as a *brute* beaſt touched the mountain, it was to be ſtruck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Beaſtial, in common with beaſts.
Tract to ſubdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Par. Regained.*

4. Rough, ferocious, uncivilized.
The *brute* philoſopher, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A brute creature, a creature without reaſon, a ſavage.
What may this mean? Language of man pronounc'd
By tongue of *brute*, and human ſenſe expreſs'd? *Par. Loſt.*
[illegible] judgement he proceeded, on th' accuſ'd
Brute, to wait to tranſfer

The guilt on him, who made him firſt unjuſt
Of murder. *Whitgift's Parallel of Loſt, b. x. l. 165.*
Brutes may be conſidered as either, aerial, terreſtrial, aquatick, or amphibious. I call thoſe aerial, which have wings, wherewith they can ſupport themſelves in the air; terreſtrial are thoſe, whoſe only place of reſt is upon the earth, aquatick are thoſe, whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*
To theſe three preſent impulſes, of ſenſe, memory, and inſtinct, moſt, if not all, the ſagacities of *brutes* may be reſolved. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
All but the page preſcribed, their preſent ſtate:
From *brutes* what men, from men what ſpirits know:
Or who could ſuffer being here below? *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

To BRUTE. *v. a.* [written ill for *brust*.] To report.
Thus, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heavineſs. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

BRU'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brute*.] Brutality, a word not now uſed.
Thou doteſt rather,
That with thy *bruteneſs* ſhould'ſt thy comely age. *Fairy Q.*

To BRU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To make a man a brute.
O thou falacious woman am I then *brutified*
It here, I ſprout, I bud, I bloſſom, I am ripe horn mad. *Congreve's Old Batch.*

BRU'TISH. *adj.* [from *brute*.]
1. Beaſtly, reſembling a beaſt.
Of ſatyrs, Iſis, Orus, and their train,
With monſtrous ſhapes and ſorceries abuſed
Fanatick Egypt, and her prieſts, to feed
Their wand'ring gods diſguiſed in *brutiſh* forms. *Par. Loſt.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute, rough; ſavage; ferocious.
Brutes, and *brutiſh* men, are commonly more able to bear pain, than others. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b. iv. c. 6.*

3. Groſs; carnal.
For thou thyſelf haſt been a libertine,
As ſenſual as the *brutiſh* ſting itſelf. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
After he has ſlept himſelf into ſome uſe of himſelf, by much ado he ſtaggers to his taſk again, and there acts over the ſame *brutiſh* ſcene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught, uncivilized.
They were not ſo *brutiſh*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker, b. v. § 3.*

BRU'TISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutiſh*.] In the manner of a brute; of a ſavage and unnatural man.
I am not ſo diffident of myſelf, as *brutiſhly* to ſubmit to any man's dictates. *K. Charles.*
For a man to found a confident practice upon a diſputable principle, is *brutiſhly* to outrun his reaſon. *South.*

BRU'TISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brutiſh*.] Brutality, ſavageneſs, inſenſibility.
All other courage, beſides that, is not true valour, but *brutiſhneſs*.

BRY'ONY. *n. ſ.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.
It has a climbing ſtalk, with ſpines, the leaves are like thoſe of the vine, the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, which is cut at the top, and divided into five parts, and, on the female plants, ſucceeded by round berries, growing on footſtalks, the flowers of the male plants have five apices in each, but are barren. The ſpecies are, 1. The common white *bryony*. 2. Smooth African *bryony*, with deep cut leaves, and yellow flowers, &c. The firſt ſort grows upon dry banks, under hedges, in many parts of England; but may be cultivated in a garden for uſe, by ſowing the berries in the ſpring of the year, in a dry poor ſoil. The roots of this plant have been formerly cut into a human ſhape, and carried about the country, and ſhewn as mandrakes. *Miller.*

BUB. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.
Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,
And ſettles in the numerum club.

BUBBLE. *n. ſ.* [*bobel*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall bladder of water, a film of water filled [illegible]
Bubbles are in the form of a hemiſphere, and ſwell, and a little thin of water without; and it ſeemeth ſomewhat ſtrange, that the air ſhould riſe ſo ſwiftly, while it is in the water, and, when it cometh to the top, ſhould be ſtayed by ſo weak a cover as that of the *bubbles*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 24.*
The colours of *bubbles*, with which children play, various, and change their ſituation variouſly, without any reference to confine or ſhadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs; any thing that is more ſpecious than real.
The earl of Lancaſter was nauſeated to partake, not knowing upon the ſtrength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Id.*
Then a ſoldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
War, hideous war, to you and yours,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting fool, and ſlaughtering

3. A cheat; a falſe ſhow.

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promiſes but wind,
South-ſea at beſt a mighty *bubble*, *Swift*

The perſon cheated.

Ceaſe, deareſt mother, ceaſe to chide;
Granv's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great exceſs of trouble *Pr*

He has been my *bubble* theſe twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, underſtands no more of his own affairs, than in ſwadding clothes. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt of J Bull*

To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bubbles.

Alas! a crimſon river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain ſtirr'd with wind,
Doth riſe and fall. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

Adder's fork, and blindworm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden.*

2. To run with a gentle noiſe.

For thee the *bubbling* ſprings appear'd to mourn,
And whiſpering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden.*

The ſame ſpring ſuffers at ſome times a very manifeſt remiſſion of its heat, at others, as manifeſt an increaſe of it, yea, ſometimes to that exceſs, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirſty ſwain,
Not ſhow'rs to larks, or ſunſhine to the bee,
Are half ſo charming as thy ſight to me. *Pope.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat; a cant word.

He tells me, with great paſſion, that ſhe has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and that ſhe has drilled him on to five and fifty. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 89.

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young beau better with a toy. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt of J Bull.*

BU'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.

What words can ſuffice to expreſs, how infinitely I eſteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers*. *Digby to Pope.*

BU'BBY. *n. ſ.* A woman's breaſt.

Foh! ſay they, to ſee a handſome, briſk, genteel, young fellow, ſo much governed by a doating old woman, why don't you go and ſuck the *bubby*? *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

BU'BO. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from βουβών, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Quincy.*

I ſuppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured deterſion. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BUBONOCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from βουβών, the groin, and κήλη, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the inteſtines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the inteſtine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muſcles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or, if into the ſcrotum, *ſcrotalis*. Theſe two, though the firſt only is properly ſo called, are known by the name of *bubonocele*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BUCANE'ERS. *n. ſ.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

BUCCELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In ſome chymical authours, ſignifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris*

BUCK. *n. ſ.* [*bauke*, Germ. ſuds, or lye.]

1. The liquour in which cloaths are waſhed.

Buck? I would I could waſh myſelf of the *buck*: I warrant you, buck, and of the ſeaſon too it ſhall appear. *Shakeſp.*

2. The cloaths waſhed in the liquour.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, ſhe waſhes *bucks* here at home. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. ...*

BUCK. *n. ſ.* [*bucca*, Welch; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbets, and other animals.

Bucks, goats, and the like, are ſaid to be tripping or ſaltant, that is, going or leaping. *Peacham.*

To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſh clothes.

Here is a baſket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking*. *Shakeſp.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of ſetting traps, is in their *bucking* time. *Mortimer*

BU'CKBASKET. *n. ſ.* The baſket in which cloaths are carried to the waſh.

They conveyed me into a *buckbaſket*, rammed me in with foul ſhirts, foul ſtockings, and greaſy napkins. *Shakeſp.*

BU'CKBEAN. *n. ſ.* [*bocksbonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a ſort of *trefoil*.

Theſe are nauſeous plants, as centaury, *buckbean*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infuſion. *Floyer.*

BU'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*baquet*, Fr.]

1. The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unſeen, and full of water. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

Is the ſea ever likely to be evaporated by the ſun, or to be emptied with *buckets*? *Bentley.*

2. The veſſels in which water is carried, particularly to quench fire.

Now ſtreets grow throng'd, and buſy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire,
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play;
And ſome, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring ſhow,
To a leſs noble ſubſtance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift*

BU'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*boucle*, Welch, and the ſame in the Armorick, *boucle*, Fr.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to faſten one thing to another.

Fair lined ſlippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the pureſt gold. *Shakeſp.*

The chlamys was a ſort of ſhort cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right ſhoulder. *Arbuthnot on Co*

Three ſeal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vaſt *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The ſtate of the hair criſped and curled, by being kept long in the ſame ſtate.

The greateſt beau was dreſſed in a flaxen periwig, the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig riſe in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator*, N° 129.

That live-long wig, which Gorgon' ſelf might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian ſtone. *Pope.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a buckle.

Like ſaphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*

France, whoſe armour conſcience *buckl'd* on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shakeſp.*

Thus, ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee. *Phillips.*

When you carry your maſter's riding-coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up cloſe with a ſtrap. *Swift.*

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, roſe amain,
And catching up in haſte his three ſquare ſhield,
And ſhining helmet, ſoon him *buckled* to the field. *Fairy Q.*

3. To join in battle.

The Lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.

How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the ſtretching of a ſpan
Buckles in his ſum of age *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bend; to bow.

As the wretch, whoſe fever-weaken'd joints,
Like ſtrengthleſs hinges, *buckle* under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. .*

Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, ſhall riſe his ſon, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you lie;
Go *buckle* to the law. *Dryden.*

2. *To buckle to.* To apply to; to attend. See *addict*, ſecond ſenſe.

This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by lazineſs unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle to* the thing propoſed. *Locke.*

3. *To buckle with.* To engage with, to encounter.

For ſingle combat, thou ſhalt *buckle with* me. *Shakeſp.*

Yet thou, they ſay, for marriage doſt provide;
Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride? *Dryden's Juv.*

BUCKLER. *n. ſ.* [*bucclet*, Welch, *bouclier*, Fr.] A ſhield, a defenſive weapon buckled on the arm.

He took my arms, and, while I forc'd my way,
Through troops of foes, which did our paſſage ſtay;
My *buckler* o'er my aged father caſt,
Still fighting, ſtill defending as I paſt. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

This medal compliments the emperour in the ſame ſenſe as the old Romans did their dictator Fabius, when they called him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

To BU'CKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport, to defend.

Fear not, ſweet wench, they ſhall not touch thee, Kate,
I'll *buckler* thee againſt a million. *Shakeſp. Tam. the Shrew.*

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falſhood with a pedigree? *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

BU'CKMAST. *n. ſ.* The fruit or maſt of the beech tree.

BU'CKRAM. *n. ſ.* [*baugran*, Fr.] A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum, uſed by taylors and ſtaymakers.

I have peppered two of them; two, I am ſure, I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* ſuits. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

BU'CKRAMS. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *wild garlick*. See GARLIC

BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. *n. f.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of its leaf.] A plant.

It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain, but its leaves are deeply cut in on the edges; whereas the leaves of the plantain are either entire, or but slightly indented. The species are four; 1. Garden *buckshorn plantain*, or hartshorn, &c. The first species, though entitled a garden plant, yet is found wild upon most commons, and barren heaths, where, from the poorness of the soil, it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part so large. This species was formerly cultivated in gardens as a salad herb, but, at present, is little regarded, and wholly disused. *Miller.*

BUCKTHORN. *n. f.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from *bucca*, Sax. the belly.]

It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, divided toward the top into four or five segments, out of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a soft roundish berry, very full of juice, inclosing four hard seeds. The species are, Common purging *buckthorn*. 2. Lesser purging *buckthorn*. 3. *Buckthorn*, with long spines, and a white bark of Montpelier. The first of these trees is very common in hedges; the berries of which are used in medicine, particularly for making a syrup, which was formerly in great use; though, of late, other sorts of berries have either been mixed with those of the *buckthorn*, or [illegible] in their place, which mixture hath spoiled the syrup, and rendered it less esteemed. The *buckthorn* berries may be distinguished whether they are right or not, by opening them, and observing the number of seeds in each, for these have commonly four. The second sort is less common in England. Both these sorts may be propagated by laying down their tender branches in autumn. The first sort will grow to the height of eighteen or twenty feet; the second sort seldom rises above eight feet high. They may also be propagated [illegible]

BUCKWHEAT *n. f.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.]

The flowers grow in a spike, or branched from the wings of the leaves, the cup of the flower is divided into five parts, and resembles the petals of a flower; the seeds are black, and three cornered. The species are, 1. Common upright *buckwheat*. 2. Common creeping *buckwheat*. The first is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to dry barren lands. The second grows wild, and is seldom cultivated. *Miller.*

BUCOLICK. *adj.* [βουκολικὸς, from βουκόλος, a cowherd.] Pastoral.

BUD. *n. f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant, a gem.

Be as thou wast wont to be,
See as thou wast wont to see.
Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
Hath such force and blessed power. *Shakesp. Midf. N. Dr.*

Writers say, as the most forward *bud*
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the *bud*,
Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakesp. T. G. of Ver.*

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join,
The meanest *bud* that falls from mine?

Insects wound the tender *buds*, with a long hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquour, that causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.

Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field.
Ecclus. xxxix. 13.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a conflux, quickly *budded* out *Clarendon, b.* ii.

Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could survey,
Just like the flow'r that *buds* and withers in a day.

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for *budding* horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd.

2. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young *budding* virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakesp.*

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graft by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largest masculine is much improved by *budding* upon a peach stock. *Temple.*

To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place. A low word.

All your prisoners
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
Shall cannot *budge* till your release. *Shakesp. Tempest*

The mouse ne'er shun'd the cat, as they did *budge*
From rascals worse than they. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I thought th' hadst scorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras, cant.* i.

BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; stiff; formal.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the stoicks. *Milton.*

BUDGE. *n. f.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Dict.*

BUDGER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first *budger* die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

BUDGET. *n. f.* [*bougette*, Fr.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the sowkan *budget*,
Then my account I well may give,
And in the stocks avouch it. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale*

Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or *budget*, most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is also for a store, or stock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Estrange.*

BUFF. *n. f.* [from *buffalo*.]

1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, used for waist belts, pouches, &c.

A ropy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of *buff*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*. *Shakesp.*

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*,] To strike: it is a word not in use.

There was a shock,
To have *buff'd* out the blood
From ought but a block. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

BUFFALO. *n. f.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become th' unworthy browse
Of *buffaloes*, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden's Virgil*

BUFFET. *n. f.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist, a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to *buffets*, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shakesp.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Hast ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Go, baffl'd coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy structure low. *Milton's Agonist.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the son of Neptune, stunn'd
With these repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

BUFFET. *n. f.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to shew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. *Pope.*

To BUFFET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box, to beat.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *buffets* himself on the forehead, crying, peer out, peer out: that any madness I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. *Shakesp.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fist of France. *Shakesp. K. John.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And, *buffeting* the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine. *Otway.*

To BUFFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

BUFFETER. *n. f.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer, one that buffets.

BUFFLE. *n. f.* [*bouffle*, Fr.] The same with *buffalo*; a

To BUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffling*, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

BUFFLEHEADED. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull, stupid, foolish.

BUFFOON *n. f.* [*buffon*, Fr.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures, a jackpudding.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of *buffoons*. *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.

It is the nature of droles and *buffoons*, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange.*

I the bold *buffoon*, where'er they trade the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with gest obscene. *Garth.*

BUFFOONERY. *n. f.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of brutality, learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Locke on Education*

2. Low jests, ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder

a buffoons fet up for publick monſters. *L'Eſtrange.*

And while it laſts, let *buffoonery* ſucceed,
For never was more need. *Dryden.*

[illegible] eſt brew'n old houſhold ſtuff. In the
wing paſſage, wings are erroneouſly aſcribed to it.

Nor ſet me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that ſtinks and ſtings. *Pope.*

Bug. } *n. ſ.* [It is derived by ſome from *big*, by others from
Bugbear } *pug*, *bug*. Welch, has the ſame meaning.] A
ghaſtful o[illegible]d to be ſeen, ge-
[illegible]ally conſidered as a falſe terror to frighten babes.

Each trembling fear and ſhaking wing they hear,
As ſigns of *bug* that hurt or elſe does fear,
And ſo do ſtrive their fearfulneſs to feign. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

[illegible]s, ſpare your threat
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I ſeek. *Shakeſp.*
Hath not ſlept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it
ſleep? a *bugbear* take him. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
We have a horrour for ancient monſters, but, upon caution
and experience, all theſe *bugs* grow familiar and eaſy to us.

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, ſink deep, ſo as not eaſily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no *bugbear* is ſo great,
As want of figure, and a ſmall eſtate. *Pope.*

Bu'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *buggy*.] Being infected with bugs.

Bu'GGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

Bu'GLE. } *n. ſ.* [from *bugen*, Sax. to bend, *Skinner*, from
Bu'GLE-HORN. } *bucata*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*, from *bugle*, the
Lyx.] A hunting horn.

Then took that ſquare an horny *bugle* ſmall,
Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold,
And taſſels gay. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. viii. ſtanz. 3.*

That I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my mage in an inviſible baldrick, all women ſhall pardon me. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

He gave his *bugle-horn* a blaſt,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell.*

Bu'GLE. *n. ſ.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'GLE. *n. ſ.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail, attended by four embryos, which become ſo many oblong ſeeds, that up in a huſk, the flowers are placed in whorles round the ſtalk. The ſpecies are, 1 Common *bugle*. 2 The greateſt *bugle* of the Alps. 3. Hairy eaſtern *bugle*, with an inverted blue flower, ſpotted with white. 4. Eaſtern *bugle*, with a purpliſh violet coloured flower, &c. The firſt and ſecond ſorts grow wild in moiſt woods and meadows, and continue in flower from May to September. The *bugle* is greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb, and is uſed both externally and internally. They are very hardy plants, and propagate greatly by their trailing ſtalks. *Miller.*

Bu'GLE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of wild ox. *Philips's World of Words.*

Bu'GLOSS. [from *buglojſum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

The flowers are ſmall and tubulous, divided at the top into five obtuſe ſegments, and are expanded in a round form, the ſeeds are like the head of a viper. They may be cultivated by ſowing their ſeeds in the ſpring, its flowers are uſed in medicinal cordials. *Miller.*

To BUILD. *v. a.* preter I *built*, I have *built*. [*bauen*, Dutch.]

1. To raiſe from the ground, to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thus ſaith the Lord, thou ſhalt not *build* me an houſe to dwell in. *Hooker, b. ii. § 6.*

When uſurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shakeſp.*

When the head-dreſs was *built* up in a coupe of cones and ſpires, which ſtood ſo exceſſively high on the ſide of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dreſs, appeared like a coloſſus upon putting it on. *Spectator*, N° 98.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, ſoon as beauty, dies,
Chooſe this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to deſtroy thoſe curious, but groundleſs ſtructures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.* To depend on, to reſt on.

By a man's authority, we here underſtand the force which his word hath for the aſſurance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abuſing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon ſoundneſs of their own proceedings. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 23.

Even thoſe who had not taſted of your favours, yet *built* ſo much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loſs of their expectations. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

This is certainly a much ſurer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not conſider how the ancients uſed to think. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

BUILDER. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] He that builds, an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miſs,
They found, they felt, they had no leaſe of bliſs. *Sidney.*

When they, which had ſeen the beauty of the firſt temple built by Solomon, beheld now far it excelled the ſecond, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker, b. v. § 14.*

Mark'd out for ſuch an uſe, as if 'twere meant
T'innocence the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her ſpread,
And, by her greatneſs, ſhew her *builder*'s fame. *Prior.*

BUILDING. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] A fabrick, an edifice.

Thy ſumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have coſt a maſs of publick treaſury. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

View not this ſpire by meaſure giv'n
To *buildings* raiſ'd by common hands,
That fabrick riſes high as heav'n,
Whoſe baſis on devotion ſtands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I ſaw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of ſuch as relate to any of the *buildings* or ſtatues that are ſtill extant. *Addiſon.*

BUILT. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] The form, the ſtructure.

As is the *built*, ſo different is the flight,
Their mourning ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd,
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find.

There is hardly any country, which has ſo little ſhipping as Ireland, the reaſon muſt be, the ſcarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BULB. *n. ſ.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

If we conſider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exterior membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or ſtrong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

BULBA'CEOUS *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The ſame with *bulbous*.

BULBOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs, conſiſting of bulbs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and larſute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the ſap haſteneth moſt to the air and ſun. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 616.

Set up your traps for vermin, eſpecially amongſt your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

There leaves, after they are ſwelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again cloſe to the ſtalk. *Ray on the Creation.*

The beginning of the interna jugulars have a *bulbous* cavity. *Ray on the Creation.*

To BULGE. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the lower part of the ſhip, where it ſwelled out, from bilg, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ſhip was toſt,
Then *bilg'd* at once, and in the deep was loſt. *Dryden.*

2. To put out.

The ſide, or part of the ſide of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to batter, or hang over the foundation. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

BU'LIMY. *n. ſ.* [βουλιμια, from βους, an ox, and λιμος, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldneſs of the extremities. *Diet.*

BULK. *n. ſ.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breaſt, or largeſt part of a man.]

1. Magnitude; ſize, quantity.

Againſt theſe forces there were prepared near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more ſerviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portugueſe have ſhips of great *bulk*, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war, for burden than for battle. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its laſt *bulk* till the laſt period of life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Greatneſs; largeneſs.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they ſubſiſt in themſelves, and, by their own natural *bulk*, paſs into the apprehenſion; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The groſs; the majority.

Thoſe very points, in which theſe wiſe men diſagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 51.

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes ſlow marches, and its due power always attends it.

The *bulk* of the debt muſt be leſſened gradually.

4. Main fabrick.

He raiſ'd a ſigh, ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to ſhatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. The

...n part of a ship's cargo, as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.

...*n. f.* [from *breche*, Dan. a seam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. *Shakesp. Othello.*

...er coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the tune to the company. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

BULKHEAD, *n. f.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

BULKINESS, *n. f.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*, and too quick change of its quantity. *Locke.*

BULKY, *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size or stature.

Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race,
Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace. *Dryden.*

...huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Oreites' *bulky* rage,
Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden's Juvenal, sat* i.

The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rostra, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

BULL, *n. f.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A proper gentlewoman, Sir, and a kinswoman of my master's.—Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* II.

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

Best age to go to *bull*, or calve, we hold,
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *May's Virgil.*

The nobler herds,
Where round the lordly *bull*, in rural ease,
They ruminating lie. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 920.

2. In the scripture sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me: strong *bulls* of Bashan have beset me round. *Psalm* XXII. ...

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. A letter published by the pope.

A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*

There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bullæ*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bullæ* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperours and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulls*. *Arbuthnot.*

It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. *Atterb.*

5. A blunder, a contradiction.

I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. *Pope's Letters.*

BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bull-rush*, *bull-trout*, and is therefore only an inclusive particle, without much reference to its original signification.

BULL-BAITING, *n. f.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneship, when he entertained the people with a horse-race or *bull-baiting*? *Addison on ancient Medals.*

BULL-BEEF, *n. f.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarse beef, the flesh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*. *Shakesp.*

BULL-BEGGAR, *n. f.* [This word probably came from the insolence of those who begged, or raised money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible, something to fright children with.

These importunations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BULLCALF, *n. f.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he-calf, used for a stupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard *bull-calf*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

BULL-DOG, *n. f.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmless part of him is no more than that of a *bull-dog*, they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 438.

A small bird, that has neither song nor ... of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the ... *Philips's World of Words.*

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake,
The mellow *bull-finch* answers from the groves. *Thomson.*

... *Philips's World of Words.*

... [from *bull* and *bait*.]

1. A ... jud fellow, a blockhead.

2. The ... name of a fish.

... ...ker's thumb, or *bull head*, is a ...sh of no part ... shape, it has a head big and flat, much greater than ... to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually ... gaping, ... without teeth, but his lips are very rough, ... he has two fins near to his gills, which are round ... or crested, two fins under his body, two on the back, one ... the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fish with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which swells them very much in the form of a dug. The *bull head* begins to spawn in April, in winter we know no more what becomes of ... or swallows. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A little black water vermin. *Philips's World of Words.*

BULL-TROUT, *n. f.* A kind of trout.

There is, in Nottinghamshire, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigness than any in these southern parts. *Walton's Angler.*

BULL-WEED, *n. f.* The same with *knapweed*, which see.

BULL-WORT, or BISHOPS-WEED, *n. f.* [*ammi*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant with small striated seeds, the petals of the flowers are unequal, and shaped like a heart. Its seeds are used in medicine. *Miller.*

BULLACE, *n. f.* A wild sour plum. See PLUM.

In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medlars, *bullaces*; roses cut or removed, to come late, hollocks, and such like. *Bacon's Essays.*

BULLET, *n. f.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron ...
In deepest hell, and fram'd by fur ...
With windy nitre and quick sulph ...
And ramm'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill. *Fairy Q. b.* I.

Graffer, their leader, desperately fighting amongst the foremost of the janizaries, was at once shot with two *bullets*, and slain. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

And as the built, so different is the fight
Their mourning shot is on our sails design'd
Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

BULLION, *n. f.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined.

The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in ... or *bullion*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A second multitude,
With wond'rous art, found out the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and fourn'd the *bullion* dross.

Bullion is silver, whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addison on the State of the War.*

BULLITION, *n. f.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of ...

There is to be observed in these ebullitions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom; the ejaculation towards the top; the suspension in the midst; and the like. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

BULLOCK, *n. f.* [from *bull*.] A young bull.

Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell *bullocks*. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Some drive the herds, here the fierce *bullock* scorns
Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Cowley.*

Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullocks*. *Temple.*

BULLY, *n. f.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right. or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*, which are less probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the insolence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court?] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garter.—What says my *bully*-rock? Speak scholarly and wisely. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

All on a sudden the doors flew open, and ... roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their ... *L'Estrange's Fables.*

'Tis so ridic'lous, but so true withal,
A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl. *Dryden's Juv. sat.* III.

A scolding hero is, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 38.

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows choleric, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Addison Spect.*

To BULLY, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces.

Prentices, parish clerks, and hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat.

To BULLY, *v. n.* To be noisy.

BULRUSH, *n. f.* [from *bull* and ...

grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *knotty*, confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baskets of *bulrushes*, was my wont. *Spenser*

All my praises are as but a *bulrush* cast upon a stream, they are born up by the strength of the current. *Dryden.*

The edges were with bending osiers crown'd,
The *knotty bulrush* next in order stood,
And all within of reeds a trembling wood. *Dryden's Fables.*

BULWARK. *n. f.* [*bolwerke*, Dutch, probably only from its strength and largeness.]

1. A fortification, a citadel.

But him the squire made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with single sword in hand,
And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* stand
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. viii. stanz. 12.

Who oft repair
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Taking away needless *bulwarks*, divers were demolished upon the sea coasts. *Hayward.*

We have *bulwarks* round us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addison's Cato.*

Our naval strength is a general *bulwark* to the British nation.
Addison's Freeholder, N° 42.

2. A security

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakesp.*

To BU'LWARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify, to strengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beauteous youth from being lost. *Addison.*

BUM *n. f.* [*bomme*, Dutch.]

1. The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for threefoot stool mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her *bum*, down topples she. *Shakesp.*

This said, he gently rais'd the knight,
And set him on his *bum* upright. *Hudibras*

From dusty shops neglected authours come,
Martyrs of pies, and reliques of the *bum*. *Dryden's Mackfl.*

[illegible],
But profound thought will bring the gout,
And that with *bum* on couch we lie,
Because our reason's soar'd too high. *W—n.*

2. It is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as *bum-bailiff*.

BUMBA'ILIFF. *n. f.* [from *bum* and *bailiff*.] A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests.

Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

BU'MBARD. *n. f.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which see.] A great gun; a great barrel.

Yond same black cloud, yond huge one looks
Like a foul *bumbard*, that would shed his liquour
[illegible]

BU'MBAST. *n. f.* [falsely written for *bombast*; the etymology of which I am now very doubtful of; *bombast* and *bombasine* being mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from *bom*, a tree, and *sein*, silk, the silk or cotton of a tree.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.

The usual *bumbast* of black bits sewed into ermine, our English women are made to think very fine. *Grew.*

2. Linen stuffed with cotton, stuffing.

We have received your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy,
As *bumbast*, and as lining to the time *Shakesp.*

BUMP *n. f.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A swelling, a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's stone, a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. *Shakesp. Rem. and Jul.*

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a string, in *bumps* his forehead rise. *Dryden's Juv.*

To BUMP. *v. n.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. [See BOMB.] It is applied, I think, only to the bittern.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head,
And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said —— *Dryden.*

BU'MPER *n. f.* [from *bump*.] A cup filled till the liquour swells over the brims.

Places his delight
All day in playing *bumpers*, and at night
Reels to the bawds. *Dryden's Juv. sat vii.*

BU'MPKIN. *n. f.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *Henshaw* derives it from *pumpion*, a kind of worthless gourd, or melon. This seems harsh. *Bump* is used amongst us for a knob, or lump; may not *bumpkin* be much the same with *[illegible] pate, loggerhead, block*, and *blockhead*.] An awkward heavy rustick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that has never seen nor heard of such delights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition
L'Estrange's Fable

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. *Dryden*

In his white cloak the magistrate appears,
The country *bumpkin* the same livery wears *Dryden.*

It was a favour to admit them to breeding, they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleased *Locke.*

BU'MPKINLY. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at description, and the ruffick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clarissa.*

BUNCH *n. f.* [*buncker*, Danish, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.

They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels, to a people that shall not profit them. *Isa.* xxx 6

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and soft, to be grown hard with little round balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs.

2. A cluster, many of the same kind growing together

Vines, with crisped *bunches* growing. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Titian said, that he knew no better rule for the disposing of the lights and shadows, than his observations drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,
And the last blessings of the year are thine *Dryden.*

3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

Alas! I know not what ye call all, but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of radishes

Ancient Janus, with his double face,
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryden.*

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little children. *Locke.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot.

Upon the top of all his lofty crest,
A *bunch* of hairs discolour'd diversly,
With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly drest *Fairy Q. b. i.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out in a bunch, to grow out in protuberances.

It has the resemblance of a large champignon before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end
Woodward on Fossils

BUNCHBA'CKED. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches on the back

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,
To help thee curse this poisonous *bunch-back'd* toad. *Shakesp.*

BU'NCHINESS *n. f.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

BU[illegible] *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing into bunches; knotty.

He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his legs. *Grew's Museum.*

BUNDLE. *n. f.* [byndle, Sax. from bynd.]

1. A number of things bound together

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the most part, petitions of private persons. *Hale's Law of Engl.*

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break.
Then bids the youngest of the six
Take up a well-bound heap of sticks. *Swift.*

In the north, they bind them up in small *bundles*, and make small ricks of them. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up cylindrically

She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herself overloaden, she dropped the good man, and brought away the *bundle* *Spectator*, N° 494.

To BU'NDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together; with *up*.

We ought to put things together, as well as we can, *doctrine rough*, but, after all, several things will not be *bundled up* together, under our terms and ways of speaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of friz
As if a man, in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles *up* with roses. *Swift.*

BUNG *n. f.* [*bung*, Welch.] A stopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung* stick, or plug. *Mortimer*

To BUNG *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop; to close up.

BU'NGHOLE. *n. f.* [from *bung* and *hole*.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterward stopped up

Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bunghole*. *Shakesp.*

To BUNGLE *v. n.* [See BUNGLER.] To perform clumsily

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands *Swift to Pope*

To BU'NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly.

Other devils, that suggest by-treasons
Do botch and *bungle* up damnation,
With patches, colours, and with forms being fetcht
From glist'ring semblances of piety. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

[illegible], though they mean it well
Their int'reſt is not finely drawn, and hid,
But ſeams are coarſely *bungled* up, and ſeen. *Dryden's D. Sed.*

BUNGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A botch, an awkwardneſs, an inaccuracy, a clumſy performance.

Errours and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray on the Creation.*

BUNGLER. *n. ſ.* [*bungler*, Welch, *q. bin y gwr*, i. e. the laſt or loweſt of the profeſſion. *Davies*] A bad workman; a clumſy performer; a man without ſkill.

Painters, at the firſt, were ſuch *unglers*, and ſo rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was, otherwiſe the beholder knew not what to make of it. *Peacham on Drawing*

Hard features every *bungler* can command,
To draw true beauty ſhews a maſter's hand. *Dryden.*

A *bungler* thus, who ſcarce the man can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel ſpit. *Swift*

BUNGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling.*] Clumſily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monſters, they muſt have had ſome ſyſtem of parts, compounded of ſolids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

BUNS. *n. ſ.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of ſweet bread.

Thy ſongs are ſweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirſty cattle rivers clear,
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *buns* and ſugar to the damſel's tooth. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

BUNT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *vent*] A ſwelling part, an increaſing cavity.

The Wear is a frith, reaching ſlopewiſe through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt* or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fiſh entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are ſtopped from ſtirring out again, forſaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carew.*

To BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell out, as the ſail *bunts* out

BUNTER. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the ſtreet, and uſed, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

[illegible] The name of a bird.

[illegible] goes not true, I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

BUOY. *n. ſ.* [*bouée*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice, and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock, her cock a *buoy*,
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Like *buoys*, that never ſink into the flood,
On learning's ſurface we but lie and nod. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To BUOY. *v. a.* [from the noun. The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat, to bear up by ſpecifick lightneſs.

[illegible] is uſed to ſink epiſcopacy, and launch preſbytery in England, which was nicely *buoyed* up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *K. Charles*

The water which riſes out of the abyſs, for the ſupply of ſprings and rivers, would not have ſtopped at the ſurface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmoſphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its aſcent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float.

Riſing merit will *buoy* up at laſt. *Pope's Eſſay on Crit.*

BUOYANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *buoyant*] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

BUOYANT. *adj.* [from *buoy.*] Floating; light, that will not ſink.

I ſwam with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

He once ſo wing'd nerves,
So full of *buoyant* ſpirit, now no more
Inſpire the courſe. *Thomſon's Autumn*, l. 455.

BOUR, BOR, come from the Sax. *bur*, an inner-chamber, place of ſhade and retirement. [illegible]

BUR. *n. ſ.* [*bourre*, Fr. is *down*, the *bur* being filled with a ſoft *lanugo*, or down] A rough head of a plant, which ſticks to the nap of cloaths.

Nothing teems,
But hateful docks, rough thiſtles, keckſies, *burs*,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

[illegible], net-work,
Or I will take thee from me like a ſerpent. *Shakeſp.*

[illegible]
the ornaments of favourites. *Heaton.*

Whatever betake her
From the chaſt dew, amongſt rude *burs* and thiſtles. *Milton*

And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty *burs* and thorns diſgrace the ground. *Dryden*

[illegible]
Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.

BU'RBOT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh full of prickles. *Dict.*

BURDELAIS. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grape. See VINE.

BU'RDEN. *n. ſ.* [byrðen, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*. It is ſuppoſed to come from *burde*, Lat. a male, as *onus* from *asinus*, an aſs.]

1. A load, ſomething to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and ſore blows
For ſinking under them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

It is of uſe in loading of ſhips, and may help to ſhew what *burden* in the ſeveral kinds they will bear *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

2. Something grievous or weariſome.

Couldſt thou ſupport
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear? *Par. Loſt*, b. x.

None of the things they are to learn, ſhould ever be made a *burden* to them, or impoſed on them as a taſk. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpleſs, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift*

3. A birth now obſolete.

Thou hadſt a wife once, called Anna,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair ſons. *Shakeſp.*

4. The verſe repeated in a ſong.

At ev'ry cloſe the audience all attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the ſong. *Dryden's Fab.*

5. The quantity that a ſhip will carry; or the capacity of a ſhip.

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

Burden not thyſelf above thy power. *Ecclus.* xiv. 2.

I mean not that other men ſhould be eaſed, and you *burdened*
Cor. v. 1. 13.

BU'RDENER. *n. ſ.* [from *burden*.] A loader, an oppreſſour.

BU'RDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden.*]

1. Grievous, oppreſſive, weariſome.

Make no jeſt of that which hath ſo earneſtly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee, which to me is ſo *burdenous*. *Sidney*, b. i.

2. Uſeleſs.

To what can I be uſeful, wherein ſerve,
But to ſit idle on the houſehold hearth,
A *burdenous* drone; to viſitants a gaze. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

BU'RDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden.*] Grievous; troubleſome to be born.

His leiſure told him, that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdenſome*. *Milton.*

Could I but live till I be *ranſome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Aſſiſtances always attending us, upon the eaſy condition of our prayers, and by which the moſt *burdenſome* duty will become light and eaſy. *Rogers.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burdenſome.*] Weight, heavineſs; uneaſineſs to be born.

BU'RDOCK. *n. ſ.* See DOCK.

BUREAU'. *n. ſ.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A cheſt of drawers. It is pronounced as if it were ſpelt *burn*.

For not the deſk with ſilver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japan'd, avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

BURG. *n. ſ.* See BURROW.

BU'RGAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, or *burrow*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Cowel.*

The groſs of the borough is ſurveyed together in the begin[illegible]
gages thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular mens poſſeſſions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

BU'RGAMOT. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A ſpecies of pear

BU'RGANET. } *n. ſ.* [from *bourginote*, Fr.] A kind of helBU'RGONET. } met.

Upon his head his guiſtering *burganet*,
[illegible],
And curiouſly engraven, he did ſit. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
Ev'n to affright thee with the view thereof. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

The demy Atlas of this earth, the arm
And *burgonet* of man. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burganet*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

BURGEOIS. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgeis.

It is a republick itſelf, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgeois*, and about a thouſand ſouls. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A type of a particular ſort, probably ſo called from him who firſt uſed it; as,

Laugh where we muſt, be candid where we can,
But [illegible]. *Pope.*

BU'RGESS. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. [illegible]

2. A repreſentative of a town corporate.

The whole caſe was diſperſed by the knights of ſhires, and *burgeſſes* of towns, through all the veins of the land. *Wotton.*

BURGH. *n. ſ.* [See BURROW.] A corporate town or burrow.

Many towns in Cornwal, when they were firſt allowed to

send burgesses to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now, for several of these *burghs* send two burgesses, whereas London itself sends but four. *Graunt.*

BU'RGHER. *n. f.* [from *burgh.*] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this desart city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

After the multitude of the common people was dismissed, and the chief of the *burghers* sent for, the imperious letter was read before the knights of the order, and the better sort of citizens. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *burgher.*] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGHMASTER. See BURGOMASTER.

BU'RGLAR. *n. f.* [See BURGLARY.] The crime of housebreaking.

BURGLARY *n. f.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larron*, a thief.] In the natural signification of the word, is nothing but the robbing of a house: but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Cowel.*

What say you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial sin among soldiers. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

BU'RGOMASTER *n. f.* [from *burg* and *master.*] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuse their councils and *burgomasters* out of the burghers, &c.

BURH, is a tower, and from that, a defence or protection, so *Cuenburh* is a woman ready to assist, *Cuthbur*, eminent for assistance. *Gibson's Camden.*

BU'RIAL. *n. f.* [from *to bury.*]

1. The act of burying, sepulture, interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shakesp.*
See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her *burial*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Your body I fought, and had I found
Design'd for *burial* in your native ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church service for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of his interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the *burial* service. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BU'RIER. *n. f.* [from *bury.*] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one spirit of the first-born Cain
Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

BU'RINE. n. f. [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced. *Government of the Tongue.*

BU'RLACE. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *burdeaux.*] A sort of grape. See VINE.

To BURL, *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do. *Dict.*

BURLESQUE, *adj.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital. to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter, by unnatural or unsuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in the behaviour of Irus, and in other [illegible], has been observed to have lapsed into the *burlesque*. [illegible] to have departed from that serious air, which seems essential to the magnificence of an epick poem. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

BURLE'SQUE. *n. f.* Ludicrous language, or ideas, ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burlesque*. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

To BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern swineherd? if not, it is an evidence, that Eumeus was a man of consequence, otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

BU[illegible]NESS. *n. f.* [from *burly.*] Bulk; bluster.

BU'RLY *adj.* [*Junius* has no etymology, *Skinner* imagines it to come from *burlike*, clownish.] Great of stature; great of size, bulky, tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chines of beef, ere thou sleep in thy [illegible], I conjure thee by love on my knees, thou may'st be turned [illegible]. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

It was the orator's own *burly* [illegible]. *Gravesy.*

Away with all your Carthaginian state,
Let a squab Hannibal with it wait,
Too *burly* and too big to pass my narrow gate. *Dryden.*

Her husband, it seems, being a very *burly* man, she thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 499.

To BURN, *v. a.* [beprnan, Saxon.]

1. To consume with fire.

That where she fed his amorous desires
With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires,
There other flames might waste his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs, where love had *burn'd* his heart. *Dryden.*
O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!
But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden's Sp. Fr.*

A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, stripe for stripe. *Exodus*, xxi. 25.

To BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
[illegible]
The light *burns* blue. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold trembling drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakesp.*
Oh! prince, oh! wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why
Is your sweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
[illegible]
When I *burnt* in desire to question them further, they made themselves air, into which they vanished. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I perish. Tranio,
If I atchieve not this young modest girl. *Shakesp.*

3. To act as fire.

These things sting him
So venomously, that *burning* shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the scourge of Spain! whose breast with all
The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*. *Thomson.*

4. To be hot.

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me
Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryden's Sp. Fr.*

BURN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against *burns*. *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *n. f.* [from *burn.*] A person that burns any thing.

BU'RNET. *n. f.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The common *burnet* is found wild in great plenty upon dry chalky hills, yet is often cultivated in gardens for medicinal uses. *Miller.*

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakesp.*

BU'RNING. *n. f.* [from *burn.*] Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

The mind surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry to dwell,
Is all the sad variety of hell. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

BU'RNING GLASS. *n. f.* [from *burning* and *glass.*] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a *burning-glass*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning glass*, which, kept still in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*
[illegible],
Where all its different lines are reconciled,
As if thou wert the *burning-glass* of glory. *Dryden and Lee.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*brunir*, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to.

The barge she sat in, like a *burnish'd* throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Mistake me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the *burnish'd* sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakesp.*
Make a plate of them, and *burnish* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*
The frame of *burnish'd* steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burnish, and make a gawdy show,
Become a general, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To BU'RRISH *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.

Thus they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,
Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown.
Dryden's Juv. sat. x.
To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs.

Mrs. Prmly's great belly; ſhe may lace it down before, but it *burniſhes* on her lips. *Congreve's Way of the World*

BU'RNISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *burniſh.*]

1. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes.

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books, it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

BURNT. [*participle paſſ.* of *burn.*]

I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refreſh th' attendants to a grave,
Burnt claret firſt, or Naples biſket gave. *King's Cookery.*

BURR. *n. ſ.* [See BUR.] The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

BURR *Pump.* [In a ſhip.] A pump by the ſide of a ſhip, into which a ſtaff ſeven or eight foot long is put, having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope faſtened to the middle of it, called alſo a *bilge pump.* *Harris.*

BU'RRAS *Pipe.* [With ſurgeons.] An inſtrument or veſſel uſed to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BU'RREL. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear, otherwiſe called the *red butter pear*, from its ſmooth, delicious, and ſoft pulp, which is ripe in the end of September. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BU'RREL *Fly.* [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute; to torture.] An inſect, called alſo *oeſtrus*, *gadbee*, or *breeze.* *Dict.*

BU'RREL *Shot* [from *bourreler*, to execute, Fr. and *ſhot*.] In gunnery. Small bullets, nails, ſtones, pieces of old iron, *&c.* put into caſes, to be diſcharged out of the ordnance, a ſort of caſe-ſhot. *Harris.*

BU'RROCK. *n. ſ.* A ſmall wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fiſh. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BU'RROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH *n. ſ.* [derived from the Saxon *burg*, *byrig*, a city, tower, or caſtle. *Gibſon's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *borough*, were ſuch as were fenced or fortified. *Cowel.*

King of England ſhalt thou be proclaim'd
In ev'ry *burrow*, as we paſs along. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.*

Poſſeſſion of land was the original right of election among the commons, and *burrows* were entitled to ſit, as they were poſſeſſed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they ſhall ſee his creſt up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To BU'RROW, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground, to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some ſtrew ſand among their corn, which, they ſay, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; becauſe of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little ſinuſes would often form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BU'RSAR *n. ſ.* [*burſarius*, Lat.]

1.

2. Students ſent as exhibitioners to the univerſities in Scotland by each preſbytery, from whom they have a ſmall yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE *n. ſ.* [*bourſe*, Fr. *burſa*, Lat. a purſe; or from *byrſa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and ſhops are kept, ſo called, becauſe the ſign of the purſe was anciently ſet over ſuch a place, whence the Exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burſe by James I. *Phillips*

To BURST. *v. n.* I *burſt*; I have *burſt*, or *burſten.* [bunſtan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open.

So ſhall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy preſſes ſhall *burſt* out with new wine. *Prov.* iii. 10.

2. To ſplit aſunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould *burſt* at this. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well*

3. To break away, to ſpring.

You *burſt*, ah cruel! from my arms,
And ſwiftly ſhoot along the main,
Or ſoftly glide by the canal. *Pope.*

4. To come ſuddenly.

A reſolved villain,
Whoſe bowels ſuddenly *burſt* out, the king
Yet ſpeaks, and, peradventure, may recover. *Shakeſp.*

If the worlds
In worlds incloſ'd, ſhould on his ſenſes *burſt*,
He would abhorrent turn. *Thomſon's Summer*, l. 310.

5. To come by violence.

Well didſt thou, Richard, to ſuppreſs thy voice,
For had the paſſions of thy heart *burſt* out,
I fear, we ſhould have ſeen decypher'd there
More rancorous ſpight. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.* 1

Where is the notable paſſage over the river Euphrates, *burſting* out by the valleys of the mountain Anti-taurus, from whence the plains of Meſopotamia, then part of the Perſian kingdom, begin to open themſelves. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Young ſpring protrudes the *burſting* gems. *Thomſon.*

6. To begin an action violently.

She *burſt* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Arbuthnot*

To BURST. *v. a.* To break ſuddenly; to make a quick and violent diſruption.

My breaſt I'll *burſt* with ſtraining of my courage,
And from my ſhoulders crack my arms aſunder,
But I will chaſtiſe this high-minded ſtrumpet. *Shakeſp.*

He faſten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As if he would *burſt* heav'n. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Moſes ſaith alſo, the fountains of the great abyſs were *burſt* aſunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyſs, and the burſting of it, if reſtrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this diſruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, ſo as by the mixture of the oppoſites, to cauſe an ebullition, they would *burſt* the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BURST *n. ſ* [from the verb.] A ſudden diſruption; a ſudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such ſheets of fire, ſuch *burſts* of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Down they came, and drew
The whole roof after them, with *burſt* of thunder,
Upon the heads of all. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, l. 1650.

Impriſon'd fire, in the cloſe dungeons pent,
Roar to get looſe, and ſtruggle for a vent,
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty *burſt* whole mountains fall. *Addiſon.*

BURST. } *participial adj.* [from *burſt.*] Diſeaſed with a her-
BU'RSTEN. } nia, or rupture.

BU'RSTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burſt.*] A rupture, or hernia.

BU'RSTWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *burſt* and *wort*; *herniaria*, Lat.] An herb good againſt ruptures. *Dict.*

BURT *n. ſ.* A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

To BU'RTHEN *v. a.* } See BURDEN
BU'RTHEN. *n. ſ.* }

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the ſad *burthen* of ſome merry ſong. *Pope.*

BU'RTON. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A ſmall tackle to be faſtened any where at pleaſure, conſiſting of two ſingle pullies, for hoiſting ſmall things in or out. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BU'RY. } *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, Sax.] A dwelling-place, a termina-
BE'RY } tion ſtill added to the names of ſeveral places; as, *Aldermanbury*, St *Edmund's bury.* *Phillips's Words of Words.*

BU'RY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *borough.*]

It is his nature to dig himſelf *burries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Grew.*

To BURY *v. a.* [*byrgean*, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, ſhall *bury*
His reaſons with his body. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of ſepulture.

Slave, thou haſt ſlain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If you have kindneſs left, there ſee me laid,
To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour *Waller.*

3. To conceal, to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And *bury* all, which yet diſtinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; ſhe rendered life,
Thy name ſo *bury'd* in her *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BU'RYING-PLACE. *n. ſ.* A place appointed for the ſepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has ſtill ſeveral marks in it of graves and *burying-places.* *Spectator*, N° 110.

BUSH *n. ſ.* [*bois*, Fr.]

1. A thick ſhrub.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudelyruſh,
With noiſe whereof, he, from his loſty ſteed,
Down fell to ground, and crept into a *buſh*,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

The poſer, and exactor of fees, juſtifies the reſemblance of the courts of juſtice to the *buſh*, whereunto while the ſheep is for defence from the weather, he is ſure to loſe part of the fleece. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 4.

Her heart was that ſtrange *buſh*, whoſe ſacred fire,
Religion did not conſume, but inſpire
Such piety, ſo chaſte uſe of God's day,
That what we turn to feaſt, ſhe turn'd to pray. *Donne.*

With ſuch a care,
As roſes from their ſtalks we tear,
When we would ſtill prefer them new,
And freſh as on the *buſh* they grew. *Waller.*

The ſacred ground
Shall weeds and poiſ'nous plants refuſe to bear,
Each common *buſh* ſhall Syrian roſes wear. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to ſhew that liquours are ſold there.

If

[illegible]
good play needs no epilogue. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

To BU'SH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roses *bushing* round
About her glowed half stooping to support
Each flow'r of tender stalk. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

A gushing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *bushing* alders form'd a shady scene. *Pope's Odyssey.*

BU'SHEL. *n. f.* [*boisseau*, Fr. *bussellus*, low Lat.]

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *bushels* of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. *Shakesp.*

2. It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of [illegible] *Dryden. Dedic.*

3. *Bushels of a cart-wheel.* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.] *Dict.*

BU'SHINESS. *n. f.* [from *bushy.*] The quality of being bushy.

BU'SHMENT. *n. f.* [from *bush.*] A thicket, a cluster of bushes.

Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fer- [illegible] *Peacham.*

BU'SHY. *adj.* [from *bush.*]

1. Thick, full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a *bushy* briar. *Spenser's Pastorals*

General cutting away of boughs and suckers at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the pruning and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *bushy*. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N° 424.

2. Thick like a bush.

Statues of this god, with a thick *bushy* beard, are still many of them extant in Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Full of bushes.

[illegible]
The flow'rs are grateful to the swelling grain. *Dryden.*

[illegible] employed.

These sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
[illegible]

BU'SILY. *adv.* [from *busy.*] With an air of importance; with an air of hurry; actively, importunately.

Or if too *busily* they will enquire
Into a victory, which we disdain,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire,
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

BU'SINESS. *n. f.* [from *busy.*]

1. Employment, multiplicity of affairs.

Must *business* thee from hence remove?
[illegible] *Dryden.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has the *plural.*

[illegible]
Your needful counsels to our *businesses*,
[illegible]

3. [illegible]
[illegible]
are in sight, we can neither look nor think on any else; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *business* of the senses, being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement, in opposition to trivial transactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *business* to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself. *Addis.*
[illegible]
by accident. *Prior's Preface.*

When diversion is made the *business* and study of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal. *Rogers.*

5. Right of action.

What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds? *L'Estrange.*

6. A point, a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Fitness to govern, is a perplexed *business*; some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon.*
[illegible]
any one. *Judges*, xviii. 7.

8. Something required to be done.

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this [illegible]
are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will not do their *business*, they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun. *Bentley.*

9. *To do one's business.* To kill, destroy, or ruin him.

[illegible]

[illegible]
That it can be, and still can stand so nigh. *Donne.*

BU'SKIN. *n. f.* [*brasekin*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot, a shoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of crimson velvet *buskins*, in some places open, to shew the fairness of the skin [illegible] *Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But misseth bow, and shafts, and *buskins* to her knee.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. vi. stanz. 16.

There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous verses, somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country *buskins*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high shoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
Nor greater Johnson dares in socks appear. *Dryden.*

In her best light the comick Muse appears,
[illegible] *Swift.*

BU'SKINED. *adj.* [from *buskin.*] Dressed in buskins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobl'd hath the *buskin'd* stage? *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buskin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

BU'SKY. *adj.* [written more properly by *Milton*, *bosky.* See [illegible] trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill! *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

BUSS. *n. f.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish; *baiser*, Fr.]

1. A kiss, a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking *buss*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.]

If the king would enter towards building such a number of [illegible] be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To [illegible] lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
[illegible]
Must kiss their feet. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *bussing* the stones, for, in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

BUST. *n. f.* [*busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *bust*, and a Tiberius, a rare coin, but a common *bust*. *Addison on Italy.*

[illegible]
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust*. *Pope.*

[illegible]
His sacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *bustards*, turkeys,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *R. III.*
God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man, who had credit enough to do his business in all places. *Clarendon, b. ...*

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *bustling* world,
And now am trampled to my dust again. *Southerne's Oroonoko.*

[illegible]
Among the world, and *bustling* to be great! *Granville.*

BU'STLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combustion.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various *bustle* of resort,
Were all too ruffl'd. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *bustle* for opinions. *Glanville's Scepsis.*
[illegible]
their lusts. *South.*

If the Count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *bustle*. *Spectator*, N° 481.

[illegible]

BUSY. *adj.* [byrgian, Sax. It is pronounced as *bizzy.*]

1. Employed with earnestness.

My mistress sends you word, that she is *busy*, and cannot come. *Shakesp. Taming the Shr.*

The christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and [illegible]
[illegible] *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Buſſling, active, meddling.

The next thing which ſhe waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *buſy* ape,
She ſhall purſue it with the ſoul of love. *Shakeſp.*

This *buſy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward ſenſes reſt do take,
A thouſand dreams, fantaſtical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her ſtill awake. *Daniel*

The coming ſpring would firſt appear,
And all this place with roſes ſtrow,
If *buſy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written ſince that time, ſeem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controverſy of opinions, wherein the *buſy* world has been ſo much employed *Temple.*

Religious motives and inſtincts are ſo *buſy* in the heart of every reaſonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a ſociety, without regard to thoſe principles. *Addiſon. Freeholder*

To Buſy *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ, to engage; to make or keep buſy

He in great paſſion all this while did dwell,
More *buſying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what ſhe did tell. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*

The pleaſure which I took at my friend's pleaſure herein, idly *buſied* me thus to expreſs the ſame. *Carew's Survey.*

My Harry,
Be it thy courſe to *buſy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii*

While they were *buſied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thouſands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The points which *buſied* the devotion of the firſt ages, and the curioſity of the later. *Decay of Piety*

The ideas it is *buſied* about, ſhould be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itſelf. *Locke.*

The learning and diſputes of the ſchools have been much *buſied* about genus and ſpecies. *Locke.*

For the reſt, it muſt be owned, he does not *buſy* himſelf, by entering deep into any party, but rather ſpends his time in acts of hoſpitality. *Swift*

Buſybody. *n. ſ.* [from *buſy* and *body.*] A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon.

Going from houſe to houſe, tatlers and *buſybodies*, are the canker and ruſt of idleneſs, as idleneſs is the ruſt of time *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Buſybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous ſort of people to have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite ſervants, *buſybodies*, dependants, and poor relations of all perſons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator*, N° 437.

BUT. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An emiſſion of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is ſo prodigious, *but* that it is ſo conſtantly avouched by many *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjur'd Lycon?
Who can inſpire ſuch ſtorms of rage, *but* Lycon?
Where has my ſword left one ſo black, *but* Lycon?
Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obſcurity of ſeveral paſſages, by our ignorance in facts and perſons. *Swift.*

2. Yet, nevertheleſs. It ſometimes only enforces *yet*

Then let him ſpeak, and any that ſhall ſtand without, ſhall hear his voice plainly; *but* yet made extreme ſharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate ſounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 155.

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

3. The particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm; now.

If there be a liberty and poſſibility for a man to kill himſelf today, then it is not abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhall live till tomorrow, *but* there is ſuch a liberty, therefore no ſuch neceſſity. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world: therefore there muſt be another world, wherein this difference ſhall be made. *Watts's Logick, Introduct*

4. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,
That not my ſervice, paſt or preſent ſorrows,
Can ranſom me into his love again;
But to know ſo, muſt be my benefit. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath ſomething ſeiz'd
His wiſh'd ability, he had himſelf
The lands and waters meaſur'd. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

What nymph ſoe'er his voice *but* hears,
Will be my rival, though ſhe have *but* ears. *Ben. Johnſon.*

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble *but* to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did *but* men conſider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodneſs. *Tillotſon.*

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumſtances, the advantages of eaſe and pleaſure will be found to be on the ſide of religion. *Tillotſon*

The moſt of thoſe harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of *Locke on Education*

If a reader examines Horace's art of poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Ariſtotle. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Prepar'd I ſtand he was *but* born to try
The lot of man, to ſuffer and to die. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. Than.

The full moon was no ſooner up, and ſhining in all its brightneſs, *but* he privately opened the gate of paradiſe *Guardian*, N° 167.

6. But that; without this conſequence that.

Froſts that confirm the ground,
Do ſeldom their uſurping power withdraw,
But raging floods purſue their haſty hand. *Dryden.*

7. Otherwiſe than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath ſome director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker, b. 1. § 3*

Who ſhall believe,
But you miſuſe the reverence of your place? *Shakeſp.*

8. Not otherwiſe than.

A genius ſo elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* neceſſary to make Pindar ſpeak Engliſh. *Dryden.*

9. By any other means means than.

Out of that will I cauſe thoſe of Cyprus to mutiny: whoſe qualification ſhall come into no true taſte again, *but* by tranſplanting of Caſſio. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

10. If it were not for this; if this were not.

Believe me, I had rather have loſt my purſe
Full of cruzades. And *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no ſuch baſeneſs,
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, *but* thou haſt already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

11. However, howbeit

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But, to purſue the end for which I came,
Unite your ſubjects firſt, then let us go,
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryden*

12. It is uſed after *no doubt*, *no queſtion*, and ſuch words, and ſignifies the ſame with *that*. It ſometimes is joined with *that.*

They made no account, *but that* the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon's War with Spain*

I fancied to myſelf a kind of eaſe in the change of the paroxiſm, never ſuſpecting *but that* the humour would have waſted itſelf *Dryden.*

There is no queſtion *but* the king of Spain will reform moſt of the abuſes. *Addiſon on Italy.*

13. That. This ſeems no proper ſenſe in this place.

It is not therefore impoſſible, *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to reſtore myſelf into the good graces of my fair criticks. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

14. Otherwiſe than.

I ſhould ſin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

15. Even; not longer ago than.

Beroe *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguiſh from theſe rites detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the inſtance I gave *but* now, the conſciouſneſs went along. *Locke*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing ſentence is bounded or reſtrained.

Thus fights Ulyſſes, thus his fame extends,
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. An objective particle; yet it may be objected.

But yet, madam —
I do not like *but* yet; it does allay
The good precedence, fie upon *but* yet!
But yet is as a jailour, to bring forth
Some monſtrous malefactor *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Muſt the heart then have been formed and conſtituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentl.*

18. But for; without, had not this been.

Raſh man! forbear, *but* for ſome unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a ſimple knot was ty'd above. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of night,
And, *but* for miſchief, you had dy'd for ſpight *Dryden.*

BUT. *n. ſ.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.

But, if I aſk you what I mean by that word, you will anſwer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in conſtruction and ſenſe, as, but I will not,

a but of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will but, shoot at but, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder's Elements of Speech*

BUT *n. f.* [In sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to [illegible]

BUT-END. *n. f.* [from *but* and *end.*] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foot with several volleys, and then fell on them with the *but ends* of their muskets. *Clarendon*

My weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbuthnot's John Bull*

Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards [illegible] the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Gulliver's Travels*

BUTCHER. *n. f.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to sell [illegible]

The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Stanley*

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guile,
How to cut your throat, and smile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life,
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift*

2. One that is delighted with blood

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerours, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To BUTCHER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill, to murder.

In suff'ring thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,
Thou shewest the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shakesp. R. II.*

Unchristianly with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd.* *Shakesp.*

The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him. *Dryden's Don Sebast.*

BUTCHER'S-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY. *n. f.* [*ruscus*, Lat.]

The flower-cup consists of one leaf, cut into several divisions, out of which is produced a globular bell-shaped flower, consisting also of one leaf, in the center of which rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a soft roundish fruit, in which are inclosed one or two hard seeds. It is very common in the [illegible], in divers parts of England, and is rarely cultivated in gardens. The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and sold to the butchers, who use it as besoms to sweep their blocks, from whence it had the name of *butcher's-broom.* *Miller.*

BUTCHERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *butcherly.*] In a butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel, bloody; barbarous.

There is a way, which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
Thus deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shakesp. Henry VI*

BUTCHERY. *n. f.* [from *butcher.*]

1. The trade of a butcher

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder, cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this pattern of thy *butcheries.* *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship. *L'Estrange.*

Can he a son to soft remorse excite,
Whom groans, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where blood is shed

This is no place, this house is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

BUTLER. *n. f.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *bottiller*, old English, from *botte*, he that is employed in the care of bottled liquours.] A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer [illegible] *Swift*

BUTLERAGE. *n. f.* [from *butler.*] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

BUTLERSHIP *n. f.* [from *butler.*] The office of a butler

BUTMENT *n. f.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture. *Wotton.*

BUTT *n. f.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed

He calls on Bacchus, and propounds the prize,
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryd.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end; here is my *butt*,
The very sea-mark of my journey's end. *Shakesp. Othello.*

3. The object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed

The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company break their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. *Spectator*, N° 175.

5. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise
Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

BUTT *n.* [butt, Saxon.] A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty six gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer, and from fifteen to twenty two hundred weight, is a butt of currans

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved overboard *Shakesp. Tempest.*

TO BUTT *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To strike with the head.

Come, leave your tears; a brief farewel: the beast
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Nor wars are seen,
Unless, upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatning brows, and bellowing stands.
[illegible]

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting. *Ray on the Cr.*

BUTTER. *n. f.* [butteppe, Sax. *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them. *Gen.* [illegible]

2. *Butter of antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustick. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of tin*, is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

TO BUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, *buttered* his hay. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Words *butter* no parsnips. *L'Estrange.*

2. To encrease the stakes every throw, or every game. a cant term among gamesters.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 40.

BUTTERBUMP. *n. f.* A fowl, the same with *bittern.*

BUTTERBUR. *n. f.* [*petasites*, Lat.]

It is a plant with a floscules flower, consisting of many florets, divided into many parts, sitting on the embryo, and contained in a cylindrical empalement, divided also into many parts [illegible] down, and the flowers appear before the leaves. It is used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches. *Miller.*

BUTTERFLOWER. *n. f.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May

Let weeds, instead of *butterflow'rs*, appear,
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BUTTERFLY *n. f.* [butteppleze, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears at the beginning of the season for butter

Estsoons that damsel, by her heav'nly might,
She turned into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenser.*

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*, and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

And so befel, that as he cast his eye
Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He saw false Reynard. *Dryden's Fables.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without a microscope. *Grew.*

BUTTERIS. *n. f.* An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horse. *Farr. D.*

BUTTERMILK. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *milk.*] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made

A young man, who was fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*, by which sole diet he recovered. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids; as ripe fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*, and alkaline spirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

BUTTERPRINT. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *print.*] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

BUTTERTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *tooth.*] The great broad foreteeth.

BUTTERWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *butter* and *woman.*] A woman that sells butter.

Tongue,

Tongue, I muſt put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myſelf another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into theſe perils. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

BUTTERWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant, the ſame with *ſanicle.*

BU'TTERY. *adj.* [from *butter.*] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot choleraick humours, than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The beſt oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itſelf has its whiteneſs from the caſeous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

BU'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *butter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where proviſions are laid up.

Go, ſirrah, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shakeſp.*

All that need a cool and freſh temper, as cedars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Wotton.*

My guts ne'er ſuffer'd from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book.
Brampſton's Man of Taſte.

BU'TTOCK. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *abouter*, Fr. interpreted by *Junius* without etymology.] The rump, the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair that fits all the *buttocks*. *Shakeſp.*

Such as were not able to ſtay themſelves, ſhould be holden up by others of more ſtrength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horſe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

BUTTON. *n. ſ.* [*bottun*, Welch, *bouton*, Fr.]

1. A catch, or ſmall ball, by which the dreſs of man is faſtened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I mention thoſe ornaments, becauſe, of the ſimplicity of the ſhape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and ſilver lace, they muſt have been cheaper than ours. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Any knob or ball faſtened to a ſmaller body.

We faſtened to the upper marbue certain wires, and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Far from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r
Suckled and cheer'd, with air, and ſun and ſhow'r,
Soft on the paper ruſt its leaves I ſpread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the ſpring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be diſcloſ'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

BU'TTON. *n. ſ.* The ſea urchin, which is a kind of crabfiſh that has prickles inſtead of feet. *Ainſworth.*

To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs, to cloath.

One whoſe hard heart is *button'd* up with ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

He gave his legs, arm, and breaſt, to his ordinary ſervant, to *button* and dreſs him. *Wotton.*

2. To faſten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *button* and *hole.*] The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shakeſp. Love's Lab. L.*

I'll pleaſe the maids of honour, if I can
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my ſkill in *buttonholes* diſplay,
And brag, how oft I ſhift me ev'ry day. *Bramſt. Art of Taſte.*

BUTTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abouter*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another wall.

No jutting frize,
Buttreſs, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakeſp.*

Fruit trees, ſet upon a wall againſt the ſun, between elbows or *buttreſſes* of ſtone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which *buttreſſes* and props but ſcarcely bear. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A prop, a ſupport.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adverſaries are ſtill ſetting up againſt us, as the ground pil-

[illegible] *Ss*

To BU'TTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to ſupport.

BU'TTWINK. *n. ſ.* The name of a bird. *Dict.*

BUTYRACEOUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the ſame principles as milk; a viſcidity from the caſeous parts, and an oilineſs from the *butyraceous* parts. *Floyer on the Humours.*

BU'TYROUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer.*

[illegible]

gnally ſignified *obedient*, as *John de Treviſa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is *meekeſt and* buxom *to all his commands.* In an old form of marriage uſed before the Reformation, the bride promiſed to be *obedient and* buxom *in bed and at board*, from which expreſſion, not well underſtood, its preſent meaning ſeems to be derived.]

He did tread down, and diſgrace all the Engliſh, and ſet up and countenance the Iriſh; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

He, with broad ſails,
Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively, briſk.

I'm born
Again a freſh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the ſun's firſt beams. [illegible]

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying,
Fill'd her with grace, a daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*

Sturdy ſwains,
In clean array, for ruſtick dance prepare,
Meet with the *buxom* damſels, hand in hand,
They friſk and bound. *Philips.*

3. Wanton, jolly.

Almighty Jove deſcends, and pours
Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful ſhow'rs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

BU'XOMLY. *adv.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonly; amorouſly.

BU'XOMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonneſs, amorouſneſs.

To BUY. *v. a.* preter I *bought*; I have *bought.* [bycgean, Sax.]

1. To purchaſe, to acquire by paying a price, to obtain for money, or ſomething equivalent; to gain by ſale, not gift or theft.

They muſt *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that ſo the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To procure ſome advantage by ſomething that deſerves it, or at ſome price.

[illegible]

Golden opinions from all ſorts of people. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Pleaſure with praiſe, and danger they would *buy*,
And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To manage by money.

You, and all the kings of chriſtendom,
Are led ſo groſsly by this meddling prieſt,
Dreading the curſe that money may *buy* out. *Shakeſp. K. J.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, diſſuade, or *buy* off conſcience? *South.*

To BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchaſe.

I will *buy* with you, ſell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and ſo following. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

BU'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *to buy.*] He that buys; a purchaſer.

When a piece of art is ſet before us, let the firſt caution be, not to aſk who made it, leſt the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the *buyer*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bzzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius.*]

1. To hum; to make a noiſe like bees, flies, or waſps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which *buzzed* all about, and made ſuch ſound,
That they encumber'd all man's ears and eyes,
Like many ſwarms of bees aſſembled round. *Fairy Q. b.*

There be more waſps, that *buzz* about his noſe,
Will make this ſting the ſooner. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Herewith aroſe a *buzzing* noiſe among them, as if it had been the ruſhing ſound of the ſea afar off. *Hayward.*

For ſtill the flowers ready ſtand,
One *bizzes* round about,
One lights, one taſtes, gets in, gets out. *Suckling.*

What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lips diſtill'd their golden dew;
Yet have we oft' diſcover'd, in their ſtead,
A ſwarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*

We join, like flies and waſps, in *buzzing* about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whiſper; to prate.

There is ſuch confuſion in my pow'rs,
As after ſome oration fairly ſpoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

To BUZZ. *v. n.* To whiſper; to ſpread ſecret.

Where doth the world thruſt forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears? *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

I will *buzz* abroad ſuch prophecies,
That Edward ſhall be fearful of his life. [illegible] VI.

Did you not hear
A *buzzing* of a ſeparation
Between the king and Catherine? *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

They might *buzz* and whiſper it one to another, and, tacitely withdrawing from the preſence of the apoſtles, they then uttered their voices, and noiſed it about the city. *Bentley.*

BUZZ. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whiſper, a talk.

The love of a city or kingdom, is in beſt condition, when there is leaſt noiſe or *buzz* in it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politicks. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 403.

B Y

[illegible]

1 A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk.

More pity that the eagle ſhould be mew'd,
While kites and *buzzards* prey at liberty. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me beſt,
Of ſtrength renown, 'tis true for, not to lie,
We call him but a hawk by courteſy. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

2 A blockhead, a dunce.

Of blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of wilful maleverſe, would neither learn themſelves, nor could teach others at all *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BUZZER. *n. ſ.* [from *buzz.*] A ſecret whiſperer.

Her brother is in ſecret come from France,
And wants not *buzzers* to infect his ear
With pleaſant ſpeeches of his father's death. *Shak. Hamlet.*

BY. *prep.* [bi, big, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child *by* you, Launcelot. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

The grammar of a language is ſometimes to be carefully ſtudied by a grown man. *Locke.*

2 It notes the inſtrument, and is always uſed after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, he was killed *with* a ſword, he died *by* a ſword.

But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He choſe Æneas, and he choſe as well. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. It notes the cauſe of any event.

The fight had the more weight with him, as *by* good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen aſleep.

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed.

You muſt think, if we gave you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Happier! had it ſufficed him to have known
Good *by* itſelf, and evil not at all *Parad. Loſt, b. x. l.* 89.

The heart knows that *by* itſelf, which nothing in the world beſides can give it any knowledge of *South.*

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propoſitions *by* ſenſation and reflection. *Watts's Logick.*

5. It ſhews the manner of an action.

I have not patience; ſhe conſumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her falſe belief
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard.
Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He ſaw his branching horns, and alter'd look *Addiſon.*

6. It has a ſignification, noting the method in which any ſucceſſive action is performed, with regard to time or quantity.

The beſt for you, is to re-examine the cauſe, and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exactneſs you can *Hooker, Preface.*

We are not to ſtay all together, but to come by him where he ſtands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the name, as he pleaſeth, though ſeldom the order be inverted. *Bacon.*

The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance, and ſo *by* pieces to carry it away, that the enemy ſhould not get ſo great a ſpoil. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one *by* one. *Boyle.*

Others will ſoon take pattern and encouragement by your building; and ſo houſe *by* houſe, ſtreet *by* ſtreet, there will at laſt be finiſhed a magnificent city. *Sprat.*

I explor'd her, limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. *Dryden's Fab.*

Thus year *by* year they paſs, and day *by* day,
Till once, 'twas on the morn of chearful May,
The young Æmilia —— *Dryden's Fab.*

I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,
Tranſplanting one *by* one into my life,
His bright perfections, till I ſhine like him. *Addiſon's Cato*

Let the blows be *by* pauſes laid on. *Locke.*

7 It notes the quantity had at one time

Bullion will ſell *by* the ounce for ſix ſhillings and ſixpence uncoined money. *Locke.*

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at leaſt of as much importance as of what we take ſeldom, and only *by* grains and ſpoonfuls. *Arbuthnot on Aliments, Preface.*

The North, *by* myriads, pours her mighty ſons,
Great nurſe of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. *Pope.*

8. At, or on, noting place.

We ſee the great effects of battles *by* ſea, the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Arms, and the man, I ſing, who, forc'd *by* fate,
Expell'd, and exil'd, left the Trojan ſhore;
Long labours both *by* ſea and land he bore. *Dryden's Æn.*

I would have fought *by* land, where I was ſtronger:
You hinder'd it, yet, when I fought at ſea,
Forſook me fighting. *Dryden's All for Love.*

9. According to, noting permiſſion.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two.
Bacon's Holy War

10. According to; noting proof.

The preſent, or like, ſyſtem of the world cannot poſſibly have been eternal, *by* the firſt propoſition, and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitouſly, emerge out of a chaos, *by* the third propoſition. *Bent*

The faculty, or deſire, being infinite, *by* the preceding propoſition, may contain, or receive both theſe. *Cheyne.*

11. After, according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The goſpel gives us ſuch laws, as every man, that underſtands himſelf, would chuſe to live *by*. *Tillotſon*

In the diviſions I have made, I have endeavoured, the beſt I could, to govern myſelf *by* the diverſity of matter. *Locke.*

This ſhip, by good luck, fell into their hands at laſt, and ſerved as a model to build others *by*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

12. From, noting judgment or token.

Thus, *by* the muſick, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go,
Through groves that on Parnaſſus grow } *Waller.*

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,
By his broad ſhoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryden*

Who's that ſtranger? *By* his warlike port,
His fierce demeanour, and erected look,
He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Judge the event
By what has paſs'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The puniſhment is not to be meaſured *by* the greatneſs or ſmallneſs of the matter, but *by* the oppoſition it carries, and ſtands in, to that reſpect and ſubmiſſion that is due to the father *Locke*

By your deſcription of the town, I imagine it to lie under ſome great enchantment. *Pope's Letters.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the ſtrength of a nation— *Swift.*

13. It notes the ſum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime ſhe ſtands provided of a Lover,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty ſprings. *Dryden.*

Her brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies ſhorter *by* the head at Pomfret
Rowe's Jane Shore.

By giving the denomination to leſs quantities of ſilver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation, or cohabitation

By her he had two children at one birth. *Shakeſp. Hen VI.*

15. For; noting continuance of time. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Ferdinand and Iſabella recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in poſſeſſion thereof *by* the ſpace of ſeven hundred years. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

16. As ſoon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the ſons of Conſtantine which fled,
Ambroſe and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the ſun,
Will, with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
Tomorrow morning call ſome knight to arms.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

He err'd not; for, *by* this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a ſky of jaſper lighted now
In paradiſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l.* 208.

Theſe have their courſe to finiſh round the earth
By morrow ev'ning. *Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv. l.* 662.

The angelick guards aſcended, mute and ſad
For man; for, of his ſtate *by* this they knew. *Par. L. b. x.*

By that time a ſiege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether loſt and bewildered in it. *Addiſon Spect. N°* 165.

By this time, the very foundation was removed *Swift*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded ſo far, as to accuſe and fine the conſuls. *Swift.*

17. Beſide; noting paſſage.

Many beautiful places ſtanding along the ſea-ſhore, make the town appear much longer than it is, to thoſe that ſail *by* it.
Addiſon on Italy.

18. Beſide; near to, in preſence, noting proximity of place

So thou may'ſt ſay, the king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him, or the church ſtands *by* thy tabour, if thy tabour ſtand *by* the church. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Here he comes himſelf;
If he be worth any man's good voice,
That good man ſit down *by* him. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

A ſpacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue *by* ſome, were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. l.* 557.

Stay *by* me; thou art reſolute and faithful,
I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden's D. Sebaſt*

19. Before *himſelf, herſelf*, or *themſelves*, it notes the abſence of all others.

Sitting in ſome place, *by himſelf*, let him tranſlate into Engliſh his former leſſon. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter*

Solyman reſolved to aſſault the breach, after he had, *by himſelf*

ſelf

felf, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent.
Knolles's Hift of the Turks

[illegible] dix, or publifh it *by itfelf*, or at all. *Boyle's Spring of the Air*

He will imagine, that the king, and his miniſters, ſat down, and made them *by themſelves*, and then ſent them to their allies, to ſign. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could come,
Then eat the ſweeteſt *by themſelves* at home. *Pope*

21. It is the ſolemn form of ſwearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I ſwear. *Dryden's Fab.*

22. At hand.

He kept then ſome of the ſpirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep ſo much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not ſuch a ſupply. *Locke.*

23. It is uſed in forms of adjuring, or obteſting.

Which, O avert *by* yon ethereal light,
Which I have loſt for this eternal night,
Or if, by dearer ties, you may be won,
By your dead ſire, and *by* your living ſon. *Dryden's Æn.*

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O ſpare this grey, this good, this aged king! *Dryden*

O, cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrongs my tortur'd ſoul!
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O, ceaſe! at leaſt, once more delude my ſorrows.
Smith's Phædrus and Hippolita.

24. It ſpecifies ſpecification and particularity.

[illegible] come,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

25. By proxy of, noting ſubſtitution

The gods were ſaid to feaſt with Ethiopians; that is, they were preſent with them *by* their ſtatues. *Broome, notes on Odyſſ.*

26. In the ſame direction with.

They are alſo ſtriated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the ſides curiouſly punched, or pricked. *Grew.*

BY, *adv.*

1 Near; at a ſmall diſtance.

And in it lies, the god of ſleep;
And, ſnorting *by*,
We may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*

2. Beſides; paſſing.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe. Who was't came *by*?
Shakeſp.

3. In preſence.

The ſame words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, ſo as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Sidney.*

I'll not be *by*, the while, my lieges, farewel:
What will become hereof, there's none can tell.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

There while I ſing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the ſtrings ſo high. *Waller.*

Priſoners and witneſſes were waiting *by*,
Theſe had been taught to ſwear, and thoſe to die.
Reflections

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

BY AND BY. In a ſhort time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been ſtaid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by and by*,
From lofty ſteed, and bad the lady ſtay,
To ſee what end of fight ſhould him befall that day.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. 1 cant viii. *ſtanz.* 2.

In the temple, *by and by*, with us,
Theſe couples ſhall eternally be knit
Shakeſp. Midſummer's Night's Dream.

O how this ſpring of love reſembleth
Th' uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now ſhews all the beauty of the ſun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Now a ſenſible man, *by and by* a fool, and preſently a beaſt.
Shakeſp. Othello

BY. *n. ſ.* [from the prepoſition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard

In this inſtance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 79

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a ſheep in private, by the *by*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hence we may underſtand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not neceſſary *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the *by*.
Dryden's Conqueſt of Granada

BY, in compoſition, implies ſomething out of the direct way, and, conſequently, ſome obſcurity, as a *by-road*; ſomething irregular, as a *by-end*, or ſomething collateral, as a *by-concernment*, or private, as a *by law*. This compoſition is uſed at pleaſure, and will be underſtood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* A coffeehouſe in an obſcure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouſe*, that ſtood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror
Addiſon Spectator, N° 403.

BY-CONCERNMENT *n. ſ.* An affair which is not the main buſineſs.

Our plays, beſides the main deſign, have under plots, or *by-concernments*, or leſs conſiderable perſons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot
Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

BY-DEPENDENCE. *n. ſ.* An appendage, ſomething accidentaly depending on another

Theſe,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, ſhould be demanded,
And all the other *by-dependences*,
From chance to chance. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

BY-DESIGN *n. ſ.* An incidental purpoſe.

And if ſhe miſs the mouſe-trap lies,
They'll ſerve for other *by-deſigns*,
[illegible]
To copy out her ſeal or hand,
Or find void places in the paper,
To ſteal in ſomething to entrap her. *Hudibras, p.* [illegible]

BY-END. *n. ſ.* Private intereſt, ſecret advantage

All people that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other *by-end*, fall within the intendement of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

BY-GONE. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Paſt.

Tell him, you're ſure
All in Bohemia's well; this ſatisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as [illegible]
ſo have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.
Greno's Coſmography in Sacro, b. [illegible]

BY-INTEREST. *n. ſ.* Intereſt diſtinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-intereſts*, without any ſincere regard to the publick good *Atterbury.*

BY-LAW *n. ſ.*

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common aſſent, for the good of thoſe that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

There was alſo a law, to reſtrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In the beginning of this record is inſerted the law or inſtitution, to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 608.

BY-MATTER. *n. ſ.* Something incidental.

I knew one, that, when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was moſt material into the poſtſcript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 23.

BY-NAME. *n. ſ.* A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldeſt ſon to the Conqueror, uſed ſhort hoſe, and thereupon was *by-named* Court hoſe, and ſhewed firſt the uſe of them to the Engliſh. *Camden's Remains.*

BY-PAST. *adj.* Paſt, a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, peſtilences, and diſeaſes, have not been fewer for theſe three hundred years *by-paſt*, than ever they have been ſince we have had records. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

BY-PATH. *n. ſ.* A private or obſcure path.

Heav'n knows, my ſon,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crooked ways,
I got this crown. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.* II.

BY-RESPECT. *n. ſ.* Private end or view

It may be, that ſome, upon *by-reſpects*, find ſomewhat friendly uſage in uſance, at ſome of their hands.
Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

The archbiſhops and biſhops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to thoſe places, for any *by-reſpects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Auguſtus, who was not altogether ſo good as he was wiſe, had ſome *by-reſpects* in the enacting of this law, for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

BY-ROAD. *n. ſ.* An obſcure unfrequented path.

Through ſlipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*

BY-ROOM. *n. ſ.* A private room within another.

I pr'ythee, do thou ſtand in ſome *by-room*, while I queſtion my puny drawer to what end he gave me ſugar
Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. II.

BY-SPEECH *n. ſ.* An incidental or caſual ſpeech, not directly relating to the point

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-ſpeeches* in ſome hiſtorical narration or other, and to uſe them as if they were written in moſt exact form of law. *Hooker, b.* II. § 4.

BY-STANDER. *n. ſ.* A looker on, one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers against the frame of the picture, and, falling to the ground upon it, was taken up by the *by-standers*.
L'Estrange's Fables.

The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? That was more than I knew, says he. *Locke*

BY-STREET. *n. s.* An obscure street.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks *by-street*, and saves the expensive coach.
Gay's Trivia.

BY VIEW. *n. s.* Private self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *n. s.* A private walk; not the main road.

All which he moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under-plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are still naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble, but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

BY-WAY. *n. s.* A private and obscure way.

Night stealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Other *by-ways* he himself betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. 1. cant vii. *stanz.* 50.

Wholly abstain, or wed thy beauteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford,
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stays. *Herbert.*

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption. *Bacon's Essays*, N° 11.

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, that enters, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it.
Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.

BY-WEST. Westward; to the west of

Whereupon grew that by-word, used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

BY WORD. *n. s.* A saying; a proverb.

Duke of York, be king,
And bashful Henry be deposed; whose cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies.
Shakesp. Henry VI. *p.* 1.

I knew a wise man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner *Bacon's Essays*, N° 26

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 50

It will be his lot often, to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach, on that account, among the men of wit and pleasure. *Atterbury.*

BY'ASS. *n. s.* See BIAS.

Every inordinate lust is a false *byass* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism. *Tillotson.*

BYE, BEE, come immediately from the Saxon, by, bygg, *i. e.* a dwelling. *Gibson's Camden.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C.

C A B

C A B

C The third letter of the alphabet, has two ſounds; one like *k*, as, *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *compaſs*, *cuſtom*, *corn*; the other as *s*, as, *Cæſar*, *ceſſation*, *cinder*. It ſounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a conſonant, and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB. *n. ſ.* [קב.] A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABAL. *n. ſ.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins.
2. A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

She often interpoſed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming againſt her firſt miniſters. *Addiſon.*

3. Intrigue.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, ſtrove,
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryden's Aureng.*

To CABAL. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues; to intrigue, to unite in ſmall parties.

His mournful friends, ſummon'd to take their leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and ſit in counſel.
What thoſe *cabaling* captains may deſign,
I muſt [illegible] by being firſt in action. *Dryden's D. Sebaſt.*

CABALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus ſpake. With care and pain
We form'd thy name, renown'd in rhime,
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Coſt ſtubborn *cabaliſts* more time. *Swift.*

CABALI'STICAL, CABALI'STICK. *adj.* [from *cabal.*] Something that has an occult meaning.

The letters are *cabaliſtical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addiſon. Spect.*

He taught him to repeat two *cabaliſtick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole ſecret conſiſted. *Spectator*, N° 578.

CABA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages in cloſe deſigns; an intriguer.

Factious and rich, bold at the council board,
But cautious in the field, he ſhun'd the ſword;
A [illegible] *Dryden.*

CABA'LLINE. *adj.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horſe; as, *caballine* aloes, or horſe aloes.

CA'BARET. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppoſe this ſervant paſſing by ſome *cabaret*, or tennis-court, where his comrades were drinking or playing, ſhould ſtay with them, and drink or play away his money.

CABBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*caboc*, Fr. *braſſica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleſhy, and of a glaucous colour, the flowers conſiſt of four leaves, which are ſucceeded by long taper pods, containing ſeveral round acrid ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common white *cabbage*. 2. The red *cabbage*. 3. The Ruſſian *cabbage*. 4. The flat-ſided *cabbage*. 5. The ſugar loaf *cabbage*. 6. The early Batterſea *cabbage*. 7. The white Savoy *cabbage*. 8. The green Savoy *cabbage*. 9. The *borecole*. 10. The green *broccoli*. 11. The Italian *broccoli*. 12. The turnep-rooted *cabbage*. 13. The *cauliflower*. 14. The turnep *cabbage*. 15. Curled *colewort*. 16. The muſk *cabbage*. 17. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the ſea coaſt. 18. Brown *broccoli*. 19. Common *colewort*. 20. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. 21. Perfoliated with *cabbage*, with a white flower. 22. Perfoliated *cabbage*, with a purple flower. The common white, red, flat, and long-ſided *cabbages*, are chiefly cultivated for winter uſe, the ſeeds of which muſt be ſown in the middle of March, in beds of good freſh earth. The Ruſſian *cabbage* was formerly in much greater eſteem than at preſent, and is rarely brought to the market. The early Batterſea and ſugar-loaf *cabbages*, are called Michaelmas *cabbages*, the ſeaſon for ſowing them is in the middle of July, in an open ſpot of ground. The Savoy *cabbage* are propagated for winter uſe, as being generally eſteemed the better, when pinched by froſt. The *borecole* is never eaten till the froſt has rendered it tender. The turnep *cabbage* was formerly more cultivated in England than at preſent, and ſome eſteem this kind for ſoups, but it is generally too ſtrong, and ſeldom good, except in hard winters. The curled *colewort* is more generally eſteemed, and is fit for uſe after Chriſtmas, and continues good until April. The muſk *cabbage* has, through negligence, been almoſt loſt in England, though, for eating, it is one of the beſt kinds we have; for it is always looſer, and the leaves more criſp and tender, and has a moſt agreeable muſky ſcent when cut. It will be fit for uſe in October, November, and December. The branching ſea *cabbage* is found wild in England, and on the ſea coaſt, and is ſometimes gathered by the poor inhabitants in the ſpring, and eaten; but it is apt to be ſtrong and bitter. The brown *broccoli* [illegible] many eſteemed, though it does not deſerve a place [illegible] garden, where the Roman *broccoli* can be obtained, which is much ſweeter, and will continue longer in ſeaſon. The Roman *broccoli* has large heads, which appear in the center of the plants like cluſters of buds. The heads ſhould be cut before they run up to ſeed, with about four or five inches of the ſtems; the ſkin of theſe ſtems ſhould be ſtripped off, before they are boiled; they will eat very tender, and little inferiour to aſparagus. The common *colewort* is now almoſt loſt near London, where their markets are uſually ſupplied with *cabbage* or Savoy plants inſtead of them; which, being tenderer and more delicate, are better worth cultivating. The perennial Alpine *colewort* is alſo little cultivated at preſent. The other two ſorts of wild *cabbage* are varieties fit for a botanick garden, but are plants of no uſe. The *cauliflowers* have, of late years, been ſo far improved in England, as to exceed, in goodneſs and magnitude, what are produced in moſt parts of Europe; and, by the ſkill of the gardiners, are continued for ſeveral months together; but the moſt common ſeaſon for them is in May, June, and July. *Miller.*

Cole, *cabbage*, and coleworts, which are ſoft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly, or juice, of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To CA'BBAGE. *v. a.* [a cant word among taylors.] To ſteal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, inſtead of ſhreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

CA'BBAGE TREE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *palm-tree*, which ſee.

It is very common in the Caribee iſlands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, ſo that thoſe which are incloſed, being deprived of the air, are blanched, which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, &c. and the genuine, or young ſhoots, are pickled, and ſent into England by the name of cabbage, but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are deſtroyed; nor do they riſe again from the old roots; ſo that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations, except for ornament; for their ſtems being exceeding ſtraight, and their leaves being produced very regularly at top, will afford a moſt beautiful proſpect, for which reaſon, the planters generally ſpare two or three of them near their habitations. *Miller.*

CABIN. *n. ſ.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chaſm*, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A ſmall room.

So long in ſecret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his ſenſual deſire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly ſwell'd,
And bore a boy unto a ſavage ſire. *Fairy Queen*, b. . c. vi.

2. A ſmall chamber in a ſhip.

Give thanks you have lived ſo long, and make yourſelf ready, in your *cabin*, for the miſchance of the hour, if it ſo happen. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Men may not expect the uſe of many *cabins*, and ſafety at once, in the ſea ſervice. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The cheſsboard, we ſay, is in the ſame place it was, if it remain in the ſame part of the *cabin*, though, perhaps, the ſhip it is in, ſails all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or ſmall houſe.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguiſh.
Unto a ſilly *cabin*, though weak, yet ſtronger againſt woes. *Surrey*, b.

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed, of ſtaying on the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

4. A

4. A tent.

Some of green boughs their ſlender *cabins* frame,
And lodged were Torroſa's ſtreets about. *Fairfax*, *b.* 1.

To CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and ſuck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

To CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'ſcap'd
Then comes my fit again, I had elſe been perfect,
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock,
As broad and gen'ral as the caſing air,
But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To ſaucy doubts and fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CA'BINED *adj.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian ſteep,
From her *cabin'd* ſoophone peep. *Milton.*

CABINET. *n. ſ.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities; a private box.

At both corners of the farther ſide, by way of return, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with cryſtaline glaſs, and a rich cupola in the midſt, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Who ſees a ſoul in ſuch a body ſet,
Might love the treaſure for the *cabinet*. *Ben Johnſon.*

In vain the workman ſhew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it ſeem, in this conceit,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

2. Any place in which things of value are hoarded.

Breaſt hath ever been the *cabinet*,
Where I have lock'd my ſecrets. *Denham's Sophy.*

We cannot diſcourſe of ſome ſecret, but by deſcribing our duty, but ſuch a duty muſt needs open a *cabinet* of myſteries. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

3. A private room in which conſultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practiſed in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify a hut, or houſe.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*,
The laurel ſong of careful Cornet. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

[illegible] privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in ſome kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-counſels*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

From the higheſt to the loweſt it is univerſally read, from the *cabinet-council* to the nurſery. *Gray to Swift.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes ſmall piece work in wood.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, ſo that they would be of great uſe for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*cabl*, Welch, *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.

What though the maſt be now blown overboard,
The *cable* broke, the holding anchor loſt,
And half our ſailors ſwallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot ſtill? *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

That the length of the *cable* is the life of the ſhip in all extremities; and the reaſon is, becauſe it makes ſo many bendings and waves, as the ſhip, riding at that length, is not able to ſtretch it; and nothing breaks that is not ſtretched. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The *cables* crack, the ſailors fearful cries
Aſcend, and ſable night involves the ſkies. *Dryden.*

CA'BURNS. *n. ſ.* Small ropes uſed in ſhips. *D.*

CA'CAO. See CHOCOLATE-NUT.

CACHE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *cachexy.*] Having an ill habit of
CACHE'CTICK. } body, ſhewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cacheCtical*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The crude chyle ſwims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, let out of ſome perſons who are generally *cachectick*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACHE'XY. *n. ſ.* [καχεξία.] A general word to expreſs a great variety of ſymptoms; moſt commonly it denotes ſuch a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakneſs of the fibres, and an abuſe of the non-naturals, and often from ſevere acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CACHINNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *D.*

CA'CKEREL. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, ſaid to make thoſe who eat it laxative.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kaekelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noiſe as a gooſe.

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is *cackling*, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſp. M. of Venice.*

Gooſe, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive thee *cackling* home to Camelot. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Or rob the Roman geeſe [illegible],
And ſave the ſtate, by *cackling* to the town. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen.

Now to my ſtory I return again:
The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful *cackling* cry, with horrour heard,
Of thoſe diſtracted damſels in the yard. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. To laugh, to giggle.

Then Nic. grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himſelf, and ſeemed to be ſo pleaſed, that he fell a frisking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

CA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of a gooſe or fowl.

The ſilver gooſe before the ſhining gate
There flew, and, by her *cackle*, ſav'd the ſtate. *Dryden.*

CA'CKLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cackle.*]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A teltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL } *adj.* [from *cacochymy.*] Having the humours
CACOCHY'MICK } corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abſceſſes. *Wiſeman.*

The ancient writers diſtinguiſhed putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCHY'MY. *n. ſ.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate, to what the phyſicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and diſcolourations of the ſkin, are ſigns of weak fibres; for the lateral veſſels, which are out of the road of circulation, let groſs humours paſs, which could not, if the veſſels had their due degree of ſtricture.

Strong beer, a liquour that attributes the better half of its qualities to the hops, conſiſting of an acrimonious fiery nature, fets the blood, upon the leaſt *cacochymy*, into an orgaſmus, by an ill ferment. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CACO'PHONY. *n. ſ.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad ſound of words.

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make ſharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcaſs; having the qualities of a dead carcaſs.

In vain do they ſcruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution whoſe temper pollutes themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ix. *c.* 10.

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glaſs, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The caſe is the ſame with the ſtagnant waters of hydropical perſons. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'DDIS. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddiſes*, cambricks, lawns, why, he ſings them over as if they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a caſe of ſtraw.

He eſpecially loves the mayfly, which is bred of the cod-worm, or *caddis*, and theſe make the trout bold and luſty. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'DE. *n. ſ.* [It is deduced, by *Skinner*, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which ſignifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; ſoft; delicate; as a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To CA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in ſoftneſs.

CA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, ſo termed of our ſuppoſed father.——Or rather of ſtealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.* ii.

Soon as thy liquour from the narrow cells
Of cloſe preſs'd huſks is freed, thou muſt refrain
Thy thirſty ſoul, let none perſuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholeſome, undigeſted *cades*. *Philips.*

CA'DE-WORM. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *caddis*.

CA'DENCE } *n. ſ.* [
CA'DENCY }]

1. Fall, ſtate of ſinking; decline.

Now was the ſun in weſtern *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 92.

2. The fall of the voice.

The ſliding, in the cloſe or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call *præter expectatum*, for there is a pleaſure even in being deceived. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious ſhow'rs! O let them fall,
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

3. The flow of verſes, or periods.

The words, the verſification, and all the other elegancies of ſound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the ſame office both in dramatick and epick poe[illegible]. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The *cadency* of one line muſt be a rule to that of the next, as the ſound of the former muſt flue gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or ſound.

He low rocks return
The ſound of bluſt'ring winds, which all night long

Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 289.

He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the university, he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

A *cadence* is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CADET *n. s.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadi.*]
1. The younger brother.
2. The youngest brother.

Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a com-

CA'DEW *n. s.* A straw worm. See CANDIS. *Dict.*

CA'DGER. *n. s.* A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CA'DI *n. s.* A magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CADILLACK. *n. s.* A sort of pear; which see.

CÆCIAS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A wind from the north.

Now, from the north,
Boreas and *Caecias* and Argestes loud
And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn.
Austen's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 699.

CESA'REAN. See CESARIAN.

CÆSU'RA. *n. s.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short note after a complete foot is made long.

CAFIAN *n. s.* [Persick.] A Persian vest or garment.

CAG *n. s.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five

CAGE. *n. s.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]
1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can please a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of rushes, I am sure, you are not a prisoner.
Shakesp. As you like it.

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*,
They lost their genius, and poetick rage;
Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*
And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And singing birds in silver *cages* hung.
And every fragrant flower, and odorous green,
Were sorted well, with lumps of amber laid between.
Dryden's Fables.

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment, a beast, bird, or fish, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or cistern, wherein it was kept. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*

2. A place for wild beasts, inclosed with pallisadoes.
3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cage.

He swoln, and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and snorts, *caged* in his basket-chair. *Donne.*

CAIMAN *n. s.* The American name of a crocodile.

[illegible] *n.* [*cajoller*, Fr.] To flatter, to sooth, to

[illegible] no mean part of civil
State prudence, to *cajole* the d[illegible]
The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* him; [illegible] takes up his quarrel, shakes his head at it, claps his hand upon his breast, and then protests and protests. *L'Estrange.*

CAJO'LER. *n. s.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer, a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY *n. s.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CA'ISSON *n. s.* [French.] A chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

CAITIFF. *n. s.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave; whence it came to signify a bad man, with some imputation of meanness; as *knave* in English, and *fur* in Latin, so certainly does slavery destroy virtue.

Ἥμισυ γὰρ ἀρετῆς ἀποαίνυται εὐρὺ ἄνακτα Δοῦλον ἐόντα. *Homer.*

A slave and a scoundrel are signified by the same words in many languages.] A mean villain; a despicable knave.

The *caitiff*, vassal of dread and despair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air,
Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And dost not unto death thyself prepare? *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

'Tis not impossible
But one, the wickedest *caitiff* on the ground,
May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute,
As Angelo. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

The wretched *caitiff*, all alone,
As he believed, began to moan,
And tell his story to himself. *Hudibras*, [illegible]

CAKE. *n. s.* [*cuch*, Teutonick.]
1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christenings? do you look for ale and [illegible]

My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

The dismal day was come, the priests prepare
Their leaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is sometimes distinguished from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large and of a chestnut colour, and hard and pithy. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 552.

Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of rushing ice come rolling down the flood.
Dryden's Virgil, Georg. i. l. 418.

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the

This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addison on Italy.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And *cakes* the elflocks in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once entangled, much misfortune bodes. *Shakesp.*

He rins'd the wound,
And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood,
That *cak'd* with it. *Addison.*

CALABA'SH *Tree.*

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided at the brim into several parts; from whose cup rises the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower, which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the West Indies, where they grow naturally in woods, and the savannas. The shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for making instruments of musick, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a sort of rattle. *Miller.*

CALAMANCO. *n. s.* [a word derived, probably by some accident, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, signified a hat.] A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to shew a *calamanco* waistcoat. *Tatler*, N° 96.

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*. *n. s.* A kind of fossile [illegible] minous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass; it is dug in barren rocky ground, and is often found in lead mines, or has lead mixed with it. It is used as an absorbent and drier, in outward medicinal applications, but is seldom given inwardly.

We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz. loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT. *n. s.* [*calaminthe*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a long tubulous flower, which opens at the top into two lips, the upper lip is roundish, and divided into two segments: these flowers are produced from the joints of the stalks, at the footstalks of the leaves, in bunches, upon pretty long pedicles, or footstalks. This plant grows wild, and is used in medicine. *Miller.*

CALA'MITOUS. *adj.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]
1. Miserable; involved in distress, oppressed with infelicity; unhappy, wretched; applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favour of the necessitous and *calamitous*, the state of some, in this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of misery; distressful; applied to external circumstances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

[illegible]
Subdues me, and *calamitous* constraint
Left on my head both sin and punishment,
However insupportable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 132.

Much rather I shall chuse
To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
And be in that *calamitous* prison left. *Milton's Agonistes.*

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppressour would have even revived them. *South.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *calamitous*.] Misery, distress.

CALA'MITY *n. s.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cause of misery, distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common, insomuch as the word *calamity* was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Which infinite *calamity* shall cause
To human life, and houshold peace confound. *Par. L.* b. x.

From adverſe ſhores in ſafety let her hear
Foreign *calamity*, and diſtant war;
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. *Prior.*

CA'LAMUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture with the other ingredients of the ſacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddiſh without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets ſpeak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. Theſe ſweet reeds have no ſmell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their ſmell is perceived upon entering the marſhes. *Calmet.*

Take thou alſo unto thee principal ſpices of pure myrrh, of ſweet cinnamon, and of ſweet *calamus*. *Exodus*, xxx. 23.

CALA'SH. *n. ſ.* [*calèche*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure.

Daniel, a ſprightly ſwain, that us'd to flaſh
The vig'rous ſteeds, that drew his lord's *calaſh*.
King's Mutiny of Mountown

The ancients uſed *calaſhes*, the figures of ſeveral of them being to be ſeen on ancient monuments. They are very light, and drove by the traveller himſelf. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'LCEATED. *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod, fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

Calcedonius is of the agat kind, and of a miſty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To CA'LCINATE. See To CALCINE.

CALCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder, wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fuſion, for when fuſion is longer continued, not only the more ſubtile particles of the body itſelf fly off, but the particles of fire alſo inſinuate themſelves in ſuch multitudes, and are ſo blended through its whole ſubſtance, that the fluidity, firſt cauſed by the fire, can no longer ſubſiſt. From this union ariſes a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is eaſily reduced to powder, for, the fire having penetrated everywhere into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers reſidences of bodies are wont to be thrown away, as ſoon as the diſtillation or *calcination* of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a *calcination*, or reducing it by art into a ſubtile powder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CALCI'NATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *calcinate*.] A veſſel uſed in calcination.

To CALCINE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. See CALCINATION.

ng, by baking without melting, the heat hath theſe
, it indurateth, then maketh fragile, and, laſtly, it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 87.

The ſolids ſeem to be earth, bound together with ſome of for if a bone be *calcined*, ſo as the leaſt force will crumble it, being immerſed in oil, it will grow firm again.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. T
ry diſputes that union have *calcin'd*,
Almoſt as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

To CALCINE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

This cryſtal is a pellucid brittle ſtone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without loſing its tranſparency, and, in a very ſtrong heat, *calcining* without fuſion.
Newton's Opticks.

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little ſtone or bead, uſed in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute, to reckon.
2. To compute the ſituation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me, that by water I ſhould die. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Why all theſe fires, why all theſe gliding ghoſts,
Why old men fools, and children *calculate*,
Why all thoſe things change from their ordinance?
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſ.

Who were there then in the world, to obſerve the births of thoſe firſt men, and *calculate* their nativities, as they ſprawled out of ditches? *Bentley.*

3. To adjuſt; to project for any certain end.

The reaſonableneſs of religion clearly appears, as it tends ſo directly to the happineſs of men, and is, upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotſon.*

CALCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *calculate*.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*, or rather, which changeth *calculation*, unto eaſy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning, the reſult of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true; for ſo they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from *calculations* of the ancients, their obſervations concern not ours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CALCULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *calculate*.] A computer, a reckoner.

CALCULATORY. *adj.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE. *n. ſ.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning, compute.

The general *calcule*, which was made in the laſt parliamentation, exceeded eight millions. *Howel's Local Foreſt.*

CA'LCULOSE. } *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.] Stony, gritty.
CA'LCULOUS. }

The volatile ſalt of urine will coagulate ſpirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the ſtones, or *calculoſe* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* perſon, that the ſtone is formed earlier than I have ſuggeſted. *Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſtone in the bladder.

CALDRON. *n. ſ.* [*chaudron*, Fr. from *caudus*, Lat.] A pot; boiler, a kettle.

In the midſt of all
There placed was a *caldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Queen, b.*

Some ſtrip the ſkin, ſome portion out the ſpoil,
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil.
Dryden's Æn.

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vaſt *caldron*, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

CALEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The ſtate of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot, heating.

CALEFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Latin.] To grow hot, to be heated.

Cryſtal will *calefy* into electricity, that is, a power to attract ſtraws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.*

CA'LENDAR. *n. ſ.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A regiſter of the year, in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals and holidays.

What hath this day deſerv'd? what hath it done,
That it in golden letters ſhould be ſet
Among the high tides, in the *calendar*? *Shakeſp. K. John.*

We compute from *calendars* differing from one another, the compute of the one anſwering that of the other.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

Curs'd be the day when firſt I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*,
Leſt it pollute the month. *Dryden's Fab.*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To preſs cloth, to lay the nap of cloth ſmooth.

CA'LENDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hot preſs; a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRER. *n. ſ.* [from *calender*.] The perſon who calenders.

CA'LENDS. *n. ſ.* [*calendæ*, Lat. It has no *ſingular*.] The firſt day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A diſtemper peculiar to ſailors, in hot climates, wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields, and will throw themſelves into it, if not reſtrained.

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be caſt into a *calenture*.
So, by a *calenture* miſled,
The mariner with rapture ſees,
On the ſmooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamel'd fields, and verdant trees,
With eager haſte, he longs to rove
In that fantaſtic ſcene, and thinks
It muſt be ſome enchanted grove,
And in he leaps, and down he ſinks. *Swift.*

CALF. *n. ſ.* *calves* in the *plural*. [ceal̄f, Saxon, *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth, and ſo the fawn, and ſo the *calf*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 759.

Acoſta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condores, which will, of themſelves, kill and eat up a whole *calf* at a time.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Ah! Blouzelind, I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n *calf*. *Gay.*

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hoſea, ſignify ſacrifices of praiſe and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addreſſed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer ſacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Take with you words, and turn to the Lord, and ſay unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciouſly: ſo will we render the *calves* of our lips. *Hoſea*, xiv. 2.

3. The thick, plump, buſhy part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'll have love's flues fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty ſmall. *Suckling.*

The *calf* of that leg bliſtered. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'LIBER. *n. ſ.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun, the diameter of a bullet.

CALICE. *n. ſ.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup, a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the nutrition of the body and

and the purification of the foul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the facred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Chrift. *Taylor*

CALICO. *n. f.* [from *Calicut* in India.] An Indian ſtuff made of cotton, ſometimes ſtained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the beſt are in ſilks. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 293.

CALID. *adj* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot, burning, fervent.

CALI'DITY *n. f.* [from *calid.*] Heat.

Ice will diſſolve in any way of heat, for it will diſſolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm air, nor doth it only ſubmit unto an actual heat, but not endure the potential *caliddity* of many waters. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii *c.* 1.

CALIF. } *n. f.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir or ſucceſſor.] A title aſ-
CALIPH } ſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were veſted with abſolute power in affairs, both religious and

CALIGA'TION *n. f.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkneſs, cloudineſs.

Inſtead of a diminution, or imperfect viſion, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; inſtead of *caligation*, or dimneſs, we conclude a cecity, or blindneſs. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CALIGINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] Obſcure, dim, full of darkneſs.

CALIGINOUSNESS. *n. f* [from *caliginous*.] Darkneſs, obſcurity.

CALIGRAPHY. *n. f.* [καλλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*. *Prideaux's Conn.*

CA'LIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER. *n. f.* [from *caliber*.] A handgun, a harquebuſe; an old muſket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.* i.

CA'LIX. *n. f.* [Lat.] A cup; a word uſed in botany, as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are ſtopped; or from *caulc*, Sax. the keel. *Skinner*.] To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip.

There is a great errour committed in the manner of *calking* his majeſty's ſhips, which being done with rotten oakum, is the cauſe they are leaky. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

So here ſome pick out bolts from the ſide,
Some drive old oakum through each ſeam and rift;
Their left-hand does the *calking* iron guide,
The ratling mallet with the left they lift. *Dryden.*

CALKER. *n. f.* [from *calk*.] The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wiſe men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*, all the ſhips of the ſea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezek.* xxv.

CA'LKING *n. f.* A term in painting, uſed where the backſide is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by paſſing lightly over each ſtroke of the deſign with a point, which leaves an impreſſion of the colour on the plate or wall.

Chambers.

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Daniſh.]

1. To name; to denominate.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkneſs he *called* night. *Gen.* i. 5.

2. To ſummon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or perſon.

Be not amazed, *call* all your ſenſes to you, defend my reputation, or bid farewel to your good life for ever.

Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Why came not the ſlave back to me, when I *called* him? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Are you *call'd* forth from out a world of men,
To ſlay the innocent? *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called* up, and told by his ſervants, that the general was fled. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Or *call* up him, that left half told
The ſtory of Cambuſcan bold. *Milton.*

Drunkenneſs *calls* off the watchmen from their towers, and then evils proceed from a looſe heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The ſoul makes uſe of her memory, to *call* to mind what ſhe is to treat of. *Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide,
The ſalutations of the morning tide
Call up the ſun; thoſe ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl. *Dryden.*

Then, by conſent, abſtain from farther ſpoils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the ſpoils. *Addiſon.*

By the pleaſures of the imagination or fancy, I mean ſuch as ariſe from viſible objects, when we *call* up their ideas into our minds by paintings, ſtatues, or deſcriptions. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Why doſt thou *call* my ſorrows up afreſh!
My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addiſ. Cato.*

I am *called* off from publick diſſertations, by a domeſtick affair of great importance. *Tatler*, N° 50.

Æſchylus has a tragedy, entitled *Perſæ*, in which the ſhade of Darius is *called* up. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

The paſſions *call* away the thoughts, with inceſſant impor-

tunity, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to ſummon together.

Now *call* we our high court of parliament. *Shak.*

[illegible]

ſent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To ſummon judicially.

The king had ſent for the earl to return home, where he ſhould be *called* to account for all his miſcarriages. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, eſpecially in the early years of life and ſtudy, *call* yourſelves to an account, what new ideas, what new propoſition or truth, you have gained. *Watts.*

5. To ſummon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hoſts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldneſs, and to girding with ſackcloth. *Iſaiah*, xxii. 12.

6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety, or to ſummon into the church.

Paul a ſervant of Jeſus Chriſt, *called* to be an apoſtle, ſeparated unto the goſpel of God. *Rom.* i. 1.

7. To invoke, to appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my ſoul, that, to ſpare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. 2 *Cor.* i. 23.

When that lord perplexed their counſels and deſigns, with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the ſame paths, was ſtill *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

8. To proclaim; to publiſh.

Nor ballad-ſinger, plac'd above the croud,
Sings with a note ſo ſhrilling, ſweet, and loud,
Nor pariſh-clerk, who *calls* the pſalm ſo clear. *Gay.*

9. To make a ſhort viſit.

And, as you go, *call* on my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me.

Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.

He ordered her to *call* at his houſe once a week, which ſhe did for ſome time after, when he heard no more of her. *Temple.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as poſſible, I firſt of all *called* in at St. James's. *Addiſon Spect.* N° 403.

We *called* in at Morgo, where there is an artificial port. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. To excite, to put in action; to bring.

He ſwells with angry pride,
And *calls* forth all his ſpots on every ſide. *Cowley.*

See Dionyſius Homer's thoughts refine
And *call* new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination.

Deafneſs unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not ſpeak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. *To call back.* To revoke; to retract.

He alſo is wiſe, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will ariſe againſt the houſe of the evil doers, and againſt the help of them that work iniquity. *Iſaiah*, xxxi. 2.

13. *To call for.* To demand, to require, to claim.

Madam, his majeſty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakeſp.*

[illegible]

may ſleep, when the man of action is *called for*. *Shakeſp.*

Among them be a ſpirit of phrenſy ſent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad deſire,
To *call* in haſte *for* their deſtroyer.

For maſter, or *for* ſervant, here to *call*,
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden's Fab.*

He commits every ſin that his appetite *calls for*, or perhaps his conſtitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. *To call in.* To reſume money at intereſt.

Horace deſcribes an old uſurer, as ſo charmed with the pleaſures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchaſe, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

15. *To call in.* To reſume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and ſtopped from paſſing by weight, I fear it will ſtop trade, and put our affairs all at a ſtand. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppreſſive in the French government, than their practice of *calling in* their money, after they have ſunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. *To call in.* To ſummon together; to invite.

The heat is paſt, follow me no farther now;
Call in the pow'rs, good couſin, Weſtmoreland.
He fears my ſubjects loyalty,
And now muſt *call in* ſtrangers. *Denham's Sophy.*

17. *To call on.* To ſolicite for a favour, or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day, what need I be ſo forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me? *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

18. *To call on.* To repeat ſolemnly.

Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breaſt,
And bar me thrice to everlaſting reſt.

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, went to the

C A L

shores, and, carving these on their names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Preface to the Odyss.*

19. *To call over.* To read aloud a list or muster roll.

20. *To call out.* To challenge; to summon to fight.

When their sov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden's Virgil.*

21. *To call upon.* To implore, to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Psalm* l. 15.

CALL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address.

But would you sing, and rival Orpheus strain,
The wond'ring forests soon should dance again
The moving mountains hear the pow'rful *call*,
And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall. *Pope.*

2. Requisition.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the *call*, and to stand to the sentence of a number of mean persons. *Hooker, Preface.*

but death comes not at *call*; justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'rs or cries. *Par. Lost.*

3. Vocation, summons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Remember'ing Abraham, by some wond'rous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and sincere. *Par. Regained.*

St Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he persecuted the christians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were mistaken. *Locke.*

4. A summons from heaven, an impulse.

How justly then will impious mortals fall,
Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a *call*? *Roscomm.*

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,
Still plead a *call* to what they most desire. *Dryden.*

5. Authority, command.

Oh Sir, I wish he were within my *call*, or your's. *Denh.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity, than any other motive whatsoever. *Addison, Spectator*, N° 181.

7. An instrument to call birds.

For those birds or beasts [illegible] such pipes or *calls*, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are represented. *Wilkins's Mathemat. Magick.*

8. Calling, vocation; employment.

Now, through the land, his cure of souls he stretch'd,
And, like a primitive apostle, preach'd
Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*,
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admired by all. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination.

Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants feast at Ely place, there being nine serjeants of that *call*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CA'LLAT. } *n. s.* A trull.
CALLET }

He call'd her whore, a beggar, in his drunk,
Could not have laid such terms upon his *callet*. *Shakesp.*

CA'LLING. *n. s.* [from *call*.]

1. Vocation, profession, trade.

If God has interwoven such a pleasure with our ordinary *calling*, how much superiour must that be, which arises from the survey of a pious life? Surely, as much as christianity is nobler than a trade. *South.*

We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest industry in our [illegible]

I cannot forbear warning you against endeavouring at wit in your sermons, because many of your *calling* have made themselves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no *calling* for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father disobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper station, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman senators ready to die with horror. *Swift.*

3. Class of persons invested by the same employment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be supposable to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

4. Direction or impulse to the true religion.

St Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CALLIPERS. *n. s.* [of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *cappers*, instruments with which any thing is *clipped*, inclosed or embraced.] Compasses with bowed shank

[illegible] measure the distance of any round, cylindrick, conical body, either in their extremity, or any part less than the extreme; so that, when workmen use them, they open the two points to their described wideth, and turn so much staff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit just over their work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CALLO'SITY. *n. s.* [*callosité*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin, by hard labour, and thereof wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so, they are said to be callous. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he sees the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce fungoses, or as they harden and produce *callosities*; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last hurtful. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CA'LLOUS *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated, hardened, having the pores shut up.

In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Hardned, insensible.

Licentiousness has so long passed for sharpness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the conscience is grown *callous*. *L'Estr.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep,
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep
Fatten'd in vice, so *callous* and so gross,
He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryden's Persius.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *callous*.]

1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.

The oftner we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a *callousness* grows upon it. *Cheyne's Philosoph. Principles.*

2. Insensibility.

If they let go their hope of everlasting life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a *callousness* and numbness of soul? *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW *adj.* Unfledged; naked, without feathers.

Bursting with kindly rapture, forth disclos'd
Their *callow* young. *Paradise Lost, b.* vii. *l.* 420.

Then as an eagle, who, with pious care,
Was bearing widely on the wing for prey,
To her new silent airy does repair,
And finds her *callow* infants forc'd away. *Dryden.*

How in small flights they know to try their young,
And teach the *callow* child her parent's song. *P*

CA'LLUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; serene, not stormy, not tempestuous; applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air,
Sweet breathing Zephyrus did softly play
A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay
Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair. *Spenser.*

2. Undisturb'd, unruffled; applied to the passions.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be frightning men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of persuasion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her speech with *calm* attention hears,
Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CALM *n. s.*

1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion.

It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the waters rather stood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Every pilot
Can steer the ship in *calms*, but he performs
The skilful part, can manage it in storms. *Denham's Sophy.*

Nor God alone in the still *calm* we find,
He mounts the storm, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from disturbance, quiet, repose, applied to the passions.

Great and strange *calms* usually portend the most violent storms: and therefore, since storms and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the storm first, and the *calm* afterwards: since a *calm* before a storm is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a storm, a peace of God's. *South.*

To CALM *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To still; to quiet.

Neptune we find busy in the beginning of the *Æneas*, to *calm* the tempest raised by *Æolus*. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appease.

Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as much exerts himself in silencing the tempests, and *calming* the unquiet storms within our breasts. *Decay of Piety.*

Those passions, which seem somewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid asleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to stay,
The sacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* iii. *l.* 175.

CA'LMER. *n. s.* [from *calm*.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY. *adv.* [from *calm*.]

1. Without storms, or violence, serenely.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm. *Bacon's Essays*, N° 11.

His curled brows
Frown on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

2. Without passions; quietly

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CALMNESS. *n. s.* [from *calm.*]

1. Tranquillity; serenity

While the steep horrid roughness of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Denham.*

2. Mildness, freedom from passion

I've been i' th' market-place, and, Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party, or defend yourself
[illegible] *Shakesp. Coriol.*

I beg the grace,
You would lay by those terrours of your face;
Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden's Cong. of Gran.*

CALMY. *adj.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful.

And now they nigh approached to the sted,
Where as those mermaides dwelt, it was a stead
And *calmy* bay, on th' one side sheltered
With the broad shadow of an hoary hed. *Fairy Queen, b.*

CALOMEL. *n. s.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word.] Mercury six times sublimed

He repeated frequent purgatives with *calomel*, once in three or four days. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CALORIFICK. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat, heating.

Calorifick principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquour it contains.
Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. i. *c.* 2. § 9.

CALOTTE. n. s. [French.]

1. A cap or coif worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.
2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depressure, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a moderate chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CALOYERS. n. s. [καλόγηρος] Monks of the Greek church.

[illegible]

1. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horses feet.

The ground about was thick sown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors.
Dr. Addison's Account of Tangiers.

2. A plant.

It is very common in the South of France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and on most of the arable land, and is very troublesome to the feet of cattle, for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle, which walk over the land. This is certainly the plant which is mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*.
Miller.

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf*]

1. To bring a calf; spoken of a cow.

When she has *calv'd*, then set the dam aside,
And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and sometimes of men, by way of reproach

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans: as they are not,
Though *calved* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shakesp. Coriolan.*

The grassy clods now *calv'd*, now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Paradise Lost, b.* vii. *l.* 463.

[illegible]

CALVILLE. n. s. [French.] A sort of apple. See APPLE.

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subject all
To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakesp. Tr and Cress.*

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the old rule of *calumniating* strongly, that something may remain.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.

Do I *calumniate*? thou ungrateful Vanoc!—
Perfidious prince!—Is it a calumny
To say, that Gwendolen betroth'd to Yver,
Was by her father first assur'd to Vaens? *A. Philips, Brit.*

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. a.* To slander.

One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, shall make it their business to disdain and *calumniate* another
Spra.

CALUMNIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *calumniate.*] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNI'ATOR. *n. s.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accusation; a slanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot. *L'Estrange.*

At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mævius were his declared foes and *ca-*[illegible]

CALUMNIOUS. *adj.* [from *calumny.*] Slanderous; falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes. *Shakesp. Haml.*

With *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Par. L. b.* v.

CA'LUMNY. *n. s.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape *calumny*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

It is a very hard *calumny* upon our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

CALX. n. s. [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not at all be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it.
Digby on Bodies.

CA'LYCLE. *n. s.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. *Dict.*

CAMAIEU. *n. s.* [from *camachuia*, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landskips, formed by nature.
2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso relievos. *Chambers.*

CAMBER. *n. s.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, so as a weight considerable being set upon it, it may, in length of time, be reduced to a straight. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CAMBERING. *n. s.* A word mentioned by *Skinner*, as peculiar to shipbuilders, who say, that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [from *chambré*, French.]

CAMBRICK. *n. s.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, womens sleeves and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking-glass, and by the further use of certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art. *Tatler*, N° 110.

Confederate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the song. *Gay's Trivia.*

CAME. The *preterite* of *to come.*

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the sad huntsman, grov'ling on the ground. *Addison.*

CA'MEL. *n. s.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality. See DROMEDARY.

Camels have large round feeet, but not hard; in the spring, their hair falls entirely off, in less than three days time, when the flies are extremely uneasy to them. *Camels*, it is said, will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment. It is reported, that nature has furnished them, for this purpose, with a very large ventricle, with many bags closed within the coats of it, round about it, for reserving the water. But the Jesuits in China, where they dissected several *camels*, found no such bags. When a *camel* is upon a journey, his master follows him, singing and whistling; and the louder he sings, the better the *camel* goes. The flesh of *camels* is served up at the best tables, among the Arabians, Persians, and other eastern nations; but the use of it was forbid the Hebrews, they being ranked by Moses among the unclean creatures, *Deut.* xiv. 7. *Calmet.*

Patient of thirst and toil,
Son of the desart! even the *camel* feels,
Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast. *Thomson.*

CAME'LOPARD. *n. s.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*. *Trevoux.*

CAMELOT. } *n. s.* [from *camel.*] A kind of stuff originally made
CA'MLET. } by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

This habit was not of camels skin, nor any course texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of *camelot*, grograin, or the like; in as much as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Next

Meantime the paſtor ſhears their hoary beards,
And cakes, of their hair, the loaden herds
Their *camocks* warm in tents the ſoldier hold,
And ſhield the ſhiv'ring mariner from cold. *Dryden's Virgil*

CAME'RA OBSCU'RA. [Latin] An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, objects expoſed to daylight, and oppoſite to the glaſs, are repreſented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glaſs. *Martin.*

CA'MERADE. *n. ſ.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the ſame chamber; a boſom companion. By corruption we now uſe *comrade*

Camerades with him, and confederates in his worthy deſign,
Rymer's Tragedies of laſt Age.

CA'MERATED. *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; rooled ſlopewiſe

CAMERA'TION. *adj.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching

CAMISA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*camiſa*, a ſhirt, Ital. *camiſium*, low Lat.] An attack made by ſoldiers in the dark; on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward, to be ſeen by each other.

They had appointed the ſame night, whoſe darkneſs would have encreaſed the fear, to have given a *camiſado* upon the Engliſh. *Hayward.*

CA'MISATED. *adj.* [from *camiſa*, a ſhirt.] Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMELOT

He had on him a gown with wide ſleeves, of a kind of water *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon.*

CA'MMOCK. *n. ſ.* [cammoc, Saxon.] An herb; the ſame with *petty whin*, or *reſtharrow*.

Its flower is papilionaceous, and ſucceeded by a ſwelling pod, ſometimes long, and ſometimes ſhort, which is bivalve, and filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds.

There are many ſpecies of this plant, of which four ſorts grow wild in England; and that called the *prickly reſtharrow*, with purple flowers, is uſed in medicine. The roots of this plant ſpread far under ground, and are ſo tough, that, in ploughing, it often ſtops the oxen. *Miller.*

CAMO'YS. *adj.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depreſſed. It is only uſed of the noſe.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* noſe unto this day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 10.*

CAMP. *n. ſ.* [*camp*, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We uſe the phraſe *to pitch a camp*, to encamp

From *camp to camp*, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army ſtilly ſounds. *Shakeſp. Hen. V*

Next, to ſecure our *camp*, and naval pow'rs,
Raiſe an embattel'd wall, with lofty tow'rs. *Pope's Iliad.*

To CAMP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hoſtile purpoſes.

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this hoſt, we would all ſup together. *Shakeſp.*

CAMP-FIGHT. *n. ſ.* An old word for *combat*.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuſer was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accuſed guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Hakewell.*

CAMPAIGN. } *n. ſ.* [*campaigne*, French; *campania*, Ital.]
CAMPA'NIA. }

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

The contrary of all this happens in countries thinly inhabited, and eſpecially in vaſt *campanias*, where there are few cities, beſides what grow by the reſidence of kings. *Temple.*

Thoſe grateful groves, that ſhade the plain,
Where Tiber rolls majeſtick to the main,
And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*. *Garth's Ovid.*

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have haſtened his march, which would have made a fair concluſion of the *campaign*. *Clarendon*

An dead riſing out of one *campaign*. *Addiſon.*

CAMPANIFORM. *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term uſed of flowers, which are in the ſhape of a bell. *Harris.*

CAMPA'NILATE. *adj.* The ſame with *campaniform*.

CAMPESTRAL. *adj.* [*campeſtris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whiteſt, but the *campeſtral*, or [illegible] of a darker colour, [illegible]
Mortimer's Husbandry.

CAMPHIRE TREE. *n. ſ.* [*camphora*, Lat.]

It hath leaves like thoſe of the pear tree, but full of ribs, which grow alternately on the branches; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, divided into five or ſix ſegments; the fruit is ſhaped like a nut, the ſhell tender, and the kernel bifid. There are two ſorts of this tree; one is a native of the iſle of Borneo, from which the beſt *camphire* is taken, which is ſuppoſed to be a natural exſudation from the tree, produced in ſuch places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other ſort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer deſcribes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a ſimple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into

ſmall pieces; but this ſort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times leſs than the true Bornean *camphire*. *Miller.*

CA'MPHORATE. *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

By ſhaking the ſame and *camphorate* liquours together, we eaſily confounded them into one high coloured liquour *Boyle.*

CAMPION. *n. ſ.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are whole, and grow oppoſite by pairs upon the ſtalks, the cup of the flower is whole, and either tubulous or ſwelling; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove gilliflower, and are generally heart ſhaped, the [illegible] ariſes in the centre of the cayx, becomes a conical fruit, which is wrapt up in the flower cup, and has commonly one cell, filled with ſeeds, which are roundiſh, angular, and kidney-ſhaped. *Miller.*

CA'MUS. *n. ſ.* [probably from *camiſa*, Lat.] A thin dreſs, mentioned by *Spenſer*

And was yclad, for heat of ſcorching air,
All in ſilken *camus*, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

CAN. *n. ſ.* [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, [illegible]

I hate it as an unfill'd *can*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

One tree, the coco, affordeth ſtuff for houſing, cloathing, ſhipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boaſt the triumph of the day. *Dryden.*

CAN. *v. n.* [*kennen*, Dutch. It is ſometimes, though rarely uſed alone; but is in conſtant uſe as an expreſſion of the potential mood; as, I *can* do, thou *canſt* do, I *could* do, thou *couldeſt* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able, to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curſe, for, in evil, the beſt condition is not to will, the ſecond not to *can*. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 11.

O, there's the wonder!
Mecænas and Agrippa, who *can* moſt
With Cæſar, are his foes. His wife Octavia,
Driv'n from his houſe, ſollicits her revenge,
And Dolabella, who was once his friend.
Dryden's All for Love.

He *can* away with no company, whoſe diſcourſe goes beyond what claret and diſſoluteneſs inſpires *Locke.*

2. It expreſſes the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

[illegible] ſhe *can* make me bleſt? She only *can*
Empire, and wealth, and all ſhe brings beſide,
Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryden.*

3. It is diſtinguiſhed from *may*, as *power* from *permiſſion*; I *can* do it, it is in my power I *may* do it; it is allowed me: but, in poetry, they are confounded.

4. *Can* is uſed of the perſon with the *verb active*, where *may* is uſed, of the thing, with the *verb paſſive*; as, I *can* do [illegible], it *may* be done.

CANAILLE. n. ſ. [French.] The loweſt people; the dregs; the lees; the offſcouring of the people a French term of reproach.

CANA'L. *n. ſ.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A baſon of water in a garden.

The walks and long *canals* reply *Pope.*

2. Any tract or courſe of water made by art, as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or paſſage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL. *n. ſ.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet.
Howard on Foſſils.

CANALI'CULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

CANA'RY. *n. ſ.* [from the *Canary* iſlands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; ſack.

I will to my honeſt knight Falſtaff, and drink *canary* with him.——I think I ſhall drink in pipe wine firſt with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To CANA'RY. *v. n.* A cant word, which ſeems to ſignify to frolick

Maſter, will you win your love with a French brawl?——How mean'ſt thou, brawling in French?——No, my compleat maſter; but to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent ſinging bird, of a green colour, formerly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere elſe, but now bred in ſeveral parts of Europe, particularly Germany

Of ſinging birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thruſhes, and divers other
Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr. from *cancellos notare*, to mark with croſs lines.]

1. To croſs a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night ſo long expected,
That long day's labour doth at laſt defray,

And

All all my cares which cruel love collected,
Has fumm'd in vain, and *cancell'd* for aye
Know then, I here forget all former grudge,
Cancel all grudge, repeal thee home again
Shakesp. Two gentlemen of Verona.

Thou whom avenging pow'rs obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the last accounting day
Rofcommon.

I pass the bills, my lord,
For *cancelling* your debts. *Scarburgh's Spartan Dame.*

CA'NCELLATED. *partic. adj.* [from *cancel.*] Cross-barred, marked with lines crossing each other

The shell of the cockle is almost oval, though the beast is very heavy; and *cancellated*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *Grew's Museum*

CANCELLATION. *n. f.* [from *cancel.*] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

CA'NCER. *n. f.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crab-fish

2. The sign of the summer solstice

When now no more th' alternate twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reduens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night *Thomson.*

3. A virulent ulcer, or sore, not to be cured

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer*. *Wiseman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds,
So does the cancer's touch each vital part,
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addison's Ovid*

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous, to become a cancer

But breaking was hit upon the point of a nail in the wall, as hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

CANCERATION. *n. f.* [from *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *n. f.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schirrhous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places. *Wiseman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cancerous.*] The state of

CANCRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot, in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively requires a vertacity, as we have observed in wires totally *candent*.

Bacon's Vulgar Errours, b.

CANDICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white,

CANDID. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is very rare.

The boxes were all black but, pour
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryd.*

2. Without malice, without deceit, fair, open, ingenuous

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

CA'NDIDATE. *n. f.* [*candidatus*, Lat.] A competitor; one that solicites, or proposes himself for something of advancement.

So many *candidates* there stand for wit,
A place at court a favour so hard to get. *Anonymous.*
One would be surprised to see so many *candidates* for glory.
Addison. Spect. N° 256.

2. It has general *for* before the thing sought.

What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate for* praise? *Pope*

3. Sometimes *of*

Thy firstfruits of poesy were giv'n,
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate of* heav'n. *Dryden.*

CA'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick, without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired, they would deal *candidly* with us, for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose, that every man should swear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift*

CA'NDIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openness of temper, purity of mind.

It presently sees the gust of a false action; and, on the other side, observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*candefio*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten *Dict.*

CANDLE. *n. f.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave king Henry light. *Shakesp.*
We see that wax *candles* last longer than tallow *candles*, because wax is more firm and hard *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Take a child, and, setting a *candle* before him, he shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By these blest *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor,
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a species.

CANDLEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,
To be a *candle-holder*, and look on *Shakesp.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *light.*] The light of a candle.

In darkness, *candlelight* may serve to guide men's steps, which, to use in the day, were madness. *Hooker, b. v. § 4.*

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryden's Fab.*

The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only difference being between daylight and

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and *candlelight*. *Moreux to Locke.*

CA'NDLEMAS. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *mass.*] The feast of the purification of the blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she dy'd,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *stick.*] The instrument that holds candles.

The horsemen sit like fixed *candlesticks*,
With torch-staves in their hands; and their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hi
Shakes

church, and where the golden *candlesticks* did stand

I know a friend, who has converted the essays of a man of quality, into a kind of fringe for his *candlesticks*. *Addison.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *stuff.*] Kitchen stuff, grease, tallow.

But then you will say, that their vapour can last but a short time, to that it may be answered, that, by the help of oil, and wax, and other *candlestuff*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 704.

CANDLEWASTER. *n. f.* [from *candle* and *waste.*] That which consumes candles, a spendthrift

Pale grief with proverbs, make my fortune drunk
With *candlewasters* *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing*

CA'NDOCK. *n. f.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let them dry six or twelve months, both to kill the waterweeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes, and also, that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'NDOUR. *n. f.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetness of temper, purity of mind; openness, ingenuity, kindness.

He should have so much of a natural *candour* and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candere*, a word used in later times, for to *whiten.*]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into tongues.

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

They have in Turky confections like to *candied* conserves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other flowers, and some mixture of amber *Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine. *Waller.*

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, candle thy morning toaſt,
To cure thy o'er-night's ſurfeit? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. To incruſt with congelations.

Since when thoſe froſts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming ſprings,
And we thus freſh are ſeen. *Drayton.*

To CANDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CANDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower is ſquamoſe, the florets round the margin are much longer than thoſe in the middle of the flower; the ſeeds are wrapt up in a leafy or downy ſubſtance within the cup, or outer covering. This plant begins to flower in May, and continues till Auguſt or September. *Miller*

CANE. *n. ſ.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of ſtrong reed, of which walking ſtaffs are made; a walking ſtaff. See REED.

The king thruſt the captain from him with his *cane*; whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Harvey.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, ſtir the fire with your maſter's *cane*. *Swift.*

2. The plant which grows in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. Other reeds have their ſkin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice, but the ſkin of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft, and the ſpongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It uſually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter, though ſome have been mentioned in the iſland of Tabago twenty four feet high. The ſtem or ſtalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth a number of long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which ariſe the flower and the ſeed. There are likewiſe leaves ſpringing out from each knot, but theſe uſually fall as the *cane* riſes. The ground fit for ſugar *canes* is light, ſoft, and ſpongy, lying on a deſcent proper to carry off the water, and well turned to the ſun. They uſually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though ſometimes not till fifteen; at which time they are found quite full of a white ſucculent marrow, whence is expreſſed the liqueur of which ſugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, their leaves cleared off, and they are carried in bundles to the mills, which conſiſt of three wooden rollers, covered with ſteel plates. *Chambers.*

And the ſweet juice on the *cane* beſtow,
From which prepar'd the luſcious ſugars flow. *Blackmore.*

3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spaniſh *juego de canas*.

Abenamar, thy youth theſe ſports has known,
Of which thy age is now ſpectator grown,
Judge like thou firſt, to praiſe or to arraign,
The flying ſkirmiſh of the darted *canes*. *Dryden's Cong. of Gr.*

4. A reed.

[illegible] were ſo affected to the [illegible] by ſuch [illegible] of treaſure conveyed into their hives. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking ſtaff.

CANICULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-ſtar, as, *canicular* or dog-days.

In regard to different latitudes unto ſome, the *canicular* days are in the winter; as unto ſuch as are under the equinoctial line, for, unto them, it ariſeth, when the ſun is about the tropick of Cancer, which ſeaſon unto them is winter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

CANI'NE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A third kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: theſe are ſcolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always buſy and barking, and ſnarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 209.

2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be ſatisfied.

It may occaſion an exorbitant appetite of uſual things, which they will take in ſuch quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'NISTER. *n. ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall basket.

My lovely care,
Take the preſents, which the nymphs prepare.
White lilies in full *canſters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple ſpring. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing, ſuch as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CANKER. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat. It ſeems to have the ſame meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a leſs degree, or, *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits.

And loathful idleneſs he doth deteſt,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breaſt. *Spenſer.*
That which the locuſt hath leſt, hath the *canker* worm eaten. *Joel*, i. 4.

A huffing, ſwaggering, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A [illegible] of pride, [illegible] love him. *Dryden.*

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes.

Yet writers ſay, as in the ſweeteſt bud
The eating *canker* dwells, ſo eating love
Inhabits in the fineſt wits of all. *Shakeſp. Two G. of Verona.*

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's eſtates, which, in proceſs of time, breeds a publick poverty. *Bacon.*

Sacriledge may prove an eating *canker*, and a conſuming moth, in the eſtate that we leave them. *Atterbury.*

No longer live the *cankers* of my court,
All to your ſeveral ſtates with ſpeed reſort;
Waſte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaſt, and late carouſe. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wild worthleſs roſe.

To put down Richard, that ſweet lovely roſe,
And plant this thorn, this *canker* Boungbroke. *Shakeſp.*

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the ſhaft of a ſteeple, a ſingle or *canker* roſe. *Peacham.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that ſuch a ſore of time
Should ſeek a plaiſter by a contemn'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound,
By making many. *Shakeſp. King John.*

6. Corroſion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *cankers*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*

7. A diſeaſe in trees. *Dict.*

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt.

That cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,
Whom princes late diſpleaſure left in bands,
For falſed letters, and ſuborned wile. *Fairy Queen, b. [illegible].*

I will ſet the crown trod Mortimer
As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and *canker'd* Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

Silvering will fully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Or what the croſs dire looking planet ſmite,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite. *Milton.*

To ſome new clime, or to thy native ſky,
Oh! friendleſs and forſaken virtue, fly
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne. *Dryden's Auren.*

Let envious jealouſy, and *canker'd* ſpight
Produce my actions to ſevereſt light,
And tax my open day, or ſecret night. *Prior.*

To CA'NKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Reſtore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd, *cankers* the whole eſtate. *Herbert*

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honeſt man will enjoy himſelf better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown eſtate, that is *cankered* with the acquiſitions of rapine and exaction. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 469.

CA'NKERBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit*.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know thy name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth bareguawn and *cankerbit*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

CA'NNABINE. *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CA'NNIBAL. *n. ſ.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The *cannibals* themſelves eat no man's fleſh, of thoſe that die of themſelves, but of ſuch as are ſlain. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath moſt ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Davies on Ireland.*

It was my bent to ſpeak,
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat,
The anthropophagi, and men whoſe heads
Did grow beneath their ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The captive *cannibal*, oppreſt with chains,
Yet braves his foes, revules, provokes, diſdains,
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping croud,
And ſpent at laſt, and ſpeechleſs as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou ſhalt not eat human fleſh, would not theſe *cannibals* have eſteemed it more difficult than all the reſt? *Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he ſcotcht him and notcht him like a carbanado.—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled, and eaten him too. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CA'NNIPERS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *calliper*; which ſee.]

The ſquare is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers clapped to the ſide of a tree, meaſuring the diſtance between them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CANNON. *n. f.* [*canon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning [illegible]]

1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of so many sizes, that they decrease in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken, and now he sent all his great *cannon* to a garrison. *Clarendon.*

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred, a demi-culverin, three thousand, which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick

CANNON-BALL. CANNON-SHOT. } *n. f.* [from *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *shot*.] The balls which are shot from great guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Let a *cannon-bullet* pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room. *Locke.*

To CANNONA'DE. *v. n* [from *cannon*.] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day. *Tatler*, N° 63

To CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* To fire upon the enemy with cannon.

CANNONI'ER. *n. f.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon

Give me the cups:
And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the *cannoniers* without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth. *Shakesp.*

A third was a most excellent *cannonier*, whose good skill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT. A word compounded of *can* and *not*.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

CANO'A. } *n. f.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into
CA'NOE. } a hollow vessel.

Others made rafts of wood, and others devised the boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Gauls, upon the river Rosn, used in assisting the transportation of Hannibal's army. *Raleigh's Essays.*

They maintained a war against Semiramis, in which they had four thousand monoxyla, or *canoes*, of one piece of timber *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CANON *n. f.* [κανων.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all mens hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the [illegible] had mentioned them, or no. *Hooker, b. [illegible]*

His books are almost the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and discipline by *Hooker, Pref.*

Religious *canons*, civil laws are cruel,
Then what should war be? *Shakesp. [illegible]*

Canons in logick are such as these. every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined.
Watts's Logick.

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod of the church. *Ayliffe.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the *canons* of Ancyra, and many others. *Stil[illegible]*

3. The books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from other profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Genesis* is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, in their first institution, they were of great use in the church, they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government in causes ecclesiastical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon*! that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean,
Two dozen *canons* round your shall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Sw[illegible]*

5. *Canons Regular.* Such as are placed in monasteries. *Ayliffe.*
6. *Canons Secular.* Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into some chapters.
7. [Among chirurgeons.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds. *Dict.*
8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of canons, or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *cannon.*

CA'NON BIT *n. f.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair,
His stubborn steed with *canon bit*,
Who under him did trample as the air. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

CA'NONESS. *n. f.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.]

There are also, in popish countries, women which they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. [illegible]

CANO'NICAL. *adj* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.
2. Constituting the canon.

Publick readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous conversation. *Hooker, b. [illegible]*

No such book was found amongst those *canonical* scriptures.
Raleigh's History of the World.

3. Regular, stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David; from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Ta[illegible]*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical, relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical*.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bids his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it
Government of the Tongue.

CANO'NICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *canonical*.] The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST. *n. f.* [from *canon*.] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professour of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife, thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum, &c.*
Camden's Remains.

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell,
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in their *canonizations*.
Addison on Italy.

To CA'NONIZE *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a saint. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By those hymns all shall approve
Us *canonized* for love. *Donne.*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints. *Stillingfleet.*

CA'NONRY. } *n. f.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical benefice in
CANONSHIP. } some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CA'NOPIED. *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

CANOPY. *n. f.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering of state over a throne or bed, a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a pale green,
And placed under a stately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both those knights to see. *Fairy [illegible]*

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,
And summon'd every restless eye to sleep. *[illegible]*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden *canopies*, and beds of state. *Dryden.*

To CA'NOPY *v. a* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace,
And their large branches did display,
To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CANT. *n. f.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint*.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds
2. A particular form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land-service, or in the *cant* of any profession. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which

which had taken poſſeſſion of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 37.

Aſtrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuſe the vulgar, have too long been ſuffered to abuſe the world. *Swift's Predictions for the Year* 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has ſometimes ſet up an illiterate heavy writer, for a moſt judicious and formidable critick. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 291

3. A whining pretenſion to goodneſs, in formal and affected terms.

Of promiſe prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the ſelf-denying *cant* *Dryden's Aurengz.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of ſome late authours, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the moſt ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

5 Auction.

Numbers of theſe tenants, or their deſcendants, are now offering to ſell their leaſes by *cant*, even thoſe which were for lives. *Swift.*

To CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions, or in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and ſtudied tone of voice.

Men *cant* endleſsly about *materia* and *forma*, hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dreſs up ignorance in words of bulk or ſound, which may ſtop up the mouth of enquiry.

That uncouth affected garb of ſpeech, or *canting* language rather, if I may ſo call it, which they have of late taken up, is the ſignal diſtinction and characteriſtical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Sanderſon.*

The buſy, ſubtile ſerpents of the law,
Did firſt my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king preſcribe,
And took for oracles that *canting* tribe. *Roſcommon.*

Unſkill'd in ſchemes by planets to foreſhow,
Like *canting* raſcals, how the wars will go. *Dryden's Juven.*

CANTA'LIVER. See CANTILIVER.

CANTATA. n. ſ. [Ital.] A ſong.

CANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of ſinging.

CA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See BELFLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horſemanſhip.] The hard gallop of an ambling horſe, commonly called a canter; and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on eaſy ambling horſes.

CANTHARIDES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Spaniſh flies; uſed to raiſe bliſters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig tree, the pine tree, the wild brier, all which bear ſweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of ſecret biting or ſharpneſs: for the fig hath a milk in it, that is ſweet and corroſive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is ſtrong and abſterſive. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CANTHUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, and the external the leſſer *canthus*.

A gentlewoman was ſeized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wiſeman.*

CA'NTICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A ſong; uſed generally for a ſong in ſcripture.

This right of eſtate, in ſome nations, is yet more ſignificantly expreſſed by Moſes in his *canticles*, in the perſon of God to the Jews. *Bacon's Holy War.*

CANTILIVERS. *n. ſ.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other ſides of an houſe, to ſuſtain the molding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CANTLE *n. ſ.* [*kant*, Dutch, a corner; *eſchantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me from the beſt of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monſtrous *cantle* out. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

To CA'NTLE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be *cantled*, and the judge go ſnack. *Dryden's Juv.*

CA'NTLET *n. ſ.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Raging with high diſdain, repeats his blows,
Nor ſhield, nor armour can their force oppoſe,
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler ſtrew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryden.*

CANTO. n. ſ. [Ital.] A book, or ſection of a poem.

Why, what would you do? ——
—Make a widow cabbin at your gate,
And call upon my ſoul within the houſe;
Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

CANTON *n. ſ.* [from *canthus*, the corner of the eye, and hence came the *cantons* of the Switzers. It is the reward of a prince given to an earl. *Peacham.*]

1. A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the Engliſh pale, containing ſome ſmall ſhires, did maintain a bordering war with the Iriſh, and retain the form of Engliſh government. *Daniel.*

2. A ſmall community, or clan.

The ſame is the caſe of rovers by land; ſuch, as yet, are ſome *cantons* in Arabia, and ſome petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to ſtraits and ways. *Baron's Holy War.*

To CA'NTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families ſhall quit all ſubjection to him, and *canton* his empire into leſs governments for themſelves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty ſtates and principalities. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his conſent, rather choſe to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger ſon of France. *Swift.*

They *canton* out to themſelves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light ſhines, and all the reſt is in darkneſs. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into ſmall diviſions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten perſons of the Engliſh nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole foreſt was in a manner *cantonized* amongſt a very few in number, of whom ſome had regal right. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED. *n. ſ.* The ſame in Wales as an *hundred* in England. For *cantre*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifieth an hundred. *Cowel.*

The king regrants to him all that province, reſerving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. *Davies on Ireland.*

CANVASS. *n. ſ.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.] A kind of cloth woven for ſeveral uſes, as ſails, painting cloths, tents.

The maſter commanded forthwith to ſet on all the *canvaſs* they could, and fly homeward. *Sidney.*

And eke the pens that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvaſs* lin'd. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

Their *canvaſs* caſtles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's ſpace. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

Where-e'er thy navy ſpreads her *canvaſs* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all ſhe brings. *Waller.*

With ſuch kind paſſion haſtes the prince to fight,
And ſpreads his flying *canvaſs* to the wind;
Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright;
Now abſent, every little noiſe can wound. *Dryden.*

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremoſt of thy art, haſt vy'd
With nature in a generous ſtrife,
And touch'd the *canvaſs* into life. *Addiſon.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannabaſſer*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is uſed to ſignify, to ſearch diligently into.]

1. To ſift; to examine.

I have made careful ſearch on all hands, and *canvaſſed* the matter with all poſſible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate, to controvert.

The curs diſcovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvaſſed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To ſolicite.

This crime of *canvaſſing*, or ſoliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called ſimony. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CA'NY. *adj* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Conſiſting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineſes drive,
With ſails and wind, their *cany* wagons light. *Parad. Loſt.*

CA'NZONET. *n. ſ.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little ſong.

Vecchi was moſt pleaſing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*. *Peacham.*

CAP. *n. ſ.* [*cap*, Welch, *ceppe*, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worſhip did beſpeak.—
Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet diſh. *Shakeſp. Taming the Shrew.*

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—
—Thou haſt ſerv'd me with much faith. *Shakeſp.*

Firſt, lolling, ſloth in woollen *cap*,
Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the maſculine attire,
For which they roughen to the ſenſe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. The enſign of the cardinalate.

Henry the fifth did ſometimes prophecy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

3. The topmoſt; the higheſt.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They

They more and leſs, came in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe ſo mortally diſcompoſe him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. A veſſel made like a cap.

It is obſerved, that a barrel or *cap*, whoſe cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not ſerve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preſerve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a ſmooth cartilaginous ſubſtance, ſerving both to ſtrength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To ſnatch off the cap.

If one, by another occaſion, take any thing from another, as boys ſometimes uſe to *cap* one another, the ſame is ſtraight felony. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. *To cap verſes.* To name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter; to name alternately

Where Henderſon, and th' other maſſes,
Were ſent to *cap* texts, and put caſes: *Hudibras*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue*, § 3.

There is an author of ours, whom I would deſire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*

CAP *à pè.* } [*cap à pié*, Fr.] From head to foot; all over.
CAP *à pie.* }

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*,
Appears before them, and, with ſolemn march,
Goes ſlow and ſtately by them. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

There for the two contending knights he ſent,
Arm'd *cap à pie*, with rev'rence low they bent;
He ſoul'd on both. *Dryden's Fables.*

A woodhouſe,
That folds up itſelf in itſelf for a houſe,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Incloſ'd *cap a pe* in a ſtrong coat of mail. *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A ſort of courſe brownish paper.

Having, for trial ſake, filtred it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

CAPABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *capable.*] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

CA'PABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To ſay, that the more *capable*, or the better deſerver, hath ſuch right to govern, as he may compulſorily bring under the leſs worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When we conſider ſo much of that ſpace, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any aſſigned dimenſions. *Locke.*

When you hear any perſon give his judgment, conſider with yourſelf whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

2. Intelligent; able to underſtand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cauſe conjoined, preaching to ſtones,
Would make them *capable*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. Capacious; able to receive or underſtand.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the beſt inſtructions. *Digby.*

4. Suſceptible.

The ſoul, immortal ſubſtance, to remain,
Conſcious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodneſs of God, but muſt be inclined to think, that he hath made ſome things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotſon.*

6. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

7. It has the particle *of* before a noun.

What ſecret ſprings their eager paſſions move,
How *capable of* death for injur'd love. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Hollow. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The cleanſe, and *capable* impreſſure,
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakeſp. As you like it*

CA'PABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *capable.*] The quality or ſtate of being capable; knowledge; underſtanding; power of mind.

CAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large, able to hold much.

Beneath th' inceſſant weeping of thoſe drains,
I ſee the rocky Siphons ſtretch'd immenſe,
The mighty reſervoirs of harden'd chalk,
Or [illegible] *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. Extenſive; equal to much knowledge, or great deſign.

There are ſome perſons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and ſpeak very obſcurely. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *capacious*] The power of holding or receiving; largeneſs.

A concave meaſure, of known and determinate capacity, ſerves to meaſure the *capaciouſneſs* of any other veſſel. In like manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and ſo found out. *Holder on Tones*

To CAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity.*] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this inſtruction we may be *capacitated* to obſerve thoſe errours. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſort of men were ſycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the converſation of the rich and great. *Tatler, No*

CAPACITATION [*ghoſtly*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this hoſt, we would all ſup together. *Shakeſp.*

Notwithſtanding thy *capacity*
Receiveth as the ſea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch ſoe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night*

For they that moſt and greateſt things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As ſtreams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's ſpace. *Davies.*

Space, conſidered in length, breadth, and thickneſs, I think, may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature in the world, is able, by *capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge. *Hooker, b. i. § 3.*

In ſpiritual natures, ſo much as there is of deſire, ſo much there is alſo of *capacity* to receive. I do not ſay, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they deſire, for that may be impoſſible. *South.*

An heroick poem requires the accompliſhment of ſome extraordinary undertaking, which requires the ſtrength and vigour of the body, the duty of a ſoldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

3. Power; ability

Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cauſe with ſuch *capacities* endu'd,
Some other cauſe o'er nature muſt preſide. *Blackmore.*

4. Room; ſpace.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhauſted cylinder, ſtore of little rooms, or ſpaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of maſons, ſmiths, and carpenters, that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You deſire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the ſame in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

CAPA'RISON. *n. ſ.* [*caparaçon*, a great cloke, Span.] A horſe-cloth, or a ſort of cover for a horſe, which is ſpread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd ſhields,
Impreſſes quaint, *capariſons*, and ſteeds,
Baſes, and tinſel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At jouſt, and tournament. *Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. l. 31.*

Some wore a breaſtplate, and a light gorget,
Their horſes cloath'd with rich *capariſon*. *Dryden's Fab.*

To CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in capariſons.

At his command,
The ſteeds, *capariſon'd* with purple, ſtand,
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To dreſs pompouſly, in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Don't you think, though I am *capariſoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hoſe in my diſpoſition? *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CAPE. *n. ſ.* [*cape*, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you diſcern at ſea?—
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood. *Shakeſp. Oth.*

The parting ſun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape*, and verdant iſles,
Heſperean ſets; my ſignal to depart. *Parad. Loſt, v*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged them by treaty not to ſail beyond the *cape*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke.

He was cloathed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide ſleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CAPER. *n. ſ.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump, a skip.

We that are true lovers, run into ſtrange *capers*; but as all is mortal in nature, ſo is all nature in love mortal in folly *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Flimnap, the treaſurer, is allowed to cut a *caper* on the ſtrait rope, at leaſt an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

CAPER. *n. ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See CAPER BUSH.

We invent new ſauces and pickles, which reſemble the

C A P

ground ferment in taſte and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and capers. *Floyer on the Humours*

CA'PER BUSH. *n. ſ.* [*caparis*, Lat.]

Its flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are expanded like a roſe; the fruit is fleſhy, and ſhaped like a pear; . . . are contained many roundiſh ſeeds. This plant grows in the ſouth of France, in Spain and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are uſed for eating. *Miller.*

[from the noun.]

1. To dance ſrouckſomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment, and he that will *caper* with me for a thouſand marks, let him ſend me the money and have at him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

2. To ſkip for diverſion.

Our maſter
Capering to eye her. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*

His nimble hand's inſtinct then taught each ſtring
A cheerfulneſs, and made them ſing
To their own dance. *Cruſhaw.*

The family tript it about, and *caper'd*, like ballſtones bounding from a marble floor. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

3. To dance; ſpoken in contempt.

The ſtage would need no force, nor ſtrength, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monſieur from active France. *Roſcommon.*

CA'PERER. *n. ſ.* [from *caper*.] A dancer; in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols ſome delight afford;
Nor leſs the nimble *caperer* on the cord:
But theſe are ſlight unmanly ſtuff to thee,
Confin'd in a ſhip, and toſs'd upon the ſea. *Dryden's Juv.*

CAPIAS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A writ of two ſorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad reſpondendum*, in an action perſonal, if the ſheriff, upon the firſt writ of diſtreſs, return that he has no effects in his juriſdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment. *Cowel.*

CAPILLACEOUS. *adj.* The ſame with *capillary*.

CAPILLAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Thoſe ſmall threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called *capillaments*. *Quincy.*

CA'PILLARY. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Reſembling hairs, ſmall; minute; applied to plants.

Capillary, or *capillaceous* plants, are ſuch as have no main ſtalk or ſtem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their ſeeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backſide of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common hyſſop is not the leaſt of vegetables, nor obſerved to grow upon walls, but rather, as Lemnius well conceiveth, ſome kind of *capillaries*, which are very ſmall plants, and only grow upon walls and ſtony places.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 7.

2. Applied to veſſels of the body. Small, as the ramifications of the arteries. *Quincy.*

Ten *capillary* arteries in ſome parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair, and the ſmalleſt lymphatick veſſels are an hundred times ſmaller than the ſmalleſt *capillary* artery. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CAPILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A veſſel like a hair; a ſmall ramification of veſſels.

Nor is the humour contained in ſmaller veins, or obſcurer *bifurcations*, but in a veſicle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

CA'PITAL. *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs muſt the ſerpent now his *capital* bruiſe
Expect with mortal pain. *Paradiſe Loſt, b. . . l. 383.*

2. Criminal in the higheſt degree, ſo as to touch life.

Edmund, I arreſt thee
On capital treaſon. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Several cafes deſerve greater puniſhment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

3. That which affects life.

In *capital* cauſes, wherein but one man's life is in queſtion, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to thouſands. *Bacon.*

4. Chief, principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but ſome that are moſt *capital*, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As to ſwerve in the leaſt points, is errour; ſo the *capital* creatures thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endleſs perdition. *Hooker.*

They are employed by me, and do, in themſelves, tend to confirm the truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief, metropolitan.

Thus had been
Perhaps thy *capital* ſeat, from whence had ſpread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor. *Par. Loſt, b. xi.*

6. Applied to letters; large; ſuch as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our moſt conſiderable actions are always preſent, . . . to letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor's Rule of . . .*

The firſt whereof is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verſes. *Greve's Coſmologia Sacra.*

7. *Capital Stock.* The principal or original ſtock of a trading company.

CA'PITAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You ſee the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the oval of the Doric, mixed, without any regularity, on the ſame *capital*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CA'PITALLY. *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITATION. *n. ſ.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He ſuffered alſo for not performing the commandment of God, concerning *capitation*, that, when the people were numbered, for every head they ſhould pay unto God a ſhekel.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 11.

CA'PITE. n. ſ. [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's ſervice or ſocage, and not as of any honour, caſtle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwiſe called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; becauſe, as the crown is a corporation and ſeigniory in groſs, as the common lawyers term it, ſo the king that poſſeſſeth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, not ever doth. *Cowel.*

CAPI'TULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an eccleſiaſtical chapter.]

1. A body of the ſtatutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a conſtitution in his *capitular*. *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canoniſts do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and ſtatutes, which ſhall bind the chapter itſelf, and all its members or *capitulars*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CAPI'TULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbiſhop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate againſt us, and are up. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

2. To yield, or ſurrender up, on certain ſtipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves ſhould offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Hayward.*

I ſtill purſued, and, about two o' clock this afternoon, ſhe thought fit to *capitulate*. *Spectator*, N° 566.

CAPITULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulate*.] Stipulation, terms, conditions.

It was not a complete conqueſt, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, as uſual between the conqueror and the conquered; wherein, uſually, the yielding party ſecured to themſelves their law and religion. *Hoſe.*

CAPI'VI TREE. *n. ſ.* [*copaiba*, Lat.]

It hath a flower conſiſting of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; the pointal is fixed in the centre of the flower, which afterwards becomes a pod, containing one or two ſeeds, which are ſurrounded with a pulp of a yellow colour. This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. There are great numbers of theſe trees in the woods about this village, which grow to the height of ſixty feet; ſome of them do not yield any of the balſam; thoſe that do, are diſtinguiſhed by a ridge, which runs along their trunks. Theſe trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply veſſels to the wounded part, to receive the balſam, which will all flow out in a ſhort time. One of theſe trees will yield five or ſix gallons of balſam. *Miller.*

CA'PON. *n. ſ.* [*capo*, Lat.] A caſtrated cock.

In good roaſt beef my landlord hacks his knife;
The *capon* fat delights his dainty wife. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

CAPONNIERE. n. ſ. [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet of about two feet high, ſerving to ſupport planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty ſoldiers, and is uſually placed at the extremity of the counterſcarp, having little embraſures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris.*

CAPOT. n. ſ. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is ſaid to have *capotted* his antagoniſt.

CAPO'UCH. *n. ſ.* [*capuce*, French.] A monk's hood. *Dict.*

CA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or ſells caps.

CAPREOLATE. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.] Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants. *Harris.*

CAPRICE. } *n. ſ.* [*caprice*, Fr. *capricho*, Span.] Freak;
CAPRICHIO. } fancy; whim, ſudden change of humour.

It is a pleaſant ſpectacle to behold the ſhifts, windings, and unexpected *caprices* of diſtreſſed nature, when purſued by a cloſe and well managed experiment. *Granville's Scepſis, Pr.*

He 'r's great w is one, and that the whole ;
Their counterworks each folly and *caprice*,
Destroy th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

nor more barren, or more distant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build, under pain of sequestration *Swift*

Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly steers. *Swift*

All the various occasions and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and designs of the artificers. *Bentley.*

CAPRICIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful, humorous.

CAPRICIOUSLY *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy

CAPRICIOUSNESS *n. f.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise he must tax his prince of *capriciousness*, inconstancy, or ill design. *Swift*

CAPRICORN *n. f.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack, the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine. *Notes to Creech's Manilius*

CAPRIOLE. *n. f.* [French. In horsemanship.] *Caprioles* are caps *fierra a firma*, or such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or perkes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes, and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAPSTAN *n. f.* [corruptly called *capstern*, *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan*, is also new. *Raleigh's Essays*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CA'PSULAR. CA'PSULARY. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow like a chest.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again unto the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CAPSULATE. CA'PSULATED } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Inclosed, or in a box.

is, such as are corrupted and false, will swim, and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in their husks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. vi*

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which encloses the heart, as the skull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CAPTAIN *n. f.* [*capitain*, Fr.]

1. A chief commander

Dismay'd not this
Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain!* these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. 2.*

The grim *captain*, in a fury tone,
Cries out, pack on, ye rascals, and be gone. *Dryden.*

3. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the quickness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

4. It was anciently written *capitain*.

And evermore their cruel *capitain*
Sought with his rascal routs t' inclose them round. *Fairy Q.*

5. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

6. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest captain

CA'PTAINRY. *n. f.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain district, the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, nor no shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops. *Spenser on Ireland.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *captain*.]

1. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

2. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore to please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainship*. *Shakesp. Timon.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*. *Davies on Ireland.*

CAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *captio*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause, courtship, flattery

I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of those dazzles, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION *n. f.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils, eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care, that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Insidious, ensnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces shocking and provoking expressions and carriage. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beseeming is it in thy sex,
To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivate*? *Shakesp. H. VI.*

That hast by tyranny these many years
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so *captivated*. *K. Charles.*

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or disturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence, to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her *Addison. Guardian*

3. To enslave, with *to*.

They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings *to* mistake, falsehood and errour. *Locke.*

CAPTIVATION. *n. f.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive

CAPTIVE. *n. f.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife. *Shak. K. Lear.*

This is no other than that forced respect a *captive* pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord. *Rogers.*

[illegible] *captives* I ensure the penal claim. *Pope's Odyssey.*

[illegible]

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not *captive to* him. *Shakesp.*

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,
[illegible]

3. One charmed, or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive to* his honey words. *Shak. Richard III.*

CA'PTIVE *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war, kept in bondage or confinement.

But fate forbids, the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captive* sous inclose.
Dryden, Æn. vi

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first.] To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herself she slew *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

Oft leavest them to hostile sword
Of heathen and profane, their carcasses
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else *captiv'd*. *Milton's Agonist*

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god the nymph surpriz'd,
[illegible]
How she the vagrant might enthrall,
And *captive* him, who *captives* all.

CAPTIVITY. *n. f.* [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the serjeant,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought
'Gainst my *captivity*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years; then brings them back;
Remembring mercy *Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 344.*

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden's Fab. Dedicat.*

2. Slavery, servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority as it were with a kind

CAR

kind of *captivity* of judgement; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it *Hooker.*

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Christ *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well met, 'tis not a fault to love
The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,
Sink in the soft *captivity* together *Addison's Cato.*

CA'PTOR *n. s.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prize, or a p

CAPTURE. *n. s.* [*capture*, Fr *captura*, Lat.]
act or practice of taking any thing.

The great sagacity, and many artifices used by birds, in the investigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham's Phys. Theol.*

The thing taken, a prize.

CA'PUCHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently circulated and *capuched* upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent [illegible]

A female garment, consisting of a cloak and [illegible] in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks; [illegible] whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city *Gibson's Camden.*

CAR, [*car*, Welch, *carre*, Dut. *cyrr*, Sax *carrus*, Lat.]
carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a *car* loaded with Mr Wood's money. *Swift*

poetical signifies, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry's dead, and never shall revive
Upon a wooden coffin we a[illegible]

We with our stately presence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car* *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.

Wilt thou aspire to guide the heav'nly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world. *Shakesp.*

And the gilded *car* of day,
His golden axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream, *Milton.*

See, where he comes, the carling of the war!
See millions crouding round the gilded *car*! *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear, a constellation.

Ev'ry fast and ev'ry wand'ring star,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car.* *Dryden*

CA'RABINE. } *n. s.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A small sort of fire-arm,
CA'RBINE. } shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

CARABINIER. *n. s.* [from *carabine*.] A sort of light horse carrying longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CARACK. *n. s.* [*carraca*, Spanish.] A large ship of burden, the same with those which are now called *galleons*.

In which river, the greatest *carack* of Portugal may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale, like some huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

CARACOLE. *n. s.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail.] An oblique treading, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they [illegible] times in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CARACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

[*carat*, Fr.]
[illegible] of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *carats*, and each *carat* into four grains, by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold, for, if to the finest of gold be put two *carats* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *carats*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *carats* fine. *Cocker*

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;

Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shakesp. H* IV.

CARAVAN. *n. s.* [*caravane*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

Set forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii. l. 428.

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims. *Taylor*

CARAVA'NSARY. *n. s.* [from *caravan*.] A house built in the Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia, and the Eastern countries, are called by the name of *caravanseries*.
Spectator, N° 289.

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravansery*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL. } *n. s.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light, round, old fashion-
CA'RVEL. } ed ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY. *n. s.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant hath winged leaves, cut into small segments, and placed opposite on the stalks, having no footstalk, the petals of the flowers are bifid, and shaped like a heart, the seeds are long, slender, smooth, and furrowed. It is sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine, and likewise in the confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONA'DO. *n. s.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut cross, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado*
Your shanks. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

CARBUNCLE. *n. s.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,
Were not so rich a jewel *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

His head
Crested aloft, and *carbuncle* his eye,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. *Par. Lost*, b. [illegible]

It is commonly related, and believed, that a *carbuncle* shine in the dark like a burning coal, from whence [illegible] name. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Red blasters, rising on their paps, appear,
And flaming *carbuncles*, and no some sweat. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

He gave thee, friend,
An armour all of gold, it was a king's.—
—He has deserv'd it, were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car [illegible] *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

CARBUNCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold *Harris*

CA'RCANET. *n. s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her *carcanet* *Shak. Comedy of Errours*

I have seen her beset and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewell on Providence.*

CA'RCASS. *n. s.* [*carquasse*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Q. b.* [illegible]

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies,
With *carcasses* and arms, th' insanguin'd field,
Deserted. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.

If a man visits his sick friend, in hope of legacy, he[illegible] ture, and only waits for the *carcass*.

The scaly nations of the sea profound,
Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driv'n aground. *L.*

2. Body; in a ludicrous sense

To-day how many would have given their honours,
To've sav'd their *carcasses*? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

He that finds himself in any distress, either of *carcass* or of fortune, should deliberate upon the matter, before he prays for a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast. *Shakesp. Tempest*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, wherein the materials and posi[illegible]

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb of any oblong, consisting of a shell or case, sometimes of iron, with holes, more commonly of a coarse strong stuff, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *n. s.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Prison fees. *Dict.*

CARCINO'MA. n. s. [from καρκινος, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called by some writers. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous, tending to a cancer.

CARD *n. f.* [*carta*, Ital. *carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

There a pin marr'd, there lies a cooling *card*. *Shakesp.*

Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important *card*,
First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.

Upon his *cards* and compass firms his eye,
[illegible]
The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' shipman's *card*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

How absolute the knave is? we must speak by the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*kaarde*, Dutch.] The instrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or laid over for spinning.

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick set with crooked wires.

The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool. *Mar's Virgil's Georgicks.*

Go, *card* and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men *Dryden.*

To CARD. *v. n.* To game, to play much at cards; as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMOMUM. n. f. [Latin.] A medicinal seed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the East Indies. *Chambers*

CA'RDER. *n. f.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } *adj.* [καρδία, the heart.] Cordial, having the
CA'RDIACK. } quality of invigorating.

CA'RDIALGY. *n. f.* [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.] The heart-burn; a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the stomach, which sometimes rises all along from thence up to the œsophagus, occasioned by some acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CARDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers, according to the *cardinal* intersections of the zodiack, that is, the two equinoctials, and both the solstitial points.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 3.

His *cardinal* perfection was industry *Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL. *n. f.* One of the chief governours of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is so stiled, because serviceable to the apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of all the affairs of the Romish church
A. of C. P. Paul.

You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I should judge now unhappily. *Shakesp. Henry VIII*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. f.* [*rapunculus*, Lat.]

The flower consists of one leaf, of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, channelled, and divided into many parts, the shape of a tongue, defended by a covering, which infolds the pointal, when the flowers decay, the flower-cup turns to a fruit, divided into three cells, full of small seeds, which adhere to a placenta, divided into three parts. The species are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*. The first sort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimson flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepness. *Miller*

CARDINALATE. } *n. f.* [from *cardinal*.] The office and rank
CA'RDINALSHIP. } of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour *L'Estrange.*

CARDMA'KER. *n. f.* [from *card* and *make*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Christopher Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker*?
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

CA'RDMATCH. *n. f.* [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur

Take care, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the venders of *cardmatches*. *Addison. Spectator, N° 251.*

CARDUUS. See THISTLE.

CARE. *n. f.* [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety, perturbation of mind, concern.

Or, if I would take care, that *care* should be,
Not wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden*

It will raise in your soul the greatest *care* of it, among the [illegible]
Hammond's Preparation for Death

[illegible] have a *care* of thyself. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

The foolish virgins had taken no *care* for a further supply, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent as the wise had done. *Tillotson*

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, have a *care*, I come not thither
A. Philips's Distrest Mother

3. Regard, charge, heed in order to protection and preservation.

You come in such a time,
As if propitious fortune took a *care*
To swell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or anxiety, in any degree more or less.

We take *care* to flatter ourselves with imaginary scenes and prospects of future happiness.

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blood!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What will thou do, when riot is thy *care*? *Shakesp. H. IV.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes
Is she thy *care*? is she thy *care*? he cries. *Dryden.*

Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care*.
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship should run against the rocky coast *Dryden.*

The wily fox,
Who lately stitch'd the turkey's capacious *care*. *Gay's T*

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous, to be in concern about any thing

She *cared* not what pain she put her body to, since the better part, her mind, was laid under so much agony. *Sidney, b. ii.*

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with them; and therefore much *cared* not, though they were by him subdued. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my he
If thou *car'st* little, less shall be my care. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. To be inclined, to be disposed, with *for* or *to*.

Not *caring to* observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an authour, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expence of another's reputation. *Addison. Guardian.*

Having been now acquainted, the two sexes did not *care to* part. *Addison.*

Great masters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the fashion. *Spectator, N° 129*

3. To be affected with, to have regard to, with *for*.

You dote on her that *cares* not *for* your love.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

There was an ape that had twins, she doted upon one of them, and did not much *care for* t'other. *L'Estrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care for* it, where many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and *crazed*.] Broken with care and solicitude.

These both put off, a poor petitioner,
A *carecrazed* mother of a many children. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*carener*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] A term in the sea language. To lay a vessel on one side, to caulk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

To CARE'EN. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CAREER *n. f.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. A course, a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career*? *Shakesp.*

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full *career*, to stand upright on his back. *Wilson's Mathematical Magick.*

Prest to them now to curb the turning steed,
Mocking the foe, now to his rapid speed
To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear *Pope.*

4. Course of action, uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career* of his humour?

The heir of a blafted family has rofe up, and promifed fa r, and yet, at length, a crofs event has certainly met and ftopt him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in ftri glitly deeds fhould perfevere,
And ftill continue what at firft they were,
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career* } *Dryden.*

To CARE'ER *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with fwift motion

With eyes, the wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between *Parad. Loft, b.* vi

CA'REFUL *adj.* [from *care* and *full.*]

1. Anxious, ſolicitous, full of concern.

Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about many things: *Luke*, x. 41.

Welcome, thou pleaſing ſlumber,
A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Provident; diligent; cautious; with *of* or *for*.

Behold, thou haſt been *careful for* us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? 2 *Kings*, iv. 13.

To cure their mad ambition, they were ſent
To rule a diſtant province, each alone
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful, with *of*.

It concerns us to be *careful of* our converſations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations, expoſed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of ſolicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

CA'REFULLY *adv.* [from *careful*]

1. In a manner that ſhews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look? how meager and ill-complexion'd? *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively

[illegible] *Dryden.*

By conſidering him ſo *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made ſome faint reſemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, ſtudiouſly cheriſhed the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preſerved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

CA'REFULNESS *n. ſ.* [from *careful*] Vigilance; heedfulneſs; caution

The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulneſs*, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

CA'RELESLY *adv.* [from *careleſs*] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedleſly

There he him found all *carelеſſly* diſplay'd,
In ſecret ſhadow from the ſunny ray. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Not content to ſee,
That others write as *carelеſſly* as he *Waller*

CA'RELESNESS *n. ſ.* [from *careleſs*] Heedleſneſs; inattention; negligence; abſence of care, manner, void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifeſts the true knowledge he has in their diſpoſition, and, out of his noble *careleſneſs*, lets them plainly ſee it

[illegible]

Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough *careleſneſs* good faſhion,
Whoſe cloak his ſpurs tear, or whom he ſpits on,
He cares not. *Donne.*

It [illegible] us to walk warily, and tread ſure, for fear of our [illegible] and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and *careleſneſs*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The ignorance or *careleſneſs* of the ſervants can hardly leave the maſter diſappointed. *Temple.*

I woo at ſometimes ſpend, at others ſpare,
Divided between *careleſneſs* and care. *Pope.*

CA'RELESS *adj.* [from *care*]

1. Without care, without ſolicitude, unconcerned; negligent; remiſs, heedleſs; regardleſs; thoughtleſs; neglectful, unheeding, unthinking, unmindful, with *of* or *about*

Knowing that if the worſt befal them, they ſhall loſe nothing but themſelves; *whereof* they ſeem very *careleſs*. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Nor loſe the good advantage of his grace,
By ſeeming cold, or *careleſs of* his will *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

A woman the more curious ſhe is about her face, is commonly the more *careleſs* about her houſe. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A father, unnaturally *careleſs of* his child, ſells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undiſturbed

This wiſely *careleſs*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careleſs* ſolitude I liv'd,
And ſung of nature with unceaſing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain.
Thomſon's Autumn, l. 5.

3. Unheeded, thoughtleſs, unconſidered

The freedom of ſaying as many *careleſs* things as other people, without being ſo ſeverely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Careleſs of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville*

To CARE'SS. *v. a.* [*careſſer*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindneſs.

If I can feaſt, and pleaſe, and *careſs* my mind with the pleaſures of worthy ſpeculations, or virtuous practices, let greatneſs and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARE'SS *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment, an expreſſion of tenderneſs

He, ſhe knew, would intermix
Grateful digreſſions, and ſolve high diſpute
With conjugal *careſſes* *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 51

There are ſome men who ſeem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human ſhapes, their very *careſſes* are crude and importune. *L'Eſtrange.*

After his ſucceſſour had publickly owned himſelf a Roman catholick, he began with his firſt *careſſes* to the church party *Swift.*

CA'RET. *n. ſ.* [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould be read.

CA'RGASON *n. ſ.* [*cargaſon*, Spaniſh.] A cargo.

My body is a *cargaſon* of ill humours. *Howel's Letters.*

CA'RGO. *n. ſ.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ſhip; the merchandiſe or wares contained and conveyed in a ſhip

In the hurry of the ſhipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithſtanding that his whole fortune was at ſtake in the *cargo*. *L'Eſtrange.*

A ſhip, whoſe *cargo* was no leſs than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all poſterity. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and juſt fitted out for the univerſity with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 494.

CA'RICOUS *Tumour.* [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A ſwelling in the form of a fig

CA'RIES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] That rottenneſs which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fiſtulas of a long continuance, are, for the moſt part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CARIOSITY *n. ſ.* [from *carioſus*] Rottenneſs.

This being too general, taking in all *carioſity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*carioſus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I diſcovered the blood to ariſe by a *carious* tooth. *Wiſeman.*

CARK. *n. ſ.* [ceape, Saxon.] Care, anxiety, ſolicitude; concern; heedfulneſs. This word is now obſolete.

And Klaius taking for his youngling *cark*,
Leſt greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Buſy with oker did their ſhoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Fairy Queen, b* i.

To CARK. *v. n.* [ceapian, Saxon.] To be careful, to be ſolicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little uſed, and always in an ill ſenſe

I do find what a bleſſing is chanced to my life, from ſuch muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to ſtates which ſhould be adherent. *Sidney, b.* i.

What can be vainer, than to laviſh out our lives in the ſearch of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Eſtrange.*

Nothing can ſuperſede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourſelves, but the aſſurance that God cares for us. *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE. *n. ſ.* [ceorl, Saxon.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now uſe *churl*.

The *carle* beheld, and ſaw his gueſt
Would ſafe depart, for all his ſubtile ſleight *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Anſwer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the higheſt price. *Bentley.*

CARLINE THISTLE [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant; placed in the catalogue of ſimples in the college diſpenſatory, but rarely ordered in medicine. *Miller*

CA'RLINGS. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another, on theſe the ledges reſt, on which the planks of the deck are made faſt. *Harris*

CA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *car* and *man*.] A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars.

If the ſtrong cane ſupport thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer ſhall the wall command;
E'en ſturdy *carmen* ſhall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches ſtop to make thee way. *Gay's Trivia*

CA'RMELITE. *n. ſ.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A ſort of pear; which ſee.

CARMI'NATIVE *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be ſo called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are ſuch things as dilute and relax at the ſame time, becauſe when occaſions a ſpaſm, or conſtriction in ſome parts. Whatever promotes inſenſible perſpiration, is *carminative*, for wind is perſpirable matter retained in the body *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all paſſion ſympathetick.

CA'RMINE. *n. f.* A bright red or crimſon colour, bordering on [illegible] of the cochineal maſtick, and of an exceſſive price.

CA'RNAGE. *n. f.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter, havock, maſſacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inſomuch as without any great loſs or danger to themſelves, the greateſt part of the ſeditious were ſlain. *Hayw.*

2. Heaps of fleſh.

Such a ſcent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable and taſte
The ſavour of death from all things there that live. *Milton*

His ample maw, with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant ſwill'd. *Pope's Odyſſey*

CA'RNAL. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleſhly; not ſpiritual.

Thou doſt juſtly require us, to ſubmit our underſtandings to thee, and deny our *carnal* reaſon, in order to thy ſacred myſteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r ſhall force
[illegible] *Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xii. 521.

Not ſuch in *carnal* pleaſures; for which cauſe,
Among the beaſts no meat for thee was found. *Parad. Loſt.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dim'd Adam's eye. *Par. Loſt*, b. x.

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to ſpiritual things abates, in proportion as his ſenſual appetite is indulged and encouraged, and that *carnal* deſires kill not only the deſire, but even the power of taſting purer delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Luſtful, lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body. *Shak. R. III.*

CARNA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *carnal*]

1. Fleſhly [illegible], ſenſuality, worldly or carnal deſires.

If godly, why do they wallow and ſleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of chriſtian liberty? *South.*

2. Groſſneſs of mind.

He did not inſtitute this way of worſhip, but becauſe of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneneſs of that people to idolatry. *Tillotſon.*

CA'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *carnal*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of houſe, or any other way obſervers of civility and decent order, ſuch they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded *Hooker, Preface.*

In the ſacrament we do not receive Chriſt *carnally*, but we receive him ſpiritually; and that of itſelf is a congregation of bleſſings and ſpiritual graces. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CA'RNALNESS. *n. f.* The ſame with *carnality*. *Dict.*

CARNA'TION. *n. f.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural fleſh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower. See CLOVEGILLIFLOWER.

And lo the wretch whoſe vile, whoſe inſect luſt
Laid this gay daughter of the ſpring in duſt:
O puniſh him! or to th' Elyſian ſhades
Diſmiſs my ſoul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNELION. *n. f.* A precious ſtone.

The common *carnelian* has its name from its fleſh colour, which is, in ſome of theſe ſtones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelian*, in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CARNE'OUS. *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

I have obſerved in a calf, the umbilical veſſels to terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ *Ray on the Creation.*

To CARNI'FY. *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed fleſh; to turn nutriment into fleſh.

At the ſame time I think, I deliberate, I purpoſe, I command my inferiour faculties, I walk, I ſee, I hear, I digeſt, I ſanguify, I *carnify*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CARNIVAL. *n. f.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feaſt held in the popiſh countries before Lent.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not ſo much upon deſire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro*.] Fleſh-eating, that of which fleſh is the proper food.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or crow. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARNOSITY. *n. f.* [*carnoſité*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcences.

By this method, and by this courſe of diet, with ſudorificks, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnoſity* reſolved. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RNOUS. *adj.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

The firſt or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the ſecond, a dry and ſtoſculous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

The muſcle whereby he is enabled to draw himſelf together, the academiſts deſcribe to be a diſtinct *carnous* muſcle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation.*

CA'ROB, or *St John's Bread.* [*ſiliqua*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a petalous flower, having many ſtamina, which grow from the diviſions of the flower-cup; in the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is plain and fleſhy, containing ſeveral roundiſh plain ſeeds. This tree is very common in Spain, and in ſome parts of Italy, as alſo in the Levant, where it grows in the hedges, and produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a ſweetiſh taſte. Theſe pods are many times eaten by the poorer ſort of inhabitants. *Miller.*

CAROCHE. *n. f.* [from *caroſſe*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleaſure. It is uſed in the comedy of *Alburnazar*, but now obſolete.

CA'ROL. *n. f.* [*carola*, Ital. from *chorea*, Lat.]

1. A ſong of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the reſt,
For they can do it beſt.
The whiles the maidens do their *carol* ſing,
To which the woods ſhall anſwer, and their echo ring.
Spenſer's Epithalamium

Even in the old teſtament, if you liſten to David's harp, you ſhall hear as many horſe-like airs as *carols*. *Bacon.*

Oppoſ'd to her, on t' other ſide advance
The coſtly feaſt, the *carol*, and the dance,
Muſtrels and muſick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. A ſong of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* bleſt.
They gladly thither haſte; and, by a choir
Of ſquadron'd angels, hear his *carol* ſung. *Par. Loſt*, b. xii.

3. A ſong in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower,
In the ſpring time. *Shakeſp. As you like it*

To CA'ROL. *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To ſing; to warble, to ſing in joy and feſtivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays
And *carol* of love's praiſe. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

This done, ſhe ſung, and *carol'd* out ſo clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear *Dryden.*

Hov'ring ſwans their throats releas'd
From native ſilence, *carol* ſounds harmonious. *P*

To CA'ROL. *v. a.* To praiſe, to celebrate.

She with precious vial'd liquours heals,
For which the ſhepherds at their feſtivals,
Carol her goodneſs loud in ruſtick lays. *Milton.*

CAROTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which ariſe out of the aſcending trunk of the aorta, near where the ſubclavian arteries ariſe.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and ſplenick arteries, are not only variouſly contorted, but alſo here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood; ſo the veins are alſo variouſly dilated. *Ray on the Creation.*

CAROUSAL. *n. f.* [from *carouſe*. It ſeems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the ſecond ſyllable, but *Dryden* accents it on the firſt.] A feſtival.

This game, theſe *carouſals* Aſcanius taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought. *Dryden's Æn.*

To CAROUSE. *v. n.* [*carouſſer*, Fr. from *gar auſz*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff, to drink largely.

He calls for wine. a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard *carouſing* to his mates
After a ſtorm. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Learn with how little life may be preſerved,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouſe*. *Raleigh.*

[illegible]
Heaths firſt go round, and then the houſe,
The brides came thick and thick. *Suckling*

Under the ſhadow of friendly boughs
They ſit *carouſing*, where their liquour grows. *Waller.*

To CAROUSE. *v. a.* To drink.

Now my ſick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almoſt the wrong ſide out,
To Deſdemona hath tonight *carous'd*
Potations pottle deep. *Shakeſp. Othello*

Our cheerful gueſts *carouſe* the ſparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilſt muſick charms their ears. *Denham.*

CAROUSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waſte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaſt, and late *carouſe*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A hearty doſe of liquour.

He had ſo many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full *carouſe* of ſack; but the ſtate was advertiſed thereof within few hours after. *Davies on Ireland.*

Pleaſe you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouſes* to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſp.*

CAROUSER. *n. ſ.* [from *carouſe*.] A drinker, a toper.

The bold *carouſer*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuſe the flame;

Safe

Safe at his skill from all constraint set free,
But conscious shame, remorse, and piety. *Granville.*

CARP. *n. s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil, to find fault; with *at* before the thing or person censured.

Tertullian, even often through discontentment, *carpeth* injuriously *at* them, as though they did it even when they were free from such meaning. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 7.

This your all licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakesp. King Lear*

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch,
And *at* my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

When I spoke,
My honest homely words were *carp'd*, and censur'd,
For want of courtly stile. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

CA'RPENTER. *n. s.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood, a builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with advisement good,
Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of skill,
In all the camp, sent to an aged wood. *Fairfax, b.* i

In building Hiero's great ship, there were three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

In burden'd vessels, first with speedy care,
His plenteous stores do season'd timbers send,
Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the surgeons of maim'd ships, attend *Dryden.*

CA'RPENTRY. *n. s.* [from *carpenter*] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, because necessity did doubtless compel our forefathers to use the convenience of the first, rather than the extravagancy of the last. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CA'RPER. *n. s.* [from *to carp.*] A caviller; a censorious man.

I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shakesp. Timon.*

CARPET. *n. s.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpets* laid, and every thing in order. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Against the wall, in the middle of the halfpace, is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go signify as much, while here we march
Upon the grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves o'erspread,
And boughs shall weave a covering for your head. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass, and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* consideration. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

5. To be on the *carpet*, [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is the subject of consideration, an affair in hand.

To CA'RPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of state over head, of blue satin embroidered *Bacon's New Atlantis*

The dry land surface we find every where almost naturally *carpeted* over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

CA'RPING. *partic. adj.* [from *to carp.*] Captious, censorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praise,
No rival strives, but for a second place. *Granville.*

Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read even an adversary with an honest design to find out his true meaning; do not snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake. *Watts*

CA'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping*] Captiously; censoriously.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, effectively, colourably. *Camden's Remains.*

CARPMEALS *n. s.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the North of England. *Phillips's Works of Words.*

CA'RPUS. n. s [Latin.] The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'RRACK. See CARACK.

CA'RRAT. See CARAT

CARRA'WAY. See CARAWAY.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth; come, cousin, Silence, and then to bed. *Shakesp. Henry IV p.* ii

CA'RRIAGE. *n. s* [*carriage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry.*]

1. The act of carrying or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon's Natural Hist* N° 193.

If it seem so strange to move this obelisk for so little space, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope, that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened therein, and could not handsomely be removed to or fro. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

5. Behaviour, personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own insinuation, and by the *carriage* of his youth, that expressed a natural princely behaviour. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Though in my face there's no affected frown,
Nor in my *carriage* a feigned niceness shown,
I keep my honour full without a stain. *Dryden.*

Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their *carriage*, will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them *Locke.*

6. Conduct, measures, practices.

You may hurt yourself, [illegible]
Grow [illegible]
Shakesp. Henry VIII.

He advised the new governour to have so much discretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion *Clarendon, b.* vi.

Manner of transacting.

His manner of *carriage* of the business, was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CA'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *to carry.*]

1. One who carries something

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum sonûs*, a *carrier* of the sounds, and the sounds [illegible]
For winds, when homeward they return, will drive
The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive. *Dryden.*

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to venture the loss of my originals by post or *carrier*. *Pierce's Lett.*

The roads are crouded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.*

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found,
The *carrier*'s not commission'd to expound;
It speaks itself. *Dryden's Religio Laici*

4. The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CARRION *n. s.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcase of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carrions*, and one another soon after; insomuch that the very carcases they scraped out of their graves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is I,
That, lying by the violet in the sun,
Do, as the *carrion* does, not as the flower. *Shakesp.*

This foul deed shall smell above the earth,
With *carrion* men groaning for burial. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*

You'll ask me why I rather chuse to have
A weight of *carrion* flesh, than to receive
Three thousand ducats. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carrion* lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horses fall, and heap'd on high,
The differing species in confusion lie,
Till, warm'd by frequent ills, the way they found,
To lodge their loathsome *carrion* under ground. *Dryden*

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to *carrion*. *Pope.*

2. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we send that foolish *carrion*, Mrs Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

3. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee swell,
As big as thou dost blown up veal;

Nor all thy tricks and flights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carrion* for good meat. *Hudibras.*

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply,
For love has made me *carrion* ere I die. *Dryden.*

CA'RRION *adj.* [from the subst.] Relating to carcases; feeding upon carcases.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carrion* kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well *Shakesp. H VI.*

The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carrion* crow to a sheep, we smell a car-

CARROT *n. s.* [*carote*, Fr *daucus*, Lat.]

It hath a fleshy root, the leaves are divided into narrow segments, the petals of the flower are unequal, and shaped like a heart, the umbel, when ripe, is hollowed and contracted, appearing somewhat like a bird's nest, the seeds are hairy, and in shape of ice. The species are, 1. Common wild *carrot*. 2. Dwarf wild *carrot*, with broader leaves. 3. Dark red-rooted garden *carrot*. 4. The orange coloured *carrot*. 5. The white *carrot*. The first grows wild upon arable land, and is seldom cultivated. This is the particular sort which should be used in medicine, and for which the druggists commonly sell the seeds of the garden *carrot*. The third and fourth sorts are commonly cultivated for the kitchen; as is the fifth sort, though not so common in England. The white is generally preferred for the sweetest. But, in order to preserve *carrots* for use all the winter and spring, about the beginning of November, when the green leaves are decayed, dig them up, and lay them in sand in a dry place, where the frost cannot come to them. *Miller.*

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for seed, though the land for them should rather be digged than plowed. *Mortimer.*

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and presently pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CA'RROTINESS. *n. s.* [from *carroty*.] Redness of hair.

CA'RROTY *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROWS. *n. s.* [an Irish word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemens houses, living only upon cards and dice, who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To CA'RRY. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr from *carrus*, Lat. See CAR.]

1. To convey *from* a place, opposed to *bring*, or convey *to* a place.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away. *Ps.* xlix. 18

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial *Acts*, viii.

I mean to *carry* her away this evening, by the help of these two soldiers. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

As in a hive's vinuneous dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and likewise retired, the Seres returning, *carried* off either their goods or money, as they liked best. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To transport.

They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick *Ascham*, vi. 55.

The species of audibles seem to be *carried* more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Were many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land *Bacon.*

3. To bear, to have about one.

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Oft-times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well thoroughly by our too much haste. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side,
Her husband being alive. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

How many stand for consulships?—Three, they say, but he's thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakesp.*

I see not yet how many of these six seasons can be fairly avouched, and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cause. *Saunderson.*

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, Pole opposed, and commonly *carried* away every thing against him. *Clarendon.*

To gain after resistance.

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Resolves to *carry* her; let her consent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to bear it. *Shakesp.*

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakesp. Othello.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

9. To prevail; with *it* [*le porter*, Fr]

Are you all resolved to give your voices?
But that's no matter, the greater part *carries it*. *Shakesp.*

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves, that they should easily *carry it*, so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerousness of a train must *carry it*, virtue may go follow Aiacus, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glanv.*

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry it*, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10. To bear out, to face through, to outface.

If a man *carries it* off, there is so much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolick. *L'Estrange.*

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad, we may *carry it* thus for our pleasure, and his penance. *Stanl. T. Night.*

12. To manage, to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons, and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

13. To behave, to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried themselves* ill in the same place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper *Wotton.*

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to a great degree of elegancy and politeness in their language. *Locke on Education*, § 168.

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

15. To urge; to bear on with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can *carry* away from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no lost of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

16. To bear, to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold, they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

17. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside, to set to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison. Spect.*

18. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke.*

19. To contain.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

20. To have annexed, to have anything joined.

There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices, and they knew that it *carried* with it the divine stamp. *South.*

There are many expressions, which *carry* with them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, *carry* with them into the mind the idea of space. *Locke.*

21. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried* with wind and

and therefore ſounds will be heard further with the wind than againſt the wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 125.

22. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, ſo that you ſee the ſky through it, notwithſtanding the rooms be very deep. *Addiſon on Italy.*

23. To puſh on ideas in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible diſtance. *Hute's Origin of Mank.*

24. To receive, to endure.

Some have in readineſs ſo many odd ſtories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleaſure. *Bacon, Eſſay* 23

25. To ſupport; to ſuſtain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green ſtrawberry, upon ſticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Nat Hiſtor,*

26. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reaſonable depth, and they will *carry* more ſhoots upon the ſtem. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 425.

27. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn eaſily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to ſpeak. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

28. *To carry off.* To kill

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty three years of age, [illegible] have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him *off*. *Temple.*

29. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the ſame deſign that is promoted by authours of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addiſon.*

30. *To carry a* To continue; to advance from one ſtage to another

By the adminiſtration of grace, begun by our Bleſſed Saviour, *carried on* by his diſciples, and to be completed by their ſucceſſours to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith, are enlightned. *Sprat.*

Æneas's ſettlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppoſitions in his way to it, both by ſea and land. *Addiſon.*

31. *To carry on.* To proſecute; not to let ceaſe.

France will not conſent to furniſh us with money ſufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

32. *To carry through.* To ſupport; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our ſucceours, victoriouſly *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY. *v. n.*

1. A hare is ſaid, by hunters, to *carry*, when ſhe runs on rotten ground, or on froſt, and it ſticks to her feet.

2. A horſe is ſaid to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is ſhort, and ill ſhaped, and he lowers his head, he is ſaid to *carry low.*

3. *To carry it high.* To be proud.

CA'RRY-TALE. *n. ſ.* [from *carry* and *tale.*] A talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight zany,
Told our intents before. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt*

CART *n. ſ.* See CAR. [cpæc, cnat, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are deſcribed by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, ſo ſung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, juſt ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He ſtopp'd a little—— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A ſmall carriage with two wheels, uſed by huſbandmen, diſtinguiſhed from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are theſe that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter-ſtarved ſheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overloaden *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The ſquire, whoſe good grace was to open the ſcene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *P[illegible]*

To CART. *v. a* [from the noun.] To expoſe in a cart by way of puniſhment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd ſo loud,
To ſee bawds *carted* through the croud. *Hudibras.*

No woman had a better heart
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted,
She chuckl'd when a bawd was *carted*,
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive *Prior.*

To CART. *v. n.* To uſe carts for carriage.

Oxen are not ſo good for draught, where you have occaſion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *horſe.*] A coarſe unwieldy horſe, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that theſe ſick and wounded ſoldiers ſhould be carried upon the *cart-horſes.* *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *jade.*] A vile horſe, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horſed upon ſuch *cart-jades*, ſo furniſhed, I thought if that were thrift, I wiſhed none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, b.* ii

CART-LOAD. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *load.*]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the ſides were ſo. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and ſee who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *way.*] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel

Where your woods are large, it is beſt to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CARTE BLANCHE [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. *n. ſ* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.] A writing containing, for the moſt part, ſtipulations between enemies.

As this diſcord among the ſiſterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingring war, it is the more neceſſary that there ſhould be a *cartel* ſettled among them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CA'RTER. *n. ſ* [from *cart.*] The man who drives a cart, or whoſe trade it is to drive a cart.

If he love her not,
Let me be no aſſiſtant for a ſtate,
But keep a farm, and *carters.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The divine goodneſs never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own ſhoulders to the work. *L'Eſtrange.*

The criminals are ſeiz'd upon the place:
Carter and hoſt confronted face to face. *Dryden.*

It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horſes, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

CA'RTILAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it ſenſible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elaſticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or ſituation, they return to it of themſelves, as ſoon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Thoſe canals, by degrees, are aboliſhed, and grow ſolid; ſeveral of them united, grow a membrane; theſe membranes further conſolidated, become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARTILAGINEOUS } *n. ſ.* [from *cartilage*] Conſiſting of car-
CARTILAGINOUS } tilages

By what artifice the *cartilaginous* kind of fiſhes poiſe themſelves, aſcend and deſcend at pleaſure, and continue in what depth of water they liſt, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives paſſage to the breath, and, as the breath paſſeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of thoſe *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal ſound or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CARTOON. *n. ſ.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his ſhare of pleaſure and entertainment. *Watts's Logick.*

CARTOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marin, and holding for [illegible] eight muſket balls, and ſix or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a howit or ſmall mortar, and is proper for defending a paſs. *Harris.*

CA'RTRAGE. } *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of paper or parch-
CA'RTRIDGE } ment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the [illegible] expedition in charging guns.

Our careful monarch ſtands in perſon by,
His new-caſt cannons firmneſs to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartrage* ſorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

CA'RTRUT. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *rut*; *route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY. *n. ſ.* [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *wright.*] A maker of carts.

After local names, the moſt names have been derived from occupations or profeſſions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright.* *Camden's Remains.*

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceorfan, Sax. *kerven*, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or ſtone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuſe among thoſe which ſerved to no uſe, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing elſe to do. *Wiſdom*, xiii. 13.

Had Democrates really *carved* mount Athos into a ſtatue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by ſome accident, who could afterwards have proved it impoſſible, but that it might caſually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting

Yet fearing idleneſs, the nurſe of ill,
In ſculpture exercis'd his happy ſkill,

And *carv'd* in ivry such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with its art compare,
Were she to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character,
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree,
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she. *Shakesp.*

5. To chuse one's own part.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

How dares sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of providence, and *carve* out to himself the seasons and places of life and death? *South.*

The labourer's share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the richer, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to *carve* to their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the shepherd's throat. *Spenser's Pastorals*
Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his passage. *Shakesp.*

To CARVE. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor
2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife, I spy entertainment in her, she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Well then, things handsomely were serv'd,
My mistress for the strangers *carv'd*. *Prior.*

CA'RVEL *n. s.* [See CARAVEL] A small ship

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast. *Raleigh.*

CA'RVER. *n. s.* [from *carve.*]

1. A sculptor

Darts and artists Perseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame,
The master painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignant on yet to raise,
The *carver*, dancing round each dish, surveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper gestures ev'ry fowl dissects. *Dryden*

3. He that chooses for himself

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be. *Shak. R. II.*
We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

CA'RVING *n. s.* [from *carve.*] Sculpture, figures carved

The [illegible] *carvings* in wood, like those in marble and brass. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work. *Dryden's Virgil*

CARU'NCLE. *n. s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

Carundes are a sort of loose flesh, arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter. *Wiseman.*

CARYATES. } *n. s.* [from *Carya*, a city taken by the Greeks,
CARYATIDES. } who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters under the figures of women, dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE. *n. s.* [*cascade*, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *cascare*, a low word, to fall] A cataract; a water-fall

Rivers diverted from their native course,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *cascades* in pleasing tumult roll'd,
Or rose through figur'd stone, or breathing gold. *Prior*

The most eastern part of all is the river Teverone, which throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades*, from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley. *Addison on Italy.*

CASE. *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box, a sheath.

O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *case*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in *cases*. *Ray on the Creation.*

The body is but a *case* to this vehicle. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her shining *case*. *Pope.*

2. The outer part of a house or building.

The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by great masters. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A building uniform then

He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair *case* for such monuments, and to furnish it with other choice collections from all parts of his own charge. *Watton.*

CASE-KNIFE *n. s.* [from *case* and *knife.*] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

CASE-SHOT. *n. s.* [from *case* and *shot.*] Bullets inclosed in a case

In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with *case-shot*. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

CASE. *n. s.* [*casus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,
How dare I think such glory to attain?
These that have it attain'd, were in like *case*,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain. *Fairy Queen.*

Question your royal thoughts, make the *case* yours,
Be now a father, and propose a son. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented *case*. *Dryden.*

These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were, and the argument which the apostle advances, is intended to reach their particular *case*. *Atterbury.*

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *case* of compassion. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

2. State of things.

He saith, that if there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it investeth a right of government, which seemeth rather an impossible *case*, than an untrue sentence *Bacon's Holy War.*

Here was the *case*, an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in vigour. *Bacon.*

I can but be a slave where-ever I am; so that taken or not taken, 'tis all a *case* to me. *L'Estrange.*

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the *case* now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impressions, but they failed, as is generally the *case*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*

3. In physick; state of the body.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempests; for our sick were many, and in very ill *case*. *Bacon.*

Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *cases* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanness, or health.

Thou liest, most ignorant monster, I am in *case* to justle a constable. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little better *case*, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you. *L'Estr.*

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were
In *case* for action, now be here. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. iii.*

For if the sire be faint, or out of *case*,
He will be copy'd in his famish'd race. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The priest was pretty well in *case*,
And shew'd some humour in his face,
Look'd with an easy careless mien,
A perfect stranger to the spleen. *Swift*

5. Contingence.

The atheist, in case things should fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no provision for this *case*; if, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever. *Tillotson.*

6. Question relating to particular persons or things.

Well do I find each man most wise in his own *case*. *Sidney.*

It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to this judge, in all *cases*, it being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies. *Tillotson.*

7. Representation of any fact or question.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing, to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers *cases*. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt. *Bacon, Essay 51.*

8. The variation of nouns.

The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the several numbers, are called *cases*, and are designed to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is called declension. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

9. *In case.* [*nel caso*, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used.

For

For *in caſe* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to ſhew us where we ſhall find it; that we may ſay theſe were the orders of the apoſtles. *Hooker, b.* iii.

A ſure retreat to his forces, *in caſe* they ſhould have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

This would be the accompliſhment of their common felicity, *in caſe*, either by their evil deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Hayward*

To CASE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1 To put in a caſe or cover.

Caſe ye, *caſe* ye, on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i

The cry went once for thee,
And ſtill it might, and yet it may again,
If thou would'ſt not entomb thyſelf alive,
And *caſe* thy reputation in a tent. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

On whoſe luxuriant herbage, half conceal'd,
Like a ſalvin cedar, far diffus'd his train
Caſ'd in green ſcales, the crocodile extends. *Tickell.*

2. To cover as a caſe.

Then comes my fit again, I had elſe been perfect,
As broad, and gen'ral, as the *caſing* air,
To fanſy doubts and fears. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3 To cover on the outſide with materials different from the inſide.

Then they began to *caſe* their houſes with marble.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

4. To ſtrip off the covering, to take off the ſkin.

We'll make you ſome ſport with the fox ere we *caſe* him.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

To CASE. *v. n.* To put caſes, to contrive repreſentations of facts.

They fell preſently to reaſoning and *caſing* upon the matter with him, and laying diſtinctions before him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CASEHARDEN. *v. a.* [from *caſe* and *harden.*] To harden on the outſide.

The manner of *caſehardening* is thus. Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder, put about the ſame quantity of bay ſalt to it, and mingle them together with ſtale chamberlye, or elſe white wine vinegar. Lay ſome of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have juſt a blood-red heat. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CASEMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *caſa armata*, Ital. *caſamata*, Span. a vault formerly made to ſeparate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of ſtone-work, in that part of the flank of a baſtion next the curtain, ſomewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the baſtion, ſerving, as a battery, to defend the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*

2. The well, with its ſeveral ſubterraneous branches, dug in the paſſage of the baſtion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

CA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *caſement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may ſhine in at the *caſement*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,
And are the *caſements* which admit moſt light. *Davies.*

They, waken'd with the noiſe, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently op'ning lid, the *caſement*,
Look'd out, but yet with ſome amazement. *Hudibras.*

There is as much difference between the clear repreſentations of the underſtanding then, and the obſcure diſcoveries that it makes now, as there is between the proſpect of a *caſement* and a key-hole. *South.*

CA'SEOUS *adj.* [*caſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caſeous* parts of the chyle. *Floyer on Humours.*

CA'SERN. *n. ſ.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or logement erected between the rampart and the houſes of fortified towns, to ſerve as apartments or lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon, with beds. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *worm.*] A grub that makes itſelf a caſe.

Caddiſes, or *caſeworms*, are to be found in this nation, in ſeveral diſtinct counties, and in ſeveral little brooks. *Floyer.*

CASH. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money; properly ready money; money in the cheſt, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *caſh*
Of ſome rich burgher. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 188

He is at an end of all his *caſh*, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon truſt. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

He ſent the thief, that ſtole the *caſh*, away,
And puniſh'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

CASH-KEEPER *n. ſ.* [from *caſh* and *keep.*] A man entruſted with the money.

Diſpenſator was properly a *caſh-keeper*, or privy-purſe.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

CA'SHEWNUT. *n. ſ.* A tree.

The cup of the flower, which is produced at the extremity of a footſtalk, is oblong and quinqueſid, the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five long narrow ſegments, in the bottom of the calyx is the ovary, which becomes a ſoft pear-ſhaped fruit, upon the apex of which grows a veſſel, in which is contained one kidney-ſhaped ſeed. This tree is very common in Jamaica and Barbadoes, where it grows very large, but in England will rarely ſtand through our winters. The inhabitants of the Weſt Indies plant them from branches taken from the old trees, which, with them, take root very well, and in two years time produce fruits. *Miller.*

CASHIER. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh.*] He that has charge of the money.

If a ſteward or *caſhier* be ſuffered to run on, without charging him to a reckoning, ſuch a ſort of forbearance will teach him to ſhuffle. *South.*

A Venetian, finding his ſon's expences grow very high, ordered his *caſhier* to let him have no more money than what he ſhould count when he received it. *Locke.*

Flight of *caſhiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no offices, while the muſe is kind. *Pope.*

To CASHIER. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, Lat.]

1. To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt, or a ſociety, with reproach.

Does 't not go well? Caſſio hath beaten thee,
And thou by that ſmall hurt haſt *caſhier'd* Caſſio. *Shakeſp.*

Seconds in factions many times prove principals, but many times alſo they prove cyphers, and are *caſhiered*. *Pope.*

If I had omitted what he ſaid, his thoughts and words being thus *caſhiered* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *caſhiered* ſeveral of their followers as murderers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *caſhier'd*,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd. *Sir Fr.*

2. It ſeems, in the following paſſages, to ſignify the ſame as to annul, to vacate, which is ſufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we ſhould find a father corrupting his ſon, or a mother her daughter, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baſeneſs of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which ſeems to be utter *caſhiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some, out of an overfondneſs of that darling invention, *caſhier*, or at leaſt endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as weak or falacious. *Locke.*

CASK. *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *cadus*, Lat.]

1. A barrel, a wooden veſſel to ſtop up liquour or proviſions.

The patient turning himſelf abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noiſe, like the rumbling of water in a *caſk*. *Harvey.*

Perhaps tomorrow he may change his wine,
And drink old ſparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whoſe title, and whoſe age, with mould o'ergrown,
The gond old *caſk* for ever keeps unknown.

2. It has *caſk* in a kind of plural ſenſe, to ſignify [illegible], or proviſion of caſks.

Great inconveniences grow by the bad *caſk* being commonly ſo ill ſeaſoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever loſt and caſt away. *Raleigh.*

CASK. } *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *caſſis*, Lat.] A helmet; armour for
CASQUE. } the head; a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the *caſque*
Of thy pernicious enemy. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

And theſe
Sling weighty ſtones, when from afar they fight
[illegible] *Dryden.*

What are his arms? why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and cruſh beneath a *caſk*
His wrinkled brows? *Addiſon's Cato.*

CA'SKET *n. ſ.* [a diminutive of *caſſe*, a cheſt, Fr. *caſſe*, *caſſette*.]
A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels, or things of particular value.

O ignorant poor man! what doſt thou bear,
Lock'd up within the *caſket* of thy breaſt?
What jewels, and what riches haſt thou there?
What heav'nly treaſure in ſo weak a cheſt? *Davies.*

They found him dead, and caſt into the ſtreets,
An empty *caſket*, where the jewel, life,
By ſome damn'd hand was robb'd, and ta'en away. *Shakeſp.*

Mine eye hath found that ſad ſepulchral rock,
That was the *caſket* of heav'n's richeſt ſtore. *Milton.*

That had by chance pack'd up his choiceſt treaſure
In one dear *caſket*, and ſav'd only that. *Otway's Ven. Preſerv.*

This *caſket* India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

To CA'SKET *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a caſket.

I have writ my letters, *caſketed* my treaſure, and given order for our horſes. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

CASSAMUNA'IR. *n. ſ.* An aromatick vegetable, being a ſpecies of *galangal*, brought from the Eaſt, and highly valued as a nervous and ſtomachick ſimple. *Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE. *v. a* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to ſhake; to make void, to nullify.

This opinion ſuperſedes and *caſſates* the beſt medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

CASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*caſſatus*, Lat.] A making null or void. *D.*

CA'SSAVI. } *n. ſ.* An American plant.
CA'SSADA. }

It has a ſhort ſpreading bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, cut into ſeveral parts, whoſe pointal afterwards becomes a roundiſh fruit, compoſed of three cells joined together, each containing one oblong ſeed. To theſe notes ſhould be added, male flowers having no pointal, and which, growing round the [illegible] ſix: 1. The common *caſſava*, or *caſſada*. 2. The moſt prickly [illegible] *ſava*, with white flowers growing in umbels, and a ſtinging wolfsbane leaf. 4. Shrubby *caſſava*, without prickles, and ſmooth leaves, which are leſs divided, *&c.* The firſt ſort is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divеſted of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two ſorts. The moſt common has purpliſh ſtalks, with the veins and leaves of a purpliſh colour; but the ſtalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The laſt ſort is not venomous, even when the roots are freſh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roaſt, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. The *caſſada* is propagated by cuttings, about fifteen or ſixteen inches long, taken from thoſe plants whoſe roots are grown to maturity. Theſe cuttings are planted by the Americans in their rainy ſeaſons, a foot or fourteen inches deep in the ground; and the land in which they are placed, muſt be well wrought. When the cuttings have taken root, they require no farther care than to be kept clear from weeds; and, in about eight or nine months, when grown to maturity, in good ground they will be as large as the calf of a man's leg, but commonly equal to the ſize of good parſneps. *Miller.*

CA'SSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CA'SSIA. *n. ſ.* A ſweet ſpice mentioned by *Moſes*, *Exod.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the compoſition of the holy oil, which was to be made uſe of in the conſecration of the ſacred veſſels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is ſaid to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

All thy garments ſmell of myrrh, aloes, and *caſſia*. *Pſ.* xlv. 8.

CA'SSIA. *n. ſ.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by tranſverſe diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard ſeed, lodged, for the moſt part, in a clammy black ſubſtance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, diſpoſed orbicularly. The ſpecies are nine; 1. The American *caſſia*, with roundiſh pointed leaves. 2. The purging *caſſia*, or pudding pipe tree, *&c.* Many of theſe plants will flower the ſecond year, and ſome of them will produce ripe ſeeds with us. The ſecond ſort grows to be a very large tree, not only in Alexandria, but alſo in the Weſt Indies. This is what produces the purging *caſſia* of the ſhops. *Miller.*

CA'SSIDONY, or *Stickadore*. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoechas*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. *n. ſ.* A large bird of prey in the Eaſt Indies.

Have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *caſſiowories* in St. James's Park. *Locke.*

CA'SSOCK. *n. ſ.* [*caſoque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half of the which dare not ſhake the ſnow from off their *caſſocks*, leſt they ſhake themſelves to pieces.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

His ſcanty ſalary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *caſſock*, and now and then forced him to write ſome paper of wit or humour, or preach a ſermon for ten ſhillings, to ſupply his neceſſities. *Swift.*

CA'STWEED. *n. ſ.* A common weed, otherwiſe called *ſhepherd's pouch*.

To CAST. *v. a.* preter. *caſt*; partucip. paſſ. *caſt*. [*kaſter*, Daniſh.]

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuſe to encounter the wounds of thoſe darts, which envy *caſteth* at novelty, than to go on ſafely and ſleepily in the eaſy ways of ancient miſtakings. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

They had compaſſed in his hoſt, and *caſt* darts at the people from morning till evening. 1 *Mace.* vii. 80.

Then *caſt* thy ſword away,
And yield thee to my mercy, or I ſtrike. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To throw away, as uſeleſs or noxious.

Old Capulet, and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Caſt by their grave beſeeming ornaments. *Shakeſp.*

I have bought
Golden opinion from all ſort of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweſt gloſs,
Not *caſt* aſide ſo ſoon. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When men, preſuming themſelves to be the only maſters of right reaſon, *caſt* by the votes and opinions of the reſt of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

3. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joſhua *caſt* lots for them in Shiloh. *Joſh.* xviii. 10.

4. To throw from a high place

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into deſtruction *caſt* him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

5. To throw in wreſtling.

And I think, being too ſtrong for him, though he took my legs ſometime, yet I made a ſhift to *caſt* him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

6. To throw as a net or ſnare.

I ſpeak for your own profit, not that I may *caſt* a ſnare upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

7. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the ſea, as though they would have *caſt* anchor. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

8. To expoſe.

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that they may *caſt* it to the dogs. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

9. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we muſt be *caſt* upon a certain iſland. *Acts*, xxvii. 26.

What length of lands, what ocean have you paſs'd,
What ſtorms ſuſtain'd, and on what ſhore been *caſt*? *Dryd.*

10. To build by throwing up earth; to raiſe.

And ſhooting in the earth, *caſts* up a mount of clay.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i. c. viii. *ſtanz.* 9.

The king of Aſſyria ſhall not come into this city, nor ſhoot an arrow there, nor come before it with ſhield, nor *caſt* a bank againſt it. 2 *Kings*, xix. 32.

At length Barbaroſſa having *caſt* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *caſt* up more, and fleas bite more, againſt rain. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

11. To put into any certain ſtate.

Jeſus had heard that John was *caſt* into priſon. *Matt.* iv. 12.

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horſe are *caſt* into a dead ſleep. *Pſalm* lxxvi. 6.

12. To condemn in a trial.

But oh, that treacherous breaſt! to whom weak you
Did truſt our counſels, and we both may rue,
Having his falſehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *caſt* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

We take up with the moſt incompetent witneſſes, nay, often ſuborn our own ſurmiſes and jealouſies, that we may be ſure to *caſt* the unhappy criminal. *Governm. of the Tongue*, § 6.

He could not, in this forlorn caſe, have made uſe of the very laſt plea of a *caſt* criminal; nor ſo much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy! *South.*

There then we met; both try'd, and both were *caſt*.
And this irrevocable ſentence paſt. *Dryden's Theod. and Hon.*

13. To condemn in a law-ſuit. [from *caſſer*, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other, to *caſt* our London eſcheatour. *Camden's Remains.*

Were the caſe referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *caſt*. *Decay of Piety.*

14. To defeat.

No martial project to ſurpriſe,
Can ever be attempted twice,
Nor *caſt* deſign ſerve afterwards,
As gameſters wear their loſing cards. *Hudibras*, p. i. c. iii.

15. To caſhier.

You are but now *caſt* in his mood, a puniſhment more in policy than in malice; even ſo as one would beat his offenceleſs dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

16. To leave behind in a race.

In ſhort, ſo ſwift your judgments turn and wind,
You *caſt* our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

17. To ſhed; to let fall; to lay aſide; to moult.

Our chariot loſt her wheels, their points our ſpears,
The bird of conqueſt her chief feather *caſt*. *Fairfax*, b. iii.
Of plants ſome are green all winter, others *caſt* their leaves.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 592.

The *caſting* of the ſkin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking out of the teeth of children, but not right; for that were to make every *caſting* of the ſkin a new birth: and beſides, the ſecundine is but a general cover, not ſhaped according to the parts, but the ſkin is ſhaped according to the parts. The creatures that *caſt* the ſkin, are the ſnake, the viper, the graſhopper, the lizzard, the ſilkworm, *&c.*
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 732.

O fertile head, which ev'ry year
Could ſuch a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *caſt*,
Each year's growth added to the laſt,
Theſe lofty branches had ſupply'd
The earth's bold ſons prodigious pride *Waller*
The waving harveſt bends beneath his blaſt,
The foreſt ſhakes, the groves their honours *caſt*. *Dryden.*
From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely anceſtors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race;

And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloath'd, to *caſt* the rags of ſin. *Dryden's W of B.*

The ladies have been in a kind of moulting ſeaſon, having *caſt* great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

18. To lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer.

So may *caſt* poets write; there's no pretenſion
To argue loſs of wit, from loſs of penſion. *Dryden's D. Sed.*

He has ever been of opinion, that giving *caſt* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addiſon.*

19. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ewes and thy ſhe-goats have not *caſt* their young, and the rams of thy flock have I not eaten. *Gen. xxxi. 38*

20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing.

Which being inclined, not conſtrained, contain within themſelves the *caſting* act, and a power to command the concluſion. *Breton's Vulgar Errours*

How much intereſt *caſts* the balance in caſes of
Life and death are equal in themſelves,
That which could *caſt* the balance, is thy falſhood. *Dryden.*

Not many years ago, it ſo happened, that a cobler had the *caſting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciouſly gave on the merciful ſide. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays
Upon two diſtant pots of ale,
In this ſad ſtate, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *caſting* voice. *Prior.*

21. To compute; to reckon, to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, figure, ſcribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, *caſt*, write, ſing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Here is now the ſmith's note for ſhoeing and plow-irons
Let it be *caſt* and paid. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

You *caſt* th' event of war, my noble lord,
And ſumm'd th' account of chance, before you ſaid,
Let us make head. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The beſt way to repreſent to life the manifold uſe of friendſhip, is to *caſt* and ſee how many things there are, which a man cannot do himſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays*

I have lately been *caſting* in my thoughts the ſeveral unhappineſſes of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to thoſe of infancy. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 131

22. To contrive, to plan out.

The cloiſter facing the South, is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-houſe, and had, I doubt not, been *caſt* for that purpoſe, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*

23. To judge; to conſider in order to judgment.

If thou couldſt, doctor, *caſt*
The water of my land, find her diſeaſe,
And purge it to a ſound and priſtine health,
I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That ſhould applaud again. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Peace, brother, be not over exquiſite
To *caſt* the faſhion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

24. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *caſt*, and mankind will be there ranged in different ſtations of ſuperiority.
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 219.

25. To glance; to direct the eye.

Zelmane's languiſhing countenance, with croſſed arms, and ſometimes *caſt* up eyes, ſhe thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney, b. ii*

As he paſt along,
How ſtedfaſtly he *caſt* his eyes upon me. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

Begun, auſpicious boy, to *caſt* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a ſmile, thy mother ſingle out.
Dryden's Virgil, Paſt iv.

Far eaſtward *caſt* thine eye, from whence the ſun,
And orient ſcience, at a birth begun *Pope's Dunciad*

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *Caſt* thy eyes eaſtward, ſaid he, and tell me what thou ſeeſt. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 159.

26. To mould, to form.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common meaſure of the depth of the ſea, if it were *caſt* [illegible] equal depth every where *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Under this influence, derived from mathematical ſtudies, ſome have been tempted to *caſt* all their logical, their metaphyſical, and their theological and moral learning into this method.

29. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a ſplendour, ſo divine a grace,
The glorious Daphne *caſts* on her illuſtrious race. *Dryden.*

We may happen to find a fairer light *caſt* over the ſame ſcriptures, and ſee reaſon to alter our ſentiments even in ſome points of moment. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

30. To yield, or give up, without reſerve or condition.

The reaſon of mankind cannot ſuggeſt any ſolid ground of ſatisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conſcience ſo clear, as may encourage us, with confidence, to *caſt* ourſelves upon him. *South.*

31. To inflict.

The world is apt to *caſt* great blame on thoſe who have an indifferency for opinions, eſpecially in religion. *Locke.*

32. *To caſt away.* To ſhipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a ſtorm, it thruſt John Thomas upon the iſlands to the South, where he was *caſt away.* *Raleigh's Eſſays*

His father Philip had, by like miſhap, been like to have been *caſt away* upon the coaſt of England *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

With pity mov'd, for others *caſt away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roſcommon*

But now our fears tempeſtuous grow,
And *caſt* our hopes *away*;
Whilſt you, regardleſs of our woe,
Sit careleſs at a play. *Dorſet*

33. *To caſt away.* To laviſh; to waſte in profuſion; to turn to no uſe.

They that want means to nouriſh children, will abſtain from marriage; or, which is all one, they *caſt away* their bodies upon rich old women *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

France, haſt thou yet more blood to *caſt away?*
Say, ſhall the current of our right run on? *Shakeſp. K. J.*

He might be fluent, and not *caſt away*
His ſentences in vain. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

O Marcia, O my ſiſter, ſtill there's hope!
Our father will not *caſt away* a life,
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addiſon's Cato.*

34. *To caſt away.* To ruin.

It is no impoſſible thing for ſtates, by an overſight in ſome one act or treaty between them and their potent oppoſites, utterly to *caſt away* themſelves for ever *Hooker, b. ii. § 10.*

35. *To caſt down.* To deject; to depreſs the mind.

We're not the firſt,
Who, with beſt meaning, have incurr'd the worſt;
For thee, oppreſſed king, I am *caſt down*;
Myſelf could elſe outfrown falſe fortune's frown.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

The beſt way will be to let him ſee you are much *caſt down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you.
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 171

36. *To caſt off.* To diſcard, to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectneſs of time,
Caſt off his followers. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i*

He led me on to mightieſt deeds,
But now hath *caſt* me *off*, as never known. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

How not call him father? I ſee preferment alters a man ſtrangely; thus may ſerve me for an uſe of inſtruction, to *caſt off* my father, when I am great. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

I long to claſp that haughty maid,
And bend her ſtubborn virtue to my paſſion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *caſt* her *off*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

37. *To caſt off.* To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole ſociety of men ſhould publickly and profeſſedly diſown, and *caſt off* a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law *Locke.*

38. *To caſt off.* To diſburden one's ſelf of.

All conſpired in one to *caſt off* their ſubjection to the crown of England. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

This maketh them, through an unweariable deſire of receiving inſtruction, to *caſt off* the care of thoſe very affairs, which [illegible] *Hooker, Pref.*

The true reaſon why any man is an atheiſt, is becauſe he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his luſts, [illegible] therefore he *caſts* it *off*, and puts all the ſcorn upon it he can *Tillotſon, Serm. ii.*

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and ſo much as the ſinner gets of this, ſo much he *caſts off* of ſhame. *South.*

We ſee they never fail to exert themſelves, and to *caſt off* the oppreſſion, when they feel the weight of it. *Addiſon.*

39. *To caſt off.* To leave behind.

Away he ſcours croſs the fields, *caſts off* the dogs, and gains a wood, but, preſſing through a thicket, the buſhes held him by

by the horns, til the hounds came in, and pluckt him down
L'Estrange, Fab. xlii.

40. *To cast off* [hunting term.] To let go, or set free, as, to *cast off* the dogs.

41. *To cast out.* To reject; to turn out of door.

Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

42. *To cast out.* To vent; to speak; with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world? *Add. Cato.*

43. *To cast up* [illegible]

Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in *casting up* the cost beforehand, but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

44. *To cast up.* To vomit.

Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to *cast* him *up*. *Shakesp. H* IV.

Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it *up*. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

O, that in time Rome did not *cast*
Her errours *up*, this fortune to prevent. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*

Thy foolish errour find;
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

To CAST. *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then closely as he might, he *cast* to leave
The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*

From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,
To seek her out with labour and long time. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

We have three that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast* about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay. *Par. L. b.* iii.

As a fox, with hot pursuit
Chas'd through a warren, *cast* about
To save his credit. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant* i.

All events, called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast* about how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

Thus way and that I *cast* to save my friends,
Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. To warp, to grow out of form.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or the flure of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the rest are measuring *casts*,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon allay. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. The thing thrown.

Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad *cast*; some only with a single *cast*, and some with [illegible] *Mortimer.*

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.

In his own instance of casting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; supposing the posture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that *cast*, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *cast* we shall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that [illegible] *Norris.*

4. The space through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's *cast*, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke*, xxii. 41.

5. A stroke; a touch.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a *cast* of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another *cast* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift's Examiner*, N° 19

This was a *cast* of Wood's politicks; for he [illegible] wholly false and groundless, which he knew very [illegible] *Swift.*

6. Motion of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or *cast* of the eye aside, for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or loathness, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first *cast* of his eyes on what we have said of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*

There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till,
With a sad leaden downward *cast*,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton.*

They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one *cast* of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages. *Addison on ancient Medals*

7. The throw of dice.

8. Chance from the cast of dice.

Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one *cast*, to set so rich a main
On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour? *Shakesp. H* IV.

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way? *South.*

9. Venture from throwing dice.

When you have brought them to the very last *cast*, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a *cast*,
And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the last *cast*? you must along.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

10. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in other *cast* and figure, than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

11. A shade; or tendency to any colour

A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass. *Woodward.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish *cast*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

12. Exterior appearance

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

New names, new dresings, and the modern *cast*,
Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

13. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat *cast* of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments of poetry. *Pope's Letters*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very *cast* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity. *Pope's Eff. on Homer.*

14. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A *cast* of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height over certain bushes, would beat the birds that rose, down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river *Sidney, b.* ii.

CASTANET. *n. s.* [*castaneta*, Sp.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, [illegible]

If there had been words enow between them, to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets*. *Congreve's Way of the World*

CA'STAWAY. *n. s.* [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned by providence.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*. *Hooker, b.* v.

Lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. 1 *Co.*

CA'STAWAY. *adj.* [from the subst.] Useless; of no value

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and [illegible] death, or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the [illegible] soned immortal soul. *Raleigh's History.*

CA'STED. The *participle preterite* of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* slough and fresh legerity *Shakesp. Henry* V.

CA'STELLAIN. *n. s.* [*castellano*, Span.] The captain, governour, or constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY. *n. s.* [from *castle*.] The manour or lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'STELLATED. *adj* [from *castle*.] Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern *castellated*. *Dict.*

CA'STER. *n. s* [from *to cast*.]

1. A thrower; he that casts.

If, with this throw, the strongest *caster* vye,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.

Did

Did any of them ſet up for a *caſter* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 191.

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat.] To chaſtiſe; to chaſtep, to correct; to puniſh.

If thou dideſt put this four cold habit on,
To *caſtigate* thy pride, 'twere well *Shakeſp. Timon.*

CASTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *to caſtigate*]

1. Penance, diſcipline.

This hand of yours requires
A ſequeſter from liberty; faſting and prayer,
With *caſtigation*, exercise devout. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. Puniſhment, correction.

The ancients had theſe conjectures touching theſe floods and conflagrations, ſo as to frame them into an hypotheſis for the *caſtigation* of the exceſſes of generation. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

3. Emendation.

Their *caſtigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle. Seraphick Love.*

CA'STIGATORY. *adj* [from *caſtigate.*] Puniſhive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *caſtigatory*, or exemplary. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes*

CA'STING-NET. *n. ſ.* [from *caſting* and *net*] A net to be thrown into the water.

Caſting-nets did rivers bottoms ſweep. *May's Virgil.*

CA'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Lat.]

1. A ſtrong houſe, fortified againſt aſſaults.

The *caſtle* of Macduff I will ſurpriſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
And *caſtles.* *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*

2. CASTLES *in the air.* [*chateaux d'Eſpagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality

Theſe were but like *caſtles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

CA'STLE SOAP. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe corrupted from *Caſtile ſoap.*] A kind of ſoap.

I have a letter from a ſoap-boiler, deſiring me to write upon the preſent duties on *Caſtle ſoap.* *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 488.

CA'STLED. *adj.* [from *caſtle*] Furniſhed with caſtles.

The horſes neighing by the wind is blown,
And *caſtled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

CA'STLEWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtle* and *ward.*]

An impoſition laid upon ſuch of the king's ſubjects, as dwell within a certain compaſs of any caſtle, toward the maintenance of ſuch as watch and ward the caſtle *Cowel*

CA'STLING. *n. ſ* [from *caſt.*] An abortive.

We ſhould rather rely upon the urine of a *caſtling*'s bladder, a reſolution of crabs eyes, or a ſecond diſtillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CASTOR, CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. ceaſtep, a city, town, or caſtle; and that from the Latin *caſtrum*; the Saxons chuſing to fix in ſuch places of ſtrength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. *Gibſon's Camden.*

CA'STOR. *n. ſ.* [*caſtor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See BEAVER.

2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver

CA'STOR and *POLLUX.* [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which, at ſea, appears ſometimes ſticking to a part of the ſhip, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is ſeen alone, it is more properly called Helena, which portends the ſevereſt part of the ſtorm to be yet behind, two are denominated *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and ſometimes Tyndarides, which portend a ceſſation of the ſtorm. *Chambers.*

CASTO'REUM *n. ſ* [from *caſtor.* In pharmacy] A liquid matter incloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles. Theſe bags are about the bigneſs of a gooſe's egg, and found indifferently in males and females; when taken off, the matter dries and condenſes, ſo as to be reduced to a powder, which is oily, of a ſharp bitter taſte, and a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and uſed to fortify the head and nervous parts. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETA'TION *n. ſ* [from *caſtrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CASTRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Lat]

1. To geld.

2. To take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

CASTRA'TION. *n. ſ* [from *caſtrate.*] The act of gelding.

The largeſt needle ſhould be uſed, in taking up the ſpermatic veſſels in *caſtration.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

CA'STREL. } *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.
CA'STREL. }

CASTRENSIAN. *adj.* [*caſtrenſis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *D.*

CASUAL. [*caſuel*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] Accidental; caſual; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *caſual*, did not a thouſand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

That which ſeemeth moſt *caſual* and ſubject to fortune, is ſted by the ordinance of God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Whether found, where *caſual* fire
Had waſted woods, on mountain, or in vale
Down to the veins of earth *Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi. *l.* 566.

The commiſſioners entertained themſelves by the fire-ſide, in general and *caſual* diſcourſes. *Clarendon*, b. viii

Moſt of our rarities have been found out by *caſual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philoſophy. *Granville's Sceptis*, c. 21

The expences of ſome of them always exceed their certain annual income; but ſeldom their *caſual* ſupplies. I call them *caſual*, in compliance with the common form. *Atterbury*

CA'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *caſual*] Accidentally; without deſign, or ſet purpoſe.

Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *caſually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline*

Wool new ſhorn, laid *caſually* upon a veſſel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the veſſel was without any ſla *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 79

I ſhould have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *caſually* remember. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication*

CA'SUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentalneſs.

CA'SUALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual*]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not deſign.

With more patience men endure the loſſes that befal them by mere *caſualty*, than the damages which they ſuſtain by injuſtice. *Raleigh's Eſſays*

That Octavius Cæſar ſhould ſhift his camp that night that is happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *caſualty*; yet it preſerved a perſon, who lived to eſtabliſh a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall,
Ev'n in the force and road of *caſualty.*
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

It is obſerved in particular nations, that, within the ſpace of two or three hundred years, notwithſtanding all *caſualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

We find one *caſualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

CA'SUIST *n. ſ.* [*caſuiſte*, Fr from *caſus*, Lat] One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience.

The judgment of any *caſuiſt*, or learned divine, concerning the ſtate of a man's ſoul, is not ſufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

You can ſcarce ſee a bench of porters without two or three *caſuiſts* in it, that will ſettle you the rights of princes. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 53.

Who ſhall decide, when doctors diſagree,
And ſoundeſt *caſuiſts* doubt, like you and me? *Pope.*

CASUI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *caſuiſt.*] Relating to caſes of conſcience; containing the doctrine relating to caſes.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, ſimple, unſtable ſouls with, I know not; but ſurely the practical, *caſuiſtical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion ſavours very little of ſpirituality. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſuiſt*] The ſcience of a caſuiſt; the doctrine of caſes of conſcience.

Conceſſion would not paſs for good *caſuiſtry* in theſe ages. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

Morality, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *caſuiſtry* in lawn. *Pope's Dunciad*

CAT. *n. ſ.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr] A domeſtick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturaliſts the loweſt order of the leonine ſpecies.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe myſteries, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A *cat*, as ſhe beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye ſmall and long, being covered over with a green ſkin, and dilates it at pleaſure. *Peacham on Drawing*

CAT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſhip.

CAT *in the pan.* [imagined by ſome to be rightly written *Catipan*, as coming from *Catipani*, revolted governours. An unknown correſpondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan.*]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*, which is, when that which a man ſays to another, he lays it as if another had ſaid it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails.* A whip with nine laſhes, uſed for the puniſhment of crimes

You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the ſtage,
This once be juſt, and in our cauſe engage.
Prologue to Vanbrugh's Falſe Friend

CATACHRESIS *n. ſ.* [κατάχρησις, abuſe] It is, in rhetorick, the abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification, or when one word is abuſively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, *a voice* beautiful *to the ear.* *Smith's Rhetorick*

CATACHRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *catachreſis.*] Contrary to proper uſe; forced; far fetched.

A *catarrh*, fit and fit for the season, made it hoarse with men, that is, in a bifarcation. *Brown's Vul. or Errours.*

CATACLYSM. *n. f.* [κατακλυσμός.] A deluge, an inundation, used generally for the universal deluge.

One opinion that help the *cataclysm* of Deucalion's empire proves universal, was such, as hence that it put a total extermination unto things of this lower world. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CATACOMBS. *n. f.* [κατὰ κύμβη, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead, in which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, opposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians met and afterwards their churches, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *cœmeteria* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St Paul; and Mr Moyle, in the *Philippick Transactions*, first made *catacombs* to have been originally the sepulchres of the old Romans. Places like these might afford convenient refreshments to the primitive christians, but could never be built by them. *Chambers.*

CATACLASTICK. *adj.* [κατὰ γνῶ, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaister, and, by the use of a laced glove, scattered the putrefactious swelling, and strengthened it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CATALEPSIS. *n. f.* [κατάληψις.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalepsis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

CATALOGUE. *n. f.* [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars, a roll, a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men,
As hounds, and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Make a *catalogue* of all the prosperous sacrilegious persons, and I believe they will be reckoned much sooner than the alphabet. *South.*

I was in the Library of manuscripts belonging to St Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*; I looked into the Virgil which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The bright Tygete, and the shining Bears,
With all the fixtors *catalogue* of stars. *Addison's Ovid.*

CATAMOUNTAIN. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *mountain.*] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

CATAPHRACT. *n. f.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horseman in com-

On each side went armed guards,
Both horse and foot before him and behind,
Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears. *Milt. Agonist.*

application.

I bought an anchon of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplasm* so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue
Under the moon, can save. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Warm *cataplasms* discuss, but scalding hot may confirm the tumour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CATAPULT. *n. f.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The ballista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the *catapults*. *Camden's Remains.*

CATARACT. *n. f.* [καταῤῥάκτης.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks, rage, blow!
You *cataracts* and hurricanes, spout,
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks.
Shakesp. King Lear.

What if all
Her stores were open'd, and this firmament
Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?
Impendent horrours! *Milton's Par. Lost, b.*

No sooner he, with them of man and beast
Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd,
And shelter'd round; but all the *cataracts*
Of heav'n set open, on the earth shall pour
Rain, day and night. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 824.*

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*,
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfashion'd tracts,
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
And to the vale co

CATARACT. [In me

confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Sandine hath a yellowness, which hath grew so muc

many, for it cleanseth the eyes, it is good also for *cataracts*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 630.

rum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are, whatsoever occasions too great a quantity of serum in the body; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs*. *Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, *catarrhs*, or consumptions. *South.*

CATARRHAL. *adj.* [from *catarrh.*] Relating to a catarrh;

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Flayer.*

Old age attended with a gluttinous, cold, *catarrhous*, leucophlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece.

Pat.—He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose *catastrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

CATCAL. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party *of catcalls*. *Spectator*, N° 602.

Three *catcalls* be the bribe
Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*, I have *catched* or *caught* [*ketsen*, Dutch.]

1. To say hold on with the hand; intimating the suddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him. *1 Sam. xvii. 35.*

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tusculum or Alge do repair;
Or in moist Tempe's retirement find
A cooling shade. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again, and after it again, and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again. *Shakesp. Coriolan.*

4. To stop any thing.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator*, N° 160.

5. To ensnare, to entangle in a snare; to hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Mar. xii. 13.*

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive suddenly.

The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires. *Dryden.*

But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The sparks should *catch* his axletree of heav'n. *Dryden.*

7. To fasten suddenly upon, to seize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak. *2 Sam. xviii. 19.*

Would they, like Benhadad's embassadours, *catch* hold of every ambiguous expression? *Decay of Piety.*

8. To seize unexpectedly.

To *catch* something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. *Luke, xi. 54.*

9. To seize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks. *Essay on Homer.*

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
And wanting the sooth'ning arts that *catch* the fair,
But, caught myself, lie struggling in the snare. *Dryden.*

I've perus'd her well,
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have *caught* the king. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is *caught*
Of you that yet are well. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to *catch* them. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

In

In ſooth I know not why I am ſo ſad:
It wearies me, you ſay it wearies you;
But how I *caught* it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The faſteſt of our Britiſh ladies expoſe their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without *catching* cold, for want of being accuſtomed to it. *Addiſon Guardian.*

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cool at a Venetian door. *Pope*

12. *To catch at.* To endeavour ſuddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us like ſtrumpets, and ſcald rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra*

Make them *catch at* all opportunities of ſubverting the ſ
Addiſon's State of the War.

n. To be contagious; to ſpread infection.

e to give them phyſick, their diſeaſes
Are grown ſo *catching.* *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Sickneſs is *catching*, oh, were favour ſo
Your's would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go. *Shakeſp.*

Conſidering it with all its malignity and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worſt of epidemicks. *Harvey.*

When the yellow hair in flame ſhould fall,
The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl. *Dryden.*

The palace of Diaphobus aſcends
In ſmoaky flames, and *catches* on his friends. *Dryden.*

Does the ſedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addiſon's Cato.*

CATCH *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure, the act of ſeizing any thing that flies, or hides.

And tarry taught by his open eye,
An eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden graſs,
That ſhe would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly. *Sidney.*

2. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over againſt another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthem-wiſe, give great pleaſure. *Bacon.*

3. A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion, where one catches it from another.

This is the tune of our *catch*, plaid by the picture of nobody. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*

Far be from thence the glutton paraſite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night. *Dryden, jun.*

The meat was ſerv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were ſung, and healths went round. *Prior.*

4. Watch; the poſture of ſeizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action, it is no wonder therefore, that they were often engaged on one ſubject. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

5. An advantage taken; hold laid on.

All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are moſt obvious to men's obſervations. *Bac.*

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few inſtances, as the manner is in the philoſophy received. *Bacon.*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments. *Dryden.*

6. That thing caught, profit; advantage.

Hector ſhall have a great *catch*, if he knock out either of your brains, he were as good crack a fully nut with no kernel. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

7. A ſnatch; a ſhort interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals. *Locke.*

8. A taint; a ſlight contagion.

We retain a *catch* of thoſe pretty ſtories, and our awakened imagination ſmiles in the recollection. *Glanville's Sceptis, c. 3.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A ſmall ſwift ſailing ſhip.

CA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *catch.*]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move ſo ſtrongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught. *Grew's Muſeum.*

CA'TCHFLY. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; a ſpecies of *campion*, which ſee

CA'TCHPOLL. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *poll.*] A ſergeant; a bumbailiff

Though now it be uſed as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it ſeems to have been uſed without reproach, for ſuch as we now call ſergeants of the mace, or any other that uſes to arreſt men upon any cauſe. *Cowel.*

They call all temporal buſineſſes undерſheriffries, as if they were but matters for underſheriffs and *catchpolls*, though many times thoſe underſheriffries do more good than their high ſpe[illegible]. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Another monſter,
Sullen of aſpect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whoſe polluted hands the gods,
With force incredible and magick charms,
Erſt have endu'd, if he his ample pa m
Should haply on ill fated ſhoulder lay
Of debtor. *Pa. p.*

CA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *word.* With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from κατηχέω.] Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would aſk his adverſary queſtion upon queſtion, till he convinced him out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong. *Addiſon. Spectator*, № 238.

CATECHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *catechetical.*] In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [κατηχέω.]

1. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions, and correcting the anſwers.

I will *catechiſe* the world for him, that is, make queſtions, and bid them anſwer. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Had theſe three thouſand ſouls been *catechiſed* by our modern caſuiſts, we had ſeen a wide difference. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To queſtion, to interrogate, to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I ſuck my teeth, and *catechiſe*
My piked man of countries. *Shakeſp. King John.*

There flies about a ſtrange report,
Of ſome expreſs arriv'd at court,
I'm ſtopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in ev'ry ſtreet. *Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *n. ſ.* [from *to catechiſe.*] One who catechizes.

CA'TECHISM. *n. ſ.* [from κατήχησις.] A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion

Ways of teaching there have been ſundry always uſual in God's church; for the firſt introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechiſms* *Hooker, b. v. § 19.*

He had no *catechiſm* but the creation, needed no ſtudy but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

CA'TECHIST. *n. ſ.* [κατηχιστὴς.] One whoſe charge is to inſtruct by queſtions, or to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been inſtructed by the *catechiſt* in this foundation, which the *catechiſt* received from the biſhop. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CATECHU'MEN *n. ſ.* [κατηχούμενος.] One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of chriſtianity; the loweſt order of chriſtians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Auſtin's time, till the *catechumens* were diſmiſſed. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUME'NICAL, *adj.* [from *catechumen.*] Belonging to the c[illegible] *I.*

CATEGO'RICAL *adj.* [from *category*] Abſolute; adequate, poſitive; equal to the thing to be expreſſed.

The king's commiſſioners deſired to know whether the parliament's commiſſioners did believe, that biſhops were unlawful? To which they could never obtain a *categorical* anſwer *Clarendon, b. viii.*

A ſingle propoſition, which is alſo *categorical*, may be divided again into ſimple and complex. *Watts's Logick*

CA[illegible] [from *categorical*] P[illegible], expreſsly

I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts where-ever trade is great, and continues ſo, that trade muſt be nationally profitable. *Child's Diſcourſe of Trade*

CA'TEGORY. *n. ſ.* [κατηγορία.] A claſs; a rank; an order of ideas, a predicament.

The abſolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; reſembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of ſuſpenſion. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is ſafeſt for the incloſed marrow *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain. *Dict.*

CATENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link, regular connexion.

Which *catenation*, or conſerving union, whenever his pleaſure ſhall divide, ſet go, or ſeparate, they ſhall fall from their exiſtence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cater.*] To provide food, to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the ſparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of proviſions, or victuals.

The oyſters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taſte is *cater* for the ſtomach, than thoſe of the Tamar *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice

CA'TER-COUSIN *n. ſ.* A corruption of *quatre-couſin*, from the ſ[illegible]ouſneſs of calling couſin or relation to ſo remote a degree.

His maſter and he, ſaving your worſhip's reverence, are ſcarce *cater-couſins*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Poetry and reaſon, how come theſe to be *cater-couſins*?
Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.

CA'TERER. *n. f.* [from *cater*.] One employed to ſelect and buy proviſions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no ſcent offenſive the chamber infect;
Let fancy, not coſt, prepare all our diſhes;
Let the *caterer* mind the taſte of each gueſt,
And the cook in his dreſſing comply with their wiſhes.
Ben. Johnſon's Tavern Academy.

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles*

Seldom ſhall one ſee in cities or courts that athletick vigour, which is ſeen in poor houſes, where nature is their cook, and neceſſity their *caterer*. *South.*

CA'TERESS. *n. f.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impoſtor! do not charge innocent nature,
As if ſhe would her children ſhould be riotous
With her abundance? ſhe, good *catereſs*,
Means her proviſion only to the good. *Milton.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minſheu* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluſe*, a weaſel; it ſeems eaſily deducible from *cates*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.] A worm which, when it gets wings, is ſuſtained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we ſee infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are conſumed. *Bacon.*

Auſter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which deſcend graſshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moiſture. *Peacham on Drawing*

CATERPI'LLAR. *n. f.* [*ſcorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, convoluted like a ſnail or caterpillar. *Miller.*

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat*.]

1. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time.
2. To make any offenſive or odious noiſe.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her ſteward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never truſt me. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Was no diſpute between
The *caterwauling* bretheren? *Hudibras, p.*

CATES. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, becauſe *Junius* obſerves, that the Dutch have *kater* in the ſame ſenſe with our *cater*. It has no *ſinguiar*.] Viands, food; diſh of meat; generally employed to ſignify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*. *Ben Johnſon.*

O waſteful riot, never well content
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and ſea far fetcht and ſent. *Raleigh.*

Alas, how ſimple to theſe *cates*,
Was that crude apple, that diverted Eve! *Par. Loſt, b. ii.*

They by th' alluring odour drawn, in haſte
Fly to the baleful *cates*, and crouding ſip
Their palatable bane. *Philips.*

With coſtly *cates* ſhe ſtain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth ſhe bought a lord. *Arbuthnot*

CA'TFISH. *n. f.* The name of a ſea-fiſh in the Weſt Indies, ſo called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are diſcovered in hollow rocks. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'THARPINGS. *n. f.* Small ropes in a ſhip, running in little blocks from one ſide of the ſhrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main ſhrouds; and their uſe is to force the ſhrouds tight, for the eaſe and ſafety of the maſts, when the ſhip rolls. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *adj.* [καθαρτικὸς.] Purging medicines. The
CATHA'RTICK. } vermicular or periſtaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum, and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occaſions ſome little inverſions in it. In both, what but ſlightly adheres to the coats, will be looſened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifeſt, how a *cathartic* haſtens and increaſes the diſcharges by ſtool, but where the force of the [illegible] great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viſcera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the inteſtines, and made a part of what they diſcharge. *Quin.*

Quickſilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be ſtrongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymiſts have not yet proved, that either gold or mercury hath any fart at all, much leſs any that is purgative. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſtry.*

Luſtrations and *cathartick*s of the mind were ſought for, and all endeavour uſed to calm and regulate the fury of the paſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing cauſticks ply their ſpiteful pow'r,
Emetick ranch, and keen *cathartick* ſcour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonſtrations the *cathartick*s or purgatives of the ſoul. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 57

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cathartical*.] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *n. f.* A kind of ſoſſil.

Theſe nodules, with leaves in them, called *cathedræ*, ſeem to conſiſt of a ſort of iron ſtone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catheaps. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CA'THEAD. *n. f.* [In a ſhip.] A piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is faſtened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawſe to the top of the forecaſtle. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority, an epiſcopal ſee.]

1. Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a biſhop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more perſons, with a biſhop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Methought I ſat in ſeat of majeſty,
In the *cathedral* church of Weſtminſter. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church.

His conſtant and regular aſſiſting at the *cathedral* ſervice was never interrupted by the ſharpneſs of weather. *Locke.*

3. In low phraſe, antique, venerable, old. This ſeems to be the meaning in the following lines:

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compoſe,
And mount the hill in venerable rows,
There the green infants in their beds are laid. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *n. f.* The head church of a dioceſe.

There is nothing in Leghorn ſo extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleaſure, after he has ſeen St. Peter's. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CA'THERINE PEAR. See PEAR.

For ſtreaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The ſide that's next the ſun. *Suckling.*

CATHE'TER. *n. f.* [καθετὴρ.] A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped by a ſtone or gravel.

A large clyſter, ſuddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* muſt help you. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'THOLES. *n. f.* [In a ſhip.] Two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawſer through them to the capſtan, when there is occaſion to heave the ſhip aſtern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHO'LICISM. *n. f.* [from *catholick*.] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικὸς.] Univerſal or general.

1. The church of Jeſus Chriſt is called *catholick*, becauſe it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.
2. Some truths are ſaid to be *catholick*, becauſe they are received by all the faithful.
3. *Catholick* is often ſet in oppoſition to heretick or ſectary, and [illegible]
4. *Catholick*, or canonical epiſtles, are ſeven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, becauſe they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church, and canonical, becauſe they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. *Calc.*

Doubtleſs the ſucceſs of thoſe your great and *catholick* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful acceſſion of glory to your nation. *Glanville's Sceſpſis.*

Thoſe ſyſtems undertake to give an account of the formation of the univerſe, by mechanical hypotheſes of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to ſome *catholick* laws. *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON. *n. f.* [from *catholick*, καθολικὸν ἰαμα.] An uni[illegible]

[illegible] on againſt that ſin, is the contemplation of the laſt judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* againſt all, but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and deſpiſing our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *n. f.* [*katteſtert*, Dutch. In botany.] An aſſemblage of [illegible] from trees, in manner of a [illegible], ſerving as male bloſſoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers*

CA'TLIKE. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A honeſs, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

CA'TLING. *n. f.*

1. A diſmembring knife, uſed by ſurgeons. *Harris.*
2. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddle ſtrings.

What muſick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am ſure, none, unleſs the fidler Apollo get his ſinews to make *catlings* of. *Tr. and Creſſ.*

3. The down or moſs growing about walnut trees, [illegible] the hair of a cat.

CA'TMINT. *n. f.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a pla[illegible]

The leaves are like thoſe of the nettle or betony, for the moſt part hoary, and of a ſtrong ſcent. The flowers are collected to a thick ſpike, the creſt of the flower is broad and bifid; and

and the lip divided into three segments. It grows wild, and is used in medicine. *Miller.*

CATOPTRICAL. *adj.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is superiour to any, vitrifying the hardest substances. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *n. f.* [κατοπτρικὸς, a looking glass.] That part of [illegible] treats of vision by reflection.

CA[illegible]PE. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *pipe.*] The same with *catcal*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and ounces. *L'Estrange.*

CAT'S EYE. A stone.

Cat's-eye is of a glistering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *n. f.* An herb; the same with *ale-hoof*, or *ground-ivy*; which see.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. f.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CA'TSILVER. *n. f.* A kind of fossile

Catsilver is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-TAIL. *n. f.*

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.
2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'TSUP. *n. f.* A kind of pickle, made from mushrooms.

And, for our home-bred British cheer,
Botargo, *catsup*, and caviar. *Swift*

CA'TTLE. *n. f.* [a word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Menage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitalia*, *quæ ad caput pertinent*; personal goods in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. *Manteville* uses *catele* for *price*.]

1. Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks. *Shakesp. T. Andr.*

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Gen.* i. 25.

2. It is used in reproach of human beings

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakesp. As you like it*

CAVALCA'DE. *n. f.* [Fr. from *cavalla*, a horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view,
From their high standings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each singles out a ray,
And longs to date a conquest from your day. *Dryden.*

How must the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raising? *Addison. Spect.*

CAVALIER. *n. f.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horseman, a knight.
2. A gay sprightly military man.

[illegible] or who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?
Shakesp. Henry VIII.

3. [illegible] of the party of king Charles the first.

[illegible] Parliament-men [illegible] that [illegible]man, which their adversaries called as a reproachful term of the sort were the [illegible] Roundheads and Cut[illegible] *Swift.*

CAVALIER. *adj.* [from the subst.]

1. Gay, sprightly; warlike.
2. Generous, brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier* Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling*

3. Disdainful, haughty

CAVALIERLY. *adv.* [from *cavalier*] Haughtily; arrogantly; [illegible]

CA'VALRY. *n. f.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. *Addison on the State of the War.*

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out, to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cave*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'UDEBECK. *n. f.* A sort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips's World of Words*

CAUDLE. *n. f.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakesp. Henry* VI. p.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To make caudle, to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
[illegible] *caudle* thy morning taste,
[illegible] thy o'ernight's surfeit? *Shakesp. T[illegible]*

CAVE. *n. f.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.]

1. [illegible], a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Bid him bring his power
[illegible]rising, left his son George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night *Shakesp. Richard* III.

They did square, and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry *Wotton.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vast expence,
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince. *Dryden.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, whereas the *cave* of the eye doth hold off the sound a little. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 272.

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

It may be heard at court, that such as
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws, and in time
May make some stronger head *Shakesp. Cymbel.*

CAVEAT. *n. f.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware.*]

A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat*. *Trumbull to Pope.*

CA'VERN. *n. f.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar*

Monsters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze, and gelid *cavern* rous'd,
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. *Thomson.*

CA'VERNED. *adj.* [from *cavern.*]

1. Full of caverns; hollow, excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust
The smiling surface, whilst the *cavern'd* ground
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirles. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills a gushing fountain broke. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, rest self-satisfy'd. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

CAVE'SSON. *n. f.* [Fr. In horsemanship.]

A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron *cavesson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken, for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUP. *n. f.* A chest with holes on the top, to keep fish alive in the water. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CAUGHT. *partic. pass.* [from *to catch*, which see.]

CAVIA'RE. *n. f.* [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a sturgeon being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*. *Grew's Musæum.*

CAVI'ER. *n. f.* A corruption of *caviare*. See CATSUP.

To CA'VIL. *v. n* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice so much land
To any well deserving friend,
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

He *cavils* first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with [illegible]

Thou dost accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then cavil the conditions? *Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 779.

CAVIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, pestered with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hooker*, b. v. § 4.

Several divines, in order to answer the *cavils* of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVIL. *v. n.* To propose frivolous objection to make captious objection, the practice of objecting.

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the purest churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in respect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied. *Hooker*, b. v. § 7.

CAVILLER. *n. f.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections, an unfair adversary, a captious disputant.

The candour which Horace shews, in that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller*, he declares, that he is not offended at those little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Addison. Guardian*, N° 110.

There is, I grant, room still left for a *caviller* to misrepresent my meaning. *Atterbury's Pref. to his Sermons.*

CAVILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS. *adj.* [from *cavil*.] Full of objections.

Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed. *Ayliffe.*

CAVIN. *n. f.* [French.] In the military art it signifies a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict.*

CAVITY. *n. f.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness, hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth, the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips.

[illegible]

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishing kind. *Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.*

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *cavities* of the scull. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 27.

An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the stone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *cavity* of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth. *Bentley.*

CAUK. *n. f.* It denotes a coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*

CAUKY. *adj.* [from *cauk*.] A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAUL. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne spared they to strip her naked all,
Then when they had despoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as she was, their eyes might her behold. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden.*

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew's Museum.*

3. The omentum, the integument in which the guts are inclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, his [illegible] whose *caul* Galen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Ray on the Creation.*

The beast they then divide, and dissuate
The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite
On these, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. xii. l. 585.

CAULIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CAULIFLOWER. *n. f.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of *cabbage*, which see.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and salad herbs, and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were sown in August. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To CAULK. See To CALK.

To CAUPONATE. *v. n.* [*caupona*, Lat.] To keep a victualling house; to sell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

CAUSABLE. *adj.* [from *causa*, low Lat.] That which may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 21.

CAUSAL. *adj.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes, implying or containing causes.

Every motion owning a dependence on prerequired motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenations. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica*, c. 35.

Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles, as, houses were not built, *that* they might be destroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, *because* he followed evil counsel. *Watts's Logick.*

CAUSALITY. *n. f.* [*causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By an unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities*. *Glanville's Scepsis*, c. 1.

CAUSALLY. *adv.* [from *causal*.] According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates [illegible]

CAUSATION. *n. f.* [from *causa*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent *causation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CAUSATIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSATOR. *n. f.* [from *causa*, low Lat.] A causer; an author of any effect.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 10.

CAUSE. *n. f.* [*causa*, Lat.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wise and learned amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hooker*, b. i. § 2.

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire, the *cause* whereof is the dilation of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 697.

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall bear some other sight,
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal sir! to see you landed here,
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden.*

Æneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the *cause*,
Which to the stream the crouding people draws. *Dryden.*

Even he,
Lamenting that there had been *cause* of enmity,
Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.

3. Cause of debate, subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse!
That *cause* sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut.* i. 16.

4. Side, party, ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Tickell.*

To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent, to produce.

She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care
To waste her life, and anguish in despair. *Dryden's Fables.*

Things that move so swift, as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

CAUSELESLY. *adv.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason, for he that does it *causelessly*, is a despiser of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CAUSELESS. *adj.* [from *cause*.]

1. Without cause; original to itself.

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known.
Blackmore's Creation.

2. Without just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth y plight,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the same, I have no might,
To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike knight.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* viii. *stanz.* 50.

Am-

Arraigns and dooms, threats not with war but death;
Thus *cowards* hatred enclosed is uncath. *Fairfax*, b. iv.
The *causeless* fear, which others have conceived, is not sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker*, b. v.
As women yet use to apprehend
Some groundless cause of *causeless* fear,
Although that fear ungrounded take end,
A-fearing through their limbs they find. *Waller.*
Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded,
Fantastic dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Fenham's Sophy.*

CA'USER. *n. f.* [from *cause*] He that causes; the agent by whose command any thing is done.

Is not the *causer* of these timeless deaths,
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakesp. Richard* III.

CA'USEY. } *n. f.* [*causée*, Fr.] This word, by a false notion of
CAUSEWAY. } its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*.] A way raised and paved, a way raised above the rest of the ground.

To Shapham the lot came forth westward by the *causey*
1 *Chron.* xxvi. 6.
Th' other way Satan went down,
The *causeway* to heaven-gate. *Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 415.
But that broad *causeway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*
Whose *causeway* parts the vale with shady rows;
Whose seats the weary traveller repose. *Pope.*

CA'USTICAL. } *adj.* [καυστικὸς.] Medicaments which, by their
CA'USTICK. } violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eschar, which they do by the extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids themselves, and change what they are applied to, into a substance like burnt flesh, which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy.*
If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by *caustical* medicines or escharoticks. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
I proposed eradicating by escharoticks, and began with a *caustick* stone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
Air too hot, cold and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'USTICK. *n. f.* A caustick or burning application.
It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and *causticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*
The piercing *causticks* ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen cathartics scour. *Garth.*

CAUTEL. *n. f.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; scruple, a word obsolete.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no soil of *cautel* doth obscure
The virtue of his will *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

CAUTELOUS. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]
1. Cautious; wary; provident.
Palado doth well, like a *cautelous* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share of the burden. *Wotton.*
2. Wily, cunning, treacherous.
Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *cautelous* and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and fly shifts. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Your son
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautelous*] Cunningly; slily; treacherously; cautiously, warily.
The Jews, not undoubtedly resolved of the Sciatica side of Jacob, do *cautelously*, in their diet, abstain from both.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 1.
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be said asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cautelously* get the start and advantage, yet they will set back all things *in statu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cauterize*] The act of burning with hot irons, or caustick medicaments.
They require, after *cauterization*, no such bandage, as that

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.
For each true word a blister, and each false,
Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue,
Consuming it with speaking *Shakesp. Timon.*
No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality, for there is not one other of the insecta, but is bred of a clutter matter. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The design of the cautery is to prevent the canal from closing; but the operators confess, that, in persons *cauterized*, the orifice shrinks down sooner after. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CAUTERY. *n. f.* [*cautere*, Fr.]
Cautery is either actual or potential, the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the

dead parts to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood by searing up the vessels. *Quincy.*
In heat of night it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready, for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CAUTION. *n. f.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]
1. Prudence, as it respects danger, foresight, provident care,
2. Security for
Such cautions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might assure the people with as much assurance as worldly matters bear. *Sidney.*
The Cesar, upon this new acquest, gave him part of Bocharia for *caution* for his disbursements. *Hoskel's Vocal Forest.*
The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*
He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution* by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. Provision or security against, direction
In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Estrange.*
4. Provisionary precept.
Attention to the forementioned symptoms affords the best *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun] To warn; to give notice of a danger.
How shall our thought avoid the various snare?
Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare
The different shapes thou pleasest to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy? *Prior.*
You *caution'd* me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms,
Your lessons found the weakest part,
Aim'd at the head, but reach'd the heart.

CA'UTIONARY. *adj.* [from *caution*] Given as a pledge, or in security.
I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it *Southerne.*
Is there no security for the island of Britain? Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and sea ports, to give us for securing trade? *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.
[illegible]
because he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious*.] In an attentive, wary manner
They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cautious*.] Watchfulness; vigilance, circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger
I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness* [illegible] *K. C.*
We should always act with great *cautiousness* and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 399.

To CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow
Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report *Shakesp.*
There is a walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 110.
The rook, who high amid the boughs
In early spring, his airy city builds,
And ceaseless *caws* *Thomson's Spring*

(, *n. f.* The American name for the alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*cesso*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]
1. To leave off, to stop, to give over; to desist
The lives of all, who *cease* from combat, spare;
My brother's be your most peculiar care. *Dryden's Aureng*
2. To fail, to be extinct.
The poor man shall never *cease* out of the land. *Deut.* xv. 11.
The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense and intellection *cease* from that *mass corporea*, and are no longer in it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
3. To be at an end.
But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see
She kept them only, Tyrus, for thee. *Dryden's Virgil. Past.*
4. To rest
The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labours. *Sprat.*

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a stop to, to put an end to.
Haste you to lord Timon,
Importune him for monies, be not *ceas'd*
With slight denial. *Shakesp. Timon.*
You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or *cease* it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower,

[illegible] *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N° 940.

Cease then this impious rage. *Paradise Lost*, b. vi. l. 895.

[illegible] her ear to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyed peace.

The discords *cease*, nor can they *cease*
The fire delete, nor yet command the peace. *Dryden.*

CEASE *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extinction, failure.

The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws
What's near it, with it. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

CEASELESS. *adj.* [from *cease*.] Incessant, perpetual, continual, without pause, without stop; without end

My grandsire's blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire,
On which my endless tears were lost as spent *Fairfax*

All these, with *ceaseless* praise his works behold,
Both day and night. *Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 679.

Lest an oak
That stands secure, though all the winds employ
Their *ceaseless* roar, and coldly sheds its leaves,
Or moult, which the revolving spring restores. *Philips.*

CECITY. *n. s.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindness, privation of sight

They are not blind, nor yet do I not say see, there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecutiency*, they have light enough to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CECUTIENCY. *n. s.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Tendency to blindness, cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a *cecutiency*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 18.

CEDAR. *n. s.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree

It is evergreen, the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil, it hath male flowers, or katkin produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees, the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing their upper surface, which is constantly clothed with green leaves, so regularly as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England, for it would be a great ornament to barren break mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow, it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. What we find in Scripture, of the lofty *cedars*, is no ways applicable to the stature of this tree, for we find by those now growing in England, and by the testimony of travellers, that have seen those few remaining trees on Mount Libanus, they are not inclined to grow very lofty, but extend their branches very far, to which the allusion, made by the Psalmist, agrees very well, when, describing the flourishing state of a people, he says, *they shall spread their branches like the cedar tree.* Maundrel, in his Travels, says, he measured one of the largest *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards six inches in circumference, and found, and thirty seven yards in the spread of its boughs. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The fine dust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings, and the wood is thought by my lord Bacon to continue above a thousand years sound. It is also recorded, that, in the temple of Apollo, at Utica, there was found timber of near two thousand years old, and the statue of the goddess, in the famous Ephesian temple, was said to be of this material, as well as the timber work of that glorious structure. This sort of timber is very dry, and subject to split, nor does it well endure to be fastened with nails, therefore pins of the same wood are much preferable. *Miller.*

I must yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept,
Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'rful wind
Shakesp. Henry VI. p.

CEDRINE. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar

CEIL. *v. a.* [*celo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold 2 *Chron.* iii. 5

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?
Decay of Piety.

CEILING. *n. s.* [from *ceil*.] The inner roof

Warmth makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

And now the thicken'd sky
Like a dark *ceiling* stood, down rush'd the rain
Impetuous. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 743.

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the youth I brass their trembling sight,
The gath'ring species here and there rebound,
And cast the false colossus from side to side;
Now on the walls, now on the pavement glide,
And to the *ceiling* flash the glancing day *Dryden's Fresnoy.*

CELANDINE, *greater*, [*chelidonia*, Lat.] A plant

The cup of the flower consists of two leaves, which soon fall away, the flower has four leaves, that are expanded and form

It grows wild, and is sold in the markets *Miller.*

, *the lesser*, or *Pilewort*, [*ficaria minor*, Lat.] a granose or granulose root, the leaves are roundish, the flower flakes trail upon the ground, the cup of the flower consists of three leaves. *Miller.*

CELATURE. *n. s.* [*celatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving or carving on metals

TO CELEBRATE *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praise, to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being *Addison. Spectator.*

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly

He shewed them that were gone to *celebrate* the sabbath.
2 Maccabees vi. 6

On the feast day, the priest cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated*. *Bacon*

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, with or to joy or interest

'Tis for Ireland's hour to mourn;
[illegible] your face return. *Dryden.*

CELEBRATION. *n. s.* [from *celebrate*.]

1. Solemn performance, solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage. *Sidney*

He shall conceal it,
While you are willing it shall come to note,
What time we will our *celebration* keep,
According to my birth *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*

During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend carnestly to what is done by the priest *Taylor.*

2. Praise, renown; memorial

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety and virtue, have been attained by few. *Camden.*

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the *celebration* of those who have added to their alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CELEBRIOUS *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned, noted.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so *celebrious*, yet when, after their captivities, they were despoiled of their glory, even then, the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured, with sacrifices, the most high God, whom that nation worshipped. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

CELEBRIOUSLY *adv.* [from *celebrious*.] In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *celebrious*.] Renown, fame.

CELE'BRITY. *n. s.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Celebration; fame

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK. *n. s.* A species of parsley; it is also called *turnep-rooted celery.*

CELE'RITY. *n. s.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftness; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who toss pieces, a wonderful *celerity* of discourse, for, perceiving at the first but only some taste of suspicion, and fear lest it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, removed, that what beginning soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good. *Hooker.*

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness and *celerity*, to make head against them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Thus, with imagined wings, our swift scene flies,
In motion with no less *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Digby.*

Whatever encreaseth the density of the blood, even without encreasing its *celerity*, heats, because a denser body is hotter than

CELERY. *n. s.* A species of *parsley*, which see.

CELESTIAL. *adj.* [*cælestis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions

There may, as the twelve *celestial* signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning
Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost

The ancients commonly applied *celestial* descriptions of other comes to their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 12

2. Heavenly; relating to the abodes of the blessed.

Play that sad note
I ran at my knee; what I sit meditate
On that *celestial* harmony I go to.

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence

Can'st thou pretend desire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worship, and a pow'r *celestial* nam'd? *Dryden.*

To command, to

Telemachus, his gloomy face
Growing *cœlestial* sweet, with godlike grace *Pope's Odyss.*

CE'LESTIAL *n. f.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.
Thus abide and now, the prince precedes,
And to the goddess unknown *cœlestials* leads *Pope's Odyss.*

CELE'STIALLY, *adv.* [from *celestial*] In a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *cœlestis*, Lat.] To give celestial nature to any thing.
We should affirm, that all things were in all
heaven were but earth terrestrified, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. *Browne's Vulgar Errours*

CE'LIACK *adj.* [κοιλία, the belly] Relating to the lower belly.
The blood moving slowly through the *celiack* and mesentery arteries, produce corpulency. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

CE'LIBACY. *n. f.* [from *cœlebs*, Lat.] Single life, unmarried state.
I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty. *Spectator*, N° 495
By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest and strictest *celibacy*. *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE *n. f.* [*cœlibatus*, Lat.] Single life.
Where polygamy is forbidden, the males oblige themselves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt*

CE'LL. *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.]
1. A small cavity or hollow place.
The brain contains ten thousand *cells*,
In each some active fancy dwells. *Prior*
How these for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their separate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*
2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.
Besides, she did one cell
[illegible]
ture, airy contemplations dwell *Denham.*
3. A small and close apartment in a prison.
4. Any small place of residence.
Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal sight. *Par. Lost*, *b.* viii. *l.* 460.
5. Little bags or bladders, where gums, or matter of different sorts are lodged, common both to animals and plants. *Quincy.*

CE'LLAR *n. f.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores are reposited.
If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life. *Peacham on Drawing*

CE'LLARAGE *n. f.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.
Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shakesp.*
Take care also, that it be well watered and wooded; that it have a good ascent to it, which makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CE'LLARIST *n. f.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house. *Dict.*

CE'LLULAR. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.
The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and *cellular* membranes, destroyed four *Sharp's Surgery.*

CE'LSITUDE. *n. f.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

CE'MENT. *n. f.* [*cementum*, Lat.]
1. Any matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as, mortar or glue.
Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchises confined into an augre's bore. *Shak. Corio.*
There is a *cement* compounded of flower, whites of eggs, and stones powdered, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon*
You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of *cement* or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves. *B.*
The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a most firm *cement*, upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and *cement*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
2. Bond of union in friendship.
Let not the piece of virtue which is set
Betwixt us, as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter.
Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.
What *cement* should unite heaven and earth, light and darkness? *Granville's Sceptic*, *c.* iv.
Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude. *South.*

To CEME'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of something interposed.
But how the fear of us
May *cement* their divisions, and band up
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shak. Ant. and Cl.*
Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them, they are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of sand,

or fine powder, will suffer no hollowness within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Lo, gar
(illegible) the long consulting powers. *Prior.*
(illegible) white lead *cements* has wings,
White lead was sent us to repair
Two brightest, brittlest earthly things.
A lady's face, and china ware
To CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into combination, to unite.
When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CE'METERY. *n. f.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are reposited.
The souls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, if not hankering about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body. *Addison. Spectator*, [illegible]

CEN, and CIN, denote *kinsfolk*; so *Cenulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinhelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cenric*, powerful in kindred.
Gibson's Camden.

CE'NATORY. *adj.* [from *cena*, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.
The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the same was practised by the Jews.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CENOBI'TICAL, *adj.* [κοινὸς and βίος.] Living in community.
They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stillingfleet*

CE'NOTAPH. *n. f.* [κενὸς and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.
Priam, to whom the story was unknown,
As dead, deplor'd his metamorphos'd son;
A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept
Dryden's Fables
The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a *cenotaph*, or empty monument. *Notes on Odyssey*

CE'NSE. *n. f.* [*census*, Lat.] Publick rates.
We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action, so that the *cense*, or rates of Christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

To CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours.
The priest sing, and *cense* his altars round,
With Sabæan smoke, their heads with poplar bound. *Dryden.*
Grimeus was near, and cast a furious look
On the side-altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden*

CE[illegible] *n. f.* [*encensoir*, Fr.] The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.
Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slash,
Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.
Antoninus gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing*
Of incense clouds,
Fuming from golden *censers*, hid the mount. *Par. Lost*, *b.* viii.

CE'NSOR. *n. f.* [*censor*, Lat.]
1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.
2. One who is given to censure and exprobation.
Ill-natur'd *censors* of the present age,
And fond of all the follies of the past. *Roscommon.*
The most severe *censor* cannot but be pleased with the pro[illegible], that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryd.*

CENSO'RIAN. *adj.* [from *censor*.] Relating to the censor.
As the chancery has the pretorian power for equity, so the star-chamber had the *censorian* power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CENSO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *censor*.]
1. Addicted to censure, severe, full of invectives.
Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is *censorious*, or vindicative? *Sprat.*
O! let my presence make my travels light,
And potent Venus shall exalt my name
Above the rumours of *censorious* fame. *Prior.*
2. Sometimes it has *of* before the object of reproach.
A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious of* his neighbours *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
3. Sometimes *on*.
He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a most sanctified pride, was rigorously and universally *censorious upon* all brethren of the gown *Swift.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *censorious*.] In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *censorious*.] Disposition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Sourneſs of diſpoſition, and rudeneſs of behaviour, *ex-cuſing* and interpretation of things, all croſs paſſions, humours, render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another. *Tillotſon.*

CENSORSHIP *n. ſ.* [from *cenſor*]

1. The office of a cenſor.
2. The time in which the office of cenſor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the *cenſorſhip* of Claudius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.*

CENSURABLE *adj.* [from *cenſure.*] Worthy of cenſure, blameable, culpable.

A ſmall miſtake may leave upon the mind the laſting memory of having been taunted for ſomething *cenſurable*. *Locke.*

CENSURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſurable.*] Blamableneſs, liable to be cenſured.

CENSURE, *n. ſ.* [*cenſura*, Latin.]

1. Blame, reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greateſt of theſe days,
To ſcape my *cenſure*, not expect my praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Judgment, opinion.

Madam, and you, my ſiſter, will you go
To give your *cenſures* in this weighty buſineſs? *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

3. Judicial ſentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the *cenſure* of this helliſh villain. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

4. A ſpiritual puniſhment inflicted by ſome eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Upon the unſucceſsfulneſs of milder medicaments, uſe that ſtronger phyſick, the *cenſures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To CE'NSURE *v. a.* [*cenſurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame, to brand publickly.

The like *cenſurings* and deſpiſings have embittered the ſpirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one againſt another. *Sanderſon.*

2. To condemn by a judicial ſentence.

CENSURER. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſure.*] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We muſt not ſtint
Our neceſſary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *cenſurers*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

A ſtateſman, who is poſſeſſed of real merit, ſhould look upon his political *cenſurers* with the ſame neglect, that a good writer regards his criticks. *Addiſon, Freeholder, N° 17.*

CENT. *n. ſ.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred, as, five *per cent.* that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *n. ſ.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe.

Down from the waiſt they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falſehood in it, than the name *centaur*. *Locke.*

Feats, Theſſalian *centaurs* never knew,
And their repeated wonders ſhake the dome. *Thomſon.*

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The chearleſs empire of the ſky,
To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomſon.*

CE'NTAURY, *(greater)* [*centaurium major*, Lat.] A plant.

It is one of the *planta capitatæ*, or of thoſe plants whoſe flowers are collected into a head, as the thiſtle, and hath a perennial root, its leaves are without ſpines, and are ſawed on the edges, the cup of the flower is ſquamoſe, but hath no ſpines, the florets are large and ſpacious. One of the ſpecies, having ſtar leaves, is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

CE'NTAURY, *(leſſer)* [*centaurium minor*, Lat.]

The leaves grow by pairs, oppoſite to each other; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, funnel ſhaped, and divided into five acute ſegments; they grow on the tops of the ſtalks in cluſters; the ſeed veſſels are of a cylindrick form, and is divided into two cells, wherein many ſmall ſeeds are contained. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Add pounced galls, and roſes dry,
And with Cecropian thyme ſtrong ſcented *centaury*. *Dryden.*

CE'NTENARY. *n. ſ.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, ſome ſmall abatement ſhould have been made. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CENTESIMAL. *n. ſ.* [*centeſimus*, Latin.] Hundredth; the next ſtep of progreſſion after decimals in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few *centeſimals* in the ſide of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CENTIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having

CE'NTIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [from *centum* and *pes.*] A poiſonous inſect in the Weſt Indies, commonly called by the Engliſh *forty legs.*

CE'NTO. *n. ſ.* [*cento*, Lat.] A compoſition formed by joining ſcraps from other authours.

It is quilted, as it were, out of ſhreds of divers poets, ſuch as ſcholars call a *cento*. *Cowley's Remains.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the ſame in jeſt which Boileau did in earneſt. *Advertiſement to Pope's Dunciad.*

CE'NTRAL *adj.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre, containing the centre.

There is now, and was then, a ſpace or cavity in the *central* parts of it; ſo large as to give receipt to that monſtrous maſs of water. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Umbriel, a duſky melancholy ſprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper ſcene,
Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

CE'NTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central.*] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet moſt commonly bears the weight, yet we ſee that the whole weight reſts *centrally* upon it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

CENTRE *n. ſ.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle, that which is equally diſtant from all extremities.

The heavens themſelves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place. *Shakeſp. Troilus and C.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the ſtream proceeding from it, would diffuſe itſelf every way, ſo that the ſource, ſerving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge ſphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CE'NTRE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.*

By thy each look, and thought, and care, [illegible]
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of ſun and voice, and *centre* it in his own breaſt. *South.*

O impotent, regardleſs of thy own,
Whoſe thoughts are *centred* on thyſelf alone! *Dryden.*

To CE'NTRE *v. n.*

1. To reſt on; to repoſe on, as bodies when they gain an equilibrium, to meet in a point, as lines in a centre.

Where there is no viſible truth wherein to *centre*, errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down,
Our hopes muſt *centre* on ourſelves alone. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears ſincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was atteſted by the viſible *centring* of all the ſeveral prophecies in the perſon of Chriſt, and by the completion of thoſe prophecies ſince, which he himſelf uttered. *Atterbury.*

2. To be placed in the midſt or centre.

As God in heav'n
Is centre, yet extends to all, ſo thou,
Centring, receiv'ſt from all thoſe orbs. *Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

CE'NTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre.

Some that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say, where his *centrick* happineſs doth lie. *Donne.*

CENTRIFUGAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They deſcribed an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

CENTRIPETAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres, and this force may be very properly called attractive, in reſpect of the central body, and *centripetal*, in reſpect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY [illegible]

The thoughtleſs wits ſhall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainſt the *centry*'s box diſcharge their tea. *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*centuplication*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *D.*

To CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR *n. ſ.* [from *century.*] A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries; which is generally the method of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the firſt that diſcovered this grand impoſture. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CENTURION. *n. ſ.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred.

Have an army ready, ſay you?—A moſt royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, diſtinctly billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CENTURY *n. ſ.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred; uſually employed to ſpecify time, as, the ſecond *century.*

The nature of eternity is ſuch, that, though our days, after the

some *cents* as of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been employed so many ages, yet will they really find continue new. *Boyle.*

And now time's winter series is begun,
Which in four *centuries* shall smoothly run. *Dryden.*

The sees of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect, but the succession was quick in the three first *centuries*, because the bishop very often ended in the mart. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenser.*

When
With wild woodleaves and weeds I have strew'd his grave,
And on it said a *century* of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh. *Shakesp. Cymb.*

CEOL. An ordinal in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in. *Gibson's Camden.*

CE'PHALALGY. *n. f.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach. *Dict.*

CEPHALICK. *adj.* [κεφαλικὸς.] That which is medicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I wrapped him up with soft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick*

CE'RASTES. *n. f.* [κεράστης.] A serpent having horns, or supposed to have them.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Par. Lost, b.* x.

CE'RATE. *n. f.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or some softer substance, makes a consistence softer than a plaister. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, and strong brown thread, *cered* about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wiseman.*

CE'REBEL. *n. f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of man, the base of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole scull, is set parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *n. f.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter, used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth.* *Bacon.*

CE'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell,
Why canoniz'd bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their *cerements?* *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends,
To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage? *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *moral* piety into a substantial duty, and the modes of it into the realities of religion. *South.*

Christ did take away that external *ceremonial* worship that among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Formal, observant of old forms.

[illegible]
Doth search, and, like a needy broker, prize
The silk and gold he wears.
With dumb pride, and a set formal face,
He moves in the [illegible] *ceremonial* [illegible]
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *n. f.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form, external rite.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy, to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a resolution in the legislature to prevent new sects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMONIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *ceremonial.*] The quality of being ceremonial, over much use of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Addicting of outward rites.

Under a different oeconomy of religion, God was more tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony, awful.

O, the sacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly,
It was i' th' offering! *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord,
Too *ceremonious*, and traditional. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility; formally respectful.

They have a set of *ceremonious* phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addison. Guard.* N° 124.

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewel of our several friends. *Shakesp. R.* III.

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old caitiff was grown so *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me some miles in my way. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully.

Ceremoniously let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house. *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ceremonious.*] Fondness of ceremony, using too much ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *n. f.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*

Disrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with *ceremony*. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*

2. Forms of civility.

The sauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony*?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?
Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form? *Shakesp. Henry V.*

A coarser place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and bigness well forgot. *Dryden's Fables.*

CE'ROTE. *n. f.* The same with *cerate*; which see.

In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose. *Wiseman.*

CE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable, unquestionable; undoubted; that which cannot be questioned, or denied.

This it is equally *certain* of, whether these ideas be more or less general. *Locke.*

Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied, without obstinacy and folly. *Tillotson.*

2. Resolved, determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ix. *l.* 953.

3. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain* man told me this.

How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*

I got them in my country's service, when
Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noise of our own drums. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of several bignesses, which, for the matter of them, should be tractable. *Wilkins.*

4. Undoubting, put past doubt.

This form before Aeyone present,
To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*

CE'RTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain.*]

1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*

What precise collection of simple ideas, modesty or frugality stand for, in another's use, is not so *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS. *n. f.* [from *certain.*] The same with *certainty.*

CE'RTAINTY. *n. f.* [from *certain.*]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do; for *certainties*
Or are past remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

CE'RTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in sooth. An old word.

Certes, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

For, *certes*, these are people of the island. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Certes, our authours are to blame. *Hudibras.*

CERTI'FICATE. *n. f.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.]
1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*
2. Any teſtimony

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection. *L'Eſtr.*

I can bring *certificates*, that I behave myſelf ſoberly before company. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 577.

To CE'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.]
1. To give certain information of

The Engliſh embaſſadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

This is deſigned to *certify* thoſe things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. It has *of* before the thing told.

CERTIORARI. n. ſ. [Latin.] A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending, that juſtice may be done, upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who ſeeks the ſaid writ, hath received hard dealing in the ſaid court. *Cowel.*

CE'RTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt

They thought at firſt they dream'd; for 'twas offence
[illegible] *Lyttelton.*

There can be no *majus* and *minus* in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematick demonſtration, or any other way of conſequence. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b.* ii. *c.* iv. § 2.

CERVI'CAL. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta bending a little upwards, ſends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the reſt turning down again, forms the deſcending trunk. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

CERU'LEAN. } *adj.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue; ſky coloured.
CERU'LEOUS. }

It afforded a ſolution, with, now and then, a light touch of ſky colour, but nothing near ſo high as the *cæruleous* tincture of ſilver. *Boyle.*

From thee the ſaphire fond ether takes,
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

CERULI'FICK. *adj.* [from *cerulous*] Having the power to produce a blue colour

The ſeveral ſpecies of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others are ſeparated one from another. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

CERU'MEN. n. ſ. [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, reſembling it in that particular, are by chymiſts called *ceruſe*, as the *ceruſe* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *Cæſar*]

The *Cæſarian* ſection is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwiſe be delivered. Which circumſtance, it is ſaid, firſt gave the name of *Cæſar* to the Roman family ſo called. *Quincy.*

CESS. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from *ceaſe*; See CEASE, though imagined by *Junius* to be derived from *ſaiſire*, to ſeize.]
1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *ceſs* is alſo charged upon the country ſometimes for victualling the ſoldiers, when they lie in garriſon. *Spenſer*

2. The act of laying rates.
3. [from *ceſſe*, Fr.] It ſeems to have been uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for bounds, or limits.

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutts's ſaddle, put a few ſtocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *ceſs*.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* 1.

To CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate, to lay charge on.

We are to conſider how much land there is in all Ulſter, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *ceſs* the ſaid rent, and allowance iſſuing thereout. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

CESSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſatio*, Lat.]
1. A ſtop; a reſt, a vacation.

The day was yearly obſerved for a feſtival, by *ceſſation* from labour, and by reſorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *ceſſation* toſt
By theories, the practick part is loſt. *Denham.*

There had been a mighty confuſion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary courſe, and a *ceſſation* and ſuſpenſion of the laws of nature. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The riſing of a parliament is a kind of *ceſſation* from politicks. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 55.

The ſerum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiſeth an effervescence, at the *ceſſation* of which, the ſalts of which the acid was compoſed, will be regenerated. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

When the ſuccours of the poor proteſtants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them ſome reſpite, by a *ceſſation*. *K. Charles.*

CESSAVIT. n. ſ. [Latin.]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the perſon, againſt whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to

perform ſuch ſervice, or pay ſuch rent, as he is obliged by his tenure, and hath not, upon his land or tenement, ſufficient goods or chattels to be diſtrained. *Cowel.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *cedo*, *ceſſum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without reſiſtance.

If the ſubject ſtrucken be of a proportionate *ceſſibility*, it ſeems to dull and deaden the ſtroke; whereas if the thing ſtricken be hard, the ſtroke ſeems to loſe no force, but to work a greater effect *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSIBLE *adj.* [from *cedo*, *ceſſum*, Lat.] Eaſy to give way

If the parts of the ſtrucken body be ſo eaſily *ceſſible*, as without difficulty the ſtroke can divide them, then it enters into ſuch a body, till it has ſpent its force. *Digby on the Soul*

CE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſion*, Fr. *ceſſio*, Lat.]
1. Retreat, the act of giving way

Sound is not produced without ſome reſiſtance either in the air or the body perculſed, for if there be a mere yielding or *ceſſion*, it produceth no ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 1
2. Reſignation, the act of yielding up or quitting to another

A party in their council would make and ſecure the beſt peace they can with France, by a *ceſſion* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *ceſſion.*] As a *ceſſionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CE'SSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſs*] An aſſeſſment or tax. *Dict.*

CE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſſo*, Lat.]

In law, he that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his ceſs, or ceſſing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ ceſſavit brought againſt him. Where it is ſaid the tenant ceſſeth, ſuch phraſe is to be underſtood, as if it were ſaid, the tenant ceſſeth to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement. *Cowel.*

CE'STUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not ſo much as her own *ceſtus* *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 425

CETA'CEOUS *adj.* [from *cete*, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fiſhes as have lungs or reſpiration, are not without the weazon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

He hath created variety of theſe *cetaceous* fiſhes, which converſe chiefly in the northern ſeas, whoſe whole body being encompaſſed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greateſt cold of the ſea-water. *Ray on the Creation.*

C FAUT. A note in the ſcale of muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortenſio's paſſion,
B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

CH has, in words purely Engliſh, or fully naturalized, the ſound of *tch*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to deſcribe in words. In ſome words derived from the French, it has the ſound of *ſh*, as *chaiſe*; and, in ſome derived from the Greek, the ſound of *k*, as *chalcraft*.

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHAD. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

Of round fiſh there are brit, ſprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, millet. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.]
1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon ſome of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the ſervant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At laſt, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her ſkin. *Fairy Q. b.* i
Soft, and more ſoft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former maſs to form, and frame to uſe. *Dryden.*

2. To heat.

Have I not heard the ſea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar, *chafed* with ſweat? *Shakeſp.*

3 [illegible]

Leaves new-waſh'd in a pure brook,
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;
Whoſe ſcent ſo *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would ſurely ſwear Arabick ſpices grew. *Suckling.*

4. To make angry.

Her interceſſion *chaf'd* him ſo,
When ſhe for thy repeal was ſuppliant,
That to cloſe priſon he commanded her. *Shakeſp.*

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of thoſe, who were reſolved to live or die together. *Sir John Hayward*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, againſt his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himſelf betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Thus *chaf'd* the boar, his noſtrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fires *Dryden.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*
1. To rage, to fret, to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right ſore. *Spenſer's Hub. Tale.*

My husband will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter.
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Be hion mettled, proud, and take no care,
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are.
Shakesp. Macbeth.

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, as *chafe*,
And swear, not Addison himself was safe. *Pope.*

2 To fret against any thing.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores. *Shakesp. J. Cæs.*

The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

CHAFE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heat, a rage; a fury, a passion; a fume, a pett; a fret; a storm.

When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence, he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And staring furiously on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras, p. ii. c. 1*

CHAFE-WAX. *n. s.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHAFER. *n. s.* [ceaper, Sax. *kever*, Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFERY. *n. s.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection.
Phillips's World of Words.

CHAFF. *n. s.* [ceaf, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]

1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryden.*

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from the corn, and lay it aside by itself. *Spectator*, N° 291.

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHAFFER. *v. n.* [*kaufen*, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold. *Dryden's Fables*

The *chaffering* with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*

In disputes with charmen, when your master sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your master that they will not take a farthing less. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER. *v. a.* [The active sense is obsolete.]

1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set,
And breach of laws to privy farm did set. *Spenser.*

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet,
Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke. *Fairy Queen.*

CHAFFERER. *n. s.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer, bargainer; purchaser.

CHA'FFERN *n. s.* [from *eschauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water. *Dict.*

CHAFFERY. *n. s.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick; the practice of buying and selling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*, that is, buying and selling. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

CHA'FFINCH *n. s.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song. *Phillips's World of Words.*

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHA'FFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Without chaff.

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

CHA'FFWEED. *n. s.* [*gnaphalium*, Lat.] An herb; the same with *cudweed*, which see.

CHA'FFY. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the straws be light and *chaffy*, and have at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CHA'FINGDISH. *n. s.* [from *chafe* and *dish*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chafingdishes*, posnets, and such other silver vessels.
Bacon's Physical Remains.

CHAGRI'N *n. s.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness, peevishness. It is pronounced *shagreen*.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;
That single act gives half the world the spleen. *Pope.*

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniencies and *chagrins*, more than their small remain of life seem destined to undergo. *Pope's Letters.*

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uneasy.

CHAIN. *n. s.* [*chaine*, Fr.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Gen.* xli. 42.

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyour may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it, or, by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A series linked together.

Those so mistake the Christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil. *Hammond.*

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especialy in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or link with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for slaves.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

Or, march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war? *Prior.*

They, with joint force oppression *chaining*, set
Imperial justice at the helm. *Thomson.*

2. To bring into slavery.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too
And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he, whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To put on a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.

CHA'INPUMP. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended, but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise. *Chambers.*

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great ease to great ships both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised, together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble. *Raleigh's Essays.*

CHA'INSHOT. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainshot*, and splinters. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CHA'INWORK. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars. *1 Kings*, vii.

CHAIR. *n. s.* [*chaire*, Fr.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy *chair*,
Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind. *Pope.*

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown —
—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakesp. Richard III.*

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, say;
Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p. iii.

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice
Supply with worthy men. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Clarendon.*

Her grace ſat down to reſt a while,
In a rich *chair* of ſtate. *Shakſp. Henry VIII*
In this high temple, on a *chair* of ſtate,
The ſeat of audience, old Janus ſate. *Dryden's Æneid*

3. A vehicle born by men, a ſedan.
Think what an equipage thou haſt in air,
And view with ſcorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

CHA'IRMAN *n. ſ.* [from *chair* and *man.*]
1. The preſident of an aſſembly.
In theſe aſſemblies generally one perſon is choſen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the ſeveral ſpeakers to the rules of order.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

2. One whoſe trade it is to carry a chair
One elbows him, one juſtles in the ſhoe,
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole. *Dryden.*
Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden fleet,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed,
Thoſe baſely Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Inſtead of paying *chairmen*, run them through. *Swift.*

3. [*char*, Fr.] A carriage of pleaſure drawn by one horſe
Inſtead of the chariot he might have ſaid the *chaiſe* of government, for a *chaiſe* is driven by the perſon that ſits in
Addiſon's Whig Examiner.

CHALCOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [χαλκογραφος, of χαλκος, braſs, and γραφω, to engrave.] An engraver in braſs.

CHALCOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [χαλκογραφια.] Engraving in braſs.

CHA'LDER. } *n. ſ.* A dry thing, in meaſure of coals, conſiſting
CHA'LDRON. } of forty ſix buſhels heaped up, according to the
CHA'UDRON } ſealed buſhel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE *n. ſ.* [calic, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]
1. A cup; a bowl.
When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A *chalice* for the nonce. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

2. It is generally uſed for a cup uſed in acts of worſhip
All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices*. *Stillingf.*

CHA'LICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup, applied by *Shakeſpeare* to a flower, but now obſolete.
Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate ſings,
And Phœbus 'gins ariſe,
His ſteeds to water at thoſe ſprings,
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CHALK. *n. ſ.* [ceale; ceaſ-tan, Sax. *talk*, Welch.]
Chalk is a white foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the boles. It is uſed in medicine as an abſorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*
He maketh all the ſtones of the altar as *chalk* ſtones, that are beaten in ſunder *Iſaiah*, xxvii 9.
Chalk is of two ſorts, the hard, dry, ſtrong *chalk*, which is beſt for lime, and a ſoft, unctuous *chalk*, which is beſt for lands, becauſe it eaſily diſſolves with rain and froſt. *Mortimer.*
With *chalk* I firſt deſcribe a circle here,
Where theſe ethereal ſprites muſt appear. *Dryden.*

To CHALK *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk
Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a ſecond *chalking*. *Mortimer.*

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.
Being not propt by anceſtry, whoſe grace
Chalks ſucceſſours their way. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*
His own mind *chalked* out to him the juſt proportions and meaſures of behaviour to his fellow creatures. *South.*
With theſe helps I might at leaſt have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errours in a like deſign. *Dryden.*
The time falls within the compaſs here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.
Shells, by the ſeamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward*

CHALK-PIT *n. ſ.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.

CHA'LKY. *adj.* [from *chalk.*]
1. Conſiſting of chalk, white with chalk.
As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy ſhore the tempeſt beats us back,
I ſtood upon the hatches in the ſtorm. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff
Rowe's Royal Convert.

2. Impregnated with chalk
(illegible) *ky* water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

To CHALLENGE. *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.]
1. To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat.
The prince of Wales ſtept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to ſingle fight. *Shakeſp. H IV.*

2. To call to a conteſt.
Thus form'd for ſpeed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind,
He ſcours along the field with looſen'd reins. *Dryden*
I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or poſſible. *Locke.*

3. To accuſe.
Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindneſs. *Shak. Macbeth.*

4. In law; to object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]
Though only twelve are ſworn, yet twenty four are to be returned, to ſupply the defects or want of appearance of thoſe that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale's Common Law.*

5. To claim as due.
The utter diſturbance of that divine order, whereby the preeminence of chiefeſt acceptation is by the beſt things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker, b. 1 § 7.*
Which of you, ſhall we ſay, doth love us moſt?
That we our largeſt bounty may extend,
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
And ſo much duty as my mother ſhew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profeſs
Due to the moor, my lord. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Had you not been their father, theſe white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakeſp. K Lear*
So when a tyger ſucks the bullocks blood,
A famiſh'd lion, iſſuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food
Dryden's Fables.
Haſt thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That ſtill would recommend thee more to Cæſar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.
I will now *challenge* you of your promiſe, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. *Peacham on Drawing*

CHA'LLENGE *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſummons to combat.
I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modeſtly. *Shakeſp. H IV*

2. A demand of ſomething as due.
There muſt be no *challenge* of ſuperiority, or diſcountenancing of freedom. *Cowley of Friendſhip.*

3. In law. An exception taken either againſt perſons or things; perſons, as in aſſize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the priſoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurours, is either made to the array, or to the polls *challenge* made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted againſt, as partially empannelled *challenge* to or by the poll, is when ſome one or more are excepted againſt, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurours is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cauſe *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cauſe alleged, or farther examination; as a priſoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily challenge to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cauſe. *Cowel.*
You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You ſhall not be my judge. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

CHA'LLENGER. *n. ſ.* [from *challenge.*]
1. One that defies or ſummons another to combat.
Young man, have you challenged Charles the wreſtler?—No, fair princeſs; he is the general *challenger*.
Shakeſp. As you like it.
Death was denounc'd,
He took the ſummons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly caſt his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieſly *challenger*. *Dryden*

2. One that claims ſuperiority
Whoſe worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

3. A claimant; one that requires ſomething as of right
Earneſt *challengers* there are of trial, by ſome publick diſputation. *Hooker, Preface.*

CHALY'BEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. ſteel.] Impregnated with iron or ſteel; having the qualities of ſteel.
The diet ought to ſtrengthen the ſolids, allowing ſpices, wine, and the uſe of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHAMA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender
Several French battalions made a ſhew of reſiſtance, but, upon our preparing to fill up a little foſſe, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and ſent us charte blanche
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 165.

CHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [*chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat. *ſiambr*, Welch.]
1. An apartment in a houſe, generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging
Welcome, ſweet prince, to London, to your *chamber*.
Shakeſp. Richard III

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry sleep to death. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
Of his own *chamber*. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

A natural cave in a rock may have something not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*. *Bentley.*

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Perrault, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of vision's existence in the posterior [illegible]. *Sharp.*

4. A court of justice.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted, *viz.* I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuse, musket, *&c.* *Cromwell's Remains.*

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. *Rom.* xiii. 13

2. To reside as in a chamber.

The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom. *Shakesp. K[illegible] II*

CHA'MBERER. *n. s.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue.

I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That *chamberers* have. *Shakesp. Othello.*

CHAMBERFELLOW. *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many sentiments. *Spectator*, N° 266.

CHA'MBERLAIN. *n. s.* [from *chamber*.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown, a considerable part of his function is at a coronation, to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and door-keepers. To this office the duke of Ancaster makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

He was made lord steward, that the staff of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the stage. *Pope.*

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'st thou,
That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shakesp. Timon.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two *chamberlains*
We will with wine and wassel convince. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He serv'd at first Æmilia's *chamberlain* *Dryden's Fables*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Chester, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not hide,
The *chambermaid* was named Cis *Ben. Johnson.*

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,
Trudges to town, and first turns *chambermaid* *Pope.*

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's *chambermaids*. *Swift*

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the practices practised by *chambermaids* among us, they are publickly whipped. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot*. See CAMELOT.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted*, as oak, whereof wainscot is made. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CHA[illegible]REL *of a Horse* The joint or bending of the upper part of the under leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAME'LEON. *n. s.* [χαμαιλέων.]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws, with these, as well as with its feet, it fastens itself [illegible] is flat, its nose long, and [illegible] skin plaited, [illegible] like a comb, like a fish, it has no neck. Some have affirmed, that it lives only upon air; but used to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, [illegible] is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white flesh, round, but flat at the end, or hollow and open, resembling [illegible] shrinks, and grows longer This

animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied, but our modern observers assure us, that its natural colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a bluish grey, though some are yellow, and others green, but both of a smaller kind. When it is exposed to the sun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour, and its parts, which have least of the light upon them, are changed into spots of different colours. The grain of its skin, when the light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes when it is hunted, it seems to be speckled with dark spots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and sometimes if it be wrapped up in linen, when it is taken off, it is white, but it changes colour only in some parts of the body *Calmet*

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary lizard, his head is proportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth, his back crooked, his skin spotted with little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly, his tail slender and long, on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outside, and two on the inside, his tongue of a marvellous length in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly, yet spotted with blue, white, and red. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 360.

I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon*,
Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage *Shakesp. Hen VI.*

One part devours the other, and leaves not so much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gulp after. *Decay of Piety.*

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryden.*

To CHAMFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MFER, CHA'MFERET } *n. s.* [from *to chamfer*.] A small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHA'MLET *n. s.* [See CAMELOT.]

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'MOIS. *n. s* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy*.

These are the beasts which you shall eat; the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*. *Deut* xiv. 5.

CHA'MOMILE. *n. s* [χαμαίμηλον.] The name of an odoriferous plant.

It hath a fibrous root; the cup of the flower is squamose, which expands, and appears like many leaves; the flowers are radiated; the petals of the flower are white, and the disk yellow; the leaves are cut into five segments. This plant was formerly in great request for making green walks, and is still cultivated in physick gardens for medicinal use, though it grows wild in great plenty *Miller.*

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Fresh coltsmary, and breathful *chamomile*,
Dull poppy, and drink-quick'ning setuale. *Spenser's Muiop.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Watery liquours force it, as distilled waters with diureticks, posset drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To CHAMP, *v. a.* [*champoyer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke, and betle is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage,
But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Paradise Lost, b. iv. l.* 857.

At his command,
The steeds caparison'd with purple stand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To devour.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator*, N° 431

To CHAMP *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to Musidorus to come near him. *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and resolve to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*

Hows did not answer equally to one another, but by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wiseman.*

CHAMPAIGN. *n. s* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country

In the abuses of the customs, methinks, you have a fair *champaign* and open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make thee lady *Shakesp. King Lear.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually seek occasion

to extend his limits unto the further border thereof *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without disarray, by the space of some miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with less loss of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his side two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other straight, and left between
Fair *champaign*, with less rivers interveen'd. *Paradise Reg.*

CHA'MPERTORS. *n. f.* [from *champerty*. In law.] Such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains. *Cowel.*

CHA'MPERTY. *n. f.* [*champart*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his suit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowel.*

CHAMPI'GNON. *n. f* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He vilier friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob at one end.

Woodward on Fossils.

CHAMPION. *n. f.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A person who undertakes a cause by single combat.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two *champions*, the victory would go on the one side.

Bacon's Coll. of Good and Evil.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champions* fierce,
Strive here for mast'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Par. Lost, b. ii. l.* 898.

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy! *Dryden.*

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a stout warriour.

A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Thus makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themselves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for errour. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that treth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowel.*

To CHA'MPION *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The seed of Banquo, kings!
Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to th' utterance. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

CHANCE. *n. f.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The only man of all that *chance* could bring,
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them.

Bentley.

2. Fortune; the act of fortune, or chance.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Accident, casual occurrence, fortuitous event.

To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth, as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents. *South.*

The beauty I beheld, has struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poison is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

4. Event; success; luck.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodness
Be like our warranted quarrel! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

5. Misfortune, unlucky accident.

You were as
To say, extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear.

Shakesp. Coriolanus.

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but chance may lead, where I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd. *Paradise Lost, b. iv. l.* 530.

Then your ladyship might have a *chance* to escape this adventure. *Swift.*

CHANCE. *adj.* [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,
They met like *chance* companions on the way.

Dryden's Hind and Panther.

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

To CHANCE *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen, to fall out, to fortune.

Think what a chance thou *chancest* on; but think,——
Thou hast thy mistress still. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother? *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

Ay, Casca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* today,
That Cæsar looks so sad. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victualers, who easily took. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

I chose the safer sea, and *chanc'd* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. f.* [from *chance* and *medley*. In law.] The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not given warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passenger is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning to the passengers that have taken heed to himself.

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a *chancemedley*. *South.*

CHA'NCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Stanyh. b.* ii.

CHANCEL. *n. f.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lattices, with which the chancel was inclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should say service in the *chancel*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 30.

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

CHA'NCELLOR. *n. f.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancelier*, Fr. from *cancellare, literas vel scriptum lineis per medium ductis damnare*, and seemeth of itself likewise to be derived à *cancellis*, which signify all one with κιγκλίδες, a lettice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may see through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment seats were compassed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.]

Quæsitus regni hic cancellarius *Angli,*
Primus sollicita mente petendus erit.
Hic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.

Verses of *Nigel de Wetekre* to the bishop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.

1. *Cancellarius*, at the first, signified the registers or actuaries in court; *graphiarius, scil. qui conscribendis & excipiendis juri bus dant operam.* But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property, for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowel.*

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beast you lie
Go, buckle to the law: Is this an hour
To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*. *Dryd. jun.*

Aristides was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government, so that he was in a manner *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift.*

2. CHANCELLOR *in the Ecclesiastical Court.* A bishop's lawyer, a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminals as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the rest of the court, ordereth things to the king's best benefit. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. *Cowel. Clarke.*

5. CHANCELLOR *of an University.* The principal magistrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge, he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR *of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order.

CHANCELLORSHIP. *n. f.* The office of chancellor.

The duke of Suffolk after he gave up his *chancellorship* of England, betook himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

CHANCERY. *n. f.* [from *chancellor*, probably *chancellery*; then shortened] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal. *Cowel.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of *chancery*, by the bishops letters under the seal episcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'NCRE. *n. f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a *chancre*. *Wiseman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancrous* callus. *Wiseman.*

CHANDELI'ER. *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *n. f.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandler's* in Europe.

Shakesp. Henry IV. p. 1.

But whether black or lighter dies are worn,
The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder born,
With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHA'NFRIN n. f. [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambio*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtile. *Bacon's Essays*

2. To resign any thing for the sake of another, with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we still change; but here's the curse,
They *change for* better, and we *change for* worse.

Dryden's Spanish Friar, Prologue.

3. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller

A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift's Intelligencer*, N° 19.

4. To give and take reciprocaly, with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, *with* whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

5. To alter.

Thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor *change* my countenance for this arrest;
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take chearfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low estate. *Ecclus.* ii. 4

For the elements were *changed* in themselves by a kind of harmony, like as in a psaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds. *Wisdom*, xix. 18.

6. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Intreat some pow'r to *change* this currish Jew.

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

To change a horse, or *to change hand*, is to turn or bear the head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHANGE *v. n.*

To undergo change; to suffer alteration, as, his fortune may soon *change*, though he is now so secure.

One Jura, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakesp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

2. To change, as the moon, to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*.

Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

CHANGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.

Since I saw you last,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal scene,
Still varying to the last! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set,
abandon'd tribes shall only know
master, and a *change* of time.
how Timotheus' various lays surprize,
and alternate passions fall and rise!
While, at each *change*, the son of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution

Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N° 89.

4. Novelty.

The hearts
Of all his people shall revolt from him,
And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair,
And they, for *change*, will try our English air

Dryden's Spanish Friar, Prologue

5. In ringing; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other *changes* upon the same bells. *Addis.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges*, xiv. 12.

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five and twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient *Swift.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change*]

1. Subject to change; fickle, inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels, but there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

2. Possible to be changed.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*. *Sidney, b. i.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness* with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 25.

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hooker, b. iii. § 10.*

CHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable*] Inconstantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable, subject to variation, fickle

Unsound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted or performed. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING. *n. f.* [from *change*; the word arises from an old superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left,
Such, men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by fairies theft.

Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. c. x. stanz. 65.

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stolen from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a *changeling*.

Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

2. An ideot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out,
Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden's Tyr. Lour.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? *Locke*

3. One apt to change, a waverer.

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they swung;
As they had turn'd from side to side,
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

CHA'NGER. *n. f* [from *change*.] One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL. *n. f.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running water.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the ways, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Draw

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your teare
Into the *channel*, til the lowest ſtream
Do kiſs the moſt exalted ſhores of all. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*
So th' inrag'd ſea, which, from her wonted courſe,
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force,
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* ſtay. *Waller.*
Had not the ſtrata been diſlocated, ſome of them elevated, and others depreſſed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the ſea. *Woodward.*
The tops of mountains and hills will be continually waſhed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the ſtreams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longways.
Complaint and not deſires, the lover's hell,
And ſcalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell.
Dryden's Fables.

3. A ſtrait or narrow ſea, between two countries; as the Britiſh *Channel* between Britain and France; St George's *Channel* between Britain and Ireland.
4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.
No more ſhall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruiſe her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hoſtile paces. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. 2.*
The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton's Architecture.*
Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel'd* ſides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]
1. To ſing.
Wherein the chearful birds of ſundry kind
Do *chant* ſweet muſick. *Fairy Queen, b. 1. c. 11.*
2. To celebrate by ſong.
The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the ſhepherds in the mountains *Bramſton.*
3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To ſing, to make melody with the voice.
They *chant* to the ſound of the viol, and invent to themſelves inſtruments of muſick. *Amos, vi 7.*
Heav'n heard his ſong, and haſten'd his relief;
And chang'd to ſnowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air *Dryden.*

CHANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.
A pleaſant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds reſounding loud.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. 1. 290.

CHANTER *n. ſ.* [from *chant*] A ſinger, a ſongſter
You cheriſh'd by the vocal
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Watton.*
Jove's ethereal rays, reſiſtleſs fire,
The *chanter's* ſoul, and raptur'd ſong inſpire,
Inſtinct divine! nor blame ſevere his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *n. ſ.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearneſs and loudneſs of his crow
And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note ſhrill,
Had warned once, that Phœbus' fiery car
In haſte was climbing up the eaſtern hill. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*
Hark, hark, I hear
The ſtrain of ſtrutting *chanticleer* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near *Ben. Johnſon's Maſk*
Theſe verſes were mentioned by Chaucer, in the deſcription of the ſudden ſtir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynold the fox. *Camden's Remains.*
Within this homeſtead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer.* *Dryden's Fab.*

CHA'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chant*] A woman ſinger.
Sweet bird, that ſhun'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholy,
Thee, *chantreſs* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

C[illegible] [from the verb]
Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more prieſts, daily to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors, and ſuch others as they appoint. *Cowel.*
Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by; to thoſe before him,
And, underneath that conſecrated roof,
Plight me the full aſſurance of your faith. *Shakeſp. T. Night*

CHAOS. *n. ſ.* [*chaos*, Lat. χάος.]
1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements.
The whole univerſe would have been a confuſed *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*
2. Confuſion; irregular mixture.
Had I followed the worſt, I could not have brought church and ſtate to ſuch a *chaos* of confuſions, as ſome have done

Their reaſon ſleeps, but monſtrous fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill ſorted, and misjoin'd,
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.
We ſhall have nothing but darkneſs and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *I*
Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's juſt or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *P.*

CHAO'TICK. *adj* [from *chaos*] Reſembling chaos; confuſed
When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* ſtate, and the earthy particles ſubſided, then thoſe ſeveral beds were, in all probability, repoſited in the earth. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word ſeems originally the ſame with *chop*, nor were they probably diſtinguiſhed at firſt, otherwiſe than by accident; but they have now a meaning ſomething different, though referable to the ſame original ſenſe.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.
It alſo weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in ſundry places
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the ruſſet plain. *Eckinard.*

CHAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cleft, an aperture, an opening, a gaping; a chink
What moiſture the heat of the ſummer ſucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter, and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. ſ.* [This is not often uſed, except by anatomiſts, in the *ſingular*] The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.
Froth fills his *chaps*, he ſends a grunting ſound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden*
The nether *chap* in the male ſkeleton is half an inch broader than in the female, as being made to accommodate a bigger muſcle for the motion of the teeth. *Grew's Muſæum*

CHAPE. *n. ſ.* [*chappe*, Fr.]
1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a ſcabbard by which it ſticks in the belt, the point by [illegible]
This is Monſieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his ſcarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his [illegible]
2. A braſs or ſilver tip or caſe, that ſtrengthens the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword. *Philips's World of Words.*

CHAPEL. *n. ſ.* [*capella*, Lat.]
A *chapel* is of two ſorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, which men of worth build, or elſe ſeparate from the mother church, where the pariſh is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of eaſe, becauſe it is built for the eaſe of one or more pariſhioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is ſerved by ſome inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of ſuch as have benefit by it, as the compoſition or cuſtom is. *Cowel.*
She went in among thoſe few trees, ſo cloſed in the tops together, as they might ſeem a little *chapel.* *Sidney.*
Will you diſpatch us here under this tree, or ſhall we go with you to your *chapel?* *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*
A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*
A free *chapel* is ſuch as is founded by the king of Eng and *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHAPELESS *adj* [from *chape.*] Without a chape.
An old ruſty ſword, with a broken hilt, and *chapleſs* two broken points. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CHAPELLANY [illegible]
A *chapellany* is uſually ſaid to be that which does not ſubſiſt of itſelf, but is built and founded within ſome other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELRY. *n. ſ.* [from *chapel.*] The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON. n. ſ. [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.
I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of ſtate, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of ſtate. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *adj* [from *chap* and *fain*] Having the mouth ſhrunk.
A *chapfain* beaver looſely hung in by
The cloven helm. *Dryden's Juv. ſat* 10

CHA'PITER *n. ſ.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.
He overlaid your *chapiters* and your fillets with gold
Exodus, xxxvi. 38.

CHAPLAIN *n. ſ.* [*capellanus*, Latin] He that performs divine ſervice in a chapel, and attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Cowel*
Wiſhing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of ſome moment. *Shakeſp.*
Chaplain, away! thy prieſthood ſaves thy life.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. iii

A chief governour can never fail of ſome worthleſs illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift*

CHA'PLAINSHIP *n. ſ.* [from *chaplain*]

1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.
2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS *adj.* [from *chap.*] Without any fleſh about the chaps.

... my lady Worm's *chapleſs*, and knocked about the mazzard with a ſexton's ſpade. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

... at midnight in a charnel-houſe,
With reeky ſhanks and yellow *chapleſs* bones.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

CHA'PLET *n. ſ.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An odorous *chaplet* of ſweet ſummer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, ſet. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

I ſtrangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Thoſe that their miſtreſs' ſcorn did bear,
Or thoſe that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*

The winning ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead ſhade. *Dryden.*

They with joyful nimble wing,
Flew dutifully back again,
And made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift.*

... ſhould be fed in the Romiſh church for keeping an ... number rehearſed of pater noſters and ave marias. A different ſort of *chaplets* is alſo uſed by the Mahometans.

... ure] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horſemanſhip.] A couple of ſtirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a ſtirrup, and joining at top in a ſort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are faſtened to the pummel of a ſaddle, after they have been adjuſted to the length and bearing of the rider. They are made uſe of both to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the ſtirrups, every time a perſon mounts on a different horſe and ſaddle, and to ſupply the want of academy ſaddles, which have no ſtirrups to them. *Farrier's Diſt.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer.

Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Diſpraiſe the thing that you intend to buy.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

Yet have they ſeen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And underſtand 'em as moſt *chapmen* do. *Ben. Johnſon.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuſcripts, exquiſitely written in Arabick; theſe were upon ſale to the Jeſuits at Antwerp, liquoriſh *chapmen* of ſuch wares. *Wotton.*

He dreſſed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likelieſt place for a *chapman*. *L'Eſtrange.*

... *chapmen* they betray,
Their ſhops are dens, the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPS. *n. ſ.* [from *chap.*]

1. The mouth of a beaſt of prey.

So on the downs we ſee
A haſten'd hare from greedy greyhound go;
And paſt all hope, his *chaps* to fruſtrate ſo. *Sidney.*

Open your mouth; this will ſhake your ſhaking, I can tell you, and that ſoundly; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT, CHA'PPED. } *partic. paſſ.* [from *to chap.*]

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint, not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their ſun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* ſkins they laid. *Dryden's Fab.*

CHA'PTER. *n. ſ.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A diviſion of a book.

The firſt book we divide into three ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe three *chapters*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

If theſe mighty men at *chapter* and verſe, can produce then no ſcripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce ſcripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phraſe, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honeſt men and knaves, fools and philoſophers; and ſo forward, *mutatis mutandis*, *to the end of the chapter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, ſignifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church.

The abbot takes the advice and conſent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. The place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical conſtitution does not ſtrictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter* houſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The place where delinquents receive diſcipline and correction. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. A decretal epiſtle. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PTREL *n. ſ.* [probably from *chapiter*.] The capitals of pillars, or pilaſters, which ſupport arches, commonly called impoſts.

Let the keyſtone break without the arch, ſo much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

CHAR. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fiſh found only in Windermeer in Lancaſhire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts frequently into various cracks.
Woodward on Foſſils.

CHAR. *n. ſ.* [cyrre, work, Sax. *Lye.* It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. buſineſs, or care, Sax. care, or *kerren*, Dutch, to ſweep.] Work done by the day, a ſingle job or taſk.

But a meer woman, and commanded
By ſuch poor paſſion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meaneſt *chares*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Harveſt done, to *char* work did aſpire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houſes by the day, without being a hired ſervant.

CHA'R-WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *char* and *woman*.] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or ſingle days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you conſtantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

CHA'RACTER. *n. ſ.* [*character*, Lat. χαρακτηρ.]

1. A mark, a ſtamp; a repreſentation.

In outward alſo her reſembling leſs
His image, who made both; and leſs expreſſing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* viii. *l.* 542.

2. A letter uſed in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery! ——
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The purpoſe is perſpicuous even as ſubſtance,
Whoſe groſſneſs little *characters* ſum up.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

It were much to be wiſhed, that there were throughout the world but one ſort of *character* for each letter, to expreſs it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the caſement of my cloſet.—
You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of theſe they feign'd, exceis their own. *Denham.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This ſubterraneous paſſage is much mended, ſince Seneca gave ſo bad a *character* of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece muſt be advanced foremoſt to the view of the reader or ſpectator; he muſt outſhine the reſt of all the *characters*; he muſt appear the prince of them, like the ſun in the Copernican ſyſtem, encompaſſed with the leſſer orbs of planets. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been ſuitable to no other deity. *Addiſon Spectator*, N° 273.

7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind.

Nothing ſo true as what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office.

The chief honour of the magiſtrate conſiſts in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by ſuitable actions. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſcribe; to engrave.

Theſe few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Shew me one ſcar *character'd* on thy ſkin. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

O Roſalind! theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

CHARACTERI'STICAL, CHARACTERI'STICK } *adj.* [from *characterize*.] That which conſtitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any perſon or thing.

There are ſeveral others that I take to have been likewiſe ſuch, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteriſtick* diſtinction. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The ſhining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his [illegible], his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteriſtical* virtue his poet gives him, raiſes our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *characteriſtical*.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK. *n. ſ.* That which conſtitutes the character; that which diſtinguiſhes any thing or perſon from others.

I ſhall here endeavour to ſhew, how this vaſt invention exerts itſelf, in a manner ſuperiour to that of any poet, as it is the great and peculiar *characteriſtick* which diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

CHARACTERISTICK *of a Logarithm.* The ſame with the *index* or *exponent*.

To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character*.]

1. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man.

It is ſome commendation, that we have avoided publickly to *characterize* any perſon, without long experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave, or impreſs.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or ſentiments *characterized* and engraven in the ſoul, born with it, and growing up with it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To mark with a particular ſtamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national, European, Aſiatick, Chineſe, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CHA'RACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character*.] Without a character.

When water drops have worn the ſtones of Troy,
And blind oblivion ſwallowed cities up,
And mighty ſtates *characterleſs* are grated,
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

CHA'RACTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *character*.] Impreſſion; mark, delineation.

Fairies uſe flowers for their *characters*.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

All my engagements I will conſtrue to thee,
All the *characters* of my ſad brows. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

CHA'RCOAL. *n. ſ.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *char*, buſineſs, but, by Mr *Lye*, from *to chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is uſed in preparing metals.

Seacoal laſts longer than *charcoal*, and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, laſts longer than ordinary *charcoal*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 779.

Love is a fire that burns and ſparkles,
In men as nat'rally as in *charcoals*,
Which ſooty chymiſts ſtop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*

Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, ſcrawls
With deſp'rate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls? *Pope.*

CHARD. *n. ſ.* [*carde*, Fr.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and loſe ſome of their bitterneſs. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet tranſplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midſt, have a large white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main ſhoot, which is the true *chard*. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe. It has *with* before the thing entruſted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joſeph *with* them, and he ſerved them. *Geneſis*, xl. 4.

What you have *charged* me *with*, that I have done.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

2. To impute as a debt, with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death, I pardon:
That's ſomewhat ſure; a mighty ſum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood ſtruck off,
My prayers and penance ſhall diſcount for theſe,
And beg of heav'n to *charge* the bill *on* me. *Dryden.*

It is not barely the ploughman's pains, the reaper's and threſher's toil, and the baker's ſweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utenſils, muſt all be *charged on* the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. To impute; with *on* before the perſon to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuſe thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native ſloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*

It is eaſy to account for the difficulties he *charges on* the peripatetick doctrine. *Locke.*

Perverſe mankind! whoſe wills, created free,
Charge all their woes *on* abſolute decree,
All to the dooming gods their guilt tranſlate,
And follies are miſcall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We *charge* that *upon* neceſſity, which was really deſired and choſen. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To impoſe as a taſk. It has *with* before the thing impoſed.

The goſpel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and juſtice and charity to men, and temperance and chaſtity in reference to ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

5. To accuſe, to cenſure.

Speaking thus to you, I am ſo far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can ſincerely ſay, I believe the exhortation wholly needleſs. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. [illegible]

And his angels he *charged with* folly. *Job*, iv. 18.

7. To challenge.

The prieſt ſhall *charge* her by an oath. *Numb.* v. 19.

Thou canſt not, cardinal, deviſe a name
So ſlight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an anſwer as the pope. *Shakeſp.*

8. To command.

I may not ſuffer you to viſit them;
The king hath ſtrictly *charged* the contrary. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Why doſt thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, anſwer
To what I ſhall enquire. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

I *charge* thee, ſtand,
And tell thy name and buſineſs in the land. *Dryden.*

9. To fall upon; to attack; to make an onſet.

With his prepared ſword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The Grecians rally, and their powers unite,
With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryden.*

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron, and ſeems to deſpiſe all ornament, but intrinſick merit. *Guardian.*

10. To burden; to load.

Here's the ſmell of blood ſtill; all the perfumes of Arabia will not ſweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh! ——What a ſigh is there? the heart is ſorely *charged*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And ſends to ſenates, *charg'd* with common care,
Which none more ſhuns, and none can better bear
Like meat ſwallowed down for pleaſure and [illegible]
which only *charges* the ſtomach, or fumes into the [illegible]

A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the [illegible] of children's memories with rules and precepts.

11. To fill.

It is pity the obeliſks in Rome had not been *charged* with ſeveral parts of the Egyptian hiſtories, inſtead of hieroglyphicks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

12. To [illegible]

CHARGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; truſt; cuſtody.

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a ſtone, ſaying, that in them was contained that they had in *charge* [illegible]

A hard diviſion, when the harmleſs ſheep
Muſt leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*. *Fa[illegible]*

He enquired many things, as well concerning the prince which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the ſame. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God thoſe ſpoils, had not the Lord, in that particular caſe, given ſpecial *charge* to the contrary. *Hooker*, b. v. § [illegible].

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philoſophy; that is to ſay, ſuch knowledge as men by natural reaſon attain unto. *Hooker*, b. ii. § 8.

The leaders having *charge* from you to ſtand,
Will not go off until they hear you ſpeak. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

He, who requires
From us no other ſervice than to keep
This one, this eaſy *charge*, of all the trees
In paradiſe, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taſte that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Par. Loſt*, b. iv.

3. Commiſſion, truſt conferred; office.

If large poſſeſſions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, profitable commiſſions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting to his eſtabliſhment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Go firſt the maſter of thy heros to find
True to his *charge* a loyal ſwain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently ſometimes *over* before the thing committed to [illegible]

I gave my brother *charge over* Jeruſalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. *Nehemiah*, vii. 2.

5. It has *of* before the ſubject of command or truſt.

Haſt thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou ſhouldſt not eat?
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. [illegible].

6. It has *upon* before the perſon charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the higheſt point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon* us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Accuſation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his *charge*:
What you have ſeen him do, and heard him ſpeak,
Beating your officers, curſing yourſelves
Theſe very men are continually reproaching [illegible]

laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and superstition of popish times. *Swift*

The person or thing entrusted to care or management.

Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prescrib'd
To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the *charge*
Of others? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv. *l.* 879.

More had he said, but, fearful of her stay,
The starry guardian drove his *charge* away,
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel saw them where they sate
Above the palace of our flaming king,
He sigh'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryden.*

This part should be the governour's principal care, that an habitual gracefulness and politeness, in all his carriage, may be settled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury.

10. Expence, cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge *charge*, which you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so many complaints. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Witness this army of such mass and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick business, yet of equal *charge*. *Dryden.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue. *Bacon's Essays.*

Ne'er put yourself to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong, which heretofore you did sustain. *Dryden.*

The last pope was at considerable *charges*, to make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addison on Italy.*

12. Onset.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they slew eleven thousand footmen, and sixteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others to flight. 2 *Macc.* xi. 11.

Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave *charges*; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.

Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing coursers, daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in *charge*, their beavers down.
Shakesp. Henry IV. *p.* ii.

15. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

16. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-spants, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a poultice, or between a plaister and a cataplasm.
Farrier's Dict.

17. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacham.*

CHARGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expensive; costly.

Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea coasts, in [illegible]*rable*, and little serviceable in war *Hayward.*

[illegible]'d we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. 2 *Thess.*

There was another accident of the same nature on the Scotch side, much more pleasant, but less *chargeable*; for it cost nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Considering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous flue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man, but some fault or other *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy, they would be immoral. *Spectator*, Nº 286.

CHARGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *chargeable*.] Expence, cost; costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials, is not their *chargeableness*, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

CHARGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.] Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

CHARGER. *n. s.* [from *charge*.] A large dish.

All the tributes land and sea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our sumptuous boards.
I

Thus golden *charger*, snatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchises did in sacrifice employ. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Even Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast,
Might have some *chargers* not exactly dress'd
King's Art of Cookery.

Nor dare they close their eyes,
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,
With which in often interrupted sleep,
Their fry ing blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Phillips.*

CHA'RILY. *adv.* [from *chary*.] Warily, frugally.

CHARINESS. *n. s.* [from *chary*.] Caution, nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villany against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty. *Shak. Merry W. of Windsor.*

CHA'RIOT *n. s.* [*car-rhod*, Welch, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in such, *charriot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital.]

1. A carriage of pleasure, or state.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

He skims the liquid plains,
High on his *chariot*, and with loosen'd reins,
Majestick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

3. A lighter kind of coach with only back seats.

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

An angel all in flames ascended
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton's Agonistes.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *n. s.* [from *chariot*.] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient publick games.

The gasping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,
In bright Bootes and his wane appear. *Addison on Italy.*

Show us the youthful handsome *charioteer*,
Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. s.* [from *chariot* and *race*.] A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and *chariot-race*. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

CHA'RITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité*.]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants bread
The labr'er bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others, disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else? Why have you that *charitable* title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart? *Shakesp. Timon.*

Of a pasteck sermon that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered, By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.]

1. Kindly, liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our cross patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

CHA'RITY *n. s.* [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.]

1. Tenderness, kindness, love.

By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. *l.* 756.

2. Goodwill, benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errours, I hope, are only those of *charity* to mankind, and such as my own *charity* has caused me to commit, that others may more easily excuse *Dryden's Religio Laici, Preface.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living God. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 38.

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for *charity*.
— Urge neither *charity* nor shame to me,
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakesp. Richard* III

Only

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable, add faith;
Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love,
By name to come call *charity*, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii. l. 584

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But lasting *charity*'s more ample sway,
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king, I will look for him, and privily relieve him, go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *L'Estrange.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or, with a fever, like fire in a strong water shop, burns him down to the ground, or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra*, b. iii. c. v. § 10.

CHARLATAN. *n. s.* [*charlatan*, Fr *ciurlatano*, Ital. from *ciurlare*, to chatter.] A quack, a mountebank; an empiric.

Saltimbanchoes, quacksalvers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 3.

For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATANICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan.*] Quackish, ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley, Preface.*

CHARLATANRY. *n. s.* [from *charlatan.*] Wheedling; deceit, cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. *n. s.* The northern constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*, or Plaustrum of Ursa major, seven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CHA'RLOCK. *n. s.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM. *n. s.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have *charms*.——Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other *charms*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

There have been ever used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination, or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 948

Alcyone he names amidst his pray'rs,
Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind,
Most in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

Antæus could, by magick *charms*,
Recover strength, whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections.

Well sounding verses are the *charms* we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Roscommon.*

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
While proud oppression in her valies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests,
I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney*, b. ii.

3. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces
That from my mutest conscience to my tongue,
Charms this report out. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie
Where the pow'r that *charms* us so,
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

CHA'RMER. *n. s.* [from *charm.*] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give,
She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shakesp. Othello.*

The passion you pretended,
Was only to obtain
But when the charm is ended,
The *charmer* you disdain. *Dryden's Sp. I.*

CHA'RMING. *partic. adj.* [from *charm.*] Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be *charming*; for ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Spr*

O *charming* youth! in the first op'ning page,
So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *adv.* [from *charming.*] In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered as fine a set of [illegible] eye beheld. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 21

CHA[illegible]NGNESS. *n. s.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcases.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp
Oft found in *charnel* vaults, and sepulchres,
Lingring and

CHA'RNEL HOUSE. *n. s.* [from *caro, carnis*, Latin.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are reposited.

If *charnel-houses* and our graves must send
Those, that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

When they were in those *charnel-houses*, every skull placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin set by them. [illegible]

CHART. *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coasts, for the use of sailors. It is [illegible] gathered from a *map*, by representing only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good-Hope, found skilful pilots, using astronomical instruments, geographical *charts*, and compasses. *Arbuthnot on*

CHA'RTER. *n. s.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of [illegible] whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man shall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowel.*

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom
. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Here was that *charter* seal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow,
And seems to have renew'd her *charter's* date,
Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Essays.*

God renewed this *charter* of man's sovereignty over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity, exemption.

I must [illegible]
What as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;
And they that are most galled with my folly,
They most must laugh. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

CHARTER-PARTY. *n. s.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high sea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's jurisdiction. *Hale's Comm[illegible]*

CHA'RTERED. *adj.* [from *charter.*] Invested with [illegible] charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

CHA'RY. *adj.* [from *care.*] Careful; cautious, wary, [illegible]

Over his kindred he held a wary and [illegible] care, which b[illegible]

The *chariest* maid is prodig[illegible]
If she unmask her beauty to t[illegible]

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.]

1. To hunt.

2. To pursue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chased* him, and he fled before him. *Judges* ix. 40.

3. To

3. To follow as a thing deſirable.

Thus *chaſed* by their brother's endleſs malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their ſafety, fled at laſt to the city of Peſcara. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away
The flying ſtars, and Lucifer reſtor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To CHASE *detinet.* See TO ENCHASE.

CHASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting, purſuit of any thing as game.

Whilſt he was hatt'ning, in the *chaſe*, it ſeems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this ſeeming lady *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

There is no *chaſe* more pleaſant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to loſe ſight of it till it fall into eternity.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

2. Inclos'd to be hunted, appropriation to *chaſe* or ſport.

Concerning the beaſts of *chaſe*, whereof the buck is the firſt, he is called the firſt year a fawn. *Shakeſp. Love's L. Loſt.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train,
Oh! let me ſtill that ſpotleſs name retain,
Frequent the foreſts, thy chaſte will obey,
And only make the beaſts of *chaſe* my prey *Dryden.*

3. Purſuit of an enemy, or of ſomething noxious.

The admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth towards them; inſomuch as of one hundred ſhips, there came ſcarce thirty to work. Howbeit, with them, and ſuch as came daily in, we ſet upon them, and gave them *chaſe*. *Bacon*

One day, upon the ſudden, he ſallied out upon them with certain troops of horſemen, with ſuch violence, that, at the firſt onſet, he overthrew them, and, having them in *chaſe*, did ſpeedy execution. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

They ſeek that joy, which us'd to glow,
Expanded on the hero's face;
When the thick ſquadrons preſt the foe,
And William led the glorious *chaſe*. *Prior.*

4. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable.

Yet this mad *chaſe* of fame, by few purſu'd,
Has drawn deſtruction on the multitude. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Hunting match.

Tell him, he hath made a match with ſuch a wrangler,
That all the courts of France will be diſturb'd
With *chaſes*. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

6. The game hunted.

She, ſeeing the towering of her purſued *chaſe*, went circle about, riſing ſo with the leſs terſe of riſing. *Sidney, b.*

Hold, Warwick ſeek thee out ſome other *chaſe*,
For I myſelf muſt put this deer to death. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Honour's the nobleſt *chaſe*; purſue that game,
And recompence the loſs of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a foreſt and a park; being commonly leſs than a foreſt, and not endued with ſo many liberties, and yet of a larger compaſs, and ſtored with greater diverſity of game than a park. A *chaſe* differs from a foreſt in this, becauſe it may be in the hands of a ſubject, which a foreſt, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not incloſed, and hath not only a larger compaſs, and more ſtore of game, but likewiſe more keepers and overſeers. *Cowel.*

The earl and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the northſide of this pleaſant *chaſe*. *Shakeſp. Tit. And.*

8. *The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken within the muzle. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *gun.*] Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And rake us *chaſe-guns* through our ſtern they ſend *Dryden.*

CHASER *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe.*] Hunter; purſuer; driver.

Then began
A ſtop i' th' *chaſer*, a retire; anon
A rout, confuſion thick. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

So faſt he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has loſt the *chaſers*, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his ſecond hope ſurvey,
At once the *chaſer*, and at once the prey.
Lo Rufus tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the foreſt like a wounded hart. *Pope*

CHASM *n. ſ.* [χασμα.]

1. A breach incloſed, a cleft; a gape; an opening.

In all that viſible corporeal world, we ſee no *chaſms* or gaps.
Locke.

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuſes or *chaſms* paſſing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ground adjoining her riv'n mouth diſparts,
Horrible *chaſm!* profound. *Philips*

2. A place unfilled, a vacuity.

Some lazy ages, loſt in eaſe,
A ſtation leave to buſy chronicles;

Such, whoſe ſupine felicity but makes,
In ſtory *chaſms*, inepochas dullakes. *Dryden.*

CHASSELAS. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of grape. See VINE.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes, as a *chaſte* virgin.

2. With reſpect to language; pure; uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phraſes.

3. Without obſcenity.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome *chaſte*, others obſcene. *Watts's Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children, be diſcreet, *chaſte*, keepers at home.
Titus, ii. 5.

CHASTE-TREE *n. ſ.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, with two lips; the forepart is tubulooſe, from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which becomes an almoſt ſpherical fruit, divided into four cells. The leaves are fingered like thoſe of hemp. This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce their ſpikes of flowers at the extremity of every ſtrong ſhoot in autumn. *Miller.*

To CHASTEN. *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr. *caſtigo*, Lat.] To correct; to puniſh, to mortify.

Chaſten thy ſon while there is hope, and let not thy ſoul ſpare for his crying. *Prov. xix. 18.*

I follow thee, ſafe guide! the path
Thou lead'ſt me, and to the hand of heav'n ſubmit,
However *chaſt'ning*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x. 373.*

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chaſt'ning* hand.
Rowe's Royal Convert.

From our loft purſuit the wills to have
Her cloſe decrees, and *chaſten* human pride. *Prior.*

To CHASTISE. *v. a.* [*caſtiga*, Lat. antiently accented on the firſt ſyllable, now on the laſt.]

1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment; to afflict for faults.

My breaſt I'll burſt with ſtraining of my courage,
And I will *chaſtiſe* this ſcurvy muſed trumpet. *Sha. Hen. VI.*

I am glad to ſee the vanity or envy of the canting chymiſts thus diſcovered and *chaſtiſed*. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.*

How ſeldom is the world affrighted or *chaſtiſed* with ſights or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues?
Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.

Like you, commiſſion'd to *chaſtiſe* and bleſs,
He muſt avenge the world, and give it peace. *Addiſon.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience.

Incline thee hither,
That I may pour my ſpirits in thine ear,
And *chaſtiſe*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Know, Sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your maſter's court,
Nor once be *chaſtiſed* with the ſober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The gay ſet all ſenſe
By decency *chaſtiſ'd*. *Thomſon.*

CHASTISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*chaſtiment*, Fr.] Correction; puniſhment. Theſe words are all commonly, though not always, uſed of domeſtick or parental puniſhment.

Shall I ſo much diſhonour my fair ſtars,
On equal terms to give him *chaſtiſement*? *Shakeſp. R. II.*

He held the *chaſtiſement* of one which moleſted the ſee of Rome, pertaining to God. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

For ſeven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ſome ſlight tricks, the repeated commiſſion of which ſhall bring him to the *chaſtiſement* of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a gift of ſickneſs as the kind *chaſtiſement* and diſcipline of his heavenly father, to wean his affections from the world *Law.*

C

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow,
To force a ſpotleſs virgin's *chaſtity*? *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or continence. abſtinence is that of virgins or widows, continence of married perſons. chaſte marriages are honourable and pleaſing to God.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

Ev'n here where frozen *chaſtity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obſcenity.

There is not *chaſtity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. *Sh. Much ado about Nothing.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTISER *n. ſ.* [from *chaſtiſe.*] The perſon that chaſtiſes; a puniſher, a corrector.

CHASTLY. *adv.* [from *chaſte.*] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You ſhould not paſs her
Ere as to give *chaſtity*.
Make firſt a ſong of joy and love,
Which *chaſtity* ſhall raviſh royal eyes.

Succeſſion of a long defect,
Which *chaſtly* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden.*

CHA'STENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſte.*] Chaſtity, purity.

To CHAT *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*, perhaps from *achat*, purchaſe or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is moſt likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly, to prattle; to cackle, to chatter, to converſe at eaſe.

Thus *chatten* the people in their ſtreads,
Ylike as a monſter of many heads. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*
Becauſe that I familiarly ſometimes,
Do uſe you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your ſaucineſs will jeſt upon my love. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*
All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. Your prattling nurſe
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While ſhe *chats* him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
The ſhepherds on the lawn
Sat ſimply *chatting* in a ruſtick row. *Milton.*
With much gooowill the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures paſs'd. *Dryden.*

CHAT *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Idle talk, prate, ſlight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unneceſſarily,
As this Gonzalo, I myſelf could make
Chough of as deep *chat*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
The time between before the fire they ſat,
And ſhorten'd the delay by pleaſing *chat*. *Dryden.*
The leaſt is no inconſiderable good, but ſuch as he conſeſſes is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glaſs of wine, or the idle *chat* of a ſoaking club. *Locke.*
Snuff, or the fan, ſupplies each pauſe of *chat*,
With ſinging, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT. *n. ſ.* The keys of trees are called *chats*, as aſh *chats*.

CHA'TELLANY. *n. ſ.* [*chatellenie*, Fr.] The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, [illegible] *Evelyn.*

CHA'TTEL. *n. ſ.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable poſſeſſion; a term now ſcarce uſed but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor ſtamp, nor ſtare, nor fret;
I will be maſter of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels*. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Honour's a leaſe for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant. 'Tis a *chattle*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras, p.*

To CHATTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales ſeldom ſing, the pie ſtill *chattereth*. *Sidney.*
So doth the cuckow, when the mavis ſings,
Begin his witleſs note apace to *chatter*. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*
There was a crow ſat *chattering* upon the back of a ſheep; Well, ſirrah, ſays the ſheep, you durſt not have done this to a dog. *L'Eſtrange.*
Your birds of knowledge, that in duſky air
Chatter future ſtory. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth.

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With *chatt'ring* teeth, and briſtling hair up-ſtarting. *Fairy Q.*
Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correſpondent teeth will *chatter*. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or careleſs.

Suffer no hour to paſs away in a lazy idleneſs, an impertinent *chattering*, or uſeleſs trifles. *Watts's Logick.*

CHA'TTER *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life beſpatter *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prattler.

CHA'TWOOD. *n. ſ.* Little ſticks, fuel.

CHAVENDER. *n. ſ.* [*Chevenne*, Fr.] The chub; a fiſh.

Theſe are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fiſh *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTELLE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A ſort of pear; which ſee.

To CHAW *v. a.* [*kauwen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to maſticate; to chew.

Home returning, fraught with foul deſpight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
They come to us, but us love draws,
He ſwallows us, and never *chaws*:
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*
Whether he found any uſe of *chawing* little ſponges, dipt in [illegible] his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a diſtance from his engine. [illegible]
The man who taught but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again, to ſee a jury *chaw*
The pricklies of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or [illegible]

I will turn thee back, and put hooks [illegible] to thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army.

CHA'WDRON *n. ſ.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CHEAP *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchaſed for a ſmall price.

Where there are a great many ſellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be ſold will be *cheap*. On the other ſide, raiſe up a great many buyers for a few ſellers, and the ſame thing will immediately turn dear *Locke.*

2. Of ſmall value; eaſy to be had; not reſpected.

The goodneſs, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes
Beauty brief in goodneſs. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
Had I ſo laviſh of my preſence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So ſtale and *cheap* to vulgar company *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
He that is too much in any thing, ſo that he gives another occaſion of ſociety, maketh himſelf *cheap*. *Bacon.*
May your ſick fame ſtill languiſh till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every ſubject's eye. *Dryden.*
The uſual titles of diſtinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of deriſion and reproach, and every way is taken by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible *Atterbury.*

CHEAP. *n. ſ.* [*cheping* is an old word for *market*; whence *to cheap*, *Cheapſide*.] Market; purchaſe, bargain; as good *cheap*, [*a bon marche*, Fr.]

The ſame wine that comes out of Candia, which we pay ſo dear for now a days, in that good world was very good *cheap*. *Sidney, b.*
It is many a man's caſe to tire himſelf out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Eſtrange.*
Some few inſulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on thoſe who give leaſt reſiſtance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchaſe, to bid for any thing, to aſk the price of any commodity.

Rich ſhe ſhall be, that's certain; wiſe, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her, fair, or I'll never look on her *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*
The firſt he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very eaſy rate. *L'Eſtrange.*
So in a morning, without bodice,
Supt ſometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*
To ſhops in crouds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen value.

My hopes purſue a brighter diadem.
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my proſper'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a ſmall price, at a low rate.

By theſe I ſee
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Blood, rapines, maſſacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty brought.

CHE'APNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheap*.] Lowneſs of price.

Ancient ſtatutes incite merchant ſtrangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapneſs*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The diſcredit which is grown upon this kingdom, has been the great diſcouragement to other nations to tranſplant themſelves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations with the *cheapneſs* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchaſe, alluding to the tricks uſed in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud, to impoſe upon; to trick. It is uſed commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honeſt man is ſure at firſt of being *cheated*, and he recovers not his loſſes, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*
There are a ſort of people who find that the moſt effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. [illegible] *L'Eſtrange.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd by this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

CHEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *eſcheat*, becauſe many fraudulent meaſures being taken by the lords of manours in procuring eſcheats, *cheat* the abridgment was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick, an impoſture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever paſs, though ſo abuſed by all men, that I wonder the good do not grow aſhamed to uſe it. *Temple.*

Emp rick politicians uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat* *Dr. . .*
When I conſider Life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit.
Truſt on, and think tomorrow will repay;
Tomorrow's falſer than the former day;
Lyes worſe; and while it ſays, we ſhall be bleſt,
With ſome new joys cuts off what we poſſeſt. *Dryden.*

2. A perſon guilty of fraud.

Diſſimulation can be no further uſeful than it is concealed, for as much as no man will truſt a known *cheat*. *South.*

Like that notorious *cheat*, vaſt ſums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

CHE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheat.*] One that practiſes fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they ſhall be exchequers to me. [It is here for eſcheater.] *Shakeſp. M. W. of W.*

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jiggers that deceive the eye;
Diſguiſed *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

He is no ſwaggerer, hoſteſs; a tame *cheater* i' faith. - *Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honeſt man my houſe, nor no *cheater*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.*

All ſorts of injurious perſons, the ſacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of mens inheritances, falſe witneſſes and accuſers. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To CHECK *v. a.* [from the French *echec*, cheſs, from whence we uſe, at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we ſtop our adverſary from carrying on his play any farther.]

1. To repreſs; to curb.

Reſerve thy ſtate; with better judgment *check*
This hideous raſhneſs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

How fames may be ſown and raiſed, how they may be ſpread and multiplied, and how they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*

He who ſat at a table, richly and deliciouſly furniſhed, but with a ſword hanging over his head by one ſingle thread or hair, ſurely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove, to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did ſpeak theſe words, now prov'd a prophecy! *Shakeſp.*

His fault is much, and the good king his maſter
Will *check* him for't. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correſpondent copier.

4. To control by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop; with *at*.

With what wing the ſtanyel *checks at* it. *Shakeſp.*

He muſt obſerve their mood on whom he jeſts,
The quality of the perſons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the future, or elſe *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To claſh; to interfere.

If love *check* once with buſineſs, it troubleth mens fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I'll avoid his preſence;
It *checks* too ſtrong upon me. *Dryden's All for Love.*

CHECK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Repulſure; ſtop; rebuff.

I do know, the ſtate,
However this may gall him with ſome *check*,
Cannot with ſafety caſt him. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Rebellion in this land ſhall loſe his ſway,
Meeting the *check* of ſuch another day. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

We ſee, alſo, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their firſt years, muſt have ſome *check* or arreſt in their fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſay.*

God hath of late years manifeſted himſelf in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpoſe to give a *check* to this inſolent impiety. *Tillotſon.*

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the firſt progreſs of chriſtianity. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 32.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that ſacrilege, which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*

The great ſtruggle with his paſſions is in the firſt *check*. *Rogers.*

2. Reſtraint; curb; government.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their conſciences much breaketh their ſpirit. *Hayw.*

The impetuoſity of the new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint and *check*, for ſome time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power. *Clarendon.*

Some free from rhyme or reaſon, rule or *check*,
Break Priſcian's head, and Pegaſus's neck. *Pope.*

While ſuch men are in truſt, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their intereſt. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a ſlight.

Oh! this I ſee
Is nobler than attending for a *check*;
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt, ſomething that ſtops the progreſs.

Say I ſhould wed her, would not my wiſe ſubjects
Take *check*, and think it ſtrange? perhaps revolt? *Dryden.*

5. In falconry, is when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that croſs her in her flight. *Chambers.*

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if ſhe be handſome, ſhe is the more ſubject to go out on *check*. *Suckling.*

When whiſtled from the fiſt,
Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs, the quary miſs'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and chps it down the wind. *Dryden.*

6. The perſon checking, the cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop.

He was unhappily too much uſed as a *check* upon the lord Cobham's . . . *Carleton.*

A ſatyrical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad prieſts. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The letters have the natural production by ſeveral *checks* or ſtops, or, as they are uſually called, articulations of the breath or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

7. The correſpondent cipher of a bank bill.

8. A term uſed in the game of cheſs, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

9. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's houſhold, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

10. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is alſo the name of an officer inveſted with like powers. *Chambers.*

To CHECKER. } *v. a.* [from *echec*, cheſs, Fr.] To variegate or
To CHE'QUER. } diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *checquer'd* ſhadow on the ground. *Shakeſp.*

As the ſnake roll'd in the flow'ry bank,
With ſhining *checker'd* ſlough doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

The wealthy ſpring yet never bore
That ſweet, nor dainty flower,
That damaſk'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's ſummer bower. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

Many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the *checker'd* ſhade. *Milton.*

In the cheſs-board, the uſe of each cheſs-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*

In our preſent condition, which is a middle ſtate, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falſehood. *Addiſon.*

The ocean intermixing with the land, ſo as to *checker* it into earth and water. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Here waving groves a *checker'd* ſcene diſplay,
And part admit, and part excluoe the day. *Pope.*

CHE'CKER. } Work varied alternately as to its colours or
CHE'QUER-WORK. } matter.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

CHE'CKMATE. *n. ſ.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the cheſs-board, that kills the oppoſite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him called, that gave me the *checkmate*,
But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenſer.*

CHE'CKROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *check* and *roll.*] A roll or book, containing the names of ſuch as are attendants on, and in pay to great perſonages, as their houſhold ſervants. It is otherwiſe called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowel.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's ſervants in *checkroll*, leſt it ſhould have been too harſh to the gentlemen and other commons of the kingdom. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

CHEEK. *n. ſ.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The ſide of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

I ſhall ſurvey and ſpy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkneſs in thy eye. *Donne.*

Daughter of the roſe, whoſe *cheeks* unite
The diff'ring tinctures of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate beauty well diſplay
The bluſh of morning and the milky way. *Dryden.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines and inſtruments that are double, and perfectly alike.

CHE'EKBONE. *n. f.* [from *cheek* and *bone.*]

I cut afterwards into the tumour, and felt the flag. it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone.* *Wiseman.*

CHE'EKTOOTH. *n. f.* [from *cheek* and *tooth.*] The hinder tooth or tusk.

He hath the *cheekteeth* of a great lion. *Ford*, t. 6.

CHEER. *n. f* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.

But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart.
Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.

His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*, pregnant sauces, and delicious wines. *Locke.*

2. Invitation to gaiety.

My royal lord,
You do not give the *cheer*; the feast is sold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis making
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Gaiety, jollity.

I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakesp. R. III.*

4. Air of the countenance.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad.
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Spens. Fairy Q.*

Which public death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*,
As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays
The least faint touch of a degenerous fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Daniel's Civil W.*

He ended, and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlightened, and their languish'd hope reviv'd. *Milton.*

At length appear
Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier
Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her *cheer.*
Dryden's Fables.

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. *Acts*, xxvii. 36.

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to raise.

He complained in vain, that he was betrayed: yet, for all that, he was nothing discouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To comfort, to console.

I did, ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd.
Shakesp. Richard III.

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryden.*

3. To gladden.

Hark, a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*;
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears. *Pope's Messiah.*

[illegible]
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladsome

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me.
A. Philips's Distrest Mother.

CHE'ERER. *n. f.* [from *to cheer*] Gladner; giver of gaiety.

To thee alone be praise,
From whom our joy descends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Watton*

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

Iron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits. *Temple.*

Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings first and best. *Thomson's Summer.*

CHE'ERFUL. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full*]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth

The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind
Do chaunt sweet musick to delight his mind. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken. *Prov. xv*

CHE'ERFULLY *adv.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with willingness, with gaiety.

Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

To their known stations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryden.*

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on so *cheerfully*, as when they see where they go. *South.*

May the man
That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise,
Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets
Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. *n. f* [from *cheerful*]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage and patience did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death? *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from gloominess.

I remember, then I marvelled to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness*
Sidney, b. ii.

CHE'ERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Without gaiety, comfort, or [illegible]

For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,
My cheerful day is turn'd to *cheerless* night. *Fairy Q. b. ..*

Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,
From the *cheerless* dawn of morning
'Till the dews of night returning. *Dr*

Cheerless towns, far distant, never blest'd.

CHE'ERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer*]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cherishing sun beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter *Ray on Creation.*

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome,
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. Not gloomy

CHE'ERLY. *adv* [from *cheer*] Cheerfully

In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Oft listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumb'ring morn. *Milton.*

CHE'ERY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; sprightly, having the power to make gay.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cider new wash sorrow from thy soul. *Gay's Pastorals.*

CHEESE. *n. f.* [*caseus*, Lat. cyse, Saxon] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my *cheese*, than my wife with herself
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

CHE'ESECAKE. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *cake*] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

Effeminate he sat, and quiet;
Strange product of a *cheesecake* diet. *Prior.*

Where many a man at variance with his wife,
With soft'ning mead and *cheesecake* ends the strife.
King's Art of Cookery.

CHE'ESEMONGER. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheese

A true cow of London,
That gives out he is undone,
Being a *cheesemonger*,
By trusting. *Ben Jonson's Ould*

CHE'ESEPRESS. *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *press*] The press in which the curds are pressed.

The clearly *cheesepress* she could never turn,
Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Past*

CHE'ESEVAT *n. f.* [from *cheese* and *vat*] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.

His sense occasions the careless rustick to judge the sun no bigger than a *cheesevat*. *Glanville's Sceptis*, c 10.

CHE'ESY. *adj* [from *cheese.*] Having the nature or form of cheese.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheesy* substance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHE'LY. *n. f.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish

It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one side longer than the other.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.

[illegible]

CHEQUER. See CHECKER

To CHERISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection, to shelter, to nurse up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with dutious love
Doth *cherish* you and yours, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love. *Shak R. III.*

I would I were thy bird ——
—— —— Sweet, so would I,
But I should kill thee with too much *cherishing*
Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.

What doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shakesp. Hen VI.*

Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*

But old grey Saturn, which doth all devour;
Doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might. *Davies*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conscience; those who act by error, have its *cherishings* and encouragements to confirm and animate them.
Decay of Piety.

CHE'RISHER. *n. f.* [from *cherish.*] An encourager; a supporter.

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety *Sprat's Serm.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *cherish.*] Encouragement; support; comfort. It is now obsolete.

The one lives, her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty and dear *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble poesie.
Spenser's Tears of the Muses.

CHERRY *n. f.* } [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*, Lat.]
CHERRY TREE. *n. f.* }

The tree hath large shining leaves: the fruit grows on long pedicles, and is roundish or heart-shaped the stone is short, tumid, and roundish. The species are; 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or masca[illegible] 9. The archduke cherry 10. The yellow Spanish cher[illegible] 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit 20. The shock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherrytree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukewarm, corone, [illegible], and the morello, which is chiefly planted for [illegible]

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *An. Dom.* 55; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. It is generally esteemed for its earliness, being of the first tree fruits that appears to welcome in the fruit-season. *Miller.*

Some devils ask but the parings of one's nail, a pin, a nut, a *cherry* stone; but she, more covetous, would have a chain.
Shakesp. Com. of Errors.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow eat[illegible] *cherries*, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peacham.*

. this done by a little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a *cherry* stone.
Hale's Orig. of Mankind.

All the ideas of all the sensible qualities of a *cherry* come into my mind by sensation. *Locke.*

CHE'RRY *adj.* [from the substantive.] Resembling a *cherry* in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing tongue. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

CHE'RRY BAY. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek*] Having ruddy cheeks

I warrant them *cherrycheek'd* country girls. *Long Old Bat.*

CHERRYPIT. *n. f.* [from *cherry* and *pit*] A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherrypit*.
Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

CHERSONE'SE. *n. f.* [χερσονησος] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.

CHERT *n. f.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint

Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodw.*

CHERUB. *n. f.* [כרב *plur.* כרבים It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.]

A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubim*, differ from one another, as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exod.* xxvi. 1 *cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber
With gold *cherubims* is fretted *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

[illegible] horses,
Upon the sightless coursers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye,
That tears shall drown the wind *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Some *cherub* finishes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHERU'BICK. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine instructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubick songs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial musick send. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 547.*

And on the east side of the garden place,
Where entrance up from Eden easiest climb
Cherubick watch *Milton's Paradise L.*

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine,
Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakesp. Timon.*

CHERVIL *n. f.* [*chærophyllum*, Lat.] It is an umbelliferous plant, whose leaves are divided into many segments the petals of the flower are bifid and heart-shaped, and each flower is succeeded by two long seeds, not furrowed. The species are; 1. Garden *chervil*. 2. Wild perennial *chervil*, or cow-weed. The first of these species is cultivated for sallads. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*; corrupted to *chirp.*] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy song their cheerful *cherping*;
Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays. *Spenf. Past.*

CHE'RUSITE. *n. f.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or [illegible] *Skinner.*

CHESS *n. f.* [*echec*, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other.

This game the Persian magi did invent,
The force of Eastern wisdom to express,
From thence to busy Europeans sent,
And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive *chess*. *Denham*

So have I seen a king on *chess*,
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress)
Shifting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *n. f.* See WILD SERVICE, of which it is a species.

CHE'SS-BOARD *n. f.* [from *chess* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of chess is play[illegible]

And cards are dealt, and *chessboards* brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *n. f.* [from *chess* and *man.*] A puppet for chess

A company of *chessmen*, standing on the same squares of the chessboard where we left them: we say, they are all in the same place, or unmoved *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER. *n. f.* [from *chess* and *player.*] A gamester at chess.

This last is a fault in [illegible] draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

CHESSOM

The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially if it be not loomy and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 665.

CHEST. *n. f.* [ċyſt, Sax. *cista*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up.

He will seek there, on my word, neither press, *chest*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

But more have been by avarice oppress,
And heaps of money crowded in the *chest* *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

2. A CHEST *of Drawers.* A case with boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly

Such as have round faces, or broad *chests*, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks. *Brown's Vul. Err. b. vii. c. 14.*

He describes another by the largeness of his *chest*, and breadth of his shoulders. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To CHEST, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repose in a chest; to hoard

CHEST-FOUNDRING. *n. f.* A disease in horses. It comes next to a pleurisy, or peripneumony; in a human body. *Far. Dict.*

CHE'STED. *adj.* [from *chest.*] Having a chest, as broad-chested, narrow-chested.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'STNUT. *n. f.* }
CHE'STNUT-TREE. *n. f.* } [*chastaigne*, Fr. *castanea*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each husk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the chestnut-tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,
As will a *chestnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakesp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

October has a basket of services, medlars and *chestnuts*, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour

His hair is of a good colour ———
——An excellent colour your *chefnut* was ever the only colour *Shakesp. As you like it*
Merab's long hair was glofly *chefnut* brown. *Cowl. Dav.*

CHE'STON. *n. f.* See PLUM, of which it is a fpecies.

CHEVALIER. n. f. [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight, a gallant ftrong man.
Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid,
And I am lowted by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble *chevalier Shakef. Hen.* VI *p* 1.

CHEVAUX de Frife. n. f. [Fr The fingular *Cheval de Frife* is feldom ufed] The Friefland horfe, which is a piece of timber, larger or fmaller, and traverfed with wooden fpikes, pointed with iron, five or fix feet long; ufed in defending a paffage, ftopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to ftop the cavalry. It is alfo called a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHEVEN. *n. f.* [*chevefne*, Fr.] A river fifh; the fame with chub.

CHE'VERIL. *n. f.* [*beverau*, Fr.] A kid; kid-leather
A fentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit how quickly the wrong fide may be turned outward. *Shakefp. Twelf Night.*
Which gifts the capacity
Of your foft *cheveril* confcience would receive,
If you might pleafe to ftretch it. *Shakefpeare's Henry* V I.
O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that ftretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakefpeare's Romeo and Juliet*

CHEVISANCE. n. f. [*chevifance*, Fr.] Enterprize, atchievement, A word now not in ufe.
Fortune, the foe of famous *chevifance*,
Seldom, faid Guyon, yields to virtue's aid,
But in her way throws mifchief and mifchance.
Fairy Queen, b ii. *cant* 9 *ftan.* 8.

CHEVRON. n. f. [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It repreſents two rafters of a houſe, ſet up as they ought to ſtand. *Harris*

To CHEW. *v. a* [ceopyan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly]
1. To grind with the teeth; to maſticate
If little faults, proceeding on diſtemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye,
When capital crimes, *chew'd*, ſwallow'd, and digeſted,
Appear before us. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
Pacing through the foreſt,
Chewing the food of ſweet and bitter fancy. *Sh. As you like it.*
This pious cheat, that never ſuck'd the blood,
Nor *chew'd* the fleſh of lambs. *Dryden's Fables.*
The vales
Deſcending gently, where the lowing herd
Chew verd'rous paſture. *Philips.*
By *chewing*, food aliment is divided into ſmall parts: in a human body, there is no other inſtrument to perform this action but the teeth By the action of *chewing*, the ſpittle and mucus are ſqueezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a ſort of chyle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. To meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts.
While the fierce monk does at his trial ſtand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He ſtabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior*
3. To taſte without ſwallowing.
Heav'n's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shakeſp. Meaſ for Meaſ*
Some books are to be taſted, others to be ſwallowed, and ſome few to be *chewed* and digeſted: that is, ſome books are to be read only in parts, others to be read, but not curiouſly; and ſome few to be read wholly, with diligence and attention *Bacon, Eſſay* 51

To CHEW *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.
I will with patience hear, and find a time,
Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shak Jul. Cæſ*
Inculcate the doctrine of diſobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon't. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 67
Old politicians *chew* on wiſdom paſt,
And buſineſs on in buſineſs to the laſt. *Pope's Epiſt* 1. *I.* 244.

CHICANE *n. f.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from the Spaniſh word *chica*, little.]
1. The art of protracting a conteſt by petty objection and artifice.
The general part of the civil law concerns not the of private caſes, but the affairs and intercourſe of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reaſon. *Locke on Educ.*
His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*
2. Artifice in general. This ſenſe is only in familiar language.
Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He ſtrove to lengthen the campaign,
And ſave his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a conteſt by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *n. f.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty ſophiſter; a trifling diſputant; a wrangler.
This is the only way to diſtinguiſh the two moſt different things I know in the world, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reaſon. *Locke on Human Underſtanding*, b. 3

CHICA'NERY *n. f* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophiſtry, mean arts of wrangle.
His anger at his ill ſucceſs, cauſed him to deſtroy the greateſt part of theſe reports; and only to preſerve ſuch as diſcovered moſt of the *chicanery* and ſubtilty of the practice *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martt. Sc.*

CHICHES. *n. f.* See CHICKPEAS.

CHICHLING VETCH. *n f* [*lathyrus*, Lat] The plants of this ſpecies produce abundance of flowers, which are very ornamental in baſons or pots of flowers to place in chimnies, and other parts of large rooms. In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither ſo tender nor well taſted. *Miller.*

CHICK. *n. f.* } [cicen, Sax. *kieken*, Dut]
CHICKEN. *n f* }
1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird.
All my pretty ones?
What, all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,
At one fell ſwoop! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
For when the ſhell is broke, out comes a *chick* *Davies.*
While it is a *chick*, and hath no ſpurs, nor cannot hurt, nor yet hath ſeen the like motion, yet he readily practiſeth it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*
Ev'n ſince ſhe was a ſev'n-night old, they ſay,
Was chaſte and humble to her dying day,
Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to diſobey *Dryd Fables.*
Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Locke.*
On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift*
2. A word of tenderneſs
My Arie, *chick*,
This is thy charge. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*
3. A term for a young girl
Then, Chloe, ſtill go on to prate
Of thirty-ſix and thirty-eight,
Purſue your trade of ſcandal-picking,
Your hints, that Stella is no *chicken*. *Swift*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *adj* [from *chicken* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.
Now we ſet up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,
To fright the ladies firſt, and then be parted *Prol to Sp. Fr.*

The CHI'CKENPOX. *n. f.* An exanthematous diſtemper, ſo called from its being of no very great danger

CHI'CKLING. *n f.* [from *chick.*] A ſmall chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. *n. f* [from *chick* and *pea.*]
It hath a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by ſhort ſwelling pods, like the inflated bladder of a fiſh the ſeeds are ſhaped like a ram's head. It is ſeldom cultivated in England, where peas will do well, which are much preferable. *Miller.*

CHI'CKWEED. *n. f.* [*chick* and *weed.*] The name of a plant.
Green mint, or *chickweed*, are common applications, and of good uſe, in all the hard ſwellings of the breaſt, occaſioned by milk. *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chede*, part. *chid* or *chidden.* [cidan, Sax.]
1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to perſons.
Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth. *Sh. Hen.* VI.
If he do ſet
The very wings of reaſon to his heels,
And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove. *Sh Troil & Creſ.*
Thoſe, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and eaſy taſks,
He might have *chid* me ſo for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Sylvia wept,
And *chid* her barking waves into attention. *Milton.*
Above the waves as Neptune ſhew'd his face,
To *chide* the winds, and ſave the Trojan race. *Waller*
You look, as if your ſtern philoſopher
Had juſt now *chid* you. *Addiſon's Cato.*
If any woman of better faſhion in the pariſh happened to be abſent from church, they were ſure of a viſit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her. *Swift.*
2. To drive away with reproof.
Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.
3. To blame, to reproach applied to things.
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,
And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your ſtay. *Dryden.*
I *chid* the folly of my thoughtleſs haſte;
For, the work perfected, the joy was paſt. *Prior.*

To CHIDE, *v n*
1. To clamour; to ſcold.

What had he to do to *chide* at me *Shakesp. As you like it*
Next morn, betimes, the bride was making
The mother scream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift*

2. To quarrel with
The business of the state does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you *Shakespear's Othello.*

3. To make a noise.
My duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours. *Shakespear's Henry V. II.*

CHI'DER. *n. s.* [from *chide.*] A rebuker; a reprover
Not her that chides, sir, at any hand, I pray
I love no *chiders*, sir. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CHIEF *adj.* [*chef*, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal, most eminent, above the rest in any respect.
These were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's works. *1 Kings* ix. 23.
The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. *Ezra* ix. 2.
Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend,
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Pope's Epist.*

2. Eminent, extraordinary
A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth *chief* friends *Proverbs* xvi. 28.

3. Capital, of the first order, that to which other parts are inferior, or subordinate.
I came to have a good general view of the apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and the *chief* branches of his discourse wherein he prosecuted it. *Locke's Pref. to 1st Paul's Ep.*

4. It is used by some writers in the superlative degree, but, I think, improperly. The comparative is never found.
We beseech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son *Shakesp. Hamlet*
Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen. *1 Sa.* xxi. 7.
I sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of *Clarendon, b.* viii.

CHIEF *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A commander, a leader
Is pain to them
Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they
Less hardy to endure? courageous *chief!*
The first in flight from pain. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.
After or before were never known
Such *chiefs*; as each an army seem'd alone. *Dryden's Fab.*
A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*
A prudent *chief* not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay seem sometimes to fly *Po. Ess. Crit.*

2. In CHIEF, in law. *In capite*, without a superior lord
All sums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any such alienation already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper *Bacon's Off. Alienations.*
I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you in *chief*, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire *Dryd. Ded. to Cleom.*

3. In Spenser it seems to signify somewhat like atchievement; a mark of distinction
Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,
The knotted rush-rings, and gilt rosemary. *Spens. Past.*

4. In heraldry
The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part, this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon *Peacham on Drawing*

CHI'EFLESS. *adj.* [from *chief*] Without a head; without a leader
And *chiefless* armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

CHI'EFLY. *adv.* [from *chief*] Principally; eminently; more than common
Any man who will seriously consider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are
Dryden's Juven. Preface.
Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay *Swift.*

CHI'EFRIE. *n. s.* [from *chief.*] A small rent paid to the lord Paramount
They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie*, and also give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons. *Spenser's Ireland.*
Would the reserved rent at this day be any more than a small *chiefrie*. *Swift.*

CHI'EFTAN *n. s.* [from *chief*, *n. s.* captain]

1. A leader; a commander
That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his safety's sake,
(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)
Unto the mighty stream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make. *Fairy Qu.*

2. The head of a clan.
It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and *chieftains* [illegible] *Lambert Simnel.*

CHIE'VANCE *n. s.* [probably from *achevance*, Fr. purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. Now obsolete
There were good laws against usury, the bastard use of money; and against unlawful *chevisances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon's Henry.*

CHILBLAIN. *n. s.* [from *chil*, cold, and *bain*; so that Temple seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] Sores made by frost.
I remembered the cure of *chilblains* when I was a boy, (which may be called the children's gout) by burning at the fire *Temple.*

CHILD. *n. s.* in the plural CHILDREN. [cild, Sax.]

1. An infant, or very young person.
In age, to wish for youth as full as vain,
As for a youth to turn a *child* again *Denham.*
We should no more be kinder to one *child* than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other *L'Estr.*
The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*, though he then runs ten times less risque than at sixteen. *Locke.*
The stroak of death is nothing. *children* endure it, and the greatest cowards find it no pain. *Hale's Prep. for Death.*

2. One in the line of filation, opposed to the parent.
Where *children* have been exposed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents presence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret joy, or other alteration thereupon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 239.
I shake
The winged vengeance overtake such *children*. *Shakesp. K. L.*
So unexhausted her perfections were,
That for more *children*, she had more to spare. *Dryden.*
He in a fruitful wife's embraces old,
A long increase of *children's children* told. *Add. Ovid's Met.*

3. In the language of scripture.
One weak in knowledge. *Isa.* x. 19. *1 Cor.* xiii. 11.
Such as are young in grace. *1 John*, ii. 13.
Such as are humble and docile. *Matt.* xviii. 3, 4.
The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called *children*; as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Israel.
The *children* of light, the *children* of darkness; who follow light, who remain in darkness
The elect, the beloved, are also called the *children* of God.
How is he numbered among the *children* of God, and his lot is among the saints! *Wisdom*, v. 5.
In the New Testament, believers are commonly called *children* of God.
Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jesus Christ. *Gal.* iii. *Calmet.*

4. A girl child.
Mercy on's, a bearne! a very pretty bearne!
A boy, or *child*, I wonder! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Any thing, the product or effect of another.
Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. *To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.
If it must stand still, let wives with *child*,
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost. *Shakesp. K. John.*

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.
The spring, the summer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter change
Their wonted liveries. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night Dream.*
As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with haemorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBEARING, participial substantive. [from *child* and *bear.*]
The act of bearing children.
To thee,
[illegible]
And, bringing forth, soon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x. *l.* 1051.
The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred 'till she is past *childbearing*. *Addison's Spectat.* N°. 89.

CHI'LDBED. *n. s.* [from *child* and *bed.*] The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour
The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Pure, as when wash'd from spot of *childbed* stain. *Par. Reg.*
Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear. *Dryd. Juv.*
Let no one be actually married, 'till she hath the *childbed* pillows. *Spect.* N°. 606.
Women in *childbed* are in the case of persons wounded.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

CHI'LDBIRTH *n. s.* [from *child* and *birth.*] Travail, labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrrocles, ſhortly after her *childbirth*, died. *Sidney*, *b* i.

A kernel void of any taſte, but not ſo of virtue, eſpecially for women travailing in *childbirth*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

In the whole ſex of women, God hath decreed the ſharpeſt pains of *childbirth*; to ſhew, that there is no ſtate exempt from ſorrow *Taylor's Holy Living.*

He to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly ſpake [illegible] *Dryden.*

CHI'LDED. *adj* [from *child.*] Furniſhed with a [illegible] nt and portable my pain ſeems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow,
He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CHI'LDERMAS DAY [from *child* and *maſs*]

The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the holy Innocents is ſolemnized, which weak and ſuperſtitious perſons think an unlucky day.

So you talk not of hares, or ſuch uncouth things, for that proves as ominous to the fiſherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CHI'LDHOOD *n. ſ.* [from *child*, cildhad, Sax.]

1. The ſtate of infants; or, according to ſome, the time in which we are children.

Now I have ſtain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own. *Sh. R. & J.*

The ſons of lords and gentlemen ſhould be trained up in learning from their *childhoods*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milt. Pa. Reg.*

The ſame authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the ſame, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our ſuperiours. *Rogers's Ser.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nourſhing aliment *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began;
And roſe as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryden's Fables*

CHI'LDISH *adj.* [from *child*]

1. Having the qualities of a child, trifling; ignorant; ſimple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almoſt *childiſh*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon's Eſſay*, 58.

2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile.

Muſidorus being elder by three or four years, by the difference there was taken away the occaſion of *childiſh* contentions. *Sidney*, *b* ii.

The lion's whelps ſhe ſaw how he did bear,
And lull in ragged arms withouten *childiſh* fear. *Fairy Qu.*

When I was yet a child, no *childiſh* play
To me was pleaſing, all my mind was ſet
Serious to learn and know. *Paradiſe Regained*, *b* i.

The fathers looked on the worſhip of images as the moſt ſilly and *childiſh* thing in the world. *Stillingfleet's Defence.*

One that hath newly learn'd to ſpeak and go,
Loves *childiſh* plays. *Roſcommon.*

They have ſpoiled the beauty of the walls with abundance of *childiſh* ſentences, that conſiſt often in a jingle of words. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By converſation the *childiſh* humours of their younger days might be worn out. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

CHI'LDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childiſh*] In a childiſh trifling way, like a child

Together with his fame their infamy was ſpread, who had ſo raſhly and *childiſhly* ejected him. *Hooker's Preface.*

It is a thick muſty error, ſupported by ſome men of excellent judgment in their own profeſſions, but *childiſhly* unſkilful in any thing beſides. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

CHI'LDISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *childiſh.*]

1. Puerility; triflingneſs.

The actions of *childiſhneſs*, and unfaſhionable carriage, time and age will of itſelf be ſure to reform *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the ſuperſtition, credulity, and *childiſhneſs* of the Roman catholick religion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Harmleſſneſs.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childiſhneſs* will move him more
Than can our reaſons *Shakeſpear's Coriolanus*

CHI'LDLESS. *adj.* [from *child.*] Without children; without offſpring.

As thy ſword hath made women *childleſs*, ſo ſhall thy mother be *childleſs* among women. 1 *Samuel*, xv. 33.

A man ſhall ſee the nobleſt works and foundations have proceeded from *childleſs* men; which have ſought to expreſs the images of their minds, where thoſe of their bodies have failed: ſo the care of poſterity is moſt in them that have no poſterity *Bacon's Eſſay*, 7.

Childleſs thou art, *childleſs* remain: ſo death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 989.

[illegible] died *childleſs*
Spectator, No. [illegible]

CHI'LDLIKE. *adj* [from *child* and *like.*] Becoming or beſeeming a child

Who can owe no leſs than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *f*

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cheriſh'd by her *childlike* duty *Shakeſp.*

CHI'LIAD. *n. ſ* [from χιλιας] A thouſand, a collection or ſum containing a thouſand.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, &c. for the uſe of computation in hiſtory. *Holder.*

CHILIAEDRON *n. ſ.* [from χιλια.] A figure of a thouſand faces.

In a man, who ſpeaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thouſand ſides, the idea of the figure may be very confuſed, though that of the number be very diſtinct. *Locke.*

CHILIFACTIVE *adj.* [from *chile.*] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by ſome way of corroſion, rather than any proper digeſtion, *chilifactive* mutation, or alimental converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, *b* iii. *c.* 23.

CHILIFA'CTORY. *adj* [from *chile*] That which has the quality of making chile

We ſhould rather rely upon a *chilifactory* menſtruum, or digeſtive preparation drawn from ſpecies or individuals, whoſe ſtomachs peculiarly diſſolve lapideous bodies. *Brown's Vul. Er*

CHILIFICA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *chile*] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is undigeſted in the ſtomach of the Oſtriche, but we ſuſpect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chylification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, *b.* ii. *c.* 22.

CHILL. *adj* [ceale, Sax.]

1. Cold, that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I ſave from nightly ill,
Of noiſom winds, and blaſting vapours *chill.* *Milton.*

2. Cold; having the ſenſation of cold, ſhivering with cold

My heart, and my *chill* veins, now freezing with deſpair
Rowe's Royal Convert.

3. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged

CHILL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs; cold.

I very well know one to have a ſort of *chill* about his præcordia and head. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So ſhrunk my ſinews, or ſo *chill'd* my veins,
But conſcious virtue in my breaſt remains. *Dryd. Aurengzeb.*

Heat burns his rife, froſt *chills* his ſetting beams,
And vex the world with oppoſite extremes. *Creech's Manil.*

Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood *P*

2. To depreſs, to deject, to diſcourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his ſpirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To blaſt with cold.

The fruits periſh on the ground,
Or ſoon decay, by ſnows immoderate *chill'd*,
By winds are blaſted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackm. Creat.*

CHI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chilly.*] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

If the patient ſurvives three days, the acuteneſs of the pain abates, and a *chilineſs* or ſhivering affects the body *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY. *adj* [from *chill.*] Somewhat cold.

A [illegible]ly ſweat bedews
My ſhudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

CHI'LNESS *n. ſ.* [from *cold*] Coldneſs; want of warmth.

If you come out of the ſun ſuddenly into a ſhade, there followeth a *chilneſs* or ſhivering in all the body *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A gen'rous *chilneſs* ſeizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryd.*

CHIME. *n. ſ* [*kime*, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minſheu* ſuppoſe it corrupted from *cymbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*, *Henſhaw* from *chamare*, to *call*, becauſe the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only ſoftened from *chirme*, or *charme*, an old word for the ſound of many voices, or inſtruments making a noiſe together]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments

Hang our ſhaggy thighs with bells,
That, as we do ſtrike a time,
In our dance, ſhall make a *chime*. *Ben Johnſon's Fairy Pr.*

[illegible]
Of inſtruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

Love virtue, ſhe alone is free,
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the ſphery *chime*.

2 The

2. The correſpondence of ſound.
Love firſt invented verſe, and form'd the rhime,
The motion meaſur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryden's Fab.*
3. The ſound of bells, not rung by ropes, but ſtruck with hammers. In this ſenſe it is always uſed in the plural, *chimes*.
We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation.
The conceptions of things are placed in their ſeveral degrees of ſimilitude, as in ſeveral proportions, one to another; in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reaſon is often [illegible]

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſound in harmony or conſonance.
To make the rough recitative aptly *chime*,
Or bring the ſons of Gallia's loſs to rhime,
'Tis mighty hard *Prior*
2. To correſpond in relation or proportion.
Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through cuſtom, do readily *chime*, and anſwer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*
3. To agree; to fall in with.
He not only ſat quietly and heard his father raved at, but often *chimed* in with the diſcourſe. *Arbuth. Hiſt of J. Bull.*
4. To ſuit with; to agree.
Any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretation, and language, I have been uſed to, will, of courſe, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrange and uncouth to me. *Locke.*
5. To jingle, to clatter
But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting ſtrength to rile, deſcend to rhime *Swift.*

To CHIME. *v. n.* To move, or ſtrike, or ſound harmoniouſly, or with juſt conſonancy
With fifteen arms they order every blow,
And *chime* their ſounding hammers in a row
With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below. *Dryd. Georg.*
2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer

CHIMERA, *n. ſ.* [*Chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the exiſtence of the poetical chimera, a monſter feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.
In ſhort, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimeras all, and more abſurd, or leſs. *Dryden's Fables.*
No body joins the voice of a ſheep with the ſhape of a horſe, to be the complex idea of any real ſubſtances, unleſs he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his diſcourſe with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIME'RICAL. *adj.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantaſtically conceived, fantaſtick.
Notwithſtanding the fineneſs of this allegory may attone for it in ſome meaſure, I cannot think that perſons of ſuch a *chimerical* exiſtence are proper actors in an epic poem *Spectat.*

CHIME'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantaſtically.

CHIMINAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowel*

CHIMNEY. *n. ſ.* [*cheminée*, French.]
1. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe.
Chimnies, with ſcorn, reaching ſmoke. *Swift.*
2. The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe, for conveyance of the ſmoke.
The night has been unruly where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
3. The fireplace.
The *chimney*
Is ſouth the chamber; and the chimney-piece,
Chaſte Dian bathing. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline*
The fire which the Chaldeans worſhipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh's Hiſt. b. i. c. 68.*
Low offices, which ſome neighbours hardly think it worth ſtirring from their *chimney* ſides to obtain *Swift on Sac. Teſt.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fireſide; the ſeat on each end of the firegrate; uſually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.
Yet ſome old men
Tell ſtories of you in their *chimney-corner*. *Dennis Sophy.*

CHIMNEY-PIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or ſtone, that is ſet round the fireplace.
Poliſh and brighten the marble hearths and *chimney-pieces* with a clout dipt in greaſe; nothing maketh them ſhine ſo well. *Swift's Directions to the Houſemaid.*

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *ſweeper*.]
1. One whoſe trade it is to clean ſoul chimnies of ſoot
To look like her, are *chimney-ſweepers* black
And ſince her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakeſp.*
The little *chimney-ſweeper* ſtalks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the needleſs throng *Gay's Trivia*
Even lying Ned the *chimney-ſweeper* of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal duſtman, put in their claims. *Arb. Hiſt. of J. Bull*
2. It is uſed proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all muſt,
As *chimney-ſweepers*, come to duſt. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CHIN. *n. ſ.* [cinne, Sax. *kinn*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.
But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her waiſt, and thruſting out her *chin*. *Sidney.*
[illegible] *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
[illegible], knock'd his *chin*. *Dryd. Fables.*

CHINA. *n. ſ.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware, porcelain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glaſs. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one eaſily vitrifies, the other reſiſts a very ſtrong heat when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glaſs, they are completely burnt.
Spleen, vapours, or ſmall pox, above them all,
And maſks of herſelf, tho' *china* fall *Pope's Epiſt.*
After ſupper, carry your plate and *china* together in the ſame baſket *Swift's Directions to the Butler*

CHINA-ORANGE. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *orange*.] The ſweet orange; ſuppoſed originally of China.
Not many years has the *China-orange* been propagated in [illegible] and Spain *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

CHINA ROOT. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH. *n. ſ.* [perhaps more properly *kincough*, from *kincken*, to pant, Dut. and *cough*.] A violent and convulſive cough, to which children are ſubject
I have obſerved a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever. *Heberden on the Humours.*

CHINE. *n. ſ.* [*eſchine*, Fr. *ſpina*, Ital. *ſpina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]
1. The part of the back, in which the ſpine or backbone is found.
She ſtrake him ſuch a blow upon his *chine*, that ſhe opened all his body. *Sidney, b. ii.*
He preſents her with the tuſky head,
And *chine*, with riſing briſtles roughly ſpread. *Dryd. Fables.*
2. A piece of the back of an animal.
Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou [illegible]
He had killed eight fat hogs for this ſeaſon, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongſt his neighbours. *Spectat.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines.
He that in his line did *chine* the long rib'd Apennine. *Dry.*

CHINK. *n. ſ.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A ſmall aperture longwiſe; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.
Pyramus and Thiſby did talk through the *chink* of a wall.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.
Plagues alſo have been raiſed by anointing the *chinks* of doors, and the like *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N° 96.*
Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they ſo contract the *chink* of their larinx, as to prevent the admiſſion of wet or dry indigeſted *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
In vain ſhe ſearch'd each cranny of the houſe,
Each gaping *chink*, impervious to a mouſe. *Swift*
Other inventions, falſe and abſurd, that are like ſo many *chinks* and holes to diſcover the rotterneſs of the whole fabrick. *South.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from the ſound.] To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.
He *chinks* his purſe, and takes his ſeat of ſtate
With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope's Dunciad, b. ii.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking each other.
Lord Strutt's money ſhines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as 'Squire South's. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*
When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwell's ſelf was drain'd of all his hoards *Swift.*

CHINKY. *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping, opening into narrow clefts.
But plaiſter thou the *chinky* hives with clay. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*
Grimalkin, to domeſtick vermin ſworn
An everlaſting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,
Pretending her tied claws, to thoughtleſs mice
Sure ruin. *Philips's Poems*

CHINTS. *n. ſ.* Cloath of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.
Let a charming *chints*, and Briſſels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and ſhade my lifeleſs face. *Pope's Ep.*

CHIOPPINE. *n. ſ.* [from *coppin*, Span.] A high ſhoe, formerly worn by ladies.
Your ladyſhip is nearer heaven than when I ſaw you laſt, by the height of a *chioppine* *Shakeſp. Hamlet*
[illegible] was a gianteſs, and yet walked always in [illegible]

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Sax. ceppan ceapan, to buy *Gibſon's Camd.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop*.] To cut into ſmall pieces; to diminiſh, by cutting away a little at a time.
To return to our ſtatue in the block of marble, we ſee it

sometimes only begun to be *chipped*, sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched out to an human figure. *Addis. Spectat.*

The critick strikes out all that is not just,
And 'tis ev'n so the butler *chips* his crust. *King's Cookery*

Industry

Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone. *Thomf.*

CHIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1 A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* forbiddeth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

That *chip* made the iron swim, not by any natural power. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*

The straw was laid below;
Of *chips* and sere-wood was the second row. *Dryd. Fables.*

2 A small piece, however made.

The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, coarse spar, and *chips* of stone. *Woodward on Fossils*

CHI'PPING. *n. f.* [from *to chip.*] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Classicks.*

CHIRA'GRICAL. *adj.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragrical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 5.*

CHIRO'GRAPHER *n. f.* [χὴρ the hand, γράφω, to write.] He that exercises or professes the act or business of writing.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

CHIROGRAPHIST *n. f.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one [illegible] the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*.

Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

CHIROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] The art of writing.

CHIROMANCER. *n. f.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
To *chiromancers* thrice a quarter repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair.
Dryden's Juvenal, sat. vi.

CHI'ROMANCY *n. f.* [χὴρ the hand, and μαντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chiromancy* that spots in the top of the nails, do signify things past, in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22.*

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up.* The Dutch have *kirken.*] To make a cheerful noise, as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,
'Till hard by them both he and she did stay. *Sidney.*

Came he right now to sing a raven's note;
And thinks he, that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chase away the first conceived sound. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

No *chirping* lark the welkin sheen invokes. *Gay's Past.*

The careful hen
Calls all her *chirping* family around. *Thomson's Spring*

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up.*] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin,
To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle. *Johns. Tav. Ac.*

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks,
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

CHIRP. [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.

Winds over us whisper'd, flocks by us did bleat,
And *chirp* went the grashopper under our feet. *Spectat.*

CHIRPER. *n. f.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceopian, Sax.] See CHURME.

To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRURGEON *n. f.* [χειρουργὸς, from χὴρ, the hand, and ἔργον, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon.*

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not seeing his need of a *chirurgeon.* *South's Sermons*

CHIRU'RGERY. *n. f* [from *chirurgeon.*] The art of curing by external applications.

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Wiseman.*

CHIRU'RGICAL } *adj.* See CHIRURGEON.
CHIRU'RGICK. }

1 Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, consisting in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first, according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual, doth refer to the making of instruments, and exercising particular experiments. *Hale.*

CHI'SEL. *n. f* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scissum*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiss her. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale*

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Imperfect shapes in marble such are seen,
When the rude *chisel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

To CHI'SEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT. *n. f.* [according to Dr Hickes, from *kind*, Germ. *child*, perhaps from *chico*, little, Span.]

1. A child, a baby. Generally used of young persons in contempt.

These will appear such *chits* in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jest. *Anonymous*

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or sprit at the root-end. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

3. A freckle, [from chick-pease.] In this sense it is seldom used.

To CHIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout, to shoot at the end of the grain.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

CHI'TCHAT. *n. f.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat.*] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat* club. *Spectat* N°. 560.

CHI'TTERLINGS *n. f.* without singular. [from *schyterlingh*, Dut. *Minshew*, from *kutteln*, Germ. *Skinner.*] The guts, the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHI'TTY. *adj.* [from *chit.*] Childish; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. *adj.* [from *chivalry.*] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood, knightly; warlike, adventurous, daring. A word now out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

CHI'VALRY *n. f.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, a horse, as *equus* in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon's Essay*, 20.

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour, dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain
The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

I may speak it to my shame,
I have a truant been to *chivalry*. *Shakesp. Hen. IV part i.*

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,
That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not cease 'till he reveng'd their wrongs. *Dryd. Fab.*

4. An adventure; an exploit.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakesp. Henry IV part ii.*

6. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French, *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knights service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other, and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received for rents and services as they thought good: and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military, the other, clownish and rustick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord, and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called sergeantry, and is again divided into grand or petit, *i. e.* great or small. *Chivalry* that

may

C H O

may hold of a common perſon, as well as of the king, is called feutagium *Cowel.*

7. It ought properly to be written *chevelry.* It is a word not much uſed, but in old poems or romances.

CHIVE. *n. ſ.* [*cive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. The threads or fibaments riſing in flowers, with ſeeds at the end.

The maſculine or prolifick ſeed contained in the *chives*, or apices of the ſtamina. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A ſpecies of ſmall onion. *Skinner.*

CHLOROʹSIS. *n. ſ.* [from χλωρὸς, green.] The green-ſickneſs.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHOʹCOLATE. *n. ſ.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao-tree.

The tree hath a roſe flower, of a great number of petals, from whoſe empalement ariſes the pointa, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit ſhaped ſomewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained ſeveral ſeeds, collected into an oblong heap, and ſet down, ſomewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in ſeveral places between the Tropicks, and grows wild. See COCOA. *Miller.*

2. The cake or maſs, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut with other ſubſtances, to be diſſolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the firſt who brought *chocolate* into uſe in Europe, to promote the conſumption of their cacao-nuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their Weſt Indies furniſh, and which enter the compoſition of *bacaate* [*chocolate*] *bombers*

3. The liquor, made by a ſolution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the beſt of theſe three exotick [coffee, tea, chocolate]; its oil ſeems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* ſhall glow,
And tremble at the ſea that froths below! *Pope.*

CHOCOLATE HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*chocolate* and *houſe.*] A houſe where company is entertained with chocolate.

For ſince that time, Liſtner has been twice a day at the [illegible]. *Tatler*, N°. 54.

CHODE, [the old preterite, from *chide.*] See CHIDE.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Gen.* xxxi.

CHOICE. *n. ſ.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of chooſing, determination between different things propoſed; election.

If you oblige me ſuddenly to chuſe,
The *choice* is made; for I muſt both refuſe. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
Soft elocution doth thy ſtyle renown,
Gentle or ſharp, according to thy *choice*,
To laugh at follies, or to lath at vice. *Dryd. Perſ. ſat.* v.

2. The power of chooſing; election.

Choice there is not, unleſs the thing which we take to be ſo in our power, that we might have refuſed it. If fire conſume the ſtable, it chooſeth not ſo to do, becauſe the nature thereof is ſuch that it can do no other. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *ſ.* 7.

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the world, or to myſelf *L'Eſtr.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice*. Whereas all moral goodneſs conſiſteth in the elective act of the underſtanding will. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii. *c.* 2. *ſ.* 23.

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice*. *Locke.*

3. Care in chooſing, curioſity of diſtinction.

JuliusCæſar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity his book is loſt, for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

4. The thing choſen; the thing taken or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not ſo rich in birth as beauty:
That you might well enjoy her. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming warriors. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi.
Now Mars, ſhe ſaid, let fame exalt her voice,
Nor let thy conqueſts only be her *choice*. *Prior.*

5. The beſt part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the pſalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly alſo expreſs. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 37.

Thou art a mighty prince, in the *choice* of our ſepulchres bury thy dead. *Gen.* xxiii. 6.

The riders, the flow'r and *choice*
Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Addiſ. Par. Reg.*

6. Several things propoſed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver *choice* of dauntleſs ſpirits,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

7. *To make* CHOICE *of.* To chooſe; to take from ſeveral things propoſed.

Wiſdom, of what herſelf approves, makes *choice*,
Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Denham.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choiſi*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having ſet before the king the *choiceſt* of wines and fruits, told him the beſt part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian*, N°. 167.

Thus in a ſea of folly toſs'd,
My *choiceſt* hours of life are loſt. *Swift.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Uſed of perſons.

He that is *choice* of his time, will alſo be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CHOICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice.*] Without the power of chooſing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter, of which the cylinder is made, nor the round volubile form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceleſs* creature, than the firſt motion of it was ſuppoſed to be, and, therefore, it cannot be a fit reſemblance to ſhew the reconcileableneſs of fate with choice. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CHOICELY. *adv.* [from *choice.*]

1. Curiouſly; with exact choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county ſome. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Walton's Angler.*

CHOʹICENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *choice.*] Nicety, particular value.

Carry into the ſhade ſuch auriculas, ſeedlings or plants, as are for their *choiceneſs* reſerved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

CHOIR. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly or band of ſingers.

They now aſſiſt the *choir*
Of angels, who their ſongs admire. *Waller.*

2. The ſingers in divine worſhip.

The *choir*,
With all the choiceſt muſick of the kingdom,
Together ſung *Te Deum*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

3. The part of the church where the choriſters or ſingers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
A diſtance from her. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [acocan, Sax. from cocca, the *cheek* or *mouth.* According to *Minſhew*, from חנק; from whence, probably, the Spaniſh, *ahogar.*]

1. To ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the paſſage of reſpiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll *choke* myſelf. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
While you thunder'd, clouds of duſt did *choke*
Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To ſtop up; to obſtruct; to block up a paſſage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whoſe portico's were *choak'd* with the reſort. *Chapm. Odyſſey.*
They are at a continual expence to cleanſe the ports, and keep them from being *choked* up, by the help of ſeveral engines. *Addiſon on Italy.*
While prayers and tears his deſtin'd progreſs ſtay,
And crowds of mourners *choke* their ſov'reign's way. *Tickell.*

3. To hinder by obſtruction.

As two ſpent ſwimmers, that do cling together,
And *choke* their art. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
She cannot loſe her perfect pow'r to ſee,
Tho' miſts and clouds do *choke* her window-light. *Daniel.*
It ſeemeth the fire is ſo *choked*, as not to be able to remove the ſtone. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 361.
You muſt make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greateſt; for elſe you will *choke* the ſpreading of the fruit. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
The fire, which *choak'd* in aſhes lay,
A load too heavy for his ſoul to move,
Was upward blown below, and bruſh'd away by love. *Dryd.*

4. To ſuppreſs.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd
Choak'd the reſpect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
Confeſs thee freely of thy ſin.
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the ſtrong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

5. To overpower; to ſuppreſs.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choked* with cares, and riches, and pleaſures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke*, viii. 14.

No fruitful crop the ſickly fields return;
But oats and darnel *choke* the riſing corn. *Dryden's Poſt.*

CHOKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

CHOKE-PEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *choke* and *pear.*]

1. A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any aſperſion or ſarcaſm, by which another is put to ſilence. A low term.

Pardon me for going ſo low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Clarendon.*

A CHOʹKER. *n. ſ.* [from *choke.*]

1. One that chokes or ſuffocates another.

2. One that puts another to ſilence.

3. Any thing that cannot be anſwered.

CHOʹKY.

CHOLICK. *adj.* [from *chole.*] That which has the power of [illegible]

CHOLAGOGUES. *n. f.* [χολὴ, *bile*] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler

CHOLER. *n. f.* [*chaera*, Lat. from χολὴ]

1. The bile

Mark Pius Ficinus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure *choler* *Hatton on Education.*

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject into diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *choler.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The humour, which, by its super-abundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleriek,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Sh. Tam. of Shrew.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* straight he hath been used
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Off contradiction. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

He, methinks, is no great scholar,
Who can mistake desire for *choler.* *Pr.*

CHOLERICK *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleriek* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

2. Angry, irascible: of persons.

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *choleriek*, bold, and of a very uncertain temper. *Arb. of Bull.*

3. Angry; offensive of words or actions.

There came in *choleriek* haste towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney, b.*

Becanus threatneth all that read him, using his confident, or rather *choleriek* speech. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

CHOLERICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *cholerick*] Anger, irascibility, peevishness.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen or chose. [*choisir*, Fr. ceosan, Sax. *kiesen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered, not to reject

Did I *choose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. *1 Sam. ii. 28.*

I may neither *choose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

If he should offer to *choose*, and *choose* the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To take, not to refuse

Let us *choose* to us judgment, let us know among ourselves what is good. *Job, xxxiv. 4*

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to *choose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South's Sermons*

3. To select, to pick out of a number.

Choose you a man for you, and let him come down to me. *1 Sa. xvii. 8*

How much less shall I answer him, and *choose* out my words to reason with him? *Job, ix. 14.*

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. A term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be

Without the influence of the Deity stopping things, their utter annihilation could not *choose* but follow. *Hooker, b. v.*

Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit,
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *choose*
But they must blab. *Shakesp. Othello.*

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *choose* but prosper. *Bacon's Adv. to Fr.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way,
For all her haste, she could not *choose* but stay. *Dryden*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *choose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillot.*

CHOOSER. *n. f.* [from *choose.*] He that has the power or office of choosing, elector

Come all into this nut, quoth she,
Come closely in, be ruled by me,
Each one may here a *chooser* be,
For room you need not wrestle. *Drayton's Nymph*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser.* *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

This generality is not sufficient to make a good *chooser*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Hett*

To CHOP *v. a* [*koppen*, Dut. *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow

What shall we do if we perceive
Lord Hastings will not yield to our complots? *Shakesp.*

[illegible] *Shakesp. Rich. III*

[illegible] these three days his head is to be *chopt* off. *Shakesp.*

And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's spoil,
Thy breathing nostril hold *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly, with *up.*

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment, like an hungry clown. *Dryd. Span. Friar*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopped up.* *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. To mince, to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Ailc in.* ?

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are so *chopped* and minced, and stand so broken and divided, the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epistles.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

To CHOP. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is changes suddenly

If the body repercussing be near, and yet not so near as to make a concurrent echoe it *chopped* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hist* N°. 248

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 6.

2. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly, with *upon.*

To CHOP *v. n.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy]

1. To purchase generally by way of truck, to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to sell again, grateth upon the seller and the buyer *Bacon*

2. To put one thing in the place of another

Sets up communities and senses,
To *chop* and change intelligences. *Hudib. p. i. cant 3.*

Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd* and changed,
The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudib. p. i. cant 3.*

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

3. To bandy, to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declared his sentence. *Bacon, Essay 57.*

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, 'till your skin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Estrange's Fables*

CHOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See CHIP.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, et Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Cross condemns all persons to be fops,
That can't regale themselves with mutton *chops.* *King's Cook*

3. A crack, or cleft.

An infusion in water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 80.

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*chop* and *house.*] A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Spectat.*

CHOPIN *n. f.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.
2. A term used in Scotland for a quart, of wine measure

CHOPPING participial *adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation, imagined by *Skinner* to signify *lusty*, from *cop*, Sax. by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. f.* [*chop* and *block.*] A log of wood, on which any thing is said to be cut in

The strait smooth elms are good for axel-trees, boards, [illegible]

CHOPPING KNIFE. *n. f.* [*chop* and *knife.*] A knife with which cooks mince their meat

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forrest-bill on his neck, and a *chopping knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

CHOPPY. *adj.* [from *chop.*] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

CHOPS. *n. f* without a singular [corrupted probably from CHAPS, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast

So

So ſoon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours muſt be walking too, for company *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

2. The mouth of a man, uſed in contempt.

He ne'er ſhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he unſeam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*. *Shakeſ.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a ſmith's vice.

CHORAL. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or compoſing a chour or concert.

Choral ſymphonies. *Milton.*

[illegible] *al* ſeraphs ſung the ſecond day. *Auburſt.*

CHORD. *n. ſ.* [*chorda*, Lat. When it ſignifies a rope or ſtring in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive ſignification is preſerved, the *h* is retained.]

1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.

Who mov'd
Their ſtops and *chords*, was ſeen; his volant touch
Inſtruct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milt. P. L.*

2. In geometry a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtrings or chords; to ſtring.

What paſſion cannot muſick raiſe and quell?
When Jubal ſtruck the *chorded* ſhell,
His liſtning brethren ſtood around. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frænum.

CHORION. *n. ſ.* [χορίον, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHORISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A ſinger in cathedrals, uſually a ſinger of the lower order; a ſinging boy.

2. A ſinger in a concert. This ſenſe is, for the moſt part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praiſes of the Lord in lively notes;
The whales, with hollow throats,
The *choriſters* the joyous anthem ſing. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

The new-born phœnix takes his [illegible].
Of airy *choriſters* a numerous train
Attend his progreſs. *Dryden.*

The muſical voices and accents of the aerial *choriſters*. *Ray.*

CHOROGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [from χώρα, a region, and γράφω, to deſcribe.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] Deſcriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* deſcription of the terreſtrial paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

CHOROGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner deſcriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] The art or practice of deſcribing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is leſs in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHORUS. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of ſingers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a *chorus* of ſingers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unſpotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

In praiſe ſo juſt let every voice be join'd,
And fill the gen'ral *chorus* of mankind. *Pope's Eſſ. Crit.*

2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of a tragedy, and ſing their ſentiments between the acts.

For ſupply,
Admit me *chorus* to this hiſtory. *Shakeſp. Henry V. Prol.*

3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

CHOSE. [the preter tenſe, from *To chooſe*.]

Our ſovereign here above the reſt might ſtand,
And here be *choſe* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*

CHOSEN. [the participle paſſive, from *To chooſe*.]

If king Lewis vouchſafe to furniſh us
With ſome few bands of *choſen* ſoldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coaſt. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

CHOUGH. *n. ſ.* [ceo, Sax. *chouras*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea ſide, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hanmer.*

In birds, kites and keſtrels have a reſemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws, and ſuch republick birds. *Dryden.*

CHOULE. *n. ſ.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower ſide of the bill, and ſo deſcending by the throat, is a bag or ſachel. *Br. Vul. Er.*

To CHOUSE. *v. a.* [The origin of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *geſſer*, to laugh at; or *jouer*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick [illegible].

koſen, to prattle. [illegible] perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impoſe upon.

Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryd. Pr. to Alb.*

From London they came, fully people to *chouſe*,
Their lands and their faces unknown. [illegible]

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geeſe and pullen are ſeduc'd,
And ſows *of* ſucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hud. part ii. cant. 3.*

A CHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. This word is derived by *Henſhaw* from *haus*, or *chaus*, a meſſenger of the Turkiſh court; who, ſays he, is little better than a *fool*.]

1. A bubble, a tool, a man fit to be cheated.

A ſottiſh *chouſe*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his houſe,
Applies himſelf to cunning men. *Hudib. par. cant. 3.*

2. A trick or ſham.

To CHO'WTER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Phiſps.*

CHRISM. *n. ſ.* [χρῖσμα, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction: it is only applied to ſacred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Chriſt's eternal prieſthood, denoted eſpecially by his unction or *chriſm*, refers to. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

CHRI'SOM. *n. ſ.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chriſom cloath, a cloath anointed with holy unguent, which the chriſtians anciently wore till they were chriſtened.

When the convulſions were but few, the number of *chriſoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To CHRI'STEN. *adj.* [chriſtenman, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.

2. To name, to denominate.

Where ſuch evils as theſe reign, *chriſten* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium. *Burnet.*

CHRI'STENDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom*.] The collective body of chriſtianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profeſs the chriſtian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *Chriſtendom* moſt afflicted can beſt teſtify. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 14.*

An older and a better ſoldier, none
That *Chriſtendom* gives out. *Shakeſp.*

His computation is univerſally received over all *Chriſtendom*. *Hetour on Time.*

CHRI'STENING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity.

The queen was with great ſolemnity crowned at Weſtminſter, about two years after the marriage, like an old *chriſtening*, that had ſtaid long for godfathers. *Bacon's H. VII.*

We ſhall inſert the cauſes, why the account of *chriſtenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt's B. M.*

The day of the *chriſtening* being come, the houſe was filled with goſſips.

Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scribleras.

CHRI'STIAN. *n. ſ.* [*Chriſtianus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt.

We *chriſtians* have certainly the beſt and the holieſt, the wiſeſt and moſt reaſonable religion in the world. *Tillotſon.*

CHRISTIAN. *adj.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt.

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh, and yield
To *chriſtian* interceſſors. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the Gentilitious name, or ſurname.

CHRI'STIANISM. *n. ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.]

1. The chriſtian religion.

2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

CHRISTIANITY. *n. ſ.* [*chrétienté*, French.] The religion of chriſtians.

God doth will that couples, which are married both infidels, if either party be converted unto *chriſtianity*, this ſhould not make ſeparation. *Hooker, b. 2. ſ. 5.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary ſin, cuts himſelf off from *chriſtianity*. *Addiſ. on Ch. Rel.*

To CHRI'STIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian*.] To make chriſtian; to convert to chriſtianity.

The principles of platonick philoſophy, as it is now *chriſtianized*. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

CHRI'STIANLY. *adv.* [from *chriſtian*.] Like a chriſtian, as becomes one who profeſſes the holy religion of Chriſt.

CHRISTMAS. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs*.] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular ſervice of the church.

A CHRISTMAS-BOX. *n. ſ.* [from *chriſtmas* and *box*.] A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas.

When time comes round, a *Chriſtmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* See HELLEBORE.

CHRIST'S-THORN. *n. ſ.* [So called, as ſome fancies, becauſe the thorns have ſome likeneſs to a croſs.]

It hath long ſharp ſpines; the flower has five leaves, in form

of a rose: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which the [illegible] was composed. *Miller.*

CHROMA'TICK. *adj.* [χρωμα, colour]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Relating to a certain species of antient music, now unknown.

It was observed he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner, as upon that occasion. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

CHRO'NICAL, CHRO'NICK. *adj.* [from χρονος, time.]

A *chronical* distemper is of length; as dropsies, Asthma's, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration, as quartane agues, scurvy, &c. wherein we defer the cure at a more advantageous seasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lady's use of all these excellencies is to divert the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper. *Spectat* N°. 449.

CHRONICLE. *n. f.* [*chronique*, Fr. from χρονος, time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this,
For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

2. A history.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If from the field I should return once more,
I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither knows
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

I give up to historians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with those which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*. *Dryden.*

To CHRO'NICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in a chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle* times than to search into reformation of abuses in that realm. *Spenser. Irel.*

2. To register, to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakesp. Rich* III.

Love is your master; for he masters you:
And he that is so yoked by a fool,
Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wise. *Shakesp.*

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in woful ballad. *Cong. Old Bat.*

CHRO'NICLER. *n. f.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand
Giddy fantastick poets of each land. *Donne.*

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish *chroniclers*. *Spenser.*

This custom was held by the druids and bards of our antient Britons, and of latter times by the Irish *chroniclers*, called rimers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

CHRO'NOGRAM. *n. f.* [χρονος, time, and γραφω, to write.] An inscription recording the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:

Gloria lausque Deo, sIt CLorIVM in sæCVLa sunt.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867. *Howel's Parley.*

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [from *chronogram*.] Belonging to a chronogram. See the last example.

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST. *n. f.* [from *chronogram*.] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*. *Addison.*

CHRONO'LOGER. *n. f.* [χρονος, time, and λογος, doctrine.] He [illegible] of computing and adjusting the periods of time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most great epochas. *Holder on Time.*

CHRONOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of years. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CHRONOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner, according to the laws or rules of chronology; in the exact series of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST. *n. f.* [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that studies or explains time, one that ranges past events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabbins

that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All that learned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

CHRONOLO'GY. *n. f.* [χρονος and λογος, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time, as the revolution of the sun and moon, and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology*, though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. *Prior.*

A CHRONO'METER. *n. f.* [χρονος and μετρον.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

CHRY'SALIS. *n. f.* [from χρυσος, gold, because of the golden colour in the nymphæ of some insects.]

A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chamb.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *n. f.* [χρυσος, gold, and λιθος, a stone.]

A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward's Meth. Foss.*

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect *chrysolite*,
I'd not have sold her for. *Shakesp. Othello.*

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear;
If stone, carbuncle most, or *chrysolite*. *Milt. Par. Lost*, b. iii.

CHRYSOPRASUS. *n. f.* [χρυσος, gold, and *prasinus*, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chrysoprasus*. *Rev.* xxi. 20.

CHUB. *n. f.* [from *cap*, a great head, *Skinner*.] A river fish. The chevin.

The *chub* is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones: he eats waterish; not firm, but limp and tasteless: nevertheless, he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

CHU'BBED. *adj.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.]

To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.

To CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, ay, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Cong. O. B.*

CHUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promise ——What promise, *chuck*? *Sh. Othello.*

3. A sudden small noise.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. f.* [*chuck* and *farthing*.] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuffle-cap, and all fours. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*schuecken*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently, to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt bestow'd so well. *Dryd.*

She to intrigues was e'en hard hearted;
She *chuckl'd* when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am sure; and if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

CHU'ET. *n. f.* [probably from *To chew*.] An old word, as it seems, for forced meat.

As for *chuets*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistacho milk. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 54.

CHUFF. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *huf*, Welsh, a stock.] A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbelled knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

A less generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the last. *L. Estrange.*

CHU'FFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlily; stomachfully.

John answered *chuffily*. *Clarissa.*

CHU'FFINESS. *n. f.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness; churlishness.

CHU'FFY *adj.* [from *chuff*] Blunt; surly; fat.

CHUM. *n. f.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term used in the universities.

CHUMP *n. f.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is battered to shivers, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

CHURCH. *n. f.* [circe, Sax. κυριακὸν.]

1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholick church.

The *church* being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this, that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men. *Hooker, b. 1. p. 45.*

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worship.

The *church* is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places [illegible] the pope and a general council. *Watts's Logick.*

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

That *churches* were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house. *Hook.*

Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the *churches* *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words, as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To CHURCH. *v. a* [from the noun] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *n. f.* [from *church* and *ale*] A wake, or feast, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow. *Carew.*

CHURCH ATTIRE. *n. f.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that *church-attire*, which with us for the most part is used in publick prayer *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

CHURCH AUTHORITY. *n. f.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have sifted all the little scraps alleged. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH BURIAL. *n. f.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the usage and custom of the place. *Ayliffe's Paergon.*

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. f.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were *church-founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN. *n. f.* [*church* and *man*.]

1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred [illegible]

any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon your[illegible] *Bacon's Advice to Villers.*

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church to order, that had been so long neglected, and that was so polished by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarend.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
These marks of church and *churchmen* he design'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH WARDENS *n. f.* [See WARDEN] Are officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish. *Cowel.*

There should likewise *church-wardens*, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England. *Spenf.*

Our *church-wardens*
Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

CHURCHYARD *n. f.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone
Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure. *Shakespeare*

In *churchyards*, where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will. *Bacon.*

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd;
Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's *churchyard* *Pope.*

CHURL. *n. f.* [ceorl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rustick being always observed to be strong boned.]

1. A rustick, a countryman; a labourer.

One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw
All the pow'r this charm doth owe. *Shak. Midf. Night's Dr.*

From this light cause th' infernal maid prepares
The country *churls* to mischief, hate, and wars. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch.

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end!
O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

CHU'RLISH. *adj.* [from *churl*]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere, sour; merciless, unkind; uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears,
Those at her father's *churlish* feet she tender'd. *Shakesp.*

The interruption of their *churlish* drums
Cuts off more circumstance: they are at hand
To parley, or to fight. *Shakesp. King John*

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts,
Prefer'd to sleeping on her breasts. *Waller.*

2. Selfish; avaricious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings. *1 Sa. xxv. 3:*

This fallen *churlish* thief,
Had all his mind plac'd upon Molly's beef *King's M. of M.*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant, cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 326.*

The Cornish men were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Intractable, vexatious

Will you again unknit
This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Spain found the war so *churlish* and long-some, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war. *Bacon.*

Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no *churlish* rub says nay. *Crashaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churlish*.] Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churlishly* put over the son for a reward of the service of his sire *Howel's Voc. For.*

CHU'RLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *churlish*, cyplycneyrre, Saxon] Brutality, ruggedness of manner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman. *Eccles. xl. 14.*

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world. *L'Estrange.*

CHURME. *n. f* [more properly *churm*, from the Saxon cyrme, a clamour or noise, as *to churre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A CHURN. *n. f.* [properly *churn*, from *kern*, Dut. cepone, Sax.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*. *Gay's Past.*

To CHURN. *v. a* [from the noun Dutch]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not; but
Like a full acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,
Cried Oh. *Shakesp.*

Froth fills his chaps, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground *Dryden.*

Churn'd in his teeth, the foamy venom rose. *Ad. Ov. Met.*

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and, in the action of the solid parts, *churning* them together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter. *Prov. xxx. 33.*

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the *churning*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CHURNWORM. *n. f.* [from cyrnan, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricket. *Skinner. Philips.*

To CHUSE. See To CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* mass, it has the state of drink, not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CHYLE. *n. f.* [χύλος.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leven'd mass to milky *chyle* converts. *Blackm. Creation.*
The *chyle* itself cannot pass through the smallest vessels.

CHYLIFA'CTION *n. f.* [from *chyle*] The act or process of [illegible]

Drinking excessively during the time of *chylification*, stops [illegible]

CHYLIFA'CTIVE *adj.* [from *chylus* and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *adj.* [χυλὸς and ποιέω] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoetick* organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. *Arbuthnot*

CHY'LOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arb.*

CHY'MICAL. } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]
CHY'MICK. }

1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their distinct natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations. *Watts's Improvement of Mind, p. 2. c. 17.*

2. Relating to chymistry.

Methinks already, from this *chymick* flame,
I see a city of more precious mold. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
With *chymic* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope's Windsor For.*

CHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *n. f.* [See CHY'MISTRY.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The starving *chymist*, in his golden views
Supremely blest. *Pope's Essay on Man, Epist. 1.*

CHY'MISTRY *n. f.* [derived by some from χυμὸς, juice, or χέω, to melt, by others from an oriental word, *kemo*, black. According to the etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy, or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force: no chymist can make milk or blood of grass. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

CIBA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food, useful for food, edible.

CIBOL. *n. f.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in salads. See ONION. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced.

Cibolls or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mort.*

CI'CATRICE. } *n. f.* [*cicatrix*, Latin.]
CI'CATRIX }

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his forehead. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

2. A mark, an impression: so used by Shakespeare less properly.

Lean but upon a rush
The *cicatrix* and capable impressure
Thy palm some moment keeps. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

CICATRISANT *n. f.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein bursted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the continual motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

TO CI'CATRIZE *v. a.* [from *cicatrix*]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over *Quincy.*

To heal and induce the skin over a sore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a smooth skin. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

CI'CELY. *n. f.* A sort of herb. See SWEET CICELY.

CICHORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory.

Diuretick plentifully evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diuretick, and the testaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants. *Floyer on the Humours.*

TO CICURATE *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame, to reclaim from wildness, to make tame and tractable.

After carnal conversation persons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, *cicurated*, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 7. c. 8.*

CICURATION *n. f.* [from *cicurate*] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestick and mansuete beasts, for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or institution, but in the wild. *Ray on the Creation*

CI'DER *n. f.* [*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital. *sicera*, Lat. שכר, שכר]

1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.

We had also drink, wholsome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country, a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. *Burnet's New Atlant.*

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

To the utmost bounds of this
Wide universe Sicilian *cider* born,
Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

CI'DERIST. *n. f.* [from *cider*] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath the cider generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. *Mortimer.*

CI'DERKIN. *n. f.* [from *cider*]

A low word used for the liquor made of the murk or gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours. *Phillips's World of Words.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

CIELING *n. f.* See CEILING.

CIERGE. n. f. [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CI'LIARY. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotick tunicles of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on Creation*

CILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of [illegible]

A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CI'MA. See CYMATIUM.

CIMAR. See SIMAR.

CIME'LIARCH. *n. f.* [from κειμήλιαρχος.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Dict.*

CI'METER. *n. f.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *cimeter*, Turk. Sh. *Blount's Portuguese Dictionary.*] A sort of sword used by the Turks, short, heavy, and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt *scimitar*, and *scymeter*; as in the following examples.

By this *scimitar*,
That slew the Sophy and a Persian prince,
That won three fields of sultan Soyman. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*
Our armours now may rust, our idle *scymiters*
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

CI'NCTURE. *n. f.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whose cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempest. *Shakesp. King John.*
Columbus found th' American, so girt
With feather'd *cincture*, naked else, and wild, *Milt. Par. Lost.*
He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. An enclosure.

The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column, separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used, to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood columns. *Chambers*

CINDER. *n. f.* [*cendre*, Fr. from *cineres*, Latin.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to *cinders* burn up modesty,
Did but I speak thy deeds. *Shakesp. Othello.*

There is in smiths *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

So snow on Aetna does unmelted
Whose roaring flames and scatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To sinking smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

CINDER-WENCH. } *n. f.* [*cinder* and *woman*] A woman
CINDER-WOMAN. } whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

[illegible] is under so much nasty rubbish laid,
To find it out's the *cinder-woman's* trade. *Essay on Satire*

She had above five hundred suits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench*. *Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.*

In the black form of *cinder-woman* she came,
When love, the hour, the place had banish'd shame. *Cr*

CINERA'TION *n. f.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chy[illegible]

CINERI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*cinereus*, Lat.] Having the form or ſtate of aſhes.

The nerves ariſe from the glands of the *cinerituous* part of the brain, and are terminated in all the parts of the body. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

CINE'RULENT. *adj.* [from *cinereus*, Lat.] Full of aſhes. *Dict.*

CINGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horſe. *Dict.*

CINNABAR. *n. ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quickſilver is drawn, and conſiſts partly of a mercurial, and partly of a ſulphureo-ochreous matter. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſ.*

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur, compoſe *cinnabar*. *Newt. Opt.*

CINNABAR *of Antimony*, is made of mercury, ſulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *n. ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon, poſſeſſed by the Dutch, in the Eaſt Indies. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the olive, both as to ſubſtance and colour. The fruit reſembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the ſmell nor taſte of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the ſmell of which is agreeable in candles. The trees are chiefly propagated by a ſort of pigeons which feed on the fruit, and, carrying it to their young, drop it where it takes root. Cinnamon is chiefly uſed in medicine as an aſtringent. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*

Let Arabia extol her happy coaſt,
Her *cinnamon* and ſweet amomum boaſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

CINNAMON *Water* is made by diſtilling the bark, firſt infuſed in barley water, in ſpirit of wine or white wine. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A Five. It is uſed in games alone, but is often compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five leaved clover.

CINQUE PACE. *n. ſ.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a meaſure, and a *cinque pace*. The firſt part is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding, mannerly and modeſt, as a meaſure, full of ſtate and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque pace* faſter and faſter, till he falls into his grave. *Shakeſp.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *n. ſ.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Thoſe havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be ſuch as ought moſt vigilantly to be obſerved againſt invaſion. In which reſpect, the places where they are have a ſpecial governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque ports*, and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular juriſdiction, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and ſending out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt either be added to the firſt inſtitution by ſome later grant, or accounted as appendants to ſome of the reſt. *Cowel.*

They, that bear
The cloth of ſtate above her, are four barons
Of the *cinque ports*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five ſpots.

On her left breaſt
A mole, *cinque ſpotted*, like the crimſon drops
I th' bottom of a cowſlip. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CION. *n. ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.]

1. A ſprout, a ſhoot from a plant.

We have reaſon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ſtings, our unbitted luſts; whereof I take this that you call love, to be a ſect or *cion*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The ſtately Caledonian oak, newly ſettled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal ſtem. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. The ſhoot engrafted or inſerted on a ſtock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the ſtock quite; and the ſtock is but paſſive only, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft.

CIPHER. *n. ſ.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whoſe fine ſtands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or tranſlation. *Bac.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures paſs for real ſums, ſo names paſs for things. *South's Sermons.*

3. An interexture of letters engraved uſually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burniſh'd gold, and o'er the throne,
Arms and the man in golden *ciphers* ſhone. *Pope. Temp. of F.*

Some mingling ſtir the melted tar, and ſome
Deep on the new-ſhorn vagrant's heaving ſides,
To ſtamp the maſter's *cipher*, ready ſtand. *Thomſ. Summer.*

4. A character in general.

In ſucceeding times this wiſdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the forms of creatures. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

5. A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new made notions. *Donne.*

He was pleaſed to command me to ſtay at London, to ſend and receive all his letters, and I was furniſhed with nine ſeveral *ciphers*, in order to it. *Denham's Dedication.*

To CI'PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To practice arithmetick.

You have been bred to buſineſs; you can *cipher*: I wonder you never uſed your pen and ink. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

To CIPHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

He frequented ſermons, and perused notes: his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

[illegible] To make a circle; to compaſs round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circinatus*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round, a meaſuring with the compaſſes. *Bailey.*

CIRCLE. *n. ſ.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidiſtant from a common center.

Any thing, that moves round about in a *circle*, in leſs time than our ideas are wont to ſucceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but ſeems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion. *Locke.*

Then a deeper ſhade,
In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round
To cloſe the face of things. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. The ſpace included in a circular line.

3. A round body, an orb.

It is he that ſitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Iſ.* xl. 22.

4. Compaſs; incloſure.

A great magician,
Obſcured in the *circle* of the foreſt. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

5. An aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon.

To have a box where eunuchs ſing,
And, foremoſt in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope's Hor. Ep.* i.

6. A company; an aſſembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are diſpoſed among the boxes. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 10.

Ever ſince that time, Liſander viſits in every *circle*. *Tatler.*

7. Any ſeries ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be divers fruit-trees in the hot countries, which have bloſſoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almoſt all the year, ſucceeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in ſucculent plants, and hot countries. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 581.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peaſant's pain,
And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

8. An inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following propoſition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies deſcend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body deſcends, is an impertinent *circle*, and teacheth nothing. *Glanv. Scepſ.* c. 20.

That ſallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premiſſes in a ſyllogiſm is queſtioned and oppoſed, and we attempt to prove it by the concluſion. *Watts's Logick.*

9. Circumlocution, indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or ſcience-wiſe,
Or direct parallel? You muſt challenge him. *Fact. Q. of Cor.*

10. CIRCLES *of the German Empire*. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be preſent at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords that were appointed to *circle* the hill, had ſome days before planted themſelves in places convenient. *Knolles.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other ſuns. *Pope's Dunciad*, b. i.

2. To incloſe, to ſurround.

What ſtern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, thoſe ſweet ornaments,
Whoſe *circling* ſhadows kings have fought to ſleep in. *Shak.*

While theſe fond arms, thus *circling* you, may prove
More heavy chains than thoſe of hopeleſs love. *Prior.*

Unſeen, he guided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkneſs *circled*, and an ambient cloud. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. *To* CIRCLE *in.* To confine; to keep together.

We term thoſe things dry which have a conſiſtence within themſelves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the ſtop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them in. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well-fraught bow
Circles incessant, while the hamlet cock
With quavering laugh, and rural echo, resounds. *Philips.*
Now the circling years dissolve
The day predestin'd to reward his woes. *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCLED *adj.* [from *circle*] Having the form of a circle, round.
The inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shakesp. R. and J.*

CIRCLET *n. s.* [from *circle*] A circle; an orb.
Then rose repast, the Hesperus display'd
His golden *circlet* in the western shade. *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCLING, *participial adj.* [from *To circle*] Having the form of a circle, circular; round.
Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended shade. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.*

CIRCUIT *n. s.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin]
1. The act of moving round any thing
The circuits, in former times, went but round about the pale, as the *circuit* of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*
There are four moons also perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the sun. *Watts's Improvement.*
2. The space inclosed in a circle
He led me up
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain
A *circuit* wide inclos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* viii.
3. Space, extent, measured by travelling round.
He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of *circuit*.
Hooker, b. v. *s.* 19.
The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one and twenty miles in *circuit*. *Addison on Italy.*
4. A ring, a diadem, that by which any thing is encircled.
And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden *circuit* on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.
5. The visitations of the judges for holding assises.
6. The tract of country visited by the judges.
7. CIRCUIT *of Action.* In law, is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful. *Cowel.*

To CIRCUIT. *v. n.* [from the noun] To move circularly.
Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting* *Philips.*

CIRCUITEER. *n. s.* [from *circuit*] One that travels a circuit.
Like your fellow *circuiteer* the sun: you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the inequalities under the heavens. *Pope.*

CIRCULATION. *n. s.* [*circulus*, Lat.]
1. The act of going round any thing
2. Compass; maze of argument; comprehension.
To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not indeed repugnant one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit, more intricate *circulations* of discourse, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

CIRCULAR. *adj.* [*circularis*, Lat.
1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.
The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
He first inclos'd for gifts a level ground,
The form was *circular* *Dryd. Fables.*
Nero's port, composed of huge moles running round it, in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
2. Successive in order, always returning.
From whence th' innumerable race of things,
By *circular* successive order springs. *Roscommon.*
3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.
Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*
4. CIRCULAR *Letter.* A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair, as in the convocation of assemblies
5. CIRCULAR *Lines.* Such strait lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle, as the lines of sines, tangents, and secants on the plain scale and sector.
6. CIRCULAR *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle

CIRCULARITY. *n. s.* [from *circular*] A circular form.
The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*. *Brown.*

CIRCULARLY *adj.* [from *circular*]
1. In form of a circle.
The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbs about the same centre, or of the several elements cast *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*
2. With a circular motion
Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow,
Stopp'd in the channels, found its freedom lost *Dryden.*
Every body moved *circularly* about any center, recede, or endeavour to recede, from that center of its motion. *Ray.*

To CIRCULATE. *v. n.* [from *circle*] To move in a circle, to run round; to return to the place whence it departed; to flow in a course
If our lives motions there must circulate,
Our knowledge, like our blood, must *circulate*. *Donne.*
Nature is a perpetual motion, and the work of the w
In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home, no public debts contracted. &c
To CIRCULATE *v. a.* To put about.
1. Motion in a circle, a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began
What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the last age? *Burnet's Theory*
As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state
As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of war, thou seest fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation*
God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things *Swift on Sir Wm. Temple.*
3. A reciprocal interchange of measures
When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory, and when the son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation*

CIRCULATORY *n. s.* [from *circulate*] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is condensed and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again
CIRCULATORY. *adj.* [from *circulate*] Circulatory Letters are the same with CIRCULAR *Letters.*
[illegible] The act of
It receiveth its figure according unto the surface whereof it concreteth, or the *circumambiency* which conformeth it
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.

CIRCUMAMBIENT. *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin] Encompassing; encompassing, inclosing.
Fit *circumambient* colonels towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMAMBULATE. *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Ld.*

To CIRCUMCISE. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.
They came to *circumcise* the children. *Luke* i. 59
One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in arming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*. *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 47

CIRCUMCISION *n. s.* [from *circumcise*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.
They left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To CIRCUMDUCT. *v. a.* [*circumductus*, Lat.] To contravene, to nullify.
Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CIRCUMDUCTION *n. s.* [from *circumduct*]
1. Nullification, cancelling
The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant should not appear, and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduction* requires. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. A leading about

CIRCUMFERENCE *n. s.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]
1. The periphery, the line including and surrounding any thing.
Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy just *circumference*, O world! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Because the hero is the center of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryd. Dufres.*
A coal of fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. The space inclosed in a circle
So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
[illegible] A
He first inclos'd for gifts a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. The external part of an orbicular body
The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. *Newton's Opticks*
4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular

His pond'rous shield, large and round,
Behind him cast, the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To CIRCU'MFERENCE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

[illegible] [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket. *Chambers.*

CIRCUMFLEX *n. s.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and gr[illegible]

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder*

CIRCUMFLUENCE. *n. s.* [from *circumfluent.*] An incloſure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,
Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace,
A dutcous people, and industrious isle. *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCUMFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Crystalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 269:*
Laertes' son girt with *circumfluous* tides. *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCUMFORANEOUS. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house. As a *circumforaneous* fidler; one that plays at doors

To CIRCUMFU'SE *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way

Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring [illegible] *diffused*, is enough for the perception. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

[illegible] *Milton.*

Earth, with her nether ocean, *circumfus'd*
Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This nymph the god Cephisus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*. *Addis. Ov. Met.*

CIRCUMFUSILE. *adj.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured or spread round any thing.

[illegible] vine, whose skilful hands infold
[illegible] horn with *circumfusile* gold. *Pope's Odyss.*

CIRCUMFUSION *n. s.* [from *circumfuse.*] The act of spreading round, the state of being poured round.

To CIRCUMGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various sorts of vessels, curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *circumgyrate*] The act of running round

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, which arises from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*. *Cheyne's Philosophical Prin.*

CIRCUMJA'CENT *adj.* [*circumjacent*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

CIRCUMINCE'SSION. *n. s.* [from *circum* and *incedo*, Lat.]
A term used by the school-divines to express the existence of three divine persons in one another, in the mystery of the trinity *Chambers.*

CIRCUMITION. *n. s.* [from *circumeo*, *circumitum*, Latin.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMLIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*circumligo*, Latin.]
1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION *n. s.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]
1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without [illegible] *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*. *L'Estrange.*

CIRCUMMU'RED *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with bricks. *Shakesp.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate.*] That which may be sailed round

The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION *n. s.* [from *circumnavigate.*] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CIRCUMPOSITION. [illegible]
1. The act of enwrapping on every side.
2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR. *adj* [from *circum* and *polar*] Stars near the North pole, which move round it, and never set in the Northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

CIRCUMPOSITION. *n. s.* [from *circum* and *position.*] The act of placing any thing circularly

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *n. s.* [*circumrasio*, Latin.] The act of shaving or paring round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION *n. s.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]
1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel. Circumvolution.
2. The state of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Latin.]
1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit, to confine.

The good Andronicus,
With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he *circumscribed* with his sword,
And brought to yoke th' enemies of Rome. *Shakesp. Tit. An.*

Therefore must his choice be *circumscrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body,
Whereof he's head. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

And form'd the pow'rs of heav'n
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscrib'd* their being! *Milton.*

The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;
The words not force'd, but sliding into rhime. *Dryden.*

We see that the external circumstances which do accompany mens acts, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*circumscriptio*, Latin.]
1. Determination of [illegible]

In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhoused free condition,
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shakesp. Othello.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE. *adj* [from *circumscribe*] Inclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone; and this is properly called the figure. *Grew's Musæum.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *adj* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious, attentive to every thing, watchful on all sides.

None are for me,
That look into me with consid'rate eyes:
High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*. *Shak. R. III*

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow, but at the time discountenanced and discontent. *Haywood.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being imposed upon. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTION *n. s* [from *circumspect.*] Watchfulness on every side; cautious; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Clarendon.*

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,
But with sly *circumspection*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE *adj.* [*circumspicio*, *circumspectum*, Latin.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the politick and wise,
All sly slow things, with *circumspective* eyes. *Pope's Essay.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *circumspective.*] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way, watchfully

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *circumspect*] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the [illegible] so carefully and *circumspectly*. *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *circumspect*] Caution, vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMSTANCE. *n. s.* [*circumstantia*, Latin.]
1. Something appendant or relative to a fact. the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon's Essays.*

Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place and persons. *South*

2. The

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave,
By *circumstance*, but to acquit myself. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the sou. thro' all things sees:
Sense, *circumstance*; she doth the substance view. *Davies.*

4. Incident; event; generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The sculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or some other the like *circumstance* in history. *Addison on Italy.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 489.

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or power.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 41

To CI'RCUMSTANCE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings,
And such as they are *circumstan'd*, they be. *Donne.*

CI'RCUMSTANT. *adj.* [*circumstans*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies. *Digby on the Soul.*

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental, not essential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which
Preserve not theme. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

This jurisdiction in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encouragement, christian princes thought necessary. *South's Sermons.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumstantials*, before one that differs from it in the essentials. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 54.

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,
By occasion waked, and *circumstantial*. *Donne.*

3. Full of small events, particulars, detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own. *Prior's D.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *circumstantial*.] The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumstantial*.]

1. Accordingly to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanv. Scepf. exx*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumstance*.]

1. To place in particular circumstances, to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. *Bramh. against Hobbs.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely superior, and the best *circumstantiated* imaginable, are for the succession in the house of Hanover. *Swift's Misc. dinner.*

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *circumvallate*, Lat.]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by sea and land to begirt Petrina. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

CIRCUMVE'CTION *n. f.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of carrying round.
2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon, to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed, or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbarossa. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he relieth not to *circumvent* the sons of the first deceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii.*

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Obstinately bent
To die undaunted, and to *circumvent* *Dryden's Æn. ii.*

CIRCUMVE'NTION *n. f.* [from *circumvent*.]

1. Fraud; imposture, cheat, delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtlest of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention* there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this helpless w

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against *circumvention* in commerce. *Cooper of Popularity.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation: this sense is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had *circumvention*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

To CIRCUMVE'ST. *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE *v. a* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to give a circular motion.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphilosophical *Glanv. Scepf. c. 20.*

CIRCUMVO'LUTION *n. f.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.
2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument. *Wilk.*

CI'RCUS. } *n. f.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open space or area for
CI'RQUE. } sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses*, which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. *Stillingfleet.*

See the *cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods,
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. *Pope.*

CIST. *n. f.* [*cista*, Latin.] A case, a tegument, commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or inclosure of a tumour.

CI'STED. *adj.* [from *cist*.] Inclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERN *n. f.* [*cisterna*, Lat.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him. *South.*

2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly stood behind,
In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd;
Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand.

3. Any watry receptacle or repository.

So half my Egypt were submerg'd, and made
A *cistern* for scal'd snakes. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

But there's no bottom; none
In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up
The *cistern* of my lust. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

CISTUS. n. f. [Lat.] The name of a plant. The same with Rockrose.

CIT. *n. f.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, in contempt. A pert low townsman, a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to show what different things,
The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings. *Johnson.*

Study your race, or the foil of your family will dye into *cits* or squires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth,
But Bug and D—l, their honours, and so forth. *Pope. Her.*

CITA'DEL. *n. f.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortress; a castle, or place of arms in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, so unjustly he kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the reils of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair *Dryd. Aurang.*

CI'TAL *n. f.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakesp. Henry IV. P. i.*

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.
3. Quotation; citation.

CITA'TION *n. f.* [*citatio*, Lat.]

1. The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of trying

trying the cause of action commenced against him. *Ayliffe.*

2. Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author; or of another man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted, a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterb. Pref Serm.*

View the principles of parties represented in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of those who would confute them. *Watts's Improvement on the Mind.*

4. Enumeration, mention.

These causes effect a consumption, endemick to this island: there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CITATORY. *adj* [from *To cite.*] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft' was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Sh. Hen.* VIII.

Forthwith the *cited* dead
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xii. *l.* 327.

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively, to direct; summon

I speak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shakesp.*

This sad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior*

3. To quote.

Demonstrations in scripture, may not otherwise be shewed than by *citing* them out of the scripture. *Hooker, b.* ii.

That passage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*

In banishment he wrote those verses, which I *cite* from his letter. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æn.*

CI'TER. *n. f* [from *cite.*]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

CITESS. *n. f.* [from *cit.*] A city woman. A word peculiar to *Dryden.*

Cits and *citesses* raise a joyful strain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. *Dryd. Albion and Alba.*

CI'THERN. *n. f.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. 1 *Mac.* iv. 54.

CI'TIZEN *n. f.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, French.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen. *Raleigh's Hist World.*

2. A townsman, a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he speaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a soldier. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place

Far from noisy Rome, secure, he lives;
And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CI'TIZEN *adj.* [This is only in *Shakespeare.*] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well,
But not so *citizen* a wanton, as
To seem to die ere sick. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

CITRINE *adj* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow

The Butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots. *Grew's Musf.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence, the faltness of phlegm is known. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CI'TRINE. *n. f.* [from *citrus*, Latin.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. These crystals are of an extremely beautiful yellow, differing in degrees from that of a strong ochre colour to that of the peel of a lemon; and they have a very elegant brightness and transparence. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewelers have learned from the French and Italians to call it *citrine*; and often cut stones for rings out of it, which are generally mistaken for topazes. *Hill on Fossils.*

CITRON-TREE *n. f* [from *citrus*, Latin.]

It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose: the cup of the flower is slender and fleshy, and is divided into five segments at the top. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, fleshy fruit, which is very full of juice, and contains several

land seeds. Genoa is the great nursery of Europe for these sorts of trees. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in so great esteem, that the single fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each. This fruit is not to be had in perfection in any part of Italy, but the plain between Pisa and Leghorn. *Miller.*

May the fair
With *citron* groves adorn a distant soil. *Addison.*

CITRON-WATER. *n. f.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CI'TRUL. *n. f.* The same with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour

CI'TY. *n. f.* [*cité*, French, *civitas*, Latin]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Men seek their safety from number better united, and from walls and other fortifications; the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many, and this is the original of *cities.* *Temple.*

City, in a strict and proper sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense it reaches to all the suburbs. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In the English law.

A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church *Cowel.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the *city* but the people?——
——True, the people are the *city.* *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I do repent the services of my youth,
That seems disgracious in the *city's* eye. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

CI'TY. *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

He, I accuse,
The *city* ports by this hath enter'd. *Shakesp Coriolanus.*

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.

Make not a *city* feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first cut. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

CI'VET. *n. f.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, signifying *scent.*] A perfume from the civet cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his snout is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brasil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of grease, or thick scum, in an aperture or bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. It is much used by perfumers and confectioners; but seldom prescribed in medicine. *Trevoux.*

Civet is of a baser birth than tar, the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

He rubs himself with *civet*: can you smell him out by that? *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and musk, and, as some think, ambergrease. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CI'VICK. *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practises, not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. *Pop. Tem. of Fame.*

CI'VIL. *adj* [*civilis*, Latin]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker, b.* iii. *f.* 13.

Part such as appertain
To *civil* justice; part, religious rites
Of sacrifice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xii. *l.* 231.

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Sprat's Sermon.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muses taught. *Roscommon.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

From a *civil* war, God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others. *Bacon to Villiers.*

5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil.*

6. Not natural, as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural death.

7. Not military; as, the *civil* magistrates authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal; as, This is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civilised; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil.* *Spenser on Ireland*

10. Complaisant; civilled, gentle, well bred, elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal, not coarse

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song. *Shakespeare.*

He was *civil* and well natured, never refusing to teach another. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

And sal. these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung. *Prior.*

11. Grave, sober; not gay or shewy.

Thou night oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till *civil* suited morn appear *Milton's Poems.*

12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil* law

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

CIVI'LIAN. *n. f.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity

The professors of that law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISA'TION. *n. f.* [from *civil.*]

A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *civil.*]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilised.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation in the world excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*

Wherefoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread. *Denham's Poems.*

2. Politeness, complaisance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress;
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in *civility* thou seem'st so empty? *Shak. As you like it.*

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I should be kept from a publication, did not what your *civility* calls a request, your greatness, command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houses. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practise of politeness.

Love taught him shame, and shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryd. Cym. and Iphig.*

To CI'VILIZE *v. a.* [from *civil.*] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

Musæus first, then Orpheus *civilize*
Mankind, and gave the world their deities. *Denham.*

Amongst those who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke.*

Osiris, or the Bacchus of the antients, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CI'VILIZER. *n. f.* [from *civilize.*] He that reclaims others from wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility

The *civilizers!*—the disturbers, say;—
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! *Philips's Briton.*

CI'VILLY. *adv.* [from *civil.*]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community, not naturally; not ecclesiastically; not criminal.

Men that are *civil* lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony amongst themselves, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is *civilly* to live; or should manage community of life, it is not possible. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 46.

That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Ayliffe.*

2. Politely; complaisantly; gently, without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead *Dryden's Preface to his Fables*

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that lost their way,
And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior.*

3. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

CIZE. *n. f.* [perhaps from *incisa*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain

magnitude] The quantity of any thing, with regard to external form; often written *size.*

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, remove them to other *size* or figure, then there is none of rest to give us the *size* and figure which they have. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* i. *c.*

CLACK. *n. f.* [*klatschen*, Germ. to rattle, to make a noise]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise, generally used, in contempt, for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,
And with its everlasting *clack*,
Set all mens ears upon the rack. *Hudibras, Part i. canto* 2.

Fancy flows in, and muse flies high,
He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*

2. *The* CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound. *Betterton*

To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To make a chinking noise.

2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK. *v. a.* As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king. *Cowel.*

CLAD. *part. pret.* [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed, invested; garbed.

He had *clad* himself with a new garment. *1 K.* [illegible]
beyond
The flow'ry dale of Sioma, *clad* with vine. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*
In flesh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become serene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

The courtiers were all most magnificently *clad*. *Swift.*

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right, to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

CLAIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shak. K John.*

Forsworn thyself! The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then disprove thy *claim*. *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master, who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another, who hath already revived several *claims* upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty as these. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own: as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent. *Cowel.*

4. The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.

The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuf-Chatel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy.*

If God, by his positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless God so ordained. *Locke.*

CLA'IMABLE. *adj.* [from *claim.*] That which may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT. *n. f.* [from *claim.*] He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another

A CLA'IMER, *n. f.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly with-held from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE *n. f.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLAMBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber, clomber.*] To climb with difficulty; as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then. *Shakespeare.*

The men there do not without some difficulty *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray on the C.*

They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison's Freeholder, N.*

To CLAMM *v. a.* [in some provinces, to *clam*, from claem, Sax. to glew together] To clog with any glutinous matter

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they

clayed and *clammed* themſelves, 'till there was no getting out again. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* cxxvi.

The ſprigs were all dawbed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'MMINESS *n. ſ.* [from *clammy.*] Viſcoſity; viſcidity; tenacity; ropineſs.

A greaſy pipkin will ſpoil the *clamminess* of the glew. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY. *adj.* [from *clamm.*] Viſcous; glutinous, tenacious; adheſive, ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, are ſuch as have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 293.

Neither the brain nor ſpirits can conſerve motion: the former is of ſuch a *clammy* conſiſtence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanv. Scepſ.* 6.

Aghaſt he wak'd, and, ſtarting from his bed,
Cold ſweats, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erſpread. *Dryden.*

I drop with *clammy* ſweat *Dryden's Fables.*

Joyful thou'lt ſee
The *clammy* ſurface all o'er ſtrown with tribes
Of greedy inſects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that ariſes from the ſteam of grapes, when they lie maſhed together in the vat, which puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* ſweats, paleneſs, and at laſt a total ceſſation of pain, are ſigns of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CLA'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *clamour.*] Vociferous; noiſy; turbulent; rude.

It is no ſufficient argument to ſay, that, in urging theſe ceremonies, none are ſo *clamorous* as Papiſts, and they whom Papiſts ſuborn. *Hooker, b.* iv *ſect* 9.

He kiſs'd her lips
With ſuch a *clamorous* ſmack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were ſtrangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields. *Shakeſpeare.*

With the *clam'rous* report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

Then arose *clam'rous* against the years,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of buſy humankind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will ſettle the wavering, inſtruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous.* *Swift.*

CLA'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*clamor*, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noiſe; exclamation; vociferation:

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilſt I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'ſt evil. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for juſtice. *King Charles.*

The Maid
Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou do'ſt now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes, but leſs fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boiſt'rous *clamours* ceaſe,
That with ſubmiſſive murmurs glides in peace. *Addiſon.*

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate, to roar in turbulence.

The obſcure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night. *Shakeſp.*

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* counſels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Eſſays*, 21.

CLAMP. *n. ſ.* [*klamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of ſtrength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clamp* of brick of ſixteen thouſand, they allow ſeven ton of coals *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board croſs the grain, the firſt board is *clamped.* Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped*, to preſerve them from warping. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

CLAN *n. ſ.* [probably of Scottiſh original. *klan*, in the Highlands, ſignifies *children.*]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their ſeveral *clans*,
Swarm'd populous, unnumber'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Milton was the poetical ſon of Spenſer, and Mr. Waller of [illegible] for we have our ideal deſcents and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

A [illegible] in a ſenſe of contempt
[illegible]ige and the reſt of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, [illegible]ingle particular. *Swift's Predictions for* 1708.

CLANCULAR. *adj.* [*clanculus*, Latin.] Clandeſtine; ſecret, private, concealed, obſcure, hidden.

Let us withdraw all ſupplies from our luſts, and not by any ſecret reſerved affection give them *clanculur* aids to maintain their rebellion. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE. [*adj. clandeſtinus*, Lat.] Secret, hidden, private; in an ill ſenſe.

Tho' nitrous tempeſts, and *clandeſtine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath *Blackm.*

CLANDE'STINELY. *adv.* [from *clandeſtine.*] Secretly; privately; in private.

Theſe have been two printed papers *clandeſtinely* ſpread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.

With ſuch a horrid *clang*
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and ſmould'ring clouds out ſtrake. *Milton.*

An iſland, ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals and orcs, and ſea-mews *clang.* *Milton.*

What *clangs* were heard in German ſkies afar,
Of arms and armiesruſhing to the war *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and ſolemn ſound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter, to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, neighing ſteeds, and trumpets *clang.* *Shakeſ.*

The Libyans clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* ſwords and ſhields they beat. *Prior.*

To CLANG. *v. a.* To ſtrike together with a noiſe.

The fierce Curetes troops tumultuous
Their myſtick dance, and *clang'd* their ſounding arms;
Induſtrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud ſhrill ſound.

In death he cry'd,
Like to a diſmal *clangour* heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *P.* iii.

With joy they view the waving enſigns fly,
And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the ſky. *Dryd. Æn.*

CLA'NGOUS. *adj.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang.

We do not obſerve the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any muſical, but harſh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK. *n. ſ.* [from *clang.*] A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe, made by the colliſion of hard and ſonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and cleaver. *Spectator*, N°. 617.

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike together with a quick motion, ſo as to make a noiſe by the colliſion.

Following the fiers,
With them he enters; who, upon the ſudden,
Clapt to their gates. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Men ſhall *clap* their hands at him, and ſhall hiſs him out of his place. *Job*, xxvii 23.

Have you never ſeen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his ſides, and walking before his ſhop? *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

Each poet of the air her glory ſings,
And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryd.*

He had juſt time to get in and *clap to* the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin dreſt
His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his [illegible]
Glad of a quarrel, ſtraight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me ſee your works and you no more. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To add one thing to another; implying the idea of ſomething haſty, unexpected, or ſudden.

As ſummer weareth out, they *clap* mouth to mouth, wine [illegible] down into lakes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers *clap* on more ſails, purſue. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Smooth temptations, like the ſun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perſecution, like the northern wind, made her hold faſt, and *clap* cloſe about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him ſufficiently leſſened, if we *clap* in, or folly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Razor-makers generally *clap* a ſmall bar of Venice ſteel between two ſtout bars of Flemiſh ſteel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſhield thrown by, to mitigate the ſmart,
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryd. Æneid.*

If you leave ſome ſpace empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the veſſel, and the fibres will contend to get uppermoſt in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as abſurd as to ſay, he *clapped* ſpurs to his horſe at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addiſon.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, the likelier to purſue truth the better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to miſlead them. *Locke.*

I have obſerved a certain chearfulneſs in as bad a ſyſtem of

features

features as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 65.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sneer. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakesp.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scambling soldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken fashion. *Wotton's Life of Duke of Buck.*

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his estate. *Spectator*, N°. 576.

Have you observ'd a flying hare,
Left long and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear. *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been formerly *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Let men and manners ev'ry dish adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his guests are *clapt*? *King.*

6. *To* CLAP *up*. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands,
To *clap* this royal bargain *up* of peace. *Shakes. King John.*

Was ever match *clapt up* so suddenly? *Shakespeare.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

To CLAP, *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

A whirlwind rose, that, with a violent blast,
Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song.——
—Shall we *clap* into't roundly, without saying we are hoarse? *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

3. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*.
Epilogue to Henry VIII.

CLAP, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out, as will shake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the South-sea should pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift's Letters.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The *clap* is past, and now the skies are clear. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old play, are often startled in the midst of unexpected *claps* or hisses. *Addison.*

5. A venereal infection. [from *clapier*, Fr.]

Time, that at last matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope's Sat.*

6. [With Falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER, *n. f.* [from *clap*.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakes.*

I saw a young lady fall down the other day, and she much resembled an overturned bell without a *clapper*. *Addis. Guard.*

3. *The* CLA'PPER *of a Mill.* A piece of wood for shaking the hopper.

To CLAPPERCLA'W, *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tongue-beat; to scold.

Now they are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll go look on. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras, part* i. *canto* 2.

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX. *n. f.* The second king at arms so named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE OBSCURE. *n. f.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting.

As masters in the *clare-obscure*,
With various light your eyes allure,
A flaming yellow here they spread
Draw off in blue, or charge in red,
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd *Prior.*

CLA'RET *n. f.* [*claret*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*. *Bacon.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl *Thomf. Aut.*

CLA'RICORD *n. f.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.]

A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled, as must, wort, &c. but to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must first know the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 301.

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor, to separate feculences or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups with whites of eggs beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*, and of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate: this sense is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a *clarified* understanding half way. *South's Sermons.*

The Christian religion is the only means that God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *South's Sermons.*

CLA'RION *n. f.* [*clarin*, Span. from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind instrument of war

And after, to his palace he them brings,
With shams, and trumpets, and with *clarions* sweet;
And all the way the joyous people sings. *Fairy Queen.*

Then strait commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd
The mighty standard *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i. l. 53

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLA'RITY. *n. f.* [*clarté*, French, *claritas*, Lat.] Brightness, splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

CLA'RY. *n. f.* An herb.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whose upper lip is short and crested; but the under one is divided into three parts: the middle division is hollowed like a spoon. Out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail to the hinder part of the flower, and attended with four embryo's, which turn to so many roundish seeds, inclosed in the cup of the flower. It grows wild on dry banks. *Miller.*

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curling is roughness, as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 651.

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*klatsen*, Dut. to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet, by the real conflict with other atoms, might be separated again. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out their light, without *clashing* upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

Those that will not be convinced what a help this is to the magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to *clash*. *South's Sermons.*

3. To contradict, oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* sometime or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. *L'Estrange.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator*, N°. 595.

To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise

The nodding statue *clash'd* his brass,
And with a sullen sound and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounced the word of victory *Dryd.*

CLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear *Dryden.*
He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter and the *clash* of arms. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs. *Denham.*

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* betwixt them. *Atterbury.*

A CLASP. *n. s.* [*chespe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close, as a book, or garment.

The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent,
And here the crabs in lesser *clasps* are bent. *Addis. Ovid. Met.*

Hereupon he took me aside, and opening the *clasps* of the parchment cover, spoke, to my great surprize, in English. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor. *Shakesp. Othello.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, shut *clasped*. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*

There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side,
One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow-hide. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining round.

Milton.

The *clasping* ivy where to climb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To hold with the hands extended, to close between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*. *Bacon's Ess.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *clasp't*, but bred a dog. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Thy suppliant
I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

He stoop'd below
The flying spear, and shun'd the promis'd blow,
Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees, and pray'd. *Dryd.*

Now, now he *clasps* her to his panting breast,
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To inclose.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints
In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown. *Shak. Richard II.*

CLA'SPER. *n. s.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrels or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for support.

The tendrels or *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLASPKNIFE. *n. s.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. s.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. [illegible]

Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryd. Æn. Dedic.*

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. 1.*

3. A set of beings or things, a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one sett make a very considerable *class* of men. *Addison's Freeholder, N°. 53.*

Whate'er of mongrel, no one *class* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICAL, CLA'SSICK. *adj.* [*classicus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classick* ground. *Addison.*

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced; in the settling of which I have followed Mr Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classick* author on this subject. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICK. *n. s.* [*classicus*, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

CLASSIS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Order, sort, body.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did [illegible] their growth. *Clarendon.*

To CLATTER. *v. n.* [clapunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently [illegible]

[illegible] trumpet, from afar,
And [illegible] round [illegible]ing steeds to scour the fields,
While [illegible] riders *clatter'd* on their shields. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons; and of men running to and fro. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground,
His arms and *clatt'ring* shield on the vast body sound. *Dryd.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks resound,
Helmets and broken launces spread the ground. *Granville.*

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling.
Now, siker, I see thou do'st but *clatter*;
Harm may come of meddling. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLATTER. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou ere' shalt wish thyself at Gath. *Milton's Agonist.*

When all the bees are gone to settle,
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.* A low word.

A CLATTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift to Ld. Bolingb.*

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Grow to be short,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter. *Ben. Johnson's Under-woods.*

O Rourke's jolly boys
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
'Till rous'd by the noise,
And the feat *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter,
In chaos make not such a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLA'VATED. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed, set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CLA'USENT. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing; confining. *Dict.*

To CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

CLAUDICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *claudicate*.] The act or habit of halting. *Dict.*

CLAVE. [the preterite of *cleave*.] See CLEAVE.

CLA'VELLATED. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'VER. *n. s.* [clæfer-pyrt, Sax.] This is now universally written *clover*, though not so properly. See CLOVER.

CLA'VICLE. *n. s.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths, as most that have the *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CLAUSE. *n. s.* [*clausula*, Latin.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence, so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker, b. ii. sect. 2.*

2. An article, or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is untrue which they add, concerning the bishop. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 4.*

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South.*

CLA'USTRAL. *adj.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyster, or religious house.

Claustral priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in such religious houses. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE. *n. s.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

A CLAW. *n. s.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shell-fish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,
T' embrue her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood.
Sprat's Life of Ridley.

What's juſtice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws?* *L'Eſtr.*
He ſoftens the harſh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws.* *Garth.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.
Look, if the wither'd eadet hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.*

2. To poll, as with the nails.
Adding to the former theſe many changes that have happened ſince, I am afraid we ſhall not ſo eaſily *claw* off that name. *South's Sermons.*

3. To tear or ſcratch in general.
But we muſt *claw* ourſelves with ſhameful
And heathen ſtripes, by their example. *Hudibras, p.*
They for their own opinions ſtand faſt,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvaſt. *Hudibras, p.*

4. To ſcratch or tickle.
I muſt laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

5. To flatter: an obſolete ſenſe. See CLAWBACK.

6. *To* CLAW *off*, or *away*. To ſcold; to rail at.
You thank the place where you found money, but the jade fortune is to be *clawed away* for't, if you ſhould loſe it. *L'Eſtr.*

CLA'WBACK. *n. ſ.* [from *claw* and *back.*] A flatterer; a ſycophant, a wheedler. The pope's *clawbacks.* *Jewel.*

CLA'WED. *adj.* [from *claw.*] Furniſhed or armed with claws.
Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the ſtrongeſt. *Grew's Coſmol. b. i. c. 8. ſect.* 6.

CLAY *n. ſ.* [*clai*, Welſh, *klay*, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, ſuch as will mould into a certain form.
Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, ſmooth, viſcid, and duſtile to a great degree, while moiſt; ſmooth to the touch, not eaſily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffuſible in water; and, when mixed, not readily ſubſiding from it. *Hill on Foſſils.*
Deep Acheron,
Whoſe troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Expoſe the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from ſalts, that the bricks may be more durable. *Woodward on Foſſils.*
The ſun, which ſoftens wax, will harden *clay*. *Watts.*
Clover is the beſt way of improving *clays*, where manure is ſcarce. *Mortimer on Husbandry.*

2. In poetry, earth in general; the terreſtrial element.
Why ſhould our *clay*,
Over our ſpirits ſo much ſway *Donne.*

To CLAY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.
This manuring laſts fifty years: then the ground muſt be *clayed* again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLAY-COLD. *adj.* [*clay* and *cold.*] Lifeleſs; cold as the unanimated earth.
I waſh'd his *clay-cold* corſe with holy drops,
And ſaw him laid in hallow'd ground *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

CLAY PIT. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *pit.*] A pit where clay is dug.
'Twas found in a *clay pit* *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CLAYES. *n. ſ.* [*clayes*, Fr. In fortification.] Watties made with ſtakes interwove with oſiers, to cover lodgments. *Chambers.*

CLA'YEY *adj.* [from *clay.*] Conſiſting of clay; abounding with clay.
Some delight in a lax or ſandy, ſome a heavy or *clayey* ſoil. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CLA'YISH. *adj.* [from *clay.*] Partaking of the nature of clay, containing particles of clay.
Small beer proves an unwholſom drink, perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddith, and *clayiſh* water, which the brewers covet. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CLA'YMARL. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *marl.*] A whitiſh, ſmooth, chalky clay.
Claymarl reſembles clay, and is near akin to it; but is more fat, and ſometimes mixed with chalk-ſtones. *Mortimer.*

CLEAN. *adj.* [*glan*, Welſh, clæne, Saxon.]

1. Free from dirt or filth.
Both his hands, moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And ſain'd to waſh themſelves inceſſantly,
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for ſuch intent,
But rather fouler *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 7. ſtan. 61.*
They make *clean* the outſide of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and exceſs. *Mat.* xxiii. 25.

2. Free from moral impurity; chaſte; innocent; guiltleſs.

3. Elegant, neat, not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing uſeleſs or diſproportioned.
The timber and wood are in ſome trees more *clean*, in ſome more knotty. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Yet thy waiſt is ſtraight and *clean*,
As Cupid's ſhaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathſome diſeaſe; not leprous.
If the plague be ſomewhat dark, and ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him *clean.* *Levit.* xiii. 6.

CLEAN. *adv.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This ſenſe is now little uſed.
Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto thoſe before mentioned. *Hooker, b. i. ſect.* 4.
Being ſeated, and domeſtick broils
Clean overblown. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*
A philoſopher, preſſed with the ſame objection, ſhapes an anſwer *clean* contrary. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To CLEAN *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.
Their tribes adjuſted, *clean'd* their vig'rous wings,
And many a circle, many a ſhort eſſay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomſon's Autumn, l. 805.*

CLE'ANLILY. *adv.* [from *cleanly.*] In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cleanly.*]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.
I ſhall ſpeak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanneſs* of its ſtreets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addiſ. Italy.*

2. Neatneſs of dreſs, purity; the quality contrary to negligence and naſtineſs.
The miſtreſs thought it either not to deſerve, or not to need any exquiſite decking, having no adorning but *cleanlineſs.* *Sidn.*
From whence the tender ſkin aſſumes
A ſweetneſs above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanlineſs* remains,
Incapable of outward ſtains. *Swift.*
Such *cleanlineſs* from head to heel;
No humours groſs, or frowzy ſteams,
No noiſome whiffs, or ſweaty ſtreams. *Swift.*

CLE'ANLY. *adj.* [from *clean.*]

1. Free from dirtineſs, careful to avoid filth; pure in the perſon.
Next that ſhall mountain 'ſparagus be laid,
Pull'd by ſome plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*
An ant is a very *cleanly* inſect, and throws out of her neſt all the ſmall remains of the corn on which ſhe feeds. *Addiſon.*

2. That which makes cleanlineſs.
In our fantaſtick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.
Perhaps human nature meets few more ſweetly reliſhing and *cleanly* joys, than thoſe that derive from ſucceſsful trials. *Guard. Sceptr. Preface.*

4. Nice; addreſsful; artful.
We can ſecure ourſelves a retreat by ſome *cleanly* evaſion. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

CLE'ANLY *adv.* [from *cl*]

1. Elegantly; neatly; without naſtineſs.
If I do grow great, I'll have ſack, and live *cleanly* as a nobleman ſhould. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V. p.* 1.

CLEANNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clean.*]

1. Neatneſs; freedom from filth.

2. Eaſy exactneſs; juſtneſs; natural, unlaboured correctneſs.
He ſhewed no ſtrength in ſhaking of his ſtaff, but the fine *cleanneſs* of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney.*
He minded only the clearneſs of his ſatyr, and the *cleanneſs* of expreſſion. *Dryden's Juvenal's Dedication.*

3. Purity; innocence.
The *cleanneſs* and purity of one's mind is never better proved than in diſcovering its own faults at firſt view. *Pope.*

To CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clænſian, Saxon.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by waſhing or rubbing.
Cleanſe the pale corpſe with a religious hand,
From the polluting weed and common ſand. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.
The blueneſs of a wound *cleanſeth* away evil. *Prov.* xx. 30.
Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanſe* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden's Ovid.*

3. To free from noxious tumours by purgation.
Can'ſt thou not miniſter to a mind diſeas'd,
And with ſome ſweet obliv'ious antidote,
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
This oil, combined with its own ſalt and ſugar, makes it ſaponaceous and *cleanſing*, by which quality it often helps digeſtion, and excites appetite. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leproſy.
Shew thyſelf to the prieſt, and offer for thy *cleanſing* thoſe things which Moſes commanded. *Mark* i. 44.

5. To ſcour; to rid of all offenſive things.
This river the Jews proffered the pope to *cleanſe*, ſo they might have what they found. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A CLE'ANSER. *n. ſ.* [clænſere, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours; or digeſting a ſore; a detergent.
If there happens an impoſthume, honey, and even honey of roſes, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanſer.* *Arbuth. on Aim.*

CLEAR. *adj.* [*clair*, Fr. *klaer*, Dut. *clarus*, Lat.

1. Bright; tranſpicuous; pellucid; tranſparent, luminous, without opacity or cloudineſs; not nebulous, not cloudy, not dark.
The ſtream is ſo tranſparent, pure and *clear*,
That had the ſelf-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,

He but the bottom, not his face had seen. *Denham.*

A tun about was ev'ry pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so *clear*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Free from clouds, serene; as a *clear* day.
3. Without mixture, pure, unmingled.
4. Perspicuous; not obscure, not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*

Many men reason exceeding *clear* and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism. *Locke.*

5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout
Through all the empyrean. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

6. Apparent; manifest; not hid, not dark.

Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifest. *Hooker, b. iii. sect. 1.*

The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more *clear*, and the chains of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

7. Unpotted, guiltless; irreproachable.

Duncan has been so *clear* in his great office. *Shakespeare.*

Think that the *clearest* gods, who make them honours
Of mens impossibilities, have preserv'd thee *Shak. K. Lear.*

Tho' the peripatetick philosophy has been most eminent in this way, yet other sects have not been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke.*

Statesman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope.*

8. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness, so prodigally bestowed. *Sidney, b. ii.*

9. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear*. *Gay.*

10. Free from deductions or incumbrances.

Hope, if the success happens to fail, is *clear* gains, as long as it lasts. *Collier against Despair.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here, gives for it, is so much every farthing *clear* gain to the nation; for that money comes *clear* in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*

I often wish'd that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift*

11. Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobstructed

If he be so far beyond his health,
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

A post boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and left the way *clear* for him. *Addis.*

A *clear* stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

12. Out of debt.
13. Unintangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.

[illegible] valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got *clear of* our ship. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

It requires care for a man with a double design to keep *clear of* clashing with his own reasonings. *L'Estrange.*

14. Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly; articulately

I much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a *clear* voice. *Addison's Spectator*

15. With *from*, free, guiltless.

I am *clear from* the blood of this woman. *Sasan. 46*

None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is *clear from* any in his own writings. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

16. Sometimes with *of*.

The air is *clearer of* gross and damp exhalations. *Temple.*

17. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely used but in conversation.

CLEAR. *adv.* Clean, quite, completely A low word.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off *L'Estrange, Fable 98.*

CL[illegible] *n. s.* A term used by builders for the inside work of [illegible] *Dict.*

To CLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.

Like Boreas in his race, when rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and *clears* the cloudy North. *Dryden.*

A savoury dish, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great. *Dryden*

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To *clear* up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations. *Burnet's Theory.*

When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience *Dryden's Ep. Dedication.*

By mystical terms and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should *clear* up. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can *clear*. *Prior*

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify, to vindicate, to defend often with *from* before the thing.

Somerset was much *cleared* by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear faulty. *Sir John Hayward.*

To *clear* the Deity *from* the imputation of tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none do throw upon God with more presumption than those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian. *Bramh. against Hobb*

To *clear* herself,
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt. *Dryden.*

I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will *clear* me *from* partiality. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

How I wouldst thou *clear* rebellion? *Addis. Cato.*

Before you pray, *clear* your soul *from* all those sins which you know to be displeasing to God. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*

4. To cleanse, with *of*

My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white:
A little water *clears* us *of* this deed. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

5. To discharge; to remove any incumbrance, or embarrassment.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it, from which having *cleared* the earth, he forced open the door. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

This one mighty sum has *clear'd* the dept. *Dryden.*

A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only *clears* away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. *Addison's Spectator, N°. 215.*

Multitudes will furnish a double proportion towards the *clearing* of that expence. *Addison's Freeholder, N°. 20.*

6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.

To *clear* the palace from the foe, succeed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden's Æneis.*

It should be the skill and art of the teacher to *clear* their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to *clear* it of the pirates of Malta. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To clarify; as to *clear* liquors.
8. To gain without deduction.

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the salt. *Addison.*

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.

Our common prints would *clear* up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. *To* CLEAR *a ship*, at the custom-house, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.

To CLEAR *v. n.*

1. To grow bright; to recover transparency.

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm *Shakes. K. John.*

2. Sometimes with *up*.

The mist, that hung about my mind, *clears up*. *Ad. Cato.*

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill *clear up* again. *Norris.*

Advise him to stay 'till the weather *clears up*, for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift's Directions to the Groom*

3. To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or embarrassments.

He that *clears* at once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs: but he that *clears* by degrees, inureth to a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays, 29.*

CLEARANCE, *n. s.* [from *clear.*] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLE'ARER *n. s.* [from *clear.*] Brightener; purifier, enlightener.

God is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding [illegible] pates every doubt and scruple in an instant. *Addison's Spectat.*

CLEARLY *adv.* [from *clear.*]

1. Brightly; luminously.

Those mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly discloſed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined. *Hooker, b. iii. sect. 11.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.

Christianity first *clearly* proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment, or perplexity of mind

There is almost no man but sees *clearlier* and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues. *Ben Johnson's Disc.*

4. Without entanglement, or distraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into business, and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon's Essays, 26.*

5. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly

When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest, but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. Without deduction or costs.

7. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.
By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions. *Davies on Ireland.*

CLE'ARNESS. *n. s.* [from *clear*.]
1. Transparency; brightness.
[illegible] *clearness* and splendour, but sweetness of savour. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearness*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense.
2. Splendour; lustre.
Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clearness*, lays a right of sorrow upon me. *Sidney, b. ii.*
3. Distinctness; perspicuity.
If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 291.

CLEARSIGHTED. *adj.* [*clear* and *sight*.] Perspicuous, discerning, judicious.
Clearsighted reason, wisdom's judgment leads;
And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads. *Denham.*

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen with starch.
He took his present lodging at the mansion house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can *clearstarch* his bands. *Addis.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clove*, part. *cloven*. [cleopan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]
1. To adhere; to stick, to hold to.
The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is effected when some *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the grosser part sticks to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is solid. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 293.
When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods *cleave* fast together. *Job*, xxxviii. 38.
The thin camel on, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryd. Fables.*
2. To unite aptly; to fit.
New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
3. To unite in concord and interest.
The apostles did thus conform the Christians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 11.*
If you shall *cleave* to my consent, when 'tis,
It shall make honour for you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
4. To be concomitant to; to join with.
We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and utterly forsake the other. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I cleave*, *I clove*, *I cleft*; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft*. [cleopan, Sax. *kloven*, Dutch.]
1. To divide with violence; to split, to part forcibly into pieces.
And at their passing *cleave* th' Assyrian flood. *Milton.*
The fountains of it are said to have been *cloven*, or burst open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
The blessed minister his wings display'd,
And, like a shooting star, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*
Rais'd on her dusky wings, she *cleaves* the skies. *Dryden.*
Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,
And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden's Fables.*
Or had the sun
Elected to the earth a nearer seat,
His beams had *cleft* the hills, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*
Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid sky. *Pope.*
2. To divide.
And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deutr.* xiv. 6.

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To part asunder.
What 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world should *leave*, and that slain men
Should foster up the rift. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
The ground *clave* asunder that was under them. *Num.* xvi.
[illegible]
And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To suffer division.
It *cleaves* with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness. *Newton's Opt.*

A CLE'AVER. *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]
1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.
You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzza's and hunting-horns, and ringing the changes on butcher's *cleavers*. *Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.*

Though arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras, p. iv. cant 2.*
2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER, which see.

CLEES. *n. s.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws*.

CLEF. *n. s.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or [illegible] which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. part. pass. [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted asunder.
[illegible] *at*, with incense strew'd,
On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 440.*
I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream,
Nor taste the sacred Helicon'an stream. *Dryden's P*

CLEFT. *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]
1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevise.
The cascades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 101.
The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addison on Italy.*
The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward's Nat History.*
2. In farriery.
Clefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisom stench. *Farr. Dict.*
His horse it is the heralds west;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *B. Johnson's Under woods.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft*.] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.
Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

CLE'MENCY. *n. s.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy, remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.
I have stated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CLE'MENT. *adj.* [*clemens*, Latin.] Mild, gentle, merciful, kind; tender; compassionate.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [clypian, Saxon.] To call. Obsolete.
Three crabbed months had sour'd themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And *clepe* thyself my love. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLERGY. *n. s.* [*clergé*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κληρος, Greek.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.
We hold that God's *clergy* are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health. *Hooker, b. v.*
The convocation give a greater sum,
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

CLE'RGYMAN. *n. s.* [*clergy* and *man*.] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of holy things; not a lack.
How I have sped among the *clergymen*,
The sums I have collected shall express. *Shakesp. K. John.*
It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy; as, a *clerical* man; a man in orders.
In *clericals* the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the table-men. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N°. 158.
Unless we may more properly read *clarichords*.

A CLERK. *n. s.* [clejuc, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]
1. A clergyman.
All persons were stiled *clerks* that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*
2. A scholar; a man of letters.
They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*
The greatest *clerks* being not always the honestest, any more than the wisest men. *South.*
3. A man employed under another as a writer.
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakesp.*
My friend was in doubt whether he should not exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Addis.*
4. A petty writer in publick offices; an officer of various kinds.
Take a just view, how many may remark
Who's now a lord, his grand-sire was a *clerk*. *Grant.*
It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the suppers of Vitellius. I question not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP *n. f.* [from *clerk.*]

1. Scholarship.
2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He fold the *clerkſhip* of his parish, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

CLEVE, CLIFF, CLIVE } In compoſition, at the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be ſituated on the ſide of a rock or hill, as *Cleveland, Cliſton,*

CLEVER, *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dextrous, ſkilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

I read Dyer's letter more for the ſtile than the news. The ſtile is a *clever* pen, it muſt be owned. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Fit; proper, commodious.

I call it but a work-house found more *clever*,
To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-ſhaped; handſome.

He called him grandy-guts, and he called her louſy Peg, o' the girl was a right *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. This is a low word, ſcarcely ever uſed but in burleſque or converſation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a ſettled meaning.

CLE'VERLY *adv.* [from *clever.*] Dextrouſly; fitly, handſomely.

Theſe would inveigle rats with th' ſcent,
And ſometimes catch them with a ſnap,
As *cleverly* as th' ableſt trap. *Hudibras, p. ii. canto 1.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as ſtrong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly* as the executioner. *South.*

CLE'VERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; ſkill; accompliſhment.

CLEW. *n. ſ.* [clive, Sax. *kouwen*, Dutch.]

1. A thread wound upon a bottom, a ball of thread.

Eftſoons unwinding his deceitful *clew*;
He gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenſ. Fairy Queen.*

While guided by ſome *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roſcommon.*

They ſee ſmall *clews* draw vaſteſt weights along,
Not in their bulk but in their order ſtrong. *Dryden.*

2. A guide; a direction: becauſe men direct themſelves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet muſt be your own *clew* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preſerve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to tranſport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of ſome *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts's Logick, p. iv. c. 2.*

3. CLEW *of the ſail of a Ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and ſheets are faſtened. *Harris.*

To CLEW. *v. a.* [from *clew*, a ſea-term.]

To Clew the Sails, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled, which is done by a rope faſtened to the clew of a ſail, called the clew-garnet. *Harris.*

To CLICK *v. n.* [*cliken*, Dut. *cliqueter*, French.] To make a ſharp, ſmall, ſucceſſive noiſe.

The ſolemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour ſhe dy'd,
And the ſhrill crickets in the chimney cry'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

CLICKER. *n. ſ.* [from *click.*] A low word for the ſervant of a tradeſman, who ſtands at the door to invite cuſtomers.

CLI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *click.*] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLIENT *n. ſ.* [*client*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation, where cauſes are well handled; for that upholds in the client the reputation of his counſel. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Advocates muſt deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true ſtate of their caſe. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. It may be perhaps ſometimes uſed for a dependant in a more general ſenſe.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to diſturb you. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

CLI'ENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client.*] Supplied with clients.

This due occaſion of diſcouragement, the worſt conditioned and leaſt *clienied* petivoguers, do yet, under the ſweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful proſecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

CLIENTELE *n. ſ.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word ſcarcely uſed.

Here's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

CLIENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientſhip* among the Romans always deſcended: the plebeian houſes had recourſe to the patrician one which had formerly protected them. *Dryd. Virg. Dedication.*

CLIFF *n. ſ.* [*clif*, Sax. *clif*, Dut. *clif*, chief, Saxon.]

1. A ſteep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and

The Leucadians did uſe to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the ſea. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory, N°. 886.*

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Teriica. *Dryden's Æn.*

Where-ever 'tis ſo found ſcattered upon the ſhores, there is it as conſtantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodw.*

2. The name of a character in muſick. Properly CLEF.

CLIFT. *n. ſ.* The ſame with CLIFF, now diſuſed.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spenſ. Fairy Queen.*

CLIMACTER. *n. ſ.* [κλιμακτήρ.] A certain ſpace of time, or progreſſion of years, which is ſuppoſed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, ſetting their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CLIMACTE'RICK. } *adj.* [from *climacter.*] Containing a cer-
CLIMACTERICAL. } tain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.

Certain obſervable years are ſuppoſed to be attended with ſome conſiderable change in the body; as the ſeventh year; the twenty-firſt, made up of three times ſeven; the forty-ninth, made up of ſeven times ſeven; the ſixty-third, being nine times ſeven, and the eighty-firſt, which is nine times nine, which two laſt are called the grand *climactericks*. *Shakeſ.*

The numbers ſeven and nine, multiplied into themſelves, do make up ſixty-three, commonly eſteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

Your lordſhip being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the leaſt decay of your excellent judgment and comprehenſion. *Dryden.*

My mother is ſomething better, tho', at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

CLIMATE. *n. ſ.* [κλίμα.]

1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.

2. In the common and popular ſenſe, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryden's Ovid.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Dryden.*

This talent of moving the paſſions cannot be of any great uſe in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To CLIMATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakeſpeare.*

The bleſſed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilſt you
Do *climate* here. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLI'MATURE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with climate, and not in uſe.

Such harbingers preceding ſtill the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonſtrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'MAX. *n. ſ.* [κλῖμαξ.] Gradation, aſcent, a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually; as Cicero ſays to Catiline, Thou doſt nothing, moveſt nothing, thinkeſt nothing; but I hear it, I ſee it, and perfectly underſtand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the concluſion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the beſt. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still riſing in a *climax*, 'till the laſt,
Surpaſſing all, is not to be ſurpaſt. *Granville.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. It is pronounced like *clime*. [climan, Sax. *klimmen*, Dutch.] To aſcend up any place; to mount by means of ſome hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and ſucceſſive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering ſteel, and *climbing* fire. *Shakeſp.*

Things, at the worſt, will ceaſe; or elſe *climb* upward
To what they were before. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Jonathan *clombed* up upon his hands, and upon his feet. *1 Sam.*

Thou, ſun! of this great world both eye and ſoul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; ſound his praiſe
In thy eternal courſe, both when thou *climb'ſt*,
And when high noon haſt gain'd, and when thou fall'ſt.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v. l. 174.

No rebel Titan's ſacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*. *Roſcommon.*

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

What controuling cauſe
[illegible]
Climb up, and gain th' aſpiring mountain's height. *Philips.*

To [illegible]

When ſhall I come to th' top of that ſame hill?—
—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakeſp.*

Is't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls, in ſpight of me the owner? *Shakeſp.*

Thy arms purſue
Paths of renown, and *climb* aſcents of fame. *P*

Forlorn he muſt, and perſecuted fly;
Climb the ſteep mountain, in the cavern lie. *P*

CLI'MBER. *n. f.* [from *climb.*]
1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a riser.
I wait not at the lawyer's gates;
Ne flounder *climbers* down the flairs. *Carew's Survey.*
2. A plant that creeps upon other supports.
Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers*, must be dug up. *Mortimer.*
3. The name of a particular herb.
It hath a perennial fibrose root: the leaves grow opposite upon the stalks: The flowers, mostly of four leaves, placed in form of a cross, are naked, having no calyx: in the center of the flower are many hairy stamina surrounding the pointal, which becomes a fruit; in which the seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*: The species are twelve, two of which grow wild. *Miller.*

CLIME. *n. f.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region, tract of earth.
He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,
Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms. *Milt. Par. R.*
They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*
Of beauty sing, her shining progress view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue. *Granville.*
We shall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a safer shore. *Addison's Cato.*
Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons, in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar blessings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clyngra, Sax. to knock, *Junius. Clingo*, in Festus, to encompass, *Minshew.*]
1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.
Simois rowls the bodies and the shields
Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed spear. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
2. To contract or double the fingers.
Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist *clinched*. *Swift.*
3. To bend the point of a nail in the other side.
4. To confirm; to fix; as, *to clinch an argument.*

CLINCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression.
Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous searching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*
Pure *clinches* the suburbian muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*
Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope.*
2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor

CLI'NCHER. *n. f.* [from *clinch.*] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.
The wimbles for the work, Calypso found,
With those he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound. *Pope.*

To CLING *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung.* [*Klynger*, Danish.]
1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.
The broil long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together,
And choak their art. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Most popular consul he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *clung* to him! *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
The fontanel in his neck was discerned by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaister *Wiseman's Surgery.*
When they united and together *clung*,
When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung. *Blackmore.*
See in the circle, next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love, close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*
That they may the closer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a string. *Swift.*
2. To dry up; to consume; to waste, to pine away. [Declungen sweop, a withered tree.]
If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CLI'NGY. *adj.* [from *cling.*] Apt to cling, adhesive.

CLI'NICAL, } *adj.* [κλινη, to lie down.] Those that keep their
CLINICK. } beds, those that are sick, past hopes of recovery.
A *clinical convert*, one that is converted on his death-bed.
This word occurs often in the works of *Taylor.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click.*] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.
Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakesp.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.
The fever'd bars,
Submissive, *clink* against your brazen portals *Prior.*
Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread. *Gay's Trivia.*

CLINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.
I heard the *clink* and fall of swords. *Shakesp. Othello.*
2. It seems in *Spenser* to have some unusual
Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

CLINQUANT. *n. f.* [Fr.] Embroidery; spangles; false glitter; tinsel finery.
To-day the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

To CLIP *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]
1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug, to enfold in the arms
He, that before shunn'd her, to shun such harms,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sandys.*
Here I *clip*
The anvil of my sword, and do contest
Hotly, and nobly, with thy love *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
O nation, that thou could'st remove!
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about. *Shakesp.*
Enter the city, *clip* your wives; your friends,
Tell them your feats. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*
The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead mens graves. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*
The male reseth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*
2. To cut with sheers. [*Klipper*, Danish, *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by inclosing and embracing.]
Your sheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away *Sidney, b. ii.*
Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Suckling.*
He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*
But love had *clip'd* his wings, and cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryden's Fables.*
If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant atheist may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to *clip* them. *Bentley.*
By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head, where late it grew. *Pope.*
He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his stockings. *Swift.*
3. Sometimes with *off*
We should then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*
4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.
This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of *clipping.* *Locke.*
5. To curtail; to cut short.
All my reports go with the modest truth,
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but so. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Mrs. Mayoress *clipp'd* the king's English. *Addis. Spectator.*
Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift*
6. To confine; to hold, to contain.
Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.
Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

CLI'PPER. *n. f.* [from *clip.*] One that debases coin by cutting.
It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himself will be a *clipper*. *Shakespear's Henry V.*
No coins pleased some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addis.*

CLI'PPING. *n. f.* [from *clip.*] The part cut or clipped off.
Beings purely material, without sense, perception, or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of our nails. *Locke.*

CLI'VER. *n. f.* An herb. More properly written *cleaver.*
It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller*

A CLOAK *n. f* [*lack*, Saxon.]
1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.
You may bear it,
Under a *cloke* that is of any length. *Sh. Two Gent of Verona.*
Their *cloaks* were cloath of silver, mix'd with gold *Dryd.*
All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the faster. *Locke.*
Nimbly he rose, and cast his garment down;
That [illegible]
2. A concealment, a cover.
Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness.
1 *Pet.* ii.

C L O

To Cloak. *v. a* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a cloak.
2. To hide; to conceal.

Moſt heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, 'till ſhe did fall;
Thenceforth ſhe ſought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 7. ſtanz. 45.

Cloakbag. *n. ſ.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried.

Why do'ſt thou converſe with that trunk of humours, that ſtuffed *cloakbag* of guts. *Shakeſ. Henry IV. p.* 2.

I have a ready fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hoſe, all
That anſwer to them. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Clock. *n. ſ.* [*cuca*, Welſh, from *cloch*, a bell, Welſh and Armorick; *cloche*, French.]
1. The inſtrument which, by a ſeries of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a ſtroke upon a bell.

If a man be in ſickneſs or pain, the time will ſeem longer without a *clock* or hour-glaſs than with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome uſually deſcribed at his ſtudy, is with a *clock* hanging by. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c.* 17.

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the waſting light. *Dryden.*

2. It is an uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour*.

What is't o'clock?——

—— Upon the ſtroke of four. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

Mahomet ſet forward about *ten o'clock* in the night, towards Andrinopolis. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

About *nine of the clock* at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. The clock of a ſtocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His ſtockings with ſilver *clocks* were raviſhed from him. *Swift on Modern Education.*

4. Clock is alſo the name of an inſect; a ſort of beetle. *Dict.*

Clockmaker. *n. ſ.* [*clock* and *make*.] An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently obſerved by ſeveral of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and equations been made and uſed by them. *Derham.*

Clockwork. *n. ſ.* [*clock* and *work*.] Movements by weights or ſprings, like thoſe of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you ſcan
The goings of this *clockwork*, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:
But 'tis the ſtomach's ſolid ſtroke,
That tells its being, what's a clock. *Prior.*

Within this hollow was Vulcan's ſhop, full of fire and *clockwork*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 103.

You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*. *Arbuthnot.*

Clod. *n. ſ.* [clud, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]
1. A lump of earth or clay; ſuch a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that caſteth up from the plough a great *clod*, is not ſo good as that which caſteth up a ſmaller *clod*. *Bacon.*

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and ſtrike together ſtints
And *clods*, th' ungrateful ſenate and the people. *B. Johnſon.*

Who ſmooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes
The crumbling *clods*. *Dryden's Georg.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boaſt, that on the *clod*,
Where once their ſultan's horſe has trod,
Grows neither graſs, nor ſhrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his ſoul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thouſand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us wretched earthly *clods*,
In dreadful darkneſs lend deſired light. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

The ſpirit of man,
Which God inſpir'd, cannot together periſh
With this corporeal *clod*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*

How the purer ſpirit is united to this *clod*, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 4.

In moral reflections there muſt be heat as well as dry reaſon, to inſpire this cold *clod* of clay, which we carry about with us. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

4. A dull, groſs, ſtupid fellow, a dolt.

The vulgar! a ſcarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden's Aurungzebe.*

To Clod. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions, to coagulate: for this we ſometimes uſe *clot*.

Let us go find the body, and from the ſtream,
With lavers pure, and cleanſing herbs, waſh off
The *clodded* gore. *Milton's Agon. l.* 1727.

To Clod. *v. a* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

Clodpate. *adj.* [from *clod*.]
2. Conſiſting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; groſs, baſe.

The glorious ſun,
Turning, with ſplendour of his precious eye,
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

Theſe lands they ſow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Clo'dpate. *n. ſ.* [*clod* and *pate*.] A ſtupid fellow, a dolt; a thickſcull.

Clo'dpated. *adj.* [from *clodpate*.] [illegible]

My *clodpated* relations ſpoiled the greateſt genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

Clo'dpoll. *n. ſ.* [from *clod* and *poll*.] A thickſcull; a dolt; a ſtockhead.

This letter being ſo excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To Cl[illegible] *v. a* [It is imagined by *Skinner* to come [illegible], by *Caſaubon* derived from κλοιὸς, a dog's collar, being thought to be firſt hung upon fierce dogs.]
1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to encumber with ſhackles; to impede, by faſtening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find ſo much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the reſt of the anatomy. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Let a man wean himſelf from theſe worldly impediments, that here *clog* his ſoul's flight. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

The wings of birds were *clog'd* with ice and ſnow. *Dryden.*

Fleſhly luſts do debaſe men's minds, and *clog* their ſpirits, make them groſs and foul, liſtleſs and unactive. *Tillotſon.*

Gums and pomatums ſhall his flight reſtrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his ſilken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated ſands,
Traitors enſteep'd to *clog* the guiltleſs keel. *Shakeſpeare.*

His majeſty's ſhips were not ſo over-peſtered and *clogged* with great ordnance as they are, whereof there is ſuperfluity. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*

3. To load; to burthen; to embarraſs.

Since thou haſt far to go, bear not along
The *clogging* burthen of a guilty ſoul. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

You'll rue the time
That *clogs* me with this anſwer. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;
It came, but *clogg'd* with ſymptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities that go up into the country, are *clogged* with impoſitions as ſoon as they leave Leghorn. *Addiſon.*

4. In the following paſſage it is improper.

Clocks and Jacks, though the ſcrews and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never ſo ſmooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move, though you *clog* them with never ſo much weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Clog. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to adhere. In this ſenſe, perhaps, only corruptly uſed for *clod* or *clot*.

Move it ſometimes with a broom, that the ſeeds *clog* not together. *Lawſon's Agriculture.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by ſome extrinſick matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the ſaw will begin to *clog*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Clog. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.

I'm glad at ſoul I have no other child;
For thy eſcape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their *clogs*,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

As a dog committed cloſe,
For ſome offence, by chance breaks looſe,
And quits his *clog*; but all in vain,
He ſtill draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An incumbrance; a hindrance; an obſtruction; an impediment.

The weakneſs of the fleſh is an heavy *clog* to the will. *Hooker.*

They're our *clogs*, not their own: if a man be
Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*

Their prince made no other ſtep than rejecting the pope's ſupremacy, as a *clog* upon his own power and paſſions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greateſt *clog* and obſtacle to ſpeculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional ſhoe worn by women, to keep them from wet.
4. A wooden ſhoe.

In France the peaſantry goes barefoot; and the middle ſort, throughout all that kingdom, makes uſe of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Clo'gginess. *n. ſ.* [from *cloggy*.] The ſtate of being clogged.

Clo'ggy. *adj.* [from *clog*.] That which has the power of clogging up.

By

By auxiliaries of ſome ſuch nature, ſome groſſer and *clogy* parts are retained, or elſe much ſubtilized, and otherwiſe altered *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

CLOISTER *n. ſ.* [cläs, Welſh; cluyſter, Sax. *cloſter*, Germ. *kloſter*, Dut. *claustro*, Ital. *cloyſtre*, Fr. *claustrum*, Lat.]

1. A religious retirement, a monaſtery; a nunnery.

Not in a ſecret *cloiſter* doth he keep
Theſe virgin ſpirits, until their marriage-day *Daniel*
Some ſolitary *cloiſter* will I chooſe,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryd. Sp. Friar*

How could he have the leiſure and retiredneſs of the *cloiſter*, to perform thoſe acts of devotion. *Atterbury.*

2. A perſtile; a piazza.

To CLOISTER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to confine; to immure, to ſhut up from the world.

Cloiſter thee in ſome religious houſe. *Shakeſp. Rich. II*

They have by commandment, though in form of courteſy, *cloiſtered* us within theſe walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's firſt acts to *cloiſter* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondſey. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloiſtered* up. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

The gloom of *cloiſter'd* monks. *Thomſon's Summer.*

CLO'ISTERAL. *adj.* [from *cloiſter.*] Solitary; retired; religiouſly recluſe.

Upon this ground many *cloiſteral* men of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Hooker's Polity.*

CLO'ISTERED *participial adj.* [from *cloiſter.*]

1. Solitary, ſequeſtering to herſelf

Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloiſter'd* flight, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Built with perſtiles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloiſtered* open courts, one ſerving for the women's ſide, and the other for the men. *Wotton's Architecture.*

CLO'ISTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloiſter.*] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloiſtreſs* ſhe will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

CLOKE *n. ſ.* See CLOAK.

CLOMB. [*pret.* of *To climb.*]

Aſk to what end they *clomb* that tedious height. *Spenſer.*
So *clomb* this firſt grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *cloom*, cleeman, Sax. which is ſtill uſed in ſome provinces.] To cloſe or ſhut with glutinous or viſcous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the ſkirts, all but the door. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To CLOSE *v. a.* [*cloſa*, Armonick; *kluys*, Dutch; *clos*, French; *clauſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſhut; to lay together.

Sleep inſtantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *cloſ'd* mine eyes. *Milt. Par. Loſt*
When the ſad wife has *cloſ'd* her huſband's eyes,
Lies the pale corps, not yet entirely dead? *Prior.*
I ſoon ſhall viſit Hector, and the ſhades
Of my great anceſtors. Cephiſa, thou
Will lend a hand to *cloſe* thy miſtreſs' eyes. *Pope.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finiſh.

One frugal ſupper did our ſtudies *cloſe*. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*
I *cloſe* this with my earneſt deſires that you will ſeriouſly conſider your eſtate. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Edward and Henry, now the boaſt of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more ſacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Cloſ'd their long glories with a ſigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of baſe mankind. *Pope's Ep. of Her.*

3. To incloſe, to confine, to repoſite.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *cloſ'd* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to conſolidate fiſſures.

The armourers accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers *cloſing* rivets up. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

There being no winter yet to *cloſe* up and unite its parts, and reſtore the earth to its former ſtrength and compactneſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As ſoon as any publick rupture happens, it is immediately *cloſed up* by moderation and good offices. *Addiſon on Italy.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately *cloſed up*, as though you wrote them with your finger on the ſurface of a [illegible] *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *cloſed* upon them. *Num. xvi. 33.*

In plants you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter ſort of motions, as upon their *cloſing* and opening. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 991.

2. To CLOSE *upon.* To agree upon; to join in.

The jealouſy of ſuch a deſign in us, would induce France and Holland to *cloſe upon* ſome meaſures between them to our diſadvantage *Temple.*

3. To CLOSE *with.* } To come to an agreement with; to
To CLOSE *in with.* } comply with, to unite with.

Your cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *cloſe with* us. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii*

It would become me better, than to *cloſe*
In terms of friendſhip *with* thine enemies *Shak. Jul. Cæſ*

There was no ſuch defect in man's underſtanding, but that it would *cloſe with* the evidence. *South's Sermons.*

He took the time when Richard was depoſ'd,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *cloſ'd* *Dryden.*

Pride is ſo unſociable a vice, that there is no *cloſing with* it *Collier of Friendſhip.*

This ſpirit, poured upon iron, unites with the body, and lets go the water: the acid ſpirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to *cloſe with* the fixed body [illegible]

Such a proof as would have been *cloſed with* certainly at the firſt, ſhall be let aſide eaſily afterwards. *Atterbury.*

Theſe governours bent all their thoughts and applicat[illegible] to *cloſe in with* the people, who were now the ſtronger party. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

4. To grapple with in wreſtling.

CLOSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ſhut; without outlet.

The admirable effects of this diſtillation in *cloſe*, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall field incloſed

I have a tree, which grows here in my *cloſe*,
That mine own uſe invites me to cut down,
And ſhortly muſt I fell it. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *cloſe*, chanced upon a great cheſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

3. The manner of ſhutting.

The doors of plank were, their *cloſe* exquiſite,
Kept with a double key *Chapman's Iliads*, b. ii.

4. The time of ſhutting up

In the *cloſe* of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dr*

5. A grapple in wreſtling

The king went of purpoſe into the North, laying an open ſide unto Perkin, to make him come to the *cloſe*, and ſo to trip up his heels, having made ſure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with duſt, but ſtarting up, the third *cloſe* they had made,
Had not Achilles' ſelf ſtood up. *Chapman's Iliads.*

6. A pauſe, or ceſſation, or reſt.

The air, ſuch pleaſure loth to loſe,
With thouſand echo's ſtill prolongs each heav'nly *cloſe*. *Milt.*
At ev'ry *cloſe* ſhe made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the ſong. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. A concluſion or end.

Speedy death,
The *cloſe* of all my miſeries, and the balm. *Milt. Agon.*
Thro' Syria, Perſia, Greece ſhe goes,
And takes the Romans in the *cloſe*. *Prior.*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut faſt; ſo as to leave no part open; as a *cloſe* box; a *cloſe* houſe.

We ſuppoſe this bag to be tied *cloſe* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Without vent; without inlet; ſecret; private, not to be ſeen through.

Nor could his acts too *cloſe* a vizard wear,
To 'ſcape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; ſtagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low roofed, or full of windows and doors, the one maketh the air *cloſe*, and not freſh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 937.

4. Compact, ſolid, without interſtices or vacuities.

The inward ſubſtance of the earth is of itſelf an uniform maſs, *cloſe* and compact. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The golden globe being put into a preſs, which was driven by the extreme force of ſcrews, the water made itſelf way thro' the pores of that very *cloſe* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viſcous; glutinous, not volatile.

This oil, which nouriſhes the lamp, is ſuppoſed of ſo *cloſe* and tenacious a ſubſtance, that it may ſlowly evaporate. *Harris.*

6. Conciſe, brief, without exuberance or digreſſion.

You lay your thoughts ſo *cloſe* together, that were they *cloſer* they would be crouded, and even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

Where the original is *cloſe*, no verſion can reach it in the ſame compaſs. *Dryden.*

Read theſe inſtructive leaves, in which conſpire
Freſnoy's *cloſe* art and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Immediate, without any intervening diſtance or ſpace, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herſelf.

Equal to all her titles! that could ſtand
Cloſe up with Atlas, and ſuſtain her name
As ſtrong as he doth heaven! *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

We muſt lay aſide that lazy and fallacious method of conſuting by the lump, and muſt bring things *cloſe* to the teſt of true or falſe. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

Plant the ſpring crocus's *cloſe* to a wall *Mort. Husbandry.*

Wherſ'er my name I find;
Some dire misfortune follows *cloſe* behind. *Pope's El. to Abel.*

8. Approaching nearly, joined one to another.

Now ſit we *cloſe* about this taper here,
And call in queſtion our neceſſities. *Shakeſ. Julius Ceſar.*

9. Narrow; as a *cloſe* alley.

10. Admitting ſmall diſtance.

Short crooked ſwords in *cloſer* fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiſcovered; without any token by which one may be found.

Cloſe obſerve him for the ſake of mockery. *Cloſe*, in the name of jeſting! lie you there. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*

12. Hidden, ſecret, not revealed.

A *cloſe* intent at laſt to ſhew me grace. *Spenſer.*

Some ſpagyrifts, that keep their beſt things *cloſe*, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppoſe their antagoniſt, to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind *I*

13. Having the quality of ſecrecy; truſty.

Conſtant you are,
But yet a woman, and for ſecreſy,
No lady *cloſer*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; ſly

That *cloſe* aſpect of his,
Does ſhew the mood of a much troubled breaſt *Shakeſp.*

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I diſcovered no way to keep our thoughts *cloſe* to their buſineſs, but by frequent attention getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large diſpute, where the arguments are not like to reach *cloſe* on either ſide. *Dryd. on Dram. Poeſy.*

17. Retired, ſolitary.

18. Secluded from communication; as *a cloſe priſoner*

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE. *adv.* It is uſed ſometimes adverbially by itſelf, but more frequently in compoſition. As,

CLOSE BANDED. *adj.* In cloſe order; thick ranged, or ſecretly leagued, which ſeems rather the meaning in this paſſage.

Nor in the houſe, with chamber ambuſhes
Cloſe-banded, durſt attack me. *Milton's Agon. l. 1121.*

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly

If any clergy ſhall appear in any *cloſe-bodied* coat, they ſhall be ſuſpended. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CLOSE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *cloſe-handed* I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLOSE-PENT. *adj.* Shut cloſe; without vent.

Then in ſome *cloſe-pent* room it crept along,
And, ſmoul'ring as it went, in ſilence fed. *Dryden.*

CLO'SELY. *adv.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet

Putting the mixture into a crucible *cloſely* luted at the top. *Boyle's Chym. Prac.*

2. Without much ſpace intervening; nearly

My lord of Warwick, and my brother Gloſter,
Follow Fluellen *cloſely* at the heels. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

If we look more *cloſely*, we ſhall find
Moſt have the ſeeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope*

3. Secretly, ſlily

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, ſent ſome *cloſely* into the village, in the dark of the night. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwal.*

4. Without deviation.

I hope I have tranſlated *cloſely* enough, and given them the ſame turn of verſe which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

CLO'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. The ſtate of being ſhut; or the quality of admitting to be ſhut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *cloſeneſs* round about that preſerveth the ſound, maketh the noiſe come forth of the oram-hole more loud, than if you ſhould ſtrike upon the like ſkin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 14.

2. Narrowneſs, ſtraitneſs.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half ſtifled by the *cloſeneſs* of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*

4. Compactneſs; ſolidity

How could particles, ſo widely diſperſed, combine into that *cloſeneſs* of texture? *Bentley's Sermons.*

The haſte of the ſpirit to put forth, and the *cloſeneſs* of the bark cauſe prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 559.

5. Recluſeneſs; ſolitude, retirement

Thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *cloſeneſs*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Secrecy, privacy

To his confederates he was conſtant and juſt, but not open.

Such was his enquiry, and ſuch his *cloſeneſs*, as they ſtood in the light towards him, and he ſtood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A journey of much adventure and heat not common cate with any of his majeſty's counſellors, being carried with great *cloſeneſs*, liker a buſineſs of love than ſtate. *Wotton.*

We riſe not againſt the piercing judgment of Auguſtus, nor the extreme caution or *cloſeneſs* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This prince was ſo very reſerved, that he would impart his ſecrets to no body: whereupon this *cloſeneſs* did a little perith his underſtanding. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

7. Covetouſneſs, ſly avarice.

Iras judged, that while he could keep his poverty a ſecret, he ſhould not feel it: he improved this thought at to an affectation of *cloſeneſs* and covetouſneſs. *Addiſon's Spectat.* N°. 264.

8. Connection, dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wiſe men run in a much greater *cloſeneſs* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a caſual end, brought under no forecaſt or deſign. *South's Sermons.*

CLOSER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.] A finiſher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*cloſe* and *ſtool*.] A chamber implement.

A peſtle for his truncheon, led the van,
And his high helmet was a *cloſe-ſtool* pan. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

CLO'SET. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. A ſmall room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your *cloſet* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

He would make a ſtep into his *cloſet*, and after a ſhort prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repoſitory of curioſities and valuable things.

He ſhould have made himſelf a key, wherewith to open the *cloſet* of Minerva, where thoſe fair treaſures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden's Dedication.*

He furniſhes her *cloſet* firſt, and fills
The crowded ſhelves with rarities of ſhells. *Dryd. Fables.*

To CLO'SET *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet.

The heat
Of thy great love once ſpread, as in an urn,
Doth *cloſet* up itſelf. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.

About this time began the project of *cloſeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechiſed by his majeſty *Sir.*

CLOSH. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in the feet of cattle, called alſo the *founder*. *D. Ct.*

CLO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. The act of ſhutting up

The chink was carefully cloſed up: upon which *cloſure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. That by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut

I admire your ſending your laſt to me quite open, without a ſeal, wafer, or any *cloſure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts incloſing, incloſure.

O thou bloody priſon!
With in the guilty *cloſure* of thy walls
Richard the ſecond here was hack'd to death *Sh. Rich. III*

4. Concluſion, end.

We'll hand in hand all headlong caſt us down,
And make a mutual *cloſure* of our houſe *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

CLOT. *n. ſ.* [probably, at firſt, the ſame with *clod*; but now always applied to different uſes.] Concretion, congulation, grume.

The white of an egg, with ſpirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poach *Bacon's Phyſ. Remark.*

The opening itſelf was ſtopt with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To CLOT *v. n.* [from the noun, or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unwieldy bones, laſting remains
Of that gigantick race, which as he breaks
The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To concrete, to congulate; to gather into concretions, as *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted*.

CLOTH *n. ſ.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [claƿ, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering, whether of animal or vegetable ſubſtance.

The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom *Swift.*

2. The piece of linnen ſpread upon a table.

Nor let, like Nævius, every error paſs,
The muſty wine, foul *cloth*, or greaſy glaſs. *Pope's Hor. Imit.*

3. The canvaſs on which pictures are delineated

I anſwer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have ſtudied your queſtions. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Who fears a ſentence, or an old man's ſaw,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shak Tarq. and Luc.*

This idea, which we may call the goddeſs of painting and of ſculpture, deſcends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of theſe arts. *Dryden's Pref. to Dufreſnoy.*

4. In the plural. Dreſs, habit, garment, veſture, veſtments.

noun. In this ſenſe always *clothes*. Pronounced *cose*.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd
In Clarchetae's *clothes*. *Spenſer, b. ii. cant. 4. ſtanz.* 28

Take up theſe *clothes* here, quickly carry them to the laundreſs in Datchet-mead. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Strength grows more from the warmth of exerciſes than of *cloaths*. *Temple.*

5. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her in doubtful doze,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then ſunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

To Clothe *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; part. pa. I have *clothed*, or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]

1. To inveſt with garments; to cover with dreſs, from cold and injuries.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark where he was *clothed*, took the firſt opportunity of making eſcape into nakedneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 5

The Britons in Cæſar's time painted their bodies, and *clothed* themſelves with the ſkins of beaſts. *Swift.*

With ſuperior boon may your meed ſoil
Luxuriant nature's better offerings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
And be th' exhauſtleſs granary of a world. *Thomſ. Spring.*

2. To adorn with dreſs.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies indeed, too much time we beſtow upon that. Our ſouls alſo are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*

Embroider'd purple *clothe* the golden beds. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To inveſt, as with clothes.

They leave the ſhady realms of night,
And, *clothed* in bodies, breathe your upper light. *Dryden.*

Let both uſe the cleareſt language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. ..*

4. To furniſh or provide with clothes.

Clo'thier *n. ſ.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

His commiſſioners ſhould cauſe *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Howard.*

They ſhall only ſpoil the *clothier's* wool, and beggar the preſent ſpinners, at beſt. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

Clothing. *n. ſ.* [from *To clothe*.] Dreſs; veſture, garments.

Thy boſom might receive my yielded ſpright,
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* dreſt,
Through cleareſt ſkies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*

Your bread and *clothing*, and every neceſſary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

Clothshe'arer. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth* and *ſhear*.] One who trims the cloth, and leaves the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothſhearer*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Clo'tpoll *n. ſ.* [from *clot* and *poll*.] Thick-ſkull, blockhead.

What ſays the fellow, more? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakeſ.*

2. Head, in ſcorn.

I have ſent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the ſtream,
In embaſſy to his mother. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To Clo'tter. *v. n.* [*kloteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate, to gather into lumps.

He drag'd the trembling fire,
Sudd'ring the' *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryd. Æn.*

Clotty. *adj.* [from *clot*.] Full of clods, concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, *clotty*, bloody ſtreaks. *Harvey on Conſumption.*

Where land is *clotty*, and a ſhower of rain ſoaks through, you may make uſe of a roll to break it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

¶ Cloud. *n. ſ.* [The derivation is not known. *Minſhew* derives it from *claudo*, to ſhut; *Somner* from *clad*; *Caſaubon* from *κλύδων*, darkneſs, *Somner* from *kluyde*, Dutch, a ſpot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds* that lowerd upon our houſe,
In the deep boſom of the ocean buried. *Shakeſ. Rich. III.*

As a miſt is a multitude of ſmall but ſolid globules, which therefore aſcend, ſo that height in which [illegible] equal weight with the air, where they remain [illegible] ſtill, by ſome motion in the air, being broken, they [illegible] in ſolid drops, either ſmall, as in a miſt, or bigger, [illegible]y of them run together, as in rain. *Creech's Lucret.*

Clouds are the greateſt and moſt conſiderable of all the meteors, as furniſhing water and plenty to the earth. They conſiſt of very ſmall drops of water, and are elevated a good diſtance above the ſurface of the earth, for a *cloud* is nothing but a miſt flying high in the air, as a miſt is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke's Elem. Nat. Philoſ.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obſcure the ſky,
And *clouds*, diſſolv'd, the thirſty ground ſupply. *Roſcommon*

2. The veins, marks, or ſtains in ſtones, or other bodies.

3. Any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs.

Tho' poets may of inſpiration boaſt,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is loſt. *Id.*

How can I ſee the brave and young,
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and lie unſung? *Addiſon.*

4. Any thing that ſpreads wide, as a croud, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that amongſt a *cloud* of witneſſes, there was one of no very good reputation.

To Cloud. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds, to cover with clouds; to obſcure.

What ſullen fury *clouds* his ſcornful brow. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To obſcure, to make leſs evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the cleareſt truths, no man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To variegate with darker veins.

The marble ſmooth and plain,
Made of the *clouded* olive's eaſy grain. *Pope's Ovid.*

To Clou'd *v. n.* To grow cloudy, to grow dark with clouds.

Clo'udberry. *n. ſ.* [from *cloud* and *berry*.] The name of a plant, called alſo *knotberry*.

It hath a perpetual flower: the fruit is compoſed of many acini, in form of the mulberry. This plant is found upon the tops of the higheſt hills in the North of England. *Miller.*

Cloudcapt. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap*.] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf,
Yea, all which it inherit, ſhall diſſolve. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Cloudcompelling. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of νεφεληγερετα, it underſtood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannons, echo'd from th' affrighted ſhore;
With loud reſemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the ſeed of *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move
Thy juſt complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Dryd. Horace.*

Clo'udily. *adv.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obſcurely; not perſpicuouſly.

Some had rather have good diſcipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenſer.*

He was commanded to write ſo *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryd.*

Clo'udiness. *n. ſ.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. The ſtate of being covered with clouds, darkneſs.

You have ſuch a February face,
So full of froſt, of ſtorm and *cloudineſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſituation of this iſland expoſes it to a continuance of miſts, which in the ſummer renders the air cooler, and in the winter warmer. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Want of brightneſs.

I ſaw a cloudy Hungar an diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the ſtone would loſe more of its *cloudineſs*. *Boyle.*

Cloudless. *adj.* [from *cloud*.] Without clouds, clear, unclouded, bright; luminous, lightſome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge ſoon ſhall view in *cloudleſs* ſkies,
When next he looks thro' Galileo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many ſuch there muſt be in the vaſt extent of ſpace, a naked eye in a *cloudleſs* night may give us ſome faint glimpſe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Clo'udy. *adj.* [from *cloud*.]

1. Covered with clouds; obſcured with clouds; conſiſting of clouds.

As Moſes entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar deſcended, and ſtood at the door. *Exod.* xxxiii. 9.

2. Dark; obſcure; not intelligible.

If you content yourſelf frequently with words inſtead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confuſed notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkneſs be. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look, not open, nor cheerful.

So my ſtorm-beaten heart likewiſe is cheer'd
With that ſun-ſhine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd. *Spenſer.*

Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſtretching beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs ſouded up. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

4. Marked with ſpots or veins.

Clove. *n. ſ.* [the preterite of *cleave*.] See To CLEAVE.

Clove. *n. ſ.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the reſemblance of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate in the Eaſt Indies. It is the fruit or ſeed of a very large tree.

Cloves ſeems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick ſeparates, when the outer ſkin is torn off.

'Tis meet that ſome an onion ſhould devour,
Each *clove* of garlick is a ſacred pow'r. *Tate's Juvenal.*

Clove gillyflower. *n. ſ.* [from its ſmell

The plant has the nature, oblong, cylindrical, smooth cup, which is indented at the top. The petals of the flower are narrow [illegible], and crooked at top, and are, for the most part, set about the edges. The seed vessel is of a cylindrical figure, containing many flat rough seeds. This genus may be divided into [illegible] 2 The clove-gilly flower, or carnation. 3 The pink. 4 The sweet William. The first, or clove-gilly flower, are distinguished into four sorts. The first called flakes, having two colours only, and the petals large, going quite through the leaves. The second, called bizzars, have flowers striped, or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies, these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these colours are numerous varieties. The true clove-gilly flower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort. The varieties of the pink are, the damask pink, white shock, scarlet, pheasant-eyed pink, of which there are great variety both with single and double flowers. Among the sweet William kind. Sweet William, with red flowers. 2 The broad leaved sweet William, with variegated flowers. 3 The double sweet sweet William, with red flowers, which burst their pods. 4 The rose-coloured double sweet William. 5 The narrow-leaved sweet William, called sweet John. *Miller.*

CLOVEN part pret. [from *cleave*.] See To CLEAVE.

There is Aufidius, list you what work he makes
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

[illegible] high,
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do fall. *Waller.*
A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by
The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryd. Juv. Sat. x.*

CLOVEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*, or *hoof*.] Having the
CLOVEN-HOOFED. } foot divided into two parts, not a round hoof, bifurcous.

There are the bifurcous or *cloven-hoofs*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *cloven-footed* fiend is banish'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLOVER. } *n. f.* [more properly *claver*, claefer, Saxon.]
CLOVER GRASS. }

1. A species of TREFOIL, which see.
The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green *clover*. *Sh. Hen. V.*
Nature shall provide
Green grass and fattening *clover* for their fare. *Dryd. Virgil.*
Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
My Blouze rides the blithest lass,
Than prunnote sweeter, or the *clover-grass*. *Gay.*

2. *To live in* CLOVER, is to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.
Is, Laureat, was the night in *clover* spent? [illegible]

CLOVERED *adj.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover.
Flocks to pick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale. *Thom. Summ.*

CLOUGH *n. f.* [clough, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill, a cliff. In composition a hilly place.

CLOUT *n. f.* [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

A CLOUT *n. f.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.
His garment, nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was. *Spenf. F. Q.*
A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem stood. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
In power of spirit and a *clout*,
When e'er he please to blot it out. *Swift.*
A patch in a shoe or coat.

2. Ancient[ly], the mark or white cloth at which archers shot.
He drew a good bow: he shot a fine shoot: he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve score. *Shakesp. Hen. IV. p. ii.*
An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To CLOUT *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.
I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud! *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
The devil [illegible]
Treads on it daily: he has *cloven* the hoof.

2. To cover with a [illegible].
Milk some unhappy ewe,
Whose *clouted* dug her hurt sore threw. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

3. To [illegible] awkwardly or coarsely together.
Many sentences of one meaning be *clouted* up together.

CLOUTED. *part. adj.* Congealed, coagulate] corruptly used for *clouted*.
I've seen her skim the *clouted* cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay's Past.*

CLOUTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *clusterly*.] Clumsy; awkward; as a *clouterly* fellow.
The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort. *Mortimer.*

CLOWN *n. f.* [imagined by *Skinner* and *Junius* to be contracted from *colonus*. It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *leon*; *loen*, Dut. a word nearly of the same import.]

1. A rustick, a country fellow, a churl.
He came out with all his *clowns*, hoist upon cart poles. *Sidney, b. i.*
The *clowns*, a hoist rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A coarse ill-bred man.
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*.
A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

CLOWNERY. *n. f.* [from *clown*.] Ill breeding, churlishness, rudeness; brutality.
The fool's conceit had both *slovenry* and ill nature. *L'Estr.*

CLOWNISH. *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Consisting of rustick or clowns.
Young Sylvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the *clownish* neighbourhood. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Coarse, rough, rugged.
But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He bruiseth off. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. i.*

3. Unpolished, ill bred, ill mannered.
What if we essay'd to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court. *Shakespeare.*

4. Clumsy, ungainly.
With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clownish* mimick traverses the stage. *Prior.*

CLOWNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clownish*.] Coarsely, rudely, brutally.

CLOWNISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.
Even his Doric dialect has an incomparable sweetness in [illegible]
If the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dancing master will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainness which the a-la-mode people call *clownishness*. *Locke on Education.*

2. Incivility, brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

To CLOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. To nail up; to stop up.]

1. To satiate, to sate, to fill beyond desire, to surfeit, to fill to loathing.
The length of those speeches had not *cloyed* Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*
The very creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case pare away, lest we *cloy* God with too much service. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 42.*
Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shakesp. Richard II.*
Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he sometimes *cloys* his readers instead of satisfying them. *Dryden.*
Whose little store her well taught mind does please,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton ease. *Roscom.*
Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of doughing and satisfying nature, does but load and *cloy* it. *Tillotson.*
Settle, *cloy'd* with eating and with praise,
Is gaping for the dole of ancient days. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. It seems to have, in the following passage, another sense, perhaps to strike the beak together.
His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch hole.

CLOYLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of which too much cannot be had, that which cannot cause satiety.
Up cureau cooks
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

CLOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety, repletion beyond appetite.
Alas! their love may be call'd appetite,
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That suffers surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

CLUB. *n. f.* [*chuppa*, Welsh, *koppel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy stick; a staff extended for offence.
He drove his combred *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 8.*
As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroke of a *club*. *Howard.*
Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The name of one of the sorts of cards.
The *clubs* black tyrant first her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride. *Pope.*

3. [from *clubbare*, to divide. *Somner.*] The shot or divi-
[illegible]

dend of a reckoning, paid by the company [illegible]

A fuddling couple [illegible] ale, their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor they cried down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Estrange.*

4. An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryden's Medal. Dedication.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got by ample separation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*

To CLUB *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in settled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute separate powers to one end

'Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *club'd* into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body seems to *club* and contribute to the feed, else why should parents, born blind or deaf, sometimes generate children with the same imperfections. *Ray.*

Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Club'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To CLUB. *v. n.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their testers now to take your life. *Pope's Horace.*

Flores being distinct, and impregnated by distinct spirits, how should they *club* their particular informations into a common idea. *Collier on Thought.*

CLUBBE'ADED. *adj.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head.

Small *clubbeaded* antennæ. *Derham's Physicotheology.*

CLUBLA'W *n. s.* [*club* and *law.*] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem to have recourse to the laudable method of *clublaw*, when they find all other means for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 50.

CLUBROOM. *n. s.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company assembles.

These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the *clubroom*. *Addis. Spectator*, N°. 361.

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [*clocciau*, Welsh; *clochat*, Armorick; *cloccan*, Saxon; *klocken*, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out *Ray on the Creation.*

CLUMP. *n. s.* [formed from *lump.*] A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.

CLUMPS *n. s.* A numbskull. *Skinner.*

CLU'MSILY. *adv.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness, without grace.

Upon the ground he walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously. *Ray on the Creation.*

This lofty humour is *clumsily* and unartificially managed, when affected *Collier on Pride*

CLU'MSINESS. *n. s.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardness, [illegible] ness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumsiness* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them *Collier on Fame.*

CLU'MSY. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologists, is rightly derived by *Bailey* from *lompy*, Dutch, stupid. [illegible] *clumsy.*] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy, without dexterity, readiness, or grace. It is often either of persons or actions, or things

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by *clumsy* fingers. *Ray.*

[illegible]
Half shamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumsy* outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling.*

To CLUNG. *v. n.* [clungan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See To CLING.

CLUNG. *adj.* [clungen, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold

CLUSTER. *n. s.* [clyster, Sax. *kluster*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter, if you hang them *cluster* by *cluster* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A swelling knot is raised,
Whence, in short space, itself the *cluster* shows,
And from earth's moisture, mixt with sun-beams, grows. [illegible]

The saline corpuscles of one liquor do variously act upon the tinging corpuscles of another, so as to make many of them associate into a *cluster*, whereby two transparent liquors may compose a coloured one. *Newton's Opt.*

An elm was near, to whose embraces led,
The curling vine her swelling *clusters* spread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters* *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i. l. 771.

There with their clasping feet together clung,
And a long *cluster* from the laurel hung. [illegible]

3. A body of people collected used in contempt

We lov'd him; but [illegible]'s
And coward nobles, gave way to your *clusters*,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

My friend took his station among a *cluster* of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison.*

To CLU'STER *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather themselves into bunches, to congregate.

Forth flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine. *Mil. Par. Lost*

Great father Bacchus to my long repair,
For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

Or from the forest, falls the *cluster'd* snow,
Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam
Gay-twinkle as they scatter. *Thomson's Winter*, l. [illegible]

To CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER-GRAPE. *n. s.* [from *cluster* and *grape.*]

The small black grape is by some called the currant, or *cluster-grape*; which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLU'STERY *adj.* [from *cluster.*] Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand, to gripe, to grasp.

Is this a dagger I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me *clutch* thee.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

They,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And, 'till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool *Herbert.*

A man may set the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. *Collier on Thought*

2. To contract, to double the hand, so as to seize and hold fast.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm. *Shak. K John.*

CLUTCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe, grasp, seizure.

2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Estrange, Fa.* [illegible]

3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy flav'rings to devour,
Before 'twas in your *clut hes* pow'r *Hudibras, p* [illegible] *cant* 2.

Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches*. *Hudibras, p.* i

I must have great leisure, and little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

A CLUTTER. *n. s.* [See CLATTER.] A noise; a bustle; a busy tumult, a hurry, a clamour. A low word

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 120.

The fav'rite child that just begins to prattle,
Is very humorsome, and makes great *clutter*,
'Till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?
Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift*

To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise, or bustle

A CLY'STER. *n. s.* [κλυστὴρ.] An injection into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhœa, without sinking the strength of the patient, it is not to be stopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clysters*. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

To COACERVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Latin.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be *coacervate* or diffused. *Bacon's Nat History*, N°. 846

COACERVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close *coacervation* of them. *Bacon's Nat History.*

COACH. *n. s.* [*coche*, Fr. *kotczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is said to have been invented. *Minshew.*] A carriage of pleasure, or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other

Isabella attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to see some sports. *Sidney, b.* i

A better would you fix?
Then give humanity a *coach* and six. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

Suppose that last week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning

C O A

turning in a ſmooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horſes. *Swift*

To COACH. *v. a* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet ſticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loſe, now faſt,
And carry'd off in ſome dog's tail at laſt. *Pope's Dunciad.*

COACH-BOX. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *box*.] The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.

Her father had two coachmen, when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach ſwung but the leaſt to one ſide, ſhe uſed to ſhriek. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull*

COACH-HIRE. *n. ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as thoſe that praiſe,
For ſcraps and *coach-hire*, a young nobleman's plays. *Dryden.*

My expences in *coach-hire* make no ſmall article. *Spectator.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *houſe*.] The houſe in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the ſtable or the *coach-houſe*. *Swift*

COACH MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *maker*.] The artificer whoſe trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joiner, Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind, the fairies *coach-makers*. *Shakeſpeare*

[illegible] care of your wheels, get a new ſett bought, and [illegible] *maker* will conſider you. *Swift*

[illegible] *coach* and *man*.] The driver of a coach.

[illegible] aided her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the buoy of her keel. *South.*

To COACT. *v. n* [from *con* and *act*.] To act together, to act in concert.

But if I tell how theſe two did *coact*,
Shall I not lie in publiſhing a truth? *Shakeſpeare*

COACTION. *n. ſ.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulſion; force, either reſtraining or impelling.

It has the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; and though its command over them was perſuaſive and politick, yet it has the force of *coaction*, and deſpotical. *South's Sermons.*

COACTIVE. *adj.* [from *coact*.]

[illegible] the force of reſtraining or impelling; compulſory, [illegible]

The Levitical prieſts in the old law, never arrogated unto themſelves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obſolete.

Imagination,
With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*

COADJUMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Latin.] Mutual aſſiſtance. *Dict.*

COADJUTANT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuto*.] Helping; co-operating.

Thrace is *coadjutant*, and the roar
Of fierce Eurocydon. *Philips.*

COADJUTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Latin.]

1. A fellow helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate, one engaged in the aſſiſtance of another.

I ſhould not ſucceed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predeceſſors the poets, or their ſeconds or *coadjutors* the criticks. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vanoſſa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A biſhop that is unprofitable to his dioceſe ought to be depoſed, and no *coadjutor* aſſigned him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COADJUVANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help, concurrent help, contribution of help, co-operation.

Cryſtal is a mineral body, in the difference of ſtones, made of a tenacious percolation of earth, drawn from the moſt pure and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coldneſs of the earth ſome concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

COADUNATION. *n. ſ.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitus*, Lat.] The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.

Bodies ſeem to have an inviſible principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunation* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COAGMENT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To aggregate or heap together. I have only found the participle

Had the world been *coagmented* from that ſuppoſed fortuitous jumble, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 20.*

COAGMENTATION. *n. ſ.* [from *coagment*.] Collection, or concervation into one maſs; union, connexion.

The third part reſts in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is ſmooth, neat, and ſweet. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

COAGULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which is capable of coagulation.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and tranſparent ſubſtance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To COAGULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions, as, by the affuſion of ſome other ſubſtance, to turn [illegible]

Roaſted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'erſized with *coagulate* gore. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Vivification ever conſiſteth in ſpirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 830.

Bitumen is found in lamps, or *coagulated* maſſes, in ſome ſprings. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The milk in the ſtomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the runnet, is again diſſolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To COAGULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part ſpirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth; and the ſpirit ſwims not above. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitiſh body, almoſt like butter. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Fluids.*

COAGULATION. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate*.]

1. Concretion; congelation, the act of coagulating; the ſtate of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the ſubſtance of *coagulations* is not merely ſaline, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COAGULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which has the power of cauſing concretion, or coagulation.

And to man-kind yet further the *coagulative* power of them, we have ſometimes inſtantly arreſted the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance, only by dexterouſly mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

COAGULATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate*.] That which cauſes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours are thoſe things which expel the moſt fluid parts, as in the caſe of inſpiſſating, or thickening; and by thoſe things which ſuck up ſome of the fluid parts, as abſorbents. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COAL. *n. ſ.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Daniſh.]

1. The common foſſil fewel.

Coal is a black ſulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, ſerving for fewel. It is ranked among the minerals, and is common in Europe, though the Engliſh *coal* is of moſt repute. One ſpecies of pit-coal is called *cannel*, or *canale* coal, which is found in the northern counties; and is hard, glaſſy and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze 'till it be burnt out.

Coals are ſolid, dry, opake, inflammable ſubſtances, found in large ſtrata, ſplitting horizontally more eaſily than in any other direction, of a gloſſy hue, ſoft and friable, not fuſible, but eaſily inflammable, and leaving a large reſiduum of aſhes. *Hill on Foſſils.*

But age, enforc'd, falls by her own conſent,
As *coals* to aſhes, when the ſpirit's ſpent *Denham.*

We ſhall meet with the ſame mineral lodged in *coals*, that elſewhere we found in marle. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

Whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major, as when cheeſe is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire, any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,
Or hailſtones in the ſun. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The rage of jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And in his face kindled like a burning *coal* *Dryd. Fables.*

You
Have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Sh. H. VIII.*

To COAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tanner's care and coſt, in buying the wood for this ſervice, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in ſetching the ſame when it is *coaled*, through ſuch far, foul, and cumberſome ways. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To defecate with a coal.

Marvelling, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden's Remains.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [*coal* and *black*.] Black in the higheſt degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Aetna, from his boiling ſtew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in *coal-black* clouds and ſmoky ſmoak. *Fairy Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fulginous effloreſcencies, and complectional tinctures. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Coal-black his colour, but his eye-jet ſhone,
His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryden.*

COAL BOX. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *box*.] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things. *Swift*

COAL MINE *n. f.* [*coal* and *mine*.] A mine in which coals are dug, a coal-pit.

Springs are injurious to land, that flow from *coal-mines*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COAL PIT *n. f.* [from *coal* and *pit*.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coal-pit*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COAL STONE. *n. f.* [*coal* and *stone*.] A sort of cannel coal. See COAL.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COAL-WORK *n. f.* [*coal* and *work*.] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence such as may draw constant supplies, as our officers make their fuel from its from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

COALERY. *n. f.* [from *coal*.] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine ballads we were found hanging from a black thorn, at a deserted vault in Benwell *coalery*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To COALESCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

fed, they hinder not the transparency
to parts too small to cause any re-
their superficies, but when they begin to *coalesce*, and compose globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To grow together, to join.

COALESCENCE *n. f.* [from *coalesce*.] The act of coalescing, conjunction, union.

COALITION *n. f.* [from *coalesco coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistences, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties. *Glanv. Scep.*

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence and convenience. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

COALY. *adj.* [from *coal*.] Containing coal.

Or rocky Tors, or ancient hollowed Dee. *Milton.*

COAPTATION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and *coaptation* of the several parts. *Boyle's Seep. Chym.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

To COARCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin.]

1. To straighten, to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract power.

If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus *coarcted* or straightened him elf so far. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COARCTATION *n. f.* [from *coarct*.]

1. Confinement, restriction to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not to a vent, give another sound. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Contraction of any space.

Straighten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat below, or beyond the *coarctation*. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bramh. against Hobbs.*

COARSE *adj.*

1. Not refined, not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. Not soft or fine, used of cloath, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude, uncivil, rough of manners.

4. Gross, not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarser* tye of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. Inelegant, rude, unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. Unaccomplished, uninstructed by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Mean, not nice, not elegant, vile.

Ill comfort, and a *coarse* perfume,
To grace the gluttony of a feast. *Rosemmon.*

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows. *Otway's Orphan.*

From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts,
Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts. *Dryden's Æn.*

COARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness, without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Br. Fun. Ex.*

3. Rudely, not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used. *Bryant's Flowers, Preface.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated; but which yet retains some beauties of the author. *Dryden's Virgil's Dedic.*

COARSENESS *n. f.* [from *coarse*.]

1. First know the materials whereof the glass is made, then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or clearness. *Bacon.*

2. Roughness, want of fineness.

3. Grossness, want of delicacy.

'Tis with friends (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration) as with dogs in couples, they should be of the same size. *L'Estrange, Fable 25.*

4. Roughness, rudeness of manners.

A bale wild olive he remains,
The shrub the *coarseness* of the clown retains. *Garth's Ovid.*

5. Meanness, want of nicety.

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the *coarseness* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleasure. *Addison on the War.*

COAST *n. f.* [*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of lesser waters.

He sees in English ships the Britain *coast*. *Dryden.*

2. It seems to be taken by *Newton* for side, like the French *coste*.

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inflects and bends the rays towards the *coast*, of a radial refraction, otherwise the rays would not be retracted towards that *coast* rather than any other *coast*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation of the *coast*. *Newton's Opt.*

3. *The* COAST *is clear.* A proverbial expression. The danger is over, the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the *coast* was clear, Zelmane dismissed Musidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal spy, when now the *coast* was clear,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen. *Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sail close by the coast, to sail with sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand,
And *coast* along the shore in sight of land. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The antients *coasted* only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To sail by; to sail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The greatest entertainment we found in *coasting* it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and cornfields which lie on the borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*

COASTER. *n. f.* [from *coast*.] He that sails timorously near the shore.

In our small skiff we must not launch too far,
We here but *coasters*, not discoverers are. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

COAT. *n. f.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thousand shekels of brass. *1 Sam. xvii. 5.*

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and said, this have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no. *Gen. xxxv.*

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in *coats*, was not satisfied brought to his book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with affairs, he is deemed to exceed because many of his *coat*, in those times, are not only directors, but commanders. *Bacon's Henry VII. an Interest.*

Men of his *coat* should be managing their prayers,
And not among ladies, to give themselves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beast, the covering of any animal.

He clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts, or flags,
Or, as the snake, with youthful *coat* repaid,
And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his *coat* lie fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

You have given us milk
In lusterous streams, and sent us your own *coat*
Against the winter's cold. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Any tenament; turnk, or covering.
I he eye is ſeconded with four *coats* or ſkins. *Pem.*
The optick nerves have their membranary parts terminate in the brain, their ligaments terminating in the *coats* of the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*
Amber is a nodule, invelloped with a *coat*, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Foſſils.*
3. That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed.
The herald of love's mighty king,
In whoſe *coat* armour richly are diſplay'd
All ſorts of flowers the which on earth do ſpring. *Spenſer.*
Cropp'd are the flower de-luces in your arms;
Up is your *coat* one half is cut away. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*
At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, diſplay'd at large
Their maſter's *coat* of arms and knighthy charge. *Dryden.*
To COAT *v. a.* [from the noun] To cover, to inveſt; to overſpread: as, to *coat* a retort, to *coat* a ceiling.
To COAX *v. a.* To wheedle, to flatter, to humour. A low word.
The maſk had changed her note: for ſhe was then mazing and *coaxing* the child; that's a good boy, ſays ſhe.
Locke.
I'll *coax* it, I wheedle it, I'm a-coaxing it. *Farquhar's Recruiting Officer.*
COAXER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] A wheedler.
COB. A word often uſed in the compoſition of low terms, corrupted from *cop*, Sax. *kop*, Germ. the head or top.
COB. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fowl, called alſo *gull*. *Phil.*
COBALT. *n. ſ.* A mineral frequent in Saxony.
Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arſenick, contains
Being aſſayed, the flowers are of a blue
In the German mineraliſts call'd zaffre. *Woodward.*
Cobalt is a denſe, compact, and ponderous mineral, very
It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and
and; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three ſorts of arſenick, white, yellow, and red, as
ter and malt. *Hill on Fo*
To COBBLE *v. a.* [*cobler*, Dan. ſh.]
1. To mend any thing coarſely: uſed generally of ſhoes.
If you be out, ſir, I can mend you.—Why, ſir, *cobble* you. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
They'd ſit by th' fire, and preſume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; make parties ſtrong,
And feel the pulſe of all, what hearts wear ſwords,
Before the wits have given them notice, and
Below the *cobbled* ſhoes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raiſed themſelves from *cobbling* to ſtaxing. *L'Eſtr.*
2. To do or make any thing clumſily, or unhandſomely.
Rejects the nauſeous praiſes of the times
Give thy baſe poets back their *cobbled* rhymes. *Dryden.*
I believe not that the whole converſe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpoſe or deſign, but all
ill favouredly *cobbled* and patched together. *Bentley.*
COBBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cobble*]
1. A mender of old ſhoes.
Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the
courage to ſtand for the life of a certain man. *Addiſon on Italy.*
2. A clumſy workman.
Come, are you a—
Truly, ſir, in reſpect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would ſay, a *cobbler*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
I thank you the great prerogative I enjoy
By virtue of that race,
As if what we eſteem in *cobblers* baſe,
Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Prior.*
COBIRON. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *iron*] Irons with a knob at the upper end.
The implements of the kitchen, as ſpits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon's Phyſ.*
COBISHOP. *n. ſ.* [*co* and *biſhop.*] A coadjutant biſhop.
Auſtin, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not quaſified to preach in the Latin tongue, made uſe of Auſtin as a *cobiſhop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayl.*
COBNUT. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *nut*]
1. See HAZEL, of which it is a ſpecies.
A boy's game, the conquering nut.
COBSWAN. *n. ſ.* [*cob*, head, and *ſwan.*] The head or leading ſwan.
I am not taken
With a *cobſwan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As ſhort in Leda and Europa were. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
COBWEB. *n. ſ.* [*kopwerk*, Dutch.]
1. The web or net of a ſpider.
The ſickleſs Clarion,
With violent ſwift flight, forth carries
Into the carried *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenſer.*
Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimmed, ruſhes ſtrewed, and *cobwebs* ſwept. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
The ſpider went into the houſe of a burgher, and fell preſently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.
2. Any ſnare, or trap, implying ſlightneſs and weakneſs.
For he a rope of ſand could twiſt,
As tough as learned Sorboniſt,
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for ſkull
That's empty, when the moon is full. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Chronology at beſt is but a *cobweb* law, and no broke through it with this weight. *Dryden's Dedication to Juv.*
Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch ſmall flies, but let waſps and hornets break through. *Swift.*
COCOA. *n. ſ.* See CACAO.
COCCIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *coccus*, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are ſo called that have berries. *Quincy.*
COCHINEAL. *n. ſ.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouſe]
An inſect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*
COCHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew] Screwform; in the form of a ſcrew.
That at St. Denys, near Paris, hath wreathy ſpires, and *cochlear* turnings about it, which agreeth with the deſcription of the unicorn's horn in Ctiſias. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
COCHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form.
Two pieces of ſtone, ſtruck forth of the cavity of the umbilicus of ſhells, of the ſame ſort with the foregoing, they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward on Foſſils.*
COCK. *n. ſ.* [*coccz* Saxon, *coq*, French.]
1. The male to the hen; a domeſtick fowl, remarkable for his
vanity, pride, and courage.
Cocks have great combs and ſpurs, hens, little or none.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 85.
True *cocks* o' th' game,
That never aſk for what, or where they fight;
But turn 'em out, and there's but a toe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cauſe of quarrel. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*
The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearleſs *cock*. *Thomſon's Spring.*
2. The male of any ſmall birds.
He was confirmed in this by obſerving, that calves and philoſophers, tygers and ſtateſmen, *cocks* ſparrows and coquets, exactly reſemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
3. The weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind by turning.
You cataracts and hurricanoes ſpout,
'Till you have drench'd our ſteeples, drown'd the *cocks!*
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.
4. A ſpout to let out water at will, by turning the ſtop.
When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and brays with muſick freely,
I have retir'd me to a waſtful *cock*,
And ſet mine eyes at flow. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glaſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 16.
Thus the ſmall pert, which haſty hands unlock,
Spirts on the gardener's eyes who turns the *cock*. *Pope's Dunc.*
5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the fire. [From *cocca*, Ita. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the reſemblance, like that of a cock pecking.
With haſty rage he ſnatch'd
His gun ſhot, that in holſters watch'd,
And bending *cock*, he level'd full
Againſt th' viſor of Talgol's ſkull. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
A ſeven-ſhot gun carries powder and bullets for ſeven charges and diſcharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder, a little before the lock another for the bullets, behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the *cock*. *Grew.*
7. A conqueror, a leader, a governing man.
Sir Andrew is grown the *cock* of the club ſince he left us.
Addiſon's Spectator, N°. 130.
My ſchoolmaſter call'd me a dunce and a fool,
But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the ſchool. *Swift.*
8. Cockcrowing, a note of the time in a morning.
We were carouſing 'till the ſecond *cock*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the firſt *cock*. *Shakeſp.*
9. A cockboat; a ſmall boat.
They take view of all fixed *cocks*, barges, and fiſherboats hovering on the coaſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice, and yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminiſh'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
10. A ſmall heap of hay. [Properly *cock*]
As ſoon as the dew is off the ground ſpread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other ſide. the laſt handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*. *Mortimer.*
11. The form of a hat. [from the comb of the cock.]
You may ſee many a ſmart rhetorician turning his hat
on

C O C

in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*
Addison's Spectator, N° 408.

12. The style or gnomon of a dial *Chambers.*

13. [illegible]

14. *Cock on the stoop* Triumphant; exulting.

What should I do but set *cock on the hoop?* *Cowley's Remains*
You I make a mutiny among my guests
You will set *cock a hoop!* *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet*
For Hudibras, who thought he had won
The field as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock a hoop.* *Hudibras*, p. i. *cant.* 3.

To Cock. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To set erect, to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.
This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addison's Spect.*
Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears,
O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears. *Gay's Pastorals.*
Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn,
But Tom was kind and loving *Swift.*

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.
Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here stroked his chin and *cock'd* his hat *Prior*
An alert young fellow *cock'd* his hat upon a friend of his who entered *Addison's Spectator*, N° 405.

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.
Some of them holding up their pistols *cocked*, near the door of the house, which they kept open. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*

5. To raise hay in small heaps
Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To Cock. *v. n.*

1. To strut, to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.
Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ,
The ladies would mistake him for a wit,
And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's pretty company *Dryden.*
Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 108.

2. To train or use fighting cocks.
Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet. *B. Jonson.*

Cock, in composition, signifies small or little.

Cockade. *n. s.* [from *cock*] A ribband worn in the hat.

A Cockatrice. *n. s.* [from *cock* and *ærken*, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.
They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices.*
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him first. *Bacon.*
This *cockatrice* is soonest crushed in the shell, but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon. *Taylor.*
My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice!* *Congr. Old Batchelor.*

Co'ckboat. *n. s.* [*cock* and *boat*] A small boat belonging to a ship
That invincible armada, which having not so much as fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taking a *cockboat* of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern seas.
Bacon on the War with Spain
Did they, indeed, think it less dishonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man?
Stillingfleet's Defence of Discourse on Rom. Idolatry.

Cockbroath. *n. s.* Broath made by boiling a cock
Diet upon spoon-meats, as veal or *cockbroath*, prepared with French barley *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Cockcrowing. *n. s.* [*cock* and *crow*] The time at which cocks crow, the morning.
Ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. *Mar.* xiii. 35

To Co'cker. *v. a.* [*coquiner*, French] To cade, to fondle; to indulge.
Most children's constitutions are spoiled by *cockering* and tenderness. *Locke on Education*, sect. 4.
He that will give his son sugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and *cocker* up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education*, p. 52
Bred a fondling and an heiress,
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground *Swift.*

Co'cker. *n. s.* [from *cock.*] One who follows the sport of cockfighting

Cockerel. *n. s.* [from *cock.*] A young cock
Which of them first begins to crow? —
The old cock? — The *cockerel.* *Shakespeare's Tempest*
What will thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Cocket. *n. s.* [Of uncertain derivation]
A seal belonging to the king's customhouse likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel.*
The greatest profit did arise by the *cocket* of hides, for wools and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

Cockfight. *n. s.* [*cock* and *fight.*] A battle or match of cocks.
In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more coward *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 940.
At the seasons of football and *cockfighting*, these little republicks resume their national hatred to each other. *Addison.*

Cockhorse [*cock* and *horse*] On horseback; triumphantly.
Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *cockhorse* on her throne the brain *Prior*

Co'ckle. *n. s.* [*coquille*, French.] A small testaceous fish.
It is a *cockle*, or a walnut-shell. *Shak. Tam. of Shrew.*
We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or *cockle*, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick senses, as a man. *Locke.*
Three common *cockle* shells, out of gravel pits. *Woodward.*

Cockle-stairs. *n. s.* Winding or spiral stairs *Chambers.*

Cockle. *n. s.* [coccel, Saxon] A weed that grows in corn
The same with corn-rose, a species of Poppy.
In soothing them we nourish 'gainst our senate,
The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shakesp. Cor.*
Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The foil's offeate, and into *cockle* strays. *Donne.*

To Co'ckle. *v. n.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle.
Showers soon drench the gambrel's *cockled* grain. *Gay.*

Co'ckled. *adj.* [from *cockle*] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.
Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails. *Shakespeare.*

Co'ckloft. *n. s.* [*cock* and *loft*] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost
If the lowest floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn. *Dryd. Juv.*
My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indifferently furnished, but they are rooms to lay lumber in *Swift.*

Cockmaster. *n. s.* [*cock* and *master*] One that breeds game cocks.
A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Estrange.*

Cockmatch. *n. s.* [*cock* and *match*] Cockfight for a prize.
At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle together at a *cockmatch*
Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless *cockmatches* also. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

Cockney. *n. s.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *Pays de cocagne*, for a country of calmnes.
Paris est pour un riche un Pays de cocagne. *Bedeau.*
Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem
Far in see by west Spaving,
Is a land yhote cocaying
On which Dr. *Hickes* has this remark:
Nunc *cocagn, cocagne.* Quæ olim apud Gallos otio, gulæ & ventri deditos, *ignavum, ignavum, desidiosum, desidiosum, segnem* significabant. Hinc *urbanos* utpote à rusticis laboribus ad vitam sedentariam, & quasi desidiosam avocatos pagani nostri eam *cocagnes*, quod nunc scribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et poëta hic noster in monachos & monales, ut segne genus hominum, qui desidiæ dedita, ventri indulgebant, & coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentissime invehitur, monasteria & monasticam vitam in descriptione terræ *cockanneæ*, parabonice perstringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.
So the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them i' th' pasty alive. *Shakesp. King Lear*
For who is such a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the southern part,
To scorn that union, by which we may
Boast 'twas his countryman that writ this play. *Dorset.*
The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.
I am afraid this great lubber, the world will prove a *cockney.* *Shakesp. Twelfth N.*

Co'ckpit. *n. s.* [*cock* and *pit*]

1. The area where cocks fight
Can this *cockpit* hold
The vasty field of France? *Shakesp. Henry V.*
And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years *Howell's Forrest.*

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are lodgings for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

COME *n. f.* [. *come*] A plant. The fame with

COCKSHEAD *n. f.* A plant, named alſo *jacobæa*.

It is at a pope conſiderable diſtance, but of whoſe empalement is the pointal; which afterwards becomes a croſs comb, as rough and full of ſeeds, ſhaped like a duck's bill. The whole is of a thick ſubſtance. It is an abiding plant, and of the coſt and uſe of fodder for cattle. *Miller.*

COCKSHUT *n. f.* [from *cock* and *ſhut*] The cloſe of the evening, at which time poultry go to rooſt.

Surrey and Suſſex,

Much about *cockſhut* time, from troop to troop,

Went through the army. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

COCKSPUR. *n. f.* [*cock* and *ſpur*] Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of MEDLAR, which ſee.

Its large and beautiful flowers are produced in great bunches at the extremities of the branches, and its fruit, which is ripe in autumn, makes a fine appearance, growing in great cluſters, and is eſteemed good food for deer. *Miller.*

COCKSURE [from *cock* and *ſure*.] Confidently certain, without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We ſeal, as to a ſuſpe, *coſſure*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. 1.*

I thought myſelf *coſſure* of his horſe, which he readily provided me. *Pope's Letters.*

COCKSWAIN *n. ſ.* [coxyrnane, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly Coxon.

COCKWEED. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and *weed*.] The name of a plant, called alſo DITTANDER, or *Peppergraſs*, which ſee.

COCOA. *n. ſ.* [*cacao* it, Span. and therefore more properly written

A ſpecies of palm-tree, cultivated in moſt of the inhabited parts of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, but thought a native of the Maldives. It is one of the moſt uſeful trees to the inhabitants of America. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the ſhell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords them a wholeſome food, and the milk contained in the ſhell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are uſed for thatching their houſes, and are alſo wrought into baſkets, and moſt other things that are made of oſiers in Europe. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, much reſembling a large olive in ſize and ſhape. It is compoſed of a thin but hard and woody coat or ſkin, of a dark blackiſh colour, and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleſhy, dry, firm, and ſaltiſh to the touch, of a duſky colour, an agreeable ſmell, and a pleaſant and peculiar taſte. It was unknown to us 'till the diſcovery of America, where the natives not only drank the liquor made from the nuts, in the manner we do chocolate, but alſo uſed them as money. The tree is not very tall, but grows regularly, and is of a beautiful form eſpecially when loaded with its fruit. Its item is of the thickneſs of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height, its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves ſix or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers ſtand on the branches, and even on the trunk of the tree, in cluſters, each having its own pedicle, an inch and ſometimes leſs in length; they are ſmall, of a yellowiſh colour, and are ſucceeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, reſembling a cucumber, five, ſix, or eight inches length, and three or four in thickneſs, and, when fully is of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit the *cocoa* nuts, uſually about thirty in number. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many ſeaſons of fruits. *Hill's Hiſtory of the Mat. Medica.*

Amid thoſe orchards of the ſun,

Give me to drain the *cocoa*'s milky bowl,

And from the palm to draw its freſhening wine. *Thomſon.*

COCTILE *adj.* [*coctus*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

COCTION. *n. ſ.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The diſeaſe is ſometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and reſolution of the feveriſh matter, or terminates in ſuppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COD. *n. ſ.* [cobbe, Saxon.] Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds

Thy corn thou there may'ſt ſafely ſow,

Where in full *cods* laſt year rich peaſe did grow. *May's Virg.*

They let peaſe lie in ſmall heaps as they are reaped, 'till they find the hawm and *cod* dry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To COD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cod.

All *codded* grain being a deſtroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mort. Husband.*

CODDERS. *n. ſ.* [from *cod*.] Gatherers of peaſe. *Dict.*

CODE *n. ſ.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.
2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodoſian and Juſtinian *code* the intereſt of trade very well provided for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Indentures, covenants, articles they draw,

Large as the fields themſelves; and larger far

Than civil *codes* with all their glories are. *Pope's Sat.*

CODICIL. *n. ſ.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man ſuſpects his lady's crying,

Was but to gain him to appoint her,

By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

CODILLE. *n. ſ.* [*codille*, Fr. *codilla*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won againſt the player.

She ſees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,

Juſt as the jaws of ruin, and *codille*. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To CODDLE. *v. a.* [*coquo cochlo*, Lat. *Skinner*.] To parboil; to ſoften by the heat of water.

CODLING. *n. ſ.* [from *To codle*.] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings*. *Bacon, Eſſay 47.*

Their entertainment at the height,

In cream and *codlings* revelling with delight. *King's Cookery.*

He let it be all water in a gravel walk, ſouth of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A *codling*, e'er it went his lip in,

Would ſtrait become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

COEFFICACY *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of ſeveral things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of thoſe ſtars, or *coefficacy* particular in medications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COEFFICIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficio*, Latin.] Cooperation, the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the ſpirits inſtrumental *coefficiency*, requires, that they be kept together, without diſtraction or diſſipation. *Glanville's Sceſſ. Scient.*

COEFFICIENT *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.
2. In algebra.

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied, and ſo do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as $4a$, bx, cxx, where 4 is the coefficient of $4a$, b of bx, and c of cxx. *Chambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The *coefficient* of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity ariſing by the diviſion of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

COELIACK *Paſſion.* A diarrhœa, or flux, that ariſes from the indigeſtion or putrefaction of food in the ſtomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted ſtinking fleſh. *Quincy.*

COEMPTION. *n. ſ.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for reſale, where they are not reſtrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

COEQUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being in the ſame ſtate with another.

Henry the fifth did ſometime prophecy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'd make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

COEQUALITY. *n. ſ.* [from *coequal*.] The ſtate of being equal.

To COERCE *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To reſtrain; to keep in order by force.

Puniſhments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate ſort. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COERCIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That may be reſtrained.
2. That ought to be reſtrained.

COERCION. *n. ſ.* [from *coerce*.] Penal reſtraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the ſentence in eccleſiaſtical courts, is only by excommunication of the perſon contumacious. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law.*

Government has *coercion* and animadverſion upon ſuch as neglect their duty, without which coercive power, all government is toothleſs and precarious. *South's Sermons.*

COERCIVE *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That which has the power of laying reſtraint.

All things on the ſurface ſpread, are bound

By their *coercive* vigour to the ground! *Blackmore.*

2. That which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

For miniſters to ſeek that themſelves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have been hardly conſtrued. *Hooker, Preface.*

The virtues of a magiſtrate or general, or a king, are prudence, counſel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exerciſe of magnanimity, as his office. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

COESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *eſſentia*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſame eſſence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which individuable unity we adore the father, as being altogether of himſelf; we glorify that conſubſtantial word which is the ſon; we bleſs and magnify that *coeſſential* ſpirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the holy ghoſt. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 51.*

(from *coessentia*.) Participation of

COESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *essentia*, Latin.]
1. Of the same essence with another. Sometimes with *to*.
Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coessential unto* both. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 1. *c.* 3.
Every fault hath some proper effects, *coessential to* the act. *Government of the Tongue, f.* 6.
2. Sometimes *with*.
Through the body every member suits as another, and all are *so twisted*, because none can subsist alone. *Bentley's Serm.*

COETERNAL. *adj.* [*con* and *eternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.
Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

COETERNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another.
Arius had already dishonoured his *coeternally* begotten son. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 52.

COETERNITY. *n. f.* [from *coeternal*.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.
The eternity of the son's generation, and his *coeternity* and consubstantiality with the father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fund.*

COEVAL. *adj.* [*coevus*, Latin.]
1. Of the same age.
Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval, and new shorn, from the clear brook
Recent. *Prior.*
Of the same age with another, followed by *with*.
This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval with* mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis are *coequal with* the former. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Silence! *coeval with* eternity;
Thou wert, e're nature first began to be
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee. *Pope.*
3. Sometimes by *to*.
Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude, that idolatrous religion was *coeval to* mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COEVAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary.
As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good nature. *Pope.*

COEVOUS. *adj.* [*coevus*, Lat.] Of the same age.
Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other thing *coevous* to it. *South's Sermons.*

To COEXIST. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Latin.]
1. To exist together in time.
The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together. *Locke.*
2. Followed by *with*.
It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexisted*. *Locke.*

COEXISTENCE. *n. f.* [from *coexist*.]
1. Having existence at the same time with another.
The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke.*
2. More commonly followed by *with*.
We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence with* him. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* II. *c.* 4. *f.* 24.

COEXISTENT. *adj.* [from *coexist*.]
1. Having existence at the same time with another, with *to*.
To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing should be *coexistent to* the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*
2. Sometimes *to*, *with*.
This proves no antecedent necessity, but *coexistent with* the act. *Bramh. Answer to Hobbs.*
Time is taken for so much of infinite duration as is *coexistent with* the motions of the great bodies of the universe. *Locke's Works.*
All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are *coexistent* or contemporary *with* it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To COEXTEND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another.
Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended* with the body moved. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* II. *c.* 1. *f.* 2.

COEXTENSION. *n. f.* [from *coextend*.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.
And though it be a spirit, yet I find it is no inconvenience to have some analogy, at least of *coextension*, with my body. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COFFEE. *n. f.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *cahue* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick JESSAMINE, which see.
It is found to succeed as well in the Caribbee islands as in their native place of growth: but whether the coffee produced in the West Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. The berry brought from the Levant is most esteemed, and the berry, when ripe, is found as hard as horn. *Miller.*
COFFEE also denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Some refer the invention of coffee to the Persians; from whom it was learned, in the fifteenth century, by a mufti of Aden in the Red Sea, where it soon came in vogue, and passed from thence to Mecca, and from Arabia Felix to Cairo. From Egypt the use of coffee advanced to Syria and Constantinople. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it to France, and a Greek servant, called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652, to make his coffee, first set up the profession of coffeeman, and introduced the drink among us; though some say Dr. Harvey had used it before. *Chambers.*
They have in Turky a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon.*
To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or over cold *coffee* trifle with the spoon. *Pope.*

COFFEEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with news papers.
At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play,
Returning, finishes the day. *Prior.*
It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a *coffeehouse*. *Swift.*

COFFEEMAN. *n. f.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffeehouse.
Consider your enemies the Lacedemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffeeman* to Agesilaus? *Addison.*

COFFEEPOT. *n. f.* [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER. *n. f.* [*coffre*, Saxon.]
1. A chest generally for keeping money.
Two iron *coffers* hung on either side,
With precious metal full as they could hold. *Fairy Queen.*
The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*
If you destroy your governour that is wealthy, you must choose another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Estr.*
2. Treasure.
He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour sake. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
3. [In architecture.] A square depressure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. *Chambers.*
4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers.*

To COFFER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests.
Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

COFFERER *of the King's Household. n. f.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the compting-house and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowel.*

COFFIN. *n. f.* [*cofin*, French.]
1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.
He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Sidney, b.* II.
Not a flower sweet
On my black *coffin* let there be strown. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*
One fate they have,
The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave. *Waller.*
The joiner is fitting screws to your *coffin*. *Swift.*
2. A mould of paste for a pye.
3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.
4. In farriery.
COFFIN *of a horse*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and moulding the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To COFFIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a coffin.
Would'st thou have laugh'd, had I come *coffin'd* home,
That weep'st to see me triumph? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
In prison, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Donne.*

COFFINMAKER. *n. f.* [*coffin* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make coffins.
Where will be your sextons, *coffinmakers* and plummers? *Tatler.*

To COG. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by *Skinner* from *cogner*, French]

1. To flatter, to wheedle, to footh by adulatory ſpeeches.

I'm antick, toaſt,
Pall on a trencher! I'm a dog at all tricks,
'Sblood, I'll lick up ſtinking ſauces, dance, ſweet-meat
Their hearts from them, and come home beloved
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To obtrude or impoſe by fraud.

The ſophiſtry is, that I abuſe his demonſtration
Euclid, by *cogging* in the word *Time*. *Tillotſon.*

I have *cogged* in the word to ſerve my turn. *Stillingfleet.*

Full as tragedies, or ſplendid comedies, have, by concerted applauſes, been *cogged* upon the town for maſter-pieces. *Dennis.*

3. *To cog a die.* To ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall, to ſatisfy

But then my lady was to cog the dice,
And deal roundly to throw the lucky face. *Dryden's Pref. Sat.*

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gameſters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

Ye galleys of Newgate, whoſe fingers are nice
In giving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift.*

To COG. *v. n.* To lye, to wheedle

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now ſhall I ſin in my wiſh. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

COG. *n. ſ.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG. *v. a.* [from the noun] To fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *cogent*] Force, ſtrength, power of compelling, conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of ſcience, becauſe they are ſelf evident, have been ſuppoſed innate, although nobody ever ſhewed the foundation of their clearneſs and *cogency*.

COGENT. *adj.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible; reſiſtleſs; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if poſſible, this moſt *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

COGENTLY *adv.* [from *cogent.*] With reſiſtleſs force; forcibly; ſo as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as being weak or fallacious, which our own exiſtence, and the ſenſible parts of the univerſe, offer ſo clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

CO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *To cog*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ciottolo*, Ital.] A little ſtone, a ſmall pebble. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.] That which may be thought on; what may be the ſubject of thought.

To COGITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Dict.*

COGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought, the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being ſtrangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind in ſeeing, is carried to the object repreſented, which is no more than ſimple *cogitation*, or apprehenſion of the perſon. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

This Deſcartes proves, that brutes have no *cogitation*, becauſe they could never be brought to ſignify their thoughts by any artificial ſigns. *Ray on the Creation.*

Theſe powers of *cogitation*, and volition and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpoſe, reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his deſires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vaſt and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Meditation.

On ſome great charge employ'd
He ſeem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

COGITATIVE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If theſe powers of cogitation and ſenſation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from ſome *cogitative* ſubſtance, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the cloſeſt and more reſerved conſcience, *Wotton.*

COGNATE. *n. ſ.* [*cognatus*, Lat.]

1. [illegible] deſcent from the ſame original

[illegible]ces I ſhall mention, as being of near *cognation* to ingratitude, pride and hard-heartedneſs, or want of compaſſion. *South's Sermons.*

Let the critics tell me what certain ſenſe they could put upon either of theſe four words, by their mere *cognation* with each other. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Relation; participation of the ſame nature.

He inclineth us to aſcribe effects unto cauſes of no *cognation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 11.*

COGNISEE. *n. ſ.* [In law] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

COGNISOR. *n. ſ.* [In law] He that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowel.*

COGNITION. *n. ſ.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge, complete conviction.

I will not be myſelf nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Sh. Troil. and Creſſida.*

God, as he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all, not only in power, as under his ſubjection, or in his preſence, as in his *cognition*, but in their very eſſence, as in the ſoul of their exiſtencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2.*

COGNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unleſs the underſtanding employ and exerciſe its *cognitive* or apprehenſive power about theſe terms, there can be no actual apprehenſion of them. *South's Sermons.*

COGNIZABLE. *adj.* [*cognoiſſable*, French]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of eccleſiaſtical cognizance, others of a mixed nature, ſuch as are *cognizable* both in the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular courts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COGNIZANCE. *n. ſ.* [*connoiſſance*, French]

1. Judicial notice; trial, judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to conſider how we may diſcountenance and prevent thoſe evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of. *L'Eſtrange.*

Happineſs or miſery, in converſe with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, and there are only circumſtances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law. [illegible]'s *Freeholder*, N°. 6.

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's ſervants ſtood, in a ſeemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both ſides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Theſe were the proper *cognizances* and coat-armes of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 10.*

COGNOMINAL. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the ſame name.

Nor do thoſe animals more reſemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the conſtellations which paſs under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfiſh at ſea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or nameſake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 24.*

COGNOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cognomen*, Latin]

1. A ſurname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deſerved the name great: Alexander, of the ſame *cognomination*, was generaliſſimo of Greece. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*cognoſco*, Latin.] Knowledge, the ſtate or act of knowing. *Dict.*

COGNO'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*cognoſco*, Latin] That may be known, being the object of knowledge.

The ſame that is ſaid for the redundance of matters intelligible and *cognoſcable* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin]

1. To dwell with another in the ſame place.

The victorious Philiſtines were worſted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conqueror army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South's Sermons.*

2. To live together as huſband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a deſign to *cohabit* with her as ſuch. *Biddle's Sermons.*

COHA'BITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *cohabit*] An inhabitant of the ſame place.

The oppreſſed Indians proteſt againſt that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cohabit*]

1. The act or ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another.

2. The ſtate of living together as married perſons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual conſummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Monſieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after ſeventy years *cohabitation*. *Tatler*, N°. 56.

COHEIR. *n. ſ.* [*coheres*, Lat.] One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married perſons, and widows and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jeſus, if they live within the laws of their eſtate. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

COHEIRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coheir*] A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance with other women.

To COHE'RE. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtick together, to hold faſt one to another, as parts of the ſame body.

Two pieces of marble, having their ſurface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in ſuch a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

None

None want a place for all their centre found,
Hung to the goal's, and clung around;
Nor closer, one to orb contracted, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To be well connected, to follow regularly in the order of time
or parts; to fit, to be fitted to
Had time come *cohere* with place, or place with wishing. *Shakesp.*

4 T.

COHERENCE. } *n. f.* [*coherentia*, Latin.]
COHERENCY. }

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist division and separation, nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or being only laid upon one another, may be parted again. *Quincy.*

The weight or pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of the *coherence* of the particles of air themselves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or solid, words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and *coherency*, and the most rapid intestine motion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Connection, dependency, the relation of parts or things one to another

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy resting place, and the *coherence* it hath with things either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which causes have with their usual effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epistles.*

COHERENT. *adj.* [*coherens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less *coherent*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Where all must full, or not *coherent* be,
And all that rises, rise in due degree. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted

Instruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent*. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

3. Consistent, not contradictory to itself

A *coherent* thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts's Logick.*

COHESION. *n. f.* [from *cohere.*]

1. The act of sticking together

Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their *cohesion*. *Newton's Opt.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What cause of their *cohesion* can you find?
What props support, what chains the fabrick bind. *Blackm.*

3. Connexion, dependence.

Your tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion*, come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHESIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHESIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *cohesive.*] The quality of being cohesive, the quality of resisting separation.

To COHIBIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

To COHOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohobated*, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

[from *cohobate*] A returning any distilled
ments of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cohobation* with an aromatized spirit, is of use to restore the digestive faculty. *Grew's Musæum.*

COHORT. *n. f.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and ensigns from hence as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. In poetical language, a body of warriours.

Th' archangelic pow'r prepar'd
with him the *cohort* bright
Milton's Paradise
urchill, not so prompt

To vaunt as light, has hardly *cohort* found
With eagle. *Pope's Brenharm.*

COHORTATION. *n. f.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Encouragement by words, incitement *Dict.*

COIF. *n. f.* [*coiffe*, French, from *cofea*, for *cuscia*, low Latin.] The head-dress, a lady's cap; the sergeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magistrates, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable. *Bacon's Answer to Powers.*

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addis. Spect.*

COIFED. *adj.* [from *coif*] Wearing a coif

COIFFURE *n. f.* [*coiffure*, French.] Head-dress

I am highly pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex *Addison's Spectator*, N° 98.

COIGNE *n. f.* [An Irish term, as it seems.]

Lord Thomas of Desmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horse-meat and man's meat, and money, at pleasure. *Davies on Ireland.*

COIGNE *n. f.* [French.]

1. A corner.

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To gather into a narrow space, as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring

The lurking particles of air so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first *coiled* them, be re-admitted to do the same thing again. *Boyle.*

COIL. *n. f.* [*koleren*, Germ.]

1. Tumult; turmoil, bustle, stir; hurry, confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reason. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

You, mistress, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shakespeare.*

In that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. f.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly, a square brick cut diagonally; called often *quoin*, or *quine*.

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner stone? *Shakesp.*

COIN *n. f.* [by some imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Dametas a good sum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney, b. 1*

You have made
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's *coin*. *Shak. H VIII*

I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great strangers. *Addis.*

And all her triumphs shrink into a *coin*. *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond's Fundamentals*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money

They cannot touch me for *coining* I am the king himself
Shakespeare's King Lear

They never put in practice a thing so necessary as *coined* money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees. *Locke*

Can we be sure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken. *Bentley's Sermons*

2. To make or forge any things in an ill sense.

My lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, against those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Never *coin* a formal eye on't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Those motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Dryden.*

Some tale, some new pretence, he daily *coin'd*,
To sooth his sister, and delude her mind. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance easy *Atterbury.*

COINAGE. *n. f.* [from *coin.*]

1. The act or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the wiser or magistrates, and I don't find that they had a publick trial as we solemnly practise in this country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coin; money, stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of some Jews, in derision of Christians, who first began that portrait. *Brown.*

3. The charges of coining money

4. Forgery, invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain;

This

This bodiless creation ecstacy
Is very cunning in. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

To COINCIDE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin.]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.

If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite useless. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with

The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other *Watts's Logick.*

COINCIDENCE. *n. s.* [from *coincide.*]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the *coincidence* of infinite centers, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Concurrence, consistency; tendency of many things to the same end

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries with it a great weight. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. It is followed by *with.*

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

COINCIDENT. *adj.* [from *coincide.*]

1. Falling upon the same point.

These circles I viewed through a prism; and as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident.* *Newt. Opt.*

2. Consistent; consistent, equivalent, tantamount

Charity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South's Sermons.*

These words of our apostle are exactly *coincident* with that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

COINDICATION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many symptoms, betokening the same cause.

COINER. *n. s.* [from *coin.*]

1. A maker of money, a minter; a stamper of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was stampt some *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner* *Addison on ancient Medals.*

There are only two patents referred to, both less advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood. *Swift*

2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

To COJOIN. *v. a.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the same office.

Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, and thou dost,
And that beyond commission. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

COISTRIL. *n. s.* A coward cock, a runaway

He's a coward and a *coistril*, that will not drink to my niece *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

COIT. *n. s.* [*koite*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain [illegible] See QUOIT

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exercises. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

COITION. *n. s.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation, the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, considering how openly they act their *coition*, produce spawn, tadpoles and frogs. *Ray on Creation.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Cosmol. b. 1. s. 25.*

The act by which two bodies come together

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a syndrome and concourse of each. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 11. c. 3.*

COKE. *n. s.* [Perhaps from *coquo*, *Skinner.*] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

COLANDER. *n. s.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.] A sieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

Take a thick woven sieve *colander*,
Through which the prest wines are strained clear. *May.*

All the viscera of the body are but as so many *colanders* to separate several juices from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear,
Came flying forth, as through a *colander*
The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

COLATION. *n. s.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The act of filtering or straining

COLATURE. *n. s.* [from *colo*, Latin.]

1. The act of straining, filtration.

2. The matter strained.

COLBERTINE. *n. s.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old frieseer gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

COLCOTHAR. *n. s.* A term in chymistry.

Colcothar is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly meant of the caput mortuum of vitriol *Quincy.*

Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though into a redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

COLD. *adj.* [*cold*, Saxon; *kalt*, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid, without warmth; without heat.

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be cold; and their chief drink water *cold*, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

2. Chill; shivering, having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,
With half their forces, the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action. *Shakes. Henry V*

3. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs, as a *cold* hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 577.

4. Unaffected; frigid, without passion, without zeal, without concern; inactive; unconcerned.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull. *Hooker, Preface, s. 8.*

Infinite shall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress.——Sir, these *cold* ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. *Shakesp.*

New dated letters these,
Their *cold* intent, tenour and substance thus;
Here doth he wish his person, and his power,
The which he could not levy *Shakesp. Henry IV p. 2.*

We should not, when the blood was *cold*, have threatened
Our prisoners with the sword. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stoick to be a *cold* and unconcerned spectator. *Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.*

No drum or trumpet needs
T' inspire the coward, or to warm the *cold*,
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, [illegible]
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe.*

A man must be of a very *cold* or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 49.

5. Unaffecting; unable to move the passions.

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the jest grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly

Let his knights have *colder* looks
Among you *Shakespeare's King Lear*

The commissioners grew more reserved and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

7. Chaste.

[illegible]
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem *cold*, the time you may so hoodwink:
We've wishing dames enough. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

8. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but *cold*,
Since she respects my mistress' love. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*

9. Not hasty; not violent.

10. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the *coldest* fault. *Shakespeare.*

11. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as *cold*
As is a dead man's nose. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

COLD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold, the privation of heat; the figurative power.

Fair lined slippers for the *cold*. *Shakespeare.*

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readiness, in respect of the fire; but for *cold* we must stay 'till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains, and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 69.

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chilness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly *cold* ran shiv'ring to her heart. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

What disease hast thou?——
A whoreson *cold*, sir, a cough. *Shakesp. Henry IV p. 2.*

Let no tangent *cold* destroy
All taste we have of heav'nly joy. *Rosamond.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores, and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a *cold*. *Burnet.*

CO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *cold.*]

1. Without heat.
2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;
We *coldly* pause for thee. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had sent,
So never offer'd once to stir:
But *coldly* said, your servant, sir. *Swift.*

CO'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from *cold.*]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive *coldness* of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Experiments.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty through the universe;
While dryness moisture, *coldness* heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are subsists. *Denham.*

2. Unconcern, frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence;

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotter prosecuted: for as much as *coldness*, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably construed. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

If upon reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a *coldness* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 409.

It betrayed itself at first in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and *coldness* to her best friends. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy *coldness* raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom! *Addis. Cato.*

Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse,
Absolve with *coldness*, or with spite accuse. *Prior.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin *coldness* keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

COLE. *n. f.* [caul, Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of CABBAGE, which see.

CO'LESEED. *n. f.* [from *cole* and *seed.*]

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but *coleseed* or barley, or both, and then wheat. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'LEWORT *n. f.* [caulpypt, Sax.] See CABBAGE, of which it is a species.

The decoction of *coleworts* is also commanded to bathe them. *Wiseman of an Erysipelas.*

Next took the *coleworts*, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-watered spot);
Stripp'd off the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow *Gay.*

COLICK *n. f.* [*colicus*, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious colick, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness, and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colick*, which is pain in the bowels from flatus's and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities, and this is managed with carminatives and moderate opiates. 3. An hysterical *colick*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous *colick*, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places straightened, and sometimes so as to occasion most nate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk cathartick, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone *colick*, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys, and this is most commonly to be treated by nephritick and diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative [illegible] enema clysters. *Quincy.*

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Arbuth.*

COLICK. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

intestine stone, and ulcer, *colick* pangs. *Milton.*

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collabor, collapsus*, Latin.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse*; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COLLA'PSION. *n. f.* [from *collapse.*]

1. The state of vessels closed.
2. The act of closing or collapsing.

CO'LLAR. *n. f.* [*collare*, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my *collar*: nay, says the wolf, if there be a *collar* in the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 68

Ten brace and more of greyhounds,
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the same their neck surround. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The *collars* of the moonshine's watry beams. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.
4. *To slip the* COLLAR. To get free, to escape: to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *slipt the collar* handsomely. *Hubberd's Tale.*

5. *A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, as the quantity bound up in one parcel.

CO'LLAR-BONE. *n. f.* [from *collar* and *bone.*] The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach, fell down, bruised his face, and broke his right *collarbone*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To CO'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar, to take by the throat.
2. *To* COLLAR *beef*, or other meat, to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLA'TE. *v. a* [*confero collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well *collated*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 839.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *Sanderson.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.
3. With *to*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Amsdorf *to* the benefice. Luther performed the consecration. *Atterbury.*

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, that has been void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COLLA'TERAL *a* [*con* and *latus*, Latin.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shakespeare.*

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose,
Of high *collateral* glory *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. 86.

2. Running parallel.
3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd,
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly stiled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies entirely within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations. *South.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral.*]

1. Side by side.

These pulses may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally*. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanaticks more

collateraly, because they have assumed what amounts to an intolerability in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION *n. f.* [*collatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first *collation* of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Creat.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that *collation* doth its office. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* 2 1.

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope.*

3. In Law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowel.*

Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation ensuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repast.

COLLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

COLLA'TOR *n. f.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor, or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addison.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, 'till a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising. *Dict.*

COLLEAGUE. *n. f.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with justice, sending thee. *Milton's P. Lost.*

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues*. *Swift.*

To COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

To COLLE'CT, *v. a.* [*colligo collectum*, Latin.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily *collect*. *Watts*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, now great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain from observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter, which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

5. *To* COLLECT *himself*. To recover from surprise; to gain [illegible]

be *collected*,
No more amazement: [illegible]
I did in time *collect* myself, and thought
This was so, and no slumber. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they who receive a wound, become more [illegible]nt and *collected*. *Hayward.*

COLLECT *n. f.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected, notes compiled from various books.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That which may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 8

COLLE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a numerous *collection* of pictures. *Addison on Italy.*

3. The act of deducing consequences, ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable *collections*, we are then the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws take place. *Hooker, b.* i. *f.* 8.

4. A corollary; a consectary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak *collection*, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of Heaven to all believers, a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstance, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker*

This label
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw,
Gathering from divers sights, one act of war;
From many cases like, one rule of law:
These her *collections*, not the senses are. *Davies.*

COLLECTITIOUS. *adj.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *collect*, *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated, accumulative.

A body *collective*, because it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker, b.* ii. *sect* 81.

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a senate called the nobles, or in the people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a *collective* idea, things of the same. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left unto us many falsities, controulable not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

3. [In grammar.] A collective noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a *company*; an *army*.

COLLE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *collective*.] In a general mass, in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals, in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively*, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker, b.* v. *sect.* 48.

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COLLE'CTOR. *n. f.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Volumes, without any of the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties, or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled, lavished, and feasted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

COLLE'GATARY. *n. f.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE. *n. f.* [*collegium*, Latin.]

1. A community, a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions, which
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*
Almost in Christendom. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Sh. H. VI.*

This order or society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the *college* of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the *college*. 2 *Kings* xxii. 14.

4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL. *adj.* [from *college*.] Resting to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN *n. s.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE. *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Latin.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of *collegiate* societies, whereon the two universities consist. *Hooker, Pref. sect.*

2. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at a convenient distance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

COLLE'GIATE

COLLE'GIATE. *n. f.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; a man bred in a college, an univerſity man.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to pleaſe; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the paſſions. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

CO'LLET. *n. f.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently ſomething that went about the neck ſometimes the neck.
2. That part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.
3. A term uſed by turners.

To COLLI'DE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To ſtrike againſt each other, to beat, to daſh, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accenſion of air upon colliſion, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided.* *Brown.*

CO'LLIER. *n. f.* [from *coal.*]

1. A digger of coals, one that works in the coal pits.
2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great graſier, a great timberman, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon, Eſſay* 35.

3. A ſhip that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY. *n. f.* [from *collier.*]

1. The place where coals are dug.
2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER. *n. f.* [from caul, Sax. cabbage, and *flower.*] Sort of Cabbage.

COLLIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*colligatus*, Lat.] A binding together.

Theſe the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuoſity or nodoſity, the navel, occaſioned by the *colligation* of veſſels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

COLLIMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark, aim. *Dict.*

COLLINEA'TION. *n. f.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

CO'LLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] Eaſily diſſolved; liable to be melted.

The tender conſiſtence renders it the more *coliquable* and conſumptive. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLI'QUAMENT. *n. f.* [from *colliquate.*] The ſubſtance to [illegible] reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] That which has the power of melting or diſſolving.

To COLLIQUA'TE. *v. a.* [*colliquo*, Latin.] To melt; to diſſolve, to turn from ſolid to fluid.

The fire melted the glaſs, that made a great ſhew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLIQUA'TION. *n. f.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.]

The melting of any thing whatſoever by heat, more particularly ſuch a temperament or diſpoſition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the ſecretory glands, and particularly through thoſe of the ſkin, faſter than they ought; which occaſions fluxes of many kinds, but moſtly profuſe, greaſy, clammy ſweats. *Quincy.*

From them proceed arefaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and moſt effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Any kind of univerſal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLI'QUATIVE *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] Melting; diſſolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is ſuch as is attended with a diarrhœa, or profuſe ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a conſequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, greaſe, fat, and fleſh of the body are melted. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*colliquefacio*, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one maſs by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by ſimple *colliquefaction*, for the better diſcovering of the nature, and conſents and diſſents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their diſſolutions. *Bacon's Phyſical Remarks.*

COLLI'SION. *n. f.* [from *colliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſtriking two bodies together.

Or by *colliſion* of two bodies grind,
The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 1072.

The devil ſometimes borrowed fire from the altar to conſume the votaries; and by the mutual *colliſion* of well-meant zeal, ſet even orthodox Chriſtians in a flame. *Dec. of Piety.*

The flint and the ſteel you may move apart as long as you pleaſe, but it is the hitting and *colliſion* of them that muſt make them ſtrike fire. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together, a claſh.

Then from the claſhes between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flint's *colliſion*, ſprings. *Denham.*

To COLLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Latin.] To place; to ſtation.

If you deſire to ſuperinduce any virtue upon a perſon, take the creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue chiefly is *collocate.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COLLOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing, diſpoſition.
2. The ſtate of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the ſpirits in bodies, the *emiſſion* is equal or unequal; and the ſpirits are conſervate or diſſipated. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 846.

COLLOCU'TION. *n. f* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Converſation; converſation.

To COLLO'GUE. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to plead with kind words. A low word.

CO'LLOP. *n. f.* [It is derived by *Minſhew* from *coal* and *ob*, a rather broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A ſmall ſlice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with ſkewers prick'd
About the ſides. *Dryd. Fabl.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profeſs'd;
Then ſent up but two diſhes nicely dreſt
What ſignifies Scotch *collops* to a feaſt? *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed, not an enemy or not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 14. *Reflect.*

3. In burleſque language, a child.

Come, ſir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, ſweet villain,
Moſt dear'ſt, my *collop.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thou art a *collop* of my fleſh,
And for thy ſake I have ſhed many a tear. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

COLLO'QUY. *n. f.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Converſation, converſation.

[illegible]
As earthly by his heav'nly over-power'd,
[illegible]
As with an object that exceeds the ſenſe,
Dazzled, and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or ſhort diſcourſings, between God and thy own ſoul. *Taylor.*

CO'LLOW. *n. f.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal.*]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COLLU'CTANCY. *n. f* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to conteſt; oppoſition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION. *n. f* [*colluctatus*, Lat.] Conteſt, ſtruggle; contrariety; oppoſition; ſpite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot ſprings, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervescence of the minerals in them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To COLLU'DE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conſpire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLU'SION. *n. f.* [*colluſio*, Latin.]

Colluſion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action againſt the other to ſome evil purpoſe, as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowel.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or diſhoneſty of weavers, or the *colluſion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price exceſſive. *Swift.*

COLLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *colludo.*] Fraudulently concerted. See COLLUSION.

COLLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *colluſive.*] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

COLLY *n. f.* [from *coal.*] The ſmut of coal.

Suppoſe thou ſaw her dreſſed in ſome old hirſute attire, out of faſhion, coarſe raiment, beſmeared with ſoot, *colly*, perfumed with opopanax. *Burton on Melancholy.*

To CO'LLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal, to ſmut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a ſpeen, unfolds both heav'n and earth,
And, ere a man hath pow'r to ſay behold,
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLLY'RIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR. *n. f.* [Fr.] A ſort of PEAR, which ſee.

COLOGN *Earth. n. f.* Is a deep brown, very light baſtard ochre, which, though generally eſteemed an earth, is no pure native foſſil, but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about Cologn, nor is England without it. *Hill on Foſſils.*

CO'LON *n. f* [κῶλον]

1. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period. Its uſe is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very neceſſary, being confounded by moſt with the ſemicolon. It was uſed before punctuation was refined, to mark almoſt any ſenſe leſs than a period. To apply it properly, we ſhould place it, perhaps, only where the ſenſe is continued without dependence of grammar or conſtruction; as, *I love him, I deſpiſe him. I have long truſted to truſt, but ſhall never forbear to ſuccour him.*
2. The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ileum ends, in the cavity of the oſ ilium on the right ſide, from thence aſcending by the kidney, on the ſame ſide, it paſſes under the

concave ſide of the liver, to which it is ſometimes tied, as likewiſe to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the ſtomach to the ſpleen in the left ſide, to which it is alſo knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence paſſing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os ſacrum, in the [illegible]. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I ſtrain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Sw[illegible].*

The contents of the *colon* are of a ſower, fetid, acid ſmell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

COLONEL *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *columnarius*, the leader of a column. *Minſheu* deduces it from *corona*, a pillar; as *patriæ columen*; *exercitus columen*. Each is plauſible.] The chief commander of a regiment, a field officer of the higheſt rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally ſounded with only two unſtruck ſyllables, *cel nel*.

The cheifeſt help muſt be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garriſon. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whoſe chance on theſe defenceleſs doors may ſeize,
If deed of honour did thee ever pleaſe,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

COLONELSHIP *n. ſ.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel.

Whoſe he continued a ſubaltern, he complained againſt the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed that *colonelſhip* was coming faſt upon him. *Swift.*

To COLONISE *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to ſettle with new planters, to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the reſt of the habitable world, before this, for ſo a man may truly term it, if he ſhall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of thoſe countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one ſpeak ingenuouſly, that it was the propagation of the Chriſtian faith that was the adamant of that diſcovery, [illegible] and plantation, but gold and ſilver, and temporal proud glory, ſo that what was firſt in God's providence, was but ſecond in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Drusa hath advantage by acqueſt of iſlands, which ſhe *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

COLONNA'DE *n. ſ.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A periſtyle of a circular figure, or a ſeries of columns, diſpoſed in a circle, and inſulated within ſide. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground incloſe,
And here the marble ſtatues breathe in rows. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Any ſeries or range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

COLONY *n. ſ.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place.

To theſe new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the ſame law under which they were born and bred. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Rooting out theſe two rebellious ſepts, he placed Engliſh *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Oſiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies* and building cities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. [illegible] planted, a plantation.

[illegible] city, which from far you ſee,
[illegible] and a Trojan *colony*. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

COLOPHON *n. ſ.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.]

Of Venet an turpentine, ſlowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining ſubſtance ſuffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*. *Boyle.*

Turpentines and oils leave a *colophony*, upon the ſeparation of their thinner oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

COLOQUINTIDA. *n. ſ.* [*coloquinthis*, Lat. κολοκυνθις.] The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, brought from the Levant, about the bigneſs of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Its colour is a ſort of golden brown, its inſide is full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be uſed. Both the ſeed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of conſiderable uſe in medicine. *Chambers.*

COLORATE *adj.* [*coloratus*, Latin.] Coloured, died, marked or ſtained with ſome colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays proceeding from viſible objects would have been ſtopt. *Ray on the Creation.*

COLORA'TION *n. ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The ſtate of being coloured.

Amongſt curioſities I ſhall place *coloration*, though it be ſomewhat better, for beauty in flowers is their preheminence. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 50.

COLORIFICK *adj.* [*color* and *facio*, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dies, tinas, colours, or [illegible].

In this compoſition of white, the ſeveral rays do not ſuffer any change in their *coloriſick* qualities by acting upon one another, but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opt.*

COLOSSE. } *n. ſ.* [*coloſſus*, Latin.] A ſtatue of enormous
COLOSSUS. } magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *coloſſe* of Rhodes. *Id.*

There huge *coloſſus* roſe, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSE'AN. *adj.* [*coloſſeus*, Lat.] In form of a coloſſus, of the height and bigneſs of ſuch a ſtatue; gigantick.

COLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only, hue, die.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of coloured bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the ſurface, but a philoſophical idea, when we conſider the various *colours* to be different ſenſations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different ſize, or ſhape, or ſituation of the particles of which the ſurfaces of thoſe bodies are compoſed. *Watts's Log.*

Her hair ſhall be of what *colour* it pleaſe God. *Shakeſp.*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* ſee,
Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of ſight. *Davies.*

The rights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opt. Lect.*

2. The freſhneſs, or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boaſt. *Dryden.*
A ſudden horror ſeiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure juſt begins to live,
The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope's Eſſ. Crit.*

4. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined.

Whoſe wiſdom is only of this world, to put falſe *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againſt the conviction of their own conſciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuſe, ſuperficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my penſion ſhall ſeem the more reaſonable. *Sh. Hen. IV.*

Their ſin admitted no *colour* or excuſe. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance, pretence; falſe ſhew.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have acceſs my own love to prefer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ſhip laded with corn, under the *colour* of the ſale whereof they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

7. Kind, ſpecies; character.

Boys and women are, for the moſt part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a ſtandard, an enſign of war: they ſay the *colours* of the foot, and *ſtandard* of horſe.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleaſant country's earth,
And his pure ſoul unto his captain Chriſt,
Under whoſe *colours* he had fought ſo long. *Shak. Rich. II.*

Againſt all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I muſt advance the *colours* of my love,
And not retire. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The banks on both ſides were filled with companies, paſſing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets ſounding. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

An author compares a ragged coat to a tattered *colours*. *Addiſ.*

To CO'LOUR *v. a.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. To mark with ſome hue, or die.

The rays, to ſpeak properly, are not *coloured*: in them there is nothing elſe than a certain power and diſpoſition to ſtir up a ſenſation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To palliate; to excuſe, to dreſs in ſpecious colours, or falſe appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any ſort his former folly. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He *colours* the falſhood of Æneas by an expreſs command from Jupiter to forſake the queen. *Dryden's Dedic. Æn.*

3. To make plauſible.

We have ſcarce heard of an inſurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the higheſt kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legiſlature. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

4. *To* COLOUR *a ſtranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the cuſtomhouſe in his name, ſo that the foreigner pays but ſingle duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. n.* To bluſh. A low word, only uſed in converſation.

CO'LOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plauſible. It is now little uſed.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withſtand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenſer.*

They were glad to lay hold on ſo *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of ſuſpicious innovation. *Hooker.*

Had I facrificed eccleſiaſtical government and revenues to their covetouſneſs and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* neceſſity of an army. *K. Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will conſider us unto ſome mineration of our offences, yet had not the ſincerity of our parents ſo *colourable* expectations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

CO'LOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable.*] Specioufly, plauſibly

The proceſs, however *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *B.*

CO'LOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour.*] Streaked; diverſified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarſer juiced, and therefore not ſo well, and equally concocted. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CO'LOURING. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty

From lines drawn true, our eye may trace
A foot, a knee, a hand, a face;
Yet if the *colouring* be not there,
At beſt 'twill only not diſpleaſe. *Prior.*

CO'LOURIST. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns.

[illegible] Correggio, Vandyck and the reſt of the [illegible] *colouriſts*, have come neareſt to nature. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gulfhed by any hue; tranſparent.

Tranſparent ſubſtances, as glaſs, water and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thickneſs; although, at a greater thickneſs, they appear very clear and *colourleſs.* *Newton's Opt.*

Pellucid *colourleſs* glaſs or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intenſe whiteneſs. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. ſ.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horſe: uſed commonly for the male offſpring of a horſe, as *foal* for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and ſo the fawn, and ſo the calf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 759.

Like *colts* or unmanaged horſes, we ſtart at dead bones and lifeleſs blocks. *Taylor's Holy Living*

No ſports, but what belong to war, they know;
To break the ſtubborn *colt*, to bend the bow. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. A young fooliſh fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horſe. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To COLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To friſk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule, to riot; to frolick.

As ſoon as they were out of ſight by themſelves, they ſhook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiouſly than before. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Sh. Hen. IV.*

COLTS-FOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *colt* and *foot.*]

It hath a radiated flower, whoſe diſk conſiſts of many florets, but the crown compoſed of many half florets: the embryoes are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy ſeeds fixed in a bed. The ſpecies are, 1. Common colts-foot. 2. Round leaved ſmooth colts-foot of the Alps. The firſt common in watery places in England, the ſecond grows wild upon the Alps, the flowers of this are purple, and thoſe of the common ſort yellow. *Miller.*

COLTS-TOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *colt* and *tooth.*]

1. An imperfect or ſuperfluous tooth in young horſes.
2. A love of youthful pleaſure; a diſpoſition to the practices of youth.

Well ſaid, lord Sands;
Your *colts-tooth* is not cait yet?—
—No, my lord; nor ſhall not, while I have a ſtump. *Shak.*

COLTER. *n. ſ.* [coltor, Sax. *culter*, Lat.] The ſharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the ſhare

COLTISH. *adj.* [from *colt.*] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

COLUBRINE. *adj.* [*coluber*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a ſerpent
2. Cunning, crafty.

COLUMBARY. *n. ſ.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-houſe.

The earth of *columbaries* or dovehouſes, is much deſired in the artifice of ſaltpetre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii. *c.* 3.

COLUMBINE. *n. ſ.* [*columbina*, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue, the flowers are pendulous, and of an anomalous figure, the piſtil of the flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, conſiſting of many pods, each containing many ſhining black ſeeds. *Miller.*

Columbines are of ſeveral ſorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers ſhew themſelves. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

COLUMBINE. *n. ſ.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

COLUMN. *n. ſ.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* claſping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimenſions preſſing vertically upon its baſe.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmoſphere, likewiſe the ſpecifick gravity of its baſes, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle, from the top to the bottom, and, by ſeveral parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLU'MNAR. } *adj.* [from *column.*] Formed in columns.
COLUMNA'RIAN. }

White *columnar* ſpar, out of a ſtone-pit. *Woodw. on Foſſils*

COLU'RES. *n. ſ.* [*colures*, Latin; κολουρος.]

Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world; one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra, the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and ſolſtitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they interſect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Hunter.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times croſs'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traverſing each *colure*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

COLWORT. *n. ſ.* See COLEWORT

COMA. *n. ſ.* [κωμα.] A morbid diſpoſition to ſleep; a lethargy

COMART. *n. ſ.*

By the ſame *comart*,
And carriage of the articles deſign'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

COMA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

COMATO'SE. *adj.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick, ſleepy to a diſeaſe

Our beſt caſtor is from Ruſſia; the great and principal uſe whereof, inwardly, is in hyſterical and *comatoſe* caſes.

COMB in the end, and COMB in the beginning of names, ſeem to be derived from the Britiſh *kum*, which ſignifies a low ſituation *Gibſon's Camden.*

COMB, in *Corniſh*, ſignifies a *valley*, and had the ſame meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. ſ.* [camb, Saxon; *kam*, Dutch.]

1. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith ſhe fits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an inſtrument in faſhion of a *comb*, whoſe teeth, being in number ſixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or creſt of a cock, ſo called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and ſpurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embatt'd, like a caſtle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cantons in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the ſame word which makes the termination of towns, and ſignifies *hollow* or *deep*.

In affairs of ſtate,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To ſortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, leſt the fabrick fall. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjuſt the hair with a comb.

Her care ſhall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd ſtool. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they ſay, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his ſilken hide. *Dryden's Æn.*

There was a ſort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth, by drawing through narrow interſtices; as, *to comb wool.*

COMB-BRUSH. *n. ſ.* [*comb* and *brush.*] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*comb* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make combs.

This wood is of uſe for the turner, engraver, carver, and *combmaker*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my ſhirt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppoſe, to fight.

Love yields at laſt, thus *combated* by pride,
And ſhe ſubmits to be the Roman's bride *Granv.*

COMBAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt, battle; duel, ſtrife,

ſtrife, oppoſition generally between two; but ſometimes it is uſed for battle.

Thoſe regions were full brim of errant monſters and monſtrous men, all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Bids on, the noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and ſorrow, was fought in Paulina. She had one eye declined for the loſs of her huſband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The *combat* now by courage muſt be try'd. *Dryden.*

COMBATANT. *n. ſ.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; duelliſt; antagoniſt in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*

Who, ſingle *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himſelf an army *Addiſon's Againſtes*, *l.* 344.

He with his ſword unſheath'd, on pain of Eſe,
Commands both *combatants* to ceaſe their ſtrife. *Dryden.*

Like deſpairing *combatants* they ſtrive againſt you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical ſhield of Arioſto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightneſs. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of thoſe *combatants* ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants for* thoſe opinions. *Locke.*

COMBER *n. ſ.* [from *comb*.] He whoſe trade it is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

COMBINATE. *adj.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; promiſed; ſettled by compact. A word of *Shakeſpeare*.

She loſt a noble brother; with him the ſinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her *combinate* huſband, this well ſeeming Angelo. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

COMBINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *combine*.]

1. Union for ſome certain purpoſe; aſſociation; league. A combination is of private perſons, a confederacy of ſtates or ſovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' *combination* drew,
As himſelf pleas'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. It is now generally uſed in an ill ſenſe; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to ſubdue all to their own will and power, under the diſguiſes of holy *combinations*. *K. Charles*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities, commixture; conjunction.

Theſe natures, from the moment of their firſt *combination*, have been and are for ever inſeparable *Hooker*, *b. v. ſ.* 52.

Reſolution of compound bodies by fire, does not ſo much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies, as upon the ſcore of its making new compounds by new *combinations* *Boyle*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedneſs. *South's Sermons*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never ſuffer any ideas to be joined in their underſtandings, in any other or ſtronger *combination* than what their own nature and correſpondence give them. *Locke.*

5. COMBINATION is uſed in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, ſounds, or the like, in all the different manners poſſible. Thus the number of poſſible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken firſt two by two, then three by three, *&c.* amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252,

[illegible] *Cambers.*

To COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere*.]

1. To join together.

Let us not then ſuſpect our happy ſtate,
As not ſecure to ſingle or *combin'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To link in union.

God, the beſt maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shak. H. V.*

3. To agree; to accord; to ſettle by compact.

My heart's dear love is ſet on his fair daughter;
As mine on her's, ſo her's is ſet on mine,
And all *combin'd*, ſave what thou muſt *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

4. To join words or ideas together, oppoſed to *analyſe*.

To COMBINE. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to unite each with other. Uſed both of things and perſons.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends
I' th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loſes,
That they *combine* not there? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

2. To unite in friendſhip or deſign.

Combine together 'gainſt the enemy;
For theſe domeſtick and particular broils
Are not the queſtion here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

[illegible]
And ſeem your own deſtruction to deſign. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

[illegible] *adj.* [from *comb*.] Wanting a comb or creſt
at, is your creſt a coxcomb? ——

—A *combleſs* cock, ſo Kate will be my hen. *Shakeſpeare*

COMBU'ST. *adj.* [from *cumburo*, *combuſtum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half diſtant from the ſun, either before or after him, it is ſaid to be *combuſt*, or in *combuſtion*. *Harris.*

COMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*comburo combuſtum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; ſuſceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, becauſe their vapours are rather ſulphurous than of any other *combuſtible* ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 12.

Stay to the ſoul take fire to *combuſtible* matter, it aſſimilates before it deſtroys it. *South's Sermons.*

They are but ſtrewed over with a little penitential aſhes; and will, as ſoon as they meet with *combuſtible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame ſhall ſtill remain;
Nor, 'till the fuel periſh, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combuſtible* to prey. *Dryden.*

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *combuſtible*.] Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; conſumption by fire.

The future *combuſtion* of the earth is to be uſhered in and accompanied with all ſorts of violent impreſſions upon nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Tumult; hurry, hubbub; buſtle, burly burly.

Mutual *combuſtions*, bloodſheds, and waſtes may enforce them, through very faintneſs, after the experience of ſo endleſs miſeries. *Hooker*, *b. v. ſect.* 14.

Prophecying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combuſtion*, and confus'd events,
New hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thoſe long and cruel wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, brought all England into an horrible *combuſtion*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army againſt army, numberleſs, to raiſe
Dreadful *combuſtion* warring, and diſturb,
Though not deſtroy, their happy native ſeat! *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

But ſay, from whence this new *combuſtion* ſprings? *Dryd.*

It moves in an inconceivable fury and *combuſtion*, and at the ſame time with an exact regularity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, partic. *come*. [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dut. *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place, to arrive. Oppoſe to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was ſeen
To come and go, with tidings from the heart. *Fairy Queen.*

Cæſar will *come* forth to-day. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I ſpake unto the crown as having ſenſe. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,
Between his purpoſe and his conſcience. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

The Chriſtians having ſtood almoſt all the day in order of battle, in the ſight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he ſhould *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night into their camp. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

'Tis true that ſince the ſenate's ſuccour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

This Chriſtian woman!
Ah! there the miſchief *comes*. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always reſpects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is ſometimes almoſt evaneſcent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe: who was't *came* by? *Sh. Macbeth.*

Bid them cover the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

As ſoon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Iſrael brought in abundance the firſt fruits. 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 5.

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reaſoning. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

It is impoſſible to *come* near your lordſhip at any time, without receiving ſome favour. *Congr. Dedic. to Old Batchelor.*

None may *come* in view, but ſuch as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a diſtance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and ſtriking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as ſoon loſe and reſign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us, but it will never *come* into our heads all at once *Locke.*

4. To proceed, to iſſue.

Behold, my ſon, which *came* forth of my bowels, ſeeketh my life. 2 *Sa.* xvi. 11.

I came

I *come* forth from the father, and am come into the world *Jo.* xvi. 28

3. To advance from one ſtage or condition to another.

'Truſt me, I am exceeding weary ——

—Is it *come* to that? I had thought wearineſs durſt not have attached one of ſo high blood *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and ſeditious fames, differ no more but as brother and ſiſter; eſpecially if it *come* to that, that the beſt actions of a ſtate are taken in ill ſenſe, and traduced. *Bacon, Eſſay* 16

His ſoldiers had daily divers ſkirmiſhes with the Numidians, ſo that once the ſkirmiſh was like to *come* to a juſt battle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had moſt fleſh wiſhed they had had leſs *L'Eſtrange.*

Every new ſprung paſſion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing to be action 'till the players *come* to blows *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

6. To change condition either for better or worſe.

One ſaid to Ariſtippus, 'Tis a ſtrange thing why men ſhould rather give to the poor than to philoſophers. He anſwered, becauſe they think themſelves may ſooner *come* to be poor than to be philoſophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms*

His ſons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job* xiv. 21

He being *come* to the eſtate, keeps on a very buſy family. *Locke.*

You were told your maſter had gone to a tavern, and *came* to ſome miſchance. *Swift*

7. To attain any condition or character

A ſerpent, ere he *come* to be a dragon
Does eat a bat. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

How *came* the publican juſtified, but by a ſhort and humble prayer? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

He wonder'd how ſhe *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

The teſtimony of conſcience, thus informed, *comes* to be ſo authentick, and ſo much to be relied upon. *South's Sermons.*

8. To become

So *came* I a widow,
And never ſhall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not ſpeak with him; ſay I am ſick.
If you *come* ſlack of former ſervices,
You ſhall do well. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

9. To arrive at ſome act or habit, or diſpoſition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them ſlighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one ſtate into another deſired, as the butter *comes* when the parts begin to ſeparate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good ſtore of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and proſper better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 35

Then butter does refuſe to *come*,
And love proves croſs and humourſome. *Hudibras, p.* ii

In the *coming* or ſprouting of malt, as it muſt not *come* too little, ſo it muſt not *come* too much. *Mort. Husbandry.*

11. To become preſent, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muſe,
In Cæſar's wars, a nobler theme ſhall chuſe. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

12. To become preſent; no longer abſent.

That's my joy
Not to have ſeen before, for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryd. K. Arth.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* viii.

Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,
Thou maſter of the poet and the ſong. *Pope's Eſſays.*

13. To happen, to fall out.

The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here with him this night. —

—How *comes* that? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

Let me alone that I may ſpeak, and let *come* on me what will *Job* xiii. 13.

14. To follow as a conſequence

Thoſe that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they ſay, there is ſome of the king's blood ſpilt How *comes* that? ſays he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the anſwer is, I am the king's poor couſin, ſir. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV

15. To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or ſtate; to have juſt done it or ſuffered any thing.

David ſaid unto Uriah, *cameſt* thou not from thy journey? 2 *Sa* xi. 10.

16. *To* Come *about.* To come to paſs, to fall out; to come into being Probably from the French *venir a bout.*

And let me ſpeak to th' yet unknowing world,
How theſe things *came about.* *Shakeſpeare.*

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human ſoul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human ſoul ſhall be as perfect as he himſelf now is. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they ſhould be. *Swift*

How *comes* it *about*, that, for above ſixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift*

17. *To* Come *about* To change, to come round

The wind *came about*, and ſettled in the Weſt for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my arg'd reaſons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true ſide. *B. Johnſon.*

18. *To* Come *again.* To return

There came water thereout, and when he had drunk, his ſpirit *came again*, and he revived. *Judg* xv. 19.

19. *To* Come *after* To follow

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himſelf, and take up his croſs and follow me *Matt* xvi. 24.

20. *To* Come *at* To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain, to gain

Neither ſword nor ſceptre can *come at* conſcience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Stillingfl.*

Cats will eat and deſtroy your marum, if they can *come at* it *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In order *to come at* a true knowledge of ourſelves, we ſhould conſider, on the other hand, how far we may deſerve praiſe. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N° 399.

Nothing makes a woman more eſteemed by the oppoſite ſex than chaſtity, and we always praiſe thoſe moſt who are hardeſt *to come at.* *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 99

21. *To* Come *by.* To obtain, to gain, to acquire.

Things moſt needful to preſerve this life, are moſt prompt and eaſy for all living creatures *to come by.* *Hooker, b.* 5. *ſ.* 22.

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy caſe
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'ſt Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*

Are you not aſhamed to enforce a poor widow to ſo rough a courſe *to come by* her own. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV *p.* ii.

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the ſtrangeſt and hardeſt *to come by* is the moſs of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majeſty. *Denham.*

He tells a ſad ſtory, how hard it was for him *to come by* the book of Trigantius. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idols.*

Amidſt your train, this unſeen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your ſtate. *Dryd. Aurengzebe*

22. *To* Come *in.* To enter

What, are you there? *come in*, and give ſome help *Shak.*

Yet the ſimple ideas, thus united in the ſame ſubject, are as perfectly diſtinct as thoſe that *came in* by different ſenſes. *Locke.*

23. *To* Come *in* To comply, to yield, to hold out no longer.

I the archbiſhop [illegible], ſhould offer to *come in*, and ſubmit himſelf to her majeſty, would you not have him received. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

24. *To* Come *in.* To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our ſecond fleet, which kept the narrow ſeas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth ſquadron now *come in*,
Which in the Streights laſt winter was abroad. *Dryden.*

25. *To* Come *in.* To become faſhionable; to be brought into uſe.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action *in*,
Then inſtruments were taught more moving notes. *Reſtoration.*

Silken garments did not *come in* 'till late, and the uſe of them in men was often reſtrained by law. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

26. *To* Come *in.* To be an ingredient, to make part of a compoſition

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happineſs, muſt *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterb.*

27. *To* Come *in for.* To be early enough to obtain taken from hunting, where the dogs that are ſlow get nothing

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and underſtanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were *to come in for* their ſhare of ſuch contracts. *Temple.*

If thinking is eſſential to matter, ſtocks and ſtones will *come in for* their ſhare of privilege. *Collier on Thought.*

One who had i' the rear excluded been,
And cou'd not *for* a taſte o' th' fleſh *come in*,
Licks the ſoul earth. *Tate's Juv. Sat.* 15

The reſt *came in for* ſubſidies, whereof they ſum[illegible] derable ſums.

28. *To* Come *in to.* To join with, to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before ſecret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladneſs and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

29. *To* Come *in to.* To comply with, to agree to.

The

The fame of their virtues will make men ready *to come into* every thing that is done or deſigned for the publick good.
Atterbury's Sermons.

30. *To* COME *near.* To approach; to reſemble in exceſſive degree; a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing you would deſtroy or ruin with evil ſpeaking. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

The whole atchieved with ſuch admirable invention, that nothing ancient and modern ſeems *to come near* it. *Temple.*

31. *To* COME *of.* To proceed, as a deſcendant from anceſtors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came* *Dryden's Æn.*

Self-love is ſo natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to thoſe that *come of* us, as well as ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

32. *To* COME *of.* To proceed, as effects from their cauſes.

Will you pleaſe, ſir, be gone.
I told you what would *come of* this. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

We ſee that the hiccough *comes of* fulneſs of meat, eſpecially in children, which cauſeth an extenſion of the ſtomach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

What *come on't* at laſt but that, after the dogs had deſerted, the wolves worried one part of the enemies *L'Eſtrange*

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without conſulting the ſ[illegible]

My young maſter, whatever *comes on't*, muſt have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke*

33. *To* COME *off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and grating more ſuddenly *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

34. *To* COME *off.* To eſcape

I knew the foul enchanter, though diſguiſed,
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his ſpells,
And yet *came off* *Milton.*

How thou art here *come off*, ſurmounts my reach *Milt*

If, upon ſuch a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *Swift.*

Thoſe that are in any ſigral danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* late, they call their deliverance a miracle.
Addiſon on Italy.

35. *To* COME *off.* To end an affair, to be diſcuſſed without loſs.

Oh, bravely *came* we *off*,
When with a volley of our needleſs ſhot,
After ſuch bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

Ever ſince Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the Engliſh, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon on War with Spain.*

We muſt expect ſometimes to *come off* by the worſt, before we obtain the final conqueſt. *Cowley.*

He oft', in ſuch attempts as theſe,
Came off with glory and ſucceſs. *Hudibras, p. 1. cant. 1.*

36. *To* COME *off from.* To leave; to forbear.

To come off from theſe grave diſquiſitions, I would clear the point by one inſtance more. *Felton on the Claſſicks*

37. *To* COME *on.* To advance; to make progreſs

Of late, things ſeem *to come on* apace to their former ſtate.
Bacon on the War with Spain.

There was in the camp both ſtrength and victual ſufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on* *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

The ſea *came on*, the ſouth with mighty roar
Diſperſ'd and daſh'd the reſt upon the rocky ſhoar *Dryden.*

So Travelers, who waſte the day,
Noting at length the fetting ſun,
They mend their pace as night *comes on.*

38. *To* COME *on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordinance once diſcharged, the armies *came* faſt *on*, and joined battle *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worſt you can,
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

39. *To* COME *on.* To thrive; to grow big.

Come on, poor babe,
Some powerful ſpirit inſtruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurſes. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

It ſhould ſeem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roſes, that they will *come* far faſter *on* in water than earth; for the nouriſhment is eaſier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 608*

40. *To* COME *over.* To repeat an act

I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly, and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again, and *over* and *over* he *comes*, and caught it again. *Spect. Croniſter.*

41. *To* COME *over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually tempting their friends to *come over* to them. *Addiſon's Spectator, N°. 154*

A man, in changing his ſide, not only makes himſelf hated by thoſe he left, but is ſeldom heartily eſteemed by thoſe he *comes over* to. *Addiſon's Spectator, N°. 162.*

42. *To* COME *over.* To riſe in diſtillation

Perhaps alſo the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analyſis, may, at leaſt as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

43. *To* COME *out.* To be made publick

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the anſwer of ſeveral others. *Stillingfleet*

I have been tedious, and, which is worſe, it *comes out* from the firſt draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

44. *To* COME *out.* To appear upon trial, to be diſcovered.

It is indeed *come out* at laſt, that we are to look on the ſoul as inferior deities. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

The weight of the denarius, or the ſeventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* ſixty two grains and four ſevenths. *Arbuthn.*

45. *To* COME *out with.* To give a vent to, to let fly.

Thoſe great maſters of chymical arcana muſt be provoked, before they will *come out with* them *Boyle.*

46. *To* COME *to.* To conſent or yield

What is't you, if no perſon will *come to?* *Stevens.*

47. *To* COME *to.* To amount to.

The emperour impoſed ſo great a cuſtom upon all corn to be tranſported out of Egypt, that the very cuſtoms *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

You falſe as pretend to know
More than your diſcreets *comes to.* *Hudibras, p.*

Animals collected upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the ſame account, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purſe will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke*

48. *To* COME *to himſelf.* To recover his ſenſes.

He has into the ſecret of joy, wherein I ſhall leave him 'till he *comes to himſelf* *Temple.*

49. *To* COME *to paſs.* To be effected, to fall out

It *comes*, we grant, many times *to paſs* that the works of men bring the fame, their drift and purpoſe therein are divers. *Hooker, b. v. ſect. 14.*

How *comes it to paſs*, that ſome liquors cannot pierce into or moiſten ſome bodies, which are eaſily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs*

50. *To* COME *up.* To grow out of the ground

Another circumſtance is over wet at ſowing time, which with us breedeth much dearth, inſomuch as the corn never *cometh up.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Good intentions are at leaſt the ſeeds of good actions, and every man ought to ſow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

51. *To* COME *up.* To make appearance.

If wars ſhould mow them down never ſo faſt, yet they may be ſuddenly ſupplied, and *come up* again *Bacon.*

52. *To* COME *up.* To come into uſe, as *a faſhion comes up*

53. *To* COME *up to.* To amount to.

He prepares for a ſurrender, aſſerting that all theſe will not *come up to* near the quantity requiſite *Wooduw Nat. Hiſtory*

54. *To* COME *up to.* To riſe to

While ignorant credulity will not
Come up to th' truth. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Conſiderations there are, that may make us, if not *come up* to the character of thoſe who rejoice in tribulations, yet at leaſt aſſay the duty of being patient. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

The veſſels by which ſome ladies wore, muſt have been of ſuch extraordinary price, that there is no ſtuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

55. *To* COME *up with.* To overtake.

56. *To* COME *upon.* To invade; to attack

Three hundred horſe, and three thouſand foot Engliſh, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with ſeven thouſand horſe *Bacon*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itſelf *South.*

COME [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am *come* to thy words. *Dan.*

COME. A particle of exhortation, be quick, make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Gen. xix. 32.*

COME. A particle of recommendation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, all laugh he laughs no doubt,
The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *ſoon it ſhall come*; as, *come Wedneſday*, when Wedneſday ſhall come.

Come Chriſtmas, nine years ago they cry'd. *Gay*

To COME. In future; not preſent, to happen hereafter

It ſerveth to diſcover that which is paſt, as well as to foretel that which is *to come.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In times *to come*,
My waves ſhall waſh the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a leaſe of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds *Locke.*

COME *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſprout, a cant term

That the maſt is fully ſeaſoned, you may know both by the taſte, and alſo by the taking off of the *come* or ſprout. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COMEDIAN *n. ſ.* [from *comedy.*]

1. A player or actor of comick part

2. A player in general, a stage-player, an actress or actor.

Methinks, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* she became a wealthy man's wife, would be saluted madam Pathos, or Prudence. *Camden's Remains.*

Comedians on the stage shew all their skill,
And after do as love and fortune will.

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger wisheth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Peacham of Poetry.*

COMEDY *n. s.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleasant *comedy*. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

A long, exact, and serious *comedy*,
In every scene some moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both please and preach. *Pope.*

COMELINESS. *n. s.* [from *comely*.] Grace, beauty; dignity.

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Sidney.*

The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and *comeliness* as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comeliness*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comeliness*, standing for youth too, shall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and *comeliness* of proportion in

A horseman's coat shall hide
Thy taper shape and *comeliness* of side. *Prior.*

COMELY. *adj.* [from *become*, or from cpeman, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful, decent, having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comeliness seems to be that species of beauty which excites reverence rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable, for no youth can be *comely* but by person, and conditions

e that is *comely* when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Used of things, decent, according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is
Lovenom h m that bears it! *Shakesp. As you like.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

COMELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

COMER. *n. s.* [from *come*.] One that comes.

Plants move upwards; but if the sap puts up too fast, maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; and therefore these are all swift and hasty *comers*. *Bacon.*

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand,
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,

And farewel goes out sighing. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,
For my affection *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy, and not only admits, but even invites the *comer*. *South's Serm.*

It is natural to be kind to the last *comer*. *L'Estrange.*

Now leave those joys, unfitting to thy age,
To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel, about which he hath provoked a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all *comers*. *Stillingfleet.*

There it is not strange, that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the first *comer*. *Locke.*

COMET *n. s.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy star.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing, and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipses, having one of their foci in the center of the sun; and being very long and eccentrick, they become invisible, when in that part most remote from the sun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun. Hence arises a popular division of comets into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired* comets, though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same comet, than to the phænomena of the several. Thus when the comet is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, the comet is said to be bearded, *barbatus*, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the comet is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the comet and the sun are diametrically opposite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the comet, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a comet is a very thin slender vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, heated by their near neighbourhood to the sun, and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the comet. The tails are of various lengths; and being produced in the perihelions of the comets, will go off along with their heads into remote regions, and there gradually vanish, till the comets return towards the sun. The vapours of comets being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused through all the celestial regions, may probably, by little and little, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water, and moisture of the planets, comets seem absolutely requisite, from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited, for all vegetables grow and increase wholly from fluids; and, as to their greatest part, turn by putrefaction into earth again; an earthy slime being perpetually precipitated to the bottom of putrefying liquors. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply from some part or other of the universe. And I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtilest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets. On this principle there seems to be some foundation for the popular opinion of presages from comets; since the tail of a comet, thus intermingled with our atmosphere, may produce changes very sensible in animal and vegetable bodies.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the comet of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one, and that the heat of the body of the comet, was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the comet be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was a thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. Hitherto no comet has threatened the earth with a nearer approach than that of 1680; for, by calculation, Dr. Halley found, on November 11, that comet was not above one semidiameter of the earth to the northward of the way of the earth; at which time, had the earth been in that part of its orbit, the comet would have had a parallax equal to that of the moon. What might have been the consequence of so near an appulse? a contact or shock of the celestial bodies? a deluge, Mr Whiston says. Astronomers have been divided about the return of comets, and time and observation must determine the question. However, Dr Halley has foretold the return of one in 1758, which formerly appeared in 1456. *Trevoux, Chambers.*

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument,
Some *comet*, or unusual prodigy *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Such fatal glances as the fatal light
Of flaming *comets* *Crashaw.*

I considered a *comet*, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 103.

Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,
And *comets* march with lawless horrors bright. *Prior.*

COMETARY, COMETICK } *adj.* [from *comet*.] Relating to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and *cometary* regions, as on our globe. *Cheyne's Phil. Pr.*

COMFIT *n. s.* [*confit*, Dutch. It should seem that both a formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat, any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and peafe,
He crams in nasty crevices,
And turns to *comfits* by his arts,
To make me relish for deserts. *Hudibras*, p. iii. *cant.* i.

To COMFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,
Men scarce can see it, much less taste,
Unless thou *comfit* it in streets to make it last *Cowley.*

COMFITURE. *n. s.* [from *comfit*, or *confecture*.] Sweetmeat.

From country grass to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's quelque-choses, let not report
My mind transport *Donne.*

To COMFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Latin. *Salvia comfortat nervos. Schol. Sal.*]

1. To strengthen, to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth

doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the fame *Hooker*, b. i
Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men Light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones *comfort* *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 960.
Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and assisting the rebels. *Aylffe's Parergon*
3 , to strengthen the mind under the pressure of
They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job*, xlii. 11.
Co'MFORT *n. f* [from the verb]
1. Support; assistance; countenance.
Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*
The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. *Bacon.*
2. Consolation, support under calamity or danger.
I will keep her ignorant of her good,
To make her heavenly *comforts* of despair,
When it is least expected. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
As they have no apprehension of those things, so they need no *comfort* against them. *Tillotson*, Serm. 1.
3. That which gives consolation or support.
Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine shall be a *comfort* to your age. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.
Co'MFORTABLE, *adj* [from *comfort*.]
1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort.
For my sake be *comfortable*, hold death
A while at the arm's end. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
My lord leans wond'rously to discontent,
His *comfortable* temper has forsook him
He is much out of health. *Shakespeare's Timon*
What can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South*
2. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.
He had no brother, which though it be *comfortable* for him to have, yet draweth the subjects eyes aside *Bacon's Hen.* VII
The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryd. Fab. Dedic.*
Co'MFORTABLY, *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable manner; with comfort, without despair
upon view of the sincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and chearfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*
Co'MFORTER *n. f.* [from *comfort*]
1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.
This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker*, b. v. sect. 48.
The heav'ns have blest you with a goodly son,
To be a *comforter* when he is gone. *Shakesp. Richard* III.
Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her? whence shall I seek *comforters* for thee? *Nah.* iii. 7.
2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity, the Paraclete
Co'MFORTLESS *adj* [from *comfort*.] Without comfort, without any thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as things.
Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiving it by your sentence *Sidney*, b.
Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,
Deep, dark, uneasy, dolefull, *comfortless*. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
News fitting to the night,
Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible. *Shakesp. K. John.*
On thy feet thou stood'st at last,
Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view destroyed at once. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
That unsociable *comfortless* deafness had not quite tired me. *Swift*
Co'MFREY, *n. f* [*consire*, French] A plant
The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, having an oblong tube, but shaped at the top like a pitcher out of the flower-cup, which is deeply cut into five long narrow segments, rises the pointal, attended with four embryos which afterwards become so many seeds, in form somewhat like the head of a viper, which ripen in the flower-cup. It grows wild on the sides of banks and rivers, and is gathered for medicinal uses *Miller*
Co'MICAL. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]
1. Raising mirth, merry; diverting.
The greatest resemblance of our author is in the familiar style and pleasing way of relating *comical* adventures of that nature. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
Something so *comical* in the voice and gestures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased. *Addison on Italy.*
2. Relating to comedy, befitting comedy.
That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. *Hayward.*
They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*
Co'MICALLY. *adv* [from *comical*.]
1. In such a manner as raises mirth.
2. In a manner befitting comedy.
Co'MICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *comical*] The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.
COMICK. *adj* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French]
1. Relating to comedy
When I venture at the *comick* style,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*
A *comick* subject loves an humble verse,
Thy exile seems a low and *comick* style,
Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice. *Roscommon.*
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy *comick* sleep. *Dryden.*
2. Raising mirth.
State y triumphs, mirthful *comick* shows,
Such as beht the pleasure. *Shakesp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.
Co'MING. *n. f* [from *To come*]
1. The act of coming; approach.
Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet
My *coming*, seen far off? *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
Sweet the *coming* on
Of grateful ev'ning mild. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv.
2. State of being come; arrival.
May't please you, noble madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we shall give you
The full cause of our *coming* *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
Some people in America counted their years by the *coming* of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*
Co'MING-IN *n. f* Revenue; income
Here's a small trifle of wives, eleven widows and nine maids is a simple *coming in* for one man *Shakespeare.*
What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?
O ceremony, shew me but thy worth.
What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakesp. Henry* V.
Co'MING *participial adj.* [from *come*]
1. Forward, ready to come.
Now will I be your Rosalind in a more *coming* on disposition, and ask me what you will, I will grant it. *Shakespeare.*
That very lapidary himself, with a *coming* stomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Estr.*
gument to the *coming* dowager. *Dryd. Virg. Æn. Dedic.*
On morning wings, how active springs the muse,
How easy every labour it pursues,
How *coming* to the poet every nine! *Pope's Imit. of Horace.*
2. Future; to come.
Praise of great acts, he scatters as a seed,
Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Roscommon.*
COMITIAL. *adj* [*comitia*, Lat. an assembly of the Romans.]
Co'MITY. *n. f.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courtesy, civility; good-breeding. *Dict.*
Co'MMA *n. f* [κόμμα.]
1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction in the sentence, marked thus [,].
Comma's and points they set exactly right. *Pope.*
2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone It is a term used only in theorical musick, to shew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*
To COMMAND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr *mando*, Latin.]
1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection or obedience, contrary to obey
Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater gust,
Such is the lightness of you common men. *Shak. Hen.* VI.
Christ could *command* legions of angels to his rescue. *Decay of Piety.*
Should he, who was thy lord, *command* thee now,
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To servile duties. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.* 5
2. To order, to direct to be done; contrary to prohibit: sometimes formerly with *of* before the person.
My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have
Commanded of me these most poisonous compounds. *Shakesp.*
We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us. *Ex.* viii. 27.
3. To have in power.
If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall *command*. *Gay's Trivia.*
4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.
Up to the Eastern tower,
Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale,
To see the fight *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
His eye might there *command*, wherever stood
City, of old or modern fame; the seat
Of mightiest empire.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 385.

One

One fide *commands* a view of the fineft garden in the world. *Addijon's Guardian*, N°. 101

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the fupreme authority, to poſſeſs the chief power, to govern.

Thoſe two *commanding* powers of the ſoul, the underſtanding or the will. *South's Sermons.*

COMMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; ſupreme authority. It is uſed in military affairs, as magiſtracy or government in civil life, with *over*

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my ſoldiers are in my *command*. *Shakeſp. Hen V.*
With lightning fir'd her awful hand,
And make the clouds ſeem all at her *command*. *Waller*
He aſſumed an abſolute *command over* his readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority, deſpotiſm.

Thoſe he commands move only in *command*,
Nothing in love. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an averſion: and whatever any one is brought to by compulſion, he will leave as ſoon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered, order.

Of this tree we may not taſte nor touch,
God ſo commanded, and left that *command*
Sole daughter of his voice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix.
As there is no prohibition of it, ſo no *command* for it. *Taylor*
The captain gives *command*, the joyful train
Croud through the gloomy ſhade, and leave the main. *Dryd.*

4. The power of overlooking, or ſurveying any place.

The deepy ſtand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryden.*

1. He that has the ſupreme authority; a general, a leader, a chief

Will do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee,
Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shakeſpeare.*
I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people. *Iſaiah.*

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, ſpake to their army, and ſtyled them, My fellows. *Bacon's Apophthegms*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as ſoldiers than as *commanders*. *Hayward.*

Sir Phelim O'Neal appeared as their *commanding* chief. *Clar.*

Supreme *commander* both of ſea and land. *Waller.*

The heroick action of ſome great *commander*, enterpriſed for the common good, and honour of the Chriſtian cauſe. *Dryden's Juvenal*, *Dedication.*

Their great *commanders*, by erecting their armies, fell into the ſcales as a counterpoiſe to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to uſe in both hands. *Moxon*

3. An inſtrument of ſurgery

The gloſſocommum, commonly called the *commander*, is of uſe in the moſt ſtrong tough bodies, and where the laxation hath been of long continuance. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

COMMA'NDERY. *n. ſ.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*commandement*, French.]

1. Mandate, command; order, precept

I muſt humbly requeſt ſome ſpecial *commandment* for that which is excellent at their hands. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſect.* 7.

Say, you chooſe him more after our *commandment*,
Than guided by your own affections. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

By the eaſy *commandment* he God gave to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleaſed God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*

2. Authority; command; power,

I thought that all things had been ſavage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of ſtern *commandment*. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant and the ten *commandments*. *Exod.* xxxiv. 28

COMMA'NDRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *commander*.] A woman veſted with

To prefer the order of doing in all things is a peculiar prerogative, which wiſdom hath, as queen or ſovereign *commandreſs*, over all other virtues. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſect.* 8.

COMMATERIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another thing

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneal towards the body that is to be preſerved

COMMATERIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commaterial*.] Reſemblance conſiſting in its matter

COMMELINE. *n. ſ.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are produced alternately, and ſurround the ſtalks at their baſe: the ſtalks trail upon the ground, and grow very branchy. At ſetting on of the branches, between the [illegible] of the leaf and the ſtalk, is produced a flower of two [illegible] From the upper part of the flower are produced three [illegible] upon which are cuſhioned yellow apices, which reſemble the head of a muſhroom. In the under part of flower are produced three other male *Summa*. [illegible] are ſeverally produced in the cells of the flower, which to exhibit [illegible] a long incraſſated body, and becomes an oblong fruit, divided into two cells, each full of [illegible]

COMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Deſerving to be remembered with honour, worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMMEMORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Latin.] To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act, to celebrate ſolemnly

Such is the diſcourſe which we now *commemorate*, and if we *commemorate* it, we do repreſent to the Lord. *Feſtus.*

COMMEMORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick

But that which is daily obſerved in the church, is a daily *commemoration* of that one ſacrifice which was offered on the croſs. *Taylor's worthy communicant*

St. Auſtin believed that the martyrs, when the *commemorations* were made at the crown ſepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of thoſe who there put up their ſupplications to God. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

Commemoration was formerly made with thankſgiving of good men departed this world.

COMMEMORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preſerve memory of any thing

The annual offering of the Paſchal lamb was *commemorative* of the Paſchal lamb.

To COMMENCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, French.]

1. To begin; to take beginning

Why hath it given me earneſt of ſucceſs,
Commencing in a truth? *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night.*

Man, conſcious of his immortality, can not be without concern for that ſtate that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character

If we ſo much from ignorance undergo,
Ah let not learning too *commence* its foe. *Pope.*

To COMMENCE. *v. a.* To begin, to make a beginning of, as *to commence a ſuit.*

COMMENCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

To COMMEND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Latin.]

1. To repreſent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindneſs, to recommend.

After Barbaroſſa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief baſſa had *commended* him to Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two eſpecially *commend* themſelves to our contemplation, the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain-glory is a principle I ſhall *commend* to no man. *Decay of Piety.*

Theſe draw the car on which Latinus ſends,
And the rich preſent to the prince *commends*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful ſoul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
Father, into thy hands I *commend* my ſpirit. *Luke* xxiii. 46.

3. To praiſe; to mention with approbation.

Who ſhall ſay? What is ſhe,
That all our ſwains *commend* her? *Shakeſpeare.*

Old men do moſt exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they ſcarce remembered, at leaſt well underſtood not. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He view'd my worthleſs rhymes, and, like a friend,
Would find out ſomething to *commend*. *Cowley.*

Hiſtorians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryden's Virg. Ded.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and ſomething to *commend*. *Pope.*

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory, to recommend to remembrance

Signior Anthonio
Commends him to you
——Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth. *Sh. Merch. of Ven.*

COMMEND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commendation; not now in uſe.

Deliver to her my kind *commends*.
Take ſpecial care my greetings be delivered. *Shak. Rich. II.*

COMMENDABLE. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Laudable, worthy of praiſe. Accurately accented on the firſt ſyllable

And power, unto itſelf moſt *commendable*,
Hath not a tomb ſo evident, as a chair
T'extol what it hath done. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable*. *Locke's Advice to Clergy.*

Many

Many heroes, and moſt worthy perſons, being ſufficiently *commendable* from true and unqueſtionable merit, have received advancement from falſhood *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a ſoft peaceful poſture, but is adorned with emblems, that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* quality that the old poets have touched upon in the deſcription of our country *Addiſon on ancient Medals*

COMME'NDABLY. *adv.* [from *commendable.*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the ſhire holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

COMMENDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin]

Commendam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied, until it be conveniently provided of a paſtor *Cowel.*

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace ſhould be made, if he would reſign his biſhoprick, and deanry of Weſtminſter, for he had that in *commendam.* *Clarendon*

COMME'NDATARY, *n. ſ.* [from *commendam.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION *n. ſ.* [from *commend*]

1. Recommendation; favourable repreſentation.

Thus jewel and my gold are your's, provided I have your *commendation* for my more free entertainment. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The choice of them ſhould be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. Praiſe, declaration of eſteem

His fame would not get ſo ſweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, ſo could not you find a fitter ſubject of *commendation.* *Sidney, b.*

Good-nature is the moſt good like *commendation* of a man *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. Meſſage of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shakeſp.*

Hark you, Margaret,
No princely *commendations* to my king?——
—— Such *commendations* as become a maid,
A virgin, and his ſervant, ſay to him. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Favourably repreſentative, containing praiſe.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters *commendatory*, to have good forms: to attain them, it almoſt ſufficeth not to deſpiſe them. *Bacon, Eſſay* 53.

We beſtow the flouriſh of poetry on thoſe *commendatory* conceits, which popularly ſet forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v*

If I can think that neither he nor you deſpiſe me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the houſe of lords writ *commendatory* verſes upon me. *Pope*

COMME'NDER *n. ſ* [from *commend*] Praiſer

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by moſt of the ſame *commenders* and diſprovers. *Hakewill.*

COMMENSA'LITY. *n. ſ* [from *commenſalis*, Lat.] Fellowſhip of table; the cuſtom of eating together

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiſcuous [illegible]ity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 2.*

COMMENSURABILITY *n. ſ* [from *commenſurable*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure, or of being meaſured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commenſurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches. The diameter and circumference of a circle are incommenſurable, not being reduceable to any common meaſure. Proportion

Some place the eſſence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to conſiſt in a comely *commenſurability* of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themſelves. *Brown.*

COMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure, as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch

COMMENSURABLENESS *n. ſ* [from *commenſurable.*] Commenſurability, proportion

There is no *commenſurableneſs* between this object and a created underſtanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COMMENSURATE. *v. a* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] To reduce to ſome common meaſure

That diviſion is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the aptеſt terms to *commenſurate* the longitude of places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 7.*

COMMENSURATE *adj* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to ſome common meaſure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of ſome organ equally *commenſurate* to ſoul and body. *Government of the Tongue, ſ. 1.*

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately *commenſurate* with the nature of things? *Glanville's Scep.*

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot chuſe but aſpire after a happineſs *commenſurate* to their duration. *Tillotſon.*

Nothing *commenſurate* to the deſires of human nature, all which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any farther deſire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always *commenſurate.* *Bentley.*

COMMENSURATELY, *adv.* [from *commenſurate.*] With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing

We are conſtrained to make the day ſerve to meaſure the year as well as we can, though not *commenſurately* to each year, but by collecting the fraction of days in ſeveral years, 'till they amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

COMMENSURA'TION, *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurate*] Proportion; reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.

A body over great, or over ſmall, will not be thrown ſo far as a body of a middle ſize; ſo that, it ſeemeth, there muſt be a *commenſuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

All fitneſs lies in a particular *commenſuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

To COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commenter*, Lat.] To annotate, to write notes upon an author, to expound, to explain, with *upon* before the thing explained

Enter his chamber, view his lifeleſs corps,
And *comment* then *upon* his ſudden death. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

Such are thy ſecrets, which my life makes good,
And *comments on* thee; for in ev'ry thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me underſtand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having firſt taken a liking to one of theſe poets, proceed to *comment on* him, and illuſtrate him. *Dryd. Juv. Ded.*

They have contented themſelves only to *comment upon* thoſe texts, and make the beſt copies they could after thoſe originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man ſhould be idle, while I muſt tranſlate and *comment.* *Pope.*

COMMENT. *n. ſ* [from the verb.] Annotations on an author; notes, explanation; expoſition; remarks.

In ſuch a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence ſhould bear its *comment.* *Shakeſp.*

Forgive the *comment* that my paſſion made
Upon thy feature, for my rage was blind. *Shakeſ. K. John*

All that is behind will be by way of *comment* on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Adam came into the world a philoſopher, which ſufficiently appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view eſſences in themſelves, and read forms without the *comment* of their reſpective properties. *South's Sermons*

All the volumes of philoſophy,
With all their *comments*, never could invent
So politick an inſtrument. *Prior.*

Proper geſtures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what he utters. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 405.

Strike with itſelf compar'd, his text peruſe;
And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muſe. *Pope.*

COMMENTARY [illegible]

1. An expoſition, annotation; remark

In religion, ſcripture is the beſt rule; and the church's univerſal practice, the beſt *commentary* *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that ſervice, teſtified that eight hundred were ſlain. *Bacon.*

They ſhew ſtill the ruins of Cæſar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the firſt book of his *commentaries.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

COMMENTATOR *n. ſ.* [from *comment*] Expoſitor, annotator.

I have made ſuch expoſitions of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Locke.*

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Marſya was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe *Addiſon on Italy.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter ſubſtances engender choler, and turn the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

You will have variety of *commentators* to explain the difficult paſſages to you. *Gay.*

O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

CO'MMENTER *n. ſ.* [from *comment.*] One that writes comments; an expoſitor; an annotator

Slily as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or ſenſe. *Donne.*

COMMENTITIOUS. *adj* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented, feigned; imaginary.

It is eaſy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its reſemblance to that *commentitious* vanity. *Glanville's Scepſ. c. 18.*

COMMERCE. *n. ſ.* [*commercium*, Latin. It was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable] Intercourſe; exchange of one thing for another, interchange of any things; trade; traffick.

Places of publick reſort being thus provided, our repair thither is eſpecially for mutual converſe, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 17.*

How could communities,
Degrees in ſchools, and brotherhoods in cities,

Peaceful *commerce* from divided shores,
Which bids mankind extend their dominion o'er. *Sh. Trail. and Creff.*
Instructed ships shall sail to quick *commerce*,
By which remotest regions are allied
Which makes one mass of the universe,
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd. *Dryden.*
These people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world *Tillotson.*
In any country, that hath *commerce* with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin. *Locke.*

To COMMERCE, *v. n.* [from the noun] To have intercourse with.

Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step and musing gait,
And looks *commercing* with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. *Milton*

COMMERCIAL *adj.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick

COMMERE *n. f.* [French] A common mother.

As peace should still her wheaten garland wear,
And stand a *commere* 'tween their amities. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To COMMIGRATE *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another

COMMIGRA'TION *n. f.* [from *commigrate*] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another

[illegible] the inhabitants of that and of our world lost all memory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

COMMINATION *n. f.*

1. A threat, a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us, to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impossibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY. *adj.* [from *commination*] Denunciatory; threatening

To COMMINGLE, *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Latin.] To mix into one mass; to unite intimately, to mix, to blend

Best are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she please. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

To COMMINGLE. *v. a.* To unite with another thing.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top 'till they be stirred. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

COMMINUIBLE *adj.* [from *comminute*] Frangible, reducible to powder, susceptible of pulverisation.

The best diamonds are *comminuible* without it, and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestles, and resist not any ordinary pestle. *Browne's Vulgar Errours*

To COMMINUTE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind, to pulverise, to break into small parts.

Parchment, skins, and cloth drink liquors, though themselves be native bodies, and not *comminuted*, as sand and ashes. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 800.

COMMINU'TION *n. f.* [from *comminute.*] The act of grinding into small parts, pulverisation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the smallness or extreme *comminution* of spirits; of which the two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The jaw in men and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for *comminution* of the meat *Ray on the Creation.*

If a striking of the steel with the flint doth only make a *comminution* and a very rapid whirling and heating of some particles, but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Locke.*

COMMISERABLE. *adj.* [from *commiserate.*] Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the finest sight in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness: for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons. *Bacon's Ess.*

This was the end of this noble and *commiserable* person, Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

To COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miseror*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compassion, to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Denham.*
We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERATION. *n. f.* [from *commiserate*] Pity, compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much *commiseration* and pity. *Hooker.*

[illegible], and hereafter say
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.
——— I do defy thy *commiseration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and sorrowful caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the Protestants. *K. Charles.*

She ended weeping, and her lovely plight
Immoveable, 'till peace obtained from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplored, in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 940.*

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort, since there are none from whom it may not deserve *commiseration.* *Sprat's Sermons.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration*, [illegible]

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity. *Swift.*

COMMISSARY *n. f.* [*commissarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a deputy, a deputy.
2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Cowel.*

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of provision or [illegible]

But is it thus you English bards compose?
With Runick lays thus tag inspired prose?
And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,
Give us a *commissary's* list in verse? *Prior.*

COMMISSARIESHIP, *n. f.* [from *commissary.*] The office of a commissary

A *commissaryship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMISSION. *n. f.* [*commissio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.
2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority [illegible]

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowel.*

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a *commission* to a blank of danger. *Sh. Troil. and Creff.*
The subjects grief
Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
He led our powers;
Bore the *commission* of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shakesp. King Lear*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins *commission* with instruction by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commission* by the horse's virtues, having leapt over a six-bar gate. *Addis. Freeh.*

He for his son a gay *commission* buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commission*, and a strange obedience to a *commission*, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such *commission* from above
I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire
Of knowledge within bounds; beyond, abstain
To ask. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

At his command the storms invade;
The winds by his *commission* blow,
'Till with a nod he bids them cease. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commission* in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryd.*

5. Act of committing a crime, perpetration. Sins of *commission* are distinguished in theology from sins of omission.

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office
7. The share of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers, as *the broad seal was put into commission*
8. [In commerce] The order by which a factor trades for another person

To COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* [from *commission.*] To empower; to appoint.

The

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land,
In great Turnus embassy *Dryden's Æn. b. vii. l. 648.*

To COMMISSIONATE *v. a.* [from *commission.*] To commission; to empower

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles solemnly *commissionated* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with most intolerable insolency and redoubled sufferings, pursued the charge, and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the greatest and most weighty importance
Decay of Piety

COMMI'SSIONER *n. s.* [from *commission*] One included in a warrant of authority.

A *commissioner* is one who hath commission, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office *Cowel.*

One article they stood upon, which I with your *commissioners* have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

The *commissioners* came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

[illegible] kingdom into the conduct of men in office, with respect to morals and religion as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they share,
That shines a consul, this *commissioner.* *Pope's Dunc. ad*

COMMI'SSURE *n. s.* [*commissura*, Latin] Joint, a place where one part is joined to another

All these adjacaments cannot countervail the inconvenience of disjointing the *commissures* with so many strokes of the chizel. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse *commissures* in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To COMMI'T *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin]

1. To intrust, to give in trust; to put into the hands of another

Is it not for your health thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning. *Shakesp.*

They who are desirous to *commit* to memory, might have ease *2 Mac. ii. 25*

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

Is my muse controul'd
By servile awe? Born free, and not be bold!
At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth *commit* the sound. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*

3. To send to prison, to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for striking him about Bardolph. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii*

They two were *committed*, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So though my ankle she has [illegible]d,
My heart continues still *committed*
And, like a bail'd and main priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

4. To perpetrate, to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word justly, swear not; *commit* not with man's sworn spouse. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Letters out of Ulster gave him notice of the inhumane murders *committed* there upon a multitude of the Protestants *Clarend.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk gamesome lass. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis policy
For son and father to take different sides,
Then lands and tenements *commit* no treason. *Dryden.*

COMMI'TMENT *n. s* [from *commit*] Act of sending to prison; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other person of quality was discovered or appeached. *Baron's Henry VII.*

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been considering, ever since my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion. *Swift.*

2. An order for [illegible]

[illegible]

Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to, or neither of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed by the house, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a *committee.* *Cowel.*

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also now a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London, for the carrying on the war *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confusion, *committee* men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit, and these *committee* men and framers were privy to this covenant. *Wilson.*

COMMI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *commit*] Perpetrator; he that commits

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but a deliverer of the whole guilt to himself, yet so as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE. *adj.* [from *commit*] Liable to be committed.

Besides the mistakes *committible* in the lunary compute of years, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.

To COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commixtus*, Lat.] To mingle, to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold, dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour *Bacon.*

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain-water *commixed.* *Ray on the Creation.*

It is manifest by this experiment, that the *commixed* impressions of all the colours do flock up and beget a sensation of white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the colours. *Newton's Opt.*

COMMI'XION. *n. s* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, so
That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

COMMI'XTION. *n. s.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation; union of various substances in one mass.

Some species there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as bats, and some few others, so confirmed and set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

COMMI'XTURE *n. s.* [from *commix.*]

1. The act of mingling, the state of being mingled, incorporation; union in one mass.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 350.*

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet *commixture* shewn. *Shakesp.*

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning misproud York. *Shakesp.*

There is scarcely any rising but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon, Essay 15.*

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermixed together in their *commixture*, will better become a royal history, or a council-table, than a single life. *Wotton.*

COMMO'DE. *n. s* [French] The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a *commode* and a night-rail. *Spectat. N°. 435.*

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of her *commode*; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion. *Addison's Freeholder, N°. 8.*

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure,
And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure;
Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,
Rarefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd. *Granville.*

COMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Latin]

1. Convenient, suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in, for being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun. *Raleigh's Hist.*

To that recess, *commodious* for surprize,
When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,
With me repair. *Pope's Odyss. b. iv. l. 550.*

2. Useful, suited to wants or necessities

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves. *Hooker, b. iv. fol. 4.*

Bacchus was grown a proper young man, had found out the making of wine, and many things else *commodious* for mankind. *Raleigh's History of the World, b. i. c. 6. s. 5.*

The gods have done their part,
By sending this *commodious* plague. *Dryden's Oedipus.*

[illegible]

Thrice sacred muse, *commodious* precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains. *P[illegible]*

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious.*]

1. Conveniently

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated *commodiously*,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse. *Cowley.*

2. Without distress.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd

By him with many comforts, 'till we end
In duft, our laſt reſt, and native home. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Suitably to a certain purpoſe

Wiſdom may have framed one and the ſame thing to ſerve *commodiouſly* for divers ends. *Hooker, b. v. ſect.* 42.

Galen, upon the conſideration of the body, challenges a one to find how the leaſt fibre might be more *commodiouſly* placed for uſe or comelineſs. *South's Sermons.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience, advantage.

The place requireth many circumſtances; as the ſituation near the ſea, for the *commodiouſneſs* of an intercourſe with England. *Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatneſs and riches increaſe according to the *commodiouſneſs* of their ſituation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and ravens. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]

1. Intereſt, advantage; profit.

They knew, that howſoever men may ſeek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be ſuffered *Hooker, b. v. ſect.* 10.

Commodity, the baſis of the world,
The world, which of itſelf is poiſed well,
'Tilt this advantage, this vile drawing biaſs,
This ſway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpoſe, courſe, intent. *Shakeſ. K John.*

After much debatement of the *commodities* or diſcommodities like to enſue, they concluded. *Hayward.*

2. Convenience of time or place.

There came into her head certain verſes, which, if ſhe had had preſent *commodity*, ſhe would have adjoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney, b.* ii.

She demanded leave, not to loſe this long ſought for *commodity* of time, to eaſe her heart. *Sidney.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freſhneſs of the fields. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcov.*

3. Wares; merchandiſe; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at ſea;
Nor have I money, nor *commodity*
To raiſe a preſent ſum. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

It had been difficult to make ſuch a mole where they had not ſo natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common meaſure. *Locke.*

Of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal uſe is that of ſaving the commutation of more bulky *commodities.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

COMMO'DORE. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from the Spaniſh *comendador*.] The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips.

COMMON. *n. ſ.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and ſenſe be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he [illegible] of a man, and not of a brute, and hath the ſenſe of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He who hath received damage, has, beſides the right of puniſhment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to ſeek reparation. *Locke.*

2. Having no poſſeſſor or owner

Where no kindred are to be found, we ſee the poſſeſſion of a private man revert to the community, and ſo become again perfectly *common*, no body having a right to inherit them, nor can any one have a property in them, otherwiſe than in other things *common* by nature. *Locke.*

3. Vulgar; mean, not diſtinguiſhed by any excellence, often ſeen, eaſy to be had, of little value; not rare; not ſcarce.

Or as the man whom princes do advance,
Upon their gracious mercy-ſeat to ſit,
Doth *common* things, of courſe and circumſtance,
To the reports of *common* men commit. *Davies.*

4. Publick, general; ſerving the uſe of all.

He was adviſed by a parliament-man not to be ſtrict in reading all the *common* prayer, but make ſome variation. *Walt.*

I need not mention the old *common* ſhore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Of [illegible] order or deſcription.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightneſs of you *common* men. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too ſlow;
They miſs, or ſweep but *common* fouls away,
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*

6. Frequent, uſual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have ſeen *common* among men. *Eccles* vi. 1.

The Papiſts were the moſt *common* place, and the butt againſt whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it ſtrange that there ſhould be myſteries in divinity, as well as in the *commoneſt* operations in nature. *Swift*

7. Profligate.

'Tis a ſtrange thing, the impudence of ſome women: was the word of a dame, who herſelf was *common*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but conſulted Philander upon the occaſion. *Spectator*, N°. 475.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as ſignify both action and paſſion are called *common*; as *utſperner*, *I deſpiſe*, or *am deſpiſed*, and alſo ſuch nouns as are both maſculine and feminine, as *parens.*

COMMON. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally uſed by many perſons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty aſs, to ſhake his ears,
And graze in *commons*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Is not the ſeparate property of a thing the great cauſe of its endearment? Does any one reſpect a *common* as much as he does his garden? *South.*

COMMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall. *Shakeſp. As you like it*

In COMMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number

By making an expreſs conſent of every commoner neceſſary to any one's appropriating to himſelf any part of what is given *in common*, children or ſervants could not cut the meat which their father or maſter had provided for them *in common*, without aſſigning to every one his peculiar part. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another; undiſcriminately

In a work of this nature it is impoſſible to avoid puerilities, it having that *in common* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbuthnot on Co.*

To COMMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in ſome common ground.

COMMON LAW contains thoſe cuſtoms and uſages which have, by long preſcription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is diſtinguiſhed from the ſtatute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Weſtminſter-hall, but anciently moveable. Cowel obſerves, that 'till Henry III. granted the *magna charta* there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, ſo called becauſe it followed the king; but upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and ſettled at Weſtminſter. All civil cauſes, both real and perſonal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the ſtrict laws of the realm; and Forteſcue repreſents it as the only court for real cauſes. The chief judge is called the lord chief juſtice of the *common pleas*, and he is aſſiſted by three or four aſſociates, created by letters patent from the king. *Cowel.*

COMMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common.*] What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from foreſts and chaſes, and from other *commonable* places, ſo as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon's Ad. to Villiers.*

COMMONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding on a common, the joint right of uſing any thing in common with others.

COMMONALTY. *n. ſ.* [*commonauté*, French.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Rid him ſtrive
To gain the love o' th' *commonalty*; the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakeſ. Henry VIII.*

There is in every ſtate, as we know, two portions of ſubjects; the nobles and the *commonalty*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 16.

The emmet joined in her popular tribes
Of *commonalty*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 489.

All gentlemen are almoſt obliged to it; and I know no reaſon we ſhould give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremoſt in brave actions. *Dryd. Prof. to An. Mir.*

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myſelf too will uſe the ſecret acknowledgment of the *commonalty* bearing record of the God of Gods. *Hooker, b.*

COMMONER. *n. ſ.* [from *common.*]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank; of mean condition.

Doubt not
The *commoners*, for whom we ſtand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He [illegible] not ſatiated his thirſt of blood by the death of ſome of his loyal *commoners*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 10.

2. A man not noble.

This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts.
His head achs for a coronet;
And who is bleſs'd, that is not great? *Prior*

3. A member of the houſe of commons.

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable places, ſo as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. A ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford, one that eats at the common table.

6. A proſtitute.

Behold this ring,
Whoſe high reſpect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel; yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMONE'FACTION. *n. ſ.* [*commanitio*, Latin.] Advice, warning; inſtruction.

COMMONER. *n. ſ.* [from *common*.]

ade. [from *com*

is hand of yours requires
ſ pation, exerciſe devo.
I or here's a ſtrong and ſwearing deviſ here,
I hat *commonly* rebels. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

A great diſeaſe may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover ſtrength, it *commonly* returns to its natural conſtitution. *Temple.*

COMMONNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *common*.]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonneſs* of the guilt obviate the cenſure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuſe their own faults in other perſons. *Government of the Tongue, ſ. 6.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

I beat out that maxim, *vox volant et ſcripta manent*: the *commonneſs* makes me not know who is the author, but ſure we muſt be ſome modern.

To COMMONPLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an uſeful hiſtory from the whole body of hiſtorians. *Felton on the Claſſics.*

COMMONPLACE-BOOK. *n. ſ.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

ned to my *common place book*, and found his coſt under *coquette*. *Tatler*, N° 107.

n. ſ.

the lower people; thoſe who inherit no honours.

Let the
The *commons* will perform for us,
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

Such he not poſſeſs the nobles and the *commons*? *Shakeſp.*
Theſe three to kings and chiefs their ſcenes diſplay,
And reſt before the ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden's Fables.*
The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
Commons where they can the nobler ſort,
With wand'ring doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented, and of which the members are choſen by the people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons*? Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

In the houſe of *commons* many gentlemen, unſatisfied of his guilt, durſt not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food, fare, diet, ſo called from colleges, where it is eaten

painted himſelf of a dove-colour, and took
with the pigeons.
while ſhe quench'd her fury at the flood,
With a lenten ſallad cooled her blood;
Though out coarſe, were nothing ſcant,
Was an equal banquet want. *Dryden.*

The doctor now obeys the ſummons,
Leaves both his company and *commons*,
Lays aſide talent, bits 'tween ten,
Next day invited, comes again. *Swift.*

COMMONWEAL. } *n. ſ.* [from *common* and *weal*, or *wealth*.]
COMMONWEALTH }

A ſociety, and ſettled form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick ſocieties; the one inclination or, whereof all men deſire for all life, the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a *common-wealth*. *Hooker.*

as impoſſible to make a *commonwealth* in Ireland, without ſetting of all the eſtates and poſſeſſions throughout the kingdom.

A continual parliament would but keep the *commonwealth* ſame, by preſerving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learning who does not profeſs himſelf a lover of truth. *Locke.*

The publick, the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*! *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Thoſe ſons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonwealth*. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour loſt.*

A government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the hands of the people.

Indeed, or do yet any of them, imagine
A *commonwealth* would ſleep to ſuch a bold gain practiſe,

Againſt that *commonwealth* which they have founded. *Johnſon.*

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities, though ſometimes, by force of orders and diſcipline, they have extended themſelves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

COMMORANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *commorant*.] Dwelling, habitation, abode, reſidence.
COMMORANCY }

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance* of witneſſes, is by this means plainly and evidently ſet forth. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law of England.*

An archbiſhop, out of his dioceſe, becomes ſubject to the archbiſhop of the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMORANT. *adj.* [*commorans*, Latin.] Reſident, dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and reſiding in another monaſtery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMOTION. *n. ſ.* [*commotion*, Fr.] Tumult, diſturbance, combuſtion; ſedition; publick diſorder; inſurrection.

By flattery he hath won the common hearts;
And when he doth pleaſe to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
When ye ſhall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. *Luke* xxi. 9.

The Iliad conſiſts of battles and a continual *commotion*, the Odyſſey in patience and wiſdom. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſ.*

2. Perturbation, diſorder of mind, heat, violence, agitation.

Some ſtrange *commotion*
Is in his brain, he bites his lips, and ſtarts. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

He could not debate any thing without ſome *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. Diſturbance, reſtleſneſs.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake. *Heathcote's Natural Hiſtory, p. 11.*

COMMOTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *commotion*.] One that cauſes commotions, a diſturber of the peace. A word not in uſe.

The people more regarding *commotioners* than commiſſioners,

To COMMOVE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin.] To diſturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unſettle.

Strait the ſands,
Commov'd around, in gath'ring eddies play. *Thomſ. Summer.*

To COMMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converſe; to talk together; to impart ſentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground ſhe caſt her modeſt eye,
And ever and anon, with roſy red,
The baſhful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*
I will *commune* with you of ſuch things,
That want no ears but your's. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
They would forbear open hoſtility, and reſort unto her peaceably, that they might *commune* together as friends. *Hayw.*
Then *commune*, how that day they beſt may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. ix. l. 201.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are thoſe that, for the moſt part, men reaſon of within themſelves, and always thoſe which they *commune* about with others. *Locke.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicated, capableneſs to be imparted.

COMMUNICABLE. *adj.* [from *communico*.]

1. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one, with

Such eternal bliſs is *communicable unto* all, it behooveth that the word of God be ſo likewiſe. *Hooker, b. v. ſect 20.*

2. That which may be imparted, or recounted; with *to*.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' inviſible king,
Only omniſcient, hath ſuppreſs'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, repreſenting
Loſt bliſs, to thee no more *communicable*. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

COMMUNICANT. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate*.] One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, one who participates of the bleſſed ſacrament.

Communicants have ever uſed it, and we, by the form of the very utterance, do ſhew we uſe it as *communicants*. *Hooker.*

A conſtant frequenter of worſhip, and a never faſting

TO COMMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power, to make others partakers, to confer a joint poſſeſſion, to beſtow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon, Eſſay 3.*

Where God is worſhipped, there he *communicates* his bleſſings and holy inſtances. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs conſents with thee,
But Diomede deſires my company,
And if *communicate* his prize with me. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned did gently, and do *communicate* wisdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. *Wisd.* vii 13.

Charles the hardy would *communicate* his secrets with none; and least of all, those secrets which troubled him most *Bacon.* He *communicated* those thoughts only with the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor of the exchequer *Clarendon, b* v

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person, to whom communication either of benefits or knowledge was made.

A journey of much adventure, which, to shew the strength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated with* any other *Wotton.*

[illegible] taught in the word, *communicate unto* him that teacheth. *Gal* vi. 6.

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any [illegible] taken and *communicated* to them his own resolutions *Clarendon.*

Those who speak in publick, are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive Christians *communicated* every day. *Taylor*

2 To have something in common with another, as, *two houses communicate*, there is a passage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *n. f* [from *communicate*]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2 Common boundary or inlet, passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another

The map shews the natural *communication* providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea. *Addison on Italy.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

3 Interchange of knowledge, good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference, conversation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, ye sought for David in times past to be king over you now then do it. 2 *Sam.* iii. 17.

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker *Locke.*

COMMU'NICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate*] Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of benefits or knowledge, not close, but frank

We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession. *Evelyn's Kalendar*

We think we have sufficiently par[illegible] dence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative* *Swift and Pope's Preface*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS. *n. f* [from *communicative*] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy, otherwise some degrees of *communicativeness* would be wanting *Norris.*

[illegible] *n. f.* [*communio*, Latin.]

1 [illegible] fellowship; common possession; participation in common, interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof, angels have not disdained to profess themselves our fellow servants. *Hooker b.* i. *sect.* 4.

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire, therefore we are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others *Hooker, b.* i *sect.* [illegible]

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

[illegible]

Can'st raise thy creature to what height thou wilt

Of union, or *communion*, deified. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

We maintain *communion* with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the Divine Nature. *Hooker*

2 The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper, the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They resolved, that the standing of the *communion* table in all churches should be altered. *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the *communion* cup. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. A common or publick act

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by *communion*, and in publick manner. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

4. Union in the common worship of any church

Bare *communion* with a good church, can never alone make a good man; for, if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South's Sermons.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church.

COMMU'NITY. *n. f.* [*communitas*, Latin.]

1 The commonwealth; the body politick

How could *communities*

Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods

But by degree, stand in authentick place? *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Not in a single person only, but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond's Fundam.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the [illegible] that secure a civil *community*. *L'Estrange*

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole *community* *Addison's Guardian*, N° 25

The love of our country is impressed on our mind, for the preservation of the *community*. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 5.

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community*. *Attterbury.*

2. Common possession, the state contrary to property or appro-

[illegible]s text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency, commonness.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June,
Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes,
As, sick and blunted with *community*,
Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakespeare.*

COMMUTABI'LITY. *n. f* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed

COMMUTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could have nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, *i. e.* sin. *South's Sermons.*

2. Exchange, the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*. *South's Sermons.*

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of *commutation*, as that of money. *Ray on the Creation*

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Ransom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

COMMU'TATIVE *adj.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange, as *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMU'TE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Latin]

1. To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another

This will *commute* our sighs, exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves. *Decay of Piety*

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* swearing for whoring, as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. *L'Estrange*

To COMMU'TE. *v. n.* To attone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South's Sermons.*

COMMU'TUAL. *adj* [*con* and *mutuus.*] Mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and hymen did our hands,
Unite *commutual* in most sacred bands. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love,
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. *Pope's Odyssey.*

COMPACT. *n. f* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement, a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something

I hope the king made peace with all of us,
And the *compact* is firm and true in me. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures, should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts. *South.*

To COMPA'CT *v. a* [*compingo compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmneſs; to unite cloſely; to conſolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;
And thereto add ſuch reaſons of your own,
As may *compact* it more. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* ſtrength
Stretch'd, and diſſolv'd into unſinew'd length. *Denham.*

By what degrees this earth's *compacted* ſphere
Was hardened, woods, and rocks, and towns to bear. *Roſcom.*

This diſeaſe is more dangerous as the ſolids are more ſtrict and *compacted*, and conſequently more ſo as people are advanced in age. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Now the bright ſun *compacts* the precious ſtone,
Imparting radiant luſtre, like his own. *Blackmore's Creation.*

To make out of ſomething.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow muſical,
We ſhall have ſhortly diſcord in the ſpheres. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'ſt thou thy oaths,
Though they would ſwear down each particular fact,
Were teſtimonies. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. To join together, to bring into a ſy

We ſee the world ſo *compacted*, that each thing preſerveth other things, and alſo itſelf. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 9.*

dj [*compactus*, Latin.]

cloſe; denſe, of firm texture.

Is not the denſity greater in free and open ſpaces, void of and other groſſer bodies, than within the pores of water, and other *compact* bodies. *Newton's Opt*

on the diſſevered particles of the chaos ene into ſuch great *compact* maſſes as the

Bentley.

2. Ter of as *a compact diſcourſe.*

COMPACTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compacted.*] Firmneſs, denſity

ſ ching or *compactedneſs*, being natural to denſity, requires ſome exceſs of gravity in proportion to the denſity, or ſome other outward violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Thoſe atoms are ſuppoſed triangular, extremely compacted and hard, which *compacted* ſo and hardneſs is a demonſtration, that nothing could be produced by them. *Cheyne.*

COMPACTLY *adv.* [from *compact.*]

1. Cloſely, denſely.

2. With neat joining, with good compacture.

COMPACTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compact.*] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs; denſity.

The reſt, by reaſon of the *compactneſs* of terreſtrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*

COMPACTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compact.*] Structure, manner in which any things joined together; compagination.

And over it a fair portcullis hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs and *compacture* ſtrong,
Neither unſeemly ſhort, nor yet exceeding long. *Fai. Queen.*

COMPA'GES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſyſtem of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and veſſels, for the fluids to paſs through. *Ray.*

COMPAGINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; ſtructure; junction, connexion; contexture.

The future or broken *compagination* of the magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2.*

CO'MPANABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion; ſociableneſs; a word not now in

His eyes full of merry ſimplicity, his words of hearty *companableneſs*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

COMPANION. *n. ſ.* [*compagnon*, French.] See COMPANY

1. One with whom a man frequently converſes, or with whom he ſhares his hours of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence*.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your *companions* make? *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction. *Eccluſ. vi. 10.*

With anxious doubts, with raging paſſions torn,
No ſweet *companion* near, with whom to mourn. *Pope.*

2. A partner; an aſſociate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and *companion* in labour, and fellow ſoldier. *Phil. ii. 25.*

3. A familiar term of contempt, a fellow

I ſcorn you, ſcurvy *companion!* What? you poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, lack-linnen mate: away, you moldy rogue, away. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

It gives boldneſs to every petty *companion* to ſpread rumours to my defamation, in places where I cannot be preſent. *Raleigh's E*

COMPANIONABLE. *adj.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowſhip, ſocial, agreeable.

a more *companionable* wit, and ſwayed more among the *Gentiles*. *Carew's Survey, b. vii.*

COMPA *dv.* [from *companionable.*] In a compa-

COMPANIONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company, train.

Alcibiades, and ſome twenty horſe,
All of *companionſhip*. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

2. Fellowſhip, aſſociation.

If it be honour in your wars, to ſeem
The ſame you are not, which, for your beſt ends,
You call your policy; how is't leſs, or worſe,
That it ſhall hold *companionſhip* in peace
With [illegible] *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

COMPANY *n. ſ.* [*compagne*, French; either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the ſame town; or *con* and *panis*, one that eats of the ſame meſs.]

1. Perſons aſſembled together, a body of men.

Go, carry ſir John Falſtaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Honeſt *company*, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myſelf
To this moſt patient, ſweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakeſp.*

2. Perſons aſſembled for the entertainment of each other, an aſſembly of pleaſure

A crowd is not *company*, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon, Eſſay 28.*

3. Perſons conſidered as aſſembled for converſation; or, as capable of converſation and mutual entertainment.

Monſieur Zulichem came to me among the reſt of the good *company* of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and converſation with the beſt *company* of both ſexes, is neceſſary. *Dryden.*

4. The ſtate of a companion; the act of accompanying, converſation; fellowſhip.

It is more pleaſant to enjoy the *company* of him that can ſpeak ſuch words, than by ſuch words to be perſuaded to follow fondneſs. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched leave
In death forſake, but keep thee *company*. *Dryd. Fables.*

Abdallah grew by degrees ſo enamoured of her converſation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in *company* with his beloved Balſora. *Guardian, N°. 167.*

5. A number of perſons united for the execution or performance of any thing, a band

Shakeſpeare was an actor, when there were ſeven *companies* of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.

7. A number of ſome particular rank or profeſſion, united by ſome charter; a body corporate; a corporation.

This emperor ſeems to have been the firſt who incorporated the ſeveral trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot; ſo many as are under one captain

Every captain brought with him thrice ſo many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

9. *To bear* COMPANY. } To accompany; to aſſociate with; to
To keep COMPANY. } be a companion to.

I do deſire thee
To *bear* me *company*, and go with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to *keep company* with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. *Dryd.*

Admitted to that equal ſky,
His faithful dog ſhall *bear* him *company*. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

10. *To keep* COMPANY. To frequent houſes of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill ſenſe

Why ſhould he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company*?
[illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. a* [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend, to be companion to; to be aſſociated with.

I am
The ſoldier that did *company* theſe three. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

Thus, through what path ſoe'er of life we rove,
Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love. *Pope.*

To COMPANY. *v. n.* To aſſociate one's ſelf with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators. *1 Cor. v. 9.*

COMPARABLE *adj.* [from *To compare.*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This preſent world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto the publick duties of religion. *Hooker, b. v. ſect. 6.*

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent ſoldier both by ſea and land. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

There is no bleſſing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a diſcreet and virtuous friend. *Addiſon's Spectator, N° 91.*

COMPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner worthy to be compared.

There could no form for ſuch a royal uſe be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foreſaid nation. *Wotton's Architect.*

COMPARATES. *n. ſ.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another

COMPARATIVE. *adj.* [*comparativus*, Latin.]

1. Eſtimated by compariſon, not poſitive, not abſolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
Even to the point of envy, if 'twere made

Comparative

Comparative for your virtues, to be filled

There reſteth the *comparative* that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of hereſies. *Bacon.*

The flower or bloſſom is a poſitive good, although the removal of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good *Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.*

The bubble, by reaſon of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloſes it, would neceſſarily aſcend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or noſe or chin ſingly conſidered, but it conſiſts in a ſymmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

3. [In grammar] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as, *the right hand is the ſtronger.*

COMPARATIVELY. *adv.* [from *comparative.*] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon, not poſitively.

[illegible] which is removed, may be eſteemed [illegible] *comparatively*, and not poſitively or ſimply *Bacon.*

world whatever is called good is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its compoſition, ſo he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad. *Temple.*

The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary terreſtrial matter of the globe, ſubſided laſt. *Woodward.*

But how few, *comparatively*, are the inſtances of this wiſe application! *Rogers.*

To COMPARE. *v. a.* [*compare*, Latin.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another, to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs, or other qualities, of any one thing, by obſerving how it differs from ſomething elſe.

I will hear Brutus ſpeak.———

I will hear Caſſius, and *compare* their reaſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

They meaſuring themſelves by themſelves, and *comparing* themſelves among themſelves, are not wiſe. 2 *Cor.* x. 12.

No man can think it grievous, who conſiders the pleaſure and ſweetneſs of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good, and then *compares* theſe with the reſtleſs torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful ſpirit. *Tillotſon, Sermon vi.*

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three to ſix, cannot chuſe but know they are equal. *Locke.*

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of preſent and future pleaſure and pain, when they are *compared* together, and ſo the abſent conſidered as future. *Locke.*

2. It may be obſerved, that when the compariſon intends only to elucidate or illuſtrate by likeneſs, we uſe *to* before the thing brought for illuſtration; as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the ſea, and orators and counſellors *to* the winds; for that the ſea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. When two perſons or things are compared, to diſcover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is uſed before the thing uſed as a meaſure.

Black Macbeth
Will ſeem as pure as ſnow, being *compar'd*
With my confineleſs harms *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To *compare*
Small things *with* greateſt, *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b. iv.*

He carv'd in ivory ſuch a maid ſo fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare.* *Dryden.*

If he *compares* this tranſlation *with* the original, he will find that the three firſt ſtanzas are rendered almoſt word for word. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 249.

4. *To compare* is, in *Spenſer*, uſed after the Latin *comparo*, for to get, to procure, to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, ſtill do ſpare
To fill his bags, and riches to *compare.* *Fairy Queen.*

COMPARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of being compared; comparative eſtimate, compariſon, poſſibility of entering into compariſon.

There have the rareſt things been ſeen,
Or, things without *compare.* *Suckling.*

As their ſmall galleys may not hold *compare*
With our tall ſhips. *Waller.*

Beyond *compare* the Son of God was ſeen
Moſt glorious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iii. l. 138.*

2. Similitude, illuſtration by compariſon.

True lovers in love ſhall in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus, when their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want ſimilies. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

COMPARISON. *n. ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, French.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with thoſe of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like thoſe of a lion. So eaſy it is to drive on the *compariſon* far, to make it good. *Grew's Muſeum.*

Our author ſaves me the *compariſon* with tragedy, for he ſays, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtate of being compared.

If we will rightly eſtimate what we call good and evil, we ſhall find it reſt much in *compariſon.* *Locke.*

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize that are more remote; and ſo it is with pleaſure and pain: the preſent is apt to carry it, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the *compariſon.* *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate, proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a moſt lovely and deſireable place, in *compariſon* of what now it is. *Tillotſon, Sermon i.*

One can [illegible]

5. [In grammar] The formation of an adjective through various degrees of ſignification; as *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.*

To COMPART. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide, to mark out a general deſign into its various parts and ſubdiviſions.

I make haſte to the caſting and *comparting* of the whole work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPARTIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, French.] A diviſion of picture, or deſign.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture. *Pope.*

COMPARTITION. *n. ſ.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.
2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated, a ſeparate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions.* *Howell.*

COMPARTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, French.] Diviſion, ſeparate part of a deſign.

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, baſes, pedeſtals, and buildings. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To COMPASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, Fr. *compaſſare*, Ital. *paſſus metiri*, Latin.]

1. To encircle, to environ, to ſurround; to incloſe

A darkſome way,
That deep deſcended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horrour *compaſſed* around. *Fairy Q.*

I ſee thee *compaſs'd* with thy kingdom's peers,
That ſpeak my ſalutation in their minds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Now all the bleſſings
Of a glad father *compaſs* thee about! *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The ſhady trees cover him with their ſhadow, the willows of the brook *compaſs* him about. *Job*, xl. 22.

Obſerve the crowds that *compaſs* him around. *Dryd. Virg.*

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thus, were thou *compaſſed* with circling fire. *Dryden.*

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Charineus *compaſs'd* thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he ſprinkl'd round *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To beleaguer, to beſiege; to block.

Thine enemies ſhall caſt a trench about thee, and *compaſs* thee round, and keep thee in on every ſide. *Luke*, xix. 43.

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms; to ſeize.

5. To obtain, to procure, to attain, to have in the power

That which by wiſdom he ſaw to be requiſite for that people, was by as great wiſdom *compaſſed.* *Hooker's Preface.*

His maſter being one of great regard,
In court to *compaſs* any ſuit not hard. *Hubberd's Tale.*

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compaſs* her I'll uſe my ſkill *Shakeſpeare.*

How can you hope to *compaſs* your deſigns,
And not diſſemble them? *Denham's Sophy.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be *compaſſed*, and too hard to be maſtered, without brains and ſtudy, parts and contemplation *South.*

He had a mind to make himſelf maſter of Weymouth, if he could *compaſs* it without engaging his army before it. *Clarend.*

The church of Rome creates titular patriarchs of Conſtantinople and Alexandria, ſo loth is the pope to loſe the remembrance of any title that he hath once *compaſſed.* *Brerewood.*

Invention is the firſt part, and abſolutely neceſſary to them both, yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given how to *compaſs* it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can *compaſs* more than they intend *Pope.*

6. [In law] To take meaſures preparatory to any thing, as, *to compaſs the death of the king.*

COMPASS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle, round.

This day I breathed firſt; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there ſhall I end
My life is run his *compaſs*. *Shakeſp. Julius Ceſar*

Extent, reach; grip.

O, Juliet, I already know thy grief,
It ſtrains me paſt the *compaſs* of my wits. *Shakeſpeare.*

That which is out of the *compaſs* of any man's power, is to that man impoſſible. *South's Sermons.*

How few there are may be juſtly bewailed, the *compaſs* of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*

Animals in their generation are wiſer than the ſons of men, but their wiſdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compaſs*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 120.

This author hath tried the force and *compaſs* of our language with much ſucceſs *Swift*

3. Space; room, limits.

No leſs than the *compaſs* of twelve books is taken up in theſe. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles*

The Engliſh are good confederates in an enterprize which may be diſpatched in a ſhort *compaſs* of time. *Addiſ. Freeholder*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hoſpitals and the workhouſe, within the *compaſs* of one year, and towards the end of a long, expenſive war. *Atterb.*

4. Incloſure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, *compaſs* huge, and high
The ſtructure. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained*, b. iv. l. 50.

And Rome from ſuch a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on ſev'n high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that *compaſs* all the world contains *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

5. A departure from the right line, an indirect advance; as, *to fetch a compaſs round the camp.*

6. Moderate ſpace, moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I ſpeak within *compaſs*) no ſuch commiſſion had been executed in either of theſe provinces. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compaſs* than the having conſtantly before his eyes the ſtate of his affairs, in a regular courſe of account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick.

You would ſound me from my loweſt note to the top of my *compaſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the *compaſs* of the notes it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely uſed in the ſingular] The inſtrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two ſo,
As ſtiff twin *compaſſes* are two
Thy ſoul, the fixt foot, makes no ſhow
To move, but doth, if th' other do. *Donne.*

In his hand
He took the golden *compaſſes*, prepar'd
In God's eternal ſtore, to circumſcribe
This univerſe, and all created things. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

To fix one foot of their *compaſs* wherever they think fit, and extend the other to ſuch terrible lengths, without deſcribing any circumference at all, is to leave us and themſelves in a very uncertain ſtate. *Swift on Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

9. The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer

The breath of reaſon fills the ſails, preſſes the *compaſs* by which factious men ſteer their courſe. *King Charles*

Rude as their ſhips was navigation then,
No uſeful *compaſs* or meridian known
Coaſting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no North but when the pole-ſtar ſhone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempeſt blows by turns,
From ev'ry corner of the ſeamen's *compaſs*. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

He that firſt diſcovered the uſe of the *compaſs*, did more for the ſupplying and increaſe of uſeful commodities than thoſe who built workhouſes. *Locke.*

COMPASS-SAW. *n. ſ.*

The *compaſs-ſaw* ſhould not have its teeth ſet, as other ſaws have, but the edge of it ſhould be made ſo broad, and the back ſo thin, that it may eaſily follow the broad edge, without having its teeth ſet. Its office is to cut a round, or any other compaſs kerf, and therefore the edge muſt be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Moxon's Mechan. Exer.*

COMPA'SSION *n. ſ.* [*compaſſion*, Fr. from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Pity; commiſeration, ſorrow for the ſufferings of others, paſſive ſympathy.

Ye had *compaſſion* of me in my bonds. *Heb.* x. 34.

Their angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance theſe exact,
This pleads *compaſſion*, and repents the fact. *Dryd. Fab's.*

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with *compaſſion*

for thoſe miſeries or infirmities which he ſees others ſubject into nature. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° [illegible].

To COMPA'SSION *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity, to commiſerate; to paſſionate; to commiſerate, a word ſcarcely uſed.

O, heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compaſſion* him? *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

COMPA'SSIONATE *adj.* [from *compaſſion*.] Inclined to compaſſion; diſpoſed to pity, merciful, tender; melting, ſoft, eaſily affected with ſorrow by the miſery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alſo tender and *compaſſionate*. *South's Sermons.*

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity, to

Experience layeth princes torn eſtates before their eyes, and withal perſuades them to *compaſſionate* themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Compaſſionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compaſſion, when 'tis void of love? *Addiſon's Cato.*

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compaſſionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were aſſigned to the rebuilding St Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more ſeverely impoſed, and the leſs *compaſſionately* reduced and excuſed. *Clarendon.*

COMPATE'RNITY *n. ſ.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Latin.] Goſſipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity, and a juror that was goſſip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law *Davies's State of Ireland.*

COMPATIBI'LITY, *n. ſ.* [from *compatible*.] Conſiſtency, the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe, agreement with any thing

COMPA'TIBLE *adj.* [corrupted, by an unſkilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Latin, *to ſuit*, to *agree*. *Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be uſed.]

1. Suitable to; fit for, conſiſtent with, not incongruous to.

The object of the will is ſuch a good as is *competible* to an intellectual nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Conſiſtent; agreeable

Our poets have joined together ſuch qualities as are by nature the moſt *compatible*; valour with anger, meekneſs with piety, and prudence with diſſimulation. *Broome.*

COMPA'TIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compatible*.] Conſiſtency; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLY. *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly, ſuitably

COMPA'TIENT *adj.* [from *con* and *patior*, Latin.] Suffering together *Dict.*

COMPA'TRIOT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the ſame country. *Dict.*

COMPE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal, companion, colleague; aſſociate.

Seſoſtris
That monarchs harneſs'd, to his chariot
Baſe ſervitude, and as deſtroy'd *compeers*
Lath'd furiouſly *Peachs.*

To COMPE'ER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with, to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your advancement.
In my right,
By me inveſted, he *compeers* the beſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To COMPE'L. *v. a.* [*compello*, Latin.]

1. To force to ſome act; to oblige, to conſtrain to neceſſitate; to urge irreſiſtibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

The ſpinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,
And lack of other means, in deſperate manner,
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakeſp.*

He refuſed, and ſaid, I will not eat but his ſervants, together with the woman, *compelled* him. 1 *Sa.* xxviii. 23

All theſe bleſſings could but enable, not *compel* us to be happy. *Clarendon*

2. To take by force or violence; to ravith from; to force.

This ſignification is uncommon and harſh.

The ſucceſſive grief
Comes through commiſſions, which *compel* from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

COMPE'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced.

COMPELLA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *compello*, Latin.] Title of addreſs; the word of ſalutation

The beſt fitted for all perſons on all occaſions to uſe, is the *compellation* of father, which our Saviour firſt taught *Duppa's Rules of Devotion*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *ſire*, which is nothing elſe but *father*. *Temple.*

COMPE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *compel*.] He that forces another

COMPE'ND *n. ſ.* [*compendium*, Latin.] Abridgment, ſummary; epitome, contraction, breviate.

Fix in memory the diſcourſes, and abſtract them into *compends*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*compendiarius*, Latin.]

COMPENDIOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *compendious*] Shortness, contracted brevity.

COMPENDIOUS. *adj.* [from *compendium.*] Short; summary; abridged; direct; comprehensive, holding [illegible] fact, near; by which time is saved, and circuit cut off.

They had learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and so gained time. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMPENDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendious*] Shortly; in a short method; summarily, in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of Christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hooker, b. v.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *compendious.*] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COMPENDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Abridgment, summary; abbreviature; abbreviature, that which holds much in a narrow room, the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

COMPENSABLE. *adj.* [from *compensate*] That which may be [illegible]

To COMPENSATE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] To recompense, to be equivalent to, to counterballance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon's Natural History, N°.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,
The proper organs, proper pow'rs assign'd;
Each seeming want *compensated* of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force. *Pope.*

COMPENSATION. *n. f.* [from *compensate.*] Recompense; something equivalent, amends.

Peyntings, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

All other debts may *compensation* find,
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

COMPENSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compensate.*] That which compensates, that which countervails.

To COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Latin.] To compensate; to countervail, to be equivalent to, to counterbalance, to recompense.

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compensed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To COMPERENDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Latin.] To delay.

COMPERENDINATION. *n. f.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay, dilatoriness.

COMPETENCE. } *n. f.* [from *competent.*]
COMPETENCY. }

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

[illegible] more to intimacies and endearments, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the chearfulness of society. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the necessary [illegible]

petence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, [illegible] companions a necessary companion.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence.* *Pope.*

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for taking cognizance of an affair.

COMPETENT. *adj.* [*competens*, Latin.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate, proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent*, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The greatest captain of the English brought [illegible] upon a *competent* army to recover Ireland. *Davies.*

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

[illegible] we draw them unto somewhat less than is *competent.* *Hooker.*

3. Reasonable, moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. *Hooker, b. v. sect.* 40.

The clergy have gained some sight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified, fit.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue, sect.* 6.

5. [illegible] pertinent to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being.

COMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent.*]

1. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed, but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice, bound to respect desert. *Wotton.*

2. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

COMPETIBLE. *adj.* [from *competo*, Latin. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *competible.*] Suitable to; consistent with.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Those are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, [illegible]

[illegible]] [illegible]

COMPETITION. *n. f.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time, rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the *competition* of both houses, would again return and revive. [illegible]

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure, be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a *competition.* *Rogers, Serm. v.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing; anciently with *to.*

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

Now with *for*.

The prize of beauty was disputed 'till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but *for* the second place. *Dryden.*

COMPETITOR. *n. f.* [*con* and *petitor*, Latin.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's, a rival, with *for* before the thing claimed.

How far ous and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shakesp. Tit. Andron.*

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to get [illegible] *competitor.* *Bacon, Essay* 30.

Cicero and Scipio were *competitors for* the office of praetor. *Tatler, N°.* 86.

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor.* *Rogers, Serm.* 19.

2. It has formerly *of* before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechemetes, *competitor of* the kingdom. *Knolles's History.*

3. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Crosbys are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

COMPILATION. *n. f.* [from *compilo*, Latin.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An assemblage; a concervation.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To COMPILE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Latin.]

1. To draw up from various authors, to collect into one body.

2. To write, to compose.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satyrs against vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were *compiled.* *Woodward's Natural History.*

The regard he had for his fame, had caused him formerly to *compile* a dissertation concerning it. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. To contain, to comprise not in use.

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy-land, which those six books *compile*,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser, Sonnet* 80.

COMPILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *compile.*] Concervation, the act of piling together, the act of heaping up.

[illegible] encouraged to assay how I could build a man, for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement*, and of better materials. *Hakewill on Providence.*

COMPILER. *n. f.* [from *compile.*] A collector, one who frames a composition from various authors.

Some

Some draw experiments into tables and tables, those we call *common ones*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some pirotical *commenter*, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was a great treasurer. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE, COMPLA'CENCY } *n. f.* [*complacentia*, low Latin.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

By conversing cannot these erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there arises a serenity and *complacency* upon the whole soul. *South.*

Ideates extremely lessen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 256.

2. The cause of pleasure, joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My sole *complacence*! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. 274.

[illegible]

They were not satisfied with their governour, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 39.

Complacency and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addis.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. *Pope's Ess. Crit.*

COMPLACENT. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil, affable; soft, complaisant.

To COMPLAIN *v. n.* [*complaindre*, French.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cause of sorrow.

Lord Hastings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit, I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. *Job*, vii. 11.

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night *complain*?
For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain. *Dryden's Fables.*

Do not all men *complain*, even these as well as others, *of* the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet's Pref. to Theory of Earth.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midst of water I *complain of* thirst. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the causal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man *for* the punishment of his sins? *Lam.* iii. 39.

3. To inform against.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the council? *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To COMPLA'IN *v. a.* [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Gaufride, who couldst so well in rhime *complain*
The death of Richard, with an arrow slain. *Dryd. Fables.*

COMPLA'INANT. *n. f.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a suit, [illegible] against another.

[illegible] and this author are the most eager *complainants* of the dispute. *Collier's Defence.*

COMPLA'INER *n. f.* [from *complain.*] One who complains; a murmurer, a lamenter.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Phips is a *complainer*, and on this occasion I told lord Orrery, that *complainers* never succeed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

COMPLA'INT. *n. f.* [*complainte*, French.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries, lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of *complaint*, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

As for me, is [illegible] *Job*, xxx. 4.

2. The cause or [illegible]

The poverty [illegible] and hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

[illegible]mady; a disease.

One, in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood 'till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Remonstrance against, information against.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Against my child. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Against the godless these *complaints* he made. *Dryd. Æn.*

COMPLAISA'NCE *n. f.* [*complaisance*, French.] Civility; desire of pleasing, act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaisance* to her. *Dryden.*

You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to *complaisance*. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having lost her favorite dove

In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourn'd
[illegible]

COMPLAISANT. *adj.* [*complaisant*, French.] Civil; desirous to please.

[illegible] are to whom my fortune seems too bold;
Scarce to wise Peter *complaisant* enough,
And forcing half of Charters much too rough. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY *adv.* [from *complaisant.*] Civilly, with desire to please, ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And *complaisantly* help'd to all I hate,
Treated, caress'd, and tired, I take my leave. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *complaisant.*] Civility; complaisance. *Locke.*

To COMPLA'NATE, *v. a.* [from *planus*, Lat.] To level; to
To COMPLA'NE. reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made short and *complanated*, and firmly braced with muscles and tendons.

COMPLE'AT. See COMPLETE.

[illegible]

1. Perfection; fulness, completion; completement.

Our custom is both to place them in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker*, b. v. *fol.* 35.

They as they feasted had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Hubberd's Tale.*

For a *complement* of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The sensible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there;
[illegible]
His *complement* of stores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Additious circumstances; appendages, parts not necessary, but ornamental.

If the case be such as permitteth not baptism, to have the decent *complements* of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait for this, 'till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 58.

These, which have lastly sprung up, for *complement*, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are, in truth, for the greatest part, such silly things, that very easiness doth make them hard to be disputed of in serious manner. *Hooker, Dedication.*

A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious *complements*. *Spenser.*

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *complement*,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye. *Shak. Hen. V.*

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [illegible] The distance of a star from the zenith.

6. [illegible] *Curtain*, in fortification, that part in the [illegible] hour side of it which makes the demigorge.

Arithmetical COMPLEMENT *of a Logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 10,0000000. *Chambers.*

COMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*completus*, Latin.]

1. Perfect; full, without any defects.

With as the reading of scripture in the church is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God, and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, 'till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be *complete*. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 19.

And ye are *complete* in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Col.* ii. 10.

Then marvel not, thou great and *complete* man,
That all the Greeks began to worship Ajax. *Shakespeare.*

If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the assistance of the legislature power would be necessary to make it more *complete*. *Swift.*

2. Finished, ended, concluded.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish.

In 1608, Mr. Sanderson was *completed* master of arts. *Walton's Life of Sanderson.*

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a pope. *Pope.*

COMPLE'TELY *adv.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll,
Through space of matter, so *completely* full? *Blackmore.*

Whatever person would aspire to be *completely* witty, smart, humorous and polite, must, by hard labour, be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work. *Swift's Introduction to Gentle Conversation.*

COMPLE'TEMENT *n. f.* [from *completement*, French.] The act of completing.

A low

Allow me to give you from the best authors, the origin the increase, growth, the change, and the *completement* of future among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedic. to Juvenal.*

COMPLE'TENESS *n. f.* [from *complete*] Perfection, the state

It, as to exclude myself *King Charles.*

These parts go to make up the *completeness* of any *Watts's Logick.*

COMPLE'TION *n. f.* [from *complete*]

1. Accomplishment, fulness; act of fulfilling; state of being finished.

There was a most entire harmony, and consent of all the divine persons, receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*

2. Utmost height, perfect state.

He makes the utmost *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad*

COMPLEX *adj.* [*complexus*, Latin] Compositе; of many parts; not simple, including many particulars.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex*, such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe, which though a complication of various simple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one. *Locke.*

A secondary external mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a *complex* being. *Watts.*

With such perfection framed,

Is this *complex* dispersed scheme of things. *Thomson's Spring.*

COMPLEX. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding-supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the callings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South's Sermon.*

COMPLEXEDNESS *n. f.* [from *complex.*] Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral, contrariety to simplicity, compound state or nature.

From the *complexedness* of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, viz. that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations. *Locke.*

COMPLEXION *n. f.* [*complexio*, Latin]

1. The inclosure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, [illegible], since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistick form of it. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky

The state and disposition of the day *Shakesp. R. II.*

How sweetly doth thou minister to love,

That know love's grief by his *complexion!* *Shakespeare.*

What see you in those papers, that you lose

So much *complexion?* *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

He so takes on yonder, so rails against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* soever.

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,

And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*

Neatness, though it recommends them magnificent to great purposes, yet it polishes their *complexion*, and makes their spirits seem more vigorous. *Collier on Pride.*

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion.* *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 262.

3. The temperature of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,

For family of heaven for men should war. *Dryden's Fables.*

Far from all tempers he could service draw,

The worth of each, with its allay, he knew,

And, as the confident of nature, saw

How the *complexion* did divide and brew. *Dryden.*

The methods of providence men of this *complexion* must be content for the contemplation of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

That melancholy rule supreme,

Choler prefuse, or blood or phlegm,

It makes no difference in the case,

Nor is *complexion* honour's place.

COMPLEXIONAL *adj.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different figures from *complexional* efflorescencies, and descend still lower as they partake of the full genius and congregating humours. *Brown.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudices, will not wholly exclude us from the favour of God. *Scott's Sermons.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY *adv.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion.

[illegible] patients, either by converse or copulation *complexionally* to destroy him. *Evelyn's Caligula Errours*, b. viii. c. 8.

COMPLEXLY. *adv.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS. *n. f.* [from *complex.*] The state of being

COMPLEXURE *n. f.* [from *complex.*] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLIABLE [illegible] [from *comply*]

[illegible] ing to any desire or demand, accord, submission.

I am far from excusing that *compliance*, for plenary consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*

We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a necessary *compliance* with our desire, for upon any particular, and then appearing preferable good. *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,

A free and ready vielding to your wishes. *Rowe.*

The addresses to which the worst lovers owe *compliance* are sins, which offer eternal expectations. *Rogers.*

What *compliance* will remove dilation, while the liberty continues of practising what new opinions we please? *Swift.*

2. A disposition to yield to others, complaisance.

He was a man of few words, and of great *compliance*, and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he foresaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon*, b. v. 1.

COMPLIANT *adj.* [from *comply.*]

1. Yielding, bending.

The *compliant* boughs

Yielded them. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 332.

2. Civil, complaisant.

To COMPLICATE [illegible]

1. To entangle one

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Locke.*

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many *complicated* circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them suck. *Boyle's History of Humours.*

3. To form by composition, to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din

Of hissing through the hall! thick swarming now

With *complicated* monsters, head and tail. *Milt. Par. Lost*

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones. *Locke.*

COMPLICATE *adj* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleasure would recreate his sight, if he could grasp all in a survey, as a painter runs over a *complicate* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind*

COMPLICATEDNESS. *n. f* [from *complicate.*] The state of being complicated, intricacy, perplexity.

[illegible] is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicatedness*. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

COMPLICATION *n. f.* [from *complicate*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Estrange.*

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and seldom in order. *Watts.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts's Logick.*

COMPLICE. *n. f* [Fr. from *complex*, an associate, low Latin] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate, an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,

To quell the rebels and their *complices.* *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield, and divers of his chief *complices* executed in several parts of the realm. *Hayward.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might deny him his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his *complices.* *Clarendon*, b. viii.

COMPLIER. *n. f* [from *comply.*] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

COMPLIMENT. *n. f* [*complément*, Fr.] An act, or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares.

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms, but such as proud age did addict to him. *Sidney*, b. ii.

My servant, sir? 'Twas never merry world

Since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment*

Y'are servant to the duke Orsino, youth.

One

One whom the muſick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony
A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their meeting *Shakeſpeare.*
What honour that,
But tedious waſte of time, to ſit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lies,
Outward ſh flatteries? *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b. iv.*
Virtue and religion, heaven and eternal happineſs, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or ſacrificed to a jeſt.
Rogers, Sermon x.

To COMPLIMENT *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſooth with acts or expreſſions of reſpect, to flatter; to praiſe.

It was not to *compliment* a ſociety, ſo much above flattery and the regardleſs air of common applauſes. *Glanv. Scepſ. Pref.*
Monarchs ſhould their inward ſoul diſguiſe,
Diſſemble and command, be falſe and wiſe,
By ignominious arts, for ſervile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes. [illegible] *Pr.*
The watchman gave ſo very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myſelf *complimented* with the uſual ſalutation. *Tatler*, N°. 111.
She *compliments* Menelaus very handſomely, and ſays he wanted no accompliſhment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIME'NTAL *adj.* [from *compliment*.] Expreſſive of reſpect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to ſpeak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* aſſault upon him. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida*
Languages, for the moſt part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phraſes, and ſuch froth. *Watton*
This ſalſehood of Ulyſſes is entirely *complimental* and officious. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental*.] In the nature of a compliment; civilly, with artful or falſe civility.

This ſpeech has been condemned as avaricious. Euſtathius judges it ſpoken artfully and *complimentally*. *Broome on the Odyſſ.*

COMPLIME'NTER *n. ſ.* [from *compliment*.] One given to compliments, a flatterer.

COMPLINE. *n. ſ.* [*compline*, Fr. *completorium*, low Lat.] The laſt act of worſhip at night, by which the ſervice of the day is completed.
At morn and eve, beſides their anthems ſweet,
Their peny maſſes and their *complines* meet. *Hubb. Tale*

To COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLOT. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *complotum* for *complexum*, low Latin, *Menage*.] A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime; a plot.
I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpoſe of the *compiot* which ye tell. *Hubberd's Tale.*
I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

To COMPLO'T. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conſpire; to join in any ſecret deſign, generally criminal.
Nor ever by adviſed purpoſe meet,
To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill. *Shakeſ. Richard II.*
A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new ſcene of miſeries to the Trojans. *Pope*

COMPLOTTER *n. ſ.* [from *complot*.] A conſpirator, one joined in a plot.
Jocaſta too, no longer now my ſiſter,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

To COMPLY. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from the French *complaire*, but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Prior* is fond of its uſe.] To yield to, to be obſequious to; to accord with, to ſuit with. It has *with* before as well perſons as things.
[illegible] ſun *complys with* our weak ſight,
Parts gilds the clouds, then ſhews his globe of light. *Waller.*
They did ſervilely *comply with* the people in worſhipping God by ſenſible images and repreſentations. *Tillotſon.*
The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits, and bend itſelf to our intereſt. *Tillotſon.*
Remember I am ſhe who ſav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*
He made his wiſh *with* his eſtate *comply*,
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

COMPO'NENT *adj.* [*component*, Latin.] That which conſtitutes the compound body.
The bigneſs of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

To COMPORT *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To agree; to ſuit. Followed by *with*.
Some piety's not good there, ſome vain diſport
On this ſide ſin, with that place may *comport*. *Donne.*
To be ſuch does not *comport* with the nature of time. *Hooker on Time*
It is not every man's talent to diſtinguiſh aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport* with our prudence. *L'Eſtrange.*
Children, in the things they do, if they *comport* with their age, find little difference, ſo they may be doing. *Locke*

To COMPORT *v. a.* [*comporter*, Fr.] To bear, to endure. This is a Gallick ſignification, not adopted among us.
The malecontented ſort,
That never can the preſent ſtate *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will. *Daniel.*

COMPO'RT *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Behaviour, conduct, manner of acting and looking.
I ſhall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and converſation in and after it. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
I know them well, and mark'd the rude *comport*,
In times of tempeſt they command alone,
And he but ſits precarious on the throne. *Dryden's Fables*

COMPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport*.] Conſiſtent, not contradictory.
We caſt the rules and cautions of this art into ſome *comportable* method *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPO'RTANCE *n. ſ.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour, geſture of ceremony.
Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,
And entertain themſelves with courtſies meet. *Fairy Queen*

COMPO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour.
By her ſerious and devout *comportment* on theſe ſolemn occaſions, ſhe gives an example that is very often too much wanted *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*compoſer*, Fr. *compono*, Lat.]
1. To form a maſs by joining different things together.
Zeal ought to be *compoſed* of the higheſt degrees of all pious affections. *Spect.*
2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.
In a peaceful grave my corps *compoſe*. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. To diſpoſe; to put in the proper ſtate for any purpoſe.
The whole army ſeemed well *compoſed* to obtain that by their ſwords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
4. To put together a diſcourſe or ſentence.
Words ſo pleaſing to God, as thoſe which the ſon of God himſelf hath *compoſed*, were not poſſible for men to frame. *Hooker, b. v. ſect. 35.*
5. To conſtitute by being parts of a whole.
Nor did Iſrael 'ſcape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *compoſ'd*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i. l. 483.*
A few uſeful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compoſe* their intellectual poſſeſſions. *Watts.*
6. To calm; to quiet.
He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *compoſed*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
You, that had taught them to ſubdue their foes,
Could order teach, and their high ſpirits *compoſe*. *Dryden.*
Compoſe thy mind,
Nor fraud are here contriv'd, nor force deſign'd. *Dryden.*
He, having a full ſway and command over the water, had power to ſtill and *compoſe* it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p. iii.*
Yet to *compoſe* this midnight noiſe,
Go, freely ſearch where-e'er you pleaſe. *Prior.*
7. To adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs, by freeing it from diſturbance.
The mind being thus diſquieted, may not be able eaſily to *compoſe* and ſettle itſelf to prayer. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
We beſeech thee to *compoſe* her thoughts, and preſerve her reaſon, during her ſickneſs. *Swift.*
8. To adjuſt; to ſettle, as, *to compoſe a difference.*
9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the forms.
10. [In muſick.] To form a tune from the different muſical notes.

COMPO'SED. *participial adj.* [from *compoſe*.] Calm, ſerious; even; ſedate.
In Spain there is ſomething ſtill more ſerious and *compoſed* in the manner of the inhabitants. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy*
The Venetian there, of ſober triumph ſate,
Compoſ'd his poſture, and his look ſedate. *Pope.*

COMPO'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *compoſed*.] Calmly; ſeriouſly; ſedately.
A man was walking before the door very *compoſedly* without a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke, every body aſked which is he, the man without the hat very *compoſedly* anſwered, I am he. *Clarendon*

COMPO'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſed*.] Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.
He that will think to any purpoſe, muſt have fixedneſs and *compoſedneſs* of humour, as well as ſmartneſs of parts. *Norris*

COMPO'SER *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe*.]
1. An author, a writer.
Now will be the right ſeaſon of forming them to be able writers and *compoſers* in every excellent matter *Milton.*
If the thoughts of ſuch authors have nothing in them, they at leaſt do no harm, and ſhew an honeſt mind in the *compoſer*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 49.
2. He that adapts the muſick to words; he that forms a tune.

For compoſition I prefer next Ludovico, a moſt judicious and ſweet *compoſer*. *Peacham of Muſick.*

It is *compoſer* has ſo expreſſed my ſenſe, where I intended to move the paſſions, that he ſeems to have been the poet as well as the *compoſer*. *Dryden's Aureng-zebe, Preface.*

The *compoſite* order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders of columns, ſo named becauſe its capital is compoſed out of thoſe of the other orders, and it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion, that the *compoſite* pillars of this arch were made in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

1. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *compoſition*, whereby they incorporate almoſt as they were natural bodies. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the vicars regnant in Rome, no *compoſition* was allowed by the laws to be uſed in point of medicine, but only ſimples proper to each diſeaſe. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication, oppoſed to analyſis, or the ſeparation of complex notions.

The inveſtigation of difficult things, by the method of analyſis, ought ever to precede the method of *compoſition*. *Newt.*

3. A maſs formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity in age, is an excellent *compoſition* for buſineſs. *Bacon, Eſſay* 43.

Vaſt pillars of ſtone, caſed over with a *compoſition*, that looks the moſt like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addiſon.*

Jove mixed up all, and his beſt clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *compoſition* Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The ſtate of being compounded; union, conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things firſt in their own ſimple natures, and afterwards view them in *compoſition* with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The diſpoſition in a picture is an aſſemoling of many parts: this is alſo called the *compoſition*, by which is meant the diſtribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of thoſe *compoſitions* that paſs in his name. *L'Eſtrange.*

That univerſal prayer has always been looked upon as a *compoſition* fit to have proceeded from the wiſeſt of men. *Addiſon.*

When I read rules of criticiſm, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means diſcover what he likes in a *compoſition*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 115.

7. Adjuſtment, regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *compoſition* of geſture, look, pronunciation, motion, uſeth all theſe faculties at once. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcov.*

8. Compact, agreement, terms on which differences are ſettled.

To take away all ſuch mutual grievance, injuries and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *compoſition* and agreement amongſt themſelves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind ſoever, ſeemeth evidently to have been from deliberate advice, conſultation, and *compoſition* between men, judging it convenient and behoveful. *Hooker.*

as we are agreed;
I crave our *compoſition* may be written,
And ſeal'd between us. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Their courage droops, and, hopeleſs now, they wiſh
For *compoſition* with th' unconquer'd fiſh. *Waller.*

9. The act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; the ſum paid.

10. Conſiſtency; congruity.

There is no *compoſition* in theſe news,
That gives them credit. ———
—Indeed they are diſproportion'd. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminiſh, or change its ſignification.

12. A certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution. It proceeds upon principles in themſelves ſelf-evident, on definitions, poſtulates and axioms, and a previouſly demonſtrated ſeries of propoſitions, ſtep by ſtep, 'till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonſtrated. This is called the ſynthetical method, and is uſed by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*

COMPOSITIVE. *adj.* [from *compoſe*.] Compounded; or having power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe*.] He that ranges and adjuſts types in printing, diſtinct from the preſſman, who makes the impreſſion upon paper.

COMPOST. *n. ſ.* [*compoſtum*, Lat.] A mixture of various ſubſtances for enriching the ground, manure.

We uſe to have great variety of *compoſts* and ſoils, for the ſeveral natures of the earth to fit. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

Avaunt, and quit my ſight! let the earth hide thee!
Thy bones are marrowleſs, thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes
Which thou doſt glare with! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Water young planted ſhrubs, amomum eſpecially, which you can hardly refreſh too often, and it requires abundance.

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd *compoſt* forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*

In vain the aſſuring grove
Seems fair a while, cheriſh'd with ſolder earth;
But when the alien *compoſt* is exhauſt,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

To COMPOST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with ſoil.

By removing into worſe earth, or forbearing to *compoſt* the ground, the vine turneth into ſolid wood, and the coleworts into head. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 516.

As for earth, it *compoſteth* itſelf, for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 595.

COMPOSTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſt*.] Soil, manure.

Fie earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a *compoſture* ſtoln
From gen'ral excrements. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

COMPOSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe*.]

1. The act of compoſing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be ſo found, or comprehenſive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick *compoſure*. *King Charles.*

2. Arrangement, combination, mixture; order.

Hence languages ariſe, when, by inſtitution and agreement, ſuch a *compoſure* of letters, i. e. ſuch a word, is intended to ſignify ſuch a certain thing. *Holder on Elements of Sp.*

From the various *compoſures* and combinations of theſe corpuſcles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts.

In *compoſure* of his face,
Love'd a fair, but manly grace. *Graham.*

4. Frame; make, temperament.

To reel the ſtreets at noon, and ſtand the buffet
With ſlaves that ſmell of ſweat; ſay this becomes him:
As his *compoſure* muſt be rare indeed,
Whom theſe things cannot blemiſh. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

5. Diſpoſition, relative adjuſtment.

The duke of Buckingham ſprung, without any hop, by a kind of congenial *compoſure*, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

6. Compoſition, framed diſcourſe.

Diſcourſes on ſuch occaſions are ſeldom the productions of leiſure, and ſhould be read with thoſe favourable allowances that are made to haſty *compoſures*. *Atterbury's Pref. to Sermons.*

In the *compoſures* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reaſon, but your own, that is given to guide you. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. Sedateneſs; calmneſs, tranquility.

To whom the virgin majeſty of Eve,
As one who loves, and ſome unkindneſs meets,
With ſweet auſtere *compoſure* thus reply'd *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The calmeſt and ſereneſt hours of life, when the paſſions of nature are all ſtill, and the mind enjoys its moſt perfect *compoſure*. *Watts's Logick.*

8. Agreement, compoſition, ſettlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the faireſt hopes of an happy *compoſure*. *King Charles.*

Van guard to right and left the front unfold,
That all may ſee, who hate us, how we ſeek
Peace and *compoſure*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vi. l. 560.

Things were not brought to an extremity where I left the ſtory: there ſeems yet to be room left for a *compoſure*, hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryd. Pref. to Abſ. and Achit.*

COMPOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or tippling together.

Secrecy to words ſpoke under the roſe, only mean, in *compotations*, from the ancient cuſtom in ſympoſiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reaſon quits
Her empire to confuſion and miſrule,
And vain debates, then twenty tongues at once
Conſpire in ſenſeleſs jargon, naught is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Prior.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one maſs.

2. To form by mingling various parts.

Whoſoever *compoundeth* any like it, ſhall be cut off. *Ex.*

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not compound bodies; I mean, mingle together ſuch bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary, or rather of ſimpler ones. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.*

The ideas, being each but one ſingle perception, are eaſier got than the more complex ones, and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty, which attends thoſe *compounded* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different poſitions; to combine.

We cannot have a ſingle image that do not enter through

the

the fight; but we have the art of altering and *compounding* those images into all the variety of pictures. *Addif. Spectator.*

4. (In grammar.) To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a short and *compounded* name, and are called *Pyretigris*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

5. To compose by being united.

Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendship?
To have his pomp, and all what state *compounds*,
But only painted, like his varnish'd friends! *Shakesp. Timon.*

6. To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all differences were well *compounded*. *Shake.*
If there be any accord or suits between any of the tenants they are *compounded* and appeased. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To discharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound*? *Gay.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand. It has *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at last, glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife,
Compound for all the rest, with longer life. *Dryden.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: *compound* with him by the year. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

3. To come to terms.

Cornwal *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If *for* thy ransom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy most assured overthrow? *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Made all the royal stars recant,
Compound and take the covenant. *Hudibras, p. i. cant.* 3.

But drench'd all, when he, despairing, found
Catullus there did with the winds *compound*. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Paracelsus and his sectaries have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of chymical medicines into the present practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in use.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal of the senate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

COMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not single.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit for most uses as gold. *Bacon.*

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *Watts's Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words, not simple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem pleased with them as beauties, I speak of his *compound* epithets. *Pope.*

3. COMPOUND *or aggregated Flower*, in botany, is such as consists of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its style and stamina, and adhering seeds, and are all contained within one and the same calyx: such are the sunflower and dandelion. *Hunter.*

COMPOUND. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

For present use or profit, this is the rule: consider the price of the two simple bodies; consider again the dignity of the one above the other in use, then see if you can make a *compound*, that will have more in price than it will lose in dignity of the use. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of flesh, as well as spirit. *South's Sermons.*

Love, why do we one passion call?
When 'tis a *compound* of them all,
Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,
In all their equipages meet.

COMPO'UNDABLE. *adj.* [from *compound*.] Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. *n. s.* [from *To compound*.]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Those fathers, sweeteners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who shake their heads so strongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHEND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To comprise, to include, to contain, to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom.* xiii. 9.

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which *comprehends* so many several [illegible]r.

2. To contain in the mind, to understand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
Than we are here to *comprehend* his thought. *Waller.*

[illegible]ast, that they who have not the least notion of [illegible], should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot *comprehend* it. *D. d.*

COMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*comprehensibus*, From *comprehendo*, Lat.] Intelligible; attainable by the mind, conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon fixes the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us. *Locke.*

COMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *comprehensible*.] With great power of signification or understanding, figuratively, with great extent of sense.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensibly*, so as to signify all reason and virtue. *Tillot.*

COMPREHE'NSION. *n. s.* [*comprehensio*, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing, reception.

In the Old Testament there is a secret *comprehension* of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker, b. v.*

The *comprehension* of an idea regards all effential modes and properties of it, so body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Summary, epitome, compendium; abstract, arrangement in which much is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and *comprehension* of all. *Rogers, Sermon 19.*

3. Knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgement, and *comprehension* of all things, within the compass of an human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetorick.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend*.]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age, not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
[illegible]rstanding head, a liberal weight,
All Europe fav'd, yet Britain not betray'd. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Having the quality of comprising much, comprehensive, extensive.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Sprat's Sermons.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehensive*.] In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *comprehensive*.] The quality of including much in a few words or in narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

To COMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Latin.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune ey'd with bloom of beauty blest,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *compress*. *Pope's Odyss.*

There was in the island of Io a young girl *compressed* by a genius, who delighted to associate with the muses. *Pope.*

COMPRE'SSES. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Rollers of linen rags, by which surgeons fasten their bandages for any particular part or purpose. *Quincy.*

I applied an interessent about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compresses* and bandage drained it up. *Wiseman.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *compressible*.] The quality of being compressible, the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *compress*.] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air, their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *pressible*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

COMPRESSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *compressible*.] Capability of being pressed close. *I*

COMPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*compressio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Wheresoever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts thereof, seeking to deliver themselves from the *compression*; and this is the cause of all violent ar[illegible]
Bacon's Natural History.

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not *compression*, in which likewise is round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Tears are the effects of the *compression* of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat Hist*

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases, so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances. *Newt.*

COMPRE'SSURE. *n. f.* [from *compress*] The act or force of the body pressing against another

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

To COMPRI'NT *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Latin]

The word properly signifies to print together, but it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips's Hazard of Hards*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*comprendre compris*, French] To contain, to comprehend; to include.

The necessity of shortness calleth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker, b. v. fol. 37*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same [illegible] intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *comprise* the regimen of the church? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 3.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies,
But friendship does two souls in one *comprise*. *Roscommon*

COMPROBA'TION. *n. f.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof, attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Brown.*

CO'MPROMISE. *n. f.* [*compromissum*, Latin.]

1. *Compromise* is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowel.*
2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it, for warr'd he hath not;
But basely yielded, upon *compromise*,
That which his ancestors achiev'd with blows. *Sh. Rich. II.*

To CO'MPROMISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions; as, *they* compromised *the affair at a middle rate*
2. In *Shakespeare* it means, unusually, to accord, to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,
That all the yearlings, which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *compromisso*.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *n. f.* [from *con* and *provincial*.] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMPT. *n. f.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account, computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever
Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,
To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,
Still to return your own. *Shakesp. King John.*

To COMPT *v. a* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use *To* COUNT, which see.

COMPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt*.] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject, submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain my scorn; I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage. *Shakesp.*

To COMPTROLL. *v. a.* [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *controll*; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To control; to over-rule, to oppose

COMPTRO'LLER. *n. f.* [from *comptroll*.] Director; supervisor; superior superintendent, governour

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies.
I was spoke too, with Sir Henry Guilford,
This night to be *comptrollers*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such a latitude in some kind of baboons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky. *Dryden's Æneis.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. f* [from *comptroller*] Superintendence.

The gayle for stannery-causes is annexed to the *comptrollership*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsatory*.] With force; by constraint. *Clarissa*

COMPU'LSATORY. *n. f.* [from *compulsor*, Latin] Having the [illegible]

Which is no other
But to recover from us by strong hand,

And terms *compulsatory*, those 'foresaid [illegible]
So by his father lost. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

COMPU'LSION. *n. f.* [*compulsio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to something, forcible violence of the agents.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*

Thoughts, whether have recited me with that swift *Compulsion* thus transported *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Such sweet *compulsion* doth in musick lye,
To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

2. The state of being compelled, violence suffered.

Compulsion is an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,
With what *compulsion* and laborious flight
We sunk thus low? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 80.*

This faculty is free from *compulsion*, and so spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object *Hale*

Possibly there were others who assisted Haroun, partly out of fear and *compulsion*. *Hale on Common Law.*

COMPU'LSIVE. *adj* [from *compulsif*, Fr. *compulsus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel, forcible.

The Danube, vast and deep,
Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink,
Urg'd by *compulsive* arms, soon as they reach'd,
New terror chill'd their veins. *Philips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift*

COMPU'LSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsive*.] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *n. f* [from *compulsive*] Force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulsory*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force, by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such right to govern, as he may *compulsorily* bring under the less worthy, is idle *Bac.*

COMPU'LSORY *adj.* [*compulsoire*, French.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated *Bramh. against Hobbs.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory*. *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION *n. f* [*compunction*, Fr. from *pungo punctum*, to prick, Lat.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12*

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance, contrition

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS *adj.* [from *compunction*.] Repentant; sorrowful, tender

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunction*.] Causing remorse.

COMPURGA'TION. *n. f.* [*compurgatio*, Latin.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another

COMPURGA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation, these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

COMPUTA'TION *n. f* [from *compute*]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation

My princely father
Then, by just *computation* of the time,
Found that the issue was not his. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature

To COMPU'TE *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin] To reckon, to calculate, to number; to count

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet find the year was measured by months. *Holder on Time.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,
Compute the morn and evening to the day,
The whole amount of that enormous fame,
A tale that blends their glory with their shame. *Pope*

[*computus*, Lat.] Computation, calculation.

n. f. [from *compute.*] Reckoner, accountant; calculator

The knowledges of these *computers*, and the accounts of these arts, are different. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 4.*

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift.*

COMPUTIST *n. f.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Wotton.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown*

CO'MRADE. *n. f.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber, one that lodges in the same chamber, *contubernio frutur.*]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee
In to the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*,
As good for nothing else. *Milton's Agonistes, l.* 1159.

A footman, being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift.*

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association, as *concourse*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together

CON [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question; as the *pros* and

To CON. *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know; as in *Chaucer*, *Old women connen mochel thinge*; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know

Of muses, Hobbinol, I *conne* no skill
Enough to me to paint out my unrest. *Spenser's Pastorals*

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

You are full of pretty answers: have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings. *Shakespeare's As you like it*

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning* over the visible and inferior creatures. *Milton.*

Show it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *conn'd* the first, and required it of him *Hooker's Elements of Speech.*

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are such as you have wisdom *conn'd* *Prior*

All this while John had *conn'd* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *To* CON *thanks*; an old expression for *to thank*. It is the same with *to favour* or *grace*

I *can* him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it *Shak.*

To CONCAMERATE *v. a* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one *concamerated* bone, ended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew's Museum.*

CONCAMERA'TION *n. f.* [from *concamerate.*] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the story of those impossible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of fixed orbs? *Glanville's S.*

To CONCATENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain] To link together, to unite in a successive order.

CONCATENA'TION *n. f.* [from *concatenate*] A series of links, or a continued and invariable succession

The stoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *connexion* of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. *South's Sermons*

CONCAVA'TION. *n. f.* [from *concave.*] The act of making

CONCAVE *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch: opposed to convex.

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their *concave* surface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds
Made in his *concave* shores? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

CONCA'VENESS. *n. f.* [from *concave.*] Hollowness. *Dict.*

CONCAVITY. *n. f.* [from *concave*] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidical body

They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite neatness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the *concavity* of that mould with

greater exactness than these flints do the *concavities* of the cells, wherein they were moulded *Woodw. Natural History.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other

I procured therefore another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a shell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward on Fossils.*

adj. [*concavus*, Latin] Concave; hollow with

CO'NCAVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concavous.*] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

To CONCE'AL *v. a.* [*celo*, Latin.] To hide, to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds medicine, who his grief imparts,
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Come, Catesby, thou art sworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As closely to *conceal* what we impart *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word *concealed*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be *concealed*. *Pope.*

CONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed, possible to be kept secret, or hid

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *conceal.*] The state of being concealed; privacy, obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER. *n. f.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty.

CONCE[illegible]

1. The act of hiding, secretly

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*

Though few own such sentiments, yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above. *Clarendon's Sacrif. Preface.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 33.*

3. Hiding place; retreat; cover; shelter

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual *concealment* of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few;
Their food its fruits, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

To CONCEDE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Bayle.*

The atheist, if you do but *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCEIT *n. f.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker, b. i*

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning,
There's some *conceit*, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakesp.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved? and yet, I not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney, b.*

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hooker, b.*

[illegible] judgment, and shall be [illegible] *Wisd.* viii. 11.

4. Opinion, generally in a ſenſe of contempt; fancy, imagination, fantaſtical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob
The treaſury of life, when life itſelf
Yields to the theft. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all eaſily with it, when yet above common ſenſe. *Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd *conceit*,
As ever entered Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4 Opinion in a neutral ſenſe.

Seeſt thou a man wiſe in his own *conceit*? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxvi 12.

I ſhall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. A pleaſant fancy.

His wit is as thick as Tewkſbury muſtard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* 1.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Sentiment, as diſtinguiſhed from imagery.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts ſtruck out at ev'ry line *Pope.*

7 Fondneſs, favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little ſtudying in learning, and great *conceit* of himſelf, he has loſt his religion; may he find it again by harder ſtudy under humbler truth. *Bentley.*

8 *Out of* CONCEIT *with.* No longer fond of

Not that I dare aſſume to myſelf to have put him *out of conceit with* it, by having convinced him of the fantaſticalneſs of it. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me *out of conceit with* this moving manner, is the frequent diſappointment. *Swift.*

To CONCEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine, to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you muſt *conceit* me,
Either a coward, or a flatterer *Shakeſ. Julius Cæſar.*

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cauſe which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the ſubject. *Bacon.*

He *conceits* himſelf to be ſtruck at, when he is not ſo much as thought of. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſtrong, by *conceiving* themſelves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and conſequently as uſeleſs, as if they really were ſo. *South's Sermons*

CONCEITED. *partiſcip. adj.* [from *conceit.*]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, well ſpoken, pleaſantly *conceited*, and ſharp of wit. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Proud, fond of himſelf, opinionative; affected; fantaſtical

There is another extreme in obſcure writers, which ſome empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of ſenſe. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to paſſion quickly heated. *Swift*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I ſcribble myſelf. *Pope.*

3. With *of* before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a ſeveral way, impotently *conceited of* his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we conſider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited of* their own wit, ſcience, and politeneſs. *Bentley*

CONCEITEDLY. *adv.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimſically.

Conceitedly dreſs her, and be aſſign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel;
Make her for love fit fuel *Donne.*

CONCEITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conceited.*] Pride; opinionativeneſs, fondneſs of himſelf

When men think none worthy eſteem but ſuch as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedneſs* makes them give the pre-eminence. *Cluer on Pride*

CONCEITLESS. *adj.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid, without thought; dull of apprehenſion.

Think'ſt thou, I am ſo ſhallow, ſo *conceitleſs*,
To be ſeduced by thy flattery. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

CONCEITABLE. *adj.* [from *conceive.*]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were poſſible to contrive an invention, whereby an *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power with the ſame quickneſs by the hand, without other inſtrument, the works of nature would be too much ſubjected to art *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. That may be underſtood or believed

The freezing of the words in the air in the Northern climes, is not *conceivable* as this ſtrange union. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 4.

It is not *conceivable* that it ſhould be indeed that very perſon, whoſe ſhape and voice it aſſumed. *Atterbury's Sermons*

CONCEIVABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable. *D. ſ.*

CONCEIVABLY. *adv.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable or intelligible manner

To CONCEIVE. *v. n.* [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Latin]

1 To admit into the womb.

I was ſhapen in iniquity, and in ſin did my mother *conceive* me *Pſalm* li. 5.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpoſe againſt you. *Jer.*

3. To comprehend; to underſtand. *He conceives the whole ſyſtem.*

This kind of it durſt ſpeak,
Would ſtretch thy ſpirits up into the air
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

4. To think, to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with Sir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the ſame climate. *Sid.*

To CONCEIVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive* of me let it be noted
That, through our interceſſion, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Conceive of things clearly and diſtinctly in their own natures, *conceive* of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of things comprehenſively in all their properties and relations; *conceive* of things extenſively in all their kinds; *conceive* of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks ſhould *conceive* when they came to drink. *Gen.*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, poſſeſs'd
Conceiving as ſhe ſlept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addiſon.*

CONCEIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *conceive.*] One that underſtands or apprehends.

Though hereof prudent ſymbols and pious allegories be made by wiſer *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto ſuperſtitious applications *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 7. *c.* 1.

CONCE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*concentus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of ſound

It is to be conſidered, that whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to *concent* of notes, is rather to be aſcribed to the ante-number than to the ent re number *Bacon.*

2. Conſiſtency.

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinſick worth to accompany one ſtate more than another. *Atterbury.*

To CONCENTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compaſs; to drive towards the center

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greateſt ſtrength, will coagulate the ſerum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONCENTRATION. *n. ſ.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection into a narrow ſpace round the center; compreſſion into a narrow compaſs.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, muſt be ſhadowed in a circular manner *Peacham on Drawing*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Latin] To tend to one common centre; to have the ſame centre with ſomething elſe.

The bricks having firſt been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the ſides afterwards join ſo cloſely, and the points *concentre* ſo exactly, that the pillars appear one entire piece. *Wotton*

All theſe are like ſo many lines drawn from ſeveral objects, that ſome way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. a* To unite towards one centre.

The having a part leſs to animate, will rather ſerve to *concentre* the ſpirits, and make them more active in the reſt. *Decay of Piety.*

In thee *concentring* all their precious beams
Of ſacred influence! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* 9. *l.* 106.

CONCE'NTRICAL, } *adj.* [*concentricus*, Lat.] Having one com-
CONCE'NTRICK } mon centre.

If, as in water ſtir'd, more circles be
Produced by one, love ſuch additions take,
Theſe, like ſo many ſpheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donne.*

Any ſubſtance, pitched ſteddy upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, alſo deſcribes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Mclaurin's Hiſt. Ex.*

If the cryſtalline humour had been *concentrical* to the ſclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemiſphere at one view. *Ray on the Creation.*

If a ſtone be thrown into ſtagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue ſome time to ariſe in the place where the ſtone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the ſurface of the water to great diſtances. *Newton's Opt.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrical* rings, like thoſe of an onion about the firſt kernel. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the ſun, or other central body, could in no wiſe be attained without the power of the Divine Arm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCE'PTACLE *n. ſ.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a veſſel

There

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. Fos.*

CONCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *concipio conceptum*, Latin.] That may be conceived, intelligible, capable to be understood

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCEPTION. *n. s.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy *conception*; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. *Gen.* iii.

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*; children thou shalt bring
In sorrow forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 194.

2. The state of being conceived

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And at that instant, like a babe, sprung up. *Shakespeare.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryd. Dufresn.*

3. Notion, idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *South's Sermons.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions* were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Please your highness, note
His dangerous *conception* in this point
Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were,
And that *conception* should distinctly show
They should the name of reasonable bear;
For, without reason, none could reason know *Davies*

6. Conceit, sentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry, many times unequal, and almost always forced, and, besides, is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

CONCEPTIOUS. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Apt to conceive, fruitful, pregnant.

Common mother,
Dear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakes. Timon.*

CONCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 7.

To CONCERN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to, to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith, and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us? *Hooker*, b. iii. f. 8

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of concerns him. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd, those chiefly which *concern*
Just Abraham, and his seed *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly, to be of importance to.

I would not
The cause were known to them it most *concerns*. *Shakespear.*

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison on the State of the War.*

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negroe who was sick of the small pox. I found by enquiry, at a person's *concernment*, that [illegible] tumours left white specks behind them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Above the rest two goddesses appear
Concern'd for each: there Venus, Juno there [illegible]
Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the projects of religious persons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Whatever past actions it cannot recollect, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done *Locke.*

They think themselves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to court his favour. *Rogers, Serm.* xi.

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half was to be sick. *Derham.*

CONCERN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair, considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* secure,
Things of less moment may delays endure. *Denh. m.*

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Ham. Freeholder*

A heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner *Rogers, Sermon* xi.

2. Interest; engagement

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give,
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, sound convincing sense,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *I*

The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects. she cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost *concern* to her. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 455

4. Passion, affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your souls divide,
Your honour gave us what your love deny'd. *Dryden.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wishes, follow me to battle *Addison. Cato.*

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed where the plough has no work, one family can do the business of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCE'RNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating to, with relation to

There is not any thing more subject to errour than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may [illegible]

None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jamaica, yet, upon testimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

CONCERNMENT. *n. s.* [from *concern*.]

1. That thing in which we are concerned or interested; affair; [illegible]

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist
Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own *Milt. Agon.*
This shews how useful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras*, p. i. *cant.* 2.
Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetch'd in haste,
Leaving our great *concernment* to the last *Denham.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compass than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to exist, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wise in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise *Tillotson*

Our spiritual interests, and the great *concernments* of a future state, would doubtless recur often. *Atterbury.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Relation, influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No less than the king's life and honour *Denham's Sophy.*
He vainly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

3. Intercourse, business.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongst another *Locke.*

4. Importance, moment

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interposition, regard, meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation

[illegible] ar father, or *concernment* in it, than suffering to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

of mind.

[illegible] e they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, the [illegible] h man [illegible] [illegible] e on their *concernment* *D*

It carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, [illegible] f a preface [illegible] and *concernment* accompany it, the idea is likely to make the leaper *Locke*

To CONCERT *v. a.* [*concerter*, French, from *concertare*, Lat. to prepare themselves for some publick exhibition or performance, by private encounters among themselves]

1. To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.

To contrive, to adjust.

[illegible] ark how ready in his working brain

He forms the wo[illegible] *concerted* scheme of mischief *K.*

CONCERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs, establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair.

All those discontents, how numerous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert* *Swift.*

2. A symphony, many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCERTATION. *n. f.* [*concertatio*, Latin.] Strife, con-

CONCERTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Latin.] Contentious; quarrelsome, recriminating. *Dict*

CONCESSION. *n. f.* [*concessio*, Latin.]

[illegible]

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. A grant, the thing granted.

I shall counted myself unadvantaged by my largest *concessions*, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances, without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small *concessions.* *Swift*

CONCESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession.*] Given by indulgence

[illegible]

CONCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *concession.*] By way of concession;

[illegible]

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*; not controversing, but assuming the question which, taken as granted, advantaged the contention *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 12.

CONCH. *n. f.* [*concha*, Latin.] A shell, a sea-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells
Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew,
And all the sparkling stones of various hue. *Dryden's Fables.*

CONCHOID. *n. f.* The name of a curve.

To CONCILIATE. *v. a.* [*conciliо*, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

CONCILIATION. *n. f.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling *Dict.*

CONCILIATOR. *n. f.* [from *conciliate.*] One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY. *adj.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict*

[illegible] *n. f.* [from *concinnitas*, Latin.] Decency,

CONCINNOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Latin.] Becoming, pleasant; agreeable

CONCISE. *adj.* [*concisus*, cut, Latin.] Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *Ben Johnson's Discoveries*

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fuller view *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, c.* [illegible]

CONCISELY. *adv.* [from *concise.*] Briefly; shortly, few words, in short sentences.

Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey, b.* v.

CONCISENESS. *n. f.* [from *concise.*] Brevity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his *conciseness.* *Dryden.*

CONCISION. *n. f.* [*concisum*, Latin.] Cutting off; excision; destruction

CONCITATION. *n. f.* [*concitatio*, Latin.] The act of stirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the soul, whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces conceited phantasms. *Brown.*

CONCLAMATION. *n. f.* [*conclamatio*, Latin.] An outcry; shout of many together *Dict.*

CONCLAVE. *n. f.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet, or the assembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves,
They've sent me such a man I would have wish'd for *Shak.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal *South's Ser*

3. A close assembly

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Jano[illegible] on the shining senate [illegible]s. *Garth.*

To CONCLUDE. *v. a.* [*conclud*, Latin.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ therefore, for ever and the selfsame, was only, touching our very substance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 52.

2. To include, to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans, c.* [illegible]

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously administered in this world, so that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befals him. *Tillotson*

4. To decide; to determine.

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it best. *Dryden.*
But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die. *Addison's Ovid's Met*

5. To end, to finish.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet,
But so it must be, if the king miscarry *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

These are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man. *Dryden's Æn. b* vii.

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

He never refused to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

To CONCLUDE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination, to collect the consequence, to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and th[illegible].
When of herself she can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity of *concluding*, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle on Colours*

There is something infamous in the very attempt, the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. To settle opinion

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability, as our author has done, because, in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from those performances. *Addison to Pope.*

3. Finally to determine.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of,
Between the realms of England and of France *Shakespeare.*

4. To end

And all around were nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden's Fables.*

CONCLUDENCY. *n. f.* [from *concludent*] Consequence, regular proof; logical deduction of reason

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLUDENT. *adj.* [from *conclude*] Decisive, ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Hale's Orig. of Mank*

CONCLUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Determinable, certain by regular proof

'Tis as certainly *concludible* from God's prescience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it all. *Hammond*

CONCLUSION. *n. f.* [from *conclude.*]

1. Determination, final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves, the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority *Hooker*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The *conclusion* of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be found and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true *conclusion* brings. *Davies*

Then doth the wit
Build fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and all pursue. *Davies.*

I only deal by rules of art.

Such

ch as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusions of aſtrology. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. ii.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *conclusion* different from themſelves. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

He granted him both the major and the minor, but denied him the *concluſion*. *Atterbury's Freeho.*

The cloſe; the laſt reſult of argumentative wit.

Let us hear the *concluſion* of the whole matter, fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles. xii. 13.*

I have been reaſoning, and in *concluſion* have thought it beſt to return to what fortune hath made my native. *Swift.*

The event of experiments.

Her phyſician tells me,
She has purſued *conclusions* infinite
Of eaſy ways to die. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

We practiſe likewiſe all *concluſions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

The end, the upſhot, the laſt part.

In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify ſilence, confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes
And ſtill *conclusion*, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

CONCLUSIVE *adj.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Deciſive; giving the laſt determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houſes were not by any law or reaſon *concluſive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The laſt dictate of the underſtanding is not always abſolute in itſelf, nor *concluſive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external neceſſity. *Bramh. Anſwer to Hobbs.*

They have ſecret reaſons for what they ſeem to do, which, whatever they are, they muſt be equally *concluſive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers, Ser.*

2. Regularly conſequential.

Thoſe that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of ſyllogiſm, cannot know whether they are made in right and *concluſive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLUSIVELY *adv.* [from *concluſive*.] Deciſively; with a determination.

This I ſpeak only to diſſuade Polonius and Eupolis not to ſpeak peremptorily, or *concluſively*, touching the point of poſſibility, till they have heard me declare the means of the execution. *Bacon's Holy War.*

CONCLUSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *concluſive*.] Power of determining the operation, regular conſequence.

Conſideration of things to be known, of their ſeveral weights, *concluſiveneſs*, or evidence. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

To CONCOAGULATE *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The ſaline parts of thoſe, upon their ſolution by the rain, may work upon thoſe other ſubſtances, formerly *coagulated* with them. *Boyle's Experiments.*

They do but congelate themſelves, without *concoagulating* with them any water. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

CONCOAGULATION *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate*.] A coagulation of which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCOCT *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Latin.]

1. To digeſt by the ſtomach, ſo as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the ſtomach firſt muſt have a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

Certainly he was a man of a feeble ſtomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, proſperous or adverſe. *Howard.*

The vital functions are performed by general and conſtant laws, the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The notions and ſentiments of others judgment, as well as memory makes our property as it does, as it were, our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of our own. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 2.*

2. To prepare or ſublime by heat, or heighten to perfection.

The ſmall cloſe-lurking mine ſhall fix
Whoſe high *concocted* venom through the
darts. *Sandys.*

CONCOCTION *n. ſ.* [from *concoct*.] Digeſtion in the ſtomach, maturation by heat, the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a ſimple maturation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 324.*

The conſtanteſt notion of *concoction* is, that it ſhould ſignify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or proceſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

He, though he knew not which ſoul ſpake,
Becauſe both meant, both ſpake the ſame,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came. *Donne.*

CONCOLOROUS [*concolor*, Lat.] Of one colour without variation.

Such four animals, and ſuch as are confined unto the ſame

to our, we meaſure not their beauty thereby, for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCOMITANCE } *n. ſ.* [from *concomitor*, Latin.] Subſiſtence
CONCOMITANCY } together with another thing.

The ſecondary act on ſubſiſteth not alone, but in a *concomitancy* with the other, ſo the noſtrus are uſeful for reſpiration and ſmelling, but the principal uſe is ſmelling. *Brown.*

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a cauſality, is not infallibly concluſive. *Glanville's Scep. c. 23.*

CONCOMITANT. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Latin.] Conjoined with, concurrent with, coming and going with, as collateral, not cauſative, or conſequential.

It is the ſpirit that furthereth the extenſion or dilatation of bodies, and it is ever *concomitant* with poroſity and dryneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 841.*

It has pleaſed our wiſe Creator to annex to ſeveral objects, as alſo to ſeveral of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleaſure; and that in ſeveral objects, to ſeveral degrees. *Locke.*

CONCOMITANT. *n. ſ.* Companion, perſon or thing collaterally connected.

Theſe effects are from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the ſound, and not from the ſound. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

He made him the choice *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only ſon, in a journey of much advantage. *Heylin.*

In conſumptions the preternatural *concomitants*, an univerſal heat of the body, a tormentous diarrhœa, and hot diſtillations, have all a corroſive quality. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedneſs, or want of compaſſion. *Scott's Sermons.*

Horrour ſtalks around,
Wild flaring, and his ſad *concomitant*,
Deſpair, of abject look. *Philips.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatneſs, as ſtatues and niches were an eſſential part of a Roman triumph. *Addiſon.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret! *Prior.*

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and conſequents, cauſes and effects, ſigns and things ſignified, ſubjects and adjuncts, are neceſſarily connected with each other, we may infer.

CONCOMITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant*.] In company with others. *Dict.*

To CONCOMITATE *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing, to come and go with another.

This ſimple bloody ſpectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a bleeding. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CONCORD *n. ſ.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between perſons or things; ſtableneſs of one to another, peace, union, mutual kindneſs.

Had I power, I ſhould
Pour the ſweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the univerſal peace. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

What *concord* hath Chriſt with Belial? *2 Cor. vi. 15.*

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whoſe bliſsful reign
Holds this vaſt globe in one ſurrounding chain,
Soul of the world! *Tickell.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Iriſh king. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Harmony, concent of ſounds.

The man who hath not muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

Have thoſe who have writ about declenſions, *concords*, and ſyntaxes eaſe their labour? *Locke.*

CONCORDANCE [illegible]]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs.

I ſhall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to uſe the city out of a *concordance*. *South's Serm. Dedicat.*

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verſe as will ſerve your turn. *Swift.*

An old *concordance* bound long ſince. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar, one of the three chief relations in ſpeech. It is not now in uſe in this ſenſe.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the maſter read unto him the epiſtles of Cicero. *Ascham's Schoolmaſter.*

CONCORDANT *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable, agreeing.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, profeſſions, and arts, commonwealths would riſe up of themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 4.*

CONCORDATE *n. ſ.* [*concordat*, or *concordatum*, Lat.] A compact, a convention.

How comes he to number the want of ſynods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as a mark of their ſlavery, ſince he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be uſeleſs and dangerous? *Swift.*

CONCORPORAL. *adj.* [from *concorpore*, Latin, to incorporate.] Of the same body. *Dict.*

To CONCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus*.] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CONCORPORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *concorporate*.] Union in one mass, intimate mixture. *Locke.*

CONCOURSE. *n. f.* [*concursus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing! *B. Jonson.*

The contexture of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,
With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,
The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart. *Dryd. Virg. En.*

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making, with the lower glass, an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes, the drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, 'till it arrives at that *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

CONCREMATION. *n. f.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

CONCREMENT. *n. f.* [from *concretus*, Latin.] The mass formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *concresco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take *concrescence* hath not been taught. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

To CONCRETE. *v. n.* [*concresco*, Latin.] To coalesce into one mass, to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreting* with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. *Woodw.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the salt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague, could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction already begun. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferiour world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CO'NCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. In logick. Not abstract; applied to a substance.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room, so that, for truth of speech, it skilleth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it, or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God died to save the world. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 53.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs, as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense, for a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts's Logick.*

CO'NCRETE. *n. f.* A mass formed by concretion, or union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CO-CRE'TELY. *adv.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate, not abstractedly.

Sin considered not abstractedly for the mere act of disobedience, but *concretely*, with such a special dependance of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.]

1. The act of concreting, coalition.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea is fresh: which seemeth little. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 508.*

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the concretions of a human body, for too great heat will produce *concretions*.

CO'NCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete*.] Having the power to produce concretions, coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto lapidous spirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

CONCRE'TURE. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE. *n. f.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Latin.]

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens; *concubinage* was permitted. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

CONCUBINE. *n. f.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore, a strumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concubine*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the same suit, he granted it to her, and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concubines*, called Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place
To the new *concubines* of fresh embrace. *Granville.*

To CONCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Latin.] To tread or trample under foot. *Dict.*

CONCULCA'TION. *n. f.* [*conculcatio*, Latin.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

CONCU'PISCENCE. *n. f.* [*concupiscentia*, Latin.] Irregular desire, libidinous wish, lust, lechery.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker, b. i.*

In our faces evident the signs
Of foul *concupiscence*; whence evil store,
Ev'n shame, the last of evils. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiscence* and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been over run with recently invented vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCU'PISCENT. *adj.* [*concupiscens*, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body
To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,
Release my brother! *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *concupiscent*.] Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire, eager, desirous, inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite. *South's Sermons.*

To CONCU'R. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree, to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the same. *Swift's Last Will.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur with* the heathens, either in opinion or action, and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or generally in that they do without reason. *Hooker, b. iv.*

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one concurs.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the most desperate counsels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
To *Pope, Epist.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *Hammond.*

Testimony is the argument, and, if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Colier on the Spleen.*

CONCU'RRENCE, CONCU'RRENCY. *n. f.* [from *concur*.]

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement,

2. Agreement; act of joining in any defign, or measures.

Their *concurrence* to perfuafion, about fome material points belonging to the fame polity, is not ftrange. *Hooker, Preface.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an univerfal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift on the Diffent, in Athens and Rome.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumftances.

Struck with thefe great *concurrences* of things. *Craftman.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and fees us engaged in all the poffibilities of action. *Addif. Spectat.*

4. Aflifance, help.

From thefe fublime images we collect the greatnefs of the work, and the neceffity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Right, common claim.

[illegible] muft have officers, if there was a *concurrency* [illegible] on between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

CONCURRENT *adj* [from *concur*

1. Acting in conjunction, agreeing in the fame act; contributing to the fame event; concomitant in agency.

Lo'd with thefe laws the perfonal prefence of the ki[illegible] th, as a *concurrent* caufe of this reformation. *Davies on Ireland.*

For without the *concurrent* content of all thefe three parts of the legislature, no fuch law is or can be made. *Hale.*

Ad conubio,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind,
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;
For ftill our kindred fouls had one defire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [illegible] aflociate, concomitant.

[illegible] no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the return, but the quicknefs or flownefs of the return. *Bacon.*

CONCURRENT *n. f.* [from *concur*] That which concurs; a contributory caufe.

In all affairs of importance there are three neceffary *concurrents*, without which they can never be difpatched, time, induftry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCUSSION. *n. f* [*concuffio*, Lat.] The act of fhaking; agitation, tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities, hath diffipated peftilent air, which may be from the *concuffion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N°. 127.

[illegible]nt not inftances of fuch an univerfal *concuffion* of the whole globe, as muft needs imply an agitation of the whole abyfs. *Woodward's Natural Hiftory, p.* [illegible]

The ftrong *concuffion* on the heaving tide,
Roll'd back the vefels to the iland's fide. *Pope's Odyffey.*

CONCUSSIVE. *adj* [*concuffus*, Latin] Having the power or quality of fhaking.

To CONDEM[illegible]

[illegible]nfhine it; contrary to abfolve.

[illegible]orce hath a thoufand feveral tongues,
[illegible]ongue brags in a feveral tale,
[illegible]very cafe *condemns* me for a villain. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
Is he found guilty?——
——Yes truly, is he, and [illegible]

Conidered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought [illegible] clear, and pronounces abfolution where it ought to *condemn.* *Fuller's Sermons.*

2. It has *to* before the punifhment.

The fon of man fhall be betrayed unto the fcribes, and they fhall *condemn* him *to* death. *Mat.* xx. 18.

3. To cenfure, to blame, to declare criminal, contrary to approve.

Who then fhall blame
His peftered fenfes to recoil and ftart,
When all that is within him does *condemn*
Itfelf for being there? *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

[illegible]e poet who flourifhed in the fcene, is *condemned* in the [illegible]e. *Dryden's Æn. Preface.*

He who was fo unjuft as to do his brother an injury, will fcarce be fo juft as to *condemn* himfelf for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than thofe who *condemn* it. *Spectator*, N° 488.

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerufalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of filver. *2 Chron.*

5. To fhow guilt by contraft.

The righteous that is dead fhall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Wifd.* iv. 16.

CONDE'MNABLE. *adj* [from *condemn.*] Blameable, culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in afhes, which ftrictly to obferve were *condemnable* fuperftition. *Brown.*

CONDEMNA'TION *n. f.* [*condemnatio*, Latin.] The fentence by which any one is doomed to punifhment; the act of condemning, the ftate of being condemned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Rom.* viii.

CONDE'MNATORY. *adj* [from *condemn.*] Paffing a fentence of condemnation, or of cenfure.

He that paffes the firft *condemnatory* fentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable [illegible] thofe diforders to which he gave rife. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDE'MNER. *n. f* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a cenfurer; a cenfor.

Some few are the only refufers and *condemners* of this catholick practice. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CONDENSABLE *adj* [from *condenfate.*] That which is capable of condenfation; that which can be drawn or compreffed into a narrower compafs.

This agent meets with refiftance in the moveable, and not being in the utmoft extremity of denfity, but *eafily fable* yet further, every refiftance works fomething upon the mover to condenfe it. *Digby on the Soul.*

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*condenfo*, Latin.] To condenfe; to make thicker.

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE *adj.* [*condenfatus*, Latin] Made thick; condenfed, compreffed into lefs fpace.

Water by nature is white, yea, thickened or *condenfate*, moft white, as it appeareth by the hail and fnow. *Peacham.*

CONDENSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *condenfate.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more grofs and weighty. Oppofite to rarefaction.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condenfation*, may become earth, the fame reafon teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water. *Raleigh's Hiftory.*

By water-glaffes the account was not regular, for, from attenuation and *condenfation*, the hours were fhorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 18.*

The fupply of its moifture is by rains and fnow, and dews and *condenfation* of vapours, and perhaps by fubterraneous paffages. *Bentley.*

To CONDENSE. *v. a.* [*condenfo*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, clofe, and weighty, to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. Oppofed to rarefy, to unfpiffate.

Moving in fo high a fphere, he muft needs, as the fun, raife many envious exhalations, which, *condenfed* by a popular odium, were capable to caft a cloud upon the brighteft merit. *King Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while fome *condenfe*
Their liquid ftore, and fome in cells difpenfe. *Dryd. Virg.*

Such denfe and ftrong ftrata arreft the afcending vapour, ftop it at the furface of the earth, and collect and *condenfe* it there. *Woodward's Natural Hiftory, p.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow clofe and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrower compafs.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does preffently there *condenfe* into little ftones. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

All vapours, when they begin to *condenfe* and coalefce into fmall parcels, become firft of that bluenefs whereby azure muft be reflected, before they can conftitute other colours. *Newton.*

CONDE'NSE *adj* [from the verb.] Thick; denfe; condenfated; clofe, maffy, weighty.

They might be feparated without confociating into the huge *condenfe* bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONDE'NSER *n. f.* [from *condenfe.*] A ftrong metalline veffel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a fyringe faftened thereto. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY. *n. f.* [from *condenfe*] The ftate of being condenfed; condenfation, denfenefs, denfity.

CO'NDERS. *n. f* [*conduire*, French.]

Such as ftand upon high places near the fea-coaft, at the time of herring-fifhing, to make figns to the fifhers which way the fhoal of herrings paffeth, which may better appear to fuch as ftand upon fome high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fifh cafteth in the water, than to thofe that be in the fhips. Thefe be likewife called *huers*, by likelihood of the French *huyer*, *ex fonare*, and hallers. *Cowel.*

To CONDESCEND *v. n.* [*condefcendre*, Fr. from *defcendo*, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of fuperiority by a voluntary fubmiffion, to ftink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to ftoop by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and *condefcending* air, when he that inftructs feems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To confent to do more than mere juftice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condefcend*,
On thefe conditions, to become your friend. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way, but *condefcended* to it as moft accommodate to their prefent ftate. *Tillotfon, Sermon 5.*

3. To ftoop; to bend; to yield, to fubmit, to become fubject.

Can they think me fo broken, fo debas'd
With corporal fervitude, that my mind ever
Will *condefcend* to fuch abfurd commands? *Milton.*

Nor fhall my refolution
Difarm itfelf, nor *condefcend* to parly
With foolifh hopes. *Denham's Sophy.*

CONDESCENDENCE. *n. f* [*condefcendance*, French.] Voluntary fubmiffion to a ftate of equality with inferiours.

CONDESCENDINGLY *adv.* [from *condefcending*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind conceffion.

Eve *condescendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the

CONDESCENSION. *n. f.* [from *condescend*.] Voluntary humiliation, defcent from fuperiority, voluntary fubmiffion to equals or inferiors.

Forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory, and commands humility and modefty, and *condefcenfion* to others. *Taylor.*

Courtefy and *condefcenfion* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high

Raphael, amidft his tendernefs, fhews fuch a dignity and all his behaviour, as are fuitable to a fuperiour

Addifon's Spectator, N° 273.

CONDESCENSIVE. *adj.* [from *condefcend*.] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms, not haughty, not

CONDIGN *adj* [*condignus*, Latin.] Worthy of a perfon, a fubject deferved, merited: it is always ufed of fomething deferved by crimes.

Unlefs it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* punifhment *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

Conftder who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* punifhment, or he that has faved him. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDIGNNESS. *n. f.* [from *condign*.] Suitablenefs; agreeablenefs to defarts. *Dict.*

CONDIGNLY *adv.* [from *condign*.] Deferedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

CONDIMENT. *n. f.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seafoning, fauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent tafte.

As for radifh and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourifhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

Many things are fwallowed by an human rather for *condiment*, guft, or medicament, than any fubftantial nutriment. *Brown.*

CONDISCIPLE. *n. f.* [*condifcipulus*, Lat.] A fchoolfellow.

To CONDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle, to preferve by falts or aromaticks.

Much after the fame manner as the fugar doth, in the *conditure* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Mufeum.*

The moft fo ufed of them are but like *candied* or pickled mulberries, which, carefully corrected, may be harmlefs, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*

CONDITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *condite*.] A compofition of conferves, powders, and fpices in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDITION. *n. f.* [*condition*, Fr. *conditio*, Latin.]

1. Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whofe heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shakef. K. John.*

2. Attribute, accident, property.

The king is but a man: the violet fmells, the element fhews to him as to me: all his fenfes have but human *conditions*. *Shakefpeare's Henry V.*

It feemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unfeen to others. *Baron.*

They will be able to conferve their properties unchanged in paffing through feveral mediums, which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Natural quality of the mind, temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh moft of his nature of the mother, befides fpeech, manner, and education, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of the mothers. *Spenfer on Ireland.*

Forefeit and fore-guilt of us two hath been our rafh vow: muft we both, from bondage to receive not alone the imperfect vices of long engrafted *condition*, but therewithal the unruly waywardnefs that infirm and choleric years bring with them

Shakefpeare's King Lear.

4. Moral quality, virtue, or vice.

Juvenal is hot and manly, temperate, modeft, honeft, ad-
, merciful, loving and faithful, that is,
ne virtuous, and therefore thofe ancient kings,
who ufed to write thefe *conditions*, might be called there after
Jupiter. *Raleigh's Hiftory of the World, b. i. c. 6. f. 5.*

Socrates efpoufed Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that fex. *Sandys.*

5. State, circumftances.

To us all,
That fee the bruifes of the days before,
And want the leafure of the times
To fcan this abfey and unequal hand
Of our bad iffues *Shakefpeare's Henry IV.*

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paradife and ftate

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.

are the greateft of this mercy by the *condition*
but fuperiors, when God vouchafes it to them. *South's Serm.*

As we perfectly know the ftate of our own *condition*, and to what was moft proper for us, we might have reafon to conclude our prayers not heard, if not anfwered. *Hooker's Preparation.*

I have a perpetual blufhing to every paffion
I meet with, to every ftate and *condition* of our

Some defponding people take the kingdom to be in no *condition* of encouraging fo numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

Condition, circumftance, is not the thing.

Bids is the fame in fubject as at king. *Pope's Effay on Man.*

6. Rank.

I am, in my *condition*,
A prince, Miranda. *Shakefpeare.*

The king himfelf met with many entertainments of charge of particular men, which had been taken pra then by the perfons of the beft *condition*. *Carew.*

Superiority, terms of compa
Confider
What *condition* can a treaty find
In that part that is at mercy? *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*

I fay upon *condition*. We give none
To traitors ftrike him down. *Ben Johnfon's Catiline.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and muft then fubmit to the worft *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his perfon, and to his religion.

Many are apt to believe remiffion of fins, but that without the *condition* of repentance.

Thofe barbarous pirates will eagerly receive
Conditions, fuch as we are pleafed to give
Make out *conditions* with your captive king.—
Secure me but my folitary cell,
'Tis all I afk from *Dryden's Don Sebaftian.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are compriz'd; compact, bond.

Go with me to a notary, feal me there
Your fingle bond, and in a merry fport,
If you repay me not on fuch a day,
In fuch a place, fuch fum or fums as are
Expreffed in the *condition*, let the forfeit
Be nominated. *Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To CONDITION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms, to ftipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn fhould put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's Hiftory.*

Small towns, which ftand ftiff, 'till great fhot
Enforce them, by war's law, *condition* not *Donne.*

'Tis one thing, I muft confefs, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Eftrange, Fab.* 137.

CONDITIONAL. *adj.* [from *condition*.]

1. By way of ftipulation, not abfolute, with limitations; on particular terms.

For the ufe we have his expreft commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promife, fo that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no aflurance. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 57.

Many fcriptures, though as to their formal terms they are abfolute, yet as to the fenfe they are *conditional*. *South.*

This ftrict neceffity they fimplecate,
Another fort there is *conditional* *Dryden's Fables.*

In grammar and logick Expreffing fome condition or fuppofition.

CONDITIONAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in ufe.

He faid, if he were fure that young man were king Edward's fon, he would never bear arms againft him. This cafe feems hard, both in refpect of the *conditional*, and in refpect of the other words. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

n. f. [from *conditional*.] The quality of
mitation by certain terms.
ar propofals of the promifes may infpirit our endeavours, fo is the *conditionality* moft effectious to neceffitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDITIONALLY *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations, on particular terms, on certain ftipulations.

Here intai
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To ceafe this civil war. *Shakefpeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

A falfe apprehenfion underftands that pofitively, which was but *conditionally* expreffed *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

We fee large preferments tendered to him, but *conditional*, upon his doing wicked offices: confcience ftood here, according to its office, interpofe and proteft *South.*

CONDITIONARY. *adj* [from *condition*.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy difpenfe with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural quantity or heaven. *Norris.*

To CONDITIONATE. *v. a.* [from *condition*.] To make conditions for; to regulate by certain conditions.

That hypothefis is only then to be fupported; we cannot afcribe the fame unto any fcience therein, which fufpends *conditionates* its exemption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONDITIONATE. *adj* [from the verb.] Eftablifhed on certain terms or conditions.

That which is miftaken to be particular and abfolute, duly underftood, is general, but *conditionate*, and belongs to none, who fhall not perform the condition? *Hammond.*

CONDITIONED *adj* [from *condition*.] Having quantities or properties good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best *condition'd*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To CONDOLE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has *with* before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole with* you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the republick of beasts upon this honour done to their king, and must *condole with* us poor mortals, who, by distance, are rendered incapable of paying our respects. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 118.

To CONDOLE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet with it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 1076.

Why should our poet petition Jris for her safe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miscarriage. *Dryden.*

CONDOLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *condole.*] Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To persevere
In obstinate *condolement*, is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

CONDOLENCE. *n. s* [*condolance*, French.] The expression of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuth. Preface to J. Bull.*

A CONDOLER. *n. s.* [from *condole.*] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONATION. *n. s.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Dict.*

To CONDUCE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end, to contribute, to serve to some purpose. Followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to *conduce* to make it shine. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce* unto the enterprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce* to this end, or to contradict it. *Tillot.*

They may *conduce* to farther discoveries for compleating the theory of light. *Newton.*

To CONDUCE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in order to shew the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess Henrietta-Maria. *Wotton.*

CONDUCIBLE. *adj.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and *conducible*, is air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 265.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereunto, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the wise providence of the rector of all things. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most *conducible* unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONDUCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conducible.*] The quality of conducing to any end. *Dict.*

CONDUCIVE. *adj.* [from *conduce.*] That which may contribute to any end; having the power of forwarding or promoting.

Whatever *conducive* to the good of our country, whatever prejudicial to it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most *conducive* to our present felicity. *Rogers, Serm.* 2.

CONDUCIVENESS. *n. s* [from *conducive.*] The quality of conducing.

I meant on some examples of the *conduciveness* of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle's Hist. of Fluidity.*

CONDUCT. *n. s.* [*conduit*, French and *ductus*, Latin.]

1. Management, economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears!
What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well design'd, so [illegible] with, we will undone? *Dryd. Juv.*

2. The act of leading troops, the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convoy; escorte, guard.

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and *conduct* for safeguard against our adversaries. 1 *Esdr.* viii. 51.

His majesty,
Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

4. The act of convoying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,
Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place. *Shakespeare.*

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or safety assured.

6. Behaviour, regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute necessity for preserving it. *Swift.*

To CONDUCT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct, to accompany in order to shew the way.

I shall first *conduct* you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton on Education.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep forest. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Ascanius bids 'em be *conducted* in. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To manage; as, *to conduct an affair.*

4. To head an army, to order troops.

CONDUCTITIOUS. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Latin.] Hired, employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but persons merely *conductitious* and removeable at pleasure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONDUCTOR. *n. s* [from *conduct.*]

1. A leader, one who shews another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill,
And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—
As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloster. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addison.*

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Sharp.*

CONDUCTRESS. *n. s* [from *conduct.*] A woman that directs; a directress.

CONDUIT. *n. s* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can rise no higher
Than the well-head from whence it first doth spring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid
In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shakespeare.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South's Sermons.*

These organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without, to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wise nature likewise, they suppose,
Has drawn two *conduits* down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. 2.*

CONDUPLICATION. *n. s.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE. *n. s.* [κῶνος. Τὸ κῶνον βάσιν κύκλου ἔχει. *Aristotle.*] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CONEY. See CONY.

To CONFABULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULATION. *n. s.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversation; chearful and careless talk.

CONFABULATORY. *adj.* [from *confabulate.*] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARREATION. *n. s.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far* corn.] [illegible]

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the husband. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CONFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into sweetmeats, to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *confit.*

CONFECT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

CONFECTION. *n. s.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so,
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

They have in Turky and the East certain *confections*, which they call serves, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addison.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things then, what world shall yield *confection*
To liken her? *Shakespeare.*

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the feed. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 528

CONFECTIONARY. *n. f.* [from *confection*] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Who had the world as my *confectionary*

At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakesp.*

CONFECTIONER. *n. f.* [from *confection*] One whose trade is

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

[illegible] A league, a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement, federal [illegible]

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors? *Sh. K. Lear.*

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. 1 *Mac.* viii. 17.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependance, which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 27.

To CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite, to ally.

They were secretly *confederated* with Charles's enemy.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite [illegible]

By words men come to know one another's minds, by those they covenant and *confederate*. *South's Sermons.*

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFE'DERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have consulted together with one consent, they are *confederate* against thee. *Ps.* lxxxiii. 5.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confederate* into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! *Pope's Statius.*

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. *Swift.*

CONFE'DERATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms. *Sh. Richard* III.

We shall have fresh recruits in store,
If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden's Æn.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *n. f.* [*confederation*, French.] League, compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* amongst themselves. *Bacon's Henry VI.*

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles*

To CONFER. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, French.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject, to ventilate any question by oral discussion, to converse formally; to talk gravely together, to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory, if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. *Acts*, iv. 5.

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Colepeper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

The Christian princess in her tent *confers*
With fifty of your learn'd philosophers,
Whom with such eloquence she does persuade,
That they are captives to her reasons made. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

To CONFER. *v. a.*

1. To compare, to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the 8th verse, *conferred* with the same words in the 20th, make it manifest *Raleigh's History of the World.*

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i. *c.* 6.

2. To give; to bestow; with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*
On troubled minds. *Waller.*

The *conferring* this honour upon him would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon.*

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority on him

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege *conferred upon* the Roman church *Tillotson*

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. *Atterbury. Hist. of J. Bee.*

3. To contribute, to conduce. With *to*.

The closeness and compactness of the parts relating to other, doth much *confer to* the strength of the union. [illegible]

1. The act of conversing on serious subjects, formal discourse, oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant. *Sidney.*

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and [illegible] moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *f.* 22.

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue
I cannot speak to her, yet the urg'd *conference* *Shakespeare.*

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point, by persons debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

CONFE'RRER. *n. f.* [from *confer.*]

1. He that converses.
2. He that bestows.

To CONFE'SS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr. *confiteor confessum*, Latin.]

1. To [illegible]

He doth in some sort confess it. If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Human faults with human grief *confess*,
'Tis thou art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has *of* before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

Confess thee freely *of* thy sin,
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception *Sh. Othello.*

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to his minister may be of good use. *Hooke's Preparation for Death.*

4. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

5. To own, to avow, to profess, not to deny.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my father which is in heaven, but whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my father which is in heaven. *Matt* x. 32, 33.

6. To grant, not to dispute.

They may have a clear view of good, great and *confessed* good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke.*

7. To shew; to prove, to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mould;
The reddening apple ripens here to gold *Pope's Odyssey*, *b.*

8. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addison on Italy.*

To CONFE'SS. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; as, *he is gone to the priest to confess*

CONFE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *confessed.*] Avowedly; indisputably.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

Great genius's, like great ministers, though they are *confessedly* the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envyed and calumniated. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CONFE'SSION. *n. f.* [from *confess.*]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime, the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moxa, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage. *Temple.*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a *confession*, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Profession, avowal

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good *confession?*

[illegible]

If there be one amongſt the faſ'ſt of Greece,
That loves his miſtreſs more than in *confeſſion*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth,
In other arms than her's; to him this challenge. *Shakeſp.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are compriſed.

CONFE'SSIONAL. *n. ſ.* [French.] The ſeat or box in which the confeſſor ſits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I ſaw a pulpit and *confeſſional*, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

CONFE'SSIONARY. *n. ſ.* [*confeſſionaire*, Fr.] The confeſſion-chair or ſeat, where the prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions. *Dict.*

CONFE'SSOR, *n. ſ.* [*confeſſeur*, French.]

1. One who makes profeſſion of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion is a martyr, he who ſuffers for it is a confeſſor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is ſo orthodox, ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without danger to our religion, which hath been ſeated with the blood of ſo many martyrs and *confeſſors*. *Bacon's Advice to Fathers.*

Was not this an excellent *confeſſor* at leaſt, if not a martyr in this cauſe? *Stillingfleet.*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confeſſor* be conceived in the flouriſhing times of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon's Spect.*

It was the aſſurance of a reſurrection that gave patience to the *confeſſor*, and courage to the martyr. *Rogers, Sermon viii.*

2. He that hears confeſſions, and preſcribes rules and meaſures of penitence.

See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his *confeſſor*, let him be prepar'd,
For that's the utmoſt of his pilgrimage. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you find any ſin that lies heavy upon you, diſburthen yourſelf of it into the boſom of your *confeſſor*, who ſtands between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor.*

One muſt be truſted; and he thought her fit,
As paſſing prudent, and a parlous wit.
To this ſagacious *confeſſor* he went,
And told her. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

3. He who confeſſes his crimes. *Dict.*

CONFE'ST. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confeſſed*.] Open; known, acknowledged; not concealed; not diſputed.

But wherefore ſhould I ſeek,
Since the perfidious author ſtands *confeſt*?
This villain has trade'd me. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

CONFE'STLY. *adv.* [from *confeſt*.] Undiſputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They addreſs to that principle which is *confeſſly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFICIENT. *adj.* [*confitiens*, Lat.] That cauſes or procures; effective. *Dict.*

CONFIDANT *n. ſ.* [*confident*, French.] A perſon truſted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin compoſed his billet-doux, and intruſted it to his *confidant* [illegible] *Parable of the Pilgrim.*

To CONFIDE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Latin.] To truſt in, to put truſt in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*. *Congr.*

CONFIDENCE *n. ſ.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon truſt, and truſt upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South's Sermons.*

2. Truſt in his own abilities or fortune; ſecurity; oppoſed to dejection or timidity.

Alas, my lord,
Your wiſdom is conſum'd in *confidence*:
Do not go forth to-day. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

His times, being rather proſperous than calm, had raiſed his *confidence* by ſucceſs. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himſelf, which ſometimes intoxicated, and tranſported, and expoſed him. *Clarendon.*

3. Raſh boldneſs; falſe opinion of his own excellencies; oppoſed to modeſty.

Theſe fervent reprehenders of things eſtabliſhed by publick authority, are always confident and bold-ſpirited men; but their *confidence*, for the moſt part, riſeth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cauſe they are ſeldom free from errors. *Hooker, Dedication.*

4. Conſciouſneſs of innocence, honeſt boldneſs; firmneſs of integrity.

Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works. 2 *Eſd.* viii. 36.

Juſt *confidence*, and native righteouſneſs,
And honour. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ix. l. 1056.

5. Truſt in the goodneſs of another.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God. 1 *Jo.* iii. 21.

6. That which gives or cauſes confidence, boldneſs, or ſecurity.

CONFIDENT *adj.* [from *confide*.]

1. [illegible] truſting.

He is ſo ſure and *confident* of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philoſophy. *Boyle.*

2. Poſitive; affirmative, dogmatical.

3. Secure of ſucceſs, without fear of miſcarriage.

Both valiant, as men deſpiſing death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas, and the Hot-ſpur both together,
Are *confident* againſt the world in arms. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

Be not *confident* in a plain way. *Eccluſ.* xxxii. 21.

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any preſent ſtate of things. *South's Sermons.*

4. Without ſuſpicion; truſting without limits.

He, true knight,
No leſſer of her honour *confident*,
Than I did truly find her, ſtakes this ring. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Rome, be as juſt and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shakeſp. Tit. and Andr.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with falſe opinion of his own excellences; impudent.

CONFIDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *confide*.] One truſted with ſecrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can ſay of his *confident*, he would have deceived me, he has ſaid enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end,
But to become my *confident* and friend;
As ſuch, I keep no ſecret from your ſight. *Dryden's Aureng.*

CONFIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *confident*.]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miſcarriage.

We ſhall not be ever the leſs likely to meet with ſucceſs, if we do not expect it too *confidently*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. With firm truſt.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt, without ſuſpecting any failure or deficiency; poſitively; dogmatically.

Many men leaſt of all know what they themſelves moſt *confidently* boaſt. *Ben. Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

It is ſtrange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the obſervation of ſome of the beſt of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a veſſel filled with aſhes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; but this is utterly untrue. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 14.

Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wiſe men will conclude firmly. *South.*

CONFIDENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confident*.] Favourable opinion of one's own power; aſſurance. *Dict.*

CONFIGURA'TION *n. ſ.* [*configuration*, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, reſult from the ſo differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Glanville's Scepſ.* c. 12.

No other account can be given of the different animal ſecretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There is no plaſtick virtue concerned in ſhaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they conſiſt. *Woodw.*

2. The face of the horoſcope, according to the aſpects of the planets towards each other at any time.

To CONFI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To diſpoſe into any form.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, ſcattered and diſtinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and ſo *configuring* themſelves into human ſhape, made luſty men. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONFINE. *n. ſ.* [*confins*, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] Common boundary; border, edge.

Here in theſe *confines* ſlily have I lurk'd,
To watch the waning of mine enemies. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

You are old
Nature in you ſtands on the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 399.

'Twas ebbing darkneſs, paſt the noon of night,
And Peſphor on the *confines* of the light. *Dryd. Fables.*

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the ſun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to diſtances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

CONFINE. *adj.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon, beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To CONFI'NE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories.

Half loſt, I ſeek
What readieſt path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ii. l. 975.

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

To CONFI'NE *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.]

1. To bound, to limit.

2. To

2. To ſhut up, to impriſon; to immure; to reſtrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threſhold. ——

——Fy, you *confine* yourſelf moſt unreaſonably: come, you muſt go viſit the good lady. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

[illegible]

As broad and gen'ral as the caſing air,
But now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in
To ſaucy doubts. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To reſtrain, to tie up to.

He is to *confine* himſelf to the compaſs of numbers, and the ſlavery of rhime. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS. *adj.* [from *confine.*] Boundleſs; unlimited, unbounded, without end.

Black Macbeth
Will ſeem as pure as ſnow, and the poor ſtate
Eſteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineleſs* harms. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CONFI'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *confine.*] Impriſonment; incarceration; reſtraint of [illegible]

[illegible] den foes,
Now joyful from their long *confinement* roſe. *Dryd. Virgil.*

The mind hates reſtraint, and is apt to fancy itſelf under *confinement*, when the ſight is pent up in a narrow compaſs. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 412.

As to the numbers who are under this reſtraint, people do not ſeem ſo much ſurpriſed at the *confinement* of ſome as the liberty of others. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 16.

CONFI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *confine.*]

1. A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The ſenate hath ſtirr'd up the *confiners*. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*
Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That ſhift your ſoil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladneſs and grief be oppoſite in nature, yet they [illegible] of a pencil will tranſlate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are ſuch as have no local motion; ſuch as oyſters. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *confine*, Lat.] Nearneſs, neighbourhood. *Dict.*

To CONFIRM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To eſtabliſh more firmly; to make certain.

The teſtimony of Chriſt was *confirmed* in you. 1 *Cor.* i. 6.
Whilſt all the ſtars, that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And ſpread the truth from pole to pole. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To ſettle, to eſtabliſh either perſons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high prieſthood, and appoint thee ruler. 1 *Mac.* xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Sh. Henry VI.*

3. To fix, to radicate.

Cornelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiſeman.*

4. To compleat, to perfect.

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man,
The which no ſooner had his proweſs *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. To ſtrengthen by new ſupernatural ties.

That treaty, ſo prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

6. To admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands.

Thoſe which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby ſuppoſed to be fit for admiſſion to the ſacrament. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] That which is capable of inconteſtible evidence.

It may receive a ſpurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 17.

CONFIRMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm.*]

1. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon; ſettlement; eſtabliſhment.

Embrace and love this man.——
——With brother's love I do it.—
—— And let heav'n
Witneſs how dear I hold this *confirmation*! *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

2. Evidence by which any thing is aſcertained; additional proof.

A falſe report hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shakeſp.*

The ſea-captains anſwered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promiſed not to do any thing which beſeemed not valiant men. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. Proof, convincing teſtimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter ſo confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but ſlow perſuaſion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Chriſt for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themſelves ſufficient. *South's Sermons.*

4. An eccleſiaſtical rite.

What is prepared for in catechiſing, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*, a moſt profitable uſage of the church, tranſcribed from the practice of the apoſtles, which conſiſts in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptiſmal vow, (having firſt approved himſelf to underſtand it); and to that purpoſe, that he may more ſolemnly enter this obligation, bringing ſome godfather with him, not now (as in baptiſm) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witneſs to teſtify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONFIRMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmo*, Latin.] An atteſter, he that puts a matter paſt doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and teſt of things uncertain, the ſenſe of man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONFI'RMATORY. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional teſtimony; eſtabliſhing with new force.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed ſtate; [illegible]

If the difficulty ariſe from the *confirmedneſs* of habit, every reſiſtance, [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms, one that [illegible] ce or ſtrength; an atteſter; an eſtabliſher.

Be theſe ſad ſighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then ſpeak again. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a tapſter: they are both the *confirmers* of falſe reckonings. *Shak.*

CONFI'SCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiſcate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confiſcare, confiſquer*, i. e. *in publicum addicere*, from *fiſcus*, which originally ſignifieth a hamper, pannier, baſket, or frail, but metonymically the emperor's treaſure, becauſe it was anciently kept in ſuch hampers. *Cowel.*] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate *confiſcated* and ſeized, and his houſes pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fiſh the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæſar, wherſoe'er they ſwim,
By their own worth *confiſcated* to him. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* iv.

CONFI'SCATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiſcate*
Unto the ſtate of Venice. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

CONFISCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *confiſcate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiſcations* he had at that preſent to help himſelf. *Bacon's H.* VII.

CONFI'TENT. *n. ſ.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One confeſſing, one who confeſſes his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFITURE. *n. ſ.* [French, from *confectura*, Latin.] A ſweetmeat; a confection.

[illegible] certain, that there be ſome houſes wherein *confitures* [illegible] will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

[illegible] a *confiture* houſe, where we make all ſweetmeats, dry and moiſt, and divers pleaſant wines. *Bacon.*

To CONFIX. *v. a.* [*configo confixum*, Latin.] To fix down; to faſten.

As this is true,
Let me in ſafety raiſe me from my knees,
Or elſe, for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

CONFLAGRANT. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Latin.] Burning together, involved in a general fire.

Then raiſe
From the *conflagrant* maſs, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

CONFLAGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conflagratus*, Latin.]

1. A general fire ſpreading over a large ſpace.

The opinion derives the complexion from the deviation of the ſun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harveſts grow,
The running *conflagration* ſpreads below. *Addiſ. Ovid's Met.*

Mankind hath had a gradual increaſe, notwithſtanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profeſſion of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation of things.

CONFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many inſtruments together.

The ſweeteſt and beſt harmony is, when every part or inſtrument is not heard by itſelf, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 225.

2. A caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *n. ſ.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To ſtrive, to conteſt; to fight, to [illegible]

Bare unhoused trunks
To the *conflicting* elements exposed,
Answer nicer nature. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotson.*

Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn *Thomf Winter.*

A C[illegible]

1. A violent collision, or opposition of two substances.

Pour dephlegmed spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle's Scept Chym.*

2. A combat, a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The reckless *conflict* with the giant stout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt.
Fairy Queen, b. i. can. 7. stanz. 26.

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shak. H. VI.*

3. Contest; strife, contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt Signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them.— Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakespeare.*

4. Struggle; agony, pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present *conflicts* so sweet and easy, but nature will shun and shrink from them. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 48.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it? *Rogers's Sermon.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look
On dying saints. *Thomson's Summer, l. 1190.*

CO'NFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visiters *Shakesp.*

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Paradise. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Bagdet is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Brerewood on Languages*

In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters, to yourself. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

CO'NFLUENT *adj.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,
The congregated floods together run:
These *confluent* streams make some great river's head,
By shores still melting and descending fed. *Blackm. Creation.*

C[illegible]

1. The union of several currents; concourse.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, strengthened his quarters. *Clarendon, b. vii.*

2. Crowd, multitude collected.

Go to the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *confluxes* flowing forth, or entering in. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

CONFO'RM. *adj.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Affirming the same form, wearing the same form, resembling.

Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to variety of passions *conform* unto them. *Bacon's Natural History, b. x.*

To CONFO'RM *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner with something else.

Then followed that most natural effect of *conforming* one self to that which she did like. *Sidney, b. i.*

The apostles did *conform* the Christians as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker, b. iv. s. 11.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves to the order of the church? *Hooker, b. iii.*

To CONFO'RM *v. n.* To comply with, to yield to.

Among mankind so few there are,
Who will *conform* to philosophick fare. *Dryden jun. Juv.*

CONFORMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform.*]

1. Having the same form, using the same manner; in exterior or moral characters, similar, resembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was necessarily to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 11.*

2. It is sometimes *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reason *conformable to* the principles. *Arbuthnot.*

Sometimes *with*

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable with* that character we find of her. *Addison's Spectator, N°. 223.*

4. Agreeable; suitable, not opposite; consistent.

Nature is very consonant and *conformable to* herself. *Norris.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferior author, for [illegible] act, and *conformable to* all the rules of correct writing.

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable*. *Shakespeare's Hen VIII.*

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly *conformable*, in whatever should be required, it was their duty *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 14.*

Such spiritual delusions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit. *Strutt's Sermon.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *adv.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; agreeably; suitably.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty. *Locke.*

I have treated of the sex *conformably* to this definition *Addis.*

CONFORMATION. *n. f.* [French; *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other; the particular texture, and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole; as, *light of different colours is reflected from bodies according to their different* conformation.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs *Holder's Elem.*

Where there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely unto those spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any thing.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST. *n. f.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter.

CONFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance, the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspireth to the greatest *conformity* with God. *Hooker, b. i. sect. 5.*

Judge not what is best
By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison's Spectator, N° 409.*

2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity with* God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In some *to.*

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotson.*

Conformity in building *to* other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay. *Graunt*

4. Confidency.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates *Arbuthnot & Alings.*

CONFORTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To CONFOUND *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be [illegible]

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. *Gen. xi. 7.*

2. To perplex, to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded*. *Boyle's Hist. of Fluids.*

They who form not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To destroy, to overthrow.

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their ſtrength be broken *Dan.* xxv.

I regards *confuſion* thee doſt thou hold there ſtill? *Shak.*

To CONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *confuſed*] Hatefully; ſhamefully; a low or ludicrous word.

A moſt *confuſedly* ridiculous reaſon for his brutiſh conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another ſtory.

He was a moſt *confuſedly* ſad Tory,

At Lewes grew, or he is much belyed,

Extremely dull before he dy'd. *Swift.*

You are *confuſedly* given to ſquinting up and down, and

Thy ſpeculations begin to ſmell *confuſedly* of woods and meadows. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 131.

CONFO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *confound.*] He who diſturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A brotherhood, a body of men united for ſome religious

We find three days appointed every year to be kept, and a *confraternity* eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe with the laws of

Sir Ingſtreet's Defence of the Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.

CONFRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing againſt any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a ſtag's horn, which they ſuppoſe did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itſelf. *Bacon.*

To CONFRONT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, French.]

1. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face.

He ſpoke, and then *confronts* the bull,

And on his ample forehead, aiming full,

The deadly ſtroke deſcended. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another.

We began to lay his unkindneſs unto him, he ſeeing himſelf *confronted* by ſo many, went not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel faſhion. *Sidney. b.*

In theſe two things the Eaſt and Weſt churches did interchangeably both *confront* the Jews and concur with them.

Hooker, b. v. ſect. 11

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have anſwer'd blows,

Strength match'd with ſtrength, and power *confronted* power

Shakeſpeare's King John

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,

Confronted him with ſelf compariſons,

Point againſt point rebellious, arm 'gainſt arm. *Shak. Macb.*

3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court.

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verſe, I only ſhew you the ſame deſign executed by different hands. *Addiſon on Medals.*

CONFRONTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Latin.]

1. To diſorder, to diſperſe irregularly.

2. To mix, not ſeparate.

3. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh, to obſcure.

We may have a clear and diſtinct idea of the exiſtence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate eſſences and cauſes are very *confuſed* and obſcure. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confuſ'd and faſty ſhe at length replies. *Pope's Statius.*

CONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *confuſed.*]

1. In a mixed maſs, without ſeparation.

Theſe four nations are every where mixt in the Scriptures, becauſe they dwelt *confuſedly* together. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Inextricably, one mingled with another.

Th' inner court with horror, noiſe and tears,

Confuſ'dly filled, the women's ſhrieks and cries

The arched vaults re-echo. *Dryden.*

On mount Veſuvius next he fix'd his eyes,

And ſaw the ſmoaking tops *confuſ'dly* riſe,

A hideous ruin! *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

I viewed through a priſm, and ſaw them moſt *confuſedly* deſined, ſo that I could not diſtinguiſh their ſmaller parts from one another *Newton's Opt.*

Heroes and heroines ſhouts *confuſ'dly* riſe,

And ſafe and treble voices ſtrike the ſkies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly, not plainly.

He *confuſedly* and obſcurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuouſly; haſtily, not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confuſedly* judged in the vehemence of action *Dryden's Ledicat to the Spaniſh Fryar.*

CONFU'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs, want of clearneſs.

Hitherunto theſe titles of honour carry a kind of *confuſedneſs*, and rather betokened a ſucceſſive office than an eſtabliſhed dignity. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal*

The cauſe of the *confuſedneſs* of our notions, next to natural imbecility, is want of attention *Norris.*

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CONFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſe.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley; diſorder.

Confuſion, to puniſh pride of wit,

Among men's works hath this *confuſion* wrought;

As the proud tower, whoſe points the clouds did hit,

By tongues *confuſion* was to ruin brought. *Lord.*

God is not a god of ſedition and *confuſion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,

Than when theſe fellows run about the ſtreets

Crying *confuſion.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriol.*

2. Diſorder, combuſtion, or tumult.

The *confuſion* of two different ideas, which a cuſtomary connexion of them in the mind hath made to them as one, fills their head with falſe views, and their reaſonings with falſe conſequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow, deſtruction.

The ſtrength of their illuſion,

Shall draw him on to his *confuſion.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind, hurry of ideas.

Confuſion dwelt in every face,

And fear in every heart,

When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,

O'ercame the pilot's art. *Spectator*, N°. 489.

CONFU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *confute.*] Poſſible to be diſproved; poſſible to be ſhewn falſe.

At the laſt day, that unjuſtifiable ſhall not preſent to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accuſations; but will offer unto his omniſcience a true liſt of our tranſgreſſions. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting, diſproof.

To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of errour or falſhood, to diſprove.

He could anſwer either ſide diſpute;

Confute, change hands, and ſtill *confute* *Hudibras.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himſelf *confuted* in the flames, muſt be the height of woe. *Sanderſon.*

CONGE. *n. ſ.* [*congé*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courteſy.

The captain ſalutes you with *congé* profound,

And your ladyſhip curt'ſies half way to the ground *Swift.*

2. Leave, farewel.

So, courteous *congé* both did give and take,

With right hands plighted, pledges of good will. *Fairy Qu.*

To CONGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with him neareſt. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

CONGÉ D'ELIRE is French, and ſignifies, in common law, the king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop. The kings, as ſovereign patron of all archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, and other eccleſiaſtical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all eccleſiaſtical dignities; inveſting them firſt *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In proceſs of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they ſhould, at every vacation, before they chuſe, demand of the king a *congé d'eſtre*, that is, license to proceed to election. *Cowel.*

A woman, when ſhe has made her own choice, for form's ſake, ſends a *congé d'eſtre* to her friends. *Spectator*, N°. 479.

CO'NGE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which ſerves to ſeparate two members from one another ſuch is that which joins the ſhaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate.

What more miraculous thing may be told,

Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with ſenſeleſs cold,

Should kindle fire by wonderful *device?* *Spenſer.*

In whoſe capacious womb

A vapoury deluge lies, to ſnow *congealed.* *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, ſee! ſee, dead Henry's wounds

Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afreſh. *Shak. R. III.*

Too much rudeneſs hath *congeal'd* your blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a maſs by cold.

When water *congeals*, the ſurface of the ice is ſmooth and level, as the ſurface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;

Tell them your feats, whilſt they with joyful tears

Waſh the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONGE'LABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal.*] Suſceptible of congelation, capable of loſing its fluid.

The conſiſtencies of bodies are very divers: denſe, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, ſoft, *congelable*, not *congelable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon*, N°. 819.

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congelable* again by cold into briſtle globes or cryſtals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGELATION *n. f.* [from *congeal.*]
1. Act of turning fluids to solids.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations *Arbuthnot on Air*

2. State of being congealed, or made solid

Many waters and springs will never freeze, and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without *congelation* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONGENER *n. f.* [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener.* *Miller*

CONGENEROUS. *adj* [*congener*, Latin] Of the same kind; proceeding from the same original

Those bodies, being of a *congenerous* nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenerous* diseases. *Arbuthnot on Air*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS *n. f.* [from *congenerous*] The quality of being from the same original, belonging to the same class. *Dict.*

CONGENIAL. *adj* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate

He sprung, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* composure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton*

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden's Dedication of Juvenal.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope's Epist*

He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all *congenial* with him. *Swift on the Differences in Athens and Rome.*

CONGENIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *congenial*] Participation of the same genius; cognation of mind

CONGE'NIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *congenial*] Cognation of mind

CONGE'NITE *adj* [*congenitus*, Latin] Of the same birth, born with another, connate; begotten together

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths, seem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul. *Hale's Origin.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state! And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such *congenite* apprehensions? *Glanville's Sceps. c. 5.*

CONGER. *n. f.* [*conger*, Latin] The sea-eel.

Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers, as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the Severn *Walton's Angler.*

CONGE'RIES. *n. f* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small, and, for the most part, of flexible particles, of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle*

To CONGEST. *v. a* [*congero*, *congestum*, Lat.] To heap up, to gather together

CONGE'STIBLE *adj* [from *congest*] That may be heaped up *Dict.*

CONGESTION *n. f.* [*congestion*, Fr. from *congestus*, Lat.]
1. A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Quincy*

Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain. *Wiseman.*

CONGIARY. *n. f.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people. *Addis. n.*

To CONGLACIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water, for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1*

CONGLACIATION. *n. f.* [from *conglaciate.*] The state of being changed, or act of changing into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreted by a mineral spirit and lapidifick principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it is a subject very unfit for proper *congiaciation* *Brown.*

To CONGLOBATE. *v. a* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball

The testicle, as is said, is one large *conglobated* gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew's Cosmol.*

CONGLOBATE *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CONGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate*] In a spherical form. *Di.*

CONGLOBATION. *n. f* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] To gather into a round mass, to consolidate in a ball

Then he founded, then *conglob'd*
Like things to like. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 239.*

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and cohered around:
Not closer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To CONGLOBE *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

Thither the
Hasted with glad precipitance, uproll'd
As drops on dust *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton's Par. Lost*

To CONGLOMERATE *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread, to inweave into a round mass.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. *Grew's Cosmol.*

CONGLO'MERATE. *adj* [from the verb.]
1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 267.

CONGLOMERA'TION *n. f.* [from *conglomerate.*]
1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.
2. Intertexture, mixture

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 267

To CONGLUTINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin] To cement, to reunite, to heal wounds

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callous.

CONGLUTINA'TION *n. f.* [from *conglutinate*] The act of uniting wounded bodies, reunion; healing

The cause is a temperate *conglutination*; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bridle the defluxion of humours to the parts. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 677.

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts separated by a wound. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The osteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CONGRA'TULANT *adj.* [from *congratulate*] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Raised from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin]
1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.

I *congratulate* our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts's Logick.*

2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and *to* before the person.

An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to *congratulate to* you *Sprat's Sermons.*

The subjects of England may *congratulate to* themselves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king secure us. *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*

To CONGRA'TULATE *v. n.* To rejoice in participation

I cannot but, with much pleasure, *congratulate* with my dear country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation.*

CONGRATULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *congratulate*]
1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another
2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is professed

CONGRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another

To CONGREE. *v. n.* [from *gré*, French] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite.

For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
Congreeing in a full and natural close *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To CONGREET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet*] To salute reciprocally.

My office hath so far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted.* *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble, to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Christian men *congregated*, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker, b. iii. sect. 1*

These waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the sea. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Tempests

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and *congregated* sands,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters, he call'd seas;
And saw that it was good. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* v.

Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies, and separates heterogeneal ones. *Newton's Opt.*

Light, *congregated* by a burning glass, acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opt.*

To CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet, to gather together.

He sails,
Ev'n there where merchants most do *congregate*,
On me, my bargains. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis true, (as the old proverb doth relate)
Equals with equals often *congregate* *Denham.*

CONGREGATE *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Where the matter is most *congregate*, the cold is the greater. *Bacon's Natural History, N°.* 72.

CONGREGATION. *n. s.* [from *congregate*.]

1. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together

This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours. *Shak.*

2. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear a sermon

The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole *congregation* shall repeat after him. *Hooker, b.* v. *sect.* 36.

The practice of those now-a-days that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the *congregation*. *South's Serm.*

If those preachers, who abound in ephphenema's, would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

3. CONGREGATIONS *of Cardinals*, are assemblies distributed by the pope into several chambers, like our offices and courts. *Chambers.*

CONGREGATIONAL. *adj.* [from *congregation*.] Publick, pertaining to a congregation or assembly.

CONGRESS. *n. s.* [*congressus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a shock, a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there,
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryd. Æn.*

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the *congresses* and reflections of two bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *congress*.] Meeting, encountering; coming together.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined, and *congressive* generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

To CONGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Latin.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable to any purpose.

Our sovereign process imports at full,
By letters *congruing* to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CONGRUENCE. *n. s.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

CONGRUENT. *adj.* [*congruens*, Latin.] Agreeing; correspondent.

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the *congruent* squares, as an axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CONGRUITY. *n. s.* [from *congruo*.]

1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception *Glanville.*

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? *Hook.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity

CONGRUMENT. *n. s.* [from *congruo*.] Fitness; adaptation.

The *congrument* and harmonious fitting of periods in a sentence, hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and connexion *Ben. Johnson's Discov.*

CONGRUOUS. *adj.* [*congruus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to; consistent with.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. Rational, fit.

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways *congruous*, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CONSONANCY. [from *consonant*.] Suitableness; agreeableness; consistently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, because, *congruously* unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CONICAL. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having the form of a
CONICK. } cone, or round pyramid

Towering firs in *conick* forms arise,
And with a pointed spear divide the skies. *Prior.*

A brown flint of a *conick* figure: the basis is oblong. *Woodw.*

They are *conical* vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and as they pass on, their diameters grow still less and less. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped *conically*, or like a sugar loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CONICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *conical*.] The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK *Section. n. s.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane

CONICK *Sections* } *n. s.* That part of geometry which considers
CONICKS. } the cone, and the curves arising from its

To CONJECT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To guess, to conjecture

I intreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly *conjects*,
Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble. *Shakesp.*

CONJECTOR. *n. s.* [from *conject*.] A guesser, a conjecturer

For so *conjectors* would obtrude,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

CONJECTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Being the object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Depending on conjecture, made or done by guess.

I'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
Who thrives, and who declines, side factions, and give out
Conjectural marriages *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,
And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me. *Shakespeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, save that I doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. *Bacon.*

The two last words are not in Callimachus, and consequently the rest are only *conjectural*, and an erroneous addition. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

CONJECTURALITY. *n. s.* [from *conjectural*.] That which depends upon guess.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themselves unto probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of philosophy *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

CONJECTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjecture*.] By guess only, or conjecture

Whatsoever may be at any time out of Scripture, but probably and *conjecturally* furnished. *Hooker, b.* i.

CONJECTURE. *n. s.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event of them so much as under *conjecture* *South's Sermons.*

2. Idea; notion, conception not now in use.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the universe. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

To CONJECTURE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guess; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South's Sermons.*

A CONJECTURER. *n. s.* [from *conjecture*.] A guesser, one who forms opinion without proof.

If we should believe very grave *conjecturers*, cannibals now were not flesh devourers then. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

I shall leave the wise *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addison, Spectator, N°* 271.

CONIFEROUS. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Latin.]

Such trees, shrubs, or herbs are *coniferous* as bear a squamose fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone, in which there are many seeds, and when they are ripe, the several cells or partitions in the cone gape or open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, beech, and the like. *Quincy.*

To CONJOBBLE. *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobbernol*, the head.] To consult, to settle; to discuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that should *con-*

fable matters of ſtate with rumblers, and conſer politicks with
rakers? *L'Eſtrange.*

To CONJOIN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr *conjungo*, Latin.]
1. To unite; to conſolidate into one
Thou wrong'ſt *Iſ'rious*, and not dar'ſt alone,
But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one.
2. To unite in marriage
If either of you know any inward impediment,
Why you ſhould not be *conjoin'd*, I charge
You on your ſouls to utter it. *Shakeſp. Much ado, &c.*
3. To aſſociate, to connect.
Common and univerſal ſprits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far diſjoined *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c.*
Men of differing intereſts can be reconciled in one communion, at leaſt, the deſigns of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the ſame reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor*
Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*
To CONJOIN *v. n.* To league; to unite.
This part of his
conjoins with my diſeaſe, and helps to end me. *Sh. Henry IV.*
CONJOINT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; aſſociate.
CONJOINT *Degrees.* [In muſick.] Two notes which are immediately follow each other in the order of the ſcale
preſſion.
CONJOINTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint*.] In union; together; aſſociation, jointly; not apart.
A groſs and frequent error, commonly committed in the uſe of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with thoſe that are of approved virtues. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*
The parts of the body ſeparately, make known the paſſions
CO'NISOR. See COGNISOR.
CONJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial, belonging to marriage, connubial.
Their *conjugal* affection ſtill is ty'd,
And ſtill the mournful race is multiply'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that ſhe had left the good man at home *Spectator*, N°. 469.
He mark't the *conjugal* diſpute;
Nell roar'd inceſſant, Dick ſat mute. *Swift*
CO'NJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially
To CONJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]
1. To join; to join in marriage, to unite
Thoſe drawing as well marriage as warſhip, gave him both power and occaſion to *conjugate* at pleaſure the Norman and the Saxon houſes. *Wotton*
2. To inflect verbs, to decline verbs through their various terminations.
CO'NJUGATE *n. ſ.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally reſembling in ſignification
His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of ſpontaneous from *ſponte*, weighs nothing we have learned in logick, that *conjugates* are ſometimes in name only, and not in deed *Bramh Anſwer to Hobbs.*
CO'NJUGATE *Diameter*, or *Axis*. [In geometry.] A right line biſecting the tranſverſe diameter *Chambers.*
CONJUGA'TION *n. ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Latin.]
1. A couple; a pair.
heart is ſo far from affording nerves unto other parts, that receiveth very few itſelf from the firſt *conjugation* of nerves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*
The act of uniting or coupling things together
All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of nothing.
3. The form of inflecting verbs through their ſeries of terminations.
Have thoſe who have writ ſo much about declenſions and *conjugations*, about concords and ſyntaxes, loſt their labour, and been learned to no purpoſe? *Locke.*
4. Union; aſſemblage.
The ſupper of the Lord is the moſt ſacred, myſterious, and uſeful *conjugation* of ſecret and holy things and duties. *Taylor*
firſt, united
It pleas'd the king his maſter to ſtrike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
CONJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]
1. Union, aſſociation; league.
With our ſmall *conjunction* we ſhould on,
To ſee how fortune is diſpoſ'd to us. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
He will unite the white roſe and the red,
Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity. *Shak. Rich III.*
The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a ſtrict *conjunction* and amity between them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Man can effect no great matter by his perſonal ſtrength, but as he acts in ſociety and *conjunction* with others. *South.*
An inviſible hand from heaven mingles hearts and forces by ſtrange, ſecret, and unaccountable *conjunctions* *South.*
2. The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack, where they are ſuppoſed to have great power and influence.
God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the ſtars, ſhould bury them under a ſecond flood *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*
Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he obſerve their influences in their oppoſitions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depreſſions? He ſhall ſooner find ink than nature exhauſted. *Rymer's Tragedies of laſt Age*
Pompey and Cæſar were two ſtars of ſuch a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their oppoſition. *Swift*
3. A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together, and to ſignify the relation they have to one another.
Clarke's Latin Grammar
CONJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]
1. Cloſely united: a ſenſe not in uſe.
She's ſo *conjunctive* to my life and ſoul,
That as the ſtar moves not but in his ſphere,
I could not but by her *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, uſed ſubſequently to a conjunction.
CONJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive*.] In union, not apart
Theſe are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9.*
CONJU'NCTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conjunctive*.] The quality of joining or uniting
CONJU'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct*.] Jointly; together; not apart.
CONJU'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*conjoncture*, French.]
1. Combination of many circumſtances, or cauſes.
I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than in the buſineſs of that earl. *King Charles*
Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjuncture* of circumſtances. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N°. 257.
2. Occaſion; critical time.
Such cenſures always attend ſuch *conjunctures*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon.*
3. Mode of union; connection.
He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctures* of letters in words. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
4. Conſiſtency.
I was willing to grant to preſbytery what with reaſon it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with epiſcopacy *King Charles.*
CONJURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure*.]
1. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name.
We charge you, in the name of God, take heed
Under this *conjuration* ſpeak, my lord. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
2. A magical form of words; an incantation, an enchantment.
Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too ſtrong for my poor ſpirit to diſobey. *Sidney.*
What drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magick,
For ſuch proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
3. A plot; a conſpiracy *D*
To CONJURE *v. a.* [
1. To ſummon in a ſacred name; to en with the ſpirit
He concluded with ſighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more preſs him to conſent to a thing ſo contrary to his reaſon. *Clarendon.*
The church may addreſs her ſons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Dec. of Piety.*
I *conjure* you! Let him know,
Whate'er was done againſt him, Cato did it. *Addiſ. Cato.*
2. To conſpire, to bind many by an oath to ſome common deſign. This ſenſe is rare.
He in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heav'n's ſons,
Conjured againſt the higheſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.*
3. To influence by magick, to affect by enchantment; to charm.
What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To ſtop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakeſp. Richard III.*
What is he whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe of ſorrow
Conjure the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
I thought their own fears, whoſe black arts firſt raiſed up thoſe turbulent ſpirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*
You have *conjured* up perſons that exiſt no where elſe but on old coins, and have made our paſſions and virtues viſible. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*
4. It is to be obſerved, that when this word is uſed for *ſummon* or *conſpire*, its accent is on the laſt ſyllable, *conjure*; when for *charm*, on the firſt, *conjure*.

To Co'NJURE. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments; to enchant

A [illegible] name I *conjure* only but to raiſe up him. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Jul.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you polecat, you runaway! Out, out, out, I'll *conjure* you, I'll forſpeech you. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Co'NJURER. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]

1. An enchanter; one that uſes charms.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer*,
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again. *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

Figures in the book
Of ſome dread *conjurer*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*

Thus has he done you Britiſh conſorts right,
Whoſe huſbands, ſhould they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct ſlipping,
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping. *Addiſon.*

2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loſer brings,
The *conjurer* knows who ſtole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony; a man of ſhrewd conjecture; a man of ſagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not gueſs that I had put ſome corn in that room. *Addiſon, Guardian*, N°. 156.

CONJU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction, ſolemn demand.

I ſhould not be induced but by your earneſt intreaties and ſerious *conjurements*. *Miltun on Education.*

CONNA'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Latin.]

1. Common birth, production at the ſame time; community of birth.

2. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphyſis denotes a *connaſcence*, or growing together
Wiſeman's Surgery.

CONNA'TE. *adj* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another, being of the ſame birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the ſpeculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*

Their diſpoſitions to be reflected ſome at a greater, and others at a leſs thickneſs, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opt.*

CONNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*con* and *natural.*]

1. Suitable to nature.

Whatever draws me on,
Or ſympathy, or ſome *connatural* force,
Powerful at greateſt diſtance to unite,
With ſecret amity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 246.*

2. United with the being; connected by nature.

Firſt, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of every thing,
Which is *connatural*, and born with it *Davies.*

Theſe affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up ſo do they. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Participation of the ſame nature.

Is there no way, beſides
Theſe painful paſſages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* duſt? *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural inſeparability

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and thoſe habits, and that future eſtate of the ſoul. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature, originally.

Some common notions ſeem *connaturally* engraven in the ſoul, antecedently to diſcuſſive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalneſs* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter. *Pearſon on the Creed.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to faſten together.

The corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will be ſo *connected* to one another, that, inſtead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder *Ford.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas muſt direct the ſyllogiſms, and a man muſt ſee the connection of each intermediate idea with thoſe that it *connects*, before he can uſe it in a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought, or regular conſtruction of language, as, *the author connects but reaſons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent. This is ſeldom uſed but in converſation.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union; jointly, conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and diſputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together, to faſten to each other.

Thoſe birds who are taught ſome words or ſentences, can not *connex* their words or ſentences in coherence with the matter which they ſignify *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They fly,
By charms *connex'd*, and with deſtructive ſweep
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *connexus*, or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of faſtening together, the ſtate of being faſtened together.

My heart, which, by a ſecret harmony,
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* ſweet. *Milton.*

There muſt be a future ſtate, where the eternal and inſeparable *connexion* between virtue and happineſs ſhall be manifeſted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Juſt relation to ſome thing precedent or ſubſequent, conſequence of argumentation; coherence.

The contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceſſary *connexion* and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Each intermediate idea muſt be ſuch as, in the whole chain, hath a viſible *connexion* with thoſe two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conſcious, wiſe, reflecting cauſe,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end deſigned. *Blackm. Creation.*

CONNE'XIVE. *adj.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and ſubject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts's Log.*

CONNICTATION. *n. ſ.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

1. The act of winking; not in uſe.

2. Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate uſury by declaration, than to ſuffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon, Eſſay 41.*

Diſobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another; every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation. *South's Sermons.*

A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruinous effects *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

To CONNIVE. *v. n.* [*connivo*, Latin.]

1. To wink.

This artiſt is to teach them how to nod judiciouſly, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator*, N°. 305

2. To pretend blindneſs or ignorance; to forbear; to paſs uncenſured.

The licentiouſneſs of inferiours, and the remiſſneſs of ſuperiours, is ſuch, that the one violates, and the other *connives*. *Decay of Piety.*

With whatever colours he perſuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will deſire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers, Sermon 16.*

He thinks it a ſcandal to government to *connive* at ſuch tracts as reject all revelation. *Swift*

CONNOISSEUR. *n. ſ* [French.] A judge; a critick: it is often uſed of a pretended critick.

Your leſſon learnt, you'll be ſecure
To get the name of *connoiſſeur*. *Swift.*

To CONNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To deſignate [illegible] beſides [illegible] to [illegible]

God's foreſeeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of ſomething beſides itſelf, inference, illation.

By reaſon of the co-exiſtence of one thing with another, there ariſeth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to betoken, to include

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* alſo a certain ſuitableneſs of it to ſome other thing. *South's Sermons.*

CONNU'BIAL. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial, pertaining to marriage, conjugal.

Should ſecond love a pleaſing flame inſpire,
And the chaſte queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CONOID. *n. ſ.* [*κωνοειδης.*] A figure partaking of a cone, approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tenſion as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it at the center into a *conoid* form. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CONOIDICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round pyramid.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a* [*conquaſſo*, Latin.] To ſhake; to agitate.

Vomits do violently *conquaſſate* the lungs. *H*

CONQUASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conquaſſate*] [illegible] cuſſion.

To CONQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquærere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conqueſt, to over-run; to win.

They had *conquered* them, and brought them under tribute. *1 Mac.* viii. 2

'Twas fit,
Who *conquer'd* nature, ſhould preſide o'er wit. *Pope*
Who *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms *Pope*

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.
Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast
Yet neither conqueror, nor *conquer'd*. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.
Anna *conquers* but to save,
And governs but to bless. *Smith.*
3. To surmount; to overcome; as, *he conquered his reluctance.*

To Co'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory, to overcome.
Put him to choler straight, he hath been used
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Equal success had set these champions high,
And both resolv'd to *conquer*, or to die. *Waller*
The logick of a *conquering* sword has no great property. *Decay of Piety.*

Co'NQUERABLE *adj.* [from *conquer.*] Possible to be overcome.
While the heap is small, and the particulars few, he will find it easy and *conquerable*. *South's Sermons.*

CONQUEROR. *n. s.* [from *conquer*]
1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.
A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the slave who called out to the *conqueror*, *Remember, Sir, that you are a man.* *Addison's Guardian*, N° 110.
2. One that subdues and ruins countries.
Deserving freedom more
Than those their *conquerors*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove. *Milt. Parad. Reg*
That tyrant god, that restless *conqueror*,
May quit his pleasure, to assert his pow'r. *Prior.*

Co'NQUEST. *n. s.* [*conquête*, French.]
1. The act of conquering; subjection.
A perfect *conquest* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.
More willingly I mention air,
This our old *conquest*, than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b.* i.
3. Victory; success in arms.
I must yield my body to the earth,
And by my fall, the *conquest* to my foe. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.
I'd lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed,
To whom I will retail my *conquest* won,
And she shall be sole victress. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.
Not to be o'ercome, was to do more
Than all the *conquests* former kings did gain. *Dryden.*
In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death. *Addison.*

CONSANGUINEOUS. *adj.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin, of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.
Am I not *consanguineous*? Am I not of her blood? *Shakesp.*

CONSANGUI'NITY *n. s.* [*consanguinitas*, Latin.] Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor. Distinguished from *affinity*, or relation by marriage. Nearness of kin.
I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of *consanguinity*. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*
There is the supreme and indissoluble *consanguinity* and society between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to witness, saith, We are all his generation *Bacon's Holy War*
The first original would subsist, though he outlived all terms of *consanguinity*, and became a stranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.
Christ has condescended to a cognation and *consanguinity* with us. *South's Sermons.*

CONSARCINATION. *n. s.* [from *consarcino*, Latin, to piece.] [illegible] together *Ash.*

CONSCIENCE. *n. s.* [*conscientia*, Latin.]
1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.
When a people have no touch of *conscience*, no sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think to restrain them. *Spenser.*
On earth,
Who against faith, and *conscience*, can be heard
Infallible? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xii. *l.* 529.
Such a *conscience* has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to get the clearest information about the will of God. [illegible] *Sermons.*
But why must those be thought to 'scape, that feel
Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel,
Which *conscience* shakes? *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 13
No courts created yet, nor cause was heard;
But all was safe, for *conscience* was their guard. *Dryd. Ovid.*
[illegible] own thoughts and actions; and, because if a man judgeth fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conscience* may be both an accuser and a judge. *Swift*
2. Justice, the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience, honesty.
This is thank worthy, if a man, for *conscience* toward God, endure grief. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19.
Now is Cupid a child of *conscience*, he makes restitution *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery, intruded himself into another man's kingdom in Africk. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be deferred beyond [illegible]
Her majesty is, without question, obliged in *conscience* to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of* [illegible]
3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.
Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion, and *conscience* of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest *Bac.*
The reason why the simpler sort are moved with authority, is the *conscience* of their own ignorance. *Hooker, b.* ii. *s.* 6.
The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denham.*
Hector was in an absolute certainty of death, and depressed with the *conscience* of being in an ill cause. *Pope.*
4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.
Do'st thou in *conscience* think, tell me, Æmilia,
That there be women do abuse their husbands,
In such gross kind? *Shakespeare's Othello.*
They did in their [illegible] *sciences* know, that he was not able to send them any part of [illegible]
5. Scruple; difficulty
We must make a *conscience* in keeping the just laws of superiours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
Why should not the one make as much *conscience* of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a trust. *L'Estr.*
Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country, we should therefore make *conscience* not to mislead them. *Locke.*
6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.
Why do'st thou weep? Can'st thou the *conscience* lack,
To think I shall lack friends? *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Half a dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift*

CONSCIE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.
Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity, as in thought, word and deed to make good the character of an honest man. *L'Estr.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscientious.*] According to the direction of conscience.
More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than *conscientiously* did belong to it. *L'Estrange.*
There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conscience; and if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously.* *South's Sermons.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *conscientious.*] Exactness of justice, tenderness of conscience.
It will be a wonderful *conscientiousness* in them, if they will content themselves with less profit than they can make. *Locke.*

Co'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Reasonable, just; according to conscience.
A knave, very voluble; no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming. *Shak.*

Co'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conscionable.*] Equity; reasonableness. *Dict.*

Co'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conscionable.*] In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.
A prince must be used *conscionably* as well as a common person. *Taylor's Holy Living*

Co'NSCIOUS. *adj.* [*conscius*, Latin.]
1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.
Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conscious* of its own existence. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Among substances some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts's Logick.*
2. Knowing from memory, having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.
The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who *conscious* of th' occasion, fear'd th' event. *Dryden.*
3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing, with *to.*
The rest stood trembling, struck with awe divine,
Æneas only *conscious to* the sign,
Presag'd th' event. *Dryden's Æn.*
Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or taste their own sweetness, or an organ be *conscious to* its musick, or gunpowder to its flashing or noise. *Bentley's Sermons.*
4. Bearing witness by conscience to any thing.
The queen had been facetious with the king on his behalf, being *conscious to* herself that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Co'NSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.
If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always [illegible] *Locke*

CONSCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conscious*]

1. The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*

If I part e without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left, therefore *conſciouſneſs* muſt be its eſſential attribute. *Watts.*

Jeſus, no doubt, they would have ſaid, had not their *conſciouſneſs* to themſelves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from ſo idle an attempt. *Locke.*

2. Internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, unleſs, from the *conſciouſneſs* of his provocations, it become his intereſt there ſhould be none. *Government of the Tongue*, ſ. 3.

An honeſt mind is not in the power of a diſhoneſt man to break the peace, there muſt be ſome guilt or *conſciouſneſs*. *Pope.*

CONSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conſcribo*, Latin.] A term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called *Patres conſcripti*, from their names being written in the regiſter of the ſenate.

CONSCRIPTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſcriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or regiſtering. *Dict.*

To CONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*conſecro*, Latin.]

1. To make ſacred; to appropriate to ſacred uſes.

Enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus, by a new and living way which he hath *conſecrated* for us. *Heb.* x. 20.

The water *conſecrate* for luſtrance,
Appears all black. *Waller.*

A biſhop ought not to *conſecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain to himſelf, and not for true devotion.

2. To dedicate invocably to ſome particular purpoſe, or perſon; with *to*.

She ſhall *conſecrate unto* the Lord the days of his ſeparation, and ſhall bring a lamb of the firſt year for a treſpaſs offering. *Num.* vi. ...

3. To canonize.

CONSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrated; ſacred; devoted, devote, dedicated.

Should ſhe but hear I were licentious;
And that this body, *conſecrate* to thee,
By ruffian luſt ſhould be contaminate. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

The cardinal ſat long before the choir, lets them know that they were aſſembled in that *conſecrate* place to ſing unto God. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Into theſe ſecret ſhades, cry'd ſhe,
How dar'ſt thou be ſo bold
To enter, *conſecrate* to me,
Or touch this hallow'd mould? *Drayton's Queen of Cynth.*

CONSECRATER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes.

Whether it be not againſt the notion of a ſacrament, that the *conſecrater* alone ſhould partake of it. *Atterbury.*

CONSECRATION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or perſons to the ſervice of God, with an application of certain proper ſolemnities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

At the erection and *conſecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleaſed the Almighty to give a ſign. *Hooker.*

The *conſecration* of his God is upon his head. *Num.* vi. 7.

We muſt know that *conſecration* makes not a place ſacred, but only ſolemnly declares it ſo: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and conſequently ſacred. *South.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The Roman calendar ſwells with new *conſecrations* of ſaints. *Howe's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSECTARY. *adj.* [from *conſectarius*, Lat.] Conſequent, ... following by conſequence.

... inconſiſtent and contrary determinations thereof, *conſectary* inquiries and concluſions may ariſe. *Brown.*

CONSECTARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premiſes; conſequence; corollary.

Theſe propoſitions are *conſectaries* drawn from the obſervations. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONSECUTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of conſequences, chain of deductions; concatenation of propoſitions.

Some *conſecutions* are ſo intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premiſes, that the concluſion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progreſs. *Hale.*

2. Succeſſion.

In a quick *conſecution* of the colours, the impreſſion of every ...

3. In aſtronomy.

The motion of *conſecution*, or, as ſome term it, of progreſſion, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 12.

CONSECUTIVE. *adj.* [*conſecutif*, French.]

Train, uninterrupted, ſucceſſive.

... upon the lands did not come into diſuſe but by fifty *conſecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

2. Conſequential, regularly ſucceeding.

This is ſeeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *conſecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

CONSECUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conſecutive.*] A term uſed in the ſchool philoſophy, in oppoſition to antecedently, and ſometimes to effectively or cauſally. *Dict.*

CONSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*conſemino*, Latin.] To ſow ſeeds together. *L. ?.*

CONSENSION. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of ſuch living and thinking parts could not poſſibly by their mutual contact, and preſſing and ſtraining, compoſe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underſtanding, and a vital *conſenſion* of the whole body. *Bentley.*

CONSENT. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or conſenting.

If you ſhall cleave to my *conſent*, when 'tis,
It ſhall make honour for you. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I am far from excuſing or denying that compliance, for plenary *conſent* it was not. *King Charles.*

When thou can'ſt truly call theſe vertues thine,
Be wiſe and free, by heav'n's *conſent* and mine. *Loyd Perſ.*

2. Concord, agreement, accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting wonds won'd ſtop there and admire,
Learning, *conſent* and concord from his lyre. *Cowley's David.*

3. Coherence with, relation to; correſpondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whoſe power hath a true *conſent*
With planet or with element. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point, joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony that ſprings
From union, order, full *conſent* of things. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

5. In phyſick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both, and thus the ſtone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will effect and draw them ſo into ſpaſms, as to affect the bowels in the ſame manner by the prominent action of nervous threads, and cauſe a colick, and extend their twitches ſometimes to the ſtomach.

To CONSENT. *v. n.* [*conſentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the ſame mind; to agree.
2. To co-operate to the ſame end.
3. To yield, to give conſent, to allow; to admit. With *to*.

Ye comets, ſcourge the bad revolting ſtars
That have *conſented unto* Henry's death. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

In this we *conſent unto* you, if ye will be as we be. *Geneſis.*

Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dead earth, which goes with heav'n *conſent*
To all they wrote. *Waller.*

CONSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [*conſentaneus*, Latin.] Agreeable to; ...

In the picture of Abraham ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed a little boy, which is not *conſentaneous* unto the circumſtance of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 8.

It will coſt no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice, it being very agreeable and *conſentaneous* to every ...

CONSENTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſentaneous.*] Agreeably; conſiſtently, ſuitably.

Paracelſus did not always write ſo *conſentaneouſly* to himſelf, that his opinions were conſtantly to be collected from every place of his writings, where he ſeems to expreſs it. *Boyle.*

(...)
nert; confidence. *Dict.*

CONSENTIENT. *adj.* [*conſentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing, united in opinion, not differing in ſentiment.

The authority due to the *conſentient* judgment and practice of the univerſal church. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

CONSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cauſe or principle.
2. Event, effect of a cauſe.

Spirits that know
All mortal *conſequences* have pronounc'd it. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Shun the bitter *conſequence*; for know,
The day thou eateſt thereof, thou ſhalt die. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Propoſition collected from the agreement of other previous propoſitions; deduction, concluſion.

It is no good *conſequence*, that becauſe reaſon aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids us all voluntary ſufferings. *Decay of Piety.*

4. The laſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.*

Can Hannaſdin ſet things right?
No, major ſoon with minors
Or both in friendly *conſort* join'd,
The *conſequence* limps falſe behind. ...

5. Concatenation of cauſes and effects.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offence of ſin, that which firſt brought ſin into the world, muſt, by neceſſary *conſequence*, bring in ſorrow too. *South's Serm.*

That I muſt after thee, with this thy ſon
Such fatal *conſequence* unites us three. *Milton. Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. That which produces conſequences, influence, tendency.

As it is asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, so it is of very ill *consequence* to the superstructing of good life
Hammond on Fundamenta

ment
The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest *consequence*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The anger of Achilles was of such *consequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 267

Their common people are sunk in poverty, ignorance and cowardice, and of as little *consequence* as women and children.
Swift's Presbyterian Plea of Merit.

CONSEQUENT *adj.* [*consequens*, Latin.]
1. Following by rational deduction.
2. Following as the effect of a cause. With *to*.
It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was *consequent* to, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

comes with *upon*.
This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent upon* a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be worn out. *South's Sermons.*

CONSEQUENT *n. s.*
1. Consequence, that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.
Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *consequent* were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be observed. *Hooker.*
2. Effect, that which follows an acting cause.
They were ill paid, and they were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment. *Davies on Ireland.*
He could see *consequents* yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn. *South's Sermons.*

CONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *consequent*.]
1. [illegible]
We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate,
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws
A hasty effect, but from a noble cause *Prior.*
2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises, conclusive.
Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential*, and concludent to my purpose. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *consequential*.]
1. With just deduction of consequences; with [illegible] connection of ideas.
No body writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing *consequentially*, and expressing his meaning. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*
2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.
This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. *South.*
3. In a regular series.
Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continued unbroken themes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addison.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *consequential*.] Regular connection of discourse.

CO'NSEQUENTLY *adv.* [from *consequent*.]
1. By consequence; necessarily, inevitably, by the connection of effects to their causes.
In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryd. Dufresn.*
The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, suspended the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *consequently* so. *Woodward.*
2. In consequence; pursuantly.
There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing principle, an [illegible] and satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South's Se-*

CONSEQUENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *consequent*.] Regular connection of propositions; connection of discourse.
Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

CONSE'RVABLE. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSE'RVANCY *n. s.* [from *conservans*, Latin.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of* [illegible].

CONSERVATION. *n. s.* [*conservatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of preserving, care to keep from perishing; continuance, protection.
Though there do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and *conservation* of the earth, and its production and destruction of both. *Woodward's Natural History.*
2. Preservation from corruption.
It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction, for therein consisteth the means of *conservation* of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

CONSE'RVATIVE *adj.* [from *conservo*, Latin.] Having the power or opposing diminution or waste.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and *conservative* of all others. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.
For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the *conservator* of the city, that he should keep at a distance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
The lords of the secret council were likewise made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament *Clarendon.*
Such individuals as are the single *conservators* of their own species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

CONSE'RVATORY. *n. s.* [from *conservo*, Latin.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature, as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.
A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they use for dressing to cool wine in summer. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 910.
You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and *conservatories* open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Kalendar*
The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterranean *conservatory* is by that means restored back. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *adj.* Having a preservative quality. *Dict.*

To CONSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Latin.]
1. To preserve without loss or detriment.
Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the part of *conserving* what others have gained in knowledge is easy. *Temple.*
They will be able to *conserve* their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Opt.*
2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till they will harden and candy.
What please your honour, taste of these *conserves*? *Shak.*
They have in Turkey and the East certain confections, which they call servets, which are like to candied *conserves*, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conserves* stunk. *Dennis.*
2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.
Tuberoses will not endure the wet of this season, therefore set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry *Evelyn.*

CONSE'RVER *n. s.* [from *conserve*.]
1. A [illegible] repositer; one that preserves any thing from [illegible].
He hath been most industrious, both collecter and *conserver* of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conservers* of knowledge and story. *Temple.*
2. A preparer of conserves.

CONSE'SSION. *n. s.* [*consessio*, Latin.] A sitting together. *Dict.*

CONSE'SSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One that sits with others. *Dict.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Latin.]
1. To think upon with care, to ponder, to examine; to sift, to study.
At our more *consider'd* time we'll read,
Answer, and think upon this business *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
It is not positive to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our faculties. *Spectator*, N°. 465.
2. To take into the view, not to omit in the examination.
It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Temple.*
3. To have regard to, to respect; not to despise.
Let us *consider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Heb.* x. 24.
4. A kind of interjection, a word whereby attention is summoned.
Consider,
Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent
At home. *Milton's Paradise Regained*, b. iii. l. 229.
5. To requite, to reward one for his trouble.
I take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which, if I have not enough *considered*, to be more thankful to thee shall be my study. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To CONSI'DER. *v.*
1. To think maturely, not to judge hastily or rashly.
None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding. *Isaiah* xliv. 1.
2. To deliberate, to work in the mind.
Widow, we will *consider* of your suit,
And come some other time to know our mind *Shak. H VI.*
Such a transfer might be consulted by Jurymen, before they *consider* of their verdict *Swift.*
3. To doubt; to hesitate.
Many mazed *considerings* did throng,
And press'd in with this caution. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone,
Which burning upwards, in succession dries
The tears that flood *considering* in her eyes. *Dryden's Fables.*

C[illegible]

1. Worthy of consideration, worthy of regard and attention.
Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson*
It is *considerable* that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*
2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.
Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many [illegible] of life. *Sprat's Sermons.*
I am so *considerable* a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 1.
3. Important; valuable.
Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity that could think his mean aids *considerable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue. *Dec. of Pi*
In painting, not every action nor every person is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Many can make themselves masters of as *considerable* estates as those who have the greatest portions of land. *Addison.*
4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.
Many had brought in very *considerable* sums of money [illegible]
Those earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very *considerable* thickness and [illegible]ty. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

CONSIDERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *considerable.*] Importance, dignity, moment, value; desert; a claim to notice.
We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful. *Boyle's Preamble Essay.*
Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think to acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company. *Government of the Tongue, s. 9.*

CONSIDERABLY. *adv.* [from *considerable.*]
1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.
And Europe still *considerably* gains,
Both by their good example and their pains. [illegible]
2. With importance, importantly.
I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSIDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *consider.*] Consideration; reflection, sober thought.
After this cold *considerance*, sentence me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shak. H. IV.*

CONSIDERATE. *adj.* [*consideratus*, Latin.]
1. Serious, given to consideration, prudent; not rash, not negligent.
I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And unrespective boys; none are for me,
That look into me with *considerate* eyes. *Shakesp. Rich III.*
Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a [illegible]*iderate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and [illegible]
The expediency in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 16.
2. Having respect to, regardful.
Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Moderate, not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation.

CONSIDERATELY. *adv.* [from *considerate.*] Calmly, coolly, prudently.
Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and *considerately* pondering the matter. *Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil*

CONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *considerate.*] The quality of being considerate, prudence. *D.*

CONSIDERATION. *n. f.* [from *consider.*]
1. The act of considering, mental view; regard; notice.
As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes in *consideration*, and the consequences are removed, a man never chuses amiss. *Locke*
2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.
Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*
The breath no sooner left his father's body,
But that his wildness mortified in him,
Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. *Shakesp. H. V.*
3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.
The love you bear to Monsa[illegible] hath brought you to the *consi*[illegible]*deration* of his virtues, which *consideration* may have made you th[illegible]he more worthy. *Sidney*
4. [illegible] worthiness of regard
[illegible] *sideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin, because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 49.
5. Equivalent; compensation.
We are provident enough not to part with any thing for [illegible]
ble account of our souls. *Raw. on the Creed.*
Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among your own people. *Locke*
6. Motive of action, influence, ground of conduct.
He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated *considerations*. *Clarendon, b. v.*
[illegible]e was obliged, antecedent to all other *consideration*, to search an asylum. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*
The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same *consideration*. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*
7. Reason, ground of concluding.
Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 9
Laws, not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of retaining that which other *considerations* did procure to be instituted. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 4.
8. [in law] *Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract binds. It is either expressed, if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse, or implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse. *Co*
The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them. *H.*

CONSIDERER. *n. f.* [from *consider.*] A man of reflection, a thinker.
A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep *considerer*. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CONSIGN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]
1. To give to another any thing, with the [illegible] formal manner; to give into other hands, [illegible] Sometimes with *to*, sometimes *over to*.
Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place *to* the Divine Worship. *South.*
Must I pass
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceasing, *consigns* me *over to* rest and death? *Prior*
At the day of general account, good men are then to be *consigned over to* another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. *Atterbury*
2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.
The French commander *consigned* it *to* the use for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication*
3. To commit, to entrust.
The four evangelists *consigned to* writing that history. *Addis.*
Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
[illegible]*d* the youthful consort *to* his care. *Pope's Odyssey.*
[illegible]
1. [illegible] to resign. This is not now in use.
[illegible] d, joy and moan,
All lovers young, all lovers must
[illegible]*gn* to thee, and come to dust. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
2. [illegible], to confute to. Obsolete.
A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty, were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to *consign* to. *Sh.*

CONSIGNATION. *n. f.* [from *consign.*]
1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.
As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so [illegible]r a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*
2. [illegible]ct of signing.
[illegible]nd that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the traduction of the holy sacraments, symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*

CONSIGNMENT. *n. f.* [from *consign.*]
1. The act of consigning.
2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR. *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Latin.] Having one common resemblance. *D.*

To CONSIST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Latin.]
1. To subsist; not to perish.
He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Col.* i.
2. To continue fixed, without dissipation.
Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous, as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Brerewood on Languages.*
3. To be comprised, to be contained.
I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill *consists* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden.*
A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. *Addis.*
4. To be composed.

The land would *conſiſt* of plains and valleys, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were placed and diſpoſed. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To agree, not to oppoſe; not to contradict.

Neceſſity and election cannot *conſiſt* together in the ſame act. *Bramhall againſt Hobbs.*

His majeſty would be willing to conſent to any thing that could *conſiſt* with his conſcience and honour. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Nothing but what may eaſily *conſiſt* with your piety, your proſperity, is requeſted of you. *Sprat's Sermons.*

You could not help beſtowing more than is *conſiſting* with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

It cannot *conſiſt* with the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys ſhould, upon the whole, exceed thoſe of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health *conſiſts* with temperance alone. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

The only way of ſecuring the conſtitution will be by leſſening the power of domeſtick adverſaries, as much as can conſiſt with lenity. *Swift's Thoughts on the State of Affairs.*

CONSISTENCE, CONSISTENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*conſiſtentia*, low Latin.]

1. State with reſpect to material exiſtence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it reſtore itſelf to the natural *conſiſtence*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *conſiſtences* of bodies are very diverſe: denſe, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and ſoft. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 839.

There is the ſame neceſſity for the Divine influence and regimen to order and govern, conſerve and keep together the univerſe in that *conſiſtence* it hath received, as it was at firſt to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I carried on my enquiries further, to try whether this riſing world, when formed and finiſhed, would continue always the ſame, in the ſame form, ſtructure, and *conſiſtency*. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denſeneſs or rarity.

Let the expreſſed juices be boiled into the *conſiſtence* of a ſyrup. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Subſtance, form, make.

His friendſhip is of a noble make, and a laſting *conſiſtency*. *South's Sermons.*

4. Agreement with itſelf, or with any other thing, congruity; uniformity.

That *conſiſtency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly purſues thoſe meaſures, which appear the moſt juſt and equitable. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 2.

5. A ſtate of reſt, in which things capable of growth or decreaſe continue for ſome time at a ſtand, without either; as the growth, *conſiſtence*, and return of a tree. *Chambers.*

CONSISTENT. *adj.* [*conſiſtens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not oppoſed.

With reference to ſuch a lord, to ſerve and to be free, are terms not *conſiſtent* only, but equivalent. *South's Sermons.*

A great part of their politicks others do not think *conſiſtent* with honour to practiſe. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the ſun;
So two *conſiſtent* motions act the ſoul,
And one regards itſelf, and one the whole. *Pope's Eſſays.*

Shew me one that has it in his power
To act *conſiſtent* with himſelf an hour. *Pope's Epiſt. of Hor.*

The fool *conſiſtent*, and the falſe ſincere,
Prieſts, princes, women, no diſſemblers here. *Pope's Epiſt.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

The ſaid, contained within the ſhell, becoming ſolid and *conſiſtent*, at the ſame time that of the ſtratum without it did. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* v.

CONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *conſiſtent*.] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet deſcribes them *conſiſtently* with it: they are proud, ſubtle, and effeminate. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey, b.* vii.

CONSISTORIAL. *adj.* [from *conſiſtory*.] Relating to the eccleſiaſtical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the ſame *conſiſtorial* audience with the biſhop himſelf that deputes him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONSISTORY. *n. ſ.* [*conſiſtorium*, Latin.]

1. The place of juſtice in the court Chriſtian. *Cowel.*

An offer was made, that, for every one miniſter, there ſhould be two of the people to ſit and give voice in the eccleſiaſtical *conſiſtory*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Prus Quintus was then hearing of cauſes in *conſiſtory*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 98.

Chriſt himſelf, in that great *conſiſtory*, ſhall deign to ſtep down from his throne. *South's Sermons.*

2. The aſſembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further ſhall, is warranted
By a commiſſion from the *conſiſtory*,
Yea the whole *conſiſtory* of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* VIII.

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *conſiſtory*. *Atterbury.*

3. Any ſolemn aſſembly.

In mid air
To council ſummons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *conſiſtory*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* I.

At Jove's aſſent the deities around,
In ſolemn ſtate the *conſiſtory* crown'd. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Place of reſidence.

My other ſelf, my counſel's *conſiſtory*, my oracle,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shakeſp. Rich* III.

CONSOCIATE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſocio*, Latin.] An accomplice; a confederate, a partner.

Partridge and Stanhope were condemned as *conſociates* in the [illegible]. *Hayward.*

[illegible]

1. To unite, to join.

Generally the beſt outward ſhapes are alſo the likeſt to be *conſociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton on Education.*

The ancient philoſophers always brought in a ſupernatural principle to unite and *conſociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To CONSOCIATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce, to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be ſeparated again, without ever *conſociating* into the huge denſe bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSOCIATION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſociate*.]

1. Alliance.

There is ſuch a *conſociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to ſuſtain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

2. Union, intimacy; companionſhip.

By ſo long and ſo various *conſociation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatneſs. *Wotton.*

CONSOLABLE. *adj.* [from *conſole*.] That which admits comfort.

To CONSOLATE. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Latin.] To comfort, to conſole; to eaſe in miſery.

That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
[illegible]

What may ſomewhat *conſolate* all men that honour virtue, we do not diſcover the latter ſcene of his miſery in authors of antiquity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.*

CONSOLATION. *n. ſ.* [*conſolatio*, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of miſery; ſuch alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *conſolations*. *Bacon.*

Againſt ſuch cruelties,
With inward *conſolation* recompens'd;
And oft ſupported ſo, as ſhall amaze
Their proudeſt perſecutors. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Let the righteous perſevere with patience, ſupported with this *conſolation*, that their labour ſhall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLATOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A comforter.

CONSOLATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſolate*.] A ſpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Conſolatories writ
With ſtudied argument, and much perſuaſion ſought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Addiſon's Agoniſtes.*

CONSOLATORY. *adj.* [from *conſolate*.] Tending to give [illegible].

To CONSOLE. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the ſenſe of miſery.

Others the ſyren ſiſters compaſs round,
And empty heads *conſole* with empty ſound. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CONSOLE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or ſhoulder-piece, ſerving to ſupport a cornice, buſt, vaſe, beam, and frequently uſed as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

CONSOLER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſole*.] One that gives comfort.

Prue once more appears upon the ſtage, as the great *conſoler* of the miſeries of man. *Comment on Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

CONSOLIDANT. *adj.* [from *conſolidate*.] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSOLIDATE. *v. a.* [*conſolider*, Fr. *ſolidus*, Latin.]

1. To form into a compact and ſolid body, to harden, to unite into a ſolid maſs.

The word may be rendered either he ſtretched, or he fixed and *conſolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effects of ſpirits in ſtopping hot orrhages, and *conſolidating* the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSOLIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or ſolid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryneſs maketh them more apt to *conſolidate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 785.

The ſand, ſparry, and ſtony matter was then ſoft, and ſuſceptible of any form in their ſeveral moulds, and it *conſolidated*, and became hard afterwards. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CONSOLIDATION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſolidate*.]

1. The act of uniting into a ſolid maſs.

The

The *consolutest* of the marble, and of the stone, did not out at random. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *consolidate.*] That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CONSONANCE. } *n. f.* [*consonance*, Fr. *consonans*, Latin.]
CO'NSONANCY. }

1. Accord of sound.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

And winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance.* *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Consistency, congruence; agreeableness.

Such decisions held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times. *Hale's Law of England.*

I have thus largely set down this, to shew the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

3. Agreement, concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CONSONANT. *adj.* [*consonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent: followed by either *with* or *to*.

Were it *consonant unto* reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is re-

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant with* natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

R[illegible] looks *consonant to* itself. *Decay of Piety.*

He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moses hath left, of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. *Woodward.*

CONSONANT. *n. f.* [*consonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all *consonants* there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CO'NSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant.*] Consistently; agreeably.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures. *Glanv. Scepf. c. 1.*

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution. *Tillotson.*

CO'NSONANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *consonant.*] Agreeableness, consistency. *Dict.*

CO'NSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *consopio*, Latin.] The act of laying to sleep.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose. *Digby to Pope.*

CONSORT. *n. f.* [*consors*, Latin. It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former.]

1. Companion, partner; generally a partner of the bed, a wife or husband.

Male he created thee; but thy *consort*
Female for race: then blessed mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Thy Belona, who the *consort* came,
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Dryden.*

He single chose to live, and shun'd to wed,
Well pleased to want a *consort* of his bed. *Dryden's Fables.*

His warlike amazon her host invades,
Th'imperial *consort* of the crown of Spades. *Pope.*

[illegible]
In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate. *Fairy Queen, b. ...*

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony. This is probably a mistake for *concert.*

A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold. *Ecclus. xxxii. 5.*

4. Concurrence, union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, you see, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbu.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with, to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *consort* with them. *Shakesp.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee? *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*

1. To join, to mix; to marry.

He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 10[illegible].*

He begins to *consort* himself with men, and thinks he is one. *Locke on Education, sect. 21.*

2. To accompany.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward *consort* you till bed-time. *Shakespeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *consort.*] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable.

He was *consortable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *n. f.* [*consortio*, Latin.] Partnership; fellowship, society. *Dict.*

CONSPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *conspectus*, Latin.] Easy to be seen. *Dict.*

CONSPECTU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *conspectus*, Latin.] Sight; view, sense of seeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to *Shakspeare*, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your bisson *conspectuities* glean out of this character? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

CONSPE'RSION. *n. f.* [*conspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling about. *Dict.*

CONSPICU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous.*] Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon. *Grew. Scept. c. 18.*

CONSPICUOUS. [*conspicuus*, Latin.]

1. Obvious to the sight, seen at distance.

Or come I less *conspicuous?* Or what change
Absents thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 10[illegible].*

2. Eminent; famous, distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought most *conspicuous* in them. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And sets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicuous.* *Addis. Cato.*

The house of lords,
Conspicuous scene! *Pope's Epist. [illegible].*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicuous.*]

1. Obviously to the view.

These methods may be preserved *conspicuously*, and natures distinct. *Watts's Logick, p. iv. c. 1.*

2. Eminently, famously; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *conspicuous.*]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak sight, they [illegible] proportioned fabricks; yet they appear so but [illegible] which is requisite to their *conspicuousness.* *Boyle* [illegible]

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness.* *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPI'RACY. *n. f.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime, a plot, a concerted treason.

O *conspiracy!*
Shamest thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most free? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,
Against my life. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

When scarce he had escap'd the blow
Of faction and *conspiracy*,
Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing, always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of felony. *Cowel.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

CONSPIRANT. *adj.* [*conspirans*, Latin.] Conspiring, engaged in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince. *Shak. K. Lear.*

CONSPIRA'TION. *n. f.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.] A plot. *Dict.*

CONSPI'RATOR. *n. f.* [from *conspire*, Latin.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others commission of a crime, a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom. *2 Sam.*

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contriv'st to murder our dr[illegible]
But let the bold *conspirator* beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryd. Spa. Friar.*

One put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the *conspi-*

To CONSPI'RE [illegible]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

What

What was it
That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire?* *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
They took great imagination, and *conspired* against the king. *Bacon.*
Let the air be excluded, for that undermineth the body, and *conspireth* with the spirit of the body to drink it. *Bacon.*
There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world, that is, to *conspire* to know no woman. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*
The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age. *Roscommon.*

To agree together, as, *all things* conspire *to make him happy*

CONSPIRER. *n. s.* [from *conspire.*] A conspirator, a plotter.
'Take no care,
Who chases, who frets, and where *conspirers* are;
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CONSPIRING *Powers* [In mechanicks.] All such as act in reflion not opposite to one another *Harris*

CONSPURCATION. *n. s.* [from *conspurco*, Latin] The act of defiling, defilement, pollution.

CONSTABLE. *n. s.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed]
1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long disused in England, but lately subsisting in France; where the *constable* commanded the marshals, and was the first officer of the army. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blasphemy of arms within it. The first *constable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary 'till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferiour *constables* of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high *constables*, because cognisance of pleas, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of like nature, but inferiour authority, called petty *constables*. Besides these, we have *constables* denominated from particular places; as *constable of the Tower, of Dover castle, of the castle of Carnarvon*, but these are properly *castellans*, or governours of castles. *Cowel. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high *constable*,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun. *Shak.*
The knave *constable* had set me i' th' stocks, i' th' common stocks, for a witch. *Shak. sp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The *constable* being a sober man, and known to be an enemy to those acts of sedition, went among them, to observe what they did. *Clarendon.*

2. *To over run the* CONSTABLE [Perhaps from *conte stable*, Fr. the settled, firm and stated account] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth. A low phrase.

CONSTABLESHIP. *n. s.* [from *constable.*] The office of a constable.
This keepership is annexed to the *constableship* of the castle, and that granted out in lease. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal*

CONSTANCY. *n. s.* [*constantia*, Latin]
1. Immutability, perpetuity, unalterable continuance.
The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker, b.* 1.
2. Consistency, uniform state.
Incredible, that *constancy* in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray on the Creation*
3. Resolution, firmness, steadiness, unshaken determination.
In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat,
In vain the syrens sing, the tempests beat. *Prior.*
4. Lasting affection, continuance of love, or friendship.
Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*
5. Certainty; veracity, reality
But all the story of the night told over,
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*,
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shakespeare.*

CONSTANT *adj.* [*constans*, Latin.]
1. Firm; fixed; not fluid
If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body *Boyle's History of Firmness.*
2. Unvaried, unchanged, immutable, durable.
3. Firm, resolute; determined; immoveable, unshaken.
Some shrewd contents,
Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any *constant* man. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
4. Free from change of affection.
But a loving one still maid, they yet remained *constant* friends. *Sidney, b.*
5. Certain, not various, steady; firmly adherent.
Now, through the lands, his care of souls he stretch'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd,
Still *constant* to his call;
By many followed, loved by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*
He shewed his firm adherence to religion as modelled by our national constitution, and was *constant* to its offices in devotion, both in publick and in his family. *Addison, Freeholder.*

CONSTANTLY *adv.* [from *constant*] Unvariably, perpetually; certainly, steadily.
It is strange that the saviors should never appeal; nay, that they should not *constantly* do it *Tillotson*

To CONSTELLATE *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin] To join lustre, to shine with one general light
The several things which most engage our affections, do in a transcendent manner, flame forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

To CONSTE'LLATE, *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour
These scattered perfections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferiour natures, were summed up and *constellated* in ours. *Glanv. Scep. c* 1.

CONSTELLATION. *n. s.* [from *constellatus*, Latin]
1. A cluster of fixed stars.
For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light. *Isaiah* 13.
The earth, the air resounded,
The heav'ns and all the *constellations* rung. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
A *constellation* is but one,
Though 'tis a train of stars. *Dryden.*
2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.
The condition is a *constellation* or conjuncture of all those gospel-graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

CONSTERNATION. *n. s.* [from *consterno*, Latin] Astonishment, amazement, alienation of mind by a surprise; surprise; wonder.
They find the same holy *consternation* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*
The natives, duteous whom
They must obey, in *consternation*
'Till rigid conquest will pronounce the siege. *Philips*

To CONSTIPATE *v. a.* [from *constipo*, Latin]
1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.
Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon.*
It may, by amassing, cooling, and *constipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creation.*
There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crouded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes. *Bentley.*
2. To shut up, or stop by filling up the passages.
It is not probable that any ailment should have the quality of entirely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. To bind the belly; or make costive.

CONSTIPATION *n. s.* [from *constipate*]
1. The act of crouding any thing into less room; condensation.
This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 341.
It requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley.*
The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONSTITUENT *adj.* [*constituens*, Latin.] That which makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence, elemental, essential, that of which any thing consists.
Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies successively, in all ages, out of this fund *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*
It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley's Sermons.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.
Their first composure and origination require[illegible] and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*
2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.
The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition, for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. He that deputes another

To CONSTITUTE *v. a.* [*constituo*, Latin]
1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is, to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect, to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

To DEPUTE, to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTER. *n. f.* [from *constitute.*] He that constitutes or

[illegible] *n. f.* [from *constitute*

1. The act of constituting; enacting; deputing, establishing; [illegible]

[illegible] ding, particular texture of parts; natural qua-

[illegible] is more beneficial to us than any other *constitution.* *Bentley's Sermons.*

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so, being restored to its prisme *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this ill *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to stricture of fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constitutions*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *constitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead, else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the *constitution*
Of any constant man. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his *constitution.* *Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government, system of laws and customs.

The Norman conquering all by might,
Mixing our customs, and the form of right,
With foreign *constitutions* he had brought. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive *constitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 5.*

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor, yet the canonists, by adding the word *[illegible]* make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon. *Ayliffe.*

CONSTITU'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *constitution.*]

1. Bred in the constitution; [illegible]

It is not probable any *constitution* [illegible] will ever communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. *Sir [illegible] Sloane.*

2. Consistent with the constitution; legal.

CONSTITU'TIVE. *adj.* [from *constitute.*]

1. That which constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as neither naturally *constitutive*, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 9.*

The very elements and *constitutive* parts of a schismatick, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRAIN *v. a.* [*constraindre*, Fr. *constringo*, Latin.]

1. To compel, to force to some act on.

Thy sight, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Constrains them weep. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. [illegible]

My fire so caves *constrains* the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*

3. To necessitate.

The fears upon your honour, therefore, he
Does pity as *constrained* blemishes,
Nothing deserv'd. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

When to his lust Ægysthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adult'rous act *constrain?* *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. To violate, to ravish.

Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors, you *constrain'd* and forc'd. *Shak. Tit. And.*

5. To confine, to press.

How the strait stays the slender waste [illegible]? *Gay.*

CONSTRAINABLE *adj.* [from *constrain.*] Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before stood bound in conscience to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *constrainable*; and, if they outwardly transgress, punishable. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *constrain.*] He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT. *n. f.* [*contrainte*, French.] Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the desire.

I did suppose it should be on *constraint*;
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shak. K. John.*

Like you a man, and hither led by fame,
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryd. In. E.*

The constant desire of happiness, and the *constraint* put upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

To CONSTRICT. *v. a.* [*constringo, constrictum*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres and strengthen the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSTRICTION. *n. f.* [from *constrict.*] Contraction, compression.

The air which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *constriction* or dilatation of it, may probably assist them to ascend or descend in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONSTRICTOR. *n. f.* [*constrictor*, Latin.] That which compresses or contracts.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To CONSTRINGE. *v. a.* [*constringo*, Lat.] To compress; to contract; to bind.

The dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun. *Sh. Tro. and Cress.*

Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuth.*

CONSTRINGENT. *adj.* [*constringens*, Latin.] Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent.* *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 780.

It binds
Our strengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Constringent. *Thomson's Winter*, l. 700.

To CONSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*constructus*, Lat.] To build, to form; to compose; to constitute.

Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabrick. *Boyle's Usefulness of Natural Philosophy.*

CONSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*constructio*, Latin.]

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.

2. The form of building; structure; conformation.

There's no art
To shew the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and [illegible] the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuth.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it, let him shew
His skill in the *construction.* *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

5. The sense; the meaning, interpretation.

In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *construction* more sound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at ease, should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation. *Collier on the Spleen.*

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befals them. *Spectator*, N° 483.

6. Judgment, mental representation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or favour of singularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.*

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. CONSTRUCTION *of Equations*, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRUCTURE. *n. f.* [from *construct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They shall the earth's *construcure* closely bind,
And to the center keep the parts confin'd. [illegible]

To CONSTRUE. *v. n.* [*construo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition.

I'll teach mine eyes with meek humility
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read,

Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can ſpell,
Will ſoon conceive, and learn to *conſtrue* well. *Spenſer.*
Virgil is ſo very figurative, that he requires (I may almoſt ſay) a grammar apart to *conſtrue* him. *Dryden.*
Thus we are put to *conſtrue* and paraphraſe our own words, to free ourſelves either from the ignorance or malice of our adverſaries. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Roman Idol.*

2. To interpret; to explain, to ſhew the meaning.
I muſt crave that I be not ſo underſtood or *conſtrued*, as if any ſuch thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and aſſiſtance of God's moſt bleſſed ſpirit. *Hooker*, b. iii.
Conſtrue the times to their neceſſities,
And you ſhall ſay, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
When the word is *conſtrued* into its idea, the double meaning vaniſhes. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To CONSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*conſtupro*, Lat.] To violate, to debauch, to defile.
CONSTUPRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtuprate.*] Violation, defilement.
CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*conſubſtantialis*, Latin.]
1. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſiſtence.
The Lord our God, is but one God in which individable unity, notwithſtanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himſelf, we glorify that *conſubſtantial* word which is the Son, we bleſs and magnify that co-eſſential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoſt. *Hooker*, b. v.
2. Being of the ſame kind or nature.
It continueth a body *conſubſtantial* with our bodies; a body of the ſame, both nature and meaſure, which it had on earth. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 54.
In their conceits the human nature of Chriſt was not *conſubſtantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brerewood.*

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantial.*] Exiſtence of more than one, in the ſame ſubſtance.
The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *conſubſtantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.
CONSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantiate.*] The union of the body of our bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans.
In the point of *conſubſtantiation*, toward the latter end of life, he changed his mind. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSUL. *n. ſ.* [*conſul conſuendo*, Latin.]
1. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick.
Or never be ſo noble as a *conſul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Conſuls of moderate pow'r in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one fo[illegible] *Dryden.*
2. An officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR. *adj.* [*conſularis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the conſul.
The *conſular* power had only the ornaments, without the force of the royal authority. *Spectator*, N°. 287.
2. CONSULAR *Man.* One who had been conſul.
Knew not the *conſular* men, and left their places,
So ſoon as thou ſat'ſt down? *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

CO'NSULATE. *n. ſ.* [*conſulatus*, Latin.] The office of conſul.
His name and *conſulate* were effaced out of all publick regiſters and inſcriptions. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

CO'NSULSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul.
The patricians ſhould do very ill,
To let the *conſulſhip* be ſo defiled. *Ben. Johnſon's Cat. ur.*
The lovely boy, with his auſpicious face,
Shall Pomo's *conſulſhip* and triumph grace. *Dryden.*

To CONSULT. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Latin.] To take counſel together, to deliberate in common. It has *with* before the perſon aſſociated to conſultation.
Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd, and, not *conſulting*, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Dashing the garment of this peace, abodes
The ſudden breach on't. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*
A ſenate-houſe, where in three hundred and twenty men met *conſulting* always for the people. *Mills.*
Conſult not *with* the ſlothful for any work. *Ecclus.*
He ſent for his boſom friends, *with* whom he moſt confidently *conſulted*, and ſhewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

To CONSULT. *v. a.*
1. To aſk advice of any one; *he conſulted his friends.*
2. To regard, to act with view or reſpect to.
We are, in the firſt place, to *conſult* the neceſſities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Eſtrange.*
The ſenate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with ſo great a ſoul *conſults* its ſafety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own. *Add. Cato.*
3. To plan; to contrive.
Thou haſt *conſulted* ſhame to thy houſe, by cutting off many people. *Hab.* ii. 10.
Many things were there *conſulted* for the future, yet nothing was poſitively reſolved. *Clarendon*, b. viii.
4. To ſearch into, to examine; as, *to conſult an author.*

CO'NSULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is variouſly accented.]
1. The act of conſulting.
Yourſelf in perſon head one choſen half,
And march t' oppreſs the faction in *conſult*
With dying Turax. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
2. The effect of conſulting; determination.
He ſaid, and roſe the firſt, the council broke,
And all their grave *conſults* diſſolv'd in ſmoke. *Dryd. Fables.*
3. A council, a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation.
Divers meetings and *conſults* of our whole number, to conſider of the former labours. *Bacon.*
A *conſult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*]
1. The act of conſulting, ſecret deliberation.
The chief prieſts held a *conſultation* with the elders and ſcribes. *Mark*, xv. 1.
2. A number of perſons conſulted together, a council.
A *conſultation* was called, wherein he adviſed a ſalivation. *Wiſeman of Abceſſes.*
3. [In law.] *Conſultatio* is a writ, whereby a cauſe, being formerly removed by prohibition from the eccleſiaſtical court, or court chriſtian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the ſuggeſtion of the party, they do find the ſuggeſtion falſe, or not proved, and therefore the cauſe to be wrongfully called from the court chriſtian; then, upon this *conſultation* or deliberation, decree it to be returned again. *Cowel.*

CONSU'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*] One that conſults or aſks counſel or intelligence.
There ſhall not be found among you a charmer, or a *conſulter* with familiar ſpirits, or a wizard. *Deut.* xviii. 11.

CONSU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *conſume.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction, poſſible to be waſted, ſpent, or deſtroyed.
It does truly agree in this common quality aſcribed unto both, of being incombuſtible, and not *conſumable* by fire; but [illegible] ſulphureous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with ſome of the pureſt oil which is ordinary to be bought, that in a very few days it did choak and extinguiſh the flame. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*
Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or leſs, our importation or exportation of *conſumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*conſumo*, Latin.] To waſte; to ſpend, to deſtroy.
Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *conſume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou ſhalt carry much ſeed out into the field, and ſhalt gather but little in, for the locuſts ſhall *conſume* it. *Deut.* xxviii.
Thus in ſoft anguiſh ſhe *conſumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. n.* To waſte away, to be exhauſted.
Theſe violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die, like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *conſume*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

CONSU'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſume.*] One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.
Money may be conſidered as in the hands of the *conſumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*conſommer*, Fr. *conſummare*, Lat.] To compleat, to perfect; to finiſh; to end. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.
Yourſelf, myſelf, and other lords, will paſs
To *conſummate* this buſineſs happily. *Shakeſp. King John.*
There ſhall we *conſummate* our ſpouſal rites. *Shakeſpeare.*
The perſon was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker ſufficient to *conſummate* the fraud in the ſtronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 1.
He had a mind to *conſummate* the happineſs of the day. *Tatl.*

CONSU'MMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finiſhed, *omnibus numeris abſolutus.*
I do but ſtay 'till your marriage be *conſummate*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Earth, in her rich attire
Conſummate, lovely ſmil'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vii.
Gratian, among his maxims for raiſing a man to the moſt *conſummate* greatneſs, adviſes to perform extraordinary actions, and to ſecure a good hiſtorian. *Addiſon, Freeholder*, N°. 35.
If a man of perfect and *conſummate* virtue falls into a misfortune, it raiſes our pity, but not our terrour. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

CONSUMMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſummate.*]
1. Completion; perfection, end.
That juſt and regular proceſs, which it muſt be ſuppoſed to take from its original to its *conſummation*. *Addiſ. Spectator.*
2. The end of the preſent ſyſtem of things, the end of the world.
From the firſt beginning of the world unto the laſt *con-*

Diminution thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwise. *Hooker, b. ii. sect. 4.*

1. Death; end of life.

Ghoſt, unhad, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *conſummation* have,
And renowned be thy grave! *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

C[illegible]

1. The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction.

In commodities the value riſes as its quantity is leſs and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its [illegible]

Etna and Veſuvius have ſent forth flames for the two or three thouſand years, yet the mountains themſelves have not ſuffered any conſiderable diminution or *conſumption*; but are, at this day, the higheſt mountains in thoſe countries. *Woodw.*

2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing.

3. [In phyſick.] A waſte of muſcular fleſh. It is frequently attended with a hectick fever, and is divided by phyſicians into ſeveral kinds, according to the variety of its cauſes. *Quincy.*

Conſumptions ſow
In hollow bones of man. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The ſtoppage of women's courſes, if not ſuddenly looked to, ſets them into a *conſumption*, dropſy, or other diſeaſe. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Conſu'mptive. *adj.* [from *conſume.*]

1. Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting, having the quality of conſuming.

A long *conſumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than diſable France. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. Diſeaſed with a conſumption.

Nothing taints ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of *conſumptive* lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The lean, *conſumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and ſlender maid. *Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a *conſumptive* perſon may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Conſu'mptiveneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

Conſu'tile. *adj.* [*conſutilis*, Latin.] That is ſewed or ſtitched together. *Dict.*

To CONTABU'LATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

Contabula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*contabulatio*, Latin.] A joining of boards together, a boarding a floor.

CO'NTACT. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; cloſe union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platoniſts hold, that the ſpirit of the lover doth paſs into the ſpirits of the perſon loved, which cauſeth the deſire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 944.

When the light fell ſo obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it ſeemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly tranſmitted. *Newton's Opt.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Conta'ction. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching, a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at ſome diſtance, and deſtructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 7.*

CONTA'GION. *n. ſ.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are com-[illegible]

If we two be one, and thou play falſe,
I do digeſt the poiſon of thy fleſh,
Being ſtrumpeted by thy *contagion*. *Shakeſ. Com. of Errours*

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body paſſive, but yet is, by the ſtrength and good diſpoſition thereof, repulſed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection, propagation of miſchief, or diſeaſe.

Nor will the goodneſs of intention excuſe the ſcandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they,
And the dire hiſs renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by *contagion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 544.*

3. Peſtilence, venomous emanations.

Will he ſteal out of his wholſome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

C[illegible] poiſonous; peſtilential.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
From their miſty jaws
Breathe foul, *contagious* darkneſs in the air. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

We ſicken ſoon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair. *Prior.*

Conta'giousneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*continco*, Latin.]

1. To hold as a veſſel.

2. To compriſe; as a writing.

There are many other things which Jeſus did, the which if they ſhould be written every one, I ſuppoſe that even the world itſelf could not *contain* the books that ſhould be written. *John, xxi. 25.*

Wherefore alſo it is *contained* in the ſcripture. *1 Pet. ii. 6.*

3. To reſtrain, to with-hold; to keep within bounds.

All men ſhould be *contained* in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I tell you, ſirs,
I ſaw, ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient.
—Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourſelves.

To Conta'in. *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my paſſion increaſe, 'till I could no longer *contain*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Conta'inable. *adj.* [from *contain.*] Poſſible to be contained.

The air, *containable* within the cavity of the collapſe, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to polute; to corrupt by baſe mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with baſe bribes? *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

A baſe pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilſt by a ſlave, no gentler than a dog,
His fairеſt daughter is *contaminated*. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Do it not with poiſon; ſtrangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed ſhe hath *contaminated*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I quickly ſhed
Some of his baſtard-blood; and, in diſgrace,
Beſpoke him thus: *contaminated*, baſe,
And miſbegotten blood I ſpill of thine. *Shak. Hen VI. p. i.*

Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial converſe, yet 'tis like the ſun, without *contaminating* its beams. *Glanv. Apol.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and *contaminates* the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Conta'minate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled.

What if this body, conſecrate to thee,
By ruffian luſt ſhould be *contaminate*? *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Contamina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution, defilement.

Conte'merated. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Latin.] Violated, polluted. *Dict.*

To CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to diſregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned*,
Than ſtill *contemned* and flattered. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Pygmalion then the Tyrian ſceptre ſway'd;
One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws,
Then ſtrife enſu'd. *Dryden's Virg.*

Conte'mner. *n. ſ.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns, a deſpiſer; a ſcorner.

He counſels him to perſecute innovators of worſhip, not only as *contemners* of the gods, but diſturbers of the ſtate. *Sanderſon.*

To CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Latin.] To moderate, to reduce to a lower degree by mixing ſomething of oppoſite qualities.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moiſture. *Ray on the Creation.*

Conte'mperament. *n. ſ.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hotteſt part of the atmoſphere. *Derh.*

To Conte'mperate *v. a.* [from *contemper.*] To diminiſh any quality by ſomething contrary, to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and *temperate* the air, but refreſh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contemperating* the humours. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Conte'mperation. *n. ſ.* [from *contemperate*].

1. The act of diminiſhing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The uſe of air, without which there is no continuation of life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantaſies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CONTE'MPLATE *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To conſider with continued attention, to ſtudy, to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great deſire to know. *Watts.*

To Conte'mplate. *v. n.* To muſe, to think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

So many hours muſt I take my reſt;
So many hours muſt I *contemplate*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Sapor had an heaven of glaſs, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the ſame as if he had been Jupiter. *Preſton.*

How can I conſider what belongs to myſelf, when I have been ſo long *contemplating* on you. *Dryd. Juv. Preface.*

CONTEMPLATION. *n. ſ.* [from *contemplate*]

1. Meditation, ſtudious thought on any ſubject, continued attention.

How now, what ſerious *contemplation* are you in? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for ſome time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation, a holy exercise of the ſoul, employed in attention to ſacred things.

I have breathed a ſecret vow,
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Attended by Nerilla here. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

The beauty of ſtudy; oppoſed to the power of

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general diviſion of objects, ſome of which entertain our ſpeculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE *adj.* [from *contemplate*]

1. Given to thought or ſtudy; ſtudious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in ſtudy, dedicated to ſtudy.

I am no courtier, nor verſed in ſtate affairs: my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleaſure of diſcovering the ſecrets of ſtate, and men of action are commonly without the pleaſure of tracing the ſecrets of divine art. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exerciſe the *contemplative* faculty of man *Ray on the Creation.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative*] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTE'MPLATOR *n. ſ.* [Latin] One employed in ſtudy; an enquirer after knowledge, a ſtudier.

In the Perſian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly ſcience. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both theſe deſcriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, French]

1. Living in the ſame age, coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryd. Dufreſny.*

2. Born at the ſame time.

A grove born with himſelf he ſees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Exiſting at the ſame point of time

It is impoſſible to make the ideas of yeſterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the ſame; or bring ages paſt and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *n. ſ.* One who lives at the ſame time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have atchieved,
Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryden.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindneſs from our *contemporaries*, for we are fallen into an age Literate, cenſorious, and detracting. *Dryd. Juv. Preface*

The active part of mankind, as they do moſt for the good of *contemporaries*, very-deſerved gain the greateſt glare and applauſes. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the ſame age.

The indifferency of their exiſtences *contemporiſed* into our actions, admits a farther conſideration.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 11.

CONTE'MPT. *n. ſ.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of deſpiſing others, ſlight regard; ſcorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow *Eſth.*

The ſhame of being in debt,
Expoſes men to ſcorn and baſe *contempt*,
Even from their neareſt friends. *Denham.*

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being a thing made up of theſe two ingredients, an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſſneſs and inability, and a ſpiteful endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame belief and ſlight eſteem of him. *South's Sermons.*

His friend ſmil'd ſcornful, and with proud *contempt*
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden's Fable.*

2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed, vileneſs.

The place was like to come unto *contempt*. *Eſther.*

CONTE'MPTIBLE *adj.* [from *contempt*]

1. Worthy of contempt, deſerving ſcorn

No man truly knows himſelf, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

From no one vice exempt,
And moſt *contemptible* to ſhun contempt *Pope's Epiſtles*

Deſpiſed, ſcorned; neglected.

There is not ſo *contemptible* a plant or animal that does not confound the moſt enlarged underſtanding. *Locke.*

2. Scornful, apt to deſpiſe. This is no proper uſe.

If ſhe ſhould make tender of her love, 'tis very poſſible he'll ſcorn it, for the man hath a *contemptible* ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *n. ſ* [from *contemptible*] The ſtate of being contemptible, the ſtate of being deſpiſed, meanneſs: vileneſs, baſeneſs; cheapneſs

Who, by a ſteddy practice of virtue, comes to diſcern the *contemptibleneſs* of thoſe baits wherewith he allures us.

Decay of Piety

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible*] Meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt.

Know'ſt thou not
Their language, and their ways? They alſo know,
And reaſon not *contemptibly*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. viii.

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt.*] Scornful, apt to deſpiſe, uſing words or actions of contempt; inſolent.

To neglect God and our ſaves, and know that we neglect him, to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, caſting our hopes on the peace which we truſt to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious preſumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to ſcorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*

Some much averſe I found, and wond'rous harſh,
Contemptuous, proud, ſet on revenge and ſpite. *Addiſ. Agon.*

Rome, the proudeſt part of the heathen world, entertained the moſt *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY *adv.* [from *contemptuous*] With ſcorn; with deſpite, ſcornfully; deſpitefully

I throw my name againſt the bruſing ſtone,
Trampling *contemptuouſly* on thy diſ- *Shakeſpeare*

The apoſtles and moſt eminent Chriſtians were poor and uſed *contemptuouſly*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuouſly* in age, and the hater his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 14. *Moral.*

A wiſe man would not ſpeak *contemptuouſly* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotſon.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptuous*] Diſpoſition to contempt, inſolence. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtrive, to ſtruggle in oppoſition.

Hector's forehead ſpit forth blood
At Grecian ſwords *contending*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

When he reads
Thy perſonal venture in the rebels flight,
His wonders and his praiſes do *contend*
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Diſtreſs not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deutr.* ii. 9.

2. To vie; to act in emulation

3. It has *for* before the ground or cauſe of contention.

You ſit above, and ſee vain men below
Contend for what you only can beſtow. *Dryden.*

The queſtion which our author would *contend for*, if he did not forget it, is what perſons have a right to be obeyed *Locke.*

4. Sometimes *about*

He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has *with* before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds *contend with* growing light. *Sh. H VI.*

If we conſider him as our maker, we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes *againſt*.

In amorous ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To diſpute any thing, to conteſt.

Their airy limbs in ſports they exerciſe,
And on the green *contend* the wreſtler's prize. *Dryd. Æneid.*

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage ſhall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryd.*

Thus I ſaw we[illegible],
Shut from this day and that *contended* ſky. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT *n. ſ.* [from *contend*] Antagoniſt, opponent; champion; combatant.

In all notable changes and revolutions the *contendents* have been ſtill made a prey to the third party *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 15.

CONTE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *contend*] Combatant, champion

The *contenders* for it, look upon it as an undeniable truth *Locke.*

Thoſe diſputes often ariſe in good earneſt, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propoſitions which they ſupport. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, p. i. c. 10.

CONTE'NT *adj* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied ſo as not to repine, eaſy, though not highly pleaſed.

Born to the ſpacious empire of the Nine,
One would have thought ſhe ſhould have been *content*,
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden*

Who is *content*, is happy *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the ſtate he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praiſe, and friend to learned eaſe,
Content with ſcience in the vale of peace. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. Satisfied

2. Satisfied so as not to oppose

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be *content*
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective]

1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint; not to offend, to appease without plenary happiness or complete gratification.

Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

It doth much *content* me
To hear him so inclin'd *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

If a man so temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth *content* every faction, the mimick of praise will be fuller. *Bac.*

Great minds do sometimes *content* themselves to threaten, when they could destroy. *Tillotson, Preface.*

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To please, to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin *contents* the eye? *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'NT. *n. s.* [from the ver

1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction as, though it does not [illegible]

Nought's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without *content.* *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

One thought *content* the good to be enjoy'd,
This every little accident destroy'd. *Dryden*

A wise *content* his even soul secur'd;
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith on Philips.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for dress.
Their praise is still—the style is excellent,
The sense they humbly take upon *content.* *Pope's Epistles.*

[From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included in any thing.

Though my heart's *content* firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear *Shakespeare.*

Scarcely any thing can be certainly determined of the particular *contents* of any single mass of ore by mere inspection [illegible] *Woodward's Natural History, p. iv.*

These experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals in a lax and weak habit such a serum might afford other *contents.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The power of containing, extent; capacity

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships, of great *content* *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical *content*, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. That which is comprised in a writing. In this sense the plural only is in use.

I have a letter from her
Of such *contents*, as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*

I shall prove these writings not counterfeits, but authentick, and the *contents* true, and worthy of a divine original. [illegible]

The *contents* of both books come before those of the first book, in the thread of the story. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 267.

CONTENTATION. *n. s.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content.

I seek no better warrant than my own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own *contentation.* *Sidney.*

The shield was not long after incrusted with a new rust, and is the same; a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great *contentation* of the learned. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; easy, though not plenarily happy.

Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain another kingdom, seemed *contented* with the answer *Knolles's History.*

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

If he can descry
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then *contented* falls. *Denham.*

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you, *contented* with his native groves. *Pope*

CONTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*contention*, Fr.]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel, mutual opposition.

Can we with manners ask what was the difference?
——Safely, I think; 'twas a *contention* in publick. *Shakesp.*

But avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and *contentions* and strivings. *Tit.* iii

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual *contention* with their ease, their reason, and their God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom. *Decay of Piety*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the division, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation, endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife!
What is your quarrel? how began it first?
——No quarrel, but a sweet *contention.* *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

3. Eagerness, zeal, ardour, vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and *contention* to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. *Hooker.*

This is an end, which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTE'NTIOUS. *adj* [from *contend*] Quarrelsom, given to debate, perverse, not peaceable

Thou think'st much that this *contentious* storm
Invades us to the skin. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

There are certain *contentious* humours that are never to be p[illegible]

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity *contentious.* *Decay of Pi*

CONTE'NTIOUS *Jurisdiction.* [In law] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Co.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious*] Perversely, quarrelsomely

We shall not *contentiously* rejoin, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer assertions. *Bentley*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contentious.*] Proneness to contest, perverseness, turbulence; quarrelsomeness.

Do not *contentiousness* and cruelty, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley's Sermons*

CONTE'NTLESS. *adj* [from *content*] Discontented, dissatisfied; uneasy.

Best states, *contentless*,
Have a distracted and most wretched being,
Worse than the worst, content. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

CONTE'NTMENT. *n. s.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker, b. iv. f* 8

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and Maker, and *contentment* in [illegible] can only remove what apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and *contentment* these. *Pope's Essays.*

But now no face divine *contentment* wears,
'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [*conterminus*, Latin.] Bordering upon, touching at the boundaries.

This insensibly conformed so many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Hale's Law of England.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the same country. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr. probably from *contra testari*, Latin] To dispute; to controvert, to litigate, to call in question.

'Tis evident, upon what account none have presumed to *contest* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryd. Dufresn.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.* Followed by *with.*

1. To strive; to contend.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie, to emulate.

I do *contest*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

Of man, who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*,
Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest? *Pope's Odyssey.*

CONTE'ST. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dispute, difference; debate.

This of old no less *contests* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth seven cities strove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *contest* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *contest*] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *contestable.*] Possibility of contest. *Dict.*

CONTESTATION. *n. s.* [from *contest.*] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, divers *contestations*, even with the queen herself *Hayward.*

After years spent in domestick, unsociable *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

To CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interpoſition of parts.

The fluid body of quickſilver is *contexed* with the ſalts it carries up in ſublimation. *Boyle.*

CO'NTEXT. *n. ſ.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general ſeries of a diſcourſe; the parts of the diſcourſe that precede and follow the ſentence quoted.

That chapter is really a repreſentation of one, which hath only the know edge, not practice of his duty, as is manifeſt from the *context*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CON TE'XT. *adj.* [from *conter*.] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightneſs, but with a *context* and firm, for ſtrength. *Ecclam's Phyſico-Theology.*

CONTE'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *conter*.] The diſpoſition of parts one amongſt others, the compoſition of any thing out of ſeparate parts, the ſyſtem, the conſtitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *conteXture*, his limbs rather ſturdy than dainty *Wotton*

Every ſpecies, afterwards expreſſed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *conteXture* of created beings.

Hence 'gan relax,
The ground's *conteXture*; hence Tartarian dregs,
Sulphur, and nitrous ſpume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darkſome caves. *Philips.*

As apt, this wiſe *conteXture* of the ſea,
Makes it the ſhips, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants ſail from ſhore to ſhore, *Blackm.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*contignatio*, Latin.]

1. A frame of beams or boards joined together

We mean a porch, or cloiſter, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not of ſtoried buildings. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick

CONTIGUITY. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous*.] Actual contact; ſituation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural inclination and diſpoſition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown, b.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real ſpace. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Latin.]

1. Meeting ſo as to touch; bordering upon each other; not ſeparate

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*, as it cometh to paſs betwixt conflicting bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 31.

The loud miſrule
Of chaos far removed; leſt fierce extremes,
Contiguous, might diſtemper the whole frame. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

The Eaſt and Weſt
Upon the globe, a mathematick point
Only divides: thus happineſs and miſery,
And all extremes, are ſtill *contiguous*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Diſtinguiſh them by the diminution of the lights and ſhadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halfs of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but ſeemed *contiguous* in their angles. *Newton's Opt.*

[illegible] meeting with
water, being *contiguous* with air, covereth it, but moiſteneth *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 865.

CONTI'GUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguous*.] Without any interſtice between.

Thus diſembroil'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin *contiguous* embrace,
And foes are ſunder'd by a larger ſpace. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CONTI'GUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous*.] Cloſe reſidence, *Dict.*

CO'NTINENCE
CO'NTINENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*continentia*, Lat.

1. Reſtraint, command of one's ſelf.

He knew what to ſay, he knew alſo when to leave: I, a *continence* which is practiſed by few writers. *Dryd. Ded. Juv.*

2. Chaſtity in general.

Where is her
—In her chamber, making a ſermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and ſwears, and rates. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Suffer not diſhonour to approach
Th' imperial ſeat, to virtue conſecrate,
and nobility *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

3. [illegible] of lawful pleaſures,
[illegible] ut lawful ones, is *continence*, without un-

4. Moderation in lawful pleaſures.

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or *continency*: abſtinence is that of virgins or widows, *continency*, of married perſons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity, uninterrupted courſe.

Anſwers ought to be made before the ſame judge, before whom the depoſitions were produced, leſt the *continence* of the courſe ſhould be diverted, or, in other terms, leſt there ſhould be a diſcontinuance of the cauſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTINENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Chaſte, abſtemious in lawful pleaſures.

Hath been as *continent*, as chaſte, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Reſtrained; moderate, temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, 'till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The North eaſt part of Aſia is, if not *continent* with the Weſt ſide of America, yet certainly it is the neareſt diſjoined by ſea of all that coaſt of Aſia. *Brerewood on Languages.*

CO'NTINENT. *n. ſ.* [*continent*, Latin.]

1. Land not diſjoined by the ſea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent,
By the rude ocean, from the *continent*,
Or thus created, it was ſure deſigned
To be the ſacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The decreaſe of rivers will be ſo much the leſs, and therefore the *continents* will be the leſs drained, and will gradually increaſe in humidity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. That which contains any thing. This ſenſe is perhaps only in *Shakeſpeare*.

You ſhall find in him the *continent* of what part a gentleman would ſee. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

O cleave my ſides!
Heart, once be ſtronger than thy *continent*,
Crack thy frail caſe. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Cloſe pent-up guilts,
Rive your contending *continents*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To CONTI'NGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch, to reach; to happen. *Dict.*

CONTI'NGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *contingent*.] The quality of being
CONTI'NGENCY. } fortuitous; accidental poſſibility.

Their credulities aſſent unto any progniſticks, which, conſidering the *contingency* in events, are only in the preſcience of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 3.*

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantine book;
If not thy firm, immutable decree,
At leaſt the ſecond page of great *contingency*,
Such as conſiſts with wills originally free. *Dryden.*

Ariſtotle ſays, we are not to bound certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South's Sermons.*

CONTI'NGENT. *adj.* [*contingens*, Latin.] Falling out by chance, accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, firſt, ſomething future; ſecondly, ſomething *contingent*. *South.*

I firſt thoroughly informed myſelf in all material circumſtances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing caſual or *contingent* in any one of thoſe circumſtances. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONTI'NGENT. *n. ſ.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to underſtand thoſe things which come to paſs without any human forecaſt. *Grew's Coſmol. b. i. c. 2.*

His underſtanding could almoſt pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. *South's Sermons.*

2. A proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furniſh his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

CONTI'NGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentally; without any ſettled rule

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyrites and agates. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p. iv.*

CONTI'NGENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentalneſs.

CONTI'NUAL. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Inceſſant, proceeding without interruption, ſucceſſive without any ſpace of time between. *Continual* is uſed of time, and *continuous* of place

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feaſt. *Prov. 15.*

All blank badneſs, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other things, which, in ſome reſpect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be diſſeiſed of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter, for fear of beating, it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the beſt opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live, and ſo I ſave the right of entry to my heir. *Cowel.*

CONTI'NUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual*.]

1. Without pauſe, without interruption.

The drawing of the boughs into the inſide of a room, where a fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 405.

2. Without ceaſing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increaſe in bigneſs, during the whole ſpace of their lives? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONTI'NUANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *continue*.]

1. Succeſſion uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preſervation, or the *continuance* of his ſpecies. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 120.

2. Permanence

2. Permanence in one ſtate.

Continuance of evil doth in itſelf increaſe evil *Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one ſtay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increaſed. *Sidney, b.*

Theſe Romiſh caſuiſts ſpeak peace to the conſciences [illegible] men, by ſuggeſting ſomething which ſhall ſatisfy their minds, notwithſtanding a known, avowed *continuance* in ſins. *South.*

[illegible] a place

[illegible] ing upon fear, the one was of no greater [illegible] other *Haywood.*

That pleaſure is not of greater *continuance*, which ariſes from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

5. Perſeverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, ſeek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Ro.* ii. 7

6. Progreſſion of time

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were faſhioned. *Pſ.* cxxxix. 16.

CONTINUATE *adj.* [*continuatus*, Latin.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very fleſh and bones ſhould be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken

A moſt incomparable man breath'd, as it were,
To an unwearable and *continuate* goodneſs. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

CONTINUA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted

Theſe things muſt needs be the works of providence, for the *continuation* of the ſpecies, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the ſecond part of the Iliads; a *continuation* of the ſame ſtory. *Dryd. Fables, Preface.*

CONTINUATIVE *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] An expreſſion noting permanence or duration.

To theſe may be added *continuatives*, as Rome remains to this day, which includes at leaſt two propoſitions, *viz.* Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts's Logick.*

CONTINUATOR *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion

It ſeems to derogate from providence to contrive a way of production which ſhould deſtroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the ſpecies by the deſtruction of the *continuator*
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 15

To CONTINUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Lat.]

1. To remain in the ſame ſtate.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Mat.* xv. 32.

2. To laſt, to be durable.

Thy kingdom ſhall not *continue.* 2 *Sa.* xiii. 14.

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we ſeek one to come. *Heb.* xiii. 14.

3. To perſevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my diſciples indeed. *Jo.* viii. 31

To CONTINUE. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or repeat without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindneſs unto them. *Pſ.* xxxvi. 10.

2. To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance.

The dark abyſs, whoſe boiling gulph
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From ſide to ſide *continu'd* reaching th' utmoſt orb
Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. l.* 1029

[illegible], Dephobus, he found,
[illegible] bs were one *continu'd* wound,
[illegible] lop'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and ſhorten'd of his ears *Dryd. Æn.*

Where any motion or ſucceſſion is ſo ſlow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the ſenſes of a conſtant *continued* ſucceſſion is loſt; and we perceive it not out with certain gaps of reſt between *Locke.*

You know how to make yourſelf happy, by only *continuing* ſuch a life as you have been long accuſtomed to lead *Pope.*

CONTI'NUEDLY. *adv.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceaſing

By perſeverance, I do not underſtand a *continuedly* uniform, equal courſe of obedience, and ſuch as is not interrupted with the leaſt act of ſ[illegible] *Norris.*

CONTINUER *n. ſ.* [from *continue.*] Having the power of perſeverance

I would my horſe had the ſpeed of your tongue, and ſo good a *continuer* *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

CONTINUITY. *n. ſ.* [*continuitas*, Lat.

1. Connection uninterrupted, coheſion, cloſe union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and eviration of ſolution of *continuity.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

After the great lights there muſt be great ſhadows, which we call repoſes, becauſe in reality the light would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects *Dryd.*

It wraps itſelf about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or aire from coming. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. In phyſick

That texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body upon the deſtruction of which there is ſaid to be a ſolution [illegible]

As in the natural body a wound or ſolution of *continuity* is worſe than a corrupt humour, ſo in the ſpiritual. *Bac. Eſſays.*

The ſolid parts may be contracted by a ſolving their *continuity*, for a fibre, cut through, contracts itſelf *Arbuthnot.*

CONTINUOUS. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any ſpace

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals muſt be diminiſhed, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended *Newton's Opt.*

To whoſe dread expanſe,
Continuous depth, and wond'rous length of courſe,
Our floods are rills. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 835

To CONTORT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Latin.] To twiſt; to writhe

The vertebral arteries are variouſly *contorted.* *Ray.*

Air ſeems to conſiſt of ſpires *contorted* into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light more freely paſs. *Cheyne.*

CONTO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *contort.*] Twiſt, wry motion, flexure

Diſruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and ſudden ſtretch or *contortion* [illegible]

How can ſhe acquire thoſe hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muſcular motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTOUR. n. ſ. [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated

CO'NTRA. A Latin propoſition uſed in compoſition, which ſignifies *againſt.*

CONTRABAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expreſſion, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be ſeized or forfeited, like *contraband* goods. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To CO'NTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited

To CONTRA'CT *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together; to ſhorten

Why love among the virtues is not known,
Is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To bring two parties together, to make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty beſtow;
But firſt *contracted*, that, if ever found,
His head ſhould pay the forfeit. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To betroth, to affiance.

The truth is, ſhe and I, long ſince *contracted*,
Are now ſo ſure that nothing can diſſolve us. *Shakeſpeare.*

She was a lady of the higheſt condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality *Tatler*, N°. 58

4. To procure, to bring; to incur; to draw; to get

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good ſtore, while moving in ſo high a ſphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden's Juv.*

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,
And each from each *contract* new ſtrength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much converſed with perſons of high ſtations. *Swift.*

5. To ſhorten; to abridge, to epitomiſe.

To CONTRA'CT *v. n.*

1. To ſhrink up, to grow ſhort.

Whatever empties the veſſels, gives room to the fibres to *contract* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain; as, *to contract for a quantity of proviſion*

[illegible] Firſt was he *contract* to Lady Lucy,
Your mother lives a witneſs to that vow *Shakeſ. Rich. III.*

CONTRACT *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the firſt.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together, a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the conſent to execute them by common ſtrength, they make the baſe of all our governments. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a ſtateſman's skill?
Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another

Touch'd you the baſtardy of Edward's children?—
—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,
And his *contract* by deputy in France *Shak. Rich. III.*

3. A writing in which the terms of a [illegible] ed.

CONTRACTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contract*] The ſtate of being contracted, contraction. *Locke.*

CONTRACTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *contractible.*] Poſſibility of being contracted, quality of ſuffering contraction.

By

By this continual *contradistribution* and distribution by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbuthn.*

CONTRACTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract*.] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bubbles, dilatable and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRACTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *contractible*.] The quality of suffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTILE. *adj.* [from *contract*.] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastick tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRACTION. *n. f.* [*contractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or *contractions*. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red. *Newton's Opt.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction; as, *the writing is full of* contractions.

CONTRACTOR. *n. f.* [from *contract*.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your *contractor*, for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Estrange.*

To CONTRADICT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Latin.]

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden's Dedication, Æn.*

2. To be contrary to, to repugn, to oppose.

No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker, b. ii. sect.* 7.

I *contradict* your banes.

If you will marry, make your loves to me. *Shak. K. Lear.*

CONTRADICTER. *n. f.* [from *contradict*.] One that contradicts, one that opposes, an opposer.

If no *contradicter* appears herein, and the suit was only commenced against such as openly reproached him, in respect of his legitimacy, it will surely be good for the inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradicters*. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

CONTRADICTION. *n. f.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Verbal opposition, controversial assertion.

That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose
A third part of the gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Heb.* xii. 3.

3. Inconsistency, incongruity in words or thoughts.

The apostle's advice to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy. *South's Sermons.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hooker, b.* 9.

Can he make deathless death? That were
Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself
Impossible is held; as argument
Of weakness, not of pow'r. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

CONTRADICTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and *contradictious*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *contradictious*.] Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the contemplation and refined spirit of Plato. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

CONTRADICTORILY. *adv.* [from *contradictory*.] Inconsistently with himself, oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, contrarily, or *contradictorily* delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONTRADICTORINESS. *n. f.* [from *contradictory*.] Opposition in the highest degree.

CONTRADICTORY. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite to, inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The schemes of these gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense. *Addison's Freeholder, N.* 7.

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADICTORY. *n. f.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety, inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon, Essay* 20.

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories*. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbs.*

CONTRADISTINCTION. *n. f.* [from *contradistinguish*.] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual acts, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers. *Glanville's Scepsis, c.* 13.

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

To CONTRADISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguish*.] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguished* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*. *Locke.*

CONTRAFISSURE. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *fissure*.]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the scull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contrafissure*. *Wiseman.*

To CONTRAINDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* symptoms, [illegible]. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRAINDICATION. *n. f.* [from *contraindicate*.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second. *Arbuth. on Aliment.*

CONTRAMURE. *n. f.* [*contremur*, French.] In fortification, is an out wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANITENCY. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Latin.] Reaction, a resistency against pressure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *position*.]

1. A placing over against.

2. In logick. See CONVERSION.

CONTRAREGULARITY. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *regularity*.] Contrariety to rule.

[illegible] not only as not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

CONTRARIANT. *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarier*, French.] Inconsistent, contradictory: a term of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves, being false, [illegible]

CONTRARIES. *n. f.* [from *contrary*.] In logick, propositions [illegible] does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree*. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watts's Logick.*

CONTRARIETY. *n. f.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance, opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects,

respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker, b. v. fol.* 48

It principally feared by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Hayward*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third stedfastly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulness I beheld Pamela's fairness, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick and restore a diseased body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured *Hooker, b. iv. f.* 8.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

These two interests are of that nature, that it is to be feared they cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*. *South's Sermons.*

CONTRA'RILY *adv.* [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary

Many of them conspire to one and the same act on, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of specifick gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways, in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so *contrarily*, and consequently some of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *n. f.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; opposition. *Dict.*

CONTRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *contrary.*] Opposite; repugnant one to the other

God of our fathers, what is man?
That Thou towards him, with hand so various,
Or might I say *contrarious*,
Temper'st thy providence through his short course? *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppositely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *adv.* [*contrary* and *wise.*] See WISE.

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise* *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. On the contrary.

The matter of faith is constant, the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions daily changeable. *Hooker, b. iii. f.* 10.

This request was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwise*, they were humble suiters to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

The sun may set and rise,
But we, *contrariwise*,
Sleep, after our short night,
One everlasting night. *Raleigh's History of the World*

CONTRARY. *adj.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind,
By strong antipathy the foul may kill,
But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord still. *Davies.*

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. *Tillotson, Serm.* v.

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not at all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*. *Mat.* xiv. 24.

CONTRARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

He sung
Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause,
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whose health is often drawn
From rankest poisons. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

2. A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary*. *Locke*

3. *On the* CONTRARY. In opposition; on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty,
The king's attorney, *on the contrary*,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of diverse witnesses. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

If justice stood on the face of the single person, it ought to give good men pleasure to see that right should take place, but when, *on the contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private interest, what good man but must lament? *Sir*

4. *To the* CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose, to an opposite effect

They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary*. *Still*

To CO'NTRARY *v. a.* [*contrarier*, French.] To oppose, to thwart; to contradict

When I came to court I was advised not to *contrary* the king. *Latimer*

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to mediate it. *Sidney.*

CONTRAST *n. f.* [*contraste*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another

To CO'NTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage.

2. To shew another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, that is, with their face and body turned the same way, but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

CONTRAVALLATION. *n. f.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up, by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts's Logick.*

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER. *n. f.* [from *contravene.*] He who opposes another

CONTRAVE'NTION. *n. f.* [French.] Opposition.

Yet if Christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'RVA. *n. f.* [*contra*, against, and *yerva*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick. *Miller.*

CONTRÉCTA'TION. *n. f.* [*contrectatio*, Latin.] A touching or handling. *Dict.*

CONTRI'BUTARY. *adj* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the same sovereign

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick, yea, the whole mathematicks must be *contributary*, and to them all nature pays a subsidy. *Glanville's Scep.* [illegible]

To CONTRI'BUTE *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to some common stock; to advance towards some common design.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison on the State of the War.*

His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jesuits church, which is not yet quite finished. *Addison on Italy.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CONTRIBU'TION. *n. f.* [from *contribute.*]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints. *Rom.* xv. 26.

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contrib.*
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground,
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

CONTRI'BUTIVE. *adj* [from *contribute.*] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives

As the value of the promises renders them most proper in-

cent ves to virtue, fo the manner of propoſing we ſhall find ſ. highly *contributive* to the ſame end. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTRIBUTOR *n. ſ.* [from *contribute.*] One that bears a part in ſome common deſign, one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to ſome end, in conjunction w th others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*,
And bear his charge of wooing, whatſoe'er *Shakeſpeare.*
ad *contributor* to our diſſentions is paſſion. *Dec of Piety*

Art thou a true lover of thy country? Zealous for its religious and civ. liberties? And a chearful *contributor* to all thoſe publick expences which have been thought neceſſary to ſecure them? *Atter*

CONTRIBUTORY. *adj.* [from *contribute.*] Promoting the ſame end, bringing aſſiſtance to ſome joint deſign, or increaſe to ſome common ſtock.

To CONTRISTATE. *v. a.* [*contriſto*, Latin.] To ſadden; to make ſorrowful, to make melancholy.

Blackneſs and darkneſs are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: ſomewhat they do *contriſtate*, but very little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 73.

CONTRISTATION. *n. ſ.* [from *contriſtate.*] The act of making ſad, the ſtate of being made ſad, ſorrow, heavineſs of heart; ſadneſs; ſorrowfulneſs; gloominеſs, grief; moan; mournfulneſs, trouble, diſcontent, melancholy.

Incenſe and amorous ſmells, ſuch as were of ſacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to diſpoſe men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of ſadneſs and *contriſtation* of the ſpirits, and partly alſo by heating and exhauſting them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 932.

CONTRITE. *adj.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruiſed; much worn.
2. Worn with ſorrow; harraſſed with the ſenſe of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines *contrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the love of God and deſire of pleaſing him; and *attrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the fear of puniſhment.

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have beſtow'd more *contrite* tears,
Than from it iſſu'd forced drops of blood. *Shak. Henry V.*
With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts *contrite*, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milt. Pa. Loſt*

The *contrite* ſinner is reſtored to pardon, and, through faith in Chriſt, our repentance is intitled to ſalvation. *Kogers's Serm.*

CONTRITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contrite.*] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

CONTRITION. *n. ſ.* [from *contrite.*]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder.

Some of thoſe coloured powders, which painters uſe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I ſee not what can be juſtly pretended for thoſe changes, beſides the breaking of their parts into leſs parts by that *contrition*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Penitence; ſorrow for ſin: in the ſtrict ſenſe, the ſorrow which ariſes from the deſire to pleaſe God, diſtinguiſhed from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of he

What is ſorrow and *contrition* for ſin? A being grieved with the conſcience of ſin, not only that we have thereby incurred ſuch danger, but alſo that we have ſo unkindly grieved and provoked ſo good a God. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

Fruits of more pleaſing ſavour, from thy ſeed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than thoſe
Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees
Of paradiſe could have produced. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Your faſting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church and ſtate appoints, and that eſpecially in times of greater riot and luxury. *Sprat's Sermons.*

My future days ſhall be one whole *contrition*;
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their withered hands to heav'n. *Dryden.*

CONTRIVABLE. *adj.* [from *contrive.*] Poſſible to be planned by the mind; poſſible to be invented and adjuſted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may ſeem eaſily *contrivable*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

CONTRIVANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impoſſible to theſe *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

Inſtructed, you'll explore
Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Scheme; plan; diſpoſition of parts or cauſes.

Our bodies are made according to the moſt curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance*. *Glanville's Scepſ. c. 7.*

3. A conceit; a plot, an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into ſome ſecret ambuſh. *Atterbury's Sermons*

To CONTRIVE. *v. a.* [*controuver*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that ſlept in the *contriving* luſt, and waked to do it *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the univerſe than infinite wiſdom. *Tillotſon.*

Our poet has always ſome beautiful deſign, which he firſt eſtabliſhes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of uſe.

Three ages, ſuch as mortal men *contrive*. *Fairy Queen.*

To CONTRIVE. *v. n.* To form or deſign, to plan, to ſcheme; to complot.

Pleaſe ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouſes to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRIVEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] Invention. *Dict.*

CONTRIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] An inventer; one that plans a deſign; a ſchemer

I, the miſtreſs of your charms,
The cloſe *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your *contriver*, Pope
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever leſs their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and deſolation, I had painted as the common effects of thoſe deſtructive machines, whereof, he ſaid, ſome evil genius, enemy to mankind, muſt have been the firſt *contriver*. *Gulliv. Travels.*

CONTROL. *n. ſ.* [*controle*, that is, *contre role*, French.]

1. A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.
2. Check, reſtraint

Let partial ſpirits ſtill aloud complain,
Think themſelves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He ſhall feel a force upon himſelf from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the ſinner ſhall win ſo complete a victory over his conſcience, that all thoſe conſiderations ſhall be able to ſtrike no terrour into his mind, lay no reſtraint upon his luſts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too ſtrong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inſpir'd thy ſoul,
For common good, and ſpeak without *control* *Dryd. Hen.*

3. Power; authority; ſuperintendence.

The beaſts, the fiſhes, and the winged fowls,
Are their male's ſubjects, and at their *controls*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONTROL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.
2. To govern, to reſtrain; to ſubject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to puniſh, as far as with excommunication, whomſoever they ſhould think worthy. *Hooker, Preface.*

Give me a ſtaff of honour for mine age,
But not a ſceptre to *control* the world. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andron.*
Who ſhall *control* me for my works? *Eccluſ. v 3.*
I feel my virtue ſtruggling in my ſoul,
But ſtronger paſſion does its pow'r *control*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
O [illegible]
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control* *Prior.*

3. To overpower, to confute, as, *he* controlled *all the evidence of* [illegible]

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own eſcape, ſhe knew they were things that a very few could *control*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONTROLLABLE. *adj.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; ſubject to command; ſubject to be over-ruled.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind, and therefore, in its preſent workings, not *controllable* by reaſon. *South.*

CONTROLLER. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or reſtraining, a ſuperintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious ſpirit,
Nor ceaſe to be an arrogant *controller* *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
The great *controller* of our fate,
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low eſtate *Dryden.*

CONTROLLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT *n. ſ.* [from *control.*]

1. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining, reſtraint; ſuperintendence.

They made war and peace one with another, without *controlment* *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Oppoſition, reſiſtance, confutation.

Were it reaſon that we ſhould ſuffer the ſame to paſs without *controlment*, in that current meaning whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker, b. iii. ſect 7.*

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment* *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

CONTROVERSIAL. *adj.* [from *controverſy.*] Relating to diſputes; diſputatious.

It happens in *controverſial* diſcourſes as it does in the aſſaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no further enquiry of whom it is borrowed, nor whom it belongs to, ſo it affords but a baſe for the preſent purpoſe *Locke*

CO'NTROVERSY. *n. ſ.* [*controverſia*, Latin.]

1. Diſpute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a diſpute is commonly oral, and a controverſy in writing.

How cometh it to paſs that we are ſo rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is ſo much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all theſe *controverſies* might have died the very day they were firſt brought forth. *Hooker, b.* 1.

Without *controverſy* great is the myſtery of godlineſs. 1 *Tim.*

Wild *controverſy* then, which long had ſlept,
Into the preſs from ruin'd cloiſters leapt. *Denham.*

It left no room for *controverſy* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *L.*

2. A ſuit in law.

If there be a *controverſy* between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they ſhall juſtify the righteous and condemn the wicked *Deut.* xxv. 1.

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controverſy* with the nations. *Jer.* xxv. 31.

4. Oppoſition; enmity: this is an unuſual ſenſe.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide,
And ſtemming it with hearts of *controverſy*. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

To CONTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in oppoſite books; to diſpute any thing in writing.

If any perſon ſhall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very ſafely for me. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

CONTROVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *controvert*.] Diſputable, that may be the cauſe of controverſy.

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogancy entreat a credulity, or impoſe any farther aſſent than the probability of our reaſons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 1.

CONTROVE'RTIST. *n. ſ.* [from *controvert*.] Diſputant; a man verſed or engaged in literary wars or diſputations.

Who can think himſelf ſo conſiderable as not to dread this mighty man of demonſtration, this prince of *controvertiſts*, this great lord and poſſeſſor of firſt principles. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

CONTU'MACIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax*, Latin.] Obſtinate; perverſe; ſtubborn, inflexible.

He is in law ſaid to be a *contumacious* perſon, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe.*

There is another very efficacious method for ſubduing of the moſt obſtinate *contumacious* ſinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious*.] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly; inflexibly, perverſely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacious*.] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; inflexibility; ſtubbornneſs.

From the deſcription I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciouſneſs* of cure. *Wiſeman.*

CONTUMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.]

1. Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs, ſtubbornneſs, inflexibility.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Higheſt
To make death in us live. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Theſe certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacies* and diſobedience. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

CONTUME'LIOUS. *adj.* [*contumelioſus*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful, rude, ſarcaſtick; contemptuous.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift on the Diſſent in Athens and Rome.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach, brutal, rude.

There is yet another ſort of *contumelious* perſons, who, indeed, are not chargeable with that circumſtance of all employing their wit, for they uſe none in it. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the ſt
Of *contumelious*, beaſtly, madbrain'd war. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. Productive of reproach, ſhameful, ignominious.

As it is in the higheſt degree injurious to them, ſo is it *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumelious*.] Reproachfully; contemptuouſly; rudely.

The people are not wont to take ſo great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their perſons are *contumeliouſly* trodden upon. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 10.

Fie, lords; that you, being ſupreme magiſtrates,
Thus *contumeliouſly* ſhould break the peace. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contumelious*.] Rudeneſs; reproach.

CONTUMELY *n. ſ.* [*contumelia*, Latin.] Rudeneſs; contemptuouſneſs; bitterneſs of language, reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthieſt, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, muſt make the puniſhment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common ſort, ſharp and grievous, that ſo the evil may be prevented. *Hooker, b.* 1. *ſect.* 10.

Th' oppreſſor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pang of deſpiſed love, the law's delay *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

It was undervalued and oppreſſed with ſome bitterneſs and *contumely*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Why ſhould any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of thoſe whoſe judgment deſerves not to be valued? *Tillotſon.*

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 123.

To CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together, to bruiſe.

Of their roots, barks, and ſeeds, *confuſed* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *confuſes* the lips in cutting them, ſo that they require to be digeſted before they can unite. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CONFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſio*.]

1. The act of beating or bruiſing.

2. The ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed.

Take a piece of glaſs, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *confuſion* a multitude of minute ſurfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A bruiſe; a compreſſion of the fibres, diſtinguiſhed from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged *contuſions*, and all bruiſe of time. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The bones, in ſharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contuſions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CONVAL LILY. See LILY *of the* VALLEY.

CONVALESCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *convaleſco*, Latin.] Renewal
CONVALE'SCENCY. } of health; recovery from a diſeaſe.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, ſhe recovered her ſpirits to a reaſonable *convaleſcence*. *Clarendon, b.*

CONVALE'SCENT. *adj.* [*convaleſcens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a ſtate of health.

CONVE'NABLE. *adj.* [*convenable*, French.]

1. Conſiſtent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in uſe.

He is ſo meek, wiſe, and mercable,
And with his word his work is *convenable*. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

2. That may be convened.

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To come together; to aſſemble, to aſſociate, to unite.

The fire ſeparates the aqueous parts from the others wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

There are ſettled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legiſlature. *Locke.*

In ſhort-ſighted men, whoſe eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

To CONVE'NE. *v. n.*

1. To call together; to aſſemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleaſed with the *convening* of this parliament than myſelf. *King Charles.*

All the factious and ſchiſmatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themſelves by the ſound of a bell. *Clarendon.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the braſt abodes. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To ſummon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil cauſes, cannot be *convened* before any but an eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NIENCE. } [*convenientia*, Latin.]
CONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Fitneſs, propriety.

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, becauſe permitted, the queſtion is, what light ſhall ſhew us the *convenience* which one hath above another. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 4.

2. Commodiouſneſs, eaſe, freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleaſures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the ſame, and the *convenience* greater. *South's Sermons.*

Every man muſt want ſomething for the *convenience* of his life, for which he muſt be obliged to others. *Calamy's Serm.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waſhing. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

3. Cauſe of eaſe, accommodation.

If it have not ſuch a *convenience*, voyages muſt be very uncomfortable. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniencies*, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Fitness of time or place.

Use no farther means;
But with all brief and plain *convenience*,
Let me have judgment *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*

CONVE'NIENT *adj.* [*convenient*, Latin.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient*, either so necessary that without them the poem must be imperfect, or so *convenient* that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are. *Dryd. Dedication to the Æneid.*

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a *convenient* mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuth. on Aliments*

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before persons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient for me*. *Prov.* xxx. 8.

There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient to* some particular nations. *Tillotson.*

CONVE'NIENTLY *adv.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiously, without difficulty.

This morning know
Where we shall find him most *conveniently* *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to enquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a wind mill. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

CONVE'NT *n. s.* [*convent*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester,
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him. *Sh. H.* VIII.

2. A religious house, an abbey; a monastery, a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addison.*

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convento*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath,
By all probation will make up full clear,
Whensoever he's *convented*. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

They sent forth their precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themselves at private houses. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CONVE'NTICLE *n. s.* [*conventicule*, French.]

1. An assembly, a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever, even out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick business. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, indicating heresy or schism.

He loveth, that the place where God shall be served be the woone church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker, b. v. sect.* 12.

A sort of men, who are content to be exiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together,
(Myself had notice of your *conventicles*)
And all to make away my guiltless life. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

CONVE'NTICLER *n. s.* [from *conventicle.*] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too nice to follow; nay, I fear, it is unwholesome, if the *conventiclers* be permitted fish to scatter. *Dryd.*

CONVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*convention*, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together, union; coalition, junction.

They are to be reckoned among the most general affections of the *rementions*, or associations of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An alternate.

Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract, an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive

CONVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale's Com. Law of Engl.*

CONVE'NTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract, settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

CONVE'NTUAL *adj.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent, monastick.

Those are called *conventual* priors that have the chief ruling power over a monastery *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *n. s.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun, one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who [illegible]
Adam could not laugh before he fell. *Addison's Spectator.*

To CONVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*converge*, Latin.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton's Opt.*

The lower skies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven. *Thomson's Autumn.*

CONVE'RGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge.*] Tending to one point
CONVE'RGING. } from different places.

CONVE'RGING *Series.* See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE, *adj.* [from *converse.* It is sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant, conversation, conversable.*] Qualified for conversation, fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts, communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young ones scarce *conversable*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age *Guardian*, N° 101.

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conversable.*] The quality of being a pleasing companion, the art of talk.

CONVE'RSABLY *adv.* [from *conversable.*] In a conversable manner, with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CONVE'RSANT *adj.* [*conversant*, French.]

1. Acquainted with, having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar with.

The learning and skill which we had by being *conversant* in their books. *Hooker, b. iii. sect.* 6.

Let them make some towns near to the woods, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conversant* in the view of the world. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Those who are *conversant* in both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it *Tyrwhitt's Dufresnoy.*

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. Having intercourse with any, acquainted; familiar by cohabitation.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant* among them. *Jos.* viii. 35.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness. *Shakesp. King John.*

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually *with* them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold,
Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that solemn message. *Milton's Parad. Regained.*

To such a one, an ordinary coffeehouse gleaner of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superiour too, as a man *conversant about* Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object, concerning. with *about*, formerly *in.*

The matters *wherein* church polity is *conversant*, are the publick religious duties of the church. *Hooker, b.* i.

If any think education, because it is *conversant about* children, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been egregiously bred himself *Wotton on Education.*

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as it is *conversant about* worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence. *Addison, Spectator*, N°. 226.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant about* objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 13.

CONVERSA'TION *n. s.* [*conversatio*, Latin.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat, easy talk; opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversation* of her sister. *Sidney, b.* ii.

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject; as, *we had a long conversation on that question.*

3. Commerce, intercourse, familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company of both sexes. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt,
I mean his *conversation* with Shore's wife *Sh. hef. Rich.* III.

4. Behaviour, manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles. 1 *Pet.*

CONVE'RSATIVE *adj.* [from *converse.*] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding in him the virtuous and contemplative, she chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth *Wotton.*

To CONVERSE. *v. n.* [*converſer*, Fr. *converſor*, Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourſe with; to be a companion to. Followed by *with*.

Men then come to be furniſhed with fewer or more ſimple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converſe with* afford greater or leſs variety. *Locke.*

By approving the ſentiments of a perſon *with* whom he *converſed*, in ſuch particulars as were juſt, he won him over from thoſe points in which he was miſtaken. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

For him who lonely loves
To ſeek the ſtillant hours, and there *converſe*
With nature. *Thomſon's Summer*, l. 130.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to.

I will *converſe with* iron-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with conſiderate eyes. *Shakeſ. Rich. III.*

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally; to talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend
Converſe with Adam. *Addiſon's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. v. l. 230.

Much leſs can bird with beaſt, or fiſh with fowl,
So well *converſe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. viii. l. 396.

4. To diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject: with *on* before the thing.

We have *converſed* ſo often *on* that ſubject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it ſo fully to me, that I had not the leaſt remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different ſex.

Being aſked by ſome of her ſex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *converſed* with a man? If it were a huſband, ſays ſhe, the next day; if a ſtranger, never. *Guardian*, N° 165.

CONVERSE *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable, ſometimes on the laſt. *Pope* has uſed both: the firſt is more analogical.]

1. Converſation, manner of diſcourſing in familiar life.

His *converſe* is a ſyſtem fit,
Alone to fill up all her wit. *Sw.*

Gen'rous *converſe*, a ſoul exempt from pride,
And love to praiſe with reaſon on his ſide. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

Form'd by thy *converſe*, happily to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

2. Acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity.

Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial *converſe*, yet it is like the ſun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville's Apol.*

By ſuch a free *converſe* with perſons of different ſects, we ſhall find that there are perſons of good ſenſe and virtue, perſons of piety and worth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

In geometry.] A propoſition is ſaid to be the *converſe* of another, when, after drawing a concluſion from ſomething firſt propoſed, we proceed to ſuppoſe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been ſuppoſed. Thus, if two ſides of a triangle be equal, the angles oppoſite to thoſe ſides are alſo equal: the *converſe* of the propoſition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the ſides oppoſite to thoſe angles are alſo equal. *Chambers.*

CONVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *converſe*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

[illegible]

1. Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation.

Artificial *converſion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's ſpace. *Bacon.*

There are no ſuch natural gradations, and *converſions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *converſion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They paſſed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *converſion* of the Gentiles. *Acts* xv. 4.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.* *Chambers.*

5. CONVERSION *of Equations*, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *converſe*.] Converſable, ſociable.

To CONVERT. *v. a.* [*converto*, Latin.]

1. To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmutate.

If the whole atmoſphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which *converteth* the ſinner from the error of his way, ſhall ſave a ſoul from death, and ſhall hide a multitude of ſins. *Jam.* v. 20.

Then will I teach tranſgreſſors thy ways, and ſinners ſhall be *converted* unto thee. *Pſ.* li. 13.

4. To turn towards any point.

Cruſtal will readily into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 1.

5. To apply to any uſe, to appropriate.

The abundance of the ſea ſhall be *converted* unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles ſhall come unto thee. *Iſ.* lx. 5.

He acquitted himſelf not like an honeſt man, for *converted* the prizes to his own uſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To change one propoſition into another, ſo that what was the ſubject of the firſt becomes the predicate of the ſecond.

The papiſts cannot abide this propoſition *converted*: all ſin is a tranſgreſſion of the law, but every tranſgreſſion of the law is ſin. The apoſtle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteouſneſs, ſays he, is ſin, but every tranſgreſſion of the law is unrighteouſneſs, ſays Auſtin, upon the place. *Hale.*

To CONVERT. *v. n.* To undergo a change, to be tranſmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear,
That fear, to hate. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

CONVERT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon converted from [illegible].

The Jeſuits did not perſuade the *converts* to lay aſide the uſe of images. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.*

When Platoniſm prevailed, the *converts* to Chriſtianity [illegible] ſophy.

Let us not imagine that the firſt *converts* only of Chriſtianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers, Ser.*

CONVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert*.]

1. Suſceptible of change, tranſmutable; capable of tranſmutation.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another ſpecies, though of the ſame genus, nor are they reducible into another genus. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The gall is not an alcali; but it is alcaleſcent, conceptible and *convertible* into a corroſive alcali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other.

Though it be not the real eſſence of any ſubſtance, it is the ſpecifick eſſence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible* with it. *Locke.*

Many, that call themſelves Proteſtants, look upon our worſhip to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papiſts, and put prelacy and popery together, as terms *convertible*. *Stuff.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any perſon ungrateful, who was not alſo proud, nor, *convertibly*, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South's Sermons.*

CO'NVERTITE. *n. ſ.* [*converti*, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion.

Since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue ſhall hoſh again this ſtorm of war. *Sh. K. John.*

Nor would I be a *convertite* ſo cold,
As not to tell it. *Donne.*

CONVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this alſo, to imitate the *convex* mirrour, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;
Will not the motion to a diſtance hurl
Whatever duſt or ſand you on it place,
And drops of water from its *convex* face? *Blackmore. Creation.*

CONVEX. *n. ſ.* A convex body, a body ſwelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From Eaſt to Weſt burns through th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickel.*

CONVEXED. *participial adj.* [from *convex*.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

In their natural figure they are ſtraight, nor have they their ſpine *convexed*, or more conſiderably embowed than either ſharks, porpoiſes, whales, and other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 2.

CONVE'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed*.] In a convex form.

They be drawn *convexedly* crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavouſly inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 2.

CONVE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glaſſes ſupply the defect of plumpneſs in the eye, and, by increaſing the refraction, make the rays converge ſooner, ſo as to convene diſtinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glaſs have a due degree of *convexity*. *Newton's Opt.*

If the eye were ſo piercing as to deſcry even opake and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little ſervice, it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largeſt and eveneſt plain, by the very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

CONVE'XLY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

Almoſt all, both blunt and ſharp, are *convexly* conical, i. e. they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CONVE'XNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *convex*.] Spheroidal protuberance, convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside, correſponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glaſs, which are every where of the ſame thickneſs. *Newton.*

To CONVEY. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the r . . that they may *convey* me over 'till I come into Judea. *Neh.* ii. 7.

I will *convey* them by ſea in floats, unto the place thou ſhalt ſ[illegible] unto me. 1 *Kings*, v. 9.

2. To hand from one to another

A *convey*ance natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without an expreſs, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove ſecretly

There was one *conveyed* out of my houſe yeſterday in this baſket. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. To bring any thing, as an inſtrument of tranſmiſſion; to the ſenſe.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before ſ[illegible] have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the mind are coeval with ſenſation. *Locke.*

5. To tranſfer, to deliver to another

Adam's property or private dominion could not *convey* any ſovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's poſſeſſions, could not thereby come to have any ſovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of ſomething

What obſcure light the heavens did grant,
Did out *convey* unto our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Men fill one another's heads with noiſe and ſounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uſes to produce the idea, though *conveyed* in by the uſual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no ſenſation. *Locke.*

Some ſingle imperceptible bodies muſt come from them to the eyes, and thereby *convey* to the brain ſome motion which produces thoſe ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expreſſions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intenſe phraſes, than any in our own [illegible]. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 405.

7. To impart; to introduce

Others *convey* themſelves into the mind by more ſenſes than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy

I will *convey* the buſineſs as I ſhall find means, and acquaint you with it all. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CONVEYANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'ſt away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her ſake,
Mad'ſt quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Anne. *Sh. R. III.*

2. Way for carriage or tranſportation.

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* into the countries named in the text. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Iron works ought to be confined to places, where there is *conveyance* for timber to places of vent, ſo as to ſuit the coſt of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing ſecretly from one place to another

Your huſband's here at hand, bethink you of ſome *conveyance*: in the houſe you cannot hide him. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Any means or inſtrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've
Stuff'd theſe pipes, and theſe *conveyances* of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls. *Sh. Coriolan.*

5. Tranſmiſſion; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the deſcending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to poſterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property, grant

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenſ. on Ireland.*

Writing by which property is transferred.

The very *conveyance* of his lands will hardly lie in this box, and muſt the inheritor himſelf have no more? *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

This begot a ſuit in the Chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the *conveyances* in law to be ſo firm, that in juſtice he muſt decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

7. Secret management, juggling artifice; private removal; ſecret ſubſtitution of one thing for another

It cometh herein to paſs with men, unadviſedly fallen into error, as with them whoſe ſtate hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by ſubtle *conveyance*, they draw out of caſual events, ariſing from day to day, 'till at length they be clean ſpent. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *ſ.* 4.

Cloſe *conveyance*, and each practice ill
Of coſinage and knavery. *Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.*

I am this day come to ſurvey the Tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear, there is *conveyance*. *Sh. H. VI.*

Can they not juggle, and with ſlight
Conveyance play with wrong and right. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii. *c.* 2.

CONVE'YANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred

[illegible] mits any thing from one place or perſon to another

[illegible]ers of waters of theſe times current themſelves with one inch in ſix hundred feet. *Greenwood on Languages.*

Thoſe who ſtand before earthly princes, in the neareſt degree of approach, who are the diſpenſers of their favours, and *conveyers* of their will to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themſelves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To CONVICT. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conſcience, went out one by one. *Jo.* viii. 9.

Things, that at the firſt ſhew ſeemed poſſible, by applying up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impoſſibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. To confute; to diſcover to be falſe.

Although not only the reaſ[illegible] of every hand, may well [illegible]

CONVICT *adj.* [rather the *participle* of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt

Before I be *convict* by courſe of law,
To threaten me with death is moſt unlawful. *Shak. R. III.*

By the civil law a perſon *convict*, or confeſſing his own crime, cannot appear. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convict a papiſt he, and I a gott. *Pope's Epiſt. of Hor.*

CONVICT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon caſt at the bar, one found guilty of the crime charged againſt him, a criminal detected at his trial

On the ſcore of humanity, the civil law allows a certain ſpace of time both to the *convict* and to perſons confeſſing, in order to ſatisfy the judgment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVICTION. *n. ſ.* [from *convict.*]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confeſſes, or elſe is found guilty by the inqueſt. *Cowel.*

The third beſt abſent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law,
Conviction to the ſerpent none belongs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation, the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a poſition

When therefore the apoſtle requireth ſtability to convict heretickes, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, or not rather needful, to uſe the principal inſtrument of their *conviction*, the light of reaſon. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. *ſ.* 8.

The manner of his *conviction* was deſigned, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a ſtanding miracle, a laſting argument, for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Their wiſdom is only of this world, to put falſe colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againſt the *conviction* of their own conſciences. *Sharp.*

CONVICTIVE *adj.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convicting.

To CONVINCE. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a conteſted poſition.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to perſuade them to, is no other but what God himſelf doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human conſideration. *Tillotſon.*

But having ſhifted every form to eſcape,
Convinc'd of conqueſt, he reſumed his ſhape. *Dryd. Virg.*

Hiſtory is all the light we have in many caſes, and we receive from it a great part of the uſeful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude* 15.

The diſcovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of error. *Raleigh.*

O ſeek not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryden.*

3. To evince; to prove; to manifeſt, to vindicate

Your Italy contains none ſo accompliſhed a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. To overpower; to ſurmount. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

There are a crew of wretched ſouls
[illegible] care; their malady *convinces*
[illegible] ſkill of art. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Knaves be ſuch abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate ſuit,
Or voluntary dotage of ſome miſtreſs,
Convinc'd or ſupplied them, they cannot chuſe
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

When Duncan is aſleep, his two chamberlains
Will I, with wine and waſſel, ſo *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CONVINCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *convince.*] Conviction.

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other also. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *convince.*]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently disproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible* falsities, they often erected such emblems, we have elsewhere delivered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

CONVI'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince.*] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

Thus he did so particularly and *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh that testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONVI'NCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain, to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
There in the full *convive* you. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressid.*

CONVIVAL. } *adj.* [*convivalis*, Latin.] Relating to an enter-
CONVI'VIAL. } tainment, festal, social.

I was the first who set up for
Not with high tastes our appetites did force,
But fired with conversation and discourse,
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham.*

CONU'NDRUM. *n. f.* A low jest, a quibble, a mean conceit.

Mean time he smoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or puns ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *Philips.*

To CONVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

CONVOCATION. *n. f.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus making a general *convocation*, spake to them as

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you. *Lev. xxiii. 20.*

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament, and as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. *Cowel.*

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our spiritual *convocation*,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in *convocation*. *Stillingfl. Def. of Disc. on Ro. Idol.*

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Assemblies exercise their power at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to *convoke* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple East,
Convoke the peerage. *Pope's Dunciad, b. i. l. 354.*

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Latin.] To roll together, to roll one part upon another.

He writhed him to and fro *convolved*. *Milton.*
Us'd to milder scents, the tender race
By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convolved and agonizing on the gust. *Thomson's Autumn.*

CO'NVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted, rolled upon itself.

This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are *convoluted* and reflected. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CONVOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*convolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself, the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the *convolution* of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 5.*

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow,
From which, by numerous *convolutions* wound,
Wrap'd with the attending nerve, and twisted round. *Blackm.*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And toss'd wide round,
O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift
The shatter'd eddy floats. *Thomson's Autumn, l. 845.*

To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence, as, *he was convoyed by ships of war.*

CO'NVOY. *n. f.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Attendance on the road by way of defence.

Her, as the winds give be left,
And *convoy* is assistant, do not sleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done, at such a breach, at such a *convoy*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's *convoy* to secure their passage to it. *South's Sermons.*

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure
Your *convoy* makes the emperous way secure. *Dryd. Aur. Leg.*

Convoy ships accompany their merchants, till they may prosecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden's Pref. Dufr.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe *convoy*. *Par. Lost.*

CO'NVOYANCE. *n. f.* [*convoiance*, French.]

To CONVU'LSE. *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the loosen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,
Crush'd horrible, *convulsing* heaven and earth. *Thomf. Summ.*

CONVU'LSION. *n. f.* [*convulsion*, French.]

1. A *convulsion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult, commotion, disturbance.

All have been subject to some convulsions, and fallen under the same *convulsions* of state, by dissentions or invasions. *Temple.*

CONVU'LSIVE. *adj.* [*convulsif*, French.] That which produces involuntary motion, that which gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and *convulsive* motions, or struggings of the spirits. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

Shew me the flying soul's *convulsive* state,
And all the anguish of departing life. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same,
And hollow groans from her deep spirit came
Her hair stood up, *convulsive* rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. *Dryd.*

In silence weep,
And thy *convulsive* sorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CO'NY. *n. f.* [*kanin*, Germ. *conin* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Latin.] A rabbit; an animal that burroughs in the ground.

With a short-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for sauce; to these a *cony*
Is not to be despair'd of, for our money. *Ben. Johns. Epig.*

The husbandman suffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn, trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *n. f.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CO'NYCATCH. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat, to bite, to trick.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your [illegible]

CO'NYCATCHER. *n. f.* A thief; a cheat, a sharper, a tricking fellow; a rascal. Now obsolete.

To COO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stock-dove only through the forest *coos*,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson's Summer, l. 610.*

COOK. *n. f.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his *cook*, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The new born babe, by nurses overland,
And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

COOK MAID. *n. f.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend of mine was lately complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best *cook-maids* in England. *Addison's Freeholder, N°. 32.*

COOK ROOM. *n. f.* [*cook* and *room.*] A Room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Who can but think, that had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed messes. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, Sir, if you be ready for that, you are well *cooked*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

COOKERY. *n. f.* [from *cook.*] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wit

Found th' art of *cookery* to gel ght his ſenſe
More bodies are contem'd and ki l'd with t,
T [illegible] ſon the ſword, famine, or pe
one to *cookery* pretends. *King's Art of Cookery.*

Theſe are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by *cookery*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COOL. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold, approaching to cold.

He ſet his leg in a pail full, as not as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew *cool*. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous, not ardent, not angry; not fond; without paſſion.

COOL. *n. ſ.* Freedom from heat, ſoft and refreſhing coldneſs.

But ſee, where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid' the *cool* of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freſhneſs. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool, to allay heat.

Snow they uſe in Naples inſtead of ice, becauſe, as they ſay, it *cools* or congeals any liquor ſooner. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe ſubacid fruit, is *cooling*, and very agreeable to the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet paſſion, to calm anger, to moderate zeal.

It is but as a body ſlight diſtemper'd,
Which to its former ſtrength may be reſtor'd,
With good advice and true meaning me,
My lord Northumberland will ſoon be *cool'd*. *Shak. H IV.*

He will keep his jealouſy to himſelf, and repine in private, becauſe he will be apt to fear ſome ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°.

They tell us, that had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal. *Swift.*

COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs hot.

2. To grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion or inclination.

My humour ſhall not *cool*, I will incenſe Ford to deal with poiſon, I will poſſeſs him with yellowneſs. *Sh. M W of W.*

You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

I am impatient 'till it be done, I will not give myſelf liberty to think, leſt I ſhould *cool*. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

COOLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two ſorts, firſt, thoſe which produce an immediate ſenſe of cold, which are ſuch as have their parts in leſs motion than thoſe of the organs of feeling, and ſecondly, ſuch as, by particular viſcidity, or groſſneſs of parts, give a greater conſiſtence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move ſo faſt, and therefore will have leſs of that inteſtine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water, and the latter are ſuch as cucumbers, and all ſubſtances pro[illegible]

In dogs or cats there appeared the ſame neceſſity for a *cooler* [illegible]

And things were uſed only as *coolers*. *Arbuthn. on Aliments.*

2. A veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

Your firſt wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more *coolers*, or cool-backs, in which leave the ſediment behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

COOLLY. *adv.* [from *cool.*]

1. Without heat, or ſharp cold.

Save in the grand caverns, woodbine wrought,
And freſh renewed with ever ſpouting ſtreams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomſon's Summer*, l. 455.

2. Without paſſion.

Motives that addreſs themſelves *coolly* to our reaſon, are hardly to be employed upon reaſonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

COOLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*]

1. Gentle cold, a ſoft or mild degree of cold.

This difference conſiſteth not in the heat or *coolneſs* of ſpirits, for cloves, and other ſpices, naptha and petroleum, have exceeding hot ſpirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The toad loveth ſhade and *coolneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. H.*

Yonder the harveſt of cold months laid up,
Gives a freſh *coolneſs* to the royal cup;
There ice, like cryſtal, firm and never loſt,
Tempers hot July with December's froſt. *Waller.*

The ſheep enjoy the *coolneſs* of the ſhade. *Dryd. Virg.*

[illegible] of affection, diſtruſtful nation
[illegible]y parted with ſuch *coolneſs* towards each other, as if [illegible]ere hoped to meet again. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

2. Freedom from paſſion.

COOM. *n. ſ.*

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Philips.*

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

3. It is uſed in Scotland for the uſeleſs duſt which falls from [illegible] coal.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. ſ.* [*combe*, Fr. *cumulus*, Lat. a heap, *Skinner.*] A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels. *Bailey.*

COOP *n. ſ.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.

2. A cage; a pen for animals, as poultry or ſheep.

When Gracchus was ſlain, the ſame day the chickens refuſed to eat out of the *coops*; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he contemned the tripudiary augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 11.

There were a great many crammed capons together in a [illegible]

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs, to confine, to cage, to impriſon.

Let pale, that white-faced ſhore,
Whoſe foot ſpurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And *coops* from other lands her iſlanders. *Shakeſp. K John.*

The Engliſhmen did *coop* up the lord Ravenſtein, that he ſtirred not, and likewiſe held in ſtrait ſiege the maritime part of the town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In the taking of a town the poor eſcape better than the rich, for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped* up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards now your ſhame is ſhown,
Coop'd up a ſecond time within your town!
Who dare not dare forth in an open field. *Dryden's Æneis.*

One world ſufficed not Alexander's mind,
Coop'd up, he ſeem'd in earth and ſeas confin'd. *Dry. Juv.*

Coop'd in a narrow iſle, obſerving dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 10.

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls ſo long,
Unbar their gates, and ſally in a throng. *Dryden's Æneis.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in compariſon of law or phyſick, of aſtrology or chymiſtry, *coops* the underſtanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in cloſe by the laws of their countries, and the ſtrict guards of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to keep them ignorant, leſt, knowing more, they ſhould believe the leſs in them. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again. *Pope.*

COOPE'E. *n. ſ.* [*coupe*, French.] A motion in dancing.

A COOPER. *n. ſ.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradeſmen, belonging to ſome towns corporate, ſuch as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and juriſdiction. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To CO'OPERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwiſe *cooperate* with him, and makes a man walk almoſt alone to his own ends. *Bacon, Eſſay* 6.

By giving man a free will, he allows man that higheſt ſatisfaction and privilege of *cooperating* to his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the ſame effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate* to their converſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 1 *c.* 1.

All theſe cauſes *cooperating*, muſt, at laſt, weaken their motion. *Coryne's Pural Pri*

The ſpecial acts and impreſſions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this change, and how far human liberty *cooperates* with it, are ſubjects beyond our reach and comprehenſion. *Rogers, Sermon* 14.

COOPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

We might work any effect without and againſt matter; and this not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or ſpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COO'PERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COOPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*coopto*, Lat.] Adoption, aſſumption.

[illegible] the ſame rank, not being ſubordinate. Thus ſhell-fiſh may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, cruſtaceous and teſtaceous; each of which is again divided into many ſpecies, *ſubordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word Analyſis ſignifies the genera and particular heads of a diſcourſe, with their mutual connexions, both *coordinate* and ſubordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate.*] In the ſame rank; in the ſame relation; without ſubordination.

COORDINATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank, of ſtanding in the ſame relation to ſomething higher; collateralneſs.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination* of

of power, a wholsome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, [illegible]

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lysidius has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

COOT. *n. f.* [*meer-koet*, Dut. *cote*, French.] A small black water-fowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fishing cormorant *Dryden's Fables*

COP. *n. f.* [*kop*, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing, any thing rising to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay, a *cob-castle*, properly *cop-castle*, a small castle or house on a hill. A *cob* of cherrystones for *cop*, a pile of stones one laid upon another, a tuft on the head of birds.

COPAL. *n. f.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENARY. *n. f.* [from *coparcener*] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In the descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter *Hale's History of Common Law.*

COPARCENER. *n. f.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwise called parceners, and, in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor [illegible]

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of these portions, the *coparceners* severally exercised the same jurisdiction, which the earl marshal and his sons had used, in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland*

COPARCENY. *n. f.* [See COPARCENER.] An equal share of coparceners. *Philips's Hoard of Words*

COPARTNER. *n. f.* [*co* and *partner*] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned, a sharer, a partaker; a partner

Our faithful friends,
Th' associates and *copartners* of our loss. *Milt. Parad. Lost*
Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happiness with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without *copartner*? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix. *l.* 815.
Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in these regions of the world. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

COPARTNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *copartner*] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, and no sons, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copartnership*. *Hale's History of Common Law.*

COPATAIN. *adj.* [from *cope*.] High raised, pointed. *Hanmer.*

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

COPAYVA. *n. f.* [It is sometimes written *copaiva*, *copivi*, *capayi*, *copayva*, *capayva*, *capayba*.] A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE. *n. f.* [See COP.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.
3. Any thing which is spread over the head, as the concave of the skies, any archwork over a door

All these things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both most and least,
Their being have, and daily are increased *Spenser.*
[illegible] over head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew
And, flying, vaulted either host with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, together rush'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi. *l.* 215.
The ichneumon believes there is no man under the *cope* of [illegible]
son, who is so knowing as his master. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

TO COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties, in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shakespeare*

3. To contend with; to oppose

Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth bare gnawn, and canker'd hate,
Yet I am noble as the adversary I come to *cope*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

TO COPE. *v.*

1. To contend, to struggle; to strive. It has *with* before the thing or person opposed.

In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *koopen*, to *buy*, or some other word of the same import, so that to *cope with* [illegible] *exchange blows*, or any thing else, with another

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have *cop'd withal*. *Shakespeare's Henry*
It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this shame,
That *cop'st with death* itself, to 'scape from it. *Shakespeare.*
But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, self deceiv'd
And rash, beforehand had no better weighed
The strength he was to *cope with*, or his own. *Milt. P. R.*
They perfectly understood both the hares and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
On every plain,
Host *cop'd with* host, one was the din of war. *Philips*
Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addison's Whig Exam.*
If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects, [illegible] near akin to what is already known, and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by slow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy success. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To encounter, to interchange kindness or sentences

Thou fresh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force must know
The royal fool thou *cop'st with*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
I will make him tell the tale anew,
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife. *Shakesp. Othello.*
Thou art even a [illegible]
As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

COPEL. See COPPEL.

COPESMATE. *n. f.* [perhaps for *companionate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the same *cope*, for house.] Companion, friend. An old word.

Ne ever staid in place, nor spake to wight,
'Till that the fox his *copesmate* he had found *Hubberd's Tale*

COPIER. *n. f.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that co[illegible]
[illegible] is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison on Ancient Coins*

2. One that imitates, a plagiary; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Let the faint *copier*, on old Tyber's shore,
Nor mean the task, each breathing bust explore;
Long after late with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Tickel.*

COPING. *n. f.* [from *cope*.] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. *1 Kings*, vii. 9

The *copings*, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble shew by their graceful projections. *Hanway's Freeholder*, N°. 415

COPIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

This alkaline acrimony indicates the *copious* use of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on [illegible]*
The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concise.

COPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciseness, diffusely.

These several remains have been so *copiously* described by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new discoveries on so beaten a subject. *Addis.*

COPIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance, great quantity; exuberance.
2. Diffusion, exuberance of style.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copia verborum* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his business to reach the conciseness of Demosthenes. *Dryden.*

COPIST. *n. f.* [from *copy*.] A copyer, a transcriber, an [illegible]

COPLAND. *n. f.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle *Dict.*

COPPED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising to a top or head.

It was broad in its basis, and role *copped* like a sugar-loaf. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

COPPEL. *n. f.* [This word is variously spelt; as *cupel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*, but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry in the form of a dish, made of ashes, well washed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and exposing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in drossy, which

which is called the lithargo of gold and silver. The refiners call the *copel* a test. *Harris.*

COPPER. *n. f.* [*coper*, Dut. *cuprum*, Lat.] One of the six primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a composition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal, and *copper* and brass, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, used for figures and

Copper is heavier than iron or tin, but lighter than silver, lead, and gold. It is not unfrequently found native in a malleable state, but in small quantities. In the state of ore it makes, according to its various admixtures, many very different appearances. The richer *copper* ores are found in many parts of Germany and Sweden, and we have some in England little inferior to the finest Swedish. *Hill on*

Two vessels of fine *copper*, precious as gold. *Exon*, vi. 2

COPPER. *n. f.* A vessel made of copper, commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half, then they [illegible] into earthen vessels. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° [illegible]

COPPER-NOSE. *n. f.* [*copper* and *nose*.] A red nose.

The having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion. I had as lief have Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper nose*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*

Gutta rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which, being scratched, looks red, and rise in great weals, rendering the visage fiery; and, progress of time, make *copper-noses*, as we generally express them. *Wiseman.*

COPPER-PLATE. *n. f.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the better impression distinguished from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. *n. f.* [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This sort is like those now wrought at the *copper works* [illegible]

[illegible], *couperose*, Fr. supposed to [illegible] in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol, the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for *copperas*, is an [illegible] vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the seashore in *Essex*, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which are first put old iron, which, in boiling, dissolves. When the boiling is finished, the liquor is drawn off into coolers, where it shoots into crystals of a fine green colour. This factitious *copperas*, in many respects, perfectly agrees with the native green vitriol of Germany, and is used in dying hats and cloths black, and in making ink. *Chambers. Inst.*

It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be transmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with [illegible]

COPPERSMITH. *n. f.* [*copper* and *smith*.] One that manufactures copper.

Abhorrèus, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad *coppersmith* of Ilia,
Up at his forge by morning peep. *Swift.*

COPPERWORM. *n. f.* [*teredo*, in Latin.]
1. A little worm in ships.
A moth that frets garments.
2. A worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY. *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper, made of copper.

[illegible] impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring, and deposite, in lieu of the [illegible] metal off, [illegible] neighbouring [illegible]

COPPICE. *n. f.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse*.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel; a place over-run with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was boarded both with high timber trees, and *copses* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A stand, where you may have the arrest shot. *Shakesp.*

In *coppice* woods, if you leave staddles too thick, they will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The willows and the hazel *copses* green,
Shall now no more be seen,
Fanning their joyous leaves to their soft lays. *Milton.*

Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and you may transplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortim.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the discovery of coalmines. *Locke.*

COPPLE-DUST. *n. f.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel dust*.] Powder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *copple-dust*, by pouncing into the quicksilver. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

COPPLED *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more *copped*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COPSE. *n. f.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel, a place overgrown with short wood.

The East quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copse* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copse* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay,
His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryden's Fables.*

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

COPULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *books* are *dear*.

The *copula* is the form of a proposition, it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

To COPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate* and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon, Essay* 40.

To COPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

COPULATION. *n. f.* [from *copulate*.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as [illegible]

COPULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches *and* honours are temptations to pride. Cæsar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britons: neither gold *nor* jewels will purchase immortality. *Watts's Logick.*

COPY. *n. f.* [*copia*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin. *Quod cuipiam facile est copia exercendi*. *Junius* much inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κοπος, labour, because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He slept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. *Swift on the Different in Athens and Rome.*

2. An individual book, one of many books, as, *a good or fair copy*.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written *copies*. *Hooker, b. v. ſect.* 22.

3. The autograph, the original, the archetype; that from which any thing is co:

It was the *copy* of our conference:
In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters of the vulgar alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the press. *Dryden.*

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives,
But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *n. f.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. *n. f.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of [illegible] is called the court-roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord, yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor, so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary in one point or other,

almoſt in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are freable, and ſome certain: that which is freable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleaſes, when the tenant is admitted into it: the which is certainly a taking of inheritance, and called in many places cuſtomary, becauſe the tenant dying, and the head being void, the next of blood paying the cuſtomary fine, as two billings for an acre, or ſo cannot be denied his admiſſion. Some copy holders have, by cuſtom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not ha Some hold by the verge in ancient demeſne, who though they hold by copy, yet are they, to account, a kind of freeholders for, if ſuch a one commit felony, the king has *annum, diem, & vaſtum*, as in caſe of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*, and they committing felony, forfeit their eſtates to the lord of the manor. *Cowel.*

If a cuſtomary tenant die, the widow ſhall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

COPY-HOLDER *n. ſ.* [from *copy-hold.*] One that is poſſeſſed of land in copy-hold.

To COPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tranſcribe; to write after an original.

He who hears a harmleſs neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lie, lame ſlander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies* out. *Pope's Eſſay.*

2. To imitate; to propoſe to imitation; to endeavour to reſemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this deſign of *copying* it out, poſſeſſes himſelf of one of the greateſt advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their ſouls inflame,
To *copy* out their great forefathers fame. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

To *copy* her few nymphs aſpir'd,
Her verſes fewer ſwains admir'd. *Swift.*

To COPY. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.

Some imagine, that whatſoever they find in the picture of a maſter, who has acquired reputation, muſt of neceſſity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. It has ſometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, ſeem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To COQUET'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to ſee how the gameſters play, and I raking at you both. *Swift.*

[illegible]
Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau,
I ſaw *coquetting* t'other night,
In pidnuck, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

COQUETRY. *n. ſ.* [*coqueterie*, French.] Affectation of amorous advances, deſire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could deſire in female companions, without a daſh of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addiſ. Spect.*

COQUETTE. *n. ſ.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in ſylphs aloft repair,
And ſport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*

A *coquette* and a tinder box are ſparkled. *Arbuthn. and Pope.*

CORACLE. *n. ſ.* [*corwgl*, Welſh, probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers; made by drawing leather or oil'd cloath upon a frame of wicker work.

CORAL. *n. ſ.* [*corallum*, Latin.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long expoſure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is ſoft, while in the ſea, proceeds from a ſoft and thin coat, of a cruſtaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for uſe. This external bark is of a fungous ſpongy texture, of a yellowiſh or greeniſh colour, and is full of an acrid juice reſembling milk. It covers every part of the plant, and is eaſily ſeparated from the internal or ſtony part by friction, while it is moiſt, but adheres to it very firmly, if ſuffered to dry on it. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variouſly ramified. It is thickeſt at the ſtem, and its branches grow gradually ſlender to the extremities. It grows to ſtones, or any other hard ſubſtances, without a root, or without any way penetrating them, as plants do the earth. It has been doubted whether *corals* were properly a plant or not; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nouriſhment in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and ſeeds, or at leaſt a matter analogous to ſeeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. The ancients aſcribed great virtues to red *coral*, but now it is only uſed internally as an aſtringent and abſorbent, with other medicines of the ſame intention. We hear of white *coral*, of which the ancients make no mention; and what is ſold under this name is a ſpecies of the madrepora, another ſea-plant. There is a black *coral* of the ſame ſtony ſubſtance with the red, and as gloſſy as the blackeſt marble, but what is ſold in the ſhops under that name, is a plant of a different genus, and of a tough horny texture. *Ellis's Eſſay on Coralline.*

In the ſea, upon the ſouth weſt of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a ſubmarine plant. It hath no leaves, only when it is under water. It is ſoft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becomes hard and ſtrong red, as we ſee. *Ray's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 72.

This gentleman, deſirous to find the nature of *coral*, caused a man to go down a hundred fathom into the ſea, with expreſs orders to take notice whether it were hard or ſoft in the place where it groweth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, p. 154.

He hears the crackling ſound of *coral* woods,
And ſees the ſecret ſource of ſubterraneous floods. *Dryd. Æn.*

A turret was incloſed
Within the wall, of alabaſter white,
And crimſon *coral*, for the queen of night,
Who rules in Sylvan ſports her chaſte delight. *Dryden.*

Or where's the ſenſe, ſtrict or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are *coral*? *Prior.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to aſſiſt them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew,
The bells ſhe gingled. *Pope.*

CORAL-TREE *n. ſ.* [*corallodendron*, Latin.]

It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful ſcarlet flowers, but never any ſeeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

CORALLINE. *adj.* [*corallinus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of coral, approaching to coral.

At ſuch time as the ſea is agitated, it takes up into itſelf terreſtrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes more quiet and calm. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CORALLINE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

Coralline is a ſea-plant uſed in medicine, but much inferiour to the coral in hardneſs. It is naturally very ramoſe or branched, and forms a bunch of filaments two or three inches long, and each of them of the thickneſs of a ſmall packthread, and jointed. They are ſometimes greeniſh, ſometimes yellowiſh, often reddiſh, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a ſort of ſand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the owſe, which they are forced to remove before they can come to the bed of ſand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CORALLOID, CORALLOIDAL. *adj.* [κοραλλοειδης.] Reſembling coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *coralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are compoſed of plates ſet lengthways of the body, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CORANT. *n. ſ.* [*courant*, French.] A nimble ſprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jigg; ſo in converſation, even, eaſy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as ſoon believe a widow in great grief for her huſband, becauſe I ſaw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Walſh.*

CORBAN. *n. ſ.* [קרבן.] An alms-baſket; a receptacle of charity, a gift, an alms.

They think to ſatisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of reading on. *King Charles.*

Corban ſtands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews ſometimes ſwore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to uſe it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them neceſſary ſubſiſtence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by conſecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the Goſpel, with theſe unchariteble religious vows. By this word ſuch perſons were likewiſe meant as devoted themſelves to the ſervice of God and the temple. *Corban* ſignifies alſo the treaſury of the temple where the offerings, which were made in money, were depoſited. *Calmet.*

CORBE. *adj.* [*courbe*, French.] Crooked.

For feare thy head very totter is,
So thy *corbe* ſhoulder it leans amiſs. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

CORBELS. *n. ſ.* Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth, and ſet upon the parapet, to ſhelter the men in firing upon the beſiegers.

CORBEL. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket, ſometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CORBEL. CORBIL. } *n. ſ.*

n. A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall, ſometimes placed for ſtrength under the ſemi-girders of a platter

2 A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or ſtatues. *Chambers*

CORD *n. ſ.* [*cord*, Welſh; *chorda*, Latin; *corde*, French.]

1. A rope, a ſtring compoſed of ſeveral ſtrands or twiſts.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy *cords* in twain,
Too intrinſicate t' unlooſe *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Joſ*

Form'd of the fineſt compoſited thread,
Theſe numerous *cords* are through the body ſpread. *Blackm.*

2. The cords extended in ſetting up tents, furniſh ſeveral metaphors in ſcripture.

Thine eyes ſhall ſee Jeruſalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that ſhall not be taken down, none of the ſtakes thereof ſhall ever be removed, neither ſhall any of the *cords* thereof be broken. *Iſaiah*, xxxiii. 20

3 A quantity of wood for fuel, ſuppoſed to be meaſured with a cord, a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *make*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes, a ropemaker

CORD-WOOD. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *wood*.] Wood piled up for fuel, to be ſold by the cord.

To CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes, to faſten with cords; to cloſe by a bandage.

CORDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords, the ropes of a ſhip

They faſtened their ſhips to the ground, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*.

Spain furniſhed a ſort of ruſh called ſpartum, uſed for *cordage* and other parts of ſhipping. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To the *cording* glued
The ſailor, and the pilot to the helm. *Thomſon's Winter.*

CO'RDED. *adj.* [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a *corded* ladder,
To climb celeſtial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORDELI'ER. *n. ſ.* A Franciſcan friar; ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture

And who to aſſiſt but a grave *cordelier* *Prior*

CORDIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength.

A *cordial*, properly ſpeaking, is not always what increaſeth the force of the heart, for, by increaſing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diſeaſes. Whatever increaſeth the natural or animal ſtrength, the force of moving the fluids and muſcles, is a *cordial*: theſe are ſuch ſubſtances as bring the ſerum of the blood into the propereſt condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal ſubſtances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholſome but not pungent taſte. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilerates.

Then with ſome *cordials* ſeek for to appeaſe
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body ſhall have ſhortly eaſe;
But ſuch ſweet *cordials* paſs phyſicians art. *Spenſer*
Comfort, like *cordials* after death, comes late. *Dryden*
Your warrior offſpring that upheld the crown,
The ſcarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the moſt pleaſing objects I can find,
Charms to my ſight, and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryd.*

CORDIAL. *adj.*

1. Reviving, invigorating; reſtorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death. I do not know
What is more *cordial* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infuſed ſometimes purgatives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Sincere, hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocriſy.

Doctrines are infuſed among Chriſtians, which are apt to obſtruct or intercept the *cordial* ſuperſtructing of Chriſtian life or renovation, where the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

With looks of *cordial* love,
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton.*

CORDIALITY. *n. ſ.* [from *cordial*.]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any ſuch reſpect of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy

CO'RDIALLY. *adv.* [from *cordial*.] Sincerely, heartily, without hypocriſy

Where a ſtrong inveterate love of ſin has made any doctrine or propoſition, wholly unwelcome to the heart, no argument or demonſtration, no nor miracle whatſoever, ſhall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to cloſe with and receive it. *South's Sermons.*

CORDINER. *n. ſ.* [*cordonnier*, French.] A ſhoemaker. It is ſo uſed in divers ſtatutes. *Cowel.*

CORDON. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, a row of ſtones jutting out before the rampart at the baſis of the parapet. *Chambers.*

CO'RDWAIN. *n. ſ.* [*cordouan* Catalan, from *Cordova* in Spain.] Spaniſh leather.

Her ſtraight legs muſt bravely wear
In golden buſkins of coſtly *cordwain*

CORDWAINER. *n. ſ.* [Uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spaniſh leather, or from *cord*, of which ſhoes were formerly made, and are now uſed in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. *Tuſcan*.] A ſhoemaker

CORE. *n. ſ.* [*cœur*, French; *cor*, Latin.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man
That is not paſſion's ſlave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*, ay, in my heart of heart *Shak. Hamlet*

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the ſquare he raiſed a tower of a furlong high *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*

Dig out the *cores* below the ſurface. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

They waſteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core* *Thomſon.*

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no *core* or ſtone. *Bac.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore

Launce the ſore,
And cut the head; for, 'till the *core* be found,
The ſecret vice is fed, and gathers ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

5. It is uſed by *Baron* for a body or collection [from *corps*, French, pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raiſing of forces to reſiſt the rebels, than of the reſiſtance itſelf, for that he was in a *core* of people whoſe affections he ſuſpected. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of leather

2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather

A ſtronger projectile motion of the blood muſt occaſion greater ſecretions and loſs of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps ſpiſſitude and *coriaceous* concretions. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

CORIA'NDER *n. ſ.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.]

It hath a fibroſe annual root: the lower leaves are broad, but the upper leaves are deeply cut into five ſegments: the petals of the flower are unequal, and ſhaped like an heart: the fruit is compoſed of two hemiſpherical, and ſometimes ſpherical ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2. Smaller teſt culated *coriander*. The firſt is cultivated for the ſeeds, which are uſed in medicine, the ſecond ſort is ſeldom found. *Miller.*

Iſrael called the name thereof manna; and it was, like *coriander* ſeed, white. *Exod.* xvi. 31.

CO'RINTH. *n. ſ.* [from the city of that name in *Greece*.] A ſmall fruit commonly called currant.

The chief riches of Zant conſiſteth in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. *Brown's Notes on the Odyſſ.*

CORINTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by ſome the fifth, of the five orders of architecture, and is the moſt noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius aſcribes it to Calimachus, a Corinthian ſculptor, who is ſaid to have taken the hint by paſſing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a baſket with ſome of her playthings had been placed by her nurſe, and covered with a tile, the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it ſprung up, the branches encompaſſed the baſket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of a volute. Hence Calimachus imitated the baſket by the vaſe of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. This ſtory is treated as a fable by Vitruvius, who imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whoſe leaves were thoſe of the palm-tree. This order is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by ſeveral characters. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind theſe figures are large columns of the *Corinthian Order*, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORK. *n. ſ.* [*cortex*, Lat. *kork*, Dutch.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, feſtus
Corticem adſtrictum pice dimovebit
Amphorae, fumum bibere inſtitutae
Conſule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, except the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, ſpongy, and ſoft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenean hills, and in ſeveral parts of Italy, and the North of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples, or burnt into Spaniſh black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the ſtopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pr'ythee take the *cork* out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it*

Be ſure, nay very ſure, thy *cork* be good,
Then future ages ſhall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale ſo well. *King.*

Nor ſtop, for one bad *cork*, his butler's pay. *Pope.*

CORKING-PIN *n. ſ.* A pin of the largeſt ſize.

When you put a clean pillow-caſe on your lady's pillow, be ſure to faſten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night. *Swift's Direct. to the Chambermaid.*

CO'RKY *adj.* [from *cork*.] Conſiſting of cork.

Bind faſt his *corky* arms. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CO'RMORANT. *n. ſ.* [*cormoran*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fiſh. It is nearly of the bigneſs of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſter'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, ſpight of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy
That honour which ſhall 'bate his ſcythe's keen edge. *Shak.*

Thoſe called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. iv. l. 194.

Not far from thence is ſeen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fiſhing *cormorant*. *Dryden's Fables*

2. A glutton.

CORN, *n. ſ* [corn, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects, as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagal er kalnaſtur corna
Hail is the coldeſt grain.]

1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; ſuch as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone. *John* xii. 25.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Sh. Coriolan.*

2. Grain yet unreaped, ſtanding in the field upon its ſtalk.

Why he was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining *corn*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almoſt ripe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Still a murmur runs
Along the ſoft inclining fields of *corn*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed.

Thou ſhalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a ſhock of *corn* cometh in in his ſeaſon. *Job*, v. 26.

4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful; probably ſo called from its form, though by ſome ſuppoſed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny ſubſtance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakeſp.*

The man that makes his toe,
What he his heart ſhould make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
And turn his ſleep to wake. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do engrieve either towards rain or towards froſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The hardeſt part of the *corn* is uſually in the middle, thruſting itſelf in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavus*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

He firſt that uſeful ſecret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain. *Gay's Paſt*

It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in ſome parts as *corns* do. *Locke.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
An offer'd fee from Radcliff ſcorns. *Swift.*

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. The word is ſo uſed, as *Skinner* obſerves, by the old Saxons.

2. [illegible]

CORN FIELD. *n. ſ.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his laſs,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did paſs. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

Your foot-boy with your livery of ſtars and garters, trumpets, and ſtandards waving over your brother's *cornfields*. *Pope.*

CORN-FLAG *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *flag*.]

It hath a fleſhy double tuberoſe root: the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lys. the flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a lily, open at the top, in two lips; the upper imbricated, the under divided into five ſegments. the ovary becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, filled with roundiſh ſeeds wrapt up in a cover. *Miller* enumerates eleven ſpecies of this plant, ſome with red flowers, and ſome with white. It is a proper ornament for borders.

CORN FLOOR. *n. ſ.* The floor where corn is ſtored.

Thou haſt loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*. *Hoſ* ix. 1.

CORN-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come ſeldom or never in other places, unleſs they be ſet, but only amongſt corn, as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumatory. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 482.

Corn flowers are of many ſorts: ſome of them flower in June and July, and others in Auguſt. The ſeeds ſhould be ſown in March. they require a good ſoil. *Mortimer's Husband.*

CORN-LAND. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Paſtures and meadows are of ſuch advantage to huſbandry, that many prefer them to *corn-lands*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CORN-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *maſter*.] One that cultivates corn for ſale.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greateſt audits of any man in my time; a great grazier, a great ſheep-maſter, a great timberman, a great collier, a great *corn-maſter*, and a great leadman. *Bacon, Eſſay* 35.

CORN MARIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.]

It hath an annual root, the cup of the flower is hemiſpherical and ſcaly: the flowers are radiated; the rays being, for the moſt part, of a yellow flower, and the ſeeds are furrowed. *Miller.*

CORN-MILL. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raiſe large hammers. *Mort. Husband.*

CORN-PIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn.

Now the ſhrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the ſtraggling ſwarms. *Tickl.*

CORN-ROCKET *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.]

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, in form of a croſs: the pointal becomes a four-cornered fruit, reſembling a creſted club, divided into four cells, in which are contained roundiſh ſeeds with a beak. This plant grows wild in the warm parts of France and Spain. *Miller.*

CORN-ROSE. *n. ſ.* See POPPY, of which it is a ſpecies.

CORN SALLAD. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *ſallad*.]

The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite on the branches, which are always divided into two parts, and appear at the top like an umbrella. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into many ſegments, and ſucceeded by one naked ſeed, having no down adhering to it, in which it differs from the valerian. Some ſorts of it grow wild. *Miller.*

Corn-ſallad is an herb, whoſe top-leaves are a ſalad of themſelves. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'RNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Latin.] A tenure which obliges the landhouſer to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not looſe, nor did ſeem to preſs into the fleſh, for there had been a *corncutter*, who had cleared it. *Wiſeman.*

I have known a *corncutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent phyſician. *Spectator*, N°. 307.

CO'RNEL. } *n. ſ.* [*cornus*, Latin.] See CORNELIAN
CORNELIAN TREE } CHERRY.

The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian ſtone, the colour whereof it ſomewhat repreſents. The fruit is good in the kitchen and conſervatory. The wood is very durable, and uſeful for wheelwork. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

Take a ſervice-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harſh and binding juice, and ſet them near a vine or fig tree, and ſee whether the grapes or figs will not be the ſweeter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 485.

Mean time the goddeſs, in diſdain, beſtows
The maſt and acorn, brutal food! and ſtrows
The fruits of *cornel*, as they feaſt around. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'RNEL. } *n. ſ.* [*cornus*, Latin.]
CORNELIAN CHERRY. }

The flower-cup conſiſts of four ſmall rigid leaves, expanded in form of a croſs, from the center of which are produced many ſmall yellowiſh flowers, conſiſting of four leaves, diſpoſed in form of an umbrella: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by fruit, oblong or of a cylindrical form, ſomewhat like an olive, containing an hard ſtone, which is divided into two cells, each containing a ſingle ſeed. The ſpecies are ten, of which the *cornelian-cherry*, or male cornel-tree, is very common, being propagated for its fruit, which, by many people, is preſerved to make tarts: it is alſo uſed in medicine as an aſtringent and cooler. There is likewiſe an officinal preparation of this fruit, called *Rob de cornus*. Dogberry, or gatten-tree, is very common in hedges, and the fruit of this plant is often brought into the markets, and ſold for buckthornberries; but in this fruit is but one ſtone, and in the buckthorn four. The ſaſſafras ſort is a native of America; and its root is much uſed in England to make a tea, which is greatly commended by ſome againſt violent defluxions. Moſt of the other ſorts are brought from America, except what is commonly called the dwarf honeyſuckle, which grows wild on the high mountains in the northern counties, but is with difficulty preſerved in gardens. *Miller.*

On wildings and on ſtrawberries they feaſt,

Cu-

Cornels and brambleberries gave the reſt,
And fall'ng acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CORNE'LIAN-STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CORNEMUSE. n. ſ. [French.] A kind of ruſtick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Horny, of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobſters, and cruſtaceous animals, are generally diſnighted. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The various ſubmarine ſhrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous conſtitution, conſiſting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CORNER. *n. ſ.* [*cornel*, Welſh; *cornier*, French.]

1. An angle, a place incloſed by two walls or lines, which would interſect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A ſecret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conſcience,
Deſerves a *corner*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a houſe top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide houſe. *Proverbs*, xxv. 24.

I am perſuaded that none of theſe things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts*, xxvi. 26.

All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the iſland, have been abſolutely reduced under his immediate ſubjection. *Davies.*

Thoſe vices, that lurk in the ſecret *corners* of the ſoul. *Addiſ.*

Your active ſearch
Leaves no cold wintry *corner* unexplor'd. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. The extremities; the utmoſt limit. thus every corner is the wideſt or leaſt part.

Might I but through my priſon, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* elſe o' th' earth
Let liberty make uſe of. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

I turn'd, and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
To find if ſleep were there, but ſleep was loſt. *Dryden.*

CORNER-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*corner* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner, the principal ſtone.

See you yond' coin o'th' capitol, yond' *corner-ſtone*? *Shakeſp.*

A maſon was fitting a *corner-ſtone*. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

CORNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes; and are two above and two below, on each ſide of the jaw, which ſhoot forth when the horſe is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. *adv.* [*corner* and *wiſe.*] Diagonally, with the corner in front.

CORNET. *n. ſ.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth: uſed anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Iſrael played before the Lord on pſalteries and on timbrels, and on *cornets*. 2 *Sa.* vi. 5.

Other wind inſtruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear,
Under an actor's noſe, he's never near. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A company or troop of horſe, perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This ſenſe is now diſuſed.

Theſe noblemen were appointed, with ſome *cornets* of horſe and bands of foot, to put themſelves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horſes lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They diſcerned a body of five *cornets* of horſe very full, ſtanding in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.

4. CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A ſcarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

6. A head-dreſs. *Dict.*

7. *A* CORNET *of Paper*, is deſcribed by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for ſmall wares.

CO'RNETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cornet.*] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpetters, *cornetters*, and other muſicians, that even Claudius himſelf might have heard them. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CO'RNICE. *n. ſ.* [*corniche*, French.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Farneſe, which makes ſo beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its juſt meaſures. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The walls were maſſy braſs, the *cornice* high
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CORNICE *Ring.* [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

COR'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either ſide, two black filaments, or membranous ſtrings, which extend unto the long and ſhorter *cornicles*, upon protruſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

CORNI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

Cornicolate plants are ſuch as produce many diſtinct and horned pods, and *cornicolate* flowers are ſuch hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur, or little horn. *Chamb.*

CORNIFICK. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

CORNI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*cornuger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the teeth higher, and reaching; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CORNUCOPIA. n. ſ. [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddeſs.

To CORNU'TE. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To beſtow horns, to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. ſ.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto* her huſband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealouſy. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

CO'RNY. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up ſtood the *corny* reed,
Embattel'd in her field. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

2. [from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,
'Mid ſtorm'd Summer's plenty, thinks of Winter's want,
By conſtant journeys, careful to prepare
Her ſtores; and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

CO'ROLLARY. *n. ſ.* [*corollarium*, Lat. from *corona*, *finis coronat opus*; or from *corollaire*, Fr. a ſurplus.]

1. The concluſion. a corollary ſeems to be a concluſion, whether following from the premiſes neceſſarily or not.

Now ſince we have conſidered the malignity of this ſin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance againſt it. *Government of the Tongue.*

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done juſtice to others, I owe ſomewhat to myſelf. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

CORONA n. ſ. [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, ſo called becauſe it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentels, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, N°. 415.

CO'RONAL. *n. ſ.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*,
And Hymen alſo crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenſer.*

CO'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the ſagittal and *coronal* ſuture. *Wiſeman.*

CO'RONARY. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown, ſeated on the top of the head like a crown.

The baſiſk of older times was a proper kind of ſerpent, not above three palms long, as ſome account; and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks, or *coronary* ſpots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland.

The ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CORONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corona*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune ſmiling at her work therein, that a ſcaffold of execution ſhould grow a ſcaffold of *coronation*. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Willingly I came to Denmark,
To ſhew my duty in your *coronation*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A cough, ſir, which I caught with ranging in the kings afore your highneſs [illegible]

Now empreſs fame had publiſh'd the renown
Of Sh——'s *coronation* through the town. *Dryden's Macfl.*

2. The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation.

In penſive thought recal the fancy'd ſcene,
See *coronations* riſe on ev'ry green. *Pope.*

CO'RONER. *n. ſ.* [from *corona.*] An officer whoſe duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occaſioned; for which purpoſe a jury of twelve perſons is impaneled.

Go thou and ſeek the *coroner*, and let him ſit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. *Shakeſp.*

CO'RONET. *n. ſ.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.] An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves, that of a marquiſs has leaves with pearls interpoſed; that of an earl raiſes the pearls above the leaves; that of a viſcount is ſurrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

The reſt was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly ſet with pearl. *Sidney.*

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and *coronets*, realms and iſlands were
As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

All the reſt are counteſſes.
——Their *coronets* ſay ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Set a *cor net* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd *Milton's Paradise Loſt*
Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ravish'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt. *Dryden.*
Peers and dukes, and all their ſweeping train,
And garters, ſtars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope's Rape of Lock.*

CORPORAL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The loweſt officer of the infantry, whoſe office is to place and remove the ſentinels.

The cruel *corporal* whiſper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly pt, would let me clear. *Gay.*

CO'RPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that hath the charge of ſetting the watches and ſentries, and relieving them, who ſees that all the ſoldiers and ſailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to uſe them. He has a mate under him *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body, belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint ſouls, paſt *corporal* toil,
A hundred alms-houſes, right well ſuppli ed. *Shak. Hen. V.*
Render to me ſome *corporal* ſign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

That God hath been otherwiſe ſeen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the ſmall proportion of my underſtanding. *Raleigh.*

They enjoy greater ſenſual pleaſures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains, and are utter ſtrangers to all thoſe anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and diſquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not ſpiritual. In the preſent language, when *body* is uſed philoſophically in oppoſition to ſpirit, the word *corporeal* is uſed, as a *corporeal* being, but otherwiſe *corporal*. *Corporeal* is having a body, *corporal* relating to the body. This diſtinction ſeems not ancient.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?
Into the air; and what ſeem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
And from theſe *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit. *Milt. Par. Lo.*

CORPORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corporal.*] The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not ſpiritual, yet it approacheth neareſt unto ſpirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all other, the moſt ſubtile and pure. *Raleigh's Hiſt of the World.*

CO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *corporal.*] Bodily

The ſun is *corporally* conjoined with baſiliſcus. *Brown.*

CO'RPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal proceſſes as an individual

Breaking forth like a ſudden tempeſt, he over-ran all Munſter and Connaught, defacing and utterly ſubverting all *corporate* towns that were not ſtrongly walled. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

They anſwer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* aſſembly, therefore the reſentment of the commons was dually turned againſt particular perſons. *Sturſt.*

CORPORATE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A body politick or corporate; a community. *Dict.*

CORPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

A *corporation* is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common ſeal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common conſent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compaſs of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the ſucceſſors, as a ſingle man binds his executor or heir. *Cowel.*

Of angels we are not to conſider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being, but that alſo which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongſt themſelves, and of ſociety or fellowſhip with men. *Hooker, b. i. ſect. 4.*

Of this we find ſome foot-ſteps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take,
Ten thouſand men ſhe doth together draw,
And of them all one *corporation* make. *Davies.*

CO'RPORATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] The ſtate of a being embodied *Dict.*

CORPOREAL. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Latin.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial. See CORPORAL.

The ſwiftneſs of thoſe circles attribute,
Though numberleſs, to his omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* ſubſtances can add
Speed almoſt ſpiritual. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii.*

Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul, we are not to omit thoſe characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a ſpiritual ſubſtance could be pictured upon a *corporeal.* *South's Sermons.*

God being ſuppoſed to be a pure ſpirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* taſte. *Tillotſon.*

The courſe is finiſh'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corporeal* priſon freed. *Dryden's Fables.*

Eye thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gras, or new engender'd fly
2. It is uſed by *Sturſt* inaccurately for *corporeus.*

I am not in a condition to make a true ſlop even on Amſbury Downs, and I declare, that a *corporeal* falſe ſlop is worſe than a political one. *Sturſt*

CORPOREITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; the ſtate of being embodied, the act of having a body, bodineſs

Since philoſophy affirmeth, that we are middle ſubſtances between the ſoul and the body, they muſt partake of ſome *corporeity* which lappeth weight or gravity. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is the ſaying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing between the upper hemiſphere of immaterial intellects and this lower of *corporeity.* *Glanville's Sc. pſ. c. iv.*

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other ſhape and figure *Stillingfleet.*

CORPORIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corporify.*] The act of giving body or palpable

To CO'RPORIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody, to aſſimilate into body

A certain ſpirituous ſubſtance, extracted out of it, is miſtaken for the ſpirit of the world *incorporified.* *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

CORPS. } *n. ſ.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.]
CORPSE. }

1. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To ſtuff this man, this vaſt unwieldy *corps.* *Addiſon.*
He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That ſcorns his brittle *corps*, and ſeems aſham'd
He's not all ſpirit. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. A carcaſe; a dead body, a corſe.

Not a friend greet
My poor *corps*, where my bones ſhall be thrown. *Shakeſp.*
There was the murder'd *corps* in covert
And violent death in thouſand ſhapes diſplay'd. *Dryd. Fables*
See where the *corps* of thy dead ſon approaches *Addiſon.*

The *corpſe* was laid out upon the floor by the [illegible] command. He then bid every one light his flambeau, and ſtand about the dead body. *Addiſon's Guardian, N°. 69.*

3. A body of forces.

CO'RPULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]
CO'RPULENCY }

1. Bulkineſs of body, fleſhineſs; fulneſs of fleſh.

To what a cumberſome unwieldineſs
And burdenous *corpulence* my love had grown, *Donne.*

It is but one ſpecies of *corpulency*, for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muſcular fleſh, the caſe of robuſt people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Groſſneſs; groſſneſs of matter.

The muſculous fleſh ſerves for the vibration of the tail, the heavineſs and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray on the Creation*

CO'RPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Fleſhy, bulky; having great bodily bulk

We ſay it is a fleſhy ſtile, when there is much periphraſis, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent* *Ben. Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

Exceſs of nouriſhment is hurtful, for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon*

CO'RPUSCLE. *n. ſ.* [*corpuſculum*, Lat.] A ſmall body; a particle of matter, an atom, a little fragment.

It will add much to our ſatisfaction, if thoſe *corpuſcles* be diſcovered with microſcopes.

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuſcles* that compoſe and diſtinguiſh different bodies? *Watts's Logick.*

CORPUSCULAR } *adj.* [from *corpuſculum*, Lat.] Relating
CORPUSCULARIAN } to the diſtinguiſhing epithet of that philoſophy which attempts the rational ſolution of all phyſical appearances by the action of one body upon another

As to natural philoſophy I do not expect to ſee any principles propoſed, more comprehenſive and intelligible than the *corpuſcularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

This may be ſaid, that the modern *corpuſcularians* talk, in moſt things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. *Bentley.*

The mechanical or *corpuſcular* philoſophy, though peradventure the eldeſt, as well as the beſt in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Boyle's Serm.*

CO'RRACLE. See CORRICLE.

To CORRA'DE *v. a* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off, to wear away by frequent rubbing; to ſcrape together.

CORRADIA'TION *n. ſ.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impreſſion of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or rectitudines, whereof the baſis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; ſo as there is a *corradiation*, and conjunction of beams. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 7.*

To CORRECT *v. a.* [*corrigo correctum*, Latin.]

1. To puniſh, to chaſtiſe, to ſcourge.

Sad accidents, and a ſtate of affliction, is a ſchool of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of ſinning *Taylor.*

After

After he has once been *corrected* for a lie, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education*

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them, when they do amiss. *Locke on Education.*

2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings or life.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

[illegible] to what she ought to be, and what she was created. *Dryden.*

I wrote, because it amused me; I *corrected*, because it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope's Preface.*

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to its domestick concern; to consider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be subdued. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another; or by any method of preparation.

As in habitual gout or stone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with some animal substances; as ivory or hartshorn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

CORRECT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness, free from faults

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this;
Which he presumes the most *correct* of his. *Dryd. Aur. Prol.*

Always use the most *correct* editions: various readings will be only troublesome where the sense and language is complete. *Felton on the Classicks.*

CORRE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *correct.*]

1. Punishment, discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

An offensive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is striking, holds his infant up,
And hangs resolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. 1.*

We are all but children here under the great master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to instruct us in virtue. *Watts.*

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction.* *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting them also unto the *correction* of future discovery. *Brown.*

One fault was too great lenity to her servants, to whom she always gave good counsel, but often too gentle *correction.* *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary

To make courts hot, ambitious, wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's dulness; do not add
Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *n. f.* [from *correction.*] One that has been in the house of correction; a jayl-bird. This seems to be the meaning in *Shakespeare*

I will have you soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famished *correctioner.* *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Medicines are pectoral, *corrective* of the bilious acid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CORRE'CTIVE *n. f.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a seasonable and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their greediness from filling themselves with too succulent a food. *Ray on the Creation.*

Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* supplied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow. *South's Sermons.*

2. Limitation; restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the regiment, which the human soul exerciseth in relation to the body, that with certain *correctives* and exceptions, may give some kind of explication or adumbration thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *correct.*] Accurately; appositely; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenses and participles, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools. *Locke on Education.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

CORRE'CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull *correctness*, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties [illegible]

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air and posture, and the *correctness* of design in this statue, are inexpressible. *Addison on Italy.*

Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. *Pope.*

Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctness.* *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *correct.*]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins, than to forbear all sin? How many rather to be *correctors* than practisers of religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

With all his faults he sets up to be an universal reformer and *corrector* of abuses, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the press, that amends the errours committed in printing.

I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a bouge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another; as the luxivial salts prevent the grievous vellications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes, whereby they sometimes occasion intolerable gripings; and as spices and carminative seeds also assist in the easier operation of some cathartick, by dissipating collections of wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrector* which destroys or diminishes a quality that it could not otherwise be dispensed with, thus turpentines are *correctors* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluidity, and making it capable of mixture; and thus rectified spirit of wine breaks off the points of some acids, so as to make them become safe and good remedies, which before were destructive. *Quincy.*

To CORRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CO'RRELATE *n. f.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by casting off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate.* *South's Sermons.*

CORRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to answer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other. *South's Sermons.*

CORRELATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *correlative.*] The state of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION *n. f.* [*corripio correptum*, Latin.] Objurgation; chiding, reprehension, reproof.

If we must needs be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction and backbiting into admonition and fraternal *correption.* *Government of the Tongue, sect. 6.*

To CORRESPOND. *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to answer, to be proportionate, to be adequate to; to be adapted; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another successively through all the year, are found to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty sounds, any further than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no further than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE } CORRESPO'NDENCY. } *n. f.* [from *correspond.*]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the others more perfect direction. *Hooker, b. i.*

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, *correspondencies*, and relations keep the same to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.

I had discovered those unlawful *correspondencies* they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my king- *King Charles.*

Sure they have held a *correspondence*
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. *Denham.*

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a *correspondence* together, and act by concert [illegible] *Addison on Italy.*

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon, Essay* 17.

CORRESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Suitable, adapted; agreeable, answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep. *Hooker.*

And as five zones th' ethereal regions bind,
Five *correspondent* are to earth assign'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *n. s.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad. *Denham's Dedication.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *correspond.*] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's six gates i' th' city, with massy staples,
And *correspondive* and fulfilling bolts,
Sperre up the sons of Troy. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

CO'RRIDOR. *n. s.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. *Harris.*

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almost entirely ruined. *Addison on Italy.*

CORRI'GIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrige*, Latin.]

1. That which may be altered or amended.

2. He who is a proper object of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will either have it steril with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

CORRI'VAL. *n. s.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He that doth redeem her thence, might wear
Without *corrival* all her dignities. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. 1.*

CORRI'VALRY. *n. s.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; opposition.

CORROBORANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits, and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and [illegible]ent. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 901.

To CORRO'BORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *robore*, Latin.]

1. [illegible], to establish

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom. *Bacon.*

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it. *Bacon.*

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgment. *Watton.*

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

CORROBORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of the marriage. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CORRO'BORATIVE. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increasing strength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent facuity; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To CORRO'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad;
For so all thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigrease, is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution. *Boyle on Colours.*

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* revolutions of so long a time. *Burnet's Origin of Mankind.*

Hannibal the Pyreneans past,
And steepy Alps, the mounds that nature cast,
And with *corroding* juices, as he went,
A passage through the living rock he rent. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Fishes, which neither chew their meat nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus. *Ray on the Creation.*

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind. *Arbuth.*

Through the heart,
Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
'Tis then delightful misery no more,
But agony unmixt, incessant gall,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson's Spring, l.* 1075

CORRO'DENT. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away

CORRO'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer a liquation from the powerfulest heat communicable unto that element. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

CO'RRODY. *n. s.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] A deputation from an allowance or salary for some other than the original purpose.

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

CORROSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *corrosible.*] The quality of being corrosible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *corrosible.*] Susceptibility of corrosion. *Dict.*

CORRO'SION. *n. s.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid, or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals; so that the menstruums here employed, have a considerable moment or force. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved; so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstruums, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies [illegible] and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm. *Ibid.*

If there be any medicine that purgeth, and hath not of the first two manifest qualities, it is to be held suspected as a kind of poison; for that it worketh either by *corrosion* or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature [illegible]

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the [illegible] and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their security and preservation. *Woodward.*

CORROSIVE. *adj.* [from *corrode*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosive* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cosmol. b. 1. c. 2. s. 1.*

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
Corrosive famine waits, and kills the year. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Having the quality to fret or vex

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corrosive* to such as oppugn them, undoubtedly to such as maintain them it can be no great pleasure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. *Hooker, b. iv. sect.* 10.

CORROSIVE. *n. s.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as [illegible]

He meant his *corrosives* to apply,
And with fruit diet tame his stubborn mood. *Fairy Queen.*

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain

Such speeches savour not of God in him that useth them,

and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *correctives*. *Hooker*, b. v. sect. 33

Away; though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound *Shakesp. Henry* VI. p. 1.

There is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

CORROSIVELY. *adv.* [from *corrosive*.]

1. Like a corrosive
At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle on Saltpetre*

2. With the power of corrosion

CORROSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *corrosive*.] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse, to what be meant for meat,
Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat. *Donne*.

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish re-

CORRUGANT. *adj.* [from *corrugate*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE. *v. a.* [*corruga*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purse up; as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause. *Quincy*.

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews: it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N. 964.

CORRUGATION. *n. f.* [from *corrugate*.] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours. *Floyer on the Humours*.

To CORRUPT. *v. a.* [*corrumpo corruptus*, Latin.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state, to infect.

2. To deprave, to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. 2 *Cor.* xi. 3.

Even what things they naturally know, in those very things, as hearts void of reason, they *corrupted* themselves. *Jude*, v. 10.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. 1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injustice. *Shak. Richard* III.

I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*.

But stay, I smell a man of middle earth;
With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a *corrupted* heart. *Shak. M. W. of Windsor*.

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes. *Locke*.

Hear the black trumpet through the world proclaim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the shame. *Pope*.

3. To spoil; to do mischief.

To CORRUPT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifest effects of diseases, blasting, or the like. *Bacon*.

CORRUPT. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Vitious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying. *Eph.* iv. 29.

Corrupt, *corrupt*, and tainted in desire. *Sh. M. W. of Wind.*

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shakesp. King Lear*.

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children piously brought up. *South's Sermons*.

CORRUPTER. *n. f.* [from *corrupt*.] He that taints or vitiates; he that destroys purity or integrity.

What is here?
The scriptures of the loyal Leonatus,
All turn'd to heresy? Away, away,
Corrupters of my faith! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the errour first of all. *Raleigh's History of the World*, b. i.

Those great *corrupters* of Christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits. *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 1.

CORRUPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.] Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they shall live, were it not that they are joined with his body, which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality. *Hooker*.

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which consisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is *corruptible* through dissipation. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

The several parts of which the world consists, being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long since have been dissolved. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

2. Susceptible of corruption; possible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *corruptible*.] Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.

CORRUPTION. *n. f.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles, loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averse to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images. *Addison's Essay on the Georgics*.

Amidst *corruption*, luxury and rage,
Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. *Pope*.

3. Putrescence.

The wise contriver, on his end intent,
Careful this fatal errour to prevent,
And keep the waters from *corruption* free,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blackmore*.

4. Matter or *pus* in a sore.

5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

The region hath by conquest, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and differing names. *Raleigh's History*.

All those four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language; for which reasons the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brerewood on Languages*.

6. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony or treason, and to his issue: for as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him, and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in respect of the father. *Cowel*.

CORRUPTIVE. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Not related in themselves according to formal condition, yet carrying a fetted habitude unto the *corruptive* originals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. c. 6.

It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality, for so speedy a dissolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle. *Ray on the Creation*.

CORRUPTLESS. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

The borders, with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden*.

CORRUPTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. With corruption; with taint, with vice, without integrity.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly*, that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shakespeare*.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee, and have not kept the commandments. *Neh.* i. 7.

2. Vitiously; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men and places *Camden's Remains*.

CORRUPTNESS. [from *corrupt*.] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.

CORSAIR. *n. f.* [French.] A pirate; one who professes to seize merchants.

CORSE. *n. f.* [*corps*, French.]

1. A body.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*,
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand *Spenser, can.* iii.

2. A dead body; a carcase: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,
He reft her hateful head, without remorse;
A stream of coal-black blood forth gushed from her *corse*.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 1. *stan.* 24.

Set down the *corse*; or, by saint Paul,
I'll make a *corse* of him that disobeys. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

What may this mean?
That thou, dead *corse*, again, in complete steel,
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,
Making night hideous? *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my sight, that I may view at leisure
The bloody *corse*, and count those glorious wounds. *Addison*.

You heard the groans,
Heard mix'd cry plung'd, amid' the sullen waves,
The frequent *corse*. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 1035.

CO'RSELET. *n. f.* [*corſelet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body

Some ſhirts of mails, ſome coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, ſome a *curſlet* bright. *Fairfax*, *b.* i.
They laſh, they foin, they paſs, they ſtrive to hore
Their *curſlets*, and their thinneſt parts explore. *Dryd. Fab.*
But heroes, who o'ercome or die
Have their hearts hung extremely high,
The ſtrings of which, in battle's heat,
Againſt their very *curs'lets* beat. *Prior*

CO'RTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part, belonging to the rind; outward.

Their laſt extremities form a little gland, (all theſe little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain) terminating in two little veſſels. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CO'RTICATED. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Reſembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated* and depilous, that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

CO'RTICOSE. *adj.* [from *corticoſus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

CORVE'TTO. *n. f.* The curvet. See CURVET.

You muſt draw the horſe in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvette* and leaping. *Peacham on Drawing*

CORUSCANT. *adj.* [*coruſco*, Latin.] Glittering by flaſhes, flaſhing.

CORUSCA'TION. *n. f.* [*coruſcatio*, Latin.] Flaſh; quick vibration of light.

We ſee that lightnings and *coruſcations*, which are near at hand, yield no ſound *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 114.

We may learn that ſulphureous ſteams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and ſometimes take fire with a ſudden *coruſcation* and explоſion. *Newton's Opt.*

How heat and moiſture mingle in a maſs,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze,
Why nimble *coruſcations* ſtrike the eye,
And bold tornado's blaſter in the ſky. *Garth's Diſpenſa.*

CORY'MBIATED *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garniſhed with branches of berries. *Dict.*

CORYMBI'FEROUS. *adv.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are diſtinguiſhed into ſuch as have a radiate flower, as the ſun flower; and ſuch as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added thoſe akin hereunto, ſuch as ſcabious, teaſel, thiſtle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORYMBUS. n. f. [Latin.]

In general ſignifies the top of any thing; but amongſt the ancient botaniſts it was uſed to expreſs the bunches or cluſters of berries of ivy, or the like: amongſt modern botaniſts it is uſed for a compounded diſcous flower, whoſe ſeeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marygold; and therefore Mr. *Ray* makes one genus of plants to be ſuch as have a compound diſcous flower, without any downy wings to carry off their ſeeds. *Quincy.*

COSCINO'MANCY *n. f.* [from κοσκινον, a ſieve, and μαντια, divination.] The art of divination by means of a ſieve. A very ancient practice mentioned by Theocritus, and ſtill uſed in ſome parts of England, to find out perſons unknown *Chambers.*

COSE'CANT. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

CO'SHERING. *n. f.* [Iriſh.]

Coſherings were viſitations and progreſſes made by the lord and his followers among his tenants, wherein he did eat them (as the Engliſh proverb is) out of houſe and home. *Davies.*

COSIER *n. f.* [from *couſer*, old Fr. to ſew.] A botcher. *Hanmer.*

Do you make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe, that ye ſqueak out your *coſier* catches, without any mitigation or remorſe of voice? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

COSINE. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The right ſine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSME'TICK. *adj.* [κοσμητικος.] Having the power of improving beauty, clearing and ſmoothing

No better *coſmeticks* than a ſevere temperance and purity, modeſty and humility, a gracious temper and calmneſs of ſpirit, no true beauty without the ſignatures of theſe graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

Firſt, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *coſmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

COSMICAL. *adj.* [κοσμικος.]

1. Relating to the world.
2. Riſing or ſetting with the ſun; not acronychal.

The *coſmical* aſcenſion of a ſtar we term that, when it ariſeth together with the ſun, or in the ſame degree of the ecliptick wherein the ſun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv. *c.* 13.

COSMICALLY. *adv.* [from *coſmical*] With the ſun; not acronychally

From the riſing of this ſtar, not *coſmically*, that is, with the ſun, but heliacally, that is, its emerſion from the rays of the ſun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

COSMOGONY. *n. f.* [κοσμος, and γενω.] The riſe or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [κοσμος and γραφω.] One who writes a deſcription of the world; diſtinct from geographer, who deſcribes the ſituation of particular countries.

Thus the antient *coſmographers* do place the diviſion of the Eaſt and Weſtern hemiſphere, that is, the firſt term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Iſlands, conceiving theſe parts the extremeſt habitations weſtward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *coſmography*] Relating to the [illegible] of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *coſmographical.*] In a manner relating to the ſcience by which the ſtructure of the world is diſcovered and deſcribed.

This it doth more plainly upon the terrella, or ſpherical magnet, *coſmographically* ſet out with circles of the globe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 2.

COSMOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [κοσμος and γραφω.] The ſcience of the general ſyſtem or affections of the world, diſtinct from geography, which delivers the ſituation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might ſee the world without travel; it being a leſſer ſcheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *coſmography*, or map of the univerſe. *South's Sermons.*

COSMOPO'LITAN. } *n. ſ.* [κοσμος and πολιτης.] A citizen of the
COSMOPO'LITE. } world; one who is at home in every place.

CO'SSET. *n. f.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woful teen,
I ſhall thee give yond' *coſſet* for thy pain. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

COST. *n. f.* [*koſt*, Dutch. As this word is found in the remoteſt Teutonick dialects, even in the iſlandick, it ſeems a baby derived to us from the Latin *conſto*; though it is not unlikely that the French *couſter* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuouſneſs, luxury

The city woman bears
The *coſt* of princes on unworthy ſhoulders. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let foreign princes vainly boaſt
The rude effects of pride and *coſt*
Of vaſter fabricks, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *coſt*, he was content to be deaf to any noiſe of infamy *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

I ſhall never hold that man my friend,
Whoſe tongue ſhall aſk me for one penny *coſt*,
To ranſom home revolted Mortimer *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Have we eaten at all of the king's *coſt*? or hath he given us any gift? 2 *Sa.* xix. 42.

And wilt thou, O cruel boaſt!
Put poor nature to ſuch *coſt*?
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of ſuch another. *Craſhaw.*

It is ſtrange to ſee any eccleſiaſtical pile, not by eccleſiaſtical *coſt* and influence, riſing above ground; eſpecially in an age in which men's mouths are open againſt the church, but their hands ſhut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whoſe tale is beſt, and pleaſes moſt,
Should win his ſupper at our common *coſt*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fourteen thouſand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchaſe of his patent what were his other viſible *coſts* I know not; what his latent, is variouſly conjectured. *Swift*

4. Loſs, fine, detriment.

What they had fondly wiſhed, proved afterwards to their *coſts* over true. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To COST *v. n. pret. coſt*; *particip. coſt.* [*couſter*, French.] To be bought for, to be had at a price.

The dagger and poiſon are always in readineſs; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *coſt* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

COSTAL. *adj.* [*coſta*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fiſhes, many pectinal, whoſe ribs are rectilineal; and many *coſtal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

COSTARD *n. f.* [from *coſter*, a head]

1. A head.

Take him over the *coſtard* with the belt of thy ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to ſhifts; and, if our greedy patrons hold us to ſuch conditions, they will make us turn *coſtard* mongers, graſiers, or ſelleare *Burton on Melancholy.*

COSTIVE. *adj* [*conſtipatus*, Lat. *conſtipé*, French.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obſtructed.

When the paſſage of the gall becomes obſtructed, the body grows *coſtive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faſter than his *coſtive* brains indites,
Phillo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His caſe appears to me like honeſt Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Cloſe; impermeable.

Clay in dry ſeaſons is *coſtive*, hardening with the ſun and wind, 'till unlocked by induſtry, ſo as to admit of the air and [illegible]

COʹSTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *coſtive.*] The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed.

Coſtiveneſs diſperſes magn putrid fumes out of the guts and meſentery into all parts of the body, occaſioning head-aches, fevers, loſs of appetite, and d ſturbance of concoc on. *Harvey.*

Coſtiveneſs has ill effects, and is hard to be deal t w th by phyſick, purging medicines rather increaſing than removing the evil *Locke on Education, ſect* 23

COʹSTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *coſtly.*] Sumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs

Though not with curious *coſtlineſs*, yet with cleanly ſufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney, b* i

Nor have the fragil er ſons of fortune any reaſon to object the *coſtliness*; ſince they frequ ntly pay dearer for leſs advantages *Ga ntelet's Sacpſ Preface.*

COʹSTLY. *adj.* [from *coſt.*] Sumptuous; expenſive, of a high price.

Coſtly thy habit as thy purſe can buy,
But not expreſt in fancy, r ch, not gaudy,
For the apparel oft proc aims the man. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Leave for a while thy *coſtly* country-ſeat;
And to be great indeed, forget
The naſeous pleaſures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the moſt *coſtly* piece of work on the face of the earth, when completed. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

He is here ſpeaking of Paradiſe, which he repreſents as a moſt charming and delightful place; abound ng with th ngs not only uſeful and convenient, but even the moſt rare and valuable, the moſt *coſtly* and deſireable. *Houſton. Nat Hiſtory.*

COʹSTMARY. *n. f.* [*coſtus*, Latin.] An herb whoſe flowers are naked, and of a yellow colour, growing in umbels on the top of the ſtalks: the leaves are lanc re, and crenated about the edges. *Miller.*

COSTREL. *n f* [ſuppoſed to be derived from *coſt r.*] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT. } At the end of the names of places, come gene-
COTE. } rally from the Saxon cot, a cottage.
COAT. } *Gibſon's Camden.*

CUT. *n. f* [cot, Sax. *cwt*, Welſh] A ſmall houſe; a cottage; a hut, a mean habitation

What that uſage meant,
Wh ch in her *cot* ſhe daily practiſed *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

Beſides his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on fale; and at our ſheep *cot* now,
By reaſon of his abſence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Hezekiah made himſelf ſtalls for all manner of beaſts, and *cots* for flocks. 2 *Chron* xxxii. 28.

My feeble goats,
With pains I drive from their forſaken *cotes*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A ſtately temple ſhoots within the ſky,
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns riſe;
The pavement, poliſh'd marble they beho'd,
The gates with ſculpture grac'd, the ſpires and tiles of gold
Dryden's Baucis and Philemon.

As Jove vouchſaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis ſaid,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

COT *n. f.* An abridgment of *cotquean.*

COTANGENT. *n. f* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris*

To COTE. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *To leave behind, To over paſs*

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *cote* far h s fleeds. *Chapman's Iliads.*

COTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the ſame time, coetaneous, contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the firſt voucher, have appeared probable, is now uſed as certain, becauſe ſeveral have ariſen, from him, ſaid it one after another *Locke.*

COTLAND. *n ſ.* [*cot* and *land*] Land appendant to a cot-

COTQUEAN. *n. ſ* [probably from *coquin*, French] A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs.

Look to the bak d meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for coſt ———
——Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and J*

A ſtateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the ſexes ſhould keep within its particular bounds. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 38

You have given us a lively picture of huſbands hen-peck'd, but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*. *Add. Spect*

COTTAGE *n. f.* [from *cot*] A hut, a mean habitation, a cot; a little houſe.

The ſea-coaſt ſhall be dwellings and *cottages* for ſhepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zeph.* ii. 6.

They were right glad to take ſome corner of a poor *cottage*, and there to ſerve God upon their knees. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 2.

The ſelf ſame ſun that ſhines upon his court,
Hides not his viſage from our *cottage*, but
Looks on both al ke. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes no ſe their children, look to the affairs of the houſe, viſit poor *cottages*, and relieve their neceſſities. *Taylor's Holy Living*

It is difficult for a peaſant, bred up in the obſcurities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the unſeen ſplendors of a court.

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haſte,
And here, unenvied, rural dainties taſte. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

1 One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms,
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*

The moſt ignorant Iriſh *cottager* will not ſell his cow for a groat. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own

The huſbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, or elſe mere *cottagers*, which are but houſed beggars. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and *cottagers* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

COTTIER, *n. ſ.* [from *cot*] One who inhabits a cot. *Dict*

COTTON. *n. ſ.* [named, according to *Skinner*, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or *quince*, called by the Italians *cotogne*; whence *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, French.] The down of the cotton-tree

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its hardneſs may not be offenſive. *Wiſeman.*

COTTON *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into ſeveral ſegments almoſt to the bottom, and is of the expanded bell-ſhape: from the center riſes a pyramidal hollow tube, adorned and loaded with chives: from the empalement ſhoots up the pointal, fixed like a nail in the bottom of the flower and of the tube, which is changed into a roundiſh fruit, divided into four or more ſeminal cells, gaping at the top, and inclo ing ſeeds, covered over and wrapped within that ſoft ſubſtance wool, commonly known by the name of cotton. The ſpecies are, 1. Hot or ſhrubby *cotton*. 2 The moſt excellent American *cotton*, with a greeniſh ſeed 3. Annual ſhrubby *cotton*, of the iſland of Providence, with a large quinquefid vine leaf. 4 The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton* with a yellow flower. The firſt ſort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples, as alſo between Jeruſalem and Damaſcus, from whence the cotton is brought annually into theſe northern parts of Europe. It is ſown upon tilled grounds in the ſpring of the year, and cut down and reaped in harveſt, as corn with us. This *cotton* is the wool which incloſes or wraps up the ſeeds, and is contained in a kind of brown huſk or ſeed-veſſel growing upon this ſhrub. It is from this ſort that the vaſt quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furniſh our parts of the world It is brought from the iſlands, where the natives take great care of its culture. There are ſeveral ſorts of *cotton* ſold, which differ according to the countries from whence they come, and the various preparations made of them. The firſt is the *cotton* in the wool; that is, that which comes from the ſhell, from which only we take the ſeed thoſe come from Cyprus, Smyrna, &c. The ſecond is the *cotton* in the yarn: the ſecond and third ſorts are alſo annual: theſe are cultivated in the Weſt Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth ſorts grow in Egypt: theſe laſt many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude, from which the inhabitants are annually furniſhed with great quantities of *cotton*. One of theſe trees has a purpliſh and the other a yellow flower, which is the only difference between them. *Miller.*

COTTON. *n. ſ* Cloath or ſtuff made of cotton.

To COTTON *v. n.*

1 To riſe with a nap.

2 To cement, to unite with; a cant word.

A quarrel between you will end in one of you being turned off, in which caſe it will not be eaſy to *cotton* with another. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

To COUCH *v. n.* [*coucher*, French]

1. To lie down on a place of repoſe.

If I court more women, you'll *couch* with more men *Shak.*

Doth not the gentleman
Deſerve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice ſhall *couch* upon.

When love's fair goddeſs
Couch'd with her huſband in his golden bed. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt

Trees bent their heads to hear him ſing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers *couch'd* around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virg Geor. b.* iv. *l* 41

Title when dead

Comes

Comes like a ruſhing lion, *couch* like ſpaniels,
With rolling tongues, and tremble at the paw *Dryden.*

3. To lye down in ſecret, or in ambuſh.
We'll *couch* i' th' caſtle-ditch, 'till we ſee the light of our fairies *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow, and was paſſed over for dead, until a horſe was brought for his eſcape. *Hayward.*

4. To lye in a bed, or ſtratum.
Bleſſed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that *croucheth* beneath *Deutr.* xxxiii. 13.

5. To ſtoop, or bend down, to lower in fear, in pain, in reſpect
To *couch* down between Iſſachar, is a ſtrong aſs *couching* down between two burdens. *Gen.* xlix. 14.
Theſe *couchings*, and theſe lowly curteſies,
Might ſtir the blood of ordinary men. *Shakeſp. Jul. Ceſar*

To Couch *v. a.*

1. To repoſe; to lay on a place of repoſe
Where unbruiſed youth, with unſtuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shakeſp.*

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or ſtratum.
If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick, but if a hotter ſeaſon require it, we ſpread it on the floor much thinner *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The ſea and the land make one globe, and the waters *couch* themſelves, as cloſe as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a ſpherical convexity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To bed; to hide in another body
It is at this day in uſe at Gaza, to *couch* potſherds, or veſſels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to paſs it down in ſpouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

4. To involve, to include, to compriſe
But who will call thoſe noble who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whoſe only title to our father's fame,
Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name? *Dryden's Juv.*
That great argument for a future ſtate, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To include ſecretly; to hide with *under.*
The foundation of all parables is ſome analogy or ſimilitude between the topical or alluſive part of the parable and the thing *couched under* it, and intended by it. *South's Sermons*
There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched under* this allegory. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 3.
The true notion of the inſtitution being loſt, the tradition of the deluge, which was *couched under* it, was thereupon at length ſuſpended and loſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

6. To lay cloſe to another.
And over all, with brazen ſcales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of ſteel, ſo *couched* near,
That nought might pierce. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 11.

7. To fix the ſpear in the reſt, in the poſture of attack.
The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his ſteady ſpear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Fairy Queen.*
Before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and *couch* their ſpears,
'Till thickeſt legions cloſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.
The former wav'd in air
His flaming ſword, Æneas *couch'd* his ſpear *Dryden's Æn.*

8. To depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching the cataract* with equal impropriety they ſometimes ſpeak of *couching the patient.*
Some artiſt, whoſe nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his eyes,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes ruſhing on his eyes *Dennis.*
Whether the cataract be waſted by being ſeparated from its veſſels, I have never known poſitively, by diſſecting one that had been *couched.* *Sharp.*

Couch. *n. ſ* [from the verb.]

1. A ſeat of repoſe, on which it is common to lye down dreſſed.
So Satan fell; and ſtraight a fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy vans receiv'd him ſoft,
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore
As on a floating *couch* through the blithe air. *Milt. Par. Reg*
To roll on *couches*, rich with citron beds,
And lay their gouty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

2. A bed; a place of repoſe
Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A *couch* for luxury and damned inceſt *Shakeſp. Hamlet*
Dire was the toſſing! deep the groans! deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from *couch* to *couch*. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*
Thus gentle knight, inſpir'd by jolly May,
Forſook his early *couch* at early day. *Dryden's Fables.*
O, ye immortal powers that guard the juſt,
Watch round his *couch*, and ſoften his repoſe. *Addiſ. Cato.*

3. A layer, or ſtratum.
This heap is called by maltſters a *couch*, or bed of raw malt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Couchant. *adj* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; ſquatting.
If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather *couchant* or dormant. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 10.
As a tiger, who by chance hath ſpy'd,
In ſome purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches cloſe, then riſing, changes oft
His *couchant* watch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 403.

COUCHEE *n. ſ.* [French] Bedtime; the time of viſiting late at night.
None of her ſylvan ſubjects made their court,
Levees and *couchees* paſs'd without reſort. *Dryden.*

Couchер. *n. ſ.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

Couchfellow. *n. ſ.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow, companion
I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or elſe you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons.

Cou[illegible]
The *couchgraſs*, for the firſt year, inſenſibly robs moſt plants in ſandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COVE. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall creek or bay
2. A ſhelter; a cover

COVENANT. *n. ſ* [*convenant*, Fr *conventum*, Latin]

1. A contract, a ſtipulation.
He makes a *covenant* never to deſtroy
The earth again by flood, nor let the ſea
Surpaſs his bounds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi *l.* 892.
The Engliſh make the ocean their abode,
Whoſe ready ſails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *cov'nant* with th' unconſtant ſky. *Waller.*

2. An agreement on certain terms, a compact.
A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now conſider it, betwixt God and man, conſiſting of mercies on God's part, made over to man, and of conditions on man's part, required by God. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends ſay what they will, they ſtop their ears againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.
I ſhall but lend my diamond 'till your return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To Co'venant. *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To bargain, to ſtipulate.
His lord uſed commonly ſo to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant diſliked, he might freely depart at his pleaſure. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*
It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England, that neither of them ſhould treat of peace or truce with the French king. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
By words men come to know one another's minds; by theſe they *covenant* and confederate. *South's Sermons*
Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it ſhould be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant ſhould direct. *L'Eſt.*

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with *for.*
They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of ſilver. *Mat.*
Pointing to a heap of ſand,
For ev'ry grain to give a year demand;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime. *Garth's Ovid.*

Covenan'ter. *n. ſ* [from *covenant*] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer
Both of them were reſpective rites of their admiſſion into the ſeveral covenants, and the *covenanters* become thereby entitled to the reſpective privileges. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Covena'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant*] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.
The *covenanters* ſhall have no more aſſurance of mutual aſſiſtance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

Co'venous. *adj* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent, colluſive, trickiſh.
I wiſh ſome means deviſed for the reſtraint of theſe inordinate and *covenous* leaſes of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thouſands of years. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

To COVER *v. a* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe
The paſtures are cloathed with flocks, the valleys alſo are *covered* over with corn. *Pſ.* lxv. 13.
A man ought not to *cover* his head. 1 *Cor.* xi.
Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

2. To conceal under ſomething laid over
Or lead me to ſome ſolitary place,
And *cover* my retreat from human race. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm, to bury
Raillery and wit ſerve only to *cover* nonſenſe with ſhame, when reaſon has firſt proved it to be mere nonſenſe. *Watts.*

5. To ſhelter; to conceal from harm

Charity ſhall *cover* the multitude of ſins. 1 *Pet.* iv. 8.

6. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural hiſtorians obſerve, that only the male birds have voices, that their ſongs begin a little before breeding time, and end a little after, that whilſt the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuſes and diverts her with his ſongs during the whole time of her ſitting. *Add. Spect.*

7. To copulate with a female.

8. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of ſuperiority.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or ſignification to him, than to be *covered* in the preſence of that king. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*

Co'VER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The ſecundine is but a general *cover*, not ſhaped according to the parts, but the ſkin is ſhaped according to the parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 732.

The fountains could be ſtrengthened no other way than by making a ſtrong *cover* or arch over them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Oreſtes' bulky rage,
Unſatisfy'd with margins cloſely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finiſh'd yet. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

With your hand, or any other *cover*, you ſtop the veſſel, ſo as wholly to exclude the air. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A concealment; a ſcreen, a veil, a ſuperficial appearance, under which ſomething is hidden.

The truth and reaſon of things may be artificially and effectually inſinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact, or of a ſuppoſed one. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the ſpleen has great inconveniences, ſo the pretence of it is a handſome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilſt his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

Co'VER SHAME. *n. ſ.* [*cover* and *ſhame.*] Some appearance uſed to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover ſhame* of lewdneſs? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Co'VERING. *n. ſ.* [from *cover.*] Dreſs; veſture; any thing ſpread over another.

The women took and ſpread a *covering over* the well's mouth. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19.

Bring ſome *covering* for this naked ſoul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Sometimes providence caſts things ſo, that truth and intereſt lie the ſame way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. *South.*

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *coverings* of Sidon an purple ſpread. *Dryden's Fables.*

Co'VERLET. *n. ſ.* [*couverlict*, French.] The outermoſt of the bedcloaths; that under which all the reſt are concealed.

Lay her in lilies and in violets,
And ſilken curtains over her diſplay,
And odour'd ſheets, and arras *coverlets*. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

With ſilken curtains and gold *coverlets*,
Therein to ſhrowd her ſumptuous Belamoure. *Fairy Queen.*

This done, the hoſt produc'd the general bed,
Which with no coſtly *coverlet* they ſpread. *Dryden's Fables.*

The difficulties I was in, for want of a houſe and bed, being forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Co'VERT. *n. ſ.* [from *cover*, *couvert*, French.]

1. A ſhelter, a defence.

Let mine outcaſts dwell with thee, Moab, be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the ſpoiler. *Iſaiah*, xvi. 4.

There ſhall be a tabernacle for a ſhadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from ſtorm and rain. *Iſ.* iv. 6.

They are by ſudden alarm, or watch word, to be called out to their military motions, under ſky or *covert*, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman wont. *Milton on Education.*

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in ſilent walk, then laid him down
Under the hoſpitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.*

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Now'rs him I made, but he was 'ware of me,
And ſtole into the *covert* of the wood. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Jul.*

I ſhall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton.*

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conſcious groves,
The ſcenes of his paſt triumphs and his loves. *Denham.*

Deep into ſome thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the ſtars or ſun. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

The deer is loos'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*.
Be ſure ye mind the word, and when I give it,
Ruſh in at once, and ſeize upon your prey. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Co'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered, not open; not expoſed.

You are, of either ſide the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in ſhade into the garden. *Bacon, eſſay 47.*

The fox is a beaſt alſo very prejudicial to the huſbandman, eſpecially in places that are near foreſt-woods and *covert* places. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield. *Pope's Eſſays.*

2. Secret; hidden; private; inviſible.

And let us preſently go ſit in council,
How *covert* matters may be beſt diſcloſed,
And open perils ſureſt anſwered. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

By what beſt way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. l. 41.*

Co'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her huſband, as *covert* baron, feme *covert*.

Inſtead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myſelf; to have my body diſabled, and my head fortified. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Co'VERT-WAY. *n. ſ.* [from *covert* and *way.*]

It is, in fortification, a ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greateſt difficulties in a ſiege is to make a lodgment on the *covert way*, becauſe uſually the beſieged paliſade it along the middle, and undermine it on all ſides. It is ſometimes called the corridor, and ſometimes the counterſcarp, becauſe it is on the edge of the ſcarp. *Harris.*

Co'VERTLY. *adv.* [from *covert.*] Secretly; cloſely; in private; with privacy.

Yet ſtill Aragnol (ſo his foe was hight)
Lay lurking, *covertly* him to ſurpriſe. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

How can'ſt thou croſs this marriage?

—Not honeſtly, my lord; but ſo *covertly*, that no diſhoneſty ſhall appear in me. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Amongſt the poets, Perſius *covertly* ſtrikes at Nero; ſome of whoſe verſes he recites with ſcorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

Co'VERTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *covert.*] Secrecy, privacy. *Dict.*

Co'VERTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *covert.*]

1. Shelter, defence; not expoſure.

It may be it is rather the ſhade, or other *coverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He ſaw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, ſeconded
Upon her huſband, ſaw their ſhame that ſought
Vain *coverture*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 337.*

The winds being ſo fierce, and the weather ſo ſevere, as not to ſuffer any thing to proſper or thrive beyond the height of a ſhrub, in any of all thoſe iſlands, unleſs it be protected by walls; as in gardens, or other like *coverture*. *Woodward.*

2. In law.

The eſtate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *poteſtate viri*, and therefore diſabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herſelf or her huſband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowel.*

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, diſable them to accompliſh the conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To COVET *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]

1. To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds.

If it be a ſin to *covet* honour,
I am the moſt offending man alive. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

I am yet
Unknown to woman, never was forſworn,
Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own,
At no time broke my faith. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

O father! can it be that ſouls ſublime,
Return to viſit our terreſtrial clime?
And that the generous mind, releaſed by death,
Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To deſire earneſtly.

But *covet* earneſtly the beſt gifts. 1 *Cor.* xii. 31.

To Co'VET. *v. n.* To have a ſtrong deſire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while ſome *coveted after*, they have erred from the faith. 1 *Tim.* vi.

Co'VETABLE. *adj.* [from *covet.*] To be wiſhed for; to be coveted. *Dict.*

Co'VETISE. *n. ſ.* [*convoitiſe*, French.] Avarice, covetouſneſs of money.

Moſt wretched wight, whom nothing might ſuffice,
Whoſe greedy luſt did lack in greateſt ſtore,
Whoſe need had end, but no end *covetiſe*. *Fairy Queen, b. v.*

Co'VETOUS. *adj.* [*convoiteux*, French.]

1. Inordinately deſirous.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay;
The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the inhoſpitable coaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

An

An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices.
2 *Pet.* ii. 14.

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him. You must in no ways say he is *covetous*. *Shakesp.*

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasons, give him money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

3. Desirous, eager; in a good sense.

Sheba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair Prince shall be. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

COVETOUSLY *adv.* [from *covetous*] Avariciously, eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will supply us easily, if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall's get it? *Shakespeare.*

COVETOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *covetous*] Avarice, inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*. *Shakesp. K. John.*

He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*, or ministers to another's gain, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Covetousness deadeneth a man's spirit, and looks it into the earth. *Tillotson.*

COVEY. *n. s.* [*couvee*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
2. A number of birds together.

A flight of wasps and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst. *L'Estrange.*

A *covey* of partridges springing in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 3.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of youths. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 112.

COUGH. *n. s.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity. It is pronounced *coff*.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 63.

For his dear sake long restless nights you bore,
While rattling *cough* his heaving vessels tore. *Smith.*

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the pec-

[illegible]
thou dost drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would *cough* at. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The first problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed. *Brown.*

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of cleansing themselves, and casting it up by *coughing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are who to my person pay their court,
I *cough* like Horace, and though lean, am short. *Pope's Ep.*

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lung, then into the aspera arteria, or weasand, and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

COUGHER. *n. s.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs. *Dict.*

COVIN. } *n. s.* A deceitful agreement between two or more,
COVINE } to the hurt of another. *Cowel.*

COVING. *n. s.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See CAN.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired, but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto. 2 *Mac.* xv. 38.

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?
Am I obliged by that to assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

COULTER. *n. s.* [*culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock. 1 *Sa.* xiii. 20.

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The plough for stiff clays is long and broad, and the *coulter* long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortim.*

[illegible]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the *council*, sought false witness. *Mat.* xxvi. 59.

In histories composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a constant correspondence between the camp and the council-table. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 130.

2. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Christian church, or from their synods or *councils*. *Hooker.*

3. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or

They being thus assembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

4. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great seal. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

COUNCIL-BOARD. *n. s.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*,
He be convened. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

When ship-money was transacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws,
Must yield her foe the stronger cause;
A shame to one so much adored
For wisdom at Jove's *council board*. *Swift.*

COUNSEL. *n. s.* [*consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice, direction.

Let me give thee *counsel*, that thou mayest save thine own life. 2 *Kings*, i. 3.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon, Essay* 27.

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his government. *Clarendon.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

They that lay wait for my soul, take *counsel* together. *Psalm* lxxi. 10.

I hold as little *counsel* with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker, b. 4. sect.* 2.

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour. *Eccles.* xxv. 5.

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel* against the Lord. *Prov.* xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy, the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*, they'll tell all. *Shakespeare.*

6. Scheme; purpose, design.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Psal.* xxxiii. 11.

The Lord will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the *counsels* of the heart. 1 *Cor.*

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviature usual in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant, we will have these things set down by lawful *counsel*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice, and an overspeaking judge is no well tuned cymbal. *Bacon, Essay* 46.

What says my *counsel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

To COUNSEL. *v. a.* [*consilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love? *Shakespeare.*

Truth shall nurse her,
Holy and heav'nly thoughts still *counsel* her. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

If fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not, I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to her fairer face, though she seemed to make peace with them. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

To advise any thing
The less had been our shame,
The less his *counsell'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

COUNSELLABLE. *adj.* [from *counsel*.] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more *counsellable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errours, if he would communicate his own thoughts to discreet men. *Clar.*

[illegible]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was [illegible]
She would be a *counsellor* [illegible]
[illegible] *Wisd.* vii. 9.

Death

Death of thy ſoul! Thoſe linen cheeks of thine
Are *counſellors* to fear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Confidant; boſom friend.

In ſuch green palaces the firſt kings reign'd,
Slept in their ſhades, and angels entertain'd,
With ſuch old *counſellors* they oft adviſe,
And by frequenting ſacred groves grew wiſe. *Waller.*

3. One whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs.

You are a *counſellor*,
And by that virtue no man dare accuſe you. *Shak. H VIII.*

Of *counſellors* there are two ſorts: the firſt, *conſultores nati*, as I may term them; ſuch are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's ſons: but the ordinary ſort of *counſellors* are ſuch as the king, out of a due conſideration of their worth and abilities, and, withal, of their fidelity to his perſon and to his crown, calleth to be of counſel with him, in his ordinary government *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. One that is conſulted in a caſe of law; a lawyer

Co'UNSELLORSHIP *n. ſ.* [from *counſellor*.] The office or poſt of a privy counſellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the moſt part are ſuch as cannot well be ſevered from the *counſellorſhip*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

To COUNT. *v. a* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number, to tell.

Here through this grate I can *count* every one,
And view the Frenchmen. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. i.*

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous, their acts. *Johnſ.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the ſands, or to ſum up infinity. *South's Sermons*

When men in ſickneſs lingering lie,
They *count* the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryden*

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low,
Thy ſlaughter'd ſons now ſmile, and think they won,
When they can *count* more Theban ghoſts than their. *Dryd.*

2. To preſerve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongſt them at their certain ſeaſons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteouſneſs. *Gen. xv. 6.*

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat, the labour of thoſe who broke the oxen, muſt all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To eſteem; to account; to reckon, to conſider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in ſpeech, we then *count* it to have ſome uſe of natural reaſon. *Hooker, b. i.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. *1 Sam.*

Nor ſhall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton's Agoniſt. l. 991.*

[illegible], to [illegible]

In friendſhip, and in hatred, obſtinate. *Philips's Briton.*

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impoſſibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner be. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or ſcheme with *upon*.

I think it a great errour to *count upon* the genius of a nation as a ſtanding argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT. *n. ſ.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of bleſſed ſaints for to increaſe the *count*. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon theſe years. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

2. Reckoning.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a change upon you.
——Well, I know not
What *counts* harſh fortune caſts upon my face. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNT. *n. ſ.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Latin.] A title of foreign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE. [from *count*.] That which may be numbered

The evils which you deſire to be recounted are very many, and almoſt *countable* with thoſe which were hidden in the baſket of Pandora. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

COUNTENANCE. *n. ſ* [*contenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face; the ſyſtem of the features.

So ſpake our ſire, and by his *countenance* ſeem'd
Entering on ſtudious thoughts abſtruſe. *Milton's Parad. Lo.*

To whom, with *countenance* calm, and ſoul ſedate,
Thus Teucris. *Dryden's Æn.*

Air, look.

Well, Suffolk, yet thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arreſt:
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

3. Calmneſs of look; compoſure of face.

She ſmiles ſevere; not with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the funeral preſent took;
Ev'n kept her *count'nance*, when the hid removed,
Diſcloſ'd the heart unfortunately loved. *Dryden's Fable.*

The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien, aſpect of aſſurance.

The night beginning to perſuade ſome reſting place, the gentlewoman, even out of *countenance* before ſhe began her ſpeech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the anſwer ye ſhall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Their beſt friends were out of *countenance*, becauſe they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it out of *countenance* in every place; even in private corners it will loſe confidence.

If the outward profeſſion of religion and virtue were once in practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the neceſſary conſequence. *Sw.*

If thoſe preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation out of *countenance*, and the other aſleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be out of *countenance* that ſhould gain the ſuperiority in ſuch a conteſt: a coquette logician may be raiſed, but not contradicted *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 32.

It puts the learned in *countenance*, and gives them a place among the faſhionable part of mankind. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Affection or ill will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the ſtout fairy, mongſt the maſkeſt crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princeſs too, exceeding proud,
That to ſtrange knight no better *countenance* allow'd. *Fa. Q.*

The king hath on him ſuch a *countenance*,
As he had loſt ſome province, and a region
Lov'd, as he loves himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any ſide, ſupport.

The church of Chriſt, which held that profeſſion which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not ſo long uſe the exerciſe of Chriſtian religion but in private. *Hooker, b. v. ſect. 1.*

His majeſty maintained an army here, to give ſtrength and *countenance* to the civil magiſtrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then, we'll uſe
His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him, deviſe
His ſpeedy taking off. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This is the magiſtrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to perſons and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneneſs. *Atterb.*

7. Superficial appearance; ſhow, reſemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great diſcontent thereat. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Oh, you bleſſed miniſters above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance*. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Bianca's love
Made me exchange my ſtate with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COUNTENANCE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport; to patroniſe, to vindicate.

Neither ſhalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cauſe. *Exod.*

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reaſon. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

This natural fault of being ſo very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it. *Addiſ.*

2. To make a ſhew of.

Each to theſe ladies love did *countenance*,
And to his miſtreſs each himſelf ſtrove to advance. *Fa. Qu.*

3. To act ſuitably to any thing, to keep up any appearance.

[illegible]

As from your graves riſe up, and walk like ſprights,
[illegible] *Milt.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore he was not immured with a wooden veſſel, but he did *countenance* the landing in [illegible] boat.

COUNTENANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *countenance*.] One that countenances or ſupports another.

COUNTER *n. ſ.* [from *count*.]

1. A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning.

Though theſe half pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*. *Swift's Conſiderations on Wood's Coin.*

2. Money in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock his treasure in his counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts,
Dash him to pieces. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar*

3. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

A fine gaudy nunx, that robs our *counters* every night; and then goes out, as a spends it upon our cuckold-makers. *Dryden.*

An half whipt drudge, needles useless lie;
And shuttle-cocks across the *counter* fly
These sports warm harmless. *Gay's Trivia.*

Sometimes you would see him behind his *counter* selling broad cloth, sometimes measuring tapes *Arbuth. Hist. of J. B.*

Whether thy *counter* shine with suns unsold,
And toy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*

4. COUNTER *of a Horse*, is that part of a horse's forehand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to.

Shall we erect two wills in Gods, and make the will of his purpose and intention run *counter* to the will of his approbation? *South's Sermons*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallels, that frequently they run *counter* one to the other *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in running *counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way

How chearfully on the false trail they cry,
Oh, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

3. Contrary ways.

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him in this case, it is plain, the will and desire run *counter* *Locke.*

4. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before any word used in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter*-petition on foot. *Clar.*

To COUNTERACT *v. a.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

To COUNTERBA'LANCE, *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To weigh against, to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with some biass, which it is the business of education either to take off, or *counterbalance.* *Locke*

COUNTERBA'LANCE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight, equivalent power

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each others poize and *counterbalance* are. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchaseable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBUFF, *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the diff'rent blows; then shoots amain,
Till *counterbuff'd* the flops, and sleeps again. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBU'FF. *n. f.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A blow in a contrary direction, a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff*, that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and shew
What house you come of, by the blow
You gave sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'scape o' th' sandbags *counterbuff* *Ben. Johnson.*

COUNTERCASTER. *n. f.* [from *counter*, for a false piece of money, and *caster.*] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be let and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this *countercaster*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

COUNTERCHANGE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange, reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is severally in all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To COUNTERCHANGE *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM. *n. f.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is dissolved, that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by *countercharms* they change again,
And stand majestick, and recall'd to men. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm.*] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so *countercharm* all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppose, to stop with sudden opposition.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Stop, rebuke

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lyed: this is called the *counterchech* quarrelsome. *Shakespeare.*

To COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a* [from *counter* and *draw.*] To copy, as painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chamb.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *evidence*] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceits by a *counterevidence*, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments. *Glanville's Sc. pf. c. 10.*

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all because there is no *counterevidence*, nor any witness that appears against it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To COUNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original, to forge.

What art thou,
That *counterfeit'st* the person of a king? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to *counterfeit* and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon's Henry VII*

There have been some that could *counterfeit* the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Say, lovely dream, where could'st thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, Oh, you mortal engines, whose rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,
Farewel! *Shakespeare's Othello.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou did'st give ear
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotson's Serm.*

CO'UNTERFEIT *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their superscription; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. *Milton.*

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our shame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than *counterfeit*. *Rosscom.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another, an impostor.

I am no *counterfeit*, to die is to be a *counterfeit*, for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakespeare's Henry IV p.*

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it possible for him to instruct a player, either in gesture or fashions, or in recounting past matters of his life and education, or in fit answers to questions, any ways to come near the resemblance of him whom he was to represent. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter. *Addison's Ovid. Metam.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was stamp'd. Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit*, yet my mother seem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something that is real, for though all pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *n. f.* [from *counterfeit*] A forger, one who counterfeits copies to pass for originals.

Henry the second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth *Camden.*

Co'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from *counterfeit*.] Falsely, fallaciously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the instructing nod, and be all to them most *counterfeitly*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

COUNTERFERMENT. *n. s.* [*counter* and *ferment*.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* must a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambuscade among the dishes. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 195.

COUNTERFE'ISANCE. *n. s.* [*contrefaisance*, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfeisance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Such is the face of falsehood, such the sight
Of foul Duessa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfeisance* known. *Fairy Queen, b.*

Co'UNTERFORT. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *fort*.]

Counterforts, buttresses or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terrasses, subject to bulge, or be thrown down. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *gage*.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *guard*.] A small rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *light*.] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMAND. *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *countermands* their deepest projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

2. To oppose, to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *n. s.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow? *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

To COUNTERMA'RCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march*.] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Retrocession, march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits? *Collier on Thought.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *mark*.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which they have undergone. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *mark*.]

A horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *mine*.]

A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and disappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the Cyrenians made a *countermine*, and thereinto they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of opposition, means of counteraction.

He thanking himself contemned, knowing no *countermine* but contempt but terror, began to set nothing by, might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp [illegible]ment. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *countermine* was but self-preservation. *L'Estrange, Fab. 37.*

To COUNTERMI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

Thus in all likelihood it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION. *n. s.* [*counter* and *motion*.] Contrary motion, opposition of motion.

That resistance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed, must needs press again on the body that presses it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these *countermotions* would overset them, or occasion a later arrival. *Cheyne.*

COUNTERMU'RE. *n. s.* [*contremur*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot flying continually through the breach, did beat down houses, but the *countermure*, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

COUNTERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*counter* and *natural*.] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a *counternatural* hectick extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COUNTERNO'ISE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *noise*.] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights, to charm and lull asleep, or else, by a *counternoise* of revellings and riotous excesses, to drown the softer whispers of their conscience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

COUNTERO'PENING. *n. s.* [*counter* and *opening*.] An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

COUNTERPA'CE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *pace*.] Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

Co'UNTERPANE. *n. s.* [*contrepoint*, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint*.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns,
In cypress chests my arras *counterpanes*. *Shakespeare.*

COUNTERPA'RT. *n. s.* [*counter* and *part*.] The correspondent part, the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the *key* of a cipher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England, so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Estrange, Fab. 82.*

Oh *counterpart*
Of our soft sex, well are you made our lord
So bold, so great, so god like are you form'd,
How can you love so many things as women? *Dryd. K. Arth.*

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the discovery the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 267.

COUNTERPLE'A. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *plea*.] In law, a replication as if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate; that which the demandant alegeth against this request is called a *counterplea*. *Cowel.*

To COUNTERPLO'T. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot*.] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

COUNTERPLOT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf here, that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf, and such a *counterplot* it was too, as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out. *L'Estrange, Fab. 174.*

COUNTERPOINT. *n. s.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpane*. See COUNTERPANE.

To COUNTERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poise*.]

1. To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoil we have brought home,
Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part
The charges of the action. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The force and the distance of weights, *counterpoising* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of these bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet, that may be fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many free subjects of England will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser on Ireland.*

COUNTERPOISE.

COUNTERPOISE. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *poise*.]

1. Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance

Take her by the hand,
And tell her she is thine, to whom I promise
A *counterpoise*, if not in thy estate,
A balance more replete. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metal line *counterpoise* into the opposite scale *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance

Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air
In *counterpoise*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 999.*

Equipollence, equivalence of power.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon, Essay 20.*

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people *Swift on the Different in Athens and Rome.*

COUNTERPOISON. *n. f.* [*counter* and *poison*.] Antidote, medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause, for example, in poison from sublimate corrosive, and arsenick. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRE'SSURE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *pressure*.] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this single point direct their course,
That so the *counterpressure* ev'ry way,
Of equal power, might their motions stay,
And, by a steady poise, the whole in quiet lay? *Blackm.*

COUNTERPRO'JECT *n. f.* [*counter* and *project*.] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch *Sw.*

To COUNTERPRO'VE *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove*.] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERROL. *v. n.* [*counter* and *roll*. This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control*.] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTERROLMENT. *n. f.* [from *counterroll*.] A counter account, controlment.

This present manner of exercising of this office, hath so many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterremembrances*, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood *Bacon.*

COUNTERSCARP *n. f.* [from *counter* and *scarp*.] In fortification, is that side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert way, with its parapet and glacis; and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*. *Harris.*

To COUNTERSI'GN *v. a.* [from *counter* and *sign*.] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and *countersigned* by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTENOR. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *tenor*.] One of the mean or middle parts of musick, so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor *Harris*

I am deaf for two months together: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices. *Swift*

COUNTERTIDE *n. f.* [*counter* and *tide*.] Contrary tide, fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and so
Presaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTIME *n. f.* [*counter* and *time*, *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage. *Farrier's Di*

2. Defence, opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate. *Dryd. Aurengz*

COUNTERTURN *n. f.* [*counter* and *turn*.]

The catastasis, called by the Romans *status*, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, entangles the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

To COUNTERVAIL. *v. a* [*contra* and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are apt to *countervail* those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not lightly to be shaken off. *Hooker, b. ii. sect.*

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assail'd,
Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd*. *Fairy Queen, b.*

The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight, whereby the ascending side, in every one of these revolutions, does exceed the other; and though this may be effected by making the water-wheels larger, yet then the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams. *Wilkins's Dedalus.*

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniencies that go along with it. *L'Estrange, Fable 112.*

COUNTERVAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight, power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever *South's Sermons.*

COUNTERVIEW *n. f.* [*counter* and *view*.]

1. Opposition, a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was sin'd and judg'd on earth,
Within the gates of hell sat sin and death,
In *counterview*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 231.*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other

I have drawn some lines of Lingar's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Conversation.*

To COUNTERWO'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That *counterworks* each folly and caprice
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

COUNTESS. *n. f.* [*comtisse*, Lat. *comtesse*, French.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the duchess of Norfolk.
—It is, and all the rest are *countesses*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

It is the peculiar happiness of the *countess* of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you, while she was living; and so gratefully honoured after she was dead. *Dryden.*

COUNTING-HOUSE *n. f.* [*count* and *house*.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their *counting-houses*, put them upon emptying them *Locke.*

COUNTLESS *adj.* [from *count*.] Innumerable; without number, not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiss for kiss,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O, were the sum of these that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them. *Shakespeare.*

But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes
Legions of mischief, *countless* multitudes
Of former curses. *Donne.*

By one *countless* sum of woes oppress,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

I see, I cry'd, his woes, a *countless* train,
I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main. *Pope's Odyss.*

The seats which, shining through the chearful land,
In *countless* numbers, blest Britannia sees. *Thomf. Autumn.*

COUNTRY. *n. f.* [*contrie*, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; supposed to be contracted from *conterrato*.]

1. A tract of land, a region.

Send out more horses, skirre the *country* round,
Hang those that talk of fear *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

[illegible] those *countries* of which they would be informed. *Sprat.*

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again it to the *country*. *Spectator, N°. 626.*

3. The place which any man inhabits.

4. The place of one's birth, the native soil

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*. *Sprat*

O, save my *country*, heav'n, shall be your last. *Pope.*

5. The inhabitants of any region

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cry'd hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*

COUNTRY. *adj* [This word is scarcely used but in compositi on.]

1. Rustick,

1. Ruſtick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that having received a ſhilling from one that owes her three, and a ſhilling alſo from another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal? *Locke.*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot ſhould confine himſelf to *country* dances. *Spectator*, N°. 308.

He comes no nearer to a poſitive, clear idea of a poſitive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to paſs the channel of the river where he ſtood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you ſhall find that the notions they apply this name to, are ſo odd that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do ſomewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* ſeat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

2. Remote from cities or courts, and of an intereſt oppoſite to that of courts.

A *country* gentleman learning Latin in the univerſity, removes the next to his mansion houſe. *Locke.*

3. [illegible]

She laughing the cruel tyrant to ſcorn, ſpake in her *country* language. 2 *Maccabees*, vii. 27.

4. Ruſtick, ignorant, untaught.

We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of grammar *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

COUNTRYMAN *n. ſ.* [from *country* and *man*.]

1. One born in the ſame country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

[illegible]

My *countryman*; but yet I know him not *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Horace, great bard, ſo fate ordain'd, aroſe,
And bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading proſe,
And ſet their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The Britiſh ſoldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not conſider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. A ruſtick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have buſineſs to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a huſbandman.

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Eſtrange.*

COUNTY. *n. ſ.* [*comté*, Fr. *comitatus*, Lat.]

1. A ſhire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the better government thereof, and the more eaſy adminiſtration of juſtice, ſo that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within ſome *county*. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a ſheriff, who, among other duties belonging to his office, puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of theſe counties four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaſter, Cheſter, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a juriſdiction of ſo high a nature, that whereas all pleas, touching the life and the maiming of a man, called pleas of the crown, and ordinarily held in the king's name, and which cannot paſs in the name of any other; the chief governors of theſe, by ſpecial charter from the king, ſent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching juſtice as abſolutely as the prince himſelf in other counties, only acknowledging him their ſuperior and ſovereign. But this power has, by a ſtatute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. Beſides the above counties of both ſorts, there are likewiſe counties corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to beſtow extraordinary liberties. Of theſe London one, York another, the city of Cheſter a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to theſe may be added many more; as the county of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, the county of the town of Haverfordweſt, and the county of Litchfield. *County* is, in another ſignification, uſed for the county court which the ſheriff keeps every month within his charge, either by himſelf or his deputy. Of theſe counties, one with another, there are reckoned thirty-ſeven in England, beſides twelve in Wales. *Cowel.*

Diſcharge your powers unto their ſeveral *counties*,
As we will ours. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

He caught his death the laſt *county* ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow-woman and her fatherleſs children. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 517.

2. An earldom.

3. A count; a lord: now wholly obſolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Cheſter, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the ſame *ita liberè ac gladium ſicut rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam.* *Daines.*

COUPEE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and ſuſpended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

COUPLE. *n. ſ.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tye that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my ſtable-ſtand where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couples* with her,
Than when I feel and ſee no further truſt her. *Shakeſp.*

It is in ſome ſort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they ſhould be of the ſame ſize and humour *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of ſhepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A ſchoolmaſter, who ſhall teach my ſon and your's, I will provide, yea, though the three do coſt me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Aſcham.*

A piece of chryſtal incloſed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were ſhaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So ſhall all the *couples* three,
Ever true in loving be. *Shakeſpeare's Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Oh! alas!
I loſt a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have ſtood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious *couple* do. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to ſee one another naked. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He ſaid, the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All ſucceeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To COUPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
Leech Merriman, the poor cur is imboſt;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakeſp.*

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heaven's in ſtore,
To *couple* coming harms with ſorrow paſt. *Sidney, b. ii.*

And whereſoe'er we went, like Juno's ſwans,
Still we went *coupled* and inſeparable. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together, that it may be one. *Exod. xxvi. 11.*

They behold your chaſte converſation *coupled* with fear. 1 *Pet.* iii. 2.

Their concernments were ſo *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reaſon, who is meaſuring ſyllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he ſhould be mending his own ſoul, and ſecuring his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed, to join in wedlock.

I ſhall rejoice to ſee you ſo *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am juſt going to aſſiſt with the archbiſhop, in degrading a parſon who *couples* all our beggars, by which I ſhall make one happy man. *Swift.*

[illegible] embraces

The fountains of waters there being rare, divers ſorts of beaſts come from ſeveral parts to drink; and ſo being refreſhed, fall to *couple*, and many times with ſeveral kinds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 77.

Thou with thy luſty crew,
Caſt wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reaſon of the meeting together of brutes of ſeveral ſpecies, and waters, and the promiſcuous *couplings* of males and females of ſeveral ſpecies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

After this alliance,
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with ſheep,
And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n. ſ.* [*couple* and *beggar*.] One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other.

No *couple beggar* in the land,
E'er join'd ſuch numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

COUPLET. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Two verſes, a pair of rhimes.

Then would they caſt away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would uſe in ſinging ſome ſhort *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half ſhould anſwer. *Sidney, b. 1.*

Then at the laſt, an only *couplet* fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needleſs Alexandrine ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags its ſlow length along.
Pope [illegible]

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a ſigh I wiſh it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix
More ſenſe than I can do in ſix,
It gives me ſuch a jealous fit,
I cry, pox take him and his wit. *Sw. ft.*

2. A pair; as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
E're that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd,
His fuence will fit drooping. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

COURAGE. *n. f.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Latin.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

The king becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Their discipline
Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Hope arms their *courage*; from their tow'rs they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. *Dryden.*

Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it, and when it is only a kind of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or discretion. That *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason. *Addison's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cause of their misfortunes. *Sw.*

COURA'GEOUS. *adj* [from *courage*.] Brave; daring; bold, enterprising; adventurous, hardy; stout.

His is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, shall flee away naked in that day. *Amos*, ii. 16.

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it. *Atterbury's Sermons*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous*.] Bravely, stoutly, boldly

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl *courageously* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon's H. VII.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *courageous*.] Bravery; boldness; spirit, courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manliness and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 18.

CURANT. } *n. f.* [*courante*, French.] See COURANT.
COURANTO. }

1. A noble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a *coranto*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, French.] To bend, to bow; to stoop in supplication

In the fatness of these pursy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good. *Shak. Hamlet.*

CO'URIER. *n. f* [*courier*, French.] A messenger sent in haste, an express; a runner

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend. *Shakesp. Timon.*

This thing the wary bassa well perceiving, for more assurance, by speedy *couriers* advertised Solyman of the taking of Tauris, and of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Knolles's History.*

COURSE. *n. f* [*course*, Fr. *cursus*, Latin.]

1. Race; career.

And some the arms with sinewy force,
And some with swiftness in the *course*. *Cowley.*

2. Passage from place to place; progress. To this may be referred *the course of a river.*

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts* xxi. 7.

A light, by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore. *Denham.*

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *course*, he received of Philantus. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed

6. Sail; means by which the course is performed.

To the *courses* we have devised studding-sails, sprit-sails, and top-sails, *Raleigh's Essays.*

7. Progress from one gradation to another.

If she live long,
And in the end meet the old *course* of death,
Women will all turn monsters. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it must not be altered by another disputant in the *course* of the disputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of succession; as, *every one in his* course

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by *course*; and let one interpret. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 27.

9. Stated and orderly method.

The duke cannot deny the *course* of law. *Shakespeare.*

If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, no body can succeed to this title of the first Ruler *Locke.*

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands did resolve during her *course* of physick, and she continueth very well to this day. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series Hence our *courses* of philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, and mathematicks. *Chambers.*

12. [illegible], manner of proceeding.

Gratus perceiving the manner he was in, began to doubt with himself what *course* were best for him to take. *Knolles.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best *course* he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a *course* of discretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies on Ireland.*

Give willingly what I can take by force,
And know, obedience is your safest *course*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

But if a right *course* be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

'Tis time we should decree
What *course* to take. *Addison's Cato.*

The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest *course* to give way also to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life, train of actions.

A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good *course*; for otherwise it would have been terrible. *Sidney.*

His addiction was to *courses* vain,
His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow,
His houses filled up with riots, banquets, sports. *Shak. H. V.*

Men will say,
That beauteous Emma vagrant *courses* took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook. *P*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases. *Temple.*

So every servant took his *course*,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse. *Prior.*

15. Catamenia

The like happens upon the stoppage of women's *courses*, which, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease *Harvey on Consumptions.*

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the *course* of nature *James*, iii.

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris*

18. Series of consequences.

Sense is of *course* annex'd to wealth and power;
No muse is proof against a golden show'r. *Garth.*

With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation and language, which I have been used to, will of *course* make all chime that way, and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.

Worthy sir, thou bleed'st.
Thy exercise hath been too violent
For a second *course* of fight. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Then with a second *course* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god. *Dryden's Æn.*

You are not to wash your hands 'till after you have sent up your second *course*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd swear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand was there. *Pope.*

20. Regularity; settled rule.

Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted of *course* to all useful projectors. *Swift.*

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 47.

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The king is hunting the deer, I am *coursing* myself.
Shakespeare's Love's Labour lost.

Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpose
To be his purveyor. *Shakespeare's Mac.*

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon's Natural History*

I am continually starting hares for you to *course*: we were

certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour just where thine takes it up. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

3 To put to speed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat. *May's Virg.*

To COURSE *v. n.* To run, to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

The blood, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice, but the sherris warms it, and makes it *course* from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 2.*

She did so *course* o'er my exteriours, with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and *cours'd* around his chair *Dry.*

All, at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend
And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,
All ether *coursing* in a maze of light. *Thomson's Autumn.*

COURSER *n. s.* [from *course*; *coursier*, French.]

1. A swift horse, a war horse: a word not used in prose.

So, proudly pricketh on his *courser* strong,
And Atin ay him pricks with spurs of shame and wrong.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. can. 5. stanz. 38.

Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of *coursers*, born of heavenly breed,
Who from their nostrils breath'd etherial fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire *Dryden's Æn.*

Th' impatient *courser* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain,
Hills, vales, and floods appear already crossed,
Ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost *Pope.*

2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

A leash is a leathern thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

COURT *n. s.* [*cour*, Fr. *koert*, Dut. *curtis*, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.

do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; Epicurism and lust,
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls. *Isaiah*, xxxv. 13.

His care and exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a *court*: the politeness and civility with which this justice was administred, would convince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior's Dedication.*

A suppliant to your royal *court* I come. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administred.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the *court*? *Shakespeare.*

St. Paul being brought into the highest *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached, concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Open space before a house.

You must have, before you come to the front, three *courts*: a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a second *court* of the same, but more garnished, with little turrets, or other embellishments upon the wall, and a third *court*, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked wall *Bacon, Essay* 46.

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest actor in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter for him), for there the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken. *Dryd.*

4. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones.

5 Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to advise them. *Temple.*

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard. *Shak. H. VI.*

The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late *court* at Dunstable. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I have at last met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *Spectator*, N°. 623.

8 The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation.

Hast thou been never base? Did love ne'er bend
Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?

Flatter me, make thy *court*, and say it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Some sort of people, placing a great part of their happiness in strong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young master, by offering that which they love best themselves. *Locke, sect.* 18

I have been considering why poets have such ill success in making their *court*, since they are allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing. *Swift to Gay.*

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo, to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will pursue
So *court* a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone, she will *court* you. *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed *Dryden's Æn.*

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love
To Marcia, whilst her father's life is in danger?
Thou might'st as well *court* the pale trembling vestal,
While she beholds the holy flame expiring. *Addison's Cato.*

Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

2. To solicit, to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned *Locke on Education, sect.* 59.

3. To flatter, to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *n. s.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy office.

The mates of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *n. s.* [*court* and *day*.] Day on which justice is solemnly administred.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court day* he spoke. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

COURT-DRESSER. *n. s.* [*court* and *dresser*.] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy, such arts of giving colours, appearances and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *n. s.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions; and at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain. *L'Estr.*

COURT-HAND. *n. s.* [*court* and *hand*.] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*. *Sh. H. VI.*

COURT LADY. *n. s.* [*court* and *lady*.] A lady conversant or employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a [illegible]

CO'URTEOUS. *adj.* [*courtois*, French.] Elegant of manners; polite, well-bred, full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country;
And this ascent is not by such easy degrees,
As those who have been supple and *courteous* to the people.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

They are one while *courteous*, civil, and obliging; but, within a small time after, are supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious. *South's Sermons.*

CO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courteous*.] Respectfully; civilly, complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their haults bewrayed, yet he let them *courteously* pass. *Wotton.*

Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only *courteously* receive all that addressed themselves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up and down the country. *Calamy's Sermons.*

He arrived at the coast of Alcinous, who, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteously*. *Broom's Notes on the* [illegible]

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *courteous*.] Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTESAN } *n. s.* [*cortisana*, low Latin.] A woman of the
CO'URTEZAN. } town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtezan*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

With them there are no stews, no dissolute houses, no *courtesans*, nor any thing of that kind; nay, they wonder, with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

The Corinthian is a column, lasciviously decked like a [illegible]

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the *courtezan*, spent his whole estate upon her. *Addison's Spectator.*

CO'URTESY. *n. s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr. *cortesia*, Italian.]

1. Elegance of manners, civility; complaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our hou[illegible]

It muſt appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I ſcant this breathing *courteſy*. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
Who have ſeen his eſtate, his hoſpitality, his *courteſy* to ſtrangers. *Peacham.*
He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability and *courteſy* towards all kind of people, brought himſelf to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeneſs, towards the queen. *Clarendon.*
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his *courteſy* was blown. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. An act of civility or reſpect
Fair ſir, you ſpit on me laſt Wedneſday;
You ſpurn'd me ſuch a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and for theſe *courteſies*,
I'd lend you thus much money. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Ven.*
Repoſe you there, while I to the hard houſe
Return, and force their ſcanted *courteſy*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
When I was laſt at Exeter,
The mayor in *courteſy* ſhew'd me the caſtle. *Shakeſ. R. III.*
Sound all the lofty inſtruments of war,
And by that muſick let us all embrace,
For heav'n to earth ſome of us never ſhall
A ſecond time do ſuch a *courteſy*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*
Other ſtates, aſſuredly, cannot be juſtly accuſed for not ſtaying for the firſt blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus *courteſy*, to be the laſt that ſhall be eaten up *Bacon.*

3. The reverence made by women.
Some country girl, ſcarce to a *court'ſy* bred,
[illegible],
If, ſupercilious, haughty, proud and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train. *Dryd. Juven.*
The poor creature was as full of *courteſies* as if I had been her godmother: the truth on't is, I endeavoured to make her look ſomething Chriſtian-like. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, *to hold upon courteſy.*

5. COURTESY *of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritance, that is, a woman ſeiſed of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet, if ſhe were in poſſeſſion, ſhall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courteſy* of England. *Cowel.*

To COURTESY, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence.
Toby approaches, and *court'ſies* there to me. *Shakeſpeare.*
The petty tradeſmen,
That *court'ſy* to them, do them reverence. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.
If I ſhould meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'ſy* to each other. *Prior.*

COURTIER. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*]

1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.
He hath been a *courtier*, he ſwears.———
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a meaſure, I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my friend, ſmooth with mine enemy; I have undone three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*
You are a flattering boy; now, I ſee you'll be a *courtier*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
[illegible]
The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the luſtre of all his attendants. *Dryden, Dufreſnoy.*

2. One that courts or ſolicits the favour of another
What
Made thee, all honour'd honeſt Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd reſt, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,
To drench the capitol? *Shakeſ. Antony and Cleopatra.*
There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard the IIId. not out of fear, but wiſdom. *Suckling.*

COURTINE. See CURTAIN

COURTLIKE. *adj.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant; polite.
Our Engliſh tongue is, I will not ſay as ſacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spaniſh, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

COURTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; grace of mien, complaiſance, civility.

COURTLY. *adj.* [from *court.*] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant, ſoft; flattering
In our own time, (excuſe ſome *courtly* ſtrains)
No wiſer page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope's Ep. of Hor.*

COURTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly
They can produce nothing ſo *courtly* writ, or which expreſſes ſo much the converſation of a gentleman, as ſir John Suckling. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

COURTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*]

1. The act of ſoliciting favour.
He paid his *court ſhip* with the crowd,
As far as modeſt pride allow'd *Sw[illegible]*

2. The ſolicitation of a woman to marriage.
Be merry, and employ your chiefeſt thoughts
To *courtſhip*, and ſuch fair oſtents of love,
As ſhall conveniently become you there. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
In tedious *courtſhip* we decline our pain,
And e're we kindneſs find, firſt meet diſd[illegible]
Every man in the time of *courtſh*[illegible]
of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correſpondent's the day ſuit *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 113

3. Civility, elegance of manners.
[illegible] *courtſhip* to an univerſity,
My modeſty I give to ſoldiers bare;
My patience to a gameſter's ſhare. *Donne.*

COUSIN *n. ſ.* [*couſin*, Fr. *conſanguineus*, Lat.] Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or ſiſter.
Macbeth unſeam'd him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.
— Oh, valiant *couſin!* worthy gentleman. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
Tybalt, my *couſin!* O, my brother's child
Unhappy ſight! alas, the blood is ſpill'd
Of my dear kinſman. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
Thou art, great lord, my father's ſiſter's ſon,
A[illegible] *couſin* german to great Priam's ſeed. *Sh. Troil. and Cr.*

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council

COW. *n. ſ.* [in the plural, anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*, cu, Sax. *koe*, Dutch.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.
We ſee that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the moſt part, are larger than the bulls; which is cauſed by abundance of noſtrils, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*
After the fever is diminiſhed, aſſes and goats milk may be neceſſary; yea, and of *cows* milk alone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,
He fought himſelf ſome hoſpitable houſe
Good Creton entertain'd his godlike gueſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

To COW. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depreſs with fear; to oppreſs with habitual timidity
Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely rip'd.——
——Accurſed be that tongue that tells me ſo;
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
By reaſon of their frequent revolts they have drawn upon themſelves the preſſures of war ſo often, that it ſeems to have ſomewhat *cowed* their ſpirits. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*
For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of courſe are underſtood. *Hudibras*, p. ii. *c.* 2.

COW-HERD. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *hyrd*, Sax. a keeper.] One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which cows are kept.
You muſt houſe your milch-cows, that you give hay to in your *cow-houſe* all night. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

To COW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profeſs to cure cows.
Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, eſpecially in the country. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COW-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A ſpecies of cherv[illegible], which ſee.

COW-WHEAT. *n. ſ.* [from *cow* and *wheat.*]
The leaves of this plant grow oppoſite by pairs: the flower conſiſts of one leaf; is of an anomalous figure, and divided into two lips, the uppermoſt of which has a ſpur, but the under one is intire: the fruit is round, and divided into two cells, containing ſeeds reſembling grains of wheat. The plant is very common in woods, and ſhady places. *Miller.*

COWARD. *n. ſ.* [*couard*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltron; a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear
Proteus did ſuch wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Muſidorus to courage, though he had been born a *coward*. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.
There was a ſoldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæſar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæſar knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were beſt take heed, next time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon, Apophth.* 18
Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another. [illegible] tains have often told me, from their own experience and obſervation. *Temple.*
A *coward* does not always eſcape with diſgrace, but ſometimes alſo he loſes his life. *South.*
What can ennoble ſots, and ſlaves, and *cowards?*
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards *Pope.*
Tremble ye not, Oh friends! and *cowards* fly,
Doom'd by the ſtern Telemachus to die *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective.
Having more man than wit about me, I drew,
And raiſ'd the houſe with loud and *coward* cries *Shakeſpeare.*
Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,
And ſtill foreſeen the preſent bliſs deſtroy. *Prior.*

Co'WARDICE. *n. f.* [from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity, pusillanimity, want of courage.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul *cowardice* his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*

Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and heroick valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton on Education.*

None was disgrac'd, for falling is no shame,
And *cowardice* alone is loss of fame;
The ventrous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden's Fables.*

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all our affections, sees every treacherous inclination of our heart to desert his service, and treasures up, against the day of his wrath, the secret *cowardice* which deters us from asserting his cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane.
Rogers, Sermon 4.

Co'WARDLINESS. *n. f* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity, cowardice.

Co'WARDLY. *adj* [from *coward.*]

1 Fearful, timorous, pusillanimous.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe that his fortune, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and *cowardly*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 940.

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and find a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that Christ will one day scorn them *South's Sermons.*

2 Mean, befitting a coward

I do find it *cowardly*, and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Co'WARDLY. *adv.* In the manner of a coward, meanly, vilely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

Co'WARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *coward.*] The character or qualities of a coward, meanness a word not now in use.

A very dishonest paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

To COWER. *v. n.* [*cowrian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* sinks on her knees.]

To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, and then he *cower* down, and the pail be pressed down with him.
Bacon's Natural History, N°. 155.

The splitting rocks *cower'd* in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakespeare.*

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld,
Approaching two and two, these *cow'ring* low
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

Out dame sits *cow'ring* o'er a kitchen fire,
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire *Dryden's Fables.*

Co'WISH. *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.] Timorous, fearful, mean, pusillanimous, cowardly

It is the *cowish* terrour of his spirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrongs
Which tie him to an answer. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Co'WKEEPER. *n. f.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and hogherd, are not to be used in our poetry, but these are no finer words in the Greek language *Broom's Notes on the Odyss.*

COWL. *n. f.* [cuigle, Saxon, *cucullus*, Latin.]

1 A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invented, to signify his name, Saint Francis with his friery *cowl* in a cornfield *Camden's Rem.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*?
I'll tell you, friend, a wise man and a fool *Pope's Essays.*

2 A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

Co'WL-STAFF. *n. f.* [*cowl* and *staff.*] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men

Mounting him upon a *cowl-staff*,
Which tossing him something high,
He apprehended to be Pegasus. *Suckling*

The way by a *cowl-staff* is safest: the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with [illegible]

Co'WSLIP. *n. f.* [cuslippe, Sax. as some think, from their resemblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture-grounds, and often meeting the *cow's lip.*]

Cowslips is also called pagil, grows wild in the meadows, and is a species of PRIMROSE, which see. *Miller.*

He might as well say, that a *cowslip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a *cowslip*'s bell I lie. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Thy [illegible]
Permit to range the pastures, gladly they
Will mow the *cowslip* posies, faintly sweet. *Philips.*

Cows-LUNGWORT. *n. f.* See MULLEIN, of which it is a species. *Miller.*

Co'XCOMB. *n. f.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb.*]

1. The top of the head

As the cockney did to the eels, when she put them i' the pasty alive; she rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a stick, and cried down, wantons, down. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps

There take my *coxcomb*: why, [illegible] of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will: if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shakesp.*

3. A fop, a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

I sent to her,
By this same *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which she did resend. *Shakespeare.*

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* fly,
Quarter or counter from a foe. *Hudibras, p. 1. cant*

It is a vanity common in the world, for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himself one of the party fit with his betters.
L'Estrange, Fable 1

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only extinguished from the intended wits by being called *ex comibus*, though they deserved not so scandalous a name. *Dryd. Dufres.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools,
And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools. *Pope.*

Co'XCOMICAL. *adj* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppish, conceited: a low word unworthy of use

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, fenceless cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis*

COY. *adj.* [*coi*, French, from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modest, decent.

Jason is as coy as is a maide;
He loked piteously, but naught he said. *Chaucer.*

2. Reserved, not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did pass,
A foe of folly and immodest toy;
Still solemn sad, or shy disdainful coy. *Fairy Queen, b.*

Like Phœbus sung the no less amorous boy,
Like Daphne she, as lovely and as coy. *Waller.*

At this season every smile of the sun, like the smile of a coy lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve, to reject familiarity

What, coying it again?
No more, but make me happy to my wish,
That is, without your struggling *Dryden's King Arthur.*

Retire! I beg you, leave me ——
—— Thus to coy it
With one who knows you too! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he *coyed*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home. *Shak. Coriolan.*

Co'YLY. *adv.* [from *coy.*] With reserve; with disinclination to

[illegible] said, his hand he *coyly* snatcht away
Drawn forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. 11.*

Co'YNESS. *n. f.* [from *coy.*] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar

When the sun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and she putting on a seeming *coyness*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Walton.*

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden*

Co'YSTREL. *n. f* A species of degenerate hawk.

One thing might suit, their common wrongs to wreak:
The musquet and the *coystrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

Coz. *n. f* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin.*

Be merry, *coz*, since sudden sorrow
Serves to say thus, some good thing comes to-morrow *Shak.*

To COZEN. *v. a.* [*To cose* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius* observes, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat, because in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so fully, let the muster-master view them never so diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never so exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenser.*

Goring loved no man so well but that he would *cozen* him, and then expose him to publick mirth for having been *cozen'd*
Clarendon, b. v

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or neglect, does the same thing with him that maliciously and corruptly sets himself to *cozen* it. *L'Estrange, Fab. 21. Reflect.*

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says, but you are pleased with the image, without being *cozened* by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I please to lengthen out his date
Away, and take a pride to *cozen* fate. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport. *Locke on Education.*

Co'zenage *n. f.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; artifice, fallacy, trick; cheat.

Wisdom without honesty is meer craft and *cozenage*, and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer *cozenage* all;
For though some long ago
Lick'd certain colours mingl'd so and so,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits without the least suspicion of their *cozenage*. *Glanv. Scepf.* c 14.

Strange *cozenage!* none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain,
And from the dregs of life, think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give *Dryd. Aur.*

But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud and *cozenage* of trading men and shopkeepers *Swift.*

Co'zener. *n. f.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder

Indeed, sir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

CRAB. *n. f.* [cpanha, Sax. *krabbe*, Dutch.]

1. A crustaceous fish

Those that cast their shell are, the lobster, the *crab*, the crawfish, the hoomarded or dodman, and the tortoise. The old shells are never found, so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fox catches *crab* fish with his tail, which Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye-witness of *Derham.*

2. A wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple.

Nor the flock
Was graft with *crab*-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakesp.*

Fetch me a dozen *crab*-tree staves, and strong ones: these are but switches. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shakespeare.*

Imagine you see him laid forth, newly slain, upon a bier of *crab*-tree and oaken rods. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Let him tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a *crab* stock, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock. *Phillips*

5. The sign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and *Crab*, the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. *Creech's Manil.*

Crab. *adj.* It is used by way of contempt for any sour or degenerate fruit; as, *a crab cherry, a crab plum.*

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast,
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighbouring coast. *Dryden.*

Cra'bbed. *adj.* [from *crab.*]

1. Peevish, morose, cynical, sour

A man of years, yet fresh, as mote appear,
Of swarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue,
That arm-full of melancholy did shew. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

O, she is
Ten times more gentle, than her father's *crabbed*,
And he's compos'd of harshness. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when
Three *crabbed* months had sour'd themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyself my love. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton.*

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally *crabbed.* *Dryden.*

Difficult, perplexing.

Beside, he was a shrewd philosopher,
And had read every text and gloss over;
Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

Your *crabbed* rogues that read Lucretius,
Are against gods, you know, and teach us,
The god makes not the poet. *Prior.*

Cra'bbedly. *adv.* [from *crabbed.*] Peevishly.

Cra'bbedness. *n. f.* [from *crabbed.*]

1. Sourness of taste

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

3. Difficulty.

Cra'ber *n. f.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside such unnatural fishermen; as otters, the cormorant, and the *craber*, which some call the water-rat. *Walton's Angler.*

Crabs-eyes. *n. f.* They are whitish bodies, from the bigness of a pea to that of the largest horse-bean, rounded on one side and depressed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced by the common crawfish. the large sea crawfish also affords them, and the stones are bred in two separate bags, one on each side of the stomach. In July, and part of June and August, when the creature casts its shell, the stones are not found in their places. We have them from Holland, Muscovy, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and many other places. They are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretick. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to store themselves with *crabs-eyes.* *Boyle's Experiments.*

CRACK. *n. f.* [*kraack*, Dutch.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or *crack* of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wiseman.*

At length it would crack in many places, and those *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark sky-colour *Newton's Opt.*

3. The sound of any body bursting or falling.

If I say south, I must report, they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks.* *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest.
Far off the *cracks* of falling houses ring,
And shrieks of females pierce his tender breast. *Dryden.*

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

A fourth?—start eye!
What will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of doom? *Shakesp.*

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flashes. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 103.

5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*, sing him to th' ground. *Shakesp.*

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress,
So sovereignly being honourable. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

6. Craziness of intellect.

7. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions, without burthening the subject; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addis. Spect.*

8. A whore; in low language.

9. A boast

Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*,
All those against that fort did bend their batteries. *Spenser.*

10. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.

To Crack. *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm litter out of the stable, a good thickness, lest the frosts *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

Should some wild fig-tree take her native bent,
And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble cities, and disperse
The characters of all the lying verse. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* 10.

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her strings. *Donne.*

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are crack'd to find out why *Hudibras, p. i. cant* 2.

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping part, he *cracks* his jokes. *Pope's Epist.*

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not? *Shakesp.*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide, in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

5. To craze, to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosophers stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War*

He thought none poets 'till their brains were *crack'd*. *Rose*

To

C R A

To CRACK. *v. a.*

1. To burſt; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make uſe of one part, which was ſtraight and intire. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out. *Dryd. Dedic. Æn.*

3. To utter a loud and ſudden ſound.

I will board her, though ſhe chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To boaſt with *of*.

To look like her, are chimney-ſweepers black.
And ſince her time are colliers counted bright.
And Ethiops *of* their ſweet complexion *crack*.
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. *Shakeſ.*

CRACK BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack* and *brained*.] Crazy; without right reaſon.

We have ſent you an anſwer to the ill-grounded ſophiſms of thoſe *crack brained* fellows. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

CRACK HEMP. *n. ſ.* [*crack* and *hemp*.] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope. *Forrefter.*

Come hither, *crack hemp*.
——I hope I may chuſe, ſir.
—Come hither, you rogue.
What, have you forgot me? *Shakeſ. Taming of the Shrew.*

CRACK ROPE. *n. ſ.* [from *crack* and *rope*.] A fellow that deſerves hanging.

CRACKER. *n. ſ.* [from *crack*.]

1. A noiſy boaſting fellow.

What *cracker* is this fame that deafs our ears
With this abundance of ſuperfluous breath. *Shak. K. John.*

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with great noiſe.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almoſt like a *cracker*. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

And when, for furious haſte to run,
They durſt not ſtay to fire a gun,
Have done't with bonfires, and at home
Made ſquibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras, p.* 1. 3.

Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With ſquibs and *crackers* arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack*.] To make ſlight cracks; to make ſmall and frequent noiſes; to decrepitate.

All theſe motions, which we ſaw,
Are but as ice, which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her diſhevell'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *cracked* in the fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Marrow is a ſpecifick in that ſcurvy which occaſions a *crackling* of the bones, in which caſe marrow performs its natural function of moiſtening them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CRACKNEL. *n. ſ.* [from *crack*.] A hard brittle cake.

Albee my love he ſeek with daily ſute,
His crowniſh gifts and curteſies diſdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he ſells,
And with our offerings, help to raiſe his vails. *Dryd. Juv.*

CRADLE. *n. ſ.* [cnabel, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or ſick perſons are agitated with a ſmooth and equal motion, to make them ſleep.

She had indeed, ſir, a ſon for her *cradle*, e're ſhe had a huſband for her bed. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

No jutting frieze,
Buttreſs, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle*. *Shakeſp.*

His birth, perhaps, ſome paltry village hides,
And ſets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

A child knows his nurſe and his *cradle*, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas! ſo nigh:
To live, is ſcarce diſtinguiſh'd from to die. *Prior.*

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of repoſing age,
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor ſmile, and ſmooth the bed of death. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed for infancy, or the firſt part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and military exerciſes. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The new duke's daughter, her couſin, loves her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

They ſhould ſcarcely depart from a form of worſhip, in which they had been educated from their *cradle*. *Clarendon.*

3. [With ſurgeons.] A caſe for a broken bone, to keep off preſſure.

4. [With ſhipwrights.] A frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip by the bulge, ſerving more ſecurely and commodiouſly to help to launch her. *Harris.*

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the ſubſtantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majeſty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanv. Apol.*

Let tears ſteal from our eyes, when in the ſtreet
With ſome betrothed virgin's herſe we meet,
Or infant's fun'ral from the cheated womb,
Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryden.*

He ſhall be *cradled* in my ancient ſhield, ſo famous through the univerſities. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribler.*

CRADLE-CLOATHS. *n. ſ.* [from *cradle* and *cloath*.] Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd,
That ſome night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In *cradle-cloaths*, our children where they lay,
And call mine Percy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakeſ. H. IV.*

CRAFT. *n. ſ.* [cnæpt, Sax. *creft*, in old Welſh.]

1. Manual art, trade.

I hear an objection, even from ſome well-meaning men, that theſe delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill applied in a land. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Fraud, cunning, artifice.

Th' offence is holy, that ſhe hath committed,
And this deceit loſes the name of *craft*,
Of diſobedience, or unduteous title. *Shakeſpeare.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft*, in raiſing ſuch a ſtructure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

3. Small ſea long veſſels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practiſe artifice. Now out of uſe.

You've made fair hands,
You and your crafts! You've *crafted* fair. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

CRA'FTILY. *adv.* [from *crafty*.] Cunningly; artfully, with more art than honeſty.

But that which moſt impaired his credit was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Chriſtians; and had, for that cauſe, *craftily* perſuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Perſian war. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

May he not *craftily* abſtain
The rules of friendſhip too ſevere,
Which chain him to a hated truſt;
Which make him wretched to be juſt? *Prior.*

CRA'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crafty*.] Cunning; ſtratagem.

He taketh the wiſe in their own *craftineſs*. *Job*, v. 13.

CRA'FTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *man*.] An artificer, a manufacturer, a mechanick.

That her became, as poliſh'd ivory,
Which cunning *craftſman's* hand hath overlaid
With fair vermilion. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* ix. *ſtan.* 41.

What reverence he did throw away on ſlaves,
Wooing poor *craftſmen* with the craft of ſmiles. *Shak. R.* II.

What a reſemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftſmen*! *Decay of Piety.*

CRAFTSMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *maſter*.] A man ſkilled in his trade.

He is not his *craftſmaſter*, he doth not do it right. *Shakeſp.*

There is art in pride: a man might as ſoon learn a trade. Thoſe who were not brought up to it, ſeldom prove their *craftſmaſter*. *Calver on Pride.*

CRA'FTY. *adj.* [from *craft*.] Cunning, artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; ſly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love,
And call it cunning. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

This oppreſſion did, of force and neceſſity, make the Iriſh a *crafty* people; for ſuch as are oppreſſed, and live in ſlavery, are ever put to their ſhifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in ſight, the *crafty* god
His wings diſmiſs'd, but ſtill retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

No body was ever ſo cunning as to conceal their being ſo; and every body is ſhy and diſtruſtful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAG. *n. ſ.*

1. *Crag* is, in Britiſh, a rough ſteep rock, and is uſed in the ſame ſenſe in the northern counties at this day. *Gibſon's Camd.*

2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits ſulphur out,
With clifts of burning *crags*, and fire and ſmoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath diſpos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where ſprings down from the ſteepy *crags* do beat. *Wotton.*

A lion ſpied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *cragg* ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

4. The ſmall end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

CRA'GGED. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and protuberances.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and ſteep, truth ſtands. *Crashaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cragged*.] Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks.

That

That *craggedneſs* or ſteepneſs of that mountain, maketh [illegible] *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CRA'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *craggy.*] The ſtate of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *adj* [from *crag.*] Rugged, full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That ſame wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* cliff ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*

It was impoſſible to paſs up the woody and *craggy* hills, without the loſs of thoſe commanders. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden's Æn. b. VII.*

The town and republick of St Marino ſtands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To CRAM. *v. a.* [cramman, Saxon.]

1. To ſtuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love to rhime,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a ſheet of paper,
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margent and all. *Shakeſpeare.*

Being thus *crammed* in the baſket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Thou haſt ſpoke as if thy eldeſt ſon ſhould be a fool, whoſe ſkull Jove *cram* with brains. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cram not in people by ſending too faſt company after company; but ſo as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by ſurcharge be in penury. *Bacon, Eſſay 34.*

2. To fill with food beyond fatiety

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a ſquire,
Or elſe ſome ſaints from court you may deſire. *King.*

I am ſure children would be freer from diſeaſes, if they were not *crammed* ſo much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from fleſh the firſt three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digeſtion, is never nouriſhed, ſo theſe endleſs readers may *cram* themſelves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts's Improvement.*

But Annius, crafty ſeer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon, from where Po ſhoots his ſtreams. *Dunciad.*

3. To thruſt in by force

You *cram* theſe words into mine ears, againſt
The ſtomach of my ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*

Huſſer, quoth Hudibras, this ſword
Shall down thy falſe throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras, p. II.*

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one leaſe,
And that even now expiring. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expreſſed, that he will *cram* his braſs down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond fatiety

The godly dame, who fleſhly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams.*
Pope's Epiſtle to Jane Shore.

CRA'MBO. *n. ſ.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme, a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he cram'd his ſkull
To celebrate ſome ſuburb trull,
His ſtanzas in order ſet,
And ev'ry *crumbo* he could get. *Swift*

CRAMP *n. ſ.* [*krampe*, Dut. *crampe*, French.]

1. A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing

For this, be ſure, to night thou ſhalt have *cramps*,
Side-ſtitches that ſhall pen thy breath up. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

In a retreat, he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp.* *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

The *cramp*, no doubt, cometh of contraction of ſinews, which is manifeſt, in that it cometh either by cold or dryneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 96*

Hares, ſaid to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition, and he that obſerves what vertigoes, *cramps*, and convulſions follow thereon, in theſe animals, will be of our belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. III. c. 27.*

2. A reſtriction, a confinement; obſtruction, ſhackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of ſerving his friend. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermoſt of theſe there ſhould be faſtened a ſharp grapie, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

CRAMP. *adj* Difficult; knotty a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twiches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then
A wat'riſh humour ſwell'd, and cov'd again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To reſtrain; to confine, to obſtruct; to hinder

It is impoſſible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will enſue, if borrowing be *cramped* *Bacon, Eſſay 41.*

There are few but find that ſome companies benumb and *cramp* them, ſo that in them they can neither ſpeak nor do any thing that is handſome. *Glanville's Sceſ. c. 24.*

He, who ſerves, has ſtill reſtraints of dread upon his ſpirits, which, even in the midſt of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity. *South's Sermons*

Dr Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the ſenſe of prophecies. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their ſubjects into as narrow a ſpace as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a ſcience into a few general maxims. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Manus uſed all endeavours for depreſſing the nobles, and raiſing the people; particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Ath. and Rome.*

No more
Th' expanſive atmoſphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
But full of life, and vivifying ſoul. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *fiſh.*] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it

CRAMP-IRON. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *iron.*] See CRAMP, Senſe 3.

CRANAGE *n. ſ.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels, at any creek of the ſea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It ſignifies alſo the money paid and taken for the ſame. *Cowel.*

CRANE. *n. ſ.* [cpan, Sax *kraen*, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane*, or a ſwallow, ſo did I chatter. *Iſaiah xxxviii. 14.*

That ſmall infantry warr'd on by *cranes*. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

2. An inſtrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed.

In caſe the mould about it be ſo ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raiſe it with a *crane.* *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The buſy merchant, the big warehouſe built,
Rais'd the ſtrong *crane.* *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. A ſiphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

CRANES-BILL. *n. ſ.* [from *crane* and *bill.*]

1. An herb.

The leaves are conjugate, the cup conſiſts of one leaf, divided into five parts, expanded in form of a ſtar, the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, ſomewhat reſembling a creſted or lipped flower, with ten ſtamina ſurrounding the ovary. The fruit is of a pentagonal figure, with a beak, containing five ſeed-veſſels, in each of which is one tailed ſeed, which, when ripe, is caſt forth by the twiſting of the beak. It is common in ſeveral parts of England, growing in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation. *Miller.*

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRA'NIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſkull.

In wounds made by contuſion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not preſently to croud in diſſils, for if that contuſed fleſh be well digeſted, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CRANK. *n. ſ.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear ſome reſemblance, and is part of the inſtrument called a *crane.*]

1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down; ſo that, on the laſt turning down, a leather thong is ſlipt to tread the treddle wheel about *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes*

Any bending or winding paſſage

I ſend it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart, to th' ſeat o' th' brain,
And, through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The ſtrongeſt nerves, and ſmall inferiour veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twiſting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word

Haſte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jeſt and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed ſmiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple ſleek. *Milton.*

CRANK. *adj* [from *ontrancken*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

1. Healthy, ſprightly: ſometimes corrupted to *cranky.*

They looken bigge, as buns that been bate,
And bearen the cragg ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate,
As cockle, on his dunghil crowing *cranke* *Spenſer's Paſt.*

2. Among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overſet. [from *krank*, Dut ſick.]

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank.*] To run in and out, to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me from the beſt of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monſtrous cantle out. *Shak. Hen IV*

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal ſurfaces, to break into angles.

Old Vaga's ſtream,
Forc'd by the ſudden ſhock, her wonted track
Forſook, and drew her humid train aſlope,
Crankling her banks. *P*

CRA'NKLES *n. f.* [from the verb] Inequalities, angular protuberances.

CRA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from *crank*]
1. Health; vigour.
2. Difpofition to overfet.

CRA'NNIED *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shakeſpeare*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron, but fomewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.*

CRA'NNY *n. f.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Latin.] A chink, a cleft; a rift.

The eye of the underſtanding is like the eye of the ſenſe, as you may ſee great objects through ſmall *crannies* or perſpectives, ſo you may ſee great axioms of nature through ſmall and contemptible inſtances. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 91.

And therefore beat, and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant* 1.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbiſh, but with brick or ſtone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneis.*

Within the ſoaking of water and ſprings, with ſtreams and currents in the veins and *crannies*. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

He ſkipped from room to room, ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

CRAPE. *n. f.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin ſtuff, looſely woven, with which the dreſs of the clergy is ſometimes made.

A proud Romana, fir'd with jealous rage,
With fifty yards of *crape* ſhall ſweep the ſtage. *Swift.*

Nor thou, lord Arthur, ſhalt eſcape,
To whom I often call'd in vain,
Againſt that aſſaſſin in *crape*;
Yet thou couldſt tamely ſee me ſlain! *Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;
A ſaint in *crape*, is twice a ſaint in lawn. *Pope, Epiſtle* 1.

CRA'PULENCE *n. f.* [*crapula*, a ſurfeit, Latin.] Drunkenneſs, ſickneſs by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapuleux*, Fr. from *crapula*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; ſick with intemperance. *Dict.*

To CRASH *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.]
1. To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There ſhall be a great *craſhing* from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

When convulſions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the diſmal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houſes *craſh*. *Smith.*

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruiſe.

My maſter is the great rich Capulet, and if you be not of the houſe of Montague, I pray you come and *craſh* a cup of wine. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Mr *Warburton* has it, *craſh a cup of wine*.

To craſh, ſays *Hanmer*, is to be merry: a *craſh* being a word ſtill uſed in ſome counties for a merry bout.

It is ſurely better to read *crack*. See CRACK.

CRASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud ſudden mixed ſound, as of many things broken at the ſame time.

Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his baſe, and, with a hideous *craſh*,
Takes priſoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

[illegible] riches, the decay of beauty, and the *craſh* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRA'SIS. *n. f.* [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; conſtitution ariſing from the mixture of qualities.

The fancies of men are ſo immediately diverſified by the individual *craſis*, that every man owns ſomething wherein none is like him. *Glanville's Scarf. c.* 15.

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, luſt, and anger, as theſe inclinations are founded in a peculiar *craſis*, and conſtitution of blood and ſpirits. *South's Sermons.*

CRASS. *adj.* [*craſſus*, Latin.] Groſs; coarſe; not thin, not communicated, not fluid; not conſiſting of ſmall parts.

Metals are intermixed with the common terreſtrial matter, ſo as not to be diſcoverable by human induſtry, or, if diſcoverable, ſo craſſly and ſcattered amongſt the *craſſer* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be poſſible to ſeparate and extract it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

[illegible] thickneſs

They muſt be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of [illegible] parchment, for if they have a greater *craſſitude*, they [illegible] in their own body, though they ſpend not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *craſſitude*, as living bodies bound hand and foot, caſt into it, have been born up, and not ſunk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The terreſtrial matter carried by rivers into the ſea, is ſuſtained therein partly by the greater *craſſitude* and gravity of the ſea-water, and partly by its conſtant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRASTINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *craſtinus*, Latin, to-morrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH *n. f.* [*creche*, French; *crates*, Latin.] The paliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradiſe, by reaſon of ſin, thou wert held in the chains of death, I was incloſed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in ſwathing-clouths. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CRAVA'T. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neck cloath; any thing worn about the neck.

Leſs delinquents have been ſcourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd,
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant* 1.

The retinctives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To CRAVE. *v. a.* [cpapian, Saxon.]
1. To aſk with earneſtneſs, to aſk with ſubmiſſion; to beg, to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole litany, whereof we ſhall ever be able at any time to ſay, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands? *Hooker.*

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;
But for the mutable rank-ſcented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The poor people not knowing where to hide themſelves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women diſmayed. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action propoſed. *Locke.*

Each ardent nymph the riſing current *craves*,
Each ſhepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves. *Prior.*

2. To aſk unſeaſonably.

The ſubjects arm'd; the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*. *Denham.*

Him doſt thou mean, who, ſpite of all his ſtore,
Is ever *craving*, and will ſtill be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence; and who doffs his coat,
To ſave a farthing in a ferry-boat. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* iv.

3. To long; to wiſh unreaſonably.

Levity puſhes us off from one vain deſire to another, in a regular viciſſitude and ſucceſſion of *cravings* and ſatiety. *L. Eſſr.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the ſway of an impetuous luſt, both hurrying him to ſatisfy the *cravings* of it, by ſome wicked action. *South's Sermons.*

4. To call for importunately.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your boſoms; and beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes,
Which *crave* the inſtant uſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of ſuch a conſtitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; ſour eructations, and a *craving* appetite, eſpecially of terreſtrial and abſorbent ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing ſought.

Once one may *crave for* love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great. *Suckling.*

CRA'VEN. *n. f.* [derived by *Skinner* from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noiſe made by a conquered cock.]
1. A cock conquered and diſpirited.

What, is your creſt a coxcomb?——
—— A combleſs cock, ſo Kate will be my hen.
—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*. *Shakeſp.*

2. A coward, a recreant.

Upon his coward breaſt
A bloody croſs, and on his *craven* creſt
A bunch of hairs diſcolour'd diverſly. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Is it fit this ſoldier keep his oath?—
—He is a *craven* and a villain elſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

[illegible]
Reſtful obvion, or ſome *craven* ſcruple,
Of thinking too preciſely on th' event;
A thought, which quarter'd, hath but one part wiſdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Yet if the innocent ſame mercy find
From cowardice, not ruth do that proceed;
His noble foes durſt not his *craven* kind
Exaſperate by ſuch a bloody deed. *Fairfax, b.* x. *ſtan* 88.

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Hanmer.*

[illegible]
There is a prohibition ſo divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CRA'VER. *n. f.* [from *crave*.] A weak-hearted ſpiritleſs fellow. It is uſed in *Clariſſa*.

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* [*ſcrantſen*, Dutch, whence the vulgar ſay more properly to *ſcraunch*.] To craſh in the mouth. The word is uſed by *Swift*.

CRAW. *n. f.* [*kraa*, Daniſh.] The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds.

In birds there is no maſtication, or commination of the meat in the mouth, but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at leaſt into a kind of ante-ſtomach, which I have obſerved in many, eſpecially piſcivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRAWFISH. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *crayfiſh*, properly *crevice*; in French *ecreviſſe*.] A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh found in brooks, the ſmall looſter of freſh water.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the *crawfiſh*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoiſe. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfiſh* recommend. *Pope's Hor. Im.*

The common *crawfiſh*, and the large ſea *crawfiſh*, both produce the ſtones called crabs-eyes. In part of June, in July, and part of Auguſt, this animal not only caſts its ſhell, but its very ſtomach is alſo conſumed and digeſted, by a new one growing in its place. *Hill on the Materia Medica.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*kruien*, Dutch.]

1. To creep, to move with a ſlow motion, to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm.

That *crawling* inſect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man *Dryd. Aurem.*

The ſtreams but juſt contain'd within their bounds,
By ſlow degrees into their channels *crawl*,
And earth increaſes as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it ſearches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew's Coſmol. b. ii. c. 8.*

The vile worm, that yeſterday began
To *crawl*, thy fellow-creature, abject man! *Id.*

2. To move weakly, and ſlowly.

'Tis our firſt intent
To ſhake all cares and buſineſs from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* toward death. *Shakſp. K. Lear.*

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes, and ſecretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles.*

A look to paſs no quartane ever gave,
Thy dwindled legs ſeem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far leſs to look after a troubleſome buſineſs. *Arbuthn. Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then ſhrinks to earth again. *Swift.*

It will be very neceſſary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harveſt-time. *Swift.*

3. To move about hated and deſpiſed

Cranmer
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Reflect upon that litter of abſurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the diſgrace of reaſon. *South's Sermons.*

How will the condemned ſinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth and ſhame, before that undefiled tribunal! *South's Sermons.*

Behold a rev'rend ſire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameleſs race,
Crawls through the ſtreet, ſhov'd on, or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons, that paſs him by unbleſs'd *Pope, Ep.*

CRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *crawl.*] A creeper, any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *n. ſ.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobſter.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniack ſaltneſs requires to uſe ſlimy meats; as ſnails, tortoiſes, jellies, and *crayfiſhes*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CRA'YON. *n. ſ.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil, a roll of paſte to draw lines with.

Let no day paſs over you without drawing a line; that is to ſay, without working, without giving ſome ſtrokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. A drawing or deſign done with a pencil or crayon

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to cruſh, to weaken.

In this conſideration the anſwer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popiſh parents, doth ſeem *crazed*. *Hook.*

Recent, ſweet Hermia, and, Lyſander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakſpeare.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his hoſt,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. xii.*

2. To powder.

The tincture ſerveth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding ſtones, bruiſeth it to a fine ſand *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his ſon dearer: true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Wickedneſs is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a choſen diſtraction; and every ſinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this ſad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſon.*

[illegible] an alluſion of an object.

The nature, as of men that have ſick bodies, ſo likewiſe of the people in the *crazedneſs* of their minds, poſſeſſed with a diſlike and diſcontentment at things preſent, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker, Preface.*

CRAZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crazy*.]

1. State of being crazy, imbecility, weakneſs.

Touching other places, ſhe may be ſaid to hold them as one ſhould do a wolf by the ears, nor will I ſpeak now of the *crazineſs* of her title to many of them. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

2. Weakneſs of intellect.

CRAZY. *adj.* [*ecraſé*, French.]

1. Broken, decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will beſtow you in ſome better place,
Fitter for ſickneſs and for *crazy* age. *Shakſp. Henry VI.*

When people are *crazy*, and in diſorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Broken witted, ſhattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whoſe large command
Rules all the ſea and half the land,
And over moiſt and *crazy* brains,
In high ſpring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. Weak, feeble; ſhattered

Phyſick can but mend our *crazy* ſtate,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden's Fables.*

Were it poſſible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* conſtitution, or a violent ſickneſs, ſhould amaze ſo many, had they truly conſidered. *Hale.*

CREAGHT. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word.]

In theſe faſt places they kept their *creaght*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without huſbandage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack*.]

1. To make a harſh protracted noiſe

Let not the *creaking* of ſhoes, nor the ruſtling of ſilks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakſpeare's King L.*

No door there was th' approaches to keep,
Or *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break my ſleep. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed of animals

The *creaking* locuſts with my voice compare,
They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce deſire. *Dryd. Virg.*

CREAM. *n. ſ.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk

It is not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

I am as vigilant as a cat to ſteal *cream*. *Shakſp. Henry I.*

Cream is matured and made to riſe more ſpeedily, by putting in cold water, which, as it ſeemeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 344.*

How the drudging goblin ſweat,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly ſet,
When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath thraſh'd the corn *Milt.*

Let your various *cream* increaſed be
With ſpring fruit, juſt raviſh'd from the tree. *Id.*

Milk, ſtanding ſome time, naturally ſeparates into an oily liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, heavier, and more ponderous liquor called ſkimmed milk *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is uſed for the beſt part of any thing, as, *the* cream *of a*

[illegible]

There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages
Do *cream* and mantle like a ſtanding pond,
And do a wilful ſtillneſs entertain,
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſkim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quinteſſence of any thing ſo as to [illegible] ſomewhere by *Stafford.*

CREAM FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced*.] Pale, cowardly looking.

Thou *cream-faced* loon,
Where got'ſt thou that goſe look? *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

CREAMY. *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream, having the nature of cream.

CREANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In falconry, a fine ſmall line, ſtrained to a hawk's leaſh when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREASE. *n. ſ.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk. *Skinner*.] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in buſineſs, becauſe they go out of the common road. I once adviſed lord Bolingbroke to obſerve, that the clerks uſed an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a ſtrong hand, whereas a ſharp penknife would go out of the *creaſe*, and daſhes the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion

To CREATE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist.
In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i. 1.
We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of. *Locke.*
2. To produce, to cause; to be the occasion.
Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight,
To doff their dire distresses. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies. *King Charles.*
They cripple the clearest truths, by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*
None knew, 'till guilt *creates* fear,
What darts or poison'd arrows were. *Roscommon.*
Must I new bars to my own joy *create*,
[illegible] *Dryden.*
Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. To beget.
And the slice there *create*,
Ever shall be fortunate. *Shakesp. Midsummer-Night's Dream.*
4. To invest with any new character.
[illegible]e my knights of the battle, I *create* you
[illegible]ns to our person, and will fit you
[illegible]es becoming your estates. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
5. To give any new qualities, to put any thing in a new state.
He oft But sh undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron. *Davies on Ireland.*

CREA'TION *n. f.* [from *create.*]
1. The act of creating or conferring existence.
Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed all the emanations of his providence, in his *creation*, his conservation of us. *Taylor.*
The act of invesling with new qualities or character; as, the *creation* of peers.
2. The things created, the universe.
As subjects then, the whole *creation* came,
And from their natures Adam them did name. *Denham.*
Such was the saint, who shone with ev'ry grace,
Reflecting, Moses like, his master's face,
God saw his image lively was express'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bless'd. *Dryden's Fab.*
Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year. *Dryden's Virgil.*
In days of yore, no matter where or when,
[illegible] *Prior.*
4. Any thing produced, or caused.
Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
[illegible],
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

CREATIVE. *adj.* [from *create.*]
1. Having the power to create.
[illegible] the act of creation
[illegible]e the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first [illegible], and of his *creative* power, is a research too great [illegible] enquiry. *South's Sermons.*
[illegible]me, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam. *Thomson's Spring.*

CREATOR. *n. f.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that bestows
[illegible]
Open, ye heavens, your living doors, let in
The great *creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent, his six days work, a world. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *creator*; and when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

CREATURE *n. f.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]
1. A being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power.
Were these persons idolaters for the worship they did not give to the Creator, or for the worship they did give to his *creatures*. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Discourse on Rom. Idol.*
2. Any thing created.
Unto his first *creature* was light. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be. *Tillotson, Sermons.*
3. An animal not human.
The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only
In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
4. A general term for man.
Her crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own self-sake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Most cursed of all *creatures* under sky,
Lo Tantalus, I here tormented lye. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 7.*
Though he might burst his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscommon.*
5. A word of contempt for a human being.
Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
He would into the stews,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
Nor think to-night of thy ill-nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior.*
A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*
6. A word of petty tenderness.
[illegible], would he [illegible] my hand,
Cry, Oh sweet *creature*, and then kiss me hard. *Shakespeare.*
Ah, cruel *creature*, whom dost thou delight?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies. *Dryd. Virg.*
Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and syllables by having them pasted upon little tables. *Watts.*
7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.
He sent to colonel Massey to send him men, which he, being a *creature* of Essex's, refused. *Clarendon.*
The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed. *Clarendon.*
Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
The design was discovered by a person whom every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*

CRE'ATURELY. *adj.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature.
The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to one another. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *n. f.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Lat. n.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CREDENCE. *n. f.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.]
1. Belief, credit.
Ne let it seem, that *credence* this exceeds;
For he that made the same was known right well,
To have done much more admirable deeds:
It Merlin was. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. stan. 36.*
Love and wisdom,
Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead
For ample *credence*. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*
They did not only underhand give out that this was the [illegible] took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon's H. VII.*
2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.
After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished. *Hayward.*

CREDENDA. n. f. [Latin.] Things to be believed, articles of faith, distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.
These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christian piety, that so much startled the world. *South's Sermons.*

CRE'DENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]
1. Believing; easy of belief.
Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too *credent* ear you list his songs. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
2. Having credit, not to be questioned.
My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
[illegible]
But it confounds the breather. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

CREDE'NTIAL. *n. f.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.
A few persons of an odious and despised country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

CREDIBI'LITY *n. f.* [from *credible.*] Claim to credit; probability of obtaining belief, probability.
The first of those opinions I shall shew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotson, Serm.*
Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth the other. *Atterbury.*

CRE'DIBLE *adj.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit, deserving of belief, having a just claim to belief.
The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited, and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 4.*
No one can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica, yet, upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am
[illegible]

CREDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *credible.*] Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.

The *credibleness* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiser of physick in the East Indies. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

CRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce credible, being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *n. f.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief.

When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. 1 *Mac.* x. 46.

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 139.

Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
To maids alone and children are reveal'd
What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope's Ess. of Lock.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

3. Esteem, good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their sufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet said it,
Before a play, would lose no *credit*. *Swift.*

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave,
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope's Hor. b.*

4. Faith; testimony.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker, b. v. sect.* 12.

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker, b. v.*

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion. *Locke.*

5. Trust reposed.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promise given.

I never have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother. *Sidney.*

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon, b. i.*

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubleth not himself for that of other men. *Clarend.*

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

To *credit* the unintelligibleness both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it. *Glanv. Scepf. c* 4.

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age; and show
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue see. *Waller.*

It was not upon design to *credit* these papers, not to compliment a society so much above flattery. *Glanv. Scepf. Pref.*

At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To trust, to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit.*]

1. Reputable, above contempt.

He fetched him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more specious and ingenious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Locke.*

CRE'DITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation, estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty falsely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South's Sermons.*

CRE'DITOR. *n. f.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to *debtor.*

There came divers of Anthonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break. *Shakespeare.*

I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 529.

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, can ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath. *South.*

CRE'DULITY. *n. f.* [*credulité*, French; *credulitas*, Latin.] Easiness of belief, readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him.

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in some measure, be cured by learning to set a high value on truth. *Watts's Logick.*

CRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe, unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harm,
That he suspects none. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *credulous.*] Aptness to believe, credulity.

CREED. *n. f.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Will they, who decry *creeds* and creedmakers, say that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Jortin's Sermons.*

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him, there's my *creed*. *Shakesp.*

To CREEK. *v. a.* [See *To* CREAK.] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here,
Creeking my shoes on the plain masonry. *Shakespeare.*

CREEK. *n. f.* [cneca, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain. *Da.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where wands with reeds and osiers whisp'ring play,
Their unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd. *Parad. Reg.*

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and *creek*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands
The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shakesp.*

CREEKY. *adj.* [from *creek.*] Full of creeks, unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood
Ran bathing all the *creeky* shore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood. *Spenser.*

I CREEP. *v. n.* [preter *crept*, cpypan, Sax. *kruipen*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs as a worm.

Ye that walk
The earth, and flatly tread, or lowly *creep*! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

And every creeping thing that *creeps* the ground. *Milton.*

If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grottos cool, with shady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Why should a man
Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peevish? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities, but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney.——

——There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Whate'er you are,
That in this desart inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shakespeare.*

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 *Tim.* iii. 6.

Thou makest darkness, and it is night wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth. *Psal.* civ. 20.

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in to keep his firſt deſign in countenance. *Atterbury.*

To move timorouſly without fearing, or venturing into dangers.

Paradiſe Loſt is admirable, but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongſt his elevations, when in a deſcent he *creeps* along ſometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the ſea ſhore as far as Genoa. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To come unexpected, to ſteal forward unheard and unſeen.

By thoſe guts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he inſinuates into the favour of poor ſilly women. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It ſeems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conſcience
— — — —

C R I

The anchors drop'd, his *crew* the veſſels moor. *Dryden.*

3. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe

One of the baniſh'd *crew*,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raiſe
New troubles. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. iv. l. 573.

He with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rds the weſt, ſhall find
The plain. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xii. l. 38

The laſt was he, whoſe thunder flew
The Uran race, a rebel *crew*. *Addiſon.*

CREW [the *preterit* of *crow*.]

CREWEL. *n. ſ.* [*kiewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twiſted and wound on a knot or ball.

Take ſilk or *crewel*, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

CRIB. *n. ſ.* [crybbe, Sax. *crib*, German.]

1. The rack or manger of a ſtable.

Let a beaſt be lord of beaſts, and his *crib* ſhall ſtand at the king's meſſ. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The ſteer and lion at one *crib* ſhall meet,
And harmleſs ſerpents lick the pilgrim's feet. *Pope.*

2. The ſtall or cabbin of an ox.

3. A ſmall habitation, a cottage.

Why rather, ſleep, liеſt thou in ſmokey *cribs*,
Upon uneaſy pallets ſtretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great? *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow habitation, to confine; to cage.

Now I'm cabbin'd, *crib'd*, confin'd, bound in
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CRIBBAGE. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

CRIBBLE *n. ſ.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn-ſieve. *Dict.*

CRIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of ſifting, or ſeparating by a ſieve.

CRICK

1. [from *cricco*, Italian.] The noiſe of a door.

2. [from cpycc, Saxon, a ſtake.] A painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*creket*, from *kreken*, to make a noiſe, Dutch.]

1. An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.

Didſt thou not hear a noiſe?——
—I heard the owl ſcream, and the *crickets* cry. *Shakeſ. Mach.*

Far from all reſort of mirth,
Save the *cricket* on the hearth. *Milton.*

The ſolemn death-watch click'd the hour ſhe dy'd,
And ſhrilling *crickets* in the chimney cry'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. [from cpycc, Saxon, a ſtick.] A ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks in oppoſition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother ſergeant call;
The ſmart lord mayor begins the hall. *Pope's Dunciad*, b.

3. [from *kriechen*, Germ. to creep.] A low ſeat or ſtool.

CRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *cry*.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Eccluſ.* xx. 15

The *criers* command ſilence, and the whole multitude preſent ſtand in a ſuſpence. *Brerewood on Languages.*

The *crier* calls aloud
Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food. *Dry.*

CRIME. *n. ſ.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, French.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedneſs.

High God be witneſs, that I guiltleſs am;
But if yourſelf, ſir knight, ye guilty find,
Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
With *crime* do not it cover, but diſcloſe the ſame. *Fairy Qu.*

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

CRI'MEFUL. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not againſt theſe feats,
So *crimeful* and ſo capital in nature. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

CRI'MELESS. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; without crime.

My foes could not procure me any ſcathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeleſs*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

CRI'MINAL. *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead atteſt,
That clear ſhe died from blemiſh *criminal*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think *criminal* in ourſelves. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, render us *criminal* in the ſight of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Not civil; as a *criminal* proſecution.

CRI'MINAL. *n. ſ.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accuſed.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three perſons, that had held chief place of authority in their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other ſelf-ſuiter, but by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents and *criminals*. *Bacon.*

CRI'MINALLY. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly, guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all ſubjects, they may be *criminally* employed on all. *Rogers's Sermons.*

CRI'MINALNESS *n. ſ.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltineſs, want of innocence.

CRIMINA'TION *n. ſ.* [*criminatio*, Latin.] The act of accuſing, accuſation, arraignment; charge.

CRI'MINATORY. *adj.* [from *crimina*, Latin.] Relating to accuſation; accuſing; ſentorious.

CRI'MINOUS. *adj.* [*criminoſus*, Latin.] Wicked, iniquitous; enormouſly guilty.

The puniſhment that belongs to that great and *criminous* guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Chriſt. *Hammond on Fundam.*

CRI'MINOUSLY *adv.* [from *criminous*.] Enormouſly; very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were moſt *criminouſly* omitted before. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

CRI'MINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *criminous*.] Wickedneſs; guilt, crime.

I could never be convinced of any ſuch *criminouſneſs* in him, as well ſuffer him to expoſe himſelf to the ſhame and malice of his enemies. *King Charles.*

CRI'MOSIN. *adj.* [*crimoſino*, Italian.] A ſpecies of red colour.

Upon her head a *crimoſin* coronet,
With damaſk roſes and daffadilies ſet,
Bay-leaves between,
And primroſes green,
Embelliſh the white violet. *Spenſer, Paſtoral.*

CRIMP. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable, brittle, eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler, warn'd
By theſe good omens, with ſwift early ſteps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and graſſes.

2. Not conſiſtent; not forcible: a low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witneſſes ſwear backwards and forwards, and contradict themſelves, and his tenants ſtick by him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To CRI'MPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimple*.] To contract; to corrugate; to cauſe to ſhrink or contract.

He paſſed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CRI'MSON. *n. ſ.* [*cremoſino*, Italian.]

1. Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimſon* ſeems to be little elſe than a very deep red, with an eye of blue, ſo ſome kinds of red ſeem to be little elſe than heightened yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet roſed over with the virgin *crimſon* of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy, in her naked being ſelf? *Shakeſ. Henry V.*

Beauty's enſign yet
Is *crimſon* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſecond ſtream diſtain'd his arms around,
And the diſdainful ſoul came ruſhing through the wound.
Dryden's Æneid.

Why does the ſun endue
The bluſhing poppy with a *crimſon* hue? *Prior.*

To CRI'MSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dye with crimſon.

Pardon me, Juſtice!—Here waſt thou bay'd, brave hart.
Here didſt thou fall; and here thy hunters ſtand
Sign'd in thy ſpoil, and *crimſon'd* in thy lethe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'NCUM. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimſy.

For jealouſy is but a kind
Of cramp and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras*, p. iii. *cant.* 1.

CRINGE *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bow; ſervile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning *cringe*, and falſe diſſembling looks. *Philips.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* [from *kriechen*, German.] To draw together, to contract.

Whip him, fellows,
'Till, like a boy, you ſee him *cringe* his face,
And wh'ne aloud for mercy *Shakeſ. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To CRINGE. *v. n.* [*kriechen*, German.] To bow, to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muſcles ſo ſtrong, that they are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *cringing* knave, who ſeeks a place
Without ſucceſs, thus tells his caſe. *Swift.*

CRINIGEROUS. *adj.* [*criniger*, Latin.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

To CRINKLE. *v. n.* [from *crinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out, to run in flexures.

Unleſs ſome ſweetneſs at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie? *King's Cookery.*

To

To [illegible]. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

[illegible] *n. f.* [from the verb] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

[illegible]ED *adj.* [from *crinis*, Latin] Hairy. *Dict.*

CRINOSITY. *n. f.* [from *crinose*] Hairyness. *Dict.*

CRIPPLE. *n. f.* [cripel, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear
Some tardy *cripple* bare the countermand,
That came too lag to see him buried. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader must determine. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Among the rest there was a lame *cripple* from his birth, whom Paul commanded to stand upright on his feet. *Bentley.*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

To CRIPPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found *Dryden's Pers.*

Tettyx, the dancing-master, threw himself from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall *Addison.*

CRIPPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *cripple.*] Lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

CRISIS. *n. f.* [κρισις.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better.

Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude,
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate,
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life depends
On this important now *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very *crisis* of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the government, in a manner suitable to his station and abilities. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 55.

CRISP. *adj.* [*crispus*, Latin]

1. Curled.

Buls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*
The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and *crisp* haired. *Hale.*

2. Indented, winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green land
Answer your summons, Juno does command. *Shakes. Temp.*

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within doors soundeth better; which may be by reason not of the disposition of the air, but of the wood or string of the instrument, which is made more *crisp*, and so more porous and hollow *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

To CRISP. *v. a.* [*crispo*, Latin]

1. To curl, to contract into knots or curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank *Shak. Hen. IV.*

Young I'd have her [illegible]
Yet a man, with *crisped* hair,
Cast in thousand shares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

The daily application of spirits of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain, and sometimes produces a gan[illegible] *Sharp's Surgery.*

[illegible]
[illegible]g the *crisped* shades and bow'rs,
Revels the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that saphine fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* [illegible]

CRISPATION. *n. f.* [from *crisp*]

1. The act of curling.
2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them, as he-lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the she's are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRISPING PIN. *n. f.* [from *crisp.*] A curling iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the [illegible]mples, and the *crisping-pins* *Is.* iii. 22.

[illegible] *adj.* [*crispus*, Latin.] Waved, or [illegible]ng, as lightning is represented. *Dict.*

[illegible]NESS. *n. f.* [from *crisp*] Curledness.

[illegible]PY. *adj.* [from *crisp*] Curled.

So are those *crispy* snaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a second head. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

CRITE'RION. *n. f.* [κριτηριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of primitive believers, but we may be known by the contrary *criterion*. *Glanv. Scep.* c. 24.

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by which every man may discover and find out the gracious or ungracious disposition of his own heart. *South's Sermons.*

By what *criterion* do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink? *Pope's Hor.*

CRI'TICK. *n. f.* [κριτικος]

1. A person skilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of several things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of *criticks* *Locke.*

Critick I saw, that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

2. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be a severe *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

CRI'TICK. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticism; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,
But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France. *Pope.*

CRI'TICK. *n. f.*

1. A critical examination, critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another *critick* on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poesy of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison on Medals.*

2. Science of criticism.

If ideas and words were carefully weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logick and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

What is every year of a wise man's life, but a censure and *critique* on the past? *Pope.*

Not that my quill to *critick* was confin'd,
My verse gave ampler lessons to mankind. *Pope.*

To CRI'TICK. *v. n.* [from *critick*] To play the critick; to criticise.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them. *Temple.*

CRI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *critick*]

1. Exact; nicely judicious, accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Hooker.*

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticism; as, *he wrote a* critical *dissertation on the last play.*

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise me?—
—O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical.* *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. [from *crisis*] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number [illegible]

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is in respect to eternity. It is the small moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work so much depends. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The people cannot but resent to see their apprehensions of the power of France, in so *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aside. *Swift.*

CRI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *critical.*] In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, and a proper style from a corrupt one. *Dryden.*

These shells which are digged up out of the earth, several hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and *critically* examined by very many learned men *Woodward.*

CRI'TICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *critical*] Exactness; accuracy; nicety.

To CRI'TICISE. *v. n.* [from *critick.*]

1. To play the critick, to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I can write severely with more ease than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know we each ancient's proper character,
Without all this at once before your eyes,
Cavil you may, but never *criticise.* *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these ar[illegible]

counts, as to take occasion from thence to *extirpate* on his expences. *Locke*

To CRITICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick.*] To censure; to pass judgment upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person. *Addison.*

CRITICISM. *n. f.* [from *critick.*]

1. *Criticism*, as it was first intended by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. *Dryden's Innocence, Pref.*

2. Remark, animadversion, critical observation.

There is not a Greek or Latin critick who has not shewn, even in the title of his *criticism*, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. *Addis. Spect.*

To CROAK *v. n.* [cpaccezzan, Saxon; *crocare*, Italian; *crocitare*, Latin.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.

The subtle swallow flies about the brook,
And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak*. *May's Virgil.*
So when Jove's block descended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*. *Pope's Dunciad, b. i. l. 264.*
Blood, hell's dire sluices, its British christians flood;
And France rous marshes of the *croaking* brood. *Gay.*

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself not hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough,
By *croaking* from the left, presag'd the coming blow. *Dryd.*
At the same time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable. *Addis. Spectat.*

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive utterer.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of their own bellies. *Locke.*

CROAK. *n. f.* from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The swallow skims the river's watry face,
The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryd.*
Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice?
No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me. *Lee's Oed.*

CROCEOUS. *adj* [*croceus*, Latin.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *Dict.*

CROCITA'TION. *n. f.* [*crocitatio*, Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

CROCK. *n. f* [*kruck*, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY *n. f.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE. *n. f.* [from κροκη, saffron, and δειλος, fearing.]

An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced, except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. Though its four legs are very short, it runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death; but this is not probable. Some are fifteen or sixteen cubits long. Its sight is very piercing upon the land, but in the water it sees but dimly, and it is said to spend the four winter months under water. When its bowels are taken out, or it is wounded, it smells very agreeably. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, on the sand near the waterside, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may contribute to hatch them. The Ichneumon, or Ichnan rat, which is as large as a tame cat, is said to break the *crocodile's* eggs whenever it finds them; and also, that it gets into the very belly of this creature, while it is asleep with its throat open, gnaws its entrails, and kills it. *Calmet.*

Gloster's show
Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*,
With sorrow, snares relenting passengers. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brer.*
Cæsar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryden.*
Entreating *crocodiles*, whose tears are death,
Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath. *Granville.*

Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called sphinx, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile*. It lives by land and water, has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixt with yellow and of a good colour upon the back. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea, in Lybia, and at the Indies. *Trevoux.*

CROCODILISE. *adj* [*crocodilus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

The best place to plant the Spring *crocus* is close to a wall, or on the edge of boarded borders round a garden, mingling the colour of those of a sort on together. The seed must be kept until the husk is full grown, and a light rich ground should be chosen for them. They must not be placed too thick, they may be increased also by offsets. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Fair handed Spring unbosoms every grace,
Throws out the snow-drop and the *crocus* first. *Thomson.*

CROFT. *n. f.* [croyt, Saxon.] A little enclosure belonging to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

Thus have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i'th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

CROISADE. } *n. f.* [*croisade*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] A holy
CROISA'DO. } war, a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisado*, and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land.

CROISADO.

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.
2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

CRONE. *n. f.* [crone, Sax. according to *Verstegan*, *kreune*, Dut. according to *Skinner*.]

1. An old ewe.
2. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the bastard,
Take't up, I say; give't to thy *crone*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

CRONET *n. f.* The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CRONY. *n. f.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance, a companion of long standing.

So when the Scots, your constant *cronies*,
Th' espousers of your cause and manies *Hudibras, p. iv.*
To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a new year's gift.
Strange, an astrologer should die,
Without one wonder in the sky!
Not one of all his *crony* stars,
To pay their duty at his herse? *Swift.*

CROOK. *n. f.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.
2. A sheephook.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nourish'd endless woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent, a meander.

There fall thee down,
Which, conduit like, with [illegible]
Sweet flames make in that sweet land *Sidney, b. a.*

To CROOK. *v. a* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends, which must needs be often eccentrick to the ends of his master or state. *Bacon, Essay 24.*

CRO'OKBACK. *n. f* [*crook* and *back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

Ay, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,
Or any he the proudest of thy sort. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

CRO'OKBACKED. *adj.* Having bent shoulders.

A dwarf as well may vie in a giant pace
As negroe for a swan, a *crookbacked* lad
Be call'd Europa. *Dryden's Juv.*
There are millions of truths that a man
think himself, concerned to know, as, whether our
Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *L'Estrange.*

CROOKED. *adj.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent, not straight; curved.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill, which intercepts the sight of the sounding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes as through straight ones. *Newton's Opt.*

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Hodgson's Natural.*

2. Winding, oblique, anfractuous.

A man shall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where-ever he has the footsteps of others to follow. *Locke.*

Seeing the *crooked* vines, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. Perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind, given to sin.

They have corrupted themselves they are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut. xxxii. 5.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul, indigested lump
As [illegible] thy manners as thy shape. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

We

We were not born *crooked*; we learned thoſe windings and turnings of the ſerpent. *South's Sermons.*

CROOKEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked.*]

1. Not in a ſtrait line.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perverſely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CROOKEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crooked.*]

1. Deviation from ſtraitneſs, curvity; the ſtate of being unſtrected, inflection.

He that knoweth what is ſtraight, doth even thereby diſcern what is crooked; becauſe the abſence of ſtraightneſs, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedneſs.* *Hooker.*

2. Deformity of a grievous body.

When the heathens offered a ſacrifice to their falſe gods, they would make a ſevere ſearch to ſee if there were any *crookedneſs* or ſpot, any uncleanneſs or deformity, in their ſacrifice. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CROP. *n. ſ.* [crop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird; the firſt ſtomach into which her meat deſcends.

In birds there is no maſtication or commination of the meat in the mouth, but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the *crop* or craw. *Ray on the Creation.*

But ſtretching there, they neſtle near the throne,
Amidſt the gods a feaſt as not their own,
By their high *crops* and corny grizzards known. *Dryden.*

To CROP full. Satiated; with a full belly.

He ſtretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Baſk'd at the fire his hairy ſtrength,
And, *crop-full*, out of door he flings,
Ere the firſt cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

CROP'SICK. *adj.* [*crop* and *ſick.*] Sick with repletion, ſick with exceſs and debauchery.

Strange odds! where *crop-ſick* drunkards muſt engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with ſober rage. *Tate's Juv. Sat.*

CROP. *n. ſ.* [croppa, Saxon.]

1. The higheſt part or end of any thing, as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harveſt, the corn gathered off a field, the product of the field.

And this of all my harveſt hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenſer's Paſt.*
Labouring the ſoil, and reaping plenteous *crops*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thiſtles grow. *Roſcommon.*
Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too ſoon, becauſe the ſap is not fully come out of the root. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Gauntleſs of ſteel, and from the razor free,
It ſuits a plenteous *crop* reſerv'd for thee. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to pull.

Crop'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*
He, upon whoſe ſide
The feweſt roſes are *crop'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
All the budding honours on thy creſt
I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender and will plant it upon an high mountain and eminent. *Ezek. xvii. 22.*

There are ſome tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, eſpecially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth and hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

O Fruit divine!
Sweet of thyſelf, but much more ſweet thus *crop'd.* *Milton.*
Are, like ripe apples, on earth's boſom drops;
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops.* *Denham.*

Death deſtroys
The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys. *Creech.*

The ſteepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme! *Dryd. Virgil.*

Royal wench!
She made great Cæſar lay his ſword to-bed,
He plough'd her, and ſhe *crop'd.* *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

CROPPER. *n. ſ.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There are ſeveral kinds of trouts, as there be tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CROSIER. *n. ſ.* [*croſier*, Fr. from *croix*, a croſs.] The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop, which has a croſs upon it.

When prelates are great, there is alſo danger from them; as it was in the times of Anſelmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *croſiers*, did almoſt try it with the king's ſword. *Bacon, Eſſay 20.*

Croſsances there were, I muſt confeſs, and ſome incongruities in the government, where ſome have complained, ſome ſay the diſtaff, was too buſy. *Howel's England's Tears.*

Her front creſt with majeſty ſhe bore,
The *croſier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryden.*

CROSLET. *n. ſ.* [*croiſſelet*, French.]

1. A ſmall croſs.

Then Una 'gan to aſk, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *croſlet* red. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Here an unfiniſh'd diamond *croſlet* lay,
To which ſoft lovers adoration pay. *Gay's Fan.*

2. It ſeems to be uſed in the following paſſage, by miſtake, for *corſelet.*

The *croſlet* ſome, and ſome the cuiſhes mould,
With ſilver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

CROSS. *n. ſ.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Latin.]

1. One ſtrait body laid at right angles over another; the inſtrument by which the Saviour of the world ſuffered death.

They make a little *croſs* of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and croſsways of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 494.*

You are firſt to conſider ſeriouſly the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himſelf for you as a ſacrifice upon the *croſs.* *Taylor's Guide to the Penitent.*

2. The enſign of the Chriſtian religion.

Her holy faith and Chriſtian *croſs* oppoſ'd
Againſt the Saxon gods. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion; ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places.

She doth ſtray about
By holy *croſſes*, where ſhe kneels and prays. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obſtructs, misfortune, hindrance; vexation; oppoſition; miſadventure; trial of patience.

Wiſhing unto me many *croſſes* and miſchances in my love, whenſoever I ſhould love. *Surrey, b.* i.
Then let us teach our trial patience,
Becauſe it is a cuſtomary *croſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Heaven prepares good men with *croſſes*; but no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*
A great eſtate hath great *croſſes*, and a mean fortune hath but ſmall ones. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

6. Money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs.

He was ſaid to make ſoldiers ſpring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *croſs* to pay them ſalary. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loſs,
Who neither carry'd back nor brought one *croſs.* *Dryden.*

7. *Croſs and Pile*, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the ſide, which bears a croſs, ſhall lie upward, or the other.

Whacum had neither *croſs* nor *pile*,
His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; *croſs*, I win, and *pile*, you loſe, or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

CROSS. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.]

1. Tranſverſe, falling athwart ſomething elſe.

Whatſoever penumbra ſhould be made in the circles by the *croſs* refraction of the ſecond priſm, all that penumbra would be conſpicuous in the right lines which touch thoſe circles. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ſun, in that ſpace of time, by his annual contrary motion eaſtward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, *croſs* to the meridian of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The ſhips muſt needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the interſection of *croſs* ones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Oblique, lateral.

Was this a face,
To ſtand againſt the deep dread bolted thunder?
In the moſt terrible and nimble ſtroke
Of quick *croſs* lightning? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Adverſe, oppoſite.

Were both love's captives; but with fate ſo *croſs*,
One muſt be happy by the other's loſs. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
Croſs to our intereſts, curbing ſenſe and ſin,
Oppreſs'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *croſs* to the belief and apprehenſion of the reſt of mankind; a difficulty, which a modeſt and good man is ſcarce able to encounter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Perverſe, untractable.

When, through the *croſs* circumſtances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleaſure would certainly expoſe him to a greater inconvenience, than religion will permit it.

5. Peevish, fretful; ill-humoured.
Lad ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he had received a *cross* answer from his mistress? *Taylor.*
All *cross* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned. *Tillotson, Sermon* 5
6. Contrary; contradictory.
The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *cross* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South's Sermons.*
7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.
We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful acquiescence in any condition, and under the *crossest* and severest passages of providence. *South's Sermons.*
I cannot, without some regret, behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design; for by my dislike of disputes, I am engaged in one. *Granv.*
8. Interchanged.
Evarchus made a *cross* marriage also with Dorilaus's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*
They had long conference, not only upon commerce, but upon *cross* marriages, to be had between the king's son and the archduke's daughter, and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CROSS. *prep.*
1. A-thwart, so as to intersect any thing.
They were advertised, that the enemy had, in the woods before them, whereby they were to pass, cut down great trees *cross* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Betwixt the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats of human kind;
And *cross* their limits cut a sloaping way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryd. Virg.*
Cross his back, as in triumphant scorn,
The hope and pillar of the house was born. *Dryd. Fables.*
2. Over; from side to side.
A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village. *L'Estrange.*

To CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay one body, or draw one line, a-thwart another
This forc'd the stubborn'st, for the cause,
To *cross* the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them't had gain'd,
By their support might be maintain'd. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2.*
The loxia, or cross-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tops *crossing* one another, with great readiness breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *crossing* of the bill was designed for this service. *Derham's Physico-Theology*
I shall most carefully observe, not to *cross* over, or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*
A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *crosses* and confounds her former track. *Watts*
2. To sign with the cross.
3. To mark out; to cancel; as, *to cross an article*
4. To pass over
He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont, which he *crossed*, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at Constantinople. *Temple.*
We found the hero, for whose only sake
We fought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the bitter lake. *Dry*
5. To move laterally, obliquely, or a-thwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.
But he them spying, 'gan to turn aside,
For fear, as seem'd, or for some feigned loss,
More greedy they of news, fast towards him do *cross*. *Spenf.*
6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass, to obstruct; to hinder
Still do I *cross* this wretch, whatso he take in hand *Spenser*
The king no longer could endure
Thus to be *cross'd* in what he did intend *Daniel's Civ. War*
He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who were only present in debates of the war with the officers, that he *crossed* all they proposed. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Bury'd in private, and so suddenly!
It *crosses* my design, which was t' allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*
Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to *cross*,
We urge an unseen fate. *Dryden.*
The firm patriot there,
Though sunk by faction, vice, and fortune *cross*,
Shall find the generous labour was not lost. *Addison's Cato.*
7. To counteract
Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites *cross* their duty. *Locke.*
8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.
No governour is suffered to go on with any one course, but upon the least information he is either stopped and *crossed*, or other courses appointed him from hence. *Spenser on Ireland.*
It may make my case dangerous, to *cross* this in the smallest. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
9. To contradict
In all this there is not a syllable which any ways *crosseth* us. *Hooker, b. ii. sect. 6.*
It is certain, howsoever it *cross* the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air. *Bacon's Natural History.*
10. To debar; to preclude.
From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

To CROSS. *v. n.*
1. To lye a-thwart another thing.
2. To be inconsistent.
Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *n. s.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*cross* and *examine.*] To try the truth of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.
If we may but *cross-examine* and interrogate their actions against their words, these will soon confess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions. *Decay of Piety.*
The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or *cross-examine* the witnesses. *Spectator*, N°. 608.

CROSS STAFF. *n. s.* [from *cross* and *staff.*] An instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

A CROSSBITE *n. s.* [*cross* and *bite.*] A deception, a cheat.
The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *L'Estr.*

To CROSSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.
No rhetorick must be spent against *cross-biting* a country evidence, and frighting him out of his senses. *Collier*
That many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear;
As nature slily had thought fit,
For some by ends, to *cross-bite* wit. *Prior*

CROSSBOW. *n. s.* [*cross* and *bow.*] A missive weapon formed by placing a bow a-thwart a stock.
Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in their woods and waste ground, where they are hunted and killed with *cross-bows* and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Carew's S. of Cornwall.*
The master of the *cross-bows*, lord Rambures. *Sh. H V.*

CROSSBOWERS. *n. s.* [from *cross-bow.*] A shooter with a cross-bow.
The French assisted themselves by land with the *crossbowers* of Genoa against the English. *Raleigh's Essays.*

CROSSGRAINED. *adj.* [*cross* and *grain.*]
1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular
If the stuff proves *crossgrained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
2. Perverse, troublesome; vexatious
We find in subtle writs,
And *cross-grain'd* works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*
The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross grained* woman, is incurable. *L'Estrange.*
She was none of your *cross-grained*, termagant, scolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the house with. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
But wisdom, peevish and *cross-grain'd*,
Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prior*

CROSSLY. *adv.* [from *cross.*]
1. A-thwart; so as to intersect something else.
2. Oppositely; adversely, in opposition to.
He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly, and *crossly* to the reason of things, as can be imagined. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
3. Unfortunately.

CROSSNESS. *n. s.* [from *cross*]
1. Perverseness, peevishness.
The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness*, or aptness to oppose, but the deeper sort, to envy, or mere mischief. *Bacon, Essay 13*
I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *crossness* or humour *King Charles.*
Who would have imagined, that the stiff *crossness* of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's seat so uneasy to him? *L'Estrange, Fab 38*
They help us to forget the *crossnesses* of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books*

CROSSROW. *n. s.* [*cross* and *row.*] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

He

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *croſs-row* plucks the letter G;
And ſays a wizard told him, that by G
His iſſue diſinherited ſhould be. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

CRO'SSWIND. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *wind.*] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The leaſt unhappy perſons do, in ſo fickle and ſo tempeſtuous a ſea, as we all find this world, meet with many more either *croſſwinds* or ſtormy gulfs than proſperous gales. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

CRO'SSWAY. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *way.*] A ſmall obſcure path interſecting the chief road

Damn'd ſpirits all,
That in *croſſways* and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

CROSSWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs* and *wort.*]

It hath foft leaves, like the ladies bedſtraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves, that are produced at every joint, which in this are only four, diſpoſed in form of a croſs. The rough or hairy *croſſwort* is ſometimes uſed in medicine, and is found wild on dry ſandy banks. *Miller.*

CROTCH *n. ſ.* [*croc*, French.] A hook

There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton uſed to raiſe the benevolence to higher rates; and ſome called it his fork, and ſome his *crotch.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CROTCHET *n. ſ.* [*crochet*, French.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver. *Chambers.*

As a good harper, ſtricken far in years,
Into whoſe cunning hands the gout doth fall,
All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill, or not at all. *Davies.*

2. A ſupport, a piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building.

A ſtately temple ſhoots within the ſkies,
The *crotchets* of their out-ſide columns riſe. *Dryden.*

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are incluſed [thus.]

4. A perverſe concert; an odd fancy

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twitch or enlarge the ivy. *Howel.*

The horſe ſmelt him out, and preſently a *crotchet* came in his head how he might countermine him. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 37.

To CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crucha*, crooked, French.]

1. To ſtoop low; to lye cloſe to the ground; as the lion *crouches* to his maſter

2. To fawn; to bend ſervilely; to ſtoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine houſe, ſhall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of ſilver and a morſel of bread. 1 *Sa.* ii. 36.

At his
Leaſt in like hounds, ſhould famine, ſword and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are preſent; and, when they are abſent, ſteal their jeſts. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Pref.*

Do well the vigour of that arm they know;
They lick the duſt, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe. *Dryd.*

Your ſhameful ſtory ſhall record of me,
The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free. *Dryd. In. Emp.*

CROUP *n. ſ.* [*croupe*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPA'DES. *n. ſ.* [from *croup.*] Are higher leaps than thoſe of curvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horſe in an equal height, ſo that he truſſes his legs under his belly without yerking, or ſhooting out his ſhoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW *n. ſ.* [cnapa, Saxon.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſſes of beaſts.

The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To *crows* the like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and ſuch republick birds. *Dryden.*

2. *To pluck a* CROW, is to be induſtrious or contentious about that which is of no value

If you diſpute, we muſt even *pluck a crow* about it.
L'Eſtrange, Fable 7

Reſolve before we go,
That you and I muſt *pull a crow.* *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* ii.

3. A piece of iron uſed as a lever; as the *Latins* called a hook

The *crow* is uſed as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, when either a bauk or a rowler is to be laid under it, and then they thruſt the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying a bauk, or ſome ſuch ſtuff, behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the ſhank backwards, and ſo raiſe the timber *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it ſtraight
Unto my cell *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet*

Againſt the gate employ your *crows* of iron. *Southern.*

4. [From *crow.*] The voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gaiety.

CROWFOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus*]

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, having a many-leaved empalement: out of the middle of the flower riſes the pointal, which becomes a fruit, either round, cylindrical, or ſpiked; to the axis of which, as a placenta, adhere many naked ſeeds. The ſpecies are ſixteen, of which eleven were brought originally from Turkey.

CRO'WFOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot*] A caltrop or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; ſo that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is uſed in war for incommoding the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

To CROW *v. n.* [*crapan*, Saxon.]

1. To make the noiſe which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud. *Shakeſ. Ham.*

Diogenes called an ill phyſician, cock. Why? ſaith he. Diogenes anſwered, Becauſe when you *crow*, men uſe to riſe. *Bacon, Apophth.* 284.

That the lyon trembles at the *crowing* of the cock, hath upon trial, found to be fabulous. *Hakewill.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd, without a peer
For *crowing* loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So hight her cock. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To boaſt, to bully; to vapour, to bluſter, to ſwagger.

CROWD. *n. ſ.* [cruð, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confuſedly preſſed together.

2. A promiſcuous medley, without order or diſtinction

He could then compare the confuſion of a multitude to that tumult he had obſerved in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and breaking among its *crowd* of iſlands. *Eſſay on Homer.*

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to ſee a ſhrine,
But fed us, by the way, with ſound divine. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. [from *crwth*, Welſh.] A fiddle.

His fiddle is your proper purchaſe,
Won in the ſervice of the churches,
And by your doom muſt be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a *crowd* *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

To CROWD *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confuſed multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itſelf *Watts.*

2. To preſs cloſe together

The time miſorder'd, doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To hold our ſafety up. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It ſeems probable, that the ſea doth ſtill grow narrower from age to age, and ſinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all thoſe ſubterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As the mind itſelf is thought to take up no ſpace, ſo its actions ſeem to require no time; but many of them ſeem to be *crowded* into an inſtant. *Locke.*

Then let us fill
This little interval, this pauſe of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How ſhort is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a ſmile? *Granville.*

4. *To* CROWD *Sail* [A ſea phraſe.] To ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*

1. To ſwarm, to be numerous and confuſed.

They follow their undaunted king
Crowd through their gates; and in the fields of fight,
The ſhocking ſquadrons meet in mortal fight. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To thruſt among a multitude

A mighty man, had not ſome cunning ſin,
Almoſt ſo many virtues, *crowded* in. *Cowley's Davideis.*

CRO'WDER. *n. ſ.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler.

Chevy-chace ſung by a blind *crowder* *Sidney.*

CRO'WKEEPER *n. ſ.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A ſcarecrow. The following paſſage is controverted.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper.* *Shakeſpeare.*

CROWN. *n. ſ.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dut. *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal power

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown?*——
——My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head.
My *crown* is call'd content,
A *crown* it is that ſeldom kings enjoy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a bleſſed *crown.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuſe him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And ſet the triple *crown* upon his head *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Edward put to death a citizen,
Only for ſaying, he would make his ſon
Heir to the *crown.* *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

2. A garland

Receive a *crown* for thy well-ordering of the feaſt.
Eccluſ. xxxii. 2.

3. Reward

3. Reward; honorary diſtinction.
They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. 1 *Cor.* ix. 25.
Let merit *crown*, and juſtice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden's Epiſtles*
4. Regal power; royalty
The ſucceſſion of a *crown* in ſeveral countries, places it on different heads. *Locke.*
5. The top of the head.
If he awake,
From toe to *crown* he'll fill our ſkins with pinches,
Make us ſtrange ſtuff *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the *crown* to ſend for the ſongſter. *L'Eſtrange.*
Behold if fortune, or a miſtreſs frowns,
Some plunge in buſineſs, others ſave their *crowns*. *Pope.*
6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.
Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the ſteepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden's Æn.*
7. Part of the hat that covers the head.
I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the *crown* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muſcle. *Sharp's Surgery.*
8. A piece of money, anciently ſtamped with a crown; five ſhillings.
Truſt not to your ſervants, who may miſlead you, or miſinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few *crowns*.
But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is ſo brown,
May ſatisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*. *Suckling.*
An ounce of ſilver, whether in pence, groats, or *crown*-pieces, ſhivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of ſilver. *Locke.*
9. Honour; ornament, decoration; excellence, dignity
Much experience is the *crown* of old men *Eccluſ.* xxv. 6.
Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crown*, ſtand faſt in the Lord. *Philip.* iv. 1.
10. Completion, accompliſhment

Crown imperial *n. ſ.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.
The flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, are bell-ſhaped, and hang downwards: theſe are ranged, as it were, into a crown, above which appears a great buſh of leaves. The pointal of the flower becomes an oblong fruit, winged, and divided into three cells, filled with flat ſeeds. It hath a coated root, furniſhed with fibres at the bottom. *Miller.*

To **Crown.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament
Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Haſtings had pronounc'd your part,
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king. *Shakeſ. R. III.*
Her who fairеſt does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden's Indian Emperor*
2. To cover, as with a crown.
Umbro, the prieſt, the proud Marrubians led,
And peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illuſtrious.
Thou haſt made him a little lower than the angels, and haſt *crowned* him with glory and honour. *Pſ.* viii. 5
She ſhall be, to the happineſs of England,
An aged princeſs, many days ſhall ſee her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it. *Shakeſ. H VIII*
4. To reward; to recompenſe.
Urge your ſucceſs; deſerve a laſting name,
She'll *crown* a grateful and a conſtant flame. *Roſcommon.*
5. To complete, to perfect
The laſting and *crowning* privilege, or rather property of friendſhip, is conſtancy. *South's Sermons.*
6. To terminate; to finiſh
All theſe a milk-white honeycomb ſurround,
Which in the midſt the country banquet *crown'd*. *Dryden.*

Crown-glass. *n. ſ.* The fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

Crown-post. *n. ſ.* A poſt, which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

Crown-scab. *n. ſ.* A ſhrinking filthy ſcab, that breeds round about the corners of a horſe's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful ſore. *Farrier's Dict.*

Crown-wheel. *n. ſ.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by .

Crown-works. *n. ſ.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain ſome hill or riſing ground. *Harris.*

Crownet *n. ſ.* [from *crown.*]
1. The fame with *coronet*
2. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify chief end, laſt purpoſe; probably from *finis coronat opus.*
Oh, this falſe ſoul of Egypt! this gay charm!
Whoſe eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whoſe boſom was my *crownet*, my chief end,
Like a right gipſy hath, at faſt and looſe,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loſs. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop*

Crow'stone. *n. ſ.* Cryſtallized cauk. In this the cryſtals are ſmall. *Woodward's F.*

Cru'cial. *adj* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Tranſverſe; interſecting one another.
Whoever has ſeen the practice of the *crucial* inciſion, muſt be ſenſible of the falſe reaſoning uſed in its favour *Sharp*

To **Cru'ciate.** *v. a.* [*cruciо*, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

Cru'cible *n. ſ.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymiſt's melting pot, made of earth, ſo called, becauſe they were formerly marked with a croſs
Take a quantity of good ſilver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruſe, and ſet them on the fire, well covered round about with coals *Peacham on Drawing*

Cruciferous. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs

Cru'cifer. *n. ſ.* [from *crucifix.*] He that inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion
Vaſſals judgments were executed on Chriſt's *crucifiers*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Cru'cifix *n. ſ.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion.
There ſtands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much eſteemed. The figure of our Saviour repreſents him in his laſt agonies of death. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Crucifixion *n. ſ.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs
This earthquake, and
men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Cruciform *adj* [*crux* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a cro

To **Cru'cify** *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright.
They *crucify* to themſelves the ſon of God afreſh, and put him to an open ſhame. *Heb.* vi. 6
But to the croſs he nails thy enemies,
The law that is againſt thee, and the ſins
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd*. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

Crucigerous. *adj.* [*crux* and *gero*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs.

Crud *n. ſ.* [commonly written *curd.* See Curd.] A concretion of any liquid into hardneſs or ſtiffneſs; coagulation.

Crude. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]
1. Raw, not ſubdued by fire.
2. Not changed by any proceſs or preparation.
Common *crude* ſalt, barely diſſolved with mercury, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle on Fluidity.*
Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itſelf; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. Harſh; unripe.
A juice ſo *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nouriſhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 632.
4. Unconcocted; not well digeſted in the ſtomach
While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert or alter it, whereby it reſiſteth and holdeth faſt, in ſome degree, the firſt form or conſiſtence, it is, all that while, *crude* and inconcoct, and the proceſs is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*
5. Not brought to perfection; unfiniſhed, immature.
In a moment up they turned,
Wide the cœleſtial ſoil; and ſaw beneath
Th' originals of nature, in their *crude*
Conception. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vi. l. 11.
6. Having indigeſted notions.
Deep verſ'd in books and ſhallow in himſelf,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milt. Paradiſe Re.*
7. Indigeſted, not fully concocted in the intellect
Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dole
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their *crude* hopes, and laſtly promiſed. *B. Johnſon*
What peradventure may ſeem full to me, may appear very *crude* and immeet to a ſtranger *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat*
Abſurd expreſſions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the rude regions of exploded faults. *Roſcommon.*

Crudely. *adv.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation
Th' advice was true; but fear had ſeiz'd the moſt,
And all good counſel is on cowards loſt
The queſtion *crudely* put, to ſhun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to ſtay. *Dryden.*

Crudeness. *n. ſ.* [from *crude.*] Unripeneſs, indigeſtion.

Crudity. *n. ſ* [from *crude.*] Indigeſtion; inconcoction.
They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigeſtion and *crudities*, and conſequently putreſcence of humours. *Brown.*
A diet of viſcid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot*
2. Unripeneſs, want of maturity

To **Crudle** *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.
I felt my *crudled* blood
Congeal with fear, my hair with horrour ſtood *Dryd. Æn.*

The Germans use it, when, for drink and food,
They mix the *crudled* milk with horses blood. *Dryd. Virg.*

CRUDY. *adj.* [from *crud.*]
1. Concreted, coagulated.
His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They harden up so wisely as they may. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
2. [from *crude.*] Raw, chill.
Sherris sack ascends into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakespeare.*

CRUEL. *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]
1. Pleased with harming others; inhuman; hard-hearted; without pity, without compassion; savage, barbarous; unrelenting.
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key;
All *cruels* else subscribed. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
If thou art that *cruel* god, whose eyes
Delight in blood, and human sacrifice. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing pain.
Consider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Ps.* xxv. 19.
We behold one of the *cruellest* fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the most martial story. *Sidney, b. ii.*

CRUELLY. *adv.* [from *cruel.*] In a cruel manner; inhumanly, barbarously.
He relies upon a broken reed, that not only basely fails, but also *cruelly* pierces the hand that rests upon it. *South's Sermons.*
Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

CRUELNESS. *n. s.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty.
But she more cruel, and more savage wild,
Than either lion or the lioness,
Shames not to be with guiltless blood defil'd,
She taketh glory in her *cruelness.* *Spenser, Sonnet 20.*

CRUELTY. *n. s.* [*cruauté*, French.] Inhumanity, savageness; barbarity.
[illegible]
Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enslaved nations. *Temple.*

CRUENTATE. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood.
Aromatical apotheras pass from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanv. Scepf. c. 24.*

CRUET. *n. s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oyl, with a stopple.
When thy reach I set the vinegar *cruet*
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait supply'd. *Swift*

CRUISE. *n. s.* [*kruyke*, Dutch.] A small cup.
I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruse.* *1 Kings, xvii. 12.*
The train prepare a *cruse* of curious mould,
A *cruse* of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold. *Pope's Odyss.*

A CRUISE. *n. s.* [*croisade*, Fr. from the original *croisers*, who bore the cross, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of opportunities to plunder, to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRUISER. *n. s.* [from *cruise.*] One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.
Amongst the *cruisers* it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wiseman.*
[illegible]

CRUMB. *s.* German
1. The soft part of bread, not the crust.
Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut, and let it be boiled in milk 'till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*
2. A small particle or fragment of bread.
More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his slender feet. *Thomson's Winter, l. 255.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into small pieces, to comminute.
Death is but the glass which holds the dust
That measures all our time, which also shall
Be *crumbled* into dust. *Herbert.*
He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*
By frequent parcelling and subdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and *crumbled*, that [illegible] few persons of able estates. *Hale's Com. Law of Eng.*
[illegible] same time we were *crumbled* into various factions [illegible]s, all aiming at by interests, without any sincere [illegible]
[illegible] *Addison's Freeholder.*
The other but leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church, which three hundred pounds, by another act passed some years ago, they can divide likewise, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them. *Swift.*

To CRUMBLE. *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.
There is so hot a summer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to dust. *Shakesp. King John.*
Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who smooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,
The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden's Georg.*
Ambition sighed: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the *crumbling* bust. *Pope's Epist.*
If the stone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
What house, when its materials *crumble*,
Must not inevitably tumble? *Swift*
For the little land that remains, provision is made by the late act against popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRU'MENAL. *n. s.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purse.
The fat ox, that wont ligye in the stall,
Is now fain shaled in her *crumenal.* *Spenser's Pastorals*

CRUMMY. *adj.* [from *crum.*] Soft.

CRUMP. *adj.* [*crump*, Saxon; *krom*, Dutch, *krumm*, Germ.] Crooked in the back.
When the workman took measure of him, he was *crump* shouldered, and the right side higher than the left. *L'Estrange.*

To CRU'MPLE. *v. a.* [from *crump*, or corrupted from *rumple*, *rumpelen*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together in complications.
Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addis.*

CRU'MPLING. *n. s.* A small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Dict.*
To CRU'NKLE. }

CRU'PPER. *n. s.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of the horse.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.
Catophon had received such a blow, that he had lost the reins of his horse, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horse. *Sidney.*
Where have you left the money that I gave you?
— — Oh—sixpence, that I had a Wednesday last,
To pay the saddler for my mistress' *crupper.* *Shakespeare.*
Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward.
The head of this was to the saddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* sent. *Dryden.*

CRU'RAL. *adj.* [from *crus cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg.
The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the *crural* muscles in lions and tygers, are the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. *Arbuthnot.*

CRUSADE. } *n. s.* See CROISADE.
CRUSA'DO. }
1. An expedition against the infidels.
2. A coin stamped with a cross.
Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusadoes;* *Shakespeare's Othello.*

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRU'SET. *n. s.* A goldsmith's melting pot. *Phillips*

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, French.]
1. To press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze.
You speak him far ———
——I don't extend him, sir, within himself
Crush him together, rather than unfold
His measure duly. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
The ass thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. *Numb. xxii. 25.*
Bacchus that first, from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
I fought and fell like one, but death deceived me
I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *crush* my soul out. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. To press with violence.
When loud winds from different quarters rise
Vast clouds encountering, one another *crush.* *Waller.*
3. To overwhelm, to beat down.
Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries! *Shakesp. Rich. III.*
The sad weight of such ingrat hate
Will *crush* me into earth
Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain *Dryden's Æn.*
4. To subdue; to depress; to despirit.
They use them to plague their enemies, or to oppress and *crush* some of their own too stubborn freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*
[illegible]
Hath not that honour in't had, for
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms. *Milt. Par. Lost*
What can that man fear, who takes care to please a Being that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? a Being that can

assist

divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage? *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 107.

To CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condensed, to come in a close body.

Poverty, cold wind, and *crushing* rain,
Beat keen and heavy on thy tender years. *Thomf. Autumn.*

CRUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A collision.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addif. Cato.*

CRUST *n. f.* [*crusta*, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust*; as we see the scoriæ of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison on Italy.*

The viscuous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pye made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 462.

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And petrify'd with age, securely lies. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* v.

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,
You'll wish me choak'd with every *crust* of bread. *Dryden.*
Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*. *L'Estrange.*

To CRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop, to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be *crusted* over, as the stands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood
Crusted with bark, and harden'ing into wood. *Addison.*

In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To form with concretions.

If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you muck at the next alehouse.
Swift's Directions to the Butler.

To CRUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust, to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaister upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.

CRU'STILY. *adv.* [from *crusty*.] Peevishly; snappishly.

CRU'STINESS. *n. f.* [from *crusty*.]

1. The quality of a crust.
2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRU'STY. *adj.* [from *crust*.]

1. Covered with a crust.

The egg itself deserves our notice. its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word.

CRUTCH. *n. f.* [*croccia*, Ital. *crote*, Fr. *crucke*, Germ.] A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shakespeare.*

Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*.
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* 1.

On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk. *Dryd. Geer.*

This fair defect, this helpless old call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*

At best a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope's Messiah.*

To CRUTCH. *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To support on crutches as a cripple.

I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

To CRY. *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Methought I heard a voice *cry*, sleep no more!
Macbeth, doth murther sleep! the innocent sleep! *Shakesp.*

While his falling tears the stream supply'd,
Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cry'd*. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. To call importunately.

I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jon.* ii. 2.

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying let us go. *Acts* v. 8.

4. To proclaim, to make publick.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jer.* ii. 2.

The Egyptians shall help in vain, and to no purpose; therefore have I *cried*, concerning this, their strength is to sit still. *Isaiah* xxx. 7.

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their seats on the graves of great men;
For then, my guiltless blood must *cry* against them. *Shakesp.*

What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You *cry* against the noble senate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If dressing, mistressing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*
Against thee. *Herbert.*

Lysimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships and machines, surprised at the contrivance, *cried* out that they were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither:
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wawle and *cry*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit. *Isa.* lxv. 14.

When any great evil has been upon philosophers, they certainly sigh and groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tillotson, Sermon* v.

7. To squall, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that should I be born,
And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*

Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

He struggles for breath, and *cries* for aid,
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

The child certainly knows that the wormseed or mustard-seed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which *cry*. *Psalm*, cxlvii. 9.

The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee. *Joel*, i. 20.

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.

Why, Belman is as good as he, my lord,
He *cried* upon it at the merest loss;
Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakespeare.*

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him:
Love is soft, and thus she *cries* him. *Cowley.*

To CRY *down*. *v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatise of philosophy, and says there's atheism in it. *Watts's Improvement, p.* i. *c.* 6.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson, Sermon* ii.

2. To prohibit.

By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

To CRY OUT. *v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to cry; they *cry out* by reason of the arm of the [illegible]. *Job*, xxxv. 9.

With that Susanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders *cried out* against her. *Sus.* xxiv.

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To blame; to censure, with *of*, *against*, *upon*.

Are these, I pray, the [illegible]?
Then let us meet them like necessities;
And that same word even now *cries out on* us. *Shakespeare.*

Giddy censure
Will then *cry out of* Marcius: oh, if he
Had borne the business. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Behold, I *cry out of* wrong, but I am not heard. *Job*, xix. 7.

Cry out upon the ſtars for doing
Ill offices, to croſs their wooing. *Hudibras, p. 1 [illegible]*
Epiphanius *cries out upon* it as rank idolatry, and [illegible] to their ſouls who did it. *Stillingfleet.*
Tumult, ſedition and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypotheſis *cry out againſt*. *Locke.*
I find every ſect, as far as reaſon will help them, make uſe of it gladly, and where it fails them, they *cry out* it is matter of faith, and above reaſon. *Locke.*

4. To declare aud
5. To be in labour.

What! *is ſhe crying out?*——
——So ſaid her woman, and that her ſuff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

To CRY *up*. *v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praiſe.
Inſtead of *crying up* all things which are brought from beyond ſea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
The philoſopher deſervedly ſuſpected himſelf of vanity, when *cried up* by the multitude. *Glanville's Sceph. c. 18.*
The aſtrologer, if his predictions come to paſs, is *cried up* to the ſtars from whence he pretends to draw them. *South.*
They ſlight the ſtrongeſt arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones againſt it. *Tillotſon's Serm.*
He may, out of intereſt, as well as conviction, *cry up* that for ſacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himſelf cannot be ſafe, nor ſecure. *Locke.*

Poets, like monarchs on an Eaſtern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they pleaſe, give infamy or fame. *Walſh.*

Thoſe who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our conſtant ſucceſs at a moſt prodigious rate. *Swift.*

2. To raiſe the price by proclamation.
All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that ſpecies, inſtead of others current here. *Temple.*

CRY. *n. ſ.* [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream.
And all the firſt-born in the land of Egypt ſhall die, and there ſhall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Exod. xi. 5.*
2. Weeping, mourning.
3. Clamour, outcry

Amazement ſeizes all; the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon juſtly doom'd to die. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

Theſe narrow and ſelfiſh views have ſo great an influence in this *cry*, that there are ſeveral of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the riſing of bank-ſtock. *Add.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other paſſion
In popiſh countries ſome impoſtor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errours; and ſo the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*
5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be ſold in the ſtreet; as, *the cries of London.*
7. Acclamation, popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee,
And if it might, and yet it may again. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Voice, utterance; manner of vocal expreſſion.
Sounds alſo, beſides the diſtinct *cries* of birds and beaſts, are modified by diverſity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*
9. Importunate call
Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer for them. *Jer. vii. 15.*
10. Yelping of dogs.

He ſcorns the dog, reſolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtrait reforms his wonted care. *Waller*

11. Yell, inarticulate noiſe
There ſhall be the noiſe of a *cry* from the fiſhgate, and an howling from the ſecond, and a great craſhing from the hills. *Zeph. i. 10.*
12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceaſing bark'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

You common *cry* of curs, whoſe breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whoſe loves I prize
As the dead carcaſſes of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CRY'AL. *n. ſ.* The heron. *Ainſworth.*
CRY'ER. See CRIER
CRY'ER. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very ſwift. *Ainſworth.*
CRY[illegible]AL } *adj.* [κρυπτὸς.] Hidden, ſecret, occult, myſ-
CRYPTICK } terious; unknown, not divulged.
The ſtudents of nature, conſcious of her more *cryptick* ways of working, reſolve many ſtrange effects into the near efficiency of ſecond cauſes. *Glanvil's Apology.*
Speakers, whoſe chief buſineſs is to amuſe or delight, do not confine themſelves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *cryptical*] Occultly; ſecretly: perhaps in the following example, the author might have written *critically*.
We take the word acid in a familiar ſenſe, without *cryptically* diſtinguiſhing it from thoſe ſapors that are acid to it. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY *n. ſ.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.]
1. The act of writing ſecret characters.
2. Secret characters; ciphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Enigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *n. ſ.* [κρύσταλλος.]
1. *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures, compoſed of ſimple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or elaſtick, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acid menſtrum, and calcining in a ſtrong fire. There are many various ſpecies of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Foſſils.*
Iſland cryſtal bears a red heat without loſing its tranſparency, and in a very intenſe heat calcines without fuſion: ſteeped a day or two in water, it loſes its natural poliſh: rubbed on cloth, it attracts ſtraws, like amber *Chambers.*
Iſland cryſtal is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely pure clear, and fine texture, ſeldom either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, or ſtained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of ſix planes, and found from a quarter of an inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but very ſoft, and is eaſily ſcratched with a pin It very freely calcines into a pure, but opaque white. It is found in the iſland of Iceland, and in many parts of Germany and France. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; ſo that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one, of the ſame colour and thickneſs, and running parallel to one another at a ſmall diſtance. *Hill.*
Water, as it ſeems, turneth into *cryſtal*; as is ſeen in divers caves, where the *cryſtal* hangs *in ſtillicidiis*. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*
If *cryſtal* be a ſtone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral ſpirit. *Brown.*
Cryſtal is certainly known, and diſtinguiſhed by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as alſo of its hardneſs, which are ever the ſame. *Woodward's Nath. Foſſ.*
3. *Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs, though it comes far ſhort of the whiteneſs and vivacity of the natural *cryſtal*. *Chambers.*
4. *Cryſtals* [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal*. *Chambers.*
If the menſtruum be overcharged, within a ſhort time the metals will ſhoot into certain *cryſtals*. *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL. *adj.*
1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of Gods,
Thy *cryſtal* window ope, look out. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Bright, clear; tranſparent, lucid, pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds
By *cryſtal* ſtreams, that murmur through the meads *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE. *adj.* [*cryſtallinus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Mount eagle to my palace *cryſtalline*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline*

We provided ourſelves with ſome ſmall receivers, blown of *cryſtalline* glaſs. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. Bright, clear; pellucid; tranſparent.
The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; beſides the pleaſure of the eye, when water is *cryſtalline*. It is effected by caſting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may ſtrain through them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 7.*

He on the wings of cherub rode ſublime
On the *cryſtalline* ſky, in ſaphir thron'd
Illuſtrious far and wide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.*

CRY'STALLINE *Humour*. *n. ſ.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, oppoſite to the papilla, nearer to the forepart than the backpart of the globe. It is the leaſt of the humours, but much more ſolid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both ſides, reſembles two unequal ſegments of ſpheres, of which the moſt convex is on its backſide, which makes a ſmall cavity in the glaſſy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called aranea.
The parts of the eye are made convex, and eſpecially the *cryſtalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cryſtalline*.] Congelation into cryſtals.
Such a combination of ſaline particles as reſembles the form of a cryſtal, variouſly modified, according to the nature and texture of the ſalts. The method is by diſſolving any ſaline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, 'till a film appear at the top, and then let it ſtand to ſhoot; and this it

does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its tenacity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid in which such particles flow, is fated enough or evaporated, so that the same particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes, so that one might as easily divest them of their saltness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals, and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral *crystallizations* were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each crystal, out from amongst the matter of the strata. *Woodward's Natural History, p. 1.*

To CRY'STALLIZE *v. a.* [from *crystal*] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by *crystallising* the solution, obtain a good deal of blue. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal; concrete, or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will likewise *crystallize* by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology]

1. The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking *cubs* from the she-bear *Shakespeare.*
His right, wherein the *cub*-drawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
In the eagle's destroying one fox's *cub*, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange, Fable 72.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,
One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling *cub!* what wit thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or wit, not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakespeare.*
O most comical sight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr Sn pwel's shop last [illegible]

To CUB. *v. n* [from the noun.] To bring forth, used of beasts, or of a woman in contempt

Cub'd in a cabbin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown George with loufy swabbers fed,
Dead wine, that stinks of the Borracho, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy mapple cup. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

CUBA'TION *n. s.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CU'BATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

CUBATURE. *n. s* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. s.* [from κύβος, a die]

1. [In geometry] A regular solid body, consisting of six square equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore all equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick] See CUBICK *Number.*

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common center, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their distances. *Grew's Cosmolog. b. i. c. 2. s. 6.*

CUBE *Root* } *n. s.* The origin of a cubick number; or a
CU'BICK *Root* } number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

CU'BEB. *n. s* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-brown colour on the surface, and composed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a single and thin friable shell or capsule, containing a single seed of a roundish figure, blackish on the surface, and white within. It has an aromatick, but not very strong smell, and a hot and pungent to the taste, but less so than pepper. *Cubebs* are brought into Europe from the island of Java, but the plant, which produces them, is wholly unknown to us. They are warm and carminative, and the Indians steep them in wine, and esteem them provocatives to venery. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as *cubeb*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more airy spirits *Floyer on the Humours*

CU'BICAL. } *adj.* [from *cube.*]
CU'BICK. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not suffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated. *Holder's Elem. Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four *cubical* dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen, and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and *cubick* numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 12.*

CU'BICALNESS. *n. s* [from *cubical.*] The state or quality of being cubical

C[illegible] *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Latin] Fitted for the posture [illegible]

[illegible] degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into discubitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 6.*

CU'BIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the shape of a cube

CU'BIT *n. s.* [from *cubitus*, Latin] A measure in use among the ancients, which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure, and others at eighteen. *Calmet.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the stature, and makes a *cubit*, the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by *cubits*. *Hakewill on Time.*

Measur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and height
Milton's Paradise Lost, b.

The Jews used two sorts of *cubits*, the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbuthnot on Measures.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

CU'BITAL. *adj* [*cubitus*, Latin] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called giants, the towers of that city being so high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a *cubital* stature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

CU'CKINGSTOOL. *n. s.* An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowel.*

These mounted on a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant 2.*

CU'CKOLD. *n. s.* [*cocu*, Fr. from *cornutus.*] One that is married to an adulteress, one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world, why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for't. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now,
And many a man there is, even at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in's absence. *Shakesp.*
For though the law makes void th' adulterer's deed
Of lands, to her the *cuckold* may succeed. *Dryden's Juvenal*

Ever since the reign of king Charles I. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift*

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife, to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's bodily

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou do'st thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. [illegible]

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor trust in streets with amazonian pace,
For that is to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryd. Juv.*

CU'CKOLDLY *adj.* [from *cuckold*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor, mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor, they say the jealous knave hath masses of money *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Wind.*

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *n. s* [*cuckold* and *make*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, cuckold or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to see a chine again. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to steal her away *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

CU'CKOLDOM. *n. s.* [from *cuckold*]

1. The act of adultery

She

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conſuming the *cuckow* ag ainſt me *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2 I he ſtate of a cuckold.

It is a true ſaying, that the laſt man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himſelf. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of J. Bull*

CUCKOO. *n. ſ.* [*cucu*, Welſh, *coccu*, Lat. *kuckuck*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring, and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was uſual to alarm a huſband at the approach of an adulterer by calling *cuckow*, which, by miſtake, was at length applied to the huſband. This bird is remarkable for the loſt note of its ſong, from which his name is ſuppoſed to have been formed.

Lapwing, like a *cuckow* by a nightingale, alone with the ſame ſong *Sidney.*

Lo where *merry Mabe*, meſſenger of Spring,
His trumpet ſhrill hath thrice already ſounded. *Spenſer*

The plaintive *cuckow* ſings,
Whoſe note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not anſwer nay *Shakeſpeare*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take heed ere Summer comes, or *cuckow* birds affright. *Shak.*

From the firſt note the hollow *cuckow* ſings,
The ſymphony of Spring, and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the paſſion of the grove. *Thomſ. Spring.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rank art thou then, to praiſe him ſo for

—A horſeback, ye *cuckow*,——but a-foot, he will not budge
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. 1.

CUCKOO-BUD, CUCKOO-FLOWER } *n. ſ.* The name of a flower.

When daiſies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckow-buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight.
Nettles, *cuckow-flowers*,
Darnel, and all the raſe weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining corn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CUCKOO-SPIT TLE. *n. ſ.*

Cuckow-ſpittle, or woodſeare, is that ſpumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, eſpecially about the joints of lavender and roſemary; obſervеable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 8.*

CUCULLATE, CUCULLATED } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded, Latin.]

1. Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl.
2. Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 3.*

CUCUMBER. *n. ſ.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant, and alſo of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one ſingle leaf, bell-ſhaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many ſegments, of which ſome are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large ſtyle in the middle, charged with the *farina*. There are ſeminal, or fruitful, being faſtened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleſhy fruit, for the moſt part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, incloſing many oblong ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turky cucumber. The firſt of theſe kinds is the moſt common in the Engliſh gardens. The ſecond ſort, which is leſs watery, and containing

The third ſort is propagated for the uncommon length of its fruit, and alſo its having leſs water, and fewer ſeeds, but it is not ſo fruitful as the common kind, nor will it come ſo early. The common ſort is cultivated in three different ſeaſons, the firſt of which is on hot-beds, under garden-frames, for early fruit; the ſecond is under bell or hand glaſſes, for the middle crop, and the third is in the common ground for a late crop, or to pickle. *Miller.*

How *cucumbers* creeping ſurface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CUCUMBER WILD. See WILD CUCUMBER.

CUCURBITACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd, ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers.*

CUCURBITE. *n. ſ.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical veſſel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glaſs, in the ſhape of a gourd, called *cucurbite*. *Quincy.*

Put the quickſilver in a *cucurbite*, or with a capacious glaſs-head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow turpentine be put into a *cucurbite* glaſs, upon which pour the ſtrongeſt *aqua fortis*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

CUD. *n. ſ.* [cub, Saxon.] That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my maſter's cattle came hither to chew *cud* in this freſh place, I might ſee the young bulls reſtleſly *Sidney.*

You range the pathleſs wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud*. *Dryden.*

CUDDEN } *n. ſ.* [without etymology.] A clown; a ſtupid
COD } fellow.

The ſlavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his ſtaff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh *Dryden.*

To CUDDLE. *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lie cloſe; to ſquat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would ſhe ſtay, nor dares ſhe fly *Prior.*

CUDGEL. *n. ſ.* [*knuſe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtick to ſtrike with, lighter than a club, ſhorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle, yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough, and was uſed by the captains of armies, amongſt the Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

Do not provoke the rage of ſtones
And *cudgels* to thy head and bones.
Tremble and vaniſh *Hudibras, p. i. cant 2.*

The aſs was quickly given to underſtand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 15.*

His ſurly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Thus, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the uſe of the rod and the *cudgel*. *Locke.*

The wiſe Cornarus was convinced, that theſe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel*-playing. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriberus.*

2. *To croſs the* CUDGELS, is to yield, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way than it would be to contend at firſt, and then either to *croſs the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CUDGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

My lord, he ſpeaks moſt vilely of you, like a foul-mouth'd man, as he is, and ſaid he would *cudgel* you. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

The aſs courting his maſter, juſt as the ſpaniel had done, inſtead of being ſtroked and made much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his courtſhip. *South's Sermons.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull aſs will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to paſs by as a company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a walnut-tree, and aſked them what they did that for. *L'Eſtrange.*

CUDGEL PROOF. *adj.* Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

His doublet was of ſturdy buff,
And though not ſword, yet *cudgel proof*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

CUDWEED. *n. ſ.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant.

It hath downy leaves: the cup of the flower is fealy, neither ſtanding nor ſpecious: the flowers are cut in form of a ſtar. It is cultivated for medicinal uſe. *Miller.*

CUE. [*queue*, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.
2. The laſt words of a ſpeech which the player who is to anſwer catches, and regards as the motion to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have ſpoken your ſpeech, enter into that brake; and ſo every one according to his *cue*. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

3. A hint, an intimation, a ſhort direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he ſhould weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for paſſion
That I have? He would drown the ſtage with tears. *Shakeſp.*

Let him know how many ſervants there are, of both ſexes, who expect vails, and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the houſe.

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the reſt.
Were it my *cue* to fight, I ſhould have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make him eaſy and ſafe of his party. *Rowe's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

5. Humour, temper of mind: a low word.

CUERPO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat or cloke, ſo as to diſcover the true ſhape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Expoſ'd in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant 3.*

CUFF. *n. ſ.* [*zuffa*, a battle, *zuffare*, to fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fiſt, a box, a ſtroke.

The preſt let fall the book,
And as he ſtoop'd again to take it up,

The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest. *Shak.*

There was, for a while, no money bid for argument, unless the poet and the player went to *cuffs* in the question.
Swift's Horace.

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and she would prick him with her knitting needle. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Their own feats, which now lie dormant, would be soon at *cuffs* again with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight, to scuffle.

Capping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff*, to make the rabble sport. *Dryd. Juv.*

To CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.
—— Do, *cuff* him soundly; but never draw thy sword. *Shakesp.*

Well, sir Joseph, at your intreaty, but were not you, my friend, abused and *cuffed*, and kicked? *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

2. To strike with talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Otway.*

The dastard crow, that to the wood made wing,
Whilst her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they could,
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To strike with wings. This seems improper.

Hov'ring about the coasts they make their moan,
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryd. Æn.*

CUFF. *n. s.* [*coiffe*, French.] Part of the sleeve.

He railed at fripes; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning-gown, band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

CUIAAGE. *n. s.* The making up of wool into such forms, as it is commonly framed into, for carriage to other places. *Cowel.*

CUIRASS. *n. s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *corazza*, Ital.] A breastplate.

The lance pursu'd the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuirass*, with such fury sent,
And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

CUIRASSIER. *n. s.* [from *cuirass.*] A man at arms, a soldier in armour.

The field all iron, cast a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

The picture of St. George, wherein he is described like a *cuirassier*, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical image than any proper figure. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CUISH. *n. s.* [*cuisse*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His *cuishes* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

The crooked some, and some the *cuishes* mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at so critical a time? And how came the *cuishes* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour? *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

CULDEES. *n. s.* [*culdei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE. *n. s.* The same plant with ARSE SMART. *Ainsw.*

CU'LINARY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that act on increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of a *culinary* fire. *Newton.*

To those, who, by reason of their northern exposition, will be still forced to be at the expence of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbuthnot.*

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To select from others; to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had, being *culled* out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker, b. v. sect.* 34.

Our engines shall be bent
Against the brows of this resisting town:
Call for our chiefest men of discipline,
To *cull* the plots of best advantage. *Shakesp. King John.*

Like the bee, *culling* from ev'ry flow'r,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Sh.*

In this covert we we make our stand,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakesp. Hen. VI. p. iii.*

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Then in a moment fortune shall *cull* forth,
Out of one side, her happy minion. *Shakesp. King John.*

The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being *culled*, as it were, this grand charter was extracted. *Howel's Parley of Beasts.*

When false flow'rs of rhetorick thou would'st *cull*,
Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

From his herd he *culls*,
For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of different weights, then the traders in money *cull* out the heaviest and melt them down with profit. *Locke.*

With humble duty and officious haste,
I'll *cull* the tartest mead for thy repast. *Prior.*

The various off'rings of the world appear,
From each she nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the glitt'ring spoil. *Pope.*

CU'LLER. *n. s.* [from *cull.*] One who picks or chooses.

CULLION. *n. s.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital. perhaps from It seems to import meanness rather than folly.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*. *Shak. Tam. of the Sh.*

Up to the breach, you dogs, avaunt, you *cullions*! *Shakesp.*

CU'LLIONLY. *adj.* [from *cullion.*] Having the qualities of a cullion, mean, base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you: you whoreson, *cullionly*, barber-monger, draw. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CU'LLUMBINE. *n. s.* [more properly spelt COLUMBINE, which see.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Miller.*

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of *cullumbines*. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

CU'LLY. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as, by sharpers or a strumpet.

Why should you, whose mother wits
Are furnish'd with all perquisits,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* sex, and we use none? *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Yet the rich *cullies* may their boasting spare
They purchase but soph sticated ware. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I won't let him make me over by deed as his lawful *cully*. *Arbuthnot.*

To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CULMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow, and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the Cyprus and *culmiferous* kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves. *Woodward on Fossils.*

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. *Arbuthn.*

To CU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands
For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,
But all sunshine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

CULMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *culminate.*] The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *culpable.*] Blameableness.

CU'LPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from true evidence of good esteem,
He be approv'd in practice *culpable*. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

2. Guilty.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime, or favourers of their friends. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

3. Blameable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them, without somewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*, to the end that to him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art just.* *Hooker's Preface.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*, for as much as it was in every man's power to have prevented it. *South's Sermons.*

CU'LPABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *culpable.*] Blame, guilt.

CU'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable.*] Blameably, criminally.

If we perform this duty partially and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should communicate honey. *Taylor.*

CULPRIT. *n. s.* [about this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers; *Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance.* It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il soit fait, Pray it so may*, the will

w ſh of the judge being that the priſoner may be found inno-
c [illegible] A man arraigned before his judge.
the knight appear'd, and ſilence they proclaim,
her firſt the culprit anſwer'd to his name;
, after forms of law, was laſt requir'd
To name the thing that woman moſt deſir'd. *Dryden.*
An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges by allowing too much, and condeſcending too far, he may injure his own cauſe, and by pleading and aſſerting too boldly, he may diſpleaſe the court. *Prior's Pref. to Solomon.*

CULTER *n. ſ.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the ſheare. It is commonly written *coulter*.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* ruſts,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſpeare's Hen. V.*

To CULTIVATE, *v. a.* [*cultiver*, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual uſury.

hoſe excellent ſeeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be moſt flouriſhing in production; and, as the ſoil is good, and no coſt nor care wanting to improve it, we muſt entertain hopes of the richeſt harveſt. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. To improve, to meliorate.

Were we but leſs indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muſe would flouriſh. *Waller.*
To make man mild and ſociable to man,
To *cultivate* the ſavage licentious
With wiſdom, diſcipline, and liberal arts,
Th' embelliſhments of life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

CULTIVATION. *n. ſ.* [from *cultivate.*]

1 [illegible] of improving ſoils, and forwarding or

2 [illegible] general; promotion; meliorating

An innate light diſcovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter diſcoveries. *South's Sermons.*

A foundation of good ſenſe, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a ſeaſoning to retirement, and make us taſte the bleſſing. *Dryden.*

CULTIVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *cultivate.*] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates, or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing elſe capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by ſome *cultivators* of clover-graſs, that from a great quantity of the ſeed not any graſs ſprings up. *Boyle's Unſucceſsful Experiments.*

CULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us ſeed unto our heart, and *culture* to our underſtandings, that there may come fruit of it. 2 *Eſd.* viii. 6.

Theſe three laſt were flower than the ordinary wheat of itſelf, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented 'till after the deluge, the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increaſe freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the ſoil.
Fix'd to no ſpot is happineſs ſincere *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*
They roſe as vigorous as the ſun;
Then to the *culture* of the well'ning glebe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Act of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any paſſion out of a family by *culture*, as ſkilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty *Tatler*, N° 75.

To CULTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure, to till. It is uſed by *Thomſon*, but without authority.

CULVER *n. ſ.* [culfre, Saxon.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he ſo done, he had him ſnatch'd away,
More light than *culver* in the faulcon's fiſt. *Fairy Queen.*
Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The ſound *culvers* ſhoots. *Thomſon's Spring.*

CULVERIN *n. ſ.* [*couleurine*, French.] A ſpecies of ordnance.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of ſixty-four pounds, a *culverin*, ſixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Here a well poliſh'd mall gives us the joy,
To ſee our prince his matchleſs force employ:
No ſooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the mall;
And ſuch a fury from his arm't has got,
As from a ſmoaking *culverin* 'twere ſhot. *Waller*

[illegible]

Looking down the meadows I could ſee a girl cropping *cowſlops* and cowſlips, to make garlands. *Walton's Angler*

To CUMBER. *v. a.* [*kommeren*, *kommeren*, to diſturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarraſs, to entangle; to obſtruct

Why aſks he, what would'ſt him not in fight,
And would but *cumber*, and retard his flight,

In which his only excellence is plac'd!
You give him death, that intercept his haſte. *Dryd. Fables.*
Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clog'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryd.*

The learning and maſtery of a tongue, being uneaſy and unpleaſant enough in itſelf, ſhould not be *cumbered* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To croud or load with ſomething uſeleſs.

I come ſeeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none cut it down, why *cumbereth* it the ground? *Lu.* xiii. 7.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance. *Shakeſp. Timon*

The multiplying variety of arguments, eſpecially frivolous ones, is not only loſt labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diſtreſs.

Domeſtick fury, and fierce civil ſtrife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shakeſpeare's Jul. Cæſar.*

4. To buſy; to diſtract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much ſerving. *Luke*, x. 40.

5. To be troubleſome in any place.

Doth the brambie *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. *Grew's Cofmol. b.* iii. *c.* 2. *ſect.* 47.

CUMBER *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hindrance, obſtruction, hindrance; diſturbance, diſtreſs.

By the occaſion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might eſcape. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* ſpring. *Spenſer.*

The greateſt ſhips are leaſt ſerviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*. *Raleigh.*

CUMBERSOME *adj.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troubleſome, vexatious

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off ſo pleaſing a company, with going to perform a *cumberſome* obedience. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Burthenſome, embarraſſing.

I was drawn in to write the firſt part by accident, and to write the ſecond by ſome defects in the firſt: theſe are the *cumberſome* perquiſites of authors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Unwieldy, unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumberſome*, and ſcarce to be readily managed. *Newton's Opt.*

CUMBERSOMELY. *adj.* [from *cumberſome.*] In a troubleſome manner, [illegible] that produces hindrance and [illegible]

CUMBERSOMENESS *n. ſ.* [from *cumberſome.*] Encumbrance; hindrance, obſtruction.

CUMBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *cumber.*] Burthen; hindrance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wiſe man's *cumbrance*, if not ſnare, more apt
To ſlacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praiſe. *Milt. P. L.*

CUMBROUS *adj.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious; diſturbing.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him moleſt;
All ſtriving to infix their feeble ſtings,
That from their noyance he no where can reſt *Fairy Queen.*

2. Oppreſſive; burthenſome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Fareſt and eaſieſt, of this *cumbrous* charge. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Black was his countenance in a little ſpace;
For all the blood was gather'd in his face.
Help was at hand, they rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound,
Then laid above. *Dryden.*
Poſſeſſion's road was grown ſo great,
He ſunk beneath the *cumb'rous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled, obſtructing each other.

Swift to their ſeveral quarters haſted then
The *cumb'rous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

CUMFREY. *n. ſ.* A medicinal plant.

CUMIN *n. ſ.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

The root is annual, the leaves like thoſe of fenel: the ſeeds ſmall, long, narrow, and crooked; two of which ſucceed each other's flower, as in other umbelliferous plants. The ſeeds of this plant are uſed in medicine, which are brought from the iſland of Malta, where it is cultivated; for it is too tender for our climate. *Miller.*

Rank-ſmelling rue, and *cumin*, good for eyes. *Spenſer.*

To CUMULATE [illegible] *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap up.

A man that beholds the mighty ſhoals of fiſhes, bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap, amongſt earth, will ſcarcely conceive which way theſe could ever live. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CUMULATION. *n. ſ.* The act of heaping together. *Dict.*

CUNCTATION. *n. ſ.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procraſtination, dilatorineſs.

It is moſt certain, that the Engliſh made not their beſt improvements of theſe fortunate events; and that eſpecially by two miſerable errours, *cunctation* in proſecuting, and haſte in departure. *Hayward.*

The ſwifteſt animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that

that common moral, *festina lente*; and that celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CUNCTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer, an toiler; a fluggard.

Others, being unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To CUND. *v. n.* [from *kunna*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice; a provincial or obsolete word. See CONDER.

They are directed by a baiker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, *cundith*, as they call it, the matter of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CUNEAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM-BONES. *n. f.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot, thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below. *Diff.*

CUNNER. *n. f.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*

CUNNING. *adj.* [from connan, Saxon *kennen*, Dutch, to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well instructed; learned.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to instruct her youth.— I'll *cunning* men
I will be very kind, and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shakespeare.*

I do present you with a man of mine,
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shakespeare.*

Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? Wherein neat and cleanly, but to carve a capon and eat it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villany? Wherein valiant, but in all things? Wherein worthy, but in nothing. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ..*

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold, and in silver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. 2 *Chron.* ii. 7.

When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did spread
Her *cunning* web, and stretch her subtile net,
Enwrapped in foul smoak, and clouds more black than jet.
Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 7. stan. 28.

And there beside of marble stone was built
An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;
On which true Christians blood was often spilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Once put out thy light,
Thou *cunning'st* pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relumine. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing, trickish, full of fetches and stratagems; subtle, crafty; subtilous.

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it, they are resolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South's Sermons.*

4. Acted with subtlety.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney, b. ..*

CUNNING. *n. f.* [cunnunge, Saxon.]

1. Artifice; deceit, slyness; sleight; craft; subtilty; villainy.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak. *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom, and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon, Essay 23.*

These small wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a list of them, for nothing doth more hurt than that cunning men pass for wise. *Bacon.*

2. Art; skill, knowledge.

CUNNINGLY. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slyly; subtilly; by fraudulent contrivance, craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a brute and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled, whereby it was supposed, that many succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first,
But *cunningly* and closely. *Denham's Sophy.*

When flocks are high, they come between,
Making by second-hand their offers,
Then *cunningly* retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

CUNNINGMAN. *n. f.* [*cunning* and *man*.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

He sent him for a strong detachment
Of headle, constable, and watchmen,
T' attack the *cunningman*, for pretence
Committed lastly on his information. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

CUNNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; slyness.

CUP. *n. f.* [cup, Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, French.]

1. Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis, xl. 13.*

Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard
The British isles, from dire events remove
Far from fair Albion, nor let civil broils
Ferment from social vices. *Addison.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup, the draught.

Which when the vile enchantress perceiv'd,
How that my lord from her I would reprieve,
With *cup* thus charmed, imparting the deceit'
All seeming that taste
The wages of their virtue, and all loss
The *cups* of their deservings. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack. *Shakesp.*

They that never had the use
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the first delicious *cup*
All their reason render up. *Waller.*

The best, the dearest savour of the skies,
Must taste that *cup*; for man is born to die. *Pope's Odyss.*

3. Social entertainment, merry bout, [in the plural.]

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouths as household words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd. *Shakesp. H. V.*

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age, but amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

Marrying, or prostituting, as best
Rape or adultery, where passing fair
Allur'd them thence from *cups*, to civil broils! *Milton.*

Amidst his *cups* with fainting shivering fear'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,
His hand refuses to sustain the bowl. *Dryden's Persius.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

5. CUP *and Can.* Familiar companions. The *can* is the large vessel, out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he's a most facetious man;
That you and he are *cup and can*:
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite mistake preferment's road. *Swift.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups; this sense is obsolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!
Cup us, 'till the world go round. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. To fix a glass-bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art
Nor breathing veins, nor *cupping* will prevail;
All outward remedies avoid inward foe. *Dryden's Fables.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am, or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified at this rate. *Spectator, N°. 29.*

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate. *Addison's Spectator, N°. 195.*

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd,
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd, in short they cur'd. *Pope.*

CUPBEARER. *n. f.*

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is conveyed to Mr Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large, and the Summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

... he was said to be given to Troy, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *Notes on the Iliad.*

CUPBOARD. *n. f.* [cup and board, a case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers as deal, some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Cedrus had but one bed, ſo ſhort to boaſt,
That his ſhort wife's ſhort legs hung dangling out
His *cupboard's* head ſix earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his truſty tankard plac'd *Dryden's Juv.*

Yet their wine and their victuals theſe curmudgeons

Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

To CU'PBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure in a cupboard, to hoard up.

The belly did remain
I' th' moſt o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the reſt. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CU'PIDITY. *n. ſ.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiſcence; unlawful or unreaſonable longing.

CU'POLA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemiſphere; ſummit of a building.

Nature ſeems to have deſigned the head as the *cupola* to the moſt glorious of her works; and when we load it with ſupernumerary ornaments, we deſtroy the ſymetry of the human [illegible] *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 28

CU'PPEL. See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, which have little or no ſpirit, ſo as there is nothing to fly out, as we ſee in the ſtuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 799.

CU'PPER *n. ſ.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glaſſes; a ſcarifier

CU'PPING-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *cup* and *glaſs*.] A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this caſe, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glaſſes*, and brought to ſuppuration. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CU'PREOUS. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; conſiſting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little ſal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took ſome ſmall grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle, whereby they were with the melted tallow ſo kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn for a good while. *Boyle.*

CUR. *n. ſ.* [*kerre*, Dutch. See CURTAL.]

1. A worthleſs degenerate dog.

How does your fallow greyhound, ſir?—
'Tis a good dog.——
—A *cur*, ſir ——
—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here's an old drudging *cur* turned off to ſhift for himſelf, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had loſt in his maſter's ſervice. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 25.

A *cur* may bear
The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er
Denotes the nobleſt or the fierceſt beaſt. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *curs*,
That like not peace nor war? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

This knight had occaſion to inquire the way to St. Anne's-lane, upon which the perſon, whom he ſpoke to, called him a young popiſh *cur*, and aſked him, who made Anne a ſaint. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 125.

CU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy, that may be healed.

A conſumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diſeaſes, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a chearful ſpirit. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

A deſperate wound muſt ſkilful hands employ,
But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryden's Juvenal's Sat.*

CU'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curable*.] Poſſibility to be healed.

CU'RACY *n. ſ.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate, diſtinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary

They get into orders as ſoon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

CU'RATE. *n. ſ.* [*curator*, Latin.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He ſpar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none;
Nor durſt he truſt another with his care. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A pariſh prieſt

I thought the Engliſh of *curate* had been an eccleſiaſtical hireling.——No ſuch matter, the proper import of the word ſignifies one who has the cure of ſouls. *Collier on Pride.*

CU'RATESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *curate*.] The ſame with curacy

CU'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diſeaſes; not preſervative.

The therapeutick or *curative* phyſick, we term that which reſtores the patient unto ſanity *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv

There may be taken proper uſeful indications, both preſervative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air *Arbuthnot.*

CURATOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One that has the care and ſuperintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam aſſure us, that ſome lunaticks are perſons of honour. *Swift.*

CURB. *n. ſ.* [*courber*, to bend, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

The ox hath his bow, the horſe his *curb*, and the falcon his bells; ſo man hath his deſire. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

So four fierce courſers, ſtarting to the race,
Scow'r through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear *Dryd.*

2. Reſtraint, inhibition, oppoſition; hindrance.

The Roman ſtate, whoſe courſe will on
The way it takes, crack'ning ten thouſand *curbs*
Of more ſtrong links aſunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

We remain
In ſtrifteſt bondage, though thus far removed,
Under th' inevitable *curb*, reſerv'd
His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ii. l. 322.

By theſe men, religion, that ſhould be
The *curb*, is made the ſpur to tyranny *Denham's Sophy.*

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true intereſt of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inſide of a horſe's hoof, that is, on that part of the hoof that is oppoſite to the leg of the ſame ſide. *Farrier's* [illegible]

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or reſtrain a horſe with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming ſteed. *Milt.*

2. To reſtrain, to inhibit, to check; to confine, to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongſt them at the firſt, and had they not governours to *curb* and keep them ſtill in awe and obedience? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Then thou, the mother of ſo ſweet a child,
Her falſe imagin'd loſs ceaſe to lament,
And wiſely learn to *curb* thy ſorrows wild. *Milton.*

If ſenſe and learning are ſuch unſociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reaſon, and *curb* his intellectuals. *Collier on Pride.*

At this ſhe *curb'd* a groan, that elſe had come;
And pauſing, view'd the preſent in the tomb,
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glew'd
His lips, and raiſing it, her ſpeech renew'd *Dryd. Fables.*

[illegible] force returns, his ardour we reſtrain,
And *curb* his warlike wiſh to croſs the main. *Dryden.*

Knowing when a muſe ſhould be indulged
In her full flight, and when ſhe ſhould be *curbed*. *Roſcommon.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want muſt *curb* thy warm deſires,
And houſhold cares ſuppreſs thy genial fires. *Prior.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wiſely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *from*; ſometimes with *of*

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by
The conſequence of the crown. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*

CURD. *n. ſ.* [See CRUDLE.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor

Milk of itſelf is ſuch a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey, as it is eaſily turned and diſſolved. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

This night, at leaſt, with me forget your care,
Cheſnuts and *curd*, and cream ſhall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of ſilk!
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of aſs's milk? *Pope.*

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cauſe to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To ſay I am thy mother? *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate, to ſhoot together, to concrete

Powder of mint, and powder of red roſes, keep the milk ſomewhat from turning or *curdling* in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the houſe,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taſte the *curdling* cheeſe. *Thom. Sum.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cauſe to coagulate, to force into concretions.

His changed powers at firſt themſelves not felt,
'Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' aſſail. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Mixed with the ſixth part of a ſpoonful of milk, it burnt to the ſpace of one hundred pulſes, and the milk was *curdled*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 366.

My ſoul is all the ſame,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And ſcarce the ſhadow of a man remains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Ev'n now I fall a victim to thy wrongs,
Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my doom,
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my ſhrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the ſpirit of wine ſome acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Boyer.*

CU'RDY. *adj.* [from *curd*.] Congulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating into a [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CURE. *n. f.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made,
Will give her sadness very little *cure*.
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shakespeare's King John.*

Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*,
All these he must, and guiltless oft, endure. *Dryden's Fables.*

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displease,
At first your *cure*, and after your disease. *Granville.*

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of their manners. *Sw.*

2. Act of healing.

I do *cures* to-day, and to-morrow. *Lu.* xiii. 32.

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against entangling property, spinning out causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than those who break them. *Collier.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy, to recover: with *of* before the disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 688.

Here the poor Lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's *cur'd*. *Waller.*

I never knew any man *cured of* inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,
From love, the sole disease thou canst not *cure*. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill *cured*, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland. *Temple.*

CURELESS. *adj.* [*cure* and *less*.] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootless are plaints, and *cureless* are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight. *Shak. H. VI.*

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *cureless* ruin. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

If, said he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A *cureless* ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryden's Fables.*

CURER. *n. f.* [from *cure*.] A healer; a physician.

He is a curer of souls, and you a *curer* of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions *Shak.*

The indexterity and worse success of the most famous of our consumption *curers*, do evidently demonstrate their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CURFEW. *n. f.* [*couvre feu*, French.] An evening-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that in many places at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed time, it is said to ring *curfew*. *Cowel.*

You whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
To hear the solemn *curfew*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Oft on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far off *curfew* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shoar,
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire, a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters and the like, the beauty will not be so much respected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass. *Bacon's Phy. Rem.*

CURIALITY. *n. f.* [from *curialis*, Latin.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The court and *curiality*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

CURIOSITY. *n. f.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much *curiosity*, in thy rags thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Our eyes and senses, however armed or assisted, are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment.

There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north-side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south-side; conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it sorted not. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 47.

CURIOUS. *adj.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to enquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters; for more things are shewn unto thee than men understand. *Ecclus.* iii. 23.

Even then to them the spirit of lyes suggests,
That they were blind, because they saw not ill,
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts
A *curious* wish, which did corrupt their will. *Davies.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about: sometimes with *after*.

It is pity a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a senior of the place replies,
Well read, and *curious* of antiquities. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Accurate, careful not to mistake.

Till Arminism had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hook.*

5. Difficult to please, fastidious of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and delicatenesses, he thinks not much, and speaks not often of meat and drink. *Taylour.*

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* discrimination, than the other senses. *Holder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful, not fortuitous.

A vaile obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,
The rose within herself her sweetness closed;
Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed. *Fairfax*, b. x.

8. Elegant; neat; laboured, finished.

Understanding to devise *curious* works, to work in gold. *Ex.*

9. Rigid; severe, rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shakespeare.*

CURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so *curiously* wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch. *South's Sermons.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

CURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparelled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short *curls* to cover that noble head. *Sid.*

Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,
Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind
Then backward by his yellow *curls* she drew
To him, and him alone confess'd in view. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numberless waves or *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes, a little smoothed in polishing with [illegible] *Newton's Opt. Prop.* [illegible]

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dut. *cyrpan*, Sax. *krulle*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?—
—A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls.

If she first meet the *curled* Antony,
He'll make demand of her kiss. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Up the trees
Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 560.

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

The vexation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CURL. *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would flag or *curl*. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town,

The *curling* billows roul their reftleſs tide,
In parties now they ſtraggle up and down,
As armies, unoppoſ'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
While *curling* ſmoaks from village tops are ſeen. *Pope.*

3. To twiſt itſelf
Then round her ſlender waiſt he *curl'd*,
And ſtamp'd an image of himſelf, a ſov'reign of the world.
Dryden's Fables.

CURLEW, *n. ſ.* [*courlieu*, French]
1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black ſpots.
2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very ſwiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and ſometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

CURMUDGEON, *n. ſ.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr. an unknown correſpondent.] An avaritious churliſh fellow; a miſer; a niggard, a churl; a ſcraper.
And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cauſe;
Nor ſhall thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou diſpatch it without grudging. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c* 2.
Both their wine and their victuals theſe *curmudgeon* cabbards
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*
A man's way of living is commended, becauſe he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than paſs for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMUDGEONLY, *adj* [from *curmudgeon.*] Avaricious; covetous, churliſh; niggardly.
In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow adviſed with his companions how he might ſave the charge. *L'Eſtrange.*

CURRANT, *n. ſ.*
1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower conſiſts of five leaves, placed in form of a roſe: the ovary, which ariſes from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.
2. A ſmall dried grape, properly written *corinth.*
They butter'd *currants* on ſat veal beſtow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey ſtew'd,
Inſipid taſte, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, ſhalot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

CURRENCY, *n. ſ.* [from *current*]
1. Circulation; power of paſſing from hand to hand
The *currency* of thoſe half-pence would, in the univerſal opinion of our people, be utterly deſtructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*
2. General reception
3. Fluency; readineſs of utterance; eaſineſs of pronunciation.
4. Continuance; conſtant flow; uninterrupted courſe.
The *currency* of time to eſtabliſh a cuſtom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term preſcribed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
5. General eſteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued
He that thinketh Spain to be ſome great over-match for this eſtate, aſſiſted as it is, and, may be, is no good ſurveyor, but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinſick value. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
6. The papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CURRENT *adj.* [*currens*, Latin]
1. Circulatory, paſſing from hand to hand.
Shekels of ſilver, *current* money with the merchant. *Gen.*
That there was *current* money in Abraham's time is paſt doubt, though it is not ſure that it was ſtamped; for he is ſaid to be rich in cattle, in ſilver, and in gold *Arbuthnot*
2. Generally received, uncontradicted; authoritative.
Many ſtrange brutes are received for *current*. *Sidney.*
Becauſe ſuch as openly reprove ſuppoſed diſorders of ſtate, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plauſible colour, whatſoever they utter paſſeth for good and *current*. *Hooker, b.* i.
I have collected the facts, with all poſſible impartiality, from the *current* hiſtories of thoſe times. *Swift.*
3. Common; general
They have been trained up from their infancy in one ſet of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts's Improvement.*
About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
4. Popular, ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation
We are alſo to conſider the difference between worth and merit, ſtrictly taken; that is, a man's intrinſick, this, his *current* value, which is leſs or more, as men have occaſion for him. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii. *c.* 7. *ſect.* 34.
5. Faſhionable; popular.
Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation ſafe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*
6. Paſſable, ſuch as may be allowed or admitted
Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canſt make
No excuſe *current*, but to hang thyſelf. *Shakeſp. Rich. III*
7. What is now paſſing, what is at preſent in its courſe, as, *the* current *year*

CURRENT, *n. ſ.*
1. A running ſtream.
The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'ſt, being ſtopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair courſe is not hindered
He makes ſweet muſick with th' enamel'd ſtones. *Shakeſp.*
Theſe inequalities will vaniſh in one place, and preſently appear in another, and ſeem perfectly to move like waves, ſucceeding and deſtroying one another, ſave that the motion oftentimes ſeems to be quickeſt, as if in that vaſt ſea they were carried on by a *current*, or at leaſt by a tide. *Boyle.*
Heav'n her Eridanus no more ſhall boaſt,
Whoſe fame in thine, like leſſer *currents* loſt;
Thy nobler ſtreams ſhall viſit Jove's abodes,
To ſhine among the ſtars, and bathe the gods. *Denham.*
Not fabled Po more ſwells the poet's lays,
While through the ſky his ſhining *current* ſtrays. *Pope.*
2. [In navigation.] Currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ſhip may happen to be carried more ſwiftly or retarded in her courſe, according to the direction of the current, with or againſt the way of the ſhip. *Harris.*

CURRENTLY *adj* [from *current*]
1. In a conſtant motion.
2. Without oppoſition.
The very cauſe which maketh the ſimple and ignorant to think they even ſee how the word of God runneth *currently* on your ſide, is, that their minds are foreſtalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*
3. Popularly; faſhionably; generally.
4. Without ceaſing

CURRENTNESS, *n. ſ.* [from *current.*]
1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Eaſineſs of pronunciation.
When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and *currentneſs* with ſtayedneſs, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*

CURRIER, *n. ſ.* [*corriarius*, Latin] One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things
A *currier* bought a bearſkin of a huntſman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Eſtrange.*
Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathſome carrion under ground;
For uſeleſs to the *currier* were their hides,
Nor could their toſted fleſh with ocean tides
Be free'd from filth. *Dryden's Virg. Geor. b.* iii. *l.* 813.

CURRISH *adj.* [from *cur.*] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal; ſour; quarreſome, malignant; churliſh, uncivil; untractable, impracticable.
Sweet ſpeaking oft a *curriſh* heart reclaims. *Sidney, b.* ii.
No care of juſtice, nor no ſenſe of reaſon,
No temperance, nor no regard of ſeaſon,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the ſign of *curriſh* kind. *Hubberd's Tale.*
In faſhions wayward, and in love unkind,
For Cupid deigns not wound a *curriſh* mind. *Fairfax, b.* iv.
[illegible]
Entreat ſome pow'r to change this *curriſh* Jew. *Shakeſpeare.*
She ſays your dog was a cur; and tells you, *curriſh* thanks [illegible]

To CURRY, *v. a.* [*corium*, leather, Latin]
1. To dreſs leather, by beating and rubbing it.
2. To beat; to drub, to threſh; to chaſtiſe.
A deep deſign in't to divide
The well affected that confide;
By ſetting brother againſt brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant* 1.
I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her huſband in caſe of refuſal *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 211.
3. To rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat, and promote his fleſh.
Frictions make the parts more fleſhy and full; as we ſee both in men, and in the *currying* of horſes: the cauſe is, for that they draw a greater quantity of ſpirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*
4. To ſcratch in kindneſs; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.
If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with maſter Shallow. *Shakeſp.*
5. To CURRY *Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery.
He judged them ſtill over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry* favour with infidels. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ* 7.
This humour ſucceeded ſo with the puppy, that all elſe would go the ſame way to work to *curry* favour for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

CURRYCOMB.

CURRYCOMB *n. f.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition, and ſo he would have of *ſtrigil* and *ſiſtrum*, if, inſtead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could ſee ſtamped the margin ſmall pictures of theſe inſtruments. *Locke*

To CURSE. *v. a.* [cunpian, Saxon.]

1. To wiſh evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curſe me this people, for they are too mighty for me. *Num.*

After Soyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curſed* the ſame, he cauſed a great weight to be tied unto it, and ſo caſt unto the ſea. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

What, yet again the third time haſt thou *curſt* me!
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou haſt wiſhed me like him. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To afflict, to torment.

Or impious realms and barb'rous kings impoſe
Thy plagues, and *curſe* 'em with ſuch ſons as thoſe. *Pope.*

To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate, to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The ſilver about which thou *curſedſt*, and ſpakeſt of alſo in my ears, behold the ſilver is with me. *Jud.* xvi. 2.

CURSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wiſh of evil to another.

Neither have I ſuffered my mouth to ſin, by wiſhing a *curſe* to his ſoul. *Job*, xxxi. 30.

I never went from your lordſhip but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curſe* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the neceſſity of withdrawing. *Dryden*

2. Affliction; torment, vexation.

Curſe on the ſtripling! how he apes his ſire!
Ambitiouſly ſententious! *Addiſon's Cato.*

CURSED. *participial adj.* [from *curſe*.]

1. Under a curſe; hateful, deteſtable, abominable, wicked.

Merciful pow'rs
Reſtrain in me the *curſed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Unholy, unſanctified, blaſted by a curſe.

Come lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *curſed* place,
Leſt the ſorcerer us entice
With ſome other new device;
Not a waſte or needleſs ſound,
'Till we come to holier ground. *Milton.*

3. Vexatious; troubleſome.

This *curſed* quarrel be no more renew'd,
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient ſtill,
Though griev'd, yet ſubject to her huſband's will. *Dryden.*

One day, I think, in Paradiſe he liv'd;
Deſtin'd the next his journey to purſue,
Where wounding thorns and *curſed* thiſtles grew. *Prior.*

CURSEDLY. *adv.* [from *curſed*.] Miſerably, ſhamefully. A low cant word.

Satisfaction and reſtitution lies ſo *curſedly* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *curſedly* afraid of being over-run with too much politeneſs, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

CURSEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curſed*.] The ſtate of being under a curſe.

CURSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *cur*.] Dogſhip; meanneſs, ſcoundrelſhip.

How durſt he, I ſay, oppoſe thy *curſhip*,
'Gainſt arms, authority, and worſhip. *Hudibras*, p. i.

CURSITOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of courſe, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of theſe there are twenty-four in number, which have certain ſhires allotted to each of them, into which they make out ſuch original writs as are required. They are a corporation among [illegible] *Cowel.*

Then is the recognition and value, ſigned with the handwriting of that juſtice, carried by the *curſitor* in Chancery for that ſhire where thoſe lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingroſſed in parchment. *Bacon.*

CURSORARY. *adj.* [from *curſus*, Latin.] Curſory; haſty; careleſs. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *curſorary* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

CURSORILY. *adv.* [from *curſory*.] Haſtily; without care; without ſolicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther diſowns, as any one that views the place but *curſorily* muſt needs ſee. *Atterbury.*

CURSORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curſory*.] Slight attention.

CURSORY *adj.* [from *curſorius*, Latin.] Haſty; quick; inattentive; careleſs.

The firſt, upon a *curſory* and ſuperficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addiſon.*

CURST. *adj.* Froward, peeviſh; malignant; miſchievous, [illegible]

Mr. Maſon, after his manner, was very merry with both parties, pleaſantly playing both with the ſhrewd touches of many *curſt* boys, and with the ſmall diſcretion of many lewd ſchoolmaſters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me I was never *curſt*,
I have no gift at all in ſhrewiſhneſs.
I am a right maid, for my cowardice,
Let her not ſtrike me. *Shakeſ. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

I'll go ſee if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten; they are never *curſt* but when they are hungry. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,
Is, that ſhe is intolerably *curſt*,
And ſhrewd and forward, ſo beyond all meaſure,
That, were my ſtate far worſer than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold [illegible]
Go, write in a martial hand, be *curſt* and bi[illegible]
matter how witty, ſo it be eloquent, and full of invention. *Sh*

When I diſſuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it with *curſt* ſpeech,
I threaten'd to diſcover him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

And though his mind
Be he'er ſo *curſt*, his tongue is kind *Crafhaw.*

CURSTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curſt*.] Peeviſhneſs; frowardneſs, malignity

Then, noble partners,
Touch you the ſow'reſt points with ſweeteſt terms,
Nor *curſtneſs* grow to the matter. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Her mouth ſhe writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to ſparkle fires to love unknown;
Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the *curſtneſs* of a ſhrew. *Dryd.*

CURT *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curta*, Latin. It was anciently written *cortal*, which perhaps is more proper, but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally *to cut the tail*, and was [illegible] written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut ſhort; to ſhorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

Then why ſhould we ourſelves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras*, p. i. *cant.* 2.

Scribblers ſend us over their traſh in proſe and verſe, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint modern ſin.

This general employ, and expence of their time, would aſſuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would ſhorten the opportunities of vice. *Edwards.*

Perhaps this humour of ſpeaking no more than we muſt, has ſo miſerably *curtailed* ſome of our words, and, in familiar writings and converſations, they often loſe all but their firſt ſyllables. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 135.

2. It has *of* before the thing cut off.

The count aſſured the court, that Fact his antagoniſt had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it *of* three letters; for that his name was not *Fact*, but *Faction*. *Addiſon.*

CURTAIL *Dog. n. ſ.* A dog whoſe tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in courſing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breaſt had not been made of faith, and my heart of ſteel, [illegible] had transformed me to a *curtail dog*, and made me turn i' th' wheel. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

CURTAIN *n. ſ.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloath contracted or expanded at pleaſure, to admit or exclude the light, to conceal or diſcover any thing; to ſhade a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, ſo as to renew the air. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

So through white *curtains* ſhot a timorous ray,
And op'd thoſe eyes that muſt eclipſe the day *Pope.*

Thy hand, great dulneſs! let's the *curtain* fall,
And univerſal darkneſs buries all. *Pope's Dunciad*, b.

2. *To draw the* CURTAIN. To cloſe it ſo as to ſhut out the light, or conceal the object

I muſt *draw a curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in ſuſpence, 'till materials are prepared *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the laſt: the *curtain* will ſoon be *drawn* between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wiſh you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. To open it ſo as to diſcern the object

Had I forgot thee? Oh, come in, Ægeon,
Soft, by and by; let me the *curtains* draw.
Where art thou? What's the matter with thee now? *Shakeſ.*

So ſoon as the all-cheering ſun
Should in the fartheſt Eaſt begin to draw
The ſhady *curtain* from Aurora's bed. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Jul.*

Peace, the lovers are aſleep

They,

They, fweet turtles! folded lie
In the laft knot that love could tie.
Let them fleep, let them fleep on,
'Till this ftormy night be gone;
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the *curtain* will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whofe day fhall never fleep in night. *Crafhaw.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baftions. *Military Dict.*

The governour, not difcouraged, fuddenly of timber and boards raifed up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his foldiers. *Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. f.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What [illegible] by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryden's Juven.*

She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain-lecture*, and, if fhe finds him of a rebellious difpofition, to tame him. *Addif.*

To CU'RTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclofe or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature feems dead, and wicked dreams abufe
The *curtain'd* fleep. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy ftorm they were furpriz'd,
And *curtain'd* with a counfel-keeping cave. *Shakefpeare.*

But in her temple's laft recefs inclos'd,
On dulnefs' lap th' anointed head repos'd
Him clofe fhe *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,
And foft befprinkled with cimmerian dew. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CU'RTATE *Diftance. n. f.* [In aftronomy.] The diftance of a planet's place from the fun, reduced to the ecleptick.

CURTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *curto*, to fhorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's diftance from the fun and the curtate diftance. *Chambers.*

CU'RTELASSE, CU'RTELAX } See CUTLASS.

CU'RTSY See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED. *adj* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

CURVA'TION. *n. f.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CU'RVATURE. *n. f.* [from *curve.*] Crookednefs; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is fafeft for the included marrow. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the mufcle, and *curvature* of the officles, to give it a due tenfion. *Holder.*

CURVE. *adj* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent, inflected; not ftraight.

Unlefs an intrinfick principle of gravity or attraction, may make it defcribe a *curve* line about the attracting body *Bentley.*

CURVE *n. f.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookednefs of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,
With eye intentive mark the fpringing game. *Thomfon*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook, to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved*. *Holder on Speech.*

To CURVET. *v. n.* [*cervettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap, to bound.

Cry, hola! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it *curvets* unfeafonably. *Shakefpeare's As you like it.*

Himfelf he on an earwig fet,
Yet fcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet*,
'Ere he himfelf could fettle. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, furpriz'd with fright,
The wounded fteed *curvets*, and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lafh the wind. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To frifk; to be licentious.

CURVET. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolick, a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Confifting of a crooked line.

The impulfe continually draws the celeftial body from its reftilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; fo that it muft be repeated every minute of time. *Cheyne.*

2. Compofed of crooked lines.

CU'RVITY *n. f.* [from *curve.*] Crookednefs.

The jointed ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joynt, and give a greater *curvity* to the poftures of the officles. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CU'SHION *n. f.* [*kuffen*, Dutch, *couffin*, French.]

1. A pillow for the feat, a foft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and fome other of my men,
I'll have them fleep on *cufhions* in my tent. *Shak. Jul. Cæfar.*

If you are learn'd
Be not as common fools, if you [illegible]

Let them have *cufhions* by you. *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*

But e're they fat, officious Baucis laid
Two *cufhions* ftuff'd with ftraw, the feat to raife;
Coarfe, but the beft fhe had. *Dryden's Fables.*

An Eaftern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous fentence; and ordered his hide to be ftuffed into a *cufhion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the fon to fit on. *Swift.*

CU'SHIONED. *adj.* [from *cufhion.*] Seated on a cufhion; fupported by cufhions.

Many, who are *cufhioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obfcurity. *Differtation on Parties.*

CUSP. *n. f.* [*cufpis*, Latin.] A term ufed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CU'SPATED. } *adj.* [from *cufpis*, Latin.] When the leaves
CU'SPIDATED. } of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

CU'STARD. *n. f.* [*cuftard*, Welfh.] A kind of fweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and fugar, 'till the whole thickens into a mafs. It is a food much ufed in city feafts.

He cram'd them 'till their guts did ake,
With cawdle, *cuftard*, and plumb cake *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

Now may'rs and fhrieves all hufh'd and fatiate lay;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *cuftard* of the day. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CU'STODY. *n. f.* [*cuftodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprifonment; reftraint of liberty.

The council remonftranced unto queen Elizabeth the conſpiracies againſt her life, and therefore they advifed her, that fhe fhould go lefs abroad weakly attended, as fhe ufed, but the queen anfwered, fhe had rather be dead than put in *cuftody*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

For us enflav'd, is *cuftody* fevere,
And ſtripes, and arbitrary punifhment
Inflicted? *Addiſon's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 335.

2. Care; guardianfhip; charge.

Under the *cuftody* and charge of the fons of Merari, fhall be the boards of the tabernacle. *Num.* iii. 36.

We being ſtrangers here, how dar'ſt thou truſt
So great a charge from thine own *cuftody*. *Shakeſpeare.*

An offence it were, raſhly to depart out of the city committed to their *cuftody*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

There is generally but one coin ſtampt upon the occaſion, which is made a preſent to the perſon who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole fame is in his own *cuftody*. *Addiſon.*

3. Defence; preſervation; ſecurity.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ſhips for the *cuftody* of the narrow ſeas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

CU'STOM. *n. f.* [*couſtume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and deſtruction ſhall be ſo in uſe,
That mothers ſhall but ſmile, when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war,
All pity choak'd with *cuſtom* of fell deeds. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Cuſtom, a greater power than nature, ſeldom fails to make them worſhip. *Locke.*

2. Faſhion; common way of acting.

3. Eſtabliſhed manner.

According to the *cuſtom* of the prieſt's office, his lot was to burn incenſe when he went into the temple of the Lord. *Luk.* i.

And the prieſts *cuſtom* with the people was, that when any man offered ſacrifice, the prieſt's ſervants came, while the fleſh was in, with a fleſh-hook of three teeth in his hands. 1 *Sa.* ii.

4. Practiſe of buying of certain perſons.

You ſay he is aſſiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *cuſtom*, but not your votes. *Add.*

5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good* cuſtom.

6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed. We cannot ſay that this or that is a *cuſtom*, except we can juſtify that it hath continued ſo one hundred years; yet, becauſe that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *cuſtom*, if two or more can depoſe that they heard their fathers ſay, that it was a *cuſtom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers alſo ſay, that it was likewiſe a *cuſtom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will ſerve. *Cuſtom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular is that which belongs to this or that county, as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordſhip, city, or town. *Cuſtom* differs from preſcription, for *cuſtom* is common to more, and preſcription is particular to this or that man: preſcription may be for a far ſhorter time than *cuſtom*. *Cowel.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The reſidue of theſe ordinary finances be caſual or uncertain, as be the eſcheats and forfeitures, the *cuſtoms*, butlerage, and impoſts. *Bacon.*

Thoſe commodities may be diſperſed, after having paid the *cuſtoms*, in England. *Temple.*

Cuſtoms to ſteal is ſuch a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king. *Dryden.*

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, eſpecially the *cuſtoms* on the importation of the Gallick trade. *Arbuthnot*

CUSTOM-HOUSE. *n. f.* The house where the taxes upon goods

Some *custom-house* officers, birds of passage, and oppressive thirty squires, are the only torturing people amongst us. *Swift.*

CUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *custom.*] Common, habitual, frequent

CUSTOMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *customable*]

1. Frequency, habit.
2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY. *adv.* [from *customable*] According to custom.

Kingdoms have *customably* been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood. *Hayward.*

CUSTOMARILY. *adv.* [from *customary*] Habitually, commonly.

To call God to witness truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, *customarily* without any consideration of what we say, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him. *Ray on the Creation.*

CUSTOMARINESS. *n. f.* [from *customary*] Frequency; commonness, frequent occurrence.

A vice, which, for its guilt, may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives, which can be made against it. *Government of the Tongue, sect.* 3.

CUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *custom*]

1. Conformable to established custom, according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be consul. I have here the *customary* gown. *Shakesp.*

Several ingenuous persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *customary* belief. *Glanv. Scepsis.*

2. Usual.

We should carefully avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing, and take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worship, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotson, Sermon* 5.

3. Usual, wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *customary* compliment, when he,
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me. *Shakesp.*

CUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *custom.*] Usual, common, at to which we are accustomed

No natural exhalation in the sky,
No common wind, no *customed* event,
But they will pluck away its natural cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shak. K John.*

CUSTOMER. *n. f.* [from *custom.*] One who frequents any place of trade for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house, for here be many old *customers.* *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flatt'ring audience, than poor tradesmen do
To persuade *customers* to buy their goods. *Roscommon.*

Don't you hear how lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop? Don't you see how that old fox steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of your business every day. *Arbuthnot.*

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffeehouse [illegible] sity or amusement. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my *customer* for. *Swift.*

2. A common woman. This sense is now obsolete.

I marry her! What, a *customer*? Pr'ythee, bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholsome. *Shakesp. Othello.*

CUSTREL. [illegible]

1. A buckler-bearer.
2. A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*

To CUT. pret. *cut*, part. pass. *cut* [probably from the French *couteau*, a knife]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument, to divide any contexture by a sharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace asunder,
That my great heart may have some scope to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shakesp. R. III.*

And when two hearts were joined by mutual love,
The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot,
And severs 'em for ever. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Some I have *cut* away with scissars. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. 2 *Chron.* ii.

3. To carve, to make by sculpture.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster? *Shakespeare.*

The triumphal arch, indeed, defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Ex.* xxxix. 3.

Before the whiffling winds the vessels fly,
With rapid force the *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Gerestus at the point of day. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* iii.

5. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these confessions. *Addison.*

6. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they on the rock's brow remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves.

We fare in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them.

Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving,
Who *cut*, or shuffles with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*

7. To intersect, to cross, as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

8. *To* CUT *down.* To fell, to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Chera. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

9. *To* CUT *down.* To excel, to overpower.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard. *Addison's Count Tariff.*

10. *To* CUT *off.* To separate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs. *Jud.* i. 6.

11. *To* CUT *off.* To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death utterly.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were shall increased, and the native Spaniards shall *cut off*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,
And by whose pow'r I well might lodge a fear
[illegible]
I *cut* them *off*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Were I king,
I should *cut off* the nobles for their lands. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

This great commander was soon only *cut off* by a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemptible instrument. *Howel.*

Irenæus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom. *Addison.*

All-fated prince! Too negligent of life!
Cut off in the fresh, ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips's Distrest Mother.*

12. *To* CUT *off.* To rescind.

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to *cut off* some charge in legacies. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,
Cuts off so many years of fearing death. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

Presume not on thy God, whoever he be:
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off*
Quite from his people. *Milton's Agon. l.* 1156.

The proposal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards. *Smalridge.*

13. *To* CUT *off.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, hunted the matter so, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ships. *Bacon.*

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*. *Clarendon, b.* [illegible]

14. *To* CUT *off.* To put an end to, to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*

To *cut off* all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse. *Clarendon.*

It may compose our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addison.*

15. *To* CUT *off.* To take away, to withhold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us. *Rogers.*

16. *To* CUT *off.* To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually *cuts* himself *off* from the benefits and profession of [illegible]

This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair,
In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from power, from love, and from the world. *Pr.*

Why should those who want at stairs be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature. *Swift.*

17. *To* CUT *off.* To interrupt, to silence.

It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counsel too fast. *Bacon, Essay* 57.

18. *To* CUT *off.* To apostrophise [illegible].

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*

19. *To* CUT *out.* To shape, to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I cut out
The purity of his. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden stuff: they be but toys. *Bacon, Essay* 47.

There is a large table at Montmorency *cut out* of the thickness of a vine-stock. *Temple.*

The antiquarians being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiously about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

They have a large forreſt *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addiſon*

20. *To* CUT *out.* To ſcheme; to contrive.

Having a moſt pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own foreſt, he had work enough *cut* him *out* to extinguiſh it. *Eſtrange.*

Every man had *cut out* a place for himſelf in his own thoughts, I could reckon up in our army two or three lord treaſurers. *Addiſon.*

21. *To* CUT *out.* To adapt

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatiſe, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

22. *To* CUT *out* To debar

I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common diſcourſe. *Pope*

23. *To* CUT *out.* To excel, to outdo.

24. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interrupt on

Thus much he ſpoke, and more he would have ſaid,
But the ſtern heroe turn'd aſide his head,
And *cut him ſhort* *Dryden's Æneis.*

Achilles *cut* him *ſhort*, and thus repli ed,
My worth allow s in words, is in effect deny'd. *Dryden.*

25. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To abridge; as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*

26. *To* CUT *up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him after wards, on the *cutting* him *up*, that he had no brains head, may be moraliſed into a ſenſual man. *L'Eſtrange.*

27. *To* CUT *up.* To eradicate

Who *cut up* mallows by the buſhes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job*, xxx. 4.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To CUT *v. n.*

1. To make its way by dividing obſtructions.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard ſubſtances, which infants, by a natural inſtinct, [illegible] *Harvey.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He ſaved the lives of thouſands by his manner of *cutting* for the ſtone. *Pope*

3. To interfere; as, a horſe that *cuts.*

CUT. *part. adj.* Prepared for uſe; a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phraſes, *cut* and dry,
Evermore thy tongue ſupply. *Swift*

CUT *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the blow of an ax or ſword

2. The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge or ſharp inſtrument, diſtinguiſhed from that made by perforation with a pointed inſtrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways, which *cuts* are called *ſedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art

This great *cut* or ditch Seſoſtris the king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purpoſed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, for the readier tranſportation of the Indian merchandiſe to Cairo and Alexandria. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

5. A part cut off from the reſt

Suppoſe a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned ſo many foot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. A ſmall particle, a ſhred

It hath a number of ſhort *cuts* or ſhreddings, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers. *Hooker*, b. v 2

7. A lot cut off a ſtock.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopſa may draw *cuts*, and the ſhorteſt *cut* ſpeak firſt. *Sidney*, b. ii.

A man may as reaſonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his perſuaſion by the caſt of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and inſtead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a ſhorter *cut.* *South's Sermons.*

There is a ſhorter *cut*, an eaſier paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

[illegible]

Therefore I have but a ſhorter *cut* thereby to the aſſent to the truth of the things ſo evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs ſee me part of my way, and carry me a ſhort *cut* through his own ground, which ſaved me half a mile's riding *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 20.

9. A picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from

In this form, according to his deſcription, he is ſet forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevalierius. *Brown.*

Madam Dacier, from ſome old *cuts* of Terence, fancies that the larva or perſona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had falſe hair to it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. The ſtamp on which a picture is carved.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muſe her aid impart,
Unleſs ſhe learn all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the ſhuffle, and the *cut* *Stepney.*

12. Faſhion; form; ſhape, manner of cutting into ſhape.

Their cloths are after ſuch a pagan *cut* too,
That, ſure, they've worn out chriſtendom. *Shakeſ. H. VIII.*

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wiſdom and his face;
In *cut* and dye ſo like a tile,
A ſudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras, p. 1. cant. 1.*

They were ſo familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very *cut* of his beard *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or eaſe, but becauſe the having them is a mark or ſtep towards manhood *Locke.*

A third deſires you to obſerve well the toga on ſuch a reverſe, and aſks you whether you can in conſcience believe the ſleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut.* *Addiſon*

Sometimes an old fellow ſhall wear this or that ſort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 264.

Wilt thou buy there ſome high heads of the neweſt *cut* for my daughter. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

13. It ſeems anciently to have ſignified a fool or cully

Send her money, knight; if thou haſt her not in the end, call me *cut.* *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

14. CUT *and long tail.* A proverbial expreſſion for men of all kinds.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.——
Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a ſquire. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of [illegible]*

A quantum he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee:
Come *cut and long tail*; for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwood.*

CU'TANEOUS. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the ſkin.

This ſerous, nutritious maſs is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remoteſt parts of the body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Some ſorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occaſioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous ſubſtances. *Arbuthn.*

CU'TICLE. *n. ſ.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin. This is that ſoft ſkin which riſes in a bliſter upon any burning, or the application of a bliſter-plaiſter. It ſticks cloſe to the ſurface of the true ſkin, to which it is alſo tied by the veſſels which nouriſh it, though they are ſo ſmall as not to be ſeen. When the ſcarf-ſkin is examined with a microſcope, it appears to be made up of ſeveral lays of exceeding ſmall ſcales, which cover one another more or leſs, according to the different thickneſs of the ſcarf-ſkin in the ſeveral parts of the body. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and griſtles, and ligaments and membranes, and muſcles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and ſkin, and *cuticle* and nails. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor

When any ſaline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and let cool, the ſalt concretes in regular figures, which argues that the particles of the ſalt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal diſtances in rank and file. *Newton's Opt.*

CUTI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the [illegible]

CUTH, ſignifies knowledge or ſkill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred* a knowing counſellor, *Cuthbert*, famous for ſkill. Much of the ſame nature are Sophocles and Sophanias. *Gib. Camden*

CU'TLASS. *n. ſ.* [*coutelas*, French. This word is written ſometimes *cutlace*, ſometimes *curtleax* in *Shakeſpeare*, *curtlaxe*, and in *Pope*, *cutlaſh*.] A broad cutting ſword. the word is much in uſe among the ſeamen

Were't not better
That I did ſuit me all points like a man?
A gallant *curtleax* upon my thigh,
A boar-ſpear in my hand. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

To the lodgments of his herd he ran,
Where the ſad porkets ſlept beneath the ſun;
Of two his *cutlaſh* launch'd the ſpouting blood,
Theſe quarter'd, ſing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. *Pope.*

CU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or ſells knives.

A paultry ring
That ſhe did give, whoſe poeſy was
For all the world like *cutler's* poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a bye *cutler's* ſhop on Tower-hill he bought a ſixpenny knife. ſo cheap was the inſtrument of this great attempt. *Wotton.*

He choſe no other inſtrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler.* *Camden.*

CU'TPURSE. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe.*] One who ſteals by the method

method of cutting purſes, a common practice when men wore their purſes at their girdles, as was once the cuſtom. A thief, a robber

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is neceſſary for a *cutpurſe*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

A vice of kings,
A *cutpurſe* of the empire and the rule,
That from a ſhelf the precious diadem ſtole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurſe, nor burglary abroad? *Hudibras, p. 1. cant. 2.*

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurſes* and robbers, would there then be kept that ſquare dealing and equity in ſuch a monſtrous den of thieves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cut*]

1. An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders are behind, neareſt the center of motion, becauſe there is a greater ſtrength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morſel from any ſolid food, to be tranſmitted to the grinders. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them; and then caſts the ſame into the court to be written upon *Cowel*

CUT THROAT. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *throat*] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an aſſaſſin.

Will you then ſuffer theſe robbers, *cut-throats*, baſe people, gathered out of all the corners of Chriſtendom, to waſte your countries, ſpoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your ſeas? *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Pariſian maſſacre, one of the horrideſt inſtances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South's Sermons.*

The ruffian robbers by no juſtice aw'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat* ſoldiers are abroad;
Thoſe venal ſouls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To ſave complaints and proſecution, kill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CUT-THROAT *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

CU'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *cut*] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and caſting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 667.

Many are propagated above ground by ſlips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and eſcapes.

It is ſomewhat ſtrange, that the blood of all birds and beaſts, and fiſhes, ſhould be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* ſhould be as black as ink. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He that uſes many words for the explaining any ſubject, doth, like the *cuttle* fiſh, hide himſelf for the moſt part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

CU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hanmer.*

Away, you cutpurſe raſcal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thruſt my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the ſaucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*

CY'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a ſpace in which the ſame revolutions begin again; a periodical ſpace of time.

We do more commonly uſe theſe words, ſo as to ſtile a leſſer ſpace a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method continued 'till the ſame courſe begins again.

We thought we ſhould not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to preſent our gardeners with a compleat *cycle* of what is requiſite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To ſave appearances, how gird the ſphere
With centrick and excentrick, ſcribl'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii.*

CYCLOID. *n. ſ.* [κύκλος and εἶδος.]
A geometrical curve, of which the geneſis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail deſcribes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. *adj* [from *cycloid*] Relating to a cycloid: the *cycloidal* ſpace, is the ſpace contained between the cycloid and its ſubſtance. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPÆDIA. *n. ſ.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge, a courſe of the ſciences.

CY'GNET. *n. ſ.* [from *cygnus*, Latin.] A young ſwan

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint ſwan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. *Shak. K. John.*

So doth the ſwan her downy *cygnets* ſave,
Keeping them priſ'ners underneath her wings. *Shak. H. VI.*

Cygnets, from grey, turn white. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatted with oats; but fed with weeds, they taſte filthy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CY'LINDER. *n. ſ.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be eaſily found. *Wilkins.*

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments, baſes, pedeſtals, plots, and buildings, your *cylinder* for vaulted turrets, and round buildings, *Peacham.*

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *adj* [from *cylinder*.] Partaking of the na-
CYLI'NDRICK } ture of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri ſtalactites, when ſeveral of the *cylindrick* ſtriæ are contiguous, and grow together into one ſheaf, is called bruſhiron ore. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p. iv.*

Obſtructions muſt be moſt incident to ſuch parts of the body where the circulation and the elaſtick fibres are both ſmalleſt, and thoſe are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYMA'R. *n. ſ.* [properly written *ſimar*] A ſlight covering; a ſcarf.

Her comely limbs compoſed with decent care,
Her body ſhaded with a ſlight *cymar*;
Her boſom to the view was only bare. *I*

CYMATIUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from κῦμα, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two ſorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble ſhow by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, N°. 415.

CY'MBAL. *n. ſ.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument.

The trumpets, ſackbuts, pſalteries and fifes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the ſhouting Romans,
Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If mirth ſhould fail, I'll buſy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums ſhall fright her from the throne,
As ſounding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

CYNA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [κύων κυνὸς, and ἄνθρωπος.] A ſpecies of madneſs in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGE'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [κυνηγετικὸς.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

CY'NICAL. } *adj.* [κυνικὸς.] Having the qualities of a dog;
CY'NICK. } ſurliſh; brutal, ſnarling, ſatirical.

He doth believe that ſome new fangled wit (it is his *cynical* phraſe) will ſome time or other find out his art. *Watts.*

CY'NICK. *n. ſ.* [κυνικὸς.] A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a ſnarler; a miſanthrope.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhime?—
Get you hence, ſirrah; ſaucy fellow, hence. *Shakeſpeare.*

CY'NOSURE. *n. ſ.* [from κυνὸς οὐρὰ.] The ſtar near the North-pole, by which ſailors ſteer.

Towers and battlements it ſees
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The *cynoſure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

C[illegible]

Gather *cyons* for graffs before the buds ſprout. *Evelyn.*

CYPRESS-TREE. [*cypreſſus*, Latin.]

[illegible] are likewiſe ſquamoſe, grow at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is of a ſpherical form, and is compoſed of many woody tubercles, in which are contained hard angular ſeeds. *Miller.*

The *cypreſs* is a tall ſtrait tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no uſe: its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made uſe of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the *cypreſs-tree* is always green, very heavy, of a good ſmell, and never either rots or is worm eaten. It is diſtinguiſhed into male and female: the branches of the male are, as it were, horizontal, and thoſe of the female are upright, which is therefore generally uſed for paliſades of gardens, and to make pyramids. The fruit is round, of an olive colour, and as large as nuts when they are ripe, and it grows in ſeparate places. The Latins call it *cenus*, becauſe of its figure. This fruit is compoſed of a kind of ſcales, in the clefts of which are hidden little ſeeds, flat and angular. This tree is common on mount Libanus. *Calmet*

In ivory coffers I have ſtuft my crowns;
In *cypreſs* cheſts my arras counterpane,

He

He taketh the *cypreſs* and the oak, which he ſtrengtheneth for himſelf among the trees of the foreſt. *Iſ.* xliv. 14.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypreſs* form'd a fragrant ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. Being anciently uſed in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poiſon be their drink,
Their ſweeteſt ſhade a grove of *cypreſs* trees. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

CY'PRUS. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypreſs*, as being uſed in mourning.] A thin tranſparent black ſtuff.

Lawn as white as driven ſnow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To one of your receiving,
Enough is ſhewn: a *cyprus*, not a boſom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shakeſpeare.*

CY[illegible] [illegible] A bag containing ſome morbid
CYSTIS. matter

In taking it out the *cyſtis* broke, and ſhewed itſelf by its matter to be a meliceris. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

There may be a conſumption, with a purulent ſpitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyſt* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly ſuffocated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CY'STICK. *adj.* [from *cyſt*, a bag.] Contained in a bag

The bile is of two ſorts; the *cyſtick*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, which is a ſort of repoſitory for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [κυστις and τεμνω.] The act or practice of opening incyſted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. ſ.* [A Sclavonian word, written more properly *tzar*.] The title of the emperour of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA. *n. ſ.* [from *czar*.] The empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

D Æ D — D A G

D, Is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T, but formed by a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth The ſound of D in *Engliſh* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in muſick, which ſignifying from the head or the beginning, means that the firſt part of the tune ſhould be repeated at the concluſion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt

A ſore ſhould never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine Lint. *Sharp.*

A DAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall lump of any thing
2. A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.
3. Something moiſt or ſliny thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artiſt; a man expert at ſomething. This is not uſed in writing.
5. A kind of ſmall flat fiſh.

Of flat fiſh there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, plaice. *Careso.*

DAB-CHICK. *n. ſ.* A chicken newly hatched, a chicken with its feathers not yet grown.

A *dab chick* waddles through the copſe,
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To ſmear; to daub; to ſpatter, to beſprinkle, to wet

Then came by
A ſhadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III

I ſcarified, and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine

Mean while the South, ri[ſ]ing with [illegible]
A fable cloud athwart the welk[illegible]. *Daniel*

To DA[illegible]

1. To play [illegible]
Neither will a ſpirit, that dwells with ſtars, *dabble* in [illegible] impurer mud. *Granville's Apology.*

The little one complained of her legs, that ſhe could neither ſwim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Eſtrange.*

But when he found the boys at play,
And ſaw them *dabbling* in their clay,
He ſtood behind a ſtall to lark,
And mark the progreſs of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a ſlight, ſuperficial, or ſhallow manner; to tamper.

Shakeſpeare ſhall bear it company, and be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had no more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing ſtanding juſt as I found it. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water
2. One that meddles without maſtery, one that never goes to the bottom of an affair, a ſuperficial meddler

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, leſt our *dabblers* in politicks ſhould be ready to ſwear againſt him for diſaffection. *Swift's Intelligencer*, N° [illegible].

DACE *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation. In moſt provinces called *dare*.] A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach, but leſs.

Let me live harmleſsly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place,
Where I may ſee my quill or cork down ſink,
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or *dace*. *Walton's An*[illegible]

DA'CTYLE *n. ſ.* [δάκτυλος, a finger.] A poetick foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort, like the joints of a finger; as *tandtitas*.

DAD[illegible] *n. ſ.* [The [illegible]
DA[illegible] remarkable, tha[illegible]
[illegible] for Lucy, as [illegible]

Since firſt I [illegible] my brother's father *dad* *Shakeſ. K John.*
His [illegible] mother ſent him to my care
Fine child! as [illegible] *dad* as he could ſtare! *Gay.*

DA'DAL *adj.* [*variis*, Latin.]

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful. This is not the true meaning, nor ſhould be imitated.

Nor hath
The *dedal* hand of nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL.
DAFFODI'LLY.
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY } *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *aſphodelus*.

This plant hath a lily-flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and cut into ſix ſegments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly riſes out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundiſh fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts, is divided into three cells, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*

Strew me the green ground with *daffodowndillies*,
And cowſlips, and kingcups, and loved *Spenſer.*

Bid Amaranthus all his beauty ſhed,
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,
To ſtrew the laureate herſe where Lycidas. [illegible]

The daughters of the flood have ſearch'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The ſhort narciſſus, and fair *daffodil*,
Pancies to pleaſe the ſight, and caſſia ſweet to ſmell. *Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aſt*, that is, to *throw back*, to *throw off*.] To toſs aſide; to put away with contempt, to throw away ſlightly

Where is his ſon,
The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daft* the world aſide,
And bid it paſs? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV *p.* i.

I would ſhe had beſtow'd this dotage on me I would have *daſted* all other reſpects, and made her half myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

DAG. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun, a piſtol: ſo called from ſerving the purpoſes of a dagger, being carried ſecretly, and doing miſchief ſuddenly

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle, to bemire; to let [illegible]

DA'GGER. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A ſhort ſword, a poniard

She ran to her ſon's *dagger*, and ſtruck herſelf a mortal wound. *Sidney.*

His ſword a *dagger* had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him ſo,
As dwarfs upon knights errant do. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *cant.* 1.

He ſtrikes himſelf with his *dagger*; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he ſtabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. [In fencing ſchools.] A blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.
3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger, as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *n. ſ.* [*dagger* and *draw*.] The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.

They always are at *dagger drawing*,
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggers drawing*, 'till one deſired to know the ſubject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew, a word, according to Mr *Lye*, derived from the Daniſh; according to *Skinner*, from [illegible], ſprinkled, or beſpan, to dip. They are probably all of [illegible] To dip negligently in mire or water, to bemire, to beſprinkle

To DA'GGLE *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry ſing-ſong up and down. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

DA'GGLED TAIL *n. ſ.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Bemired, dipped in the water or mud; beſpattered

The gentlemen of wit and pleaſure are apt to be ſhocked at the ſight of ſo many *daggle tailed* parſons, that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DAILY *adj.* [baxie Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently, done every day; quot dian

Much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince *Shak. H VIII*
Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble, and continu'd grief. *Fairfax.*

DAILY. *adv.* Every day, very often

Let that man with better sense advise,
That of the world least part to us is read;
And *daily* how through hardy enterprize,
Many great regions are discovered. *Fairy Queen, b.*
I was ambitious to be acquainted with a man, with whom I conversed almost *daily*, for years together. *Dryd. Virg Ded*

DAINTILY *adv.* [from *dainty*]

1. Elegantly, delicately.

This same truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries, and triumphs of the world, half so stately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.

There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered, with such great navigable rivers. *Howel's Vocal Forest*
Those young sisters had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare *daintily* *Brown's View of Epick Poems.*

DAINTINESS. *n. f.* [from *dainty*]

1. Delicacy, softness.

What should yet thy palate please?
Daintiness and softer ease,
Sleekest limbs, and finest blood? *Fairfax.*

2. Elegance, nicety

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands. *Wotton.*

3. Squeamishness, fastidiousness.

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness* *Wotton's Architecture.*

DAINTY. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*, which yet I cannot find in dictionaries]

1. Pleasing to the palate, of exquisite taste, delicious.

They are all over watery, whereas an higher concoction is required for sweetness, or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Delicate, of acute sensibility; nice, squeamish; soft, luxurious, tender

This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense;
For ev'n the ears of such as have no skill,
Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. *Davies.*
They were a fine and *dainty* people, frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. Scrupulous, ceremonious

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,
I'll swear hath corns. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
Therefore to horse;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. Elegant, tenderly languishingly, or effeminately beautiful.

My house, within the city,
Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands. *Shakespeare.*
Why should ye be so cruel to yourself,
And to those *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle usage, and soft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice, affectedly fine in contempt

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse,
To plead bad causes down to worse. *Prior.*

DAINTY. *n.*

1. Nice or delicate, a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*, for they are deceitful meat. *Prov. xxiii 3.*
A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales. *Bacon.*
She then produced her dairy store,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor *Dryden.*
The shepherd swains, with sure abundance blest,
In the fat flock, and rural *dainties*, feast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.

Why, that's my *dainty*, I shall miss thee
With yet thou shalt have freedom. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Towards you, *daint*, that will take thee thus,
And set thee aloft. *Ben Jonson's Cynthia.*

DAIRY. *n. f.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk *Mr. Lye*]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk

Grounds were turned much in England from breeding, going or *dairy*, and this advanced the trade of wools, which will be extremely beaten down, when this is to it too. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

These beauties will suspect
That you have no more worth
Than the coarse and country farty,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *Ben. Johnson.*
What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thousand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dryden's Virgil.*
She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* store. *Dryden.*

3. Pasturage, milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept

Dairies, being well housewived, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh *Bacon's Natural History.*

DAIRYMAID. *n. f.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch,
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich:
The *dairymaid* enquires if she shall take
The trusty taylor, and the cook forsake. *Dryden's Juvenal*
Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of sir Roger's *dairymaids*. *Addison's Spectator.*

DAISY. *n. f.* [*bæzeyeage*, day's eye. *Chaucer*] A Spring-flower

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is scaly and simple, divided into many segments to the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble obtuse cones. *Miller.*

When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,
And many smocks all over white,
And cuckow buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight *Shakespeare.*
Then sing by turns, by turns the muses sing,
Now hawthorns blossom, now the *daisies* spring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground:
Begin, the vales shall ev'ry note rebound. *Pope's Spring.*
This will find thee picking of *daisies*, or smelling to a lock of hay. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 131.
Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
The *daisy*, primrose, violet, darkly blaze. *Thomson's Spring.*

DALE. *n. f.* [*dæl*, Gothick, *dal*, Dutch and German.] A low place between hills, a vale, a valley

Long toil with storms, and bet with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wander'd many a wood and measur'd many a vale.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7. stanz. 28.
Before the arrival of the fairy Fate
This *dale*, a pleasing region, not unlike,
This *dale* possess'd they, and had it possess'd. *Tickell.*
He steals along the lonely *dale*
In silent search. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 220.

DALLIANCE *n. f.* [from *dally.*]

1. Interchange of caresses, acts of fondness.

Look thou be true; do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw
To the fire i' th' blood. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Adulterate purpose, nor endearing smiles
Wife, nor youthful *dalliance*, as beseems
Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv. l. 332.
I'll lead my people,
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
My warlike spirits work now another way,
And am turn'd to trumpets. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Colloquial conversation

The giant, self-amazed with the sound,
Where he with his Duessa *dalliance* found,
In haste came rushing forth from secret bow'r. *Fairy Queen.*
That, not mystick, where the sapient king
Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Since thou claim'st me for thy sire,
And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n, and joys
Then sweet, now sad to mention. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Delay; procrastination

Nay, come, I pray you, sir, give me the chain;
Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman,
And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—
—Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse
Your breach of promise. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

DALLIER. *n. f.* [from *dally*] A trifler, a fondler.

The daily *dalliers* with pleasant words, with smiling countenances, and with wagers, purposed to be lost, before they were purposed to be made. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

DALLOP *n. f.* [of unknown etymology] A tuft, or clump.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,
Leave standing in *dallops* 'till time ye do bind. *Tusser.*

To DALLY *v. n.* [*dolen*, Dutch, to trifle]

1. To trifle; to play the fool, to amuse one's self with idle play, to use time or toys

Take up thy master

If thou shouldſt *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in aſſured loſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

He eſt his eur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

We have trifled too long already; it is madneſs to *dally* any longer, when our ſouls are at ſtake. *Calamy's Sermons*

One hundred thouſand pounds muſt be raiſed; for there is no *dallying* with hunger *Swift*

2. To exchange careſſes; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation,
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
But [illegible] *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

3. To ſport, to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and ſcorns the ſun. *Shak. R. III.*

4. To delay

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he *dallied* with them, ſhall feel a judgment worthy of God *Wiſd.* xii. 26.

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay, to amuſe 'till a proper opportunity.

He fully ſet down, after his wonted manner, to perform ſervice; not by the hazard of one ſet battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often ſkirmiſhes. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

DAM *n. ſ.* [from *dame*, which formerly ſignified mother. *Had Nero never been an emperour, ſhould never his* dame *have be flame* *Chaucer.*]

1. The mother, uſed of beaſts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmleſs young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loſs. *Shak. H. VI.*

Mother, ſays a ſick kite, give over lamentations, and let me have your prayers: alas, my child, ſays the *dam*, which of the gods ſhall I go to? *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 17.*

They bring but one morſel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than ſeven or eight young in the neſt together, which, at the return of their *dams*, do all at once, with equal greedineſs, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. [illegible] in contempt or deteſtation.

This brat is none of mine,
It is the iſſue of Polixenes:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale*

DAM *n. ſ.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the ſea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Thoſe banks and *dams*, that like a ſkreen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

Not with ſo fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he bids his rapid courſe withſtood;
Bears down the *dams* with unreſiſted ſway,
And ſweeps the cattle and the cots away *Dryden's Æneis*

Let looſe the reins to all your watry ſtore,
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door. *Dryden.*

The inſide of the *dam* muſt be very ſmooth and ſlo[illegible], and if it is made very ſloping on each ſide, it is the better *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [bemman, popebemman, Saxon; *dammen*, Dut.]

1. To confine, or ſhut up water by moles or dams.

I'll have the current [illegible]
And here the ſmall [illegible]
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakeſ. Hen. VI. p. ii.*

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will ſpring. *Otway.*

Boggy lands are fed by ſprings, pent by a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and cauſes it to ſpread in the ground, ſo far as the earth is caſt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

'Tis you muſt dry up that trouble from your ſoul;
As ſtreams, when *dammed*, forget their ancient current,
And wond'ring at their banks in other channels flow *Smith.*

2. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light

The more thou *damm'ſt* it up, the more it burns. *Shakeſp.*

Moon! if your influence be quite *dammed* up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh-candle from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long levelled rule of ſtreaming light. *Milton*

DAMAGE *n. ſ.* [*damage*, French.]

[illegible]'s detriment
[illegible] and abſurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon, Eſſay 28.*

Such as were either ſent from thence, or raiſed here, did common[illegible]y do more hurt and *damage* to the Engliſh ſubjects than to the Iriſh enemies, by their continual feſts and extortion. *Davies on Ireland.*

He repulſed the enemy very much to their *damage* *Garew*

2. [illegible]

His heart exults him in the harm
Already done, to have diſpeopled heav'n,
My *damage* fondly deem'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

3. The value of much of done.

They believed that they were not able, though they ſhould be willing to ſell all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been ſuſtained by the war *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The biſhop demanded reſtitution of the ſpoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the ſame. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the ſeveral particulars which I have related to you, I may not ſue her for *damages* at a court of juſtice? *Addiſon's Guardian, N.*

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate. In the common law it particularly ſignifies a part of what the jurors be to inquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cauſe, they are alſo aſked their conſciences touching coſts, which are the charges of ſuit [illegible] which contain the ignorance which the plaintiff [illegible] hath ſuffered, by means of the wrong done him [illegible] fendant or tenant *Cowel.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a perſon, into whoſe field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reverſed his own ſentence, when he heard that [illegible], which had done this miſchief, were his own. *Watts's Logick.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To miſchief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I conſider time as an immenſe ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely ſwallowed up, many very much ſhattered and *damaged*, ſome quite diſjointed and broken into pieces. *Addiſon Spectator N°* [illegible]

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *damage*.]

1. Suſceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.

2. Miſchievous, pernicious.

Obſcene and immodeſt talk is offenſive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and moſt pernicious to ourſelves. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

DAMASCENE. *n. ſ.* [*damaſcenus*, from *Damaſcus*.] A ſmall black plum; a Damſon, as it is now ſpoken

In April follow the cherry tree in bloſſom, the *damaſcene* and plum trees in bloſſom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums and *damaſcenes*; and the choiceſt plums are black. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK. *n. ſ.* [*damaſquin*, French; *damaſchino*, Ital. from *Damaſcus*.]

1. Linen or ſilk woven in a manner invented at *Damaſcus*, by which part riſes above the reſt in flowers, or other forms.

Wipe your ſhoes, for want of a clout, with a *damaſk* napkin. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. It is uſed for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the damask roſe.

And for ſome deale perplexed was her ſpirit,
Her *damaſk* late, now chang'd to pureſt white. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon ſtuffs.

2. To variegate; to diverſify.

Around him dance the roſy hours,
And *damaſking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient ſweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn ſteel-work with figures.

DA'MASK-PLUM. See PLUM

DA'MASK ROSE. *n. ſ.* The roſe of Damaſcus; a red roſe. See ROSE

Damaſk-roſes have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are ſo common. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay ſpotted pinks,
Nor, ſhower'd from every buſh, the *damaſk-roſe* *Thomſon.*

DA'MASKENING. *n. ſ.* [from *damaſquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or ſteel, by making inciſions, and filling them up with gold or ſilver wire: uſed in enriching the blades of ſwords, and locks of piſtols *Chambers*

DAME. *n. ſ.* [*dame*, French; *dama*, Spaniſh.]

1. A lady; the title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally ſignified a miſtreſs of a family, who was a lady, and it is uſed ſtill in the Engliſh law to ſignify a lady: but in common uſe, now-a-days, it repreſents a farmer's wife, or a miſtreſs of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts's Logick.*

Bleſs you, fair *dame!* I am not to you known,
Though in your ſtate of honour I am perfect
If you will take a homely man's advice,
Be not found here. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Not all theſe lords do vex me half ſo much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shak. H. VI.*

Shut your mouth, *dame*,
Or with this paper I ſhall ſtop it,
Thou worſe than any thing. *Shakeſpeare's K[illegible]*

Sov'reign of creatures, univerſal *dame!* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. It is ſtill uſed in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus a Laurent an *dame*
His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Who would not repeat that bliss,
And frequent figh of ſuch a *dame*
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Miſtreſs of a low family.
They killed the poor cock; for, ſay they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, ſhe would not wake us. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Woman in genera.
We've many *dames* enough, there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour ſo many,
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves,
Finding it ſo inclin'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. ſ.*
The flower of this plant, called alſo queen's gilyflower, conſiſts, for the moſt part, of four leaves, which expand in form of a croſs: out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, which becomes a long, taper, cylindrical pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the bricated valves adhere on both ſides, and are furniſhed with [illegible] cubical, or globular ſeeds. *Miller.*

To DAMN *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]
1. To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate.
Not in the legions
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more *damn'd*
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
It is moſt neceſſary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and ſend to hell for ever thoſe facts and opinions. *Bacon, Eſſay* 3.

2. To procure or cauſe to be eternally condemned.
That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmoſt by lying in his power, that he might not be ignorant of it, ſhall not *damn* him. *South's Sermons.*

3. To condemn.
His own impartial thought
Will *damn*, and conſcience will record the fault. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. To hoot or hiſs any publick performance; to explode.
They *damn* themſelves, nor will my muſe deſcend
To clap with ſuch who fools and knaves commend. *Dryden.*
For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
You are ſo good a critick, that it is the greateſt happineſs of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and next, that you are not ſo arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the reſt, without hearing. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *damn.*]
1. Deſerving damnation, juſtly doomed to never-ending puniſhment.
It gives him occaſion of labouring with greater earneſtneſs elſewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the ſnares of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker, b. 5. ſect.* 42.
He's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death,
And, to tranſport him in the mind he is,
Were *damnable*. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*
A [illegible] ſo he is far from cloſing with the new opinion of thoſe who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is ſometimes indecently uſed in a low and ludicrous ſenſe; odious; pernicious.
Oh thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the noſe for thy ſpeeches? *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

DA'MNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable*.]
1. In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment, ſo as to be excluded from mercy.
We will propoſe the queſtion, whether thoſe who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Chriſt *damnably*, in reſpect of thoſe conſequences that ariſe from them? *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe; odiouſly; hatefully.
The more ſweets they beſtowed upon them, the more *damnably* their conſerves ſtunk. *Dennis.*

DAMNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *damn.*] Excluſion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal puniſhment.
He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been ſpared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to ſtrangle his brother for a trifle. *Taylor's Holy Communicant.*
Now mince the ſin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phraſe:
Say you conſented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

DA'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *damnatorius.*] Containing a ſentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED. *part. adj.* [from *damn.*] Hateful, deteſtable, abhorred; abominable.
Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* inceſt *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
But, oh, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
Who doats, yet doubts; ſuſpects, yet ſtrongly loves. *Shak.*
Dare not
To brand the ſpotleſs virtue of my prince
With falſhoods of moſt baſe and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

DAMNIFIC *adj.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loſs; miſchievous.

To DA'MNIFY *v. a.* [from *damnificus*, Latin.]
1. To endamage, to injure; to cauſe loſs to any.
He, who has ſuffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit ſatisfaction: the *damnified* perſon has the power of appropriating the goods or ſervice of the offender, by right of ſelf-preſervation. *Locke.*
2. To hurt, to impair.
When now he ſaw himſelf ſo freſhly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damnify'd*,
He was diſmay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear. *Fairy Queen.*

DAMNIFYING [illegible] [from *damnify*] Tendency to procure damnation.
He may vow never to return to thoſe ſins which he hath had ſuch experience of, for the emptineſs and *damnifying* of them, and ſo think himſelf a complete penitent. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *adj.* [*damp*, Dutch.]
1. Moiſt, inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.
She ſaid no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erſpread with a *damp* ſweat and holy fear. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Dejected, ſunk, depreſſed.
All theſe and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcaſt and *damp*, yet ſuch wherein appear'd
Obſcure ſome glimpſe of joy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* 1.

A DAMP. *n. ſ.*
1. Fog; moiſt air; moiſture.
Thus Adam to himſelf lamented loud,
Through the ſtill night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholeſom and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milt. P. L.*
A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light,
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.
The heat of the ſun in the hotter ſeaſons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites thoſe mineral exhalations in ſubterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: theſe ſeldom happen but in the ſummer-time, when the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward.*
3. Dejection; depreſſion of ſpirit, cloud of the mind.
Adam, by this from the cold ſudden *damp*
Recov'ring, and his ſcatter'd ſpirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words addreſs'd. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
His name ſtruck every where ſo great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp. *Roſcommon.*
Even now, while thus I ſtand bleſt in thy preſence,
A ſecret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts. *Add. Cato.*
An eternal ſtate, he knows and confeſſes that he has made no proviſion for, that he is undone for ever: a proſpect which is enough to caſt a *damp* over his ſprightlieſt hours. *Rogers, Sermon* 1.
This commendable reſentment againſt me, ſtrikes a *damp* upon that ſpirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wet, to moiſten; to make humid.
2. To depreſs, to deject; to chill.
The very loſs of one pleaſure is enough to *damp* the reliſh of another. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 38.
Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterb.*
It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in ſuch purſuits, if they could once reflect, that in ſuch courſe they muſt be ſure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*
3. To weaken; to abaſhon.
A ſoft body *dampeth* the ſound much more than a hard. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 158.
Unleſs an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depreſs'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

DAMPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetneſs; fogginеſs, moiſture.
It hath been uſed by ſome with great ſucceſs to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampiſhneſs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 937.

DA'MPNESS *n. ſ.* [from *damp.*] Moiſture; fogginеſs.
Nor need they fear the *dampneſs* of the ſky
[illegible]
'Twas only water thrown on ſails too dry. *Dryden.*
By ſtacks they often have very great loſs, by the *dampneſs* of the ground, which rots and ſpoils it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DA'MPY. *adj.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; ſorrowful.
The lords did diſpoſe *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raiſe, by applying him with exerciſes and diſports. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL. *n. ſ.* [*damoiſelle*, French.]
1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of diſtinction: now only uſed in verſe.
Kneeling, I my ſervant's ſmiles implore,
And one mad *damſel* dares diſpute my pow'r. *Prior.*
2. An attendant of the better rank.

With

With her train of *damsels* she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A wench, a country lass.

The clowns are whoremasters, and the *damsels* with child.
Gay's Pr face to What d'ye call it

DA'MSON *n. s.* [corruptly from *damascene.*] A small black plum. See DAMASCENE.

My wife desir'd some *damsons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shak. H VI*

DAN *n. s.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spanish, and *donne*, Italian, from *domina*.] The old term of honour for men, as we now say *master*.

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signior Junio's giant dwarf *dan* Cupid. *Shakespeare.*

Dick, this story pleaseth thee,
Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior's Alma.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr. *danzar*, Span. as some think from *tanzo*, Arabick, a dance, as *Junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from δαω.

1. To move in measure, to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

What say you to young Mr Fenton? He capers, he *dances*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Sh. Merr. W. of Wind.*

To DANCE *Attendance. v. n.* To wait with suppleness and submission.

Men are sooner weary to *dance* attendance at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistrates. *Raleigh's Essays.*

It upbraids you
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus *dance* attendance for a word of audience. *Dryd. Cleom.*

To DANCE *v. a.*

1. To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandsire lov'd thee well,
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

In pestilences the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal spirits. *Bacon's Natural Hist ry*, N°. 333.

DANCE *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by musick.

Our *dance* of custom, round about the oak of Herne the hunter. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the *dance*. *Bacon, Essay* 53.

But you perhaps expect a modish feast,
With am'rous songs and wanton *dances* grac'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

DA'NCER. *n. s.* [from *dance.*] One that practises the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a *dancer*, while I struck
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Musicians and *dancers*! take some truce
With these your pleasing labours, for great use
As much weariness as perfection brings. *Donne.*

The earl was so far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful goer. *Hayward.*

It is a usual practice in these times for our funambulours, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying. *Wilkin's Math. Magick.*

He, perfect *dancer*! climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand
Had o'er the *dancer*'s mind too great command. *Prior.*

DANCING-MASTER *n. s.* [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches dancing.

The apes were taught their ape's tricks by a *dancingmaster*.

The legs of a *dancingmaster*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and adjustable motions. *Locke on Understanding, sect.* 4.

DA'NCINGSCHOOL *n. s.* [*dancing* and *school.*] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English *dancingschools*,
And say our grace is only in our heels. *Shakesp. Henry V*

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancingschool* for the institution of apes of quality. *L'Estrange*

DANDELION. *n. s.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowslips sweet, set *dandelions* spread;
For lousewhada, buthsome maid, as dead! *Gay's Pastorals.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *n. s.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

To DANDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *Is.* xvi. 12.

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprights,
Oft skip into our chamber those sweet nights,
And, kiss'd and *dandl'd* on thy father's knee,
Were bribed next day to tell what they did see. *Donne.*

Courts are but superficial schools to *dandle* fools. *Herbert.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Addison's Pastoral Lost, b.* iv. *l.* 344.

Motion occasions sleep, as we find by the common use of rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurses arms. *Temple.*

2. To fondle, to treat like a child.

Their child shall be advanced,
And be received for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap, and I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a pretty master. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 123.

3. To delay, to procrastinate; to protract by trifles.

Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally in the service to them committed, as if they would not have the enemy subdued. *Spenser on Ireland.*

DA'NDLER. *n. s.* [from *dandle.*] He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF *n. s.* [often written *dentriff*, from tan, the itch, and hrof, fordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head, scurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT. *n. s.* A species of elder, called also dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.

DANGER. *n. s.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Skinner* derives it from *damnum*, *Menage* from *angaria*, *Junius* from δαω, death, to which *Junius* seems inclined.] Risque; hazard, peril.

They that sail on the sea, tell of the *danger*. *Ecclus.* xlii. 24.

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at nought. *Acts*, x. 27.

I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. *Waller.*

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard, to endanger.

Pompey's son stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality going on,
The sides o'th' world may *danger*. *Shakes. Ant and Cleopat.*

DA'NGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard, without risque; exempt from danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in *dangerless* despising, than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sid.*

DA'NGEROUS *adj.* [from *danger.*] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city. *Ecclus.* ix.

As men counsel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the less *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardously; perilously, with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh, believe it,
Most *dangerously* you have with him prevail'd,
[illegible]
A sort of naughty persons
Have practis'd *dangerously* against your state,
Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shak. Hen. VI*

It is just with God to permit those, which think they stand so surely, to fall most *dangerously*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Plutarch says Telesilla, a noble lady, being *dangerously* sick, was by the oracle advised to apply her mind to the muse and poetry. *Peacham on Poetry.*

If it were so, which but to think were pride,
My constant love would *dangerously* be tried. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *dangerous.*] Danger; hazard; peril.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases, by the noblenes of that part affected. *Boyle.*

To DANGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as *tang*, *tangle dangle*.] To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yond *dangling* apricocks. *Shak. R. II*

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miss his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras, p.* .

Cadrus had but one leg; so short to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung *dangling* out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

But have you not with thought beheld
The ſword hang *dangling* o'er the head. *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one, to be an humble, uſeleſs, harmleſs follower.

The preſbyterians, and other fanaticks that *dangle* after them, are well meaned to pull down the preſent eſtabliſhment. *Sw.*

DA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waſte time.

A *dangler* is of neither ſex *Ralph's Miſcel.*

DANK. *adj.* [from *tancken*, Germ. *Skinner*.] Damp, humid, moiſt, wet.

He her the maiden ſleeping found,
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakeſ. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, riſing on ſtiff pinions, tour
The mid aereal ſky. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vii. l. 440.*

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry,
Like a black miſt low creeping, he held on
His midnight ſearch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. l. 179.*

Lawrence, of virtuous father, virtuous ſon,
Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,
Where ſhall we ſometimes meet, and at the fire
Help waſte a ſullen day? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

By the ruſhy fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the oſier *dank*,
My ſliding chariot ſtays. *Milton.*

Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the ſacred wall declares t' have hung
My *dank* and dropping weeds
To the ſtern god of ſea. *Milton.*

To waſh the ſkins of beaſts and fowls herewith, would keep them from growing *dank* in moiſt weather. *Grew.*

DA'NKISH. *adj.* Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and *dankiſh* vault at home,
There left me. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errors.*

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only uſed by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a graſshopper. *Walton's Angler.*

DAPA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DA'PPER. *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is uſually ſpoken in contempt.

And on the tawny ſands and ſhelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* ſpark of a magpye, fancied the birds would never be governed 't ill himſelf ſhould ſit at the helm. *L'Eſtr.*

DA'PPERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainſworth.*

DAPPLE. *adj.* [from *apple*, as *pommelé*.] Marked with various colours, variegated, ſtreaked, imbricated. It is uſed chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impoſſible to think of a lame horſe, till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtreak; to vary; to diverſify with colours.

Certes, ſaid he, I wot not how he hight,
But under him a grey ſteed did he weld,
Whoſe hides with *dappled* circles were endight. *Fairy Queen.*

The gentle day
Dapples the drowſy eaſt with ſpots of grey. *Shakeſpeare.*

Horſes that are *dappled*, turn white; and old ſquirrels turn grey. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 85.

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
Till the *dappled* dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*

I chooſe
The *dapp'd* pink, and bluſhing roſe,
To deck my charming Chloe's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curſe Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dapple* Flanders mares. *Pope.*

DAR } *n. ſ.* A fiſh found in the Severn. *Bailey.*
DART }

To DARE. *v. n.* pret. *I durſt*, part. *I have dared* [deapran, Saxon, *derren*, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpoſe, not to be afraid, to adventure; to be adventurous.

I ſay 'tis copper. *Dar'ſt* thou be as good as thy word now? —Why, Hal, thou knoweſt, as thou art but a man, I *dare*, but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. *Shakeſ. Henry IV. p. ii.*

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They are both hanged, and ſo would this be, if he *durſt* ſteal any thing adventurouſly. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous fact. *Hayward.*

The father bore it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who *durſt* his deſtiny controul. *Dryden.*

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be dangerous and to *dare*, as occaſion offers. *Dryden.*

We *dare* not build much upon ſuch a notion or doctrine, till it be very ſtrictly examined. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To DARE. *v. a.* To challenge, to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear challenge urg'd more modeſtly,
Unleſs a brother ſhould a brother *dare*
To gentle exerciſe and proof of arms. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Here ſhe ſtands
Take but poſſeſſion of her with a touch,
I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love.

He had many ſhips, in this proud manner, come half ſeas over, and ſometimes paſſing further, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, and, as it were, *daring* them to fight.

defy and *dare* providence to the face. *Sir W.*

All cold, but in her breaſt, I will deſpiſe,
And *dare* all heat but that of Celia's eyes. *Roſcommon.*

I ne'er *dare* thee to diſcover
Such a youth, and ſuch a lover. *Dryden.*

Preſumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granville.*

To DARE *Larks*. To catch them by means of a looking glaſs, which keeps them in amaze till caught, to amaze.

Shrimps are gipped up in ſhallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is uſed for *daring* larks. *Carew.*

As larks, ſo *dar'd* to ſhun the bobb'd ſlight. *Dryden.*

DARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Defiance, challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæſar, and commands
The empire of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

DA'REFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full*.] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DA'RING. *adj.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous; fearleſs; courageous, intrepid, brave; ſtout.

The laſt Georgick has indeed many metaphors, but not ſo *daring* as this; for human thoughts and paſſions may be more naturally aſcribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant. *Addiſon's Eſſays on the Georgicks.*

The ſong too *daring*, and the theme too great
Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart. *Pope.*

DA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring*.] Boldly; courageouſly; fearleſsly; impudently, outrageouſly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the preſs. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with ſucceſs,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did preſs. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *daring*.] Boldneſs.

DARK *a* [deope, Saxon.]

1. Not light, without light.

Fleance, his ſon, who keeps him company,
Muſt embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

While we converſe with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a ſhowy or vivid colour.

If the plague be ſomewhat *dark*, and the plague ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him clean. *Lev.* xiii. 6.

In Muſcovy itſelf the generality of the people are more tied to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind, without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary ſteps. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Opake, not tranſparent.

5. Obſcure, not perſpicuous.

What may ſeem *dark* at the firſt, will afterwards be found more plain. *Hooker, b. I. ſect. 1.*

Meantime we ſhall expreſs our *darker* purpoſe. *Shakeſp.*

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was *dark*, but he
Could not want light, who taught the world to ſee. *Denh.*

7. Gloomy, not chearful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthuſiaſm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DARK. *n. ſ.*

1. Darkneſs, obſcurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunneſt ſmoke of hell,
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes,
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry hold, hold! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iii. l. 45.*

Whereas ſeeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the *dark* immured, and by curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Obſcurity; condition of one unknown.

All he ſays of himſelf is, that he is an obſcure perſon, one, I ſuppoſe he means, that is in the *dark*, and thinks it proper to continue ſo. *Atterbury.*

3 Want

3. Want of knowledge.

'Till we ourſelves perceive by our own underſtandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken, to obſcure obſolete.

Fair when her breaſt, like a rich laden bark
With precious merchandize, ſhe forth doth lay
Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with ſmiles ſhe drives away. *Spenſer.*

To DARKEN. *v. a.* [from *dark.*]

1. To make dark, to deprive of light.

Black with ſurrounding foreſts then it ſtood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood. *Addiſon.*
Whether the *darken'd* room to muſe invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the ſkewer to write. *Pope.*

2. To cloud, to perplex.

Such was his wiſdom, that his confidence did ſeldom *darken* his foreſight, eſpecially in things near hand. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

3. To foul; to ſully.

The luſts and paſſions of men do ſully and *darken* their minds, even by a natural influence. *Tillotſon, Serm. 4.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. [a participle, as it ſeems, from *darkle*, which yet I have never found.] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*
Darkling ſtands
The varying ſhore o' th' world. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleopatra.*
[Imperfect]
Sings *darkling*, and, in ſhadieſt covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.*
Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal ſhapes confin'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

DA'RKLY *adv.* [from *dark.*] In a ſituation void of light; obſcurely; blindly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryd.*

DA'RKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dark.*]

1. Abſence of light.

Darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Gen.* i. 2.
I go whence I ſhall not return, even to the land of *darkneſs* and the ſhadow of death. *Job*, x. 20.

2. Opakeneſs.

3. Obſcurity.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedneſs.

Theſe inſtruments of *darkneſs* tell us truths;
Win us with honeſt trifles, to betray us
In deepeſt conſequence. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth*

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearneſs and validity of thoſe proofs upon which it is received: to talk of any other light in the underſtanding, is to put ourſelves in the dark, or in the power of the prince of *darkneſs*. *Locke.*

5. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath deliver'd us from the power of *darkneſs*, and tranſlated us into the kingdom of his dear ſon. *Coloſſ.* i. 13.

DA'RKSOME. *adj.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obſcure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him through a *darkſome* narrow paſs,
To a broad gate, all built of beaten gold. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
And her fair eyes, like ſtars that dimmed were
With *darkſome* cloud, now ſhew their goodly beams. *Spenſer.*
You muſt not look to have an image, or the like, of any thing that is [illegible] not be ſeen, the light confounding the ſmall differences of lightſome and *darkſome* which ſhew the figure. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*
A *darkſome* cloud of locuſts, ſwarming down,
Muſt eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. *Milton.*
He here with us to be,
Forſook the courts of everlaſting day,
And choſe with us a *darkſome* houſe of mortal clay. *Milton.*
Miſtaken bleſſing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, naſty, *darkſome* hoſpital. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
The *darkſome* pines that o'er yon' rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

DA'RLING. *adj.* [deorling, Sax.] Favourite, dear; beloved, regarded with great kindneſs and tenderneſs.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppreſſion and injuſtice, even in his moſt *darling* favourites. *L'Eſtrange.*
Have a care leſt ſome beloved notion, or ſome *darling* ſcience, too far prevail over your mind. *Watts's Improvement.*

DA'RLING. *n. ſ.* A favourite, one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they ſuppoſe is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleaſing emblem of his reign does glide. *Halifax.*
She immediately became the *darling* of the princeſs Sophia. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 21.

To DARN *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by interlacing the texture of the ſtuff.

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or hoſen *darn*? *Gay.*

He ſpent every day ten hours in his *cloſet*, in *darning* his ſtockings, which he performed to admiration. *Swift.*

DA'RNEL. *n. ſ.* A weed growing in the fields. See GRASS.

He was met even now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow weeds,
With hardocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining corn. *Shak. K. John*
Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of *darnel*, do you like the taſte? *Shak. H. VI.*
No fruitful crop the ſickly fields return,
But oats and *darnel* choak the riſing corn. *Dryd. Paſtorals*

To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.* [This word is by *Junius* referred to *dare*: it ſeems to me more probably deducible from *arranger* fr. *ſ.*]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town boys parted in twain, the one ſide calling themſelves Pompeians, the other Ceſarians, and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Ceſarians got the over hand. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*
Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. To apply to the fight.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to *darraine*. *Fairy Queen, b.*

DART *n. ſ.* [*dart*, French.]

1. A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand; a ſmall lance.

Here one is wounded or ſlain with a piece of a rock or flint, there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance. *Peacham.*
O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they flung,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [In poetry.] Any miſſile weapon.

To DART *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offenſively.

He whets his tuſks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryden's Æn.*
Pan came, and aſk'd what magick caus'd my ſmart,
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

2. To throw; to emit, as the ſun *darts* his beams on the earth.

To DART. *v. n.* To fly as a dart; to let fly with hoſtile intention.

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou ſtruck. *Sh. Ant and Cleop.*

To DASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its ſenſes, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething.

If you *daſh* a ſtone againſt a ſtone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 792.
A man that cuts himſelf, and tears his own fleſh, and *daſhes* his head againſt the ſtones, does not act ſo unreaſonably as he. *Tillotſon, Serm. 1.*

2. To break by collision.

They that ſtand high, have many blaſts to ſhake them;
And, if they fall, they *daſh* themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſp.*
David's throne ſhall be like a tree,
Spreading and overſhad'wing all the earth;
Or as a ſtone, that ſhall to pieces *daſh*
All monarchies beſides throughout the world. *ALt. P. Reg.*

3. To throw water in flaſhes.

Daſhing water on them may prove the beſt remedy. *Mortim.*

4. To beſpatter, to beſprinkle.

His tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, abodes
The ſudden breach on't. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

5. To agitate any liquid, ſo as to make the ſurface fly off.

At once the bruſhing oars and brazen prow
Daſh up the ſandy waves, and ope the depths below. *Dryd.*

6. To mingle; to change by ſome ſmall admixture.

Hight Whacum, bred to *daſh* and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholeſome law. *Hudibras, p. c. 3.*
I take care to *daſh* the character with ſuch particular circumſtances as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addiſon.*
Several revealed truths are *daſhed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. *Spectator*, N°. 580.

7. To form or print in haſte, careleſsly.

Never was *daſh'd* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool, ſo juſt a copy of a wit. *Pope's Dunciad, b. ii. l. 43.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out.

To *daſh* over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may diſpleaſe you. *Pope.*

9. To confound, to make aſhamed ſuddenly; to ſurpriſe with ſhame or fear.

His tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the worſe appear
The better reaſon, to perplex and *daſh*
Matureſt counſels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. l. 114.*
Yearly enjoin'd, ſome ſay, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To *daſh* their pride and joy for man ſeduced. *Milt. P.*
An unknown hand ſtill check'd my forward joy,
Daſh'd me with bluſhes. *Dryd. and Lee.*
To *daſh* this cavil, read but the practice of Chriſtian princes.

…ng *daſhed* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the aſs, in the very inſtant while he was diſtinguiſhing upon his genealogy. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 18.

The nymph, when nothing could Narciſſus move,
Still *daſh'd* with bluſhes for her ſlighted love. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

After they had ſufficiently blaſted him in his perſonal capacity, they found it an eaſy work to *daſh* and overthrow him in his political. *Scott's Sermons.*

Some ſtronger pow'r eludes our fairy will,
Daſhes our riſing hope with certain ill. *Prior.*

Daſh the proud gameſter in his
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar. *Pope.*

To DASH *v. n.*

1. To fly off the ſurface

If the veſſel be ſuddenly ſtopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *daſhes* over the ſides of the veſſel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in ſlaſhes with a loud noiſe.

On each hand the guſhing waters play,
And down the rough caſcade, white *daſhing*, fall. *Thomſon.*

3. To ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly

Dogs, though without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *daſh'd* through thick and thin,
Through ſtone and noiſe ſe, never out or in. *Dryden.*

A DASH *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. …

By the touch ethereal rous'd,
… *daſh* of clouds, or irritating war,
… ing winds, while all is calm below
They ſtir as ſprung. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1100.

2. Infuſion; ſomething mingled in a ſmall proportion

There is nothing which one regards ſo much, with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *daſh* of folly. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N° 247.

3. A mark in writing, a line ——, to note a pauſe, or …

… is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *daſhes*, which, ſet together, do ſignify nothing. *Locke's Vulgar Err.*

In modern wit all printed trath is
Set off with num'rous breaks and *daſhes*. *Swift.*

4. Stroke, blow

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.
— takes upon her bravely at firſt *daſh*. *Shakeſp. H* V.

DASH. *adv.* An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall,
And, with a murmuring ſound,
Daſh, daſh, upon the ground,
To gentle ſlumbers call. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

DASTARD. *n. ſ.* [abaſtyrgan, Saxon] A coward, a poltron, A man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *daſtard* nobles,
And ſuffer'd me by the voice of ſlaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Who now my matchleſs valour dare oppoſe?
How long will Dares wait his *daſtard* foes. *Dryden's Æn.*

Daſtard and drunkard, mean and inſolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremoſt, but the laſt in fight. *Dryden.*

Such hug-bear thoughts, once got into the minds of children, make them *daſtards*, and afraid of the ſhadow of darkneſs ever after. *Locke on Education, ſect.* 118.

Curſe on their *daſtard* ſouls, they ſtand aſtoniſh'd. *Addiſ.*

To DA'STARD *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to deject with cowardice, to diſcourage.

I'm weary of this fleſh which holds us here,
And *daſtards* many ſoul with hope and fear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

To DASTARDISE *v. a.* [from *daſtard.*] To intimidate, to deject with cowardice; to diſpirit, to depreſs, to terrify, to make an habitual coward.

He had ſuch things to urge againſt our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my ſword in battle,
And *daſtardiſe* my courage. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

DASTARDLY *adj.* [from *daſtard*, a word barely mentioned, and ſcarcely ever uſed, by Johnſon.]

This way of brawl and clamour is ſo arrant a mark of a *daſtardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himſelf ſo that uſes it. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'STARDY *n. ſ.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardlineſs; timorouſneſs.

DA'TARY. *n. ſ.* [from *date.*] An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whoſe hands moſt benefices paſs. *Dict.*

DATE *n. ſ.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
2. The time at which any event happened
3. The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done.

… his days and times are paſt,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

My father's promiſe ties me not to time,
And bonds, without a *date*, they ſay are void. *Dryden.*

4. End, concluſion.

What time would ſpare, from ſteel receives its *date*;
And monuments, like men, ſubmit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend? *Denham.*

Then raiſe,
From the conflagrant maſs, purg'd, and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endleſs *date*,
Founded in righteouſneſs. *Miltun's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. [from *dactylus*] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take theſe keys, and fetch more ſpices, nurſe.
They call for *dates* and quinces in the paſtry. *Shakeſp.*

DATE-TREE *n. ſ.* See PALM, of which it is a ſpecies.

To DATE *v. a* [from the noun.] To note what the time at which any thing is written or done.

'Tis all one, in reſpect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world ſo many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about ſix thouſand years. *Ancient's Sermons.*

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;
Theſe Aldus printed, thoſe Du Sueil has bound. *Pope's Eſſay.*

DA'TELESS. *adj.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term.

The fly-flow hours ſhall not determinate
The *dateleſs* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* II.

DA'TIVE. *adj* [*dativus*, Lat.]

1. [In grammar] The epithet of the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.
2. [In law.] Thoſe are termed *dative* executors who are appointed ſuch by the judge's decree, as adminiſtrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To DAUB *v. a.* [*dauben*, Dutch; *dauber*, French.]

1. To ſmear with ſomething adhetive.

She took for him an ark of bulruſhes, and *daub'd* it with ſlime and with pitch. *Exod.* i. 3.

2. To paint coarſely

… *daubing* will but ſpoil the picture, and make it ſo unnatural as muſt want ſalſe light to ſet it off. *Otus Orb. Pictus.*

They ſnatched out of his hands a ſame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little reflection, and too much …

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts's Logick.*

3. To cover with ſomething ſpecious or ſtrong, ſomething that diſguiſes what it lies upon

So ſmooth he *daub'd* his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of ſuſpect. *Shakeſpeare's R.* III.

4. To lay on anything grateful or ſpecious

Since princes will have ſuch things, it is better they ſhould be graced with elegancy than *daubed* with coſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Let him be *daub'd* with coſtly ſauce, live high, and whore,
Some men be ſtuff, but he never poor. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. To flatter groſsly

Let every one, therefore, mend the ſentence of his conſcience; for, he may be ſure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

I cannot *daub* it further,
And yet I muſt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A DA'UBER. *n. ſ.* [from *daub.*] A coarſe low painter

What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almoſt all nations, and ſtill unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cauſe laughter. *Dryden.*

A ſign-poſt *dauber* would diſdain to paint
The one eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*

The treacherous tapſter, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As ſine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

DA'UBRY. *n. ſ* [from *daub*] An old word for any thing …

She works by charms, by ſpells, and ſuch *daubry* as this is beyond our element. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

DA'UBY. *adj* [from *daub.*] Viſcous; gluttinous; adheſive.

Not in vain th' induſtrious kind,
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* matting bind,
Or ſear-cloth maſts with ſtrong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*dauhtar*, Gothick; *bohtep*, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

1. The female offſpring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,
With roſy luſtre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope's Hom. Odyſſey.*

2. A daughter in law, or ſon's wife.

Jacob went out to ſee the *daughters* of the land. *Gen.* xxxiv.

4. [In poetry] Any deſcendent.
5. The penitent of a confeſſor

Are you at leiſure, holy father, now;
Or ſhall I come to you at evening maſs?
——My leiſure ſerves me, penſive *daughter*, now *Shakeſp.*

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*donter*, French, *domitare*, Latin.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings. *Milton.*
Where the rude ax, with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milton.*

Some presences *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville's Scepf.* c 24.

DA'UNTLESS, *adj* [from *daunt.*] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntless* spirit of resolution. *Shakespeare's King John.*
Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd.
Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.
He, not by wants or woes oppress,
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntless* breast. *Dryden*

The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a *dauntless* conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dauntless.*] Fearlessness.

DAW. *n. f.* [supposed by *Skinner* so named from his note, by *Junius* to be corrupted from *dow*; the German *tul*, and *dol*, in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] The name of a bird.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For *daws* to peck it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks should last so long,
When we must in an instant pass to nought. *Davies.*
The loud *daw*, his throat displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

DAWK. *n. f.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow or incision in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Moxon.*

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To DAWN. *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inspir'd. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*
As it began to *dawn*, towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *Mat.* xxviii. 1.
All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd*, and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.

A Roman, for, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, viz. that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence.

While we behold such dauntless worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden's Æn.*
Thy hand strikes out some free design,
Where life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ,
To search the land, and where the cities lie,
And what the men; but give this day to joy. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*
But such their guiltless passion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence, and unassembling truth. *Thomson's Summer.*

DAY. *n. f.* [dæg, Saxon.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the *day* idle? *Mat.* xx. 6.
Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore's Creation.*
Or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our *day's* work. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix. l. 224.

2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day*?
How many *days* will finish up the year? *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenness. *Rom.* x. 13.
The West yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day*.
'Midst this was heard the thrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*
Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Guthrune his heir,
The justest man, and truest, in his *days*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
I think, in these *days*, one honest man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*
We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain means of information than they had *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

5. In this sense it is commonly plural. *He never in his whole day*, that is, *in his whole life.*

6. The day of contest, the contest, the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*,
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey *Roscommon.*
The *day* almost itself professes yours,
And little is to do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win the *day*? *Dryden*

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

8. A day appointed for some commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth oblige the Spaniard but from *day* to *day*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To DAY. Obsolete.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Ps.*
The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live *to-day*. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. *n. f.* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed used for idleness and luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

DA'YBOOK. *n. f.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradesman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

DA'YBREAK. *n. f.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the first appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the Eastern skies. *Dryd. In. Emp.*

DAYLA'BOUR. *n. f.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light deny'd,
I fondly ask. *Milton's Paradise Regain.*
Did either his legs or his arms fail him? No; but *daylabour* was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South.*

DAYLA'BOURER. *n. f.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn
That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton.*
The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a small pittance of courage. *Locke.*

DA'YLIGHT. *n. f.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the morn, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
Nay, then thou mock'st me: thou shalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by *daylight* see.
Now go thy way. *Shakesp. Midsummer-Night's Dream.*
They by *daylight* passing through the midst of the Turks fleet, safely recovered the haven, to the great joy of the besieged Christians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
He stands in *daylight*, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is ty'd. *Dryden.*
Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*? *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*
Yet though rough bears in covert seek defence,
White foxes slay, with seeming innocence;
That crafty kind with *daylight* can dispense. *Dryden.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatick colours, they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle colour between both. *Newton's Opt.*

DAY-LI'LY. *n. f.* The same with ASPHODEL, which see.

DA'YSMAN. *n. f.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Ainsw.*
Perhaps rather, surety.

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his *daysman*, to prolong
His vengeance press? *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. *cant.* v.

DA'YSPRING.

DA'YSPRING. *n. f.* [*day* and *ſpring*] The riſe of the day; the dawn, the firſt appearance of light.

So all ere *dayſpring*, under conſcious night,
Secret they finiſh'd, and in order ſet. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

The breath of heav'n freſh-blowing, pure and ſweet,
With *dayſpring* born, here leave me to reſpire. *Milt. Agon.*

DA'YSTAR. *n. f.* [*day* and *ſtar*] The morning ſtar.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wiſe,
Of greateſt blood, and yet more good than great.
I meant the *dayſtar* ſhould not brighter riſe,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent ſeat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor,
So ſinks the *dayſtar* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

DA'YTIME. *n. f.* [*day* and *time*] The time in which there is light, oppoſed to night.

In the *daytime* ſhe ſitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth moſt by night; that ſhe mingleth things done with things not done, and that ſhe is a terror to great cities. *Bacon, Eſſay* 60.

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did ſhine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 156.

DA'YWORK. *n. f.* [*day* and *work*.] Work impoſed by the day, day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou haſt th' impoſed *daywork* done. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. *v. a.* [dæſa, Saxon.] To overpower with light, to ſtrike with too ſtrong luſtre; to hinder the act of ſeeing by too much light ſuddenly introduced.

They ſmote the gliſtering armies as they ſtand,
With quiv'ring beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye.
Fairfax, b. i. ſtan. 73.

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliſs, and blindly miſs their way. *Dryden.*

DA'ZED. *adj.* [rather *daſied*. See DAISY] Beſprinkled with daiſies.

Let us
Find out the pretticſt *dazed* plot we can,
And make him a grave *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. a.* [See DAZE]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the ſight by ſudden luſtre.

Fears uſe, many times, to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

How is it that ſome wits are interrupted;
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly ſee? *Davies.*

The places that have either ſhining ſentiments or manners, have no occaſion for them; a *dazzling* expreſſion rather damages them, and ſerves only to eclipſe their beauty. *Pope.*

2. To ſtrike or ſurpriſe with ſplendour.

Thoſe heav'nly ſhapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly, with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 1083.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain deſign;
To raiſe the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to loſe the power of ſight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I ſee three ſuns? *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Come, boy, and go with me; thy ſight is young,
And you ſhall read, when mine begins to *dazzle*. *Shakeſp.*

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inſomuch as perpetual looking againſt the ſun would cauſe blindneſs. *Bacon.*

Look, Dianet, for I dare not truſt theſe eyes;
They dance in muſts, and *dazzle* with ſurprize. *Dryd. Auren.*

DE'ACON. *n. f* [*diaconus*, Latin.]

1. One of the loweſt order of the clergy.

Likewiſe muſt the *deacons* be grave. 1 *Tim.* iii. 8.

The conſtitutions that the apoſtles made concerning *deacons* and widows, in thoſe primitive times, are very importunely urged by the diſciplinarians. *Bp. Sanderſon's Judgment.*

2. [illegible] an overſeer of the poor.

3. And alſo the maſter of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. *n. f.* [from *deacon*] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *n. f.* [from *deacon*.] The office or dignity of
DE[illegible] }

DEAD. *adj.* [dead, Sax. *dood*, Dutch.]

1. Deprived of life, exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is *dead*
——She ſhould have died hereafter. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when *dead*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

She either from her hopeleſs lover fled,
Or with diſdainful glances ſhot him *dead*. *Dryden.*

2. With *of* before the cauſe of death.

This Indian told them, that, miſtaking their courſe, the crew, all except himſelf, were *dead of* hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the preſs,
Like the laſt gazette, or the laſt addreſs. *Pope, Dial. ...*

4. Imitating death; ſenſeleſs, motionleſs.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horſe are caſt into a *dead* ſleep. *Pſ.* lxxvi. 6.

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is uſed for procuring *dead* ſleeps. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

5. Unactive; motionleſs.

The tin ſold ſometimes higher, and ſometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* ſale and ſcarcety. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rol.ing year
Seems to ſtand ſtill *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath diſturbs the drouſy main. *Lee's Oedipus.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneaſineſs it is to do nothing at all. *Locke on Education, ſect* 207.

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour, nevertheleſs, often carries the mind away; you, it deceiveth the ſenſe; and it ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon's Ch. of Good and Evil.*

Nought but a blank remains, and a *dead* void ſpace,
A ſtep of life, that promis'd ſuch a race. *Dryden.*

7. Uſeleſs; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Perſuade a prince that he is irreſiſtible, and he will take care not to let ſo glorious an attribute lie *dead* and uſeleſs by him. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

8. Dull; gloomy, unemployed.

Travelling over the mountain Amanus, then covered with deep ſnow, they came in the *dead* Winter to Aleppo in Syria. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

There is ſomething unſpeakably chearful in a ſpot of ground which is covered with trees, that ſmiles amidſt all the rigours of Winter, and gives us a view of the moſt gay ſeaſon in the midſt of that which is the moſt *dead* and melancholy. *Add. Spect.*

9. Still, obſcure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their diſorders by the *dead* darkneſs of the night. *Hayward.*

10. Having no reſemblance of life.

At a ſecond ſitting, though I alter not the draught, I muſt touch the ſame features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

11. Obtuſe; dull; not ſprightly. Uſed of ſounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was ſupported, in the midſt of the cavity of the receiver, by a bent ſtick, by reaſon of its ſpring againſt the oppoſite parts of the inſide of the veſſel; in which, when it was cloſed up, we obſerved that the bell ſeemed to ſound more *dead* than it did when juſt before it ſounded in the open air. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated, not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is compoſed in the moſt elegant forms of ſpeech, when it is not heightened by ſolemnity of phraſe from the ſacred writings. *Addiſ. Spect.*

13. Taſteleſs; vapid; ſpiritleſs, of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbuthn.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, *a* dead *fire*.

16. Without the power of vegetation; as, *a* dead *bough*.

17. [In theology.] The ſtate of ſpiritual death, lying under the power of ſin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in treſpaſſes and ſins. *Epheſ.* ii. 1.

The DEAD. *n. ſ.* Dead men.

Jove ſaw from high, with juſt diſdain,
The *dead* inſpir'd with vital life again. *Dryd. Æn. b.* vii.

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

That the *dead* ſhall riſe and live again, is beyond the diſcovery of reaſon, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had ſung in nobler lays,
How the laſt trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*

DEAD *n. ſ.* Time in which there is remarkable ſtillneſs or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harveſt in the *dead* of winter. *South's Sermons.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all faſt aſleep. *L'Eſtrange.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghoſt appears
Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loſe force, of whatever kind.

So iron, as ſoon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* ſtraitways. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 714.

To DEAD. }
To DE'ADEN. } *v. a*

1. To deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation.

That the ſound may be extinguiſhed or *deaded* by diſcharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It is requiſite that the tympanum be tenſe, and hard enough

ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the ſound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

This motion would be quickly *deadned* by countermotions, and we ſhould not remember any thing, but 'till the next impreſſion. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 6.*

We will not oppoſe any thing to them that is hard and ſtubborn, but by a ſoft anſwer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Our dreams are great inſtances of that activity which is natural to the human ſoul, and which is not in the power of ſleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator*, N. 487.

Anodyne, or abaters of pain, are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibres, or deſtroy the particular acrimony which occaſions the pain, or what *deadens* the ſenſation of the brain by procuring ſleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deaded* at all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

DEAD-DOING *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Deſtructive; killing; miſchievous; having the power to [illegible]

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand,
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. *Fa. Queen.*
They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, ſo they can
Make up ſome fierce, *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras*, p. [illegible]

DEAD-LIFT. *n. ſ.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeleſs exigence.

And have no power at all, nor ſhift,
To help itſelf at a *dead-lift*. *Hudibras*, p. ii. *cant.* 2.

DE'ADLY. *adj.* [from *dead.*]

1. Deſtructive; mortal; murtherous.

She that herſelf will ſliver and d ſbranch
From her material ſap, perforce muſt wither,
And come to *deadly* uſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Sue then on Romeo calls,
As if that name,
Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward Spring;
Give ſorrow vent, and let the ſluices go. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

DE'ADLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner reſembling the dead.

Like dumb ſtatues, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakeſp. R. III.*
Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haſte,
And aſk'd him why he look'd ſo *deadly* wan. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he ſhall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ez.* xxx. 24.

3. Implacably, irreconcileably; deſtructively.

4. It is ſometimes uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, only to enforce the ſignification of a word.

Mettled ſchoolboys ſet to cuff,
Will not confeſs that they have done enough,
Though *deadly* weary. *Orrery.*
John had got an impreſſion, that Lewis was ſo *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

DE'ADNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadneſs* and diſaffection towards them. [illegible]

2. Weakneſs of the vital powers, languour, [illegible]vity of the ſpirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadneſs*,
And inward anguiſhing. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

3. Vapidneſs of liquors; loſs of ſpirit.

Deadneſs or flatneſs in cyder is often occaſion[illegible] free admiſſion of air into the veſſels. *Mortimer* [illegible]

DE'ADNETTLE. *n. ſ.* A weed, the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. ſ.* [a ſea-term.] That eſtimation or conjecture where the [illegible] is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, and by reckoning all with allowance for drift or lee-way, ſo that this reckoning is without any obſervation of the ſun, moon, and ſtars, and is to be rectified as often as any good obſervation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [*doof*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*. *Shakeſp. Macb.*
Infected minds
To their *deaf* pillows will diſcharge their ſecrets. *Shak. Mac.*

The deſign here intended by this account of the natural alphabet, is to prepare a more eaſy and expedite way to inſtruct ſuch as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by conſequence of their want of hearing. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

If any ſins afflict our life
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
'Till death ſhall bring the kind relief,
We muſt be patient, or be *deaf*. *Prior.*
Thus you may ſtill be young to me,
While I can better hear than ſee:
Oh ne'er may fortune ſhew her ſpight,
To make me *deaf*, and mend my ſight. *Swift.*

2. It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf to* pleading and excuſes;
Nor tears, nor prayers ſhall purchaſe out abuſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
Oh, that men's ears ſhould be
To counſel *deaf*, but not *to* flattery! *Shakeſp.* [illegible]
While virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her ſofteſt call, blind to her greateſt charms. *Roſc.*
Not ſo, for once indulg'd, they ſweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryden.*
Hope, too long with vain deluſion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of falſacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noiſe, I took my haſty flight:
No mortal courage can ſupport the fright. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Obſcurely heard.

Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a *deaf* noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe,
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhoar. *Dryden.*
The reſt were ſeiz'd with ſullen diſcontent,
And a *deaf* murmur through the ſquadrons went. *Dryden.*

To DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our ſailors; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to ſay. *Donne.*
A ſwarm of their aerial ſhapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears. *Dryd. Æn.*

To DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud,
For juſtice *deafens*, and diſturbs the crowd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
From ſhouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and ſtunn'd with their promiſcuous cries. *Addiſon.*

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Without ſenſe of ſounds.
2. Obſcurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deaf.*] Want of the power of hearing; want of ſenſe of ſounds.

Thoſe who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by conſequence from their *deafneſs*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his requeſt, and for his *deafneſs*; for had he been able to converſe with me, do you think I had amuſed my time ſo ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingneſs to hear.

I found ſuch a *deafneſs*, that no declaration from the biſhops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. ſ.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker*, b. 4. *ſect.* 14.

2. Quantity; degree of more or leſs. It is a general word for expreſſing *much* joined with the word *great*.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earneſt a great *deal* than, for the moſt part, ſound believers in the maintainance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which ſcripture yieldeth. *Hooker, Preface.*
There is, indeed, ſtore of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to ſpend time and labour in. *Hooker*, b. iv.
To weep with them that weep, doth eaſe ſome *deal*,
But ſorrow, flouted at, is double death. *Shakeſ. 1ſt Andron.*
What a *deal* of cold buſineſs doth a man miſpend the better part of life in! In ſcattering compliments, and tendering viſits. *Ben. Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*
The charge, ſome *deal* thee hapy honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd. *Fairfax*, b. v.
Poſſibly ſome never ſo much as doubted of the ſafety of their ſpiritual eſtate; and, if ſo, let them reſt aſſured, that they have ſo much the more reaſon a great *deal* to doubt of it. *South's Sermons.*
The author, who knew that ſuch a deſign as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and ſophiſtry, has puzzled and perplexed his cauſe, by throwing his thoughts together in a ſtudied confuſion. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 31.

3. The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muſe her aid ſupport,
Unleſs ſhe ſpeak in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the ſhuffle, and the cut. [illegible]

4. [*deel*, Dutch.] Firwood, the wood of pines.

I have alſo found, that a piece of *deal*, far thinner than one would readily imagine, being purpoſely interpoſed betwixt my eye, placed in a room, and the clearer daylight was not only

only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lively red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL *v. a.* [*dealen*, Dutch]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out, to thy house. *Isa.* viii. 7.

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryd. Fab.*

The business of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 237.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold. *Tickell.*

Had the philosophers and great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, there is no question but they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 184.

If you *deal* out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To scatter, to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted race felt,
When hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were *dealt*. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows,
'Till the proud battlements her tow'rs inclose *Gay.*

His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals*, in whistling air, his empty blows. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To DEAL. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter, and by the mediation of a third, than by a man himself. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon, Essay* 55

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shakesp. R. III.*

5 *To* DEAL *by*. To treat well or ill.

Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To* DEAL *in*. To have to do with; to be engaged in, to practise.

Suiters are so disdained with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal in* suits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious. *Bacon, Essay* 59.

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt in*, though without that success which they proposed to themselves in it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Among all sets of authors, there are none who draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal in* political matters. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

True logick is not that noisy thing that *deals* all *in* dispute and wrangling, to which the former ages had debased and confined it. *Watts's Logick.*

7. *To* DEAL *with*. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Who then shall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worse *with* his followers, than *with* him they *dealt*? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly *with* him, he must *deal* severely *with* that. *South's Sermons.*

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus also *with* other nations. *Tillotson.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own trifles. *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who had been thus *dealt with* by their country. *Swift.*

8. *To* DEAL *with*. To contend with.

If she hated me, I should know what passion to *deal with*. *Sidney, b. 2.*

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt with* whilst they stand in fear. *Hayward.*

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see
You're not so perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to *deal with*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To DEALBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten, to bleach

DEALBA'TION. *n. s.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening, rendering things white, which were not so before, a word which is now almost grown into disuse.

All seed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

DE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *deal*.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A person who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *n. s.* [from *deal*.]

1. Practice, action.

What these are!
Whose own hard *dealings* teach them to suspect
The thoughts of others. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker, b.* ii.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote it to the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie more immediately within their influence. *Addis.*

3. Measure of treatment; rules by which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety. *Hammond's Fundam.*

4. Traffick; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift's Bickerstaff detected.*

DEAMBULA'TION. *n. s.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *n. s.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.]

From the Greek word δεκα; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbeys, transformed from abbot or prior, and convent to dean and chapter) so there are two means of creating these *deans*; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his *Congé d'elire* to the chapter, the chapter then chusing, the king yielding his royal assent, and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to install them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patents, without either election or confirmation. This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex. *Cowel.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use in the church: they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for his government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

DE'ANERY. *n. s.* [from *dean*.]

1. The office of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one, or, if that's too much trouble,
Instead of the deans, make the *deanry* double. *Swift.*

3. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

DE'AN-SHIP. *n. s.* [from *dean*.] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [deop, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Glo'ster hates you.
—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear*. *Shak. R. III.*

The *dear, dear* name she bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addison's Ovid. Metam. b.* i.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

2. Valuable, of a high price; costly.

What made directors cheat the South sea year?
To feed on venison when it sold so *dear*. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, *a dear year*.

4. It seems to be sometimes used in *Shakespeare* for *dire*; sad; hateful; grievous.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,

Whom thou in terms ſo bloody, and ſo *dear*,
Haſt made thine enemies? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us return,
And ſtrain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Some *dear* cauſe
Will in concealment wrap me up a-while:
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Would I had met my *deareſt* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had ſeen that day *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Thy other baniſh'd ſon, with this *dear* ſight
Struck pale and bloodleſs *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR. *n. ſ.* A word of endearment.

That kiſs
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er ſince. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*

See, my *dear*,
How laviſh nature has adorn'd the year *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought*.] Purchaſed at an high price.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradiſe, *dearbought* with laſting woe. *Miltun's Par. Loſt.*

Such *dearbought* bleſſings happen ev'ry day,
Becauſe we know not for what things to pray. *Dryd. Fables.*

Forget not what my ranſom coſt,
Nor let my *dearbought* ſoul be loſt. *Roſcommon.*

DE'ARLING. *n. ſ.* [now written *darling*.] Favourite.

They do feaſon nectar, heavenly wiſe,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the reſt
Of Venus's *dearlings*, through her bounty bleſt. *Spenſer.*

DE'ARLY *adv.* [from *dear*.]

1. With great fondneſs.

For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Wotton.*

2. At an high price.

It is rarely bought, and then alſo bought *dearly* enough with ſuch a fine. *Bacon.*

Turnus ſhall *dearly* pay for faith forſworn;
And corps, and ſwords, and ſhields, on Tyber born. *Dryd.*

My father dotes, and let him ſtill dote on,
He buys his miſtreſs *dearly* with his throne. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [byrnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend cloaths. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dear*.]

1. Fondneſs; kindneſs, love.

My brother, I think, he holds you well, and in *dearneſs* of heart hath holp to effect your enſuing marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

The whole ſenate dedicated an altar to friendſhip, as to a goddeſs, in reſpect of the great *dearneſs* of friendſhip between them two. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wiſely too, muſt profeſs all the *dearneſs* and friendſhip, with readineſs to ſerve him. *South's Sermons.*

2. Dearness; high price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is ſeen in the *dearneſs* of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *adv.* [beonn, Sax.] Secretly; privately, unſeen. Obſolete.

At laſt, as chanc'd them by a forreſt ſide
To paſs, for ſuccour from the ſcorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearnly* cry'd
With piercing ſhrieks. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 1. *ſtan.* 35.

DEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *dear*.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of *dearth* it drained much corn out of the kingdom, to furniſh us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*

There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is ſtrewed with beggars, but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want, need, famine.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food ſo long a time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart, fear here no *dearth*. *Milt. P. L.*

3. Barrenneſs; ſterility.

They have brought on themſelves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowneſs of imagination, which may be obſerved in all their plays. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

To DEARTI'CULATE. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To diſjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *n. ſ.* [beaþ, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the ſoul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Teſtament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the tranſgreſſions, they which are called might receive the promiſe of eternal inheritance. *Heb.* ix. 15.

They ſay there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Death, a neceſſary end,

Will come, when it will come. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

He muſt his acts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryden's Æn. b.* 6.

2. Mortality; deſtruction.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. The ſtate of the dead.

In ſwiniſh ſleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

4. The manner of dying.

Thou ſhalt die the *deaths* of them that are ſlain in the midſt of the ſeas. *Ez.* xxviii. 8.

5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton.

I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of theſe. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Venice.*

If gaze now, 'tis but to ſee
What manner of *death's* head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that freſh upper ſkin;
The gazer's joy, and ſin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder, the act of deſtroying life unlawfully.

As in manifeſting the ſweet influence of his mercy, on the ſevere ſtroke of his juſtice, ſo in this, not to ſuffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon, Eſſay* 14.

7. Cauſe of death.

They cried out, and ſaid, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. 2 *Kings*, iv. 40.

He caught his *death* the laſt county aſſizes, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow woman. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

8. Deſtroyer.

All the endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the laſt day. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death.

Deaths inviſible come wing'd with fire,
They hear a dreadful noiſe, and ſtraight expire. *Dry. In. Em.*

Sounded at once the bow; and ſwiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and hiſſes through the ſkies. *Dryd. Æn.*

Oft, as in airy rings they ſkim the Heath,
The clam'rous plovers feel the leaden *death*. *Pope.*

10. [In theology.] Damnation, eternal torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all ſin and wickedneſs, from our ghoſtly enemy, and from everlaſting *death*. *Church Catechiſm.*

DEATH-BED *n. ſ.* [*death* and *bed*.] The bed on which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.

Sweet ſoul, take heed, take head of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thy *death-bed* is no leſſer than the land,
Wherein thou lieſt in reputation ſick. *Shakeſ. Richard* II.

Theſe are ſuch things as a man ſhall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; ſuch as ſhall chear and warm his heart, even in that laſt and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*

Then round our *death-bed* ev'ry friend ſhould run,
And joyous of our conqueſt early won. *Dryden's Fables.*

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the moſt humbling ſight in the world. *Collier on the Vanity of Life.*

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, becauſe it is the laſt thing that we can do. *Atterbury's Serm.*

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DE'ATHFUL. *adj.* [*death* and *full*.] Full of ſlaughter; deſtructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was ſuch, as you would ſpare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Time itſelf, under the *deathful* ſhade of whoſe wings all things wither, hath waſted that lively virtue of nature in man and beaſts, and plants. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds are in that noiſe,
Ruin, deſtruction at the utmoſt point. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Theſe eyes behold
The *deathful* ſcene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

DE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death*.] Immortal; never-dying; everlaſting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human ſouls be *deathleſs*. *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that ſtill renew,
For *deathleſs* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themſelves ſhall die,
While *deathleſs* charity remains. *Pr.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *adj.* [*death* and *like*.] Reſembling death; ſtill, gloomy, motionleſs, placid; calm; peaceful, undiſturbed; reſembling either the horrours or the quietneſs of death.

Why doſt thou let thy brave ſoul lie ſuppreſt
In *deathlike* ſlumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Craſhaw.*

A *deathlike* ſleep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

On ſeas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep ſilence fell. *Waller.*

Black

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A *death-like* slumber, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door*.] A near approach to death; the gates of death, extreme *adv.* It is now a low phrase

I myself knew a person of great fanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

There was a poor young woman that had brought herself even to *death's door* with grief for her sick husband *L'Estrange.*

DE'ATHSMAN, *n. s.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner, hangman, he that executes the sentence of death.

He's dead; I am only sorry
To had no other *deathsman.* *Shakespeare's King Lear*
As *deathsmen* you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shak*

DEATHWATCH *n. s.* [*death* and *watch.*] An insect that makes a ticking noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

The solemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour she dy'd. *Gay.*

We learn to presage approaching death in a family by ravens and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch* *Watts.*

To DEAURATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Latin.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deaurate*.] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. s.* [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging, a madness. *Dict.*

To DEBARB. *adj.* [from *de* and *barba*, Latin.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RK *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To disembark. *Dict.*

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder

The same boats and the same buildings are found in countries two thousand miles distant, *debarred* from all commerce by unpassable mountains, lakes and deserts. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 236.*

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable desires. *Swift's Examiner.*

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base*.]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality *debase* men into beasts. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

As much as you raise silver, you *debase* gold; for they are in the condition of two things, put in opposite scales, as much as the one rises, the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean, to degenerate; to sink into meanness, to make despicable.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 30.*

A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expence, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Restraining others, yet himself not free,
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryden.*

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. *Addison.*

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debased* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words so *debas'd* and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

DEBA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debase*.] The act of debasing or degrading.

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar.
Government of the Tongue, sect. 12.

DEBA'SER. *n. s.* [from *debase*.] He that debases, vitiates; he that degrades another; he that sinks things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBA'TABLE *adj.* [from *debate*.] Disputable; that which is, or may be, subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the fishing of Tweede, the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

A DEBA'TE. *n. s.* [*debat*, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

Another way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *debate* and controversy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A quarrel; a contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified. *Shak. H IV.*

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state,
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DEBA'TE *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert, to dispute; to contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. *Prov. xxv. 9.*

He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon*

To DEBA'TE *v. n.*

Your several suits
Have been consider'd and *debated* on. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. To dispute.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler, N°. 53.*

DEBA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *debate*.]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Contested, occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT *n. s.* [from *debate*.] Contest, controversy.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

DEBA'TER *n. s.* [from *debate*.] A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBA'UCH. [*débaucher*, Fr. *debauchari*, Latin.]

1. To corrupt, to vitiate

Thus it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorder'd, so *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

DEBA'UCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess, lewdness.

He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety, 'till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade. *Dryden's Fables.*

DEBAUCHEE. *n. s.* [from *débauché*, French.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *South's Sermons.*

DEBA'UCHER. *n. s.* [from *debauch*.] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness, a corrupter.

DEBA'UCHERY. *n. s.* [from *debauch*.] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues, hypocrisy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat's Sermons.*

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them.
Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

DEBA'UCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *debauch*.] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Latin.] To conquer; to
To DEBE'LLATE. } overcome in war.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. iv.*

DEBELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *n. s.* [*debentur*, Latin, from *debeo*.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,
Have desperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift*

DE'BILE. *adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak, feeble; languid, faint, without strength, imbecile; impotent.

I have not wash'd my nose that bled,
Or foil'd some *debile* wretch, which without note
There's many else have done. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint, to enfeeble, to emasculate.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* posterity ever after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. cant. 1.*

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of ventilating and purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment for the parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DEBILITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The

The weakneſs cannot return any thing of ſtrength, honour, or ſafety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin. *K. Charles.*

DEBILITY. *n. ſ.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; languor; faintneſs; imbecility.

Methinks I am partaker of thy paſſion,
And in thy caſe do graſs mine own *debility*. *Sidney.*

Aliment too vaporous or perſpirable will ſubject it to the inconveniences of too ſtrong a perſpiration, which are *debility*, faintings, and ſometimes ſudden death. *Arbuthn. on Aliм.*

DEBONAIR. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaiſant.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,
Thou recreant knight, and ſoon thyſelf prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Fairy Queen.*

He met her once a maying,
There on beds of violets blue,
And freſh blown roſes waſh'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buckſom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and acceſtable; of the other, retired and ſupercilious, the one quick and ſprightful, the other ſlow and ſaturnine. *Howel's Voca. Foreſt*

And ſhe that was not only paſſing fair,
But was withal diſcreet and *debonair*,
Reſolv'd the paſſive doctrine to fulfil *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

DEBONAIRLY. *adv.* [from *debonair*] Elegantly, with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. ſ.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, French.]

1 That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: well, ſays one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Bacon, Apophth.* 141.

The *debt* of ten thouſand talents, which the ſervant owed the king, was no ſlight ordinary ſum. *Duppa's Devotions.*

[illegible]
But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Above a thouſand pounds in *debt*,
Takes horſe, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night. *Swift*

2 That which any one is obliged to do or ſuffer.

Your ſon, my lord, has paid a ſoldier's *debt*;
He only liv'd but 'till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DE'BTED. *part.* [from *debt*. *To* DEBT is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I ſtand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

DEBTOR. *n. ſ.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes ſomething to another.

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wiſe and to the unwiſe. *Ro.* i. 14.

The caſe of *debtors* in Rome, for the firſt four centuries, was, after the ſet time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's ſlave. *Swift.*

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully reſt *debtor* for the firſt. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

If he his ample palm
Should happily on ill-fated ſhoulder lay
Of *debtor*, ſtrait his body, to the touch
Obſequious, as wholom king touch'd ere while,
To ſome enchanted caſtle is convey'd. *Philips.*

There dy'd my father, no man's *debtor*;
And there I'll die, nor worſe, nor better. *Pope's Horace.*

3. One ſide of an account-book.

When I look upon the *debtor* ſide, I find ſuch innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to caſt them up; but when I look upon the creditor ſide, I find little more than blank paper. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 549.

DEBULLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or ſeething over. *Dict.*

DECACU'MINATED. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top cut off. *Dict.*

DE'CADE. *n. ſ.* [δεκα, Gr. *decas*, Latin.] The ſum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of ſome days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the uſe of computations in hiſtory, chronology, and aſtronomy. *Inſider on Time.*

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades*, when they dine,
Muſt wait a Trojan ſlave to pour the wine *Pope's Iliad.*

DECA'DENCY. *n. ſ.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DECAGON. *n. ſ.* [from δεκα, ten, and γωνια, a corner] A plain figure in geometry, having ten ſides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE. *n. ſ.* [δεκαλογος, Greek] The ten commandments given by God to Moſes.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of ſacred writ. *Hammond.*

To DECAMP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To ſhift the camp, to move off.

DECAMPMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *decamp*.] The act of ſhifting the camp.

To DECANT. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *aqua fortis*, and diſſolve in it ordinary coined ſilver, and pour the coloured ſolution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef

DECANTATION. *n. ſ.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECANTER. *n. ſ.* [from *decant*.] A glaſs veſſel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

To DECAPITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Latin.] To behead.

To DECAY. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latin.] To loſe excellence; to decline from the ſtate of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak
Three centuries grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more *decays* *Dry*
The garlands faſe, the vows are worn away,
So dies her love, and ſo my hopes *decay*. *Pope.*

To DECAY. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wiſe, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cut off a ſtock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to ſee whether it will *decay* the reſt of the ſtock. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 935

He was of a very ſmall and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our ſprings, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

It is ſo ordered, that almoſt every thing which corrupts the ſoul *decays* the body. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 120.

DECAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the ſtate of perfection; ſtate of diminution.

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her *decays* very well. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

And thoſe *decays*, to ſpeak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Denham.*

By reaſon of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakneſs of elaſticity in ſolids, motion is much more apt to be loſt than got, and is always upon the *decay*. *Newt.*

Each may feel increaſes and *decays*,
And ſee now clearer and now darker days. *Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

Taught half by reaſon, half by mere *decay*,
To welcome death, and calmly paſs away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old muſt have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenneſs. *Locke.*

3. Declenſion from proſperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou ſhalt relieve him. *Levit.* xxv. 35.

I am the very man,
That, from your firſt of difference and *decay*,
Have followed your ſad ſteps. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DECAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *decay*.] That which cauſes decay.

Your water is a ſore *decayer* of your whorſon dead body. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

DECEASE. *n. ſ.* [*deceſſus*, Lat.] Death, departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in ſome places, after the owner's *deceaſe*, divided unto all his children; in ſome, all deſcendeth to the eldeſt ſon. *Hooker, b.* 1 *ſect.* 10.

To DECEA'SE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shakeſ. King John.*

You ſhall ſee
Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, ſhall but once *deceaſe*. *Chapm. Odyſſ.*

[illegible]
As, near the centre, motion doth increaſe.
'Till he, preſs'd down by his own weighty name,
Died, like the veſtal, under ſpoils *deceaſe*. *Dryden.*

DECEIT. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falſhood is made to paſs for truth.

My lips ſhall not ſpeak wickedneſs, nor my tongue utter [illegible]. *Job*, xxvii. 4.

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honeſt love,
But from *deceit*, bred by neceſſity. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

3. [illegible], ſubtilty, guile, fraud, witleſs, ſlightneſs, cunning, cover, colluſion, practice and offence, uſed to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Cowel.*

DECEI-

DECE'ITFUL. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

- I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, *deceitful*,
Sudden, malicious, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin
That has a name. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune fmil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth *Thomſon's Autumn.*

DECE'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exerciſe of form may be *deceitfully* diſpatched of courſe. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deceitful.*] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulneſs* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. *Mat.* xiii. 22

DECE'IVABLE *adj.* [from *deceive.*]

1. Subject to fraud; expoſed to impoſture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i *c.* 1

How would thou uſe me now, blind, and thereby
Deceivable, in moſt things as a child
Helpleſs; hence eaſily contemn'd and ſcorn'd,
And laſt neglected. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 918

2. Subject to produce errour, deceitful

It is good to conſider of deformity, not as a ſign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cauſe which ſeldom faileth of the effect *Baron's Eſſays*

He received nothing but fair promiſes, which proved *inane.* *Hayward.*

O overſhort truſt
In mortal ſtrength! And oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 348.

DECE'IVABLENESS *n. ſ.* [from *deceivable.*] Liableneſs to be deceived.

He that has a great paſſion, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableneſs* *Government of the Tongue, ſ* 8.

To DECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cauſe to miſtake, to bring into errour, to impoſe upon.

Some have been apt to be *deceived* into an opinion, that there was a natural or divine right of primogeniture to both eſtate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by ſtratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation.

The Turkiſh general, *deceived* of his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd. Dryd.*

4. To mock, to fail

They raiſ'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their graſping throats. *Dryd Æn.*

DECE'IVER *n. ſ.* [from *deceive.*] One that leads another into errour, a cheat

Sigh no more, ladies ſigh no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever
One foot in ſea, and one on ſhore;
To one thing conſtant never *Shak Much ado about Nothing*

As for his diſmiſſion out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected, or neglected for a counterfeit *deceiver.* *Bacon's Henry VII*

Thoſe voices, actions or geſtures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the inſtruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper inſtruments of deceiving, ſo as to denominate the perſon uſing them a liar or *deceiver.* *South's Sermons*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be ſo weak to foretel things near at hand, when a very few months muſt of neceſſity diſcover the impoſture. *Swift's Predictions.*

Adieu, the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the ſoul. *Pope's Horace.*

DECEMBER. *n. ſ.* [*december*, Latin.] The laſt month of the year; but named *december*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

What ſhould we ſpeak of,
When we are old as you? When we ſhall hear
The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Latin.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECE'MVIRATE. *n. ſ.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth inſtead of conſuls. Their authority ſubſiſted only two years.

DE'CENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*decence*, French; *decet*, Latin.]
DE'CENCY }

1. Propriety of form; proper formality, becoming ceremony.

[illegible]
From all her words and actions. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In good works there may be goodneſs in the general, but *decence* and gracefulneſs can be only in the particulars in doing the good. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Were the offices of religion ſtript of all the external *decencies* of worſhip, they would not make a due impreſſion on the minds of thoſe who aſſiſt at them *Atterbury's Sermons.*

She ſpeaks, behaves, and acts juſt as ſhe ought;
But never, never reached gen'rous thought:
Virtue ſhe finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableneſs to character; propriety.

And muſt I own, ſhe ſaid, my ſecret ſmart?
What with more *decence* were in ſilence kept. *Dryden's Æn.*

The next conſideration, immediately ſubſequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or diſagrees with that thing; what is ſuitable or unſuitable to it, and from this ſprings the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or miſbecomes. *South's Sermons.*

Sentiments which raiſe laughter, can very ſeldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroick poem. *Addiſ. Spect.*

3. Modeſty, not ribaldry, not obſcenity

Immodeſt words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *adj.* [*decem* and *novem*, Latin.] Ful-
DE[illegible] } [illegible]

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponneſian war, conſtituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years, the ſame which we now call the golden number *Holder on Time.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progreſs of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to thoſe of the ſun. *Holder on Time.*

DE'CENT *adj.* [*decent*, Lat.] Becoming; fit, ſuitable.

Since there muſt be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not neceſſary, they muſt at leaſt be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately uſed. *Dryden.*

DE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent.*] In a proper manner, with ſuitable behaviour; without meanneſs or oſtentation.

They could not *decently* refuſe aſſiſtance to a perſon, who had puniſhed thoſe who had inſulted their relation. *Broome*

2. Without immodeſty

Paſt hope of ſafety, 'twas his laſt care,
Like falling Cæſar, *decently* to die. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

He performs what friendſhip, juſtice, truth require;
What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deceit.*] Liableneſs to be deceived.

Some errours are ſo faſhed in us, that they maintain their intereſt upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived; open to impoſture; ſubject to fraud.

The firſt and father cauſe of common errour, is the common infirmity of human nature, of whoſe *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there ſhould not need any other evidence than the frequent errours we ſhall ourſelves commit. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud, fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet farther removed by ſeveral *deceptions* *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

All *deception* is a miſapplying of thoſe ſigns, which, by compact or inſtitution, were made the means of mens ſignifying or conveying their thoughts. *South's Sermons.*

2. The ſtate of being deceived

Reaſon, not impoſſibly, may meet
Some ſpecious object by the foe ſuborn'd
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' atteſt of eyes and ears;
As if thoſe organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakeſpeare's Troil. and Creſſida.*

DECE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Having the power of deceiving *Dict.*

DECE'PTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Containing means of deceit *Dict.*

DECE'RPT *adj.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Diminiſhed; taken off *Dict.*

DECE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*decerpo*, Latin.] That may be taken off *Dict.*

DECE'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *decerpt.*] The act of leſſening, or taking off *Dict.*

DECERTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention, a ſtriving; a diſpute. *Dict.*

[illegible] *n. ſ.* [*deceſſus*, Latin.] A departure, a going away *Dict.*

To DECHA'[illegible] *v. a.* [*decharmer*, French.] To counteract a [illegible] chant

Notwithſtanding the help of phyſick, he was ſuddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To DECIDE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of, to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune ſhould *decide*
Th' important enterprize, and give the bride. *Dryd. Fabien.*

2. To determine a queſtion or diſpute.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy maſter and the world *decide.* *Granville.*

Who shall *decide*, when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt? *Pope.*

DECIDENCE *n. f.* [*decido*, Latin.]
1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off
2. The act of falling away

Men observing the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively renew-eth again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 7*

DECI'DER. *n. f.* [from *decide*.]
1. One who determines causes.

I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy. *Watts.*

It is said that the man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling, not perennial; not lasting through the year

In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous* with the flower *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *deciduous*.] Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Dict.*

DE'CIMAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion. *Locke.*

To DECIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth

DECIMA'TION *n. f.* [from *decimate*.]
1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.
2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment

By *decimation* and a tithed death,
Take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

A *decimation* I will strictly make
Of all who my Chartres die forsake;
And of each legion each centurion shall die. *Dryden.*

To DECIPHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, French.]
1. To explain that which is written in ciphers.

Zelmane, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it; and therefore, to keep him the longer in speech, desired to know the conclusion of the matter, and how the honest Dametas was escaped. *Sidney.*

Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it. *South's Sermons.*

2. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure, *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

3. To stamp; to characterise, to mark.

You are both *deciphered*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

4. To unfold; to unravel, as, *to* decipher *a perplexed affair*.

DECI'PHERER. *n. f.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cypher

DECI'SION. *n. f.* [from *decide*.]
1. Determination of a difference.

Pleasure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice
Of any true *decision*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The great number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward*

War is a direct appeal to God for the *decision* of some dispute, which can by no other means be possibly determined. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Determination of an event.

The time approaches,
That will with due *decision* make us know
What we shall say we have, and what we owe. *Shak. Mach.*

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast event. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *decide*.]
1. Having the power of determining any difference.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury's Sermons*

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Having the power of settling any event.

[illegible] event.
Decisive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips*

DECI'SIVELY *adv.* [from *decisive*.] In a conclusive manner

DECI'SIVENESS *n. f.* [from *decisive*.] The power of terminating any difference, or settling an event

DECI'SORY. *adj.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
1. To cover; to overspread.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
Till the sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author, rise!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncoloured sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling, still advance his praise. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. To dress, to array

Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine. *Shakespeare.*

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss,
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Sh. R. III.*

She sets to work millions of spinning worms,
That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk,
To *deck* her sons. *Milton.*

3. To adorn; to embellish.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the head, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Fair. Queen.*

Now the dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

The god shall to his votaries ten
Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,
That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face. *Prior.*

DECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The floor of a ship.

Her keel plows hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *B. Johnson.*

We have also raised our second *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordinance, trying on our nether overloop. *Raleigh.*

If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as stable as a house. *Glanv. Scepf. c. 11.*

On high-ranged *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*

Day to night they bring,
With hymns and paans, to the Bowyer king.
At sun-set to their ship they make return,
And snore secure on *decks* 'tin rosy morn. *Dryden's Iliad.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other

Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are regularly figured the Amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew's Cosmol. b. 1. c. 2.*

DE'CKER. *n. f.* [from *deck*.] A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer

To DECLAIM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue, to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate, to speak set orations.

What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim*
Against his manners, and corrupt your own. *B. Johns. Cat.*

The splendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat *South.*

It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of an argument. *Swift.*

Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praise of goodness. *Watts's Improvement*

DECLAIMER *n. f.* [from *declaim*.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the [illegible]

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy *Addison's Spectator*, N° 198.

DECLAMATION *n. f.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetorick.

The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded. *Hooker, b. 1. f. 8.*

Thou mayst forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his *declamation*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A declaimer, an orator; a rhetorician.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal *Tatler*, N° 56.

DECLA'MATORY *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the practice of declaiming, pertaining to declamation, treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while suspended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the best writers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DECLARA'TION. *n. f.* [from *declare*.]
1. A proclamation or affirmation; oral expression; publication

His promises are nothing else but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker, b. 1. f.*

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfec-

tions of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. *South.*

There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of his mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

2. An explanation of something doubtful. Obsolete.

3. [In law.] Declaration *(declaratio)* is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. *Cowel.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare*] Making declaration, explanatory

The names of things should be always taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, so *declarative* on the same side. *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 44.

DECLA'RATORILY. *adv.* [from *declaratory.*] In the form of a declaration, not promissively; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DECLA'RATORY. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Affirmative; expletive; not decretory, not promissory

These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotson, Serm. 4.*

To DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth *Boyle on Colours*

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly

It hath been *declared* unto some of you, that there are contentions among you. 1 *Cor.* i. 11.

The sun by certain signs *declares*,
Both when the South projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away.
Dryden's Virg. Geor. i. 620.

3. To publish; to proclaim

Declare his glory among the heathens. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 24.

4. To shew in open view

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison*

To DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, some favour or opposition.

The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and *declaring* against them. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men that will be sure to testify and *declare* for him. *South's Sermons.*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare* for fate. *Dryden.*

DECLA'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *declare.*] Discovery; declaration, testimony

Crystal will carry into electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLA'RER. *n. f.* [from *declare*] A proclaimer, one that makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION *n. f.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A beauty waning and distressed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base *declension*. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declensions* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South's Sermons.*

2. Declination; defect.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar*

DECLI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *decline*] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun

DECLINA'TION [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Declension; declination from a better to a worse state, decay

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit. *Bacon, Eff.* 23.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime,
And Summer, though it be less gay,
Yet not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion, obliquity

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpend cularly descend *Ray on the Creation.*

This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Variation from a fixed point

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward's Natural History.*

5. [In navigation] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West.

6. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 13.

7. [In grammar] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

8. DECLINATION *of a Plane* [in dialing], is an arch of the horizon, contained between the meridian and the plane, or the vertical circle, if accounted from the East or West; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the North or South. *Harris.*

DECLINA'TOR. } *n. f.* [from *decline.*] An instrument in dialing, by which the declination, reclination,
DECLI'NATORY. } and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To DECLINE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin]

1. To lean downward

And then with kind embracements, tempting kisses,
And with *declining* head into his bosom,
Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shakespeare.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment. *Ex.* xxiii. 2.

3. To shun, to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rise,
Who thrives, and who *declines*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annexed,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

That empire must *decline*,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. *Waller.*

And nature, which all acts of late designs,
Not like in poets, in the last *declines*. *Denham.*

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryden's Æn.*

Next that, is when autumnal warmth *declines*;
E'er heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun,
Or Capricorn admits the Winter sun. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*

God, in his wisdom, hath been pleased to load our *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward, to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste,
His weary waggon to the western vale. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

And eaves the semblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson's Spring, l.* 1020.

2. To shun, to avoid, to refuse; to be cautious of

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Since the muses do invoke my pow'r,
I shall no more *decline* that sacred bow'r,
Where Glorana, their great mistress, lies. *Waller.*

Though I the business did *decline*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole design,
And sent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it should be said that these minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to answer nothing. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

Could her mind have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her, but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 21.

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable, or disagreeable, they would pursue or *decline*. *Atterbury.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. *Watts's Improvement.*

DECLI'NE. *n. f.* [from the substantive.] The state of tendency to the worse; diminution, decay. Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune [illegible],
From its *decline*, determin'd to recede *Prior.*

Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLIVITY. *n. f.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent; not precipitous or perpendicular: the contrary to acclivity

Rivers will not flow, unless upon *declivity*, and their sources

fources be raiſed above the earth's ordinary ſurface, ſo that they may run upon a deſcent. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

I found myſelf within my depth; and the *declivity* was ſo ſmall, that I walked near a mile before I got to the ſhore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DECLI'VOUS *adj.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually deſcending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly ſinking, the contrary to acclivous; moderately ſteep.

To DECOCT *v. n.* [*decoquo decoctum*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water

There ſhe *decocts*, and doth the food prepare,
There ſhe diſtributes it to ev'ry vein,
There ſhe expels what ſhe may fitly ſpare. *Davies.*

2. To boil in water, ſo as to draw the ſtrength or virtue of any

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 308.

4. To boil up to a conſiſtence; to ſtrengthen or invigorate by boiling.

Can ſodden water, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

DECO'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *decoct.*] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Diſt.*

DECO'CTION *n. ſ.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infuſion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the groſs body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction*, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or ſettleth at the bottom. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 308.

2. A preparation made by boiling in water

They diſtil their huſbands land
In *decoctions*, and are mann'd
With ten emp'rics, in their chamber
Lying for the ſpirit of amber. *Ben. Johnſon.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the ſtrained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DECO'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *decoct.*] A ſubſtance drawn by

DECOLLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy this, by an immoderancy thereof, deſtroyed his juſtice. *Brown.*

DECOMPO'SITE *adj.* [*decompoſitus*, Latin.] Compounded a ſecond time; compounded with things already compoſite.

Decompoſites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be ſome compoſitions of them already obſerved. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

DECOMPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We conſider what happens in the compoſitions and *decompoſitions* of ſaline particles. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPOUND. *v. a* [*decompono*, Latin.] To compoſe of things already compounded; to compound a ſecond time, to form by a ſecond compoſition.

Nature herſelf doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompounded* bodies, as we ſee in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in ſulphur itſelf. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

When a word ſtands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not eaſy for men to form and retain that idea exactly *Locke.*

If the violet, blue and green, be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange, and then, if the intercepted colours be let paſs, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompound* a white. *Newton's Opt.*

DECOMPO'UNDED. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compoſed of things or words already compounded, compounded a ſecond time.

The pretended ſalts and ſulphurs are ſo far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menſtruum, or other additaments employed to diſguiſe it. *Boyle.*

No body ſhould uſe any compound or *decompound* of the ſubſtantial verbs, but as they are read in the common conjugations. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

DE'CORAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embelliſhment. *D*

To DE'CORATE *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn, to embelliſh; to beautify

DECORA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *decorate*] Ornament; embelliſhment, added beauty

The enſigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; ſuch as the *decora tions* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can ſpare,
As only *decorations* of the war:
So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*

DECORA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] An adorner, an embelliſher *Diſt.*

DECO'ROUS. *adj.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; ſuitable to a character; becoming; proper, befitting, ſeemly.

It is not ſo *decorous*, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and trifling'eſt things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferiour or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

To DECORTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Latin.] To diveſt of the bark or huſk; to huſk; to peel, to ſtrip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is waſhed, and boil it in water. *Arbuthnot on Grains*

DECORTICA'TION *n. ſ* [from *decorticate.*] The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, contrary to levity; ſeemlineſs.

If your maſter
Would have a queen his beggar, you muſt tell him,
That majeſty, to keep *decorum*, muſt
No leſs beg than a kingdom. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

I am far from ſuſpecting ſimplicity, which is bold to treſpaſs in points of *decorum*. *Watts.*

Beyond the fix'd and ſettled rules
Of vice and virtue in the ſchools,
The better ſort ſhould ſet before 'em
A grace, a manner, a *decorum*. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army ſhould be, at leaſt, obliged to external *decorum*, a profligate life and character ſhould not be a means of advancement. *Swift*

He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never ſtood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

To DECO'Y *v. a* [from *kooy*, Dutch, a cage] To lure into a cage, to intrap, to draw into a ſnare

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the ſnare. *L'Eſtrange.*

Decoy'd by the fantaſtick blaze,
Now loſt, and now renew'd, he ſinks abſorpt,
Rider and horſe. *Thomſon's Autumn*, l. 1165.

DECO'Y *n. ſ.* [from the verb] Allurement to miſchiefs; temptation.

The devil could never have had ſuch numbers, had he not uſed ſome as *decoys* to enſnare others. *Government of the Tongue.*

Theſe exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and ſnare: they only excited and fomented luſts. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

An old dramdrinker is the devil's *decoy*. *Berkley.*

DECO'YDUCK. *n. ſ.* A duck that lures others.

There is likewiſe a ſort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

To DECREASE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Latin.] To grow leſs; to be diminiſhed.

From the moon is the ſign of feaſts, a light that *decreaſeth* in her perfection. *Eccluſ.* xliii. 7.

Unto fifty years the heart annually increaſeth the weight of one drachm, after which, in the ſame proportion, it *decreaſeth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 20.

It is to be obſerved, that when the ſun comes to his tropicks, days increaſe and *decreaſe* but a very little for a great while together. *Newton's Opt.*

To DECREA'SE *v. a* To make leſs; to diminiſh.

He did diſhonourable find
Thoſe articles, which did our ſtate *decreaſe*. *Daniel's C War.*

Nor cheriſh'd they relations poor,
That might *decreaſe* their preſent ſtore. *Prior.*

Heat increaſes the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balſam, and honey, and thereby *decreaſes* their reſiſtance. *Newt.*

DECREASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſtate of growing leſs; decay.

By weak'ning toil, and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decreaſe*, and haſten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wane, the time when the viſible face of the moon grows leſs.

See in what time the ſeeds, ſet in the increaſe of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from thoſe that are ſet in the *decreaſe* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to eſtabliſh by law; to determine, to reſolve.

They ſhall ſee the end of the wiſe, and ſhall not underſtand what God in his counſel hath *decreed* of him. *Wiſd.* iv.

Father eternal! Thine is to *decree*;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 68.

Had heav'n *decreed* that I ſhould life enjoy,
Heav'n had *decreed* to ſave unhappy Troy. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree.

Thou ſhalt alſo *decree* a thing, and it ſhall be eſtabliſhed. *Job.*

The king their father,
On juſt and weighty reaſons, has *decreed*
His ſceptre to the younger. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

DECRE'E. *n. ſ.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict, a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice *Shakeſpeare.*

There went a *decree* from Cæſar Auguſtus, that all the world ſhould be taxed. *Luke* ii. 1.

Are

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjuſt *decree*,
No more our homes to viſit, our home to ſee? *Dryden's Virg.*
The Supreme Being is forever only good; he rewards the juſt, and pardons the penitent: and the decay of man, and not the *decree* of heaven, is the cauſe of human calamity. *Browne.*

2. An eſtabliſhed rule.
Who hath made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job* xxxviii. 26.

3. Determination of a ſuit, or litigated cauſe.

4. (In canon law.) An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himſelf, by and with the advice of his cardinals in conſiſtory aſſembled, without being conſulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECREMENT *n. ſ.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decreaſe, the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing.
From the tropicks, and firſt declination from our ſolſtice, a ſcarce ſenſible *decrement* of declination; but declining farther, *decrements* accelerate: we ſet apace, and in our laſt days come faſt to our graves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The ſea, the rivers, and the other elevations of the earth, encreaſe, and grow lower and lower. *Woodw.*

DECREPIT *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Waſted and worn out with age; in the laſt ſtage of decay.
Decrepit miſer! baſe, ignoble wretch! *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
Theſe years were ſhort of many mens lives in this *decrepit* age of the world, wherein many exceed fourſcore, and ſome an hundred years. *Bacon, Hiſtory of the Winds.*
His pope is *decrepit*, and the next goeth for nothing: take order that at leaſt we have a pope of reaſonable years. *Bacon's H. VII.*
Decrepit nations, and ſuch as have their nativity in times beyond all hiſtory, are reaſonably aſſigned to the obſcurity of many heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

And from the North to eaſt
Decrepit Winter. *Milton, Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l.* 5

Who this obſerves, may truſt his buoyant
Decrepit age, unfeather'd, to ſtem'd. *Denham.*
Aſide, and ſtooping as he goes,
Incurs ſtrange ſorrows by his brows,
And, in the *decrepit* form aſſay'd,
Seems entered, and the fruits ſurvey'd. *Pope.*
Nothing more repreſents decrepit old age, than the ſtate of a languiſhing conſumption.
Whatever ſtamps decrepit parts of our ſpecies, whether diſeaſe by infirmity, and dotage *Addiſon.*

To DECREPITATE *v. a.* [*decrepito*, Latin.] To calcine ſalt
It is eaſie to paſs it in a pot of Fe, although *de*
Diction of Vulgar Errours, b. [illegible]

DECREPITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

DECRE'PITUDE } *n. ſ.* [from *decrepitus*, Latin.] The laſt
DECRE'PITNESS } ſtage of old age.
Mother earth, in this her barrenneſs and *decrepitneſs* of age, can produce ſuch ſwarms of curious engines. *Temple's Eſſays.*

DECRE'SCENT *adj.* [from *decreſcens*, Latin.] Growing leſs, in a ſtate of decreaſe.

DECRETAL *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.
A *decretal* epiſtle is that which the pope decrees either by himſelf, or elſe by the advice of his cardinals, and this muſt be on ſome matter being conſulted by ſome particular perſon or perſons thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECRETAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A book of decrees or edicts, a body of laws.
The ſecond room, whoſe walls
Were painted fair with memorable geſts,
Of magiſtrates, of courts, of tribunals,
Of commonwealths, of ſtates, of policies,
Of judgments, and of *decretals*, *Spenſer.*
2. The collection of the pope's decrees.
Civil laws and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as much as the ſacred charter itſelf. *Howell's Vocal Forreſt.*

DECRETA'LIST. *n. ſ.* [from *decree.*] One that ſtudies or profeſſes the *decretals*.
The *decretiſts* had their riſe and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DECRETORY. *adj.* [from *decree.*]
1. Judicial, definitive.
Theſe ſcruples will not vaniſh ſo faſt as they ariſe, but will ſtick in the mind, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a concluding ſentence. *South's Sermons.*
2. Critical, in which there is ſome deciſive event.
The motions of the moon, ſuppoſed to be meaſured by ſevens, and the critical or climacterick days, depend on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

DECRE'TUM. *n. ſ.* [from *decree.*] Authoritative cenſure, haſty or raſh condemnation, concluſive determining any thing.

To DECRY *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] To cenſure, to blame clamorouſly, to clamour againſt.
Malice in critickſ is
That for ſmall errours they whole plays carry

Thoſe meaſures which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decryed* by the other. *Addiſon's Freeh.*
They applied themſelves to leſſen their authority, *decryed* them as hard and unneceſſary reſtraints. *Rogers, Serm.* 17.
Quacks and impoſtors are ſtill cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

DECUMBENCE } *n. ſ.* [*decumbo*, Latin.] The act of lying
DECUMBENCY } down, the poſture of lying down.
This muſt come to paſs, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all, for ſtation is properly reſt, but one kind of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*
Not conſidering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this geſture of the beloved diſciple unto raſhneſs, or an act of incivility. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 6.*

DECUMBITURE *n. ſ.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]
1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.
2. [In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognoſticks of recovery or death are diſcovered.
If but a mile the travel out of town,
The planetary hour muſt firſt be known,
And lucky moment if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* the takes. *Dryden's Juv. Sat* vi.

DECUPLE *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold, the ſame number ten times repeated.
Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the ſole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breaſt and the ſpine. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
Suppoſing there be a thouſand ſorts of inſects in this iſland, if the ſame proportion holds between the inſects of England and of the reſt of the world, as between plants domeſtick and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the ſpecies of inſects will amount to ten thouſand. *Ray on the Creation.*

DECURION *n. ſ.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer ſubordinate to the centurion.
He inſtituted *decurions* through both theſe colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

DECURSION *n. ſ.* [*decurſus*, Lat.] The act of running down.
What is decayed by that *decurſion* of waters, is ſupplied by the terreſtrious ooze which water brings. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

DECURTATION *n.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting ſhort, or ſhorter.

To DECUSSATE *v. a.* [*deciſſus*, Latin.] To interſect at acute angles.
This it performs by the action of a notable muſcle on each ſide, X, made up of many fibres, *decuſſating* one another longways. *Ray.*

DECUSSATION *n. ſ.* [from *decuſſate.*] The act of croſſing; ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles.
Though there be *decuſſation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and ſo the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted, yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural poſture. *Ray on the Creation.*

To DEDECORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To diſgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dict.*

DEDECORATION *n. ſ.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of diſgracing, diſgrace. *Dict.*

DEDECOROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Diſgraceful; reproachful, ſhameful. *Dict.*

DEDENTITION. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth.
Solon divided it into ten ſeptenaries, becauſe in every one thereof a man receives ſome terreſtrial mutation: in the firſt is *dentition*, or breeding of teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

To DEDICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]
1. To devote to ſome divine power; to conſecrate and ſet apart to ſacred uſe.
A pleaſant grove
Was ſhot up high, full of the ſtately tree
That *dedicated* is to Olympick Jove,
And to his ſon Alcides, when as he
Gain'd in Nemea goodly victory. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant* 5.
The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in the day that it was anointed. *Num.* vii. 10.
Warn'd by the ſeer, to her offended name
We raiſe, and *dedicate* this wond'rous frame. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe.
There cannot be
That vulture in you to devour ſo many,
As will to greatneſs *dedicate* themſelves. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Lady, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he *dedicates*
To fair content and you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
He went to learn the profeſſion of a ſoldier, to which he had *dedicated* himſelf. *Clarendon.*
Bid her inſtant wed,
And quick *dedicate* her remnant life
To the laſt duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*
To inſcribe to a patron.
He compoſed ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burghley. *Peacham on Poetry.*

DE'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preserved souls,
From fasting maids, whose names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DE[illegible] [from *dedicate*.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many mens charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 12.

Among publick solemnities there is none so glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addison's Freeholder*, N. 49.

2. A servile address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope, Epist.* [illegible]

DEDICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility.

[illegible]
nd flattery to fulsome *dedicators*. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

[illegible] [from *dedicate*.] Containing dedication, complimental, adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter *Pope.*

DEDI'TION *n. s.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered *Hale's History of the Common Law.*

To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! Oh pour
[illegible]
Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of Spring. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 575.

[illegible] *n. s.* [from [illegible]] Deduction, the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *inducements*, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason, consequential, discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i.

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical, and the particular character that it hath no sea, and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to, or *deducible* from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate, to detach part [illegible] not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

DEDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*deductio*, Lat.] Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind of consequence, as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanv. Scepf.*

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

All cross and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson, Sermon* 5.

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deductions* of reason. *Rogers, Serm.* 19.

2. That which is deducted, defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;
Make fair *deductions*, see to what they mount. *Pope's Essays.*

DEDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a position premised.

DEDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained in this work. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 8.

DEED. *n. s.* [[illegible], Saxon; *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed* *Shakespeare.*
The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. *Dryden.*
The fame had not consented to the counsel and *deed*. *Luke.*
We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds* *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*,
The *deeds* themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milt.*
Thousands were there in darker fame that dwelt,
Whose *deeds* some nobler pen shall adorn *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milt. Par[illegible] Lost*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds*, by which he holds his estate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEE'DLESS *adj.* [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action, without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue. *Shakespeare.*
Instantly, he cry'd, your female discord end,
Ye *deedless* boasters! and the song attend. *Pope's Odyss.*

To DEEM *v. n.* part. *demt*, or *deemed*. [*demgan*, Gothick, *doemen*, Dutch; *deman*, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude [illegible] to think, to opine, to determine.

[illegible]
wh[illegible] th' Idean ladies disagreed,
[illegible] partial Paris *dempt* in Venus' due. *Fairy Queen*, b. iv.

Do me not dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust
Fairy Queen, b. [illegible] *cant.* *flanz.* 12.

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. *Spenser, Sonnet* 84.

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He, who to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryd. Virg. Past.*
Nature disturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson.*

DEEM *n. s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakespear.*

DEE'MSTER. *n. s.* [from *deem*.] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [[illegible], Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watery grounds more shallow *Bacon's Natural History.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found,

found, in a clear fun-fhine day, that when he was funk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the fun fhone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newt.*

Entering far; piercing a [illegible]

[illegible] avat[illegible]

Strikes *deeper*; grows with more pernicious root. *St. Adnch.*

For, even in that feafon of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon, b.* viii

Thou haft not ftrength fuch labours to fuftain

Drink helebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and fcour thy brain.

Dryden's Perf. Sat

5 Far from the outer part.

So the falfe fpider, when her nets are fpread,

Deep ambufh'd in her filent den does lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab*

6. Not fuperficial, not obvious

If the matter be knotty, and the fenfe lies *deep*, the mind muft ftop and buckle to it, and ftick upon it with labour and thought, and clofe contemplation. *Locke*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into [illegible]

Who hath not heard it fpoken,

How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n! *Shakefp.*

The fpirit of *deep* prophecy fhe hath *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shakefp. Rich III.*

He in my ear

Vented much policy and projects *deep*

Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,

Plaufible to the world, to me worth naught. *Milt Par Reg.*

I do not difcover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought muft mention. *Locke.*

Full of contrivance, politick, infidious.

When I have moft need to employ a friend,

Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile

Be he to me. *Shakefpeare's Richard III*

9. Grave, folemn

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appeafe thee,

But thou wilt be avenged on my mifdeed

Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *efp. Rich. III*

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard

With *deeper* filence, or with more regard. *Dryden's Silenus*

10. Dark coloured

With *deeper* brown the grove was overfpread *Dryd. Fab.*

11. Having a great degree of ftillnefs, or gloom, or fadnefs.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their Eben[illegible]

And the Lord God caufed a *deep* fleep to fall upon Adam. *Gen.* ii. 21.

12. Rifing; grave in found

The founds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percuffion were made in the open air. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N°. 15

DEEP *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The fea, the main; the abyfs of waters; the ocean

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who fheweth his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep

From greedy man, lies fafer in the [illegible] *Waller.*

[illegible] thou art, whom fortune brings to keep

Thefe rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope's Odyff.*

2. The moft folemn or ftill part.

There want not many that do

In *dead* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Sh*[illegible]

The *deep* of night crept upon our talk, *Shak. Jul. C*[illegible]

[illegible] virgin face divine,

Attracts the hapleſs youth through ſtorms and waves,

Alone in *deep* of night. *Phi*[illegible]

To DE'EPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]

1. To make deep, to ſink far below the ſurface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raiſe the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addiſon's Travels*

2. To darken; to cloud, to make dark.

You muſt *deepen* your colours ſo, that the orpiment may be the higheſt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To make ſad or gloomy. See DEEP *adj.*

Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,

Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,

Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,

And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarſe and loud voice.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds,

And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shakeſp.*

Behold the Engliſh beach

Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,

Whoſe ſhouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* ſea. *Shak.*

Then toils for beaſts, and lime for birds were found,

And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did foreſt walks ſurround. *Dryden.*

Hills, dales, and forefts far behind remain,

While the warm ſcent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MU'SING. *adj.* [*deep* and *muſe*.] Contemplative, loſt in thought.

But he *deep-muſing* o'er the mountains ſtray'd,

Through mazy thickets of the woodland ſhade. *Pope's Odyff.*

DE'EPLY. *adj.* [from *deep*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the ſurface.

Fear is a paſſion that is moſt *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of ſelf-preſervation.

[illegible]

Thoſe impreſſions were made when the brain was more ſuſceptive of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper ſeaſon, and therefore they remain. *Watts's Improvement.*

2. With great ſtudy or ſagacity; not ſuperficially; not carelefly, profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully, ſolemnly; with a great degree of ſeriouſneſs or ſadneſs.

He ſighed *deeply* in his ſpirit. *Mark* viii. 12.

Klockius ſo *deeply* hath ſworn ne'er more to come

In bawdy houſe, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*

Upon the deck our careful general ſtood,

And *deeply* muſ'd on the ſucceeding day. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

4. With a tendency to darkneſs of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promiſe with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

DE'EPNESS. *n. f.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the ſurface, profundity, depth.

Cazzanaber ſet forward with great toil, by reaſon of the *deepneſs* of the way and heavineſs of the great ordnance. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Some fell upon ſtony places, and they withered, becauſe they had no *deepneſs* of earth. *Matt.* xiii.

DEER. *n. f.* [ðeop, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonick; [illegible]]

That claſs of animals which is hunted for venifon, containing many ſubordinate ſpecies.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my touge. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

To DEFACE *v. a.* [*deface*, French.] To deſtroy; to raze; to ruin, to diſfigure.

Fatal this marriage,

Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,

Undoing all. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p* ii.

Pay him ſix thouſand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whoſe ſtatues, friezes, columns broken lie,

And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*

One nobler wretch can only riſe;

'Tis he whoſe fury ſhall *deface*

The ſtoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

DEFACEMENT. *n. f.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; raſure, abolition; deſtruction

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity; and the *defacement*, ſin. *Bacon's Holy War.*

DEFA'CER. *n. f.* [from *deface*.] Deſtroyer, aboliſher; waſter

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork,

Thy womb let looſe, to chaſe us to our graves. *Sh. R III.*

DEFAILANCE. *n. f.* [*défaillance*, French.] Failure, miſcarriage a word not in uſe

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defaillance*. *Glanv. Scepſ.* c. 2.

To DEFALCATE. *v. a.* [from *falx falcis*, a ſickle, *defalquer*, French.] To cut off, to lop, to take away part of a penſion or ſalary. It is generally uſed of money.

DEFALCATION *n. f.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement, excluſion of any part of a cuſtomary allowance.

The tea table is ſet forth with its cuſtomary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 487.

To DEFA'LK. *v. a.* [See DEFALCATE.] To cut off, to lop away.

What he *defalks* from ſome inſipid ſin, is but to make ſome other more guilty. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; cenſure;

Defamation is the uttering of reproachful ſpeeches, or contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raiſing an ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and alſo to deeds, as by reproachful poſtures, ſigns and geſtures. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Be ſilent, and beware, if ſuch you ſee;

'Tis *defamation* but to ſay, that's he *Dryden's Juv Sat*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*, and many malicious ſpies are ſearching into the actions of a great man. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 256

DEFAMATORY. *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjuſtly cenſorious; libellous, falſely ſatirical.

The moſt eminent ſin is the ſpreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue, ſect.* 5.

Auguſtus, conſcious to himſelf of many crimes, made an edict againſt lampoons and ſatyrs, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden's Juv Dedicat.*

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infa-

mous,

mous, to censure falsely in public, to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate, to destroy reputation by other acts or words.

I heard the *defaming* of many *Jer. xx. 10.*

They live as if they professed Christianity merely in spight, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*,
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden's Æn.*

DEFAME *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On [illegible]

DEFA'MER. *n. s.* [from *defame*] One that injures the repu-[illegible]

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet to the *defamer* has not the less or me. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFATIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Latin.] To weary, to tire. *Dict.*

DEFATIGATION. *n. s.* [*defatigatus*, Latin.] Weariness, fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFAULT *n. s.* [*défaut*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do, neglect
2. Crime, failure, fault

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governours than the peoples. *Bacon.*

We that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine prediction; what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of, but myself? *Milt. Agonistes.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other mens *defaults*. *South.*

3. Defect; want.

In a *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject. *Davies on Ireland.*

Books could make artificial birds and fishes, as a *default* of the [illegible] *Ascham.*

4. [In law.] Non appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowel.*

[illegible] ing any contract or stipulation, to forfeit by breaking a covenant

DEFEASANCE. *n. s.* [*défaisance*, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipu-[illegible]
2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void as if it had never been done. *Cowel*
3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained
4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived, where that champion stout,
After his foe's *defeasance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Fairy Queen.*

DEFEASIBLE. *adj.* [from *défaire*, Fr. to make void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled. *Davies on Ireland.*

DEFEAT *n. s.* [from *défaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlborough's work, and finish the *defeat* *Addison*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whose life
A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To DEFE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong,
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*. *Stanhope's Jul. Cæsar.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the lord Mountjoy. *Bacon on the War with Spain*

2. To frustrate.

[illegible]
He pleaded full not guilty, and alleg'd
[illegible]
th,
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, many days,
Given to grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 254.*

Discovered, and *defeated* of your prey.
Your shield. *Dryden's Virg. Past.*

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

3. To undress.

DEFEATURE *n. s.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance

[illegible] and changed me,
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
[illegible]

To DEFECATE. *v. a.* [illegible]*us*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify, to cleanse

I practised a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber *Boyle's History of Fluidity.*

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Provide a brazen tube
Inflext, for taught a to voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
A tending, then, by downward tract convey'd,
Sprouts into subject vallies, lovely clear *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture, to clear, to brighten

We *defecate* the not on from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Grew's Cosmol.*

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no solecisms to *defecate* the air. *Grew's Cosmol. l. 1.*

DEFECATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

[illegible] [*défécatus*, Latin.] Purification, the act of clearing of pur[illegible]

The spleen and [illegible]
ent ns, whence vicious and dreggish blood *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DEFECT *n. s.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency, the fault opposed to superfluity

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies*

Had this strange energy been less,
Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Failing, want.

Oft 'tis seen
Our mean secures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities. *Shakspeare's King Lear*

3. A fault, mistake, error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than imitate defects resemble them whom we love. *Ascham*

You praise yourself,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me *Shakes. Ant. and Cleop.*

Trust not yourself, but your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe. *Pope's Essay.*

4. Any natural imperfection, a blemish, a failure.

Men, through some *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs. *Locke.*

To DEFECT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall short of, to fail. Obsolete.

Some left themselves in attempts above humanity, yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEFECTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *defectible*.] The state of failing; deficiency, imperfection.

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinsecal *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal, which is rooted in the very nature of the things. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DEFECTIBLE *adj.* [from *defect*.]

1. Imperfect, deficient; wanting

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

[illegible]

1. Want, failure.
2. A falling away, apostacy

Thus *defection* and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how great must such a *defection* be? *Hooker's Sermons.*

But there is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the fourth and evil dispositions that are found in fallen man. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm *Davies on Ireland*

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defection* in the very nation itself. *Bacon's Holy War.*

DEFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]

1. Full of defects, imperfect, not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It [illegible]s them to all the diseases depending upon a *defective* propulsion motion of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another *Spectator*, N° 255

[illegible]ety, vicious, blameable

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Addison.*

DEFECTIVE or *defient Nouns* [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFECTIVE *Verb* [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *defective*] Want, the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes any single part appear in perfection. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*

DEFE'NCE. *n. f.* [*defensio*, Latin]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for *defence* in Judah 2 *Chron.* xi. 5

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a *defence* in heat, and a cover from the sun. *Ecclus.* xxxv.

Be thou my strong rock for an house of *defence* to save me. *Ps.* xxxi. 2.

Against all this there seems to be no *defence*, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Sw.*

2. Vindication; just reason; apology

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people. *Acts* xix. 33.

The youthful prince
With scorn replied, and made this bold *defence*. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a sense merely French

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linnen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Resistance

5. [In law] The defendant's reply after declaration produced

6. [In fortification] The part that flanks another work.

DEFE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *defence*]

1. Naked, unarmed; unguarded, not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these *defenceless* doors may seize,
If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

My sister is not so *defenceless* left
As you imagine; she has a double strength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceless* head. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x. *l.* 815.

On a slave disarm'd,
Defenceless, and submitted to my rage,
A base revenge is vengeance on myself. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

2. Impotent; unable to make resistance.

Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak *defenceless* boy? *Addis. Ovid.*

To DEFEND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *défendre*, French.]

1. To stand in defence of, to protect, to support.

There arose, to *defend* Israel, Tola the son of Puah. *Judg.*

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: *defend* me from them that rise up against me. *Ps.* lix. 1.

Heav'n *defend* your souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold, to assert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's assistance, is able to *defend* herself against all her majesty's enemies and all ours together *Swift's Remarks on the* [illegible]

3. To fortify, to secure.

And here th' access a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden's Æneis*

4. To prohibit, to forbid. [*défendre*, French.]

Where can you say, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage? *Chaucer.*

O sons! like one of us, man is become
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi. *l.* 86

The use of it is little practised, and in some places *defended* by customs or laws. *Temple*

5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it

DEFE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *defend*] That may be defended

DEFE'NDANT. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defensive, fit for defence

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*. *Shakesp.*

DEFE'NDANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective]

1. He that defends against assailants

Those high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, those also were broken by his engines. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. [In law] The person accused or sued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and *defendant*. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Plaintiff dog, and bear *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

DEFE'NDER. *n. f.* [*defensor*, Latin.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

You have the power still
To banish your *defenders*, 'till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Do'st thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,
And the *defenders* of our city slain? *Dryden.*

2. An asserter; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*. *South's Sermons.*

3. [In law] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFENSA'TIVE. *n. f.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion, and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cock-broth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

If the bishop has no other *defensatives* but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may surrender up his pastoral staff. *South's Sermons.*

2. [In surgery] A bandage, plaister, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *defence*] That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name,
Did seem to make *defensible*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.

They must make themselves *defensible*, both against the natives and against strangers. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Having often heard Venice represented as one of the most *defensible* cities in the world, I informed myself in what its strength consists. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Justifiable, right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary, and disable him from doing mischief. *Collier.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*defensif*, Fr. from *defendens*, Latin]

1. That serves to defend, proper for defence, not offensive.

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best *defensive* guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedness for war, testifies for me, that I am let on the *defensive* part. *King Charles.*

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where manly bans the neighbouring rocks do tear. *Waller*

2. In a state or posture of defence.

What flood, recoil'd,
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective]

1. Safeguard

Wars preventive upon just fears, are true *defensives*, as well as on actual invasions. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. State of defence

His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand upon the *defensive* only. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

DEFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defensive*] In a defensive manner.

DEFE'ST *part. pass.* [from *defence.*] Defended. Obsolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,
Like Troy's old town, *defenst* with Ilion's tow'r. *Fairfax.*

To DEFER. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Latin.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name
Against all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Addison's Agamnon, l.* 473.

Inure thyself by times to the love and practice of good deeds, for the longer thou *deferest* to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them. *Aterb.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER. *v. a.*

1. To without, to delay.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddess cries,
Celestial azure brightning in the eyes. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* i.

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* 'till a more convenient time of peace and leisure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in those parts. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

DEFERENCE. *n. f.* [*déference*, French.]

1. Regard, respect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by observing those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the greatest *deference*, to be of a contrary sentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaisance, condescension

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submission

Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or a *deference* to the judgment of those who, perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude. *Addison.*

DEFERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Latin.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or conoaves, through which

founds paſs, or of other bodies *defrient*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 220.

DEFERENT *n. ſ.* [from the adjective] That which carries, that which conveys.

It is certain, however it croſſes the received opinion, that ſounds may be created without air, though air be the moſt favourable *deferent* of ſounds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

DEFERENTS [*in ſurgery*] Certain veſſels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers*

DEFIANCE *n. ſ.* [from *defi*, French.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight

The fiery Tybalt, with his ſword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
He ſwung about his head. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet*

Nor is it juſt to bring
A war, without a juſt *defiance* made. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good

3. Expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt

The Novatian hereſy was very apt to attract well meaning ſouls, who, ſeeing it had ſuch expreſs *defiance* to apoſtacy, could not ſuſpect that it was itſelf any defection from the faith. *Decay of Piety.*

No body will ſo openly bid *defiance* to common ſenſe, as to affirm viſible and direct contradictions. *Locke.*

DEFICIENCE, } *n. ſ.* [from *deficio*, Latin] Defect, failing, imperfection
DEFICIENCY }

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reaſon of Ariſtotle, introduceth one of no leſs *deficiency* himſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thou in thyſelf art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. viii. l. 421.

We ſhall find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficience*, and deplorable conteſtations of human ignorance. *Glanv. Sceſ.* c. 3.

What great *deficience* is it, if we come ſhort of others? *South's Sermons*

The characters of comedy and tragedy are
Made perfect, but always to be drawn with ſome ſpecks of frailty and *deficience*, ſuch as they have been deſcribed to us in [illegible]

2. Want; ſomething leſs than is neceſſary

What is to be conſidered in this caſe, is chiefly, if there be a ſufficient fulneſs or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There is no burden laid upon our poſterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourſelves, which has been [illegible] in ſo many other ſubſidies. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

DEFICIENT *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Latin] Failing, wanting, defective, imperfect

O woman! beſt are all things as the will
Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Figures are either ſimple or mixed: the ſimple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals. *Wotton's Architecture*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties. *Dryden's Fab. Preface*

Several views, poſtures, ſtands, turns, imitations and conceptions, and ſeveral other thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be ſtudied. *Locke*

DEFICIENT *Verbs*, See DEFECTIVE *Verbs*.

DEFICIENT *Nouns* See DEFECTIVE *Nouns*

DEFICIENT *Numbers* [in arithmetick] are thoſe numbers whoſe parts, added together, make leſs than the integer, whoſe parts they are. *Chambers.*

DEFIER *n. ſ.* [from *defi*, French.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies

Is it not then high time that the laws ſhould provide, by the moſt prudent and effectual means, to curb thoſe bold and inſolent *defiers* of heaven. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 3.

To DEFILE, *v. a.* [apilan, Sax. from *fil*, *foul*]

1. To make foul or impure, to make naſty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.* p. 1.

He is juſtly reckoned among the greateſt prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift's Letter concerning the Sacramental Teſt*

2. To make legally or ritually impure

Every beaſt of itſelf he ſhall not eat, to *defile* himſelf therewith. *Lev.* xxii. 8

Neither ſhall he *defile* himſelf for his father. *Lev.* xxi. 11

3. To corrupt chaſtity, to violate

Every object his offence revil'd,
The huſband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd*. *Prior.*

4. To taint, to corrupt, to vitiate, to make guilty

Forgetfulneſs of good turns, *defiling* of vows, adultery and ſhameleſs uncleanneſs. *Wiſd.* xiv. 26.

God rather would that we ſhould die than *defile* ourſelves with impieties *South.*

Let not any inſtances of ſin *defile* your requeſts. *Ayliffe.*

TO DEFILE, *v. n.* [*defiler*, French] To march, to go off file by file.

DEFILE, *n. ſ.* [*defile*, Fr. from *file*, a rank of ſoldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread] A narrow paſſage; a long narrow paſs, a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to uſe the military phraſe, where the puritans uſed to encounter. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

DEFILEMENT *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] The ſtate of being defiled, the act of defiling, naſtineſs, pollution, corruption; defloration.

— Luſt
By unchaſte looks, looſe geſtures, and foul talk,
Is [illegible] *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milt. p.*

Chaſte are provoked to be their vice expoſed, and the cradle cannot take into ſuch ſhare without danger of *defilement*. *Spectator*, N° 256.

DEFILER *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles, a corrupter, a violater

At the laſt tremendous day I ſhall hold forth in my arms my much wronged chaſtity, and call aloud for vengeance on her

DEFINABLE, *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That which may be defined, capable of definition.

The ſupreme Nature we cannot otherwiſe define, than by ſaying it is infinite, as if infinite were definable, or infinity a ſubject for our narrow underſtanding. *Dryden.*

2. That which may be aſcertained

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the queſtion is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet's Theor.*

TO DEFINE, *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definir*, French]

1. To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities and [illegible]

Whoſe loſs can'ſt thou mean,
That do'ſt ſo well their miſeries *define*? *Sandys, b.*

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper ſign itſelf, yet there are ſome words that will not be *defined*. *Locke*

2. To circumſcribe; to mark the limit, to bound.

When the rings, or ſome parts of them, appeared only black and white, they were very diſtinct and well *defined*, and the blackneſs ſeemed as intenſe as that of the central ſpot. *Newton*

TO DEFINE *v. n.* To determine; to decide, to decree

The unjuſt judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defines* amiſs of lands and properties [illegible]

DEFINER *n. ſ.* [from *define*.] One that explains, [illegible] deſcribes a thing by its qualities

Your God, forſooth, is found
Incomprehenſible and infinite,
But is he therefore found? Vain ſearcher! no:
Let your imperfect definition ſhow,
That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

DEFINITE, *adj.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]

1. Certain, limited, bounded.

Hitherto your arbours and vers times be repaired, and here, by your means, had the ſight of the goddeſs, who in a *definite* compaſs can ſet forth infinite beauty *Sidney, b.*

2. Exact, preciſe

Jupiter, in this caſe of favour, would
Be wholly *definite*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the accuſatory libel or inquiſition, which ſucceeds in the place of accuſation, ſome certain and *definite* crime. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEFINITE *n. ſ.* [from the adjective] Thing explained or defined

If theſe things are well conſidered, ſpecial baſtardy is nothing elſe but the deſcription of the general; and the general, again, is nothing elſe but a *definite* of the ſpecial. *Ayliffe.*

DEFINITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *definite*] Certainty; limitedneſs. *Dict.*

DEFINITION *n. ſ.* [*definitio*, Latin, *definition*, French.]

1. A ſhort deſcription of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular conſideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are only to be found in him, and, where they are proper, they will be delightful *Dryden.*

2. Deciſion, determination

3. [In logick.] The explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and differences.

What is man? Not a reaſonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and diſtinguiſhing *definition*. *Bentley's Serm.*

DEFINITIVE, *adj.* [*definitivus*, Latin] Determinate, poſitive, expreſs.

Other authors write often dubiouſly, even in matters which is expected a ſtrict and *definitive* truth. *Brown's Vu.*

I make haſte to the cutting and comparting of the whole work, being indeed the very *definitive* form of this art, to diſtribute uſefully and gracefully a well choſen plot. *Wotton.*

DEFINITIVELY *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Poſitively; deciſively, expreſly

Definitively thus I anſwer you:
Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert,
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shakeſp. Rich. III*

I [illegible]

That Methuſalah was the longeſt lived, of all the children of Adam, we need not grant, nor is it *definitely* ſet down by Moſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c.*

Bellarmine ſaith, becauſe we think that the body of Chriſt may be in many places at once, ſacramentally and viſibly, therefore we ſay and hold that the ſame body may be circumſcriptively and *definitively* in more places at once.

DEFINITIVENESS, *n. ſ.* [from *definitive*.] Deciſiveneſs.

DEFLAGRABILITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Combuſtibleneſs; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have been forced to ſpend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may ſo ſpeak, of ſalt petre did, beforehand permit us to imagine. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

DEFLAGRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of conſuming away wholly in fire, without any re

Our chymical aſſes, ſuppoſing that they were ex , yet they would be, as the beſt part of wares, c conſumable and *deflagrable*.

DEFLAGRATION. *n. ſ.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.

A term frequently made uſe of in chymiſtry, for ſetting fire to ſeveral bodies in their preparation, as in burning Antimony with brimſtone, vitriol, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reaſon, therefore, why that paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, ſeems to be, that the aqueous particles of the ſpirit of wine being imbibed by the paper, keeps it from the fire, that the flame of the ſpirit cannot of on a ſudden; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you ſhall find the paper moiſt, as if it had been laid to the mouth, that the flame of a candle would not *deflagrate* it. *Boyle.*

To DEFLECT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aſide, to deviate from a true courſe, or right line.

Among the paſſages of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but ſtandeth in the true meridian; on the other ſide of the Azores, this ſide of the Equator, the North point of the needle wheeleth to the Weſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

beyond the Equator, it marcheth northward almoſt eaſt; and *deflecting* after weſtward, without making a ſtreight courſe about forty degrees. *Brown.*

For did not ſome from a ſtreight courſe *deflect*,

They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackm.*

DEFLECTION. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]

1. Declination; the act of turning aſide.

Needles incline to the South on the other ſide of the Equator, and, at the very line or middle circle, ſtand without *deflection*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 2. c. 2.*

2. A turning aſide, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

DEFLEXURE. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aſide, or out of the way. *Dict.*

DEFLORATION. *n. ſ.* [*defloration*, Fr. from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring, the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A ſelection of that which is moſt valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great meaſure, the *defloration* of the Engliſh laws, and a tranſcript of them. *Hale.*

To DEFLOUR. *v. a.* [*defleurer*, French.]

1. To raviſh; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the luſt of an eunuch to *deflour* a virgin, ſo is he that doth judgment with violence. *Eccluſ.* xx. 4.

Now will I hence to ſeek my lovely Moor,

And let my ſpleenful ſons this trull *deflour*. *Shakeſ. Tit. And.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a ſudden loſt,

Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote? *Milt. Par. L.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the ſweetneſs of his fruit was *deflowered* and ravliſhed from him, by the flames and luſts of a forward age. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DEFLOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *deflour*.] A ravither, one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that theſe *deflourers* of innocence, though dead to all the ſentiments of virtue and honour, are not reſtrained by humanity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

DEFLUOUS. *adj.* [*defluus*, Latin.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLUXION. *n. ſ.* [*defluxus*, Latin.] A defluxion; a flowing down of humours.

We ſee that taking cold moveth looſeneſs, by contraction of the ſkin and outward parts, and ſo doth cold likewiſe cauſe rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Dexterouſly, ſkilfully. Obſolete. Properly *deftly*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot

To the inſtrument,

They daunced *deftly*, and their feet did foote,

In their meaſurement. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

DEFUSION. *n. ſ.* [from *defundo*, Lat.] The act of making filthy, pollution.

What native, unextinguiſhable beauty muſt be impreſſed and inſtilled through the whole, which the *defacement* of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor, could not hinder from ſhining forth. *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

DEFO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *force*.] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To DEFORM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.]

1. To diſfigure, to make ugly; to ſpoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,

Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,

Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time

Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up. *Sh. R. III.*

Wintry blaſts

Deform the year to dreams. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. To diſhonour, to make diſgraceful.

—— with dirt *deform'd* their hoary hair. *Dryd. Fab.*

DEFO'RM. *adj.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly, diſagreeable, of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,

That whoſo kill'd that monſter moſt *deform*,

Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Fairy Queen.*

So ſpake the grizly terror; and in ſhape,

So ſpeaking and ſo threatning, grew tenfold

More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.*

Sight ſo *deform*, what heart of rock could long

Dry-eyed behold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. l.* 494.

[illegible] diſagreeing.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deformed*.] Uglineſs; diſagreeable form.

DEFORMITY. *n. ſ.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]

[illegible]

In this weak piping time of peace,

Have no delight to paſs away the time,

Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,

And deſcant on mine own *deformity*. *Shakeſpeare's Rich. III.*

Proper *deformity* ſeems not in the fiend

So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Where is his *deformity* to mock my body,

To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize,

To diſproportion me in every part. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Why ſhould not man,

Retaining ſtill divine ſimilitude

In part, from ſuch *deformities* be free,

And, for his maker's image ſake, exempt? *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

2. Ridiculouſneſs; the quality of ſomething worthy to be laughed at.

In comedy there is ſomewhat more of the worſe likeneſs to be taken, becauſe it is often to produce laughter, which is occaſioned by the ſight of ſome *deformity*. *Dryd. Pref. Dufreſ.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateneſs.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or ſtate, when *deformities* are ſuch, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *King Charles.*

4. Diſhonour, diſgrace.

DEFORSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *forceor*, French.] One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

To DEFRAUD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick, to cheat, to cozen; to deceive, to beguile. With *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, becauſe that the Lord is the avenger of all ſuch, as we alſo have forewarned you and teſtified. *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

My ſon, *defraud* not the poor *of* his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Eccluſ.* iv. 1.

They ſeem, after a ſort, even to mourn, as being injured and *defrauded of* their right, when places, not ſanctified as they are, prevent them unneceſſarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 16.

Then they, who brothers better cares diſown,

Expel their parents, and uſurp the throne;

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre ſold,

Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden's Æn.* 6.

But now he ſeiz'd Briſeis' heav'nly charms,

And *of* my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wiſe man may juſtly reſerve for his own particular uſe, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden's Dedicat to King Arthur.*

DEFRAUDER. *n. ſ.* [from *defraud*.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow ſevere,

Defrauders jolt, and ſycophants ſincere. *Blackm. Creation.*

To DEFRAY. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] To bear the charges of, to diſcharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the ſacrifices. *2 Mac.* ix. 16.

It is eaſy, Ireneus, to lay a charge upon any town; but to foreſee how the ſame may be anſwered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good adviſement. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It

D E G

It is long ſince any ſtranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care, the ſtate will *defray* you all the time you ſtay, neither ſhall you ſtay one day the leſs for that. *Bacon*

DEFRAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *defray*] One that diſcharges expence.

DEFRA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *defray*] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *adj.* [ꝺæfte, Saxon] Obſolete.

1. Neat, handſome, ſpruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you muſt call the watch that are their accuſers.

—Yea, marry, that's the *deſteſt* way. *Shak. Much ado about N.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter ſeiz'd the gueſts, to ſee
The limping god ſo *deft* at his new miniſtry. *Dryd. Iliad.*

The wanton calf may ſkip with many a bound,
And my cur, Tray, play *deſteſt* feats around. *Gay's Poſt.*

DEFTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*] Obſolete.

1. Neatly; dexterouſly.

2. In a ſkilful manner.

Come, high or low,
Thyſelf and office *deftly* ſhow. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Young Corin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay's Poſt.*

DEFUNCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Latin.]

1. Dead, deceaſed.

[illegible]
To pleaſe the palate of my appetite,
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, and proper ſatisfaction. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Here entity and quiddity,
The ſouls of *defunct* bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

DEFUNCT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man, or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or ſleep upon the dead. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

In many of theſe caſes the ſeaſoners are able to report the opinion of the phyſician who was with the patient, as they receive the ſame from the friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *defunct*] Death.

Nor did the French poſſeſs the Salique land,
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shakeſpeare's Hen. V.*

To DEFY'. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or ſome like phraſe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or inſult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Where ſeek retreat, now innocence is fled
Safe in that guard, I durſt even hell *defy*.
Without it, tremble now, when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*

Agis, the Lycian, ſtepping forth with pride,
To ſingle fight the boldeſt foe *defy'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To treat with contempt, to ſlight.

I do know
As many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a tricky word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

DEFY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] A challenger, an invitation to fight.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet ſounds; the challeng'd makes reply:
With clangour rings the field, reſounds the vaulted ſky. *Dryd.*

DEFY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight.

God may, ſome time or other, think it the concern of his juſtice, and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon them by ſuch impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South's Sermons.*

DEGE'NERACY. *n. ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. A departing from the virtue of our anceſtors.

2. A forſaking of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakneſs and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodneſs, but that grace, which the goſpel offers to us for our aſſiſtance, is ſufficient for us. *Tillotſon, Serm. 6.*

The ruin of a ſtate is generally preceded by an univerſal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our caſe at preſent. *Swift.*

3. Meanneſs.

There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as poorneſs and *degeneracy* of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery. *Addiſon.*

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Spaniſh.]

1. To fall from the virtue of anceſtors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate.

When wit tranſgreſſeth decency, it *degenerates* into inſolence and impiety. *Tillotſon, Sermon 2.*

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe.

Moſt of thoſe fruits that uſe to be grafted, if they be ſet of kernels or ſtones, *degenerate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 519.*

DEGE'NERATE. *adv.* [from the verb]

1. Unlike an anceſtors, fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.

Thou art like enough
To fight againſt me under Percy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'ſy at his frowns,
To ſhow how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

Yet thou haſt greater cauſe to be
Aſham'd of them, than they of thee,
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since firſt the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; baſe.

So all ſhall turn *degen'rate*, all deprav'd;
Juſtice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!
One man except. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. l. 806.*

When a man ſo far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done ſome perſon or other. *Locke.*

DEGE'NERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild, out of kind. *Did.*

DEGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.

2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

In plants, wherein there is no diſtinction of ſexes, theſe tranſplantations are yet more obvious than they, as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell, and thoſe grains which generally ariſe among corn, as cockle, aractus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.*

DEGE'NEROUS. *adj.* [from *degener*, Latin.]

1. Degenerated, fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.

2. Vile, baſe, infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of ſome mens immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly flavery, which ſhould make me ſtrengthen them by my conſent. *King Charles.*

Shame, inſtead of piety, reſtrains them from many baſe and *degenerous* practices. *South's Sermons.*

Degenerous paſſion, and for man too baſe,
It ſeats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make its blow ſecure,
Puts flatt'ry on, until the arm be ſure. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*] In a degenerate manner, baſely; meanly.

How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee our greateſt heroes, like Hercules at the diſtaff, thus *degenerouſly* employed? *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of ſwallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally aboliſhed, the patient may be nouriſhed by clyſters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEGRADA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*degradation*, French]

1. A depravation of an office or dignity.

The word *degradation* is commonly uſed to denote a depoſition and removing of a man from his degree. *Ayliffe's Par.*

2. Degeneracy; baſeneſs.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South's Sermons.*

3. [In painting.] A term made uſe of to expreſs the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects in a landſkip, ſo as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that diſtance from them. *Did.*

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]

To put one from his degree, to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He ſhould
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn ſwain,
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. To leſſen, to diminiſh the value of.

Nor ſhalt thou, by deſcending to aſſume
Man's nature, leſſen or *degrade* thine own. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

All higher knowledge in her preſence falls
Degraded. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii. l. 551.*

DEGRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *gravate*, of *gravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Did.*

DEGREE. *n. ſ.* [*degre*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality, rank; ſtation, place of dignity.

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Pſ. lxii. 9.*

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And ſet in higheſt ſeat of dignity. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4.*

I embrace willingly the ancient received courſe and convenience of that diſcipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker's Dedication.*

Well

Well then, Coucy be it your name; a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakespeare*

This noble touch to made'is love a dame
Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*

Farmers in *degree*,
He a good husband, a good housewife she. *Dryden*

But is no rank, no station, no *degree*,
Is contagious taint of sorrow free? *Fr*

2. The place and condition in which a thing is.

The book of wisdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making that first worshiping petty and vile idols more gross than is by the worship of the creature. *Bacon's Holy W*

A step or preparation to any thing.

Her first *degree* was by setting forth her beauties, truly in place not to be mocked, but as much advanced to the eye as acted to the judgment by art. *Sidney*

Which got it the knowledge of myself might bring,
Which got it the knowledge of myself might bring,
Which to get that wisdom is the first *degree*. *D*

4. Order of descent; descent of family.

Being last mast, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi. l. 2.*

5. The orders or ranks of the angels.

The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to set before them, as in one picture, all their knowledge at once. *Locke*

6. Measure, proportion.

If you come to separate them, and that all the parts equally heard as loud as one another, they will stun you to that *degree*, that you would fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryden's Dufres*

Poem.

Accents of no *degree*; but must be find
Such merry good, or despicable kind.

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles.

In manners and manner's, twins oppos'd we see,
In the same sign, almost the same *degree*. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

To you who live in chief *degree*,
As man informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden's Epistles.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens and hundreds, for three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

10. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by the lines. *Ibid*

11. [In physick and chymistry.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body.

The second, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative and a step to the next. *South's Sermons.*

To DEGREES. *adv.* Gradually, by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger. *Sidney, b. ii*

Doth not this ethereal medium, in passing out of water, glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow denser and denser by *degrees*? *Newton's Opt.*

Now sinking in triumph, now swell the bold notes,
In broken air, trembling, the wild musick floats;
Till by *degrees* remote and small,
The strains decay,
And melt away. *Pope's Cecilia.*

A man who is addicted to play or gaming, though he takes but little delight in it at first, by *degrees* contracts a strong inclination towards it. *Spectator*, N°. 447.

DEGUSTATION. *n. f.* [*degustatio*, Latin.] A tasting. *Dict.*

To DEHORT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

One of the greatest ficklers for this fond opinion, severely checked all his fellows from prostituting mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice. *Wotton*

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly *dehort* us from unbelief: can they never read these dehortations? *Warburton.*

DEHORTATION. *n. f.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Dissuasion, a counselling to the contrary.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly dehort from unbelief, and they never read these *dehortations*. *Warburton's Julian.*

DEHORTATORY. *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to dehortation.

DEHORTER. *n. f.* [from *dehort*.] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEICIDE. *n. f.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The murder of God, the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

Explain how perfect on full

Almighty languish'd, and Eternal dy'd;
How by her patient visitor death was slain,
And earth profaned, yet blessed with *deicide*! *Prior.*

To DEJECT *v. a.* [*dejecto*, Latin.]

1. To cast down; to afflict, to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage, to crush.

Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am *dejected*; ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as you will. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance, lives not in fear! *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Nor thank to one, *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope's R. of the Locke*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

Æneas here beheld, of form divine,
Another like youth in glitt'ring armour shine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace,
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryd. Æn.*

DEJECT *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his musick vows. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

DEJECTEDLY. *adv.* [from *deject*.] In a dejected manner.

No man in that passion doth look strongly, but *dejectedly*; and that repulsion from the eyes, diverteth the spirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

DEJECTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *dejected*.] A being cast down; lowness of spirits. *Dict.*

DEJECTION. *n. f.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Lat.]

1. A lowness of spirits, melancholy.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring,
Departure from this happy place. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter *dejection*, and even hope itself is swallowed up in despair. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of such an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things

3. [In medicine.] A going to stool.

The livers could continually separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines, where there is good use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the excrements. *Ray on the Creation.*

DEJECTURE. *n. f.* [from *deject*.] The excrements.

A regimen opposite to this spissitude is too great laxity, the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanness, weakness, and thirst. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEJERATION. *n. f.* [from *ejero*, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath. *Dict.*

DEIFICATION. *n. f.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM. *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr. of *deus* and *fio*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the shepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deify'd* above. *Dryden*

Even the coins which we have of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself. *South's Sermons.*

Half of thee
Is *deify'd* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again so extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate and palliable. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

To DEIGN *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Latin.] To vouchsafe, to think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate
What may no less perhaps avail us known. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Oh *deign* to visit our forsaken seats,
[illegible]s, and the green retreats *Pope's Summer.*

To DEIGN *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition;
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

DEIGNING. *n. f.* [from *deign*.] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish. *Dict.*

DEIPAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin. *Dict.*

DEISM. *n. f.* [*deisme*, French.] The opinion of those that only

only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DE'IST. *n. f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

The discourse is in the second epistle of St. Peter, the third chapter, where certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet*

DEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *deist*.] Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

But this folly and weakness of trifling, instead of arguing, does not happen to fall only to the share of Christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

DE'ITY. *n. f.* [*deité*, French, from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his meer human nature, some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker, b. v. f. 53.*

With what arms
We mean to hold, what anciently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 724.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?
—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god.

They on their former journey forward pass,
In ways unknown, her wandering knight to seek;
With pains far passing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

DELACERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

DELACRYMA'TION. *n. f.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the watersiness of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

DELACTA'TION. *n. f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [With physicians.] [from *delapsus*, Latin.] Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.] Carried, conveyed.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

DELA'TION. *n. f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carrying; conveyance.

In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

It is certain, that the *delation* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 149.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer.

Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness. *Government of the Tongue, p. 2.*

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron. *Ex. xxxii. 1.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate.

She flies the town, and mixing with a throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Be mortal, goddess, of thy promise made!
Must sad Ulysses ever be *delay'd*? *Pope's Odyssey, b. x.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakesp. R. III.*

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Pass'd on, and took the irremediable way. *Dryden's Æn. 6.*

DELA'YER. *n. f.* [from *delay*.] One that defers, a putter off.

DELE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleasing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach'd;
For we have also our ev'ning, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Thence, as thou know'st,
He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden, planted with the trees of God;
Delectable, both to behold and taste! *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellective faculty, but are suitably and easily conceptible by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the witless swain beguile,
Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering noise,
He tastes the bitter morsel. *Philips.*

DELE'CTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELE'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully, pleasantly.

DELECTATION. *n. f.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleasure; delight.

DELEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To send away.

To send upon an embassy.

2. To intrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

We are to remember, that as God is the universal monarch of the world, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,
Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'rs,
To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE. *n. s.* [*delegatus*, Lat.]

1. A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent another.

If after her
Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,
Every such person is her *delegate*,
T' accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Donne.*

There must be severe exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and ministers of justice. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Let the young Austrian then her terrours bear;
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,
With joyous pride the summons I did obey. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. (In law.) *Delegates* are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery. *Blount.*

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES [*Court of*.] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGA'TION. *n. f.* [*delegatio*, Lat.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. *adj.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to assuage, or ease pain.

To DELE'TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly, destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Brown.*

DELE'TERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Latin.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemick,
Though stor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
(Which whosoever took is dead since)
E'er sent so vast a colony
To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

DELETION. *n. f.* [from *delete*, Lat.]

1. Act of rasing or blotting out.

2. A destruction.

Indeed, if there be a total *delation* of every person of the opposing

posing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question. *Hale's Co. Law of England.*

DELF. } DELFE. } *n. f.* [from delwan, Sax. to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no guns or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delph*.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf*
No, not for China's wide domain itself. *Smart.*

DELIBATION. *n. f.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To DELIBERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
Which freely moves, and acts by reason's laws,
That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end design'd. *Blackm. Creat.*

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DELIBERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary, advised; discreet.
2. Slow; tedious; not sudden.

Commonly therefore it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 46.

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, staying a little space between the voice and the echo, which is called the local nearness or distance. *Bacon's Natural Histo*

[illegible] wisely, wardly.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies, knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fail, but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him. *Dryden.*

DELIBERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection, warmness; coolness, caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERATION. *n. f.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chuse good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DELIBERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DELICACY. *n. f.* [*delicatesse*, French, of *delicia*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness, fineness in eating.

On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chuse for *delicacy* best. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

[illegible]
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Softness; feminine beauty.

She had never seen a man of a more goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty [illegible]

4. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. Neatness, elegance of dress.
6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons in those posts are usually born of families noble and rich, and so derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

8. Tenderness, scrupulousness; mercifulness.
9. Weakness of constitution.

DELICATE. *adj.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Fine, not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.
3. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The chasing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described. *Taylour.*

4. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.
5. Choice; select; excellent.
6. Polite; gentle of manners.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army of such mass and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of. *Bacon, Essay* 58.

8. Pure, clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DELICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully.

Ladies, like variegated tulips, show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope, Epist.* ii. *l.* 41.

2. Finely; not coarsely.
3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy sauces. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

4. Choicely.
5. Politely.
6. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness, softness, effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Deutr.* xxviii. 56.

DELICATES. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Is far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

They their appetites not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marshy weed;
But with thy sickle reap the rankest land,
And minister the made with bounteous hand. *Dryd. Virgil.*

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees,
And can regale himself with toast and cheese. *King's Cookery.*

DELICES. *n. f.* pl. [*delicæ*, Latin.] Pleasures. This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,
Having his warlike weapons cast behind,
And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys. *Fai. Queen.*

DELICIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *de* [illegible], Latin.]

1. Sweet, delicate; that affords delight; agreeable, charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chased him out of paradise, the fairest and most *delicious* part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant of all the whole globe. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

In his last hours his easy wit display,
Like the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay. *Swift.*

Sit I on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye. *Pope's El. to Abelard.*

DELICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her. *Rev.* xviii. 7.

DELICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy.

Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which he sometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

DELIGATION. *n. f.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DELIGHT. *n. f.* [*delice*, Fr. from *deliciæ*, Latin.]

1. Joy, content, satisfaction.

And Saul commanded his servants, saying, commune with David secretly, and say, behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee; now therefore be the king's son-in-law. 1 *Sa.* xviii. 22.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our *delights*:
We'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden's Fables.*

To DELIGHT. *v. a* [*delecto*, Latin.]

1. To please, to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. *Ps.* xxxvii. 4.

To

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, *delighted with* flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, *delighted with* other kinds of weeds. *Locke*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, swill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope's Odyss.*

To DELIGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*

Doth my lord, the king, *delight in* this thing? *2 Sa.* xxiv.

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly *in* his commandments. *Psal.* cxii. 1.

DELIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleasant, charming, full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary use thereof *Sidney, b. v.*

No Spring nor Summer on the mountain seen,
Smiles with gay fruits, or with *delightful* green *Addison.*

DELIGHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleasantly; charmingly, with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply;
[illegible] to hear! *Milton's Paradise Lost*

DELIGHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *delight*] Pleasure; comfort, satisfaction.

This indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge. *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.

DELIGHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight*] Pleasant; de[illegible]

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so *delightsome* for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for *ease*[illegible]

DELIGHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delig*[illegible] delightful manner

DELIGHTSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *delightsome.*] Pleasantness;

To DELINEATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *linea*, Latin]

1. To draw the first draught of a thing, to design

2. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The *hecatompylos* is very large with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Absolon's head. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner

It followeth to *delineate* the region, in which God first planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if [illegible], what the happiness of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

DELINEATION. *n. s.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions of each face, and of what things belong to it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DELINIMENT. *n. s.* [*delinimentum*, Latin] A mitigating, or allaying. *Dict.*

DELINQUENCY. *n. s.* [*delinquentia*, Latin] A fault; a fa[illegible] are in duty; a mi[illegible]

They never punish the greatest and most intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their exciters. *King Charles.*

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou should'st my *delinquencies* exquire,
And with variety of tortures tire? *Sandys's Paraphr. of Job.*

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

DELINQUENT. *n. s.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,
That sooner will accuse the magistrate
Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve
The treason is not acted, than believe. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*

All three ruined, not by war, or any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as *delinquents* and criminals; all three famous writers. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houses. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

To DELIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliquo*, Latin.] To melt, to be dissolved

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate* *Boyle's Chym. Princip.*

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and *deliquated* salt of tartar. *Cudworth on the Creation.*

DELIQUATION. *n. s.* [*deliquatio*, Latin] A melting, a dissolving

DELIQUIUM. n. s. Latin. [a chymical term.] A dissolution by the force of fire, or a dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a noxious humour. *Dict.*

DELIRAMENT. *n. s.* [*deliramentum*, Latin.] A doting or foolish folly. *Dict.*

To DELIRATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Latin.] To dote; to rave, to talk or act idly. *Dict.*

DELIRATION. *n. s.* [*deliratus*, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madness. *Dict.*

DELIRIOUS. *adj.* [*delirus*, Latin.]

1. Light-headed, raving; doting.

The people about him said he had been for some hours *delirious*; but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On her
Delirious flung, sleep from his pillow flies. *Thomson's Spring.*

DELIRIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching *delirium*, and in a feverish *delirium* there is a small inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DELITIGATION. *n. s.* [from *delitigo*, Latin.] A striving, a chiding; a contending. *Dict.*

TO DELIVER. *v. a.* [*deliverer*, French.]

1. To give, to yield; to offer; to present.

In any case thou shalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the sun goeth down. *Deut.* xxiv. 1

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but *deliver* it for the breaches of the house. *2 Kings.*

Yet within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and restore thee unto thy place, and thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou wast his butler. *Gen.* xl. 13.

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and *deliver* such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

2. To cast away, to throw off

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

3. To surrender, to put into one's hands

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to this company? And he said, swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company. *1 Sa.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast *delivered* us for a spoil, and unto captivity. *Tob.* iii. 4.

4. To save, to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Ps.* lxxi. 4.

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford, but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Sh. M. W. of Windsor.*

Thus she the captive did *deliver*;
The captive thus gave up his quiver *P*[illegible]

5. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakespeare.*

Tell me your highness' pleasure,
What from your grace I shall *deliver* to him. *Shakesp. R. III.*

I knew a clergyman, who appeared to *deliver* his sermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is something before her time *deliver'd*. *Sh. Winter's Tale.*

Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones too. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To DELIVER *over. v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty *Ps.* xxvii 12.

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be *delivered over* to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden's Ded. to K. Arthur.*

To DELIVER *up. v. a.*

1. To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own son, but *delivered* him *up* for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? *Rom.* viii. 32.

Are the cities that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Happy having such a son,
That would *deliver up* his greatness so
Into the hand of justice *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

DELIVERANCE. *n. s.* [*deliverance*, French.]

1. The act of delivering a thing to another.

2. The

2. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression;

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bound. *Lu.* iv. 18.

O God, command *deliverances* for Jacob. *Ps.* xliv. 4.

Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my care;
One death, or one *deliv'rance* we will share. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. The act of speaking, utterance; pronunciation.

If sensibly I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have spoke
With one that in her sex, her years profession,
Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weakness. *Sh. All's well that ends well.*

4. The act of bringing children.

Ne or mother

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Deliverer. *n. s.* [from *deliver*.]

1. A saver, a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and thus, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great *deliverer*, who shall bruise
The serpent's head *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii. l. 149.

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preserver. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confess,

She wishes for death, as a *deliverer* from pain. *Bourgeoise.*

2. A relater, one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums, or other materials employed in the unsuccessful trials of them, were not as highly rectified, or otherwise as exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the *deliverers* of those experiments. *Boyle.*

Delivery. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering, or giving.

2. Release, rescue; saving.

He swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

3. A surrender; giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me. *Denham, Dedication.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so old, or not at all defended. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We alledge what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God, not with restraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known. *Hooker, b. v. sect.* 22.

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Wotton.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out. *Is.* xxvi. 7.

Dell. *n. s.* [from *dal*, Dut.]

1. A pit, a valley; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth. Obsolete.

The white, the like same unhappy ewe,
Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew,
Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

I know each lane, and every alley green
Dingle, or bushy *dell* of this wild wood. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

But, foes to sun-shine, most they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human sight *Waller.*

Delph. *n. s.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Dutchland.] A fine sort of earthen ware.

A supper worthy of herself,
Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift*

Deltoide *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the *deltoid* muscle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Deludable. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is no ways *deludable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To Delude. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.]

1. To beguile, to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke I nam'd;
But Reignier, king of Naples, that prevail'd. *Shak. H. VI.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To disappoint, to frustrate.

Delu[illegible]

1. A beguiler; a deceiver, an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, flatterer, say, ah fair *deluder* speak;
Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break. *Granville.*

To Delve. *v. a.* [delfan, Sax. *delven*, Dut. perhaps from δολφος, a hog. *Junius.*]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard
But I will *delve* one yard below the mines,
And blow them at the moon. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor;
With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er. *Dryd. Georg.*

Besides, the filthy swine will oft invade
Thy firm measure, and with *delving* snout
The rooted forest undermine. *Philips.*

2. To fathom, to sift; to sound one's opinion.

What's his name and birth?
—I cannot *delve* him to the root. his father
Was call'd Sicilius. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Delve. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit, a, a den, a cave.

He by and by
His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Where Mammon earst did sun his treasury. *Fairy Queen.*

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by landmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For their barns bread, wives, and selves. *Ben. Johnson.*

A Delve *of Coals*. A certain quantity of coals dug on the mine

Delver. *n. s.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

Deluge. *n. s.* [*déluge*, French, from *diluvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; a laying entirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent, then a *deluge* swells. *Denham.*

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To Deluge. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The restless flood the land would overflow,
By which the *deluged* earth would useless grow. *Blackmore.*

Still the battering waves rush in
Implacable, 'till *deluged* by the foam
The ship sinks, founder'ring in the vast abyss. *Philips.*

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope's Epist.* iii. *l.* 137.

Delusion. *n. s.* [*delusio*, Latin.]

1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

2. A false representation; illusion, errour; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these
True wisdom, finds her not, or by *delusion*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

I waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

Delusive. *adj.* [from *deludo*, Latin.] Apt to deceive, beguiling; imposing on.

When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,
Delusive sighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*

The happy swain you pursue,
'Till you at length believe it true,
Caught by your own *delusive* art,
You fancy first, and then assert. *Prior.*

While the base and grovelling multitude of different nations, ranks and ages were listening to the *delusive* deities, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest *Tatler*, N°. 81.

A vast variety of phænomena, and those many of them so *delusive*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake. *Woodward's Natural History*, p. iv

DELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *deluſory* prejudice. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 12.

DE'MAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A ringleader of the rabble; a populous and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to ſend for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plauſible, inſignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South's Serm.*

Demoſthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular ſtate, yet ſeem to differ in their practice upon this branch of their art. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN
DEMEAN.
DEME'ESNE } *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, French.

That land which a man holds originally of himſelf, called *dominium* by the civilians, and oppoſed to *feodum* or fee, which ſignifies thoſe that are held of a ſuperior lord. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, demiſed or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders, although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is alſo accounted *demeans*. *Philips.*

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demeſnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakeſpeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal juriſdiction and ſeigniory, though the lands of that county in *demeſne* were poſſeſſed for the moſt part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies on Ireland.*

The defects in thoſe acts for planting foreſt-trees might be fully ſupplied, ſince they have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demeſne* of a few gentlemen, and even there, in general, very unſkilfully made, and thriving accordingly. *Swift.*

DEMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the aſking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones. *Dan.* iv. 17.

Giving vent, gives life and ſtrength to our appetites, as he that has the confidence to turn his wiſhes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A queſtion; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

My bookſeller tells me, the *demand* for thoſe my papers increaſes daily. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 124.

4. [In law.] The aſking of what is due. It hath alſo a proper ſignification diſtinguiſhed from plaint; for all civil actions are purſued either by demands or plaints, and the purſuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *praecipe*, there is expreſs demand: in law, as every entry in land-diſtreſs for rent, taking or ſeiſing of goods, and ſuch like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

To DEMAND. *v. a.* [*demander*, French.]

1. To claim; to aſk for with authority.

The pound of fleſh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To queſtion; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war proſpered. 2 *Sa.* xi. 7.

If any friend of Cæſar's *demand*, why Brutus roſe againſt Cæſar, this is my anſwer: Not that I loved Cæſar leſs, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it ſeems,
They crave to be *demanded*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*

The oracle of Apollo being *demanded*, when the war and miſery of Greece ſhould have an end, reply'd, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Peacham on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To proſecute in a real action

DEMA'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded; requeſted; aſked for.

All fums *demandable*, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any ſuch alienation, already made without licence, have been ſtayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation*

DEMA'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from *demand*.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, becauſe he demandeth lands. *Cake.*

One of the witneſſes depoſed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whoſe wife had ſat below the ſquire's lady at church, ſhe the ſaid wife dropped ſome expreſſions, as if ſhe thought her huſband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*demandeur*, French.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that aſks a civil queſtion.

3. One that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

They grow very faſt and fat, which alſo bettereth their taſte, and delivereth them to the *demanders* ready uſe at all ſeaſons. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

DEME'AN *n. ſ.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. Aſpect; preſence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with ſorrowful *demean*,
And deadly hue, an armed corſe did lie. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. To behave; to carry one's ſelf.

Thoſe plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourſelves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours juſtly, and to ourſelves ſoberly and temperately. *South's Sermons.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himſelf towards him, he will make him happy or miſerable for ever. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with ſo high a nymph he might
Demean himſelf the wedding-night. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad,
Elſe he would never ſo *demean* himſelf. *Sh. Com. of Errours.*

DEME'ANOUR. *n. ſ.* [*demener*, French.] Carriage; behaviour

Of ſo inſupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well ſtir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed diſdain. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Angels beſt like us, when we are moſt like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker, b.* i.

His geſtures fierce
He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*, then alone,
As he ſuppos'd, all unobſerv'd, unſeen. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To whom thus Eve, with ſad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I, ſuch title ſhould belong
To me tranſgreſſor! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 162.

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifeſted in all his actions, eſpecially in his whole *demeanour* at the Iſle of Ree, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clar.*

DEME'ANS. *n. ſ. pl.* An eſtate in goods or lands; that which a man poſſeſſes in his own right.

To DEMENTATE. *v. n.* [*dementa*, Latin.] To grow mad.

DEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dementatio*, Latin.] A being mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *n. ſ.* [*demérite*, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Latin.] The oppoſite to merit, ill-deſerving; what makes one worthy of blame or puniſhment

They ſhould not be able once to ſtir, or to murmur, but it ſhould be known, and they ſhortened according to their *demerits*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thou liv'ſt by me; to me thy breath reſign,
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden's Fables.*

Whatever they acquire by their induſtry or ingenuity, ſhould be ſecure, unleſs forfeited by any *demerit* or offence againſt the cuſtom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the ſame with merit; deſert.

'Tis yet to know,
Which when I know that boaſting is an honour,
I ſhall promulgate, I fetch my life and being
From men of royal ſiege; and my *demerits*
May ſpeak, unbonneting, as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, French.] To deſerve blame or puniſhment.

DEME'RSED. *adj.* [from *demerſus*, of *demergo*, Latin.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

DEME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*demerſio*, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymiſtry.] The putting any medicine in a diſſolving liquor. *Dict.*

DEME'SNE. See DEMAIN.

DE'MI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr. *dimidium*, Latin.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only uſed in compoſition, as *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *cannon*.]

DEMI-CANNON *Loweſt.* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and ſix inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is ſix inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun ſix inches four eighths diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ſhot ſix inches one ſixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *of the greateſt Size.* A gun ſix inches and ſix eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of ſix inches five eighths diameter, and thirty-ſix pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a ſleeve? 'Tis like a *demi-cannon*. *Shakeſp.*

Ten

Ten engines, that ſhall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demi-cannon*, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the ſame price that one of theſe will amount to. *Wilkins.*

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *culverin.*]

DEMI-CULVERIN *of the leaſt Size.* A gun four inches two eights diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Diſt.*

DEMI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun four inches four eights diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eights diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN, *elder Sort.* A gun four inches and ſix eights diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length It carries a ball four inches four eight parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Mint Diſt.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins. Raleigh.*

The army left two *demi-culverins*, and two other good guns. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *devil.*] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus enſnar'd my ſoul and body? *Shak. Othel.*

DEMI-GOD. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *god.*] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whoſe eyes had him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god* *Sidney*

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Tranſported *demi-gods* ſtood round,
And men grew heroes at the ſound,
Inflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this *demi-god*. *Pope's Epiſt. of Hor.*

DEMI-LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *lance.*] A light lance; a ſpear; a half-pike.

On their ſteel'd heads, their *demi lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. *Dryden.*

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Faſten'd with leathern thongs to gaul the foe. *Dryden's Æn.*

DEMI-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *man.*] Half a man. A term of reproach.

We muſt adventure this battle, leſt we periſh by the complaints of this barking *demi-man*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

DEMI-WOLF. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *wolf.*] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf *Lyſias*

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DEMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [from *demettre*, *demis*, *demiſe*, French.] Death; deceaſe. It is ſeldom uſed but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demiſe* of queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis*, *demiſe*, French.] To grant at one's death, to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors ſhall not have power to *demiſe* my lands to be purchaſed. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

DEMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*demiſſio*, Latin.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depreſſion.

Inexorable rigour is worſe than a laſche *demiſſion* of ſovereign authority. *L'Eſtrange.*

To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Latin.] To depreſs; to hang down; to let fall. *Diſt.*

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they preſently *demit*, and let fall the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

DEMOCRACY. *n. ſ.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the ſovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the ſervants, by induſtry and virtue, arrive at riches and eſteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*. *Temple.*

The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing thoſe laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

DEMOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *democracy.*] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are ſtill within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, ſo the right of inventing political lyes, is partly in the people. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, French, *demoliор*, Latin.]

1. To throw down buildings; to raze; to deſtroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long ſince have been *demoliſhed*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotſon, Pref.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demoliſh'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden's Ovid.*

DEMO'LISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer; a layer waſte.

DEMOLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] The act of overthrowing or demoliſhing buildings; deſtruction.

Two gentlemen ſhould have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DE'MON. *n. ſ.* [*dæmon*, Latin; δαίμων.] A ſpirit; generally an evil ſpirit; a devil.

I felt him ſtrike, and now I ſee him fly:
Curs'd *demon!* O for ever broken lie
Thoſe fatal ſhafts, by which I inward bleed. *Prior.*

DEMONI'ACAL, DEMO'NIACK. *adj.* [from *demon.*]

1. Belonging to the devil; deviliſh.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chaſe thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, poſſeſſion foul. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical poſſeſſion.

Demoniack phrenſy, moping melancholy. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

DEMO'NIACK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One poſſeſſed by the devil; one whoſe mind is diſturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean ſpirits.

Thoſe lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were reſtored to their right mind, were ſuch as ſought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley's Sermons.*

DEMO'NIAN. *adj.* [from *demon.*] Deviliſh; of the nature of devils.

Demonian ſpirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier called
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Parad. Reg.*

DEMONO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and κράτος.] The power of the devil. *Diſt.*

DEMONO'LATRY. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worſhip of the devil. *Diſt.*

DEMONO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Diſcourſe of the nature of devils. Thus king James entitled his book concerning witches.

DEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* [*demonſtrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable, but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonſtrable* as geometry. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 24.

DEMO'NSTRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonſtrable.*] In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond poſſibility of contradiction.

He ſhould have compelled his miniſters to execute the laws, in thoſe caſes that *demonſtrably* concerned the publick peace. *Cl*

To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonſtro*, Latin.] To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty; to prove in ſuch a manner as reduces the contrary poſition to evident abſurdity.

We cannot *demonſtrate* theſe things ſo, as to ſhew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotſon, Pref.*

DEMONSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*demonſtratio*, Latin.]

1. The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the ſtrongeſt degree of proof; ſuch proof as not only evinces the poſition proved to be true, but ſhews the contrary poſition to be abſurd and impoſſible.

What appeareth to be true by ſtrong and invincible *demonſtration*, ſuch as whereof it is not by any way poſſible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth neceſſarily aſſent. *Hooker*

Where the agreement or diſagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonſtration*. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

Which way ſoever we turn ourſelves, we are encountered with clear evidences and ſenſible *demonſtrations* of a Deity. *Till.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonſtrativus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonſtration; invincibly concluſive; certain.

An argument neceſſary and *demonſtrative*, is ſuch as, being propoſed unto any man, and underſtood, the man cannot chuſe but inwardly yield. *Hooker, Pref.*

2. Having the power of expreſſing clearly and certainly.

Painting is neceſſary to all other arts, becauſe of the need which they have of *demonſtrative* figures, which often give more light to the underſtanding than the cleareſt diſcourſes we can make. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *demonſtrative.*]

1. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an aſſurance either of the good which he deſigns, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonſtratively* certain. *South's Sermons.*

First, I *demonſtratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonſtratively underſtanding the ſimplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *demonſtrate.*] One that proves; one that teaches, one that demonſtrates.

DEMONSTRA'TORY. *adj.* [from *demonſtrate.*] Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

DEMU'LCENT. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying, palliative.

Peafe, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the higheft degree; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when diffolved by digeftion. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMUR *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *demorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections. See DEMURRER.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred*. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To paufe in uncertainty; to ſuſpend determination; to heſitate; to delay the concluſion of an affair.

Upon this rub the Engliſh ambaſſadours thought fit to *demur*, and ſo ſent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a ſudden reſolution in things, wherein the deputies of Delphos would *demur*.

He muſt be of a very ſluggiſh or queruloous humour, that ſhall *demur* upon ſetting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wiſh'd, he eaſily believ'd,
But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, To loth he was to think it true. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

3. To doubt, to have ſcruples or difficulties, to deliberate.

There is ſomething in our compoſition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, conſents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and reſolves and chuſes, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To DEMU'R *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*, for in their looks
Much reaſon, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milt. P. L.*

DEMU'R, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Doubt; heſitation; ſuſpenſe of opinion.

O progeny of heav'n, empyreal thrones!
With reaſon hath deep ſilence and *demur*
Seiz'd us, though undiſmay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*

Certainly the higheſt and deareſt concerns of a temporal life are often times leſs valuable than thoſe of an eternal; and conſequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be ſacrificed to them, whenſoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, Do, and we go ſnacks. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

DEMURE. *adj.* [*de meure*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two moſt lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modeſt grace. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, ſtedfaſt and *demure*. *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modeſt. It is now generally taken in a ſenſe of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they ſhould do theirs. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

There be many wiſe men, that have ſecret hearts and tranſparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* caſting of your eye ſometimes. *Bacon, Eſſay 23.*

A company of mice, peeping out of their holes, ſpied a cat, that lay and looked ſo *demure* as if there had been neither life nor ſoul in her. *L'Eſtrange.*

So cat, transform'd, ſat gravely and *demure*,
Till mouſe appear'd, and thought himſelf ſecure. *Dryden.*

Jove ſent and found, far in a country ſcene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look ſerene,
From which ingredients, firſt, the dext'rous boy
Pick'd the *demure*, the awkward, and the coy. *Swift.*

To DEMURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modeſt.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And ſtill concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

DEMU'RELY. *adv.* [from *demure*.] With affected modeſty, ſolemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a ſober habit,
Talk with reſpect, and ſwear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shakeſp.*

Æſop's damſel, turned from a cat to a woman, ſat very *demurely* at the board's end, 'till a mouſe ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next ſtood hypocriſy with holy leer,
Soft ſmiling, and *demurely* looking down,
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In the following line it is the ſame with ſolemnly. *Ward.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the ſleepers! *Shakeſ.*

DEMU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *demure*.]

1. Modeſty; ſoberneſs, gravity of aſpect.

Her eyes having in them ſuch a cheerfulneſs, as nature ſeemed to ſmile in them, though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureneſs*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor ſoul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modeſty; pretended gravity.

DEMU'RRAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *demur*.] An allowance made by merchants to maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER. *n. ſ.* [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in ali quo vel morari*.] A kind of paufe upon a point of difficulty in action; for, in every action, the controverſy conſiſts either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the caſe plain to the judge, or ſo hard and rare, as it breedeth juſt doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is aſſured of the law, and in ſuch caſe the judge, with his aſſociates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his aſſociates, then is there ſtay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or elſe for all the juſtices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the ſerjeants can ſay of both parts, to adviſe, and ſet down as law, whatſoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowel.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEN. *n. ſ.* [ben, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a ſmall obliquity, under ground; diſtinct from a hole, which runs down perpendicularly.

They here diſperſed, ſome in the air, ſome on the earth, ſome in the waters, ſome amongſt the minerals, *dens* and caves under the earth. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 4.*

2. The cave of a wild beaſt.

What, ſhall they ſeek the lion in his *den*,
And fright him there? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The tyrant's *den*, whoſe uſe, though loſt to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame,
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter ſhown. *Dryden's Fables.*

'Tis then the ſhapeleſs bear his *den* forſakes;
In woods and fields a wild deſtruction makes. *Dryd. Virgil.*

3. *Den* may ſignify either a valley or a woody place, for the Saxon ben imports both. *Gibſon's Camden.*

DENA'Y *n. ſ.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay*.] Denial; refuſal.

To her in haſte, give her this jewel ſay.
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Shakeſp. Twel. Night.*

DENDRO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural hiſtory of trees.

DENI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That which may be denied, that to which one may refuſe belief.

The negative authority is alſo *demable* by reaſon. *Brown.*

DENI'AL. *n. ſ.* [from *deny*.]

1. Negation, the contrary to confeſſion.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifeſt, no man more ready to confeſs, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Refuſal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or conceſſion.

Here comes your father, never make *denial*.
I muſt and will have Catharine to my wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *denial* of landing, and haſty warning us away, troubled us much: on the other ſide, to find people ſo full of humanity, did comfort us. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He, at every freſh attempt, is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*

3. Abnegation, contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all thoſe acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: thoſe are the proper ſcenes, in which we act our confeſſions or *denials* of him. *South's Sermons.*

DENI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deny*.]

1. A contradictor, an opponent; one that holds the negative of a propoſition.

By the word virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word virtue means only courage, or, at moſt, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick, p. i. c. 6. ſ. 3.*

2. A diſowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was ſo fearful when Chriſt looked his *denier* to repentance, what will it be when he ſhall look him into deſtruction. *South's Sermons.*

3. A refuſer; one that refuſes.

It may be I am eſteemed by my *denier* ſufficient of myſelf to diſcharge my duty to God as a prieſt, though not to man as a prince. *King Charles.*

DENIER. *n. ſ.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *dener*, in two ſyllables.] A ſmall denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a ſous.

You will not pay for the glaſſes you have burſt?
—— No, not a *denier*. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

To DENIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken, to make black.

By ſuffering ſome impreſſion from fire, bodies are caſually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own ſmoke.

Hartſhorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat, yet camphire would not at all loſe its whiteneſs. *Boyle.*

DENI'GRATION.

DENIGRA'TION. *n. f.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black.

These are the advement and artificial ways of *denigration*, answerably wereto may be the natural progress. *Brown.*

In several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

DENIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *denizen*.] The act of infranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them. *Davies on Ireland.*

DE'NIZEN. } *n. s.* [from *denaſdeyn*, a man of the city, or *di-*
DE'NISON } *nesyad*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one enfranchised.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies's Preface.*

Thus th' Almighty spake; ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes,
From whence these murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will barely, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to seed as a free *denizen* of the world. *Grew's Cosm. b.*

He summons straight his *denizens* of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To DE'NIZEN *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetize, being several
To these three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their issue incestuous,
Should is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

To DENOMINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

Their commendable purpose being not of every one understood, they have been in latter ages construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. *Hooker, b. v.*

Procrastination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our will? *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DENOMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad, but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryden's Defence of Dramatick Poesy.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*, as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*. *Rogers.*

DENOMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominate*.]

1. That which gives a name, that which confers a distinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

DENOMINA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name, the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* shews you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 30 ÷ 5 = 6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

DENOTA'TION. *n. f.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark, to be a sign of, to betoken; to shew by signs; as, a quick pulse *denotes* a

To DENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impenitence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 815.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others; and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To less than gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 106.*

The sea grew white; the rising waves from far,
Like heralds, first *denounce* the watry war. *Dryden.*

3. To give information against.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* such as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DENOU'NCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse; My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

DENOU'NCER. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares some menace.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *adj.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close, compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass, and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less *dense* it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To DE'NSHIRE *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn baking, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Decombustioning* or *Denseburning*, because most used or first invented here. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DE'NSITY. *n. f.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the density of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent, if dissolved in menstruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air within the vessels being of a less *density*, the outward air would press their sides together, and, being of a greater *density*, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DENTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which gutturals. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 198.

The *semi* consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labio-*dentals*, as also the lingua-*dentals*. *Holder's Elem.*

DE'NTAL *n. f.* A small shell-fish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shape of a *dental*, or *tooth-shell*.

The mouthings, or *dentals*, make a noble show by graceful projections. *Spectator*, No 415.

DENTICULA'TION *n. f.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth.

He owns the *denomination* of the edges of the bill, or those small notches or sections made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew's Museum.*

DENTICULATED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] Set with small

[*dens* and *fricare*, Latin.] A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice*? *Ben. Johns. Catil.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature, most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *Grew's Museum.*

DENTITION. *n. f.* [*dentio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENUDATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

The he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDATION. *n. f.* [from *denudate*.] The act of stripping, or making naked.

To DENUDE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To strip, to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourself of all force to defend us. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

If in Summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DENUNCIA'TION. *n. f.* [*denunciatio*, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciation* or prediction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins did they never read those *denunciations*? *Ward.*

Midst of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. *Congreve.*

DENUNCIA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To DENY'. *v. a.* [*denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict an accusation, not to confess.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not, for she was afraid. *Gen.*

2. To refuse, not to grant.

My young boy
Hath an aspect of intercession, which
Great nature cries—*deny* not. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Ah, charming fair, said I,
How long can you my bliss and your's *deny*? *Dryden.*

3. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you *deny* your God. *Josh.* xxiv 27.

4. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

When St. Paul says, if in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable, he considers Christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ *Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

To DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Latin.] To clear from impediments, to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Such as carry off the feces and mucus, *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEO'BSTRUENT. *n. f* [*deobstruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All lopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DE ODAND. *n. f.* [*deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God, that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cowel*

To DEOPPILA'TE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage, to free from obstructions.

DEOPPILA'TION *n. f* [from *deoppilate*.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual to *oppilations.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 1 2.

DEO'PPILATIVE. *adj.* [from *deoppilate*.] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey on Consumption.*

DEOSCULA'TION *n. f* [*deosculatio*, Latin.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications and *deosculations.* *Stillingfleet.*

To DEPAINT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours, to paint; to shew by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint,
That on his shield *depainted* he did see. *Fairy Queen, b.* 1

2. To describe.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay's Pastorals.*

To DEPART. *v. n.* [*départ*, French.]

1. To go away from a place.

When the people *departed* away, Susanna went into her garden. *Susan.* vii.

He said unto him, go in peace; so he *departed* from him a little way *2 Kings* v. 19.

They *departed* quickly from the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word *Mat.* xxvii.

He, which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made. *Shak. Henry V.*

Barbarossa stayed his course, and returned to Castronovum, whence, better appeased with presents, he *departes* out of that bay *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

And could'st thou leave me, cruel, thus alone;
Not one kind kiss from a *departing* son!
No look, no last adieu! *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To desist from a practice.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom *2 Kings* iii. 3.

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still. *2 Esd.* i

4. To desert, to revolt; to fall away; to apostatise.

In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Isa.* lix. 13.

5. To desist from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

6. To dye; to decease, to leave the world.

As her soul was in *departing*; for she died. *Gen.* iii. 5. 18.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word

As you wish Christian peace to souls *departed*,
Stand these poor people [illegible] *Henry VI.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit,

You have had dispatch in private by the consul;
You are will'd by him this evening
To *depart* Rome, *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*partir*, French; *partior*, Latin.] To divide, to separate.

DEPA'RT *n. f* [*depart*, French.]

1. [illegible]

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,
[illegible] *Henry VI.*

2. Death

When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp,
Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run,
Were brought me of your loss and his *depart* *Shak. H VI.*

3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way. *Dict.*

DEPA'RTER. *n. f.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTMENT. *n. f* [*departement*, French.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person.

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPA'RTURE. *n. f.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow,
Who needs must know of her *departure*, and
Dost seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a sharp torture. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

[illegible]
Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring,
Departure from this happy place. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.

2. Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries. *Sidney.*

They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

3. A forsaking; an abandoning.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.

DEPA'SCENT. *adj.* [*depascens*, Latin.] Feeding greedily.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depascor*, Latin.] To eat up, to consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former. *Spenser's Ireland.*

To DEPAUPERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume.

Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, [illegible] *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEPE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious.

It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil; as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. *Bacon's Nat. Hi.*

To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, French.] To depaint; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of *Spenser*

The red rose medled with the white yfere,
In either cheek *depeincten* lively here. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*, and cracking sounds are heard. *Dryden.*
From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
There is a chain let down from Jove,
So strong, that from the lower end,
They say, all human things *depend*. *Swift.*
The dire ol monster was afar descry'd
Two bleeding babes *depending* at her side. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To be in a state of servitude or expectation; to live subject to the will of others, to retain to others

We work by wit, and not by witchcraft;
And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Never be without money, nor *depend* upon the curtesy of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined

By no means be you perswaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending* in any court of justice
The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,
And doubtful issue of inconstru'd laws. *Prior.*

4. To DEPE'ND *upon*. To rely on, to trust to; to rest upon with confidence, to be certain of.

He resolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*
But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it—he'll remain incog *Addison's Drum. Prol.*
I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon*. *Swift.*

5. To be in a state of dependance; to be at the discretion of others.

Be then desir'd
Of fifty to disquantity your train,
And the remainders, that shall still *depend*,
To be such men as may besort your age. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

6. To rest upon any thing as its cause.

The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDANCE. DEPE'NDANCY. } *n. s.* [from *depend.*]

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.
2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree descending light,
Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a large *dependance* from the bough. *Dryd Virgil.*

3. Concatination; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas should be followed, 'till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another

Every moment we feel our *dependance* upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so *Tillotson, Serm.* 1.

5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over strict combination in divers. *Bacon, Essay* 21.

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently *dependancies*; or descend from ancestors, who have left them great inheritances. *Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome.*

6. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their *dependencies* on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hooker, b.* i. *f.* 4.

They slept in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with such firm *dependance* on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*

7. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as *dependencies* on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder *Locke.*

DEPE'NDANT. *adj.* [from *depend*]

1. In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant*. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 23.

DEPE'NDANT. *n. s.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another, a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general *dependants*, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

For a six-clerk's person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*
His *dependants* shall quickly become his proselytes. *South.*

DEPE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *depend*, Latin. This word, with
DEPE'NDENCY. } many others of the same termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create *dependences*. *Collier on Pride.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty

Let me report to him
Your sweet *dependency*, and you shall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra*

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patents from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependences*, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Concatination; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense;
Such a *dependence* of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the whole creation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*dependens*, Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

None may wear this furr but princes; and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, marquisses, and earls, which they must not exceed in lining their caps therewith. In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furrs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

DEPE'NDENT. *n. s.* [from *dependens*, Latin.] One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DEPE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *depend.*] A dependant; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect,
To be *depender* on a thing that leans? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

DEPERDI'TION. *n. s.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loss; destruction

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dephlegm*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, 'till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*, for some liquors contain also an undiscerned quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the same ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Latin.] To
To DEPHLEGMATE } clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *dephlegm*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray, to represent in colours

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Taylor's Worthy Comm.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *n. s.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin] An application used to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair.

This

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *depilous*, that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *n. f.* [*deplanto*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

DEPLE'TION. *n. f.* [*deplen depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthn.*

DEPLORABLE. *adj.* [from *deplore*, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; dismal, sad, calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon, b. v.*

The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Penn.*

It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning is in that kingdom. *Swift's Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff.*

2. It is sometimes in a more lax and ocular sense, used for contemptible, despicable; as, *deplorable* nonsense, *deplorable* stupidity.

DEPLORABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *deplorable.*] The state of being deplorable; misery, hopelessness. *Locke.*

DEPLO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably, miserably.

[illegible]

God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *Sou.*

DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable, hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side, and when interest shall be made the text and the measure. *L'Estrange, Fab. 30.*

DEPLORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deplore*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

But chaste Diana, who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

DEPLO'RER. *n. f.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner, one that laments.

DEPLUMA'TION. *n. f.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]

1. A plucking, or plucking off the feathers.

2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or security.

2. To risque upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depone*
As much, as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *n. f.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only, as *fateor*, I confess. *Clare's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPOPULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns, and driven plains. *Dryden's Æn.*

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations, thousands fall
His victims. *Phillips.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste, destruction of mankind.

How did'st thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end so sad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *depopulate.*] A dispeopler, a destroyer of mankind, a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.] To carry; to demean, to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner [illegible]. *Hayward.*

DEPO'RT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Demeanour, grace of attitude, behaviour, deportment.

She Deria's self
In grant surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Of manners are one rising, eminent
In wise *deport*, space much of right and wrong. *Mil[illegible]*

[illegible], [illegible.] [illegible] exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

[illegible] general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. f.* [*departement*, French.]

1. Conduct; management, manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Hayward.*

2. Demeanour, behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

[illegible], of the king what shall of him become?
[illegible]e duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*. *Shak. H VI.*

May your sick fame still languish 'till it d[illegible]
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpity'd, be *depos'd*, and alive. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Deposed consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler, N°. 53.*

3. To take away, to divest, to strip off.

You may my glories and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shak. Rich. III.*

4. To give testimony, to attest.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*,
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

It was usual for him that dwelt in South-wark, or Fotthill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in use.

According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witness.

Love straight stood up and *deposed*, a lie could not come from the mouth of *Leonarte*. *Sidney, b. [illegible].*

DEPO'SITARY. *n. f.* [*de ofitar us*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all.
—And in good time you gave it.
—Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*;
[illegible]
With such a number. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *depositе* her eggs. *L'Estrange.*

[illegible]
the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*. *Garth.*

When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment when there, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.

3. To place at interest.

God commands us to return us to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness, not to *deposite* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Sprat.*

4. To lay aloe.

The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those ills, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *n. f.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

2. A pledge, a pawn; a thing given as a security.

3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had since Marseilles, and lately left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *deposite*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION. *n. f.* [from *depositus*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving publick testimony.

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'SITORY. *n. f.* [from *depositus*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depositary* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places, but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Addison.*

DEPRAVATION. *n. f.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by accident in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners [illegible]

2. The ſtate of being made bad, degeneracy, depravity
We have a catalogue of the blackeſt ſins that human nature, in its high ſt *depravation*, is capable of committing *South.*
3. Detraction, cenſure; a ſenſe not now in uſe.
Stubborn critics are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to ſquare all the ſex *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To DEPRA'VE *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to corrupt [illegible]

ſcripture, notwithſtanding the endeavours of Infidels to abolish, and the miſchief of heretics always to *deprave* the ſame. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 22.*
Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves*? *Shakeſp. Timon.*
But from me what can proceed,
But all corrupt, both mind and will *depraved*. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
A taſte which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawleſs ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint,

? Our original *depravedneſs*, and
part to all evil. *Hammond's Pr. Catech.*

1 [illegible] from *deprave*] A vitiated ſtate, cor-

He mentioneth men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of ſight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRAVER *n. ſ.* [from *deprave*] A corrupter, he that cauſes

] Corruption, a vitiated

C [illegible] *n.* [*deprecor*, Latin]
1 To pray againſt *Did*
2 To entreat, to petition. *Di*
Did.

1
h he ſets
gods adore
Prior.

3 To beg off, to pray deliverance from
In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgd of God's juſtice in chaſtning, as well as
guilty. *Grew's Cojmol. Sa*

Sp's Sermon ..
The judgments which we would *deprecate*, are not removed. *Swaringe.*
The Italian entered them in his prayers amongſt the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*
I [illegible]
1 Intreaty, petition.
2. An excuſing, a begging pardon for.
3 ayer againſt ev
I, with leave of ſpeech implor'd,
And he mine *deprecation*, thus reply'd. *Milton's Parad. Loſt*
Intermutation they generally conceived to be a good ſign, or a bad one, and ſo, upon this motion, they commonly uſed a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate*] That ſerves to de-
[illegible], [illegible], apr

Biſhop Fox underſtanding that the Scottiſh king was ſtill diſcontent, being troubled that the occaſion of breaking of the truce ſhould grow from his men, ſent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottiſh king to appeaſe him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECATOR *n. ſ.* [*deprecator*, Latin]
1 One that ſues for another, an interceſſor; a ſolicitor. *Dict.*
2. An excuſer
T PRECIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Latin]
1 To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue
They preſumed upon that mercy, which, in all their converſations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and miſrepresent *Add.*
As there are none more ambitious of fame, than thoſe who [illegible] to put for it is very natural for ſuch as have not ſucceeded in it to *depreciate* the works of thoſe who have *Spect.*

To DEPRE'DATE. *v. n.* [*deprædor*, Latin.]
To rob; to plunder

th the ſubſtance of the body more ſolid and compact, and ſo leſs apt to be conſumed and *depredated* by the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 299.

[illegible] inted to determine all matters of
ween the ſubjects of both kingd had never been before ſo free from robberies and
s through his reign. *Heylin.*
ty, waſte.
The ſpeedy *depredation* of air upon watry moiſture, and

verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in nothing more viſible than in the ſudden diſcharge or vaniſhing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glaſs, or the blade of a ſword, or any ſuch poliſhed body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 91.

DEPREDATOR *n. ſ.* [*depræda*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.
It is reported, that the ſhrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, ſet near together, one or both wild: the cauſe is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them ſtarveth the other. *Bacon.*
We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books, theſe we call *depredators*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To DEPREHEND *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin]
1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.
That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hayward, b. iii. ſ. 11.*
Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in ſo groſs and impious an impoſture *More.*
2. To diſcover; to find out a thing, to come to the knowledge or underſtanding of
The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do ſo great effects, have not been obſerved at all, becauſe they are inviſible, and incur not to the eye, but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 98.

DEPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehend*]
1. That may be caught
2. That may be apprehended, conceived, or underſtood. *L'E*

DEPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Capableneſs of being caught.
2. Intelligibleneſs; eaſineſs to be underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*deprehenſio*, Latin]
1. A catching or taking unawares.
A diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, of *deprimo*, Latin]
1 To preſs or thruſt down.
2 To let fall, to let down.
The ſame thing I have tried by letting a globe reſt, and raiſing or *depreſſing* the eye, or otherwiſe moving it to make the angle of a juſt magnitude. *Newton's Opt.*
3. To humble; to deject, to ſink.
Others *depreſs* their own minds, deſpond at the firſt difficulty, and conclude that the making any progreſs in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*
If we conſider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depreſs* the mind, with tranſient unexpected gleams of joy, would take care not to grow too wiſe for ſo great a pleaſure of life. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 249.
Paſſion can *depreſs* or raiſe
The heavenly, as the human mind *Prior.*

DEPRE'SSION *n. ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of preſſing down.
2. The having or being in a ſurface.
The beams of light are ſuch ſolid bodies, that, in reſpect of them, even ſurfaces that are ſenſibly ſmooth, are not exact yet they have their own degree of roughneſs, conſiſting of little protuberances and *depreſſions*; and conſequently ſuch inequalities may ſerve to give bodies different colours, as we ſee in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when moſt carefully poliſhed. *Boyle on Colours.*
If the bone be much depreſſed, and the fiſſure conſiderably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fiſſure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the uſe of the trapan, not doubting but a ſmall *depreſſion* of the bone will diſcover it, or caſt off, by the benefit of nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
3. The act of humbling; abaſement.
Depreſſion of the nobility may make a king more abſolute, but leſs ſafe. *Bacon's Uranom. Ration* 28.

DEPRE'SSION *of an Equation* [in algebra], is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms by diviſion. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSION *of a Star* [with aſtronomers], is the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon below, and is meaſured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, paſſing through the ſtar, intercepted between the ſtar and the horizon. *L'E*

DEPRE'SSOR *n. ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Latin.]
1. He that keeps or preſſes down.
2. An oppreſſor.

DEPRE'SSOR [In anatomy] A term given to ſeveral muſcles of the body, whoſe action is to depreſs the parts to which they adhere.

DEPRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Latin] An epithet applied to one of the ſtraight muſcles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its uſe being to pull it downwards. *Phil. Trans.*
All I ſhall farther take notice of, ſhall be only the [illegible] equilibration of all oppoſite and antagoniſt muſcles, affected partly by the natural poſture of the body and the eye, w[illegible] *Le Hoon.*

DEPRIVATION *n. ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.
Fools whoſe end is deſtruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION [in law], is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing, to take it away from him.
   God hath *deprived* her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding *Job* xxxix. 17.
   He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clarendon.*
   Now wretched Oedipus, *deprived* of sight,
   Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope's Statius.*
2. To hinder, to debar from.
   From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
   His blessed countenance. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.
   The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
   Deprived of sepulchres, and funeral due. *Dryden's Æn.* vi.
3. To release, to free from
   Most happy he,
   Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
   Remembrance of all pains which him oppresst. *Spenser.*
4. To put out of an office.
   A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said, that if they *deprived* him it should cost an hundred mens lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *n. s.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.
   As for men, although they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water, yet that foundation had a long continuance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
   We have large and deep caves of several *depths*, the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*
   The left to that unhappy region tends,
   Which to the *depth* of Tartarus descends. *Dryden's Æn.*
   For though, in nature, *depth* and height
   Are equally held infinite,
   In poetry the height we know
   'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*
2. Deep place; not a shoal.
   The salt tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
   And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. The abyss; a graph of infinite profundity.
   When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he set a compass upon the face of the *depth.* *Prov.* viii. 27
4. The middle or height of a season.
   And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
   You plow the raging seas to coasts unknown. *Denham*
   The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of Winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*
5. Abstruseness; obscurity
   There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of schoolmen divinity. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Batallion*, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, French.] To deflower, to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPULSION *n. s.* [*depulsion*, Latin.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depulsus*, Latin.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French, from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.
   Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analize them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ, art having made them more simple, or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them to us. *Boyle.*

DEPURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; freed from dregs and impurities.
2. Pure; not contaminated.
   Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glanv.*

DEPURA'TION. *n. s.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.
   Brimstone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vivum*, or is of a fadder colour, and, after *depuration*, such as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
   What hath been hitherto discoursed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle's Spring of the Air*
2. The cleansing of a wound from its filth.

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanse, to free from impurities.
2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.
   It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.
2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.
   Cut me off the heads
   Of all the favourites that the absent king
   In *deputation* left behind him here,
   When he was personal in the Irish war *Shakesp. Henry* IV
   He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of sublunary affairs unto subalunary *deputations.* *Brown.*
   The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South's Sermons.*

To DEPU'TE *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To send with a special commission, to impower one to transact instead of another
   And Absalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. 2 *Sa*
   A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may correct and remove him for his demerits. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
   And Lanus thus, *deputed* by the rest,
   The heroes welcome, and their thanks expressed. *Roscomm.*

DE'PUTY *n. s.* [*depute*, Fr from *deputatus*, Latin.] A lieutenant; a viceroy, one that is appointed by a special commission to govern and act instead of another.
   He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
   He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*
2. Any one that transacts business for another.
   Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hooker, b.* v *f.* 21.
   A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*, for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon, Essay* 28.
3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Phillips.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of.
   This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its allay, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is *dequantitated* by fire, and possibly by frequent e[illegible]
   Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 2.

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from *beor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a* [*deraciner*, French.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.
   Her fallow leas,
   The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
   Doth root upon, while that the coulter rusts
   That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
2. To abolish, to destroy; to extirpate

To DERAIGN. } [illegible]
To DERAIGN. }

1. To prove, to ju[illegible]
   When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*
2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERAIGNMENT } *n. s.* [from *deraign*]
DERAINMENT }

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A disordering or turning out of course
3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.
   In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *disraier*, or *disarranger*; that is, turning out of course, disparing, or setting out of order, as *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions. *Blount.*

DERAY. *n. s.* [from *desraier*, French, to turn out of the right [illegible]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.
2. Merriment, jollity; solemnity. *Dugd.*

To DERE *v. a* [derian, Saxon] To hurt. *Cowel.*
   So from immortal race he does proceed,
   That mortal hands may not withstand his might;
   Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed,
   For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

DERELICT

DERELI'CTION. *n. f.* [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forsaking or leaving, an abandoning.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *derelection* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

DERELICTS. *n. f.* pl. [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away or relinquished by the owner. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.]

1. To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

And before whose presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tillotson, Serm.*

These sons, ye gods, who with flagit ous pride
Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*. *Pope's Statius.*

DERI'DER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker, a scoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *derisers* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERISION. *n. f.* [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

2. Contempt, scorn; a laughing stock.

I was a derision daily, every one mocketh me. *Jer. xx. 7.*

[illegible] as a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Ps. xliv. 13.*

Imprisoned, adjudged, overcome, led bound,
Thy foes *derision*, captive, poor and blind,
Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 1654.*

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the prophane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 255.

DERISIVE. *adj.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast,
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate addrest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DERISORY. *adj.* [*derisorius*, Latin.] Mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE. *adj.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South's Sermons.*

DERIVA'TION. *n. f.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A drawing of water; a turning of its course, etcetera out.

When it began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground, and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course 'till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The tracing of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation.* *Wiseman on Tumours.*

DERI'VATIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

DERI'VATIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] That thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I stand for. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The word honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honour, which signifies credit or honour. *South's Sermons.*

DERI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of any thing, letting out; communicating.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South's Sermons.*

2. To deduce from its original.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle on Colours.*

This property of it seems rather to have been *derived* from the Pretorian soldiers, who insolently affirmed the disposing of the empire. *Decay of Piety.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient sect of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason, for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *derived* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, and to all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

The censors of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons, yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South' Sermons.*

4. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

5. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its original.

To DERI'VE *v. n.*

1. To come from, to owe its origin to.

He that resists the pow'r of Ptolomy,
Resists the pow'r of heaven, for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. [illegible]

2. To descend.

I am, my lord, as well *derived* as he,
As well possessed. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

DERI'VER. *n. f.* [from *derive.*]

1. One that draws or fetches from the original.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other mens sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to [illegible] *South's Sermons.*

DERN. *adj.* [beapn, Saxon.]

1. Sad, solitary.

2. Barbarous, cruel. Obsolete.

DERNIER. *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To DEROGATE *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or custom, so as to diminish its former value.

By several contrary customs and styles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated.* *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.

To DEROGATE *v. n.* To degenerate, to do a thing contrary to one's calling or dignity.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

DEROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DEROGATION. [illegible]

1. The act of abrogating and making void a former law or [illegible]

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South's S.*

2. A disparaging; lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from.*

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after reluctate to maintain. *Hooker, Preface.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no disprayse. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation* to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon, Essay 21.*

I say

I lay not this in *derogation* to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. *Dryden.*

I believe there are none of these patriots who will think it a *derogation* from their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from the intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 39.

DEROGATIVE. *adj* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; lessening the value of.

That spirits are corporeal seems to me a conceit *derogative* to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets and charms, as we have declared before. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

DEROGATORILY. *adv.* [from *derogatory.*] In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORINESS. *n. s.* [from *derogatory.*] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORY. *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.] That lessens the value of

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God and the wisdom of the creation. *Brown.*

These depraved beings, as they are commonly understood, are *derogatory* from the wisdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employ subservient divinities. *Cheyne's P*

DERVIS. *n. s.* [*derviz*, French.] A Turkish priest.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,
Their *dervises* dare an impostor preach. *Cowley.*

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DESCANT. *n. s.* [*discant*, Italian.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*. *Shakespeare.*

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous *descant* sang. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure, or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy *descant*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Such kindness would supplant our unkind reportings, and severe *descants* upon our brethren. *Government of the Tongue*

To DESCANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts.

2. To discourse at large; to make speeches in a sense of censure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And *descant* on mine own deformity. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict? *Milton.*

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To DESCEND. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Latin.]

1. To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. *Matt.* vii. 25.

The brook that *descended* out of the mount. *Deutr.* ix. 21.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow. *Dryden.*

Thou, with stones
Of gushing torrents and *descending* rains. *Addison's Cato.*

O goddess! who, *descending* from the skies,
Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. To come down in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall *descend* into battle, and perish. 1 *Sa.* xxvi. 10.

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as an enemy.

For pious fire preserve the son,
His wish'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known
The Grecian fleet, *descending* on the town. *Dryden.*

A foreign foe upon the shore *descends*,
Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends. *Dryden.*

5. To proceed from an original, to be extracted from.

Despair *descends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear, [illegible] and impatience. *Collier against Despair.*

[illegible] is younger brother to a baronet, and *descended* of the ancient family of the Wimbles. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 108.

6. To pass in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we know that all the property, and the estate of the father, ought to *descend* to the elder son; yet the father's paternal dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by inheritance.

The inheritance of both rule over men and property, and things sprung from the same original, and were to *descend* by the same rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the *descending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

7. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they *descended* to particulars. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCEND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *descend* the hill;
Descended Adam to the bow'r, where Eve
Lay sleeping. *Milton's Paradise L.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as we climbed as when we *descended* them, we had [illegible] ning along with the road. *Addison on Italy.*

In the midst of this open plains, a high [illegible] that there would be no mounting or *descending* it, were not it made up of a loose crumbled earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*

D[illegible]

offspring of an ancestor, he that is in the line of generation at whatever distance

The *descendants* of Neptune were planted there. *Locke.*

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more authentic manner than it had been declared to any of my *descendants* before them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DESCE'NDENT. *adj* [*descendens*, Latin. It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking, coming down, descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards, and this *descendent* juice is that which [illegible] nourishes both fruit and plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another as an ancestor.

More than mortal [illegible]
Speaks thee *descendent* of a heav'nly race. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. iv.

DESCE'NDIBLE. *adj* [from *descend.*]

1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries those honorary fees and infeudations were *descendible* to the eldest, and not to all the males. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

DESCE'NSION. *n. s.* [*descensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of falling or sinking [illegible]

2. A declension, a degr[illegible]

From a god to a bull! a heavy *descent*!
It was [illegible] transformation; that shall be mine. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Cyclopædia.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *descension.*] Relating to descent.

DESCE'NT. *n. s.* [*descente*, Lat. *descente*, French.]

1. The act of passing from a higher place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent*? *Blackmore.*

2. Progress downwards.

Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things above. *Locke.*

3. Ouquart [illegible]

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or an ascending plane, without which they could not flow at all. *Woodward's Natural History*, p. iii.

4. Lowest place.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust below thy feet,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom in allusion to the height of ships.

At the first *descent* on shore, he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

The duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate *descent* upon the Isle of Ree, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost. *Clarendon.*

Arise, true judges, in your own defence,
Controul those foplings, and declare for sense,
For should the fools prevail, they stop not there,
But make their next *descent* upon the fair. *Dryden.*

6. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its *descent* and conveyance. *Locke.*

4. The ſtate of proceeding from an original or progenitor.
All of them, even without ſuch a particular claim, have great reaſon to glory in their common *deſcent* from Abraham, Iſaac and Jacob, to whom the promiſe of the bleſſed ſeed was ſeverally made. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. Birth; extraction; proceſs of lineage
I give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To bar my maſter's heirs in true *deſcent!*
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakeſ. Richard III.*
Virtue, for high *deſcent* and graceful mien,
Was firſt, and favour'd by the Latian queen. *Dryden's Æ.*

6. Offſpring; inheritors; thoſe proceeding in the line of generation.
The care of our *deſcent* perplexes us moſt,
Which muſt be born to certain woe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
From him
His whole *deſcent*, who thus ſhall Canaan win. *Milt. P. L.*

10. A ſingle ſtep in the ſcale of genealogy; a generation.
No man living is a thouſand *deſcents* removed from Adam himſelf *Hooker, b. iii. ſ. 1.*
Then all the ſons of theſe five brethren reign'd
By due ſucceſs, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven *deſcents* the crown retain'd,
Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

11. A rank in the ſcale or order of being.
How have I then, with whom to hold converſe,
Save with the creatures which I made, and thoſe
To me inferior, infinite *deſcents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee. *Milton's P. Loſt.*

To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*deſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.
I pray thee, overname them, and as thou nam'ſt them,
I will *deſcribe* them, and according to my deſcription, level at my affection. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
He that writes well in verſe will often ſend his thoughts ſearch, through all the treaſure of words that expreſs any one idea in the ſame language, that ſo he may comport with the meaſures, or the rhyme of the verſe which he writes, or with own moſt beautiful and vivid ſentiments of the

2. [illegible] about the head *dy*

3. To diſtribute into proper heads or diviſions.
Men paſſed through the land, and *deſcribed* it by cities in a book. *Joſ.* xviii. 9.
in a lax manner by the promiſcuous mention of general and particular. See DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIBER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſcribe.*] He that deſcribes
From a planter on and colony of theirs, an iſland near Spain was by the Greek *deſcribers* named Erythra. *Brown.*

DESCRIER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſcoverer, a deteſter.
Thus his labour vainly gone,
The glad *deſcrier* ſhall not miſs
To taſte the nectar of a kiſs. *Cowley.*

DESCRIPTION. *n. ſ.* [*deſcriptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deſcribing; [illegible] or aſſemblage of perceptible properties.
The ſentence or paſſage in which any thing is deſcribed
A poet muſt refuſe tedious and unneceſſary *deſcriptions*: a robe which is too heavy, is leſs an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*
Sometimes miſguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for ſtreams immortaliz'd in ſong,
That loſt in ſilence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
While run for ever by the muſe's ſkill,
And in the ſmooth *deſcription* murmur ſtill. *A*
abſtraction.
The firſt of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the moſt remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a *deſcription*, whereas the definition is called perfect when it is compoſed of the eſſential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watts's Logick.*

4. The qualities expreſſed in a deſcription.
I'll pay a thouſand pounds, and a [illegible],
Before a tithe of this *deſcription*
Shall loſe a hair. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To DESCRY. *v. a.* [*deſcrier*, French.]
1. To eſpy; to diſcover any thing ſuddenly diſcovered, as, the enemy, that he gave notice of their approach.
This word is now obſolete, but gave occaſion to thoſe which

2. To ſpy out, to eſpy at a diſtance.
And the ſpies of Joſeph ſent to *deſcry* Bethel. *Jud.* i. 23.
The mind, I think, is gone to *deſcry*
Th' ſtrength o' th' enemy *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To detect, to find out any thing concealed.
Of the king they got a ſight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen at her own table; but the other place *deſcryed*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambaſſador in England. *Hayward.*

4. To diſcover, to perceive by the eye, to ſee any thing diſtant or abſent
Thus diſguiſt, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him *deſcry'd*,
And through the watchmen, who him never eſpy'd.
Hubberd's Tale.
The ſpirit of deep prophecy ſhe hath;
What's paſt and what's to come ſhe can *deſcry*. *Shak. H VI.*
That planet would, unto our eyes, *deſcrying* only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon ſeems. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, b. i. c. 7.*
And now their way to earth they had *deſcry'd*,
To Paradiſe firſt tending. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*
Although the motion of light be not *deſcried*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body *Locke on Bodies.*
A tow'r ſo high, it ſeem'd to reach the ſky,
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *deſcry*
All Troy *Denham.*
Once more at laſt look back, ſaid I,
Thyſelf in that large glaſs *deſcry*. *Prior.*

DESCRY'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſcovery; thing diſcovered.
How near's the other army?
—Near, and on ſpeedy foot, the main *deſcry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To DESECRATE. *v. a.* [*deſacro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpoſe to which any thing is conſecrated.
The founders of monaſteries imprecated evil on thoſe who ſhould *deſecrate* their donations. *Sanderſon's Survey.*

DESECRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſecrate*.] The abolition of conſecration.

DESERT. *n. ſ.* [*deſertum*, Latin.] A wilderneſs; ſolitude; waſte country; an inhabited place.
Be alive again,
And dare me to the *deſert* with thy ſword.
Of trembling inhabitant, then proteſt me
The baby of a girl. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
He, looking round on every ſide, beheld
A pathleſs *deſert*, duſk with horrid ſhades. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

DESERT. *adj.* [*deſertus*, Latin.] Waſte, wild, ſolitary, uninhabited; uncultivated, untilled.
I have words
That would be howl'd out in the *deſert* air,
Where hearing ſhould not catch them. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
He found him in a *deſert* land, and in the waſte howling wilderneſs. *Deutr.* xxxii. 10.
The promiſes and bargains between two men in a *deſert* iſland are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a ſtate of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

To DESERT. *v. a.* [*deſerter*, French; *deſero*, Latin.]
1. To forſake, to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherouſly.
I do not remember one man, who heartily wiſhed the paſſing of that bill, that ever *deſerted* them 'till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

2. To leave; to abandon.
What is it that holds and keeps them in fixed ſtations and intervals, againſt an inceſſant and inherent tendency to *deſert* them? *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enliſted

DESERT. *n. ſ.* [properly *deſſert*: the word is originally French.] The laſt courſe, the fruit or ſweetmeats with which a feaſt is concluded. See DESSERT.

DESERT. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert*.]
1. Qualities or conduct conſidered with reſpect to rewards or puniſhments; degree of merit or demerit.
Being of neceſſity a thing common, it is, through the manifold perſuaſions, diſpoſitions, and occaſions of men, with equal *deſert* both of praiſe and diſpraiſe, ſhunned by ſome, by others deſired. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 46.*
The baſe o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deſerts*, all kind of natures,
That labour on the boſom of this ſphere
To propagate their ſtates. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
Uſe every man after his *deſert*, and who ſhall 'ſcape whipping? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.
More to move you,
Take my *deſerts* to his, and join them both. *Shakeſ. Timon.*
All *deſert* imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deſerved, or made due. *South's Sermons.*

3. Excellence, right to reward; virtue.

DESE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert*.]
1. He that has forſaken his cauſe or his poſt
The members of both houſes, who at firſt withdrew, were counted *deſerters*, and outed of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*
Straight to their ancient cals, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd *deſerters* will repair *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
Hoſts of *deſerters*, who your honour ſold,
And baſely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enliſted.

They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemies. *Decay of Piety.*

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity. *Tatler*, N° 59.

3 He that forsakes another; an abandoner

The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their power, would certainly have shewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESERTION *n. s.* [from *desert.*]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other. *Rogers, Serm.* v

3. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South's Sermons.*

DESERTLESS. *adj.* [from *desert.*] Without merit, without claim to favour or reward

She said she lov'd;
Lov'd me *deserterless* who, with shame confest
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

To DESERVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, French.]

1. To be worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker*, b. i.

Some of us love you well; and ev'n those some
Envy your great *deservings*, and good name. *Shak. Hen.* IV.
All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
What he *deserves* of you and me I know. *Shak. H.* VI. I.
Yet well, if here would end
The misery I *deserv'd* it, and would bear
My own deservings. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 727.
Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway's Orphan.*

Deserves it, he *deserves* it not from me. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Since my Orazia's death I have not seen
A beauty so *deserving* to be queen,
He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republick, was an admirable speaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

2. To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice one man may merit and *deserve* of another. *South's Sermons.*

DESERVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deserve.*] Worthily, according to desert, whether of good or evil

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,
Deservedly made vassal. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*, b. iv.
A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that [illegible] he endeavours to subvert. *Addis. Freeholder.*

DESERVER. *n. s.* [from *deserve.*] A man who merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good sense.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his deserts are past. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra*
Heavy, with some high minds, as an overweight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers* do perchance grow intolerable presumers. *Wotton.*

Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and prizes are proposed to the best *deservers*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

DESICCANTS. *n. s* [from *desiccate.*] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *desiccants*, and washes *Wiseman's Surgery*

To DESICCATE. *v. a.* [*siccus*, Latin.] To dry up, to exhale moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth in to the pores. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 852.

Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine helpeth to digest and *desiccate* the moisture. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea, or some *desiccated* places thereof, by the heat of the sun. *Hale.*

DESICCATION. *n. s.* [from *desiccate.*] The act of making dry, the state of being dried

As spirits issue out of the body, there followeth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption, as in brick, evaporation of bodies liquid, &c. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 349.

DESICCATIVE *adj.* [from *desiccate.*] That which has the power of drying

To DESIDERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Lat.] To want, to miss, to desire in absence. A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much *desiderated* problem. *Cheyne.*

DESIDIOUS. *adj.* [*desidiosus*, Latin.] Idle; lazy, heavy. *Di.*

To DESIGN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Latin; *designer*, French.]

1. To purpose, to intend any thing

2. To form a scheme with a particular purpose with *for*

The acts of religious worship were purposely *designed* the acknowledgment of a being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. *Stillingfleet.*
You are not for obscurity *designed*,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.

3 To devote to an end only, with *to*

One of those places was *designed* by the old man *to* his son. *Clarend.*

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune, but was *designed to* the study of the law. *Dryd.*

4. To plan, to project, to form in idea.

We are to observe whether it be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *designed*, then, whether it well coloured, which be the two general heads. *Wotton.*

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryden's Æn.*

5 [illegible] enough to make a man a subject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world, but there must ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESIGN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1 [illegible]

2. A scheme, a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remnant of his life? *Tillotson, Serm.*

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another

A sedate settled *design* upon another man's life, put him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek medals one may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes.
Thy hand strikes out some new *designs*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope's Ep.*

DESIGNABLE. *adj.* [*designo*, Latin.] Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant. *Digby.*

DESIGNATION. *n. s.* [*designatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough; one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that burough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment, direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titulary pretence, grounded upon the will and *designation* of Edward the Confessor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution. *Locke.*

DESIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *designed.*] Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose, not ignorantly, not inadvertently, not fortuitously

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put them in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour *Locke.*

Use made things, that is to say, some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve for. *Ray on the Creation.*

DESIGNER. *n. s.* [from *design.*]

1. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety.*

2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between designing and poetry, for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Dryden*

DESIGNING. *participial adj.* [from *design.*] Insidious, treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compelling,
Designing, mercenary, and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought. *Southern.*

DESIGNLESS. *adj.* [from *design.*] Without intention, without design; unknowing, inadvertent

DESIGNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *designless.*] Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designless* conspiring voices are as differing as the contrary inspective fingers. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

DESIGNMENT. *n. s.* [from *design.*]

1. An

1. A ſcheme of hoſtility.

News, lords, our wars are done:
The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo bang'd the Turks,
That their *deſignment* halts. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. A plot; a malicious intention.

She received advice both of the king's deſperate eſtate, and of the duke's *deſignments* againſt her. *Heywood.*

3. The idea, or ſketch of a work.

The ſcenes which repreſent cities and countries are not really ſuch, but only painted on boards and canvaſs, but ſhall that excuſe the ill nature or *deſignment* of them? *Dryden.*

When abſent, yet we conquer'd in his right,
For though that ſome mean artiſt's ſkill were ſhown
In managing colours, or in placing light,
Yet ſtill the fair *deſignment* was his own. *Dryden.*

DESIRABLE. *adj.* [from *deſire.*]

1. Pleaſing, delightful.

She then let drop ſome expreſſions about an agate ſnuff-box; I immediately took the hint, and bought one, being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *deſirable* in her eyes. *Addiſon's Guardian, N°.*

Our own ſex, our kindred, our houſes, and our very names, ſeem to have ſomething good and *deſirable* in them. *Watts.*

2. That which is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs.

Abridged caſes, collected by men of great ſagacity, will improve his mind, toward acquiring this *deſirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

He cannot but confeſs, that it is a thing the moſt *deſirable* to man, and moſt agreeable to the goodneſs of God, that he ſhould ſend forth his light and his truth by a ſpecial revelation of his will. *Rogers, Sermon.*

DESIRE. *n. ſ.* [*deſir*, Fr. *deſio*, Ital. *deſiderium*, Lat.] Wiſh, eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy.

Drink provokes, and unprovokes, it provokes the *deſire*, but it takes away the performance. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Deſire's the vaſt extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

Deſire is the meaſineſs a man finds in himſelf upon the abſence of any thing, whoſe preſent enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

It is in a man's power only to obſerve what the ideas are that take their turns in his underſtanding, or elſe to direct the ſort, and call in ſuch as he hath a *deſire* or uſe of. *Locke.*

To DESIRE. *v. a.* [*deſirer*, French; *deſiderare*, Latin.]

1. To wiſh, to long for; to covet.

Thou ſhalt not *deſire* the ſilver or gold. *Deut.* vii. 25.

2. To expreſs wiſhes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a *deſiring* look. *Dryden.*

3. To aſk; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *deſire* your grace of pardon;
I muſt away this night. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

But ſince you take ſuch intereſt in our woe,
And Troy's diſaſtrous end *deſire* to know,
I will reſtrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our laſt fatal night befell. *Dryden's Æneis.*

DESIRER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſire.*] One that is eager of any thing; a wiſher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the *deſirers*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

DESIROUS. *adj.* [from *deſire.*] Full of deſire, eager; longing after; wiſhing for.

The ſame piety which maketh them that are in authority *deſirous* to pleaſe and reſemble God by juſtice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 1.*

Be not *deſirous* of his dainties, for they are deceitful meat. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

Men are drowſy and *deſirous* to ſleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and ſtretch. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory, N°.* 296.

Adam the while,
Waiting *deſirous* her return, had wove
Of choiceſt flow'rs a garland. *Milton, Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, *deſirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

DESIROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſirous.*] Fulneſs of deſire; eagerneſs. *Dict.*

DESIROUSLY. *adv.* [from *deſirous.*] Eagerly, with deſire; with ardent wiſhes. *Dict.*

To DESIST. *v. n.* [*deſiſto*, Latin.] To ceaſe from any thing; to ſtop.

—, thou art diſcern'd,
And toil'ſt in vain; nor me in vain moleſt. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or abſurd, but will readily *deſiſt* from it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

DESISTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiſt.*] The act of deſiſting, ceſſation.

Men uſually give freeſt where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuſe of their *deſiſtance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESITIVE. *adj.* [*deſitus*, Latin.] Ending, concluded.

Inceptive and *deſitive* propoſitions are of this ſort: the fogs vaniſh as the ſun riſes, but the fogs have not yet begun to riſe before the ſun is not yet riſen. *Watts's Logick, p.* iii.

DESK. *n. ſ.* [*diſch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repoſitory under it.

Tell her in the *deſk*,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkiſh tapeſtry,
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

He is drawn leaning on a *deſk*, with his bible before him. *Walton's Angler.*

I have alſo been obliged to leave unfiniſhed in my *deſk* the heads of two eſſays. *Pope.*

Not the *deſk* with ſilver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japann'd, avails
To writings of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

DESOLATE. *adj.* [*deſolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants, laid waſte.

Let us ſeek ſome *deſolate* ſhade, and there
Weep our ſad boſoms empty. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This hero appears at firſt in a *deſolate* iſland, landing upon the ſide of the ſea. *Broome on Pope. Poetry.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants, laid waſte.

This city ſhall be *deſolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.* xxvi.

3. Solitary; without ſociety.

To DESOLATE. *v. a.* [*deſolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waſte.

The iſland of Atlantis was not ſwallowed by an earthquake, but was *deſolated* by a particular deluge, for earthquakes are ſeldom in thoſe parts that, on the other ſide, they have ſuch paſſing rivers, as the rivers of Aſia, Africa, and Europe are our brooks to them. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

Look around
Thunders the ſport of thoſe, who with the gun
And dog, impatient bounding at the ſhot,
Worſe than the ſeaſon, *deſolate* the fields. *Thomſon's Winter.*

DESOLATELY. *adv.* [from *deſolate.*] In a deſolate manner.

DESOLATION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſolate.*] Deſtruction of inhabitants, ravage.

What with your praiſes of the country, what with your diſcourſe of the lamentable *deſolation* thereof made by thoſe Scots, you have filled me with a great compaſſion of their calamities. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Without her follows to myſelf and thee,
Herſelf, the land, and many a Chriſtian ſoul,
Death, *deſolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

To complete
The ſcene of *deſolation* ſtretch'd around,
The grim guards ſtand. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1075.

2. Gloominеſs, ſadneſs, melancholy.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind, and then the terribleneſs of the continual motion, the *deſolation* of the farbeing from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth ſtill vex the mind, even when it is beſt armed againſt it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Then your hoſe ſhall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonſtrate a careleſs *deſolation*. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

My *deſolation* does begin to make
A better caſe. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. A place waſted and forſaken.

How is Baby'on become a *deſolation* among the nations!

DESPAIR. *n. ſ.* [*deſeſpoir*, French.]

1. Hopeleſneſs, deſpondence; loſs of hope.

You had either never attempted this change, ſet on with hope, or never diſcovered it, kept with *deſpair*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

We are troubled on every ſide, yet not diſtreſſed, we are perplexed, but not in *deſpair*. 2 *Cor.* iv. 8.

Wearied, forſaken, and purſued at laſt,
All ſafety in *deſpair* of ſafety plac'd,
Courage her diffidence reſumes, reſolv'd to bear
All their aſſaults, ſince 'tis in vain to fear. *Denham.*

Equal their flame, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languiſh'd with *deſpair*. *Dryden.*

Deſpair is the thought of the unattainableneſs of any good, which works differently in mens minds, ſometimes producing uneaſineſs or pain, ſometimes reſt and indolency. *Locke.*

2. That which cauſes deſpair; that of which there is no hope.

Strange inverted people,
All ſwoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere *deſpair* of ſurgery, he cures,
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. [In theology.] Loſs of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or moſt evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one ſide, ſo there may be an exceſs on the other: may not hope in God, or godly ſorrow, be perverted into preſumption or *deſpair*? *Sprat's Sermons.*

To

To DESPA'IR. *v. n.* [*despero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to despond.

Though thou dreweſt a ſword at thy friend, yet *deſpair* not; for there may be a turning. *Eccluſ.* xxvii. 24.

We commend the wit of the Chineſe, who *deſpair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of ſilver. *Bacon.*

Never *deſpair* of God's bleſſings here, or of his reward hereafter, but go on as you have begun. *Hooker's Preparation.*

DESPA'IRER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpair*.] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *deſpairers* hope for good ſucceſs. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL. *adj.* [*deſpair* and *full*.] Hopeleſs. Obſolete.

That ſweet but ſour *deſpairful* care. *Stanley, b.* 1.

DESPA'IRINGLY. *adv.* [from *deſpairing*.] In a manner betokening hopeleſneſs or deſpondency.

He ſpeaks ſeverely and *deſpairingly* of our ſociety. *Boyle.*

To DESPA'TCH *v. a.* [*depeſcher*, French.]

1. To ſend away haſtily.

Doctor Theodore Colcby, a ſober and intelligent man, I *deſpatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring me ſome of the moxa, and learn the exact method of uſing it, from the man that ſold it. *Temple.*

The good Æneas, whoſe paternal care
Thus abſence could no longer bear,
Deſpatches Achates to the ſhips in haſte,
To give a glad relation of the paſt. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

2. To ſend out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to *deſpatch*
His nighted life. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

And the company ſhall ſtone them with ſtones, and *deſpatch* them with their ſwords. *Ezek.* xxiii. 47.

In combating, but two of you will fall,
And we reſolve we will *deſpatch* you all.

Deſpatch me quickly, I may death forgive,
I ſhall grow tender elſe, and with to live. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

3. To perform a buſineſs quickly, as, I *deſpatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his charioteman to drive without ceaſing, and to *deſpatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. 2 *Mac.* ix. 4.

No ſooner is one action *deſpatched*, which, by ſuch a determination as the will, we are ſet upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to ſet us on work. *Locke.*

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What, are the brothers parted?
—They have *deſpatched* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakeſp.*

DESPA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Haſty execution; ſpeedy performance.

Affected *deſpatch* is one of the moſt dangerous things to buſineſs that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd ſee, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, ſhe wiſhes for *deſpatch*,
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward. *Granville.*

The *deſpatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the ſolicitor as the good office itſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Conduct; management. Obſ.

You ſhall put
This night's great buſineſs into my *deſpatch*,
Which ſhall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give ſo much ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

3. Expreſs; haſty meſſenger or meſſage; as, *deſpatches* were

DESPA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [from *deſpatch*.] Bent on haſte; intent on ſpeedy execution of buſineſs.

So ſaying, with *diſpatchful* looks, in haſte
She turns, on hoſpitable thoughts intent. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Let one *diſpatchful* bid ſome ſwain to lead
A well fed bullock from the graſſy mead. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iii.

DE'SPERATE. *adj.* [*deſperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile ſhe hath deſpis'd me moſt;
Forſworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *deſperate* of obtaining her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Without care of ſafety, raſh, precipitant; fearleſs of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Engliſhman dare give me counſel,
Or be a known friend 'gainſt his highneſs' pleaſure,
Though he be grown ſo *deſperate* to be honeſt,
And live a ſubject. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, ſuch as one we ſuppoſe by call. a *deſperate* perſon, and that ſure is a moſt damning ſin. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Irretrievable, irremountable, irrecoverable.

Theſe debts may be well called *deſperate* ones, for a mad man owes them. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

In a part of Aſia the ſick, when their caſe comes to be thought *deſperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *deſperate* fortunes, that is, a man whoſe friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad, hot-brained, furious.

Were it not the part of a *deſperate* phyſician to wiſh his friend dead, rather than to apply the beſt endeavours of his ſkill for his recovery? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

5. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *deſperate* ſots and fools,
That durſt depart from Ariſtotle's rules. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

DESPERATELY. *adv.* [from *deſperate*.]

1. Furiouſly, madly; without attention to ſafety or danger.

Your eldeſt daughters have foredone themſelves,
And *deſperately* are dead. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

There might be ſomewhat in it, that he would not have gone, or deſired undone, when he broke forth as *deſperately* as before he had done uncivilly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

2. In a great degree, violently. this ſenſe is ludicrous.

She fell *deſperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in purſuit of him, he having withdrawn that purpoſe to avoid her. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 223.

DE'SPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſperate*.] Madneſs, fury, precipitance.

The going on not only in terrours and amazement of conſcience, but alſo boldly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of ſin, is called a *deſperateneſs* alſo; and the more bold thus, the more deſperate. *Hammond's Pract. Cate.*

DESPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſperate*.] Hopeleſneſs, deſpair, deſpondency.

Deſperation
Is all the policy, ſtrength, and defence,
That Rome can make againſt them. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

As long as we are guilty of any paſt ſin, and have no promiſe of remiſſion, whatever our future care be, this *deſperation* of ſucceſs chills all our induſtry, and we ſin on, becauſe we have ſinned. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

DE'SPICABLE. *adj.* [*deſpicabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible, vile, mean, ſordid; worthleſs. It is applied equally to perſons or things.

Our caſe were miſerable, if that wherewith we moſt endeavour to pleaſe God, were in his ſight ſo vile and *deſpicable* as mens diſdainful ſpeech would make it. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 23.

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, ſunk before the ſpears
Of *deſpicable* foes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. 437.

All th' earth he gave thee to poſſeſs and rule,
No *deſpicable* gift! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 340.

All the quiet that could be expected from ſuch a reign, muſt be the reſult of abſolute power on the one hand, and a *deſpicable* ſlavery on the other. *Addiſon.*

When men of rank and figure paſs away their lives in criminal purſuits and practices, they render themſelves more vile and *deſpicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low ſtation his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addiſon.*

DESPI'CABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpicable*.] Meanneſs, vileneſs; worthleſneſs.

We conſider the great diſproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *deſpicableneſs* of our ſervice. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY. *adv.* [from *deſpicable*.] Meanly, ſordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy ſhore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *deſpicably* poor,
The town in ſoft ſolemn ties delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DESPISABLE. *adj.* [from *deſpiſe*.] Contemptible; deſpicable; regarded with contempt. A word ſcarcely uſed but in low converſation.

I am extremely obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old diſtreſſed courtier, commonly the moſt *deſpiſable* thing in the world. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

To DESPISE. *v. a.* [*deſpiſer*, old French, *Skinner*; *deſpicio*, Latin.]

1. To ſcorn, to contemn, to ſlight, to diſreſpect.

For, lo, I will make thee ſmall among the Heathen, and *deſpiſed* among men. *Jer.* xlix. 15.

My ſons their old unhappy ſire *deſpiſe*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope's Statius.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems once to ſignify *above*, as from the Italian *deſpettare*.

Let not your ears *deſpiſe* my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DESPISER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpiſe*.] Contemner; ſcorner.

Art thou thus boiſter'd, man, by thy diſtreſs?
Or elſe a rude *deſpiſer* of good manners,
That in civility thou ſeem'ſt ſo empty? *Shak. As you like it.*

Wit ſeems as commonly, at long running, juſtified even of her *deſpiſers*. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 7.

Thus the atheiſts, libertines, and *deſpiſers* of religion, uſually paſs under the name of free-thinkers. *Swift.*

DESPITE. *n. f.* [*ſpyt*, Dutch; *depit*, French.]

Thou wretch! *deſpite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shak. Coriolanus*

With men theſe conſiderations are uſually the cauſes of *deſpite*, diſdain, or averſion from others; but with God they paſs for reaſons of our greater tenderneſs towards others. *Sprat.*

2. Defiance.

The life, thou gav'ſt me firſt, was loſt and done;
'Till with thy warlike ſword, *deſpite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'ſt new date. *Shak. H. VI.*

My life thou ſhalt command, but not my ſhame;
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Deſpite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark'd honour's uſe thou ſhalt not have. *Shak. Rich. II*

Know I will ſerve the rain in thy *deſpite* *Dryd. Fab.*

I have not quitted yet a victor's right,
I'll make you happy in your own *deſpite*. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

Say, would the tender creature, in *deſpite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? *Blackmore's Creation.*

Thou, with rebel inſolence, dar'ſt diſdain
To own and to protect that hoary ruin,
And in *deſpite*, ev'n of thy father's juſtice,
To ſtir the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe's Amb. S. Moth.*

3. Act of malice, act of oppoſition.

His puniſhment, eternal miſery,
Would be all his ſolace and revenge,
As a *deſpite* done againſt the moſt High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

To DESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex, to affront, to give uneaſineſs to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, ſetting the town on fire, to *deſpite* Bacchus. *Raleigh's Hiſtory*

DESPITEFUL. *adj.* [*deſpite* and *full*.] Malicious; full of ſpleen, full of hate; malignant, miſchievous: uſed both of perſons and things

His taken labours bid him me forgive;
I, his *deſpiteful* Juno, ſent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth *Shakeſ.*

Preſerve us from the hands of our *deſpiteful* and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

Mean while the heinous and *deſpiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradiſe, was known
In heaven. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l.* 1.

DESPITEFULLY. *adv.* [from *deſpiteful*.] Maliciouſly; malignantly.

It requires us to pray for them that *deſpitefully* uſe us and perſecute us. *Matthew v.* 44

DESPITEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *deſpiteful*.] Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *deſpitefulneſs* and torture, that we know his meekneſs, and prove his patience *Wiſd. ii.* 19

DESPITEOUS. *adj.* [from *deſpite*.] Malicious; furious. A word now out of uſe.

The knight of the red-croſs, when him he ſpy'd
Spurring ſo hot with rage *deſpiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his ſpear *Fairy Queen, b. i. c.* 2.

To DESPOIL. *v. a* [*deſpolio*, Latin.]

1. To rob, to deprive. With *of*

Deſpoil'd of warlike arms, and known ſhield. *Spenſer.*

You are nobly born,
Deſpoiled of your honour in your life. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

He waits with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or ſend thee back
Deſpoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliſs. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

He, pale as death, *deſpoil'd of* his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*

Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal preſt,
Awaits this day of all his honours gain'd
Deſpoils him, if thy ſuccour opportune
Defends not the ſad hour *Philips*

DESPOLIATION. *n. f.* [from *deſpolio*, Latin.] The act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.

To DESPOND. *v. a* [*deſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To deſpair; to loſe hope, to become hopeleſs or deſperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to *deſpond* for any miſcarriages or diſappointments that were not in his own power to prevent. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 110.

There is no ſurer remedy for ſuperſtitious and *deſponding* weakneſs, than firſt to govern ourſelves by the beſt improvement of that reaſon which providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the reſt, to the good pleaſure of heaven with truſt and reſignation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Beſides, to change their paſture 'tis in vain,
Or truſt to phyſick, phyſick is their bane
The learned leaches in deſpair depart,
And ſhake their heads, *deſponding* of their art. *Dryd. Virgil*

Others depreſs their own minds, *deſpond* at the firſt difficulty, and conclude that making any progreſs in knowledge, further than for ſome ordinary buſineſs, is above their reach. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To loſe hope of the divine mercy.

He [illegible] what ſtock he has to truſt to of ſuch a virtue, or ſuch a vice: he is well apprized that the repreſentation of ſome of theſe things may convince the underſtanding, ſome may terrify the conſcience, ſome may allure the ſlothful, and ſome encourage the *deſponding* mind. *Watts's Improvement.*

DESPONDENCY. *n. f.* [from *deſpondent*.] Deſpair; hopeleſneſs; deſperation.

DESPONDENT. *adj.* [*deſpondens*, Latin.] Deſpairing; hopeleſs; without hope.

Congregated thruſhes, linnets, ſit
On the dead tree, a dull *deſpondent* flock. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldeſt atheiſts, out of their debauches and company, when they chance to be ſurpriſed with ſolitude or ſickneſs, are the moſt ſuſpicious, timorous, and *deſpondent* wretches in the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To DESPONSATE. *v. a* [*deſponſo*, Latin.] To betroth; to eſpouſe; to unite by reciprocal promiſes of marriage.

DESPONSATION. *n. f.* [from *deſponſate*.] The betrothing perſons to each other.

DESPOT. *n. f.* [*δεσπότης*.] An abſolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in uſe, except as applied to ſome Dacian prince; as, the *deſpot* of Servia.

DESPOTICAL. } *adj.* [from *deſpot*.] Abſolute in power; unli-
DESPOTICK. } mited in authority, arbitrary; unaccountable.

God's univerſal law
Gave to the man *deſpotick* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile ſhe or lowre. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reaſon conveyed its ſuggeſtions with clearneſs, and enjoined them with power: it had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; though its command over them was but perſuaſive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and *deſpotical*. *South's Sermons.*

We may ſee in a neighbouring government the ill conſequences of having a *deſpotick* prince, in a ſtate that is moſt of it compoſed of rocks and mountains; for notwithſtanding there is vaſt extent of lands, and many of them better than thoſe of the Swiſs and Griſons, the common people among the latter are in a much better ſituation. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madneſs of the people, who, ſtirred up with the harangues of their orators, were now wholly bent upon ſingle and *deſpotick* ſlavery *Swift.*

DESPOTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *deſpotical*.] Abſolute authority.

DESPOTISM. *n. f.* [*deſpotiſme*, French, from *deſpot*.] Abſolute power.

To DESPUMATE. *v. n.* [*deſpumo*, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam, to froth; to work.

DESPUMATION. *n. f.* [from *deſpumate*.] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in ſcum or foam.

DESQUAMATION. *n. f* [from *ſquama*, Latin.] The act of ſcaling foul bones.

DESSERT. *n. f.* [*deſſerte*, French.] The laſt courſe at an entertainment; the fruit or ſweetmeats ſet on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou haſt the art
To make a ſupper with a fine *deſſert*. *Dryden's Perſius.*

At your *deſſert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your firſt courſe was well ſerv'd up in plate. *King.*

To DESTINATE. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.] To deſign for any particular end or purpoſe.

Birds are *deſtinated* to fly among the branches of trees and buſhes. *Ray on the Creation.*

DESTINATION. *n. f* [from *deſtinate*.] The purpoſe for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate deſign.

The paſſages through which ſpirits are conveyed to the members, being almoſt infinite, and each of them drawn through ſo many meanders, wherein other ſpirits are a journeying, it is wonderful that they ſhould perform their regular *deſtinations* without loſing their way. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

There is a great variety of apprehenſions and fancies of men, in the *deſtination* and application of things to ſeveral ends and uſes. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DESTINE. *v. a* [*deſtine*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any ſtate or condition.

Wherefore ceaſe we then?
Say they who counſel war we are decreed,
Reſerv'd, and *deſtin'd* to eternal woe:
Whatever doing, what can we ſuffer more? *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *deſtin'd* ſacrifice. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To appoint to any uſe or purpoſe.

Too thin blood ſtrays into the immediately ſubordinate veſſels, which are *deſtined* to carry humours ſecreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery.
May heav'n around this *destin'd* head
The choicest of its curses shed. *Prior.*
4. To fix unalterably.
The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r,
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destin'd* hour *Prior*

DE'STINY. *n. s.* [*destinée*, French.]
1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.
Thou art neither like thy sire or dam;
But like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided. *Shakes. Henry VI.*
2. Fate; invincible necessity.
He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fail of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is ty'd to Jove's eternal seat? *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
How can hearts, not free, be try'd whether they serve
Willing or no, who will but what they must
By *destiny*, and can no other chuse? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Had thy great *destiny* but given thee skill
To know, as well as pow'r to act her will. *Denham.*
Chance, or forceful *destiny*,
Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be. *Dryden's Fab.*
3. Doom; condition in future time.
At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DE'STITUTE. *adj.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]
1. Forsaken; abandoned.
To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *destitute* of grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker, b.* v. *f* 1.
He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and not despise their prayer. *Psal.* cii. 17.
2. In want of.
Living turfs upon his body lay;
This done, securely take the destin'd way
To find the regions *destitute* of day *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi
Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same country, *destitute* of inhabitants. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

DESTITU'TION. *n. s.* [from *destitute.*] Want; the state in which something is wanted.
That *destitution* in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, 'till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker, b.* i. *f.* 10.
They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in so great *destitution*, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker, b.* v.
The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the special obligations of friendship. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DESTRO'Y. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Latin; *détruire*, French.]
1. To overturn a city, to raze a building, to ruin.
The lord will *destroy* this city. *Gen.* xix. 14.
2. To lay waste; to make desolate.
Solyman sent a great part of his army out of the main into the island, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
3. To kill.
A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *destroyed* them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead. *Deutr.* ii. 21.
'Tis safer to be that which we *destroy*,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakes. Macbeth.*
The wise providence hath placed a certain antipathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their destruction, though they use them not as food; as the peacock *destroys* snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of flies *destroy* spiders. *Hale.*
4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.
Do we not see that slothful, intemperate and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*
There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTRO'YER. *n. s.* [from *destroy.*] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer
In all the translations it is said, that Assur both founded it and ruined it; it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the *destroyer* was an Assyrian. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
For glory done
Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and slayers of men. *Milt. P. Lost.*
Yet, guiltless too, this bright *destroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives *Pope.*

DESTRUCTIBLE. *adj.* [from *destruo*, Latin.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *destructible.*] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*destructio*, Lat.]
1. The act of destroying; waste.
2. Murder; massacre.
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakes. Macbeth.*
If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
Even for revenge mock my *destruction*. *Shakes. Richard III.*
When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*
3. The state of being destroyed; ruin.
4. The cause of destruction, a destroyer; a depopulator, as a consuming plague.
The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. *Ps* xci. 6.
5. [In theology.] Eternal death.
Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*. *Matth.* vii. 13.

DESTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*destructivus*, low Lat.]
1. That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that which brings to destruction.
In ports and roads remote,
Destructive fires among whole fleets we send. *Dryden.*
One may think, by the name duration, that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any *destructive* force, is the continuation of solidity. *Locke.*
2. With of.
He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive of* all politeness. *Addis.*
Both are defects equally *destructive of* true religion. *Rogers.*
3. With to.
In a firm building, even the cavities of the wall are filled with rubbish which is of a perishable kind, *destructive* to the strength. *Dryden's Æn. Dedic.*
Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *destructive to* that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *destructive.*] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.
What remains to him that ponders this epidemick folly, but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *destructive.*] The quality of destroying or ruining.
The vice of professors exceeds the *destructiveness* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *destroy.*] Destroyer, consumer
Helmont wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*desudatio*, Latin.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DESU'ETUDE. *n. s.* [*desuetudo*, Latin.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.
By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and *desuetude*, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*
We see in all things how *desuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DESU'LTORY. } *adj.* [*desultorius*, Lat.] Roving from thing
DESULTO'RIOUS. } to thing; unsettled; immethodical; unconstant
'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, by [illegible] *L'Estrange.*
Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *desultorious* fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. *Norris.*
Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art. *Felton on the Classicks.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing, to borrow
This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*
They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse, though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale's Law of England.*

To

To DETACH. *v. a* [*detacher*, French.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.

The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum. *Woodward's Natural History*, p. 111.

The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and when join again one cannot tell how. *Pope.*

2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison on the State of the War.*

DETACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops sent out from the main army.

The Czar dispatched instructions to send out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Tatler*, N°. 55.

Behoves materials, which are brute and blind,
Did not this work require a knowing mind?
Who for the task should fit *detachments* chuse
From all the atoms. *Blackmore's Creation.*

To DETAIL. *v. a* [*detailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particularise; to display minutely and distinctly.

They will perceive the ground of the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

DETAIL. *n. s.* [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward's Natural History.*

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

To DETAIN. *v. a* [*detineo*, Latin.]

1. To keep that which belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling, for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. To withold; to keep back.

These doings fling him
So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to *detain* him from his country. *Broom.*

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid.
Judges xiii. 15.

Had Orpheus sung in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
That wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there. *Dry.*

4. To hold in custody.

DETAINDER. *n. s.* [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINER. *n. s.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.

By proportion to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of mens inheritances. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DETECT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Latin.] To discover, to find out any crime or artifice.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Would'st easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DETECTER. *n. s.* [from *detect.*] A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *detecter*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its *detecter*; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass. *Decay of Piety.*

DETECTION. *n. s.* [from *detect.*]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakespeare.*

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful passions. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form. *Locke.*

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that before covered and concealed them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DETENTION. *n. s* [from *detain.*]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus encountred
With clamorous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long since due debts,
Against my honour? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. Confinement, restraint.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and conflipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 341.

To DETER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To discourage from any thing; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain assay'd,
Deter'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty, yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side. *Tillotson, Serm.* 6.

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them. *Locke.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from corresponding with me by this method. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 114.

My own face *deters* me from my glass;
And Kneller only shews what Celia was. *Prior.*

DETERMENT. *n. s.* [from *deter.*] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 8.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

To DETERGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge* or incarn. *Wiseman.*

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it passeth, from corruption, and it *detergeth* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DETERGENT. *adj* [from *deterge.*] That which cleanses.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORATION. *n. s.* [from *deterior*, Latin.] The act of making any thing worse, the state of growing worse.

DETERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have seeds were more easily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning harts-tongue, ferne, and some others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 7.*

About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree. *Boyle.*

To DETERMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate.

The fly slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

DETERMINATE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]

1. Limited, determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use, and *determinate* in their application. *Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun, and to the quantity of the solar matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Established, settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and, without either choice or limit, appointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 19.

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I' th' progress of this business,
Ere a *determinate* resolution, he,
I mean the bishop, did require a respite. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

4. Fixed; resolute.

Like men disused in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Resolved.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy. *Shakespeare.*

DETERMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent, that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sidney.*

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them. *Tillotson, Serm.* 1.

DETERMINATION. *n. s.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *determination*, which is indeed to go home, and to trouble you with no more suit. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or decision. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and, upon very nice and dangerous precipices, stand their *determinations* on either side. *South's Sermons.*

Consult thy judgment, affections and inclinations, and make thy *determination* upon every particular, and be always as [illegible] as possible. *Cowley.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determination* of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determinate*]

1. That which uncontroulably directs to a certain end

That individual action which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause. *Branh. against Hobbs.*

2. That which makes a limitation

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and Limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, every pious man shall be happy. *Watts's Logick.*

DETE'RMINATOR. *n. s.* [from *determinate*] One who determines

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracles of life, unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Evelyn.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr *determino*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to settle.

It is concluded he shall be protector.

—It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet,

But so it must be, if the king miscarry *Shakesp. Richard* III.

More particularly to *determine* the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetorick. *Locke.*

2. To conclude, to fix ultimately

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined* on the other side. *South's Sermons.*

Milton's subject was full greater than either of the former: it does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 267

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,

On every thought, 'till the concluding stroke

Determines all, and closes our design. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To bound; to confine

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight, so that whatsoever is invisible, either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the parts, or of the subtilty of the motion, is little enquired [illegible] *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 98.

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To adjust; to limit

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which *determines* a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

He that has settled in his mind *determined* ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To direct to any certain point.

6. To influence the choice.

You have the captives,

Who were the opposites of this day's strife

We do require them of you, so to use them

As we shall find their merits and our safety

May equally *determine*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being *determined* for or against the thing proposed, 'till he has examined it [illegible] *Locke.*

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never *determined* to any pursuit of good cheer, is, by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently *determined* to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

7. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to slay David 1 *Sa.* xx. 33.

8. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another, to *determine* this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

9. To put an end to; to destroy

Now where is he, that will not stay so long

'Till sickness hath *determin'd* me? *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion

Ev'n now expect great tidings, which perhaps

Of us will soon *determine*, or impose

New laws to be observ'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

2. To end, to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger *determined* by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that passion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To come to a decision.

She soon shall know of us,

How honourably and how kindly we

Determine for her. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

4. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new institutions and forms, and often *determine* in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

5. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met

Is to *determine* of the coronation *Shakesp. Richard* III.

DETERRA'TION *n. s.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin, *deterrer*, French] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations* or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DETE'RSION *n. s.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore

I endeavoured *detersion*, but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DETE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *detergo*.] Having the power to cleanse.

DETE'RSIVE. *n. s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which [illegible] if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients *Wiseman.*

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*detester*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast

Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,

And all that life preserved did *detest*. *Fairy Queen*, b. i. c. 12.

Glory grows guilty of *detested* crimes,

When for fame's sake, for praise, an outward part,

We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

Since Cleopatra died,

I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods

Detest my baseness. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him *detest* it both in himself and others too. *South's Sermons.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,

My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell! *Pope.*

DETE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *detest*.] Hateful; abhorred, abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!

Most *detestable* death. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

He desired him, and the residue of the Scottish nobility, to consider that both armies consisted of Christians, to whom nothing is more *detestable* than effusion of human blood. *Knolles.*

DETE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *detestable*.] Hatefully, abominably; odiously.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind, rendering man so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind, the devil himself, neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South's Sermons.*

DETESTATION. *n. s.* [from *detest*.]

Hatred [illegible]

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding [illegible] rather *detestation* than pity. *Sidney*, b. ii.

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but *of* seems more proper.

The *detestation* you can express

For vice in all its glitt'ring dress. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a *detestation for* sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETE'STER. *n. s.* [from *detest*.] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dejetter*, Fr *de* and *thronus*, Latin.] To deveſt of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity

DETI'NUE. *n. s.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

DETONA'TION *n. s.* [*detono*, Latin.] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary cracking of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, 'till the *detonation* occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ceased, unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal [illegible] so soon out of the crucible. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

To DE'TONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chemical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonizen* nitre is deſtroyed in eighteen days *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To DETORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wreſt from the original import, meaning, or deſign.

They have aſſumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private ſpirit, and have *detorted* texts of ſcripture to the ſedition, diſturbance, and deſtruction of the civil government. *Dryden's Preface to Rel. Laici.*

To DETRACT. *v. a* [*detractum*, Latin; *detracter*, French.] To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny, or otherwiſe, any thing from the reputation of another

Thoſe were aſſiſtants in private, but not truſted to manage the affairs in publick, for that would *detract* from the honour of the principal ambaſſador. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No envy can *detract* from this, it will ſhine in hiſtory, and, like ſwans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

DETRA'CTER. *n. ſ* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another

often heard it queſtioned, and yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of ſuch *detracters* with the certain knowledge of their ſlanderous untruths. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Whether we are ſo entirely ſure of their loyalty upon the preſent foot of government as you may imagine, their *detracters* make a queſtion. *Swift.*

Away the ſaw *detracters* went,
And gave by turns their cenſures vent. *Swift.*

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, ſignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing, and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or leſſening a man in point of fame, rendering him leſs valued and eſteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction*, though purſued by various means. *Aylife*

Even now
I put myſelf to thy direction, and
Unſpeak mine own *detraction*; here abjure
The taints and blanies I laid upon myſelf,
For ſtrangers to my nature. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

me, that her high birth to raiſe,
Seem'd erſt ſo laviſh and profuſe,
We may juſtly now accuſe
Of *detraction* from her praiſe. *Milton.*

If *detraction* could invite us, diſcretion ſurely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Broom.*

To put a ſtop to the inſults and *detractions* of vain men, I reſolved to enter a little farther into the examination. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To conſider an author farther, as the ſubject of obloquy and *detraction*, we may obſerve with what pleaſure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls ſhort of himſelf. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

DETRA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of deſert, derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from*.

This is not only derogatory unto the wiſdom of God, who hath propoſed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himſelf, but alſo *detractory* unto the intellect and ſenſe of man, expreſſedly diſpoſed for that inquiſition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I uſe the expreſſions I find leſs *detractory* from a theme above our praiſes. *Boyle.*

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that juſtly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *n. ſ* [from *detract.*] A cenſorious woman.

If any ſhall detract from a lady's character, unleſs ſhe be abſent, the ſaid *detractreſs* ſhall be forthwith ordered to the loweſt place of the room. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 23.

DE'TRIMENT *n. ſ* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loſs, damage,

Difficult it muſt needs have been for one Chriſtian church to abouſh that which all had received and held for the ſpace of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 14.*

I can repair
That *detriment*, if ſuch it be, to loſe
Self-loſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vii. l. 152.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell
No *detriment* need fear; go, and be ſtrong. *Milton's P. L.*

There often falls out ſo many things to be done on the ſudden, that ſome of them muſt of neceſſity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greateſt *detriment* to this whole myſtery. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night leſs than the uſual number, and they may take in the ſpectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 480.

DETRIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *detriment.*] Miſchievous; harmful, cauſing loſs.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none ſo remarkable as the titles which are beſtowed by the emperor of China: theſe are never given to any ſubject 'till the ſubject is dead. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 96.

Obſtinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be miſtaken for virtuous reſolution and firmneſs of mind. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 25.

DETRI'TION *n. ſ.* [*detero, detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away. *L'Eſt.*

To DETRU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt down; To force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either, for ſhame, they ſtill themſelves retire;
Or, ty'd in chains, they in cloſe priſon dwell *Davies*

Philoſophers are of opinion, that the ſouls of men may, for their miſcarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beaſts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal ſun awakes
The torpid ſap, *detruded* to the root
By winter winds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To DETRU'NCATE *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to ſhorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ* [from *detruncate*] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION *n. ſ.* [from *detruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or forcing down

From this *detruſion* of the waters towards the ſide, the parts towards the pole muſt be much increaſed *Ken againſt Burnet.*

DETURBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down, degradation. *Dict.*

DEVASTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deveſto*, Latin.] Waſte, havock, deſolation; deſtruction.

By *deveſtation* the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten moſt when famine reigns. *Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Theſſaly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *deveſtation* among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE *n. ſ.* [*deus*, French.] 1. Two A word uſed in games.

You are a gentleman and a gameſter, then, I am ſure, you know how much the groſs ſum of *deuce* ace amounts to. *Shak.*

2. The devil. See DEVIL.

To DEVELOP. *v. a* [*developer*, French.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals; to diſentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develop*, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man. *Dunciad.*

DEVE'RGENCE *n. ſ.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity, declination. *Dict.*

To DEVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſter*, French, *de* and *veſtis*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrip, to deprive of cloaths.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *deveſts*,
His ſword, his ſhield he takes, and plumed creſts. *Denham.*

2. To ſtrip, to take away any thing good.

What are thoſe breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *deveſt* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breaſt,
Which for thy ſake from paſſions I *deveſt*. *Prior.*

DEVEX. *adj* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downward.

DEVE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downwards; declivity.

To DEVIATE. *v. n.* [*de via deredere*, Latin.]

To wander from the right or common way.

The reſt to ſome faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into ſenſe. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegaſus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*

What makes all phyſical and moral ill?
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope's Eſſays.*

Beſides places which may *deviate* from the ſenſe of the author, it would be kind to obſerve any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go aſtray; to err; to ſin; to offend.

DEVIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *devio*;]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.

Theſe bodies perſevere in their motions, and conſtantly move round in the ſame tracts, without making the leaſt *deviation*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Variation from eſtabliſhed rule

Having once ſurveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may eaſily diſcover the *deviations* from it in the character thereof, in all the alphabets in uſe, either by defect of ſingle characters, of letters, or by confuſion of them. *Holder.*

3. Offence, obliquity of conduct.

Worthy perſons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour inſtantly to recover their loſt ground, that they may not by error grow into habit. *Clarke.*

DEVICE. *n. ſ* [*deviſe*, French; *diviſa*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a ſtratagem.

This is our *device*,
That Falſtaff at that oak ſhall meet with us. *Shakeſpeare.*

He intended it as a politick *device* to leſſen their intereſt, and keep them low in the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A deſign, a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *device*,

device, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place: the farther we examine them, the ...der cause we find to conclude, although we continue the ... we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jer.* l. 11.

There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheless, the counsel of the Lord shall stand. *Prov.* xix. 21

3. The emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial of a nation or family.

... r,
Let fraud supply the want of force in war. *Dryden's Æn.*

Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen. *Prior.*

They intend to let the world see what party they are of, by figures and designs upon these fans, as the knights-errant ... by ... of ...

4. Invention; genius.

He's genius; never schooled, and yet learned, full of noble *device*, of all sorts enchanting beloved. *Shak. As you like it*

DE'VIL. *n. s.* [biopul, Saxon, *diabolus*, Latin. It is more properly written *divel*.]

1. A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?
——Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the *devil*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyself, *devil*!
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. A ludicrous term for mischief.

A war of profit instigates the evil,
But to be trick'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Granville.*

4. A kind of expletive, expressing wonder or vexation.

... ,
But wonder how the *devil* they got there *Pope, Epist.* ii.

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial sense.

The devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he. *Proverb.*

DE'VILISH. *adj.* [from *devil*.]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical, mis- ... ,
... cia took a farther conceit of it, mistrusting ...
... nefs of her heart. *Sidney, b.*

For grief thereof, and *devilish* despight,
From his infernal furnaces forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoak and brimstone blue. *Fairy Queen.*

In hollow cube
He trains his *devilish* engin'ry, impal'd
On ev'ry side with shadowy squadrons deep. *Milton's P. Lost.*

2. Having communication with the devil.

The duchess, by his subornation,
Upon my life began her *devilish* practices. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A *devilish* knave! besides the knave is handsome, young, and blyth: all those requisites are in him that delight. *Shakesp.*

DE'VILISHLY. *adv.* [from *devilish*.] In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically.

Those trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God. *South's Sermons.*

DE'VILKIN. *n. s.* [from *devil*.] A little devil. ... *a*

DE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*devius*, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creusa kept behind, by choice we stray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Dryden's Æn.*

In this minute *devious* subject I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words, than to some few may seem needful. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Wandering, roving, rambling.

Every muse,
And every blooming pleasure, wait without
To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomf. Summer.*

3. Erring, going astray from rectitude.

One *devious* step, at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and error. *Clarissa.*

To DEVISE. *v. n.* [*deviser*, French, as of *devisare*, to look about. *Skinner*.]

1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to strike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *devised* them among themselves, is very doubtful. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain, and *devise* those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Peacham.*

Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,
From whose construcure motion shall arise *Blackmore.*

2. To plan; to scheme.

Behold I frame evil against you, and *devise* a device against you. *Jer.* xviii. 11.

To DEVISE. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form schemes.

Her merry fit she freshly 'gan to rear,
And did of joy and jollity *devise*,
Herself to cherish and her guest to cheer *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

But sith now safe ye seised have the shore,
And well arrived are, high God be blest,
Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a little *devise* of those evils by which that country is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you say, be recured. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes, and let us two *devise* to bring him thither *Shak. After, Heart of Worldly.*

DEVISE. *n. s.* [*devise*, old French.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his last will or testament in writing, and the reason is, because those that now appertain only to the devisour, by this act are distributed into many parts. *Cowel.*

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable, by special provision thereof made in the statute. *Lawn's Off of Alienation.*

2. Contrivance. See DEVICE.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose, nor left his intention to be accomplished by our *devises*. *Hooker.*

To DEVISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

DEVI'SER. *n. s.* [from *devise*.] A contriver; an inventer.

... being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into error by *devisers*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of wholsome laws, as were the philosophers of ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country. *Greaves Consid.*

DE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable. *Dict.*

DEVITA'TION. *n. s.* [*devitatus*, Latin.] The act of escaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

DEVOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. ...

When I awoke, and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen,
I sorrow'd all so much as earst I joy'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devoid* of dread,
Upon him lightly leaped without heed. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

That the soul and angels are *devoid* of quantity and dimension, hath the suffrage of the most; and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned. *Glanv.*

The motion of this chariot will still be easier as it ascends higher, 'till at length it shall become utterly *devoid* of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion. *Wilkin's Math. Magic.*

His warlike mind, his soul *devoid* of fear,
His high designing thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear. *Dryden.*

We Tyrians are not so *devoid* of sense,
Nor so remote from Phœbus' influence. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

DEVOIR. *n. s.* [*devoir*, French.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmost *devoir* and service. *Knolles's History.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Awkward and supple, each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a day. *Pope.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise and augment them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of life-deserted land. *Thomson's Summer, l.* 805.

2. To move from one hand to another.

Because they found too much confusion in such a multitude of statesmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family. *Swift.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands.

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blessings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forfeiture must *devolve* only to the supreme Lord *Decay of Piety*

D...]

1. The act of rolling down.

What concerns the raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills

hills and high grounds, will fall more properly under our consideration on another occasion. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Removal from hand to hand.

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the all *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

DEVOLA'TION *n. f.* [from *devolo*, Latin.] The act of devouring. *Dict.*

To DEVOTE *v. a.* [*devoues devotus*, Latin.]

1. To dedicate, to consecrate, to appropriate.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed. *Lev.* xxvii. 21.

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop *devoted* charitable deeds? *Shakesp. Richard* III.

While we do admire
This virtue, and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stocks, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so *devote* to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjur'd. *Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* i.

If persons of this make should ever *devote* themselves to science, they should be well assured of a sound and strong constitution of body. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To addict, to give up to.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight. *Dec. of Piety.*

Having once debauched their senses with the pleasures of other nations, they *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b.* i. *c.* 3.

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere?
Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To curse, to execrate, to doom to destruction.

Yet not for thy advice, or threats, I fly
Those wicked tents *devoted*; lest the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* v. 890.

To destruction sacred, and *devote*,
He with his whole posterity must die. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt,
When, hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. *Dryden's Fables.*

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born
Like me to deserts and to darkness run. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

DEVO'TEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *devote.*] The state of being devoted or dedicated.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, relates to her but as she was, or may again be, an obstacle to your *devotedness* to seraphick love. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be stiled natural religion; that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, our liege Lord, so as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b.* ii. *c.* 5.

DEVOTEE. *n. f.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION, [*devotion*, French, *devotio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion.

Mean time her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return, with vain *devotion*, pays. *Dryd.*

3. An act of external worship.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick *devotion*. *Hooker.*

For as I passed by and beheld your *devotion*, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God. *Acts* xvii. 23.

In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his *devotions* he to God neglect. *Denham.*

4. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night said his *devotion*,
No other worldly business did apply. *Fairfax, b.*
Your *devotion* has its opportunity, we must pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Sprat's Sermons.*

5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* v. 514.

From the full choir, when loud Hosanna's rise,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice;
Amid' that scene, if some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold relicques lie,
Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n. *Pope.*

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise of public or private prayers at set times and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected with such exercises. *Law on Christ's Perfection.*

6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whither away so fast?
— No farther than the Tower; and, as I guess,
Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

7. Strong affection, ardent love, such as makes the lover the sole property of the person loved.

Be opposite, all planets of good luck,
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter. *Shak. R.* III.

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education. *Clar.*

8. Disposal; power, state of dependance on any one.

Arundel-castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon, b.* vii.

DEVOTIONAL. *adj.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that *devotional* compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few demure looks, with some *devotional* postures and grimaces. *South's Sermons.*

DEVO'TIONALIST. *n. f.* [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge; superstitiously devout.

To DEVOU'R. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or animal of prey.

We will say some evil beast hath *devoured* him. *Gen.* xxxvii.

We've willing dames enough: there cannot be
That vulture in you to *devour* so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves,
Finding it so inclin'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch
That trembles under his *devouring* paws. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. *Joel* ii. 3.

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town *devour'd*;
It was the waste of war. *Dryden's Æn. b.* v.

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this *devouring* pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 493.

3. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He seemed in swiftness to *devour* the way. *Shakespeare.*

Such a pleasure as grows from upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never *devoured*. *South.*

Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life *devour*. *Dryden.*

DEVOU'RER. *n. f.* [from *devour.*] A consumer; he that devours, he that preys.

Rome is but a wilderness of tygers:
Tygers must prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou then,
From these *devourers* to be banished? *Shak. Tit. Andronicus.*

Since those leviathans are withdrawn, the lesser *devourers* supply their place. *Decay of Piety.*

Store the pond with carp and tench, which do the best together of any fish, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DEVOUT. *adj.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. Pious, religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul *devout*, he thank'd the god;
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient sire descends, with all his train
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi. *l.* 863.

DEVO'UTLY. *adv.* [from *devout.*] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and, saint-like,
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*. *Sh. H.* VIII.

One of the wise men of the society of Solomon's house, having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt *devoutlier* than most use to pray;
Who being here filled with grace, yet strove to be
Both where more grace and more capacity
At once is given. *Donne.*

Thank,

Think, O my ſoul, *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou ſaw'ſt the wide extended deep
In all its horrors riſe! *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 400.

To ſecond cauſes we ſeem to truſt, without expreſſing, ſo *devoutly* as we ought to do, our dependence on the firſt Agent. *Atterb.*

DEUSE *n. ſ.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Deuſus*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the pretty'ſt prologue, as he wrote it,
Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. *Congreve.*

DEUTERO'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [δευτερος and γαμος.] A ſecond marriage. *Ainſ.*

DEUTERONO'MY. *n. ſ.* [δευτερος and νομος.] The ſecond book of the law, being the book of Moſes.

DEUTEROSCOPY *n. ſ.* [δευτερος and σκοπεω.] The ſecond intention, the meaning beyond the literal ſenſe.

Not attaining the *deuteroſcopy*, or ſecond intention of the words, they are fain to omit their conſequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEW. *n. ſ.* [deap, Saxon, *dauw*, Dutch.] The moiſture upon the ground.

Fogs, particularly thoſe which we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in our hotteſt months, are nothing but a vapour, conſiſting of water, and of ſuch mineral matter as it meets with in its paſſage and could well bring up along with it; which vapour was ſent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the ſun then being above the horizon, taking off at the ſurface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmoſphere, it was not diſcernible, as now it is; becauſe the ſun being now gone off, the vapour ſtagnates at and near the earth, and ſaturates the air 'till it is ſo thick as to be eaſily viſible therein: and when at length the heat there is ſomewhat further ſpent, which uſually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a *dew*, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cheriſhes, cools and refreſhes, after the ſcorching heat of the foregoing day. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of ſleep,
But with his timorous dreams was ſtill awak'd. *Shak. R. II.*

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dew* falls ev'ry where. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

She looks as clear
As morning roſes newly waſh'd with *dew*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dews and rain are but the returns of moiſt vapours condenſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 82.

Now ſliding ſtreams the thirſty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew, to moiſten; to bedew.

A tricking ſtream of balm moſt ſovereign,
And dainty dear, which on the ground ſhall fall,
And overſtrowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dewed* been with timely rain. *Fairy Queen*, *b.*

Be we the medicine of the ſickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us.
——Or ſo much as it needs
To *dew* the ſovereign flower, and drown the weeds. *Shakeſ.*

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

He ceas'd; diſcerning Adam with ſuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears,
Without the vent of words, which theſe he breath'd
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* xi. *l.* 373.

In ſable garments, *dew'd* with guſhing tears. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. It is not uſed properly of an action of terrour.

In Gaſcon blood again
He *dews* his reeking ſword, and ſtrows the ground
With headleſs ranks. *Dryden.*

DEW'BERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *berry*.]

Dewberries, as they ſtand here among the more delicate fruits, muſt be underſtood to mean raſberries, which are alſo of the bramble kind. *Hanmer.*

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEWBESPRENT. *part.* [*dew* and *beſprent*.] Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their ſupper on the ſavoury herb
Of knot-graſs *dewbeſprent*, and were in fold,
I ſat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-ſuckle. *Milton.*

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning*.] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the ſparkling of dew.

He, now to prove his late renewed might,
High-brandiſhing his bright *dew-burning* blade,
Upon his creſted ſcalp ſo ſore did ſmite,
That to the ſcull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*

DEWDROP. *n. ſ.* [*dew* and *drop*.] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun

I muſt go ſeek ſome *dewdrops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowſlip's ear *Shakeſpeare*

Innumerable as the ſtars of night,
Or ſtars of morning, *dewdrops*, which the ſun
Impearls on every leaf, and every flow'r. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Reſt, ſweet as *dewdrops* on their flow'ry lawns,
When the ſky opens, and the morning dawns! *Tickell*

DEWLAP. *n. ſ.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew*.]

1. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen

Large rowles of fat about his ſhoulders flang,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hang. *Adiſ. Ov. Met.*

2. It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And ſometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab,
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I bob,
And on her wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEWLAPT *adj.* [from *dewlap*.] Furniſhed with dewlaps

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whoſe throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*

The *dewlapt* bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

DEWWORM. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which ſome call the lob-worm, and the brandling, are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

DEWY. *adj.* [from *dew*.]

1. Reſembling dew, partaking of dew.

From the earth a *dewy* miſt
Went up, and watered all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vii. *l.* 331.

Where two adverſe winds,
Sublim'd from *dewy* vapours in mid ſky,
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled brine
Roars ſtormy. *Philips.*

2. Moiſt with dew; roſeal.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed
Of aged Tithone, 'gan herſelf to rear,
With roſy cheeks, for ſhame as bluſhing red. *Fairy Queen.*

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth ſing,
And the waters murmuring,
With ſuch conſort as they keep,
Entice the *dewy* feather'd ſleep. *Milton.*

His *dewy* locks diſtill'd
Ambroſia. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v. *l.* 56.

His own Praeneſte ſends a choſen band,
With thoſe who plough Saturnia's Gabine land;
Beſides the ſuccour which cold Anxur yields,
The rocks of Hernicus and *dewy* fields. *Dryden's Æn. b.* viii.

DEXTER. adj. [Latin.] The right, not the left. A term uſed in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this ſiniſter
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

DEXTERITY *n. ſ.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]

1. Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill, ſkill; ea

2. Readineſs of contrivance; quickneſs of expedient; ſkill of management.

His wiſdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himſelf from dangers, when they preſſed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*. *South's Sermons.*

The ſame Proteſtants may, by their *dexterity*, make themſelves the national religion, and diſpoſe the church-revenues among their paſtors. *Swift.*

DEXTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a *dexterous* workman.

2. Expert in management; ſubtle; full of expedients.

They confine themſelves, and are *dexterous* managers enough of the wares and products of that corner, with which they content themſelves.

DEXTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully.

The magiſtrate ſometimes cannot do his own office *dexterouſly*, but by acting the miniſter. *South's Sermons.*

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And *dexterouſly* to throw the lucky rice. *Dryden*

DEXTRAL.

D I A

DE'XTRAL. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunicles or skins, which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by meer irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 5.

DEXTRA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *dextral*.] The state of being on the right, not the left, side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by *dextrality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 5.

DIABE'TES, *n. f.* [διαβήτης.] A morbid copiousness of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectick sweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other consumptions. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

DIABO'LICAL } *adj.* [from *diabolus*, Latin.] Devilish; par-
DIABO'LICK. } taking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious, pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beasts observ'd,
Doubt might beget of *diabolick* pow'r,
Active within, beyond the sense of brute. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppression, is a most *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and Nature, and upon the common well-being of mankind? *L'Estrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray on the Creation.*

Damned spirits must needs be all envy, despair, and rage, and have so much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wish all men to share their misery. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DIACODIUM n. f. [Latin.] The syrup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICS. *n. f.* [διακούω.] The doctrine of sounds.

DIADEM. *n. f.* [*diadema*, Latin.]

1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound about the head of Eastern monarchs.

The sacred *diadem* in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound. *Fairy Queen.*

A ist the cobler's temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown.

A crown,
Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights,
To him who wears the regal *diadem*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Why should he ravish then that *diadem*
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Most shortly plant on his. *Denham's Sophy.*

Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,
And [illegible]
Fled like a mist before this radiant day. *Roscommon.*

DIADE'MED. *adj.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine,
Her priestless muse forbids the good to dye,
And opes the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM *n. f.* [διάδρομος.] The time in which any motion is performed, the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of one inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum, whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty five degrees, are each equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS. *n. f.* [διαίρεσις.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as *a"er*.

DIAGNO'STICK *n. f.* [διαγνωστικὸν.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

I shall lay down some undisputable marks of this vice, that whenever we see the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house.—let us hear your *diagnosticks*. *Collier on Pride.*

One of our physicians proved disappointed of his prognosticks, or rather *diagnosticks*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DIA'GONAL. *adj.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monstrosity of the badger is ill contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed unto the legs of one side, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 5.

This, and all like sorts of stone that are composed of gra-, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally and parallel to the side of the strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*

DIAGONAL *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and *diagonal* of a square, whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

DIAGONALLY. *adv.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptation, that is, respectively from one man unto another, or any constant site in each, as though that should be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, stands athwart or *diagonally* unto the other; but were distinguished, according unto their activity and predominant locomotion, on the either side. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

DI'AGRAM, *n. f.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not these persons make a *diagram* of these cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? *Bentley's Sermons.*

DIAGRY'DIATES, *n. f.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder. *Floyer.*

DIAL. *n. f.* [*diale*, *Skinner*.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a *dial*'s point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the fly shadow steals away upon the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glanv. Scepf. c.* 11.

DIAL-PLATE. *n. f.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

He tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of *dial-plate*, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary *dial-plate*. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 241.

DIALECT. *n. f.* [διάλεκτος.]

1. The subdivision of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Teutonick.

2. Style; manner of expression.

When themselves do practise that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 22.

3. Language; speech.

In her youth
There is a prone and speechless *dialect*,
Such as moves men. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person, upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South's Sermons.*

DIALE'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *dialectick*.] Logical; argumental.

Those *dialectical* subtleties that the schoolmen too often employ about physiological mysteries, are wont much more to declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth. *Boyle.*

DIALE'CTICK. *n. f.* [διαλεκτική.] Logick; the art of reasoning.

DI'ALLING. *n. f.* [from *dial*.] The scientick science; the knowledge of shadow; the act of constructing dials on which the shadow may shew the hour.

DI'ALIST. *n. f.* [from *dial*.] A constructer of dials.

Scientick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Moxon.*

DI'ALOGIST. *n. f.* [from *dialogue*.] A speaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

DI'ALOGUE. *n. f.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckow? *Shakespeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked sex! Lascivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

In easy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praise;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise. *Dryden.*

To DI'ALOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discourse with another; to confer.

[illegible] *Shakespeare.*

DIALY'SIS. *n. f.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER. *n. f.* [διὰ and μέτρον.] The line, which passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy and Alfraganus, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The bay of Naples is the moſt d[illegible] ſaw; it lies in almoſt a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

DIAMETRAL *adj.* [from *diameter*] Deſcribing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIAMETRALLY. *adv.* [from *diametral*] According to the direction of a diameter.

Chriſtian piety is, beyond all other [illegible], *diametrally* oppoſed to profaneneſs and impiety of a[illegible].

DIAMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter*.]

1. Deſcribing a diameter.
2. Obſerving the direction of a diameter.

The ſin of calumny is ſet in a moſt *diametrical* oppoſition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue, ſect.* v

DIAMETRICALLY *adv.* [from *diametrical*.] In a diametrical manner.

He perſuaded the king to conſent to what was *diametrically* againſt his conſcience and his honour, and, in truth, againſt his ſecurity. *Clarendon, b.* v

When it is thus intercepted in its paſſage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the ſtratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower ſurface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the ſaid denſe ſtratum and that which lies underneath it. *Woodward.*

DIAMOND. *n. ſ.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Latin.]

The *diamond*, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the pureſt water; and is eminently diſtinguiſhed from all other ſubſtances by its vivid ſplendour, and the brightneſs of its reflexions. It is extremely various in ſhape and ſize, being found in the greateſt quantity very ſmall, and the larger ones extremely ſeldom met with. The largeſt ever known is that in the poſſeſſion of the great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and ſeventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the ſtrongeſt fires, except the concentrated ſolar rays, without hurt, and even that infinitely fierceſt of all fires does it no injury, unleſs directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glaſs-houſe fire for many days, and, if taken carefully out, and ſuffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before, but if taken haſtily out, it will ſometimes crack, and even ſplit into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the Eaſt Indies and the Braſils, and though they are uſually found clear and colourleſs, yet they are ſometimes ſlightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of ſome metaline particles. *Hill on Foſſils.*

This *diamond* was my mother's: take it, heart;
But keep it till you woo another wife. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner,
Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*: thou haſt the right arched bent of the brow. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windſ.*

The *diamond* is preferable and vaſtly ſuperior to all others in luſtre and beauty, as alſo in hardneſs, which renders it more durable and laſting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other ſtone. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſ.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,
Fair as the ſtar that uſhers in the morn. *Blackm. Creation*

The lively *diamond* drinks thy pureſt rays,
Collected light, compact. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 140.

DIAPASE. *n. ſ.* [διὰ παζῶν.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapaſon*. See DIAPASON.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the baſe,
Proportion'd equally by ſeven and nine;
Nine was the circle ſet in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good *diapaſe*. *Fairy Queen.*

[illegible]
With which I wont the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful *diapaſe* of pleaſures,
Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenſer.*

DIAPA'SON. *n. ſ.* [διὰ παζῶν]

Diapaſon denotes a chord which includes all tones; the ſame with that we call an eighth, or an octave, for there are but ſeven tones or notes, and then the eighth is again with the firſt.

It diſcovereth the true concordence of ſounds into *diapaſon*, which is the return of the ſame ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Harſh din
Broke the fair muſick that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whoſe love their motion ſway'd
In perfect *diapaſon*, whilſt they ſtood
In firſt obedience, and their ſtate of good. *Milton.*

Many a ſweet riſe, many as ſweet a fall,
A full-mouth *diapaſon* ſwallows all. *Craſhaw*

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compaſs of the notes it ran,
The *diapaſon* cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

DIAPER. *n. ſ.* [*diapre*, French, of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen.

Nor any damſel, which her vaunteth moſt
In ſkilful knitting of ſilk ſilken twine,
Nor any weaver, which his work doth boaſt
In *diaper*, in damaſk, or in vine,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this ſo curious net-work to compare. *Spenſer.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of roſe-water, and ſtrewed with flowers,
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DI'APER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate, to diverſify, to flower.

For fear the ſtones her tender foot ſhould wrong,
The ground he ſtrew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the diſcoloured mead. *Spenſer.*

From uſeth to cloath our grand-dame earth with a new livery, *diapered* with various flowers, and checquered with deſ-

2. To draw flowers upon cloaths.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half, for reaſon tells you, that your fold muſt cover ſomewhat unſeen. *Peacham on Drawing.*

DIAPHANE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from διαφανὲς.] Tranſparency, pellucidneſs; power of tranſmitting.

Becauſe the outward coat of the eye ought to be pelluced, to tranſmit the light, which, if the eyes ſhould always ſtand open, would be apt to grow dry and ſhrink, and loſe their *diaphaneity*, therefore are the eyelids ſo contrived as often to wink, that ſo they may, as it were, graze and varniſh them over with the moiſture they contain. *Ray on the Creation.*

DIAPHA'NICK. *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent; pellucid; having the power to tranſmit light.

Air is an element ſuperior, and lighter than water, through whoſe vaſt, open, ſubtile, *diaphanick*, or tranſparent body, the light, afterwards created, eaſily tranſpired. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

DIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent, clear, tranſlucent, pellucid, capable to tranſmit light.

Ariſtotle calleth light a quality ſecreted or clearing to a *diaphanous* body. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

When he had taken off the inſect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to thoſe which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray on the Creation.*

DIAPHORE'TICK. *adj.* [διαφορητικὸς.] Sudorifick, promoting a diaphoreſis or perſpiration, cauſing ſweat.

Diaphoretick, or promoters of perſpiration, help the organs of digeſtion, becauſe the attenuation of the aliment makes it perſpirable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a ſudorifick, is ſometimes that will provoke ſweating. *Watts.*

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body.

It conſiſts of a faſciculus of bones, round, about one ſixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*, thick ſet throughout the whole length of the body. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

DIARRHŒ'A. *n. ſ.* [διάῤῥοια.] A flux of the belly, whereby a perſon frequently goes to ſtool, and is cured either by purging off the cauſe, or reſtringing the bowels. *Quincy.*

During his *diarrhœa* I healed up the fiſtulaneſs. *Wiſeman.*

DIARRHOE'TICK. *adj.* [from *diarrhœa*.] Promoting the flux of the belly, ſolutive, purgative.

Millet is *diarrhetick*, cleanſing, and uſeful in diſeaſes of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DI'ARY. *n. ſ.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of the tranſactions, accidents, and obſervations of every day, a journal.

In ſea-voyages, where there is nothing to be ſeen but ſky and ſea, men make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein ſo much is to be obſerved, they omit it. *Bacon, Eſſay* 19.

I go on in my intended *diary*. *Tatler*, N° 60.

DIA'STOLE. *n. ſ.* [διαςολὴ.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.
2. The dilation of the heart.

The ſyſtole ſeems to reſemble the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the *diaſtole* its flying out again to its natural ſtate. *Ray on the Creation.*

DIA'STYLE. [διὰ and ςύλος, a pillar.] A ſort of edifice where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for the intercolumniation.

DIATESSERON. *n. ſ.* [of διὰ and τέσσαρες, four.]

1. A muſical interval in muſick, compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemitone; its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in muſical compoſition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATONICK. [of διατονικὸς.] The ordinary ſort of muſick which proceeds by different tones, either in aſcending or

descending. It contains only the two greater and leſſer tones, and the greater ſemitone. *Harris.*

DIESEUKTEKTONE *Tone.* [of δια and ἐυκτὸς] In the ancient Greek muſick, diateſſaron, or two fourths, one on each ſide of it, and which being joined together, made a ſyſtem. This is, in our muſick, from A to B

They allowed to the *diezeuktic* tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unalterable difference of the firſt and fourth *Harris.*

DIAGLS *n. ſ.* [from *aigle*, Dutch, a ſharp point, *Skinner*, [illegible] with which the gardeners make holes for planting

DICACITY *n. ſ.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertneſs, ſaucineſs *Dict.*

DICE-STONE, *n. ſ.* A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone.

I have ſeen little girls exerciſe whole hours together, and take countenance of pains to be expert at *dice-ſtones*, as they call. *Locke.*

DICE. *n. ſ.* The plural of *die*. See DIE

It is above a hundred to one againſt any particular throw, that you do not caſt any given ſet of faces with four cubical *dice*; becauſe there are ſo many ſeveral combinations of the ſix faces of four dice: now, after you have caſt all the trials but one, it is ſtill as much odds at the laſt remaining time, as it was at the firſt *Bentley's Sermons.*

To DICE *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as virtuouſly given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough, ſwore little, *diced* not above ſeven times a week, went to a bawdy-houſe not above once in a quarter of an hour *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*

DICE-BOX. *n. ſ.* [*dice* and *box.*] The box from which the dice are thrown

What would you ſay, ſhould you ſee the ſparkler ſhaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*? *Auditor's Guardian*, N°. 120.

DICER. *n. ſ.* [from *dice*] A player at dice; a gameſter

They make marriage vows
As falſe as *dicers* oaths. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

DICH *adj.* This word ſeems corrupted from *dit* for *do it*

Rich men ſin, and I eat root
Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus *Shakeſ. Timon*

DICHOTOMY. *n. ſ.* [διχοτομία] Diſtribution of ideas by pairs

Some perſons have diſturbed the order of nature, and abuſed their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, ſevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the ſubject, conſidered together with the deſign which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

DICKENS. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it ſeems, much the ſame with the *deuce*; but I know not whence derived

Where had you this pretty weathercock?
—I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my huſband had him of *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor*

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial ſum?
But han't you found it, ſir? *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

DICKER *of Leather. n. ſ.* [*decra*, low Latin] Ten hides. *Dict.*

To DICTATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin] To deliver to another with authority, to declare with confidence

The ſpoils of elephants the roofs in
Of ſtudded amber darts a golden ray,
Lo! not nooler, in the realms above,
Jove *dictates* is the dome of Jove. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

What never *is dictated* to us by God himſelf, or by men who are divinely inſpired, muſt be believed with full aſſurance. *Watts's Logick.*

DICTATE. *n. ſ.* [*dictatum*, Latin] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; preſcription, preſcript.

Others caſt about for new diſcoveries, and to ſeek in their own thoughts for thoſe right helps of art which will ſcarce be found, I fear, by thoſe who ſervilely confine themſelves to the *dictates* of others *Locke.*

I record what the Grecian *dictates* ſay,
And Samian ſounds o'er Scota's hills convey. *Prior.*

Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail,
Inſtant, to foreign realms prepare to ſail,
To learn your father's fortunes. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. i.*

DICTATION *n. ſ.* [from *dictate*] The act or practice of dictating or preſcribing. *Dict.*

DICTATOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence and diſtreſs, and inveſted with abſolute authority

Read *dictators* made, when they came home,
Their vanquiſh'd foes free citizens of Rome. *Waller.*

Talus with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes;
Flat patriots fell, ere the *dictator* roſe. *Prior.*

2. One inveſted with abſolute authority.

Un[illegible]ere,
[illegible] *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b. i.*

3. One whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Nor is it a ſmall power it gives one man over another, to [illegible] of unqueſtionable truths. *Locke.*

That riches, honours, and outward ſplendour, ſhould fit up perſons for *dictators* to all the reſt of mankind, is a moſt ſtrenuous invaſion of the right of our underſtanding. *Watts.*

DICTATORIAL. *adj.* [from *dictator*] Authoritative; confident, dogmatical, overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an obſervator that treats of trade and politicks in a *dictatorial* ſtyle, and is laviſh in the praiſe of the author *Watts.*

DICTATORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *dictator.*]

1. The office of dictator.

This is the ſolemneſt title they can confer under their ſovereignty, being indeed a kind of *dictatorſhip.* *Howell.*

2. Authority; inſolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorſhip* which is exerciſed by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden*

DICTATURE *n. ſ.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator; dictatorſhip. *Dict.*

DICTION. *n. ſ.* [*diction*, French; *dictio*, Latin.] Style; language; expreſſion.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expreſſion, a kind of noble and bold puriſty *Dryden.*

DICTIONARY. *n. ſ.* [*dictionarium*, Latin] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon, a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, and left an account that they ſtand in awe of charms, ſpells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and daſhes, which, ſet together, do ſignify nothing, and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the ſcatter vocabulary of ſatan *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 1. c. 10.*

Is it ſuch a horrible fault to tranſlate ſimulacra images? I ſee what a good thing it is to have a good catholick *dictionary. Still.*

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men, a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. *Watts.*

DID. of *do.* [ðiꝺ, Saxon]

1. The preterite of do.

Thou can'ſt not ſay I *did* it. *Shakeſpeare.*
What *did* that greatneſs in a woman's mind?
Unlodg'd and weak to act what it deſign'd. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

2. The ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe, or perfect.

When *did* his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he *did* not underſtand. *Dryden.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as, I *did* really love her

DIDACTICK } [illegible] as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for ſome art; as the Georgicks.

The means uſed to this purpoſe are partly *didactical*, and partly protreptical, demonſtrating the truth of the goſpel; and then urging the profeſſors of thoſe truths to be ſtedfaſt in the faith, and to beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infidelity.*

DIDAPPER. *n. ſ.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water

DIDASCALICK. *adj.* [διδασκαλικὸς.] Preceptive; didactick; giving precepts in ſome art

I found it neceſſary to form ſome ſtory, and give a kind of body to the poem under what ſpecies it may be comprehended, whether *didaſcalick* or heroick, I leave to the judgment of the criticks. *Prior.*

To DIDDER. *v. n* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to ſhiver. A provincial word *Skinner*

DIDST The ſecond perſon of the preter tenſe of *do*. See DID.

On laſt and beſt of Scots! who *didſt* maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. *Dryden.*

To DIE. *v. n.* [beag, Saxon, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to ſtain.

So much of death her thoughts
Had entertain'd, as *dy'd* her cheeks with pale *Milt. P. L.*
All white, a virgin ſaint ſhe fought the ſkies
For marriage, though it fullies not, it *dies.* *Dryden.*

DIE *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; ſtain, hue acquired.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine innocence; for that *die* is on me,
Which makes my whit'ſt part black. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful luſtre, excellent *dies*, and many. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Darkneſs we ſee emerges into light,
And ſhining ſuns deſcend to fable night.
Ev'n heav'n itſelf receives another *die*,
When weary'd animals in ſlumbers lie
Of midnight eaſe, another, when the gray
Of morn preludes the ſplendor of the day *Dryden's Fables.*

It is very ſurpriſing to ſee the images of the mind ſtamped upon the aſpect; to ſee the cheeks take the *die* of the paſſions, and appear in all the colours and complexions of thought *Collier of the Aſpect.*

[illegible]
[illegible] *Tatler*, 1709

To

To DIE. *v. n.* [beabian, Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou do'st kill me with thy unkind falshood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murtherer. *Sidney.*

Nor did the third his conquests long survive,
Dying ere scarce he had begun to live. *Addis. Ovid. Metam.*

Oh let me live my own, and *die* so too
To live and *die* is all I have to do? *Pope's Epistles.*

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The dira only served to confirm him in his first opinion, that it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat. *Dryden.*

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies,
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies*
In vain a single Trojan sues for grace,
But least the sons of Priam's hateful race
Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore!
The great, the good Patroclus is no more!
He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*,
And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality. *Pope's Hom. Iliad.*

3. It has *by* before an instrument of death.

4. *Of* before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies, which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died* of it, or at least have been very infirm. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

5. *For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause.

At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly,
And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And shuns it still, although *for* thirst she *die*. *Davies.*

He in the loaden vineyard *dies for* thirst. *Addison.*

Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died of* his sad. *Addis.*

6. To be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

What is the love of our neighbour?
—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *died*. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companion making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have *died*
With them they think on. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him. *Locke.*

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator*, N°. 595.

8. To sink, to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. 1 *Sa.*

9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies* away,
And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope's Eloi. to Abelard.*

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When *dying* clouds contend with growing light. *Sh. H. VI.*

The smaller faults and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them, but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 256.

12. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler*, N°. 110.

13. To wither as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone, but if it *die*, it bringeth forth much fruit. *John* xii. 25.

14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE *n. s.* pl. *dice*. [*dé*, French; *dis*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play.

Keep a gamester from the *dice*, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

He knows which way the lot and the *die* shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast. *South's Sermons.*

2. Hazard; chance;

Eftsoons his cruel hand Sir Guyon staid,
Temp'ring the passion with advisement slow,
And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd;
For th' equal *die* of war he well did know. *Fairy Queen.*
So both to battle fierce arranged are;
In which his harder fortune was to fall
Under my spear: such is the *die* of war. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

Thine is the adventure, thine the victory:
Well has thy fortune turn'd the *die* for thee. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *n. s.* pour *dies* The stamp used in coinage.

There have been such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money, that it makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

DI'ER. *n. s.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies cloaths.

The fleece, that has been by the *dier* stain'd,
Never again its native whiteness gain'd. *Waller.*

There were some of very low rank and professions, who acquired great estates cobblers, *diers*, and shoemakers gave publick shows to the people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DI'ET. *n. s.* [*dieta*, low Latin, *δίαιτα*.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of *diet*, than to maintain life. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate; and find
No inconvenient *diet*, nor too light fare. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

No part of *diet*, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well ripened fruits. *Temple.*

Milk appears to be a proper *diet* for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not so proper where the canals are obstructed, it being void of all saline quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those *diets* alter the body more, and trouble it less. *Bacon, Essay* 31.

I restrained myself to so regular a *diet*, as to eat flesh but once a day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar. *Temp.*

To DI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She *diets* him with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late. *Fairy Queen.*

Shew a while like fearful war,
To *diet* rank minds sick of happiness,
And purge th' obstructions, which begun to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.*

He was not taken well; he had not din'd
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We pout upon the morning, are unapt
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have supper souls
Than in our priest-like fasts; therefore I'll watch him
'Till he be *dieted* to my request. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness, for it is my office. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

Henceforth my early care
Shall 'tend thee, and the fertile burden ease
'Till *dieted* by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. *Milt. P. L.*

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had less occasion; we have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick instead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.

I am partly led to *diet* my revenge,
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor
Hath leapt into my seat. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. To board, to supply with diet.

To DI'ET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*. *Milton.*

DIET-DRINK. *n. s.* [*diet* and *drink*.] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

DI'ET. *n. s.* [from *dies*, an appointed day, *Skinner*: from *diet*, an old German word signifying a multitude, *Junius*.] An assembly of princes or estates.

An emperour in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a *diet*, or assembly of the estates of many free princes, ecclesiastical and temporal. *Raleigh.*

DI'ETARY. *adj.* [from *diet*.] Pertaining to the rules of diet. *Diet.*

DI'ETER. *n. s.* [from *diet*.] One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He saun'd our broth as Juno had been sick,
And he her *dieter*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

DIETE'TICAL. } *n. s.* [διαιτητικὸς.] Relating to diet; belonging
DIETE'TICK. } to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

He

received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *diæta* caution, and such as, without a journey to Æsculapius, culinary prescription might have been afforded. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

This book was received by the publick with the respect that was due to the importance of its contents: it became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dieted* philosophy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments, Pref.*

To DIFFER *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin]

1. To be distinguished from, to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a *differing* sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy prepossess, Syphax, wont discern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,
Nor how the Fates *differ* from the brute. *Addison's Cato.*

The several parts of the same animal *differ* in their qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To contend, to be at variance.

A man that is of judgment and understanding shall sometimes hear ignorant men *differ*, and know well within himself that those which so *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree. *Bacon's Essays.*

There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who *differ* with you in their sentiments. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 13.

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit,
We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

Others *differ* with me about the truth and reality of these speculations. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely speculative, as these are, and not elements of our faith, it is free to *differ* from one another in opinions and sentiments. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

DIFFER *n. s.* [from the verb] Difference.

1. State of being distinct from something, contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between customs of the church doth no harm. *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or *difference* from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Thus born alike from virtue first began
The *difference* that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd not title from descent of blood,
But that which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

Though it be useful to discern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every *difference* that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes, under every such *difference*. *Locke.*

3. The disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each.

You shall see great *difference* betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Oh the strange *difference* of man and man!
To thee a woman's services are due;
My fool usurps my body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Here might be seen a great *difference* between men practised right, and men accustomed only to spoil. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute, debate, quarrel, controversy.

What was the *difference*?
It was a contention in public. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

He is weary of his life that hath a *difference* with any of them, and will walk abroad after day-light. *Sandys.*

5. Distinction.

Our constitution, under a good administration, does not only make a *difference* between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 31.

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such a *difference* among them, about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending *differences*. *Tillotson.*

6. Point in question, ground of controversy.

Are you acquainted with the *difference*,
That holds this present question in the court? *Shakespeare.*

7. A logical distinction.

Some are never without a *difference*, and commonly, by answering men with a subtilty, branch the matter. *Bacon's Essays.*

8. Evidences of distinction; different marks.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*

To DIFFERENCE *v. a.* [from the noun] To cause a difference, to make one thing not the same as another.

Most are apt to seek all the differences of letters in those articulate motions, whereas several combinations of letters are framed by the very same motions of those organs, which are commonly observed, and are *differenced* by other concurrent causes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

a level and well cultivated region from a delicate wilderness. *Ray on the Creation.*

We see nothing that *differences* the courage of Mnestheus from that of Sergesthus. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

DIFFERENT *adj.* [from *differ*]

1. Distinct, not the same.

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and, in the absence of those, which cause any pain: now these, to *different* men, are very *different* things. *Locke.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Of many contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air,
And other climes, where *different* food and soil
Portend distempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike, dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair, because men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*. *Dryden's Dufresn.*

DIFFERENTIAL *Method*, is applied to the doctrine of arithmetical, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions, about the invention of which there has been a contest between Leibnitz and Sir Isaac Newton. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the *differential* calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals. *Harris.*

DIFFERENTLY *adv.* [from *different*] In a different manner.

He may consider how *differently* he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it discovered by a person of an ordinary genius.

DIFFERINGLY, *adv.* [from *differing*] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may reflect the light so *differingly*, as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

DIFFICIL *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin]

1. Difficult; hard, not easy, not obvious. Little used.

That that should give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as *difficil* apprehension as any mystery in nature. *Glanv. Scepsis*, c. 4.

Latin was not more *difficil*,
Than to a blockhead 'tis to whistle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficil* in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit towards that see, that he had touched none of those deniers which was heaved by popes in England. *Bac.*

DIFFICILNESS *n. s.* [from *difficil*] Difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance, impracticability.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficilness*, or the like; but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief. *Bacon's Essays.*

DIFFICULT *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin]

1. Hard, not easy, not facile.

It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zechar.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please, peevish; morose.

DIFFICULTLY *adv.* [from *difficult*] Hardly; with difficulty.

A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will *difficultly* be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DIFFICULTY *n. s.* [from *difficult*, *difficulté*, French]

1. Hardness, contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a service that requires our greatest care and attention to the discharge of it. *Rogers, Serm.* 13.

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.

They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly, and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, 'till their convictions do them no good. *Sanderson's Sermons.*

3. Distress; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat:
This *difficulties* prove a fountain greatly great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs, uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie at present under some *difficulties*, by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden the importation of their manufactures. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Objection, cavil.

Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Stillingfleet.*

To DIFFIDE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin] To distrust; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new solution hear.
The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods.

DI'FFIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *diffido.*] Diſtruſt; want of confidence; timidity.

No man almoſt thought himſelf ſecure, and men durſt ſcarce converſe or talk one with another, but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You have brought ſcandal
To Iſrael, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propenſe enough before
To waver. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true ſenſe, be only on probable proofs, our aſſent can reach no higher than an aſſurance or *diffidence*, ariſing from the more or leſs apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be ſilent always, when you doubt your ſenſe,
And ſpeak, though ſure, with ſeeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

Whatſoever atheiſts think on, or whatſoever they look on, all do adminiſter ſome reaſons for ſuſpicion and *diffidence*, leſt poſſibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley's Serm.*

DI'FFIDENT. *adj.* [from *diffido.*] Not confident, not certain, doubtful.

I am not ſo confident of my own ſufficiency as not willingly to admit the counſel of others; but yet I am not ſo *diffident* of myſelf, as brutiſhly to ſubmit to any man's dictates. *K. Charles.*

Be not *diffident*
Of wiſdom; ſhe deſerts thee not, if thou
Diſmiſs not her, when moſt thou need'ſt her nigh. *Milton.*

I was really ſo *diffident* of it, as to ſet it aſide by me theſe two years, juſt as you now ſee it. *Pope.*

Pliny ſpeaks of the Seres, the ſame people with the Chineſe, as being very ſhy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing.

Diſtreſs makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Clariſſa.*

To DIFFI'ND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two, to ſplit. *Dict.*

DIFFI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*diffiſio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or ſplitting. *Ludl.*

DIFFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diffluo*, Latin.] The act of ſcattering [illegible]

DI'FFLUENCE, } *n. ſ.* [from *diffluo*, Latin.] The quality of
DI'FFLUENCY. } falling away on all ſides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to conſiſtency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form; but rather a conſiſtence or determination of its *diffluency*, and omitteth not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DI'FFLUENT. *adj.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing every way, not conſiſtent, not fixed.

DIFFORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform, having parts of different ſtructure, diſſimilar, unlike; irregular, as a *diffarm* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *different* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; ſuch as are veins, an uneven poliſh, or fortuitous poſition of the pores of glaſs. *Newton.*

DIFFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *different*.] Diverſity of form; irregularity, diſſimilitude.

While they murmur againſt the preſent diſpoſure of things, they reſt not in their eſtabliſhed natures; but deſire in them a *different* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind, that formed all things beſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 11.*

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*franchiſe*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, ſo that the liquor may run every way.

When theſe waters began to riſe at firſt, long before they could ſwell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuſe* themſelves every way. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To ſpread, to ſcatter, to diſperſe.

Wiſdom had ordain'd
Good out of evil to create, inſtead
Of ſpirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuſe*
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

No ſect wants its apoſtles to propagate and *diffuſe* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,
Whoſe race ſhall bear aloft the Latian name,
And through the conquer'd world *diffuſe* our fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,
And charity itſelf was in his face. *Dryden's Good Parſon.*

DIFFU'SE. *adj.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely ſpread.
2. Copious, not conciſe.

DIFFU'SED. *participial adj.* [from *diffuſe*.] This word ſeems to have ſignified, in *Shakeſpeare's* time, the ſame as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a ſawpitruſh at once,
With ſome *diffuſed* ſong. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He grows like ſavages,
To ſwearing and ſtern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And every thing that ſeems unnatural. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

DIFFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *diffuſed*.] Widely, diſperſedly, in manner of that which is ſpread every way.

DIFFU'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſed*.] The ſtate of being diffuſed; diſperſion.

DIFFU'SELY. *adv.* [from *diffuſe*.]

1. Widely, extenſively.
2. Copiouſly; not conciſely.

DIFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſe*.]

1. Diſperſion, the ſtate of being ſcattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impreſſions and ſignatures of their motions, the *diffuſion* of ſpecies viſible ſeemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 269.

A ſheet of very well ſleeked marbled paper did not caſt diſtinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffuſion*; but threw its beams, unſtained and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtile.

DIFFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *diffuſe*.]

1. Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way.

Diffuſive of themſelves, where-e'er they paſs
They make that warmth in others they expect.
Their vapour works like bodies on a glaſs,
And does its image on their men project. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

2. Scattered; diſperſed, having the quality of ſuffering diffuſion.

No man is of ſo general and *diffuſive* a luſt, as to proſecute [illegible]

The ſtars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the maſs,
And upward ſhoot, and kindle as they paſs,
And with *diffuſive* light adorn their heavenly place. *Dryden.*

Cheriſh'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom diſcloſe,
And round the happy pair *diffuſive* odour flows. *Prior.*

3. Extended, in full extenſion.

They are not agreed among themſelves where infallibility is ſeated, whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffuſive* body of Chriſtians. *Tillotſ.*

DIFFU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffuſive*.] Widely, extenſively; every way.

DIFFU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſive*.]

1. Extenſion; diſperſion, the power of diffuſing, the ſtate of being diffuſed.
2. Want of conciſeneſs; large compaſs of expreſſion.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffuſiveneſs*: you have ſometimes the whole face of a medal overrun with it. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*, part paſſ. *dug*, or *digged*. [but, Saxon, a ditch, *diger*, Daniſh, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a ſpade.

Then ſaid he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall, and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. *Ezek.* viii. 8.

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jeruſalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have *digged* by craft and ſubtlety, to overthrow the ſame. *Whitgift.*

He built towers in the deſert, and *digged* many wells, for he had much cattle. *2 Chron.* xxvi. 10.

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as thoſe of your houſe; ſo that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Temple.*

Be firſt to *dig* the ground, be firſt to burn
The branches lopt. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.* i.

4. To pierce with a ſharp point.

A ravinous vulture in his open'd ſide
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd,
Still for the growing liver *digg'd* his breaſt,
The growing liver ſtill ſupply'd the feaſt. *Dryden.*

5. To gain by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the higheſt mountains, and [illegible] all other parts of the earth contingently and indifferently the pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked ſhare,
But greedy mortals, rummaging her ſtore,
Digg'd from her entrails firſt the precious ore. *Dryd. Ovid.*

To DIG. *v. n.* To work with a ſpade, to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not; and *dig* for it more than for hid treaſures. *Job* iii. 21.

They have often *dug* into lands that are deſcribed in old authors, as the places where ſuch particular ſtatues or obeliſks ſtood, and have ſeldom failed of ſucceſs in their purſuits. *Addiſon's Travels.*

To DIG *up. v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I *digg'd up* thy forefather's graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not flake more fire. *Shak. H VI*

DI'GERENT *adj.* [*digerens*, Latin.] That which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion. *Dict.*

DIGE'ST *n. s.* [*digesta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular *digest*, or recompilement of the laws of mine own nation. *Bacon.*

Laws in the *digest* shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To DIGE'ST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digestum*, Latin.]

1. To distribute into various cloths or repositories; to range or dispose methodically
2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and *digested*,
Appear. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Each then has organs to *digest* his food,
One to beget, and one receive the brood. *P.*

3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghill; a chymical term
4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

A few chosen friends, who sometimes deign
To bless my humble roof, with sense refin'd,
Learning *digested* well. *Thomson's Winter*, *l.* 550.

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firstlings of those broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle: starting thence away,
To what may be *digested* in a play *Shakesp. Troil and Cressid.*

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.
—Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.
—No, pray thee, let it serve for table talk,
Then howsoe'er thou speak'st, 'mong other things
I shall *digest* it. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The pleasance of numbers, that rudeness and barbarism might the better taste and *digest* the lessons of civility *Peacham.*

7. To receive and enjoy

Cornwal and Albany,
With my two daughters dowers, *digest* the third. *Shakesp.*

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure

DIGE'STER. *n. s.* [from *digest*.]

1. He that digests or concocts his food

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digesters*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

2. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state. *Quincy.*
3. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great *digester*. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *digest*.] That which is capable of being digested or concocted in the stomach

Those medicines that purge by stool enter not into the mesentery veins; but are, at the first, not *digestible* by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 43.

DIGE'STION *n. s.* [from *digest*.]

1. The act of digesting or concocting food in the stomach

Now good *digestion* wait on appetite,
And health on both *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Digestion is a fermentation begun, because there are all the requisites of such a fermentation, heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach vegetable putrefaction resembles very much animal *digestion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and weights, or any general Leslian rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or of exercise, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength or weakness of *digestion*. *Temple.*

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired *digestion*. *South's Sermons.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chymical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals, will produce gold. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 327.

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raise all the labour-houses of the air,
And lay crude vapours in *digestion* there. *Blackmore*

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodising; the maturation of a scheme

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in senate, consisting of forty counsellors, who are generally the greatest men. *Temple.*

4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter
5. The disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter.

DIGE'STIVE. *adj.* [from *digest*.]

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to strengthen the stomach.

A chilifactory menstruum, or a *digestive* preparation, drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies. *Browne's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii. *c.* 5.

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very same state, the one active, piercing, and *digestive* by its heat, the other passive, receptive, and stored with materials for such a production. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Considerating; methodising.

To business, ripened by *digestive* thought,
This future rule is into method brought. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE. *n. s.* [from *digest*.] An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

I dressed it with *digestives* *Wiseman of Abscesses.*

DI'GGER *n. s.* [from *dig*.] One that opens the ground with a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told by *diggers*, that even when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a steam so thick, that it would put out their candles. *Boyle.*

To DIGHT *v. a.* [dihtan, to prepare, to regulate, Saxon.] To dress, to deck; to bedeck, to embellish, to adorn.

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,
Which maketh him invisible to sight. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pace,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar massy proof,
And storied windows richly *dight*,
Casting a dim religious light. *Il Penser.*

Just so the prond in gilding lass
Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras. *Hudibras*, *p.* 1. *cant.* 3.

DI[illegible]
1. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high, or somewhat more, the quicksilver will not fall, but remain suspended in the tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mercury with so great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmosphere. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten

Not only the number seven and nine, from considerations abstruse, have been extolled by most, but all or most of other *digits* have been as mystically applauded. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

DI'GITATED. *adj* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into divisions like fingers; as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf composed of many small leaves

For animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous, that is, men and elephants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

DIGLADIATION *n. s.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial *digladiations*, by his own affection of an intricate obscurity. *Glanv. Scepsis*

DI'GNIFIED. *adj.* [from *dignify*.] Invested with some dignity, it is used chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are stiled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DIGNIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dignify*.]

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person. *Walton's Angler.*

To DI'GNIFY *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer, to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.
2. To honour, to adorn; to give lustre.

Such a day,
So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,
Came not 'till now to *dignify* the times,
Since Cæsar's fortunes! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Not that we think us worthy such a guest,
But your worth will *dignify* our feast. *Ben. Johnson's Epigr.*

No turbots *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

DI'GNITARY *n. s.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit. *Swift*

DI'GNITY *n. s.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where spoken so highly of as our Lord

and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in *dignity* equal to him. *Hooker*, b. ii. f. 6.

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect.

Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands. *Curissa.*

3. Advancement; preferment, high place.

Faster than spring-time show'rs comes thought on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on *dignity*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
For those of old,
And these late *dignities* heap'd up to them,
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] By a *dignity* we understand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

5. Maxims, general principles; *κοιναι ἐννοιαι*.

The sciences conclud.ng from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and peremptory asseverations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 7.

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNOTION *n. f.* [*dignotio*, Latin.] Distinction; marking thing mark.

That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 21.

To DIGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.]

1. To turn out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander, to expatiate.

It seemeth, to *digress* no farther, that the Tartarians, spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites. *Brerewood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track, to transgress, to deviate.

I am come to keep my word,
Though some part am forced to *digress*,
Which more before I will to excuse
As you shall well be satisfied *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
My noble shape is but a form of wax,
Digressing from the valour of a man. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

DIGRE'SSION *n. f.* [*digressio*, Latin.]

1. A passage deviating from the main tenour or design of a discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him. *Sidney*, b. i.

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful *digressions*, and solve high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.
Here some *digression* I must make, t'accuse
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muse. *Denham.*

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryd. Dufresn.*

2. Deviation.

The *digression* of the sun is not equal, but near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 4.

DIJUDICA'TION. *n. f.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE, *n. f.* [dic, Saxon, *dyk*, Fr.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers flout the neighbour ground. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*
The king of *dykes!* than whom no sluice of mud
With deeper sable blots the silver flood. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood gates of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *dykes* and ramparts against it. *Cowley's Davideis.*

To DILACERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear, to rend, to force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 6.

DILACERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *dilacerate*, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

The greatest satisfaction of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

To DILANIATE. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind *Howell's Lucus Tears.*

To DILAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*dilapido*, Latin.] To rout, to throw down.

DILAPIDA'TION. *n. f.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's suffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair same; and it likewise extends to his committing or suffering to be committed, any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DILATABILITY *n. f.* [from *dilatable*.] The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents. I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger *Ray on the Creation.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion *Arbuthnot.*

DILA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extension.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches called bronchia; these end in small air-bladders, *dilatable* and contractable, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILATATION *n. f.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater space.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. *Holder.*

2. The state of being extended, the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes; singing, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts, which maketh them more lively and [illegible]

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions. *Newton's Opt. Experim.*

To DILATE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend, to spread out, to enlarge.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye sorted with a prince's peer,
For now your light doth more itself *dilate*,
And in my darkness greater doth appear. *Spenser.*
Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erst, *dilated* spirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead
Chiefly I sought; without thee, can despise *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Through all the air his founding strings *dilate*
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*
Diffus'd, it rises in a higher sphere,
Dilates its drops, and softens into air. *Prior.*
I mark the various fury of the winds,
These neither seasons guide, nor order binds
They now *dilate*, and now contract their force,
Various their speed, but ceaseless is their course. *Pope.*

The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the first doth in length. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large; but urged sore,
With piercing words, and piteous implore,
Him hastly to arise. *Fairy Queen*, b. *stan.* 37.
Observing,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To DILATE. *v. n.*

1. To widen, to grow wide.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength.

2. To speak largely and copiously.

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly, and by themselves, or their ministers to *dilate* upon it, and unprove their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of speech. *Clarendon.*

DILA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extends.

The buccinatores, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the *dilators* of the nose, are too strong in cholerick people. *Arb.*

DI'LATORINESS. *n. f.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory; slowness, sluggishness.

DI'LATORY. *adj.* [*dilatoire*, French, *dilatorius*, Lat.] Tardy, slow, given to procrastination, addicted to delay; sluggish, loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious debates in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and so to little purpose. *Haywar.*

What wound did ever heal but by degrees?

Thou

Thou know'ſt we work by wit, and not by witchcraft;
And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*
Theſe counſels to be with me I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
Dilatory fortune plays the part
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To throw herſelf away on fools and knaves. *Otway's Orph.*
A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without
Addiſon's Spectator, N° 469.

DILECTION. *n. ſ.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving, eſteem, or regard.

Chriſt's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our
y is our beſt. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

DILEMMA *n. ſ.* [διλημμα.]

1. An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions. A young rhetorician applied to an old ſophiſt to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he ſhould gain a cauſe. The maſter ſued for his reward, and the ſcholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*. If I gain my cauſe, I ſhall withhold your pay, becauſe the judge's award will be againſt you; if I loſe it, I may withhold it, becauſe I ſhall not yet have gained a cauſe. On the contrary, ſays the maſter, if you gain your cauſe, you muſt pay me, becauſe you are to pay me when you gain a cauſe; if you loſe it, you muſt pay me, becauſe the judges will award it.

A *dilemma*, that biſhop Morton the chancellor uſed, to raiſe benevolence, ſome called his fork, and ſome his crutch. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Hope, whoſe weak being ruin'd is
Alike if it ſucceed, and if it miſs;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound. *Cowley.*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A ſtrong *dilemma* in a deſperate caſe!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*
A dire *dilemma*, either way I'm ſped;
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

DILIGENCE *n. ſ.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Induſtry, aſſiduity; conſtancy in buſineſs, continuance of endeavour, unremitted application; the contrary to idleneſs.

Do thy *diligence* to come ſhortly unto me. *2 Tim. iv. 9.*
Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election ſure. *2 Pet. i. 10.*

DILIGENT *adj.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Conſtant in application; perſevering in endeavour; aſſiduous, not idle, not negligent; not lazy.

Seeſt thou a man *diligent* in his buſineſs? he ſhall ſtand before kings. *Prov. xxii. 29.*

2. Conſtantly applied, proſecuted with activity and perſeverance; aſſiduous.

And the judges ſhall make *diligent* inquiſition. *Deut. xix.*

DILIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *diligent.*] With aſſiduity, with heed and perſeverance; not carelеſſly; not idly, not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you ſhall never be able to diſcern a number of mechanical motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what conſiſts the beauty of good poſtures. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

DILL *n. ſ.* [*dille*, Saxon.]

A thick ſtalker, fibroſe, annual root. The leaves are like thoſe of fennel, the ſeeds are oval, plain, ſtreaked, and burdened.

Dill is raiſed of ſeed, which is ripe in Auguſt. *Mortimer.*

DILUCID. *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear, plain; not obſcure.
2. Clear, plain, not obſcure.

To DILUCIDATE *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear, plain, or explain; to free from obſcurity.

I do not magnify or extenuate, but explain and *diluciduate*, according to the expoſition of the ancients. *Brown's Vul. Err. Pr.*

DILUCIDATION. *n. ſ.* [from *diluciduate.*] The act of making clear, explanation, expoſition.

DILUENT *adj.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin

DI[illegible] *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water; every fluid is diluent, as it has water in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To DILUTE *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

I uſed *diluted* tea, as ſhe was ordered by a phyſician, the uſe to be ſo. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to attenuate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make weak.

If the red and blue colours were more *diluted* and weak, the diſtance of the images would be leſs than as much; and if they were more intenſe and full, that diſtance would be greater. *Newton's Opt. Prop. i. Th. i.*

The chamber was dark, leſt theſe colours ſhould be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newt.*

DILUTE *adj.* [from the verb.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *dilute* but water; every fluid is diluent, as it has water in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILUTER *n. ſ.* [from *dilute.*] That which makes any thing leſs thick.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the beſt diſſolvent of moſt of the ingredients of our aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILUTION. *n. ſ.* [*diluo*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Oppoſite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by diſparting the moſt liquid parts by heat, or by inſinuating ſome ſubſtances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more ſtrongly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILUVIAN *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.

Suppoſe that this *diluvian* lake ſhould riſe to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuſe itſelf equally into all countries about. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

DIM *adj.* [ſumme, Saxon; *dy*, Welſh; *dow*, Erſe.]

1. Not having a quick ſight, not ſeeing clearly.

For her true form, how can my ſpark diſcern,
Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? *Davies.*

2. Dull of apprehenſion.

The underſtanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light diſcover ſpiritual truths. *Roger's Sermons.*

3. Not clearly ſeen, obſcure; imperfectly diſcovered.

We might be able to aim at ſome *dim* and ſeeming conception, how matter might begin to exiſt by the power of that eternal firſt Being. *Locke.*

Something, as *dim* to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cauſe of all we do. *Pope, Eſſay.*

4. Obſtructing the act of viſion; not luminous, ſomewhat dark.

Her face right wond'rous fair did ſeem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightneſs threw
Through the *dim* ſhade, that all men might it ſee. *Fa. Qu.*

To DIM *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken, to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exerciſe of viſion.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,
It *dims* the dazed eyes, and daunts the ſenſes quite. *Fa. Qu.*

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that much uſe of Venus doth *dim* the ſight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheleſs alſo *dim* ſighted. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

Every one declares againſt blindneſs, and yet who almoſt is not fond of that which *dims* his ſight? *Locke.*

For thee I *dim* theſe eyes, and ſtuff this head,
With all ſuch reading as was never read. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To make leſs bright, to obſcure.

A ſhip that through the ocean wide,
By [illegible] her way,
When as a ſtorm hath *dimm'd* her truſty guide,
Out of her courſe doth wander far aſtray. *Spenſer.*

Siſter, have comfort, all of us have cauſe
To wail the *dimming* of our ſhining ſtar;
But none can help our harms by wailing them. *Shak. R. III.*

Thus while he ſpake, each paſſion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice chang'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv. l. 114.*

DIMENSION. *n. ſ.* [*dimenſio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing, bulk; extent, capacity. It is ſeldom uſed but in the plural. The three dimenſions are length, breadth, and depth.

He try'd
The tomb, and found the ſtrait *dimenſions* wide. *Dryden.*

My gentleman was meaſuring my walls, and taking the *dimenſions* of the room. *Swift.*

DIMENSIONLESS. *adj.* [from *dimenſion.*] Without any definite bulk.

In they paſs'd
Dimenſionleſs through heav'nly doors. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

DIMENSIVE. *adj.* [*dimenſus*, Latin.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their meaſure, and their ſpace;
But who can draw the ſoul's *dimenſive* lines? *Davies.*

DIMICATION. *n. ſ.* [*dimicatio*, Latin.] A battle; the act of fighting, conteſt. *D.*

DIMIDIATION. *n. ſ.* [*dimidiatus*, Latin.] The act of halving; ſection into two equal parts. *Dict.*

To DIMINISH *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]

1. To make leſs by abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part: the oppoſite to increaſe.

That we call good which is apt to cauſe or increaſe pleaſure, or *diminiſh* pain in us. *Locke.*

2. To impair, to leſſen, to degrade.

Improudly they thought
Thee to *diminiſh*, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worſhippers. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add.

Nothing was *diminiſhed* from the ſafety of the king by the impriſonment of the duke. *Hayward.*

Ye ſhall not add unto the word which I command you, neither ſhall you *diminiſh* aught from it. *Deut. iv. 2.*

To DIMINISH. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to be impaired.

What judgment I had increaſes rather than *diminiſhes*; and thoughts, ſuch as they are, come crowding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuſe or to reject. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye,
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly *Pope's Odyssey.*

DIMI'NISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diminish.*] In a manner tending to vilify, or lessen.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent. *Locke.*

DIMINU'TION. *n. f.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making less, opposed to augmentation.

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both *Hooker, b. v.*

2. The state of growing less, opposed to increase.

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the planet. *Newton's Opt.*

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or *diminution*. *Locke.*

3. Discredit, loss of dignity, degradation.

Gladly to thee
Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime,
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 256.

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wise by thy truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *King Charles.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column as it ascends.

DIMI'NUTIVE. *adj.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.] Small, little; narrow, contracted.

The poor wren,
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shak. Macbeth.*

It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in poor and *diminutive* measure. *Glanv. Scepf. Preface.*

The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks not beyond the present. *South.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a *diminutive* race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature. *Addis. Guardian.*

They know how weak and awkward many of those little *diminutive* discourses are. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

DIMI'NUTIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness; as *lapillus*, in Latin, a *little stone*; *maisonette*, in French, a *little house*; *mannikin*, in English, a *little man.*

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live,
Was then a knave, but in *diminutive*. *Cotton.*

2. A small thing: a sense not now in use.

Follow his chariot; monster like, be shewn
For poor'st *diminutives*, for dolts! *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diminutive*.] In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *diminutive.*] Smallness, littleness, pettyness; want of bulk, want of dignity.

DI'MISH. *adj.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim, somewhat obscure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my sight. *Swift.*

DI'MISSORY. *adj.* [*dimissorius*, Latin.] That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

A bishop of another diocese ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, with the consent of his own proper bishop, and without the letters *dimissory*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DI'MITTY. *n. f.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloath of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine *dimitty*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DI'MLY. *adv.* [from *dim.*]

1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception.

Unspeakable! who sitt'st above these heav'ns,
To us invisible, or *dimly* seen,
In these thy lowest works *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

2. Not brightly, not unmorously.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted, though it had almost filled the receiver with its plentiful fumes, but by degrees it burnt more and more *dimly*. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

I saw th' angelick guards from earth ascend,
Griev'd they must now no longer man attend,
The beams about their temples *dimly* shone;
One would have thought the crime had been their own *Dry.*

DI'MNESS. *n. f.* [from *dim.*]

1. Dulness of sight.

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion. *Decay of Piety.*

DI'MPLE. *n. f.* [*dympel*, Saxon; *dimpel*, Swedish; *dimpfel*, Dutch; *dimple*, Skinner.] A little cavity or depression in the flesh.

The *dimple* of the upper lip is the common measure of them all. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. i. c. 5.*

In her forehead's fair half round,
Love sits in open triumph crown'd,
He in the *dimple* of her chin,
In private state, by friends is seen. *Prior.*

To DI'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities, or little unequal lines.

The wind waves mastler'd him, and suck'd him in,
And sinking eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryd. Ann. Mir. ab.*

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,
As shallow streams run *dimpling* all away. *Pope's Ess.*

DI'MPLED. *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Set with dimples.

On each fair cheek
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids. *Sh. Ant. and Cl.*

DI'MPLY. *adj.* [from *dimple*.] Full of dimples, abounding in little inequalities.

As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod. *Hurdis's Ess.*

DIN. *n. f.* [dyn, a noise, synan, to make a noise, Sax. *dyn*, to thunder, Islandick.] A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.

And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the forest with astonishment
Thereof did tremble; and the beasts therein
Fled fast away from that so dreadful *din*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monster's ear;
To make an earthquake: sure, it was the roar
Of a whole herd of lions. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

While the cock with lively *din*
Scatters the rear of darkness thin,
And to the stack or the barn-door
Stoutly struts, his dame before. *Milton.*

Now night over heav'n
Inducing darkness, grateful truce imposed,
And silence, on the odious *din* of war *Milton's Par. Lost.*

How, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the stunning *din* resound,
Through streams of smoak and adverse fire he rides,
While ev'ry shot is level'd at his sides. *Smith.*

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, custom, and the constant *din* of their party, so coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together. *Locke.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stun with noise, to harass with clamour.

Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway's Venice Preserved.*

2. To impress with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's half-pence? This hath been often [illegible]

To DINE *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.; *dinare*, Ital.] To eat the meal about the middle of the day.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he's somewhere gone to dinner
Good sister, let us *dine*, and never fret. *Shakespeare.*

Myself, he, and my sister,
To-day did *dine* together. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

He would *dine* with him the next day. *Clarendon.*

Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
With whom old Homer makes such noise,
The greatest actions I can find,
Are, that they did their work and *din'd*. *Prior.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this restoring root in generous wine
And set beside the door the sickly flock to *dine*. *Dryd. Virg.*

DINE'TICAL. *adj.* [δινέω.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which appear and disappear again, that, besides the revolution it maketh with its orbs, it hath also a *dinetical* motion, and rolls upon its own poles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6.*

A [illegible] is most commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis. *Ray on the Creation.*

To DING, pret. *dung*. *v. a.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]

1. To dash with violence.

2. To impress with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluster, to bounce, to huff. A low word.

He huffs and *dings* at such a rate, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title and estate of lord Strut *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

DING DONG. *n. f.* A word by which the sound of bells is

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
Ding, dong bell *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

DI'NGLE *n. f.* [from *den*, or *dun*, a hollow, Saxon.] A hollow between hills, a dale.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn from side to side,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood. *Milton.*

DI'NING-ROOM. *n. f.* [*dine* and *room*] The principal apartment of the house, the room where entertainments are made.

He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into errour by the intemperance of his meat, or the degage of drink. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DI'NNER *n. f.* [*dîner*, French.] The chief meal, the meat eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*
Go, get it ready *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Before *dinner* and supper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the publick prayers of the church, or some parts of them, be said publickly in the family. *Taylor.*

The busy crew, unmindful of the past,
The quarry share, their plenteous *dinner* haste. *Dryd. Æn.*

DI'NNER TIME *n. f.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet *Shakespeare.*

Then from the mart walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me just at *dinner-time*. *Pope, Epistle* ii.

DINT *n. f.* [ꝺ̊ynt, Saxon.]

1. A blow, a stroke.

Much daunted with that *dint*, her sense was dazed,
Yet kindling rage, herself she gather'd round. *Fairy Queen.*

Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in these bright arms,
Though temper'd heav'nly, for that mortal *dint*
Save he who reigns above, none can resist. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. The mark made by a blow, the cavity remaining after a violent pressure.

Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The *dints* of pity. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

He embrac'd her naked body o'er,
And, straining hard the statue, was afraid
His hands had made a *dint* and hurt the maid. *Dryden.*

3. Violence, force; power

We are to wrest the whole Spanish monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by *dint* of arms. *Addison.*

The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in every vein,
His war-like arm'd front against his rival aims,
And by the *dint* of war his mistress claims. *Gay.*

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression

With greedy force each other doth assail,
And strike so fiercely, that they do imprest
Deep *dinted* furrows in the batter'd mails:
The iron walls to ward their blows are weak and frail. *F. Q.*

Leave, leave, fair bride, your solitary bone,
No more shall you return to it alone,
It nurseth sadness, and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint*. *Donne.*

Deep *dinted* wrinkles on her cheeks she draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryd. Æn.*

DINUMERA'TION *n. f.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly

DIOCESAN *n. f.* [from *diocese*.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others, for the instruction of their congregation. *Tatler*, N°. 57

DIOCESS. *n. f.* [*diœcesis*. A Greek word compounded of διὰ and οἶκος.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into *dioceses*, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical. *Cowel.*

None ought to be admitted by any bishop, but such as have dwelt and remained in his *diocese* a convenient time. *Whitgift.*

He should regard the bishop of Rome as the islanders of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Constance in Normandy; that is, nothing at all, since by that French bishop's refusal to swear unto our king, those isles were annexed to the *diocese* of Winchester *Raleigh's Essays.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrusted with a large *diocese*, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective elders, and those deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

DIOPTRICAL } *n. f.* [διοπτρικὸς.] Affording a medium for the
DIOPTRICK. } sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant

Being excellently well furnished with *dioptrical* glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted. *Boyle.*

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

DIO'PTRICKS. *n. f.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harris.*

DIORTHRO'SIS *n. f.* [διόρθωσις, of διορθόω, to make strait.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are made even, and restored to their primitive and regular shape. *Harris*

DIP. *v. a.* pret. *dipped*, or *dipt*. [ꝺippan, Saxon, *deepen*, Dutch]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor

The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Old Corineus compass'd thrice the crew,
And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkled round, and thrice aloud
Invok'd the dead, and then dismiss'd the crowd. *Dryd. Æn.*

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he stood,
Descending, *dipp'd* his hands in lovers blood. *Dryd. Fables.*

The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire,
One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope's Epistles.*

Now on fancy's easy wing convey'd,
The king descended to th' Elysian shade;
There in a grassy vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius sits to *dip* poetick souls. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*

So fishes rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;
The moisture dry'd, they sink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly *Swift.*

2. To moisten; to wet

And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton.*

3. To be engaged in any affair

When men are once *dipt*, what with the encouragements of sense, custom, facility, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on 'till they are stifled. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 126.

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To engage as a pledge, generally used for the first mortgage.

Be careful still of the main chance, my son;
Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden's Pers.*

To DIP. *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge.

We have snakes in our cups, and in our dishes, and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange's Fa*

2. To enter, to pierce.

The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dy'd, *Creech.*

3. To enter slightly into any thing.

When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume. *Pope.*

4. To drop by chance into any mass; to chuse by chance.

With what sad thoughts of Jove art thou possess't?
Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Statius chose? *Dryden's Pers.*

DIPCHICK *n. f.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird.

Dipchick is so named of his diving and littleness. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS. *adj* [δὶς and πέταλον.] Having two flower-leaves.

DI'PPER. *n. f.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING *Needle n. f.* A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place respectively *Phil.*

DI'PHTHONG. *n. f.* [δίφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as *main, leaf, Cæsar.*

We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning *diphthongs*. all that are properly [illegible] fied by that word. *Holder's Elements of Spee*

Make a *diphthong* of the second *eta* and *iota*, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone. *Notes on the Iliad.*

DI'PLOE. *n. f.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull

DIPLOMA. *n. f.* [δίπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege, so called because they used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

DI'PSAS. *n. f.* [Latin, from διψαω, to thirſt.] A ſerpent, whoſe bite produces the ſenſation of unquenchable thirſt

Scorpion, and aſp, and amphiſbæna dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
And *dipſas*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. x. l. 526

DI'PTOTE. *n. f.* [διπτωτος.] A noun conſiſting of two caſes only. *Clark.*

DI'PTYCH. *n. f.* [*diptycha*, Lat.] A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs.

The commemoration of ſaints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Auſtin. *Stil.*

DIRE. *adj.* [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful, horrible, terrible; evil in a great degree.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create ſoldiers, and make women fight,
To doff their *dire* diſtreſſes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

More by intemperance die
In meats, and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring
Diſeaſes *dire*, of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear. *Milton's P. Loſt*, b. xi. l. 474.

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras *dire* *Milton.*
Or what the croſs *dire*-looking planet ſmites,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites. *Milton.*
Dire was the toſſing, deep the groans, deſpair
Tended the ſick [illegible] *Milton.*
Diſcord! *dire* miſter of the ſlaughtered pow'r,
Small at her birth, but riſing ev'ry hour;
While ſcarce the ſkies her horrid head can bound,
She ſtalks on earth, and ſhakes the world around. *Pope's Il.*

DIRECT. *adj.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Straight, not crooked.
2. Not oblique.

The ſhips would move in one and the ſame ſurface; and conſequently muſt needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the interſection of croſs lines. *Bentley's Serm.*

3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiac, not retrograde.

Two geomantic figures were diſplay'd,
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde. *Dryd. Fab.*

4. Not collateral, as the grandſon ſucceeds his grandſire in a *direct* line.
5. Apparently tending to ſome end.

Such was as then the ſtate of the king, as it was no time by *direct* means to ſeek her. And ſuch was the ſtate of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of ſeeking her. *Sid.*

He that does this, will be able to caſt off all that is ſuperfluous; he will ſee what is pertinent, what coherent, what is *direct* to, what ſlides by the queſtion. *Locke.*

6. Open, not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and ſincere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved. *Bacon's Eſſay*, 21.

7. Plain, expreſs.

He no where, that I know, ſays it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

To DIRECT. *v. a.* [*dirigo*, *directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim in a ſtraight line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope's Od.*

2. To point againſt as a mark.

The ſpear flew hiſſing through the middle ſpace,
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To regulate; to adjuſt.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his ſteps. *Jer.* x. 23.
Wiſdom is profitable to *direct*. *Eccluſ.* x. 10.

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his underſtanding; or elſe to *direct* and ſort, and call in ſuch as he deſires. *Locke.*

4. To preſcribe certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and his lightening unto the ends of the earth. *Job* xxxvii. 3.

5. To order; to command.

DIRE'CTER. *n. f.* [*directar*, Latin.]

1. One that directs, one that preſcribes.
2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. *n. f.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

The *direction* of good works to a good end, is the moſt excellent principle that diſtinguiſheth charity. *Sanderſon.*

2. Motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe.

Theſe mean opinions are not the product of judgment, or the conſequence of reaſon, but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without *direction*. *Locke.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body can either move of itſelf, or of itſelf alter the *direction* of its motion. *Cheyne.*

3. Order; command; preſcription.

From the counſel that St. Jerome giveth Læta, of taking heed how ſhe read the apocrypha; as alſo by the help of other learned mens judgments, delivered in like caſe, we may take *direction*. *Hooker* b. 5 ſ. 20.

Ev'n now
I put myſelf to thy *direction*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He needs not our miſtruſt, ſince he delivers
Our offices, and what we have to do,
To the *direction* juſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

The nobles of the people digged it by the *direction* of the law-giver. *Numbers* xxi. 18.

Mens paſſions and God's *direction* ſeldom agree. *K. Charles.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, *direction* which thou can'ſt not ſee. *Pope's Eſſ.*

General *directions* for ſcholaſtic diſputers, is never to diſpute upon mere trifles. *Watts's Improv. Mind*, p. 113.

DIRECTIVE. *n. f.* [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore generally taken, is a *directive* rule unto goodneſs of operation. *Hooker*, b. 1. ſ. 7.

A power of command there is without all queſtion, though there be ſome doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reſide, whether in the will or the underſtanding. The true reſolution is, that the *directive* command for counſel is in the underſtanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. *Bramh. againſt Hobbes.*

On the *directive* powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. *Grew's Cojm. Sac. b.*

2. Informing; ſhewing the way.

Nor viſited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage ſtreaming, or from airy hall. *Thomſ. Aut.*

DIRE'CTLY. *adj.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a ſtraight line; rectilineally.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more *directly* it is oppoſed to them, the more it is enlightened; becauſe the light languiſhes and leſſens the farther it removes from its proper ſource. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

There was no other place aſſigned to any of this matter, than that whereinto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was juſt underneath. *Woodward's N. Hiſt.* p. 4.

If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, it ſhall be refracted by the incident ray. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of conſequence.

Infidels being clean without the church, deny *directly* and utterly reject the very principles of chriſtianity, which hereticks embrace, and erroneouſly by miſconſtruction. *Hooker*, b. ii. ſ. 1.

No man hath hitherto been ſo impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker*, b. v. ſ. 2.

By aſſerting the ſcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myſelf enemies in the papiſts *directly*, becauſe they have kept the ſcripture from us what they could, and have reſerved to themſelves a right of interpreting them. *Dryden's Prof. Rel. Lates.*

His work *directly* tends to raiſe ſentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

No reaſon can poſſibly be aſſigned, why it is beſt for the world that God Almighty hath ſuch a power, which doth not *directly* prove that no mortal man ſhould have the like. *Swift on the Sent. of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*

DIRE'CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *direct*.] Straitneſs; tendency to any end; the neareſt way.

They argued from celeſtial cauſes only, the conſtant vicinity of the ſun, and the *directneſs* of his rays; never ſuſpecting that the body of the earth had ſo great an efficiency in the changes of the air. *Bentley's Serm.*

DIRE'CTOR. *n. f.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent; one that has the general management of a deſign or work.

Himſelf ſtood *director* over them, with nodding or ſtamping, ſhewing he did like or miſlike thoſe things he did not underſtand. *Sidney*, b. i.

In all affairs thou ſole *director*. *Swift's Miſc.*
What made *directors* cheat in ſouth ſea year? *Pope's Ep.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not deſign'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift's Miſcel.*

3. An inſtructor; one who ſhews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to uſe ſuch as counſellors and *directors* in all their dealings which are of weight, as contracts, teſtaments. *Hooker's Pref.*

4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience.

I am her *director* and her guide in ſpiritual affairs. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

5. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by ſharing it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being miſguided. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DIRECTORY. *n. f.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot con

consent to the taking away of the book of common prayer. *Oxford Reasons against the Lee.*

DI'REFUL. *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical; all other words compounded with *full* consisting of a substantive and *full*, as dreadful, or full of dread, joyful, or full of joy.] Dire; dreadful; sad.

Point of spear it never pierced would,
Ne dint of *direful* sword, divide the substance could. *Fa. Qu.*
But yet at last, whereas the *direful* fiend,
Might not see how, all shaking vain affright,
She nigher drew, and saw that joyous end;
Then God she prays'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. *Fa. Qu.*
Direful hap betide that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee. *Sh. K. Rich.*
The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no, and by secret intimations gives the sinner a foretaste of that *direful* cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter. *South's Serm.*
I curs'd the *direful* author of my woes
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rose. *Dryden.*
The wrath of Peleus' son, the *direful* spring
Of all the Grecian woes, O goddess, sing. *Pope.*

DI'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *dire.*] Dismalness, horror, hideousness.

Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakesp. Macb.*

DIRE'PTION. *n. s.* [*direptio*, Lat.] the act of plundering.

DIRGE. [This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige* in the popish hymn *dirige gressus meos*, as some pretend; but from the Teutonic *dyrie*, *laudare*, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible their *derke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory song to commemorate and applaud the dead. *Verstegan. Bacon* apparently derives it from *dirge*.] A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife. *Shakesp. Hamlet*
Mean while the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *dirges* and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely buried. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
You from above shall hear each day,
One *dirge* dispatch'd unto your clay,
These your own anthems shall become,
Your lasting epicedium. *Sandy's Paraph.*
All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept. *Dryd. Sigis.*

DI'RIGENT. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Lat.]

The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK. *n. s.* [an Earse word.] A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The shield, the pistol, *dirk*, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to swagger. *Tickell.*

To DIRKE, *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. Obsolete.

Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,
And *dirkes* the beauties of my blossoms round. *Sp. Past.*

DIRT. *n. s.* [*dryt*, Dutch, *drit*, Islandic.] Mud; filth; mire, any thing that sticks to the cloaths or body.

They grating *dirt*, in noble verse
Rustick philosophy rehearse. *Denham.*
Numbers engage their lives and labours, to heap together a little *dirt*, that shall bury them in the end. *Wake's Pr.*
They all assured me that the sea rises as high as ever, tho' the great heaps of *dirt* it brings along with it are apt to choak up the shallows. *Addison.*
Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows,
From *dirt* and sea weed as proud Venice rose:
In each how guilt and greatness equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man. *Pope's Ess.*
Is ye low *dirt* the passion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope's Ess.*

Meanness; sordidness.

To DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedawb, to sod, to pollute; to nasty.

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* those most whom he loves best. *Swift. Thoughts on var. Subj.*

DIRT PIE. *n. s.* [*dirt* and *pie*.] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pastry.

Thou set'st thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of *dirt-pies*, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY. *adv.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; sordidly, shamefully.

Such gold as that wherew thal
Almighty chymiques from each mineral
Are *dirtily* and desperately guild. *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS. *n. s.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastiness, filthiness; foulness.
2. Meanness, baseness; sordidness.

DI'RTY. *adj.* [from *dirt*.]

1. Foul; nasty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by most mechanic, *dirty* hands. *St. Hen. IV.*

2. Sullied, not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

3. Mean, base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust of time, which it contracts not by lying still, but by *dirty* employment. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than meer *dirty* interests, and increase of riches without measure or end. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
They come at length to grow sots and epicures, mean in their discourses, and *dirty* in their practices. *South's Serm.*

To DI'RTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul, to sully.

The Lords Strutts lived generously, and never used to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. *Arbuthn. Hist. Bull.*

2. To disgrace, to scandalize.

DISA'CCRETION. *n. s.* [

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.
2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined, as to *arm*, to *disarm*; to join, to *disjoin*. It is borrowed from *des*, used by the French and Spaniards in the sense; as *desjoindre*, to unite, *desterrar*, to banish, from the Latin *de*, as *struo*, to build; *destruo*, to destroy.

DISABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *disable*.]

1. Want of power to do any thing, weakness, impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of like *disability* to breed or beget faith. *Hooker, b. v. s. 2.*
Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion. *Raleigh's Hist. World.*
He that knows most of himself, knows least of his knowledge, and the exercised understanding is conscious of its *disability*. *Glanv. Scepf. c. 27.*
The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *disabilities* of brutes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a bastard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
It is true, indeed, that this disadvantage which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift's Adv. Rep. Sacr. Test.*

To DISA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.]

1. To deprive of natural force; to weaken; to crush.

The invasion of the Scots, and rebellion of the barons, did not only *disable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. *Davies's Ireland.*

Nor so is overcome
Satan, whose fall from heav'n, a deadlier bruise
Disabled not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milt. P. Lost.*

A christian's life is a perpetual exercise a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he must strive. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To impair; to diminish.

'Tis not unknown to you Anthonio,
How much I have *disabled* mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make inactive.

I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months, and thereby lose great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral. *Temple.*

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller, look you lisp, and wear strange suits, *disable* all the benefits of your own country. *Sh.*
Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worse than age *disable* your delights. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet dissemble that I have seen many happily forced upon the course, to which by nature they seem much indisposed. *Wotton.*

To DISABU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse*.] To set free from a mistake; to disentangle from a fallacy; to set right; to undeceive.

The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to *disabuse* you. *Glanv.*
Those teeth fair Lyce must not show,
If she would bite her lovers: though
Like birds they stoop at seeming grapes,
Are *disabus'd*, when first she gapes. *Waller.*

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that

Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'
Sti by himself abus'd, or *disus'd*. *Pope's Ep.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION *n. s.* [*dis* and *accommodation*] State of being unfit or unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places more others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such enemities. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

To DISACCU'STOM *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom.*] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUA'INTANCE *n. s.* [*dis* and *acquaintance*] Disuse of familiarity

Conversance, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or foulness. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE *n. s.* [*dis* and *advantage.*]

1. Injury to interest, as, he said to *disadvantage*
2. Privation of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour

Our old English poet, Chaucer, in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addison's Freeholder.*

These parts already published gave reason to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem *Addison's Freeholder.*

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand. *Swift.*

3. A Rate not prepared for defence.

But all in vain, no fort can be so strong,
No fleshly breast can armed be so sound,
But will at last be won with battry long,
Or unawares at *disadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISADVA'NTAGE, *v. a.* [from the noun] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violences are so far from advancing christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *disadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loss. A word not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for half selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon's Ess.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *disadvantage*] Contrary to interest, contrary to convenience, unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of him, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights. *Add. Spect.* N° 256.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to interest or profit, in a manner not favourable to any useful end.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously.* *Gov. Ten.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *disadvantageous*] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience, mischief; loss

DISADVE'NTUROUS, *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous*] Unhappy; unprosperous.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his ruefull loss,
And of my coleta *disadventurous* death. *Fairy Queen, b*

To DISAFFECT *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect.*] To fill with discontent, to discontent, to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED, *part. adj.* [from *disaffect*] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor. *Stilling. Def of Dis. in Re. Idol.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disaffected*] After a disaffected manner

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disaffected.*] The quality of being

DISAFFE'CTION *n. s.* [from *disaffect*] Want of zeal for the government, want of ardour for the reigning prince

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection* *Swift*

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] Confutation, negation

That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in the *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed *Hale's Or. of Mank.*

To DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest*] To throw open to common purposes; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts; and *disafforested* his mind! *Donne.*

To DISAGR'EE, *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind early and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*, that is, the one not to be the other *Locke.*

2. To differ, not to be of the same opinion

Why both the bands in worship *disagree*,
And some adore the flow'r, and some the tree. *Dry. Fl. and L.*

3. To be in a state of opposition followed by *from* or *with*, before the opposite

It containeth many improprieties, *disagreeing* almost in all things *from* the true and proper description. *Brown's V. Er.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to *disagree with* what they call reason. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISAGRE'EABLE. *adj.* [from *disagree.*]

1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Pope's Od. b.* IV notes.

2. Unpleasing; offensive.

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany these different states *Locke.*

DISAGRE'EABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disagreeable*]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.
2. Unpleasantness, offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the dearness of the person easily apologizing for the *disagreeableness* of the habit. *South's S.*

DISAGRE'EMENT. *n. s.* [from *disagree.*]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity, not identity

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of *disagreement* or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily known and distinguished *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker, b. v f* 57.

To DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow*]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, said she,
Were those first councils *disallow'd* by me?
Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were apostolic. *Dryd. Hind. and Panth.*

2. To consider as unlawful, not to permit an act.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not *disallow* only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish. *Hooker.*

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly *disallowed* his proceedings. *Sw.*

4. Not to justify

There is a secret, inward foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience *disallows* him in. *South's Serm.*

To DISALLOW. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *disallow* that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *disallow.*] Not allowable; not to be suffered

DISALLO'WANCE. *n. s.* [from *disallow*] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South's Serm.*

To DISANCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor*] to drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISANIMA'TE *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.
2. To discourage, to deject, to depress.

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects, and his royal friends, as it *disanimates* his enemies. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He was confounded and *disanimated* at his presence, and added, how can the servant of my lord? *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

DISANIMA'TION, *n. s.* [from *disanimate*] Privation of life

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and do part upon *animation.* *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* v

To DISANNU'L *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul.* This word is formed contrary to analogy by those who not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative sense by the needless use of the negative particle It ought therefore to be rejected as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul, to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void, to annul,

To

The Jews or manners for us to reform, were to check our
Licentiousness, which did *discountenance* them *Sandys*, b. iv §. 111.
that gave him power of *dispensing* of laws, and d spoiling
of men's fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolut
heimleshath and odious. *Bacon, Hen VII.*
To be in both worlds full,
Is more than God was who was hungry here:
Would'st thou his laws of fasting *disannul?* *Herbert*
Wilt thou my judgments *disanno?* Defame
My equal role, to clear myself of blame? *Sandys*
DISANNULMENT. *n. f.* [from *disanno.*] The act of making void.
To DISAPPEAR. *v. n.* [*disparaître*, French.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight, to fly; to go away.
She *disappear'd*, and left me dark! I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton's Parad. Lost*
When the night and winter *disappear*,
The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the Spring. *Dryden.*
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*. *Locke.*
Criticks I saw, that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like others, soon their place resign'd,
Or *disappear'd*, and left the first behind. *Pope's Tem. of Fame.*
To DISAPPOINT *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint*.]
1. To defeat of expectation, to balk, to hinder from something.
The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
When the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the javelin, his returning foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*
Here's nothing like surprising the rogues: how will they be *disappointed*, when they hear that thou hast prevented their revenge. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull*
We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *disappointed* by the silence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praises. *Addis. Spectat.*
2. It has *of* before the thing lost by disappointment.
The Janizaries, *disappointed* by the bassas *of* the spoil of the merchants, especially Christians and Jews, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largess. *Knolles's Hist of the Turks*
DISAPPOINTMENT. *n. f.* [from *disappoint.*] Defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations.
It is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are blessings: how many accidents have passed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the persons in whose lot they have fallen? How many *disappointments* have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin? *Spectator.*
If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. *Addison's Spectator.*
DISAPPROBATION. *n. f* [*dis* and *approbation*.] Censure, condemnation, expression of dislike.
Pope was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others written in his youth. *Pope to Swift.*
To DISAPPROVE. *v. a.* [*disapprouver*, French.] To dislike; to censure, to find fault with
I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *disapprov'd* *Prior.*
Without good breeding, truth is *disapprov'd*,
That only makes superior sense belov'd. *Pope's Eff on Crit*
A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* of by our court. *Swift.*
LI'SARD. *n. f* [bipi bipig, Saxon, a fool, *Skinner*; *dijeur*, French, *Junius*.] A prattler, a boasting talker. This word inserted both by *Skinner* and *Junius*, but I do not remember it
To DISA'RM *v. a.* [*desarmer*, French.]
1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms.
I am fill'd the same,
By different ways still moving to one fame,
And by *disarming* you, I now do more
To save the town, than arming you before. *Dryd. In Emp.*
2. It has *of* before the arms taken away.
They would be immediately *disarmed* of their great magazine of artillery. *Locke*
To DISARRAY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array*.] To undress any one; to divest of cloaths.
So, as she bad, the witch they *disarray'd*. *Fairy Queen.*
Now night is come, now soon her *disarray*,
And in her bed her lay. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*
DISARRAY. *n. f* [from the verb.]
1. Disorder, confusion, loss of the regular order of battle.
He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might cast upon them. *Hayward*
Disarray and shameful rout ensue,
And force is added to the fainting crew. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Undress.
DISASTER. *n. f.* [*desastre*, French.]
1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.
Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood fell,
Disasters veiled the sun; and the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doom day with eclipse. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
2. Misfortune; ill; mishap, misery, calamity.
This day black omens threat the brightest fair,
That e'er deserved a watchful spirit's care,
Some dire *disaster*, or by force or slight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night. *Pope.*
To DISASTER *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star.
Ah, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldst accuse me of one sinful thought, how canst thou now receive that *disastered* charging? *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. To afflict, to mischief.
These are the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*
In his own fields, the swain
Disastered stands. *Thomson's Winter, l. 280.*
DISASTROUS. *adj* [from *disaster*.]
1. Unlucky; not fortunate.
That day seemeth a most *disastrous* day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the same day they were in like sort defeated by the English at Flodden-field. *Hayward.*
2. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable; struck with affliction.
Then Juno, pitying her *disastrous* fate,
Sent Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. *Denham.*
Immediately after his return from this very expedition, such *disastrous* calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his children himself *South's Sermons.*
Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love,
And from my unhappy neighbourhood remove. *Dryd. Aureng.*
3. Gloomy; threatning misfortune.
The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 597.*
DISASTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *disastrous*.] In a dismal manner.
DISASTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disastrous*.] Unluckiness, unfortunateness. *Litt.*
To DISAVOUCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch*.] To retract profession; to disown.
Thereupon they flatly *disavouch*,
To yield him more obedience or support. *Daniel's C. War.*
To DISAVOW. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avow*.] To disown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing.
The heirs and posterity of them which are the same, are, as they say, either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or stedfastly *disavow* it. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
The English, that knew his noble spirit, did believe his name was therein abused, which he manifested to be true by *disavowing* it openly afterwards. *Hayward.*
To deal in person is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will reserve to himself liberty either to *disavow* or to expound *Bacon, Essay* 48.
A man that acts below his rank, doth but *disavow* fortune, and seemeth to be conscious of his own want in worth, and doth but teach others to envy him *Bacon, Essay* 9.
He only does his conquest *disavow*,
And thanks too little what they found too much *Dryden.*
We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the gospel, expressly to *disavow* all evasions and mental reservations whatsoever.
DISAVOWAL *n. f.* [from *disavow*.] Denial.
An earnest *disavowal* of fear, often proceeds from fear *Clarissa.*
DISAVOWMENT. *n. f.* [from *disavow*.] Denial.
As touching the Tridentine history, his honesty will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof. *Hutton*
To DISAUTHORISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorise*.] To deprive of credit or authority.
The obtrusion of such particular instances as these, are insufficient to *disauthorise* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature. *Brown*
To DISBAND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band*.]
1. To dismiss from military service, to break up an army, to dismiss soldiers from their colours.
They *disbanded* themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Pythagoras bids us in our flatten state,
'Till God, our general, shall us *disband* *Denham.*
Thus if you do, to end all future strife,
I am content to lead a private life,
Disband my army, to secure the state. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
Bid him *disband* his legions,
Restore the commonwealth to liberty *Addison's Cato.*
2. To spread abroad; to scatter.
Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make
four

such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and, when the business was done, ad *discandum* again, and annihilated *Hooker.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.* To retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men come ashore. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The rang'd pow'rs
Disband, and wand'ring, each his several way
Pursues. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii *l* 525.

The common soldiers, and interior officers, should be duly paid upon their *disbanding*. *Clarendon.*

Were it not for some small remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left scattered among mankind, human society would in a short space *disband* and run into confusion, and the earth would grow wild and become a forest. *Tillotson.*

To DISBA'RK. *v. n.* [*debarquer*, French.] To land from a ship; to put on shore.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things
To service done by, and that might belong,
And, when occasion serv'd, *disbarked* them. *Fairfax, b.* 1.
The ship we moor on these obscure abodes,
Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISBELI'EF. *n. f.* [from *disbelieve.*] Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

To DISBELI'EVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit, not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his sins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Such, who profess to *disbelieve* a future state, are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

DISBELI'EVER. *n. f.* [from *disbelieve.*] One who refuses belief, one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frighted into any particular sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts's Logick.*

To DISBE'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench.*] To drive from a seat.

Sir, I hope
My words *disbench'd* you not?
——No, sir; yet oft,
When blows have made me stay, I fled from words. *Shakesp.*

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

I fear your disposition:
That nature which contemns its origine,
Cannot be border'd certain in itself
She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her material sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

But for such as are newly planted, they need not be *disbranched* 'till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the fear, which our frosts do frequently leave. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dict.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]

1. To ease of a burden, to unload.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged
Into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion. *Sidney.*
The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Disburden'd heav'n rejoic'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries, surcharged with multitudes of inhabitants. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To throw off a burden.

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me share thy most retired distress. *Addison's Cato.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To ease the mind.

To DISBURSE. *v. a.* [*debourser*, French.] To spend or lay out money.

Money is now not *disbursed* at once, as it might be; but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds. *Spenser.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
'Till he *disburs'd* at St Colmekil's Isle,
Ten thousand dollars to our general use. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* of them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DISBU'RSEMENT. *n. f.* [*deboursement*, French.] A disbursing or laying out.

It may be, Ireneus, that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together. *Spenser's Ireland.*

DISBU'RSER. *n. f.* [from *disburse.*] One that disburses.

DISCALCEATED. *adj.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEA'TION. *n. f.* [from *discalceated.*] The act of [illegible]

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 6.

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy.*] To dissolve, to melt. *Hanmer.*

The hearts,
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ca*

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.
2. To discharge or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wise man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *discarded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. *Sid.*

Their captains, if they list, *discard* whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, would it not be hard to charge us with *discarding* substance out of the world? *Locke.*

Justice *discards* party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 99.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at an end of her patience, and resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a sunk *discarded* party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *caro*, flesh; *scarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *carte suppetiæ* of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones.

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *case*] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell
I will *discase* me, and myself present. [illegible]

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*discerno*, Latin.]

1. To descry; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Prov.* vii. 7.

2. To judge, to have knowledge of.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney.*

Does any here know me? This is not Lear.
Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?
Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
You should be rul'd and led
By some discretion, that *discerns* your state
Better than you yourself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward, to-day,
To-morrow vice, if she give better pay:
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben Johnson.*

To DISCERN [illegible]

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty sailed, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understandings, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood. *Locke.*

DISCE'RNER. *n. f.* [from *discern.*]

1. Discoverer, he that descries.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no *discerner*
Durst wag his tongue in censure. *Shak. sp. Henry* VIII

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of mens natures and humours, and was very dextrous in compliance, where he found it useful. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

How unequal *discerners* of truth there are, and easily exposed unto errour, will appear by their unqualified intellectuals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i *c.* 3.

DISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [from *discern.*] Discoverable; perceptible, distinguishable, apparent.

Is is indeed a ſin of ſo groſs, ſo formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of opticks to render it *diſcernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All this is eaſily *diſcernible* by the ordinary diſcourſes of the [illegible]

DISCE'RNIBLENESS *n. ſ.* [*from diſcernible*] Viſibleneſs.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* [from *diſcernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently.

Conſider what doctrines are infuſed *diſcernibly* among Chriſtians, moſt apt to obſtruct or interrupt the Chriſtian life. *Hamm.*

DISCE'RNING. *participial adj.* [from *diſcern.*] Judicious, knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthuſiaſts, but by cooler and more *diſcerning* heads. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISCE'RNINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſcerning.*] Judiciouſly, rationally, acutely.

Theſe two errours Ovid has moſt *diſcerningly* avoided. *Garth.*

DISCE'RNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcern.*] Judgment, power of diſtinguiſhing.

A reader that wants *diſcernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freeholder*

To DISCE'RP *v. a.* [*diſcerpo*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to break; to deſtroy by ſeparation of its parts. *Locke*

DISCE'RPIBLE *adj.* [from *diſcerp.*] Frangible; ſeparable; liable to be deſtroyed by the diſunion of its parts.

What is moſt denſe, and leaſt porous, will be moſt coherent and leaſt *diſcerpible.* *Grew's Coſm.*

Matter is movable, this immoveable; *hinc*, this indiſcerptible. *More's Dial.*

DISCERPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcerptible.*] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcerp.*] The act of pulling in pieces, or deſtroying by diſuniting the parts.

To DISCHARGE. *v. a.* [*deſcharger*, French.]

1. To diſburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or incumbrance.

How rich in humble poverty is he,
Who leads a quiet country life;
Diſcharg'd of buſineſs, void of ſtrife. *Dryden*

When they have taken a degree, and are conſequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themſelves fully *diſcharged*, they get into orders as ſoon as they can. *Swift.*

2. To unload; to diſembark.

I will convey them by ſea in floats, unto the place that thou ſhalt appoint me, and will cauſe them to be *diſcharged*. 1 *Kings* v.

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is uſed of any thing violent or ſudden.

Mounting his eyes,
He did *diſcharge* a horrible oath. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII

Infected minds,
To their deaf pillows will *diſcharge* their ſecrets. *Sh. Mach.*

Nor were thoſe bluſt'ring brethren left at large,
On ſeas and ſhores their fury to *diſcharge*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Soon may kind heav'n a ſure relief provide;
Soon may your ſire *diſcharge* the vengeance due,
And all your wrongs the proud oppreſſors rue. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Diſcharge thy ſhafts; this ready boſom rend. *Pope's* [illegible]

4. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there ſhould be a white powder, which will *diſcharge* a piece without noiſe. *Bacon*

The galleys alſo did oftentimes, out of their prows, *diſcharge* their great pieces againſt the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

We *diſcharged* a piſtol, and had the ſound returned upon us fifty ſix times, though the air was foggy. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one perſon can be paid but once,
And that ſhe has *diſcharged*. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

A grateful mind,
By owing, owes not, but ſtill pays; at once
Indebted, and *diſcharg'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. iv.

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place,
He paſſage begs with unregarded pray'r;
And wants two farthings to *diſcharge* his fare. *Dryd. Juven.*

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond ſea; and thoſe are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *diſcharge* them. *Locke*

6. To ſend away a creditor by payment.

If he had
The preſent money to *diſcharge* the Jew,
He would not take it. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. To ſet free from obligation.

If one man's fault could *diſcharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. To clear from an accuſation or charge. [illegible]

They wanted not reaſons to be *diſcharged* of all blame, who are conceited to have no great fault, even by their very word and teſtimony, in whoſe eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been eſteemed to be ſmall. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 27

They are unprudent enough to *diſcharge* themſelves of this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

9. To perform, to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit as large,
As could their hundred offices *diſcharge*. *Dryden's Fables.*

10. To put away, to obliterate, to deſtroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many eſſays, but all this *diſcharged* not the wonder. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Iron would alſo be made in herbs poiſonous and purgative, whoſe quality perhaps may be *diſcharged*, or attempered, by ſetting them on poiſons or purgatives by them. *Bacon.*

11. To diveſt of any office or employment; to diſmiſs from ſervice.

12. To diſmiſs; to releaſe, to ſend away from any buſineſs or appointment.

Diſcharge your pow'rs unto their ſeveral counties. *Shakeſ.*

When Cæſar would have *diſcharged* the ſenate, in regard of ſome ill preſages, and eſpecially a dream of Calphurnia, this man lifted him gently by the arm out of his chair, till him, he hoped he would not diſmiſs the ſenate 'till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon's Eſſays* 28.

To DISCHARGE *v. n.* To diſcharge itſelf, to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *diſcharge*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

DISCHA'RGE *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. [illegible] as the heat of all ſprings is owing to ſubterraneous fire, ſo wherever there are any extraordinary *diſcharges* of this fire, there alſo are the neighbouring ſprings hotter than ordinary. [illegible]

2. A diſcharge of blood.

The hæmorrhage being ſtopped, the next occurrence is a [illegible]

3. Diſcharge, utterance.

Mark the *diſcharge* of the blue cloud upon glaſs or gems, or bodies of ſwords, and you ſhall ſee it ever break up firſt in the ſharps, and laſt in the middle. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Diſmiſſion from an office.

5. Releaſe from an obligation or penalty.

He warns
Us, happy too ſecure of our *diſcharge*
From penalty, becauſe from death releaſ'd
Some days. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi. l. 196.

6. Abſolution from a crime.

The text expreſſes the ſound eſtate of the conſcience, not barely by its not accuſing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *diſcharge* of a man upon ſome precedent accuſation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cauſe. *Sanderſon's Sermons.*

7. Ranſom; price of ranſom.

O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death, who ſets all free,
Hath paid his ranſom now and full *diſcharge*. *Addiſon Againſt.*

8. Performance, execution.

The obligations of holineſs and protection are ſo ſacred, that nothing can abſolve us from the *diſcharge* of thoſe duties. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 149.

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *diſcharge* in that war, neither ſhall wickedneſs deliver thoſe that are given to it. *Eccleſ.* viii. 8.

DISCHA'RGER *n. ſ.* [from *diſcharge.*]

1. He that diſcharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombaſtical operation of gunpowder a way is propoſed by Porta, by borax and butter, which he ſays will make it ſo go off, as ſcarcely to be heard by the *diſcharger*. *Brown.*

DISCI'NCT. *adj.* [*diſcinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; looſely dreſſed. *Dict.*

To DISCI'ND. *v. a.* [*diſcindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found ſeveral concretions ſo ſoft, that we could eaſily *diſcind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle*

DISCIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcipulus*, Latin.] A ſcholar; one that profeſſes to receive inſtructions from another.

He rebuked *diſciples*, who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles*

The commemorating the death of Chriſt, is the profeſſing ourſelves the *diſciples* of the crucified Saviour, and that engageth us to take up his croſs and follow him. *Hammond*

A young *diſciple* ſhould behave himſelf ſo well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his inſtructor. *Ibid.*

To DISCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To puniſh; to diſcipline. This word is not in uſe.

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him to *diſciple* every day. *Spenſ. Fai. Queen.*

DISCIPLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *diſciple.*] The ſtate or function of a diſciple, or follower of a maſter.

That to which juſtification is promiſed, is certainly the giving up of the whole ſoul entirely unto Chriſt, undertaking a diſcipleſhip upon Chriſt's terms. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

DISCIPLINABLE. *adj.* [*diſciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of inſtruction, capable of improvement by diſcipline and learning.

DISCIPLI'NABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disciplinable.*] Capacity of instruction, qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most, if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline.*] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected. *Glanv. Scepf.* c. 27.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *n. f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness, one who allows no deviation from stated rules.
2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those, that dissent, into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*. *Sanderf. Pax. Eccl.*

DISCI'PLINARY. *adj.* [*disciplina*, Latin.] Pertaining to discipline, relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon, Essay* 59.

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

It must be confessed, it is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles time 'till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Hooker, Preface.*

As we are to observe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, for ever to observe. *Hooker.*

While we do admire
Thy virtue and this moral *discipline*,
Let's be no stocks. *Shakespeare.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect among us, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

6. Punishment, chastisement; correction.

A lively cobler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 499

To DI'SCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* betimes those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at, 'till they were found upon examination to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of Christianity. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well *disciplined* soldiers at a distance. *Derham's Astro-Theology.*

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.
4. To reform; to redress.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpose to resign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*
From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

To DISCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate, to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee: a taylor made thee. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He calls the gods to witness their offence,
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

Let crooked steel invade
The lawless troops which discipline *disclaim*,
And their superfluous growth with rigour tame. *Dryd. Virg.*

We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers, Sermon* 9.

Very few, among those who profess themselves Christians, *disclaim* all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations of the gospel. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

DISCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *disclaim.*]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.
2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowel.*

To DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [*discludo*, Latin, *dis* and *close.*]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*,
And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose! *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*. *Dryden.*

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty *Woodw.*

2. To hatch, to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bac.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound, for from these things every friend will depart. *Ecclus.* xxii. 22.

If I *disclose* my passion,
Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call me false. *Addison's Cato*

DISCLO'SER. *n. f.* [from *disclose.*] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLO'SURE. *n. f.* [from *disclose.*]

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use and *disclosure* of causes. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, blessed with issue male, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *discolour.*]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.
2. Change of colour, stain, die.

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbuth.*

To DISCO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*decolore*, Latin.] To change from the natural hue, to stain.

Many a widow's husband groveling lies,
Coldly embracing the *discolour'd* earth. *Shakesp. K. John.*
Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt *Temp.*
Suspicious and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 257.

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

To DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, Fr. *sconfiggere*, Ital. as if from *disconfigere*, Latin.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade,
Whom, since, I heard to be *discomfited*. *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.

Joshua *discomfited* Amelek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Exod.* xvii. 13.

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength;
Discomfited, pursu'd, in the sad chace
Ten thousand ignominious fall. *Philips.*

While many of my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels, half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall labour to improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 16.

DISCO'MFIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Thy you must: incurable *discomfit*
Reigns in the hearts of all our present party. *Shakes. H.* VI.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 468

DISCO'MFITURE. *n. f.* [from *discomfit.*] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin, overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,
Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfiture*. *Shakes. Henry* VI.

Behold, every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 20.

What a defeat and *discomfiture* is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal? *Govt. of the T.*

He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the *discomfiture* and slaughters of great hosts, is attributed to their assistance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISCOMFORT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneasiness, sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might sustain it without *discomfort*. *Hooker.*

Discomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair. *Shakes. Rich.* II.

In ſolitude there is not only *diſcomfort*, but weakneſs alſo. *Sou*

To Disco'MFORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grieve; to ſadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *diſcomforted* as much as diſcomfited. *Sidney.*

His funeral ſhall not be in our camp,
Leſt it *diſcomfort* us. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Disco'MFORTABLE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcomfort.*]

1. One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort.

Diſcomfortable coulin, know'ſt thou not,
That when the ſearching eye of heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world. *Shakeſ. R. II.*

2. That cauſes ſadneſs.

What, did that help poor Dorus, whoſe eyes could carry unto him no other news but *diſcomfortable?* *Sidney.*

To Discomme'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to cenſure; to mention with diſapprobation.

Abſolutely we cannot *diſcommend*, we cannot abſolutely approve, either wilingneſs to live, or forwardneſs to die. *Hooker.*

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that *diſcommend* it, mend the play. *Denham.*

Neither do I *diſcommend* the lofty ſtile in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryd. Span. Fry. Dedicat.*

Discomme'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *diſcommend.*] Blameable, cenſurable; deſerving blame.

Puſillanimity is, according to Ariſtotle's morality, a vice very *diſcommendable.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Discomme'NDABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommendable.*] Blameableneſs, liableneſs to cenſure. *Dict.*

Discommenda'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommend.*] Blame; reproach; cenſure.

Tully aſſigns three motions, whereby, without any *diſcommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuſer of others. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Discomme'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommend.*] One that diſcommends; a diſpraiſer.

To Discomme'DE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, French.] To put to inconvenience, to moleſt, to incommode.

Discommo'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *diſcommode.*] Inconvenient, troubleſome; unpleaſing.

So many thouſand ſoldiers, unfit for any labour or other trade, muſt either ſeek ſervice and employment abroad, which may be dangerous, or elſe employ themſelves here at home, which may be *diſcommodious.* *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Discommo'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommode.*] Inconvenience, diſadvantage; hurt; miſchief.

We ſpeak now of uſury, how the *diſcommodities* of it may be beſt avoided, and the commodities retained: or how in the balance of commodities and *diſcommodities*, the qualities of uſury, are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

It is better that a ſhip ſhould be preſerved with ſome *diſcommodity* to the ſailors, than that, the ſailors being in health, the ſhip ſhould periſh. *Hayward.*

To DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*decompoſer*, French.]

1. To diſorder; to unſettle.

The debate upon the ſelf-denying ordinance had raiſed many jealouſies, and *diſcompoſed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. To ruffle; to diſorder.

Now Betty from her maſter's bed had flown,
And ſoftly ſtole to *diſcompoſe* her own. *Swift.*

3. To diſturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother, ill in death it ſhows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *diſcompoſe.* *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

4. To offend, to fret; to vex.

Men, who poſſeſs all the advantages of life, are in a ſtate where there are many accidents to diſorder and *diſcompoſe*, but few to pleaſe them. *Swift.*

5. To diſplace; to diſcard.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely ſuſpicious, he never put down or *diſcompoſed* a counſellor, or near ſervant. *Bac.*

Discompo'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation.

He threw himſelf upon his bed, lamenting with much paſſion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *diſcompoſure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

To Disconce'RT *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*]

1. To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe.

You need not provoke their ſpirits by outrages: a careleſs geſture, a word, or a look, is enough to *diſconcert* them. *Collier.*

2. To break a ſcheme; to defeat a machination.

Disconformity. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement; inconſiſtency.

Lies ariſe from errour and miſtake, or malice and forgery; they conſiſt in the diſagreement and *diſconformity* betwixt the ſpeech and the conception of the mind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themſelves, or the ſpeech and the things. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Disconformity. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Diſagreement, inconſiſtency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to ſuſtain ſuch a duration from the intrinſical *diſcongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

Disco'NSOLATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *conſole.*] Without comfort, hopeleſs, ſorrowful; melancholy.

See Caſſius all *diſconſolate,*
With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

If patiently thy bidding they obey,
Diſmiſs them not *diſconſolate.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

The ladies and the knights, no ſhelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *diſconſolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain. *Dryden.*

The moon reflects the ſun-beams to us, and ſo, by illuminating the air, takes away in ſome meaſure the *diſconſolate* darkneſs of our winter nights. *Ray on the Creation.*

Disco'NSOLATELY. *adv.* [from *diſconſolate.*] In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſly.

Disco'NSOLATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſconſolate.*] The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

Disconte'NT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate.

I ſee your brows full of *diſcontent,*
Your hearts of ſorrows, and your eyes of tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not that their pleaſures caus'd her *diſcontent*
She ſigh'd, not that they ſtay'd, but that ſhe went. *Pope.*

Discon'TENT *adj.* [*dis* and *content.*] Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſcontented.

They were of their own nature circumſpect and ſlow, diſcountenanced and *diſcontent*, and thoſe the earl ſingled as fitteſt for his purpoſe. *Hayward.*

To Disco'NTENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy at the preſent ſtate.

I know a *diſcontented* gentleman,
Whoſe humble means match not his haughty ſpirit. *Shakeſ.*

The *diſcontented* now are only they
Whoſe crimes before did your juſt cauſe betray. *Dryden.*

Disconte'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *diſcontent.*] Uneaſy; chearleſs; malevolent.

Let us know
What will be up your *diſcontented* ſword? *Shak. Ant. and C.*

Theſe are, beyond compariſon, the two greateſt evils in this world, a diſeaſed body and a *diſcontented* mind. *Tillotſon.*

The goddeſs, with a *diſcontented* air,
Seems to reject him, though ſhe grants his pray'r. *Pope.*

DiscontE'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontented.*] Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe, diſſatisfaction.

A beautiful buſt of Alexander the Great, caſts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *diſcontentedneſs* in his looks. *Addiſon's Travels.*

DiscontE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented; uneaſineſs.

Theſe are the voices that fill them with general *diſcontentment*, as though the boſom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noiſome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

Certainly the politick and artificial nouriſhing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the beſt antidotes againſt the poiſon of *diſcontentments.* *Bacon, Eſſay 16.*

DiscontI'NUANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*]

1. Want of coheſion of parts; want of union of one part with another, diſruption.

The ſchiſmaticks of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread, becauſe they will not diſcontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they caſt themſelves into round drops, which is the figure that ſaveth the body moſt from *diſcontinuance.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion.

Let us conſider, whether our approaches to him are ſweet and refreſhing, and if we are uneaſy under any long *diſcontinuance* of our converſation with him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off, as *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion, or *diſcontinuance* of proceſs. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatſoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority, but muſt ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by law. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of plea is, that the inſtance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the ſuit afreſh. *Cowel.*

Discontinua'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*] Diſruption of continuity; breach of union of parts, diſruption; ſeparation.

Upon any *diſcontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by ſhaking the glaſs, the whole mercury falls. *Newt. Opt.*

To DiscontI'NUE. *v. a.* [*diſcontinuer*, French.]

1. To loſe the coheſion of parts; to ſuffer ſeparation or diſruption of ſubſtance.

All bodies, ductile and tenſile, as metals that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread, have in them the appetite of not *diſcontinuing* ſtrong, which maketh them follow the force that poleth them out, and yet ſo as not to *diſcontinue* or forſake their own body. *Bac.*

2. To loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom.

Thyſelf ſhalt *diſcontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cauſe thee to ſerve thine enemies. *Jer. xvii. 4.*

To

To Discontinue. *v. n.* To leave off; to ceafe any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lies I'll tell
That men fhall fwear I've *difcontinued* fchool
Above a twelvemonth. *Shakefpeare.*

Examine thy cuftoms of diet, fleep, exercife, apparel, and the like, and try, in any thou fhalt judge hurtful, to *difcontinue* it by little and little; but fo, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2 To break off, to intercept.

There is but one property, in all letters, of aptnefs to be contained in fyllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one ftop or figure to another, that they modify and differ inflate the voice, without appearing to *difcontinue* it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Discontinuity. *n. f.* [*dis* and *continuity.*] Difunity of parts; want of cohefion.

That this *difcontinuity* of parts is the principal caufe of the opacity of bodies, will appear by conficering that opaque fubftances become tranfparent by filling their pores with any fubftance of equal, or almoft equal denfity with their parts. *Newton Opt.*

Disconvenience. *n. f.* [*dis* and *convenience.*] Incongruity; difagreement; oppofition of nature.

Fear arifeth many times out of natural antipathies of nature, but in thefe *difconveniences* of nature deliberation hath no place at all. *Bramhall's Anfwer to Hobbs.*

Discord. *n. f.* [*difcorde*, Fr. *difcordia*, Lat.]

1 Disagreement, oppofition, mutual anger, reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a fcourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!
And I, for winking at your *difcords* too,
Have loft a brace of kinfmen. *Shakefp. Rom. and Jul.*
Like but degree'd, untune that ftring,
And hark what *difcord* follows, each thing meets
In mere oppugnancy. *Shakefp. Troil. and Creff.*
He is a falfe witnefs that fpeaketh lies, and that foweth *difcord* among brethren. *Prov.* vi. 19.

2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities.

Difcord, like that of mufic's various parts,
Difcord that makes the harmony of hearts,
Difcord that only true difpute fhall bring,
Who beft fhall love the duke and ferve the king. *Dryd. Ep.*
All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canft not fee;
All *difcord*, harmony not underftood,
All partial evil, univerfal good. *Pope's Eflay on Man.*

3 [In mufic.] Sounds not of themfelves pleafing, but neceffary to be mixed with others.

It is found alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect moft; this is moft manifeft in mufic, and concords and *difcords* in mufic: for all founds, whether they be fharp or flat, if they be fweet, have a roundnefs and equality; and if they be harfh, are unequal: for a *difcord* itfelf is but a harfhnefs of divers founds meeting. *Bacon's Nat Hift. Part* I. *p.* 400.

It is the lark that fings fo out of tune,
Straining harfh *difcords* and unpleafing fharps. *Shakefp.*
How doth mufic amaze us, when of *difcords* fhe maketh the fweeteft harmony? *Peacham.*

To Discord. *v. n.* [*difcordo*, Latin.] To difagree; not to fuit with.

Sounds do difturb and alter the one the other; fometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard, fometimes the one jarring and *difcording* with the other, and making a confufion. *Bacon's Nat Hift.* N°. 227.

To Discover. *v. a.* To uncover, to open.

To Discoverable. *adj.* [from *difcover.*]

1. That which may be found out.

That mineral matter which is fo fparingly and difperfedly intermixed with the common and terreftrial matter, as not to be *difcoverable* by human induftry; or if *difcoverable*, diffufed and fcattered amongft the craffer and more unprofitable matter, can never be feparated. *Woodw. Nat Hift.*

Revelation may aflert two things to be joined, whofe connection or agreement is not *difcoverable* by reafon. *Watts's Log.*

2. Apparent, expofed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invifible fituation, but in an open and *difcoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a ferpent. *Brown's Vulg. Err.* b.

It is concluded by aftronomers, that the atmofphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and unmoved ferenity; becaufe nothing *difcoverable* in the lunar furface is ever covered and obfcounded by the interpofition of any clouds or mifts. *Bentley's Serm.*

Discoverer. *n. f.* [from *difcover.*]

1. One that finds any thing not known before, a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompence the *difcoverer's* pains, but will be fitter to be caft out. *Holder's El.*

Places receive appellations according to the language of the *difcoverer*, from obfervations made upon the people. *Notes on Od.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubted in thofe early times, and that the Portuguefe were not the firft *difcoverers* of that navigation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greateft *difcoverer* of judgments, fhe can tell you what fin it was that fet fuch a man's houfe on fire. *Add. Spect.* N°. 483.

2. A fcout, one who is put to defcry the pofture or number of an enemy; fpeculator.

Here ftand, my lords, and fend *difcoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakefp. Hen.* VI.

Discovery. *n. f.* [from *difcover.*]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who fince have us'd the open fea,
Than the bold Engliſh none more fame have won,
Beyond the year, and out of heaven's high way,
They make *difcoveries* where they fee no fun. *Dryd. A. M.*

2. The act of revealing or difclofing any fecret.

What muft I hold a candle to my fhame?
They in themfelves, good footh, are too too light.
Why 'tis an office of *difcovery*, love,
And I fhould be obfcur'd. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *difcoveries* of the next. *South's Serm.*

It would be neceffary to fay fomething of the ftate to which the war hath reduced us; fuch a *difcovery* ought to be made as late as poffible. *Swift.*

To Discounsel. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counfel.*] To diffuade; to give contrary advice.

But him that palmer from that vanity
With temperate advice *difcounfelled*. *Spenſer's Fa. Qu.*

Discount. *n. f.* [*dis* and *count*; Fr. *decompte*.] The fum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood at a large *difcount*, and fell them as well as he could. *Swift's Mifcel.*

To Discount. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon
My prayers and penance fhall *difcount* for thefe,
And beg of heav'n to charge the bill on me. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

The farmers fpitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind,
And Parnifol *difcounts* arrears,
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift's Mifcel.*

To Discountenance. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance.*]

1. To difcourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *difcountenance* any man who was willing to ferve them. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and *difcountenance* wrong. *Atterbury's Serm.*

2. To

2. To abash; to put to shame

Wisdom in discourse with her,
Loses *discountenanced*, and like folly shews. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, though first
To offend; *discountenanc'd* both, and discompos'd. *Milton.*

How would one look from his majestic brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Discountenance her despis'd *Milton.*

DISCOUNTENANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *countenance*.] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect, unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *discountenance* upon those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent *discountenance*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers's Serm.*

DISCOUNTENANCER. *n. s.* [from *discountenance*.] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the king and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people and *discountenancer* of his nobility. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

To DISCOURAGE. *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fr. *dis* and *courage*.]

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject, to dastardize.

I might neither encourage the revels insolence, nor *discourage* the protestants loyalty and patience. *K. Charles.*

The apostle with great zeal *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Roger's Serm.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *discourage* ye the heart of the children of Israel *from* going over into the land? *Numb. xxxii. 7.*

3. It is irregularly used by *Temple*, with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health, unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage* them to stay with you, by using them ill. *Temple's Miscell.*

DISCOURAGER. *n. s.* [from *discourage*.] One that impresses diffidence and terror.

Most men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them. *Pope.*

DISCOURAGEMENT *n. s.* [from *discourage*.]

1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest *discouragement*, that they are so generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins's Math. Magn.*

The books read at schools and colleges, are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

3. The cause of depression, or fear.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is that they are called to them. *Locke.*

DISCOURSE *n. s.* [*discours*, Fr. *discursus*, Latin.]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bridle to stay us. *Hooker, b. 1. f 7.*

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and god-like reason
To rust in us unus'd. *Shakespeare.*

The third act of the mind is that which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them: and this the schools call *discourse*, and we shall not miscall it, if we name it reason. *Glanv. Scepf. c. 13.*

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language, talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse*, than by a day's meditation. *Bacon's Essays.*

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,
All such is courteous, useful, new, or witty,
Usefulness come by labour, wit by ease,
Courtesy grows in court, news in the city *Herbert.*

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryd.*

3. Effusion of language, speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatise, a dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

To DISCOURSE *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I pr'ythee on this turret's top. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Of various things *discoursing* as he pass'd,
Anchises father heads *Dryd.*

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

That the general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind, we have already sufficiently proved *Locke.*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *discoursing* thoughts,
From the collection is a diverse thing. *Davies.*
Brutes do want that quick *discoursing* pow'r. *Davies.*

To DISCOURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of.

Renowned duke, vouchsafe to take the pains
To go with us into the abbey here,
And hear us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes. *Sh. Co. Err.*

DISCOURSER, *n. s.* [from *discourse*.]

1. A speaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing
Would by a good *discourser* lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakespeare.*

2. A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

Philologers and critical *discoursers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Brown's Prof. Vulgar Errours.*

But it seems to me, that such *discourses* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of nature. *Swift.*

DISCOURSIVE. *adj.* [from *discourse*.]

1. Passing by attention and steps from premises to consequences.

Reason also
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or intuitive; discourse
Is oftest yours, the latter is most ours. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Containing dialogue, interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes. *Dryden on Dramatic Poesy.*

DISCOURTEOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaisant, defective in good manners.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet. *Motteux's Don Quixote.*

DISCOURTESY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness, act of disrespect.

As if chearfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone. *Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing, for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*

He made me many visits, maundering as if I had done him a *discourtesy*. *Wiseman's Surg.*

DISCOURTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *discourteous*.] Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOUS. [from *discus*, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the flos solis, *&c.* *Quincy.*

DISCREDIT. *n. s.* [*decredit*, French.] Ignominy, reproach, lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have been reckoned among my other *discredits*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several stale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

Alas, the small *discredit* of a bribe,
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe. *Pope.*

To DISCREDIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, French.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

He had fram'd to himself, by the instruction of his fraility, many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die. *Shakes.*

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakes.*

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*

Hence like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, libels now 'gainst each great man. *Donne.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers's Serm.*

DISCREET *adj.* [*discret*, French.] Prudent, circumspect, cautious, sober, not rash; not precipitant; not careless, not [illegible]

Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgifte.*

Leſs fearful than *diſcreet*,
You love the fundamental part of ſtate,
More than you doubt the charge of't. *Shakeſpeare's Coriol.*

To elder years to be *diſcreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity ſhe gave. *Denham.*

It is the *diſcreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the converſation, and gives meaſures to [illegible] *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 225.

2. Modeſt; not forward.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by Love
As I not favour'd leſs, be ſtill as now
Diſcreet. *Thomſon's Summer*, l. 1355.

DISCREE'TLY *adv.* [from *diſcreet*.] Prudently; cautiouſly; circumſpectly.

Poets loſe half the praiſe they ſhould have got,
Could it be known what they *diſcreetly* blot. *Waller*

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and ſubjection, is no more but for a man honeſtly and *diſcreetly* to fit ſtill. *South.*

Profit ſprings from huſks *diſcreetly* ſplit. *Philips.*

The dulleſt brain, if gently ſtirr'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird,
The moſt reclu'ſe, *diſcreetly* open'd, find
Congenial objects in the cockle kind. *Dunciad*, b. iv. l. 437.

DISCREE'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcreet*.] The quality of being diſcreet; diſcretion.

DISCREPANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; diſagreement.

DI'SCREPANT. *adj.* [*diſcrepans*, Latin.] Different; diſagreeing, contrary.

DISCRE'TE. *adj.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]

1. Diſtinct, diſjoined, not continuous.

Diſcrete quantity, or different individuals, are meaſured by number, without any breaking continuity, that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Disjunctive, as, *I reſign my life, but not my honour*, is a *diſcrete* propoſition.

3. *Diſcrete* proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the ſame; but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four. thus, 6 8 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcretio*, Latin.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; ſkill, wiſe management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wiſdom and *diſcretion* which were to rule. *Hooker*, b. i. ſ. 10.

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof, which have years and *diſcretion* to uſe it. *Hooker*, b. iv. ſ. 12.

It is not good that children ſhould know any wickedneſs old folks, you know, have *diſcretion*, as they ſay, and know the world. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor*

All this was order'd by the good *diſcretion*
Of the right reverend cardinal of York. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*

The pleaſure of commanding our paſſions is to be preferred before any ſenſual pleaſure; becauſe it is the pleaſure of wiſdom and *diſcretion*. *Tillotſon.*

But care in poetry muſt ſtill be had,
It aſks *diſcretion*, ev'n in running mad. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

There is no talent ſo uſeful towards riſing in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune than *diſcretion*, a ſpecies of lower prudence. *Swift.*

2. Liberty of acting at pleaſure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power; as, he ſurrenders at *diſcretion*; that is, without [illegible]

DISCRETIONARY. *adj.* [from *diſcretion*.] Left at large; unlimited.

A deacon may have a diſpenſation for entering into orders before he is twenty three years of age, and it is *diſcretionary* in the biſhop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The major being a perſon of conſummate experience, was inveſted with a *diſcretionary* power. *Tatler*, N° 61.

DISCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]

1. [In logick.] *Diſcretive* propoſitions are ſuch wherein various, and ſeemingly oppoſite judgements are made, whoſe variety or diſtinction is noted by the particles *but*, *tho'*, *yet*, &c. as, *travellers may change their climate*, but *not their temper*: *Job was patient*, tho' *his grief was great*. *Watts's Log.*

2. [In grammar.] *Diſcretive* conjunctions are ſuch as imply oppoſition, as, *not a man* but *a beaſt*.

DISCRI'MINABLE *adj.* [from *diſcriminate*.] Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens. *Diſt.*

To DISCRI'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſcrimino*, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference, to diſtinguiſh by certain tokens from another.

Oyſters and cockles and muſcles, which move not, have no *diſcriminate* ſex. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 875.

There are three ſorts of it differing in fineneſs from each other, and *diſcriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names. *Boyle.*

The right hand is *diſcriminated* from the left by a natural, neceſſary, and never to be confounded diſtinction. *South.*

Although the features of his countenance be no reaſon of obedience, yet they may ſerve to *diſcriminate* him from any other perſon, whom ſhe is not to obey. *Stillingfleet.*

There may be ways of *diſcriminating* the voice; as by acuteneſs and gravity, the ſeveral degrees of riſing and falling from one tone or note to another. *Holder.*

2. To ſelect or ſeparate from others.

You owe little leſs for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *diſcriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miſeries. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcriminate*.] Diſtinctneſs, marked difference. *Diſt.*

DISCRIMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcriminatus*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things.

There is a reverence left to be ſhewed them on the account of their *diſcrimination* from other places, and ſeparation for ſacred uſes. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

2. The act of diſtinguiſhing one from another; diſtinction; difference put.

A ſatire ſhould expoſe nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *diſcrimination* between thoſe that are, and thoſe who are not the proper objects of it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

By that prudent *diſcrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges thoſe whom he has diſtinguiſhed as objects of mercy. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 31.

3. The marks of diſtinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick *diſcriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters ariſe from the firſt original *diſcriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and obſerve the differences of vocal ſounds. *Holder's El. of Speech.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *diſcrimin[illegible]*]

1. That which makes the mark of diſtinction; characteriſtical.

The only ſtanding teſt, and *diſcriminative* characteriſtick of any metal or mineral, muſt be ſought for in the conſtituent matter of it. *Woodward.*

2. That which obſerves diſtinction.

Diſcriminative providence knew before the nature and courſe of all things. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

DISCRI'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *diſcrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous.

Any kind of ſpitting of blood imports a very *diſcriminous* ſtate, unleſs it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DISCU'BITORY. *adj.* [*diſcubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the poſture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreſhed themſelves with a repaſt; and ſo that cuſtom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into *diſcubitory*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v.

DISCU'MBENCY *n. ſ.* [*diſcumbens*, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans uſed the cuſtom of *diſcumbency* at meals, which was upon their left ſide, for ſo their right hand was free and ready for all ſervice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.] To diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk.

His limbs *diſcumber'd* of the [illegible]
He binds the ſacred cincture round his breaſt. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To DISCU'RE. *v. a.* [*deſcurer*, French.] To diſcover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to *Spenſer*.

I will, if pleaſe you it *diſcure*, aſſay
To eaſe you of that ill. *Fairy Queen.*

DISCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [*diſcurſif*, French, from *diſcurro*, Latin.]

1. Moving here and there, roving.

Some noiſes help ſleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water, they move a gentle attention, and whatſoever moveth attention, without too much labour, ſtilleth the natural and *diſcurſive* motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences; argumentative. This is ſometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *diſcurſive*.

There is a ſanctity of ſoul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greateſt pretences to *diſcurſive* demonſtration. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

There hath been much diſpute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *diſcurſive* faculty, which ſome call reaſon. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCU'RSIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſcurſive*.] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think, whereby we do *diſcurſively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSORY. *adj.* [*diſcurſor*, Latin.] Argumental; rational.

DISCUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports.

From Elatreus' ſtrong arm, the *diſcus* flies,
And ſings with unmatch'd force along the ſkies. *Pope's Ody.*

To DISCU'SS. *v. a.* [*diſcutio*, *diſcuſſum*, Lat.

1. To examine, to ventilate; to clear by diſquiſition.

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken. *Hooker, b.*

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons, carried with the law *Hayward, Pref.*

This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,
Or tell a tale *Pope.*

2. To disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER. *n. s.* [from *discuss.*] He that discusses; an examiner.

DISCU'SSION. *n. s.* [from *discuss.*]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *discussions* tear our heated brain
(illegible)
And who indulges thought, increases pain. *Prior*

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*

DISCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *discuss.*] Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

DISCU'TIENT. *n. s.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter or tumours in the blood, with tendency to separate. It sometimes means the same as carminative. *Quincy.*

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discutients. Wise.*

To DISDA'IN. *v. a.* [*desdaigner*, French.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will *disdain* to do for you. *Sidn.*

They do *disdain* us much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I *disdain* and spurn. *Shakesp. K. Lear*

Tell him, Cato
Disdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addison's Cato.*

DISDA'IN. *n. s.* [*dédain*, Ital.] Contempt, scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. *Ecclus* xxi. 10.

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain! Pope's Od.*

DISDA'INFUL. *adj.* [*disdain* and *full.*] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful, indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit. *Hooker, Preface.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it,
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakespeare.*

Seek through this grove;
A sweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *disdainful* youth: anoint his eyes,
But do it when the next thing he espies
Shall be the lady. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive.
By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*

The *disdainful* soul came rushing through the wound. *Dry.*

DISDA'INFULLY *adv.* [from *disdainful.*] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more
Than if not look'd on. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS *n. s.* [from *disdainful.*] Contempt; contemptuousness, haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,
She pray for dead, 'till help'd with unlating her. *Sidney*

A proud *disdainfulness* of other good men in all honest matters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

DISEASE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *ease.*] Distemper, malady, sickness, morbid state

What's the *disease* he means?
—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakespeare's Mak.*

It is idle to propose remedies before we are assured of the *disease*, or to be in pain 'till we are convinced of the danger. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

Then wasteful forth
Walks the dire power of pest'lent *disease. Thomf. Summer*

To DISEASE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness, to make morbid; to infect

And with our surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever,
And we must bleed for it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Flatterers yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft,
Hug their *diseas'd* perfumes, and have forget

That ever Timon was. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Let her alone, lady: as she is now, she will but *disease* our better mirth. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He was *diseased* in his feet. 1 *Kings* xv. 23

2. To put to pain, to pain; to make uneasy

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *diseased.*] Sickness, morbidness, the state of being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness. Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

DISEDGED, *adj.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; obtunded, dulled.

I leave myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disedg'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. a* [*dis* and *embark.*] To carry to land.

I must unto the road, to *disembark*
Some necessaries. *Shakespeare's Two Gent. men of Verona.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land, to go on land

There *disembarking* on the green sea side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope's Odyssy.*

To DISEMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To sweeten; to free from bitterness, to clear from acrimony.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 34.

DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied.*] Divested of their bodies.

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*disembucher*, old French. *Skinner.*] To pour out at the mouth of a river, to vent.

Rivers
In ample oceans *disembogu'd*, are lost. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Rolling down, the steep Tinavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Addison.*

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow

By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at last *disembogue* in several mouths into the sea. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels

So her *disembowell'd* web,
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *Phillips.*

To DISEMBRO'IL *v. a.* [*débrouiller*, French.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were *disembroil'd*,
And grosser air sunk from etherial heav'n;
Thus *disembroil'd*, they take their proper place. *Dryden*

The system of his politicks is *disembroiled*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

To DISENA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable.*] To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness, to weaken

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more insufferable evil, through the change of the times has wholly *disenabled* me. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicate n.*

To DISENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant.*] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you. *Sidney.*

Muse, stoop thy *disenchanted* wing to truth. *Denham.*

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*

To DISENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*]

1. To discharge from incumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments, to disburthen; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disencumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations. *Spratt.*

The *disencumber'd* soul
Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry pole *Dryd.*

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when she *disencumbered* of her machines; her sports and recreations, when she has laid her charge asleep. *Spectator*, N°. 487.

2. To free from obstruction of any kind

Dim night had *disencumber'd* heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost*

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disencumbered* building, in the inside, that I have ever seen; and is esteemed, by many artists, one of the finest works in Italy. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

DISENCU'MBRANCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance. Spectator*, N°. 264.

To DISENGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

2. To

2. To withdraw the affection, to wean, to abstract the mind
It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits. *Atterbury.*
The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*
3. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.
From civil broils he did us *disengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*
In the next paragraph I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from the words [illegible]
4. To free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.
When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, and diffusively see. *Denham.*

To DISENGAGE. *v. a.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.
Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we must withdraw from the world [illegible] *Government of Thought.*

DISENGA'GED. *participial adj.* [from *disengage.*] Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

DISENGA'GEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *disengage.*] The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business.

DISENGA'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disengage.*]
1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle.*]
1. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.
'Till they could find some expedient to expiscate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*
2. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another
Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away. *Boyle.*
3. To disengage; to separate.
Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

To DISENTE'RRE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*, French.] To unbury, to take out of the grave.
Though the blindness of some fanaticks have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterre* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul. *Brown's Vul. Errours, b. vii. c. 19.*

To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthral.*] To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.
But God my soul shall *disenthral*,
For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*
If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthral* themselves [illegible] *Boyle's S[illegible]*

To DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone
Either to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be best, or to regain
Our own right lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 229.*

To DISENTRA'NCE. [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.
Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanc'd,
Though sorely bruis'd. *Hudibras, p. i. cant 3.*

To DISESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *espouse.*] To separate after faith plighted.
Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *disespous'd*. *Milton's Parad. Lost*

DISESTEEM. *n. f.* [*dis* and *estime.*] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt
When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

To DISESTE'EM. *v. a* [from the noun.] To regard slightly, to consider with a slight degree of contempt.
Should Mars see't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or he that betters him,
Minerva, never so incens'd, they could not *disesteem*. *Chapm.*
But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state. *Denham*
I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature. *Locke.*

DISESTIMA'TION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *estimatio*, Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem. *Dict.*

DISFA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *favour.*]
1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; [illegible]
It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great disfavours of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded *Bacon.*
2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness, a state in which one is not favoured
While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as [illegible] with God and man; but after his sacrilege, he was in disfavour with both
3. Want of beauty.

To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.
Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her [illegible] *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

DISFIGU'RATION. *n. f.* [from *disfigure.*]
1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity

To DISFIGURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.
One
To whom you are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it. *Shakespeare.*
In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigured*. *Shakesp. King John.*
Abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,
Or [illegible]s likeness, by themselves defac'd. *Milt. Par. Lost*
Uriel once warn'd, pursu'd him down
The way he went, and on the Assyrian mount
Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall
Spirit of happy sort. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 127.*
A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have confisted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*
Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addis. Cato.*
His long absence, and travels which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown. *Pope on Epick Poetry.*

DISFIGUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.
The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle. *Suckling.*
And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*. *Milton's Comus.*

To DISFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHI'SEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disfranchise.*] The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFU'RNISH. *v. a* [*dis* and *furnish.*] To deprive, to unfurnish; to strip.
My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakespeare*
He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons. *Knolles's History.*

To DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*]
1. To strip of ornaments. *Dict.*
2. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.
So Dagon shall be magnify'd, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blasphem'd, and had in scorn. *Milt. Agonistes.*

To DISGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]
1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out, to vomit.
So, so, thou common dog, did'st thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?
And now thou would'st eat thy dead vomit up,
And howl'st to find it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
From the distant shore they loudly laught,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*
2. To pour out with violence.
All th' embossed sores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Would thou *disgorge* into the general world. *Shakespeare.*
The deep drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida, Prol.*
They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
There are scarcely any countries much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not volcanoes, or fiery vents; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens, they *disgorging* that fire which, whilst underneath, was the cause of the disaster. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

DISGRA'CE. *n. f.* [*disgrace*, French.]
1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour
Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Poetry, howsoever censured, is not fallen from the highest stage of honour to the lowest floor of *disgrace*. *Peacham.*
2. State of dishonour
To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her excellence. *Sidney.*
3. State of being out of favour.
To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour
We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we *disgrace* her in any other, but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hooker, b. ii. s.* 1.
Mens passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion, which they have a mind to *disgrace*. *Burnet.*
2. To put out of favour: as, *the minister was* disgraced.
DISGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful
Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy, not with upbraiding and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. *Pope.*
DISGRA'CEFULLY *adv.* [from *disgraceful.*] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.
The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
DISGRA'CEFULNESS *n. f.* [from *disgraceful.*] Ignominy.
DISGRA'CER. *n. f.* [from *disgrace.*] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.
I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling. *Swift.*
DISGRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unkind; unfavourable.
I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye. *Shakesp. Richard* III.
To DISGUI'SE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, French, *dis* and *guise.*]
1. To conceal by an unusual dress.
How might we *disguise* him?
——Alas, I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Disguised he came, but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd, though in disguise. *Milt. P. L.*
2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show; as, he *disguised* his anger.
3. To disfigure; to change the form
They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore. *Dryd. Æn.*
Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was, because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguised* view *Pope.*
4. To deform by liquor a low term.
I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons: the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguised* before I gave them the slip. *Spectator.*
DISGUISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.
They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 170.
2. A false appearance; counterfeit show
You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antickt us. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra*
A sudden thought then starting in his mind,
Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*. *Dryden's Fables.*
Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*. *Pope.*
DISGUISEMENT. *n. f.* [from *disguise.*] Dress of concealment.
Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart. *Sidney.*
The marquis thought best to dismask his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet, then in preparation: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement* *Wotton.*
DISGUISER. *n. f.* [from *disguise.*]
1. One that puts on a disguise
I hope he is grown more disengaged from his intentness on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dextrous *disguiser*. *Swift*
One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures.
Death's a great *disguiser*. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
DISGU'ST *n. f.* [*degust*, French.]
1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.
The manner of doing is of more consequence than the

thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received. *Locke*
Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomson's Spring.*
To DISGU'ST *v. a.* [*degoûter*, French, *degusto*, Latin.]
1. To raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste.
2. To strike with dislike, to offend. It is variously construed with *at* or *with.*
If a man were *disgusted* at marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*
Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted* with the wonders which the microscope has discovered. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*
3. To produce aversion with *from.*
What *disgusts* me *from* having to do with answer jobbers is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*
DISGU'STFUL. *adj.* [*disgust* and *full.*] Nauseous, that which causes aversion
I have [illegible] the most [illegible] sk that ever I undertook.
DISH. *n. f.* [disc, Saxon, *dysse*, Erse; *discus*, Latin.]
1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table
Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*. *Dryden.*
I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addis.*
2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.
Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*
A ladle for our silver *dish*
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*
3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food.
I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully,
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*
The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none. *Sh. Cymb.*
'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight,
And if I like one *dish*
More than another, that a pheasant is. *Suckling.*
The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholsome fare, and very many delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of. *Woodward.*
Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those *dishes* which are a feast to others. *Locke.*
To DISH *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to table.
For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
DISH-CLOUT *n. f.* [*dish* and *clout.*] The cloath with which the maids rub their dishes.
A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*
Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*
DISH-WASHER. *n. f.* [*dish* and *washer.*] The name of a bird.
DISHABI'LLE. *adj.* [*deshabillé*, French.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed
Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.
DISHABI'LLE. *n. f.* Undress; loose dress.
A woman, who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabille* *Gay.*
To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in Shakespeare.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.
But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of time
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock made. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
DISHA'RMONY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *harmony.*] Contrary to harmony
To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*]
1. To discourage; to deject; to terrify, to depress.
To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as tho salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not in our understanding so consonant with christian charity *Hooker, b. v. s.* 22.
Be not *disheartened* then, nor cloud those looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and serene. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Yet neither thus *disheartened* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited. *Milton.*
It is a consideration that might *dishearten* those who are engaged against the common adversaries, that they promise themselves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends. *Bp. Hacket's Pref. to Def. Rem. Id.*

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to *dishearten* men from the pursuit of it. *Tillotson, Serm.* 1.

A true christian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our *disheartened* enemies. *Atterbury.*

DISHE'RISON. *n. f.* [*dis* and *herison.*] The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession, to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost *disherited.* *Spencer's Past*

How they were rank'd shall rest untold by me,
With nameless nymphs that liv'd in ev'ry tree,
Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Disherited, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryden's Fab.*

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a* [*decheveler*, French.] To spread the hair disorderly, to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair *dishevelled*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan. *Sp. Fa. Qu.*

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *dishevelled* hair, scratching their faces and tearing themselves after the manner of the country. *Knolles.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning matrons with *dishevell'd* hair. *Dryd. Æneid.*

The flames involv'd in smoak
Of incence, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishevell'd* hair and rich attire. *Dryden's Æneid*

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *dishevell'd* hair. *Smith's Ph. Hip.*

DI'SHING. *adj.* [from *dish.*] Concave; a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing*, as they call it, than others, that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. *Mortimer's Husband.*

DISHO'NEST. *adj* [*dis* and *honest.*]

1. Void of probity; void of faith, faithless; wicked, fraudulent.

To-morrow will we be married—I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shakespeare's As you like it*

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence. *South's Sermons.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by laws and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Disgraced, dishonoured.

Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Dryden.*

3. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope's Windsor For.*

DISHO'NESTLY. *adv* [from *dishonest.*]

1. Without faith, without probity, faithlessly; wickedly.

I protest he had the chain of me,
Tho' most *dishonestly* he doth deny it. *Shakesp. Com. Err.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly, unchastely.

A wise daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband, but she that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness. *Ecc.* xx. 4

DISHO'NESTY. *n. f.*

1. Want of probity; faithlessness, violation of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their disadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I? —Heav'n be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty.* *Shakespeare.*

DISHO'NOUR. *n. f.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. Reproach, disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours*,
But mine own safeties. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the *dishonours* of the grave, and vouchsafed him in that despicable condition the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle's Seraphick Love*

Take him for your husband and your lord,
'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Reproach uttered, censure, report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her; by my life
She never knew harm-doing. *Shakespeare's Henry V. II.*

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour*]

1. To disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blast with infamy.

Make known,
It is no vicious blot, murther, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour; S
This no more *dishonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shakesp. Cor*

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall be judged wise of all; but she that *dishonoureth* him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 26.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may *dishonour* us. *Dryden's Dufres.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

If I, celestial sire! in ought
Have serv'd thy will, or gratify'd thy thought,
One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands,
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands. *Dryd. Iliad.*

DISHO'NOURABLE. *adj* [from *dishonour.*]

1. Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* deed
Those articles which did our state decrease. *Dan. Civ. War.*

2. In a state of neglect or distress.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. *Eccles.* x. 31.

DISHO'NOURER. *n. f.* [from *dishonour.*]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be to ordain their [illegible]
Dishonourer of Dagon. *Milton's Agon. l.* 857.

2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHO'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To strip of horns.

We'll *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakesp. M. W. of Wind.*

DISHU'MOUR. *n. f* [*dis* and *humour*] Peevishness, ill humour, uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishonour*, are also criminal. *Spectator*, N°. 424.

DISIMPRO'VEMENT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *improvement*] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; contrary to improvement.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth. *Norris.*

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real *disimprovements.* *Swift.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incarcerate.*] To set at liberty, to free from prison.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm, or subtilizing air, to melt and open the surface of the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies. *Harvey on the Plague.*

DISINCLINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *disincline.*] Want of affection; slight, dislike; ill will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. *Arb. and Pope.*

To DISINCLINE *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected, to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they began every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to oblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *disingenuous*] Meanness of artifice, unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

DISINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful, viciously subtle, sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman, crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age
Of idleness, who all our pow'rs engage
In the same studies, the same course to hold,
Not think our reason for new arts too old. *Denham.*

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions. *Stillingfleet*

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and misbecoming any one who pretends to be a rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disingenuous.*] In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *disingenuous*] Mean subtilty; unfairness, low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonableness, the *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue, f.* 3

Dis-

DISINHE'RISON *n. f.* [*dis* and *inherit*] The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession, the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppose such *disinherison*. *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In respect of the effects and even consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Taylor.*

To DISINHE'RIT *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*] To cut off from an hereditary right, to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then put with us to *disinherit*
The unborn nephews for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou fair moon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here
In double night of darkness, and of slander. *Milton.*

Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony,
That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able
To waste it all myself, and leave ye none;
So *disinherited*, how would ye bless
Me, now your curse! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 971.*

Of how fatal a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication. *South's Sermons.*

To DISINTE'R *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter*] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often he hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*. *Addis. Sp.*

DISINTERESSED. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interesse*, French. It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from interest, and I think more properly] Without regard to private advantage; not biassed by particular views, impartial.

Not that true virtue's parts are useless here,
Then general, too, *disinterested*, and clear. *Dryden.*

DISINTERESTMENT. *n. f.* [from *disinterested*] Freedom from regard to private advantage; disinterest, disinterestedness. This word like *charges* in the same sentence, is merely gallick.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known honesty, and laid them down with entire *disinterestment*. *Prior's Postscript.*

DISINTEREST. *n. s.* [*desintérêt*, French; *dis* and *interest*]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity, that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *disinterest* to Rome. *Glanville.*

2. [from the adjective] Regard to private advantage.

DISINTERESTED. *adj.* [from *disinterest*] Superior to regard of private interest; not influenced by private profit.

My lord, as disinterested as you appear to the world, I am assured, that no man is more in the power of prevailing [illegible] *Swift.*

Without any concern in an affair, without fear or hope.

DISINTERESTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disinterested*] In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS *n. f.* [from *disinterested*] Contempt of private interest, neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

To DISINTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate*] To disentangle. *Locke.*

To DISINVITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation. *Dict.*

To DISJOIN *v. a.* [*desjoindre*, French; *dis* and *join.*] To separate, to part from each other, to disunite, to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*. *Milton's P. Lost.*

Left different degree
Disjoins us, and I then too late renounce
Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton. P. Lost.*

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd
Together we had liv'd ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*. *Dryd.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*

1. To carve a fowl.
2. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such [illegible]

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, words her words *disjointed*, &c.

To DISJOINT *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DISJOINT *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated, divided.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth,
Thinks, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

DISJUDICA'TION *n. s.* [*disjudicatio*, Latin.] Judgment; determination; perhaps only mistaken for *disjudication*.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

DISJU'NCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] Disjoined, separate.

DISJU'NCTION *n. f.* [from *disjunctus*, Latin] Disunion; separation, parting.

You may
Enjoy your mistress now, from whom, you see,
There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by
Your ruin. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclesiastical, or spiritual part, justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

DISJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. i. c. 2.*

2. That which marks separation or opposition, as *I love him*, or *fear him*.

[illegible] *Watts.*

3. [In logick.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night. The weather is either rainy or rainy. Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true, because twilight is a medium between day and night, and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining. *Watts's Logick.*

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*; as, *The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis. *Watts's Logick.*

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *disjunctive.*] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Causes of the Decay of Piety.*

DISK *n. f.* [*discus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the sun, or any other planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*. *Newt.*

Mercury's *disk*
Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Lost in the near effulgence. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the antient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b. i. c. 5.*

In areas vary'd with mosaic art,
Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope's Od.*

DISKI'NDNESS *n. f.* [*dis* and *kindness.*] Want of kindness; want of affection, want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity, detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

DISLI'KE. *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. Disinclination, absence of affection, the contrary to fondness.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary *dislikes* with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Your *dislikes* to whom I would be pleasing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakesp.*

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *diſlike* to ſin. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

Sorrow would have been as ſilent as thoughts, as ſevere as philoſophy. It would have reſted in inward ſenſes, tacit *diſlikes*. *South's Sermons.*

Our likings or *diſlikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *diſlike* another, but if you find thoſe faults which are in his own character, you diſcover not only your *diſlike* of another, but of himſelf. *Addiſ*

2. Diſcord; diſſention, diſagreement. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

This ſaid Aceſtes, and a murmur roſe
That ſhew'd *diſlike* among the chriſtian peers. *Fairfax.*

To DISLI'KE *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to regard without affection, to regard with ill will or diſguſt.

What moſt he ſhould *diſlike*, ſeems pleaſant to him,
What like, offenſive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

Yet *diſlike*, and ſo undo
The players, and diſgrace the poet too. *Denh. Prol. Sophy.*

Whoſoever *diſlikes* the digreſſions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

DISLI'KEFUL. *adj.* [*diſlike* and *full.*] Diſaffected, malign.

I think it beſt, by an union of manners, and conformity of [illegible], to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *diſlikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

To DISLI'KEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To make unlike.

Muffle your face,
Diſguiſe you; and, as you can, *diſliken*
The truth of your own ſeeming. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

DISLI'KENESS. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *likeneſs.*] Diſſimilitude; not reſemblance, unlikeneſs.

That which is not deſigned to repreſent any thing but itſelf, can never be capable of a wrong repreſentation, nor miſlead us from the true apprehenſion of any thing by its *diſlikeneſs* to it; and ſuch, excepting thoſe of ſubſtances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

DISLI'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſlike.*] A diſapprover; one that is not pleaſed.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleaſing a majority, ſo great that the *diſlikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift's Contin.*

To DISLI'MB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To diſlimate; to tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

To DISLI'MN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to ſtrike out of a picture.

That which is now a horſe, even with a thought
The rack *diſlimns*, and makes it indiſtinct
As water is in water. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

To DI'SLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Latin.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

The ſtrata ſeemed to have been *diſlocated*, borne from their original ſite, and diſtanced by ſome external power. *Woodw.*

After ſome time the ſtrata were broken on all ſides of the bed, that they were *diſlocated*, and their ſituation varied, being elevated in ſome places, and depreſſed in others. *Woodw.*

2. To put out of joint, to diſjoint.

Were't my fitneſs
To let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to *diſlocate* and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakeſpear's King Lear*

DISLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſlocate.*]

1. The act of ſhifting the places of things.

2. The ſtate of being diſplaced.

The poſture of rocks, often leaning or proſtrate, ſhews that they had ſome *diſlocation* from their natural ſite. *Burnet*

3. A luxation; a violent preſſure of a bone out of the ſocket; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and ſo cauſe a *diſlocation*, or a ſtrain. *Grew's Muſeum*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge.*]

1. To remove from a place.

The ſhell-fiſh which are reſident in theſe places live and die there, and are never *diſlodged* or removed by ſtorms, nor caſt upon the ſhores, which the Litorales uſually are. *Woodward*

2. To remove from an habitation.

Thoſe ſenſes loſt, behold a new defeat,
The ſoul *diſlodging* from another ſeat. *Dryden's Juv.*

3. To drive an enemy from a ſtation.

My ſword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *diſlodge* that haughty ſon. *Dryd. Aur*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,
The Volſcians are *diſlodg'd*, and Marcus gone. *Shakeſp. Cor*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the duſky hour,
Friendlieſt to ſleep, and ſilence, he reſolv'd
With all his legions to *diſlodge*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

DISLO'YAL. *adj.* [*deſloyal*, French; *dis* and *loyal.*]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithleſs; falſe to a ſovereign; diſobedient.

Foul diſtruſt, and breach
Diſloyal on the part of man, revolt
And diſobedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. l. 7.*

2. Diſhoneſt; perfidious. Obſolete.

Such things, in a falſe *diſloyal* knave,
Are tricks of cuſtom; but, in a man that's juſt,
They're cold dotations working from the heart,
That paſſion cannot rule. *Shakeſpeare's Othello*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *diſloyal*.
——*Diſloyal!* The word is too good to paint out her wicked deeds. *Shakeſpeare*

Diſloyal town!
Speak, did'ſt not thou
Forſake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow? *Addiſon.*

4. Falſe in love, not conſtant. The three latter ſenſes are now obſolete.

DISLO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *diſloyal.*] Not faithfully; treacherouſly; diſobediently.

DISLO'YALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſloyal.*]

1. Want of fidelity to the ſovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profeſs be repreſented to judgment, not in the diſguiſes of levity, ſchiſm, hereſy, novelty, and *diſloyalty*. *King Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. A ſenſe now obſolete.

There ſhall appear ſuch ſeeming truths of Hero's *diſloyalty*, that jealouſy ſhall be called aſſurance. *Sh. Much Ado about Noth.*

DI'SMAL. *adj.* [*dies malus*, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful, dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable, unhappy; dark.

On the one hand ſet the moſt flattering temptations to diſcord, and on the other view the *diſmal* effects of it. *Dec. of Piety*

DI'SMALLY. *adv.* [from *diſmal.*] Horribly; ſorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DI'SMALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmal.*] Horror; ſorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle.*]

1. To throw off a dreſs; to ſtrip.

He that makes his prince deſpiſed and undervalued, and beats him out of his ſubjects hearts, may eaſily ſtrip him of his other garriſons, having already diſpoſſeſſed him of his ſtrongeſt, by *diſmantling* him of his honour, and ſeiſing his reputation. *South's Sermons.*

2. To looſe; to unfold, to throw open.

This is moſt ſtrange!
That ſhe, who ev'n but now was your beſt object,
Deareſt and beſt, ſhould in this trice of time
Commit a thing ſo monſtrous, to *diſmantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To ſtrip a town of its outworks.

It is not ſufficient to poſſeſs our own fort, without the *diſmantling* and demoliſhing of our enemies. *Hakewill on Provid.*

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyebrows, rooted out, are thrown to ground,
His noſe *diſmantled*, all his mouth a ſcore,
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undiſtinguiſh'd wound. *Dry.*

To DISMA'SK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *maſk.*] To diveſt of a maſk; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies maſk'd, are roſes in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roſes blown,
Diſmaſk'd, their damaſk ſweet commixture ſhewn. *Shakeſp.*

The marquis had no cenſure to laugh, but thought beſt to *diſmaſk* his beard; and ſo told him, that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To DISMA'Y *v. a.* [*deſmayar*, Spaniſh.] To terrify; to diſcourage, to affright; to depreſs; to deject.

Their mighty ſtrokes their haberjeons *diſmay'd*. *Fair. Qu.*

Enemies would not be ſo troubleſome to the weſtern coaſts, nor that country itſelf would be ſo often *diſmayed* with alarms as they have of late years been. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *diſmayed*. *Deutr.*

Nothing can make him remiſs in the practice of his duty, no proſpect of intereſt can allure him, no fear of danger *diſmay* him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISMA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*deſmayo*, Spaniſh.] Fall of courage, terrour felt; deſertion of mind; fear impreſſed.

All ſat mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each
In others countenance read his own *diſmay*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

This then not minded in *diſmay*, yet now
Aſſures me that the bitterneſs of death
Is paſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 156.*

DISMA'YEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmay.*] Dejection of courage, diſpiritedneſs.

The valianteſt feels inward *diſmayedneſs*, and yet the fearfulleſt is aſhamed fully to ſhew it. *Sidney, b. i.*

DI'SME. n. ſ. [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.

Since the firſt ſword was drawn about this queſtion,
Ev'ry tithe ſoul 'mongſt many thouſand *diſmes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The pope began to exerciſe his new rapines here in England, by a compliance with the ſaid king Edward, in granting him two years *diſme* from the clergy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To DISMEMBER *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*] To disjoin member from member; to dilacerate, to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand,
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl asunder, and *dismember* me. *Shakesp. King John.*

O, that we then could come by Cæsar's spirit,
And not *dismember* Cæsar! But, alas!
Cæsar must bleed for it. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour, or *dismember* its dying carcass. *Swift.*

He was observed *dismembering* his remains.
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Those who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of science, dispersed in short unconnected discourses, without relation to each other, can never survey an entire body of truth, but must always view it as deformed and *dismembered*. *Watts.*

To DISMISS. *v. a.* [*dimissus*, Latin.]

1. To send away
We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *dismiss'd* from him. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

He *dismissed* the assembly *Acts* xix. 41.

2. To give leave of departure.
If our young lives be no more,
Dismiss our navy from your friendly shore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

3. To discard; to divest of an office

DISMISSION, *n. s.* [from *demissus*, Latin.]

1. Deprivation, act of sending away
So perches, so gently she descends from high,
Dismission from the sky *Dryd. Hind and Pant.*

2. Honourable discharge from any office or place.
Not one thou deign'dst them, or resign'dst
To use obscure, which were a fair *dismission*;
But throw it them lower than thou didst exalt them high.
Milton's Agonistes, l. 687.

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.
You must not stay here longer, your *dismission*
Is come from Cæsar *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To DISMORTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage.*] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, made an increase of munition, arms and treasure, and left behind a mass of gold *Howel's Vocal Forrest*

To DISMOUNT *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off an horse.
From this flying steed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on th' Alcian field I fall. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

3. To throw cannon from its carriage.
The Turks artillery, planted against that tower, was, by the skilfulness of the Christian cannoneers, in short time *dismounted* with shot from the tower, and many of the gunners slain. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

To DISMOUNT *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horse
When he came within sight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *dismount*, and implore upon their knees a blessing. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 49.

2. To descend from any elevation.

To DISNATURALISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalise.*] To alienate; to make alien, to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNATURED. *adj.* [*dis* and *nature.*] Unnatural, wanting natural tenderness, devoid of natural affection.
If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her. *Shak. K. Lear.*

DISOBEDIENCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *obedience.*]

1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours.
'Tis offence is holy that she hath committed,
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of *disobedience*, or unduteous title *Shak. Mer. W. of Windsor.*
Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, sing heav'nly muse. *Milton.*
Murder, adultery, or *disobedience* to parents, have a general not an antecedently to laws. *Stillingfleet.*
This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis disclaiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers, Sermon 4.*

2. Incompliance.
If planetary orbs the sun obey,
Why should the moon disown his severe sway;
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?
This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move. *Blackmore.*

DISOBEDIENT *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient.*] Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands or prohibition.
The man of God was *disobedient* unto the word of the Lord *1 Kings* xiii. 26.

To DISOBEY *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To break commands or
She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
He's oth to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGATION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence, cause of disgust.
If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such an *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clar.*
There can be no malice, and consequently no crime or *disobligation* *L'Estrange*

To DISOBLIGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to disgust, to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expressed
Athucy had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much *disobliged* that he quitted the king's party *Cla.*
I hope, though in highest place, who slight and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none, when they shall most need them. *South.*
It is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government, when they are *disobliged*. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 48.
My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige* *Addison's Guardian*, N° 108
We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to lay some weight upon their opinion, and would not wilfully *disoblige* them. *Swift concerning the Sacramental Test.*
If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher *Clar.*

DISOBLIGING. *part. pa. adj.* [from *disoblige.*] Disgusting, unpleasing; offensive
Peremptoriness can befit no form of understanding. It renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contempt ible. *Government of the tongue, f* 11.

DISOBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [from *disobliging.*] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *disobliging.*] [illegible] readiness to disgust.

DISORBED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit.
Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *disorb'd*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

DISORDER. *n. s.* [*dis* and *order*; *desordre*, French.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion, immethodical distribution.
When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, rising among one another in the greatest confusion and *disorder*. *Spectator*, N°. 476.

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.
A greater favour than *disorder* brought
Unto her servants, than your awful thought
Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they prest
The yielding marble of her snowy breast. *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule, irregularity.
From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope's Essays*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.
There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter, disquieting of good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and *disorder* in marriages. *Wisd.* xiv 26.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health, sickness, distemper. It is used commonly for a slight disease.
Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by *disorder* in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. Discomposure of mind, turbulence of passions.

To DISORDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method, to disturb; to ruffle, to confuse.
Eve
Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l.* 911.
Upon *disorder'd* heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise. *Dryden.*
The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To make sick, to disturb the body.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind

DISORDERED. *adj.* [from *disorder.*] Disorderly; irregular; [illegible]
Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DISORDEREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disordered.*] Irregularity, want of order, confusion
By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy *Knolles's History of the Turks*

DISORDERLY. *adj* [from *disorder*]
1. Confused, immethodical, without proper distribution.
Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but *disorderly*, confused, and general things; rather cases and shells of administration than institutions. *Hale*
2. Irregular, tumultuous.
His thoughts, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those *disorderly* motions of our spirits. *Dryden.*
A *disorderly* multitude, contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength *Addison*
3 Lawless, contrary to law, inordinate, contrary to the rules of life, vicious.
They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people. *Bac. H VII*
He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies, against the peaceable people of the realms. *Hayward.*

DISORDERLY. *adv.*
1. Without rule, without method; irregularly, confusedly.
Naked savages fighting *disorderly* with stones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war *Raleigh's Essays.*
2. Without law, inordinately
We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you. 2 *Thess*

DISORDINATE. *adj* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue, inordinate.
These not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffer
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton's Age*

DISO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *disordinate.*] Inordinately, vicously

DISO'RIENTATED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient*] Turned from the East, turned from the right direction, thrown out of the proper place *Harris*

To DISOWN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]
1 To deny, not to allow.
Then they, who brother's better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. To abrogate, to renounce.
When an author has publickly *disowned* a spurious piece,

To DISPA'ND. *v. a.* [*dispando*, Latin.] To display, to spread abroad. *Dict*

DISPA'NSION *n. f* [from *dispansus*, Lat.] The act of displaying, the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPARAGE. *v. a.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]
1. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferiour in excellence.
2. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.
3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout, to reproach.
Ahaz, his sottish conqueror he drew,
God's altar to *disparage* and displace,
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton's Paradise Lost*
Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms,
Which greatest hero's have in battle worn,
[illegible] *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 1150.
They will defy
That which they love most tenderly;
Quarrel with minc'd pies, and *disparage*
Their best and dearest friend, plum porridge. *Hudibras*
4 To bring reproach upon, to be the cause of disgrace.
How shall frail pen, with fear *disparagen*,
Conceive such sovereign glory and great bountihed. *Fa. Qu.*
His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Atterbury's Serm.*
5 To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

DISPARAGEMENT. *n. f* [from *disparage.*]
1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.
They take it for a *disparagement* to sort themselves with
2. [In law] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Cowel*
You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a *disparagement*, as to wed her father's servant. *Sidney.*
She was much affectionate to her own kindred, even unto faction, which did stir great envy in the lords of the king's side, who counted her blood a *disparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon's Henry VII*
3. Reproach, disgrace, indignity
Gentle knight,
That doth against the dead his hand upreare,
His honour stains with rancour and despight,
And great *disparagement* makes to his former might. *Fa. Qu*
In a commonwealth much *disparagement* is occasioned, when able spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Wotton.*
'Tis no *disparagement* to philosophy, that it cannot defy us. *Glanv. Apo*
Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not a sun. *South's Sermons.*

Rely upon your beauty 'twere a *disparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*
To it has *to* before the person or thing disparaged.
Then to our age, when not to measure bent,
This seems an honour, not *disparagement* *Denham.*
The play was never intended for the stage; nor, without *disparagement to* the author, could have succeeded. *Dryden.*

DISPA'RAGER. *n. f* [from *disparage*] One that disgraces, one that treats with indignity.

DISPARATES *n. f.* [*disparata*, Latin.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other

DISPA'RITY *n. f.* [from *dispar*, Latin]
1. Inequality, difference in degree either of rank or excellence.
Between Eliu and the rest of Job's friends, the greatest *disparity* was but in years. *Hooker, b. v. f. 47.*
Among unequals, what society
Can sort, what harmony or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due,
Given and received; but in *disparity*,
The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* [illegible]
There was as great a *disparity* between the proficiency of the understanding then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counsel and command. *South's Sermons.*
Men ought not to associate and join themselves together in the same office, under a *disparity* of condition or profession. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
Some members must preside and direct, and others serve and obey; and a *disparity* between these, in the outward condition, is necessary to keep several orders in mutual dependance on each other *A[illegible]*
2. Dissimilitude, and kinds

To DISPA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park*]
1. To throw open a park.
You have fed upon my fight[illegible]
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods *Sh. R II*
2. To set at large without enclosure.
They were suppos'd
By narrow wits to be enclos'd,
Which his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once *dispark* them all *Waller.*

To DISPART *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *departir*, French; *dispertior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst, to rive.
The gate nor wood, nor of enduring brass,
But of more worthy substance framed was;
Doubly *disparted*, it did lock and close,
That when it locked, none might through it pass. *Fa. Qu.*
On either side
Disparted chaos overbuilt exclaim'd
And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd,
That scorn'd his indignation. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
The rest to several places
Disparted, and between spun out the air. *Milt Par. Lost*
Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful sway,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey. *Prior.*
The pilgrim oft,
At dead of night, 'mid his orison, hears
Aghast, the voice of time *disparting* towers. *Dier.*

DISPA'SSION. *n. f* [*dis* and *passion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from passion.
What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Scepticks undisturbance, by the Molenists quietism, by common men peace of conscience. *Temple.*

DISPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *dis* and *passionate*] Cool; calm; impartial, moderate, temperate.
Wise and *dispassionate* men thought he had been proceeded with very justly. *Clarend.*

To DISPEL. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To drive by scattering, to dissipate.
If the night
Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light *dispels* the dark. *Milton.*
When the spirit brings light into our minds, it *disperses* darkness we see it, as we do that of the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of reason to shew it. *Locke.*

DISPENCE. *n. f.* [*dispence*, Fr.] Expence, cost, charge.
It was a vault ybuilt for great *dispence*,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long funnel thence
The smoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen, b II. cant 9.*

To DISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*dispendo*, Latin.] To spend; to consume; to expend
Of their commodities they were now scarce able to *dispend* the third part. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

DISPE'NSARY *n. f.* [from *dispense.*] The place where medicines are dispensed.
To thee the lov'd *dispensary* I resign. *Garth.*

DISPENSA'TION *n. f.* [from *dispensatio*, Latin.]
1. Distribution, the act of dealing out any thing.
This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted, by a *dispensation*

perſion of water promiſcuouſly and indifferently to all parts of the earth *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence, diſtribution of good and e .

God delights in the miniſtries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the oeconomy of heaven, and the *diſpenſations* of eternal happineſs *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *diſpenſations* to each private man. *Rogers, Sermon* 16.

Go thou, my ſoul, the deſtin'd period wait,
When God ſhall ſolve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequa. *diſpenſations* clear,
[illegible] *Young*

3. An exemption from ſome law, a permiſſion to do ſomething forbidden, an allowance to omit ſomething commanded.

A *diſpenſation* was obtained to enable Dr Barrow to [illegible] *Dryden.*

DISPE'NSATOR *n. ſ.* [Latin] One employed in dealing out any thing, a diſtributer.

As her majeſty hath made them *diſpenſators* of her favour towards her people, ſo it behoveth them to ſhew themſelves equal diſtributers of the ſame. *Bacon.*

DISPE'NSATORY *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe*] A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed, in the Greek a *Pharmacopœa.*

The deſcription of the ointment is found in the chymical *diſpenſatory.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 98

A whole *diſpenſatory* was little enough to meet with, and ſuffice to all their wants. *Hammond*

Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our *diſpenſatories*, one would think no diſeaſe incurable. *Baker.*

To DISPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*diſpenſer*, French]

1. To deal out, to diſtribute

Thoſe now, that were *diſpens'd*,
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Thoſe to whom Chriſt has committed the *diſpenſing* of his goſpel. *Decay of Piety.*

At length the muſes ſtand reſtor'd again
While you *diſpenſe* the laws and guide the ſtate. *Dryden.*

To them but earth-born life they did *diſpenſe*,
To us, for mutual aid, cœleſtial ſenſe. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. *To* DISPENSE *with.* To excuſe, to grant diſpenſation for; to allow.

To ſave a brother's life,
Nature *diſpenſes with* the deed *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *diſpenſing with* oaths, abſolving ſubjects from allegiance, and curſing, or threatning to curſe, as long as their curſes were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable miſchiefs? *Raleigh's Eſſ.*

Rules of words may be *diſpenſed with* *Watts's Logick*

4. *To* DISPENSE *with.* To clear from; to ſet free from an obligation. This conſtruction ſeems ungrammatical.

I could not *diſpenſe with* myſelf from making a voyage to Capreæ. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

5. *To* DISPENSE *with.* To obtain a diſpenſation from, to come to agreement with. This ſtructure is irregular, unleſs it be here ſuppoſed to mean, as it may, to diſcount; to pay an equivalent

Haſt thou not ſworn allegiance unto me?
Canſt thou *diſpenſe* with heav'n for ſuch an oath? *Sh. H VI*

DISPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpenſation; exemption.

Then relques, beads,
Indulgences, *diſpenſes*, pardons, bulls,
The ſport of winds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b* iii.

DISPE'NSER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe*] One that diſpenſes, one that deals out any thing; a diſtributer

The miniſters of that houſhold are the *diſpenſers* of that faith *Sprat's Sermons*

Thoſe who ſtand before earthly princes, who are the *diſpenſers* of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, challenge high honours. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To DISPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate, to empty of people.

The Iriſh whom they baniſhed into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, ſeeing their lands ſo *diſpeopled* and weakened, came down into all the plains adjoining. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *diſpeople*, but deſtroy [illegible] *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

His heart exults him in the harm
Already done, to have *diſpeopl'd* heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

Kings, furious and ſevere,
Who claim'd the ſkies, *diſpeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

DISPE'OPLER *n. ſ.* [from *diſpeople.*] A depopulator, a waſter.

Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take,
Nor trowle for pikes, *diſpeoplers* of the lake. *Gay*

To DISPE'RGE. *v. a.* [*diſpergo*, Latin.] To ſprinkle, to ſcatter *Shakeſpeare*

To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſcatter, to drive to different parts.

And I ſcattered them among the heathen, and they were *diſperſed* through the countries. *Ezek* xxxvi. 19.

2. To diſſipate

Soldiers, *diſperſe* yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI*

If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light diſpels the dark. *Milton.*

DISPE'RSEDLY *adv.* [from *diſperſed.*] In a diſperſed manner, ſeparately

The exquiſite wits of ſome few, peradventure, are able, *diſperſedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a ſentence, which may be more probably ſuſpected than eaſily cleared of errour *Hooker, b. v. f.* 22

Thoſe minerals are either found in grains, *diſperſedly* intermixed with the corpuſcles of earth or ſand, or elſe amaſſed into balls or nodules. *Woodward.*

DISPE'RSEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] The ſtate of being diſperſed, diſperſion.

DISPE'RSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] Thinneſs, ſcatteredneſs.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piſo reſembled to a libbard's ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots repreſent the *diſperſeneſs* of habitations or towns in Africk *Brerewood on Languages.*

DISPE'RSER *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] A ſcatterer, a ſpreader

Thoſe who are pleaſed with defamatory libels, ſo far as to approve the authors and *diſperſers* of them, are as guilty as if they had compoſed them. *Spectator*, N°. 451.

DISPE'RSION *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading.

2. The ſtate of being ſcattered.

Noah began from thence his *diſperſion.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

After ſo many *diſperſions*, and ſo many diviſions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together, not to plot, but to divert ourſelves, and the world too if it pleaſes. *Pope.*

To DISPI'RIT *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpirit*]

1. To diſcourage, to deject, to depreſs; to damp; to terrify, to intimidate, to fright, to ſtrike with fear

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared ſo *diſpirited*, that he ſpoke but few words after he came upon the ſcaffold. *Clar.*

The providence of God ſuits not in with them, but daſhes, and even *diſpirits*, all their endeavours, and makes their deſigns heartleſs and ineffectual. *South's Sermons.*

Steady to my principles, and not *diſpirited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties. *Dryden's Æn. Ded.*

Amidſt all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himſelf but a poor, weak, *diſpirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption. *Rogers, Sermon* 5.

2. To exhauſt the ſpirits, to oppreſs the conſtitution of the body.

He has *diſpirited* himſelf by a debauch, and drank away his good humour *Collier.*

DISPI'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpirit.*] Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Locke.*

To DISPLA'CE *v. a* [*dis* and *place*]

1. To put out of place; to place in another ſituation.

2. To put out of any ſtate, condition, office, truſt, or dignity.

To *diſplace* any who are in upon diſpleaſure, is by all means to be avoided, unleſs there be a manifeſt cauſe for it. *Bacon.*

Abdal, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Muſt be *diſplaced*, and thou ſhalt ſtrait ſucceed him. *Denh.*

A religion eſtabliſhed by God himſelf, ſhould not be *diſplaced* by any thing, under a demonſtration of that divine power that firſt introduced it *South's Sermons*

One then may be *diſplac'd*, and one may reign.
And want of merit render birthright vain *Dryd. Aurengz.*

2. To diſorder

You have *diſplac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With moſt admir'd diſorder. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DISPLA'CENCY *n. ſ.* *diſplacentia*, Latin.]

1. Incivility, diſobligation.

2. Diſguſt, any thing unpleaſing.

The *diſplacencies* that he receives, by the conſequences of his exceſs, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. *Dec. of Piety.*

To DISPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant*]

1. To remove a plant.

2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their reſidence.

All thoſe countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Iriſh deſarts, had been planted with Engliſh, were ſhortly *diſplanted* and loſt. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Plantations are amongſt ancient, primitive, and heroical works when the world was young, it begat more children; for I may juſtly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms I like a plantation in a pure ſoil, that is, where people are not *diſplanted.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

DISPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dis* and *plantatio.*]

1. The removal of a plant

2. The ejection of a people.

The Edomites were garriſoned to reſiſt the Aſſyrians, whoſe *diſplantation* Senacherib vaunted of. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLA'Y *v. a* [*deployer*, *deployer*, French]

1. To ſpread wide

The

The northern wind his wings did broad *display*
At his command, and reared him upright. *Fairy Queen.*
Say, how this instrument of love began,
And in immoral strains *display* the fan *Gay.*

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.
You speak not like yourself, who ever yet
Have stood to chant, and *display'd* th' effects
Of discipline. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
If thou heav'n's alternate beauty can'st *display*,
The blush of morning, and the milky way *Dryden.*
The works of nature, and the words of revelation, *display* truth to mankind in characters so visible, that those, who are not quite blind, may read. *Locke.*
The storm the dark Lycæan groves *display'd*,
And first to light expos'd the sacred shade. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To carve, to cut up
He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

4. To talk without restraint
The other messenger,
Whose welcome I perceiv'd had poison'd mine,
Being the very fellow which of late
Display'd so saucily against your highness. *Shakesp. K Lear.*

5. To set ostentatiously to view.
They are all couched in a pit, hard by Herne's oak, with obscured lights; which, at the very instant of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once *display* to the night. *Shakesp.*

DISPLA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.
Our ennobled understandings take the wings of the morning to visit the world above us, and have a glorious *display* of the first form of created excellencies. *Glanv. Scepf.* c. 2.
We can with the greatest coldness behold the stupendous *displays* of omnipotence, and be in transports at the puny essays of human skill. *Spectator*, N°. 626.

DISPLEASANCE. *n. s.* [from *displeasse.*] Anger, discontent.
Corsolete.
Cursed sad, she lov'd him as behov'd;
Whose simple answer wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* mov'd. *Fairy Queen*

[illegible]
What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and *displeasant*, and it were a misery to some to be stretched on a bed of roses. *Glanv. Scepf.* c. 15.

To DISPLEASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *please*]
1. To offend, to make angry
God was *displeased* with this thing. 1 *Chron.* xxi. 7.
Your extreme fondness was perhaps as *displeasing* to God before, as now your extreme affliction. *Temple.*
2. To disgust, to raise aversion
Foul sights do rather *displease*, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those foul sights do not much offend. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 27.
Sweet and flinking commonly serve our turn for these ideas, which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleasing or *displeasing*, though the smell of a rose and violet, both sweet, are certainly very distinct ideas. *Locke.*

DISPLEASINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *displeasing*] Offensiveness, quality of offending
It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the *displeasingness* or unfitness for society, that is in actions, into pleasure and desire, if they will do out what is in their power. *Locke.*

DISPLEASURE. *n. s.* [from *displease.*]
[illegible]
When good is proposed, its absence carries *displeasure* or pain with it. *Locke.*
2. Offence, pain given.
Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*. *Judg.* xv. 3.
3. Anger, indignation
That repentance may be wrought in the hearts of such as fear God, and yet incur his *displeasure*, the deserved effect whereof is eternal death *Hooker*, b. v. f. 22.
[illegible] from us *displeasure*." *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 109.
Though the reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the *displeasure* at it, yet men so much more consider what they suffer than what they do. *Decay of Piety.*
On me alone thy just *displeasure* lay;
But take thy judgments from this mourning land. *Dryden.*
Y' have shewn how much you my content design,
Yet, ah! would Heaven's *displeasure* pass like mine. *Dryden.*
Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned men as the *displeasure* of their prince, which those may justly expect to feel who would make use of his favour to his own [illegible]
4. State of disgrace, state in which one does obtain discountenance, disfavour
He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity *Peacham on Blazon.*

To DISPLEASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To displease; not to gain favour, not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in use
When the way of pleasuring or *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be overgreat. *Bacon.*

To DISPLODE. *v. a* [*displodo*, Latin.] To disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence.
In view
Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second fire
Of thunder. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi. l. 605.

DISPLO'SION. *n. s.* [from *displosus*, Lat.] The act of disploding, a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence

DISPO'RT *n. s.* [*dis* and *sport.*] Play, sport; pastime; diversion; amusement, merriment.
She will not hear, but her *disports* pursu'd;
And ever bade him stay, till time the tide renew'd. *Fai. Qu.*
His *disports* were ingenuous and manly, whereby he always learned somewhat *Heywood on Edward VI.*
She hush'd, heard the sound
Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as us'd
To such *disport* before her through the field. *Milt. P. Lost*
To D[illegible]
He often, but attended with weak guard,
Comes hunting this way to *disport* himself. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

To DISPORT *v. n.* To play; to toy, to wanton.
Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. [illegible] l. 518.
Loose to the winds their airy garments flew;
The gath'ring textures of the filmy dew,
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *dispose.*]
1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; dispensation; distribution.
Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded. *Milt. Agon.*
2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing.
I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler*, N°. 75.
Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his [illegible] *Archbishop Sharp's Sermons.*
3. Government; management; conduct.
We shall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule, than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds [illegible] of others. *Locke.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*disposer*, French; *dispono*, Latin.]
1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse.
Thus while she did her various pow'r *dispose*,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. *Prior.*
2. To give; to place; to bestow.
Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove
Not well *dispos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have *disposed* much in works of publick piety *Sprat's Sermons.*
3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.
Endure, and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*,
To future good, our past and present woes. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.
These, when the knights beheld, they 'gan *dispose*
Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose. *Fai. Queen.*
But if thee list unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way. *Hubberd's Tale.*
5. To frame the mind, to give a proper propension; to incline.
Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon's Essays.*
The memory of what they had suffered, by being without it, easily *disposed* them to do this. *Clarendon*, b. viii.
He knew the seat of Paradise,
And, as he was *dispos'd*, could prove it
[illegible] *Hudibras.*
This *disposes* men to believe what it teaches, to follow what it advises. *Temple.*
A man might do this now, if he were maliciously *disposed*, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity *Dryd. Spa. Fry.*
This may *dispose* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth, but helps me not to it. *Locke.*
Although the frequency of prayer and fasting may be of no efficacy to *dispose* God to be more gracious, yet it is of great use to *dispose* us to be more objects of his grace. *Smalridge.*
If mere moralists find themselves *disposed* to pride, lust, intemperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality concerned to check them. *Swift.*
6. To regulate; to adjust

Weak'd

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,
The kingly forms of combat to *dispose*. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *dispose of* their possessions and persons as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Dispose of the meat with the butter, or any other crony. *Sw.*

8. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may *dispose of* her,
Which shall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

I have *disposed of* her to a man of business, who will let her see, that to be well dressed in good humour, and chearful in her family, are the arts and graces of female life. *Tatler.*

9. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To give away.

A rural judge *dispos'd of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

10. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To employ to any end.

The lot is cast unto the lap; but the whole *disposing thereof* is of the Lord. *Prov.* xvi. 33.

They must receive instructions how to *dispose of* themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

11. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To place in any condition

For the remaining doubt,
What to resolve, and how *dispose of* me,
Be warn'd to cast that useless care aloe. *Dryden's Fables.*

12. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *disposed of*, if it was found. *Burnet's Th. of Earth.*

To DISPOSE. *v. n.* To bargain, to make terms. Obsolete.

When she saw you did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, she sent word she was dead. *Shakesp.*

DISPOSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power; management, disposal.

All that is mine I leave at thy *disposal*;
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shakespeare.*

It shall be my task
To render thee the Parthian at *dispose*. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

Of all your goodness leaves to our *dispose*,
Our liberty's the only gift we chuse. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

2. Distribution, act of government.

All is best, though oft we doubt
What th' unsearchable *dispose*
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton's Agonist.*

3. Disposition, cast of behaviour. Obsolete.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected; fram'd to make women false. *Shak. Othello.*

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.

He carries on the stream of his *dispose*
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressid.*

DISPOSER. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.]

1. Distributer, giver; bestower.

The magistrate is both the beggar and the *disposer* of what is got by begging. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*

2. Governor; regulator; director.

I think myself obliged, whatever my private apprehensions may be of the success, to do my duty, and leave events to their *disposer*. *Boyle.*

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute *disposer* of all things. *South's Sermons.*

Would I had been *disposer* of thy stars,
Thou shouldst have had thy wish, and died in wars. *Dryd.*

3. One who gives to whom he pleases.

but brandish'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justest fear,
The matter sword, *disposer* of thy pow'r. *Prior.*

DISPOSITION. *n. s.* [from *dispositio*, Latin.]

1. Method, distribution.

In every musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, if both high and low, in due proportionable *disposition*, such as the ear requireth; so great is the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man, which is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it harmony. *Hooker.*

Under this head of invention is placed the *disposition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural *disposition*, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or six sylogisms. *Locke.*

Natural philosophy,

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Tendency to any act or state

This argueth a great *disposition* to putrefaction in the soil and air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 69.

Bleeding is to be used or omitted according to the symptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *disposition* of the coat of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A complexion of nature.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the vehemence inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear. *Shakesp.*

Leller had been
The thwartings of your *disposition*, if
You had not shew'd them how you were dispos'd
Ere they lack'd power to cross you. *Shakesp. Coriol.*

5. Affection of kindness or ill will.

I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the *dispositions* of each people towards the other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the *disposition*, he cries out no more. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Disposition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occasion to break out in action.

The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same *disposition* in them which we feel in ourselves. *Pope.*

DISPOSITIVE. *adj.* [from *dispose*.] That which implies disposal of any property, decretive.

The words of all judicial acts are written normatively, unless it be in sentences wherein *dispositive* and enacting terms are made use of. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISPOSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *dispositive*.]

1. In a dispositive manner.

2. Respecting individuals; distributively.

That axiom in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

DISPOSITOR. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.] The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.

To DISPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *possess*.]

1. To put out of possession, to deprive; to disseize.

The blow from saddle forced him to fly,
Else might it needs down to his manly breast
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *dispossest*. *F. Q.*

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, lest thou *dispossess* the soul of thy grandame. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us sit upon the ground, and tell
How some have been depos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they *dispossess'd*. *Shakesp. R. II.*

I will chuse
More hear from forth the beggars of the world,
And *dispossess* her all. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

In thee I hope, thy succours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *dispossess'd*;
For ne'er renown awaiteth on the stroke,
To cast the haughty down, or raise th' oppress'd. *Fa.*

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and *dispossessed* the Amorite which was in it. *Numb.* xxxii. 39.

By their aid
This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of deity supreme, us *dispossess'd*,
He trusted to have seiz'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Restless Amata may,
Fir'd with disdain for Turnus *dispossest*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. It is generally used with *of* before the thing taken away.

Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to pass over, and by arms to *dispossess* the pyrate *of* his new gotten kingdom in Tunis. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

No pow'r shall *dispossess*
My thoughts of that expected happiness. *Denham.*

O, fairest of all creatures, last and best
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *dispossess'd*
Of all thy native glories! *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to *dispossess* him of this conceit. *Tillotson, Serm.*

3. Formerly with *from*.

They arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over their brethren, and quite *dispossess*
Concord and law of nature *from* the earth. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice *from* that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South's Sermons.*

DISPOSSESSURE. *n. s.* [from *dispossess*.]

1. Disposal, government; power; management.

In his *dispossure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth. *Sandys.*

They quietly surrendered both it and themselves to his *dispossure*. *Sandys's Journey.*

Whilst they murmur against the present *dispossure* of things, they do tacitly desire in them a conformity from the primitive time, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. *Brown's Vulgar Errours,*

2. State of reflection.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Wotton.*

DISPRA'ISE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *praise*.] Blame; censure; dishonour.

If I can do it,
By aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*,
She shall not long continue love to me.
To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all *dispraise*. *Milt. Par. Lost*
Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breasts; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame. *Milton's Agonistes*, l. 1723.
I need not raise
Trophies to thee from other mens *dispraise*. *Denham.*
Looks fright not men: the general has seen Moors
With as bad faces, no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*
If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to ascribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance will belong to some other author. *Spect.*
My faults will not be hid, and it is no *dispraise* to me that they will not: the cleanness of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults. *Pope.*

To DISPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Anthony, I have *dispraised* Cæsar. *Shakesp.*
No abuse, Ned, in the world, honest Ned, none. I *dispraised* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
The criticks, while they take my wares, may *dispraise* my writing. *Spectator*, N°. 288.

DISPRA'ISER. *n. f* [from *dispraise*.] A censurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

DISPRA'ISEFUL. *adj* [from *dispraise*.] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

DISPRA'ISINGLY. *adv.* [from *dispraise*.] With blame; with censure.

Michael Cassio!
That came a wooing with you, many a time,
When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*,
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakesp. Othello.*

To DISPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread*.] To spread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *di* has the same force as in Latin composition, and means, different ways; in different directions.

As morning sun her beams *dispreaden* clear,
Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*,
Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread
His prickling arms, entrail'd with roses red. *Fairy Queen.*
Above, below, around, with art *dispread*,
The sure inclosure folds the genial bed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DISPRO'FIT. *n. f.* [*dis* and *profit*.] Loss; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

DISPROOF. *n. f* [*dis* and *proof*.] Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof* of mine. *Atterbury.*
I need not offer any thing further in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other. *Rogers, Serm.* 14.

To DISPROPERTY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property*.] To dispossess of any property. *Dict.*

DISPROPORTION. *n. f* [*dis* and *proportion*.] Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends.
Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,
Foul *disproportion*, thoughts unnatural. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Reasoning, I oft admire
How nature, wise and frugal, could commit
Such *disproportions*, with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, so many sold to this one use. *Milton's Par. Lost*
Perhaps from greatness, state, and pride,
Thus surprised, she may fall:
Sleep does *disproportion* hide,
And, death resembling, equals all. *Waller.*
For their strength,
The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal consequence. *Denham's Sophy.*
What, did the liquids in th' assembly call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?
Birds, tell us, why did any come? next why
Such a *disproportion* to the dry? *Blackmore's Creation.*

That we are designed for a more exalted happiness, than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vast *disproportion* to the desires and capacities of our soul. *Rogers, Serm.* 5.

To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unmatch; to join things unsuitable in quantity.

There's deformity to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part *Shak. Henry VI. p.* iii.
Distance and mens fears have so enlarged the truth, and so *disproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of discontents a gallant army, and already measure by the evening shadow *Suckling*
Mock craveth your acquaintance: many are of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid her company. *Pentham.*
We on earth, with undiscerning voice,
May ill-advised answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, 'till *disproportioned* sin
[illegible]

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj* [from *disproportion*.] Unsuitable in quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions: through these false opticks all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance. *Suckling.*
Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *disproportionable* differences of season. *Brown.*
We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and *disproportionate* esteem of spiritual. *Smal.*
There is no wine of so strong a body as to bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as sixty parts. *Pope's Od. Notes.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disproportionable*.] Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL. *n. f.* [from *disproportion*.] Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity to something else.

DISPROPORTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *disproportional*.] Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE. *adj.* [from *disproportion*.] Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else either in bulk or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect. *Ray.*
It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *disproportionate*.] Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove*.]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of error or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and shew by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant. *Hooker.*
This Westmoreland maintains,
And Warwick shall *disprove* it. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p.*
Arcite with disdain,
In haughty language, thus reply'd again:
Forsworn thyself, the traytor's odious name
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim *Dryden's Fables.*
It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*. *Harris's Elements.*
That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine.
Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.
We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict a practice of error.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural. *Hooker, b. iv.*
If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel. *Hooker, b. iv. f* 6.

DISPRO'VER. *n. f.* [from *disprove*.]

1. One that disproves or confutes.
2. One that blames; a censurer, if the following passage be not all printed for *disparprover*.

The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commenders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial. *Wotton.*

DISPU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*un* and *punishable*.] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Swift's last Will.*

To DISPU'RSE. *v. a* [*dis* and *purse*.] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disparse*.

[illegible]
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispursed* to the garrisons,
And never ask'd for restitution. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

DISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *dispute.*]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible, that for which something may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed? *South.*

2 Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift.*

DI'SPUTANT. *n. f.* [from *dispute*; *disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist, an arguer; a reasoner.

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the scuttle-fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him till he becomes invisible. *Spectator*, N°. 476.

DI'SPUTANT. *adj.* Disputing, engaged in controversy.

Thou there wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses chair. *Milt. Pa. Reg.*

DISPUTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *disputatio*, Latin.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds. *Locke.*

2 Controversy, argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney*, b. ii.

'Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker*, b. v.

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Inclined to dispute, cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state-controversies with any of the fair sex. *Addis. Freeholder.*

DISPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*dispuo*, Latin.] To contend by argument, to altercate, to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*. *Decay of Piety.*

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion. *Tillotson, Serm.* ii.

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency? *Atterbury.*

To DISPUTE, *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined. men afterwards were not to *dispute* any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *dispute* the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

One says the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the court, and sweats he'll *dispute* that with him. *Tatler*, N°. 75.

2 To oppose, to question.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

3. To discuss; to think on: a sense not in use.

Dispute it like a man.
—— I shall do so
But I must also feel it as a man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DISPU'TE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contest, controversy, argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute*. *Locke.*

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

DISPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Undisputed, uncontrovertible. *Dict.*

DISPU'TER. *n. f.* [from *dispute.*] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

Those conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, 'till with labour they had stifled their convictions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *disqualify.*] That which disqualifies, that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. *Spectator.*

To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]

1 To make unfit, to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *unqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such [illegible]

I know no employment for much piety *disqualifies*. *Swift.*

My common thanks merely *disqualify* me for all conversation, I mean my dearest. *Swift.*

2 To deprive a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable, to except from any grant.

The church of England is the only body of Christians who can *disqualify* those, who are commissioned to preach its doctrine, from having in the civil power, further than as senators. *Swift on the sacramental Test.*

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity.*] To lessen; to

Be entreated of him to *disquantity* your train,
And the remainders that shall still depend,
To be such men as may befort your age. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

DISQUIET *n. f.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Uneasiness, restlessness; want of tranquility, vexation; disturbance, anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be happy. *L'Estrange's Hor.*

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*. *Tillotson.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*

DISQUIET *adj.* Unquiet, uneasy, restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*.
The meat was well, if you were so content. *Shakespeare.*

To DISQUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb, to make uneasy, to harass, to vex, to fret, to deprive of tranquility.

The proud Roman him *disquieted*,
As warlike Cæsar, tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii. *cant.* 10. *stan.* 4.

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? And why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Psalms.*

By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*, and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer. *Lupton.*

Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure,
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love *disquiet* thee. *Roscommon.*

DISQUIETER. *n. f.* [from *disquiet.*] A disturber; a harasser.

DISQUIETLY. *adv.* [from *disquiet.*] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

We have seen the best of our machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DISQUIETNESS. *n. f.* [from *disquiet.*] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety, disturbance.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness*. *Fairy Queen.*

Arius won to himself, both followers and great defenders; whereupon much *disquietness* ensued. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 49.

DISQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [from *disquiet.*] Uneasiness, anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquility.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of its subjects an amateur mind. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 290.

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and *disquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives of men. *Rogers, Sermon* 1.

DISQUISITION. *n. f.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Examination, positive enquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh; but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisition*. *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth, and it could not well have been brought in before. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural knowledge. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 267.

The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank.*] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

DISREGA'RD. *n. f.* [*dis* and *regard.*] Slight notice, neglect, contempt.

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Those faults which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame,
And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. *Blackmore.*

DISREGA'RDFUL.

DISREGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*disregard* and *full*] Negligent, contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. *adv.* [from *disregardful*.] Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH *n. f.* [*dis* and *relish*.]

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining, drugg'd as oft
With hatefu lest *disrelish*, writh'd their jaws,
With soot and cinders fil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* x.

2. Dislike of the palate, squeamishness.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shewn not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* to them. *Locke.*

To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Fruits of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream. *Milt.*

The same anxiety and satietude that embittered the pursuit, *disrelisheth* the fruition itself. *Rogers, Sermon* 19.

2. To want a taste of, to dislike.

The world is become too busy for me: every body is so concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are stale, or *disrelished*. *Pope.*

DISREPUTA'TION *n. f.* [*dis* and *reputation*.]

1. Disgrace, dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loss of reputation, ignominy.

The king fearing lest that the bad success might discourage his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbad any report to be made. *Heyward.*

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as drunkenness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DISREPU'TE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character, dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the kingly office, and bring his governing abilities under a *disrepute*. *Bacon.*

DISRESPECT *n. f.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more penal. *Clarendon.*

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warriours than impatience of hearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*disrespect* and *full*.] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *disrespectful*.] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrespectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 127.

To DISROBE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe*.] To undress; to uncover, to strip.

Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite,
And all her filthy feature open shown,
They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *F. Qu.*

Kill the valiant first,
Disrobe him of the matchless monument,
Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. *Shakes. King John.*

Those two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence. *Wotton.*

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest afresh of new notions. *Locke.*

DISRU'PTION. *n. f.* [*disruptus*, Latin.] The act of breaking asunder; a breach; rent; dilaceration.

This secures them from *disruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion. *Ray.*

The agent which effected this *disruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. *Blackmore.*

DISSA'TISFACTION *n. f.* [*dis* and *satisfaction*.] The state of being dissatisfied, discontent; want of something to compleat the will.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. *L'Estrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison's Spectator.*

Thus can we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the object: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers, Sermon* 5

DISSA'TISFACTORINESS. *n. f.* [from *dissatisfactory*.] Inability to give content.

DISSA'TISFACTORY *adj.* [from *dissatisfy*.] That which is unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy*.]

1. To discontent, to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, should not be big enough to *dissatisfy*.

2. To fail to please, to want something requisite.

I shall retain some of my notions, after your lordship having appeared *dissatisfied* with them. *L.*

To DISSE'CT. *v. a.* [*dissecto*, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical enquiries, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve,
Dissect your mind, examine every nerve. *Roscommon.*

Following life in creatures we *dissect*,
We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample. *Atterbury.*

DISSE'CTION. *n. f.* [*dissectio*, Lat.] The act of separating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *dissection*, found her just like other hens. *L'Estrange.*

I shall enter upon the *dissection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate particularities observed in that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison's Spect.*

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

To DISSEIZE. *v. a.* [*dessaisir*, French.] To dispossess, to deprive.

He so *disseized* of his griping grasp,
The knight his thrilant spear again allay'd,
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony, which his family has been *disseized* of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish lineal succession. *Locke.*

DISSE'IZIN. *n. f.* [from *dessaisir*, French.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right. *Cowel.*

DISSE'IZOR *n. f.* [from *disseize*.] He that dispossesses another.

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Latin; *semblance*, *dissemblance*, and probably *dissembler*, in old French.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shakespeare.*

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not *dissemble* it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true signification.

In vain, on the *dissembled* mother's tongue,
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung,
And real care in vain, and nature love
In the true parent's panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, pray for us. *Jer.* xlii. 20.

I would *dissemble* with my nature, where
My fortunes, and my friends, at stake, required
I should do so in honour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by *dissembling* nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

Thy function too will varnish o'er our arts,
And sanctify *dissembling*. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

DISSE'MBLER. *n. f.* [from *dissemble*.] An hypocrite, a man who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, thou *dissembler*, thou. *Shakesp.*

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater *dissembler* of the two. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be base and a *dissembler*, shall evermore hang under the wheel. *Raleigh.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him, Thou *dissembler*, wouldst thou fly
Out of my arms by stealth *Denham.*

Men will trust no farther than they judge a person for sincerity fit to be trusted: a discovered *dissembler* can atchieve nothing great and considerable. *South's Sermons*

DISSE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *dissemble*.] With dissimulation; [illegible]

They might all have been either *dissemblingly* spoken, or falsly reported of the equity of the barbarous king. *Knolles.*

To DISSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*disemino*, Latin.] To scatter as seed; to sow, to spread every way.

Ill uses are made of it many times in stirring up seditions, rebellions, in *disseminating* of heresies, and infusing of prejudices. [illegible]

There

There is a nearly uniform and conſtant fire or heat *diffeminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward's N. Hiſt.*

The Jews are indeed *diſſeminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 425.

By firmneſs of mind, and freedom of ſpeech, the goſpel was *diſſeminated* at firſt, and muſt ſtill be maintained. *Atterb.*

DISSEMINATION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſeminatio*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering like ſeed, the act of ſowing or ſpreading

Though now at the greateſt diſtance from the beginning of errour, yet we are almoſt loſt in its *diſſemination*, whoſe ways are boundleſs, and confeſs no circumſcription. *Brown.*

DISSEMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*diſſeminator*, Lat.] He that ſcatters, a ſcatterer, a ſower, a ſpreader.

Men, vehemently thirſting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *diſſeminators* of novel doctrines *Decay of Piety.*

DISSENSION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſenſio*, Latin.] Diſagreement, ſtrife; diſcord; contention; difference, quarrel; breach of union.

And now, faſt ſworn,
Whoſe hours, whoſe bed, whoſe meal, whoſe exerciſe,
Are ſtill together; who twine, as 'twere, in love,
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a *diſſenſion* of a doit, break out
To bitterneſt enmity. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no *diſſenſion* hinder government. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

He appeaſed the *diſſenſion* then ariſing about religion. *Knolles.*

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factious they grow,
But firſt among the prieſts *diſſenſion* ſprings. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Debates, *diſſenſions*, uproars are thy joy
Provok'd without offence, and practiſ'd to deſtroy *Dryden.*

DISSENSIOUS. *adj.* [from *diſſenſion.*] Diſpoſed to diſcord; quarrelſome, factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a *diſſenſious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am ſtern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with ſuch *diſſenſious* rumours. *Shak. R. III.*

You *diſſenſious* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves ſcabs? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

TO DISSENT. *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Latin.]

1. To diſagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

Let me not be any occaſion to defraud the publick of what is beſt, by any moroſe or perverſe *diſſentings*. *King Charles*

What cruelty, in the moſt barbarous rites of heathens, has not been matched by the inhumanity of *diſſenting* chriſtians? *Decay of Piety.*

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *diſſent* from us, who are as good and wiſe as ourſelves. *Addiſon.*

2. To differ, to be of a contrary nature.

We ſee a general agreement in the ſecret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which [illegible], and to ſhun, as hurtful, whatſoever *diſſenteth* from it, [illegible] moſt which doth fartheſt *diſſent*. *Hooker*, b. v. ſ. 1.

DISSENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſagreement; difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.

In propoſitions, where though the proofs in view are of moſt moment, yet there are grounds to ſuſpect that there is proof as conſiderable to be produced on the contrary ſide, there ſuſpence or *diſſent* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reaſon of this general *diſſent* from the notion of the reſurrection, ſeeing that almoſt all of them did believe the immortality of the ſoul? *Bentley's Sermons.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *diſſent.*] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent, contrary.

DISSENTER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſent.*]

1. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *diſſenters* in that, but differ only in aſſigning of reaſons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reaſons, refuſes the communion of [illegible]

DI[illegible] [*diſſertatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe; a diſ[illegible]

Plutarch, in his *diſſertation* upon the poets, quotes an inſtance of Homer's judgment in cloſing a ludicrous ſcene with decency and inſtruction. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

TO DISSERVE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *ſerve.*] To do injury to; to miſchief; to damage, to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the leaſt ſervice, he took the firſt opportunity to *diſſerve* him, and engaged againſt him from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Deſires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *diſſerve* our intereſts in another. *Rogers, Sermons.*

DISSERVICE. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *ſervice.*] Injury, miſchief; ill [illegible]

We ſhall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *diſſervice* unto retainers who have well deſerved. *Brown.*

Great ſickneſſes make a ſenſible alteration, but ſmaller indiſpoſitions do a proportionable *diſſervice*. *Collier on Hu. Reaſon.*

DISSERVICEABLE. *adj.* [from *diſſervice.*] Injurious; miſchievous; hurtful.

DISSERVICEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſerviceable.*] Injury; harm, hurt, miſchief, damage.

All action being for ſome end, and not the end itſelf, its aptneſs to be commanded or forbidden muſt be founded upon its ſerviceableneſs or *diſſerviceableneſs* to ſome end. *Norris.*

TO DISSETTLE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *ſettle.*] To unſettle; to unfix.

TO DISSEVER. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *ſever.* In this word the particle *diſ* makes no change in the ſignification, and therefore the word, though ſupported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language.] To part in two, to break; to diviſe, to ſunder, to ſeparate; to diſunite.

Shortly had the ſtorm ſo *diſſevered* the company, which the day before had tarried together, that moſt of them never met again, but were ſwallowed up. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The *diſſevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

All downright rains *diſſever* the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous billows. *Raleigh.*

Diſſever your united ſtrengths,
And part your mingled colours once again. *Shak. K. John.*

The meeting points the ſacred hair *diſſever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever *Pope.*

DISSIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſidio*, Latin.] Diſcord; diſagreement. *Dict.*

DISSILIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSILIENT. *adj.* [*diſſiliens*, Latin.] Starting aſunder, burſting in two.

DISSILITION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of burſting in two; the act of ſtarting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the *diſſilition* of that air was great. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

DISSIMILAR. *adj.* [*diſ* and *ſimilar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *diſſimilar* parts, and yields a ſweet oil, very differing from ſalt-oil. *Boyle.*

The light whoſe rays are all alike refrangible I call ſimple, homogeneal, and ſimilar; and that whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and *diſſimilar*. *Newton's Opt.*

If the fluid be ſuppoſed to conſiſt of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how thoſe *diſſimilar* parts can have a like ſituation. *Bentley's Sermons.*

DISSIMILA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſimilar.*] Unlikeneſs, diſſimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of ſenſe ceaſe, the acquired principles of *diſſimilarity* muſt repel theſe beings from their centre; ſo that the principle of reunion, being ſet free by death, muſt drive theſe beings towards God their centre, and the principle of *diſſimilarity* forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, muſt make them infinitely miſerable. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMILITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſimilitudo*, Lat.] Unlikeneſs, want of reſemblance.

Thereupon grew marvelous *diſſimilitudes*, and by reaſon thereof jealouſies, heartburnings, jars and diſcords. *Hooker.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumſtances, did frame his people unto any utter *diſſimilitude*, either with Egyp[illegible] *Ld. Bacon, b. v. p. c.*

The *diſſimilitude* between the Divinity and images, ſhews that images are not a ſuitable means whereby to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

As humane ſociety is founded in the ſimilitude of ſome things, ſo it is promoted by ſome certain *diſſimilitudes*. *Grew.*

Women are curious obſervers of the likeneſs of children to parents, that they may, upon finding *diſſimilitude*, have the pleaſure of hinting unchaſtity. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

DISSIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſimulatio*, Latin.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy; fallacious appearance, falſe pretenſions.

Diſſimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it aſketh a ſtrong wit, and a ſtrong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon, Eſſay 6.*

He added not; and Satan, bowing low
His grey *diſſimulation*, diſappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b i.*

Diſſimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind, in which ſenſe we commonly ſay, that it is prudence to diſſemble in ſome caſes. *South's Sermons.*

DISSIPABLE. *adj.* [from *diſſipate.*] Eaſily ſcattered, liable to diſperſion.

The heat of thoſe plants is very *diſſipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in, but when it cometh to the air it exhaleth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as conſiſting of corpuſcles which are extremely ſmall and light, and therefore the more eaſily *diſſipable*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

TO DISSIPATE. *v. a.* [*diſſipatus*, Latin.]

1. To ſcatter every way; to diſperſe.

The heat at length grows ſo great, that it again *diſſipates*

and beats off those very corpuscles which before it brought. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The circling mountains eddy in,
From the bare wild, the *dissipated* storm. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To scatter the attention
This slavery to his passions produced a life irregular and *dissipated.* *Savage's Life.*

3. To spend a fortune
The wherry that contains
Of *dissipated* wealth the poor remains *Dryden.*

DISSIPATION *n. f.* [*dissipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dispersion.
The effects of heat are most advanced when it worketh upon a body without loss or *dissipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*
Abraham was contemporary with Peleg, in whose time the famous *dissipation* of mankind and distinction of language happened. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually steaming out of the earth be preserved, its *dissipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by some bounding, this alone is ordinarily sufficient to raise up the nitre. *Woodward.*

2. The state of being dispersed.
Now
Foul *dissipation* followed, and forc'd rout. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

3. Scattered attention.
I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipations.* *Swift.*

To DISSOCIATE. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Latin.] To separate, to disunite; to part.
In the *dissociating* action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there does perhaps vanish, though unobserved by us, some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form. *Boyle.*

DISSOLVABLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve.*] Capable of dissolution, liable to be melted.
Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste. *Newton's Opt.*

DISSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*dissolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of separation of one part from another by heat or moisture.
Nodules, reposed in those cliffs amongst the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble*, and likewise more bulky, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DISSOLUBILITY *n. f.* [from *dissoluble.*] Liableness to suffer a dissolution of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being melted.
Bodies seem to have an intrinsick principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the coalition of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DISSOLVE. *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Latin.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture, to melt; to liquefy.
The whole terrestrial globe was taken all to pieces, and *dissolved* at the deluge. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. Preface.*

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.
Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be. *2 Pet.* iii. 11.

3. To loose, to break the ties of any thing.
Witness these ancient empires of the earth,
In height of all their flowing wealth *dissolv'd*. *Milt. P. Lost.*
The commons live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death *dissolves* the government. *Dry.*

4. To separate persons united.
She and I long since contracted,
Are now so sure that nothing can *dissolve* us. *Shakespeare.*

5. To break up assemblies.
By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled, and by him alone they are prorogued and *dissolved*, but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon to Villiers.*

6. To solve, to clear.
And I have heard of thee, that thou can'st make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts. *Dan.* v. 16.

7. To break an enchantment
Highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and *dissolve* these magick spells. *Milton's Agonist.*

8. To be relaxed by pleasure
Angels *dissolv'd* in ambrosial dye. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

1. To be melted, to be liquefied.
As wax *dissolves*, as ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth, and languishes away. *Addis. Ovid. Met.*

2. To sink away, to fall to nothing.
If there be more more water, hold it in,
For I am apt ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSOLVENT *adj.* [from *solvo*, Latin.] Having the power of dissolving or melting.
In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food, moistened with the spittle, is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is con-

DISSOLVENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Having the power of dissolving the parts of any thing.
Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSOLVER *n. f.* [from *dissolve.*] That which has the power of dissolving.
Fire, and the more subtle *dissolver*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black. *Arbuthnot.*
Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm. *Arbut.*

DISSOLVIBLE *adj.* [from *dissolve.*] It is commonly written *dissolvable*, but less properly. Liable to perish by dissolution.
Man that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of nature *dissolvible*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISSOLUTE. *adj.* [*dissolutus*, Latin.] Loose; wanton, unrestrained, dissolved in pleasures, luxurious; debauched.
A giant huge and tall,
Who him disarmed, *dissolute*, dismay'd,
Unwares surprized. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 7.*
Such fiend in human [illegible]
And beat our watch and rob our passengers,
While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,
Takes on the point of honour, to support
So *dissolute* a crew. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
A man of little gravity, or abstinence in pleasures; yea, sometimes almost *dissolute*. *Hayward.*
They cool'd in zeal,
Thenceforth shall practise how to live secure,
Worldly, or *dissolute*, on what their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
The true spirit of religion banishes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and *dissolute* mirth; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual serenity. *Addison's Spectator.*
The beauty of religion the most *dissolute* are forced to acknowledge. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DISSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *dissolute.*] Loosely, in debauchery, without restraint.
Whereas men have lived *dissolutely* and unrighteously, thou hast tormented them with their own abominations. *Wisd.* xii.

DISSOLUTENESS *n. f.* [from *dissolute.*] Looseness, laxity of manners; debauchery.
If we look into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great *dissoluteness* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue. *Locke.*

[illegible]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.
2. The state of being liquefied.
3. The state of melting away; liquefaction.
I am as subject to heat as butter, a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts.
The elements were at perfect union in his body, and their contrary qualities served not for the *dissolution* of the compound, but the variety of the composure. *South's Sermons.*
5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.
Weigh iron and aqua fortis severally, then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *dissolution*. *Bacon.*
6. Death, the relaxation of the body into its constituent elements.
The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and *dissolution*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
We expected
Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
7. Destruction.
He determined to make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker, b. i. s. 3.*
He thence shall come,
When this world's *dissolution* shall be ripe. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the *dissolution* of the world may happen the next moment? *Bentley's Sermons.*
8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.
Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected *dissolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South's Sermons.*
9. The act of breaking up an assembly.
10. Looseness of manners, laxity, remissness, dissipation.
Fame makes the mind loose and gayish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of *dissolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*
An universal *dissolution* of manners began to prevail, and a professed disregard to all fixed principles. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISSONANCE *n. f.* [*dissonance*, Latin, *dissonance*, French.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasing, unharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.
Still govern thou my song,
But drive far off the barbarous *dissonance*
Of Bacchus, and his revellers. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

The

The wounded roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous *dissonance*,
At which I ceas'd, and listen'd them a while. *Milton.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can with confidence on the harmony or *dissonance* of the numbers of these times. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

DISSONANT *adj.* [*dissonans* Latin.]

1. Harsh, unharmonious.

Dire were the strain and *dissonant*, to sing
The cruel raptures of the savage king. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Inconsonous, disagreeing.

What can be more *dissonant* from reason and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should shew himself unnatural and inhuman. *Hakewill on Providence.*

When conscience reports any thing *dissonant* to truth, it obliges no more than the falsehood reported by it. *South.*

To DISSUADE *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To dehort, to divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

We submit to Cæsar, promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

2. To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii.
Not dissuasive of thee, do I *dissuade*
Thy absence from my sight. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.
I'd fain deny this wish, which thou hast made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *dissuade*. *Addison's Ovid.*

DISSUADER *n. s.* [from *dissuade.*] He that dissuades.

DISSUASION. *n. s.* [*dissuasio*, Lat.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasions* from love as its votaries call invectives against it. *Boyle.*

DISSUASIVE. *adj.* [from *dissuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

DISSUASIVE. *n. s.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The meanness, or the sin, will scarce be *dissuasives* to those who have reconciled themselves to both. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

To DISSUNDER *v. a.* [*dis* and *sunder*. This is a barbarous word. See DISSEVER.] To sunder, to separate.

But when her draught the sea and earth *dissunder'd*,
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and the thunder'd. *Chapm.*

DISSYLLABLE. *n. s.* [συλλαβή.] A word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any farther rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllables*; whether spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

D

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Boreas never rued fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *distaff* spins,
With greater power than she do make them wend
Each way, as she that ages praise did bend. *Sidney.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin,
I will the *distaff* hold, come thou and spin. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

Rim Colin our dog, and Talbot with the band,
And Malkin with her *distaff* in her hand. *Dryden.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex.

In my own government some say the crosier, some say the *distaff* was too busy. *Howel's England's Tears.*

See my royal master murder'd,
A crown usurp'd, a *distaff* in the throne. *Dryden.*

DISTAFF THISTLE. *n. s.* A species of thistle. See THISTLE.

To DISTAIN *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain.*]

Averted as our
Arrows, 'till the shady plain
Seem'n mighty bodies with their blood *distain*. *Dryd. Virg.*

Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with gore,
Which those dire hands from my slain father tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot, to sully with infamy.

He understood,
That side whom I had to me assign'd,
Had both *distain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which she to me did bind. *Fairy Queen.*

The worthiness of praise *disdains* his worth,
If he that's praised, himself bring the praise forth. *Shakesp.*

DISTANCE. *n. s.* [*distance*, French, *distantia*, Latin.]

1. *Distance* is space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them. *Locke.*

Is very cheap, notwithstanding the great *distance* between the vineyards and the towns that sell the wine. *Addis. on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *distance* from her father's house, he had frequent opportunities of seeing her. *Addison.*

2. Remoteness in place.

Cæsar is not disposed to give us terms,
And waits at *distance* till he hears from Cato. *Addis. Cato.*

Here dwell at such convenient *distance*,
That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight, to see thy pass, thy stock, thy reverse, thy *distance*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. Contrariety, opposition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine, and in such bloody *distance*,
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my near'st of life. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole neck out of
, and won the race. *L'Estrange.*

6. Space of time.

You must do it by *distance* of time. *Epist.* v. 47.

I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years *distance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a *distance* are capable of. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a *distance*, we must be able to know things future. *Cumberland's Sermons.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Respect, distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know, what *distance* to the crown is due *Dryden.*
'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Attert.*
If a man makes me keep my *distance*, the comfort is, he keeps us at the same time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve, alienation.

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment giv'n. *Milt. P. Lost.*

To DISTANCE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relievo to a bowl is the quick light, or white which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence *distances* the object. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance, to conquer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,
Pursu'd his wishes in the gang'rous race,
Like the swift wind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal, the *distanc'd* lover dies. *Gay's Fan.*

DISTANT. *adj.* [*distans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place, not near.

The wond'rous rock the Parian marble shone,
And seem'd to *distant* sight of solid stone. *Pope.*

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries *distant* from our own. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient exactness, and things *distant* also, so far as they relate to our necessary use. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Remote in time either past or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten years, ten miles *distant*.

4. Reserved, shy.

5. Not primary, not obvious.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well bred man to express every thing obscene in modest terms and *distant* phrases, while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural. *Addison's Spectator.*

DISTASTE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *taste.*]

1. Aversion of the palate, distrelish, disgust.

He gives the reason of the *distaste* of satiety, and of the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Dislike, uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæsar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it, the people shewed great murmur and *distaste* at it. *Bacon, Apophth.* 221.

The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more *distastes* of that kind by the imprisonment of De la Pole also. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, distance, and *distaste*,
And just rebuke *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
With stern *distaste* avow'd,
To their own districts drive the suitor crowd. *Pope's Odyss.*

To DISTASTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or distrelish.

Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poisons,
Which at first are scarce found to *distaste*,
But with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To dislike, to loath.

I'll have it come to question,
If he *distaste* it, let him to my sister. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To

3. To offend; to disgust.
He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Davies.*
4. To vex, to exasperate; to sour.
The whistling of the winds is better musick to contented minds, than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, *distasted*, and distracted souls. *Pope.*

DISTA'STEFUL. *adj* [*distaste* and *full.*]
1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.
What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful.* *Glanv. Scepf. c.* 15.
2.
The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*
None but a fool *distasteful* truth will utter,
So it be new and please, 'tis full as well. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*
Distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson, Sermon* 5.
3. Malignant; malevolent.
After *distasteful* looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
The ground that begot this aversion, might be the *distaste* aversenes of the Christian from the Jew. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

DISTE'MPER. *n. f* [*dis* and *temper*]
1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.
2. A disease; a malady; the peccant predominance of some humour, properly a slight illness, [illegible]
They he gh en *distempers* to diseases. *Suckling.*
It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. *South.*
3. Want of due temperature.
It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
4. Bad constitution of the mind, predominance of any passion or appetite.
If little faults, proceeding on *distemper,*
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
At capital crimes? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
5. Want of due ballance between contraries.
The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries. *Bac.*
6. Ill humour of mind, depravity of inclination.
I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some mens *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament. *King Charles.*
7. Tumultuous disorder.
Still as you rise, the state exalted too,
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you. *Waller.*
8. Disorder, uneasiness.
There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper;* but
I cannot name the disease, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*]
1. To disease.
Young son, it argues a *distemper'd* head,
So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*
2. To disorder.
In madness,
Being full of supper and *distemp'ring* draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, dost thou come
To start my guilt. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
He *distempered* himself one night with long and hard study. *Boyle's History of Fluids.*
3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.
Thou see'st me much *distemper'd* in my mind,
Pull'd back, and then push'd forward to be kind. *Dryden.*
4. To destroy temper or moderation.
[illegible] contention, canker'd hate,
No more shall vex the church and tear the state. *Dryden.*
They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distempered* by interest, passion, or partiality. *Addison's Freeholder.*
5. To make disaffected, or malignant.
Once more to day well met, *distemper'd* lords;
The king by me requests your presence strait. *Sh. K. John.*

DISTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*] Immoderate.
Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

DISTE MPERATURE. *n. f* [from *distemperate.*]
1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.
Through this *distemperature* we see
The seasons alter, hoary headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakespeare.*
They profited little against him, but were themselves consumed by the discommodities of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.
3. Perturbation of the mind.
Thy earnestness doth me assure
Thou art uprouz'd by some *distemperature.* *Shakespear*
4. Confusion, commixture of extremes, want of regularity.
At your birth
Our grandam earth, with this *distemperature,*
In passion shook. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* 1.
Tell how the world fell into this disease,
And how so great *distemperature* did grow *Daniel's C. H.* [illegible]

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.] To stretch out in breadth.
Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds
Indulge their genial stores, and well shower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. *Thomson's Spring.*

DISTE'NT *n. f.* [from *distend.*] The space through which any thing is spread, breadth.
Those arches are the gracefullest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *Wotton*

DISTE'NTION. *n. f.* [*distentio*, Latin.]
1. The act of stretching in breadth.
Wind and *distention* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, when there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity. *Arb.*
2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.
3. The act of separating one part from another, divarication.
Our legges do labour more in elevation than in *distention.*
[illegible]

To DISTHRONE'ZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*] To dethrone, to depose from sovereignty.
By his death he it recovered,
But Perdure and Vigent him *disthronized.* *Fairy Queen.*

DI'STICH. *n. f.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet, a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.
The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *disticb*, or epigram, to gems enchased in enamelled gold. *Camden's Remains.*
The bard, whose *distich* all commend,
In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

To DISTIL. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]
1. To drop; to fall by drops.
In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain,
Soft show'rs *distill'd*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*
Crystal drops from marble roofs *distil.* *Pope.*
2. To flow gently and silently
The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and saileth into the gulph of Persia. *Raleigh's History.*
3. To use a still, to practise the act of distillation.
Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

To DISTI'L. *v. a.*
1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.
They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly. *Job.*
The dew, which on the tender grass
The evening had *distill'd*,
To pure rose-water turned was,
The shades with sweets that fill'd. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*
From his fair head
Perfumes *distil* their sweets. *Prior.*
The roof is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower *Addison's Remarks on It.*
2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation, to exalt, separate, or purify by fire.
Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound,
I'll catch it ere it come to ground,
And that, *distill'd* by magick slights,
Shall raise artificial sprights. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.
The liquid, *distilled* from benzoin, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

DISTILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*distillation* I [illegible]]
1. The act of dropping, or falling [illegible]
2. The act of pouring out in drops
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of distilling by fire.
Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth. *Newton's Opt.*
The serum of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
5. The substance drawn by the still.
I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be slopt in like a strong *distillation*, with cloaths. *Sh. Mer. Wi. of Windf.*

DISTI'LLATORY *adj* [from *distil.*] Belonging to distillation, used in distillation.

besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur and mercury, ingredients of a more subtle nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the *distillatory* vessels. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

DISTILLER *n. s.* [from *distil.*]

1. One who practises the trade of distilling.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent *distiller* of it. *Boyle.*

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT. *n. s.* [from *distil.*] That which is drawn by distillation. A word formerly used, but now obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment.* *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DISTINCT *adj.* [*distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not the same in number or in kind.

[illegible], it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God. Vasquez saith, it is idolatry to give *distinct* worship: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all. *Stillingfleet.*

Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons. *Locke.*

2. Different, apart, not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct.* *Clarendon.*

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,
High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*
Each thing on earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

4. Spotted, variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the four-fold-visag'd four,
Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created, for no place
Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

DISTINCTION. *n. s.* [*distinctio*, Latin.]

Note of difference.

Honourable note of superiority.

3. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

4. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall;
The sweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. *Dryd.*

5. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

6. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of it into acts was not known unto them, or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

7. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature divided, is the mother of all error, to take away therefore that error, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hooker, b. iii. s. 3.*

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions.* *Bacon's Holy War.*

This will puzzle all your logick
And *distinctions* to answer it. *Denham's Sophy.*

From this *distinction* of real and apparent good, some distinguish happiness into two sorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*

8. Discernment; judgment.

DISTINCTIVE. *adj.* [from *distinct.*]

1. That which marks distinction or difference.

For from the natal hour, *distinctive* names,
One common right the great and low enjoy claims. *Pope's Ody.*

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown.*

DISTINCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distinctive.*] In right order; not confusedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *distinctively.* *Shakespeare's Othello.*

DISTINCTLY. *adv.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five [illegible], it is requisite that the body percussing be a good distance off. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 248.

On its sides it was bounded pretty *distinctly*, but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,
Was tall freight trees, which on the waters flew. *Denham.*

After the light of the sun was a little worn off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly*, by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water. *Addison.*

DISTINCTNESS *n. s.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

To DISTINGUISH *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Latin.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

Rightly to *distinguish*, is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ. *Hooker, b. iii. s. 3.*

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They *distinguish* my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

Let us revolve that roll with strictest eye,
Where, safe from time, *distinguish'd* actions lie. *Prior.*

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long
As he could make me, with this eye or ear,
Distinguish him from others, he did keep
The deck. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been seen in any house,
Nor can we be *distinguish'd* by our faces,
For man or master. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. *Watts's Logick.*

5. To discern critically; to judge.

Sweet, the untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit;
Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward shew! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

6. To constitute difference, to specificate, to make different from another.

St. Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or shew the difference.

He would warily *distinguish* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

The readers must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. Capable of being distinguished, capable of being known or made known by notes of diversity.

By the intervention of a liquor, it puts on the form of a fluid body; when, being dissolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *distinguishable* from the solvent body, and appears as fluid as it is. *Boyle.*

Impenitent, they left a race behind
Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain. *Adv't Paradise Reg.*

The acting of the soul, as it relates to perception and decision, to choice and pursuit, or aversion, is *distinguishable* to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I shall distribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *distinguishable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourselves. *Government of the Tongue, s. 2.*

A simple idea, being in itself uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note, worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHED. *part. pass. adj.* [from *distinguish.*] Eminent; transcendent, extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers, Serm. 3.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour shine
With rays so strong, *distinguish'd*, and divine. *Pope's Odyss.*

DISTINGUISHER. *n. s.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot

drew him to have been an exact knower of nature, and a perfect *discriminator* of characters. *Dryd. Dedic. to Juvenal.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and in the decay, the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DISTINGUISHINGLY *adv.* [from *distinguishing*] With distinction; with some mark of eminence

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *distinguish*] Distinction, observation of difference

To make corrections upon the searchers reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishments.* *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To DISTORT. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Latin]

1. To wrythe, to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

Now mortal pangs *distort* his ovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning

Something must be *distorted*, beside the intent of the divine author *Peacham on Poetry.*

DISTORTION. *n. f.* [*distortus*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

By his *distortions* he reveals his pains;
He by his tears, and by his sighs complains. *Prior*

In England we see people bred asleep with fond and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 407.

To DISTRACT *v. a. part. pass distracted*, anciently *distraught*

1. To pull different ways at once.
2. To separate, to divide

By sea, by sea.
—Most worthy sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldiership you have by land,
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. To turn from a single direction towards various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South's Sermons.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations, to perplex, to confound, to harrass.

While I suffer thy terrors I am *distracted.* *Ps.* lxxxviii. 15.
Come, cousin, can't thou quake, and change thy colour,
Murther thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and stop again,
As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror? *Sh. R.* III.
It would burst forth, but I recover breath,
And sense *distract*, to know well what I utter *Milt. Agonist.*

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distracted* with immoderate cares. *Rap.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distract* us? We should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep or meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad

Wherefore throng you hither?
To fetch my poor *distracted* husband hence:
Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his recovery. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*
Better I were *distract*,
So should my thoughts be severed from my griefs,
And woes, by wrong imagination, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

She was unable, in strength of mind, to bear the grief of his decease, and fell *distracted* of her wits. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

You shall find a *distracted* man fancy himself a king, and with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRACTEDLY *adv.* [from *distract.*] Madly; frantickly.

Methought her eyes had crost her tongue
For she did speak in starts *distractedly.* *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

DISTRACTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *distract.*] The state of being distracted, madness.

DISTRACTION *n. f.* [*distractio*, Latin]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distraction* as
Beguiled all spies. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

2. Confusion, state in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*;
Noise so confused and dreadful; jostling crowds,
That run, and knew not what for. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind, violence of some painful passion

The *distraction* of the two, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have reached the hardest heart. *Sidney.*

4. Madness; frantickness, use of the word

Readers, this is a proper *distraction*
You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shakesp. H.* VIII.
So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,
And furies howl in his distempered ears
Orestes so, with horrid *distraction* tost,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Waller.*

Commiserate all those who labour under a fettered *distraction*, and who are shut out from all the pleasures and privileges of human commerce. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. Disturbance; tumult, difference of sentiment

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

To DISTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *distringo*, Latin.] To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt

Here's Beaufort, that regards not God nor King,
Hath here *distrained* the Tower to his use. *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.

To DISTRAIN *v. n.* To make seizure.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt. *Camden's Remains.*

Blood has rent the raven's
Upon the British cadem *distrained.* *Mirror.*

DISTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *distrain*] He that forces

DISTRAINT *n. f.* [from *distrain*] Seizure. *D.*

DISTRAUGHT. *part. adj* [from *distract*] Distracted

He had been a good military man in his days, but when *distraught* of his wits. *Camden's Remains.*

DISTRESS. *n. f.* [*detresse*, French]

1. The act of making a levy
2. A compulsion of real actions, by which a man is forced to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refuseth

When any one was indebted to another, he would demand his debt, and, if he were not paid, he would first go and take a *distress* of his goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value, which he would keep till he were satisfied. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Quoth she, some say the soul's secure
Against *distress* and forfeiture. *Hudibras*, p. iii. *cant.* 1.

3. The thing seized by law
4. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes *Shakespeare.*

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars, and upon earth *distress* of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring. *Luke* xxi.

People in affliction or *distress* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Guardian.*

To DISTRESS *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.
2. To harrass; to make miserable, to crush with calamity

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Deut.* ii. 9.

I am *distressed* for thee, my brother Jonathan 2 *Sam.* i. 26.

DISTRESSFUL. *adj* [*distress* and *full*] Miserable; full of trouble, full of misery

He, with a body filled and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread. *Sh. H.* V.
I often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
That my youth suffered. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The ewes full fed, with distended thighs
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in *distressful* cries *Fairfax's Tasso.*

Distressful and defeating events, which have a tendency the mistakes of positions, should be present in our minds. *Watts.*

To DISTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*distributus*, Lat.] To divide amongst more than two; to deal out.

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he *distributed* the land. *Spenser.*

The spoil got on the Antiates
Was not *distributed* *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were neared of kindred. *Judith* xvi. 24.

DISTRIBUTER. *n. f.* [from *distribute.*] One who deals out any thing, a bestower

There were judges and *distributers* of office appointed for the several parts of his dominions. *Hayward's Life of Edw.* VI.

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bones of vegetables, and consequently of animals, are formed, water is the common vehicle and *distributer* to the parts of those bodies. *Woodward's Natural History.*

DISTRIBUTION. *n. f.* [*distributio*, Latin]

1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*;

Providence has made an equal *distribution* of natural gifts of each creature severally has a share. *L'Estrange.*

Every man in a great station would imitate the queen in the *distribution* of offices in his disposal. *Swift.*

2 Act of giving in charity

Let us govern our charitable *distributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3 [Logick] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division, so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we deal with an universal whose into its several kinds or species. *Watts's Logick.*

DISTRIBUTIVE *adj.* [from *distribute*]

1. That which is employed in assigning to others their portions, as, *distributive justice*, that which allots to each his sentence or claim

Distributive will take all, and nothing give,
Distributive methinks is not *distributive*. *Dryden's Cong. of Gran.*

Observe the *distributive* justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their beneficticks. *Spec.*

2. That which assigns the various species of a general term.

DISTRIBUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distributive*]

1. By distribution.

collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, *distributively* at the call, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may, and ought to be, by all means avoided *Hooker, b. v. f. 48*

3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together, and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone. *Watt's Logick.*

DISTRICT *n. f.* [*districtus*, Latin]

1. The circuit of territory within which a man may be thus compelled to appearance *Cowel*

2. Circuit of authority; province

His governors of towns and provinces, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarque, practised all the arts of despotick government in their respective *districts*. *Addison*

With stern disdain avow'd,
To their own *district* drive the suitor crowd *Pope's Odyss.*

3. Region, country, territory

Those *districts* which between the tropicks lie,
The scorching beams, directly darted, fry. *Blackmore.*

To DISTRUST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust*] To regard with diffidence; to diffide in; not to trust

He sheweth himself unto such as do not *distrust* him *Wisd.*

DISTRUST *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Discredit; loss of credit, loss of confidence.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. Suspicion, want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood,
To have my faith no better understood.
Your soul is above the baseness of *distrust*
Nothing but love could make you so unjust *Dryd. Aureng.*

DISTRUSTFUL. *adj.* [*distrust* and *full*]

1. Apt to distrust, suspicious.

Generals often harbour *distrustful* thoughts in their breasts *Boyle's Seraphick Love*

2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corrupters of discourse have not been so *distrustful* themselves. *Government of the Tongue*

3. Diffident of himself; modest, timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks,
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;
But rattling nonsense in full vollies breaks. *Pope.*

DISTRUSTFULLY. *adv.* [from *distrustful*] In a distrustful

TFULNESS *n. f.* [from *distrustful*.] The state of

To DISTURB. *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Latin]

1. To perplex; to disquiet, to deprive of tranquillity

He that has his own troubles, and the happiness of his neighbours to *disturb* him, has work enough. *Collier on Envy.*

His youth with wants and hardships must engage,
Plots and rebellions must *disturb* his age. *Prior.*

To derange, to put into irregular motions.

to hinder

with *from*. This is not

may succeed, so as perhaps
ove him, if I fail not, and *disturb*
His inmost counsels *from* their destin'd aim. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

TURBANCE *n. f.* [from *disturb*]

1. Perplexity, interruption of tranquillity.

The depression of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessarily brings *disturbance* to it. *Locke.*

2. Confusion, disorder.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without its *Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Tumult, violation of peace.

This march of I not then be'n,
And more that shall be'n unmeet a
Disturbance on earth through female fears. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

DISTURBER. *n. f.* [from *disturb*]

1. A violater of peace, he that causes tumults and public disorders.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blameable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of Christ's church, and an author of dissension *Hooker, Dedic. to Eccl. Pol.*

Men that make an insult upon forty, ought to be humbled as *disturbers* of the public tranquillity *Freeholder.*

Ye great *disturbers*, who in endless wars,
In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys,
For what is all this bustle, but to stun
Those thoughts with which you dare not be alone

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*,
Are they that I would have thee deal upon. *Shakesp. K. Hen. IV.*

To DISTURN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn off, to turn aside

He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream
Of war on us that we had swallow'd them *Daniel.*

DISVALUATION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *valuation*.] Disgrace; diminution of reputation

What can be more to the *disadvantage* of the power of the Spaniard, than that even this little English island, within two months, have marched into the heart of his countries?
Bacon's War with Spain

To DISVALUE. *v.* [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue; to set a low price upon.

Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

The very same pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly induce him to contemn and *disvalue* what he has *Government of the Tongue*

To DISVELOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French] To discover. *L*

DISUNION *n. f.* [*dis* and *union*]

1. Separation; disjunction.

Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of *disunion*. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

Disunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, causeth death. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and Spain. *Addison's State of the War.*

The strength of it will join itself to France, and grow the closer to it by its *disunion* from the rest. *Addison on the War.*

2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite*.]

1. To separate; to divide.

The beast they then divide, and *disjoint*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope's Ovid.*

2. To part friends or a

To DISUNITE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite*.] To fall asunder; to become separate.

While every particular member of the publick provides solely for itself, the several joints of the body pull back to separate and *disjoint*, and so become unable to support the whole. *South's Sermons.*

DISUNITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *unity*] A state of actual separation

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads.
More's Divine Dialogues

DISUSAGE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *usage*.] The gradual cessation of use or custom.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

DISUSE *n. f.* [*dis* and *use*.]

1. Cessation of use, desuetude, want of practice

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy against these. *Addison's Guardian, N. 12.*

2. Cessation of custom.

That obligation upon the lands do not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISUSE *v. a.* [*dis* and *use*]

1. To cease to make use of

'Tis law, though custom now diverts the course,
As nature's latitude is yet in force,
Uncancell'd, though *disus'd* *Dryden's Fables*
Priam, in arms *disus'd*, invests his limbs decay'd *Dryden.*

2. To withdraw from

He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Disus'd to toils and triumphs of the war *Dryden's Æn.*

To DISVOUCH *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*] To destroy the credit of, to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouched* another. *Shakesp.*

DISWITTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *wit*] Deprived of the wits, mad, distracted. A word not in use.

She ran away alone,
Which when they heard, there was not one

But haſten after to be gone,
As ſhe had been *diſpatch'd*. *Drayton's Nymphi*

DIT. *n. ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obſolete.

— but did her ſhrill notes ſweetly ſing,
No ſong but did contain a lovely *dit*. *Fairy Queen*, *i.*

DITCH. *n. ſ.* [*dic*, Saxon; *dik*, Erſe.]

1. A trench cut in the ground uſually between fields.

Some aſked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Sodden the *ditches* ſwell, the meadows ſwim. *Thomſon.*

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water uſed ſometimes of a ſmall river in contempt.

In the great plagues there were ſeen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long. *Bacon.*

3. The moat with which a town is ſurrounded.

The *ditches*, ſuch as they were, were altogether dry, and eaſy to be paſſed over. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

4. Ditch is uſed, in compoſition, of any thing worthleſs, or thrown away into ditches.

Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats cowdung for ſallets, ſwallows the old rat, and the *ditch*-dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a ditch.

I have employed my time, beſides *ditching*, in finiſhing my travels. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and *deliver*.] Brought forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth ſtrangled babe,
Ditch deliver'd by a drab. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DITCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ditch*.] One who digs ditches.

You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, *ditcher*, gardener, baily. *Swift.*

DITHYRAMB. *n. ſ.* [Διθύραμβος.]

1. A ſong in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the diſtraction of ebriety is imitated.

2. Any poem written with wildneſs and enthuſiaſm.

Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Cowley.*

DITTANDER. *n. ſ.* The ſame with pepperwort, which ſee.

DITTANY. *n. ſ.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.]

Dittany hath been renowned for many ages, upon the account of its ſovereign qualities in medicines. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant. *Miller.*

Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are ſhot with darts. *Mare's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

DITTIED. *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to muſick.

He, with his ſoft pipe, and ſmooth *dittied* ſong,
Well knows to ſtill the wild winds when they roar. *Milton.*

DITTY. *n. ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be ſung; a ſong.

Although we lay altogether aſide the conſideration of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of ſounds being framed in due form, and carried from the ear to the ſpiritual faculties of our ſouls, is, by a native puiſſance and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatſoever is there troubled. *Hook.*

Being young, I fram'd to the harp
Many an Engliſh *ditty*, lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

Strike the melodious harp, ſhrill tabrels raiſe,
And to the warbling lute ſoft *dittes* ſing. *Sandys.*

His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damſels to lament his fate,
In am'rous *ditties*, all a Summer's day. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

Mean while the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Temper'd to th' oaten flute,
Rough ſatyrs danc'd. *Milton.*

They will be ſighing and ſinging under thy inexorable windows lamentable *ditties*, and call thee cruel. *Sidney.*

DIVAN. *n. ſ.* [An Arabick or Turkiſh word.]

1. The council of the Oriental princes.

2. Any council aſſembled: uſed commonly in a ſenſe of diſlike.

Forth ruſh'd in haſte the great conſulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b. x.*

[illegible]
Who heard the conſult of the dire *divan*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To DIVARICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted into two, to become bifid.

The partitions are ſtrained acroſs; and as they tend towards the cruſt, they gradually leſſen: one of them alſo *divaricates* into two, and another into ſeveral ſmall ones. *Woodward.*

To DIVARICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two.

A ſlender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereunto it is at laſt inſerted, and is there *divaricated*, after the ſame manner as the ſpermatick veſſels. *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

DIVARICATION. *n. ſ.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]

1. Partition into two.

Dogs, running before their maſters, will ſtop at a *divarication* of the way, 'till they ſee which hand their maſters will take. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Diviſion of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *diſcrepancy*, the curſe is pathetically inſiſted. *Scott's Chriſtian Warfare*, *p. ii. c. ii.*

To DIVE. *v. n.* [dippan, Saxon.]

1. To ſink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *dives*, having his eyes open, and ſwimeth upon his back, he receives ſtrings in the air greater or leſs. *Hakewill's Apology*, *B. iii. c. 6.*

Around our pole the ſpiry dragon glides,
And, like a winding ſtream, the Bears divides,
The leſs and greater, who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to *dive* beneath the Southern ſea. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

That the air in the blood-veſſels of live bodies has a communication with the outward air, I think, ſeems plain, from the experiments of human creatures being able to bear air of much greater denſity in *diving*, and of much leſs upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. *Arb.*

2. To go under water in ſearch of any thing.

Crocodiles defend thoſe pearls which lie in the lakes: the poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they *dive* for the pearl. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The knave deſerves it, when he tempts the main,
Where ſolly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain. *Pope's Eſſays.*

3. To go deep into any queſtion, doctrine, or ſcience.

The wits that *dive'd* moſt deep, and ſoar'd moſt high,
Seeking man's powers, have found his weakneſs ſuch. *Davies.*

He performs all this out of his own fund, without *diving* into the arts and ſciences for a ſupply. *Dryden.*

Whenſoever we would proceed beyond thoſe ſimple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall preſently into darkneſs and obſcurity. *Locke.*

You ſwim a-top, and on the ſurface ſtrive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Tickmore.*

You ſhould have *dive'd* into my inmoſt thoughts. *Phillips.*

4. To engage or merge into any buſineſs or condition.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *dive'd* into the world's deceit,
Nor can you diſtinguiſh. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

5. To depart from obſervation.

Dive thoughts down to my ſoul, here Clarence comes. *Shakeſpeare's K. John*, *p. ii.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

Then Brutus, Rome's firſt martyr I muſt name,
The Curtii bravely *dive'd* the gulph of fame.

DIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *dive*.]

1. One that ſinks voluntarily under water.

If perſeverance gain the *diver's* prize,
Not everlaſting Blackmore this denies. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. One that goes under water in ſearch of treaſure.

It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fiſhers for pearls, that there are many kinds of freſh fiſh which are perpetually concealed in the deep, ſkreened from our ſight. *Ray.*

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no ſuperficial and floating artificer; but a *diver* into cauſes, and into the [illegible]

To DIVERGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.

Homogeneal rays, which flow from ſeveral points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting ſurface, ſhall afterwards *diverge* from ſo many points. *Newton's Opt.*

DIVERGENT. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS. *adj.* [*diverſus*, Latin.] Several, ſundry, more than one. It is now grown out of uſe.

We have ſeveral examples in the primitive church of ſuch as, by fear, being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, after repented, and kept ſtill the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgift.*

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they caſt them, and new ones come about ſeven years, but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, ſome at thirty and forty. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 755.

Divers letters were ſhot into the city with arrows, wherein Solyman's councils were revealed. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Divers friends thought it ſtrange, that a white dry body ſhould acquire a rich colour, upon the affuſion of ſpring-water. *Boyle on Colours.*

DIVERSE. *adj.* [*diverſus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beaſts came up from the ſea, *diverſe* one from another. *Dan. vii. 3.*

2. Different from itſelf, various; multiform, diffuſed.

Eloquence is a great and *diverſe* thing, nor did ſhe yet ever favour any man ſo much as to be wholly his. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. In different directions. It is little uſed but in the laſt ſenſe.

To ſeize his papers, Curl, was next thy care,
His papers light, fly *diverſe* toſt in air. *Pope's Dunciad*, *b. ii.*

DIVERSIFICATION. *n. ſ.* [from *diverſify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you conſider how variouſly ſeveral things may be compounded, you will not wonder that ſuch fruitful principles, or

manners of *diverſification*, ſhould generate differing colours
Laws on Colours.

2. Variation; variegation
3. [illegible]
4. Change, alteration.

This which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which ſeems to make a *diverſification* of the will, but indeed is the ſame will diverſified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diverſifier*, French.]

1. To make different from another; to diſtinguiſh.

There may be many ſpecies of ſpirits, as much ſeparated and *diverſified* one from another as the ſpecies of ſenſible things are diſtinguiſhed one from another. *Locke.*

Male ſouls are *diverſified* with ſo many characters, that the world has not variety of materials ſufficient to furniſh out their different incarnations *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 211.

It was eaſier for Homer to find proper ſentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diverſify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To make different from itſelf; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diverſified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more dark-[illegible] it is a [illegible] S[illegible],

[illegible], by compounding of ſome ſpecies, a compoſition of matter, which may be much *diverſified*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

DIVE'RSION *n. ſ.* [from *divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its courſe.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the ſap for a time, and *diverſion* of it to the ſprouts that were not forward. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

2. The cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diverſions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itſelf. *Denham's Sophy.*

Sport, ſomething that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diverſion* ſeems to be ſomething lighter than *amuſement*, and leſs forcible than *pleaſure*.

You for thoſe ends whole days in council ſit,
And the *diverſions* of your youth forget. *Waller.*

In the book of games and *diverſions* the reader's mind may be ſuppoſed to be relaxed. *Addiſon's Spectator*

Such productions of wit and humour as expoſe vice and folly, furniſh uſeful *diverſions* to readers. *Addiſon's Freeholder*

4. [In war.] The act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *n. ſ.* [*diverſité*, Fr. from *diverſitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

Then is there in this *diverſity* no contrariety. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Theſe cannot be divided, but they will prove oppoſite; and not reſting in a bare *diverſity*, quickly riſe into a contrariety *South's Sermons.*

2. Variety

The *diverſity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cauſe diſſenſion in churches. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *ſ.* 13.

The moſt common *diverſity* of human conſtitutions ariſes from the ſolid parts, as to their different degrees of ſtrength and tenſion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Diſtinct being; not identity

Society cannot ſubſiſt without a *diverſity* of ſtations; and if God ſhould grant every one a middle ſtation, he would defeat the very ſcheme of happineſs propoſed in it. *Rogers.*

Conſidering any thing as exiſting, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itſelf exiſting at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diverſity*. *Locke.*

Variegation.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Bluſhing in bright *diverſities* of day. *Pope, Epiſtle* 4.

DI'VERSELY. *adv.* [from *diverſe*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variouſly.

Our common neceſſities, and the lack we all have as well of ghoſtly, as of earthly favours, is in each kind eaſily known; but the gifts of God are ſo *diverſly* beſtowed, that it ſeldom appeareth what all receive: what all ſtand in need of ſeldom hath bid. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 43.

Both of them do *diverſly* work, as they have their medium *diverſly* diſpoſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 264

Whether the king did permit it to ſave his purſe, or to communicate the envy of a buſineſs, diſpleaſing to his people, was *diverſly* interpreted. *Bacon.*

Leiceſter bewrayed a deſire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diverſly* interpreted by ſuch as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection. *Wotton*

The univerſal matter, which Moſes comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diverſly* underſtood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

William's arm
Could nought avail, however fam'd in war,
Nor armies league'd, that *diverſly* aſſay'd

To curb his power. *Phillips.*

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vaſt ocean *diverſly* we ſail;
Reaſon the card, but paſſion is the gale. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

To DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or courſe.

I rather will ſubject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother. *Shakeſpeare.*

He finds no reaſon to have his rent abated, becauſe a [illegible]r part of it is *diverted* from his landlord. *Locke.*

They *diverted* raillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 45

Nothing more is requiſite for producing all the variety of colours and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different ſizes; the leaſt of which may make violet the weakeſt and darkeſt of the colours, and be more eaſily *diverted* by refracting ſurfaces from the right courſe, and the reſt, as they are bigger and bigger, make the ſtronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To draw forces to a different part

The kings of England would have had an abſolute conqueſt of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but ſtill there aroſe ſundry occaſions, which divided and *diverted* their power ſome other way. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how ſimple, to theſe cates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve! *Milton's Pa. Reg.*

They avoid pleaſure, leſt they ſhould have their affections tainted by any ſenſuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Maro's muſe, not wholly bent
On what is gainful, ſometimes ſhe *diverts*,
From ſound counſel *Phillips.*

4. To pleaſe; to exhilerate. See DIVERSION.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or inſtruct the kingdom by his papers. *Swift.*

5. To ſubvert, to deſtroy, in *Shakeſpeare.*

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and marr'ed calm of ſtates. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*

DIVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a cheerer of his ſpirits, and a *diverter* of ſadneſs. *Walton's Angl.*

To DIVE'RTISE. *v. a.* [*divertir*, French, *a verſo*, Latin.] To pleaſe, to exhilerate; to divert. A word now little uſed.

Let orators inſtruct, let them *diverti/e*, and let them move [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], delight; pleaſure. A word now not much in uſe.

How fond ſoever men are of bad *diverti/ement*, it will procure mirth which ends in heavineſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVE'RTIVE. *adj* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amuſive, exhilerative.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleaſant and *divertive* nature, ſo they are [illegible] *Rogers's Sermons.*

To DIVE'ST *v. a.* [*deveſtir*, French. The Engliſh word is therefore more properly written *deveſt*. See DEVEST.] To ſtrip, to make naked

Then of his arms Androgeus he *diveſts*;
His ſword, his ſhield he takes, and plumed creſts. *Denham.*

Let us *diveſt* the gay phantom of temporal happineſs, of all that falſe luſtre and ornament in which the pride, the paſſions, and the folly of men have dreſſed it up. *Rogers's Serm.*

DIVE'STURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diveſt*.] The act of putting off.

The *diveſture* of mortality diſpenſes them from thoſe laborious and avocating duties which are here requiſite to be performed. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

DI'VIDABLE. *adj* [from *divide*.] Separate, different; parted. A word not uſed.

How could commutes maintain
Peaceful commerce from *dividable* ſhores? *Shakſpeare*

DIVI'DANT. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Different; ſeparate. A word not in uſe

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whoſe procreation, reſidence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*, touch with ſeveral fortunes. *Shak. Timon.*

To DIVIDE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. 1 *Kings* iii. 25.

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both *divide* the crown;
He raiſ'd a mortal to the ſkies,
She drew an angel down *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

They were *divided* into little, independent ſocieties, ſpeaking [illegible] *Locke.*

2. To ſeparate, to keep apart; to ſtand as a partition between.

Let there be firmament in the midſt of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Gen.* i

You muſt go
Where ſeas, and winds, and deſarts wi l *divide* you. *Dryd.*

3. To diſunite by diſcord.
There ſhall five in one houſe be *divided*. *Luke* xii

4. To deal out, to give in ſhares.
Then in the midſt a tearing groan did break
The name of Anthony; it was *divided*
Between her heart and lips. *Shakeſ. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
Divide the prey into two parts, between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle, and between all the congregation. *Num* xxxi. 2
Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. n.* To part; to ſunder; to break friendſhip.
Love cools, friendſhip falls off,
Brothers *divide* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DI'VIDEND. *n. ſ.* [from *divide*.] A ſhare; the part allotted in diviſion
Each perſon ſhould adapt to himſelf his pecuniar ſhare, like other *dividends* *Decay of Piety.*
If on ſuch petty merits you confer
So vaſt a prize, let each his portion ſhare.
Make a juſt *dividend*; and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomede will fall. *Dryden's Fables*
Dividend is the number given to be parted or divided *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

DIVI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *divide*.]
1. That which parts any thing into pieces.
According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; ſo it joined itſelf to ſome new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forſake others. *Digby on the Soul.*
2. A diſtributer; he who deals out to each his ſhare.
Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? *Lu.* xii. 14.
3. A diſuniter; the perſon or cauſe that breaks concord.
Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a ſtrange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift*
4. A particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVI'DUAL. *adj.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; ſhared or participated in common with others.
She ſhines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thouſand leſſer lights *dividual* holds,
With thouſand thouſand ſtars! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

DIVINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*divinatio*, Latin.]
Divination is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a ſecret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. *Aylifſe's Parergon.*
Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beaſts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*. *Hooker*
Surely there is no enchantment againſt Jacob, neither is there [illegible]
Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a ſweet diſgrace. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
His countenance did impreſs an awe,
And naturally all ſouls to his did bow,
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where ſov'reign gold doth grow *Dryden.*
The excellency of the ſoul is ſeen by its power of divining in dreams that ſeveral ſuch *divinations* have been made, none can queſtion who believes the holy writings. *Addiſon's Spectat*

DIVINE. *adj.* [*divinus*, Latin.]
1. Partaking of the nature of God
Her line
Was hero-make, half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding from God, not natural, not human.
The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unneceſſary, becauſe the neceſſity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.*
Inſtructed, you'd explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore *Blackmore's Creation.*
3. Excellent in a ſupreme degree.
The *divineſt* and richeſt mind,
Both by art's purchaſe and by nature's dower.
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd *Davies*
4. Preſageful; divining, preſcient.
Yet oft his heart, *divine* of ſomething ill,
Miſgave him, he the fault'ring meaſure feat. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

DIVI'NE. *n. ſ.*
1. A miniſter of the goſpel, a prieſt; a clergyman.
Chaudio muſt die to-morrow: let him be furniſhed with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation. *St Meaſ for Meaſ.*
Give Martius leave to proceed in his diſcourſe, for he ſpoke like a *divine* in armour *Beau's Lady Turn*
A *divine* has nothing to ſay to the wiſeſt congregation, which he may not expreſs in a manner to be underſtood by the meaneſt among them *Swift*
2. A man ſkilled in divinity, a theologian.
Th' eternal cauſe in their immortal laces
Was taught, and poets were the firſt *divines*. *Denham.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.]
1. To foretell; to foreknow; to preſage.
Why do'ſt thou ſay king Richard is depoſ'd?
Dar'ſt thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfal? *Shakeſpeare.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. n.*
1. To utter prognoſtication.
Then as Caeſar and he knit together ——If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not propheſy ſo. *Shakeſ.*
The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.
2. To feel preſages.
If ſecret powers
Suggeſt but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliſs. *Shak. H. VI.*
3. To conjecture; to gueſs
The beſt of commentators can but gueſs at his meaning, none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic*
He took it with a bow, and ſoon *divin'd*
The ſeeming toy was not for nought deſign'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
In change of torment would be eaſe,
Could you *divine* what lovers bear,
Even you, Prometheus, would confeſs
There is no virtue like deſpair. *Granville.*

DIVI'NELY. *adv.* [from *divine*.]
1. By the agency or influence of God.
Faith, as we uſe the word, called commonly divine faith, has to do with no propoſitions but thoſe which are ſuppoſed to be *divinely* inſpired. *Locke.*
This topick was very fitly and *divinely* made uſe of by our apoſtle, in his conference with philoſophers, and the inquiſitive people of Athens. *Bentley's Sermons*
2. Excellently in the ſupreme degree.
The Grecians moſt *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expreſſing both beauty and goodneſs. *Hooker*
She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Exalted Socrates *divinely* brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Creech's Juvenal, Sat* 13
3. In a manner noting a deity
His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead ſhone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Addiſon's Italy.*

DIVI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *divine*.]
1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.
Is it then impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the *divineneſs* of the book from that which is humane? *Grew's Coſmol. Sa*
2. Excellence in the ſupreme degree.
By Jupiter, an angel: or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold a *divineneſs*
No elder than a boy. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

DIVI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *To divine*.]
1. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means.
This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dromio, and ſwore I was aſſured to her, told me what privy marks I had about me. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*
Expelled his oracles, and common temples of deluſion, the devil runs into corners, exerciſing meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and ſuch inferior ſeducers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 12.
2. Conjecturer, gueſſer.
If he himſelf be conſcious of nothing he then thought on, he muſt be a notable *diviner* of thoughts that can aſſure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

DIVI'NERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diviner*.] A propheteſs, a woman profeſſing divination.
The mad *divinereſs* had plainly writ,
A time ſhould come, but many ages yet,
In which a ſcaffold deſtines ordain,
A dame ſhould drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

DIVI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*divinité*, French, from *divinitas*, Latin.]
1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity, godhead
As with new wine intoxicated both,
They ſwim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to ſcorn the earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.
When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*
2. God, the Deity, the Supreme Being, the Cauſe of cauſes.
3. Falſe god.
Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Iſrael's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Baſtly *divinities*, and groves of Gods. *Prior.*
4. Celeſtial being.
God doubtleſs can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and eaſy methods than employing theſe ſubſervient *divinities*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
5. The ſcience of divine things, theology
Hear him but reaſon in *divinity*

And,

And, all admiring with an inward wish,
You would desire the king were made a prelate *Sh. H.* VI.

Trust not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here
Under some biting error. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing*

Among hard words I number those which are peculiar to *divinity*, as it is a science. *Swift*

6. Something supernatural

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

DIVISIBLE. *adj.* [*divisibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; discerptible, separable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *divisible* and passive. *Bentley's Sermons*

DIVISIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*divisibilité*, French.] The quality of admitting division or separation of parts.

The most palpable absurdities will press the asserters of infinite *divisibility* *Grew. Scrpf. c.* 7.

This will easily appear to any one, who will let his thoughts loose in the vast expansion of space, or *divisibility* of matter *Locke*

DIVI'SIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *divisible*.] Divisibility.

Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion, and the indefinite *divisibleness* of matter *Boyle.*

DIVI'SION. *n. f.* [*divisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and commanded it to part asunder, and to make a *division* betwixt the waters. 2 *Esdr.* vi. 41

2. The state of being divided.

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing.

If we look into communities and *divisions* of men, we observe that the discreet man, not the witty, guides the conversation. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 225

5. Distinction; discord, difference

There was a *division* among the people, because of him. *Jo.* vii. 43

As to our *divisions* with the Romanists, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like small clefts in the ground, want but a cool season to cement them. *Dec. of Piety.*

6. Parts into which a discourse is distributed

In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter *Locke.*

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can, otherwise I never can be able to retain them. *Swift*

7. Space between the notes of musick, or parts of a musical composure, ast time.

Thy tongue
Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly penn'd
Sung by a fair queen, in a Summer's bower,
With ravishing *division* to her lute. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere. *Glanv.*

8. Distinction

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. *Ex.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

10. Subdivision, distinction of the general into species.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them, but abound
In the *division* of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DIVI'SOR. *n. f.* [*divisor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided, the number which sheweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVORCE. *n. f.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Lat.] The legal separation of husband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the cause, and sufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To restore the king,
He counsels a *divorce*, a loss of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

He had in his eye the *divorce* which had passed betwixt the emperor and Scribonia. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Æn.*

2. Separation, disunion

Such motions may occasion a farther alienation of mind, and *divorce* of affections in her, from my religion. *K. Charles.*

These things, to be a bastard, and to be born out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other, and used to make *divorce* between those things that are so near nature to each other, as being convertible terms. *Ayl.*

3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

4. The cause of any penal separation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end,
And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,

And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

To DIVORCE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.

2. To force asunder; to separate by violence.

Were it consonant unto reason to *divorce* these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained, and not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them? *Hooker*, b. ii. *f* 5.

The continent and the island were continued together, within mens remembrance, by a draw-bridge; but is now *divorced* by the downfallen cliffs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

So seem'd her youthful soul not easily forc'd,
Or from so fair, so sweet a seat *divorc'd*. *Waller.*

3. To separate from another.

If thou wer't not glad,
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulchring an adultress. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

If so be it were possible, that all other ornaments of mind might be had in their full perfection, nevertheless the mind, that should possess them *divorced* from piety, could be but a spectacle of commiseration. *Hooker*

4. To take away

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master wed me to: nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

DIVORCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of marriage.

Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. *Deut.* xxiv. 1.

DIVO'RCER. *n. f.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond's Cypr. Grove.*

DIURE'TICK. *adj.* [διουρητικὸς.] Having the power to provoke urine.

Diuretick are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of emollient vegetables, that relax the *urinary* passages. Such as relax ought to be tried before such as force and stimulate. Those emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

DIU'RNAL. *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day

We observe in a day, which is a short year, the greatest heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, which is the *diurnal* solstice, and the same is evident from the thermometer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv.

Think, ere this *diurnal* star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise on our's? *Prior.*

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither roll'd
Diurnal *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iv. *l.* 594.

The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the sun have been, from the beginning of nature, constant, regular, and universally observable by all mankind. *Locke.*

DIU'RNAL. *n. f.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a day-book.

DIU'RNALLY *adv.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day

As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick *Tatler*, N° 56.

DIUTU'RNITY *n. f.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin.] Length of duration

Such a coming, as it might be said, that that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose of such *diuturnity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c 10.

To DIVU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]

1. To publish, to make publick, to reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their commendations suppressed than the contrary much *divulged*. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so seeming mistress Page, and *divulge* Page himself for a secure and wilful Acteon. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself *divulg'd*, the land believ'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

You are deprived of the right over your own sentiments, of the privilege of every human creature, to *divulge* or conceal them. *Pope.*

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have been broke open and ransacked to publish our private letters, and lay before all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship. *Id.*

2. To proclaim.

This is true glory and renown, when God
Looking on th' earth, with approbation, marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applause
Recount his praises. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii.

DIVU'LGER. *n. f.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher; one that exposes to publick view.

I think

I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the fame of the *drudgers*. *King Charles.*

DIVU'LSION. *n. f.* [*divulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking awry

Ariſtotle, in his Ethicks, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulſion* of his teſticles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

To DI'ZEN. *v. a.* [This word ſeems corrupted from *digit*.] To dreſs, to deck; to ring out. A low word.

Your ladyſhip lifts up the ſaſh to be ſeen,
For ſure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

DI'ZZARD. *n. f.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool. *Dict.*

DI'ZZINESS. *n. f.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddineſs; whirl in the head.

Fixed ſenſuſneſs heats the brain in ſome to diſtraction, and cauſeth an aching and *dizziness* in ſundry [illegible]

DI'ZZY. *adj.* [ðiſig, ðyrig, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the ſenſation of turning round.

All on a ſudden miſerable pain
Surpriz'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* ſwam
In darkneſs. *Addiſon's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. l. 753.*

2. Cauſing giddineſs.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Giddy; thoughtleſs.

What followers, what retinue can'ſt thou gain?
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou can'ſt feed them on thy coſt? *Milton.*

To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful ſpout,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his deſcent, than ſhall my prompted ſword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To DO. *v. a.* preter *did*; part. paſſ. *done*. [don, Sax. *doen*, Dut.]

1. To practiſe or act any thing good or bad.

Thou haſt *done* evil above all that were before thee. *1 Kings.*
Flee evil, and *do* good. *Pſalms.*

2. To perform; to atchieve.

They help, who hurt ſo ſmall;
And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel's C. War.*
Learn to live well, that thou may'ſt die ſo too;
To live and die is all we have to *do*. *Denham.*
What is the reaſon a man's arm won't ſmile and frown, and *do* all the intellectual poſtures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to diſcharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair meſſage to his kingly ears? *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*
Pindarus is come
To *do* you ſalutation from his maſter. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

4. To cauſe.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenſer.*
Nought can quench mine inly flaming ſide,
Nor ſea of liquor cold, nor lake of mure,
Nothing but death can *do* me to reſpire. *Fairy Queen, b.*

5. To tranſact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts xxvi. 26.*

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Thou haſt, Sebaſtian, *done* good feature ſhame. *Shakeſp.*
If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee *do* eaſe, and grace to me,
Speak to me *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*
'Tis true, I did ſo; nor was it in vain:
She *did* me right, and ſatisfy'd my vengeance. *Rowe.*
You *do* her too much honour: ſhe hath neither taſte nor taſte, if ſhe dares to refuſe you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort, commonly in the form of a paſſionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jer. v. 31.*

8. To perform for the benefit of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Iſa. xxxii. 3.*
Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, ſhall then be accepted, and rewarded, as *done* to our Saviour himſelf *Atterb. Sermons*

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence, to come ſhortly unto me. *2 Tim. iv.*

10. To manage by way of intercourſe or dealing; to have buſineſs; to deal.

No man, who hath to *do* with the king, will think himſelf ſafe, unleſs you be his good angel, and *do* him. *Bacon.*
I have been deterred by an indiſpoſition from having much to *do* with ſteams of ſo dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*
What had I to *do* with kings and courts?
My humble lot had caſt me far beneath them. *Rowe.*

11. To gain a point; to effect by influence.

It is much, that a jeſt with a ſad brow will *do* with a fellow that never had the ache in his ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
His queen, notwithſtanding ſhe had preſented him with

divers children, and with a crown alſo, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon's H. VII.*

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;
And whilſt we breathe take him to *do* him dead. *Sh. H. VI.*

13. To finiſh; to end.

As for this mercy,
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
The battle *done*, and they within our power,
Shall never ſee his pardon. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*
Go on to the reading of ſome part of the New Teſtament, not carelеſſly, or in haſte, as if you had a mind to have *done*, but attentively, as to be able to give ſome account of what you have read. *Duppa.*
Gigantick hinds, as ſoon as work was *done*,
To their huge pots of boiling pulſe would run. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude, to ſettle.

When all is *done*, there is no man can ſerve his own intereſt better than by ſerving God. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who ſhould *do* the duke to death? *Shak.*
The lord Aubrey Vere,
Was *done* to death? *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. i.*

16. This phraſe, *what to do with*, ſignifies how to beſtow; what uſe to make of; what courſe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themſelves, or how to enjoy themſelves for one hour. *Tillotſon.*

To DO. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. *2 Kings.*
As every prince ſhould govern as he would deſire to be governed, ſo every ſubject ought to obey as he would deſire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment diſcover ſomething new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confuſed notion of the place. *Spectator*, N° 47.

3. To ceaſe to be concerned with, to ceaſe to care about; to deſiſt from notice or practice.

No men would make uſe of diſunited parties to deſtroy one body, unleſs they were ſure to maſter them when they had *done* with them. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*
I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have anſwered ſome objections. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
We have not yet *done with* aſſenting to propoſitions at firſt hearing, and underſtanding their terms. *Locke.*
Having *done with* ſuch amuſements, we give up what we cannot diſown. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to ſickneſs or health.

Good woman, how *do'ſt* thou?
——The better that it pleaſes your good worſhip to aſk. *Shak.*

5. To ſucceed; to fulfil a purpoſe.

Come, 'tis no matter; we ſhall *do* without him. *Addiſon.*
You would *do* well to prefer a bill againſt all kings and parliaments ſince the conqueſt; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Collier on Duelling.*

6. *To* Do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the word, as, *I ſhall come, but if I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I* come not.

Thus painters Cupid paint, thus poets *do*
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two
If any thing in the world deſerve our ſerious ſtudy and conſideration, thoſe principles of religion *do*. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* ſo, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuthn.*

7. Do is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt, as, *help me*, do, *make haſte*, do.

If thou haſt loſt thy land, *do* not alſo loſe thy conſtancy; and if thou muſt die a little ſooner, yet *do* not die impatiently. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
I am enſnared,
Heaven's birdlime wraps me round, and glues my wings:
—Looſe me —I will free thee.
—*Do*, and I'll be thy ſlave. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

8. To Do is put before verbs ſometimes expletively; as, *I* do *love*, or, *I love*, *I* did *love*, or, *I loved.*

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the father, creator of heaven and earth, being the firſt perſon in the Trinity, though they deny the reſt. *Bacon's Holy War.*
This juſt reproach their virtue *does* excite,
They ſtand, they join, they thicken to the fight. *Dryd. Æn.*
Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes emphatically, as, *I* do *hate him, but will not wrong him.*

Perdition catch my ſoul
But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

10. Sometimes by way of oppoſition; as, *I did love him, but ſcorn to do more.*

To DOAT. *v. n.* See *To* DOTE.

DO'CIBLE. *adj* [*docilis*, Latin] Tractable, docile, eaſy to be taught.

The Atticine feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles is commonly ſet before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tendereſt and moſt *docible* age. *Addiſon.*

DOCIBLENESS. *n. ſ* [from *docible*] Teachableneſs, docility, readineſs to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as alſo of the *docibleneſs* of dogs in general. *Walton's Angler.*

DO'CILE. *adj* [*docilis*, Latin]

1. Teachable; eaſily inſtructed; tractable.

Dogs ſoon grow accuſtomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very uſeful. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. Willing to be before the thing taught.

Upon *docile* to the ſecret acts of ill,
With ſtudies I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*

DOCILITY. *n. ſ.* [*docilité*, French, from *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptneſs to be taught, readineſs to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his underſtanding was aptneſs and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a poſſibility to be virtuous. *South's Sermons.*

What is more admirable than the fitneſs of every creature for uſe? The *docility* of an elephant, and the patiency of a camel for traveling in deſarts? *Grew's Cosm. Sac.*

DOCK. *n. ſ.* [docca, Saxon.]

The cup of the flower conſiſts of ſix leaves, three large, and red, the other three leſſer, and green: in the middle of the cup are placed ſix ſtamina. The three outer ſmall leaves fall away, when ripe, but the three inner leaves join together, and form a triangular covering, in the middle of which are contained three thurnip cornered ſeeds. The ſpecies are ſeventeen, ten of which grow wild, ſeven of them are figured in my ſyſtem; and the ſort called the medicinal durnock, is ſaid to be the true rhubarb. *Miller.*

Not any teems
The hateful *docks*, rough thiſtles, keckſies, burs,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*

My love for gentle Dermot father grows
Than on the *dock* that roſes to his noſe.
Cut down the *dock*, 'twill ſprout again, but know
Love rooted out, again will never grow.

DOCK. *n. ſ.* The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well deſcribed by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's ſpatula. *Grew's Muſeum.*

DOCK. *n. ſ.* [As ſome imagine of *Dogue*.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up.

There are *docks* for their galleys and men of war, moſt of them long as well as work-houſes for all naval preparations. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To DOCK. *v. a* [from *dock*, a tail]

To cut off a tail.

To cut any thing ſhort.

One or two ſtood conſtant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and ſpread a huge inviſible net between the prince and ſubject, through which nothing of value could paſs. *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 19.

To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

To lay the ſhip in a dock.

DOCKET. A direction tied upon goods, a ſummary of a paper writing. *Dict.*

DOCTOR. *n. ſ.* [*doctor*, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick. In ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick. In its original import it means a man ſo well verſed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil *doctor*,
Which did refuſe three thouſand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

There ſtood there up one in the council, a phariſee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts* v. 34.

Inſtructed in any profeſſion.

Their ſtately *doctors* lectures made their price,
Caſuiſts, like cocks, ſtruck out each other's eyes. *Denham.*

Each profeſſor would vote his *doctor* beſt,
With a ſolemn exclusion to the reſt. *Dryd. Hind and Panth.*

3. A phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes.

Had nature's life may be prolonged, yet death
Will ſeize the *doctor* too. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

How wakes your patient, *doctor?*
Not ſo well, my lord.

As the a trouble with thick coming fancies. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Children will not take thoſe medicines from the *doctor's* hand, which they will from a nurſe or mother. *Gov. of Tongue.*

That men muſt live who take a viſible bribe:
Let them, but under their ſuperiors, kill,
When *doctors* firſt have ſign'd the bloody bill. *Dryden.*

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleaſure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earneſt. *Collier.*

In truth, nine parts in ten of thoſe who recovered, owed their lives to the ſtrength of nature and a good conſtitution, while ſuch a one happened to be the *doctor*. *Swift.*

4. Any able or learned man.

The ſimpleſt perſon, that can but apprehend and ſpeak ſenſe, is as much judge of it as the greateſt *doctor* in the ſchool. *Digby of Bodies.*

To DO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To phyſick, to cure, to treat with medicines. A low word.

DO'CTORAL. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Latin] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DO'CTORALLY. *adv.* [from *doctoral*] In manner of a doctor.

The phyſicians reſorted to him to touch his pulſe, and conſider of his urine *doctorally* at their departure. *Howard.*

DO'CTORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *doctor*] The rank of a doctor.

From a ſchoolar he became a fellow, and then the preſident of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorſhip and the *doctorſhip*, that could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

DOCTRI'NAL. *adj* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or ſomething formally taught.

The verſe naturally affords us the *doctrinal* propoſition, which ſhall be our ſubject. *South's Sermons.*

Not ſuch as aſſent to every word in Scripture, can be ſaid in *doctrinals* to deny Chriſt. *South's Sermons.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

The word of God no otherwiſe ſerveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* inſtrument. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

What ſpecial property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in ſermons, maketh them effectual to ſave ſouls, and exceeth all other *doctrinal* means beſides deſtitute of moral efficacy. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

DOCTRI'NALLY. *adv* [from *doctrine*.] In the form of doctrine, poſitively, as neceſſary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itſelf to common opinions, and employs the uſual forms of ſpeech, without declaring any thing *doctrinally* concerning theſe points. *Ray on the Creation.*

DOCTRINE. *n. ſ.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it awful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other? *Hooker*, *b.* iii. *ſ.* 10.

Ye are the ſons of clergy, who bring all their *doctrines* plainly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

That great principle in natural philoſophy is the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The act of teaching.

He ſaid unto them in his *doctrine*. *Mark* iv. 2.

DO'CUMENT. *n. ſ* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; inſtruction, direction.

It is a moſt neceſſary inſtruction and *document* for them, that as her majeſty made them diſpenſators of her favour, ſo it behoveth them to ſhew themſelves equal diſtributers. *Bacon.*

Learners ſhould not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept in an ill ſenſe; a precept inſolently authoritative, magiſterially dogmatical, ſolemnly trifling.

Subtle inſinuations pierce, as oil is the moſt penetrating of all liquors, but in magiſterial *documents* men think themſelves attacked, and ſtand upon their guard. *Govern. of Tongue.*

It is not unneceſſary to digeſt the *documents* of cracking authors into ſeveral claſſes. *Harris on Conſumptions.*

DODDER. *n. ſ.* [*trouteren*, to ſhoot up, Dutch *Skinner.*

Dodder is a ſingular plant: when it firſt ſhoots from the ſeed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants, but the capillaments of which it is formed, ſoon after clinging about theſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of the plant, entangling itſelf about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves, but conſiſts of ſuch capillaments or ſtalks, as are brownish with a caſt of red, which run to great lengths. They have at certain diſtances tubercles, which fix them faſt down to the plant, and by means of which they abſorb the juices deſtined for its nouriſhment. The flowers ſtand in a kind of little round cluſters on the ſtalks, are ſmall, of a whitiſh or pale reddiſh colour, of the bell faſhioned kind, and deeply divided into four or five ſegments at the edge; The flower is ſucceeded by a roundiſh fruit with three or four ridges, that give it a trigonal or tetragonal form: this has only one cavity. The ſeeds are numerous: theſe fall upon the ground, and produce young plants. *Hill.*

DO'DDERED. *adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder, covered with ſupercreſcent plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Dodder'd with age, whoſe boughs encompaſs round
The houſhold gods, and ſhade the holy ground. *Dryd. Æn.*

The peasants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and fire, and *dodder'd* oaks to find. *Dryd. Fables.*

DODE'CAGON. *n. f.* [δώδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMO'RION. *n. f.* [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part.

'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus describ'd
Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains,
It follows straight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole, and one half portion of the signs. *Creech.*

To DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog*; to shift and play sly tricks like a dog.]

1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to huggle and *dodge* in the amends. *Hall's Contemplations.*

The consideration should make men grow weary of *dodging* and shewing tricks with God. *South.*

2. To shift place as another approaches

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. *Milton.*

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me: she *dodged* with me above thirty years. *Addison.*

The chaffering with dissenters, and *dodging* about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

DO'DKIN. *n. f.* [*dutken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doit; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *dodkin*. *Lily's Gram. construed.*

DO'DMAN. *n. f.* The name of a fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

DOE. *n. f.* [ðá, Saxon; *dam*, Danish.] A she-deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Bucks have horns, *does* none. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The fearful *doe*
And flying stag amid'st the greyhounds go. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DOE *n. f.* [from *To do.*] A feat, what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*. *Hudibras, p. 1 cant 3.*

DO'ER. *n. f.* [from *To do.*] One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou Injustice art,
That tort'rest both the *doer* and distrest. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

It may be indeed a publick crime, or a national mischief, yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption. *South's Sermons.*

2. Actor's agent.

Both thus far we have proceeded in opening the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be forgotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.

Then have they most commonly one, who judgeth the prize to the best *doer*, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.

Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers*: be assur'd,
We go to use our hands, and not our tongues. *Shak. R. III.*

They are great speakers, but small *doers*; greater in shew than in deed. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

5. One that habitually performs or practises.

Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only. *Comm. Prayer.*

In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 6.*

DOES. The third person from *do* for *doth*.

Though lending to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it *does* alter the exchange between those countries. *Locke.*

To DOFF *v. a.* [from *do off*.]

1. To put off dress.

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace,
To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Doff those links. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to sympathize. *Milton.*

A corrupt judge sits hot, and *doffs* his gown; white as
O'ernight was bawsy:
So many rubs appear, the time is gone
For hearing, and the tedious suit goes on. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

Alcides *doffs* the lion's tawny hide. *Rowe.*

2. Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?
Heaven's king, who *doffs* his mortal flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love. *Crashaw.*

3. To put away; to get rid of

Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight,
To *doff* their dire distresses. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To shift off, to delay, to refer to another time.

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device, Iago; and rather kept it from me all convenience, than suppliest me with the least advantage of hope. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Away, I will not have to do with you.——
——Can'st thou so *doff* me? *Shakes. Much Ado about Nothing.*

5. This word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks.

DOG. *n. f.* [*dogghe*, Dutch.]

[illegible] comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bulldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard, the less for sports.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
[illegible]
As knowing nought, like *dogs*, but following. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Why should we not think a watch and pistol as distinct species one from another, as a horse and a *dog*. *Locke.*

The clamour roars of men and boys, and *dogs*,
Ere the soft fearful people, to the flood
Commit their woolly sides. *Thomson's Spring, l. 375.*

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the canicular days, or dog days.

Among the southern constellations two there are who bear [illegible] the [illegible] one, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Anticanus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

——it parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides,
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides. [illegible]

3. A [illegible]
[illegible] a pattern for [illegible],
So strange, outrageous, and so variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the streets. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*

Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers. *Phil. iii. 2.*

4. *To give or send to the* DOGS; to throw away. *To go to the* DOGS; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.

[illegible] Could he himself have sent it to the *dogs*? *Pope's Epistles.*

5. It is used as the term for the male of several species, as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes. *Shak.*

6. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing to mark meanness, or degeneracy, or worthlessness, as *dog* rose.

To DOG *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably

I have *dogg'd* him like his murtherer. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

His taken labours bid him me forgive,
I, his despiteful Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth. *Shakesp.*

Sorrow *dogging* sin,
Afflictions sorted. *Herbert.*

These spiritual joys are *dogged* by no such sad sequels as are the products of those titulations, that reach no higher than fancy and the senses. *Glanv. Scep. Pref.*

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and way-laid through several nations, and even now scarce think myself secure. *Pope.*

Hate *dogs* their rise, and insult mocks their fall.
Vanity of Human Wishes.

DOG TEETH. *n. f.* [*dog* and *teeth*.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye-teeth

The best instruments for dividing of herbs are knives or teeth; for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, grinders, or mill teeth, for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog-teeth*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DOG-TRICK. *n. f.* [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill turn; surly or brutal treatment.

Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick*: come, down upon all four immediately; I'll make you know your rider. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

DOGBANE. *n. f.* [*dog* and *bane*.]

The leaves are produced opposite by pairs upon the branches: the flower consists of one leaf, cut into several segments: from its flower cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail in the back-part of the flower. *Miller.*

DOGBERRY-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DOGBOLT. *n. f.* [*dog* and *bolt*.] Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flower is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dogbolt*, or flower for *dogs*.

His

His only ſolace was, that now
'Tis *dogbolt* fortune was ſo low,
That either it muſt quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend. *Hudibras, p. I. cant. 3.*

DO'GBRIAR *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip; the cynoſbaton.

DOGCHEAP *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.

Good ſtore of harlots, ſay you, and *dogcheap?* *Dryden.*

DO'GDAYS *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dog-ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun, vulgarly reputed unwholeſome.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion, and titles, and wealth, than for a healthy man to ſit in the ſun, in the brighteſt *dogdays*, and remain without warmth.

DO'GDRAW. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *draw*.] A manifeſt deprehenſion of an offender againſt veniſon in the foreſt, when he is found drawing after a deer by the ſcent of a hound which he leads in his hand. *Cowel.*

DOGE *n. ſ.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a ſtatue at the entrance of the *doge*'s palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth *Addiſ. n.*

DO'GFISH. *n. ſ.* [from *dog* and *fiſh*.] Another name for a ſhark.

It is part of the jaw of a ſhark, or *dogfiſh.* *Woodward.*

DO'GFLY *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *fly*.] A voracious biting fly.

Thump-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of braſs he headlong ran;
Theſe vile words uſhering his blows, Thou *dogfly*, what's the cauſe
Thou mak'ſt gods fight thus? *Chapman's Iliad, b. xxi.*

DO'GGED. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Sullen, ſour, moroſe; ill humoured, gloomy.

Your uncle muſt not know but you are dead:
I'll fill theſe *dogged* ſpies with falſe reports. *Shakeſ. K John.*
Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whoſe over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By falſe accuſed oth level at my life. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
Few miles on horſeback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged* *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

DO'GGEDLY. *adj.* [from *dogged*.] Sullenly; gloomily; ſourly, moroſely.

DO'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; ſullenneſs, moroſeneſs.

DO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *dog*, for its meanneſs. *Skinner*.] A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

DO'GGEREL. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Looſed from the meaſures of regular poetry; vile; deſpicable; mean.

Then haſten Og and Doeg to rehearſe,
Two fools that crutch their feeble ſenſe on verſe,
Who by my muſe, to all ſucceeding times,
Shall live in ſpite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes. *Dryden.*
Yet worſt burleſque may one ſtep higher climb,
And ſphere may judge all *dogg'rel* rhyme. *Dennis.*

It is a diſpute among the criticks, whether burleſque poetry runs beſt in heroick verſe, like that of the Diſpenſary; or in *doggerel*, like that of Hudibras. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 249.

DO'GGEREL. *n. ſ.* Mean, deſpicable, worthleſs verſes.

The hand and head were never loſt of thoſe
Who dealt in *dogg'rel*, or who pin'd in proſe. *Dryd. Juv.*
The vileſt *dogg'rel* Grub-ſtreet ſends,
Will paſs for your's with foes and friends. *Swift.*

DO'GGISH *adj.* [from *dog*.] Currith, brutal.

DOGHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitileſs, malicious.

His unkindneſs,
That ſtripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To *hearted* daughters. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DO'GHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *hole*.] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot to the wars. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

But, could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouſe, and the players too,
[illegible]
With lands and gardens, at leſs price than here;
You hire a darkſom *doghole* by the year *Dryden's Juv.*
Load ſome vain church with old theatrick ſtate,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate,
Reverſe your ornaments, and hang them all
On ſome patch'd *doghole*, ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

DO'GKENNEL. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *kennel*.] A little hut or houſe for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finiſh the palace he had contrived. *Dryden.*

I am deſired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that ſhall want a pack *Tatler*, N°. 62.

DO'GLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *louſe*.] An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA. n. ſ. [Latin.] Eſtabliſhed principle, [illegible].

Our poet was a ſtock philoſopher, and all his [illegible] tences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that ſect.

Dogma is that determination which conſiſts in, [illegible] relation to, ſome caſuiſtical point of doctrine, or ſome trinal part of the Chriſtian faith. *Aylife's Parer.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *dogma*.] Authoritative, magiſte-
DOGMA'TICK. } rial, poſitive, in the manner of a philoſopher laying down the firſt principles.

The dim and bounded intellect of man ſeldom proſperouſly adventures to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vaſtneſs or ardency.

I laid by my natural diffidence and ſeptick turn for a while to take up that *dogmatical* way, which is ſo much in faſhion. *Dryden.*

Learning gives us a diſcovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier on Pride.*

Criticks write in a poſitive *dogmatick* way, without other language, genius, or magnificence. *Swift.*

One of theſe authors is indeed ſo grave, ſententious, *malicious* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magiſterially, poſitively.

I ſhall not preſume to interpoſe *dogmatically* in a controverſy, which I look never to ſee decided. *South's Sermons.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS *n. ſ.* [from *dogmatical*.] The quality of being dogmatical; magiſterialneſs; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST *n. ſ.* [*dogmatiſte*, Fr.] A magiſterial teacher; a poſitive aſſerter; a bold advancer of principles.

I could deſcribe the poverty of our intellectual acquiſitions, and the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatiſts* themſelves demonſtrate in all the controverſies they are engaged in. *Glanville's Scep.*

A *dogmatiſt* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody perſecutor. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To DO'GMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To aſſert poſitively; to advance without diſtruſt; to teach magiſterially.

Theſe, with the pride of *dogmatizing* ſchools,
Impoſ'd on nature arbitrary rules;
Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. *Blackmore.*

DOGMATI'ZER *n. ſ.* [from *dogmatize*.] An aſſerter; a magiſterial teacher, a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the confeſſions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papiſts or Proteſtants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hamm.*

DO'GROSE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *roſe*.] The flower of the brier.

Of the rough or hairy excreſcence, thoſe on the briar, or *dogroſe*, are a good inſtance. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

DO'GSLEEP. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *ſleep*.] Pretended ſleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowſy huſband, who raiſed an eſtate by ſnoring; but then he is repreſented to have ſlept what the common people call *dogſleep.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DO'GSMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *meat*.] Refuſe, vile ſtuff; offal like the fleſh ſold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; theſe are but *dogſmeat* to 'em. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *ſtar*; *canicula*, Lat.] The ſtar which gives the name to the dogdays.

All ſhun the raging *dogſtar's* ſultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat. *Addiſon.*

DO'GSTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *dog* and *tooth*.] A plant.

It hath a fleſhy root, ſhaped like a dog's tooth: the leaves are broad, and ſpread upon the ground: the flower is naked, and produced ſingle upon each ſtalk, each conſiſting of ſix leaves, ſhaped like a lily, and hanging downward. The pointal of the flower becomes a roundiſh fruit, containing oblong ſeed: they produce their flowers early in March, for which they are valued. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *trot*.] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This ſaid, they both advanc'd, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras, p. i.*

DO'GWEARY. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary*.] Tired as a dog, exceſſively weary.

Oh, maſter, maſter, I have watch'd ſo long,
That I'm *dogweary.* *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

DO'GWOOD. See CORNELIAN CHERRY, of which it is a ſpecies.

DO'ILY. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff, ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from the name of the firſt maker.

We ſhould be as weary of one ſet of acquaintance, though never ſo good, as we are of one ſuit, though never ſo fine: a fool, and a *doily* ſtuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

DO'INGS. *n. ſ.* [from *To do*. This word has hardly any ſingular.]

1. Things done; events, tranſactions.

I have but kill'd a fly
——But! how if that fly had a father and mother!
How would he hang his ſlender gilded wings,
And buz lamented *doings* in the air! *Shakeſp. Tit. Andron.*

2. Feats; actions, good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's *doings*, ſpeeches and faſhions, and to take them unto herſelf, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. *Sidney, b. ii.*

If I'm tradue'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor perſon, yet will be
The chronicles of my *doing*, let me ſay
——but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue muſt go through *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

At length a reverend ſire among them came,
And of their *doings* great diſlike declar'd,
And teſtify'd againſt their ways. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

[illegible]
Never the earth on his round ſhoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Much with reſpect, few words with curteſy. *Sidney.*

4. Conduct, diſpenſation.

After ſuch miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms. *Swift.*

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the *doings* of the Moſt High. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 1.*

5. Stir; buſtle, tumult.

Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings*? *Hooker*

6. Feſtivity; merriment.

7. This word is now only uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, or in low mean language.

DOIT. *n. ſ.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *doyght*, Erſe.] A ſmall piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to ſee a dead Indian *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

[illegible]
Had dearly earn'd a little purſe of gold,
Tir'd with a tedious march, one ſickleſs night
He ſlept, poor dog! and loſt it to a *doit*. *Pope.*

DOLE *n. ſ.* [from *deal*; *dælan*, Saxon.]

1. The act of diſtribution or dealing.

The perſonal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches: there is a cuſtody of them, or a power of *dole* and donative of them, or a fame of them, but no ſolid uſe to the owner. *Bacon, Eſſay 35.*

At her general *dole*
Each receives his ancient ſoul. *Cleveland.*

2. Any thing dealt out or diſtributed.

Now, my maſters, happy man be his *dole* ſay I; every man to his buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*

[illegible]
Fall on, and happy man be's *dole*. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*

3. Proviſions or money diſtributed in charity.

They had ſuch firm dependance on the day,
That Need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray;
So ſure the *doles*, ſo ready at their call,
They ſtood prepar'd to ſee the manna fall. *Dryden.*
Orients of old were hoiſted, now a poor
Diveted *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is ſoon diſpatch'd. *Dryd. Juven.*

4. Blows dealt out.

It was your preſurmiſe,
That in the *dole* of blows your ſon might drop. *Sh. H. IV.*
What if his eye-ſight, for to Iſrael's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle reſtor'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And over heaps of ſlaughter'd walk his way? *Milt. Agonift.*

5. [from *dolor*.] Grief, ſorrow, miſery.

Yonder they lie, the poor old man, their father, making ſuch pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Our ſometime ſiſter, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal ſcale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

They might hope to change
Torment with eaſe, and ſooneſt recompenſe
Dole with delight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv. l. 892.*

To DOLE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal, to diſtribute. *Locke*

DOLE *n. ſ.* Void ſpace left in old age. *D. A.*

DOLEFUL *adj.* [*dole* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful, diſmal; expreſſing grief.

She earneſtly intreated to know the cauſe thereof, that either ſhe might comfort, or accompany her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*

For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully areed ſo *doleful* lay *Spenſ. Tears of the Muſes.*

With forced face, and *doleful* whine, they only ply with fenſeleſs harangues of conſcience againſt carnal ordinances. *South's Sermons.*

Juſt then the hero caſt a *doleful* cry,
[illegible]
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief.

How oft my *doleful* ſire cry'd to me, tarry, ſon,
When firſt he ſpyed my love! *Sidney, b. i.*

3. Diſmal; impreſſing ſorrow.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; ſerveth as a moſt approved remedy againſt all *doleful* and heavy accidents, which befall men in this preſent life. *Hooker, b. v.*

From thoſe flames
No light, but rather darkneſs viſible,
Serv'd only to diſcover ſights of woe,
Regions of ſorrow! *doleful* ſhades! where peace
And reſt can never dwell! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i.*

Happy the mortal man who now at laſt
Has through theſe *doleful* vales of miſery paſt,
Who to his deſtined ſtage has carry'd on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down. *Prior.*

DOLEFULLY. *adv.* [from *doleful*.] In a doleful manner; ſorrowfully, diſmally, querulouſly.

DOLEFULNESS *n. ſ.* [from *doleful*.]

1. Sorrow, melancholy.
2. Querulouſneſs.
3. Diſmalneſs.

DOLESOME. *adj.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy, diſmal; ſorrowful, doleful.

Hell ward bending o'er the beach of fery
The *doleſome* paſſage to th' infernal ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. ii.*

DOLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *doleſome*.] In a doleſome manner.

DOLESOMENESS *n. ſ.* [from *doleſome*.] Gloom; melancholy; diſmalneſs.

DOLL. *n. ſ.*

1. A contract of Dorothy.
2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR. *n. ſ.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.

He diſburſ'd, at St. Colmeſkill iſle,
Ten thouſand *dollars* for our general uſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

DOLORIFICK. *adj.* [*doloriſicus*, Latin.] That which cauſes grief or pain.

The pain then by degrees returned, which I could attribute to nothing but the diſſipating that vapour which obſtructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free paſſage again. *Ray on the Creation.*

This, by the ſoftneſs and rarity of the fluid, is inſenſible, and not *dolorifick*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

DOLOROUS. *adj.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; diſtreſsful, woful; gloomy.

We are taught by his example, that the preſence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in minds moſt perfect, may, as clouds, overcaſt all ſeaſonable joy *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 48.*

You take me in too *dolorous* a ſenſe
When I ſpake it you for your comfort. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Through many a dark and dreary vale
They paſs'd, and many a region *dolorous*,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and ſhades of death.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. l. 618.

Talk not of ruling in this *dolorous* gloom,
Nor think vain words, the cry'd, can eaſe my doom. *Pope.*

2. Painful.

Their diſpatch is quick, and leſs *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion. *More's Antidote againſt atheiſm.*

DOLOUR *n. ſ.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief, ſorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office ſhould be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart. *Shakeſ. R. II.*

2. Lamentation, complaint.

3. Pain, pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon ſomewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death *Bacon, Eſſay 2.*

DOLPHIN. *n. ſ.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is ſuppoſed to be not the ſame fiſh.] The name of a fiſh.

His delights
Were *dolphins* ſtill, they ſhew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

You may draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and *dolphins*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

DOLT *n. ſ.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy ſtupid fellow; a blockhead, a thickſcull, a loggerhead.

Let *dolts* in haſte ſome altar ſure erect
To thoſe high powers, which duely ſit above. *Sidney, b.*

Thou haſt not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt. oh, guilt! oh, ſhame!
As ignorant as dirt! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Like men condemn'd to thunder bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*,

They neither have the hearts to ſtay,
Nor wit enough to run away. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

Wood's adult'rate copper,
Which, as he ſcatter'd, we, like *dolts*,
Miſtook at firſt for thunder-bolts. *Swift*

DO'LTISH *adj.* [from *dolt*] Stupid; mean; dull; blockiſh.

Dametas, the moſt arrant *doltiſh* clown, that ever was without the privilege of a bauble. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE *adj.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable. *Dict.*

DOMA'IN. *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, French, from *dominium*, Latin.]

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whoſe wide *domain*
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

Ocean trembles for his green *domain*. *Thomſon.*

2. Poſſeſſion, eſtate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's *domains*. *Dryden's Æn.*

DOME. *n. ſ.* [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Latin.]

1. A building; a houſe; a fabrick.

Beſt be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd
Though lightning ſtrike the *dome* again,
The man who built it ſhall be prais'd. *Prior.*

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, ſecurely reſt,
Aſſianc'd in my faith, a friendly gueſt:
Approach the *dome*, the ſocial banquet ſhare,
And then the purpoſe of thy ſoul declare. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.

DOMES'TICAL. } *adj.* [*domeſticus*, Latin.]
DOMES'TICK. }

1. Belonging to the houſe; not relating to things publick.

The neceſſities of man had at the firſt no other helps and ſupplies than *domeſtical*, ſuch as that which the prophet implyeth, ſaying, can a mother forget her child? *Hooker.*

The practical knowledge of the *domeſtick* duties is the principal glory of a woman. *Clariſſa.*

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domeſtical* celebration of the Paſſover, they divided ſupper into two courſes. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Beholding thus, O, happy as a queen!
We cry; but ſhift the gaudy, flattering ſcene,
View her at home in her *domeſtick* light,
For thither ſhe muſt come, at leaſt at night. *Granville.*

3. Inhabiting the houſe, not wild.

The faithful prudent huſband is an honeſt, tractable, and *domeſtick* animal. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 128.

4. Not foreign, inteſtine.

Domeſtical evils, for that we think we can maſter them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, 'till it be too late to recall them. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Equality of two *domeſtick* pow'rs
Breeds ſcrupulous faction. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Combine together 'gainſt the enemy,
For theſe *domeſtick* and particular broils
Are not the queſt on here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Next to the ſin of thoſe who began that rebellion, theirs muſt needs be who hindered the ſpeedy ſuppreſſing of it, by *domeſtick* diſſentions. *King Charles.*

Such they were, who might preſume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the ſtate,
Having the cheifeſt actions undergone,
Both foreign and *domeſtical* of late. *Daniel's Civil War.*

To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *domeſtick*] To make domeſtick, to withdraw from the publick. *Clariſſa.*

DOME'STICK. *n. ſ.* One kept in the ſame houſe.

A ſervant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purpoſes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the ſame roof; a *domeſtick*, and yet a ſtranger too. *South's Sermons*

[illegible] *Dict.*

DO'MINANT *adj.* [*dominant*, French, *dominans*, Latin] Predominant; preſiding, aſcendant.

To DO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the reſt.

I thus conclude my theme,
The *dominating* humour makes the dream. *Dryden*

DOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dominatio*, Latin]

1. Power, dominion.

Thou and thine uſurp
The *domination*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppreſſed boy. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

2. Tyranny; inſolent authority.

Maximinus traded with the Goths in the product of his own eſtate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjuſt *domination* of Oſdius Macrinus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. One highly exalted in power uſed of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the pow'rs therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aſpiring *dominations*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iii.*

Hear all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*

DO'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *dominate*.] Imperious, inſolent. *Dict.*

DOMINATOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] The preſiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this North-weſt part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of ſervitude, lovers of liberty, martial and courageous. *Camden's Remains.*

To DOMINE'ER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Latin.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to bluſter; to act without control.

Go to the feaſt, revel and *domineer*,
Carouſe full meaſure. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The voice of conſcience now is low and weak, chaſtiſing the paſſions, as old Eli did his luſtful *domineering* ſons. *South.*

Both would their little ends ſecure;
He ſighs for freedom, ſhe for pow'r.
His wiſhes tend abroad to roam;
And her's to *domineer* at home *Prior.*

DOMI'NICAL. *adj.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon ſerves to ſhew the epacts, and that of the ſun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations. *Holder on Time.*

DOMI'NION *n. ſ.* [*dominium*, Latin]

1. Sovereign authority, unlimited power.

They on the earth
Dominion exerciſe, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He gave us only over beaſt, fiſh, fowl,
Dominion abſolute; that right we hold
By his donation: but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton.*

Bleſt uſe of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty, whence *dominion* ſprings. *Tickell.*

2. Power; right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that, which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

3. Territory; region; ſubject; diſtrict.

The donations of biſhopricks were a flower of the crown, which the kings of England did ever retain in all their *dominions*, when the pope's uſurped authority was at the higheſt. *Davies on Ireland*

4. Predominance; aſcendant.

Objects placed foremoſt ought to be more finiſhed than thoſe caſt behind, and to have *dominion* over things confuſed and tranſient. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, viſible and inviſible, whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or powers. *Col. i. 16.*

DON. *n. ſ.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman; as, *don* Quixote.

To DON. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on; to inveſt one with.

The purple morning left her crimſon bed,
And *don'd* her robes of pure vermilion hue. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

Her helm the virgin *don'd*. *Fairfax, b. i. ſtan.* 48.

What! ſhould I *don* this robe, and trouble you? *Shakeſp.*

DO'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION *n. ſ.* [*donatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of beſtowing.

He gave us only over beaſt, fiſh, fowl
Dominion abſolute; that right we hold
By his *donation*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii.*

After *donation* there is an abſolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given, and that as to the uſe of it too, which being ſo alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money. *South's Sermons.*

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howſoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by men, yet the ſenſe thereof is ſo imprinted in their hearts, as if every one had claim for himſelf unto that which was conferred upon all. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee uſurp'd,
Other *donation* none thou can'ſt produce. *Milt. Par Reg.*

DO'NATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*donatif*, French, from *donatus*, Latin.]

1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent; a dole of money diſtributed.

The Roman emperor's cuſtom was, at certain ſolemn times, to beſtow on his ſoldiers a *donative*, which *donative* they received, wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker.*

They were entertained with publick ſhows and *donatives*, to make them more eaſily digeſt their loſt liberty *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either preſentation to the ordinary, or inſtitution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowel.*

Never did ſteeple carry double truer;
His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. *Cleveland.*

DONE. *part. paſſ.* of the verb. To do.

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,
Whereof who ſo did eat, eftſoons did know
Both good and evil. O mournful memory!
That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us all to dye.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. ii. ſtanz. 47.

DONE. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*.

Done: the wager? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.
—*Done*: but my bargain shall be this,
I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. *Cleveland*

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 133.

DO'NJON. *n. s.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *dominonum*, low Latin, according to *Menage*.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept; as in *Chaucer*.

The grete toure, that was so thicke and strong,
Which of the castle was the chief *dongeon*,
Wherein the knightes were in prison,
Was even joynant to the garden-wall,
There as this Emely had her playeing. *Knight.*

DO'NOR. *n. s.* [from *dono*, Latin.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives any thing.

Letters thick besiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* i.

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated by an ill execution of them, and perverted to purposes, which, could the *donors* themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DO'ODLE. *n. s.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*, *Fainaint*.] A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [deman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through mazes of fate,
Father of mercy and grace! thou didst not doom
So strictly, but much more to pity incline. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to shame, to death,
While proud Hippolytus shall mount his throne. *Smith.*
Justly th' impartial fates conspire,
Dooming that son to be the sire
Of such another son. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To command judicially or authoritatively

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave? *Shakespeare.*

5. To destine, to command by uncontrolable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Latian land. *Dryd. Æn.*
I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign. *Granville.*

DOOM. *n. s.* [dom, Saxon; *doem*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial sentence, judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highness' *doom* of life or death. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* apply'd,
Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best *Milton.*
And now, without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* severe. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l.* 224.

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of, but shall receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him. *Locke.*

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windsor-castle, elves within and out
Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every sacred room,
That it may stand 'till the perpetual *doom*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Condemnation.

Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou do'st evil. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Determinate or declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently used.
—Revoke that *doom* of mercy, for 'tis Clifford. *Sh. H VI*

5. The state to which one is destined

By day the web and loom,
And homely household-task, shall be her *doom*. *Dryd. Iliad.*

6. Ruin, destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*,
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome. *Pope.*

DO'OMSDAY. *n. s.* [*doom* and *day*.] The day of final and universal judgment, the last, the great day

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doomsday*. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar*

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c.* 6.

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
'Till *doomsday* wander in the shades of night
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All-souls day is my body's *doomsday*. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

DOOMSDAY BOOK. *n. s.* [*doomsday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered

The Danes also brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per aras*, which is mentioned in *doomsday-book* *Camden.*

DOOR. *n. s.* [dor, dure, Saxon; *deure*, Erse.]

1. The gate of a house, that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is used of houses and *gates* of cities, or publick buildings, except in the licence of poetry

And every *door* of free will open flew. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
In the side a *door*
Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
To the same end men several paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*
For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryd. Dufres.*

2. In familiar language, a house.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air, and another of the same kind and bigness within *doors*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm, and so go naked; whether his house be firm, and live without *doors*. *Decay of Piety.*
Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street, where he will see Parnel *Arbuth.*
Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never saw the actions of their own species, push at those who approach them with their foreheads. *Addison's Spectator, No.* 121.
The sultan entered again the peasant's house, and turned the owner out of *doors*. *Addison's Guardian, No.* 99.

3. Entrance, portal.

The tender blades of grass appear,
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year *Dry.*

4. Passage, avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience, shuts the *door* against all temptations to carnal security. *Hammond.*

5. *Out of* DOOR, *or* DOORS. No more to be found, quite gone, finally sent away

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To servile duties, thou would'st fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are *out of door*. *Dryden's Pers.*
His imaginary rule of fatherhood *is out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother *Locke.*

6. *At the* DOOR *of any one* Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault lies wholly *at my door*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

7. *Next* DOOR *to*. Approaching to; near to, bordering on.

A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot on [illegible] but *next door* to a tumult. *L'Estrange.*

DO'ORCASE. *n. s* [*door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is inclosed.

The making of frames for *doorcases*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

DO'ORKEEPER. *n. s.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house

He that hath given the following assistances to thee, desires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's house, and to be a servant to the meanest of God's servants. *Taylor's Preface.*

DO'QUET. *n. s* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this form and office, no writ of covenant for the levying any final concord in chief, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased and gotten, without an oath called an affidavit. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

DO'RMANT. *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]

1. Sleeping

He a dragon's self he be, 'tis a very peaceful one I can assure his anger *is dormant*, or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top. *Long Old Batch*

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, until it be got within his reach. *Grew's Museum*

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together *Bacon's Hen. with Spain.*

4. Concealed, not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions. *Swift*

5. Leaning, not perpendicular

Old

Old *dormant* windows muſt confeſs
Her beams their glimmering ſpectacles,
Struck with the ſplendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning-glaſs *Cleveland.*

DO[illegible]RY. [illegible]

1. A place to ſleep in. Uſed commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and thoſe that have windows on one ſide for *dormitories*. *Mort.*

Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cœmeteria*, and in Engliſh *dormitories*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DO'RMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*dormus*, to ſleep, and *mouſe*.] A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the Winter in ſleep.

Come, we all ſleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,
A little leſs than dead: more dulneſs hangs
On us than on the moon. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline*

After they have lain a little while they grow as drowſy as *dormice*, unleſs they are rouſed *Collier on Thought.*

DORN. *n. ſ.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fiſh; perhaps the ſame as the thornback.

The coaſt is ſtored both with ſhellfiſh, as ſcallops and ſheathfiſh, and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut *Carew.*

DO'RNICK. *n. ſ.* [of *Dornick* in *Flanders*, where firſt made.] A ſpecies of linen cloath uſed in Scotland for the table

To DORR. *v. a.* [*dor*, ſtupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or ſtupify with noiſe. This word I find only in *Skinner*

DORR. *n. ſ.* [ſo named probably from the noiſe which he makes.] A kind of flying inſect, remarkable for flying with a loud noiſe.

The *dorr*, or hedge-chafer's chief marks are theſe: his head is ſmall, like that of the common beetle: this and his eyes black: his ſhoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, alſo black, but juſt under the wing-ſhells ſpotted with white. His wing-ſhells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chefnut: his breaſt, eſpecially, covered with a downy hair *Grew's Muſeum*

DO'RSEL } *n. ſ.* [from *dorſum*, the back.] A pannier; a baſket
DO'RSER. } or bag, one of which hangs on either ſide a beaſt of burthen, for the reception of things of ſmall bulk

DORSI'FEROUS. } *n. ſ.* [*dorſum* and *fero*, or *pario*, Latin.]
DORSI'PAROUS. } Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is uſed of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly uſed of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

DO'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *dormiture*; *dormitura*, Lat. *dortoir*, French.] A dormitory; a place to ſleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he ſhewed us along the one ſide, for the other was but wall and window, ſeventeen cells, very neat, having partitions of cedar-wood. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

DOSE. *n. ſ.* [δόσις.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vig'rous *doſe* too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the ſtrength it brought. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In a vehement pain of the head he preſcribed the juice of the thapſia in warm water, without mentioning the [illegible]. *Arbuthnot.*

2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot.

No ſooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual *doſe* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras, p.*

3. It is often uſed of the utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow. He has his *doſe*, that is, he can carry off [illegible].

To DOSE. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.

Plants ſeldom uſed in medicine, being eſteemed poiſonous, if corrected, and exactly *doſed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. To give phyſick to any man in a ludicrous ſenſe.

DOSSIL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *doſſil*, ſomething laid upon the part.] A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a ſore

Her complaints put me upon dreſſing with ſuch medicaments as balſam, with precipitate, upon a *doſſil*. *Wiſeman.*

DOST. [the ſecond perſon of *do*.]

Why then *doſt* treat me with rebukes, inſtead
Of kind conſoling cares, and friendly ſorrow? *Addiſon's Cato.*

DOT *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *dotter*, German, *nodus auricularis*, and interpreted by him a gemme of pearl: as now no ſuch ſignification, and ſeems rather corrupted from] A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any

[illegible]

And too much dulneſs in an old man's [illegible]
Cannot the prints of outward things retain
Then doth the ſoul want work, and idle ſit,
And this we childiſhneſs and *dotage* call. *Daniel.*

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts.
Our ſenſes tell us, if we pleaſe not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Exceſſive fondneſs.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which ſo much you ſcorn. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; conſtituting her portion; compriſed in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town poſſeſt,
My people thin, my wretched country waſte?
An exil'd prince, and on a ſhaking throne,
Or riſk my patron's ſubjects, or my own? *Garth's Ovid.*

DO'TARD. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.] A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects; a man in his ſecond childhood, called in ſome provinces a *rauchild*.

Dotard, ſaid he, let be thy deep advice,
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wiſe,
Elſe never ſhould thy judgement be ſo trail. *Fairy Queen.*

The luckleſs *dotard* wants a wife,
To draw off his laſt dregs of life. *Prior.*

DOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.*

To DOTE *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or paſſion; to be delirious.

Unleſs the fear of death make me *dote*,
I ſee my ſon. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*

A ſword is upon the liars, and they ſhall *dote*: a ſword upon her mighty men, and they ſhall be diſmayed. *Jer.* l. 36.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell:
Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war. *Dryd. Æn.*

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a pariſh, ſhe is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addiſon's Spectator, N°.* 117.

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was ſtriken with great affection towards me, which ſince is grown to ſuch a *doting* love, that, 'till I was fain to get this place, ſometimes to retire in freely: I was even choked with his tediouſneſs. *Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and beſtowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* obſervance. *Shak. All Wives of Windſ.*

To DOTE *upon*. To regard with exceſſive fondneſs; to love to exceſs.

All their prayers and love
Were ſet on Hereford, whom they *doted* on,
And bleſs'd, and grac'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Becauſe thou feeſt me *dote* upon my love. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the beauties of the court beſides,
Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your perſon. *Denham.*

Mark thoſe who *dote* on arbitrary power,
And you ſhall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *D[illegible]*

Would you ſo *dote* upon your firſt deſire,
As not to entertain a nobler fire? *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

We *dote* upon this preſent world, and the enjoyments of it, and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compaſs of this life. *Burnet*

O death, all eloquent! you only prove
What duſt we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

DO'TER *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.]

1. One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years, a dotard.

What ſhould a bald fellow do with a comb, a one-eyed *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glaſs? *Burton*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and uſurping hair
Should raviſh *doters* with a falſe aſpect
And therefore is ſhe born to make black fair *Shakeſpeare*

Our *doters* upon red and white are inceſſantly perplexed, by the uncertainty both of the conſtancy of their miſtreſs's kindneſs, and of the laſting of her beauty *Ecclus.*

DO'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by exceſſive fondneſs

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid! *Dryd. Juv.*

DO'TTARD. *n. ſ.* This word ſeems to ſignify a tree knotted by cutting

For great trees, we ſee almoſt all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

DO'TTEREL. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.] The name of a bird that [illegible]

We ſee how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of *decoyers*, we ſee how the fooliſh bird playeth the ape in geſtures. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

DOUBLE. *adj.* [*double*, French; *duplex*, Latin; *dubla*, Erſe.]

1 Two of a ſort; one correſponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one againſt another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Eccluſ.* xlii. 24.

2. Twice as much; containing the ſame quantity repeated.

Great honours are great burthens; but, on whom
They are caſt with envy, he doth bear two loads.
His cares muſt ſtill be *double* to his joys,
In any dignity *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I am not ſo old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not. *Swift.*

This ſum of forty thouſand pounds is almoſt *double* to what is ſufficient. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the ſame order or parallel.

It is a curioſity alſo to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers by neglecting, and not removing, prove ſingle. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 513.

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,
With a paunch ſwoln ſo high, his *double* chin
Might reſt upon't. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

4 Twofold, of two kinds.

Thus curſed ſteel, and more accurſed gold,
Gave birth to death, and made that miſchief good,
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
By ſteel aſſaulted, and by gold betray'd *Dryden's Ovid.*

No ſtar appears to lend his friendly light,
Darkneſs and tempeſt make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

5 Two in number.

And if one power did not both ſee and hear,
Our ſights and ſounds would always *double* be. *Davies.*

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

7. Deceitful, acting two parts, one openly, the other in ſecret.

I' th' preſence
He would ſay untruths, and be ever *double*
Both in his words and meaning. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Fifty thouſand could keep rank, that were not of *double* heart. 1 *Chron.* xii. 33.

DOUBLE PLEA, *n. ſ.* [*duplex placitum*, Latin.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himſelf two ſeveral matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowel.*

DOUBLE-QUARREL, is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbiſhop of the province, againſt an inferiour ordinary, for delaying juſtice in ſome cauſe eccleſiaſtical. The effect is, that the archbiſhop directs his letters, under the authentical ſeal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admoniſh the ſaid ordinary within nine days to do the juſtice required, or otherwiſe to cite him to appear before him or his officials; and laſtly to intimate to the ſaid ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day aſſigned, he himſelf will proceed to perform the juſtice required. And this ſeems to be termed a *double quarrel*, becauſe it is moſt commonly made againſt both the judge, and him at whoſe petition juſtice is delayed. *Cowel.*

DOUBLE is much uſed in compoſition, generally for *doubly*, two ways; as *double edged*, having an edge on each ſide; or for twice the number or quantity, as *double died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING, *adj.* [*double* and *bite*.] Biting or cutting on either ſide.

But moſt their looks on the black monarch bend,
His riſing muſcles and his brawn commend,
His *double-biting* ax, and beamy ſpear,
Each aſking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned*.] Having two rows of buttons.

Others you'll ſee, when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kerſey coat,
Or *double-button'd* frieze. *Gay's Trivia.*

DOUBLE-DEALER, *n. ſ.* [*double* and *dealer*.] A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow, one who acts two parts at the ſame time; one who ſays one thing and thinks another.

Double dealers may paſs muſter for a while; but all parties with their hands of them in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

DOUBLE-DEALING, *n. ſ.* [*double* and *dealing*.] Artifice; diſſimulation; ſlow or wicked cunning.

Thou ſhalt not be the worſe for me; there's gold
—But that it would be *double-dealing*, ſir, I would you could make it another *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night*

[illegible] have joined together ſuch qualities as are by nature moſt compatible, valour with anger, meekneſs with [illegible]ce with diſſimulation: this laſt union was neceſſary for the goodneſs of Ulyſſes; for without that, his diſſimulation might have degenerated into wickedneſs and *double-dealing*. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

To DOUBLE DIE, *v. a.* [*double* and *die*.] To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal bed,
Where firſt the myſteries of our love were acted,
And *double-die* it with imperial crimſon. *Dry. and Lee's Oed.*

DOUBLE-FOUNTED, *adj.* [*double* and *fount*.] Having two ſources.

Here the *double-founted* ſtream
Jordan, true limit eaſtward. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xii.

DOUBLE-HANDED, *adj.* [*double* and *hand*.] Having two hands.

All things being *double-handed*, and having the appearances both of truth and falſhood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former. *Glanv. Scepſ.* c. 15.

DOUBLE-HEADED, *adj.* [*double* and *head*.] Having the flowers growing one to another.

The double rich ſcarlet nonſuch is a large *double-headed* flower, of the richeſt ſcarlet colour *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To DOUBLE-LOCK, *v. a.* [*double* and *lock*.] To ſhoot the lock twice; to faſten with double ſecurity.

He immediately *double-locked* his door, and ſat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders. *Tatler*, N°. 60.

DOUBLE-MINDED, *adj.* [from *double* and *mind*.] Deceitful; inſidious.

A *double-minded* man is unſtable in all his ways. *James* i. 8.

DOUBLE-SHINING, *adj.* [*double* and *ſhine*.] Shining with double luſtre.

He was
Among the reſt that there did take delight,
To ſee the ſports of *double-ſhining* day. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED, [illegible] [*double* and *tongue*.] Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing.

The deacons muſt be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre. 1 *Tim.* iii. 8.

For much ſhe fear'd the Tyrians, *double-tongued*,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To DOUBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity.

Rumour doth *double* voice, and echo
The numbers of the fear'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Pay him ſix thouſand, and deface the bond;
Double ſix thouſand, and then treble that. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our foe's too proud the weaker to aſſail,
Or *doubles*, his diſhonour if he fail. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any diſtance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any ſtop or ſtint, let us enlarge it as much as we will, is that which gives us the idea of immenſity. *Locke.*

Thus was only the value of the ſilver: there was beſides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will juſt *double* the ſum. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To contain twice the quantity

Thus reinforc'd againſt the adverſe fleet,
Still *doubling* our's, brave Rupert leads the way. *Dryden.*

3. To repeat; to add.

He ſaw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle, *doubling* blow on blow,
Like lightning flam'd their faulchions to and fro. *Dryden.*

4. To add one to another in the ſame order or parallel.

Thou ſhalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle. *Ex.* xxvi. 9.

5. To fold.

He bought her ſermons, pſalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the uſeful places. *Prior*

6. To paſs round a headland.

Preſently departing again, and ſailing along the coaſt, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Now we have the cape of Good Hope in ſight, the trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double* it. *Dryden.*

To DOUBLE, *v. n.*

1. To increaſe to twice the quantity

'Tis obſerved in particular nations, that within the ſpace of three hundred years, notwithſtanding all caſualties, the number of men *doubles*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

2. To enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play

Throw Egypt's by, and offer in the ſtead,
Offer—the crown on Berenice's head
I am reſolv'd to *double* 'till I win. *Dryden's Tyran. Love*

3. To turn back, or wind in running.

Under the line the ſun croſſeth the line, and maketh two Summers and two Winters, but in the ſkirts of the torrid zone it *doubleth* and goeth back again, and ſo maketh one long Summer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 398

So keen thy hunters, and thy ſcent ſo ſtrong,
Thy turns and *doublings* cannot ſave thee long.

4. To play tricks, to uſe ſleights.

Who knows which way ſhe points?
Doubling and turning like an hunted hare
Find out the meaning of her mind who

DO'UBLE. *n. f.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.

In all the four great years of mortality abovementioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times. *Graunt's Mortality.*

2. Strong beer, beer of twice the common strength.

Here's a pot of good *double*, neighbour drink, and fear not your man. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

3. A trick, a thift; an artifice.

DO'UBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *double*.] The ſtate of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the *doubleneſs* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Sh. Meaſ for Meaſ*

DO'UBLER. *n. f.* [from *double*.] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET. *n. f.* [from *double*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waiſtcoat, ſo called from being doubled for warmth.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hoſe, and leaves off his wit. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*

His *doublet* was of ſturdy buff,
And though not ſword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras, p. i.*

It is common enough to ſee a countryman in the *doublet* and breeches of his great grandfather. *Addiſon's Italy.*

They do but mimick ancient wits at beſt,
As apes our grandſires, in their *doublets* dreſt. *Pope's Criticiſm.*

2. Two, a pair.

Thoſe *doublets* on the ſides of his tail ſeem to add ſtrength to the muſcles which move the tail-fins. *Grew's Muſæum.*

DOUBLOON. *n. f.* [French.] A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles.

DO'UBLY. *adv.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hoſpis, on a muſe by Mars begot,
Born, Cæſar like, to write and act great deeds,
Impatient to revenge his fatal ſhot,
His right hand *doubly* to his left ſucceeds. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

Haply at night he does with horror ſhun
A widow'd daughter, or a dying ſon:
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow ſees,
And *doubly* feels his want in their increaſe. *Prior.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*douter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To queſtion, to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning ſome things, we may lawfully *doubt* and ſuſpend our judgment, inclining neither to one ſide or other; as, namely, touching the [illegible] both of man and angels. *Hooker, b. i. ſ.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live ſo, as if abſolutely there were none. *South's Sermons.*

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monſtrous folly to deride theſe things. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Can we conclude upon Luther's inſtability, becauſe in a ſingle notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had ſome *doubtings*? *Atterbury.*

2. To queſtion any event, fearing the worſt.

Doubting things go ill, often hurt more
Than to be ſure they do. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing ſenſes.

Soliman ſaid he had hitherto made war againſt divers nations, and always had the victory, wherein he *doubted* not now alſo. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

If I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you *doubt of* mine? *Dryden.*

4. To fear, to be apprehenſive.

I *doubt* there's deep reſentment in his mind,
For the late ſlight his honour ſuffer'd there. *Otway's Orph.*

If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work. *Baker on Learning.*

This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice. *Swift.*

5. To ſuſpect; to have ſuſpicion.

The king did all his courage bend
Againſt thoſe four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel's C. War.*

6. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe.

[illegible]
And hugs that yet the blaſt of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dry.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. [illegible] to think uncertain.

He from the terror of this arm ſo late
Doubted his empire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i. l. 113.*

To teach vain wits a ſcience little known,
T' admire ſuperior ſenſe, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

2. To fear; to ſuſpect.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to making entrance of ſtrangers, which at that time was [illegible] doubting novelties and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*

[illegible]
You that will be leſs fearful than diſcreet,
That love the fundamental part of ſtate,
More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer
A noble life before a long. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

[illegible]

DOUBT. *n. ſ* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; ſuſpenſe; undetermined ſtate of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been propoſed, the reſolution would have been as early as the propoſal, it could not have happened to fetch into *doubt*. *South's Sermons.*

Thoſe who have examined it, are thereby got paſt *doubt* in all the doctrines they profeſs. *Locke.*

2. Queſtion; point unſettled.

Hippocrates commends the fleſh of the wild ſow above the tame, and no *doubt* but the animal is more or leſs healthy according to the air it lives in. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

'Tis paſt a *doubt*,
All Bedlam or Parnaſſus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irreſolution.

Our *doubts* are traytors,
And make us loſe, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might win. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life ſhall hang in *doubt* before thee, and thou ſhalt fear day and night, and ſhalt have no aſſurance of thy life. *Deutr. xxviii. 66.*

5. Suſpicion, apprehenſion of ill.

I deſire to be preſent with you now, and to change my [illegible], for I ſtand in *doubt* of you. *Gal. iv. 20.*

6. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your anſwer is the ſame,
It ſo fell out, and ſo by chance it came. *Buckmore's Crentor.*

DO'UBTER. *n. ſ.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains ſcruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

DO'UBTFUL. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full*.]

1. Dubious, not fixed in opinion.

Methinks I ſhould know you, and know this man;
Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.

3. That about which there is doubt, that which is not yet determined or decided, obſcure, queſtionable, uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of doubt, for as in capital cauſes, wherein but one man's life is in queſtion, the evidence ought to be clear, ſo much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thouſands. *Bacon.*

In *doubtful* caſes, reaſon ſtill determines for the ſafer ſide; eſpecially if the caſe be not only *doubtful*, but alſo highly concerning, and the venture be a ſoul, and an eternity. *South.*

Thenietes firſt, 'tis *doubtful* whether hir'd,
Or ſo the Trojan deſtiny requir'd,
Mov'd, that the ramparts might be broken down,
To lodge the monſter fabrick in the town. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. Not ſecure, not without ſuſpicion.

Our manner is always to caſt a *doubtful* and a more ſuſpicious eye towards that, over which we know we have leaſt power. *Hooker, Dedication.*

5. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet and wavering reſolution
I come, ſtill dreading thy diſpleaſure, Samſon. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

DO'UBTFULLY. *adv.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiouſly; irreſolutely.

2. Ambiguouſly; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be conſtrued, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to diſcover the general intention. *Spenſer.*

Nor did the goddeſs *doubtfully* declare
Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

DO'UBTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *doubtful*.]

1. Dubiouſneſs; ſuſpenſe, inſtability of opinion.

[illegible] between certain truth and certain falſhood in our minds, yet there is no ſuch medium in things themſelves. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Ambiguity, uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent uſes as comprehenſive and equi[illegible] *neſs* of his expreſſions. this is expected, and therefore the anſwerer, on his ſide, makes it his play to diſtinguiſh as much as he can. *Locke.*

Moſt of his philoſophy is, in broken ſentences, delivered with much *doubtfulneſs*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

DO'UBTINGLY. *adv.* [from *doubt*.] In a doubting manner, dubiouſly.

Whatſoever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, muſt needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man repreſenteth that oftner that he feareth, than the contrary. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 945.*

DO'UBTLESS. *adj.* [from *doubt*.] Without fear, without apprehenſion of danger.

Pretty child, ſleep *doubtleſs* and ſecure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend them. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

I am *doubtleſs*, I can purge
Myſelf of many I am charg'd withal. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

DO'UBTLESS. *adv.* Without doubt; without queſtion; unqueſtionably.

Doubtleſs he would have made a noble knight *Sh. H.* VI.

All their deſires, deſerts, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to ſatisfy, but by the eſtates of ſuch as had appeared open enemies to him, and *doubtleſs* many innocent perſons ſuffered in this kind. *Hale's Com Law of England.*

Doubtleſs many men are finally loſt, who yet have no mens ſins to anſwer for, but their own *South's Sermons.*

Theſe mountains have been *doubtleſs* much higher than they are at preſent: the rains have waſhed away of the ſoil, that has left the veins of ſtones ſhooting out of them. *Woodward.*

Doubtleſs, oh gueſt! great laud and praiſe were mine,
If, after ſocial rites and gifts beſtow'd,
I ſtain'd my hoſpitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DOLCE'T. *n. ſ.* [*doucet*, French.] A cuſtard. This word I find only in *Skinner*

DO'UCKER. *n. ſ.* [from *To duck*, corrupted from *To duck.*] A bird that dips in the water

The colymbi, or *duckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers ſo ſlippery, that water cannot moiſten them. *Ray.*

DOVE. *n. ſ.* [*dufa*, old Teutonick, *taube*, *daub*, German.]

1. A wild pigeon.

So ſhews a ſnowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows ſhows. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet.*
Say, will the falcon, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, ſpare the *dove?* *Pope.*
Not half ſo ſwift the trembling *doves* can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid ſky;
Not half ſo ſwiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the ſkies he drives the trembling *doves.* *Pope.*

2. A pigeon

I have here a diſh of *doves*, that I will beſtow upon your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

DO'VECOT *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I
Flutter'd your Volſcians in Corioli,
Alone I did it. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

DO'VEHOUSE *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *houſe.*] A houſe for pigeons.

The hawk ſets up for protector, and makes havock in the *dovehouſe.* *L'Eſtrange, Fab* 20.

But ſtill the *dovehouſe* obſtinately ſtood. *Dryden.*

DO'VETAIL. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*dah*, Saxon, *deegh*, Dutch.]

1. The paſte of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.

When the gods moulded up the paſte of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of ſouls, and ſo they made Egyptians. *Dryden.*
You that from plaiſt paſte would fabricks raiſe,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praiſe,
Your knuckles try, and let your ſinews know
Their pow'r to kneed, and give the form to *dough.* *King.*

2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miſcarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the reſt;
Out of hope of all, but my ſhare of the feaſt *Shakeſpeare.*

DOUGHBA'KED. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfiniſhed; not hardened to perfection, ſoft.

For when, through raſtleſs flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men ſome harmleſſneſs we ſee,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

DO'UGHTY *adj.* [*dohtig*, Saxon; *deught*, virtue, Dutch.]

1. Brave; noble; illuſtrious, eminent. Uſed of men and things.

Such reſtleſs paſſion did all night torment
The flaunting courage of that fairy knight,
Deviſing how that *doughty* tournament,
With greateſt honour, he atchieven might. *Fairy Queen.*

2. It is now ſeldom uſed but ironically, or in burleſque.

If this *doughty* hiſtorian hath any honour or conſcience left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfleet's Diſ. of Diſc. on Rom Idol.*

She ſmil'd to ſee the *doughty* hero ſlain;
But, at her ſmile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

DO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *dough.*] Unſound, ſoft, unhardened.

Your ſon was muffled with a ſnipt taffata fellow there, whoſe villanous ſaffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* [*douſe*, but probably it is a cant word formed from the ſound.] To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To DOUSE *v. n.* To fall ſuddenly into the water

It is no jeſting, trivial matter,
To ſwing i'th' air, or *douſe* in water. *Hudibras, p.* II.

DOWAGER. *n. ſ.* [*douairiere*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointure

She ſingers my deſires,
Like to a ſtepdame or a *dowager*,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Widows have a greater intereſt in property than either maids or wives, ſo that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a freeholder to be an enemy to our conſtitution. *Addiſ. Freehold.*

2. The title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princeſs *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

DOWDY. *n. ſ.* An awkward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Dido, a *dowdy*, Cleopatra, a gipſy, Helen and Hero, hildings and harlots. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The bedlam train of lovers uſe
T' inhance the value, and the faults excuſe,
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we ſee
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity *Dryden.*

No houſewifry the *dowdy* creature knew;
To ſum up all, her tongue confeſs'd the ſhrew. *Guy's Paſt.*

DOWER. *n. ſ.* [*dotarium*, low Latin; *douaire*, French.]

1. That which the wife brings to her huſband in marriage.

His wife brought in *dower* Ceſtria's crown,
And in herſelf a greater *dower* alone. *Dryden.*
His only daughter in a ſtranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r.* *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. That which the widow poſſeſſes.

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were partly in *dower* to his mother-in-law, and partly not ſerviceable, in reſpect of the late rebellions. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. The gifts of a huſband for a wife.

Aſk me never ſo much *dowery* and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay unto me; but give me the damſel to wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

4. Endowment, gift.

What ſpreading virtue, what a ſparkling fire,
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Do'ſt thou within this dying fleſh inſpire! *Daniel.*

DO'WERED. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Portioned; ſupplied with a portion

Will you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Unfriended, new-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curſe, and ſtranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DO'WERLESS. *adj* [from *dower.*] Without a fortune; unportioned

Thy *dow'rleſs* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France. *Sh. K. Lear.*

DO'WLAS. *n. ſ.* A coarſe kind of linen.

Doulas, filthy *doulas*; I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made boulters of them. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

DOWN. *n. ſ.* [*dun*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers

Virtue is the roughеſt way;
But proves at night a bed of *down.* *Wotton.*
Leave, leave, fair bride! your ſolitary bed,
No more ſhall you return to it alone,
It nurſeth ſadneſs; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint. *Donne.*
Like tumbling on our *down*, courting the bleſſing
Of a ſhort minute's ſlumber. *Denham's Sophy.*

A tender weakly conſtitution is very much owing to the uſe of *down* beds. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that ſooths or mollifies.

Thou boſom ſoftneſs! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breaſt
To a forgetfulneſs of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

Scarce had the *down* to ſhade his cheeks begun;
One was their care, and their delight was one. *Dryden.*
I am not chang'd, I love my huſband ſtill;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the firſt *down* began to ſhade his face. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
On thy chin the ſpringing beard began
To ſpread a doubtful *down*, and promiſe man. *Prior.*

4. The ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, ſheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thiſtles, fly to and fro in the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 822.

Like ſcatter'd *down* by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid whirlwinds from his manſion thrown. *Sandys.*

DOWN. *n. ſ.* [dun, Saxon, *dune*, Erſe, a hill; but it is uſed now as derived from the adverb.] A large open plain, or vadey

On the *downs* we ſee, near Wilton fair,
A hunted hare from greedy greyhound go. *Sidney.*
Lord of much riches, which the uſe renowns;
Seven thouſand broad-tail'd ſheep graz'd on his *downs.* *Sandys.*
Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich thoſe *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought. *Milton.*
How Will-a-wiſp miſleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills, and ſinking bogs, and pathleſs *downs.* *Gay.*
To compaſs this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down.* *Pope, Epiſtle* iv.

2. A hill, a riſing ground. This ſenſe is very rare.

Hills

Hills afford pleaſant proſpects, as they muſt needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Suſſex. *Ray on the Creat.*

Down. *prep.* [dúna, Saxon.]

1. Along a deſcent; from a higher place to a lower

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A man falling *down* a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, becauſe he cannot ſtop that motion if he would. *Locke.*

2. Towards the mouth of a river

Mahomet put his chief ſubſtance unto certain boats, to be conveyed *down* the river, as purpoſing to fly. *Knolles.*

Down. *adv.*

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower ſituation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might ſtand,
Though ſtanding elſe as rocks, but *down* they fell
By thouſands. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi. l.* 593.

[illegible]
His pond'rous limbs oppreſs the trembling ground,
Blood, brains, and foam, guſh from the gaping wound *Dr.*

2. Tending towards the ground.

3. Out of ſight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy?
—The moon is *down*; I have not heard the clock,
And ſhe goes *down* at twelve. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To a total maceration

What remains of the ſubject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of freſh water, to a ſapid fat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Into diſgrace, into declining reputation

He that's out dividend o' th' crown,
We had ſo pathetically preach'd *down*;
And forc'd us, though againſt the grain,
T' have calls to teach it up again. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 2.

It has been ſtill preached up, but acted *down*, and dealt with, as the eagle in the fable did with the oyſter, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might daſh it in pieces. *South's Sermons.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himſelf *down*. *Addiſon.*

6. [Anſwering to *up*.] Here and there.

Let them wander up and *down* for meat, and grudge if they be not ſatisfied. *Pſ.* lix. 15.

Down. *inter.*

1. An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition.

Go, ſome pull down the Savoy, others to the Inns of Courts, *down* with them all. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p.* 1.

If there be ten, ſhrink not; but *down* with them. *Shakeſp.*

But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it,
Pull out th' uſurping queen. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, down to hell, and ſay I ſent thee thither *Shakeſp.*

Down. [*To go.*] To be digeſted, to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he ſhould eat. *Locke.*

I know not how abſurd this may ſeem to the maſters of demonſtration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at firſt hearing. *Locke.*

To Down. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to ſubdue, to ſuppreſs, to conquer.

The hidden beauties ſeem'd in waſt to lie,
To *down* proud hearts, that would not will ing die. *Sidney.*

Do'wncast. *adj.* [*down* and *caſt.*] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languiſhing borrowed of her eyes the *downcaſt* look of modeſty. *Sidney, b.* . .

My wily nurſe by long experience found,
And firſt diſcover'd to my ſoul its wound,
'Tis love, ſaid ſhe; and then my *downcaſt* eyes,
And guilty dumbneſs, witneſs'd my ſurpriſe. *Dryden.*

Thy *downcaſt* looks, and thy diſorder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I aſk not the ſucceſs
My cauſe has found. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Do'wnfal. *n. ſ.* [*down* and *fall.*]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or ſtate.

Why do'ſt thou ſay king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'ſt thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his *downfal*? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

We have ſeen ſome, by the ways by which they had deſigned to riſe uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfal*. *South's Sermons.*

2. A ſudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a ſilver ſtream. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

3. Deſtruction of fabricks.

Not more aghaſt the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the *downfal* in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltleſs lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Do'wnfallen. *participial adj.* [*down* and *fall.*] Ruined, undone.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* ſteep cliffs on the farther ſide. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Do'wngyred. *adj.* [*down* and *gyred.*] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his ſtockings looſe,
Ungarter'd, and *downgyred* to his ancles. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Do'wnhil. *n. ſ.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; deſcent.

Heavy the third, and ſtiff, he links apace;
And though 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the race. *Dryd.*

Do'wnhil. *adj.* Declivous, deſcending.

Do'wnlooked. *adj.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; ſullen; melancholy

Jealouſy ſuffus'd, with jaundice in her eyes,
Diſcolouring all ſhe view'd, in tawney dreſs'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fiſt. *Dryd. Fables.*

Do'wnlying *adj.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth

Do'wnright *adv.* [*down* and *right.*]

1. Straight or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's ſtain in fight,
Or mow'd overthwart, or cleft *downright*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves away,
We ſhall chide *downright*, if I longer ſtay. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Completely, without ſtopping ſhort.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in ſuch a paſſion, that ſhe fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Do'wnright. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undiſguiſed

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be miſtaken as ſpoken magiſterially. *Bacon.*

It is *downright* madneſs to ſtrike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 44.

Religion ſeems not in danger from *downright* atheiſm, ſince rational men muſt reject that for want of proof. *Rogers's Serm.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a preſent of plate. *Spectator, N°.* 266.

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artleſs.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wiſdom, than a fooliſh and affected eloquence. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

3. Unceremonious; honeſtly ſurly.

When it came to the count to ſpeak, old fact ſo ſtared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was ſtruck dumb. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

4. Plain, without palliative.

The idolatry was direct and *downright* in the people, whoſe credulity is inexcuſable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 4.

Do'wnsitting *n. ſ.* [*down* and *ſit.*] Reſt; repoſe; the act of ſitting down, or going to reſt.

Thou knoweſt my *downſitting* and mine upriſing, thou underſtandeſt my thoughts afar off. *Pſ.* cxxxix. 2.

Do'wnward } *adv.* [nunepeapd, Saxon.]
D'wnwards }

1. Towards the center

As you lift up the glaſſes the drop will aſcend ſlower and ſlower, and at length reſt, being carried *downward* by its weight, as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton's Opt.*

2. From a higher ſituation to a lower

Look *downward* on that globe, whoſe hither ſides,
With [illegible] *Loſt, b.* ii.

His are ornamental to the earth, affording pleaſant proſpects to them that took *downwards* from them upon the ſubjacent countries. *Ray on the Creation.*

What would this man? Now upward will he ſoar,
And little leſs than angel, would be more:
Now looking *downwards*, juſt as griev'd, appears
To want the ſtrength of bulls, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent.

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath ſucceeded in his houſe,
From ſon to ſon, ſome four or five deſcents. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'wnward. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the center; tending to the ground.

With *downward* force,
That drove the ſand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the ſea. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Declivous, bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern ſphere,
She lights the *downward* heaven, and riſes there. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. Depreſſed; dejected.

At the loweſt of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is atchieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying ſtill doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

Do'wny. *adj.* [from *down.*]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath
There lies a *downy* feather, which ſtirs not:

Did he ſuſpire, that light and weightleſs down

here be plants that have prickles, yet have *downy* or woolly upon their leaves; as ſtock-gilly-flowers and coltſfoot; which down or nap conſiſteth of a ſubtile ſpirit, in a ſoft ſubſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 560.

In her hand ſhe held
A bough of fartheſt fruit, that *downy* ſmil'd,
New-gather'd, and ambrofial ſmell diffus'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

2. Made of down or ſoft feathers.

A ſide breeze from weſtward waſts their ſails to ſea,
And reſts in thoſe high beds his *downy* wings. *Dryden.*
Belinda ſtill her *downy* pillow preſt,
Her guardian ſylph prolong'd the balmy reſt *Pope.*

3. Soft, tender; ſoothing.

Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* ſleep, death's counterfeit
And look on death itſelf *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, turn'd the rebellious eye
Of ſorrow with a ſoft and *downy* hand,
Sealing all breaſts in a lethean band. *Craſhaw.*

DOWER, DOWRY. } *n. ſ.* [*douaire*, French. It ought to be written *dower*.]

1. A portion given with a wife.

I could marry this wench for this *dower*. *Sidney.*
And aſk no other *dowry* but ſuch another jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
The king muſt die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in *dowry* with my love. *Dryd. Span. Fry.*
Tethys all her waves in *dowry* gives. *Dryden's Virgil*

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Then own hand
An hundred of the faithleſs foe ſhall ſlay,
And for a *dower* an hundred foreſkins pay. *Cowley's Davideis.*

3. A gift, a fortune given.

DOXOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God.

David breaks forth into theſe triumphant praiſes and *doxologies* expreſſed in the text; Bleſſed be the Lord God of Iſrael, who has kept me this day from ſhedding blood, and from avenging myſelf with my own hand. *South's Sermons.*

Little did Athanaſius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the Chriſtian church, to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God and the bleſſed virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

DOXY. *n. ſ.* A whore, a looſe wench.

When daffadils begin to pure,
With heigh! the *doxy* over the dale. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

To DOZE. *v. n.* [doſen, Saxon; *doos*, Dutch.] To ſlumber; to live in a ſtate of drouſineſs, to be half aſleep.

There was no ſleeping under his roof if he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobler waked him. *L'Eſtrange.*

It has happened to young men of the greateſt wit to waſte their ſpirits with anxiety and pain, ſo far as to *doze* upon their work with too much eagerneſs of doing well. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

How to the banks, where bards departed *doze*,
They led him ſoft, how all the bards aroſe. *Pope's Dunciad.*
Cheſſels armies *doz'd* out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To ſtupify, to dull.

He was now much decayed in his parts, and with immoderate drinking *dozed* in his underſtanding. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Two ſatyrs, on the ground,
Stretch'd at his eaſe, their ſire, Silenus, found
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his head. *Dryden.*

DOZEN. *n. ſ.* [*douzaine*, French.] The number of twelve.

We cannot lodge and board a *dozen* or fourteen gentlewomen, but it will be thought we keep a bawdyhouſe ſtraight. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

That they bear ſuch huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find, yet I have traveled a *dozen* miles together under them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a *dozen*. *Locke.*

The number of diſſenters was ſomething under a *dozen* with them. *Swift concerning the Sacramental Teſt.*

DOZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dozy*.] Sleepineſs; drouſineſs.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a *dozineſs* in his head, or a want of appetite. *Locke.*

DOZY. *adv.* [from *doze*.] Sleepy; drouſy; ſluggiſh.

The yawning youth, ſcarce half awake, delays
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head to raiſe. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

DRAB. *n. ſ.* A whore, a ſtrumpet.

Juſt I, the ſon of a dear father murder'd,
Muſt, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a curſing, like a very *drab*! *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

If your worſhip will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Jane,
Dutch deliver'd by a *drab*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Curſe be the wretch ſo venal, and ſo vain,
Paltry and proud as *drab* in Drury lane. *Pope.*

1. An old Roman.

See here theſe movers, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd *drachm* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the ſkin and fleſh.

DRAD. *adj.* [for *dread*, or the preterit of *To dread*.] Terrible; formidable, dreaded.

almoſt ſand-breach they ſhortly fetch,
Whilſt the *drad* danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*

DRAFF *n. ſ.* [apop, dirty, Saxon; *draf*, Dutch, the ſediment of ale.] Any thing thrown away; ſweepings, refuſe, lees; dregs.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals lately come from ſwinekeeping, from eating *draff* and huſks. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*

'Twere ſimple fury, ſtill thyſelf to waſte
On ſuch as have no taſte,
To offer them a ſurfeit of pure bread
Whoſe appetite is dead
No, give them grains their fill;
Huſks, *draff*, to drink and ſwill. *Ben. Johnſon*

I call'd, and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the *draff* and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with taſte not had ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 630.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin, or the *draff* of ſervile food
Conſume me. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

As Muley-Zeydan were not worth their care,
And younger brothers but the *draff* of nature. *Dryden.*

DRAFFY. *adj.* [from *draff*.] Worthleſs; dreggy.

DRAFT *adj.* [corrupt for *draught*.]

Ulyſſes and old Neſtor yoke you like *draft* oxen, and make you plough up the war *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To DRAG *v. a.* [dragan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force, to draw heavily along.

Such his aſpect, when, foil'd with bloody duſt,
Dragg'd by the cords which thro' his feet were thruſt. *Death.*

2. To draw any thing burtheniome; any thing from which one cannot diſengage one's ſelf.

'Tis long ſince I, for my celeſtial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have *dragg'd* a living life. *Dryden.*
Can I, who lov'd ſo well,
To part with all my bliſs to ſave my lover?
Oh! can I *drag* a wretched life without him? *Smith.*
While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be ſilent, and this chanting to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag* it as long as I am able. *Swift.*

3. To draw contemptuouſly along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.

They ſhall ſurprize
The ſerpent, prince of air, and *drag* in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. *Milton.*
To fall, that's juſtice;
But then, to *drag* him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wiſh. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*
He triumphs in St. Auſtin's opinion; and is not only con-
of me *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.

The conſtable was no ſooner eſpied but he was reproached with diſdainful words, beaten and *dragged* in ſo barbarous a manner, that he hardly eſcaped with his life. *Clarendon.*

To pull roughly and forcibly.

In my fatal cauſe your ſword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes *dragg'd* you down *Dryden.*

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

From hence are heard the groans of ghoſts, the pains
Of ſounding lathes, and of *dragging* chains. *Dryden*
A door is ſaid to *drag*, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its ſweep upon the floor *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

DRAG *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

Caſting nets were ſpread in ſhallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. *Dryden.*

The creatures are but inſtruments in God's hand: the turning our acknowledgments to them is juſt the ſame abſurdity with theirs who burnt incenſe to the *drag*, and ſacrificed to the net. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. An inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.

You may in the morning find it near to ſome fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag* hook, or otherwiſe. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

The *drag* is made ſomewhat like a low car, it is uſed for the

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the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men. *Mason's Math. Exer.*

DRA'GNET. *n. f.* [*drag* and *net*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water

Dragnets were made to fish within the deep,
And castingnets did rivers bottoms sweep *May's Virgil.*

Some fishermen, that had been out a whole day with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, that came home very heavy, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last. *L'Estrange, Fable* 112

One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a *dragnet*, great and small. *Dryden.*

Whatsoever old time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shellfish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straws, leaves [illegible] these are the ancients, these are the fathers *Watts's Improvem.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. a* [from *drag*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll see a *draggled* damsel, here and there.
From Billingsgate her filthy traffick bear *Gay's Trivia.*

He wore the same gown five years, without *draggling* or tearing *Swift.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground

His *dragging* tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt. *Hudibras, p. 1 cant* 1.

DRAGON. *n. f.* [*draco*, Latin, *dragon*, French.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle age.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shak. Coriolan.*

Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

And you, ye *dragons!* of the scaly race,
Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;
In other nations harmless are you found,
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd. *Rowe.*

On spiry volumes there a *dragon* rides,
Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides. *Pope.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the North pole.

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*draconcellus*, Latin] A plant.

The leaves are like those of arum, but divided into many parts: the stalk is spotted; but, in other respects, it agrees with the arum. *Miller.*

DRAGONET. *n. f.* [from *dragon*] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many *dragonets*, his fruitful seed. *Fairy Queen, b.* 1

DRAGONFLY. *n. f.* [*dragon* and *fly.*] A fierce stinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured, and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies* may have likewise some corrosive quality. *Bacon's Natural History, N°* 742.

DRA'GONISH. *adj.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

Sometime we see a cloud that's *dragonish*,
A vapour sometime like a bear or lion. *Shak. Ant and Cleop.*

DRAGONLIKE. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like*] Furious, fiery

He frights the *dragonlike*, and does achieve as soon
As draw his sword. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

DRAGONSBLOOD. *n. f.* [*dragon* and *blood*] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragonsblood is a resin, so oddly named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. It is moderately heavy, friable, and dusky red, but of a bright scarlet, when powdered: it has little smell, and is of a resinous and astringent taste. One sort is very compact: another sort less compact, and less pure, is called common *dragonsblood*. A third sort is tough and viscous, and of a blood colour, and in keeping it [illegible] like the first sort. Four vegetables afford *dragonsblood*: a tall tree in the Canaries: the *sanguis draconis* exsudates from the cracks of the bark in the great heats. Another grows to six or eight feet high in the island of Java, where the resin is extracted from the fruit, about the size of a hazelnut, by boiling. A third is a tall tree in New Spain, and a true *sanguis draconis* flows from the trunk. The fourth [illegible] branches yield a resinous juice, which seems to be our finest sort of *dragonsblood*. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Take *dragonsblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aqua vitæ*, and strain them together. *Peacham.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *n. f.* A plant.

It hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip, which is crested, and its under lip, which is divided into three segments, end in chaps or jaws, and have the representation of a dragon's head. *Miller.*

[illegible]REE. *n. f.* See PALMTREE, of which it is a

This tree is common in the Madeira and Canary islands, where they grow to a considerable size; and from it is supposed that the dragonsblood is obtained. *Miller.*

DRAGOON. *n. f.* [from *dragon*, German, to carry] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of *dragoons* suffered much in the late action. *Tatler*, N°. 55.

To DRAGOON. *v. a* [from the noun] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politicks I hear you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French,
Deny to have your free-born foe
Dragoon'd into a wooden shoe. *Id.*

To DRAIN *v. a.* [*tarir*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 2.

The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed mole. *Bacon.*

In times of dearth it *drains* much corn of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers*

While a foreign war devoured our strength, and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home. *Atterb.*

The last emperor *drained* the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. *Swift.*

2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Filled the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roscommon.*

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*. *Dryden.*

While cruel Nero only *drains*
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage? *Prior.*

Had the world lasted from all eternity, these comets must have been *drained* of all their fluids. *Clayne's Phil. Prin.*

3. To make quite dry

When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not *drain* them. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

DRAIN *n. f.* [from the verb] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn, a water course; a sink

If your *drain* be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, fling in stones and brickbats, and cover them with wood, flags, and turf. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*,
What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*

DRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the *drake*, who will suck them if he finds them *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [from *draco*, dragon, French.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

DRAM. *n. f.* [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same depth in the water as aforesaid.

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense,
A *dram* of sweet is worth a pound of sour. *Fairy Queen.*

No *dram* of judgment with thy force is found,
Thy body is of profit, and my mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,
But with a lingering *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, reckoneth your character. *Swift.*

4. Spirits; distilled liquors.

A second fee, by mother manners known,
And modest as the maid that sips alone,
From the strong fate of *dram* if thou get free,
Another Durfy, Ward shall sing in thee *Pope's Dunciad.*

To DRAM *v. n.* [from the noun] In low language, to drink drams, to drink distilled spirits

DRAMA. *n. f.* [Greek] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; furnishing mankind also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Eschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles *Dennis's Ess. Dram. Poet.*

DRAMA'TICAL } *adj.* [from *drama.*] Represented by action;
DRAMA'TICK } not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that in the great *dramatick* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dramatick.*] Representatively, by representation.

Ignorance and errors are severaly reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

DRA'MATIST *n. f.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and order of the composition. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink.*]

To DRAPE *v. n.* [*drap*, French, *drapus*, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was a rare thing to set prices by statute, and this act did not prescribe prices, but limited them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To jeer, or satyrize. [*draper*, French.] It is used in this sense by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER. *n. f.* [from *drape.*] One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

The *draper* and mercer may measure her as they please. *Howel's England's Tears*

DRA'PERY. *n. f.* [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth.

He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish *drapery*. *Swift.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The bulls and frogs had served the lord Strut with *drapery* ware for many years. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

3. The dress of a picture, or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Pope.*

DRAPET. *n. f.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* festival,
Against the viands should be ministred. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

DRA'STICK. *adj.* [δραστικος.] Powerful, vigorous, efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as jalap, scammony, and the stronger purges. *Quincy.*

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive.*]

He *drave* them beyond Amon's flood,
And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Cowl.*
The foe rush'd furious as he pants for breath,
And through his navel *drave* the pointed death. *Pope's Iliad*

DRAUGH. *n. f.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuse; swill. See DRAFF.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:
'Tis old, but true, still swine eat all the *draugh*. *Shakesp.*

DRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from *draw.*]

1. The act of drinking.

Fill high the goblets with a sparkling flood,
And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god. *Dryden.*

They flung up one of their hogsheads, and I drank it off at a *draught*, which I might well do; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink, and he might, have continued longer, if, by distempering his brain with too much study, he had not had some inclination to take a small *draught*. *Boyle*

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a *draught* every morning of spring-water, with a handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and diseases. *South's Sermons.*

Long *draughts* of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave,
He reels, and, failing, fills the spacious cave. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.

Were it a *draught* for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton*
Number'd ills, that lie unseen
In the pernicious *draught* the word obscene,
Or harsh, which, once claim'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable; the too prompt reply *Prior.*
Delicious wines th'attending herald brought,
The gold gave lustre to the purple *draught*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. *Temple.*

The most occasion that farmers have, is for *draught* horses. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew whate'er her soul design'd,
And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch.

A good inclination is but the first rude *draught* of virtue, but the finishing strokes are from the will. *South's Sermons.*

I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught*. *L'Estrange, Fable* 109.

11. The act of shooting with the bow.

Godfrey of Boulion, the glorious general, at one *draught* of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three heathen birds called alerions. *Camden's Rem.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you, and to watch advantages upon him, as he doth upon you. *Spenser's Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would soften the number of those, that might otherwise be employed. *Addison.*

14. A sink, a drain.

Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*. *Mat.* xv. 17.

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any *draught* would strike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRAUGHTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*draught* and *house.*] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draughthouse*. 2 *Kings* x. 27.

To DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn.* [dragan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will *draw* it into the river. 2 *Sa.* xvii. 13.

2. To pull forcibly, to pluck.

He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly. *Judg.* iii. 22.

The arrow is now *drawn* to the head. *Atterbury.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment-seats? *Ja.* ii. 6.

4. To raise out of a deep place.

They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jer.* xxxviii. 13.

Draw the water for the siege. *Nah.* iii. 14.

5. To suck.

He hath *drawn* thee dry. *Ezekiel* xxiii. 7.

There was no war, no dearth, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to *draw* less. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Harvey on Tumours.*

6. To attract; to call towards itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt. *Bacon.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, *draws* eyes, that would not have looked towards it, if it had shined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many towards him. *Clarendon.*

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Lansdown.*

7. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whither,
From where I first *drew* air, and first beheld
This happy light. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l.* 284.

While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to death,
I *draw* the sultry air, and gasp for breath,
You taste the cooling breeze. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Why *draw* we Marseille's good bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death! *Pope.*

8. To take from any thing containing.

They *drew* out the staves of the ark. 2 *Chron.* v. 2.

9. To take from a cask.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

10. To pull a sword from the sheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And *draw* no swords but what are sanctify'd. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

I will

I will *draw* my ſword, my hand ſhall deſtroy them. *Ex.* xv.
He proceeded ſo far in his inſolence as to *draw* out his ſword, with an intent to kill him. *Dryden's Conq. of Granada.*
In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
And on my fatal cauſe your ſword was *drawn*,
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*

11. To let out any liquid.
Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*
I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

12. To take bread out of the oven.
The baker puts boards into ovens after the batch is *drawn*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

13. To uncloſe or ſhut back curtains.
Go, *draw* aſide the curtains, and diſcover
The ſev'ral caſkets to this noble prince. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
Andromache, and with prolonging heart he came,
And *drew* the curtains, and expos'd the dame
To cheriſhing light. *Dryden's Sigiſm. and Guiſcar.*
Shouts, cries, and groans firſt pierce my ears, and then
A flaſh of lightning *draws* the guilty ſcene,
And ſhows new arms, and wounds, and dying men. *Dryden.*

14. To cloſe or ſpread curtains.
Philoclea earneſtly again intreated Pamela to open her grief, who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blabbing, was ready to ſpeak. *Sidney, b. ii.*

15. To extract
Spirits, by diſtillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which ſhall flame and conſume of themſelves. *Cheyne.*

16. To procure as an agent cauſe.
When he finds the hardſhip of ſlavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by reſiſting his maſter, to *draw* on himſelf death. *Locke*

17. To produce or bring as an efficient cauſe.
Have they invented tones to wind
The women, and make them *draw* in
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Humours, p. 1. cant.*
Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the bleſſings it will *draw* down upon us. *Tillotſon.*
Our voluntary actions are the precedent cauſes of good and evil, which they *draw* after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*
What would a man value acres of excellent land, ready cultivated, and well ſtocked too with cattle, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world to *draw* money to him, by the ſale of the product of the iſland. *Locke.*
Thoſe elucidations have given riſe or increaſe to his doubts, and *drawn* obſcurity upon places of ſcripture. *Locke.*
His ſword ne'er fell but on the guilty head,
Oppreſſion, tyranny, and pow'r uſurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em. *Addiſ. Cato.*

18. To convey ſecretly
[illegible] in wait *draw* themſelves along. *Judg* xx. 37
In proceſs of time, and as their people increaſed, they *drew* themſelves more weſterly towards the Red ſea.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

19. To protract; to lengthen.
Do you note
How much her grace is alter'd on the ſudden?
How long her face is *drawn*? how pale ſhe looks,
And of an earthly cold? Obſerve her eyes! *Shak. H. VIII*
If we ſhall meet again with more delight,
Then *draw* my life in length; let me ſuſtain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worſt of pain. *Dryden's Æn.*
In ſome ſimple men *drawn* their companions into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

20. To utter lingeringly
The brand and the [illegible],
Or *drew*, or ſeem'd to *draw*, a dying groan. *Dryd. Fables*

21. To repreſent by picture, or in fancy
I do arm myſelf
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideouſly on me,
Than I have *drawn* it in my fantaſy. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to ſuch peruſal of my face,
As he would *draw* it *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Draw the whole world expecting who ſhould reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. *Waller.*
From the ſoft allarms of love
Poets and painters never are ſecure
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's paſſions move,
Or thou *draw* beauty, and not feel its pow'r? *Prior.*

22. To form a repreſentation
The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occaſion, he ſaid, Titian deſerves to be ſerved by Cæſar *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

23. To derive; to have from ſome original cauſe or donor
Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to ſervile ſhame; 4
Who from conſent and cuſtom *draw*
The ſame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden*
Several writs entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of ſciences. *Temple.*

24. To deduce as from poſtulates
From the events and revolutions of theſe governments are *drawn* the uſual inſtruction of princes and ſtateſmen. *Temple.*

25. To imply, to produce as a conſequential inference.
What ſhews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the concluſion, or propoſition inferred. *Locke.*

26. To allure; to entice.
I'll raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As, by the ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall *draw* him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
We have *drawn* them from the city. *Joſ.* v. c.
Draw me not away with the wicked. *Pſ.* xxviii. 3.
Having the art, by empty promiſes and threats, to *draw* others to his purpoſe. *Hayward.*
The Spaniards, that were in the town, had ſo good memories of their loſſes in their former failures, as the confidence of an army, which came for their deliverance, could not *draw* them forth again. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

27. To lead as a motive.
[illegible]
My purpoſes do *draw* me much about *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*
Æneas wond'ring ſtood, then aſk'd the cauſe
Which to the ſtream the crowding people *drew*. *Dryden.*

28. To perſuade to follow.
The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, ſtones, and floods;
Since nought ſo ſtockiſh, hard, and full of rage,
But muſick, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shakeſp.*

29. To induce, to perſuade
The Engliſh lords, to ſtrengthen their parties, did ally themſelves with the Iriſh, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be foſtered by them. *Davies.*
Their beauty or unbecomingneſs are of more force to *draw* or deter their imitation than diſcourſes. *Locke.*

30. To win; to gain a metaphor from cards.
This ſeems a fair deſerving, and muſt *draw* me
That which my father loſes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

31. To receive; to take up.
For thy three thouſand ducats here is ſix.
—If every ducat in ſix thouſand ducats
Were in ſix parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond. *Shakeſp.*

32. To extort, to force.
So ſad an object, and ſo well expreſs'd,
Drew ſighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breaſt. *Dryd.*
Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated bleſſings,
Which you *drew* from him in your laſt farewel? *Add. Cato.*

33. To wreſt, to diſtort.
I wiſh that both you and others would ceaſe from [illegible] the Scriptures to your fantaſies and affections. *Whitgifte.*

34. To compoſe, to form in writing
In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, ſuch as our play wants. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*
Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Venice.*
The report is not unartfully *drawn*, in the ſpirit of a pleader, who can hide the moſt plauſible topicks. *Swift.*
Shall Ward *draw* contracts with a ſtateſman's ſkill? *Pope.*

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.
Go, waſh thy face, and *draw* thy action: come, thou muſt not be in this humour with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

36. To exſcerate, to emboweł
In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their ſlimy ſubſtance wipe. *King's Cook.*

37. *To* DRAW *in.* To apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion or violence.
A diſpute, where every little ſtraw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn in* any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with oſtentation. *Locke.*

38. *To* DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull back.
Now, ſporting muſe, *draw in* the flowing reins,
Leave the clear ſtreams awhile for ſunny plains. *Gay.*

39. *To* DRAW *in.* To inveigle, to induce.
It was the proſtitute faith of thoſe thiefs miſcreants that *drew* them *in*, and deceived them. *South's Sermons*

40. *To* DRAW *off.* To extract by diſtillation.
Authors, who have thus *drawn off* the ſpirits of their thoughts, ſhould be ſtill for ſome time, 'till their minds have gathered freſh ſtrength, and by reading, reflection, and converſation, laid in a new ſtock of elegancies, ſentiments, and images of nature. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

41. To draw out by a vent
Stop your veſſel, and have a little vent-hole ſtopped with a ſpil, which never allow to be pulled out 'till you *draw off* a great quantity *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

42. *To* DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abſtract.

It *draws* mens minds *off* from the bitterneſs of party *Addiſ*

41. *To* DRAW *on.* To occaſion, to invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *draws on*, or his practices procured, he levied a ſubſidy. *Hayward.*

44. *To* DRAW *on.* To cauſe, to bring by degrees.

The examination of the ſubtile matter would *draw on* the conſideration of the nice controverſies that perplex philoſophers. *Boyle on Fluids.*

45. *To* DRAW *over.* To raiſe in a ſtill.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it eſſential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck. *Boyle on Colours.*

46. *To* DRAW *over.* To perſuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his intereſts by money, others *drawn over* by fear. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

One of differing ſentiments would have *drawn* Luther *over* to his party *Atterbury.*

47. *To* DRAW *out.* To protract, to lengthen.

He muſt not only die the death,
But thy unkindneſs ſhall his death *draw out*
To ling'ring ſufferance. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Heſiod has diſpatched in half a one. *Addiſ.*

48. *To* DRAW *out.* To extract; to pump out by inſinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, ſaid ſhe, I have often wondered how ſuch excellencies could be. *Sidney.*

49. *To* DRAW *out.* To call to action, to detach for ſervice, to range.

Draw out a fit, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will ſell their death. *Dryden.*

Th' Arcadian king
And Trojan youth the ſame oblations bring:
Next of his men, and ſhips, he makes review,
Draws out the beſt and ableſt of the crew *Dryden's Æn.*

50. To range in battle.

Let him deſire his ſuperior officer, that the next time he is *drawn out* the challenger may be poſted near him. *Collier.*

51. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in order of battle.

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, ſeeing there was no enemy left on that ſide, *drew up* in a large field oppoſite to the bridge. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

So Muley-Zeydan found us
Drawn up in battle to receive the charge. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

52. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in writing; to contrive.

To make a ſketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, as, in the language of poets, to *draw up* the ſcenary of a play *Dry.*

A paper might be *drawn up*, and ſigned by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*

To DRAW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. *Deut.* xxi. 3.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May *draw* with you. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To act as a weight.

They ſhould keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To contract; to ſhrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itſelf, by mixture of aſhes, or duſt, will ſhrink or *draw* into leſs room. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°.* 34.

4. To advance; to move; to make progreſſion.

Draw ye near him all the chief of the people. *1 Sa.* xiv.

He ended; and th' archangel ſoon *drew* nigh,
Not in his ſhape celeſtial, but as man
Clad to meet man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 238.

Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to ſet themſelves upon the wing, taking every occaſion of *drawing* upward to the ſun. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Now nearer to the Stygian lake they *drew*,
Whom from the ſhore the ſurly boatman ſaw,
Obſerv'd their paſſage through the ſhady wood,
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood *Dryden.*

And now I faint with grief, my fate *draws on*,
In all the pride of blooming youth I die. *Addiſon's Cato.*

5. To draw a ſword.

For his ſake
Did I expoſe myſelf, pure, for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beſet. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

6. To practiſe the act of delineation.

So much inſight into perſpective, and ſkill in *drawing*, as will enable him to repreſent tolerably on paper any thing he ſees, ſhould be got. *Locke.*

7. To take a card out of the pack, to take a lot.

He has *drawn* a black, and ſmiles. *Dryden.*

8. To make a force run by attraction.

9. To retire; to retreat a little.

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots *drew* a little back to a more convenient poſt for their reſidence. *Clarendon, b.* x.

10. *To* DRAW *off.* To retire, to retreat.

When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Collier.*

11. *To* DRAW *on.* To advance; to approach.

The fatal day *draws on*, when I muſt fall. *I*

12. *To* DRAW *up.* To form troops into regular order.

DRAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRAWBACK. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *back.*] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reaſon.

In poundage and *drawbacks* I loſe half my rent,
Whatever they give me, I muſt be content. *Swift.*

DRAWBRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure.

Half the buildings were raiſed on the continent, and the other half on an iſland, connected together by a *drawbridge*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

DRAWER. *n. ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water *Deute.* xxix. 11.

2. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk.

To drive away the time 'till Falſtaff comes, I pray thee do thou ſtand in ſome bye room, while I queſtion my puny *drawer* to what end he gave me the ſugar. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and freſh glaſſes;
Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues muſt be tied. *Ben. Johnſon's Tavern Academy.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the *drawers* abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler*, N°. 61.

3. That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we ſay beauty is attractive, becauſe phyſicians obſerve that fire is a great *drawer*. *Swift.*

4. A box in a caſe, out of which it is drawn at pleaſure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whoſe faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehenſion, as a worm, that up on one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the ſenſes or underſtanding of a man. *Locke.*

We will ſuppoſe the China diſhes taken off, and a *drawer* of medals ſupplying their room. *Addiſon on Medals.*

5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dreſs.

The Mateſe harden the bodies of their children, and reconcile them to the heat, by making them go ſtark naked, but ſhirt or *drawers*, 'till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

DRAWING. *n. ſ.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; repreſentation.

They random *drawings* from your ſheets ſhall take,
And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

DRAWINGROOM. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *room.*]

1. The room in which company aſſembles at court.

What you heard of the words ſpoken of you in the *drawing-room* was not true; the ſayings of princes are generally as ill related as the ſayings of wits. *Pope.*

2. The company aſſembled there.

DRAWN. [part. paſſ. from *draw.*]

An army was *drawn* together of neat ſix thouſand horſe. *Cl.*

So lofty was the pitch a Parthian bow,
With vigour *drawn*, muſt put the ſhaft below *Dryd. Fab.*

1. Equal, where each party takes his own ſtake.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every Britiſh heart muſt tremble. *Addiſon.*

2. With a ſword drawn.

What, art thou *drawn* among theſe heartleſs hinds?

3. Open, put aſide, or unbuckled.

A curtain *drawn*, preſented to our view
A town beſieg'd. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

4. Eviſcerated.

There's no more faith in thee than in a ſtoned prune; no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox. *Shakeſp.*

5. Induced as from ſome motive.

The Iriſh will better be *drawn* to the Engliſh, than the Engliſh to the Iriſh government. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As this friendſhip was *drawn* together by fear on both ſides, ſo it was not like to be more durable than was the fear *Bacon.*

DRAWWELL. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The firſt convent, tending to a watch, was a *drawwell*: the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could eaſily pull up. *Grew.*

To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw.*] To utter any thing in a ſlow driveling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on *Pope's Dunciad.*

DRAY. } *n. ſ.* [*opaxa*, Saxon.] The car on which beer
DRAYCART } is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *dray-cart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addiſ.*

When *dray* is bound high, then never croſs behind,
Where bubbling yeſt is blown by guſts of wind *Gay's Trivia.*

DRAYHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*dray* and *horſe.*] A horſe which draws a dray.

This truth is illuſtrated by a diſcourſe on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorſe*. *Tatler*, N°

DRA'YMAN. *n. f.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray or cart

A brace of *draymen* bid God ſpeed him well,
And had the tribute of his ſupple knee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Have not coblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern? *South's Sermons.*

DRA'YPLOUGH. *n. f.* [*dray* and *plough*] A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the beſt plough in Winter for miry ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRAZEL. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *draſſel*, the ſcum or droſs of human nature, or from *draſtieſſe*, French, a whore.] A low, mean, worthleſs wretch.

As the devil uſes witches,
To be their cully for a ſpace,
That, when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vaſſals. *Hudibras*, p. iii. *cant* 1.

DREAD. *n. f.* [ɒpæd, Saxon.]

1. Fear, terrour, affright.

Think'ſt thou that duty ſhall have *dread* to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainneſs honour
Is bound, when majeſty to folly falls. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

But was ever any wicked man free from the ſtings of a guilty conſcience, from the ſecret *dread* of divine diſpleaſure, and of the vengeance of another world? *Tillotſon, Serm.* 4.

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of evil, he has armed his laws with the terrour of eternal miſery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, ſhall be upon every beaſt of the earth *Gen.* ix. 2.

3. The perſon or thing feared, the cauſe of fear.

To thee, of all our good the ſacred ſpring,
To thee, our deareſt *dread*; to thee, our ſofter king *Prior.*

DREAD. *adj* [ɒpæd, Saxon.]

1. Terrour; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the ſentence of *dread* baniſhment
On yond proud man, ſhould take it off again
With words of ſooth! *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

It cannot be, but thou haſt murther'd him:
So ſhould a murtherer look, ſo *dread*, ſo grim.
To be expoſ'd againſt the warring winds?
To ſtand againſt the deep *dread* bolted thunder. *Shakeſp.*

Amaze
Be ſure, and terrour, ſeiz'd the rebel hoſt,
When, coming towards them, ſo *dread* they ſaw
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

2. Awful, venerable in the higheſt degree.

Thou, attended gloriouſly from heav'n,
Shalt in the ſky appear, and from thee ſend
The ſummoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. . l. 323.

From this deſcent
Celeſtial virtues riſing, will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall. *Milton.*

3. This ſeems to be the meaning of that controverted phraſe *dread majeſty*. Some of the old acts of parliament are ſaid in the preface to be *metuendiſſimi regis*, our *dread* ſovereign's.

To DREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun] To fear in an exceſſive degree.

You may deſpiſe that which terrifies others, and which at all, even thoſe who moſt *dread* it, muſt in a little time encounter. *Wake.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut.* . 8.

DRE'ADER. *n. f.* [from *dread.*] One that lives in fear.

I have ſuſpended much of my pity towards the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift*

DRE'ADFUL. *n. f.* [*dread* and *full.*] Terrible, frightful, formidable

Thy love, full arm'd with fate,
Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Granville.*

DRE'ADFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribleneſs, frightfulneſs.

It may juſtly ſerve for matter of extreme terrour to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulneſs* of the day in which they ſhall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DREADFULLY. *adv.* [from *dreadful*] Terribly, frightfully.

Not ſharp revenge, nor hell itſelf can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuſe,
Condemns the wretch, and ſtill the charge renews. *Dryden.*

DRE'ADLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dreadleſs.*] Fearleſneſs, intrepidity, undauntedneſs.

Zelmane, to whom danger then was a cauſe of *dreadleſneſs*, all the compoſition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with ſwiftneſs of deſire croſſed him. *Sidney*

DRE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *dread.*] Fearleſs; unaffrighted, intrepid, unſhaken; undaunted, free from terrour.

Dreadleſs, ſaid he, that ſhall I ſoon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou had'ſt done great tort
Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen, b. v. cant.* 5. *ſtan.* 27.

All night the *dreadleſs* angel, unpurſu'd,
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way *Milton.*

DREAM. *n. f.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word is derived by *Merit Caſaubon*, with more ingenuity than truth, from δρᾶμα τοῦ βίου, *the comedy of life*; dreams being, as plays are, a repreſentation of ſomething which does not really happen. This conceit *Junius* has enlarged by quoting an epigram.

Δαιὴ was, ὁ βίος ἐς πανηγυρις ἐμπάλιν ἔστιν,
[illegible]

1. A phantaſm of ſleep; the thoughts of a ſleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and ſleep
In the affliction of theſe terrible *dreams*
That ſhake us nightly. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread,
Or, ſhipwreck'd, labour to ſome diſtant ſhore. *Dryden.*

Glorious *dreams* ſtand ready to reſtore
The pleaſing ſhapes of all you ſaw before. *Dryden.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundleſs ſuſpicion.

Let him [illegible]
A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry [illegible],
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, diſlike,
He may enguard his dotage, *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To DREAM. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt* [from the noun.]

1. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilſt the outward ſenſes are ſtopped, ſo that they receive not outward objects with their uſual quickneſs, or the mind; not ſuggeſted by any external objects, or known occaſion, nor under the rule or conduct of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

I have long *dream'd* of ſuch a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do deſpiſe my dream. *Shakeſ. H. IV.*

I have ridiculouſly ſince
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyſelf and me:
We have been down together in my ſleep,
Unbuckling helms, fiſting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundleſs plain. *Tatler*, N°. 81.

2. To think; to imagine.

Theſe boys know little they are ſons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought that firſt orb more than a tranſient cruſt. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,
'Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the ſnare. *Dryden.*

3. To think.

They *dream* on in a conſtant courſe of reading, but not digeſting. *Locke.*

I began to *dream* of nothing leſs than the immortality of my work. *Smith.*

3. To be ſluggiſh; to idle.

Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a noble day? *Dryd. All for Love.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To ſee in a dream.

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolomey. *Dryden.*

At length in ſleep their bodies they compoſe,
And *dreamt* the future fight, and early roſe *Dryden's Fab.*

DRE'AMER. *n. f.* [from *dream.*]

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his ſleep.

The viſion fled, and vaniſh'd from his ſight;
The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fright. *Dryden.*

If our *dreamer* pleaſes to try whether the glowing heat of a glaſs furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowſy man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man, a viſionary

Sometime he angers me,
With telling of the moldwarp, and the ant,
Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

3. A mope; a man loſt in wild imagination; a *reveur.*

The man of ſenſe his meat devours,
But only ſmells the peel and flow'rs;
And he muſt be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the ſtreamer *p*

4. A ſluggard; an idler

DRE'AMLESS. *adj.* [from *dream.*] Without dreams.

The ſavages of mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to be both nameleſs and *dreamleſs*. *Camden's Remains.*

DREAR. *adj.* [ɒpeoꝛig, Saxon, dreary.] Mournful; diſmal; melancholy.

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying ſound
Affrights the flamens at their ſervice quaint. *Milton.*

DRE'ARIHEAD. *n. f.* [from *dreary*] Horrour, diſmalneſs: a word now no longer in uſe.

That ſhortly from the ſhape of womanhed,
Such as ſhe was when Pallas ſhe attempted,

She grew to hideous shape of *dreerihead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Spenser*

DREARIMENT *n. f.* [*To dree*, *dreary*.]
1. Sorrow; dismalness, melancholy.
I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreariment*. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*
2. Horrour, dread; terrour. This word is now obsolete.
A mighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly food,
Inroll'd in flames and smould'ring *dreariment*. *Fairy Queen.*

DREARY. *adj.* [ɒpeopig, Saxon.]
1. Sorrowful, distressful.
The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, so horrid and so foul. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Gloomy, dismal, horrid.
Obscure they went through *dreary* shades, that led
Along the vast dominions of the dead. *Dryden, Æn. 6.*
Towns, forests, herds and men promiscuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the *dreary* ground. *Prior.*

DREDGE *n. f.* [*To stretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to delay; perhaps a net so often stopped may be called from this.] A kind of net.
For oysters, besides gathering by hand, at a great ebb, they [illegible], which is a sack strong set, extented to three spids of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom of the water. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.
The oysters *dredged* in the Lyne, find a welcome acceptance. *Carew.*

DREDGER. *n. f.* [from *dredge*.] One who fishes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from *dreggy*.] Fulness of dregs or lees; foulness, muddiness, feculence.

DRE'GGISH *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Foul with lees, feculent.
To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DRE'GGY. *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; muddy; feculent.
These num'rous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream;
But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit,
To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit. *Blackm. Creat.*
Ripe grapes, being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be squeezed out. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *n. f.* [ɒpeꝛten, Saxon; *dreggiar*, Islandick.]
1. The sediment of liquors, the lees; the grounds, the feculence.
Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the *dregs* we could some other blame. *Dauies.*
They often tread destruction's horrid path,
And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath. *Sandys.*
We from the *dregs* of life think to receive,
What the first sprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*
Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the *dregs* and squeezings of the brain. *Pope.*
2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.
The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*
3. Dross; sweepings; refuse.
Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fate's design'd,
Than we the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind. *Dryden's Juv.*
What influence we must be under, whether God will regard our sacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuse of life, the days of loathing and satiety, and the years in which we have no pleasure. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To DREIN. *v. a.* [See DRAIN.] To empty.
I am sure I can fish it out of her: she is the sluice of her lady's secrets: 'tis but setting her mill agoing, and I can *drein* her of them all. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*
'Tis *drein'd* and empty'd of its poison now,
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [ɒpencan, Saxon.]
1. To wash; to soak; to steep.
In swinish sleep
Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and glosses, being rather new-dy'd than stain'd with salt water. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench*
In mirth, that after no repenting draws. *Milton's Sam.*
Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already *drench'd* the plain. *Dryd. Virgil.*
2. To saturate with drink or moisture: in an ill sense.
Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our swords in native blood. *Phillips.*
3. To physick by violence.
If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and well blood, and *drench* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRENCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A draught; a swill by way of abhorrence or contempt.
Let such bethink them, if the sleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. Physick for a brute.
A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dict.*
Harry, says she, how many hast thou kill'd to-day? Give my roan horse a *drench*, says he; and answers, fourteen, an hour after. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*
A *drench* of wine has much succour'd [illegible],
And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd. *Dryden.*
3. Physick that must be given by violence.
Their counsels are more like a *drench*, that must be poured down, than a draught which might be leisurely drank, if I liked it. *King Charles.*
4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *n. f.* [from *drench*.]
1. One that dips or steeps any thing.
2. One that gives physick by force. *Dict.*

DRENT. *participle.* Probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme, *brent* or *burnt*.
What flames, quoth he, when I the present see,
In danger rather to be *drent* than brent? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dresser*, French.]
1. To clothe, to invest with cloaths.
The first request
He made, was, like his brothers to be *dress'd*;
And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest. *Dryden.*
2. To clothe pompously or elegantly.
Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beauteously; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed, for then they paint and smile, and *dress* themselves up in easiness and gaudy gems and counterfeit imagery. *Taylor.*
Few admir'd the native red and white,
'Till poets *dress'd* them up to charm the sight. *Dryd. Epistles.*
Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels only, when *dressed* out, about the value of three hundred twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. [illegible]
3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish.
Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, handsomely *dressed* up, for the commissioners to sit in. *Clarendon.*
Skill is used in *dressing* up power with all the splendour absoluteness can add to it. *Locke.*
The mind loses its natural relish of real truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be *dressed* up, into any feint appearance of it. *Locke.*
4. To cover a wound with medicaments.
In time of my sickness another chirurgeon *dressed* her *Wisem.*
5. To curry, to rub.
Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs. *Taylor.*
Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly *dress'd*. *Dryd. Æn.*
6. To rectify; to adjust.
Adam! well may we labour still to *dress*
This garden; still to tend plant, herb, and flow'r,
7. To prepare for any purpose.
In Orkney they *dress* their leather with roots of tormentil, instead of bark. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.
When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall burn incense. *Ex. xxx.*
When you *dress* your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
9. To prepare victuals for the table.
Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress*
For his fat grandsire some delicious mess,
In feeding high his tutor will surpass,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloaths; garment; habit.
Dresses laughed at in our forefathers wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought about, we think becoming. *Government of the Tongue.*
A robe obscene was o'er his shoulders thrown,
A *dress* by furies and furies worn alone. *Pope's Statius.*
2. Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony.
Full *dress* creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an encroacher. *Clarissa.*
3. The skill of adjusting dress.
The men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER. *n. f.* [from *dress*.]
1. One employed in putting on the cloaths and adorning the person of another.
She hurries all her hand-maids to the task,
Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask. *Dryden's Juvenal*

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjuſting any thing.

Said he unto the *dreſſer* of his vineyard, Behold, theſe three years I come ſeeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. *Luke.*

3. The kitchen in which meat is dreſſed or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and ſo is all the meat.
What dogs are theſe? Where is the raſcal cook?
How durſt you, villains, bring it from the *dreſſer*,
And ſerve it thus to me that love it not? *Shakeſpeare.*

A mapple *dreſſer* in her hall ſhe had,
On which full many a ſlender meal ſhe made. *Dryden.*

When you take down diſhes, tip a dozen upon the *dreſſer*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DRE'SSING. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*] The application made to a ſore.

The ſecond day after we took off the *dreſſings*, and found an eſchar made by the catheretick. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *n. ſ.* [*dreſs* and *room.*] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his *dreſſingroom*, if it were carefully ſearched. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *dreſt*
His branching horns, and kindly clapt his breaſt. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

To DRIB. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble.*] To crop; to cut off; to detaincate. A cant word.

Merchants gains come ſhort of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains, *drib* a part. *Dryd. Juv.*

To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [This word ſeems to have come from *drop* by ſucceſſive alterations, ſuch as are uſual in living languages. *Drop*, *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, from thence *drivel* and *driveler*. *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Daniſh *dryp.*]

1. To fall in drops.

Semi-lunar proceſſes on the ſurface, owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that paſſed over it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary ſuppreſſion of urine, may be cauſed by the ſtone's ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To fall weakly and ſlowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a compleat boſom. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. To ſlaver as a child or ideot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of ſoup, and *dribble* it all the way up ſtairs. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

DRI'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum, odd money in a ſum.

Twelve long years of exile born,
Twice twelve we numbered ſince his bleſt return:
So ſtrictly wert thou juſt to pay,
Even to the *driblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture, a deſiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daiſy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. Force impellent, impulſe; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any paſſion, will ſtill follow the impulſe of it, 'till ſomething interpoſe, and, by a ſtronger impulſe, turn him another way. *South's Sermons.*

2. Violence; courſe.

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift*. *F. Q.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters ſwam,
An uſeleſs *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, firſt a floating trough became,
And croſs ſome rivulet paſſage did begin. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready racers ſtand,
Swift as on wings of wind up-borne they fly,
And *drifts* of riſing duſt involve the ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. A ſtorm, a ſhower.

Our thunder from the South
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town. *Shak. K. John.*

6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a *ſnowdrift*, a deep body of ſnow.

7. Tendency of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to diſcern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reaſon of his works. *Hook.*

Their *drift* comes known, and they diſcover'd are;
For ſome, of many, will be ſafe of courſe. *Daniel's C. War.*

8. Scope of a diſcourſe.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impoſſible to be falſe, he oppoſes nobody. *Tillot. Pref.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to ſtir up our compaſſion towards the rebels. *Addiſon.*

This by the ſtile, the manner, and the *drift*,
I was thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

To DRIFT *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow no larger than ſo many grains of ſand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. Thrown together on heaps.

He wanders on
From hill to dale, ſtill more and more aſtray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps. *Thomſon.*

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; þyrlian, Saxon, from þurgh, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to ſet the blunt end of the ſhank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whacum by my ſide lay kill'd. *Hudibras, p. ii. can. 3.*

Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes? *Blackm. Creat.*

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bone in their right hand, but when they turn ſmall work they hold the drill-bone in their left hand. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

4. To delay, to put off. A low phraſe.

She has bubbled him out of his youth; ſhe *drilled* him on to five and fifty, and ſhe will drop him in his old age. *Addiſon.*

5. To draw from ſtep to ſtep. A low phraſe.

When by ſuch inſinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdneſs to another, by the ſame arts they corrupt and ſqueeze him. *South's Sermons.*

6. To drain; to draw ſlowly. This ſenſe wants better authority.

Drill'd through the ſandy ſtratum every way,
The waters with the ſandy ſtratum riſe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

7. To range troops. An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras, p. i. cant 3.*

DRILL *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inſtrument with which holes are bored. It is preſſed hard againſt the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and ſtring.

The way of tempering ſteel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical inſtruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are uſed for the making ſuch holes as punches will not conveniently ſerve for; as a piece of work that hath already its ſhape, and muſt have an hole or more made in it. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal ſpecifick conſtitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in ſhape and want of reaſon? *Locke.*

3. A ſmall dribbling brook. This I have found no where elſe, and ſuſpect it ſhould be *rill.*

Springs through the pleaſant meadows pour their *drills*,
Which ſnake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n.* preter *drank*, or *drunk*, part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [þrincan, Saxon.]

1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt.

Here, between the armies,
Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace. *Shak. Henry IV.*

She ſaid *drink*, and I will give thy camels drink alſo; ſo I *drank*, and ſhe made the camels *drink* alſo. *Gen. xxiv. 46.*

He *drank* of the wine. *Gen. ix. 21.*

When delight is the only end, and reſts in itſelf, and dwells there long, then eating and *drinking* is not a ſerving of God, but an inordinate action. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. To feaſt; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you.——For my part, I am ſorry it is turned to a *drinking*. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. To drink to exceſs; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phraſe.

4. *To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking firſt.

I take your princely word for thoſe redreſſes.
—I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I *drink* unto your grace. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

5. *To* DRINK *to.* To wiſh well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me ſome wine; fill full:
I *drink* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miſs. *Sh. Macb.*

I'll *drink* to maſter Bardolph, and to all the cavaleros about London. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

To DRINK *v. a.*

1. To ſwallow: applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water three days and three nights. *1 Sa. xxx. 12.*

We have *drunken* our water for money. *Sam. v. 4.*

One man gives another a cup of poiſon, a thing as terrible as death, but at the ſame time he tells him that it is a cordial, and ſo he *drinks* it off, and dies. *South's Sermons.*

Alexander, after he had *drank* up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

2. To suck up; to absorb.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh* in water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*

Set rows of rosemary with flowering stem,
And let the purple violets *drink* the stream *Dryden's Virgil*
Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall,
Thy needless sleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil. *Gay's Trivia.*

3. To take in by any inlet, to hear; to see.

My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound. *Shakesp.*
Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you send,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Pheme sings lets of gods, and heroes old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with silent joy. *Pope's Odyssey.*
I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink* down all unkindness. *Shakesp.*
In the compass of some years he will drown his health and his strength in his belly, and, after all his *drunken* trophies, at length *drink* down himself too. *South's Sermons.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was *drinking* himself *drunk* in the pavilions. *1 Kings xx. 16.*

DRINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose *drink* was only from the liquid brook *Milt. Agonist.*

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and sleepy *drinks*. *Sh. Winter's Tale.*
The juices of fruits are either watry or oily: I reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which *drink* is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear *Bacon's Natural History.*
[illegible]
And strongest *drinks*, our chief support of health! *Milton.*
These, when th' allotted orb of time's compleat,
Are more commended than the labour'd *drink*. *Phillips.*
Amongst *drinks*, austere wines are apt to occasion foul eruptions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DRINKMONEY *n. s.* [*drink* and *money*.] Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's servants were always asking for *drinkmoney*. *Arbuthnot.*

DRINKABLE. *adj.* [from *drink*.] Potable; such as may be drank.

DRINKER *n. s.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum, aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The *drinker* and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt. *South.*
The urine of hard *drinkers* afford a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit what is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the brain Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectick *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it.

The field, with fattening moisture filled,
Is cloath'd with grass, and fruitful to the eye,
Such as in fruitful vales we view from hills,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rowling streams supply *Dryden.*
[illegible]
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

To DRIP. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

2. To drop fat in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his sauce. *Walton's Angler*
His offer'd entrails shall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatness from the hazle broach. *Dryd. Virgil*

DRIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the houses. *Mortimer*

DRIPPING. *n. s.* [from *drip*.] The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

shews all her secrets of housekeeping,
For candles how she trucks her *dripping*. *Swift*

DRIPPINGPAN *n. s.* [*drip* and *pan*.] The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw smoaking coals into the *drippingpan*. *Swift*

DRIPPLE. *adj.* [from *drip*.] This word is used somewhere by *Fairfax* for weak, or rare; *dripple just*.

To DRIVE. *v. a* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*, part pass. *driven*, or *drove*. [*dreiban*, Gothick; *brifan*, Saxon; *drijven*, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous pressure

On helmets, helmets strong,
Shield press'd on shield, and man *drove* man along. *Pope.*

3. To expel by force from any place.

Driven from his native land to foreign ground,
He with a generous rage resents his wounds. *Dryden's Virg.*
His ignominious flight the victors boast,
Beaux banish beaux, and wordknots swordknots *drive*. *Pope.*

4. To send by force to any place.

Time *drives* the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Sh. M. W. of Win.*
Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

5. To force or urge in any direction.

He stood and measured the earth he beheld, and *drove* asunder the nations *Hab.* iii. 6.

6. To impel to greater speed.
7. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot wheels, that they *drove* them heavily. *Ex.* xiv 25.

8. To convey animals, to make animals march along under guidance.

There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and *drive* 'em to the shore. *Addison.*

9. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away *Dryden's Virg.*

10. To force; to compel.

He *driven* to dismount, threatned, if I did not the like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sidney*
They did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, 'till they had *driven* one of their consuls to depart the city, against whom they found not in the world what to object, saving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker, b. v.*
He was *driven* by the necessities of times, more than led by his own disposition to favour. *King Charles*

11. To distress, to straiten.

This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far *driven*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

12. To urge by violence, not kindness.

He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to *drive*, but lov'd to draw. *Dryden.*

13. To impel by influence of passion.

I *drove* my suitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madness. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
Discontents *drove* men into flidings. *King Charles.*
Lord Conington, being master of temper, and of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then *drive* him into choler. *Clarendon.*
It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; where we may see what *drives* men into a contract is a little burning pushes us more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect. *Locke.*

14. To urge; to press to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and pursued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the most durable, and hath least apparent motion. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 352.
We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, *driven* up and resolved into their most simple principles. *Digby on Bodies.*
To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious designs of this divine architect. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
The design of these orators was to *drive* some particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

15. To carry on.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot *drive* his trade so well, if he sit at great usury. *Bacon, Essay* 42.
The bees have common cities of their own,
And common forts, beneath one law they live,
And with one common stock their traffick *drive*. *Dryden.*
Your Palmond a lawless bargain *drove*,
The parent could not sell the daughter's love, *Dryden.*
The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Locke.*

16. To purify by motion.

The one's in the plot, let him be never so innocent; and the other is as white as the *driven* snow, let him be never so criminal. *L'Estrange.*

17. *To* DRIVE *out* To expel.

Tumults and their exciters *drove* myself and many of both houses *out* of their places. *King Charles.*
As soon as they heard the name of Rosecotes, they forthwith *drove out* their governour, and received the Turks into the town. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

To

To DRIVE. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being attracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

Love, fixt to one, if I safe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But tofsing once that bond, to the wide ocean born,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a scorn. *Dryden.*

Nor with the riding storm would vainly strive;
But cast the helm, and let the vessel *drive*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To rush with violence.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets. *Dryden's Æn.*

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke,
With gloomy pillars, cover all the place,
Whose little intervals of night are broke,
By sparks that *drove* against his sacred face. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Then with so swift an ebb the flood *drove* backward,
It slipt from underneath the scaly herd. *Dryd. All for Love.*

The bees *drove* out upon each other's backs,
T' imboss their hives in clusters. *Dryden's Don Sebast.*

While thus he stood,
Penthous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryd.*

As a ship, which winds and waves assail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale,
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
The imperious tempest, and th' impetuous seas. *Dryden.*

The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they could *drive*. *L'Estrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* sand,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. To force by violence.

There is a litter ready, lay him in't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Thy flaming chariot wheels, that shook
Heav'n's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *drov'st* of warring angels disarray'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

4. To tend to, to consider as the scope and ultimate design.

Our first apprehensions are instructed in authors, which often treat these as the highest elegancies which are but the first dictates of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 9.*

We cannot wisely mistake his discourse, when we have found out the point he *drives* at. *Locke.*

They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no certain point, but ramble from one subject to another. *Dryd.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been *driving* at. *Addison on the War.*

5. To aim; to strike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

At Auxur's head he *drove*, and at the blow
Both head and arm to ground together go. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DRIVEL. *v. n.* [from *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, drivel.]

1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an ideot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a *driveling* old fellow, lean, shaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then most greedy of earth. *Sidney, b. ii.*

No man could spit from him, but would be forced to *drivel* like some paralytick, or a fool. *Grew's Cosm.*

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.

This *driveling* love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble. *Shakesp. Rom. and Juliet.*

I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made soul and senseless, turn'd to whey by love,
A *driveling* hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

DRIVEL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver, moisture shed from the mouth.

Besides th' eternal *drivel*, that supplies
The dropping beard, from nostrils, mouth and eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A fool; an ideot, a driveller. This sense is now out of use.

What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel*'s speeches among [illegible] *Sidney, b. i.*

Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While still more wretch, more wicked he doth prove. *Sidney.*

DRIVELLER. *n. s.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an ideot, a slaver.

I have heard the arrantest *drivellers* commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgment. *Swift.*

DRIVEN. Participle of *drive*.

They were *driven* forth from among men. *Job xxx. 5.*

DRIVER. *n. s.* [from *drive.*]

1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beasts.

He from the many-peopl'd city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the *driver*'s cries. *Sandys.*

The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and beats him first to death. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep, or an herd of men, may be managed by any noise or cry which their *drivers* shall accustom them to. *South's Sermons.*

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
The sounding lash, and, ere the stroke descends,
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dryd. Virg. Ec.*

To DRIZZLE. *v. n.* [*drysen*, German, to shed dew.] To shed in small slow drops; as Winter rains.

When the sun sets the air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shakespeare.*

Though now this face of mine be rid
In sap-consuming Winter's *drizzled* snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*

To DRIZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops.

And *drizzling* drops that often do redound,
The firmest flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenser.*

Her heart did melt in great compassion,
And *drizzling* tears did shed for pure affection. *Fairy Queen.*

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture aught, no *drizzling* show'r,
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire. *Milton.*

The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

DRIZZLY. *adj.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding small rain.

This during Winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
'Till the new rain receives th' exalted sun. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DROIL. *n. s.* [by *Junius* understood a contraction of *drivel.*] A drone; a sluggard.

To DROIL. *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle. *Spenser.*

We see in all things how defectude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant: the *droiling* peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his own village, or the neighbouring markets. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *n. s.* [*drôle*, French.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a jackpudding.

As he was running home in all haste, a *droll* takes him up by the way. *L'Estrange.*

Why, how now, Andrew! cries his brother *droll*,
To-day's conceit, methinks, is something dull. *Prior.*

Democritus, dear *droll*, revisit earth,
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth. *Prior.*

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth.

Some as justly fame extols,
For lofty lines in Smithfield *drolls*. *Swift.*

To DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, French.] To jest; to play the buffoon.

Such august designs as inspire your inquiries used to be decided by *droiling* fantasticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themselves ridiculous. *Gauden. Scepf. Pref.*

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Estrange.*

Let virtuosoes insult and despise on, yet they never shall be able to *droll* away nature. *South's Sermons.*

DROLLERY. *n. s.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christians faith, and the atheists *drollery* upon it. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

DROMEDARY. *n. s.* [*dromedare*, Italian.]

A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day, and some affirm one hundred and fifty. *Dromedaries* are smaller than common camels, slenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one larger, with two small bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other lesser, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue, and very serviceable in the western parts of Asia, where they abound. Their hair is soft and thorn: they have no fangs and foreteeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleshy skin; and they are about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. They drink much at a time, and are said to disturb the water with their feet. They keep the water long in their stomachs, which, as some report, travellers in necessity will open for the sake of the water contained in them. The stomach of this animal is composed of four ventricles, and in the second are several mouths, which open a passage into twenty cavities, which serve for conservatories of water. See CAMEL. *Calmet.*

Straw for the horses and *dromedaries* brought they unto the place. *1 Kings iv. 28.*

DRONE. *n. s.* [bpoen, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the rest.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Luxurious kings are to their people lost;
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick cost. *Dryd. Auren.*

All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. A fluggard, an idler

He fleeps by day
More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice*

Sit idle on the neatherd hearth
A burd'nous *drone*, to visitants a gaze. *Milton's Agonistes.*

It is my misfortune to be married to a *drone*, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common flock. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 211.

3. The bum, or inftrument of humming

To DRONE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in idlenefs; to dream.

What have I loft by my forefathers fault?
Why, was not I the twentieth by defcent
From a long reftive race of *droning* kings? *Dryd. Span. Fry.*

[illegible] Idle, fluggifh, dreaming, lazy; indolent; inactive.

The *droniſh* monks, the fcorn and fhame of manhood,
Rouſe and prepare once more to take poſſeſſion,
To neſtle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe's Jane Gray.*

To DROOP *v. n.* [*droef*, forrow, Dutch.]

1. To languifh with forrow

Conceiving the difhonour of his mother,
He ſtraight deep-in'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply;
Faſten'd, and fix'd the ſhame on't in himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *droop*, with ſtruggling ſpent,
My thoughts are on my ſorrows bent. *Sa[illegible]*

2. To faint; to grow weak, to be deſpirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon
A moſt auſpicious ſtar; whoſe influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after *droop*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*

Good things of day begin to *droop* and drowſe,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze *Sh. Macb.*

When, by impulſe from heav'n, Tyrtæus ſung,
To *drooping* ſoldiers a new courage ſprung. *Arbuthnot*

Can flow'rs but *droop* in abſence of the ſun,
Which wak'd their ſweets? and mine, alas! is gone. *Dryd.*

Time ſeems not now beneath his years to ſtoop,
Nor do his wings with ſickly feathers *droop*. *Dryden.*

When factious rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The muſes *droop'd* with their forſaken arts. *Dryden.*

I'll animate the ſoldiers *drooping* courage,
With love of freedom and contempt of life. *Addiſ. Cato.*

I ſaw him ten days before he died, and obſerved he began very much to *droop* and languiſh. *Swift.*

3. To ſink, to lean downwards.

I never from thy ſide henceforth muſt ſtray,
Where'er our day's work lies; though now enjoin'd
Laborious, 'till day *droop*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi

His head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or ſpeck'd with gold,
Hung *drooping*, unſuſtain'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix.

On her heav'd boſom hung her *drooping* head,
Which, with a ſigh, ſhe rais'd, and thus ſhe ſaid. *Pope.*

DROP. *n. ſ.* [bnoppa, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moiſture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream

Meet we the med'cine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each *drop* of us. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Whereas Ariſtotle tells us, that if a *drop* of wine be put into ten thouſand meaſures of water, the wine being overpowered by ſo vaſt a quantity of water, will be turned into it: he ſpeaks, to my apprehenſion, very improbably. *Boyle.*

Admiring, in the gloomy ſhade,
Thoſe little *drops* of light. *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To ſave one *drop* of his. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The *drops* to thee, Brilliante, we conſign,
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

DROP SERENE. *n. ſ.* [*gutta ſerena*, Latin.] A diſeaſe of the eye [illegible]ing from an obſtruction of the humour

So thick a *drop ſerene* hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim ſuffuſion veil'd! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To DROP. *v. a.* [bpoppan, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or ſingle globules.

His heavens ſhall *drop* down dew. *Deut* xxxii. 28

2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And *drop* their anchors on the meads below. *Dryden.*

One only hag remain'd
Againſt a wither'd oak ſhe lean'd her weight,
Propp'd on her truſty ſtaff, not half upright,
And *dropp'd* an awkward courtſy to the knight. *Dryden.*

St. John himſelf will ſcarce forbear
To bite his pen and *drop* a tear,
The reſt will give a ſhrug, and cry,
I'm ſorry, but we all muſt die! *Swift.*

3. To let go, to miſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion

Though I could
With barefac'd power ſweep him from my ſight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I muſt not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whoſe loves I may not *drop*. *Shakeſpeare's Alls.*

Thoſe who have aſſumed viſible ſhapes for a ſeaſon, hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings, becauſe they *drop* their bodies, and diveſt themſelves of their viſible ſhapes. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To utter ſlightly or caſually

Drop not thy words againſt the houſe of Iſaac *Amos* vii. 16.

5. To inſert incidentally, or by way of digreſſion

St. Paul's epiſtles contain nothing but points of Chriſtian inſtruction, amongſt which he ſeldom fails to *drop* in the great and ſtrange thing doctrines of our holy religion *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to ceaſe.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to *drop* our hopes, or rather never entertain them. *Collier on Deſpair*

After having given this judgment in its favour, they ſuddenly *dropt* the purſuit. *Sharp's Surgery.*

7. To quit a matter

I have beat the hoof 'till I have worn out theſe ſhoes in your ſervice, and not one penny left me to buy more; ſo that you muſt even excuſe me, if I *drop* you here. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther aſſiſtance

She dralled him on to five and fifty, and will *drop* him in his old age, if ſhe can find her account in another *Addiſ.*

They have no ſooner fetched themſelves up to the faſhion of the polite world, but the town has *dropped* them. *Addiſon.*

9. To ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by ſuch records as would preſerve the traditionary account of him to after ages, and rectify it, if, by paſſing through ſeveral generations, it might *drop* any part that was material. *Addiſ.*

Opinions, like faſhions, always deſcend from thoſe of quality to the middle ſort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are *dropped* and vaniſh. *Swift.*

10. To bedrop; to ſpeckle; to variegate with ſpots. *Varius ego ſimilis ſerpenti, cui gutta.*

Or, ſporting with quick glance,
Shew to the ſun their wav'd coats, *dropp'd* with gold. *Milt.*

To DROP. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or ſingle globules.

The quality of mercy is not ſtrain'd;
It *droppeth*, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To let drops fall; to diſcharge itſelf in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the preſence of God. *Pſ.* lxviii. 8.

While cumber'd with my *dropping* cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhoſpitable coaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Beneath a rock he ſigh'd alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every *dropping* ſtone. *Dryden.*

3. To fall, to come from a higher place.

Philoſophers conjecture that you *dropped* from the moon, or one of the ſtars. *Gulliver's Travels*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the ſun, this comet muſt at laſt *drop* into the ſun's body. *Cheyne.*

4. To fall ſpontaneouſly.

So may'ſt thou live, 'till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*
Into thy mother's lap; or be with eaſe
Gather'd, not harſhly pluck'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

5. To fall in death, to die ſuddenly

It was your preſumption,
That in the dole of blows your ſon might *drop*. *Shakeſp.*

6. To die.

Nothing, ſays Seneca, ſo ſoon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the proſpect of one friend after another *dropping* round us. *Digby to Pope.*

7. To ſink into ſilence, to vaniſh, to come to nothing; a familiar phraſe.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this accident of Helen *Addiſon's Travels.*

I heard of threats, occaſioned by my verſes, I ſent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and ſo it *dropped*. *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving diſturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to *drop* in when he thinks you are juſt ſeated. *Spectator*, N° 448.

DROPPING. *n. ſ.* [from *drop*.]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thrifty wench ſcrapes kitchen-ſtuff,
And barricading the *droppings* and the ſnuff
Of waſting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes

Strain out the laſt dull *droppings* of your ſenſe,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope's Criticiſm.*

DROPLET. *n. ſ.* A little drop

I now abhorr'd all in us but human griefs,
Scorn'd

Scorn'd our brine's flow, and thofe our *drophis*, which
From niggard nature fall. *Shakefpeare's Timon.*

DRO'PSTONE. *n. f.* [*drop* and *ftone*] Spar formed into the fhape of drops. *Woodward's Foff.*

DRO'PWORT. *n. f.* [*drop* and *wort*] A plant of various fpecies.

DRO'PSICAL. *adj.* [from *dropfy*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy, hydropical, tending to a dropſy.

The diet of nephritick and *dropfical* perſons ought to be fuch as is oppoſite to, and ſubdueth the alkaleſcent nature of [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

DRO'PSIED *adj.* [from *dropfy*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

Where great addition ſwells, and virtue none,
It is a *dropfied* honour: good alone
Is good. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

DROPSY. *n. f.* [*hydrops*, Latin, whence anciently *hydropfy*, thence *dropfy*, *dropſy*] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the ſolids, whereby digeſtion is weakened, and all the parts ſtuffed *Quincy.*

An anaſarca, a ſpecies of *dropſy*, is an extravaſation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adipoſa. *Sharp.*

DROSS. *n. f.* [ꝺpoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or deſpumation of metals.

Some ſcumm'd the *droſs* that from the metal came,
Some ſtirr'd the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did ſwink, and every one did ſweat. *Fa. Qu.*

Should the mixture of a little *droſs* conſtrain the church to deprive herſelf of ſo much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgment, to make ſeparation of the one from the other? *Hooker, b. v. f.* 20.

2. Ruſt; incruſtation upon metal

An emperor, hid under a cruſt of *droſs*, after cleanſing, has appeared with all his ſtrokes freſh and beautiful. *Addiſ. on Medals*

3. Refuſe; leavings, ſweepings; any thing remaining on removal of the better part, dregs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me, why ſhould fair be proud,
Sith all world's glory is but *droſs* unclean;
And in the ſhade of death itſelf ſhall ſhroud,
However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenſer, Sonnet* 1.

That moſt divine light on y ſhineth on thoſe minds, which are purged from all worldly *droſs* and human uncleanneſs. *Ral.*

All treaſures and all gain eſteem as *droſs*,
And dignities and pow'rs all but the higheſt. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Such precepts exceedingly diſpoſe us to piety and religion, by purifying our ſouls from the *droſs* and filth of ſenſual delights. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

DRO'SSINESS. *n. f.* [from *droſſy*.] Foulneſs; feculence, ruſt.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *droſſineſs*, and ſoftens us for the impreſſion of God's ſtamp. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY. *adj.* [from *droſs*.]

1. Full of ſcorious or recrementitious parts, full of droſs.

So doth the fire the *droſſy* gold refine. *Davies*

For, by the fire, they emit not only many *droſſy* and ſcorious parts, but whatſoever they had received either from earth or loadſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 1. *c.* 4.

2. Worthleſs, foul; feculent.

Your intention hold,
As fire theſe *droſſy* rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold. *Donne.*

DRO'TCHEL. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *dretchel*. To *dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to *idle*, to *delay*. *Drech*, in *Friſick*, is *delay*] An idle wench, a ſluggard. In Scottiſh it is ſtill uſed.

DROVE. *n. f.* [from *drive*]

1. A body or number of cattle generally uſed of oxen or black cattle.

They brought to their ſtations many *droves* of cattle, and within a few days were brought out of the country two thouſand muttons. *Hayward.*

A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *droves*. *Brown.*

2. A number of ſheep driven.

A *drove* of ſheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noiſe or cry which the drivers ſhall accuſtom them to. *South's Sermons.*

3. Any collection of animals

The ſounds and ſeas, with all their finny *droves*,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move. *Milton.*

4. A crowd, a numerous.

But if to fame alone thou doſt pretend,
The miſer will his empty palace lend,
Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated braſs,
Where *droves*, as at a city-gate, may paſs. *Dryden's Juven.*

DRO'VEN. *part.* from *drive*

This is fought indeed,
Had we ſo done at firſt, we had *droven* them home
With clouts about their heads. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

DROVER. *n. f.* [from *drove*] One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your hero
——I wiſh him joy of her
—Why, that's ſpoken like an honeſt *drover*; ſo they ſell bullocks. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

The *drover* who his fellow *drover* meets,
In narrow paſſages of winding ſtreets *Dryden's Juvenal.*

DROUGHT *n. ſ.* [ꝺpuȝaꝺ, Saxon; *drouth*, Scottiſh]

1. Dry weather, want of rain.

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain
That youthful April ſhall with all his ſhowers
In Summer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee ſtill. *Sh. Tit Andr.*

Great *droughts* in Summer, laſting 'till the end of Auguſt, ſome gentle ſhowers upon them, and then ſome dry weather, portend a peſtilent Summer the year following. *Bacon.*

To ſouth the Perſian and
And inacceſſible th' Arabian *drought*. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

As torrents in the *drouth* of Summer fall,
So periſht man from death ſhall never riſe. *Sandys.*

They were ſo learned in natural philoſophy, that they foretold earthquakes and ſtorms, great *droughts*, and great plagues. *Temple.*

In a *drought* the thirſty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain. *Dryden.*

Upon a ſhower, after a *drought*, earthworms and land-ſnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*

2. Thirſt, want of drink

His carcaſe, pin'd with hunger and with *drought*. *Milton.*

One whoſe *drought*
Yet ſcarce allay'd, ſtill eyes the current ſtream,
Whoſe liquid murmur heard, new thirſt exc[illegible] *P. L.*

DROUGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *droughty*.] The ſtate of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY. *adj.* [from *drought*]

1. Wanting rain, ſuffering thirſt.

That a camel, ſo patient of long thirſt, ſhould be bred in ſuch *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of ſuch eminent uſe for travelling over thoſe dry and ſandy deſarts, where no water is to be had, muſt be acknowledged an act of providence and deſign. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Thirſty; dry with thirſt.

If the former years
Exhibit no ſupplies, alas thou muſt
With taſteleſs water waſh thy *droughty* throat. *Phillips.*

To DROWN *v. a* [from *drunden*, below, German, *Skinner*, from ꝺpuncnian, Saxon, *Mr. Lye.*]

1. To ſuffocate in water

They would ſoon *drown* thoſe that refuſed to ſwim down the popular ſtream. *King Charles.*

When of God's image only eight he found
Snatch'd from the watʼry grave, and ſav'd from nations *drown'd*. *Prior.*

2. To overwhelm in water.

Or ſo much as it needs
To dew the ſovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds. *Shakeſ.*

Galleys might be *drowned* in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

[illegible]
The barriers of the ſtate on either hand
May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land. *Dry.*

4. To immerge, to loſe in any thing.

Moſt men being in ſenſual pleaſures *drown'd*,
It ſeems their ſouls but in their ſenſes are. *Davies*

5. To loſe in ſomething that overpowers or covers.

Who cometh next will not follow that courſe, however good, which his predeceſſors held, for doubt to have his doings *drowned* in another man's praiſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To think that the brightneſs of the ſun's body above doth *drown* our diſcerning of the leſſer lights, is a popular errour *Wotton's Architecture.*

My private voice is *drown'd* amid' the ſenate. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Some aged man, who lives this act to ſee,
And who in former times remember'd me,
May ſay, the ſon, in fortitude and fame,
Outgoes the mark, and *drowns* his father's name. *Dryden.*

To DROWN. *v. n.* To be ſuffocated in the waters.

There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh *drowning*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Methought what pain it was to *drown*!
What dreadful noiſe of waters in my ears!
What ſights of ugly death within mine eyes! *Shakeſ. R. III.*

To DROWSE. *v. a.* [*droſen*, Dutch] To make heavy with ſleep.

There gentle ſleep
Firſt found me, and with ſoft oppreſſion ſeiz'd
My *drowſed* ſenſes uncontroll'd *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To DROWSE. *v. n.*

1. To ſlumber, to grow heavy with ſleep.

All their ſhape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than thoſe
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to *drowſe*,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the paſtoral reed
Of Hermes, or his opiate rod. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

2. To look heavy; not cheerful.

They rather *drowſed*, and hung their eyelids down,
Slept in his face, and render'd ſuch aſpect
As cloudy men uſe to their adverſaries. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

DRO'WSILY.

DRO'WSILY *adv.* [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep

The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities,
Which *drowsily* like humming beetles rise. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

We do hastily satisfy our understanding with the first things, and, thereby satiated, slothfully and *drowsily* sit down *Raleigh's History of the World.*

DRO'WSINESS *n. f.* [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.

What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them? *Shakesp. Tempest.*
In deep of night, when *drowsiness*
Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial syren's harmony. *Paradise Regained.*
Whose *drowsiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend? *Crashaw.*
He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowsiness* and confusion upon his senses. *South's Sermons*
He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drowsiness* and lying a bed. *Locke.*
A sensation of *drowsiness*, oppression, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a plentiful meal, especially in young people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Idleness; indolence, inactivity

It saileth out well, to shake off your *drowsiness*; for it seemed to be the trumpet of a war *Bacon's Holy War.*

DRO'WSYHED *n. f.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

The royal virgin shook off *drowsyhed*,
And rising forth out of her baser boure,
Look'd for her knight. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 2. stan. 7.*

DRO'WSY. *adj.* [from *drowse*.]

1. Sleepy, heavy with sleep, lethargick.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sidney.*
Men *drowsy*, and desirous to sleep, or before the fit of an ague, do use to yawn and stretch. *Bacon's Natural History*
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their *drowsy* heads. *Cleaveland.*
Drunken at last, and *drowsy* they depart,
Each to his house. *Dryden.*

2. Heavy, lulling; causing sleep.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Up rose from *drowsy* couch. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 3.*
While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
And purling streams that through the meadow strayed,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*

3. Stupid; dull.

Those inadvertences, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of *Atterbury.*

To DRUB. *v. a* [*drubber*, to kill, Danish.] To thresh; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can lose no honour by't. *Hudibras, p. 1*
The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a good honest cudgel. *L'Estrange.*
Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been less than weight, I should have been *drubbed*. *Locke.*

DRUB *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.

The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd,
Have bruis'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of strength. *Hudibras, p. 1 cant 3.*
By setting such an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions. *Addison's Freeholder, N°. 50.*

To DRUDGE. *v. n* [ꝺpeccan, to vex, Saxon; *draghen*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard, to slave.

And to crack'd fife, and hoarse tabour,
In merriment, did *drudge* and labour *Hudibras, p. 1*
The poor sleep little we must learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Mid'st Winter frosts, then clad and fed with sparing,
Rise to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*
Advantages obtained by industry directed by philosophy, can never be expected from *drudging* ignorance. *Glanv. Scep.*
Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his service at the gate,
To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait. *Dryd. Fables.*
I made no such bargain with you, to live always *drudging* *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*
What is an age, in dul. renown *drudg'd* o'er!
One little single hour of love is more. *Granville.*

DRUDGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour, a slave, one doomed to servile occupation.

To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this diviner, laies claim to me. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours.*
He sits above, and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath shall bid *Milton's Paradise Lost, b ii.*
Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'st thou, at our sending and command,
Dispute thy coming. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 397.*
He is appointed to be their [illegible],
And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*
The hard master makes men serve him for nought, who rewards his *drudges* and slaves with nothing but shame and sorrow, and misery. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

DRU'DGER. *n. f.* [from *drudge*.]

1. A mean labourer
2. The drudging-box, the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat. *Dict.*

DRU'DGERY. *n. f.* [from *drudge*.] Mean labour, ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her husbandry, and her *drudgery*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*
Were there not instruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery*? Were there not people to receive orders as well as others to give and authorize them? *L'Estrange.*
You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impose. *Southern's Oroonoko.*
To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live. *Dryd. Auren.*
Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as immortality, without *drudgery*, and without sorrow. *Locke.*
Even *drudgery* himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace-stone, looks gay. *Thomson's Summer, l. 1445.*
It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to do her *drudgery*. *Swift's Meditations on a Broomstick.*

DRU'DGINGBOX. *n. f.* [*drudging* and *box*.] The box out of which flower is sprinkled upon roast meat.

But if it lies too long, the cracking's pall'd,
Not by the *drudgingbox* to be recall'd. *King's Cookery.*

DRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* [from *drudging*.] Laboriously; toilsomely.

He does now all the meanest and triflingest things himself *drudgingly*, without making use of any inferiour or subordinate minister. *Ray on the Creation.*

DRUG. *n. f.* [*drogue*, French.]

1. An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple.

Mortal *drugs* I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*
A fleet descry'd
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs* *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 640.*
And yet no doubts the poor man's draught control;
He dreads no poison in his homely bowl
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine. *Dryden's Juven.*
Judicious physick's noble art to gain,
Her *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas, in vain! *Smith.*
Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl,
Temper'd with *drugs* of sov'reign use, t' assuage
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage. *Pope's Odyssey, b.*
In the names of *drugs* and plants, the mistake in a word may endanger life. *Baker's Reflections on Learning*

2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found

Each noble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue shall a *drug* become:
An empty name
Was all her fame,
But now she shall be dumb. *Dryden's Alb.*

3. A drudge.

He from his first swath proceeded
Through sweet degrees that this brief world affords,
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it freely command. *Shak.*

To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To season with medicinal ingredients.

The forfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores. I've *drugg'd* their possets,
That death and nature do contend about them. *Shak. Macb.*

2. To tincture with something offensive.

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constrain'd, *drugg'd* as oft
With hatefullest disrelish, writh'd their jaws,
With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

DRU'GGET. *n. f* A slight kind of woollen stuff

In *druggets* dress'd, of thirteen pence a yard,
See Philip's son amid'st his Persian guard. *Swift.*

DRU'GGIST *n. f.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physical drugs.

Common nitre we bought at the *druggist's*. *Boyle.*

DRU'GSTER. *n. f* [from *drug*.] One who sells physical simples.

Common

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *drugſters*. *Boyle.*
They ſet the clergy below their apothecaries, the phyſician of the ſoul below the *drugſters* of the body. *Atterbury.*

DRU'ID. *n. ſ.* [*dera*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation; which may be as ancient as the Grecian ἀοιδὴ. *Pezron*; *dorvach*, oak, Erſe.] The prieſts and philoſophers of the antient Britons.

DRUM *n. ſ.* [*trumme*, Daniſh; *drumme*, Erſe.]

1. An inſtrument of military muſick, conſiſting of vellum ſtrained over a broad hoop on each ſide, and beaten with ſticks.

Let's march without the noiſe of threat'ning *drum*. *Shak.*
In *drums* the cloſeneſs round about, that preſerveth the ſound [illegible] the drum hole, far more loud and ſtrong than if you ſhould ſtrike upon the like ſkin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Tears trickling down their breaſts bedew the ground,
And *drums* and trumpets mix their mournful ſound *Dryden.*

[illegible]
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood. *Phillips.*

2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.

To DRUM *v. n.*

1. To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum.

[illegible]
Now, heart,
Be rebib'd with iron for this one attempt;
Set ope thy ſluices, ſend the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief,
Then take thy reſt within the quiet cell;
[illegible] *Denham. Dr. Sacheverell.*

To DRUMBLE *v. n.* To drone; to be ſluggiſh. *Hanmer.*

Take up theſe cloaths here quickly where's the cowſtaff?
Look, how you *drumble*: carry them to the landreſs in Datchet mead. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

DRUMFISH. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

The under jaw of the *drumfiſh* from Virginia. *Woodward.*

D[illegible] *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer [illegible]

Such company may chance to ſpoil the ſwearing,
And the *drummajor's* oaths, of bulk unruly,
May dwindle to a feeble. *Cleaveland.*

DRU'MMAKER *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *maker*.] He who deals in [illegible]

The *drummaker* uſes it, and the cabinetmaker. *Mortimer.*

DRU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *drum*.] He whoſe office it is to beat the drum.

Drummer, ſtrike up, and let us march away. *Shak. H. IV.*
Here rows of *drummers* ſtand in martial line,
And with their vellum thunder ſhake the pine. *Gay's Trivia.*

DRU'MSTICK. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick*.] The ſtick with which [illegible]

DRUNK. *adj.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquour; inebriated.

This was the morn when iſſuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they ſtood prepar'd
Of ſeeming arms to make a ſhort eſſay,
Then haſten to be *drunk*, the buſineſs of the day *Dryden.*
We generally conclude that man *drunk*, who takes pains to be thought ſober. *Spectator*, N°. 577.

2. Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. *Deut.* xxix. 6.

DRU'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [from *drunk*.] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've ſeen *drunkards*
Do more than this in ſport. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
[illegible]
But, like a *drunkard*, I muſt vomit them. *Shakeſp. Tit. And.*
God will not take the *drunkard's* excuſe, that he has ſo long accuſtomed himſelf to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off *South's Sermons.*

DRU'NKEN. *adj.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monſtrous beaſt! how like a ſwine he lies!
Sirs, I will practiſe on this *drunken* man. *Shakeſpeare.*
Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round they imagine alſo, that things come upon them; they ſee not well things afar off; thoſe things that they ſee near hand, they ſee out of their place, and ſometimes they ſee things double. *Bac.*

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

3. Saturated with moiſture.

Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Sh. H VI*

4. Done in a ſtate of inebriation.

When your carters, or your waiting vaſſals,
Have done a *drunken* ſlaughter, and defac'd
[illegible]
You ſtrait are on your knees for pardon, pardon. *Sh. R III*
We ſhould for honour take
[illegible]

DRUNKENLY. *adj.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner.

My blood already, like the pelican,
Haſt thou tapt out, and *drunkenly* carous'd. *Shak. Rich. II.*

DRUNKENNESS. *n. ſ.* [[illegible]]

1. Intoxication with ſtrong liquour.

Every going off from our natural and common temper; and our uſual ſeverity of behaviour, is a degree of *drunkenneſs*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenneſs*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 17.*

3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties.

Paſſion is the *drunkenneſs* of the mind, and therefore in its preſent workings not controulable by reaſon. *Spenſer.*

DRY. *adj* [þryg, Saxon.]

1. Arid; without wet; without moiſture, not wet; not moiſt.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inſide, it will make a differing ſound from the ſame pipe *dry*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When God ſaid,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heav'n,
Into one place, and let *dry* land appear! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Of turbid elements the ſport;
From clear to cloudy toſt, from hot to cold,
And *dry* to moiſt. *Thomſon.*

2. Without rain.

A *dry* March and a *dry* May portend a wholſome Summer, if there be a ſhowering April between. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the ſeaſon. *Addiſ.*

3. Not ſucculent, not juicy.

I will drain him *dry* as hay;
Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouſe lid.
He ſhall live a man forbid. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. Without tears.

Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward Spring
Give ſorrow vent, and let the ſluices go. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

5. Thirſty; athirſt.

So *dry* he was for ſway. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted ſleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their *dry* furr'd tongues. *Phillips.*

6. Jejune; barren, plain, unembelliſhed; without pathos.

As we ſhould take care that our ſtile in writing be neither *dry* nor empty, we ſhould look again it be not winding or wanton with far-fetched deſcriptions: either is a vice. *B. Johnſ.*
It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within, or without the fabrick, a piece not ſo *dry* as the meer contemplation of proportions, and therefore, I hope, therein ſomewhat to refreſh both the reader and myſelf. *Wotton's Architecture.*
That the fire burns by heat, is an empty *dry* return to the queſtion, and leaves us ſtill ignorant. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 20.*
It is a *dry* fable, with little or nothing in it. *L'Eſtrange.*
Authority and friendſhip work upon ſome, *dry* and ſober reaſon works upon others. *L'Eſtrange.*
To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aſide *dry* ſubtleties with which the ſchools are filled. *Burnet's Theory.*
Theſe epiſtles will become leſs *dry*, and more ſuſceptible of ornament. *Pope.*

7. Hard, ſevere. [*Drem* anciently *to endure*, *dree*, Scottiſh.]

I rather hop'd I ſhould no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting ſcore;
For hard *dry* baſtings uſed to prove
The readieſt remedies of love;
Next a *dry* diet. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant* 1.

To DRY. *v. a.*

1. To free from moiſture; to areſy; to exſiccate.

The meat was well, if you were ſo contented.
—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt, and *dry'd* away,
And I expreſly am forbid to touch it. *Shakeſpeare.*
Heat *drieth* bodies that do eaſily expire; as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay, and ſo doth time or age areſy, as in the ſame bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 294.
Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the ſhade, or *dried* in the hot ſun a ſmall time, keep beſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
The running ſtreams are deep
See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who *drys* his fleece upon the neighbouring rock. *Dryden.*

2. To exhauſt moiſture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one,
Within her ſoul at laſt 'twas rage alone,
Which burning upwards in ſucceſſion, *dries*
The tears that ſtood conſidering in her eyes. *Dryd. Fables.*
The water of the ſea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried* up by the ſun. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. To wipe away moiſture.

Then with her veſt the wound ſhe wipes and *dries*. *Denh.*
See, at your beſt return [illegible],
Rage diſappears,
The wild wave in [illegible]
Dries up her tears. *Dryden's Albion.*

4. To ſcorch with thirſt.

Their honourable men are famiſhed, and their multitude *dried* up with thirſt. *Iſ.* v. 13.

5. To drain; to exhauſt.

Raſh Eſpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his ſurfeit by ſanguous ſleep
Imprudent: him, death's iron ſleep oppreſt. *Philips.*

To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture, to be drained of its moiſture.

DRY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

The beſt effects of drinking are related to [illegible] is a great *dryer* and opener, eſpecially by perſpiration. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye*.] Without tears, without weeping.

Sight ſo deform, what heart of rock could long
Dry'd behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

DRY'LY. *adv.* [from *dry*.]

1. Without moiſture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conſcious to himſelf how *dryly* the king had been uſed by his council, did ſtrive to recover the king's affection. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Would'ſt thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in miſchief, dare ſome mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or baniſhment deſerve;
For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and ſtarves. *Dryden's Juven.*

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embelliſhment.

Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dry*.]

1. Want of moiſture, ſucc[illegible]

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly ſcorched and tormented by the ſun, by *dryneſs* from the ſoil, from want and [illegible] of water [illegible]

Such was the diſcord which did firſt diſperſe
Form, order, beauty, through the univerſe,
While *dryneſs* moiſture, coldneſs heat reſiſts,
All that we have, and that we are, ſubſiſts. *Denham.*

The marrow ſupplies an oil for the unction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preſerving them from *dryneſs* and rigidity, and keeping them ſupple and flexible. *Ray on the Creation.*

The difference of muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, tenderneſs, moiſture, or *dryneſs* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Is the ſea ever likely to be evaporated by the ſun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then muſt we fancy this impoſſible *dryneſs*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Want of ſucculence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuouſneſs,
Full ſurfeits, and the *dryneſs* of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra*

3. Want of embelliſhment; want of pathos; jejuneneſs, barrenneſs.

Their new flowers and ſweetneſs do not as much corrupt, as the others *dryneſs* and ſqualor, if they chuſe not carefully. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphraſe where penury of fancy or *dryneſs* of expreſſion aſk it. *Garth.*

4. Want of ſenſibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this *dryneſs* of ſpirit God intends to make us the more fervent and reſigned in our direct and ſolemn devotions, by the perceiving of our wants and weakneſs. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

DRY'NURSE. *n. ſ.* [*dry* and *nurſe*.]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt.
2. One who takes care of another: with ſome contempt of the perſon taken care of.

Miſtreſs Quickly is in the manner of his nurſe, or his *dry-nurſe*, or his cook, or his laundry, his waſher, and his wringer. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To DRY'NURSE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the breaſt.

As Romus a wolf did rear,
So he was *dry-nurs'd* by a bear *Hudibras, p.* [illegible]

DRY'SHOD. *adj.* [*dry* and *ſhod*.] Without wet ſe[illegible] treading above the ſhoes in the water.

He had embarked us in ſuch diſadvantage, as we could not return *dryſhod*. *Sidney.*

Dryſhod to paſs, ſhe parts the floods a-two,
And like huge mountains from their native ſeat
She would command, themſelves to bear away. *Fairy Queen.*

His honour's fountain then ſuck'd back the ſtream
He has; and hooting boys may *dryſh'd* paſs,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

DU'AL. *adj.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expreſſing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, and ſo the Latin, but the Greek and Hebrew have one to ſignify two,

and another to ſignify more than two. under one variation the noun is ſaid to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DUB *v. a.* [dubban ge þeope, Saxon; *adubba til ridders*, Flandick, to dub a knight. *Addubbo*, in its primary ſenſe, ſignifies to *ſtrike*, knights being made by a blow with the ſword.]

1. To make a man a knight.

Knight, knight, good mother! Baſiliſco like.
What! I am *dubb'd*; I have it on my ſhoulder. *Shakeſpeare.*

The roſes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubbed*, of green or purpure, as they ſpake in that age, appeareth upon record. *Camden's Remains.*

The king ſtood up under his cloth of ſtate, took the ſword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

The jealous o'erworn widow and herſelf,
Since that our brother *dub'd* them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

He
Gave thee no inſtance why thou ſhould'ſt do treaſon,
Unleſs to *dub* thee with the name of traitor *Shakeſp. H V.*

Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reaſon of his *dubbing* was meritorious. *Collier on Pride.*

O, poet! thou had'ſt been more forgetful,
Hanging the monarch's hat ſo high,
If thou had'ſt *dubb'd* thy ſtar a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

Theſe demoniacks let me *dub*
With the name of legs in club. *Swift.*

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth;
Venus ſhall give him form, and Apollo birth *Pope's Horace.*

DUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow, a knock.

As ſkilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*. *Hudibras, p.* [illegible]

DUBIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful. A word not uſed.

Men often ſwallow falſities for truths, *dubioſities* for certainties, feaſibilities for poſſibilities, and things impoſſible for poſſible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* [illegible] *c.* 4.

DU'BIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*dubius*, Latin.]

1. Doubtful; not fetched in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to *dubious* queſtions make. *Denham.*

We alſo call it a *dubious* or doubtful propoſition, when there are no arguments on either ſide. *Watts's Log.*

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with leſs toil, and now with eaſe,
Wafts on the calmer wave by *dubious* light *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

DU'BIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly, without determination.

Authors write often *dubiouſly*, even in matters where men expected a ſtrict definitive truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* [illegible]

Almanackmakers are ſo wiſe to wander in generals, and talk *dubiouſly*, and leave to the reader the buſineſs of interpreting. *Swift's Predictions for the Year* 1708

DU'BIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

DU'BITABLE *adj.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful, uncertain, what may be doubted.

DUBITA'TION *n. ſ.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting, doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now aſſert them beyond all *dubitation*. *Brown Vulgar Errours, b.* [illegible] *c.* [illegible]

Dubitation may be called a negative perception, that is, when I perceive that what I ſee, is not what I would ſee. *Grew.*

DU'CAL. *adj.* [from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke, as, a *ducal* coronet.

DU'CAT *n. ſ.* [from *duke*.] A coin ſtruck by dukes, in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſix pence, in gold at nine ſhillings and ſix pence.

I cannot preſently raiſe up the groſs
Of full three thouſand *ducats*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice*

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, when his creditors were, that he was dead: one ſaid, he hath carried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Bacon*

DUCK *n. ſ.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]

1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.

The *ducks* that heard the proclamation cry'd,
And fear'd a perſecution might betide,
Full twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Obſcure in ruſhes of the liquid lake. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

Grubs if you find your land ſubject to, turn *ducks* into it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondneſs.

Will you buy any tape, or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale*

3. A

3 A declination of the head; so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water

Lack, shepherds, lack; enough your play,
'Till next fanthate holyday:
Here be without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and such court guise
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters so as to strike it and rebound

Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite so ancient as hoodly-candy. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin Scriblerus*

To DUCK. *v.n.* [from the noun]

I dive under water as a duck
Lay me where I will, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or shy he fiercely leapt,
And deep himself he *ducked* in the flame,
That in the lake his lofty crest was steept *Fairy Queen.*
Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell's from heav'n. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber *ducking* thrice, by break of day. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
With *duck* his head aside, will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart *Swift.*

3. To bow low, to cringe. In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used.

I can not flatter and look fair,
Smile in mens faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy *Shakesp. R. III.*
The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool *Shakespeare's Timon.*

DUCKER. *n.s.* [from *duck.*]

1. A diver.
2. A cringer. *Dict.*

To DUCK, *v.a.* To put under water.

DUCKINGSTOOL. *n.s.* [*duck* and *stool.*] A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water

She in the *duckingstool* should take her seat,
Dress like herself in a great chair of state *Dryden.*
Resume the obstinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the *duckingstool* more useful *Addison's Freeholder.*

DUCKLEGGED. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged.

Ducklegg'd, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

DUCKLING. *n.s.* [from *duck.*] A young duck; the brood of the duck

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go. *Ray on the Creation*

Amid' the *ducklings* let her scatter corn, *Gay's Pastorals.*

DUCKMEAT. *n.s.* [*duck* and *meat.*] A common plant growing in standing waters.

DUCKOY. *n.s.* [See To DUCKOY.] Any means of enticing and enstaring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their ends to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duckoys* to their whole family *Decay of Piety.*

To DUCKOY, *v.a.* [mistaken for *decoy*: the decoy being commonly most fed upon *duck*, produced the errour] To entice

[illegible] a slender membranous string, which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent doth with the head he *ducks* little fishes, and then preys upon them.

DUCK FOOT. *n.s.* Black snakeroot, or Mayapple

[illegible] hexapetalous; the footstalk of the flower comes out from the back of the leaf: the fruit is shaped like an urn, and contains many roundish fimbriated seeds. *Miller.*

DUCKWEED. *n.s.* [*duck* and *weed.*] The same with duckmeat

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thymeleaf, but of a fresher green, and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DUCT. *n.s.* [*ductus*, Latin.]

[illegible] passage among all our actions, by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity of those iron causes which we are born under *Hammond.*

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted.

A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duct* to the top of it. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 25

It was observed, that the chyle in the thoracic *duct* retained the original taste of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DUCTILE. *adj.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human light:
One bough it bears, but wondrous to behold,
The *ductile* rod and leaves of radiant gold *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded

All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires, wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have in them the appetite of not discontinuing strong. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile* of all metals. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

3 Tractable; obsequious; complying, yielding.

He generous thoughts instils
Of true nobility, forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Philips.*
Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon *Addison's Freeholder*, N°

DUCTILENESS. *n.s.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness*, the application
The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

DUCTILITY. *n.s.* [from *ductile.*]

1. Quality of suffering extension, flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold, for saffron is also yellow, and lead is ductile. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DUDGEON. *n.s.* [*dolch*, German.]

1. A small dagger.

I see thee still,
And, on the blade of thy *dudgeon*, gouts of blood. *Shakesp.*
I was a serviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for grudging. *Hudibras, p. 1. cant. 1.*

2 Malice; sullenness, malignity, ill will

Civil *dudgeon* first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras, p. 1. c. 1.*
The cuckow took this little in *dudgeon*. *L'Estrange.*

DUE. *adj.* The participle passive of *owe.* [*dû*, French.]

1. Owed, that which any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fairly pleaded. *Bacon, Essay 57.*

There is likewise *due* to the publick a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or slight information. *Bacon, Essay 57.*

Mirth and cheerfulness are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A present blessing upon our fasts is neither originally *due* from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *South's Sermons.*

There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should incline ever the wisest of men to so low innocent customs. *Watts.*

2. Proper; fit, appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on those solemnities, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact, without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure. *Stan.*
And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner savoury fruits. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

DUE. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly, directly, duly.

Like the Pontick sea,
Whose icy current, and compulsive course,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont. *Shakesp. Othello.*

DUE. *n.s.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one, that which may be justly claimed

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare.*
The son of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
[illegible]
The offices of nature, bond of childhood,
Effects of courtesy, *dues* of gratitude
Thy half o' th' kingdom thou hast not forgot,
Wherein I thee endowed. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I desire of you a conduct over land
My lord, you are appointed for that purpose,
The *due* of honour in no point omit. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit, and my beauty's *due*. *Dryd. 2nd Emperor.*
No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed, or declared what share of power was their *due*. *Swift.*

2. Right, just title

The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heav'n's all-powerful king,
I keep. *Milton's Paradise Loft, b.* l. 18 ?

3 Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done.

Befriend
Us thy vow'd prieſts, 'till outmoſt end
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden.*

4. Cuſtom, tribute.

In reſpect of the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at moſt other ports, this deſervedly retains the name of free. *Aud ſon*

To DUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as due.

This is the rateſt glory of their praiſe,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

DU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight.

.n many armies, if the matter ſhould be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory ſhould go on the one ſide; and yet if it be tried by the groſs, go on the other ſide *Bacon*

To whom thus Michael dream not of your fight
As of a *duel*, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 387

'Twas I that wrong'd you, you my life have ſought
No *duel* ever was more juſtly fought. *Waller*

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat.

The challenging and fighting with a man, a certain poſitive mode of action, by particular ideas diſtinguiſhed from all others, is called *duelling*. *Locke.*

To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with ſingly.

Who ſingle
[illegible]
himſelf an army, now unequal match
To ſave himſelf againſt a coward arm'd,
At one ſpear's length. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 344.

DU'ELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *duel*.] A ſingle combatant.

They perhaps begin as ſingle *duellers*, but then they ſoon get their troops about them *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST *n. ſ.* [from *duel*.]

1. A ſingle combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the caſe will fall out no worſe than when two *duelliſts* enter the field, where the worſted party hath his ſword again, without further hurt. *Sucking*

Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be ſearch'd like *duelliſts* before they fight. *Dryden.*

2. One who profeſſes to live by rules of honour.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd, for his firſt day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away,
And hath no honour loſt, our *duelliſts* ſay. *Ben. Jonſon.*

DUE'LLO. n. ſ. [Italian.] The duel, the rule of duelling.

The gentleman will, for his honour's ſake, have one bout with you he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

DUE'NNA. n. ſ. [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my paſſion increaſe as the ſeaſon advanced, 'till in the month of July I could no longer contain I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, ſaw her undreſſed, and the wonder diſplayed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

DUG. *n. ſ.* [*dogge*, to give ſuck, Iſland ick.]

1 A pap, a nipple; a teat ſpoken of beaſts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there bred
A thouſand young ones, which ſhe daily fed,
Sucking upon her poiſonous *dugs*; each one
Of ſundry ſhape, yet all ill favoured. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

They are firſt fed and nouriſhed with the milk of a ſtrange *dug*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Then ſhines the goat, whoſe bruiſh *dug* ſupply'd
The infant Jove, and nurſt his growing pride. *Creech.*

2. It ſeems to have been uſed formerly of the breaſt without reproach.

It was a faithleſs ſquire that was the ſource
Of all my ſorrow, and of theſe ſad tears,
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourſe,
At once I was up brought *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant* 4
As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shakeſp. Hen* VI
ſ. preterit. and *part. paſſ.* of *dig*

They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they *dug* among the rubbiſh. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

DUKE *n. ſ.* [*duc*, French, *dux*, Latin.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England, in rank a nobleman next to the royal family

The *duke* of Cornwal, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here with him this night *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Aumarle, Surrey, and Exeter muſt loſe
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatſoever profits thereby riſe. *Daniel's C. War.*

DU'KEDOM *n. ſ.* [from *duke*.]

1. The ſeigniory or poſſeſſions of a duke.

the brother found a wife,
Where he himſelf was loſt, Proſpero his *dukedom*
In a poor iſle. *Shakeſpeare. Tempeſt*

The cardinal never reſigned his purple for the proſpect giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuſcany.

2 The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LLBRAINED. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltiſh, fool iſh.

This arm of mine hath chaſtiſed
The petty rebel, *dullbrain'd* Buckingham. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

DU'LCET *adj.* [*dulcis*, L.]

1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious

From ſweet kernels preſs'd,
She tempers *dulcet* creams, nor theſe to hold
Wants the fit veſſels pure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v

Sweet to the ear, harmonious; melodious.

I ſat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering ſuch *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew civil at her ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

A fabrick huge
Roſe like an exhalation, with the ſound
Of *dulcet* ſymphonies, and voices ſweet. *Milt. Parad. Loſt*

DULCIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcify*.] The act of ſweetning, the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony.

In colcothar the exacteſt calcination, followed by an exquiſite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth, for after the ſalt or vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the reſidue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues. *Boyle's Scept. Chy.*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To ſweeten; to ſet free from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though ſomewhat qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flower or meal. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

I dreſſed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulcified* tincture of vitriol. *Wiſeman's Surgery*

Spirit of wine *dulcifies* ſpirit of ſalt; nitre, or vitriol have other bad effects. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DU'LCIMER *n. ſ.* [*dolcemella*, *Skinner*.] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wires with little ſticks.

Ye hear the ſound of the cornet, flute, harp, ſackbut, pſaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of muſick. *Dan.* iii. 5.

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten, to make leſs acrimonious.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend ſwine's dung above all other dung. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Turbith mineral, as it is ſold in the ſhops, is a rough medicine; but being ſomewhat *dulcorated*, firſt procureth vomiting, and then ſalivation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

DULCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcorate*.] The act of ſweetening.

Malt gathereth a ſweetneſs to the taſte, which appeareth in the wort. the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nouriſhment and the making of things inſtrumental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victuals. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 649.

DU'LLHEAD *n. ſ.* [*dull* and *head*.] A blockhead, a wretch fool iſh and ſtupid; a dolt.

This people be fools and *dullheads* to all goodneſs; but ſubtle, cunning, and bold in any miſchief. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

DU'LIA. *n. ſ.* [δουλεια.] An inferiour kind of adoration.

Paræus ſaith, that the ſame worſhip which is given to the prototype may be given to the image; but with the different degrees of latria and *dulia*. *Stillingfl.*

DULL. *adj.* [*dul*, Welſh; *dole*, Saxon; *dol*, mad, Dutch.]

1. Stupid; doltiſh, blockiſh, unapprehenſive; [illegible], ſlow of underſtanding.

Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* ſpirited men *Hea*
He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of groſs breeding, or comes of a very *dull* kindred. *Shak.*

Sometimes this perception, in ſome kind of bodies, is far more ſubtile than the ſenſe; ſo that the ſenſe is but a *dull* thing in compariſon of it. [illegible]

Every man, even the *dulleſt*, is thinking more than the moſt eloquent can teach him how to utter. *Dryd.*

2. Blunt; obtuſe.

Meeting with time, Slack thing, ſaid I,
Thy ſcythe is *dull*; whet it, for ſhame *Herbert.*

3. Unready; aukward.

Gynecia a great while ſtood ſtill, with a kind of *dull* amazement looking ſtedfaſtly upon her *Sidney.*

O help thou my weak wit, and ſharpen my *dull* tongue.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *ſtanz.* 2.

Memory is ſo neceſſary to all conditions of life, that are not to fear it ſhould grow *dull* for want of exerciſe, if exerciſe would make it ſtronger. *Lock.*

4 Hebetated, not quick

This people's heart is waxed groſs, and their ears are *dull* of hearing *Math.* xiii. 15

5 Sad, melancholy.

6. Sluggiſh; heavy, ſlow of motion

Henceforth the waters waxed *dull* and ſlow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow *Fa.*

7 Groſs;

7. Gross; cloggy; vile.
She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*
8. Not exhilarating; not delightful, as, *to make dictionaries is dull work.*
9. Not bright; as, *the mirror is dull, the fire is dull.*
I'll not be made a soft and *dull* ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian intercessors. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
10. Drowsy; sleepy

To DULL, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To stupify; to infatuate
Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin *Asch.*
Those drugs she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
2. To blunt; to obtund
The entrance of the battle did whet the courage of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their swords. *Bacon.*
3. To sadden, to make melancholy.
4. To hebetate; to weaken.
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
The troublous noise did *dull* their dainty ears. *Spenser.*
5. To damp, to clog.
Prayers were short, as if darts thrown out with a sudden quickness, lest that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or *dulled* through continuance. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 37.
In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impression, and even so is it of minds. *Bacon's Essays.*
6. To make weary, or slow of motion.
7. To sully brightness
[illegible]

DU'LLARD, *n. s.* [from *dull*] A blockhead; a dolt; a stupid fellow, a dunce.
What, mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wert thou not speak to me? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Thou must make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential spurs
To make thee seek it *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DU'LLY. *adv.* [from *dull*]
1. Stupidly, doltishly
It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. Slowly; sluggishly
The air, if it be moist, doth in a degree quench the flame, and howsoever maketh it burn more *dully. Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
3. Not vigorously, not gaily, not brightly; not keenly.

DU'LNESS *n. s.* [from *dull*]
1. Stupidity, weakness of intellect, indocility; slowness of apprehension.
Nor is the *dullness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame the charity of the teacher. *South's Sermons.*
Shadwel alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in *dullness* from his tender years. *Dryden.*
2. Want of quick perception
Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety and *dullness*, either of appetite or working. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
3. Drowsiness, inclination to sleep.
Here cease more questions;
Thou art inclin'd to sleep. 'Tis a good *dullness*,
And give it way. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
4. Sluggishness of motion.
5. [illegible]
6. Bluntness; want of edge.

DU'LY. *adv.* [from *due.*]
1. Properly, fitly; [illegible]
Ever since they firmly have retained,
And *duly* well observed his behcalt. *Spenser.*
I do not know
What kind of my obedience I should tender,
[illegible]
More worth than vanities, yet prayers and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
[illegible]
ler, do their offices, and all the inferiour smaller vessels act orderly and *duly*, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South's Sermons.*
If attention be *duly* engaged to those reflections, they cannot fail of influence. *Rogers, Sermon* 3.
2. Regularly, exactly.
Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife. *Pope, Epistle* 3.

DUMB. *adj.* [דומם he was silent, *dumbs*, Gothick, bumbe, Saxon, *dum*, Danish; *dom*, Dutch, dull.]
1. [illegible]
It hath pleased himself sometime to unloose the very tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to [illegible]

plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them. *Ecclus. b. v. f.* 8.
They spake not a word;
But like *dumb* statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other *Shakespeare's Richard* III.
Some positive terms signify a negative idea. Blind implies a privation of sight, *dumb* a denial of speech. *Watts's Logick.*
2. Deprived of speech.
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the godlike man. *Dryden.*
3. Mute; not using words.
He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converse with a *dumb* show? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
His gentle *dumb* expression turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Her humble gestures made the residue plain,
Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech. *Roscommon.*
For he who covets gain in such excess,
Does by *dumb* signs himself as much express,
As if in words at length he show'd his mind. *Dryden's Juv.*
Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languish, despair, and die in *dumb* show. *Addis. Spect.*
4. Silent; refusing to speak.
The good old seer withstood
Th' intended treason, and was *dumb* to blood;
'Till tir'd with endless clamours, and pursuit
Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute. *Dryden's Æn.*

DUMBLY *adv.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; silently, without words.

DU'MBNESS *n. f.* [from *dumb.*]
1. Incapacity to speak.
2. Omission of speech, muteness.
There was speech in their *dumbness*, language in their very gesture they looked as they had heard of a world ransomed, or one destroyed. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
[illegible]
One might interpret. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*
[illegible]
'Tis love, said she, and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty *dumbness*, witness'd my surprize. *Dryden.*

To DU'MBFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuse; to strike dumb A low phrase.
They had like to have *dumbfounded* the justice, but his clerk came in to his assistance. *Spectator*, N° 616.

DUMP. *n. f.* [from *dum*, stupid, Dutch.]
1. Sorrow, melancholy; sadness.
Sing no more ditties, sing no mo
Of *dumps* so dull and heavy,
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since Summer first was leafy. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*
Set by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet consort to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead silence
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance. *Shak.*
Funerals with stately pomp
March slowly on, in solemn *dump. Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.
The squire who fought on bloody stumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps. Gay's Pastorals.*
2. Absence of mind, reverie.
This shame *dumps* cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company. *Locke.*

DU'MPISH. *adj.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.
New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth seem to promise hope of new delight,
And bidding th' old adieu, his passed date
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumpish* spight. *Spenser.*
The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and sour life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant. *Herbert.*

DU'MPLING. *n. f.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding.
You prate too long, like a book-learn'd fool,
'Till pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

DUN. *adj.* [dun, Saxon.]
1. A colour partaking of brown and black.
By mixing such powders we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or *dun*, or russet brown. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Dark; gloomy
Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunnest* smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold! hold. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He then survey'd
Hell, and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heav'n on this side,
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iii. *l.* 69:

To DUN *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity
Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'll never ask thee again. I shall be *dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*

I remember what she won:
And had she sent so soon to *dun*? *Swift*
As next thou *dun'st* their parents, seldom they,
Without a fee before the tribune, pay *Dryden's Juvenal.*

DUN *n. s.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and silent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monster! hated by gods and men,
To my aerial citadel ascends. *Pope.*

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, Sir, remember my bill *Arbuthn. History of J. Bull.*

DUNCE, *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dum*, the Dutch stupid.] A dullard; a dolt, a thickskal; a stupid indocile animal.

Wit at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd,
To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Was Epiphanius so great a *dunce* to imagine a thing, indifferent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of God? *Stillingfleet.*

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word. *Swift*

DUNG. *n. s.* [mœg, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

For *dung*, all excrements are the refuse and putrefactions of nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 696.

I judge the likeliest way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine, and the watering of those lumps of *dung*, with squirts of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 500.

For when from herbs the pure part must be won,
From grass by distilling, this is better done
By despis'd *dung* than by the fire or sun. *Denne.*

He soon would learn to think like me,
And bless his ravish'd eyes to see
Such order from confusion sprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung* *Swift.*

To DUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fatten with dung.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds, when the West wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 667.

The [illegible] compost forth, and dung the ground,
That carry'd compost forth to *dung* the ground *Dryden.*

DUNGEON. *n. s.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons eminently strong were in time called *dungeons*.] A close prison, generally spoke of a prison dark or subterraneous.

Then up he took the slumbered senseless corse,
And e're he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse. *Fa. Qu.*

We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*; not our safe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. . .*

[illegible] North
Of Norumbeque, and the Samoed shore,
Burst ing their brazen *dungeon*, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, come storming gust, and flaw *Milton.*

By imagination a man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landskapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature. *Addis.*

DUNGFORK. *n. s.* [*dung* and *fork*.] A fork to toss out dung from stables.

Dungforks and paddles are common every where. *Mortimer.*

DUNGHIL *n. s.* [*dung* and *hill*.]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung.

I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth, for the which his animals on his *dunghils* are as much bound to him as I *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Turn out that eyeless villain; throw this slave
Upon the *dunghil*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Two cocks fought a duel for the mastery of a *dunghil*. *L'Estr.*

Never enter into a league of friendship with an ingrateful person, that is, plant not thy friendship upon a *dunghil*: it is too noble a plant for so base a soil. *South's Sermons.*

The *dunghil* having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other mens land. *Swift*

2. Any mean or vile abode.

As a thousand other worlds, that are
In the loom of nature, and latent in the sky,
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurst,
Of which our earthly *dunghil* is the worst. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing of meanness.

The poor he raiseth from the dust,
Even from the *dunghil* lifts the just. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Cur, *dunghil*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman? *Shakesp.*

DUNGHILL. *adj.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean, low, base, vile, worthless.

His *dunghil* thoughts, which do themselves enure
To dirty dross, no higher dare aspire. *Spenser on Love.*

DUNGY. *adj.* [from *dung*.] Full of dung; mean, vile, base, low, odious, worthless.

If it be so,
We need no grave to bury honesty,
There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DUNGYARD. *n. s.* [*dung* and *yard*.] The place of the dunghil.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*. *Mortimer.*

DUNNER. *n. s.* [from *dun*.] One employed in soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay *Spectator*, N° 454.

DUODECUPLE. *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Consisting of twelves.

Grisepsius, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing some passages of Scripture together *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DUPE. *n. s.* [*dupe*, French, from *duppe*, a foolish bird easily caught.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked.

An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant. *Swift.*

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same. *Dunciad.*

To DUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a gen'rous quit,
Faithless through piety, and *dup'd* through wit. *Pope's Epist.*

DUPLE. *adj.* [*duplus*, Latin.] Double, one repeated.

To DUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Latin.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a single object to our undistempered sentiments. *Glanv.*

2. To fold together.

DUPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second: so in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4; or as the square of 2 to the square of 4. *Philips. Harris. Bailey.*

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the drop from the concourse of the glasses, *viz.* reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop, and its touching each glass in a larger surface; and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attractions growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface. *Newton's Opt.*

DUPLICATE. *n. s.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies than the subjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reserved *duplicates* of the most considerable. *Woodward.*

DUPLICATION. *n. s.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold, a doubling.

The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double, in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

DUPLICATURE. *n. s.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold; any thing doubled.

Vast bags are requisite to contain the water which issues from the lymphducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, and exonerating themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

DUPLICITY. *n. s.* [*duplicis*, Latin.]

1. Doubleness, the number of two.

This *duplicity* was all contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at one *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. . . c. 14.*

Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicates, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Deceit, doubleness of heart, or of tongue.

DURABILITY *n. s.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of lasting; continuance, endurance.

Stones though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *durability* of being. *Hooker, b. 1. s. 6.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

DURABLE. *adj.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting, having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and *durable*. *Raleigh's History.*

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all fast; too fast they made,
And *durable!* *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l.* 320.

The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than brass, and such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence. *Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

When on a day,
For time, though in eternity, applyed
To motion, measures all things *durable*
By present, past, and future, on such day
As heav'n's great year brings forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DU'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *durable.*] Power of lasting, continuance.

The different consistence and *durableness* of the strata whereof they consist, are more or less *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the *durableness* of the metal that supports it. *Addison on ancient Medals*

DU'RABLY. *adv.* [from *durable.*] In a lasting manner

There indeed he found his fame fourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in mens memories. *Sidney.*

DU'RANCE. *n. s.* [from *duresse*, law French.]

1. Imprisonment, the custody or power of a jaylor; a prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base *durance* and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shakesp. Hen. IV*

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in *durance*, upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, whorish woman. *South's Sermons.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dungeons scarce three inches wide. *Hudibras, p. 1. cant. 2.*

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting *durance*. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

2. Endurance; continuance; duration.

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,
And mother earth sigh'd as she felt the wound:
O! how short *durance* was the new made state!
How far more mighty than heaven's love, hell's hate! *Dryd.*

DURATION. *n. s.* [*duratio*, Latin.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Length of continuance.

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration*, that it should have a due length in it. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 267.

To DURE. *v. n.* [*dure*, Latin.] To last; to continue, to endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they *dure*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

DU'REFUL. *adj.* [from *endure* and *full.*] Lasting; of long continuance; durable.

The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dry'd,
Is long e'er it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heaven aspire. *Spe*

DU'RELESS. *adj.* [from *dure.*] Without continuance; fading, transitory, short.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dureless* pleasures of this stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God. *Raleigh's History.*

DU'RESSE. n. s. [French, hardship, severity]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement

2. [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint. This the law holds as invalid, and supposes to be constrained. *Cowel.*

DU'RING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*; as, *during life*, *durante vita*, life *enduring*; *during my pleasure*, my pleasure continuing the same.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts.

If *during* his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

DU'RITY. *n. s.* [*dureté*, French; *durus*, Latin.] Hardness; firmness

Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *durity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.*

DURST. The preterite of *dare*

The Christians *durst* have no images of the Deity, because they would rather die than defile themselves with such an impiety. *Stillingfleet's Def of Def. of Rat. Ven.*

DUSK. *adj.* [*donker*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness. See DUSKY.

2. Tending to blackness, dark coloured

The lurid smoke,
Vapour, and exhalation *dusk*, and moist,
Sent up amain. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l.* 741.

DUSK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness, incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the *dusk* of the evening, with my show upon my back. *Spectator*, N°. 27.

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden's Fab.*

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make dusk. *Ainsworth.*

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dusk; to begin to lose light or brightness, to have lustre diminished. *Dr*

DU'SKILY. *adv.* [from *dusky.*] With a tendency to darkness or blackness.

DU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *dusk.*]

1. Inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in *duskish* smoak, and brimstone blue. *Fa. Queen.*

2. Tending to blackness, dark coloured.

Light is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black. *Wotton's Architecture.*

DU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *duskish.*] Cloudily; darkly

The fawdust burned faintful part of the candle consumed the dust gathering about the snuff, made the snuff to burn *duskishly*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 365.

DU'SKY. *adj.* [from *dusk*, *donker*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure, not luminous

Here lies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

There fierce winds o'er *dusky* valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

Through the plains of one continual day,
Six shining months pursue their even way,
And six succeeding urge their *dusky* flight,
Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Prior.*

2. Tending to blackness, dark coloured; not clear; not bright.

They did plot
The means that *dusky* Dis my daughter got. *Shak. Tempest.*

It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour *Lucon.*

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryd.*

The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour. *Woodward.*

By mixing such powders we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper, but some *dusky* obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black; that is, a grey or dun, or russet brown. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horrour, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite,
As ever sully'd the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,
Repairs to search the gloomy cave of Spleen. *Pope.*

DUST. *n. s.* [duſt, Saxon; *dunst*, Erse.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The *dust*
Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Dust subjects [illegible] *dust* upon them: that powdering, when a shower cometh, maketh a soiling to the tree, being earth and water finely mixed on. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 666.

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The sceptre, learning, physick must
All follow this, and come to *dust*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou
Out of the ground wast taken, know thy birth;
For dust thou art, and shalt to *dust* return.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes. 1 *Sam.* ii. 8

To DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To free from dust, to sprinkle with dust.

DU'STMAN. *n. s.* [*dust* and *man.*] One whose employment is to carry away the dust

The *dustman's* cart offends thy cloaths and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

DU'STY *adj.* [from *duſt*.]
1. Filled with duſt; clouded with duſt.
Arms and the *duſty* field I leſs admire,
And fortune ſtrangely in ſome new deſire. *Dryden.*
2. Covered or ſcattered with duſt.
Even drudgery himſelf,
As at the car he ſweats, or *duſty* hews
The palace ſtone, looks gay. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1445.

DU'TCHESS. *n. ſ.* [*ducheſſe*, French.]
1. The lady of a duke.
The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his *dutcheſs*, will be here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
The duke was to command the army, and the *dutcheſs*, by the favour ſhe poſſeſſed, to be near her majeſty. *Swift.*
The gen'rous god, who wit and gold refines,
And ripens ſpirits as he ripens minds,
Kept droſs for *dutcheſſes*, the world ſhall know it,
To you gave ſenſe, good humour, and a poet. *Pope's Epiſt.*
2. A lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'CHY. *n. ſ.* [*duche*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its ſovereign.
France might have ſwallowed up his whole *dutchy*. *Swift.*
Different ſtates border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Bern. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DU'CHY-COURT. *n. ſ.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowel.*

DU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *duty*.]
1. Obedient; obſequious; reſpectful to thoſe who have natural or legal authority.
Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care expreſs,
And durſt not puſh too far his great ſucceſs. *Dryd. Aureng.*
A female ſoftneſs, with a manly mind;
A *duteous* daughter, and a ſiſter kind,
In ſickneſs patient, and in death reſign'd. *Dryden.*
Who taught the bee with winds and rains to ſtrive,
To bring her burden to the certain hive,
And through the liquid fields again to paſs
Duteous, and hark'ning to the ſounding braſs? *Prior.*
2. Obſequious, obedient to good or bad purpoſes.
As *duteous* to the vices of thy miſtreſs,
As madneſs would deſire. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Every beaſt, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd diſguis'd. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
3. Joined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another.
With mine own tongue deny my ſacred ſtate,
With mine own breath releaſe all *duteous* oaths. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

DU'TIFUL. *adj.* [*duty* and *full*.]
1. Obedient, ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiours; reverent.
She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the moſt *dutiful* ſon that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*
2. Expreſſive of reſpect, giving token of reverence; reſpectful; reverential.
There would ſhe kiſs the ground, and thank the trees, bleſs the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing ſhe thought did accompany her at their firſt meeting. *Sidney, l.* ii.

DU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]
1. Obediently, ſubmiſſively.
2. Reverentially; reſpectfully.
His daughter Philoclea found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Miſo curiouſly watching her. *Sidney.*
Few *dutifully* back a
And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

DU'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dutiful*.]
1. Obedience, ſubmiſſion to juſt authority.
Piety, or *dutifulneſs* to parents, was a moſt popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Reverence, reſpect.
It is a ſtrange kind of [illegible], and an evil *dutifulneſs* in friends and relations, to ſuffer him to periſh without reproof [illegible] *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DU'TY. *n. ſ.* [from *due*.]
1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.
When ye ſhall have done all thoſe things which are commanded, ſay [illegible] we are unprofitable ſervants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *Lu.* xvii. 10.
Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return thoſe *duties* back, as are right fit,
Obey you, love you, and moſt honour you. *Shak. K. Lear.*
The parents feel from any neceſſity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Locke.*
2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality.
All our *duty* is ſet down in our prayers, becauſe in all our *duty* we beg the Divine Aſſiſtance; and remember that you are bound to do all thoſe *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine Aſſiſtance. *Taylor's Devotion.*
3. Obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governors, or ſuperiours, loyalty; piety to parents.
Thinkeſt thou that *duty* ſhall have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainneſs honour
[illegible]
God's party will appear ſmall, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that thoſe ſhould have ſenſe of *duty* to him that had none to God. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Act of reverence or reſpect.
They both attone;
Did *duty* to their lady as became. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
5. The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard.
The regiment did *duty* there punctually. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
Otho bribed his guards at a high rate, for as often as Galba ſupped with him, he uſed to give every ſoldier upon *duty* an aureus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
6. The buſineſs of war; ſervice.
The night came and ſevered them, all parties being tired with the *duty* of the day. *Clarendon, b.* v.
See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gain
With which their maſter, love, rewards their pains!
For ſev'n long years, on *duty* ev'ry day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay! *Dryden.*
7. Tax, impoſt, cuſtom, toll.
All the wines that come down from Tuſcany make their way through ſeveral *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port. *Addiſon's Travels.*
Such ſhekels as they now ſhew, were the old ones in which *duty* was to be paid by their law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DWARF. *n. ſ.* [dpeorg, Sax. *dwerg*, Dutch; *ſherg*, Scottiſh.]
1. A man below the common ſize of men.
Get you gone, you *dwarf!*
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-graſs made. *Shakeſpeare.*
Such *dwarfs* were ſome kind of apes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
They but now who ſeem'd
In bigneſs to ſurpaſs earth's giant ſons,
Now leſs than ſmalleſt *dwarfs* in narrow room
Throng numberleſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 779.
2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.
It is a delicate plantation of trees, all well-grown, fair, and ſmooth: one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the reſt had it in deriſion. *L'Eſtrange.*
Saw off the head of the ſtock in a ſmooth place, and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*
3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.
The champion ſtout,
Eftſoones diſmounted from his courſer brave,
And to the *dwarf* a-while his needleſs ſpear he gave. *F. Qu.*
4. It is uſed often by botaniſts in compoſition; as, *dwarf* elder, *dwarf* honeyſuckle.

To DWARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to leſſen; to make little.
It is reported that a good ſtrong canvas, ſpread over a tree grafted low, ſoon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it ſpread. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 534.
The whole ſex is in a manner *dwarfed*, and ſtrunk into a race of beauties, that ſeems almoſt another ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

DWA'RFISH. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk, low, ſmall, little, petty, deſpicable.
Their *dwarfiſh* pages were
As cherubins, all gilt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
And are you grown ſo high in his eſteem,
Becauſe I am ſo *dwarfiſh* and ſo low? *Shakeſpeare.*
This unheard lawleſneſs, and bawdy troops,
The king doth ſmile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfiſh* war, theſe pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakeſp. King John.*
A thicket cloſe beſide the grove there ſtood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and *dwarfiſh* wood. *Dry.*
We ſhould have loſt oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty ſons of the foreſt, and have found nothing but *dwarfiſh* ſhrubs, and creeping moſs, and deſpicable muſhrooms. *Bentley's Sermons.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *adj.* [from *dwarfiſh*.] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dwarfiſh*.] Minuteneſs of ſtature, littleneſs.
'Tis no wonder that ſcience hath not outgrown the *dwarfiſhneſs* of its priſtine ſtature, and that the intellectual world is ſuch a microcoſm. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 17.

To DWAULE. *v. n.* [ɒpeolan, Sax. to wander; *dwalen*, Dut.] To be delirious; a provincial word mentioned by *Junius*.

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*duala*, old Teutonick, is *ſtay*, *delay*, *dalia*, Flandrick, to ſtay, to ſtand ſtill.]
1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have an habitation.
If thy brother that *dwelleth* by thee be waxen poor, and be ſold unto thee, thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a bond-ſervant. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

He

He ſhall *dwell* alone, without the camp ſhall his habitation be. *Lev.* xiii. 46.

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parish where-in I was born, *dwelt* and had poſſeſſions. *Peacham on Poetry.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here *dwell* no frowns, nor anger; from theſe gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milton.*

2. To live in any form of habitation

Abraham ſojourned in the land of Promiſe as in a ſtrange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles. *Heb.* xi. 9.

3. To be in any ſtate or condition

'Tis safer to be that which we deſtroy,
Than by deſtruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

4. To be aſſenced with attention.

Her attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents, and her gloomy eyes
Sparkled with gentler fires. *Smith's Phaed. and Hippolitus.*

5. To fix the mind upon; to hang upon with fondneſs.

Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece aſſembled, ſtemm'd the tides to Troy,
But parting then for that detected ſhore,
Our eyes, unhappy never greeted more. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

6. To continue long ſpeaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n and pains of hell,
And warn'd the ſinner with becoming zeal,
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell*. *Dryd. Good Parſon.*

We have *dwelt* pretty long on the conſiderations of ſpace and duration. *Locke.*

Thoſe who defend our negotiators, *dwelt* upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. n.* To inhabit.

I ſaw and heard; for we ſometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, conſtrain'd by want, come forth
To worſe or better lodging. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

DWELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant; one that lives in a place.

The houſes being kept up, did of neceſſity enforce a *dweller*, and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of neceſſity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of ſome ſubſtance. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Their cries ſoon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now murmuring noiſes riſe in every ſtreet. *Dryden.*

DWELLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell.*]

1. Habitation, place of reſidence, abode.

Its *dwelling* is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran moſſy hore. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Hazor ſhall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a deſolation for ever. *Jer.* xlix. 33.

If he have ſeveral *dwellings*, let him ſort them ſo, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign
To viſit oft the *dwellings* of juſt men,
Delighted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vii. l.* 570.

So it ſeems
To thee who haſt thy *dwelling* here on earth. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

And *dwellings* elſe
Floods overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd, ſea cover'd ſea,
Sea without ſhore! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. l.* 747.

The living few, and frequent funerals then,
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forſaken place;
And now thoſe few, who are return'd again,
Thy ſearching judgments to their *dwellings* trace. *Dryden.*

The force of fire aſcended firſt on high,
And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted ſky. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. State of life, manner of living.

My *dwelling* ſhall be with the beaſts of the field. *Dan.* iv. 25.

DWELLINGHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell* and *houſe.*] The houſe at which one lives.

... always to be cited at the place of his *dwellinghouſe*, which he has in reſpect of his habitation and uſual reſidence, and not at the houſe which he has in reſpect of his eſtate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DWELLINGPLACE. *n. ſ.* [*dwell* and *place.*] The place of reſidence.

People do often change their *dwellingplaces*, and ſome muſt die, while other ſome do grow up into ſtrength. *Spenſer.*

To DWI'NDLE. *v. n.* [ſpinan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhrink, to loſe bulk; to grow little.

Proper names, when familiarized in Engliſh, *dwindle* to monoſyllables, whereas in modern languages they receive a faſter turn, by the addition of a new ſyllable. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought;
Their period ſmiles e'er 'tis well begun. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. To degenerate, to ſink.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to light frothy ſtuff. *Norris.*

If there have been ſuch a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and inſects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Derby's Sermons.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle, a packed aſſembly of Italian biſhops, not a free convention of fathers. *Atterbury.*

Religious ſocieties, though begun with excellent intentions, are ſaid to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away, to loſe health, to grow feeble.

Weary ſev'nnights nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

How often do we ſee, that ſome ſmall part of the ſhoot being injured by a wound or a blow, the whole leaf or branch thereby loſes its ſtrength and nouriſhment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*

Phyſicians, with their milky cheer,
The love ſick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay's Trivia.*

4. To fall away, to be diminiſhed, to moulder off.

Of all the forces under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horſe left with him for the blocking up Plymouth; the reſt were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

DYE. See DIE.

DY'ING. The participle of *die.*

1. Expiring, giving up the ghoſt.

2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY. *n. ſ.* [δυναστεια.] Government; ſovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, becauſe he carries up the Egyptian *dynaſties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Greece was then divided into ſeveral *dynaſties*, which our author has enumerated under their reſpective princes. *Notes on Pope's Iliad.*

DYSCRASY. *n. ſ.* [δυσκρασια.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, and ſtemperature, when ſome humour or quality abounds in the body. *Diet.*

In this pituitous *dyſcraſy* of blood, we muſt vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermiſſions. *Fever on the Humours.*

DYSE'NTERY. *n. ſ.* [*dyſenterie*, French, from δυσεντερια.] A looſeneſs wherein very ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are alſo ſometimes attended with blood. *Diet.*

From an unuſual inconſtancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from Eaſt to Weſt, proceed epidemical *dyſenteries.* *Arbuthnot on* .

DYSPE'PSY. *n. ſ.* [δυσπεψια.] A difficulty of digeſtion, or ill fermentation in the ſtomach or guts. *Ainſ.*

DYSPHONY. *n. ſ.* [δυσφωνια.] A difficulty in ſpeaking, occaſioned by an indiſpoſition of the organs. *Diet.*

DYSPNŒA. *n. ſ.* [δυσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing, ſtraitneſs of breath.

DY'SURY. *n. ſ.* [δυσουρια.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dyſentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual ... piſſing, or a hot *dyſury*, difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*

E.

E Has two founds; long, as *feine*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language, for it not only is uſed like the reſt in the beginning, middle or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *can, cane; man, mane; gap, gape; glad, glade; brēd, brēde, chin, chine; rub, rūbe; thin, thīne; nd, nēde, tūn, tūne; plum, plūme.* Yet it ſometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as *gōne, knowledge, edge, give.* And only almoſt every word ended with *e*; as for *can, canne*, for *yar, yeare*; for *great, greate*, for *need, neede*; for *ſack, ſacke.* It is probable that this *e* final had at firſt a ſoft ſound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verſe required, 'till at laſt it became univerſally ſilent.

Ea has the ſound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the appoſition of *e* to the end of the word, as *mēn, mēan, ſīl, ſēal; mēt, mēat, nīt, nēat.*

EACH. *pron* [elc, Saxon; *elk*, Dutch, *ilk*, Scottiſh.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of diff'rent greatneſs be,
Yet both are for *each* other's uſe diſpoſ'd,
His to incloſe, and your's to be incloſ'd. *Dryden.*

2. Every one of any number. This ſenſe is rare, except in poetry.

otion all adm r'd, and *each* how he
To be th' inventer miſs'd. *Milton, b.* vi.

Let *each*
His adamant ne coat gird well, and *each*
Fit well his helm. *Milton, b.* vi.

By hunger, that *each* other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible beſides. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*

Wiſe Plato ſaid, the world with men was ſtor'd,
That ſi ccour *each* to other might afford *Denham.*

To EACH the correſpondent word is *other*, whether it be uſed of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis ſaid they eat *each* other *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Let *each* eſteem *other* better than themſelves. *Phil.* ii. 3.

Loveſt of women! heaven is in thy ſoul;
Beauty and virtue ſhine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning *each other!* Thou art all divine! *Addiſ. Cato.*

EAD. [*ead, ed.*] in the compound, and *ead* in the ſimple names, denotes happineſs, or bleſſedneſs. Thus *Eadward* is a happy preſerver, *Eadulph*, happy aſſiſtance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eaduin*, happy conqueror; which *Macarius Eupolemus, Fauſtus, Fortunatus, Felicianus*, &c. do in ſome meaſure reſemble. *Ead* may alſo in ſome caſes be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which ſignifies eaſy, gentle, mild. *Gib. Camden.*

EA'GER. *adj* [eagen, Saxon, *aigre*, French.]

1. Struck with deſire, ardently wiſhing, keenly deſirous; vehement in deſire; hotly longing.

Of pēt'on *eager*, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger ſought. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Eager to read the reſt, Achates came. *Dryden's Æn.*

With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And *eager* for the journey ſoon prepar'd,
He longs the world beneath him to ſurvey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day *Dryden.*

Love inflam'd, and *eager* on his hurts,
Smother'd her words. *Addiſon's Ovid's Metam. b.* ii.

2. It is uſed ſometimes with *of*, ſometimes with *in* or *after* before the thing ſought.

3. Hot of diſpoſition; vehement, ardent, impetuous.

Apt as well to quicken the ſpirits as to allay that which is too *eager* *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 42.

Nor do the *eager* clamours of diſputants yield more relief to eclipſed truth, than did the ſounding braſs of old to the labouring moon. *Grand Scepſ. c.* 19.

This is not a general character of women, but a reproof of ſome *eager* ſpirited perſons. *L'Eſtrange.*

Imperfect zeal is hot and *eager*, without knowledge. *Spratt.*

Palemon replies,
Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himſelf innocent, is apt to be too *eager in* his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick, haſty, eaſily put in action.

His Numidian gen us
Is well diſpos'd to proſecute, were he prompt
And *eager on* it, but he muſt be ſpurr'd. *Addiſon's Cato.*

5. Sharp; ſower, acid.

With a ſudden vigour it doth poſſet
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wholeſome blood. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

6. Keen, ſevere; biting.

The air bites ſhrewdly; it is very cold
—It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The reſiſtance of bone to cold is greater than of fleſh, for that the fleſh ſhrinketh, but the bone reſiſteth, whereby the cold becometh more *eager*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 688

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Glaſs will ſometimes be ſo *eager*, as artiſts call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glaſs itſelf. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *adv.* [from *eager*.]

1. With great ardour of deſire; with impetuoſity of inclination.

To the holy war how faſt and *eagerly* did men go, when the prieſt perſuaded them that whoſoever died in that expedition was a martyr? *South's Sermons.*

How *eagerly* he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the ſeed of future actions wait.

2. Ardently, hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having ſome advantage on Octavius,
Took it too *eagerly*; his ſoldiers fell to ſpoil,
Whilſt we by Anthony were all incloſ'd. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

3. Keenly; ſharply.

Abundance of rain froze ſo *eagerly* as it fell, that it ſeemed the depth of Winter had of a ſudden been come in. *Knolles.*

EA'GERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eager*.]

1. Keenneſs of deſire, ardour of inclination.

She knew her diſtance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerneſs* with her reſtraint. *Shakeſpeare.*

Have you not ſeen, when whiſtled from the fiſt,
Some falcon ſtoop'd at what her eye deſign'd,
And, with her *eagerneſs*, the quarry miſs'd. *Dryden.*

The *eagerneſs* and ſtrong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it *Locke.*

Detraction and obloquy are received with as much *eagerneſs* as wit and humour *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and *eagerneſs* of love. *Addiſon's Cato.*

His continued application to publick affairs diverts him from thoſe pleaſures, which are purſued with *eagerneſs* by princes who have not the publick ſo much at heart. *Addiſon.*

The things of this world, with whatever *eagerneſs* they engage our purſuit, leave us ſtill empty and unſatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the *eagerneſs* and height of their devotion; they are ſpeechleſs for the time that it continues, and proſtrate and dead when it departs. *Dryden.*

I'll kill thee with ſuch *eagerneſs* of haſte,
As fiends, let looſe, would lay all nature waſte. *Dryd. Aur.*

EA'GLE. *n. ſ.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *eallar*, Erſe.]

1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. But ſome think that this recovery of youth happens no otherwiſe in the eagle than in other birds, by caſting their feathers every year in the moulting ſeaſon, and having others in their room. It is alſo ſaid not to drink at all, like other birds with ſharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle ſees its young ſo well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their neſt, flutters with its wings, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it ſees them weary, or fearful, it takes and carries them upon its back. Eagles are ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted, and, when they take flight, ſpring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes ſtead ly fixed upon the ſun, mounting 'till, by their diſtance, they diſappear. *Calmet*

D ſmay'd not thus
For captains Macbeth and Banquo?

As ſparrows *eagles*, or the hare the lion *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Draw forth the monſters of th' abyſs profound
Or fetch th' aerial *eagle* to the ground. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*
The founders of the ancient *Romans*
Arts firſt flow'd where Rome's *eagles* flew. *Pope.*

EA'GLE-EYED. *adj.* [from *eagle* and *eye.*]
1. Sharp-ſighted as an eagle.
As he was rarely quick and perſpicacious, ſo was he inwardly *eagle-eyed*, and perfectly verſed in the humours of his ſubjects. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*
Every one is *eagle-eyed* to ſee
Another's faults and not deformity. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 4.

EA'GLE-FISH. *n. ſ.* [*eagle* and *fiſh*] Swiftneſs like that of an eagle.
Aſcupe, with *eagle-fiſh* ſhe cut the ſky,
In ſtarts too ſwift for mortal eye. *Pope's Corydon, b.* i.

EA'GLESTONE. *n. ſ.* A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nells, and aſſigned to have a partieular virtue in defending the eagle's neſt from thunder. The ſtones of this kind which are moſt valued are flat and black ſh, and ſound, if ſhaken near the ear, a leſſer ſtone ſeeming contained in the greater. *Gunner*
Stone contains, in a cavity within it, a ſmall looſe ſtone which rattles when it is ſhaken; and every ſtone, with a ſucceſſive motion, has obtained the name. The ſort of analogy that was ſuppoſed to be between a ſtone, thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers expreſs it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to think that it muſt have great virtues and effects in accelerating and retarding delivery, ſo that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion, and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. It is pretended, that the eagles ſeek for theſe ſtones to lay in their nells, and that they cannot hatch their young without. On ſuch falſe and imaginary virtues was founded all the credit which this famous foſſil poſſeſſed for many ages. *Hill' Materia Medica.*
If you ſtop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a flat noiſe or rattle; and ſo doth the aetites, or *eagle-ſtone*, which hath a little ſtone within it. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

EA'GLET. *n. ſ.* [from *aigle*] A young eagle.
Thus treaſon of his ſons did the king expreſs in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three *eaglets* trying on her breaſt, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes.

EA'GRE. *n. ſ.* [*eagre*, in Runick, is the *ocean*; *egg-a*, in Iſlandick, *to agitate, to move.*] A tide ſwelling above another tide, obſervable in the river Severn.
For as an *eagre* rules in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant paſſions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And flaſh'd upon the ſoul with equal force. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *n. ſ.* [ealderman, Saxon.] The name of a Saxon magiſtrate, alderman.

EAME. *n. ſ.* [eam, Saxon, *oom*, Dutch.] Uncle: a word ſtill uſed in the wilder parts of Staffordſh.
Daughter, ſays ſhe, fly, fly; behold, thy dame
Foreſhows the treaſon of thy wretched *eame!* *Fairfax.*

EAR *n. ſ.* [eare, Saxon, *oor*, Dutch.]
1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.
What fire is in my *ears!* Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd? *Shakeſp. Much ado about Noth.*
His *ears* are open unto their cry. *Pſ.* xxxiv.
Valſalva diſcovered ſome paſſages into the region of the *ear* drum; of mighty uſe, among others, to make diſcharges of bruiſes. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*
2. That part of the ear that ſtands prominent.
You have heard of the news abroad I mean, the whiſper'd ones; for they are yet but *ear*-kiſſing arguments. *Sh. K. Lear.*
His maſter ſhall bore his *ear* through with an awl. *Ex.*
3. Power of judging of harmony, the ſenſe of hearing.
4. Heed, or the perſon. In familiar language.
Force was ſore weakened, the city beaten
About their *ears*, and moſt of them wounded. *Knolles.*
Better paſs over an affront from one ſcoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our *ears*. *Burnet's Theory.*
5. The higheſt part of a man, the top.
A cavalier was up to the *ears* in love with a very fine lady. *L'Eſtrange.*
The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.
And thus was earneſt ſuitor to Dionyſius for ſome grant, who would give no *ear* to his ſuit. Ariſtippus fell at his feet, and then Dionyſius granted it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
They being told there was ſmall hope of eaſe,
Were willing at the firſt to give an *ear*
To any thing that ſounded liberty. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's *ear*, or loſe his own. *Pope's Epiſtles.*
7. Diſpoſition to like or diſlike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taſte.
He laid his ſenſe cloſer, and in fewer words, according to the ſtyle and *ear* of thoſe times. *Lenham*
8. Any prominences from a larger body, raiſed for the ſake of holding it.
There are ſome veſſels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot ſtir them; but are ſoon removed, if you take them by the *ears*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
A quilted night-cap with one *ear*. *Congr. Way of the World.*
A pot without an *ear*. *Stonſt.*
9. The ſpike of corn, that part which contains the ſeeds.
He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever after wear. *Bacon.*
The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor ſands upon the ſhore. *Dryd.*
From ſeveral grains he had eighty ſtalks, with very large *ears* full of large corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
10. *To fall to get ear by the* EARS. To fight; to ſcuffle, to quarrel. [In Dutch *oorlogen*.] A familiar phraſe.
Poor naked men belabored one another with flagged ſticks, or daily *fell together by the ears* at fiſty-cuffs. *Abbot.*
Fools go together by the *ears*, to have knaves run away with the ſtakes. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 3.
All Aſia now was by the
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*
11. *To ſet by the* EARS. To make ſtrife, to quarrel in low language.
A mean raſcal *ſets others together by the ears* without fighting himſelf. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 62.
She uſed to carry tales from one to another, 'till ſhe had ſet the neighbourhood together *by the ears*. *Arbuthnot.*
It is uſual to *ſet* theſe poor animals *by the ears*. *Aſtat. Franc.*

EA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *ear*.] Without any ears.
Earleſs on high ſtood unabaſh'd Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the ſcourge below. *Pope's Dunc.*

EA'RING. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels ſet in a ring and worn at the ears, ornament of a woman's ear.
With gold and ſilver they increaſe his ſtore,
And gave the precious *earrings* which they wore. *Sandys.*
A lady beſtowed *earrings* upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbuth.*

EA'RSHOT. *n. ſ.* Reach of the ear; ſpace within which words may be heard.
Gomez, ſtand you out of *earſhot*.—I have ſomething to ſay to your wife in private. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

EA'RWAX. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *wax*.] The cerumen or exudation ſmears the orifice of the ear.
ar being to ſtand open, becauſe there was ſome danger that inſects might creep in thereat, therefore hath nature fortified or plaiſtered over the ſides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle any inſects that ſhould attempt to creep in there. *Ray on the Creation.*

EA'RWIG. *n. ſ.* [eare and *wiga*, a *worm*, Saxon.] A ſheath-winged inſect, imagined to creep into the ear.
Himſelf he on an *earwig* ſet;
Yet ſcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet *Drayton's Nymphid.*
Earwigs and ſnails ſeldom infeſt timber. *Mortimer's Huſb.*
Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Becauſe ſhe heard a ſudden drum,
Or found an *earwig* in a plum. *Stonſt.*
2. By way of reproach, a whiſperer, a prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *witneſs*.] One who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf.
All preſent were made *earwitneſſes*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 36.
The hiſtories of mankind, written by eye or *earwitneſſes*, are built upon this principle. *Watts's Logick.*

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow; to till.
He that *ears* my land ſpares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*
Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the ſea ſerve them, which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Then we bring forth weeds,
When our quick mind lies ſtill; and our fruitleſs ſeed,
Is as our *earing*. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*
A rough valley, which is neither *eared* nor ſown. *Deutr.*
Five years, in the which there ſhall neither be *earing* nor harveſt. *Gen.* xlv. 6.
The field of love, with plow of virtue *ear'd*. *Fairfax.*

To EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To ſhoot into ears.

EA'RED. *adj.* [from *ear*.]
1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.
2. Having ears, or ripe corn.
The covert of the thrice *ear'd* field
Saw ſtately Ceres to her paſſion yield. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv.

EARL. *n. ſ.* [eorl, Saxon; *eorye*, Erſe.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third.
Thanes and kinſmen,
Henceforth

Henceforth be *earls*, the firſt that ever Scotland
For ſuch an honour nam'd *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

EARL-MARSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*earl* and *marſhal*.] He that has chief care of military ſolemnities

The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great *earl-marſhal* orders their array. *Dryden.*

EARLDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *earl*.] The ſeigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulſter, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulſter, carefully went about the redreſſing evils. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

EARLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *early*.] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe: as, *earlineſs* in the morning, the act of riſing ſoon with reſpect to the ſun, *earlineſs* of growth, or growing up ſoon in compariſon with other things of the ſame kind.

The next morning we, having ſtriven with the ſun's *earlineſs*, were beyond the proſpect of the higheſt turrets. *Sidn.*

The goodneſs of the crop is great gain, if the goodneſs anſwer the *earlineſs* of coming up. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

EARLY. *adj.* [æp, Saxon, before.] Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe: as, in the morning, with reſpect to the ſun; in time, with reſpect to creation; in the ſeaſon, in compariſon with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meeteſt for death: the weakeſt kind of fruit
Drops *earlieſt* to the ground, and ſo let me. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a curioſity to have ſeveral fruits upon one tree, and the more when ſome of them come *early*, and ſome come late, ſo that you may have upon the ſame tree ripe fruits all Summer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 501.

God made all the world, that he might be worſhipped in ſome parts of the world; and therefore, in the firſt and moſt *early* times of the church, what care did he manifeſt to have ſuch places erected to his honour? *South's Sermons.*

And yet my numbers pleaſe the rural throng,
Rough ſatyrs dance, and Pan approves the ſong;
The nymphs, forſaking ev'ry cave and ſpring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*

Sickneſs is *early* old age: it teaches us a diffidence in our earthly ſtate, and inſpires us with the thoughts of a future. *Pope.*

Oh *early* heroe! *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

EARLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon, betimes.

Early before the morn with crimſon ray
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Fairy Queen.*

None in more languages can ſhow
Thoſe arts, which you ſo *early* know. *Waller.*

The princeſs makes her iſſue like herſelf, by inſtilling *early* into their minds religion, virtue and honour. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To EARN *v. a.* [earnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Thoſe that have joined with their honour great perils, are leſs ſubject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours hardly. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge muſt *earn*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

I to the evil turn
My obvious breaſt; arming to overcome
By ſuffering, and *earn* reſt from labour won. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

Men may diſcern
From what conſummate virtue I have choſe
This perfect man, by merit call'd my ſon,
To *earn* ſalvation for the ſons of men. *Paradiſe Regained.*

Since they all beg, it were better for the ſtate to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almoſt all their *earnings*. *Locke.*

The poems gained the plagiary wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them. *Pope's Eſſ. on Homer.*

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a ſtock of pence and praiſe,
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey. *Swift.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

I can't ſay whore;
It does abhor me, now I ſpeak the word:
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's maſs of vanity could make me. *Sh. Othello.*

EARNEST. *adj.* [eopneyt, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due ſort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earneſt* to pray for the time which we beſtow, as well in the one as the other. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 34.

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that proſpect ſtrange
Their *earneſt* eyes they fix'd, imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude

Now riſ'n, to work them further woe or ſhame *Milt. P. L.*

They are never more *earneſt* to diſturb us, than when they ſee us moſt *earneſt* in this duty. *Duppa.*

EARNEST. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Seriouſneſs; a ſerious event not a jeſt; reality not a feigned appearance.

[illegible] *Sh.*

I told you, Manus was the hapleſs wight,
Who *earneſt* found what they accounted play. *Gower.*

Therewith ſhe laugh'd, and did her *earneſt* end in jeſt.

That high Archſeer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And given in *earneſt* what I begg'd in jeſt. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Nor can I think that God, Creator wiſe!
Though threat'ning, will in *earneſt* ſo deſtroy
Us, his prime creatures. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*

But the main buſineſs and *earneſt* of the world is money, dominion, and power. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 5.*

We ſhall die in *earneſt*, and it will not become us to live in jeſt. *Government of the Tongue, ſ. 7.*

Sempronius, you have acted like yourſelf,
One would have thought you had been half in *earneſt*. *Add.*

2. [*ernste penge*, Daniſh; *arres*, French.] Pledge; handſel, firſt fruits, token of ſomething of the ſame kind in future.

The apoſtles term it the handſel or *earneſt* of that which is to come. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 5.

Which leader ſhall the doubtful victory bear,
And give an *earneſt* of the war's ſucceſs. *Waller.*

It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earneſt* of quiet and tranquillity. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

The mercies received, great as they are, were *earneſts* and pledges of greater. *Atterbury.*

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

You have conſpir'd againſt our perſon,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden *earneſt* of our death. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*

Pay back the *earneſt* penny received from Satan, and fling away his ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

EARNESTLY. *adv.* [from *earneſt*.]

1. Warmly, affectionately, zealouſly; importunately; intenſely.

When *earneſtly* they ſeek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail. *Milt. P. L.*

Shame is a baniſhment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man moſt *earneſtly* deſires. *South.*

Earneſtly invoke the goodneſs and power of an all merciful and almighty God. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Eagerly; deſirouſly.

Why ſo *earneſtly* ſeek you to put up that letter? *Sh. K. Lear.*

EARNESTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *earneſt*.]

1. Eagerneſs; warmth, vehemence, impetuoſity.

Often with a ſolemn *earneſtneſs*,
More than, indeed, belong'd to ſuch a trifle,
He begg'd of me to ſteal it. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Audacity and confidence doth in buſineſs ſo great effects, as a man may doubt, that beſides the very daring and *earneſtneſs*, and perſiſting and importunity, there ſhould be ſome ſecret binding, and ſtooping of other mens ſpirits to ſuch perſons. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 943.

Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have ſo much *earneſtneſs* and paſſion in them,
I hear him with a ſecret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Solemnity; zeal.

There never was a charge maintained with ſuch a ſhew of gravity and *earneſtneſs*, which had a ſlighter foundation to ſupport it. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

3. Solicitude; care; intenſeneſs.

With overſtraining, and *earneſtneſs* of finiſhing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*

EARSH. *n. ſ.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field.

Fires oft are good on barren *earſhes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the ſtubble blade. *May's Virg.*

EARTH. *n. ſ.* [eopð, Saxon.]

1. The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water; ſoil; terreſtrial matter.

The ſmiling god is ſeen; while wanton *earth*,
And air atteſt his bounty. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 855.

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.

Nought ſo vile that on the *earth* doth live,
But to the *earth* ſome ſpecial good doth give. *Shakeſpeare.*

This ſolid globe we live upon is called the *earth*, though it contains in it a great variety of bodies, ſeveral whereof are not properly earth; which word, taken in a more limited ſenſe, ſignifies ſuch parts of this globe as are capable, being expoſed to the air, to give rooting and nourihment to plants, ſo that they may ſtand and grow in it. *Locke.*

3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Earths

Earths are opake, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water; not disposed to burn, flame, or take fire. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on't? *Shakesp. King Lear*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language. *Gen.* xi. 1.

6. Turning up the ground in tillage. [from *ear*, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it below. *Tusf. Husb.*

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The fox is *earthed*, but I shall send my two terriers in after him. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. To cover with earth.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auricula's which the frost may have uncovered. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhorr'd the day,
And hungry churles ensnar'd the mighty prey. *Tickell.*

EARTHBOARD. *n. s.* [*earth* and *board.*] The board of the plow that shakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square *earthboard*, so as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

EARTHBORN *adj.* [*earth* and *born.*]

1. Born of the earth, terrigenous, meanly born.

The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren rise. *Dryd.*

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who slew the *earthborn* race, and measures right
To heav'n's great inhabitants? *Prior.*

2. Meanly born.

Earthborn Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

EARTHBOUND. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound.*] Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

That will never be
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

EARTHEN *adj.* [from *earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay.

About his shelves
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakespeare.*

As a rustick was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn, and a lesser a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*

The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in the boats made of *earthen* ware. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EARTHFLAX. *n. s.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind of fibrous fossil.

Of English tile, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, *earthflax*, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

EARTHINESS. *n. s.* The quality of containing earth, grossness.

EARTHLING *n. s.* [from *earth.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal, a poor frail creature.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent. *Drummond.*

EARTHLY *adj.* [from *earth.*]

1. Not heavenly, vile, mean, sordid.

But I remember now
I am in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didst resign this *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton.*

2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghostly as of *earthly* favours, is in each kind easily known. *Hooker.*

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your *earthly* audit. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

It must be our solemn business and endeavour, at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine objects. *Atterbury's Sermons*

3. Corporeal, not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad. *Fairy Queen.*

An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

4. Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares produce?
Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of use? *Pope.*

EARTHNUT *n. s.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut, a root in shape and size like a nut.

It is an umbelliferous plant, with a rose-shaped flower, consisting of many leaves orbicularly placed, which turns to a fruit composed of small oblong smooth leaves, gibbous on one side, and plain on the other. It has a fleshy tuberose root. It is very common in shady woods and pastures, rising early in Spring, and flowering in May: in July the seeds are ripe, and soon after the leaves decay. Some dig up the roots, and eat them raw. they are very much like chestnuts, and not an unpleasant morsel, but boiled they are a very delicious food, eaten with butter and pepper, and are esteemed very nourishing. *Miller.*

Where there are *earthnuts* in several patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the stalks be dead, the swine [illegible]

EARTHQUAKE. *n. s.* [*earth* and *quake.*] Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

This subterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth stopt, by some accidental glut or obstruction in the passages through which it used to ascend, and being preternaturally assembled in greater quantity into one place, causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agitation and concussion which we call an *earthquake.* *Woodward's Natural History.*

These tumults were like an *earthquake*, shaking the very foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath more of horrour. *King Charles.*

Was it his youth, his valour, or success,
These might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me,
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a silent *earthquake* shook his soul. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by *earthquakes*, so that the whole face of it is quite changed. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

EARTHSHAKING *adj.* [*earth* and *shake.*] Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

By the *earthshaking* Neptune's mace,
And Tethys grave majestick pace. *Milton.*

Now scarce withdrawn the fierce *earthshaking* pow'r,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the favouring hour,
Back to their caves she bad the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blust'ring brethren of the sky. *Pope.*

EARTHWORM. *n. s.* [*earth* and *worm.*]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewise put forth plants. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 569.

Upon a shower, after a drought, *earthworms* and landsnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*

2. A mean sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;
I won't for refuge fly *Norris.*

EARTHY. *adj.* [from *earth.*]

1. Consisting of earth.

Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,
And soon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit! *Shakesp. Richard II.*

These lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat *earthy* vapours of divers sorts. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

All water, especially that of rain, is more or less stored with matter, light in comparison of the common mineral *earthy* matter. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Composed or partaking of earth; terrene.

To survey his dead and *earthy* image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater *Shak. H. VI.*

His lord pronounc'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthy* charge. *Addison's Paradise Lost, b. ix. l. 157.*

3. Inhabiting the earth [illegible]

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair *Lloyd. Ind. Emper.*

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a watry sign,
And in an *earthy*, the dark dungeon thine. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental; gross, not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak;
Lay open to my *earthy* gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shakespeare.*

Nor is my flame

So *earthly*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham's Sophy.*

EASE. *n. f.* [*aise*, French.]

1. Quiet, reſt, undiſturbed tranquillity; no laborious ſtate.

We ſhould not find her baſe ſo brave and bold
To lead it to the wars, and to the ſeas,
To make it ſuffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, reſt with *eaſe*. *Daniel*
The proud on ſkins of off rings takes his *eaſe*,
And mighty viſions in his ſlumber ſees
Lucan, content with praiſe, may lie at *eaſe*
In coſtly grotts and marble palaces *Dryden's Juv. Sat 7.*

Men of parts and penetration were not apt to diſpute at their *eaſe*, but were to act according to the reſult of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every thing: knowledge at a ſentence in general is the buſineſs only of thoſe who are at *eaſe* and leiſure *Locke*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral ſtate between pain and pleaſure

That which we call *eaſe* is only an indolency, or a freedom from pain. *L'Eſtrange.*

Is it a ſmall crime to wound himſelf by anguiſh of heart, to deprive himſelf of all the pleaſures, or *eaſe*, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Reſt after labour, intermiſſion of labour

Give yourſelves *eaſe* from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift*

4. Facility, not difficulty

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *eaſe*, if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foreſeen'd to view the dying ſtate,
If not, no labour can the tree conſtrain
And ſtrength of ſtubborn arms and ſteel are vain. *Dryden*

5. Unconſtraint; freedom from ſtiffneſs, formality, forced behaviour, or concern

True *eaſe* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As thoſe move eaſieſt who have learn'd to dance. *Pope's Eſſ.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain

Help and *eaſe* children the beſt you can; but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To relieve; to aſſuage, to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *eaſe* thou ſomewhat the grievous ſervitude. *2 Chron. x. 4.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief,
It ſhall be eaſed, if France can yield relief. *Shakeſp. H VI.*
As if with ſports my ſufferings I could *eaſe*. *Dryden.*

Though he ſpeaks of ſuch medicines as procure ſleep, and *eaſe* pain, he doth not determine their doſes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Will he for ſacrifice our ſorrows *eaſe*?
And can our tears reverſe his firm decrees? *Fa[illegible]*

3. To relieve from labour.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A ſong will help the beating ſtorm to bear,
And that thou may'ſt not be too late abroad,
Sing, and I'll *eaſe* thy ſhoulders of thy load. *Dryden's Paſt.*

4. To ſet free from any thing that offends.

I will *eaſe* me of mine adverſaries. *Iſa. i. 24.*

No body feels pain that he wiſhes not to be *eaſed* of, with a deſire equal to that pain, and inſeparable from it *Locke.*

EASEFUL. *adj.* [*eaſe* and *full*.] Quiet, peaceable, fit for reſt

I ſpy a black, ſuſpicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious ſun,
Ere he attain his *eaſeful* weſtern bed. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

EASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *eaſe*.]

1. Aſſiſtance, ſupport, relief from expences

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and ſome other *eaſements*. *Swift*

2. [In law.] A ſervice that one neighbour has of another by charter or preſcription, without profit, as a way through his ground, a ſink, or ſuch like. *Cowel.*

EASILY. *adv.* [from *eaſy*.]

1. Without difficulty

Thoſe move ſwiftly, and at great diſtance; but they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their tranſmiſſion is *eaſily* ſtopped. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 647.*

She aſk'd the reaſon of his woe,
She aſk'd, but with an air and mien,
That made it *eaſily* foreſeen
She fear'd too much to know. *Prior.*

3. Without pain; without diſturbance, in tranquillity.

Is it not to be deſired to all mankind to condemn their univerſal opinions and deſigns, if, inſtead of paſſing your life as well and *eaſily*, you reſolve to paſs it as ill and as miſerable as you can? *Temple.*

3. Readily, without reluctance.

I can *eaſily* reſign to others the praiſe of your illuſtrious family *Dryden's Dedic. to State of Innocence.*

Not ſoon provok'd, ſhe *eaſily* forgives,
And much ſhe ſuffers, as ſhe much believes. *Prior.*

EASINESS. *n. f.* [from *eaſy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *eaſineſs* that they are raiſ'd. *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*

Eaſineſs and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to ſome power, and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be eaſy to the ſame perſon, when aſſiſted with a greater ſtrength. *Tillotſon, Sermon 6.*

The ſeeming *eaſineſs* of Pindarick verſe has made it ſpread; but it has not been conſidered. *Dryden*

You miſs a conqueſt more than half atchiev'd,
And for whoſe *eaſineſs* I almoſt griev'd. *Dryden.*

This plea appears under a colour of friendſhip to religion, and to invite men to it by the *eaſineſs* of the terms it offers.

2. Flexibility, compliance, readineſs, not oppoſition, not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put them in hope, that time would breed the like *eaſineſs* of condeſcending further unto them. *Hooker, Pr.*

Since the cuſtom of *eaſineſs* to alter and change laws is ſo great, no doubt but to bear a tolerable ſore is better than to venture on a dangerous remedy. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 14.*

Give to him, and he ſhall but laugh at your *eaſineſs*, ſave his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South*

The ſafeſt way to ſecure honeſty, is to lay the foundations of it early in liberality, and an *eaſineſs* to part with to others whatever they have or have not occaſion for. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from conſtraint, not effort; not formality

Auſtruſe and myſtick thoughts you muſt expreſs
With painful care, but ſeeming *eaſineſs*;
For truth ſhines brighteſt through the plaineſt dreſs. *Roſc.*

4. Reſt, tranquillity

I think the reaſon I have aſſigned hath a great intereſt in that reſt and *eaſineſs* we enjoy when aſleep. *Ray on the Creation.*

EAST. *n. ſ.* [eopt, Saxon, *oeſt*, Erſe.]

1. The quarter where the ſun riſes.

They counting forwards towards the *Eaſt*, did allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eaſtward *Abbot*

2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt,
For the whole ſpace that's in the tyrant's graſp,
And the rich *Eaſt* to boot. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

EASTER. *n. ſ.* [eaſtepe, Saxon, *oſter*, Dutch.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection.

Did'ſt thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before *Eaſter*? *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Victor's unbrotherlike heat towards the Eaſtern churches, in the controverſy about *Eaſter*, fomented that difference into a ſchiſm. *Decay of Piety.*

EASTERLY. *adj.* [from *Eaſt*.]

1. Coming from the parts towards the Eaſt

When the *eaſterly* winds or breezes are kept off by ſome high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceeding unhealthful. *Raleigh.*

2. Lying towards the Eaſt.

Theſe give us a view of the moſt *eaſterly*, ſoutherly, and weſterly parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. Looking towards the Eaſt

Water he chuſes clear, light, without taſte or ſmell, drawn not from ſnow, but from ſprings with an *eaſterly* expoſition.
Arbuthnot on Aliments

EASTERN. *adj.* [from *Eaſt*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt, orient.

Eaſtern tyrants from the light of heaven
Sent ade their bolom-ſlaves. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Lying or being towards the Eaſt

The *eaſtern* end of the iſle riſeth up in precipices. *Addiſon.*

3. Going towards the Eaſt.

A ſhip at ſea has no certain method to eſtimate her *eaſtern* or weſtern voyages, or even in her neareſt diſtant ſailing from the coaſts, to know her longitude, or how much ſhe is gone *eaſtward* or weſtward, as can eaſily be known in any clear day-light how much ſhe is gone northward or ſouthward. *Ad*

4. Looking towards the Eaſt

EASTWARD. *adv.* [*Eaſt* and *toward*.] Towards the Eaſt

The moon, which performs its motion ſwifter than the ſun, gets *eaſtward* out of his rays, and appears when the ſun is ſet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 13.*

What ſhall we do, or where direct our flight?
Eaſtward, as far as I could caſt my ſight,
From op'ning heav'ns, I ſaw deſcending light. *Dryden.*

EASY. *adj.* [from *eaſe*.]

1. Not difficult.

In ſervice of God, in the ſolemn aſſembly of ſaints, is a work, though *eaſy*, yet withal very weighty, and of great reſpect *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 31.*

There is a ſlave, whoſe *eaſy*-borrow'd pride
Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows. *Shak. K. Lear*

How much it is in every one's power to make reſolutions

to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for every one to try *Locke.*

The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents, and planted with variety of palaces. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Quiet, at rest, not harrassed; not disturbed; without pain.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges and employment. *Temple*

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, a marriage where both meet unhappy. *Addison's Spectator.*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 42.

A man should direct all his studies and endeavours at making himself *easy* now, and happy hereafter *Addison's Cato.*

We plainly feel whether at this instant we are *easy* or uneasy, happy or miserable. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Complying, unresisting; credulous.

Rated with reasons not unplausible,
Win me into the *easy* hearted man,
And hug him into snares *Milton.*

Oh such deceits he guard their *easy* hearts,
Too prone to credit his perfidious arts. *Dryden's Æn.*

The kindest father I have ever found him,
Easy and good, and bounteous to my wishes. *Addison's Cato.*

4. Free from pain.

Another part, in squadrons and gross bands,
On bold adventure to discover wide
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them *easier* habitation. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Pleasure has been the business of my life,
And every change of fortune *easy* to me,
Because I find was *easy* to myself. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

5. Ready, not unwilling.

Pity and he are one;
So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*

6. Without want of more

They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them *easy*. *Swift's Arg. against abolishing Christianity.*

7. Without constraint; without formality.

Those move *easiest* that have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

Praise the *easy* vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength, and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

To EAT *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [etan, Sax. * itan*, Gothick, *ssa*, Erse.]

1. To devour with the mouth

Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is escaped from the hail, and shall *eat* every tree which groweth *Exod.* x. 5

Other states cannot be accused for not staying for the first blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be *eaten* up *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite, because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To consume; to corrode.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold,
Other less fine in carrats is more precious,
Preserving life in medicine potable
But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd,
Hast *eat* thy bearer up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

They entail a secret curse upon their estates, which do either insensibly waste and consume it, or *eat* out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound *Sharp's Surgery*

3. To swallow back, to retreat. This is only used of a man's word

They cannot hold, but burst out those words, which afterwards they are forced to *eat*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Credit were not to be lost
By a brave knight errant of the post,
That *eats*, perfidiously, his word,
And swears his ears through a two inch board *Hudibras.*

To EAT *v. n.*

1. To go to meals, to take meals; to feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table 2 *Sa.* ix. 13.

And when the scribes and pharisees saw him *eat* with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, how is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners? *Mat.* ix. 10.

2. To take food

He that will not *eat* 'till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, he that will not stir 'till he infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and perish. *Locke*

3. To be maintained in food.

The righteous *eateth* to the satisfying of his soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want *Prov.* xiii. 25.

Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;
Care no more to cloath and *eat*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. To make way by corrosion

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very essentials. *South's Sermons.*

A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state. *Addison's Italy.*

EATABLE. *n. s.* [from *eat*.] Any thing that may be eaten.

If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to every age. *King's Art of Cookery.*

EATER. *n. s.* [from *eat*.]

1. One that eats

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almost all, are *eaters* of man's flesh *Abbot's Description of the World.*

A knave, a rascal, an *eater* of broken meats. *Sh. K. Lear.*

If the taste of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remainest thou a beast? *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 1. c. 1.*

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whose fruit is to cause in the *eaters* an oblivion of all other food. *Howel*

2. A corrosive.

EATH. *adj.* [eaðe, Saxon.] Easy; not difficult. An old word

Where ease abounds, it's *eath* to do amiss. *Fairy Queen.*

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind
Is *eath* to move with plaints and shews of woe. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

The way was strait and *eath*. *Fairfax.*

EATH. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Easily. An old word

Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide. *Hubb. To*

EATINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [*eat* and *house*.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed

An hungry traveller stept into an *eatinghouse* for his dinner *L'Estrange.*

EAVES. *n. s.* [efepe, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Every night he comes
With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd
To her unworthiness. It nothing steads us
To chide him from our *eaves*; for he persists,
As if his life lay on't. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

His tears run down his beard, like Winter drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

If in the beginning of Winter the drops of the *eaves* of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty Winter. *Bacon*, N. 811.

Usher'd with a shower still,
When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves,
With minute drops from off the *eaves* *Milton.*

The icicles hang down from the *eaves* of houses. *Woodward.*

To EAVESDROP. *v. n.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows.

EAVESDROPPER. *n. s.* [*eaves* and *drop*.] A listener under windows.

Under our tents I'll play the *eavesdropper*,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me. *Shakesp. Rich. III*

EBB *n. s.* [ebba, ebbiob, Saxon; *ebbe*, Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea.

The clear sun on his wide watery glass
Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake to tripping *ebb*, that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And thrive the loaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Decline; decay, waste.

You have finished all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* which you speak of. *Spenser on Ireland.*

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling stream, but never floweth again *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years,
Our *ebb* of life for ever takes away *Roscommon.*

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest *ebb*, and perhaps sculpture was also declining. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

Near my apartment let him prisoner be,
That I his weary *ebbs* of life may see. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*

What is it he aspires to?
Is it not this? To shed the few remains,
His salt poor *ebbs* of blood in your defence? *Addison's Cato.*

To EBB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back towards the sea

Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity 'till now,
Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the sea. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

From thence the tide of fortune left their shore,
And *ebb'd* much faster than it flow'd before *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To decline, to decay, to waste

2. To

Well, I am ſtanding water:
——I'll teach you how to flow.
——Do ſo to *ebb*
Hereditary ſloth inſtructs me. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
But oh he *ebb'd!* the ſmiling waves decay!
For ever, lovely ſtream, for ever ſtay! *Halifax.*

EBEN. } *n. ſ.* [*ebenus*, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valu-
EBON. } able wood, which admits a fine gloſs.
EBONY }

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony*, or lignum vitæ, they are to turn, they uſe not the ſame tools they do for ſoft woods. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes*

Oft by the winds extinct the ſignal lies,
Or ſmother'd in the glimmering ſocket dies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne. *Gay's Trivia.*

EBRI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenneſs; intoxication by ſtrong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote againſt *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.*

EBRI'LLADE. n. ſ. [French.] A check of the bridle which a horſeman gives a horſe, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuſes to turn.

EBRIOSITY. *n. ſ.* [*ebrioſitas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenneſs.

That religion which exceedeth Noah in ſurpriſal, will neither acquit *ebriaſity* nor ebriety in their intended perverſion. *Brown.*

EBU'LLITION. *n. ſ.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any inteſtine motion.
3. That ſtruggling or effervescence which ariſes from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; and hence any inteſtine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occaſioned by the ſtruggling of particles of different properties, is ſo called.

The diſſolution of gold and ſilver diſagree; ſo that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkneſs, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder. *Bacon.*

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noiſe and emication, as alſo a craſſe and fumid exhalation, cauſed from the combat of the ſulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous ſpirits of aqua fortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

When aqua fortis, or ſpirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, diſſolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor ruſh towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between its outmoſt particles and the main maſs of the metal. *Newton.*

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*; for if ſal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, diſſolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will enſue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ECCENTRICAL.
ECCENTRICK. } [*eccentricus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the center.
2. Not having the ſame center with another circle: ſuch circles were ſuppoſed by the Ptolemaick philoſophy

Whether his courſe he bends
Through the calm firmament, but up or down,
By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

They build, unbuild, contrive,
To ſave appearances, how gird the ſphere
With centrick, and *eccentrick*, ſcribbl'd o'er,
Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whence is it that planets move all one and the ſame way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick*? *Newton's Opt.*

3. Not terminating in the point; not directed by the ſame principle.

Whatſoever affairs paſs ſuch a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends, which muſt needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his maſter. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Irregular; anamalous; deviating from ſtated and conſtant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, ſeems *eccentrick* and irregular. *King Charles*

A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, becauſe it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Conqueſt of Granada.*

Then from whate'er we can to ſenſe produce,
Common and plain, or wond'rous and abſtruſe,
From nature's conſtant or *eccentrick* laws,
The thoughtful ſoul this gen'ral inference draws,
That an effect muſt preſuppoſe a cauſe. *Prior*

ECCENTRICITY *n. ſ.* [from *eccentrick*]

1. Deviation from a center.
2. The ſtate of having a different center from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By reaſon of the ſun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally *Holder*

3. Excurſion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for ſo I account favourites abroad, met no good news of the Cadiz attempt. *Wotton.*

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the diſtance between the focus and the center of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harris.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐκχυμωσις] Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin, made by extravaſated blood. *Quincy.*

Ecchymoſis may be defined an extravaſation of the blood in or under the ſkin, the ſkin remaining whole. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymoſis Wiſ.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.
ECCLESIAS'TICK } *adj.* [*eccleſiaſticus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the church, not civil.

Is diſcipline an *eccleſiaſtical* matter or civil? If an *eccleſiaſtical*, it muſt of neceſſity belong to the duty of the miniſter *Hooker, Preface.*

Clergymen, otherwiſe little fond of obſcure terms, yet in their ſermons are liberal of thoſe which they find in *eccleſiaſtical* writers. *Swift*

A church of England man has a true veneration for the ſcheme eſtabliſhed among us of *eccleſiaſtick* government *Swift.*

ECCLESIAS'TICK *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A perſon dedicated to the miniſtries of religion

The ambition of the *eccleſiaſticks* deſtroyed the purity of the church. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἐκ and κοπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, ſo as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the inteſtines

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by ſuch means as are *eccoproticks* *Harvey on the Plague.*

ECHINATE. } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Latin.] Briſtled like an
ECHINA'TED. } hedgehog, ſet with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in ſhape approaches the [illegible]*ted* cryſtalline balls *Woodward on Foſſils*

E'CHINUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog
2. A ſhellfiſh ſet with prickles.
3. [With botaniſts.] The prickly head, cover of the ſeed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving, reſembling the prickly rind of a cheſnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.

This ornament is uſed by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite orders, and generally ſet next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs. *Harris.*

E'CHO. *n. ſ.* [ἠχω.]

1. Echo was ſuppoſed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a ſound for love of Narciſſus.

The pleaſant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate *Echo*
In theſe woods to reſound the renowned name of a goddeſs. *Sidney, b. i.*

2. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying ſhrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

The ſound, filling great ſpaces in arched vaults, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 242.*

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I ſing,
The woods ſhall anſwer, and the *echo* ring *Pope's Summer.*

'Tis not enough no harſhneſs gives offence,
The ſound muſt ſeem an *echo* to the ſenſe. *Pope's Eſſ. Crit.*

3. The ſound returned

What thou hunt?
Thy hounds ſhall make the welkin anſwer them,
And fetch ſhrill *echoes* from their hollow earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!
With other *echo* late I taught your ſhades
To anſwer, and reſound far other ſong! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

To E'CHO *v. n.* To ſound back a voice, to return what has been uttered

Our modern ſeparatiſts do but *echo* the ſame note *Decay of Piety.*

With peals of ſhouts the Tyrians praiſe the ſong,
Thoſe peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden's Æn.*

One great death deforms the dreary ground,
The *echo'd* woes from diſtant rocks reſound. *Pope.*

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT *n. ſ.* [French.] Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expoſtulation.

ÉCLAT *n. f.* [French.] Splendour; show; lustre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprize, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

ECLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἐκλεκτικὸς] Selecting, chusing at will.

Cicero gives an account of the opinions of philosophers; but was of the *eclectick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

ECLE'GMA. *n. f.* [ἐκ and λείχω.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick. *Quincy.*

ECLIPSE *n. f.* [ἔκλειψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies *departure* from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.

Slips of yew,
Silver'd in the moon's *eclipse*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*
Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l.* 413.

So though the sun victorious be,
And from a dark *eclipse* set free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a partial one. *Locke*

2. Darkness, obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our scatterings and *eclipses*. *King Charles*

To ECLI'PSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary

Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign. *Sandys.*

Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moon
Would seem to all *eclips'd* as well as one. *Creech's Manilius.*

2. To extinguish; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. To cloud, to obscure.

They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now *eclipsed* with fortune. *Sidney.*

Praise him to his father:
Let the prince's glory
Seem to *eclipse*, and cast a cloud on his. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let other muses write his prosp'rous fate,
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restor'd;
But mine shall sing of his *eclips'd* estate,
Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford. *Dryden.*

He descended from his father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh. *Calamy's Sermons.*

4. To disgrace.

She told the king, that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards him. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All pow'r, and us *eclips'd* *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

ECLI'PTICK. *n. f.* [ἐκλειπτικὸς.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°, 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. It is this line which is drawn on the globe, and not the Zodiack. But in the new astronomy the *Ecliptick* is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from West to East. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs, each of which is denoted or distinguished by some asterism or constellation *Harris*

All stars, that have their distance from the *Ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the Equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath; its axis was not parallel to that of the *Ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at present. *Woodward's Natural History, N° 6.*

The earth's rotation makes the night and day,
The sun revolving through th' *Ecliptick* way,
Directs the various seasons of the year. *Blackm. on the Creat.*

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which passing through the center of the sun, and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament this plane is called the *Ecliptick*, and in this the center of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ECLOGUE. *n. f.* [ἐκλογὴ.] A pastoral poem so called, because *Virgil* called his pastorals eclogues.

What exclaiming praises han us gave this *eclogue* any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem great. *Sidney.*

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too. *Pope.*

ECONOMY *n. f.* [οἰκονομία. This word is often written, from the derivation, *œconomy*, but *œ* being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority, so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Frugality; discretion of expence; laudable parsimony.

Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift to Lord Bolingbroke.*

3. Disposition of things, regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature. *Hamm.*

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, we shall see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in Terence. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epick poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work? *Dryden's Dedication to the Æn.*

5. System of motions; distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.

These the framers said,
That, by a constant separation made,
They may a due *economy* maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackm. Creat.*

ECONOMICK, ECONOMICAL *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an household.

Her quick'ning power in ev'ry living part,
Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve,
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve. *Davies.*

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are so plainly *economical*, as even to desire that the seat be well watered, and well fuelled. *Wotton's Architect.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *n. f.* [ἐκ and φράσσω.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge. *Quincy*

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphractick* medicines. *Harvey.*

E'CSTASY. *n. f.* [ἔκστασις.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost

Follow them swiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

'T may be
No longer joy there, but an *ecstasy*. *Suckling.*

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy, rapture.

O, love, be moderate! Allay thy *ecstasy*! *Shakespeare.*

The religious pleasure of a well disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*, but is like the pleasure of health, fit and sober. *South's Sermons.*

Each delighted, and delighting, gives
The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleasure, which no language can express,
An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Philips's Distrest Mother.*

3. Enthusiasm, excessive elevation of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;
Which when I did, he on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy*.

4. Excessive grief or anxiety This is not now used

Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd, where violent sorrow seems
A modern *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstasy*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Madness; distraction This sense is not now in use

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,

Like fweet bells jangled out of tune, and harſh,
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth,
Blaſted with *ecſtaſy*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

ECSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecſtaſy*] Raviſhed, filled with enthuſiaſm.

Theſe are as common to the inanimate things as to the moſt *ecſtaſied* ſoul upon earth. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL } *adj.* [*extaſique.*]
ECSTA'TICK }

1. Raviſhed, rapturous, elevated to ecſtaſy.

There doth my ſoul in holy viſion ſit,
In penſive trance, and anguiſh, and *ecſtatick* fit. *Milton.*

When one of them, after an *ecſtatical* manner, fell down before an angel, he was ſeverely rebuked, and bidden to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

In trance *ecſtatick* may thy pangs be drown'd,
Bright clouds deſcend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

2. In the higheſt degree of joy.

To gain Peſcennius one employs his ſchemes,
One graſps a Cecrops in *ecſtatick* dreams. *Pope.*

3. Tending to external objects. This ſenſe is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I have in me a great deal of *ecſtatical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myſelf. *Norris.*

ECTYPE. *n. ſ.* [*ἔκτυπος.*] A copy.

The complex ideas of ſubſtances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones, not adequate. *Locke.*

ECURIE. *n. ſ.* [French; *equus*, Latin.] A place covered for the lodging or houſing of horſes.

EDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*edax*, Latin.] Eating; voracious, devouring, predatory, ravenous; rapacious, greedy

[illegible], greedineſs, capacity.

The wolf is a beaſt of great *edacity* and digeſtion: it may ſerve the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To EDDER. *v. a.* [probably from *edge.*] To bind or interweave a fence.

To add ſtrength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the ſtakes with ſome ſmall long poles on each ſide. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

EDDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences, and binds or interweaves each other

In lopping and felling, ſave *edder* and ſtake,
The hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tuſſer.*

EDDY. *n. ſ.* [ed, *backward, again*, and ea, *water*, Saxon.]

1. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream.

My praiſes are as a bulruſh upon a ſtream; if they ſink not, 'tis becauſe they are born up by the ſtrength of the current, which ſupports their lightneſs; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they firſt began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves maſter'd him, and ſuck'd him in,
And ſmiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryd. Aun. Mirab.*

So, where our wide Numid an waſtes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes deſcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away. *Add. Cato.*

EDDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

EDEMATOSE *adj.* [*œdema.*] Swelling, full of humours. See [illegible]

A ſerofity obſtructing the glands may be watery, *edematoſe*, [illegible]

EDENTATED. *adj.* [*edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDGE. *n. ſ.* [ecge, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' ſword
His wife, his babes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He that will a good *edge* win,
Muſt forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverb.*

The *edge* of war, like an ill ſheathed knife,
No more ſhall cut his maſter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* [illegible]

[illegible] whoſe *edge* is ſharper than the ſword. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

[illegible] muſt be put to more ſtrength. *Eccl.* x. 10.

2. A narrow part riſing from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an [illegible]

3. Brink, margin; extremity

The rays which paſs very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the act on of the body. *Newton's Opt.*

We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, where nothing but the ſlender thread of human life has held us from ſinking into endleſs miſery. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Yes, the laſt pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth ſtands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*

4. Sharpneſs; proper diſpoſition for action or operation; inclination of deſire.

Give him a further *edge*,

And drive his purpoſe into theſe deſights *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts had fed,
When want had ſet an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd *Creech's Manil.*

Science and virtue ſet an *edge* upon the genius, and cauſe a greater application. *Dryden's Def. of ſung*

5. Keenneſs; acrimony of temper.

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce theſe bloody days again *Shak. Rich. II.*

6. *To ſet teeth on Edge.* To cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth

A harſh grating tune *ſetteth the teeth on edge* *Hooker.*

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſharpen, to enable to cut.

There ſtat ſhe rowing her allaring eyes,
To *edge* the champion's ſword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

2. To furniſh with an edge.

I ſaw'd along a man of bearded face,
His Limbs all cover'd with a ſhining caſe;
So wond'rous hard, and ſo ſecure of wound,
It made my ſword, though *edged* with flint, rebound. *Dryd.*

3. To border with any things; to fringe.

Their long deſcending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and ſapphires ſwept the plain. *Dryden.*

I rid over hanging hills, whoſe tops were *edged* with groves, and whoſe feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exaſperate, to embitter.

By ſuch reaſonings the ſimple were blinded, and the malicious *edged* *Daniel.*

[illegible] as indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his deſperation. *Wilſon's Life of D. of Buck.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up cloſe to one another. *Locke.*

To EDGE. *v. n.* [perhaps from *ea*, backward, Saxon.] To move forward againſt any power, going cloſe upon a wind, as if upon its ſkirts or border, and ſo ſailing how.

I mark *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make ſlow way *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

EDGED. *participial adj.* [from *edge.*] Sharp, not blunt

We find that tabine or *edged* quarries do prevail over blunt ones. *Lights on Beaties.*

EDGING. *n. ſ.* [from *edge.*]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a roſy *edging* round *Dryden.*

A woman branches out into a long diſſertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 247.

2. A narrow lace.

EDGELESS. *adj.* [from *edge.*] Blunt, obtuſe; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeleſs* ſword; deſpair and die. *Shakeſ. R. III.*

They are only *edgeleſs* weapons it hath to encounter. *Decay of Piety.*

EDGETOOL. *n. ſ.* [*edge* and *tool.*] A tool made ſharp to cut.

There muſt be no playing with things ſacred, nor jeſting with *edgetools.* *L. Keeper Bacon.*

Nurſes from their children keep *edgetools.* *Dorſet.*

I ſhall exerciſe upon ſteel, and its ſeveral ſorts; and what ſort is moſt fit for *edgetools*, which for ſprings. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

EDGEWISE. *adv.* [*edge* and *wiſe.*] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat ſide be objected to the ſtream, it would be ſoon turned *edgewiſe* by the force of it *Ray on the Creation.*

EDIBLE. *adj.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some fleſh is not *edible*; as horſes and dogs. *Bacon.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and induſtry *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* muſhrooms, have produced a dulneſs of breathing *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

EDICT. *n. ſ.* [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

When an abſolute monarch commandeth his ſubjects that which ſeemeth good in his own diſcretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law. *Hooker*, b. i. ſ. 10.

The great king of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou ſhalt do no murder, will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's? *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryd. Aureng.*

The miniſters are always preaching, and the governours putting out *edicts*, againſt gaming and fine cloaths. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICATION. *n. ſ.* [*ædificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs.

Our bleſſed Saviour told us, that we muſt account for every idle word, not meaning that every word which is not deſigned to *edification*, or is leſs prudent, ſhall be reckoned for a ſin. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Improvement.

2. Improvement; inſtruction.

Out of theſe magazines I ſhall ſupply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 114.

EDIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ædificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building, a

My love was like a fair houſe built on another man's ground, ſo that I have loſt my *edifice* by miſtaking the place where I erected it. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He built
So ſpacious, and his line ſtretch'd out ſo far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *edifice*, where all were met to ſee him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milton's Agon.*

As Tuſcan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raiſed in Tuſcany. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

He muſt be an adept that cannot diſcern more ſtrokes of workmanſhip in the ſtructure of an animal than in the moſt elegant *edifice*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EDIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or inſtructs another.

To EDIFY. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Latin.]

1. To build.

Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name. *Chapm.*

2. To inſtruct, to improve.

He who ſpeaketh no more than *edifieth*, is undeſervedly reprehended for much ſpeaking. *Hooker*, b. v. ſ. 32.

Men are *edified*, when either their underſtanding is taught ſomewhat whereof, in ſuch actions, it behoveth all men to conſider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection ſuitable thereunto. *Hooker*, b. v. ſ. 1.

Life is no life, without the bleſſing of a friendly and an *edifying* converſation. *L'Eſtrange.*

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,
Becauſe he ſhew'd, by proof, 'twas eaſy to be poor. *Dryd.*

3. To teach; to perſuade.

You ſhall hardly *edify* me, that thoſe nations might not, by the law of nature, have been ſubdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon's Holy War.*

EDILE. *n. ſ.* [*ædilis*, Latin.] The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome, whoſe office ſeems in ſome particulars to have reſembled that of our juſtices of peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

EDITION. *n. ſ.* [*editio*, Latin.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

I have one of the ſecond *edition*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

This Engliſh *edition* is not ſo properly a tranſlation, as a new compoſition upon the ſame ground. *Burnet.*

2. Republication, generally with ſome reviſal or correcting.

The buſineſs of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the ſoul, and to ſet forth nature in a ſecond and a fairer *edition*. *South.*

I cannot go ſo far as he who publiſhed the laſt *edition* of him. *Dryden's Fable, Preface.*

The Code, compoſed haſtily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a ſecond *edition*. *Prior.*

EDITOR. *n. ſ.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publiſher, he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different ſenſe, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 452.

This nonſenſe got into all the editions by a miſtake of the ſtage *editors*. *Pope's Notes on Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To EDUCATE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To breed, to bring up; to inſtruct youth.

Their young ſucceſſion all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, inſtruct and *educate*,
And make proviſion for the future ſtate. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

Education is worſe, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worſt *educated* mortal ſince the creation. *Swift on Modern Education.*

EDUCATION. *n. ſ.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

Education and inſtruction are the means, the one by uſe, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reaſon both the better and the ſooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker*, b. i. ſ. 6.

All nations have agreed in the neceſſity of a ſtrict *education*, which conſiſted in the obſervance of moral duties. *Swift.*

To EDUCE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract, to produce from a ſtate of occultation.

All that can be made of the power of matter, is a receptive capacity, and we may as well affirm, that the world was *educed* out of the power of ſpace, and gave that as a reaſon of its original. In this language, to grow rich, were to *educe* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

This matter muſt have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educe* it thence. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*, p. ii.

Th' eternal art *educes* good from ill,
Grafts on this paſſion our beſt principle. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

EDUCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *educe*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDULCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten.

EDULCORATION. *n. ſ.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of ſweetening.

To EEK. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Sax. *eak*, Scott. *eik*, Erſe.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To ſupply any deficiency. See EKE.

Hence endleſs penance for our fault I pay,
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou bidd'ſt me to *eke*. *Fairy Queen*, b. i. c. 5. ſ. 42.

EEL. *n. ſ.* [æl, Saxon; *aal*, German.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Becauſe his painted ſkin contents the eye? *Shakeſpeare.*

The Cockney put the *eels* in th' paſty alive. *Shak. K. Lear.*

EEN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See EVEN.

Says the ſatyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the ſame mouth, I have *e'en* done with ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

EFFABLE. *adj.* [*effabilis* Latin.] Expreſſive, utterable. *Dict.*

To EFFACE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]

1. To deſtroy any form painted, or carved.

2. To make no more viſible or whole, to blot out, to ſtrike out.

Characters graven on caſt, the firſt breath of wind *efface*. *Locke.*

It was ordered, that his name ſhould be *effaced* out of all publick regiſters. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Time, I ſaid, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's diſgrace. *Prior.*

Otway failed to poliſh or refine,
And fluent Shakeſpeare ſcarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*

3. To deſtroy, to wear away.

Nor our ambition ſhall your realm diſgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden's Æn.*

EFFECT. *n. ſ.* [*effectus*, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe.

You may ſee by her example, in herſelf wiſe, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cauſe of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney*, b.

Effect is the ſubſtance produced, or ſimple idea introduced into any ſubject, by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

We ſee the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the antient Romans, who ſuddenly found themſelves poor as ſoon as this vice got footing among them. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Conſequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, ſome geſture, or voice, or faſhion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°.

To ſay of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to ſay that the author of it is a man. *Addiſon, Guard.*

3. Purpoſe, intention; general intent.

They ſpake to her to that *effect*. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 22.

4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage.

Chriſt is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal.* v. 4.

He ſhould depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he ſhould not be poſſeſſed of, before he had very well deſerved it. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

The cuſtom or inſtitution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguiſhed the practice of ſuch crimes, nor leſſened the numbers of ſuch criminals. *Temple.*

5. Completion, perfection.

Semblant art ſhall carve the fair *effect*,
And full atchievement of thy great deſigns. *Prior.*

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In ſhew, a marvellous indifferently compoſed ſenate eccleſiaſtical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man ſhould, as the ſpirit and ſoul of the reſidue, do all in all. *Hooker.*

State and wealth, the buſineſs and the crowd,
Seems at this diſtance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things eſteems,
No other in *effect* than what it ſeems. *Denham.*

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer
Can ſerve my turn? Forgive me my foul murther!
That cannot be, ſince I am ſtill poſſeſt
Of thoſe *effects* for which I did the murther,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 499.

To EFFECT. *v. a.* [*effico*, Latin.]

1. To bring to paſs, to attempt with ſucceſs, to atchieve; to accompliſh as an agent.

Being counſel'd, I not doubt t' *effect*
All that you wiſh. *Ben. Jonſ. Catil.*

2. To produce as a cauſe.

The change made of that ſyrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Bacon* [illegible]

E F F

EFFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect.*] Performable; practicable; feasible

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effective* upon the strictest experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 3.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect.*]

1. Having the power to produce effects.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them *Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and stiles but suitableness, that makes them acceptable and *effective.* *Glanv. Scepf. Preface.*

2. Operative, active.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things, for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whosoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful, as *effective* men in [illegible]

EFFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective.*] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *adj.* [from *effect.*] Without effect; impotent, useless, unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;
In bootless prayer have they been held up,
And they have serv'd me to *effectless* use. *Shak. Tit Andron.*

[illegible]

1. He that produces any effect.

2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that ultimate Being who was the *effector* of it. *Burnet's Phy. Theor.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*effectuel*, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion, operative; efficacious.

The reading of Scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philem. 6.*

2. Veracious, expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual.* *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual.*] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon. *South's Sermons.*

This is a subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on *Woodward's Natural History.*

To EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, French.] To bring to pass, to finish.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sidney, b. ii.*

EFFE'MINACY. *n. s.* [from *effeminate.*]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bond-slave. O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion! *Milton's Agonister, l. 410.*

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the arts of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE. *adj.* [*effeminatus*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree, voluptuous; tender; luxurious.

After the slaughter of so many peers,
Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shak. Henry VI.*

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

From man's *effeminate* slackness it begins,
Who should better hold his place. *Milton.*

The more *effeminate* and soft his life,
The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

2. Womanlike, soft without reproach: a sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shakespeare's R. III*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Latin.] To make women [illegible] women, to emasculate; to unman

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow womanish, to soften; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt. *Spec.*

EFFE'MINATION. *n. s.* [from *effeminate.*] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

Vices as figured, not only generation, or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but from this mixture of sexes, degenerate *effemination.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17*

To EFFERVESCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Latin.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves will *effervesce* even to a flame *Mead on Poisons*

EFFERVESCENCE. *n. s.* [from *effervesco*, Latin.] The act of growing hot, production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it put it into strong spirit of nitre, 'till it becomes sweetish, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any colluctation or *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire. *Woodward's Natural History, p.*

EFFE'TE. *adj.* [*effetus*, Latin.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete.* *Ray.*

In most countries the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harvest. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* senility with the history of his former life. *Southey.*

EFFICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

A growing crop with hollow'd flex.
He takes, and by one *efficacious* breath
Dilates to cube or square. *Phillips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EFFICACY. *n. s.* [from *efficax*, Latin.] Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatsoever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, the same they tie and restrain only unto sermons.

[illegible]

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curse of mortality, or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Efficacy is a power of speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms of things. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the Gospel upon the minds of men, and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Rogers, Sermon 16.*

EFFI'CIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *efficio*, Latin.] The act of pro-
EFFI'CIENCY } ducing effects; agency

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs. *Hooker, b. i.*

That they are carried by the manduction of a rule, is evident, but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is not easily determined. *Glanv. Scepf.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other. *South's Sermons.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding [illegible] the truth of Christianity, upon the account of a natural [illegible] *ency* a will so disposed, will engage the mind in a severe [illegible]

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents; but stands on a basis more firm, being entirely owing to the direct concourse of the power of the Author of nature. *Woodward's Natural History.*

EFFI'CIENT. *n. s.* [*efficiens*, Latin.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially holy angels. *Hooker, b. i.* [illegible]

2. He that makes; the effector

Observations of the order of nature are of use to carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

EFFI'CIENT. *adj.* Causing effects; that which makes the effect to be what it is.

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*. *Collier on Thought.*

To EFFIGIATE, *v. a.* [*effigies*, Latin.] To form in semblance, to image

EFFIGIA'TION *n. f.* [from *effigiate*] The act of imagining, or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Dict.*

EFFIGIES, } *n. f.* [*effigies*, Latin.] Resemblance; mate-
EFFIGY. } rial painting or sculpture; representation; form.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE } *n. f.* [*efflorescio*, Latin.]
EFFLORE'SCENCY. }

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*. *Bac.*

2. Excrescencies in the form of flowers

Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescences* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick] The breaking out of some humours in the skin, as in the measles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart begmeth in the cutis, and seemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EFFLORESCENT. *adj.* [*efflorescio*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellowish *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone. *Woodw.*

EFFLU'ENCE. *n. f.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which issues from some other principle

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milt. P. Lost.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed

They borrow that reflected light,

With which the lasting lamp they feed,

Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA, } *n. f.* [from *effluo*, Latin.] Those small particles
EFFLU'VIUM. } which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty and fineness of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise. *Quincy.*

If the earth were an electrick body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might perhaps believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. II. c. 2

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward.*

If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend,

Because less heavy than the air, ascend

Why do they ever from their height retreat,

And why return to seek their central seat? *Blackm. Creat*

EFFLUX *n. f.* [*efluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Through the daily and copious *efflux* of matter through the sore of a deep ulcer in his thigh, he was reduced to a [illegible] *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. [illegible] *efflux* of mens piety, after receiving of the faith, and consecrating their possessions. *Hammond*

3. [illegible] which flows from something else; emanation.

Prime cheerer, light!

Of all material beings, first and best!

Effluence divine *Thomson's Summer, l. 80.*

To EFFLU'X. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out; to flow

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

EFFLUXION. *n. f.* [*efluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out

by *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another, as from body to body. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be seen,

But huge great iron chests and coffers strong,

All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween

Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong. *Fairy Queen, b. i*

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty shine as brightest sky,

And burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity. *Fa. Qu.*

To EFFO'RM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor.*

EFFORMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *efform*] The act of fashioning or giving form to.

I may pretend to solve phænomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray*

Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*. *More.*

EFFO'RT. *n. f.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle, laborious endeavour

If, after having gained victories, we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us *Addison on the State of the War.*

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,

Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,

We prize the stronger *effort* of his pow'r,

And always set the gem above the flow'r. *Pope, Essay i.*

EFFO'SSION. *n. f* [*effossus*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; detorration.

He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies *Arbuthn.*

EFFRE'ABLE. *adj.* [*effreyable*, French.] Dreadful, frightful; terrible. A word not used

Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effreyable* nature, but arsenical fumes. *Harvey.*

EFFRONTERY. *n. f* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness, contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*

Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and *effrontery* to set up themselves. *Watts's Improv.*

A boy's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself. *Clarissa.*

EFFU'LGENCE. *n. f* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendor.

On thee

Impress'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milt. Pa. Lost*

Thy lustre, blest *effulgence*, can dispel

The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell *Blackmore.*

EFFU'LGENT. *adj* [*effulgens*, Latin.] Shining; bright, lustrous.

How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly

Through the blue gulph of interposing sky! *Luckmore.*

The downward sun

Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flush

Of broken clouds. *Thomson's Spring, l. 185.*

EFFU'MABILITY. *n. f* [*fumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes.

They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Latin.] To pour out, to spill; to shed

He fell, and, deadly pale,

Groan'd out his soul, with gushing blood *effus'd*. *Milton.*

[illegible]

And gushing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide. *Pope's Odyssey.*

[illegible]

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,

And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint. *Shak. H. VI.*

EFFU'SION *n. f* [*effusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,

Being an ordinary inundation;

But this *effusion* of such manly drops,

This show'r, blown up by tempest of the soul,

Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. *Shakesp.*

Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days rain, their *effusion*, 'tis likely, was at the same time when the abyss was broken open. *Burnet's The. of Earth.*

2. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hooker, b. i. s.* 10.

Stop *effusion* of our Christian blood,

And 'stablish quietness. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

You shall not be restor'd, I see no cause

For private int'rest ought not be withstood,

To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood. *Dryd. Homer*

3. The act of pouring out words.

Endless and senseless *effusions* of undigested prayers, often times disgrace, in most unsufferable manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker, b. v. s.* 26.

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon mens souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had. *Hammond on Fundamentals*

5. The thing poured out

Purge me with the blood of my redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be [illegible]

EFFU'SIVE *adj.* [from *effuse*.] Pouring out; dispersing.

The North-east spends its rage; and now shut up

Within its iron caves, th' *effusive* South

Warms the wide air. *Thomson's Spring, l. 145.*

EFT. *n. f.* [epeta, Saxon.] A newt; an evet; a ſmall kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from ſnakes, adders and *efts*, upon which [illegible]

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country. *Brerewood.*

EFT. *adv.* [epe, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily; ſhortly.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudelyruſh,
With noiſe whereof he from his lofty ſteed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a buſh,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*

Quite conſumed with flame,
The idol is of that eternal maid,
For ſo at leaſt I have preſerv'd the fame,
With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

EFTSOONS *adv.* [epe and ſoon.] Soon afterwards; in a ſhort time; again. An obſolete word.

He in their ſtead *eftſoons* placed Engliſhmen, who poſſeſſed all their lands. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Eftſoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,
Ran all in haſte to ſee that ſilver brood. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars would *eftſoons* enſue. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Eftſoons, O ſweetheart kind, my love repay,
And all the year ſhall then be holiday. *Guy's Paſtorals.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia*] For the ſake of an inſtance or example.

EGER. *n. f.* [See EAGER.] An impetuous and irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar diſpoſition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick exſtations are made, may ariſe thoſe *egers* and flows in ſome eſtuaries and rivers; as is obſervable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

To EGE'ST. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures ſleep all the Winter; as the bear, the hedgehog, the bat, and the bee, theſe all wax fat when they ſleep, and *egeſt* not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory* N° 899.

EGE'STION. *n. f.* [*egeſtus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digeſted food at the natural vents.

The animal ſoul or ſpirits manage as well their ſpontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of geſtion, *egeſtion*, and circulation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EGG. *n. f.* [ezg, Saxon; *augh*, Erſe.]

1. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced.

An *egg* was found, having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had ſomewhat overgrown it; and this *egg* was come to the hardneſs of a ſtone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Eggs are perhaps the higheſt, moſt nouriſhing, and exalted of all animal food, and moſt indigeſtible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The ſpawn or ſperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the ſerpent's *egg*,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow miſchievous. *Sh.*

Ev'ry inſect of each different kind,
In its own *egg*, chear'd by the ſolar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life diſplays. *Blackmore's Creation.*

3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg.

There was taken a great glaſs-bubble with a long neck, ſuch as chemiſts are wont to call a philoſophical *egg*. *Boyle.*

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Iſlandick; eggian, Saxon.] To incite; to inſtigate; to provoke to action.

Study becomes pleaſant to him who is purſuing his genius, and whoſe ardour of inclination *eggs* him forward, and carrieth him through every obſtacle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

EGLANTINE. *n. f.* [*eglantier*, French.] A ſpecies of roſe. See ROSE.

O'er canopied with luſcious woodbine,
With ſweet muſk roſes, and with *eglantine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to ſlander,
Outſweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were ſpread,
A hedge about the ſides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

EGOTISM. *n. f.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's ſelf, in writing or converſation.

The moſt violent *egotiſm* which I have met with, in the courſe of my reading, is that of cardinal Wolſey's, *ego & [illegible]* Spectator, N° 562.

EGOTIST. *n. f.* [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*, a talker of himſelf.

A tribe of *egotiſts*, for whom I have always had a mortal averſion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spectator*, N°. 562.

To EGOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*egregius*, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable, extraordinary.

He might be able to adorn this preſent age, and furniſh hiſtory with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

One to empire born,

Egregious prince! whoſe manly childhood ſhew'd
His mingled parents, and portended joy
Unſpeakable. *Philips*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably [illegible] This is the uſual ſenſe.

We may be bold to conclude, that theſe laſt times, for inſolence, pride and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worſt. *Hooker, Preface.*

Ah me, moſt credulous fool!
Egregious [illegible] therein! *Shakeſpeare's [illegible]*
[illegible]
The fate of Louis, and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *egregius*.] Eminently; ſhamefully.

Make the more thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiouſly* an aſs,
And practiſing upon his peace and quiet,
Even to madneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He diſcovered that, beſides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiouſly* cheated. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

EGRESS. *n. f.* [*egreſſus*, Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure.

And gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egreſs*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.*

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its *egreſs* utterly debarred, had the ſtrata of ſtone and marble remained continuous. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

EGRE'SSION. *n. f.* [*egreſſio*, Latin.] The act of going out.

The vaſt number of troops is expreſſed in the ſwarms; their tumultuous manner of ſhooting out of their ſhops, and the perpetual *egreſſion*, which ſeemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out. *Notes on the Iliads*

EGRET. *n.* A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. *Bailey.*

EGRET. *n. f.* [*aigret*, French, perhaps from *aigre*, ſour.] A ſpecies of cherry.

The coeur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is ſweeter than the red, but the *egret* is more ſour. *Bacon.*

To EJACULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Latin.] To throw; to ſhoot; to dart out.

Being rooted ſo little way in the ſkin, nothing near ſo deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more eaſy *ejaculated* [illegible] *Grew's Muſæum.*

The mighty magnet from the center darts
This ſtrong, though ſubtile force, through all the parts:
Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore's Creation.*

EJACULATION. *n. f.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally, without ſolemn retirement.

In your dreſſing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the ſeveral actions of dreſſing; as at waſhing your hands, pray God to cleanſe your ſoul from ſin. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. The act of darting or throwing out.

There ſeemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

There is to be obſerved, in thoſe diſſolutions which will not eaſily incorporate, what the effects are, as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the ſuſpenſion in the midſt, and the like. *Bacon.*

EJACULATORY. *adj.* [from *ejaculate*.] Suddenly darted out; uttered in ſhort ſentences; ſudden; haſty.

The continuance of this poſture might incline to eaſe and drowſineſs: they uſed it rather upon ſome ſhort *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions. *Duppa's Devotion.*

We are not to value ourſelves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and ſtarts. *L'Eſtrange.*

To EJECT. *v. a.* [*ejicio ejectum*, Latin.]

1. To throw out; to caſt forth; to void.

Infernal lightning ſallies from his throat!
Ejected ſparks upon the billows float! *Sandys*

The heart, as ſaid, from its contracted cave,
On the left ſide *ejects* the bounding wave. *Blackm. Creation.*

Tears may ſpoil the eyes, but not waſh away the affliction; ſighs may exhauſt the man, but not *eject* the burthen. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion.

It was the force of conqueſt; force with force
Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can. *Milton's Agoniſtes*

The French king was again *ejected* when our king ſubmitted to the church. *Dryden's Preface to Rel. Laici.*

3. To expel, to drive away; to diſmiſs with hatred.

We are peremptory to diſpatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence,
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death, therefore it is decreed
He dies to-night. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To caſt away; to reject.

To have *ejected* whatſoever the church doth make account of, be it never ſo harmleſs in itſelf, and of never ſo ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the hap thereof to be uſed by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended [illegible]

Will any man ſay, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *eyected* out of the Engliſh tongue, we ſhould all awake next morning chaſte and temperate? *Swift.*

EJECTION *n. ſ.* [*ejectio* Latin.]

1. The act of caſting out; expulſion.

Theſe ſtories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. [In phyſick.] The diſcharge of any thing by vomit, ſtool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eject.*] A legal writ by which any poſſeſſor of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden delight.

EIGHT *adj.* [eahta, Saxon, *acht*, Gothick; *acht*, Scottiſh.] Twice four. A word of number.

This iſland contains *eight* ſcore and *eight* miles in circuit. *Sandys's Journey.*

EIGHTH *adj.* [from *eight.*] Next in order to the ſeventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—A ſeventh! I'll ſee no more;
And yet the *eighth* appears! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In the *eighth* month ſhould be the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I ſtay reluctant ſeven compleat years,
And water her ambroſial couch with tears,
The *eighth*, ſhe voluntary moves to part,
Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

EI'GHTEEN *adj.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave *eighteen.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we ſhould be ſatisfied if they died about *eighteen*; and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as *eighteen* years would be then. *Taylor.*

EI'GHTEENTH *adj.* [from *eighteen.*] The next in order to the ſeventeenth, twice nine.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam reigned Abijam. 1 *Kings.*

EIGHTFOLD *adj.* [*eight* and *fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY. *adv.* [from *eighth.*] In the eighth place.

Eighthly, among creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 607.

EI'GHTIETH. *adj.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are ſo exact as to be ſenſibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

EI'GHTSCORE. *adj.* [*eight* and *ſcore.*] Eight times twenty, an hundred and ſixty.

What! keep a week away? Seven days and nights?
Eightſcore eight hours? And lovers abſent hours,
More tedious than the dial *eightſcore* times?
O weary reckoning. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

EI'GHTY. *adj.* [*eahtig* and *ten.*] Eight times ten; fourſcore.

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen. *Shakeſp.*

Among all other climactericks three are moſt remarkable; that is, ſeven times ſeven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or *eighty* one; and ſeven times nine, or the year ſixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable fatality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* IV. *c.* 12.

EIGNE. *adj.* [*aiſne*, Fr.] [In law.] Denotes the eldeſt or firſt born. Here it ſignifies unalienable, as being entailed.

Many aſſurances do alſo paſs to godly and charitable uſes alone; and it happeneth not ſeldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for averment of the continuance of ſome eſtate for life, which is *eigne*, and not ſubject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to ſue a pardon uncompelled before the time; in all which, ſome mitigation of the uttermoſt value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

EISEL. *n. ſ.* [eoſil, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice; any acid.

Woo't drink up *eiſel*, eat a crocodile?
I'll do't. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

EI'THER *pron.* [æghwæder, Saxon; *auther*, Scottiſh.]

1. Which ſoever of the two, whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

So like in arms theſe champions were,
As they had been a very pair,
Nor [illegible] could moſt wear,
That *either* had been *either.* *Drayton's Nymp.*

Goring made a falſe friendſhip with Digby, *either* of them believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon, b.* VII.

I do not aſk whether bodies do ſo exiſt, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to determine this *either* way, is to beg the queſtion for or againſt a vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both.

In the proceſs of natural beings, there ſeem ſome to be creatures placed, as it were, in the confines of ſeveral provinces, and participating ſomething of *either.* *Hale.*

Sev'n times the ſun has *either* tropick view'd,
The Winter baniſh'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryd. Virg.*

EI'THER *adv.* [from the noun.] A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by *or*; either the one *or.*

We never heard of any ſhip that had been ſeen to arrive upon any ſhore of Europe, no nor of *either* the Eaſt *or* Weſt Indies. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What perils ſhall we find,
If *either* place, *or* time, *or* other courſe,
Cauſe us to alter th' order now aſſign'd? *Daniel's C. War.*

Either your brethren have miſerably deceived us, *or* pow confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*

EJULA'TION *n. ſ.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation, moan; wailing.

Inſtead of hymns and praiſes, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

With diſmal groans
And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,
Some call for aid neglected; ſome, o'erturn'd
In the fierce ſhock, lie gaſping. *Philips.*

ELE *adv.* [eac, Saxon, *ook*, Dutch.] Alſo; likewiſe, beſide, moreover.

If any ſtrength we have, it is to ill;
But all the good is God's, both power and *eke* will. *Fa. Qu.*

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itſelf exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increaſe.

[illegible] my ſtore,
But ſuch *eking* hath made my heart ſore. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

The little ſtrength that I have, I would it were with you.
——And mine to *eke* out her's. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

2. To ſupply; to fill up deficiences.

[illegible] be gone,
And *eke* out our performance with your mind. *Shak. H. V.*

Your ornaments hung all,
On ſome patch'd doghole *eek'd* with ends of wall. *Pope.*

3. To protract, to lengthen.

I ſpeak too long, but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length,
To ſtay you from election. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To ſpin out by uſeleſs additions. [In this ſenſe it ſeems borrowed from the uſe of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines, when they wanted a ſyllable.]

Faſten *eke* out Blackmore's endleſs line. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To ELABORATE. *v. a.* [*elabora*, Latin.]

1. To produce with labour.

They in full joy *elaborate* a ſigh. *Young.*

2. To heighten and improve by ſucceſſive endeavours or operations.

The ſap is diverſified, and ſtill more and more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the veſſels of the plant. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ELA'BORATE. *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.] Finiſhed with great diligence; performed with great labour.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and *elaborate* than when politicians moſt agitate deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

At leaſt, on her beſtow'd
Too much of ornament, of outward ſhew
Elaborate; of inward, leſs exact. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

Conſider the difference between *elaborate* diſcourſes upon important occaſions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain ſermon intended for the lower people. *Swift.*

ELA'BORATELY. *adv.* [from *elaborate.*] Laboriouſly; diligently; with great ſtudy or labour.

Poliſtick conceptions ſo *elaborately* formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive. *South.*

Some coloured powders, which painters uſe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very *elaborately* and finely ground. *Newton's Opt.*

I will venture once to incur the cenſure of ſome perſons, for being *elaborately* trifling. *Bentley's Sermons.*

It is there *elaborately* ſhewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

ELABORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elaborate.*] Improvement by ſucceſſive operations.

To what purpoſe is there ſuch an apparatus of veſſels for the *elaboration* of the ſperm and eggs; ſuch a tedious proceſs of generation and nutrition? This is but an idle pomp. *Ray.*

To ELA'NCE. *v. a.* [*lancer*, French.] To throw out; to dart; to caſt as a dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Io! *Prior.*

Harſh words, that, once *elanc'd*, muſt ever fly
Irrevocable. *Prior.*

To ELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*elapſus*, Latin.] To paſs away, to glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a docible ſeaſon, a learning time in youth, which, ſuffered to *elapſe*, and no foundation laid, ſeldom returns. *Clariſſ.*

ELASTICAL

ELASTICAL } *adj.* [from *elaſt.*] Having the power of re-
ELASTICK } turning to the ſtate in which it was before compreſſion or withheld; ſpringy; having the power of a ſpring.

By what *elaſtick* engines did the reat
The ſtarry roof, and roll the orbs [illegible]

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to preſſion, without any ſliding of its parts, it is hard and *elaſtick*, returning to its figure with a force riſing from the mutual attraction of its parts. *Newton's Opt.*

[illegible] from the ſolids, as to their different degrees of ſtren[illegible] and ſtrong. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A fermentation muſt be excited in ſome aſſignable place, which may expand itſelf by its *elaſtical* power, and break through, where it meets with the weakeſt reſiſtance. *Bentley.*

ELASTICITY. *n. ſ.* [from *elaſtick.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves to the poſture from whence they were diſplaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute ſtring will bear a hundred weight without rupture; but, at the ſame time, cannot exert its *elaſticity* take away fifty, and immediately it raiſeth the weight. *Arbuthn. on Aim.*

Me emptineſs and dulneſs could inſpire,
And were my *elaſticity* and fire. *Pope's Dunciad, b. 1.*

ELATE *adj.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Puffed with ſucceſs, elevated with proſperity; lofty, haughty

[illegible]

Too ſoon dejected, and too ſoon *elate!* *Pope's Rape of Lock.*
I, of mine *ſtate*, and ſcorning fear,
Thus with new taunts inſult the monſter's ear *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To ELATE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To elevate with ſucceſs; to puff up with proſperity.
2. To exult, to heighten. An unuſual ſenſe
Of truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

ELATERIUM *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An inſpiſſated juice, in fragments of flat and thin cakes, ſeldom thicker than a ſhilling. It is light, of a friable texture; a pale, dead, whitiſh colour, and an acrid and pungent taſte. It is procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; the ſeeds of which ſwim in a large quantity of an acrid and almoſt cauſtick liquor. It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELATION. *n. ſ.* [from *elate.*] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs, pride of proſperity

God began to puniſh this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ELBOW. *n. ſ.* [elboga, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder
In ſome fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,
[illegible] rural Shade *Pope.*
2. Any flexure, or angle.
Fruit-trees, or vines, ſet upon a wall between *elbows* or buttreſſes of ſtone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*
3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.
Here ſtand behind this bulk. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll *be at thy elbow.* *Shak. Othel.*

ELBOW-CHAIR. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *chair.*] A chair with arms to ſupport the elbows.

Swans and *elbow-chairs*, in the opera of Dioceſian, have danced upon the Engliſh ſtage with good ſucceſs. *Gay.*

ELBOW-ROOM *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *room.*] Room to ſtretch out the elbows on each ſide; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my ſoul hath *elbow-room*,
It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shakeſpeare.*
The natives are not ſo many, but that there may be *elbow-room* enough for them, and for the adventives alſo. *Bacon.*
A politican muſt put himſelf into a ſtate of liberty, ſo to provide *elbow-room* for his conſcience to have its full play. *South's Sermons.*

To ELBOW *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puſh with the elbow.
One *elbows* him, one juſtles in the hole. *Dryden's Juven.*
2. To puſh, to drive to diſtance; to encroach upon.
It thruſts and ſtretches out,
And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about *Dryden.*
If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work, and *elbow* all his neighbours. *Dryden.*

To ELBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles. *Diſt.*

ELD. *n. ſ.* [ealb, Saxon; *eld*, Scottiſh.]

1. Old age, decrepitude.
Her heart with joy unwonted inly ſwell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker *eld.* *Fa. Queen.*
2. Old people; perſons worn out with years.
Thy blazed youth
Becomes aſſuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of palſied *eld.* *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*
He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If nuptial he forſome fair one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and childleſs *eld.* *Milton.*

ELDER *adj.* The comparative of *old*, now corrupted to *old.* [illegible] having the privileges of primogeniture.

They bring the compariſon of younger daughters conforming themſelves in nature to the example of their *elder* ſiſters. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 13.*

Let ſtill the woman take
An *elder* than herſelf, ſo wears ſhe to him,
So ſways ſhe level in her huſband's heart *Sh. Twelfth Night.*
How I firmly am reſolv'd, you know,
That is, not to beſtow my youngeſt daughter
Before I have a huſband for the *elder.* *Sh. Taming of the Shrew.*
The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the ſame meaſure the father did among them. *Temple.*

Fame's high temple ſtands;
Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its frame exceli'd. *Pope's Temp. of Fame.*

ELDERS *n. ſ.* [from *elder.*]

1. Perſons whoſe age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.
Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren *1 Tim. v. 1.*
Our *elders* ſay,
The barren, touched in this holy chaſe,
Shake off their ſteril curſe. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
Among the Lacedæmonians, the chief magiſtrates, as they were, ſo they are called, *elder* men. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*
The bluſhing youth their virtuous awe diſcloſe,
And from their ſeats the reverend *elders* roſe *Sandys.*
the goode, if it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before ye. *L'Eſtrange.*
I loſe my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are cenſur'd, not as bad, but new,
While, if our *elders* break all reaſon's laws,
Thoſe fools demand not pardon, but applauſe. *Pope.*

3. Thoſe who are older than others.
At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to ſay amen. *Hooker.*
4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.
5. [In the New Teſtament.] Eccleſiaſticks.
6. [Among preſbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in ſeſſions, preſbyteries, ſynods and aſſemblies.
Flea-bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders* and; like the rude
Chaos of preſbytry, where laymen rule
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

ELDER. *n. ſ.* [elhara, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood; the flowers are monopetalous, divided into ſeveral ſegments, and expand in form of a roſe: theſe are, for the moſt part, collected into an umbel, and are ſucceeded by ſoft ſucculent berries, having three ſeeds in each. It may be eaſily propagated from cuttings or ſeeds, but the former, being the moſt expeditious method, is generally practiſed. The ſeaſon for planting their cuttings is any time from September to March, thruſting them ſix or eight inches into the ground. Dwarf elder is near London propagated for medicinal uſe. *Miller.*

Look for thy reward
Amongſt the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overſhades the mouth of that ſame pit. *Sh. Tit. And.*
Then ſeek the bank where flowering *elders* crowd. *Thom.*

ELDERLY. *adj.* [from *elder.*] No longer young; bordering upon old age

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both ſexes at command, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread ſoftly when I am giddy. *Swift to Pope.*

ELDERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *elder.*]

1. Seniority, primogeniture.
That all ſhould Alcbech adore, 'tis true,
But ſome reſpects to my birthright due.
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
Nor were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth our leaſt of fears,
If Memnon's intereſt did not prop his cauſe. *Rowe.*
2. Preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate; kirk-ſeſſion.
Here were the ſeeds ſown of that controverſy which ſprang up between Beza and Fraſtus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of neceſſity certain choſen out from amongſt the laity for that purpoſe. *Hooker, Preface.*

ELDEST *adj.* The ſuperlative of *eld*, now changed to *old.* [ealo, ealdon, ealdeſte, Saxon.]

1. The oldeſt; the child that has the right of primogeniture.
We will eſtabliſh our eſtate upon
Our *eldeſt* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The mother's and her *eldeſt* daughter's grace,
It ſeems, had brib'd him to prolong their ſpace. *Dryden.*

2. The

2. The perſon that has lived moſt years.

Eldeſt patents ſignifies either the oldeſt men and women that have had children, or thoſe who have longeſt had iſſue. *Locke.*

ELECAMPA'NE. *n. ſ.* [*helenium*, Latin.] A plant, named alſo ſtarwort

It hath a radiated flower, whoſe florets are hermaphrodite, but the ſemi-florets are female. both theſe are yellow. The ovaries reſt on a naked placenta, crowned with down: all theſe parts are included in a ſcaly cup To theſe notes may be added, the leaves growing alternately on the ſtalks, and the flowers on the top of the branches. Botaniſts enumerate thirty ſpecies of this plant. The firſt is the true elecampane, uſed in medicines. it grows wild in moſt fields and meadows, and is cultivated in gardens, to furniſh the ſhops with roots, which is the only part of the plant in uſe. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German ſpice. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]

1. To chooſe for any office or uſe, to take in preference to others.

Henry his ſon is choſen king, though young,
And Lewis of France, *elected* firſt, begun [illegible]
This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whoſe conſent he was choſen, elected a hundred ſenators out of the commoners. *Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.*

2. [In theology] To ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

Some I have choſen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the reſt ſo is my will. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

ELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Choſen, taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, theſe reverend fathers,
Of ſingular integrity and learning;
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are aſſembl'd
To plead your cauſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

2. [illegible]

The biſhop *elect* takes the oaths of ſupremacy, canonical obedience, and againſt ſimony, and then the dean of the arches reads and ſubſcribes the ſentences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In theology] Choſen as an object of eternal mercy

A vitious liver, believing that Chriſt died for none but the *elect*, ſhall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

ELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*electio*, Latin]

1. The act of chuſing, the act of ſelecting one or more from a greater number for any uſe or office; choice.

If the *election* of the miniſter ſhould be committed to every ſeveral pariſh, do you think that they would chuſe the meeteſt. *Whitgift.*

I was ſorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

Him, not thy *election*,
But natural neceſſity, begot. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*

As charity is, nothing can more increaſe the luſtre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application to them *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moſt [illegible]
Which hath a judging wit, and chuſing will
Now, if God's power ſhould her *election* bind,
Her motions then would ceaſe, and ſtand all blind *Davies.*

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the ſinners to turn themſelves and live; he tells us, that he has ſet before us life and death, and referred to our own *election* which we will chuſe. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. [In theology] The predetermination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life.

The concert about abſolute *election* to eternal life, ſome enthuſiaſts entertaining, have been made remiſs in the practice *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ceremony of a public choice.

Since the late diſſolution of the club, many perſons put up for the next *election*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 550.

ELE'CTIVE *adj.* [from *elect*] Exerting the power of choice; [illegible] dated or beſtowed by election or choice.

will ſay poſitively and reſolutely, that it is impoſſible an *elective* monarchy ſhould be ſo free and abſolute as an here-

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction, for where there is force, there can be no choice wherein all moral goodneſs conſiſteth in the *elective* act of the underſtanding well. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

The laſt change of their government, from *elective* to he- has made it ſeem hitherto of leſs force, and unfitter on abroad. *Temple.*

VELY *adv.* [from *elect*] By choice; with preference of one to another

How or why that ſhould have ſuch an influence upon the ſpirits, as to drive them into thoſe muſcles *electively*, I am not ſubtile enough to diſcern. *Ray on the Creation.*

They work not *electively*, or upon propoſing to themſelves an end of their operations. *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

ELE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elect*]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer

From the new world her ſilver and her gold
Came, like a tempeſt, to confound the old,
Feeding with theſe the brib'd *electors'* hopes,
Alone ſhe gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector*] Having the dignity of an elector

ELE'CTORATE. *n. ſ.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his ſon-in-law; and can himſelf command, when he pleaſes, the whole ſtrength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 24.

ELE'CTRE. *n. ſ.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that ſo attract the epithet [illegible]

2. A mixed metal.

Change ſilver plate or veſſel into the compound ſtuff, being a kind of ſilver *electre*, and turn the reſt into coin. *Bacon.*

ELECTRICAL. ELECTRICK. } *adj.* [from *electrum*. See ELECTRE.]

1. Attractive without magnetiſm; attractive by a peculiar property, ſuppoſed once to belong chiefly to amber

By *electrick* bodies do I conceive not ſuch only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber, but ſuch as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 4.*

An *electrick* body can by friction emit an exhalation ſo ſubtile, and yet ſo potent, as by its emiſſion to cauſe no ſenſible diminution of the weight of the *electrick* body, and to be expanded through a ſphere, whoſe diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the diſtance of above a foot from the *electrick* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electrick body.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetical, it was wonderous what Helmont delivereth concerning a glaſs, wherein the magiſtery of loadſtone was prepared, which remained an attractive quality *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glaſs, the *electrick* vapour, excited by friction, will, by daſhing againſt the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into ſuch an agitation as to emit light. *Newton's Opt.*

ELECTRICITY. *n. ſ.* [from *electrick*. See ELECTRE.] A property in ſome bodies, whereby, when rubbed ſo as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or ſuch like ſubſtances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the induſtry of the preſent age, firſt excited by the experiments of Gilbert, has diſcovered in electricity a multitude of phyſiological wonders. Bodies electrified by a ſphere of glaſs, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared inſtantaneous, perſons at both ends of a long chain feeling to be ſtruck at once. The philoſophers are now endeavouring to intercept the ſtrokes of [illegible]ning.

ELECTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*electarium*, Caius's *Aurel.* which is now written *electuary*] A form of medicine made of conſerves, and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey. The form is attended with conſiderable inconveniences, for *electuaries*, generally made up with honey, or ſyrup, when the conſiſtence is too thin, are apt to ferment, and when too thick, to candy. By both which the ingredients will either be entirely altered in their nature, or impaired in their virtues. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no [illegible] except ſugar, common to any two of them *Boyle's Works.*

ELEEMOSYNARY. *adj.* [illegible]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity.

It is little better than an abſurdity, that the cauſe ſhould be an *eleemoſynary* for its ſubſiſtence to its effects, as a nature poſterior to and dependent on itſelf *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 18.*

2. Given in charity.

ELEGA'NCE. ELEGA'NCY } *n. ſ.* [*elegantia*, Latin] Beauty of art rather ſoothing than ſtriking; beauty without grandeur.

St. Auguſtine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes ſome difference. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Theſe queſtions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, underſtood of the old world. *Burnet.*

My compoſitions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildneſs of nature, without the nicer *regularities* of art *Spectator*, N° 477.

ELEGANT *adj.* [*elegans*, Latin]

1. Pleaſing with ſmaller beauties

Trifles themſelves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*
There may ſt thou find ſome *elegant* retreat. *London.*

2. Neat, not coarſe, not groſs.

Polite with candour, *elegant* with eaſe. *Pope.*

ELEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation.
2. Neatly, nicely, with minute beauty.

Whoever would write *elegantly*, muſt have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period; there muſt be proper diſtances and pauſes. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

ELEGIACK. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Uſed in elegies.
2. Pertaining to elegies.

Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of diſtant flutes. *Gay's Trivia.*

ELEGY. *n. ſ.*

1. A mournful ſong.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forſooth deſcribing the name of Roſalind. *Shak. As you like it.*

2. A funeral ſong.

So on meanders banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful ſwan ſings her own *elegy*. *Dryden.*

3. A ſhort poem without points or turns.

ELEMENT *n. ſ.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

1. The firſt or conſtituent principle of any things

If nature ſhould intermit her courſe, thoſe principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, ſhould loſe the qualities which now they have. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 3.*

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of thoſe ingredients in bodies, which ſome call *elements*, and others principles. *Boyle's Phyſ. Conſider.*

Simple ſubſtances are either ſpirits, which have no manner of compoſition, or the firſt principles of bodies, uſually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*

2. The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed.

The king is but a man: the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* ſhews to him as it doth to me. *Shakeſ.*

My deareſt ſiſter, fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy ſpirits all of comfort. *Shakeſ. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The king,
Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the ſea,
Or ſwell the curled waters. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The heavens and the earth will paſs away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*

Here be four of you were able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*. *Bacon's Hol. War.*

He from his flaming ſhip his children ſent,
To periſh in a milder *element*. *Waller.*

3. The proper habitation or ſphere of any thing: as water of fiſh.

We are ſimple men; we do not know the works by charms, by ſpells, and ſuch dawbry as is beyond our *element*. *Shakeſp.*

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. l. 275.*

They ſhew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

4. An ingredient, a conſtituent part.

Who ſet the body and the limbs
Of this great ſport together, as you gueſs?
——One ſure that promiſes no *element*
In ſuch a buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſcience.

With religion it fareth as with other ſciences; the firſt delivery of the *elements* thereof muſt, for like conſideration, be framed according to the weak and ſlender capacity of young learners. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 28.*

Every pariſh ſhould keep a petty ſchoolmaſter, which ſhould bring up children in the firſt *elements* of letters. *Spenſer on Irel.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world. *Gal. iv. 3.*

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant maſter. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*

To ELEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one ſuch body be met with, in thoſe ſaid to be *elemented* bodies, I now queſtion. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

2. To conſtitute, to make as a firſt principle.

Dull ſublunary lover's love,
Whoſe ſoul is ſenſe, cannot admit
Of abſence, 'cauſe it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it *Donne.*

ELEMENTAL. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Produced by ſome of the four elements.

If duſky ſpots are vary'd on his brow,
And ſtreak'd with red, a troubl'd colour flow,
That ſullen mixture ſhall at once declare
Winds, rain and ſtorms, and *elemental* war. *Dryden's Virg.*
——yielding minds to water glide away,
And ſip, with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Ariſing from firſt principles.

Leeches are by ſome accounted poiſon not properly, that is, by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or ſo much as *elemental* repugnancy, but inwardly taken, they faſten upon the veins, and occaſion an effuſion of blood. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

ELEMENTARITY. *n. ſ.* [from *elementary*.] Containing the rudiments or firſt principles, ſimplicity of nature; abſence of compoſition; being uncompounded.

A very large claſs of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 1.*

ELEMENTARY. *adj.* [from *elementary*.] Uncompounded; having only one principle or conſtituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious ſediment of terreſtrial matter, and is not a ſimple *elementary* water. *Ray on the Creat.*

The *elementary* ſalts of animals are not the ſame as they appear by diſtillation. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ELEMI *n. ſ.*

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a reſin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in ſtarchy maſſes, or in cylinders, of a yellowiſh colour. Its ſmell is acrid and reſinous. It is very rare in Europe, and ſuppoſed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The ſpurious or American *elemi*, almoſt the only kind known, is of a whitiſh colour, with a greater or leſs tinge of a greeniſh or yelloviſh. It is of an agreeable ſmell, and of an acrid and bitteriſh taſte. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Braſilians wound at night, and in the morning collect the reſin that has run out. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

ELENCH. *n. ſ.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a ſophiſm.

The firſt deluſion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the ſame *elench* continued, as when he ſaid, Ye ſhall not die, that was, in his equivocation, you ſhall not incur preſent death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 4.*

Diſcover the ſalacies of our common adverſary, that old ſophiſter, who puts the moſt abuſive *elenchs* on us. *Dr. of Piety.*

ELEOTS *n. ſ.* Some name the apples in requeſt in the cyder countries ſo; not known by that name in ſeveral parts of England. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

ELEPHANT *n. ſ.* [*elephas*, Latin.] The largeſt of quadrupeds, of whoſe ſagacity, faithfulneſs, prudence, and even underſtanding, many ſurpriſing relations are given. This animal is not carnivorous, but feeds on hay, herbs, and all ſorts of pulſe; and it is ſaid to be extremely long lived. It is naturally very gentle, but when enraged, no creature is more terrible. He is ſupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, like a large trumpet, which hangs between his teeth, and ſerves him for hands: by one blow with his trunk he will kill a camel or a horſe, and will raiſe a prodigious weight with it. His teeth are the ivory ſo well known in Europe, ſome of which have been ſeen as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. Wild elephants are taken with the help of a female ready for the male: ſhe is confined to a narrow place, round which pits are dug; and theſe being covered with a little earth ſcattered over hurdles, the male elephants eaſily fall into the ſnare. In copulation the female receives the male lying upon her back; and ſuch is his pudicity, that he never covers the female ſo long as any one appears in ſight. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glaſſes, *elephants* with holes. *Sh. Jul. Cæſ.*
The *elephant* hath joints, but not for courteſy,
His legs are for neceſſity, not flexure. *Sh. Troil. and Creſſida.*

2. Ivory, the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd ſhall Cæſar's Indian war behold. *Dryden's Ep.*

ELEPHANTIASIS. *n. ſ.* [*elephantiaſis*, Latin.] A ſpecies of leproſy, ſo called from covering the ſkin with incruſtations like thoſe on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE. *v. a.* [*levo*, Latin.]

1. To raiſe up aloft.

This ſubterraneous heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyſs. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raiſe the mind with great conceptions.

Others apart ſat on a hill retired,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reaſon'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. *Milt. P. L.*
In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders in thoſe remote ſpeculations it may ſeem to be *elevated* with, it ſtirs not beyond ſenſe or reflection. *Locke.*
Now riſing fortune *elevates* his mind,
He ſhines uncrowned, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.

5. To leſſen by detraction. This ſenſe, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in uſe

When the judgments of learned men are alledged againſt you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppoſe unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker*, b. ii.

ELE'VATE. *part. adj.* [from *elevated*] Exalted, raiſed aloft.

On each ſide an imperial city ſtood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On ſeven ſmall hills. *Addiſon's Paradiſe Regain'd*, b. ii.

ELEVATION. *n. ſ.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raiſing aloft.

The diſruption of the ſtrata, the *elevation* of ſome, and depreſſion of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a diſcerning principle. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Exaltation, dignity

Angels, in their ſeveral degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehenſive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all poſſible application and *elevation* of ſpirit, with all the heart, ſoul and mind. *Norris.*

4. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of ſpirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hammond*, b. [illegible]

5. The height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as thoſe which have more than ſeventy three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 12.

ELEVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elevate*] A raiſer or lifter up, applied to [illegible]

ELEVEN *adj.* [ænbepen, Saxon.] Ten and one, one more than ten

Had I a dozen ſons, each in my love ſake, and none leſs dear than thine and my good Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuouſly ſurfeit out of action. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

ELEVENTH. *adj.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to ſpeak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*

ELF. *n. ſ.* plural *elves* [*elf*, Welſh. *Baxter's Gloſſ.*]

1. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild unfrequented places

Through this houſe give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowſie fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy ſprite,
Hop as light as bird from briar. *Shak. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

The king of *elfs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one viſion touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurſe and all the prieſt have taught;
Of airy *elves* by moon light ſhadow ſeen,
The ſilver token, and the circled green. *Pope's R. of the L.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels ſeem, we paint them *elves*;
And are but ſatires to ſet up ourſelves. *Dryden's Eſſ. on Sat.*

However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fit'd it ſo well of himſelf *Swift*

To ELF, *v. a.* [from the noun] To entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have ſuppoſed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair ſo matted together, hath had the name of *locks.* *Hanmer*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

ELFLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twiſted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horſes in the night,
And cakes the *elflocks* in foul ſluttiſh hairs,
Which, once untangl'd, much miſfortune bodes. *Shakeſp.*

To ELICITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin] To ſtrike out, to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the ſame truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

He *elicits* theſe acts out of the meer lapſed ſtate of human nature. *Cheyne's Phil. Pr.*

ELICIT. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act, brought from poſſibility to real exiſtence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekneſs; meekneſs being ordinated to theſe virtues. *Hammond's Pract. C.*

The ſchools diſpute whether, in morals, the external [illegible] ſuperadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South's Sermons.*

ELICITATION *n. ſ.* [from *elicio*, Latin.]

That *elicitation* which the ſchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which [illegible]on, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bra[illegible]*

ELIDE *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin] To cut in pieces.

[illegible] are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom theſe objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and ſtrength of the argument is *elided.* *Hooker*, b. iv. ſ. 4.

ELIGIBILITY *n. ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen.

The buſineſs of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to chuſe them in conſequence of the report made by the underſtanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodneſs. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

ELIGIBLE. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin] Fit to be choſen, worthy of choice; preferable

A Britiſh miniſtry ought to be ſatisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private ſcheme is wiſeſt, they can perſuade him that next to his own plan, that of the government is the moſt *eligible* *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 48.

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the leaſt abatement of thoſe conditions? *Swift.*

That the moſt plain, ſhort, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in ſome or all of theſe qualities. *Swift*

Certainty, in a deep diſtreſs, is more *eligible* than ſuſpenſe. *Courtſhip.*

ELIGIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

ELIMINATION. *n. ſ.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of banishing, the act of turning out of doors, rejection. *L. [illegible]*

ELISION. *n. ſ.* [*eliſio*, Latin]

1. The act of cutting off. as, *th' attempt*, there is an eliſion of a ſyllable.

You will obſerve the abbreviations and *eliſions*, by which conſonants of moſt obdurate ſounds are joined together, without any ſoftening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Diviſion; ſeparation of parts.

The cauſe given of ſound, that it would be an *eliſion* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or elſe an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 124.

ELIXATION *n. ſ.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling or ſtewing any thing.

Even to ourſelves, and more perfect animals, water performs no ſubſtantial nutrition, ſerving for refrigeration, dilution of ſolid aliment, and its *elixation* in the ſtomach. *Brown.*

ELIXIR. *n. ſ.* [Arabick]

1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum, and give it a thicker conſiſtence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the ſhow'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymiſts hope to tranſmute metals to gold.

No chymiſt yet the *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal *Donne.*

3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing.

In the ſoul, when the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior paſſions and affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity unknown by beyond the higheſt quinteſſence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *South's Sermons*

4. Any cordial, or invigorating ſubſtance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ii.

ELK *n. ſ.* [eolc, Saxon]

The *elk* is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. The neck is ſhort and ſlender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breath. The colour of its coat in Winter is greyiſh, in Summer it is paler, generally three inches in length, and equalling horſehair in thickneſs. The upper lip of the *elk* is large. The articulations of its legs are cloſe, and the ligaments hard, ſo that its joints are leſs pliable than thoſe of other animals. The horns of the male *elk* are ſhort and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with ſeveral prominences in its edges. Elks live in herds, and are very timorous. The hoof of the left hinder foot only, has been famous for the cure of epilepſies; but it is probable, that the hoof of any other animal will do as well. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

And, ſcarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies ſlumb'ring ſullen in the white abyſs. *Thomſon's Winter.*

ELL *n. ſ.* [eln, Saxon.]

1. A meaſure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are ſaid to make yearly forty thouſand pieces of linnen cloath, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addiſon.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long meaſure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleaſures as they come, but go:
Defer not the laſt virtue, life's poor ſpan
Make not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe *Herbert.*

ELLIPSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔλλειψις]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out neceſſary to be ſupplied by the hearer.

The words are delivered by way of *ellipſis*, *Rem.* iv 18 *Hamm.*

2. [In geometry] An oval figure, being generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, which produces a circle, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, deſcribe an *ellipſis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The planets could not poſſibly acquire ſuch revolutions in circular orbs, or in *ellipſes* very little eccentrick. *Bentley.*

ELLIPTICAL. } *adj.* [from *ellipſis.*] Having the form of an
ELLIPTICK. } ellipſis, oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whoſe foci the ſun is, and by a radius from the ſun deſcribe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we muſt find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greateſt diameter going tranſverſely from ſide to ſide. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

ELM *n. ſ.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.]

1. The name of a tree. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſtriped like a bell, having many ſtamina in the center: from the bottom ariſes the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous or leafy fruit, almoſt heart-ſhaped; in the middle of which is placed a pear-ſhaped ſeed-veſſel, containing one ſeed of the ſame ſhape. The ſpecies are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by ſome called the Britiſh elm; the ſmooth leaved or witch elm. It is generally believed neither of them were originally natives of this country, but they have propagated themſelves by ſeeds and ſuckers [illegible] long poſſeſſion; eſpecially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots, which will ſend forth various twigs. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or cloſe plantation, and their ſhade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them. They are alſo proper to plant at a diſtance from a garden, or building, to break the violence of winds; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they ſhould not be planted too near a garden where fruit-trees or other plants are placed, becauſe the roots of the elm run ſuperficially near the top of the ground, and will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nouriſhment. *Miller.*

The rural ſeat,
Whoſe lofty *elms* and venerable oaks
Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,
In early Spring, his airy city builds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. It was uſed to ſupport vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an *elm*, my huſband, I a vine,
Whoſe weakneſs married to thy ſtronger ſtate,
Makes me with thy ſtrength to communicate. *Shakeſpeare.*

[illegible]

1. The power of fluent ſpeech.

A travelled doctor of phyſick, of bold, and of able *elocution*. *Wotton.*

2. Eloquence; flow of language

Whoſe taſte, too long forborne, at firſt eſſay
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for ſpeech to ſpeak thy praiſe. *Milton.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, ſo much more to expreſs thoſe thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

3. The power of expreſſion or diction

The third happineſs of this poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought ſo found, and varied, in apt, ſignificant, and ſounding words. *Dryden.*

ELOGY. *n. ſ.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe, panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vaniſh into praiſes and *elogies*. *Wotton.*

If I durſt ſay all I know of the *elogies* received from abroad concerning him, I ſhould offend the modeſty of our author *Boyle.*

Some excellent perſons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have conſidered this ſubject. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To ELOIGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French] To put at a diſtance, to remove one far from another. Now diſuſed.

From worldly cares himſelf he did *eloin*,
And greatly ſhunned many exerciſe *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* 4.

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou ſhalt do
To anger deſtiny, as ſhe doth us;
How I ſhall ſtay, though ſhe *eloigne* me thus,
And how poſterity ſhall know it too. *Donne.*

To ELONGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.] To lengthen, to draw out; to protract, to ſtretch.

To ELONGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Braſilia, the South point of the compaſs varyeth twelve degrees unto the Weſt, but *elongating* from the coaſt of Braſilia, towards the ſhore of Africa, it varyeth eaſtward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v. *c.* 2.

ELONGATION. *n. ſ.* [from *elongate*]

1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is ſo extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongations are the effect of an humour ſoaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be ſtretched, and to be thruſt quite out upon every little force. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another.

The diſtant points in the celeſtial expanſe appear to the eye in ſo ſmall a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanv. Scepſ* *c.* 11.

5. Departure, removal

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of deſcent, or *elongation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v. *c.* 2.

To ELOPE. *v. n.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape from law or reſtraint.

It is neceſſary to treat women as members of the body politick, ſince great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 32.

What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

The fool whoſe wife *elopes* ſome thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial ſolace dies a martyr. *Pope's Ep. of Horace.*

ELOPEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *elope*.] Departure from juſt reſtraint; rejection of lawful power

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her huſband to live with an adulterer, and with whom ſhe lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The negligent huſband, truſting to the efficacy of this principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbuthnot.*

ELOPS, *n. ſ.* [ἔλοψ.] A fiſh; reckoned however by *Milton* among the ſerpents.

Scorpion and aſp, and amphiſbena dire,
Cerаſtes horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
And dipſas. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 525.

ELOQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance, oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of th' ignorant
More learned than the ears. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency

Say ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And ſay ſhe uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shakeſp.*

Fit words attended on his weighty ſenſe,
And mild perſuaſion flowed in *eloquence*. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* viii.

ELOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Latin] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant ſpeech.

The Lord of hoſts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counſellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator *Iſaiah* iii.

O death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
What dull we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

ELSE *pronoun.* [ellen, Saxon] Other; one beſides: it is applied both to perſons and things.

To ſtand [illegible], and ſweating with deſire to ſee him, thinking [illegible] *life*, putting all affairs *elſe* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *elſe* to be done but to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.*

Should he or any *elſe* ſearch, he will find evidence of the Divine Wiſdom. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He ſays, 'twas then [illegible],
He did it when he had nothing *elſe* to do.

ELSE. *adv.* Otherwiſe

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine beſide, by lot my due,
But ſtand aloof, and think profane to view
This faulchion, *elſe*, not hitherto with blood,
Theſe noiſome fields ſhall fatten with thy blood *Dryden.*

What ways are there whereby we ſhould be aſſured, but either by an internal impreſſion of the notion [illegible] our minds, or *elſe* by ſuch external and [illegible] reaſon tells us muſt be attributed to ſome cauſe?

2. Beſide, except that mentioned.

Pleaſures which no where *elſe* were to be found,
And all Elyſium in a ſpot of ground. *Dryden.*

ELSEWHERE. *adv.* [*elſe* and *where*.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elſewhere*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

As he proved that Piſon was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus, ſo where to find them *elſewhere* he knew not. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

Fo , if we chance to fix our thoughts *elſewhere*,
Though our eyes open be, we cannot ſee. *Davies*
Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,
And thou no more with pomp and ſacrifice
Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos, or *elſewhere*. *Paradiſe Reg.*
Although ſeaſoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elſewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

2. In other places; in ſome other place.
They which *elſewhere* complain, that diſgrace and injury is offered to the meaneſt miniſter, when the magiſtrate appointeth him what to wear, think the graveſt prelates no competent judges to appoint where it is fit for the miniſter to ſtand. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 29.
Let us no more contend, nor blame
Each other, blam'd enough *elſewhere*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
Beſtow, baſe man, thy idle threats *elſewhere*,
My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. *Dryden.*
If it contradict what he ſays *elſewhere*, it is no new or ſtrange thing. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

To ELU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear, to make plain.
To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us conſider *F*

ELUCIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate*.] Explanation, expoſition.
We ſhall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, ſubjoin the following experiment. *Boyle*

ELU'CIDATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expoſitor, commentator.
Obſcurity is brought over them by the courſe of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbot.*

To ELU'DE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]
1. To eſcape by ſtratagem, to avoid any miſchief or danger by artifice.
Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, eſcape or *elude* the puniſhment of any law yet invented. *Atterbury*
He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the reſentments of human juſtice, whenever he can preſume himſelf cunning enough to *elude*, rich enough to bribe, or ſtrong enough to reſiſt it, will be under no reſtraint. *Rogers.*
2. To mock by an unexpected eſcape.
Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in ſhades, *eludes* her eager ſwain,
But ſigns a laugh to ſee me ſearch around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope's Spring.*

ELU'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Poſſible to be defeated.
There is not any common place more inſiſted on than the happineſs of trials by juries; yet if this bleſſed part of our law be *eludible* by power and artifice, we ſhall have little reaſon to boaſt. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. See ELF.
Ye ſylphs and ſylphids to your chief give ear,
Fays, fairies, genii, *elves* and demons hear. *Pope.*

ELVELOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *elves* and *lock*.] Knots in the hair ſuperſtitiouſly ſuppoſed to be tangled by the fairies.
From the like might proceed the fears of pollards *elvelock*, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

ELVISH. *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*: it has been written more properly *elfiſh*.] Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits.
Thou *elviſh* markt, abortive, rooting hog
Thou ſlave of nature, and the ſon of hell! *Shakeſp. R. III.*
No muſe hath been ſo bold,
Or of the latter, or the old,
Thoſe *elviſh* ſecrets to unfold,
Which he from others reading. *Drayton.*

ELU'MBATED. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*eluſio*, Latin.] An eſcape from enquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.
An appendix, relating to the tranſmutation of metals, detects the impoſtures and *eluſions* of thoſe who have pretended to it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

ELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape.
Eluſive of the bridal day, ſhe gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope's Ouſſ*

ELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent, deceitful, fallacious.
It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuſcade retreats, and *eluſory* tergiverſation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ELU'TE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh off.
The more oily any ſpirits is, the more pernicious, becauſe it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ſtrain

The preſſure of the air upon the lungs is much leſs than it has been computed by ſome; but ſtill it is ſomething, and the abſtraction of one tenth of its force upon the lungs muſt produce ſome difference in *elutriating* the blood as it paſſes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air*

ELYSIAN. *adj.* [*elyſius*, Latin.] Pertaining to Elyſium; pleaſant; deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing, exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midſt of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elyſian* flowers her amber ſtream. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls, any place exquiſitely pleaſant.
To have thee with thy lips to ſtop my mouth,
So ſhouldſt thou either turn my flying ſoul,
Or I ſhould breathe it ſo into thy body,
And then it lived in ſweet *Elyſium*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

EM. A contraction of them.
For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit,
And when with haſty noiſe he ſpoke 'em,
The ignorant for current took 'em. *Hudibras*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waſte, to deprive of fleſh.
All dying of the conſumption, die *emaciated* and lean.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine, to grow lean.
He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the ſea's reciprocation, although not drowned thereon. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.]
1. The act of making lean.
2. The ſtate of one grown lean.
Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanneſs were from a phthiſis, or from an hectick fever. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs. *Dict.*

EMANANT. *adj.* [*emanans*, Latin.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.
The firſt act of the divine nature, relating to the world and his adminiſtration thereof is an *emanant* act: the moſt wiſe counſel and purpoſe of Almighty God terminate in thoſe two great tranſient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EMANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance.
Ariſtotle ſaid, that it ſtreamed by connatural reaſon and [illegible] from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light iſſues from the ſun. *South's Sermons.*
2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance; an effluence; effluvium.
The experience of thoſe profitable and excellent *emanations* from God, may be, and commonly are, the firſt motive of our love. *Taylor.*
Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvium, which, after ſome diſtance, retracteth unto itſelf; as in ſyrups, oils, and viſcidities, which, ſpun, at length retire into their former dimenſions. *Brown.*
Such were the features of her heav'nly face,
Her limbs were form'd with ſuch harmonious grace
So faultleſs was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an *emanation* of the ſoul. *Dryden.*
The letters, every judge will ſee, were by no means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart. *Pope.*
Each *emanation* of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inſpires;
Each art he prompts, each charm he can create,
Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope's Dunciad*

EMA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Iſſuing from another. *Dict.*

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To ſet free from ſervitude, to reſtore to liberty.
Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become *emancipated* from teſtimonial engagements. *Brown.*
By the twelve tables, only thoſe were called unto the inteſtate ſucceſſion of their parents that were in the parents power, excluding all *emancipated* children. *Aylliffe's Parergon.*
They ſoon *emancipated* themſelves from that dependance.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

EMANCIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery.
Obſtinacy in opinions holds the dogmatiſt in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation*. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 27.

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Latin.]
1. To caſtrate, to deprive of virility.
When it is found how many ewes, ſuppoſe twenty, one ram will ſerve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emaſculate* but ten, you ſhall, by promiſcuous copulation, hinder the increaſe. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
2. To effeminate, to weaken, to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs.
From wars and from affairs of ſtate abſtain,
Women *emaſculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
[illegible] *Landrags*, but *emaſculate* our ſpirits, and ſpoil our temper.
Cowper on Pride.

EMA'SCULATION. *n. ſ.* [from *emaſculate*.]
1. Caſtration.
2. Effeminacy; womaniſh qualities, unmanly ſoftneſs.

1 To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to inclose.

Below her ham her weed did somewhat train,
And her straight legs most bravery were *embaid*
In golden buskins of coltiv cordwain. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

I would not be a queen
For all the world.
——In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *embarking*. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

To EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalsamar*, Span.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shak. H. VIII.*

I would shew future times
What you were, and teach them t' urge towards such:
Verse *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preserve frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Donne.*

Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed;
Those tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBA'LMER *n. f.* [from *embalm.*] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*]
1. To shut, to enclose.

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to saftie strong to take their flight;
Where fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years besieg'd to make them thrall
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 7. *stanz.* 44.

In form of airy members fair *embar'd*,
His spirits pure were subject to our sight. *Fairfax*, b. i.

2. To stop, to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Translating the mart, which commonly followed the English cloth, unto Calis, he *embared* all for her trade for the future. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not
Embar'd, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She, for whose loss we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us. *Donne.*

EMBA'RCATION. *n. f.* [from *embark.*]
1. The act of putting on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *n. f.* [*embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other ports of severe go affront, there did succeed the action of Rhee. *H.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*

To EMBA'RK *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]
1. To put on shipboard.

Of mankind, so numerous late,
All left, in one small bottom swam *embark'd*. *Milt. P. Lost.*

The king had likewise provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be *embarked* on those ships. *Clarendon*, b. ii.

Straight to the ships Eneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and skim'd along the sea. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*
1. To go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embark*,
And with their embassy return to Greece. *A. Philips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, French.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

I saw my friend a little *embarrassed*, and turned away. *Spect.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT *n. f.* [from *embarrass.*] Perplexity, entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts's Logick.*

To EMBA'SE *v. a.* [from *base.*]
1. To vitiate, to depauperate; to lower; to deprave, to impair.

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out, whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground. *Bac.*

I have no service or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Hutton.*

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexibleness shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

A pleasure high, rational, and angelical, a pleasure *embased* with no appendant fury, but such a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. *South.*

2. To degrade, to vilify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I bless my lot, that was so lucky plac'd,
But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embas'd*. *Spenser's Sonn.*

EMBA'SSADOR *n. f.* [See AMBASSADOR.] One sent on a publick message.

Mighty Jove's *embassador* appear'd.
With the same message. *Denham.*

Myself, my king's *embassador*, will go. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *n. f.* A woman sent on a publick message.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies. *Garth's Ovid.*

E'MBASSAGE. *n. f.* [It may be observed, that though our [illegible] *dor* or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarcely [illegible]

1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.

Fresh *embassy* and suits,
Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter,
Will I lend ear to. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

When he was at Newcastle he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James III. king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first commissions to the Latian land,
In threat'ning *embassy*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Any solemn message.
He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. *Taylor.*

3. An errand in an ironical sense.

A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *passage* among the ladies, that one might say, A live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney*, b. ii.

Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,
Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me?
And am I last that know it. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle.

The English are *embattled*,
To horse! you gallant princes, strait to horse. *Shakespeare.*

I could drive her then from the ward of her purity, her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Embattl'd nations strive in vain
The hero's glory to restrain
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain against his force conspire. *Prior.*

To EMBA'Y *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]
1. To bathe; to wet, to wash.

In her lap a little babe did play;
His cruel sport;
In his own streaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and render joints embrew. *Fairy Queen.*

Every sense the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And, slumb'ring soft, my heart did steal away. *Fair. Queen.*

2. [from *bay.*] To inclose in a bay; to land-lock.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not inhelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd. *Shakesp.*

To EMBE'LLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments, to decorate.

How much more beauteous had the scene been,
Embellish'd with her first created green,
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The names of the figures that *embellished* the discourses of those who understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellished* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew but ruins. *Addison on Italy.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *embellish.*] Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration, adscitious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison's Cato.*

Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of those pious romances, the legends of the Romish church. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EMBERING *n. f.* The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.

For causes good so many ways,
Keep *ember rings* well, and fast ing days;

What

What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday *Tuff Huf for June.*

EMBERS. *n. f.* without a ſingular [æmyrna, Saxon, aſhes; *emmyria*, Iſlandick, hot aſhes or cinders] Hot cinders; aſhes not yet extinguiſhed.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almoſt to the very neck let the bottle be well ſtopped, leſt it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the ſpace of ten days. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Or if the air will not permit,
Some ſtill removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

While thus heav'n's higheſt counſels, by the low
Footſteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He toſt his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell. *Crashaw.*

He ſaid, and roſe, as holy zeal inſpires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires. *Dryden's Virgil.*

EMBERWEEK. *n. f.* [The original of this word has been much controverted ſome derive it from *embers* or aſhes ſtrewed by penitents on their heads; but *Nelſon* decides in favour of *Mareſchal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a *courſe* or *circumvolution*.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four ſeaſons are the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September 14, December 13. *Comm. Prayer.*

Stated times appointed for faſting are Lent, and the four ſeaſons of the year called *emberweeks*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EMBE'ZZLE. *v. a.* [This word ſeems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbeſil.*]

1. To appropriate by breach of truſt; to turn what is truſted in his hands to his own uſe.

He had *embezzled* the king's treaſure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men. *Hayward.*

2. To waſte, to ſwallow up in riot.

When thou haſt *embezzled* all thy ſtore,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* vi.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT *n. f.* [from *embezzle.*]

1. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another.
2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLAZE *v. a.* [*blaſoner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embelliſhments.

Th' unſought diamonds
Would ſo *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And ſo beſtud with ſtars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

No weeping orphan ſaw his father's ſtores
Our ſhrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To bla'ſon, to paint with enſigns armorial.

Nor ſhall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou ſhalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy maſter got. *Shak. H. VI.*

He from the glittering ſtaff unfurl'd
Th' imperial enſign, ſtreaming to the wind,
With gems and golden luſtre rich *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. i.

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with enſigns armorial.
2. To deck in glaring colours; to ſet out pompouſly to ſhew

We find Auguſtus, for ſome petty conqueſt, *emblazoned* by the poets to the higheſt pitch. *Hakewill on Providence.*

EMBLEM. *n. ſ.* [ἐμβλημα.]

1. Inlay; enamel, any thing inſerted into the body of another
2. An occult repreſentation; an alluſive picture; a typical deſignation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all ſuch *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

If you draw your beaſt in an *emblem*, ſhew a landſcape of the country natural to the beaſt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty maſter's *emblem*, in whoſe face
Sate meekneſs, heighten'd with majeſtick grace. *Denham.*

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 114.

To EMBLEM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repreſent in an occult or alluſive manner.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanv. Sceph. c.* 27.

EMBLEMA'TICAL } *a.* [from *emblem.*]
EMBLEMA'TICK }

1. Comprising an emblem, alluſive; occultly repreſentative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* ſkull and myſtick order,
Thou ſhew'dſt where tow'rs an battlements ſhould riſe,
Where gates ſhould open, or where walls ſhould compaſs *Prior.*

The poets contribute to the explication of reverſes purely *emblematical*, or when the perſons are allegorical. *Addiſon.*

2. Dealing in emblems; uſing emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *embematick* worſhip mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY *adv.* [from *embematical*] In the manner of emblems, alluſively, with occult repreſentation.

[illegible] to the Egyptians; and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the ſun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c.* 10.

He took a great ſtone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of maſonry. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST *n. ſ* [from *emblem*] Writers or inventers of emblems.

Theſe tables are ſtill maintained by ſymbolical writers, *emblematiſts*, and heralds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c.* 9.

[illegible]

1. Intercalation, inſertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil conſtitutions of the year were after different manners in ſeveral nations; ſome uſing the ſun's year, but in divers faſhions; and ſome following the moon, finding out *emboliſms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. *Holder on Time.*

2. The time inſerted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS. *n. ſ.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inſerted and acting in another, as the ſucker in a pump.

Our members make a ſort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor, reſembling blood, is driven through elaſtick channels by the force of an *embolus*, like the heart. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribleri.*

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *boſſe*, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with ſomething riſing into lumps or bunches.

Limon hath made his everlaſting manſion
Upon the beached verge of the ſalt flood,
Which once a day, with his *emboſſed* froth,
The turbulent ſurge ſhall cover *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Thou art a bile,
A plague ſore, or *emboſſed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Botches and blains muſt all his fleſh *emboſs*,
And all his people. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xii.

All croud in heaps, as at a night-alarm
The bees drive out upon each others backs,
T' *emboſs* their hives in cluſters. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. To engrave with relief, or riſing work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboſs'd*
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghoſt. *Dryden's Virg.*

3. [from *embouſſer*, French, to incloſe in a box.] To incloſe; to include, to cover.

And in the way, as ſhe did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboſs'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. [*emboſcare*, Italian.] To incloſe in a thicket.

Like that ſelf-begotten bird
In th' Arabian woods *emboſt* [illegible] *Paradiſe*

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is ſaid to be *emboſt*: a dog alſo, when he is ſtrained with hard running, eſpecially upon hard ground, will have his knees ſwelled, and then he is ſaid to be *emboſt*, from *boſſe*, French, a tumour. *Hanmer.*

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his ſhield, the boar of Theſſaly
Was never ſo *emboſt*. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

We have a mo[illegible]ou tha[illegible]t
night. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

EMBO'SSMENT *n. ſ* [from *emboſs*]

1. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt; jut, eminence.

I wiſh alſo, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three aſcents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breaſt, which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embaſſments*. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civ. and Moral.*

2. Relief, riſing work.

They are at a loſs about the word pendentis; ſome fancy it expreſſes only the great *embaſſment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relievo. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French.] To include in bottles, to bottle

Sturom, firmeſt fruit
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withſtood the Greeks, endures. *Philips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel*] To eviſcerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate

The ſchools,
Embowelled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itſelf. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

Embowell'd will I ſee thee by and by;
Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye. *Shak. Henry IV.*

The roar
Emboweld with outrageous noiſe the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.*

Foſſils and minerals that th' *emboweld* earth
Diſplays *Phillips.*

To

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, French.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to ſqueeze in kindneſs.

Embrace again, my ſons! be foes no more;
Nor ſtain your country with her children's gore. *Dryden*

2. To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.

I take it, your own buſineſs calls on you,
And you *embrace* th' occaſion to depart. *Shakeſpeare.*

At firſt, her mother earth ſhe holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things. *Davies*

They who are repreſented by the wiſe virgins, *embraced* the profeſſion of the Chriſtian religion, as the fooliſh virgins alſo had done. *Tillotſon's Sermons*

3. To comprehend; to take in, to encompaſs; to encircle.

4. To compriſe, to incloſe, to contain.

Low at his feet a ſpacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the ſtream *embrac'd*. *Denham*

5. To admit; to receive.

Fenton, heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eſchew'd, muſt be *embraced*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If a man can be fully aſſured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take.

Fleance, his ſon,
Whoſe abſence is no leſs material to me
Than is his father's, muſt *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio,
And wander we to ſee thy honeſt ſon,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. *Shakeſpeare*

EMBRACE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms, hug.

Thames, the moſt loved of all the ocean's ſons
By his old ſire, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham*

2. An hoſtile ſqueeze, cruſh.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace*.]

1. Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace.

Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whoſe decay virtue's fair ſhrine muſt fall. *Sidney*

There cheriſhing one another with dear, though chaſte *embracements*, with ſweet, though cold kiſſes, it might ſeem that love was come to play him there without darts. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Comprehenſion.

Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be. *Davies.*

3. State of being contained; incloſure.

The parts in man's body eaſily reparable, as ſpirits, blood, and fleſh, die in the *embracement* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Conjugal endearment.

I would freelier rejoice in that abſence, wherein he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

EMBRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace*.] The perſon embracing.

Yet are they the greateſt *embracers* of pleaſure of any other upon earth, and they eſteem of pearls as pebbles, ſo they may ſatisfy their guſt, in point of pleaſure or revenge. *Howel.*

EMBRA'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*embraſure*, French.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave*.] To decorate, to embelliſh; to deck; to grace, to adorn.

So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the ſky,
And, with ſad cypreſs, ſeemly it *embrave*. *Fairy Queen, b.*

To EMBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors.

I returned her a glaſs with oil of roſes and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm. *Wiſeman on Inflammations.*

EMBROCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *embrocate*.]

1. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors or ſpirits.

2. The lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed or embrocated.

We endeavoured to eaſe by diſcutient and emollient cataplaſms, and *embrocations* of various ſorts. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To EMBROIDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work; to diverſify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raiſed figures.

Embroider'd ſo with flowers it had ſtood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a ſuit of her own *embroidering*. *Spectator*, N° 606.

Embraider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
Thus ſlave the floor, and that the table ſpreads. *Pope*

EMBROIDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *embroider*.] One that adorns cloaths with needlework.

Blue ſilk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer*. *Eccluſ.*

EMBROIDERY. *n. ſ.* [from *embroider*.]

1. Figures raiſed upon a ground; variegated needlework.

Write,
In emerald tufts, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like ſaphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſpeare*

Laces and *embroideries* are more coſtly than warm or comely. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Next theſe a youthful train their vows expreſs'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dreſs'd. *Pope*

2. Variegation, diverſity of colours.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landſkip of his own poſſeſſions. *Spectator*, N° 414.

To EMBROIL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.] To diſturb; to confuſe; to diſtract, to throw into commotion, to involve in troubles by diſſenſion and diſcord.

I had no paſſion, deſign, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war. *King Charles.*

Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confuſion, all *embroil'd*,
And diſcord with a thouſand various mouths. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

When ſhe found her venom ſpread ſo far,
The royal houſe *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her duſky wings ſhe cleaves the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. In the following paſſage the word ſeems improperly uſed for *burn* or *burn*.

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, ſhould, like the coal from the altar, ſerve only to *embroil* and conſume the ſacrilegious invaders. *Dec. of Piety*

To EMBROTHEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *bordel*.] To incloſe in a brothel.

Men, which chuſe
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worſe than *embrothel'd* ſtrumpets proſtitute. *Donne.*

EMBRYO. } *n. ſ.* [ἔμβρυον.]
EMBRYON. }

1. The offspring yet unfiniſhed in the womb.

The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth ſooner. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

An excluſion before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be ſo much as properly called an *embryon*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 6.*

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd
Appear'd not. *Miltons Paradiſe Loſt, b. vii. l. 277.*

In that dark womb are the ſigns and rudiments of an *embryo* world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how ſhe works, and how her work proceeds. *Blackmore.*

While the promiſ'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd
Within its crimſon folds. *Thomſon's Spring, l. 100.*

2. The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfiniſhed.

The company little ſuſpected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift.*

EME. *n. ſ.* [eame, Saxon.] Unkle. Now obſolete.

Whilſt they were young, Caſſibelan their *eme*,
Was by the people choſen in their ſtead,
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

EME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation, corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

1. Correction, alteration of any thing from worſe to better.

The eſſence and the relation of every thing in being, is fixed, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and [illegible] it to proceed from a mind of the higheſt und[illegible]

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal c[illegible]

EMENDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

E'MERALD. *n. ſ.* [*emeraude*, French; *ſmaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious ſtone.

The emerald is evidently the ſame with the antient ſmaragdus, and, in its moſt perfect ſtate, is perhaps the moſt beautiful of all the gems: it is found from the ſixteenth of an inch in diameter, to the ſize of a walnut. The rough emerald is uſually of a very bright and naturally poliſhed ſurface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. It is of all the various ſhades of green, from the deepeſt to the paleſt, and doubtleſs is found at times wholly colourleſs, but then it is eſteemed, by our jewelers, a white ſaphire. The oriental emerald is of the hardneſs of the ſaphire and ruby, and is ſecond only to the diamond in luſtre and brightneſs: they are only found in the kingdoms of Cambay. The American, called by our jewelers oriental emeralds, are found in Peru, of the hardneſs of the garnet: the European are ſomewhat ſofter, but harder than cryſtal, and found in Sileſia. The coloured cryſtals, ſold as occidental emeralds, are from the mines of Germany. *Hill on Foſſ.*

Do you not ſee the graſs how in colour they exceed the *emerald*? *Sidney.*

The *emerald* is a bright graſs green: it is found in fiſſures of rocks, along with copper ores. *Woodward's F[illegible]*

N

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,
When firſt ſhe gives it to the ſouthern gale,
Than the green *emerald* ſhows. *Thomſon's Summer*, l. 150.

To EME'RGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]

1. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered.

They *emerged*, to the upper part of the ſpirit of wine, as much of them as lay immerſed in the ſpirit. *Boyle.*

The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters, after their violent agitation was abated, retired into the lower places. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Thetis, not unmindful of her ſon,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Purſued their track. *Dryden's Homer.*

2. To iſſue; to proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the ſecond refracting ſurface of the priſm, the image ſoon became an inch or two longer or more. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To riſe, to move from a ſtate of depreſſion or obſcurity, to riſe into view.

Darkneſs, we ſee, *emerges* into light;
And ſhining ſins deſcend to ſable night. *Dryden's Fables.*

When, from dewy ſhade *emerging* bright,
Aurora ſtreaks the ſky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead. *Pope's Odyſſey*, b. xv. l. 470.

Then from antient gloom *emerg'd*
A riſing world. *Thomſon's Summer*, l. 905.

EME'RGENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *emerge*.]

1. The act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who uſed to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 1.

2. The act of riſing into view.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of ſuch bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our obſervation. *Boyle on Colours.*

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very firſt *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Any ſudden occaſion; unexpected caſualty.

Moſt of our rarities have been found out by caſual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philoſophy. *Glanv. Scepſ.* c. 21.

4. Preſſing neceſſity. A ſenſe not proper.

[illegible] of [illegible], he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amaſſed together in his ſubterraneous exchequer. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

EME'RGENT. *adj.* [from *emerge*.]

1. Riſing out of that which overwhelms or obſcures it.

Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main, which now ſhall hit the ſtars. *Ben. Johnſ.*

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil
[illegible]; he is not eaſily *emergent*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. [illegible] new, or notice.

Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs unheave
Into the clouds, their tops aſcend the ſky. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Proceeding or iſſuing from any thing.

The ſtoicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable courſe of events; but then they held alſo, that they fell out by a neceſſity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themſelves, which God himſelf could not alter. *South's Sermons.*

4. Sudden; unexpectedly caſual.

All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occaſion, they would mount their ſervants upon their horſes. *Clarendon.*

EME'RODS. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from
E'MEROIDS. } *hemorrhoids*, αἱμορροΐς.] Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles.

He deſtroyed them, and ſmote them with *emerods*. 1 *Sa.* v.

EME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *emerge*.] The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its too near approach to the ſun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal *emerſion*, when it becomes at greateſt diſtance from the ſun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv.

EME'RY. *n. ſ.* [*ſmyris*, Latin; *eſmeri*, French.]

Emery is an iron ore, conſiderably rich. It is uſually of a duſky brownish red on the ſurface; but, when broken, of a fine bright iron grey, but not without ſome tinge of redneſs, and is ſpangled all over with ſhining ſpecks. It is alſo ſometimes very red, and then contains veins of gold. It is found [illegible] and of Guernſey, in Tuſcany, and many parts of [illegible]. It has a near relation to the magnet. Emery has been recommended by the ancients as an abſtergent, but muſt be uſed with great caution. It is prepared by grinding in mills, and the lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by ſprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is uſeful in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel. *Hill's Nat. Hiſt.*

EME'TICAL. } *adj.* [μετικὸς.] Having the quality of provoking
EME'TICK. } vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs;

ſome purgative, ſome *emetick*, and ſome ſudorifick. *Hale.*

EME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetical*.] In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of that preparations of ſilver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not obſerved any refined ſilver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls. *Boyle.*

EMICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*micatio*, Latin.] Sparkling, flying off in ſmall particles, as ſprightly liquors.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noiſe and *emication*, as alſo a craſs and fuming exhalation. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *mictum*, Latin.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary paſſages.

Gravel and ſtone grind away the fleſh, and effuſe the blood apparent in a ſanguine *emiction*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To EMIGRA'TE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *emigrate*.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or inteſtine commotions. *Hale.*

EMINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]
EMINENCY. }

1. Loftineſs; height.

2. Summit; higheſt part.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. A part riſing above the reſt.

They muſt be ſmooth, almoſt imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. A place where one is expoſed to general notice.

A ſatyr or libel on one of the common ſtamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a perſon whoſe merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conſpicuous figure. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 256.

5. Exaltation, conſpicuouſneſs; ſtate of being expoſed to view; reputation, celebrity, fame; preferment; greatneſs.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminence*, wealth, ſovereignty. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

Alterations are attributed to the powerfulneſt under princes, where the *eminency* of one obſcureth the reſt. *Wotton.*

He deſerv'd no ſuch return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright *eminence*, and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. iv. l. 44.

Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of eſtate, yet religion makes a compenſation, by teaching content. *Tillotſon.*

Theſe two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'ſt,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. viii. l. 624.

7. Notice, diſtinction.

Let your remembrance fix and apply to Banquo,
Preſent him *eminence* both with eye and tongue. *Shak. Mack.*

8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou haſt built unto thee an *eminent* place. *Ezek.* xvi. 24.

2. Dignified, exalted.

[illegible]
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify ſo *eminent* a ſon. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 8.

3. Conſpicuous; remarkable.

Satan, in geſture proudly *eminent*,
Stood like a tow'r. *Milton.*

She is *eminent* for a ſincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 21.

E'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *eminent*.]

1. Conſpicuouſly; in a manner that attracts obſervation.

Thy love, which ev'n
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Lady, that in the prime of earlieſt youth,
Wiſely haſt ſhun'd the broad way and the green,
And with thoſe few art *eminently* ſeen,
That labour up the hill of heav'nly truth. *Milton.*

Such as thou haſt ſolemnly elected,
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorn'd,
To ſome great work. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, l. 638.

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgment of what is *eminently* beſt. *Dryden.*

That ſimplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* uſeful than in this. *Swift.*

EMISSARY. *n. ſ.* [*emiſſarius*, Latin.]

1. One ſent out on private meſſages; a ſpy, a ſecret agent.

Clifford, now become the ſtate informer, was an *emiſſary* and ſpy of the king's, and he fled over into Flanders with his conſent and privity. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

You ſhall neither eat nor ſleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,

With

With your *emiſſary* eye,
To fetch in the forms go by. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods*

The Jeſuits ſend over *emiſſaries*, with inſtructions to perſonate themſelves members of the ſeveral ſects amongſt us. *Swift.*

2. One that emits or ſends out. A technical ſenſe.

Wherever there are *emiſſaria*, there are abſorbent veſſels in the ſkin; and, by the abſorbent veſſels, mercury will paſs into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EMI'SSION *n. ſ.* [*emiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending out, vent.

Tickling cauſeth laughter: the cauſe may be the *emiſſion* of the ſpirits, and ſo of the breath by a ſtight from titillation. *Bac.*

Though it might reſtrain their diſperſion, it could not their populoſity, which neceſſarily requireth tranſmigration and *emiſſion* of colonies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 1. c. 6.*

Affection, in the ſtate of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed upon direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emiſſions* of charity to its neighbour. *South's Sermons.*

Cover them with glaſſes; but upon all warm and benign *emiſſions* of the ſun, and ſweet ſhowers, gave them air. *Evelyn.*

To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]

1. To ſend forth, to let go; to give vent to.

Theſe baths continually *emit* a manifeſt and very ſenſible heat, nay, ſome of them have been obſerved, at ſome times, to ſend forth an actual and viſible flame. *Woodward's N. Hiſt.*

The ſoil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* ſteams, conſiſting of volatile and active parts. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. To let fly; to dart.

Pay ſacred rev'rence to Apollo's ſong,
Leſt, wrathful, the far-ſhooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To iſſue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority, and at the inſtance of the party. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EMMENAGOGUES. *n. ſ.* [ἐμμηνα and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courſes, and theſe do this, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, whereby its momentum againſt the veſſels is increaſed, or by making it thinner, whereby it will more eaſily paſs through any outlets. *Quin.*

Emmenagogues are ſuch as produce a plethora, or fulneſs of the veſſels, conſequently ſuch as ſtrengthen the organs of digeſtion, ſo as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EMMET. *n. ſ.* [æmeꝛce, Saxon.] An ant, a pismire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*,
Or when a rich ruby's juſt price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney, b.*

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up.

This outward ſainted deputy,
Whoſe feeded viſage and deliberate word,
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Sh. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, French.] To excite, to raiſe, to put into emotion.

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen, b. . . ſ.*

EMOLLIENT. *adj.* [*emollient*, Latin.] Softening, ſuppling, ſoothing; as, *emollient*, moiſtening, and expectorating; . . . . . .

. . . . . vegetables, ſo far as they relax the urinary paſſages, ſuch as relax ought to be tried before ſuch as ſtimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS. *n. ſ.* Such things as bleach and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids at the ſame time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perſpiring, and on empty ſtomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOLLITION. *n. ſ.* [*emollitio*, Latin.] The act of ſoftening.

Laſſitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water: the cauſe is, for that all laſſitude is a kind of contuſion and compreſſion of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon.*

Powerful menſtruums are made for its *emollition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

EMO'LUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*emolumentum*, Latin.] Profit; advantage.

Let them conſult how politick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternity. *South's Sermon.*

Nothing gives greater ſatisfaction than the ſenſe of having diſpatched a great deal of buſineſs to publick *emolument*. *Tatler.*

EMO'NGST. *prep.* [ſo written by *Spenſer*.] Among.

The merry birds of every ſort,
Chaunted aloud their cheerful harmony,
And made *emongſt* themſelves a ſweet conſort,
That quick'ned the diſ ſpirit with muſical comfort. *F. Q.*

EMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emotion*, French.] Diſturbance of mind, vehemence of paſſion, or preſſing or painful.

I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the ſame paſſion in himſelf, which the poet deſcribes in his feigned perſons? *Dryden.*

Thoſe rocks and oaks that ſuch *emot ion* ſaw,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Granv.*

To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy's he, which hath due place aſſign'd
To's beaſts, and diſafforeſted his mind?
Empal'd himſelf to keep them out, not in,
Can ſow, and dares truſt corn, where they have been. *Do n.*

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to ſave themſelves from ſurprize. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The Engliſh *empaled* themſelves with their pikes, and therewith bare off their enemies. *Hayward.*

3. To incloſe, ſhut in.

Keep yourſelves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have *empal'd* within a zodiack
The free-born ſun, and keep twelve ſigns awake
To watch his ſteps; the Goat and Crab controul
And fright him back. *Donne.*

Thank my charms,
I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleaveland.*

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,
Yet unconſum'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. l. 647.*

4. To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, reſolve to be *empal'd*?
His ſkin ſtead off, and roaſted yet alive? *Southern's Oroonoko.*

Let them each be broken on the rack,
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd*, and left
To writhe at leiſure round the bloody ſtake. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *impaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [from *panne*, French.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment ſchedule, or roll of paper, by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear for the performance of ſuch publick ſervice as juries are employed in. *Cowel.*

Who can expect any more upright verdicts from ſuch packed, ſuch corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions againſt this ſo incompetent *empannel*? *Decay of Chriſtian Piety.*

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſummon to ſerve on a jury. A law term.

[illegible] divines, every man's own breaſt ſufficiently inſtructing him. *Government of the Tongue, ſ. 8.*

EMPA'RLANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *parler*, French.] It ſignifieth, in common law, a deſire or petition in court of a day to pauſe what is beſt to do; and it is ſometimes uſed for the conference of a jury in the cauſe committed to them. *Cowel.*

EMPA'SM. *n. ſ.* [ἔμπασμα.] A powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *paſſion*.] To move with paſſion; to affect ſtrongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Into my eyes ſtrange ſhows preſented were,
Pictoring that which I in mind embrac'd,
That yet thoſe ſights *empaſſion* me full near.
So, ſtanding, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *empaſſion'd*, thus began. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To EMPEOPLE. *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What ſtately building durſt ſo high extend
Her lofty towers unto the ſtarry ſphere,
And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were. *F. Queen.*

E'MPERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *emperour*, now written *empreſs*.]

1. A woman inveſted with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our *empereſs* reign,
E're you in heaven a glorious angel ſtand. *Daniel.*

2. The queen of an emperour.

Lavinia will I make my *empereſs*,
Rome's royal miſtreſs, miſtreſs of my heart. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

EMPEROUR. *n. ſ.* [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Latin.] A monarch of title and dignity ſuperiour to a king: as, the *emperour* of Germany.

Charles the *emperour*,
Under pretence to ſee the queen his aunt,
Makes viſitation. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VII.*

E'MPERY. *n. ſ.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.] Empire; [illegible]

A [illegible]

So fair, and faſten'd to an *empery*,
Would make the great'ſt king double. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
[illegible]
But as ſucceſſively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own. *Shak. R. III.*

E'MPHASIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence, particular force impreſſed by voice or pronunciation.

Oh,

E M P

Oh, what brave Cæsar!
—Be choak'd with such another *emphasis*. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

dear, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

Root of the antediluvian earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

EMPHA'TICAL. } *adj.* [ἐμφατικὸς.]
EMPHA'TICK. }

1. Forcible; strong; striking.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reasoning! *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

In proper and *emphatick* terms thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. Striking the sight.

It is commonly granted, that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Appearing; seeming not real.

EMPHA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emphatical.*]

1. Strongly, forcibly; in a striking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of! *South's Sermons.*

2.

What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again. *Brown.*

for men.

The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes duskish and livid, the tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesicatories, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To EMPIERCE *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To pierce into; to enter into by violent impulse.

The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with so importune might,
That deep *empierced* his darksome hollow maw. *Fa. Queen.*

EMPI'GHT. *part.* [*To pight*, or *pitch.* See PITCH.] Set, pitched; put in a posture.

But he was wary, and ere it *empight*
In the meant mark, advanc'd his shield atween. *Fa. Queen.*

EMPIRE. *n. s.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgment sit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire*. *Temple.*

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands
The *empire* of the sea. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Command over any thing.

EMPIRIC. *n. s.* [ἐμπειρικὸς.] A trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon hearsay and observation only. *Quincy.*

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly *empirick*. *Hooker.*

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diseases it cureth, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbalists. *Brown.*

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for petitifoggers. *Swift.*

EMPI'RICAL. } *adj.* [from the noun.]
EMPIRICK. }

1. Versed in experiments.

By fire
Of sooty coal, the *empirick* alchymist
Can turn, or hopes it possible to turn,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preservative. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

In extremes, bold counsels are the best,
Like *empirick* remedies, they last are tried,
And by th' event condemn'd or justify'd. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

EMPI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *empirical.*]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things degenerated. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 12.*

2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically, in the manner of quacks.

EMPI'RICISM. *n. s.* [from *empirick.*] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art, quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *n. s.* [ἔμπλαστρον.] This word is now always pronounced, and generally written *plaster*.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See PLASTER.

All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To EMPLA'STER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a plaster.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

EMPLA'STICK. *adj.* [ἐμπλαστικὸς.] Viscous; glutinous, fit to be applied as a plaster.

Resin, by its *emplastick* quality, mixed with oil of roses, perfects the concoction. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To EMPLE'AD, *v. a.* [from *plead.*] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

To terrify and torture them to their minds, and wind their necks more surely under their arm, their tyrannous masters did often *implead* arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. *Hayward.*

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural causalties. *Glanv. Scept. c. 14.*

Since none the hoarding villains dare *implead*,
Arraign them in the persons of the dead. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To EMPLOY. *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise.

For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,
Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer
In turn the glebe. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg. b. ii. l. 551.*

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed* in displaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple.*

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed* about. *Locke.*

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ* it to. *Locke.*

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleased to *employ* it upon what was common. *Locke.*

The cat became a blushing maid,
And, on the happy change, the boy
Employ'd his wonder and his joy. *Prior.*

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn,
Her awkward hit did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay's Pastorals.*

The money was *employed* to the making of galies. *2 Mac.*

Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise,
And war more force, but not more pains *employs*. *Dryden.*

4. To use as materials.

The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed* about the plough, must be charged on labour. *Locke.*

5. To commission, to intrust with the management of any affair.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed* about this matter. *Ezra*, x. 15.

Jesus Christ, furnished with superior powers to the angels, he being therefore *employed* in superiour works, and appointed to be the sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds. *Watts.*

6. To fill up with business.

To study nature will thy time *employ*;
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

7. To pass or spend in business.

Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath,
With want and sorrow, with disease and death,
Do they more blest perpetual life *employ*
In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Prior.*

EMPLOY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Business, object of industry.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

2. Public office.

Lest animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employs* were joined together. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EMPLO'YABLE *adj.* [from *employ.*] Capable to be used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

EMPLO'YER. *n. s.* [from *employ.*] One that uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

EMPLO'YMENT.

EMPLO'YMENT. *n. f.* [from *employ*]

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.
2. Business; the state of being employed.
3. Office; post of business.

If any station, any *employment* upon earth be honourable, their's was. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Leaders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly set upon ways and means to get or to keep *employments*. *Swift.*

4. Business intrusted.

Call not your flocks for me; I serve the king,
On whose *employment* I was sent to you. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

To EMPOI'SON *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, French.]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs, to poison.

Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, among others employing that wicked servant of his, who undertook to *empoison* him. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in the stomach, and therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and *empoison*. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 546.*

2. To taint with poison, to envenom. This is the more usual sense.

EMPOI'SONER *n. s.* [*empoisonneur*, French.] One who destroys another by poison.

He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EMPO'ISONMENT *n. s.* [*empoisonnement*, French.] The practise of destroying by poison.

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

EMPORE'TICK. *adj.* [ἐμπορετικὸς.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM *n. s.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,
The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,
That those who now disdain our trade to share,
Shall rob like pyrates on our wealthy coast. *Dryden.*

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, French.]

1. To make poor, to depauperate, to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *impoverished* their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Your's sounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No less in courage than in singing well,
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you. *Waller.*

For sense of honour, if it *impoverisheth* a man, it is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense. *South's Sermons.*

Fresh roses bring
To strow my bed, 'till the *impoverish'd* Spring
Confess her want. *Prior.*

2. To lessen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER. *n. s.* [from *impoverish*]

1. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after crops, being an improver, and not an *impoverisher* of land. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT *n. s.* [from *impoverish*] Diminution, cause of poverty; waste.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *impoverishment* to her coffers. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

All appeals for justice, or applications for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *impoverishments*. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power*]

1. To authorise; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of it. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all Protestants whatsoever. *Swift on the Sacram. Test.*

2. To give natural force, to enable.

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy? *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

E'MPRESS *n. s.* [contracted from *empress*, which is retained by *Jonson*.]

1. The queen of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet
Tread subtile circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and figures, to express
The grace of him, and his great *empress*. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. A female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign.

Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve! *Milton.*

Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden.*

Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth,
Her beams transmitted to the subject earth,
Yet this great *empress* of the human soul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If restless passion, by rebellious sway,
Compels the weak usurper to obey. *Prior.*

EMPRISE. *n. s.* [*emprise*, French.] Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were
In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

A double conquest must you make,
If you atchieve renown by this *emprise*. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars
Giants of mighty bone, and bold *emprise*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Thus, till the sun had travell'd half the skies,
Ambush'd we lie, and wait the hoped *emprise*. *Pope.*

E'MPTIER. *n. s.* [from *empty*.] One that empties, one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and marred their vineyards. *Nah. ii. 2.*

E'MPTINESS. *n. s.* [from *empty*.]

1. Absence of plenitude, &c.

Where cities flood,
Well fenc'd, and numerous, desolation reigns,
And *emptiness*, dismay'd, united, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan stroll. *Phillips.*

2. The state of being empty.

His coffers found
With hollow poverty and *emptiness*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

3. [illegible]

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

The ordinary air in which we live and respire, is of so thin a composition, that sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimensions are mere *emptiness* and nothing, and the remaining one only, material and real substance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Want of substance or solidity.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

5. Unsatisfactoriness, inability to fill up the desires.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope's Epist.*

EMPTION. *n. s.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchasing, a purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EMPTY. *adj.* [æmtig, Saxon.]

1. Void, having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so *empty* a heart, but the saying is true, the *empty* vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. *Gen. xxxvii.*

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that, there still remains one vessel *empty*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Devoid, unfurnished.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*? *Shak. As you like it.*

Mr. Boyle has shewed, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*

3. Unsatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or desires.
4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.

He alleges that the satyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands, but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger satyrs? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Yet all the little that I got, I spent,
And like returned as *empty* as I went. *Dryden's Virg. Past.*

5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and *empty* headed fools! *Raleigh.*

His answer is a handsome way of exposing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant, the wit lively, the satyr courtly and severe. *Felton on the Classicks.*

6. Without substance; without solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on every leaf are spread. *Dryden's Æn.*

To E'MPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust, to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundless intemperance,
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The

The emptiers have *emptied* them out, and marred their vi branches. *Nah.*

Sheep are often bl nd by fulneſs of blood cut their r s, and *empty* them of their blood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The Euxine ſea is conveniently ſituated for trade, by the c mmun cat on it has both with Aſia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themſelves into it *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple*] To make of a purple colour; to diſcolour with purple.

Now in looſe garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a ſea of jaſper ſhone,
Empurpled with celeſtial roſes ſmil'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The deep,
Empurpl'd ran, with guſhing gore diſtain'd. *Philips.*

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex, to put to a ſtand.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto ſtrange conceptions to make out *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA. *n. ſ.* [.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever; generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only, and which ſometimes happens upon the opening of abſceſſes, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inveſting the breaſt *Quincy.*

empyema, or a collection of purulent matter in the breaſt, is not ſpeedily cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthiſical conſumption. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

There is likewiſe a conſumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs, which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppreſſion of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one ſide, which is that which is found *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EMPY'REAL. *adj.* [.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial, pertaining to the higheſt and pureſt region of heaven. [*Pickell* accents it on the penult]

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheſt heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi. l. 13.*
Go, ſoar with Plato to th' *empyreal* ſphere,
To the firſt good, firſt perfect, and firſt fair, *Pope.*
But *empyreal* forms, howe'er in fight
Gaſh'd and diſmember'd, eaſily unite. *Pickell*

EMPYRE'AN *n. ſ.* [.] The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt.

Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he ſits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye. *Milton.*
Under his burning wheel
The ſteadfaſt *empyrean* ſhook throughout,
All but the throne itſelf of God. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi. l. 632.*

EMPYREUM. } *n. ſ.* [.] The burning of any mat-
EMPYRE'UMA } ter in boiling or diſtillation, which gives a particular offenſive ſmell. *Quincy.*

It is ſo far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders, or aduſt about it. *Harvey.*

The hopes of an elixir inſenſibly evaporate, and vaniſh to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma. Dec. of Piety.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances.

Many *empyreumatical* oils, diſtilled by ſtrong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate eſſential oils drawn in limbicks. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

EMPYROSIS. *n. ſ.* [.] Conflagration, general fire.

The former opinion that held theſe cataclyſms and *empyroſes* univerſal, was ſuch as held that at put a total conſummation unto things in this lower world, eſpecially that of conflagration. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To E'MULATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Latin]

1. To rival, to propoſe as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperiour excellence.

I would have
Him *emulate* you 'tis no ſhame to follow
The better precedent. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
Thoſe fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And *emulate* my great original. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
What though no weeping loves thy aſhes grace,
Nor poliſh'd marble *emulate* thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to, to riſe to equality with

I ſee how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shakeſp.*
We ſee no new-built palaces aſpire,
No kitchens *emulate* the veſtal fire. *Pope's Sat. of Donne.*

4. To imitate; to copy, to reſemble

It is likewiſe attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulſion *emulating* this motion. *Arbuth.*

EMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æmulatio*, Latin]

1. Rivalry, deſire of ſuperiority.

Mine *emulation*
Hath not that honour in't it had; for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword, I'll pitch at him ſome way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There was neither envy nor *emulation* amongſt them. 1 *Mac.*

Ariſtotle allows that ſome *emulation* may be good, and may be found in ſome good men; yet envy utterly condemns, as wicked in itſelf, and only to be found in wicked minds *Sprat.*

The apoſtle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and honeſt *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor ſaints at Jeruſalem

A noble *emulation* heats your breaſt,
And your own fame now robs you of your reſt:
Good actions ſtill muſt be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nouriſh'd with reſembling food *Dryden.*

2. Envy, deſire of depreſſing another; conteſt; contention; diſcord.

What madneſs rules in braineſick men!
When for ſo ſlight and frivolous a cauſe,
Such ſacrilegious *emulations* ſhall ariſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

E'MULATIVE *adj.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation;

EMU'LATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *emulate.*] A rival; a competitor

In ſuperiours it quencheth jealouſy, and layeth their competitors and *emulators* aſleep. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Latin] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *adj.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out

2. veins which ariſe, the former from the deſcend the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inſerted into the kidneys, the emulgent arteries carrying blood with the ſerum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the ſerum has been ſeparated therefrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*

Its deſcent doth furniſh the left *emulgent* with one vein, and the firſt vein of the loins on the right ſide with another *Brown.*

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its ſerum. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

[.]

1. Rivalling, engaged in competition.

What the Gaul, or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with their length of ſpite,
Shall be [illegible]
She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and ſuſpectful of her *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

2. Deſirous of ſuperiority, deſirous to riſe above another; deſirous of any excellence poſſeſſed by another. With *of* before the object of emulation.

By ſtrength
They meaſure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels. *Milton's Par. Loſt*
By fair rewards our noble youth we raiſe
To *emulous* merit, and to thirſt of praiſe. *Prior.*
Good Howard, *emulous of* the Grecian art. *Prior.*

3. Factious, contentious.

Whoſe glorious deeds, but in theſe fields of late,
Made [illegible] gods themſelves,
And drave great Mars to faction. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſ.*

E'MULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *emulous*] With deſire of excelling or outgoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emuloufly* vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. *Granville*

EMU'LSION *n. ſ.* [*emulſio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruiſing oily ſeeds and kernels, and drawing out their ſubſtances with ſome liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is diſſolved by an operation reſembling that of making an *emulſion*; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and ſeeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with ſome watery liquor, are diſſolved into a ſweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, reſembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EMU'NCTORIES. *n. ſ.* [*emunctorium*, Latin.] Thoſe parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is ſeparated and collected, to be in readineſs for ejectment. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto their proper *emunctories.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.*

[illegible] are receptacles in the body of [illegible] to drain them of ſuperfluous choler. *Mortimer on Ar.*

Diſcourſing of the lungs, I ſhew that they are the grand *emunctory* of the body, that the main end of reſpiration is continually to diſcharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the maſs of blood. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The [illegible] of the glands, muſt be to uſe ſuch warm liquors as relax thoſe glands, ſuch as, by ſtimulating, open the *emunctories* to ſecern the humour. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EN. An inſeparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in.* Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in.*

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able*] To make able; to confer power; to give ſtrength or ability.

If thou would'ſt vouchſafe to overſpread
Me with the ſhadow of thy gentle wing,
I ſhould *enabled* be thy acts to ſing. *Spenſer's Hymn on Love.*

His great friendſhip with God might *enable* him, and his compaſſion might incline him *Atterbury. Sermons*

He points out to him the way of life, ſtrengthens his weakneſs, reſtores his lapſes, and *enables* him to walk and perſevere in it. *Rogers, Sermon 14*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [*from act.*]

1. To act; to perform; to effect.

In true ballancing of juſtice, it is not wrong to puniſh the thought or purpoſe of any before it be *enacted*. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Three hours the fight continued,
Where valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his ſword and lance. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. To eſtabliſh; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved againſt an alien,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

The ſenate were authors of all counſels in the ſtate, and what was by them conſulted and agreed, was propoſed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple*

3. To repreſent by action.

I did *enact* Hector. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Purpoſe, determination.

ENA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *enact*]

1. One that forms decrees, or eſtabliſhes laws.

The great Author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly diſhonoured *Atterbury.*

2. One who practiſes or performs any thing.

The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactors* with themſelves deſtroy. *Shak. Hamlet.*

ENA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from the Greek ἐναλλαγὴ.] A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a poſſeſſive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tenſe of a verb is put for another. *Harris.*

To ENA'MBUSH *v. a.* [from *ambuſh*] To hide in ambuſh; to hide with hoſtile intention.

They went within a vale, cloſe to a flood, whoſe ſtream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambuſh'd* them. *Chapman's Iliads, b.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.* See AMEL.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.

Muſt I, alas!
Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glaſs? *Donne.*

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here bluſhing Flora paints th' *enamell'd* ground. *Pope.*

I bequeath to the earl of Orrery the *enamelled* ſilver plates, to diſtinguiſh bottles of wine by. *Swift's laſt Will.*

2. To lay upon another body ſo as to vary it

Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodlieſt trees, loaden with faireſt fruit,
Bloſſoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay *enamel'd* colours mix'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practiſe the uſe of enamel.

Though it were fooliſh to colour or *enamel* upon the glaſſes of teleſcopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the uſers, without leſſening the clearneſs of the object. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid.

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright *enamel* of her face;
Such honey drops on ſpringing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimſon morn in chace. *Fairfax.*

There are various ſorts of coloured glaſſes, paſtes, *enamels*, and factitious gems. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. The ſubſtance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *enamel.*] One that practiſes the art of enamelling

To ENA'MOUR *v. a.* [*amour*, French] To inflame with love; to make fond. With *of* before the thing or perſon loved.

Affliction is *enamour'd of* thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Juliet*

My Oberon! What viſions have I ſeen!
I thought I was *enamour'd of* an aſs. *Shakſpeare.*

You are very near my brother in his love: he is *enamoured* on Hero. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Or ſhould ſhe, confident,
As fitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend with all her winning charms begirt,
T' *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
Brought that effect on Jove, ſo fables tell *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

He, on his ſide,
Leaning half-rais'd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her *enamour'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. 5.*

Your uncle cardinal
Is not ſo far *enamour'd of* a cloyſter,
But he will thank you for the crown *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*

'Tis hard to diſcern whether is in the greateſt errour, he who is *enamoured of* all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can pleaſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy*

ENARRATION. *n. ſ.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation, narrative. *Ld.*

ENARTHROSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐν and ἄρθρον] The inſertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthroſis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more ſhallow, as in the ſcapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ENATA'TION *n. ſ.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming out; eſcape by ſwimming. *Dict.*

ENAUNTER. *adv.* An obſolete word explained by *Spenſer* himſelf to mean leſt that

Anger would not let him ſpeak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be,
But to the root bent his ſturdy ſtroke *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To ENCA'GE *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To ſhut up as in a cage, to coop up, to confine

He ſuffer'd his kinſman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be *incaged* in Wales,
There without ranſom to be forfeited *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Like Bajazet *incaged*, the ſhepherds ſcoff,
Or like ſlack-ſinew'd Sampſon, his hair off,
Languiſh our ſhips. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents; to ſit down in a military manner

He *encamped* at the mount of God. *Exod. xiii. 5.*

The French knew how to make war with the Engliſh, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long ſieges of towns, and ſtrong fortified *encampings*. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies ſerved to improve them in their *encampments*, weapons, or ſomething elſe. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b. iii.*

When a general bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the ſpacious plain,
Thick riſing tents a canvas city build. *Gay's Trivia.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourſelf,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable ſcorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

ENCEINTE *n. ſ.* [French] Incloſure, ground incloſed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturaliſed.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*échauffer*, French.] To enrage, to irritate; to provoke

The wind ſhak'd ſurge, with high and monſtrous mane,
Seems to caſt water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of th' ever-fixed pole:
I never did like moleſtation view
On the *enchafed* flood. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchaîner*, French.] To faſten with a chain, to hold in chains; to bind, to hold in bondage.

What ſhould I do! while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpſe of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To ENCHANT *v. a.* [*enchanter*, French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by ſongs of ſorcery.

Ariſe, you elves, that ſuſtom bring,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Theſe powerful drops thrice on the threſhold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my ſoul is ever hov'ring round. *Granville.*

2. To ſubdue by charms or ſpells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his ſpirits for ever ſhould be *enchanted*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

One whom the muſick of his own vain tongue
Doth raviſh, like *enchanting* harmony. *Sh. Love's Lab. Loſt.*

John thinks them all *enchanted*: he enquires if Nick had not given them ſome intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

Too dear I priz'd a fair *enchanting* face;
Beauty unchaſte is beauty in diſgrace. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. viii.*

ENCHANTER *n. ſ.* [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician, a ſorcerer; one who has ſpirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and ſpells.

Such phaſms, ſuch apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themſelves, conjured up by the magick of a ſtrong imagination, and only ſeen within that circle in which the *enchanter* ſtands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladiators, by valour and ſtratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters*, monſters, and knights. *Spectator, N°. 59.*

Ardan, that black *enchanter*, whoſe dire arts
Enſlav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Granv.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY, *adv.* [from *enchant*] With the force of enchantment.

enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage.

He's gentle, never school'd, and yet learned, full of noble device, of all sorts *enchantingly* belov'd. *Shakesp.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. f.* [*enchantement*, French.]

1. Magical charms, spells, incantation, sorcery.

The Turks thought that horrible tempest was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Persian magicians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

ENCHA'NTER. *n. f.* [*enchanteur*, French.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *Enchantress*, hold thy tongue. *Shakesp.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress*. *Tatler*, N°. 52.

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come;
You are not safe till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*
With th' *enchantress* of his soul he takes,
Sometimes in crowds distress'd. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 1050.

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French.]

1. To infix, to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

Like polish'd ivory, beauteous to behold,
Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchased* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead. *Preston on the Collects.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world! *Shak. Henry VI.*

They houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchase*. *Dryden.*

ENCHE'ASON. *n. f.* [*encheson*, old law French.] Cause; occasion. *Skinner. Cowel. Bailey.*

Certes, said he, well mote I should to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led. *Fairy Queen, b.*

To ENCI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to inclose in a ring or circle; to enring.

That stranger-guest the Paphian realm obeys,
A realm defended with *encircling* seas. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits inthron'd,
The peers *encircling*, form an awful round. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ENCI'RCLET. *n. f.* [from *circle*.] A circle, a ring.

In whose *encircles* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney, b. i.*

ENCLI'TICKS. *n. f.* [ἐγκλιτικα.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclosed* lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again. *Hayward.*

As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour *encloses* from the common. *Locke.*

For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround, to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their *enclosings*. *Ex.* xxviii. 20.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *enclose* the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

ENCLO'SER. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now
God hath impal'd us, on the contray,
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.

Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Touching *enclosures*, I am not ignorant what a profitable purchase is made thereby, because a company of lands inclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*. *Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.

5

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes inveloping it, called fecundines. *Ray.*

5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* base
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the person of her majesty. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. can. 2.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure* must make him rich. *South's Sermons.*

ENCO'MIAST. *n. f.* [ἐγκωμιαστὴς.] A panegyrist; a prochumes praise, a praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL, ENCOMIA'STICK. } *adj.* [ἐγκωμιαστικὸς.] Panegyrical, containing praise, bestowing praise.

ENCO'MIUM. *n. f.* [ἐγκωμιον.] Panegyrick; praise; elogy.

How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them. *Government of the Tongue, s. 9.*

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

To ENCO'MPASS *v. a.* [from *compas*.]

1. To encircle; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger;
Even so thy breast encloseth my poor heart. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Two strong ligaments *encompass* the whole head of the femur. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompass* me around,
And still I seem to tread on classick ground. *Addison.*

2. To shut in, to surround; to environ.

He, having scarce six thousand in his troop,
By three and twenty thousand of the French
Was round *encompassed*, and set upon. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. To go round any place: as, *Drake* encompassed *the world*.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *n. f.* [from *encompass*.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

Finding
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shakesp.*

ENCO'RE. *adv.* [French.] Again; once more. A word used at publick shows when a singer, or fiddler, or buffoon is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

ENCO'UNTER. *n. f.* [*encontre*, French.]

1. Duel; single fight, conflict.

Thou hast beat me out
Twelve several times, and I have nightly since
Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyself and me. *Shakespeare.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits,
And fall something into a lower method. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Pallas th' *encounter* seeks; but e're he throws,
To Tuscan Tiber thus address'd his vows.
O sacred stream, direct my flying dart,
And give to pass the proud Halesus' heart. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other.

Two black clouds
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caspian; then stand front to front,
Hov'ring a space, 'till winds the signal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the instant of our *encounter*, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shak.*

4. Accidental congress, sudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to secure her care,
Around him spread a veil of thicken'd air,
To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. Accosting.

But in what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loose *encounters* of lascivious men. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Three parts of Brutus
Is ours already; and the man entire,
Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely English.

An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*. *Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*

TO ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face.

If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

The fashion of the world is to avoid cost, and you *encounter* it. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Those

Thou ſtranger may'ſt endure the flood of light;
And, while in ſhades I clear my fainting ſight,
Encounter the deſcending excellence. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

2. To meet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh againſt in conflict.
Putting themſelves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindneſs.
See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks,
Both ſides are even. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To attack, to meet in the front.
Which way ſoever we turn ourſelves, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and ſenſible demonſtrations of a Deity *Tillotſon, Sermon 1.*

5. To oppoſe; to oppugn.
Jurors are not bound to believe two witneſſes, if the probability of the fact does reaſonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.
I am moſt fortunate thus to *encounter* you:
You have ended my buſineſs, and I will merrily
Accompany you home. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner; to conflict.
And let bel of and life *encounter* ſo,
As doth the fury of two deſperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakeſ. K. John.*
Five times, Marcus,
Have I fought with thee; ſo often haſt thou beat me:
And wouldſt do ſo, I think, ſhould we *encounter*
As often as we eat. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To engage; to fight.
Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick ſport,
When ladies crave to be *encountered* with. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter* with the Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*
Thoſe who have the moſt dread of death, muſt in a little time be content to *encounter* with it, whether they will or no. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *encounter*]

1. Opponent; antagoniſt, enemy.
The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field againſt all *encounterers*, and does he think they may be foiled by two or three remarks? *Atterbury's Pref. to Anſ. on Conſid. on Luther.*

2. One that loves to accoſt others. An old term.
Oh, theſe *encounterers!* ſo glib of tongue,
They give a coaſting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclaſp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, French.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.
They *encourage* themſelves in an evil matter. *Pſalms*

2. To give courage to; to ſupport the ſpirits; to inſpirit, to embolden.
I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor diſcourage the proteſtants loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raiſe confidence, to make confident
I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to aſſiſt our reaſon in this moſt uſeful part, and thus the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to ſay. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage.*]

1. Incitement to any action or practice, incentive.
Such ſtrength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives, nor ſmall.
Encouragement, Godolphin, wiſe and juſt. *Philips.*

2. Favour; countenance; ſupport.
For when he dies, farewel all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway's Orphan.*
The reproach of immorality will lie heavieſt againſt an eſtabliſhed religion, becauſe thoſe who have no religion will profeſs themſelves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers, Sermon 9.*

ENCO'URAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage*] One that ſupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.
Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*
As the pope is himſelf a maſter of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; ſo at Rome any of thoſe arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, Fr.]

1. To make inroads upon the right of another, to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away.
Thoſe Iriſh captains of countries have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. To advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right.
The ſuperſtition that riſeth voluntarily, and by degrees mingleth itſelf with the rites, even of every divine ſervice, done to the only true God, muſt be conſidered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 3.*
This hour is mine, if for the next I care,
If I grow too wide,
And do *encroach* upon death's ſide. *Herbert.*
They fabled how the ſerpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had firſt the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 582.*
Th' *encroaching* ill you early ſhould oppoſe;
Flatter'd, 'tis worſe, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*
Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* caſtle from thy ground. *Dryden.*
Diſeaſe, let looſe from under ground,
Before her drives diteaſes and affright;
And every moment riſes to the ſight,
Aſpiring to the ſkies, *encroaching* on the light. *Dryden*

ENCRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach.*]

1. One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent
The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
Till Neptune, with one repoſal ſweep,
Turns all again to barren ſtrand

2. One who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights
Full dreſs creates dignity, augments conſciouſneſs, keeps at diſtance an *encroacher.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach*]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two mens grounds lying together, the one preſſes too far upon the other, or if a tenant owe two ſhillings rent-ſervice to the lord, and the lord takes three: ſo the Spencers encroached to themſelves royal power and authority. *Cowel.*
But this uſurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii. l. 72.*
As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, ſo he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make uſe of: this left no room for controverſy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*
If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, all men will make unjuſt *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury.*
The people, ſince the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments. Swift on the Diſſent in Athens and R.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another
It gave the ancient Romans an opportunity of making ſo many *encroachments* on the ſea, and of laying the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.]

1. To clog; to load, to impede.
We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 20.*
Encumber'd with his veſt, without defence. *Dryden.*

2. To entangle; to embarraſs; to obſtruct.
The verbal copier is *encumbered* with ſo many difficulties at once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf. *Dryden.*
The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he ſhook his wing,
Encumber'd in the ſilken ſtring. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts: as, *his eſtate is* encumbered *with mortgages.*

ENCU'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *encumber.*]

1. Clog; load; impediment.
Philoſophers agreed in deſpiſing riches, at beſt, conſidering them as unneceſſary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple*
Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, inſtead of being of uſe to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N° 13*

2. Excreſcence, uſeleſs addition.
Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrid woods. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

3. Burthen upon an eſtate.
In reſpect of the *encumbrances* of a living, conſider whether it be ſufficient for his family, and to maintain hoſpitality. *Ayl.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *adj.* [ἐγκύκλιος] Circular; ſent round through a large region.
This council was not received in patriarchal ſees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epiſtle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA. } *n. ſ.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.] The circle of
ENCYCLOPE'DY } ſciences; the round of learning.
Every ſcience borrows from all the reſt, and we cannot attain any ſingle one without the *encyclopedy. Glanv. Scep. c. 25*
This art may juſtly claim a place in the *encyclopedia*, eſpecially ſuch as ſerves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull*

ENCY'STED *adj.* [ἐν and κύστις] Incloſed in a veſicle or bag
Encyſted tumours borrow their names from a cyſt or bag in which they are contained, and are farther diſtinguiſhed by the nature of their contents. *Sharp's Surgery.*

END. *n. f.* [end, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended.

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 27.

[illegible] of a hedge we [illegible] to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds no[illegible] can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

2. The last particle of any assignable duration.

If the world's age and death be argued well
By the sun's fall, which now tow'rds earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her *end*. *Donne.*

3. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons. *Gen.* xlix.

Yet vainly most their age in study spend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no end *Denham.*

[illegible] causes and actions of [illegible] are the beginning [illegible] effects of their causes, all [illegible] things that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unraveling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end*. *Pope's View of Epic Poem.*

4. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter, the *end* of a discourse.

5. Ultimate state; final doom.

6. The point beyond which no progression can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's *end*. *Ps.* cvii. 27.

7. Final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end!* *Shakesp.*

8. Death; fate; decease.

I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*

The soul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's *end*,
And so imparts a sadness to the sense. *Daniel's Civil War.*

'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our *end*, and no man can live well that has not death in his eye. *L'Estr.*

Remember Milo's *end*,
Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend. *Roscommon.*

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me in my *end*. *Roscommon*

Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

9. Abolition; total loss.

There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution. *Locke.*

10. Cause of death; destroyer.

Take heed you dally not before your king,
Lest he that is the supreme king of kings,
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

11. Consequence; event.

O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will end. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar*

The *end* of these things is death. *Rom.* vi. 21.

12. Fragment, broken piece

Thus I cloathe my naked villany
With old odd *ends*, stol'n forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

13. Purpose, intention

There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation. *Clarend.*

I have lov'd!
What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends,
Heav'n never sent those who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*

Others are apt to attribute them to some false *end* or intention *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 255.

14. Thing intended; final design.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 42.

All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. *Hooker, b. i. f.* 2.

Her only *end* is never-ending bliss,
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
Who last of ends, and first of causes is;
And to do thus, she must eternal be. *Davies*

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 *Tim.* i. 5.

Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*; since the wise men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*

Such conditions did fully comply with all those *ends*, for which the parliament had first taken up arms. *Clarendon.*

Hear and mark
[illegible] I have brought thee hither, and shewn
Milton's Paradise Regained, b. ii.
[illegible] more, I would chuse,
But, losing her, the *end* of living lose *Dryden's Aurengz.*

For when success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*

The *end* of our failings is to please God, and make him propitious. *Swaltridge's Sermons.*

5. *To End.* [Probably corrupted from *to end*.] To fright, erect as, his hair stands *an end*

[illegible] a figurative or low language not easily explained; as, *most an end*, *commonly* perhaps it is properly *on end*, at the conclusion; or corrupted from some old word not easily recoverable.

Stay'st thou to vex me here?
Slave, that, still *an end*, turns me to shame. *Shakespeare*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate, to conclude; to finish.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all, and the *end*-all. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He would [illegible] quarrel [illegible] or [illegible] the emp[illegible] *Addis. Hist. of the Turks*

That expensive war against which we have so long grumbled, is not yet *ended*. *Swaltridge's Sermons.*

2. To destroy; to put to death

The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for instead of thee, king Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

To END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end, to be finished

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest,
If this I could obtain, that, breast to breast,
Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

Then ease your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To terminate, to conclude; to cease, to fail

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him *Lee.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage*.] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.

Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fa. Quem.*

And it cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself, touching the whole direct purpose, doth notwithstanding appear convenient to be still held, even without use, lest, by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should *endamage* the other. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 42.

Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shakespeare.*

Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and disperst,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

The trial hath *endamag'd* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Milton.*

When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate. *South's Sermons*

A great alteration doth seldom any wise *endamage* or disorder the globe. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger*.]

1. To put into hazard, to bring into peril.

Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy his being, or *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson, Sermon* 4.

He rais'd the rest,
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.

My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*

Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The interest *endangered* is no less than our title to heaven *Rogers, Sermon* 4.

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon's Essays.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear*.] To make dear, to make beloved.

All those instances of charity which usually *endear* each other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love must be expressed towards children. *Tayl.*

And in the mixture of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest *endears*. *Denham.*

The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will be to raise your affections above this world *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *n. f.* [from *endear*.]

1. The cause of love, means by which any thing is endeared

Her first *endearments*, twining round the soul *Thomson.*

2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its *endearment* amongst all mankind? *South's Sermons.*

When a man ſhall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purſe to create *endearment* between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and fruſtration. *South's Sermons.*

ENDEAVOUR. *n. ſ.* [*devoir*, French; *endeavour.*] Labour directed to ſome certain end; effort to obtain or avoid

My ſtudied purpoſes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*
Heav'n doth divide
The ſtate of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
Here their appointment we may beſt diſcover,
And look on their *endeavour*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I take imitation of an author, in their ſenſe, to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one, who has written before him on the ſame ſubject. *Dryden.*

The bold and ſufficient purſue their game with more paſſion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often ſucceed. *Temple.*

She could not make the leaſt *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Ray.*

Such an aſſurance as will quicken mens *endeavours* for the obtaining of a leſſer good, ought to animate men more powerfully [illegible] of that which [illegible]

[illegible] is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their conſtant *endeavours* after, and ſteady proſecution of true felicity. *Locke.*

To ENDEAVOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpoſe; to work for a certain end.

I could wiſh that more of our country-clergy would *endeavour* after a handſome elocution. *Addiſon's Spectator*, No. 106.

Of old, thoſe met rewards who could excel,
And thoſe were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to try.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavour'd* with ſincere intent,
Mine ear ſhall not be ſlow, mine ear not ſhut. *Milt. P. L.*

ENDEA'VOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and ſpeaks honeſtly to no purpoſe. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

ENDECA'GON. *n. ſ.* [ἑνδεκα and γωνία.] A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL } *adj.* [ἐνδημος.] Peculiar to a country, uſed of
ENDE'MICK. } [illegible] people together
in the ſame country, proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns, ſuch as the ſcurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*

We may bring a conſumption under the notion of a pandemick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular diſeaſe, to England. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Sotenander, from the frequency of the plants ſpringing up in any region, could gather what *endemial* diſeaſes the inhabitants were ſubject to. *Ray on the Creation.*

An *endemial* diſeaſe is what is common to the people of the country *Arbuthnot on Air.*

What demonſtrates the plague to be *endemial* to Egypt, [illegible] its invaſion and going off at certain ſeaſons. *Arbuthn. on Air.*

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchiſe.

It hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchiſing and *endenizing* ſtrange words. *Camden's Remains.*

To ENDICT }
To ENDITE. } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French; *dictum*, Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice; as, *he was* indicted *for felony.*
2. To draw up, to compoſe, to write.

Your battles they hereafter ſhall *indite*,
And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*
How ſhall Filbert unto me *indite*,
When neither I can read, nor he can write. *Gay.*
Hear how learn'd Greece her uſeful rules *indites*,
When to repreſs, and when indulge our flights! *Pope.*

ENDI'CTMENT } *n. ſ.* [from *endite.*] A bill or declaration made
ENDI'TEMENT } in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth, or an accuſation for ſome offence exhibited unto jurours, and by their verdict found and preſented to be true, before an officer can have power to puniſh the ſame offence. *Cowel.*

'Tis neceſſary that the ſpecies of the crime be deſcribed in ſome fact or attendes, which our Engliſh lawyers call an *indictment* or information. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

We never draw any *indictment* at all againſt them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing againſt him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conſcience. *South's Sermons.*

Attend the court, and thou ſhalt briefly find
In that one place the members of mankind,
Hear the *indictments*, then return again,
Call thy ſelf wretch, and, if thou dar'ſt, complain. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

Endive, or ſuccory, is of ſeveral ſorts, as the white, the green, and the curled, which are only propagated by ſeed, that is long ſh, of a white-grey colour, flat at one end, and round ſh at the other. It grows upon the ſtocks or ſtems of the preceding year's growth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ENDLESS. *adj.* [from *end.*]

1. Without end; without concluſion or termination.

Nothing was more *endleſs* than the common method of cavilling eminent writers by an oppoſition of particular [illegible] *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

[illegible]

As it is pleaſant to the eye to have an *endleſs* proſpect, ſo it is ſome pleaſure to a finite underſtanding to view unlimited [illegible]

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious ſoever in ſearching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to reſemble herein the church's care for the *endleſs* good of her children. *Hooker*, b. v. ſ. 18.

But after labours long, and ſad delay,
Brings them to joyous reſt, and *endleſs* bliſs. *Fairy Queen.*
All our glory extract, and happy ſtate,
Here ſwallow'd up in *endleſs* miſery! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Inceſſant; continual.

All the prieſts and friars in my realm,
Shall in proceſſion ſing her *endleſs* praiſe. *Shakeſp. Hen VI.*
Each pleaſing Blount ſhall *endleſs* frowns beſtow,
And ſoft Belinda's bluſh for ever glow. *Pope.*

ENDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *endleſs.*]

1. Inceſſantly; perpetually.

Though his promiſe has made a ſure entail of grace to all thoſe who humbly ſeek, yet it no where engages that it ſhall importunately and *endleſsly* renew its aſſaults on thoſe who have often repulſed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *endleſs.*]

1. Perpetuity; endleſs duration.
2. The quality of being round without an end.

The Tropick circles have,
Yea, and thoſe ſmall ones, which the poles engrave,
All the ſame roundneſs, evenneſs, and all
The *endleſſneſs* of the Equinoctial. *Donne.*

ENDLONG. *adv.* [*end* and *long.*] In a ſtraight line.

Then ſpurring at full ſpeed, ran *endlong* on,
Where [illegible] *Dryden.*

ENDMOST *adj.* [*end* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt; furtheſt; at the farther end. *Dict.*

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endoſſer*, French; *dorſum*, Latin.]

1. To regiſter on the back of a writing, to ſuperſcribe.

A French gentleman ſpeaking with an Engliſh of the law ſalique, the Engliſh ſaid that was meant of the women themſelves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman ſaid, where do you find that gloſs? The Engliſh anſwered, look on the backſide of the record of the law ſalique, and there you ſhall find it *endorſed*. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Upon credential letters was *endorſed* this ſuperſcription, To the king who hath the ſun for his helmet. *Howel's Vocal Forr.*

All the letters I can find of your's I have faſtened in a fold cover, and the reſt in bundles *endorſed.*

2. To cover on the back.

Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with tow'rs
Of archers. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd*, b. iii. l. 329.

ENDO'RSEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endorſe.*]

1. Superſcription, writing on the back.
2. Ratification.

The *endorſement* of ſupreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

To ENDOW. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin; *endouairer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He ſhall ſurely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exod.* xxii. 17.

2. To ſupply with any external goods.

An alms-houſe I intend to *endow* very handſomely for a dozen ſuperannuated huſbandmen. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at firſt with two fair gifts
Created him *endow'd*, with happineſs
And immortality; that fondly loſt,
This other ſerv'd but to eternize woe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Among thoſe who are the moſt richly *endowed* by nature and accompliſhed by their own induſtry, how few are there whoſe vertues are not obſcured? *Addiſon's Spectator*, No. 25.

God did never command us to believe, nor his meſſengers preach any doctrine contrary to the reaſon he hath pleaſed to *endow* us with. *Sou*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and ſuch ſtuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

[illegible] om *endow*]

Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe.

The beſtowing or aſſuring a dower, the ſetting forth of [illegible]

fevering a fuffic ent portion for a vicar toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropr ated. *Gauel*

A chapel wa. I bui.d, with large *endowment* *Dryden.*

3. Gifts of nature.

By a defire of fame, great *endowments* are not fuffered to lie idle and ufelefs to the publick. *Addifon's Spectator*, N°. 255.

If providence fhews itfelf even in the blemifhes of thefe creatures, how much more does it difcover itfelf in their feveral *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are placed. *Addifon's Spectator*, N°. 121.

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin]

1. To fupply with mental excellencies; to inveft with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy fpirit. *Common Prayer*

Wifdom was Adam's inftructor in Paradife wifdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. *f.* 7.

Thefe banifh'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men *endu'd* with worthy qualities. *Shakefpeare.*

With what eafe,
Endu'd with royal virtues as thou art,
Appearing and beginning noble deeds,
Might'ft thou expel this monfter from his throne *Milton.*

Whatfoever other knowledge a man may be *endued* withal, he is but an ignorant perfon who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotfon's Sermons.*

Every Chriftian is *endued* with a power, whereby he is enabled to refift and conquer temptations. *Tillotfon, Sermon* 6.

2. In the following paffage it feems incorrectly printed for

Leah faid, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry. *Gen.*

ENDU'RANCE. *n. f.* [from *endure*]

1. Continuance; laftingnefs.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of lefs *endurance* *Spenfer's State of Ireland.*

2. Patience, the act of fupporting, fufferance.

Great things of fmall
One can create, and in what place fo'er
Thrive under evil, and work eafe out of pain,
Through labour and *endurance*. *Milton's Paradife Loft*, *b.* ii.

Their fortitude was moft admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. Delay, procraftination Obfolete.

I fhould have ta'en fome pains to bring together
Yourfelf and your accufers, and have heard you,
Without *endurance* further. *Shakefpeare's Henry* VIII

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Latin.] To bear; to undergo; to fuftain; to fupport.

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and muft
Endure our law. *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*

The hardnefs of bodies is caufed chiefly by the groffer parts of the fpirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and lefs *enduring* of preffure. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N° 844.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths
I could *endure*; without him, live no life. *Milt. Par. Loft*

The gout haunts ufually the eafy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, becaufe they can *endure* little. *Temple.*

I wifh to die, yet dare not death *endure* *Dryd Aurengz.*

Both were of fhining fteel, and wrought fo pure,
As might the ftrokes of two fuch arms *endure*, *Dryden.*

To ENDU'RE *v. n.*

1. To laft; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which perifheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlafting life. *John* v.

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation? *Prov* xxvii.

By being able to repeat meafures of time, or ideas of ftated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exift. *Locke.*

A ceftain, that fhall to age *endure*
Free mind benevolent and pure. *Anon.*

2. To brook, to bear, to admit

For how can I *endure* to fee the evil that fhall come unto
Or how can I *endure* to fee the deftruction of *Eſth.* viii. 6

Our great Englifh lords could not *endure* that any kings fhould reign in Ireland but themfelves, nay, they could hardly that the crown of England fhould have any power over them. *Davies on Ireland.*

ENDU'RER. *n. f.* [from *endure*]

1. One that can bear or endure, fuftainer, fufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy, for the moft part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardinefs. *Spenfer.*

Continuer; laſter

ENDWISE *adv.* [*end* and *wife*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpolifhed America, peopled with fcarcely naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles fet *endwife*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ENE'CATE *v. a.* [*enco*, Latin] To kill, to deftroy.

Some plagues partake of fuch a pernicious degree of ma-

lignity, that, in the manner of a moft prefentaneous poifon, they *enecate* in two or three hours, fuddenly corrupting or extinguifhing the vital fpirits *Harvey on the Plague.*

ENE'MY *n. f.* [*ennemi*, French; *inimicus*, Latin]

1. A public foe.

All thefe ſtatutes ſpeak of Engliſh rebels and Iriſh *enemies*, as if the Iriſh had never been in condition of ſubjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Davies on Ireland.*

The *enemy* thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand men for the next Summer. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. A private opponent, an antagoniſt

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Kent, in diſguiſe,
Follow'd his *enemy* king, and did him ſervice
Improper for a ſlave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. One that diſlikes.

He that deſignedly uſes ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge *Locke*

Bold is the critick, who dares prove
Theſe heroes were no friends to love,
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were *enemies* to war. *Prior.*

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TICK. *adj* [ἐνεργητικὸς.]

1. Forcible, active, vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

2. Operative, active, working, not at reſt.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we muſt look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but alſo as a Being eternally *energetick*. *Grew.*

ENERGY *n. f.* [ἐνεργεια]

1. Power not exerted in action

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in thoſe bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Force, vigour, efficacy, influence

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire;
Or earth, but new divided from the ſky,
And pliant ſtill, retain'd th' ethereal *energy*. *Dryden.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy*. *Grew's Cofmol. Sac.*

Beg the bleſſed Jeſus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his moſt powerful interceſſion. *Smalridge's Serm.*

What but God
Inſpiring God! who, bound'leſs ſpirit all,
And unremitting *energy*, pervades,
Adjuſts, ſuſtains, and agitates the whole. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the ſubtileſt parts, moved ſwiftly, is ſenſeleſs and ſtupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*. *Ray on the Creation.*

How can concuſſion of atoms beget ſelf-conſciouſneſs, and other powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expreſſion; force of ſignification; ſpirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, ſee
The comprehenſive Engliſh *energy*. *Roſcommon.*

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by ſpeech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, raviſhing and captivating the hearers. *Holder.*

Many words deſerve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be reſtored, on account of their *energy* and ſound. *Swift.*

To ENE'RVATE *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force, to emaſculate

Great empires, while they ſtand, do *enervate* and deſtroy the forces of the natives which they have ſubdued, reſting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

Sheepiſh ſoftneſs often *enervates* thoſe who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

On each *enervate* ſtring they taught the note,
To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat. *Pope.*

Footmen exerciſe themſelves, whilſt their *enervated* lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthn. and Pope's M. Scrib.*

ENERVA'TION. *n. f.* [from *enervate*.]

1. The act of weakening, emaſculation

The ſtate of being weakened, effeminacy

To ENE'RVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin] To weaken; to break the force of, to craſh

We ſhall be able perfectly to ſolve and *enervate* their force. *Digby on Bodies.*

Such object hath the pow'r to ſoft'n and tame
Severeſt temper, ſmooth the rugged'ſt brow,
Enervate, and with voluptuous hope diſſolve. *Milt. Par. Reg*

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh*] To ſtarve; to famiſh, to kill with hunger. *Dict.*

To ENFE'EBLE *v. a.* [from *feeble*] To weaken, to enervate; to deprive of ſtrength.

Five

I've boned a lady,
The princess of this country, and the air on't
Revengingly *enfeebles* me *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*
My people are with sickness much *enfeebled*. *Shak. H V.*
Much hath heil debas'd, and pain
Enfeebl'd me, to what I was in heav'n! *Milt. Parad. Lost*
Some there are that employ their time in affairs infinitely below the dignity of their persons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeeble* their understandings, and disable their persons, by sordid and brutish business *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
Sure, nature form'd me of her softest mould,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex. *Addis. Cato*

To ENFE'OFF, *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Latin.] To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. *n. s.* [from *enfeoff*.]
1. The act of enfeoffing
2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possession

To ENFE'TTER *v. a.* [from *fetter*.] To bind in fetters; to enchain.
His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list. *Sh. Othello.*

ENFILADE n. s. [Fr.] A straight passage; any thing through which [illegible] be drawn.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.
The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish canon. *Expedition to Carthagena.*

To ENFIRE *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire, to set on fire; to kindle.
So hard those heavenly beauties be *enfir'd*,
As things divine, least passions do impress. *Spenser.*

To ENFORCE. *v. a.* [*enforcer*, French.]
1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.
2. To make or gain by force.
The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Missing the mark of his misaimed fight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 8. stan. 8.*
3. To put in act by violence.
Skier away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
4. To instigate, to provoke; to urge on; to animate.
Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4.*
If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary bounty can *enforce* you. *Sh. Merch. of Ven.*
5. To urge with energy.
Let them assemble;
And, on a fairer judgment, all revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office, which would be interpreted to his disgrace of the court. *Clarendon.*
To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*
6. To compel; to constrain.
For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shak. H. IV*
A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicked a rebel should prevail against her, did move and almost *enforce* her to send over that mighty army *Davies on Ireland.*
7. To press with a charge. Little used.
In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick pow'r; if he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the spoil got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

To ENFO'RCE *v. n.* To prove; to evince, to shew beyond contradiction.
Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker, b. i.*

ENFO'RCE. *n. s.* [from *force*.] Power; strength.
He now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

ENFO'RCEDLY *adv.* [from *enforce*.] By violence, not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice.
If thou dost put this sow'r cold habit on,
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou
Do'st it *enforcedly*; thou'd'st courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar *Shakespeare's Timon.*

ENFO'RCEMENT *n. s.* [from *enforce*.]
1. An act of violence, compulsion, force offered.
Confess 'twas her's, and by what rough *enforcement*

You got it from her *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*
He that contendeth against these *enforcements*, may easily [illegible] or resist them. *Raleigh's History of the World*
[illegible] that which gives force to a law
The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.
The personal descent of God himself, and his assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
4. Pressing exigence.
More than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

ENFO'RCER. *n. s.* [from *enforce*.] Compeller; one who effects by violence.
When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the first motion of it. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ENFO'ULDRED *adj.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning.
Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,
With foul *enfoulured* smoak and sulphurous fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE *v. a.* [from *franchise*.]
1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.
The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Davies on Ireland.*
Romulus was the natural parent of all those people that were the first inhabitants of Rome, or of those that were after incorporated and *enfranchised* into that name, city, or government. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. To set free from slavery.
Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to discontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at once, that is the best. *Bacon's Essays*
If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters. *Temple.*
3. To free or release from custody
The gentleman, I told your ladyship,
Had come along with me, but that his mistress
Did hold his eyes lockt in her crystal looks.
—Belike, that now she hath *enfranchis'd* them,
Upon some other pawn for fealty. *Shakespeare.*
4. To denizen, to endenizen.
These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Watts.*

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enfranchise*.]
1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen.
The incorporating a man into any society, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is said to be enfranchised, and so is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgess of any town corporate, because he is made partaker of those liberties that appertain to the corporation *Cowel.*
His coming hither hath no farther scope,
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*
2. Release from prison or from slavery
Never did captive with a freer heart
Cast off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd *enfranchisement* *Shakesp. Richard II.*

ENFRO'ZEN *particip.* [from *frozen*.] Congealed with cold.
Yet to augment the anguish of my smart,
Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainful breast,
That no one drop of pity there doth rest. *Spenser on Love.*

To ENGA'GE *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]
1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.
I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
2. To impawn, to stake
They most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
3. To enlist, to bring into a party.
All wicked men are of a party against religion: some lust or interest *engageth* them against it. *Hutchinson's Sermons*
4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking.
So far had we *engaged* ourselves, unfortunate souls, that we stood not to complain, since our complaints could not but carry the greatest accusation to ourselves. *Sidney, b.*
Before I *engage* myself in giving any answer to this objection of incompatible rights, I would see the effect certainly averred. *Digby on Bodies.*
5. [illegible]nare, to attach, to make adherent
[illegible] his humanity and good-nature *engages* every body to him, [illegible] he is pleasant upon any of them, all his family are in good humour. *Addison's Spectator, N°. 106.*

6. To induce, to win by pleasing means; to gain.
To ev'ry duty he could minds *engage*,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage. *Waller.*
His beauty these, and those his blooming age,
The rest his house and his own fame *engage*. *Dryden's Æn.*
So shall I court thy dearest truth,
When beauty ceases to *engage*;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*
7. To bind by any appointment or contract.
We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expence to which we had *engaged* ourselves, and we have even exceeded our engagement *Atterbury's Sermons.*
8. To seize by the attention.
9. To employ, to hold in business.
For I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage*. *Dryden.*
10. To encounter, to fight.
The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*
1. [illegible]
Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*
[illegible] boldness; to enlist in any party.
not, indeed, my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 5.*

ENGA'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *engage*, *engagement*, French.]
The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt
2. Obligation by contract
We have, in expence of blood, exceeded our *engagements*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Adherence to a party or cause, partiality
This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine. *Swift.*
4. Employment of the attention
Play, either by our too constant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profession *Rogers's Serm.*
5. Fight, conflict, battle
Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
[illegible]ow in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*
Encouraged by despair, or obstinate
To fall, the men in arms, some dare renew
Feeble *engagement*, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. *Phillips.*
6. Obligation; motive
This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond's Fundamentals*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol*.] To imprison, to confine.
Within my mouth you have *engaoled* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shakes. R. II.*

To ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* [from *garrison*.] To protect by a garrison.
Neptune with a flying guard doth *engarrison* her strongly. *Howell's Vocal Forrest.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]
1. To beget between different sexes.
This ballad love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness. *Sid.*
2. To produce, to form.
Oh nature! thou, who of the self same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puffed,
Engender'st the black toad and adder blue. *Shakesp. Timon.*
Again, if souls do not get sons beget,
They themselves, or by the body's pow'r
If by themselves, what doth their work regret,
But they might souls *engender* ev'ry hour! *Davies.*
3. To excite, to cause, to produce.
Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,
And abstinence *engenders* maladies. *Shakes. Love's Lab. Lost.*
The presence of a king *engenders* love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends
That *engenders* thunder in his breast,
And makes him roar these accusations forth *Shakes. H. VI.*
It unloads the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and animates virtue. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 93.
4. To bring forth.
Vice *engenders* shame, and folly broods o'er grief *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be caused, to be produced.
Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryd.*

ENGINE. *n. f.* [*engin*, French, *ingegno*, Italian.]
1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
A military man
This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows,
Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds our foes. *Fairf.*
2. Any instrument
The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, well employed *Rale*
He takes the scissars, and extends
The subtle *engine* on his fingers ends. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*
4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.
Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*
5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an ill sense.
Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his *engines* so violently opposeth. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
6. An agent for another In contempt
They had th' especial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were.

ENGINE'ER. *n. f.* [*engingnier*, French.] One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.
For 'tis the sport to have the *engineer*
Hoist with his own petard. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Him thus enrag'd,
Descrying from afar, some *engineer*,
Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, design'd
By one nice shot to terminate the war *Phillips.*
An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the *engineer* who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 19.

ENGINERY. *n. f.* [from *engine*.]
1. The act of managing artillery
They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton on Education.*
2. Engines of war; artillery
We saw the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Training his devilish *enginery*. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to encompass.
My heart is drown'd with grief,
My boy round *engirt* with misery;
For what's more miserable than discontent? *Shak. Hen. VI.*
That gold must round *engirt* these brows of mine. *Shakes.*

ENGLE. *n. f.* [derived from the French *englier*, to catch with bird-lime.] A gull; a put, a bubble. *Hanmer.*
I spied
An ancient *engle* going down the hill,
Will serve our turn. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*
An alteration of *Theobald's* for *angel*.

ENGLISH. *adj.* [englep, Saxon.] Belonging to England; thence English is the language of England.
He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come in to the court, and swear that I have a poor penny-worth in the *English*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Of *English* tale, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, spoad. *Woodward.*

To ENGLISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To translate into English.
We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered anise, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly *Englished* dill. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 7.*

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]
1. To swallow up.
Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed, nor doth the general
Take hold on me for my particular grief
Engluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Certainly, thou art so near the gulf,
Thou needs must be *englutted*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants
This night *englutted*! *Shakespeare's Timon.*
2. To glut, to pamper.
Whose grieved minds, which choler did *englut*,
Against themselves turning their wrathful spight. *Fair. Qu.*
Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore*.] To pierce; to prick.
As savage bull, whom two fierce mastiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
[illegible]th his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, French, a throat.] To swallow; to devour, to gorge.
Then fraught with rancour and *engorged* ire,
He cast at once him to avenge for all. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
That is the gulf of greediness, they say,
That deep *engorgeth* all this world is prey. *Spenser's Fa. Qu.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To devour, to feed with eagerness and voracity; to riot
Greedily she *engorg'd* without restraint,
And knew not eating death *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

To ENGRAIL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French, hail.] To batter; to bruise as with hail. A word now used only in heraldry, for, to indent in curve lines.
Next these then shews
A long lance, and a caldron, new, *engrail'd* with twenty hues. *Chapman's Iliads.*
Polwheel beareth a faulchion *engrailed*. *Carew's Survey.*

To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain*.] To die deep, to die in grain.

Sees thou how fresh my flowers being spread,
Dyed in like white and crimson red,
With leaves *engrain'd* in lusty green. *Spenser's Pastor.*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To close with, to contend with hand on each other.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *grasp.*] To seize, to hold fast in the hand, to gripe.

Now 'gan Pyrrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might,
And both together fierce *engrasped* he,
Whiles Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife does see
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5. stan. 20.

To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*, part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven.* [*engraver*, French.]

1. To picture by incisions in any matter.

Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itself dispread,
For love his lofty triumphs to *engrave*,
And write the battles of his great godhead. *Fairy Queen.*

O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image shines
On either gate were six *engraven* signs. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*

Names fresh *engrav'd* appear'd of wits renown'd,
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found. *Pope.*

2. To mark wood or stone.

Engrave the two stones with the names. *Ex.* xxviii. 11.

3. To impress deeply; to imprint.

It will scarce seem possible, that God should *engrave* principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be *engraven* in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury's Serm.*

Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye,
Lives long upon the mind: the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

4. [from *grave.*] To bury, to inhume; to inter.

The son had charge of them now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Fair. Queen.*

ENGRA'VER. *n. s.* [from *engrave.*] A cutter in stone or other matter.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or [illegible] but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the very soul itself. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To ENGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *grieve.*] To pain, to vex; to afflict; to disconsolate.

The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy,
Which his sad speech infixed in my breast,
Rankled so sore, and festered inwardly,
That my *engrieved* mind could find no rest. *Fairy Queen.*

Aches, and hurts, and corns, do *engrieve* either towards rain, or towards frost. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 828.

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*grossir*, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.

But more happy he than wise,
Of that sea's nature did him not avise;
The waves thereof so flow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul agrise,
That every weighty thing they did upbear. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To encrease in bulk.

Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly *engrossed* to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves. *Wotton.*

3. To fatten; to plump up.

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

4. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing.

If thou *engrossest* all the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'st me of a moiety. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

Those two great things that so *engross* the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South's Serm.*

A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*

5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.

6. To copy in a large hand.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is *engross'd*. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should *engross*. *Pope's Epistles.*

ENGRO'SSER. *n. s.* [from *engross.*] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

A new sort of *engrossers*, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSMENT. *n. s.* [from *engross.*] Appropriation of things in the gross, exorbitant acquisition.

Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey
We bring it to the hive, and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste
Yield his *engrossments* to the dying father. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Those held their immoderate *engrossments* of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption. *Swift.*

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect, to defend; to surround as guards.

A hundred knights! yes, that on every dream
He may *enguard* his dotage with their powers,
And hold our lives at mercy. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*hausser*, *enhausser*, French.]

1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete.

Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd*,
And both at once their huge blows down did sway. *Fa. Qu.*

2. To raise; to advance, to heighten in price.

The desire of money is every where the same; its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity *enhances* its price, and increases the scramble. *Locke.*

3. To raise in esteem.

What is it but the experience of want that *enhances* the value of plenty. *L'Estrange.*

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To aggravate, to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, *enhanced* and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*

The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to *enhance* their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enhance.*]

1. Encrease; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by *enhancement* of rents. *Locke.*

2. Aggravation, encrease of ill.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt. *Government of the Tongue, § 6.*

ENIGMA. *n. s.* [*enigma*, Latin; αἴνιγμα.] A riddle, an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning, which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command. *Dryden.*

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Po.*

ENIGMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *enigma.*]

1. Obscure, ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Sh. Much Ado about Noth.*

Enigmatical deliverers comprehend useful verities, but being mistaken by liberal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *enigma.*] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

ENI'GMATIST. *n. s.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the abovement oned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle; which, upon application, he will find exactly fitted to all the words of it. *Addison's Whig Exam.*

To ENJOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct, to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command.*

To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually *enjoin* themselves. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 292.

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and loyalty be inviolably preserved. *Tillotson Sermons.*

ENJO'INER. *n. s.* [from *enjoin.*] One who gives injunctions.

ENJO'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoin.*] Direction, command.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown's V. Err.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjoir*, French.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of, to be delighted with.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To obtain poſſeſſion or fruition of.

Edward the ſaint, in whom it pleaſed God, righteous and juſt, to let England ſee what a bleſſing ſin and iniquity would not ſuffer it to *enjoy*. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 14.*

He, who to *enjoy*
Plato's elyſium, leap'd into the ſea,
Cleombrotus. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iii. l. 471.*

3. To pleaſe, to gladden, to exhilarate; to glad, to delight. This ſenſe is uſual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjoyer*.

Creatures are made to *enjoy* themſelves, as well as to ſerve us. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

When a man ſhall, with a ſober, ſedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himſelf in the ſight of his neighbour's ſin and ſhame, can he plead the inſtigation of any appetite in nature? *South's Sermons*

To Enjo'y. *v. n.* To live in happineſs.

Then I ſhall be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct *Milton's Parad. Loſt*

Enjo'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *enjoy.*] One that has fruition or poſſeſſion. *Dict.*

Enjo'yment. *n. ſ.* [from *enjoy.*] Pleaſure, happineſs, fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his *enjoyments*
[illegible]

To Enkin'dle. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]

1. To ſet on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, *enkindle* all the ſparks of nature
To quit this horrid act. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

2. To rouſe paſſions; to ſet the ſoul into a flame.

Your hand
Gave ſign for me to leave you: ſo I did,
Fearing to ſtrengthen that impatience,
Which ſeem'd too much *enkindled*. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

3. To incite to any act or ho'.

Do you not hope your children ſhall be kings?
When thoſe that gave the thane of Cawdor to me,
Promiſ'd no leſs to them?
—— That, truſted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To Enla'rge. *v. a.* [*elargir*, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The walls, in luſtre and effect like glaſs,
Which o'er each object caſting various dyes,
Enarges ſome, and others multiplies. *Pope's Temp. of Fame.*

2. To encreaſe any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is ſomething both laſting and ſcarce, and ſo valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their poſſeſſions of land *Locke.*

3. To encreaſe by repreſentation; to magnify, to exaggerate.

4. To dilate, to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*. 2 *Cor.* vi. 11.

5. To ſet free from limitation.

Though ſhe appear honeſt to me, yet at other places ſhe *enlargeth* her mirth ſo far, that there is ſhrewd conſtruction made of her. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

6. To extend to more purpoſes or uſes.

It hath grown from no other root than only a deſire to *enlarge* the neceſſary uſe of the word of God, which deſire hath begotten an errour, *enlarging* it farther than ſoundneſs of truth will bear. *Hooker, b. ii. ſ. 1.*

7. To amplify, to aggrandiſe.

This is that ſcience which would truly *enlarge* mens minds, were it ſtudied *Locke.*

Could the mind, as in number, come to ſo ſmall a part of extenſion or duration as excluded divibility, that would be the indiviſible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extenſion and duration. *Locke.*

8. To releaſe from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yeſterday,
That rail'd againſt our perſon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

9. To diffuſe in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themſelves upon this ſubject with all the vidious inſinuations they could deviſe. *Clarendon, b. i.*

To Enla'rge. *v. n.* To expatiate; to ſpeak in many words.

They appointed the chancellor of the Exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of thoſe particulars. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

This is a theme ſo unpleaſant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it, or rather wiſh the memory of it were extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

Enla'rgement. *n. ſ.* [from *enlarge.*]

1. Encreaſe; augmentation, farther extenſion.

The king afterwards enlarged the conſtant obedience of the city with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues. *Hayw.*

The ocean, which ſo long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaſter mind;
Our bounds *enlargement* was his higheſt toil,
Nor hath he left us priſoners to our iſle. *Waller.*

There never were any iſlands, or other conſiderable parcels of land, amaſſed or heaped up, nor any *enlargement*, or

addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the ſea by rivers. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The commons in Rome generally purſued the *enlargement* of their power by more ſet quarrels of one entire aſſembly againſt another. *Swift on the Diſſent in Athens and Rome.*

The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*

2. Releaſe from confinement or ſervitude.

Lieutenant,
At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees? *Shak. Henry VI.*

If thou holdeſt thy peace at the time, then ſhall there *enlargement* and deliverance ariſe to the Jews from another place. *Eſther* iv. 14.

3. Magnifying repreſentation.

And all who told it, added ſomething new,
And all who heard it, made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating ſpeech; copious diſcourſe.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Enla'rger. *n. ſ.* [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier; one that encreaſes or dilates any thing.

We ſhall not contentiouſly rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be ſwallowed in any worthy *enlarger*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To Enli'ght. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to ſupply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the firſt has ſhone on ages paſt,
Enlights the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt. *Pope.*

To Enli'ghten. *v. a.* [from *light.*]

1. To illuminate; to ſupply with light.

As one ſun ſhineth to the whole world, ſo there is no faith but this one publiſhed, the brightneſs whereof muſt *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 46.*

2. To inſtruct; to furniſh with encreaſe of knowledge.

Thus doctrine is ſo agreeable to reaſon, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens. *Spectator.*

'Tis he who *enlightens* our underſtanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to ſubdue our affections to the law of God. *Rog.*

3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

4. To ſupply with ſight, to quicken in the faculty of viſion.

Love never fails to maſter what he finds;
The fool *enlightens*, and the wiſe he blinds. *Dryden.*

Enli'ghtener. *n. ſ.* [from *enlighten.*]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, ſent from heav'n,
Enlight'ner of my darkneſs, gracious things
Thou haſt reveal'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii. l. 271.*

2. Inſtructor.

To Enli'nk. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to bind.

What is it then to me, if impious war,
Array'd in flames like to the prince of fiends,
Do with his ſmirch'd complexion all fell feats,
Enlink'd to waſte and deſolation. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To Enli'ven. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live.*]

1. To make quick, to make alive, to animate.

2. To make vigorous or active.

In a glaſs-houſe the workmen often fling in a ſmall quantity of freſh coals, which ſeems to diſturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*

3. To make ſprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

Enli'vener. *n. ſ.* [from *enliven.*] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

But fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation ſtill the ſame,
Its principle is in itſelf; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled powers. *Dryden.*

To Enlu'mine. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French.] To illumine; to illuminate, to enlighten. See Illumine.

For having yet, in his deducted ſpright,
Some ſparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly ſemblance to aſpire. *Spenſ. Hymn on Love.*

E'nmity. *n. ſ.* [from *enemy*; as if *enemity*, *inamity.*]

1. Unfriendly diſpoſition; malevolence; averſion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all reſtraint, has been the reaſon why many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of intereſts or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
In bittereſt *enmity*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her ſeed
Her ſeed ſhall bruiſe thy head, thou bruiſe his heel. *Milton.*

How far theſe controverſies, and appearing *enmities* of thoſe glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my buſineſs to ſhew or determine. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

3. State of oppoſition.

Know ye not that the friendſhip of the world is *enmity* with God? *Jam.* iv. 4.

You muſt firmly be convinced, that every ſin you commit

ſets

sets you at *enmity* with heaven, and will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. Malice, mischievous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and chose
To wage against the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shakesp. King Lear*

He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high displeasure of more. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To turn to marble; to harden.

Their dying to delay,
Thou do'st *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whose love before their life they do prefer. *Spenser*

To ENME'SH. *v. a.* [from *mesh.*] To net; to entangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

ENNE'AGON *n. f.* [*ennea* and *gonia.*] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ennea.*] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical year*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNOBLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.]

1. To raise from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble. *Shak.*

2. To dignify, to aggrandise, to exalt, to raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person, and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty host. *South's Sermons.*

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope's Essays.*

3. To elevate, to magnify.

None so lovely, sweet and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love. *Waller*

Ennobled, yet unchang'd, if nature shine. *Anon.*

4. To make famous or illustrious.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure, neither durst they as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *ennoble.*]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation, elevation, dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an unstraitned goodness. *Grew. Sept.*

ENODA'TION. *n. f.* [*enodatus*, Latin.]

1. The act of untying a knot.

2. Solution of a difficulty. *Dict.*

ENORMITY. *n. f.* [from *enormous.*]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

2. Deviation from right, depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and *enormities* of the government. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

That the mean, which this law prescribeth, will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 116.

3. Atrocious crimes, flagitious villanies; crimes exceeding the common measure.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into *enormities*, the practice may be proved by examples. *Swift*

ENORMOUS. *adj.* [*enormis*, Latin.]

1. Irregular; out of rule, not regulated by any stated measures, excursive beyond the limits of a regular figure.

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliss! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time
From this *enormous* state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Wicked beyond the common measure.

4. Exceeding in bulk the common measures, always used with some degree of dislike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant-shepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the resort, and solitary reigns,
A form *enormous!* far unlike the race
Of human birth, in stature, or in face. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ENO'RMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond measure.

One who could ever espouse a notion so *enormously* absurd and senseless, as that the world was framed by chance. *Woodw.*

ENORMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *enormous.*] Immoderate wickedness.

When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples? *Dec. of Piety.*

ENOUGH. *adj.* [genoh, Saxon, *genuh*, Gothick, *genegs*, Dut. It is not easy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb, perhaps, when it is joined with a substantive, it is an adjective, of which *enow* is the plural. In other situations it seems an adverb; except that after the verb to *have*, or to *be*, either expressed or understood, it may be accounted a substantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enuf.*] In a sufficient measure, so as may satisfy, so as may suffice.

Why wou'dst thou go, which one consent they cry,
When thou hadst gold *enough*, and Emily. *Dryden.*

When there was not room *enough* for their herds, they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH. *n. f.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilst I continued in publick employments. *Temple.*

The indolency and enjoyment we have, suffering for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough*. *Locke.*

Enough for me that to the list'ning swains
First in these fields I sung the silvan strains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the present age; it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

He could not have been without some great defects and main errours in his nature, customs, and proceedings, which he had *enough* to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ENO'UGH. *adv.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.

2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.

I am apt enough to think, that this same invasion of a [illegible] speaker, like unto masculine and feminine, [illegible] bodies. *Bacon.*

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing. *Addison.*

They are now in prison at Florence, and, as it is said, treated hardly *enough*. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the song is well *enough*, that is, not quite well, though not much amiss.

4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me.—*Enough.* *Shakesp.*

Hencetorth I'll bear
Affliction, till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

ENO'W. The plural of *enough*. In a sufficient number.

The earth hath since born *enow* bleeding witnesses, that it was no want of true courage. *Stacey, b.*

The walls of the church there are *enow* contented to build, and to underset it with goodly pillars: the marbles are polished, the roofs shine with gold, the altar hath precious stones to adorn it, and of Christ's murderers no choice at all. *Hooker, b. v. f. 15.*

As if
Man had not fell'st foes *enow* besides,
That, day and night, for his destruction wait. *Milt. P. Lost.*

My conquering brother will have slaves *enow*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture to employ any reasonable man. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

EN PASSANT. adv. [French.] By the way.

To ENRAGE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To exasperate, to provoke; to make furious; to exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the dishonour done to their king, and to chastise the deceitful dealings of their enemies. *Hayward.*

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which most *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true. *Waller.*

To ENRANGE. *v. a.* [from *range.*] To place regularly, to put into order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood. *Fair. Queen.*

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank.*] To place in orderly rank.

No leisure has he to *enrank* his men. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt.*]

1. To throw into an extasy, to transport with enthusiasm.

Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

2. In the following quotation it seems erroneously written for *enwrapt*, involved; wrapt up.

Nor

Nor hath he been ſo *enraptured* in thoſe ſtudies as to neglect the polite arts of painting, architecture, muſick, and poetry.
Burnet and Pope's Mart Scriblerius.

To ENRAPTURE *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To tranſport with pleaſure, to delight highly.

To ENRA'VISH *v. a.* [from *raviſh.*] To throw into extaſy; to tranſport with delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whoſe eyes ſeek heavenly things to ſee,
At ſight thereof ſo much *enraviſh'd* be? *Spenſer.*

ENRA'VISHMENT *n. ſ.* [from *enraviſh.*] Extaſy of delight.

They contract a kind of ſplendour from the ſeemingly obſcuring vail, which adds to the *enraviſhments* of her tranſported admirers. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

To ENRICH *v. a.* [*enrichir*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter.

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to ſeek a queen to make him rich. *Shak. Henry VI.*

The city, which thou ſeeſt, no other deem
Than great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the ſpoils *enrich'd*
Of nations. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b. iv. l. 5.*

Thoſe are ſo unhappy as to rob others, without [illegible] themſelves.

2. To fertiliſe; to make fruitful.

See the ſweet brooks in ſilver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and ſupply the deep. *Blackm. Creation.*

3. To ſtore, to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſireable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own underſtanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

ENRI'CHMENT *n. ſ.* [from *enrich.*]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a tranſlation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof. *Bacon's Holy War.*

It is a vaſt hindrance to the *enrichment* of our underſtandings, if we ſpend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unſearchables. *Watts's Logick.*

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* [from *ridge.*] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thouſand noſes,
Horns walk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* ſea:
It was ſome fiend. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To ENRING. *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To bind round, to encircle.

Ivy ſo
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* [from *ripe.*] To ripen, to mature; to bring to perfection.

The Summer; how it *enripen'd* the year,
And Autumn, what our golden harveſts were. *Donne.*

To ENROBE. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dreſs; to cloath, to habit, to inveſt.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe *enrob'd*,
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENROL. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To inſert in a roll or regiſter.

There be *enrolled* amongſt the king's forces about thirty thouſand men of the Jews. *1 Macc. x. 36.*

We find ourſelves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as ſervants, and as ſons. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the liſts, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own, *enroll'd*. *Dryden.*

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulyſſes' ſocial liſt *enroll'd*. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. i.*

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the ſkies,
To which, though late, ſhall Stella riſe. *Swift.*

2. To record, to leave in writing.

He ſwore conſent to your ſucceſſion;
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Laws, which none ſhall find
Left them *enroll'd*; or what the ſpirit within
Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii.*

3. To involve, to inwrap.

From his internal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoak and brimſtone blue. *Fairy Queen.*

ENROLLER *n. ſ.* [from *enrol.*] He that enrols, he that regiſters.

ENROLMENT *n. ſ.* [from *enrol.*] Regiſter, writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himſelf cauſed to be enrolled, and teſtified by a notary publick; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the biſhop of Sariſbury. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ENROOT. *v. a.* [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

Full well he knows
He cannot ſo preciſely weed this land,
As his miſdoubts preſent occaſion
His foes are ſo *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfaſten ſo and ſhake a friend. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

To ENROUND. *v. a.* [from *round.*] To environ; to ſurround, to encircle, to incloſe.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

ENS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. Any being or exiſtence.

2. [In chymiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSAMPLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſſempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. This orthography is now juſtly diſuſed.

Such life ſhould be the honour of your light,
Such death, the ſad *enſample* of your night. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

Ye have us for an *enſample*. *Phil. iii. 17.*

Such perſons as would be willing to make uſe of our *enſample* to do the ſame things where there is not the ſame neceſſity, may do it upon their own ſcore, and not be able to vouch our practice for their excuſe. *Sanderſon's Judgment.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to ſhew by example, to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets hiſtorical: firſt, Homer, who, in the perſon of Agamemnon, *enſampled* a good governor and a virtuous man. *Spenſer.*

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Latin; *enſanglanter*, Fr.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood.

With cruel tournament the ſquadrons join,
Where cattle paſtur'd late; now ſcatter'd lies,
With carcaſſes and arms, th' *enſanguined* field
Deſerted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. l. 654.*

To ENSCHEDULE. *v. a.* [from *ſchedule.*] To inſert in a ſchedule or writing.

You muſt buy that peace
With full accord to all our juſt demands;
Enſchedul'd here. *Shak. Hen. V.*

To ENSCONCE. *v. a.* [from *ſconce.*] To cover as with a fort; to ſecure. *Hanmer.*

I myſelf ſometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to ſhuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *enſconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks, your red lattice phraſes, your bold bearing oaths under the ſhelter of your honour. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

She ſhall not ſee me: I will *enſconce* me behind the arras.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

We make trifles of terrours, *enſconcing* ourſelves in ſeeming knowledge. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

A fort of error to *enſconce*
Abſurdity and ignorance. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*

Thus he courageouſly invaded,
And having entered, barricado'd,
Enſconc'd himſelf as formidable
As could be underneath a table. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

To ENSEAM. *v. a.* [from *ſeam.*] To ſow up; to incloſe by a ſeam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the reveſtiary of the temple, watched by two brazen dogs, one ſtole away, and *enſeamed* it in his thigh. *Camden's Remains.*

To ENSE'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſear.*] To cauteriſe; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire.

Enſear thy fertile and conceptious womb;
Let it no more bring out th' ingrateful man. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To ENSHIELD. *v. a.* [from *ſhield.*] To ſhield; to cover, to protect.

Theſe black maſks
Proclaim an *enſhield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could diſplay. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To ENSHRINE. *v. a.* [from *ſhrine.*] To incloſe in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve and ſecure as a thing ſacred.

He ſeems
A phœnix, gaz'd by all, as that ſole bird,
When to *enſhrine* his reliques in the ſun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The ſots combine
With pious care a monkey to *enſhrine*. *Tate's Juv. Sat.*

Fair fortune next, with looks ſerene and kind,
Receives him, in her ancient fane *enſhrin'd*. *Addiſon.*

ENSIFORM. *adj.* [*enſiformis*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of a ſword, as the xiphoeides or *enſiform* cartilage.

ENSIGN *n. ſ.* [*enſeigne*, French.]

1. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment.

Hang up your *enſigns*, let your drums be ſtill,
For here we entertain a ſolemn peace. *Shakeſpeare's H. VI.*

The Turks ſtill preſſing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *enſigns*, from whence they had repulſed the defenants. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Men taking occaſion from the qualities, wherein they obſerve often ſeveral individuals to agree, range them into ſorts, in order to their naming, for the convenience of comprehenſive ſigns, under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abſtract idea, come to be ranked as under *enſigns*. *Locke.*

2. Any ſignal to aſſemble.

He will lift up an *enſign* to the nations from far. *Iſ.* v.

3. Badge; or mark of diſtinction, rank or office.

Princes that fly, their ſceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *enſigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*

The marks or *enſigns* of virtues contribute not a little, by their nobleneſs, to the ornament of the figures; ſuch, for example, as are the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war or ſacrifices. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag [formerly written *ancient*.]

ENSIGNBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*enſign* and *bear*.] He that carries the flag, the enſign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war againſt heaven, he had been a fit *enſignbearer* for that company. *Sidney, b.* i.

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *ſlave*.]

1. To reduce to ſervitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd alſo, and *enſlav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom loſt, their virtue loſe. *Milt. P. L.*

2. To make over to another as his ſlave or bondman.

I to do this for, whom you once thought brave,
To ſell my country, and my king *enſlave*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
Long draughts of ſleep his monſtrous limbs *enſlave*,
He reels, and ſalutes his ſpacious cave. *Dryden's Æn.*
He is certainly the moſt ſubjected, the moſt *enſlaved*, who is ſo in his underſtanding. *Locke.*
While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can poſſibly *enſlave* their country. *Swift.*
No man can make another man to be his ſlave, unleſs he hath firſt *enſlaved* himſelf to life and death, to pleaſure or pain, to hope or fear: command theſe paſſions, and you are freer than the Parthian king. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
The more virtuouſly any man lives, and the leſs he is *enſlaved* to any luſt, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.
A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own conſent, *enſlave* himſelf to any one, nor put himſelf under the abſolute arbitrary power of another, to take away his life when he pleaſes. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] The ſtate of ſervitude, ſlavery; abject ſubjection.

The children of Iſrael, according to their method of ſinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a freſh *enſlavement* to their enemies, had now paſſed ſeven years in cruel ſubjection. *South's Sermons.*

ENSLA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] He that reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Againſt *enſlavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*enſuivre*, French.] To follow, to purſue.

Eſchew evil, and do good; ſeek peace, and *enſue* it. *Com. Prayer.*
But now theſe ſorceries begin to ſmile,
And ſay, my doctrine is more ſafe than true,
And that I fondly do myſelf beguile,
While theſe receiv'd opinions I *enſue*. *Daniel.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a conſequence to premiſes.

Let this be granted, and it ſhall hereupon plainly *enſue*, that the light of Scripture once ſhining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in ſuch ſort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker, b.* [illegible].

2. To ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time.

The man was noble,
But with his laſt attempt he wip'd it out,
Deſtroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *enſuing* age abhorr'd. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Biſhops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *enſuing*. *Hayward.*
Of worſe deeds worſe ſufferings muſt *enſue*. *Milt. P. L.*
With mortal heat each other that purſue,
What wars, what wounds, what ſlaughter muſt *enſue*! *Dryd.*
Impute not thoſe ills which may *enſue*
To me, but thoſe who with inceſſant hate
Purſue my life. *Keiſer's Ambitious Stepmother.*
Then grave Clarilla graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *enſu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

ENSU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum.
2. The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *enſurancers* of life,
And they who moſt perform'd, and promis'd leſs,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forlook th' unequal ſtrife. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *ſure*, *aſſurer*, French.]

1. To aſcertain; to make certain; to ſecure.

It is eaſy to entail debts on ſucceeding ages, but how to *enſure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.
3. To promiſe reimburſement of any miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *enſure* his ſheep for that year. *L'Eſtrange.*

ENSU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure*.] One who makes contracts of enſurance; one who for a certain ſum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTA'BLATURE. } *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] [In architecture.] Sig-
ENTA'BLEMENT. } nifies the architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either ſupported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Harris.*

ENTA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French *entaille*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.]

1. The eſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent.
2. The rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.
3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obſolete.

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut, *entailler*, French.]

1. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it cannot be by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor bequeathed at pleaſure.

Here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. *Shak. H. VI.*
Had Richard unconſtrain'd reſign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own.
The title ſtood *entail'd*, had Richard had a ſon. *Dryden.*

2. To fix unalienably upon any perſon or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he ſaid. *Digby on Bodies.*

The intemperate and unjuſt tranſmit their bodily infirmities and diſeaſes to their children, and *entail* a ſecret curſe upon their eſtates. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 4.

3. To cut. Obſolete.

The mortal ſteel deſpiteouſly *entail'd*,
Deep in their fleſh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple ſtream adown their giambeux falls. *F. Q.*

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame*.] To tame; to ſubjugate; to ſubdue.

Not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or entangle with ſomething not eaſily extricable, as a net, or ſomething adhereſive, as briars.
2. To loſe in multiplied involutions, as in a labyrinth.
3. To twiſt, or confuſe in ſuch a manner as that a ſeparation cannot eaſily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.
4. To involve in difficulties, to embarraſs, to perplex.

He knew not how to wreſtle with deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be *entangled* in ſuch.

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being queſtioned, never held ſilence as he regarded, nor continually uttered it, but *entangled* himſelf in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*

I ſuppoſe a great part of the difficulties that perplex mens thoughts, and *entangle* their underſtandings, would be eaſily reſolved. *Locke.*

6. To enſnare by captious queſtions or artful talk.

The Phariſees took counſel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *Mat.* xxii. 15.

7. To diſtract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himſelf with the affairs of this life. 2 *Tim.* ii. 4.

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

Now all labour,
Marrs what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itſelf with ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.*

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle*.]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adhereſive.

The higheſt and moſt improved ſpirit of induſtry cannot diſentangle itſelf from the *entanglements* of a tenacious matter. *Grew. Diſp.*

2. Perplexity, puzzle.

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

It is to fence againſt the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of ſophiſtry, that diſtinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

ENTA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle*.] One that entangles.

To

To ENTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

A king of repute and learning *entered* the lists against him *Atterbury*

2. To initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſociety.

The eldeſt being thus *entered*, and then made the faſhion, it would be impoſſible to hinder them. *Locke*

3. To introduce or admit into any counſel.

So your opinion is, Aufidius,
That they of Rome are *entered* in our counſels,
And know how we proceed. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To ſet down in a writing.

Mr Pharg, have you *entered* the action?

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiſcuouſly, yet in the few bills they have been diſtinguiſhed *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not ſlothful to go and to *enter* to poſſeſs the land. *Judg.*

Other creature here,
Beaſt, bird, inſect, or worm, durſt *enter* none. *Milton.*

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleaſed with Livy for his manner of telling a ſtory, and with Salluſt for his *entering* into internal principles of action. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 405.

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring ſprings of action. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on ſeveral expenſive projects, on purpoſe to diſſipate wealth. *Addiſon on the H*

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* upon buſineſs till after their morning draught. *Tatler*, N°. 86.

4. To be initiated.

As ſoon as they once *entered* into a taſte of pleaſure, politeneſs, and magnificence, they fell into a thouſand violences, conſpiracies and diviſions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ENTERDE'AL. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *deal*.] Reciprocal tranſactions.

For he is practis'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting moſt apply;
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes ſtrange,
To mark th' intent of counſels, and the change
Of ſtates. *Mirror for Magiſtrates.*

ENTERING. *n. ſ.* [from *enter*.] Entrance; paſſage into a place.

It is ſad waſte, ſo that there is no houſe, no *entering* in. *If*

To ENTERLACE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, French.] To intermix, to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till ſhe might ſee her enter into a fine cloſe arbor: it was of trees, whoſe branches ſo lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could reſiſt the ſtrongeſt violence of the ſight. *Sidney.*

ENTEROCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [*enterocele*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels preſſing through or dilating the peritonæum, ſo as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in ſuch caſes, is chiefly by truſſes and bolſters. *Quincy.*

If the inteſtine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocele*; if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele; and if both, entero-epiplocele. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ENTEROLOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *enter*.] The doctrine or court of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTEROMPHALOS. *n. ſ.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλὸς.] An umbilical navel rupture.

ENTERPARLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley, mutual talk, conference.

Having the *interparlance* the Scots diſcharged againſt the Engliſh without harm, but not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLEADER. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *plead*.] The diſcuſſing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cauſe can take end. For example, two ſeveral perſons, being found heirs to land by two ſeveral officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they muſt enterplead, that is, try between themſelves who is the right heir. *Cow.*

ENTERPRISE. *n. ſ.* [*entrepriſe*, French.] An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterpriſes* to the deſtruction of the enemies. *Judith* x. 5

Whet on Warwick to this *enterpriſe*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

The day approach'd, when fortune ſhould decide
Th' important *enterpriſe*, and give the bride. *Dryd.*

To ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake, to attempt, to eſſay.

Nor ſhall I to the work thou *enterpriſeſt*
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton's Parad. Loſt*

Peers were only chiefs of thoſe aſſemblies, by whoſe conſultations and authority the great actions were reſolved and *enterpriſed*. *Temple.*

An epick poem, or the heroick action of ſome great commander, *enterpriſed* for the common good and honour of the Chriſtian cauſe, and executed happily, may be as well written now as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

Haſte then, and loſe no time
The buſineſs muſt be *enterpriſ'd* this night;
We muſt ſurpriſe the court in its delight. *Dryden*

2. To receive, to entertain. Obſolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became,
Fair marching forth in honourable wiſe,
Him at the threſhold met, and well did *enterpriſe*. *Fa. Q.*

ENTERPRISER. *n. ſ.* [from *enter, riſe*.] A man of enterpriſe; one who undertakes great things, one who engages himſelf in important and dangerous deſigns.

They commonly proved great *enterpriſers* with happy ſucceſs. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

To ENTERTAIN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, French.]

1. To converſe with; to talk with.

His head was ſo well ſtored a magazine, that nothing could be propoſed which he was not readily furniſhed to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*

2. To treat at the table.

You ſhall find an apartment fitted up for you, and ſhall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 549.

3. To receive hoſpitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* ſtrangers; for thereby ſome have *entertained* angels unawares. *Heb.* xiii. 2.

Heav'n, ſet ope thy everlaſting gates,
To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praiſe. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

4. To keep in one's ſervice.

How many men would you require to the ſucceſſing of this which you take in hand? And how long pace would you have them *entertained*? *Spenſer's Ireland.*

You, ſir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the faſhion of your garments. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I'll weep and ſigh,
And, leaving ſo his ſervice, follow you,
So pleaſe you *entertain* me. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

5. To reſerve in the mind.

This is the ſevereſt purpoſe God can *entertain* towards us *Decay of Piety.*

6. To pleaſe; to amuſe, to divert.

David *entertained* himſelf with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counſels. *Decay of Piety.*

The hiſtory of the Royal Society ſhews how well philoſophy becometh a narration: the progreſs of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms. *Felton on the Claſſicks*

They were capable of *entertaining* themſelves on a thouſand different ſubjects, without running into the common topicks. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.*

7. To admit with ſatisfaction.

Reaſon can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability, in oppoſition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

ENTERTAINER. *n. ſ.* [from *entertain*.]

1. He that keeps others in his ſervice.

He was, in his nature and conſtitution of mind, not very apprehenſive or forecaſting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. He that treats others at his table.

He ſhews both to the gueſts and to the *entertainer* their great miſtake. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

It is little the ſign of a wiſe or good man to ſuffer temperance to be tranſgreſſed, in order to purchaſe the repute of a generous *entertainer*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. He that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTAINMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entertain*.]

1. Converſation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial proviſion.

Arrived there, the little houſe they fill,
Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;
Reſt is their feaſt, and all things at their will;
The nobleſt mind the beſt contentment has. *Fairy Queen*

With Britiſh bounty in his ſhip he feaſts
Th' Heſperian princes, his amazed gueſts,
To find that watry wilderneſs exceed
The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller*

3. Hoſpitable reception.

4. Reception, admiſſion.

It is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it ſhould be ſo univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

5. The ſtate of being in pay as ſoldiers or ſervants.

Have you an army ready, ſay you
——A moſt royal one. The centurions and their charges diſtinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

6. Payment of ſoldiers or ſervants. Now obſolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his firſt arrival, was but ſix ſhillings and eight pence. *Davies on Ireland*

The captains did covenant with the king to ſerve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainments*. *Davies on Ireland*

7. Amuſement,

7. Amusement; diversion.

Because he that knoweth best how to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask you. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat. *Temple.*

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five act farces. *Gay's Pref. to What d'ye Call it*

ENTERTI'SSUED. *adj.* [*entre* and *tissue.*] Enterwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl. *Shakesp. Henry V*

To ENTHRO'NE *v. a.* [from *throne.*]

1. To place on a regal seat.

Mercy is above this sceptered sway,
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

On a triumphal silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold,
Were publickly *enthron'd*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he lits *enthroned*,
The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To invest with sovereign authority

This pope was no sooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exercise his new rapines. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

[illegible]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imagining is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasm*, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints. *Dryden's Juv. Preface.*

ENTHUSIAST. *n. s.* [*Enthousiastes.*]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine *Locke*

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry *Pope's Pref. to Homer.*

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame,
The sweet *enthusiast*, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's mother wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryd.*

ENTHUSIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*Enthousiastes.*]
ENTHUSIA'STICK. }

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity

He pretended not to any seraphick *enthusiastical* raptures, or immutable unaccountable transports of devotion. *Calamy.*

2. Vehemently hot in any cause.

3. Elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas.

It commonly happens in an *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, that, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, it doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Burnet.*

At last, subdu'd
To rapture and *enthusiastick* heat,
We feel the present Deity. *Thomson's Spring, l. 805.*

ENTHYMEME *n. s.* [ἐνθύμημα] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequent a proposition, a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the simple or illustrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 9.*

What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornutus. Why, an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Arb. and Pope's M. S.*

To ENTICE. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. *Ex. xxii. 16.*

So sang the syrens, with enchanting sound,
Enticing all to listen, and be drown'd

ENTI'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *entice.*]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill

Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt? *Hooker.*

And here to every thirsty wanderer,
By sly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment, allurement.

In all these instances we must separate intreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

ENTI'CER. *n. s.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill

ENTICI'NGLY. *adv.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner

She strikes a lute well, and sings most *enticingly*. *Addis. Spect.*

ENTIERTY. *n. s.* [*entierté*, French.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or else setteth down an *entirety*, where but a moiety was to be passed. *Bacon's Off. of Alienations.*

ENTIRE *adj.* [*entier*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole, undivided

It is not safe to divide, but to extol the *entire*, still in general. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

2. Unbroken, complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is the more remarkable, as it is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed. *Addison on Italy.*

Water and earth, composed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture now with water and earth composed of *entire* particles in the beginning. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Full, complete, comprising all requisites in itself

The church of Rome hath rightly also conjoined that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can possibly be made. *Hook.*

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from th' *entire* point *Shakesp. King Lear.*

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts, or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end. *Spectator, N° [illegible]*

4. Sincere; hearty

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Castile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; sure; sound, fixed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unalayed.

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy *entire*. *Milt. P. Lost.*

7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the safest ways those ends. *Clarendon.*

They had many persons, of whose *entire* affections they were well assured. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

8. In full strength, with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire*. *F. Q.*

ENTI'RELY. *adv.* [from *entire.*]

1. In the whole, without division

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Completely; fully.

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made
View'd, and behold! all was *entirely* good. *Milt. Par. Lost*

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines, and, poured upon blood, it seems like oil as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so. *Arbuth.*

General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence, faithfully

Which when his pensive lady saw from far,
Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay,
As weening that the sad end of the war,
And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray. *Fairy Queen, b.*

ENTI'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *entire.*]

1. Totality; completeness; fulness

In an arch where each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabrick, of which [illegible] *Burke.*

[illegible], integrity

TO ENTITLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation

2. To give a title or discriminative appellation; as, to *entitle* a [illegible]

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy some time to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term apocryphal. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchsaf'st,
Far other name deserving! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

3. To superscribe or prefix as a title.
How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit. *Locke.*

4. To give a claim to any thing.
But we, descended from your sacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n, and rites divine,
Are banish'd earth. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
He discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the reward of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 257.
He *entitled* himself to the countenance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*
Thus hardly even is the penitent sinner saved, thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel. *Rogers.*

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.
This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please. *Locke.*

ENTITY *n. s.* [*entitas*, Lat.]

1. Something which really is, a real being.
Dear hope, earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet
Subsist, but surest being. *Crashaw.*
Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere [illegible]
God's decrees of salvation and damnation both Romish and Reformed affix to mens particular *entity*, absolutely considered, without any respect to demeanours. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Here *entity* and quiddity
The souls of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras*

2. A particular species of being.
All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in bay salt and bay leaves, cast into the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To ensnare, to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.
He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entoiled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than their's, both by sea and land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To ENTOMB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb, to bury.
These processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed*. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 41.
The cry went once for thee,
[illegible]
If thou would'st not *entomb* thyself alive,
And cast thy reputation in a tent. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cress.*
They, within the beast's vast womb,
The choice and flow'r of all their troops *entomb*. *Denham.*

ENTRAILS *n. s.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, Fr.]

1. The intestines; the bowels; the inward parts; the guts.
What, hath thy fiery heart so parch'd thine *entrails*,
That not a tear can fall? *Shak. H. VI.*
As for the *entrails*, they are all without bones, save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag, and it may be in some other creature. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 749.
The earth hath lost
Most of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now
Wounded no less for marble than for gold. *Ben. Johns. Catil.*
I tear that harden'd heart from out her breast,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds a feast. *Dr.*

2. The internal parts, recess, caverns.
A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And shews the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*
He had brought to light but little of that treasure, that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

To ENTRAIL. *v. a.* To mingle, to interweave, to diversify.
Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbor green dispred,
Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread,
His pricking arms *entrail'd* with roses red. *Fairy Queen.*
[illegible]
Made of fine twigs, *entrailed* curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser's Prothal.*

ENTRANCE. *n. s.* [*entrant*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.
Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and study keeps it, truth is sure to find both an
[illegible]
of entering
The reason, that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
That his own door being shut against his *entrance*. *Shakspeare.*

ENT ENT

Better far, I guess,
That we do make our *entrance* several ways. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.
They have their exits and their *entrances*. *Shakespeare.*

2. The passage by which a place is entered, avenue.
He charged them to keep the passages of their holy country, for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea. *Judith* xv.
Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the matter. *Wotton's Architecture.*
Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all dismal; yet to sense
More terrible at th' *entrance* than within. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At th' *entrance* of my threshold be forgot. *Dryden's Juven.*

4. Initiation; commencement.
This is that which, at first *entrance*, balks and cools them: they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingress, knowledge.
He that traveleth into a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel.

6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity.
From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved. *Hayw. Edw. VI.*
The beginning of any thing.
St Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill on Providence.*
The earl of Holland we have had occasion to mention before in the first *entrance* upon this discourse. *Clarendon.*

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *trance*, *transe*, French, from *transeo*, Latin, to pass over; to pass for a time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lye in dead sleep.

2. To put into an extasy; to make insensible of present objects.
With delight I was all the while *entranced*, and carried so far from myself, as that I am right sorry that you ended so soon. *Spenser's Ireland.*
Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd*. *Milton.*
And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap.*]

1. To ensnare, to catch in a trap or snare.
Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guilesul net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapped* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get. *Spenser.*

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses, to entangle.
Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*
The man most wary, in her whelming lap. *Fairy Queen.*
The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapt* the noble-minded Talbot. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
He sought to *entrap* me by intelligence. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

3. To take advantage of.
An injurious person lies in wait to *entrap* thee in thy words. *Ecclus.* viii. 11.

To ENTREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicite, to importune.
Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen.* xxv. 21.
To prevail upon by solicitation.
I have a wife, whom, I protest, I love;
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this currish Jew. *Shakespeare.*
The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecah his wife conceived. *Gen.* xxv. 21.
It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile. *Rogers's Serm.*

3. To treat or use well or ill.
Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil. *Ecclus.* vii. 20.
Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*
Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv
I call'd her often; for she always serv'd.
Use made her person easy to my sight,
And ease insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuse.
My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.
God shield I should disturb devotion. *Sh. K. and Juliet*

5. To entertain, to receive.
The garden of Proserpina th[illegible]
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overwrought,
In which she often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*. *Fairy Queen.*

To Entre'at. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact.

Alexander was the firſt that *entreated* peace with them. 1 *Mac.* xvi. 47.

2. To treat; to diſcourſe

The moſt admirable myſtery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadſtone, toward the North pole, of which I ſhal have farther occaſion to *entreat* *Hakewill*

3 To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual diſpleaſure, neither to ſpeak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way ſuſtain him. *Shak*

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

Entre'atance. *n. ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; entreaty; ſolicitation.

Theſe two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their juſt petition long deny'd *Fairfax, b. v.*

Entre'aty *n. ſ* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; ſolicitation; ſupplication; requeſt

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if ſhe be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We ſhould infringe the holy privilege
Of ſanctuary. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III*

Entre'mets. *n. ſ.* [French.] Small plates ſet between the main diſhes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet tranſplanted, producing great tops, which, in the moſt, have a large white main ſhoot, which is the true chard uſed in pottages and *entremets.* *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry*

Entry. *n. ſ.* [from *enter*; *entrée*, French.]

1. The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe

Some there are that know the reſorts and falls of buſineſs, that cannot ſink into the main of it, like a houſe that hath convenient ſtairs and *entries*, but never a fair room. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A ſtrait long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head. *Dryden.*

Is all this hurry made
On this account, becauſe thou art afraid
A dirty hall or *entry* ſhould offend
The curious eyes of thy invited friend? *Dryden's Juven.*

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were neceſſarily kept in order by the ſituation. *Tatler*, N°. 86.

2 The act of entrance, ingreſs.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, becauſe water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* ſofteneth better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.* N°. 730.

I took horſe to the lake of Conſtance, which lies at two leagues diſtance from it, and is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

3. The act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate.

4. The act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The act of entering publickly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry* he was a man of middle ſtature and age, and comely. *Bacon*

To Enu'bilate. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubilo*, Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

To Enu'cleate. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To ſolve; to clear, to diſentangle. *Dict*

To Enve'lop. *v. a.* [*envelopper*, French.]

1. To inwrap; to cover, to inveſt with ſome integument.

2. To cover; to hide, to ſurround

The beſt and wholeſom'ſt ſpirits of the night *envelop* you, good provoſt. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

A cloud of ſmoke *envelops* either hoſt,
And all at once the combatants are loſt.
Darkling they join adverſe, and ſhock unſeen,
Courſers with courſers juſtling, men with men *Dryden.*

It is but to approach nearer, and that miſt that *envelped* them will remove. *Locke.*

Nocturnal ſhades
This world *envelop*, and th' inclement air
Perſuades men to repel benumming froſts. *Phillips*

3. To line; to cover on the inſide

His iron coat, all over grown with ruſt,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkned with filthy duſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Envelo'pe *n. ſ.* [French.] A wrapper, an outward caſe; anything that covers

Send theſe to paper-ſparing Pope,
And, when he ſits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight *Swift*

To Enve'nom *v. a.* [from *venom*]

1. To tinge with poiſon; to poiſon; to impregnate with venom. It is never uſed of the perſon to whom poiſon is given, but of the draught, meat, or inſtrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous inſtrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd.* *Shakeſpeare*

Achedes, from Oechalia, crown'd
With conqueſt, tear th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Theſſalian pines *Pope*

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blaſt the fame
Of harmleſs men. *Prior.*

2. To make odious

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakeſpeare's As you*

3. To enrage.

With her full force ſhe threw the poiſ'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep with in Amata's heart,
That thus *envenom'd* ſhe might kindle rage,
And ſacrifice to ſtrife her houſe and huſband's age. *Dryden*

Enviable *adj.* [from *envy.*] Deſerving envy, ſuch as may excite envy

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily poſſeſs themſelves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

E'nvier. *n. ſ.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; a maligner; one that deſires the downfal of another

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments, for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the diſadvantage of their virtues. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civ. and Mor.*

They ween'd
That ſelf-ſame day, by fight or by ſurpriſe,
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To ſet the *envier* of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

All preferments in church and ſtate were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* diſcountenanced. *Clarendon.*

Envious *adj* [from *envy.*] Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happineſs of another.

A man of the moſt *envious* diſpoſition that ever infected the air with his breath, whoſe eyes could not look right upon a happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praiſe. *S.*

Let in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To ſilence *envious* tongues. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V II.*

Be not thou *envious* againſt evil men. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.

Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.

Sure you miſtake the precept, or the tree,
Heav'n cannot *envious* of his bleſſings be. *Dryden.*

E'nviously. *adj* [from *envious*] With envy; with malignity; with ill will

Damned ſpirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviouſly* to obſtruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Dup. a.*

How *enviouſly* the ladies look,
When they ſurpriſe me at my book!
And ſure as they're alive at night,
As ſoon as gone, will ſhew their ſpight. *Swift.*

To Envi'ron *v. a.* [*environner*, French.]

1. To ſurround, to encompaſs, to encircle.

I ſtand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andronicus.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every ſide *environed* with huge mountains. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

The manifold ſtreams of goodly navigable rivers, as ſo many chains, *environed* the ſame fire and temple. *Bacon.*

On a plain, within the *environing* rocks, ſtood the city *Sandys's Journey.*

A wand'ring
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenſes, and the cold *environs* round. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Thought following thought, and ſtep by ſtep led on,
He enter'd now the bordering deſart wild,
And with dark ſhades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus purſu'd. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

God hath ſcattered ſeveral degrees of pleaſure and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almoſt all that our thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve, to envelope.

May never glorious ſun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkneſs and the gloomy ſhade of death
Environ you, 'till miſchief and deſpair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Since ſhe muſt go, and I muſt mourn, come, night,
Environ me with darkneſs whilſt I write. *Donne*

3. To ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege, to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very thought
I trembling wak'd. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shakeſpeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When ſtraight a barbarous noiſe *environs* me. *Milton.*

4. To incloſe; to inveſt.

The

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horrour all *environ*. *Cleaveland*

ENVI'RONS. *n. f.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up singly, to count over distinctly, to number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly *enumerate* the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty. *Hall's Preparation for Death.*

Besides *enumerating* the gross defect of duty to the queen, I shew how all things were managed wrong. *Swift*

ENUMERA'TION. *n. f.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

Whosoever reads St Paul's *enumeration* of duties no more bent upon it, must conclude, that we bring the business of Christianity is laid on charity. *Sprat's Sermons*

The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements. *Watts's Logick.*

To ENUNCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express.

ENUNCIA'TION. *n. f.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]

1. Declaration, publick attestation; open proclamation.

This preaching is to strangers and aliens in Christ, to produce faith, but this sacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confession of it by men in Christ, declaring it to be done and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were never at all in the sense, as the conceptions, *enunciations*, and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ENUNCIATIVE. *adj.* [from *enunciative*.] Declaratively.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of the disposition of words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof. *Ayliffe.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY. *adv.* [from *enunciative*.] Declaratively.

E'NVOY *n. f.* [*envoye*, French.]

1. A publick minister sent from one power to another.

Now the Lycian lots conspire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings dismal tydings. *Denham.*

Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their hatred against the Romans. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.

3. A messenger.

The watchful sentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry passage to the senses wait;
Still travel to and fro' the nervous way,
And their impressions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back. *Beaum. Crat.*

To ENVY *v. a.* [*envier*, French, *invidere*, Latin.]

1. To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success.

Envy thou not the oppressor, and chuse none of his ways. *Prov.* iii. 31.

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier of Envy.*

2. To grieve at any quantities of excellence in another.

I have seen the sight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if he gives you good counsel, nor his riches, if he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly, to withhold maliciously.

Johnson, who, by studying Horace, has been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.*

To ENVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
[illegible]
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He that loves God is not displeased at accidents which God chuses, nor *envies* at those gifts he bestows. *Taylor*

Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked, and the success of persecutors? *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

E'NVY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Cæsar. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar*

Many suffered death merely in *envy* to their virtues and superiour genius. *Swift*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. Rivalry, competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the style of them to one another [illegible]

3. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer distraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII*

4. Publick odium; ill repute.

Edward Plantagenet should be, in the most publick and notorious manner, shewed unto the people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To ENWHEEL *v. a.* [from *wheel*.] To encompass, to encircle. A word probably peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To ENWOMB. *v. a.* [from *womb*.]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwomb'd* of this child,
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood. *Fa. Qu.*
I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were *enwombed* mine. *Shak. All's well that ends well*

2. To bury, to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Africk nger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth, and after comes,
[illegible] al bridge to pass,
F[illegible] any leagues, far greater than it was,
May't not be said, that her grave shall restore
Her greater, purer, finer than before. *Donne.*

EO'LIPILE *n. f.* [from *Æolus* and *pila*.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe, which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, [illegible] ying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *eolipile*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns it to vapours and wind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

EPACT. *n. f.* [ἐπακτὸς.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days, the second year 22 days; the third 33 days but 30 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's epact, and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by threes; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*

As the cycle of the moon seems to shew the *epacts*, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations, so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary along, 'till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 5320 year. *Ames on Time.*

EPA'ULMENT. *n. f.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth, of which latter are made the epaulments of the places of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches. It sometimes denotes a demi-bastion and a square bastion, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harris.*

EPE'NTHESIS. *n. f.* [ἐπένθεσις.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. *n. f.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

The *epha* and the bath shall be of one measure, that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezek.* xlv. 11.

EPHE'MERA. *n. f.*

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL } *n. f.* [ἐφήμερος.] Diurnal; beginning and end-
EPHE'MERICK. } ing in a day.

This was no more than a meer bubble or blast, and like an *ephemeral* bit of appearance. *Watts.*

EPHE'MERIS. *n. f.* [ἐφήμερις.]

1. A journal, an account of daily transactions.

2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light,
Both month, and day, and hour he measur'd right;
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*,
For art may err, but nature cannot miss. *Dryd. Nun's Tale.*

EPHE'MERIST. *n. f.* [from *ephemeris*.] One who consults the planets, one who studies or practises astrology.

The night immediately before, he was dr[illegible] fighting the art of those foolish astrologers [illegible] *ephemerists*, that use to pry into the horoscope [illegible] *Isaac Vossius Forrest*

E P I

EPHEMERON-WORM. *n. f.* [from ἐφήμερος and *worm.*] A ſort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam obſerves of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the ſame. *Derh.*

EPHOD. *n. f.* [אפד] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts. That worn by the high prieſt was richly compoſed of gold, blue, purple, crimſon, and twiſted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two ſhoulders, were two large precious ſtones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael, upon each ſtone ſix names. Where the ephod croſſed the high prieſt's breaſt, was a ſquare ornament, called the breaſt-plate, in which twelve precious ſtones were ſet, with the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael engraved on them, one on each ſtone. The ephods worn by the other prieſts were only of plain linen.

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and ſcarlet, and fine twined linen. *Ex.* xxx ix. 2.

Array'd in *ephods*, nor ſo few
As are thoſe pearls of morning dew,
Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sandys's Paraphr.*

EPIC *adj.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἐπικὸς.] Narrative, comprehending narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero.

Holmes, whoſe name ſhall live in *epic* ſong,
While muſic numbers, or while verſe has feet. *Dryden.*

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the paſſions. *Dryden.*

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epic*. *Pope's Diſcourſe of Epic Poem.*

EPICEDIUM. *n. f.* [ἐπικήδιον.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above ſhall hear each day
One dirge diſpatch'd unto your clay,
Or, your own anthems, ſhall become
Your laſting *epicedium*. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

EPICURE. *n. f.* [*epicurus*, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus, a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly falſe thanes,
And mingle with the Engliſh *epicures*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The *epicure* buckles to ſtudy, when ſhame, or the deſire to recommend himſelf to his miſtreſs, ſhall make him uneaſy in the want of any ſort of knowledge. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *n. f.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] One who holds the phyſiological principles of Epicurus.

The Platoniſts have their ſoul of the world, and the *Epicureans* their ſoul of the world, and the *Epicureans* their endeavour towards motion in their atoms when at reſt. *Locke.*

EPICU'RAN. *adj.* Luxurious, contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feaſts,
Keep his brain fuming, *epicurean* cooks,
Sharpen with cloyleſs ſauce his appetite. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
What a damn'd *epicurean* raſcal is this! *Shakeſpeare.*

EPICU'RISM. *n. f.* [from *epicure*.] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo diſorder'd, ſo debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn, *epicuriſm* and luſt
Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

There is not half ſo much *epicuriſm* in any of their moſt ſtudied luxuries, as a bleeding ſaint at their mercy. *Government of the Tongue*, § 6.

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greateſt ſenſuality, a piece of *epicuriſm*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

EPICYCLE. *n. f.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whoſe center is in the circumference of a greater; or a ſmall orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper center. *Harris.*

In regard of the *epicycle*, or leſſer orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Gird the ſphere
With centre and eccentric, ſcribbl'd o'er,
Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. viii.

EPICYCLOID. *n. f.* [ἐπικυκλοειδὲς.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

EPIDE'MICAL. } *n. f.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.]
EPIDE'MICK. }

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemick* diſeaſe, but to proceed from a malignity in the conſtitution of the air, gathered by the diſpoſitions of ſeaſons. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

As the proportion of acute and *epidemical* diſeaſes ſhews the aptneſs of the air to ſudden and vehement impreſſions, ſo the chronical diſeaſes ſhew the ordinary temper of the place. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. Generally prevailing, affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemical* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are thoſe who ſtand as exceptions. *South's Sermons.*

He ought to have been baſhed in loſing his money, or in other amuſements equally lawful and *epidemick* among perſons of honour. *Swift.*

[illegible] ns o' th' world, they're all in all,
[illegible] on *epidemical*. *Cleaveland.*

EPIDE'RMIS. *n. f.* [ἐπιδερμὶς.] The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

EPIGRA'M. *n. f.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A ſhort poem terminating in a point.

A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour; doſt thou think I care for a ſatire or an *epigram*? *Shak.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant phyſician, that had been the death of thouſands? *Peacham of Poetry.*

I writ
An *epigram* that boaſts more truth than wit. *Gay.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL }
EPIGRAMMA'TICK } [ἐπιγραμματικὸς.]

1. Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams.

[illegible] Weſt,
Thinketh no ominous foreſpeaking to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

[illegible] roſs hyperboles: he maintains majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs; he ſhines, but glares not; and is flattering, without ambition. *Addiſon.*

He has none of thoſe little points and puerilities that are ſo often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan, none of thoſe ſwelling ſentiments which are ſo frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of thoſe mixt embelliſhments of Taſſo. *Adiſon's Spectator*, N° 279.

EPIGRAMMATIST. *n. f.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jeſt upon a poor wit, at firſt might have had an *epigrammatiſt* for its father, and been afterwards gravely underſtood by ſome painful collector. *Pope.*

Such a cuſtomer the *epigrammatiſt* Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the faireſt ſtreet twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with [illegible]

EPI'GRAPHE. *n. f.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] An inſcription on a ſtatue. *Dict.*

EPILEPSY. *n. f.* [ἐπιληψία.] An convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or of ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe. A convulſive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any parts with ſo great violence, that the mind cannot reſtrain them from attraction. *Quincy.*

My lord is fall'n into an *epilepſy*.
This is the ſecond fit. *Shak. Othello.*

Melancholy diſtempers are deduced from ſpirits drawn from that cacochymia, the phrenitis from choleriek ſpirits, and the *epilepſy* from fumes. *Flyer on the Humours.*

EPILEPTICK. *adj.* [from *epilepſy*.] Convulſed, diſeaſed with an epilepſy.

A plague upon your *epileptick* viſage!
[illegible]

Epileptick ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any ſteams, even ſuch as are very fragrant. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EPILOGUE. *n. f.* [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no buſh, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine they do uſe good buſhes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Are you mad, you dog;
I am to riſe and ſpeak the *epilogue*. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

EPINY'CTIS. *n. f.* [ἐπινυκτὶς.] A ſore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigneſs of a lupin, of a duſky red, and ſometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain: it diſchargeth firſt a ſanies of bloody matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EPI'PHANY. *n. f.* [ἐπιφάνια.] A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. *Dict.*

EPIPHONE'MA. *n. f.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words forgoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to ſkip over all ſentences where he ſpied a note of admiration at the end. I believe, if thoſe preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other aſleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the iſles, who, if they be ſincere, may probably groan at the ſound. *Swift.*

EPIPHORA. *n. f.* [ἐπιφορὰ.] An inflammation of any part, but more eſpecially a defluxion of humours on the eyes.

[illegible]

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἐπὶ, φύλλον and σπέρμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves, being the same with capillaries. *Harris.*

EPI'PHYSIS *n. f.* [ἐπιφυσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion, one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The *epiphysis* of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite. *Wiseman.*

EPI'PLOCE *n. f.* [ἐπιπλοκὴ.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, *he not only spurned his enemies, but contemned [illegible] not only contemned, but accused [illegible]*

EPISCOPACY *n. f.* [*episcopatus*, Latin.] The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles.

[illegible] durst not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction, so that there was little more than the name of *episcopacy* preserved. *Clarendon.*

Prelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since *episcopacy* is not prescribed by any time whatsoever. *Ayliffe's Par.*

EPISCOPAL. *adj.* [from *episcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a bishop.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his *episcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. *Roger's Sermons.*

2. Veiled in a bishop.

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *episcopal* jurisdiction. *Hooker.*

EPI'SCOPATE. *n. f.* [*episcopatus*, Latin.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

[illegible] *n. f.* [ἐπεισόδιον.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet growing naturally from it.

The poem, which we have now under our consideration, hath no other *episodes* than such as naturally arise from the subject. *Addison's Spectator.*

EPISODICAL } *adj.* [from *episode*.] Contained in an episode,
EPISODICK } [illegible] belonging to an episode.

Episodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were discovered to us from the observations of Aristotle. *Dryd.*

I discover the difference between the *episodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of episodes. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

EPISPASTICK. *n. f.* [ἐπὶ and σπάω.]

1. Drawing.
2. Blistering. This is now the more frequent, though less proper sense.

The matter ought to be solicited, by all possible methods, to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epispasticks*, and [illegible] *Diet.*

EPISTLE. *n. f.* [ἐπιστολὴ.] A letter. This word is seldom used but in poetry, or on occasions of dignity and solemnity.

When loose *epistles* violate chaste eyes,
She half consents, who silently denies. *Dryden.*

EPISTOLARY. *adj.* [from *epistle*.]

1. Relating to letters, suitable to letters.
2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an *epistolary* correspondence between the two heads. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 114.

EPI'STLER *n. f.* [from *epistle*.] A scribbler of letters.

EPITAPH. *n. f.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inscription upon a tomb.

Live till, and write mine *epitaph*. *Shakespeare.*
Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine,
Others immortal *epitaphs* design;
With wit, and strength, that only yields to thine *Smith.*

EPITHALAMIUM. *n. f.* [ἐπὶ θαλάμῳ.] A nuptial song; a composition upon marriage.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church, or to the lamb and his spouse. *Burnet.*

EPITHEM. *n. f.* [ἐπιθεμα.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 1.

Cordials and *epithems* are also necessary, to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EPITHET *n. f.* [ἐπιθετον.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the *verdant* mountain's *lofty* head.

with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous and villanous to the author. *Swift.*

2. It is used by some writers improperly for *title*, *name*.

The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment. *Decay of Piety.*

3. It is used improperly for *phrase*, *expression*.

For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me? —Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will. *Shakespeare.*

EPITOME. *n. f.* [ἐπιτομὴ.] Abridgment; abbreviature; [illegible] abstract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of yours,
Which, by t[illegible]
May shew like all yourself. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for public monuments, accuse the industrious writers of delivering much impertinency. *Hakewill.*

I think it would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made, containing the chief and most material heads. *Locke on Education.*

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome*.]

1. To abstract, to contract into a narrow space.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and drove
Into the glasses of your eyes,
[illegible]
That they did all to you *epitomise*. *Donne.*

2. Less properly, to diminish; to curtail.

We have *epitomised* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 135.

EPI'TOMISER } *n. f.* [from *epitomise*.] An abridger, an abEPI'TOMIST } [illegible]

EPOCH. } *n. f.* [ἐποχὴ.] The time at which a new computaEPOCHA } tion is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moses distinctly sets down this account, computing by certain intervals, memorable æras and *epochas*, or terms of time. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 1.

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty, the grand *epoch* of falsehood, as well as debauchery. *South.*

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles;
Such whose supine felicity but makes
In story chasms, in *epochas* mistakes. *Dryden.*

Their several *epochas* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the first olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages. *Holder on Time.*

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain *epocha* marked out to us by the motions observable in it. *Locke.*

Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go
Through scenes of war, and *epochas* of woe. *Prior.*

EPO'DE. *n. f.* [ἐπωδὸς.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPŒ'A. *n. f.* [ἐποποιία.] An epick or heroick poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own. *Dryd. Virgil.*

EPULA'TION. *n. f.* [*epulatio*, Latin.] Banquet, feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 17.

EPULO'TICK *n. f.* [ἐπουλωτικὸς.] A cicatrising medicament.

The ulcer, incarned with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of ruty, and such like *epuloticks*. *Wiseman of Inflammation.*

EQUABI'LITY *n. f.* [from *equable*.] Equality to itself, evenness; uniformity.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wisdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiaticks lazy. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

E'QUABLE. *adj.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itself, even, uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing sweetens acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too swift nor too slow, for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too slow an acid acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

E'QUABLY. *adv.* [from *equable*.] Uniformly, in the same tenour; evenly, equally to itself.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common center, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne.*

EQUAL. *adj.* [*æquus*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself *equal* with them. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 9.

Equal lot
May join us, *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Although there were no man in the world to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. *Dryden*

Think not of me: perhaps my *equal* mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

4. In just proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*

5. Impartial; neutral

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutulians, Trojans, are the same to me,
And both shall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. Indifferent

They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He submitted himself, and sware to all *equal* conditions.
2 *Mac.* xiv. 23

8. Upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. 2 *Mac.* viii. 30.

EQUAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferiour or superiour to another.

He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from her; she is no *equal* for his birth. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*

He would make them all *equals* to the citizens of Rome
2 *Mac.* ix. 15.

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superiours; and those who were once his superiours, because they look upon him as their *equal*. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 256.

To my dear *equal*, in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: his receiv'd:
Each swore with truth; with pleasure each believ'd:
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

2. One of the same age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many my *equals* in mine own nation. *Gal.* i. 14.

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or person equal to another
2. To rise to the same state with another person.

I know no body so like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself. *Trumbull to Pope.*

3. To be equal to.

One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shakespeare.*

4. To recompense fully.

Then sought Sichæus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equal'd* all her love. *Dryd.*

Nor you, great queen, these offices repent,
Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment. *Dryden's Virg.*

To E'QUALISE *v. a.* [from *equal.*]

1. To make even

To *equalise* accounts we will allow three hundred years, and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. *Bro.*

2. To be equal to: a sense not used

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigness, to *equalise* and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby on Bodies.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchless dame,
That if together ye fed all one flame,
It could not *equalise* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

EQUA'LITY *n. s.* [from *equal.*]

Like as a river regains as many equal sides compassed

Equality of two domestick powers,
Breeds scrupulous faction: the hated, grown to strength,
Are newly grown to love. *Shakesp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

2. The same degree of dignity.

One shall rise,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair *equality*, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii. l. 26.

According to this *equality* wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependance. *Swift.*

3. Evenness, uniformity; constant tenour; equability

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians therein discover *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

E'QUALLY *adv.* [from *equal.*]

1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.

To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the various schemes and projects of sin, and is *equally* intended both in and immorality *Rogers, Sermon* 15.

They are *equally* impatient of their condition, *equally* tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were indeed poor. *Rogers, Sermon* 2.

2. Evenly, equably; uniformly.

If the motion of [illegible] were [illegible] sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly *equally* swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more than the motion of a comet does. *Locke.*

3. Impartially

We shall use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

EQU'ANGULAR. *adj.* [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY. *n. s.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.] Evenness of mind neither elated nor depressed

EQUA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*æquanimis*, Latin.] Even, not dejected, not elated.

EQUA'TION. *n. s.* [*æquatio*, Latin.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole

We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of many days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require. *Holder on Time.*

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated in time, spending eight minutes of time in its passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of time. *Newton's Opt.*

EQUATION. [In algebra] Is an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as $3x = 36 - x$. *Ludl.*

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion, according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. *D*

EQUA'TOR. *n. s.* [*æquator*, Latin.] On the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east and sets due west, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the *equator*, cannot discover both the poles; neither would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the *equator* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 5.

On the other side the *equator* there is much land still remaining undiscovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high *equator* ridgy rise,
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays. *Thomson.*

EQUATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *equator*] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator

The planets have spheroidical figures, and obliquities of their *equatorial* to their ecliptick planes. *Cheyne.*

EQUE'STRIAN *adj.* [*equestris*, Latin.]

1. Appearing on horseback.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

2. Skilled in horsemanship.

3. Belonging to the second rank in *Rome*

EQUE'RRY. *n. s.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Master of the horse.

EQUICRU'RAL. } *adj.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Latin.]
EQUICRU'RE. }

1. Having the legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the [illegible]

An *equicrure* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Digby on the Soul.*

We begin with Saturn, and successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 22.

EQUIDI'STANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *distans*, Latin.] At the same distance

The fixt stars are not all placed in the same concave spherical superficies, and *equidistant* from us, as they seem to be *Ray on the Creation.*

EQUIDI'STANTLY. *adv.* [from *equidistant.*] At the same distance.

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet by the subclavian division *equidistantly* communicates unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 4.

EQUIFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 5.

EQUILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser. *Bacon*

Trifling futility appears in their twelve signs of the zo-

duck and their aſpects: why no more aſpects than diametrically oppoſite, and ſuch as make *equilateral* figures? *Bentley.*

To EQUILI'BRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium.*] To balance equally, to keep even with equal weight on each ſide.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadſtone, have in this affection been drawn from the equator of the loadſtone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetick needle. *Boyle's Experiments.*

The bodies of fiſhes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they ſwim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

EQUILIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *equilibrate.*] Equipoiſe; the act of keeping the balance even.

The acceſſion of bodies upon, or receſſion thereof from the earth's ſurface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemiſphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2.*

In ſo great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are always obſerved.

Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

EQUILI'BRIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoiſe; equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they ſhall come to paſs, or not come to paſs. *South's Sermons.*

It is in *equilibrio*

If God ſhall deſcend or no,

Then let th' affirmative prevail,

As requiſite to form my tale *Prior.*

Health conſiſts in the *equilibrium* between thoſe two powers, when the fluids move ſo equally that they don't preſs upon the ſolids with a greater force than they can bear *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

EQUINE'CESSARY. *adj.* [*æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Lat.] Neceſſary in the ſame degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,

In fights, are *equineceſſary*. *Hudibras, p. 1 cant 3.*

EQUINO'CTIAL. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox.*]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice th' *equinoctial* line

He circled; four times croſs'd the car of night

From pole to pole, traverſing each colure. *Milton's Pa. Loſt.*

Some ſay the ſun

Was bid turn reins from th' *equinoctial* road,

Like diſtant breadth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line, having the properties of things near the equator

In vain they covet ſhades, and Thracia's gales,

Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *Philips.*

EQUINO'CTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial.*] In the direction of the equinoctial

They may be reſtorated inclinatorily, or ſomewhat *equinoctially*, that is, towards the eaſtern and weſtern points. *Brown.*

E'QUINOX. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.]

1. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra, for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21ſt of *March* and 23d of *September*, which therefore are called the verna. and autumnal equinoxes. *Harris.*

It ariſeth not unto Barmia, and beſ acally about the autumnal *equinox.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv c 13.*

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was before the vernal *equinox* *Ray on the Creation.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,

If March beheld the firſt created man,

And ſince the vernal *equinox*, the ſun

In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden.*

2. Equality, even meaſure. Impro

Do but ſee his vice,

'Tis to his virtues a juſt *equinox*,

The one as long as th' other. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical uſe.

The paſſage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,

The ſteerſman's hope, but this was forcing now,

No more than uſual *equinoxes* blew *Dryden.*

EQUINU'MERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the ſame number; conſiſting of the ſame number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other, yet was equivalent to ſome correſpondent talent in braſs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To EQUIP. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]

1. To furniſh for a horſeman or cavalier

To furniſh, to accoutre; to dreſs out.

The country are led aſtray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themſelves in the height of the mode. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 129.

EQUIPAGE. *n. ſ.* [*equipage*, French.]

1. Furniture for a horſeman.

2. Carriage of ſtate, vehicle.

Winged ſpirits, and chariots wing'd,

From the armory of God, where ſtand of old

Myriads, between two braſen mountains lodg'd

Againſt a ſolemn day, harneſs'd at hand,

Celeſtial *equipage!* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vii. l. 203*

3. Attendance, retinue.

Think what an *equipage* thou haſt in air,

And view with ſcorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to ſound,

The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,

Thou do'ſt awake, ſleep never he ſo ſound. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not lend thee a penny.—

I will retort the ſum in *equipage.*

Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

E'QUIPAGED. *adj.* [from *equipage.*] Accoutred; attended, with fine rabies; with ſplendid retinue.

She forth iſſued with a goodly train

Of ſquires and ladies, *equipaged* well,

And entertained them right fairly, as befell. *Fairy Queen.*

EQUIPE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoiſe; not determined either way.

Doubtleſs the will of man, in the ſtate of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to ſtand or not to ſtand *South.*

EQUI'PMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *equip.*]

1. The act of equipping or accoutering.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE. *n. ſ.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at ſuch an *equipoiſe* of humours; but that the prevalency of ſome one indiſpoſeth the ſpirits. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 14.*

EQUIPO'LLENCE. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Latin.] Equality of force or power

EQUIPO'LLENT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pollens*, Latin.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary reſolution is made *equipollent* to cuſtom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civil and Moral.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE } *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equa-
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } lity of weight, equipoiſe. *Dict.*

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the ſame weight.

Their lungs may ſerve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quickſilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. *Locke.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing

The heavineſs of any weight doth increaſe proportionably to its diſtance from the center: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the diſtance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated, equal on either part.

The Sceptick affected an indifferent *equiponderous* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 27.*

E'QUITABLE. *adj.* [*equitable*, French.]

1. Juſt; due to juſtice.

It ſeems but *equitable* to give the artiſts leave to name them as they pleaſe. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

2. Loving juſtice; candid, impartial.

E'QUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable.*] Juſtly; impartially.

E'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [*equité*, French; *æquitas*, Latin.]

1. Juſtice; right; honeſty

Foul ſubornation is predominant,

And *equity* exil'd your highneſs' land *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Chriſtianity ſecures both the private intereſts of men and the publick peace, enforcing all juſtice and *equity.* *Tillotſon.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own ſomewhat better than other mens, even becauſe they are their own, they muſt in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hooker, b. iv f. 13.*

3. [In law.] The rules of deciſion obſerved by the court of Chancery.

EQUI'VALENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *valeo*, Latin.] Equality of
EQUI'VALENCY. } power or worth

Muſt the ſervant of God be aſſured that which he mightily prays for ſhall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or ſomething better *Hamm. Priv. Cat.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Proteſtants do deny. *Smalridge.*

Civil cauſes are equivalent unto criminal cauſes, and of as great importance; but that this *equivalency* only reſpects the careful and diligent admiſſion of proofs. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

To EQUI'VALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the tranſgreſſion of Eve ſeducing did not exceed Adam ſeduced, or whether the reſiſtibility of his reaſon did not

not *equivalence* the faculty of her ſeduction, we ſhall refer to ſchoolmen. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 1. *c.* 1.

EQUIVALENT *adj.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

Things
Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted, but the value, high heav'n, thy ſhare,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Hangs up the adverſe ſcale, and ſhuns proportion. *Prior.*

2. Equal in value, or in any excellence.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or ſecond which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worſhip thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Iſrael's foes, who, with a ſtrength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their ſtreets,
None offering fight. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 342.

4. Of the ſame cogency or weight.

The conſideration of publick utility is, by very good advice, judged at the leaſt *equivalent* with the eaſier kind of neceſſity. *Hooker, b.* [illegible]

5. Of the ſame import or meaning.

The uſe of the word miniſter is brought down to the literal ſignification of it, a ſervant, for now to ſerve and to miniſter, ſervice and miniſterial, are terms *equivalent*. *South's Sermons.*

EQUIVALENT. *n. ſ.* A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value.

The ſlave without a ranſom ſhall be ſet
It reſts for you to make th' *equivalent*. *Dryden's Homer.*
Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

EQUIVOCAL. *adj.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful ſignification; meaning different things; ſtanding for different notions.

Theſe ſentences to ſugar, or to gall,
Being ſtrong on both ſides, are *equivocal*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Words of different ſignifications, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* ſenſe; but being conſidered with all their particular circumſtances, they have their ſenſe reſtrained. *Stillingfleet.*
The greater number of thoſe who held this were miſguided by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without ſeed, or of inſects or animals without parents in the natural way of coition between male and female, which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harr.*
My affirmation is, that there is no ſuch thing as *equivocal* or ſpontaneous generation; but that all animals are generated by animal parents of the ſame ſpecies with themſelves. *Ray.*

Thoſe half-learn'd witlings, num'rous in our iſle
As half-form'd inſects on the banks of Nile,
Unfiniſh'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation's ſo *equivocal*. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

EQUIVOCAL. *n. ſ.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us. *Dennis.*

EQUIVOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal.*]

1. Ambiguouſly; in a doubtful or double ſenſe.

Words abſtracted from their proper ſenſe and ſignification, loſe the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* ſo called. *South.*

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation, by generation out of the ſtated order.

No inſect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unleſs in miraculous caſes; as in Egypt by the Divine judgments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EQUIVOCALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguity, double meaning.

Diſtinguiſh the *equivocalneſs* or latitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonſtration. *Norris.*

To EQUIVOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatus*, Latin.] To uſe words of double meaning; to uſe ambiguous expreſſions, to mean one thing and expreſs another.

Not only Jeſuits can *equivocate*. *Dryden's Hind and Panth.*
My ſoul diſdain'd a promiſe,
But yet your falſe *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falſhoods. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCATION. *n. ſ.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of ſpeech; double meaning.

Reproof is eaſily miſapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wreſted. *Hooker, b.* [illegible] *ſ.* 8.

I pull in reſolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

EQUIVOCATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *equivocate.*] One who uſes ambiguous language; one who uſes mental reſervation.

'Here's an *equivocator*, that could ſwear in both the ſcales againſt either ſcale; who committed treaſon, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

ER, a ſyllable in the middle of names of places, comes by contraction from the Saxon *pana*, dwellers. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ERA *n. ſ.* [*æra*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the bleſſings they beſtow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou do'ſt all above. *Prior.*

ERADIATION *n. ſ.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emiſſion of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converſe with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majeſty. *K. Charles.*

To ERADICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root.

He ſuffereth the poiſon of Nubia to be gathered, and Aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. To completely deſtroy; to end, to cut off.

If a gouty perſon can bring himſelf entirely to a milk diet, he may ſo change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at leaſt to be confined to particular objects. *Swift's Examiner, N°* [illegible]

ERADICATION *n. ſ.* [from *eradicate.*]

1. The act of tearing up by the root, deſtruction, exciſion.
2. The ſtate of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a ſhriek upon *eradication*, which is falſe below confutation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ERADICATIVE. *adj.* [from *eradicate.*] That which cures radically; that which drives quite away.

To ERASE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, French.] To deſtroy; to exſcind, to expunge, to rub out.

The heads of birds, for the moſt part, are given *eraſed*; that is, plucked off. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

ERASEMENT *n. ſ.* [from *eraſe.*]

1. Deſtruction, devaſtation.
2. [illegible], abolition.

ERE, *adv.* [æp, Saxon, *air*, Gothick, *eer*, Dutch. This word is ſometimes vitiouſly written *e'er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewiſe written *or* before *ever*, on and æp in Saxon being indiſcriminately written. Mr *Lye.*]

1. Before, ſooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred baſtards, he would have paid for the nurſing a thouſand. *Hale.*
The lions brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*

Juſt trial, *ere* I merit
My exaltation without change or end. *Milt. Par. Regain'd.*
The mountain trees in diſtant proſpect pleaſe,
Ere yet the pine deſcended to the ſeas,
Ere ſails were ſpread new oceans to explore. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted ſeaſon. *Dryden's All for Love.*
The birds ſhall ceaſe to tune their ev'ning ſong,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And ſtreams to murmur, *ere* I ceaſe to love. *Pope's Autumn.*

ERELONG. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long.*] Before a long time had elapſed. *Nec longum tempus.*

The wild horſe having enmity with the ſtag, came to a man to deſire aid, who mounted upon his back, and, following the ſtag, *erelong* ſlew him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Sidney.*
Nothing is laſting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had *erelong*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

They ſwim in joy,
Erelong to ſwim at large, and laugh, for which
The world *erelong* a world of tears muſt weep. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
I ſaw two ſtock doves billing, and *erelong*
Will take the neſt. *Dryden's Virgil, Paſt.* 3.

It pleaſes me to think, that I who know ſo ſmall a portion of the works of the Creator, and with ſlow and painful ſteps creep up and down on the ſurface of this globe, ſhall *erelong* ſhoot away with the ſwiftneſs of imagination, and trace the ſprings of nature's operations. *Spectator*, N° 635.

ERENOW. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now.*] Before this time.

Ah, gentle ſiſters, ſome ſhort time allow;
My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryd. Cong. of Granad.*
Had the world eternally been, ſcience had been brought to perfection long *erenow*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

EREWHILE } *adv.* [from *ere* and *while.*] Some time ago;
EREWHILES. } before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*
Since night you lov'd me, yet ſince night you left me. *Shak.*
We ſit down to our meals, ſuſpect not the intruſion of armed uninvited gueſts, who *erewhiles*, we know, were wont to ſurpriſe us. *Duke of Piſa.*

To ERECT *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. To raiſe in a ſtraight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. *To* ERECT *a Perpendicular.* To croſs one line by another at right angles.

3. To

3 To raise; to build.

Hopper was expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect*. *Dryd. Virg.*

There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republick. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

4. To establish anew; to settle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who *erect* a new commonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed estate. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy, under distinct governours. *Raleigh.*

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myself into a judge.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle. *Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.*

6. To raise consequences from premises.

Men being too hasty to *erect* to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge. *Locke.*

Malebranche *erects* this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke.*

7. To animate; not to depress, to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them. *Denham.*

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright, for by wet stalks do *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 827.

ERE'CT. *adj.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright, not leaning; not prone.

[illegible], as their proceeds, are more *erect*, advancing the head and breast in progression, only prone in volitation. *Brown.*

Basil tells us, that the serpent went *erect* like man. *Brown.*

2. Directed upwards.

Vain were vows,
And plaints, and suppliant hands, to heav'n *erect*. *Philips.*

3. Bold, confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame;
But stand *erect*, and sound as loud as fame. *Granville.*

4. Vigorous, not depressed.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled. *Hooker, b. v. f. 33.*

ERE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *erect.*]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

We are to consider only the *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brerewood on Languages.*

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

[illegible] sheweth them [illegible] to cast up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at the first *erection* of churches. *Hooker, b. v. f. 72.*

Pillars were set up above one thousand four hundred and twenty-six years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erection* of them. *Raleigh's History.*

3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, countinuance, and dissolution of every society. *South's Serm.*

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidn.*

ERE'CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *erect.*] Uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thighbone are carried on right lines. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 1.*

HERMITE. *n. f.* [*eremita*, Latin; ἔρημος.] One who lives [illegible], an hermit, a solitary.

Antonius the *eremite* findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of these four. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

And many more too long,
Embryoes and idiots, *eremites* and friars,
[illegible] *Milton.*

HERMI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *eremite.*] Religiously solitary; leading the life of an hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and [illegible] *Bacon.*

ERETTA'TION. *n. f.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth. *Bail.*

ERE'PTION. *n. f.* [*eripio*, Latin.] A snatching or taking away by force. *Bail.*

ERGOT. *n. f.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farrier's Dict.*

ERINGO. *n. f.* Sea-holly, a plant.

ERI'STICAL. *adj.* [ἔρις.] Controversial, relating to dispute, containing controversies.

ERKE *n. f.* [ερξη, Saxon.] Idle, lazy; slothful. An old word.

For men therein should hem delite,
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft sithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer.*

ERMELIN *n. f.* [*diminutive*, of *ermin*; *armelin*, French.] An ermine. See ERMINE.

Silver skins,
Passing the hairs spot *ermelins*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

ERMINE. *n. f.* [*hermine*, French, from *armenius*, Latin.] An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasle in shape, having a white fur, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur. The felmongers and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is noted for its shining black colour, the better to set off the whiteness of the ermine. *Trevoux.*

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

A lady's honour must be touch'd,
Which, nice as *ermines*, will not bear a foil. *Dryden.*
Fair *ermines*, spotless as the snows they press. *Thomson.*

ERMINED. *adj.* [from *ermine.*] Clothed with ermine.

Arcadia's countess, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is there Pastora by a fountain side. *Pope's Epistles.*

ERNE. } Do immediately flow from the Saxon ern, earn, a
ERON. } cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

To ERODE. *v. a* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker, or eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-hare hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 983.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessel *Wiseman.*

ERO'GATION. *n. f.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or bestowing, distribution.

ERO'SION. *n. f.* [*erosio*, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away

2. The state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, when taken in too great quantities, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *erosions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden's Virg.*
The rains arise, and fires their warmth dispense,
And fix'd and *erring* stars dispose their influence. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. To miss the right way; to stray.

We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep. *Common Prayer.*

3. To deviate from any purpose.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend. *Pope's Essays.*

4. To commit errours; to mistake.

It is a judgment maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess perfection so could *err*,
Against all rules of nature. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Do they not *err* that devise evil? *Prov. xiv. 22.*

Possibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is mistaken, let him not despair. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* persons that has been thus mischievous, but sometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The muses' friend, unto himself severe,
With silent pity looks on all that *err*. *Waller.*

He who from the reflected image of the sun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more grossly *Cheyne.*

ERRAND. *n. f.* [ærende, Saxon; *arend*, Danish.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger, a mandate, a commission. It is generally used now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, 'till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. *Hooker, b. ii. s. 8.*

But hast thou done thy *errand* to Baptista?
—I told him that your father was in Venice. *Shakespeare.*
A quean! have I not forbid her my house? She comes of *errands*, does she? *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

When he came, behold the captains of the host were sitting, and he said, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. 2 *Kings* ix.

From them I go
This uncouth *errand* sole. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
His eyes,
That run through all the heav'ns, or down to th' earth,
Bear his swift *errands*, over moist and dry,
O'er sea and land *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii. l. 652.*
Well thou do'st to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light,
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame,
Tripping from sea, on such an *errand* came. *Dryd. Homer.*

ERRABLE. *adj.* [from *err.*] Liable to err, liable to mistake

ERRABLENESS *n. f.* [from *errable.*] Liableness to error; liableness to mistake

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of Piety*

ERRANT. *adj.* [*errans*, Latin, *errant*, French.]

1. Wandering, roving, rambling. Particularly applied to

an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

There are just seven planets, or *errant* stars, in the lower orbs of heaven, but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

Chief of domestick knights and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile, abandoned; completely bad. See ARRANT.

Any way, so thou wilt do it, good impertinence.
Thy company, if I slept not very well
A night's would make me an *errant* for ev'ry question. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

E'RRANTRY. *n. s.* [from *errant*.]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 36.

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering, uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the sun their proper center whirl'd,
Compose but one extended vast machine. *Blackm. Creation.*

Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,
Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope's Odyssey, b. xii. l. 75.*

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ERRA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *erratical* or *erratick*.] Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratical*, or different from each other; but in specifical and regular shapes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.*

E'RRHINE. *n. s.* [ἐρῥῖνα.] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing.

We see sage or betony bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm and water from the head. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 38.

ERRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering, unsettled.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate, themselves
Accusing, and their chiefs improvident
Of tardy entrance. *Philips.*

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision. *Newton's Opt.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, so heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,
Bitter constraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniences of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Mistaking; misled by errour.

Thou art far from destroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious. *King Charles.*

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conscience. *South's Sermons.*

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth.

Their whole counsel is in this point utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The phænomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* supposition. *Newton's Opt.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *erroneous*.] By mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy. *Hooker.*

I could not discover the enmity and favour of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *erroneous*.] Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phænomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

E'RROUR. *n. s.* [*error*, Latin.]

1. Mistake, involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a mistake of our judgment giving assent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!
Why do'st thou shew to the apt thoughts of men,
The things that are not? *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæsar.*

2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

In religion,
What damned *errour*, but some sober brow
Will bless it. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind
And body were not of a piece design'd,
But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd. *Dryd.*

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

What brought you living to the Stygian state?
Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea,
Or did you heav'n's superiour doom obey? *Dryden's Æn.*

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the *errours* of the people. *Heb. ix. 7.*

5. [In law, more especially in our common law.] An errour in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of errour, which lies to redress false judgment given in any court of record. *Cowel.*

EAST. *adv.* [*erst*, German; æryta, Saxon.]

1. First.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Spenf. Fai. Queen.*

2. At first; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raise,
Seem'd *erst* so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise. *Milton.*

3. Once; when time was.

He taught us *erst* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay.*

The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were destin'd *erst*, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off *Pope.*

4. Formerly, long ago.

5. Before; till then; till now.

As signal now in low dejected state,
As *erst* in highest, behold him. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 338.*

Open mine eyes,
Dim *erst*, dilated spirits, ampler heart. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden and unexpected mischief. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*erubescentia*, Latin.] The act of grow-
ERUBE'SCENCY. } ing red, redness.

ERUBESCENT. *adj.* [*erubescens*, Latin.] Reddish; somewhat red, inclining to redness.

To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *eruct.*]

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch, the matter vented from the stomach.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, in odorous, or fetid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

Thermæ are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*; such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ERUDITION. *n. s.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning, knowledge obtained by study and instruction.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*. *Shakespeare.*

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young. *Wotton.*

To your experience in state affairs you have also joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modesty is not able to conceal, for to understand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden.*

Some gentlemen, abounding in their university *erudition*, are apt to fill their sermons with philosophical terms and notions, metaphysical. *Swift.*

ERUGINOUS *adj.* [*æruginosus*, Latin.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an adust fixt bile or *æruginous* sulphur. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of salt, drawn out of ferreous and *æruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper, the blue of copper, the green of iron. *Boyle.*

ERU'PTION *n. s.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from any confinement.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 361.

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior earth, they pressed with violence against that arch, to make it yield and give

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give way to their dilatation and *eruption*. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Burſt; emiſſion.

Upon a ſignal given the *eruption* began; fire and ſmoak, mixed with ſeveral unuſual prodigies and figures, made their appearance *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 103.

3. Sudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, ſhall be perhaps
Our firſt *eruption*, thither or elſewhere;
For this infernal pit ſhall never hold
Celeſtial ſpirits in bondage *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. i.
[illegible] ſuch command we had,
[illegible] thence ſall'd forth a ſpy,
[illegible]
[illegible] rens'd at ſuch *eruption* bold,
Deſtruction with creation might have mix'd. *Mil. P. Loſt.*

4. Violent exclamation

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruption*, but filled the ſoul, as God does the univerſe, ſilently and without noiſe. *South's Sermons.*

5 Efflorescence; puſtules.

Diſeaſed nature oftentimes breaks forth
In ſtrange *eruptions*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. 1.*

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines.
Government of the Tongue, ſ. 6.

Large fruits are apt to occaſion ſoul *eruptions* on the ſkin. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ERU'PTIVE. *adj.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Burſting forth

Affrighting fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the ſtartled eye the ſudden glance
Appears far ſouth *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomſon.*

ERYSI'PELAS. *n. ſ.* [ερυσίπελας.]

An *eryſipelas* is generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, and affects the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red, or citron colour, without pulſation or circumſcribed tumour, ſpreading from one place to another. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ESCALADE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The act of ſcaling the walls of a fort or place

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other inſtruments, which were made uſe of in their famous *eſcalade*. *Addiſon.*

ESCALOP. *n. ſ.* A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented

The ſhells of thoſe cockles, *eſcalops*, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were enclоſed in the ſtrata of ſtone.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *eſcape* the purſuit of paſſions, and perplexity of thoughts; there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to ſubdue or divert them. *Temple.*

Had David died ſooner, how much trouble had he *eſcaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his ſon. *Wake.*

2. To paſs unobſerved

Men are blinded with ignorance and errour: many things may *eſcape* them, and in many things they may be deceived.
Hooker, b. ii. ſ 7.

'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape
All but a quick poetick ſight *eſcape*. *Denham.*

The reader finds out thoſe beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *eſcaped* him in the tumult and hurry of repreſenting. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian, Pref.*

To ESCAPE. *v. n.* To fly, to get out of danger.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *eſcaped* on horſe *Chronicles.*
They *eſcaped* all ſafe to land. *Acts* xxvii. 44.
The ſinner ſhall not *eſcape* with his ſpoil, and the patience of the godly ſhall not be fruſtrated. *Eccluſ.* xvi. 13.
Eſcape for thy life, look not behind thee, neither ſtay thou in all the plain: *eſcape* to the mountain, leſt thou be conſumed. *Gen.* xix. 17

Whoſo pleaſeth God ſhall *eſcape* from her, but the ſinner ſhall be taken by her *Eccl.* vii. 26

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwiſe he might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and ſo
Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.
[illegible] to the mountains, he aſſures us that the higheſt were
[illegible] *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are diſgraced, and murderers *eſcape*. *Watts's Logick.*

ESCA'PE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.

I would haſten my *eſcape* from the windy ſtorm and tempeſt *Pſ.* lv. 7

He enjoyed neither his *eſcape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *eſcapes* out of ſuch dangers as have enclоſed them, and which have ſeemed inevitable. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 117.

2. Excurſion, ſally

We made an *eſcape*, not ſo much to ſeek our own,
As to be inſtruments of your ſafety *Denham's Sophy.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy eviſion out of ſome lawful reſtraint. For example, if the ſheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a perſon, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an eſcape. *Cowel.*

4. Excuſe, ſubterfuge, evaſion

St Paul himſelf did not deſpiſe to remember whatſoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *eſcape* by way of ignorance. *Raleigh.*

5 Sally; flight; irregularity.

Thouſand *'ſcapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
And rack thee in their fancies. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*
Looſe *'ſcapes* of love. *Addiſon.*

6. Overſight; miſtake.

In tranſcribing there would be leſs care taken, as the language was leſs underſtood, and ſo the *eſcapes* leſs ſubject to
[illegible] *Brown.*

ESCARGATOIRY. *n. ſ.* [French.] A nurſery of ſnails.

At the Capuchins I ſaw *eſcargatoires*, which I took the more notice of, becauſe I do not remember to have met with any thing of the ſame kind in other countries. It is a ſquare place boarded in, and filled with a vaſt quantity of large ſnails that are eſteemed excellent food, when they are well dreſſed. *Addiſon.*

ESCHALO'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] Pronounced *ſhalot.*

Eſchalots are now from France become an Engliſh plant, being increaſed and managed after the ſame manner as garlick; only they are to be ſet earlier, becauſe they ſpring ſooner, and taken up as ſoon as the leaves begin to wither, leſt either they rot there, or the Winter kills them. They give a fine reliſh to moſt ſauces, and the breath of thoſe that eat them is not offenſive to others. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ESCHAR. *n. ſ.* [ἐσχάρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.

When iſſues are made, or bones expoſed, the *eſchar* ſhould be cut out timely. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ESCHA'ROTICK. *adj.* [from *eſchar*.] Cauſtick; having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh.

A thicker was made by the catharetick, which we thruſt off, and continued the uſe of *eſcharoticks*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Eſcharoticks applied of aſh-aſhes, or bliſtering plaiſter. *Floyer.*

ESCHEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the French *eſcheoir*.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial. *Eſcheat* is alſo uſed ſometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has eſcheats of his tenants. Thirdly, eſcheat is uſed for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having eſtate of fee-ſimple in any lands or tenements holden of a ſuperiour lord, dies ſeiſed, without heir general or eſpecial, for, in this caſe, the lord brings this writ againſt him that poſſeſſes the lands after the death of his tenant, and ſhall thereby recover them. *Cowel.*

If the king's ordinary courts of juſtice do not extend to protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *eſcheats*, I cannot juſtly ſay that ſuch a country is wholly conquered.
Davies on Ireland

To ESCHE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the laſt general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whoſe lands were thereby ſaved to their heirs, which ſhould have otherwiſe *eſcheated* to her majeſty. *Spenſer on Ireland*

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eſcheated* lands in Ireland, which ſhould accrue to the crown by reaſon of this rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ESCHE'ATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcheat*.] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator, and certifies them into the Exchequer. *Cowel*

At a Bartholomew fair at London an *eſcheator* of the city arreſted a clother, and ſeiſed his goods. *Camden's Remains.*

To ESCHE'W. *v. a.* [*eſchewir*, old French.] To fly; to avoid, to ſhun, to decline. A word almoſt obſolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eſchewed*. *Sidney, b. i.*

So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's ſins forepaſt let us *eſchew*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend. *Spenſer*
He who obeys, deſtruction ſhall *eſchew*,
A wiſe man knows both when and what to do. *Sandys*

Of virtue and vice the obligations are ſuch, that men are univerſally to practiſe the one and *eſchew* the other.
Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.

ESCHUTCHEON. *n. ſ.* The ſhield of the family; the picture of the enſigns armorial

Eſcutcheon is a French word, from the Latin *ſcutum*, leather; and hence cometh our Engliſh word buckler, here in the old Saxon ſignifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or ſtag, of whoſe ſkins, quilted or ſet together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their ſhields. *Peacham.*

We

There be now, for martial encouragement, ſome degrees and orders of chivalry, and ſome remembrance perhaps upon the *eſchutcheon*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

We will paſs over the *eſcutcheons* of the tribes of Iſrael, as they are uſually deſcribed in the maps of Canaan. *Brown.*

ESCO'RT, *n. ſ.* [*eſcort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT, *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T, *n. ſ.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the ſupport of the community, which is called ſcot and lot.

To ESCO'T, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport.

What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *eſcoted*? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

ESCO'UT, *n. ſ.* [*eſcouter*, French.] Liſteners or ſpies; perſons ſent for intelligence.

They were well entrenched, having good *eſcout* abroad, and ſure watch within. *Hayward.*

E[illegible] French.] A box with all the implements [illegible]

ESCU'AGE, *n. ſ.* [from *eſcu*, French, a ſhield.]

Eſcuage, that is ſervice of the ſhield, is either uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* uncertain is likewiſe twofold: firſt, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in perſon to the king's wars againſt his enemies, either himſelf, or to ſend a ſufficient man in his place, at his coſt, ſo many days as were agreed upon between the lord and his firſt tenant at the granting of the fee; and the days of ſuch ſervice ſeem to have been rated by the quantity of the land ſo holden, as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was ſo much land as, in thoſe days, was accounted a ſufficient living for a knight; and that was ſix hundred and eighty acres as ſome think, or eight hundred as others, or 15*l. per Annum*. Sir Thomas Smith ſaith that *cenſus equeſtris* is 40*l.* revenue in free lands. If the law extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord, as above is ſaid, but twenty days. The other kind of this *eſcuage* uncertain is called caſtleward, where the tenant by his land is bound, either by himſelf or by ſome other, to defend a caſtle as often as it ſhall come to his courſe. *Eſcuage* certain is where the tenant is ſet at a certain ſum of money, to be paid in lieu of ſuch uncertain ſervices: as that a man yearly pay for a knight's fee twenty ſhillings; for half his fee, ten ſhillings, or ſome like rate. *Cowel.*

ESCULENT, *adj.* [*eſculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would faſt five days; but the ſame man uſed to have continually a great wiſp of herbs that he ſmelled on, and ſome *eſculent* herbs of ſtrong ſcent, as garnick. *Bacon.*

E'SCULENT, *n. ſ.* Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *eſculent*, as radiſh and parſnips, it will make the root the greater, and ſo it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *eſculent*, by ſtrengthening the root, it will make the fruit alſo the greater. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 474.

ESPA'LIER, *n. ſ.* Trees planted and cut ſo as to join

Plant your faireſt tulips in places of ſhelter, and under *eſpaliers*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Behold Villario's ten years toil complete,
His arbours darken, his *eſpaliers* meet. *Pope, Epiſtle* IV.

ESPA'RCET, *n. ſ.* A kind of ſaint-foin, and by ſome judged to be the ſame. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ESPE'CIAL, *adj.* [*ſpecialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *eſpecial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

ESPE'CIALLY, *adv.* [from *eſpecial.*] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an unconmon degree above any other.

I ſomewhat marvel, that they *eſpecially* ſhould think it abſurd to oppoſe church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themſelves divide the goſpel into doctrine and diſcipline. *Hooker, b.* iii. *f.* 3

Would you proceed *eſpecially* againſt Caius Marcius? *Shak.*

This delight they take in doing of miſchief, whereby I mean ſpoiling of any thing to no purpoſe; but more *eſpecially* the pleaſure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot perſuade myſelf to be any other than a foreign and introduced diſpoſition *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural deſire and curioſity of knowing things to come; and ſuch things *eſpecially* as concern our particular happineſs, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

ESPE'RANCE, *n. ſ* [French.] Hope.

To be worſt,
The loweſt, moſt dejected things of fortune,
Stands ſtill in *eſperance*, lives not in fear. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *eſperance* ſo obſtinately ſtrong,
That doth invert th' atteſt of eyes and ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

[illegible] *ſ* [French, from *eſpier.*] A ſpy, a ſcout; one ſent [illegible] intelligence.

Thoſe four garriſons, ſtirring forth at ſuch convenient times as they ſhall have intelligence, or *eſpials* upon the enemy, will drive him from one ſide to another. *Spenſer on Ireland*

As he march'd along,
By your *eſpials* were diſcovered
Two mightier troops. *Shakeſp.*

Eſpials have informed me,
The Engliſh in the ſuburbs cloſe entrench'd,
Went through a ſecret grate. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

She had ſome ſecret *eſpials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets. *Bac. H.* VII.

ESPLANADE, *n. ſ* [French.] In fortification, the ſame with the glacis of the counterſcarpe originally; but now it is taken for the empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USALS, *n. ſ.* without a ſingul. [*ſponſalia*, Latin; *eſpous*, French.] The act of contracting or aſſancing a man and woman to each other, the act or ceremony of betrothing

ESPO'USAL, *adj.* Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing.

The ambaſſador put his leg, ſtript naked to the knee, between the *eſpouſal* ſheets; that the ceremony might amount to a conſummation. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To ESPOUSE, *v. a.* [*eſpouſer*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another.

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *eſpouſed* to me. 2 *Sa.*

He had received him as a ſuppliant, protected him as a perſon fled for refuge, and *eſpouſed* him with his kinſwoman. *Bac.*

2. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empereſs,
And in the ſacred Pantheon her *eſpouſe*. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*

Here, in cloſe recels,
With flow'rs, garlands, and ſweet ſmelling herbs,
Eſpouſed Eve deck'd firſt her nuptial bed. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They ſoon *eſpous'd*, for they with eaſe were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryden.*

If her ſire approves,
Let him *eſpouſe* her to the peer ſhe loves. *Pope's Od ſſey. b.* [illegible]

3. [illegible] to take to huſband

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *eſpouſed* that quarrel, and declared himſelf in aid of the duke. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only intereſt themſelves in the event of wars, but alſo *eſpouſed* the ſeveral parties in a viſible corporeal deſcent. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

The city, army, court, *eſpouſe* my cauſe. *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*

Men *eſpouſe* the well-endowed opinions in faſhion, and then ſeek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varniſh over their deformity. *Locke.*

The righteouſneſs of the beſt cauſe may be over balanced by the iniquities of thoſe that *eſpouſe* it. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

The cauſe of religion and goodneſs, which is the cauſe of God, is ours by deſcent, and we are doubly bound to *eſpouſe* it *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To E'SPY, *v. a.* [*eſpier*, French.]

1. To ſee a thing at a diſtance.

2. To diſcover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *eſpied* was afraid, after being perceived was aſhamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and ſhame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

Few there are of ſo weak capacity but publick evils they eaſily *eſpy*; fewer ſo patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniencies thereof doth work ſenſible ſmart. *Hook.*

3. To ſee unexpectedly

And as one of them opened his ſack, he *eſpied* his money. *Gen.* xl. 27.

4. To diſcover as a ſpy.

Moſes ſent me to *eſpy* out the land, and I brought him word [illegible]

To [illegible] watch [illegible]

Stand by the way and *eſpy*; aſk him that fleeth what is done. *Jer.* xlviii. 19

ESQU'IRE, *n. ſ.* [*eſcuier*, French.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. [illegible] of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Thoſe [illegible] by law of right due, are all the younger ſons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever, the four eſquires of the king's body, the eldeſt ſons of all baronets, ſo alſo of all knights of the Bath, and knights batchelors, and their heirs male in the right line; thoſe that ſerve the king in any worſhipful calling, as the ſerjeant chirurgeon, ſerjeant of the ewry, maſter cook, &c. ſuch as are created eſquires by the king with a collar of S. S. of ſilver, as the heralds and ſerjeants at arms. The chief of ſome ancient families are likewiſe eſquires by preſcription; thoſe that bear any ſuperior office in the commonwealth, as high ſheriff of any county, who retains the title of eſquire during his life, in reſpect of the great truſt he has had of the *poſſe comitatus*. He who is a juſtice of the peace has it during the time he is in commiſſion, and no longer, if not otherwiſe qualified to bear it. Utter barriſters, in the acts of parliament for pol. money, were ranked among eſquires. *Cowel.*

Where

What are our English dead?
—Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *esquire*. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

To ESSAY. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]

1. To attempt, to try, to endeavour.
   While I this unexampled task *essay*,
   Pass awful gulphs, and beat my painful way,
   Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore's Creation.*
   No conquest she, but o'er herself desir'd,
   No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd *Pope, Epistle* 5.
2. To make experiment of
3. To try the value and purity of metals.
   The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke.*

ESSAY. *n. s.* [from the verb. The accent is used on either syllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.
   Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;
   Your's to preserve a friend, and mine to praise. *Smith.*
2. A loose sally of the mind, an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.
   My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current. *Bac.*
   Yet modestly he does his work survey,
   And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*. *Poem to Roscommon.*
3. A trial; an experiment
   He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue. *Shak.*
   Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first *essay*, displeased us. *Locke*
4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.
   Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

ESSENCE. *n. s* [*essentia*, Latin.]

1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or not: a rose in Winter has an *essence*; in Summer it has existence also. *Watts's Logick.*
   One thinks the soul is air; another, fire,
   Another, blood diffus'd about the Heart;
   Another saith, the elements conspire,
   And to her *essence* each doth give a part. *Davies.*
   I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
   He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South's Sermons*
2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is
   The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular Christian man. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*
3. Existence; the quality of being.
   In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*. *Sidney.*
4. Being; existent person
   As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*
   Can perish. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 138.*
5. Species of existent being.
   Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*. *Bacon.*
6. Constituent substance
   For spirits, when they please,
   Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
   And uncompounded is their *essence* pure;
   Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*
7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.
   She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,
   If I be not by her fair influence
   Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakespeare.*
8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.
9. Perfume; odour; scent.
   Our humble province is to tend the fair,
   To save the powder from too rude a gale,
   Nor let th' imprison'd *essences* exhale. *Pope's Rape of the Lock*

To ESSENCE. *v. a.* [from *essence*.] To perfume, to scent.
   The husband rails, from morning to night, at *essenced* fops and tawdry courtiers. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 128.

ESSE'NTIAL. *adj* [*essentiais*, Latin

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.
   The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Bacon.*
   From that original of doing good, that is *essential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed. *Spratt's Sermons.*
   This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by immaterial and divine power *Bentley's Sermons*
   A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion,

but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns.
   And if each system in gradation roll,
   Alike *essential* to th' amazing whole,
   The least confusion but in one, not all
   That system only, but the whole must *Pope.*
2. Important in the highest degree, principal
   Judgment's more *essential* to a general,
   Than courage. *Denham's Sophy.*
3. Pure, highly rectified; subtilly elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass
   The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *n. s.*

1. Existence, being.
   His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
   Will either quite consume us, or reduce
   To nothing this *essential*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.*
2. Nature; first or constituent principles.
   The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *essentials*. *South's Sermons.*
3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

ESSE'NTIALLY *adv.* [*essentialiter*, Latin.] By the constitution of nature.
   He that loves himself,
   Hath not *essentially*, but by circumstance,
   The name of valour. *Shakespeare's Henry V. I. p. ii.*
   Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant. *Glanville*
   All sin *essentially* is, and must be, mortal. *South's Sermons.*
   Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *essentially* raises one man above another. *Addison's Guardian*

ESSO'IN. *n. s.* [of the French *essoine*, or *exoine*.]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness.
2. Allegment of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court-baron, upon just cause of absence. *Cowel.*
3. Excuse; exemption.
   From every work he challenged *essoin*,
   For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
   His life he led in lawless riotise. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. 4.*

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*etablir*, French.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.
   He may *establish* thee to-day for a people unto himself *Deut.*
   Upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to *establish* it with judgment and with justice. *Isa. ix.*
   I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant, *Gen xvii. 19.*
   The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of the kingdom. *Hale's Common Law of England.*
2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm
   Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian sect was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Swift.*
3. To make firm; to ratify
   Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. *Num.*
4. To fix or settle in an opinion.
   So were the churches *established* in the faith *Acts xvi 5.*
5. To form or model.
   He appointed in what manner his family should be e[illegible]
   [illegible] *Genesis*,
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably A sense not in use.
   For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods. *Ps. xxiv 12.*
7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A sense not in use
   We will *establish* our estate upon
   Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
   The prince of Cumberland. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *establish*; *etablissement*, French.]

1. Settlement, fixed state.
   All happy peace, and goodly government,
   Is settled there in sure *establishment* *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. 11.*
2. Confirmation of something already done, ratification.
   He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right, as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family
   Now come unto that general reformation, and erring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
4. Foundation; fundamental principle, settled law
   The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at, but in vain. *Atterbury Sermons*,

5 Allowance,

5 Allowance; income, salary.

His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might easily provide against that evil, by gradually lessening your *establishment*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ESTA'TE. *n. f.* [*estat*, French.]

1. The general interest, the business of the government; the publick. In this sense it is now commonly written *state*.

Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden.*

3. Condition, circumstances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them. *Locke.*

4. Fortune; possession generally meant of possessions in land, or realities.

She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *estate*. *Sidney*, b. i.

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast *estate* he left his son! *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet unity of all beauties. *Sidney*, b. ii.

6. A person of high rank. This sense is disused.

She is a duchess, a great *estate*. *Latimer.*

Herod, on his birthday, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *Mat.* vi. 21.

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the bless'd lovers. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To ESTE'EM. *v. a.* [*estimer*, French; *aestimo*, Latin.]

1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield. *Fa. Queen.*

I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her. *Wisd.* vii. 8.

2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were *esteemed* less? *Dryden.*

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another: another *esteemeth* every day alike. *Rom.* xiv. 5.

ESTE'EM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius, or can cease t' admire
The ploughman consul in his coarse attire. *Dryden's Æn.*

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *n. f.* [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *Locke.*

ESTIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*.

You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *estimable* and good. *Temple.*

ESTIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE. *v. a.* [*aestimo*, Latin.]

1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand. *Lev.* xxvii. 14.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

2. To calculate, to compute.

ESTIMATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses. *Woodward.*

2. Value.

I'd love
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's increase,
The treasure of my loins. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Estrange.*

Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 257.

ESTIMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *estimate*.]

1. The act of adjusting proportional value.

If a man shall sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed, and homer of barley. *Levit.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgment.

In our own *estimation* we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

4. Esteem, regard, honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 42.

Of your brace of unprizeable *estimations*, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *estimation*,
And not without desert so well reputed. *Shakespeare.*

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wisd.* viii. 10.

A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*

ESTIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *estimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or aversation, and loco-motive faculty answering the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ESTIMA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *estimate*.] A setter of rates; a computist.

ESTIVAL. *adj.* [*aestivus*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the Summer.

2. Continuing for the Summer.

ESTIVA'TION. *n. f.* [*aestivatio*, Latin.] The act of passing the Summer.

A grotto is a place of shade, or *estivation*. *Bacon's Essays.*

ESTRA'DE. *n. f.* [French; *stratum*, Latin.] An even or level space. *Dict.*

To ESTRANGE. *v. a.* [*estranger*, French.]

1. To keep at a distance, to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker*, b. iv. *f.* 7.

They know it is our custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infidels *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 22.

See, she weeps;
Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why
I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.

They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *estranged* from thyself?
Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

Adam, *estrang'd* in look, and alter'd style,
Speech interrupted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

I came to grieve a father's heart *estrang'd*,
But little thought to find a mistress chang'd. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withold.

We must endeavour to *estrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced to our faculties. *Glanv. Scepsis*, c. 1.

ESTRA'NGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *estrange*.] Alienation; distance, remoteness, voluntary abstraction.

Induced by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE. *n. f.* [French.] The defence of a horse that will

will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehand is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'ATE. *n. f.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing; for example, of amerciaments or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. f.* [of the French word *estrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Cowel.*

ESTRICH. *n. f.* [commonly written *ostrich*.] The largest of birds.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *estridge*. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
[illegible]rious train, nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

ESTUARY. *n. f.* [*æstuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To E'STUATE. *v. n.* [*æstus*, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Di*

ESTUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *æstus*, Latin.] The state of boiling, reciprocation of rise and fall, agitation, commotion.

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *effuations*; therefore some seas flow higher than others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 13.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *effuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *n. f.* [*æstus*, Latin.] Violence, commotion.

The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

E'SURIENT. *adj.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

E'SURINE. *adj.* [*esurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wiseman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies *and so on, and the rest; and others of the like kind.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print, which having its backside tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the strucken out lines with a stift, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in, and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which, insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper plate. *Harris.*

2. To sketch; to draw, to delineate [unless this word be mistaken by *Locke* for *ete.*]

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently mistaken by *Ray* for *edge*.] To move forwards towards one side

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray.*

ETCH. *n. f.* A country word, of which I know not the meaning.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ETERNAL. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. *Deut.* xxxiii. 27.

2. Without beginning

It is a question quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*. *Locke.*

3. Without end, endless; immortal

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
—But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.

Burnt off rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed. *Dryd*

ETE'RNAL. *n. f.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of [illegible]

That law whereby the *eternal* himself doth work. *Hooker*

The *eternal*, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung out of heav'n his golden scales. *Milton.*

ETE'RNALIST. *n. f.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a word, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To ETE'RNALISE. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South's Sermons.*

3. Perpetually, without intermission.

Bear me, some god, to Baja's gentle seats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where western gales *eternally* reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Addison.*

ETE'RNE. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

ETE'RNITY. *n. f.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak time shall be pour'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. *Crashaw.*

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one short point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss,
Eternity, whose end no eye can reach! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass. *Add.*

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality: that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well beseems all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that fame to haunt. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

I might relate of thousands, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but those elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praise of men. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath *eternized'd* the glory of his love. *Creech's Manilius.*

E'THER. *n. f.* [*æther*, Latin, αἰθὴρ.]

1. An element more fine and subtile than air; air refined or sublimed

If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding smallness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force, by which those particles may recede from one another. *Newton's Opt.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I press th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore. *Milton.*

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of heav'n,
Ethereal virtues! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 311.*

Such as these, being in good part freed from the entanglements of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happiness and employment. *Glanv. Apol.*

Vain

Vaſt chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*

ETHE'REOUS. *adj.* [from *ether*] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright ſurface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we ſtand. *Milt. Pa. Loſt*

ETHICAL. *adj.* [ἠθικὸς] Moral; treating on morality.

ETHICALLY *adv.* [from *ethical.*] According to the doctrines of morality

My ſubject leads me not to diſcourſe *ethically*, but chriſtianly of the faults of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue*

E'THICK. *adj.* [ἠθικὸς] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epiſtles

E'THICKS. *n. ſ.* without the ſingular. [ἠθικὰ.] The doctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of morality.

For of all moral virtues, ſhe was all
That *ethicks* ſpeak of virtues cardinal. *Donne.*

I will never ſet politicks againſt *ethicks*; eſpecially for that true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion.
Bacon's War with Spain.

Perſius profeſſes the ſtoick philoſophy; the moſt noble, generous, and beneficial amongſt all the ſects who have given rules of *ethicks*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

If the atheiſts would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himſelf, they would make few or no proſelytes from the Chriſtian religion. *Bentley's Sermons*

E'THNICK. *adj* [ἐθνικὸς.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewiſh; not Chriſtian.

Such contumely as the *ethnick* world durſt not offer him, is the peculiar inſolence of degenerated Chriſtians. *Gov. of Tongue.*

I ſhall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewiſh or *ethnick*, with the Sacred Writings. *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

E'THNICKS. *n. ſ.* Heathens; not Jews; not Chriſtians.

This firſt Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the ſame Cain, the ſon of Adam. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

ETHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [ἦθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *etymology.*] Relating to etymology, relating to the derivation of words.

Excuſe this conceit, this *etymological* obſervation. *Locke.*

ETYMO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *etymology.*] One who ſearches out the original of words; one who ſhows the derivation of words from their original.

ETYMOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [*etymologia*, Lat. [ἔτυμος and λόγος.]

1. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analyſis of compound words into primitives.

Conſumption is generally taken for any univerſal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acception its *etymology* implies. *Harvey on Conſumption.*

When words are reſtrained, by common uſage, to a particular ſenſe, to run up to *etymology*, and conſtrue them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Pelvis is uſed by comick writers for a looking-glaſs, by which means the *etymology* of the word is viſible, and pelvidera will ſignify a lady who looks in her glaſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMOS. *n. ſ.* [ἔτυμον.] Original; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call ſky-colour or heaven's blue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vacuo*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out

Dry air opens the ſurface of the earth to diſincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them. *Harvey on the Plague.*

To EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [*vacuus*, Latin]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.*

We tried how far the air would manifeſt its gravity in ſo thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To throw out as noxious, or offenſive.

3. To void by any of the excretory paſſages.

Boerhaave gives an inſtance of a patient, who, by a long uſe of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his ſenſes. *Arbuthnot*

4. To make void; to evacate; to nullify; to annul.

The deſect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual conſummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII*

If the prophecies recorded of the Meſſiah are not fulfilled in Jeſus of Nazareth, it is impoſſible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in anything or perſon whatſoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the uſe of them. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never obſerved by the emperor, ſo he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift*

EVA'CUANT. *n. ſ.* [*evacuant*, Latin] Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *evacuate.*]

1. Such emuſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge

Conſider the vaſt *evacuations* of men that England hath had, by aſſiſtances ſent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale's Orig of Mank.*

2. Abolition; nullification

Popery hath not been able to re-eſtabliſh itſelf in any place, after proviſion made againſt it by utter *evacuation* of all Romiſh ceremonies. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 9.*

2. The practice of emptying the body by phyſick.

The uſual practice of phyſick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or ſome purgation. *Temple.*

3. Diſcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to eſcape by artifice or ſtratagem

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power, if he *evade* us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

Or, if thou covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery, ſo thinking to *evade*
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his vengeful ire, than ſo
To be foreſtall'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 1021*

He might *evade* the accompliſhment of theſe afflictions he now gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

2. To avoid; to decline by ſubterfuge.

Our queſtion thou *evad'ſt*; how did'ſt thou dare
To break hell bounds? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

3. To eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the teſtimonies of the fathers. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To eſcape as imperceptible, or unconquerable, as too great or too ſubtle to be ſeized or ſubdued.

We have ſeen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power. *South's Sermons.*

To EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To eſcape; to ſlip away.

His wiſdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himſelf from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions.

Unarm'd they might
Have eaſily, as ſpirits, *evaded* ſwift
By quick contraction, or remove. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The miniſters of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of theſe two forementioned ways. *South's Sermons.*

EVAGA'TION. *n. ſ* [*vagor*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excurſion; ramble; deviation.

Theſe long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents eaſt and weſt, ſerve to ſtop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and ſouth in hot countries. *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT. *adj.* [*evaneſcens*, Latin.] Vaniſhing; imperceptible, leſſening beyond the perception of the ſenſes.

As the canal is wire-drawn, it grows ſtill ſmaller and ſlenderer, ſo as that the *evaneſcent* ſolid and fluid will ſcarce differ. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The difference between right and wrong, on ſome petty caſes, is almoſt *evaneſcent* *Wollaſton.*

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
Of mellow fruit, the nameleſs nations feed
Of *evaneſcent* inſects. *Thomſon's Spring, l. 300.*

EVANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*evangelique*, French; *evangelicus*, Latin]

1. Agreeable to goſpel; conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel.

This diſtinction between moral goodneſs and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been obſerved. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

God will indeed judge the world in righteouſneſs, but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteouſneſs, and by the intervention of the man Chriſt Jeſus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Contained in the goſpel.

Thoſe *evangelical* hymns they allow not to ſtand in our liturgy. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 35*

EVANGE'LISM. *n. ſ.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel.

Thus was this land ſaved from infidelity, through the apoſtolical and miraculous *evangeliſm*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

EVA'NGELIST *n. ſ* [ἰυαγγελιςὴς]

1. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus.

Each of theſe early writers aſcribe to the four *evangeliſts* by name their reſpective hiſtories. *Addiſon's Chriſt Religion.*

2. A promulgator of the Chriſtian laws

Thoſe to whom he firſt entruſted the promulgating of the goſpel, had inſtructions; and it were fit our new *evangeliſts* ſhould ſhow their authority *Decay of Piety.*

To EVANGE'LIZE. *v. a.* [*evangeliſo*, Latin; ἰυαγγελίζω.] To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus

The ſpirit
Pour'd firſt on his apoſtles, whom he ſends
T' *evangelize* the nations, then on all
Baptiz'd, ſhall them with wond'rous gifts endue *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *n. ſ* [εὐαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings, the meſſage of pardon and ſalvation, the holy goſpel; the goſpel of *Jeſus*.

Good Lucius,
That firſt received Chriſtianity,
The ſacred pledge of Chriſt's *evangely*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

EVA'NID. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint, weak; evaneſcent

Where there is heat and ſtrength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the ſmell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*

The decoctions of ſimples, which bear the viſible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of alum, argol, and the like. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the ſun and an *evanid* meteor *Glanv. Scepſ.*

To EVA'NISH. *v. n.* [*evaneſco*, Latin.] To vaniſh, to eſcape from notice or perception.

EVA'PORABLE. *adj.* [from *evaporate.*] Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themſelves volatile, and eaſily *evaporable*. *Grew's Muſeum.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes, to waſte imperſibly as a volatile ſpirit.

Poeſy is of ſo ſubtle a ſpirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate*. *Denham.*

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words, we ſhould have talked leſs, and done more. *Decay of Piety.*

Being weary with attending the ſo ſlow conſumption of the liquor, we ſet it in a digeſting furnace to *evaporate* more *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to diſpel it, cannot be cured otherwiſe than by burning, by which it *evaporates*. *Temple.*

The enemy takes a ſurer way to conſume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* againſt ſtones and mooſh. *Swift*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes, to diſperſe in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious maſs of water daily thrown into the ſea from all the rivers, we ſhould then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and caſt again upon the continents to ſupply thoſe innumerable ſtreams. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Convents abroad are ſo many retreats for the ſpeculative, the melancholy, the proud, the ſilent, the politick, and the moroſe, to ſpend themſelves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift's Argument againſt abolishing Chriſtianity.*

We perceive clearly, that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To give vent to, to let out in ebullition or ſallies

My lord of Eſſex *evaporated* his thoughts in a ſonnet to be ſung before the queen *Wotton.*

EVAPORATION. *n. ſ.* [from *evaporate.*]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; diſcharge.

They are but the fruits of aduſted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindicative ſpirit. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

Evaporations are at ſome times greater, according to the greater heat of the ſun, ſo wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis ſuperior in quantity to the rain of colder ſeaſons. *Woodw.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away.

Thoſe waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, aſcended. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger, or of a higher conſiſtence than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*evaſion*, Latin.] Excuſe, ſubterfuge; ſophiſtry, artifice; artful means of eluding or eſcaping.

We are too well acquainted with thoſe anſwers,
But his *evaſion*, wing'd thus ſwift with ſcorn,
Cannot outfly our apprehenſions *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*
Him, after all diſputes,
Forc'd I abſolve. All my *evaſions* vain,
And reaſonings, though through mazes, lead me ſtill
But to my own conviction. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*
In vain thou ſtrive'ſt to cover ſhame with ſhame,
For by *evaſions* thy crime uncover'ſt more. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

EVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *evade.*]

1. Practiſing evaſion, elaſive.

Thus he, though conſcious of th' ethereal gueſt,
Anſwer'd *evaſive* of the fly requeſt. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. i.*

2. Containing an evaſion; ſophiſtical, diſhoneſtly artful.

EVA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *evaſive.*] By evaſion; elaſively, ſophiſtically

EUCHARIST. *n. ſ.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks, ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper

Himſelf did better like of common bread to be uſed in the *euchariſt*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Some receive the ſacrament as a means to procure great graces and bleſſings, others as an *euchariſt* and an office of thankſgiving for what they have received. *Taylor.*

EUCHARISTICAL. *adj.* [from *euchariſt.*]

1. Containing acts of thankſgiving.

The latter part was *euchariſtical*, which began at the breaking and bleſſing of the bread. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

It would not become us to put it into the *euchariſtical* part of our daily devotions, we praiſe thee, O God, for our limbs and ſenſes. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord

EUCHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EUCRASY. *n. ſ.* [εὐκρασία.] A happy mixture of qualities, whereby a body is ſaid to be in a good ſtate of health. *Quincy.*

EVE. } *n. ſ.* [open Saxon, *avend*, or *avend*, Dutch.]
E'VEN. }

1. The cloſe of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkneſs.

They like ſo many Alexanders,
Have in theſe parts from morn till *even* fought,
And ſheath'd their ſwords for lack of argument. *Sh. H. V.*
Such ſights as youthful poets dream
On Summer *eves* by haunted ſtream. *Milton.*
O, ring ringdale, that on you bloomy ſpray
Warbleſt at *eve*, when all the woods are ſtill *Milton.*
When the ſun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of ſtorms thy mind affright. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Th' unerring ſun by certain ſigns declares,
What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares. *Dryd. Virgil.*
Winter, oft at *eve*, reſumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn. *Thomſon's Spring, l. 20.*

2. The vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday. In this ſenſe only *eve* is uſed, not *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feaſt. *Duppa's Rule to Devotion*

E'VEN. *adj.* [open, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *æquus*, Latin.]

1. Level; not ragged, not uneven.

To ſee a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my [illegible]
The preſent face of Rome is more
than it was formerly. [illegible]
The ſuperficies of ſuch plates are not [illegible]
cavities and ſwellings, which, how ſhallow ſoever [illegible]
vary the thickneſs of the plate. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Uniform; equal to itſelf; ſmooth as oppoſed to rough.

Lay the rough paths of peev'ſh nature *ev'n*,
And open in each heart a little heav'n. *Prior.*

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midſt of the altar. *Ex.*
And ſhall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke xix. 44.*

4. Without inclination any way; not leaning to any ſide.

He was
A noble ſervant to them; but he could not
Carry his honours *even*. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus*

5. Without any part higher or lower than the other

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fitteſt ſeat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and deſired him to ſet his foot on one ſide thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did riſe up; but when he did ſet his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Davies*

Upheld by me, yet once more he ſhall ſtand
On *even* ground againſt his mortal foe. [illegible]

6. Equal on both ſides; as, the account is *even*

Even reckoning makes laſting friends, and the way to make reckonings *even*, I am ſure, is to make them often.

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your ſeveral loves,
And make us *even* with you,
Henceforth be earls *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
I do confeſs
The blind lad's pow'r, whilſt he inhabits there;
But I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheleſs. *Suckling.*
In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy; but in paſſing it over, he is ſuperior. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a juſt deference for them the contempt is reciprocal. *Addiſon.*
The true reaſon of their flying to this ſtrange doctrine was to be *even* with the magiſtrate, who, they found, was againſt them, and they reſolved, therefore, at any rate to be againſt him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

8. Calm; not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion.

Deſires compoſ'd, affections ever *ev'n*,
Tears that delight, and ſighs that waft to heav'n. *Pope.*

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd

Let him tell me whether the number of the ſtars be *even* or odd. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
What verity there is in that numeral concent, in the literal

division of man by *even* and odd, aſcribing the odd unto the right ſide, and *even* unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To E'VEN *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.

2. To make out of debt; to put in a ſtate in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or ſhall content my ſoul,
'Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the ſoil, which Alexander is ſaid to have repaired. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammomile; for now the ground is ſupple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To E'VEN *v. n.* To be equal to. Now diſuſed.

A like ſtrange obſervation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *evenеth* with the firſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

E'VEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]

1. A word of ſtrong aſſertion; verily.

Even ſo did thoſe Gauls poſſeſs the coaſts. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Thou waſt a ſoldier
Even to Cato's wiſh, not fierce, and terrible
Only in ſtrokes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the ſpices on the ſtream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my ſilks,
And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

It is not much that the good man ventures; and after this life, if there be no God, is as well as the bad, but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unſpeakable and eternal happineſs is better than extreme and endleſs miſery. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Notwithſtanding; though it was ſo that.

All I can ſay for thoſe paſſages is, that I knew they were bad enough to pleaſe, *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewiſe; not only ſo, but alſo.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford meaſures of time, if we could number them; but moſt of thoſe motions are not evident, and the great lights are ſufficient, and ſerve alſo to meaſure *even* the motions of thoſe others. *Hooker.*

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as ſome princes have done, in the frivolous and low delights of catching moles. *Atterbury.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs ceaſe,
And ſacred ſilence reigns, and univerſal peace. *Pope.*

4. So much as.

Books give the ſame turn to our thoughts that company does to our converſation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* ſenſible of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a ſecret compariſon is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the meaneſt.*

Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh your ſtains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the ſoul remains. *Dryden.*

I have made ſeveral diſcoveries which appear new, *even* to thoſe who are verſed in critical learning. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. A term of conceſſion.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I ſhall *e'en* let it paſs. *Colier of Friendſhip.*

EVENHA'NDED. *adj.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial, equitable.

Evenhanded juſtice
Returns th' ingredients of our poiſon'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

E'VENING. *n. ſ.* [æfen, Saxon; *avond*, Dutch.] The cloſe of the day; the beginning of night.

I like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,
And no man ſee me more. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing faſt towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Mean time the ſun deſcended from the ſkies,
And the bright *evening* ſtar began to riſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

It was a ſacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they ſhould every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. 1.*

E'VENLY *adj.* [from *even.*]

1. Equally, uniformly; in an equipoiſe.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction, for every one there muſt have infinite matter around it, and therefore muſt reſt for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley.*

2. Levelly, without aſperities.

The firſt ſhall ſee a paliſh clearneſs, *evenly* and ſmoothly ſpread, not overthin and waſhy, but of a pretty ſolid conſiſtence. *Hale.*

3. Without inclination to either ſide; in a poſture parallel to the horizon, horizontally.

The upper face of the ſea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly*, diſtant from the center, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one ſaileth from the ſhore. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially, without favour or enmity.

You ſerve a great and gracious maſter, and there is a very hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourſelf wiſely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

E'VENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *even.*]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The other moſt readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celeſtial bodies, and the making them with that *evenneſs* a celerity is requiſite in them all. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sacr. b. 1.*

3. Equality of ſurface, levelneſs.

4. Freedom from inclination to either ſide.

A crooked ſtick is not ſtraitned, unleſs it be bent as far on the clear contrary ſide, that ſo it may reſt itſelf at the length in a middle eſtate of *evenneſs* between both. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ.*

5. Impartiality, equal reſpect.

6. Calmneſs.

Though he appeared to reliſh theſe bleſſings as much as any man, yet he bore the loſs of them, when it happened, with great compoſure and *evenneſs* of mind. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

E'VENSONG. *n. ſ.* [*even* and *ſong.*]

1. The form of worſhip uſed in the evening.

Thee, 'chantreſs of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *evenſong*. *Milton.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he laſts 'till *evenſong*, and then ſays his compline an hour before the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. The evening, the cloſe of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evenſong* and morn. *Dryden.*

EVENTIDE. *n. ſ.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening.

A ſwarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the fens of Allan do ariſe,
Their murmuring ſmall trumpets ſounding wide. *Fa. Queen.*

Iſaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*. *Gen. xxiv 63.*

EVENT. *n. ſ.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked. *Eccl.*

Oh heavy times, begetting ſuch *events!* *Shak. Hen. VI.*

2. The conſequence of an action, the concluſion, the upſhot.

Two ſpears from Meleager's hand were ſent,
With equal force, but various in th' *event*;
The firſt was fixt in earth, the ſecond ſtood
On the boar's briſtled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dry.*

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Latin.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones with all their parts diſtinct. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *adj.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Laſt ſcene of all,
That ends this ſtrange *eventful* hiſtory,
Is ſecond childiſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. n.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]

1. To winnow, to fift out.

2. To examine, to diſcuſs. *Dict.*

EVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *event.*] Happening in conſequence of any thing; conſequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the laſt reſult, in the conſequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, diſobliged you, and hath made your flame a better return, by reſtoring you your own heart, than ſhe could have done by exchanging her's for it. *Boyle's Scraphick Love.*

EVER. *adv.* [æfre, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been ſo long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou haſt that, which I have greater reaſon to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this night ſhew it. *Sh. Othello.*

You ſerve a maſter who is as free from the envy of friends, as *ever* any king was. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

So few tranſlations deſerve praiſe, that I ſcarce *ever* ſaw any which deſerved pardon. *Denham.*

The moſt ſenſual man that *ever* was in the world, never felt ſo delicious a pleaſure as a clear conſcience. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

By repeating any ſuch idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of ſuch addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. At all times; always; without end.

God hath had *ever*, and *ever* ſhall have, ſome church viſible upon the earth. *Hooker, b. iii. ſ. 1.*

I ſee things may ſerve long, but not ſerve *ever*. *Shakeſp.*

Riches endleſs is as poor as Winter,
To him that *ever* fears he ſhall be poor. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Minded greatneſs, *ever* in turmoil,
Still ſeeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

There under ebon ſhades, and low-brow'd rocks,
In dark cimmerian deſart *ever* dwell. *Milton.*

The inclinations of the people muſt *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*

He

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost out of nature, though every thing is altered *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*
Ever since that time Lysander has been at the house. *Tatler*
Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope's Essay.*

3. For ever; eternally; to perpetuity
Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more for *ever*. *Loc.*
We'll to the temple: there you'll find your love,
And there be crown'd, or give him up for *ever*. *A. Phillips.*

4. It is sometimes reduplicated
For ever, and for *ever*, farewel, Cassius. *Shakespeare.*
I know a lord who values no lease, though for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not for *ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*
The meeting points the fatal lock asunder
From the fair head, for *ever* and for *ever*. *Pope.*

5. At one time, as, *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.
So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*
The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings. *L'Estrange.*
He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

6. In any degree.
Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Holl.*
For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer. *Collier on Pride.*
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* so many parts. *Locke.*
There must be somewhere such a rank as man;
And all the question, wrangle *e'er* so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope's Essay.*

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As soon as* ever *he had done it*; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.
That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den. *Dan. iv. 14.*
That purse in your hand, as a twin brother, is as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
As soon as *e'er* the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*
The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the murder of the great duke of Suffolk. *Addison on Italy.*

8. EVER A. Any. [as *ever y*, that is, every each or ever each is each one, all.] This word is still retained in the Scottish dialect.
I am old, I am old.
— I love thee better than I love *e'er a* scurvy young boy of them all. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

9. It is often contracted into *e'er*.

10. It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the following instances.

EVERBU'BBLING. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling*.] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.
Panting murmurs, stirr'd out of her breast,
That *everbubbling* spring. *Crashaw.*

EVERBU'RNING. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning*.] Unextinguished.
His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught,
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought. *Fair. Queen.*
Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

EVERDU'RING. *adj.* [*ever* and *during*.] Eternal; enduring without end.
Our souls, piercing through the impurity of flesh, behold the highest heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the *everduring* glory and termless joy. *Raleigh.*
Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everduring* gates, harmonious sound!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

EVERGREEN. *adj.* [*ever* and *green*.] Verdant throughout the year.
There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade

Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton's Agonist.*
The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EVERGREEN. *n. s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.
Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be transplanted, especially if the weather be moist and temperate. *Evelyn's Kalend.*
I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 477.

EVERHO'NOURED. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured*.] Always held in honour or esteem.
Mentes, an *everhonour'd* name, of old
High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

EVERLA'STING. *adj.* [*ever* and *lasting*.]
1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal, eternal.
Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewel take:
For ever, and for ever, farewel, Cassius. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*
The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*
And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the scale with *everlasting* death! *Denham.*
2. It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so properly.

EVERLA'STING. *n. s.* Eternity; eternal duration whether past or future.
From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. *Ps. xc. 2.*
We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from *everlasting*. *Hooker.*

EVERLA'STINGLY. *adv.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternally; without end.
I'll hate him *everlastingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*
Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.
Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness*,
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's, and the sun's sun,
The lustre and the vigour of this all,
Did set. *Donne.*

EVERLI'VING. *adj.* [*ever* and *living*.] Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant.
Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that most glorious house, that guileth bright
With burning stars and *everliving* fires. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*
God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is exercised for evermore, as the *everliving* subjects of his reward and punishment. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving* Agent. *Newton's Opt.*

EVERMO'RE. *adv.* [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally. *More* seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified originally *from this time*: as, *evermore*, *always henceforward*; but this sense has not been strictly preserved.
It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoare. *Fa. Queen.*
Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flee. *Davies.*
Reason prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

EVERO'PEN. *adv.* [*ever* and *open*.] Never closed; not at any time shut.
God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to hear all our words. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EVERPLE'ASING. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleasing*.] Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure.
The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther for me. *Sidney.*
Forsaking Scheria's *everpleasing* shore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To EVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*everso*, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert, to destroy
The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanv. Scepf.*

To EVERT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To destroy; to overthrow
A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judges is not yet *everted* and overthrown *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EVERWA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful*.] Always vigilant.
Not closed in sleep his *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

EVERY. *adj.* [in old language *everich*, that is, ever each, open'd, Saxon.]
1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.

He propoſeth unto God their neceſſities, and they their own requeſts for relief in *every* of them. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 39

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them *Num.* xvi.

The king made that ordonance, that *every* twelve years there ſhould be ſet forth two ſhips. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

The virtue and force of *every* of theſe three is ſhrewdly allayed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Ariſtotle has long ſince obſerved, how unreaſonable it is to expect the ſame kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for ſome things. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Every one, that has any idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flaſh from *ev'ry* cloud. *Pope's Statius*

2. EVERY-WHERE. In all places; in each place.

The ſubſtance of the body of Chriſt was not *every-where* ſeen, nor did it *every-where* ſuffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 55

If I ſend my ſon abroad, how is it poſſible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* ſo in faſhion? *Locke*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

EV'ERYOUNG. *adj.* [*ever* and *young*] Not ſubject to old age, or decay, undecaying.

Joys *everyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv.

EV'ESDROPPER. *n. ſ.* [*eves* and *dropper*] Some mean fellow that ſkulks about a houſe in the night.

What makes you liſtening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *eavesdropper*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar*

[illegible] how decent [illegible], and how becoming your function it is to be diſguiſed like a ſlave, and an *eavesdropper*, under the women's windows. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

To EVE'STIGATE *v. a.* [*eveſtigo*, Lat.] To ſearch out. *Dict.*

EUGH *n. ſ.* [This word is ſo written by moſt writers; but ſince the original is Saxon, or Welſh *yeuen*, more favours the eaſier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither] A tree.

At the firſt ſtretch of both his hands he drew,
And almoſt join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*. *Dryd. Æn.*

To EVICT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To diſpoſſeſs of by a judicial courſe.

The law of England would ſpeedily *evict* them out of their poſſeſſion, and therefore they held it the beſt policy to caſt off the yoke of Engliſh law *Davies on Ireland.*

To take away by a ſentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him. *K. James's Declaration.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little uſed.

This nervous fluid has never been diſcovered to live animals by the ſenſes, however aſſiſted; nor its neceſſity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

EVI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *evict.*]

1. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiouſly get the ſtart at common law, yet the prætorian court will ſet back all things, and no reſpect had to *eviction* or diſpoſſeſſion. *Bacon.*

2. Proof, evidence; certain teſtimony.

A plurality of voices carries the queſtion, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

EVI'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [French]

1. The ſtate of being evident, clearneſs, indubitable certainty; notoriety

2. Teſtimony; proof

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchaſe unto Baruch. *Jer.* xxxii. 16.

Unreaſonable it is to expect the ſame kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing, which we have for ſome things. *Tillot*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was verſed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a hiſtory in defence of Chriſtianity, the truth of which hiſtory was their motive to embrace Chriſtianity. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

3. Witneſs; one that gives evidence. In this ſenſe it is ſometimes plural, as, *the* evidence *were ſworn*: but ſometimes regularly augmented, as *evidences*.

To ſwear he ſaw three inches through a door,
As Aſſanick *evidences* ſwore. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat* VII

There are books extant, which they muſt needs allow of as proper *evidence*; even the mighty volumes of viſible nature, and the everlaſting tables of right reaſon. *Bentley.*

To EVI'DENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To prove, to evince

If they be principles evident of themſelves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotſon's Sermons, Preface.*

Theſe things the Chriſtian religion requires, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotſon, Sermon* V.

2. To ſhew, to make diſcovery of.

Thou on earth had'ſt proſper'd, which thy looks
Now alſo *evidence*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 361

EVI'DENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is [illegible] moſt manifeſt unto ſenſe have proved obſcure unto the underſtanding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 10.

In this ſtate they are incapable of making conqueſts upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their conſtitution. *Temple*

Children minded not what was ſaid, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was ſufficient. *Locke*

EVI'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *evident*] Apparently, certainly, undeniably

Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove
The genial pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior*

The printing private letters is the worſt ſort of betraying converſation, as it has *evidently* the moſt extenſive ill conſequences. *Pope*

EVIL. *adj.* [yfel, Saxon; *euvel*, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind, not good.

He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin of Iſra *Deut* xxii. 19

An *evil* diſeaſe cleaveth faſt unto him; and now that he lieth, he ſhall riſe up no more. *Pſ* xli. 8

The good figs very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten they are ſo *evil*. *Jeremiah* xxiv. 3.

That hour he cured many of *evil* ſpirits. *Luke* vii. 21.

2. Wicked; bad, corrupt

Is thine eye *evil*, becauſe I am good? *Matt* xx. 15.

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Gen.*

3. Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous.

And the officers did ſee that they were in *evil* caſe. *Ex.* v.

All the days of the afflicted are *evil*. *Prov.* xv. 15.

4. Miſchievous; deſtructive; ravenous

It is my ſon's coat; an *evil* beaſt hath devoured him. *Gen.*

EVIL. *n. ſ.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedneſs; a crime.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd
In *evils* to top Macbeth. [illegible]

2. Injury; miſchief

Whoſo rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* ſhall not depart from his houſe *Prov.* xvii. 13.

Let thine enemies, and they that ſeek *evil* to my Lord, be as Nabal, 1 *Sa.* xxv. 26.

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the ſons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccleſ* ix. 3.

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and ſhall we not receive *evil*. *Job* ii. 10.

A prudent man foreſeeth the *evil*, and hideth himſelf. *Prov.*

If we will ſtand boggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horſe for ſtarting at a ſhadow. *L'Eſtrange*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increaſe any pain, or diminiſh any pleaſure in us, or elſe to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; diſeaſe; as, the *king's evil*.

At his touch,
Such ſanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They preſently amend
—What's the diſeaſe he means?
'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

EVIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever reſpect.

Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it beſeems thee,
To flatter Henry, and forſake thy brother! *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. Not well; not virtuouſly, not innocently

If I have ſpoken *evil*, bear witneſs of the *evil*, but if well, why ſmiteſt thou me. *John* xviii. 22.

3. Not well, not happily; not fortunately.

It went *evil* with his houſe. *Deut* viii. 23.

4. Injuriouſly, not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut* xxvi.

5. It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other caſes, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *adj.* [*evil* and *affected*.] Not kind, not diſpoſed to kindneſs

The unbelieving Jews ſtirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* againſt the brethren. *Acts* xiv. 2.

EVILDOER. *n. ſ.* [*evil* and *doer*] Malefactor, one that commits crimes.

Whereas they ſpeak evil againſt you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God. 1 *Pet.* ii. 12.

EVILFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*evil* and *favour*.] Illcountenanced; having no good aſpect

Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* inſtance, there is no truſting to the force of nature, nor the bravery of words, except it be corroborate by cuſtom. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *evilfavoured*.] Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish or any *evilfavouredness*. *Deutr.* xvi.

EVILLY. *adv.* [from *evil*.] Not well.

This act, so *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts
Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shak. K. John.*

EVILMI'NDED *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; mischievous, malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most the fear'd, that travelling so late,
[illegible]
And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.*

EVILNESS. *n. s.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodness, badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

EVILSPE'AKING. *n. s.* [*evil* and *speaking*.] Slander, defamation, calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evilspeakings* [illegible] 1 *Pet.* ii. 1.

EVILWI'SHING. *adj.* [*evil* and *wish*.] Wishing evil to; having no good will.

They having heard of this sudden going out with so small [illegible], in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him, followed him. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

EVILWO'RKER. *n. s.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does ill.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*. *Phil.* iii. 3.

To EVINCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to show, to manifest, to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot:
And therefore was law given them, to [illegible]
That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability, and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced*. *South's Sermons.*

The greater the absurdities are, the more strongly do they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

EVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *evince*.] Capable of proof, demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *evincible*.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVI'RATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood, to emasculate. *Dict.*

To EVI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails.

E'VITABLE. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, saving only in case of so great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

To E'VITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to shun, to escape.

Therein she doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irksome cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her. *Shak.*

EVITATION. *n. s.* [from *evitate*.] The act of avoiding. *Dict.*

EVI'TERNAL. *adj.* [*æviternus*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITERNITY. *n. s.* [*ævi ternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EULO'GY. *n. s.* [εὖ and λόγος.] Praise; encomium; panegyrick.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser on Ireland.*

EU'NUCH. *n. s.* [εὐνοῦχος.] One that is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an *eunuch*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight, and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dimsighted. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat
On nonsense gargl'd in an *eunuch's* throat. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vii. *c.* 4.

EVOCATION. *n. s.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

EVOLATION. *n. s.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Latin.] To unfold, to disentangle.

The animal soul sooner expands and *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

This active principle, as the body increaseth and dilateth, *evolveth*, diffuseth, and expandeth, if not his substantia, existence, yet his energy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To EVO'LVE. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

Ambrosial odours
Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse;
The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews. *Prior.*

EVO'LVENT. *n. s.* [*evolvens*, Latin.] *Harris.*

[illegible]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.
2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collectedly and presentifically represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant, and so always, really present and existent before him. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

[In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of [illegible] the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, 'till at last they turn into a strait line. In the Phil. of Transactions, N°. 260. you have a new quadratrix to the circle, found by this means. *Harris.*

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up, either to make good the ground they are upon, or to possess themselves of another; that so they may attack the enemy, or receive his onset more advantageously. And these evolutions are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

This spontaneous coagulation of the little same bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*, which were so various, that the little bodies came to object to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together. *Boyle.*

5. EVOLUTION *of Powers* [in algebra]. Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution. *Harr.*

EVOMITION. *n. s.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out. *Dict.*

EUPHO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *euphony*.] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY. *n. s.* [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable sound, the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBIUM. *n. s.*

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and is also full of an hot sharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and shaped somewhat like the cereus or torch-thistle. It is commonly beset with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum resin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. It is produced in the remoter parts of Africa, whence it is sent to Sallee, and thence transported into Europe. The plant is also common on the coast of Malabar; but the Africans only know the secret of collecting the gum. It is used medicinally in sinapisms. *Hill.*

EUPHRASY. *n. s.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright; a plant supposed to clear the sight.

Then purg'd with *euphrasy*, and rue,
The visual nerve; for he had much to see,
And from the well of life three drops instill'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*

EUROCLYDON. *n. s.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows between the East and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls suddenly on ships, makes them tack about, and sometimes causes them to founder, as Pliny observes. *Calmet.*

There arose against it a tempestuous wind called *euroclydon* [illegible]

EUROPE'AN. *adj.* [*europæus*, Latin.] Belonging to Europe.

Mean while the Spaniards in America,
Near to the Line the sun approaching saw,
And hop'd their *European* coasts to [illegible]
Clear'd from our ships by the autumnal wind. *Waller.*

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with *European* arms! *Dryden's Æn.*

He alone defy'd
The *European* thrones combin'd, and still
Had set at nought their machinations vain. *Philips.*

EU'RUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The East wind.

Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peacham.*

EURYTHMY. *n. s.* [εὐρυθμία.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA } *n. s.* [εὐθανασία.] An easy death.
EUTHANASY. }

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*. *Arbuthnot.*

EVULSION. *n. s.* [*evulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulsion*, or bringing off any parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii. *c.* 2.

EVULGATION. *n. s.* [*evulgo*, Latin.] The act of divulging, publication. *Dict.*

EWE

EWE. *n. f.* [eope, Saxon.] The ſhe-ſheep; the female to the ram.

Abraham ſet ſeven *ewe* lambs by themſelves. *Gen.* xxi. 28.

Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes*. *Bac. N. Hiſt.*

Haſte the ſacrifice;
Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuſe;
A[illegible] *Dryden's Æneis.*

EWER. *n. f.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *ew*, water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

I dreamt of a ſilver baſon and *ewer* to-night. *Shakeſ. Timon.*

Let one attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of roſewater, and beſtrew'd with flowers,
Another bear the *ewer*; a third a diaper;
And ſay, will't pleaſe your lordſhip coo. your hands? *Shak.*

The golden *ewer* a maid obſequious brings,
Repleniſh'd from the cool, tranſlucent ſprings;
With copious water the bright vaſe ſupplies
A ſilver laver, of capacious ſize:
They waſh. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i. *l.* 179.

EWRY. *n. f.* [from *ewer*.] An office in the king's houſhold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and ſerve up water in ſilver *ewers* after dinner. *Dict.*

EX. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words, ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw *out*; ſometimes only enforcing the meaning, and ſometimes producing little alteration.

To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.] To imbitter; to exaſperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exacerbate*.]

1. Encreaſe of malignity; augmented force or ſeverity.
2. Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm.

The patient may ſtrive, by little and little, to overcome the ſymptom in *exacerbation*, and ſo, by time, turn ſuffering into nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 61.

Watchfulneſs and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EXACERVA'TION. *n. f.* [*acervus*, Latin.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EXA'CT. *adj.* [*exactus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; without ſalſe ſure; without deviation from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but in a combat in the liſts left out. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters ſtand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

3. Accurate; not negligent.

Many gentlemen turn out of the ſeats of their anceſtors, to make way for ſuch new maſters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themſelves. *Spectator*, N°. 174.

4. Honeſt; ſtrict, punctual.

In my dealings I was *exact*. *Eccluſ.* li. 19.

To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo, exactus*, Latin.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now *exact'ſt* the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor merchant's fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

Of a foreigner thou mayeſt *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand ſhall releaſe. *Deut.* xv. 3.

Exact of ſervants to be faithful and diligent. *Taylor.*

From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exacts*. *Milton.*

The hand of fate is over us, and heaven
Exacts ſeverity from all our thoughts. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To demand of right.

Tears of ſervice paſt,
From grateful ſouls *exact* reward at laſt. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

Where they deſign a recompence for benefits received, they are leſs ſolicitous to make it when it is *exacted*. *Swairidge.*

3. To ſummon; to enjoin.

Let us deſcend now therefore from this top
Our ſpeculation; for the hour preciſe
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Duty,
And juſtice to my father's ſoul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Denham's Sophy.*

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practiſe extortion.

The enemy ſhall not *exact* upon him. *Pſ.* lxxx. 22.

EXA'CTER. *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and ſeverity.

The poller and *exacter* of fees juſtifies the common reſemblance of the courts of juſtice to the buſh, whereunto while the ſheep flies for defence in weather, he is ſure to loſe part of the fleece. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civ. and Mor.*

I will alſo make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteouſneſs. *Iſ.* lx. 17.

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd perſons, eſpecially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither uſe exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were eaſily ſuborned to make an affidavit for money. *Baron's Office of Alienation.*

3. One who is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than ſuch whoſe pride was formerly leaſt diſpoſed to the obedience of lawful conſtitutions. *K. Charles.*

The grateful perſon being ſtill the moſt ſevere *exacter* of himſelf, not only confeſſes, but proclaims his debts. *South.*

There is no way to deal with this man of reaſon, this rigid *exacter* of ſtrict demonſtration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotſon.*

EXA'CTION. *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he ſhould break his day, what ſhould I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

2. Extortion; unjuſt demand.

They vent reproaches
[illegible]
Of theſe *exactions*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Remove violence and ſpoil, and execute judgment and juſtice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ez.* xlv. 9.

As the firſt earl did firſt raiſe the greatneſs of that houſe, by Iriſh *exactions* and oppreſſions; ſo Girald the laſt earl did at laſt ruin and reduce it to nothing, by uſing the like extortions. *Davies's State of Ire.*

3. A toll; a tribute ſeverely levied.

They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their ſubjects as well as ſtrangers, who pay an unreaſonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the leaſt riſing of the waters. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

EXA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *exact*.] Accurately; nicely, thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well, for both of 'em began that ſtudy in themſelves. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

The religion they profeſs is ſuch, that the more *exactly* it is ſifted by pure unbiaſſed reaſon, the more reaſonable ſtill it will be found. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXA'CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *exact*.]

1. Accuracy; nicety, ſtrict conformity to rule or ſymmetry.

The experiments were all made with the utmoſt *exactneſs* and circumſpection. *Woodward on Foſſ.*

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not th' *exactneſs* of peculiar parts;
'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the joint force and full reſult of all. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

The balance muſt be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmoſt *exactneſs* into the ſeveral ſcales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct, ſtrictneſs of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactneſs* of conſcience before God. *King Charles.*

They think that their *exactneſs* in one duty will attone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.] To heighten by repreſentation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expreſſions.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the ſenſe the people generally had, even deſpair of ever ſeeing an end of the calamities. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 399.

EXAGGERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exaggerate*.]

1. The act of heaping together; an heap, an accumulation.

Some towns, that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of ſand between thoſe towns and the ſea, converted into firm land. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condeſcenſions in the prince to paſs good laws, would have an odd ſound at Weſtminſter. *Swift.*

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]

1. To ſhake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach; to purſue with invectives. This ſenſe is now diſuſed, being purely Latin.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in ſuch caſe than *exagitate*. *Hooker, b.* iii.

EXAGITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exagitate*.] The act of ſhaking, or agitating. *Dict.*

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French; *altus*, Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.]

1. To raiſe on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, ſhalt be brought down to hell. *Mat.* xi. 23.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abaſe him that is high. *Ezek.*

As yet *exalteſt* thou thyſelf againſt my people, that thou wilt not let them go? *Ex.* ix. 17.

How long ſhall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Pſ.* xiii. 2.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters who underſtood the court, and their own want of ſtrength, were very reaſonably *exalted* with this ſucceſs. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

How much ſoever the king's friends were dejected upon the paſſing thoſe two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got

whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

4. To praise, to extol, to magnify
O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Ps.* xxxiv.

5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.
Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? 2 *Kings* xix. 22.

6. To intend, to enforce.
Now Mars, she said, let fame *exalt* her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chemistry.
The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*, but, for the same reason, the fibres are harder, especially when old. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
With chymick art *exalts* the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*
They meditate what will be the effect of their composition, and whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.
But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,
Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Id.*

EXALTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exalt*]
1. The act of raising on high.
2. Elevation to power, or dignity.
She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed *Judith* xvi. 8.
The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood, for which cause there followed, upon the latter, an *exaltation* of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 54.

3. Most elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.
I wonder'd at my flight and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l.* 90.
In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.
You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue: as, the *exaltation* of the most remarkable virtue of any body. *Quincy.*

5. Height of a planet in which its powers are increased.
Astrologers tell us, that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXA'MEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] Examination; disquisition; enquiry.
This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 12.*

EXA'MINATE. *n. f.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] The person examined.
In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*examinatio*, Latin.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.
I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write. *Acts* xxv. 26.
Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences. *Locke.*

EXA'MINATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] An examiner, an enquirer
An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator* [illegible] *Roger Ecton's Life.*

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]
1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.
Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly. *Ch. Cat.*
If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man *Acts* iv. 9.
We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our souls, and provide for futurity *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. To interrogate a witness.
Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things. *Acts*

3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.

4. To try by experiment, or observation; narrowly sift; scan
I to write [illegible] at may securely stand the test
[illegible] ad over thrice at least,
[illegible] such, haste, *examine* every [illegible]
[illegible] s, and every tho[illegible]
[illegible] nto, to search into, to scrutinize.

5. I [illegible]
I began to *exa*[illegible] the extent and certainty of our k[illegible]e, I found it had a ne[illegible] connexion with words. *Lo*

EXA'MINER. *n. f.* [from *examine*]
1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.
A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant. *Hale's Law of Engl.*
2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinises.
So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied. *Newt. Opt.*

EXA'MPLARY. *adj.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.
We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker, b. i. f.* 3.

EXA'MPLE. *n. f.* [*exemple*, French; *exemplum*, Latin.]
1. Copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated.
The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
2. Precedent; former instance of the like.
So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd,
Such temp'rate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want *example*. *Shakespeare's King John.*
3. Precedent of good
Let us shew an *example* to our brethren. *Judith* viii. 24.
Taught this by his *example*, whom I now
Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest! *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern.
Be thou an *example* of the believers. 1 *Tim.* iv. 12.
5. One punished for the admonition of others.
Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude* vii.
6. Influence which disposes to imitation.
When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it. *Wisd.* iv. 2.
Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men *Rogers, Sermon* 4.
7. Instance, illustration of a general position by some particular specification
Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prophaned, should want the courage to defend them? *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*
8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.
My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts. It is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

To EXA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify, to give an instance of.
The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exampled* in these late wars of Munster *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

EXA'NGUIOUS. *adj.* [*exanguis*, Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous.
Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, sanguineous with *exanguious*. *Brown.*
The insects, if we take in the *exanguious*, both terrestrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

EXA'NIMATE. *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]
1. Lifeless, dead.
2. Spiritless; depressed.
The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love. *Thomson's Spring, l.* 1045

EXANIMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exanimate*] Deprivation of life. *Dict.*

EXA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Latin.] Lifeless, dead, killed.

EXANTHE'MATA. n. f. [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out, pustules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthemata.*] Pustulous; efflorescent, eruptive.

To EXANTLA'TE. *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]
1. To draw out.
2. To exhaust, to waste away
By time those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

EXANTLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out, exhaustion.

EXARA'TION. *n. f.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing, the manner of manual writing. *Dict.*

EXARTICULA'TION. *n. f.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The dislocation of a joint. *Dict.*

To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Latin.]
1. To provoke, to enrage; to irritate; to anger, to make furious.
To take the widow,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shak. K. Lear.*
The people of Italy, who run into news and politicks, have something to *exasperate* them against the king of France. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate, to embitter
Matters grew more *exasperate* between the two k[illegible]
[illegible] and

England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much blooded one againſt another. *Bacon.*

When our ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exaſperated* too at the vanity of its labours. *Parnel to Pope.*

3. To exacerbate, to heighten malignity.

The plaiſter alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and ſo *exaſperate* it *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

EXASPERATER. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] He that exaſperates, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERATION. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*]

1. Aggravation; malignant repreſentation.

My going to demand juſtice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exaſperations* they could. *King Charles.*

2. Provocation, irritation, incitement to rage.

Their ill uſage and *exaſperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, diſpoſed him to take liberty *Wotton.*

To EXAUCTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Lat.] To diſmiſs from ſervice.

2. To deprive of a benefice

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Chriſtianity, were by the church treated with no other puniſhment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXAUCTORATION. *n. ſ.* [from *exauctorate.*]

1. Diſmiſſion from ſervice

2. Deprivation, degradation

Deprivation, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing elſe but the removing of a perſon from ſome dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his eccleſiaſtical preferments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCANDESCENCE, EXCANDESCENCY. [*excandeſco*, Latin.]

1. Heat; the ſtate of growing hot.

2. Anger; the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTATION. [*excanto*, Lat.] Diſenchantment by a counter-charm

To EXCARNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Latin.] To clear from fleſh.

The ſpleen is moſt curiouſly *excarnated*, and the veſſels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and veſſels are very well ſeen. *Grew's Muſeum.*

EXCARNIFICATION. *n. ſ.* [*excarnifico*, Laun.] The act of taking away the fleſh.

To EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To make hollow, to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful ſmalneſs, that Faber put a thouſand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Though nitrous tempeſts, and clandeſtine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath,
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endleſs toil,
Ran through the ſubtleſs *excavated* ſoil,
See the unwearied Briton delves his way,
And to the caverns lets in day and day. *Blackm. Creation.*

Flat theſe, ſome like hats, ſome like buttons, *excavated* in the middle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

EXCAVATION. *n. ſ.* [from *excavate.*]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed, the cavity.

While our eye meaſures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger, and ſo, as much as thoſe *excavations* do ſubtract, is ſupplied by a fallacy of the ſight. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To EXCEED. *v. a.* [*exceda*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.

Nor did any of the cruſts much *exceed* half an inch in thickneſs *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. To excel, to ſurpaſs.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth. *1 Kings* x. 23.

To EXCEED. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs.

In your prayers, and places of religion, uſe reverent poſtures and great attention, remembering that we ſpeak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot poſſibly *exceed.* *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty ſtripes he may give him, and not *exceed.* *Deutr.* xxv

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Juſtice muſt puniſh the rebellious deed,
Yet puniſh ſo, as pity ſhall *exceed.* *Dryd. State of Innocence*

EXCEEDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He ſaith, that cities were built an *exceeding* ſpace of time before the great flood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

EXCEEDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and eſtabliſhed.] In a very great degree; emi-

The country is ſuppoſed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbot.*

The Genoeſe were *exceeding* powerful by ſea, and had many places in the Eaſt, and contended often with the Venetians for ſuperiority. *Raleigh.*

Talk no more ſo *exceeding* proudly, let not arrogance come out of your mouth. *1 Sa.* ii. 3.

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themſelves *exceeding* ſhort; but are beautifully extended and diverſified by the invention of epiſodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 267

The ſerum of the blood affords, by diſtillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthn. on Aim.*

EXCEEDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree, greatly, very much

They cried out the more *exceedingly*, crucify him. *Mar* xv

Iſaac trembled *exceedingly* *Gen.* xxvii. 33

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

Arcadius ſtones look *exceedingly* well, when they are ſet in thoſe places which we would make to come out of the piece. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy*

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and ſubtile than the air, and *exceedingly* more elaſtick and active? *Newt. Opt.*

To EXCEL. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea doth *excels*, which you vouchſafe to praiſe.
How heroes riſe, how patriots ſet,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell,
Excelling others, theſe were great;
Thou, greater ſtill, muſt theſe *excel* *Prior*

To EXCEL. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be excellent.

Upon to Silvia let us ſing,
That Silvia is *excelling* *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Reuben, unſtable as water, thou ſhalt not *excel* *Gen.* xlix.

It is not only in power of nature for him to govern, that is, the more intelligent, but there is no leſs required, courage to protect, and, above all, honeſty and probity to abſtain from injury ſo fitneſs to govern is a perplexed buſineſs. Some men, ſome nations, *excel* in the one ability, ſome in the other. *Bacon's Holy War*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing, thoſe to be ſought and frequented that *excel* in ſome quality or other *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they moſt *excel*;
Of love ſung better, and of arms as well. *Dryden.*

Let thoſe teach others, who themſelves *excel*,
And cenſure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

EXCELLENCE. EXCELLENCY. *n. ſ.* [*excellence*, French; *excellentia*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality.

2. Diſtinction, pre-eminence

Is it not wonderful, that baſe deſires ſhould ſo extinguiſh in men the ſenſe of their own *excellency*, as to make them wiſhing that their ſouls ſhould be like to the ſouls of beaſts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker*, b. v. ſ. 2.

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himſelf, but yet a creature. *Dryden's Jun. Dedic.*

3. The ſtate of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongſt men of parts and buſineſs, ſeldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in muſick. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels.

The criticiſms have been made rather to diſcover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections. *Addiſ. Spect.*

5. Purity, goodneſs.

She loves him with that *excellence*,
That angels love good men with. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

6. A title of honour. It is now uſually applied to generals of an army, ambaſſadors, and governors.

They humbly ſue unto your *excellence*,
To have a goodly peace concluded of *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

EXCELLENT. *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity

Arts and ſciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends. *Tayl.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgment. *Job* xxxvii.

EXCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent.*]

1. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, becauſe he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

That was *excellently* obſerved, ſays I, when I read a paſſage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* inſtructive and extremely pleaſant; ſatyr laſhes vice into reformation; and humour repreſents folly, ſo as to render it ridiculous. *Dryd. St. of Inn. Pref.*

To EXCEPT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.]

1. To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept, or poſition.

But when he ſaith, all things are put under him, it is manifeſt, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. *1 Cor.* xv

Adam, behold
The effects, which thy original crime hath wrought

In

EXC

I ſcorn to ſpunge from thee, who never touch'd
ex'cted tree. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 436.

To EXCEPT *v. n.* To object, to make conceptions.

A exception *which* our *author could not* except *againſt Locke.*

EXCEPT *prepoſ* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a prepoſition or conjunction, is originally the participle paſſive of the verb, which, like moſt others, had for its participle two terminations, *excepted* or *exceptus*. *All* except *one*, is *all*, *nor* excepted. *Except* may be, according to the *Teutonick* idiom, the imperative mood *uth*, except *one*, that is, at leaſt one, which you muſt except.]

1. Excluſive of, without mention of
Richard except, thoſe, whom we fight againſt,
Had rather have us win than him they foſter. *Shak. R.* III.
God and his ſon *except*,
Who might have raiſed the nor fear'd *Milton.*

2. Unleſs.
It is neceſſary to know our duty, becauſe 'tis neceſſary for us to do it, and it is impoſſible to do it, *except* we know it. *Till*

preſ ſit [from *except*. See EXCEPT.] Without, with exception of. An improper word.
What, have the prætor diſmy fetters looſe,
May I not move without controul and awe,
Expreſſing it'ſ the letter of the law *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 5
People come into the world in Turkey the ſame way they do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little
Colliber on Duelling

n. ſ. from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]
from the things comprehended in a precept, or power, exclaſion of any perſon from a general law.
When God renewed this charter of man's ſovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all, but that Cham ſtood as fully inveſted with this right as any of his brethren *South's Sermons.*

2. It ſhould have *from* before the rule or law to which the exception refers, but it is ſometimes inaccurately uſed with *to*.
Let the money be raiſed on land, with an *exception* to ſome of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addiſon.*
Pleads, in *exception to* all general rules,
Your taſte of follies with our ſcorn of fools. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

3. Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception.
Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unleſs thoſe two, by which the earl of Strafford and ſir John Fenwick loſt their heads may paſs for *exceptions*. *Swift.*
Who firſt taught ſouls enſlav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one,
That proud *exception to* all nature's laws,
Invert the world and counterwork its cauſe. *Pope's Eſſays.*

4. Objection; cavil. With *againſt* or *to*.
Your aſſertion hath drawn us to make ſearch whether theſe be juſt *exceptions againſt* the cuſtoms of our church, when ye plead that they are the ſame which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the ſame which ſome other reformed churches have deviſed. *Hooker, Preface.*
He may have *exceptions* peremptory *againſt* the jurors, of which he may ſhall ſhew cauſe *Spenſer*
Revelations will ſoon be diſcerned to be extremely conducive to reforming men's lives, ſuch as will anſwer all objections and *exceptions* of fleſh and blood *againſt* it. *Hammond.*
I will anſwer what *exceptions* they can have *againſt* our account, and confute all the reaſons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Peeviſhneſs, offence taken.
I fear'd to ſhew my father Juan's letter,
Leſt he ſhould take *exceptions* to my love. *Shakeſpeare.*
He firſt took *exception* at this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleneſs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintneſs of my maſter's heart *Shak. Hen.* VI.
Rodorigo, thou haſt taken againſt me an *exception*; but I proteſt I have dealt moſt directly in thy affair *Sh. Othello.*
He gave ſir James Tirrel great thanks, but took *exception* to the place of their burial, being too baſe for them that were king's children *Bacon's Henry* VII

EXCEPTIONABLE *adj* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.
The only piece of pleaſantry is where the evil ſpirits rail the angels upon the ſucceſs of their artillery this paſſage I look upon to be the moſt *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Add*

EXCEPTIOUS *adj* [from *except*.] Peeviſh, froward, full of cavil, quarrelſome.
They are ſo ſupercilious, ſharp, troubleſome, fierce, and ſour, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of the Jeſuit, but become the very ſcorn and burdens of ſociety.

adj. [from *except*.] Including an exception.
Particular propoſitions will make complex ſyllogiſms, as That phyſicians came to the conſultation: the nurſe is no phyſician, therefore the nurſe came not to the conſultation.
Watts's Logick.

EXCEPTLESS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exception, general, univerſal
Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptleſs* raſhneſs,
Perpetual ſober gods! I do proclaim
One honeſt man. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

[from *except*.] Objecter; one that makes exceptions.
The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of thoſe expreſſions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To EXCERN *v. a* [*excerno*, Latin] To ſtrain out, to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers, to ſend out by excretion.
That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the ſame thing which is alive and freſh, and with thoſe parts which do *excern*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Excrene firſt ſmooth nouriſhment into the parts; and ſecondly, helpeth to *excern* by ſweat, and ſo maketh the parts aſſimilate *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 99.
An angular or pap prepared, with an open veſſel, to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCERPTION. *n. ſ.* [*excerptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of gleaning, ſelecting
2. The thing gleaned or ſelected.
Times have conſumed his works, ſaving ſome few *excerptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCESS. *n. ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.]
1. More than enough, ſuperfluity.
Amongſt the heaps of theſe *exceſſes* and ſuperfluities, there is eſpied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker*, b. v. ſ. 43.
Goodneſs anſwers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *exceſs* but error the deſire of power in *exceſs* cauſed the angels to fall, the deſire of knowledge in *exceſs* cauſed man to fall, but in charity there is no *exceſs*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Members are crooked or diſtorted, or diſproportionate to the reſt, either in *exceſs* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Exuberance, act of exceeding, comparative exuberance.
Let the ſuperfluous and luſt dieted man,
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;
So diſtribution ſhall undo *exceſs*,
And each man have enough. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
The ſeveral rays in that white light retain their colorific qualities, by which thoſe of any ſort, whenever they become more copious than the reſt, do by their *exceſs* and predominance cauſe their proper colour to appear *Newton's Opt.*
3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence in meat and drink.
It was *exceſs* of wine that ſet him on,
And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shakeſp. Hen* V.
There will be need firſt of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *exceſs* and ſurfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
4. Violence of paſſion.
5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits.
A popular ſway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for ſubjects to receive,
Ran to the ſame extremes, and one *exceſs*
Made both, by ſtriving to be greater, leſs. *Denham*
Hoſpitality ſometimes degenerates into profuſeneſs even parſimony itſelf, which ſits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *exceſs* of the two *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXCESSIVE *adj* [*exceſſif*, French; from *exceſs*.]
1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.
If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cauſe the root to grow to an *exceſſive* bigneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.
Be not *exceſſive* toward any. *Eccluſ* xxxii. 29.
The people whoſe property it is, by *exceſſive* favour, to bring great men to miſery, and then to be *exceſſive* in pity, departed away grieved and afraid. *Hayward*

EXCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *exceſſive*.] Exceedingly, eminently, in a great degree.
A man muſt be *exceſſively* ſtupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own ſide. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHANGE. *v. a* [*exchanger*, French, *excambiare*, low Latin.]
1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another.
They ſhall not ſell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the firſt fruits. *Ezek.* xlviii. 14.
Exchange his ſheep for ſhells, or wool for a ſparkling pebble, or a diamond *Locke.*
Take delight in the good things of this world, ſo as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury's Serm.*
2. To give and take reciprocally
Exchange forgiveneſs with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's blood, be not upon thee,
Nor thine on me *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*
Words having naturally no ſignification, the idea muſt be learned by thoſe who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible diſcourſe with others. *Locke.*
Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveneſs,
[illegible]
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
3. It has *with* before the perſon with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange
The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged for* new. *Cowel.*

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange* with those abroad. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGE *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally

And thus they parted with *exchange* of harms;
Much blood the meadows lost, and they their arms. *Waller.*

They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*, they are always ready to serve one another. *Addis.*

2. Traffick by permutation

The world is maintained by intercourse, and the whole course of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another *South's Serm.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by *exchange*
From Florence, and must here deliver them. *Shakespeare.*

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was skilful in the *exchange* beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

5. The thing given in return for something received.

Thou art arm'd, Glo'ster; let the trumpet sound:
If none appear to prove upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,
There is my pledge I'll prove it on thy heart.
—There's my *exchange*; what in the world he
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shak. K. Lear*

Spend all I have, only give me so much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*

It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought, but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Locke.*

If blood you seek, I will my own resign
O spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

6. The thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does, in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke.*

No thing, no place is strange,
While his fair bosom is the world's *exchange*. *Denham.*

EXCHA'NGER. *n. f.* [from *exchange.*] One who practises exchange.

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHEAT *n. f.* [from the verb.]

The sons of day he favoureth, I see,
And by my ruins thinks to make them great
To make one great by others loss, is bad *exchequer*. *Fair. Q.*

EXCHEATOR *n.* [from the verb.]

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager, *exchequer*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Carew.*

EXCHE'QUER. *n. f.* [*eschequier*, Norman French, *scaccharium*, low Latin, from *scacchi*, Italian, chess-men, because the court is like a chess-board] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts, whereof one dealeth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers, the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris*

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me: they shall be my East and West Indies. *Shakespeare.*

Your treasures
Are quite exhausted, the *exchequer*'s empty. *Denham's Sophy.*

Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at last the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

EXCISE. *n. f.* [*accys*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take *excise*
Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleaveland.*

Excise,
With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,
And on all traces like Cassawar she feeds. *Marvel.*

Can hire large houses, and oppress the poor,
By farm'd *excise*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 3.*

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

In South-sea days, not happier when surmis'd
The lord of thousands, than if now *excis'd*. *Pope's Horace.*

EXCISEMAN. *n. f.* [and *man.*] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise

EXCI'SION. *n. f.* [*excisio*, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin, the act of cutting off, the state of being cut off

Pride is one of the fatalest instruments of *excision*.
Decay of Piety.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *excision*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXCITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *excito*, to *excite*, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by *excitation* and solicitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 836.

2. The act of rousing or awakening.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh *excitation* of them to other occasions. *Watts's Logick.*

To EXCITE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]

1. To rouse, to animate; to stir up, to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more *excited* to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tyrtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains, or authority of their rulers and magistrates. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

That kind of poesy which *excites* to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind. *Dryden.*

2. To put into motion; to awaken, to raise.

EXCI'TEMENT. *n. f.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then,
That have a father killed, a mother stain'd,
Excitements of my reason and my blood,
And let all sleep? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

EXCI'TER. *n. f.* [from *excite*.]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*. *King Charles.*

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion

Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLAIM. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously

This ring,
Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it presage the ruin of your love,
And be my 'vantage to *exclaim* on you. *Sh. Merch. of Venice.*

Those who *exclaim* against all foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire desertion of themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *L'Estrange.*

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the fifth,
That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him? *Shak. H.VI.*

EXCLAIM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.

Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,
To stir against the butchers of his life. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

EXCLAMA'TION. *n. f.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Either be patient, and entreat me fair,
Or with the clamorous report of war
Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathetical sentence.

O Musidorus! Musidorus! but what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus !

EXCLA'MER. *n. f.* [from *exclaim.*] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this *exclaimer*, that, if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

EXCLAMATORY. *adj.* [from *exclaim.*]

1. Practising exclamation
2. Containing exclamation

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Keep out roaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryd. Virg.*

Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand *excluded* from Emilia's charms. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space. *Locke.*

Though these three sorts of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke.*

If

If the church be ſo unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion ſuch perſons like reſt to have great abilities, i ſhould be altered. *S.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Juſtice, that ſits and frowns where publick laws
Exclude ſoft mercy from a private cauſe,
In your tribunal moſt herſelf does pleaſe
There only ſmiles, becauſe ſhe lives at eaſe. *Dryden*

This is Dutch partnerſhip, to ſhare in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift*

3. To except in any poſition

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They ſeparate from all apparent hope of life and ſalvation, thouſands whom the goodneſs of Almighty God doth not *exclude*. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.*

EXCLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *exclude*]

1. The act of ſhutting out or denying admiſſion.

In bodies that need detention of ſpirits, the *excluſion* of the air doth good, but in bodies that need emiſſion of ſpirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 343.

2. Rejection, not reception in any manner

If he is for an entire *excluſion* of fear, which is ſuppoſed to have ſome influence in every law, he oppoſes himſelf to every government. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 11.

3. The act of debarring from any privilege, or participation

4. Exception.

There was a queſtion alſo aſked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the diſpoſing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *excluſion* that he ſhould not marry her himſelf. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. The diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it poſſible the womb ſhould contain the child, nay ſometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *excluſion*? *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *exclude*]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion.

They obſtacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, *excluſive* bars.
Eaſier than air with air, if ſpirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi. l.* 625.

2. Debarring from participation.

In Scripture there is no ſuch thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *excluſive* of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number; oppoſed to inclusive.

I know not whether he reckons the droſs *excluſive* or inclusive with his three hundred and ſixty tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *excluſive.*]

1. Without admiſſion of another to participation

It is not ſo eaſy to diſcern, among the many differing ſubſtances that may be obtained from the ſame portion of matter, which ought to be eſteemed, *excluſively* to all the reſt, its inexiſtent elementary ingredients, much leſs what primogeneal and ſimple bodies, convened together, compoſe it. *Boyle.*

Ulyſſes addreſſes himſelf to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *excluſively* of the king. *Notes to Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Without comprehenſion in an account or number.

The firſt part laſts from the date of the citation to the joining of iſſue, *excluſively*. the ſecond continues to a concluſion the cauſe, inclusively *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EXCO'CT *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and ſugar, *excocted* by heat, are diſſolved by cold and moiſture. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 843.

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Latin.] To invent; to ſtrike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ for himſelf, what could he have poſſibly *excogitated* more accurate?
More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.

The tradition of the origination of mankind ſeems to be univerſal, but the particular methods of that origination, *excogitated* by the heathen, were particular *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

We ſhall find them to be little elſe than *excogitated* and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themſelves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To EXCO'MMUNICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure, to interdict from the participation of holy things.

Thou ſhalt ſtand curſt and *excommunicate*,
And bleſſed ſhall he be, that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretick. *Shakeſp. King John*

What if they ſhall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekneſs any ſalve for me then? *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

The office is performed by the pariſh-prieſt at interment, but not unto perſons *excommunicated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excommunicate*] An eccleſiaſtical interdict, excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church

As for *excommunication*, it neither ſhutteth out from the myſtical, nor clean from the viſible church, but only from fellowſhip with the viſible in holy duties. *Hooker, b. iii. ſ. 1.*

To EXCORIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to ſtrip off the ſkin.

An hyperſarcoſis ariſes upon the *excoriated* eyelid, and turneth it outward. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A looſeneſs proves often a fatal ſymptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCORIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excoriate*]

1. Loſs of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act of flaying.

The pituite ſecerned in the noſe, mouth, and inteſtines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, neceſſary for defending thoſe parts from *excoriations*. *Arbuthn. on Aliments.*

2. Plunder, ſpoil; the act of ſtripping of poſſeſſions.

It hath marvellouſly enhanced the revenues of the crown to many millions more than it was, though with a painful *excoriation* of the poorer ſort. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

To E'XCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

E'XCREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as uſeleſs, noxious, or corrupted from the natural paſſages of the body.

We ſee that thoſe *excrements*, that are of the firſt digeſtion, ſmell the worſt; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*

It fares with politick bodies as with the phyſical, each would convert all into their own proper ſubſtance, and caſt forth as *excrement* what will not ſo be changed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Their ſordid avarice rakes
In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 3.*

Farce, in itſelf, is of a naſty ſcent;
But the grain ſmells not of the *excrement*. *Dryden.*

You may find, by diſſection, not only their ſtomachs full of meat, but their inteſtines full of *excrement*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The *excrements* of horſes are nothing but hay, and, as ſuch, combuſtible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXCREME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *excrement*] That which is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to ſprings, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the baſeſt living creatures. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement*] Containing excrements, conſiſting of matter excreted from the body, offenſive or uſeleſs to the body.

The *excrementitious* moiſture of living creatures paſſeth in birds through a finer and more delicate ſtrainer than in beaſts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 5.

Toil of the mind deſtroys health, by attracting the ſpirits from their taſk of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of reſpiration is continually to diſcharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the maſs of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXCRE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*excreſco*, Latin.] Somewhat growing
EXCRE'SCENCY. } out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monſtrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *exceſcence*, and not a living part of poetry *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excreſcencies* of the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

They are the *excreſcences* of our ſouls, which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler*, N°. 54

Tumours and *excreſcences* of plants, out of which generally iſſues a fly or a worm, are at firſt made by ſuch inſects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*excreſcens*, Latin.] That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop the *excreſcent* parts
Of all, our vices have created arts;
Then ſee how little the remaining ſum,
Which ſerv'd the paſt, and muſt the times to come. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION *n. ſ.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Separation of animal ſubſtance; ejecting ſomewhat quite out of the body, as of no further uſe, which is called excrement. *Quincy.*

The ſymptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, [illegible] yellowiſh ſkin, white hard faeces, loſs of appetite, and bilious urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

EXCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by ſome fault in the *excretive* faculty, excerning or evacuating more than neceſſ *Harvey on Conſumptions*

E'XCRETORY. *adj.* [from *excretion*] Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts.

Excretories of the body are nothing but ſlender ſlips of the [illegible] ated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

[illegible] *ate*] Liable to torment *Di*

[illegible] *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture, to torment

And here my heart, long time *excruciate*,
Amongſt the leaves I reſted all that night. *Chapm. Odyſſey.*

Leave them, as long as they keep their hatefulness and impe-

whips of the Divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXCUBATION, *n. f.* [*excubatio*, Latin] The act of watching all night *Ayliffe.*

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin] To clear from the imputation of a fault

A good cause will not seek to *exculpate* herself at the expence of the most revered characters.

EXCURSION. *n. f.* [*excursion*, French; *excursus*, Latin]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble

The muse whose early voice you taught to sing
Prescribed her heights, and pruned her tender wing,
Her goose now lost, no more attempts to rise,
But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope. Essay on*

The mind expands its thoughts often even beyond the most explosion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible *Locke*

2. Progression beyond fixed limits

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure. *Arbuthn. on Air*

3. Digression, ramble from a subject

Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*,
I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven. *Cowley's Seraphick Love*

I am too weary to allow myself any *excursion* from the main design *Atterbury.*

EXCU'RSIVE *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why so far *excursive?* when at hand
Along these blushing borders, bright with dew,
Fair handed Spring unbosoms every grace? *Thomf. Spring.*

EXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [from *excuse*] Pardonable, that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already stept into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his youth far more *excusable.* *Sidney, b. ii.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars, whereupon our salvation dependeth not. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Not only that,
That were *excusable*, that and thousands more
Of semblable import. *Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

For his intermedling with arms he is the more *excusable*, because many others of his coat are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

Before the Gospel, impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

EXCU'SABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *excusable.*] Pardonableness; capability to be excused

It may satisfy others of the *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction, to peruse the ensuing relation *Boyle's Physical Considerat.*

EXCUSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *excuse.*] Excuse, plea; apology.

Prefaces, *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery *Bacon's Essays.*

And goodness to be admired, that it refused not his argument in the punishment of his *excusation.* *Brown's Vul. Err.*

EXCU'SATORY *adj.* [from *excuse.*] Pleading excuse; apologetical, making apology

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the first. *B. Johns. Catil*

2. To disengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee, have me *excused.* *Luke* xiv. 18.

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excused* from it. *Clarendon.*

3. To remit, not to exact.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuse* their journey. *South's Sermons.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology

O thou, whoe'er thou art, *excuse* the force
These men have used, and O befriend our course. *Addison.*
Excuse some courtly strains,
No wiser page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you? 2 *Cor* xii.

EXCU'SE. *n. f.* [from the verb. The last syllable of the verb is sounded as if written *exeuze*, that of the noun with the natural sound]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuse* to you. *Sidney.*

Be gone, I will not hear thy vain *excuse*,
But, as thou lov'st thy life, make speed from hence. *Shakesp.*

As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no *excuse*, how reasonable or just soever. *Raleigh.*

We find out some *excuse* or other for deferring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addison.*

2. The act of excusing or apologizing

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. Cause for which one is excused.

Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce,
For such ill deeds are without *excuse.*
Nothing but love this penance could produce,
And know your rage that has no *excuse* *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

EXCU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *excuse.*] That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

The necessary art of saving myself is *excuseless* *Decay of Piety.*

EXCU'SER. *n. f.* [from *excuse*]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his lawyers endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. *Addison.*

2. One who forgives another

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [*excussus*, Lat.] To seize and detain or arrest the person of a man or goods not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and chattels have been first *excussed.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCU'SSION. *n. f.* [*excussus*, Latin] Seizure by law

If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it *execrable* pride and presumption. *Hooker, b. iii. s. 9.*

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those are become outward profession, who, in regard of their [illegible], are most worthy both hatred in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the founder parts of the visible church most *execrable.* *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch,
That hath been breeder of these dire events. *Shak. Tit. And.*
When *execrable* Troy in ashes lay,
Through fires, and swords, and seas, they forc'd their way.
Dryden's Æn. b. viii. l. 408.

EXE'CRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable.*] Cursedly, abominably.

'Tis sultan ali, 'tis *execrably* bad;
But if they will be fools, must you be mad? *Dryden's Pr.*

To EXECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and detested. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION *n. f.* [from *execrate.*] Curse, imprecation of evil

Mischance and sorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance rend upon your steps!
— Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations* *Shakesp. Hen. VI*
For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the *execration.* *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of *execration* *Stillingfleet's Def. of Discour. on Rom. Idol.*

To EXE'CT *v. a.* [*exsecta*, Latin] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXE'CTION *n. f.* [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out. See EXECT.

To EXE'CUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin]

1. To perform, to practise.

Against all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgment *Exod.*

He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their communion *South's Sermons.*

2. To put in act, to do what is planned or determined

Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and *execute* those which God hath delivered. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 7.*

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost *executes* itself. *South*

Absalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too. *Luke.*

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally

Sir William Brereton was *executed* for treason. *Daniel.*

Ireton was *executed* under him, as designed to forego all service for a pretty shadow of contentment. *Spenser.*

O Tyburn, could'st thou reason and dispute,
Could'st thou but judge as well as *execute*,
How often would'st thou change the traitor's doom,
And make some stem chief justice in his room. *Dryden.*

4. To put to death; to kill

The treacherous Faitholic wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*,
If I now had him. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i*

EXECUTION *n. f.* [from *execute*]

1. Performance, practice.

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no ferocity comparable to cruelty. *Bacon's Essays.*

I wish no better
Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it
In *execution*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I like thy counsel, and how well I like it,
The *execution* of it shall make known. *Shakespeare.*

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*. *Dryden.*

2. The last act or the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

If Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole six thousand pounds. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good rest
—As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn. *Sixth Two Gent. of Ver.*

I have seen,
When, after *execution*, judgment hath
Repeated o'er his doom. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Laws support those crimes they checkt before,
And *executions* now affright no more. *Creech's Manilius.*

4. Destruction, slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Which smoked with bloody *execution*, carv'd out his passage.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hostility. *Hayward.*

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall do *execution* both further and deeper than the mightiest blow. *South's Sermons.*

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could do no *execution* upon them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXECUTIONER *n. f.* [from *execution.*]

1. He that puts in act, or executes.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths,
As bloodful as the *executioner*? *Shakesp. Richard III.*

It is a singular comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression.

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon one another. *Woodward's Natural History.*

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born to the greatest expectation, and of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the *executioner* that should put to death Musidorus. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The deluge was not sent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. *Woodward.*

3. He that kills, he that murthers.

I would not be thy *executioner*.
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee.
Thou tell'st me, there is murder in mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, arms of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Dryden.*

EXECUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute.*]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, aptest, strongest instruments, fittest to be *executive* of the commands of the souls. *Hale.*

2. Active, not deliberative; not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were possessed of the whole legislative as well as *executive* power. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 51.

He confounds the *executive* with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

EXECUTER. *n. f.* [from *execute.*]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseness
Had ne'er like *executer*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial *executers* of poetick justice. *Dennis.*

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

Let's chuse *executers*, and talk of wills;
And yet not so; for what can we bequeath? *Shak. R. II.*

3. An executioner, one who puts others to death. Disused.

The sad eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivers o'er to *execution* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

EXECUTERSHIP *n. f.* [from *executer.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For fishing for testaments and *executorships* it is worse, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons, than in service. *Bacon's Essays, Civil and Mor.*

EXECUTRIX. *n. f.* [from *execute.*] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

EXEGESIS. *n. f.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικὸς.] Explanatory, expository.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some *exegetical* notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read. *Walker's Pref. to Ex. of the Lat. Synt.*

EXEMPLAR. *n. f.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern, an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God. *Raleigh.*

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariseth, being multiplied to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publickly kept. *Holder.*

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwel did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety, as the same grand *exemplar* of hypocrisy did before. *South.*

Best poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of Phœbus. *Phillips.*

EXEMPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary.*]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Howel.*

2. In such a manner as may warn others.

If he had shut the commons house to have been quiet, whilst their champions were *exemplarily* punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within the due limits. *Clarendon.*

EXEMPLARINESS. *n. f.* [from *exemplary.*] State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

EXEMPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If all these were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed. *King Charles.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods asham'd,
From this abyss of *exemplary* vice
Resolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise. *Prior.*

When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers, Sermon 18.*

EXEMPLIFICATION. *n. f* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a transcript.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South's Sermons.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. To illustrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greatest part of the Christian world. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themselves. *Spectator*, N° 253.

A satire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and *examples*. *Pope to Swift.*

2. To transcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, *exempt* themselves from fear.
Things done without example, in their issue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other soldiers. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXE'MPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;
But wrong not that wrong with a more contempt. *Shakesp.*

An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, subject a monastery to any, from whose jurisdiction such mo-

2. Not subject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit so resolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*
From all the nets that thou canst spread. *Ben. Johnson.*

No man, not even the most wealthy and powerful among the sons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life.

Atterbury's Sermons.

The god constrains the Greek to roam,
A hopeless exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt*. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 96.*

3. Clear; not included

His dreadful imprecation hear,
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*. *Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Cut off from. Disused.

Was not thy father for treason 'headed?
And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry? *Shak. Hen. I.*

EXE'MPTION. *n. f.* [from *exempt*.] Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.

The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which also must be granted freely. *Bacon's Off. of Alien.*

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships, or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable; that which may be taken from another

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exenterо*, Latin.] To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that serous excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or dissects them. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION. *n. f.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chamelions feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

EXE'QUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral; relating to funerals. *Dict.*

EXE'QUIES. *n. f.* without a singular. [*exequiæ*, Lat.] Funerals, the ceremony of burial, the procession of burial. For this word *obsequies* is often used, but not so properly.

Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies* the next successor had leisure to perform. *Dryden's Dedic. to Æn.*

EXE'RCENT. *adj.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practising, following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

E'XERCISE. *n. f.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.

Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise* and a spare diet both, but if much *exercise*, a plentiful diet; if sparing diet, little *exercise*. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 298.*

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend,
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryden.*

He is exact in prescribing the *exercises* of his patients, ordering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is about nine English miles. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The purest *exercise* of health,
The kind refresher of the Summer heats. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Something done for amusement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all things rather as an *exercise* than as a labour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness, ease, and agility.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by a well disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sidney, b.*

The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercises* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride *Addison.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the *exercise* of soldiers.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

The sceptre of spiritual regimen over us in this present world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the use and *exercise* thereof shall cease, there being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker, b. v. f. 54.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

The same prince refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the public *exercise* of their religion. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Employment.

The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exercise* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them. *Locke.*

Children, by the *exercise* of their senses about objects that affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understanding, while its reasoning powers are employed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton's Agonistes.*

9. Act of divine worship whether publick or private.

Good sir John,
I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*;
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you *Shakesp.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]

1. To employ, to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it *exercised* himself chiefly about things, is called judgment.

2. To train by use to any act.

The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: in which their own language they were instructed and *exercised* in. *Locke.*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. *Hebr.*

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and *exercised*, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllogism. *Locke.*

And now the goddess, *exercis'd* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Ascends the roof. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii. l. 713.*

4. To busy; to keep busy

He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good which is assigned him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man, to be *exercised* therewith. *Eccl. i. 13*

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us, without hope of end. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

6. To practise; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may *exercise* them by his friend. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise;
Virtue to know, and, known, to *exercise* *Denham*

7. To exert; to put in use

The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion over them, and they that are great *exercise* authority upon them. *Mat. xx.*

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion which their governours had a right to *exercise* over them.

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.

Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to *exercise* their arms. *Addison's Cato.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To use exercise, to labour for health or for amusement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the use of this sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exercised* at it
Notes to the Odyssey.

E'XERCISER. *n. f.* [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses exercise

EXERCITA'TION. *n. f.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]

1. Exercise.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if *sudare vultus sui* were confinable unto corporal *exercitations*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. Practice; use

By frequent *exercitation* we form them within us. *Felton.*

To EXE'RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort, to use with ardour and vehemence.

When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my *exerted* soul,
Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the exercise or employment of such a faculty or member. *South.*

3. To enforce, to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles it
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

EXE'RTION. *n. f.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting.

EXE'SION. *n. f.* [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

EXESTUA'TION. *n. f.* [*exæstuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; tumultuous heat, effervescence, ebullition.

Salpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exæstuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To EXFOLIATE, *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To shell off; separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXFOLIA'TION, *n. f.* [from *exfoliate*.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is necessary, and incarn it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXFO'LIATIVE, *adj.* [from *exfoliate*.] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, 'till the burnt bone is cast off. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXHA'LABLE *adj.* [from *exhale*.] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

EXHALA'TION, *n. f.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.
2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours, evaporation.
3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral *exhalation* in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper's day,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and presages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shak. King John.*

While moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious *exhalations*, which, condensed by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *K. Charles.*

Anon, out of the earth, a fabrick huge
Rose like an *exhalation*, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burn.*

The growing tow'rs like *exhalations* rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well,
It is some meteor that the sun *exhales*,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

I flattered myself with hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled*. *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds, but love, like heat,
Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native seat. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

Could dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity,
For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells. *Shakesp.*

EXHA'LEMENT. *n. f.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the [illegible]. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 5.*

[illegible]

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhausted*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Spermatick matter of a vitious sort abounds in the blood, *exhausts* it of its best spirits, and derives the flower of it to the [illegible]. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all its treasures: they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nursling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth,
But when the alien compost is *exhaust*,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

EXHA'USTION, *n. s.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHA'USTLESS. *adj.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everduring stores
Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackm. Creation.*

To EXHIBIT *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Spect.*

EXHIBITER, *n. f.* [from *exhibit*.] He that offers any things as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing th' *exhibiters* against us. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

EXHIBITION, *n. f.* [from *exhibit*.]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematick demonstrations? *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. ii.*

2. Allowance; salary; pension.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me. *Shakespeare.*

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and he received only a pension or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small *exhibition*. *Swift.*

EXHI'BITIVE. *adj.* [from *exhibit*.] Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding, or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously *exhibitive* or representative, according to the various modes of intimacy or participation. *Norris.*

EXHILARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful, to cheer, to fill with mirth, to enliven; to glad, to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the spirits much. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their spirits, had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Continual tide
Flows from th' *exhilarating* fount. *Pope.*

Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds, with a
The golden mean confin'd *Philips.*

EXHILARATION, *n. s.* [from *exhilarate*.]

1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The state of being enlivened.

And therefore *exhilaration* hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhorter*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action.

We beseech you, and *exhort* you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, so ye would abound. *1 Thess. iv. 1.*

My duty is to *exhort* you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*

EXHORTATION *n. f.* [from *exhort*.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, 'till we are secure that no storm shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for *exhortations* to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shakespeare.*

EXHORTATORY, *adj.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER, *n. f.* [from *exhort*.] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

To EXICCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry; to dry up. *Diet.*

EXICCA'TION, *n. f.* [from *exiccate*.] Arefaction, act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion of an universal drought and *exsiccation* of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it should never descend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmosphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exiccate*.] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

E'XIGENCE, } *n. f.* [This word is probably only a corruption
E'XIGENCY } of *exigents*, vitiated by an unskilful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want, need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the *exigence* of our own occasions in private. *Hooker, b. v. f. 24.*

You have heard what the present condition and *exigencies* of these several charities are. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience,

nance, and are adapted to the *exigences* of our ſtation, we perceive the hand of providence in our gradual and ſucceſſive ſupplies. *Rogers, Sermon* 2.

2 Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs, ſudden occaſion.

Unſeaſonable dilatation in war may be called ſtratagem and conduct; in other *exigences* addreſs and dexterity. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Now in ſuch *exigences* not to need,
Upon my word you muſt be rich indeed!
A noble ſuperfluity it craves,
Not for yourſelf, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

EX'IGENT. *n. ſ.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1 Preſſing buſineſs, occaſion that requires immediate help.

In ſuch an *exigent* I ſee not how they could have ſtaid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was ever ſeen to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*

The council met, your guards to find you ſent,
And know your pleaſure in this *exigent*. *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ iſſued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the proceſs leading to an outlawry. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it for any extremity. *Hanmer.*

3. End.

Theſe eyes, like lamps whoſe waſting oil is ſpent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

EXIGUITY *n. ſ.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Smallneſs, diminutiveneſs, ſlenderneſs.

The *exiguity* and ſhape of the extant particles is now ſuppoſed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXIG'UOUS *adj.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small, diminutive, little.

Their ſubtile parts and *exiguous* doſe are conſumed and evaporated in leſs than two hours time. *Harvey.*

EXILE. *n. ſ.* [*exilium*, Latin. It ſeems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either ſyllable: now it is uniformly on the firſt.]

1 Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed from one's country.

Our ſtate of bodies would bewray what life
We've led ſince thy *exile*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Welcome is *exile*, welcome were my death. *Shak. H.VI.*
Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond *exile*, flaying, pent to linger
[illegible]
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

2. The perſon baniſhed.

O muſt the wretched *exiles* ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryden's Virg.*
Ulyſſes, ſoe of all the victor train,
An *exile* from his dear paternal coaſt,
Deplor'd his abſent queen, and empire loſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

EXI'LE. *adj.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small, ſlender; not full; not powerful. Not in uſe, except in philoſophical writings.

It were alſo good to enquire what other means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a ſecret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* ſound than when the lid is open. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To EXILE. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable, now generally on the firſt, though *Dryden* has uſed both.] To baniſh; to drive from a country, to tranſport.

Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,
That fled the ſnares of watchful tyranny *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
Foul ſubornation is predominant,
And equity *exil'd* your highneſs' land. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*
They fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled* from the eternal providence. *Wiſd.* xvii. 2.
If brutal manners from his breaſt *exil'd*,
His mien he laſh'd, and his tongue he file'd. *Dryden.*
Arms and the man I ſing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and *exil'd*. *Dryden's Virgil's Æn.*

EXILEMENT *n. ſ.* [from *exile*.] Baniſhment.

Fitzoſborn was diſcarded into foreign ſervice for a pretty ſhadow of *exilement*. *Wotton.*

EXILITION. *n. ſ.* [*exilio*, Latin.] The act of ſpringing or ruſhing out ſuddenly.

From ſaltpetre proceedeth the force and report; for ſulphur and ſmall-coal, mixt, will not take fire with noiſe or *exilition*, and powder, which is made of impure and greaſy petre, hath but a weak emiſſion, and gives but a faint report. *Bacon.*

EXILITY. *n. ſ.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderneſs, ſmallneſs; diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day: the cauſe is the *exility* of the ſpirit, or perhaps the abſence of the ſun. *Bac.*

For *exility* of the voice, or other ſounds, it is certain that the voice doth paſs through ſolid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick, and through water, which is likewiſe a very cloſe body, and ſuch an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being ſubtilized, can loſe nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but *exility*; for all degrees of ſubtility are eſſentially the ſame thing. *Grew.*

EXIMIOUS. *adj.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent; conſpicuous, excellent. *Dict.*

EXINANITION *n. ſ.* [*exinanitio*, Latin.] Privation, loſs.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition*. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXIST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Latin.] To be, to have a being.

It is as eaſy to conceive that an infinite Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exiſt de novo*, which did not *exiſt* before, as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *exiſted* from eternity. *South's Sermons.*

It ſeems reaſonable to enquire, how ſuch a multitude comes to make but one idea, ſince that connotation does not always *exiſt* together in nature. *Locke.*

[illegible]
No farther mention of the dean,
Who now, alas, no more is miſſed
Than if he never did *exiſt*. *Swift.*

EXI'STENCE } *n. ſ.* [*exiſtentia*, low Latin.] State of being,
EXI'STENCY } actual poſſeſſion of being.

Nor is only the *exiſtency* of this animal conſiderable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii.

It is impoſſible any being can be eternal with ſucceſſive eternal phyſical changes, or variety of ſtates or manner of *exiſtency*, naturally and neceſſarily concreated.
The ſoul, ſecur'd in her *exiſtence*, ſmiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies. *Addiſon's Cato.*

When a being is conſidered as poſſible, it is ſaid to have an eſſence or nature: ſuch were all things before the creation. When it is conſidered as actual, then it is ſaid to have *exiſtence* alſo. *Watts's Logick.*

EXI'STENT. *adj.* [from *exiſt*.] In being, in poſſeſſion of being or of exiſtence.

Whatſoever ſign the ſun poſſeſſed, whoſe receſs or vicinity deſcribeth the quarters of the year, thoſe ſeaſons were actually *exiſtent*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 2.

The eyes and minds are faſtened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *exiſtent*. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exiſtimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.
2. Eſteem.

E'XIT. *n. ſ.* [*exit*, Latin.]

1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the ſtage.
2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the ſtage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a ſtage,
And all the men and women merely players.
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shakſpeare.*

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*

Many of your old comrades live a ſhort life, and make a figure at their *exit*. *Swift.*

3. Paſſage out of any place.

In ſuch a pervious ſubſtance as the brain, they might find an eaſy either entrance or *exit*, almoſt every where. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a paſſage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Woodw.*

EXI'TIAL. } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Latin.] Deſtructive; fatal,
F[illegible] }

Moſt *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be cenſured peſtilential. *Harvey on the Plague.*

EXODUS. } *n. ſ.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure, journey from a place.
EXODY. } the ſecond book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred [illegible] days, ever ſince the time of the Jewiſh *exody* at [illegible]. *Lord's Origin of Mankind.*

EXO'LETE. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obſolete, out of uſe. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To looſe; to pay. *Dict.*

EXOMPHALOS. *n. ſ.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλὸς.] A navel rupture.

To EXONERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to diſburthen; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of veſſels curled, circumgyrated, and complicated, give the blood time to ſeparate through the capillary veſſels into the ſecretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themſelves into one common ductus. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of diſburthening, or diſcharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*. *Grew.*

EXO'RABLE *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] Deſireable, to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

EXORABLE. *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by prayer.

EXO'RBITANCE, } *n. ſ.* [from *exorbitance*.]
EXO'RBITANCY }

1. The act of going out of the track preſcribed.

2. Enormity;

I see some degree of this fault cleave to those, who have carefully corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue.
Government of the Tongue, f. 4.

2 Enormity, gross deviation from rule or right
The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitance*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such *exorbitances* as could not end but in the dissolution of the government. *Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome.*

3. Boundless depravity.
They riot full,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill. *Garth's Dispensary*

EXORBITANT. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbita*, Latin.]
1. Going out of the prescribed track, deviating from the course appointed or rule established
What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our *exorbitant* passions? *L'Estrange*
These phenomena are not peculiar to the earthquakes which have happened in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe. *Woodward's Natural History.*
2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.
The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually inured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as the laws had not provided for. *Hooker, b.* iii *f* 11.
3. Enormous, beyond due proportion; excessive.
Their subjects would have a great plenty, were not the impositions so very *exorbitant*, for the courts are too splendid for the territories. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
So endless and *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. *Swift on the Dissentions in Athens and Rome.*

To EXORBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.
The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To EXORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω]
1. To adjure by some holy name.
2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.
And fry'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls. *Dryden.*

EXORCISER. *n. f.* [from *exorcise*] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM. *n. f.* [ἐξορκισμὸς] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.
Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcisms*? *Shakesp.*
[illegible]
tural means, namely, by devout prayers or *exorcisms*. *Harvey.*

EXORCIST *n. f.* [ἐξορκιστὴς]
1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.
Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits. *Acts* xix. 13.
2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly.
Soul of Rome
Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
Is there no *exorcist*
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I see? *Shakspeare's All's well that ends well*

*RDIUM *n. f.* [Latin] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition
Nor will I thee detain
With prefacings, nor oppress thine ear
[illegible]
I have been diffuse in this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and *exordiums*. *Addison on ancient Medals*

EXORNATION. *n. f.* [*exornatio*, Latin] Ornament; decoration, embellishment.
It seemeth that all those curious *exornations* should rather
[illegible]
Hyperbolical *exornations* and elegancies many much affect
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

EXOSSATED. *adj* [*exossatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTOSIS. *n. f.* [ex and ὀστέον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases. *Quincy.*

EXOSSEOUS. *adj* [*ex* and *ossa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; bonelessness
we easily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in fishes and soft *exsseous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white testaceous concretion. *Brown.*

EXOTICK. *adj* [ἐξωτικὸς] Foreign; not produced in our own country, not domestick.
Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Holder's Elements of Speech*
Continue fresh hot beds to entertain such *exoticks* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn's Kalendar*

EXOTICK *n. f.* A foreign plant
Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks*. *Addison's Guard.*

To EXPAND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin]
1. To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet
2. To dilate, to spread out every way, to diffuse.
An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid.
Arbuthnot on Air.
Along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope's Eff on Man.*

EXPANSE. *n. f.* [*expansum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities
A murmuring sound
Of waters issu'd from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain, then stood unmov'd,
Pure as th' *expanse* of heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv.
Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanse*. *Savage.*
On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes,
The sinking stone at first a circle makes;
The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,
Spreads in a second circle, then a third,
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the watry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBILITY. *n. f* [from *expansible.*] Capacity of extension, possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.
Together with the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another, else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities.

EXPANSIBLE *adj* [from *expando*, Latin] Capable to be extended, capable to be spread into a wider surface.
Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew's Cosmol.*

EXPANSION. *n. f.* [from *expand*]
1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.
'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. The act of spreading out
The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sac. b.* i. *c.* 5.
3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended
The capacious mind of man takes its flight farther than the stars, and cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible space *Locke.*
4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter
Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*
It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore's Creation.*

EXPANSIVE *adj.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.
The elastick or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather-glasses. *Ray on the Creation.*
Then no more
Th' *expansive* atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomson.*

To EXPATIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.]
1. To range at large, to rove without any prescribed limits.
Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addison's Spectat.*
He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies;
Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope.*
Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan *Pope's Eff on Man.*
With wonder fir'd, we view the pleading ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To enlarge upon a law
They had a custom of [illegible]ring the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence. Dacier *expatiates* upon this custom. *Notes on Pope's Odyssey, b.* 11
3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense is very improper
Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can politely give, shall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To EXPECT *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]
1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. n.* To wait; to stay

I thus had *expected* 'till Job had spoken. *Job.*

EXPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *expect*] To be expected, to be hoped or feared

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXPE'CTANCE. } *n. f.* [from *expect*]
EXPE'CTANCY }

1. The act or state of expecting, expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy*
Of more arrivance. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Satyra leave your petulance,
Or else rail upon the moon,
Your *expectance* is too soon;
For before the second cock
Crow, the gates will not unlock. *Ben. Johns. Fairy Prince.*

This blessed *expectance* must be now my theme. *Boyle.*

But fy, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stay!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

EXPE'CTANT. *adj.* [French.] Waiting in expectation

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT. *n. f.* [from *expect*] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependance by his hopes.

They, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour,
My stores in riotous expence devour. *Pope's Odyssy, b. i.*

This treatise was agreeable to the sentiments of the whole nation, except of those gentlemen who had employments, or were *expectants* *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTA'TION. *n. f.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees
Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted,
Longing for what it had not. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The rest,
That are within the note of *expectation*,
Already are i' th' court. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear

Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of that day, when we must appear before the Judge of heaven and earth. *Rogers.*

3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. *Psalm. 5.*

4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand,
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain,
Why our great *expectation* should be call'd
The seed of woman *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us

How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness. *Sidney.*

You first came home
From travel with such hopes as made you look'd on,
By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue, I receiv'd you. *Otway.*

EXPE'CTER. *n. f.* [from *expect*]

1. One who has hopes of something.

These are not great *expecters* under your administration, according to the period of governors here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another

Signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an asthma. *Harvey on Consumptions*

Morbific matter is either attenuated so as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORATION. *n. f.* [from *expectorate*]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.

2. That discharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and strengthens the breath. *Quincy.*

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurisies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth spices, for promoting *expectoration.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *expectorate*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey on Consumptions*

EXPEDIENCE } *n. f.* [from *expedient*.]
EXPEDIENCY }

1. Fitness; propriety; suitableness to an end.

Solemn dedications of things set apart for Divine Worship, could never have been universally practised, had not the reason of them dictated the high *expediency* and great use of such practices. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear
What yesterday our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience.* *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

3. It is also used by *Shakespeare* for expedition, haste; dispatch.

I shall break
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience.* *Shak. Richard II.*

EXPEDIENT. *adj.* [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

All things are not *expedient* in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient* *Hooker, b. v.*

When men live as if there were no God, [illegible] *expedient* for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, quick; expeditious.

The adverse winds,
Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time
To land his legions all as soon as I:
His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shakesp. King John.*

EXPE'DIENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective]

1. That which helps forward; as means to an end

God, who delights not to grieve the children of men, does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence.

Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither lost his right,
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryden.*

He flies to a new *expedient* to solve the matter, and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodw.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *adv.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

2. Hastily; quickly.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands:
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shak. As you like it.*

To EXPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

2. To hasten; to quicken.

An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the conversion of the Papists. *Swift.*

3. To dispatch, to issue from a publick office.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

EXPEDITE *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick, hasty, soon performed.

Wholesome advice, and *expedite* execution in freeing the state of those monsters. *Sandys.*

2. Easy; disencumbered, clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 3.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Tillot.*

4. It seems to be used by *Bacon* for *light armed* in the Roman signification.

He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EXPEDITELY. *adv.* [from *expedite*] With quickness, readiness, haste.

Nature hath left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expeditely* for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grew's Museum.*

EXPEDITION. *n. f.* [from *expedite*]

1. Haste; speed; activity

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and speedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*

Ev'n with the speediest *expedition*
I will dispatch him to the emperor's court. *Shakespeare.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

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To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out, to force away

The Lord your God ſhall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your ſight. *Joſ* xxiii. 5

I may know the let why gentle peace
Should not *expel* theſe inconveniencies. *Shakeſ. Henry V*

Suppoſe a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places with ſuch violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To throw out, to throw off

Whatſoever cannot be digeſted by the ſtomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by conſent. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

3. To baniſh; to drive from the place of reſidence.

Arms and the man I ſing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and exil'd left the Trojan ſhore. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

EXPE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Lat.] To lay out, to ſpend

If my death might make this iſland happy,
I would *expend* it with all willingneſs. *Shakeſp. Henry VI*

The king of England waſted the French king's country, and thereby cauſed him to *expend* ſuch ſums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The publick burthens, though they may be a good reaſon for our not *expending* ſo much in charity, yet will not juſtify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*expenſum*, Latin.] Coſt, charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vaſt *expenſe*,
That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which ſimple poverty firſt made *Ben. Jonſon's Catiline.*

A feaſt prepar'd with riotous *expenſe*,
Much coſt, more care, and moſt magnificence. *Dryden.*

I can ſee no reaſon by which we were obliged to make theſe prodigious *expenſes* *Swift*

EXPE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [*expenſe* and *full.*] Coſtly; chargeable, expenſive.

No part of ſtructure is either more *expenſeful* than windows or more ruinous, as being expoſed to all violence of weather. *Wotton's Architecture.*

EXPE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *expenſe*.] Without coſt

A phyſician may ſave any army by this frugal and *expenſeleſs* means only. *Milton on Education.*

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenſeleſs*, and procur'd with eaſe. *Blackm. Creation.*

EXPE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expenſe.*]

1. Given to expenſe; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and induſtrious men are friendly to the eſtabliſhed government, as the idle and *expenſive* are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Coſtly; requiring expenſe. as, *expenſive* dreſs; an *expenſive* diſeaſe

3. Liberal, generous, coſtly, bountiful

This requires an active, *expenſive*, indefatigable goodneſs, ſuch as our apoſtle calls a work and labour of love. *Spratt.*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expenſive.*] With great expenſe; at great charge.

I never knew him live ſo great and *expenſively* as he hath done ſince his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expenſive.*]

1. Addiction to expenſe, extravagance

2. Coſtlineſs.

Their highways, for their extent, ſoudity, or *expenſiveneſs*, may come off the moſt magnificent monuments of the greateſt nation of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice, frequent trial.

Hereof *experience* hath informed reaſon, and time hath made thoſe things apparent which were hidden. *Raleigh*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their *experience* to their preſent pleaſure,
And ſo rebel to judgment. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

But if you'll proſper, mark what I adviſe,
Whom age and long *experience* render wiſe. *Pope.*

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practiſe.

To know by practice

EXPE'RIENCED. *participial adj.* [from *experience.*]

1. Made ſkilful by experience.

We muſt perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the diſtinct ſpecies; or learn them from ſuch as are uſed to that ſort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

2. Wiſe by long practice.

To him *experienc'd* Neſtor thus rejoin'd,
O friend! what ſorrows do'ſt thou bring to mind! *Pope.*

EXPE'RIENCER. *n. ſ.* One who makes trials; a practiſer of experiments

A curious *experiencer* did affirm, that the likeneſs of any object, if ſtrongly enlightned, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks ſtrongly and ſteadily upon it, 'till he be dazzled by it; even after he ſhall have turned his eyes from it *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPE'RIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect

That which ſheweth them to be wiſe, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular *experiments*, and the framing of our particular *experiments*, according to the rule of their principles, ſhall make us ſuch as they are. *Hooker, b. v.*

It is good alſo not to try *experiments* in ſtates, except the neceſſity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by ſad *experiment* I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find,
Found ſo erroneous. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*

'Tis his fall it was ignorant of nothing but of ſin; or, at leaſt, it reſted in the notion without the ſmart of the *experiment.* *South's Sermons.*

When we are ſearching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this ſort of obſervation is called *experiment* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To try; to ſearch out by trial.

Franciſco Redi *experimented* that no putrified fleſh will of itſelf, if all inſects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray.*

EXPERIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *experiment.*]

1. Pertaining to experiment

2. Built upon experiment, formed by obſervation.

Call me a fool;
Truſt not my reading, nor my obſervations,
Which with *experimental* ſeal do warrant
The tenor of my book. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

The *experimental* teſtimony of Galileus is moſt conſiderable of any, who beheld the courſe thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of univerſal impenetrability, beſides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton's Opt.*

Theſe are ſo far from being ſubſervient to atheiſts in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the univerſal deluge *Ray's Sermons.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *experimental.*] By experience; by trials; by experiment; by obſervation.

The miſcarriage being ſometimes univerſal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own obſervations. *Evelyn's Navigation.*

While the man is under the ſcourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure thoſe ſins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with ſuch bitter conſequences. *Rogers's Sermons.*

EXPE'RIMENTER. *n. ſ.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Marſennus, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but ſurely this is impoſſible to be done. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPE'RT. *adj.* [*expertus*, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent in buſineſs.

Now we will take ſome order in the town,
Placing therein ſome *expert* officers. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

Again fair Arma lits conſeſt,
On Hormino's *expert* breaſt;
When ſhe the riſing ſigh conſtrains,
And by concealing ſpeaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready, dexterous.

The meaneſt ſculptor in th' Æmilian ſquare,
Can imitate in braſs the nails and hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' expreſs the parts, but not diſpoſe the whole. *Dryden.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of ſyllogiſm, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This ſenſe is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one, but the general counſels, and the plots and marſhalling of affairs, come beſt from thoſe that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is uſed by *Pope* with *of* before the object of ſkill, generally with *in.*

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of heav'n to guard thy hoary ſtate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

EXPE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *expert.*] In a ſkilful, ready and dexterous manner

EXPE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readineſs; dexterity

What his reputation, what his valour, honeſty, and *expertneſs* in war. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

This army, for the *expertneſs* and valour of the ſoldiers, was thought ſufficient to have met the greateſt army of the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

E'XPIABLE. *adj.* [from *expiate.*] Capable to be expiated, or attoned.

To E'XPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to attone for

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permiſſion

permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work. *Bacon's Phys. Remarks.*

The odium which some men's rigour or rashness has contracted upon my government, I resolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's attonement. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *expiate*.]

1. The act of expiating or attoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we attone for crimes; attonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and attonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, [illegible] possible he should be saved. *Addison's Spect.*, No. [illegible]

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Heyw.*

EXPIATORY. *adj.* [from *expiate*.] Having the power of expiation or attonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

EXPILA'TION. *n. s.* [*expilatio*, Latin.] Robbery, the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *expire*.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon [illegible] ration; by which it is distinguished from a pleu[illegible], in which the greatest pain is in *expiration*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transientness and sudden *expiration*. *Decay of Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 866.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If 'tis the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and sojourn with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come there to me. *Shak. K. Lear.*

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

To EXPIRE. *v. n.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*. *Fairy Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This chaff'd the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude, to bring to an end.

When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two travels
Should render up a reckoning of their travels. *Hub. Tale.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the respiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. *Walton's Angler.*

To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

Ah, thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's lives
[illegible]
Dying or ere they sicken. *S.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The buttocks touch, the pond'rous ball *expires*,
[illegible] *Dryden.*

5. [illegible]
A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakespeare.*

To EXPLAIN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Latin.] To expound; to illustrate, to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may *explain* it away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

Some *explain'd* the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Capable of being explained.

[illegible]
It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.*

EXPLAINER. *n. s.* [from *explain*.] Expositor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explain*.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The sense given by an explainer or [illegible]

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found [illegible]

EXPLA'NATORY. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

EXPLETIVE. *n. s.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something used only to [illegible] vacancy.

These are not only useful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope's Eff. on Critic.*

Another nicety is in relation to *expletives*, whether words or syllables, which are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such, and future reformers may explode *did* and *does*. *Pope.*

EXPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicate*.] Explainable, possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, [illegible] in the fabrick of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be *explicable*. *Boyle.*

To EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold, to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and open food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To expound; to clear, to interpret.

They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy which explicates the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

EXPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explicate*.]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing, by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of Scripture, secondly, by way of *explication*, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hooker.*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. *Atterbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer, interpretation.

'Tis the assistance of this theory I mainly depend upon: many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

EXPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicate*.] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*, for it only explains the subject, as every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Watts's Logick.*

EXPLICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *explicate*.] Expounder, interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure, not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Pref.*

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew how

how impoſſible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South's Sermons.*

EXPLI'CITLY *adv.* [from *explicit*.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's diſpoſals, but where it is indulged, it uſually is its own expoſitor, and *explicitly* avows it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLODE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open diſdain or ſcorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had ſeiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud deſcending ſnatch'd him thence
Unſeen amid' the throng. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

Thus was th' applauſe they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* hiſs, triumph to them,
Caſt on themſelves from their own mouths. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Old age *explodes* all out morality. *Reſtoration.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a conſtant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being againſt all experience. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Shall that man paſs for a proficient in Chriſt's ſchool, who would have been *exploded* in the ſchool of Zeno or Epicletus. *South's Sermons.*

Provided that no word, which a ſociety ſhall give a ſanction to, be afterwards antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they ſhall find occaſion for. *Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treaſurer.*

2. To drive out with noiſe and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The maſſy ball, and the braſs tube unload. *Blackmore.*

EXPLO'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *explode*.] An hiſſer; one who drives out any perſon or thing with open contempt.

EXPLOIT. *n. ſ.* [*explicitum*, Latin, *res explicita*.] A deſign accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt.

Know'ſt thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a cloſe *exploit* of death? *Shak. Rich. III.*

Fight cannot ſtain the honour you have won,
But mine it will, that no *exploit* have done. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

How ſhall I relate
To human ſenſe th' inviſible *exploit*
Of warring ſpirits? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's inſulting heats;
Of which *exploit* thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus diſhonour
Your paſt *exploits*, and ſully all your wars? *Addiſon's Cato.*

To EXPLOIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve.

He *exploited* great matters in his own perſon in Gallia, and by his ſon in Spain. *Camden's Remains.*

To EXPLORATE. *v. a.* [*explore*, Latin.] To ſearch out, to try by ſearching.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 20.*

EXPLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *explorate*.] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* they ſhould be ſuſpended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Uſe may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles ſo many modern naturaliſts. *Boyle.*

EXPLORATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *explorate*.] One who ſearches, a ſearcher; an examiner.

EXPLO'RATORY. *adj.* [from *explorate*.] Searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*explore*, Latin.] To try; to ſearch into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that fight endur'd not, where he ſtood
Among the mighty, bent on higheſt deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to queſtion, not only as a naturaliſt, but as a chymiſt, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philoſophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the reſt of ſounder mind,
The fatal preſent to the flames deſign'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at leaſt to bore
The hollow ſides, and hidden frauds *explore*. *Dryden's Æn.*

The mighty Stagyrite firſt left the ſhore,
Spread all his ſails, and durſt the deeps *explore*;
He ſteer'd ſecurely, and diſcover'd far,
Led by the light of the Maeonian ſtar. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

EXPLO'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *explore*.] Search, trial.

The fruſtrated ſearch of Porta, upon the *exploreſment* of many, could ſcarce find one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

EXPLO'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *explode*.] The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence.

Thoſe parts which abound with ſtrata of ſtone, or marble, making the ſtrongeſt oppoſition, are the moſt furiouſly ſhattered; an event obſervable not only in this, but all other *exploſions* whatever. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

In gunpowder the charcoal and ſulphur eaſily take fire, and ſet fire to the nitre, and the ſpirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, ruſhes out with *exploſion*, after the manner that the vapour of water ruſhes out of an æolipile: the ſulphur alſo, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *exploſion*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

With *exploſion* vaſt,
The thunder rides his tremendous voice. *Thomſon.*

EXPLO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *exp.*] Driving out with noiſe and violence.

Theſe minerals conſtitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the aſſiſtance of its *exploſive* power, renders the ſhock greater. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

EXPONENT. *n. ſ.* [from *expono*, Latin.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent ariſing when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent, thus ſix is the exponent of the ratio which thirty has to five. Alſo a rank of numbers in arithmetical progreſſion, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progreſſion, are called indices or exponents: and in this is founded the reaſon and demonſtration of logarithms, for addition and ſubtraction of theſe exponents anſwers to multiplication and diviſion in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONENTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent*.]

Exponential curves are ſuch as partake both of the nature of algebraick and tranſcendental ones. They partake of the former, becauſe they conſiſt of a finite number of terms, though thoſe terms themſelves are indeterminate; and they are in ſome meaſure tranſcendental, becauſe they cannot be algebraically conſtructed. *Harris.*

To EXPORT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers to put buſineſs for want of ſecrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civil and Moral.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the ſcale ſo much in favour of Engliſh merchandize, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thouſand pounds, and the imported but to thirty eight thouſand. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Great ſhips brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXPORT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *export*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cauſe of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulneſs of ſoil to produce neceſſaries, not only ſufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPORTER. *n. ſ.* [from *export*.] He that carries out commodities, in oppoſition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

Money which is weight, according to its denomination by the ſtandard of the mint, will be that which will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each ſpecies be by the law bigger or leſs. *Locke.*

To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expoſitum*, Lat. *expoſer*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable to.

Take phyſick, pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the ſuperflux to them,
And ſhew heav'n juſt. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

Who here
Will envy whom the higheſt place *expoſes*
Foremoſt to ſtand againſt the Thunderer's aim? *Milt. P. L.*

To paſs the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded ſtage,
To laſting toils *expoſe*, and endleſs cares,
To open dangers, and to ſecret ſnares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But ſtill he held his purpoſe to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the ſeas *expoſe* his wife. *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a ſtate of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beaſts, by nature ſtrong, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn diſcloſe,
And while the balmy weſtern ſpirit blows,
Earth to the breath her boſom dares *expoſe*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To lay open to cenſure or ridicule, to ſhow in ſuch a ſtate as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expoſe* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Tully has juſtly *expoſed* a precept, that a man ſhould live with his friend in ſuch a manner, that if he became his enemy, it ſhould not be in his power to hurt him. *Addiſon's Spect.*

A fool might once himſelf alone *expoſe*,
Now one in verſe makes many more in proſe. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property ſuffer alike, you are at once *expoſed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Thoſe who ſeek truth only, freely *expoſe* their [illegible] the teſt, and are pleaſed to have them examined

6. To put in danger

The *expoſing* himſelf notoriouſly did ſometimes change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground. [illegible]

7. To caſt out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careleſs of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *expoſes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpleſs and naked on a woman's knees,
I [illegible]
Feel her neglect, and pine from her diſeaſe. *Dryden.*

8. To cenſure, to treat with diſpraiſe. A colloquial abuſe of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *expoſing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 29.

EXPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air.

Water he chuſes clear, light, without taſte or ſmell, drawn not from ſnow, but from ſprings with an eaſterly *expoſition* [illegible]

The diverſity of *expoſition* of the ſeveral kitchens in this [illegible] others later, will occaſion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Explanation, interpretation; [from *expound*, *expono*, Latin.]

My lord of York, it better ſhew'd with you,
When that your flock, aſſembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *expoſition* on the holy text. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law; your *expoſition*
Hath been moſt ſound. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

I have ſometimes very boldly made ſuch *expoſitions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPO'SITOR *n. ſ.* [*expoſitor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving gueſt,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expoſitor*,
Delivers in ſuch apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the picture of Abraham's ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed as a little boy, which is not conſentaneous unto the authority of *expoſitors*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v. *c.* 8.

The ſinner's conſcience is the beſt *expoſitor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South's Sermons.*

Commentators and ſcholaſts, thoſe copious *expoſitors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on paſſages [illegible] and eaſy. *Locke.*

To EXPOSTULATE. *v. n.* [*expoſtulo*, Latin.] To canvaſs with another, to altercate, to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expoſtulate*,
Save that for reverence of ſome alive
I give a ſparing limit to my tongue. *Shakeſ. Richard III.*

The emperor's ambaſſador did *expoſtulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madneſs for friendleſs and unarmed innocence to *expoſtulate* with invincible power. *L'Eſtrange.*

Durſt I *expoſtulate* with providence, I then might aſk. *Cotton.*

The biſhop will *expoſtulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reaſonableneſs of the demand, rather than engage in a ſuit. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*]

1. Debate, altercation, diſcuſſion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expoſtulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spect.*

2. Charge; accuſation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuſe
High heav'n, and theſe *expoſtulations* uſe;
Could nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love, with ſuch a face? *Waller.*

Expoſtulation is a private accuſation of one friend touching another, ſuppoſed not to have dealt ſingly or conſiderately in the courſe of good friendſhip. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXPOSTULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY. *adj.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Containing expoſtulation.

Fable is a kind of an *expoſtulatory* debate between bounty and ingratitude. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXPOSURE *n. ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The act of expoſing or ſetting out to obſervation.

2. The ſtate of being open to obſervation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That ſuffer in *expoſure*, let us meet *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

3. The ſtate of being expoſed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on ſome courſe,
More than a wild *expoſure* to each chance
That ſtarts i' th' way before thee. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

4. The ſtate of being in danger.

Ajax ſets Therſites
To match us in compariſons with dirt,
To weaken and diſcredit our *expoſure*,
How hard ſoever rounded in with danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Expoſition, the ſituation in which the ſun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, ſet ſuch plants as will not endure the houſe, in pots two or three inches lower than the ſurface of ſome bed, under a ſouthern *expoſure*. *Evelyn.*

To EXPOUND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Lat.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to ſhew the meaning of

We cannot better interpret the meaning of thoſe words than pope Leo himſelf *expounded* them, whoſe ſpeech concerning our Lord's aſcenſion may ſerve inſtead of a marginal gloſs. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 45.

This by Calphurnia's dream is ſignified
—And this way you have well *expounded* it. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

He *expounded* unto them in all the ſcriptures the things concerning himſelf. *Lu.* xxiv. 2.

I thought holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiouſly *expounded* it, ſo in matters of eccleſiaſtical government, they did not create provinces for themſelves, but ordered the countries which they then had [illegible]

2. To examine; to lay open: a Latiniſm.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Hudibras.*

EXPO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter.

Thus they did partly as faithful witneſſes, making a mere relation of what God himſelf had revealed unto them, and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and perſuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The beſt he was,
And faithfulleſt *expounder* of the laws. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 4.

To EXPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*exprimo*, *expreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To copy, to reſemble, to repreſent.

So kids and whelps their ſires and dams *expreſs*,
And ſo the great I meaſur'd by the leſs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Adorn a dream, *expreſſing* human form,
The ſhape of him who ſuffer'd in the ſtorm,
And ſend it fleeting to the Thracian court,
The wreck of wretched Ceyx to report. *Dryden.*

2. To repreſent by any of the imitative arts as poetry, ſculpture, painting.

Each ſkilful artiſt ſhall *expreſs* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter, to declare.

Leſs than half we find *expreſſ*,
Envy bid conceal the reſt. *Mi*

Though they have learned thoſe ſounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expreſſed* to others by them. *Locke.*

In moral ideas we have no ſenſible marks that reſemble them, whereby we can ſet them down: we have nothing but words to *expreſs* them by. *Locke.*

True wit is nature to advantage dreſt,
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well *expreſt*. *Pope.*

Others for language all their care *expreſs*,
And value books, as women men, for dreſs. *Pope.*

To ſhed tears, among the ancients, when they ſhould *expreſs* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was eſteemed a prophanation. *Notes to Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. To ſhow or make known in any manner.

No longer ſhall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and ſhape of harmony *expreſs*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately leſs *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Mr Philips did *expreſs* himſelf with much indignation againſt me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to deſignate.

Moſes and Aaron took theſe men *expreſſed* by their names. *Numb.* i. 17.

7. To ſqueeze out, to force out by compreſſion.

Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expreſſed*, as the grape, and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence: a Latiniſm.

Halters and racks cannot *extort* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee
Ben. Jonſon's Catiline.

EXPRESS. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied, reſembling, exact.

Of his preſence many a ſign
[illegible] thee, ſtill compaſſing thee round
[illegible] his face
Expreſs, and of his ſteps the track divine. *Adiſon's P. Loſt.*

2. Plain, apparent, in direct terms.

There hath been ſome doubt whether containing in Scripture do import *expreſs* ſetting down in plain terms; or elſe comprehending in ſuch ſort, that by reaſon we may from thence conclude all things which are neceſſary. *Hooker*, *b.* [illegible]

There is not any poſitive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *expreſs* conſent, as in councils; or by ſecret approbation; but the ſame may be taken away, if occaſion ſerves. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *ſ.* [illegible]

All

All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heaven's story
Exp. eper truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. *Ben. Johnf Epigr.*

3. Clear; not dubious.

I love to feel myself of an *express* and settled judgment and affection, in things of the greatest moment. *More's Div. Dial*

As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be never so *express* against all sorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of such a sort of prayer. *Stillingfleet.*

Where reason or scripture is *express* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority *Locke.*

4. On purpose; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by those discoveries which God hath made in scripture, would stand out against any evidence whatsoever, even that of a messenger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury's Serm.*

EXPRE'SS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A messenger sent on purpose

The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular informations. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

As if *express* from all parts had come,
With fresh alarms threat'ning the fate of Rome. *Dryd. Juv.*

Upon the first moment I was discovered sleeping on the ground, after my landing, the emperor had early notice of it by an *express*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

A message sent

I am content my heart should be discovered to the world, without any of those popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses* *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not usual.

They do not only contradict the general design and particular *express* of the gospel, but trespass against all logick and common sense *Norris.*

EXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *express.*]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of several particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages, with notes of the greatest terror *expressible*. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRE'SSION. *n. f.* [from *express.*]

1. The act or power of representing any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of instructive *expressions* by speech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable to the excellency of his soul, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

2. The form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But if *expression* sometimes gives allay
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay. *Buckingh.*

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very strong *expressions*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

ces of the leaves are obtained by *expression*: from a juice proceeds the taste. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *express.*] Having the power of utter or representation. With *of* before the thing expressed.

verse so swells *expressive of* her woes,
And tear on tear so mournful flows,
We, spite of fame, her fate reversed believe,
Or clock her crimes, and think she ought to live. *Tickell.*

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flow'r,
Th' *expressive* emblem of their softer pow'r *Pope.*

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgment of the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes others to glorify him by the same observances. *Rogers, Sermon 18.*

EXPRE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expressive.*] In a clear and representative way

EXPRE'SSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *expressive.*] The power of expression, or representation by words

The murrain at the end has all the *expressiveness* that words [illegible] it was here that the poet strained hard to outdo

LY *adv.* [from *express.*] In direct terms; plainly or by implication, not generally

It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall sin, unless we *expressly* extend this in every particular *Hooker, b. ii. f. 2.*

Articles of belief, and things which all men must of necessity do, to the end they may be saved, are either *expressly* set down in scripture, or else plainly thereby to be gathered *Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

[illegible] dare cross 'em,
[illegible] s wed from his mouth *express'd*? *Shakesp.*
[illegible] the worship of images in these western
[illegible]y and superstition of the people, *expressly*
[illegible] will of [illegible] *Stillingfleet*

This account I *expressly* gave of them, when I enter on the argument. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

All the duties that the best political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of social life, are *expressly* commanded by our religion. *Rogers, Sermon*

EXPRE'SSURE. *n. f.* from *express.* Now disused.

1. Expression, utterance.

There is a mystery in the soul of fate,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to. *Sh. Troil. and Cr.*

2. The form, the likeness represented.

I will drop some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself personated. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*

3. The mark; the impression.

And ghastly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the garter-compass in a ring
Th' *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see. *Shakespeare*

To EXPROBRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Latin.] To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame; to upbraid

To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper *Brown.*

EXPROBRATION. *n. f.* [from *exprobrate.*] Scornful charge, reproachful accusation, act of upbraiding.

The only goodness we glory in, is to find out somewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we observe as matter of *exprobration*, and not of grief. *Hooker's Sermons, Pref.*

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Crassus's thirst after money, poured molten gold into his mouth after he was dead. *Abbot's Description of the World*

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting *exprobration*, and to be miserable without commiseration, is the height of [illegible]

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false
Of cowardice, the military mound
The British files transcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Phil ps.*

To EXPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Latin.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in use

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entrusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

To EXPU'GN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer, to take by assault.

EXPUGNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *expugn.*] Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accomplish *Sandys.*

To EXPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*expulsus*, Latin.] To drive out; to expel, to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France,
And not have title of an earldom there. *Shak. Henry VI*

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their pensions. *Bacon's holy War.*

Although inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys; yet how it should resolve or break that in the bladder, will require a farther dispute. *Brown.*

Dictys relates, that Peleus was *expulsed* from his kingdom by Acastus. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

EXPU'LSION. *n. f.* [from *expulse.*]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,
More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is
Of thy dear husband *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load stone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins's Mathem.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise? For then must Adam have been chased also out of the world. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

This magnificent temple was not finished 'till after the *expulsion* of Tarquin. *Swift*

EXPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *expulse.*] Having the power of expulsion

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with or higher than the rest of the body, the [illegible]

influx may be reſtrained, and the part ſtrengthened by *expulſive* bandages. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EXPU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *expunge*.] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPU'NGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out, to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuſcript, it was needleſs to *expunge* it. *Arbuthn.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in thoſe treatiſes which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface, to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart diſpenſe
Thy balm of mercy, and *expunge* the [illegible] *Sandys*
Deduct what is but vanity, or dreſs,
Or learning's luxury, or idleneſs,
Or tricks to ſhew the ſtretch of human brain
Mere curious pleaſure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excreſcent parts
Of all our vices have created arts
Then ſee how little the remaining ſum,
Which ſerv'd the paſt, and muſt the times to come! *Pope.*

EXPURGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleanſing.

All the inteſtines, but eſpecially the great ones, kidneys and urethra, ſerve for *expurgation*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of error or falſhood.

Wiſe men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the courſe of truth be permitted to itſelf, it cannot eſcape many errours. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

EXPU'RGATORY. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious; as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romaniſts directs the abolition or expunction of paſſages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadverſions, whereby we might ſtrike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded baſis, we might with more ſafety attempt their reaſons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 7.*

EXQUISITE. *adj.* [*exquiſitus*, Latin.]

1. Far ſought; excellent; conſummate; complete.

His abſolute exactneſs they imitate by tending unto that which is moſt *exquiſite* in every particular. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 5.*

Why ſhould the ſtate be troubled with this needleſs charge of keeping and maintaining ſo great a navy in ſuch *exquiſite* perfection and readineſs? *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different ſpecies; and none but a poet of the moſt unbounded invention, and the moſt *exquiſite* judgment, could have fitted their converſation and behaviour to their ſtate of innocence. *Addiſon.*

The pleaſures of ſenſe are probably reliſhed by beaſts in a more *exquiſite* degree than they are by men; for they taſte them ſincere and pure, without being diſtracted in the purſuit, or diſquieted in the uſe of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Conſummately bad.

With *exquiſite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falſity and contempt *King Charles.*

EXQUI'SITELY. *adv.* [from *exquiſite*.] Perfectly; completely; in either a good or ill ſenſe.

We ſee more *exquiſitely* with one eye ſhut than with both open; for that the ſpirits viſual unite themſelves, and become ſtronger. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 86.

A collection of rare manuſcripts, *exquiſitely* written in Arabick, and ſought in the moſt remote parts by Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguiſt *Wotton.*

The ſoldier then, in Grecian arts unſkill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of ſilver or of gold he brought,
With jewels ſet, and *exquiſitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings ſtrait the plate he turn'd,
And with the glitt'ring ſpoil his horſe adorn'd. *Dryden.*

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquiſitely* ill as the muſick is good *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

EXQUI'SITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *exquiſite*.] Nicety; perfection.

We ſuppoſe the ſuperficies of the two glaſſes ſhould be ſo exactly flat and ſmooth, that no air at all can come between them, and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradeſmen either glaſſes or marbles ſo much as approaching ſuch an *exquiſiteneſs*. *Boyle.*

EXSCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*exſcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *adj.* [from *exſiccate*.] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Herbs are moderately moiſt, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, ſuch as fleſhy parts; others dry in themſelves, yet require *exſiccants*, as bones. *Wiſeman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Latin.] To dry.

If in a diſſolution of ſteel a ſeparation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exſiccated* powder aſcends not unto the loadſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

Great heats and droughts *exſiccate* and waſte the moiſture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

EXSICCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exſiccate*.] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exſiccation*, or expreſſion of humidity, will be reſolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 1.*

EXSI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exſiccate*.] Having the power of drying.

EXSPU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exſpuo*, Latin.] A diſcharge of ſaliva by ſpitting.

EXSU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*exſugo*, Latin.] The act of ſucking out, or drawing out, without immediate contact of the power ſucking with the thing ſucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the ſucker, after this firſt *exſuction* you will drive out almoſt a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exſudo*, Latin.] A ſweating out, an extillation; an emiſſion.

They ſeemed to be made by an *exſudation*, or extillation of ſome petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

To EXSU'FFOLATE. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*.] To whiſper; to buzz in the ear, [from the Italian verb *ſuffolare*.]

Exchange me for a goat,
When I ſhall turn the buſineſs of my ſoul
To ſuch *exſufflate* and blown ſurmiſes. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

EXSUFFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *ſuffio*, Latin.] A blaſt working underneath.

Of volatility the utmoſt degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with eaſe return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exſufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

To EXTA'NCH. *v. a.* [*extancher*, French.] To ſtop; to ſtir up. *Dict.*

E'XTANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *extant*.] Parts riſing up above the reſt; in oppoſition to thoſe depreſſed.

The order of the little *extancies*, and conſequently that of the little depreſſions in point of ſituation, will be altered [illegible]

E'XTANT. *adj.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; ſtanding above the reſt.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not inveſted with that ſenſible membrane called periоſteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

2. Publick, not ſuppreſſed.

The firſt of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the pariſh clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1603. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

EXTA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*extaticus*. See ECSTACY.]
EXTA'TICK. }

1. Tending to ſomething external.

I find in me a great deal of *extatical* love, which continually carries me to good without myſelf. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous.

In trance *extatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds deſcend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

EXTE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; ſudden.

Alcidamus the ſophiſter hath many arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated ſpeech. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 22.*

A man of pleaſant and [illegible] *temporal* judgment and diſcourſe, for the ſatisfying of publick miniſters. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many fooliſh things fall from wiſe men, if they ſpeak in haſte, or be *extemporal*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

EXTE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporal*.] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will ſtage us, and preſent
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakeſ. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Without premeditation, ſudden.

EXTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporarius*, Latin.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; ſudden; quick.

This cuſtom was begun by our anceſtors out of an ambition of ſhewing their *extemporary* ability of ſpeaking upon any ſubject. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

That men ſhould confer at very diſtant removes by an *extemporary* intercourſe, is another reputed impoſſibility. *Grew.*

They write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual heſitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift.*

EXTE'MPORE. *adv.* [*extempore*, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; ſuddenly, readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is nothing but roaring. *Sh.*

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how ſottiſh is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity! *South's Sermons.*

Haſt thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, purſu'ſt the carnion crow
With pellets and with ſtones from tree to tree,
A fruitleſs toil, and ill ſt *extempore*? *Dryden's Perſ. S[illegible]*

2. It sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat. *Addison's Spectator*, N 217.

EXTEMPORINESS. *n. s.* [from *extempore.*] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though, even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer. *South's Sermons.*

To EXTEND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out towards any part.

See the figure of his lifeless friend,
And his old sire, his helpless hand *extend*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Should'ring gods a'tar a vile image stands,
Bends his features, nay *extends* his hands. *Pope.*

2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not. *Locke.*

3. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

4. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To have her station in the brain;
You grant, at least the is *extended*,
Ergo, in whose dispute is ended. *Prior.*

5. To enlarge, to continue.

To Heler's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione, t' *extend* the regal line. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* IV.

6. To encrease in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and *extend* his passion
Feed and regard him not. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

7. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who can assure us that it *extendeth* farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous. *Hooker, b.* IV. *f.* 6.

8. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him. *Ps.* cix. 12.

9. To seize by a course of law.

The law, that fetches all you do,
And sees where you did but woo;
And has a charge upon your side,
Will soon *extend* her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, int' your hands. *Hudibras, p.* I

EXTE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *extend.*] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXTE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [from *extend.*] Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXTE'NDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *extend.*] Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain *molecular seminales* must keep the world from an infinitude, and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EXTENSIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *extensible.*] The quality of being extensible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say? *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b.* II. *c.* 5.

EXTE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*extensus*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleus being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry. *Grove, Sup.* 115

EXTE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *extensible.*] Capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION. *n. s.* [from *extensus*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach. *Bacon.*

All rest satisfied at the postures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extension*. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space, the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable parts, and the *extension* of space, the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immoveable parts. *Locke.*

EXTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*extensivus*, Latin.] Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

EXTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extensive.*] Widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them one with another. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

EXTE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *extensive.*]

1. [illegible]

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit. *Government of the Tongue, f.* 1.

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXTE'NSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended.

Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part. *Quincy.*

Complaisant and civil people had the flexors of the head very strong; but in the proud and insolent there was a great overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck and the muscles of the back. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin Scriblerus.*

EXTE'NT. *participle.* from *extend.* Extended.

both his hands moist fleshy seemed,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Spens. Fai. Queen.*

EXTE'NT. *n. s.* [*extentus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just *extent* over all Israel's sons. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Communication; distribution.

An emperour of Rome
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' *extent*
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

3. Execution; seizure.

Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his house and land,
And turn him going. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

To EXTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew's Museum.*

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.

To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*
But fortune there *extenuate* the crime,
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. To lessen; to degrade, to diminish in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works,
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x.

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate. Opposite to *aggravate.*

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. *Bacon.*

Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton's Agonistes.*

5. To make lean.

EXTENUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *extenuate.*]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Att*

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

EXTE'RIOR. *adj.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external, not intrinsick.

And what is faith, love, virtue unassay'd
Alone, without *exterior* help sustain'd? *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Howe.*
Father, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and *exterior* to the existence of that thing. *Locke.*

EXTE'RIORLY. *adv.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly, externally, not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,

Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child *Shakef. K John.*

To EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* [*exterminus*, Latin.] To root out; to tear up, to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the *exterminating* act happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*

Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were *exterminated* by Sandrocottus. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reason, to explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of the world *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXTERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *exterminate.*] Destruction; excision.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people. *Bacon.*

EXTERMINATOR *n. f.* [*exterminator*, Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*exterminor*, Latin.] To exterminate; to destroy.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd.* *Shakef. As you like it.*

EXTE'RN *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. External, outward, visible.

When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For daws to peck at. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. Without itself; not inherent, not intrinsick, not depending on itself.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward, not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without; opposite to internal.

We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such *external* and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be. *Tillotson.*

These shells being thus exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, worn, fretted, and broken to pieces. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul. *South's Sermons.*

He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTE'RNALLY *adv.* [from *external.*] Outwardly.

The exterior ministry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good *Taylor.*

To EXTI'L. *v. n.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION. *n. f.* [from *ex* and *stillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham's Phys. Theology*

To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Latin.] To prick, to incite by stimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, descending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 2.*

EXTIMULA'TION *n. f.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.

The native spirits admit great diversity; as hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies, but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

EXTI'NCT. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]

1. Extinguished, quenched; put out.

Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires. *Pope.*

2. At a stop; without progressive succession.

The royal family is all *extinct*,
And she who reigns bestows her crown on me. *Dryden.*

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, because the greatest part of their titles descend to heirs general. *Swift*

3. Abolished; out of force.

A censure inflicted *a jure* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office. *Ayliffe*

EXTI'NCTION. *n. f.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.

Red hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.*

2. The state of being quenched.

The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat, and dissipation of their radical moisture. *Harvey*

3. Destruction, excision.

The *extinction* of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. Suppression.

They lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd soul. *Thomson's Summer.*

To EXTI'NGUISH *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]

1. To put out; to quench.

The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguish'd* his fires. *Dryden.*
Then rose the seed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and *extinguish* light. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

2. To suppress; to destroy.

They *extinguish* the love of the people to the young king, by remembring some imperfections of his father *Heyward.*
My fame of chastity, by which the sex
I reacht before, by thee *extinguish'd* dies. *Denham.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her natural graces that *extinguish* art. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

EXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *extinguish.*] That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER. *n. f.* [from *extinguish.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

If it should ever offer to flame out again, I would use the conicum as an *extinguisher* to smother it. *More's Dev. Dialog.*
Of it a broad *extinguisher* he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*
'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguisher* of honour, than let it consume 'till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the socket. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

EXTI'NGUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *extinguish.*]

1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.

When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching, or *extinguishment*,
She would be glad so meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*
He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*
The immediate cause of death is the resolution or *extinguishment* of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 100.

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment.* *Hooker, b.* .

3. Termination of a family or succession.

His heart easily conceived treason against the crown, wherein he perished himself, and made a final *extinguishment* of his house and honour. *Davies on Ireland.*

To EXTI'RP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out.

Which to *extirp* he laid him privily
Down in a darksome lowly place far in. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,
But be *extirped* from our provinces. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

To EXTI'RPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to extend; to destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they made account speedily to *extirpate* the British nation in that kingdom. *Dryd.*
We in vain endeavour with noise, and weapons of law, to drive the wolf from our own to another's door: the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the island. *Locke.*
It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 494.

EXTIRPA'TION. *n. f.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in some places taken root and flourished again. *Hooker, b. iv.*
Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson, Sermon 3.*

EXTIRPATOR. *n. f.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS. *adj.* [*extispicium*, Latin.] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augural and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingences, divining events succeeding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EXTO'L. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin.] To praise, to magnify; to laud, to celebrate.

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth his tongue, and look, what he saith they *extol* it to the clouds. *Ecclus.* . .
For which both heav'n and earth shall high *extol*
Thy praises, with th' innumerable sound
Of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne
Encompass'd shall resound thee ever bless'd *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Let Araby *extol* her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet amomum boast. *Dryden's Ovid.*

EXTO'LLER. *n. f.* [from *extol.*] A praiser, a magnifier; one that praises to the skies.

EXTO'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY.

EXTO'RSIVELY *adv.* [from *extorsive.*] In an extorsive manner, by violence.

To EXTO'RT *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus*, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away, to wreſt, to wring from one.

I did the injurious Roman did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free.
Newneſs
Of Cloten's death may drive us to a render,
Where we have liv'd, and ſo *extort* from us
That which we've done *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*
That glory never ſhall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to bow and ſue for grace
With ſuppliant knee, and deify his pow'r *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth. *Rowe.*
My earneſt debates, not any doubts of your goodneſs, but my real concern for your welfare, *extort* this from me. *Wake.*

2. To gain by violence or oppreſſion.

His tail was ſtretch'd out in wond'rous length,
That to the houſe of heav'nly gods it raught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd ſtrength,
The ever burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenſer*
Are my coffers fill'd up with *extorted* gold? *Shakeſ. H VI.*

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence. Now rare.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they come. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Before they did *extort* and oppreſs the people only by colour of a lewd cuſtom, they did afterwards uſe the ſame extortions by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

EXTO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *extort.*] One who practiſes oppreſſion or extortion.

Edric the *extorter* was deprived by king Cnute of the government of Mercia. *Camden's Remains.*

EXTO'RTION *n. ſ.* [from *extort.*]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity

That goodneſs
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion.* *Shak. H VIII.*
Oppreſſion and *extortion* did maintain the greatneſs, and oppreſſion and *extortion* did extinguiſh the greatneſs of that houſe. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away.

Becauſe the lords had power to impoſe this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the reſt free from that *extortion.* *Davies on Ireland.*

A ſucceeding king's juſt recovery of rights from unjuſt uſurpations and *extortions*, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER *n. ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, adulterers, *extortioners*, church-robbers, traitors, and other of the ſame [illegible] *Calf of Rome.*

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the ſame ſentence. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXTRACT. *v. a.* [*extraho, extractum*, Latin.]

1. To draw out of ſomething

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call *extracting.* *Bacon's Phyſical Remarks.*

Out of the aſhes of all plants they *extract* a ſalt which they uſe in medicines. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 645.

If the metallick or mineral matter is diſcoverable, it is ſo diffuſed and ſcattered amongſt the craſſer and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be poſſible to ſeparate and *extract* it [illegible]

2. To draw by chemical operation.

They
Whom ſunny Borney bears, are ſtor'd with ſtreams
[illegible] *Philips.*

3. To take from ſomething of which the thing taken was a part.

I now ſee
Bone of my bone, fleſh of my fleſh, myſelf
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. viii. l. 497.

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity

Theſe waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the ſurface of the ground *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe.

To ſee how this caſe is repreſented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falſhoods. *Swift*

EXTRACT *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſubſtance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the ſuperfluous ſpirit of wine be diſtilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker ſubſtance, which chymiſts call the *extract* of the vegetables. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterneſs, is no great ſenſuality *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 10.

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abſtract; an epitome.

I will preſent a few *extracts* out of authors. *Camden's Rem.*

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others, but only in the leſs important arguments, and the meaner books; elſe diſtilled books are like common diſtilled waters, flaſhy things. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civil and Moral*

Spend ſome hours every day in reading, and making *extracts* if your memory be weak. *Swift.*

EXTRA'CT. *partic. adj.* See the verb

EXTRA'CTION *n. ſ.* [*extractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal ſubſtance by chemical operation

Although the charge of *extraction* ſhould exceed the worth, at leaſt it will diſcover nature and poſſibility *Bacon.*

They have fallen upon the diſtillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and ſuch like experiments unknown to the ancients. *Hakewill on Providence.*

It would not defray the charge and labour of the *extraction*, and muſt needs be all irretrievably loſt. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; deſcent.

One whoſe *extraction's* from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may ſhine;
The meaneſt in your nature mild and good,
The noble reſt ſecured in your blood. *Waller.*

A family of an ancient *extraction*, tranſported with the conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [illegible] The [illegible] or [illegible] by [illegible]

EXTRADIA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*extra* and *diſtus*, Latin.] Not conſiſting in words but realities.

Of theſe *extradiſtionary* and real fallacies, Ariſtotle and logicians make ſix; but we obſerve men are commonly deceived by four thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 1 *c.* 4.

EXTRAJUDICIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Latin.] Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* abſolution is conferred in *foro pœnitentiali.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *extrajudicial.*] In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all perſons concerned, may be ſaid to be done *extrajudicially*, when oppoſition enſues thereupon. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Latin.] The act of emitting outwards, oppoſite to intromiſſion.

Ariſtotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that ſight is by reception, and not by *extramiſſion*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by ſending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philoſophy that gives the exacteſt topography of the *extramundane* ſpaces. *Glanv. Sceſ. c.* 18.

EXTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different ſubſtance; not intrinſick.

Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething *extraneous* and ſuperinduced. *Locke*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or falſe. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is abſolutely alike in colour, conſiſtence, ſpecifick gravity, and all other reſpects. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary.*]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture, himſelf gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counſel, as oft as they ſought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to uſe men of one rank equally; for to countenance ſome *extraordinarily*, is to make them inſolent, and the reſt diſcontent. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civ. and Moral.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly, eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is ſo *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are ſo. *Howel.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was ſo *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwiſe perhaps a cheaper ſtructure might have been as ſerviceable. *Wilkins's Math. Magick*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonneſs; eminence; remarkableneſs.

I chuſe ſome few, which either for the *extraordinarineſs* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice, are the moſt eminent. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 4.

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat. This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extroordinary*, whereby the *a* is aſſimilated into the *o*.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils muſt be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them, becauſe where counſel and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot preſume. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 9.

At that time Spain had no other wars, ſave thoſe which were grown into an ordinary now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Voltaine and the Palatinate *Bacon's Hiſt. with Spain.*

Let us ſee what *extraordinary* armies have been tranſmitted thither, and what ordinary forces have been maintained there. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

2. Different from the common courſe of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way,

way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm flatness. *Sidney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, &c. and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Discourse on Rom. Idol.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adv.* [This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the ease of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Add.*

EXTRAPAROCHIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas stratas*, above two day's journey, nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAREGULAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules, and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } *n. f.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]
EXTRA'VAGANCY. }

1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*. I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again, having been taught by you those several particulars. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness.

3. Outrage; violence, outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

I remember some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, which cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar, Dedication.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence.

She used to come home in her cups, and break the china and the looking-glasses; and was of such an irregular temper, and so entirely given up to her passion, that you might argue as well with the North-wind as with her ladyship; so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVAGANT. *adj.* [*extravagant*, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal sense, but not now in use.

At his warning
The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not ask for what you would not grant:
But wishes, madam, are *extravagant*;
They are not bounded with things possible;
I may wish more than I presume to tell. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty constitutions of pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants*, for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantur extra corpus collectionum canonum*. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

4. Irregular, wild.

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and poulishing. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 160.

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Wasteful, prodigal; vainly expensive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 241.

EXTRA'VAGANT. *n. f.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous *extravagants*. *Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions; and there must be no drawing of general rules from particular exceptions. *L'Estrange.*

EXTRAVAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her passion was *extravagantly* new;
But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreasonable degree.

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope's Eff. on Homer.*

3. Expensively, luxuriously, wastefully.

EXTRAVAGA'NTNESS. *n. f.* [from *extravagant*.] Excess, excursion beyond limits.

TO EXTRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits. *Diet.*

EXTRA'VASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The viscuous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleuretick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXTRAVASA'TION. *n. f.* [from *extravasated*.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

Aliment, too viscuous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer. *Arb.*

EXTRAVE'NATE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Latin.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon, and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the sympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted. *Glanv. Scepf. c. 24.*

EXTRAVE'RSION. *n. f.* [*extra* and *versio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out, the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRAUGHT. *part.* [This is an obsolete participle from *extract*; as *distraught* from *distract*.] Extracted.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart? *Shak. H. VI.*

EXTREME. *adj.* [*extremus*, Latin. This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification.]

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.

He that will take away *extreme* heat by setting the body in extremity of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease, but together with it the diseased too. *Hooker, b. iv. s. 8.*

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. *Deutr. xxviii. 22.*

They thought it the *extremest* of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmost.

The hairy fool
Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Misenus' cape and Baiæ last he view'd,
That on the sea's *extremest* borders stood. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewel, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to those sad shades below:
I go th' *extremest* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryden.*

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.

Cases of necessity being sometime but urgent, sometime *extreme*, the consideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the easier kind of necessity. *Hooker, b. v. s. 9.*

EXTREME. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point, highest degree of any thing.

Thither by harpy-footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time, thence hurried back to fire. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such
Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, should be praised in an *extreme*, without opposition. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.

The true Protestant religion is seated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *extremes* on either hand. *Bacon.*

The syllogistical form only shews, that if the intermediate idea agrees with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree. *Locke.*

EXTREMELY. *adv.* [from *extreme*.]

1. In the utmost degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely* doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of whispering note, that he could not conceive the words distinctly. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; greatly. In familiar language.

Whoever sees a scoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* comforted in his own vices. *Swift.*

EXTREMITY. *n. f.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in *extremity* of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease, but together with it the diseased too. *Hooker, b. iv. s. 8.*

Should

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority *Locke.*

2. The utmoſt parts; the parts moſt remote from the

It is commonly ſet forth green or yellow in its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing-feathers, which are black. *Brown.*

The *extremities* of the joints muſt be ſeldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The extremity of pain often creates a coldneſs in the *extremities*; but ſuch a ſenſation is very conſiſtent with an inflammatory diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition, or at the utmoſt diſtance from each other.

He's a man of that ſtrange compoſition,
Made up of all the worſt *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſtance.

They ſent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Aethiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods. *Arbuth.*

5. Violence of paſſion.

With equal meaſure ſhe did moderate
The ſtrong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spenſer's Fa. Queen.*

6. If I ſhew no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your table-ſport *Shakeſpeare.*

6. The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.

Why ſhould not the ſame laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the ſword, and brought under by *extremity?* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Their hearts ſhe gueſſeth,
And yields her to *extremity* of time. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

He promiſed, if they ſhould be beſieged, to do all he could to relieve them, before they ſhould be reduced to *extremity* *Clarendon, b.* vi.

It ſhould be never ſo expoſed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into thoſe barbarous hands. *Clarendon.*

I wiſh peace, and any terms preſer
Before the laſt *extremities* of war *Dryden's Ind. Emperor*

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To diſembarraſs, to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity; to diſentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reaſon cannot well *extricate* itſelf out of. *Locke.*

Theſe are great reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herſelf from her oppreſſions, and recovering the ſeveral tones and ſprings of her diſtended veſſels. *Auniſon's Spectator*, N°. 195.

EXTRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extricate.*] The act of diſentangling; diſentanglement.

Crude ſalt has a taſte not properly acid, but ſuch as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid ſpirit did as ſuch pre-exiſt in the ſalt whence it was obtained, ſo that we may ſuppoſe it to have been made rather by tranſmutation than *extrication.* *Boyle.*

EXTRINSICAL. *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] External; outward, not intimately belonging, not intrinſick. It is commonly written ſo, but analogy requires *extrinſecal.*

A body cannot move, unleſs it be moved by ſome *extrinſical* agent we may eaſily frame a conceit, how abſurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itſelf. *Digby on Bodies.*

Neither is the atom by any *extrinſical* impulſe diverted from natural courſe. *Ray on the Creation.*

Outward objects, that are *extrinſical* to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinſical, and proper to itſelf, which, when reflected on by itſelf, become alſo objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge *Locke.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY *adv.* [from *extrinſical.*] From without.

It to ſuppoſe the ſoul a diſtinct ſubſtance from the body, and *extrinſically* advenient, be an error, almoſt all the world hath been miſtaken. *Glanville.*

EXTRI'NSICK *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] Outward; external

When they cannot ſhake the main fort, they muſt try if they can poſſeſs themſelves of the outworks, raiſe ſome prejudice againſt his carriage and his moſt *extrinſick* adherents. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 7

Extrinſick modes are ſuch as ariſe from ſomething that is not in the ſubject or ſubſtance itſelf; but it is a manner of being which ſome ſubſtances attain, by reaſon of ſomething that is external or foreign to the ſubject, as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall, this man is beloved or hated

[illegible] *v. a.* [*extrudo, extruſum*, Latin.] To build, to form into a ſtructure.

EXTRU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *extruct.*] A builder, a fabricator, a contriver

To EXTRU'DE *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt off, to caſt off, to puſh out with violence

If in any part of the continent they found the ſhells, they concluded that the ſea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*

EXTRUSION. *n. ſ.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or driving out.

They ſuppoſe the channel of the ſea to have been formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depreſſion of ſome parts of the earth, and an *extruſion* and elevation of others *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

EXTUBERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that riſe from the reſt of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *exuberances* that are fartheſt from the axis of the work *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

EXUBERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*exuberantia*, Latin.] Overgrowth, ſuperfluous ſhoots; uſeleſs abundance, exuberance.

Men eſteem the overflowing of gall the *exuberance* of zeal, and all the promiſes of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate. *Decay of Piet.*

Though he expatiates on the ſame thoughts in different words, yet in his lines that *exuberance* is avoided. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots, overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous; luxuriant.

Another Flora there of bolder hues,
And richer ſweets, beyond our gardens pride,
Plays o'er the fields, and ſhowers with ſudden hand
Exuberant ſpring. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 685

His ſimilies have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of circumſtances. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. Abounding in the utmoſt degree.

We might there diſcern ſuch immenſe power, ſuch unſearchable wiſdom, and ſuch *exuberant* goodneſs, as may juſtly raviſh us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. *Boyle's Seraphick Love*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole aſſembly raiſed and animated one another, catches a reader at the greateſt diſtance of time. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 49.

EXU'BERANTLY *adv.* [from *exuberant.*] Abundantly; to a ſuperfluous degree.

A conſiderable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the ſurface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To EXU'BERATE *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the higheſt degree.

All the loveline's imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vaſt confluence and immenſity that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

EXU'CCOUS. *adj.* [*exſuccus*, Latin.] Without juice, dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exſuccous* and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDATION. *n. ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in ſweat; the act of emitting moiſture through the pores.

The tumour ſometimes ariſes by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Hoſman's Surgery.*

2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body

The gum of trees, which we ſee ſhining and clear, is but a fine paſſage or ſtraining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark, and in like manner Corniſh diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more reſplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of ſtone. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it ſeemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itſelf *Bacon.*

Cuckow-ſpittle, or woodſere, that ſpumous frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found eſpecially about the joints of lavender and roſemary. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 3.

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To ſweat out, to iſſue
To EXUDE } out by ſweat

Some perforations in the part itſelf, through which the humour intended doth *exudate*, may be obſerved in ſuch as are freſh *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The juices of the flowers are, firſt, the expreſſed juice; ſecondly, a volatile oil, wherein the ſmell of the plant reſides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the latter not excepted. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

To EXU'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Latin.]

1. To make ſore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating ſore

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they ſtay on long. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

That the ſalive hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, ſometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and rotting the teeth *Ray on the Creation.*

The ſtagnating ſerum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels, producing moſt diſmal ſymptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To afflict, to corrode, to enrage

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts,
Exaſperate, *exulcerate*, and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can aſſwage. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 623.

EXULCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exulcerate.*]

1. The beginning erоſion, which wears away the ſubſtance and forms an ulcer

2. Exacerbation,

2. Exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. *Hooker, b. v. f. 5*

EXULCERATORY. *adj.* [from *exulcerate*] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXU'LT *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin] To rejoice above measure; to triumph, to be in high exultation of gladness.

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so lofted a purpose. *Hooker, b. v. f. 13.*

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, *exult*, and rail, at once
Over the wretched. *Shakespeare's As you like it*

EXU'LTANCE. *n. f.* [from *exult.*] Transport; joy, triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of *exultance* and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTA'TION. *n. f.* [*exultatio*, Latin] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*,
[illegible]

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and
[illegible]

To EXUNDATE. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dict.*

EXUNDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exundate.*] Overflow; abundance

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable, superable; vincible

EXUPERANCE. *n. f.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath less variation than London, for on the West side of Rome are seated France, Spain and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the Eastern parts *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 2.*

To EXU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Latin.] To stir up; to
[illegible]

EXUSTION. *n. f.* [*exustio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ *n. f.* [Latin] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

The fishes upon this stone have taken up so little room in the stone, that they appear to be only the skins or *exuviæ*, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Woodward on Fossils.*

EY. } May either come from ᾱg, an island, by melting the
[illegible]
EA } Saxon ea, which signifies a water, river, &c. or, lastly, from eag, a field, by the same kind of melting *Gibson.*

EY'AS *n. f.* [*nias*, French.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself *Harmar.*

There is, sir, an aery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

EY'ASMUSKET. *n. f.* A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Harmer.*

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyasmuskets*, what news with you? *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

EYE *n. f.* obsolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [*auga*, Gothick, eag, Saxon; *oog*, Dutch; *ee*, Scottish, plur *eene*.]

1. The organ of vision, the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof off the easier. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*

My face is but a moon, and clouded too.
—Blessed are clouds to do as such clouds do!
Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine,
Those clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eyne*. *Shakespeare.*

Nor doth the *eye* itself,
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself,
Not going from itself, but *eyes* oppos'd,
Salute each other with each other's form. *Sh. Troil. and Cress*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye* *Deutr. xxxii. 10.*

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by distant on, so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes*,
Ever that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryd. Kn. and Tan.*

But sure the *eye* of time beholds no name
So aleft as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge

Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal. iii. 1*

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say yon grey is not the morning's *eye*,
is but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

4. Front; face

To gull by this worthy nobleman,
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*.
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another

Now pass'd, on other side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind,
And in its *eye* more closely they come back,
To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

6. Aspect; regard

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with a ring, &c. sundry church offices, dignities and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off *Hooker, b. iii. f. 4.*

As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force may not by any law of man be violated, we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial *eye*. *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* shall be evil towards his brother. *Deutr. xxviii. 54.*

He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Prov. xxii. 9*

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes. *Woodward's Natural History.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgment. *Tatler, N°. 75*

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison's Spectator, N°. 92.*

7. Notice, attention, observation.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Lawmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

His majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the plains and open countries, where they might have an *eye* and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Davies on Irel.*

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomarta of her love; but he had a so our poet's Cerus in his *eye*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Misdoubt my constancy, and do not try;
But stay and ever keep me in your *eye*. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, 'till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

These are intrinsick difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. *Locke.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addison's Freeholder, N°. 45.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steddy *eye* on the end for [illegible] we were sent hither. *Spectator, N°.*

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in nobody's *eye* but his *Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker, b. v. f. 27.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes*. *Shakespeare.*

I was as far from meditating a war as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *K. Charles.*

Though he in all the people's *eyes* seem'd great,
Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view, the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments,
Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen;
And be, in *eye* of every exercise,
Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. *Shakespeare.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

Or see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way *Newton's Opt.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the
gate

gate which leads to life to the ſtreightneſs of a needle's *eye*? *South's Sermon*

12. A ſmall catch into which a hook goes.

Thoſe parts, if they cohere to one another but by reſt only, may be much more eaſily diſlocated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and *eyes*, or other kind of faſtenings entangled in one another. *Boyle*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-ſhoots to the very root, ſave one or two of the ſtouteſt, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

14. A ſmall ſhade of colour

The ground indeed is tawny
—With an *eye* of green in't. *Shakeſ. Tempeſt*
Red with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle on Colours.*

15. Power of perception.

The *eyes* of your underſtanding being enlightened. *Eph.* i.
A gift doth blind the *eyes* of the wiſe. *Deut.* xvi. 19.

To Eye. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to obſerve.

When they are laid in garriſon, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually *eyed* and noted of all men. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Full many a lady
I've *eyed* with beſt regard. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The kitchen Malkin pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to *eye* him. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus*
Bid the cheek be ready with a bluſh,
Modeſt as morning, when ſhe coldly *eyes*
The youthful Phœbus. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida*
Bold deed thou haſt preſum'd, adventrous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to *eye*
That ſacred fruit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 923

Such a ſtory as the baſiliſk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of viſion, that a man becomes hoarſe and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage firſt to *eye* him. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It was needful for her perpetually to *eye* her purſuing enemy. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Then gave it to his faithful ſquire,
With leſſons how t'obſerve and *eye* her. *Hudibras, p.* iii.
Eye nature's walks, ſhoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they riſe *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*
Have a box when eunuchs ſing,
And foremoſt in the circle *eye* a king. *Pope's Epiſt. of Her.*

To Eye. *v. n.* To appear; to ſhow; to bear an appearance.

Forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakeſ. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Ey'eball. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ball*.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Oh, were mine *eyeballs* into bullets turn'd,
That I in rage might ſhoot them at your faces! *Shak. H* VI.
Be ſubject to no ſight but mine: inviſible
To every *eyeball* elſe. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*
I feel my hair grow ſtiff, my *eyeballs* roll,
This is the only form could ſhake my ſoul *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from ſound philoſophy aſide,
Not when from plate to plate your *eyeballs* roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope's Horace.*

Eyebright. *n. ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] It hath an anomalous perſonated flower of one leaf, divided into two lips, the upper one upright, parted into ſeveral diviſions, and the lower one divided into three parts, each of which is again divided into two: out of the flowercup riſes the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit, or oblong huſk, divided into two parts, and replete with ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

Ey'ebrow. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *brow*.] The hairy arch over the eye

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his miſtreſs *eyebrow*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
On the ſeventh day he ſhall ſhave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his *eyebrows*. *Lev.* xiv. 9.

Above ſtand the *eyebrows*, to keep any thing from running down upon them; as drops of ſweat from the forehead, or duſt. *Ray on the Creation.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red,
He look'd a lion with a gloomy ſtare,
And o'er his *eyebrows* hung his matted hair *Dryden.*

Ey'edrop *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *drop*.] Tear

That tyranny which never quaff'd but blood,
Would by beholding him have waſh'd his knife
With gentle *eyedrop*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Ey'eglance. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *glance*.] Quick notice of the

[illegible]glance was bold, and baſhed not
[illegible] looks, but ſcornful *eyeglance* at him ſhot. *F. Q.*

Ey'eglass. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *glaſs*.] Spectacles, glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight.

Ha' not you ſeen, Camillo?
But that's paſt doubt: you have, or your *eyeglaſs*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

By comparing it with a good perſpective of four foot in length, made with a concave *eyeglaſs*, I could read at a greater diſtance with my own inſtrument than with the glaſs. *Newton.*

Ey'eless. *adj.* [from *eye*.] Without eyes; ſightleſs, deprived of ſight.

A proclaim'd prize! moſt happy!
That *eyeleſs* head of thine was firſt fram'd fleſh
To raiſe my fortunes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Promiſe was, that I
Should Iſrael from Philiſtian yoke deliver.
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeleſs in Gaza, at the mill with ſlaves.
Himſelf is bound under Philiſtian yoke *Milton's Agoniſtes*

Pentheus darſt deride
The cheated people, and the *eyeleſs* guide
Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorph.

Eyeleſs he grop'd about with vengeful haſte,
And ruſhed promontories as he paſs'd. *Garth's Ovid.*

Moorcocks,
Poor *eyeleſs* pilgrim. *Phillips.*

Cyclops, if any pitying thy diſgrace,
Aſk who diſhonour'd thus that *eyeleſs* face *Pope's Odyſſey*

Ey'elet *n. ſ.* [*oeillet*, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter, any ſmall perforation for a lace to go through

Sewing the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet* holes to draw it cloſe. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ey'elid *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *lid*.] The membrane that ſhuts over the eye.

Therewith her dim *eyelids* ſhe up 'gan rear,
On which the dreary death did ſit, as lead
As lamp of lead, and made dark clouds appear. *Fair Queen.*
Mark when ſhe ſmiles with amiable cheer,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it?
When on each *eyelid* ſweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in ſhade to ſit. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*
On my *eyelids* is the ſhadow of death *Job* xvi. 16.
Fetch me that flower, the herb I ſhew'd thee once,
The juice of it, on ſleeping *eyelids* laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat
Upon the next live creature that it ſees *Shakeſpeare.*

The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their *eyelids*, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is ſet off more white. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

At length, the crackling noiſe and dreadful blaze
Call'd up ſome waking lover to the ſight;
And long it was ere he the reſt could raiſe,
Whoſe heavy *eyelids* yet were full of night. *Dryden.*

Ey'eservant *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervant*.] A ſervant that works only while watched.

Ey'eservice *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervice*.] Service performed only under inſpection

Servants, obey in all things your maſter, not with *eye-ſervice*, as men pleaſers, but in ſingleneſs of heart. *Col.* iii.

Ey'eshot *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſhot*.] Sight, glance, view

I muſt carry off my prize as others do, and not think of ſtaying the booty before I am free from danger, and out of *eyeſhot* from the other windows. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

I have preſerved many a young man from her *eyeſhot* by this means. *Spectator*, N°. 284.

Ey'esight. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſight*.] Sight of the eye

The Lord hath recompenſed me according to my cleanneſs in his *eyeſight* 2 *Sam.* xxii. 22.

Methinks I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb,
Either my *eyeſight* fails, or thou look'ſt pale. [illegible]
I love you, ſir,
Dearer than *eyeſight*, ſpace and liberty,
Beyond what can be valued, rich or rare. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*
Though ſight be loſt,
Life yet hath many ſolaces, enjoy'd
Where other ſenſes want not their relief,
At home in leiſure and domeſtic eaſe,
[illegible]pt from many a care and chance, to [illegible]
Eyeſight expoſes daily men abroad. *Milton's Agon.*
[illegible]pius ſets this down from his own *eyeſight*, having himſelf a chief captain at the ſiege of Joppa, where theſe events happened *Watkins's Math. Magic.*

He binds the wife, gives *eyeſight* to the blind,
And mocks and ſtamps anew the lover's mind *Dryden.*

Ey'esore. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſore*.] Something offenſive to the ſight.

Hath the church of Chriſt, from the firſt beginning, or a ſecret univerſal inſtinct of God's good ſpirit, always tended to

to and neither ſermon, nor almoſt any ſpeech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without ſome ſpecial words of honour and glory to the Trinity which we all adore, and is the like concluſion of pſalms become now, at length, an *eyeſore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker*, *b.* v

ſy, doff this habit; ſhame to your eſtate,

And *eyeſore* to our ſolemn feſtival *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

As ſoon as the two lords came thither they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having preſently to ſpeak, they were quickly freed from that *eyeſore* *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Mordecai was an *eyeſore* to Haman. *L'Eſtrange*, *Fable* 38.

He's the beſt piece of man's fleſh in the market, not an *eyeſore* in his whole body *Dryden's Don Sebaſtio*

EYESPO'TTED. *adj.* [*eye* and *ſpot.*] Marked with ſpots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her *eyeſpotted* train,

So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenſer*

EYESTRI'NG. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of the eye, the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine *eyeſtrings*; cracked them, but

To look upon him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To know whether the ſheep are ſound or not, ſee that their gums be red, the brisket-ſkin red, and the *eyeſtrings* ruddy

Husbandry Lately Improved.

EYETOOTH *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders; the fang.

The next one on each ſide ſtronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canini, in Engliſh *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough ſort of aliments. *Ray on the Creation*

EY'EWINK. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint or token

They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant

ou, they could never get an *eyewink* of her *Shakeſpeare*

who gives teſtimony to facts ſeen with his own eyes

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and were *eyewitneſſes* of his majeſty 2 *Pet.*

To meet him all his ſaints, who ſilent ſtood

Eyewitneſſes of his almighty acts,

With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi.

Give us, if thou can'ſt,

Eyewitneſſes of what firſt or laſt was done,

Relat'an more particular and diſtinct. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The curious, by laying together circumſtances, atteſtations, and characters of thoſe who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at firſt but *eyewitneſſes* could abſolutely believe or diſbelieve. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

EYRE *n. ſ.* [*eyre*, French, *iter*, Latin.] The court of juſtices *itinerants*, and juſtices in *eyre* are thoſe only, which *Bracton* in many places calls *juſticiarios itinerantes*. The *eyre* alſo of the foreſt is nothing but the juſtice-ſeat, otherwiſe called; which is, or ſhould by ancient cuſtom, be held every three years by the juſtices of the foreſt, journeying up and down to that purpoſe. *Cowel.*

EY'RY *n. ſ.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their neſts and hatch

But I was born ſo high,

Our *eyrie* buildeth in the cedars top,

And dallies with the wind, and ſcorns the ſun. *Shak. R.* III.

The eagle, and the ſtork,

On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,

Well pounc'd to faſten, and well wing'd to fly. *Dryden.*

F.

F A consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by *Scaliger*, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Islandick alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FABA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*faba*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dict.*

FABLE. *n. f.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*, Latin.]

1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the bees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A tale in general.

Ptolemus, he sung the nine,
Showed plenty from his cart divine,
But, spite of all of those *fable* makers,
He never sow'd on Almain acres *Dryden.*

A vitious or foolish fiction.

But refuse profane and old wives *fables*. 1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

3. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem quick or dramatick.

The moral is the first business of the poet: this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most liable to the moral *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The first thing to be considered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. A lye. This sense is merely fam liar.

To FABLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign, to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's sons received the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention, *fabling* *Prior.*
Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That wav'ring conquest still desires to rove!
In Marlborough's camp the goddess knows to dwell. *Prior.*

2. To tell falsehoods; to lye.

He *fables* not. I hear the enemy. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. To feign; to tell of falsety.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell
Thou *fablest* *Milton's Paradise Regained*, *b.* vi. *l.* 292.
Ladies of th' Hesperides, that seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabl'd* since
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide,
Milton's Parad. Lost.

FABLED. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle *Tickell.*

FABLER. *n. f.* [from *fable*.] A denier of fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

To FABRICATE. *v. n.* [*fabricor*, Latin.]

1. To build; to construct.

2. To forge, to devise falsely. This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricate*.

FABRICATION. *n. f.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building; construction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FA'BRICK. *n. f.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*. *Wotton.*

2. Any system or compages of matter, any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.

Set well your [illegible]
That all the parts of this your *fabrick* change
Out their due station and primeval frame *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build, to form; to construct.

Shew what laws of life
The cheese inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions. *Phillips.*

FABULIST. *n. f.* [*fabuliste*, French.] A writer of fables.

Quitting Esop and the *fabulists*, he copies from Boccace *Croxal.*

Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction. *Garrick.*

FABULO'SITY. *n. f.* [*fabulositas*, Latin.] Lyingness, fullness of stories, fabulous invention.

In their *fabulosity* they would report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*fabulosus*, Latin.] Feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 110.

FA'BULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulously* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 8.

FACE. *n. f.* [*face*, French, from *facies*, Latin.]

1. The visage.

The children of Israel saw the *face* of Moses, that the skin of Moses's *face* shone. *Exod.* xxxiv. 35.

A man shall see *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never mend; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon, Essay* 44.

From beauty still to beauty ranging,
In every *face* I found a dart. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Countenance, cast of the features; look; air of the face.

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
Who can't be silent, and who will not lye.
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be grave, exceeds all pow'rs of *face*. *Pope's Epistles.*

3. The surface of any thing.

A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen.* ii. 6.

4. The front or forepart of any thing.

The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the East, was an hundred cubits. *Ezek.* xli. 14.

4. State of affairs.

He look'd, and saw the *face* of things quite chang'd,
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar,
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addis.*

5. Appearance; resemblance.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these last spirits, run all their mazes with 'em;
For such are treasons. *Ben. Johnson.*
At the first shock, with blood and powder stain'd,
Nor heav'n, nor sea, their former *face* retained;
Fury and art produce effects so strange,
They trouble nature, and her visage change. *Waller.*
His dialogue has so much the *face* of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

6. Presence, sight.

Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall slay her before his *face* *Numb.* xix. 3.

Jove cannot fear, then tell me to my *face*,
That I of all the gods am least in grace. *Dryden's Iliad.*

7. Confidence, boldness.

Thinking, by this *face*,
To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage,
But 'tis not so. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them; a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg.
Bacon, Essay 28.

You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras*, *p.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge

that which you never loſt; and you, ſays he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have certainly ſtolen
L'Eſtrange, Fable 415

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with falſe citations. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

8 Diſtortion of the face
Stamm'ring himſelf!
Why do you make ſuch *faces?* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FACE to FACE. [An adverbial expreſſion.]

1 When both parties are preſent
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accuſed have his accuſers *face to face.* *Acts xxv. 16.*

2. Nakedly; without the interpoſition of other bodies
Now we ſee through a glaſs darkly, but then *face to face*
1 Cor. xiii.

To FACE, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a falſe appearance; to play the hypocrite.
Thou needs muſt learn to laugh, to lye,
To *face*, to forge, to ſcoff, to company *Hubberd's Tale*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.
Face about, man; you a ſoldier, and afraid of the enemy!
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.
Then thrice the mounted ſquadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice reſound,
Hail and farewel they ſhouted thrice amain,
Thrice *facing* to the left, and thrice they turn'd again. *Dry.*

To FACE, *v. a.*

1. To meet in front, to oppoſe with confidence and firmneſs.
I'll *face*
This tempeſt, and deſerve the name of king *Dryden.*
We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and caſt about for a ſufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle. *Addiſon on the War.*
They are as loth to ſee the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordſhip, and, at leaſt, as ready to *face* them under a popiſh perſecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppoſe with impudence.
We trapann'd the ſtate, and *fac'd* it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2.*
Becauſe he was a'd againſt his will,
He *fac'd* men down that he ſtood ſtill.

3 To ſtand oppoſite to.
On one ſide is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverſe has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the ſide of the Pa'atine mountain that *faces* it. *Addiſon on Italy.*
The temple is deſcribed to be ſquare, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world.
Pope's Temple of Fame.

4. To cover with an additional ſuperficies, to inveſt with a covering.
The whole fortification of Soiſſarre is *faced* with marble.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.
Where your oat bank is hollow, *face* it with the firſt ſpit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FACELESS. *adj.* [from *face.*] Without a face. *Bailey.*

FACEPAINTER *n. ſ.* [*face* and *painter.*] A drawer of portraits, a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING. *n. ſ.* [*face* and *painting.*] The art of drawing portraits.
Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits of *faces in motion.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

FACET. *n. ſ.* [*facette*, French.] A ſmall ſurface, a ſuperficies cut into ſeveral angles.
Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickeſt reflect on, like diamonds cut with *facets.* *Bacon.*

FACETIOUS. *adj.* [*facetieux*, French, *facetiæ*, Lat.] Gay; chearful; lively; merry; witty. It is often both of perſons and ornaments.
Socrates, informed of ſome derogating ſpeeches uſed of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, I cannot beat me too when I am abſent. *Government of the Tongue, ſ. 6.*

FACETIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *facetious.*] Gayly, chearfully; wittily, merrily.

FACETIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *facetious.*] Chearful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FACILE *adj.* [*facile*, French, *facilis*, Latin.]

1. Eaſy, not difficult, performable or attainable with little labour.
Then alſo thoſe poets, which are now counted moſt hard, will be both *facile* and pleaſant. *Milton on Education.*
To confute the imagination is as *facile* a performance as Gratiano's deſign of hedging in the cuckow. *Glanv. Scepſ.*
By dividing it into parts ſo diſtinct, the order in which they muſt find each diſpoſed, will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
This may at firſt ſeem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be ſuggeſted to make it more *facile* and commodious. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2 Eaſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquerable.
The *facile* gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

3. Eaſy of acceſs or converſe, not haughty, not ſupercilious, not auſtere.
I meant ſhe ſhould be courteous, *facile*, ſweet,
Hating that ſolemn vice of greatneſs, pride,
I meant each ſoftneſt virtue there ſhould meet,
Fit to that ſoft boſom to reſide. *Ben. Johnſon's Epigrams.*
Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propoſed,
Benevolent and *facile*, thus replyed. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Pliant, flexible, eaſily perſuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.
Too *facile* then, thou did'ſt not much gainſay,
Nay did'ſt permit, approve, and fair dimenſ. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
Since Adam and his *facile* conſort Eve
Loſt Paradiſe, deceiv'd by me. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*
Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converſe with, whom any affectionate diſcourſe, or ſerious ſermon, or any notable accident, ſhall put into a fit of religion, which yet uſually laſts no longer than till ſomewhat elſe comes in their way. *Calamy.*

To FACILITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, French.] To make eaſy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.
Choice of the likeſt and beſt prepared metal for the verſion will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*
They renewed their aſſault two or three days together, and planted cannon to *facilitate* their paſſage, which did little hurt, but they ſtill loſt many men in the attempt. *Clarendon, b. vi.*
Though perfect ve cannot be called a certain rule, or a forthſhing of the picture, yet it is a great ſuccour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*
What produceth a due quantity of animal ſpirits, neceſſarily *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
A war on the ſide of Italy would cauſe a great diverſion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progreſs of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACILITY *n. ſ.* [*facilité*, French, *facilitas*, Latin.]

1. Eaſineſs to be performed; freedom from difficulty.
Yet reaſon ſaith, reaſon ſhould have ability
To hold theſe worldly things in ſuch proportion,
As let them come or go with even *facility.* *Sidney, b.*
Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious buſineſs by any motives of profit or *facility.* *Raleigh.*
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour, though *facility* and hope of ſucceſs might invite ſome other choice. *Bacon's holy War.*

2. Readineſs in performing; dexterity.
They who have ſtudied have not only learned many excellent things, but alſo have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themſelves by reading good authors. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a cuſtom of doing, makes them often paſs in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3 Pliableneſs; eaſineſs to be perſuaded to good or bad; to ready compliance.
Facility is worſe than bribery, for bribes come now and
but if importunity or idle reſpects lead a man, he ſhall never be without. *Bacon, Eſſays.*
'Tis a great error to take *facility* for good-nature; tenderneſs, without diſcretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Eſtrange, Fable.*

4. Eaſineſs of acceſs, complaiſance, condeſcenſion, affability.
He opens and yields himſelf to the man of buſineſs with difficulty and reluctancy; but offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readineſs of appetite.

FACINEROUS. *adj.* [corrupted by *Shakeſpeare* from *facinoroſus*, *facinus*, *facinoris*, Latin.] Wicked, facinorous.
'Tis ſtrange, 'tis very ſtrange, that is the
tedious of it; and he's of a moſt *facinerious* ſpirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shakeſ. All's well that ends well.*

FACING. *n. ſ.* [from *To face.*] An ornamental covering, that which is put on the outſide of any thing by way of decoration.
Theſe offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatneſs. *Weſton.*

FACINOROUS. *adj.* [*facinoroſus*, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; deteſtably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT *n. ſ.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done, an effect produced; ſomething not barely ſuppoſed or ſuſpected, but really done.
In matter of *fact* there is ſome credit to be given to the teſtimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgment: we ſee the contrary both acknowledged and univerſally practiſed alſo throughout the world. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 7.*
As men are not to miſtake the cauſes of theſe operations, ſo much leſs are they to miſtake the *fact* or effect, and raſhly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South's Sermons.*

2 Reality; not ſuppoſition, not ſpeculation.

Thoſe effects which are wrought by the percuſſion of the ſenſe, and by things in *fact*, are produced likewiſe in ſome degree by the imagination: therefore if a man ſee another eat ſour or acid things, which ſet the teeth on edge, that object ſtirreth the imagination. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 705.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not ſee any colour for ſuch [illegible] *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

[illegible] ſpectator they may be ſeparable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Swift.*

3. Action, deed

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe.
How'er the doubtful *fact* is underſtood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good,
The conſul, not the father, ſheds the blood. *Dryden.*

FACTION *n. ſ.* [*factio*, French; *factio*, Lat.]

1. A party in a ſtate

The queen is valued thirty thouſand ſtrong,
If ſhe with time to breathe, be well aſſur'd
Her *faction* will be full as ſtrong as ours. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

He has been known to commit outrages,
And cheriſh *factions*. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Their hatred went ſo far, that by one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed. *Ayliffe* iv 9.

By the weight of reaſon I ſhould counterpoiſe the overbearings of any *factions*. *King Charles.*

2. Tumult, diſcord, diſſenſion

They remained at Newbery in great *faction* among themſelves. *Clarendon*

FACTIONARY *n. ſ.* [*factionaire*, French] One of a faction, a party man. A word not in uſe.

Prithee, fellow, remember my name is Menen[illegible]
factionary of the party of your general. *Shakeſ.*

FACTIOUS. *adj.* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction, loud and violent in a party, publickly diſcontented, addicted to form parties and raiſe publick diſturbances.

He is a traitor, let him to the Tower,
And crop away that *factious* pate of his. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

Be *factious* for redreſs of all theſe griefs. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar*

2. Proceeding from publick diſſenſions, tending to publick diſcord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Aſſemble, and harangues are heard, but ſoon
In *factious* oppoſition. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 664.

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houſes. *King Charles.*

Why theſe *factious* quarrels, controverſies, and battles amongſt themſelves, when they were all united in the ſame *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

FACTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious*] In a manner criminally diſſentious or tumultuous

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but make enemies alſo, exceeding even the deſires of thoſe that were *factiouſly* diſcontented. *King Charles.*

FACTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to publick diſſenſion, violence or turbulentneſs for a party

FACTITIOUS *adj.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature.

In the making and diſſolving of ſoap, by one degree of fire the ſalt, the water, and the oil or greaſe, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made up, being buoyed up together, are eaſily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardneſs wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, and [illegible] the adamant all other ſtones, being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the *factitious* ſtones of chymiſts, in imitation, being eaſily detected by an ordinary lapidiſt *Ray on the Creation.*

FACTOR. *n. ſ.* [*facteur*, French, *factor*, Latin.]

1. An agent for another, one who tranſacts buſineſs for another. Commonly a conſiderable mercantile agent.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land,
Not as protector, ſteward, ſubſtitute,
Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
T' engroſs up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

You all three,
The ſenators alone of this great world,
Chief *factors* for the gods. *Shakeſ. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

We agreed that I ſhould ſend up an Engliſh *factor*, that never the iſland could yield ſhould be delivered at a reaſonable rate *Raleigh's Apology*

It was conceived that the Scots had good intelligence, having ſome *factors* doubtleſs at this mart, albeit they did not trade. *Hayward.*

[illegible] arts and reſtleſs endeavours are uſed by ſome ſly and venemous *factors* for the old republican cauſe. *South's Sermons.*

All the reaſon that I could ever hear alleged, by the chief[illegible]ers for a general extromiſſion of all ſorts, ſects and perſuaſions out communion, is, that thoſe who ſeparate from us are ſtiff and obſtinate, and will not ſubmit to the rules and

orders of our church, and that therefore they ought to be taken away *South's Sermons.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countries where he came his own,
And viewing monarchs ſecret arts of ſway,
A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FACTORY *n. ſ.* [from *factor.*]

1. A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM. *n. ſ.* [*fac totum*, Latin. It is uſed likewiſe in burleſque French.] A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs; as *Servus* in the *Stratagem.*

FACTURE *n. ſ.* [French.] The act or manner of making.

FACULTY. *n. ſ.* [*faculté*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing, ability whether corporal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the function aſſigned to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that ſupreme cauſe of all things. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ* 8.

Orators may grieve, for in their ſides,
Rather than heads, their *faculty* abides *Denham.*

Reaſon in man ſupplies the defect of other *faculties* wherein we are inferior to beaſts, and what we cannot compaſs by force we bring about by ſtratagem *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory

For what I underſtand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind
And inward *faculties*, which moſt *excel* *Milt. Parad. Loſt*

In the ordinary way of ſpeaking, the underſtanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it neceſſary to explain to us the nature of God, becauſe it would be impoſſible, without beſtowing upon us other *faculties* than we poſſeſs at preſent. *South.*

3. [In phyſick.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal by the firſt they underſtand that by which the body is nouriſhed and augmented, or another like it generated the vital faculty is that by which life is preſerved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed, and the animal faculty is what conducts the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of thoſe *faculties*, which the other had, of reconciling men to him *Clarendon, b.* viii.

A ſoberer man would have wondered how our author found out monarchical abſolute power in that text, had he not had an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himſelf where he could not ſhew it others. *Locke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching, if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

5. Quality; diſpoſition or habit of good or ill.

I'm taunted by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* nor perſon, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

6. Power; authority

This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* ſo meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

7. Privilege, right to do any thing.

Law hath ſet down to what perſons, in what cauſes, with what circumſtances, almoſt every *faculty* or favour ſhall be granted. *Hooker, b.* v.

8. Faculty, in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties.*

FACUND. *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent. *Dict.*

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy, to play

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French, inſipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to leſs vigour, to grow weak, to languiſh.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenneſs of a leaf ought to paſs for apparent, becauſe ſoon *fading* into a yellow, it ſcarce laſts at all, in compariſon of the greenneſs of an emerald. *Boyle on Colours.*

The ſpots in this ſtone are of the ſame colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate tranſition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. To wither as a vegetable

Ye ſhall be as an oak whoſe leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water *Iſ.* i 30.

4. To die away gradually; to vaniſh, to be worn out

Where either through the temper of the body, or ſome other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade.* *Locke.*

Stars ſhall *fade* away, the ſun himſelf
Grow dim with age, and nature ſink in years. *Addiſ. Cato*

5 To be naturally not durable; to be transient, easily to lose vigour or beauty.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower *Is* xxviii. 4.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear *Locke.*

Nare this charge, to the vain virgin shows
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the *fading* rose. *Gay's Fan.*

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour, to wither

his is a man old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*

Let palms, though under weights they did not stand,
Still thrive; no Winter could his laurels *fade.* *Dryden.*

Rest ases anxiety, forlorn despair,
And all the *faded* family of care. *Garth's Dispens.*

To FADGE. *v. n.* [ȝepegan, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another

How will this *fadge?* my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor mistress, fond as much on him,
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me *Shakespeare.*

2. To agree, not to quarrel; to live in amity

When they thrived they never *fadged*,
But only by the ears engag'd;
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,
And pray together when they've none *Hudibras*, p. 1.

3. To succeed, to hit

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*, away goes he presently. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.

FÆCES *n. s.* [Latin.] Excrements, but often used to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion.

Quincy.

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness

Crichton wielded his force 'till the Persian began to *fag*, and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*

FAGGOT. *n. s.* [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloath, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing

In the world's *fagend*
A nation lies. *Fanshaw.*

When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the *fagend* of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them. *Collier of Envy.*

FAGOT. *n. s.* [*fagot*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks and hay,
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. *Fairfax*, b.

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.

The black prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our times do it with faschines. *Addis. Spectator.*

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To FAGOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up, to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and ratled, all was well. *Dryden.*

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*faillir*, French, *fwelu*, Welsh. *Pezron.*]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short, not to be equal to demand or use

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. *Job* xiv. 11.

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must do. *Locke.*

2. To be extinct, to cease to be produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Ps.* xii. 1.

Let there not *fail* from the house of Joab one that hath an issue 2 *Sa.* iii. 29.

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,
Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,
Lest the remembrance of his grief should *fail.* *Addison.*

4. To die; to lose life

Had the king in his last sickness *fail'd*,
Their heads should have gone off *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they all shall *fail* together. *Is.* xxxi. 3.

5. To sink; to be torn down, to languish through reflection.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me. *Is.* lvii. 16.

6. To decay; to decline, to languish.

Mine eyes *fail.* *Ps.* cxix. 82.

I perceive
Thy mortal sight to *fail*, objects divine
Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milt. Par. Lost*

7 To miss, not to produce its effect

Consider of deformity not as a sign which is deceivable, but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon's Essays*

This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden.*

A perfection that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we meet with in the scenes, seldom *fails* to carry us through them. *Locke.*

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not, but he thinks that very few *failed.* *Mortimer's Husband.*

8. To miss, not to succeed in a design

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right casket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shak. Merch. of Venice*

In difficulties of state, the true reason of *failing* proceeds from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange.*

Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *failed* in their design. *Addison's Guardian*

9. To be deficient in duty

Endeavour to fulfil God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon and acceptance of him. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fails* them. *Sidney*, b.

So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent,
But little may such guile thee now avail,
If wonted force and fortune do not much me *fail.* *Fair Qu.*

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars, mens hearts *failing* them for fear *Lu.* xxi. 26.

Her heart *failed* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life. *L'Estrange.*

He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous about to make any provision beforehand. *Locke.*

2. Not to assist; to neglect, to omit to help.

Since nature *fails* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies*

3. To omit, not to perform.

The inventive god who never *fails* his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

4. To be wanting to.

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. 1 *Kings* ii. 4.

FAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Miscarriage; miss, unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission, non-performance

Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakespeare.*

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Ca-

3 however,

4 Doubt, scruple.

How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fails?* *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

FAILING. *n. s.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; faults not enormous; lapse.

Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*

To *failings* mine, but zealous for desert,
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*

Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

FAILURE. *n. s.* [from *fail*.]

1 Deficience; cessation.

There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the Summer season. *Woodward's N. Hist.*

2. Omission, non-performance; slip

He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used [illegible] remedy about him, but upon a time shifting his cloaths, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprised with a fit he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory *South's Sermons.*

3. A lapse, a slight fault

FAIN *adj.* [fægn, Saxon.]

1 Glad; merry, chearful, fond. It is still retained in Scotland in this sense.

And in her hand she held a mirrour bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain.* *Fairy Queen.*

My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered *Psalms.*

2. Forced; obliged, compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions; as, *I would fain to do this*, would equally

eq[illegible]ly fast with the reſt of the ſentence, whether it was underſtood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for*, *of courſe*. Thus the primary meaning ſeems to have been eaſy and ſlight.

Every weight to ſhroud it did conſtrain,
And this laſt couple came to ſhroud themſelves were *fain*
Fairy Queen, *b.* i. *cant.* i. *ſtan.* 6

Whoſoever will fear, he ſhall find God, whoſoever will be glad to know, ſhall be *fain* to believe. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

I was *fain* to forſwear it, they would elſe have married me to the next ſervingman. *State Anatomy for Menſure.*

When Hildebrand had accurſed Henry IV. there were none ſo hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himſelf before Hildebrand. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The learned Callaho was *fain* to make trenchers at Baſle, to keep himſelf from ſtarving. *Locke.*

FAIN *adv.* [from the adjective] Gladly, very deſirouſly, according to earneſt wiſhes.

Now I would give a thouſand furlongs of ſea for an acre of barren ground. I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why would'ſt thou urge me to confeſs a flame
I long have ſtrove to ſmother, and would *fain* conceal. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearſe,
And ſhow th' immortal labours in my verſe. *Prior.*

The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all mens rights and privileges upon the ſame level. *Swift.*

To FAIN *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wiſh; to deſire fondly.

Fairer than fairer, in his *fa*[illegible],
Whoſe ſole aſpect he counts to [illegible] *Fairfax.*

To FAINT, *v. n.* [*feindre*, French]

1. To decay, to wear or waſte away quickly.

Thoſe figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon [illegible], [illegible],

2. To loſe the animal functions, to ſink motioneſs and ſenſe.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirſt, and fell down in the ſtreets. *Jeremiah* xl. 22.

We are ready to *faint* with faſting. *1 Mac.* iii.

Upon hearing the honour intended her, ſhe *fainted* away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian*, N°. 167.

3. To grow feeble.

They will ſtand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches. *Eccluſ.* xl. 10.

The imagination cannot be always alike conſtant and ſtrong, and if the ſucceſs follow not ſpeedily it will *faint* and loſe ſtrength. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 953.

4. To ſink into dejection.

Left they *faint*
At the ſad ſentence rigorouſly urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 108.

To FAINT *v. a.* To deject, to depreſs, to enfeeble with fear or diſtreſs.

It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

FAINT *adj.* [*feint*, French]

1. Languid, weak, feeble.

In the more intemperate climates the ſpirits, either exhaled by heat or compreſt by cold, are rendered *faint* and flaggiſh. *Temple.*

2. Not bright, not vivid, not ſtriking.

The blue compared with theſe is a *faint* and dark colour, and the yellow and violet are much darker and *fainter*. *Newton's Opt.*

The length of the image I meaſured from the *faineſt* and utmoſt red at one end, to the *fainteſt* and utmoſt blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opt.*

From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In looſe looſe ſtraying, fell the *faintier* lawn. *Thomſon.*

3. Not loud, not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time to time, the ſound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body.

[illegible] bouring ſhepherds, *faint* with thirſt, ſtood at [illegible] boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*

[illegible], timorous; not vigorous, not ardent.

Heart never won fair lady. *Proverb in Camden's Rem.*

Our *faint* [illegible] plains pray for Antony;
But in their ſlerviſh hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*

[illegible] repreſſed.

[illegible]m that endureth ſuch contradiction againſt himſelf, leſt ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Heb.* xii. 3.

Not vigorous, not active.

The defects which hindered the conqueſt, were the *faint* proſecution of the war, and the looſeneſs of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland.*

FAINTHEARTED *adj.* [*faint* and *heart*] Cowardly, timorous, dejected, eaſily repreſſed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted* for the two tails of theſe ſmoaking firebrands. *Iſa.* vii. 4.

They ſhould reſolve the next day as victorious conquerors to take the city, or elſe there as *fainthearted* cowards to end their days. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Now the late *fainthearted* rout,
Overthrown and beſtrid by a rout,
Chac'd by the light of their fear,
From bloody fray of wounds and fear,
Took heart again and face about,
As if they meant to ſtand it out. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *cant.* 3.

Vilain, ſtand off! baſe, grovelling, worthleſs wretches,
Mongrils in fortune, poor *faint-hearted* tra[illegible] *Dryd. Ind.*

FAINTHEARTEDLY *adv.* [from *faint hearted*] Timorouſly, in a cowardly manner.

timorouſneſs; want of cou[illegible]

FAINTING, *n. ſ.* [from *faint*] Deliquium, temporary loſs of animal motion.

Theſe *faintings* her phyſicians ſuſpect to proceed from contuſions. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

FAINTISHNESS, *n. ſ.* [from *faint*] Weakneſs in a [illegible] recipient debility.

[illegible] degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres, whence proceeds the ſenſation of *faintiſhneſs* and debility in a hot day. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

FAINTLING *adj.* [from *faint*] Timorous, feeble, cowardly. A burleſque or low word.

There's no having patience, thou art ſuch a *faintling* ſilly creature. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

FAINTLY, *adv.* [from *faint.*]

1. Feebly, languidly.

Love's like a torch, which, if fenc'd from blaſts,
Will *faintly* burn, but then it longer laſts
Expos'd to ſtorms of jealouſy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but is ſooner out. *Waſh.*

2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at leaſt a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope.*

3. Without force of repreſentation.

I have told you what I have ſeen and heard but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horrour of it. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

An obſcure and confuſed idea repreſents the object ſo *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*

4. Without ſtrength of body.

With his lolled tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flix up as ſhe lies. *Dryden.*

5. Not vigorouſly, not actively.

Though ſtarved the famiſh'd Engliſh, like pale ghoſts,
Faintly beſiege us one hour in a month. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

6. Timorouſly; with dejection, without ſpirit.

Loth was the ape, though praiſed, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hubberd's Tale.*

He *faintly* now declines the fatal ſtrife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Dryden.*

FAINTNESS, *n. ſ.* [from *faint*]

1. Languour, feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courſes, ſhould through a languiſhing *faintneſs* begin to ſtand. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. *ſ.* 3.

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languiſhing and *faintneſs* of ſpirits, which made them think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unſoundneſs of the counſels laid for the reformation, or of *faintneſs* in following and effecting the ſame, than of any ſuch fatal courſe appointed of God. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

3. Timorouſneſs, dejection.

The paleneſs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintneſs* of my maſter's heart. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

FAINTY *adj.* [from *faint*] Weak, feeble, languiſhing, debilitated, enfeebled.

When Winter froſts conſtrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no ſteady hold. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely could reſpire,
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire.
The *fainty* knights were ſcorch'd, and knew not where
To run for ſhelter, for no ſhade was near. *Dryden.*

FAIR *adj.* [ſæger, Saxon, *faur*, Daniſh.]

1. Beautiful, elegant of feature; handſome. *Fair* ſeems in the common acceptation to be reſtrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen.* xii. 11.

My decay'd *fair*,
A ſunny look of his will ſoon repair. *Shak. Comed. of Err.*

2. Not black, not brown, white in the complexion.

I never yet ſaw man,
But ſhe would ſpell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Let us look upon men in ſeveral climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-noſed, and criſp-haired: the Moors tawny, the Northern people large, and *fair* complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleasing to the eye, beautiful in general.
Carry him gently to my *fairest* chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakespeare.*
Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, and in the length of his branches. *Ezek.* xxxi. 7.

4. Clear; pure.
A flagnard of a damask rose, with the root on, was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot under the water *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linnen, will immediately alter the colour of them, and make it sadder than that of the unwetted parts. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul, not tempestuous.
Fair is foul, and foul is *fair*,
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Fair weather cometh out of the north. *Job* xxxvii. 22.
About three of the clock in the afternoon the weather was very *fair* and very warm *Clarendon*, b. viii.

6. Favourable, prosperous as, a *fair* wind.
In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish *fair* winds may waft him over *Prior.*

7. Likely to succeed
Yourself, renowned prince, stood as *fair*
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, as to, they fell out. *Raleigh's Essays.*
O pity and shame! that they who to live well
When so *fair*, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the mid way faint. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

8. Equal, just.
The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.
After all these colloquies he passed the rest of his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death *Temple.*

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts, as, a *fair* rival, a *fair* disputant.
Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree,
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,
And even the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*

11. Clear, free.
Methought, she sung not far away;
At last I found her on a laurel spray,
Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in sight,
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle, mild, not compulsory
All the lords came in, and, being by *fair* means wrought thereunto, acknowledged king Henry *Spenser on Ireland.*
For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain, by *fair* means, worse *Hudibras*, p. i.

13. Mild, not severe.
Not only dost degrade them, or remit
To life obscured, which were a *fair* dismission,
But throw'st them lower than thou didst exalt them high.
Milton's Agonistes.

14. Pleasing, civil.
Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do sound so *fair*? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail upon us, we must be frighted into our duty *L'Estrange.*

15. Equitable, not injurious:
His doom is *fair*,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

16. Commodious; easy
Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the *fairest* shoot. *Shakespeare.*

FAIR. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.
He who *fair* and softly goes ahead by forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaisantly
Well, you must now speak sir John Falstaff *fair*. *Shakesp.*
One of the company spoke him *fair*, and would have slopt his mouth with a crust. *L'Estrange, Fable* 21.
In this plain fable you th' effect may see
Of negligence, and fond credulity,
And learn besides of flatterers to beware,
Then most pernicious when they speak too *fair*. *Dryden.*
His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made
Thus *fair* they parted 'till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryden.*
Kalib ascend, my *fair* spoke servant flies,
And sooth my heart with pleasing prophecies. *Dryd. In Emp.*
Thus promised *fair* at first. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Happily; successfully
O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,
In sign of league and amity with thee:
Now *fair* befal thee and thy noble house!
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood. *Shak. R. III.*

4. On good terms.
There are other nice, though inferior cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*

FAIR. *n. s.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.
Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,
He sought the conversation of the *fair* *Dryden's Fables.*
Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their devours to one particular *fair*. *Spectator*, N°. 288.

2. Honesty, just dealing
I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between ourselves *fair* and square, Nic, keeps friends together. *Arbuth.*

FAIR. *n. s.* [*foire*, French; *feriæ*, or *forum*, Latin.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.
With silver, iron, tin and lead they traded in thy *fairs*. *Ezek.* xxvii. 12.
His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country *fair*. *Dryden.*
The ancient Nundinæ, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FAIRING. *n. s.* [from *fair*.] A present given at a fair
Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If *fairing* come thus plentifully in *Shakes. Love's Lab. Lost.*
What pretty things they are, we wonder at
Like children that esteem every trifle,
And prefer a *fairing* before their fathers
What difference is between us and them?
That we are dearer fools, cockscombs at
A higher rate *Ben Johnson's Discoveries.*
Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows,
For still new fairs before his eyes arose
How pedlars stalls with gay'ring toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay's Pastorals.*

FAIRLY. *adv.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beautifully: as, a city *fairly* situated.

2. Commodiously, conveniently; suitably to any purpose or design.
Waiting 'till willing winds their sails supply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

3. Honestly; justly, without shift, without fraud
To the first advantages we may *fairly* lay claim, I wish we had a good a title to the latter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
[illegible] England man's opinion, that the freedom of the nation consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole body of the people are *fairly* represented, and in an executive duly limited.

4. Ingenuously; plainly; openly
The stage how loosely does Astrea tread,
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed. *Pope's Epist. of Hor.*

5. [illegible]
As I interpret *fairly* your design,
So look not with severer eyes on mine. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

6. Without violence to right reason.
Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false criticks would not always think that those thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be *fairly* [illegible] him. *Dryden.*
[illegible] being a subtile liquor, scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum of the blood is *fairly* substituted in its place. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Without bribe
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings
Which in a set hand *fairly* is engross'd. *Shakes. Rich. III.*

8. Completely, without any deficience.
All this they *fairly* overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
Let them say, 'tis grossly done, so it be *fairly* done, no matter. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Our love is not so great, Hortensio, but we may blow our nails together, and fast it *fairly* out. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

FAIRNESS. *n. s.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.
That which made her *fairness* much the fairer, was that it was but a fair embassador of a most fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show itself. *Sidney.*

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.
There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little of goodness or *fairness* in this conduct. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

FAIRSPOKEN. *adj.* [from *fair* and *speak*.] Bland and civil in language and address.
Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle witted

and a marvellous *fairspoken* man, but discontented that we should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach one unto contradiction. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 42.

FA'IRY. *n. s.* [ferhð, Saxon; *fee*, French

Ab ἦρα, terra, sit & ἠέρα Macedonum [illegible], ἤτριον, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, unde vulgo corruptus *fairies*, κατοχάνιοι δαίμονες, sive dimanes. *Baxter's Glossar.*

1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses, an elf, a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, will dress
Like urchins, ouphes, and *fairies*, green and white,
With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Then let them all encircle him about,
And *fairy* like to pinch the unclean knight,
And ask him, why, that hour of *fairy* revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread
[illegible] *Wives of Windsor.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, answering those ideas, exist. *Locke.*

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons hear. *Pope.*

2. Enchantress. *Warburton.*

To this great *fairy* I commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shakesp. Anth. and Cleopatra*

FA'IRY. *adj.*

1. Given by fairies.

Be secret and discrete, these *fairy* favours
Are lost when not conceal'd. *Dryden's Spanish Friar*

Such borrowed wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and dust when it comes to use. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to fairies.

This is the *fairy* land; oh, spight of spights,
We talk with goblins, owls, and elvish sprights. *Shakesp.*

FA'IRYSTONE. *n. s.* [*fairy* and *stone*.] It is found in gravel pits, being of an hemispherical figure; hath five double lines arising from the centre of its basis, which meet in the pole. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FAITH. *n. s.* [*foi*, French, *fede*, Italian, *fides*, Latin.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief *Hooker, b. i. f.* 4.

Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *Jam.* ii. 17.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

When *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die,
One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church, the *credenda*.

Which heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts* xxiv. 24.

This is the catholick *faith*.

3. Trust in God.

Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift*

4. [illegible]
Which to believe of her,
[illegible]s, that reason, without miracle,
Should never plant in me *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

5. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another.

6. [illegible]delity, unshaken adherence.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal, and not expose to blame
By my complaint. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l.* 129.

7. Honour, social confidence.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

8. [illegible]certy; honesty; veracity.

Sir, in good *faith*, in sooth verity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. *Deutr.* xxxii. 20.

9. Promise given.

I have been forsworn,
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shakespeare.*

FA'ITHBREACH. *n. s.* [*faith* and *breach*.] Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*,
Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FA'ITHED. *adj.* [from *faith*.] Honest, sincere. A word not [illegible]

Thou halfard! would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
[illegible]th, words *faith'd*? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

[illegible] [*faith* and *full*.]
[illegible]adherence to the truth of religion.

To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus. *Eph.* i. 1.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev.* ii. 10.

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment,
And by that name must die; yet, heav'n bear witness,
And, if I have a conscience, let it sink me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

3. Honest, upright; without fraud.

My servant Moses is *faithful* in all mine house. *Numb.* xii.

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract, sincere, veracious.

Well I know him;
Of easy temper, naturally good,
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* [from *faithful*.]

1. With firm belief of [illegible]

2. With full confidence in God.

3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women, that so long
Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully*. *Shakesp. H.* VIII.

4. Without failure of performance; honestly; exactly.

If on my wounded breast thou drop a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear,
And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. Sincerely, with strong promises.

For his own part, he did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power. *Bacon's H.* VI.

6. Honestly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They suppose the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* signified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe. *South's Sermons.*

7. In *Shakespeare*, according to Mr. *Warburton*, fervently, perhaps rather confidently; fondly.

If his occasions were not virtuous,
I should not urge it half so *faithfully*. *Shakesp. Timon.*

FA'ITHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *faithful*.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

For there is no *faithfulness* in your mouth; your inward part is very wickedness. *Psalm.*

The band that knits together and supports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulness*. *South's Sermons.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The same zeal and *faithfulness* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life to the quarrel of his sovereign. *Dryden.*

FA'ITHLESS. *adj.* [from *faith*.]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

Whatsoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great. *Hooker.*

Never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she doth it under this excuse,
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

2. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, promise, or allegiance.

Built
Fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most,
A most unnatural and *faithless* service. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.

So spake the seraph Abdiel, faithful found,
Among the *faithless*, faithful only he. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

FA'ITHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *faithless*.]

1. Treachery; perfidy.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FA'ITOUR. *n. s.* [*fautard*, French.] A scoundrel, a rascal, a mean fellow; a poltron. An old word now obsolete.

To Philemon, *false faitour*, Philemon,
I call to pay, that I so dearly bought. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Into new woes unwetting I was cast,
By this false *faitour*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant.* 4. [illegible]

FAKE. *n. s.* [Among seamen.] A coil of rope. *Flor.*

FALCA'DE. *n. s.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.]

A horse is said to make *falcades*, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets, which is done in forming a stop, and half a stop, therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop. *Farrier's Dict.*

FA'LCATED. *adj.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked, bent like a reaping hook or scythe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*

FALCATION. *n. f.* [*falcis*, Latin.] Crookedneſs, form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locuſts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Errr.*

FALCHION. *n. f.* [*enſis falcatus*; in French *fauchon.*] A ſhort crooked ſword; a cymeter.

I've ſeen the day, with my good biting *falchion*,
I would have made them ſkip. I am old now. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Old *falchions* are new temper'd in the fires;
The ſounding trumpet ev'ry ſoul inſpires. *Dryden's Æn.*

What ſighs and tears
Hath Eugene cauſed! how many widows curſe

FALCON. *n. f.* [*faulcon*, French, *falcone*, Italian, *falco*, Latin. *Crede, a roſtro falcato* five *adunco*, from the falcated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for ſport.

As Venus' bird, the white, ſwift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*

Nor ſtops not the high ſoaring of my noble generous *falcon*. *Walton's Angler.*

Apulian farms, for the rich food admir'd,
And thy large heads where *falcons* may be rear'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

Say, will the *falcon*, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, ſpare the dove? *Pope.*

2. A ſort of cannon, whoſe diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight ſeven hundred and fifty pounds, length ſeven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, ſhot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER. *n. f.* [*fauconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks, one who follows the ſport of fowling with hawks.

Haſt! Romeo, haſt! O for a *falconer's* voice,
To lure this taſſel gentle back again. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

The univerſal remedy was ſwallowing of pebbleſtones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learnt of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

A *falconer* Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of taſſels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

FA'LCONET. *n. f.* [*falconette*, French.] A ſort of ordnance, whoſe diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length ſix foot, load one pound and a quarter, ſhot ſomething more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet ſent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other ſmall pieces, to take the ſtreights. *Knolles.*

FA'LDAGE. *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently ſeveral lords reſerved to themſelves of ſetting up folds for ſheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants ſheep, which they called *fetta foldæ*. This *faldage* in ſome places they call a foldcourſe, or fre-fold; and in ſome old charters 'tis called foldhoca, that is, *libertas foldæ*, or *faldagii*. *Harris.*

FA'LDFEE. *n. f.* [*fald* and *fee*.] A compoſition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dr.*

FA'LDING. *n. f.* A kind of coarſe cloth. *L.*

FALDSTOOL. *n. f.* [*fald* or *fauld* and *ſtool*.] A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*, compound pret. *I have fallen*, or *fain*. [geallan, Saxon, *fallen*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou ſhalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine houſe, if any man *fall* from thence. *Deut.*

I was walking in the open fields 'till the night unſeaſonably *fell* upon me. *Spectator*, N°. 565.

I ſhall *fall*
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man ſee me more. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

2. To drop from an erect to a prone poſture.

Saul *fell* all along on the earth. 1 *Sa.* xxviii. 20.

Where he bowed, there he *fell* down dead. *Judg.* v. 27.

That is a ſtep,
On which I muſt *fall* down, or elſe o'erleap,
For in my way it lies. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To drop, to be held no longer.

His chains *fell* off from his hands. *Acts* xii. 7.

4. To move down any deep.

All liquid bodies are diffuſive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air preſſeth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig tree. *Iſ.* xxxiv. 4.

6. To paſs at the outlet, as a river.

Cæſar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loire, and the rivers that *fall* into it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

7. To be determined to ſome particular direction.

Birds and fowls that reſt one foot to eaſe the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they ſtand on. *Chriſtian's Balm.*

8. To apoſtatize; to depart from faith or goodneſs.

Labour to enter into that reſt, leſt any man *fall* after the ſame example of unbelief. *Heb.* iv. 11.

They brought fear to
To Iſrael, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propenſe enough before
To waver or *fall* off, and join with foes. *Milton's Agon.*

Whether ſome ſpirit on holy purpoſe bent,
Or ſome *fall'n* angel from his new abode,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curſt intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's ſide,
And Richard *fall* is higheſt of all his pride. *Shak. Rich. III.*

If one ſhould be a prey, how much the better
To *fall* before the lion than the wolf. *Shakeſpeare.*

What other oath,
Than honeſty to honeſty engaged
That this ſhall be, or we will *fall* for it. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

A thouſand ſhall *fall* at thy ſide, and ten thouſand at thy right hand, but it ſhall not come nigh thee. *Pſ.* xci. 7.

Ye ſhall chaſe your enemies, and they ſhall *fall* before you by the ſword. *Lev.* xxvi.

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they leſs? the penalty,
And manhood too in ſin, deſerved to *fall*. *Milton's Paraa. Loſt.*

Almon *fall'n*, and Tyrrheus' eldeſt care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war. *Dryden's Æn.*

10. To come to a ſudden end.

The greatneſs of theſe Iriſh lords ſuddenly *fell* and vaniſhed, when their oppreſſions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*

He firſt the fate of Cæſar did foretel,
And pity'd Rome, when Rome in Cæſar *fell*,
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

11. To be degraded from an high ſtation, to ſink into meaner grace; to be plunged into ſudden miſery.

They ſhall *fall* among them that *fall*; at the time that I viſit them they ſhall be caſt down. *Jer.* vi. 15.

What can be their buſineſs
With a poor weak woman *fall'n* from favour? *Shak. H. VIII.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,
Is done already: heaven and earth will witneſs,
If Rome muſt *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addiſon's Cato.*

13. To enter into any ſtate worſe than the former.

He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sforza, who carried the keys which brought him in, and ſhut him out. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Some of the ableſt painters taking precepts in too literal a ſenſe, have *fallen* thereby into great inconveniencies.
Dryden's Dufreſn.

14. To come into any ſtate of weakneſs, terrour, or misery.

Theſe, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt. *Hooker.*

One would wonder how ſo many learned men could *fall* into ſo great an abſurdity, as to believe this river could preſerve itſelf unmixt with the lake. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The beſt men generally *fall* under the ſevereſt preſſures.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

15. To decreaſe; to be diminiſhed.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the as *fell* to two ounces in the firſt Punick war; when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

16. To ebb, to grow ſhallow.

17. To decreaſe in value, to bear leſs price.

When the price of corn *falleth*, men generally break no more ground than will ſupply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is *fall'n*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

His rents will *fall*, and his income every day leſſen, 'till induſtry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, ſhall reſtore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

18. To ſink, not to amount to the full.

The greatneſs of an eſtate in bulk and territory, doth *fall* under meaſure; and the greatneſs of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation.

19. To be repealed, to become void.

This book muſt ſtand or *fall* with thee, not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmneſs, from intenſeneſs to remiſſion.

He was ſtir
And ſomething ſpoke in choler, ill and haſty;
But he *fell* to himſelf again, and ſweetly
In all the reſt ſhew'd a moſt noble patience. *Shakſ. H. VIII.*

At length her fury *fell*, her foam no more
And ebbing in her lair, the god decreas'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

21. To enter into any new ſtate of the body or mind.

In ſweet muſick is ſuch art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall aſleep, or hearing die. *Shakeſ. Henry* V. II.

Soyman, chafed with the loſs of his galies and beſt ſoldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into ſuch a rage that he curſed Barbaroſſa. *Knolles.*

When about twenty, upon the falſeneſs of a lover, ſhe *fell* diſtracted. *Temple.*

A ſpark like thee, of the man killing trade,
Fr—k, and thus to his phyſician ſaid
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulſe unequal, and my breath is ſtrong;
Beſides a filthy fur upon my tongue. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

And have you known none in health who have pitied you, and behold, they are gone before you, even ſince you *fell* into this diſtemper? *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

He died calmly, and with all the eaſineſs of a man *falling* aſleep. *Atterb.*

Portius himſelf oft *falls* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

For as his own bright image he ſurvey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantaſtick ſhade *Addiſ. Ovid Met.*

I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus: I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*

22. To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection.

If thou perſuade thyſelf that they ſhall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall*. I have ſpoken it, and none of my words ſhall be in vain. *Judith* vi. 9.

If you have any other requeſt to make, hide it not; for ye ſhall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the anſwer ye ſhall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Syphax, I joy to meet thee thus alone,
I have obſerv'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,
O'ercaſt with gloomy cares and diſcontent. *Addiſon's Cato.*

23. To ſink below ſomething in compariſon.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the reſt, me hither brought.
Finding this fame *fell* ſhort of truth,
Made me ſtay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

24. To happen; to befall.

For ſuch things as do *fall* ſcarce once in many ages, it did ſuffice to take ſuch order as was requiſite when they *fell*. *Hook.*

Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney*, b. i.

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of conſequents, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and ſeek no new. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

If the worſt *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope, I ſhall make ſhift to go without him. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune *fall*,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a loſt hour recall! *Dante.*

Since both cannot poſſeſs what both purſue,
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance ſhould *fall* on you. *Dry.*

I had more leiſure, and diſpoſition, than have ſince *fallen* to my ſhare. *Swift.*

25. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyſelf about the field;
But ſeeing thou *fall'ſt* on me ſo luckily,
I will aſſay thee. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. p. i.

The Romans *fell* upon this mould by chance, but the Spartans by thought and deſign.

26. To come in a ſtated method.

The odd hours at the end of the four year, are not ſo fully ſix, but are deficient 10′ 44″; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day, and hence may be ſeen the reaſon why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21ſt of March, *falls* now about ten days ſooner. *Holder on Time.*

It does not *fall* within my ſubject to lay down the rules of odes. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

27. To come unexpectedly.

I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleaſing walk, at a diſtance from his houſe. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king underſtanding of their adventure, ſuddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them with immoderate praiſes.

Each of us *fell* in praiſe of our country miſtreſs.
And the mixt multitude *fell a lusting*. *Num.* xi. 4.

It is better to found a perſon afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at firſt; except you mean to ſurpriſe him by ſome ſhort queſtion. *Bacon, Eſſay* 48.

When a horſe is hungry, and comes to a good paſture, he *falls* to his food immediately. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They *fell* to blows, inſomuch that the Argonauts ſlew the moſt part of the Deliones, with their king Cyzicus. *L'Eſtr.*

29. To handle or treat directly.

We muſt immediately *fall* into our ſubject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 124.

30. To come vindictively as a puniſhment.

There *fell* wrath for it againſt Iſrael. 2 *Chron.* xv. 9.

31. To come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor.

The ſtout biſhop could not well brook that his province ſhould *fall* into their hands. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

32. To drop or paſs by careleſneſs or imprudence.

Ulyſſes let no partial favours *fall*,
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope's Odyſſey*, b. iv.

Some expreſſions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

33. To come forcibly and irreſiſtibly.

Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts* xix. 17.

A kind refreſhing ſleep is *fallen* upon him:
I ſaw him ſtretcht at eaſe, his fancy ſoft
In pleaſing dreams. *Addiſon's Cato.*

34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwiſe.

All the lands, which will *fall* to her majeſty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

Then 'tis moſt like
The ſovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and inſtructor was. *Denham.*

You ſhall ſee a great eſtate *fall* to you, which you would have loſt the reliſh of, had you known yourſelf born to it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 123.

If to her ſhare ſome female errours *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

In their ſpiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, ſecretaries, proctors, apparitors and ſeneſchals. *Swift's Conſiderations on two Bills.*

35. To languiſh, to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cauſe roſe or *fell* with your lordſhip's intereſt. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

36. To be born, to be yeaned.

Lambs muſt have care taken of them at their firſt *falling*, elſe, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

37. *To* Fall *away.* To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fiſh rather than fleſh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

38. *To* Fall *away.* To revolt; to change allegiance.

The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon. 2 *Kings* xxv.

39. *To* Fall *away.* To apoſtatiſe, to ſink into wickedneſs.

Theſe for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. *Luke* viii. 13.

Say not thou it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughteſt not to do the things that he hateth. *Eccluſ.* xv.

The old giants *fell away* in the ſtrength of their foolhneſs. *Eccluſ.* xvi.

40. *To* Fall *away.* To periſh; to be loſt.

Still propagate, for ſtill they *fall away*,
'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the ſoul, which is capable of ſuch immenſe perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, ſhall *fall away* into nothing, almoſt as ſoon as it is created? *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 111.

41. *To* Fall *away.* To decline gradually; to fade, to languiſh.

In a curious brede of needlework one colour *falls away* by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety, without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon.*

42. *To* Fall *back.* To fall of a promiſe or purpoſe.

We have often *fallen back* from our reſolutions. *Taylor.*

43. *To* Fall *back.* To recede.

44. *To* Fall *down.* [*down* is ſometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the ſignification.] To proſtrate himſelf in adoration.

All kings ſhall *fall down* before him, all nations ſhall ſerve him. *Pſ.* lxxii. 11.

Shall I *fall down* to the ſtock of a tree? *Iſ.* xliv. 19.

45. *To* Fall *down.* To ſink; not to ſtand.

As ſhe was ſpeaking, ſhe *fell down* for faintneſs. *Eſth.* xv.

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound
Guſh'd out a purple ſtream, and ſtain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

46. *To* Fall *down.* To bend as a ſuppliant.

They ſhall *fall down* unto thee, they ſhall make ſupplication unto thee. *Iſ.* xlv. 14.

47. *To* Fall *from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Clarence
Is very likely now to *fall from* him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

The emperor being much ſolicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees *from* the king of England. *Hayward.*

48 *To* FALL *in.* To concur, to coincide.

Objections *fall in* here, and are the clearest and moſt convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

His reaſonings in this chapter ſeem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a cloſer examination, we ſhall find them propoſed with great variety and diſtinction. *Atterbury.*

Any ſingle paper that *falls in* with the popular taſte, and pleaſes more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 484.

When the war was begun, there ſoon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it neceſſary. *Swift.*

49 To comply, to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver ſort. *Spectator*, N°. 536.

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a ſovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

You will find it difficult to perſuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

That prince applied himſelf firſt to the church of England, and, upon their refuſal to *fall in* with his meaſures, made the like advances to the diſſenters. *Swift.*

50. *To* FALL *off.* To ſeparate, to be broken.

Love cools, friendſhip *fall off*, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies, in countries, diſcord. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

51 *To* FALL *off.* To periſh, to die away.

Languages need recruits to ſupply the place of thoſe words that are continually *falling off* through diſuſe. *Fenton.*

52. *To* FALL *off.* To apoſtatiſe, to revolt; to forſake.

Oh, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there! *Shak. Hamlet.*

Revolted Mortimer!

—He never did *fall off*, my ſovereign liege,
But by the chance of war. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

They, accuſtomed to afford at other times either ſilence or ſhort aſſent to what he did purpoſe, did then *fall off* and forſake him. *Hayward.*

What cauſe
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy ſtate,
Favour'd of heav'n ſo highly, to *fall off*
From their Creator, and tranſgreſs his will? *Milt. P. Loſt.*

As for thoſe captive tribes, themſelves
Who wrought their own captivity, *fell off*
From God to worſhip calves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 119.

53. *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing.

Some coarſe country ſallad is before thee ſet,
Bread with the bran perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

54. *To* FALL *on.* To make an aſſault; to begin the attack.

They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to th' broom-ſtaff with me, I daſhed 'em ſtill. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not,
But ſpare his perſon for his father's ſake. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Draw all, and when I give the word *fall on* *Oedipus.*

He pretends, amongſt the reſt, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen* foul *on* priеſthood. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

55. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to deſert from one ſide to the other.

And do'ſt thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for ſhame,
And hang a calve's ſkin on thoſe recreant limbs. *Sh. K.*

56 *To* FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar, to grow contentious.

Little needed thoſe proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herſelf, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's ſpeeches. *Sidney, b.*

How *fell* you *out*, ſay that?
—No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking ſweet ſavours for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her, and *fall out* with her *Shakeſpeare.*

The cedar, by the inſtigation of the loyaliſts, *fell out* with the Lebanians who had elected him to be their king. *Howel.*

A ſoul exaſperated in ills, *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itſelf. *Addiſon's Cato.*

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelſome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's eſtate. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

57. *To* FALL *out.* To happen, to befal.

Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be? *Sidney.*

Now, for the moſt part, it ſo *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received that although in themſelves they be moſt certain, yet, becauſe men preſume them granted of all, we are hardlieſt able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*

It ſo *fell out*, that certain players
We o'er rode on the way; of thoſe we told him. *Shakeſp.*

Yet ſo it may *fall out*, becauſe their end
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 41.*

If it ſo *fall out* that thou art miſerable for ever, thou haſt no reaſon to be ſurpriſed, as if ſome unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotſon, Sermon 5.*

58. *To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were faſhion'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hands, as ſoon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulſe would run,
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden's Juven.*

59 *To* FALL *to.* To apply himſelf to.

They would needs *fall to* the practice of thoſe virtues which they before learned. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I know thee not, old man; *fall to* thy prayers:
How ill white hairs become a fool and jeſter! *Shak. H. IV.*

Having been brought up an idle horſeboy, he will never after *fall to* labour, but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenſer.*

They *fell to* raiſing money under pretence of the relief of [illegible].

My lady *falls to* play: ſo bad her chance,
He muſt repair it. *Pope's Epiſt.*

60. *To* FALL *under.* To be ſubject to, to become the object of.

We know the effects of heat will be ſuch as will ſcarce *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 99.

Thoſe things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The idea of the painter and the ſculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form all things are repreſented, which *fall under* human ſight. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

61. *To* FALL *under.* To be ranged with, to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to paſtoral can affect the Georgicks, which *fall under* that claſs of poetry which conſiſts in giving plain inſtructions to the reader. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

62. *To* FALL *upon.* To attack; to invade, to aſſault.

Aurora *falling upon* theſe galleys, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*

An infection in a town firſt *falls upon* children, weak conſtitutions, or thoſe that are ſubject to other diſeaſes; but, ſpreading further, ſeizes upon the moſt healthy. *Temple.*

Mat *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way, not a berry or a muſhrome can eſcape him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To get rid of fools and ſcoundrels was one part of my deſign in *falling upon* theſe authors. *Pope to Swift.*

63. *To* FALL *upon.* To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philoſophical diſquiſitions about the nature of time. *Holder on Time.*

64 *To* FALL *upon.* Toruſh againſt.

At the ſame time that the ſtorm bears upon the whole ſpecies, we are *falling* foul *upon* one another. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

This is one of thoſe general words of which it is very difficult to aſcertain or detail the full ſignification. It retains in moſt of its ſenſes ſome part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively deſcent, violence, or ſuddenneſs. In many of its ſenſes it is oppoſed to *riſe*; but in others has no counterpart, or correlative.

To FALL. *v. a.*

1. To drop, to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And *fall* thy edgeleſs ſword, deſpair and die. *Shak. Rich. III.*

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop, ſhe *falls*, would prove a crocodile. *Shak. Othello.*

Draw together,
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verſe, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryd.*

To ſink, to depreſs.

If a man would endeavour to raiſe or *fall* his voice ſtill by half notes, like the ſtops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halfs, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To diminiſh in value; to let ſink in price.

Upon leſſening intereſt to four *per cent.* you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or leſſen your trade, or elſe prevent not the high aſe. *Locke.*

4 To yean, to bring forth.

They then conceiving, did in yeaning time
Fall party colour'd lambs, and thoſe were Jacob's. *Shakeſp.*

FALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1 The act of dropping from an high
High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a *fall*, and ſhakes at ev'ry blaſt. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. The act of tumbling from an erect poſture.

I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again, and over and over he [illegible] enraged him, or how it was, he did ſo ſet his teeth, and tear it. *Shakeſpeare's Co[illegible]*

3. The violence ſuffered in dropping from on high.

My ſon coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. 2 *Eſdr.* x. 48

Wine of wine, mingled with common water, if the firſt *fall* be broken, by means of a ſop, or otherwiſe, ſtayeth above, and if once mingled, it ſevereth not again, as oil doth. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

A fever or *fall* may take away my reaſon. *Locke.*

Some were hurt with the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Death; overthrow, deſtruction incurred.

Wail his *fall*,
Whom I myſelf ſtruck down. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Our fathers were given to the ſword, and for a ſpoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith* vii. 9.

I will begin to pray for myſelf and for them, for I ſee the *falls* of us that dwell in the land. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 17.

5. Ruin; diſſolution.

Paul's, the ſtate theme of ſuch a muſe, whoſe flight
Has bravely reach'd and ſoar'd above thy height,
Now ſhalt thou ſtand, though ſword, or time, or fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conſpire. *Denham.*

6. Downfal, loſs of greatneſs; declenſion from eminence; degradation, ſtate of being depoſed from a high ſtation; plunge from happineſs or greatneſs into miſery or meanneſs.

Her memory ſerved as an accuſer of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear teſtimony againſt her *fall*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Perhaps thou talk'ſt of me, and do'ſt enquire
Of my reſtraint, why here I live alone,
And protteſt this my miſerable *fall*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

He, careleſs now of intereſt, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great,
Or deeming meaneſt what we greateſt call,
Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope to Parnel.*

7. Declenſion of greatneſs, power, or dominion.

Till the empire came to be ſettled in Charles the Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other univerſal evils, cauſed thoſe times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 41.

8. Diminution, decreaſe of price.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cauſe why our lands in purchaſe riſe not, as naturally they ſhould, with the *fall* of our intereſt, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of intereſt hath had upon houſes in London. *Child.*

9. Declination or diminution of ſound; cadence, cloſe of muſick.

That ſtrain again; it had a dying *fall*.
O, [illegible] ſtill ſtruck,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

How ſweetly did they float upon the wings
Of ſilence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At ev'ry *fall* ſmoothing the raven down
Of darkneſs 'till it ſmil'd! *Milton.*

10. Declivity, ſteep deſcent.

Waters when beat upon the ſhore, or ſtrained, as the *falls* of bridges, or daſhed againſt themſelves by winds, give a roaring noiſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 115.

11. Cataract, caſcade; rush of water down a ſteep place.

There will we ſit upon the rocks,
And ſee the ſhepherds feed their flocks
By ſhallow rivers, to whoſe *falls*
Melodious birds ſing madrigals. *Shakeſpeare.*

A whiſtling wind, or a melodious noiſe of birds among the ſpreading branches, or a pleaſing *fall* of water running violently, theſe things made them to ſwoon for fear. *Wiſd.* xvii.

Down through the crannies of the living walls
The cryſtal ſtreams deſcend in murm'ring *falls*. *Dryd. Virg.*

The ſwain, in barren deſerts, with ſurprize
Sees lilies ſpring, and ſudden verdure riſe;
And ſtarts, amidſt the thirſty wilds, to hear
New *falls* of water murm'ring in his ear. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beſide the *falls* of fountains,
He makes his moan,
And calls her ghoſt,
For ever, ever, ever loſt! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

12. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel the moſt conſiderable rivers of Piedmont, Milan, and the reſt of Lombardy. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how laſt *fall* he raiſ'd the weekly bills. *Dryden's Juven.*

14. Any thing that falls in great quantities.

Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Eſtrange.*

15. The act of felling or cutting down; as, *the fall of timber.*

FALLA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*fallax*, Latin; *fallacieux*, French.]

1. Producing miſtake; ſophiſtical. It is never uſed of men, but of writings, propoſitions, or things.

They believed and aſſented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet ſo much as probable, but actually falſe and *fallacious*; ſuch as were the abſurd doctrines and ſtories of their rabbies. *South's Sermons.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

Soon as the force of that *fallacious* fruit,
That with exhilerating vapour bland
About their ſpirits had play'd, and inmoſt pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Falſe philoſophy inſpires
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious.*] Sophiſtically, with purpoſe to deceive, with unſound reaſoning.

We ſhall ſo far encourage contradiction, as to promiſe not to oppoſe any pen that ſhall *fallaciouſly* refute us. *Brown.*

We have ſeen how *fallaciouſly* the author has ſtated the cauſe, by ſuppoſing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited puniſhment, are the methods that can be made uſe of. *Addiſ.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fallacious.*] Tendency to deceive; inconcluſiveneſs.

FA'LLACY. *n. ſ.* [*fallacia*, Latin, *fallace*, French.] Sophiſm; [illegible]

Moſt princes make themſelves another thing from the people by a *fallacy* of argument, thinking themſelves moſt kings when the ſubject is moſt baſely ſubjected. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Until I know this ſure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd *fallacy*. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

It were a mere *fallacy*, and miſtaking to aſcribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

All men, who can ſee an inch before them, may eaſily detect groſs *fallacies*. *Dryden.*

FALLIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fallible.*] Liableneſs to be deceived; uncertainty, poſſibility of errour.

There is a great deal of *fallibility* in the teſtimony of men; yet there are ſome things we may be almoſt as certain of as that the ſun ſhines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watts's Logick.*

FA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to errour; ſuch as may be deceived.

Do not falſify your reſolution with hopes that are *fallible*: to-morrow you muſt die. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

He that creates to himſelf thouſands of little hopes, uncertain in the promiſe, *fallible* in the event, and depending upon a thouſand circumſtances, ſhall often fail in his expectations. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need ſome aſſiſtance, becauſe they are ſo frail and *fallible* in the preſent ſtate. *Watts.*

FA'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *fall.*] Indentings oppoſed to prominences.

It ſhows the noſe and eyebrows, with the ſeveral prominences and *fallings* in of the features, much more diſtinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [*fall* and *ſickneſs.*] The epilepſy; a diſeaſe in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his ſenſes, and falls down.

Did Ceſar ſwoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was ſpeechleſs.—He hath the *falling-ſickneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Ceſar.*

The dogfiſher is good againſt the *fallingſickneſs*. *Walton.*

FA'LLOW. *adj.* [ſalepe, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your *fallow* greyhound, ſir?
I heard ſay, he was out-run at Cotſale. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king, who was exceſſively affected to hunting, had a great deſire to make a great park for red as well as *fallow* deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*

2. Unſowed, left to reſt after the years of tillage. [Suppoſed to be ſo called from the colour of naked ground.]

The ridges of the *fallow* field lay traverſed, ſo as the Engliſh muſt croſs them in preſenting the charge. *Hayward.*

3. Plowed, but not ſowed, plowed as prepared for a ſecond ſeaſon.

Her predeceſſors, in their courſe of government, did but ſometimes caſt up the ground; and ſo leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

Her *fallow* leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected.

Shall ſaints in civil bloodſhed wallow
Of ſaints, and let the cauſe lie *fallow*. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 2.

FA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of *fallows* is a very great benefit to land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

They are the beſt ploughs to plow up Summer *fallow* with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Grounding at reſt
Within an ancient foreſt's ample verge,
There ſtands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Built for convenience, and the uſe of life,
Around it *fallows*, meads, and paſtures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance ſeems diſpos'd. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

To FA'LLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a ſecond plowing.
Begin to plow up fallows, this firſt *fallowing* ought to be very ſhallow *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
But the ground ought to be well plowed and *fallowed* the Summer before. *Ayliffe.*

FA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenneſs, an exemption from bearing fruit
Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profeſs
Herſelf a nun, ty'd to retiredneſs,
So affects my muſe now a chaſte *fallowneſs* *Donne.*

FALSE. *adj.* [*falſus*, Latin; *faux*, *fauſſe*, French.]
1. Not morally true; expreſſing that which is not thought.
Innocence ſhall make
Falſe accuſation bluſh, and tyranny
Tremble at patience. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
There are *falſe* witneſſes among men. *L'Eſtrange*
2. Not phyſically true; conceiving that which does not exiſt.
For how can that be *falſe*, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath in all ages been ſo ſtrong,
As, loadſtone like, all hearts it ever drew *Davies.*
A farce is that in poetry which groteſque is in a picture. the perſons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners *falſe*; that is, inconſiſting with the characters of mankind. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. Suppoſitious; ſuccedaneous
Take a veſſel, and make a *falſe* bottom of coarſe canvaſs filled it with earth above the canvaſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
4. Deceiving expectation.
The heart of man looks fair to the eye, but when we come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is *falſe* under us. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 54.
5 Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.
Now, fy upon my *falſe* French; by mine honour, in true Engliſh, I love thee, Kate. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
6. Not honeſt, not juſt.
What thou would'ſt highly,
That thou would'ſt holily, would'ſt not play *falſe*,
And yet would'ſt wrongly win. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The true prince may, for recreation ſake, prove a *falſe* thief; for the poor abuſes of the times want countenance *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.*
Men are ſponges, which, to pour out, receive;
Who know *falſe* play, rather than loſe, deceive. *Donne.*
7. Treacherous; perfidious, traiterous; deceitful; hollow
I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, *falſe*, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin
That has a name. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Falſe of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakeſpeare.*
A man to whom he had committed the truſt of his perſon, in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways diſgraced, no ways diſcontent, no ways put in fear, turns *falſe* unto him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
So haſt thou cheated Theſeus with a wile,
Againſt thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as *falſe* to me,
So *falſe* thou art to him who ſet thee free. *Dryden.*
The ladies will make a numerous party againſt him, for being *falſe* to love in forſaking Dido. *Dryd. Virg. Æn. Ded.*
8. Counterfeit, hypocritical; not real
Falſe tears true pity moves. the king commands
To looſe his fetters. *Dryden's Æn. b. ii.*
In all theſe ſenſes *true* is the word oppoſed.

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To violate by failure of veracity
Is't not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou *falſed* haſt thy faith with perjury. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
2. To deceive.
Fair ſeemly pleaſance each to other makes,
With goodly purpoſes there as they ſit,
And in his *falſed* fancy he, her takes
To be the faireſt wight that lived yet. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
3. To defeat, to balk, to ſhift; to evade, as fencers commonly do.
But, Guyon, in the heat of all his fierceſt,
Was wary wiſe, and cloſely did await
Advantage, whaſt his foe did rage moſt rife,
Sometimes athwart, ſometimes he ſtrook him ſtrait,
And *falſed* oft his blows t' illude him with ſuch bait. *F. Qu.*
4. This word is now out of uſe.

FALSEHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*falſe* and *heart.*]
1. Treacherous, perfidious; deceitful, hollow.
The traitorous or treacherous, who have miſled others, are ſeverely puniſhed; and the neutrals and *falſehearted* friends and followers, who have ſtarted aſide like a broken bow, be noted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

FA'LSEHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Want of truth, want of veracity
All deception in the courſe of life is, indeed, nothing elſe but a lie reduced to practice, and *falſehood* paſſing from words to things. *South's Se*
2. Want of honeſty; treachery; deceitfulneſs, perfidy
A lie; a falſe aſſertion.

FA'LSELY *adv.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Contrarily to truth, not truly.
Simeon and Levi ſpake not only *falſely* but inſidiouſly, nay hypocritically, abuſing proſelytes and religion. *Gov. of Tongue.*
Already were the Belgians on our coaſt,
Whoſe fleet more mighty every day became
By late ſucceſs, which they did *falſely* boaſt,
And now by firſt appearing ſeem'd to claim. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he *falſely* ſaid he was in love,
Falſely; for had he truly lov'd, at leaſt
He would have giv'n one day to my requeſt. *Dryd. Aureng.*
Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falſely*, find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to ſooth their ſecret reſentments. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
2. Erroneouſly; by miſtake.
He knows that to be inconvenient which we *falſely* think convenient for us *Smalridge's Sermons.*
3. Perfidiouſly, treacherouſly, deceitfully

FA'LSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Contrariety to truth.
2. Want of veracity; violation of promiſe
Suppoſe the reverſe of virtue were ſolemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falſeneſs* to a man's word, and all vice were eſtabliſhed by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature? *Tillotſon, Sermon 3.*
3. Duplicity, deceit; double dealing
Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and inſincerity, and all *falſeneſs* or foulneſs of intentions, eſpecially to perſonated devotion *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
4. Treachery; perfidy, traitorouſneſs.
King Richard might create a perfect gueſs,
That great Northumberland, then *falſe* to him,
Would of that ſeed grow to a greater *falſeneſs*. *Shak. H. IV.*
The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falſeneſs*, or cheated by the avarice of ſuch a ſervant. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now obſolete.
Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with ſimplicity;
And ſuch end, pardie, does all them remain,
That of ſuch *falſers* friendſhip been fain. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

FALSIFIA'BLE *adv.* [from *falſify.*] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted

FALSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*falſification*, French, from *falſify.*]
1. The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not.
Concerning the word of God, whether it be by miſconſtruction of the ſenſe, or by *falſification* of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may ſeem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuſe, and even to falſify in vaſe evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is moſt worthily counted heinous. *Hooker, b. iii. ſ. 5.*
To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his perſon, exceedeth all *falſifications*; except it ſhould be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits divine honour. *Bacon.*
2. Confutation.
The poet invents this fiction to prevent poſterity from ſearching after this iſle, and to preſerve his ſtory from detection of *falſification*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

FA'LSIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *falſify.*]
1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to ſeem what it is not
It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to *falſifiers* of coin; for counterfeit money will endure ſome one proof, others another, but few of them all proofs.
2. A liar; one that contrives falſhoods
Boaſters are naturally *falſifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their thanks the worſt together. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falſifier*, French.]
1. To counterfeit, to forge; to produce ſomething for that which in reality it is not.
We cannot excuſe that church, which either through corrupt tranſlations of Scripture, delivereth, inſtead of God's ſpeeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God ſpeaketh; or, through *falſified* additions, propoſeth that to the people of God as Scripture which is in truth no Scripture.
The Iriſh bards uſe to forge and *falſify* every thing as they liſt, to pleaſe or diſpleaſe any man. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
2. To

2. To confute, to prove falſe.
Our Saviour's prophecy ſtands good in the deſtruction of the temple, and the deſtruction of the Jewiſh oeconomy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apoſtate, to baffle and *falſify* the prediction.
3. To violate; to break by falſehood.
It ſhall be thy work, thy ſhameful work, which is in thy power to ſhun, to make him live to ſee thy faith *falſified*, and his bed defiled. *Sidney, b.*
He ſuddenly *falſified* his faith, and villainouſly ſlew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himſelf, miſtruſting nothing leſs than the falſehood of the pyrate. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
This ſuperadds treachery to all the other peſtilent ingredients of the crime, 'tis the *falſifying* the moſt important truſt. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To pierce; to run through.
His creſt is raſh'd away, his ample ſhield
Is *falſify'd*, and round with javelins fill'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
Of this word Mr *Dryden* writes thus. My friends quarrelled at the word *falſified*, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confeſſed; for I remember not to have read it in any Engliſh author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spenſer's* Fairy Queen. But ſuppoſe it be not there: why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a poliſhed language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *ſi grate fonte cadent*, eſpecially when other words are joined with them which explain the ſenſe. I uſe the word *falſify*, in this place, to mean that the ſhield of Turnus was not of proof againſt the ſpears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, makes my meaning plain:
Ma ſi l'Uſbergo d'Ambi era perfetto,
Che mai poter falſarlo in neſſun canto. Ariоſto, cant. xxvi.
Falſar cannot otherwiſe be turned than by *falſified*, for his ſhield was *falſed*, is not Engliſh. I might indeed have contented myſelf with ſaying his ſhield was pierced, and bored, and ſtuck with javelins. *Dryden.*
Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturaliſe the new ſignification, which I have never ſeen copied, except once by ſome obſcure nameleſs writer, and which indeed deſerves not to be received.

To FALSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.
This point have we gained, that it is abſolutely and univerſally unlawful to lie and *falſify*. *South's Sermons.*

FALSITY. *n. ſ.* [*falſitas*, Latin.]
1. Falſehood; contrariety to truth.
Neither are they able to break through thoſe errours, wherein they are ſo determinately ſettled, that they pay unto *falſity* the whole ſum of whatſoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 49.
Can you on him ſuch *falſities* obtrude?
And as a mortal the moſt wiſe delude? *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*
Probability does not properly make any alteration, either in the truth or *falſity* of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearneſs or appearance to the underſtanding. *South's Sermons.*
2. A lye, an errour, a falſe aſſertion or poſition.
That Danubius ariſeth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged on Ariſtotle by the reſtorer of Epicurus, and all eaſily confutable *falſities*. *Glanv. Sceph. c.* 20.

To FA'LTER. *v. n.* [*faltar*, to be wanting, Spaniſh; *vaultur*, a ſtammerer, Iſlandick, which is probably a word from the ſame radical.]
1. To heſitate in the utterance of words.
With *faltering* tongue, and trembling every vein,
Tell on, quoth ſhe. *Fairy Queen, b* i.
The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for ſtuffing words prepar'd,
The ſtill-born ſounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the *falt'ring* tongue. *Dryden.*
He changes, gods! and *falters* at the queſtion:
His fears, his words, his looks declare him guilty. *Smith.*
2. To fail in any act of the body.
This earth ſhall have a feeling, and theſe ſtones
Prove armed ſoldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shakeſ. Richard* II.
3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding.
How far ideots are concerned in the want or weakneſs of any or all faculties, an exact obſervation of their ſeveral ways of *faltering* would diſcover. *Locke.*

To FALTER. *v. n.* To ſift; to cleanſe. This word ſeems to be merely ruſtick or provincial.
Barley for malt muſt be bold, dry, ſweet, and clean *faltered* from foulneſs, ſeeds and oats. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FALTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *falter.*] With heſitation, with difficulty, with feebleneſs.

To FAMBLE. *v. n* [*famler*, Daniſh.] To heſitate in the
This word I find only in *Skinner.*

FAME. *n. ſ* [*fama*, Latin; Φαμη, Doric.]
1. Celebrity, renown.
The houſe to be builded for the Lord muſt be exceeding magnifical, of *fame* and of glory throughout all countries. 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5.
The deſire of *fame* will not ſuffer endowments to lie uſeleſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
What is this *fame*, for which we thoughts employ,
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*
2. Report; rumour.
We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Joſ.* x.
I ſhall ſhew what are true *fames*.
FA'MED. *adj* [from *fame.*] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.
He is *famed* for mildneſs, peace and prayer. *Shak. H VI.*
He purpoſes to ſeek the Clarian god,
Famed through the world for that unerring ſhade,
Since Phlegyan robbers made unſafe the road. *Dryden.*
Ariſtides was an Athenian philoſopher, *famed* for his learning and wiſdom; but converted to Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

FA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *fame*] Without fame; without renown.
Then let me, *fameleſs*, love the fields and woods,
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May's Virg.*

FAMILIAR *adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]
1. Domeſtick; relating to a family.
They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*
+ Affable, not formal; eaſy in converſation.
Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Be not too *familiar* with Poins; for he miſuſes thy favours ſo much, that he ſwears thou art to marry his ſiſter Nell. *Shak.*
3. Unceremonious; free, as among perſons long acquainted.
Kalandar ſtraight thought he ſaw his niece Parthenia, and was about in ſuch *familiar* ſort to have ſpoken unto her, but ſhe, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to underſtand that he was miſtaken. *Sidney.*
4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or cuſtom.
I ſee not how the Scripture could be poſſibly made *familiar* [illegible] than by a ſermon can be opened. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 22.
Let us chuſe ſuch limbs of noble counſel,
That the great body of our ſtate may go
In equal rank with the beſt governed nation,
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.
Our ſweet
Receſs, and only conſolation leſt
Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.
One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with others which are new and ſtrange, will bring thoſe new ideas into eaſy remembrance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
5. Well acquainted with; accuſtomed; habituated by cuſtom.
Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd
In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton's P. Loſt.*
The ſenſes at firſt let in particular ideas, and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with ſome of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*
He was amazed how ſo impotent and groveling an inſect as I could entertain ſuch inhuman ideas, and in ſo *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the ſcenes of blood and deſolation. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Patient permit the ſadly-pleaſing ſtrain,
Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
6. Common; frequent.
To a wrong hypotheſis, may be reduced the errors that may be occaſioned by a true hypotheſis, but not rightly underſtood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*
7. Eaſy; unconſtrained.
He unreins
His muſe, and ſports in looſe *familiar* ſtrains. *Addiſon.*
8. Too nearly acquainted.
A poor man found a prieſt *familiar* with his wife, and becauſe he ſpake it abroad, and could not prove it, the prieſt ſued him for defamation. *Camden.*

FAMILIAR. *n. ſ.*
1. An intimate; one long acquainted.
The king is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*. *Shakeſp.*
When he finds himſelf avoided and neglected by his *familiars*, this affects him. *Rogers, Sermon* 10.
2. A demon ſuppoſed to attend at call.
Love is a *familiar*; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakeſp.*

FAMILIA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*familiarité*, French, from *familiar.*]
1. Eaſineſs of converſation; omiſſion of ceremony; affability.
2. Acquaintance; habitude.
We contract at laſt ſuch an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irkſome for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Eaſy intercourſe.
They ſay any mortals may enjoy the moſt intimate *familiarities* with theſe gentle ſpirits. *Pope.*

To FAMILIARI'ZE. *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, French.]
1. To make familiar; to make eaſy by habitude.
2. To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.

The genius ſmiled upon me with a look of compaſſion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once diſpelled all fear and apprehenſions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FA'MILIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar.*]
1. Unceremoniouſly; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Becauſe that I *familiarly* ſometimes
Do uſe you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your ſawneſs will jeſt upon my love. *Shak. Comed. of Err.*

He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and I'll be ſworn he never ſaw him but once in the Tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Sh.*

The governour came to us, and, after ſalutations, ſaid *familiarly*, that he was come to viſit us, and called for a chair and ſat him down. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedneſs or eaſineſs of long habitude or acquaintance.

Leſſer miſts and fogs than thoſe which covered Greece with ſo long darkneſs, do *familiarly* preſent our ſenſes with as great alterations in the ſun and moon. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

3. Eaſily; without ſolemnity; without formality.

Horace ſtill charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into ſenſe;
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey
The trueſt notions in the eaſieſt way. *Pope's Eſſ. on Critic.*

FAMI'LLE. en famille, French. In a family way; domeſtically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuſe for companions *tete à tete*;
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,
Get leave to ſit where'er you will. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *n. ſ.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]
1. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; houſehold

The night made little impreſſion on myſelf; but I cannot anſwer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to take ſomewhat *Swift*

2. Thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation
3. A claſs; a tribe; a ſpecies.

There be two great *families* of things, ſulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watry. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 354.

FA'MINE. *n. ſ.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.] Scarcity of food; dearth; diſtreſs for want of victuals.

Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn: here let them lie,
'Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Famines have not been of late obſerved, partly becauſe of the induſtry of mankind, partly by thoſe ſupplies that come by ſea to countries in want, but principally by the goodneſs of God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

This city never felt a ſiege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily ſtore;
Which now ſhut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will ſoon in multitudes appear. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin; *famiſ*, old French.]
1. To kill with hunger; to ſtarve; to deſtroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to *famiſh* me? *Shakeſpeare.*

The pains of *famiſh'd* Tantalus he'll feel,
And Siſyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowling rock in vain; and curſt Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing neceſſary to life.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails groſs,
And *famiſh* him of breath, if not of bread. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger.

You are all reſolved rather to die than to *famiſh*. *Sh. Coriol.*

FA'MISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *famiſh.*] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius, thou did'ſt on thy gut beſtow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was ſpent,
Ten millions ſtill remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to ſuffer thirſt and *famiſhment*,
In poiſon'd potion drank'ſt. *Hakewill on Providence.*

FAMO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *famous.*] Renown; celebrity. *Diſt.*

FA'MOUS. *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famoſus*, Latin.]
1. Renowned, celebrated; much talked of and praiſed.

Henry the fifth, too *famous* to live long,
England ne'er loſt a king of ſo much worth. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

There roſe up before Moſes two hundred and fifty princes of the aſſembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown. *Num.* xvi. 2.

She became *famous* among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ezek.* xxiii. 10.

Pyreicus was only *famous* for counterfeiting all baſe things, as earthen pitchers, a ſcullery, rogues together by the ears, and ſwine tumbling in the mire, whereupon he was ſirnamed Rhyparographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

I ſhall be nam'd among the *famous'ſt*
Of women, ſung at ſolemn feſtivals. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Many, beſides myſelf, have heard our *famous* Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, which was turned into Engliſh by Mr Fairfax *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

2. It has ſometimes a middle ſignification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pyrates,
Make the ſea ſerve them. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleop.*

FA'MOUSLY. *adv.* [from *famous.*] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famouſly* enriched
With politick grave counſel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shakeſ. Rich. III.*

They looked on the particulars as things *famouſly* ſpoken of, and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. *Grew's Coſ.*

FA'MOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *famous.*] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN. *n. ſ.* [*vannus*, Latin.]
1. An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves.

With ſcarfs, and *fans*, and double change of bravery,
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knav'ry *Sandys.*

Flavia, the leaſt and ſlighteſt toy
Can with reſiſtleſs art employ
In other hands the *fan* would prove
An engine of ſmall force in love;
But ſhe, with ſuch an air and mien,
Not to be told or ſafely ſeen,
Directs its wanton motions ſo,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolneſs to the matchleſs dame,
To every other breaſt a flame. *Atterbury.*

The modeſt *fan* was lifted up no more,
And virgins ſmil'd at what they bluſh'd before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad baſe.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock ſpread his tail, and challenged the other to ſhew him ſuch a *fan* of feathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*Van*, French.]

Flaile, ſtrawfork, and rake with a *fan* that is ſtrong *Tuſſ.*
Aſſes ſhall eat clean provender, winnowed with the ſhovel and with the *fan*. *Iſ.* xxx. 24.

In the wind and tempeſt of fortune's frown,
Diſtinction, with a broad and powerful *fan*,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shak. Troil. and Cr.*

For the cleanſing of corn is commonly uſed either a wicker-fan, or a *fan* with ſails. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The priſ'ner with a ſpring from priſon broke;
Then ſtretch'd his feather'd *fans* with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An inſtrument to raiſe the fire

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counſels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

To FAN. *v. a.*
1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was *fanned* into ſlumbers by her ſlaves. *Spectator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour ſhake your hearts;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into deſpair. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The Norweyan banners flout the ſky,
And *fan* our people cold. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The air
Floats as they paſs, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes
From branch to branch the ſmaller birds with ſong
Solac'd the woods, and ſpread their painted wings,
'Till ev'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 432.

The *fanning* wind upon her boſom blows,
To meet the *fanning* wind the boſom roſe
The *fanning* wind and purling ſtreams continue her repoſe
Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eaſtern groves,
And bright, as when thy eyes firſt lighted up our loves. *Dryd.*

And now his ſhorter breath, with ſultry air,
Pants on her neck, and *fans* her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To ſeparate, as by winnowing.

I have collected ſome few, therein *fanning* the old, not omitting any. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Not ſo the wicked; but as chaff, which, *fann'd*,
The wind drives, ſo the wicked ſhall not ſtand
In judgment. *Milton.*

FANA'TICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *fanatick.*] Enthuſiaſm; religious frenzy.

A church whoſe doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whoſe polity and diſcipline are formed upon the moſt uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has ſtood unſhaken by the moſt furious aſſaults of popery on the one hand, and *fanaticiſm* on the other, has triumphed over

all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their ſlanders and calumnies. *Rogers's Sermons*

FANA'TICK. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, Fr.] Enthuſiaſtick; ſtruck with a ſuperſtitious frenzy

After theſe appear'd
A crew, who, under names of old renown,
Oſiris, Iſis, Orus, and their train,
With monſtrous ſhapes and ſorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her prieſts, to ſeek
Their wand'ring gods diſguis'd in bruti ſh forms. *Milt. P. L.*

FANA'TICK *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An enthuſiaſt; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St Peter is a more deſtructive engine than the tumultary weapon ſnatcht up by a *fanatick*
Decay of Piety.

FA'NCIFUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reaſon.

Some *fanciful* men have expected nothing but confuſion and ruin from thoſe very means, whereby both that and this is moſt effectually prevented. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Directed by the imagination, not the reaſon; full of wild images

What treaſures did he bury in his ſumptuous buildings? and how fooliſh and *fanciful* were they? *Hayward.*

It would ſhow as much ſingularity to deny this, as it does a *fanciful* faculty to affirm it. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

FA'NCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildneſs of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fanciful*.] Addiction to the pleaſures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reaſon.

Albertus Magnus, with ſomewhat too much curioſity, was ſomewhat tranſported with too much *fancifulneſs* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and aſtrological calculations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FANCY *n. ſ.* [contracted from *phantaſy*, *phantaſia*, Latin; Φαντασία.]

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations of things, perſons, or ſcenes of being.

Shakeſpeare, *fancy*'s ſweeteſt child! *Milt.*
In the ſoul
Are many leſſer faculties, that ſerve
Reaſon as chief: among theſe *fancy* next
Her office holds, of all external things,
Which the five watchful ſenſes repreſent,
She forms imaginations, airy ſhapes,
Which reaſon joining, or diſjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* ſo ſtrongly as that of ſenſe, yet there is other evidence, which gives as full ſatisfaction and as clear a conviction to our reaſon. *Atterbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,
From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:
Whom we now a goddeſs call,
Divinity grac'd in every feature,
Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;
Love and hate are *fancy* all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon.

Mens private *fancies* muſt give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A perſon of a full and ample fortune, who was not diſturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taſte; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone,
Of ſorrieſt *fancies* your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts which ſhould indeed have died
With them they think on? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondneſs.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nouriſhed?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling. *L'Eſtrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourſelf,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will,
Or elſe the law of Athens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of ſingle life. *Shakeſpeare.*

A reſemblance in humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the ſame buſineſs or diverſion, is oftentimes a ground of affection. *Cotter of Friendſhip.*

6. Caprice; humour; whim

True worth ſhall gain me, that it may be ſaid
Deſert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The ſultan of Egypt kept a good correſpondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they ſhould take a *fancy* to turn the courſe of that river. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Frolick; idle ſcheme; vagary.

One that was juſt entring upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Something that pleaſes or entertains.

The altering of the ſcent, colour, or taſte of fruit, by infuſing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal ſubſtance, are but *fancies*: the cauſe is, for that thoſe things have paſſed their period, and nouriſh not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

London-pride is a pretty *fancy*, and does well for borders. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and puniſh the true enemies of religion, much leſs any whom they may *fancy* to be ſo; all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Sprat's Sermons.*

If our ſearch has reached no farther than ſimile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inſide and reality of the thing; but content ourſelves with what our imaginations furniſh us with. *Locke.*

To FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himſelf; to imagine.

But he whoſe noble genius is allow'd,
Who with ſtretch'd pinions ſoars above the crowd,
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dreſs,
He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er expreſs. *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*

2. To like; to be pleaſed with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her perſon and external beauty, *fancied* her ſo ſtrongly, as, neglecting all princely reſpects, he took her from her huſband. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demoliſh this town in whatever manner ſhe pleaſeth to *fancy*. *Swift.*

FANCYMO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *fancy*.] One who deals in tricks of imagination

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forſooth, deifying the name of Roſalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him ſome good counſel; for he ſeems to have the quotidian of love upon him. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

FA'NCYSICK. *adj.* [*fancy* and *ſick*.] One whoſe imagination is unſound; one whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind.

'Tis not neceſſity, but opinion, that makes men miſerable; and when we come once to be *fancyſick*, there's no cure for it. *L'Eſtrange.*

FANE. *n. ſ.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Latin.] A temple; a place conſecrated to religion.

Nor *fane*, nor capitol,
The prayers of prieſts, nor times of ſacrifice,
Embarments all of fury, ſhall lift up
Their rotten privilege *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Old Calibe, who kept the ſacred *fane*
Of Juno, now ſhe ſeem'd *Dryden's Æn. b. vii. l. 589.*

Yet ſome to *fanes* repair'd, and humble rites
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,
Who with their votaries in one ruin ſhar'd. *Philips.*

A ſacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb. *Tickell.*

The fields are raviſh'd from th' induſtrious ſwains,
From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*. *Pope.*

FA'NFARON. *n. ſ.* [French, from the Spaniſh. Originally in Arabick it ſignifies one who promiſes what he cannot perform. *Menage.*]

1. A bully; a hector.

2. A bluſterer; a boaſter of more than he can perform.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none ſo forward to engage in argument or diſcourſe as thoſe that are leaſt able to go through with it. *L'Eſt.*

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

FANFARONA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *fanfaron*, French.] A bluſter; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The biſhop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of monſieur Bouffleurs, when the earl of Portland and that general had an interview. *Swift*

To FANG. *v. a.* [*fangan*, Saxon; *vangen*, Dutch.] To ſeize, to gripe; to clutch.

Deſtruction *fang* mankind! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

FANG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal, any thing like 'em.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference; as the icy *fang*
And churliſh chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile and ſay
This is no flattery. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Some

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which [illegible] though less. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 752.

Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain.
Dryden's Ovid, *b.* vii.

Then charge him close, provoke him to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison's Cato.*

2. The nails, the talons.
3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tubercles [illegible]

FA'NGED. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth, [illegible] can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*,
[illegible] *Shakespeare's Henry*

Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rush
With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat:
In chariots, *fang'd* with scythes, they scour the field,
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain. *Philips's Britain.*

FANGLE *n. s.* [from *fengan*, Saxon, to attempt. *Skinner*.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet *new*; as, *new fangles*, *new fangleness*.

FA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word seems to signify gaudy; ridiculously shewy; vainly decorated. This is still retained in Scotland: as, he's new *fangled*, or whimsical, and very fond of novelty.

Quick wits be in desire *new fangled*, and in purpose unconstant. *Ascham.*

A book! oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
[illegible] *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

FA'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his pow'r, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.

FA'NGOT. *n. s.* [illegible] A quantity of wares: as raw silk, &c. containing from one or two hundred weight three quarters. *Dict.*

FA'NNEL. *n. s.* [*fanon*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest when he officiates. *Dict.*

FA'NNER. *n. s.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her. *Jerem.*

FA'NTASIED. *adj.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

As I travel [illegible] through the side,
I found the people strangely *fantasied*. *Shakesp. King John.*

FANTA'SM. *n. s.* [See PHANTASM.]

FANTA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*fantastique*, Fr. from *fantasy*.]
FANTA'STICK. }

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preternatural complacency, arising from that which he really has no feeling of. *South.*

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present fears
Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose murther yet is but *fantastical*,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the *fantastick* ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye shew? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. Capricious; humourous; unsteady; irregular.

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastick* wheel. *Prior.*

5. Whimsical, fanciful, indulgent to one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of these *fantastical* mind-infected people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd conceited true love knots
To be *fantastick*, may become a youth
Of greater time than I. *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Dunmow is provided with an imperious, expensive and *fantastick* mistress; to whom he retires from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate wife. *Tatler.*

We are apt to think your medallists a little *fantastical* in the different prices they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed. *Addison.*

FANTA'STICALLY *adj.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciously; humourously; unsteadily.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humourous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

3. Whimsically; in compliance with mere imagination.

One cannot so much as *fantastically* chuse, even or odd, he thinks not why. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* ii. *c.* 4.

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *n. s.* [from *fantastical*.]

1. Humourousness, mere compliance with fancy.
2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.

I dare not assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTASY. *n. s.* [*fantasie*, Fr. *phantasia*, Latin; Φαντασία.]

1. Fancy; imagination, the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio? you tremble and look pale
Is not this something more than *fantasy*? *Shakesp. Hamlet*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more inconstant than the wind. *Shak. Rom and Juliet.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantasy*, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere she sleep hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her *fantasy*,
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shakespeare.*

These spirits of sense, in *fantasy*'s high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well,
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell. *Davies.*

By the power of *fantasy* we see colours in a dream, or a mad man sees things before him which are not there. *Newton.*

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the sug'ry sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies ears to *fantasies* impure. *Hubberd's Tale.*

3. Humour, inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections. *Whitg.*

FA'NTOM. *n. s.* [See PHANTOM.]

FAP. *adj.* Fuddled, drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of *Shakespeare*.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses, and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered. *Shakespeare.*

FAR *adv.* [peop, Saxon, *fatt*, Erse.

1. To great extent in length.

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest wrathful the *far*-shooting god cant
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

2. To a great extent every way. Thus less proper.

Vast and great
Is what I love: the *far* extended ocean
To a little rivulet I prefer. *Prior.*

With costly cates she stain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the *far* fam'd matress of mankind. *Arbuthnot.*

From the same lineage stern Æætes came,
The *far* fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame. *Pope.*

3. To a great distance progressively.

Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Is it *far* you ride?
—As *far*, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Far from that hated face the Trojans fly,
All but the foe, who fought his destiny. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. Remotely; at a great distance.

He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his friends affection either ceased or prevailed *Sidney.*

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published, it presently takes effect *far* and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto. *Hooker, b.* i. *f.* 3.

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forrest *far* and near. *Hubb. Tale.*

Far be it from me to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon after *Baron's Holy War.*

He sent light horsemen into Mesopotamia with a guide, because

cauſe the country was unto him beſt known; following not *far* after himſelf with all his army *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

And yet the lights which in my tower do ſhine
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and *far*,
Look not into this little world of mine *Davies.*

God hath bid dwell *far* off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us; unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain. *Milt.*

I have been hunting up and down, *far* and near, [illegible] unhappy diſpoſition, to find out a remedy. *L[illegible]*

The nations *far* and near contend in choice,
And ſend the flow'r of war by publick voice. *Dryden.*

The parted hazard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be *far* away *Dryden's Virg. Geor.*

But from the reading of my book and me,
Be *far*, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged ſhoe. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Far off you view'd them with a longing eye
Upon the topmoſt branch. *[illegible]*

Theſe words are ſo *far* from eſtabliſhing any dominion, that we find the quite contrary. *Locke.*

'Till on the Po his blaſted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country, in the weſtern world. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

5. To a diſtance.

[illegible]r as the Eaſt is from the Weſt, ſo *far* hath he removed [illegible]greſſions from him *Pſ.* ciii. 12.

Neither did thoſe that were ſent, and travelled *far* off, undertake ſo difficult enterprizes without a conductor. *Raleigh.*

But all in vain! which when he ſaw, he ceas'd
Contending, and remov'd his tents *far* off *Joint Par Loſt*

[illegible] a curioſity to look back into the ſources of things, and view in my mind, ſo *far* as I was able, the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burn. Th. of the World.*

A lion's hide around his loins he wore,
The well-poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the *far* deſtroying dart,
And the beſt weapon, an undaunted heart. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

6. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was *far* ſpent. *Judg.*

[illegible] a great proportion; by many degrees.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.

Such a communication paſſeth *far* better through the water than air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 134.

Thoſe countries have *far* greater rivers, and *far* higher mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the old world. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ *far*
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller*

Of negatives we have *far* the leaſt certainty, and they are uſually hardeſt, and many times impoſſible to be proved. *Tillot.*

Latin is a more ſuccinct language than either the Italian, Spaniſh, French, or even than the Engliſh, which, by reaſon of its monoſyllables, is *far* the moſt compendious of them. *Dryden.*

Beſides, he's lovely *far* above the reſt,
With you immortal, and with beauty bleſt. *Pope.*

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air,
Far other journey firſt demands thy care. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in *Shakeſpeare.*

I do not think
So fair an outward, and ſuch ſtuff within,
Endows a man but him.
You ſpeak him *far*.
—I don't extend him, ſir. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The ſubſtance of the ſervice of God, ſo *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reaſon doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongſt the heathen, but muſt be received from God himſelf. *Hooker*, b. i.

[illegible]

How *far* forth you do like their articles. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

Not to reſolve, is to reſolve; and many times it breeds as [illegible] neceſſities, and engageth as *far* in ſome other ſort, as [illegible]ive. *Bacon.*

this I need not many words to declare how *far* it is from being ſo much as any part of repentance. *Hammond.*

My diſcourſe is ſo *far* from being equivalent to the poſition he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotſon.*

The cuſtom of theſe tongues ſometimes ſo *far* influences the expreſſions, that in theſe epiſtles one may obſerve the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

10. It is uſed often in compoſition as *farſhooting*, *farſeeing*.

FAR-FE'TCH. *n. ſ.* [*far* and *fetch.*] A deep ſtratagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jeſuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *farfetches*;
And from their Coptick prieſt, Kircherus,
Found out this mythick way to jeer us. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FE'TCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch.*]

1. Brought from places remote.

Of theſe things others quickly will diſpoſe,
Whoſe pains have earn'd the *farfetch'd* ſpoil *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

By his command we boldly croſs'd the line,
And bravely fought where ſouthern ſtars ariſe
We trac'd the *farfetch'd* gold unto the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize. *Dryden.*

2. Studiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained, not eaſily or naturally introduced.

York, with all his *farfetch'd* policy. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

For *farfetch'd* rhymes make puzzled angels ſtrain,
And in low proſe dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*

Under this head we may rank thoſe words, which ſignify different ideas, by a ſort of an unaccountable *farfetched* analogy, or diſtant reſemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we ſay, the meat is green when it is half roaſted. *Watts's Logick.*

FAR-PIE'RCING *adj.* [*far* and *pierce.*] Striking, or penetrating [illegible]

Atlas, her ſire, to whoſe *farpiercing* eye
[illegible]
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the ſtarry vault, and prop the ſpheres. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

FAR-SHOO'TING. *adj.* [*far* and *ſhoot.*] Shooting to a great diſtance.

Then loud he call'd Æneas thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad Æneas came;
Great Jove, he ſaid, and the *farſhooting* god,
Inſpire thy mind to make thy challenge good. *Dryd. Æn.*

FAR. *adj.*

1. Diſtant; remote.

But we muſt beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the ſcorching or the freezing zone;
And ſome to *far* Oaxis ſhall be ſold,
Or try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. It was formerly uſed not only as an adverb but an adjective, with *off*.

Theſe things ſeem ſmall and undiſtinguiſhable,
Like *far* off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we may behold in any creature any one ſpark of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious brightneſs, the ſame in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. *From* FAR. In this ſenſe is uſed elliptically for a *far* or remote place.

The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee *from far*, from [illegible] *Jeremiah.*

4. Remoter of the two; in horſemanſhip, the right ſide of the horſe, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horſes
The *far* ſide from the near. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

FAR. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *farrow.*] The offſpring of a ſow, [illegible]

Sows, ready to farrow this time of the year,
Are for to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the loſs of the *far* of the ſow
More great than the loſs of two calves of the cow. *Tuſſ.*

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin, *farcir*, French.]

1. To ſtuff, to fill with mingled ingredients.

[illegible] moved from Corineus, their firſt pretended founder, or at leaſt it miniſtred ſome ſtuff to the *farcing* of that fable. *Carew.*

2. To extend; to ſwell out.

'Tis not the balm, the ſceptre and the ball,
The ſword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The enterteſſu'd robe of gold and pearl,
The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*

FARCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb, or from *farcir*, French, to mock.] A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity, and ſtuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower ſort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which groteſque is in a picture: the perſons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners falſe; that is, inconſiſtent with the characters of mankind: groteſque painting is the juſt reſemblance of this. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

What ſhould be great, you turn to *farce*. *Prior.*

They object againſt it as a *farce*, becauſe the irregularity of the plot ſhould anſwer to the extravagance of the characters, which they ſay this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*. *Gay.*

FA'RCICAL. *adj.* [from *farce.*] Belonging to a farce, appropriated to a farce.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, becauſe they are actually in nature. *Gay's Preface to the What d'ye Call it.*

FA'RCY *n. ſ.* [*farcins*, Italian, *farcin*, French.] The leproſy of horſes. It is probably curable by antimony.

FA'RDEL *n. ſ.* [*fardelle*, Italian; *fardeau*, Fr.] A bundle; a little pack.

Let us to the king: there is that in this *fardel* will make him ſcratch his beard. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Who would *fardels* bear,
To groan and ſweat under a weary life? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To FARE. *v. n.* [gapan, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]

1. To go, to paſs, to travel.
At laſt, reſolving forward ſtill to *fare*,
Until the bluſt'ring ſtorm is overblown. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
His ſpirits pure were ſubject to our ſight,
Like to a man in ſhew and ſhape he *fared*. *Fairfax.*
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv. l. 131.*
Sadly they *far'd* along the ſea-beat ſhore,
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope*

2. To be in any ſtate good or bad.
So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*
A ſtubborn heart ſhall *fare* evil at the laſt. *Eccluſ.* iii. 26.
Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble ſight
Preſents that beauty, which the dazzling light
Of royal ſplendor *Waller.*
So in this throng bright Sachariſſa *far'd*,
Oppreſs'd by thoſe who ſtrove to be her guard:
As ſhips, though never ſo obſequious, fall
Foul in a tempeſt on their admiral. *Waller*
So *fares* the ſtag among th' enraged hounds,
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Dryd.*
But as a barque, that in foul weather,
Toſs'd by two adverſe winds together,
Is bruſ'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to,
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppoſe. *Hudibras, p. ..*
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
A[illegible] the crowd. *Dryden's Æn.*
Such miniſters never *fare* ſo well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animoſities of the nation, and turns their efforts upon the common enemy. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 49.
Some give out there is no danger at all, others are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they ſhall *fare* no worſe than their neighbours. *Swift*

3. To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad.
Thus it *fareth* when too much deſire of contradiction cauſeth our ſpeeches rather to paſs by number than to ſtay for weight. *Hooker, b. ii. ſ. 5*
So *fareth* it when with truth falſehood contends. *Milton.*

4. To happen to any one well or ill. With *it* preceding in an impersonal form
When the hand finds itſelf well warmed and covered, let it refuſe the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, 'till the body be ſtarved or killed, and then we ſhall ſee how it will *fare* with the hand. *South's Sermons*

5. To feed, to eat, to be entertained with food.
The rich man *fared* ſumptuouſly every day. *Luke.*
Feaſt your ears with the muſick awhile, if they will *fare* ſo harſhly as on the trumpet's ſound *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
Men think they have *fared* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have deſcended ſo low as dogs, but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 25.*

FARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. Uſed only of that which is paid for the perſon, not the goods.
He found a ſhip going to Tarſhiſh; ſo he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarſhiſh. *Jon.*
The paſſage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to diſcharge his *fare*. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. Food prepared for the table; proviſions.
But come, ſo well refreſh'd, now let us pl[illegible]
As meet is, after ſuch delicious *fare*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
But when the weſtern winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender graſs and budding flow'r,
Then, at the laſt, produce in open air
Both flocks, and ſend them to their Summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*
This is what nature's want may well ſuffice,
He that would more is covetous, not wiſe
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to philoſophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy eaſe,
And mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe. *Dryd. Juv.*
Upon his coming up he ordered the peaſant to ſet before him whatever food he had in his houſe: the peaſant brought out a great deal of coarſe *fare*, of which the emperor eat very heartily *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 99.

FAREWE'LL *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *fare well*, or *fare you well*; *fit felix, abi in bonam* or *bene fit tibi*, but in time ufe familiariſed it to an adverb, and it is uſed both by thoſe who go and thoſe who are

1. The parting compliment, adieu.
But *farewell*, king, ſith thus thou will appear,
Freedom lives hence, and baniſhment is here. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Farewell, maſter Silence: I will not uſe many words with you; *fare* you *well*, gentlemen, both. *Shakeſp. Henry IV*
[illegible]
Therefore our everlaſting farewel take,
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Caſſius. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*
Be not amazed, call all your ſenſes to you, defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever *Shakeſp.*
An iron ſlumber ſhuts my ſwimming eyes,
And now *farewell*, involv'd in ſhades of night,
For ever I am raviſh'd from thy ſight. *Dryden's Virg. Geo.*
Farewell, ſays he; the parting ſound ſcarce fell
From his faint lips, but ſhe replied *farewell* *Dryden.*
O queen [illegible]
Of dear remembrance, bleſſing ſtill and bleſt! *Pope's Oduſſ.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without [illegible]
The faireſt light the world can ſhow. *Waller*
Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave,
Reſolv'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me ſhould have. *Waller*

FAREWE'LL *n.*

1. Leave; act of departure.
See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious ſun *Shakeſ. Hen VI.*
If chance the radiant ſun, with *farewell* ſweet,
Extend his evening beam, the fields re[illegible]
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attеſt their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milt. Par. Loſt*
As in this grove I took my laſt *farewell*,
As on this very ſpot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*
Before I take my *farewell* of this ſubject, I ſhall adviſe the author for the future to ſpeak his meaning more plainly *Addiſ.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed as an adjective, leave-taking.
Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over ſo, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spectator*, N° 445.

FARINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; having like meal or flower of corn
The propereſt food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind, is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy ſeeds of ſome culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panick, and millet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FARM. *n. ſ.* [*ferme*, French; geonm, proviſion, Saxon.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.
Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and *farms* to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants.
The lords of land in Ireland do not uſe to ſet out their land in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants, but only from year to year, and ſome during pleaſure. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To FARM *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof ſhall furniſh us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

2. To take at a certain rate.
They received of the bankers ſcant twenty ſhillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall *farmed* of the king. *Camden's Rem.*

3. To cultivate land.

FA'RMER *n. ſ.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm.*]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.
Thou haſt ſeen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'ſt behold the great image of authority, a dog's obey'd in office. *Shakeſp.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.
Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the ſtocking of his land with cattle that are larger than it will bear. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FA'RMOST. *n. ſ.* [ſuperlative of *far*.] Moſt diſtant, remoteſt.
A ſpacious cave, within its *farmoſt* part,
Was hew'd and faſhion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow ſides. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

FA[illegible]RNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *far*.] Diſtance; remoteneſs.
Their nearneſs on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farneſs* from timely ſuccour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermoſt number of able hands to fight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FARRAGINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of different materials.
Being a confuſion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, ſexes and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monſtrous, and many ways inconſiſtent with truth *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

FARRAGO *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients; a medley.

FA'RRIER *n. f.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferrarius*, Latin]

1. But the utmoſt exactneſs in theſe particulars belong to *farriers*, ſaddlers, ſmiths, and other tradeſmen. *Digby.*

2. One who profeſſes the medicine of horſes.

If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every good groom ought [illegible] *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

To FA'RRIER *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe phyſick or chirurgery on horſes.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of *farriering* and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mort.*

FA'RROW *n. f.* [peapb, Saxon.] A little pig.

Pour in ſow's blood that hath littered
Her nine *farrow*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To FA'RROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is uſed only of ſwine.

Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year,
Are for us to be made of. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

[illegible] though multiparous, yet being biſulcous, and only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other biſulcous animals. *Brown.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boaſt,
As fair and fruitful as the ſow that carry a
[illegible] pigs, at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryd. Juven.*

[illegible] ept, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the beſt

It [illegible] a man when 'tis kept cloſe
And others doth offend, when 'tis let looſe *Sucking*

To FART *v. n.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

[illegible] when we a gun diſcharge,
Although the bore be never ſo large,
Before the flame from muzzle burſt,
Juſt at the breech it flaſhes firſt,
So from my head diſpleaſure broke,
He *farted* firſt, and then he ſpoke. *Swift.*

FA'RTHER *adv.* [This word is now generally conſidered as the comparative degree of *far*, but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *fartheſt*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *furtheſt*, from *forth*, *further*, *fortheſt*, popðop, porðen, Saxon, the *o* and *u*, by reſemblance of ſound, being firſt confounded in ſpeech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance; more remotely, beyond, moreover.

To make a perfect judgement of good pictures, when compared with one another, beſides rules, there is *farther* required a long converſation with the beſt pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

They contented themſelves with the opinions, faſhions and things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*

FA'RTHER. *adj.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, more, probably from *forth*.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a *farther* truth, that without thoſe ties of gratitude, I have a moſt particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden's Juven. Dedicat.*

2. Longer; tending to greater diſtance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here muſt we fix on high the golden bough *Dryden's Æn.*

FA'RTHERANCE *n. ſ.* [more properly *furtherance*, from *further*.] Encouragement, promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *furtherance* that I have obtained. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

FA'RTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Beſides, over and above; likewiſe.

Furthermore the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by ſo much exceed all other plants, as the greateſt men of power and worldly ability ſurpaſs the meaneſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further*.] To promote; to aſſiſtate; to advance.

If he had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town,
Dryden's Dedicat. to the Æn.

[illegible] more properly *further*. See FARTHER.]

[illegible] neſt diſtance

[illegible]ARTHEST, *adj.* Moſt diſtant, remoteſt.

Yet it muſt be withal conſidered, that the greateſt part of the world are they which be *fartheſt* from perfection. *Hooker.*

[illegible] *n. ſ.* [peopðling, Saxon, from peopep, four, that [illegible]h part of a penny.]

[illegible] penny, the ſmalleſt Engliſh coin

A *farthing* is the leaſt denomination or fraction of money uſed in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

[illegible] all thoſe things we toil ſo hard in,
[illegible] not avail one ſingle *farthing* *Prior.*

[illegible]ſh find, 'tis true, but our church-wardens
Feed on the liver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or ſilver, but the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*

3. It is uſed ſometimes in a ſenſe hyperbolical; as, it is not [illegible]

His ſon buſies on, and never is content,
[illegible] the laſt *farthing* is in ſtructure ſpent *Dryden's Perſ.*

FA'RTHINGALE. *n. ſ.* [This word has much exerciſed the etymology of *Skinner*, who at laſt ſeems to determine that it is derived from *ve la garde*: if he had conſidered what *urre* ſignifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true ſenſe.] A hoop; circles of whalebone uſed to ſpread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With liken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shakeſp.*

Tell me,
What compaſs will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shakeſp.*

Arthur wore in hall
Round table, like a *farthingal*. *Hudibras, p. I. cant* 1.

Some will have it that it portends the downfal of the French kings; and obſerve, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon.*

She ſeems a tried ey of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to ſwell her fuſtian ſtuff,
A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*

FA'RTHINGSWORTH *n. ſ.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as is ſold for a farthing.

They are thy cuſtomers; I hardly ever ſell them a *farthingsworth* of any thing. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

FA'SCES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the conſuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with [illegible]n,
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, riſe once more,
And ſhook aloft the *faſces* of the main,
To fright thoſe ſlaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*

FA'SCIA. n. ſ. [Latin.] A fillet; a band.

FA'SCIATED. *adj.* [from *faſcia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Lieſt.*

FASCIA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *faſcia*.] Bandage, the act or manner of binding of feaſed parts.

Three ſpecial ſorts of *faſciation*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profeſſion commended to poſterity. *Wiſeman.*

To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*faſcino*, Latin.] To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *faſcinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon, Eſſay* 9.

Such a *faſcinating* ſin this is, as allows men no liberty of conſideration. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *faſcinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment, unſeen inexplicable influence.

He had ſuch a crafty and bewitching faſhion both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *faſcination* and enchantment to thoſe that ſaw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The Turks hang old rags, or ſuch like ugly things, upon their faireſt horſes, and other goodly creatures, to ſecure them againſt *faſcination*. *Walter.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *faſcination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South, Sermons.*

FA'SCINE n. ſ. [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The black prince paſſed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as ſucceſsfully as the generals of our times do with *faſcines*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FA'SCINOUS. *adj.* [*faſcinum*, Latin.] Cauſed or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment.

I ſhall not diſcuſs the poſſibility of *faſcinous* diſeaſes, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

FASHION. *n. ſ.* [*façon*, French, *factes*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; ſtate of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themſelves grieved at our ſolemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *faſhion*, at the ſtatelineſs of them and coſtlineſs, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 17.

The *faſhion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke* ix. 29.

Stood theſe poor people's friend.
—I [illegible],
Or let me loſe the *faſhion* of a man: *Shakeſ. Henry VIII.*

2. The make or cut of cloaths.

I'll be at charges for a looking-gaſs,
And entertain a ſcore or two of taylors,
To ſtudy *faſhions* to adorn my body. *Shakeſ. Richard III.*

You, ſir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *faſhion* of your garments. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Manner; ſort; way.

For that I love your daughter
In ſuch a righteous *faſhion* as I do,
Perforce againſt all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I muſt advance. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Pluck Caſca by the ſleeve,
And he will, after his ſour *faſhion*, tell you
What hath proceeded *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The commiſſioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches, and that in ſuch unſeaſonable and unſeaſoned *faſhion*, as if it had been done in hoſtility againſt them. *Hayw.*

4. Cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments.

Here's

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmoſt carat,
The fineneſs of the gold, the chargeful *faſhion*. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Cuſtom; general practice.

Zeamane again, with great admiration, begun to ſpeak of him; aſking whether it were the *faſhion* or no, in Arcadia, that ſhepherds ſhould perform ſuch valorous enterprizes. *Sidn*

Though the truth of this hath been univerſally acknowledged, yet becauſe the *faſhion* of the age is to call every thing into queſtion, it will be requiſite to ſatisfy mens reaſon about it. *Tillotſon, Sermon 3.*

Why truly, wife, it was not eaſily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *faſhion* to do ſuch things. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way eſtabliſhed by precedent.

Sorrow ſo royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *faſhion* on,
And wear it in my heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himſelf to the innocent diverſions in *faſhion*. *Locke*

His panegyricks were beſtowed only on ſuch perſons as he had familiarly known, and only at ſuch times as others ceaſe to praiſe, when out of power, or out of *faſhion*. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is uſed in a ſenſe below that of quality.

It is ſtrange that men of *faſhion*, and gentlemen, ſhould ſo groſly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden bloſſom in my hand,
I ſcorn thee, and thy *faſhion*, peeviſh boy *Shak. Hen. VI.*

10. The farcy, a diſtemper in horſes; the horſes leproſy. A barbarous word.

His horſe is poſſeſt with the glanders, infected with the *faſhions*, and full of windgalls. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

To FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reaſons,
Send him but hither, and I'll *faſhion* him. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *faſhion* us in the womb? *Job* xxxi. 15.

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *faſhioned* in the clouds, which ſoon after ſhould ſwallow up all living creatures. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The rib he form'd, and *faſhion'd* with his hands:
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man like, but different ſex. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Inability will every one find in himſelf, who ſhall go about to *faſhion* in his underſtanding any ſimple idea, not received by his ſenſes from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this noble fabrick be deſign'd,
And *faſhion'd*, by a maker brute and blind?
Could it of art ſuch miracles invent?
And raiſe a beauteous world of ſuch extent? *Blackm. Creat.*

A different toil another forge employs,
Here the loud hammer *faſhions* female toys,
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,
Firſt to theſe little artiſts ow'd its frame. *Gay's Fan.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *faſhioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be impoſed upon them according to the ſimple rule of right. *Spenſer.*

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *faſhion*
Yourſelves thereto, accord ng to occaſion. *Hubb. Tale.*

Nature, as it grows again tow'rds earth,
Is *faſhion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakeſ. Timon.*

This cardinal,
Though from an humble ſtock undoubtedly,
Was *faſhion'd* to much honour from his cradle. *Sh. H. VIII.*

3. To caſt into external appearance.

It better fits my blood to be diſdained of all, than to *faſhion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*

4. To make according to the rule preſcribed by cuſtom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of ſilver more than another, makes a difference in their price, and thus *faſhioned* plate ſells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *faſhion.*]

1. Approved by cuſtom; eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, modiſh.

The eminence of your condition, and the gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the uſeful and ennobling ſtudy of nature, and make philoſophy *faſhionable*. *Glan.*

Examine how the *faſhionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

'Tis prevailing example that hath now made it *faſhionable*. *Bentley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *faſhionable* robes her perſon deck,
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. *Dryd. Ovid.*

3. Obſervant of the mode

Time is like a *faſhionable* hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand,
But with his arms outſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps in the comer welcome ever ſmiles,
And farewell goes out ſighing. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS *n. ſ.* [from *faſhionable*] Modiſh elegance; ſuch appearance as is according to the preſent cuſtom.

Why ſhould they not continue to value themſelves for this outſide *faſhionableneſs* of the taylor or tirewoman's making, when their parents have ſo early inſtructed them to do ſo! *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *faſhionable.*] In a manner conformable to cuſtom; with modiſh elegance.

He muſt at length die duly of old age at home, when here he might ſo *faſhionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South's Sermons.*

FA'SHIONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *faſhion.*] A follower of the mode,

To FAST *v. n.* [*faſtan*, Gothick; *pæſtan*, Saxon.]

1. To abſtain from food.

Our love is not ſo great, Hortenſio,
But we may blow our nails together,
And *faſt* it fairly out. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

I had rather *faſt* from all four days than drink ſo much in one. *Shakſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

We have ſome meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *faſt* long after *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abſtinence.

When thou *faſteſt*, anoint thy head and waſh thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *faſt*. *Matt* vi.

Laſt night the very god ſhow'd me a viſion
I *faſt*, and pray'd for their intelligence *Shakeſ Cymbeline.*

FAST *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Abſtinence from food

A thouſand men have broke their *faſts* to-day,
That ne'er ſhall dine, unleſs thou yield the crown. *Shake*

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've paſs'd,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
Nor taſted, nor had appetite, that *faſt*
To virtue I impute not, or count part
Of what I ſuffer here. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt,*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our fore-fathers, who broke their *faſts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted fleſh, eat it only dreſſed with hunger and fire. *Taylor.*

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to caſt
One glance to feed me for ſo long a *faſt*. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

2. Religious mortification by abſtinence, religious humiliation.

We humble ourſelves before God this day, not merely by the outward ſolemnities of a *faſt*, but by affli ting our ſouls as well as bodies for our ſins. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Nor pray'rs nor *faſts* its ſtubborn pulſe reſtrain,
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST *adj.* [*pæſt*, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immoveable.

He by his ſtrength ſetteth *faſt* mountains. *Pſ* lxv. 6.

Laſt, the ſire and his three ſons,
With their four wives, and God made *faſt* the door. *Milt.*

Be ſure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard aſſay
Of dangers and adverſities, and pains,
Ere thou of Iſrael's ſceptre get *faſt* hold. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

2. Strong, impregnable.

England, by report of the chronicles, was infeſted with roobers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and *faſt* places, uſed often to break forth to rob and ſpoil. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. Fixed.

Ledronius, with the breaking in and force of the horſemen, was driven into a marſh; where, after that he, being ſore wounded, and almoſt *faſt* in the deep mud, had done the uttermoſt of that his laſt endeavour, he yielded himſelf. *Knolles.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *faſt* to a ſhip, looks as if he reſolved to draw the ſhip to him. *Temple.*

4. Deep; ſound.

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, take paper, fold it, ſeal it, and again return to bed, yet all this while in a moſt *faſt* ſleep. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in deſire new-fangled, in purpoſe, unconſtant, light to promiſe any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *faſt* to friend, nor fearful to foe. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

6. [from *ffeſt*, Welſh, quick] Speedy; quick, ſwift.

This work goeth *faſt* on, and proſpereth in their hands. *Ezra* v. viii.

Skill comes ſo ſlow, and Life ſo *faſt* doth fly,
[illegible]

The prince groweth up *faſt* to be a man, and is of a ſweet and excellent diſpoſition. It would be a ſtain upon you if you ſhould miſlead, or ſuffer him to be miſled. *Bacon to Villier*

FAST *and loſe.* Uncertain, variable, inconſtant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hid ng, now h lden by the hai , a , as it were, play at *fast and lo fe* each with other, g vang a d receiving richnefs. *Sidney.*

f D e perceived by his outward chear,
That any would his love by ta k bewray,
Sometimes fhe heard him, fometimes ftopt her ear,
And play d *a fport out fcope* the live-l g day *Fairfax*, b v
The fo ly and wickednefs of men, that th k to play *faft and loofe* with God A mighty! *L Eftrange.*
If they c ncreted, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be feparated again, and fo on in an eternal v tade of *faft and lo fe*, without ever confociating into the huge condenfe bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FAST *adv.*

1. Firmly; immoveably.
Bind the boy, which you fhall find w th me,
Faft to the chair. *Shakefpeare's King John.*
Thus love of the rs myfelf have often feen,
Happy when they have judg'd me *faft* afleep. *Shakefpeare.*

2. Cofely, nearly.
Barbaroffa left fourteen ga leys in the lake; but the tackings, fails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the caftle *faft* by. *Knolles's Hiftory of the Turks.*
Siloa's brook, that flow'd
Faft by the oracle of God. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b*
Let purling ftreams be in her fancy feen,
And flow'ry meads, and vales of chearful green,
And in the midft of deathlefs groves
Soft fpr ng wifhes l e,
And fainting hopes *faft* by,
And *faft* beyond 'em ever laugh ng loves. *Dryd Tyr. Love.*
Faft by the throne obfequious fame relides,
And wealth inceffant rolls her golden tides. *Pope's Odyffey.*
Well known to me the palace you inquire,
For *faft* behide it dwells my honour'd fire. *Pope's Odyffey.*
Here o'er the martyr-k ng the marble weeps,
And *faft* behide him once-fear d Edward fleeps. *Pope.*

3. Swiftly, nimbly.
I would give a thoufand pound I could run as *faft* as thou can'ft. *Shakefpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
Thefe ftreams a fpring of blood fo *faft*,
From thofe deep wounds, as all embru'd the face. *Daniel.*
The heavieft mufe the fwifteft courfe has gone,
As clocks run *faftefl* when moft lead is on. *Pope.*
You are to look upon me as one going *faft* out of the world. *Swift to Pope.*

4. Frequently.
Being tried only with a promife, he gave full cred t to that promife, and ftill gave evidence of his fidelity as *faft* as occafions were offered. *Hammond's Pract Catech.*

To FASTEN. *v. a.* [from *faft*]

1. To make faft; to make firm; to fix immoveably.
A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering moft of that fide, had no *fattening* on the left fide. *Sidney.*
Mofes reared up the tabernacle, and *fattened* his fockets *Ex*
By chance a fhip was *fatten'd* to the fhore,
Which from old Clufium king Oftmus bore. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.
She had all unnetick force alone,
To draw and *fatten* for drec parts in one. *Donne.*
In the fea-coaft of I a there is no iron, which flies not like a bird upon thofe mountains, and therefore their fhips are *fattened* w th wood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 6.*

To affix; to conjoin.
The words Whig and Tory have been preffed to the fervice of many fucceffions of parties, with very different ideas *faft* ened to them. *Swift's Examiner, N°. 43.*

4. To ftamp, to imprefs.
I mark rg, by th s face,
To *faften* in our thoughts that they have courage;
But tis not fo.
That oppreffors have changed the fcene, and combated the opinions in their true fhape, upon which they could not fo well *faften* their c fguife. *Decay of Piety*

5. To lay on with ftrength.
Could he *faften* a blow, or make a thruft, when not fuffered to approach? *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

To FASTEN. *v. n.* To fix himfelf.
[illegible] of b ood may be obferved in other forts of [illegible] and other fifhes, and therefore an horfe-leech *fattens* upon a fifh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*
He *faften'd* on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As he'd burft heaven. *Shakefpeare's King Lear*
The wrong judgment that mifleads us, and makes the will often *fatten* on the worfe fide, as in mifreporting upon

FASTENER. *n. f.* [from *faften*.] One that makes faft or firm.

FASTER. *n. f.* [from *faft*.] He who abftains from food. *Ainf*

FASTHANDED *adj.* [*faft* and *hand*.] Avaricious, clofe-handed, clofefifted, covetous.

The k ng being *faft wedded*, and defirous to get w h a great dowry, prevailed with the princefs to be content with the princefs Catharine *and the Lady Ann*

FASTIDIOUS *adj.* [*faftidiofus*, Latin, *faft dieux, fo ceux*, French.] Difdainful, fqueamifh, averfe to advice, of contrary opinion.
Reafons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, efpec ally with fine and *faft dious* minds, enter b t heavily and dully. *Bacon's Colection of Good and Evil.*
Let their *faftidious* vain
Commiffion of the brain,
Run on and rage, fweat, cenfure, and condemn.
They were not made for thee, lefs thou for them. *B Jonfon*
A fqueamifh *faftidious* n ceffity, in meats and drinks, muft be cured by ftarving. *L'Eftrange.*
All hopes, raifed upon the profeffes or fuppofed a quaintnefs of the *faftidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, fhall fail. *South's Sermons.*

FASTIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *faftidious*.] Difdainfully, contemptuoufly, fqueamifhly.
Their fole talent is pride and fcorn: they look *faftidioufly*, and fpeak difdainfully, on any one who want them, concluding, if a man fhall fall fhort of their garniture at the knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his head. *Government of the Tongue, f 7.*

FASTIGIATED *adv.* [*faftigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Dict.*

FA'STINGDAY. *n. f.* [*faft* and *day*.] Day of mortification by religious abftinence.
Do not call it a *faftingday*, unlefs alfo it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

FA'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *faft*.]

1. [illegible]
Such as had given the k ng any diftafte, did content by their forwardnefs to fhew it was but their *fa nefs* to the former government, and that thofe affections ended w th the m. *Bacon's Hiftory of Great Britain.*

2. Strength; fecurity.
All the places are cleared, and places of *faftneft* laid open, which are the proper walls and caftles of the Irifh, as they were of the Britifh in the times of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland.*
The foes had left the *faftnefs* of their p ace,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chace. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. A ftrong place, a place not eafily forced.
If his adverfary be not well aware of him, he entrenches himfelf in a new *faftneft*, and holds out the fiege w th a new artillery. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Clofenefs; cloatednefs, not diffufion.
Bring his ftyle from all loofe grofinefs to fuch firm *faftneft* in Latin, as in Demofthenes. *Afcham's Schoolmafter*

FA'STUOUS. *adj.* [*faftu fus*, Latin, *faftueux-fe*, Fr.] Proud, haughty. *Dict.*

FAT *adj.* [pæt, Saxon.]

1. Fatted, plump, fleihy, the contrary to lean.
When gods have not backs, what fhall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windfor ftag, and the *fatteft*, I think, i' th' foreft. *Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor*
Let our wives
Appoint a meeting w th this old *f t* fellow. *Shakefpeare.*
'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and fmooth. *L'Eftrange.*
Spare diet and labour will keep conftitutions, where the difpofition is the ftrongeft, from being *fat*: you may fee in an army forty thoufand foot-foldiers without a *fat* man; and I date affirm, that by plenty and reft twenty of the forty fhall grow *fat*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Coarfe, grofs, dull. [*fat*, French.]
O fools! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-grov ng on the ground. *Dryd Perf.*

3. Wealthy, rich.
Some are allured to new, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promifing and pleafing thoughts of gainous terms, *fat* conditions, and flowing fees. *Milton.*
A *fat* benefice is that which fo abounds with an eftate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in old cuftoms of eating and drinking. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

FAT *n. f.* An oily and fulphureous part of the blood, depofited in the cells of the membrana adipofa, from the innumerable little veffels which are fpread amongft them. The fat is to be found moft commonly under the fkin, in all the parts of the body, except in the forehead, eyelids, lips, upper part of the ear, yard, and fcrotum. In fome the veffels of the membrana adipofa are fo full, that the fat is an inch or more thick, and in others they are almoft flat, containing little or no fat. There are two forts of fat, one yellow, foft, and lax, which is eafily melted, called pinguedo, another firm, white, brittle, and which is not fo eafily melted, called fevum, fuet, or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third

nariment the ftrongeft and hardeft ingredients to come by, are the moft upon the ftock of a good man unbo

and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 908.

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat* when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FAT. *n. s.* [ꝼæt, Saxon; *vatte*, Dutch. This is generally written *vat*.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel* ii. 24.

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tanners *fats*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat, to fatten, to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

Fire this
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid,
He is frank'd up to *fatting* for his pains. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fatting* up for the slaughter. *L'Estrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FA'TAL. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Latin; *fatal*, French.]

1. Deadly, mortal; destructive, causing destruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutulian blood. *Dryden's Æn.*

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Fatal course
Had circled his full orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.

It was
Still *fatal* to flout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras*, p. i. *cant* 3.

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes,
For thus Anchises prophecy'd of old,
And this our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vi.

O race divine!
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

FA'TALIST. *n. s.* [from *fate*.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology. *Hale.*

FA'TALITY. *n. s.* [*fatalité*, French, from *fatal*.]

1. Predetermined order or series of things and events, preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable course of events, but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South's Sermons.*

2. Decree of fate.

By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. Tendency to danger, tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most conspicuous *fatality*. *Brown.*

FA'TALLY. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally, destructively; even to death.

The thread is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceived he had not been
While he the bottom, not his face had seen. *Davies.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel slaves to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their every wish they approve;
Consent in flames, and marry all their love. *Dryd. Auren.*

2. By the decree of fate, by the unalterable and invincible deter-

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms composed the world mechanically and *fatally*, only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FA'TALNESS. *n. s.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

FATE. *n. s.* [*fatum*, Latin.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes. Necessity or chance.

Approach not me, and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*

There is a necessity in *fate*
Why shall the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryden.*

You must obey me soon or late,
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*! *Dryden.*

When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful *fate* o'ersees its rising years. *Dryden.*

Random chance, or wilful *fate*,
Guides the shaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Philips.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?
By water shall he die, and take his end. *Shakespeare.*

3. Death; destruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd, till in the common *fate*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*

Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes,
Feeds lingering death, but looking not he dies,
Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*,
Wasting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*! *Dryden.*

The whizzing arrow flings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dryden.*

FATED. *adj.* [from *fate*.]

1. Decreed by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train
Driv'n by the southern blasts was *fated* here to reign. *Dryd.*

2. Determined in any manner by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended, shone on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate.

Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

Thy *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shakespeare.*

FA'THER *n. s.* [ꝼæðep, Saxon; *vader*, Erse. This word is found likewise in the Persian language.]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Bensalem, thy *father* saith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon.*

He shall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Mat. Par. Lost.*

2. The first ancestor.

It was said
It should not stand in thy posterity,
But that myself should be the root and *father*
Of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Abraham *is* the *father* of us all. *Rom.* iv. 16.

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epsom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, when such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and gravity.

You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Sh. R. III.*

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.*

The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers* and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet none expose them more to contempt than the . . . give such answers as these. *Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

I was a *father* to the poor. *Job* xxix.

He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen.*

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.

In apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shakespeare.*

There was in this place a *father* of a convent, who was very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as it is usual, under any great affliction, to apply themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Add.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the long glories of majestick Rome. *Dryden's Virgil.*

appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity. The eternal ſon of God eſteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greateſt glory. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. The compellation of God as Creator.

We have one *Father*, even God. *John* viii. 41.

Almighty and moſt merciful *Father*. *Common Prayer.*

FATHER IN-LAW. *n. ſ.* [from *father*.] The father of one's huſband or wife.

I muſt make my *father-in-law* a viſit with a great train and equipage. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 547.

To FA'THER. *v. a.*

1. To take, to adopt as a ſon or daughter.

Ay, good youth,

And rather *father* thee than maſter thee. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

2. To ſuppoſe with a father.

I am no ſtronger than my ſex,

Being ſo *father'd* and ſo huſbanded. *Shakeſ. Julius Cæſar.*

How light and portable my pain ſeems now,

When that which makes me bend makes the king bow,

He chid me as I *father'd*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To adopt a compoſition.

Men of wit,

Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To aſcribe to any one as his offspring, or production.

And leſt we ſeem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker*, b. iv. ſ. 4.

My name was made uſe of by ſeveral perſons, one of which was pleaſed to *father* on me a new ſet of productions. *Swift.*

Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reaſons are derived. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 3.

FA'THERHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *father*.] The character of a father, the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that againſt their own doctors, both of the middle and lateſt age, ſix whole books ſhould by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be under pain of a curſe, imperiouſly obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall.*

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *father*.] Without a father; deſtitute of a father.

Ye ſhall not afflict any widow, or *fatherleſs* child. *Ex.* xxii.

Our *fatherleſs* diſtreſs was left unmourn'd,

Your widow dolours likewiſe be unwept. *Shakeſ. R. III.*

The *fatherleſs* had no friend. *Sandys.*

He caught his death the laſt county-ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherleſs* children. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 517.

FA'THERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *father*.] The tenderneſs of a father; parental kindneſs.

FA'THERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal, like a father; tender, proteQing, careful.

Let me but move one queſtion to your daughter,

And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power

That you have in her, bid her anſwer truly. *Shakeſpeare.*

The part which deſcribes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his ſuffering ſubjects. *Dry.*

FA'THERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* diſpleas'd

Over cradle ſon's ſo to aſpire

Above his brethren. *Milton.*

FA'THOM. *n. ſ.* [pæbm, Saxon.]

1. A meaſure of length containing ſix feet, or two yards, the ſpace to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or diſtance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expanſion, is equal unto the ſpace between the ſole of the foot and the crown. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 5.

The arms ſpread croſs in a ſtreight line, and meaſured from the end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a meaſure equal to the ſtature, and is named a *fathom*. *Harder on Time.*

2. It is the uſual meaſure applied to the depth of the ſea, when the line for ſounding is called the *fathom-line*.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,

Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground. *Sh. H. IV.*

3. Reach, penetration, depth of contrivance, compaſs of thought.

Another of his *fathom* they have none

To lead their buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encompaſs with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach, to maſter.

Leave, leave to *fathom* ſuch high points as theſe,

Nor be amorous, ere the time, to pleaſe. *Dryden's Perſ.*

3. To ſound; to try with reſpect to the depth.

'Tis too ſtrong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights. *Fenton on the Cliffocks.*

Our depths who *fathoms*? *Pope.*

4. To penetrate into, to find the bottom or utmoſt extent; as, *I cannot* fathom *his deſign.*

FA'THOMLESS. *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom or end can be found.

2. That of which the circumference can not be embraced.

Wide, as with oceans ſurn

The vaſt proportion of his infinite,

And meaſure in a wafle moſt *fathomleſs*

With ſpans and inches ſo diminutive

As fears and reaſons? *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

FATIDICAL. *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Latin, *fatidique*, French.] Prophetical, having the power to foretel future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate buſineſs this would prove. *Howel.*

FA'TIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fatifer*, Latin.] Deadly, mortal, deſtructive. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] Eaſily wearied; ſuſceptible of wearineſs.

To FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To weary, to fatigue; to tire, to exhauſt with labour; to oppreſs with labour.

By and *by* the din of war 'gan to pierce

His ready ſenſe, when ſtraight his doubled ſpirit

Requicken'd what in fleſh was *fatigate*,

And to the battle came he. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

FATIGUE. *n. ſ.* [*fatigue*, French, *fatigo*, Latin.]

1. Wearineſs; laſſitude.

2. The cauſe of wearineſs, labour;

The great Scipio ſought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchaſed them. *Dryden.*

To FA'TIGUE. *v. a.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] To tire; to weary, to harraſs with toil; to exhauſt with labour.

The man who ſtruggles in the fight,

Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

FATKI'DNEYED. *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidneyed* raſcal; what a brawling do'ſt thou keep! *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

FA'TLING. *n. ſ.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* ſhall lie down together, and a little child ſhall lead them. *Iſ.* xi. 6.

FA'TNER. *n. ſ.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatneſs.

The wind was weſt, on which that philoſopher beſtowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthn. Mart. Scribl.*

FA'TNESS. *n.* [ ]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat, greaſe; fulneſs of fleſh.

And by his ſide rode loathſome gluttony,

Deformed creature, on a filthy ſwine;

His belly was upblown with luxury,

And eke with *fatneſs* ſwollen were his eyen. *Fal. Queen*, b. i.

3. Unctuous or greaſy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the ſun, gather a nitrous *fatneſs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 355.

4. Oleaginouſneſs; ſliminеſs.

By reaſon of the *fatneſs* and heavineſs of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and ſome fruits. *Arbuth.*

5. Fertility, fruitfulneſs.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatneſs* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Gen.* xxvii. 28.

6. That which cauſes fertility.

When around

The clouds drop *fatneſs*, in the middle ſky

The dew ſuſpended ſtands, and left unmoiſt

The execrable glebe. *Philips.*

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatneſs* of ſhowers. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To FATTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]

1. To feed up; to make fleſhy, to plump with fat.

Frequent blood letting, in ſmall quantities, often increaſeth the force of the organs of digeſtion, and *fatteneth* and increaſeth the diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make fruitful.

Town of Hull to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londinenſis.*

Dare not, on thy life,

Touch aught of mine,

This falchion elſe, not hitherto withſtood,

Theſe hoſtile fields ſhall *fatten* with thy blood. *Dryden.*

3. To feed groſly, to increaſe.

Obſcene Crantes

Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry ſhores,

And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat, to be pamper'd, to grow fleſhy.

All agree to ſpoil the publick good,

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour.

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed

My *fattning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed. *Dryden.*

Yet then this little ſpot of earth well till'd,

A numerous family with plenty fill'd,

The good old man and thrifty houſewife ſpent

Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content,

Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to ſee

A long-deſcending healthful progeny. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Tygers

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When treacherous forces courts we find *Granville*

FA'TUOUS. *adj.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; foolish, void of mind.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants, whose pet

2. Impotent, without force; illusory, alluding to an *ignis*

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham*

FATUITY. *n. s.* [*fatuité*, French; from *fatuus*, Latin.] Foolishness, weakness of mind, some degree of frenzy.

It had argued a very short sight of things, and [illegible] *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at such a [illegible] *King Charles.*

These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort of *fatuity* or madness. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

FA'TWITTED. *adj.* [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy, dull; stupid.

Thou art so *fatwitted* with drinking old sack, and unbottoning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgotten *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

FA'TTY. *adj.* [from *fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous, greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge, not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Natural History*

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Phillips.*

The common symptoms of the muriatick scurvy are, a fetid taste in the spittle, and a luxvial urine, sometimes with a *fatty* substance like a thin skin a-top. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FA'UCET. *n. s.* [*fausset*, French; *fauces*, Latin.] The pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written *fosset*.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset*-seller, and adjourned a controversy of three-pence to a second audience. *Shakesp.*

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow strongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately pour into your mouth. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

FA'UCHION. *n. s.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked sword.

But good Æneas order'd on the shore
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;
A soldier's *fauchion*, and a seaman's oar. *Dryden's Æn.*

FAUFEL. n. s. [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree. See PALM.

FAVILLOUS. *adj.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moisture about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous* particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 22*

FALCON. } See FALCON.
FALCONRY. } See FALCONRY.

FAULT. *n. s.* [*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *faltar*, to be deficient, Spanish. The *l* is sometimes sounded, and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed.]

1. Offence, slight crime, somewhat liable to censure or objection.

The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with the *fault* of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of transgressing a law which God had made. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 6.*

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Stillingfleet.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*
Then what must he expect that acts proceeds
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds. *Dryden.*

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find *fault*. *Dryden.*

To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing that we innocently may, to obtain it, is so far from being a *fault*, even in private persons, that it is their great and [illegible] duty. *Atterbury's Sermons*

Before his sacred name flies every *fault*,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought. *Pope*

Which of our travelling-squires or valets found *fault*,
For want of sugar-tongs or spoons for salt?

Being void of all friendship and courtesy, they never complain, nor had *fault* with their betters. *Sacf.*

2. Defect; want; absence.

I counsel to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be glad and *fault* indeed too. *Shakespeare's Lear, IV. f. 1.*

There is no straw given them by the overseers, and they must gather straw, make brick, and behold, the taskmasters are beaten, but the *fault* is in thine own people. *Exod. v. 16.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty; as, the enquirer is at a *fault*.

TO FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To [illegible]

Which moved him rather in eclogues [illegible] to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind with [illegible] *faultless*. *Spenser*

TO FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault, to accuse.

For that I will not
But for his manhood excuse thee. *Old Song*

f. [from *fault*.] An offender, one who commits a fault.

Then she, beholding the *faulter* here in fight,
To a hand committed that supposed offence. *Fairfax, b. ..*

FA'ULTFINDER. *n. f.* [*fault* and *find*.] A censurer; an objector.

FA'ULTILY. *adv.* [from *faulty*.] Not rightly; improperly, defectively, erroneously.

FA'ULTINESS. *n. f.* [from *faulty*.]

1. Badness, wickedness, evil disposition.

When her judgment was to be proved in knowing *faultiness* by his right tokens, she was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eschewed.

2. Delinquency, actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open. *Carew, Preface.*

FA'ULTLESS. *adj.* [from *fault*.] Without fault, perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins he *faultless* suffered pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*
Who durst thy *faultless* figure thus deface? *Dryden's Æn.*
Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*fautif*, French, from *fault*.]

1. Guilty of a fault, blameable, criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is *faulty*. *2 Sam. [illegible]*

Can thus
Th' image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since!
To such unsightly sufferings be debas'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude, *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by Scripture mutable, as their lay-elders. *Hooker, b. iii.*

3. Defective, bad in any respect, not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO FAVOUR. *v. a.* [*faveo*, Latin, *favoir*, French.]

1. To support, to regard with kindness; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilst heaven did *favour* his affairs,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*

The self-same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,
May *favour* Tamora the queen of Goths. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*
Men *favour* wonders. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 495.*
Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming surrendered unto him. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The good Æneas am I call'd, a name,
While fortune *favour'd*, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*
Oh happy youth! and *favour'd* of the skies,
Distinguish'd care of guardian deities. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

2. To afford with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favour* an enemy in his approaches. *Knolles's Hist. Turkes.*

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his [illegible]

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*favor*, Latin, *faveur*, French.]

Is pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks
Of *favour* from my suit, and all our house. *Shakesp. H IV.*
The child Samuel was in *favour* both with the Lord and also with men. *1 Sam. ii. 26.*
The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of skill. *Eccles. ix. 11.*

His

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller*

This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature, but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour* of one side more than another *Swift.*

2. Support; defence; vindication.

The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour* of which they are here alleged. *Rogers, Sermon* 15.

3. Kindness granted.

All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*

O, my royal master!
The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *A Play.*

4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliver's Travels.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.
—Give me your *favour*, my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

Yet e're we enter into open act,
With *favour*, 'twere no loss if 't might be inquir'd
What the condition of these arms would be. *B. Johns. Cat.*

They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Ps.* xliv. 3.

Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace:
A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer;
But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. Object of favour, person or thing favoured.

All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*, him, for whom
All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milt. P. L.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his loveſuit will advance
Unto his several mistress, which they'll know
By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shakespeare.*

It is received that it helpeth to consume love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved, and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old. *Spectator*, N°. 436.

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap: when Alanson and myself were down together, I pluck'd this glove from his helm. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

9. Feature; countenance.

That is only to be understood of a fair complexion upon a filthy *favour*, setting forth both in sluttishness. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves. *Shakespeare.*

Do not thy *favour* with an usurped beard. *Shakesp. Othello.*

There is no goodness in thy face. If Antony
Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favour*
To trumpet such good tidings. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Yet well I remember
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shakesp. R. II.*

A youth of fine *favour* and shape. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate hardness of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their souls, make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, French; *favorabilis*, Latin.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince,
Lend *favourable* ear to our requests. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.

None can have the *favourable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Conducive to, contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favourable* to generation, to health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate, convenient.

Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very *favourable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured, well featured. Obsolete.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Betwixt the centred earth and azure skies
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *favourable.*] Kindness; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favourable.*] Kindly; with favour, with tenderness; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence

more *favourably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them. *Hook.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself *favourably* unto them in the ways. *Wisd.* vi.

The violent will condemn the character of Absalom, as either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of those we love. *Rogers's Sermons.*

FA'VOURED. *participial adj.* [from *favour.*]

1. Regarded with kindness.

Oft with some *favour'd* traveller they stray,
And shine before him all the desert way. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [From *favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined with *well* or *ill.*

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed;
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one
Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured.* *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [from *favoured.*] Always joined with *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way.

FA'VOURER. *n. s.* [from *favour.*] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a wealwisher; a friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with superstitious *favourers*, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Do I not know you for a *favourer*
Of this new sect? ye are not sound. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers.* *Lancas. Civil War.*

All the *favourers* of magick were the most professed and bitter enemies to the Christian religion. *Addison on the Christian Rel.*

FA'VOURITE. *n. s.* [*favori*, *favourite*, French; *favorita*, Ital.]

1. A person or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favourite* passages in an author. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 202.

So fathers speak, persuasive speech and mild!
Their sage experience to the *fav'rite* child. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. One chosen as a companion by his superiour; a mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favourites.* *Sidney.*

I was a Thessalian gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my destruction. *Sidney, b.* i.

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite* flies,
The poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies. *Shak. Haml.*

Bid her steal into the plashed bower,
Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against that power that bred it. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favourite*, especially towards the waning time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes,
From the forgetful world. *Pope.*

FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [from *favour.*]

1. Unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; without patronage, without countenance.

2. Unfavouring, unpropitious.

Of that goddess I have sought the sight,
Yet no where can her find; such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless.* *Fairy Queen.*

FA'USEN. *n. s.* A sort of large eel.

He left the waves to wash,
The wave sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole. *Chapman's Iliads, b.* xxi.

FA'USSEBRAYE. *n. s.* A small mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, made use of to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *n. s.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenancer; supporter.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect. I will have no man addict himself to me, but, if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's, not mine. *Ben Johnson.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus. *Woodward.*

FA'UTRESS. *n. s.* [*fautrix*, Latin; *fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or shows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman's Iliads.*

He comes from banishment to the *fautress* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite. *Garth's Dedicat. to Ovid.*

FAWN. *n. f.* [*faon*, French, from *fan*, in old French a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind,
And seek each where, where last I saw her face,
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

The buck is called the first year a *fawn*, the second year a pricket. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

The colt hath about four years of growth, and so the *fawn*, and so the calf. *Horse's Natural History*, N° 739.

Who for my table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

To FAWN. *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *faufan*, a term of fondness for children.]

1. To court by fetching before one as a dog.

The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge. *Sidney.*

Holding Coriolanus in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To court by any means. Used by animals.

Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her dirty hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wrong'd innocence did weet. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South's Sermons.*

3. To court servilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what sorrow can befal thee,
So long as Edward is thy constant friend? *Shak. Henry VI.*

And thou, sly hypocrite, who now would'st be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv.

Whom Anchises follows, with a *fawning* air,
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

Dext'rous the crouching *fawning* crowd to quit,
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

4. To bring forth a fawn.

FA'WNER. *n. f.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns, one that pays servile courtship.

By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners*. *Spectator*, N°. 304.

FA'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing servile way.

FA'XED. *adj.* [from *feax*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Now obsolete.

They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa. *Camden's Remains.*

FAY. *n. f.* [*fée*, French.]

1. A fairy, an elf.

And the yellow-skirted *fays*
Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their moon-lov'd maze.

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves and demons hear! *Pope.*

2. [from *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.

They plainly to speak of shepherds most what,
Base is the best, this English is flat;
Their booke-learned men missay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

FE'ABERRY. *n. f.* A gooseberry. *Dict.*

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*Gower* uses *To feage*, free to censure; *fegen*, German, to sweep; *feken*, Dutch, to strike.] To whip, to chastise, to beat. In Scottish *feake*, to flatter; to be idly or officiously busy.

FE'ALTY. *n. f.* [*fealté*, French.] Duty due to a superior lord; fidelity to a master, loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Let my sovereign
Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Each bird and beast behold
After their kinds; I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
With low subjection. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* viii.

Whether his first design be to withdraw
Our *fealty* from God, or to disturb
Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.

FEAR. *n. f.* [peapan, Sax. to fear; *voer*, Dut. *feakle*, Erse.]

1. Dread, horrour, painful apprehension of danger.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befal us. *Locke.*

Trembling *fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe she shrowd him might. *F. Q.*

For *fear* was upon them, because of the people of those countries. *Ezra* iii. 3.

What then remains? Are we deprived of will?
Must we not wish, for *fear* of wishing ill? *Dryden's Juv.*

Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil. *Rogers, Sermon* 1.

2. Awe, dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing.

And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast. *Gen.* ix. 2.

The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple. 2 *Mac.* iii. 18.

4. That which causes fear.

Antony, stay not by his side
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæsar's is not, but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear*, as being o'erpower'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Isaac had been with me. *Gen.* xxxi. 42.

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare. *Is.* xxiv. 18.

FEAR. *n. f.* [peopa, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.

But fair Chariclia to a lovely *fear*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Fairy Qu.*

To FEAR. *v. a.* [peapian, Saxon.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terrour; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
Then never trust me if I be afraid.
---You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;
I mean Hortensio is afraid of you. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

To *fear* the foe, since fear oppresseth strength,
Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe. *Sh. R. II.*

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be *feared* above all the kingdoms before it. 2 *Esdr.* xii. 13.

When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. *Dryden.*

2. To fright, to terrify; to make afraid.

The inhabitants, being *feared* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Carew.*

If he be taken, he shall never more
Be *fear'd* of doing harm: make your own purpose,
How in my strength you please. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Sh. Meas. for Meas.*

With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear.

To FEAR. *v. n.*

1. To live in horrour; to be afraid.

Well you may *fear* too far.
---Safer than trust too far
Let me still take away the harms I fear,
Not fear still to be harm'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. To be anxious.

If any such be here, if any *fear*
Less for his person than an ill report;
If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shak. Coriolan.*

Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
For his ill-gotten gain,
And pray to gods that will not hear,
While the debating winds and billows bear
His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horace.*

See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn
So much she *fears* for William's life,
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn. *Prior.*

FE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*fear* and *full.*]

1. Timorous, timid; easily made afraid.

He's gentle, and not *fearful*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English. *Davies on Ireland.*

I have made my heroine *fearful of* death, which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. *Dryd. Auren. Pref.*

3. Awful, to be reverenced.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises. *Ex.* xv. 11.

4. Terrible; dreadful, frightful; impressing fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor *fearful* to foe. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

Against such monsters God maintained his own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hooker.*

as any otherwise than only as a *fearful* pattern of our just d[illegible]

Add torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement
Inhabits here: some heav'nly power guide us
Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God.

Lay down by those prelates the *fearful* and dangerous thunders

[illegible] ...orrible and frequent earthquakes,
... will be found no comparison. *Raleigh.*
... is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tillotson.*

FE'ARFULLY. *adv.* [from *fearful*]
1. Timorously; in fear.
In such a night
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
2. Terribly; dreadfully.
There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep *Shakesp. King Lear.*

FE'ARFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *fearful*]
1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.
Is it credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask any thing, other-
... that this should be noted for a popish errour *Hooker, b. v.*
A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of and mean compliances with bold popular of-
...

FE'ARLESLY *adv.* [from *fearless*] Without terrour.
'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESNESS *n. f.* [from *fearless*] Exemption from fear, resolution.
He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon, b. v.*

FE'ARLESS. *adj.* [from *fear*] Free from fear; intrepid, courageous; bold.
From the ground the *fearless* doth arise,
And walked forth without suspect of crime. *Fairy Queen.*
The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone
Encompassed round with foes, thus answer'd bold *Milt.*
A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other *Temple.*

FE'ASIBILITY *n. f.* [from *feasible.*] A thing practicable.
Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 5.*

FE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [*faisible*, French.] Practicable, such as may be effected, such as may be done.
We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasible*. *Glanville's Scepsis, c. 14.*
Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them. *South's Sermons.*

FE'ASIBLY *adv.* [from *feasible.*] Practicably.

FEAST *n. f.* [*feste*, French, *festum*, Latin.]
1. An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great
...
Here's our chief guest.
If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great *feast* *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants. *Gen. xl. 20.*
The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest,
When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain
With sixteen seats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dry.*
2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion. Opposed to a fast.
This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*
3. Something delicious to the palate.
Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Locke.*

To FEAST *v. n.* [from the noun] To eat sumptuously, to eat together on a day of joy.
Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did *feast* together *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
The parish finds, indeed, but our church-wardens
Feast on the liver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

To FEAST *v. a.*
1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.
He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great shew of favour *Hayward.*
2. To delight; to pamper.
All these are our's, all nature's excellence,
Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense. *Dryden.*

FE'ASTER *n. f.* [from *feast.*]
1. One that fares deliciously.
Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in music. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL. *adj.* [*feast* and *full*]
1. Festive, joyful.
The virgins also shall on *feastful* days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton's S...*

Therefore be ...
Thou, which the sacrilegious with his *fearful* friends
Passes to ours at the mid-hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. *Milton.*
2. Luxurious, riotous.
The suitor train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour *Pope's Odyss.*

FE'ASTRITE. *n. f.* [*feast* and *rite*] Custom observed in entertainments.
His hospitable gate,
Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,
Reviews the *feastrites* old. *Philips.*

FEAT. *n. f.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Act; deed, action; exploit.
Pyrocles is his name, renowned far
For his good *feats*, and hardy confidence,
Full oft approved in many a cruel war. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee in that day's *feats*,
When he might act the woman in the scene,
He prov'd th' best man i' th' field *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and yet perform such *feats* as they are not able to express. *Addis. Spectat.*
...
The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards *Bacon's Essays.*

FEAT. *adj.* [*fait, bien fait*, French; *bene factus ad unguem*]
1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.
Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feat*, so nurse-like. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.
That *feat* man at controversy. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Nice; neat.
Look how well my garments fit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

FE'ATEOUS. *adj.* [from *feat.*] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.

FE'ATEOUSLY *adv.* [from *feateous*] Neatly; dexterously.
And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*
The tender stalks on high. *Spenser.*

FEATHER. *n. f.* [*pebep*, Saxon; *feder*, German.]
The plume of birds.
Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face. *Shak. H. VI.*
The brave eagle grieves with sorrow see
To be forest wasted, and that lofty tree,
Which holds her nest, about to be o'erthrown,
Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;
She will not leave them, nor the cannot stay,
But bears them boldly on her wings away. *Waller.*
When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newton's Opt.*
I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather* *Swift.*
2. Kind, nature; species: from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a species.
The proud insulting queen,
With Clifford and the haughty Northumberland,
And of their *feather* many more proud birds,
Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax. *Sh. H. VI.*
I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shakesp. Timon.*
3. An ornament; an empty title.
4. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FEATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun]
1. To dress in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
3. To tread as a cock.
Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He *feather'd* her a hundred times a day. *Dryden.*
4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.
They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
5. *To* FEATHER *one's Nest.* Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nests; to get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED. *n. f.* [*feather* and *bed.*] A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.
The husband cock looks out, and straight is sped,
And meets his wife, which brings her *featherbed.* *Donne.*

FE'ATHERDRIVER *n. f.* [*feather* and *driver.*] One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.
A *featherdriver* had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

FE'ATHERED *adj.* [from *feather*]
1. Cloathed

1. Cloathed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd;
Rise from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury. *Shak. H. IV.*

So when the new-born phœnix first is seen,
He, *feather'd* subjects all adore their queen. *Dryden.*

Darkening the sky, they hover o'er, and shroud
The wanton sailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior.*

Then shapes of uncouth form shall stem the tide,
And *feather'd* people crowd my wealthy side. *Pope.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many other *featherless* creatures, several little winged boys perch upon the middle arches. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 159

2. Furnished with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Not the bow they bend, nor boast the skill
To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FEATHEREDGE. *n. s.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* stuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

FEATHEREDGED. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge*.] Belonging to a feather edge.

The cover must be made of *featheredged* boards, in the nature of several doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer.*

FEATHERFEW. *n. s.* A plant both single and double: it is increased by seeds or slips, and also by dividing the roots: it flowereth most part of the Summer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FEATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *feather*.] Without feathers.

This so high grown ivy was like that *featherless* bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

FEATHERSELLER. *n. s.* [*feather* and *seller*.] One who sells feathers for beds.

FEATHERY. *adj.* [from *feather*.] Cloathed with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night watches to his *feathery* dames. *Milton.*

FEATLY. *adv.* [from *feat*.] Neatly; nimbly; dexterously.

Foot it *featly* here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthen bear. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light,
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryden.*

There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,
Or shepherd boy, they *featly* foot the green. *Tickell.*

FEATNESS. *n. s.* [from *feat*.] Neatness; nicety; dexterity.

FEATURE. *n. s.* [*faiture*, old French.]

1. The cast or make of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any lineament or single part of the face.

Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly *features*. *Spenser.*

We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features* the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself in the history. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Though various *features* did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*

To FEATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance, to favour.

He lived in court most prais'd, most lov'd,
A sample to the youngest, to th' more mature,
A glass that *feature'd* them. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To FEAZE. *v. a.* [See FAXED, perhaps from *pax*, Saxon, *wax*.]

1. To untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its first staming.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsw.*

To FEBRICITATE. *v. n.* [*febricitor*, Latin.] To be in a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRICULOSE. *adj.* [*febriculosus*, Latin.] Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRIFUGE. *n. s.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *fievre-fuge*, Fr.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the best *febrifuges*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FEBRIFUGE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuth.*

FEBRILE. *adj.* [*febris*, Latin; *febrile*, Fr.] Constituting a fever, proceeding from a fever.

The spirits, embrowned with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumified by the *febrile* fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

FEBRUARY. *n. s.* [*februarius*, Latin.] The name of the second month in the year.

You have such a *February* face,
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness? *Shakespeare.*

FECES. *n. s.* [*fæces*, Latin; *feces*, French.]

1. Dregs, lees; sediment; sublidence.

Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime besmear'd, the *feces* of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a sour smell in their *feces*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FECULENCE, FECULENCY. *n. s.* [*fæculentia*, Latin.]

1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.

Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separation of its *feculencies*. *Boyle.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its *feculence*, which in more porous stocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philips.*

FECULENT. *adj.* [*fæculentus*, Lat. *feculent*, French.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most filthy *feculent*,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent. *Fairy Queen.*

We may affirm them to be to the body as the light of a candle to the gross and *feculent* snuff, which as it is not pent up in it, so neither doth it partake of its stench and impurity. *Glanv. Apology.*

FECUND. *adj.* [*fœcundus*, Latin; *fecond*, Fr.] Fruitful, prolifick.

The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of children also they be. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

FECUNDATION. *n. s.* [*fœcunda*, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolifick.

She requested these plants as a medicine of *fecundation* or to make her fruitful. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 7.*

To FECUNDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolifick. *Ainsw.*

FECUNDITY. *n. s.* [from *fecund*; *fecondité*, French.]

1. Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years; and I have found, from a friend, that melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons. *Ray on the Creation.*

He could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FED. Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed*.

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

FEDARY. *n. s.* [*fœdus*, Latin, or from *feudum*.] This word, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, may signify either a confederate, a partner, or a dependant.

Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookest
So virgin-like without? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

FEDERAL. *adj.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.

It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among the Jews and Heathens, was wont to be. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

FEDERARY. *n. s.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shakespeare.*

FEDERATE. *adj.* [*fœderatus*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE. *n. s.* [*feoh*, Saxon; *fee*, Danish, cattle, *feudum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottish.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*. *Allodium* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgment of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or fee, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum: for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel fee, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be

be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominum*, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown for though he that has fee has *jus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. Fee is divided into two sorts, fee-absolute, otherwise called fee simple, and fee-conditional, otherwise termed fee-tail: fee simple is that whereof we are seized in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever. fee-tail is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body, &c. And fee-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: fee-tail special is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or sell *fee* simples in his master's name. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Here's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a fray, for entering his *fee*-simple without leave. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

2. Property; peculiar.

The general cause; or is it a *fee*-grief,
Due to some single breast? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Reward, gratification; recompense.

These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard,
For nothing there is done without a *fee*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Not helping, death's my *fee*,
But if I help, what do you promise me? *Shakespeare.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
[illegible] *Shak. Hen. VI.*

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not reject the person's pretensions, who does not know how to explain them; or refuse doing a good office for a man, because he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addison's Spectat.*

6. Portion, pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property *fees*. *Tusf. Husbandry.*

FE'EFARM. *n. s.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *feefarm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possest with fear. *Davies.*

To FEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reward; to pay.

No man *fees* the sun, no man purchases the light, nor errs if he walks by it. *South's Sermons.*

Watch the disease in time; for when within
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor, but too late is wise. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. To bribe.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet [illegible] every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give sight of her. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. To keep in hire.

There's not a thane of them but in his house
[illegible] a servant *fee'd*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FEEBLE. *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated, sickly, infirm, without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon asses to Jericho. *2 Chron.*

[illegible]-mand th' assistance of a faithful friend,
[illegible]re the succours I can send. *Dryden's Æn.*

[illegible]'d, excuse my fault'ring tongue,
My spirits *feeble*, and my pains are strong. *Dryden.*

[illegible]ge of God in us, a rational and immor-
[illegible]we be now miserable and *feeble*, yet we [illegible] eternal h[illegible]nefs, and finally expect a great exal[illegible]
[illegible] th[illegible]elps the weak alo[illegible]
the *feeble*, but retards the strong. *South.*

[illegible] [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.

[illegible]a castle reared high and round,
By Guyon or by needful maladious
Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feebled* quite. *Fairy Queen.*

[illegible]d be *freshed* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement? *Sh. K. John.*

[illegible] [illegible] Weak of mind,

[illegible]m them that are unruly, comfort the *feebleminded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Thess.* v. 14.

FEEBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *feeble*.] Weakness; imbecility, infirmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that shakes for age and *feebleness*. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

[illegible]our latter years, through the *feebleness* of their [illegible]ees, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

FEEBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without strength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep;
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep. *Dryden.*

To FEED. *v. a.* [*fédan*, Gothick; pœan, pœnan, Saxon.]

1. To supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to pursue. *Dryden.*

Boerhaave *fed* a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To supply; to furnish.

A constant smoke arises from the warm springs that *feed* the many baths with which this island is stocked. *Addison.*

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too fast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To graze, to consume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The frost will spoil the grass, for which reason take care to *feed* it close before Winter. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To nourish; to cherish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove,
To *feed* despair, and cherish hopeless love! *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, *feeds* and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

To FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sawce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I, who doth *feed* upon my cost. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

You cry against the noble senate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
Would *feed* on one another. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow, that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He *feeds* on fruits, which, of their own accord,
The wilding grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden's Virg.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution. *Ex.* xxii. 5.

4. To grow fat or plump.

FEED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the best *feed*, with a flinging kind of tremor through all her principal parts. *Sidney, b. ii.*

An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their *feed* is much cheaper, because they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. Pasture.

Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on sale. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

FE'EDER. *n. s.* [from *feed*.]

1. One that gives food.

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his master's but his *feeder's* hand. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou was't,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choak the *feeder*. *Shakesp.*

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the missel-thrush, or *feeder* upon mistletoe. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

4. One that eats nicely, one that lives luxuriously.

But that our feasts
In every mess have folly, and the *feeders*
Jest with it as a custom, I should blush
To see you so attired. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

But such fine *feeders* are no guests for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfashionable man am I,
With me they'd starve for want of ivory. *Dryden's Juven.*

[illegible] part. of *feel* [illegible], Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The sense of *feeling* can give us a notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 411.

2. To search by feeling. See FEELER.

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind.

4. To appear to the touch.
The difference of theſe tumours will be diſtinguiſhed by the feel one *feels* flaccid and rumpled, the other more even, flatulent and ſpringy. *Sharp's Surgery.*

1. To perceive by the touch.
Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judg.* xvi. 26.

2. To try, to ſound.
He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour *Shak.*

3. To have ſenſe of pain or pleaſure.
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*? *Milt.*
But why ſhould thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, who *feel*
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions and thoſe whips of ſteel? *Creech's Juvenal*
The well ſung woes ſhall ſooth my penſive ghoſt,
He beſt can paint them who can *feel* them moſt. *Pope.*
Not youthful kings in battle ſeiz'd alive,
E'er *felt* ſuch grief, ſuch terrour, and deſpair. *Pope.*

4. To be affected by.
Would I had never trod this Engliſh earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VIII.

5. To know; to be acquainted with.
His overthrow heap'd happineſs upon him,
For then, and not 'till then, he *felt* himſelf,
And found the bleſſedneſs of being little. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VIII.

FEEL, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſenſe of feeling; the touch.
The difference of theſe tumours will be diſtinguiſhed by the *feel* one feels flaccid and rumpled, the other more even, flatulent, and ſpringy. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FEELER. *n. ſ.* [from *feel.*]

1. One that feels.
This hand, whoſe touch,
Whoſe every touch would force the *feeler's* ſoul
To the oath of loyalty. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. The horns or antennæ of inſects.
Ants clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ, and as they are perpetually feeling and ſearching between their *feelers* or antennæ, I am apt to think that beſides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uſes here named may be ſometimes *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

FEELING. *participial adj.* [from *feel.*]

1. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility.
O wretched ſtate of man in ſelf diviſion!
O well thou ſay'ſt a *feeling* declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incliſion. *Sidney.*
Thy waſting words do much my ſpirits move,
They uttered are in ſuch a *feeling* faſhion. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moiſt it again; and frame ſome *feeling* line,
That may diſcover ſuch integrity *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*

2. Senſibly felt. This ſenſe is not ſufficiently analogical.
A moſt poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*
I have a *feeling* ſenſe
Of all your royal favours; but this laſt
[illegible] heart *Sandys*

FEELING. *n. ſ.* [from *feel.*]

1. [illegible]
Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?
So obvious and ſo eaſy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,
That ſhe might look at will through every pore. *Milton.*

2. Senſibility, tenderneſs.
The apprehenſion of the good,
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worſe. *Shakeſ. Rich.* II.
Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was ſparing and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Lord's Henry* VII.

3. Perception
Great perſons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themſelves happy, for if they judge by their own *feeling*,
As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of ſenſe, ſo we learn what belongs to the ſoul by an inward conſciouſneſs, which may be called a ſort of internal *feeling. Watts.*

FEELINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling*]

1. With expreſſion of great ſenſibility
The princeſs might judge that he meant himſelf, who ſpake ſo *feelingly*. *Sidney*
He would not have talked ſo *feelingly* of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope*

2. So as to be ſenſibly felt.
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference, as the icy phang,
And churliſh chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile and ſay,
This is no flattery: theſe are counſellors,
That *feelingly* perſuade me what I am *Shakeſp. As you like it*

He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchaſed evil. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

FEET. *n. ſ.* The plural of *foot.*
His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet* with fears.
Pope's Statius.

FEETLESS. *adj.* [from *feet.*] Without feet.
Geoffrey of Boulloin broched three *feetleſs* birds, called Allerions, upon his arrow *Camden.*

To FEIGN, *v. a.* [*feindre*, French, *fingo*, Latin.]

1. To invent.
And theſe three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing *feigned*, the feigning and the feigner, ſo the poem, the poeſy and the poet. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoverer*
No ſuch things are done as thou ſayeſt, but thou *feigneſt* them out of thine own heart. *Neh.* vi. 8.

2. To make a ſhew of
Both his hands, moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And *feigned* to waſh themſelves inceſſantly *Spenſ. Fairy Qu.*

3. To make a ſhew of, to do upon ſome falſe pretence.
Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in ſhades, eludes her eager ſwain;
But *feigns* a laugh to ſee me ſearch around. *Pope.*

4. To diſſemble, to conceal Now obſolete.
Each tremoring leaf and whiſtling wind they hear,
As ghaſtly bug their hair on end does rear;
So both do ſtrive their fearfulneſs to *feign*. *Fairy Queen.*

To FEIGN, *v. n.* To relate falſely; to image from the invention.
Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, ſtones, and floods,
Since nought ſo ſtockiſh, hard and full of rage,
But muſick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakeſp.*

FEIGNEDLY, *adv.* [from *feigned.*] In fiction, not truly
Such is found to have been falſely and *feignedly* in ſome of the heathens. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

FEIGNER. *n. ſ.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.
And theſe three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the *feigner*; ſo the poem, the poeſy and the poet. *Ben Johnſon.*

FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.]
The mind by degrees loſes its natural reliſh of real, ſolid truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly to any thing that can be but dreſſed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

FEINT. *n. ſ.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A falſe appearance, an offer of ſomething not intended to be.
Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off *Spectator*, No. 286.

2. [illegible] another is intended to be ſtruck.
But, in the breaſt encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars.

FEIRANDERS. *n. ſ.* Worms in hawks.

FEIRFARE. *n. ſ.* See FIELFARE.

To FELICITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, French, *felicito*, Latin.]

1. To make happy.
I profeſs
Myſelf an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highneſs' love. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*
What a glorious entertainment and pleaſure would it be and *felicitate* his ſpirit, if he could graſp all in a ſingle ſurvey *Watts.*

2. [illegible] congratulate.
They might proceed unto forms of ſpeeches, *felicitating* the [illegible]

FELICITATION. *n. ſ.* [French, from *felicitate.*] Congratu[illegible] *Dict.*

FELICITOUS. *adj.* [*felix*, Latin.] [illegible]

FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous.*] [illegible]

FELICITY. *n. ſ.* [*felicitas*, Latin.] [illegible] proſperity; bleſſedneſs, bleſſedneſs.
The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou didſt die,
Being waſh'd with thy dear blood clean waſh'd from ſin,
May live for ever in *felicity*. *Spenſer, Sonnet* 68.
Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*,
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleaſure he, and careleſs eaſe. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
So the *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete.

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the deſires of a reaſonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the goſpel! *Rogers, Sermon* xi.

FELINE *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat
Even as in the beaver, from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew's Muſæum.*

FELL. *adj.* [*pelle*, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman

It ſeemed fury, diſcord, madneſs *fell*,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the ſame. *Fairfax*, b. i

So *fe'ell* foes,
Whoſe paſſions and whoſe plots have broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some trifle not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear wounds. *Shak.*
That inſtant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my deſires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. Savage, ravenous; bloody.
I know thee, love
In ſhape as wild as the raging main,
Fierce *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope's Autumn.*
Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *felleſt* of the *fell*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

[felle, Saxon.] The ſkin, the hide.
Wipe thine eye,
The gooſers ſhall devour them, flesh and *fell*,
Ere they ſhall make us weep. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
That time has been my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a night ſhriek, and my *fell* of hair
Would at a diſmal treatiſe rouze and ſtir. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

To FELL, *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]

1. To knock down, to bring to the ground.
Villain, ſtand or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
Up and down he traverſes his ground,
Now wards a *falling* blow, now ſtrikes again. *Daniel.*
Taking the ſmall end of his muſket in his hand, he ſtruck him on the head with the ſtock, and *felled* him. *Raleigh.*
This fall, for the preſent, ſtruck an earthquake into all minds, nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *felled*. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*
On their whole hoſt I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choiceſt youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milt. Agon.*
Whom with ſuch force he ſtruck he *fell'd* him down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*
I *fell'd* along a man of bearded face,
His hands all cover'd with a ſhining caſe. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. To hew down; to cut down.
Then would he ſeem a farmer that would ſell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*. *Hubb. Tale.*
Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
To battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their ſauchions to and fro,
And ſhot a dreadful gleam; ſo ſtrong they ſtruck,
There ſeem'd leſs force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*

FELL. The preterite of *To fall*.
None on their feet might ſtand,
Though ſtanding elſe as rocks, but down they *fell*
By thouſands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*

FE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down.
Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up againſt us. *Iſ.* xiv. 8

FELLI'FLUOUS. *adj.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with *D*

FE'LLMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty, ſavageneſs; fury, rage.
When his brother ſaw the red blood trail
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour deep,
For very *fellneſs* loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

FE'LLOE. *n. ſ.* [*felge*, Daniſh.] The circumference of a wheel, the outward part. It is often written *felly* or *felly*.
Out, out, thou ſtrumpet fortune, all you gods,
In general ſynod, take away her power,
Break all the ſpokes and *felloes* from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
Their axle trees, naves, *felloes*, and ſpokes were all molten. 1 *Kings* vii. 33.

FE'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*quaſi*, to follow, *Minſheu*, from *fe*, faith, *lag*, bound, Saxon, *Junius*, *fellow*, Scottiſh.]

1. A companion; one with whom we conſort.
If yeſterday I had twelve *fellows* like unto myſelf, but not one of them came to a good end. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
To be your *fellow*,
But I'll be your ſervant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Have we not prieſted each our holy oath,
That one ſhould be the common good of both,
One ſoul ſhould both inſpire, and neither prove
Alone his *fellow's* hindrance in purſuit of love? *Dryden.*

2. An aſſociate; one united in the ſame affair.
Each on his *fellow* for aſſiſtance calls,
Attempts the fatal fabrick mounts the walls. *Dryden's Virg.*

3. One of the ſame kind.
Let partial ſaints ſtill aloud complain,
Think themſelves injur'd that they cannot reign,
And own no property, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*
A ſhepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of any of his *fell*

L'Eſtrange.

4. Equal, peer.
Chieftain of the reſt
I choſe him here: the earth ſhall him allow;
His *fellows* late, ſhall be his ſubjects now. *Fairfax*, b. ii.
So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer ſervants. *Sidney.*

5. One thing ſuited to another; one of a pair.
When virtue is lodged in a body, that ſeems to have been prepared for the reception of vice, the ſoul and the body do not ſeem to be *fellows*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 86.

6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.

7. A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs; ſometimes with eſteem, but generally with ſome degree of contempt.
This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The ſame indeed; a very valiant *fellow*. *Shakeſ. Othello.*
An officer was in danger to have loſt his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleaſant *fellow* ſaid, that he had been cruſhed, but that he ſaved himſelf upon his horns.
Full fifteen thouſand luſty *fellows*
With fire and ſword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

8. A word of contempt: the ſcoundrel mortal, the mean wretch, the ſorry raſcal.
Thoſe great *fellows* ſcornfully receiving them, as fooliſh birds fallen into their net, it pleaſed the eternal juſtice to make them ſuffer death by their hands. *Sidney*, b. ii.
Caſſio hath here been ſet on in the dark
By Rhoderigo, and *fellows* that are ſcap'd
He's almoſt ſlain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had ſtill kept loyal to poſſeſſion;
And left me in reputeleſs baniſhment,
A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
How oft the ſight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had it not been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and ſign'd to do a deed of ſhame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shakeſ. K. John.*
The Moor's abus'd by ſome moſt villainous knave,
Some baſe notorious knave, ſome ſcurvy *fellow*. *Shak. Othell.*
The *fellow* had taken more fiſh than he could ſpend while they were ſweet. *L'Eſtrange.*
As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our ſtock, and the Sigyonian ſeed
By fraud and theft aſſerts his father's breed. *Dryden.*
You will wonder how ſuch an ordinary *fellow*, as this Mr Wood, could have got his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*
You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cooler like, the parſon will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*,
The reſt is all but leather and prunella. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.
The provoſt commanded his men to hang him up on the neareſt tree: then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man. *Hayward.*

10. A member of a college that ſhares its revenues.

To FE'LLOW. *v. a.* To ſuit with; to pair with, to match.
Fellow is often uſed in compoſition to mark community of nature, ſtation, or employment.
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'ſt* nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

1. One who has the ſame right of common.
He cannot appropriate, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame creator.
Reaſon is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminencies whereby we are raiſed above our *fellow-creatures* the brutes in this lower world. *Watts's Logick, Introduction.*

FELLO'W-HEIR. *n. ſ.* Coheir; partner of the ſame inheritance.
The Gentiles ſhould be *fellow-heirs*. *Eph.* 6.

FELLOW-HE'LPER. *n. ſ.* Coadjutor; one who concurs to the ſame purpoſes.
We ought to receive ſuch, that we might be *fellow-helpers* to the truth.

FELLOW-LABOURER. *n. ſ.* One who labours in the ſame deſign.
My *fellow-labourers* have likewiſe commiſſioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryd. Juv. Ded.*

Nor leſs think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellowſervants*; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milt. Parad. Loſt*

Fair *fellowſervant!* may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my ſlighted care
Than the bright dame's we ſerve. *Waller.*

Their fathers and yours were *fellowſervants* to the ſame heavenly maſter while they lived, nor is that relation diſſolved by their death, but ought ſtill to operate among their ſurviving children. *Atterbury's Sermons*

FELLOW-SO'LDIER. *n. ſ.* One who fights under the ſame commander. An endearing appellation uſed by officers to their men.

Come, *fellowſoldier*, make thou proclamation. *Shakeſp.*

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellowſoldier*. *Pl.* 25

FELLOW-STU'DENT. *n. ſ.* One who ſtudies in company with another

I pr'ythee, do not mock me, *fellowſtudent*;
[illegible] *Shakeſ. Hamlet*

If you have no *fellowſtudent* at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. *Watts's Logick.*

FELLOW-SU'BJECT. *n. ſ.* One who lives under the ſame government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellowſubjects* was a feather in the balance with their private ends *Swift.*

FELLOW-SU'FFERER. *n. ſ.* One who ſhares in the ſame evils, one who partakes the ſame ſufferings with another

How happy was it for thoſe poor creatures, that your grace was made their *fellowſufferer*? And how glorious for you, that you choſe to want rather than not relieve the wants of others? *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

We in ſome meaſure ſhare the neceſſities of the poor at the ſame time that we relieve them, and make ourſelves not only their patrons but *fellowſufferers*. *Addiſon's Spectator*

FELLOW-WRITER. *n. ſ.* One who writes at the ſame time, or on the ſame ſubject

Since they cannot raiſe themſelves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they muſt ſink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themſelves upon a level with them. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

FELLOWFEELING. *n. ſ.* [*fellow* and *feeling*]

1. Sympathy

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellowfeeling* of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Combination, joint intereſt.

Even your milkwoman and your nurſerymaid have a *fellowfeeling* *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

FE'LLOWLIKE } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like.*] Like a companion;
F[illegible] } [illegible] companionable

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and reſpectful carriage. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

One feed for another, to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood ſeemeth not ſtrange. *Tuſſer.*

FE'LLOWSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *fellow.*]

1. Companionſhip; conſort; ſociety.

This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowſhip*. *Shak. Coriolan.*

From buſkful bow'rs
Of amarantine ſhade, fountain, or ſpring,
By the waters of life, where'er they ſat
In *fellowſhips* of joy, the ſons of light
Haſted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. l.* 80.

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his poſſeſſion, to be uſed for the common good; for men are made for ſociety and mutual *fellowſhip*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

God having deſigned man for a ſociable creature, made him not only with an inclination and under the neceſſity to have *fellowſhip* with thoſe of his own kind, but furniſhed him alſo with language, which was to be the great inſtrument and cementer of ſociety. *Locke.*

2. Aſſociation; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowſhip* to die with us *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Thoſe laws do bind men abſolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any ſerted *fellowſhip*, never any ſolemn agreement amongſt themſelves what to do, or not to do. *Hooker, b. i. ſ.* 10

Moſt of the other Chriſtian princes were drawn into the *fellowſhip* of that war. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. Equality
4. P[illegible]

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowſhip* in pain divides not ſmart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*

O love! thou ſtrongly do'ſt thy power maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowſhip* diſdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company, ſtate of being together

The great contention of the ſea and ſkies
Parted our *fellowſhip*. But hark, a ſail! *Shakeſp. Othello.*

6. Frequency of intercourſe, ſocial pleaſure

In a great town friends are ſcattered, ſo that there is not [illegible] *ſhip* which is in leſs neighbourhoods *Bacon's Eſſays.*

7. Fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments, with *good* prefixed.

He had by his exceſſive *good fellowſhip*, which was grateful to all the company, made himſelf popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

8. An eſtabliſhment in the college with ſhare in its revenue.

Conſtodes having, by the moſt extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly *fellowſhip*, went up to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accompts, depending between divers perſons, having put together a general ſtock, ſo that they may every man have his proportional gain, or ſuſtain his proportional part of loſs. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

10. A rule in arithmetick, by which two or more independent operations of the rule of three may divide any given number into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers. It is ſo called, becauſe the more common and uſeful application thereof is in the diviſion of gains, loſſes, or other things, among partners in company. *Malcolm.*

FE'LLY. *adv.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; ſavagely; barbarouſly.

Fair ye be ſure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greedineſs
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beaſt, doth *fellie* him oppreſs. *Spenſer's Sonnets*

FELO-DE-SE, *n. ſ.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himſelf.

FE'LON. *n. ſ.* [*felon*, French, *fele*, low Latin; *pel*, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet*

And often have you brought the wily fox,
Chas'd even amid' the foods, and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the murd'rous deed. *Dryden*

2. A whitlow, a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane, very painful.

The malign paronych a is that which is commonly called a *felon*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FE'LON. *adj.* [illegible]

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cauſe of ſo impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath ſtirred up ſo miſchievous deſpight! *Spenſer.*

Then bids prepare th' hoſpitable treat,
Vain ſhews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FE'LONIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon.*] Wicked, traitorous; villanous; malignant, perfidious, deſtructive.

This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

O thievish night!
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome *felonious* end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heav'n, and filled the lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
[illegible] *Dryden.*

FELO'NIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *felonious.*] In a felonious way.

FE'LONOUS. *adj.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; felonious.

I am like for deſperate cure to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenſer's Paſtorals*

FE[illegible] A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink ſmall beer. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

FELT, The preterite of FEEL, which ſee.

FELT *n. ſ.* [pelt, Saxon.]

1. Cloath made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate ſtratagem to ſhoe
A troop of horſe with *felt*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. A hide or ſkin

To know whether ſheep are ſound or not, ſee that the *felt* be looſe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving

The ſame wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloath, another into kerſey. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To FE'LTRE *v. a.* [from *felt.*] To clot together like felt

His *feltred* locks, that on his boſom fell,
Or rugged mountains briers and thorns reſemble. *Fairfax.*

FELU'CCA. *n. ſ.* [*ſ l-u*, Fr. *ſekn*, Arab.] A ſmall open boat with ſix oars. *D.*

FE'MALE. *n. ſ.* [*femelle*, French; *femella*, Latin.] A ſhe, one of the ſex which brings young

God created man in his own image, male and *female* created he them. *Gen. i. 27.*

Man, more divine,
Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry ſeas,
Indu'd with intellectual ſenſe and ſoul,
Are muſters to their *female*, and their lords.

FE'MALE. *adj.*

1. Not maſculine; belonging to a ſhe.

If by a *female* hand he had foreſeen
[illegible]
The lance and double ax of the laſt war of queen *Dryd.*

2. FEMALE

2. FEMALE *Rhymes* Double rhymes ſo called, becauſe in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. Theſe rhymes are female:

Th' exceſs of heat is but a fable,
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*

The *female rhymes* are in uſe with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiſcuouſly, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems. *Dryden's Preface to Ann Mirab.*

FEME *Covert. n. ſ.* [French] A married woman, who is alſo ſaid to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

FEME *Sole. n. ſ.* [French] A ſingle woman; an unmarried

FEMINA'LITY *n. ſ.* [from *femina*, Latin] Female nature

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increaſe or growth thereof the maſculine appears. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b* iii. *c.* 17.

FE'MININE *adj.* [*femininus*, Latin]

1. Of the ſex that brings young; female.

Thus we chaſtiſe the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and ſo concorporate. *Creaſy and.*

2. Soft, tender; delicate.

Her heav'nly form
Angelick, but more ſoft and *feminine*. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

3. Effeminate; emaſculated

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine* and ſubjected to eaſe and delicacy. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

FE'MININE *n. ſ.* A ſhe, one of the ſex that brings young; a female

O! why did God create at laſt
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*? *Milt. Par. Loſt*

FE'MORAL. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Latin] Belonging to the thigh.

The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed in taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FEN. *n. ſ.* [penn, Saxon; *venne*, Dutch] A marſh; low flat and moiſt ground, a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that ſtands in the midſt of a great marſh or *fen*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shakeſ. Coriolan.*

You common cry of curs, whoſe breath I hate,
As reek o' th' rotten *fens*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The ſurface is of black *fen* earth *Woodward on Foſſils.*

He to Portuna's wat'ry marſhes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear unſully'd current glides. *Addiſon.*

FE'NBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*fen* and *berry*] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard, ſecurity; outwork; defence.

That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their oppreſſors. *Decay of Piety.*

There's no *fence* againſt inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 167.

To put them out of their parents view, at a great diſtance, is to expoſe them to the greateſt dangers of their whole life, when they have the leaſt *fence* and guard againſt them. *Locke.*

Let us bear this awful corps to Cæſar,
And lay it in his ſight, that it may ſtand
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Incloſure, mound, hedge

In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden's Horace.*

Shall I mention make
Of the vaſt mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the diſdainful ſea, that, ſhut from thence,
Roars round the ſtructure, and invades the *fence*? *Dryden.*

Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To paſs the *fences* and ſurpriſe the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruiſed my ſkin th' other day, with playing at ſword and dagger with a maſter of *fence*. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

4. Skill in defence

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Deſpite his nice *fence* and his active practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FENCE *v. a.*

1. To incloſe, to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each paſture and each plain
Deſtroyed have, each field to waſte is laid,
In *fenced* towers beſtowed is their grain,
Ere thou can'ſt this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot paſs, and ſet darkneſs in my p *Job* xix. 8.

Thou haſt cloathed me with ſkin and fleſh, and haſt *fenced* me with bones and ſinews. *Job* x. 11.

He went about to make a bridge to a ſtrong city, which was *fenced* about with walls. 2 *Mac.* xii. 13.

See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent wall, or other incloſure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To guard

So much of adders wiſdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear againſt thy ſorcer es. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep deſcent. *Dryden.*

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to practiſe the uſe of weapons.

He having got ſome iron, ſhould have it beaten into ſwords, and put into his ſervants hands to *fence* with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard againſt; to act on the defenſive.

Vice is the more ſtubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the firſt place to be *fenced* againſt. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art

If a throſtle ſing, he falls ſtraight a capering:
He will *fence* with his own ſhadow. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred,
The ſtooping warriors, aiming head to head,
Engage their claſhing horns; with dreadful ſound
The foreſt rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They *fence* and puſh, and, puſhing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their ſides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*

A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies and gameſters company. *Locke.*

Theſe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgel playing. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Sc.*

FE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Without incloſure, open.

Each in the heart of his weak boſoms fry,
And love in their weak boſoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as deſtructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceleſs* ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from North, from South, from Eaſt, from Weſt.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

FE'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *fence*] One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons, or ſcience of defence.

Calmneſs is great advantage: he that lets
Another chaſe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning *fencers* ſuffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

A humble *fencer* will put in a thruſt ſo quick, that the foil will be in your boſom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FE'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence. *Addiſon.*

FE'NCINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *maſter*] One who teaches the uſe of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *ſchool.*] A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught

If a man be to prepare his ſon for duels, I had rather mine ſhould be a good wreſtler than an ordinary fencer, which is the moſt a gentleman can attain to, unleſs he will be conſtantly in the *fencing-ſchool*, and every day exerciſing. *Locke.*

To FEND. *v. a* [from *defend.*] To keep off, to ſhut out.

Spread with ſtraw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To diſpute, to ſhift off a charge

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them, paſſes for a great part of learning; but it is learning diſtinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER *n. ſ.* [from *fend*]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*feneratio*, Latin] Uſury; the gain of intereſt; the practice of increaſing money by lending.

The hare figured not only puſillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and uſury from its fecundity and ſuperfetation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b* iii. *c.* 17.

FE'NUGREEK. *n. ſ.* [*fenum Græcum*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, ſomewhat plain, ſhaped like a horn, and full of ſeeds, for the moſt part rhomboid or kidney-ſhaped *Miller*

FE'NNEL *n. ſ.* [*fœniculum*, Latin.] A plant of ſtrong ſcent.

It is an umbelliferous plant, whoſe leaves are divided into capillaceous jags: the petals of the flower are entire, and placed orbicularly, expanding in form of a roſe: each flower is ſucceeded by two oblong thick gibbous ſeeds, chaucled on one ſide, and plain on the other. *Bacon.*

A ſav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt *fennel*, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

FE'NNEL-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* A plan
FE'NNEL-GIANT. *n. ſ.*

It

It hath a large fasciculated napy root: the ſtalks are ſpongy, and filled with pith: the flowers conſiſt of many leaves, expanded in form of a roſe, growing in an umbel: each flower is ſucceeded by two large oval-ſhaped flat ſeeds, which are very thin, and turn back when ripe: the leaves are like thoſe of fennel. *Miller.*

FE'NNY *adj.* [from *fen.*]

1. Marſhy, boggy, mooriſh.

Draining in of pits is uſed for ſtone or brick houſes, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or moorish. *Mortimer.*

The hungry crocodile, and hiſſing ſnake,
Lurk in the troubled ſtream and *fenny* brake. *Prior.*

the marſh.

Set of a *fenny* ſnake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FE'NNYSTONES. *n. ſ.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED. *adj.* [*fen* and *ſuck*.] Sucked out of marſhes.

Infect her beauty,
You *fenſuck'd* fogs, drawn by the pow'rful ſun. *Sh. K. Lear.*

FE'OD. *n. ſ.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL. *adj.* [*feodal*, French, from *feod.*] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *n. ſ.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperiour lord. *Hammer.*

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*fief*, *feffer*, French, *feffare*, low Latin.] To put in poſſeſſion, to inveſt with right.

FEOFFEE. *n. ſ.* [*feoffatus*, Latin; *fieffé*, French.] One put in poſſeſſion.

The late earl of Deſmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed ſecretly all his lands to *feoffees* in truſt, in hope to have cut off her majeſty from the eſcheat of his lands. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

FE'OFFER. *n. ſ.* [*feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing. See FEOFFMENT.

FE'OFFMENT. *n. ſ.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting poſſeſſion.

Any gift or grant of any honours, caſtles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-ſimple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment*, and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffor, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffor gives in fee-ſimple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowel.*

The act of parliament cut off and fruſtrated all ſuch conveyances as had, by the ſpace of twelve years before his rebellion, been made, within the compaſs whereof the fraudulent *feoffments* of others, his accomplices and fellow traytors, were contained. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

FERA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulneſs, fertility. *Dict.*

FE'RAL. *adj.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal, mournful, deadly. *D.*

FERIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*feriatus*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday, ceſſation from work.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this ſeaſon is commonly termed the phyſicians vacation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FE'RINE. *adj.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; ſavage.

The only difficulty that remains is touching thoſe *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beaſts, as lions, tygers, wolves and bears. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ferus*, Latin.] Barbarouſneſs, wildneſs.

A ſavage and neceſſitous kind of life, a converſation with thoſe that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would aſſimilate the next generation to barbariſm and *ferineneſs*. *Hale.*

FE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity, cruelty; wildneſs, ſavageneſs.

He reduced him from the moſt abject and ſtupid *ferity* to his ſenſes, and to ſober reaſon. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To FERME'NT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.] To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts.

Ye vig'rous ſwains! while youth *ferments* your blood,
And purer ſpirits ſwell the ſprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thicket woods beſet,
Wind the tuneful horn, or ſpread the waving net. *Pope.*

To FERME'NT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ferment*, French, *fermentum*, Latin.]

1. That which cauſes inteſtine motion.

The ſemen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation, and all animals numerous with poiſon, are putrefying *ferment*. *Boyer on the Humours.*

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of our blood. *Roger's Sermons.*

2. The inteſtine motion, tumult.

FERMENTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Having the power to cauſe fermentation.

FERMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Cauſing fermentation, having the power to cauſe fermentation.

Aromatical ſpirits deſtroy by their *fermentative* heat. *Arbuth.*

FERN. *n. ſ.* [peapn, Saxon.] A plant.

The male *fern* is common on the ſtumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of ſmall pinnules, dentated on the edges, and ſet cloſe by one another on ſlender ribs. On the back of theſe pinnules are produced the ſeeds, ſmall and extremely numerous. Decoctions of the root and diet drinks have been uſed in chronick diſorders and obſtructions. The country people eſteem it a ſovereign remedy for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the foreſt, thick with beech it ſtood,
Horrid with *fern*, and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beaſts were worn.
Dryden's Æneid.

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world, but they are ſeldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

FE'RNY. *adj.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern.

The herd ſufficed, did late repair
To *ferny* heaths, and to their foreſt lare. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French.]

1. Savage, fierce.

2. Ravenous, rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beaſts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto ſuperfetation; but the lion and *ferocious* animals bath young ones but ſeldom, and but one at a time. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 16.*

Smedley roſe in majeſty of mud,
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze.
Pope's Dunciad.

FERO'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr. from *ferocious.*] Savageneſs; wildneſs, fierceneſs.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatneſs of my noſe, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhoſpitable, full of *ferocity*. *Philips's Britain.*

FE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony, of iron.

In the body of glaſs there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

FE'RRET. *n. ſ.* [*furet*, Welſh, *furet*, French, *ferret*, Dutch, *viverra*, Lat.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbits.

See what an eager earneſtneſs ſhe looked, having threatning not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while ſhe ſpoke her noſe ſeemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Cicero
Looks with ſuch *ferret* and ſuch fiery eyes,
As we have ſeen him. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Coneys are deſtroyed or taken either by *ferrets* or purſenets. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A kind of narrow ribband.

To FE'RRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbiſhop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

FERRETER. *n. ſ.* [from *ferret.*] One that hunts another up his privacies.

FERRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ferry.*] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS. *adj.* [*ferrugineus*, Lat. *ferrugineux*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, ſaline, petrifying and bituminous. *Ray on the Creation.*

FE'RRULE. *n. ſ.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron to put round any thing to keep it from crack.

The fingers ends are ſtrengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our ſtaves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

To FE'RRY. *v. a.* [*paran*, to paſs, Saxon; *fahr*, German, a paſſage. *Skinner* imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *vebo*. I do not love Latin originals, but if ſuch muſt be ſought, may not theſe words be more naturally derived from *ferre*, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles

Cymocles heard and ſaw,
He gladly call'd to ſuch as were aboard,
The little bark unto the ſhore to draw,
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

To FE'RRY, *v. n.* To paſs over water in a veſſel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They *ferry* over this Lethean ſound
Both to and fro, their ſorrow to augment. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

FE'RRY *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A veſſel of carriage; a veſſel in which goods or paſſengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other ſide of that wide ſtrand,
Where ſhe was rowing, and for paſſage ſought:
Him needed not long call, ſhe ſoon to hand
Her *ferry* brought. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *cant.* 6.

There went a *ferryboat* to carry over the king's houſhold.
2 *Sa.* xix. 18.

Bringing them with imagin'd ſpeed
Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addiſ.*

[illegible]

I paſt, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim *ferryman*, which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and ſolemn fictions raiſed after him. *Brown.*

[illegible] *Knolles.*

[illegible] Common terminations are the ſame as in Engliſh an army, coming from the Saxon word fyrd. *Gibſon.*

FE'RTILE *adj.* [*fertile*, French; *fertilis*, Latin.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for *fertile* England. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleaſant field, ſo *fertile*, that it has given me two harveſts in a Summer. *Dryden.*

I aſk whether in the uncultivated waſte of America, left to nature, without any improvement, a thouſand acres yield the needy inhabitants as many conveniencies of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonſhire? *Locke.*

Now the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and *fertile* by her floods. *Blackm. Creat.*

2. With *of* before the thing produced.

The earth is *fertile of* all kind of grain. *Camden's Remains.*

This happy country is extremely *fertile*, as of thoſe above, ſo likewiſe of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulneſs; fecundity.

To FE'RTILITATE *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate, to [illegible] or cluſter of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.*

FERTI'LITY *n. ſ.* [*fertilitas*, Latin.] [illegible] dance, fruitfulneſs, plenteouſneſs.

I will go root away
The noiſom weeds, that without profit ſuck
The ſoil's *fertility* from wholeſome flowers. *Shak. R.* [illegible]

Paradiſe itſelf exceeded in beauty and *fertility*; and places had but a reſemblance thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary *fecundity*, and thoſe mighty crops they produce after theſe waters are withdrawn. *Woodw.*

To FE'RTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliſer*, French.] To make fruitful, to make plenteous; to make productive, to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a ſort of terreſtrial matter that *fertilizes* the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

FE'RTILY *adv.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully, plenteouſly, plentifully, abundantly.

FERVENCY. *n. ſ.* [*fervens*, Latin.]

1. Heat of mind, ardour; eagerneſs.

[illegible]

With *fervency* drew up. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

We have on all hands loſt much of our firſt *fervency* towards God. *Hooker*, *Dedication.*

There muſt be zeal and *fervency* in him which propoſeth [illegible] joyfulneſs acclamations muſt ratify. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *f.* 25.

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perſeverance. *Bowe's Preparation for Death.*

FE'RVENT *adj.* [*fervens*, Latin, *fervent*, French.]

1. Hot, burning.

[illegible] phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of *fervent* [illegible] how a ſubtile quickneſs and ſerenitude. *Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more *fervent* to diſpute, be not always the moſt able to determine. [illegible] *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *f.* 14.

Ardent in piety, warm in zeal, flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the ſpirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts* xviii. 25.

So ſpake the *fervent* angel, but his zeal
None ſeconded, as out of ſeaſon judg'd,
Or ſinguar and rath. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v.

Let all enquiries into the myſterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would compoſe their minds to direct all their ſkill to the promotion of a good life. *South's Sermons.*

FE'RVENTLY. *adv.* [from *fervent*.]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply,
With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras ſaluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. *Col.* iv. 12.

He cares not how or what he ſuffers, ſo he ſuffer well, and be the friend of Chriſt; nor where nor when he ſuffers, ſo he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FE'RVID. *adj.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]

1. Hot; burning; hot.

2. Vehement, eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid*.]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; paſſion; ardour. *Dict.*

FE'RVIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour of mind, zeal, [illegible].

As to the hearing of Malchus's ear, in the act of the meek lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidneſs* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what ſpirit he was [illegible]. *Bp. Taylor's Sermons.*

FE'RULA. *n. ſ.* [*ferule*, Fr. from *ferula*, giant fennel, Lat.] An inſtrument of correction with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand; ſo named becauſe anciently the ſtalks of fennel were uſed for this purpoſe.

Theſe differ as much as the rod and *ferula*. *Shaw's Gramm.*

To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fervor*, Latin, *ferveur*, French.]

1. Heat, warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *fervour* proceeded from this ſtar, yet would not the ſame determine the opinion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv.

Like bright Aurora, whoſe refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of enſuing day,
And warms the ſhepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy ſhadows, from the threatned heat. *Waller.*

Theſe ſilver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the *fervour* of the day,
So from one cloud ſoft ſhow'rs we view,
And blaſting lightnings burſt away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind, zeal, ardour of devotion.

Odious it muſt needs have been to aboliſh that which all had held for the ſpace of many ages, without reaſon ſo great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear ſufficient to clear them from all blame of rath proceedings, ſaving *fervour* of zeal they had removed ſuch things. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *f.* 14.

Haply deſpair hath ſeiz'd me;
Or, wing'd with *fervour* of her love, ſhe's flown
To her deſir'd Poſthumus. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greateſt value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its preſent *fervour*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

FESCUE. *n. ſ.* [*veſce*, Dutch; *feſtu*, French.] A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inſide to ſignify ſome letter, when any of them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of *feſcue*. *Hooker*

Teach them how many paſſions ought to move,
For ſuch as cannot think, can never love,
And ſince they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *feſcues* to each thinking part. *Dryden.*

FESELS. *n. ſ.* A kind of baſe gr[illegible]

Laſdam not *ſeſels* or poor vetch to ſow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *Mey's Virg. Georg.*

[illegible]

The *feſſe* is ſo called of the Latin word *feſſa*, a band or girdle, poſſeſſing the third part of the eſcutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you muſt call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as ſeven or nine, then you muſt name the field and ſay ſo many bars, if even, as ſix, eight, or ten, you muſt ſay varwife, or barry of ſix, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

To FE'STER. *v. n.* [*feſſe*, in Bavarian, a ſwelling corrupted, *Junius*.] To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.

[illegible] ght, even in my lady's preſence, diſcover the ſore which had deeply *feſtered* within me

How ſhould our *feſtered* ſores be cured? *Hooker, b.* v.
Inward corruption and infected ſin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained ſtill,
And *feſtering* ſore did rankle yet within. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart
To hear themſelves remember'd.
—Well might they *feſter* againſt ingratitude,
And tent themſelves with death. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Mind that their ſouls
May make a peaceful and a ſweet retire
From off theſe fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Muſt lie and *feſter*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into ſome good degree of favour, and [illegible] had been an [illegible] not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *feſtering* in his breaſt, and by [illegible] *Bacon.*

Paſſion, anger, and unkindneſs may give a wound that ſhall bleed and ſmart; but it is treachery only that makes it *feſter*. *South's Sermons.*

FE'STINATE *adj* [*feſtinatus*, Latin.] Haſty; hurried. A word not in uſe.

Adviſe the duke, where you are going, to a moſt *feſtinate* preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

FE'STINATELY. *adv.* [from *feſtinate*.] Haſtily; ſpeedily; with ſpeed. Not in uſe.

Take this key; give enlargement to the ſwain, and bring him *feſtinately* hither. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

FESTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*feſtinatio*, Latin.] Haſte; hurry.

FE'STIVAL. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feaſts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *feſtival* entertainments, that he might manifeſt his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVAL. *n. ſ.* Time of feaſt, anniverſary-day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before ſome *feſtival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shakeſ. Romeo and Juliet*
Th' invited ſitters with their graces bleſt
That [illegible] *Sandys.*
The morning trumpets *feſtival* proclaim'd
Through each high ſtreet. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Follow, ye nymphs and ſhepherds all,
Come celebrate this *feſtival*,
And merrily ſing, and ſport, and play;
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By ſacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever they had ſpoken amiſs during the *feſtival*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

The *feſtival* of our Lord's reſurrection we have celebrated, and may now conſider the chief conſequence of his reſurrection, a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FE'STIVE. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feaſt.

The glad circle round them yield their ſouls
To *feſtive* mirth and wit that knows no gall *Thomſon.*

FESTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*feſtivitas*, Latin, from *feſtive*.]

1. Feſtival, time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worſhipped as a deity, and had an annual *feſtivity* obſerved unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and ſolemn *feſtivity*, ſuch as the ſheep-ſhearings uſed to be, David condeſcends to beg of a rich man ſome ſmall repaſt *South.*

2. Gaiety, joyfulneſs, temper or behaviour befitting a feaſt.

To theſe perſons there is no better inſtrument to cauſe the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *feſtivity* and joy of a holyday. *Taylor.*

FE'STOON. *n. ſ.* [*feſtoon*, French.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together, thickeſt at the middle, and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly *Harris.*

FE'STUCINE. *adj* [*feſtuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be diſcovered a little inſect of a *feſtucine* or pale green, reſembling a locuſt or graſhopper. *Brown.*

FE'STUCOUS. *adj* [*feſtuca*, Latin.] Formed of ſtraw.

We ſpeak of ſtraws, or *feſtucous* diviſions, lightly drawn over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To FET *v. a.* To fetch, to go and bring.

Get home with thy jewel, made ready to *fet*,
The ſooner the eaſier carriage to get. *Tuſſ Huſbandry.*
He in a chair was ſet,
Toſſing and turning them withouten end,
But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him ſtill attend. *Fairy Queen, b.*
And they *fet* forth Uriah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who ſlew him with the ſword. *Jer.* xxvi. 23.

FET *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *fait*, French, a part or portion.] A piece.

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a *fet*

Of ſeed-pearl, ere ſhe bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched*, anciently *fet*, unleſs it rather came from *To fet* [peccan, pecran, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have deviſ'd a mean
How he her chamber-window will aſcend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakeſpeare.*
We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judg.* xx.
Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats. *Gen.* xxvii. 9.
The ſeat of empire, where the Iriſh come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*
Draw forth the monſters of th' abyſs profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you nobleſt Engliſh,
Whoſe blood is *fetch't* from fathers of war-proof. *Sh. H V*

3. To ſtrike at a diſtance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is ſeen in ordnance and muſkets. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation.

In ſmells we ſee their great and ſudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they ſwoon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

At Rome any of thoſe arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetched* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may ſufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compaſs of the ordinance. *Sanderſon.*

6. To produce by ſome kind of force.

Theſe ways, if there were any ſecret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itſelf by. *Milton on Education.*

An human ſoul without education is like marble in the quarry, which ſhews none of its beauties 'till the ſkill of the poliſher *fetches* out the colours. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7. To perform any excurſion.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you ſhould not ſpeak together. *Shak. Cymbel.*
When evening grey doth riſe, I *fetch* my round
Over the mount, and all this hallow ground. *Milton.*
To come to that place they muſt *fetch* a compaſs three miles on the right hand through a foreſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

8. To perform with ſuddenneſs or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakeſ*
The fox *fetched* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a deciſter of grapes. *L'E*
Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that loſt her beauty by the ſmall-pox, ſhe *fetches* a deep ſigh. *Id.*

9. To reach; to arrive at, to come to.

Mean time flew our ſhips, and ſtreight we *fetcht*
The ſyrens iſle; a ſpleenleſs wind ſo ſtretcht
Her wings to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*
It needs not thy beſt
If earth, induſtrious of herſelf, *fetch* day
Travelling Eaſt; and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night, her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.
The hare laid himſelf down, and took a nap, for, ſays he, I can *fetch* up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During ſuch a ſtate, ſilver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the ſilver in bullion. *Locke.*

To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a ſhifted wind unto a ſail,
It makes the courſe of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakeſpeare.*

FETCH *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing ſeems intended and another is done; a trick, an artifice.

An envious neighbour is eaſy to find,
His cumberſome *fetches* are ſeldom behind
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can,
His purpoſe once gotten, a pin for thee man. *Tuſſ Huſband.*
It is a *fetch* of wit,
You laying theſe ſlight ſullies on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*
But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Straight caſt about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqu'ror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p.* i.
With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Still.*
The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 42.
From theſe ſubtilties and *fetches*
Thou mak'ſt of horſes, clocks and watches,

Quoth

Quoth Mat, thou feem'ſt to mean
That Alma is a mere mach-ot. *Prior.*

FE'TCHER *n. ſ.* [from *fetch*] One that fetches any thing.

FE'TID *adj.* [*fœtidus*, Latin, *fetide*, Fr.] Stinking, rancid, having a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive.

Moſt putrefactions are of an odious ſmell; for they ſmell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In the moſt ſevere orders of the church of Rome, thoſe who practiſe abſtinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eructations. *Arbuth.*

Plague, fierceſt child of Nemeſis divine,
Deſcends from Ethiopia's poiſon'd wood
To infect Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomſon's Summer.*

FE'TIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fetid*] The quality of ſtinking.

FE'TLOCK *n. ſ.* [*fet* and *lock*] A tuft of hair as big as the hair of the mane that grows behind the paſtern-joint of many horſes. Horſes of a low ſize have ſcarce any ſuch tuft.
Farrier's Dict.

Their wounded ſteeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
York out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Sh. H V.*

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a flowry ſtar he bore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

FE'TOR *n. ſ.* [*fœtor*, Latin.] A ſtink, a ſtench, a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell.

The *fever* may diſcover itſelf by ſweat and humour. *Brown.*

If the ſymptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, ſuch a diſeaſe will be cured by aceſcent ſubſtances, and none better than whey. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FE'TTER *n. ſ.* It is commonly uſed in the plural *fetters*. [from *fet*, perecpe, Saxon.] Chains for the feet, chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand. *Eccluſ.* xxi. 19.

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errours ſalved. *Raleigh's Apology.*

Paſſion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may releaſe. *Prior.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and aſſur'd your freedom. *A. Phill.*

To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain, to ſhackle; to tie.

Neither her great worthineſs nor his own ſuffering for her, could *fetter* his ficklenеſs. *Sidney.*

My conſcience! thou art *fetter'd*
More than my ſhanks and wriſts. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

[illegible]
Charm ach with art, and agony with words. *Shakeſpeare.*

Doth a maſter chide his ſervant becauſe he doth not come, yet knows that the ſervant is chained and *fettered*, ſo as he cannot move? *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made,
By art ſo ſure impoſ'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To FE'TTLE. *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel*.] To do trifling buſineſs; to buſy the hands without labour.

When your maſter is moſt buſy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, ſay you thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

FE'TUS. *n. ſ.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo, any thing not in the womb, any thing unborn.

Nor are we at leiſure to examine that paradox of Hippocrates, which ſome learned phyſicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* reſpires in the womb.

FEUD. *n. ſ.* [*feahd*, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention, oppoſition; war.

Though men would find ſuch mortal *feuds*
In ſharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras, p. in cant.*

In former ages it was a conſtant policy of France to raiſe and cheriſh inteſtine *feuds* and diſcords in the iſle of Great Britain. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remoteſt regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addiſon's Cato.*

FEUDAL *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperiour lord.

FE'UDAL. *n. ſ.* A dependance, ſomething held by tenure; a fee, a feud.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, but has been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly ſtrange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

FEUDATORY *n. ſ.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure from a ſuperiour.

The duke of Parma was reaſonably well tempted to be true to that enterprize, by no leſs promiſe than to be made a *feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the ſeigniory in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

FEVER. *n. ſ.* [*fievre*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the puſe quickened,

or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent.

Think ſt thou the fiery *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending? *Sh. H V.*

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he ſleeps well. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

Should not a burning *fever* be removed,
Becauſe it long has raged within my blood? *Dryden.*

He had never dreamed in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To FEVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FE'VERET. *n. ſ.* [from *fever*.] A ſlight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a ſufficient excuſe for non-appearance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FE'VERFEW. *n. ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.]

It has a fibroſe root; the leaves are conjugated, and divided into many ſegments; the cup of the flower is ſquamoſe and hemiſpherical; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of the ſtalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white. The ſpecies are nine, but the firſt, called common feverfew, is the ſort uſed in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gardens. *Miller.*

FE'VERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever.

To other climates beaſts and birds retire,
And *feveriſh* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives ſuck turns *feveriſh*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteneſs to yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feveriſh* diſorder diſabled me. *Swift to Pope.*

3. Uncertain; inconſtant, now hot, now cold.

We toſs and turn about our *feveriſh* will,
When all our eaſe muſt come by lying ſtill;
For all the happineſs mankind can gain,
Is not in pleaſure, but in reſt from pain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the ſun had ſeen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' inceſſant fire,
It ſeem'd as if the ſtars more ſickly roſe,
And farther from the *feveriſh* North retire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

FE'VERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *feveriſh*.] A ſlight diſorder of the fever ſh kind.

FE'VEROUS. *adj.* [*fievreux-ſe*, French, from *fever*.]

1. [illegible]
Thou madſt thine enemies ſhake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *feverous* kinds,
Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that ſouthern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cauſe a *feverous* diſpoſition of the year, but with rain, not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FE'VERY *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diſeaſed with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in ſleep, and all thy body *fev'ry*. *B. Johnſ. Catil.*

[illegible]
I have done Homer's head, and I incloſe the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it ſo large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

FEUILLEMORT *n. ſ.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *phiremot*.

FEUTERER. *n. ſ.* A dogkeeper; perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW *adj.* [*feo*, *feopa*, Saxon, *fua*, Daniſh.]

1. Not many, not in a great number.

We are left but *few* of many. *Jer.*

So much the thirſt of honour fires the blood,
So many would be great, ſo *few* be good,
For who would virtue for herſelf regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward? [illegible]

On Winter ſeas we *fewer* ſtorms behold,
Than foul diſeaſes that infect the fold. *Dryden's Virg. Geor.*

Men have *fewer* or more ſimple ideas from without, according as the objects they converſe with afford greater or leſs variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* ſtill you name, you wound the more,
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope's Hor. Imitat.*

Party is the madneſs of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*

The imagination of a poet is a thing ſo nice and delicate, that it is no eaſy matter to find out images capable of giving pleaſure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up [illegible]

2. Sometimes elliptically, not many words.

To anſwer both allegations at once, the very ſubſtance of that they contain is in *few* but this. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 22.*

So having ſaid, he thus to Eve in *few*
Say, woman, what is this which thou haſt done? *Milton.*
Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryden's Æn.*
The ſtorm reſolves it here in *few* diſcloſe. *Pope's Odyſſey*

FEWEL. *n. ſ.* [*feu*, French.] Combuſtible matters; materials for keeping fire as firewood, coal.

If a ſpark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthеſt off from any inclination unto furious attempts, muſt not the fear thereof be greater in men, whoſe minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, ſeditions and broils? *Hooker, Dedication*

Others may give the *fewel* or the fire,
But they the breath, that makes the flame, inſpire *Denham.*

A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cauſe water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To FEWEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

FEWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *few*.]

1. Paucity, ſmallneſs of number.

Theſe, by reaſon of their *fewneſs*, I could not diſtinguiſh from the numbers of the reſt with whom they are embodied. *Dryden's Preface to the Hind and Panther.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.

Fewneſs and truth, 'tis thine. *Shakeſ. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

To FEY. *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch.] To cleanſe a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry Summer no water will yield,
By *feying* and caſting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the huſbandman reaps. *Tuſſ. Huſband.*

FIB. *n. ſ.* [A cant word among children.] A lye, a falſehood.

Deſtroy his *fib* or ſophiſtry, in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope's Epiſtles*

I ſo often lie,
Scarce Harvey's ſelf has told more *fibs* than I. *Pope.*

To FIB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie, to tell lyes, to ſpeak falſely.

If you have any particular mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you ſpeak truth, you had beſt tell it me. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

FI'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs.

FI'BRE. *n. ſ.* [*fibra*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.] A ſmall thread or ſtring; the firſt conſtituent parts of bodies.

Now ſliding ſtreams the thirſty plants renew,
And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*

2. A *fibre*, in phyſick, is an animal thread, of which there are ſeveral kinds: ſome are ſoft, flexible, and a little elaſtick; and theſe are either hollow, like ſmall pipes, or ſpongious and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleſhy *fibres*: others are more ſolid, flexible, and with a ſtrong elaſticity or ſpring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third ſort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Now of all theſe ſome are very ſenſible, and others deſtitute of all ſenſe: ſome ſo very ſmall as not to be eaſily perceived; and others, on the contrary, ſo big as to be plainly ſeen, and moſt of them, when examined with a microſcope, appear to be compoſed of ſtill ſmaller *fibres*: theſe *fibres* firſt conſtitute the ſubſtance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries and muſcles. And again, by the various texture and different combination of ſome or all of thoſe parts, the more compound organs are framed; ſuch as the lungs, ſtomach, liver, legs and arms, the ſum of all which make up the body. *Quincy.*

My heart ſinks in me while I hear him ſpeak,
And every ſlackened *fibre* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the ſprings of life:
The name of father awes me ſtill. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

FI'BRIL. *n. ſ.* [*fibrille*, French.] A ſmall fibre or ſtring.

The muſcles conſiſt of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and incloſed in cells. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

FI'BROUS. *adj.* [*fibreux*, French, from *fibre*.] Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viſcous is plain; for all wood and tow, and cotton and ſilk, have a greedineſs of moiſture. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I ſaw Petræus' arms employ'd around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground,
This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
The trunk was like a lapſing in his hands. *Dryden.*

The *fibrous* and ſolid parts of plants paſs unaltered through the inteſtines. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FIBULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia: it lies on the outſide of the tibia, and its upper end, which is not ſo high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a ſmall ſinus, which it has in its inner ſide. Its lower end is received into the ſmall ſinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large proceſs, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*

FICKLE. *adj.* [pical, Saxon.]

1. Changeable, inconſtant; irreſolute, wavering; unſteady; mutable, changeful; without ſteady adherence.

Remember where we are,
In France amongſt a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shak. Hen VI.*
A ſlave, whoſe eaſy borrowed pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows. *Shak. K. Lear.*
Or ſkitt hovering dreams,
The *fickle* penſioners of Morpheus' train *Milton.*
They know how *fickle* common lovers are,
Their oaths and vows are cautiouſly believ'd
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd,
We in vain the *fickle* ſex purſue,
Prior.

2. Not fixed; ſubject to viciſſitude.

He would be loth
Us to aboliſh, leſt the adverſary
Triumph, and ſay, *fickle* their ſtate, whom God
Moſt favours. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.*

FI'CKLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fickle*.] Inconſtancy, uncertain

Neither her great worthineſs, nor his own ſuffering for her, could fetter his *fickleneſs*, but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom ſhe complained. *Sidney.*

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleneſs*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. *Fairy Queen.*
I am a ſoldier, and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleneſs*. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

Inſtability of temper ought to be checked, when it diſpoſes men to wander from one ſcheme of government to another, ſince ſuch a *fickleneſs* cannot but be attended with fatal conſequences. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 25.

Whether out of *fickleneſs* or deſign I can't tell, I found that what ſhe liked one day ſhe diſliked another. *Addiſon.*

FI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or ſtability.

Do not now,
Like a young waſteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majeſty on bankrupt terms,
To raiſe a preſent pow'r that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

FICO. n. ſ. [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expreſſing a *fig for you*.

Having once recovered his fortreſs, he then gives the *fico* to all that his adverſaries can by ſiege, force, or famine attempt againſt him. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FICTILE. *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form, manufactured by the potter.

The cauſe of fragility is an impotency to be extended, and therefore ſtone is more fragil than metal, and ſo *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon's N. H.*

FICTION. *n. ſ.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fiction*, French.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the preſence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a ſufficient ground to worſhip that image, is not God's real preſence, in every creature a far better ground to worſhip it? *Stilling fleet.*

Fiction is of the eſſence of poetry, as well as of painting; there is a reſemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real, and in the other of a true ſtory by a *fiction*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any conſolations,
By wiſe diſcourſe, ſweet tunes, or poets *fictions*,
If ought I ceaſe theſe hideous exclamations,
While that my ſoul, ſhe, ſhe lives in affliction. *Sidney.*

So alſo was the *fiction* of thoſe golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the ſerpent, which tempted Evah. *Raleigh.*

3. A falſehood; a lye.

FICTITIOUS. *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious, imaginary, invented. A word coined by *Prior*.

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man reſtrains,
And ſtudy'd lines and *fictitious* circles draws. *Prior.*

FICTITIOUS. *adj.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; falſe, not genuine.

Draw him ſtruſty ſo,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

2. Feigned, imaginary.

The human perſons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda reſembles you in nothing but in beauty.

3. Not real, not true.

Milton, ſenſible of this defect in the ſubject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a ſhadowy and *fictitious* nature, in the perſons of ſin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addiſ. Spect.*

FICTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fictitious*.] Falſely, counterfeitly.

Theſe pieces are *fictitiouſly* ſet down, and have no copy in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 20.*

FIDE. *n. ſ.* [*fida*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which ſeamen untwiſt the cords. *Skinner.*

FIDDLE. *n. ſ.* [*gyge*, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch, *fidel*, German, *fidicula*, Latin, *fidl* Erſe.]

1. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a violin.

In

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer. *Addison.*

The love-sick maid and *fiddle*
Is sung, but breaks off in the middle.

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings, but could not, for her heart, find where about the tune lay. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 93.

v. [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Thou fellows being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon's Essays.*

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senates dance. *Pope.*

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing; like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together. *Arbuth. & Pope.*

Good cooks cannot abide what they call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done. *Swift.*

FIDDLEFADDLE. *n. s.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

She said that their grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *diddle-daddle* of the same nature. *Spectator*, N°. 299.

FIDDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling, giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. *Arbuthn. & Pope.*

FIDDLER. *n. s.* [from *fiddle*.] A musician, one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no tawny *fiddler* presume to intrude,
Unless he is sent for to vary our bliss. *Ben Johnson.*

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

These will appear such cheats in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jests,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* sing at feasts. *Dryden.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get. *Swift.*

FI'DDLESTICK. *n. s.* [*fiddle* and *stick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grisly beard was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddlestick*. *Hudibras*, p. 1.

FI'DDLESTRING. *n. s.* [*fiddle* and *string*.] The string of a fiddle, that which makes the noise.

A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water, will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

FIDE'LITY. *n. s.* [*fidelitas*, Latin; *fidelité*, French.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness, now the principal thing required in a witness is a *fidelity*. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 19.

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for *fidelity*. *Clarke.*

To FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To move nimbly and
To FIDGET. } irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Come, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble in;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out,
Run on in a perpetual round,
To teaze, perplex, disturb, confound. *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obedientiall submission to the commands. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

FIDU'CIARY. *n. s.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident, steady; undoubting, untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the Gospel has revealed. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Not to be doubted.

Eliana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Howel's Voc. Forest.*

FIEF. *n. s.* [*fief*, French.] A fee, a manor, a possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey,
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
And the whole *fief*, in right of poesy, she claim'd. *Dryd.*

As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FIELD. *n. s.* [*pelb*, Saxon, *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inclosed, or not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove,
That hills and valleys, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield. *Raleigh.*

By the civil law the corpse of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the *fields*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Ground not enclosed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in inclosed lands. *Morton. Husb.*

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Osiris, who first taught the swain
In Pharian *fields* to sow the golden grain. *Pope's Statius.*

4. The open country: opposed to quarters.

Since his majesty went into the *field*,
I have seen her rise from her bed. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. The ground of battle.

What though the *field* be lost,
All is not lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate skill in fencing rather exposes him to the sword of his enemy than secures him from it. *Locke.*

6. A battle, a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain several factions,
And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and fought,
You are disputing of your generals. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

7. A wide expanse.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the ponderous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

8. Space, compass, extent.

The ill natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in, he exposes failings in human nature. *Addison's Spectator.*

I should enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I should display all the advantages of peace. *Swainridge.*

Who can this *field* of miracles survey,
And not with Galen all in rapture say,
Behold a God, adore him and obey. *Blackmore's Creation.*

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

FI'ELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work;
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FIELD-BASIL. *n. s.* [*field* and *basil*.] A plant with a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is upright, roundish, and generally split into two, but the beard, or under lip, is divided into three segments. These flowers are disposed in whorles round the stalks, and are succeeded by oblong seeds. *Miller.*

FI'ELDBED. *n. s.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my truckle-bed,
This *field-bed* is too cold for me to sleep. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

FI'ELDFARE. *n. s.* [*pelb* and *paran*, to wander in the fields.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 816.

FI'ELDMARSHAL. *n. s.* [*field* and *marshal*.] Commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMOUSE. *n. s.* [*field* and *mouse*.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden.*

Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard Winters. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FI'ELDOFFICER. *n. s.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE. *adj.* [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

The bashaw planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills on the North side, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

FIEND. *n. s.* [*feond*, *feonn*, Saxon, a foe.]

1. An enemy, the great enemy of mankind; satan, the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell, what *fiends* would wish should be,
And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see. *B. Johns. Cat.*

The hell-hounds, as unclog'd with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food,
The *fiend* remounts his courser. *Dryden's Theo. and Hon.*

O woman!

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fo r fiend. *Pope's Od ſſey.*

FIERCE. *adj* [*fier*, French; *ferox*, Latin]

1. Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged.
Thou hu neſt me as a *fierce* lion. *Job.*

2. Vehement in rage, eager of miſch ef
Deſtruct on enters n the treacherous wood,
And vengeful ſlaughter, *fierce* for human blood *Pope*
Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die *Pope.*
With that the god, whoſe earthquakes rock the ground,
Fierce to Phœacia croſt the vaſt profound. *Pope's Od ſſey.*

3. Violent; outrageous
Curſed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel. *Gen.* xlix. 7.

4. Paſſionate; angry, furious.
This *fierce* abridgment
Hath to it circumſtantial branches, w nch
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
A man brings his mind to be poſitive and *fierce* for poſitions whoſe ev dence he has never examined. *Locke.*

5. Strong, forc ble.
The ſhips, though ſo great, are driven of *fierce* winds, yet are they turned about with a very ſmall helm. *Ja , >*

FI'ERCELY *adv.* [from *fierce*] Violently, furiouſly
Battle join'd, and both ſides *fiercely* fought. *Shak. H.* VI.
The defendants, *fiercely* aſſailed by their enemies before, and beaten w th the great ordnance behind, were grievouſly diſtreſſed. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire ſcorcheth in froſty weather, and ſo furthereth the conſumption. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'ERCENESS. *n. ſ* [from *fierce*]

1. Ferocity; ſavageneſs.
The ſame defect of heat wh ch gives a *fierceneſs* to our natures, may contr bute to that roughneſs of our language. *Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treaſurer*

2. Eagerneſs for blood, fury.
Suddenly there came out of a wood a monſtrous l on, with a ſhe-bear not far from him, of little leſs *fierceneſs*. *Sidney.*

3. Quickneſs to attack, keenneſs in anger and reſentment.
The Greeks are ſtrong, and ſkilful to their ſtrength,
Fierce to their ſkill, and to their *fierceneſs* valiant *Shakeſ*

4. Violence; outrageous paſſion.
His pr de and brutal *fierceneſs* I abhor,
But ſcorn your mean ſuſpicions of me more. *Dryd. Aureng.*

FIERIFA'CIAS. [In law] A judic al writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſh riff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, againſt whom the recovery was had. *Cowel*

FI'ERINESS *n. ſ.* [from *fiery*]

1. Hot qualities, heat; acrimony
The aſhes, by their heat, their *herineſs*, and their dryneſs, belong t the element of earth. *Bacon.*

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour
The Italians, notw thſtanding their natural *fierineſs* of temper, affect always to appear ſober and ſedate. *Addiſon.*

FI'ERY. *adj.* [from *fire.*]

1. Conſiſting of fire.
Scarcely has Phœbus in the gloomy Eaſt
Yet harneſſed his *fiery* footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming creſt,
When the laſt deadly ſmoak aloft did ſteam. *Fairy Queen.*
I know, thou'dſt rather
Follow th ne enemy in a *fiery* gu lph
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

2. Hot like fire.
Hath thy *fiery* heart ſo parcht thy entra ls,
That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? *Shak H* VI.

3. Vehement, ardent, active.
Then *fiery* expedit on be my wing,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III
I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd theſe *fiery* ſpirits from the world,
To outlook conqueſt, and to w n renown
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

4. Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked
You know the *fiery* qual ty of the duke,
How unremoveable, and fixt he is
In his own courſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

5. Unreſtrained; fierce.
Then, as I ſaid, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* ſteed,
Wh ch his aſpiring rider ſeem d to know,
W th ſlow but ſtately pace kept on his courſe. *Shak. R* II.
Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew,
Th' audac ous wretch four *fiery* courſers drew. *Dryden.*

6. Heated by fire.
The ſword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reaſon of the ſharpneſs which ſimply it hath, but alſo burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker, b.* v. 54.

See! from the brake the whirring pheaſant ſprings,
And mounts exult ng on tr umphant wings
Short is his joy, he feels the *fiery* wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground *Pope*

FIFE. *n. ſ.* [*fifre*, French] A pipe blown to the drum, military wind-muſick.
Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambi on virtue! oh fa ewell!
Farewell the ne ghing ſteed and the ſhrill trump,
The ſpir t-ſtirring drum, th' ear p erc ng *fife* *Shak Othello*
Thus the gay vict m, with freſh garlands crown'd,
P eas'd with the ſacred *fife* a ſhrieking ſound,
Through gazing crowds in ſolemn ſtate proceeds. *Phillips.*

FIFTEEN. *adj* [pyftyne Saxon.] Five and ten
I have dreamed and ſlept above ſome *fifteen* years and more. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

FI'FTEENTH. *adj.* [pyfteoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen, the nth after the tenth.
A *fifteenth* part of ſilver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of ſeparation, except you put a greater quanty of ſilver to draw up the reſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
London ſends but four burgeſſes to parliament, although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

FIFTH. *adj* [pyfta, Saxon]

1. The ordinal of five, the next to the fourth.
With ſmiling aſpect you ſerenely move,
In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*
Juſt as I w ſh'd, the lots were caſt on four,
Myſelf the *fifth*. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* ix.

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they expreſs: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part, a *third* a *third* part.
The publick ſhall have loſt four *fifths* of its annual income for ever. *Swift*

FI'FTHLY. *adv.* [from *fifth.*] In the fifth place.
Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 1.

FI'FTIETH. *adj* [pyftigoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty
If this medium be rarer within the ſun's body than a ſurface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I ſee no reaſon why the increaſe of denſity ſhould ſtop any where. *Newton's Opt.*

FI'FTY. *adj* [pyftig, Saxon.] Five tens.
A wither'd hermit, five ſcore Winters worn,
Might ſhake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shakeſpeare.*
Judas ordained captains over thouſands, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens *1 Mac.* iii 55.
The breadth of the ark ſhall be *fifty* cubits. *Gen.* vi 15.
In the Hebrew there is a particle conſiſting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

FIG. *n. ſ.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figa*, Spaniſh, *figue*, French]

1. A tree that bears figs
The characters are the flowers, which are always incloſed in the middle of the fruit, conſiſt of the leaf, and are male and female in the ſame fruit: the male flowers are ſituated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the ſtalk, are ſucceeded by ſmall hard ſeeds: the entire fruit is, for the moſt part, turbinated and globular, or of an oval ſhape, is fleſhy, and of a ſweet taſte. *Miller.*
Full on its crown a *fig*'s green branches riſe,
And ſhoot a leafy foreſt to the ſkies. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* x.
Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endleſs of the Indian *fig*. *Thomſon's Summer.*
A luſcious ſoft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.
It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon's Nat Hiſtory.*
Figs are great ſubduers of acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To FIG. *v. a.* [See *FICO.*]

1. To inſult with fico's or contemptuous motions of the fingers.
When P ſtol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragg ng Spaniard. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV
Away to the ſow ſhe goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'GAPPLE *n. ſ.* A fruit.
A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in theſe reſembling a *fig*, and differing from other apples. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FI'GMARIGOLD. *n. ſ.* A plant. It is ſucculent, and has the appearance of houſeleek: the leaves grow oppoſite by pairs. *Mill.*

To FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. paſſ *fought*. [peohtan, Saxon.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war, to battle; to contend in arms. It is uſed both of armies and ſingle combatants.
King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to *fight* in thy defence. *Shak Hen.* VI.
Fierce fiery warriors *fight* upon the clouds
In ranks and ſquadrons, and right form of war *Shakeſp.*
The common queſtion is, if we muſt now ſurrender Spain, what

what have we been *fighting* for all this while? The answer is ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the public interest, and the advancement of a private. *Swift*

For her confederate nations *fought*, and kings were slain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell. *Phillips.*

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight.

One shall undertake to *fight* against another. 2 *Esdr.* xi. 1

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will *fight*,
The young ones in her nest, against the owl *Shakesp. Mach.*

3. To act as a soldier in any case.

Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fought* the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shak. K. John.*

Greatly unfortunate, he *fights* the cause
Of honour, virtue, liberty and Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

4. It has *with* before the person opposed

5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid *fight*. *Sandys*

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war against; to combat against.

Himself alone, an equal match he boasts,
To *fight* the Phrygian and the Ausonian hosts. *Dryd. Æn.*

FIGHT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.

2. Combat; duel.

Herilus in single *fight* I slew,
Whom with three lives Feronia did endue,
And thrice I sent him to the Stygian shore,
'Till the last ebbing soul return'd no more. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

FI'GHTER. *n. s.* [from *fight*.] Warriour; duellist.

I will return again into the house, and desire some conduct of the lady. I am no *fighter*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*

O, 'tis the coldest youth upon a charge,
The most deliberate *fighter*! *Dryden's All for Love.*

FI'GHTING. *participial adj.* [from *fight*.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An host of *fighting* men went out to war by bands. 2 *Chron.*

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.

In *fighting* fields, as far the spear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope's Odyss.*

FI'GMENT. *n. s.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the *figment* of Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecatonchira, the fancies of those times assigned him an hundred hands. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The most frightful passages, probably so strange as to be hardly credible; it carried rather an appearance of *figment* and invention, in those that handed down the memory of it, than of truth and reality. *Woodward's Natural History.*

FI'GPECKER. *n. s.* [*fig* and *peck*.] A bird.

FIGULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus*, Latin.] Made of potters earth.

FIGURABLE. *adj.* [from *figure*, Latin.] Capable of being brought to a certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, feasible and not feasible, are plebeian notions, very

FIGURABILITY. *n. s.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL. *adj.* [from *figure*.]

1. Represented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblances of several regions. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. FIGURAL *Numbers*. Such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, and are either lineary, superficial, or solid. *Harris.*

FI'GURATE. *adj.* [*figuratus*, Lat.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far goeth the shape or figure, and then is it determinate. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

3. FI'GURATE *Counterpoint*. [In musick.] That wherein there is a mixture of discords along with the concords. *Harris.*

5. FIGURATE *Descant*. [In musick.] That wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords, and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of musick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, diversities of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning the composition. *Harris.*

FIGURA'TION. *n. s.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in variety of words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth variety of *figuration*, and *figurations* in living creatures perfect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FIGURATIVE. *adj.* [*figuratif-ve*, Fr. from *figura*, Latin.]

1. Representing something else; typical; representative.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctuary; where into Christ being once entered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations should rather cease. *Hooker, b. v. s.* 15.

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been raised at for understanding words in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and reason. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

This is a *figurative* expression, where the words are used in a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary intention. *Rogers, Sermon* 14.

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations, full of changes from the original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and with the most *figurative* expressions. *Dryden's Juvenal, Pref.*

FI'GURATIVELY. *adj.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure, in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to himself, in the first person, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*

The words are different, but the sense is still the same, for thereon are *figuratively* intended Uzziah and Ezechias. *Brown.*

Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprehended, partly dramatically, partly simply, but, for the most part, *figuratively* and covertly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Deduct.*

FIGURE. [*figure*, Fr.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four, as in primroses, brier-roses, single muskroses, single pinks and gilliflowers, &c. which have five leaves; lilies, flower de-luces, borage, bugloss, &c. which have four leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Men find green clay that is soft as long as it is in the water, so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what shape one pleases. *Boyle.*

Figures are properly modifications of bodies; for pure space is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape, form; semblance.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shakespeare.*

3. Person, external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German shall the Tigris drink,
E'er I, forsaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden's Virg.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and delivery, as well as with his discourses. *Addison's Spectator.*

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either. *Clarissa.*

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms support
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,
I made some *figure* there, nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame. *Dryden's Æn.*

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. *Addison's Spectator.*

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addison's Guardian.*

Whether or no they have done well to set you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witness. *Addison.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. A statue, an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

The several statues, which seemed at a distance to be made of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures* in snow. *Addison's Freeholder.*

6. Representations in painting, persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the finews of his art, for in them consists the principal beauty of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

My favourite books and pictures sell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*

7. Arrangement; disposition, modification.

The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. *Watts's Logick.*

8. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
Her love to Antony. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great

great talk; but that is ever good for the publick, but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon's Essays.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves. *South's Serm.*

9 The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astronomical houses.

We do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling. She works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and dawbry beyond our element. *Shakesp. Lear.*

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.*

Figure fingers and star gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves. *L'Estrange, Fable 94.*

10. [In theology.] Type representative.

Who was the *figure* of him that is to come. *Rymmer.*

11. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*, but they are generally confounded by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these Summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare.*

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bestow, must be understood only praying to pray. *Stillingfleet*

They have been taught rhetorick, but yet never taught to express themselves in the language they are always to use; as if the names of the *figures* that embellished the discourse of those, who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or [illegible]

To FI'GURE. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance, as in picture or statuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuse
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear, so lively seen,
That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenser*

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almsman's gown,
My *figur'd* goblets for a dish of wood. *Shakes. Richard II.*

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heav'n
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shakesp. K. John.*

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they consist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end *Hooker, b. v.*

There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased. *Shakes. Hen IV.*

Marriage rings are not of this stuff
Oh! why should ought less precious or less tough
Figure our loves? *Donne.*

The emperor appears as a rising sun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addison on ancient Medals*

6 To image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

7 To prefigure; to foreshow

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
In this the heaven *figures* some event. *Shakes. Henry VI.*

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to. *Locke*

FIGURE-FINGER. *n. s.* [*figure* and *finger*.] A pretender to astrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-fingers*, pet[illegible] [illegible] *Collier of Confidence*

FIGWORT. *n. s.* [*fig* and *wort*.] A plant

It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of one leaf, gaping at both sides, and generally bipartite, cut as it were into two lips, under the upper one of which are two small leaves *Ayliffe*

FILACEOUS. *adj.* [from *filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime-trees, it is the bulk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FILACER. *n. s.* [*filazarius*, low Lat. *filum*.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties, they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt. *Harris.*

FI'LAMENT. *n. s.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamenta*, Latin.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it fretteth not the bodies interposed. *Bro.*

The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the springy texture of the air
And those still strike the next, 'till to the sight
The quick vibration propagates the light. *Blackm. Creation*

The dung of horses is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay, and as such combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FI'LBERT. *n. s.* [This is derived by *Junius* and *Skinner* from the long beards or hulls, as corrupted from *full beard*, or *full of beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plums, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muskmelons, monkshoods of all colours. *Bacon, Essay 47.*

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed:
On what else should thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet on a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots survive, when all the kernel's gone. *Dorset*

There is also another kind, called the *filbert* of Constantinople, the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former, the best are those of a thin shell. *Mortimer.*

To FILCH. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal, to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen. *Spenser.*

The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by daie. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

Who steals my purse, steals trash, 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands,
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed *Shakespeare's Othello.*

His thefts were too open; his *filching* was like an unskilful singer, he kept no time. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He could discern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought else but sting; some like hornets, some like *pissing* wasps, others as drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.*

The primitive was formerly a husbandman, that secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Ha'n would they *filch* that little food away,
While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey. *Dryden.*

So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care. *Gay's Trivia.*

FI'LCHER. *n. s.* [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *n. s.* [*file*, French, *filum*, a thread, Latin.]

1. A thread

But let me resume the *file* of my relation, which this object of books, best agreeable to my course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Walton.*

2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, should be cancelled and taken off the *file*. *Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those, and then rank them into several *files*, according to the subject matters. *Bacon.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

3. A catalogue, roll, series.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five and twenty thousand men of choice. *Shakes. H. IV.*

The valu'd *file*
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. *Shak. Mach.*

4. A line of foldiers ranged one behind another
Thofe goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and muſters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawny front. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Dazzling the moon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

5. [peol, Saxon, *vyle*, Dutch.] An inſtrument to rub down promiſcuſly.
The rough or coarſe-toothed *file*, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenneſs of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the baſtard-toothed *file* is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-ſtrokes, the rough *file* made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the cuts, or file-ſtrokes, the baſtard *file* made, and the ſmooth *file* is to take out thoſe cuts, or file-ſtrokes, that the fine *file* made. *Moxon.*
Yet they had a *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters.
Sa xxii. 21.
The ſmiths and armourers on paſtreys ride,
Files in their hands and hammers at their ſide.
And ſtaves for coulter'd ſpears, and thongs for ſhields provide.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

FILECUTTER *ſ.* [*file* and *cutter.*] A maker of files.
Gad-ſteel is a tough ſort of ſteel *filecutters* uſe it to make their chiſſels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*

To FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]
1. To ſtring upon a thread or wire. Whence to *file a bill* is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.
From the day on which bill was *filed* he began to collect reports. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin. Scrib.*
2. [from ꝑolan, Saxon.] To cut with a file.
They which would *file away* moſt from the largeneſs of that offer, do in more ſparing terms acknowledge little leſs.
Hooker, b. v. *ſ.* 27.
His humour is lofty, his diſcourſe peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious. *Shakeſ. Love's Labour Loſt.*
Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemiſh by *filing* or cutting off the head of ſuch an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*
3. [from ꝑuan.] To foul, to ſully; to polute. This ſenſe is retained in Scotland.
For Banquo's iſſue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. *Shakeſp.*
His weeds, divinely faſhioned,
All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman's Iliads, b.* xvii.

To FILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreaſt, but one behind another.
All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler*, N° 86.
Did all the groſſer atoms at the cell
Of chance *file* off to form the prodigious ball,
And indetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore's Creation.*

FILEMOT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.
The colours you ought to wiſh for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

FILER *n. ſ.* [from *file.*] One who files, one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL. *adj.* [*filial*, French, *filius*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to a ſon, becoming a ſon.
My miſchievous proceeding may be the glory of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for ſo great a merit. *Sidney.*
From impoſition of ſtrict laws, to free
[illegible]face, from ſervile fear
[illegible], to works of faith. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
[illegible] grieved, he wept, the ſight an image brought
[illegible] *filial* love, a ſadly pleaſing thought. *Dryden.*
[illegible] the character or relation of a
And thus the *filial* godhead anſw'ring ſpoke. *Milt. P. L.*
Where the old mantle net gum influence ſheds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads,
And when the parent roſe decays and dies,
With a reſembling face the daughter buds ariſe. *Prior.*

FILIATION *n. ſ.* [from *filius*, Latin.] The relation of a ſon to a father; correlative to paternity.
The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between the firſt and ſecond perſon, and the relation between the ſacred perſons of the Trinity, and the communication thereof, muſt needs be [illegible] ſe the terms of relation between whom that [illegible] were eternal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FILINGS *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular; from *file.*] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.
The *filings* of iron ſteeped in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperoſe at all.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. *c.* 12.
The chirpings and *filings* of thoſe ſwans are of more value than the whole maſs of ordinary authors. *Fenton on the Cliff.*

To FILL. *v. a.* [ꝑyllan, Saxon.]
1. To ſatisfy. [illegible]
2. To ſtore abundantly.
Be fruitful and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the ſeas. *Gen.*
3. To ſatisfy, to content.
Nothing but the ſupreme and abſolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and ſuper-abundantly ſatisfy the infinite deſires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
4. To glut, to ſurfeit.
Thou art going to lord Timon's feaſt.
— Ay, to ſee meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shakeſ.*
5. *To* FILL *out.* To pour out liquor for drink.
6. *To* FILL *out.* To extend by ſomething contained.
I only ſpeak of him
Whom pomp and greatneſs fits ſo looſe about,
That he wants majeſty to *fit* them out. *Dryden.*
7. *To* FILL *up.* [*Up* is often uſed without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.
Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens ſtill, and opens on his ſoul,
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bleſs that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*
8. *To* FILL *up.* To ſupply.
When the ſeveral trades and profeſſions are ſupplied, you will find moſt of thoſe that are proper for war abſolutely neceſſary for *filling up* the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addiſon on the War.*
9. *To* FILL *up.* To occupy by bulk.
There would not be altogether ſo much water required for the land as for the ſea, to raiſe them to an equal height; becauſe mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that ſpace upon the land, and ſo make leſs water requiſite. *Burnet.*
10. *To* FILL *up.* To engage, to employ.
Is it far you ride?
— As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and ſupper. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To FILL. *v. n.*
1. To give to drink.
In the cup which ſhe hath filled, *fill* to her double. *Rev.* xviii.
We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miſs. *Shak. Mac.*
2. To grow full.
3. To glut; to ſatiate.
Things that are ſweet and fat are more *filling*, and do ſwim and hang more about the mouth of the ſtomach, and go not down ſo ſpeedily. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
4. *To* FILL *up.* To grow full.
Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other ſeas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow ſhallower. *Woodward.*
The firſt ſtage of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called digeſtion; the ſecond, or the *filling up* with fleſh, incarnation; and the laſt, or ſkinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction.
Her neck and breaſts were ever open bare,
That ayre thereof her babes might ſuck their *fill. Fairy Qu.*
But thus inflam'd beſpoke the captain,
Who ſcorneth peace ſhall have his *fill* of war. *Fairfax, b.*
When ye were thirſty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your *fill*? 2 *Eſd.* i. 20.
[illegible]
Your *fill*, what happineſs this happy ſtate
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting ſo nigh, to pluck and eat my *fill*
I ſpar'd not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.
Which made me gently firſt remove your fears,
That ſo you might have room to entertain
Your *fill* of joy. *Denham's Sophy.*
Your barbarity, which I have heard ſo long exclaimed againſt in town and country, may have its *fill* of deſtruction. *Pope.*
2. [More properly *thill.*] The place between the ſhafts of a [illegible]
This mule being put in the *fill* of a cart, ran away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FILLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fill.*]
1. Any thing that fills up room without uſe.
[illegible] is a meer *filler*, to ſtop a vacancy in the hexameter, and conteſt the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryd. Æn. Dedic.*
A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and ſuitable expreſſions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needleſs *fillers* up to the reſt. *Pope.*
2. One whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage.
They commonly have three, four, five or ſix hewers or diggers to four *fillers*, being proportioned ſo as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FILLET. *n. ſ.* [*filet*, French, *filum*, Latin.]
1. A band tied round the head or other part.
His baleful breath inſpires, as he goes,
Now like a chain around her neck he ties;

Now

Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryd. Fn.*
She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope's Windf. For.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.
The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:
These morsels stay'd their stomachs; then the rest
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feast. *Dryden's Ivan.*

3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.
Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called *listel*. *Harris.*

To FILLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

2. To adorn with an astragal.
He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters and *filleted* them. *Ex.* xxxviii. 28.

To FILLIP. *v. a.* [A word, says *Skinner*, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.
If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shak. Hen.* IV.
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the stars; then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun. *Shakesp. Coriol.*
We see, that if you *fillip* a lutestring, it sheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 783.

FILLIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY. *n. s.* [*fiol*, Welsh, *fille*, French.]

1. A young horse or mare.
Geld *fillies*, but tits, yet a nine days of age,
They die else of gelding, or geelders do rage:
Young *fillies* so likely of bulk and of bone,
Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tuss. Husband*
A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling*

2. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.
I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal. *Shakespeare.*
I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies*, who are described in the old poet. *Addison's Spectator.*

FILM. *n. s.* [fylmepa, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.
While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 412.
A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept from grating or offending it. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting superficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*
He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope's Messiah.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.
It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

FILMY. *adj.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.
So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*
They with fruitless toil
Flap *filmy* pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Phillips.*
Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew,
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To FILTER. *v. a.* [*filtre*, low Latin; *per filum trahere*.]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To strain, to percolate.
Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filtre* it through a paper, and so evaporate it. *Grew's Musæum.*

FILTER. *n. s.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it. See NITRE DIALYTORY.

2. A strainer; a searce.
That the water, passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold *filter*. *Bacon on the Creation.*

FILTH [fylð, Saxon.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that foils or fouls.
When we in our viciousness grow hard,
The wise gods seal our eyes;
In our own *filth* drop our clear judgments, [illegible]
Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths favour but themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of *filth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
How perfect then is man? From head to foot
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys*
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his *filth* about,
He still has gratitude and sap'ence,
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.
Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our lows from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

FILTHILY. *adv.* [from *filthy*.] Nastily; foully; grossly.
It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless *L'Estrange, Fabe* 38.

FILTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *filth*.]

1. Nastiness, foulness; dirtiness.
Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others *filthiness*. *Sidney*, b. ii.

2. Corruption, pollution.
They held this land, and with their *filthiness*
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime.
All were they born of her own native slime. *Fairy Queen.*
They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* [illegible] of life imaginable. [illegible]

FILTHY. *adj.* [from *filth*.]

1. Nasty, foul, dirty.
Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. [illegible]

2. Gross, polluted.
As all stories are not proper subjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To FILTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter*.] To strain; to percolate; to filter.
The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FILTRATION. *n. s.* [from *filtrate*.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind. *Quincy.*
We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible. *Boyle.*

FIMBLE *Hemp. n. s.*
The season of pulling of it is first about Lambas, when good part of it will be ripe, that is, the light Summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called *fimble hemp*. *Mortim. Husb.*
Good flax and good hemp for to have of her own,
In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it, to serve at a need,
The *fimbre* to spin, and the carle for her seed. *Tusser. Husb.*

FIN *n. s.* [finn, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fish, the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.
He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with *fins* of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Their *fins* consist of a number of gristly bones, long and slender, like pins and needles. *More's Antid. against Atheism.*
Thus at half-ebb a rowling sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore,
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Rest on their *fins* awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*
Still at his oar th' industrious Libyans plies;
But as he puts, each busy arm shrinks in,
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin*. *Addis. Ovid's Metam.*

FIN-FOO'TED *adj.* [*fin* and *foot*] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided, whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese, according to the method of nature in latirostrous or flat-billed birds, which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *fine.*] That admits a fine

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. *Bac.*

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable*. *Hayward*

FI'NAL. *adj.* [*finus*, French; *finalis*, Latin]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invok'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milt. P. L.*

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon, Essay* 30.

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Mortal, destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start. *Fai. Queen.*

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be excluded from hell, observing them. *Hooker, b.* ii.

By its gravity fire raises the water in pumps, siphons, and other engines; and performs all those feats which former philosophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray.*

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient. *Collier on Thought.*

FI'NALLY *adv.* [from *final*]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to number thee with those
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Completely; without recovery

Their houses were many times in danger of ruin; yet was there not any house of noble English in Ireland utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only. *Davies on Ireland.*

Doubtlessly many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no mens sins to answer for but their own. *South's Sermons.*

FI'NANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Revenue; income, profit. It is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased by this new device. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation*

The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncertain; as be the escheats and forfeitures. *Bacon.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their piracies, though he practised the same trade when he was threatened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'NANCIER. *n. s.* [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FI'NARY. *n. s.* [from *To find.*] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills. *Dict.*

FINCH. *n. s.* [finc, Saxon] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [findan, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]

1. To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall *find*. *Matt.* vii. 7.

Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou *found* of all thy houshold stuff? *Gen.* xxxi. 37.

A bird that flies about,
And beats itself against the cage,
Finding at last no passage out,
It sits and sings. *Cowley.*

2. To obtain something lost

When he hath *found* his sheep, he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing. *Luke* xv. 5.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self same flight
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To *find* the other forth; by venturing both,
I oft *found* both. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they *find*
[illegible] her coming. *Dodsley's Miscell.*
[illegible] woods and fields thou art *found* *Cowley.*
[illegible] bad misfortune, the good unsought shall *find*. *Pope.*

4. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] saith complain I
And his fetters [illegible]

Cowley

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable.

5. To discover by study.

Physicians
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may *find*. *Dryden.*
Thy maid Ah, *find* some nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*

6. To discover what is hidden

A curse on him who *found* the ore *Cowley.*

7. To hit on by chance, to perceive by accident

They build on sands, which if unmov'd they *find*,
'Tis but because there was no wind. *Cowley.*

8. To gain by any mental endeavour.

If we for happiness could leisure *find*,
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We should not then the great mens favour need. *Cowley.*
We oft review, each *finding* like a friend
Something to blame, and something to commend. *Pope.*

9. To remark, to observe.

Beauty or wit in all I *find* *Cowley.*

10. To detect; to deprehend, to catch.

When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it. *Locke.*

11. To reach, to attain.

They are glad when they can *find* the grave. *Job* iii. 22.
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge *find*,
Yet found them not so large as was his mind. *Cowley.*

12. To meet.

A clear conscience and heroick mind,
In ills their business and their glory *find*. *Cowley*

13. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catholick would *find*. *Cowley.*

14. To determine by judicial verdict.

His peers, upon this evidence,
Have *found* him guilty of high treason. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.

15. To supply; to furnish: as, he *finds* me in money and in victuals.

16. [In law] To approve: as, to *find* a bill

17. *To* FIND *himself.* To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye *find yourself?* says the doctor. *L'Estr.*

18. *To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to solve.

The *finding out* of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind. *Ecclus.* xlvii. 26.

19. *To* FIND *out.* To discover something hidden.

Can'st thou by searching *find out* God? Can'st thou *find out* the Almighty unto perfection? *Job* xi. 7.

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the business of experimental philosophy to *find* them *out*. *Newton.*

What hinders then, but that thou *find* her *out*,
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addison's Cato.*

20. *To* FIND *out.* To obtain the knowledge of

The principal part of painting is to *find out* and thoroughly to understand what nature has made most beautiful. *Dryden.*

21. *To* FIND *out.* To invent, to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device which shall be put to him. 2 *Chron.* ii. 14.

22. The particle *out* is added often without any other use than that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about,
Greater conquests to *find out*,
She beat out Susan by the by. *Cowley.*

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can *find out* in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. *Addison.*

He was afraid of being infested with Greek; for which reason he desired a friend to *find* him *out* a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning *Addison's Spectator.*

FI'NDER *n. s.* [from *find.*]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of mad men. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. One that picks up any thing lost.

Some lewd squeaking cryer,
Well pleas'd with one lean thread-bare groat for hire,
May like a devil roar through every street,
And gall the *finder*'s conscience, if they meet. *Donne.*
O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the *finder* surely know
Mine is the wag, 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*

FINDFA'ULT. *n. s.* [*find* and *fault.*] A censurer, a caviler.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all *findfaults*. *Shakesp.*

FI'NDY. *adj.* [gyndig, Saxon] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*

means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Tusser.*

FINE *adj.* [*fine*, French; *fyn*, Dutch and Erſe, perhaps from *finitus*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarſe.

Not any ſkul'd in loops of fingering *fine*,
With this ſo curious net-work might compare. *Spenſer.*
He was arrayed in purple and *fine* linen. *Luke*

2. Refined, pure, free from droſs.

Two veſſels of *fine* copper, precious as gold. *Ezra* viii. 27.

3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* ſpirits evaporate.

4. Refined; ſubtilely excogitated.

In ſubſtance he promiſed himſelf money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but thoſe things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and ſucceed in all parts. *Bacon.*

Whether the ſcheme has not been purſued ſo far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine. *Temple.*

5. Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and ſtubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*

6. Clear; pellucid, tranſparent: as, the wine is *fine*.

7. Nice; exquiſite; delicate.

Are they not ſenſeleſs then, that think the ſoul
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the ſenſe. *Davies.*

The irons of planes are ſet *fine* or rank: they are ſet *fine*, when they ſtand ſo ſhallow below the ſole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin ſhaving. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

8. Artful; dexterous.

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather *fine* deliveries, and ſhiftings of dangers and miſchiefs, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

9. Fraudulent, ſly; knaviſh y ſubtle.

Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all thoſe royal ſigns had ſtol'n away. *Hubberd's Tale.*

10. Elegant, with elevation.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine Dry.*

11. Applied to perſon, it means beautiful with dignity.

12. Accompliſhed, elegant of manners.

He was not only the *fineſt* gentleman of his time, but one of the *fineſt* ſcholars. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

13. Showy, ſplendid.

It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* faſhion; all thoſe are diſpleaſed at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.*

The ſatirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impoſſible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift.*

14. [Ironically.] Something that will ſerve the purpoſe, ſomething worth contemptuous notice.

That ſame knave, Ford, her huſband, hath the *fineſt* mad devil of jealouſy in him, maſter Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houſes,
To feaſt, to ſleep on down, to be profuſe,
A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Philip Brooke.*

FINE. *n. ſ.* [*fin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary puniſhment.

The killing of an Iriſhman was not puniſhed by our law, as manſlaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary puniſhment, called an eriche. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Penalty.

Ev'n this ill night your breathing ſhall expire,
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

3. Forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty.

The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcared out of him, if the devil have him not in fee-ſimple, with *fine* and recovery, he will never, I think, in the way of waſte, attempt us again. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Beſide *fines* ſet upon plays, games, balls and feaſting, they have many cuſtoms which contribute to their ſimplicity. *Addiſ.*

How vain that ſecond life in others breath,
Th' eſtate which wits inherit after death!
Eaſe, health, and life for this they muſt reſign,
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the *fine!* *Pope.*

4. [From *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; concluſion. It is ſeldom uſed but adverbially, *in fine.*

In fine, whatſoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleaſed Zelmane, the powers of his ſpirit depending of her. *Sid.*

His reſolution, *in fine*, is, that in the church a number of things are ſtrictly obſerved, whereof no law of ſcripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker*, b. ii. ſ. 5.

Still the *fine*'s the crown;
Whate'er the courſe, the end is the renown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your daughter, ere ſhe ſeems as won,
Deſires this ring; appoints him an encounter;
In fine, delivers me to fill the time,
Herſelf moſt chaſtely abſent. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

The bleſſings of fortune are the loweſt: the next are the bodily advantages of ſtrength and health, but the ſuperlative bleſſings, *in fine*, are thoſe of the mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

In fine, he wears no limbs about him ſound,
With ſores and ſickneſſes beſieguer'd round. *Dryden's Juv.*

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]

1. To refine, to purify.

The *fining* pot is for ſilver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov.*

There is a vein for the ſilver, and a place for gold, where they *fine* it. *Job* xxviii. 1.

2. To embelliſh, to decorate. Now not in uſe.

Hugh Capet alſo, who uſurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with ſome ſhews of truth,
Convey'd himſelf as heir to th' lady Lingare. *Shakeſ. H. V.*

3. To make leſs coarſe.

It *fines* the graſs, but makes it ſhort, though thick. *Mortim.*

4. To make tranſparent.

It is good alſo for fuel, not to omit the ſhavings of it for the *fining* of wine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. [From the ſubſtantive.] To puniſh with pecuniary pe

To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, ſeems very hard. *Locke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine.

What poet ever *fin'd* for ſheriff? or who
By rhymes and verſe did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham.*

To FINEDRA'W *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To ſow up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *finedraw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to ſow up rents.

FINEFINGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger.*] Nice; artful; exquiſite.

The moſt *finefinger'd* workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquiſhed. *Spenſer.*

FI'NELY. *adv.* [from *fine.*]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than juſtly.

Plutarch ſays very *finely*, that a man ſhould not allow himſelf to hate even his enemies; becauſe, ſays he, if you indulge this paſſion on ſome occaſions, it will riſe of itſelf in others. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 125.

The walls are painted, and repreſent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Keenly; ſharply, with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead, ſharpened *finely*, and put it into quills. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. Not coarſely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, ſave that he had two perſons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. In ſmall parts, ſubtilly; not groſsly.

Saltpetre was but groſsly beaten; for it ſhould not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in ſuch a manner as to deſerve contemptuous notice.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a ſhort time. *South.*

For him ſhe loves
She nam'd not me; that may be Torriſmond,
Whom ſhe has thrice in private ſeen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own ſnare. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

FI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice *fineneſs*, that, if it wanted any thing in majeſty, it ſupplied with increaſe in pleaſure, and if at the firſt it ſtruck not admiration, it raviſhed with delight. *Sid.*

The ſoftneſs of her ſex, and the *fineneſs* of her genius, conſpire to give her a very diſtinguiſhing character. *Prior.*

2. Show; ſplendour; gaiety of appearance.

The *fineneſs* of cloaths deſtroys the eaſe: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may anguiſh under the moſt ſplendid cover. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Subtilty; artfulneſs; ingenuity.

Thoſe, with the *fineneſs* of their ſouls,
By reaſon guide his execution. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

4. Purity; freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought elſe
But the protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find perſiſtive conſtancy in men,
The *fineneſs* of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

I am doubtful whether men have ſufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, braſs, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to ſuch a *fineneſs* as ſerveth the ordinary uſe, they try no farther. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineneſs*, only in times of exigence they have diminiſhed both the weight and *fineneſs*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FI'NERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*] Show, ſplendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.

Dreſs up your houſes and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To conſecrate this day a feſtival. *Southern.*

The capacities of a lady are ſometimes apt to fall ſhort in cultivating cleanlineſs and *finery* together. *Swift.*

To chuſe your place of ſtudy by the *finery* of the proſpects, or the moſt various ſcenes of ſenſible things. *Watts.*

FINE'SSE *n. f.* [French.] Artifice, ſtratagem. An unneceſſary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumſtance not much to be ſtood upon, in caſe it were not upon ſome *fineſſe*. *Hayward.*

FI'NER. *n. f.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals.

Take away the droſs from the ſilver, and there ſhall come forth a veſſel for the *finer*. *Prov.* xxv. 4.

FINGER. *n. f.* [pinger, Saxon, from *fangen*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand conſiſt of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*: they are a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, but hollow and plain towards the palm, except the laſt, where the nails are. The order of their diſpoſitions is called firſt, ſecond, and third phalanx: the firſt is longer than the ſecond, and the ſecond longer than the third. The upper extremity of the firſt bone on each *finger* has a little ſinus, which receives the round head of the bones of the metacarpus. The upper extremity of the ſecond and third bones of each *finger* hath two ſmall ſinuſes, parted by a ſmall protuberance, and the lower extremity of the firſt and ſecond bones of each *finger* has two protuberances, divided by a ſmall ſinus: the two protuberances are received into the two ſinuſes of the upper extremity of the ſecond and third bones, and the ſmall ſinus receives the little protuberance of the ſame end of the ſame bones. The firſt bone of the thumb is like the bones of the metacarpus, and it is joined to the wriſt and ſecond of the thumb, as they are to the wriſt and firſt of the *fingers*. The ſecond bone of the thumb is like the firſt bones of the *fingers*, and it is joined to the firſt and third, as they are to the bones of the metacarpus and ſecond of the *fingers*. The *fingers* are moved ſideways only upon their firſt joint. Beſides theſe there are ſome ſmall bones, called *oſſa ſeſamoiden*, becauſe they reſemble ſeſamum grains: they are reckoned about twelve in each hand: they are placed at the joint of the fingers, under the tendons of the flexors, to which they ſerve as pulleys. *Quincy.*

You ſeem to underſtand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Diogenes, who is never ſaid,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye and ſob,
Becauſe h had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one oppoſite to them bending backwards, and of greater ſtrength than any of them ſingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to hold of objects of any ſize or quantity. *Ray on the Creat.*

A hand of a vaſt extenſion, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one ſound a particular note. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

Poor Peg ſewed, ſpun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her *finger* ends were ſore. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

A ſmall meaſure of extenſion.

Go now, go truſt the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death,
Or ſeven at moſt, when thickeſt is the board. *Dryd. Juv.*

One of theſe bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of ſteel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

3. The hand, the inſtrument of work; manufacture, art.

Fool, that forgets her ſtubborn look
This ſoftneſs from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

To FI'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly, to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shakeſpeare.*

One that is covetous is not ſo highly pleaſed with the meer ſight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being conſidered as a wealthy man. *Grew's Cajmol. Sac.*

2. To touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the ſcepter, and ſo fling him into his father's throne. *South's Sermons.*

3. To touch an inſtrument of muſick.

She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her ſhe miſtook her frets,
And how'd her hand to teach her *fingering*. *Shakſpeare*

4. To perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers.

Not any ſkill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,
With this ſo curious net-work might compare. *Spenſer*

FI'NGLEFANGLE. *n. f.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle: a burleſque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,
About the ſlightſt *fingle-fangle*. *Hudibras*, p. iii. *can.* 3.

FI'NICAL. *adj.* [from *fine*.] Nice; foppiſh; pretending to ſuperfluous elegance.

A whoreſon, glaſs-gazing, ſuperſerviceable, *finical* rogue. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

I cannot hear a *finical* fop romancing, how the king took him aſide at ſuch a time, what the queen ſaid to him at another. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 34.

FI'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical*.] Foppiſhly.

FI'NICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *finical*.] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FI'NISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end purpoſed, to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, ſitteth not down firſt and counteth the coſt, whether he have ſufficient to *finiſh* it? *Luke* xiv. 2.

As he had begun, ſo he would alſo *finiſh* in you the ſame grace. 2 *Cor.* viii. 6.

A poet uſes epiſodes; but epiſodes, taken ſeparately, *finiſh* nothing. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. To perfect, to poliſh to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection ſhould not find,
Yet [illegible],
It is a *finiſh'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore.*

I would make what bears your name as *finiſhed* as my laſt work ought to be, that is, more *finiſhed* than the reſt. *Pope.*

3. To end; to put an end to.

FI'NISHER. *n. f.* [from *finiſh*.]

1. Performer; accompliſher.

He that of greateſt works is *finiſher*,
Oft does them by the weakeſt miniſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the plain condition of thoſe times; the whole world againſt Athanaſius, and Athanaſius againſt it: half an hundred of years ſpent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the ſide which had all, or elſe that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finiſher* of all his troubles. *Hooker, b.* v. *f* 42.

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finiſher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*

O prophet of glad tidings! *finiſher*
Of utmoſt hope! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

FI'NITE. *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited, bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That ſuppoſed infinite duration will, by the very ſuppoſition, be limited at two extremes, though never ſo remote aſunder, and conſequently muſt needs be *finite*. *Bentley's Serm.*

FI'NITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite*.] Without bounds, unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reaſon, and *finiteleſs* as their deſires. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FI'NITELY. *adv.* [from *finite*.] Within certain limits, to a certain degree.

They are creatures full, and that ſets them at an infinite diſtance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* diſtant from us. *Stillingfleet.*

FI'NITENESS. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my paſſion, and love without other boundary than what is ſet by the *finiteneſs* of my natural powers. *Aſtrea.*

FI'NITUDE. *n. f.* [from *finite*.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the ſeveral degrees of affections, or properties of theſe things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedneſs of theſe degrees of affections, or properties. *Cheyne.*

FI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Without fins.

Hangers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finleſs* fiſh. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

FI'NLIKE. *adj.* [*fin* and *like*.] Formed in imitation of fins.

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream do glide;
Ere ſharp-keel'd boats to ſtem the flood do learn,
Or *finlike* oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

FI'NNED. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide.

They plow up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortim.*

FI'NNY. *adj.* [from *fin*.] Furniſhed with fins, formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* courſers guides,
Proteus his name. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b.* iv.

New colonies of beaſts he ſends, the plants to bear,
New colonies of birds to people air,
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fiſh repair. *Dryd. Ovid.*

While black with ſtorms the ruffled ocean roars,
And from the ſilver's art defends her *finny* ſhores. *Buckmore.*

With hairy ſpringes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair ſurprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

FI'NTOED. *adj.* [*fin* and *toe*.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fintoed*, viz. ſome birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and ſwim there. *Ray on the Creation.*

F I R

FINOCHIO *n. f.* See FENNEL, of which plant it is a species.

FI'PPLE. *n. f.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A ſtopper.

You muſt know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that ſtraiteth the air, much more than the ſimple concave, would yield no ſound *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FIR. *n. f.* [*fyr*, Welſh; *punh*, Saxon; *fyr*, Daniſh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green the leaves are ſingle, and for the moſt part produced on every ſide of the branches the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The ſeeds are propagated on cones, which are ſquamoſe. See PINE-TREE. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the houſe with planks of *fir*. 1 *Kings.*

The ſpiring *fir* and ſtately box adorn. *Pope.*

FIRE. *n. f.* [*fyr*, Saxon; *feur*, German.]

1. The igneous element.
2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being ſuffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakeſ. H VI.*

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do conſume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakeſp.*

So contraries on Etna's top conſpire,
Here hoary froſts, and by them breaks out *fire*. *Cowley.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had ſuffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Though ſafe thou think'ſt thy treaſure lies,
Conceal'd in cheſts from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light, luſtre.

Stars, hide your *fires!*
Let not night ſee my black and deep deſires! *Shakeſ. Macb.*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breaſt inſpire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire*? *Prior.*

6. The puniſhment of the damned.

Who among us ſhall dwell with the devouring *fire*? Who among us ſhall dwell with everlaſting burnings? *Iſa. xxxiii.*

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the paſſions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and ſcorn ſo much? *Shakeſp.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of paſſion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntneſs; and, upon provocations, might ſtrain a phraſe. *Atterbury.*

9. Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity, force of expreſſion; ſpirit of ſentiment.

Nor can the ſnow that age does ſhed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is juſt in grammar and in meaſure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

He brings
The reaſoner's weapons and the poet's *fire*. *Blackmore.*

Exact Racin, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had ſomething to admire. *Pope.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inſpire,
And warm the critick with a poet's *fire*. *Pope.*

Oh may ſome ſpark of your celeſtial *fire*,
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire. *Pope.*

10. The paſſion of love.

Love various hearts does variouſly inſpire,
It ſtirs in gentle boſoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of incenſe on the altar laid,
But raging flames tempeſtuous ſouls invade;
A *fire* which every windy paſſion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in bruſh-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires,
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope.*

New charms ſhall ſtill increaſe deſire,
And time's ſwift wing ſhall fan the *fire*. *Moore's Fables.*

11. Eruptions or impoſthumations: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

12. *To ſet* FIRE *on*, or *ſet on* FIRE. To kindle, to inflame.

Hermoſilla courageouſly ſet upon the horſemen, and ſet *fire* alſo upon the ſtables where the Turks horſes ſtood. *Knolles.*

He that ſet a *fire* on a plane-tree to ſpite his neighbour, and the plane-tree ſet on his neighbour's houſe, is bound to pay all the loſs, becauſe it did all riſe from his own ill intention. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

FI'REARMS. *n. f.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Nor had they ammunition to ſupply their few *firearms*: horſes they had, and officers they had, which made all their ſhew. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

Before the uſe of *firearms* there was infinitely more ſcope for perſonal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

FI'REBALL. *f. n.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown

Judge of thoſe inſolent boaſts of conſcience, which, like ſo many *fireballs*, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church. *South's Sermons.*

The ſame great man hath ſworn to make us ſwallow his coin in *fireballs*. *Swift.*

FI'REBRUSH. *n. f.* [*fire* and *bruſh.*] The bruſh which hangs by the fire to ſweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to ſtir up the fire, clean away the aſhes from betwixt the bars with the *firebruſh*. *Swift.*

FI'REDRAKE. *n. f.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery ſerpent I ſuppoſe the preſſer

By the hiſſing of the ſnake,
The ruſtling of the *firedrake*,
I charge thee thou this place forſake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

FI'RENEW. *adj.* [*fire* and *new.*] New from the forge, new from the melting-houſe.

Armado is a moſt illuſtrious wight,
A man of *firenew* words, faſhion's own knight.
Some excellent jeſts, *firenew* from the mint. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myſelf, according to cuſtom, in another ſuit *firenew*, with ſilver buttons to it. *Addiſ. Guard.*

FI'REPAN *n. f.* [*fire* and *pan.*] Veſſel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, and all the veſſels thereof, thou ſhalt make of braſs. *Ex. xxvii. 3.*

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do roſe-water and vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'RER *n. f.* [from *fire.*] An incendiary.

Others burned Mouſſel, and the reſt marched as a guard for defence of theſe *firers*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FI'RESIDE. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth; the chimney; the focus.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be deſpiſed, and ought to ſerve but for Winter talk by the *fireſide*. *Bacon.*

By his *fireſide* he ſtarts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair
His feet, however lame, you find,
Have got the better of his mind. *Prior.*

What art thou aſking of them, after all? Only to ſit queerly at thy own *fireſide*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

FI'RESTICK. *n. f.* [*fire* and *ſtick.*] A lighted ſtick or brand.

Children, when they play with *fireſticks*, move and whirle them round ſo faſt, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and repreſent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

FI'REWORK *n. f.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome delightful oſtentation, or pageant, or antick, or *fireworks*. *Shak.*

We repreſent alſo ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and alſo *fireworks* of all variety *Bacon's New Atlantis*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his ſpite,
Thoſe are the only ſerpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion propoſed a project for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amuſing. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler*, N°. 88.

To FIRE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on fire; to kindle.

They ſpoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houſes of thoſe whom they eſteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at firſt hindered, and then appeaſed by the fall of a ſudden ſhower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breatheleſs body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

A ſecond Paris, diff'ring but in name,
Shall *fire* his country with a ſecond flame. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To inflame the paſſions; to animate

Yet, if deſire of fame, and thirſt of pow'r,
A beauteous princeſs, with a crown in dow'r,
So *fire* your mind, in arms aſſert your right. *Dryden.*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, ſhall bring a brand from heav'n
And *fire* us hence. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To FIRE *v. n.*

1. To take fire, to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with paſſion.
3. To diſcharge any firearms.

FIREBRA'ND *n. f.* [*fire* and *brand.*]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have eaſed my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to ſet my own houſe in a flame. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who cauſes miſchief.

Troy muſt not be, nor goodly Ilion ſtand,
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſent Surrey with a competent power againſt the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, their *firebrand*. *Bacon.*

FIRECROSS,

FI'REBRAND *n. f.* [*fire* and *brand*] A piece of wood kindled.

Firebrands, arrows, and death. *Prov. viii. 18.*

FI'REBRICK *n. f.* [*fire* and *brick*] A brick made to endure the fire.

FI'RECROSS *n. f.* [*fire* and *croſs*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in ſome parts ſmeared with blood. It is carried like lightning from one place to another. Upon refuſal to ſend it forward, or to riſe, the laſt perſon who has it ſhoots the other dead.

He ſent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecroſs* to be carried; namely, two firebrands ſet in faſhion of a croſs, and pitched upon the point of a ſpear. *Heywood*

FI'RELOCK *n. f.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A ſoldier's gun, a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, faſten well the flake. *Gay.*

FI'REMAN. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *man.*]

1. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.

'The *fireman* ſweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern caſque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickeſt ſmoke aſcends. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent paſſions.

I had laſt night the fate to drink a bottle with two of theſe *firemen*. *Tatler*, N°. 61.

FI'REPAN *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *pan*]

1. A pan for holding fire.

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RESHIP. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhip.*] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themſelves of the *fireſhip*, by cutting the ſprit-ſail tackle. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FI'RESHOVEL. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhovel*] The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Nim and Bardolph are ſworn brothers in filching, and in Calais they ſtole a *fireſhovel*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Culinary utenſils and irons often feel the force of fire, as tongs, *fireſhovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireſhovels*, and ſpits, and other domeſtick weapons. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

FI'RESTONE *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtone*]

The *fireſtone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the ſeveral maſſes. The moſt common ſort, which is uſed in medicine, is a greeniſh ſhapeleſs kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *fireſtone*, from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the ſparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter ſtruck from off the ſtone burning itſelf out before the ſpark becomes extinguiſhed. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Fireſtone is a kind of ſtone called alſo Rygate ſtone, from the place whence it is chiefly brought, being very good for firehearths, ovens, and ſtoves. *Builder's Dict.*

Fireſtone, if broke ſmall, and laid on cold lands, muſt be of advantage. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FI'REWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn, fewel.

FI'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *fire*] Fewel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there ſcarce. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK. *v. a* [from *feria*, Latin.] To whip; to beat, to correct, to chaſtiſe.

Beſides, it is not only ſoppiſh,
But vile, idolatrous and popiſh,
For one man out of his own ſkin
To *firk* and whip another's ſin. *Hudibras*, p. ii. *can.* 1.

FI'RKIN *n. ſ.* [from *feorpen*, Saxon, the fourth part of a veſſel.]

1. A veſſel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's ſervants get ſuch a haunt about that ſhop, that it will coſt us many a *firkin* of ſtrong beer to bring them back again. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. A ſmall veſſel.

You heard of that wonder of [illegible] thunder,
Which made the lye ſo much [illegible],
Now ſhift to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *L'Eſtrange.*

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmus*, Latin.]

1. Strong, not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to ſoft.

The flakes of his fleſh are joined together: they are *firm* in themſelves, and they cannot be moved. *Job* xli. 23.

Love's artillery then checks
The breaſtworks of the *firmeſt* ſex. *Cleaveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building, even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbiſh. *Dryden.*

That body, whoſe parts are moſt *firm* in themſelves, and are by their peculiar ſhapes capable of the greateſt contacts, is the moſt *firm*; and that which has parts very ſmall, and capable of the leaſt contact, will be moſt ſoft. *Woodward.*

2. Conſtant; ſteady, reſolute; fixed, unſhaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the ſenſe which is God's lamp. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

He ſtraight obeys;
And *firm* believes. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

The great encouragement is the aſſurance of a future reward, the *firm* perſuaſion whereof is enough to raiſe us above any thing in this world. *Tillotſon, Sermon 6.*

The man that's reſolute and juſt,
Firm to his principles and truſt,
Not hopes nor fears can [illegible] *Hudibras.*

To FIRM *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]

1. To ſettle, to confirm, to eſtabliſh, to fix.

He declared the death of the emperor; which after they had ſeen to be true, they by another ſecret and ſpeedy meſſenger adverniſed Solyman again thereof, *firming* thoſe letters with all their hands and ſeals. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryd. Albion.*

The pow'rs, ſaid he,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpoſe with their augury. *Dryden's Æn.*

O thou, who freed'ſt me from my doubtful ſtate,
Long loſt and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be preſent ſtill, oh goddeſs, to our aid
Proceed, and *firm* thoſe omens thou haſt made. *Pope's Stat.*

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compaſs *firms* his eye;
The maſters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

FIRMAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The ſky; the region.

Even to the heavens their ſhouting ſhrill
Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill. *Spenſer.*

I am conſtant as the northern ſtar,
Of whoſe true, fixt, and reſting quality,
There is no fellow in the *firmament*. *Shakeſp. Jul. Ceſar.*

The Almighty, whoſe hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered ſtars, ſun and moon, written on theſe large volumes of the *firmament*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The *firmament* expanſe of [illegible]
Tranſparent, elemental air, [illegible]
In circuit to the uttermoſt convex
Of this great round. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vii.

The ſteeds climb up the firſt aſcent with pain;
And when the middle *firmament* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow;
And ſee the earth and ocean hang below,
Even I am ſeiz'd with horror. *Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorph.*

What an immenſurable ſpace is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of ſtars, leſſer and leſſer, and conſequently farther and farther off, are ſeen with our naked eyes, and many more diſcovered with our glaſſes! *Derham's Aſtro-Theology.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *firmament*] Celeſtial; of the upper regions.

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

FI'RMLY *adv.* [from *firm.*]

1. [illegible], impenetrably, immoveably.

Thou ſhalt come of force,
Though thou art *firmer* faſten'd than a rock. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can ſtick together ſo *firmly*, without ſomething which cauſes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Steadily, conſtantly.

Himſelf to be the man the fates require;
To [illegible] duge, and what I judge deſire. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vii.

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* perſuaded, that one Lucqueſe can beat five Florentines. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FI'RMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *firm*]

1. Stability, hardneſs, compactneſs, ſolidity.

It would become by degrees of greater conſiſtency and *firmneſs*, ſo as to reſemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability.

Both the eaſineſs and *firmneſs* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the ſame language. *Hayw.*

3. Certainty; ſoundneſs.

In perſons already poſſeſſed with notions of religion, the underſtanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmneſs* of the one, and the flaws and weakneſs of the other. *South's Sermons.*

4. Steadineſs, conſtancy, reſolution.

That thou ſhould'ſt my *firmneſs* doubt
To God, or thee, becauſe we have a ſhe
May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muſe,
Which for his *firmneſs* does his heat excuſe. *Reſtauration.*

This armed Job with *firmneſs* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST *adj.*

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,
That other gold-bound brow, is like the *firſt*.
— A third is like the former. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In the ſix hundredth and *firſt* year, in the *firſt* month, the *firſt* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen.* viii. 13.

Arms and the man I ſing, the *firſt* who bore
His courſe to Latium from the Trojan ſhore. *Æn.*

2. Earlieſt in time.

The *firſt* covenant had alſo ordinances of divine ſervice. *Heb.* ix. 1.

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who *first* offend, will *first* complain. *Prior.*

3. Highest in dignity
Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*. *Dan.*
First with the dogs, and king among the squires. *Spect.*

4. Great; excellent.
My *first* son,
Where will you go? Take good Coriolanus
With thee. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

FIRST. *adv.*

1. Before any thing else, earliest.
He, not unmindful of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part,
Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries. *Dryden*
Thy praise, and thine was then the publick voice,
First recommended Guiscard to my choice *Dryden.*
Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst,
To shew how all things were created *first* *Prior.*

2. Before any other consideration.
First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard, thirdly, they are wholly subterraneous, whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 603.

3. It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.
At first the silent venom slid with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden's Æn.*
Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themselves *at first*, without the assistance of parents. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. FIRST *or last* At one hour or other.
But sure a general doom on man is past,
And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden.*

FIRST BEGOT } *n. s.* [from *first* and *beget*] The eldest
FIRST-BEGOTTEN } of children
His *first-begot*, we know; and sore have felt,
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep *Parad. Reg.*

FIRST-BORN *n. s.* [*first* and *born*] Eldest; the first by the order of nativity
Last, with one midnight stroke, all the *first born*
Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xii.
Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n *first-born*! *Milton.*
The *first-born* has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law of God and nature, the younger children having an equal title with him. *Locke*

FIRST-FRUITS. *n. s.* [*first* and *fruits*.]

1. What the season first produces or matures of any kind
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf *Milt. P. L.*
The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by most noble *first-fruits*, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues *Prior.*

2. The first profits of any thing
Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops, because, having rich bishopricks, they carried their reward upon themselves, yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he might not lose the profit of the *first-fruits*, which by that course of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon's Henry VI.*

3. The earliest effect of any thing.
See, Father, what *first fruits* on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton' Parad. Lost*

FIRSTLING *adj.* [from *first*.] That which is first produced or brought forth
All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deutr.* xv.

FIRSTLING. *n. s.* [from *first*]

1. The first produce or offspring.
A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock
Choicest and best *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.
The tender *firstlings* of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden's Virg. Past.*
The *firstlings* of the flock are doom'd to die
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply *Pope's Odyss.*

2. The thing first thought or done.
Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and *firstlings* of those broils,
Ensuing i'th' middle. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cress. Prologue.*
The mighty purpose works o'erlook.
Unless the deed go with it: from the
The very *firstlings* of my heart shall
The *firstlings* of my hand *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FISCAL. *n. s.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Latin] Exchequer, revenue.
War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon*

FISH. *n. s.* [pipe, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch; *fisch*, Dutch.] An animal that swims in the water
The beasts, the *fishes*, and the winged fowls,
Are their males' subjects. *Shakesp. Comedy*
I fast when I cannot dine, and I eat no *fish*.

And now the *fish* ignoble shapes escape,
Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape. *Creech.*
There are *fishes*, that have wings, that are not strangers to the airy region, and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as *fishes*, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

To FISH. *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fishes.

2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.
While others *fish*, with craft, for great opinion,
I, with great truth, catch mere simplicity. *Shakespeare*

To FISH. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else.
Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit *Swift.*
Oft, as he *fish'd* her nether realms for wit,
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet. *Pope's Dunciad*

FISH-HOOK *n. s.* [*fish* and *hook*] A hook baited, with which fish are caught.
A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish-hook* *Grew's Museum.*

FISH-POND. *n. s.* [*fish* and *pond*.] A small pool for fish
Fish-ponds are no small improvement of watry boggy [illegible] *Fish-ponds* were made where former forests grew,
And hills were levell'd to extend the view. *Pope.*
After what I have said of the great value the Romans put upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirrius should sell his *fish-ponds* for quadringies H. S. 32,291 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FISHER *n. s.* [from *fish*.] One who is employed in catching fish
In our sight the three were taken up
By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought
At length another had seiz'd on us,
And would have reft the *fishers* of their prey,
Had not they been very slow of foot. *Shakesp. Comedy of Err.*
We know that town is but with *fishers* fraught,
Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught. *Sandys.*
Lest he should suspect it, draw it from him,
As *fishers* do the bait, to make him follow it. *Denham.*
A soldier now he with his coat appears,
A *fisher* now, his trembling angle bears;
Each shape he varies *Pope.*

FISHERBOAT. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *boat*] A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *man*] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish
How fearful
And [illegible] 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
At length two monsters of unequal size,
Hard by the shore, a *fisherman* espies. *Waller*
Do leaves and hay bear price to this excess?
You might have bought the *fisherman* for less. *Dryd. Juven.*

FISHERTOWN. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *town*.] A town inhabited by fishermen.
Others of them, in that time, burned that *fishertown* Mousehole. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*
Lime in Perthshire, a little *fishertown*. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

FISHERS-COAT. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *coat*] A coat worn by a fisher.
When Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his *fisher's coat* unto him, for he was naked, and did cast himself into the sea. *Jo.* xxi. 7.

FISHERY *n. s.* [from *fisher*.] The business of catching fish.
We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our *fishery* will not be disturbed by privateers *Addison's Spectator.*

FISHFUL. *adj.* [from *fish*.] Abounding with fish, stored with fish.
Thus mean in state, and calm in spirit,
My *fishful* pond is my delight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, *fishful* and navigable rivers. *Camden's Remains.*

To FISHIFY *v. a.* [from *fish*.] To turn to fish: a cant word.
Here comes Romeo
Without his roe, like a dried herring:
O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified*! *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*

FISHING *n. s.* [from *fish*.] Commodity of taking fish.
also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing* *Spenser on Ireland.*

FISHKETTLE. *n. s.* [*fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.
It is probable that the way of embalming amongst the Egyptians was by boiling the body, in a long caldron like a *fish-kettle*, in some kind of liquid bitumen. *Grew's Museum*

FI'SHMEAL. *n. f.* [*fish* and *meal*] Diet of fish, abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male greensickness. *Sharp.*

FI'SHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *fish.*] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

I fear to play the *fishmonger*; and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

The surgeon left the *fishmonger* to determine the controversy between him and the pike. *L'Estrange.*

FI'SHY *adj.* [from *fish.*]

1. Consisting of fish.

My absent mates
Roam the wild isle in search of rural cates,
Bait the barb'd steel, and from the *fishy* flood
Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Having the qualities of fish.

Wives have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FI'SSILE. *adj.* [*fissus*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of [illegible] losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion. *Newton's Opt.*

FISSI'LITY. *n. f.* from *fissile.* The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE. *n. f.* [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, French.] A cleft; a [illegible]

The stone and other terrestrial matter was distinguished into strata or layers, as it is in England; those strata were divided by parallel *fissures*, that were included in the stone. *Woodward's Natural History.*

I see
The gaping *fissures* to receive the rain. *Thomson's Autumn.*

To FI'SSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured. *Wiseman.*

FIST. *n. f.* [ꝼyꝛt, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her *fist*, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise;
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

And being down, the villain sore did beat
And bruise with clownish *fists* his manly face. *Fairy Queen.*

Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling, swelling, foaming at the mouth, stamping, and bending the *fist.* *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 716.

And the same hand into a *fist* may close,
Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham.*

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fist*. *Dryden's Æn.*

To FIST. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unmercifully. *Dryd.*

2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

FI'STICK. *n. f.* A pistachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS. *n. f.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist, blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with knagged sticks, or daily falling together by the ears at *fisticuffs*. *More.*

She would seize upon John's commons, for which they were sure to go to *fisticuffs*. *Arbuthn. History of John Bull.*

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, 'till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

FI'STULA. *n. f.* [Latin; *fistule*, French.]

1. A fistulous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That *fistula* which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland and caries in the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. FISTULA *Lachrymalis*. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease. In the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the *puncta lachrymalia*, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the contiguous bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FI'STULAR. *adj.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS. *adj.* [from *fistula*; *fistuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fistula, callous or sinuous like a fistula.

How these sinuous ulcers become *fistulous* I have shewn you. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FIT. *n. f.* [from *fight*, Skinner, every fit of a disease being a struggle of nature; from *sat*, in Flemish, frequent, *Junius.*]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent disemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the cure. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Any short return after intermission, interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A short vicissitude, and *fit* of poverty. *Dryden's Horace.*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits* and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Estrange.*

By *fits* my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addison on Italy.*

Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by *fits*,
And fails again as loth to quit its hold. *Addison's Cato.*

Religion is not the business of some *fits* only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, and laid aside for the rest of our time, but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers's Sermons.*

All *fits* of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The lie did flit away out of her nest,
And all his senses were with deadly *fit* oppress. *Fairy Queen.*

An ambitious man subjects himself to others, and puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melancholy. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Disorder; distemperature.

For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* o' th' season. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. It is used, without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children, and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.

Mrs Bull was so much enraged, that she fell downright into a *fit*. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

FIT *adj.* [*vitten*, Flemish, *Junius.*]

1. Qualified, proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Mighty men of valour, *fit to* go out for war and battle. 2 *Chron.* xiv.

He lends him vain Goliah's sacred sword,
The *fittest* help just fortune could afford. *Cowley's Davideis.*

This fury *fit for* her intent she chose,
One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryden's Æn.*

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's, a use which it is neither *fit for*, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet, proper, right.

Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is *fit* we speak in what cases they are so. *Bacon, Essay* 14.

See how thou could'st judge of *fit* and meet. *Milt. P. L.*

It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks *fit* to praise. *Boyle.*

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addison.*

To FIT. *v. n.* [*vitten*, Flemish, *Junius.*]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line, he *fitteth* it with planes. *Isa.* xliv. 13.

Would fate permit
To my desires I might my fortune *fit*,
Troy I would raise. *Denham.*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing: as, the taylor *fits* his customer.

A true maker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddices, stitched on the same side. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

3. To be adapted to, to suit any thing.

She shall be our messenger to this paultry knight. Trust me I thought on her; she'll *fit* it. *Shakespeare.*

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite, *fitted* the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid. *Boyle.*

4. To FIT *out*. To furnish, to equip; to supply with necessaries or decorations.

A play, which if you dare but twice *fit out*,
You'll all be danced, and be thought devout. *Dryden.*

The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted out*, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Advice to Freeh.*

5. To FIT *up*. To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has *fitted up* his farm. *Pope to Swift.*

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the heavenly feast,
Tasteless, indecent, but rest to rest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FITCH. *n. f.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch.*] A small kind of wild pea.

[illegible]

For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peason. *Tusser.*

FI'TCHAT. } *n. f.* [*fissau*, French; *fisse*, Dutch.] A stinking
FI'TCHEW } little beast, that robs the henroost and warren.

Skinner.

Skinner calls him the *flinking ferret*, but he is much larger, at leaſt as ſome provinces diſtinguiſh them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchat*, and the *flinking ferret* a float

'Tis ſuch another *fitchew*! marry, a perfum'd one

What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakeſpeare*

The *fitchat*, the fulmart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Weſtern's Anger*

FI'TFUL. *adj.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxyſms; diſordered by change of malady.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever he ſleeps *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

FI'TLY. *adv.* [from *fit*.]

1. Properly, juſtly; reaſonably.

Mutinous parts
That envied his receit, even ſo moſt *fitly*
As you malign our ſenators. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the ſtage *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

I cannot *fitlier* compare marriage than to a lottery, for, in both, he that ventures may ſucceed, and may miſs, and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there are pretty ſtore of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expreſſed moſt *fitly* by departing from evil *Tillotſon's Sermons*

An animal, in order to be moveable, muſt be flexible, and therefore is *fitly* made of ſeparate and ſmall ſolid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Commodiouſly; meetly.

To take a latitude,
Sun or ſtars are *fitteſt* view'd
At their brighteſt, but to conclude
Of longitudes, what other way have we
But to mark when, and where the dark eclipſes be. *Donne.*

FI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fit*.]

1. Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs, reaſonableneſs.

In things the *fitneſs* whereof is not of itſelf apparent, nor eaſy to be made ſufficiently manifeſt unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 7.*

The queen being abſent, 'tis a needful *fitneſs*
That we adjourn this court. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Wer't my *fitneſs*
To let theſe hands obey my blocking blood,
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

2. Convenience, commodity, the ſtate of being fit.

Nor time nor place
Did then cohere, and yet you would make both.
They've made themſelves, and that their *fitneſs* now
Does unmake you *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpoſe.

Poor befeeming 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpoſe I then follow'd. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

FI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *fit*.]

1. The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing.

Sowing the fancy gravelly land in Devonſhire and Cornwall with French furze-ſeed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [from *feto*, Italian, *fit en*, German.] A ſmall piece as, to cut into *fitters*. *Skinner.*

FITZ. *n. ſ.* [Norman, from *fils*, a ſon, Fr.] A ſon. Only [illegible] law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the ſon of Herbert, *Fitzthomas*, the ſon of Thomas, *Fitzroy*, the ſon of the king. It is commonly uſed of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *adj.* [ꝼyꝼ, Saxon.] Four and one, half of ten.

And *five* of them were wiſe, and *five* were fooliſh. *Mat.*

No perſon, no incident, but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign. all things elſe are like ſix fingers to the hand, which nature, which is ſuperfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks, his paſtures fill'd,
His ſtands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Our Britiſh youth loſe their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N. 111.

FIVE-LEAVED *Graſs*. *n. ſ.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

F.

1. A kind of play with a bowl.

2. A [illegible] of horſes.

His horſe infected with ſpavins rayed with the yellows, paſt cure of the *fives*, and ſtark ſpoiled with the ſtaggers. *Stakeſp.*

FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French; *fixus*, Latin.]

1. To make faſt, firm, or ſtable.

Hell heard the unſufferable noiſe, hell ſaw
Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but ſtrongly with faſt chains bound
Her dark foundations, and too faſt had bound. *Milt. P. L.*

2. To ſettle, to eſtabliſh invariably.

Brighteſt ſeraphim leaſt
In whom to all theſe orbs hath man
His *fixed* ſeat, or *fixed* ſeat hath none,
But all theſe wand'ring orbs his choice to dwell! *Milt. P. L.*

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power *Temple.*

When cuſtom hath *fixed* his eating to certain ſtated periods, his ſtomach will expect victuals at the uſual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fixt* to the faſten earth,
Gazing at that which ſeems to dim thy ſight! *Shak. H. VI.*

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
Fix'd on the walls with wonder and ſurprize. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed*. *Locke*

[illegible]; to tranſfix. A term purely Latin.

While from the raging ſword he vainly flies,
A bow of fleet ſhall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys*

6. To withhold from motion.

To Fix. *v. n.*

1. To ſettle the opinion, to determine the reſolution.

If we would be happy, we muſt *fix* upon ſome foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Eſtrange*

He made himſelf their prey,
T' impoſe on their belief and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and ſkilful alike can
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden's Æn.*

Here hope began to dawn, reſolv'd to try,
She *fix'd* on this her utmoſt remedy,
Death was behind, but hard it was to die. *Dryden.*

In moſt bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we muſt *fix* on, and are moſt uſed by. *Locke*

2. To reſt, to ceaſe to wander.

Your kindneſs baniſhes your fear,
Reſolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.

In the moſt of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quickſilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quickſilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'X. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Stability, firmneſs, ſteadineſs.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more neceſſary for your ſoul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Reſidence in a certain place.

To light, created in the firſt day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excurſion.

They are ſubject to errors from a narrowneſs of ſoul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; deſtruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be obſerved, the colour, the fragility or phantneſs, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the ſimple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals leſs ponderous and leſs materiate, than, *vice verſa*, to make ſilver of lead or quickſilver, both which are more ponderous than ſilver; ſo that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condenſation. *Locke's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmneſs.

Salt diſſolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Grand. Stepſ. c. 7.*

FI'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *fixed*.] Certainly; firmly, in a manner rooted and eſtabliſhed.

If we pretend that the diſtinction of ſpecies, or ſorts, is *fixedly* eſtabliſhed by the real and ſecret conſtitutions of things. *Locke.*

FI'XEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Stability; firmneſs.

2. Want or loſs of volatility.

Fixedneſs, or a power to remain in the fire unconſumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea ſignified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity, coherence of parts.

All matter is either fluid or ſolid, to comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedneſs* and coherency, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion of the particles of bodies. *Tenniſon's Sermons*

4. Steadineſs; ſettled opinion or reſolution.

A *fixedneſs* in religion will not give my conſcience leave to conſent to innovations. *King Charles.*

FIXEDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed*.] Coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility. A word of *Boyle*.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are ſo combined by the firſt operation of the fire, that moſt does ſcarce afterwards ſeparate them. *Boyle*

FI'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility.

And are not the ſun and fixed ſtars great earths vehemently hot, whoſe heat is conſerved by the greatneſs of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whoſe parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but alſo by the vaſt weight and denſity of the atmoſpheres incumbent upon them? *Newt. Opt.*

FIXURE

n. f. [from *fix*.]

The *fixure* of her eye has motion in't,
As we were mock'd with art. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

2. Stable or fixt.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*

3. Fixture or affixture.

Sights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shakspeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

FI'ZGIG. *n. f.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen

FLA'BBY. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak stores. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contrived to prop
Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift*

FLA'BILE. *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind, subject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLA'CCID. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak, limber, not stiff, not firm.

The drawing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be this, that the part against which the sun beateth waxeth more hard and *flaccid* in look, and thereby less able to support the flower. *Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres too *flaccid* and produce fungous, or as they harden and produce callosities. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

FLACCI'DITY. *n. f.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberness, want of tension, want of stiffness.

There is neither laxation nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To FLAG. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch; *pleogan*, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground, in the which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would *flag* or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,
The promise of a storm; the shifting gales
Forsake by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

Flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if she were a body in a body
My senses too are dull and stupefy'd,
Their edge rebated sure some ill approaches. *Dryd. D. Seb.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen. *Swift.*

3. To grow feeble, to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense [illegible], there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language [illegible]ng, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that, and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries*

His stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour, and grow pervish if one passes it, either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite. *Locke.*

There must be a noble train of actions to preserve his fame in life and not only for, when it is once at a stand, it naturally [illegible] and languishes. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 256.

If on the inner wings of love and praise,
My love above the starry vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Arbuthnot.*

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift*

To FLAG. *v. a.*

To let fall, to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace,
Call as Cupid, Time is blind:
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find
The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die. *Prior.*

2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] [illegible]ay with broad stone
The sides and floor are all [illegible]ch excellent marble. *Sandys.*

A white stone used for *flagging* floors. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLAG. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink. *Ex.* ii. 3.

Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow. *Sandys.*

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds. *Mortimer.*

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement *Shak. K. John.*

He hangs out as many *flags* as he descryeth vessels, square, or ships, or galleys, pennants. *Sandys's Travels.*

Let him be girt
With all the grisly legions that troop
Under the sooty *flag* of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to restore his purchase back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death *Milton.*

The French and Spaniard, when your *flags* appear,

The interpretation of that article about the *flag* is a ground at pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*

Or either's *flag* the golden serpents bear,
Erecting crests awake, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hissings in the air. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear,
In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. [*fuche*, old French.]

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the other. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward's Nat. Foss.*

FLAG BROOM. *n. f.* [from *flag* and *broom*.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG-OFFICER. *n. f.* [*flag* and *officer*.] A commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Addison's Spectator.*

FLAG-SHIP. *n. f.* [*flag* and *ship*.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *n. f.* [*flag* and *worm*.] A grub bred in watry places among flags or sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*

FLA'GELET. *n. f.* [*flageolet*, French.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind musick.

Play us a lesson on your *flagelet* *Marston's Divine Dialogues.*

[illegible] the

By Bridewell all descend,
As morning prayer and *flagellation* end. *Garth's Dispens.*

FLA'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberness, want of tension.

FLA'GGY. *adj.* [from *flag*.]

1. Weak, lax, limber; not stiff, not tense.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
Is gathered full, and worketh speedy way *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLAGI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *flagitium*, Latin.] Wicked, villainous, atrocious.

No villany or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by kindness and discipline *L'Estrange.*

First, those *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Rosscommon.*

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in those *flagitious* times. *Pope*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS. *n. f* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedneſs, vil-

FLA'GON *n. f.* [*flacard*, Welſh; *flaxe*, Saxon, *flaſche*, Dutch, *flacon*, French, *fiaſco*, Italian; *flaſca*, Spaniſh.] A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

More had ſent him by a factor in Chancery two ſilver *flagons* *Bacon's Apophth.*

Did they coin piſpots, bowls, and *flagons*

Int' officers of horſe and dragoons? *Hudibras, p.* I. *cant* 2.

His truſty *flagon*, full of potent juice,

Was hanging by, worn thin with age and uſe. *Roſcommon.*

One *flagon* walks the round, that none ſhould think

They either change, or ſhirk him of his drink. *Dryd. Juv.*

1 [illegible] *n. f.* [*fla[illegible]*, Latin.] [illegible] *ire*

Luſt cauſeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the ſight and the touch are the things deſired, and therefore the ſpirits reſort to thoſe parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLA'GRANT. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, ſtirreth up *flagrant* deſires and affections, correſpondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 39.

2. Glowing; flushed

See Sapho, at her toilet's greaſy taſk,

And ſtirring *flagrant* to an evening maſk

So morning inſects, that in muck begun,

Shine, buz, and fly-blow in the ſetting ſun. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,

The beadle's laſh ſtill *flagrant* on their back. *Pope.*

4. Notorious; flaming.

When fraud is great, it furniſhes weapons to defend itſelf; and at worſt, if the crimes be ſo *flagrant* that a man is laid aſide out of perfect ſhame, he retires loaded with the ſpoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let ſteddy juſtice ſway,

And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;

But, 'till the proofs are clear, the ſtroke delay. *Smith.*

FLAGRA'TION. *n. f.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning. *Dict.*

FLA'GSTAFF. *n. f.* [*flag* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which the [illegible]

The duke, leſs numerous, but in courage more,

On wings of all the winds to combat flies,

His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,

And bloody croſſes on his *flagſtaffs* riſe. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

FLAIL. *n. f.* [*flagellum*, Latin, *flegel*, German.] The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

Our ſoldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,

Or like a lazy threſher with a *flail*,

Fall gently down as if they ſtruck their friends. *Sh. H* VI.

When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,

His ſhadowy *flail* hath threſh'd the corn,

That ten day labourers could not end,

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend. *Milton.*

In this place ſhould reign a mighty prince,

Born for a ſcourge of wit, and *flail* of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with theſe tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's ſkill in arms, nor make them leſs able in the arts of war and government. *Locke.*

The threſher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;

The proverb ſays, no fence againſt a *flail*. *Swift.*

FLAKE. *n. ſ.* [*flocus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears looſely held together, like a flock of wool.

O crimſon circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hotteſt. *Sandys, p.*

[illegible] devouring oven ſent

A *flake* of fire, that flaſhing in his beard,

Him all amaz'd, and almoſt made afear'd. *Fairy Queen.*

The earth is ſometimes covered with ſnow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burn.*

Small drops of a melting rain, deſcending through a freezing air, do each of them ſhoot into one of theſe figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and cluſtered together into ſmall parcels, which we call *flakes* of [illegible]

Upon throwing in a ſtone the water bows for a conſiderable time, and at the ſame time are ſeen little *flakes* of ſcurf riſing up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A ſtratum; layer; lamina

The *flakes* of his tough fleſh ſo firmly bound,

As not to be divorced by a wound

A labourer in his left hand holding the head of the [illegible] and with his right drawing about the beam and teeth, which cut and tore away great *flakes* of the metal, 'till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon*

To FLAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies looſely connected.

From the bleak pole no wind [illegible]

Melt the ſtreams daily, or *flake* [illegible] *Surrey, Dow. of p. C*

FLA'KY. *adj.* [from *flake.*]

1. Looſely hanging together.

The ſilent hour ſteals on

And *flaky* darkneſs breaks within the Eaſt. *Shakeſp. R. the III.*

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* ſtreaks expire,

With ſparks that ſeem to ſet the world on fire. *Pope.*

Hence, when the ſnows in Winter ceaſe to weep,

And unconſum'd their *flaky* texture keep,

The banks with pale their humble ſtreams contain,

Which ſwell in Summer, and theſe banks o'erflow. *Black.*

2. Lying in layers or ſtrata, broken into lamin[illegible]

FLAM. *n. ſ.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falſehood; a lye, an illuſory pretext

A *flam* more ſenſeleſs than the rog'ry

Of old auſpicy and augury. *Hudibras, p.* II. *can.* 1

Till theſe men can prove the things ordered by our church to be either intrinſically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conſcience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and deluſion. *South's Sermons.*

What are moſt of the hiſtories of the world but lyes? Lyes immortalized and conſigned over as a perpetual abuſe and *flam* upon poſterity. *South's Sermons.*

FLAM. *n. ſ.* [from the French *flamme*, a flame.] A tranſient blaze, a ſudden exploſion of flame from fat or dripping; and ſo in Scotland tranſferred to any thing gloſſing and haſtily illuſory.

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.

For ſo our ignorance was *flamm'd*,

To damn ourſelves t' avoid being damn'd *Hudibras, p.* II.

God is not to be *flammed* off with yes, who knows exactly what thou can'ſt do, and what not *South's Sermons.*

FLAMBEAU. n. ſ. [French.] A lighted torch.

The king ſeiz'd a *flambeau* with zeal to deſtroy *Dryden.*

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the ſultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the houſe, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

FLAME. *n. ſ.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French.]

1. [illegible]

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, ſo hot as to ſhine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame* *Newton's Opt.*

What *flame*, what lightning e'er

So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;

The *flames* he once ſtole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightneſs of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,

This and Philaſter have the oldeſt fame,

Great are their faults, and glorious is their [illegible]

In both our Engliſh genius is expreſt,

Lofty and bold, but negligently dreſt. *Waller*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,

And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame.* *Pope.*

5. Paſſion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire

To her aſpire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove

All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*,

Swifter like ſudden death it came.

I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Cromwell.*

To FLAME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine as fire; to burn with emiſſion of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with ſuch weak breath as this? *Shakeſp.*

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal ſky

To bottomleſs perdition *Milton.*

Hell all around

As one great furnace *flam'd* *Mi[illegible]*

2. To flame like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain ſpread,

Now ſtreak'd and glowing with the morning red,

Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,

And cloſing ſable for the peaceful night. *Pr[illegible]*

3. To break out in violence of paſſion.

FLAMECO'LOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and [illegible] Of a bright low colour

Tis ſtrong, and it does indifferent well in *flame-coloured* ſtockings. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night*

A gueſt ſhall bear the form of a [illegible] of a fierce and ſtern aſpect, in a *flame-coloured* garment *Prideaux.*

[illegible] [Latin.] A prieſt, one that offi[illegible]

[illegible] firſt the *flamen* taſted living food,

Next his grim idol ſmear'd with human blood. *Pope.*

...s, Latin] The act of fetching

...k, being artificial, and full of
...ure *Animation. Brown's Vulgar Err.*
...flavus, Latin] The quality of ad-

In the ... place of bones torrified, the ... s, the oily, fat and
unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability. Brown.*
...id. [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame;

...flamed light is not over all the body. *...*
[*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Lid...*
...dy. [*flamma* and *venio*, Latin.] Vo...

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound. *Surrey, b. ii.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of aiery and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will *Bacon's Natural History*

FLANK. *n. s.* [*flanc*, French, according to *Menage*, from *λαπάω*; more probably from *latus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the loin of a quadruped near the hinder thigh
The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the *flank. Peach.*

2. [In men.] The ...ateral part of the lower belly
He said, and, pois'd in air, the javelin sent
Through Paris shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends. *Pope.*

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the galleries that lay at sea in *flank. Bacon's War with Spain.*

The other half of the battle, and the whole *flank* of the rear, was closed by the carriages. *Hayward.*

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in such sort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*

To FLANK. *v. a.*

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to be on the side.

With fates averse, against their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage. *Dryden's Æn.*

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert lay *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER *n. s.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out so ... command the side of a body marching to the assault.

... Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and ... s out of their *flankers*, were enforced ... *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

To FLA'NKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL *n. s.* [*gwlanen*, Welch, from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies.*] A soft nappy stuff of wool
I cannot answer the Welch *flannel. Shakespeare.*

FLAP. *n. s* [*Hleppe*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side
There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larinx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the ... *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. [A disease in horses.]
When a horse is said to have the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips to be swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg: you must, to cure it, cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

... [from the noun.]
... with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings. *Pope.*

2. ... To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing ...

... ea *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about ... s head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

... What's fruitless toil
Flap thy pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in ragged shackles bound *Philips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing. *Tickell.*

1. To ply the wings with noise.
'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Estrange.*

2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.
When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy worst wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay's Trivia.*

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.
He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

FLAPEARED *adj.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having loose and broad ears.

A whoreson, beetleheaded, *flapeared* knave. *Shakespeare.*

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flederen*, to flutter, Dutch, *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare.*]

1. To flutter with a splendid show
She shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*

2. To glitter with transient lustre.
Doctrine and use, colours and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *Herbert*

3. To glitter offensively.
When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton*

4. To be in too much light.
I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

FLARE. *n. s.* [*Skinner.*]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.
When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
Even in the aim and very *flash* of it. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*
We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon's Natural History, N°. 210.*
One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smoak;
The other out of smoak brings glorious light. *Roscommon.*
And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,
Defy'd the forky lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryd Æn.*

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*

3. A short transient state.
The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.
This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flash* divers times almost like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.
By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.
They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought *Felton on the Classicks.*

To FLASH. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.
With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd. *Fairy Queen.*
If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same casteth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carew's Survey*

FLA'SHER. *n. f.* [from *flash.*] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*

FLA'SHILY. *adv.* [from *flashy.*] With empty show; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.

FLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *flash.*]

1. Empty, not solid; showy without substance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

When they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

This mean conceit, this daring mystery,
Which thou think'st nothing, friend, thou shalt not buy,
Nor will I change for all the *flashy* wit *Dryden's Pr* ..

2. [From *flaccidus*, *Skinner.*] Insipid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon, Essay* 50.

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, watrish or *flashy*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

FLASK. *n. f.* [*flasque*, French.]

1. A bottle, a vessel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask,
But the Champaigne is to each man his *flask*. *King.*

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask*
Is set on fire. *Shakespeare.*

FLA'SKET. *n. f.* [from *flask.*] A vessel in which viands are served.

Another plac'd
The silver stands, with golden *flaskets* grac'd. *Pope's Odyss.*

FLAT. *adj.* [*plat*, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Smooth, without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was a land *flat* to our sight, and full of boscage. *Bacon.*

3. Without elevation.

Cease t' admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat*, and shrink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite abash't. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

That Christ-church stands above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordship's commendation. *South.*

5. Lying horizontally prostrate; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her *flat*,
And worship her as goddess of the wood. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground. *Daniel.*

6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless, insipid, dead.

He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece. *Sh. Troil. and Cres.*

Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh. *Milton.*

The miry fields,
Rejoicing in rich mold, must ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*. *Phillips.*

8. Dull; unanimated, frigid.

Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions, but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so much noted. *Bacon, Essay* 16.

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

9. Depressed, spiritless, dejected.

My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems
In all her functions weary of herself. *Milton's Agonistes.*

10. Unpleasing; tasteless.

How weary, stale, *flat* and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all earthly satisfactions must needs look little, and grow *flat* and unsavoury. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

11. Peremptory, absolute, downright.

His horse with *flat* racing caught him, that discrete stays make speedy journeys. *Sidney*

It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted, for true justice punisheth nothing but the act or wicked word. *Spenser's State of Ireland*

It is in the nature of all men to love liberty, so they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiousness. *Spenser.*

You start away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes;
Those prisoners you shall keep.
——Nay, that's *flat*. *Shakespeare's I* ..

Your repulsed, our fainting hope
Is *flat* despair. we must exasperate
Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.*

If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame glory,
Frailty gets pardon by submissiveness
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:
He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy
With his sheer clod of earth the spacious sky. *Herbert*

You had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanique louse
And all his new-found old inventions,
With *flat* felonious intentions. *Hudibras, p.* .. *cant* ..

12. Not shrill; not acute, not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a *flat* noise or rattle. *Bacon's Natural History*

The upper end of the windpipe is studded with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLAT. *n.*

1. A level, an extended plane.

The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater sound, by reason of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Because the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expose flesh or fish, both upon a stake of wood some height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers distant eminences appear a *flat* by force of shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to appear. *Wotton's Architecture.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that he has found in several of the neighbouring parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Even ground, not mountainous.

Now put your dust upon the quick and dead,
Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Fast by a fountain. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.

The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

All the infections, that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Prospero fall. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Half my power this night,
Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide,
These Lincoln washes have devoured them. *Shak. K. John.*

4. Shallow, strand, place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*. *Shakespeare.*

The difficulty is very great to bring them out through so many *flats* and sands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Ess.*

Having newly left these grammatick *flats* and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable constructions, we are now on the sudden turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton on Educat.*

Foul in the prince's passage lurks of sand,
And dang'rous *flats*, in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Waller.*

The sea could not be narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world, and must we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad side of a blade.

A darted mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the daemons of the air,
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The task to sweep the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind

6. Depression of thought or language.

Milton's Paradise Lost is unattainable, but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongst his elections, when 'tis evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryd.*

7. A surface without relief, or prominences.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull unwooded *flat*, to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precipitous things of the adjoining hills. *Bentley's Sermon*

To Flat. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level, to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them in the ground, they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,
Distends their swelling lips, and *flats* their nose. *Creech.*

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted.* *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 377.

To Flat. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat: opposed to swell.

I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to *flat* yet more than at first. *Temple.*

2. To obstruct, retard, hinder; to render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to *flat* and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and continued variety to distract and lose it. *K. Charles.*

Fla'tlong. *adv.* [*flat* and *long.*] With the flat downwards; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?
—An it had not fallen *flatlong* *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Fla'tly *adv.* [from *flat.*]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in these wars had *flatly* refused his aid. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

Thereupon they *flatly* disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

Unjust, thou say'st,
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. *Mil't. Parad. Lost*

Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that believing his existence, do yet seclude him from directing the affairs of the world *Bentley's Sermons.*

Fla'tness *n. s.* [from *flat.*]

1. Evenness; level extension.
2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the *flatness* of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture *Addison on ancient Medals.*

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.

Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Dejection of state.

The emperor of Russia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Dejection of mind, want of life; want of spirit.
6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

How fast does obscurity, *flatness*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult talk to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier*

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness* *Pope's Preface to Homer.*

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that *flatness* of sound is joined with a harshness. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 157.

To Fla'tten. *v. a.* [*flatir*, French, from *flat.*]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground.

If they should die in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will rise again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make vapid.
4. To deject, to depress; to dispirit.

To Fla'tten. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and *flatten* in the very tasting *L'Estrange, Fable* 161.

Fla'tter *n. s.* [from *flat.*] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To Fla'tter. *v. a.* [*flater*, French.]

1. To sooth with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does, being then most *flattered.* *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

His nature is too noble for the world,
He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for's power to thunder. His heart's his mouth;
What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent. *Shakesp.*

He that *flattereth* his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Prov.* xxix. 5.

He *flattereth* himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be [illegible]

After this way of *flattering* their wishing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Decay of Piety.*

Averse alike to *flatter* or offend *Pope.*
They *flatter'd* every day, and some days eat. *Pope*

I scorn to *flatter* you or any man *Dr Newton's Ded. to M.*

2. To praise falsely.

Flatter'd crimes of all licentious age,
Provoke our censure. *Young.*

3. To please, to sooth. This sense is purely Gallick.

A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts make a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and *flatters* them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. To raise false hopes.

He always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of *flatt'ring* gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

Fla'tterer *n. s.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsities.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man. If he be a cunning *flatterer*, he will follow the arch *flatterer*, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to perforce. *Bacon, Essay* 54.

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the *flatt'rer* from the friend. *Dryden.*

After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 113.

The publick should know this of your ladyship, yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a *flatterer.* *Swift.*

Fla'ttery. *n. s.* [from *flatter*; *flaterie*, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness,
And hold it mean to borrow aught from *flattery.* *Rowe.*

Simple pride for *flatt'ry* makes demands. *Pope.*

See how they beg an alms of *flattery!*
They languish, O! support them with a lye. *Young.*

Fla'ttish. *adj.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a *flattish* shape. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Fla'tulency. *n. s.* [from *flatulent.*]

1. Windiness, fulness of wind, turgescence by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of *flatulency.* *Arbuthn.*

2. Emptiness; vanity, levity, airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions. *Glanville.*

Flatulent, *adj.* [*flatulentus*, *flatus*, Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are *flatulent*, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a turnid state again: these are so light as scarce to be felt by the patient, and no otherwise incommodious than by their unsightliness or bulk. *Quincy.*

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality, puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity. *Glanv. Scepf. c.* 23.

How many of these *flatulent* writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works. *Dryden.*

Flatulosity. *n. s.* [*flatuosité*, French, from *flatus*, Latin.] Windiness, fulness of air.

The cause is *flatulosity*; for wind stirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly *Bacon.*

Fla'tuous. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathsome, and so sendeth it to the mesentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 44.

Flatus, *n. s.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration, which is therefore discussed by warm aromaticks. *Quincy.*

Fla'twise. *adj.* [*flat* and *wise* so it should be written, not *flatways.*] With the flat downwards, not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposited *Woodward on Fossils.*

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With *flaunting* honeyſuckle. *Milton.*

Theſe courtiers of applauſe deny themſelves things convenient to *flaunt* it out, being frequently enough fain to immolate their own deſires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Here, attir'd beyond our purſe, we go,
For uſeleſs ornament and *flaunting* ſhow.
We take on truſt, in purple robes to ſhine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

You ſot, you loiter about alehouſes, or *flaunt* about the ſtreets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying. This ſeems not to be proper.

Fortune in men has ſome ſmall diff'rence made;
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope's Eſſays.*

FLAUNT. *n. ſ.* Any thing looſe and airy.

How would he look to ſee his work ſo noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he ſay! or how
Should I in theſe my borrow'd *flaunts* behold
The ſternneſs of his preſence! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

FLAVOUR. *n. ſ.*

1. Power of pleaſing the taſte.

They have a certain *flavour*, at their firſt appearance, from ſeveral accidental circumſtances, which they may loſe, if not taken early. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 488.

2. Sweetneſs to the ſmell, odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the bluſhing roſe,
With nodding heaps, ſo high the ſhoots aroſe,
Each ſeems to ſmell the *flavour* which the other blows. *Dry.*

FLA'VOUROUS. *adj.* [from *flavour.*]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd
From their firſt *flav'rous* taſte, renounce their kind. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *n. ſ.* [Φλάω, to break; floh, Saxon, a fragment; *flauw*, Dutch, broken in mind.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart ſhall break into a thouſand *flaws*,
Or ere I weep. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Wood, new ſhorn, being laid carefully under water to keep it from juice, after ſome time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the veſſels were whole, without any *flaw*, and had not the bunghole open. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw*. *Boyle.*

A *flaw* is in thy old-back'd veſſel found;
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring ſound. *Dryden's Perſ.*

As if great Atlas, from his height,
Should ſink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty *flaw* the flaming wall, as once it ſhall,
Should gape immenſe, and, ruſhing down, o'erwhelm this nether ball. *Dryden.*

Whether the nymph ſhall break Diana's law,
Or ſome frail China-jar receive a *flaw*. *Pope.*

He that would keep his houſe in repair, muſt attend every little breach or *flaw*, and ſupply it immediately, elſe time alone will bring all to ruin. *Swift.*

2. A fault; defect.

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws*; for that the ſcriveners and brokers do value unſound men to ſerve their own turn. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain ſuch they were, ſo known.
But ſince ſome *flaws* in long deſcents may be,
They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden.*

And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a *flaw*. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 1.

Their judgment has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

So many *flaws* had this vow in its firſt conception. *Atterb.*

3. A ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt. [from *flo*, Latin.]

Being incens'd, he's flint,
As humourous as Winter, and as ſudden
As *flaws* congealed in the ſpring of day. *Shakeſ. Hen.* IV.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, t' expel the Winter's *flaw*. *Shak. Ham.*

As a huge fiſh, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering ſhore, is with a north *flaw*
Shoots back; ſo, ſent againſt the ground, [fraid,
Was foul'd Eurialus. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Burſting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And ſnow, and hail, and ſtormy guſt, and *flaw*,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argeſtes loud,
And Thraſcias rend the woods, and ſeas upturn. *Milton.*

I heard the rack,
As earth and ſky would mingle, but myſelf
Was diſtant; and theſe *flaws*, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark baſis underneath,
Are to the main inconſiderable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. A tumult; a tempeſtuous uproar.

And this fell tempeſt ſhall not ceaſe to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd *flaw*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

The fort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in. I heard the mighty *flaw*,
When firſt it broke, the crowding enſigns in:
Which choak'd the paſſage. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

5. A ſudden commotion of mind.

Oh theſe *flaws* and ſtarts,
Impoſtors to true fear, would become
A woman's ſtory at a Winter's fire. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fiſſure.

But his *flaw'd* heart,
Alack, too weak the conflict to ſupport,
'Twixt two extremes of paſſion, joy and grief,
Burſt ſmartly in. *Shakeſp. King L.*

The cup was *flawed* with ſuch a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a cryſtalline cup. *Boyle.*

The brazen cauldrons with the froſts are *flaw'd*,
The garment ſtiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd. *Dryden.*

2. To break; to violate. Out of uſe.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants goods. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

FLA'WLESS. *adj.* [from *flaw.*] Without cracks; without defects.

A ſtar of the firſt magnitude, which the more high, more vaſt, and more *flawleſs*, ſhines only bright enough to make itſelf conſpicuous. *Boyle on Colours.*

FLAWN. *n. ſ.* [ꝑlena, Saxon; *flan*, French; *vlaeye*, Dutch.] A ſort of cuſtard, a pie baked in a diſh. *Diſt.*

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To ſcrape or pare a ſkin. *Ainſworth.*

FLA'WY. *adj.* [from *flaw.*] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *n. ſ.* [ꝑleax, plex, Saxon; *vlas*, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made.

The leaves, for the moſt part, grow alternately on branches: the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is tubulous, and divided into five parts at the top; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove-gilliflower: the ovary, which riſes from the centre of the flowercup, becomes an almoſt globular fruit, which is generally pointed, and compoſed of many cells, in which are lodged many plain ſmooth ſeeds, which are blunt at one end, and generally ſharp at the other. The ſpecies are ſix. The firſt ſort is that which is cultivated for uſe in divers parts of Europe, and is reckoned an excellent commodity. It ſhould be cultivated. *Miller.*

2. The fibres of flax cleanſed and combed for the ſpinner.

I'll fetch ſome *flax*, and whites of eggs,
T' apply to's bleeding face. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Then on the rock a ſcanty meaſure place
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,
And turning ſung. *Dryden's Ovid, b.* [illegible]

FLA'XCOMB. *n. ſ.* [*flax* and *comb.*] The inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *n. ſ.* [*flax* and *dreſs.*] He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLA'XEN. *adj.* [from *flax.*]

1. Made of flax.

The matron, at her nightly taſk,
With penſive labour draws the *flaxen* thread. *Thomſ. Winter.*

The beſt materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that ſhoemakers uſe. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Fair, long and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig, that coſt me thirty guineas. [illegible], N°. 4.

FLA'XWEED. *n. ſ.* A plant.

To FLAY *v. a.* [*ad fluo*, Mandick, *flae*, Daniſh; *vlaen*, Dut.]

1. To ſtrip of the ſkin.

I muſt have ſuffered famine, been eaten with wild beaſts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive. *Raleigh's Apology.*

While the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the miniſterial office to *flay* the ſacrifices. *South.*

Then give command the ſacrifice to haſte;
Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be caſt;
And ſacred vows, and myſtick ſong, apply'd
To griſly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* x.

2. To take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing.

They *flay* their ſkin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces. *Mat.* iii. 3.

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed of cutting ſcraws, which is *flaying* off the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

FLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *flay.*] He that ſtrips off the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA. *n. ſ.* [ꝑlea, Saxon; *vlooy*, Dutch; *fleach*, Scottiſh.] A ſmall red inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which ſucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath ſeed, get a handful or twain,
To ſave againſt March to make *flea* to refrain:

Where

Where chamber is ſweeped, and wormwood is ſtrown,
No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known. *Tuſſ Huſband*
Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
A valiant *flea*, that dares eat his breakfaſt on the lip of a lion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *n. ſ.* [*flea* and *bane.*] A plant.
It hath undivided leaves, which, for the moſt part, are glutinous, and have a ſtrong ſcent: the cup of the flower is for the moſt part ſcaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is compoſed of many florets, which are ſucceeded by ſeeds with a downy ſubſtance adhering to them. *Miller.*

FLEABITE. } *n. ſ.* [*flea* and *bite.*]
FLE'ABITING. }
1. Red marks cauſed by fleas.
The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
2. A ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea.
A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or ſearing the fleſh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the ſoul. *Harvey.*
The ſame expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 229.*

FLE'ABITTEN. *adj.* [*flea* and *bite.*]
1. Stung by fleas.
2. Mean, worthleſs.
Fleabitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders and, like the rude
Chaos of preſbytery, where laymen guide;
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

FLE'AK. *n. ſ.* [from *floccus*, Latin. See FLAKE.] A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt.
The buſineſſes of men depend upon theſe little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

FLEAM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from φλεβότομον, the inſtrument uſed in phlebotomy.] An inſtrument uſed to breed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *n. ſ.* [*flea* and *wort.*] A plant.
This plant agrees with plantain and buckſhorn-plantain in every reſpect, excepting that this riſes up with leafy ſtalks, and divides into many branches; whereas both the others produce their flowers upon naked pedicles. *Miller.*

To FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a ſpot, *Skinner*: perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid tranſverſe, from the Iſlandick *fleke.*] To ſpot; to ſtreak; to ſtripe; to dapple; to variegate.
Let it not ſee the dawning *fleck* the ſkies;
Nor the grey morning from the ocean riſe. *Sandys.*
Fleck'd in her face, and with diſorder'd hair,
Her garments ruffled, and her boſom bare. *Dryden's Juven.*
Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian ſtrain. *Dryden.*

To FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck.*] To ſpot; to mark with ſtrokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red wheales.
The grey-ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light,
And darkneſs *flecker'd*, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels. *Shakeſp.*

FLED. The preterite and participle not properly of *fly*, to uſe the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.
The truth is *fled* far away, and leaſing is hard at hand.
2 *Eſdr.* xiv. 18.
In vain for life he to the altar *fled*,
Ambition and revenge have certain ſpeed. *Prior.*

FLEDGE. *adj.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered, able to fly, qualified to leave the neſt.
We did find
The ſhells of *fledge* ſouls left behind. *Herbert.*
His locks behind,
Illuſtrious on his ſhoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Miltons Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furniſh with wings; to ſupply with feathers.
The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to ſhift for themſelves. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 72.*
The ſpeedy growth of birds that are hatched in neſts, and fed by the old ones 'till they be *fledged*, and come almoſt to full bigneſs in about a fortnight, ſeems to me an argument of providence. *Ray on the Creation.*
The ſandals of celeſtial mould,
Fledg'd with ambroſial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

To FLEE *v. n.* pret. *fled.* [This word is now almoſt univerſally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, pleogan, is *to move with wings*, and *flee*, pleon, *to run away.* They are now confounded.] To run from danger; to have recourſe to ſhelter.
Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto. *Gen.* xix. 20.
Were men ſo dull, they could not ſee
That Lyce painted; ſhould they *flee*

Like ſimple birds into a net,
So groſſly woven and ill ſet? *Waller.*
There are none of us fall into thoſe circumſtances of danger, want, or pain, that we can have hopes of relief but from God alone, none of all the world to *flee* to, but him. *Tillotſon, Sermon 1.*

FLEECE. *n. ſ.* [flyr, fleſ, Saxon; *vleeſe*, Dutch.] As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep.
Giving account of the annual increaſe
Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece*. *Hubb. Tale.*
So many days my ewes have been with young,
So many months ere I ſhall ſheer the *fleece*. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
I am ſhepherd to another man,
And do not ſheer the *fleeces* that I graze. *Shak. As you like it.*
Her ſunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden *fleece*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sailors have uſed every night to hang *fleeces* of wool on the ſides of their ſhips, towards the water; and they have cruſhed freſh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
The ſheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineneſs of the *fleeces*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To clip the fleece off a ſheep.
2. To ſtrip; to pull; to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of his wool.
Courts of juſtice have a ſmall penſion, ſo that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people. *Addiſon.*

FLE'ECED. *adj.* [from *fleece.*] Having fleeces of wool.
As when two rams, ſtirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich *fleeced* flock,
Their horned fronts ſo fierce on either ſide
Do meet, that with the terror of the ſhock
Aſtonied both ſtand ſenſeleſs as a block. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

FLE'ECY. *adj.* [from *fleece.*] Woolly; covered with wool.
Not all the *fleecy* wealth
That doth enrich theſe downs, is worth a thought
To that my errand. *Milton.*
From eaſtern point
Of Libra, to the *fleecy* ſtar, that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic ſeas. *Miltons Paradiſe Loſt*
Let her glad valleys ſmile with wavy corn;
Let *fleecy* flocks her riſing hills adorn. *Prior.*
The good ſhepherd tends his *fleecy* care,
Seeks freſheſt paſture, and the pureſt air,
Explores the loſt, the wand'ring ſheep directs. *Pope's Meſſ.*

To FLEER. *v. n.* [ſleaſman, to trifle, Saxon; *fleardan*, Scottiſh. *Skinner* thinks it formed from *leer.*]
1. To mock; to gibe; to jeſt with inſolence and contempt.
You ſpeak to Caſca, and to ſuch a man
That is no *fleering* tell-tale. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Ceſar.*
Dares the ſlave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *fleer* and ſcorn at our ſolemnity? *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*
Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *fleer* and gibe? *Swift.*
2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.
How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer* upon every man they meet! *Burton on Melancholy.*

FLEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks.
Eneave yourſelf,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable ſcorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shakeſp. Othello*
A deceitful grin of civility.
If a man will but obſerve ſuch perſons exactly, he ſhall generally ſpy ſuch falſe lines, and ſuch a ſly treacherous *fleer* upon their face, that he ſhall be ſure to have a caſt of their eye to warn him, before they give him a caſt of their nature to betray him. *South's Sermons.*

FLEE'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *fleer.*] A mocker; a fawner. *Diſt.*

FLEET. FLEOT FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon fleot, which ſignifies a bay or gulph. *Gibſon's Camden.*

FLEET *n. ſ.* [flota, Saxon.] A company of ſhips, a navy.
Our pray'rs are heard; our maſter's *fleet* ſhall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET *n. ſ.* [fleot, Saxon, an eſtuary, or arm of the ſea.] A creek, an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet priſon and Fleet-ſtreet are named.
They have a very good way in Eſſex of draining of lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of artificial creek. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FLEET. *adj.* [*fliotur*, Iſlandick.] Swift of pace; quick, ſwift, active.
Upon that ſhore he ſpied Arm ſtand;
There by his maſter left, when late he fled
In Phædria's *fleet* bark. *Fairy Queen.*
I take him for the better dog.
——Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,
I would eſteem him worth a dozen ſuch. *Shakeſpeare.*
He had in his ſtables one of the *fleeteſt* horſes in England. *Clar.*
His fear was greater than his haſte,

For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras, p. i. cant* 3.
So fierce they drove, their courſers were ſo *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden.*
He told us, that the welkin would be clear
When ſwallows *fleet* low high and ſport in air. *Gay.*
Ten thouſand thouſand *fleet* ideas
Croud faſt into the mind. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. [In the huſbandry of ſome provinces] Light, ſuperficially fruitful.
Mo[illegible] is a cold, ſtiff, wet [illegible], and where it is very *fleet* for paſture. *Mortimer.*

3. Skimming the ſurface.
Thoſe lands muſt be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To FLEET *v. n.* [fleotan, Saxon.]

1. To fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh.
How all the other paſſions *fleet* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and raſh embrac'd deſpair! *Shakeſp.*
A wolf, who, hang'd for human ſlaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell ſoul *fleet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be in a tranſient ſtate; the ſame with *flit*.
Our underſtanding, to make a complete notion, muſt add ſomething elſe to this *fleeting* and unremarkable ſuperficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*
O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradiſe, dear-bought with laſting woes! *Milt. P. Loſt.*
While I liſten to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay:
That powerful noiſe
Calls my *fleeting* ſoul away. *Waller*
As ſcepti[illegible],
Their *fleeting* forms ſcarce ſooner found than loſt. *Prior.*

To FLEET *v. a.*

1. To ſkim the water.
Who ſwelling ſails in Caſpian ſea doth croſs,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *fleet*,
Doth not, I ween, ſo many evils meet. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

2. To live merrily, or paſs time away lightly.
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time careleſſly as they did in the golden age. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [in the country] To ſkim milk, to take off the cream, whence the word *fleeting* [illegible].

FLEE'TINGDISH. *n. ſ.* [from *fleet* and *diſh.*] A ſkimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY. *adv.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with ſwift pace.

FLEE'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftneſs of courſe; nimbleneſs; celerity; velocity, ſpeed; quickneſs.

FLESH *n. ſ.* [pleſc, plæſc, Saxon, *vleeſch*, Dutch; *fleſ*, Erſe.]

1. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul.
As if this *fleſh*, which walls about our life,
Were braſs impregnable. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*
And leaſe that's in my *fleſh*,
Which I muſt needs call mine. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
And thou, my ſoul, which turn'ſt with curious eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou can'ſt know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *fleſh* of mine. *Davies.*

2. The muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons.
A ſpirit hath not *fleſh* and bones. *New Teſtament.*

3. Animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable.
Fleſh ſhould be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at leaſt 'till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*
Fleſh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkaleſcent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *fleſh* diet in the nurſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſh.
There is another indictment upon thee, for ſuffering *fleſh* to be eaten in thy houſe, contrary to the law. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*
Wet mortify ourſelves with the diet of fiſh; and think we fare coarſely, if we abſtain from the *fleſh* of other animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

5. Animal nature.
The end of all *fleſh* is come before me. *Gen.* vi. 13.

6. Carnality, corporal appetites.
Name not religion; for thou lov'ſt the *fleſh*. *Shakeſ.*
Faſting ſerves to mortify the *fleſh*, and ſubdue the luſts thereof. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

7. A carnal ſtate, worldly diſpoſition.
They that are in the *fleſh* cannot pleaſe God. *Rom.* vi. 8.
The *fleſh* luſteth againſt the ſpirit, and the ſpirit againſt the *fleſh*. *Gal.* v. 16.

8. Near relation.
Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *fleſh*. *Gen.*
When thou ſeeſt the naked, cover him; and hide not thyſelf from thine own *fleſh*. *Iſa.* lviii. 7.

9. The outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type *the fleſh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the ſpirit*. This is frequent in St. *Paul.*
Ye judge after the *fleſh*. *John* viii. 15.

To FLESH. *v. a.*

1. To initiate from the ſportſman's practiſe of feeding his hawks and dogs with the firſt game that they take, or training them to purſuit by giving them the *fleſh* of animals.
Good man boy, if you pleaſe, come, I'll *fleſh* ye. *Shakeſp.*
Every puny ſwordſman will think him a good game cock to enter and *fleſh* himſelf upon. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To harden; to eſtabliſh in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.
Theſe princes finding them ſo *fleſhed* in cruelty, as not to be reclaimed, ſecretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney, b.*
The women ran all away, ſaving only one, who was ſo *fleſhed* in malice, that neither during nor after the fight ſhe gave any truce to her cruelty. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. To glut; to ſatiate.
Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of reſtraint; and the wild dog
Shall *fleſh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night he *fleſhes* his will in the ſpoil of her honour. *Shakeſpeare.*
The kindred of him hath been *fleſh'd* upon us,
And he is bred out of that bloody ſtrain,
That haunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*
Full bravely haſt thou *fleſht*
Thy maiden ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

FLE'SHBROATH. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *broath.*] Broath made by ſeething fleſh.
Her leg being emaciated, I adviſed bathing it with *fleſh-breath*, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wiſeman.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *colour.*] The colour of fleſh.
A compication of ideas together makes up the ſingle complex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or *fleſhcolour* in England is one. *Locke.*
A looſe earth of a pale *fleſhcolour*, that is, white with a bluſh of red, is found in ſmall fiſſures of a brown ſoft ſtone in the ſkrees, a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

FLE'SHFLY. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *fly.*] A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſites her eggs in it.
I would no more endure
This wooden ſlavery, than I would ſuffer
The *fleſhfly* blow my mouth. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
It [illegible] *fleſh*[illegible] days ſpace after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLE'SHHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *hook.*] A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron.
All that the *fleſhhook* brought up the prieſt took. *1 Sa.* ii. 12.

FLE'SHLESS. *adj.* [from *fleſh.*] Without fleſh.

FLE'SHLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſhly.*] Carnal paſſions or appetites.
When ſtrong paſſions or weak *fleſhlineſs*
Would from the right way ſeek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and ſtedfaſtneſs,
Teach him the weak to ſtrengthen, and the ſtrong ſuppreſs. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 4. ſtan. 2.*
Corrupt manners in living, breed falſe judgment in doctrine, ſin and *fleſhlineſs* bring forth ſects and hereſies. *Aſcham.*

FLE'SHLY. *adj.* [from *fleſh.*]

1. Corporeal.
Nothing reſembles death ſo much as ſleep;
Yet then our minds themſelves from ſlumber keep,
When from their *fleſhly* bondage they are free. *Denham*

2. Carnal, laſcivious.
From amidſt them roſe
Belial, the diſſoluteſt ſpirit that fell,
The ſenſualeſt, and, after Aſmodai,
The *fleſhlieſt* incubus. *Paradiſe Regained, b. i.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.
'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The ſtores of all the ſhows, and all the hides,
If men with *fleſhly* morſels muſt be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden.*

4. Human; not celeſtial; not ſpiritual.
Leſs, never could the force of *fleſhly* arm
Ne molten metal in his fleſh embrue. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
What time th' eternal Lord in *fleſhly* ſhrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of ſinful crime. *Fairy Queen.*
Much oſtentation, vain of *fleſhly* arm,
And fragile arms, [illegible]
Before mine eyes thou'ſt ſet. *Milton's Par. Regained, b.*

FLE'SHMEAT *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *meat.*] Animal food; the fleſh of animals prepared for food.
The moſt convenient diet is that of *fleſhments*. *Fle*
In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleſhmeat* is monſtrouſly dear. *Swift*

FLE'SHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation.
He got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting who was ſelf-ſubdued,
And in the *fleſhment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

FLE'SHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *flesh*] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

FLE'SHPOT *n. f.* [*flesh* and *pot*] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he takes away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the appetite *Taylor's Rule for living holy.*

FLE'SHQUAKE *n. f.* [*flesh* and *quake.*] A tremor of the body: a word formed by *Johnson* in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *flesh-quake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours
In sound of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the stars. *Ben. Johnson's New-Inn.*

FLE'SHY *adj* [from *flesh.*]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; musculous.

All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out *Bacon*

We say it is a *fleshy* style when there is much periphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. Pulpous; plump with regard to fruits.

Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *flesche*, an arrow, French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. [illegible]

[illegible] participle passive of *To fleet* Skimmed, deprived of the [illegible]

[illegible] *fleet* milk, when they just warm. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLEW. The preterite of *fly.*

The people *flew* upon the spoil 1 *Sa* xiv. 32.
O'er the world of waters Hermes *flew*,
'Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* v.

FLEW *n. f* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanm.*

FLEWED *adj* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakespeare.*

FLEXA'NIMOUS *adj* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind. *Dict.*

FLEXIBI'LITY *n. f* [*flexibilité*, French, from *flexible.*]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility?* And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours? *Newton's Opt*

Corpuscles of the same sort agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specifick gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure. *Woodward.*

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility

Advise me to resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self love. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

FLE'XIBLE. *adj* [*flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff

When spatting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Sh. Troil. and Cress*

Take a stock-gillyflower and tie it upon a stick, and put them both into a stoop glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 796.

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no way *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Ductile, manageable.

Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke*

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *flexible*

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness, easiness to be bent; not stiffness, pliantness; pliancy.

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embased *flexibleness* shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. Facility, obsequiousness; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableness

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it mo[illegible]

FLE'XILE *adj* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast, th' aerial tumult swells. *Thomson's Summer.*

FLE'XION. *n. f.* [*flexio*, Latin]

1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 222.

3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 71

FLE'XOR. *n. f.* [Latin] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arbuth.*

FLEXUOUS *adj* [*flexuosus*, Latin.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the foul, the numerous and crooked narrow crannies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. Bending, not strait, variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we do not feel, and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLE'XURE. *n. f.* [*flexura*, Latin.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shak. Tros. and Cress.*

3. The part bent; the joint

His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. *Sandys.*

4. Obsequious or servile cringe.

Think it thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shak. Hen. V.*

To FLI'CKER. *v. n.* [*flickeren*, Dutch; *flocceppan*, Saxon.] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

Under th' allowance of your grand aspect,
Whose influence, like the wreath of radiant fire,
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night,
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,
[illegible]
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flickering* on her nest, made short essays to sing. *Dry*

At all her stretch her little wings the spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead,
Then *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love. *Dryden.*

FLI'ER. *n. f.* [from *fly.*]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway

Cam'st thou from where they made the stand?
——I did;
Though you, it seems, came from the *fliers*. *Shak. Cymbel.*

The gates are ope, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now the *fliers* from and forsakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest; as in a jack.

The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't. *Swift.*

FLIGHT *n. f* [from *To fly.*]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late, he wishes for the fight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble *flight*. *Denham.*

He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

As eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd,
Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,
Pursu'd her *flight*; her *flight* increas'd his fire. *Pope.*

2. Removal to another place.

The fury sprang above the Stygian flood,
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Latian palace took her *flight*. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. The act of using wings, volation

For he so swift and nimble was of *flight*,
That from this tower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spenser's Mutabilitie.*

Winds that tempests brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their *flight*
Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spite [illegible] *Dryden*

4. Removal from place to place by means of wings

Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyster'd *flight*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The fowls shall take their *flight* away together. 2 *Esd.* v. 6.

Fowls, by Winter forc'd, forsake the floods,
And wing their hasty *flight* to happier lands. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. A flock of birds flying together

Flights of angels wing thee to thy rest. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

They take great pride in the feathers of birds; and this they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were invited unto it by the infinite *flights* of birds that came up to the high grounds. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift *flights* of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup t' attend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

6. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest *flight* of pigeons.

7. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.

At the first *flight* of arrows sent,
Full threescore Scots they flew. *Chevy Chase.*

Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs. *Gulliver's Travels*

8. The space past by flying.

9. Heat of imagination, sally of the soul

Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are stretcht. *Denham.*

He shewed all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in some of his *flights*, it was but because he attempted every thing. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad*

Strange graces still, and stranger *flights* she had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope, Epistle* ii.

Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and *flights*, and screams and scolding fail. *Pope.*

10. Excursion on the wing

If there were any certain height where the *flights* of ambition end, one might imagine that the interest of France were but to conserve its present greatness. *Temple.*

It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest *flight* of folly, to deride these things. *Tillotson, Sermon* 2.

11. The power of flying.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same *flight*
The self-same way *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

FLI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *flight*]

1. Fleeting, swift.

Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:
The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Wild; full of imagination

FLI'MSY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of [illegible]

1. Weak; feeble, without strength of texture.

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope, Epistle* ii.

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*. *Skinner.*]

1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking, to withdraw from any pain or danger.

Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom *South's Sermons.*

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke*

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendship, should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more money. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.

If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I spoke, unpriced let me die. *Shakespeare.*

FLI'NCHER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter

To FLING. preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. *v. a.* [from [illegible], according to Skinner's etymology, so to fling is to *set flying*]

1. To cast from the hand; to throw.

The matrons *flung* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden.*

2. To dart; to cast with violence.

How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Denham.*

3. To scatter.

Every beam new transient colours *flings*,
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*

4. To drive by violence.

A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To move forcibly.

The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open. *Amer. Spect.*

6. To eject, to dismiss.

Cromwell, I charge thee *fling* away ambition,
By that sin fell the angels. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

7. To cast reproach.

I know thy gen'rous temper
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It strait takes fire. *Addison's Cato.*

8. To force into another condition, properly into a worse.

Squalid fortune, into baseness *flung*,
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*

9. *To* FLING *down.* To demolish; to ruin.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* some of those which were before standing. *Woodward's Natural History.*

10. *To* FLING *off.* To baffle in the chace, to defeat of a prey

These men are too well acquainted with the chace to be *flung off* by any false steps or doubles. *Addison's Spectator.*

To FLING. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions

The angry beast
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,
As if h' had been beside his sense. *Hudibras, p.* i *cant* 2.

Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and *fling* as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. *To* FLING *out.* To grow unruly or outrageous. from the act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.

Duncan's horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung out*,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FLING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.

2. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.

No little scribbler is of wit so bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addison.*

I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate-house and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to show their vices odious. *Swift.*

FLI'NGER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.

2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *n. f.* [flint, Saxon.]

1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. It is sometimes smooth and equal, more frequently rough: its size is various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is useful in glassmaking. *Hill on Fossils*

Searching the window for a *flint*, I found
This paper. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

[illegible]

A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. *Cleaveland.*

There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun. *South's Sermons*

Take this, and lay your *flint* edg'd weapon by. *Dryden.*

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the food. *Prior.*

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears, a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Spenser.*

Throw my heart
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

FLI'NTY. *adj.* [from *flint*]

1. Made of flint; strong.

Tyrant custom
Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakesp. Othello.*

A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

2. Full of stones.

The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and laying them on heaps, is no good husbandry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Hard of heart, cruel; savage; inexorable.

I did him a desired office,
Dear almost as his life; which gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well*

FLIPP. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar

The tarpawlin and swabber is lolling at Madagascar, with some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of *flip*. *Dunn*

FLIPPA'NT. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flip flap.*]

1. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech.
An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain muscles, which render it so wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addison.*
2. Pert, talkative.
Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*

FLI'PPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT. *v.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the sound.]
1. To throw any thing with a quick elastick motion.
Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickness.
Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorset.*
3. To jeer; to gibe at one.
4. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick elastick motion.
In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings. *Addison's Spectator.*
Before you pass th' imaginary sights
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*
2. A sudden trick.
Have licence to play,
At the hedge a *flirt*,
For a sheet or a shirt. *Ben. Johnson's Gypsies.*
3. A pert young hussey.
Scurvy knave, I am none of his *flirt* gills; I am none of his skains mates. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 109.

FLIRTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *flirt.*] A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.
A muslin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*

To FLIT. *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flitter*, Danish, to remove.]
1. To fly away.
I kept it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair sunshine in Summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spens.*
With the frail flesh; at last it *flitted* is,
Whither the souls do die of men that live amiss. *Fairy Qu.*
2. To remove, to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the usual term.
So hardly he the *flitted* life does win,
Unto her native prison to return. *Fairy Queen, cant. 7.*
It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out one body into some other. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
He made a gaping shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd so narrow, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird. *Dryd. Æn.*
Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Changed to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*
4. To be lax or unfixed.
Himself up high he lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her *flitting* parts, and element unsound. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
He stopt at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to *flitting* air resigned. *Dryden's Æn.*

FLIT. *adj.* [from *fleet.*] Swift, nimble, quick.
And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly sharp, he held, whose heads were dight,
In poison and in blood, of malice and despight. *Fairy Qu.*

FLITCH. *n. s.* [flicce, Saxon; *flycke*, Danish, *flechr*, *flesche*, French. *Skinner.*] The side of a hog salted and cured.
But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare,
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryden's Juv.*
While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large slices to be fry'd. *Swift.*
He sometimes accompanies the present with a *flitch* of bacon. *Addison.*

FLITTERMOUSE. *n. s.* The bat.

FLITTING. *n. s.* [flit, Saxon, scandal.] An offence; a fault.
Thou to left my *flittings*, put my tears into thy bottle. *Psalm lvi.*

FLIX. *n. s.* [corrupted from *flox.*] Down; fur; soft hair.
With his lolled tongue he faintly licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she lies;
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryden.*

FLIXWOOD. *n. s.* See HEDGE-MUSTARD.

To FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]
1. To swim on the surface of the water.
When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Show'd mastership in *floating*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milt. P. L.*
That men, being drowned and sunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown.*
Three bluff racing eagles, born by the southern blast,
I *floated*; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor. *Dryden.*
On frothy billows thousands *float* the stream,
In cumbrous mail, with love of farther shore. *Philips.*
Carp are very apt to *float* away with fresh water. *Mortimer.*
2. To move without labour in a fluid.
What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these
That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas! *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*
3. To pass with a light irregular course.
Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke.*

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.
Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands. *Dryden's Æn.*
Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Now smoaks with flow'rs the misty mountain ground,
And *floated* fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope's Statius.*
The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake. *Pope.*

FLOAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing, the flux; the contrary to the ebb. A sense now out of use.
Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float*. *Hooker, Preface.*
Of this kind is some diurnal position of bodies to rotation particularly from East to West, of which kind we conceive the main *float* and reflout of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.
They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat; but it proved a *float* of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
A passage for the weary people make,
With other *floats* the standing water throw,
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden's Virgil.*
3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.
You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes casting some of it into the place where your *float* swims. *Walton.*
4. A cant word for a level.
Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot square, and one deep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLOATY. *adj.* Buoyant and swimming at top.
The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forward.

FLOCK. *n. s.* [flocc, Saxon.]
1. A company, usually a company of birds or beasts.
She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections else
That live in her. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
2. A company of sheep, distinguished from *herds*, which are of oxen.
The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary, these in *flocks*
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung. *Milton.*
France has a sheep by her, not only as a sacrifice, but to shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in *flocks* and pasturage. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
3. A body of men.
The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks*. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 14.
4. [From *floccus.*] A lock of wool.
A house well furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a *flock* bed, I can sheer my sheep. *Tusser.*

To FLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or companies.
Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day, and feed [illegible]
Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts *flocked* together to the great master's house. *Knolles's History.*
Others ran *flocking* out of their houses to the general supplication. 2 *Mac.* xi. 8.
At Ipre, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were o[illegible]

F L O

see some strange beast; no, saith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes sought with his lanthorn at noon day. *Bacon.*

Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they *flock* from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Digby on Bodies.*

The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they *flock'd* together;
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Suckling.*

Friends daily *flock.* *Dryden's Æn.*

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock,*
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*

People do not *flock* to courts so much for their majesties service, as for making their fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

To FLOG, *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To lash; to whip; to chastise.

The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog.* *Swift.*

FLONG. *participle passive*, from *To fling*, used by *Spenser.* See FLING.

FLOOD. *n. s.* [ꝑlob, Saxon; *flot*, French.]

1. A body of water; the sea, a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood?* *Shak.*

His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end. *Psalm* lxxii. 8.

Or thence from Niger *flood* to Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus,
Morocco, and Algiers, and Tremisen. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

All dwellings else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods.* *Dryden's Virg.*

2. A deluge; an inundation.

When went there by an age since the great *flood,*
But it was fam'd with more than with one man? *Shakesp.*

You see this confluence, this great *flood* of visiters. *Shak.*

By sudden *floods*, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd. *Shak. R.* III.

3. Flow; flux, not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile. *Davies.*

4. Catamenia.

Those that have the good fortune of miscarrying, or being delivered, escape by means of their *floods* revelling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are *flooded* late in Spring, roll them with a large barley-roller. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLO'ODGATE. *n. s.* [*flood* and *gate*] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the steel stuck not; but my hate
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red *floodgate* *Fai. Qu.*

If youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet set open. *Howell.*

The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or *floodgates* of heaven being opened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

FLOOK. *n. s.* [*pflug*, a plow, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR. *n. s.* [ꝑlop, ꝑlope, Saxon.]

1. The pavement. A pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit affliction, lay almost groveling upon the *floor* of her chamber. *Sidn.*

He rent that iron door
With furious force, and indignation fell,
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,
But all a deep descent as dark as hell. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Look how the *floor* of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shakespeare.*

The ground lay strewed with pikes so thick as a *floor* is usually strewed with rushes. *Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing *floor.* *Ruth.*

2. A story, a flight of rooms.

He that building stays at one
Floor, or the second, hath erected none. *Johnson's Catiline.*

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn stone and timber to *floor* the houses. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

FLO'ORING. *n. s.* [from *floor.*] Bottom, floor.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaister made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Addison.*

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap.*] To clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flopping* kite that flew over her head. *L'Estrange.*

FLO'RAL. *adj.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated sports and *floral* play
Be set aside. *Prior.*

FLO'RENCE. *n. s.* [from the city *Florence.*] A kind of cloath. *Locke.*

FLOREN. *n. s.* [so named, says *Camden*, because made by *Florentines.*] A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RET *n. s.* [*fleurette*, French.] A small imperfect flower.

FLO'RID. *adj.* [*floridus*, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers, covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferiour to many flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid*, when let out of the veins, the red part congealing strongly and soon. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Embellished, splendid, brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,
Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend? *Pope.*

FLORI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *florid.*] Freshness of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FLO'RIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *florid.*]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*, yet he may take a care that he disgust them not by flatness. *Boyle.*

FLORI'FEROUS *adj.* [*florifer*, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

FLORIN. n. s. [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2 *s.* 4 *d.* that of Spain 4 *s.* 4 *d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 *s.* 6 *d.* that of Holland 2 *s.*

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess. *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST *n. s.* [*fleuriste*, French.] A cultivator of flowers.

Some botanists or *florists* at the least *Dunciad, b.* iv.
And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *florist* marks
With secret pride the wonders of his hand. *Thomson, Spring.*

FLO'RULENT. *adj.* [*florus*, Latin.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS, *adj.* [*floscules*, Latin.] Composed of flowers, having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the second a dry and *flosculous* coat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To FLOSH. *v. a.* [See *To Afloat.*] To float.

Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *flosted* too nigh *Tusser.*

FLO'TSON. *n. s.* [from *flote.*] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea.

FLO'TTEN. *part.* [from *flote.*] Skimmed. *Skinner.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonsen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouncing* Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. To move with passionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a post,
Nor can the plainest word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce.* *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was cranked, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 129.

They have got into the fashion of *flouncing* the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestring. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,
To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

A muslin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable. *Pope.*

FLO'UNDER *n. s.* [*flynder*, Danish; *fluke*, Scottish.] The name of a small flat fish.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camden.*

Flounders will both thrive and breed [illegible]

To FLOUNDER, *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] [illegible] lent and irregular motions, as a horse in the mire.

Down goes at once the horseman and the horse;
That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,
And *floundering* throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryden.*

The

F L O

The more inform'd, the leſs he underſtood,
And deeper ſunk by *ſtruggling* in the mud. *Dryden.*
He champs the bit, impatient of his lots,
And ſtarts aſide, and *ſtumbles* at the croſs. *Dryden.*
He plung'd for ſenſe, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and *ſcratter'd* on, in mere deſpair. *Pope's Dunc.*

To FLO'URISH *v. n.* [*fleuro, floreſco*, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.
The righteous ſhall *flouriſh* like the palm-tree [illegible]
Wherever you tread, the bluſhing flow[illegible]
And all things *flouriſh* where you turn your eyes. [illegible]

2. To be in a proſperous ſtate.
If I could have example
Of thouſands, that had ſtruck anointed kings,
And *flouriſh'd* after, I'd not do't: but ſince
Nor braſs, nor ſtone, nor parchment, bears not one,
Let villany itſelf forſwear't. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Harry, that prophet thou ſhould'ſt be king,
Doth comfort thee in ſleep; live thou and *flouriſh*. *Shakeſp.*
He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flouriſhed* in the opinion of the world, though with ſmall advantage to my fortune. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Lord Clifford.*

3. To uſe florid language, to ſpeak with ambitious copiouſneſs and elegance.
What Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dictates and [illegible] gives example inſtead of rule. *Baker.*
[illegible] not affect to *flouriſh* in a copious harangue and a delicate ſtyle in company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
They dilate ſometimes, and *flouriſh* long upon little incidents, and they ſkip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines, to play in wanton and irregular motions.
impetuous ſpread
The ſtream and ſmoaking, *flouriſh'd* o'er his head *Pope.*

5. To boaſt, to brag.

6. [In muſick.] To play ſome prelude.

To FLO'URISH *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty
With ſhadowy verdure [illegible],
A ſudden youth the groves enjoy *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle work.

3. To work with a needle into figures.
All that I ſhall ſay will be but like bottoms of thread cloſe wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flouriſhed* into large works. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of ſhow or triumph.
And all the powers of hell in full applauſe
Flouriſh'd their ſnakes, and toſs'd their flaming brands. *Cra.*
Againſt the poſt the wicker ſhields they cruſh,
Flouriſh the ſword, and at the plaſtron puſh *Dryden's Juv.*

5. To adorn with embelliſhments of language; to grace with eloquence oſtentatiouſly diffuſive.
We ſhould add the labours of Hercules, though *flouriſhed* with much fabulous matter, yet it doth notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debelating giants, monſters and tyrants. *Bacon.*

6. To adorn, to embelliſh; to grace
To bring you thus together, 'tis no ſin,
Sith that the juſtice of your title to him
Doth *flouriſh* the deceit. *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

FLO'URISH *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty
I call'd thee then vain *flouriſh* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor ſhadow, painted queen,
The preſentation of but what I was. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*
The *flouriſh* of his fairer youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Craſhaw.*

2. An oſtentatious embelliſhment, ambitious copiouſneſs; farſetched elegance
This is a *flouriſh* [illegible] there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*
We can exact the duty of our knowledge, if we only beſtow the *flouriſh* of [illegible] concents which popularly ſet forth the eminence of this crea-
[illegible]
ſuch rhetorical *non ſibis* cannot at all ſoften or bruſh it out.
Mede's Divine Dialogues.
Viſnages have not the ſame countenance, when there are [illegible] and rhetorick interpoſed between the ſight and the object. *L'Eſtr.*
The ſo much repeated ornament and *flouriſh* of their former ſpeeches was commonly the trueſt word they ſpoke, tho' leaſt adorned by them. *Scott's Sermons.*
[illegible]
With periods, points, and tropes he ſtores his cranes,
He lards with *flouriſhes* his long harangues
'Tis fine, ſay ſhe, what to be prais'd, and hang? *Dryd.*

3. Figures formed on lines careleſsly or wantonly drawn
A coloured to deſcribe but looſe upon emblems finely drawn and [illegible] and takes ſome pleaſure in ſchooling the [illegible]

rackets and *flouriſhes* of a bible curiouſly printed. *Boyle.*
They were intended only for lucricous ornaments of nature, like the *flouriſhes* about a great letter that ſignify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

FLO'URISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *flouriſh.*] One that is in prime or in proſperity.
They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may, or in his flow'r;
For not our greateſt *flouriſher* can equal him in pow'r
Chapman's Iliads.

To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch; *flouter*, Friſick.] To mock, to inſult, to treat with mockery and contempt.
You muſt *flout* my inſufficiency. *Shakeſpeare.*
The Norweyan banners *flout* the ſky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices,
Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
She railed at her, that ſhe ſhould be ſo immodeſt to write to one ſhe knew would *flout* her. *Shakeſpeare.*
Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton's Angler.*

To FLOUT *v. n.* To practiſe mockery; to behave with contempt, to ſneer.
Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune ſent in this fool to cut off the argument? *Shakeſ.*
With talents well endu'd
To be ſcurrilous and rude;
When you pertly raiſe your ſnout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

FLOUT *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A mock; an inſult; a word or act of contempt.
He would aſk of thoſe that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*
She opened it, and read it out,
With many a ſmile and ſcoring *flout*. *Hudibras, p.* .
Their doors are barr'd againſt a bitter *flout*,
Snarl, if you pleaſe; but you ſhall ſnarl without. *Dryden.*
How many *flouts* and jeers muſt I expoſe myſelf to by this [illegible] when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Cheyne's Serm.*

FLOUTER *n. ſ.* [from *flout*.] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [ꝑlopan, Saxon.]

1. To run or ſpread as water.
The god am I, whoſe yellow water *flows*
Around theſe fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryden's Æn.*
Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*
Endleſs tears *flow* down in ſtreams. *Swift.*

2. To run; oppoſed to ſtanding waters.
With oſier floats the flaming water ſtrow;
Of maſſy ſtones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*

2. To riſe; not to ebb.
This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between. *Shakeſp.*

3. To melt.
Oh that thou wouldſt rent the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy preſence. *Iſ. lxiv. 1.*

4. To proceed, to iſſue.
I'll uſe that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from 't,
I ſhall do good. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from ſpeculation or diſcourſe. *South.*

5. To glide ſmoothly without aſperity; as, a *flowing* period
This diſcourſe of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, ſhew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence *Hakewill on Providence.*

6. To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly.
Virgil is ſweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden*
Did ſweeter ſounds adorn my *flowing* tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angel ſung. *Prior.*

7. To abound, to be crowded
The dry ſtreets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

8. To be copious, to be full.
Then ſhall our names,
Be in their *flowing* cups freſhly remember'd. *Shak Hen. V.*
There ev'ry eye with numb'rous chains ſhe bound,
And daſh'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

9. To hang looſe and waving.
He was cloathed in a *flowing* mantle of green ſilk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator*, N° 425.

To FLOW *v. a.* To overflow, to delage.
In a hot dry Summer watering would be a very great advantage to hops; but it is ſcarce practicable, unleſs you have a ſtream at hand to *flow* the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLOW *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The riſe of water; not the ebb.
Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to ſave the *flows* and motions of theſe ſeas, illuſtrating the ſame by water in a bowl, that riſes or falls according to the motion of the veſſel. *Brown' Vulgar Errours.*
The ebb of tides, and their myſterious *flow*,
We as arts elements ſhall underſtand. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. A ſudden plenty or abundance
The noble power of ſuffering bravely is as far above that

of enterprising greatly, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. *Pope.*

3. A stream of diction, volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass, but an effectual procuring that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better *South.*

FLOWER. *n. s.* [*fleur*, French; *flos, floris*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.

Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petals, a stamen, apex and stylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller ones, and which usually have but one single style; and compounded, which consist of many florets, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one intire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petals, or leaves, as in borage, buglos, &c. or polypetalous, which have distinct petals, and these falling off singly, and not all together, as the seeming petals of monopetalous *flowers* always do but those are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers* the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no such regularity, as in the *flowers* of sage, deadnettle, &c. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewise further divided into, first, semi-fistular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the ariostochia 2d, labiate, and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthium and scordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate flowers: and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæcistus, &c but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and so represents a kind of helmet or monkshood; and from thence these are frequently called galeate, cuculate, and galenculate *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and most verticillate plants. Sometimes also the lamium is intire, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, such hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as in the [illegible] ways impervious at the tip or point. Compounded *flowers* are either, first, discous or discoidal; that is, whose flosculi are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the [illegible] its round form, will be like a discus, which disk is sometimes radiated, when there is a row of petals standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolous, which is composed of plain flowers, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched uneven and jagged, as the hieracia, &c. 3d, fistular, which is compounded of many long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, because they want the petals, are called stamineous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and those which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juni, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cats-tail The term campaniform is used for such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for such as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*

Good men's lives
Expire before the *flowers* in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

With *flowers* inwoven tresses torn,
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn.
Britton.

Beauteous *flowers* why do we spread
Upon the monuments of the dead? *Cowley.*

Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the *flower* *Pope.*

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a *flower*, such are daisies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament, an embellishment.

This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator *Hakewill on Providence.*

Truth needs no *flowers* of speech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flourishing part

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In *flower* of age you perish for a song. *Pope's Horace Impr.*

4. The edible part of corn, the meal.

The bread I would have in *flower*, so as it might be baked fit to serve their necessary want. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the *flour* of all,
And leave me but the bran *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next these in worth, and firm those urns be seal'd,
Be twice ten measures of the choicest *flour*
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing, quintessence

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form. *Hooker*

Thou hast slain
The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects: the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars. *Addison.*

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable

He is not the *flower* of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

FLO'WER *de Luce n. s.* A bulbous iris.

It hath a lily flower of one leaf, shaped like that of the common iris the pointal has three leaves, and the empalement turns to a fruit shaped like that of the common iris. Its root is bulbous. *Miller* specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian *flower de luce* is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March

Crop'd are the *flower de luces* in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The iris is the *flower de luce.* *Peacham*

To FLO'WER *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French, or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly sort,
To take the solace of the open air,
And in fresh *flowering* fields themselves to sport. *Fairy Qu.*

Sacred hill, whose head full high,
Is, as it were, for endless memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden *flower'd*,
Op'ning their various colours *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vii.

Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,
If odorous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryd. Georg.*

To leafless shrubs the *flow'ring* palms succeed,
And odorous myrtle to the noisome weed. *Pope's Messiah.*

2. To be in the prime, to flourish.

Welcome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful spring,
Like swallow swift, I wandered here and there,
For heat of heedless lust me did so fling,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

This cause detain'd me all my *flow'ring* youth,
Within a loathsome dungeon there to pine. *Shak Hen. VI.*

3. To froth; to ferment, to mantle, as new bottled beer

Those above water were the best, and that beer did *flower* a little, whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 385.*

An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth that [illegible] have a little *flowering* *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton on Education.*

To FLO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WER-AGE. *n. s.* [from *flower*.] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

FLO'WERET *n. s.* [*fleuret*, French.] A flower; a small flower

Sometimes her head she fondly would engage
With gaudy garlands, or fresh *flowerets* dight,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

No more shall trenching war channel her fields,
Nor bruise her *flow'rets* with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'ret's* eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail. *Shakespeare*

So to the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant smells. *Mil. Par Lost*

Then laughs the childish year with *flowerets* crown'd,
And lavishly perfumes the fields around,
But no substantial nourishment
Inform the stalks, and hold all the sa [illegible] *Dryden's F*

[illegible] [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those beets in my *flower-garden*, and I never saw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

FLO'WERINESS. *n. s.* [from *flowery*.]

1. The state of abounding in flowers.

2. Fondness of speech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH. *n. f.* A plant

The leaves are triangular and grassy, the stalks naked, and the flowers disposed in an umbella upon the top of the stalk, each consisting of six leaves, three of them are large, and three small, which are expanded in form of a rose. *Miller.*

FLO'WERY. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the syrens three,
Amid'st the *flowery* kirtl'd Naiades. *Milton.*

Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton.*

O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* vest he threw *Pope's Odyssey.*

To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The streams and fountains, no delight could yield. *Pope.*

FLO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *flow.*] With voubility; with

FLOWK. *n. f.* [*fluke*, Scott.] A flounder; the name of a fish

Amongst these the *fluke*, sole, and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh waters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FLO'WRWORT. *n. f.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. Participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being confounded.

1. Gone away.

For those,
Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,
Flown to the upper world. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Where, my deluded sense! was reason *flown*?
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Inflated, inflated; elate.

And when night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton's P. L.*

FLU'CTUANT. *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain.

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion? *L'Estrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctus*, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again as water in agitation.

The *fluctuating* fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors hov'ring there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame. *Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water

3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter
Now part puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

4. To be in an uncertain state, to feel sudden vicissitudes

As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an unsteady and volatile nature, either toss'd upon seas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 549.

5. To be irresolute, to be undetermined

FLUCTUA'TION. *n. f.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin, *fluctuation*, French, from *fluctuate*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water

Its *fluctuations* are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. c. 17.*

They were caused by the impulses and *fluctuation* of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves *fluctuation* of judgment little enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing but errour. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *n. f.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *flew* of *fly*.]

1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUELLIN. *n. f.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLU'ENCY. *n. f.* [from *fluent*.]

1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

2. Readiness, copiousness, volubility

Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and *fluency*. *King Charles.*

Th' unthinking victors vainly boast their pow'r
Be their's the musquet, while the tongue is our's:
We reason with such *fluency* and fire,
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickell.*

The common *fluency* of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects*

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease,
Behold him toss'd on seas *Sandys's Paraphrase on Job*
God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a *fluency* receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluent*, but stupified. *Bac*

2. Flowing, in motion, in flux.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being absolutely independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must necessarily continue to do so the next. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Ready, copious; voluble.

Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a *fluent* and luxurious speech *Bacon.*

I shall lay before you all that's within me,
And with most *fluent* utterance. *Denham's Sophy.*

FLU'ENT. *n. f.* Stream, running water.

Confiding in their hands, that fed'lous strive
To cut th' outrageous *fluent*, in this distress,
Ev'n in the sight of death *Phillips.*

FLU'ID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin, *fluide*, French.] Having parts easily separable; not solid

Or serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind
The *fluid* skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and shower the earth? *Milt. P. Lost*

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid *Newton's Opt.*

FLU'ID. *n. f.* [In physick.] Any animal juice as the blood.

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the *fluids*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart Scriblerus.*

FLU'IDITY. *n. f.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies opposite to solidity, want of adherence between the parts

Heat promotes *fluidity* very much, by diminishing the tenacity of bodies it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. *Newton's Opt.*

A disease or solid, to whose spissitude is too great *fluidity*. *Arb.*

FLU'IDNESS. *n. s.* [from *fluid*.] That quality in bodies opposite to fixedness

What if we should say that *fluidness* and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY. *n. f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat flower or oatmeal

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

FLUNG. *participle* and *preterite* of *fling* Thrown, cast.

Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themselves. *Addison on Italy.*

FLUOR. n. f [Latin.]

1. A fluid state.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and raised into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY. *n. f*

1. A gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast.

The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the North. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyzen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *flux*, Fr.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*

It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste.

If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *flush*,
Each owl out of his bush. *Ben Jonson's Owls.*

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood

[illegible]
Ere yet the dart of most unrighteous tears
Had left the *flushing* in her galled eyes,
[illegible]
Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd. *Milt. Par. Lost*

What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush? *Collier of the Affect.*

What

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *flushes* guilty on your face? *Dryden.*
At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson's Spring, l.* 95

4. To shine. Obsolete.
A flake of fire, that *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

To FLUSH *v. a*
1. To colour, to redden.
The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addis. Cato.*
Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay's Trivia.*
2. To elate; to elevate.
A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FLUSH *adj.*
1. Fresh, full of vigour.
He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save heav'n? *Shak.*
I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,
Not prefacing old rags with plush. *Cleaveland*
2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.
Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts, neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot*

FLUSH *n. s.* Afflux; sudden impulse, violent flow
Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*
The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*
Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Cards all of a sort.

To FLU'STER *v. a* [from *To flush.*] To make hot and rosy with drinking, to make half drunk
Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *flustered* with flowing cups,
And they were seated [illegible] *Shakespeare's Othello.*

FLUTE. *n. s.* [*flusle, flute*, French; *fluyte*, Dutch.]
1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.
Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*
The soft complaining *flute*
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLU'TTER. *v. n.* [flotteran, Saxon; *flatter*, French.]
1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.
As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead them. *Deutr. xxxii. 11.*
When your hands untie these strings,
Think you've an angel by the wings,
Or else that glad [illegible]
To wait upon each morning sigh,
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r. *Crashaw.*
They fled, and, *flutt'ring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*
2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence.
Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high. *Grew.*
No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *flutter'd*, and that once so writ. *Pope's Dunc.*
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.
Ye sprites! to your charge repair;
The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope.*
They the tall mast above the vessel rear,
Or teach the *flutt'ring* sail to float in air. *Pope's Odyssey.*
4. To be in agitation, to move irregularly; to be in a state of [illegible]
[illegible] was got, and with what difficulty, and how long she *fluttered* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only in sounds of doubtful signification *Locke.*
Do seem we these, my friends! event and chance,
Produced by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance! *Prior*
Some never arrive at any deep, solid, or valuable knowledge, because they are perpetually *fluttering* over the surface of things. *Watts.*
[illegible]houghts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively *Watts.*
[illegible]
5. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak. of Cor.*
2. To hurry the mind
3. To disorder the position of any thing

FLU'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.
An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modest *flutter*, and the amorous *flutter*. *Addison's Spectator, No.* 102
2. Hurry, tumult, [illegible]
3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIA'TICK *adj.* [*fluviaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *n. s.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, [illegible]
1. The act of flowing; passage
The most simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby on Bodies*
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.
The heat of the sun in animals whole parts are successive, and so a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackness. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c.* 10.
What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to determine. *Locke.*
In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible. *Woodward.*
Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and stand in need of recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually falling through disuse. *Felton on the Classics.*
3. Any flow or issue of matter.
Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.
Eat eastern spice, secure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Halifax.*
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.
Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shakespeare.*
6. Concourse, confluence.
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
7. The state of being melted.
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*
1. To melt.
2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.
He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South.*

FLUXIBILITY. *n. s* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction.
Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversation of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxibility* of the bodies here below. *Boyle.*

FLU'XION *n. s.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows.
3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken a infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity [illegible]
A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the rear'ed profusions as the business of life. *Watts.*

To FLY. pret. *flew* or *fled*, part. *fled* or *flown*. *v. n.* [pleogan, Saxon. To *fly* is properly *to use wings*, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to *escape*, or *go away*, pleon, Saxon, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]
1. To move through the air with wings.
Ere the bat hath *flown*
His cloister'd flight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. *Gen.* i. 20.
These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not commend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown. *Hooker.*
2. To pass through the air.
Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Job* v.
3. To pass away.
Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhime,
Help thee to pass the tedious time,
Which else would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it never looks back again [illegible]
4. To pass swiftly
The scouts with *flying* speed
Return, and through the city spread the [illegible]
Earth rolls back beneath the *fly*[illegible]

5. To ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly.

A ſervant that he bred, thrill'd with remorſe,
Oppos'd againſt the act, bending his ſword
To his great maſter; who, thereat enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongſt them felld him dead. *Shakeſp.*

Though the dogs have never ſeen the dog killer, yet they will come forth, and bark and *fly* at him. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miſerable, when an enraged conſcience ſhall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat. *South's Sermons.*

6. To move with rapidity.

Glad to catch this good occaſion,
Moſt thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn ſhall *fly* aſunder. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

A fair example to his maſter gave,
He baſtas heads, to ſave his own, made *fly*;
And now, the ſultan to preſerve, muſt die. *Waller.*

7. To burſt aſunder with a ſudden explоſion.

Behold, a frothy ſubſtance riſe,
Be cautious, or your bottle *flies*. *Swift.*

8. To break, to ſhiver.

9. [flean, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt eſcape. [In this ſenſe the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled* is formed; but the following examples ſhew that they are confounded.]

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey. *Spenſer.*

Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ye ſhall flee, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zech.* xiv. 5.

Abſathar eſcaped, and *fled* after David. 1 *Sa.* xxii. 20.

What wonder if the kindly beams he ſhed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If ſcience raiſ'd her head,
And ſoft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*. *Dryden.*

He oft deſir'd to *fly* from Iſrael's throne,
And live in ſhades with her and love alone. *Prior.*

I'll *fly* from ſhepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;
From ſhepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forſake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*

10. *To* FLY *in the face.* To inſult.

This would diſcourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face*; and he muſt expect only danger to himſelf. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

11. To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's *face*:
—But how, if nature *fly in* my *face* firſt?
—Then nature's the aggreſſor. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

12. *To* FLY *off.* To revolt.

Deny to ſpeak with me? They're ſick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt, and *flying off*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The traytor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horſe. *Addiſon's Cato.*

13. *To* FLY *out.* To burſt into paſſion.

How eaſy is a noble ſpirit diſcern
From harſh and ſulphurous matter that *flies out*
In contumelies, makes a noiſe, and ſtinks. *Ben Johnſon's Catil.*

Paſſion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect. *Cotton of Friendſhip.*

14. *To* FLY *out.* To break out into licence.

You uſe me like a courſer ſpurr'd and rein'd
If I *fly out*, my fierceneſs you command. *Dryden.*

Papiſts, when unoppoſed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of worſhip, but in times of war, when they are hard preſſed by arguments, lie cloſe intrenched behind the council of Trent. *Dryden's Medal, Dedicat.*

15. *To* FLY *out.* To ſtart violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not reſtrained. *Bentley's Sermons.*

16. *To let* FLY. To diſcharge.

The noiſy culverin, o'ercharg'd, *lets fly*,
And burſts, unarming, in the rended ſky. *Granville.*

17. To be light and unencumbered, as, a *flying* camp.

To FLY. *v. a.*

1. To ſhun, to avoid, to decline.

Love like a ſhadow flies, when ſubſtance love purſues;
Purſuing that which flies, and *flying* what purſues. *Shakeſp.*

O Jove, I [illegible]
Foundations *fly* the wretched, ſuch I mean,
Where they ſhould be relieved. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you *fly* phyſick in health altogether, it will be too ſtrange for your body when you ſhall need it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

O whither ſhall I run, or which way *fly*
The ſight of this ſo horrid ſpectacle. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. To refuſe aſſociation with.

Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppreſt,
And his toſs'd limbs are wearyed into reſt,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 13.

Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

3. To quit by flight.

Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The firſt who ſail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monſter, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is ſomewhat worth. *Bacon.*

5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*, when it ſignified volation, and *fled* when it ſignified eſcape: *flown* ſhould be confined likewiſe to volation; but theſe diſtinctions are now confounded.

FLY. *n. ſ.* [pleoge, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall winged inſect of many ſpecies.

As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their ſport. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

My country neighbours began to think of being in general, before they come to think of the *fly* in their ſheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*

To prevent the *fly*, ſome propoſe to ſow aſhes with the ſeed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To heedleſs *flies* the window proves
A conſtant death. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equaliſes the motion of the reſt.

If we ſuppoſe a man tied in the place of the weight, it were eaſy, by a ſingle hair faſtened unto the *fly* or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*

3. FLY, in a compaſs. That part which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow.*] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I cannot diſcern any labyrinth, unleſs in the perplexity of his own thoughts; for I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a deſign to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others diſlike them. *Stillingfleet.*

Like a *ſi bonum* cake of tallow,
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*

So morning inſects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the ſetting ſun. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

FLY'BOAT. *n. ſ.* [*fly* and *boat*.] A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [*fly* and *catch.*] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to redeem or mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher*. *Dry.*

The ſwallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the ſpider. *L'Eſtr.*

FLY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *fly.*]

1. One that flies or runs away.

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the *flyer*. *Sandys's Journey.*

He grieves ſo many Britons ſhould be loſt;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To ſave the *flyers* than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uſes wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong ſquare figure, whoſe fore and backſides are parallel to each other, and ſo are their ends, the ſecond of theſe *flyers* ſtands parallel behind the firſt, the third behind the ſecond, and ſo are ſaid to fly off from one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fiſh.*] To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

I ſhall next give you ſome other directions for *flyfiſhing*. *Walton's Angler.*

FOAL. *n. ſ.* [pola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen. The cuſtom now is to uſe *colt* for a young horſe, and *foal* for a young mare, but there was not originally any ſuch diſtinction.

A ſo flew his ſteed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a *foal* of Pegaſus's kind. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Twenty ſhe-aſſes and ten *foals*. *Gen.* xxxii. 15.

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.

Give my horſe to Timon's; it *foals* me ſtraight
Ten able horſes. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Such colts as are
Of generous race, ſtraight, when they firſt are *foal'd*,
Walk proudly. *May's Georgicks.*

About September take your mares into the houſe, where keep them 'till they *foal*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FOALFOOT. [illegible]

FOAM. *n. ſ.* [fram, Saxon.] The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth; ſpume.

The *foam* upon the water. *Hoſ.* x. 7.

Whitening down their moſſy tinctur'd ſtream
Deſcends the bluſhy *foam*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To froth, to gather foam.

What a beard of the general's cut will do among *foaming* bottles and ale-waſh'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Cæſar fell down in the market-place, and *foam'd* at mouth, and was ſpeechleſs. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And ſprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Upon a *foaming* horſe
There follow'd ſtrait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
He *foameth*, and gnaſheth with his teeth. *Mar* ix. 18.

FO'AMY. *adj.* [from *foam.*] Covered with foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When ſtrugg ing rocks he would embrace. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.
Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juſter ſide. *Dryden.*

FOB. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppe*, *ſupſacke*, German.] A ſmal. pocket.
Who pick a *fob* at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras*, *p* ii. *cant.* 3.
When were the dice with more profuſion thrown?
The well-fil'd *fob*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*
He put his hand into his *fob*, and preſented me in his name with a tobacco ſtopper *Addiſon's Spectator.*
There were two pockets which we could not enter; theſe he called his *fobs*: they were two large ſlits cut into the top of his middle cover, but ſqueezed cloſe by the preſſure of his belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer ſees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purſe, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fob*. *Swift*

To FOB. *v. a.* [*ſuppen*, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick, to defraud.
I think it is ſcurvy, and begin to find myſelf *fobb'd* in it. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Shall there be a gallows ſtanding in England when thou art king, and reſolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the ruſty curb of old father antick the law. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* i
He goes preſſing forward, 'till he was *fobbed* again with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. *To Fob off.* To ſhuft off; to put aſide with an artifice, to delude by a trick.
You muſt not think
To *fob off* our diſgraces with a tale. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But theſe will not be *fobb'd off* ſo,
They muſt have wealth and power too. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid,
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The raſcal *fobb'd* me *off* with only wine. *Addiſon.*
Being a great lover of country-ſports, I abſolutely determined not to be a miniſter of ſtate, nor to be *fobb'd off* with a garter. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 3.

FO'CAL. *adj.* [from *focus.*] Belonging to the focus. See FOCUS.
Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or ſcatters them. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

FO'CIL. *n. ſ* [*fuſile*, French.] The greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wriſt.
The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg *Wiſem.*

FOCILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*focilo*, Lat.] Comfort; ſupport. *Dict.*

FOCUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glaſs is the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs.
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. FOCUS *of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*

3. FOCUS *of an Ellipſis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

4. FOCUS *of the Hyperbola.* A point in the principal axis, within the oppoſite hyperbola's; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

FO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [*pobbe*, *pobep*, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt Winter.
Their cattle, ſtarving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the air *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*
Being not to be raiſed without wintering, they will help to force men unto improvement of land by a neceſſity of *fodder*. *Temple.*
Of graſs and *fodder* thou defraud'ſt the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the ſtarving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.
Natural earth is taken the firſt half ſpit from juſt under the turf of the beſt paſture ground, in a place that has been well *foddered* on. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
From Winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep. *Dryd. Virgil*

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with ſo many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortim. Hu.b.*

FO'DDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *fodder.*] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *n. ſ.* [pah, Saxon; *foe*, Scottiſh.]

1. An enemy in war
Ere he had eſtabliſhed his throne,
He fought great battles with his ſavage *foes*,
In which he them defeated ever more *Fairy Queen*, *b* ii.
Never but one more was either like
To meet ſo great a *foe*. *Milton.*

2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.
God's benſon go with you, and with thoſe
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakeſ.*
Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become;
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a coſtly tomb. *Dryden's Fab.*
Thy defects to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*

3. An opponent, an ill-wiſher.
He that conſiders and enquires into the reaſon of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

FO'EMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *foe* and *man.*] Enemy in war; antagoniſt. An obſolete word.
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily ſpoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping weil,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.
What ſad part [illegible] Autumn's ſtorm,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride! *Sh. H.* VI.

FOETUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*
A *fœtus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the ſtate of a vegetable. *Locke.*

FOG. *n. ſ.* [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water.
Infect her beauty,
You fenſuck'd *fogs*, drawn by the pow'rful ſun,
To fall and blaſt her pride. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Leſſer miſts and *fogs* than thoſe which covered Greece with ſo long darkneſs, preſent great alterations in the ſun and moon. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Fly, fly, prophane *fogs!* far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the ſpringing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To ſit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*
Fogs we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in our hotteſt months. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

FOG. *n. ſ.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foreſta regis vocatur foragio. Leges foreſt. Scotice.*] Aftergraſs; graſs which grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.

FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy.*] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foggy.*] The ſtate of being dark or miſty, cloudineſs, moiſtneſs.

FO'GGY. *adj.* [from *fog.*]

1. Miſty; cloudy; dank; full of moiſt vapours.
Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* miſt
Of our ſelf-love, ſo paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.
And Phœbus flying ſo, moſt ſhameful light,
His [illegible] face [illegible]
And hides for ſhame. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *cant* 6.
Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shakeſ. Henry V.*
Let not air be too groſs, nor too penetrative; not ſubject to any *foggy* noiſomeneſs, from fens or marſhes near adjoining. *Wotton's Architecture.*
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, retire your rareſt plants. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. Cloudy in underſtanding, dull.

FOH. *interject.* [from pah, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one ſhould at ſight of any thing hated cry out *a foe!*
Not to affect many propoſed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank,
Foul diſproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

FOIBLE. n. ſ. [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide, a failing.
He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Freind's Hiſt. of Phyſ.*
The witty men ſometimes have ſenſe enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily ſhun the attacks of argument. *Watts's Logick.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, to wound, old French.] To put to the worſt; to defeat, though without a complete victory
Archangel [illegible]'d
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to ſee
Thus *foil'd* their mightieſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi.
Leader of thoſe armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd!* *Milt. n.*
Yet theſe ſubject not. I to thee diſcloſe
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:
Who meet with various objects, from the ſenſe

Variously representing; yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Lost.*
Strange, that your fingers should the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil *Waller.*
He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature.
Wiseman's Surgery.
In their conflicts with sin they have been so often *foiled*, that they now despair of ever getting the day *Calamy's Serm.*
Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd,
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd. *Dryden.*
But I, the consort of the Thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*

FOIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conquest.
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden *foil* shall never breed distrust. *Shakes. Hen.* VI.
Whosoever overthroweth his mate in such sort, as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, shall be accounted to give the fall. If he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*
So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fail. *Milton's P. Lost.*
When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil* *Southern.*
Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*
2. [*Feuille*, French.] Leaf, gilding.
A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
[illegible] was very high, but nothing strong pot-sherd
And golden *foil* all over them display'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Hand is no part that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glittering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton*
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.
As she a black silk cap on him begun
To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve. *Surrey.*
Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off. *Shak. Hen.* IV.
The sullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil* closely itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the *foil* is a mixture of mastich and burnt ivory. *Grew's Museum.*
Hector has a *foil* to set him off. we are perpetually opposing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.
Notes on the Odyssey.
4. [From *fouiller*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.
He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his *foil* and target. *Shak. Hamlet.*

FOILER. *n. s.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To push in fencing.
He hew'd, and lash'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail could ward so mighty throwe,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b.* II.
I care not what mischief he does, if his weapon be but sure: he will *foin* like any devil, he will spare neither man, woman, nor child *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.
Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:
They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore
Their corslets, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

FOIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.

FOININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a pushing manner.

FOISON. *n. s.* [poyson, Saxon.] Plenty, abundance. A word now out of use
Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee. *Tusser. Husb.*
Be wilful to kill, and unskilful to store,
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before. *Tusser's Husband.*
Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
those that feed grow full, as blossoming time
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*; so her plenteous womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry. *Shak. Meas for Meas.*

To FOIST. *v. a.* [*fausser*, French.] To insert by forgery.
Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*
Forge law, and *foist* it into some by-place
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FOISTINESS. *n. s.* [from *fusty*.] Fustiness; mouldiness.
Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Lest *foistiness* make it for table unmeet. *Tusser. Husbandry.*

FOISTY. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fusty.

FOLD *n. s.* [ge-palð, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which sheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and *folds*. *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*
2. The place where sheep are housed.
Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold,
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Raleigh.*
3. The flock of sheep.
And thus you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my fatning *fold*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*. *Creech.*
5. [From *fealdan*, Saxon.] A double; a complication, an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.
She in this trice of time
Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a number of *folds* of linen, besmeared with gums. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a surging maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large: the parts should be often traversed by the flowing of the *folds*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
With fear his wonted fervour fled, the roots
The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd *folds*
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger *folds* than a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*
6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added as, *two fold*, twice the quantity, *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some an *hundred fold*, some *sixty fold*, some *thirty fold*. *Mark.*
At last appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice *three fold* the gates: *three folds* were brass,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
A *hundred fold*. *Milton.*

To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut sheep in the fold.
The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We see that the *folding* of sheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compost. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*
She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. [ge-palðan, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.* i. 12.
Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little *folding* of the hands to sleep. *Prov.* vi. 10.
They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nah.* i. 10.
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, seal it, and again return to bed. *Shakespeare.*
Conscious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in despair, and sits cursing in a corner *Collier of Envy.*
Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight,
Their *folded* sheets dismiss the useless air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. To inclose; to include; to shut.
We will descend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak. Rich.* II.
Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness *folded* up. *Shakesp. Richard* III.
The fires i' th' lowest hell *fold* in the people! *Shak. Coriol.*

To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; to join with another of the same kind.
The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding*. 1 *Kings* vi. 34.

FOLIACEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin] Consisting of lamina or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* spar. *Woodward on Foss.*

FO'LIAGE. *n. s.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuillage*, French.] Leaves, tufts of leaves, the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addison on Italy.*

When swelling buds the rod'rous *foliage* shed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wise
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant. *P.* 5

To FO'LIATE. *v. a* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin] To beat to lamina or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth. *Bacon.*

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue. *Newton's Opt.*

FOLIA'TION. *n. s.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petals which constitute the compass of the flower, and also sometimes to secure and guard the fruit which succeeds the formation, as in apples, pears, &c. and sometimes stands within it, as in cherries, apricots, &c. for these, being of a tender and pulpous body, and coming forth in the colder parts of the Spring, would be often injured by the extremities of weather, if they were not thus protected and lodged up within the flowers. *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE. *n. s* [from *folium*, Latin.] The state of being hammered into leaves. *Dict.*

FO'LIO. n. s. [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbius and Plumeo made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more *folio's*. *Watts's Improvement.*

FO'LIMORT. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Latin] A dark yellow, the colour of a leaf faded. vulgarly called *philemot*.

A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exterior cortex of a *foliemort* colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FOLK. *n. s.* [polc, Saxon; *volk*, Dutch.]

1. People, in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolor dolorous discourses of their own and other *folks* misfortune. *Sidney.*

Dorilaus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blest, for so are *folk* wont to say, how unhappy soever the children after grow, with a son. *Sidney.*

When with greatest art he spoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras*, p. i.

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously, and govern the nations upon earth. *Psalm* lxvii. 4.

3. Any kind of people as determinated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between,
And the old *folk*, time's doting chronicles,
Say it did so a little time before. *Shakesp.*

Anger is a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old *folk*, and sick *folks*. *Bacon's Ess.*

4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the tree has
And goes with *folks* to shew the sight. *Swift.*

He walk'd, and wore a threadbare cloak,
He din'd and supp'd at charge of other *folk*. *Swift.*

FO'LKMOTE. *n. s.* [from *folk* and *mote*]

Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations. the one is that which you call *folkmotes*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenser on Ireland.*

FO'LLICLE. *n. s.* [*folliculus*, Latin]

1. A cavity in any body with strong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular *follicles*, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 2.

2. [illegible]le is a term in botany signifying the seed vessels, capsula seminales, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them, as that of the aiken, peascods, &c. *Qui-*

To FOLLOW. *v. a.* [pilgian, Saxon, *volgen*, Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before or side by side.

I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than *follow* him like a dwarf. *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. To pursue as an enemy.

Wherever guilt can fly, revenge can *follow*. *Irene.*

3. [illegible]

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and *followed* Saul to the battle. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 15.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,
That in the nature of their lords rebel:
As knowing nought, like dogs, but *following*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Let not the muse then flatter lawless sway,
Nor *follow* fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

4. To pursue.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time *following* a merlin. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And *follow'd* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden's Æn.*

We *follow* fame, which does too fast pursue. *Dryden.*

5. To succeed in order of time.
6. To be consequential, as effects to causes.
7. To imitate; to copy.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather *follow* the perfections of [illegible] we love. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 28.

All patterns are sure to be *followed* more than good rules. *Locke on Education.*

8. To obey, to observe.

If all who do not *follow* oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who *follow* the council of Trent are no Christians. *Watson, Presb.*

Most men admire
Virtue, who *follow* not her lore. *Paradise Regain'd*, b. iv.

9. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably. They bound themselves to his laws and obedience, and in case it had been *followed* upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility. [illegible]

10. To attend to, to be busied with.

He that undertaketh and *followeth* other mens business for gain, shall fall into suits. *Eccluf* xxix. 9.

TO FOLLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.

[illegible]er *followed* afar off. *Luke* xxii. 54.

The famine shall *follow* close after you. *Jer.* xlii. 16.

Welcome all that lead or *follow*
To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. To be posterior in time.
3. To be consequential, as effect to cause.

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness misleads him, the miscarriages that *follow* on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but *follow*. *Locke.*

4. To be consequential, as inference to premises.

Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world, yet it does not *follow* that there must be such in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*

This dangerous doctrine must necessarily *follow*, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

5. To continue endeavours.

Then shall we know, if we *follow* on to know the Lord. *Hof.*

FO'LLOWER. *n. s.* [from *follow*]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*; but now you are a leader. whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels? *Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise,
Spurn'd and cast backward on the *follower's* eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A dependant.
3. An attendant.

[illegible]r, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. [illegible] a companion.

How accompanied, can it thou tell that?
—With Poins, and other his continual *followers*. *Sh. H. IV.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wisdom to leave unto them too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their *followers* from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself, and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind *follower*, under the conduct of a blind guide. *Scott's Sermons.*

And tost'd *Æneas*, when his ships were lost,
To leave his *followers* on a foreign coast. *Dryden's Æ.*

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copyer, one of the same sort.

Be ye *followers* of me, even as I am of Christ. 1 *Cor.* xi. 1.

The true profession of Christianity inviolably engages all its *followers* to do good to all men. *Sprat's Serm.*

Every one's idea of dexterity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his *followers* have. *Locke.*

The studious head or gen'rous mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, rose but to restore
The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope's Essays.*

FO'LLY

FO'LLY *n. f.* [*folie*, French.]
1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.
2. Criminal weakness, depravity of mind.
Think'st thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to *folly* falls. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
3. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.
Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty *follies* that themselves commit,
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus transformed to a boy *Shakespeare.*
Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom folly pleases, or whose *follies* please. *Pope's Horace.*

To FOMENT *v. a.* [*fomenter*, Latin; *fomenter*, French.]
1. To cherish with heat.
Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton's P. L.*
2. To bathe with warm lotions.
He *fomented* the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to *foment* the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To encourage; to support; to cherish.
They love their givings, and *foment* their deeds no less than parents do their children. *Wotton.*
Since nature gave, and thou *foment'st* my fires. *Dryden.*
They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves raised and *fomented* in them. *Locke.*

FOMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [*fomentation*, Fr. from *foment*.]
1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructed humours. *Quincy.*
Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours, but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultis, draweth gently the humours out: for it is a gentle *fomentation*, and hath withal a mixture of some slupefactive. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.
The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions or *fomentations* by the nurses. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FOMENTER. *n. f.* [from *foment*.] An encourager; a supporter.
These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politick at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and *fomenters* of them had never sprung up in Drusna. *Howel.*

FON *n. f.* [Scott. A word now obsolete.] A fool, an ideot.
Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,
That loves the thing he cannot purchase. *Spenser. Pastorals.*

FOND. *n. f.* [*fons*, Scottish. A word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology. To *fonne* is in *Chaucer* to doat, to be foolish.]
1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.
This we know that the Grecians or Gentiles did account foolishness, but that they ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard. *Hooker, b. v. s. 2.*
He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* schoolmaster. *Ascham.*
Tell these sad women,
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust [illegible] *Shakespeare's Timon.*
I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance. *Shakespeare.*
Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain,
But one belief of all, is ever wise. *Davies.*
Thou seest
How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite. *Milton's Agonistes.*
'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Those asses ears on Midas' temples hung,
But *fond* repentance of his happy wish *Waller.*
Put reason with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinites. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*
This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thyself *Tillotson.*
2. Trifling, valued by folly.
Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
3. Foolishly tender; imprudently indulgent.
I'm a foolish *fond* wife *Addison.*
Like Venus I'll shine,
Be *fond* and be fine *Addison.*
4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted.
Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond* of it. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
I, *fond* of my well chosen seat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*
Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To FOND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with great [illegible]
Howe'er unjust your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. *Dryden's Æn.*
They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any *fonding* expressions. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love, to doat on.
How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*

FO'NDLER. *n. f.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *n. f.* [from *fondle*.] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.
Parsimony in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings* are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least cockered make the best and wisest men. *L'Estrange.*
The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*
Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
Bred a *fondling* and an heiress,
Dress'd like any lady may'ress;
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY. *adv.* [from *fond*.]
1. Foolishly, weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.
Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shak. H. IV.*
Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantick man. *Shakesp. R. II.*
Famous *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood to be sucked. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The military mound
The British fleets transcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Philips.*
Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope's Criticism.*
Under those sacred caves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Arcadia's eyes. *Swift.*
2. With great or extreme tenderness.
Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched sylph too *fondly* interpos'd
Fate urg'd the sheers, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*
Fondly or severely kind. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fond*.]
1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment.
Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenser's Sonnets.*
My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addis. Cato.*
Hopeless mother!
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*
3. Tender passion.
Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is construed into *fondness*. *A. Pauli Dist. Moth.*
Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty and a bit to spare;
Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*
4. Unreasonable liking.
They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change.

FONT *n. f.* [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, French.] A stone vessel in [illegible]
The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers. *Hooker, b. v. s. 1.*

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shakesp. R. II.*

FO'NTANEL. *n. s.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An issue, a discharge opened in the body.

A person plethorick, subject to hot defluxions, was advised to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Wiseman of Inflammation.*

FONTANGE. n. s. [from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribbonds on the top of the head-dress. Out of use.

These old fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addis.*

FOOD. *n. s* [pæban, Sax. *voeden*, Dut. to feed, *feen*, Scott.]
1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and *food*. *Shakesp.*
Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor. *Prov.* xiii. 23.
Under whose lowly roof thou hast vouchsafed
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;
Food not of angels, yet accepted so,
As that more willingly thou could'st not seem
At heav'n's high feasts t' have fed. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the absent sun supply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nourishes
Give me some musick — musick, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
O dear son Edgar,
The *food* of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FOO'DFUL. *adj.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plentious
There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nurling from the *foodful* earth. *Dryden*

FOO'DY. *adj* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.
To vessels, wine she drew;
And into well sew'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal. *Chapman.*

FOOL. *n. s* [*ffol*, Welsh; *fol*, Islandick; *fol*, French.]
1. One whom nature has denied reason, a natural; an idiot.
Do'st thou call me *fool*, boy?
—All thy other titles thou hast given away that thou wast born with. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The *fool* multitude, that chuse by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a *fool*, shall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wise man. *Locke.*
He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.
The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God. *Ps.* xiv. 1.

3. A term of indignity and reproach
To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, a jester
Where's my knave, my *fool*? Go you, and call my *fool* hither. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester *Mil.*
If this disguise fit not naturally on so grave a person, yet it may become him better than that *fool's* coat. *Denham.*

5. *To play the* FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jester; to sport; to make sport
I returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to *play the fool*. *Sidney.*

6. *To play the* FOOL. To act like one void of common understanding
Well, thus we *play the fools* with the time,
And the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds
And mock us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to *play the fool*, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self? *Locke.*

7. *To make a* FOOL. To disappoint, to defeat
'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and *make a fool* of him *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*

To FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle, to toy, to play; to idle; to sport.
In this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to you, so you may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
Fool not, for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*
If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* withal, and spare not. *Denham.*
It must be an industrious youth that provides against age, and he that *fools* away the one, must either beg or starve in the other. *L'Estrange.*
He must be happy that knows the true measures of *fooling*. *L'Estrange, Fable 4.*
Is this a time for *fooling*? *Dryden's All for Love.*

To FOOL. *v. a.*
1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat

And shall it in more shame be further spoken,
That you are *fool'd*, discarded, and shook off? *Shak. H IV.*
If it be you that stir these daughters hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,
As if thou wert my friend, but lackest a cause:
This but thy judgment *fools*; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray *Ben Johnson.*
Him over-weaning
To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting,
Fool'd and beguil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
If men loved to be deceived and *fooled* about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South's Sermons.*
When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat,
For *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old *Dryden.*
I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been so often *fooled* and imposed upon. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 7.*

2. To infatuate.
It were an handsome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain,
And he's so *fool'd* with downright honesty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham's Sophy.*
A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures, I will no longer be *fooled* or imposed upon by them. *Calamy's Serm.*
A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as to make him enjoy less in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*

3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOO'LBORN. *adj* [*fool* and *born*.] Foolish from the birth.
Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

FOO'LERY. *n. s.* [from *fool*.]
1. Habitual folly.
Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry, sir, but the fool should be as oft with your master as with my mistress. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

2. An act of folly; trifling practice
It is mere *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*

3. Object of folly.
That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh's History.*
We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we understood, we should despise. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

FOOLHA'PPY. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.
As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,
An hidden rock escaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares
To joy at his *foolhappy* overslight. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*

FOOLHA'RDINESS. *n. s.* [from *foolhardy*.] Mad rashness; courage without sense.
A false glozing parasite would call his *foolhardiness* valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly. *South's Serm.*
There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardiness*: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

FOOLHA'RDISE. *n. s.* [*fool* and *hardiesse*, French.] Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment. Obsolete.
More huge in strength than wise in works he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran,
Stern melancholy did his courage pass,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brass. *F. Q.*

FOOLHA'RDY *adj* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.
One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revil'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be more of the cabinet-counsel of God Almighty than the angels. *Howel.*
If any yet be so *foolhardy*,
T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy,
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by such a maim. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

FOO'LTRAP. *n. s.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A snare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.
Batts, at the first, were *foultraps*, where the wise
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

FOO'LISH. *adj* [from *fool*.]
1. Void of understanding, weak of intellect
Thou *foolish* woman, feelest thou not our mourning? 2 *Esdr.*
He, of all the men that ever my *foolish* eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Imprudent, indiscreet.
We are come off

Like Romans; neither *foolish* in our ſtands,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Ridiculous, contemptible.

It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue, and to be ſhort in the ſtory itſelf 2 *Mac.* ii. 32.

Pray do not mock me;
I am a very *foolish* fond old man:
I fear I am not in my perfect mind *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A *foolish* figure he muſt make,
Do nothing elſe but ſleep and ake. *Prior.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked, ſinful

FOO'LISHLY. *adv.* [from *foolish.*] Weakly; without underſtanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boaſt our Winter ſun looks bright,
And *foolishly* are glad to ſee it at its height;
Yet ſo much ſooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

FOO'LISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foolish.*]

1. [illegible]

2. Fooliſh practice; actual deviation from the right.

Fooliſhneſs being properly a man's deviation from right reaſon, in point of practice, muſt needs conſiſt in his pitching upon ſuch an end as is unſuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unſuitable to the compaſſing of his end. *South.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And ſhape my *fooliſhneſs* to their deſire. *Prior.*

FOO'LS-CONES. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The characters are; it hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar leaves; the five uppermoſt of which are ſo diſpoſed as to imitate in ſome manner a helmet. *Miller.*

FOOT. *n. ſ.* plural *feet.* [fot, Saxon; *voet*, Dutch; *fut*, Scottiſh.]

1. The part upon which we ſtand

The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her *feet*,
Died ev'ry day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His affection to the church was ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it 'till both it and he were over-run and trod under *foot.* *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is ſupported in the nature of a foot.

3. The lower part; the baſe

Yond' towers, whoſe wanton tops do buſs the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their own *feet.* *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida*

Fretting, by little and little, waſhes away and eats out both the tops and ſides and *feet* of mountains. *Hoſeuall on Prouid.*

4. The end, the lower part

What dismal cries are thoſe?
—Nothing, a trifling ſum of miſery,
Now added to the *feet* of thy account
Thy wife is ravi'd by force, and born away. *Dryd. Cleomen.*

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the ſea paſſable by *foot.* 2 *Mac.* v. 21.

6. *On* FOOT. Walking, without carriage.

Iſrael journeyed about ſix hundred thouſand *on foot.* *Exod.*

7. A poſture of action.

The centurions and their charges diſtinctly billeted, already in the entertainment, and to be on *foot* at an hour's warning. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

8. Infantry, footmen in arms. In this ſenſe it has no plural

Lyſias gathered threeſcore thouſand choice men of *foot*, and five thouſand horſemen. 1 *Mac.* [illegible] 8

Himſelf with all his *foot* entered the town, his horſe being quartered about it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Thrice horſe and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*

9. State, character, condition.

See on what *foot* we ſtand, a ſcanty ſhore,
The ſea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden's Æn.*

In ſpecifying the word Ireland, it would ſeem to inſinuate that we are not upon the ſame *foot* with our fellow ſubjects in England. *Swift's Drapier's Letters*

What colour of excuſe can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our ſpecies, that we ſhould not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we ſhould only ſet an inſignificant fine upon the man who murders them? *Addiſ*

10. Scheme, plan; ſettlement

There is no well-wiſher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot.* *Swift.*

I aſk, whether upon the *foot* of our conſtitution, as it ſtood in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may [illegible] *Swift*

11. A ſtate of incipient exiſtence.

If ſuch a tradition were at any time ſet on *foot*, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it ſhould come to be univerſally propagated *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

12. It ſeems to have been once proverbially uſed for the level, the ſquare, par

Were it not for this evil borrowing upon intereſt, men's neceſſities would draw upon them a moſt ſudden undoing, in that they would be forced to ſell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

13. A certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe.

Feet, in our Engliſh verſifying, without quantity and joints, be ſure ſigns that the verſe is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Did'ſt thou hear theſe verſes?
—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for ſome o' them had in them more *feet* than the verſes would bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. Motion; action

While other jeſts are ſomething rank on *foot*,
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender to marry. *Shakeſ. Merr. Wives of Windſ.*

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the ſecret nature of moſt things to which they relate, muſt make a diſtinct remark of their congruity, in ſome caſes very difficult, and in ſome unattainable. *Grew.*

15. A meaſure containing twelve inches.

When it ſignifies meaſure it has often, but vitiouſly, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linnen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's ſpace four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*

16. Step.

This man's ſon would, every *foot* and anon, be taking ſome of his companions into the orchard. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror ſtood,
Brown with the ſhade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and ſhot a gleamy light;
He ſaw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* ſeem'd to ſkim the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beaſt drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haſte. *Fairy Queen.*
Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night. *Sh.*
The man ſet the boy upon the aſs, and *footed* it himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

With them a man ſometimes cannot be a penitent, unleſs he alſo turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jeruſalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to viſit the ſhrine of ſuch or ſuch a pretended ſaint. *South.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it fartheſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

To FOOT. *v. a.*

1. To ſpurn; to kick.

You, that did void your rheum upon my beard, and *foot* me as you ſpurn a ſtranger cur over your threſhold. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To fix; to begin to fix.

What confed'racy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shak. K. Lear.*

There haply by the ruddy damſel ſeen,
Or ſhepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tickell.*

FOO'TBALL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ball.*] A ball commonly made of a brown bladder caſed with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I ſo round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do ſpurn me thus? *Shakeſpeare.*

Such a Winter-piece ſhould be beautified with all manner of works and exerciſes of Winter; as *football*, felling of wood, and ſliding upon the ice. *Peacham.*

As when a ſort of luſty ſhepherds try
Their force at *football*, care of victory
Makes them ſalute ſo rudely, breaſt to breaſt,
That their encounter ſeems too rough for jeſt. *Waller.*

One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*

He was ſenſible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exerciſe. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

FOO'TBOY. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it diſcretion, lords, to let this man,
This honeſt man, wait like a lowly *footboy*
At chamber-door? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Though I had no body to aſſiſt but a *footboy*, yet I made ſhift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle on Colours.*

Whenever he imagines advantage will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppreſſion of me, he never diſputes it. *Swift.*

FOO'TBRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which paſſengers walk, a narrow bridge

Palemon's ſhepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not ſtrong enough, loaded it ſo long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden. *Sidney.*

FOO'TCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *cloth.*] A ſumpter-cloth.

To ſee

Three times to-day my *foot-cloth* horſe did ſtumble,
And ſtarted when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the ſlaughterhouſe. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

FOO'TED. *adj* [from *foot*] Shaped in the foot.
Snouted and tuſked like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

FOO'TFIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback.
So began our *footfight* in ſuch ſort, that we were well entered to blood of both ſides. *Sidney, b.* i

FOO'THOLD. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot, ſpace on which one may tread ſurely.
So they all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it ſo little *foothold*, that the firſt blaſt of wind laid it flat upon the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*
He's never well 'till he's at the top: he has nothing above him to aſpire to, nor any *ſo thold* left him to come down by. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 6.

FOO'TING *n. ſ.* [from *foot*]
1. Grip with the foot.
I'll read you matter deep and dangerous,
As full of peril and adventr'ous ſpirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unſteadfaſt *footing* of a ſpear. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did ſhew the *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*
In aſcents, every ſtep gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
2. Foundation; baſis; ſupport, root.
Cloven ſtakes, and, wond'rous to behold,
Their ſharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*
All thoſe ſublime thoughts take their riſe and *footing* here, the mind ſtirs not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered. *Locke.*
The reaſoning faculties of the ſoul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in moſt men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*
3. Place.
Whether they unctuous exhalations are,
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone,
Or each ſome more remote and ſlippery ſtar,
Which loſes *footing* when to mortals ſhewn. *Dryden.*
4. Tread; walk.
I would outright you did no body come.
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
Break off, break off, I feel the different ſound
Of ſome chaſte *footing* near about this ground:
Run to your ſhrouds, within theſe brakes and trees;
Our number may affright. *Milton.*
5. Dance.
Make holyday: your ryeſtraw hats put on,
And theſe freſh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
6. Courſe; road; track.
He grew ſtrong among the Iriſh; and in his *footing* his ſon continuing, hath increaſed his ſaid name. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impoſſible to be traced. *Bacon's H.* VII.
7. Entrance, beginning; eſtabliſhment.
Ever ſince our nation had any *footing* in this land, the ſtate of England did deſire to perfect the conqueſt. *Davies.*
The defeat of colonel Ballaſis gave them their firſt *footing* in Yorkſhire. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
No uſeful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and ſavage does appear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
8. State; condition; ſettlement.
Gaul was on the ſame *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arb.*

FOO'TLICKER. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *lick*] A ſlave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.
Do that good miſchief which may make this iſland
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

FOO'TMAN. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *man*]
1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot.
The numbers levied by her lieutenant did conſiſt of *footmen* three millions, of horſemen one million. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
2. A low menial ſervant in livery.
He was carried in a rich chariot, otherwiſe, with two horſes at either end, and two *footmen* on each ſide. *Bacon.*
Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*
3. One who practiſes to walk or run.

FOO'TMANSHIP *n. ſ.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner.
The Iriſh archers eſpying this, ſuddenly broke up, and committed the ſafety of their lives to their nimble *footmanſhip*. *Hayward.*
Yet, ſays the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and ſhifts than ever you did with your *footmanſhip*. *L'Eſt.*

FOO'TPACE. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pace.*]
Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you aſcend another ſtep, thereby to eaſe the leg in aſcending the reſt of the ſtairs. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
2. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

FOO'TPAD *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horſeback.

FOO'TPATH *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horſes or carriages.
Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
— Both ſtile and gate, horſeway and *footpath*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

FOO'TPOST. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *poſt*] A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.
For carrying ſuch letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpoſt*, whoſe diſpatch is well near as ſpeedy as the horſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FOO'TSTALL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtall.*] A woman's ſtirrup.

FOO'TSTEP. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtep.*]
1. Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot.
Clear-ſighted reaſon wiſdom's judgment leads,
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her *footſteps* treads. *Denham.*
A man ſhall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the *footſteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*
2. Token; mark; notice given.
Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our ſyſtem, if there we may trace any viſible *footſteps* of Divine Wiſdom and Benevolence. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*
3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtool*] Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.
Thus have we ſwept ſuſpicion from our ſeat,
And made our *footſtool* of ſecurity. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
They whoſe ſacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By theſe myſterious links to fix and tye
Men to the *footſtool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*
Let ſecond generations make new praiſes known
On earth, his *footſtool*, as in heav'n his throne. *Roſcommon.*
By the phraſe of worſhipping his *footſtool*, no more is meant than worſhipping God at his *footſtool*. *Stillingfleet.*

FOP *n. ſ.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A ſimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation; a pretender; a man fond of ſhow, dreſs, and flutter, an impertinent.
A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'tween aſleep and wake. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
When ſuch a poſitive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous abſurdities,
Stumbles upon ſome tolerable line,
I fret to ſee them in ſuch company. *Roſcommon.*
The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, [illegible] than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Eſtrange.*
In a dull ſtream, which moving flow,
You hardly ſee the current flow;
When a ſmall breeze obſtructs the courſe,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and ſtraws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind,
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and ſtraws. *Swift.*

FO'PDOODLE. *n. ſ.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool, an inſignificant wretch.
Where ſturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

FO'PPERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fop*]
1. Foolery; impertinence.
Let not the ſound of ſhallow *foppery* enter
My ſober houſe. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies, and yet the guiltineſs of my mind, the ſudden ſurpriſe of my powers, drove the groſſneſs of the *foppery* into a received belief, in deſpight of the teeth of all rhime and reaſon, that they were fairies. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are ſick in fortune, often the ſurfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon and ſtars, as if we were villains on neceſſity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
2. Affectation of ſhow or importance; ſhowy folly.
3. Foolery; vain or idle practices; idle affectation.
They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be ſuffered to break looſe from that ſubjection which your ſuperſtition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*
But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,
Our ſtarving Britons ſcorn to borrow ſenſe. *Granville.*
I wiſh I could ſay quaint *fopperies* were wholly abſent from our other ſubjects. *Swift to the Lord High Treaſurer.*

FO'PPISH. *adj* [from *fop.*]
[illegible]

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;
For wise men are grown *foppish*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are so apish. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.

With him the present still some virtues have,
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave,
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the sly discreet. *Garth's Dispensat.*

The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish* in this article; so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Arbuth.*

FO'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppish.*] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FO'PPISHNESS *n. s.* [from *foppish.*] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

FO'PPLING. *n. s.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, share the *fopling*'s heart. *Tate.*

FOR. *prep.* [for, Saxon; voor, Dutch.]

1. Because.

That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker, b. v. f. 47.*

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p.*

Speak, good Common—
Leave nothing out *for* length. *Shakesp.*

For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I wish search into a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

An astrologer saith, if it were not *for* two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment. *Bacon.*

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon Christendom *for* the propagation of their laws; so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The governour, sallying out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had *for* haste left behind them. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, *for* lack of victual. *Knolles.*

Quit, quit, *for* shame; this will not move,
This cannot take her.
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*

Care not *for* frowns or smiles. *Denham's Sophy, Prol.*

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickeder *for* hoping. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Let no man, *for* his own poverty, become more oppressing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

Persons who have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer *for* pain make use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,
And suff'ring death *for* this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*

Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out *for* anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

For his long absence church and state did groan,
Madness the pulpit, faction fenc'd the throne. *Dryden.*

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd *for* the downfal in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Children, discountenanced by their parents *for* any fault, find a refuge in the careless of fourth flatterers. *Locke.*

A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish for, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better *for* any thing else. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempests. *Addis.*

My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,
And *for* thy mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*

Which best or worst, you could not think;
And die you must, *for* want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them *for* treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now *for* something, which they have so many years exercised *for* nothing, of railing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*

Your sermons would be less valuable, *for* want of time. *Swift.*

2. With respect to; with regard to.

Rather our state's defective *for* requital,
Than we to stretch it out. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose posy was,
For all the world, like cutlers poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shakespeare.*

For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then *Shakes. H IV.*

It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon, Essay 21.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth, but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath *for* the politick. *Bacon's Essays.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Essay 54.*

For me, if there be such a thing as I, *Waller.*

He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues, but *for* any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*

Our laws were *for* their matter foreign. *Hales.*

Now *for* the government, it is absolute monarchy, there being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

For me, no other happiness I own,
To have been born no tribe to the throne. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
Unto the port of death securely tend. *Dryden's Æn. b. xi.*

After death, we sprights have just such natures
We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*

Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite,
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate's Juv.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense, general, but *for* particulars and circumstances, he continually lops them. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Lo, some are vellom, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

3. In this sense it has often *as* before it.

As for Maramaudus the general, they had no just cause to mislike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles.*

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman. *A. Phillips.*

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter? *Gay.*

5. With resemblance of.

I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Now, now *for* sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd. *Paradise Regain'd.*

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The council-table and star-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleased, and *for* just that which profited. *Lorendon.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our critics much confound in;
Though meerly writ at first *for* filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling.

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself; but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon, Essay 2.*

He refused not to die *for* those that killed him, and shed his blood *for* some of those that spilt it. *Boyle.*

Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

8. Conducive to, beneficial to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* mens health to be temperate. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it. *Addison's Spectator, N° 186.*

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We sailed from Peru, where we had continued for the space of one whole year, *for* China and Japan, taking with us victuals for twelve months. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

As she was brought *for* England, she was cast away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*

We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*

10. In comparative respect.
For tusks with which an elephant he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden.*

11. In proportion to
As he could see clear, *for* those times, through superstition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Your understandings are not bright enough *for* the exercise of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

12. With appropriation to.
Shadow will serve *for* Summer: prick him; *for* we have a number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakef. H. IV.*

13. After O an expression of desire.
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shak. H V. Prologue.*

14. In account of; in solution of.
Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

15. Inducing to as a motive.
There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Tillotson.*

16. In expectation of.
He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*

17. Noting power or possibility
For a holy person to be humble, *for* one whom all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*

18. Noting dependence.
The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend *for* their visibility upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle on Colours.*

19. In prevention of; for fear of.
Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow. *Tuff. Husb.*
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day
In this self place. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*
There must be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, *for* letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green, nor at the farther end, *for* letting your prospect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon, Essay 47.*

20. In remedy of.
Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the toothach. *Garretson.*

21. In exchange for.
He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.*

22. In the place of, instead of.
To make him copious is to alter his character; and to translate him line *for* line, is impossible. *Dryden.*
We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*

23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.
Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

24. Through a certain duration
Some please *for* once, some will *for* ever please. *Reform.*
Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are *for* four hours busy, without their knowing it. *Locke.*
The administration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Since, hir'd *for* life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatsoe'er they cost. *Prior.*
The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth's Ovid.*

25. In search of, in quest of
Some of the philosophers have run so far back *for* arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men.
Tillotson, Sermon 5.

26. According to.
Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire and art to separate that [illegible] *Boyle.*

27. Noting a state of fitness or readiness.
Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you *Shakespeare*
If he be brave, he's ready *for* the stroke. *Dryden.*

28. In hope of; for the sake of, noting the final cause.
How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with industry: *for* this, engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong atchieved gold
For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakef. H IV.*
The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon which counsel there are set, *for* our instruction, two marks. *Baron.*
For he writes not *for* money, not *for* praise,
Not to be [illegible] not to w[illegible] *Dorset.*
There we shall see, a sight worthy dying *for*, that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*
He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable *for* company *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
Even death's become to me no dreadful name,
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I [illegible]
For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart *Dryd. Virg.*
Some pray *for* riches, riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are slain *Dryden.*
Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their swords like mine *for* noble ends. *Dryd. Auren.*
Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go *for* ornament, if they will not serve *for* use. *Felton.*

29. Of tendency to, towards.
It were more *for* his honour to raise his siege, than to spend so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knolles.*
The kettle to the top was hoist,
But with the upside down, to show
Its inclination *for* below *Swift.*

30. [illegible] use of
Ye suppose the laws *for* which ye strive are found in Scripture; but those not against which we strive. *Hooker, Preface.*
It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryden.*
Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dorset.*
He *for* the world was made, not as alone. *Cowley.*
They must be void of all zeal *for* God's honour, who do not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge's Serm.*
Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*
They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.
Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,
That she thinks nothing else so fit *for* me. *Donne.*
A few rules of logick are thought sufficient, in this case, *for* those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*
It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God.
Tillotson, Sermon 4.
His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatick and Mediterranean *Sandys's Travels.*
Persia is commodiously situated *for* trade both by sea and land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

32. With intention of
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, *for* rapine sent
Too oft, alas, invow'd the innocent *Waller.*
Here huntsmen with delight may read
How to chuse dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*
God hath made some things *for* as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are coursers driv'n, who shed their masters blood. *Dryden.*
Such examples should be set before them, as patterns *for* their daily imitation. *Locke.*
The next question usually is, what is it *for*? *Locke.*
Achilles is *for* revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector *Pope's View of Epick Poem.*

33. Becoming, belonging to.
It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
I'll others hear [illegible] make
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*
Jests *for* Dutchmen and English boys. *Cowley.*
Is it *for* you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command? *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
His fire already signs him *for* the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryden's Fa.*
It is a reasonable account *for* any man to give, why he does not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*

34. Notwithstanding.
This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the self-same form which Philojudæus expresseth *Hooker, b. v.*
God's desertion shall, *for* ought he knows the next minute, supervene. *Decay of Piety.*
Probability supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, *for* any thing that yet is certainly determined on either side
South's Sermons.
For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*
If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, *for* any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

35 FOR *all*. Notwithſtanding.

Neither doubt you, becauſe I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womaniſh; ſince I aſſure you, *for all* my apparel, there is nothing I deſire more than fully to prove myſelf a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*

For all the careſulneſs of the Chriſtians the Engliſh bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did ſhew the footing found *for all* the flood. *Davies.*

They reſolute, *for all* this, do proceed
Unto that judgment *Daniel.*

For all his exact plot, down was he caſt from all his greatneſs, and forced to end his days in a mean condition *South.*

If we apprehend the greateſt things in the world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, *for all* that, to let them govern at home *Stillingfleet*

Though that very ingenious perſon has anticipated part of what I ſhould ſay, yet you will, *for all* that, expect that I ſhould give you a fuller account. *Bowle on Colours.*

She might have paſſed over all ſuch petty inſolencies, but the raging of my rabble is not to be mumbled up in ſilence, *for all* her pertneſs. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

36. To the uſe of, to be uſed in.

The oak *for* nothing fit,
The oſier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill *Spenſer*

37. In conſequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the ſteepy hills and ſtem the flood *Dryden.*

38. In recompenſe of

Now, *for* ſo many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæſar's health,
Beſides, in gratitude *for* ſuch high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Firſt the wily wizard muſt be caught,
For unconſtrain'd, he nothing tells *for* naught *Dryd. Virg.*

39. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave,
Too noble *for* revenge. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.* 13.

40. By means of; by interpoſition of

Moral conſideration can no way move the ſenſible appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Of ſome calamity we can have no relief but from God alone; and what would men do in ſuch a caſe, if it were not *for* God? *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

41. In regard of, in preſervation of. I *cannot for my life*, is, I cannot if my life might be ſaved by it:

I bid the raſcal knock upon your gate,
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers paſted upon the walls. *Addiſon's Spect.*

42. FOR *to*. In the language uſed two centuries ago, *for* was commonly uſed before *to* the ſign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cauſe. As, I come *for to* ſee you, for I love to ſee you, in the ſame ſenſe with the French *pour*. Thus it is uſed in the tranſlation of the Bible. But this diſtinction was by the beſt writers ſometimes forgotten, and *for*, by wrong uſe, appearing ſuperfluous, is now always omitted.

Who ſhall let me now
On this vile body *for to* wreak my wrong? *Fairy Queen.*

A large poſterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of bleſſed ſaints *for to* increaſe the count. *Spenſer.*

Theſe things may ſerve *for* to repreſent how juſt cauſe of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*

FOR *conj.*

1 The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themſelves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Old huſbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and ſow;
For never any man was yet ſo old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*

Tell me what kind of thing is wit?
For the firſt matter loves variety leſs. *Cowley.*

Thus does he who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to diſpleaſe God; *for* in ſo doing he runs away from men, and runs into the hands of the living God. *Tillotſon.*

2 Becauſe; on this account that

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet *for* that the worſt men are moſt ready to remove, I would wiſh them choſen by diſcretion of wiſe men *Spenſer on Ireland*

Jealous ſouls will not be anſwer'd
They are not ever jealous for a cauſe,
But jealous *for* they're jealous. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Heaven defend your good ſouls, that you think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs ſcant;
For ſhe is with me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Nor ſwell'd his breaſt with uncouth pride
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid,
But, *for* his great Creator would the ſame,
His will increas'd; ſo fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*

Many excreſcences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; *for* that the natural ſap of the tree corrupteth into ſome preternatural ſubſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. FOR *as much*. In regard that; in conſideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to conſider what is needful, in reſpect of God, but there is alſo in men that which we muſt regard we ſomewhat incline to length, leſt overquick diſpatch ſhould give occaſion to deem, that the thing itſelf is but little accounted of *Hooker, b.* v.

For as much as the thirſt is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free uſe of ſpaw water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. FOR *why*. Becauſe; for this reaſon that

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces, that a camel might well carry one of them, being taken from the carriage; *for why*, Solyman purpoſing to draw the emperor unto battle, had brought no greater pieces of battery with him. *Knolles.*

To FO'RAGE *v. n.* [from *fora*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far, to rove at a diſtance.

Forage, and run
To meet diſpleaſure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come ſo nigh. *Shak. K. John.*

2 To wander in ſearch of ſpoil, generally of proviſions.

As in a ſtormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Denham.*

There was a brood of young geeſe in the corn, and the dam went abroad to *forage* for them. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Nor dare they ſtray
When rain is promiſed, or a ſtormy day,
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but ſhort excurſions make. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To ravage; to feed on ſpoil.

His moſt mighty father on a hill
Stood ſmiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To FO'RAGE *v. a.* To plunder, to ſtrip; to ſpoil.

They will both ſtrengthen all the country round, and alſo be as continual holds for her majeſty, if the people ſhould revolt; for without ſuch it is eaſy to *forage* and over-run the whole land. *Spenſer on Ireland*

FO'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [*fourage*, German and French, from *foris*, Latin]

1. Search of proviſions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a band ſelect from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground, or fleecy flock,
Ewes, and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

2. Proviſions ſought abroad.

Some o'er the publick magazines preſide,
And ſome are ſent new *forage* to provide. *Dryden's Georg.*

3. Proviſions in general.

[illegible] *Dryden Fa.*

FORA'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places, porous

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the firſt creation of the ſound, will deaden it, but in the paſſage of the ſound they will admit it better than harder bodies *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To FORBEAR *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbar*. *forborn*. [porbæran, Saxon. *For* has in compoſition the power of privation; as, *forbear* or depravation; as *forſwear*, and other powers not eaſily explained.]

1. To ceaſe from any thing, to intermit.

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themſelves *forbear*. *Denham.*

2. To pauſe; to delay

I pray you, tarry: paule a day or two,
Before you hazard, for in chooſing wrong,
I loſe your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakeſp.*

3. To omit voluntarily not to do, to abſtain.

He *forbare* to go forth. 1 *Sa.* xxiii. 13.

At this he ſtarted, and *forbare* to ſwear,
Not out of conſcience of the ſin, but fear *Dryden's Juv.*

Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in ſcales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*

4. To reſtrain any violence of temper, to be patient

By long *forbearing* is a prince perſuaded, and a ſoft tongue breaketh the bone *Prov.* xxv. 15

To [illegible]

[illegible]

Forbear his preſence, until time hath quaſhed the heat of his diſpleaſure. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear *Waller*

2. To abſtain from, to ſhun to do.

If

If it paſſed only by the houſe of peers, it ſhould be [illegible] thereupon *forborn* or ſuſpended. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

There is not any one action whatſoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South's Sermons.*

3. To ſpare, to treat with clemency

With all lowlineſs and meekneſs, with long ſuffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph.* iv. 2.

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he deſtroy thee not. 2 *Chro.* xxxv. 21.

FORBE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *forbear.*]

1. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing, negation of practice.

True nobleneſs would
Learn him *forbearance* from ſo foul a wrong. *Shakeſ. R* III.

This may convince us how vaſtly greater a pleaſure is conſequent upon the *forbearance* of ſin, than can poſſibly accompany the commiſſion of it. *South's Sermons.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermiſſion of ſome thing.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of puniſhment, mildneſs.

Nor do I take notice of this inſtance of ſeverity in our own country to juſtify ſuch a proceeding, but only to diſplay the mildneſs and *forbearance* made uſe of under the reign of his preſent majeſty *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 52.

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindneſs and beneficence, of long ſuffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceſſor of any thing.

The Weſt as a father all goodneſs doth bring,
The Eaſt a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry*

To FO'RBID. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*, part. *forbidden* or *forbid.* [ꝑonbeoban, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my houſe? *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor*

By taſting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they ſought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reaſon, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a ſtrict obſervance of what it commands, but eſpecially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of perſons, by very many Chriſtian principles, we are moſt ſolemnly and indiſpenſably *forbid*. *Sprott's Serm.*

The chaſte and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

2. To command to forbear any thing.

She with ſo ſweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durſt not rebel *Sidney, b.*

It is the ſhameful work of Hubert's hand,
The practice and the purpoſe of the king,
From whoſe obedience I *forbid* my ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have determined to conſume all thoſe things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith* xi. 12.

3. To oppoſe; to hinder.

The moiſture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, ſtayeth longer in the root, and ſo dilateth it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The plaiſter alone would pen the humour, and ſo exaſperate it as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' abyſs of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the ſight
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And ſearch no farther than thyſelf reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accurſe; to blaſt. Now obſolete. To *bid* is an old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curſe*.

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouſe lid;
He ſhall live a man *forbid*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To FO'RBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

FORBI'DDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition, edict againſt any thing

How haſt thou yielded to tranſgreſs
The ſtrict *forbiddance*! how to violate
The ſacred fruit forbidden! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

FO'RBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he ſwears, as he had ſeen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RBIDDER. *n. ſ.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accuſation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Bruton's Vul. Err.*

Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder!* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

FO'RBIDDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid.*] Raiſing abhorrence, repelling approach, cauſing averſion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*

FORCE. *n. ſ.* [*force*, French, *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour, might; active power

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakeſ. Much Ado about Nothing.*

A ſhip, which hath ſtruck ſail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the houſe of Lancaſter the crown,
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Sh. H* VI.

The ſhepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
[illegible] *Dryden*

Virtue; efficacy.

Manifeſt it is, that the very majeſty and holineſs of the place where God is worſhipped, hath, in regard of us, not virtue, *force* and efficacy, for that it ſerveth as a ſenſible help to ſtir up devotion. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 11

No definitions, no ſuppoſitions of any ſect, are of *force* enough to deſtroy conſtant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validneſs, power of law.

A teſtament is of *force* after men are dead. *Heb.* ix. 17

[illegible]
Wanting that ſeal, it muſt be ſeal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.

O Thou! whoſe captain I account myſelf,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye *Shakeſ. Richard* III

The ſecret of the power of Spain conſiſteth in a veteran army, compounded of miſcellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Nor preſs'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Ha[illegible]*

Thoſe victorious *forces* of the rebels were not [illegible] to ſuſtain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion

To FORCE. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to conſtrain.

Dangers are light, if they once ſeem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon*

I have been *forced* to uſe the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the ſingle idea. *Pope's View of Epick Poem.*

2. To overpower by ſtrength.

O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought ſuch wonders with an aſs's jaw,
I ſhould have *forc'd* thee ſoon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To *force* their monarch and inſult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To impel; to preſs.

Thou ſhalt not deſtroy the trees by *forcing* an ax againſt them. *Deut.* xx. 19.

4. To draw or puſh by main ſtrength

Stooping, the ſpear deſcended on his chine,
Juſt where the bone diſtinguiſh'd either loin:
It ſtuck ſo faſt, ſo deeply bury'd lay,
That ſcarce the victor *forc'd* the fleel away *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To enforce; to urge.

Three bluſt'ring nights, born by the ſouthern blaſt,
I floated, and diſcover'd land at laſt.
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my ſtrength, and gath'ring to the ſhore. *Dryd. Æ.*

6. To take by violence or power.

The way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their poſſeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punique land
To Trojan gueſts; left, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and ſtate. *Dryd.*

7. To gain by violence or power

My heart was your's, but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to thoſe tyrants hope and fear.
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that ſmall part afford? *Dryden.*

8. To ſtorm, to take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd ſo high,
Atrides might as well have *forc'd* the ſky *Waller.*

Heav'n from all ages wiſely did provide
This wealth, and for the braveſt nation hide,
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horſe,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

9. To raviſh; to violate by force.

Force her — I like it not. *Dryden.*

10. To conſtrain; to diſtort; not to obtain naturally or with eaſe

Our general taſte in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forced* conceits. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 409.

11. To man, to ſtrengthen by ſoldiers; to garriſon.

Here

Here set them we,
'Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be our's, *Shakesp.*
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard.
If you had but that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Normandy, and that the passages be already *forced*, then he well now you and. *Raleigh's Apology.*

11 *To* FORCE *out.*
The tricks used in convening synods might *force out* an expression from him, that did not carry all the respect due to those great names. *Atterbury.*
The heat of the dispute had *forced out* from him expressions that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did *Atterbury.*

To FORCE, *v. a.* To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage
That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armourer put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind, the which being espied by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day, to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries, but if I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

FO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force.*] Violently; constrainedly, unnaturally.
This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and united Iuvian earth, but very improperly and *forcedly* to the present form of the earth and the waters *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

FORCEFUL *adj* [*force* and *full.*] Violent, strong, driven with force, impetuous.
Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale*
Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden's Æn.*
Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,
Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be,
Assisted by a friend, one moon es night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*
He pois'd in air, the javelin sent,
Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went. *Pope.*

FO'RCEFULLY. *adv.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS. *adj* [from *force.*] Without force; weak, feeble, impotent

FORCEPS. n. s. [Latin]
Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs, but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions.

FO'RCER. *n. s* [from *force.*]
1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.
The usual means for the ascent of water is by pumps or *forcers.* *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

FORCIBLE. *adj.* [from *force.*]
1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.
That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*
2. Violent, impetuous
[illegible]ous; active; [illegible]
Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken, and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind without their much more. *Bacon's Natural History.*
[illegible]revalent; of great influence
God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation so *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*
Jersey, beloved by all; for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingled streams, more *forcible* [illegible] joy!
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,
Shall there receive the azure band *Prior.*
5. Done by force.
The abdication of king James, the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*
Valid, binding; obligatory

FORCIBLENESS. *n. s* [from *forcible*] Force, violence.

FORCIBLY. *adv.* [from *forcible*]
1. Strongly, powerfully
The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most swaying and governing passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotson.*
2. Impetuously
[illegible]y violence, by force.
He himself with greedy great desire
Into the castle entered *forcibly.* *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 8.

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hamm.*

FORCIPATED. *adj* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose
The ocults have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long bifurcation or *forcipated* tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD. *n. s* [popb, Saxon, from papan, to pass.]
1. A shallow part of a river when it may be passed without swimming
Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;
They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford* *Fairfax.*
2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.
Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itself the water flies
All taste of living wight. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii.
Rise, wretched widow! rise, nor undeplored
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*
But rise, prepare to back to mourn thy perish'd lord *Dryden.*

To FORD. *v. a.* [from the noun] To pass without swimming
Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh's Hist.*

FO'RDABLE *adj* [from *ford*] Passable without swimming
Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the fame beginneth to be *fordable.* *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*
A countryman sounded a river up and down, to try where it was most *fordable*, and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest, and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

FORE. *adj.* [pone, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion.
Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

FORE *adv.*
1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those that meet it.
Each of them will bear six demi culverins and four sakers, needing no other addition than a flight spar deck *fore* and aft, which is a flight deck throughout. *Raleigh's Essays.*
2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, of which some examples shall be given.

To FOREADVI'SE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *advise.*] To counsel early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event.
Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvis'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To FOREAPPO'INT [*fore* and *appoint*] To order beforehand.

To FOREA'RM *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm*] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need
A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion, that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South's Sermons.*
He *forearms* his care
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden's Æn.*
[illegible]
[illegible]
An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate. *Dryden.*
2. To foreknow, to be prescient of, to feel a secret sense of something future
Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore
My heart *foreboles* I ne'er shall see you more. *Dryd. In Emp.*
My soul *foreboded* I should bend the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. *Pope.*

FOREBODER. *n. s* [from *forebode*]
1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer
Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder.* *L'Estrange's Fables.*
2. A foreknower

FOREBY' *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near, hard by; fast by.
[illegible]
Foreby a fountain where I late him left. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To FORECA'ST *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast*]
1. To scheme, to plan before execution.
He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. *Dan.* xi.
2. To accast, to contrive
The feast was serv'd, the time so well *forecast*,
That just when the dessert and fruits were past'd,
The herald's alarm began. *Dryden's Theod. and Honoria.*
3. To foresee; to provide against
It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange, Fable* 63.

To FORECA'ST *v. n.* To form ſchemes; to contrive beforehand

And whatſo heavens in their ſecret doom
Ordain'ed have, how can frail fleſhy wight
Forecaſt, but it muſt needs to iſſue come? *Spenſer*

When broad awake, ſhe finds in troublous fit,
Forecaſting how his foe he might annoy. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

FO'RECAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; ſcheme; plan, antecedent policy

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecaſt*,
But while he thought to ſteal the ſingle ten,
The king was ſlily finger'd from the deck! *Shak. Hen.* VI

He makes this difference to ariſe from the *forecaſt* and predetermination of the gods. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

The laſt, ſcarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpleſs him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and *forecaſt* juſt returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *forecaſt.*] One who contrives beforehand

FO'RECASTLE. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *caſtle.*] In a ſhip, is that part where the foremaſt ſtands, and is divided from the reſt of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the *forecaſtle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be ſo great, as that, in all their ſhips, the cook-rooms are built in their *forecaſtles*, contrary to that which had been anciently uſed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

FORECHO'SEN. *partic.* [*fore* and *choſen.*] Pre-elected.

FORECI'TED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before, or above

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that *forecited* paſſage is continued. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To FORECLO'SE, *v. a.* [*fore* and *cloſe*]

1. To ſhut up, to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *foreclоſed* this trade. *Carew.*

2. *To* FORECLOSE *a Mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *deck*] The anterior part of the ſhip.

I to the *foredeck* went, and thence did look
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman's Odyſſey*, *b.* xii.

To FOREDESI'GN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *deſign.*] To plan beforehand.

All the ſteps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreſeen and *foredeſigned* by the wiſe Author of nature. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

To FOREDO'. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore.*]

1. To ruin; to deſtroy A word obſolete. Oppoſed to making happy.

Beſeeching him, if either ſalves or oils,
A *foredone* wight from door of death might raiſe,
He would at her requeſt prolong her nephew's days. *Fa. Qu.*

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many ſouls in dolours had *foredone*. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

This ſooth betoken,
The corſe they follow did with deſperate hand
Foredo its own life. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

This is the night
That either makes me, or *foredoes* me quite. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To overdo; to weary, to harraſs.

Whilſt the heavy plowman ſnoars,
All with weary talk *foredone*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOREDO'OM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predeſtinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms *foredoom'd* by Jove. *Dryd. Æn.*

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with eaſe if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art *foredoom'd* to view the Stygian ſtate. *Dryden.*

Fate *foredoom'd*, and all things tend
By courſe of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's ſtateſmen oft the faſt *foredoom*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FORE'END. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anteriour part.

I have liv'd at honeſt freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all.
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a ſmall green branch of palm; and when the wiſe man had taken it into his boat, it opened of itſelf, and there were found in it a book and a letter. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

FORE'FATHER. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *father.*] Anceſtor; one who in any degree of aſcending genealogy precedes another.

The cuſtom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching thoſe things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hook.*

If it be a generous deſire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be diſpleaſing to underſtand the place of our firſt anceſtor. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Conceit is ſtill deriv'd
From ſome *forefather* grief; mine is not ſo. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Shall I not be diſtraught,
And madly play with my *forefathers* ... *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

Our great *forefathers*
Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addiſon.*

When a man ſees the prodigious pains our *forefathers* have been at in theſe barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been inſtructed in the right way. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bleſt peer! his great *forefathers* ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope, Epiſt.*

To FOREFE'ND. *v. a.* [*fore* and *defend.*]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared ſpirit,
No, heav'ns *forefend!* I would not kill thy ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefend*,
May bring your youth to ſome untimely end. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to ſecure.

Down with the noſe,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to *forefend*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakeſ. Timon of Athens.*

FOREFI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb, the index.

An agate-ſtone
On the *forefinger* of an alderman *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Polymnia ſhall be drawn, as it were, acting her ſpeech with her *forefinger*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons, and ſome upon the *forefinger* *Brown's Vul. Err.*

FOREFOOT. *n. ſ.* plur *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anterior foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fiſt, thy *forefoot* to me give. *Shak. Hen.* V

He ran fiercely, and ſmote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet*. 2 *Mac.* iii. 25

I continue my line from thence to the heel, then making the breaſt with the eminency thereof, bring out his near *forefoot*, which I finiſh. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To FOREGO'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *go.*]

1. To quit; to give up; to reſign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be ſo cruel to an humbled foe?
If nature, then ſhe may it mend with ſkill;
If will, then ſhe at will may will *forego*. *Spenſer*, *Son.* 41.

Having all before abſolutely in his power, it remaineth ſo ſtill, he having already neither foregiven nor *foregone* any thing thereby unto them, but having received ſomething from them. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

He is a great adventurer, ſaid he,
That hath his ſword through hard aſſay *forgone*;
And now hath vowed, 'till he avenged be
Of that deſpite, never to wearen none. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

Special reaſon oftentimes cauſeth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave one for another's ſake, to *forego* meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker*, *b.* v

Muſt I then leave you? Muſt I needs *forgo*
So good, ſo noble, and ſo true a maſter? *Shakeſ. H.* VIII.

Let us not *forgo*
That for a trifle which was bought with blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

How can I live without thee! how *forego*
Thy ſweet converſe, and love ſo dearly join'd,
To live again in theſe wild woods forlorn! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

This argument might prevail with you to *forego* a little of your repoſe for the publick benefit. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleaſure at one time, has proved inſipid or nauſeous at another; and therefore they ſee nothing in it, for which they ſhould *forego* a preſent enjoyment *L'Eſt.*

2. To go before; to be paſt. [from *fore* and *go.*]

By our remembrances of days *foregone*,
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them none. *Shak.*

It is to be underſtood of Cain, that many years *foregone*, and when his people were increaſed, he built the city of Enoch. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Leſt what has been ſaid of the differences between true and apparent colours be interpreted in too unlimited a ſenſe, reflect upon the two *foregoing* objections. *Boyle on Colours.*

This *foregoing* remark gives the reaſon why imitation pleaſes. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I was ſeated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the *foregoing* ſpeculations, with my lamp burning by me as uſual. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 463.

In the *foregoing* part of this work I promiſed further proofs *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To loſe.

This is the very ecſtaſy of love,
Whoſe violent property *foregoes* itſelf,
And leads the will to deſp'rate undertakings. *Shak. Hamlet.*

FO'REGOER. *n. ſ.* [from *forego.*] Anceſtor; progenitor.

Honours beſtow'd upon me,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers*. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

FO'REGROUND. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ground*] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the *foreground* of the picture, the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed in an open field. *Dryden.*

FO'REHAND. *n. f.* [*fore* and *hand*]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host *Shakespeare.*

FO'REHAND. *adj.* A thing done too soon.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHA'NDED. *n. f.* [from *fore* and *hand.*]

1. Early, timely

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Formed in the forepart

Bauble, do you call him? He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded* mark but the cleanness of his shapes too. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FO'REHEAD. *n. f.* [*fore* and *head.*]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead*, when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And moulded ev'ry feature from my face
Such majesty does from her *forehead* rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence, confidence, assurance; audaciousness; audacity.

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appearance of advantage, and thinks nothing above his management or his merit: where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence these men of *forehead* are magnificent in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the *forehead* to apply. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*

FOREHO'LDING. *n. f.* [*fore* and *hold.*] Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *forebodings*, and old wives tales! *L'Estr.*

FO'REIGN *adj.* [*forain*, French; *forano*, Spanish, from *foris*, Latin]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in *foreign* soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*
The learned correspondence you hold in *foreign* parts. *Milt.*
The positions are so far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestick and *foreign* writers. *Atterbury's Serm. Pref.*
The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our united force would secure us against all the attempts of a *foreign* enemy. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 34.

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often used with *to*, but more properly with *from*.

[illegible]
And speak a language *foreign to* my heart. *Addison's Cato.*
Fame is a good so wholly *foreign to* our natures, that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body formed for it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addis.*
Design is not *foreign from* some people's thoughts.
Swift on the Sacramental Test

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so griev'd him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

4. [In law] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*, as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich *foreign* mold in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

FO'REIGNER. *n. f.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*
To this false *foreigner* you give your throne,
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son.
Resume your ancient care. *Dryd. Æn.*
Water is the only native of England made use of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are all *foreigners*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *n. f.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteness; want of relation to something

Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right. *Locke.*

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a *foreimagined* possibility in that behalf. *Camden's Remains.*

To FOREJU'DGE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*] To have prescience of; to foresee.

We *foreknow* that the sun will rise and set, that all men born in the world shall die again; that after Winter the Spring shall come; after the Spring, Summer and harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Raleigh.*
He *foreknew* John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. VII. c. 10.*
Ca chas the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come *foreknew*.
Dryden's Iliad.
Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*?
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden.*

FOREKNO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *foreknow.*] Possible to be known before they happe

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *n. f.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal *foreknowledge*, saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 56.
I told him you was asleep, he seems to have a *foreknowledge* of that too, and therefore chuses to speak with you. *Shakesp.*
If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown. *Milton.*
I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

FO'RELAND. *n. f.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails. *Milt. P. L.*

To FORELA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*] To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;
An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller,
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake. *Dryden.*

To FORELI'FT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift*] To raise aloft any anterior part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

FO'RELOCK *n. f.* [*fore* and *lock*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be stayed,
Unless she do him by the *forelock* take. *Spenser, Sonnet* 70.
[illegible]
Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung,
Clustering, but not beneath his shoulders broad. *Milton.*
Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion's *forelock* watchful wait. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*
Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the *forelock*; for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

FO'REMAN. *n. f.* [*fore* and *man.*] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* of the petty jury. *Addison's Spectator.*

FOREME'NTIONED. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. It is observable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar. *Addison on Italy.*

FO'REMOST. *adj.* [from *fore.*]

1. First in place.

Our women in the *foremost* ranks appear;
[illegible]
I stand astonish'd! what, the bold Sempronius,
That still broke *foremost* through the crowd of patriots,
As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
And virtuous ev'n to madness! *Addison's Cato.*

2. First in dignity

All three were set among the *foremost* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Sidney, b. II.*
These rode *foremost* in the field,
As they the *foremost* rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

FO'RENAMED.

FORENAMED. *adj.* [*fore* and *name*] Nominated before.

And ſuch are ſore ones,
As Curius, and the *forenamed* Lentulus. *Ben.*

FO'RENOON *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *noon*] The time of day reckoned from the point between the dawn and the meridian, oppoſed to afternoon.

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they ſhould run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, to try whether the ſtrangers or the country knights won the field. *Sp.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, conſiſting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the poſition of the ſun, for the convenience of *forenoon's* and afternoon's diverſion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FORENO'TICE. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *notice*] Information of an event before it happens.

So ſtrange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives ſome *forenotice* of it. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

FORE'NSICK. *adj.* [*forenſis*, Latin] Belonging to courts of juſtice.

Perſon is a *forenſick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and ſo belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happineſs and miſery. This perſonality extends itſelf beyond preſent exiſtence to what is paſt, only by conſciouſneſs. *Locke.*

The forum was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal caſes: thence all ſorts of diſputations in courts of juſtice, where ſeveral perſons make their diſtinct ſpeeches, may come under the name of *forenſick* diſputes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To FORFORDA'IN *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predeſtinate, to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can diſcharge, in manner convenient, a work of ſo great importance, by *forerdaining* ſome ſhort collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker, b. v.*

FO'REPART *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *part.*] The anterior part.

Had it been ſo raiſed, it would deprive us of the ſun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breaſt are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray on the Creation.*

FOREPA'ST. *adj.* [*fore* and *paſt*] Paſt before a certain time.

Now ceaſe, ye damſels, your delights *forepaſt*;
Enough it is that all the day is your's. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

My *forepaſt* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having vainly fear'd too little. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepaſt* ſins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* [*fore* and *poſſeſs*] Preoccupied; prepoſſeſſed, pre-engaged.

The teſtimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other claſſical divines, may be clearly and abundantly anſwered, to the ſatisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepoſſeſſed* with prejudice. *Sanderſon's Judgment.*

FO'RERANK. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *rank.*] Firſt rank, front.

Yet ſave our couſin Catharine here with us,
She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the *forerank* of our articles. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*

FORERECI'TED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount
The *forerecited* practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

To FORERU'N *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]

1. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Againſt ill chances men are ever merry;
But heavineſs *foreruns* the good event. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

The ſun
Was ſet, and twilight from the Eaſt came on
Forerunning night. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vii.*

She bids me hope: oh heav'ns, ſhe pities me.
And pity ſtill *foreruns* approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. To precede, to have the ſtart of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practiſed in London. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *forerun.*]

1. An harbinger, a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow.

The ſix ſtrangers ſeek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a ſeventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A cock was ſacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the ſun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill deſign'd, and lame.
Blown off, like bloſſoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came health'd, her laſt labour'd care. *Dryd.*

I he ſure *forerunner* of her gentle ſway. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A prognoſtick, a ſign foreſhowing any thing.

O Eve! ſome further change awaits us nigh,
Which heav'n, by theſe mute ſigns in nature, ſhews
Forerunners of his purpoſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.*

Loſs of ſight is the miſery of life, and uſually the *forerunner* of death. *South's Serm.*

The keeping inſenſible perſpiration up in due meaſure is the cauſe as well as ſign of health, and the leaſt deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a diſeaſe. *Arbuthn.*

To FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſay.*] To predict; to prophely; to foretell.

Let ſentence
Come as the gods *foreſay* it. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſee.*] To ſee before-hand, to ſee what has not yet happened; to have preſcience, to foreknow.

With Cupid ſhe *foreſees* and goes god Vulcan's pace. *Stanley.*

The firſt of them could things to come *foreſee*,
The next, could of things preſent beſt adviſe,
The third, things paſt could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing *foreſeen* that is not uſual, be armed for it by any hearty though a ſhort prayer, and an early reſolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

Ar'ha *foreſeen* approach, already quake
The Caſpian kingdoms and Meotian lake
Their ſeers behold the tempeſt from afar,
And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

To FORESHA'ME. *v. a.* [*for* and *ſhame*] To ſhame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, *foreſhaming*
Thoſe rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To FO'RESHEW. *v. a.* [See FORESHOW.]

FO'RESHIP. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſhip.*] The anterior part of the ſhip.

The ſhipmen would have caſt anchors out of the *foreſhip*. *Acts xxvii. 30.*

To FORESHO'RTEN *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhorten.*] To ſhorten figures for the ſake of ſhewing thoſe behind.

The greateſt parts of the body ought to appear foremoſt, and be forbius the *foreſhortenings*, becauſe they make the parts appear little. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

To FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhow.*]

1. To diſcover before it happens; to predict, to prognoſticate.

Chriſt had called him to be a witneſs of his death, and reſurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moſes had *foreſhowed*. *Hooker, b. v.*

Next, the Aurora, Spenſer roſe,
Whoſe purple bluſh the day *foreſhows*. *Denham.*

You chooſe to withdraw yourſelf from publick buſineſs, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent ſhifting of the wind *foreſhowed* a ſtorm. *Dryden.*

2. To repreſent before it comes.

What elſe is the law but the goſpel *foreſhowed*? What other the goſpel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker, b. v.*

FO'RESIGHT *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſight*]

1. Preſcience; prognoſtication, foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the laſt ſyllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here ſleep below, while thou to *foreſight* wak'ſt,
As once thou ſlept'ſt, while ſhe to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a ſharp *foreſight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, ne once could reſt a whit. *Fair Qu.*

In matters of arms he was both ſkilful and induſtrious, and as well in *foreſight* as reſolute on preſent and great. *Ha.*

Difficulties and temptations will more eaſily be born or avoided, if with prudent *foreſight* we arm ourſelves againſt them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

FORESIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*foreſight* and *full.*] Preſcient, provident.

Death gave him no ſuch pangs as the *foreſightful* care he had of his ſilly ſucceſſor. *Sidney, b. ii.*

To FORESIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſignify.*] To betoken beforehand, to foreſhow, to typify.

Diſcoveries of Chriſt already preſent, whoſe future coming the Pſalms did but *foreſignify*. *Hooker, b. v.*

Yet as being paſt times noxious, where they light
On man, beaſt, plant, waſteful and turbulent,
They ſtir *foreſignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton's Par. R.*

FO'RESKIN. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkin.*] The prepuce.

Their own hand
An honoured of the faithleſs foe ſhall ſlay,
And for a cow'r their hundred *foreſkins* pay,
[illegible]

FORESKIRT *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkirt.*] The pendulous or looſe part of the coat before.

A thief [illegible]

A thouſand pounds a year for pure reſpect?
No other obligation?
That promiſes more thouſands, honour's train
Is longer than his *foreſkirt*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To FORESLA'CK. *v. a* [*fore* and *ſlack*] To neglect by idleneſs.

It is a great pity that ſo good an opportunity was omitted, and ſo happy an occaſion *foreſlacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. a* [*fore* and *ſlow*]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obſtruct.

No ſtream, no wood, no mountain could *foreſlow*
Their haſty pace. *Fairfax, b.* i.
Now the illuſtrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no ſtorm,
Foreſlow'd her paſſage, to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it ſtood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by ſo much the ſooner to diſpatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldneſs in *foreſlowing*, but wiſdom in chuſing his time, reſolved with ſpeed to aſſail them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Chremes, how many fiſhers do you know
That rule their boats and uſe their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreſlow*?
Some ſuch have been: but, ah! by tempeſts ſpite
Their boats are loſt; while we may ſit and moan
That few were ſuch, and now theſe few are none. *P. Fletch.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breaſts,
For yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreſlow no longer, make we hence amain. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

To FORESPE'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *ſpeak*]

1. To predict; to foreſay, to forethow; to foretell

Old Godfrey of Wincheſter, thinketh no ominous *foreſpeaking* to lie in names. *Camden's Remains.*

2. To forbid.

Thou haſt *foreſpoke* my being in theſe wars,
And ſay'ſt it is not fit. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FORESPE'NT. *adj.* [*fore* and *ſpent*]

1. Waſted; tired; ſpent.

After him came ſpurring hard
A gentleman, almoſt *foreſpent* with ſpeed. *Shak. Henry* IV.

2. Forepaſſed; paſt.

Is not enough thy evil life *foreſpent*? *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
You ſhall find his vanities *foreſpent*,
Were but the outſide of the Roman Brutus,
Covering diſcretion with a coat of folly. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

3. Beſtowed before.

We muſt receive him
According to the honour of his ſender;
And towards himſelf, his goodneſs *foreſpent* on us,
We muſt extend our notice. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſpur*] One that rides before.

A day in April never came ſo ſweet,
To ſhow how coſtly ſummer was at hand,
As this *foreſpurrer* comes before his lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'REST *n. ſ.* [*foreſt*, French; *foreſta*, Italian]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, becauſe, in a *foreſt* of many wolves, ſheep cannot chuſe but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 48.

Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him.
—— That will never be
Who can impreſs the *foreſt*, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

There be airs which the phyſicians adviſe their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but graſing, and not overgrown with heath; or elſe timber-ſhades, as in *foreſts*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 936.

How the firſt *foreſt* rais'd its ſhady head. *Roſcommon.*

2. [In law] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, and fowls of foreſt, chaſe, and warren, to reſt and abide in, in the ſafe protection of the king, for his pleaſure; which territory of ground is bounded with unremoveable marks, and repleniſhed with beaſts of venery or chaſe, and with great coverts of vert for their ſuccour and abode: for the preſervation of which place, vert, and veniſon, there are certain particular laws. The manner of making foreſts is this: the king ſends out his commiſſion, under the broad ſeal of England, directed to certain diſcreet perſons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforeſt; which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made throughout all the country where the ground lies, that none ſhall hunt or chaſe any wild beaſts within that precinct, without the king's ſpecial licence, after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preſervation of the vert and veniſon; and this becomes a foreſt by matter of record. The properties of a foreſt are theſe: a foreſt, as it is ſtrictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commiſſion to a juſtice in eyre for the foreſt; the courts, the officers for preſerving the vert and veniſon, as the juſtices of the foreſt, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foreſters, agiſtors, regarders, bailiffs, and beadles. The chief property of a foreſt is the ſwainmote, which is no leſs incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair *Cowel.*

To FORESTA'LL. *v. a* [*foreſtallan*, Saxon]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be maſter-gunner, ſpend not all
That thou can'ſt ſpeak at once; but huſband it,
And give men turns of ſpeech: do not *foreſtall*
By raviſhneſs thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'ſt thy will. *Herbert.*
What need a man *foreſtall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would moſt avoid. *Milton.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like miſhap *foreſtall*. *Fairy Queen.*
What's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be *foreſtalled* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
May
This night *foreſtall* him of the coming day. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
But for my tears,
I had *foreſtall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had ſpoke. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.
If thou covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery, ſo thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his vengeful ire, than ſo
To be *foreſtall'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
I will not *foreſtall* your judgment of the reſt. *Pope.*

3. To ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another; to buy before another in order to raiſe the price.

He bold ſpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this *foreſtalled* place at erſt,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee. *Fairy Queen.*

FORESTA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *foreſtall.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman muſt take at his maſter's rate, or ſit ſtill and ſtarve; whilſt, by this means, this new ſort of ingroſſers or *foreſtallers* having the feeding and ſupplying this numerous body of workmen, ſet the price upon the poor landhoulder. *Locke.*

FORESTBO'RN. *adj* [*foreſt* and *born.*] Born in a wild.

This boy is *foreſtborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of deſperate ſtudies. *Shak. As you like it.*

FO'RESTER. *n. ſ.* [*foreſtier*, French, from *foreſt.*]

1. An officer of the foreſt

Foreſter, my friend, where is the buſh,
That we may ſtand and play the murtherer in?
—Here by, upon the edge of yonder copice. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An inhabitant of the wild country

FO'RESWAT. } *adj* [from *fore* and *ſweat*, from *ſweat.*] Spent
FO'RESWART. } with heat.

Miſo and Mopſa, like a couple of *foreſwat* melters, were getting the pure ſilver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taſte.*]

1. To have antepaſt of; to have preſcience of.

2. To taſte before another.

Perhaps the fact
Is not ſo heinous now, *foretaſted* fruit,
Profan'd firſt by the ſerpent, by him firſt
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taſte. *Milt. P. L.*

FORETASTE *n. ſ.* Anticipation of

A pleaſure that a man may call as properly his own as his ſoul and his conſcience, neither liable to accident, nor expoſed to injury: it is the *foretaſte* of heaven, and the earneſt of eternity. *South's Sermons.*

To FORETE'LL. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell.*]

1. To predict; to propheſy.

What art thou, whoſe heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful ſtory hanging on thy tongue? *Shak. H VI.*
I found
The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had *foretold*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*
When great Ulyſſes ſought the Phrygian ſhores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;
Heaven ſeal'd my words, and you thoſe deeds behold! *Pope.*

2 To foretoken to foreſhow.

To FORETE'LL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and thoſe that follow after, have likewiſe *foretold* of theſe days. *Acts* iii. 24.

FORETE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *foretell.*] Prediƈter, foreſhower.

Others are propoſed, not that the foretold events ſhould be known; but that the accompliſhment that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller* of them was able to foretee thee. *Boyle on Colours.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*] To anticipate in the mind, to have preſcience of

The ſoul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

I do pray to thee,
Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
Forethought by heav'n. *Shakſpeare's King John.*

Adam could not be ignorant of the puniſhments due to neglect and diſobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himſelf another terror than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her ſoul *forethought* the fiend would change his game. *Dryd.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

With this you blot my name, and clear your own,
And what's my frenzy will be call'd my crime
What then is mine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wiſe, *forethinking*, weighing politician! *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *forethink.*]

1. Preſcience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by ſpitefulneſs of *forethought*, or by the folly of overſight, or evil counſel.

2. Provident care.

To FORETO'KEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreſhow, to prognoſticate as a ſign

The king from Ireland haſtes; but did no good;
Whilſt ſtrange prodigious ſigns *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

FORETO'KEN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prevenient ſign; prognoſtick.

It may prove ſome ominous *foretoken* of misfortune. *Sidney.*

They miſlike nothing more in king Edward the Confeſſor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the deſire of foreign language then to be a *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed ſpeed[illegible] *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FORETO'OTH. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the inciſor.

The *foreteeth* ſhould be formed broad, and with a thin ſharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*

FO'RETOP. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's headdreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

So may your hats your *foretops* never preſs,
Untouch'd your ribbons, ſacred be your dreſs. *Dryden.*

FOREVOU'CHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree,
That monſters it, or your *forevouch'd* affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

FO'REWARD. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front.

They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men. 1 *Kings* ix. 11.

To FOREWA'RN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]

1. To admoniſh beforehand

I will *forewarn* you whom you ſhall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to caſt into hell. *Lu.* xii. 5.

2. To inform previouſly of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour ſent
Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*
Us timely of what might elſe have been our loſs
Unknown. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v...

3. To caution againſt any thing beforehand.

Well I will arm me, being thus *forewarn'd. Shak. H* VI

Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when leaſt was ſafe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and diſdain'd
Not to be truſted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Tho' Phœbus had *forewarned* him of ſurging wars, yet the ſearch of nature was free. *Dryd. Virg. Dedic. to Ld. Clifford.*

Young Chorabus, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Caſſandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid,
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid. *Dryden's Æn.*

To FOREWA'STE. *v. a* [*fore* and *waſte*] To deſolate; to deſtroy Out of uſe.

Veſpaſian, with great ſpoil and rage,
Forewaſted all, until Genuſſa gent
Perſuaded him to ceaſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,
To think of thoſe her captive parents dear,
And their *forewaſted* kingdom to repair. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To FOREWI'SH. *part.* [*fore* and *wiſh.*] To deſire beforehand

The wiſer ſort ceaſed not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewiſhed* might in time come to effect. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear*] Worn out; waſted by time or uſe.

Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already *forewarn*, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

FO'RFEIT. *n. ſ.* [*forfait*, French, *ffarfed*, Welſh]

1. Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime, ſomething paid for expiation of a crime, a fine, a mulƈt.

Thy ſlanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits* *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

Th' execution leave to high diſpoſal,
And let another hand, not theirs, exact
Thy penal *forfeit* from thyſelf. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 506.

Fly hence, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treaſon does a *forfeit* make. *Waller.*

2. A perſon obnoxious to puniſhment; one whoſe life is forfeited by his offence. Now obſolete.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waſte your words. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſure*

Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath ſentenced him *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To FO'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loſe by ſome breach of condition; to loſe by ſome offence

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great eſtate to him, and his, for ever,
If wilfully he *forfeit* it again,
Who doth bemoan his lot, or blame the giver? *Daniel.*

Men diſpenſed God, and conſequently *forfeited* all right to happineſs. *Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to ſome degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it *Locke.*

FO'RFEIT *part. paſſ. adj.* [from the verb] Liable to penal ſeizure; alienated by a crime; loſt either as to the right or poſſeſſion, by breach of conditions.

All the ſouls that are, were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the 'vantage beſt have took,
Found out the remedy. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Beg that thou may'ſt have leave to hang thyſelf,
And yet, thy wealth being *forfeit* to the ſtate,
Thou haſt not left the value of a cord [illegible]
This now ſenſeleſs world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 303.

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty ſmoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

Methought with wond'rous eaſe he ſwallowed down
His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

How the murd'rer paid his *forfeit* breath;
What lands ſo'd ſtant from that ſcene of death,
But trembling heard the fame *Pope's Odyſſey, b*

FO'RFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit*] Poſſeſſed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loſt

FO'RFEITURE. *n. ſ.* [*forfaiture*, French, from *forfeit*]

1. The act of forfeiting, the puniſhment diſcharged by loſs of ſomething poſſeſſed

2. The thing forfeited, a mulƈt; a fine

The court is as well a Chancery to ſave and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial *forfeitures* ſhould go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, muſt not, without high reaſon, be revoked by their ſucceſſors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorouſly. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a *forfeiture* incurred.

To FORFE'ND *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid.

FORGA'VE. The preterite of *forgive.*

FORGE. *n. ſ.* [*forge*, French.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we uſe *forge* for large work, and *ſmithy* for ſmall, but in books the diſtinction is not kept.

In the quick *forge* and working houſe of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens *Shak. Henry V.*

In other part ſtood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two maſſy clods of iron and braſs
Had melted *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

O'er-labour'd Cyclop from his taſk retires,
Th' Æolian *forge* exhauſted of its fires. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Any place where any thing is made or ſhaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a ſtrange conceit, that to ſerve God with any ſet form of common prayer is ſuperſtitious. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 26.

To FORGE *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]

1. To form by the hammer, to beat into ſhape.

The queen of martial maid,

And

And Mars himself conducted them; both which being *forg'd* of gold,
Muſt needs have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad, b.* xv.
I yget with tyger, bear with bear you'd find
In leagues offenſive and defenſive join'd,
But lawleſs man the only dares profane
And *forge* that fleel by which a man is ſlain,
Which earth at firſt for plough-ſhares did afford,
Nor yet the ſmith had learn'd to form a ſword. *Tate's Juv.*

2. To make by any means.
He was a kind of nothing, titleleſs,
Till he had *forg'd* himſelf a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*
His heart's his mouth
What his breaſt *forges*, that his tongue muſt vent *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe few names that the ſchools *forged*, and put into the mouths of their ſcholars, could never yet get admittance into common uſe, or obtain the licence of publick approbation. *Locke.*

3. To counterfeit, to falſify
Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands
My more having would be as ſauce
To make me hunger more, that I ſhould *forge*
Quarrels unjuſt againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for wealth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FO'RGER *n. ſ.* [from *forge*]
1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing, a falſifier.
As in ſtealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves, ſo in ſlander, if there were fewer ſpreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*
No *forger* of lyes willingly and wittingly furniſhes out the means of his own detection. *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

FO'RGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *forge*] The crime of falſification.
Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to ſooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to perſuade me patience. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.
Nothing could have been eaſier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jeſus Chriſt, to have diſproved theſe facts, had they been falſe, to have ſhewn their falſhood, and to have convicted them of *forgery*. *Stephens's Sermons.*
A *forgery*, in ſetting a falſe name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law puniſhes with the loſs of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the ſame thing in print, though books ſold under a falſe name are ſo many *forgeries*. *Swift*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.
He ran on embattled armies clad in iron,
And weaponleſs himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the *forgery*
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Miltoni Agoniſtes*, l. 129.

To FORGE'T. *v. a* preter *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [pongytan, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]
1. To loſe memory of, to let go from the remembrance.
That is not *forgot*
Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
When I am *forgotten*, as I ſhall be,
And ſleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me muſt more be heard. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.
Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,
And I am all *forgotten*. *Shakeſ. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Eccluſ.* xxxvii. 6.
No ſooner was our deliverance completed, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Alive, and jealous, and dead, *forget*. *Pope.*

2. Not to attend, to neglect
Can a woman *forget* her ſucking child? Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. *Iſa.* xlix. 5.
The maſs of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon.*

FORGE'TFUL. *adj* [from *forget*]
1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Cauſing oblivion, oblivious.
But when a thouſand rolling years are paſt,
So long their puniſhments and penance laſt,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *forgetful* draughts to ſteep the cares
Of their paſt labours, and their irkſome years. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. Inattentive; negligent, neglectful, careleſs.
Be not *forgetful* to entertain ſtrangers. *Hebr.*
The queen is comfortleſs, and we *forgetful*
In our long abſence. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Have you not love enough to bear with me,
When that raſh humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful*? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

I, in fact, a real intereſt have,
Which to my own advantage I would
And, with the moſt courteous ſtrain'd
To ſerve myſelf, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGE'TFULNESS *n. ſ.* [from *forgetful*]
1. Oblivion, ceſſation to remember, loſs of memory.
O gentle ſleep!
Nature's ſoft nurſe, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And ſteep my ſenſes in *forgetfulneſs*! *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
All birds and beaſts are huſh'd; ſleep ſteals away
The wild deſires of men and toils of day,
And brings, deſcending through the ſilent air,
A ſweet *forgetfulneſs* of human care. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Negligence, neglect, inattention.
The church of England is grievouſly charged with *forgetfulneſs* [illegible]

FORGE'TTER *n. ſ.* [from *forget*]
1. One that forgets.
2. A careleſs perſon.

To FORGIVE *v. a* [pongipan, Saxon.]
1. To pardon a perſon, not to puniſh.
Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
I do beſeech your grace for charity,
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid againſt me, now *forgive* me frankly.
—Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.
Slowly provok'd, ſhe eaſily *forgives*. *Prior.*

2. To pardon a crime
The people that dwell therein ſhall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Iſ.* xxxiii. 24.

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty
The lord of that ſervant was moved with compaſſion, looſed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Mat.* xviii. 27.

FORGI'VENESS. *n. ſ* [pongyrnyſſe, Saxon.]
1. The act of forgiving
To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgiveneſſes*. *Dan.*
2. Pardon of an offender
Thou haſt promiſed repentance and *forgiveneſs* to them that have ſinned againſt thee. *Prayer of Manaſſ.*
Exchange *forgiveneſs* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not on thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Forgiveneſs to the injur'd does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*
3. Pardon of an offence.
God has certainly promiſed *forgiveneſs* of ſin to every one who repents *South's Sermons.*
4. Tenderneſs, willingneſs to pardon.
Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekneſs, *forgiveneſs*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Mercy above did hourly plead
For her reſemblance here below;
And mild *forgiveneſs* interceded
To ſtop the coming blow *Dryden.*
5. Remiſſion of a fine or penalty

FORGI'VER *n. ſ.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.

FORGOT, FORGO'TTEN } *part paſſ.* of *forget*. Not remembered.
This ſong ſhall not be *forgotten*. *Deutr.* xxxi. 21.
Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though all
Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*
The ſoft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were eaſily *forgot* *Prior.*

To FORHA'IL *v. a* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.] To harraſs; tear; torment.
All this long tale
Nought eaſeth the care that doth me *forhail*. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

FORK. *n. ſ.* [*furca*, Latin, *ffarch*, Welſh, *fourche*, French.]
1. An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, uſed on many occaſions.
At Midſummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*
The vicar firſt, and after him the crew,
With *forks* and ſtaves the felon to purſue,
Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*
I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed for the point of an arrow.
The bow is bent and drawn make from the ſhaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
3. A point of a fork.
Several are amazed at the wiſdom of the ancients that repreſented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, ſince nothing could have better expreſſed its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FORKED. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.

When he was naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.*

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakespeare.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shake. p. As you like it.*

He would have spoke;
But hiss for hiss return'd, with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,
And praise your maker with your *forked* tongue. *Roscommon.*

FO'RKEDLY *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts.

FO'RKHEAD *n. f.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might,
But back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
Eftsoons it fled away, and might no where be seen. *Fa. Qu.*

FO'RKY. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting shall play.
Pope's Messiah.

FORLO'RE. [The preterite and participle of the Saxon poplcopan, in Dutch *verlooren*.] Deserted; forsook; forsaken.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus fell the trees, with noise the desarts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forelore*. *Fairf.*

FORLO'RN. *adj.* [poplopen, from poplcopan, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they want to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass *forlorne*? *Spenser's Pastorals.*

In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forlorn*. *Knolles's History.*

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods *forlorn*! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
The nodding horrour of whose shady brows,
Threats the *forlorn* and wand'ring passenger. *Milton.*

My only strength and stay! *forlorn* of thee,
Whither shall I betake me, where subsist! *Milt. Par. Lost*

Like a declining statesman, left *forlorn*
To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham.*

The good old man, *forlorn* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd. *Dryd. Iliad.*

Phœmel laments *forlorn*. *Fenton.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, unpity'd, and *forlorn*. *Pope's Autumn.*

2. Lost; desperate.

What is become of great Acrates' son?
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath so many haughty conquests won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done? *Fairy Queen.*

3. Small, despicable, in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shakespeare's Henry IV p. ii.*

FORLORN. *n. f.* A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

Henry
Is of a king become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. FORLORN *Hope*. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish.

Cuirasses in plume,
Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
And shall charge first, the true *forlorn* of wit. *Dryden.*

FORLO'RNESS. *n. f.* [from *forlorn*.] Destitution; misery; fortitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they compleated the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle.*

To FO'RLYE. *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye*.] To lye across.

Knit with a golden baldrick, which *forlay*
Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
Her tender paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little 'gan to swell; and being tied,
Through her thin weed, their places only signified. *Fa. Qu.*

FORM. *n. f.* [*forma*, Latin, *forme*, French.]

1. The external appearance of any thing, representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too.
——Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
Which are as eafy broke as they make *forms*. *Shakespeare.*

It stood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof. *Job.*

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its *form*. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. i.*

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a *form* subsist,
And *forms*, say I as well as they,
Must fall, if matter brings no grist. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.

When noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious *forms*, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those *forms*. *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Isa. liii. 2.*

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
Was not like madness. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom *form* of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden*

They were young heirs sent only for *form* from school, where they were not suffered to stay three months in the year. *Swift's Essay on Modern Education.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.

Though well we may not pass upon his life,
Without the *form* of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls, seem things of *form*, but are things of substance, for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other form, there is more use of the counselors opinions that sit lower. *Bacon, Essay 21.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* used in England, he caused a particular act to pass that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes. *Davies in Ireland.*

Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their *forms*. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
Is it a compliment of *form*, or love? *A. Phill. Diff. Moth*

8. Stated method; established practice.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them all. *Hooker, b. iii. f 2.*

Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to stat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*

Nor seek to know
Their process, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryden's Æn.*

9. A long seat.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back, and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without a back. *Watts's Logick*

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shakesp.*

10. A class, a rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those works which

have given ſo great a reputation to the maſters of the firſt

2. The ſeat or bed of a hare.

Now for a cloſe-lurking hare in *form* they peer;
Now bolt and ſingel ſqueezes leap do move,
Now the amorous lark, with a mourn clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himſelf makes love. *Sidn.*

Have you obſerv'd a ſitting hare,
Liſtning, and fearful of the ſtorm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the eſſential, ſpecifical, or diſtinguiſhing modification of the matter of which any thing is compoſed, ſo as thereby to give it ſuch a peculiar manner of exiſtence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or ſtricter to abridge the number of ſacraments, we find grace expreſly mentioned as their true eſſential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itſelf. *Hooker.*

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a ſoul and ſpirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity beſides, but only the ſoul or eſſential *form* of the univerſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

13. A formal cauſe; that which gives eſſence.

1. To make out of materials.

God *form'd* man of the duſt of the ground. *Geneſis.*
She *form'd* the phantom of well-ordered [illegible]

2. To model to a particular ſhape.

3. To modify, to ſcheme, to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroe, to give him piety or valour for his manners. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

4. To arrange, to combine in any particular manner; as, he *formed* troops.

5. To adjuſt, to ſettle.

Our differences with the Romaniſts are ſo *formed* into an intereſt, and become the deſign not of ſingle perſons, but of corporations and ſucceſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to ſcheme.

The defeat of the deſign is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too ſoon;
And fate, if poſſible, muſt be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rowe.*

7. To model by education or inſtitution.

Let him to this with eaſy pains be brought,
And ſeem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for ſpeed, he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

FORMAL. *adj.* [*formel*, French, *formalis*, Lat.

1. Ceremonious; ſolemn, preciſe, exact to affectation.

The juſtice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes ſevere, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wiſe ſaws and modern inſtances,
And ſo he plays his part. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance ſurely like a father. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ceremonies eſpecially be not to be omitted to ſtrangers and *formal* natures, but the exacting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminiſh the credit of him that ſpeaks. *Bacon, Eſſay 53.*

2. Done according to eſtabliſhed rules and methods; not irregular, not ſudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any poſitive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* expreſs conſent, as in councils; or by ſecret approbation, as in cuſtoms it cometh to paſs, but the ſame may be taken away, if occaſion ſerve. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 14.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, reſpective to certain enemies, ſo there is a natural and tacit confederation amongſt all men againſt the common enemy of human ſociety, ſo as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all theſe formalities the law of nature ſupplies, as in the caſe of pyrates. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* ſtars do travel ſo,
As we their names and courſes know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External, having the appearance but not the eſſence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boaſt,
Thou diſobey'ſt where it concerns me moſt. *Dryd. Aureng.*

5. Depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom.

Shall conſtraint your ſuffering ſex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; conſtituent, eſſential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice, the *formal* is conſtituted by the motions and figure of the organs of ſpeech affecting breath with a peculiar ſound, by which each letter is diſcriminated. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Bellarmine agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperior, but withal he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the *formal* reaſon of it; whereas mere excellency, without ſuperiority, doth not require any ſubjection, but only eſtimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* eſſence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Lentl.*

7. Retaining its proper and eſſential characteriſtick.

Thou ſhou'dſt come like a fury cover'd with ſnakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I will not let him ſtir,
'Till I have uſed th' approved means I have;
With wholeſome ſyrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*

FORMALIST. *n. ſ.* [*formaliſte*, French, from *form.*] One who practiſes external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who ſeems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a ſatyr to perſons of judgment, to ſee what ſhifts *formaliſts* have, and what proſpectives to make ſuperficies to ſeem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon, Eſſay 2.*

A grave, ſtaunch, faithfully managed face, ſet upon a graſping aſpiring mind, having got many a fly *formaliſt* the reputation of a primitive and ſevere piety. *South's Sermons.*

FORMA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*formalité*, French, from *form.*]

1. Ceremony; eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the miniſter of God is by order to uſe at times of divine ſervice, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet ſuch as for comelineſs ſake hath hitherto been judged not unneceſſary. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 29.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and elaborate than in deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man ſacrifices his peace to *formalities* of complement and good manners. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 184.*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and cuſtom, but of conſcience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Solemn order, habit, or dreſs.

If men forſwear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though ſign'd with all *formality* of law,
And though the ſigning and the ſeal procure
The barefac'd perjury, and fix the ſhame. *Dryden's Juven.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all ſat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman ſenators. *Swift.*

3. Eſſence, the quality by which any thing is what it is.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the impoſture of our fancies, and contradictory to the unity. *Sanderſon's Prel. 15.*

May not a man vow to A and B that he will give a hundred pound to an hoſpital? Here no vow is made both to God and to A and B. But here A and B are only witneſſes to the vow, but the *formality* of the vow conſiſts in the promiſe made to God. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. idol.*

To FO'RMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formaliſer*, French, from *forma*.]

1. To model; to modify. A word not now in uſe.

The ſame ſpirit which anointed the bleſſed ſoul of our Saviour Chriſt, doth ſo *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were ſo many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 56.*

2. To affect formality, to be fond of ceremony.

FO'RMALLY. *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to eſtabliſhed rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depoſe him. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

2. Ceremoniouſly; ſtiffly; preciſely.

To be ſtiff and *formally* reſerved, as if the company did not deſerve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; with viſible and apparent ſhow.

You and your followers do ſtand *formally* divided againſt the authoriſed guides of the church, and the reſt of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Eſſentially; characteriſtically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South's Sermons.*

The Heathens and the Chriſtians may agree in material acts of charity, but that which *formally* makes this a Chriſtian grace, is the ſpring from which it flows. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

FORMATION. *n. ſ.* [*formation*, French, from *forma*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter diſcharged forth of volcano's, and other ſpiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſolids are originally formed of a fluid, from a ſmall point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fœtus. *Grew.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under obſervation, give not the ſame confuſion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your obſerving the original and *formation* of them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chronick, a thick membrane obſcuring the *formation*, the dam does tear aſunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FO'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastick.

As we have established our assertion of the seminal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power relating to the sort. *Bentley's Sermons*

FO'RMER. *n. s.* [from *form.*] He that forms; maker; contriver, planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses. *Ray on the Creation.*

FO'RMER. *adj.* [from *forma*, Saxon, first, whence *former*, and *foremost* now commonly written *foremost*, as if derived from *before*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we say, the last rank of the procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thou other [illegible]
—A third is like the [illegible]

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critick: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an [illegible] and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Past; as, *this was the custom in former times.*

FO'RMERLY. *adv.* [from *former*.] In times past.

The places mentioned were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive [illegible] *Addison on Italy.*

[illegible] animal degenerates by diseases, the ammoniacal salts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbuthnot.*

FO'RMIDABLE. *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Latin, *formidable*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful, tremendous, terrifick; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

They seem'd to fear the *formidable* fight,
And roll'd their browns on, to speed his flight. [illegible]

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *formidable.*]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chuse to be shewed the *formidableness* of their danger, than, by a hand embracing it, to perish [illegible] *Dr[illegible]*

FO'RMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread.
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *form.*] Shapeless, without regularity of form.

All form is *formless*, order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakesp. K. John.*

FO'RMULARY. *n. s.* [*formulaire*, French, from *forme.*] A book containing stated and prescribed models or set forms.

FO'RMULE. *n. s.* [*formule*, French, *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

To FO'RNICATE. *v. n.* [from *fornix*, Latin.] To commit [illegible]

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a distance. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

FORNICA'TION. *n. s.* [*fornication*, French, *fornicatio*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door. *Shakesp.*

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries, for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at best. *Graunt.*

2. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications* on every one that passed by. *Ezek.* xvi. 15.

FORNICATOR. *n. s.* [*fornicateur*, French, from *fornix*, Latin.] [illegible]

A *fornicator* or adulterer heals the soul as well as [illegible] the body of his neighbour. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

FO'RNICATRESS. *n. s.* [from *fornicator.*] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatress* be removed,
[illegible]

To FORSA'KE. *v. a.* preter. *forsook*, part. pass. *forsaken*, or *forsook*; *verlaten*, Dutch.

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God *forsook*,
God Saul, the room in's heart with passions took. *Cowley.*

Orestes comes [illegible] time
To save your honour. Pyrrhus cools apace,
Prevent his falsehood, and *forsake* him first.
I know you hate him. *A. Philips's Distrest Mother.*

Daughter of Jove! whose arms in thunder wave
To avenging bolt, and shake the dreadful shield,

Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [illegible]

Unwilling I *forsake* your friendly state,
Commanded by the gods, and forced by fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world *forsook*,
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryd. Ovid.*

When ev'n the flying fairies were seen no more,
Forsaken of all sight she left the floor. *Dryden.*

Her purple majesty,
And all those outward shows which we call greatness,
Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsaken*,
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more. *Rowe.*

FORSAKER. *n. s.* [from *forsake.*] Deserter, one that forsakes.

Thou did'st deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful *forsakers* of God. *Apocrypha.*

FORSOOTH. *adv.* [*soothe*, Saxon.]

1. [illegible]ly, very well. It is often almost always in an ironical or contemptuous [illegible]

Wherefore doth Lysander
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,
And tender me, *forsooth*, affection? *Shakespeare.*

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had so goodly government in his own estate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned persons use such letters as justly express the power or sound of their speech; yet *forsooth*, we say, write not true English, or true French. *Hodder's Elem. of Speech.*

In the East-Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord. *Addison's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbuthn. Hist. of J. Bull.*

Some question the genuineness of his books, because, *forsooth*, they cannot discover in them that *fluence of words* that Cicero speaks of. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. It is supposed to have been once a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shewed his attention by answering in the word yes, *forsooth*, which [illegible] tory interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been used likewise to men.

Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French madam. *Guardian.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *forswore*, part. *forsworn.* [*poprpaepan*, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to woo her more, but do *forswear* her,
Since unworthy all the former favours,
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakespeare.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that fair chain about his neck,
Which he *forswore* most monstrously to have. *Shakespeare.*

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,
How clear his voice, and how assured his look!
Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold! *Dryd. Juven.*

3. [illegible] to be perjured, to swear falsely.

To leave my Juba, shall I be *forsworn*?
To love fair Silvia, shall I be *forsworn*?
To wrong my friend, shall I be much *forsworn*?
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shakespeare.*

One says, he never should endure the sight
Of that *forsworn*, that wrongs both land and laws. *Daniel.*

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Theseus,
And yet am false, *forsworn*: the hallow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my falsehood. *Smith.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury.

Take heed, for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
—And that fame vengeance doth hurl on thee,
For false *forswearing*, and for murder too. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

FORSWEARER. *n. s.* [from *forswear.*] One who is perjured.

FORT. *n. s.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified house, a castle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort de For*, and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest. *Bacon.*

[illegible]
For the loud cannons which their isle defend. *Waller.*

[illegible]
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part. *Denham's Sophy.*

My fury does, like jealous *forts*, pursue
With death, ev'n strangers who but come to view. *Dryden.*

FO'RTED. *adj.* [from *fort.*] Furnished or guarded by forts.

Not fled now

Your deſert ſpeaks loud, and I ſhould wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert boſom,
When it deſerves with characters of braſs
A *forted* reſidence, gainſt the tooth of time
And raſure of oblivion. *Shakeſ. Meaſure for M.*

FORTH *adv.* [poſſ. Saxon; whence *further* and *furthest*.]

1. Forward, onward in time.
From that day *forth* I vow'd that face divine,
From that day *forth* I caſt in careful mind
To ſeek her out. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 9.*

2. Forward in place or order.
Look at the ſecond ſummons, and ſo *forth*, where they ſpeak in moſt unchriſtian manner *Whitgifte.*
Mad Pandarus ſteps *forth*, with vengeance vow'd
For Troas' death. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Abroad, out of doors
Uncle, I muſt come *forth*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
I have no mind of feaſting *forth* to-night. *Shakeſpeare.*
Attend you here the door of our ſtern daughter?
Will ſhe not *forth*? *Shakeſpeare.*
When Winter paſt, and Summer ſcarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the ſun. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

4. Out away, beyond the boundary of any place.
They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth*; they will ſend the enemy ſecret advertiſements, and they will not alſo ſtick to draw the enemy privily upon them. *Spenſer.*
Even that ſanſluine brew'd a ſhow'r for him,
That waſh'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France. *Shakeſp.*

5. Out into public ſtate; public view.
You may ſet *forth* the ſame with farmhouſes *Peacham.*
but when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,
Your flaming courage, and your matchleſs worth,
To fierce contention gave a proſp'rous end. *Waller.*

6. Throughly, from beginning to end.
You, couſin,
Will [illegible]s to hear this matter *forth*,
And [illegible]ories as ſeems you beſt. *Shakeſp.*

7. To a certain degree
Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect juſtification and ſalvation from the ſufferings of Chriſt; no *further* than we are wrought on by his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end.
I repeated the Ave Maria the inquiſitor bad me ſay *forth*; I ſaid I was taught no more. *Memoir in Strype.*

FORTH *prep.* Out of.
And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the ſtreets of Pomfret. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some *forth* their cabbins peep,
And trembling aſk what news, and do hear ſo
As jealous huſbands, what they would not know. *Donne.*

FORTHCO'MING. *adj.* [*forth* and *coming*] Ready to appear; not abſconding, not loſt.
Carry this mad knave to jail I charge you ſee that he be *forthcoming*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Sorew.*
We'll ſee your trinkets here *forthcoming* all. *Stat. H. VI.*

FORTHI'SSUING *adj.* [*forth* and *iſſue*.] Coming out, coming forward from a covert.
Forthiſſuing thus, ſhe gave him firſt to wield
A weighty axe, with truſtit temper ſteel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. v.*

FORTHRI'GHT. *adv.* [*forth* and *right*] Straight forward, without deviation.
He ever going ſo juſt with the horſe, either *forthright* or turning, that it ſeemed as he borrowed the horſe's body, ſo he lent the horſe his mind. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The river not running *forthright*, but almoſt continually winding, as if the lower ſtreams would return to their ſpring, or that the river had a delight to play with itſelf. *Sidney, b. .*
Arrived there, they paſſed in *forthright*;
For ſtill to all the gate ſtood open wide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthright* arts and meanders. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Thither *forthright* he rode to rouſe the prey,
That ſhaded by the fern in harbour lay,
And thence diſlodg'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

FORTHWI'TH. *adv.* [*forth* and *with*] Immediately, without delay; at once, ſtraight
Forthwith he runs, with feigned faſtful haſte,
Unto his gueſt; who, after troubleous fights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more ſound repaſt. *Fa. Qu.*
Few things are ſo reſtrained to any one end or purpoſe, that the ſame being extinct, they ſhould *forthwith* utterly become fruſtrate. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 42.*
Neither did the martial men daily proſecute the ſervice ſtantly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire. *Davies on Ireland*
Forthwith began theſe fury-moving ſounds,
The notes of wrath, the muſick brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel's Civil War.*
[illegible]anged heralds, by command
[illegible], throughout the hoſt proclaim
A ſolemn council *forthwith* to be held
At Pandaemonium. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i.*

In his paſſage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conſpiracy, deſiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived. *South's Sermons*

FO'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *forty*] The fourth tenth, next after the thirty-ninth
What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entrail? *Donne.*
Burnet ſays, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the reſt of Britain; and, with reſpect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thouſandth part. *Swift*

FO'RTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified

FORTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fortification*, French, from *fortify*.]

1. The ſcience of military architecture.
Fortification is an art ſhewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a ſmall number of men within may be able to defend themſelves, for a conſiderable time, againſt the aſſaults of a numerous army without; ſo that the enemy, in attacking them, muſt of neceſſity ſuffer great loſs. It is either regular or irregular, and, with reſpect to time, may be diſtinguiſhed into durable and temporary. *Harris.*
The Phoenicians, tho' an unwarlike nation, yet underſtood the art of *fortification*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. A place built for ſtrength.
Excellent devices were uſed to make even their ſports profitable, images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after ſtronger judgments, might diſpenſe ſome advantage. *Sidney, b.*

FO'RTIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.
The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. *Carew Survey of Cornwal.*

2. One who ſupports or ſecures, one who upholds.
He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedneſs, to the place of execution *Sidney.*

To FO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]

1. To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works.
Great Dunſinane he ſtrongly *fortifies*. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
He *fortified* the city againſt beſieging. *Eccluſ. l. 4.*

2. To confirm; to encourage.
It greatly *fortified* her deſires, to ſee that her mother had the like deſires. *Sidney, b. i.*

3. To fix; to eſtabliſh in reſolution.
But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-ſtrung and ſtiffer bent her ſofter ſoul.
The heroine aſſum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face. *Dryden.*
A young man, before he leaves the ſhelter of his father's houſe, ſhould be *fortified* with reſolution to ſecure his virtues. *Locke.*

FORTILA'GE. *n. ſ.* [from *fort*.] A little fort; a blockhouſe.
In all ſtraights and narrow paſſages there ſhould be ſome little *fortilage*, or wooden caſtle ſet, which ſhould keep and command the ſtraight. *Spenſer on Ireland*

FO'RTIN. *n. ſ.* [French.] A little fort raiſed to defend a camp, particularly in a ſiege. *Hanmer.*
Thou haſt talk'd
Of paliſadoes, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakeſ. Henry IV. p. i.*

FO'RTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity, greatneſs of mind; power of acting or ſuffering well.
The kingly-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom
Unſung. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*
Fortitude is the guard and ſupport of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will ſcarce keep ſteady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

2. Strength; force. Not in uſe.
He wrongs his fame,
Deſpairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell! *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

FO'RTLET. *n. ſ.* [[illegible]. A [illegible]or

FO'RTNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, peculiarly [illegible], Saxon [illegible] of which [illegible] the ancient Britiſh nations to count time by nights. thus we ſay, *this day ſevennight*. So *Tacitus*, *Non dierum numerum ut noſtri, ſed noctium computant*.] The ſpace of two weeks.
She would give her a leſſon for waking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Hanging in a deep well, ſomewhat above the water, for ſome *fortnights* ſpace, is an excellent means of making drink freſh and quick. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
About a *fortnight* before I had finiſhed it, his majeſty's declaration for liberty of conſcience came abroad *Dryden.*
He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehenſion, 'till about a *fortnight* before. *Stwift.*

FO'RTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*forteresſe*, French.] A ſtrong hold, a fortified place; a caſtle of defence.

Breaking forth like a ſudden tempeſt, he over-ran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortreſſes*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The trump of death ſounds in their hearing ſhrill;
Their weapon, faith, their *fortreſs* was the grave. *Fairfax.*
God is our *fortreſs*, in whoſe conqu'ring name
Let us reſolve to ſcale their flinty bulwarks. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

There is no ſuch way to give defence to abſurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obſcure and undefined words, which yet makes theſe retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fortreſſes* of fair warriors. *Locke*

FORTUITOUS. *adj.* [*fortuit*, French; *fortuitus*, Lat.] Accidental, caſual, happening by chance.

A wonder then it muſt be, that there ſhould be any man found ſo ſtupid as to perſuade himſelf that this moſt beautiful world could be produced by the *fortuitous* concourſe of atoms. *Ray on the Creation.*

If caſual concourſe did the world compoſe,
And things and acts *fortuitous* aroſe,
Then any thing might come from any thing,
For how from chance can conſtant order ſpring. *Blackmore*

FORTUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fortuitous*] Accidentally, caſually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diſtated into water, and *fortuitouſly* ſhared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTUITOUSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accident, chance; hit.

FO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy, ſucceſsful; not ſubject to miſcarriage. Uſed of perſons or actions.

I am moſt *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my buſineſs, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He ſigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, ſo *fortunate* before. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

No, there is a neceſſity in fate
Why ſtill the brave bold man is *fortunate*:
He keeps his object ever full in ſight,
And that aſſurance holds him firm and right.
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliſs,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes men look aſide, and ſo their footing miſs. *Dry.*

FO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *fortunate.*] Happily; ſucceſsfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's ſtate,
And boldly wiſe, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fortunate.*] Happineſs; good luck; ſucceſs.

O me, ſaid ſhe, whoſe greateſt *fortunateneſs* is more unfortunate than my ſiſter's greateſt unfortunateneſs. *Sidney, b. ii.*

FO'RTUNE. *n. ſ.* [*fortuna*, Latin; *fortune*, French.]

1. The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*
Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my ſtate,
My mind exceeds the compaſs of her wheel. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

2. The good or ill that befals man.

Rejoice, ſaid he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies
Among ſo brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has choſe to fight for ſuch a prize. *Dryden.*

The adequate meaning of chance, as diſtinguiſhed from *fortune*, is that the latter is underſtood to befal only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life, means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to ſeek his *fortune*. *Swift*

4. Event, ſucceſs good or bad.

The globe has been ſurrounded by the *fortune* of many navigators. *Temple.*

Live, eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes ſhall equal *fortune* give. *Dryd. Innocence.*

5. [illegible]

If thou do'ſt
As this inſtructs thee, thou do'ſt make thy way
To noble *fortunes*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

That eyeleſs head of thine was firſt fram'd fleſh
To raiſe my *fortunes*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

But tell me, Tyrus, what heav'nly power
Preſerv'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour? *Dryd. Virg. Paſt.*

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
He ſhould not raiſe his *fortunes* by his wit. *Dryden.*

He was younger ſon to a gentleman of a good birth, but ſmall *fortune*. *Swift*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I am thought ſome heireſs rich in lands,
Fled to eſcape a cruel guardian's hands,
Which may produce a ſtory worth the telling,
Of the next ſparks that go a *fortune* ſtealing. *Prol. to Orphans.*

The *fortune* hunters have a ready caſt their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themſelves in her view *Spectator*

When muſe delights in her ſpinnet,
A lad or may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity, future events.

You who means *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me
But mark her face, and all the features heed,
For only there is writ my deſtiny. *Lovelace's Miſtreſs*

To FORTUNE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befal, to fall out; to happen, to come caſually to paſs.

It *fortuned*, as fair it then befell,
Behind his back, unweeting, where he ſtood,
Of ancient time there was a ſpringing well,
From which faſt trickled forth a ſilver flood. *Fairy Queen.*

It *fortuned* the ſame night that a Chriſtian, ſerving a Turk in the camp, ſecretly gave the watchmen warning that the Turks prepared the next day to give a general aſſault. *Knolles.*

That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Here *fortun'd* Curl to ſlide. *Pope's Dunciad*

FO'RTUNED. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious ſhew
Of the full *fortun'd* Cæſar ever ſhall
Be brook'd with me. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *book*] A book conſulted to know fortune or future events.

Thou know'ſt a face, in whoſe each look
Beauty lays ope loves *fortunebook*,
On whoſe fair revolutions wait
The obſequious motions of love's fate. *Crowley.*

FO'RTUNEHUNTER. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *hunt*] A man whoſe employment is to enquire after women with great portions to [illegible]

We muſt, however, take care to diſtinguiſh between *fortunehunters* and fortuneſtealers *Spectator*, No. 322.

To FO'RTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell.*]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are ſimple men; we do not know what's brought to paſs under the profeſſion of *fortunetelling*. *Shakeſpeare.*
I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you. *Shakeſpeare.*
The gypſies were to divide the money got by ſtealing or by *fortunetelling*.

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while her canting drone-pipe ſcann'd
The myſtick figures of her hand,
Her tipples palmiſtry, and runs
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Cotton.*

FO'RTUNETELLER. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *teller.*] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain,
A threadbare juggler, and a *fortuneteller*,
A Welchman being at a feſtival-houſe [illegible] ſeaſoners hold up hands at the bar, related to their acquaintance that the judges were good *fortunetellers*, for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they ſhould have or die. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Haſt thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to know any ſecret things by lot? *Juppa's Rules for Devotion.*

There needs no more than impudence on one ſide, and a ſuperſtitious credulity on the other, to the ſetting up of a *fortuneteller*. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 94.*

Long ago a *fortunetell'er*
Exactly ſaid what now befell her. *Swift.*

FO'RTY. *adj* [peopertig, Saxon.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them. *Shak. Coriol.*

He that upon every quits his ſtation, in hopes to be better, 'tis *forty* to one loſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'RUM. n. ſ. [Latin] Any publick place.

The *forum* was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches before the proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal caſes, to accuſe or excuſe, to compliment or defend. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Cloſe to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a *forum* flank'd with marble ſtones,
Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to ſtore,
Shape the broad ſail, or ſmooth the taper oar *Pope.*

To FORWA'NDER *v. a.* [*for* and *wander*] To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travelled had, when as they far eſpy'd
A weary wight *forwandring* by the way. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

FO'RWARD. *adv.* [popeapo, Saxon.] Towards, to a part or place before; onward; progreſſively.

When fervent ſorrow ſlaked was,
She up aroſe, reſolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth paſs. *Fairy Queen.*

From ſmaller things the mind of the hearers may go *forward* to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the loweſt to the higheſt things. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 20.*

He that is uſed to go *forward*, and findeth a ſtop, falleth of his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon's Eſſays*

Fuller

FO'RWARD *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earneſt.

They would that we ſhould remember the poor, which I alſo was *forward* to do. *Gal.* ii. 10.

2. Ardent, eager, hot; violent.

You muſt not be too *forward*. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Unfit to dart the pointed ſpear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; preſumptuous.

Old Bates' form he took, Archeſes' ſquire,
Now left to rule Aſcanius by his ſire;
And thus ſalutes the boy, too *forward* for his years. *Dryd.*

4. Not reſerved, not over modeſt.

'Tis a perilous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakeſ. Rich. III.*

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short Summer lightly has a *forward* Spring. *Sh. R. III.*

6. Quick; ready; haſty.

The mind makes not that benefit it ſhould of the information it receives from civil or natural hiſtorians, in being too *forward* or too ſlow in making obſervations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*

Had they, who would perſuade us that there are innate principles, conſidered ſeparately the parts out of which theſe propoſitions are made, they would not perhaps have been ſo *forward* to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent, anterior: oppoſed to poſterior.

Let us take the inſtant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt decrees
Th' inaudible and noiſeleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shak.*

8. Not behindhand, not inferiour.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To FO'RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To haſten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we houſe hot country plants, as lemons, to ſave them; ſo we may houſe our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold ſeaſons. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Whenever I ſhake,
I *forward* the graſs and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To promoteſ; to advance.

FO'RWARDER. *n. ſ.* [from *forward.*] He who promotes any thing.

FO'RWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; haſtily; quickly.

The ſudden and ſurpriſing turns we ourſelves have felt, ſhould not ſuffer us too *forwardly* to admit preſumption. *Atter.*

FO'RWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forward.*]

1. Eagerneſs, ardour, readineſs to act.

Abſolutely we cannot diſcommend, we cannot abſolutely approve either willingneſs to live, or *forwardneſs* to die. *Hook.*

Is it ſo ſtrange a matter to find a good thing furthered by all men of a ſiniſter intent and purpoſe, whoſe *forwardneſs* is not therefore a bridle to ſuch as favour the ſame cauſe with a better and ſincere meaning. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 9.*

If the great ones were in *forwardneſs*, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy phantaſm with incredible affection. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Quickneſs, readineſs.

He had ſuch a dextrous prochivity, as his teachers were fain to reſtrain his *forwardneſs*; to the end that his brothers, who were under the ſame training, might hold pace with him. *Hayward.*

3. Earlineſs; early ripeneſs.

4. Confidence, aſſurance; want of modeſty.

In France it is uſual to bring their children into company, and to cheriſh in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardneſs* and aſſurance. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FO'RWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progreſſively.

The Rhodian ſhip paſſed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* ſeveral times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FOSSE. *n. ſ.* [*foſſa*, Latin; *fos*, Welch.] A ditch; a moat; an intrenchment thrown up by the ſpade.

FO'SSET. See FAUCET.

FOSSEWAY. *n. ſ.* [*foſſe* and *way.*] One of the great Roman roads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

FOSSIL. *adj.* [*foſſilis*, Latin; *foſſile*, French.] That which is dug out of the earth.

The *foſſil* ſhells are many of them of the ſame ſpecies with thoſe that now appear upon the neighbouring ſhores, and the reſt ſuch as may be preſumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent ſeas. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Foſſil or rock ſalt, and ſal gemm, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common ſalt of ſalt ſprings, or that of the ſea, when pure. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

It is of a middle nature, between *foſſil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, impregnated with vegetable ſalts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FOSSIL. *n. ſ.*

In this globe are many other bodies, which, becauſe we diſcover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *foſſils*, under which are comprehended [illegible]. *Woodward.*

Many kinds of *foſſils* are very oddly and elegantly ſhaped. *Bentley's Sermons.*

By the word *foſſil*, uſed as a denomination of one of three general diviſions of natural productions, we underſtand bodies formed uſually within the earth, ſometimes on its ſurface, and ſometimes in waters; of a plain and ſimple ſtructure, in which there is no viſible difference of parts, no diſtinction of veſſels and their contents, but every portion of which is ſimilar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To FOSTER. *v. a.* [portpian, Saxon.]

1. To nurſe; to feed, to ſupport, to train up.

Thy threat'ning colours now wind up,
And tame the ſavage ſpirit of wild war;
That, like a lion *foſter'd* up at hand,
It may lie gently at the foot of peace. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Some ſay that ravens *foſter* forlorn children. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our kingdom's earth ſhould not be ſoil'd
With that dear blood, which it hath *foſtered*. *Shakeſ. R. II.*

[illegible]
Bred on alms, and *foſter'd* with cold diſhes,
With ſcraps o' th' court. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Foſtering has always been a ſtronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

No more let Ireland brag her harmleſs nation
Foſters no venom, ſince that Scots plantation. *Cleaveland.*

The ſon of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and *foſter'd* in the plains,
A ſhepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryd. Æn. b. vii.*

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *foſtered* up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. To cheriſh, to forward.

Ye *foſtering* breezes, blow;
Ye ſoftening dews, ye tender ſhowers deſcend. *Thomſon.*

FO'STERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *foſter.*] The charge of nurſing; attendance.

Some one attending to this lake had the charge and *foſterage* of this child, who being, perchance, but ſome baſe and obſcure creature, was caſt from the top of her temple into the lake adjoining; and, as the poets have feigned, changed by Venus into a fiſh, all but her face. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

FOSTERBRO'THER. *n. ſ.* [porcpeo bpoðep, Saxon.] One bred at the ſame pap, one fed by the ſame nurſe.

FOSTERCHI'LD. *n. ſ.* [porcpeo cilb, Saxon.] A child nurſed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *foſterchildren* do love and are beloved of their foſterfathers. *Davies on Ireland.*

The goddeſs thus beguil'd,
With pleaſant ſtories, her falſe *foſterchild*. *Addiſ. Ov. Met.*

FOSTERDA'M. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *dame.*] A nurſe, one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

Here, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins.
Intrepid on her ſwelling dugs they hung,
The *foſterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue. *Dryden's Æn.*

FOSTEREA'RTH. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nouriſhed, though it did not grow at firſt in it.

In vain, the nurſling graſs
Seems fair a while, cheriſh'd with *foſterearth*;
But when the alien compoſt is exhauſt,
Its native poverty again prevails! *Phillips.*

FO'STERER. *n. ſ.* [from *foſter.*] A nurſe; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *foſterers*; the rich men ſelling, the meaner ſort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Iriſh foſtering has always been a ſtronger alliance than blood; and the foſterchildren do love, and are beloved of their foſterfathers and their ſept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies on Ireland.*

FOSTERFA'THER. *n. ſ.* [porcerpaben, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland foſterchildren do love and are beloved of their *foſterfathers*, and their ſept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies on Ireland.*

The duke of Bretagne having been an hoſt and a kind of parent or *foſterfather* to the king, in his tenderneſs of age and weakneſs of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Tyrrheus, the *foſterfather* of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fiſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

FOSTERMO'THER. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *mother.*] A nurſe.

FOSTERNU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *nurſe.*] This is an improper compound, becauſe *foſter* and *nurſe* mean the ſame.] A nurſe.

Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FOSTERSON. *n. s.* [*foster* and *son*] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed! O *fosterson* of Jove! *Dryd. Virg. Past.*

FOUGADE. n. s. [French] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*

FOUGHTEN. [The passive participle of *fight*. Rarely used] Contested, disputed by arms.

On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

FOUL. *adj.* [*fuls*, Gothick; *ful*, Saxon]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty, nasty. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair*.

My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job* xvi. 16.
It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grows *fouler*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to say that he cannot walk in fair. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addison.*

2. Impure, polluted, full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain, *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
[illegible]
Upon the *foul* disease. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Intemperance and sensuality debase mens minds, clog their spirits, and make them gross, *foul*, lifeless and unactive. *Tillotson.*

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.

Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit. *Mar.* ix. 25.
He hates *foul* leasings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubberd's Tale.*
This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*
Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly help'd hither. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.

Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsom, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain. *F. Qu.*
[illegible]
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* sights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

6. Disgraceful; shameful.

Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* i.
Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt? *Milt. P. Lost.*
Reason half extinct,
Or impotent, or else approving, sees
The *foul* disorder. *Thomson's Spring.*

7. Coarse; gross.

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking *Felton on the Classicks*

8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter, wanting purgation or mundification

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakesp. H.* IV.

9. Not bright; not serene.

Who is there before *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, most unquietly. *Sh. K. Lear.*
Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,
The joys I have possess'd, in spite of fate are mine. *Dryd.*

10. With rough force, with unseasonable violence.

[illegible] of this strong bright Sacharissa far,
[illegible] by those who strove to be her guard.
[illegible], though never so obsequious, fall.
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*
In his sallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarend.*
The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul* upon his laws. *South's Sermons.*

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled, as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To FOUL. *v. a.* [fulan, Saxon.] To daub; to besmear, to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep and cleanse your walks from autumnal leaves, lest the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your garments. *Evel. n's Kalendar.*
While Troilus all his ordure scatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters *Swift*
She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen maid doth in a week. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*

FOULFACED. *adj.* [*foul* and *faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful visage.

A black scandal, or *foulfac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof *Shakesp. R.* II.

FOULLY *adv.* [from *foul.*] Filthily, nastily; odiously, hatefully; scandalously; dishonourably; shamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
The letter to the protector was guided over with many smooth words, but the other two did fully and *foully* set forth his obstinacy, avarice and ambition. *Hayward.*
O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

FOULMOUTHED. *adj* [*foul* and *mouth*] Scurrilous, habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd* man as he is, and said he would cudgel you *Shak. H.* IV.
It was allowed by every body, that so *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*
My reputation is too well established in the world to receive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbuth.*
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Swift*

FOULNESS. *n. s.* [from *foul.*]

1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.

The ancients were wont to make garments that were not destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foulness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were wholly burnt away. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

2. Pollution; impurity

It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakesp.*
There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatefulness; atrociousness.

He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should not delight in horrible *foulness*. *Sidney.*
Consul, you are too mild.
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy:
Report it to the senate. *Ben Johnson's Catiline.*
It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore. *South's Sermons.*

4. Ugliness, deformity.

He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
The fury had
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions, especially to that perforated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find*

I am sought of them that asked not for me. I am *found* of them that sought me not. *Isaiah* xv. 1.

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin, *fonder*, French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building

It fell not, for it was *founded* upon a rock. *Matth.* vii.
He hath *founded* it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods. *Psalm* xxiv. 2.

2. To build, to raise.

These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found*. *Davies.*
They Gabian walls, and strong Fidene rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,
And raise Coatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To establish; to erect.

This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness, there they shall *found*
Their government, and their great senate chuse,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milt.*
He *founding* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets. *2 Maccab.* ii. 13

4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art, he *founded* a family.

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.

Though some have made use of the opinion of some schoolmen,

FOU

ſchoolmen, that d m n is *founded* n grace; yet as that is but an opinion, ſower t a mated as the moſt certain truth, it could ever warrant any ſuch ſargumary method. *Decay of Piety.*

A right to the uſe of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to ſubſiſt *Locke.*

Power, *founded* on contract, can deſcend only to him who has right by that contract *Locke*

The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance of his times *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

6 To fix firm

Fiance is eſcap'd.

—Then comes my fit again I had elſe been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin, *fondre*, French.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds, to caſt.

FOUNDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fondation*, French.]

1. The baſis or lower parts of an edifice.

The ſtateline's of houſes, the goodl reſs of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eyes; but that *foundation* which ſteadeth up the one, that root which miniſtreth unto the other nourishment and life, is in the boſom of the earth concealed. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 1.*

That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the *foundation*,
To bury all. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

O Jove, I think,
Foundations fly the wretched, ſuch, I mean,
Where they ſhould be reliev'd. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I draw a line along the ſhore,
I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The act of fixing the baſis.

Near to their chambers where the mighty reſt,
Since their *foundation*, came a nobler gueſt *Tickel.*

3. Eſtabliſhment; ſupport; grounds or ground on which any notion is raiſed

In the way to our paſſions, we do but gratify ourſelves for the preſent, in order to our future diſquiet, but if we reſiſt and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds. *Tillotſon, Sermon 6.*

That ſhe ſhould be ſubject to her huſband, the laws of mankind and cuſtoms of nations have ordered it ſo, and there is a *Foundation* in nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; riſe.

Throughout the world, even from the firſt *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houſes. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 10.*

5. A revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe, particularly charity

He had an opportunity of going to ſchool on a *foundation* *Swift.*

6. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

FO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *found*]

1. One who erects, or was preſent at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the *founders* know;
But rivers, old as ſeas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor was Preneſte's *founder* wanting there,
Whom fame reports the ſon of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and foſter'd in the plains;
A ſhepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. One who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe.

The wanting orphans ſaw with watry eyes
Their *founder* charity in the duſt lie low. *Dryden.*

This hath been experimentally proved beyond contradiction, by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatiſe [illegible]. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick ſchools
Blaſpheme the ſacred *founder* of our rules [illegible]
When Jove, who ſaw from high with juſt diſdain,
The dead inſpir'd with vital breath a
Struck to the center with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryden's Æn.*

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his ſon had not been involved in ſuch fatal troubles. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

Nor can the ſkilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*Fondeur*, French.] A caſter; one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into molds

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more ſonorous; and ſo pewterers to their pewter, to make it ſound more clear like ſilver. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To FO'UNDER *v. a* [*fondre*, French.] To cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground

Phœbus' ſteeds are *foundered*,
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

I have *foundered* nine ſcore and odd poſts, and here, travelled as I am, have, in my pure and imbecile valour, taken Sir John Colevile of the Dale, a moſt furious knight: but what of that? he ſaw me and yielded *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

Thy ſtumbling *foundered* jade can trot as high
As any other Pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the ſwift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dryden.*

Brutes find out where their talents lie;
A bear will not attempt to fly;
A *foundered* horſe will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-bar'd gate. *Swift.*

If you find a gentleman fond of your horſe, perſuade your maſter to ſell him, becauſe he is vicious, and *foundered* into the bargain. *Swift's Directions to the G*

Men of diſcretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they pleaſe, drive them through the hardeſt and deepeſt roads, without danger of *foundering* or breaking their backs, and will be ſure to find them neither reſty nor vicious. *Swift.*

To FOUNDER. *v. n.* [from *fond*, French, the bottom]

1. To ſink to the bottom

New ſhips, built at thoſe rates, have been ready to *founder* in the ſeas with every extraordinary ſtorm. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. To fail, to miſcarry

In this point
All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his phyſick
After his patient's death. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

FO'UNDERY. *n. ſ.* [*fonderie* Fr from *found.*] A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a caſting houſe.

FO'UNDLING *n. ſ.* [from *found* and *ling*] A child expoſed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner

We, like baſtards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to be trained up by grief and ſorrow *Sidney.*

I paſs the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expoſ'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameleſs iſſue; the blind work of chance. *Dryd. Juven.*

I ſhall mention a piece of charity which is practiſed by moſt of the nations about us, I mean a proviſion for *foundlings*, or for thoſe children who, for want of ſuch a proviſion, are expoſed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addiſon.*

The goddeſs long had mark'd the child's diſtreſs,
And long had fought his ſaſt'rings to redreſs;
She prays the gods to take the *foundling*'s part,
To teach his hands ſome beneficial art
Practiſ'd in ſtreets *Gay's Trivia.*

FO'UNDRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *founder*]

1. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing

2. A woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.

For of their order ſhe was patroneſs,
Aſbe Chaſtiſa was their cheifeſt *foundreſs*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

For zeal like her's, her ſervants were to ſhow,
She was the firſt, where need requir'd to go;
Herſelf the *foundreſs*, and attendant too. *Dryden*

FOUNT. FOUNTAIN } *n. ſ.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*, French]

1. A well, a ſpring.

He ſet before him ſpread
A table of celeſtial food divine,
Ambroſial fruits, fetcht from the tree of life;
And from the *fount* of life ambroſial drink. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

2. A ſmall baſon of ſpringing water

Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when
We ſee each grain of gravel. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Can a man drink better from the *fountain* when it is finely paved with marble, than when it ſwells over the green turf? *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Narciſſus on the graſſy verdure lies;
But whilſt with him the cryſtal *fount* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat ariſe. *Addiſon.*

3. A jet; a ſpout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that ſprinkleth or ſpouteth water, the other a fair receipt of water, without fiſh, or ſlime, or mud. *Bacon, Eſſay 47.*

4. The head or firſt ſpring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*: your compaſſion is general, and has the ſame effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*

5. Original, firſt principle; firſt cauſe.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodneſs. *Comm. Prayer.*

You may reduce many thouſand bodies to theſe few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains*. *Peacham.*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the ſeat of trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of haunts and faſhions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England. *South's Sermons.*

FO'UNTAINLESS. *adj.* [from *fountain.*] Without a fountain; without a ſpring.

So large
The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desert *fountainless* and dry. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

FO'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of springs.
But when the *fountful* Ida's top they scal'd with utmost haste,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks *Chapman's Iliads.*

To FOURE. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. A word out of use.
We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *foupe* their words out of the throat with fat and foul spirits. *Camden.*

FOUR *adj.* [peopen, Saxon.] Twice two.
Just as I was shot, the lots were cast on *four*,
Myself the fifth *Pope's Odyssey, b. ix.*

FOURBE. n. f. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in use.
Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings dismal tydings, as if such low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repose disturb
Thou art a false impostor, and a *fourbe*. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD *adj.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told.
He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity. 2 *Sa.* xii. 6.

FOURFO'OTED. *adj.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped; having two or two feet.
Augur Asylas, whose art in vain
From fight dissuaded the *fourfooted* train,
Now beat the hoof with Nestas on the plain. *Dryden.*

FOURSCO'RE *adj.* [*four* and *score.*]
1. Four times twenty; eighty.
When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain, having lost *fourscore* of their ships, and the greater part of their men. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
The Chiots were first a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of *fourscore* ships. *Sandys.*
The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourscore* years, obtained great veneration from all sober Protestants. *Clarend.*
2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years in numbering the age of man.
At seventeen years many their fortunes seek;
But at *fourscore* it is too late a week. *Shak. As you like it.*
Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions, after threescore and ten, and the two late masters in Spain were forty'd *fourscore*. *Temple.*

FOURSQUARE *adj.* [*four* and *square.*] Quadrangular; having four sides and angles equal.
The temple of Bel was environed with a wall carried *foursquare*, of great height and beauty, and on each square certain brazen gates curiously engraven. *Raleigh's History.*

FOURTE'EN. *adj.* [peopertyn, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice seven.
She says I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

FOURTE'ENTH *adj.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.
I have not found any that see the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the *fourteenth* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 26.*

FOURTH. *adj.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; next after the third.
A third is like the former: filthy bags!
Why do you shew me this? A *fourth*? Start eye!
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*

FO'URTHLY. *adv.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place.
Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost, and living creatures have them lowermost. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FOURWHE'ELED. *adj.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon twice two wheels.
Scarce twenty *fourwheel'd* cars, compact and strong,
The massy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FOUTRA *n. f.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a scoff; an act of contempt.
A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base. *Shak. H. IV.*

FOWL. *n. f.* [fugel, fuhl, Saxon; *vogel*, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes.
The beasts, the fishes, and the winged *fowls*,
Are their males subjects, and at their controuls. *Shakesp.*
Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house. Pompey said, this is a marvelous house for the Summer, but methinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus answered, do you not think me as wise as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation the Winter season. *Bacon's Apoph.*
This mighty breath
Instructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomson's Spring.*

To FOWL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *n. f.* [from *fowl.*] A sportsman who pursues birds.
The *fowler*, warn'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the damp earth, ranging through fields and glades,
Offensive to the birds. *Philips.*

With slaught'ring guns th' unweary'd *fowler* roves,
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves *Pope.*

FO'WLINGPIECE. *n. f.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds.
'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowling piece*, to destroy and scare them away. *Mortimer.*

FOX *n. f.* [pox, Saxon; *vos, vosch*, Dutch.]
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals.
The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb. *Shakesp.*
He that trusts to you,
Where he should find you lions, finds you hares,
Where *foxes*, geese. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortresses of fair warriours. *Locke.*
2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

FOXCASE *n. f.* [*fox* and *case.*] A fox's skin.
One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case. *L'Estrange.*

FO'XCHASE. *n. f.* [*fox* and *chase.*] The pursuit of the fox with hounds.
See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company, in place or out,
Early at business, and at hazard late,
Mad at a *foxchase*, wise at a debate. *Pope, Epistles.*

FOXEVIL. *n. f.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of disease in which the
[illegible]

FOXGLOVES. *n. f.* A plant.
The leaves are produced alternately on the branches: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into six ample long segments: the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulose and compressed, and a little reflexed at the brim: these flowers are disposed in a long spike, and always grow upon one side of the stalk: the ovary of the flower becomes a roundish fruit, which ends in a point, and opens in the middle: it has two cells, in which many small seeds are contained. *Miller.*

FOXHUNTER. *n. f.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.
The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out steals the fox. *L'Estrange, Fable 104.*
John Wilkins, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a six bar gate. *Spectator*, N° 561.

FO'XSHIP. *n. f.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.
Had'st thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,
Than thou hast spoken words. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FO'XTRAP. *n. f.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or snare to catch foxes.
Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap*. *Tatler*, N°. 56.

FOY. *n. f.* [*foi*, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obsolete word.
He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise. *Fairy Queen.*

To FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate, to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage.
His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

FRA'CTION. *n. f.* [*fraction*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.
It hath been observed by several, that the surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated, but more particularly any several parcels of nature retain'd the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. A broken part of an integral.
Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.*
Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FRA'CTIONAL. *adj.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number.
We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

FRACTURE. *n. f.* [*fractura*, Latin.]
1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.
That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.
But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,
That so the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-set song,
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raise,
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong. *Herbert.*

Fractures of the ſcull are dangerous, not in conſequence of the injury done to the cranium itſelf, but as the brain becomes affected *Sharp's Surgery.*

To FRA'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

The leg was dreſſed, and the *fractured* bones united together *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FRAGILE. *adj.* [*fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; eaſily ſnapped or broken.

To eaſe them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That attends *fragile* veſſels doth ſuſtain
In life's uncertain voyage *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The ſtalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

When ſubtle wits have ſpun their threads too fine,
Their work and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Denham.*

A dry ſtick will be eaſily broken, when a green one will maintain a ſtrong reſiſtance, and yet in the moiſt ſubſtance there is leſs reſt than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanv.*

2. Weak, uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed.

Much oſtentation, vain of fleſhly arms,
And *fragile* arms, much inſtrument of war,
Long in preparing, ſoon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'ſt ſet. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

FRAGI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fragile*.]

1. Brittleneſs, eaſineſs to be broken.

To make an induration with toughneſs, and leſs *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

2. Weakneſs; uncertainty; eaſineſs to be deſtroyed.

Fearing the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. Frailty; liableneſs to fault.

All could not be right, in ſuch a ſtate, in this lower age of *Watton.*

FRAGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a ſceptre did command,
Now graſps a floating *fragment* in his hand. *Dryden*

Cowley, in his unfiniſhed *fragment* of the Davideis, has ſhewn us this way to improvement. *Watts's Improvement.*

If a thinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickneſs, appears all over of one uniform colour, ſhould be ſplit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the ſame thickneſs with the plate, I ſee no reaſon why every thread or *fragment* ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton's Opt.*

FRAGMENTARY. *adj.* [from *fragment*.] Compoſed of fragments. A word not elegant, nor in uſe.

She, ſhe is gone; ſhe's gone: when thou know'ſt this,
What *fragmentary* rubbiſh this world is,
Thou know'ſt, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought *Donne.*

FRAGOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] A noiſe; a crack, a craſh.

Purſu'd by hideous *fragors*, as before
The flames deſcend, they in their breaches roar *Sandys.*

FRA'GRANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.] Sweetneſs of ſmell;
FRA'GRANCY. } pleaſing ſcent, grateful odour.

Eve ſeparate he ſpies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where ſhe ſtood
Half ſpy'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

I am more pleaſed to ſurvey my rows of coleworts and cabbages ſpringing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to ſee the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 47.

Not roſemary ſeem'd Narciſſus to the eye,
Nor, when a flower, could boaſt more *fragrancy*. *Garth.*

Such was the wine; to quench whoſe fervent ſtream
Scarce twenty meaſures from the living ſtream
To cool one cup ſuffic'd: the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick *fragrancies* around. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* ix.

FRAGRANT. *adj.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; ſweet of ſmell.

The nymph vouchſaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath
The flow'rs, leſs blooming than her face;
Their ſcent, leſs *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*

FRAGRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant*.] With ſweet ſcent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and ſmell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FRAIL. *n. ſ.*

1. A baſket made of ruſhes.
2. A ruſh for weaving baſk

FRAIL. *adj.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Weak, eaſily decaying; ſubject to caſualties; eaſily deſtroyed.

I know my body's of ſo *frail* a kind,
As force without, fevers within can kill. *Davies*

When with care we have raiſed this imaginary treaſure of happineſs, we find, at laſt, that the materials of the ſtructure are *frail* and periſhing, and the foundation itſelf is laid in the ſand. *Rogers, Sermon* 5.

2. Weak of reſolution; liable to errour or fedition.

The truly virtuous do not eaſily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours, for if others may do amiſs, then may

theſe alſo ſpeak amiſs: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may ſoon fail in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

FRAILNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frail*.] Weakneſs; inſtability.

There is nothing among all the *frailneſſes* and uncertainties of this ſublunary world ſo tottering and unſtable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

FRAILTY. *n. ſ.* [from *frail*.]

1. Weakneſs of reſolution; inſtability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a ſecure fool, and ſtands ſo firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion ſo eaſily. *Shak.*

Nor ſhould'ſt thou have truſted that to woman's *frailty*.
Ere I to thee, thou to thyſelf waſt true. *Milton's Agoniſtes*

God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakneſs, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakneſs, ſins of infirmity.

Love did his reaſon blind,
And love's the nobleſt *frailty* of the mind *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Kind wits will thoſe light faults excuſe;
Thoſe are the common *frailties* of the muſe. *Dryden.*

Death, only death, can break the laſting chain,
And here, ev'n then, ſhall my cold duſt remain;
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames reſign,
And wait, 'till 'tis no ſin to mix with thine. *Pope.*

FRAISCHEUR. n. ſ. [French.] Freſhneſs; coolneſs. A word fooliſhly innovated by *Dryden.*

Hither in Summer-ev'nings you repair,
To taſte the *fraicheur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

FRAISE n. ſ. [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly conſtruction and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked faſt;
The one fair *fram'd* of burniſh'd ivory,
The other all with ſilver overcaſt. *Spenſer.*

2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do other ſuch neceſſaries to their convenient uſe, than to fight. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Hew the timber, ſaw it out, *frame* it, and ſet it together *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To make; to compoſe.

Then chuſing out few words moſt horrible,
Thereof did verſes *frame*. *Spenſer.*

Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;
For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour. *Shakeſp.*

4. To regulate, to adjuſt.

Let us not deceive ourſelves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Chriſt Jeſus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotſon.*

5. To form to any rule or method by ſtudy or precept.

Thou art their ſoldier, and, being bred in broils,
Haſt not the ſoft way, but thou wilt *frame*
Thyſelf forſooth hereafter theirs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I have been a truant to the law,
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will. *Shakeſp. H VI.*

6. To form and digeſt by thought.

The moſt abſtruſe ideas are only ſuch as the underſtanding *frames* to itſelf, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of ſenſe, or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*

Full of that flame his tender ſcenes he warms,
And *frames* his goddeſs by your matchleſs charms. *Granv.*

Urge him with truth to *frame* his ſure replies;
And ſure he will; for wiſdom never lies. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

How many excellent reaſonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wiſdom and ſtudy in a length of years? *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the preſumption and inſolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

8. To ſettle; to ſcheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad ſenſe: as, to *frame* a ſtory or lie.

Aſtronomers, to ſolve the phænomena, *framed* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing conſtructed of various parts or members.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch ſhould diſſolve itſelf, if celeſtial ſpheres ſhould forget their wonted motions, and by irregular voubility turn themſelves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 3.

Caſtles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*

Theſe are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this univerſal *frame*. *Milt. Parad. Loſt*

Inventreſs of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*

The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,
Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came;
The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong. *Dryd.*

We see this vast *frame* of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

2. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a convenient wooden *frame*, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*

His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, shine, where it rubs against the palm of one's hand *Newton's Opt.*

3. Order, regularity; adjusted series or disposition.

A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*,
And never going right. *Shakespeare.*

Your steddy soul preserves her *frame*;
In good and evil times the same. *Swift*

4. Scheme, order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole *frame* of the government in state as well as church. *Clarendon.*

5. Contrivance, projection.

John the Bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villanies. *Shakespeare.*

6. Mechanical construction.

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*

FRAMER. *n. f.* [from *frame*; ꝑremman, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer.

The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune, should be improper, if all his actions were predetermined. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original *framer* of those medals. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FRAMPOLD. *n. f.* [This word is written by Dr. *Hacket frampal*. I know not its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him: she leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakespeare.*

The *frampal* man could not be pacified. *Hacket's Life of Williams.*

FRANCHISE. *n. f.* [*franchise*, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other *franchises*, and erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

His gracious edict the same *franchise* yields
To all the wild increase of woods and fields. *Dryden.*

3. District; extent of jurisdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own *franchises*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To FRANCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise, to make free, to keep free.

I lose no honour
In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear. *Shak. Macbeth.*

FRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seem the soudest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself very *frangible*. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A paramour; a boon companion.

First, by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker *franion*. *Fairy Queen, b. 1*

FRANK. *adj.* [*franc*, French.]

1. Liberal, generous, not niggardly.

The meaner sorts of trees yield little moss, which is for the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap into the boughs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They were left destitute, either by narrow provision, or by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that cost them nothing. *L'Estrange.*

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere, not reserved.
3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to shift. *Hubberd's Tale.*

4. Not restrained, licentious.

Might not be found a *franker* franion. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty: so called from liberality of food.

Where lups here? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

2. A letter which pays no postage.

You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my epistle to lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Hanmer.*

Tell Richmond this from me,
That in the sty of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanly is *frank'd* up in hold:
If I revolt, off goes young George's head. *Shak. Rich III.*

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius* and *Minsheu.*

3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage.

My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *franked* by him. *Swift.*

Gazettes sent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOI'GNE. *n. f.* The same which we in Latin call *libera eleemosyna*, or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank almoine*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to *Britton*, is a tenure by divine service. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

FRA'NKINCENSE. *n. f.* [*frank* and *incense*; so called perhaps from its liberal distribution of odour.]

Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. The earliest histories inform us, that *frankincense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it still continues to be in many different parts of the world. As well however as the world has at all times been acquainted with the drug itself, we are still uncertain as to the place whence *frankincense* is brought, and much more so as to the tree which produces it. It is commended against disorders in the head and breast, and against diarrhœas and dysenteries. *Hill.*

Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure *frankincense*. *Exod.*

I find in Dioscorides record of *frankincense* gotten in India. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Black ebon only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabœan bough. *Dryd. Virg.*

Cedar and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the isle. *Pope.*

FRA'NKLIN. *n. f.* [from *frank*.] A steward; a bailiff of land. It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentleman servant.

A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Fai Queen.*

FRA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly, readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now forgive me *frankly*. *Sh. H. VIII.*

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. *Lu. vii. 42.*

By the toughness of the earth the sap cannot get up to spread so *frankly* as it should do. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their songs. *Spect.*

2. Without constraint; without reserve.

The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* listed themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. *Clarend.*

He entered very *frankly* into those new designs, which were contrived at court. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

FRA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness.

When the conde duke had some exchange of compliment with the duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere affection, the other received his protestations with all contempt; and declared, with a very unnecessary *frankness*, that he would have no friendship with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship: his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and *frankness* of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Liberality; bounteousness.
3. Freedom from reserve.

Upon occasion of the pictures present, he delivered with the *frankness* of a friend's tongue, as near as he could, word by word, what Kaander had told him touching the strange flor, *Bacon.*

The ablest men that ever were, have had all an openness and *frankness* of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon, Essay 6.*

FRANKPLE'DGE. *n. f.* [*francipleginm*, Latin, of *franc*, i. e. *liber & purgé*, i. e. *filii ruffor.*] A pledge or surety for freemen. For the ancient custom of England, for the preservation of the publick peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison. whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the trangression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, because it commonly consisted of ten housholds, and every particular person, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other: whereupon this branch of the sheriff's authority was called *visus francipleg.i*, view of frankpledge. *Cowel.*

FRANTICK *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetick*, *phreneticus*, Latin; φρενῆτικος.]

1. Mad, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;
Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cebe's *frantick* rites have made them mad. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible]

Esteeming, in the *frantick* error of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness. *Hooker*, b. iii. *f.* 8.

The lover, *frantick*,
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakespeare.*
To such height their *frantick* passion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to destroy. *Dryden.*
She tears her hair, and, *frantick* in her griefs,
Calls out Lucia. *Addison's Cato.*

FRA'NTICKLY *adv.* [from *frantick.*] Madly; outrageously

Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I square my talk! *Shakespeare.*

FRA'NTICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *frantick.*] Madness; fury of passion.

FRATERNAL. *adj.* [*fraternel*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Plead it to her,
With all the strength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison's Cato.*

FRATE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal.*] In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY. *n. f.* [*fraternité*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The state or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do with. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. Men of the same class or character

With what terms of respect knaves and fools will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South's Sermons*

FRA'TRICIDE. *n. f.* [*fratricide*, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.] A murderer of a brother

FRAUD. *n. f.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, Fr.] Deceit; cheat; trick, artifice; subtilty, stratagem.

None need the *frauds* of sly Ulysses fear. *Dryden's Æn.*
If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

FRA'UDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full.*] Treacherous; artful; treacherous, deceitful, subtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man. *Shak. H. VI.*
He, full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden's Æn.*

FRA'UDFULLY *adv.* [from *fraudful.*] Deceitfully; artfully; subtlely, treacherously; by stratagem.

FRA'UDFULNESS. [illegible] Deceitfulness,
FRA'UDULENCY. § trickishness, proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the same. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 22.

FRA'UDULENT *adj.* [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice, trickish, subtle, deceitful.

He with serpent tongue
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*
She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of soul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful, treacherous.

Now thou hast avenged
Supplanted Adam,
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent* *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

FRA'UDULENTLY. *adv.* [from *fraudulent.*] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice, deceitfully

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or violently; does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make restitution. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

FRAUGHT. *partícip. pass.* [from *fraught*, now written *freight.*]

1. Laden, charged

In the narrow seas that part
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*. *Shakespeare.*
With joy
And tidings *fraught*, to hell he now return'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*
And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*
With all the riches of the rising sun,
And precious sand from southern climates brought. *Dryden.*

2. Filled; stored, thronged.

The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*
By this sad Una, *fraught* with anguish sore,
Arriv'd, where they in earth their fruitless blood had spent
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 6.

I am so *fraught* with curious business, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Whosoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon, Essay* 28.

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Abdallah and Balkora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Guardian.*

FRAUGHT. *n. f.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*;
For 'tis of aspicks tongues. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
The bark that all our blessings brought,
Charg'd with thyself and James, a double royal *fraught*. *Dry.*

To FRAUGHT. *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight:
If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

FRA'UGHTAGE. *n. f.* [from *fraught.*] Lading; cargo. A bad word

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shakes. Comedy of Errours.*

FRAY *n. f.* [*effroyer*, to fright, French.]

1. A broil, a battle, a fight

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When Christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,
The famous prince Tancredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chased through forests wide. *Fairfax.*
I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*,
Like a fine bragging youth *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought, *Shak. H. VI.*
He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*,
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day. *Pope.*

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray*. *Denham.*
The boaster Paris oft desir'd the day
With Sparta's king to meet in single *fray*. *Pope's Iliad.*

To FRAY. *v. a.* [*effroyer*, French.] To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*,
Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, whilst he on them may prey. *Spenser.*
So diverse by themselves in vain they *fray*,
Whilst some more bold to measure him stand nigh *Fa. Qu.*
Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by noise upon the water. *Bacon's Natural History.*
These vultars prey only on carcases, on such stupid minds as have not life and vigour enough to *fray* them away.
Government of the Tongue.

2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.

FREAK. *n. f.* [*frech*, German, saucy; petulant; *præc*, Saxon, [illegible]]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place
2. A sudden fancy; a humour, a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field. *Fairy Queen.*
When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head, the distemper is incurable. *L'Estrange, Fable* 100.
She is so restless and peevish that she quarrels with all about her, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator*, N°. 427.

To

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To fit my tongue, and make me ſpeak. *Swift.*

To FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I ſuppoſe, Scotch, brought into England by *Thomſon.*] To variegate; to checquer.

Here furry nations harbour,
Sables of gloſſy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue. *Thomſon.*

FRE'AKISH *adj.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; humourſome.

It may be a queſtion, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakiſh* of the two; for ſhe was ſtill the ſame uneaſy ſop. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 173

FRE'AKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſly, humourſomely

FRE'AKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſneſs; humourſomneſs, whimſicalneſs.

To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremere*, Lat. *fremir*, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*

FRECKLE. *n. ſ.* [*flecke*, a ſpot, German; whence *fleckle*, *freckle.*]

1. A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun.

Ruddy his lips, and freſh and fair his hue,
Some ſprinkled *freckles* on his face were ſeen,
Whoſe dark ſet off the whiteneſs of the ſkin. *Dryden.*

2. Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration.

The cowſlips tall her penſioners be,
In their gold coats ſpots you ſee,
Thoſe be rubies fairy favours;
In thoſe *freckles* live their ſavours. *Sh. Midſ. Night's Dream*

The farewel froſts and eaſterly winds now ſpot your tulips; therefore cover ſuch with mats, to prevent *freckles.* *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Spotted; maculated; diſcoloured with ſmall ſpots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With ſilken worms. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

The even mead, that erſt brought ſweetly forth
The *freckled* cowſlip,
Wanting the ſcythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Now thy face charms ev'ry ſhepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And, thy *freckled* neck diſplay'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid *Swift.*

FRE'CKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Full of freckles.

FREE. The ſame with peace; upon which our forefathers called their ſanctuaries *freeſtole*, *i. e.* the ſeats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful, or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, ſincere peace. *Gibſon's Camden.*

FREE. *adj.* [ꝑpeah, Saxon; *vry*, Dutch.]

1. At liberty; not a vaſſal, not enſlaved, not a priſoner; not dependant

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any conditions of ſubjection. *Temple.*

Free, what, and fetter'd with ſo many chains? *Dryden.*

How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Locke.*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune, but ſhe can no more:
Free to herſelf my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains. *Prior.*

Set an unhappy priſoner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*

2. Uncompelled; unreſtrained.

Their uſe of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himſelf did; but this is a publick conſtitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker.*

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I ſhould publiſh theſe diſcourſes, yet the publication being once reſolved, the dedication was not ſo indifferent. *South.*

3. Not bound by fate; not neceſſitated.

Freely they ſtood who ſtood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n ſincere
Of true allegiance, conſtant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs muſt do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* [illegible]

4. Permitted, allowed.

Why, ſir, I pray, are not the ſtreets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to ſome, leaves *free* to all. *Milton.*

5. Licentious; unreſtrained.

O conſpiracy!
Sham'ſt thou to ſhew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are moſt *free?* *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

Phyſicians are too *free* upon the ſubject, in the converſation of their friends. *Temple.*

The criticks have been very *free* in their cenſures. *Felton.*

I know there are to whoſe preſumptuous thoughts
Thoſe *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, ſeem faults. *Pope.*

6. Open, ingenuous.

'Tis not to make me jealous
To ſay my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of ſpeech, ſings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, theſe make more virtuous. *Shak. Othello*

Caſſalio, I have doubts within my heart,
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Otway's Orph.*

7. Acquainted, converſing without reſerve.

Being one day very *free* at a great feaſt, he ſuddenly [illegible] forth into a great laughter. *Hakewill on Prov.*

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to ſorrow, and inur'd to woe. [illegible]

8. Liberal, not parſimonious.

Cloiſter too, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your *free* purſes with large fines,
[illegible]
No ſtatute in his favour ſays,
How *free* or frugal I ſhall paſs my days,
I, who at ſometimes ſpend as others ſpare. *Pope's Horace.*

Alexandrian verſes, of twelve ſyllables, ſhould never be allowed but when ſome remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty. Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of theſe in his latter works. *Pope.*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchaſed.

We wanted words to expreſs our thanks his noble *free* offers left us nothing to aſk. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

10. Clear from diſtreſs.

Who alone ſuffers, ſuffers moſt i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy ſhows behind. *Shak. K. Lear.*

11. Guiltleſs, innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,
Confound the ign'rant. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free.* *Dryden.*

12. Exempt.

Theſe
Are ſuch allow'd infirmities, that honeſty
Is never *free* of. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name,
And *free* from conſcience, is a ſlave to fame. *Denham.*

Let envy, then, thoſe crimes within you ſee,
From which the happy never muſt be *free.* *Dryden.*

Their ſteeds around,
Free from the harneſs, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

The will, *free* from the determination of ſuch deſires, is left to the purſuit of nearer ſatisfactions. *Locke.*

13. Inveſted with franchiſes; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; admitted to the privileges of any body.

He therefore makes [illegible] every foot
Free of his farm, with promiſe to reſpect
Their ſeveral kinds alike, and equally protect. *Dryden.*

Friend!
What do'ſt thou make a-ſhipboard? To what end
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free?*
Stark-ſtaring mad, that thou ſhou'dſt tempt the ſea? *Dryd.*

14. Without expence; by charity, as a *freeſchool.*

To FREE *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſet at liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery or captivity; to manumit; to looſe.

The child was priſoner to the womb, and is
By law and proceſs of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be, the treſpaſs of the queen. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down. *2 Mac.* ii. 22.

Can'ſt thou no other maſter underſtand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the prætor's wand? *Dryden.*

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poiſon through the martial throng,
My jav'lin ſhall revenge ſo baſe a part,
And *free* the ſoul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*

2. To rid from, to clear from any thing ill.

It is no marvail, that he could think of no better way to be *free'd* of theſe inconveniencies the paſſions of thoſe meetings gave him, than to diſſolve them. *Clarendon.*

Hercules
Free'd Erymanthus from the foaming boar. *Dryden.*

Our land is from the rage of tygers *free'd.* *Dryden's Virg.*

3. To clear from impediments or obſtructions.

The chaſte Sibylla ſhall your ſteps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*

Fierce was the fight; but haſt'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover *free'd* his way. *Dryden.*

4. To baniſh, to ſend away; to rid.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, ſleep to our nights,
Free from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives. *Shakeſpeare*

5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is *free'd* from ſin *Rom.* [illegible]

6. To unlock, to open

This maſter-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perſon. *Dryden.*

FREEBO'OTER. *n. f.* [*free* and *booty.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

The Kernifhmen, perceiving that Perkin was not followed by any Engliſh of name, and that his forces conſiſted moſtly of baſe people and *freebooters*, fitter to ſpoil a coaſt than to recover a kingdom, profeſſed their loyalty to the king. *Bacon*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Iriſh frigates, or ſuch *freebooters* as ſailed under their commiſſion, taken all the ſeamen who became priſoners to them of that nation, and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboard into the ſea. *Clarendon, b.* vi.

FREEBOOTING. *n. f.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit plunge, that cometh handſomely in his way, and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his beſt and ſureſt friend. *Spenſer*

FREE'BORN. *n. f.* [*free* and *born*] Not a ſlave; inheriting liberty.

O baſeneſs, to ſupport a tyrant's throne,
And cruſh your *freeborn* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*

I ſhall ſpeak my thoughts like a *freeborn* ſubject, ſuch things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am ſure no Frenchman durſt. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

Shall *freeborn* men, in humble awe,
Submit to ſervile ſhame;
Who from conſent and cuſtom draw
The ſame right to be ruled by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PPEL. *n. f.* [*free* and *chappel*] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo licenſe a ſubject to found ſuch a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's viſitation. *Cowel.*

FREE'COST. *n. f.* [*free* and *coſt.*] Without expence; free from charges.

We muſt not vouch any man for an exact maſter in the rules of our modern policy, but ſuch a one as has brought himſelf ſo far to hate and deſpiſe the abſurdity of being kind upon *freecoſt*, as not ſo much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South's Sermons.*

FREEDMAN. *n. f.* [*freed* and *man.*] A ſlave manumitted.

The *freedman* joſtles, and will be preferr'd;
Firſt come, firſt ſerv'd, he cries. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 1.

FRE'EDOM. *n. f.* [from *free*]

1. Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence.

The laws themſelves they do ſpecially rage at, as moſt repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

O *freedom!* firſt delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their maſters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inſcribe
Their names in this or t'other Roman tribe:
That falſe enfranchiſement with eaſe is found,
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. Privileges, franchiſes; immunities.

By our holy Sabbath have I ſworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Power of enjoying franchiſes.

This prince firſt gave *freedom* to ſervants, ſo as to become citizens of equal privileges with the reſt, which very much increaſed the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination.

Elſe muſt change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themſelves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*

In every ſin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by ſo much is the act the more ſinful, and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is ſo much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South's Sermons.*

5. Unreſtraint.

I will, that all the feaſts and ſabbaths ſhall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. 1 *Mac.* x.

6. The ſtate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

7. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *adj.* [*free* and *foot*] Not reſtrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

FREEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*free* and *heart*] Liberal; unreſtrained.

Love muſt *freehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not incharted, or by fate conſtrain'd. *Davies.*

FREEHO'LD. *n. f.* [*free* and *hold*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in

fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to ſuch land or tenements before his entry or ſeiſure. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either bockland, that is, holden by book or writing, or folcland, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better ſort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being ſuch as we now call *freehold.* The latter was commonly in the poſſeſſion of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowel.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief ſhould be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record, to be found in ſome of her majeſty's treaſuries. *Bacon's Office of Alienat.*

There is an unſpeakable pleaſure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and ſnow, will make the owner pleaſed in the poſſeſſion, and ſtout in the defence of it. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 1.

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift*

I ſhould be glad to poſſeſs a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give my own conſent. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*

FREEHOLDER. *n. f.* [from *freehold*] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did baniſh the old Engliſh *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; ſo the law did baniſh the Iriſh lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FREE'LY. *adv.* [from *free.*]

1. At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery; without dependance.

2. Without reſtraint, laviſhly.

If my ſon were my huſband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that abſence wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shakeſp. Cariolan.*

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains
I have beſtow'd to breed this preſent peace,
You would drink *freely.* *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

3. Without ſcruple; without reſerve.

Let ſuch teach others who themſelves excel,
And cenſure *freely* who have written well. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

4. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true verſifying, were even to eat acorns with ſwine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I ſhow,
Thyſelf may *freely* on thyſelf beſtow:
Fortune was never worſhipp'd by the wiſe;
But, ſet aloft by fools, uſurps the ſkies. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

5. Without neceſſity; without predetermination.

Freely they ſtood who ſtood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuſe with the liberty of reaſonable beings: they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do alſo *freely* reject it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Frankly; liberally.

By nature all things have an equally common uſe, nature *freely* and indifferently opens the boſom of the univerſe to all mankind. *South's Sermons.*

7. Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN. *n. f.* [*free* and *man.*]

1. One not a ſlave, not a vaſſal.

Had you rather Cæſar were living, and die all ſlaves, than that Cæſar were dead, to live all *freemen? Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

If to break looſe from the conduct of reaſon, and to want that reſtraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chuſing or doing the worſe, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are only the *freemen.* *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*

What this union was is expreſſed in the preceding verſe, by their both having been made *freemen* on the ſame day. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

FREEMI'NDED. *adj* [*free* and *mind.*] Unconſtrained; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully diſpoſed at hours of meat, ſleep, and exerciſe, is one of the beſt precepts of long laſting. *Bacon, Eſſay* 31.

FREENESS. *n. f.* [from *free.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being free.

2. Openneſs, unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he pleaſe, for the *freeneſs* of the confeſſion. *Dryden.*

3. Generoſity, liberality.

I hope it will never be ſaid that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, ſhall in their corporations exceed the clergy itſelf, and their ſons, in *freeneſs* of giving. *Sprat.*

FREESCHO'OL. *n. f.* [*free* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the

F R E

time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one *freeschool* at least erected in every diocess. *Dawes.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *freeschool* in ——shire, where a gentleman of interest in the country, who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar. *Swift.*

FREESPO'KEN. *adj.* [*free* and *spoken.*] Accustomed to speak without reserve.

Nerva one night supped privately with some six or seven; amongst whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courses as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accusers; and said, what should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *free-spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon.*

FRE'ESTONE. *n. f.* [*free* and *stone.*] Stone commonly used in building.

Freestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand, a *freestone*-coloured hand. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat. *Addison on Italy.*

FREETHI'NKER. *n. f.* [*free* and *think.*] A Libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheist is an old-fashion'd word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addison's Drummer.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabrick must fall to the ground. *Swift's Argument against abolishing Christianity.*

FREEWI'LL. *n. f.* [*free* and *will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill.* *Locke.*

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee. *Ezr.* vii. 13.

FREEWO'MAN. *n. f.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bondslave. *Mac.* ii. 11.

To FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze*, [*vriesen*, Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And mountain tops, that *freeze*,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.
Thou art all ice, thy kindness *freezes*. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.
Heav'n *froze* above severe, the clouds congeal,
And thro' the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryd.*

To FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze.*

1. To congeal with cold.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how did he lap me,
Ev'n in his garments! *Shakespeare's Richard* III.
My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. *Shakesp.*

3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet.*
Death came on apace,
And exercis'd below his iron reign,
Then upward to the seat of life he goes;
Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden.*

To FREIGHT. *v. a.* preter. *freighted*, part. *fraught*; which being now used as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, French.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation.

The princes
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships,
Fraught with the ministers and instruments
Of cruel war. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida, Prologue.*
Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas,
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden's Juv.*
Freighted with iron, from my native land
I steer my voyage. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* i.

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The *freighting* souls within her. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

FREIGHT *n. f.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER. *n. f.* [*fretteur*, French.] He who freights a vessel.

FREN. *n. f.* A worthless woman. An old word wholly forgotten.

But now from me his madding mind is start,
And woos the widow's daughter of the glen;
And now fair Rosalind hath bred his smart,
So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenser's Past.*

FRENCH *Chalk. n. f.*

French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch, of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. *Hill.*

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as steatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. *Wood.*

To FRE'NCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They misliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

Has he familiarly dislik'd
Your yellow starch, or said your doublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

FRE'NETICK. *adj.* [*frenetique*, French; Φρενητικὸς; generally therefore written *phrenetick.*] Mad; distracted.

He himself impotent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel's Civil War.*

FRE'NZY. *n. f.* [Φρενῖτις; *phrenitis*, Latin: whence *phrenetis*, *phrenesy*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy.*] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding, any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy*. *Shakes. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison's Cato.*

Why such a disposition of the body inclineth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bent.*

FRE'QUENCE *n. f.* [*frequence*, Fr. *frequentia*, Latin.] Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The *frequence* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
He, in full *frequence* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. *Paradise Reg.*

FRE'QUENCY. *n. f.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence, the condition of being often seen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it. *Atterb.*

2. Concourse; full assembly.

Thou cam'st e're while into this senate: who
Of such a *frequency*, so many friends
And kindred should'st thou hast met, [illegible]? *Ben Jonson.*

FRE'QUENT. *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

An ancient and imperial city falls,
The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryden's Æn.*
Frequent herses shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

2. Used often to practise any thing.

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourse.

Frequent and full. *Milton.*

To FREQUE'NT. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.] To visit often; to be much in any place, to resort often to.

Latter day,
Finding in it fit ports for fishers trade,
'Gan more the same *frequent*, and further to invade. *F. Q.*

There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself, and after him the apostles, *frequented* them. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 11.

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequents* my house. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

F R E

At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ſhips and veſſels. *Bacon.*

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts contrite, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milt. P. L.*

To ſerve my friends, the ſenate I *frequent*;
And there what I before digeſted, vent. *Denham.*

That he *frequented* the court of Auguſtus, and was well received in it, is moſt undoubted. *Dryden's Gond, Preface.*

FREQUE'NTABLE *adj.* [from *frequent.*] Converſable; acceſſible. A word not now uſed, but not inelegant.

While youth laſted in him, the exerciſes of that age and his humour, not yet fully diſcovered, made him ſomewhat the more *frequentable* and leſs dangerous. *Sidney, b. ii.*

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentatif*, French; *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *frequent.*] One who often reſorts to any place.

Perſons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not ſeldom; a conſiderable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief, obſerve how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loſs for queſtions and anſwers. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converſation.*

FRE'SCO. n. ſ. [Italian.]

1. Coolneſs; ſhade; duſkineſs, like that of the evening or morning.

Helliſh ſprites
Love more the *freſco* of the nights. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk.

Here thy well-ſtudy'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *freſco* here demands a ſigh. *Pope.*

FRESH. *adj.* [ꝑpeꝛc, Saxon; *fraiche*, French.]

1. Cool, not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the fartheſt mead for thy repaſt,
The choiceſt herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freſheſt* ſpring. *Prior.*

2. Not ſalt.

They keep themſelves unmixt with the ſalt water; ſo that, a very great way within the ſea, men may take up as *freſh* water as if they were near the land. *Abbot's Deſc. of the World.*

3. New; not impaired by time.

This ſecond ſource of men, while yet but few,
And while the dread of judgment paſt remain
Freſh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With ſome regard to what's juſt and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii.*

That love which firſt was ſet, will firſt decay;
Mine of a *freſher* date will longer ſtay. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

4. In a ſtate like that of recentneſs.

We will revive thoſe times, and in our memories
Preſerve and ſtill keep *freſh*, like flowers in water. *Denham.*

With ſuch a care
As roſes from their ſtalks we tear,
When we would ſtill preſerve them new,
And *freſh* as on the buſh they grew. *Waller.*

Thou ſun, ſaid I, fair light!
And thou enlighten'd earth, ſo *freſh* and gay! *Milt. P. L.*

5. Recent, newly come.

Amidſt the ſpirits Palinurus preſs'd;
Yet *freſh* from life, a new admitted gueſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Freſh from the fact, as in the preſent caſe,
The criminals are ſeiz'd upon the place,
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they diſtend their tortur'd joints. *Dryden.*

6. Repaired from any loſs or diminution.

Nor lies ſhe long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *freſh* to ſecond pain;
Is ſav'd to-day, to-morrow to be ſlain. *Dryden.*

7. Florid; vigorous; chearful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take order that when he is dead there be choſen a pope of *freſh* years, between fifty and threeſcore. *Bacon's holy War.*

Two ſwains,
Freſh as the morn, and as the ſeaſon fair. *Pope.*

8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me,
Haſt thou beheld a *freſher* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shakeſpeare.*

It is no rare obſervation in England to ſee a *freſh* coloured luſty young man yoked to a conſumptive female, and him ſoon after attending her to the grave. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

They repreſent to themſelves a thouſand poor, tall, innocent, *freſh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

9. Briſk, ſtrong, vigorous.

As a *freſh* gale of wind fills the ſails of a ſhip. *Hooker.*

10. Faſting: oppoſed to eating or drinking. A low word.

11. Sweet: oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

FRESH. *n. ſ.* Water not ſalt.

He ſhall drink nought but brine; for I'll not ſhew him
Where the quick *freſhes* are. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. a.* [from *freſh.*] To make freſh.

Preluſive drops let all their moiſture flow
In large effuſion o'er the *freſhen'd* world. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. n.* To grow freſh.

A *freſhening* breeze the magick power ſupply'd,
While the wing'd veſſel flew along the tide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FRE'SHET. *n. ſ.* [from *freſh.*] A pool of freſh water.

All fiſh from ſea or ſhore,
Freſhet or purling brook, or ſhell or fin. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

FRE'SHLY. *adv.* [from *freſh.*]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former ſtate renewed.

The weeds of hereſy being grown unto ſuch ripeneſs as that was, do, even in the very cutting down, ſcatter oftentimes thoſe ſeeds which for a while lie unſeen and buried in the earth; but afterwards *freſhly* ſpring up again, no leſs pernicious than at the firſt. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 42.*

Then ſhall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as houſhold words,
Be in their flowing cups *freſhly* remember'd. *Shak. Hen. V.*

They are now *freſhly* in difference with them. *Bacon.*

3. With a healthy look, ruddily.

Looks he as *freſhly* as he did the day he wreſtled? *Shakeſp.*

FRE'SHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *freſh.*]

1. Newneſs; vigour; ſpirit; the contrary to vapidneſs.

Moſt odours ſmell beſt broken or cruſhed; but flowers preſſed or beaten, do loſe the *freſhneſs* and ſweetneſs of their odour *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not ſtaleneſs.

For the conſtant *freſhneſs* of it, it is ſuch a pleaſure as can never cloy or overwork the mind, for ſurely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuouſly. *South.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newneſs of ſtrength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freſhneſs* of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolneſs.

There are ſome rooms in Italy and Spain for *freſhneſs*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

Say, if ſhe pleaſe, ſhe hither may repair,
And breathe the *freſhneſs* of the open air. *Dryden's Aureng.*

She laid her down to reſt,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breaſt,
To take the *freſhneſs* of the morning air. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Ruddineſs; colour of health.

The ſecret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her ſkin, and burſts in bloating ſtains;
Her cheeks their *freſhneſs* loſe and wonted grace,
And an unuſual paleneſs ſpreads her face. *Granville.*

6. Freedom from ſaltneſs.

FRESHWA'TER. [A compound word of *freſh* and *water*, uſed as an adjective.] Raw; unſkilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the ſailors, who ſtigmatiſe thoſe who come firſt to ſea as *freſhwater* men or novices.

The nobility, as *freſhwater* ſoldiers which had never ſeen but ſome light ſkirmiſhes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

FRET. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: ſome derive it from ꝑpetan, to eat; others from ꝑpeꝑan, to adorn; ſome from Φάιτνω; *Skinner* more probably from *freme*, or the French *fretiller*: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum*.]

1. A frith, or ſtrait of the ſea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally ſignifieth any ſtrait, *firth*, or channel of the ſea, running between two ſhores. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cauſe.

The channel of this river is white with rocks, and the ſurface covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is ſtill breaking againſt the ſtones that oppoſe its paſſage. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, diſchargeth itſelf of all heterogeneous mixture.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

3. That ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring.

It requireth good winding of a ſtring before it will make any note, and in the tops of lutes, &c. the higher they go, the leſs diſtance is between the *frets*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The harp
Had work, and reſted not: the ſolemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of ſweet ſtop,
All ſounds on *fret* by ſtring or golden wire,
Temper'd ſoft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or uniſon *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.*

They are fitted to anſwer the moſt variable harmony two

or

or three pipes to all thoſe of a church-organ, or to all the ſtrings and *frets* of a lute. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sac. b* 1.

4. Work riſing in protuberances.

The *frets* of houſes, and all equal figures, pleaſe, whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

We take delight in a proſpect well laid out, and diverſified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious *fret* works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator*, N°. 414.

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; paſſion.

Calmneſs is great advantage; he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*,
As cunning fencers ſuffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incred'lous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in ſober *fret*. *Tate's Juven.*

You, too weak the ſlighteſt loſs to bear,
Are on the *fret* of paſſion, boil and rage. *Creech's Juven.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;
I never anſwer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope, Epiſtles.*

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub againſt any thing; to agitate violently.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe
When they are *fretted* with the guſts of heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them ſtill upon one place,
'Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the waſhing of the water, there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had done making a noiſe, becauſe, if the particles of the putty were not made to ſtick faſt in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chooſen thou haſt; and they that over-ween,
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Lev.* xiii. 55.

The painful huſband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all *fret* with ruſt, both pikes and ſhields,
And empty helms under his harrow ſound. *Hakewill.*

5. To form into raiſed work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with boſſy ſculptures grav'n;
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

6. To variegate; to diverſify.

Yon grey lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are meſſengers of day. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

7. To make angry; to vex.

Antony
Is valiant and dejected, and, by ſtarts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Becauſe thou haſt *fretted* me in all theſe things, behold I will recompenſe thy way upon thine head. *Ezek.* xvi. 43.

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to paſs therefore I'll even give it up, and go and *fret* myſelf. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends *fret* and gall more, and the memory of them is not ſo eaſily obliterated. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

To FRET. *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

No benefits whatſoever ſhall ever alter or allay that diabolical rancour, that *frets* and ferments in ſome helliſh breaſts, but that upon all occaſions it will foam out at its foul mouth in ſlander and invective. *South's Sermons.*

Th' adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,
Now ſcarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomſ. Summ.*

2. To be worn away, to be corroded.

Take a piece of glovers leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein, binding it cloſe, and then hang it up: the ſal armoniack will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To make way by attrition.

Theſe do but indeed ſcrape off the extuberances, or *fret* in to the wood, and therefore they are very ſeldom uſed to ſoft wood. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

It inflamed and ſwelled very much, many wheals aroſe, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiſeman.*

4. To be angry; to be peeviſh, to vex himſelf.

They trouble themſelves with *fretting* at the ignorance of ſuch as withſtand them in their opinion. *Hooker, b.* v. §. 2.

We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and angry diſpoſition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*

Helpleſs, what may it boot

To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan! *Fairy Queen.*

Their wounded fleeces
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters *Sh. H V.*

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chates, who *frets*, or where conſpirers are *Sh. Mach.*

His heart *fretteth* againſt the Lord. *Prov.* xix. 3.

Hudibras *fretting*
Conqueſt ſhould be ſo long a getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras, b.* i. *cant.*

He ſwells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
He *frets*, he turns, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground. *Dryd.*

How ſhould I *fret* to mangle ev'ry line,
In rev'rence to the ſins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRE'TFUL. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peeviſh; in a ſtate of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to ſtand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Where's the king?
—Contending with the *fretful* elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the ſea. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

They are extremely *fretful* and peeviſh, never well at reſt; but always calling for this or that, or changing their poſture of lying or ſitting. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Are you poſitive and *fretful*?
Heedleſs, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRE'TFULLY. *adv.* [from *fretful.*] Peeviſhly.

FRE'TFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fretful.*] Paſſion; peeviſhneſs.

FRE'TTY. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raiſed work.

FRIABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being reduced to powder.

Hardneſs, *friability*, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadſtone. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE. *adj.* [*friable*, French; *friabilis*, Latin.] Eaſily crumbled, eaſily reduced to powder.

A ſpongy excreſcence groweth upon the roots of the laſer-tree, and ſometimes on cedar, very white, light, and *friable*, which we call agarick. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The liver, of all the viſcera, is the moſt *friable*, and eaſily crumbled or diſſolved. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FRI'AR. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of ſome regular order.

Holy Franciſcan *friar!* brother! ho! *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

All the prieſts and *friars* in my realm,
Shall in proceſſion ſing her endleſs praiſe. *Shakeſp. H VI.*

He ſays he's but a *friar*, but he's big enough to be a pope. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Many jeſuits and *friars* went about, in the diſguiſe of Presbyterian and Independent miniſters, to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*

A *friar* would needs ſhew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*

FRI'ARLIKE. *adj.* [from *friar.*] Monaſtick; unſkilled in the world.

Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holyday in the Chriſtian calendar, in remembrance of thirty thouſand Hungarian martyrs ſlain of the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

FRI'ARLY. *adv.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but ſuch as thou may'ſt get juſtly, uſe ſoberly, diſtribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abſtract nor *friarly* contempt of them. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

FRIARSCOWL. *n. ſ.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant.

It agrees with the dragon and arum, from both which it differs only in having a flower reſembling a cowl.

FRI'ARY. *n. ſ.* [from *friar.*] A monaſtry or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY. *adj.* Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did ſcratch his elbow when he had ſweetly invented to ſignify his name, St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl in a cornfield. *Camden's Remains.*

To FRIBBLE. *v. n.* To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than thoſe that with the ſtars do *fribble*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

FRI'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A trifler.

A *fribbler* is one who profeſſes rapture for the woman, and dreads her conſent. *Spectator*, N°. 268.

FRICASSEE. n. ſ. [French.] A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce.

Oh, how would Homer praiſe their dancing dogs,
Their ſtinking cheeſe, and *fricaſey* of frogs!
He'd raiſe no fables, ſing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with cuſtard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

FRICATION *n. ſ.* [*fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing againſt another.

Gentle *friction* draweth forth the nouriſhment, by making [illegible] to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Reſinous or unctuous bodies, and ſuch as will flame, attract vigorouſly, and moſt thereof without *frication*, as good hard wax,

wax, which will convert the needle almoſt as actively as the loadſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 4.

FRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*fri&ion*, Fr *fric'tio*, from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together

Do not all bodies which abound with terreſtrial parts, and eſpecially with ſulphureous ones, emit light as often as thoſe parts are ſufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percuſſion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion? *Newton's Opt.*

2. The reſiſtance in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another.

Medical rubbing with the fleſhbruſh or cloaths.

Frictions make the parts more fleſhy and full, as we ſee both in men and in the currying of horſes, for that they draw a greater quantity of ſpirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *n. ſ.* [*pr ge bæg*, Saxon.] The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

An' ſhe were not kin to me, ſhe would be as fair on *Friday* as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
And ſeldom ſhall we ſee a *Friday* clear *Dryden.*

FRIEND. *n. ſ.* [*vriend*, Dutch; *preond*, Saxon. This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *frend*, *frendly*: the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, oppoſed to foe or enemy

Friends of my ſoul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the gor'd ſtate ſuſtain *Shakeſp.*

Some man is a *friend* for his own occaſion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Eccluſ* vi. 8.

God's benſon go with you, and with thoſe
That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes. *Shakeſ*

Wonder not to ſee this ſoul extend
The bounds, and ſeek ſome other ſelf, a *friend*. *Dryden.*

2. One without hoſtile intentions.

Who comes ſo faſt in ſilence of the night?
—A *friend*.
—What *friend*? your name? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice*

3. One reconciled to another this is put by the cuſtom of the language ſomewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's *friends* with Cæſar,
In ſtate of health thou ſay'ſt, and thou ſay'ſt free. *Shakeſp.*

My ſon came then into my mind, and yet my mind
Was then ſcarce *friends* with him. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. An attendant, or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and aſcends
His regal ſeat, ſurrounded by his *friends*. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegaſus, ſheweth her ſwiftneſs, and how ſhe is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions. *Peacham.*

6. A familiar compellation

Friend, how cameſt thou in hither? *Mat.* xxii. 12.

What ſupports me, doſt thou aſk?
The conſcience, *friend*, t'have loſt mine eyes o'erpy'd
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to ſupport.

I know that we ſhall have him well to *friend*. *Shakeſp.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's ſo extended,
That, for the fault's love, is th' offender *friended*. *Shakeſp.*

FRI'ENDLESS. *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting ſupport; without countenance; deſtitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, *friendleſs*, hopeleſs. *Shak. H. VIII.*

Woe to him that is alone, as verified upon none ſo much as upon the *friendleſs* perſon. *South's Sermons.*

To ſome new clime, or to thy native ſky,
Oh *friendleſs* and forſaken virtue fly. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To what new clime, what diſtant ſky,
Forſaken, *friendleſs*, will ye fly?
Say, will ye bleſs the bleak Atlantick ſhore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

2. FRIENDLESS *Man.* The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, becauſe he was, upon his excluſion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRI'ENDLINESS *n. ſ.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A diſpoſition to friendſhip

Such a liking and *friendlineſs* as hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendlineſs* and neighbourhood, and means of ſpiritual and corporal health. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

FRI'ENDLY. *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend; kind; favourable, benevolent

They gave them thanks, deſiring them to be *friendly* ſtill unto them. 2 *Mac.* xii. 31.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and *friendly* ſtill, and oft return! *Milton's P. Loſt.*

How art thou
To me ſo *friendly* grown above the reſt
Of brutal kind? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Let the Naſſau ſtar in ſtrong majeſty appear,
And guide the proſp'rous mariner
With ever ſhining beams of *friendly* light. *Prior.*

2. Diſpoſed to union

Like *friendly* colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new ſtrength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal

Not that Nepenthes, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of ſuch power to ſtir up joy as this,
To make ſo *friendly*, or ſo cool to thirſt. *Milton.*

FRI'ENDLY. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindneſs.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together *friendly*, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear thoſe tokens home
Of our reſtored love and amity. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

FRIENDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*vriendſchap*, Dutch.]

1. The ſtate of minds united by mutual benevolence.

There is little *friendſhip* in the world, and leaſt of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between ſuperior and inferior, whoſe fortunes may comprehend the one the other. *Bacon, Eſſay* 40

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendſhip* with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

My ſons, let your unſeemly diſcord ceaſe,
If not in *friendſhip*, live at leaſt in peace. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. Higheſt degree of intimacy.

His *friendſhips*, ſtill to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

3. Favour; perſonal kindneſs

Raw captains are uſually ſent only preferred by *friendſhip*, and not choſen by ſufficiency. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

4. Aſſiſtance, help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel
Some *friendſhip* will it lend you gainſt the tempeſt,
Repoſe you there. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity, correſpondence; aptneſs to unite

We know thoſe colours which have a *friendſhip* with each other, and thoſe which are incompatible, in mixing together thoſe colours of which we would make trial. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

FRIEZE. *n. ſ.* [*drap de frieze*, French.] A courſe warm cloath, made perhaps firſt in *Frieſland*.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but *frieze*,
The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*

The captive Germans, of gigantick ſize,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frieze*. *Dryd. Perſ.*

He could no more live without his *frieze* coat than without his ſkin. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 101.

See how the double nation rages,
Like a rich coat with ſkirts of *frieze*;
As if a man, in making poeſies,
Should bundle thiſtles up with roſes. *Swift.*

FRIEZE } *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A large flat member which
FRIZE. } ſeparates the architrave from the cornice, of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harr.*

No jutting *frieze*,
Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakeſ.*

Nor did there want
Cornice or *frieze* with boſſy ſculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Polydore deſigned admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

FRIEZED. *adj.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRI'EZELIKE. *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Reſembling a frieze.

I have ſeen the figure of Thalia, the comick muſe, ſometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *friezelike* tower, running round the edges of the face, and ſometimes with a maſk for the face only. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

FRI'GATE. *n. ſ.* [*frigate*, French; *fregata*, Italian.]

1. A ſmall ſhip. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*

I ſent [illegible] mariners, muſtered in certain *frigats*. *Raleigh's Apology.*

On high-raiſ'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whoſe ſhade our humble *frigats* go. *Dryden.*

2. Any ſmall veſſel on the water

Below the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way *Fairy Queen.*

FRIGEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [pryhtan, Saxon.] To terrify; to diſturb with fear, to ſhock with fear; to daunt.

The herds
Were ſtrongly clam'rous in the *frighted* fields. *Shak. H. IV.*

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave ſpirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my ſufferings a merit. *Dryden's Albion.*

The mind *fixes* itself with any thing reflected on in groſs, and at a diſtance things thus offered to the mind, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty *Locke.*

Whence glaring off with many a broaden'd orb,
He *frights* the nations. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

FRIGHT, *n. ſ* [from the verb.] A ſudden terrour

You, if your goodneſs does not plead my cauſe,
May think I broke all hoſpitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by night,
And put your noble perſon in a *fright.* *Dryden.*

To FRIGHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſhock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or ſpotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infeſt the wood *Prior.*

FRI'GHTFUL. *adj* [from *fright*]

1. Terrible, dreadful; full of terrour

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy ſchooldays *frightful*, deſp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shak.*

Without aid you durſt not undertake
This *frightful* paſſage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleaſing.

FRIGHTFULLY. *adv* [from *frightful*]

1. Dreadfully; horribly

This will make a prodigious maſs of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination, 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Diſagreeably; not beautifully A woman's word.

Then to her glaſs, and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

FRI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ* [from *frightful*] The power of impreſſing terrour

FRIGID, *adj* [*frigidus*, Latin]

1. Cold; without warmth. In this ſenſe it is ſeldom uſed but in ſcience.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have deſtroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Without warmth of affection.
3. Impotent; without warmth of body.
4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If juſtice Philip's coſtive head
Some *frigid* rhymes diſburſes,
They ſhall like Perſian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurſes. *Swift.*

FRI'GIDITY. *n. ſ.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldneſs; want of warmth.
2. Dulneſs; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at theſe as at the higheſt elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 9.*

Of the two extremes, one would ſooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity.* *Pope's Preface to the Iliad*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth agitating the fluid air, hinders that ſerenity which is neceſſary to ſo ſevere an intentneſs; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much an enemy, by reaſon of [illegible] moiſture. *Graunt. Reſpect. c. 14.*

4. Coldneſs of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. *adv.* [from *frigid.*] Coldly; dully; without affection

FRI[illegible] *n. ſ.* [from *frigid.*] Coldneſs; dulneſs; want of affection

FRIGORIFICK. *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cauſing cold. A word uſed in ſcience.

Frigorifick atoms or particles mean thoſe nitrous ſalts which float in the air in cold weather, and occaſion freezing. *Quincy.*

To FRILL. *v. n* [*friſſer*, French.] To quake or ſhiver with cold. Uſed of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills.* *Diſt.*

FRINGE. *n. ſ* [*frigge*, Italian, *frange*, French.] Ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture.

Thoſe offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatneſs. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* ev'n ſet the ground on flame,
And drew a precious trail. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

The ſhadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the ſhadow was broadeſt and moſt luminous; and that which was remoteſt from it was narroweſt, and ſo faint as not eaſily to be viſible. *Newton's Opt.*

To FRINGE. *v. a* [from the noun] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Full orbe of the bank, *fringed* with moſt beautiful trees, reſiſted the ſun's darts. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Of ſilver wings he took a ſhining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Fairfax, ſtan. 14.*

Here, by the ſacred bramble ting'd,
My petticoat is doubly *fring'd.* *Swift*

FRI'PPERER *n. ſ.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIPPERY. *n. ſ.* [*fripperie*, French; *frippería*, Italian.]

1. The place where old cloaths are ſold

Out, out, monſter, we know what belongs to a *frippery.*

[illegible]

Tarand is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Drama to play their after-game. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

2. Old cloaths; caſt dreſſes; tattered rags.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whoſe works are e'en the *frippery* of wit,
From brocage is become ſo bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The fighting-place now ſeamens rage ſupply,
And all the tackling is a *frippery.* *Donne.*

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are ſold. *Notes to Pope's Dunciad.*

To FRISK. *v. n* [*friſcare*, Italian]

1. To leap; to ſkip.

Put water into a glaſs, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glaſs, preſſing it ſomewhat hard and after drawing it ſome few times about, it will make the water *friſk* and ſparkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The fiſh fell a *friſking* in the net. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Whether every one hath experimented this troubleſome intruſion of ſome *friſking* ideas, which thus importune the underſtanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.

We are as twinn'd lambs, that did *friſk* i' th' ſun,
And bleat the one at the other what we chang'd,
Was innocence for innocence, we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

About them *friſking* play'd
All beaſts of th' earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv.*

A wanton heifer *friſked* up and down in a meadow, at eaſe and pleaſure. *L'Eſtrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *friſking* tail,
Then ſerve their fury with the riſing male. *Dryd. Virgil.*

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beaſts in gambols *friſk'd* before their horſeſt god *Dryd.*

Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,
The *friſking* ſatyrs on the ſummits dance'd. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe merry blades,
That *friſk* it under Pindus' ſhades.

Peg faints at the ſound of an organ, and yet will dance and *friſk* at the noiſe of a bagpipe. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

[illegible]
To catch a monkey by a wile,
The mimick animal amuſe,
They place before him gloves and ſhoes;
Which when the brute puts awkward on,
All his agility is gone.
In vain to *friſk* or climb he tries;
The huntſmen ſeize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

FRISK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRI'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *friſk.*] A wanton; one not conſtant or ſettled

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that,
Now I will wear I cannot tell what
All new faſhions be pleaſant to me:
Now I am a *friſker*, all men on me look.
What ſhould I do but ſet cock on the hoop? *Camden.*

FRI'SKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *friſk*] Gaiety; livelineſs. A low word

FRI'SKY. *adj.* [*friſque*, French, from *friſk.*] Gay, airy. A low word

FRIT. *n. ſ.* [Among chymiſts.] Aſhes or ſalt baked or fried together with ſand. *Diſt.*

FRITH *n. ſ.* [*fretum*, Latin]

1. A ſtrait of the ſea where the water being confined is rough.

What deſp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the ſhore? *Dryd. Virg.*

Batavian fleets
Defraud us of the glittering finny ſwarms
That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our ſhores. *Thomſon.*

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this ſenſe be now retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Oſe, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye-hook; where the fiſh entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are ſtopt from iſſuing out again. *Carew.*

FRITI'LLARY. *n. ſ* [*fritillaire*, French.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of ſix leaves, and is of the bell-ſhaped lily flowers, pendulous, naked, and, for the moſt part, chequered. the ſtyle of the flower becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, and filled with flat ſeeds, lying in a double row: the root conſiſts of two fleſhy knobs, for the moſt part ſemi-globular, betwixt which ariſes the flower-ſtalk. *Miller.*

FRI'TINANCY. *n. ſ* [from *frittimo*, Latin] The ſcream of an inſect, as the cricket or cicada

The note or *frittinancy* thereof is far more ſhrill than that of the locuſt, and its life ſhort. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FRITTER. *n. ſ.* [*friture*, French.]

1. A ſmall piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow ſee ye make,
Let Sir Lot have one pancake for company ſake. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

2. A fragment; a ſmall piece.

Senſe and putter! have I lived to ſtand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of Engliſh! *Speak, Merry Wives of Windſor*

If you ſtrike a ſolid body that is brittle, as glaſs or ſugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into ſhivers and *fritters*; the more ou, upon the preſſure, ſearching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakeſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into *fritters*,
To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

3. A cheeſecake, a wigg.

To FRI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried.
2. To break into ſmall particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let diſcord reign!
My racks and tortures ſoon ſhall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their ſenſe. *Dunciad.*

How prologues into prefaces decay,
And theſe to notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Pope's Dunciad.*

FRI'VOLOUS. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, Fr.] Slight, trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to ſay we ought not to uſe bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and preſume all ſuch bad as it pleaſeth themſelves to diſlike. *Hooker*, b. iv. ſ. 4.

Theſe ſeem very *frivolous* and fruitleſs; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spenſer.*

She tam'd the ounced wonels,
And ſpotted mountain pards, but ſet at nought
The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*

Thoſe things which now ſeem *frivolous* and ſlight,
Will be of ſerious conſequence to you,
Which may have made you once ridiculous. *Roſcommon.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome ſeem to have agreed in a notion they had of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever perſon they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the ſurmiſes, whereon they were to proceed in their proofs. *Swift.*

I will not defend any miſtake, and do not think myſelf obliged to anſwer every *frivolous* objection. *Arbuthnot.*

FRI'VOLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frivolous.*] Want of importance, trifflingneſs.

FRI'VOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivolous.*] Trifling'y; without weight.

To FRIZZLE. *v. a.* [*friſer*, Fr.] To curl in ſhort curls like nap of frieze.

Th' humble ſhrub
And buſh, with *friz'd* hair implicit. *Milton's Parad. Loſt*

They *friziled* and curled their hair with hot irons. *Hakewill.*

I doff'd my ſhoe, and ſwear
Therein I ſpy'd this yellow *friziled* hair *Gay's Paſtorals.*

FRI'ZZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *frizzle.*] One that makes ſhort curls.

FRO. *adv.* [of *fra*, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regreſſively. It is only uſed in oppoſition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward.

The Carthaginians, in all the long Punick war, having ſpoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians ſo betwixt them both, to and *fro*, there was ſcarce a native Spaniard left. *Spenſ*

Now to, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blaſt,
Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope's Odyſſey*

2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now uſed.

They turn round like grindeſtones,
Which they dig out *fro'* the delves,
For their barns bread, wives and ſelves. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FROCK. *n. ſ.* [*froc*, French.]

1. A dreſs; a coat.

That monſter, cuſtom, is angel yet in this,
That to the uſe of actions fair and good,
He likewiſe gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and *frock* of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, l. 129.

2. A kind of cloſe coat for men.

I ſtrip my body of my ſhepherd's *frock*. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n. ſ.* [*frogga*, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturaliſts among mixed animals, as partaking of beaſt and fiſh. There is likewiſe a ſmall green frog that perches on trees, ſaid to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the ſwimming *frog*, the toad, the tod-pole. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Auſter is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which ſhall deſcend *frogs*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. The hollow part of the horſe's hoof.

FROGBIT. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *bit*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

FROG'FISH. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *fiſh*.] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

FROG'GRASS. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *graſs*.] A kind of herb.

FROG'LETTUCE. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *lettuce*.] A plant.

FROISE. *n. ſ.* [from the French *froiſſer*, as the pancake is criſped or crimpled in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclоſed in a pancake.

FRO'LICK. *adj.* [*vrolyck*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies, that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the preſence of the ſun,
Following darkneſs like a dream,
Now are *frolick*. *Shakeſpeare's Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Whether, as ſome ſages ſing,
The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying,
There on beds of violets blue,
And freſh-blown roſes waſh'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonair. *Milton.*

Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full grown age,
Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
At laſt betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*

The gay, the *frolick*, and the loud. *Waller.*

FRO'LICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frolick* once again,
And his pretenſions to divinity *Roſcommon.*

Alcibiades, having formerly noted for the like *frolicks* and excurſions, was immediately accuſed of this. *Swift.*

While man depends, the pen'ive can obſerve
Her *frolicks*, and purſues her leſſons there. *Swift.*

To FRO'LICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play pranks, to play tricks of levity.

Then to her new [illegible],
And deck her in golden array,
Be ſmirk at every fine ſhow,
And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FRO'LICKLY. *adv.* [from *frolick*.] Gaily, wildly.

FRO'LICKSOME. *adj.* [from *frolick*.] Full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frolickſome*.] Wildneſs of gaiety, pranks.

FRO'LICKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *frolickſome*.] With wild

FROM *prep.* [*fram*, Saxon and Scottiſh.]

1. Away, noting ſeparation.

Your fighting Æneas, this very hour
Will take ten thouſand ſubjects from your power *Dryden.*

In fetters one the barking [illegible]
And took him trembling from his lover's feet. *Dryden.*

Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her ſhining caſe. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would ſpare from ſteeds returning date. *Pope.*

3. Noting proceſſion, deſcent, or birth.

Thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore's Creation.*

The ſong began from Jove. *Dryden.*

Succeeding kings riſe from the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting tranſmiſſion.

The meſſengers from our ſiſter and the king. *Shakeſp.*

5. Noting abſtraction, vacation from.

I ſhall find time
From this enormous ſtate, and ſeek to give
Loſſes their remedies. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. With *to* following; noting ſucceſſion.

Theſe motions we muſt examine from firſt to laſt, to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burn. Theo. of the Earth.*

He bid her from time to time be comforted. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

7. Out of; noting emerſion.

When the moſt high
Eternal Father, from his ſecret cloud
Amidſt, in thunder uttered thus his voice. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Then pierc'd with pain, ſhe ſhook her haughty head,
Sigh'd from her inward ſoul, and thus ſhe ſaid. *Dryd. Æn.*

8. Noting progreſs from premiſes to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the concluſion of experience from the time paſt to the time preſent will not be ſound and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

This is evident from that high and refined morality, which ſhined forth in ſome of the ancient heathens. *South's Sermons.*

9. Noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought.

The king is coming, and I muſt ſpeak with him from the bridge.——How now, Fluellen, cam'ſt thou from the bridge? *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

10. Out of; noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky ſhores I came,
Of poor deſcent; Acœtes is my name. *Addiſ. Ovid. Met.*

11. Becauſe of. Noting the reaſon or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but from a nobler cauſe,
From your own knowledge, not from nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God from the conſideration of the greatneſs of his works. *Tillotſon, Sermon 4.*

We ſicken ſoon from her contagious care,
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair. *P*

Relaxations

Relaxations *from* p enitude is cured by ſpare diet, and *from* any cauſe by that which is contrary to it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

12. Out of. Noting the ground or cauſe of any thing.

They who believe that the praiſes which ariſe *from* valour are ſuperiour to thoſe which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not conſidered. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

What entertainment can be raiſed *from* ſo p tiful a machine? We ſee the ſucceſs of the battle from the very beg nning. *Dryd.*

'Tis true *from* force the ſtrongeſt titles ſpring. *Dryden.*

13. Not near to. Noting diſtance.

His regiment lies half a mile at leaſt
South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shak. Rich. III.*

14. Noting ſeparation or receſſion.

To die by thee, were but to die in jeſt;
From thee to d e, were torture more than death. *Sh. H. VI.*

By the ſacred radiance of the ſun,
The myſteries of Hecate, and the nigh ,
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exiſt, and ceaſe to be,
Here I diſclaim all my paternal care. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Haſt thou beheld, when *from* the goal they ſtart,
The youthful charioteers, with heaving heart,
Ruſh to the race, and, panting, ſcarcely bear
Th' extremes of feverish hope and chilling fear. *Dryd. Virg.*

15. Noting exemption or de iverance.

From jealouſy's tormenting ſtrife,
For ever be thy boſom free. *Prior.*

16. At a diſtance. Noting abſence.

Our father he hath writ, ſo hath our ſiſter,
Of diff'rences, which I beſt thought it fit
To anſwer *from* our home. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd *from* me, the city call. *Dryden's Æn.*

18. Since. Noting diſtance from the paſt.

The flood was not the cauſe of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

I read, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 997.

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taſte of blood. *Dryden.*

Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotſon, Sermon 1.*

19. Contrary to.

Any thing ſo overdone is *from* the purpoſe of playing; whoſe end, both at the firſt and now, was and is to hold as 'twere, the mirrour up to nature. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Do not believe,
That *from* the ſenſe of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakeſp.*

Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break?
Or muſt we read you quite *from* what we ſpeak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*

20. Noting removal.

Three *from the ground* ſhe leap'd. *Dryden's Æn. b. ii.*

21. *From* is very frequently joined by an elliptis with adverbs: as, *from above*, *from* the parts *above*, *from below*, *from* the place or ſtate of which ſome make uſe, &c.

22. FROM *above*.

He, which gave them *from above* ſuch power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, endued them alſo with wiſdom *from above*, to teach that which they ſo did confirm. *Hooker, b. v. § 8.*

No ſooner were his eyes in ſlumber bound,
When, *from above*, a more than mortal ſound
Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æn. b. v.*

23. FROM *afar*.

Light demilances *from afar* they throw. *Dryden's Æn.*

24. FROM *beneath*.

With whirlwinds *from beneath* ſhe toſs'd the ſhip,
And bare expos'd the boſom of the deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

An arm ariſes of the Styg an flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing ſound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling ſtones around. *Dryden.*

25. FROM *behind*.

See, to their baſe reſtor'd, earth, ſeas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind*, in crowding ranks appear. *Dry.*

26. FROM *far*.

The train, proceeding on their way,
From far the town and lofty tow'rs ſurvey. *Dryden's Æn.*

27. FROM *high*.

Then heav'n's imperious queen ſhot down *from high*. *Dryd.*

28. FROM *thence*. Here *from* is ſuperfluous.

In the neceſſary differences which ariſe *from thence*, they rather break into ſeveral diviſions than join in any one publick intereſt, and *from hence* have always riſen the moſt dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*

29. FROM *whence*. *From* is here ſuperfluous.

While future realms his wand'ring thoughts delight,
His daily viſion, and his dream by night,
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he ſees his abſent brother fly. *Pope's Statius.*

30. FROM *where*.

From where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er arching ſhades and pendent woods,
Us to theſe ſhores our filial duty draws. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

31. FROM *without*.

When the plantation grows to ſtrength, then it is time to plant it with women as well as with men, that it may ſpread into generations, and not be pieced *from without*. *Bacon.*

If native power prevail not, ſhall I doubt
To ſeek for needful ſuccour *from without*. *Dryden's Æn.*

32. *From* is ſometimes followed by another prepoſition, with its proper caſe.

33. FROM *among*.

Thou too ſhalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whoſe circling walls the ſev'n fam'd hills incloſe;
And thou, whoſe rival tow'rs invade the ſkies,
And, *from amidſt* the waves, with equal glory riſe. *Addiſon.*

34. FROM *among*.

Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,
Preſence divine! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii.*

35. FROM *beneath*.

My worthy wife our arms miſlaid,
And *from beneath* my head my ſword convey'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

36. FROM *beyond*.

There followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and *from beyond* Jordan. *Mat. iv. 25.*

37. FROM *forth*.

Young Ariſbe *from forth* his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And canifters of conſecrated flour. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

38. FROM *off*.

The ſea being conſtrained to withdraw *from off* certain tracts of lands, which lay 'till then at the bottom of it. *Woodw.*

Knights, unhors'd, may riſe *from off* the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

39. FROM *out*.

The king with angry threatnings *from out* a window, where he was not aſhamed the world ſhould behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and the reſt of his ſoldiers to haſten their death. *Sidney, b. ii.*

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his ſecret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire. *Milton.*

Now ſhake, *from out* thy fruitful breaſt, the ſeeds
Of envy, diſcord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*

Strong god of arms, whoſe iron ſceptre ſways
The freezing North and hyperborean ſeas,
Terror is thine, and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the ſtrong. *Dryden.*

40. FROM *out of*.

Whatſoever ſuch principle there is, it was at the firſt found out by diſcourſe, and drawn *from out of* the very bowels of heaven and earth. *Hooker, b. i. § 2.*

41. FROM *under*.

He, though blind of ſight,
Deſpis'd, and thought extinguiſh'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under aſhes into ſudden flame. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

42. FROM *within*.

From within
The broken bowels, and the bloated ſkin,
A buzzing noiſe of bees his ears alarms. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

FRO'MWARD. *prep.* [*fram* and *peapo*, Saxon.] Away from, the contrary to the word *towards*.

As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward *fromward* his death. *Sidney.*

The common horizontal needle is continually varying towards Eaſt and Weſt; and ſo the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

FRONDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*frondifer*, Lat.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT. *n. ſ.* [*frons*, Latin; *front*, French.]

1. The face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*

They ſtand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view
The other's back, purſu'd as they purſue. *Creech's Manilius.*

The patriot virtues that diſtend thy thought,
Spread on thy *front*, and in thy boſom glow. *Thomſon.*

2. The face, in a ſenſe of cenſure or diſlike: as, a hardened *front*, a fierce *front*. This is the uſual ſenſe.

3. The face as oppoſed to an enemy.

His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the ſharpeſt *fronts* of the moſt fierce. *Daniel's C. War.*

4. The part or place oppoſed to the face.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had first that thundered upon them from the ramparts in *front*, and from the gabies that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon.*

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful interval: and *front* to *front*
Presented, stood in terrible array *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*, and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the *front*. *Bacon, Essays.*

Palladius adviseth the *front* of his edifice should so respect the South, that in its first angle it receive the rising rays of the Winter sun, and decline a little from the Winter setting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

The prince approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch, and on the *front* above
He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden's Æn. b. v.*

One sees the *front* of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face, to encounter.

You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane, we will walk lower: if they scape from your encounter, then they light on us *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Can you, when you have push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to *front* his revenges with easy groans. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast and true manner, or *fronted* with some other of the same party that may oppose them, and so divide the reputation *Bacon's Essays.*

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing.

The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when the statue is erected, and a townhouse built at one end to *front* the church that stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost.

I *front* but in that file,
Where others tell steps with me. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

FRO'NTAL *n. s.* [*frontale*, Lat. *frontal*, Fr.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed amongst the ancients of coolers and hypnoticks. *Quincy.*

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of mattick *frontales* may also be applied. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

The torpedo, being alive, stupifies at a distance, but after death produceth no such effect; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as *frontals* in pureness. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

FRO'NTATED. *adj.* [from *frons*, Latin.] In botany, the *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line. Used in opposition to cuspated, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

FRONTBOX. *n. s.* [*front* and *box.*] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all our pains,
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!
That men may say, when we the *frontbox* grace,
Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

FRO'NTED *adj.* [from *front.*] Formed with a front.

Part *fronted* brigades form. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *n. s.* [*frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory, the border properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those *frontiers* about him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Upon my *frontiers* here
Keep residence,
That little which is left so to defend. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FRO'NTIER. *adj.* Bordering.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Where rising seas insult the *frontier* grounds. *Addison.*

FRO'NTISPIECE. *n. s.* [*frontispicium, id quod in fronte spectatur*; *frontespice*, French.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

With *frontispiece* of diamond and gold
Embellished, thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has all such a sort of *frontispiece*? *Locke.*

The *frontispiece* of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white. *Addison on Italy.*

FRO'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *front.*] Without blushes; without shame; without confidence.

Thee, *frontless* man, we followed from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war. *Dryd. Iliad.*

For vice, though *frontless* and of hardened face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace. *Dryden.*

Strike a blush through *frontless* flattery. *Pope.*

FRONTLET *n. s.* [from *frons*, Latin, *frontlet*, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late i' th' frown. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes *Deuter.* vi. 8.

To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FRONTROOM *n. s.* [*front* and *room.*] An apartment in the forepart of the house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the *frontrooms* are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the *frontroom* a shop. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

FROREE *adj.* [*verooren*, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not used since the time of *Milton.*

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs th' effect of fire *Milt. P. L.*

FRORNE *adj.* [*verooren*, frozen, Dutch.] Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete.

O, my heart-blood is well nigh *frorne* I feel,
And my galage grown fast to my bee. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

FROST. *n. s.* [*propt*, Saxon.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him,
The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When the *frost* seizes upon wine, only the more watery parts are congealed: there is a mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression. *South's Sermons.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*,
[illegible] *Pope's Winter.*

FRO'STBITTEN. *adj.* [*frost* and *bitten.*] Nipped or withered by the frost.

The leaves, gathered somewhat before they are too much *frostbitten*, make excellent mattresses *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED. *adj.* [from *frost.*] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flowers grow thick with *frosted* gold. *Gay.*

FRO'STILY *adv.* [from *frosty.*]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courting, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily*. *Ben. Johnson.*

FRO'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *frosty.*] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *n. s.* [*frost* and *nail.*] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are strait only to take hold, for better progression; as a horse that is shod with *frostnails*. *Grew's Cosmol.*

FRO'STWORK *n. s.* [*frost* and *work.*] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose;
The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* these,
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze. *Blackmore.*

FRO'STY. *adj.* [from *frost.*]

1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,
For all the *frosty* nights that I have watch'd.
Be pitiful to my condemned sons. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire scorcheth in *frosty* weather *Bacon.*

A gnat, half starved with cold and hunger, went out one *frosty* morning to a bee-hive. *L'Estrange.*

2. Chill in affection, without warmth of kindness or courage.

What a *frosty* spirited rogue is this! *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

3. Hoary; gray-haired, resembling frost.

Where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shak. H. VI.*

FROTH. *n. s.* [*froe*, Danish and Scottish.]

1. Spume, foam, the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his *froth* foamy steed. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 11.*

When wind exspireth from under the sea, as it causeth some resounding of the water, so it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *froth*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew;
Vain battery, and in *froth* or bubbles end *Milton's Pa. Reg.*

The useless *froth* swims on the surface, but the pearls are covered with a mass of waters. *Grand Scign. c. 9.*

The scatter'd ocean flies,
Black sands, discover'd *froth*, and mingled mud arise. *D*
They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up, I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a *froth*; and after that *froth* has stood a little, there will appear, to one that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the surfaces of the several bubbles; but to one that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another, the whole *froth* will grow white, with a perfect whiteness. *Newton Opt.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, except ing the gross *froth* about his mouth and his bridle, and after many unsuccessful essays, despair ing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill in the artist. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.

3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tusser Hush.*

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam, to throw out spume; to generate spume.

He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FRO'THILY. *adv.* [from *frothy*.]

1. With foam; with spume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *adj.* [from *froth*.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears, some thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries, and some *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*

Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft, not solid, watery.

Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that bathing should make them *frothy*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Vain, empty, trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy* vanity of discourse that commonly attends these pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification, to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Estrange, Fable* 185.

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy* men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.

FROUNCE. *n. s.* A word used by falconers for a distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's b.

Skinner and Ainsworth.

To FROUNCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To curl the hair about the face. This word was at first probably used in contempt.

Some *flounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen, b.* 1. *cant.* 4.

Some warlike sign must be used, either a slovenly busk in, or an overstaring *flounced* head *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Thus, night, oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till civil suited morn appear,
Not trick'd and *flounc'd* as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt *Milton.*

FRO'ZY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Dim; foetid; musty.

Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift.*

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace,
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *adj.* [ȝeamycanb, Saxon.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry; perverse: the contrary to *toward*.

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me so to punish him, whom I esteemed the choicest let[ter] of my way. *Sidney, b.* ii.

She's not *froward*, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shakespeare.*

Whose ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths *Prov.* i. 15.

Time moveth so round, that a *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon, Essay* 25.

'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* factions too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be sooner quieted by fear than by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*

They help or occasion sleep, as we find by the common use and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward*.] Peevishly; perversely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart. *Isaiah* lvii.

FRO'WARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *froward*.] Peevishness.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands? *South's Sermons.*

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth and *frowardness* of age. *Addison.*

FROWER. *n. s.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving tool.

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With rove for a fawpit, good husbandry hath. *Tusser Hush.*

To FROWN. *v. n.* [*frogner*, old French, to wrinkle. *Skinner.*] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look sour.

Say, that she *frowns*, I'll say, she looks
As morning roses newly washed with
They chuse their magistrate,
And such a one as he, who puts his thrift,
His popular shoes, against a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.

——Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*

Far wood,
Whose shady arrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below *Pope.*

FROWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look, a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand,
His front yet threatens, and his *frown* command *Prior.*

FRO'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he *frowningly*?
—A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shak. Ham.*

FRO'WY. *adj.* Musty, mossy. This word is now not used; but instead of it *frouzy*.

But if they with thy gates should yede,
They soon might be corrupted,
Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be gotted. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. pass.* of *freeze*.

Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in despite; but his armour so naturally representing ice, and all his furniture so lively answering thereto, as yet did I never see any thing that pleased me better. *Sidney, b.* ii.

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd
What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms;
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea. *Dryden's Æn.*

Fierce Boreas, with his off'spring, issues forth
T' invade the *frozen* waggon of the North. *Dryd. Ovid.*

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their wet attire.
Dryden's Flower and Leaf.

F R S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.

Who this protects,
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope.*

FRUCTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsw.*

To FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, French.] To make fruitful; to fertilise.

The regal love the sovereign raises, are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Where e'er she looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Granville.*

To FRUCTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*, maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents which befal men in this present life. *Hooker.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the sun being her zenith to the poles *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FRUCTIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing or of bearing fruit, fecundation, fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath slender reason to doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

FRUCTUOUS. *adj.* [*fructueux*, Fr. from *fructify*.] Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.

Here to the sight
Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur, and both in shade
Eating congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound!

FRUGAL. [*frugalis*, Latin; *frugal*, Fr.] Thrifty; sparing, not prodigal, not profuse, not lavish.

As he throws his fullen beams,
Through, in loose and straggling flreams,
Presages a drizzling day. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*

FRUGALLY. *adv.* [from *frugal*] Parsimoniously, sparingly, thriftily.

Mean time young Palemond his marriage press'd,
And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own *Dryden.*

FRUGA'LITY. *n. s.* [*frugalité*, French, *frugalitas*, Latin.] Thrift, parsimony, good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may be the cause of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,
Those differing virtues, meet in you. *Waller.*

In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I cannot

The boundaries of virtues are inevisible lines: it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parsimony. *Arbuthnot's John Bull*

FRUGIFEROUS. *adj.* [*frugifer*, Latin] Bearing fruit. *Dict.*

FRUIT *n. s.* [*fructus*, Latin; *fruyth*, Welsh; *fruit*, French]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholsome herbs thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baser quality *Shakesp. Henry V.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find *Davies.*
See how the ribing *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own. *Buckingham.*

3. Production.

The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness, and truth. *Eph.* v. 9.

4. The offspring of the womb, the young of any animal.

Can'st thou their reckonings keep, the time compute,
When their swoln bellies shall enlarge their *fruit* *Sandys.*

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity? *Swift.*

Another *fruit*, from considering things in themselves, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that me-

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the event of granting, she was pale, when she remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*

They shall eat of the *fruit* of their own way. *Proverbs.*

If I live in the flesh, this is the *fruit* of my labour *Phil.*

FRU'ITAGE. *n. s.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively, various fruits.

In heav'n the trees
Abroad *fruitage* bear, and
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.
They pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd *Milton.*

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garnishing of their work? *More.*

FRU'ITBEARER *n. s.* [*fruit* and *bearer*.] That which produces fruit.

Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the measles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FRU'ITBEARING *adj.* [*fruit* and *bear*.] Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not *Mort. Husbandry.*

FRU'ITERER *n. s.* [*fruitier*, French] One who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's-inn *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. II.*

Wains the *fruiterer's* hand in Autumn stain,
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gains.

FRU'ITERY. *n. s.* [*fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To keep thy plants, on the fruit *fruitery*
Exempt from this, an oriental blast
Devastrous flies. *Phillips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *adj.* [*fruit* and *full*]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.

If she continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in the sun's continual absence. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next. *Shakesp.*

3. Prolifick, childbearing, not barren.

Hear, nature, hear, dear goddess, hear a father!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend
To make this creature *fruitful*
Into her womb convey sterility. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I have copied nature, making the young amorous and the damsels *fruitful* *Gay's Preface to the What d'ye Call it.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addison.*

FRU'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful*]

1. In such a manner as to be prolific.

How sacred seeds of sea, and
And purer fire through universal beings,
And empty space, did *fruitfully* unite. *Ray.*

2. Plenteously, abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shakesp.*

FRU'ITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fruitful*]

1. Fertility, fecundity, plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*

2. The quality of being prolifick.

The goddess, present at the match she made,
So bless'd the bed, such *fruitfulness* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their sires, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd. Ovid.*

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary: I will like and praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

FRUITGROVES. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *groves*.] Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful slave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave,
To tend the *fruitgroves*. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

FRUITION *n. s.* [*fruor*, Latin] Enjoyment, possession; pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewithal he is preserved, or with performance of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estimation. *Hooker, b. i.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Which all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a stranger leave. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Affliction generally disarms a man from pursuing those vices in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success,
'Till by *fruition*, novelty decay'd,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Granv.*

FRU'ITIVE. *adj* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing, having the power of enjoyment.

To what our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESS. *adj* [from *fruit*]

1. Barren of fruit, not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitless*. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Vain, productive of no advantage; idle, unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys so *fruitless* are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare *Fairy Queen.*

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither,
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here t' excess. *Milt. P. L.*

3. Without offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FRU'ITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitless*] Vainly, idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidently blindly determineth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitless* divin'd
What friend the priestess by those words design'd. *Dryden.*

FRUIT TIME. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *time*.] The Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRU'ITTREE *n. s.* [*fruit* and *tree*] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady,

Lady, by yonder bleſſed moon I vow,
That tips with ſilver all theſe *fruittree* tops. *Shakeſpeare.*
They took ſtrong cities, poſſeſſed houſes full of all goods, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruittrees* in abundance. *Neh.* ix. 25.
All with a border of rich *fruittrees* crown'd,
Whoſe loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Waller.*

FRUMENTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain. *Dict.*

FRUME'NTY *n. ſ.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner. Ainſw.*

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [*froiſſer*, French.] To break, bruiſe, or cruſh. *Hanmer.*

Take thy armour well,
I'll *friſh* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be maſter of it. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

FRUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the ſole, and at ſome diſtance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRANEOUS. *adj.* [*fruſtra*, Latin.] Vain, uſeleſs, unprofitable, without advantage.

Their attempts being ſo *fruſtraneous*, and the demonſtrations to the contrary ſo perſpicuous, it is a marvel that any man, virtuouſly and pioufly diſpoſed, ſhould be ſo partially and zealouſly affected in a cauſe that has neither truth nor any honeſt pretence in it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He timely withdraws his *fruſtraneous* baffled kindneſſes, and ſees the folly of endeavouring to ſtroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South's Sermons.*

To FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [*fruſtror*, Latin, *fruſtrer*, Fr.]

1. To defeat, to diſappoint, to bafle.
It is an axiom of nature, that natural deſire cannot utterly be *fruſtrate*. *Hooker, b.* i.
I ſurvive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To *fruſtrate* prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion, which hath writ me down
After my ſeeming. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
Stern look'd the fiend, as *fruſtrate* of his will,
Not half ſatisfied, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*
Not more almighty to reſiſt our might,
Than wiſe to *fruſtrate* all our plots and wiles. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

2. To make null, to nullify.
The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *fruſtrate* all ſuch conveyances. *Spenſer.*
Now thou haſt aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquiſhing
Temptation, haſt regain'd loſt paradiſe,
And *fruſtrated* the conqueſt fraudulent. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
The peculiar ſtrength of the motive may of itſelf perhaps contribute to *fruſtrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be ſuſpected by him to whom it is addreſſed. *Atterbury's Serm.*

FRUSTRATE. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual, uſeleſs; unprofitable.
He is drown'd
Whom thus we ſtray to find, and the ſea mocks
Our *fruſtrate* ſearch on land. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian buſied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire iſſuing near the foundation, and oft conſuming the workmen, made the enterpriſe *fruſtrate*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
Arrows at once employ their thronging darts,
But out of order thrown, in air they part,
And mult'ring make *fruſtrate* the deſign. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Null; void.
Few things are ſo reſtrained to any one end or purpoſe, that, the ſame being extinct, they ſhould forthwith utterly become *fruſtrate*. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 42.

FRUSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fruſtratio*, Latin, from *fruſtrate*.] Diſappointment; defeat.
In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power countermands their deepeſt projects, ſpoils their counſels, and ſnarles their moſt refined policies with *fruſtration* and a curſe. *South's Sermons.*

FRUSTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate*.] Fallacious, diſappointing. *Ainſworth.*

FRUSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate*.] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former proceſs.
Bartolus reſtrains this to a *fruſtratory* appeal. *Ayliffe's Par.*

FRUSTUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY. *n. ſ.* [from *froy*, foam, Daniſh. *Skinner.*]

1. The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn.
They come to us, but as love draws;
He ſwallows us, and never chaws:
By him, as by chain'd ſhot, whole ranks do die,
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry*. *Donne.*
Forthwith the ſounds and ſeas, each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable ſwarm, and ſhoals
Of fiſh, that with their fins and ſhining ſcales
Glide under the green wave in ſchools, that oft
Bank the mid ſea. *Miltun's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.
The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fiſh from among the *fry*. *L'Eſtrange.*
So cloſe behind ſome promontory lie
The huge leviathans, t' attend their prey;
And give no chace, but ſwallow in the *fry*,
Which through their gaping jaws miſtake the way. *Dryd.*

2. Any twarm of an mals; or young people in contempt.
Out of the *fry* of theſe rakehell horeboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern continually ſupplied and maintained. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Them before the *fry* of children young,
Their wanton ſports and childiſh mirth did play,
And to the maidens ſounding tymbrels ſung. *Fairy Queen.*
Draw me no conſiderations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monſtrous *fry*
Of an mals that ſtock the ſky. *Oldham.*
The young *fry* muſt be held at a diſtance, and kept under the diſcipline of contempt. *Collier on Pride.*

FRY. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſieve.
He dreſſeth the duſt from malt, by running it through a fan or *fry*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To FRY *v. a.* [*friga*, Lat. *ffrio*, Welſh, *frijck*, Erſe.] To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY *v. n.*

1. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire.

2. To ſuffer the action of fire.
So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fries*,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To melt with heat.
Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And, phenix like, in that rich neſt they die. *Waller.*

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.
Oil of ſweet almonds, newly drawn with ſugar, and a little ſpice, ſpread upon bread toaſted, is an excellent nouriſher; but then, to keep the oil from *frying* in the ſtomach, drink mild beer after it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But ſmoothly ſlide along, and ſwell the ſhoar,
That courſe he ſteer'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

FRY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſh of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*fry* and *pan*.] The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.
If I paſs by ſea, I may chance to fall from the *fryingpan* into the fire. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*
We underſtand by out of the *fryingpan* into the fire, that things go from bad to worſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
A freeman of London has the privilege of diſturbing a whole ſtreet, for an hour together, with the twanking of a braſs kettle or a *fryingpan*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To FUB. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by falſe pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob*. See FOB.
A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear; and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubb'd* off and *fubb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a ſhame to be thought on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

FU'B. *n. ſ.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainſworth.*

FU'CATED. *adj.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted, diſguiſed with paint.

2. Diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

FUCUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] Paint for the face.
Women chat
Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Thoſe who paint for debauchery ſhould have the *fucus* pulled off, and the courſeneſs underneath diſcovered. *Collier.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.
Earneſt brimming bowls
Leave every ſoul the table floating round,
And pavement faithleſs to the *fuddled* feet. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to exceſs.
Men, we ſee, will be whoring and *fuddling* on ſtill. *L'Eſtr.*

FUEL. *n. ſ.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.
This ſhall be with burning and *fuel* of fire. *Iſaiah* ix. 5.
This ſpark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with. *Shak. H.* VI.
Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may ceaſe,
And as the *fuel* ſinks, the flame decreaſe. *Prior.*

To FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combuſtible matter.
And yet ſhe cannot waſte by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong,
For more corruption needful is,
To *fuel* ſuch a fever long. *Donne.*

Never,

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fuels* the infernal flame *Cowley.*
The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To ſtore with firing.

Some are plainly oeconomical, as that the ſeat be well warmed, and well *fuelled.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

FU'FILLEMORTE [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *fulsome*

emorte colour ſignifies the colour of withered leaves in Autumn *Locke.*

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility, the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and ſalts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, ſmell, taſte, and divers experiments that I purpoſely made to examine them, were like the ſalt and ſpirit of urine and ſoot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; inſtability.

FUGH. *interj.* [perhaps from *Phy.*] An expreſſion of abhorrence.

A very filthy fellow! how odiouſly he ſmells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he ſtinks of Spain! *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*

FUGITIVE. *adj.* [*fugitif*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable, not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, ſtill in a boundleſs progreſſion, that can ſtop no where. *Locke.*

Happineſs, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, miſtaking, *fugitive* theme
Of my purſuing verſe, ideal ſhade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unſteady, unſtable; not durable.

3. Volatile, apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more ſturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the ſupply from beneath: thoſe only which are more tenacious, making a ſhift to ſubſiſt without ſuch recruit. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

4. Flying, running from danger.

Whilſt yet with Parthian blood thy ſword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The Trojan chief
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herſelf, while her parents are in tears? *Clariſſa.*

6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.

It was the moſt malicious ſurmiſe that had ever been brewed, howſoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* phyſician. *Wotton.*

FU'GITIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his ſtation or duty.

Unmarried men are beſt friends, beſt maſters, beſt ſervants, but not always beſt ſubjects; for they are light to run away, and almoſt all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon, Eſſay* 8

Back to thy puniſhment,
Falſe *fugitive!* and to thy ſpeed add wings,
Leſt with a whip of ſcorpions I purſue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ii.

We underſtand by ſome *fugitives* that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A ſhameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.

There are alſo in this realm of England too many, which, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the ſeas, where they live under princes which are her majeſty's profeſſed enemies, and converſe and are confederates with other traytors and *fugitives*, which are there abiding. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Your royal highneſs is too great and too juſt a monarch either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives.* *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVENESS *n. ſ.* [from *fugitive.*]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers ſalts, emerging upon the analyſis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveneſs* of ſalt and of hartſhorn aſcending in diſtillation. *Boyle.*

2. Inſtability; uncertainty.

FUGUE n. ſ. [French, from *fuga*, Latin.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many, repeating the ſame, or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and traduction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſkilful organiſt plies his grave and fancied deſcant in lofty *fugues*, or through the whole ſymphony artful and unimaginable touches adorn and grace the well-ſtudied chords of ſome choice compoſer. *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant *fugue.* *Milt. P. L.*
Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Conquer in *fugues*, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addiſon.*

FU'LCIMENT *n. ſ.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body reſts, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiponderates with any weight, muſt have the ſame proportion unto it as there is betwixt their ſeveral diſtances from the center or *fulciment.* *Wilkins.*

To FU'LFIL. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill.*]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This ſenſe is now not uſed.

Six gates i' th city, with maſſy ſtaples,
And correſpondive and *fulfilling* bolts,
Sparre up the ſons of Troy. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida, Prol.*

2. To anſwer any prophecy or promiſe by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every ſabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Acts* xiii. 27.

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfill'd* her promiſe to the ſkies. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign.

Here nature ſeems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

4. To anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breaſt thou drop'ſt a tear,
Think for whoſe ſake my breaſt that wound did bear;
And faithfully my laſt deſires *fulfil*,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid*

5. To anſwer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Ro.* xiii. 10.

Thus I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'ſt thy will
Fulfil'd, which to *fulfil* is all my bliſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

FULFRA'UGHT. *adj.* [*full* and *fraught.*] Fully ſtored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *fulfraught* man, the beſt endu'd,
With ſome ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

FU'LGENCY. *n. ſ.* [*fulgent*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling, exquiſitely bright.

As from a cloud, his *fulgent* head,
And ſhape ſtar-bright, appear'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The illumination is not ſo bright and *fulgent* as to obſcure or extinguiſh all perceptibility of reaſon. *Aſcere's Divine Dial.*

FU'LGID. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering, dazzling.

FULGI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fulgid.*] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGOUR *n. ſ.* [*fulgor*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; dazzling brightneſs like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alſo project a luſtre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithſtanding, ceaſeth after death. *Brown.*

When I ſet my eyes on this ſide of things, there ſhines from them ſuch an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes viſible through them. *More.*

FULGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightening.

FU'LHAM. *n. ſ.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Hanmer.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and *Fulham* holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor *Shakeſ. Lear.*

FULI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*fuligineux-ſe*, Fr. *fuliginoſus*, Lat.] Sooty; ſmoky.

The leaf of burrage hath an excellent ſpirit to repreſs the *fuliginous* vapours of a dulky melancholy, and ſo cure madneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whereas hiſtory ſhould be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART. *n. ſ.* [This word of which *Skinner* obſerves that he found it only in this paſſage, ſeems to mean the ſame with *ſtunt.*] A kind of ſtinking ferret.

The fichat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FULL. *adj.* [*pulle*, Saxon, *vol*, Dutch.]

1. Replete, without vacuity; without any ſpace void.

Better is an handful with quietneſs than both the hands *full* with travel and vexation of ſpirit. *Eccl* iv. 6.

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but *full* of warefulneſs *Sidney.*
You ſhow'd tread a courte
Pretty and *full* of view. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Followers, who make themſelves as trumpets of the commendation of thoſe they follow, are *full* of inconvenience, for they taint buſineſs through want of ſecreſy, and they export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon, Eſſay* 29.

In that ſweet ſeaſon, as in bed I lay,

I turn'd my weary ſide, but ſtill in vain,
'Though *full* of youthful health and void of pain. *Dryden.*
He is *full* of wants which he cannot ſupply, and compaſſed about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotſ. Serm.*
From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the paſſions that your eyes inſpire,
Full of that flame, his tender ſcenes he warms,
And names his goddeſs by your matchleſs charms. *Granv.*

3. Stored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing.
Two ages paſt, he lives the third to ſee. *Tickell.*

4. Plump, ſaginated; fat.
A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his ſkin by a fall, the wound inflamed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

5. Saturated, fated.
I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Iſa.* i. 11.
The alteration of ſcenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be *full* of the ſame object *Bacon.*

6. Crowded in the imagination or memory.
Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak conſtitutions. *Locke.*

7. That which fills or makes full, large; great in effect.
Water digeſteth a *full* meal ſooner than any other liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

8. Complete; ſuch as that nothing further is deſired or wanted.
That day had ſeen the *full* accompliſhment
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*
Being tried at that time only with a promiſe, he gave *full* credit to that promiſe, and ſtill gave evidence of his fidelity as faſt as occaſions were offered. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*
The reſurrection of Jeſus from the dead hath given the world *full* aſſurance of another life. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

9. Complete without abatement, at the utmoſt degree.
At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dreamed. *Geneſis.*
After hard riding plunge the horſes into water, and allow them to drink as they pleaſe, but gallop them *full* ſpeed, to warm the water in their bellies. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*

10. Containing the whole matter; expreſſing much.
Where my expreſſions are not ſo *full* as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but the impreſſions which the often reading of him hath left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*
Should a man go about with never ſo ſet ſtudy to deſcribe ſuch a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which is at preſent eſtabliſhed, he could ſcarcely do it in ſo few words, ſo fit and proper, ſo *full* and expreſs. *Woodward.*

11. Strong, not faint, not attenuate.
I did never know ſo *full* a voice iſſue from ſo empty a heart; but the ſaying is true, the empty veſſel makes the greateſt ſound. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noiſes in the ſame more *full* and reſounding. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the *full* reſounding line. *Pope.*

12. Mature, perfect.
In the ſultanry of the Mamalukes, ſlaves reigned over families of free men, and much like were the caſe, if you ſuppoſe a nation, where the cuſtom were that after *full* age the ſons ſhould expulſe their fathers and mothers out of their poſſeſſions. *Bacon's Holy War.*

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.
Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs faulter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

14. Noting the concluſion of any matter, or a fall flop.
Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty ſigh. *Sidney.*

15. Spread to view in all dimenſions.
'Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have ſeen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a *full* face: they always appear in profile. *Addiſon on Medals.*

FULL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete meaſure; freedom from deficiency.
When we return,
We'll ſee thoſe things effected to the *full*. *Shak. Henry VI.*
He likes the pomp and abſolute authority of a general well and preſerves the dignity of it to the *full*. *Clarendon, b.* i.
The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by the forementioned authors to the *full*. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*
Sad ſad tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than expreſs the *full*
Of what he feels. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*
If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence anſwer to the *full*
Th' intent propoſ'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope's Eſſay on Crit.*

2. Higheſt ſtate or degree.
The ſwan's down feather
That ſtands upon the ſwell at *full* of tide
Neither waves nor moves. *Shakeſp.*
[illegible], and hath ſent out
A ſpeedy power to encounter you, my lord
This is the news at *full*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.
But what at *full* I know, that know'ſt no ſhip
I know nothing all my peril, thou no[illegible]

4. The ſtate of being full.
When I had ſeen them to the *full*. [illegible]

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon is [illegible]
[illegible] rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fulleſt in the *full* of the moon. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

FULL, *adv.*

1. Without [illegible]
In the unity of place they are *full* as ſcrupulous, for many of their critics limit to that very ſpot or ground where the play is ſuppoſed to begin *Dryden's Dramatick Poeſy.*
A modeſt bluſh he wears, not form'd by art,
Free from deceit his face, and *full* as true as heart. *Dryden.*
The moſt judicious writer is ſometimes miſtaken after all his care; but the haſty cenſurer, who judges on a ſudden, is *full* as liable to be deceived *Dryden's Dufreſnoy. Pref.*
Since you may
Suſpect my courage, if I ſhould not lay
The pawn I proffer ſhall be *full* as good. *Dryd. Virg. Pref.*

2. With the whole effect.
'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily *full* upon the horſe's mouth to expreſs the foam, which the painter, with all his ſkill, could not perform without it. *Dryden's Lucretius.*
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compaſs of the notes it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.
Full in the centre of the ſacred wood,
An arm ariſeth of the Stygian flood. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Full nineteen ſailors did the ſhip convey,
A ſhoal of nineteen dolphins round her play *Addiſ. Ovid.*

4. Directly.
He met her *full*, but full of warefulneſs. *Sidney.*
He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,
The deadly ſtroke deſcending pierc'd the ſkull. *Dryden.*
At length reſolv'd, he tarries with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or ſtrengthen their ſignification.
Why on your ſhield, ſo goodly ſcor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the ſemblant, though the ſubſtance dead. *F. Q.*
I was ſet at work
Among my maids, *full* little, God knows, looking
Either for ſuch men or ſuch buſineſs. *Shakeſ. Henry VIII.*
Full well ye reject the commandment. *Mark* vii. 9.
Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd *full* ſad. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
You *full* little think that you muſt be the beginner of the diſcourſe yourſelf. *More's Dialogues.*
Full little thought of him the gentle knight. *Dryden.*
Full well the god his ſiſter's envy knew,
And what her arms and what her arts purſue. *Dryden.*
There is a perquiſite *full* as honeſt, by which you have the beſt part of a bottle of wine for yourſelf *Swift.*

FULL is much uſed in compoſition to ſignify any thing arrived at its higheſt ſtate, or utmoſt degree.

FULL-BLO'WN. *adj.* [*full* and *blown.*]

1. Spread to the utmoſt extent, as a perfect bloſſom.
My glories are paſt danger, they're *full-blown*:
Things that are blaſted, are but in the bud. *Denh. Sophy.*
My *full-blown* youth already fades apace;
Of our ſhort being 'tis the ſhorteſt ſpace! *Dryden's Juv.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent.
He who with bold Cratinus is enliſt'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd,
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And fleers againſt it with a *full-blown* ſail. *Trad. Perſ. Sat.*

FULL-BO'TTOMED. *adj.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom.
I was obliged to ſit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new ſuit of cloaths and a *full-bottomed* wig for a ſum of money *Guardian*, N° 166.

FULL-EA'RED. [*full* and *ear.*] Having the heads full of grain.
As flames roll'd by the winds comprelſe
O'er *full-ear'd* corn, or torrents [illegible]

FULL-EY'ED. [*full* and *eye.*] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FE'D. [*full* and *fed.*] Sated, fat; ſaginated.
All as a partridge plump, *full-fed* and fair,
She form'd to ſeem image of well booted air *Pope's Dunciad.*

FULL-LA'DEN. [*full* and *laden.*] Laden ſo full there can be no more.
It were unfit that ſo excellent a reward as the Goſpel promiſes ſhould ſtoop down like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough to be plucked by every rude and wanton hand. *Tillotſon.*

FULL SPREAD. [*full* and *ſpread*] Spread to the utmoſt extent.

How eaſy 'tis, when deſtiny proves kind,
With *full-ſpread* ſails to run before the wind;
But thoſe that 'gainſt it ſtiff gales laveering go,
Muſt be at once reſiſted and aſſiſted too. *Dryden.*

FULL-STATED. [*full* and *ſtatus*, Lat.] Complete in all its parts.

The time was that the cedar ſtretched forth his imperial branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and that the eagle of kings neſted within his leaves, thick feathered, and with *full ſtatured* wings fatherly, his talons laſt and weſt, but now the eagle is become half naked. *Howel's Lec. Forreſt.*

To FULLE. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Latin.] To cleanſe cloath from its oil or filth.

FULLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *full*.] The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloath.

FULLER. *n. ſ.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whoſe trade is to cleanſe

The clothiers have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, *fullers*, weavers. *Shakeſ. H. VIII.*

His raiment became ſhining, exceeding white as ſnow, ſo *fuller* on earth can whiten them. *Mar.* ix. 3.

FULLER'S *Earth*. *n. ſ.*

Fullers earth is a marl of a cloſe texture, extremely ſoft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyiſh brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almoſt black, and when moiſtened has ſomething of a greeniſh caſt in it. The fineſt is found in our own iſland. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

[illegible]d is very various, and at very [illegible] yet diſcovered abroad in goodneſs, which [illegible]w the Engliſh ſurpaſs all other nations [illegible]facture. *Howard on Exerciſe.*

[illegible] *f* [from *fuller*.] The place where the trade of

[illegible] *f* [*full* and *mill*.] A mill where the water [illegible]ſed to cleanſe [illegible] thoſe uſed for paper and *fulling*-[illegible]. *Moxon.*

[illegible]k, without more to be deſired.
[illegible]es or which we may not ceaſe
[illegible]ces which are in beſtowing always but ne-[illegible] be *fully* had in the preſent life; and therefore, [illegible] things here have an end, and its thanks muſt have their beginning in a ſtate which bringeth the full and final ſatisfaction of all ſuch perpetual deſires. *Hooker*, b. v. [illegible].

He *fully* poſſeſſed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digeſted it. *Locke.*

The goddeſs cry'd
It is enough, I'm *fully* ſatisfy'd. *Addiſon's Ovid's Metam.*

FULMINANT. *adj.* [*fulminant*, Fr. *fumminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noiſe like thunder.

To FULMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat. *fulminer*, French.]

1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noiſe or crack.

Whilſt it was in fuſion we caſt into it a live coal, which preſently kindled it, and made it boil and flaſh for a pretty while after which we caſt in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afreſh. *Boyle.*

In damps one is called the ſuffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To FULMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; ſo this conſtitution is out of uſe among us in a great meaſure. [illegible]

FULMINATION. *n. ſ.* [*fulmination*, Latin; *fulmination*, French, from *fulminate*.]

1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of cenſure.

The *fulminations* from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FULMINATORY. *adj.* [*fulminans*, Latin; from *fulminate*.] Thundering, ſtriking horror.

FU'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *full*.]

1. The ſtate of being filled ſo as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering ſhall be reckoned the *fulneſs* of the wine preſs. *Numb.* xv. 20.

In the houſes I wiſhed nothing more than ſafety, *fulneſs*, freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The ſtate of abounding in any quality good or bad.
3. Completeneſs, ſuch as leaves nothing to be deſired.

Your enjoyments are ſo complete, I turn wiſhes into gratulations, and congratulating their *fulneſs* only with their countenance. *South.*

4. Completeneſs from the coalition of many parts.

The king ſet forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauſes of the people as he went, which indeed were ſo univerſal and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonſtrations and *fulneſs* of the cry. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. Completeneſs; freedom from deficiency.

He is the half part of a bleſſed man,
Left to be finiſhed by ſuch as ſhe;
And ſhe a fair divided excellence,
Whoſe *fulneſs* of perfection lies in him. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

6. Repletion, fatiety.

I need not inſtance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulneſs*, pride and luſt, wantonneſs and ſoftneſs. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapſe in *fulneſs*
Is ſorer than to lie for need; and falſhood
Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

8. Struggling perturbation, ſwelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendſhip is the eaſe and diſcharge of the *fulneſs* of the heart, which paſſions of all kinds do cauſe and induce. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

9. Largeneſs; extent.

There wanted the *fulneſs* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps ſomething might have been added to the beauty of the ſtyle. *Dryden.*

10. Force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear; vigour.

This ſort of paſtoral derives almoſt its whole beauty from a natural eaſe of thought and ſmoothneſs of verſe; whereas that of moſt other kinds conſiſts in the ſtrength and *fulneſs* of both. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME. *adj.* [from *pulle*, Saxon, foul.]

1. Naſeous, offenſive.

The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands;
And in the doing of the deed of kind,
He ſtuck them up before the *fulſome* ewes. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that brings *fulſome* objects to my view,
With naſeous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of ſquills. *Roſcommon.*

Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How *fulſome* muſt it be to ſtay behind,
And die of rank diſeaſes here at home? *Otway's Orphan.*

2. Of a rank odorous ſmell.

White ſatyrion is of a dainty ſmell, and bean-flowers, again, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and is not too dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulſome* ſmell. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Tending to obſcenity.

A certain epigram, which is aſcribed to the emperor, is more *fulſome* than any paſſage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

[illegible] cenely.

FU'LSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fulſome*.]

1. Naſeouſneſs.
2. Rank ſmell.
3. Obſcenity.

No decency is conſidered, no *fulſomeneſs* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulneſs can ſupply it. *Dryden.*

FU'MADO. *n. ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A ſmoked fiſh.

Fiſh that ſerve for the hotter countries, they uſed at firſt to fume, by hanging them up on long ſticks one by one, drying them with the ſmoke of a ſoft and continual fire, from which they purchaſed the name of *fumadoes*. *Carew.*

FU'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hearthmoney. *Dict.*

FU'MATORY. *n. ſ.* [*fumaria*, Lat. *fumeterre*, Fr.] See FUMITORY.

It hath divided leaves reſembling thoſe of the umbelliferous plants: the flowers, which are collected into a ſpike, are of an anomalous figure, ſomewhat reſembling a papilionaceous flower, conſiſting of two petals or leaves, open like two lips, the upper lip ending in a ſpur: the footſtalk is joined to the middle part of the flower: the fruit is either of a long or a round figure, which is like a pod. *Miller.*

Her ſallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumatory*,
Doth root upon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanick theiſts will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in theſe their motions, nor to have produced any [illegible]. *Cudworth.*

2. To puzzle; to ſtrain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

3. To play childiſhly.

I ſaw him *fumble* with the ſheets, and play with flowers, and ſmile upon his finger's end. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.

As many farewels as be ſtars in heav'n,
With diſtinct breath and conſign'd kiſſes to them,
He *fumbles* up all in one looſe adieu. *Shakeſpeare.*

His greaſy bald-pate choir
Came *fumbling* o'er the heads, in ſuch an agony,
They took 'em falſe for fear. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

FU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fumble*.] One who acts awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *fumble*.] In an awkward manner.

FUME. *n. ſ.* [*fumée*, French, *fumus*, Latin.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume,
But straight, like Turks, forc'd on to what of due,
They first lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly *Lucretius.*

2. Vapours; any volatile parts flying away
Love is a smoke rais'd with the *fume* of sighs;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes *Shakespeare*
It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*
In Winter, when the heat without is less, it becomes so far condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a *fume*, or grosser vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable quantity. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach.
The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a man overcharged with it. *South's Sermons.*
Purg'd on flesh we live, and spare fumes,
As fill'd with *fumes* of unconcocted wine *Dryden's Pers. Sat*
Power, like new wine, does your weak brain so prize,
And its mad *fumes* in hot discourses rise,
But time these yielding vapours will remove.
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden's Juven.*

4. Rage, heat of mind, passion.
The *fumes* of his passion do ready intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.
Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing the state of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of those, that conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon these things below, than indeed they have, but in gross. *Bacon, Essay* 50.
To lay aside all that may seem to have a shew of *fumes* and fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French; *fumo*, Latin.]
1. To smoke.
Their pray'rs pass'd
Dimensionless through heavenly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*,
By their great intercessor; came in sight
Before the Father's throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi
From thence the *fuming* trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryd. Æn.*
Strait hover round the fair her airy band,
Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd *Pope.*

2. To vapour, to yield exhalations.
Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain *fuming* *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil'd in each extended vein. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass away in vapours.
We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race
Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see
The flaggard sleep beneath its sacred beam,
Nor their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. To be in a rage.
When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

To FUME. *v.*
1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.
Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume*, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.
She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden*
The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavory things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortim.*

3. To disperse in vapours.
The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer*

FUMETTE. *n. f.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the flank of meat.
A haunch of venison made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FU'MID. *adj.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

A crass and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the combat of the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of *aqua-fortis*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c* 5

FUMI'DITY. *n. f.* [from *fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency to smoke *Dict.*

To FU'MIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Latin, *fumiger*, Fr.]
1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour
Would'st thou preserve thy famish'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden's Virg.*
2. To mend cate or heal by vapours

FUMIGATION. *n. f.* [*fumigatio*, Latin, *fumigation*, French; from *fumigate*.]
1. Scents raised by fire
Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot*
My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood *Dryden.*
2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *fume*.] Angrily; in a rage
That which we move for our better learning and instruction sake, turneth unto anger and choler in them, they grow altogether out of quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed to debase their pens with making answer to such idle questions. *Hooker, b.* v. *f* 22.

FU'MITER. *n. f.* See FUMATORY.
Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vext sea; singing aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow-weeds. *Shakespeare.*

FU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*fumeux-se*, French, from *fume*.] Producing
FU'MY. } fumes.
From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breast
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day *Dryden's Fa*

FUN. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolick; lucksome delight.
Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *Moore.*

FU'NCTION. *n. f.* [*functio*, Latin.]
1. Discharge, performance.
There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*
2. Employment; office.
The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe, now none is secluded from that *function* of any degree, that calling. *Ha*
You have paid the heav'ns your *function*, and the prisoner the very debt of your calling. *Shakes. Measure for Measure.*
Nor was it any policy of state, or obstinacy of partiality of affection either to the men or their *fu*, which fixed me. *King Ch*
This double *function* of the goddess gives a considera ght and beauty to the ode which Horace has addressed to her *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and cha
3. Single act of any office.
Without difference those *functions* cannot, in orderly sort, be executed. *Hooker.*
They have several offices and prayers against fire, tempests, and especially for the dead, in which *functions* they use sacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet's Def of Disc on Rom. Idol*
4. Trade; occupation
Follow your *function*, go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakesp.*
5. Office of any particular part of the body
[illegible], and other animals, are excellently well fitted for life and motion, and the several parts of them well adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
6. Power; faculty
Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* suiting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*
Nature seems
In all her *functions* weary of her
My race of glory run, and race of shame,
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton.*
Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*
Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are the e fleshes confident with the common *functions* of life. *Arbuthn.*

FUND. *n. f.* [*fond*, French; *funda*, a bag, Latin.]
1. Stock, capital, that by which any expence is supported
He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

Par.

Part muſt be left, a *fund* when foes invade,
And part employ'd to rule the watry tide. *Dryden.*

In preaching, no men ſucceed better than thoſe who truſt entirely to the ſtock or *fund* of their own reaſon, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2 Stock or bank of money.

As my eſtate has been hitherto either toſt upon ſeas, or fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in ſubſtantial acres. *Add.*

FUNDAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Lat. from *fundament*.] ſerving for the foundation, that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential, important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cauſe of the moſt grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

You that will be leſs fearful than diſcreet,
That love the *fundamental* part of ſtate,
More than you doubt the charge of't. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the ſucceſſion ſhould go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the laſt king were actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain ſome general and *fundamental* truths, both in philoſophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The ſervile actions of our wav'ring ſoul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on this, that *fundamental* ill. *Prior.*

Yet ſome there were among the ſounder few,
Of thoſe who leſs preſum'd, and better knew,
Who durſt aſſert the juſter ancient cauſe,
And here reſtor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

FUNDAMENTAL. *n. ſ.* Leading propoſition, important and eſſential part which is the groundwork of the reſt.

We will propoſe the queſtion, whether thoſe who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Chriſt damnably, in reſpect of thoſe ſuperſtructures and conſequences that ariſe from them. *South's Sermons.*

It is a very juſt reproach, that there ſhould be ſo much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in ſome ceremonies, or mere ſpeculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *fundamental*.] Eſſentially, originally.

As virtue is ſeated *fundamentally* in the intellect, ſo perſpectively in the fancy; ſo that virtue is the force of reaſon, in the conduct of our actions and paſſions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only uſeful to civil ſociety, but *fundamentally* neceſſary to its very birth and conſtitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legiſlators endeavour to depoſite in ſuch hands as would preſerve the people. *Swift on the Diff. in Ath. and Rome.*

FUNERAL. *n. ſ.* [*funus*, Latin, *funerailes*, French.]

1 The ſolemnization of a burial, the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the reſt,
Come I to ſpeak in Cæſar's *funeral*. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

All things that we ordained feſtival,
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that had caſt out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any ſolemn *funerals*, nor ſepulchre with his fathers. 2 *Mac.* v. 10.

No widow at his *funeral* ſhall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried.

The long *funerals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are ſometimes deſirous to ſee a *funeral* paſs by in the ſtreet. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*

3 Burial, interment.

May he find his *funeral*
In th' ſands, when he before his day ſhall fall. *Denham.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our inſtruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a ſad *funeral* feaſt. *Shak. R. and Jul.*

Let ſuch honours
And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be firſt perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *funeral* torch diſplays,
And forms a thouſand ills ten thouſand ways. *Dryden.*

FUNEREAL. *adj.* [*funereus*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral, dark, ſ

ut if his ſoul hath wing'd the deſtin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep'd ſulfurous night,
Homeward with pious ſpeed repaſs the main,
To the pale ſhade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* 1

FUNGOSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fungus*.] Unſolid excreſcence. *Dict.*

FUNGOUS. *adj.* [from *fungus*.] Excreſcent, ſpongy; want-

it is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that ſpread upon the bone, but it is much more painful than the eſcharotick medicines. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FUNGUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom, a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auriculæ Judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres engthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *fungoſes*, or as they harden and produce calloſities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FUNICLE. *n. ſ.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A ſmall cord, a ſmall ligature; a fibre.

FUNICULAR. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, Fr. from *funicle*.] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FUNK. *n. ſ.* A ſtink. A low word.

FUNNEL. *n. ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels with narrow mouths; a tundiſh.

If you pour a goat of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it, but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you ſhall fill many of them. *Ben. Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,
Through which ingeſted meats with eaſe deſcend. *Blackm.*

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the ſound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we uſe a *funnel* to pour liquor into any veſſel. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A pipe or paſſage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or freſh air. *Addiſon.*

FUR *n. ſ.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December muſt be expreſſed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as alſo at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the ſign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

'Tis but dreſſing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

And lordly gout wrapt up in *fur*,
And wheezing aſthma, loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats ſuitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the beer-ly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbonnetted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Such animals as feed upon fleſh qualify it, the one by ſwallowing the hair or *fur* of the beaſts they prey upon, the other by devouring ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of tremoling at my heart:
My pulſe unequal, and my breath is ſtrong;
Beſides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 3.

To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair.

How mad a ſight it was to ſee Dametas, like rich tiſſue *furred* with lambſkins? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear;
Robes and *furr'd* gowns hide all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

You are for dreams and ſlumbers, brother prieſt;
You *fur* your gloves with reaſons. *Shakeſ. Troil. and Creſſ.*

2. To cover with ſoft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten baſon, and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

The ſiſters, mourning for their brother's loſs,
Their bodies hid in bark, and *furr'd* with moſs. *Dryden.*

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry *furr'd* tongues. *Philips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all ſides *furr'd* with mouldy damps, and hung
With coats of ropy gore *Addiſon.*

FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a diſtance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wings her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not *fur*. *Sidney.*

FUR WROUGHT. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin ſtray,
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey. *Gay's Paſt.*

FURACIOUS. *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Theviſh; inclined to ſteal. *Dict.*

FURACITY. *n. ſ.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to theft; theviſhneſs.

FURBELOW. *n. ſ.* [*fur* and *below*.] Fur ſewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dreſs.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we beſtow
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*. *Pope.*

To FU'RBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air,
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior.*

She was flounced and *furbelowed* from head to foot, every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 129.

To FU'RBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And *furbish* new the name of John o' Gaunt *Shak. R. II.*
Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines. *Jer.* xlvi. 4.
Some others who *furbish* up and reprint his old errours, hold that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general gaol-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a further execution, but a final release. *South's Serm.*

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield;
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Resum'd the long-forgotten shield,
And led the Latins to the dusty field. *Dryden.*

Inferior masters, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And send him forth again, with *furbish'd* arms. *Dryden.*

FU'RBISHER. *n. s.* [*fourbisseur*, French, from *furbish.*] One who polishes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *n. s.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When they grow old they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 9.

FU'RFUR. n. s. [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurff or dandriff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Husky; branny; scaly.

FU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furiosus*, Latin.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable. *Hooker, b* i. *s.* 9.

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furious*,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man. *Shakesp. Macb.*

To be *furious*,
Is to be frighted out of fear, and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the estrioge. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

FU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furious*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*. *Fairy Queen, b* i.

They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiously* to that which of themselves they are inclined. *South's Sermons.*

She heard not half, so *furiously* she flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FU'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *furious.*] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*ferler*, French.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then shew a brave and present mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG. *n. s.* [*furlang*, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 289.

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove. *Addison's Freeholder.*

FU'RLOUGH. *n. s.* [*verlof*, Dutch.] A temporary dismission from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them *furlo's* for another world,
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In starless nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

FU'RMENTY. *n. s.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The feed-cake, the pastries, and *furmenty* pot *Tuff. Hush.*

FU'RNACE. *n. s.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An inclosed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe so hot
That it may singe yourself. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
The frying pot is for silver and the *furnace* for gold. *Prov.*
We have also *furnaces* of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and fining of their gold. *Abbot.*
Whoso falleth not down and worshipeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery *furnace*. *Dan.*

A dungeon horrible, on all sides around,
As one great *furnace*, flam'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b* i.

To FU'RNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To FU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To supply with what is necessary.

She hath directed
How I shall take her from her father's house;
What gold and jewels she is *furnish'd* with. *Shakespeare.*

His training such,
That he may *furnish* and instruct great teachers,
And never seek for aid out of himself. *Shak. Henry* VIII.
Thou shalt *furnish* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut.* xv.

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, *furnished* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Come, thou stranger, and *furnish* a table, and feed me of that thou hast ready. *Ecclus.* xxix. 26.

I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently *furnish* him, if he wants to be better stored. *Locke.*

2. To give things for use.

These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and *furnished* to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not any action of the state, but a compact among private persons that hath *furnished* out these several remittances. *Addison's Remarks in Italy.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Something deeper,
Whereof perchance these are but *furnishings*. *Shakespeare.*

Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly *furnished*. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes. *Bacon's Apophth.*

We were led into another great room, *furnished* with old inscriptions. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to *furnish* me? *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furnish'd* out three diff'rent sects. *Pri.*

Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is *furnished* with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. To decorate; to adorn.

The wounded arm would *furnish* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever scarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

FU'RNISHER. *n. s.* [*fournisseur*, French, from *furnish.*] One who supplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE. *n. s.* [*fourniture*, Fr. from *furnish.*]

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South's Sermons.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice: their *furniture* is not commonly very rich, if we except the pictures from the hands of the best masters. *Addison.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments, decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful lustyhed,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenser.*

The duke is coming; see, the barge be ready,
And fit it with such *furniture* as suits
The greatness of his person. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's *furniture* must be of very sensible colours. *Dry.*

FU'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *fur.*] A dealer in furs.

FU'RROW. *n. s.* [*furh*, Saxon.]

1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed.

Wheat must be sowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Then ploughs for seed the fruitful *furrows* broke,
And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
With many *furrows* since I saw it first,
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it. *Dryd and Lee's Oedipus.*

FU'RROW-WEED. *n. s.* [*furrow* and *weed.*] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and *furrow-weeds*. *Shakesp.*

To FU'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun, *fyrgan*, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

While the plowman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land, *Milton.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her smooth cheek. *Suckling.*
The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
On the rough sea, and smooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.
There go the ships that *furrow* out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous sights we see. *Watton.*

FU'RRY. *adj.* [from *fur*]
1. Covered with fur, dressed in fur.
From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Felton to Lord Gower.*
2. Consisting of fur
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to seize their *furry* spoils in fight. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHER. *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined, *forth*, *further*, *furthest*, corrupted from *farther*, *farthest*, ȝopðen, Saxon. *Further* is used by Sir *Thomas More*. See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]
1. At a greater distance
2. Beyond this
What *further* need have we of witnesses. *Mat.* xxvi. 65.

FU'RTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater distance.
And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and stood in a narrow place. *Numb.* xxii. 2.

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; ȝopðrian, Saxon.] To put onward, to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.
Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall *further* thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tusser. Husb.*
Could their fond superstition have *furthered* so great attempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power *Hooker, b. v. s. 1.*
Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; *further* not his wicked device. *Ps.* cx. 8.
This binds thee then to *further* my design,
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHERANCE. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promotion; advancement; help
The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private business. *Spenser.*
Our diligence must search out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*
For gain and work, and success in his affairs, he seeketh *furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*
Cannot my body, nor blood-sacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted *furtherance*? *Shak. Henry VI.*
If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it. *Till.*

FU'RTHERER. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer
That earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince and country. *Ascham.*

FU'RTHERMORE. [*further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.
This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And so, I pray you, tell him: *furthermore*,
I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house. *Shakesp.*

FU'RTIVE. *adj.* [*furtive*, Fr. *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen, gotten by theft.
Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,
Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior*

FU'RUNCLE. *n. s.* [*furoncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Latin.] A blue; an angry pustule.
A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule, and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FU'RY. *n. s.* [*furor*, Latin; *fureur*, French.]
1. Madness.
2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.
I do oppose my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shakesp. Mer. of Venice.*
He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beasts. *Wisd.* vii. 20.
3. Enthusiasm; exultation of fancy.
Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired, and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion, second her wit. *Sidney, b. ii.*
A sybil, that had number'd in the word
The sun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetick *fury* sew'd the work. *Shakesp. Othello.*
Greater than human kind she seem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke,
Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing on her soul. *Dryden's Æn.*
4. [From *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.
The sight of any of the house of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my soul. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.*

It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make her exit, and I believe every reader's imagination is pleased, when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

FURZE. *n. s.* [ȝyrr, Saxon.] Gorse, gosse.
The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. The species are three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and up and commons in England: the first is sometimes used to make hedges, for which purpose it will do very well for a few years. *Miller.*
Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furzen*, the turf and the cole. *Tusser. Husb.*
For fewel, there groweth generally in all parts great store of *furze*, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the better grown French. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
From hence uncertain seasons we may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to fell the *furzes* *Dryd. tr. Virg. Georg.*

FU'RZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze, full of gorse
Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION. *n. s.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring. *Dict.*

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FU'SEE. *n. s.* [*fuseau*, French.]
1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch
The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fusee*, and that by the motion of the spring the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
2. A firelock [from *fusil*, Fr.]; a small neat musquet. This is more properly written *fusil*.

FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harris.*

FU'SEE. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

FU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *fuse*.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.
Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either coalquate with or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible* ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *fusible*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.
The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use. *Wotton's Architecture.*
The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleableness. *Locke.*

FU'SIL. *adj.* [*fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]
1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.
The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble. *Woodward.*
2. Running by the force of heat
Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the flubborn flint,
Precarious, turn into a *fusil* sea. *Phillips.*

FUSIL. *n. s.* [*fusil*, French.]
1. A firelock, a small neat musquet.
2. [In heraldry, from *fusus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle
Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle, in the ancient coat of Montague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

FU'SILIER. *n. s.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil.

FU'SION. *n. s.* [*fusio*, Latin, *fusion*, French.]
1. The act of melting.
2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.
Metals in *fusion* do not flame for want of a copious fume, except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opt*

FUSS. *n. s.* [A low cant word.] A tumult, a bustle.

End as it befits your ſtation;
Come to uſe and application;
Nor with ſenates keep a *fuſt*.
I ſubmit, and anſwer thus. *Swift.*

FUST. *n. ſ.* [*fuſte*, French.]
1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [From *fuſté*, French.] A ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to ſmell ill.

FU'STIAN. *n. ſ.* [*futaine*, French, from *fuſte*, a tree, becauſe cotton grows on trees.]
1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.
Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimm'd, the ſerving-men in their new *fuſtian* and their white ſtockings? *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill aſſociated, bombaſt.
Nor will you raiſe in me combuſtion,
By dint of high heroick *fuſtian*. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*
What *fuſtian* have I heard theſe gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will ſay, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the ſtrength of thoſe images which they condemn. *Dryden.*
I am much deceived if this be not abominable *fuſtian*, that is, thoughts and words ill ſorted, and without the leaſt relation to each other. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar, Dedication.*
Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the cloſe,
Oft riſe to *fuſtian*, or deſcend to proſe. *Smith.*

FU'STIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]
1. Made of fuſtian.
2. Swelling, unnaturally pompous; ridiculouſly tumid. Uſed of ſtile.
When men argue, th' greateſt part
O' th' conteſt falls on terms of art,
Until the *fuſtian* ſtuff be ſpent,
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras, p. i. can. 3.*
Virgil, if he could have ſeen the firſt verſes of the Sylvæ, would have thought Statius mad in his *fuſtian* deſcription of the ſtatue on the brazen horſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

FU'STIC. *n. ſ.* A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt-Indies, uſed in dying of cloath. *Dict.*

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fuſtigo*, Latin.] To beat with a ſtick; to cane. *Dict.*

FU'STILARIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty*.] A low fellow; a ſtinkard, a ſcoundrel. A word uſed by *Shakeſpeare* only.
Away, you ſcullion, you rampallian, you *fuſtilarian*: I'll tickle your cataſtrophe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

FU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty*.] Mouldineſs; ſtink.

FU'STY. *adj.* [from *fuſt*.] Ill ſmelling; mouldy.
Hector ſhall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains. he were as good crack a *fuſty* nut with no kernel. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*
The *fuſty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shak. Coriolan.*
The large Achilles, at this *fuſty* ſtuff,
From his deep cheſt laughs out a loud applauſe. *Shakeſp.*

FU'TILE. *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futilis*, Latin.]
1. Talkative, loquacious.
One *futile* perſon, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*
2. Trifling; worthleſs; of no weight.

FUTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*futilité*, French, from *futile*.]
1. Talkativeneſs, loquacity.
This fable does not ſtrike ſo much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Trifleneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their ſigns of the zodiack, and their mutual relations and aſpects. *Bentley.*

FU'TTOCKS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *foot hooks*. *Skinner*.] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FU'TURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* ſtate.
Glory they ſung to the moſt High! good will
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milt. P. L.*
He ſows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And ſprings the *future* people from his hand. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

FU'TURE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter.
Thy letters have tranſported me beyond
This ignorant preſent time; and I feel now
The *future* in the inſtant. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the *future*, or elſe checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

FU'TURELY. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.
The preſcience of God, as it is preſcience, is not the cauſe of any thing *futurely* ſucceeding, neither doth God's foreknowledge impoſe any neceſſity, or bind. *Raleigh.*

FUTURI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *future*.] The ſtate of being to be, of being to come to paſs hereafter.
Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption ſhould reſt only in the number of poſſibilities, and hang ſo looſe in reſpect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poiſe, whether ever there ſhould be ſuch a thing or no? *South's Sermons.*

FU'TURITY. *n. ſ.* [from *future*.]
1. Time to come; events to come.
Not my ſervice paſt, nor preſent ſorrows,
Nor purpoſ'd merit *in futurity*,
Can ranſom me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
All *futurities* are naked before that All-ſeeing Eye, to whom a thouſand of which is no more hundred by diſtance of time than the leaſt of an angel can be determined by diſtance of place.
I will contrive ſome way to make it known to *futurity* that I had your lordſhip for my patron.
Thus, great Amphiarus, thy bird from thee,
Though ſkill'd in fate and dark *futurity*. *Pope's Statius.*
2. The ſtate of being to be; futurition.
It may be well reckoned among the bare poſſibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring ſuch a free, ſedate and intent mind, as, it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 10.*

To FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in ſmall particles.

FU'ZZBALL. *n. ſ.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemiſh; φὶ, Greek; *vah*, Lat.] A word of blame and diſapprobation.
And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whoſe wrathful wreaks themſelves do now allay. *Fa. Queen.*
Fy, my lord, *fy*! a ſoldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
A bawd, ſir, *fy* upon him! *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
But *fy*, my wand'ring muſe, how thou do'ſt ſtray
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*
Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I ſwear, I'll ſcratch your face
Let go, for ſhame; you make me mad for ſport.
My mouth's my own; and if you kiſs, I'll bite. *Dryden.*
Fy, madam, he cried, we muſt be paſt all theſe gentries. *Tatler, N°. 54.*

G.

G Has two ſounds, one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*; as, *gate*, *go*, *gull* The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *G*, reſembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e*, *i*, as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away, as in the French, from which theſe words are commonly derived; thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often ſilent in the middle of words before *h*; as, *night* The Saxon Ȝ, ȝ, ſeems to have had generally the ſound of *y* conſonant; whence *gate* is by ruſticks ſtill pronounced *yate*.

GA'BARDINE. *n. ſ.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarſe frock; any mean dreſs

My beſt way is to creep under his *gabardine*, there is no other ſhelter hereabout. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

You call me miſbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And ſpit upon my Jewiſh *gabardine*. *Shakeſ. Mer. of Venice.*

The knight did ſtraight ſubmit,
And laid his weapons at her feet
Next he diſrob'd his *gabardine*,
And with it did himſelf reſign. *Hudibras*, *b.* ii.

To GA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian; *gabberen*, Dutch.]

1 To make an inarticulate noiſe

When thou could'ſt not, ſavage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'ſt *gabble* like
A thing moſt brutiſh, I endow'd thy purpoſes
With words that made them known. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempeſts roar,
With their hoarſe *gabbling* ſeek the ſilent ſhoar. *Dryd. Æn.*

2 To prate loudly without meaning

Have you no wit, manners, nor honeſty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Which made ſome think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

Such a rout, and ſuch a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift*

GA'BBLE *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1 Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we ſpeak one to another, ſo we ſeem to know, is to know ſtraight our purpoſe: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

2 Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* riſes loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not underſtood *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

GA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *gabble.*] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabella*, Italian; gapel, Saxon, tribute.] An exciſe; a tax.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

GA'BION *n. ſ.* [French.] A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and caſks filled with ſand. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

GA'BLE *n. ſ.* [*gavel*, Welſh; *gable*, French.] The ſloping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GAD. *n. ſ.* [gad, Saxon; *goddur*, Illandick, a club.]

1 [illegible]

Flemiſh ſteel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts of Holland and Flanders, ſome in bars, and ſome in *gads*, and therefore called Flemiſh ſteel, and ſometimes *gad* ſteel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2 It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for a ſtile or graver, [from gad, Saxon, a goad.]

I will go get a leaf of braſs,
And with a *gad* of ſteel will write theſe words *Shakeſpeare.*

To GAD *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *goddy*, by *Junius* from *gadau*, Welſh, to forſake.] To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe; to rove looſely and idly.

How now, my headſtrong, where have you been *gadding*?
—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Jul.*

Give the water no paſſage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Eccluſ.* xxv. 25.

The leſſer devils aroſe with ghaſtly roar,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they filled, river, ſtream and ſhore. *Fairfax*, *b.* iv.

Envy is a *gadding* paſſion, and walketh the ſtreets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon*, *Eſſay* 9.

God not abroad at ev'ry queſt and call
Of an untrained hope or paſſion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonneſs in contemplation. *Herbert.*

Thee, ſhepherd, thee the woods and deſart caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's moan. *Milton.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their ſtings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood. *Dryd. Virg.*

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryden.*

Gull 'em with freedom,
And you ſhall ſee 'em toſs their tads, and *gad*
As if the breeze had ſtung them. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

There's an ox loſt, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Eſtrange.*

No wonder their thoughts ſhould be perpetually ſhifting from what diſguſts them, and ſeek better entertainment in more pleaſing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*

GA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *gad.*] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without buſineſs.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, cauſeth great anger, and ſhe will not cover her own ſhame *Eccluſ* xxvi. 8.

GA DDINGLY *adv.* [from *gad.*] In a rambling, roving manner

GA'DFLY. *n. ſ.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *gad*, *goadfly*, ſuppoſed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon gad, and *fly*.] A fly that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeſe.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of ſomewhat that ſwimmeth upon the top of the water, and is moſt about ponds. *Bac.*

Light fly his ſlumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* faſten on the herd. *Thomſon's Summer.*

GAFF. *n. ſ.* A harpoon or large hook. *Ainſworth.*

GA'FFER. *n. ſ.* [ȝepepe, companion, Saxon.] A word of reſpect now obſolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean perſon

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Exceſſive drinking [illegible] *Gay's Paſtorals.*

GA'FFLES. *n. ſ.* [gapelucar, ſpears, Saxon.]

1. Artificial ſpurs put upon cocks when they are ſet to fight.
2. A ſteel contrivance to bend croſs-bows. *Ainſworth.*

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gagbel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minſheu.*] To ſtop the mouth with ſomething that may allow to breathe, but hinder to ſpeak.

He's out of his guard already: unleſs you laugh and minſter occaſion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*

GAG. *n. ſ* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their ſoft mouths reſtrain *Dryden.*

Your woman would have run up ſtairs before me; but I have ſecured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGE. *n. ſ* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in ſecurity

Who, when the flamed fhield of Sir Sanfloy
He fpy'd, with that fame fairy champion's page,
He to him caſts and that fame envious *gage*,
Of victor's glory, from him fnatcht away. *Fairy Queen.*
There I throw my *gage*
Diſclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aſide my high blood's royalty. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
There is my *gage*, the manual ſeal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
They from their mothers breaſts poor orphans rend,
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*
I am made the cautionary pledge,
The *gage* and hoſtage of your keeping it. *Southern's Oroonoko.*
But ſince it was decreed, auſpicious king,
In Britain's right that thou ſhouldſt wed the main,
Heav'n, as a *gage*, would caſt ſome previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawſon ſhould be ſlain. *Dryden.*
In any truth, that gets not poſſeſſion of our minds by ſelf-evidence or demonſtration, the arguments, that gain it aſſent, are the vouchers and *gage* of its probability. *Locke.*

To GAGE *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager, to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or ſecurity
Againſt the which, a moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*
Drawing near the ſhore, he found the Turkiſh merchants making merry upon the main: unto theſe merchants he gave due ſalutations, *gaging* his faith for their ſafety, and they likewiſe to him. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
2. To meaſure, to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids particularly. More properly *gauge*. See GAUGE.
We ſhall ſee your bearing.
—Nay, but I bar to-night: you ſhall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*, Dutch.] To make noiſe like a gooſe.
Birds prune their feathers, geeſe *gaggle*, and crows ſeem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 823.
May fat geeſe *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooſeberries or apple-ſauce. *King.*

GAI'ETY. See GAYETY.

GAILY. *adv.* [from *gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly; pompouſly; with great ſhow.
The ladies *gaily* dreſs'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dyes, and paint the ſunny morn *Gay's Trivia.*
Like ſome fair flow'r that early Spring ſupplies,
That *gaily* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

GAIN *n. ſ.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage.
But what things were *gain* to me, thoſe I counted loſs for Chriſt. *Phil.* iii. 7.
Beſides the purpoſe it were now, to teach how victory ſhould be uſed, or the *gains* thereof communicated to the general content. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
It is in praiſe of men as in gettings and *gains*; for light *gains* make heavy purſes; for light *gains* come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon, Eſſay* 53.
This muſt be made by ſome governor upon his own private account, who has a great ſtock that he is content to turn that way, and is invited by the *gains*. *Temple.*
2. Intereſt, lucrative views
That ſir, which ſerves for *gain*,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
3. Unlawful advantage.
Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I ſent unto you? 2 *Cor.* xii. 17.
4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing oppoſed to loſs.

To GAIN *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.
Thou haſt taken uſury and increaſe, and thou haſt greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezek.* xxii. 12.
2. To have the overplus in comparative computation.
If you have two veſſels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
3. To obtain, to procure.
If ſuch a treaſon were endeavoured to be ſet on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt *gain* entertainment, but much more difficult to conceive how ever it ſhould come to be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
4. To obtain increaſe of any thing allotted
I know that ye would *gain* the time, becauſe ye ſee the wind is gone from me. *Dan.* [illegible]
5. To obtain whatever good or bad
Ye ſhould not have looſed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loſs. *Acts* xxvii. 21
6. To win.
They who were ſent to the other paſs, after a ſhort reſiſtance, *gained* it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Fat trees from the oak-wood Lucan draws,
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cauſe. *Dryd. Perſ. Sat.*
O love! for Sylvia let me *gain* the prize
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope's Spring.*
7. To draw into any intereſt or party
Come, with preſents, laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court *Dryd. Virg.*
No woman does it better than yourſelf,
If you *gain* him, I ſhall comply of courſe. *A. Philips.*
8. To reach; to attain
The Weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Death was the poſt, which I almoſt did *gain*
Shall I once more be toſt into the main? *Waller.*
We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troubleſome march to *gain* the top of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Thus ſav'd from death, they *gain* the Phrygian ſhores,
With ſhatter'd veſſels and diſabled oars. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. iii.*

9. *To* GAIN *over*. To draw to another party or intereſt.
The court of Hanover ſhould have endeavoured to *gain over* thoſe who were repreſented as their enemies. *Swift.*

To GAIN *v. n.*

1. To encroach, to come forward by degrees.
When watchful herons leave their wat'ry ſtand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the ſkies, and ſoar above the ſight. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*
On the land while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide ſandy plains. *Pope on Criticiſm.*
2. To get ground, to prevail againſt
The Engliſh have not only *gained* upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itſelf. *Addiſon.*
3. To obtain influence with.
My good behaviour had *gained* ſo far on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GAIN. *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage, to be advanced in intereſt or happineſs.

GAIN. *adj.* [An old word now out of uſe.] Handy, ready; dexterous.

GA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage.
The client, beſides retaining a good conſcience, is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any loſs, as ſeeing, if the compoſition be overhard, he may relieve himſelf by recourſe to his oath. *Bacon's Eſſ. of Alienation.*
If what I get in empire
I loſe in fame, I think myſelf no *gainer*. *Denham's Sophy.*
He that loſes any thing, and gets wiſdom by it, is a *gainer* by the loſs. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 59.
By extending a well regulated trade, we are as great *gainers* by the commodities of many other countries as thoſe of our own nation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

GAINFUL. *adj.* [*gain* and *full*.]

1. Advantageous, profitable.
He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luſcious propoſal of ſome *gainful* purchaſe, ſome rich match, or advantageous project. *South.*
2. Lucrative; productive of money.
Nor knows he merchants *gainful* care. *Dryden's Horace.*
Maro's muſe,
Thrice ſacred muſe! commodious precepts gives,
Inſtructive to the ſwains, not wholly bent
On what is *gainful* ſometimes ſhe diverts
From fond counſels. *Phillips.*

GA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantageouſly.

GA'INFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gainful*.] Profit.

GAI'NGIVING *n. ſ.* [*gainſt* and *give*.] [illegible] giving, a giving againſt as gainſaying, which [illegible] is ſaying againſt, or contradicting. *Hammer.*
It is but foolery, but it is ſuch a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

GAINLESS. *adj.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable, producing no advantage.

GAINLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gainleſs*.] Unprofitableneſs; want of advantage.
The parallel holds too in the *gainleſſneſs* as well as laboriouſneſs of the work: thoſe wretched [illegible] and darkneſs, were never the more digged, no more is the [illegible] *of Piety.*

GA'INLY. *adv.* [from *gain*.] Handily, readily, dexterouſly.

To GA'INSAY *v. a.* [*gainſt* and *ſay*.]

1. To contradict; to oppoſe, to controvert with; to diſpute againſt.
Speeches which *gainſay* one another, muſt of neceſſity appear both unto one and the ſame ſubject. *Hooker, b. v.*
Too ſcene then, thou didſt not much [illegible]
Nay, didſt permit, approve, and fortify it. *Shakeſpeare's Pericles Prince of Tyre.*
2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet
That any of those bordurers wanted
Less impudence to *gainsay* what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

GAINSAYER. *n. f.* [from *gainsay*] Opponent; adversary.

Such as my satisfy *gainsayers*, when suddenly, and outside expectation, they require the same at our hands. *Hooker, b. v.*

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest *gainsayers* of scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people. *Hooker, a. v. f. 19.*

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainsayers*. *Hammond.*

'GAINST *prep.* [for *against*.] See AGAINST.

I tremble, ye that saw! who, secure before,
Laughed at those arms, that 'gainst ourselves we bore. *Dryd.*

To GAINSTAND. *v. a.* ['gainst and *stand*.] To withstand; to oppose, to resist.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of reverent duty *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sidney, b. ii.*

GAIRISH. *adj.* [geamman, to dress fine, Saxon.]

1. Gaudy, showy, splendid; fine.

I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was,
A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes,
A dream of what thou wast, a *garish* flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous shot. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's *garish* eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay, flighty.

Fame and glory transports a man out of himself: it makes the mind loose and *garrish*, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of dissolution upon all the faculties. *South's Sermons.*

GA'IRISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *garish*.]

1. Finery, flaunting gaudiness.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or *garishness* of spirit, but sober, grave and silent. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

GAIT. *n. f.* [*gat*, Dutch.]

1. A way: as, *gang your gait*.

Good youth, address thy *gait* unto her;
Be not denied access, stand at her door. *Shakespeare.*

2. March; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurements did forsake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*. *Hubb. Tale.*

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her *gait*. *Shakespeare.*

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his *gait* and motion. *Clarend.*

A third, who, by his *gait*
And fierce demeanour, seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their *gait*. *Milton.*

I described his way,
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy *gait*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

GALA'GO. *n. f.* A shepherd's clog.

My heart-blood is well nigh frorne, I feel,
And my *gaiage* grown full to my heel. *Spenser Pastorals.*

GALA'NGAL. *n. f.* [*galanga*, French.] A medicinal root, of which there are two species. The lesser galangal is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger galangal is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown, with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acrid and pungent taste than the smaller sort. They are both brought from the East Indies, the small kind from China, and the larger from the island of Java, wherewith the people, while it is fresh, by way of spice, season their dishes. The small sort is used with us in medicine as a stomachick, and is an ingredient in almost all bitter infusions and mixtures. *Hill.*

GALAXY. *n. f.* [γαλαξίας; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way, a stream of light in the sky.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

A brown, for which heaven would a band
The *galaxy*, and stars be turned. *Cleaveland.*

Her scorn because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the *galaxy*. *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to shew what advantage is brought by those innumerable stars in the *galaxy*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

We meet with *gut-tuscan* sometimes in large quantities, called [illegible]es, which is the purest, and [illegible] in large [illegible]. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers, [illegible] or reddish colour, its smell is strong and disagreeable, its taste acrid, nauseous and bitterish. It is of a gummy and a resinous nature, being inflammable [illegible] as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant, whose stalks are about an inch thick, and five or six feet high: its leaves are like the common angelica, of a strong smell, and acrid taste, but the flowers, and especially the seeds, much more so. The whole plant abounds with a viscous milky juice, which it yields when wounded, and which soon concretes into substance called *galbanum*. The plant is frequent in Persia, and in many parts of Africa. Its medicinal virtues are considerable in asthmas, coughs, and hysterick complaints. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

I yielded incense a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh; as *galbanum*. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15.

GALE. *n. f.* [*gabling*, hasty, sudden, German.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

What happy *gale*
Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona?

Wings
Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings, and Flora's earliest smells. *Milton.*

Fresh *gales* and gentle air.
Umbria's green retreats,
Where western *gales* eternally refuse. *Addison.*

GA'LEAS. *n. f.* [*galeasse*, French.] A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty two seats for rowers, and six or seven slaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the stern there are two tire of guns. *Dict.*

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galeasses*. *Addison's Remarks on it.*

GA'LEATED. *adj.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galeated* echinus capped, and in shape somewhat more conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood.

[illegible] with a hat.

GA'LLIOT. *n. f.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three pattereroes. It can both sail and row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar.

Barbarossa sent before him Dragut and Corsetus, two notable pyrates, with thirty *galiots*, who, landing their men, were valiantly encountered by Sarmentus, and forced again to their *galiots*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

GALL. *n. f.* [geala, Saxon, *gal*, Dutch.]

1. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for *gall*, you murth'ring ministers! *Shak.*

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*

It drew from my heart all love,
And added to the *gall*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This position informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb more peremptorily implies, It's as bitter as *gall*, whereas there's nothing gustable sweeter, and what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet savour. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Gall is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk. Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with success. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Hither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send,
Though ink be made of *gall*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Poison be their drink
Gall, worse than *gall*, the daintiest meat they taste! *Shakesp.*

She still insults, and you must still adore,
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

5. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. [From the verb.]

This is the tamest wound of the tongue, carries least smart, but infinitely more of danger, and is as much superior to the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or scratch: this may be sore and vexing, but that stupifying and deaden no[illegible] *Government of the Tongue, f. 8.*

6. Anger, bitterness of mind.

Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage,
He grows disputed and low,
He hates the fight, and shuns the blow.

5. [From *galla*.]

Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have two kinds, the Oriental and the European *galls*. the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm and solid texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort, both in manufactures and medicine. The general history of galls is this: an insect of the fly kind, for the safety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposites her egg the lacerated vesicles of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as soon as it is perfect, and in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall, and where no hole is seen on its surface, the maggot, or its remains, are sure to be found within, on breaking it. It has been observed, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal galls; for all those excrescencies which we find on this tree in our own woods, and call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true and genuine galls, though less firm in their texture. The true reason of the hard ones not being produced with us, seems to be that we want the peculiar species of insect to which they owe their origin, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. The species of fly that occasions, by its punctures, the soft galls of France and Italy, is different both from the Syrian one and from ours, though still of the ichneumon kind, and we find the several kinds, which occasion the different galls in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and those of different degrees of hardness, on the same tree. Galls are used in making ink, and in dying and dressing leather, and many other manufactures. In medicine they are very astringent, and good under proper management. *Hill.*

Besides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak nuts *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 635

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed. *Ray on the Creation.*

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. *Derham.*

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,
It may be death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis cast. *Denham.*

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things. *Locke.*

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,
Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* chain. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth,
And that my state being *gall'd* with my expence,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth *Shakespeare.*

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. To teaze, to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker, b.*

What they seem contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we espy that it *galleth* them. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 9.*

When I shew justice,
I pity those I do not know,
W[illegible] *Shakespeare.*

Let it not *gall* your patience, good Iago,
That I extend my manners: 'tis my breeding,
That gives me this bold shew of courtesy. *Shakesp. Othello.*

All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke. *Shak. H. IV.*

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

5 To harrass, to mischief

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house-windows *galled* them. *Sidney.*

Light demiances from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe. *Dryd. Æn.*

In our wars a [illegible]
with our long bows, at
their arrows.
[illegible]

I have seen you gleek [illegible]
of thrice. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

GA'LLANT. *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine Spanish.]

1. Gay; well dressed, showy; splendid, magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no galley with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby
The g[illegible]
Subdu'd [illegible]

2. Brave; high spirited, daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him seek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough *Sidney, b. ii.*

But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth. *Shakespeare.*

A *gallant* man, whose thoughts fly at the highest game, requires no further insight into them than to satisfy himself by what way they may be performed. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

3 Fine, noble, specious

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith,
But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make *gallant* shew and promise of their mettle. *Shakesp.*

He discoursed, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highness to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his mistress. *Clarendon.*

4. Inclined to courtship.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomson*

GA'LLANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man

The new proclamation.
——What is't for?
——The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylors. *Shakesp.*

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastus. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,
Their fauchions brandish'd at the grisly sprighte. *Dryden.*

Gallants, look to't, you say there are no sprights,
But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden.*

2. A whoremaster, who caresses women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, shews himself a young *gallant*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*

The next carried a [illegible]
she had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant*. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter senses it has commonly the accent on the last syllable.

GALLANTLY. *adv.* [from *gallant*]

1 [illegible]

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *gallantly* [illegible] us as we did with you in a parallel case. Just [illegible] paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift.*

GA'LLANTRY. *n. f.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1 Splendour of appearance, show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

2. Bravery; nobleness, generosity

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and enobling study of nature. *Glanv. Scepf. Preface.*

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

4. Courtship, refined address to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind *Granville.*

5. Vicious love, lewdness, debauchery.

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious provided she be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Spectator.*

GA'LLEASS *n. f.* [*galeas*, French.] A large galley; a vessel of war driven with oars.

My father hath no less
Than three great argosies, besides two *galleasses*,
And twelve tight galleys. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew*

The number of vessels were one hundred and three, whereof *galleasses* and galleons seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

GALLE'ON. *n. f.* [*galion*, French.] A large ship with four or sometimes five decks, now in use only among the Spaniards

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidado. that no force should drive me thence, except I were set on fire by the Spanish *galleons*.

The number of veſſels were one hundred and thirty, whereof gatleaſſes and *gallcons* ſeventy-two, goodly ſhips, like floating towers or caſtles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

GA'LLERY *n. ſ.* [*galerie*, French, derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In moſt part there had been framed by art ſuch pleaſant arbors, that, one anſwering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almoſt round about, which below gave a perfect ſhadow. *Sidney, b.* i.

High hi ted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly *galleries* fair overlaid. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Your *gallery*
Have we paſs d through, not without much content. *Shakeſ.*

The row of re.arn on the banquet ſide, let it be an ſtately *galleries*, in which *galeries* let there be three cupola's. *Bacon.*

A private *gal ery* 'tw xt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe ye known. *Denham.*

Nor is the ſhape of our cathedral proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually over looking each other, for into this condition on the par ſh-churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *ga leries* every day built in them. *Grau*

There are covered *galleries* that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. The ſeats in the playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit.

While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit aſcends *Pope's Ep. of Horace.*

GA'LLET LE *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe this word has the ſame import with gal ipot.

Make a compound body of glaſs and *galletyle*; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a ſtuff between a porce lane and a glaſs. *Bacon's Phyſ Rem.*

GA'LLEY *n. ſ.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French, derived, as ſome think, from *galea*, a helmet pictured anciently on the prow; as others from γαλεάτης, the ſwordfiſh; as others from *galleon*, expreſſing in Syriac men expoſed to the ſea. From *galley* come *galeaſs*, *galleon*, *galliot*.]

1. A veſſel driven with oars, much in uſe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ſhips, hulks, *gallies*, barks and brigandines. *Fairfax.*

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, and eſpecially far voyages; the rather by the uſe of *gallies*, and ſuch veſſels as could hardly brook the ocean. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

Jaſon ranged the coaſts of Aſia the Leſs in an open boat, or kind of *galley*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

On oozy ground his *galleys* moor,
Their heads are turn'd to ſea, their ſterns to ſhore. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially conſidered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them.

The moſt voluptuous perſon, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courſhips every day, would find it the greateſt torment that could befal him: he would fly to the mines and the *galleys* for his recreation, to the ſpade and the mattock for a diverſion from the miſery of a continual uninterrupted pleaſure. *South's Sermons*

GA'LLEY-SLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*galley* and *ſlave*.] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies.

As if one chain were not ſufficient to load poor man, but he muſt be clogged with innumerable chains: this is juſt ſuch another freedom as the Turkiſh *galley ſlaves* do enjoy. *Bramh.*

Hardened *galley ſlaves* deſpair manumiſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

The forges grimly daſh againſt the ſhore,
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-ſlaves* their oar. *Garth.*

GA'LLIARD *n. ſ.* [*gaillard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gauliſh *ard*, genius, and *gar*.]

1. A gay, bruſk, lively man, a fine fellow.

Selden is a *valiant* by himſelf. *Cleveland.*

2. An active, nimble, ſprightly dance. It is in both ſenſes now obſolete.

I can think by the excellent conſtitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the ſtar of a *galliard*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble *galliard* won
You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shakeſp. Henry V*

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as muſicians uſe to do with thoſe that dance too long *galliards*. *Bacon*

The triplas and changing of tunes have an agreement with the changes of motions; as when *gaillard* time and meaſure time are in the medley of one dance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

GALLIARDISE. n. ſ. [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety.

At my nativity my aſcendant was the watry ſign of Scorpius. I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me. I am no way faceticous, nor diſpoſed for the mirth and *galliardiſe* of company. *Lawſon's Rel. Med.*

GA'LLICISM. *n. ſ.* [*galliciſme*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language: ſuch as, he *figured* in controvery; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the ſame language that another had *held* before: with many other expreſſions to be found in the pages of *Bolinbroke*.

In Engliſh I would have *Galliciſms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our ſpeech. *Felton on the Claſſics.*

GA'LLIGASKINS. *n. ſ.* [*Caligæ Galle-Paſcenſes. Skinner.*] Large open hoſe.

My *gallygaſkins*, that have long withſtood
The Winter's fury, and encroaching froſts,
By time ſubdu'd, what will not time ſubdue,
An horrid chaſm diſcloſe. *Philips.*

GALLIMA'TIA. n. ſ. [*gallimathias*, French.] Nonſenſe, talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY *n. ſ.* [*galimafrée*, French.]

1. A hoch-poch, or hash of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; a medley.

They have made of our Engliſh tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodge-podge of all other forts. *Spenſer.*

2. Any incongruous or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches ſay is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, becauſe they are not in't. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The painter who, under pretence of diverſifying the eyes, would fill his picture with ſuch varieties as alter the truth of hiſtory, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* ludicrouſly of a woman.

— John affects thy wife.
— Why, ſir, my wife is not young.
— He woos both high and low, both rich and poor;
He loves thy *gallimaufry*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLIOT. *n. ſ.* [*galiote*, French.] A ſmall ſwift galley.

Barbaroſſa departing out of Helleſpont was with eighty and certain *galliots*, ſhaped his courſe towards Italy. *Knolles.*

GA'LLIPOT *n. ſ.* [*geripot*, Dutch, ſhaving earth. *Skinner.*] The true derivation is from *gata*, Spaniſh, *mother*. *Gata*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot. A pot painted and glazed, commonly uſed for medicines.

Plato ſaid his maſter Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outſides apes, owls, and Lycas; but within, precious drugs. *Burton, Anatomy*, 227.

Here pearls in mince-d ſpice are ſet;
There *gallipots* are rang'd in alphabet *Garth's Diſpenſatory.*

A cxanderous thought it unſafe to truſt the real ſecret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man. *Spectator*, N°. 420.

Thou that doſt Æſculapius deride,
And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride *Fenton.*

GA'LLON *n. ſ.* [*galo*, low Latin.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped. *Norman's Surgery.*

GALLO'ON *n. ſ.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GA'LLOP *v. n.* [*galoper*, French. Derived by all the etymologiſts, after *Budæus*, from καλέω: but perhaps it comes from *gaut*, wild, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch, that is, to go on full ſpeed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I and hear
The *galloping* of horſe: who was't came by? *Shak. Mach.*

His ſteeds will be reſtrain'd,
But *gallop* lazily down the weſtern hill. *Donne*

In ſuch a ſhape grim Saturn did reſtrain
His heavenly limbs, and flow'd with ſuch a mane,
When half ſurpriz'd, and fearing to be ſeen,
The leacher *gallop'd* from his jealous queen. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing ſuch ſtreams of blood as threatned a drowning life, we *galloped* toward them to part them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

They ſpy'd anon
Where towards them *gallop* faſt,
One ſome feared foe to fly. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

He who ſtays and ſoftly goes ſteadily forward, in a courſe that points right, will ſooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallop* all day with full ſpeed. *Locke.*

3. To move very faſt.

The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his gliſtering coach. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

Whom doth time *gallop* withal?
— With a thief to the gallows. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

He that rides poſt through a country may, from the tranſient view, tell how in general the parts lie: ſuch obſervations, ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horſe when

he runs at full ſpeed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the ſame time; and while theſe are in the air, and juſt upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almoſt at once. *Farrier's Dict.*

GA'LLOPER. *n. ſ.* [from *gallop.*]

1. A horſe that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horſes for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though ſome of them are very fleet. *Mortim. Huſb.*

2. A man that rides faſt, or makes great haſte.

GA'LLOWAY. *n. ſ.* A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the North, probably as coming originally from Galloway, a ſhire in Scotland

To GA'LLOW *v. a.* [agælpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify, to fright.

The wrathful ſkies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

GA[illegible]

1. It is worn then likewiſe of footmen under their ſhirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglaſſes*; the which name doth diſcover them alſo to be ancient Engliſh; for *gallogla* ſignifies an Engliſh ſervitor or yeoman. And he being ſo armed in a long ſhirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was inſtead of the footman that now weareth a corſlet, before the corſlet was uſed, or almoſt invented. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. [*Hanmer*, otherwiſe than *Spenſer*] Soldiers among the wild Iriſh, who ſerve on horſeback.

A puiſſant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglaſſes* and ſtout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

GA'LLOW. } *n. ſ.* [It is uſed by ſome in the ſingular, but by
C[illegible] [illegible] ies has another
[illegible] [illegible] Saxon, [illegible]
Dutch; which ſome derive from *galgelus*, *furca*, Latin; others from גבה high; others from *gallu*, Welſh, power: but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from agælpan, the gallows being the great object of legal terrour.]

1. A beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monſter ſat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*, in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purſe of money. *Sidney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were deſolation of gaolers and *gallowſes*. *Shakeſp. Cymbel.*

I prophecied, if a *gallows* were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

A little before dinner he took the major aſide, and whiſpered him in the ear, that execution muſt that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* ſhould be erected. *Hayward.*

A production that naturally groweth under *gallowſes*, and places of execution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the ſmart of waſps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deſerves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thouſand years a boy.
—Ay, and a ſhrewd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. *adj.* [*gallows* and *free.*] Exempt by deſtiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallows free* by my conſent,
And nothing ſuffer, ſince he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *n. ſ.* [*gallows* and *tree*] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his deareſt dame. *Fair Queen.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got looſe,
Drops into Styx, and turns a ſoland gooſe. *Cleaveland*

GAMBA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdaſhes;
GAMBA'DO. } boots worn upon the legs above the ſhoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

GA'MBLER *n. ſ.* [A cant word, I ſuppoſe, for *game* or *gameſter.*] A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBOGE. *n. ſ.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the Eaſt Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. Gamboge was not known in Europe 'till 1603, and ſoon after got into uſe as a purgative medicine, but the roughneſs of its operation rendering it leſs eſteemed as ſuch, it got into uſe in painting, where it yet retains its credit. *Hill*

To GAMBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French]

1. To dance; to ſkip, to friſk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolicks.

Bears, tygers, ounces, pards
Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green.
The monſters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward meaſures play

2. To leap; to ſtart.

of madneſs
That I have utter'd, bring me to the teſt,
And I the matter will record, which madneſs
Would *gambol* from *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

GAMBOL *n. ſ.* [from the verb]

1. A ſkip, a hop, a leap for joy

A gentleman had got a favourite ſpaniel, that would be full toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thouſand pretty *gambols*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beaſts in *gambols* friſk'd before their honeſt god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank

For who did ever play his *gambols*,
With ſuch inſufferable rambles? *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 2.

GA'MBREL. *n. ſ.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horſe.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be ſo mixed as to make it a ſoft body, and yet to have the ſtrength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horſe's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Grew.*

GAME. *n. ſ.* [*gaman*, a jeſt, Iſlandick]

1. Sport of any kind

We have had paſtimes here, and pleaſing *game*. *Shakeſp.*

2. Jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt or ſeriouſneſs.

Then on her head they ſet a garland green,
And crowned her 'twixt earneſt and 'twixt *game*. *Fair Q.*

3. Inſolent merriment, ſportive inſult.

Do they not ſeek occaſion of new quarrels,
On my refuſal, to diſtreſs me more,
Or make a *game* of my calamities. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

4. A ſingle match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we ſtand,
And play the *game* into each other's hand. *Dryden*

6. Scheme purſued, meaſures planned.

This ſeems to be the preſent *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they ſee an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field ſports as, the chaſe, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his uſual *game*,
He ſhall here find his friends with horſe and men,
To ſet him free from his captivity. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

[illegible]
Wild beaſts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myſt'ries of that *game*
Some ſportſmen, that were abroad upon *game*, ſpy'd a company of buſtards and cranes. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Animals purſued in the field; animals appropriated to legal ſportſmen.

Hunting, and men, not beaſts, ſhall be his *game*,
With war, and hoſtile ſnare, ſuch as refuſe
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton's Parad. Loſt*

There is ſuch a variety of *game* ſpringing up before me, that I am diſtracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. *Dryden's Fable, Preface.*

A bloodhound will follow the tract of the perſon he purſues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chace. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed ſpear
At the rough bear, or chace the flying deer,
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miſs the *game*. *Prior*

Proud Nimrod firſt the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man
Our haughty Norman boaſts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling ſlaves the royal *game*. *Pope*

9. Solemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people.

The *games* are done, and Cæſar is returning. *Shakeſpeare.*

Milo, when entring the Olympick *game*,
With a huge ox upon his ſhoulders came. *Denham*

To GAME. *v. n.* [gaman, Saxon]

1. To play at any ſport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money

Gaming leaves no ſatisfaction behind it: at no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GA'MECOCK. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *cock*] Cocks bred to fight.

They managed the diſpute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

GAME-EGG. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *egg*] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GA'MEKEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *keep.*] A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME. *adj.* [from *game*] Frolicksome; gay; sportive; playful, sportful

Geron, though old, yet *gamesome*, kept one end with Cosma. *Sidney.*

I am not *gamesome*, I do lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. *Shakes. Jul. Cæsar.*

The *gamesome* wind among her tresses play,
And curleth up those growing riches short. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

Belial, in like *gamesome* mood *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This *gamesome* humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained. *Locke.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. s* [from *gamesome.*] Sportiveness; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gamesome.*] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *n. s.* [from *game.*]

1. One who is vitiously addicted to play.

Keep a *gamester* from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shak Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is. *Bacon.*

Gamesters for whole patrimonies play;
The steward brings the deeds, which must convey
The whole estate. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat* 1.

Could we look into the mind of a common *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and matadores: her slumbers are haunted with kings, queens and knaves. *Addison.*

[illegible]
That fill a female *gamester*'s pate,
What agony of soul she feels
To see a knave's inverted heels.

2. One who is engaged at play

When cruelty and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler *gamester* is the soonest winner. *Shakes. Hen. V.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one, or that a *gamester* seeth always more than a looker-on but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which setteth business straight. *Bacon, Essay* 28

3. A merry frolicksome person

You're a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sands. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII

4. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord,
[illegible] *reflare*

GA'MMER *n. s* [Of uncertain etymology, perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.

GA'MMON *n. s* [*gambone*, Italian]

1. The buttock of an hog salted and dried; the lower end of the flitch

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold
A ruffy *gammon* of some seven years old. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Gammons, that give a relish to the taste,
And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,
That ere the first is out, the second stinks. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. A kind of play with dice

The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The sounding *gammon*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

GAM[illegible] *n. s.* [*gamma*, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.

[illegible]
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must first begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort. *Shakespeare.*

When by the *gamut* some musicians make
A perfect song, others will undertake,
By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it
Things simply good can never be unfit. *Davies.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a shake expire. *Addison*

'GAN, for *began*, from [illegible]

The noble ke[illegible]
His vital force to faint *Spenser*

To GANCH *v. a.* [*gauciare*, from *gaucio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment a practice in Turkey, to which *Smith* alludes in his *Peacham*.

Cohors catenis quæ pia flridula
Gemunt onusta, vel fide trans finum
Luctantur ædis, pendulive
Sanguineis nictantur in uncis. *Musæ Angl.*

GA'NDER *n. s* [ganona, Saxon] The male of the goose

As deep drinketh the goose as the *gander* *Camden's Rem.*

One *gander* will serve five geese. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GANG. *v. n.* [*gangen*, Dutch; gangan, Saxon; *gang*, Scottish.] To go, to walk. an old word not now used, except ludicrously

But let them *gang* alone,
As they have brewed, so let them bear blame. *Spenser.*

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts open *Arbuthn.*

GANG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop, a company; a tribe, a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conspiracy against me. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. *L'Estrange, Fable* 21.

Admitted in among the *gang*,
He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior*

GANGHON. [French] A kind of flower. [illegible]

GANGLION. *n. s* [γαγγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or stroke. It resists, if stirred, if pressed upon the side, is not diverted, nor can be turned round. *Harris.*

Bonesetters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint. *Wiseman*

GA'NGRENE. *n. s* [*gangrene*, Fr *gangræna*, Lat] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Natural History.*

She saves the lover, as we *gangrene* slay,
By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away. *Waller*

A discolouring in the part was supposed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

If the substance of the soul is festered with these passions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addison's Spectator*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits, that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction made complete. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Gangren'd members must be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryden.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. n.* To become mortified.

My griefs not only pain me
As a lingring disease,
But finding no redress, ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable
Rankle and fester and *gangrene*
To black mortification. *Milton's Agonistes.*

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out. *Wiseman's Surgery*

GA'NGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrene.*] Mortified, producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GA'NGWAY. *n. s* In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. *D*[illegible]

GA'NGWEEK. *n. s* [*gang* and *week.*] Rogation week, when [illegible]

GA[illegible] [illegible]

GANTELET. § *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch] A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man

But would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou to run the *gantlet* these expose,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes? *Dryden's Juv.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes. *Locke.*

GANZA. *n. s* [*ganza*, Spanish, a goose.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And favour strongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras, p* II.

GAOL. *n. s* [*geal*, Welsh, *gele*, French] A prison; a place of confinement It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and sometimes *goal*.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *goal*. *Sh K. Lear.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shakespeare's Timon.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners. *Shakespeare's Henry VI p.* II

GA'OLDELIVERY *n. s.* [*gaol* and *deliver.*] The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

Then doth th'aspiring soul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or *goaldelivery* call. *Davies.*

These make a general *gaoldelivery* of souls, not for punishment. *South.*

GA'OLER. *n. s.* [from *gaol*] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed

This

This is a gentle provoſt, ſeldom, when
The ſteeled *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Sh. Meaſ. for Meaſ*
I know not how or why my ſurly *gaoler*,
Hard as his irons, and inſolent as power
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
From the polite part of mankind ſhe had been banniſhed and immured, 'till the death of her *gaoler* *Tatler*, N° 53.

GAP *n. ſ.* [from *gape*.]

1. A [illegible]
Behold the deſpair,
By cuſtom and covetous rates,
By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*
[illegible]
And cryſtal wall of heav'n, which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a ſpacious *gap* diſcloſ'd
Into the waſteful deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vi.
Buſhes are moſt laſting of any for dead hedges, or to mend
5 [illegible]
I ſought for a man, ſays God, that ſhould make up the hedge, and ſtand in the *gap* before me, for the land that I ſhould not deſtroy it. *Rogers, Sermon* 18.

2. A breach
The loſs of that ſtrong city concerned the Chriſtian commonweal man ſold and lamentable miſeries afterwards enſued by the opening of that *gap* not unto the kingdom of Hungary only, but to all that ſide of Chriſtendom. *Knolles.*
[illegible]
He's made maſter
O' th' rolls and the king's ſecretary: further
Stands in the *gap*, and treads for more preferment. *Shakeſp.*
So ſtands the Thracian herdſman with his ſpear
Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him ruſtling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue, an open way.
The former kings of England paſſed into them a great part of their prerogatives, which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deſerved, yet now ſuch a *gap* of miſchief lies open thereby, that I could wiſh it were well ſtopt. *Spenſer.*

5. A hole; a deficiency
If you violently proceed againſt him, miſtaking his purpoſe, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shak. King Lear.*
Nor is it any botch or *gap* at all in the works of nature.
Adore's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.

6. Any interſtice; a vacuity.
Each one demand, and anſwer to his part
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, ſince firſt
We were diſſever'd. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
That I might ſleep out this great *gap* of time my Antony is away. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant* 3.
One can revive a languiſhing converſation by a ſudden ſurpriſing ſentence, another is more dexterous in ſeconding a third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift's Genteel Converſation.*

7. An opening of the mouth in ſpeech during the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive vowels.
The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is cauſed by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. *To ſtop a* GAP, is to eſcape by ſome mean ſhift: alluding to hedges mended with dead buſhes, 'till the quickſets will grow.
His policy conſiſts in ſetting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *ſtopping gaps.* *Swift*

GA'P TOOTHED. *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth*] Having interſtices between the teeth.
The reeve, miller, and cook, are diſtinguiſhed from each other as much as the miſerly lazy profeſs and the broad-ſpeaking *gap-toothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To GAPE *v. n.* [geapan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide, to yawn.
Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakeſpeare.*
Gaping or yawning, and ſtretching, do paſs from man to man; for that that cauſeth *gaping* and ſtretching is when the ſpirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbuthnot.*
She ſtretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And aſks if it be time to riſe. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.
As callow birds,
Whoſe mother's kill'd in ſeeking of the prey,
Cry in their neſt, and think her long away,
And at each leaf that ſtirs, each blaſt of wind,
Gape for the food which they muſt never find. *Dryden.*
As in a drought the thirſty creatures cry,
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then firſt the martlet meets it in the ſky,
[illegible] *Dryden.*

3. To deſire earneſtly; to crave. [illegible]
To her grim death appears in all her ſhapes;
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes*. [illegible]
To thy fortune be not thou a ſlave,
For what haſt thou to fear beyond the grave?

And thou, who *gap'ſt for* my eſtate, draw near,
For I would whiſper ſomewhat in thy ear. *Dryden's Perſ*

4. With *after*
What ſhall we ſay of thoſe who ſpend their days in *gaping after* court-favour and preferments? *L'Eſtran*

5. With *at*
Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could ſwallow them, have had their mouths ſtopped in the [illegible]

6. To open in fiſſures or holes.
If it aſſume my noble father's perſon,
I'll ſpeak to it, though hell itſelf ſhould *gape*
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*
May that ground *gape*, and ſwallow me alive,
Where I ſhall kneel to him that ſlew my father *Sh. H. VI.*
The great horſe-muſſel, with the fine thell, doth *gape* and ſhut as the oyſters do. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The reception of one is as different from the admiſſion of the other, as when the earth ſtands open under the inciſions of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itſelf to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreſhments of a ſhower *South.*
The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity of theſe veſicles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. To open with a breach.
The planks, their patchy coverings waſh'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach diſplay.
The roaring waters, with a hoſtile tide,
Ruſh through the ruins of her *gaping* ſide. *Dryden.*
That all theſe actions can be performed by aliment, as well as medicines, is plain; by obſerving the effects of different ſubſtances upon the fluids and ſolids, when the veſſels are open and *gape* by a wound. *Arbuthnot*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.
There is not, to the beſt of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on another for want of a cæſura in this whole poem.
Dryden's Æn. Dedication.

9. To make a noiſe with open throat.
And, if my muſe can through paſt ages ſee,
That noiſy, nauſeous, *gaping* fool is he.

10. To ſtare with hope or expectation.
Others will *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet deſigns of fate,
Apply to wizards, to foreſee
What ſhall, and what ſhall never be. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

11. To ſtare with wonder.
Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this to cauſe laughter a very monſter in a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape* at. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
Where elevated o'er the *gaping* croud,
Claſp'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia*

12. To ſtare irreverently
They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job* xvi

GA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *gape*]
1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who ſtares fooliſhly.
3. One who longs or craves.
The golden ſhower of the diſſolved abbey-lands rained well near into every *gaper's* mouth. *Carew's Survey of*

GAR, in Saxon, ſignifies a weapon ſo *Lodgar* is a lodging weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibſon's Camden*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*gera*, Iſlandick] To cauſe, to make. It is Anglo-Saxon and uſed in Scotland.
Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What! hath ſome wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that ſounds ſo ſweet
Or art thou of thy loved loſs forlorne. *Spenſer's Pa[illegible]*

GARB. *n. ſ.* [*garbe*, French]
1. Dreſs; cloaths, habit.
Thus Belial, with words clouth'd in reaſon's *garb*,
Counſel'd ignoble eaſe, and peaceful ſloth
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt
He puts himſelf into the *garb* and habit of a profeſſor of phyſick, and ſets up. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 3[illegible].

2. Faſhion of dreſs
Horace's wit, and Virgil's ſtate,
He did not ſteal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their cloaths, did wear. *Denham*

3. External appearance.
This is ſome fellow,
Who, having been praiſ'd for bluntneſs, doth affect
A ſaucy roughneſs, and conſtrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

GA'RBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*garbear*, Spaniſh. This etymology is very doubtful]
1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is ſeparated and thrown away
The cloyed will,
That ſatiate, yet unſatisfy'd deſire, that tub
Both

Both fill'd and running, ravening firſt the lamb,
Longs after for the *garboils* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
Laſh, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will ſate itſelf in a celeſtial bed,
And prey on *garbage* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
A ſtarn more ſenſeleſs than the rog'ry
Of old Arceſpicy and augury,
That out of *garbage* of cattle
Preſag'd th' events of truce or battle *Hudibras, p.*
Who, without averſion, ever look'd
On noty *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd? *Roſcommon.*
When you receive foreign puniſhment, you run to your confeſſor, that paſtee of guts and *garbage*, I cry'd. *Span. Friar*

GARBEL *n. ſ.* A plank next the keel of a ſhip. *Bailey.*

GA'RBIDGE. *n. ſ.* Corrupted for *garbage.*
All ſhavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garbidge* is good manure for land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GA'RBISH *n. ſ.* Corrupted from *garbe*
In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *garbiſh* of fiſh *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To ſift, to purify, to ſeparate the good from the bad.
But you who fathers and traditions have
And *garble* ſome, and ſome you quite forſake *Dryden.*
Had our author ſet down this commandment without *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly againſt him. *Locke.*
The underſtanding works to collate, combine, and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination and memory preſent to it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

GA'RBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *garble*.] He who ſeparates one part from another
A farther ſecret in this clauſe may beſt be diſcovered by the projectors, or at leaſt the *garblers* of it. *Swift's Examiner.*

GARBOIL. *n. ſ.* [*garbouille*, French, *garbuglio*, Italian.] Diſorder; tumult; uproar. *Hanmer.*
Look here, and at thy ſovereign leiſure read
What *garboils* ſhe awak'd *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

GARD. *n. ſ.* [*garde*, French.] Wardſhip, care; cuſtody.

GARDEN. *n. ſ.* [*garda*, Welſh, *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Italian.]
1. A piece of ground incloſed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleaſure.
Thy promiſes are like Adonis' *gardens*,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shak.*
My lord of Ely, when I was laſt in Holborn,
I ſaw good ſtrawberries in your *garden* there. *Shakeſp. R. III.*
In the royal ordering of *gardens*, there ought to be *gardens* for all the months in the year *Bacon's Eſſ.*
In every *garden* ſhould be provided flowers, fruit, herbs and water *Temple.*
2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleaſant *garden* of great Italy. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*
3. GARDEN is often uſed in compoſition for *horticultural*, or belonging to a garden.

GARDEN MOULD. *n. ſ.* Mould fit for a garden.
They delight moſt in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with ſand than clay *Mortimer.*

GARDEN-TILLAGE. *n. ſ.* Tillage uſed in cultivating gardens.
Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GARDEN-WARE. *n. ſ.* The produce of gardens.
A clay bottom is a much more pernicious ſoil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GA'RDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden, to lay out gardens.
At firſt, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and conſuls uſed the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *Ben. Jonſon's Catiline.*
When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build ſtately, ſooner than to *garden* finely; as if *gardening* were the greater perfection *Bacon, Eſſ.* 47.

GA'RDENER. *n. ſ.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.
Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are *gardeners*; ſo that, if we will plant nettles, or ſow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Gardeners tread down any looſe ground, after they have ſown onions or turnips. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The *gardener* may lop religion as he pleaſe *Howel.*
The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable to all other diverſions. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
Then let the learned *gardener* mark with care
The kinds of ſtocks, and what thoſe kinds will bear *Dryd.*

GA'RDENING *n. ſ.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.
My compoſitions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildneſs of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator*, N°. 477.

GARE. *n. ſ.* Coarſe wool growing on the legs of ſheep. *Dict.*

GARGARISM *n. ſ.* [γαργαριſμός; *gargariſme*, French.] A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with. *Quincy.*
Apophlegmatisms and *gargariſms* draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To GARGARI'ZE *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; *gargariſer*, French.] To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors
[illegible] noſtrils, or *gargariſed*, doth eaſe the [illegible] it is aſtringent, and inhibiteth the motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
This being relaxed, may make a ſhaking of the larynx; as when we *gargariſe*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

GA'RGET *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in cattle.
The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the under parts *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GARGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French; *gargogliare*, Ital. *gurgel*, Germans, the throat.]
1. To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not ſuffered immediately to deſcend.
Gargle twice or thrice with ſharp oxycrate *Harvey.*
The exciſion made, the bleeding will ſoon be ſtopt by *gargling* with oxycrate *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
[illegible]
Next *gargle* well their throats. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*
2. To warble, to play in the throat. An improper uſe.
Thoſe which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a ſong *Waller.*
So cheriſh'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On nonſenſe *gargliſh* in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton.*

GA'RGLER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is waſhed.
His throat was waſhed with one of the *gargles* ſet down in the method of cure. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GA'RGLION *n. ſ.* An exſudation of nervous juice from a bruiſe, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in hogs.
The ſigns of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moiſt eyes, ſtaggering, and loſs of appetite. *Mortimer.*

GARLAND. *n. ſ.* [*guirlande*, *guirland*, French.] A wreath of branches or flowers.
Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitſuntide to bear *Sidney.*
With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your *garland* *Shakeſpeare.*
A reeling world will never ſtand upright,
Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm
—How wear the *garland*! doſt thou mean the crown?
—Ay, my good lord *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*
Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryden's Fables.*
Vanquiſh again, though ſhe be gone,
Whoſe *garland* crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign, though ſhe has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*
Her gods and godlike heroes riſe to view,
And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. *Pope.*

GARLICK *n. ſ.* [gar, Saxon, a lance, and *leek*, the leek that ſhoots up in cloves. *Skinner.*]
It has a bulbous root, conſiſting of many ſmall tubercles include in a tunicle, the leaves are plain, the flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the ſtalk; and are ſucceeded by ſubrotund fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*
Garlick is not an extremely ſtrong, and to moſt people a diſagreeable ſmell, and of an acrid and pungent taſte. It is an extremely active and penetrating medicine, as may be proved by applying plaſters of *garlick* to the ſoles of the feet, which will in a very ſhort time give a ſtrong ſmell to the breath. Mice will ſmell ſtrongly of *garlick* three or four hours after a perſon has eaten it; and given to fowls, it communicates its taſte ſtrongly to their fleſh, and in ſome degree to their eggs. Bruiſed, and laid on any tender part of the ſkin, it corrodes it, and raiſes bliſters. Some are very fond of it in food; and a little of it is not only agreeable this way, but aſſiſts digeſtion, and [illegible] the ſtomach. *Hill.*
Garlick has, of all our plants, the greateſt ſtrength, affords moſt nouriſhment, and ſupplies moſt ſpirits to thoſe who eat but a ſmall bulk. *Temple.*
'Tis mortal ſin to feaſt on to devour;
Each clove of *garlick* is a ſacred pow'r:
Religious nat'ral ſure, and bleſt abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate's Juvenal.*

G [illegible]
It hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of four petals or leaves, which ſtand erect, the lower part being occupied by a number of chives, the pointal, which is fixed on a long foot-

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ſtalk, riſes from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes a globular fleſhy fruit, in the centre of which are included many ſeeds, which are ſhaped almoſt like kidneys. This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and ſeveral other places in the warmer parts of America, where it uſually riſes to the height of thirty or forty feet, and ſpreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the ſize of a tennis ball, which, when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy ſweet pulp, ſomewhat like ſome of the European pears, but has a ſtrong ſcent of garlick. *Miller*

GARLICK. *Wind. n. ſ.*

The characters are almoſt agreeable in every reſpect with the garlick, but hath, for the moſt part, a ſweet ſcent, and the flowers are produced in an umbel. *Miller*

GARLICKEA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that ſtood ſo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlick eaters*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

GA'RMENT, *n. ſ.* [*garniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered, cloaths, dreſs.

Hence, rotten thing, or I ſhall ſhake thy bones
Out of thy *garments*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Hath any of thy late maſter's *garments* in thy poſſeſſion?
Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.

Our oak, once fallen, ſpringeth no more; neither doth the ſun or ſummer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*

Three worthy perſons from his ſide it tore,
And dy'd his *garment* with their ſcatter'd gore. *Waller*

The peacock, in all his pride, does not diſplay half the colours that appear in the *garments* of a Britiſh lady, when

GARNER. *n. ſ.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up.

Earth's increaſe, and foyſon plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*

For ſundry foes the rural realm ſurround;
The fieldmouſe builds her *garner* under ground:
For gather'd grain the buſy laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

To GA'RNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore as in garners.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I muſt live, or bear no life. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

GA'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*garnate*, Italian, *granatus*, low Latin, from its reſemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs, between the ſaphire and the common cryſtal. It is found of various ſizes. Its ſurfaces are not ſo ſmooth or polite as thoſe of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a ſtrong red, with a plain admixture of blueiſh: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightneſs of the ruby. *Hi*

The *garnet* ſeems to be a ſpecies of the carbuncles: the Bohemian is red, with a ſlight caſt of a flame-colour, and the Syrian is red, with a ſlight caſt of purple.
Woodward's Met. Foſſ.

To GA'RNISH *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hands which *garniſhed* their proud hall
Of ſtate.

All which then with flowers was *garniſhed*,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongſt them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous ſmells, and painted colours ſhew
Fairy Queen, b. II. cant. 5

With taper light
To ſeek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garniſh*,
Is waſteful and ridiculous exceſs. *Shake. King John*

Paradiſe was a terreſtrial garden, *garniſhed* with fruits, delighting both the eye and taſte.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

All the ſtreets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's, where the king then lay, were *garniſhed* with the citizens, ſtanding in their livories. *Bacon's Henry VII*

2. To embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dreſt!
Garniſh'd with aſparagus, himſelf a feaſt! *Dryd. Juven. Sat*

No man lards ſalt pork with orange peel,
Or *garniſhes* his lamb with ſpitchcock'd eel. *King's Cookery.*

3. To fit with fetters.

GA'RNISH *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

So are you, ſweet,
Even in the lovely *garniſh* of a boy. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Matter and figure they produce,
For *garniſh* this, and that for uſe;
They ſeek to feed and pleaſe their gueſts. *Prior.*

2. Things ſtrewed round a diſh.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

4. *Penſiuncula carceraria*, an acknowledgment in money when firſt a priſoner goes into a gaol. *Ainſworth.*

GARNISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh*.] Ornament; embelliſhment.

The church of Santa Guſtina at Padua is a ſound piece of good art, where the materials being but ordinary ſtone, without any *garniſhment* of ſculpture, do ravith the beholders.
Wotton's Architecture.

GA[illegible]

They conclude, if they fall ſhort in the *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferior in the *garniture* of their heads.
Government of the Tongue.

Plain ſenſe, which pleas'd your ſires an age ago.

[illegible]

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our ſpecies, ſo they are very aſſiduous in beſtowing upon themſelves the moſt *garnitures* of art. *Addiſon's Spectator*

GA'ROUS. *adj.* [from *garum*.] Reſembling pickle made of fiſh.

In a civet-cat a different and offenſive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being eſpecially fiſh, whereof the humour may be a *garous* excretion, and odorous ſeparation.
Browne's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 4.

GA'RRAN. *n. ſ.* [Erſe. It imports the ſame as gelding. The word is ſtill retained in Scotland.] A ſmall horſe; a hobby. A Highland horſe which when brought into the North of England takes the name of *a nag*.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk, it hath no other harm to their perſons. *Spenſer.*

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* ſhift upon graſs the year round, and this would force men to the encloſing of grounds ſo that the race of *garrans* would decreaſe. *Temple.*

GA'RRET *n. ſ.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe.

The mob, commiſſioned by the government,
Are ſent to an empty *garret* ſent. *Dryden's Juven. Sat*

John Bull ſkipped from room to room, ran up ſtairs and [illegible] from the kitchen to the *garret*. *Arbuthn. J. Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade,
Leaving the arts the ſpacious air,
With licence to build caſtles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift*

2. Rotten wood.

The colour of the ſhining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in ſome pieces white, and in ſome pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

GARRETE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON. *n. ſ.* [*garniſon*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it.

How oft he ſaid to me,
Thou art no ſoldier fit for Cupid's *garriſon*. *Sidney, b. i.*

2. Fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall ſo ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garriſons* you bind *Waller.*

3. The ſtate of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garriſon* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To GA'RRISON *v. a.* [from the verb.] To ſecure by fortreſſes.

Others thoſe forces join,
Which *garriſon* the conqueſts near the Rhine. *Dryd. Juven.*

GARRU'LITY *n. ſ.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a ſecret.

Let me here
Expiate, if poſſible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity*. *Milton's Agoniſtes*

2. The quality of talking too much, talkativeneſs.

Some vices of ſpeech muſt carefully be avoided: firſt of all, loquacity or *garrulity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

GA'RRULOUS. *adj.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,
And *garrulus* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomſon.*

GARTER *n. ſ.* [*gardus*, Welſh; *jartier*, French, from *gar*, Welſh, the bending of the knee.]

1. A ſtring or ribband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be ſleekly comb'd, their blue coats bruſh'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit. *Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*

When we reſt in our cloaths we looſen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the ſpirits free paſſage. *Ray.*

Handſome *garters* at your knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*.
— The george, profan'd, hath loſt his holy honour,
The *garter*, blemiſh'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Sh. R. III.*

You

You owe your Ormond nothing but a ſon,
To hi. in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race *D*
3. The principal king at arms.

To GA'RTER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter
He, being in love, could not ſee to *garter* his hoſe. *Shakeſ.*
A perſon was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GARTH. *n. ſ.* [as if *girth*, from *gird.*] The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle

GAS. *n. ſ.* [A word invented by the chymiſts.] It is uſed by Van Helmont, and ſeems deſigned to ſignify, in general, a ſpirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uſes it looſely in many ſenſes, and very unintelligibly and inconſiſtently. *Har*

GASCONA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French, from *Gaſcon*, a nation eminent for boaſting.] A boaſt, a bravado.
Was it a *gaſconade* to pleaſe me, that you ſaid your fortune was increaſed to one hundred a year ſince I left you? *Swift*

To GASCONA'DE *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boaſt; to br[illegible]

To GASH *v. a* [from *hacher*, to cut, French. *Skinner.*] To cut deep ſo as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt inſtrument ſo as to make the wound wide
Where the Engliſhmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horſes were found grievouſly *gaſhed* or gored to death. *Hayward*
Wit is a keen inſtrument, and every one can cut and *gaſh* with it, but to carve a beautiful image requires great art *Addiſon, Spect.*
See me *gaſh'd* with knives,
Or ſear'd with burning ſteel. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
Streaming with blood all over *gaſh'd* with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Phillips.*

GASH *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A deep and wide wound.
He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gaſh* therein, were not his targe,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary ſoul from thence it would diſcharge. *Fa. Queen.*
A perilous *gaſh*, a very limb lopt off. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*
Hamilton drove Newton almoſt to the end of the liſts, but Newton on a ſudden gave him ſuch a *gaſh* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground *Hayward.*
But th' ethereal ſubſtance cloſ'd,
Not long diviſible; and from the *gaſh*
A ſtream of nectarous humour iſſuing flow'd *Milt. P. Loſt*
2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper
I was fond of back-ſword and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gaſh* and ſcar *Arbuthnot*

GA'SKINS *n. ſ.* [from *Gaſcoigne.* See GALLIGASKINS.] Wide hoſe; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.
If one point break, the other will hold,
Or, if both break, your *gaſkins* fall. *Shak. Twelfth Night*

To GASP *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*, from *giſpe*, Landa, to ſob, *Junius.*]
1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.
The ſick for air before the portal *gaſp.* *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*
They raiſ'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gaſping* throats. *Dryden.*
The *gaſping* head flies off, a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æn.*
The ladies *gaſp'd*, and ſcarcely could reſpire,
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*
A ſcantling of wit lay *gaſping* for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbiſh. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
Pale and faint,
He *gaſps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to ſee his friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*
2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively
I lay me down to *gaſp* my laſteſt breath,
The wolves will get a break[illegible] *Dryden*
He ſtaggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with ſhort ſobs he *gaſps* away his breath. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. To long for. This ſenſe is, I think, not proper, as nature never expreſſes deſire by gaſping
The Cathian and his wife had the comfort to be under the ſame maſter, who, ſeeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gaſped* after their liberty, demanded a moſt exorbitant price for their ranſom. *Spectator*, N°. 198

GASP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.
2. The ſhort catch of breath in the laſt agonies
His fortunes all lie ſpeechleſs, and his name
Is at laſt *gaſp.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his laſt,
And to the laſteſt *gaſp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shak. H. VI.*
If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the laſteſt *gaſp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, ſhew it now *Addiſon's Roſamond.*
Life's buſineſs at one *gaſp* be o'er *Pope.*

To GAST. *v. a.* [from *gaſt*, Saxon. See AGHAST.] To make aghaſt; to fright; to ſhock; to terrify, to fear; to affray.
When he ſaw my beſt alarmed ſpirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to the encounter,
Or whether *gaſted* by the noiſe I made,
Full ſuddenly he fled. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

GASTRICK. *adj* [from γαστὴρ.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTRO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ* [γαστὴρ and γράφω.] In ſtrictneſs of etymology, ſignifies no more than ſewing up any wound of the belly, yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the inteſtine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GASTRO'TOMY. *n. ſ* [γαστὴρ and τέτμω.] The act of cutting open the belly

GAT. The preterite of *get.*
Moſes *gat* him up into the mount. *Ex.* xxiv 18.

GATE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeat, Saxon.]
1. The door of a city, a caſtle, palace, or large building.
Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My ſoul flies through theſe wounds to ſeek thee. *Shakeſp.*
Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd ſo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*
2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into incloſed grounds
Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—— Both ſtile and *gate*, horſeway and footpath. *Shakeſp.*
3. An avenue; an opening.
Auria has done nothing but wiſely and politickly, in ſetting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*

GA'TEVEIN. *n. ſ* The *vena portæ*
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade ſick, nor any obſtruction to continue in the *gateveins* which diſperſeth that blood. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

GA'TEWAY. *n. ſ.* [*gate* and *way*] A way through gates of incloſed grounds.
Gateways between incloſures are ſo many, that they cannot cart between one head and another. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GA'THER. *v. a* [ȝaderan, Saxon.]
1. To collect, to bring into one place; to get in harveſt.
I *gathered* me ſilver and gold *Eccluſ* ii 8.
Gather ſtones—and they took ſtones and made an heap. *Gen*
The ſeventh year we ſhall not ſow, nor *gather* in our increaſe. *Lev.* xxv. 20.
2. To pick up; to glean, to pluck.
His opinions
Have ſatisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
Caſt up the highway, *gather* out the ſtones. *Iſ* lxii 10.
I will ſpend this preface upon thoſe from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*
To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he muſt *gather* up money by degrees, as the ſale of his commodities ſhall bring it in. *Locke.*
3. To crop.
What have I done?
To ſee my youth, my beauty, and my love
No ſooner gain'd, but ſlighted and betray'd,
And like a roſe juſt *gather'd* from the ſtalk,
But only ſmelt, and cheaply thrown aſide,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
4. To aſſemble.
They have *gathered* themſelves together againſt me *Jeb.*
Come ye heathen, and *gather* yourſelves together. *Joel.*
He led us through three fair ſtreets, and all the way we went there were *gathered* ſome people on both ſides, ſtanding in a row. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
5. To heap up, to accumulate
He that by uſury and unjuſt gain increaſeth his ſubſtance, ſhall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Prov.* xxvi. 8
6. To ſelect and take.
Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Pſ.* cvi. 47.
7. To ſweep together.
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was caſt into the ſea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Mat.* xiii. 47.
8. To collect charitable contributions.
9. To bring into one body or intereſt
I will *gather* others to him, beſides thoſe that are *gathered* unto him. *Iſ* lvi. 8
10. To draw together from a ſtate of diffuſion; to compreſs, to contract.
Immortal Tully ſhone,
The Roman roſtra deck'd the conſul's throne;
Gath'ring his flowing robe he ſeem'd to ſtand,
In act to ſpeak, and graceful ſtretch'd his hand *Pope.*
11. To gain.
He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*
12. To pucker needlework.

13. To collect logically; to know by inference.

That which, out of the law either of reason or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 3.

The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakesp.*

After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Acts* xvi. 10.

[illegible]
By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

Madamoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is at this time translating Chaucer into modern French: from which I *gather*, that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

We may easily *gather* from this passage what notion the ancients had concerning a future state. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

14. To GATHER *breath*. [A proverbial expression.] To have time for it in any calamity.

The luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To *gather breath*, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To GATHER *up*.

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

If ere I get the *gathering* clouds we fear,
A song will help the heating from to bear. *Dryden's Past.*

When *gathering* clouds o'ershadow all the sky,
And shoot quick lightnings, were [illegible]
Then the rival winds their quarrel try,
South-East and West, on airy coursers born,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn. [illegible]

Think on the storm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.

Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went, for the people came in to them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To assemble.

There be three things that in me heart feareth, the slander of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and a false accusation. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 5.

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated refrainings hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the painful *gathering* and filing of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Part canonics, perriwigs and feathers. *Hudibras*, p. i.

GA'THERER. *n. f.* [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers, one that collects, a collector.

I will spend this preface about those from whom I have gathered my knowledge, for I am but a *gatherer* and disposer of other mens stuff. *Wotton's Preface to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of sycamore-fruit. *Amos* vii.

Nor in that land
Do poisonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand. *May's Virg.*

GA'THERING. *n. f.* [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 *Cor.* xvi.

GA'TTEN TREE. See COUNTRY-HAN-CHERRY, of which it is a species.

GAUDE. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain. *Skinner* imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. *Junius*, according to his custom, talks of ἀγαλλω; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*, in *Douglas*, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gwaudu*, Welsh, to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gaudium*, Latin, joy, the cause of joy, a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland this word is still retained, both as a showy bawble, and the person fooled. It is also retained in Scotland to denote a yellow flower.] An ornament, a fine thing; any thing worn as a sign of joy.

He stole th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shakespeare.*

The sun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudes*,
To give me audience. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

My love to Hermia
Is melted as the snow, seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,
Which in my childhood I did dote upon. *Shakespeare.*

Some bound for Guinea, golden sand to find,
Bore all the *gaudes* the simple natives wear,
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design
For fouled turbants finest holland wear. *Dryd. Abs. Mirab.*

To GAUDE. *v. n.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

Go to a gossip's feast, and *goude* with me,
After so long grief such nativity. *Shakespeare.*

GA'UDERY. *n. f.* [from *gaude*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and *gauderies*, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. *Bacon's Essays.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and tawdry *gaudery* of youth, with cloaths as ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that wears them is usually grown out of it. *South's Sermons.*

A pair fond, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by rarn fond *gaudily* known. *Dryden.*

GA'UDILY. *adv.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. *n. f.* [from *gaudy*.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.

GA'UDY. *adj.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; splendid, pompous, ostentatious; fine.

Coll'ry toy sport as thy purse can buy,
But not expression fancy; rich, not *gaudy*.
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Fancies found with *gaudy* shapes pursuits,
As thick and numberless
As the gay motes that people the sun-beams. *Milton.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive there much sooner than one who wanders aside to gaze at every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

The bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Tickell.*

GA'UDY. *n. f.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast, a festival, a day of plenty.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give*.

Thou can'st not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can'st give it, then thou never *gav'st* it.
Lovers rules are, that though thy heart depart,
It stays at home, and thou with losing sav'st it. *Donne.*

GA'VEL. *n. f.* A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Mort.*

GA'VELKIND. *n. f.* [In law.] A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in divers places of England, but especially in Kent. *Cowel.*

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish *gavel ma*. *Davies on Ireland.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauger*, *jauger*, a measuring rod, French. It is pronounced *gage*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

There is no one more perfectly a miracle in itself than that art of numbers [illegible] es of taking measure or *gauging* his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one person by the [illegible] portion of it to some other he is made to excel. *Pope's Iliad. Homer's Battles.*

GAUGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A measure, a standard.

This plate must be a *gage* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner [illegible], it might then be had at the market rate, which would [illegible] *gauge* of your trade and wealth. *Bac.*

Lysimachus proposed to his mistress, that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for that purpose had prepared a *gage*, by which they were to be measured. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

GAU'GER. *n. f.* [from *gauge*.] One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

[illegible], from the beginning been provided, and to this end, appointed their special officers, as their [illegible], admiral, *gauger*, and escheator. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

GAUNT. *adj.* [As if *geteant*, from getanian, to lessen, Saxon.] Thin; slender, lean, meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old.
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast,
And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt*?

For

For fleeping Engl. to long time have I watch'd,
Watching breeds leanneſs, leanneſs is al *gaunt*:
The pleaſure that ſome fathers feed upon,
Is my ſtrict faſt, I mean my childrens look.
And therein falling, thou haſt made me *gaunt*
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whoſe hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Sh. R.* II.
wo maſtiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her flight purſu'd,
And oft their faſten'd fangs in blood embru'd. *Dryd. Fables*

GA'UNTLY. *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; ſlenderly; mea-

GAUNTLET. *n. ſ.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove uſed for ence, and thrown down in challenges. It is ſometimes in poetry uſed for the *caſtus*, or boxing glove.
A ſcaly *gauntlet* now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt glove this hand. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.*
Feel but the difference, ſoft and rough,
[illegible] a *gauntlet*, that a muff
Some that in ſwiftneſs for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend,
The ſtrong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd ſhall ſtand,
Oppreſs'd in combat, on the yellow ſand. *Dryd. King Arth.*
Who naked wreſtled beſt, beſmear'd with oi
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryd. Fables.*
The funeral of ſome valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light,
[illegible] his two *gauntlets*, theſe declare
That both his hands were us'd to war. *Prior*
So to repel the Vandals of the ſtage,
Our vet'ran hard reſumes his tragick rage;
He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Engliſhmen to wage the field. *Southern.*

GAVOT *n. ſ.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.
The diſpoſition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, ſarabands, jigs and *gavots*, are real qualities in the inſtrument.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribierus.

GAUZE *n. ſ.* A kind of thin tranſparent ſilk.
Silken cloaths were uſed by the ladies; and it ſeems they were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbuthnot on Coins*
Brocades and damaſks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK. *n. ſ.* [geac, Saxon.]
1. A cuckow
2. A fooliſh fellow. In both ſenſes it is retained in Scotland

GAWN. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A ſmall tub, or lading veſſel.

GA'WNTREE. *n. ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A wooden frame on which beer-caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY. *adj.* [*gay*, French.]
1. Airy, chearful, merry, frolick.
Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda ſmil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*
Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. *Pope.*
2. Fine, ſhowy.
A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Bar* vi. 9.

GAY *n. ſ.* [from the adj[illegible]] An ornament; an embel-
Moroſe and untractable parts look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of ſo many old wives tales. *L'Eſtrange.*

GA'YETY. *n. ſ.* [*gayete*, French, from *gay*.]
[illegible]
of juvenile pleaſure
And from thoſe *gayeties* our youth requires
To exerciſe the minds, our age retires. [illegible]
3. Finery, ſhow.
Our *gayety* and our gilt are all beſmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field *Shakeſp. H V*

GA'YLY. *adv.* Merrily; chearfully, ſhowily

GA'YNESS *n. ſ.* [from *gay*.] Gayety, finery. Not [illegible]ch in

To GAZE *v. n.* [ἀγαζεσθαι, or rather ȝeȝran, to ſee, Sax.]
To look intently and earneſtly, to look with eagerneſs.
What ſee'ſt thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world
If ſo, *gaze* on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p*
From ſome ſhe caſt her modeſt eyes below;
At ſome her *gazing* glances rov'ng flew *Fairfax, b.* iv.
not on a maid, that thou fall not by thoſe things that precious in her *Eccluſ.* ix. 5.
A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind. *Shakeſpeare.*
Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And *gaz'd* a while the ample ſky. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

1. Intent regard, look of eagerneſs or wonder; fixed look.
Being light'ned with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the worlds *gaze*,
To ſing with angels her immortal praiſe *Spenſer*
Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of muſick touch their ears,

You ſhall perceive them make a mutual ſtand,
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt *gaze*,
By the ſweet power of muſick. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
Not a month
'Fore your queen dy'd, ſhe was more worth ſuch *gazes*
Than what you look on now. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
With ſecret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him beholu,
On whom the great Creator hath beſtow'd
Worlds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.
Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our underſtandings, ſoars out of ſight, and leaves his readers at a [illegible] *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*
After having ſtood at *gaze* before this gate, he diſcovered an inſcription. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 27.
The ghaſtly [illegible]
I muſt die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the ſcorn and *gaze*;
To grind in brazen fetters, under taſk,
With my heav'n-gifted ſtrength. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

GA'ZER *n. ſ.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration.
In her cheeks the vermil red did ſhew,
Like roſes in a bed of lilies ſhed;
The which ambroſial odours from them threw,
And *gazers* ſome with double pleaſure fed *Fairy Queen.*
I'll ſlay more *gazers* than the baſiliſk. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
Come, bait me,
And kill the innocent *gazer* with thy ſight *Shak. Hen.* VI.
Bright as the ſun, her eyes the *gazers* ſtrike,
And, like the ſun, they ſhine on all alike. *Pope.*
His earned ideas give him a tranſcendent delight; and yet, at the ſame time, diſcover the blemiſhes which the common *gazer* never obſerved. *Watts's Logick*

GA'ZEFUL. *adj.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently.
The brightneſs of her beauty clear,
The raviſht hearts of *gazeful* men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenſer on Beauty.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *n. ſ.* [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis agaſæus*, Skinner.]
A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye.
See'ſt thou the *gazehound!* how with glance ſevere
From the cloſe herd he marks the deſign'd deer! *Tickell.*

GA'ZETTE. *n. ſ.* [*gazetta* or a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news paper, of which the firſt was publiſhed at Venice.]
A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented and ſometimes pronounced on the firſt or laſt ſyllable.
And ſometimes when the loſs is ſmall,
And danger great, they challenge all,
Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 3.
An Engliſh gentleman, without geography, cannot well underſtand a *gazette*. *Locke.*
One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of a *gazette*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the preſs;
Like the laſt *gazette*, or the laſt addreſs *Pope.*

GAZETTE'ER *n. ſ.* [from *gazette*.]
2. It was lately a term of the utmoſt infamy, being uſually applied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court.
Nature ſick more I feel it die
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I [illegible] *Pope.*

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*gaze* and *ſtock*.] A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence.
Theſe things are offences to us, by making us *gazingſtocks* to others, and objects of their ſcorn and deriſion *Hay.*

GAZON *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverſes of galleries. *Harris.*

GEAR. *n. ſ.* [ȝyrwan, to cloath, ȝeappe, furniture, Saxon.]
1. Furniture, accoutrements; dreſs; habit, ornaments.
Array thyſelf in her moſt gorgeous *gear*. *Fairy Queen.*
With [illegible] *gear*,
And vile tormenters ready law in place,
He broke through *Fairfax, b.* ii. *ſtan.* 27.
When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick duſt,
I ſhall appear ſome harmleſs villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear* *Milton.*
I fancy every body obſerves me as I walk the ſtreet, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again. *Addiſon's Guardian*
To ſee ſome radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birthday *gear*,
You think ſome goddeſs from the ſky
Deſcended, ready cut and dry. *Swift.*
2. The traces by which horſes or oxen draw
Apollo's ſpite Pallas diſcern'd, and flew to Tydeus' ſon;
His ſcourge reacht, and his horſe made freſh, then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, brake his *gears*. *Chapman's Iliads.*

The frauds he learn'd in his fanatick years
Made him uneasy in his lawful *gears*. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff. *Hanmer.*

If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this *gear*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. [In *Scotland.*] Goods or riches; as, he has *gear* enough.

GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find only in *Spenser.*] Wonderful.

It to Leeches seemed strange and *geason*. *Hubberd's Tale*

GEAT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *jett.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Mason's Mem. Exer*

GECK. *n. s.* [geac, a cuckow, *geck*, German, a fool; *gauk*, Scottish.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Hanmer.*

Why did you suffer Iachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needless jealousy, and to become the *geck* and scorn o' th' other's villany? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
And made the most notorious *geck* and gull
That e'er invention play'd on? *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*

To GECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat, to trick.

GEE. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

GEESE. The plural of *goose.*

GE'LABLE. *adj.* [from *gelo*, Latin.] What may be congealed or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE. } *adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Formed into a gelly;
GELATINOUS. } viscous, of a clammy consistence.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward*

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are reposited. *Derh.*

To GELD. *v. a.* preter *gelded* or *gelt*; part pass *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, German.]

1. To castrate, to deprive of the power of generation.

Geld bull-calf and ram lamb as soon as they fall. *Tusser*

Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. To deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other side,
Gelding th' oppos'd continent as much
As on the other side it takes from you. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*

GE'LDER. *n. s.* [from *geld.*] One that performs the act of castration.

Geld later with *gelders*, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two. *Tusser Husbandry.*

No cow *gelder* did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

GE'LDER-ROSE. *n. s.* [I suppose brought from *Gueldreland.*]

The leaves are like those of the maple-tree; the flowers consist of one leaf, which expands in a circular rose form, and is divided at the top into five parts: these are collected in form of an umbel, the largest of which grow on the outside, and are barren; but those in the middle are fruitful, producing red berries, in each of which is contained one flat heart-shaped seed.

The species are three. If the soil be moist, this plant affords a very agreeable prospect, both in the season when it is in flower, and also in the Autumn, when the fruit is ripe, which generally grows in large clusters, and is of a beautiful colour. *Miller.*

The *gelder-rose* is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mort.*

GE'LDING. *n. s.* [from *geld.*] Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt*

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*, for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple.*

GE'LID. *adj.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,
They flounce *Thomson's Spr.*

GELI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme cold. *Di.*

GE'LIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LLY. *n. s.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscidity; glue, gluey substance.

My best blood turn
To an infected *gelly*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The tapers of the gods,
The sun and moon, became like waxen globes,
The shooting stars end all in purple *gellies*,
And chaos is at hand. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GELT. *n. s.* [from *geld.*] A castrated animal.

I the spayed *gelt* they esteem the most profitable. *Mort.*

GELT. *n. s.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gilt.*] Money, gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Emboss with bugle about the belt. *Spenser's Pastorals*

GELT. The participle passive of *geld*.

Let the others be *gelt* for ox. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GEM. *n. s.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

1. A jewel, a precious stone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
And so to take the *gem* Urania sought. *Sidney.*

I saw his bleeding rings,
Their precious *gems* new lost, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, sav'd him from despair *Shakesp.*

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and to give the lustre where it ought. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Stones of small worth may be unseen by day,
But night itself does the rich *gem* betray *Cowley*

The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter, but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter. *Woodward.*

2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolific stem
A swelling knot is raised, call'd a *gem*;
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. *Denham*

Embolden'd out they come,
And swell the *gems*, and burst the narrow room *Dryden*

The orchard loves to water
With Winter wells, before the *gems* exert
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
Their blossoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

GEMELLIPAROUS. *adj.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To GE'MINATE *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double. *D.*

GEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *geminate.*] Repetition, reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell, yea, I say unto you, a *gemination*, which the present controversy shews not to have been causeless, fear him. *Bp. Hall*

GE'MINY. *n. s.* [*gemini*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace, a couple.

I was grateful upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim, or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shakespeare*

A *geminy* of allies split, would make but four of you. *Langr.*

GE'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.] Double.

Christians have baptized these *gemmeous* births, and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c.*

GEMMARY. *adj.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its translucency ... as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 2.*

GE'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself. *Woodw.*

2. Resembling gems.

GE[illegible] [from *gem.*] The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GE'MOTE *n. s.* The court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GE'NDER. *n. s.* [*genus*, Latin, *genre*, French.]

1. A kind; a sort.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners, so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The other motive,
Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bear me. *Shak. Hamlet*

A nex[illegible]

3. [illegible] given to nouns, from the [illegible] ive in this or that termination. *Clark.*

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine *gender*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife. *2 Tim. ii. 23.*

To

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* To copulate; to breed
ern for foul toads

To *gender* in *Shakespeare's Othello*

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind *Lev.* xix. 19.

GENEALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to descents ilies, pertaining to the history of the successions of

GENEA'LOGIST *n. f.* [γενεαλογία; *genealogiste*, French.] Pe

GENEA'LOGY *n. f.* [γενεὰ and λόγος.] History of the succession of families, enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively ranging one from another, as if it was a pedi or *genealogy* *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

GE'NERABLE. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten

GE'NERAL. *adj.* [*general*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals, not special; universal

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing. *Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular sense, or

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it *Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgifte.*

5. Publick, comprising the whole.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men,
Till he disbarr'd, at Saint Colmeskill isle,
Ten thousand dollars to our *general* use. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Nor sat'd they to express how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* safety he despis'd
His own. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt.*

7. Extensive, though not universal

8. Common, usual

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the most *general* way *Shakesp. Timon.*

9. *General* is appended to several offices. as, *Attorney General*, *Solicitor General*, *Vicar General.*

GE'NERAL. *n. f.*

1. The whole; the totality, the main, without insisting on particulars.

That which makes an act on fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in *genere*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end. *Norris*

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke*

I have considered Milton's Paradise Lost in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads. *Addison*

2. The publick, the interest of the whole. Not in use.

Neither my place, nor aught I heard of business,
Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the *general*
Take hold on me, for my particular grief
Ingluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

3. The vulgar. Not in use

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*: but it was, as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. [*General*, Fr.] One that has the command over an army

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army *Lee.*

The *generals* on the enemy's side are inferior to several that once commanded the French armies *Addison on the War.*

The war's whose art each private soldier knows,
And with a *general's* love of conquest glows. *Addison*

GENERALI'SSIMO. *n. f.* [*generalissimo*, French, from *general*.] The supreme commander It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERA'LITY. *n. f.* [*generalité*, French, from *general*.]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conce *Hooker*, b. i. s. 6.

These certainties do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacies and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The main body; the bulk, the common mass.

There is a great necessity, though not apparent, as not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads *King Charles*

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson*, Sermon 1.

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Addison's Freeholder.*

They published their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applauded themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires. *Addison's Spectator*

Such treatment has its effect among the *generality* of those whose hands it falls into. *Addison's Spectator.*

The world were distracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any rule. *Rogers*, Sermon 3.

GE'NERALLY. *adv.* [from *general*.]

1. In general, without specification or exception

I am not a woman to be touch'd with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shakespeare.*

Generally we would not have those that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Extensively, though not universally

3. Commonly, frequently

4. In the mass; without minute detail; in the whole taken together

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison Guardian.*

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift.*

GE'NERALNESS. *n. f.* [from *general*.] Wide extent, though short of universality, frequency, commonness.

They had with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALTY. *n. f.* [from *general*.] The whole, the totality

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT *n. f.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe that the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great bait of contention to the later ages. *Glanv. Scepf.* c. 4.

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray on the Creat*

To GE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]

1. To beget, to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To cause; to produce

God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously
The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Or find some other way to *generate*
Mankind. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x. l. 894.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

GENERA'TION *n. f.* [*generation*, French, from *generate*.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new sealing, shews they cannot be unpressions *Bacon's Natural History.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell
His *generation*, and the rising birth
Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent. *Temple.*

2. A family, a race

Y'are a dog.
——Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog? *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

3. Progeny, offspring

The barbarous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* messes,
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A

4. A ſingle ſucceſſion, one gradation in the ſcale of genealogical deſcent.

This *generation* ſhall not paſs till all theſe things be fulfilled. *Mat.* xxiv. 34.

In the fourth *generation* they ſhall come hither again. *Gen.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conqueſt of Paleſtine, which with ſingular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom ſome few *generations*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

5. An age.

By ſome of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years, by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, thirty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is ſo much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Chriſtian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be againſt it. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French, from *genero*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their ſpecies and kinds. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

In grains and kernels the greateſt part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, ſo diſproportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick, having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been ſuch a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley's Sermons.*

GE'NERATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, cauſes, or produces.

Imagination aſſimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GENERICAL. } *adj.* [*generique*, French, from *genus*, Latin.]
GENE'RICK. }

That which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus, but does not diſtinguiſh the ſpecies.

The word conſumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and baſtard conſumption, requires a *generical* deſcription quadrate to both. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generick* difference, for it does not diſtinguiſh wine from cyder or perry: the ſpecifick difference of wine, therefore, is its preſſure from the grape. *Watts's Logick.*

GENE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *generick*.] With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies.

Theſe have all the eſſential characters of ſea-ſhells, and ſhew that they are of the very ſame ſpecifick gravity with thoſe to which they are ſo *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GENEROʹSITY. *n. ſ.* [*generoſité*, French; *generoſitas*, Latin.] The quality of being generous, magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generoſity* than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*

It would not have been your *generoſity*, to have paſſed by ſuch a fault as this. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS. *adj.* [*generoſus*, Latin; *genereux*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth, of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind, magnanimous, open of heart.

His *generous* ſpouſe, Thenno, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young ſtranger. *Pope.*

3. Liberal, munificent.
4. Strong.

Having in a digeſtive furnace drawn off the ardent ſpirit from ſome good ſack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious. *Boyle.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimouſly, nobly.

Were all the gods our men have foretold,
Yet *generouſly* he does his arms withhold. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

3. Liberally, munificently.

GEN'EROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.

Is it poſſible to conceive that the overflowing *generouſneſs* of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier on Kindneſs.*

GE'NESIS. *n. ſ.* [γένεσις; *geneſe*, French.] Generation; the firſt book of *Moſes*, which treats of the production of the world.

GE'NET. n. ſ. [French. The word originally ſignified a horſeman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A ſmall ſized horſe.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courſers for couſins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shak. Othello.*

I ſay that frogs ſhould be engendered in the clouds than ſpawn with *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*

He ſhews his ſtature too, where, plac'd on high,
genet underneath him ſeems to fly. *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*

GENETHLIACAL. *adj.* [γενεθλιακὸς.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtronomers, ſhewing the configurations of the ſtars at any birth.

The night immediately before I was finiſhing the art of thoſe fooliſh aſtrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemeriſs, that uſe to pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

GENETHLIACKS. *n. ſ.* [from γενεθλιακὸς.] The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *n. ſ.* [γενεθλιακὸς.] He who calculates nativities.

The truth of aſtrological predictions is not to be referred to the conſtellations, the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the diſpoſition, temper, and complexion of the perſon. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.]

We uſed to keep a diſtilled ſpirituous water of juniper in the ſhops, but the making of it became the buſineſs of the diſtiller, who ſold it under the name of *geneva*. At preſent only a better kind is diſtilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly ſold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the ſtill, with a little common ſalt, and the coarſeſt ſpirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof ſtrength, and is conſequently a liquor that one would wonder any people could accuſtom themſelves to or like with pleaſure. *Hill's Aſſiſt. Medica.*

GE'NIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.

Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with myſterious reverence I deem. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliſs of men below and gods above! *Dryden's Fables.*

2. That gives chearfulneſs or ſupports life.

Nor th' other light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkneſs nigh at hand,
So much I feel my *genial* ſpirits droop. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

3. Natural, native.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indiſpoſition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

GE'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]

1. By genius, naturally.

Some men are *genially* diſpoſed to ſome opinions, and naturally averſe to others. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 15.*

2. Gayly; chearfully.

GENICULA'TED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of ſome *geniculated* plant, ſeeming to be part of a ſugar-cane. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

GENICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottineſs, the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GE'NIO. *n. ſ.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Latin.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genio's* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other ſcience. *Tatler*, N°. 53.

GE'NITALS. *n. ſ.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngeſt ſon, who is ſaid to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Fran.*

GE'NITING. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *Jeneton*, French, ſignifying [illegible] having been ſo called in honour of ſome lady [illegible] the Scottiſh dialect calls them *Jenet* apples, [illegible] with *Janeton* otherwiſe ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *Juneting*.] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings* and coulins. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

GE'NITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a caſe, which, among other relations, ſignifies one begotten, as, the father *of a ſon*; or one begetting, as ſon *of a father*.

GE[illegible] [illegible]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whoſe being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd, as it is ſaid
Antony's was by Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The *genius* and the mortal inſtruments
Are then in council, and the ſtate of man,
Like to a little kingdom, ſuffers then. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæ.*

And as I awake, ſweet muſick breathe,
Sent by ſome ſpirit to mortals good,
Or th' unſeen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*

And the tame demon that ſhould guard my throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad *genius* ſacrifice this day,
Let common meats reſpectfully give way. *Dryden.*

2. A man endowed with ſuperiour faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Addiſon.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The ſtate and order goes proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Your majeſty's ſagacity, and happy *genius* for natural hiſtory, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the ſchools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

One ſcience only will one *genius* fit;
So vaſt is art, ſo narrow human wit. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely negligent of it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. Nature,

5. Nature; diſpoſition.

Studious to pleaſe the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points and tropes he ſtars his crimes *Dryd.*

Another *genius* and diſpoſition improper for philoſophical contemplations is not ſo much from the narrowneſs of their ſpirit and underſtanding, as becauſe they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

He tames the *genius* of the ſtubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French] Elegant; ſoft; gentle, polite. A word now diſuſed.

Veſpaſian, with great ſpoil and rage,
Forewaſted all, 'till Genius ſir *gent*
Perſuaded him to ceaſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* II. *cant.* 10.

She that was noble, wiſe, as fair and *gent*,
Caſt how ſhe might their harmleſs lives preſerve. *Fairfax.*

GENTEEL. *adj.* [*gentil*, French]

1. Polite, elegant in behaviour; civil

He had a *genteeler* manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than moſt of his predeceſſors. *Swift to Gay.*

Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into the moſt filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Graceful in motion.

GENTE'ELLY *adv.* [from *genteel*]

1. Elegantly; politely

Thoſe that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchaſe it at the dear rate of being atheiſts. *Glanv. Scepſ. P.* 6

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly*. *South*

2. Gracefully; handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *genteel*]

1. Elegance; gracefulneſs; politeneſs.

He had a genius full of *genteelneſs* and ſpirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his poſtures and dreſſes. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

2. [illegible]es befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*, Latin] Felwort or baldmony

The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite to each other: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a cup, being cut into four, five, or more ſegments: it is ſucceeded by a membranous oval ſhaped fruit, ending in a ſharp point, opening lengthwiſe into two parts, and containing many flat roundiſh ſeeds, bordered with a kind of rim. *Miller.*

The root of the *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintiſh and ſomewhat diſagreeable ſmell, and an extremely bitter taſte. It is brought cheap from Germany. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

If it be fiſtulous, and the orifice ſmall, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GENTIANE'LLA *n. ſ.* A kind of blue colour

GE'NTILE. *n. ſ.* [*gentilis*, Latin]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguiſh upon every ſoul that doeth evil, of the Jew firſt, and alſo of the *gentile*. *Rom.* ii. 9

Gentiles or infidels, in thoſe actions, upon both the ſpiritual and temporal good, have been in one purſuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A perſon of rank. Obſolete.

Fine Baſil deſireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in a pot,
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom ye do ſerve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preſerve. *Tuſſer*

GENTILE'SSE *n. ſ.* [French.] Complaiſance, civility

She with her wedding-cloaths undreſſes
Her complaiſance and *gentileſſes*. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1

GE'NTILISM. *n. ſ.* [*gentiliſme*, French, from *gentile*] Heathenism; paganiſm.

If invocation of ſaints had been introduced in the apoſtolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentiliſm* again. *Stillingfleet's Diſ. of Diſc. in Rom. Idol.*

GENTILI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unſavory odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reaſon or ſenſe will not induce. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Hereditary, entailed on a family

The common cauſe of this diſtemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* diſpoſition of body *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

GENTILITY. *n. ſ.* [*gentilité*, French, from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin]

1. [illegible]y of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulneſs of motion; neetness of taſte.

3. Gentry; the claſs of perſons well born.

Gavelkind muſt needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Paganiſm; heathenism.

When people began to eſpy the falſhood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ* 2.

GE'NTILE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin]

1. Well born, well deſcended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honeſty ſake broke open all priſons. *Sidney.*

Theſe are the ſtudies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to beſtow their time. *Milton on Education.*

Of *gentle* blood, part ſhed in honour's cauſe,
Each parent ſprung *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild, tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of thoſe *gentle* ones that will uſe the devil himſelf with curteſy *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Her voice was ever ſoft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jeſt,
Go I to fight. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in converſation, and *gentle* in condition. 2 *Mac.* xv. 12.

The *gentleſt* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

Your change was wiſe; for, had ſhe been deny'd,
A ſwift revenge had follow'd from her pride.
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

He had ſuch a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not ſo much afraid as aſhamed to repeat them. *Atter*

3. Soothing, pacific.

And though this ſenſe firſt *gentle* muſick found,
Her proper object is the ſpeech of men. *Davies.*

GENTLE.

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of uſe.

Gentles, do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown *Shakeſ.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green *gentle*. *Walton's Angler.*

To GE'NTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raiſe from the vulgar. Obſolete.

He to-day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never ſo vile,
This day ſhall *gentle* his condition. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V*

GE'NTLEFOLK. *n. ſ.* [*gentle* and *folk*] Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine, therefore always ſet a freſh one before them after dinner. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

GE'NTLEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentilhomme*, French; *gentilhuomo*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of anceſtry. All other derivations ſeem to be whimſical]

1. A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that ſtate, between the *gentlemen* and the peaſants. *Sidney.*

I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

He hither came a private *gentleman*,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Otway's Orphan.*

You ſay a long deſcended race
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree
Is much diſparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*

2. A man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt.

Inquire me out ſome mean-born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry ſtrait to Clarence' daughter *Shakeſp.*

3. A term of complaiſance.

The ſame *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked ſiſters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them ſitting at a diſtance, and covered from head to foot. *Addiſon.*

4. The ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorſhip, came to his wife's pew, and uſed the uſual words of his *gentleman* uſher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let be call'd before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in perſon. *Shak. H.* VIII.

5. It is uſed of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the moſt valiant *gentleman* *Shakeſ. Henry* IV

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shakeſp*

GENTLEMANLI'KE } *adj.* [*gentleman* and *like*.] Becoming a
GE'NTLEMANLY. } man of birth.

He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which, he ſaith, is the life of a peaſant or churl; but enureth himſelf to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of ſtealing. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Pyramus is a ſweet-faced man; a proper man as one ſhall ſee in a Summer's day, a moſt lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shak.*

You have train'd me up like a peaſant, hiding from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it*

A gentleman uſes the words of gallantry, and *gentlemanlike* very often in his petition *Spectator*, N°. 629.

Two clergymen ſtood candidates for a freeſchool, where a gentleman, who happened to have underſtanding, procured the place for him who was the better ſcholar and more *gentlemanly* perſon of the two. *Swift.*

GE'NTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gentle*]

1. Dignity

1. Dignity of birth; goodneſs of extraction.
2. Softneſs of manners; ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, meekneſs; tenderneſs.

My lord Sebaſtian,
The truth, you ſpeak, doth lack ſome *gentleneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

Stella ſhe retains
Her maiden *gentleneſs*, and oft at eve
Viſits the herds. *Milton.*

The perpetual *gentleneſs* and inherent goodneſs of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

Changes are brought about ſilently and inſenſibly, with unimaginable benignity and *gentleneſs*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Maſters muſt correct their ſervants with *gentleneſs*, prudence, and mercy. *Regers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleneſs* of heart deſpicable in a man. *Clariſſa.*

3. Kindneſs, benevolence. Obſolete.

The *gentleneſs* of all the gods go with thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *gentle.*] Carriage of a gentleman. Obſolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleſhip* in their hat than in their head. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentle* and *woman.* See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well deſcended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not ſuffer their infants to be ſo long ſwathed as poorer people. *Abbot's Deſcr. of the World.*

Doth this ſir Protheus
Often reſort unto this *gentlewoman?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themſelves much good by kneeling upon a cuſhion, and weeding. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. A woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,
To be her miſtreſs' miſtreſs! *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Her *gentlewomen*, like the nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adornings. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleopat.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confeſſing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-caſt look. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle.*]

1. Softly; meekly, tenderly; inoffenſively; kindly.

My miſtreſs *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The miſchiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When moſt ſtruck home, being *gently* warded, craves
A noble cunning. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

In the ſame iſland a ſort of great bat, as men lie aſleep with their legs naked, will ſuck their blood at a wound ſo *gently* made as not to awake them. *Grew's Muſæum.*

GE'NTRY. *n. ſ.* [*gentilry, gentry*, from *gentle.*]

1. Birth; condition.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like experienced, which no leſs adorns
Our *gentry* than our parents noble name,
In whoſe ſucceſs we are gentle. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Claſs of people above the vulgar; thoſe between the vulgar and the nobility.

They ſlaughtered many of the *gentry*, for whom no ſex or age could be accepted for excuſe. *Sidney.*

Let ſtates, that aim at greatneſs, take heed how their nobility and *gentry* multiply too faſt. *Bacon's Ornam. Rational.*

How chearfully the hawkers cry
A ſaſure, and the *gentry* bu *S[illegible]*

3. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd *gentry* there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

4. Civility; complaiſance. Obſolete.

Shew us ſo much *gentry* and good-will,
As to extend your time with us a-while. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

GE'NUFLECTION. *n. ſ.* [*genuflexion*, French; *genu* and *flecto*, Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expreſſed by bending the knee.

Here they make uſe of all the rites of adoration, *genuflexions*, wax-candles, incenſe, obiations, prayers only excepted *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

GE'NUINE. *adj.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not ſpurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* matter, and at another time with ſophiſticated ones. *Boyle.*

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have ſo great influence to make men religious, that where any of theſe is, the reſt, together with the true and *genuine* effects of them, are ſuppoſed to be. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

A ſudden darkneſs covers all,
True *genuine* night: night added to the groves:
The fogs are blown full in the face of heaven. *Dryd. Oedip.*

GENU'INELY. *adv.* [from *genuine.*] Without adulteration, without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to volatize compound bodies leſs violently, more *genuinely*, and more univerſally than the fire. *Boyle.*

GENU'INENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *genuine.*] Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration; purity; natural ſtate.

It is not eſſential to the *genuineneſs* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] In ſcience, a claſs of being, comprehending under it many ſpecies: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts.

A general idea is called by the ſchools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to ſeveral other common natures: ſo animal is a *genus*, becauſe it agrees to horſe, lion, whale, and butterfly. *Watts's Logick.*

If minerals are not convertible into another ſpecies, though of the ſame *genus*, much leſs can they be ſurmiſed reducible into a ſpecies of another *genus*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

GEOCENTRICK. *adj.* [γῆ and κέντρον; *geocentrique*, French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth. *Harris.*

GEO'DÆSIA. *n. ſ.* [γεωδαισία, *geodeſie*, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of meaſuring ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. *Harris.*

GEODÆTICAL. *adj.* [from *geodeſia.*] Relating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces; comprehending or ſhowing the art of meaſuring land.

GEO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographe*, French.] One who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or deſcribed by *geographers*. *Brown.*

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old *geographers*. *Addiſon.*

From ſea to ſea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a meer *geographer* by love. *Tickell.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [*geographique*, French, from *geography.*] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical.*] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulyſſes into the knowledge of his country ſhe *geographically* deſcribes it to him. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

GEO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω, *geographie*, Fr.] *Geography* in a ſtrict ſenſe, ſignifies the knowledge of the ſeas of the globe, and the ſituation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger ſenſe, it includes the knowledge of the ſeas alſo; and in the largeſt ſenſe of all, it extends to the various cuſtoms, habits, and governments of nations. *Watts.*

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven, but *geography* makes ſlight account hereof, when they diſcourſe of Andes or Teneriff. *Breton's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*

According to ancient fables the Argonauts ſailed up the Danube, and from thence paſſed into the Adriatick, carrying their ſhips upon their ſhoulders: a mark of great ignorance in *geography*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

GEO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and λόγος.] The doctrine of the earth, the knowledge of the ſtate and nature of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and μάντις.] A fortuneteller; a caſter of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the aſtrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impoſtors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

GE'OMANCY. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and μαντία; *geomance*, French.] The act of caſting figures, the act of foretelling by figures what ſhall happen.

According to ſome perſons there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and *geomancy*. *Hudibras.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy.*] Pertaining to the act of caſting figures.

Two *geomantick* figures were diſplay'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryden.*

GE'OMETER. *n. ſ.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre*, French.] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometrick.

He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age. *Watts.*

GE'OMETRAL. *adj.* [*geometral*, French, from *geometry.*] Pertaining to geometry. *Dict.*

GE'OMETRICAL. } *adj.* [γεωμετρικός, *geometrique*, French, from
GE'OMETRICK. } *geometry.*]

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A *geometrical* ſcheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonſtration is diſcerned by reaſon. *More's Antid. againſt Atheiſm.*

This mathematical diſcipline, by the help of *geometrical* principles, doth teach to contrive ſeveral weights and powers unto motion or reſt. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. Preſcribed or laid down by geometry.

Muſt men take the meaſure of God juſt by the ſame *geometrical* proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bigneſs of Hercules by his foot? *Stillingfleet.*

Does

Does not this wise philosopher assert,
That the vast orb, which casts so far his beams,
Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?
That the dimensions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet do scarce surpass? *Blackmore's Creat.* a

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrick piper seemeth of affinity with the *lapis sanguinalis* described by Bucnus, but it is certainly one sort of *lapis cruciformis*. *Grew's Museum.*

GEOMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical*] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible *geometrically* to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolution of the heavens. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most *geometrically*, according to the straitest rules of mechanicks. *Ray on the Creation.*

GEOMETRICIAN. *n. s.* [*γεωμετρης*] One skilled in geometry; as

there be a certain truth therein, *geometricians* would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

How easily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles! *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To GEO'METRIZE *v. n.* [*γεωμετρεω*] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herself to *geometrize*. *Boyle.*

GEO'METRY *n. s.* [*γεωμετρια*; *geometrie*, French] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry very probably had its first rise in Egypt, where the Nile annually overflowing the country, and covering it with mud, obliged men to distinguish their lands one from another, by the consideration of their figure; and after which, 'tis probable, to be able also to measure the quantity of it, and to know how to plot it, and lay it out again in its just dimensions, figure and proportion: after which, it is likely, a further contemplation of those draughts and figures helped them to discover many excellent and wonderful properties belonging to them; which speculations were continually improving, and even to this day *Geometry* is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice, and to the benefit and advantage of mankind. *Hor.*

In the muscles alone there seems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial engines in the world. *Ray on the Creation.*

Hence so for my censor I disdain,
Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain,
Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,
And with his foot the sacred dust destroys. *Dryd. Pers. Sat.*

GEOPO'NICAL. *adj.* [*γη* and *πονεω*; *geponique*, French] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors *geponical*, or such as have treated *de re rustica*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*

GEOPO'NICKS. *n. s.* [*γη* and *πονεω*] The science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *n. s.* [*Georgius*, Latin]

1. A figure of St George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter

Look on my *George*, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.

Crumbled in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown *George*, with lousy swabbers, fed *Dryd. Pers.*

GEO'RGICK. *n. s.* [*γεωργικος*; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

GEO'RGICK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgick* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

GEO'TICK. *adj.* [from *γη*.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Dict.*

GERENT *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin] Carrying; bearing. *Dict.*

GE'RFALCON. *n. s.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. *Barley.*

GERMAN *n. s.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Lat.] Brother, approaching to a brother in proximity of blood thus the children or sisters are called cousins *german*.

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amadis. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Said to him sad, go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

These *Germans* did subdue all Germany,
Of whom it aight, but in the end they were,
With foul repulse, from France was forced to retire. *F. Q.*

Were thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse, were thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; were thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were jures on thy life. *Shakesp. Timon*

You'd have your nephews neigh to you, you'll have coursers for cousins, and geneis for *germans*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

GERMAN. *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin] Related.

Not alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakesp.*

GERMANDER. *n. s.* [*germandree*, French.]

It has small thick leaves, which are laciniated somewhat like those of the oak: the flowers, which are produced at the wings of the leaves, are labiated the flamina or threads supply the place of the crest, or upper lip: the beard or lower lip of the flower is divided into five parts, the middle segment, which is largest, is hollow like a spoon, and sometimes divided into two parts. The cup of the flower is fistulous *Miller.*

GERME *n. s.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GE'RMIN. *n. s.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even 'till destruction sicken, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world;
Crack nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To GERMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud, to put forth.

The action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

GERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*germination*, French, from *germinate*] The act of sprouting or shooting, growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we refer it over unto the place, where we shall handle the subject of plants generally *Bacon's Natural History.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *sponte nascentes*. *Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations*. *Glanv. Scepsis. c. 25.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn, there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GERUND. *n. s.* [*gerundium*, Latin] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST. *n. s.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. A deed, an action, an atchievement

Who fair them quites, as him beseemed best,
And goodly can discourse of many a noble *gest*. *Fair. Qu.*

2. Show; representation.

Gests should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [From *giste*, or *gite*, Fr.] *Hanmer.*

I'll give you my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,
Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof; and are concents of eminent use, to solve magnetical phenomenas. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. . c. 2*

GESTATION. *n. s.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

To GESTICULATE. *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Latin; *gesticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to shew postures. *Dict.*

GESTICULA'TION. *n. s.* [*gesticulatio*, Latin, *gesticulation*, Fr. from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GE'STURE. *n. s.* [*gero*, *gestum*, Latin, *geste*, French.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his

gesture,

geſtures, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourſelf, three two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down, becauſe the *geſture* of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbneſs of the *geſture*
One might interpret. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her ſteps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *geſture* dignity and love! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aſide all kinds of *geſture*, or at leaſt to make uſe of ſuch only as are graceful and expreſſive. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 408

To GE'STURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or poſture.

Our attire diſgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *geſtured* as beſeemeth. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Undertaking ſo to *geſture* and muffle up himſelf in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none ſhould diſcern [illegible]. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingt*

To GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. paſſ. *got*, or *gotten*. [geran, gecean, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain

Thine be the coſſet, well haſt thou it *got*. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory *Gen.* xxxi. 1.

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Sam.* v. 9.

The pains of hell *gat* hold upon me. *Pſ.* cxvi 3.

David *gat* him a name when he returned from ſmiting of the Syrians. 2 *Sa* viii. 13.

Moſt of theſe things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes ſo accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a conſcience, as has not been wanting to itſelf, in endeavouring to *get* the utmoſt and cleareſt information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whoſe abſolution is a rational and ſure ground of confidence. *South's Sermons.*

He inſenſibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how, and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of uſe and practice. *Locke.*

He who attempts to *get* another man into his abſolute power, does thereby put himſelf into a ſtate of war with him. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his ſet of admirers, and delights in ſuperiority. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 219.

Sphinx was a monſter that would eat
Whatever ſtranger ſhe could *get*,
Unleſs his ready wit diſclos'd,
The ſubtle riddle ſhe propos'd. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

This practice is to be uſed at firſt, in order to *get* a fixed habit of attention, and in ſome caſes only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variouſly uſed: we ſay to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a ſtomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts's Logick*

2. To force; to ſeize

Such loſels and ſcatterlings cannot eaſily, by any conſtable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The king ſeeing this, ſtarting from where he ſat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can reſtore,
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win.

Henry the ſixth hath loſt
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the holt with his ſword. 1 *Mac.* iii. 3.

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a moſt unhappy day for him. 2 *Mac.* v. 6.

Auria held that courſe to have drawn the gallies within his great ſhips, who thundering amongſt them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way into his gallies to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

4. To have poſſeſſion of; to hold

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright,
Nay, thou haſt *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

Theſe boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: ſure they are baſtards to the Engliſh, the French never *got* them. *Shak.*

Women with ſtudy'd arts they vex,
Ye gods deſtroy that impious ſex,
And if there muſt be ſome t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars ſmoke,
Come down yourſelves, and, in their place,
Get a more juſt and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *get* on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, ſo and well; if not, you muſt ſtay 'till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *get* a child? *Pope.*

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wiſe
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who ſhall ſo ſettle laſting reformation
That firſt *get* a ſon, then give him education *Dorſet.*

The god of day, deſcending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *got* the queen of love.

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will loſe one fifth of their principal and uſe, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it *Locke.*

7. To gain as ſuperiority or advantage

If they *get* ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of ſteel *Shakeſ. H* IV.

8. To earn, to gain by labour

Nature and neceſſity taught them to make certain veſſels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, ſo much of our trade as is loſt, ſo much of our riches muſt neceſſarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be ſo much pains to count the money I would ſpend, what labour did it coſt my anceſtors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raiſes their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them, but a tax laid on your homemade commodities leſſens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

Get by heart the more common and uſeful words out of ſome judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I ſhall ſhew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preſerve and keep it ſo. *South's Sermons.*

12. To put into any ſtate.

Take no repulſe, whatever ſhe doth ſay;
For, *get* you gone, ſhe doth not mean away. *Shakeſpeare.*

About a fortnight before your ewes bring forth their young, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Helen, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, viſited the place very frequently: his greateſt perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on, to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of buſineſs, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectat.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and ſmiling upon thee *get* out thy ſecrets. *Ecclaſ.* xix. 11

By the marriage of his grandſon Ferdinand he *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addiſon.*

After having *got* out of you every thing you can ſpare, I ſcorn to treſpaſs. *Guardian*, N°. 167.

15. To betake; to remove.

Get you to bed on th' inſtant, I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Ariſe, *get* thee out from this land. *Gen.* xxxi. 13.

Get thee out, and depart hence. *Luke* xiii. 31.

Leſt they join alſo unto our enemies, and fight againſt us, and ſo *get* them up out of the land. *Ex.* i. 10.

Get ye up in peace unto your father *Gen.* xliv. 17.

Thus perplexed, he with all ſpeed *got* himſelf with his followers to the ſtrong town of Mega, in hope to ſhrowd himſelf *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

16. To remove by force or art.

By the good direction of Auria ſhe was quickly *got* off the land again, and entered with the reſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

The roving fumes of quickſilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes faſten upon the gold in ſuch plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings. *Boyle*

When mercury is *got* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may ſuppoſe this quickſilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They are offended to ſee them wiſful, and would be glad to *get* out thoſe weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be eaſily extirpated. *Locke on Educ.*

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

18. To GET *off*. To ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient

Wood, to *get* his halfpence *off*, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for ſeventy in ſilver. *Swift.*

To GET. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty

Phalantus was entrapped, and ſaw round about him, but could not *get* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Away, *get* thee down. *Ex.* xix. 24.

If it displease thee, I will *get* me back again. *Num.* xi.

The ſtranger ſhall *get* up above thee very high, and thou ſhalt come down very low. *Deuter.* xxviii. 43.

The fox bragged what a number of ſhifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat ſaid he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Thoſe that are very cold, and eſpecially in their feet, cannot *get* to ſleep. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that ſome who are pricked for ſheriffs, and were fit, ſhould *get* out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Being entered into the Mahometan religion, he *got* away unto the Chriſtians, and hardly eſcaped from the battle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

He would be at their backs before they could *get* out of Armenia. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger. *Denham.*

The lantant air had *got* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whoſe minute parts ſtick ſo cloſe together, but that it is poſſible to meet with ſome other body whoſe ſmall parts may *get* between, and ſo disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an inſenſible diminution of the liquor upon the receſs of whatever it was that *got* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the univerſe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is ſo various, that the underſtanding fails under a kind of deſpondency of *getting* through ſo great a taſk. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If there ſhould be any leak at the bottom of the veſſel, yet very little water would *get* in, becauſe no air could *get* out. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

O heav'n, in what a lab'rinth am I led!
I could *get* out, but ſhe detains the thread! *Dryden.*
So have I ſeen ſome fearful hare maintain
A courſe, 'till tir'd before the dog ſhe lay;
Who, ſtretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Paſt pow'r to kill, as ſhe to *get* away. *Dryden's Am. Mirab.*

The more oily and light part of this maſs would *get* above the other, and ſwim upon it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Having *got* through the foregoing paſſage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel is the *getting* out of miſery, and conſequently the firſt thing to be done, in order to happineſs, abſent good. *Locke.*

If, having *got* into the ſenſe of the epiſtles, we will but compare what he ſays, in the places where he treats of the ſame ſubject, we can hardly be miſtaken in his ſenſe. *Locke.*

I *got* up as faſt as poſſible, girt on my rapier, and ſnatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody *get* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Impriſon'd fires, in the cloſe dungeons pent,
Roar to *get* looſe, and ſtruggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burſt whole mountains fall *Addiſon.*
When Alma now, in diff'rent ages,
Has finiſh'd her aſcending ſtages,
Into the head at length ſhe *gets*,
And there in publick grandeur ſits,
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I reſolved to break through all meaſures to *get* away. *Swift.*

Happy are they who meet with civil people that will comply with their ignorance, and help them to *get* out of it. *Locke.*

2 To fall, to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are *got* among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, ſince there is nothing that appears to *get* in at the ſhell, unleſs ſome colour-like atoms, and ſome little particles of the water it is boiled in, it is not eaſy to diſcover from whence elſe this change of conſiſtency proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are looſe
As heaps of ſand, and ſcattering wide from ſenſe:
You ſee he knows not me, his natural father;
But aiming to poſſeſs th' uſurping queen,
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the white is *got* into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A child runs to overtake and *get* up to the top of his ſhadow, which ſtill advances at the ſame rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should drilling, feaſting, and balls once *get* among the ſoldiers, their military roughneſs would be quickly loſt. *Addiſ.*

The fluids which ſurround bodies, upon the ſurface of the globe, get in between the ſurfaces of bodies when they are at any diſtance. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

4 To move, to remove.

Get home with thy fewel made ready to ſet,
The ſooner the cheaper carriage to get. *Tuſſer.*

Many of the galies rode it out at ſea, where they were by ſhot out of the city enforced to *get* them farther off. *Knolles.*

Riſe up and *get* you forth from amongſt my people. *Ex.* xii.

5. To have recourſe to.

The Turks made great haſte through the midſt of the town ditch, to *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles.*

Lying is ſo cheap a cover for any miſcarriage, and ſo much in faſhion, that a child can ſcarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiouſly aſſaulted the Turks, now fearing no ſuch matter, and were not as yet all *got* up to the caſtle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

A knot of ladies, *got* together by themſelves, is a very ſchool of impertinence. *Swift.*

7 To put one's ſelf in any ſtate.

To-morrow *get* you early on your way. *Judg.* xix. 9.

They might *get* over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worceſter. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find ſcarce nor aſſize for ſuch an exceſſive maſs of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get* quit of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Without his aſſiſtance we can no more *get* quit of our affliction, than but by his permiſſion we ſhould have fallen into it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

There is a ſort of men who pretend to diveſt themſelves of partiality on both ſides, and to *get* above that imperfect idea of their ſubject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happieſt end of this life, ſo the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and ſcoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing ſot, like a lanthinizing man,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryd.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage ſet,
Her beauty by the ſhade does *get*. *Waller.*

10. *To* GET *off*. To eſcape.

The gallies, by the benefit of the ſhores and ſhallows, *got off*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou do'ſt, deliver not thy ſword,
With that thou may'ſt *get off*, tho' odds oppoſe thee. *Dryd.*

11. *To* GET *over*. To conquer, to ſuppreſs; to paſs without being ſtopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleaſant, on this occaſion, to hear the lady propoſe her doubts, and to ſee the pains he is at to *get over* them. *Swift.*

I cannot *get over* the prejudice of taking ſome little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their ſermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, the earl of Peterborough was diſpatched to Vienna, and *got over* ſome part of thoſe diſputes, to the ſatisfaction of the duke of Savoy. *Swift.*

12. *To* GET *up*. To riſe from repoſe.

Sheep will *get up* betimes in the morning to feed againſt the heat. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

13. *To* GET *up*. To riſe from a ſeat.

Get you *up* from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numb.* xvi.

GE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *get*.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, mull'd, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible; a *getter* of more baſtard-children than war's a deſtroyer of men. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

GE'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *get*.]

1. Act of getting; acquiſition.

Wiſdom is the principal thing, therefore get wiſdom; and with all thy *getting* get underſtanding. *Prov.* iv. 7.

2. Gain, profit.

Who hath a ſtate to repair may not deſpiſe ſmall things; and it is leſs diſhonourable to abridge a petty charge than to ſtoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 29.

The meaner families, are obliged to return to the ſteward a ſmall monthly ſhare of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Gulliver's Travels.*

GE'WGAW. *n. ſ.* [ɣeȝap, Saxon; *jouet*, French.] A ſhowy trifle; a toy, a bauble; a ſplendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meaneſt trifles and *gewgaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot's Deſcr. of the World.*

Prefer that which providence has pronounced to be the ſtaff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has ſet upon it. *L'Eſtrange, Fables.*

As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more fooliſh *gewgaw* comes in play. *Prior.*

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that ſpread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have cruſh'd it. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 10.

Some looſe the bands
Of ancient friendſhip, cancel nature's laws
For pageantry and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Phillips.*

The firſt images were fans, filks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay ſo thick that the whole heart was nothing elſe but a toyſhop. *Addiſon's Guard.*

GA'WGAW. *adj* Splendidly trifling, ſhowy without value

[illegible] poor *gewgaw* happineſs of Feliciano. *Law's Serious Call.*

G[illegible] [gaſt, Saxon] Dreary, deſolate, melancholy, fit for walking ſpirits.

Here will I dwell apart,
In *ghaſtful* grave, 'till my laſt ſleep
Do cloſe mine eyes
Help me, ye baneful birds, whoſe ſhrieking ſound
Is ſign of dreary death. *Spenſer's Paſtorals*

GHA'STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ghaſtly.*]

1. Horrour of countenance; reſemblance of a ghoſt; paleneſs.

GHA'STLY *adj* [gaſt, or *ghoſt*, and *like.*]

1. Like a ghoſt; having horrour in the countenance; pale, dreadful; diſmal.

Why looks your grace ſo heavily to-day?
—O, I have paſt a miſerable night;
So full of ugly ſights, of *ghaſtly* dreams,
So full of diſmal terrour was the time. *Shakeſp. Rich III.*

Envy quickly diſcovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great baſſa, and began now to ſhew her *ghaſtly* face. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Death
Grinn'd horrible a *ghaſtly* ſmile, to hear
His famine ſhould be fill'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.*

Thoſe departed friends, whom at our laſt ſeparation we ſaw diſfigured by all the *ghaſtly* horrours of death, we ſhall then ſee aſſiſting about the majeſtick throne of Chriſt, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeneſs of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities and powers. *Boyle.*

This poor man's deſolate wife,
Expects ſome happy day;
This *ghaſtly* thing, the comfort of her life. *Flatman.*

He came, but with ſuch alter'd looks,
So wild, ſo *ghaſtly*, as if ſome ghoſt had met him,
All pale and ſpeechleſs. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

I did not for theſe *ghaſtly* viſions ſend,
Their ſudden coming does ſome ill portend. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghaſtly with wounds, and lifeleſs on the bier! *Prior*

2. Horrible; ſhocking; dreadful

To be leſs than gods
Diſdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mang'd with *ghaſtly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milt*

GHA'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from gaſt, Saxon.] Ghaſtlineſs, horrour of look.

Look you pale, miſtreſs?
Do you perceive the *ghaſtneſs* of the eye? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

GHE'RKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *gurcke*, German, a cucumber.] A pickled cucumber. *Skinner*

To GHESS. *v. n.* [See To GUESS. *Gheſs* is by critick conſidered as the true orthography, but *gueſs* has univerſally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST. *n. ſ.* [gaſt, Saxon]

1. The ſoul of man

Vex not his *ghoſt*: O, let him paſs! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Often did I ſtrive
To yield the *ghoſt*; but ſtill the envious flood
Kept in my ſoul. *Shak. R. III.*

Man, when once cut down, when his pale *ghoſt*
Flees into air, is for ever loſt. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

2. A ſpirit appearing after death.

The mighty *ghoſts* of our great Harrys roſe,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To ſee this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles ſhould riſe. *Dryd.*

3. *To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God

Their ſhadows ſeem
A canopy moſt fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to *give up the ghoſt*. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

4. The third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghoſt; to die. Not in uſe.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into ſuch a love-fit, that within a few hours ſhe *ghoſted*, which courſe Euryalus was like to have ſteered, upon the news. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obſolete.

Julius Cæſar,
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghoſted*,
There ſaw you labouring for him. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopat.*

GHO'STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ghoſtly.*] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHO'STLY. *adj.* [from *ghoſt*]

1. Spiritual, relating to the ſoul; not carnal; not ſecular.

Our common neceſſities, and the lack which we all have, as well of *ghoſtly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind ſo eaſily known, but the gifts of God, according to theſe degrees and times, which he in his ſecret wiſdom ſeeth meet, are ſo diverſly beſtowed, that it ſeldom appeareth what all men, what all ſtand in need of, it ſeldom lieth bid *Hooker.*

The graces of the ſpirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghoſtly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 35*

To deny me the *ghoſtly* comfort of my chaplains, ſeems a greater barbarity than is ever uſed by Chriſtians. *King Charles.*

2. Having a character from religion, ſpiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghoſtly* friar's cloſe cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Sh. Ro and Jul.*

The *ghoſtly* father now hath done his ſhrift. *Shakeſp. H VI*

GI'ALLINA. *n. ſ.* [Italian] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

GIA'MBEUX. *n. ſ.* [*jambes*, French] Legs, or armour for legs, greaves.

The mortal ſteel diſpiteouſly entr'd,
Deep in their fleſh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple ſtream adown their *giambeux* falls. *F. Q.*

GI'ANT. *n. ſ.* [*geant*, French, *gigas*, Latin.] A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is obſervable, that the idea of a giant is always aſſociated with pride, brutality, and wickedneſs.

Now does he feel his title
Hang looſe about him, like a *giant's* robe
Upon a dwarfiſh thief. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd ſo high that *giants* may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Woman's gentle brain
Could not drop forth ſuch *giant* rude invention;
Such Ethiop words. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprize! *Milt Pa. Loſt.*

Thoſe *giants*, thoſe mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and ſtrength of thoſe *giants* remembered by Moſes of his own time. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The *giant* brothers, in their camp, have found
I was not forc'd with eaſe to quit my ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

By weary ſteps and ſlow
The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine
Explor'd his way. *Addiſon.*

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,
Afflicts the chief t' avenge his *giant* ſon,
Great Polypheme, of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

GI'ANTESS. *n. ſ.* [from *giant.*] A ſhe-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and ſtature

I had rather be a *giantеſs*, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shak.*

Were this ſubject to the cedar, ſhe would be able to make head againſt that huge *giantеſs*. *Howel.*

GI'ANTLIKE. } *adj.* [from *giant* and *like.*] Gigantick, vaſt;
GI'ANTLY. } bulky.

Single courage, has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety.*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, which they are deplorably ſtrangers to, and thoſe unanſwerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have againſt Chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himſelf, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections againſt the Chriſtian religion ſhall preſently vaniſh and quit the field. *South's Sermons.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *giant.*] Quality or character of a giant

His *giantſhip* is gone ſomewhat creſt-fall'n,
Stalking with leſs unconſcionable ſtrides,
And lower looks. *Milton's Agoniſtes*

GI'BBE *n. ſ.* Any old worn-out animal. *Hanmer.*

For who that's but a queen, fair, ſober, wiſe,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

To GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber*] To ſpeak inarticulately

The ſhected dead
Did ſqueak and *gibber* in the Roman ſtreets. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

GI'BBERISH. *n. ſ.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written *gebriſh*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipſies; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and ſignificant, cry out ſtraitway, that we ſpeak no Engliſh, but *gibberiſh*. *Spenſer.*

Some of both ſexes writing down a number of letters, juſt as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberiſh*, that which the men had wrote ſounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

Gi'bbet. *n. f.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows, the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed.

When was there ever curſed atheiſt brought
Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore
That bleſſed pow'r which he had ſet at nought? *Davies*

You ſcandal to the flock of verſe, a race
Able to bring the *gibbet* in diſgrace. *Cleveland.*

Haman ſuffered death himſelf upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Papers of univerſal approbation, lay ſuch principles to the whole body of the Tories, as, if they were true, our next buſineſs ſhould be to erect *gibbets* in every pariſh, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverſe beams.

To Gi'bbet. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any ſwing going traverſe: as the beam of a

He ſhall come off and on ſwifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. II.*

Gi'bbier. n. ſ. [French.] Game; wild fowl.

Theſe impoſts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the ſame time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax free. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Gibro'sity. *n. ſ.* [*gibboſité*, Fr. from *gibbous*.] Convexity, prominence; protuberance.

When two ſhips, ſailing contrary ways, loſe the ſight one of another, what ſhould take away the ſight of ſhips from each other, but the *gibboſity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

Gi'bbous. *adj.* [*gibbus*, Latin; *gibbeux*, Fr.]

1. Convex; protuberant; ſwelling into inequalities.

The bones will riſe, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiſeman.*

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

The ſea, by this acceſs and receſs, ſhuffling the empty ſhells, wears them away, reducing thoſe that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Crookbacked.

I ſhall demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia, in all relations, have but one? How oxen, in ſome countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed? *Brown.*

Gi'bbousness. *n. ſ.* [from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth diſcernible, ſuppoſe a man lifted in the air, that he may have a ſpacious horizon; but then, becauſe of the diſtance, the convexity and *gibbouſneſs* would vaniſh away, and he would only ſee a great circular flat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Gi'bcat. *n. ſ.* [*gib* and *cat*.] An old worn out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear. *Shakeſp.*

To Gibe. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French, to ſneer, to ridicule.] To ſneer; to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt.

They ſeem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of ſome new religion, the furniture whereof we ſhould not have borrowed from our enemies, leſt they ſhould afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 9.*

When he ſaw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,
And paſs the bounds of modeſt merry-make,
Her dalliance he deſpis'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.*

Why that's the way to choke a *gibing* ſpirit,
Whoſe influence is begot of that looſe grace
Which ſhallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus with talents well endu'd
To be ſcurrilous and rude,
When you partly raiſe your ſnout,
Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

To Gibe. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to ſcoff; to ridicule; to treat with ſcorn; to ſneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria? you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did *gibe* my miſſive out of audience. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

Draw the beaſts as I deſcribe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

Gibe. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look, ſcoff; act or expreſſion of ſcorn; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable ſcorns
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The rich have ſtill a *gibe* in ſtore,
And will be monſtrous witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juven.*

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their averſion would be too ſtrong for little *gibes* every moment. *Spectator*, N°. 300.

But the dean, if this ſecret ſhou'd come to his ears,
Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers. *Swift.*

Gi'ber. *n. ſ.* [from *gibe*.] A ſneerer; one who turns others by contemptuous hints; a ſcoffer; a taunter.

. . . e well underſtood to be a more perfect *giber* of the table, than a neceſſary bencher of the capitol. *Shakeſ. Cor.*

Come, Sempronia, leave him,
He is a *giber*, and our preſent buſineſs
If of more ſerious conſequence. *Ben Johnſon's Catil.*

Gi'bingly. *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuouſly.

His preſent portance,
Gibingly and ungravely he did faſhion
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you *Shakeſ. Coriolan.*

Gi'blets. *n. ſ.* [According to *Minſheu* from *gibet*, *gibbi*; according to *Junius* more probably from *guiter*, game, Fr.] The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted.

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer:
'Tis holyday; and ſhall be round the year.
Shall I my houſhold gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat?
That he may toil at eaſe; and pamper'd high,
When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie? *Dryden's Perſ.*

Gi'ddily. *adv.* [from *giddy*.]

1. With the head ſeeming to turn round.
2. Inconſtantly; unſteadily.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home,
Such freedom doth a baniſhment become. *Donne.*

3. Carelеſly, heedleſly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath beſtow'd upon her,
Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Gi'ddiness. *n. ſ.* [from *giddy*.]

1. The ſtate of being giddy or vertiginous; the ſenſation which we have when every thing ſeems to turn round.

Megrims and *giddineſs* are rather when we riſe after long ſitting, than while we ſit. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; mutability; changeableneſs.

There be that delight in *giddineſs*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief *Bacon, Eſſay 1.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The imagination of heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length ſuch a *giddineſs* ſeized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of ſectaries. *South's Sermons.*

4. Frolick; wantonneſs of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warn'd of thy ſins, do'ſt repent
Theſe vanities and *giddineſſes*. *Donne.*

Gi'ddy *adj.* [gibig, Saxon. I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad*, *gid*, *giddy*.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion, ſuch as happens by diſeaſe or drunkenneſs.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By *giddy* heads and ſtagg'ring legs betray'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. Rotatory; whirling, running round with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch ſhall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling miſt. *Pope.*

3. Inconſtant, mutable; unſteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,
More longing, wavering, ſooner loſt and won,
Than womens are. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as ſmall birds likewiſe have. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears
That mortal bliſs ſhould laſt for length of years,
She caſt us headlong from our high eſtate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With noiſe ſay nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden's Æn.*

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverſe of Pope, who hath always loved a domeſtick life. *Swift to Gay.*

4. That which cauſes giddineſs.

The frequent errors of the pathleſs wood,
The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood *Prior.*

The ſylphs through myſtick mazes guide their way,
Through all the *giddy* circle they purſue. *Pope.*

5. Heedleſs; thoughtleſs; uncautious; wild.

Too many *giddy* fooliſh hours are gone,
And in fantaſtick meaſures danc'd away. *Revel's Ja. Shore.*

How inexcuſable are thoſe *giddy* creatures, who, in the ſame hour, leap from a parent's window to a huſband's bed. *Clariſſa.*

6. Tottering, unfixed.

As we pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ſter ſtumbled *Shakeſpeare's Rich. III.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtleſneſs; overcome by any overpowering inticement.

Art thou not *giddy* with the faſhion too, that thou haſt ſhifted out of thy tale into telling me of the faſhion? *Shakeſp.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applauſe and univerſal ſhout,
Giddy in ſpirit, gazing ſtill in doubt,
Whether thoſe peals of praiſe be his or no. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gi'ddybrained. *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain*.] Careleſs, thoughtleſs.

Turn him out again, you unneceſſary, uſeleſs, *giddybrain'd* aſs! *Otway's Venice Preſerved.*

GI'DDYHEADED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *head*.] Without thought or caution; without ſteadineſs or conſtancy.

And ſooner may a gull'ing weather ſpy,
By draw'ing forth heav'n's ſcheme deſery
What faſhion'd hats or ruffs, or ſuits, next year,
Our *giddyheaded* antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

That men are ſo unaffected, melancholy, *giddyheaded*, hear the teſtimony of Solomon. *Burton on Melancholy.*

GI'DDYPACED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *pace*.] Moving without regularity

More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of theſe moſt briſk and *giddypaced* times. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'ER-EAGLE. *n. ſ.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle*.] An eagle of a particular kind.

Theſe fowls ſhall not be eaten, the ſwan and the pelican, and the *geer-eagle*. *Lev.* xi. 18.

GIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *give*.]

1. A thing given or beſtowed, ſomething conferred without price.

They preſented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincenſe and myrrh. *Matt.* ii.

Recall your *gift*, for I your pow'r confeſs,
But firſt take back my life, a *gift* that's leſs. *Dryd. Aureng.*

2. The act of giving.

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free *gift*. *South's Sermons.*

3. Oblation, offering.

Many nations ſhall come with *gifts* in their hands, even *gifts* to the king of heaven *Tob.* xiii. 11.

4. A bribe.

Thou ſhalt not wreſt judgment, thou ſhalt not reſpect perſons, neither take a *gift*, for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wiſe. *Deuter.* xvi. 19.

5. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſpeare.*

He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 291.

GI'FTED. *adj.* [from *gift*.]

1. Given, beſtowed.

Made of my enemies the ſcorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under taſk,
With my heav'n *gifted* ſtrength. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly uſed ironically.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a peaſe-cart, and harangued the people to diſpoſe them to an inſurrection. *Dryd. Rel. Laici, Preface.*

There is no talent ſo pernicious as eloquence, to thoſe who have it not under command; women, who are ſo liberally *gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to ſtudy the rules of female oratory. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 23.

GIG. *n. ſ.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, ſhould be procured them. *Locke.*

2. [*Gigua*, Iſlandick.] A fiddle. Now out of uſe.

GI'GANTICK. *adj.* [*giganteus*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big, bulky, enormous; likewiſe wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defend
With dart and javelin, ſtones, and ſulphurous fire,
On each hand ſlaughter and *gigantick* deeds! *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five ſons,
All of *gigantick* ſize, Goliah chief. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,
By his broad ſhoulders and *gigantick* limbs. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Cyclopean race in arms aroſe,
A lawleſs nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* vi.

To GI'GGLE. *v. n.* [*giegelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter, to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.

GI'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher, a titterer, one idly and fooliſhly merry.

A ſad wiſe valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and ſwallows up the cities
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the firſt beacon, frighteth from his dairy. *Herbert.*

We ſhew our preſent, joking, *gigging* race;
True joy conſiſts in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Epilogue.*

GI'GLET. *n. ſ.* [geagl, Saxon; *geyl*, Dutch; *gillet*, Scottiſh, is ſtill retained.] A wanton, a laſcivious girl. Now out of uſe.

Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

The fam'd Caliban was once at point,
Oh *giglet* fortune! to maſter Cæſar's ſword. *Shak. Cymbel.*

Away with thoſe *giglets* too, and with the other confederate companion. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

GIGOT. *n. ſ.* [French.] The hip joint.

To GILD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [gyldan, Saxon.]

1. To waſh over with gold, to cover with fuſed gold.

The room was large and wide,
As it ſome *gilt* or ſolemn temple were
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The maſſy roof, and riches huge ſurſam. *Fa. Queen, b.* i.

Gilded wood may worms infold. *Shak. Ado.*

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily. *Pope.*

To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakeſpeare.*

And the *gilded* car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream.

Purchaſing riches with our time and care,
We loſe our freedom in a *gilded* ſnare.

When Britain, looking with a juſt diſdain
Upon this *gilded* majeſty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire muſt decline,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin. *Waller.*

Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive,
And love of ombre after death ſurvive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou did'ſt drink
The ſtale of horſes and the *gilded* puddle,
Which beaſts would cough at. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. To adorn with luſtre.

No more the riſing ſun ſhall *gild* the morn,
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her ſilver horn. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightſome paſſion of joy was not that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehenſion and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South.*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happieſt terms I have. *Shakeſ. Hen. IV.*

Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the ſight. *Dryd. Auren.*

GI'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *gild*.]

1. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body.

Gilders uſe to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw the ſpirits of the quickſilver. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

We have here a *gilder*, with his anvil and hammer. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. A coin, from one ſhilling and ſixpence, to two ſhillings. *Puil.*

I am bound
To Perſia, and want *gilders* for my voyage. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament.

Silvering will ſully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with ſtatues, *gilding*, and paint. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not ſtrip the *gilding* off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpenſion'd, no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope's Hor.*

GILL. *n. ſ.* [*agulla*, Spaniſh; *gula*, Latin.]

1. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head.

The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps or ſwims,
And ſeems a moving land, and at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk ſpouts out a ſea. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

Fiſhes perform their reſpiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray on the Creation.*

He hath, on the bottom of his ſides, two *gill*-fins; not behind the *gills*, as in moſt fiſhes, but for a good part before them. *Walton.*

'Till they, of farther paſſage quite bereft,
Were in the maſh with *gills* entangl'd left. *King's Fiſherman.*

2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkeycock hath great and ſwelling *gills*, and the hen hath leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The fleſh under the chin.

In many there is no paleneſs at all, but, contrariwiſe, redneſs about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the ſending forth of ſpirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Like the long bag of fleſh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*

4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint.

Every bottle muſt be rinced with wine ſome, out of miſtaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the ſame; change the wine at every ſecond bottle: a *gill* may be enough. *Swift.*

5. [From *gillian*, the old Engliſh way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in audacious familiarity.

[illegible], for I will,
[illegible] Barley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his *Gill*.

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GI'LLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*gill* and *houſe.*] A houſe where gin is ſold.

Thee ſhall each alehouſe, thee each *gill-houſe* mourn,
And anſw'ring ginſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope.*

GI'LLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or from *giroflee*, French.]

Gilly flowers, or rather *Julyflowers*, ſo called from the month they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be reduced to theſe ſorts; red and white, purple and white, ſcarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many to enumerate. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

For it is the *gilliflow'r* of gardens ſweet,
[illegible] yields, for pottage meet. *Gay's Paſtorals*

(illegible) *d.*] Golden ſhow; gold laid on the ſurface. Now obſolete.

Our gayneſs and our *gilt* are all beſmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field *Shakeſ. Hen V*

When thou waſt in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curioſity in thy rags thou know'ſt none, but art deſpis'd for the contrary. *Shakeſ. Timon of Athens.*

The doubt *gilt* of this opportunity you let time waſh off *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

GILT. The participle of GILD, which ſee.

Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*

GI'LTHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*gilt* and *head.*] A ſeafiſh.

GILT-TAIL. *n. ſ.* [*gilt* and *tail.*] A worm ſo called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce; well dreſſed

GI'MCRACK. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrouſly formed from *gin*, derived from *engine.*] A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm

For though theſe *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would ſtill a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceaſes,
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior*

What's the meaning of all theſe trangrams and *gimcracks*? What, in the name of wonder, are you going about, jumping over my maſter's hedges, and running your lines croſs his grounds? *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bu*

GI'MLET. *n. ſ.* [*gibecet, gimblet*, French.] A borer with a ſcrew at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit *Moxon*

GI'MMAL. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* and *Ainſworth* to be derived from *gemelus*, Latin, and to be uſed only of ſomething conſiſting of correſpondent parts, or double. It ſeems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical.*] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hammer*

I think by ſome odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are ſet like clocks, ſtill to ſtrike on,
Elſe they could not hold out ſo as they do. *Shakeſ. Hen VI.*

GI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has ſo confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myſelf, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not ſo much by geometry as ſome natural magick. *More's Divine Dialogues*

GIMP. *n. ſ.* [See GIM. *Gimp*, in old Engliſh, is neat, ſpruce.] A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN. *n. ſ.* [from *engine.*]

1. A trap, a ſnare.

As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the ſmall birds take,
And paſt me make. *Sidney, b. i.*

Which two, through treaſon and deceitful *gin*,
Hath ſlain ſir Mordant. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

So ſhives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney ſtruggle in the net. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Be it by *gins*, by ſnares, by ſubtilty. *Shakeſ. Hen. VI.*

If thoſe, who have but ſenſe, can ſhun
The engines that have them annoy'd,
Little for me had reaſon done,
If I could not thy *gins* avoid. *Ben. Johnſon's Foreſt.*

I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my coſt, thy *gins* and toils;
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpoſe to be taken,
Without th' expence of cheeſe and bacon. *Hudibras, p. ii*

Keep from ſtaying ſcourge thy ſkin,
And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant 2.*

2. Any thing moved with ſcrews, as an engine of torture

Typhœus' joints were ſtretched on a *gin*. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails.

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water driveling on the outſide of the *gin* pump of Mollyn coalpits. *Woodward on Foſſils*

4. [Contracted from GENEVA, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our ſin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope, Dun. i.*

Thee ſhall each alehouſe, thee each gill-houſe mourn,
And anſw'ring *gin* ſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope's Dunciad.*

GINGER. *n. ſ.* [*zingiber*, Latin, *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower conſiſts of five leaves, which are ſhaped ſomewhat like thoſe of the iris: theſe are produced in an head or club, each coming out of a ſeparate leafy ſcale. The ovary afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain their ſeeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. The Indians eat both the young ſhoots of the leaves and the roots themſelves, cut ſmall in their ſtands, and make an excellent ſweetmeat of them. *Ginger* is an excellent carminative and ſtomachick. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Or waſting *ginger* round the ſtreets to go,
And viſit alehouſe where ye firſt did grow. *Pope's Dunciad.*

GI'NGERBREAD. *n. ſ.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of farinaceous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſcuit, ſweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and ſome other aromatick ſeeds. It is ſometimes gilt.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou ſhould'ſt have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

Her currans there and gooſeberries were ſpread,
With the entic'ing gold of *gingerbread*. *King's Cookery.*

'Tis a loſs you are not here, to partake of three weeks froſt, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames. *Swift.*

GI'NGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiouſly, nicely.

What is't that you
Took up ſo *gingerly*? *Shakeſpeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

GI'NGERNESS. *n. ſ.* Niceneſs; tenderneſs. *Dict.*

GI'NGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilſt the Italians ſtrive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, ſo to ſweeten it, they make the occluſe appulſe, eſpecially the *gingival*, ſofter than we do, giving a little of perviouſneſs. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To GIN'GLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to utter a ſharp noiſe in quick ſucceſſion.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence ſound. *Gay's Trivia.*

Once, we confeſs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guineas ſpoke,
And *gingling* down the backſtairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To GI'NGLE *v. a.* To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made.

Her infant grandame's whiſtle next it grew;
The bells ſhe *gingled*, and the whiſtle blew. *Pope.*

GI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.
2. Affectation in the ſound of periods.

GI'NGLYMOID. *adj.* [γιγγλυμος and εἶδος.] Reſembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

GI'NGLYMUS. *n. ſ.* [*gingleme*, French.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an inſtance. *Wiſeman.*

GI'NNET. *n. ſ.* [γίννος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to ſome, but, I believe, erroneouſly, a Spaniſh *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GI'NSENG. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe *Chineſe.*] A root brought lately into Europe. It never grows to any great ſize, and is of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh within, and ſo pure and fine, that it ſeems almoſt tranſparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick ſmell, though not very ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it on the ſame latitudes in America. The Chineſe value this root ſo highly, that it ſells with them for three times its weight in ſilver. The Aſiaticks in general think the ginſeng almoſt an univerſal medicine. The virtues moſt generally believed to be in it are thoſe of a reſtorative, and a cordial. The European phyſicians eſteem it a good medicine in convulſions, vertigoes, and all nervous complaints, and recommend it as one of the beſt reſtoratives known. *Hill*

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GI'PSY. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they firſt appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmiſtry or phyſiognomy

The butler, though he is ſure to loſe a knife, a fork, or a ſpoon every time his fortune is told him, ſhuts himſelf up in

the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour *Addison.*

A frantick *gipsey* now, the house he haunts,
And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants. *Prior*

I, near yon stile, three sallow *gypsies* met,
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay.*

In this thick labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palm sky;
A sigil in this hand the *gipsy* bears,
In th' other a prophetick sieve and shears. *Gartli's Dispensat.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench Dido a dowdy, Cleopatra a *gipsy*, Helen and Hero hildings and harlots. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gypsy*, and so did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes,
The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

GIR'ASOLE. *n. s.* [*girasol*, French.]

1. The herb turnsol.
2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [gyrban, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with sackcloth. 2 *Mac.* x. 25

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Gulliver.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him. 1 *Mac.* iii 3.

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milt. P. Lost*

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison's Cato.*

The combatant too late the fierce decrines,
When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;
And in reguerdon of that duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Ezek.* xvi. 10.

Tysiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine garment, her hair all on end,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryd.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together sow'd,
To *gird* their waist, vain covering, if to hide
Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

7. To reproach, to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakesp.*

8. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Paradise Regain'd.*

9. To inclose; to encircle.

That Nysean isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milt. P. L.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe, to sneer.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

GIRD. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: from the sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly. This word is now seldom used.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*
For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakesp. H VI.*

They give satisfaction to his mind, and his conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth well, to set against the checks and *girds* of it when he doth amiss. *Goodman's Winter Evening Con.*

GIRDER. *n. s.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened in the summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed at one arm to the girders. *Harris.*

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the summers and ground plates are of, though the back *girder* need not be so strong as the front *girder*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Blackm. Creation.*

GIRDLE. *n. s.* [gyrdel, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle *Shakespeare.*

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on their *girdle*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 21.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow *Cowley.*

2. Enclosure, circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakesp. Hen V.*

3. The equator; the torrid zone.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate *Bacon.*

To GIRDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird, to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

2. To inclose, to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist do *girdle* you about,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been dishabited. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakespeare's Timon.*

GIRDLEBELT. *n. s.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that encircles the waist.

Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
The *girdlestead*, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*

GIRDLER. *n. s.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion. See GYRE.

GIRL. *n. s.* [About the etymology of this word there is much question: *Mericasaubon*, as his custom, derives it from κορη, of the same signification; *Minshew* from *garula*, Latin, a prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock. *Junius* thinks that it comes from *berlodes*, Welsh, from which, says he, *harlot* is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons, who used ceorl for a man, might likewise have ceorla for a woman, though no such word is now found. Dr *Hickes* derives it most probably from the Islandick *kerlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or female child.

In those unfledg'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shakespeare.*

And let it not displease thee, good Bianca;
For I will love thee ne'er the less, my *girl*. *Shakespeare.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Dunne.*

Tragedy should blush as much to stoop
To the low mimick follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*. *Roscommon.*

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh, a *girl*, like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*

GI'RLISH. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor *Carew.*

GI'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grin*. It is still used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person.

GI'RROCK. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *D. A.*

GIRT *part. pass.* [from *To gird*.]

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line, that *girts* the globe,
The circling Typhon whirl'd from point to point. *Thomson*

GIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage.

The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

GIRTH. *n. s.* [from *gird*.]

1. The band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.

Or the saddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake,
For low on the ground, woe for his sake,
The law is found. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods*

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road,
The steed oppress'd, would break his *girth*,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*

Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his followers strown;
Thus breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Swift.*

2. The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.

He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To [illegible]

To GIRTH *Ground*. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own flock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Batey*

Gi

G I V

G[illegible] Among the English Saxons, ſignifies a pledge: thus, *Fredegiſe* is a pledge of peace, *Giſlebert* an illuſtrious pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibſon's Camden.*

GITH. *n. ſ.* An herb called Guiney pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. paſſ. *given*. [giran, Saxon.]

1. To beſtow; to confer without any price or reward.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were ſo reſolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hooker.*

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out *Mat.* xxv.

Give us alſo ſacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may ſacrifice unto the Lord. *Ex.* x. 25.

I had a maſter that *gave* me all I could aſk, but thought fit to take one thing from me again. *Temple.*

Conſtant at church and change; his gains were ſure,
His *givings* rare, ſave farthings to the poor. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To tranſmit from himſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to deliver; to impart, to communicate.

The woman whom thou *gaveſt* to be with me, ſhe *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat *Gen.* iii 12.

They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage. *Mat.* xxiv. 38

Thoſe bills were printed not only every week, but alſo a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thurſday before Chriſtmas. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

We ſhall *give* an account of theſe phenomena. *Burnet.*

Ariſtotle adviſes not poets to put things evidently falſe and impoſſible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out into wildneſs. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. To put into one's poſſeſſion; to conſign.

Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them [illegible] but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple.*

Give me, ſays Archimedes, where to ſtand firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple*

If the agreement of men firſt *gave* a ſceptre into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head, that almoſt muſt direct its conveyance. *Locke.*

4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life *Job* ii. 4.

If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the ſtrength of your diſpleaſure. *Shakeſp.*

He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his ſheep for ſhells, or wool for a ſparkling pebble. *Locke.*

5. To yield; not to withhold

Philip, Alexander's father, gave ſentence againſt a priſoner whatſoever time he was drowſy, and ſeemed to *give* ſmall attention. The priſoner, after ſentence was pronounced, ſaid, I appeal the king, ſomewhat ſtirred, ſaid, To whom do you appeal? The priſoner anſwered, From Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to Philip, when he ſhall *give* ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Conſtantia accuſed herſelf for having ſo tamely *given* an ear to the propoſal. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou ſtranger, to an honourable man. *Eccluſ.*

7. To confer; to impart

I will bleſs her, and *give* thee a ſon alſo of her *Gen.* xvii.

Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itſelf. *Bramhall againſt Hobbs.*

What beauties I loſe in ſome places, I *give* to others which had them not originally. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

8. To expoſe.

All clad in ſkins of beaſts the ſav'ry bear;
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair *Dryd. Æn.*

9. To grant; to allow.

'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend *Rowe.*

He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny

I *gave* his wife propoſal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the ſhadow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

11. To yield without reſiſtance.

12. To permit; to commiſſion

Prepare
The due libation and the ſolemn pray'r;
Then *give* thy friend to ſhed the ſacred wine. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

13. To enable; to allow

God himſelf requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers, and hath *given* the world to underſtand, that the wicked, although they cry, ſhall not be heard. *Hooker.*

Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who ſet it on *Shakeſ. Othello.*

So ſome weak ſhoot, which elſe would poorly riſe,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the ſkies;
Through the new pulpil ſoft'ning juices flow,
Thruſt forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel.*

14. To pay.

The applauſe and approbation, moſt reverend for thy ſtretched-out life, I *give* to both your ſpeeches. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

15. To utter, to vent; to pronounce.

So you muſt be the firſt that *gives* this ſentence,
And he that ſuffers. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The Rhodians ſeeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a great ſhout in deriſion of them. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Let the firſt honeſt diſcoverer *give* the word about, that Wood's halfpence have been offered, and caution the poor people not to receive them. *Swift.*

16. To exhibit; to expreſs.

This inſtance *gives* the impoſſibility of an eternal exiſtence to any thing eſſentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ſhips, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbuthnot*

18. To do any act of which the conſequence reaches others.

As we deſire to *give* no offence ourſelves, ſo neither ſhall we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to ſend forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of their rind *giveth* out their ſmell more. *Bacon.*

20. To addict, to apply

The Helots, of the other ſide, ſhutting their gates, *gave* themſelves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and reſt their wearied bodies *Sidney.*

After men began to grow to number, the firſt thing we read they *gave* themſelves into, was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker, b.* i.

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the ſecret acceſs which people ſuperſtitiouſly *given* might have always thereunto with eaſe. *Hooker, b.* v *ſ.* 17.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Fear him not, Cæſar, he's not dangerous
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſar.*

His name is Falſtaff if that man ſhould be lewdly *given*, he deceives me; for, Harry, I ſee virtue in his looks. *Shakeſp.*

Huniades, the ſcourge of the Turks, was dead long before; ſo was alſo Mathias: after whom ſucceeded others, *given* all to pleaſure and eaſe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Though he was *given* to pleaſure, yet he was likewiſe deſirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the moſt High, will ſeek out the wiſdom of all the ancients: *Eccluſ.* xxxix. 1.

He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of the theatre of the world. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

They who *gave* themſelves to warlike action and enterpriſes, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple.*

Men are *given* to this incentious humour of ſcoffing at perſonal blemiſhes and defects. *L'Eſtrange.*

Beſides, he is too much *given* to horſeplay in his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough *Dryden.*

I have ſome buſineſs of importance with her; but her huſband is ſo horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryd. Spaniſh Friar.*

What can I do to a man [illegible] ſo clearly *given* over *Dryden.*

21. To reſign; to yield up.

Finding ourſelves in the midſt of the greateſt wilderneſs of waters, without victuals, we *gave* ourſelves for loſt men, and prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Who ſay, I care not, thoſe I *give* for loſt,
And to inſtruct them, will not quit the coſt. *Herbert.*

Virtue *given* for loſt,
Depreſt and overthrown, as ſeem'd,
Like that ſelf-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods embroſt,
That no ſecond knows, nor third,
And lay erewhile a holocauſt,
From out her aſhy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppreſs'd and fall'n,
I *give* not heaven for loſt. *Miltons Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

For a man to *give* his name to Chriſtianity in thoſe days, was to liſt himſelf a martyr *South.*

Ours *gives* himſelf for gone; you've watch'd your time,
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden.*

The parents, after a long ſearch for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

As the hinder feet of the horſe ſtuck to the mountain, where the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himſelf from ſliding off his back, in ſo much that the people *gave* him for gone. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

22. To conclude; to ſuppoſe.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
All *gave* you loſt on ſar Cyclopean ground. *Garth's Ovid.*

23. To GIVE *away*. To alienate from one's ſelf; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he ſhewed that he *gave away* to his new miſtreſs, when he betrayed his promiſes to the former. *Sidney, b.* ii.

If you ſhall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine;
You *give away* heav'n's vows, and thoſe are mine;
You *give away* myſelf, which is known mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

How oft

Honeſt company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me *give away* myſelf
To this moſt patient, ſweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

I know not how they ſold themſelves, but thou, like a kind fellow, *gav'ſt* thyſelf *away* gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Love *gives away* all things, that ſo he may advance the intereſt of the beloved perſon. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

But we who *give* our native rights *away*,
And our enſlav'd poſterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go
On holidays to ſee a puppet-ſhow. *Dryden's Juvenal's Sat.*

Alas, ſaid I, man was made in vain! How is he *given away* to miſery and mortality! *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 159.

Theodoſius arrived at a religious houſe in the city, where Conſtantia reſided, and made himſelf one of the order, with a private vow never to inquire after Conſtantia, whom he looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been ſolemnized. *Addiſon's Spectat.*

Whatſoever we employ in charitable uſes, during our lives, is *given away* from ourſelves: what we bequeath at our death, is *given* from others only, as our neareſt relations. *Atterbury.*

24. *To* GIVE *back.* To return; to reſtore.

'Till their vices perhaps *give back* all thoſe advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

25. *To* GIVE *forth.* To publiſh; to tell.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Hayward.*

26. *To* GIVE *the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior.

Leſſons being free from ſome inconveniences, whereunto ſermons are more ſubject, they may in this reſpect no leſs take than in others they muſt *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

27. *To* GIVE *over.* To leave; to quit; to ceaſe.

Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endleſs contradictions, and let ancient cuſtoms prevail. *Hooker.*

It may be done rather than that be *given over*. *Hooker.*

Never *give* her *o'er*;
For ſcorn at firſt makes after love the more. *Shakeſpeare.*

If Deſdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my ſuit, and repent my unlawful ſolicitation. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and betook himſelf to a ſolitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*

All the ſoldiers, from the higheſt to the loweſt, had ſolemnly ſworn to defend the city, and not to *give* it *over* unto the laſt man. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Sleep hath forſook and *giv'n* me *o'er*
To death's benumming opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*

Thoſe troops, which were levied, have *given over* the proſecution of the war *Clarendon, b. viii.*

But worſt of all to *give* her *over*,
'Tis ſhe's as deſperate to recover. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*

'Tis not amiſs, e'er y' are *giv'n o'er*,
To try one deſp'rate medicine more,
And where your caſe can be no worſe,
The deſp'rateſt is the wiſeſt courſe. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: ſhe fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and *gave* quite *over* laying. *L'Eſtrange.*

Many have *given over* their purſuits after fame, either from the diſappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleaſure which attends it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

28. *To* GIVE *over.* To addict; to attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over* unto thee. *Sidney, b. .*

When the Babylonians had *given* themſelves *over* to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had ſet up that empire, to pull it down. *Grew's Coſmol. b. iii. c. 3.*

I uſed one thing ill, or *gave* myſelf ſo much *over* to it as to neglect what I owed either to him or the reſt of the world *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

29. *To* GIVE *over.* To conclude loſt.

Since it is lawful to practiſe upon them that are forſaken and *given over*, I will adventure to preſcribe to you. *Suckling.*

The abbeſs, finding that the phyſicians had *given* her *over*, told her that Theodoſius was juſt gone before her, and had ſent her his benediction. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 161.

Her condition was now quite deſperate, all regular phyſicians, and her neareſt relations, having *given* her *over*. *Arbuth*

Yet this falſe comfort never *gives* him *o'er*,
That, whilſt he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can ſoar. *Pope.*

Not one foretells I ſhall recover;
But all agree to *give* me *over* *Swift*

30. *To* GIVE *over.* To abandon.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore beſt to *give* it *over*. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*

The cauſe, for which we fought and ſwore
So boldly, ſhall we now *give o'er*? *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

31. *To* GIVE *out.* To proclaim; to publiſh; to utter

The fathers *gave it out* for a rule
ſaid in Scripture to have received, the ſame we ought to apply only to the manhood of Chriſt. *Hooker, b. v. f. 54.*

It is *given out*, that, ſleeping in my orchard,
A ſerpent ſtung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged proceſs of my death,
Rankly abuſed. *Shakeſpeare's H.*

One that *gives out* himſelf prince Ferizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princeſs. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was the firſt maſter of my ſhip, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thouſand of twenty-two ſhillings per piece. *Raleigh's Apology.*

He *gave out* general ſummons for the aſſembly of his council for the wars *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The night was diſtinguiſhed by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they ſhould forbear all inſulting of their enemies. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 45.

32. *To* GIVE *out.* To ſhow in falſe appearance.

His *givings out* were of an infinite diſtance
From his true meant deſign. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

She that, ſo young, could *give out* ſuch a ſeeming,
To ſeal her father's eyes up cloſe as oak. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

33. *To* GIVE *up.* [illegible]

The people, weary of the miſeries of war, would *give up*, if they ſaw him ſhrink. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He has betray'd your buſineſs, and *given up*
For certain drops of ſalt your city Rome. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The ſun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to *give up* the ghoſt for cold, and gave comfort to them all. *Knowes's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loſs of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected aſſurance of the *giving up* of Arundel-caſtle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Let us *give* ourſelves wholly *up* to Chriſt in heart and deſire. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to paſs, therefore I'll e'en *give* it *up*, and go and fret myſelf. *Culver againſt Dey.*

I can *give up* to the hiſtorians of your country the names of ſo many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryd.*

He declares himſelf to be now ſatisfied to the contrary, in which he has *given up* the cauſe. *Dryden.*

The leagues made between ſeveral ſtates, diſowning all claim to the land in the other's poſſeſſion, have, by common conſent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they *give* them *up* to their reaſons, then they with them *give up* all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no ſuch thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We ſhould ſee him *give up* again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would ſupply the conveniencies of life.

Juba's ſurrender, ſince his father's death,
Would *give up* Africk into Cæſar's hands.
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Learn to be honeſt men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon ſhall deſcend on all the reſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A popiſh prieſt threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland ſquire, if he did not *give up* to him the church lands. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

He ſaw the celeſtial deities acting in a confederacy againſt him, and immediately *gave up* a cauſe which was excluded from all poſſibility of ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would *give up* the queſtion when he had the better, I am never aſhamed, ſays he, to be confuted by one who is maſter of fifty legions. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 230.

He may be brought to *give up* the cleareſt evidence. *Atterb.*

The conſtant health and longevity of men muſt be *given up* alſo, as a groundleſs conceit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Have the phyſicians *giv'n up* all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? *Rowe.*

Theſe people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up* to the Romans all their poſſeſſions in Sicily. *Arbuthnot*

Every one who will not aſk for the conduct of God in the ſtudy of religion, has juſt reaſon to fear he ſhall be left of God, and *given up* a prey to a thouſand prejudices, that he ſhall be configned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*

Give yourſelf *up* to ſome hours of leiſure. *Watts*

34. *To* GIVE *up.* To abandon.

If any be *given up* to believe lyes, ſome muſt be firſt *up* to tell them. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on R.*

Our minds naturally *give* themſelves *up* to every diſ[illegible] which they are much accuſtomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with aſſiduity, engroſſes the whole woman. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 120.

Give up your fond paternal pride,
Nor argue on the weaker ſide. *Swift*

A good poet no ſooner communicates his works, but [illegible] imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the [illegible] of fame.

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Perſons who, through misfortunes, chuſe not to die, ſhould not, however, *give up* neatneſs. *Clarissa.*

35. *To* GIVE *up.* To deliver

And Joab *gave up* the ſum of the number of the people to the king. 2 *Sa.* xxiv. 9.

His accounts were confuſed, and he could not then *give* them *up.* *Swift on the Diſſent in Athens and Rome.*

To GIVE. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh, to fall on, to give the aſſault. A phraſe merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives* on with fury led. *Dryd. Ind*
Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooke's Rom Hiſt*

2. To relent; to grow moiſt; to melt or ſoften; to thaw

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow ſoft; as the cruſt of bread, biſket, ſweetmeats, and ſalt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Only a ſweet and virtuous ſoul,
Like ſeaſon'd timber, never *gives*;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert*

Unleſs it is kept in a hot houſe, it will ſo *give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt *Mortimer*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and ſpread them. hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phraſe

Up and down he traverſes his ground,
Then nimbly ſhifts a thruſt, then lends a wound,
Now back he *gives*, then ruſhes on amain. *Daniel's C. War.*

4. *To* GIVE *in.* To go back, to give way.

The charge was given with ſo well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in.* *Hayward.*

5. *To* GIVE *in to.* [A French phraſe.] To adopt, to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medalliſts: the poets, however, have ſometimes *given in to* it, and furniſh us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addiſon on Medals.*

This conſideration may induce a tranſlator to *give in to* thoſe general phraſes, which have attained a veneration in our language from being uſed in the Old Teſtament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either ſtupidly negligent, or elſe *giving in* with all their might *to* thoſe very practices that are working their deſtruction. *Swift*

6. *To* GIVE *off.* To ceaſe; to forbear.

The puniſhment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as ſoon as we perceived that it reached the [illegible]. *Locke on Education.*

7. *To* GIVE *over.* To ceaſe; to act no more.

If they will ſpeak to the purpoſe, they muſt *give over*, and ſtand upon ſuch particulars only as they can ſhew we have either added or abrogated, otherwiſe than we ought, in the matter of church polity *Hooker, b* iii.

Neither hath Chriſt, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; leſt, by being born a man, we ſhould think he hath *given over* to be God, or that becauſe he continued God, therefore he cannot be man alſo. *Hooker, b.* v.

Give not o'er ſo to him again; intreat him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The ſtate of human actions is ſo variable, that to try things oft, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and ſtill anſwered he had no leiſure, whereupon the woman ſaid aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

So Satan, whom repulſe upon repulſe
Met ever, and to ſhameful ſilence brought,
Yet *gives* not o'er, though deſperate of ſucceſs. *Milton.*

Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?
And muſt we now *give* o'er,
And only end where we begun?
In vain this miſchief we have done,
If we can do no more. *Dauba*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to deſiſt from any farther purſuits after fame. *Addiſ*

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the ſame reaſon. *Swift*

8. *To* GIVE *out* To publiſh, to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himſelf was ſome great one. *Acts* viii. 9.

Julius Cæſar laid aſleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæſar's own ſoldiers loved him not. *Bacon, Eſſay* 60.

Your ill-wiſhers will *give out* you are now going to quit your ſchool. *Swift*

9. *To* GIVE *out.* To ceaſe; to yield.

We are the earth; and they,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about:
And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;
They never coo, much leſs *give out.* *Herbert*

Madam, I always believ'd you ſo ſtout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out.* *Swift.*

10. *To* GIVE *way.* To yield, not to reſiſt, to make room for

Private reſpects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Perpetual puſhing and aſſurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a ſeeming impoſſibility *give way.* *Collier*

Scarce had he ſpoken when the cloud *gave way;*
The miſts flew upward, and diſſolv'd in day. *Dryd. Æn.*

His golden horn *gives way* with ſtony blows,
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's Æn.*

GIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *give.*] One that gives, donor; beſtower, diſtributer; granter

Well we may afford
Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b* v.

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is loſt
Long ſince. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b* iv.

I have not liv'd ſince firſt I heard the news,
The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuſe. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Both gifts deſtructive to the *givers* prove,
Alike both lovers fall by thoſe they love. *Pope.*

GIZZARD. *n. ſ.* [*geſier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin. It is ſometimes called *gizzern.*]

1. The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up ſtones to convey them into their ſecond ventricle, the *gizzerne.* *More.*

In birds there is no maſtication in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop, a kind of anteſtomach, where it is moiſtened by ſome proper juice from the glandules diſtilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or muſculous ſtomach. *Ray.*

Fatt'ning there they noſtle near the throne,
And [illegible]
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially uſed for apprehenſion or conception of mind, as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harraſſes his imagination.

But that which does them greateſt harm,
Their ſpiritual *gizzards* are too warm;
Which puts the overheated ſots
In fevers ſtill *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant* 1.

Satisfaction and reſtitution lie ſo curſedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not half ſo dear to them as the treaſure they have in their coffers. *L'Eſtrange*

GLA'BRITY. *n. ſ.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothneſs, baldneſs. *D. D.*

GLA'CIAL *adj.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy, made of ice, frozen.

To GLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin, *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *glaciate.*] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the ſurface of water, but round in hail, which is alſo a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous deſcent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

GLA'CIS. n. ſ. [French.] In fortification, a ſloping bank. It is more eſpecially taken for that which ranges from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the ſide of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD. *adj.* [glad, Saxon; *glad*, Daniſh.]

1. Cheerful; gay, in a ſtate of [illegible]

He will be *glad* in his heart *Ex* iv. 14.

They baſſled the king, and went unto their tents joyful and *glad* of heart. 1 *Kings* viii. 66

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile, bright; ſhowy

The wilderneſs and the ſolitary place ſhall be *glad* for them, and the deſert ſhall rejoice and bloſſom as the roſe *If* xxxv.

3. Pleaſed, elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, ſometimes *at* or *with* before the cauſe of gladneſs. perhaps *of* is moſt proper, when the cauſe of joy is ſomething gained or poſſeſſed, and *at* or *with*, when it is ſome accident befallen himſelf or another

I am *glad* to ſee your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV

He hath an uncle in Meſſina will be very much *glad of* it. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing*

He that is *glad at* calamities ſhall not be unpuniſhed. *Prov.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph, if he be my friend, he will be *glad of* my repentance *Dryden's Fables, Pre.*

The gaping wound gaſh'd out a crimſon flood,
The Trojan, *glad with* ſight of hoſtile blood,
His fauchion drew *Dryden's Æn*

I would be *glad* to learn from thoſe who pronounce that the human ſoul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

4. Paſſing, exhilarating.

Her converſation
More *glad* to me than to a miſer money is. *Sidney, b.* i.

5. Preſſing gladneſs.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely deſert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope's Meſſiah.*

To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.

He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy North, from frost bound Atlas' hands
His adamantine fetters fall green vigour
Guarding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands. *Crashaw.*
It *glads* me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and dethrone oppression *Otway.*
Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*
If justice Philips' cost ye head
Some frigid rhymes disburses,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And *glad* both babes and nurses. *Swift*

To GLA'DDEN *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate
Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure *gladden'd* all that saw him. *Addison's Cato.*
A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and *gladdens* her, when she does not attend to it. *Addison's Spectator.*

GLA'DDER. *n. s.* [from *glad.*] One that makes glad; one that gaddens, one that exhilarates.
Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddess. *Dryden.*

GLADE. *n. s.* [from glopan, to be hot, or to shine, whence the Danish *glod*, and the obsolete English *gleed*, a red hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucar* It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.
So flam'd his eyen with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow *glade*,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade.
Fairy Queen, b. 1. cant. 11.
Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy *glade*
The lion sleeping lay in secret shade. *Hubberd's Tale.*
O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some *glade*
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous *glade*,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*
For noonday's heat are closer arbours made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ner *glade. Dryd. Innocence.*
There, interspers'd in lawns and opening *glades*,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*
By the heroes armed shades,
Glitt'ring through the gloomy *glades*,
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife! *Pope's St Cecil*

GLA'DEN. } *n. s.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a sword.] Swordgrass: a
GLA'DER. } general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. *Junius.*

GLA'DFULNESS. *n. s.* [*glad* and *fulness.*] Joy; gladness.
And there him rests in riotous sufficance
Of all his *gladfulness*, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

GLADIA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin, *gladiateur*, Fr.] A swordplayer, a prizefighter
Then whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the sport. *Denham.*
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred *gladiators. Dryden's Pers.*

GLA'DLY. *adv.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment; with triumph, with exultation
For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;
But not one follower *Shakespeare's King Lear*
You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will *gladly* see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

GLA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *glad*] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
By such degrees the spreading *gladness* grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perish'd they deplore. *Dryden.*

GLA'DSOME. *adj.* [from *glad.*]
1. Pleased; gay, delighted
The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in *gladsome* company. *Fairy Queen*
The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unwearied eyes behold their friend
Delight to hover near. *Dryden's Æn. b. iv.*
2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety
Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and *gladsome* day *Prior.*

GLA'DSOMELY. *adv.* [from *gladsome.*] With gayety and delight.

GLA'DSOMNESS. *n. s.* [from *gladsome.*] Gayety; showiness, delight.

GLAIRE. *n. s* [glær, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass, *glaire*, French; *glarea*, Latin]

1. The white of an egg.
Take the *glaire* of eggs, and strain it as short as water.
Peacham on Drawing.
2. A kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE. *n. s.* [*glantz*, German, glitter]
1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.
His offering soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble *glance*, and grateful steam
The other's not; for his was not sincere. *Milt. Parad. Lost*
2. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight.
The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but sudden *glances* and dartings of the eye. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a *glance* of an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one *glance*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun]
1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That *glancing* fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil use,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd. *Fai. Queen.*
When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*
2. To fly off in an oblique direction.
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did *glance* away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strike in an oblique direction.
Pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And *glancing* downwards near his flank descends. *Pope.*
4. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.
O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and sigh and *glance*;
Then dance again, and kiss. *Suckling.*
Mighty dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round;
And her Parnassus *glancing* o'er at once,
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce. *Pope's Dunciad.*
The cooing dove
Flies thick in am'rous chace, and wanton rolls
The *glancing* eye, and turns the changeful scene. *Thomson*
5. To censure by oblique hints.
How can'st thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus? *Shakespeare.*
Some men *glance* and dart at others, by justifying themselves by negatives; as to say, this I do not. *Bacon, Essay 23.*
I have never *glanced* upon the late designed procession of his holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations. *Addis. Spect.*
It was objected against him that he had written verses, wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness. *Swift.*

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*

GLA'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance.*] In an oblique broken manner; transiently
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokenly and *glancingly*, intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill on Providence.*

GLAND. *n. s.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.]
All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. Of this sort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands*, and testes. A conglomerate *gland* is composed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*
I observed the abscess to have begun deep in the body of the gland *Harvey.*
The *glands*, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twisted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. *Blackm. Creat.*

GLA'NDERS. *n. s.* [from *gland.*] In a horse, is the running of corrupt matter from the nose, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green or black *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe is poſſeſt with the *glanders*, and like to moſe in the chine. *Shakſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

GLANDIFEROUS, *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing maſt, bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two ſorts, and numbered amongſt the *glandiferous* trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GLANDULE, *n. ſ.* [*glandula*, Lat.; *glandule*, Fr.] A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours.

Nature hath provided ſeveral *glandules* to ſeparate this juice from the blood, and no leſs than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus ſalivales*. *Ray.*

GLANDULOSITY, *n. ſ.* [from *glandulous*.] A collection of glan-

ovals *glandoſities*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

GLANDULOUS, *adj.* [*glandulaſus*, Lat. *glanduleux*, Fr. from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the glands; ſubſiſting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

There are no teſticles, or parts eſſential unto generation, but *glandulous* ſubſtances, that hold the nature of emun-

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.

Such conſtitutions muſt be ſubject to *glandulous* tumours and ruptures of the lymphatick, and all the diſeaſes thereon dependant. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To GLARE, *v. n.* [*glaeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come ſuddenly into the dark, or, [illegible] be dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is for a time, and the ſight confuſed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom ſwell,
And kindle the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax, b.*

He is every where above concerts of epigrammatick wit and groſs hyperboles: he maintains majeſty [illegible] pompleſs, he ſhines, but *glares* not, and is ſtately without ambition. *Dryden.*

The court of Cacus ſtands reveal'd to ſight,
The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æn.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye
Ichoods this man in a falſe *glaring* light,
Which conqueſt and ſucceſs have thrown upon him. *Addiſ.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Avaunt, and quit my ſight! let the earth hide thee!
Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou do'ſt *glare* with. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Look, how pale he *glares*!
His form and cauſe conjoin'd, preaching to ſtones,
Would make them capable. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand,
But when they met they made a ſurly ſtand,
And *glar'd*, like angry lions, as they paſs'd,
And wiſh'd that every look might be their laſt. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly, or with too much laboured luſtre.

The moſt *glaring* and notorious paſſages are none of the beſt, or moſt correct. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To GLARE, *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot bear.

One ſpirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and thot forth pernicious fire
Among th accurſt, that wither'd all their ſtrength. *Milton.*

GLARE, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering luſtre, ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burniſh'd ſteel that caſt a *glare*
From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryd. Fab.*

I have grieved to ſee a perſon of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a ſpectre amidſt a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, ſheltered cloſe from air,
And ſcreen'd in ſhades from day's deteſted *glare*,
She ſighs for ever. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he ſtalks with fiery *glare*. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

GLAREOUS, *adj.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Latin, from *glaire*.] Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an

GLARING, *adj.* Applied to any thing very ſhocking; as, a [illegible]

ſ. [[illegible] ſon; *glas*, Dutch, as [illegible] ma[illegible] from *glas*, Britiſh, green. In Erſe it is called *keun*, and this primarily ſignifies clean or clear, being ſo denominated from [illegible]ney.

[illegible] a tranſparent ſubſtance made by fuſing fixed ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glaſs* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch [illegible] from the verb *glaſen*, which ſignifies amongſt them to ſhine, or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whoſe colour it reſembles. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Glaſs is thought ſo compact and firm a body that it is produced not by art but nature, and is a ſort of ſtone of a texture that the ſubtile Vulcan cannot perſuade it. *Boyle.*

[illegible]ſtrews of grenadoes raiſe, by ſudden burſt

Diſploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of ſteel
And ſtones, and *glaſs* and nitrous grain adult. *Phillips.*

2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind.

I'll ſee no more;
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glaſs*
Which ſhews me many more. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. A looking-glaſs, a mirrour.

He was the mark and *glaſs*, copy and book,
That faſhion'd others. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

He ſpreads his ſubtile nets from ſight,
With twinkling *glaſſes*, to betray
The larks that in the meſhes light. *Dryden's Horace.*

4. *An Hour* GLASS. A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand.

Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, ſhe would not live
The running of one *glaſs*. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

5. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in.

To this faſt coſtly treaty,
That ſwallow'd ſo much treaſure, and like a *glaſs*
Did break i' th' rinſing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager ſoul
Prompts to purſue the ſparkling *glaſs*, before
'Tis time to ſhun it. *Phillips.*

6. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a [illegible]

While a man thinks one *glaſs* more will not make him drunk, that one *glaſs* hath diſabled him from well diſcerning his preſent condition. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The firſt *glaſs* may paſs for health, the ſecond for good-humour, the third for our friends, but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

[illegible] *glaſſes*

Like thoſe who have ſurveyed the moon by *glaſſes*, I can only tell of a new and ſhining world above us, but not relate the riches and glories of the place. *Dryden.*

GLASS, *adj.* Vitreous; made of glaſs.

Get thee *glaſs* eyes;
And, like a ſcurvy politician, ſeem
To ſee the things thou do'ſt not. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Glaſs bottles are more fit for this ſecond fining than thoſe of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GLASS, *v. n.*

1. To ſee as in a glaſs; to repreſent as in a glaſs or mirrour.

Methinks I am partaker of thy paſſion,
And in thy caſe do *glaſs* mine own debility. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. To caſe in glaſs.

Methought all his ſenſes were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in cryſtal for ſome prince to buy,
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glaſſt*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you paſt. *Shakeſp.*

3. To cover with glaſs, to glaze.

I have obſerved little grains of ſilver to lie hid in the ſmall cavities, perhaps *glaſſed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein ſilver has been long kept in fuſion. *Boyle.*

GLASSFURNACE, *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which glaſs is made by calcination.

If our dreamer pleaſes to try whether the glowing heat of a *glaſs furnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowſy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is ſomething more than bare imagination. *Locke.*

GLASSGAZING, *adj.* [*glaſs* and *gazing*.] Finical, often contemplating himſelf in a mirrour.

A whorſon, *glaſſ-gazing*, ſuperſerviceable, finical rogue. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

GLASSGRINDER, *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *grinder*.] One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs.

The *glaſs-grinders* complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

GLASSHOUSE, *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *houſe*.] A houſe where glaſs is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Moſaick compoſed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glaſs houſes*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

GLASSMAN, *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *man*.] One who ſells glaſs.

The profit of glaſſes conſiſts only in a ſmall preſent made by the *glaſſman*. *Swift.*

GLASSMETAL, *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *metal*.] Glaſs in fuſion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or braſs with *glaſſmetal*. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

GLASSWORK, *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *work*.] Manufactory of glaſs.

The cryſtalline Venice glaſs is a mixture, in equal portions, of ſtones brought from Pavia, and the aſhes of a weed called kali, gathered in a deſert between Alexandria and Roſetta; and is by the Egyptians uſed firſt for fuel, and then they cruſh [illegible] aſhes into lumps like a ſtone, and ſo ſell them to the Venetians for their *glaſs works*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

GLA'SSWORT. *n. f.* [*falicornia*, or saltwort]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryoes grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryoes afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The species are two. These plants grow on the sea-coasts in many parts of Europe, and upon the shores in several places of England which are washed every tide with the salt water. The inhabitants, near the sea-coast where these plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of Summer, when they are fully grown, and, after having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promiscuously gathered for use. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, much used by the chymists. *Miller.*

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or *glasswort*; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

GLA'SSY, *adj.* [from *glass*.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass, inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glassy* substance. *Bacon*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!
Dress'd in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd
His *glassy* essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastick tricks before high heav'n,
As makes the angels weep. *Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shews his hoary leaves in the *glassy* stream. *Shak. Ham.*

The magnet attracteth the shining or *glassy* powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing-dust. *Bream.*

Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*

A hundred sweep,
With stretching oars, the *glassy* deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

GLA'STONBURY *Thorn. n. f.* A species of MEDLAR, which see.

This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in Winter, and flowers again in the Spring, and in no other respect differs from the common hawthorn. *Miller.*

GLAUCO'MA. *n. f.* [γλαύκωμα, *glaucome*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*

The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAVE. *n. f.* [*glaive*, French; *glaif*, a hook, Welsh. *Glaive* is Erse for a broad sword] A broad sword, a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in sight well try'd,
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* had pendant by his side. *Fairfax, b.* i.

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaves*,
Gave chace to rockets and white staves. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

To GLAVER *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; glipan, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous on the one hand as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician is on the other. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glass*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glaise, argilla*.]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shakesp. R.* II.

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons, yet is it sound reason that carries the stroke home. *Grew's Cosm. Sac. b.* ii. *c.* 6.

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the [illegible] *Dryden. Dufresnoy*

GLA'ZIER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *glasier*, or *glassier*, of *glass*] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbets the several panes of glasswork are set, and fastened by the *glazier*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The dext'rous *glazier* strong returns the bound,
And ringing sashes on the penthouse sound. *Gay's Trivia.*

GLEAD. *n. f.* A buzzard hawk; a kite. It retains that name in Scotland.

GLEAM. *n. f.* [gehoma, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; [illegible]

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome *gleam*;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.*

As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv.

Mine is a *gleam* of bliss, too hot to last,
Wat'ry it shines, and will soon o'ercast. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire. *Addison's Cato.*

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope*

Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
Around the dreary coast,
But dreadful *gleams*,
Fires that glow,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope's St Cecilia*

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden coruscation

Observant of approaching day,
The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled East. *Thomf. Summer.*

Ye *gleamings* of departed peace
Shine out your last. *Thomson's Sp.*

2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or *gleam* in lengthen'd vista's through the trees. *Thomson.*

GLE'AMY *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warriour bends his way *Pope.*

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as *Skinner* thinks, from *granum*]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth* ii.

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd,
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd*. *Dryden*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To *glean* Palæmon's fields. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather
So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

That goodness
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shak. H.* VIII.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. *Judg* xx. 45.

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear,
And [illegible] sword and spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and *glean'd* the routed rear *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b.* iv.

GLE'ANER. *n. f.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field. *Thomf. Aut.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superior to him, as a man conversant about the court is to a shopkeeper. *Locke*

GLE'ANING. *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

GLEBE. *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil, ground.

Fertile of corn the *glebe*, of oil and wine,
With herds the pastures thronged, with flocks the hills *Milt.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood,
If odrous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping

Sleeping vegetables lie,
'Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to day. *Garth*

2 The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts, the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*, another in tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

GLE'BOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy. *Dict.*

GLE'BY. *adj.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy, perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flatt'ry! thy malignant seeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Dryden.*

GLEDE. *n. s.* [gleaza, Saxon.] A kite.

Ye shall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deutr.*

GLEE *n. s.* [glizze, Saxon.] Joy, merriment, gayety. It anciently signified musick played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*. *Fairy Queen.*

Many wayfarers make themselves *glee*, by putting the inhabitants in mind of their privilege, who again foreslow not to baigne them with perfume. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

And his sportive limbs,
This way and that convolv'd, in friskful *glee*
Their frolicks play *Thomson's Spring.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewel my *glee!*
No happiness is now reserv'd for me. *Gay's Pastorals.*

GLEED. *n. s.* [from gleopan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLE'EFUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full.*] Gay; merry; cheerful.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast? *Shakespeare.*

GLEEK. *n. s.* [gleze, Saxon.] Musick; or musician.

What will you give us?——No money, but the *gleek*. I will give you the minstrel. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [gleoman, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]

1. To sneer; to gibe, to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occasion. *Shakesp. Midf. Night's Dream.*

I have seen you *gleeking* or galing at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimickry or drollery.

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam.*

Those who labour
The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleaming* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

GLEET. *n. s.* [It is written by *Skinner glitt*, and derived from gleoan, Saxon, to run softly.] A serious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

There then lay a hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin serious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. To run slowly.

Vapours may be raised by the sun in such quantities as are sufficient to make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, 'till they hit against the sides of the more mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gleet* down the rocky caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow and stony, afford them a bason. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

GLEETY. *adj.* [from *gleet.*] Ichory, thinly serious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wiseman.*

GLEN. *n. s.* [*glenn*, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,
And woos the widow's daughter of the *glen*. *Spenser.*

GLEW *n. s.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See GLUE.

GLIB. *adj.* [from λείβω. *Skinner.*]

1. Smooth, slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them; the parts being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a noose that slipt as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Smooth; volubie.

I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,
I'll do't before I speak. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There was never so much *glib* nonsense put together in well sounding English. *Locke.*

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:
And then, to make them pass the glib,
Revis'd by Tibbald, Moore, and Cibber. *Swift.*
Be sure he's a fine spoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran. *Swift.*

GLIB *n. s.*

They have another custom from the Scythians, the wearing of mantles and long *glibs*; which is a thick curled bush or hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.

I'll geld them all fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations; they are cohiers,
And I had rather *glib* myself than they
Should not produce fair issue. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

GLI'BLY. *adv.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly, volubly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction. *Government of the Tongue.*

GLI'BNESS. *n. s.* [from *glib.*] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold
The rock. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *glibness* too, the more to facilitate its moving. *Government of the Tongue.*

To GLI'DE. *v. n.* [gleoan, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and silently.

By East, among the dusky vallies, *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams the briny waters *glide*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Just before the confines of the wood,
The *gliding* Lethe leads her silent flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

Where stray the Muses, in what lawn or grove?
In those fair fields where sacred Isis *glides*,
Or else where Cam his winding vales divides. *Pope.*

2. To pass gently and without tumult.

Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit me to relate
The mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

It or a man
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave. *Milton.*

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a smart
As if cold steel had *glided* through his heart. *Dryd. Fables.*

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and disappear. *Dryden.*

GLIDE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck
A green and guided snake had wreath'd itself,
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly
Seeing Orlando it unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

GLI'DER. *n. s.* [from *glide.*] One that glides.

The glaunce into my heart did glide,
Hey ho the *glider*,
Therewith my soul was sharply gride,
Such wounds soon waxen wider. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

GLIKE *n. s.* [glig, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A sneer; a scoff; a flout. Not now in use.

Now where's the bastard's braves, and Charles his *glikes*?
Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. i.

To GLI'MMER *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish, to shine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To shine faintly.

The West yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shakes.*

The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
—And on my side it is so well apparel'd,
So clear, so shining, and so evident,
That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye. *Shakespeare.*

Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades
He met her. *Milton.*

See'ſt thou yon' dreary [illegible]
The ſeat of deſolation, void of light,
Save what the *glimmering* of theſe livid flames
Caſts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.
The ſacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n
Shoots far into the boſom of dim night
A *glimmering* dawn. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.
Through theſe ſad ſhades this chaos in my ſoul,
Some ſeeds of light at length began to roll;
The riſing motion of an infant ray
Shot *glimm'ring* through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*
Oft by the winds, extinct the ſignal lies;
Or ſmother'd in the *glimm'ring* ſocket dies. *Gay's Trivia.*
When roſy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,
He drove to paſture all the luſty males. *Pope's Odyſſey*

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly
On the way the baggage puſh-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were. *Wotton*
The Pagan prieſthood was always in the druids; and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewiſh rites in it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

GLI'MMER *n. ſ.* [from the verb]
1. Faint ſplendour, weak light.
2. A kind of foſſil
The leſſer maſſes that are lodged in ſparry and ſtony bodies diſperſedly, from their ſhining and glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of foſſils to give thoſe bodies the name of mica and *glimmer*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*
Stones which are compoſed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elaſtick: talc, catſilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE *n. ſ.* [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow]
1. A weak faint light.
Such vaſt room in nature,
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpſe* of light, conveyed ſo far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them. *Milt. Par. Loſt*
Thouſands of things, which now either wholly eſcape our apprehenſions, or, which our ſhortſighted reaſon having got ſome faint *glimpſe* of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*
2. A quick flaſhing light
Light as the lightning *glimpſe* they ran? *Milton's P. Loſt.*
My thoughtleſs youth was wing'd with vain deſires;
My manhood, long miſled by wand'ring fires,
Followed falſe lights; and when their *glimpſe* was gone,
My pride ſtruck out new ſparkles of her own. *Dryden.*
3. Tranſitory luſtre.
If I, celeſtial fire, in aught
Have ſerv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One *glimpſe* of glory to my ſlave give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryd. Fables.*
4. Short fleeting enjoyment.
If, while this weary'd fleſh draws fleeting breath,
Not ſatisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If haply be thy will that I ſhould know
Glimpſe of delight, or pauſe from anxious woe;
From now, from inſtant now, great ſire, diſpel
The clouds that preſs my ſoul. *Prior*
5. A ſhort tranſitory view.
O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Haſting this way, and now by *glimpſe* diſcern
[illegible] *Milt. P. Loſt*
Some he puniſheth exemplarily in this world, that we might from thence have a taſte or *glimpſe* of his preſent juſtice.
Hakewill on Providence.
A man, uſed to ſuch ſort of reflections, ſees as much at one *glimpſe* as would require a long diſcourſe to lay before another, [illegible] *Locke.*
What ſhould I do? while here I was enchain'd,
No *glimmſe* of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
6. The exhibition of a faint reſemblance.
There is no man hath a virtue that he has not a *glimpſe* of
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

To GLI'STEN *v. n.* [*glitan*, German.] To ſhine, to ſparkle with light.
The bleating kind
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the *gliſtening* earth,
With looks of dumb deſpair. *Thomſon's Winter.*
The ladies eyes *gliſtened* with pleaſure *Richardſon's Pamela.*

To GLI'STER. *v. n.* [*glitten*, German, *gliſteren*, Dutch.] To ſhine, to be bright.
The wars flame moſt in Summer, and the helmets *gliſter* brighteſt in the faireſt ſunſhine. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
How he *gliſters*
Through my dark ruſt! And how his piety
Does my deeds make the blacker! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a *gliſtering* grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*
The golden ſun
Gallops the zodiack in his *gliſt'ring* coach. *Shakeſpeare.*
All that *gliſters* is not gold. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to-day, than all
Elſe that *gliſter'd* in Whitehall. *Ben. Jonſ. Underwoods.*
When the ſun ſhone upon the ſhields of gold and braſs, the mountains *gliſtered* therewith, and ſhined like lamps of fire. 2 *Mac.* vi. 39.
Gliſter'd in one ſnake, and into fraud
Led Eve, our credulous mother, to the tree
Of prohibition. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.
It conſiſted not of rubies, yet the ſmall pieces of it were of a pleaſant reddiſh colour, and *gliſtered* prettily. *Boyle.*

GLI'STER *n. ſ.* [Properly written *cliſter*, from κλύζω.] See CLYSTER
Now enters Buſh with new ſtate airs,
His lordſhip's premier miniſter,
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his *gliſter*. *Swift.*
Choler is the natural *gliſter*, or one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, deſcending daily unto the bowels, extimulates thoſe parts, and excites them unto puniſhment. *Browne's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. 2.

To GLI'TTER *v. n.* [glitnian, Saxon]
1. To ſhine; to exhibit luſtre; to gleam
Steel gliſſes are more reſplendent than the like plates of braſs, and ſo is the *glittering* of a blade. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Before the battle joins, from afar
The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war *Dryden's Virg.*
Scarce had'ſt thou time t' unſheath thy conqu'ring bla
It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. C
2. To be ſpecious; to be ſhining.
Let them on the one hand ſet the moſt *glittering* temptations to diſcord, and on the other the diſmal effects of it
Decay of Piety

GLI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Luſtre; bright ſhow, ſplendour
Clad
With what permiſſive glory ſince his fall
Was left him, or falſe *glitter*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
A man has reaſon not to flouriſh too much upon the *glitter* of his fortune, for fear there ſhould be too much a loy in it.
Collier on Pride.

GLI'TTERAND. Shining; ſparkling A participle uſed by *Chaucer* and the old Engliſh poets. This participial termination is ſtill retained in Scotland.

GLI'TTERINGLY *adv.* [from *glitter*] With ſhining luſtre.

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.]
1. To ſquint, to look aſkew. *Skinner.*
2. In Scotland, to ſtare. as, *what a* gloarand *quean*

To GLOAT. *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be corruptly written for *glar.*] To caſt ſide glances a amorous lover.
Teach every grace to ſmile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

GLO'BARD. *n. ſ.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.

GLOBATED. *adj.* [from *globe.*] Formed in ſhape of a globe; ſpherical; ſpheroidical.

GLOBE. *n. ſ.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]
1. A ſphere; a ball, a round body; a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre.
2. The terraqueous ball.
The youth, whoſe fortune the vaſt *globe* obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*
Where God declares his intention to give this dominion, it is plain he meant that he would make a ſpecies of creatures that ſhould have dominion over the other ſpecies of the earth
[illegible] *globe.* *Locke.*
3. A [illegible] which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky
[illegible]
Miſtakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's phyſiognomy. *Cleaveland.*
Theſe are the ſtars,
But raiſe thy thought from ſenſe, nor think to find
Such figures there as are in *globes* deſign'd. *Creech.*
4. A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle
Him mid'ſt
A *globe* of fiery ſeraphim incloſed,
With bright imblazonings, and horrent arms. *Milton*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlaſting flower* *n. ſ.* [*amaranthus*, ...]
The flowers are ſmall, and cut into four ſegments, which are collected into ſquamoſe hea[illegible]
is produced a ſingle flower, the ovary in the bottom of the flower becomes a roundiſh crooked ſeed, contained in a tunicle or ſkin. *Miller*

GLOBE *Daiſy.* *n. ſ.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish. n. f.* A kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBE *Ranunculus. n. f.* [*helleboro-ranunculus*]

It hath single circumscribed cavea, like the ranunculus: the cup of the flower consists of five small leaves of the same colour with the flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Thistle. n. f.*

It hath the whole appearance of a thistle. the leaves are produced alternately. the florets consist of one leaf, which is divided into five segments, and is hollow, and each single floret has a scaly cup the flowers are collected into a spherical head, which has the common cup or covering. *Miller.*

GLOBO'SE. *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin.] Spherical; round.

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea; from one entire *globose*
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* v.

I see form'd the moon
Globose, and every magnitude of *Milton, Paradise Lost*

GLOBO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *globose.*] Sphericity; [illegible]

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionably, 'till at last it appear not at all: no account can be given, but the *globosity* of the earth. *Ray on the C[illegible]*

GLO'BOUS. *adj.* [*globosus*, Latin. When the accent is to be on the last syllable, the word should be written *globose*, when on the first *globous*. I have transferred hither a passage of *Milton*, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spherical, round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread,
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiss,
Singeing the air. *Phillips.*

GLO'BULAR. *adj.* [*globulus*, Latin.] In form of a small sphere; round, spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacr. b.* i. *c.* 2.

GLO'BULARIA. n. f. [Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.] A floculous flower, consisting of many florets, which are divided into several segments, and have one lip. *Miller.*

GLO'BULE. *n. f.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Lat.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

The halo stones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton's Opt.*

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum the red *globules* are elastick, and will break, the vessels which admit the small er *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a dilatation. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

GLO'BULOUS. *adj.* [from *globule.*] In form of a small sphere, round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

To GLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball or sphere.

[illegible]

1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.
2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot possibly fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 852

GLO'MEROUS. *a.* [*glomerosus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM. *n. f.* [glomung, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkness; dimness; obscurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom.* *Milton.*

Thus the seat,
That we must change for heav'n? This mournful *gloom*,
For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* i.

The full night, not now, as ere men fell,
Wholsome, and cool, and mild, but with black air
Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful *gloom.* *Milton.*

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary *gloom.* *Pope.*

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. This sense is not now in use.

His glist'ring armour made
A little *glooming* light much like a shade. *Fairy Queen.*

Scarcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* East
Yet harnessed his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*

2. To be cloudy, to be dark.
3. To be melancholy, to be sullen.

GLOO'MILY. *adv.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Obscurely; dimly, without perfect light; dismally.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryden.*

Gloomily round a
The villain spider lives. *Thomson's Summer.*

GLOO'MINESS. *n. f.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.
2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humour, and makes them grow sullen and inconversable *Cruser of the Spleen.*

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 19.

GLOO'MY. *adj.* [from *gloom.*]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without
The growing miseries, which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade,
To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,
Whose *gloomy* mansion nor the rising sun,
Nor setting visits, nor the sightsome noon. *Dryden's Fables.*

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, just as the sun is bright or more overcast. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flow'rs,
Herself a fairer flow'r, by *gloomy* Dis
Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv.

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED *adj.* [from *glory.*] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours.

Old respect,
As I suppose, toward your once *glory'd* friend,
My son now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age
Came lagging after. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GLORIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*glorification*, Fr. from *glorify.*] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*

To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French; *glorifico*, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in. *Shakesp. K. John.*

[illegible] is their virtue, that alone
Makes them fit sure, and *glorifies* the throne. *Daniel.*

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker, b.* v.

This form and manner of *glorifying* God was not at that time first begun, but received long before, and alleged at that time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 42.

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
All nations shall *glorify* thy name. *Ps.* lxxxvi. 9.

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to *glorify* the giver. *Tillotson.*

3. To praise; to honour, to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and *glorify* *Spenser on Ireland.*

No chymist yet the elixir got,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory or dignity.

If God be glorified in him, God shall also *glorify* him in himself, and shall straightway *glorify* him. *Jo.* xiii. 32.

Whom he justified, them he also *glorified.* *Rom.* viii. 30.

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other, resume its body again in a *glorified* manner *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GLORIOUS. *adj.* [*gloriosus*, Latin; *glorieux*, French.]

1. Boastful; proud, haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* must needs be factious; for all bravery stands upon comparisons. *Bacon, Essay* 55.

2. Noble, illustrious; excellent.

Let

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world. *Dan.* iii. 22.

Impartial uſtice holds her equal ſcales,
'Till ſtronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy *glorious* foe prevails,
He now defends the cauſe that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title. *Addiſon's Cato.*

GLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*] Nobly; ſplendidly, illuſtriouſly.

They inſpire with thoſe celeſtial flames, which ſhine ſo *gloriouſly* in their works *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Great wits ſometimes may *gloriouſly* offend,
And riſe to faults true criticks dare not mend. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *n. ſ.* [*gloire*, French; *gloria*, Latin. Among the old poets it was uſed ſometimes as one ſyllable, *glore*]

1. Praiſe paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the higheſt. *Luk.* i. 14.

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God

Thou ſhalt guide me with thy counſel, and afterwards receive me to thy *glory*. *Pſal.* lxxiii. 24.

Then enter into *glory*, and reſume
His ſeat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

3. Honour; praiſe; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to ſwell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaſeth to enlarge itſelf,
'Till by broad ſpreading it diſperſe to nought. *Shak. H.* VI.

And with that word and warning ſoon was dight,
Each ſoldier longing for near coming *glory*. *Fairfax*, *b.* i.

Can we imagine that either the ambition of princes, or intereſt, or gain in private perſons, or curioſity and the deſire of knowledge, or the *glory* of diſcoveries, could ever move them in that endleſs time to try their fortunes upon the ſea. *Burnet.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of theſe. *Matt.* vi. 29.

Treated ſo ill, chas'd from your throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do ſhow
Their *glory* went and came with you. *Waller.*

Ariſtotle ſays, that ſhould a man under ground converſe with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and ſee the ſeveral *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. Luſtre, brightneſs.

Now ſleeping flocks on their ſoft fleeces lie;
The moon, ſerene in *glory*, mounts the ſky. *Pope's Winter.*

From opening ſkies may ſtreaming *glories* ſhine,
And ſaints embrace thee with a love like mine. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; ſuch an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him upon whom it deſcends. *South's Sermons.*

A ſmile plays with a ſurpriſing agreeableneſs in the eye, breaks out with the brighteſt diſtinction, and ſits like a *glory* upon the countenance. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

7. Pride; boaſtfulneſs; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the world, and therefore ſhall they come ſhortly to an end. *Wiſd.* xiv. 14.

8. Generous pride.

The ſucceſs of thoſe wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sidney*, *b.* ...

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boaſt in; to be proud of.

With like judgment *glorying* when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed ſome notable miſchief. *Sidney*, *b.* ...

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to *glory*, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popiſh ſuperſtition, the laſt and hardeſt work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ* 42.

Let them look they *glory* not in miſchief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltleſs blood muſt cry againſt them. *Shakeſp.*

Your *glorying* is not good. 1 *Cor.* v. 6.

Thou haſt ſeen mount Atlas,
While ſtorms and tempeſts thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It ſtands unmov'd, and *glories* in its height. *Addiſ. Cato.*

This title is what I moſt *glory* in, and what moſt effectually calls to my mind the happineſs of that government under which I live. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 1.

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whoſe parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atter.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore ſhould *glory* in his proſperity. *Clariſſa.*

To GLOSE. *v. n.* To flatter; to collogue. *Hanmer.* See *To* GLOZE.

GLOSS. *n. ſ.* [γλῶσσα; *gloſe*, French.]

1. A ſcholium; a comment.

They never hear ſentence, which mentioneth the word or ſcripture, but forthwith their *gloſſes* upon it are the word preached, the ſcripture explained, or delivered unto us in ſermons. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ* 22.

If then all ſouls, both good and bad, do teach,
With general voice, that ſouls can never die,
'Tis not man's flatt'ring *gloſs*, but nature's ſpeech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain paſſages therein, by putting ill *gloſſes* upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Hooker.*

All this, without a *gloſs* or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *cant* 1.

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his *gloſſes*, and interpreted my words into blaſphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

They give the ſcandal, and the wiſe diſcern;
Their *gloſſes* teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in ſhort *gloſſes*, was Accurſius's method. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themſelves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their *gloſſes* are. *Pope.*

2. An interpretation artfully ſpecious; a ſpecious repreſentation.

Poor painters oft with ſly poets join,
To fill the world with ſtrange but vain conceit,
One brings the ſtuff, the other ſtamps the coin
Which breeds nought elſe but *gloſſes* of deceit. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

It is no part of my ſecret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to ſet upon the face of this cauſe any falſer *gloſs* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker*, *Preface.*

He ſeems with forged quaint conceit
To ſet a *gloſs* upon his bad intent. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

The common *gloſs*
Of theologians. *Mi.*

3. Superficial luſtre

His iron coat, all over grown with ruſt,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whoſe gliſtering *gloſs* dark'ned with filthy duſt. *Fa. Queen.*

You are a ſectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted *gloſs* diſcovers,
To men that underſtand you, words and weakneſs. *Shakeſ.*

Golden opinions from all ſorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweſt *gloſs*. *Shakeſp.*

The doubt will be whether it will poliſh ſo well, for ſteel *gloſſes* are more reſplendent than the like plates of braſs, and ſo is the glittering of a blade. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

Weeds that the wind did toſs
The virgins wore the youths, woven coats, that caſt a faint dim *gloſs*,
Like that of oil. *Chapman's Iliads*, *b* xviii.

It was the colour of devotion, giving a luſtre to reverence, and a *gloſs* to humility. *South's Serm.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any ſeaſon pleaſant to look upon, but never ſo much as in the opening of the Spring, when they are all new and freſh, with their firſt *gloſs* upon them. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloſer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'ſt Briſeis in thy hands,
By prieſtly *gloſſing* on the gods commands. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To make ſly remarks.

Her equals firſt obſerv'd her growing zeal,
And laughing *gloſſ'd*, that Abra ſerv'd ſo well. *Pr.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

No woman ſhall ſucceed in Salique land;
Which Salique land the French unjuſtly *gloſs*
To be the realm of France. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws
Aſſurances, big as *gloſſ'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation.

Is this the paradiſe, in deſcription whereof ſo much *gloſſing* and deceiving eloquence hath been ſpent? *Hooker's Sermons.*

Do I not reaſon wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to *gloſs* the fouleſt cauſe. *Phillips's Britan.*

3. To embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre.

But thou, who lately of the common ſtrain
Were one of us, if ſtill thou doſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Gloſs'd over only with a ſaint-like ſhow,
Then I reſume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryden's Perſ.*

GLOSSARY. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſarium*, Latin; *gloſſaire*, French.] A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, the moſt learned of the Romans, when *delubrum* was applied to a place, it ſignified ſuch a one, *in quo dei ſimulachrum dedicatum eſt*; and alſo in the old *gloſſaries*

I could add another word to the *gloſſary*. *Baker*

GLOSSA'TOR *n. ſ.* [*gloſſateur*, French, from *gloſs*] A writer of gloſſes; a commentator

The reaſon why the aſſertion of a ſingle judge does not prove the exiſtence of judicial acts, is becauſe his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the ſame be ſaid of two judges? Therefore, in this reſpect, the *gloſſator*'s opinion muſt be falſe. *Ayliffe.*

GLO'SSER. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſarius*, Latin.]

1. A ſcholaſt, a commentator
2. A poliſher.

GLO'SSINESS *n.* [from *gloſſy*] Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre

Thoſe grains were as like little cubes as if they had been made by a ſkilful jeweller, and their ſurfaces had a ſmoothneſs and *gloſſineſs* much ſurpaſſing whatever I had obſerved in marine or common ſalt. *Boyle.*

GLO'SSOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] A ſcholaſt; a commentator

GLO'SSOGRAPHY *n. ſ.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY. *adj.* [from *gloſs*.] Shining; ſmoothly poliſhed.

There came toward us a perſon of place: he had on him a gown with wide ſleeves, of a kind of water-camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more *gloſſy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The reſt entire
Shone with a *gloſſy* ſcurf. *Milton.*

His ſurcoat was a bearſkin on his back,
His hair hung long behind, and *gloſſy* raven black. *Dryden.*

Myſelf will ſearch our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the *gloſſy* plum. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GLOVE. *n. ſ.* [glope, Saxon, from *klaffue*, Daniſh, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

Like an uproar in a town,
Before them every thing went down,
They flew about like chaff i' th' wind,
For haſte [illegible] ſtir in ſuch hurry,
Some could not ſtay their *gloves* to find. *Drayton.*

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,
Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,
Are thrice themſelves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch;
A ſcaly gauntlet now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt *glove* this hand. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

The next he preys on is her palm,
That almoner of tranſpiring balm;
So ſoft, 'tis air but once remov'd;
Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. *Cleaveland.*

GLO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *glove*.] One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover*'s paring knife? *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To pout; to look ſullen. It is ſtill uſed in Scotland.

She lurks in midſt of all her den, and ſtreaks
From out a ghaſtly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, *glouting* round her rock, to fiſh the falls. *Chapman.*

Glouting with ſullen ſpight, the fury ſhook
Her clotted locks, and blaſted with each look. *Garth.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [gloman, Saxon, *gloeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame.

But ſithence ſilence leſſeneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,
I will reveal what ye ſo much deſire. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and muſters of the war
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to ſhow her innocency, did take ſeven *glowing* irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire. *Milt. Par. L.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it eaſy to compoſe
The mettled ſteeds, when from their noſtrils flows
The ſcorching fire that in their entrails *glows*. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

How op'ning heav'ns their happy regions ſhow,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow*. *Smith.*

Fires that *glow*,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*

3. To feel heat of body

Did not his temples *glow*
In the ſame ſultry winds and ſcorching heats? *Addiſ. Cato.*

The cord ſlides ſwiftly through his *glowing* hands. *Gay.*

4. To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour

With ſmile that *glow'd*
Celeſtial roſy red, love's proper hue. *Milton*

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*

A malicious joy,
Whoſe red and fiery beams caſt through your viſage
A *glowing* pleaſure. *Dryden and Lee's Oed.*

From the mingled ſtrength of ſhade and light,
A new creation riſes to my ſight,
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours *glow*,
Amidſt the ſoft variety I'm loſt. *Addiſon.*

Like th' ethereal *glow'd* the green expanſe. *Savage.*

Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the ſketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on your branches *grows*,
With that ripe red th' autumnal ſun beſtows,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleaſing Blount ſhall endleſs ſmiles beſtow,
And fair Belinda's bluſh for ever *glow*. *Pope.*

Here clearer ſtars *glow* round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

From her naked limbs of *glowing* white,
In folds looſe floating, fell the ſtarter lawn. *Thomſon.*

5. To feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You ſtrive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will ſhew thee juſt above neglect,
The fire with which thy lover *glows*,
Will ſettle into cold reſpect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breaſt inſpire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Pope.*

Let the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent
Calm ev'ry thought, inſpirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and ſmile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies ſurrounded,
Deſpairing, confounded,
He trembles, he *glows*,
Amidſt Rhodope's ſnows. *Pope.*

So periſh all, whoſe breaſts ne'er learn'd to *glow*
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*

To praiſe us always hard,
When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a paſſion.

A fire which every windy paſſion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*. *Dryden.*

When crept into aged veins,
Love ſlowly burns, and long remains;
It *glows*, and with a ſullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW *v. a.* To make hot ſo as to ſhine. Not in uſe.

On each ſide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling Cupids,
With diverſ colour'd fans, whoſe wind did ſeem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakeſp.*

GLOW *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of paſſion.
3. Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of ſcorn and proud diſdain. *Shakeſpeare.*

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds diſplay,
Blaſhing in bright diverſities of day. *Pope, Epiſtle IV.*

GLO'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A ſmall creeping inſect with a luminous tail.

The honey bags ſteal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery *glowworm's* eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *glowworm* ſhews the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

A great light drowneth a ſmaller that it cannot be ſeen; as the ſun that of a *glowworm*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The man, who firſt upon the ground
A *glowworm* ſpy'd, ſuppoſing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing ſtone,
For life it had, and like thoſe jewels ſhone
He held it dear, 'till by the ſpringing day
Inform'd, he threw the worthleſs worm away *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [gleſan, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle, to inſinuate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his *glozing* lies,
And eaſily tranſgreſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv.*

So *glos'd* the tempter, and his proem tun'd
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milt. Par Loſt.*

A falſe *glozing* paraſite would call his foolhardineſs valour, and then he may go on boldly, becauſe blindly, and by miſtaking himſelf for a lion, come to periſh like an aſs. *South.*

Now for a *glozing* ſpeech,
Fair proteſtations, ſpecious marks of friendſhip. *Philips.*

2. To comment. This ſhould be *g*

Which Salique land the French unjuſtly *gloze*
To be the realm of France *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

GLOZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Flattery; infinuation
Now to plain dealing; lay theſe *gloſes* by. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Specious ſhow; gloſs.
Precious couches fall off are ſhaked with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,
Shall ſuch morning dews be an eaſe to the heat of a love's fire? *Sidney, b.* 1.

GLUE. *n. f.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *gud*, Welſh.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly, any viſcous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.
Water, and all liquors, do haſtily receive dry and more terreſtrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other ſide, drink in waters and liquors: ſo that, as it was well ſaid by one of the ancients of earthly and watery ſubſtances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
To build the earth did chance materials chuſe,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuſe. *Blackmore.*
The cleareſt, dreſt, and moſt tranſparent *glue* is the beſt *Mexon's Mech. Exer.*
The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a ſort of *glue*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viſcous cement
I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my ſoul:
My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
Whoſo teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potſherd together. *Eccluſ.* xxii. 7.
The cuſtom of crowning the Holy Virgin is ſo much in vogue among the Italians, that one often ſees in their churches a little tinſel crown, or a circle of ſtars, *glued* to the canvas over the head of the figure. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Moſt wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the fleſh will *glue* together with its own native balm. *Derham.*
2. To bind together
The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch one another, ſtick together very ſtrongly; and for explaining how this may be, ſome have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the queſtion; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by reſt, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton's Opt.*
3. To join; to unite; to inviſcate.
Thoſe waſps in a honeypot are ſo many ſenſual men, that are plunged in their luſts and pleaſures; and when they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themſelves out. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 126.
Intemperance, ſenſuality, and fleſhly luſts, do debaſe mens minds and clog their ſpirits; ſink us down into ſenſe, and *glue* us to thoſe low and inferior things. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
She curb'd a groan, that elſe had come;
And pauſing, view'd the preſent in the tomb.
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*
Her lips, and, raiſing it, her ſpeech renew'd. *Dryden.*
I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my claſping arms. *Pope.*

GLU'EBOILER. *n. f.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER. *n. f.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom.*] Sullen, ſtubbornly grave
Some, when they hear a ſtory, look *glum*, and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*, Lat. to ſwallow, γλύζω.]
1. To ſwallow; to devour
Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burſt
With ſuck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
2. To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency; to ſate; to diſguſt.
The ambaſſador, making his oration, did ſo magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon*
Love breaks friendſhip, whoſe delights
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*
What way remove
His ſettled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our vows,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our ſpoils. *Dry.*
No more, my friend,
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*
I found
The fickle car ſoon *glutted* with the ſound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to purſue,
Tir'd with the laſt, and eager of the new. *Prior.*
3. To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety.
With death's carcaſe *glut* the grave. *Milton.*
His faithful heart, a bloody ſacrifice,
Torn from his breaſt, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*
A ſylvan ſcene, which, riſing by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the ſight
With one full proſpect; but invites by many,
To view at laſt the whole. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
4. To overfill, to load.
He attributes the [illegible]
the market, [illegible]
Arbuthnot's Art of Panic I
5. To ſaturate.
The menſtruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to diſſolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is gorged or ſwallowed
Diſgorging from
Their deviliſh *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.
2. Plenty even to loathing and ſatiety.
So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to ſatisfy his ravenous maw. *Milton's Par. Loſt*
If a man but ſet the one in balance againſt the other, and he ſhall find himſelf miſerable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Eſtrange, Fable*
A *glut* of buſy and retirement in the firſt part of my life, caſt me into this; and this will throw me again into buſy and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*
3. More than enough; overmuch.
If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*
4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage.
The water ſome ſuppoſe to paſs continually from the bottom of the ſea to the heads of ſprings and rivers, through certain ſubterranean conduits or channels, until they were by ſome *glut*, ſtop, or other means, arreſted in their paſſage. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

GLU'TINOUS. *adj.* [*glutineux*, French, from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluey; viſcous; tenacious.
The cauſe of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding ſubſtance, for the heat doth bring forth ſpirit in that ſubſtance, and the ſubſtance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects; the one, that the ſpirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the ſpirits, after ſome ſwelling, into ſhape and members. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 900.
Next this marble venom'd ſeat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton*
Nouriſhment too viſcid and *glutinous* to be ſubdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viſcoſity; tenacity.
There is a reſiſtance in fluids, which may ariſe from their elaſticity, *glutinouſneſs*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON. *n. f.* [*glouton*, French, from *glutio*, Latin, to ſwallow.]
1. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating.
The Chineſe eat horſeflesh at this day, and ſome *gluttons* have uſed to have catsflesh baked. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Through Macer's gullet ſhe runs down,
When the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modeſty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endleſs draught. *Prior.*
2. One eager of any thing to exceſs.
The reſt being home in ſtate the happy pair
To that laſt ſcene of bliſs, and leave them there;
All thoſe free joys inſatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feaſts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*
Gluttons in murder, wanton to deſtroy,
Their fatal arts ſo impiouſly employ. *Granville.*

To GLU'TTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton, to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton.*] Given to exceſſive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.
When they would ſmile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' intereſt in their *glutt'nous* maws. *Shakeſp.*
The exceeding luxuriouſneſs of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we preſs nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her ſtrength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of ſtrong waters. *Raleigh.*
Thou well obſerve
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due nouriſhment, not *gluttonous* delight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous.*] With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY. *n. f.* [*glutonnie*, Fr. from *glutton.*] Exceſs of eating, luxury of the table
Their ſumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feaſts,
On citron tables or Atlantick ſtone. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*
Well may they fear ſome miſerable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juven.*
The inhabitants of cold moiſt countries are generally more fat than thoſe of warm and dry; but the moſt common cauſe is too great a quantity of food, and too ſmall a quantity of motion; in plain Engliſh, *gluttony* and lazineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y. *adj.* [from *glue*.]
1. Viſcous, tenacious; glutinous

It is called bezoardick mixture, because it is a *gluy* spumous matter. *Harvey on Consumptions*

With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay
Of virgin comba. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phænomena of the grotto. *Addis.*

GLYN *n. f.* [Irish; *gleann*, *glyn*, pur. Erse; *glenn*, Scottish.] A hollow between two mountains

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glens* under the mountains foot. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [gnyrran, Saxon; *knerren*, Dutch.] To
To G[illegible]

When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
And fesly *gnar*, until day's enemy
Did him appease. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1.*

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakesp.*

Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakesp. R. II.*

The *gnarring* porter durst not whine for doubt,
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Fairfax*

GNA'RLED. *adj.* [*gnar*, *narr*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash.

The seer, who could not yet his wrath assuage,
Rowl'd his green eyes, that sparkl'd with his rage,
And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

To G[illegible]

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away *Ps.* cxii. 10.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth. *Mat.* v.

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly *gnash*, threatning revenge in vain. *Fai. Queen.*

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth. *Ps.* xxxv. 16.

They him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
To find himself not matchless. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his *gnashing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNAT. *n. s.* [gnæt, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat*. *Shak. Rom. and Ju.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a camel. *Mat.* xxiii. 24.

GNA'TFLOWER. *n. s.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower otherwise called the beeflower

GNA'TSNAPPER. *n. s.* [*gnat* and *snap*.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatsnapper*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [gnazan, Saxon; *knagen*, Dutch.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings *gnaw*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. *Shak. Othello.*

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev.* xvi. 10.

He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty. *L'Estrange.*

4. To fret, to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryd.*

T[illegible]

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties him, but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

For the hell of having a false woman my bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation *gnawn* at. *Shakesp.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shakesp. R. III.*

GNA'WER. *n. s.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *n. s.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities there-

of must directly answer to the North and South pole. *Harris.*

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS. *n. s.* [γνωμονική.] A science which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as also of a gnomon or line, that throws off the shadow for this purpose. *Trevoux.*

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [gan, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gene*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*.]

1. To walk, to move step by step.

You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot *go*. *Shakespeare*

After some months those muscles become callous; and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to *go* upon it, though lamely. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. To move; not stand still.

Rise, let us be *going*. *Mat.* xxvi. 46.

3. To walk solemnly

If there be cause for the church to *go* forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 41.

4. To walk leisurely; not run.

And must I *go* to him?
—Thou must run to him; for thou hast [illegible] so long, that *going* will scarce serve the turn. *Shakespeare.*

5. To travel; to journey a-foot.

I will on with you *go* through on my feet. *Num.* xx. 19.

And whosoever shall compel thee to *go* a mile, *go* with him twain. *Mat.* v. 41.

From them I *go*,
Thus uncouth errand sole. *Milton*

6. To proceed; to make a progress.

Thus others we with defamation wound,
While they stab us, and so the jest *goes* round. *Dryden.*

7. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

8. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite of *to come*.

I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord
That I kiss aught but him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

At once, good-night
Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
But *go* at once. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Ye shall not *go* forth hence. *Gen.* xlv. 15.

And when she had so said she *went* her way. *Jo.* xi. 28.

I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice; only you shall not *go* very far away. *Ex.* viii. 28.

Colchester oysters are put into pits, where the sea *goeth* and cometh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him *go*. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece,
And wish our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Go first the master of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope's Odyssey.*

9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
Go not for thy tything thyself to the devil. *Tusser Husbandry.*

She may *go* to bed when she list; all is as she will. *Shakesp.*

You did wish that I would make her turn;
Sir, she can turn and turn, and yet *go* on. *Shakesp. Othello.*

I am glad to see your lordship abroad: I heard say your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship *goes* abroad by advice. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

Go to, let us *go* down, and there confound their language. *Gen.* xi. 7.

Let my Lord *go* amongst us. *Ex.* xxxiv. 9.

The mourners *go* about the streets. *Eccl.* xii. 5.

The sun shall *go* down over the prophets, and the day shall be dark over them. *Mic.* iii. 6.

Put every man his sword by his side, and *go* in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Ex.* xxxii. 27.

The sun, which once did shine alone,
Hung down his head, and wish'd for night,
When he beheld twelve suns for one
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert*

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood,
As if they had been there as servants set,
To stay, or to *go* on, as he thought good,
And not pursue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Not turning them *going*, 'till you have given them all the satisfaction they are capable of, and so leading them by your answers into farther questions. *Locke.*

History only acquaints us that his fleet *went* up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river. *Addison on Italy.*

The last advice I give you relates to your behaviour when

G O

you are *going* to be hanged, which, either for robbing your master, for housebreaking, or *going* upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

Those who come for gold will *go* off with pewter and brass, rather than return empty. *Swift.*

10. To pass in company with others.

Thou shalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and shalt *go* forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jer.* xxxi. 4.

Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may *go* along with those of the Atlantick islands. *Temple.*

11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad.

He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job* xxxiv. 8.

And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Israel *went* astray, which *went* astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek.* xliv. 10.

12. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truely I should have kept it by me 'till I had once again *gone* over it. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Thus I have *gone* through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I hope, by *going* over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject. *South.*

If we *go* over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a very few particulars, they enjoin the very same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson, Sermon* 6.

In their primary qualities we can *go* but a very little way *Locke.*

I *go* over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly *go* over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

13. To take any road.

I will *go* along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left. *Deutr.* ii. 27.

Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall *go* aside to ask how thou doest? *Jer.* xv. 5.

His horses *go* about
Almost a mile. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have endeavoured to escape into the ease and freedom of a private scene, where a man may *go* his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner.

You were advis'd his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars, and that his forward spirit
Would lift where most trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you say *go* forth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* i:

We be not able to *go* up against the people; for they are stronger than we. *Numb.* xiii. 31.

Let us *go* down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 36.

Thou art able to *go* against this Philistine to fight with him. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 33.

The remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest; who, if he *go* through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver *Mic.* v. 8.

15. To change state or opinion for better or worse.

We will not hearken to the king's words to *go* from our religion. 1 *Mac.* ii. 22.

The regard of the publick state, in so great a danger, made all those goodly things, which *went* so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of, in comparison of their lives and liberty. *Knolles.*

They become secretly discontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things *go* backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state. *Bacon, Essay* 37.

All *goes* to ruin, they themselves contrive
To rob the honey, and subvert the hive. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

Landed men, as well as others, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themselves from *going* backwards in the world. *Locke.*

Cato, we all *go* into your opinion. *Addison's Cato.*

16. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

Because this atheist *goes* mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryon could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley's Sermons.*

17. To have recourse to.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, *go* to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? 1 *Cor.* vi. 1.

18. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was *going* to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and confession of his worth. *Locke.*

19. To shift, to pass life not quite well.

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than *go* without. *Locke.*

Cloaths they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to *go* without it. *Locke.*

20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin.

He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,
I suffer'd much extremity for love,
Very near this. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

21. To be in party or design.

They with the vanquish'd prince and party *go*,
And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryden.*

22. To escape.

Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sosipater, whom he besought with much craft to let him *go* with his life. 2 *Mac.* xii. 24.

23. To tend to any act.

There be some women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In parcels as I did, would have *gone* near
To fall in love with him. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

24. To be uttered.

His disciples personally appeared among them, and ascertained the report which had *gone* abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

25. To be talked of; to be known.

It has the greatest town in the island that *goes* under the name of Ano-Capreæ, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

26. To pass; to be received.

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she *goes* for a woman. *Sidney.*

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 12.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion; it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to *go* for so much *Collier.*

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*

27. To move by mechanism.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell *goeth* for him: take order that, when he is dead, there be chosen a pope of fresh years. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
Irregular man's never constant, never certain. *Otway.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

28. To be in motion from whatever cause.

The weyward sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do *go* about, about. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Clipt and washed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Waller.*

29. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you *go* against the hair of your professions. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou trustest upon the staff of this bruised reed, even upon Egypt; on which, if a man lean, it will *go* into his hand and pierce it. 2 *Kings* xviii. 21.

Shall the shadow *go* forward ten degrees, or *go* back ten degrees? 2 *Kings* xx. 9.

30. To flow; to pass, to have a course.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tyber my name. *Dryden's Æn.*

31. To have any tendency.

Athenians, know
Against right reason all your counsels *go*,
This is not fair, nor profitable that,
Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden's Pers.*

32. To be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was beshrinding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares, you should *go* your ship, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange*

33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to *go* by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hook.*

We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The principles I there *went* on, I see no reason to alter. *Loc.*

The reasons that they *went* upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

34. To

34. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to *go*. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find. *Shakesp. H.* VIII.

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women *go* commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Some do *go* with their young the sixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks, and the whelps of these see not 'till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes she *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throws. *Milton.*

35. To pass; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his strength *went* from him *Judg.* xvi. 19.

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must *go* to pay for them. *Locke.*

36. To pass, not to be returned.

Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Let *go* the hand of that arch heretick. *Shakesp. K. John.*

37. To be expended

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any *go* for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton on the Classicks.*

38. To be in order of time or place.

We must enquire farther what is the connexion of that sentence with those that *go* before it, and those which follow it. *Watts's Logick.*

39. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience. *Locke.*

40. To extend to consequences.

It is not one matter that either directs or takes notice of these. it *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

41. To reach by effects.

Considering the cheapness, so much money might *go* farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

42. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

43. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach farther.

Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morsels cut, to make it farther *go*. *Tate's Juven. Sat.*

44. To have influence; to be of weight.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estr.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

45. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur.

The medicines which *go* to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lines. *Glanv. Scepf.* c. 8.

There *goes* a great many qualifications to the compleating this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience and sufficiency required. *Collier of Friendship.*

I had some thoughts of giving the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of such different humours and constitutions.

Ld. Spectator, N° 211.

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go* toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

47. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed

Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must *go* wrong with you and me. *Shakesp. K. John.*

However the business *goes*, you have made fault
I' th' boldness of your speech. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Tob.* x. 8.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should *go* on the one side; if it be tried by the gross, it would *go* on the other

Bacon's Confession of Good and Evil.

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a man has had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it *went* against him *South's Sermons.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift*

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts's Logick*

48. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.

It shall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job* xx

He called his name Bernah, because it *went* evil with his house. 1 *Chr.* vii. 23.

49. To proceed in train or consequence.

How *goes* the night, boy?
—The moon is down I have not heard the clock;
And she *goes* down at twelve.
I take't 'tis later, sir. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

I had hope,
When violence was ceas'd, and war on earth,
All would have then *gone* well. *Milton.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as *going* on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

50. *To* Go *about*. To attempt; to endeavour, to set one's self to any business.

O dear father,
It is thy business that *I go about*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I lost him; but so found, as well I saw
He could not lose himself, but *went about*
His father's business. *Paradise Regain'd, b.* ii.

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they *went about* *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, break off their ill customs, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or *go about* it. *South's Sermons.*

Rather my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifferency, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to *go about* to mend it. *Locke.*

They never *go about*, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

51. *To* Go *aside*. To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife *go aside*, and commit a trespass against him. *Numb.* v. 12.

52. *To* Go *between*. To interpose, to moderate between two.

I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakespeare.*

53. *To* Go *by*. To pass away unnoticed.

Do not you come your tardy son to chide,
That lapsed in time and passion, lets *go by*
Th' important acting of your dread command? *Sh. Hamlet.*

So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go by* some sixteen years, and makes her
As she liv'd now *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

What's that to us? The time *goes by*; away. *Shakespeare.*

54. *To* Go *by*. To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milt. Agonistes.*

He's sure to *go by* the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*

55. *To* Go *by*. To observe as a rule.

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to *go by*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

56. *To* Go *down*. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes down* whole with him for truth and fact *L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily *go down* in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

If he be hungry, bread will *go down*. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only *go down* very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift on the present State of Affairs.*

57. *To* Go *in and out*. To do the business of life.

The Lord shall preserve thy *going out* and thy coming *in*. *Ps.*

58. *To* Go *in and out*. To be at liberty

He shall *go in and out*, and find pasture. *John* x. 9.

59. *To* Go *off*. To die; to go out of life; to decease.

I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd.
Some must *go off*; and yet, by these I see,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

In this manner he *went off*, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler*, N°. 86.

60. *To* Go *off*. To depart from a post.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not *go off* until they hear you speak. *Shakesp. H.* IV.

61. *To*

61. *To* Go *on.* To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,
Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
And prais'd so to daring, as he would
Go *on* upon the gods. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

62. *To* Go *on.* To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to *go on* in his glory *Sidney, b. ii.*

He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall *go on*, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Id.*

I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions if they *go on*, the only police I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the soul as *going on* from strength to strength, to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addis. Spect.*

Go *on* chearfully in the glorious course you have undertaken. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 164.

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the beginning of the disease; but when the expectoration *goes on* successfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

I have already handled some abuses during the late management, and in convenient time shall *go on* with the rest. *Swift*

When we had found that design impracticable, we should not have *gone on* in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to *go on* without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary expletives *Swift.*

I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Berkley.*

63. *To* Go *over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another party

In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those to whom they *go over* *Addison on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*

64. *To* Go *out* To go upon any expedition.

You need not have pricked me; there are other men fitter to *go out* than I. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

65. *To* Go *out.* To be extinguished.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Spirit of wine burned 'till it *go out* of itself, will burn no more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if it *goes* out for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails *Temp.*

The morning, as mistaken, turneabout,
And all her early fires again *go out*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather *go out* than be smothered. *Collier of Friendship*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison's Cato.*

And at her feet approach and secret might,
Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iv.*

66. *To* Go *through.* To perform throughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

If you can as well *go through* with the statute laws of that land, I wish think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon, Essay 21.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through* with such an undertaking. *Clarend.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through* with it. *South's Sermons.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to *go through* their part of the expence. *Addison on the War.*

67. *To* Go *through.* To suffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good that thou shouldst *go through* this operation. *Arbuthnot.*

68. The senses of this word are very indistinct. its general notion is motion or progression.

Go to *interject* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation

Go to then, O thou far renowned son
Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
In medicine. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant 5. ston. 45.*

Go to, *go to*, thou art a foolish fellow;
Let me be clear of thee. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

My favour is not bought with words like these.
Go to, you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rowe.*

[illegible]

except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

Go-CART *n. s.* [*go* and *cart.*] A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

GOAD. *n. s.* [gad, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward

Oft in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*

To GOAD *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with a goad.

2. To incite, to stimulate; to instigate; to drive forward.

Most dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
To sin in loving virtue *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which by nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden's Lucret.*

GOAL. *n. s.* [*gaule*, French, a long pole let up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

And the slope sun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole,
Pacing toward the other *goal*.

2. The starting post.

Hast thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends

Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

Each individual seeks a several *goal*;
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*

So man, who here seems principal alone,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal*;
'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole.
Pope's Essay on Man.

4. It is sometimes improperly written for *gaol*, or *jail.*

GOAR. *n. s.* [*gore*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloath to strengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT. *n. s.* [gat, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep

Gall of *goat*, and slips of yew. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their paper-mills or bubble-sheds upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,
Are grac'd with light, the nursing *goat*'s repaid
With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid [illegible]

GOAT'S-BEARD. *n. s.* [*goat* and *beard.*]

It is a plant with a semiflosculous flower, consisting of many half florets, these with the embryoes are included in one common many leaved flower-cup, not scaly, but the segments are stretched out above the florets, the embryoes afterward become oblong seeds crowned in coats, and have a thick down like a beard adhering to them. *Miller*

GOATSBEAD The same with GOATSBEARD, which see

GOATCHAFER. *n. s.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

GOATHERD. *n. s.* [gat and hyrd, Saxon, a feeder or tender]

One whose employment is to tend goats.

Is not this same *goatherd* proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whose straying herd themself doth shrowd
Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastorals.*

They first gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the marquis and his servant chased the kid about the stack. *Wotton.*

GOAT'MARJORAM. *n. s.* The same with GOATSBEARD, which see.

GOAT'SMILK. *n. s.* [*goat* and *milk*]

After the fever and such like accidents are diminished, ass's and *goat's milk* may be necessary. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

GOAT'SUCKER. *n. s.* [*goat* and *sucker*] A kind of owl so called from sucking goats. *Bailey.*

GOATS *Rue. n. s.* [*galega.*]

It hath a perennial root the leaves grow by pairs, fastened to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe. the flower is of the papilionaceous kind, consisting of a standard, the wings, and the keel. the pointal becomes a long taper pod, which is filled with oblong kidney shaped seeds. This plant is propagated for medicinal use. *Miller.*

Goat's rue is a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain, where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and sudorifick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a kind of tea of it, but with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

They wandered about in sheepskins and *goatskins*, being destitute, afflicted, and tormented *Heb.* xi. 37.

Then fill'd two *goatskins*, with her hands divine;
With water one, and one with nectar wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GOAT'S-THORN *n. s.* [*goat* and *thorn*]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of which empalement arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicapsular pod filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a middle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort says the gum adragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Miller*

GOA'TISH. *adj.* [from *goat*] Resembling a goat in any qualities, as, rankness, lust.

An agreeable creature of a whoremaster, man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the change of a star. *Shak. King Lear*

The ass is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and tufts not like the beard of that lecherous animal. *More against Atheism.*

GOB *n. s.* [*gobe*, French] A small quantity. A low word.

Do'st thou think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of money? *L'Estrange.*

GO'BBET *n. s.* [*gobe*, French] A mouthful, as much as can be swallowed at once.

Therewith she spew'd out of her filthy maw
A flood of poison, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of flesh and *gobbets* raw. *Fairy Queen.*

By devilish policy art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious [illegible]
With *gobbets* of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shakesp. H VI.*

The cooks, slicing it into little *gobbets*, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Travels.*

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,
Belching raw *gobbets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and crudded gore confus'd. *Addison.*

To GO'BBET *v. a.* [from the noun] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *L'Estrange, Fable* 4.

To GO'BBLE *v. a.* [*gober*, to swallow, old French] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled* up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Est.*

Of last year's corn in barn great store;
Fat turkeys *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled* up in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*

GO'BBLER *n. s.* [from *gobble*] One that devours in haste; a glutton, a greedy eater.

GOBETWEEN *n. s.* [*go* and *between*] One that transacts affairs by running between two parties.

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me. I say I shall be with her between ten and eleven. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

GO'BLET *n. s.* [*gobelet*, French] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figur'd *goblets* for a dish of wood. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;
But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Denham.*

Crown high the *goblets* with a chearful draught,
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*

GO'BLIN *n. s.* [French, *gobelina*, which *Spenser* has once retained writing it in three syllables. This word some derive from the *Ghibellines*, a faction in Italy, so that *elfe* and *goblin* is *Guelph* and *Ghibeline*, because the children of either party were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but it appears that *elfe* is Welsh, and much older than those factions. *Ellyllon* are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gobelins*, from which *goblin* might be derived.]

1. An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shak.*

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traytor angel? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.*

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy, an elf.

Sir Isenbras was Ethel, who overcame
The wicked *goblins* in bloody field,
But Elfant was of most renowned fame,
Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions, shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,
While well attested, and as well believ'd,
Heard foreman goes the *goblin* story round. *Thomson's Winter.*

GOD. *n. s.* [θεος, Saxon, which likewise signifies *good*. The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John* iv. 24.

God above
Deal between thee and me! for ever now
I put myself to thy direction. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being, and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacr. b.* i.

2. A false god, an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod.* xxii. 20.

As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coast,
Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryd.*

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose *god* is their belly. *Phil.* iii.

I am not Lucio,
Nor a musician as I seem to be,
But one that scorns to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of such a cushion. *Shakespeare.*

To GOD *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man,
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

GODCHILD. *n. s.* [*god* and *child*] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER. *n. s.* [*god* and *daughter*] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DDESS. *n. s.* [from *god*] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddess*, hear a father!
A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee.
My vow was earthly, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible]
Built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency,
But reverence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his seat the *goddess* born arose,
And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 21.

Modesty with-held the *goddess'* train. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE. *adj.* [*goddess* and *like*.] Resembling a goddess.

Then female voices from the shore I heard;
A maid amidst them *goddess-like* appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GO'DFATHER. *n. s.* [*god* and *father*] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to stand godfather to his child. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Confirmation, a profitable image of the church, transcribed from the apostles, consists in the child's once taking in his own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GO'DHEAD. *n. s.* [from *god*]

1. Godship; deity, divinity, divine nature.

Be content,
Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift. *Shakesp. Cymbel.*

At the holy mount
Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne
Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,
The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

So may thy *godhead* be confess'd,
So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. A deity in person, a god or goddess.

Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

Adoring first the *genius* of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown. *Dryd. Æ.*

GO'DLESS *adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, irreligious, impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*

That *godless* crew
Rebellious. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi. *l.* 49.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [*god* and *like.*] Divine; resembling a divinity, supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,
And thus the *godlike* angel answer'd mild. *Milt. Par. Lost*

Musing and much revolving in his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his *godlike* office now mature. *Paradise Regain'd.*

That prince shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*

GO'DLING. *n. s.* [from *god*] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass. *Dryd. Juven.*

GO'DLINESS *n. s* [from *godly.*]

1. Piety to God.
2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God. *Hooker, b. v. s. 2.*

GO'DLY *adj.* [from *god.*]

1. Pious towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. *Ps. xii. 1.*

GO'DLY, *adv.* Piously; religiously.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker, b. v.*

GO'DLY-EAD *n. s.* [from *godly*] Goodness, religiousness. An old word

For this, and many more such outrage,
I crave your *godlyhead* to asswage
The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenser.*

GO'DMOTHER. *n. s* [*god* and *mother*] A woman who has become sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DSHIP. *n. s.* [from *god.*] The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity

Discoursing largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *n. s.* [*god* and *son.*] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

GO'DWARD. *adj* To *Godward* is *toward God.* So we read, *Hor. Arethusa venus*, for *hactenus Arethusa.*

And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward.* 2 *Cor.*

GO'DWIT *n. s.* [gob, good, and pita, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.

Nor ortolans nor *godwits* crown his board. *Cowley.*

GO'DZOOKS *adv.* [*God's* corrupted from *God's flesh* or protect] An old term of thanks. Now not used.

Herein I teach you,
How you should bid *godyeld* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

GOEL. *adj.* [golen, Saxon] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hop-roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tusser. Husb.*

GO'ER. *n. s.* [from *go*]

1. One that goes, a runner

I would they were in Africk both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The *goer* back. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them
But *goers* backward. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker, one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer.* *Wotton.*

To GO'GGLE. *v. n.* To look asquint.

Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scowl,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant* 1.

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want. *Dryd*

GO'GGLE-EYED. *adj.* [*roeg*] *eagen*, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking strait.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves.

GOING. *n. s.* [from *going*]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their tailors tutors,
No heretics burnt, but wenches suitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That *going* shall be used with feet. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. Progress

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth, most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going.* *Grew's Cosmol. Sacr. b.*

3. Departure

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband, him to follow thou art bound. *Milt P Lost.*

GOLA. *n. s.* The same with CYMATIUM, which see.

In a cornice the *gola*, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillons or dentels, make a noble show. *Spect.*

GOLD. *n. s.* [gole, Saxon, *galud*, riches, Welsh. It is called *geld* in our English tongue either of *geel*, as *Scaliger* says, which is in Dutch to shine, or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value. hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt*, for money *Peacham on Drawing.*]

1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is found by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt, and is most easily of all metals amalgamated with silver. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. It never constitutes a peculiar ore, but is found most frequently among ore of silver. Native *gold* is seldom found pure, but has almost constantly silver with it, and very frequently copper. *Gold* dust, or native *gold*, in small masses, is mixed among the sand of rivers in many parts of the world. It is found, in the greatest abundance, bedded in masses of hard stone, often at the depth of a hundred and fifty fathoms in the mines of Peru. Pure *gold* is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain. *Hill on Fossils.*

Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliantness or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

We commonly take shape and colour for so presumptive ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say this is *gold*, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil *Locke.*

The *gold* fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryd Tyran. Love.*

2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Thou, that so stoutly hast refused me,
Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold*,
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

If I want *gold*, steal but a beggar's dog,
And give it Timon, why, the dog coins *gold.* *Shakespeare.*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients χρυσῆ ἀφροδίτη; and *animamque, marisque aureos educit in astra.* Horace.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

GOLD *of Pleasure. n. s.* [*myagrum*,

It hath a flower of four leaves, placed in form of a cross, out of whose cup arises the pointal, which becomes a turbinated fruit, having one cell, in which is included an oblong seed, and two empty cells at the point. *Miller*

GO'LDBEATER. *n. s.* [*gold* and *beat*] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold so as to gild other matter

Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest coined gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Boyle.*

This gilder was a *goldbeater.* *Pope.*

GO'LDBEATER'S *Skin. n. s.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gilliflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife or lancet at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeater's skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and stick together *Mortimer's Husband.*

GO'LDBOUND. *adj.* [*gold* and *bound*] Encompassed with gold.

Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow, is like the first. *Shakesp. M.*

GO'LD-

GO'LDEN. *adj.* [from *gold*]

1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of *golden* metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain. *Shakes. R. III.*

Nine royal knights in equal mask succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In *golden* armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold *Dryden.*

2. Shining, bright, splendid; resplendent.

So sweet a kiss the *golden* sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a *golden* sorrow. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Heaven's *golden* winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crashaw.*

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
Howe'er she shines all *golden* to you now. *Dryden.*

And see the guardian angels of the good,
Resuming soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden russeting hath a gold coloured coat under a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

That verse which they commonly call *golden*, has two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

Thence arises that *golden* rule of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.

They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the *golden* world. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage. n. f.* [*chrysoplenium*,]

It hath a perennial fibrous root: the flowercup is divided into four parts: the flower has no visible petals, but eight stamina, or threads, which surround the ovary: the pointal becomes a membraneous vessel, which is forked and bivalve, inclosing many small seeds. It grows wild upon marshy soil, and in shady woods. *Miller.*

GO'LDENLY. *adv.* [from *golden.*] Delightfully; splendidly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

GO'LDFINCH. *n. f.* [golopanc, Saxon.] A singing bird, so named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire a *proud tailor.*

Of singing birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*, ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

GO'LDFINDER *n. f.* [*gold* and *find.*] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his victels through a quill,
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for *goldfinders* *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER *n. f.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GO'LDING. *n. f.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GO'LDNEY. *n. f.* A sort of fish, otherwise called GILTHEAD, which see. *Dict.*

GO'LDPLEASURE *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*

GO'LDSIZE. *n. f.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by [illegible]

The gum of ivy is good to put into your *goldsize*, and other colours. *Peacham on Drawing.*

GO'LDSMITH. *n. f.* [golo and ymt, Saxon.]

1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me. *Shakespeare.*

2. A banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

GO'LDYLOCKS. *n. f.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.]

It hath a fibrous perennial root: its numerous leaves are produced alternately on every side the branches: the flowers are yellow, and produced either singly or in an umbel upon the tops of the branches. *Miller.*

GO'LL *n.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *pal* or *pol*, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws, [illegible] in contempt, and obsolete.

Mopsa put to her golden *golls* among them, and [illegible]one, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the pre[illegible]

GOME. *n. f.* The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GOMPHOSIS. n. f. A particular form of articulation.

Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Hill on Fossils.*

GO'NDOLA. *n. f.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little *gondelay*, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Fairy Queen.*

In a *gondola* were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

As with *gondola's* and men, his
Good excel once the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the guelph a ring. *Pope.*

GONDOLIER. *n. f.* [from *gondola.*] A boatman, one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor *Shakes. Othello.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go.* See To GO.] As,

I need not qualify these remarks with a supposition that I have *gone* upon through the whole course of my papers. *Addis.*

1. Advanced; forward in progress.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mort.*

The observator is much the busker of the two, and, I think, farther *gone* of late in lyes and impudence than his Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined, undone.

He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister; we are *gone* else. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Past.

I'll tell the story of my life,
And the particular accidents *gone* by,
Since I came to this isle. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

4. Lost; departed.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was *gone*, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts* xvi. 19.

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and *gone*. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and *gone*. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life, but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

GO'NFALON, } *n. f.* [*gonfanon*, French; *gunfana*, Islandick,
GO'NFANON. } from *gunn*, a battle, and *fana*, a flag. Mr. *Lye.*

An ensign; a standard.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. v.*

GONORRHOE'A. *n. f.* [γόνος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal parts.

Rasty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop *gonorrhœas*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GOOD. *adj.* comp. *better*, superl. *best.* [gob, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired.

God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very *good*. *Gen.* i. 31.

Take ye *good* heed unto yourselves. *Deutr.* iv. 4.

A universe of death which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only *good*. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Resolv'd
From an ill cause to draw a *good* effect. *Dryden's Fables.*

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were *good*. *Spectat.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than because he has a regular pulse and a *good* digestion. *Addison.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's assistance, as to know what is *good* for us without his direction. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Ah! ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the critick let the man be lost!
Good nature and *good* sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope's Eff. on Critic.*

2. Proper, fit, convenient.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. *Gen.* ii. 18.

We thought it *good* to be left at Athens alone. 1 *Thes.* iii. 1.

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore it is *good* a little to keep state amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is *good* a little to be familiar *Bacon, Essay* 53.

Let us, if you think *good*, give Martius leave to proceed in his own favour. *Bacon's holy War.*

He concluded, that it was a *good* time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Sussex *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Uncorrupted, undamaged.

He alſo battered away plumbs, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would laſt *good* for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

4. Wholeſome; ſalubrious.

A man firſt builds a country ſeat,
Then finds the waters not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

5. Medicinal; ſalutary.

The water of Nants is ſweeter than other waters in taſte, and is excellent *good* for the ſtone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N 76

6. Pleaſant to the taſte.

Eat thou honey, becauſe it is *good*; and the honeycomb, which is ſweet. *Prov.* xxiv. 13.

Of herbs and plants ſome are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purſlane. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. Complete; full.

The Proteſtant ſubjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addiſon on Italy.*

8. Uſeful.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded upon merit *Collier of Envy.*

We diſcipline becomes thoſe other creatures we would make uſeful and *good* for ſomewhat. *Locke.*

9. Sound, not falſe, not fallacious.

He is reſolved now to ſhew how far the propoſitions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Atterbury.*

10. Legal, valid, rightly claimed or held.

According to military cuſtom the place was *good*, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainſhip in the ſame regiment. *Addiſon.*

11. Confirmed, atteſted, valid.

Ha! am I ſure ſhe's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!
Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accuſation. *Smith.*

12. Having the qualities deſired to a conſiderable degree; ſufficient, not too little.

The king had likewiſe provided a *good* fleet, and had cauſed a body of three thouſand foot to be embarked on thoſe ſhips *Clarendon, b.*

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted ſenſe; *as good as*, no better than.

Therefore ſprang there even of one, and him *as good* as dead, ſo many as the ſtars of the ſky in multitude. *Heb.* xi.

14. No worſe.

He ſharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times as *good* as in poſſeſſion of the victory, had moſt cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

The maſter, I am ſure, will be as *good* as his word, for his own buſineſs. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 52.

15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there muſt have been but one ſovereign over them all, or elſe every father of a family had been as *good* a prince, and had as *good* a claim to royalty as theſe. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confeſs; as thoſe are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing elſe. *South's Sermons.*

I make my way where e'er I ſee my foe,
But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

17. Happy; proſperous.

Behold how *good* and how pleaſant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity *Pſ.* cxxxi.

Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!
—*Good* morrow, Catesby, you are early ſtirring. *Shak. R* III.
Good e'en, neighbours,
Good e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shakeſp. Coriolan.*
At once *good* night,
Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
At my window bid *good* morrow. *Milton.*
Good morrow, Portius. Let us once embrace. *Addiſon.*

18. Honourable.

Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's *good* name,
The only honour of the wiſhing dame *Pope.*

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expreſſing temper of mind.

That when they are certified of our mind, they may be of *good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. 2 *Mac.* xi. 26.

Quietneſs of mind improves into cheerfulneſs, enough to make me paſs for *good* humoured as to wiſh that world well *Pope to Swift.*

20. Conſiderable; not ſmall though not very great

A *good* while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth ſhould hear the word *Acts* xv. 7.

It ſeemeth the plant, having a great ſtalk and top, doth prey upon the graſs a *good* way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Marble and pomgranate, if they be planted, though a *good* ſpace one from the other, will meet. *Peacham on Drawing*

We may ſuppoſe a great many degrees of littleneſs and ſmallneſs in theſe earthy particles, ſo as many of them might float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations before they fall down. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

They held a *good* ſhare of civil and military employments during the whole time of the uſurpation. *Swift*

21. Elegant, decent, delicate. With *breeding*.

If the critick has publiſhed nothing but rules and obſervations in criticiſm, I then conſider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearneſs and delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good* breeding in his raillery *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we expreſs by the word *good* breeding. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Thoſe among them, who return into their ſeveral countries, are ſure to be followed and imitated as the greateſt patterns of wit and *good* breeding. *Swift.*

22. Real, ſerious; earneſt

Love not in *good* earneſt, nor no farther in ſport neither, than with ſafety of a pure bluſh thou may'ſt in honour come off again. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning, in ſaying that he is a *good* man, is to have you underſtand me that he is ſufficient. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

24. Having moral qualities, ſuch as are wiſhed; virtuous

For a *good* man ſome would even dare to die. *Rom.*
The woman hath wrought a *good* work upon me.
Grant the bad what happineſs they would,
One they muſt want, which is to paſs for *good*. *Pope*

25. Kind, ſoft; benevolent.

Matters being ſo turned in her, that where at firſt like her manners did breed *good* will, now *good* will became chief cauſe of liking her manners. *Sidney, b.* i.

Glory to God in the higheſt, and on earth peace and *good* will towards men. *Luke* ii.

Without *good* nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon's Ornam. Rational.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love,
Good nature now and paſſion ſtrive
Which of the two ſhould be above,
And laws unto the other give. *Suckling.*

'Tis no wonder if that which affords ſo little glory to God, hath no more *good* will for men. *Decay of Piety.*

When you ſhall ſee him, ſir, to die for pity,
'Twere ſuch a thing, 'twould ſo deceive the world,
'I would make the people think you were *good* natur'd. *Dryd.*

To teach him becomes to love and be *good* natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honeſt man *Locke*

Good ſenſe and *good* nature are never ſeparated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwiſe. *Dryd. Juven. Dedicat.*

Affability, meekneſs, tenderneſs, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original ſignification of virtue, I mean *good* nature, are of daily uſe. *Dryden.*

This doctrine of God's *good* will towards men, this command of mens proportionable *good* will to one another, is not this the very body and ſubſtance, this the very ſpirit and life of our Saviour's whole inſtitution? *Sprat's Sermons.*

It was his greateſt pleaſure to ſpread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one ſenſible of his *good* will to mankind. *Calamy's Sermons.*

How could you chide the young *good* natur'd prince,
And drive him from you with ſo ſtern an air, *Addiſ. Cato.*

26. Favourable, loving.

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt. 1 *Sa.* xxv. 15.

Truly God is *good* to Iſrael, even to ſuch as are of a clean heart. *Pſ.* lxxiii. 1.

You have *good* remembrance of us always, deſiring greatly to ſee us, as we alſo to ſee you. 1 *Theſſ.*

This idea, thus made, and laid up for a pattern, muſt neceſſarily be adequate, being referred to nothing elſe but itſelf, nor made by any other original but the *good* liking and will of him that firſt made this combination. *Locke*

27. Companionable, ſociable; merry. Often uſed ironically.

It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow in his youth. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Clarendon, b* viii.

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the cuſtom of having the cup often at his noſe, a dangerous beginning and preparation to *good* fellowſhip. *Locke.*

28. It is ſometimes uſed as an epithet of ſlight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My *good* man, as far from jealouſy as I am from giving him cauſe. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor*

She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addiſon's S*

29. In a ludicrous ſenſe.

As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to louſe themſelves in the ſunſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs *S.*

30. Hearty; earneſt, not dubious.

He, that ſaw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and willing by *good* will, obeyed *Sidney, b.*

The *good* will of the nation to the preſent war has been ſince but too much experienced by the ſucceſſes that have attended it. *Temple*

Good will, ſhe ſaid, my want of ſtrength ſupplies;
And diligence ſhall give what age denies. *Dryden's Fables.*

31. *In* GOOD *time.* Not too faſt

In good time, replies another, you have heard them diſpute againſt a vacuum in the ſchools. *Collier on Human Nature.*

32. *In* GOOD *ſooth.* Really; ſeriouſly

What, muſt I hold a candle to my ſhames?
They in themſelves, *good ſooth*, are too too light. *Shakeſp.*

33. GOOD [*To make*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up;

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all *making good* the fight without any ground given. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He forced them to retire in ſpite of their dragoons, which were placed there to *make good* their retreat. *Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper intereſt above others in the preeminent rights of the houſhold of faith, then, no doubt, to *make good* that claim, we are proportionably obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to and become this houſhold, and diſtinguiſh it from all others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

He without fear a dangerous war purſues;
As honour made him ſhit the danger chuſe,
So ſtill he *makes* it *good* on virtue's ſcore. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

34. GOOD [*To make*] To perform, to confirm.

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to *make* all this *good.* *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

What ſhe ſo far extends her grace,
She *makes* but *good* the promiſe of her face. *Waller.*

Theſe propoſitions I ſhall endeavour to *make good.* *Smalridge.*

35. GOOD [*To make*] To ſupply

very diſtinct being has ſomewhat peculiar to itſelf, to *make good* in one circumſtance what it wants in another. *L'Eſt.*

GOOD. *n*

1. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs, benefit, advantage; the contrary to evil.

I fear the emperor means no *good* to us. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

Let me play the lion too. I will roar, that I will do any man's heart *good* to hear me. *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

He wav'd indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither *good* nor harm. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,
Preferring truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies.*

This caution will have alſo this *good* in it, that it will put them upon conſidering, and teach them the neceſſity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cauſe or increaſe pleaſure, or diminiſh pain in us, or elſe to procure or preſerve us the poſſeſſion of any other *good*, or abſence of any evil. *Locke.*

Refuſe to leave thy deſtin'd charge too ſoon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own *Prior.*

Works may have more wit than does them *good*,
As bodies periſh through exceſs of blood *Pope's Eſſ on Crit.*

A thirſt after truth, and a deſire of *good*, are principles which ſtill act with a great and univerſal force. *Rogers.*

2. Proſperity; advancement

If he had employ'd
Thoſe excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the *good*, not ruin of the ſtate. *Ben. Johnſ Catiline.*

I preſs, not yield.

The good woman never died after this, 'till ſhe came to die for *good* and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Moral qualities, ſuch as are deſirable; virtue; righteouſneſs; piety

Depart from evil, and do *good.* *Pſ* xxxiv. 14.

Empty of all *good*, wherein conſiſts
Woman's domeſtick honour, and chief praiſe. *Milt. P. L.*

By *good*, I queſtion not but *good*, morally ſo called, *bonum honeſtum* ought, chiefly at leaſt, to be underſtood, and that the *good* of profit or pleaſure the *bonum utile*, or *jucundum*, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Nor holds this earth a more deſerving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good.* *Dryden.*

5. GOOD placed after *had*, with *as*, ſeems a ſubſtantive, but the expreſſion is, I think, vitious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically uſed, or it may be conſidered as adverbial. See GOODLY.

The pilot muſt intend ſome port before he ſteers his courſe, or he had *as good leave* his veſſel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South's Sermons.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had as *good* live in a wilderneſs as in a ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.*

GOOD. *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiſs.

2. *As* GOOD. No worſe

Was I to have never parted from thy ſide,
As good have grown there ſtill a lifeleſs rib. *Milton.*

Says the cuckow to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Eſtrange.*

GOOD. *interjection.* Well right! It is ſometimes uſed ironically

Good! my complexion doſt thou think, though I am capariſon'd like a man, I have a doublet and hoſe in my diſpoſition? *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

GOOD CONDITIONED. *adj.* Without ill qualities or ſymptoms. Uſed both of things and perſons, but not elegantly

No ſurgeon, at this time, dilates an abſceſs of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

GOOD-NOW. *interjection.*

1. In good time, *à la bonne heure.* A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word

Good-now ſit down, and tell me, he that knows,
Why this ſame watch? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. A ſoft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, *good now*, how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

GOODLINESS *n. ſ.* [from *goodly*] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She ſung this ſong with a voice no leſs beautiful to his ears, than her *goodlineſs* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

The ſtatelineſs of houſes, the *goodlineſs* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker, b. i.*

GOODLY. *adj.* [from *good.*]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid. Now little in uſe.

A prince of a *goodly* aſpect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majeſty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidn.*

A *goodly* city is this Antium. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Patience and ſorrow ſtrove
Which ſhould expreſs her *goodlieſt* you have ſeen
Sunſhine and rain at once. Her ſmiles and tears
Were like a wetter May. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Here from gracious England have I offer
Of *goodly* thouſands. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

But he's ſomething ſtain'd
With grief, that's beauty's canker, thou might'ſt call him
A *goodly* perſon. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldeſt ſon Eſau, and put them upon Jacob. *Gen. xxvii. 15.*

There was not among the children of Iſrael a *goodlier* perſon than he. *1 Sa. ix. 2.*

He had not, according to his promiſe to them in time of his diſtreſs, made them any recompence for their *goodly* houſes and olive gardens, deſtroyed in the country by Roſcetes in the former wars. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The *goodlieſt* man of men ſince born
His ſons, the faireſt of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*

Of the fourth Edward was his noble ſong,
Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful and young. *Waller.*

Not long ſince walking in the field,
My nurſe and I, we there beheld
A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and ſeems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden's Innocence.*

His eldeſt born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Exceed the reſt in ſhape and outward ſhew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Bulky; ſwelling, affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he ſails behind his link. *Pope.*

3. Happy; deſireable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confeſſor *Spenſer.*

We have many *goodly* days to ſee. *Shak. Richard III.*

GOODLY. *adv.* Excellently Obſolete.

There Anna, like a virgin queen moſt bright,
Doth flouriſh in all beauty excellent;
And to her gueſts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempered *goodly* well for health and for delight. *F. Queen.*

GOODLYHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Grace; goodneſs. Obſolete.

But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I ſhall thee name. *Fai. Queen.*

GOODMAN. *n. ſ.* [*good* and *man.*]

1. A ſlight appellation of civility: generally ironical.

Help ho murther! murther!
—How now, what's the matter? part.
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you pleaſe come, I'll flesh ye. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. A ruſtick term of compliment; gaffer

Are you my wife, and will not call me huſband? My men ſhould call me lord. I am your *goodman.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Nay, hear your *goodman* delver *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

But ſee the ſun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gay's Paſt*

Old *goodman* Dobſon of the green,
Remembrance [illegible] S[illegible]

GO'ODNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *good.*] Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical; kindneſs, favour.

If for any thing he loved greatneſs, it was becauſe therein he might exerciſe his *goodneſs*. *Sidney, b.* i.

There is in all things an appetite or deſire, whereby they incline to ſomething which they may be, and which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodneſs*. *Hooker.*

All *goodneſs*
Is poiſon to thy ſtomach.
[illegible]
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion;
The *goodneſs* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope againſt the king; your *goodneſs*,
Since you provoke me, ſhall be moſt notorious. *Sh. H VIII*

There's no *goodneſs* in thy face. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra*

The *goodneſs* of every thing is meaſured by its end and uſe, and that's the beſt thing which ſerves the beſt end and purpoſe. [illegible]

All ſeverally made him very particular relations of the ſtrength of the Scots army, the excellent diſcipline that was obſerved in it, and the *goodneſs* of the men. *Clarendon, b.* [illegible]

No body can ſay that tobacco of the ſame *goodneſs* is ſuch in reſpect of itſelf one pound of the ſame *goodneſs* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the ſame *goodneſs*. *Locke.*

GOODS. *n. ſ.* [from *good.*]

1. Moveables in a houſe.

That a writ be iſſu'd againſt you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
[illegible] *Henry VIII.*

2. Wares; freight, merchandize.

Her majeſty, when the *goods* of our Engliſh merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arreſted likewiſe the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Saltee, that ſcorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller.*

GOO'DY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons.

Soft, *goody* ſheep, then ſaid the fox, not ſo,
Unto the king ſo raſh ye may not go. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Swarm'd on a rotten ſtick the bees I ſpy'd,
Which erſt I ſaw when *goody* Dobſon dy'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift*

GOOSANDER. *n. ſ.* [*oie ſauvage*, old French, Dutch, *gans*, Erſe, Sax. *gandra*, plural.]

A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for [illegible]

Thou cream-faced loon,
Where got'ſt thou that *gooſe* look? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Since I pluckt *geeſe*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some you my ſpeeches, as I were a fool?
Gooſe, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive ye cackling home to Connaught. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

Birds moſt eaſy to be drawn are waterfowl, as the *gooſe* and ſwan. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geeſe*,
Diſturb with nightly noiſe the ſacred peace. *Dryd. Fables*

2. A taylor's ſmoothing iron.

Come in, taylor here you may roaſt your *gooſe*. *Shakeſp.*

GOOSEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*gooſe* and *berry*, becauſe eaten with young geeſe as ſauce.]

The leaves are lacinated or jagged. the whole plant is ſet with prickles. the fruit grows diſperſedly upon the tree, having for the moſt part but one fruit upon a footſtalk, which is of an oval or globular figure, containing many ſmall ſeeds, ſurrounded by a pulpy ſubſtance. The ſpecies are, 1. The common gooſeberry. 2. The large mantled gooſeberry. 3. The red hairy gooſeberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooſeberry. 5. The large amber gooſeberry. 6. The large green gooſeberry. 7. The large red gooſeberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooſeberry. 9. The ſtriped-leaved gooſeberry. *Miller.*

Auguſt has upon his arm a baſket of all manner of ripe fruits, as pears, plums, apples, *gooſeberries*. *Peacham.*

Upon a *gooſeberry* buſh a ſnail I found,
For always ſnails near ſweeteſt fruit abound. *Gay's Paſt.*

GOOSEFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*chenopodium*, [illegible]] Wild orach.

The ſeeds are ſingle and globoſe in ſome ſpecies; but in others they are compreſſed the cup of the flower is quinquefid the leaves grow alternately upon the ſtalks between the ſeeds. *Miller.*

GOOSEGRASS. *n. ſ.* Civers; an herb. See CLIVERS.

Gooſegraſs, or wild tanſy, is a weed that ſtrong clays are very ſubject to. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GO'RBELLY. *n. ſ.* [from *gor*, dung, and *belly*, according to *Skinner* and *Junius*. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welſh, beyond, too much; or, as ſeems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch, a ſwelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.

GO'RBELLIED. *adj.* [from *gorbelly.*] Fat, bigbellied, having ſwelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone? No, chuffs, I would your ſcore were here. *Shakeſp. Henry IV*

GORD. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of gaming, as appears from a *maſk* and *Fletcher.* *Harburton.*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and ninepins. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and fadom hold *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

GORE. *n. ſ.* [*gore*, Saxon, *gor*, Welſh, ſuperfluous matter.]

1. Blood.

A grieſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of *gore* blood thick,
That all her goodly garment ſtain'd around,
And unto a deep ſanguine dy'd the graſſy ground. *F. Queen.*

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Gaſhing his father's eyes with guiltleſs *gore*. *Dryden.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou ſee him die,
Rolling in duſt and *gore*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

His hoar'd beard and knotted treſſes ſtood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Denham.*

To GORE. *v. a.* [*geberian*, Saxon.]

1. To ſtab, to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's ſpear. *Shakeſ. R. II.*

No weaker lion's by a ſtronger ſlain,
Nor from his larger tuſks the foreſt boar
Commiſſion takes his brother ſwine to *gore*. *Tate's Juvenal.*

For arms his men long pikes and javelins bore,
And poles with pointed ſteel their foes in battle *gore*. *Dryd.*

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some toſs'd, ſome *gor'd*, ſome trampling down he kill'd
Dryden's Preface to the Conqueſt of Granada.

He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomſon's Spring*

GORGE. *n. ſ.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. The throat; the ſwallow.

There were birds alſo made ſo finely, that they did not only deceive the ſight with their figures, but the hearing with their ſongs, which the watry inſtruments did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge* riſes at it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Her delicate tenderneſs will find itſelf abuſed, begin to heave the *gorge*, diſreliſh and abhor the Moor. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or ſwallowed.

And all the way, moſt like a brutiſh beaſt,
He ſpewed up his *gorge*, that all did him deteſt. *Fa.* [illegible]

To GORGE. *v. a.* [*gorger*, French.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to ſatiate.

Thou deteſtable maw, thou womb of death,
Gorg'd with the deareſt morſel of the earth. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

Being with his preſence glutted, *gorg'd*, and full. *Shakeſ.*

He that makes his generation meſſes,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakeſpeare's King* [illegible]

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite.

I muſt therefore deſire, that they will not *gorge* [illegible] with nonſenſe or obſcenity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nor would his ſlaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's ſands, diſfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addiſ. Cato.*

The giant, *gorg'd* with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretcht at length, and ſnoring in his den. *Addiſon*

2. To ſwallow; as, *the fiſh has* gorged *the hook.*

GORGEOUS. *adj.* [*gorgias*, old French. *Skinner.*] Fine; ſplendid, glittering in various colours; ſhowy, magnificent.

O, that deceit ſhould dwell
In ſuch a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakeſ. Romeo and Juliet*

As full of ſpirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the ſun at Midſummer. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV*

He bad them look upon themſelves and upon the [illegible], themſelves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *He*

The *gorgeous* Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric, pearl and gold. *Milton.*

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of ſov'reign ſ[illegible]
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryd. Virgil*

GO'RGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

The duke, one ſolemn day, *gorgeouſly* clad in a ſuit ſpread with diamonds, loſt one of them of good value.

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendour; magnificence; ſhow.

GO'RGET. *n. ſ.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of armour ſenſing the throat.

He with a palſy fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shakeſ. Troilus &*

He did often times spend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johns. Cat.*

About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled feathern target. *Hudibras, p. 1. cant. 2.*

[γοργὸς] A monster with frizzy hairs, of [illegible] it turned beholders to stone, any thing ugly or

Gorgons and hydras, and chimeras dire. *Milton.*

Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To stare me into stature. *Dryden*

GORMAND. *n. f.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GORMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *n. f.* [gorr, Saxon.] Furze, a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in Winter.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from *gore*.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two boars with rank rage meet,
Their *gory* sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenser*

Why do'st thou shake thy *gory* locks at me?
Thou can'st not say I did it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Not in use.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida*

GO'SHAWK. *n. f.* [gor, goose, and hapoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast,
So seem poor doves at *goshawks* fight aghast. *Fairfax, b. iii.*

GOSLING. *n. f.* [from *goose*.]

1. A young goose, a goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were hipshot? says the goose to her *gosling*. *L'Estrange.*

Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A cat's tail or nut-trees and pines.

GOSPEL. *n. f.* [godspel, or God's or good tidings, εὐαγγέλιον, *godspel*, *gleal sunde*, happy tidings, Erse.]

1. God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation.

Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun. *Waller*

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a stedfast belief of the promises of the *gospel*! *Bentley's Sermons*

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. This word in *Shakespeare*, in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so venerable in itself, with some degree of irony. I suppose from the gospellers, who had long [illegible]

Are you so *gospell'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shakesp.*

GO'SPELLER. *n. f.* [from *gospel*.] A name of the followers of *Wiclif*, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papists in reproach, from their professing to follow and preach only the gospel.

[illegible] *spellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

GO'SSAMER. *n. f.* [*gossipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of Autumn. *Hanmer*

A lover may bestride the *gossamour*,
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall, so light is vanity. *Shakesp. Rom. and Juliet.*

Had'st thou been aught but *gossamere*, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'st shiver'd like an egg. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamere*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The hairy *gossamer* now flies no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore. *Dryd. Virgil.*

GO'SSIP. *n. f.* [from gob and sibb, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Go to a *gossip*'s feast and gaude with me,
After so long grief such nativity
—With all my heart, I'll gossip at this feast. *Shakespeare*

At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tippling companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip*'s bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks against her lips I bob. *Shakespeare.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Hudibras, p. ii. [illegible]*

'Tis sung in ev'ry street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a gossip's feast and gaude with me.
—With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast.

His mother was a votress of my order,
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath she *gossipt* by my side. *Shakespeare*

The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of talking, and *gossippings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke*

2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune, other than at feasts,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossiping*. *Shak. K. John.*

GO'SSIPRED. *n. f.* [*gossipry*, from *gossip*.]

Gossipred or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies on Ireland.*

GO'SSING. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT *pret.* [from the verb *get*.]

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius *got* off. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Thersites *got* thee, thou shalt be
Lov'd and esteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

These regions and this realm my wars have *got*,
Thus mournful empire is the loser's lot. *Dryd. Innocence.*

When they began to reason about the means how the sea *got* thither, and away back again, there they were presently in [illegible]

GOT *part. pass.* of *get*.

Boyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot so well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Let him boast
His knowledge of good lost, and evil *got*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first point of submission to your will is *got*, will most times do. *Locke*

If he behaves himself so when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man say what he will do when he is *got* above the world? *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

GO'TTEN *part. pass.* of *get*.

Wisdom cannot be *gotten* for gold. *Job.* xxviii. 15.

Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD. *n. f.* Woad, a plant. *Dict.*

GOVE. *n. f.* A mow. *Tusser.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow, to put in a gove, goff, or mow. An old word.

Load safe, carry home, for now time being fair,
Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair. *Tusser. Husbandry.*

To GO'VERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French, *guberno*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the governor than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to *govern* men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

The welfare of that is the chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his counsels, designs, and actions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To manage, to restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate; *govern* her. *Shak. K. Lear.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo governs* the accusative case.

5. To pilot, to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority, to behave with haughtiness.

By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you shall may *govern*. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submissive to authority; subject to rule; obedient, manageable.

The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more *governable* and safe. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *n. f.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and rose up instead of his brother Judas. 1 *Mac.* ix. 31.

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wise handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recured to a better will. *Fairy Queen.*

What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the surly Gloster's *governance*? *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

3. Behaviour, manners. Obsolete.

GO'VERNANTE. *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*

GO'VERNESS. *n. f.* [*gouvernereſſe*, old French, from *govern.*]

1. A female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governeſs* of floods,
Pale in her anger, waſhes all the air,
That rheumatick diſeaſes do abound *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A tutoreſs; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He preſented himſelf unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governeſs* of Danae is painted, when ſhe ſuddenly ſaw the golden ſhower. *Sidn.*

His three younger children were taken from the *governeſs* in whoſe hands he put them. *Clarendon, b.* VIII.

3. A tutoreſs; an inſtructreſs; a directreſs.

Great affliction that ſevere *governeſs* of the life of man brings upon thoſe ſouls ſhe ſeizes on. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

GO'VERNMENT. *n. f.* [*gouvernment*, French.]

1. Form of a community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority.

There ſeem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exerciſed according to the arbitrary commands and will of ſome ſingle perſon; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or cuſtom, and not to be changed without the conſent of many. *Temple.*

2. An eſtabliſhment of legal authority

There they ſhall found
Their *government*, and their great ſenate chuſe
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*

While he ſurvives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no diviſions rent;
But the great monarch's death diſſolves the *government*. *Dryd.*

Every one knows, who has conſidered the nature of *government*, that there muſt be in each particular form of it an abſolute unlimited power. *Addiſon.*

Where any one perſon or body of men ſeize into their hands the power in the laſt reſort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Ariſtotle and his followers call the abuſe or corruption of one. *Swift.*

3. Adminiſtration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things
Which ſubjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller*

4. Regularity of behaviour.

You needs muſt learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though ſometimes it ſhews greatneſs, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth preſent harſh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtineſs, opinion and diſdain. *Shakeſ. Hen.* IV.

'Tis *government* that makes them ſeem divine;
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakeſ. H.* VI.

5. Manageableneſs; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he ſhuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of ſupple *government*,
Shall ſtuff and ſtark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakeſp.*

6. Management of the limbs or body. Obſolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary *government*. *Fairy Queen.*

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to conſtruction

GO'VERNOUR. *n. f.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the ſupreme direction

It muſt be confeſſed, that of Chriſt, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 56.

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of ſuch ſtupendious bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praiſe. *Bentley.*

2. One who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *governour* among the nations. *Pſ.* xxii. 28.

The magiſtrate cannot urge obedience upon ſuch potent grounds as the miniſter, if ſo diſpoſed, can urge diſobedience: as, for inſtance, if my *governour* ſhould command me to do a thing, or I muſt die, or forfeit my eſtate; and the miniſter ſteps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my ſoul, if I obey that command, 'tis eaſy to ſee a greater force in this perſuaſion. *South's Sermons.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*,
Remains the cenſure of this helliſh villain. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltam will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his ſpecial *governour*,
And for his ſafety there I'll beſt deviſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The great work of a *governour* is to faſhion the carriage, and form the mind, to ſettle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wiſdom. *Locke.*

5. A ſteer, regulator; manager.

Behold alſo the ſhips, which though they be ſo great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very ſmall helm, whitherſoever the *governour* liſteth *Ja.* iii. 4.

GOUGE. *n. f.* [French.] A chiſel having a round edge, for the cutting ſuch wood as is to be rounded or hollowed *Moxon.*

GO'UJARES. *n. f.* [from *gouje*, French, a camp trull.] The French diſeaſe. *Hanmer.*

GOURD. *n. f.* [*gourde*, French.]

1. It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, of the expanded bell-ſhape, for the moſt part ſo deeply cut that it ſeems to conſiſt of five diſtinct leaves: this, like the cucumber, has male and female flowers on the ſame plant. The fruit of ſome ſpecies are long, of others round, or bottle-ſhaped, and is commonly divided into ſix cells, in which are contained many flat oblong ſeeds. *Miller.*

But I will haſte, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant, and juiceſt *gourd*, will pluck ſuch choice
To entertain our angel-gueſt. *Miltion's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Gourd ſeeds are uſed in medicine; and they abound ſo much in oil, that a ſweet and pleaſant one may be drawn from them by expreſſion: they are of the number of the four greater cold ſeeds, and are uſed in emulſions. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

2. A bottle [from *gourt*, old French. *Skinner*]

The large fruit ſo called is often ſcooped hollow, for the purpoſe of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors. from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the ſame name, and ſo the word is uſed by *Chaucer.* *Hanmer.*

GOU'RDINESS. *n. f.* [from *gourd.*] A ſwelling in a horſe's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*

GOU'RNET. *n. f.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GOUT. *n. f.* [*goutte*, French]

1. The arthritis; a periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a diſeaſe which may affect any membranous part, but commonly thoſe which are at the greateſt diſtance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the ſloweſt, the reſiſtance, friction, and ſtricture of the ſolid parts the greateſt, and the ſenſation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

One that's ſick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Groan ſo in perplexity than be cur'd
By th' ſure phyſician death. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with his *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And ſwinges his own vices in his ſon. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A drop, [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] *Gut* for *drop* is ſtill uſed in Scotland by phyſicians.

I ſee thee ſtill,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not ſo before. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

GOUT *n. f.* [French] A taſte. An affected cant word.

The method which he has publiſhed will make theſe catalogues exceeding uſeful, and ſerve for a direction to any one that has a *goût* for the like ſtudies. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

GO'UTWORT. *n. f.* [*gout* and *wort.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

GO'UTY. *adj* [from *gout.*]

1. Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout.

There dies not above one of a thouſand of the gout, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortal.*

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryd. Perſ. Sat.*

Moſt commonly a *gouty* conſtitution is attended with great acuteneſs of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the gout.

GOWN. *n. f.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gun*, Welſh and Erſe.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either ſhort, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

If ever I ſaid a looſebodied *gown*, ſew me up in the ſkirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I ſaid a *gown*. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

In length of train deſcends her ſweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dry.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I deſpiſe your new *gown*, 'till I ſee you dreſſed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themſelves are ſo mean in Iriſh counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honeſt miniſter, ſcarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero ſat. *Dryden's Æ.*

4. The dreſs of peace.

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield,
Succeſsful councils did him ſoon approve
As fit for cloſe intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED. *adj.* [from *gown.*] Dreſſed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of ſage and ſober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was *gown'd*,
The ſeams with ſparkling emeralds ſet around. *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *n. f.* [*gown* and *man.*] A man devoted to the acts of peace; one whoſe proper habit is a gown.

Let

Let men with pedants
Pore out his life amongſt the lazy *gowmmen*. *Rowe.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be compoſed of mean, fawning *gowmmen*, dependants upon the court for a morſel of bread. *Swift.*

To GRA'BBLE *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of theſe rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt of John Bull.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie proſtrate on the ground. *Ainſ.*

GRACE. *n. ſ.* [*grace*, French, *gratia*, Latin; *graace*, Erſe.]

1. Favour, kindneſs.

If the higheſt love in no baſe perſon may aſpire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God! *Shakeſp.*

Such as were popular,
And well deſerving, were advanced by *grace*. *Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for thoſe many acts of *grace* I have lately paſſed? *King Charles.*

Yet thoſe removʼd,
Such *grace* ſhall one juſt man find in his ſight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Noble pity heal'd
His hand a while, and to their choice gave ſpace
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deſerve
A princeſs born. *Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,
But held the rank of ſovereign queen before. *Dryden.*

With proferʼd ſervice I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* ſhe gave her maid to know
The ſecret meaning of this moral ſhow. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

Prevenient *grace* deſcending had removʼd
The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh
Regenerate grow inſtead. *Milton.*

The *grace* of God, that paſſeth underſtanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope.*

4. Pardon.

Bow and ſue for *grace*
With ſuppliant knee. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred.

I ſhould therefore eſteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be ſo kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the chearful ſkies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

7. A goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty.

This forehead, where your verſe has ſaid
The loves delighted and the *graces* playʼd *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, conſidered as decent or becoming.

Have I reaſon or good *grace* in what I do. *Temple.*
They would have ill *grace* in denying it. *Bolingbroke.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleaſing appearance.

Her purple habit fits with ſuch a *grace*
On her ſmooth ſhoulders, and ſo ſuits her face. *Dryd. Æn.*

To write and ſpeak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to ſay. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency ſhould be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces*, both of wit and learning, for better purpoſes. *Hooker.*

To ſome kind of men,
Their *graces* ſerve them but as enemies. *Shak. As you like it.*

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your advancement. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

The charming Lauſus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only ſecond in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden's Æn.*

11. Embelliſhment; recommendation; beauty.

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greateſt *grace*. *Dryden.*

The flowʼr which laſts for little ſpace,
A ſhort liveʼd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty.

I paſs their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden.*

13. Ornament; flower; higheſt perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings muſt die,
If hell and treaſon hold their promiſes. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*

14. Virtue; goodneſs.

Where juſtice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of helliſh ſmart. *Fa. Qu.*

The king-becoming *graces*,
As juſtice, verity, temperance, ſtableneſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the moſt uſeful diſcharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*

15. Virtue phyſical.

O, muckle is the powʼrful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true qualities. *Shakeſpeare.*

16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as *your goodneſs*, or *your clemency*.

Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he will give you audience. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and thoſe your nobles here preſent, may be pleaſed to bow your ears. *Bacon's H. VII.*

1. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat.

Your ſoldiers uſe him as the *grace* fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shak. Coriolan.*

While *grace* is ſaying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company *Swift.*

Then chearful hearths, your miſtreſs ſhall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet ſhall ſay *grace*. *Pope's Horace.*

GRACE-CUP. *n. ſ.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after grace.

The *grace-cup* ſerv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to ſhew his play. *Prior.*

To GRACE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embelliſh; to recommend; to decorate.

This they ſtudy, this they practiſe, this they *grace* with a wanton ſuperfluity of wit. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 2.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

Little of this great world can I ſpeak,
And therefore little ſhall I *grace* my cauſe,
In ſpeaking for myſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation and *gracing*, where cauſes are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal ſcutcheons plac'd,
With ſaphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*. *Dryden.*

By both his parents of deſcent divine,
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his noble line. *Pope's Statius.*

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reſerv'd to *grace* the ſoldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raiſe by an act of favour.

He writes
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily *graced* by the emperor. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Diſpoſe all honours of the ſword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden's Juven.*

3. To favour.

When the gueſts withdrew,
Their courteous hoſt ſaluting all the crew,
Regardleſs paſs'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryd.*

GRACED. *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful.

He ſaw this gentleman, one of the propereſt and beſt *graced* men that ever I ſaw, being of a middle age and a mean ſtature. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaſte.

Epicuriſm and luſt
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

GRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity.

Amid the troops, and like the riſing god,
High o'er the reſt in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

Matchleſs his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the liſts, and *graceful* in the dance, *Pope.*

Yet *graceful* eaſe, and ſweetneſs void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if beſides had faults to hide. *Pope.*

GRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleaſing dignity.

Through nature and through art ſhe rang'd,
And *gracefully* her ſubject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beaſt, but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode ſuper-added to that action. *Watts's Logick.*

GRA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance of manner, dignity with beauty.

His neck, his hands, his ſhoulders, and his breaſt,
Do next in *gracefulneſs* and beauty ſtand,
To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He executed with ſo much *gracefulneſs* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

There is a ſecret *gracefulneſs* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the ſtaidneſs and ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and ſenſe,
Which, though her modeſty would ſhroud,
Breaks like the ſun behind a cloud,
While *gracefulneſs* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion ſteals. *Swift.*

GRACELESS. *adj.* [from *grace.*] Without grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not so *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*

In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are ill for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estr.*

Forthwith he cross'd the way
Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

GRACES. *n. f.* Good graces for favour is seldom used in the singular.

Demand delivery of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,
And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

GRACILE. *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small. *Dict.*

GRACILENT. *n. f.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *Dict.*

GRACILITY. *n. f.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; smallness. *Dict.*

GRACIOUS. *adj.* [*gracieux*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South's Serm.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the most amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them. 2 *Kings* xiii. 23.

From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example than by rule. *Spenser.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they gave us food. 1 *Esdr.* viii. 80.

Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no less unhappy, their isle not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Excellent.

The grievous abuse which hath been of counsels, should rather cause men to study how so *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that first perfection. *Hooker, b. i. s. 10.*

6. Graceful; becoming.

Our womens names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is, red head. *Camden.*

GRACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracious.*]

1. Kindly; with kind condescension.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed, that it was the best of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryd.*

If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gracious.*]

1. Kind condescension.

The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleasing manner.

GRADATION. *n. f.* [*gradation*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*

2. Regular advance step by step.

From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

The psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *gradations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*

3. Order; arrangement.

'Tis the curse of service,
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to th' first. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. Regular process of argument.

Plain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRADATORY. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRADIENT. *adj.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking; moving by steps.

[illegible] curiosity remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive. [illegible] *Harvey.*

GRADUAL. *adj.* [*gradus*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step, from one stage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*

Men shall suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till, at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at greatest. *Sidney.*

GRADUAL. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd. *Dryden.*

GRADUALITY. *n. f.* [from *gradual.*] Regular progression.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

GRADUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual.*] By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes, not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton's Opt.*

The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually* *Arbuthnot.*

To GRADUATE. *v. a.* [*graduer*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did his prince good service. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise as if the terms of architraves, friezes, and cornices were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Wotton's Architect.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chimical term.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 12.*

GRADUATE. *n. f.* [*graduc*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Bramston.*

GRADUATION. *n. f.* [*graduation*, French, from *graduate.*]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacra.*

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which hedevers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oyl of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

2. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *n. f.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

GRAFF } *n. f.* [*greffe*, French.] A small branch inserted into
GRAFT } the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 475.

'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see
With influence invade a foreign tree. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a *graft*, it will be apt to heal the sooner.

Now the chief rind inserted *graffs* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*

To GRAFF. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]
To GRAFT. }

1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant,
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And *graft* you on to bear *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

With his pruning hook disarm
Unbearing branches from the tree,
And *graft* more happy in their stead *Dryden.*

2. [illegible]

In March is good *grafting* the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the East do not blow
From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,
For *grafting* and cropping is very good time *Tusser's Husb.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few *Bacon*

Now

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally

they alſo, if they bide not ſtill in unbelief, ſhall be *grafted* in, for God is able to *graff* them in again. *Rom.* xi. 23.

Theſe are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and *graff* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To fill with an adſcitious branch

We've ſome old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your youth. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The noble ſtile doth want her proper limbs,
Her royal ſtock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

5. To join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another.

This reſolution againſt any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapleſs name,
And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

GRA'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *graff* or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the moſt thrifty and experienced *graffers* of theſe parts, that a man ſhall ſeldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the ſame year in which the inſition is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *grue*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
And, lying down upon the ſandy *graffe*,
Drank of the ſtream as clear as cryſtal glaſs. *Fairy Queen.*

GRAIN *n. ſ.* [*grain*, French, *granum*, Latin, *grano*, Italian, has all the following ſignifications.]

1. A ſingle ſeed of corn.

Look into the ſeeds of time,
And ſay which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shakeſ.*

His reaſons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two buſhels of chaff. *Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Many of the ears being ſix inches long, had ſixty *grains* in them, and none leſs than forty. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his *grain*,
And ſhortly comes to harveſt *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Pales no longer ſwell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden's Paſtorals.*

'Tis a rich ſoil, I grant you; but often covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*

3. The ſeed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle, any ſingle body.

Thou exiſt'ſt on many thouſand *grains*
That iſſue out of duſt *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

By intelligence
[illegible]
We ſee each *grain* of gravel. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

5. The ſmalleſt weight, of which in phyſick twenty make a ſcruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight; a grain ſo named becauſe it is ſuppoſed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariſeth, being multiplied, to ſcruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing ſeverally ſeven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*, the balance kept the ſame depth in the water as aboveſaid. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

6. Any thing proverbially ſmall

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wiſd.* xi. 22.

The ungrateful perſon lives to himſelf, and ſubſiſts by the good nature of others, of which he himſelf has not the leaſt *grain*. *South's Sermons.*

7. GRAIN *of Allowance.* Something indulged or remitted; ſomething above or under the exact weight.

He, whoſe very beſt actions muſt be ſeen with *grains of allowance*, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addiſ.*

I would always give ſome *grains of allowance* to the ſacred ſcience of theology. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infeſt the ſound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his courſe of growth. *Shakeſp.*

9. The body of the wood

The beech, the ſwimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a ſofter *grain*. *Dryden.*

10. The body conſidered with reſpect to the form or direction of the conſtituent particles.

The tooth of a ſea-horſe, in the midſt of the ſolider parts, contains a curdled *grain* which is not to be found in ivory. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 23.*

Stones of a conſtitution ſo compact, and a *grain* ſo fine, that they bear a fine poliſh. *Hayward.*

11. Died or ſtained ſubſtance.

How the red roſes fluſh up in her cheeks,
And the pure ſnow with goodly vermil ſtain,
Like crimſon dy'd in *grain*. *Spenſer's Prothalam.*

Over his lucid arms
A military veſt of purple flow'd,
Livelier than melibœan, or the *grain*
Of ſarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton's P. Loſt.*

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkeſt *grain*,
Flowing with majeſtick train. *Milton.*

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

12. Temper; diſpoſition; inclination; humour.

Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather muſt do than what you ſhould do,
Made you againſt the *grain* to voice him conſul. *Shakeſp.*

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I ſee, to argue 'gainſt the *grain*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitleſs care,
Diſmiſs their hopes of eating, and deſpair;
Though much againſt the *grain*, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for ſupper, and provide a fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other ſtiff and impatient of a ſuperior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers *glued* together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.

The ſmaller the particles of thoſe ſubſtances are, the ſmaller will be the ſcratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glaſs until it be poliſhed; but be they never ſo ſmall, they can wear away the glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe than by bringing its roughneſs to a very fine *grain*, ſo that the ſcratches and frettings of the ſurface become too ſmall to be viſible. *Newton's Opt.*

GRA'INED. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made leſs ſmooth.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In ſap conſuming Winter's drizzled ſnow,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRAINS. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing.

Give them *grains* their fill,
Huſks, draff, to drink and ſwill. *Ben. Johnſ. New Inn.*

GRA'INY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe

Gramercy, ſir, ſaid he; but mote I weet
What ſtrange adventure do ye now purſue? *Fairy Queen.*

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shakeſp.*

GRAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Graſſy. *Gramineous* plants are ſuch as have a long leaf without a footſtalk.

GRAMINI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Graſs-eating; living upon graſs.

The ancients were verſed chiefly in the diſſection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRA'MMAR. *n. ſ.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin; γραμματικὴ.]

1. The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Men, ſpeaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet ſpeak improperly of things. *Locke.*

2. Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; ſpeech according to grammar.

Varium & mutabile ſemper femina, is the ſharpeſt ſatire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal muſt be underſtood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School. n. ſ.* A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou haſt moſt traitorouſly corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar ſchool*. *Shakeſpeare's Hen. VI.*

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar ſchool* I cannot encourage. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*grammairien*, French, from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

Many diſputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might alſo have called him the plague of tranſlators. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*grammatica*, Fr *grammaticus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to grammar

The beauty of virtue ſtill being ſet before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than *grammatical* rules. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

I ſhall take the number of conſonants, not from the *grammatical* alphabets of any language, but from the diverſity of ſounds framed by ſingle articulations with appulſe. *Holder.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They ſeldom know more than the *grammatical* conſtruction, unleſs born with a poetical genius. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *grammatical*.] According to the rules or ſcience of grammar.

When a ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of ſpeech which compoſe it, then it is ſaid to be analyſed *grammatically*. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to ſpeak properly, ſo it is the part of rhetorick to inſtruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and *grammatically* true. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

GRAMMATICASTER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed their language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticaſters*. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

GRA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* A crab-fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GRA'MPUS. *n. ſ.* A large fiſh of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.

Ants, by their labour and induſtry, contrive the matter ſo, that corn will keep as dry in their neſts as in our *granaries*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 156.

The naked nations cloath,
And be th' exhauſtleſs *granary* of a world. *Thomſon's Spring.*

GRA'NATE. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains. Otherwiſe GRANITE.

GRAND. *adj.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.]

1. Great; illuſtrious; high in power.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradiſe and garden of ſo *grand* a Lord. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

2. Great; ſplendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown
To re-enflame a *grand* deſign. *Young.*

3. Noble, ſublime, lofty; conceived or expreſſed with great dignity.

4. It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his *grandam*, and as chaſte
As may be in the world. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

A woman's ſtory, at a Winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her *grandam*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

We have our forefathers and great *grandames* all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Thy tygreſs heart belies thy angel face.
Too well thou ſhew'ſt thy pedigree from ſtone;
Thy *grandame's* was the firſt by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the ſuppliant ſhould have right,
And to the *grandame* hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRA'NDCHILD. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *child*.] The ſon or daughter of my ſon or daughter; one in the ſecond degree of deſcent.

Auguſtus Ceſar, out of indignation againſt his daughters and Agrippa his *grandchild*, would ſay that they were not his ſeed, but impoſthumes broken from him. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Theſe hymns may work on future wits, and ſo
May great *grandchildren* of thy praiſes grow. *Donne.*

He hoped his majeſty did believe, that he would never make the leaſt ſcruple to obey the *grandchild* of king James. *Carend.*

Fair daughter, and thou ſon and *grandchild* both! *Milton.*

He 'ſcaping with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rds the ſhore his little *grandchild* led. *Denham.*

GRA'NDAUGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDEE. *n. ſ.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

They had ſome ſharper and ſome milder differences, which might eaſily happen in ſuch an interview of *grandees*, both vehement on the parts which they ſwayed. *Wotton.*

When a prince or *grandee* man feels a liking to ſuch a thing, men generally ſet about to make themſelves conſiderable for ſuch things. *South's Sermons.*

Some parts of the Spaniſh monarchy are rather for ornament than ſtrength they furniſh out viceroyalties for the *grandees*, and poſts of honour for the noble families.

GRANDE'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *grandævus*, Latin.] Great age, length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS. *adj.* [*grandævus*, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRANDEUR. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. State, ſplendour of appearance, magnificence.

As a magiſtrate or great officer, he locks himſelf from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the diſtance of ceremony and *grandeur*. *South's Sermons.*

2. Elevation of ſentiment or language.

GRA'NDFATHER. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the ſcale of aſcent.

One was ſaying that his great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father died at ſea: ſaid another, that heard him, an I were as you, I would never come at ſea. Why, ſaith he, where did your great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father die? He anſwered, where but in their beds? He anſwered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Our grandchildren will ſee a few rags hung up in Weſtminſter-hall, which coſt an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boaſt that their *grandfathers* were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRANDI'FICK. *adj.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRA'NDINOUS. *adj.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail; conſiſting of hail. *Dict.*

GRA'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatneſs; grandeur, magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, ſmoothneſs and property, in quickneſs and briefneſs. *Camden's Remains.*

GRA'NDMOTHER. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice. 1 *Tim.* i. 5.

GRA'NDSIRE. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *ſire*.]

1. Grandfather

Think'ſt thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my *grandſire* and my father ſat? *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

Thy *grandſire*, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his *grandſire* knew to reap
By active toil and military ſweat. *Prior.*

2. Any anceſtor, poetically.

Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his *grandſire* cut in alabaſter? *Shakeſ. Merch. of Ven.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike *grandſires* ſtood. *Dryden.*

So mimick ancients wits at beſt,
As apes our *grandſires* in their doublets dreſt. *Pope.*

GRA'NDSON. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *ſon*.] The ſon of a ſon or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy ſtore,
Give much to you, and to his *grandſons* more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much obſerved to have great influence on their *grandſons*, and, I believe, they have much leſs among princes. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *n. ſ.* [*grange*, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs ſell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, ſaith he; the trees were all blaſted, the ſwine died of the meaſles, the cattle of the murrain, and the ſheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a gooſe. *Ben. Jonſon's Diſcov.*

At the moated *grange* reſides this dejected Mariana. *Shakeſ.*

The looſe unletter'd hinds,
When for their teeming flocks and *granges* full
In wanton dance they praiſe the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuſe, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein, unleſs, perhaps, the ſaid church had people belonging to it, for then they muſt ſtill maintain a curate: and of this ſort were their *granges* and priories. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NITE. *n. ſ.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat. becauſe conſiſting as it were of grains, or ſmall diſtinct particles.] A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardneſs, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black ſpots, commonly called moor-ſtone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated maſs. It is found in immenſe ſtrata in Ireland, but not uſed there. In Cornwal and the adjacent counties it is found on the ſurface of the earth in prodigious maſſes, and brought in great quantities to London, where it is uſed for the ſteps of publick buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardneſs and beauty, and capable of a moſt elegant poliſh. It is common in Egypt and Arabia,

and

and is alſo found in the Weſt of England little inferiour. The vulgar opinion of their being caſt out of various fragments of marble, becauſe they appear compoſed of particles or granules of different colours, is eaſily confuted by an accurate inſpection of the ſtructure and formation of thoſe granules, the leaſt and meaneſt of which no human art could ever compoſe, nor ſhe leave in the ſtate in which we ſee them. A third ſort of granite has a beautiful variegation of colours, red, white, black and yellow, and capable [illegible] the inferiour in beauty to the ori[illegible], [illegible] mense ſtrata of it in Minorca. Detached nodules of it, two or three foot in circumference, are alſo frequent on the ſhores of Guernſey, from whence it is brought as baſtaſt, and uſed in paving our ſtreets. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Alabaſter, marble of divers colours, both ſimple and mixed, the opalites, porphyry, and the *granite*. *Woodward.*

There are ſtill great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addiſon on Italy.*

GRANIVOROUS. *adj.* [*granum* and *vore*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the firſt peck of their bills, can diſtinguiſh the qualities of hard bodies, which the ſenſe of men diſcerns not without maſtication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a ſoft demulcent nouriſhment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GRANNAM. *n. ſ.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. Only uſed in burleſque works.

Oft my kind *grannam* told me, Tim, take warning. *Gay.*

To GRANT. *v. n.* [from *garantir*, French, *Junius* and *Skinner*; perhaps, as *Menſtrew* thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield, to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and ſo, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourſelves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,
The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden's Æn. b. v.*

Suppoſe, which yet I *grant* not, thy deſire
A moment elder than my rival fire,
Can chance of being firſt thy title prove? *Dryden.*

If he be one indifferent as to the preſent rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a diſappointed man. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Iſrael *grant* thee thy petition that thou haſt aſked of him. 1 *Sa.* xvii.

Then hath God alſo to the Gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts* xi. 18.

Did'ſt thou not kill this king?
——I grant ye.
——Do'ſt grant me, hedgehog? Then God *grant* me too,
Thou may'ſt be damned for that wicked deed. *Shak. R. III.*

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;
The reſt the winds diſpers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or beſtowing.
2. The thing granted, a gift; a boon.

Courtiers juſtle for a [illegible],
And when they break their friendſhip plead their want. *Dryden.*

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reverſions, ſervices, advowſons in groſs, common in groſs, tithes, &c. or made by ſuch perſons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politick; which differences be often in ſpeech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatſoever, made of any thing by any perſon; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is ſaid to be in *grant* which cannot be aſſigned without deed. *Cowel.*

All the whole land is the queen's, unleſs there be ſome *grant* of any part thereof, to be ſhewed from her majeſty. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

4. Conceſſion; admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute.

But of this ſo large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker, b. iii. ſ. 11.*

This *grant* deſtroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRA'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That which may be granted.

The office of the biſhop's chancellor was *grantable* for life. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GRA'NTEE. *n. ſ.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To ſmooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the poſſeſſion of the abby-lands. *Swift.*

GRA'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela* ſhall not be granted under pain of ſuſpenſion of the *grantor* from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact, reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed.

Small-coal, with ſulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* buddles, do make up that powder which is in uſe for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To GRANULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Latin.]

To be formed into ſmall grains.

The juice of grapes, inſpiſſated by heat, *granulates* into ſugar. *Sprat.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into ſmall maſſes or granules.
2. To raiſe into ſmall aſperities.

I have obſerved, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick ſet, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory veſſel. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*granulation*, French, from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, ſo as it may granulate or congeal into ſmall grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and ſome ſalts are likewiſe ſaid to be granulated, from their reſemblance to grain or ſeed. *Quincy.*
2. The act of ſhooting or breaking in ſmall maſſes.

Tents in wounds, by reſiſting the growth of the little *granulations* of the fleſh, in proceſs of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fiſtula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRA'NULE. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A ſmall compact particle.

With an excellent microſcope, where the naked eye did ſee but a green powder, the aſſiſted eye could diſcern particular *granules*, ſome blue, and ſome yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRA'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters; the fruit from which wine is expreſſed.

And thou ſhalt not glean thy vineyard, neither ſhalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou ſhalt leave them for the poor and ſtranger. *Lev.* xix. 10.

Turn back thine hand, as the *grape* gatherers into the baſkets. *Jer.* vi. 9.

Anacreon, for thy ſake
I diſ the *grape* no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Curſed plant I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r diſcry'd,
Here *grapes* diſcolour'd on the ſunny ſide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

GRAPE *Hyacinth*, or GRAPE *Flower*. See MUSK.

GRA'PESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*grape* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone or ſeed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a *grapeſtone*, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [γραφικὸς.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, ſo the letters will grow more large and *graphical*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

GRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a pictureſque manner; with good deſcription or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* deſcribed by Caſtellus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

GRA'PNEL. *n. ſ.* [*grapin*, French.]

1. A ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel.
2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

To GRAPPLE. *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappeln*, German.]

1. To contend by ſeizing each other, as wreſtlers.

They muſt be alſo practiſed in all the locks and gripes of wreſtling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or *grapple*, and to cloſe. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all atchievements paſt,
Meets envy, ſtill to *grapple* with at laſt. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance, and endure the everlaſting burnings? *South's Sermons.*

Antæus here and ſtern Alcides ſtrive,
And both the *grappling* ſtatues ſeem to live. *Addiſon.*

2. To conteſt in cloſe fight.

I'll in my ſtandard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Sometimes, from fighting ſquadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* Ætnas on the ocean meet,
And Engliſh fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryden.*

To GRA'PPLE. *v. a.*

1. To faſten, to fix; to join indiſſolubly. Now obſolete.

Grapple your minds to ſtarnage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight ſtill. *Shak. H V.*

I will put that buſineſs in your boſoms,
Whoſe execution takes your enemy off,
Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To ſeize, to lay faſt hold of.

GRA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Conteſt hand to hand, in which the combatants ſeize each other; the wreſtlers hold.

As when earth's ſon, Antæus, ſtrove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, ſtill roſe

Freſh

Trefh from ... fall, and fiercer *grapple* yo...
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*
Or did his ge...
Know me the ſtronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To ſkulk behind my ſword. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. Cloſe fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them, on the inſtant they got clear of our ſhip, ſo I alone became their priſoner. *Shakſ. Hamlet*

3. Iron inſtrument by which one ſhip faſtens on another.

But Cymon ſoon his crooked *grapples* caſt,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *grapple.*] Cloſe fight, hoſtile embrace.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him ſtay'd
With their rude hands and grieſly *grapplement*. *Fairy Queen.*

GRA'SSHOPPER. *n. ſ.* [*graſs* and *hop.*] A ſmall inſect that hops in the Summer graſs. The *cicada* of the Latins, or *cicala* of the Italians, is often by the poets tranſlated *graſshopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon ſpokes made of long ſpinners legs,
The cover of the wings of *graſshoppers*. *Shakſ. Ro. and Jul.*
Graſshoppers eat up the green of whole countries. *Bacon.*
Where ſilver lakes, with verdant ſhadows crown'd,
Diſperſe a grateful chilneſs all around,
The *graſshopper* avoids the untainted air,
Nor in the midſt of Summer ventures there. *Addiſon.*
The women were of ſuch an enormous ſtature, that they appeared as *graſshoppers* before them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GRASS. See GRASP.

To GRASP *v. a.* [*graſpare*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *graſp* water and bind the wind. *Sidney, b.*

In his right hand
Graſping ten thouſand thunders, which he ſent
Before him, ſuch as in their ſouls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.*
Kings, by *graſping* more than they could hold,
Firſt made their ſubjects, by oppreſſion, bold. *Denham.*
Doom, as they pleaſe, my empire not to ſtand,
I'll *graſp* my ſceptre with my dying hand. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. To ſeize; to catch at.

Thus *graſping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own [illegible] *Clar.*

To GRASP *v. n.*

1. To catch, to endeavour to ſeize; to try at.

So endleſs and exorbitant are the deſires of men, that they will *graſp* at all, and can form no ſcheme of perfect happineſs with leſs. *Swift.*

2. To ſtruggle; to ſtrive; to grapple. Not now in uſe.

See, his face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad diſplay'd, as one that *graſpt*
And tugg'd for life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miſer 'midſt his ſtore,
Who *graſps* and *graſps* 'till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or ſeizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *graſp*
What ſeem'd both ſpear and ſhield. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
This hand and ſword have been acquainted well,
It ſhould have come before into my *graſp*,
To kill the raviſher. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
The left arm is a little defaced, though one may ſee it held ſomething in its *graſp* formerly. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Poſſeſſion, hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt
For the whole ſpace that's in the tyrant's *graſp*,
And the rich Eaſt to boot. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Power of ſeizing.

Within the direful *graſp*
Of ſavage hunger, or of ſavage heat. *Milton.*
They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *graſp*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

GRA'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from *graſp.*] One that graſps, ſeizes, or catches at.

GRASS. *n. ſ.* [gpæꝛ, Saxon.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *graſs*, and bellow as bulls. *Jer. l. 11.*
The trade of beef for foreign exportation was prejudiced, and almoſt ſunk; for the fleſh being young, and only *graſs* fed, was thin, light and moiſt, and not of a ſubſtance to endure the ſalt, or be preſerved by it, for long voyages, or a ſlow conſumption. *Temple*
You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will paſs,
Juſt fifteen, coming Summer's *graſs*. *Swift.*

GRASS of *Parnaſſus*. *n. ſ.* [*parnaſſia*, Latin.]

It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower of five large leaves, and five ſmall at the bottom fringed, of a greeniſh colour, and planted with calary, out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, which turns to an oval membranaceous fruit, having but one cell filled with ſeeds. This plant grows wild in moiſt meadows, particularly in the North. It is called *parnaſſia* from mount Parnaſſus, where it was ſuppoſed to grow; and becauſe the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of graſs, though the plant has no reſemblance to the graſs kind. *Miller.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed graſs, to become paſture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may ſow it, the ſooner to *graſs*,
More ſoon to be paſture, to bring it to paſs. *Tuſſ. Huſband.*

GRASS-PLOT. *n. ſ.* [*graſs* and *plot.*] A ſmall level covered with ſhort graſs.

Here on this *graſs-plot*, in this very place,
Come and ſport. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
The part of your garden next your houſe ſhould be a parterre for flowers, or *graſs plots* bordered with flowers. *Temple.*
They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn their walks and *graſs-plots*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GRASS-POLY. A ſpecies of WILLOW WORT, which ſee.

GRA'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *graſſy.*] The ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRASSY. *adj.* [from *graſs.*] Covered with graſs; abounding with graſs.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unſeen,
Nor the rank *graſſy* fens delights untry'd. *Spenſer*
Raiſ'd of *graſſy* turf
Their table was, and moſſy ſeats had round. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
The moſt in fields, like herded beaſts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *graſſy* floor. *Dryd. Aur. Mir.*

GRATE. *n. ſ.* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or croſſing each other: ſuch as are in cloyſters or priſons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or elſe you had look'd through the *grates*, like a gemmy of baboons. *Shakſpeare.*
Out at a little *grate* his eyes he caſt
Upon thoſe bord'ring hills, and open plain. *Daniel's C. W.*
A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black-eyed veſtals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*. *Addiſon.*

2. Bars of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old faſhioned *grate* conſumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator*, N°. 30.

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnaſhing teeth did *grate*. *Fairy Q.*
Blind oblivion ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates characterleſs are *grated*
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*
If the particles of the putty were not made to ſtick faſt in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To offend by any thing harſh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, ſoon he 'gan up[illegible],
Gnaſhing his teeth and *grating* his great heart. *Hubb. Tale.*
They have been partial in the goſpel, culled and choſen out thoſe ſofter and more gentle dictates which ſhould leſs *grate* and diſturb them. *Decay of Piety.*
Juſt reſentment and hard uſage coin'd
Th' unwilling word; and, *grating* as it is,
Take it, for it is thy due. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
This habit of writing and diſcourſing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almoſt the whole kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I could wiſh, was acquired during my apprenticeſhip in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a ſound by colliſion of aſperities or hard bodies.

The *grating* ſhock of wrathful iron arms. *Shakſ. R. II.*
On a ſudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring ſound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harſh thunder, that the loweſt bottom ſhook
Of Erebus. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard ſo as to injure or offend, to offend, as by oppreſſion or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been ſuborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you ſhould ſeal this lawleſs bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a ſeal divine? *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*
I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or elſe you had looked through the grates. *Shakeſpeare.*
Paradoxing is of great uſe; but the faculty muſt be ſo tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reaſon of things. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
This *grated* harder upon, and raiſed greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the ſeeming unreaſonableneſs of former actions. *South's Sermons.*

I never heard him make the leaſt complaint, in a caſe that would have *grated* ſorely on ſome men's patience, and have filled their lives with diſcontent. *Locke.*

2. To make a harſh noiſe, as that of a rough body drawn over

We are not ſo nice as to caſt away a ſharp knife, becauſe the edge of it may ſometimes *grate*. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 36.

GRA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*grate*, Latin.]

1. Having a due ſenſe of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but ſtill pays. *Milton.*

Years of ſervice paſt,
From *grateful* ſouls exact reward at laſt. *Dryden's Fables*

2. Pleaſing, acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatſoever is ingrate at firſt, is made *grateful* by cuſtom; but whatſoever is too pleaſing at firſt, groweth quickly to ſatiate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches ſhine,
And *grateful* cluſters ſwell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRA'TEFULLY *adv.* [from *grateful.*]

1. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due ſenſe of obligation.

He, as now waked, thus *gratefully* reply'd *Milton.*
Enough remains for houſhold charge beſide,
His wife and tender children to ſuſtain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deſerving train. *Dryd. Fab.*
In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lovers to the *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleaſing manner.

... detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of ſome-... new, which may *gratefully* ſtrike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grateful.*]

1. Gratitude, duty to benefactors. Now obſolete.

A Laconian knight, having ſometime ſerved him with more *gratefulneſs* than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*

Bleſſings beforehand, ties of *gratefulneſs*,
The ſound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable, pleaſantneſs.

GRA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*grateur*, Fr. from *grate*.] A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION. *n. ſ.* [*gratification*, Latin.]

1. ... pleaſing.

They are incapable of any deſign above the preſent *gratification* of their palates. *South's Sermons.*

2. Pleaſure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its deſires and averſions, and to renounce thoſe *gratifications* in which he has been long uſed to place his happineſs? *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

To GRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*gratifier*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to pleaſe by compliance.

You ſteer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify*, whate'er the great deſire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden*

2. To delight, to pleaſe.

But prince ſtood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden's Fables.*

The captive generals to his car are ty'd,
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A palled appetite is humorous, and muſt be *gratified* with ſauces rather than food. *Tatler*, N° 54.

At once they *gratify* their ſcent and taſte,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repaſt. *Pope.*

A thouſand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to curioſity, though not improving to the underſtanding. *Addiſon.*

3. To requite with a gratification; as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.

GRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*.] Harſhly; offenſively.

GRATIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd. *Shakeſp.*

They ſold themſelves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'ſt thyſelf away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſcorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by thoſe univerſities. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

GRA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*gratitude*, low Latin.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Worthy
That our renowned Rome, whoſe *gratitude*
Towards her deſerving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

2. Deſire to return benefits.

The debt immenſe of endleſs *gratitude* *Milton.*

Gratitude is properly a virtue, diſpoſing the mind to an inward ſenſe and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame, or the like. 2 *South's Sermons.*

GRATUITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, Fr.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We miſtake the *gratuitous* bleſſings of heaven for the fruits of our own induſtry. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Aſſerted without proof.

The ſecond motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the ſame poet gives us. *Ray.*

GRATUITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous.*]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitouſly* tack to matter: this is to aſcribe will and choice to theſe particles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

GRATUITY. *n. ſ.* [*gratuité*, Fr. from *gratuitous*.] A preſent or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulyſſes, and diſmiſſed him with a final *gratuity*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

He uſed every year to preſent us with his almanack, upon the ſcore of ſome little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

To GRATULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]

1. To congratulate, to ſalute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his ſafe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andr.*

Whether away ſo faſt?
—No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Since nature could behold ſo dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at leaſt my native clime,
That ſuch a land, which ſuch a monſter bore,
So far is diſtant from our Thracian ſhore. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To declare joy for.

Yet give thy jealous ſubjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'ſcape from rumour *gratulate*,
No leſs than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after ſtate. *Ben. Jonſ. Epigrams*

GRATULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expreſſing joy; expreſſion of joy.

They are the firſt *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by ſuch as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hooker.*

The earth
Gave ſigns of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Your enjoyments, according to the ſtandard of a Chriſtian deſire, are ſo compleat that they require no addition: I ſhall turn my wiſhes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their fulneſs, only wiſh their continuance. *South.*

GRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *gratulate*.] Congratulatory, expreſſing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final ſyllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon gnæp, a grove or cave. *Gibſon's Camden.*

GRAVE. *n. ſ.* [græp, Saxon.] The place in the ground in which the dead are repoſited.

Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his ſpright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathſome *grave* *Milton.*
To walk upon the *graves* of our dead maſters,
Is our own ſecurity. *Denham's Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all thoſe fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all mankind, and all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

GRA'VE-CLOATHS. *n. ſ.* [*grave* and *cloaths.*] The dreſs of the dead.

But of ſuch ſubtle ſubſtance and unſound,
That like a ghoſt he ſeem'd, whoſe *grave-cloaths* were unbound. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* xi.

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-cloaths*. *Jo.* xi. 44.

GRA'VE-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*grave* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone that is laid over the grave, the monumental ſtone.

Timon, preſently prepare thy *grave*;
Lye where the light foam of the ſea may beat
Thy *grave-ſtone* daily. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. paſſ. *graven*. [*graver*, French; γραφω.]

1. To inſculp, to carve a figure or inſcription in any hard ſubſtance.

Cornice with boſſy ſculptures *graven*. *Milton.*

Such later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out thoſe former *gravings* or characters, which by juſt and lawful oaths were made upon their ſouls. *King Charles.*

Thy ſum of duty let two words contain;
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be juſt. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Heb.* ii. 18.

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impreſſed on paper.

The gravers can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.

There's more gold:
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Ex.* xxviii. 36.

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, French; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. Solemn, serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To th' more mature,
A glass that feature'd them; and to the *grave*,
A child that guided dotards. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We should have else desir'd
Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*
And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of mastives, or elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace,
And to be *grave*, exceeds all pow'r of face. *Pope's Epistles.*

Foxy-painting humour, *grave* himself,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. Of weight; not futile, credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for the virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b.* iii. *c.* 3.

3. Not showy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* suit of cloaths.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some certain syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

GRAVEL. *n. f.* [*gravier*, French, *gravel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Welsh.]

1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebblestones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyritæ, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

His armour, all *gilt*, was so well handled, that it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers. *Sidney.*

By intelligence,
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend itself in base *gravel* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryden.*

The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pit. *Spectator*, N°. 477.

Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [*Gravele*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel*: if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of a composition or truce with it. *Arbuthn.*

To GRAVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the North, as in divers terrasses, and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon.*

2. To stick in the sand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.
—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravel'd* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss. *Shak.*

The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp. *Howel.*

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity? And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemma's? *Glanv. Scepf. c.* 13.

Mat, who was here a little *gravell'd*,
Toss'd up his nose, and would have cavill'd. *Prior.*

4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRA'VELESS. *adj.* [from *grave*.] Without a tomb; unburied.

By degrees the memory of my womb,
Together with my brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this pelleted storm,
Lie *graveless*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

GRA'VELLY. *adj.* [*graveleux*, French, from *gravel*.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring-waters that will lapidate wood, so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consp.*

GRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *grave*.]

1. Solemnly, seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st
Gravely in doubt when to hold them wise. *Mirth.*

A girl longs to tell her confidant that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would have her to do. *Spectator*, N 475.

Wisdom's above suspecting wiles,
The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*

A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members. *Swift.*

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Seriousness, solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

You no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears,
Than settled age his sables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But yet beware of counsels when too full,
Number makes long disputes and *graveness* dull. *Id.*

GRAVEOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strong scented. *Dict.*

GRA'VER. *n. f.* [*graveur*, French, from *grave*.]

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

If he makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do; that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. The tool or tool used in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon . . . the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Boyle.*

The to some hours in different labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide. *Gay's Fan.*

GRAVI'DITY. *n. f.* [*gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women, obstructed, have not always the forementioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRAVING. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] Carved work.

Skilful to work in gold; also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. 2 *Chron.* ii. 14.

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the center of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, assert. *Blackmore's Creation.*

That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley.*

GRAVITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley's Sermons.*

When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by? *Pope's Ess.*

GRA'VITY. *n. f.* [*gravitas*, Latin; *gravité*, French.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unchangeable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and apparent, vulgar or comparative. absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards, but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specifick *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 15.

Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastick force of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts

parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker*, b. i. *f.* 10.

3. Seriousness, solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.* p. ..

Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæsar.*

For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice. *Bacon, Essays.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their *gravity*. *Addison.*

GRA'VY. *n. f.* The serous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

They usually boil and roast their meat until it falls almost off from the bones, but we love it half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GRAY. *adj.* [græg, Saxon; *grau*, Danish; *graau*, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray*-headed even,
[illegible]
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness. *Newton's Opt.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is seen in men, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dapple and turn white; in old squirrels that turn grisly, and many others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Thou hast neither forsaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor suffered me to forsake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

Anon
Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

The restoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected. *Glanv. Scepf.*

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? *Dryden's Juvenal*, Sat. 13.

We most of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear master's service. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 517.

Her *gray* hair'd synods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Cæsia, that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden's Remains.*

The *gray* ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Chequ'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakesp.*

I'll say yon *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak. R. and Jul.*

Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning streaks the skies,
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay's Trivia.*

GRAY. *n. f.* A badger. *Ainsworth.*

GRA'YBEARD. *n. f.* [*gray* and *beard.*] An old man, in contempt.

Youngling, thou can'st not love so dear as I.
—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*

Have I in conquest stretcht mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

GRA'YLING. *n. f.* The umber, a fish.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. *Walton's Angler.*

GRA'YNESS. *n. f.* [from *gray.*] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *grass.*]

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Shak.*

Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,
He sought himself some hospitable house. *Dryden's Fables.*

The more ignoble throng
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*

2. To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are plain champaigns, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with [illegible]

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the Spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

A third sort of *grazing* ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

4. [From *rajer*, French.] To touch lightly.

Mark then a bounding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep. *Shakespeare.*

O happy man, saith he, that, lo I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War.*

The chief beheld their chariots from afar,
Their steeds around,
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

Grounds *graze* well the next year after plowing. *Mortimer.*

Some [illegible] and 'till Christmas, and some longer. *Mort.*

He [illegible]se and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that *graze* the watry deep. *Dryden's Virg.*

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

GRA'ZIER. *n. f.* [from *graze.*]

Al. *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which filleth the husbandman's barns, the *grazier's* folds, and the tradesman's shop. *Howel.*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*. *Spectator*, N°. 62.

Of agriculture, the desolation made in the country by engrossing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. f.* [*graisse*, French.]

1. The soft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweaten
From the murth'rer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown paper. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*. *Dryd. Juv.*

A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire. *Dryd.*

2. [In horsemanship.] A swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or anoint with grease.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

Envy not the store
Of the *great'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryd. Pers.*

GREASINESS. *n. f.* [from *grease.*] Oiliness, fatness.

Upon the moist of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuosity. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY. *adj.* [from *grease.*]

1. Oily, fat; unctuous.

The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith [illegible]

2. Smeared with grease.

Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity.
I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues, they press'd me. *Otw.*

Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a fair, *greasy*, well curled close wool. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Fat of body; bulky. In reproach.

Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight. *Shakespeare.*

GREAT. *adj.* [[great, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas one of the twelve came, and with a *great* multitude with swords and staves, from the chief priests and elders of the people. *Mat.* xxvi. 47.

All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, besides unwalled towns a *great* many. *Deuts.* iii. 5.

The idea of so much is positive and clear, the idea of *greater* is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*

2. Having any quality in a high degree.

There were they in *great* fear. *Ps.* xiv. 5.

This is a *great* paradox. *Tillotson.*

3. Considerable in extent or duration.
Thou hast spoken of thy servants house for a *great* while to come. 2 *Sa.* vii. 19.
4. Important; weighty
Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,
For this *great* journey. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.
And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vitious practices. *Tillotson, Sermon* 6.
5. Chief; principal.
Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the *great* seal presently. *Shakes. Henry* VIII.
6. Of high rank; of large power
Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves. *Sh. Jul Cæs.*
Of all the *great*, how few
Are just to heaven, and to their promise true! *Pope's Odyss.*
Misfortune made the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.*
Despise the farce of state,
The sober follies of the wise and *great*. *Pope.*
7. Illustrious; eminent.
O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might. *Jer.* x. 6.
8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.
Such Dido was, with such becoming state,
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great* *Dryd. Virgil.*
9. Noble; magnanimous.
In her every thing was goodly and stately, yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud.
Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks, wherefore he begun to batter the walls. *Knolles.*
11. Familiar, much acquainted. A low word.
Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon, Essay* 49.
12. Pregnant, teeming.
Their bellies *great*
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*
This fly, for most he flings in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away. *May's Virg.*
13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.
I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandsires tongue came out of Persia. *Camden's Remains.*
What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forthfader. *Camden's Remainder*
Their holiday-cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out 'till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addison.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.
It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons. *Taylor's Devotions.*

GREAT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.
To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee with linger'ring it out,
By day will dispatch. *Tusser's Husbandry for August*
It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the *great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Essays.*
He did at length so many slain forget,
And lost the tale, and took them by the *great* *Dryden.*
Carpenters, for uniformity, generally make them so, unless they build an house by the *great*, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of sixty. *Addison.*

GREATBELLIED. *adj.* [*great* and *belly.*] Pregnant; teeming.
Greatbellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the press,
And make 'em reel from before 'em. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the city in the daytime, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

To GREATEN. *v. a.* [from *great.*] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used.
After they sought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh*

GREATHEARTED. *adj.* [*great* and *heart.*] High spirited; undaunted.
The earl, as *greathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GREATLY *adj.* [from *great.*]
1. In a great degree
Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*
2. Nobly; illustriously.
Yet London, empress of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. Magnanimously, generously; bravely
Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general send a brave defiance? *Addison's Cato.*

GREATNESS. *n. s.* [from *great.*]
1. Largeness of quantity or number.
2. Comparative quantity.
We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*
All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself, because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is.
3. Height of degree
Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.
4. High place; dignity; power; influence, empire.
Farewel, a long farewel to all my *greatness*. *Shakespeare.*
So many
As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
I beg your *greatness* not to give the law
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw *Dryden's Æn.*
Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms
Of power and future state,
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*
Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Swift.*
5. Swelling pride; affected state.
My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*
6. Merit; magnanimity, nobleness of mind.
Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*
7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.
Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. *Pope.*

GREAVE *n. s.* [greap, Saxon.] A grove. *Spenser.*

GREAVES. *n. s.* [from *greves*, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number
He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 6.
A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and curets such
As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much.
Chapman's Iliads, b. xvii.

GRECISM. *n. s.* [*græcismus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *n. s.* [*gre*, French, probably from *gratia.*] Good will, favour, good graces.
And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes present of his service seen,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Fa. Queen.*

GREECE. *n.* [corrupted from *grize*.] A flight step.
Every *greece* of fortune
Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*
After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

GREEDILY. *adj.* [from *greedy.*] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire
Greedily she engorg'd without restraint. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
He swallow'd it as *greedily*
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham's Sophy.*
Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of poisonous juice,
Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath,
We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

GREEDINESS. *n. s.* [from *greedy.*] Ravenousness, voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.
Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shakes. King Lear.*
Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee.
Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.
I with the same *greediness* did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. *Denham.*

GREEDY *adj.* [grædig, Sax. *graadig*, Dan. *gretig*, Dutch.]
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry
As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey *Psalm* 17.
Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 29.
He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Eager;

2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cauſe of death, ſwift to the fire the tan *Fairfax.*
The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain.
Stern look'd the fiend, as ſtrangers of his kind,
Not half ſatisfy'd, and *greedy* yet to find. *Dryden.*
While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden ſheaves in brittle bands. *Dryd. Virg.*

GREEN. *adj.* [*grun*, German, *groen*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow, of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is ſaid to be moſt favourable to the ſight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greeniſh primroſe, but it is pale, and ſcarce a *green*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*

2. Pale; ſickly: from whence we call the maid's diſeaſe the *green* ſickneſs, or *chlorоſis*. Like it is *Sappho's* χλωροτερη μηλου.

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dreſt yourſelf? Hath it ſlept ſince?
And wakes it now to look ſo *green* and pale
At what it did ſo freely? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

There's never any of theſe demure boys come to any proof; they fall into a kind of male *green* ſickneſs. *Shak. Henry IV.*

'Tis the *green* ſickneſs and love's force betray'd
To death's remorſeleſs arms th' unhappy maid *Garth.*

3. Flouriſhing, freſh, undecayed: from trees in Spring.

4. New, freſh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, ſir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakeſp.*
Graves are *green*;
And all thy friends, which thou muſt make thy friends,
Have but their ſtings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Sh. H IV.*
[illegible],
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies feſtering in his blood. *Shakeſ. Romeo and Juliet.*

A man that ſtudieth revenge keeps his own wounds *green*, which otherwiſe would heal and do well. *Bacon, Eſſay 4.*

5. Not dry.

If a ſpark of error have thus far prevailed, ſaving even where the wood was *green*, and farthеſt off from any inclination unto furious attempts, muſt not the peril thereof be greater in men, whoſe minds are of themſelves as dry fewel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*

Of fragility the cauſe is an impotency to be extended, and therefore ſtone is more fragile than metal, and ſo dry wood is more fragile than *green*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If you but conſider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily diſcern, in the diſbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, ſo heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. Not roaſted, half raw.

Under this head we may rank thoſe words which ſignify different ideas, by a ſort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or diſtant reſemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we ſay the meat is *green*, when it is half roaſted. *Watts's Logick.*

7. Unripe, immature; young, becauſe fruits are green before they are ripe.

My ſalad days,
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakeſp.*
O charming youth, in the firſt opening page;
So many graces in ſo *green* an age. *Dryden.*
You'll find a difference
Between the promiſe of his *greener* days,
And theſe he maſters now *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

If you would fat *green* geeſe, ſhut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Stubble geeſe at Michaelmas are ſeen
Upon the ſpit, next May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*

GREEN. *n. ſ.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different ſhades.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in *green*, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd. *Shakeſp.*
But with your preſence cheer'd, they ceaſe to mourn,
And walks wear freſher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*

Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the ſame red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redneſs will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opt.*

Let us but conſider the two colours of yellow and blue, if they are mingled together in any conſiderable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A graſſy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march theſe *greens* before your town. *Shakeſp.*
O'er the ſmooth enamell'd *green*,
Where no print of ſtep hath been,
Follow me as I ſing. *Milton.*

The young Amelia, fairer to be ſeen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Fairfax, Fr.*

3. Leaves, branches, wreaths.

With *greens* and flow'rs repair their empty hives,
And ſeek freſh forage to ſuſtain their lives. *Dryden's Virg.*
Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd,
Long feaſts are doubled, and the bowls go round *Dryden.*
The fragrant *greens* I ſeek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

To GREEN *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. A new word.

Great Spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and bloſſoms bluſh'd
In local ſweetneſs on the ſelf ſame bough. *Thomſ. Spring.*

GREENBROOM *n. ſ.* [*cytiſo geniſta*, Lat.]

It hath papilionaceous flowers, which are ſucceeded by compreſſed pods, in which are contained many kidney ſhaped ſeeds: the branches of the trees are flexible, and have ſometimes ſingle, and other times three leaves joined together. This ſhrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Miller.*

GREENCLOTH *n. ſ.* A board or court of juſtice held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſhold, for the taking cogniſance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the ſervants that ſhall offend. *Diſt.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largeſt ſenſe, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

GREENEYED. *adj.* [*green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and raſh-embrac'd deſpair,
And ſhudd'ring fear, and *greeneyed* jealouſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREENFINCH. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouſe, and other ſmall birds, are injurious to ſome fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GREENFISH. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GREENGAGE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of PLUM, which ſee.

GREENHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *houſe*.] A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered from the weather.

If the ſeaſon prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moiſtened cloth ſet in your *greenhouſe*, kindle ſome charcoal. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Sometimes our road led us into ſeveral hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like ſo many natural *greenhouſes*, as being always ſhaded with a great variety of trees and ſhrubs that never loſe their verdure. *Addiſon.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt orangery or artificial *greenhouſe*. *Spectator*, N° 477.

GREENISH. *adj.* [from *green*.] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly *greeniſh* locks, all looſe, unty'd,
As each had been a bryde. *Spenſer's Prothalam.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables ſeems to be, partly by reaſon of the intenſeneſs of their colours, and partly becauſe, when they wither, ſome of them turn to a *greeniſh* yellow. *Newton's Opt.*

GREENLY. *adj.* [from *green*.]

1. With a greeniſh colour.
2. Newly; freſhly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly, timely.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gaſp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in proteſtation. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

GREENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *green*.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity, viridneſs.

About it grew ſuch ſort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, ſtateлineſs of growth, continual *greenneſs*, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney, b.*

In a meadow, though the meer graſs and *greenneſs* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *B. Jonſ.*

My reaſon, which diſcourſes on what it finds in my phantaſy, can conſider *greenneſs* by itſelf, or mellowneſs, or ſweetneſs, or coolneſs, ſingly and alone by itſelf. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Immaturity, unripeneſs.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excuſed by the *greenneſs* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itſelf, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. Freſhneſs, vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenneſs* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and deceenſion of his drooping years, and you will ſcarce know it to belong to the ſame perſon. *South's Sermons.*

4. Newneſs.

GREENSICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *ſickneſs*.] The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, eſpecially of terreſtrial and abſorbent ſubſtances, are the caſe of girls in the *greenſickneſs*. *Arbuthnot.*

GREENSWARD. [illegible] [from *green* and *ſward*.] The turf on which graſs grows.

This is the prettieſt low-born laſs that ever
Ran on the *greenſward*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

After break the r faft
On *green ward* ground, a cool and grateful taſte. *Dryden.*
In ſhallow ſoils and gravel within a few inches; and ſometimes in low ground a thin *greenſward*, and ſloughy underneath; wh ch and turns all into bog. *Burnet*

GRE'EN-SEED. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *weed*.] Dyers weed

GRE'ENWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *wood*.] A wood conſidered as it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is ſometimes uſed as one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* ſhade *Fairfax.*
It happen d on a Summer s holiday,
That to the *greenwood* ſhade he took his w y,
For Cymon ſhunn'd the church.
Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia

To GREET *v. a* [*grater*, Latin, gretan, Saxon.]

1. To addreſs at meeting
I th nk if men, which in theſe places live,
Durſt look in themſelves, and themſelves retrieve,
They would like ſtrangers *greet* themſelves. *Donne.*
I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas w th ſuch n ws below, *Dryden's Æn*

2. To addreſs in whatever manner
My noble partner
You *greet* with preſent grace, and great predict on;
To me you ſpeak not *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well, for what I ſpeak,
My body ſhall make good. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

3. To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect
My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
—God bleſs your grace with health and happy days. *Shakeſ*
N w the herald rk
Leſt his ground neſt, high tow'ring to deſcry
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his ſong. *Milton.*
Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely ſon, *Milton.*
The ſea's our own; and now all nations *greet*,
With bending ſails, each veſſel of our fleet. *Waller.*
Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn.
None *greets*; for none the *greeting* will return,
But in dumb furlineſs, each arm'd with care,
His foe proveſt, as brother of the war *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To congratulate
His lady, ſeeing all that channel from far,
Approacht in haſte to *greet* his victorie. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

5. To pay compliments at a d ſtance.
The king s a-bed,
And ſent great largeſs to your officers,
This diamond he *greets* your wife withal,
By the name of moſt kind hoſteſs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

6. To meet, as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations. Not in uſe.
Your haſte
Is now urg'd on you.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear
Such was that place on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece aſſembled ſteer'd the tides to Troy;
But parting thence for that deteſted ſhore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and ſalute
There *greet* in ſilence, as the dead are wont,
And ſleep in peace. *Shakeſp*

GREE'TER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GRE'ETING. *n. ſ.* [from *greet*.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance.
I from him
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can ſend his brother *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale*

GREEZE. *n. ſ.* [Otherwiſe written *greece*. See GREECE, or GRIZE, or GRICE, from *degrees*.] A flight of ſteps; a ſtep.
In purity of manhood ſtand upright,
And ſay, this man's a flatterer if one be,
So are they all, for every *greeze* of fortune
Is ſmooth'd by that below: the learned pate,
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

GRE'GAL. *adj.* [*grex*, *gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds, like ſheep or partridg
No birds of prey are *gregarious*. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRE'MIAL. *adj.* [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the ap. *Dict*

GRENADE. *n. ſ.* [from *pomum granatum*, Latin.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is ſet on fire by means of a ſmall fuſee faſtened to the touch-hole: as ſoon as it is kindled, the caſe flies into many ſhatters, much to the damage of all that ſtand near. Theſe granades ſerve to fire cloſe and narrow paſſages, and are often thrown with the hand among the ſoldiers to diſorder their ranks, more eſpecially in thoſe poſts where they ſtand thickeſt, as in trenches, redoubts, and lodgments. *Harr.*

GRENADIER. *n. ſ.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade*.] A tall foot-ſoldier, of whom there is one company every regiment, ſuch men being employed to throw grenades.
Peace always the ſhepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier* *Gay's Paſtorals.*

GRENA'DO *n. ſ.* See GRENADE
Yet to expreſs a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all thoſe mouth *grenados* can ſuffice *Cleaveland.*
You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenado* with a ſhell of fair water, as hope to ſucceed. *Watts.*

GREUT. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile body.
A ſort of tin-ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of cryſtals, or ſparks of ſpar, of the bigneſs of bayſalt, and of a brown ſhining colour immerſed therein. *Grew's Muſeum.*

GREW. The preter te of *grow.*
The pleaſing taſk he fails not to renew,
Soft and more ſoft at ev'ry touch it *grew*. *Dryden's Fables.*

GREY *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See GRAY.
This ancient ruffian, ſir, whoſe life I ſpar'd at ſu t of his *grey* beard *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Our green youth copies what *grey* ſinners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

GRE'YHOUND. *n. ſ.* [*grighund*, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chaſes in ſight
Firſt may a truſty *greyhound* transform himſelf into a tyger. *Sidney, b. i.*
So on the downs we ſee, near Wilton fair,
A haſt'ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go. *Sidney.*
Th' impatient *greyhound*, ſlipt from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare *I . . n*

GRICE. *n ſ.*
1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A ſtep or *greeze*.
No, not a *grice*;
This a ſtep to love. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

To GRIDE *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in uſe.
His poignant ſpear he thruſt with puiſſant ſway,
At proud Cymochles, whiles his ſhield was wide,
That through his thigh the mortal ſteel did *gride*. *F. Queen.*
So ſore
The *griding* ſword, with diſcontinuous wound,
Paſs'd through him! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.*

GRI'DELIN *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.
The ladies dreſs'd in rich ſymars were ſeen,
Of Florence ſatten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a ſhade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*. *Dryden's Fab.*

GRI'DIRON. *n. ſ.* [*grind*, Flandick, a grate and *iron*.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.
He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Spectator*, N°. 570.

GRIEF *n ſ.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welſh, probably from the Engliſh]

1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt
I will unſtraft my ſorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner ſtout. *Shakeſpeare.*
Wringing of the hands, knocking the breaſt, or walking one's ſelf unborn, are but the ceremonies of ſorrow, the pomp and oſtentation of an effeminate *grief*, which ſpeak not ſo much the greatneſs of the miſery as the ſmallneſs of the mind. *South's Sermons.*
The mother was ſo afflicted at the loſs of a fine boy, who was her only ſon, that ſhe died for *grief* of it. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. Grievance, harm. [*Grief*, French.]
Be factious for redreſs of all theſe *griefs*,
And I will ſet this foot of mine as far
As who goes forthelt *Shakeſpeare.*
The king hath ſent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and wherefore
You conjure from the breaſt of civil peace
Such bold hoſtility? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p. i.*

3. Pain; diſeaſe.

GRI'EVANCE. *n ſ.* [from *grief*]

1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs. Out of uſe.

2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs. Uſed of ſuch cauſes as are the effects of human conduct
What remedy can be found againſt *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage thoſe who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future puniſhment, will be moved to juſtice and integrity? *Swift.*

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French, *grievar*, Flemiſh, *gravis*, Latin.] To afflict; to hurt.
For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. *Lam. iii. 33.*
Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Pſal.*
It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen vi. 6.*
Griev'd at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
Should be to cloſe thoſe breaches. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepm.*

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for ſomething paſt, to mourn, to ſorrow, as for the death of friends.
Do not you *grieve* at this; I ſhall be ſent for in private to him: look you, he muſt ſeem thus to the world. *Shak. H IV.*

G R I

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care.
Dryden's Fables.

GRIE'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.

The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

GRIE'VOUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve*.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker, b.* v. *f* 48.

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die. *Prov.* xv. 10.

2. Such as causes sorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they may quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.

He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it *Shakesp. Jul Cæsar.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick. *Shakesp.*

GRIE'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed *grievously*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. With discontent; with ill will.

Grittus, perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitously; miserably.

I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information in this point, oftentimes *grievously* vexed. *Hooker, b.* v.

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.

Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with mire and dirt *Ray on the Creation.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war. *Is.* xxi. 15

GRI'FFIN, } *n. s.* [This should rather be written *gryfon*, or *gry-*
GRI'FFON. } *phon*, gryps, γρύψ; but it is generally written *griffin*.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is the most ancient. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown.*

GR[illegible] *n. s.* [illegible]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the natural size.

2. A small eel.

3. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek*; *graculus* [illegible], Latin.]

Hard is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale *Swift.*

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*griller*, a grate, French.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRI'LLADE. *n. s.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the [illegible]

To GRI'LLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it seems, to harrass, to hurt as we now say, *to roast a man*, for *to teaze him*.

For whom we wrangle here and jar,
W' are *grilled* all at Temple-bar *Hudibras, p.* [illegible]

GRIM. *adj.* [grimma, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible, hideous, frightful

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*. *F. Queen.*

Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton.*

Expert to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

He that dares to die,
May laugh at the *grim* face of law and form,
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Denham's Sophy.*

Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more *grim*. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

Grim visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front. *Shak.*

Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Shak.*

GRI'MACE. *n. s.* [French, from *grim*.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.

He had not spar'd to shew his graces,
Against th' haranguer's points and places,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of *grimaces!* *Hudibras, p.* iii.

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and *grimaces*, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders. *South's Sermons*

The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it from the whole field. *L'Estrange, Fable* 156.

The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Spectator.*

2. Air of affectation.

[illegible] in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville*

GRIMA'LKIN. *n. s.* [gri[illegible], French, [illegible], and *malkin*, or mawkin, *Mois.*]

1. Grey-haired woman; the name of an old cat.

So, poets sing,
Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An ever-jilting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Pretending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin *Philips.*

GRIME. *n. s.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated; sullying blackness not easily cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept; for why? the sweats a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood *Woodward on Fossils.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to sully deeply.

My face I'll *grime* with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

GRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *grim*.]

1. Horribly; hideously, terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Sourly, fullenly.

The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,
And dare not speak their knowledge *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

GRI'MNESS. *n. s.* [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN *v. n.* [grennian, Saxon, *grinnen*, Dutch, undoubtedly of the same origin with *To grind*, as we now say to *grind the teeth*, *grincer*, French.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.

Small curs are not regarded when they grin,
But great men tremble when the lion roars. *Shakesp. H.* VI.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shakesp.*

What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to thrust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away? *Shakesp.*

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing their teeth. *Spectator.*

A lion's hide he wears,
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*. *Dryden's Æn.*

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grin'd* their teeth, and cast a hopeless view. *Dryden*

Sadness, we fancy, gave an ill-timed birth
Grinning laughter and to frantick mirth *Prior.*

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.

I like not such *grinning* honour as sir Walter hath given me, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

GRIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth and shewing them.

He laughs at him in's face too
—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryden*

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addison's Spectator.*

Devils are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reason and argument; and they would now attack our religion with the tactics of a vile animal, that is, *grin* and grimace. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

GRIN. *n. s.* [gryn, gynne, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.

Like

Like a birde that hasteth to his *gryn*,
Not knowinge the perile. *Chaucer*

The *grin* shal take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him. *Job* xviii. 9.

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground*. [grunban, gegrunben, ground, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction, to comminute by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken, but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. *Mat.*

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry the *grinding*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meat? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Meeting with time, slack thing, said I,
Thy father is dull; whet it, for shame.
No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me *grind* it,
Twenty for one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*

Against a stump his tusk the monster *grinds*,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds *Dryd. Fables*

That the stomach in animals *grinds* the substances which it receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side next the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

3. To rub one against another.

So up he let him rise; who with grim look,
And countenance stern, upstanding, 'gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great disdain. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened, and *grinding* of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

4. To harrass; to oppress.

Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not *grind* them so as shall always keep them in poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves. *Addis.*

To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to *grind*
Among the slaves and asses. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking sinews start,
And smeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws. *Rowe.*

GRI'NDER. *n. s.* [from *grind.*]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

2. The instrument of grinding.

His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the *grinder's* nether stone. *Sandys.*

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *Phillips*

3. [Dens-molaris.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds, sharp, as the foreteeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He the raging lioness confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; so they
With the old hunter starve for want of prey *Sandys.*

The jaw-teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molares*, are made flat and broad at top, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, *grind* and commix the aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong *grinders*, and chew much. *Arbuth.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* try'd. *Dryd. Juven.*

Both he brought,
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his *grinders* caught. *Dryden.*

GRI'NDLESTONE, } *n. s.* [from *grind* and *stone*.] The stone
GRI'NDSTONE } on which edged instruments are sharpened.

Such a light and metal'd dance
Saw you never yet in France,
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindlestones*,
Which they dig out fro' the banks,
For their barns bread, wives and sells. *Ben. Johnson.*

Literature is the *grindstone* to sharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals*

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file them; but grind them on a *grindstone* 'till bright. *Moxon.*

GRI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *grin*.] He that grins.

The frightful'st *grinner*
Be the winner. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 170.

GRI'NNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin*.] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP. *n. s.* A small ditch. *Ainsworth.*

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*greipan*, Gothick, gripan, Saxon; *grypen*, Dutch; *gripp*, Scottish.]

1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the fingers.

He that speaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakespeare's King John.*

He seiz'd the shining bough with *griping* hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *gripèd* prey *Fairy Queen.*

You took occasion to be quickly woo'd
To *gripe* the gen'ral sway into your hands. *Shak. K. John.*

3. [*Grypan*, Saxon.] To pinch, to oppress.

Unlucky Welshed! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou tak'st, *gripes* his hand the faster. *Pope.*

4. To pinch, to press, to squeeze.

And first the dame came rushing through the wood,
And next the famish'd hounds that fought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood
Dryden's Fables.

To GRIPE. *v. n.* To pinch the belly, to give the colick.

Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*

Many people would, with reason, prefer the *griping* of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others. *Locke.*

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and sometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us. *Locke.*

GRIPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Grasp; hold; fetsure of the hand or paw.

Therefore full on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy. *Fairy Queen.*

They put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. *Shak. Macb.*

Should I
Suffer with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hardy with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shakesp.*

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, says, dear, my lord,
Command my service. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

I felt; and with my weight the helm constrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Squeeze, pressure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;
'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Oppression; crushing power.

I take my cause
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a most noble judge, the king my master. *Shak. H VIII.*

4. Affliction; pinching distress.

Adam, at the news
Heart-struck with chilling *gripe* of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

Can'st thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter *gripes* of smarting poverty? *Otway.*

5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the identical have a great fourness and *gripes*, with windiness. *Floyer.*

GRI'PER. *n. s.* [from *gripe*.] Oppressor, usurer; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, *gripers*, monsters of men, and harpies. *Burton on Melancholy.*

GRI'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *griping*.] With pain in the guts.

Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work *gripingly*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GRI'PLE. *n. s.* A greedy snatcher; a griping miser. *Spenser.*

GRI'SAMBER. *n. s.* Used by *Milton* for ambergrise.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Grisamber steam'd *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*, b.

GRISE *n. s.* [See GREECE, as it should be written.] A step, or scale of steps.

Let me speak like yourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

GRI'SKIN. *n. s.* [*grisgin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebrae of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY. *adj.* [grylu, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible, hideous; frightful, terrible.

His *grisly* locks, long growen and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Fairy Queen.*
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The *grisly* toadstool grown there might I see. *Spenser.*
My *grisly* countenance made others fly,
None dare come near, for fear of sudden death *Sh. H VI.*
Back flep'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the *grisly* king,
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon. *Milt. P. L.*
For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the *grisly* legions that troop
Under the sooty flag of Acheron. *Milton.*
The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grisly* sight. *Dryden's Fables*
In vision thou shalt see his *grisly* face,
Hovering of terrors, raging in thy race. *Dryd. Innocence.*
Thus the *grisly* spectre spoke again. *Dryden's Fables.*
Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *grisly* wound.
Dryden's Fables.
So rushes on his foe the *grisly* bear.

GRIST *n. f.* [gyrſt, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground
Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,
Lest water lack water *Tusser's Husbandry.*
A mighty trade this lusty miller drove;
Much *grist* from Cambridge to his lot did throve,
And all the corn they us'd at scholars-hall. *Author of Troop.*
2. Supply, provision
Matter, as wise log clans say,
Cannot without a form subsist,
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no *grist.* *Swift*
3. GRIST *to Mill*, is profit, gain.
The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it brings *grist to the mill.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GRI'STLE. *n. f.* [gpiſtle, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardness to a bone.
Not living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have no bones within them, but only little *gristles.* *Bacon's Nat. History*
Lest the asperity or hardness of these cartilages should hurt the œsophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny substance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore these annulary *gristles* are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to the distention of the gullet. *Ray on the Creation*

GRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *gristle*] Cartilaginous, made of gristle.
At last they spit out pieces of their lungs, it may be small *gristly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes. *Harvey.*
She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without these *gristly* junctures. *Ward's Antidote against Atheism.*
Fins are made of *gristly* spokes, or rays connected by membranes; so that they may be contracted or extended like womens fans. *Ray on the Creation.*
They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of the same bigness, which have only a *gristly* windpipe. *Grew.*
Each pipe, distinguish'd by its *gristly* rings,
To cherish life aerial pasture brings. *Blackmore's Creation.*

GRIT. *n. f.* [gpytta, greot, Saxon.]

1. The coarse part of meal.
2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground.
3. Sand, rough hard particles
Silesian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as Castile soap.
Grew's Musæum.
The fleecy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and restive marle *Phillips.*
4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder, the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. They are opake, and in many species fermenting with acids, and often soured with heterogene matters. One sort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with salt-water into mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards dissolved by water. This is the *pulvis puteolanus* of the ancients, mixed among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plasters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the sides of hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chrysocolla* of the ancients, which they used in soldering gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves the purpose of soldering metals better than borax, and may be had for carriage from the shores of New England. The ferruginous black guttering *grit*, is the black sand employed to throw over writings, found on the shores of Italy. What is commonly used in London is from Genoa. The coarse, guttering, brown ish black is nearly of the same nature, but inferior, in all respects. *Hill on Fossils.*

GRITTINESS. *n. f* [from *gritty*] Sandiness, the quality of abounding in grit.
In fullers-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any *grittiness.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GRI'TTY. *adj.* [from *grit*] Full of hard particles; consisting of grit.
I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the gritty particles thereof. *Newton's Opt.*

GRIZELIN. *adj.* [More properly *griseum.* See GRIDELIN]
The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others, is surest to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE. *n. f* [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.
O thou o'ersembling cub! what wit thou be,
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy face? *Shakespeare.*

GRI'ZZLED. *adj.* [from *grizzle*] Interspersed with gray.
To the boy Cæsar, send this *grizzled* head. *Shakespeare*
His beard was *grizzled*—no.
—It was as I have seen it in his life. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
His hair just *grizzled*,
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
Those *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth, their asses ears to hide. *Dryd. Juven.*

GRI'ZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, French] Somewhat gray.
Living creatures generally do change their hair with age; turning to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled, and turn white; and in old squirrels, that turn *grizzly.* *Bacon's Nat. History.*

To GROAN *v. n.* [ȝpanan, Saxon; *groonen*, Dutch] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.
Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Men *groan* from out of the city, and the soul of the wounded crieth out. *Job.* xxiv. 12.
Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit. *Wisd.* v. 3.
So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South.*
On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope's Odyssey.*

GROAN. *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.
Alas poor country,
Where sighs and *groans*, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I used to slaughter, and to slaughter leave
And even from hence their dying *groans* receive. *Dryden.*
2. Any hoarse dead sound
Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GROANFUL. *adj.* [*groan* and *full*] Sad; ago nizing.
Adown he kest it with so puissant wreit
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound. *F. Qu.*

GROAT. *n. f.* [groet, Dutch; *grosso*, Italian.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a small sum.
My mother was wont
To call them woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with *groats.* *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
I care not a *groat*,
A tertian ague is at least your lot *Dryden's Fables.*
Imagine a person of quality prevailed on to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune *Swift.*

3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsworth.*

GROCER. *n. s.* [from *gross*, large; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholesale; or from *grossus*, a fig, which their present state seems to favour]
A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plumbs and spices for gain. *Watts's Logick.*
But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*

GRO'CERY. *n. s.* [from *grocer*] Grocers ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice.
His troops, being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, grocery, and tobacco. *Clarendon, b.*

GRO'GERAM. } *n. f.* [*gros grain*, French; *greffogrenus*, low
[illegible]
GRO'GRAN. } woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*

Natolia affords great store of chamelots and *grograms*. *Sandys.*

Some men will say the habit of John's was neither of camel's skin nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, *grogram*, or the like. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour shot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in *grogram* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done in brocade. *Addison's Spectator.*

Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*

GROIN. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the thigh.

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pass'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*

GRO'MWELL. *n. f.* [*lithospermum*, Latin.] Gromil or graymill. A plant.

The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, cut into five long narrow segments: the flower, which is, for the most part, small, consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and open at the top: the pointal is incompassed by four embryo's, which become so many roundish hard polished seeds. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. f.* [*grom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.

Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

From Egypt's king ambassadours they come,
Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*

Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king Henry his father, a little before, had made *groom* of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into verse.
Peacham on Poetry.

Would'st thou be touch'd
By the presuming hands of saucy *grooms*? *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

Amid' the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryd.*

2. A young man.

I presume for to intreat this *groom*,
And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fa[illegible]*, b. i.

3. A man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tempered, with several holes in it, each less than other; and in those holes are threads grooved inwards, into which *grooves* fit the respective taps that belong to them. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.

The plates of iron fastened at the bottom of the box preserved the balance while it fell, and every joint of it was well *grooved*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [grapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot see.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I, to find out them *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

We *grope* for the wall like the blind, and we *grope* as if we had no eyes. *Isa.* lix. 10.

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;
And *grope* at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*

A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand upon a snake. *L'Estrange, Fable* 131.

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should in the dark *grope* after knowledge; as St Paul tells us all nations do after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our course,
And with his out-stretch'd arms around him *grop'd*. *Addison.*

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I *grope* and guess no more, but see my way. *Arbuthnot.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see.

How vigilant to *grope* mens thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to *grope* them out by twilight, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence is evidenced by light. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *n. f.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *adj.* [*gros*, French; *grosso*, Italian; *crassus*, Latin.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

There are two *gross* volumes concerning the power of popes. *Lesley on Leo.*

2. Shameful; unseemly.

He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were for men of his quality, wise and grave men, to live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hooker, Pr.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *gross* corruptions. *Hooker, b.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, not *gross* iniquity to be sin. *Hooker, b. i.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable, impure, unrefined.

To all sense 'tis *gross*
You love my son: invention is asham'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou do'st not. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Examples *gross* as earth exhort me. *Shakesp. Ham.*

Like *gross* terms,
The prince will in the perfectness of time
Cast off his followers. *Shakesp. Henry V. p. 1.*

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its Author, that, without the *grossest* sensuality, we cannot but admire it. *Sprat's Sermons.*

It is a *gross* mistake of some men, to think that our wants only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

4. Inelegant, disproportionate in bulk.

The sun's oppressive ray the rosiest bloom
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature *gross*. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Thick; not refined; not pure.

It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *grosser*, things shew greater, but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grosser* medium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of elements,
The *grosser* feeds the purer; earth the sea,
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Light fumes are merry, *grosser* fumes are sad,
Both are the reasonable soul run mad *Dryden's Fables.*

Or suck the mists in *grosser* air below;
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid, dull.

If she doth then the future sense excel,
How *gross* are they that drown her in the blood? *Davies.*

And in clear dream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare stating of the question with perspicuity and justness, than others by talking of it in *gross* confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and *gross* with distance. *Wotton's Architecture.*

8. Thick, fat; bulky.

GROSS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste
The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run,
Or, if with caution he surely were past,
Their numerous *gross* might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular person. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The *gross* of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions than of public blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk, the whole not divided into its several parts.

Certain general inducements are used to make saleable your cause in *gross*. *Hooker, Preface.*

There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul was immortal. *Abbot's Description of the Word.*

Remember, son,
You are a general: other wars require you;
For see the Saxon *gross* begins to move. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry trades and manufactures, yet, in the *gross*, we ship off now one third part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we did twenty years past. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they come to him by the *gross*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

You see the united design of many persons to make up one figure: after they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *gross*. *Dryden.*

4. The

4. The chief part, the main mass.

Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the *grass* and mass of things. *Bacon, Essay* 24.

The articulate sounds are more confused, though the *gross* of the sound be greater. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5 The number of twelve dozen. [*Grosse*, French.]

It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those distinct simple modes of a dozen, a *gross*, and a million. *Locke.*

GRO'SSLY. *adv.* [from *gross*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, *this matter is* grossly *pulverized.*

2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarsely, palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly* and shamefully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are scandalous. *Hooker, b.* iv. *f.* 12.

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to others purpose;
Working so *grossly* in a natural cause,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakesp. Hen* V.

And thine eyes
See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they speak it. *Shakespeare.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it?
—Speak not so *grossly*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Ven.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*

If at any time I speak of light and rays as coloured, or endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people, in seeing all these experiments, would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opt.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the publick by our busy inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GRO'SSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gross*.]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty, thickness; greatness of parts.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,
Whose *grossness* little characters sum up. *Shakespeare.*

And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so,
That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakespeare.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grossness* of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 966.

Then all this earthy *grossness* quit,
Attir'd with stars we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

So this being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent skies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *grossness* requisite to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opt.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known
Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wise men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the *grossness* that is in them. *Ascham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not true; and yet the gullishness of my mind drove the [illegible] the foppery into a received belief that they were false.

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*

What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Charissa.*

GROT. *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

In the remotest wood and lonely *grot*,
Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful see the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

GROTE'SQUE. *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grottesco*, Italian.] Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

The champaign head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Access deny'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *grotesque* is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsisting with the characters of mankind. *Grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

[illegible] of these Fools they were
Nor airs, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,
And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view. *Dryden.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and stucco floors. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*

GRO'TTO. *n. f.* [*grotte*, French; *gratta*, Italian.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark notched cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grotto's* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun. *Dryden.*

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GROVE. *n. f.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

I took'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move.
Within this three mile may you see it coming,
I say, a moving *grove*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;
Thrice happy isles! *Milton.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Blackmore.*

Parch'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the [illegible] *Granville.*

Can fierce passions vex his breast,
While every gale is peace, and every *grove*
Is melody? *Thomson's Spring.*

To GRO'VEL. *v. n.* [*grufeln*, Islandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground fall*.]

1. To lie prone, to creep low on the ground.

The fleet-heal passage wrought,
And through his shoulder pierc'd, wherewith to ground
He *groveling* fell, and gored in his gushing wound. *Fa. Qu.*

What see'st thou there? king Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world?
If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the same. *Shakesp. Hen* IV.

Now they lie
Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Upon thy belly *grovelling* thou shalt go. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to shew themselves. 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I must disclaim whate'er he can express;
His *groveling* sense will show my passion less. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and gro[illegible]

GROUND. *n. f.* [grunb, Saxon; *grund*, Danish.]

1. The earth, considered as solid, or as low.

Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea. *Ex.* xiv. 16.

From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array;
The cherubim descended, on the *ground*
Gliding meteorous. *Milt. Par. Lo*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.

I have made man and beast upon the *ground*. *Jer.* xxv. 5.

There was dew upon all the *ground*. *Judg.* vi. 40.

It light on him as dew falleth on the *ground*. 2 *Sa.* xvii. 12.

Too late young Turnus the echoion found,
Far on the sea, and making from the *ground*. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Land; country.

The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level *grounds*. [illegible]

4. Region; territory.

With these came they, who from the bord'ring flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* i.

5. Farm; estate; possession.

Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,
Thy next design is on thy neighbours *grounds*.
[illegible]
Thy own seems barren, because it is thy own. *Dryd. Juven.*

6. The floor or level of the place.

Wherefore should I smite thee to the *ground*? 2 *Sa.* xi. 22.

Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*. 1 *Sa.* v. 4.

A multitude fell on the *ground*. *Isa.* xv. 35.

7. Dregs; lees; faeces; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Set by them cyder, verjuice, sour drink, of *grounds*. *Mort.*

Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the *grounds* of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8 The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.

We see the painter to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with shadows and darksome colours. *Hakewill on Providence.*

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and transparent *grounds*, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects, they ought to be more rough, and more distinguishable, than that with which they are encompassed. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

9. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported.

Indeed

Indeed it was but juſt that the fineſt lines in nature ſhould be drawn upon the moſt durable *ground*. *Pope.*

10. The plain ſong; the tune on which deſcants are raiſed.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And ſtand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that *ground* I'll build a holy deſcant. *Shakeſ. R. III.*

11. Firſt hint, firſt traces of an invention; that which gives occaſion to the reſt

Though jealouſy of ſtate th' invention found,
Yet love reſtor'd upon the former *ground*,
That way the tyrant had reſerv'd to fly,
Purſuing hate, now ſerv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden.*

12. The firſt principles of knowledge.

The concords will eaſily be known, if the fore *grounds* be thoroughly beaten in. *Preface to Accidence.*

Here ſtateſmen, or of them they which can read,
May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Donne.*

After evening repaſts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be beſt taken up in the eaſy *grounds* of religion, and the ſtory of ſcripture. *Milton on Education.*

13. The fundamental cauſe; the true reaſon; original principle.

He deſired the ſteward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*

Making happineſs the *ground* of his unhappineſs, and good news the argument of his ſorrow. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The uſe and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and firſt original cauſes from whence they have ſprung be unknown. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 1*

Thou could'ſt not have diſcern'd
Fraud in the ſerpent, ſpeaking as he ſpake,
No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Mil. Par. Loſt.*

Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the cauſes of their miſadventures. *Clarendon, b. v.*

Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well. *Roſcomm.*

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true. *Dryden.*

If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is ſome *ground* and reaſon for theſe fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*

Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his ſentiments. *Swift.*

The miraculous increaſe of the profeſſors of Chriſtianity was without any viſible *grounds* and cauſes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

14. The field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed, when theſe men roſe;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or haſten'd at the leaſt upon this *ground*. *Daniel's C. War.*

15. The ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to loſe *ground*. *Sidney.*

Heartleſs they fought, and quitted ſoon their *ground*,
While our's with eaſy victory were crown'd. *Dryd. Aureng.*

He has loſt *ground* at the latter end of the day, by purſuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Senepa. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

16. The intervening ſpace between the flyer and purſuer.

Runs from a river, o'er the marſh glides,
And gathers *ground* faſt at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii.*

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to ſee another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the purſuits of glory. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Even whilſt we ſpeak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment. *Addiſon.*

17. The ſtate in which one is with reſpect to oppoſents or competitors.

Had'ſt thou ſway'd as kings ſhould do,
Giving no *ground* unto the houſe of York,
They never then had ſprung. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

If they get *ground* and 'vantage of the king,
Then [illegible] them
To make them ſtronger. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

He will ſtand his *ground* againſt all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worſt enemies of the two; but are even ſubdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph ſo gloriouſly over the others. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

18. Stage of progreſs or receſſion.

I have known ſo many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being ſo familiar in Auſtria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*

The ſquirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: ſhe runs apace, and wearies herſelf with her continual motion, and gets no *ground*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

19. The foil to ſet a thing off.

Like bright metal on a ſullen [illegible],
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to ſet it off. [illegible]

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground.

Wherever ſhe had *grounded* her foot, neither gods nor men could force her to retire. *Rambler.*

2. To found as upon cauſe or principle.

Wiſdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of compariſon. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 8.*

It may ſerve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine ſhall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Some eminent ſpirit, having ſignalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reaſon, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a ſingle perſon than a multitude. *Swift.*

3. To ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph.* [illegible]

GROUND. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *grind*.

He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and *ground* it to powder. *Exo. xxxii 20.*

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*
And poliſh'd, looks a diamond? *Hudibras, p. iii.*

GROUND is much uſed in compoſition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

GRO'UND-ASH *n. ſ.* A ſapling of aſh taken from the ground, not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough *groundaſh* the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden's Æn.*

Some cut the young aſhes off about an inch above the ground, which cauſes them to make very large ſtraight ſhoots, which they call *groundaſh*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GRO'UND-BAIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you deſign to angle, ſinks to the bottom, and draws the fiſh to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to caſt your *groundbait*, and to fiſh. *Walton's Angler.*

GRO'UND-FLOOR. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *floor*.] The lower ſtory of a houſe.

GRO'UND-IVY. *n. ſ.* [*hedera terreſtris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

The ſhoots trail upon the ground, and emit roots from almoſt every joint, which faſten themſelves into the earth: the leaves are roundiſh, thick, rough, and crenated on the edges: the helmet of the flower is roundiſh, bifid, and reflexed: the beard or lower lip is trifid, or cut into three ſegments; the middle ſegment is broad and bifid, and the flowers are produced at the joints of the ſhoots. The ſpecies are, firſt, common groundivy, or gill-go-by-ground; and ſecond, leſſer groundivy. *Mill.*

Alehoof or *groundivy* is, in my opinion, of the moſt excellent uſe and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GROUND-OAK. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *oak*.]

If the planting of oaks were more in uſe for underwoods, it would ſpoil the coopers trade for the making of hoops, either of haſel or aſh; becauſe one hoop made of the young ſhoots of a *groundoak*, would outlaſt ſix of the beſt aſh. *Evelyn.*

GRO'UND-PINE. *n. ſ.* [*chamæpitys*, Latin.]

The leaves are narrow and trifid, the flower labiated, the place of the creſt of the flower is ſupplied with little teeth: the lower lip is divided into three parts, the middle ſegment being ſplit again into two parts. The flowers rarely grow in whorles, but one or two are produced at the wings of the leaves. *Miller.*

The whole plant has a very ſingular ſmell, reſembling that of reſin; whence its name *groundpine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in ſome places on the ditch-banks by roadſides. It is highly extolled, by the generality of medical writers, as an aperient, cephalick, and nervous medicine; but it is however little uſed at preſent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

GRO'UND-PLATE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tennons. In theſe alſo are mortiſes made to receive the tennons of the joiſts, the ſummer and girders; and ſometimes the trimmers for the ſtair-caſe and chimney way, and the binding joiſt. *Harris.*

In the orthographical ſchemes there ſhould be a true deſcription, if it be a timber-building, of the ſeveral ſizes of the *groundſtory*, breaſt-ſummers, and beams. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

GRO'UND-PLOT. *n. ſ.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can'ſt thou find any ſmall *groundplot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT. *n. ſ.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot

A [illegible] room front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

GROUND-ROOM. *n. f.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*, for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler*, N° 88

GROUNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject *Glanville.*

GROUNDLESS. *n. f.* [from *ground.*] Void of reason; without ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear
Do that dear foolish bosom tear *Prior.*

We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Freeholder*, N° 129.

GROUNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless.*] Without reason, without cause; without just reason.

Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

GROUNDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *groundless.*] Want of just reason.

He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falsehood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.

GROUNDLING. *n. f.* [from *ground.*] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water hence one of the low vulgar. *Hanm.*

It offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings.* *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GROUNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; solidly, not superficially.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

GROUNDSEL. *n. f.* [grundb and yrre, the basis, Sax. perhaps from *fetto*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel*, are grooved square, but the rabbets on the *groundsel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

GROUNDSEL. *n. f.* [*senecio*, Latin.]

It hath a floscalous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into several segments sitting on the embryo, contained in an empalement consisting of one leaf, and divided into many parts afterwards accompanying a conical figure: the embryo afterward becomes a seed, furnished with down, at which time the empalement is reflexed, to make way for the seeds to escape. *Miller.*

GROUNDWORK. *n. f.* [*ground* and *work.*]

1. The ground; the first stratum, the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is adjunct ona

[illegible]y there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know,
The *groundwork* is of stars. *Dryden's Fables*

2. The first part of an undertaking, the fundamentals.

The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. First principle, original reason

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

GROUP. *n. f.* [*groupe*, French, *groppo*, Italian.] A crowd; a cluster, a huddle, a number thronged together

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior [illegible]

I can not doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addis.*

You should try your graving tools
On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*grouper*, French.] To put into a crowd, To huddle together

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *n. f.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock.

The 'squires in scorn will fly the house
For better game, and look for *grouse.*

GROUT. *n. f.* [grut, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *groats.*]

1. Coarse meal, pollard.

King Hardicnute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Caroused in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout.*
Which dish in private honour still retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off

Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*,
The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar shout. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple [*agrometum*, Latin.]

To GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown* [growan, Saxon, *groeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word which preserveth them. *Wisd.* xvi. 26.

He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Ps.* civ. 14.

2. To be produced by vegetation

Ye shall eat this year such things as *grow* of themselves. 2 *Kings* xix. 29.

In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours *Abbot.*

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after groweth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon's Natural History.*

But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far?
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.

In colder regions men compose
Poison with art; but here it *grows.* *Waller.*

Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,
And visit mountains where they once did *grow.* *Waller.*

3. To shoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow;
And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow.* *Dryden's Juv.*

4. To increase in stature

I long with all my heart to see the prince;
I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him *Shakesp. R. III*

The poor man had nothing, save one little ew-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. 2 *Sa.* x. 3

Thine own things, and such as are *grown* up with thee, can'st thou not know. 2 *Esdr.* iv. 10.

5. To come to manhood from infancy.

Now the prince *groweth* up fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown* up *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent, and we *grow* up in vanity and folly *Wake*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay as for nails, they *grow* continually *Bacon's Natural History.*

Then their numbers swell,
And *grow* upon us. *Denham*

Diversions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To improve, to make progress.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. 2 *Pet.* iii. 18

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronaptides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

9. To advance to any state.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,
Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shakespeare*
They doubted whereunto this would *grow.* *Acts* v. 24.

The king, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me, *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

10. To come by degrees, to reach any state gradually

After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, coining diversions, and the like, and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Essays.*

The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward, to gather ground.

Some seeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governour, will not attempt redress. *Spenser on Ireland*

It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to *grow* fast on, great rain, with terrible thunder and lightnings, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shakesp.*

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field *Dryden.*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Dryden.*

Parent of command
In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his master's board for food. *Dryden's Æn.*

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unless you can supply the loss of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift*

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

13. To proceed as from a cause.

What will *grow* out of such errours, if masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker, b. v.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the king. *Ez. iv. 22.*

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or civil dissention. *Abbot.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n out of the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholus. *Shakesp. Com. of Errours.*

15. To adhere; to stick together.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends,
I' th' war do *grow* together. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The frog's mouth *grew* up, and he continues so for at least six months without eating. *Walton's Angler.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together, the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

16. To swell: a sea term.

Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

GRO'WER. *n. f.* [from *grow*] An increaser.

It will grow to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemish]

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.

They roam amid' the fury of their heart,
And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomson's Spring.*

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a foolish handkerchief! and then he would *growl* so manfully. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle passive of *grow.*

1. Advanced in growth.
2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Prov.*

3. Arrived at full growth or stature.

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

GROWTH. *n. f.* [from *grow.*]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.

Deep in the palace, of long *growth* there stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that reason, of the longest continuance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Product, thing produced

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller*

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of the soil or seas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that this story was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of disease, where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York
Has almost overta'en him in his *growth*. *Shakesp. Rich III.*

The stag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,
To some dark covert his retreat had made. *Denham.*

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the last period of life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Improvement; advancement

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still in the former manner. *Hooker, b. iv. s. 2*

GRO'WTHEAD. } *n. s.* [from *gros* or *great head*; *caput*,
GRO'WTNOL. } Latin.]

1. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth*
2. An idle lazy fellow.

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his long,
Yet trust not Hob *growthead* for sleeping too long. *Tusser.*

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*graben*, preter. *grub*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to destroy by digging, to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Estrange.*

Forest land,
From whence the surly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unfruitfulness. *Mortimer's Husband.*

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addison on Italy*

GRUB. *n. f.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

Sometimes they are eaten with *grubs*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

The *grub*,
Oft unobserv'd, invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaseless. *Phillips.*

2. A short thick man; a dwarf. In contempt

John Romant, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German, from *grub.*] To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour,
Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee:
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough
Thou hast a rugged skin, I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

GRU'BSTREET. *n. s.* Originally the name of a street in Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*

Δεῖρ' ἴδωκεν μὲν ἄεισμα, μεῖ ἄλγεα πολλὰ
Ἀστοισιν ἔσσεται πάσαισι.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of *grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort. *Arbuthn.*

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to *Skinner*, which in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who relents any thing secretly, *he chews it. Grugnach*, in Welsh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunsh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you love your sorrow so well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Sidney.*

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak. K. Lear.*

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid,
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid
He creeps, he walks; and, rising into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

These clamours with disdain he hears,
Much *grudg'd* the praise, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryd.*

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition. *Spectat.*

Let us consider the ample provision of waters, those unexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudged* the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly

Let

Let me at leaſt a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
You ſteer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify whate'er the great deſire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require. *Dryd. Fab.*
They have *grudged* thoſe contributions, which have ſet our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addiſon.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.
They knew the force of that dreadful curſe, whereunto idolatry maketh ſubject, nor is there cauſe why the guilty ſuffering ſhould *grudge* or complain of injuſtice. *Hook.*
2. [from *grudge*.] To be reluctant.
Many times they go with as great *grudging* to ſerve in his majeſty's ſhips, as if it were to be ſlaves in the gallies. *Raleigh.*
3. To envy.
Grudge not one againſt another, brethren, leſt ye be condemned *Ja. v. 9.*
4. To wiſh in ſecret. A low word.
Even in the moſt ſincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* ſtill to be a knave. *Dryden's Medal.*
5. To give or have any uneaſy remains. I know not whether the word in this ſenſe be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has paſſed the ſieve.
My Dalabella,
Haſt thou not ſtill ſome *grudgings* of thy fever? *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; fallen malice.
Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Corinth, were thought ſtill would conclude there. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Two houſholds, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let me go in to ſee the generals:
There is ſome *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
Deep-feſter'd hate;
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from ſire to ſon. *Tate's Juvenal.*
2. Anger, ill will.
The god of wit, to ſhew his *grudge*,
Cut Bavius's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*
3. Unwillingneſs to benefit.
4. Envy; odium, invidious cenſure.
Thoſe to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
4. Remorſe of conſcience. *Ainſworth.*
5. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe. *Ainſw.*

GRUDGINGLY. *adv.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.
Like harpies they could ſcent a plenteous board;
Then to be ſure they never fail'd their lord:
The reſt was form, and bare attendance paid;
They drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd. *Dryden.*

GRUEL. *n. ſ.* [*gruau*, *gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water, any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.
Hunger of birth-ſtrangl'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab,
Make the *gruel* thick and ſlab. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the ſtrength of water *gruel*? *Prior.*
Gruel made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped, poſſet-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF. *adj.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aſpect; harſh of manners.
Around the fiend, in hideous order, ſat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff diſcontent, through ignorance miſled. *Garth.*
The appellation of honour was ſuch an one the *gruff*, ſuch an one the ſtocky. *Addiſon.*

GRUFFLY. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harſhly; ruggedly; roughly.
The form of Mars high on a chariot ſtood,
All ſheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god. *Dryden.*

GRUFFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedneſs of mien; harſhneſs of look or voice.

GRUM. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; ſurly; ſevere. A low word.
Nic looked four and *grum*, and would not open his mouth. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To GRUMBLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen*, *grommen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with diſcontent.
A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl ſhall find. *Shakeſp.*
Thou *grumbleſt* and raveſt every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatneſs as Cerberus is at Proſerpina's beauty. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*
Th' accurſt Philiſtian ſtands on th' other ſide,
Grumbling aloud, and ſmiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*
Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, becauſe they miſs of what they think their due. *South's Sermons.*
Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is ſuperfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want that, becauſe we have it not. *L'Eſtr.*
L'Avare, not uſing half his ſtore,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*
2. To growl; to gnarl.
The lion, though he ſees the toils are ſet,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, ſcours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day,
At night, with ſullen pleaſure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryd.*
3. To make a hoarſe rattle.
Thou *grumbling* thunder, ſpeak thy voice. *Milt.*
Like a ſtorm
That gathers black upon the frowning ſky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
Vapours foul
Daſh on the mountains brow, and ſhake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below. *Thom. Winter.*

GRU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles, a murmurer, a diſcontented man.
The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will ſtand by it as if I made them of ſilver, it would be the ſame thing to the *grumbler*. *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through diſcontent; a grudge.
I have ſerv'd
Without or grudge or *grumblings*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

GRUME. *n. ſ.* [*grumeau*, French, *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRU'MLY. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; moroſely.

GRU'MMEL. *n. ſ.* [*lithoſpermum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.
The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due conſiſtence, the ſerum ſaline, and of a yellowiſh green. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRUMOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grumous*.] Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor.
The cauſe may be referred either to the coagulation of the ſerum, or *grumouſneſs* of the blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GRU'NSEL. *n. ſ.* [More uſually *groundſil*, unleſs *Milton* intended to preſerve the Saxon groune.] The groundſil, the lower part of the building.
Next came one
Who mourn'd in earneſt, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunſel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and ſham'd his worſhippers. *Milton.*

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunnio*, Latin.] To murmur like
To GRUNTLE. } a hog.
And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,
Like horſe, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shakeſp.*
Lament, ye ſwine! in *gruntings* ſpend your grief,
For you, like me, have oft your ſoſe relief *Gay's Paſt.*
Thy brinded boars may ſlumber and ſnay'd,
Or *grunt* ſecure beneath the cheſnut ſhade. *Tickel.*
The ſcolding quean to louder notes doth riſe,
To her ful. pipes the *grunting* hog replies,
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

GRUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The note of a hog.
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of purſuing dogs;
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful ſqueak,
Poor ſwine, as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*
From hence were heard
The *grunts* of briſtled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's Æn.*

GRU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fiſh. [χοιρὰς.] *Ainſworth.*

GRU'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the ſake of rhyme from *grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be diſcontented.
The poor at the encloſure doth *grutch*,
Becauſe of abuſes that fall,
Leſt ſome men ſhould have but too much,
And ſome again nothing at all. *Tuſſer's Husbandry.*
But what we're born for we muſt bear,
Our frail condition it is ſuch,
That what to all may happen here,
If't chance to me, I muſt not *grutch*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

GRUTCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.
In it he melted leaden bullets,
To ſhoot at foes, and ſometimes pullets;
To whom he bore ſo fell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any ſuch *Hudibras.*

GRY. *n. ſ.* [γρὺ.] Any thing of little value as, the paring of the nails. *Ainſ.*

GUAIACUM. *n. ſ.* [See LIGNUM-VITÆ.]
Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient, and promotes diſcharges by ſweat and urine. It is an excellent medicine in many chronick caſes, and was once famous for curing the

venereal diſeaſe, which it ſtill does ſingly in warmer climates, but with us we find it inſufficient. We have a reſin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*, given in the ſame caſes with the famous ha famona polycreſtum is made of it. *Hill.*

GUARANTEE. *n. ſ.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot ſecure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South's Sermons.*

A prince diſtinguiſhed by being a patron of Proteſtants, and *guarantee* of the Weſtphalian treaty. *Addiſon on the War.*

To GUA'RANTY *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to ſecure the performance of any articles.

To GUARD *v. a.* [*garder*, French, from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Gales* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity.
2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder ſhall. *Waller.*

Your pow'r you never uſe, but for defence,
To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not ſlow
To *guard* their ſhore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

The port of Genoa is very well *guarded* againſt the ſtorms. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To preſerve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's ſelf againſt this particular imperfection, becauſe it is that which our nature very ſtrongly inclines us to. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. To provide againſt objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumſtance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Notes on Odyſſey.*

5. To adorn with bands, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

See a fellow
In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of caution or defence.

There are other nice caſes, in which a man muſt *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier on Popularity.*

To *guard* againſt ſuch miſtakes, it is neceſſary to acquaint ourſelves a little with words. *Watts's Logick.*

GUARD. *n. ſ.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonick.]

1. A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard chamber. 1 *Kings* xiv. 28.

Up into heav'n, from paradiſe, in haſte
Th' angelick *guards* aſcended, mute, and ſad,
For man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His *guards* behold him ſoaring through the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in cloſe by the ſtrict *guards* of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

He muſt be truſted to his own conduct, ſince there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, uſurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and ſpies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A ſtate of caution; a ſtate of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the ſtate eccleſiaſtical, cauſed him to ſtand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is wiſdom to keep ourſelves upon a *guard*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Now he ſtood collected and prepar'd,
For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*. *Dryden.*

Men are always upon their *guard* againſt an appearance of deſign. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Limitation, anticipation of objection; caution of expreſſion.

They have expreſſed themſelves with as few *guards* and reſtrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.
5. Part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUA'RDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *guard*.] State of wardſhip.

A maid ſo tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the ſooty boſom
Of ſuch a thing as thou. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

GUARDER. *n. ſ.* One who guards. *Dinſworth.*

GUA'RDIAN. *n. ſ.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to ſupply the want of parents.

I am ſorry for her, as I have juſt cauſe, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,
Choak up the ſtreets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the intereſt of the three girls. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,
Made you my *guardians*, my depoſitaries,
But kept a reſervation to be follow'd

With ſuch a number. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

3. A repoſitory or ſtorehouſe. Not uſed.

Where is Duncan's body?
——Carried to Colmeſkill,
The ſacred ſtorehouſe of his predeceſſors,
And *guardian* of their bones. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. *of the Spiritualties.* He to whom the ſpiritualities of any dioceſe is committed, during the vacancy of the ſee. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magiſtratus*, as the archbiſhop is of any dioceſe within his province, or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbiſhop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowel.*

GUA'RDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant.

My charming patroneſs protects me unſeen, like my *guardian* angel; and ſhuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by ſtealth, and conceals the giver, when ſhe beſtows the gift. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Thus ſhall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promis'd father of the future age. *Pope's Ode.*

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the ſtarry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate ſtretched his patent for the cure of ſouls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianſhip* over goods and chattels. *L'Eſtr.*

Theſeus is the firſt who eſtabliſhed the popular ſtate at Athens, aſſigning to himſelf the *guardianſhip* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *S*

GUA'RDLESS *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardleſs* herd, their keeper ſlain,
Ruſhes a tyger in the Lybian plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardleſs* and undefended, muſt needs have been a double incitement. *South's Sermons.*

GUA'RDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How bleſs'd am I, by ſuch a man led!
Under whoſe wiſe and careful *guardſhip*
I now deſpiſe fatigue and hardſhip. *Swift.*

2. [*Guard* and *ſhip*.] A king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

GUA'IAVA. }
GUAJA'VA. } *n. ſ.*

The flowers conſiſt of five leaves, produced in a circular order, having many ſtamina or threads ſurrounding the ovary; the ovary is of a long tubulous figure, which becomes a fleſhy fruit, crowned on the top, and containing many ſmall hard ſeeds. The fruit, ſays Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholſome. They have only this inconvenience, that, being very aſtringent, they ſtop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

GUBERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; ſuperintendency; ſuperior direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is tranſacted by the man Jeſus, inhabited by the divine power and wiſdom, and employed as a medium or conſcious inſtrument of this extenſive *gubernation*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

GU'DGEON. *n. ſ.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers, eaſily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man eaſily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbets dignify my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

This he did to draw you in, like ſo many *gudgeons*, to ſwallow his falſe arguments. *Swift.*

2. Something to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage; a bait, an allurement. *gudgeons* being commonly uſed as baits for pike.

But fiſh not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Ven.*

GUE'RDON *n. ſ.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, French.] A reward, a recompenſe. A word now no longer in uſe.

He hearken'd, and did ſtay from further harms,
To gain ſo goodly *guerdon* as ſhe ſpake. *Fairy Queen*, *b.*

But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed ſtands herſelf ſo mock'd to ſee.
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,
For ſo miſtaking her true knight to be. *Fairy Queen.*

He ſhall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the *guerdon* of all his former villanies. *Knolles.*

Fame is the ſpur that the clear ſpirit doth raiſe
To ſcorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burſt out into ſudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred ſheers,
And cuts the thin-ſpun life.

To GUESS. *v. a.* [*giſſen*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and ſhallow innocents!
You cannot *gueſs* who cauſ'd your father's death. *Shakeſp.*

Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the heavieſt ſound

That ever yet they heard.
—Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment? *Raleigh's History of the World.*

There issue swarming bands
Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxcalan enemies I *guess*. *Dryd. Indian Emperor*

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *guess*,
How that ungrateful charming maid
My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift*

2. To conjecture rightly

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferiour deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God *Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

To GUESS *v. a.* To hit upon by accident, to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart *Locke.*

GUESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Conjecture, judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces. *Shakesp.*

A poet must confess
His art's like physick, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,
Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*

GUE'SSER. *n. s.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope*

If fortune should please but to take such a crochet,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,
[illegible] crochet
Whom would it thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift.*

GUE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly.

What confed'racy have you with the traytors
Late footed in the kingdom?
I have a letter *guessingly* set down,
Which came from one that's of a neutral heart,
And not from one oppos'd. *Soakesp. King Lear.*

GUEST. *n. s* [gert, gyrt, Saxon; *gwest*, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house of another

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner *Lu.* xix. 7.

Methinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*
That best becomes the table. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Tell my royal *guest*
I add to his commands my own request. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O desarts, desarts! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting. *Sidney.*

Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know
What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare.*

GUE'STCHAMBER. *n. s.* [*guest* and *chamber*] Chamber of entertainment

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? *Mar* xiv. 14.

To GUGGLE *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow mouthed vessel.

GUI'DAGE. *n. s.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide. *Ainsworth.*

GUI'DANCE. *n. s.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them. *Atterbury's Sermons*

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking *Rogers.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party. *Swift.*

To GUIDE *v. a.* [*guider*, French]

1. To direct in a way

When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth *Jo.* xvi. 13.

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours coffers. *Decay of Piety.*

Whosoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse. *South's Sermons.*

2. To govern by counsel, to instruct

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me. *Ps* xxxi. 3.

3. To regulate, to superintend

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. *n. s* [*guide*, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Judas was *guide* to them that took Jesus. *Acts* i. 16.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire, to be a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wisd.* xviii. 3.

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance
So far to make us wish for ignorance!
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than led by a false *guide* to err by day? *Denham*

2. One who directs another in his conduct

While yet but young his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy *guide*, *Waller.*

3. Director, regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument: nor is there any such art or knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work. *Hooker, b.* i. *f.* 3.

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,
But we have sure experience for our *guide*. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUI'DELESS. *adj* [from *guide*.] Without a guide, without a governour or superintendant.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows toss'd,
Though in his life the blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd. *Dryden.*

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away,
Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray. *Dryden.*

GUI'DER. *n. s.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide.

Our *guider* came to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shak.*

That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his vitals, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stabbed himself into perfect health and ease, surely has great reason to acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand. *South.*

GUIDON. n. f. [French.] A standardbearer; a standard. Obsolete.

GUILD. *n. s.* [gilbrcip, Saxon, a fellowship, a corporation.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *gild* or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution. *Cowel.*

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords. *Shak R.* III.

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

As when the long ear'd milky mothers wait
At some sick man's triple-bolted gate,
For their defrauded absent foals they make
A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake. *Pope's Dunciad.*

GUILE *n. s.* [*guile, gile*, old French, the same with *wile*.]
Deceitful cunning, insidious artifice, mischievous subtilty

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft sighing sore,
Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and sighs she did abhor. *Fairy Queen.*

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shak. Rich.* III.

We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Mist. Parad. Lost.*

Nor thou his malice and false *guile* contemn
Subtle he needs must be who could seduce
A[illegible] *Milton's Paradise Lost, b* ix

GUI'LEFUL *adj.* [*guile* and *full*]

1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so *guileful* through skill, is throughly to be instructed in that which maketh skilful against guile. *Hooker, b* iii *f* 8.

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd. *Shak. H* VI

He saw his *guileful* act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x

The *guileful* phantom now forsook the shrowd,
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole
Where the dead corps of Bassianus lay. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*

GUI'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *guileful*.] Insidiously; treacherously.

To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd *Milton's P. Lost.*

GUI'LEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *guile*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUI'LELESS. *adj.* [from *guile*.] Without deceit; without insidiousness; simply honest.

GUI'LER. *n. s.* [from *guile*. See BEGUILE.] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices.

But he was wary wise in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight,
Ne suffered aught his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey. *Fairy Queen.*

GUILT. *n. s.* [gilt, Saxon, originally signified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itself.]

1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.

It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

When these two are taken away, the possibility of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. A crime; an offence.

Close pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

GUI'LTILY. *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence, without clearness of conscience.

Bloody and guilty, *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings, and despair and die. *Shak. R. III.*

GUI'LTINESS. *n. s.* [from *guilty*.] The state of being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The last was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terrour of thy *guiltiness*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

I should be guiltier than my *guiltiness*. *Shakespeare.*

GUI'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Many worthy and chaste dames thus,
All *guiltless*, meet reproach. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity. *Num.* v. 31.

Thou, who do'st all thou wilt at thy will,
And never willest aught but what is right,
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill.
Thine be my kingdom, *Fairfax.*

Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
No [illegible] that [illegible]
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*

Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendship's name. *Pope.*

GUI'LTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *guiltless*.] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *guiltless*.] Innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than any man living could be. *King Charles*

GUILTY. *adj.* [gilcig, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.

Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar?
—The world was *guilty* of such a ballad some three ages since. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shak.*

We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, [illegible] we would not hear. *Gen.* [illegible] 21

With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife,
Nor I, but as I lov'd, yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *D*

Farewel the stones
And threshold, *guilty* of my midnight moans. *Dryden.*

There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himself, and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting into his soul. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Wicked, corrupt.

All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Toss'd by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson's Spring.*

GUINEA. *n. s.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

By the word gold I must be understood to design a particular piece of matter, that is, the last *guinea* that was coined. *Locke.*

GUINE'ADROPPER. *n. s.* [*guinea* and *drop*.] One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the *guineadropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards. *Gay.*

GUI'NEAHEN *n. s.* A small Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER *n. s.* [*capsicum*, Latin.]

The characters are: the flowers consist of one leaf, and are expanded like those of nightshade: the fruit is soft, fleshy and membranous, divided into two or more cells, in which are contained many flat kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

GUI'NEAPIG. *n. s.* A small animal with a pig's snout.

GUISE *n. s.* [The same with *wise*; *guise*, French; *pysa*, Saxon, the *p* or *w* being changed as is common into *g*.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.

His own fire, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wise. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

Lo you! here she comes: this is her very *guise*; and, upon my life, fast asleep: observe her, stand close. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and [illegible],
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* i.

By their *guise*
Just men they seem, and all their study bent
To worship God aright. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.

Back, shepherds, back;
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*,
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to that law or *guise* of life that nature has designed them. *More.*

2. Practice; custom; property.

Thus would not be slept;
Old *guise* must be kept. *Ben. Johnson.*

The swain reply'd, it never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dress.

When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people; after these the spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guises*. *Temple.*

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUITAR. *n. s.* [*ghitara*, Italian; *guiterre*, French.] A stringed instrument of musick.

Salads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spark's *guitar*. *Pr.*

GULCH. } *n. s.* [from *gula*, Latin.] A little glutton.
GU'LCHIN. } *Skinner*

GULES. *adj.* [perhaps from *gule*, the throat.] Red, a barbarous term of heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules*, *gules*;
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel,
Then what should war be? *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

He whose sable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble,
When he lay couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now his dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal, head to foot,
Now he is total *gules*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GULF *n. s.* [*golfo*, Italian.]

1. A bay; an opening into land.

Pisaurius, the Venetian admiral, knowing himself unable to encounter with the Turks great fleet at sea, withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatick. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. An abyss, an unmeasurable depth.

Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernus' hole;
By that same hole, an entrance dark and base,
With smoak and sulphur hiding all the place,
Descends to hell. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 5.

I know

I know thou'dſt rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Acceto ſhoots herſelf into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompaſs it, are all in the deſcription. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ſea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world, and muſt we now have an ocean of mere flats and ſhallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads ſhould turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abyſſes and unfathomable *gulfs*? *Bentley.*

3 A whirlpool; a ſucking eddy
England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a *gulf*

4. Any thing inſatiable.
Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy, maw and *gulf*
Of the ravening ſalt ſea ſhark
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

GU'LFY. *adj.* [from *gulf*] Full of gulfs or whirlpools, ver-

Of utmoſt Tweed, or Ooſe, or *gulfy* Dun. *Milton.*
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years ſurviv'd,
And 'ſcap'd the perils of the *gulfy* main. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
High o'er a *gulfy* ſea the Pharian iſle
Fronts the deep roar of diſemboguing Nile. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To GULL. *v. a.* [*guller*, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat, to defraud, to deceive.

If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie ſtraight in my bed. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Yet love theſe ſorc'ries did remove, and move
Thee to *gull* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*
He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politick. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
They are not to be *gulled* twice with the ſame trick. *L'Eſtr*
The Roman people were groſly *gulled* twice or thrice over, and as often enſlaved in one century, and under the ſame pretence of reformation. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*
By their deſigning leaders taught,
The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd; *Dryden.*
For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with ſtern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him'd ſpoſing in his own abode,
He ſooth'd the goddeſs, while he *gull'd* the god. *Dryden.*

GULL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſea-bird.
2. A cheat; a fraud, a trick.

I ſhould think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow ſpeaks it. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Either they have theſe excellencies they are praiſed for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Government of the Tongue.*

3 A ſtupid animal, one eaſily cheated
Being fed by us you us'd us ſo,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckow bird,
Uſeth the ſparrow. *Shakeſ. Henry IV. p. i.*
Why have you ſuffer'd me to be impriſon'd,
Kept in a dark houſe, viſited by the prieſt,
And made the moſt notorious geck and *gull*
That e'er invention play'd on. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
That paltry ſtory is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat ſuch *gulls* as you. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

GU'LLCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [*gull* and *catch*.] A cheat, a man of trick; one who catches ſilly people.

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

GU'LLER *n. ſ.* [from *gut*.] A cheat; an impoſtor.

GU'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; impoſture. *Ainſworth.*

GU'LLET *n. ſ.* [*goulet*, French; *gula*, Latin.] The throat, the paſſage through which the food paſſes; the meat pipe; the œſophagus.

It might be his doom
One day to ſing
With *gullet* in ſtring. *Denham.*

Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe, as fiſhes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for ſuch thereof as have lungs and reſpiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 8.*

Nature has various tender muſcles prac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd. *Blackmore's Creation.*

The liquor in the ſtomach is a compound of that which is ſeparated from its inward coat, the ſpittle which is ſwallowed, and the liquor which diſtils from the *gullet*. *Arbuthnot.*

To GU'LLY *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noiſe.

GU'LLYHOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *gully* and *hole*.] The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

GULO'SITY *n. ſ.* [*guloſus*, Latin.] Greedineſs, gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, ſeldom offending in ebriety, or exceſs of drink; nor erring in *guloſity*, or ſuperfluity of meats. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 10.*

To GULP. *v. a.* [*gulpen*, Dutch.] To ſwallow eagerly; to ſuck down without intermiſſion.

He looſens the fiſh, *gulps* it down, and ſo ſoon as ever the morſel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Eſtrange.*

I thirſty ſtand,
And ſee the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

GULP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] As much as can be ſwallowed at once.

In deep reſpirations we take more large *gulphs* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and ſorrow. *More.*

As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the ſeas, he names the fair. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUM. *n. ſ.* [*gummi*, Latin.]
1. A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid and leſs friable, and generally diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums; whereas reſins, being more ſulphurous, require a ſpirituous diſſolvent. *Quincy.*

One whoſe eyes,
Albeit unuſed to the melting mood,
Drop tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
He ripens ſpices, fruit, and precious *gum*,
Which from remoteſt regions hither come. *Waller.*
Her maiden train,
Who bore the veſts that holy rites require,
Incenſe, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd fire. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. [Loma, Saxon; *gumme*, Dutch.] The fleſhy covering that inveſts and contains the teeth

From the babe that milks me
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneleſs *gums*. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Untwiſts a wire, and from her *gums*
A ſet of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To GUM *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloſe with gum; to ſmear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viſcous humour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To prevent the *gumming* of the eyelids cut a piece of ſponge, and lay it wet upon the eye. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GU'MMINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gummy*.] The ſtate of being gummy; accumulation of gum

The tendons are involved with a great *gumminеſs* and collection of matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GUMMO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *gummous*.] The nature of gum; gumminеſs.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elaſtick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummoſity*. *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS. *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum.

Obſervations concerning Engliſh amber, and relations about the amber of Pruſſia, prove that amber is not a *gummous* or reſinous ſubſtance drawn out of trees by the ſun's heat, but a natural foſſil. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

GU'MMY *adj.* [from *gum*.]
1. Conſiſting of gum, of the nature of gum.

From the utmoſt end of the head branches there iſſueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*
Nor all the *gummy* ſtores Arabia yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*
How each ariſing alder now appears,
And o'er the Po diſtils her *gummy* tears. *Dryden's Sylvæ.*

2. Productive of gum.

Late the clouds
Juſtling, or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the ſlant lightning; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, ſcarce half awake, eſſays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raiſe,
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and ſcrubs his pate. *Dryden.*

GUN. *n. ſ.* [Of this word there is no ſatisfactory etymology. Mr. *Lye* obſerves that *gun* in Iceland ſignifies *battle*, but when *guns* came into uſe we had no commerce with Iceland.] The general name for firearms; the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire

Theſe dread curſes, like the ſun 'gainſt glaſs,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. .*

The emperor, ſmiling, ſaid that never emperor was yet ſlain with a *gun*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil. *Cleaveland.*
In vain the dart or glitt'ring ſword we ſhun,
Condemn'd to periſh by the ſlaught'ring *gun*. *Granville.*

GU'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for *gunwale*. See GUNWALE.]

GUNNER *n. ſ.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier, he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip.

The

The nimble *gunner*
With linftock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
They flew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery *Hayward.*

GU'NNERY *n. f.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GU'NPOWDER. *n. f.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about twenty parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and three of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.
Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, sma
Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wiseman.*

GU'NSHOT. *n. f.* [*gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun, the space to which a shot can be thrown.
Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.
The greater symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds.
Wiseman's Surgery.

GU'NSMITH. *n. f.* [*gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns.
It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mort.*

GU'NSTICK. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stick*.] The rammer; or stick w
GU'NSTOCK *n. f.* [*gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.
The timber is useful for bows, pulleys, screws, mills, and

GU'NSTONE. *n. f.* [*gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.
Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his balls to *gunstones*, and his soul
Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL *of a Ship.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, also termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

GU'RGE. *n. f.* [*gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.
Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

GU'RGION. *n. f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gargagliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.
Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They rush to land, and end in feasts the day. *Pope.*

GU'RNARD. } *n. f.* [*gournal*, French.] A kind of sea-fish.
GU'RNET. }
If I be not asham'd of my soldiers I am a sowc'd *gurnet*.
I have misus'd the king's press damnably *Shak. Henry IV.*

To GUSH *v. n.* [*gasseren*, Dutch.]
1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body.
A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Fair. Queen.*
The covering of this abyss was broken asunder, and the water *gushed* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*
Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackmore*
On either hand the *gushing* waters play,
And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall. *Thomson.*
2. To emit in a copious effluxion.
The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood *Dryden.*
Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.
If a lung-vein be burfted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey on Consumpt.*

GU'SSET. *n. f.* [*gousset*, French.] Any thing sewed on to cloath, in order to strengthen it.

GUST. *n. f.* [*gust*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]
1. Sense of tasting.
Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust *Pope.*
2. Height of perception, height of sensual enjoyment.
They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With spattering noise rejected *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs mere sensual *gust*, and sought with surly pride
Dryden's Fables.
My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. Love; liking.
To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest *gust*;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shakesp. Timon.*
Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Estrange, Fable 38.*
We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.
The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*
5. [From *guster*, Islandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.
Some troops pursue the bloody-minded queen,
That led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,
Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shakesp. Hen VI.*
You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n. *Shakesp.*
Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained *Bacon's H. VII.*
As when fierce northern blasts from th' Aegean sea,
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend
An aged sturdy oak, the rattling sound
Grows loud. *Denham.*
Part stay for passage, 'till a *gust* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison's Cato.*
6. It is written in *Spenser* variously for *gusts*, sports.
Full jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did sit,
As one for knightly *gusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Fa. Qu.*

GU'STABLE. *n. f.* [*gustle*, Latin.]
1. To be tasted.
This position informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter *Harvey.*
Pleasant to the taste.
A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Lenham.*

GUSTA'TION *n. f.* [*gustus*, Latin.] The act of tasting.
In it the gullet and conveying parts are only seated, which partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto sapor. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

GU'STFUL *adj.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted.
What he defaults from some dry insipid sin, is but to make up for some other more *gustful*. *Decay of Piety.*

GU'STO *n.*
1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.
Pleasant *gustos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derh.*
2. Intellectual taste; liking.
In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*

GU'STY. *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.
Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Sh. Jul. Cæs.*
Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind. *Thomson.*

GUT. *n. f.* [*kutteln*, German.]
1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.
This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*
Reveng'd I will be, as sure as his *guts* are made of puddings. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*
A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower resound. *Bacon's Natural H.*
The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet*
2. The stomach; the receptacle of food proverbially.
And cramm'd them 'till their *guts* did ake,
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras, p*
With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
3. Gluttony, love of gormandizing.
Apicius, thou didst on thy *guts* bestow
Ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee, which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famine more,
In poison'd potion drank'st. *Halewill on Providence.*

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To exsiccate, to draw, to exenterate.
The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitted, powdered and dried. *Carew's Sur. of Cornwal*
2. To plunder of contents.
In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,

A troop

A troop of cut-throat guards were ſent to ſeize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryd. Juven.*
Tom Brown, of facetious memory, after having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, uſed it in his works as free as he pleaſed. *Spectator*, N. 567

GU'TTATED *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Beſprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Diet.*

GU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *gutter*, a throat, Latin.] A paſſage for water.

Theſe *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Mexon.*
Rocks riſe one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the ſides of them by torrents of rain *Addiſon on Italy*

To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows.

Tempeſts themſelves, high ſeas, and howling winds,
[illegible]
Traitors enſteep'd to clog the guiltleſs keel,
As having ſenſe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting ſafe go by
The divine Deſdemona. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
My cheeks are *guttered* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*
Firſt in a place, by nature cloſe, they found
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and roof'd. *Dryden.*
The *gutter'd* rocks, and many-winding cleſts. *Thomſon*

To GU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *gut.*] To feed luxuriouſly; to gormandiſe. A low word.

His jolly brother, oppoſite in ſenſe,
Laughs at his thrift; and, laviſh of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his wealthy reſidence. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE, *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To ſwallow.

The fool ſpit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiſs: they did not hiſs, and ſo he *guttled* them up, and ſcalded his chops. *L'Eſtrange*

GU'TTLER. *n. ſ.* [from *guttle.*] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a ſmall drop.

Ice is plain upon the ſurface of the water, but round in hail, which is alſo a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* deſcent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

GU'TTURAL. *adj.* [*gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
In attempting to pronounce the naſals, and ſome of the vowels ſpiritually, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*

GU'TTURALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guttural.*] The quality of being guttural. *Diet.*

GU'TWORT. *n. ſ.* [*gut* and *wort*.] An herb.

GUY. *n. ſ.* [from *guide.*] A rope uſed to ſhift any thing into the ſhip. *Skinner.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *guſt*, to *guttle*, or *guſtle*.] To gormandiſe; to feed immoderately; to ſwallow any liquor greedily.

Well ſeaſon'd bowls the goſſip's ſpirits raiſe,
Who while ſhe *guzzles* chats the doctor's praiſe. *Roſcommon.*
They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, 'till they burſt themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*
No more her care ſhall fill the hot ſow tray,
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

The Pylian king
Was longeſt liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* moſt of wine. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

GU'ZZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandiſer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE. *n. ſ.* [See GIBE.] A ſneer; a taunt; a ſarcaſm.

Ready in *gibe*, quick anſwer'd, ſaucy, and as quarrellous as the weaſel *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To GYBE. *v. n.* To ſneer, to taunt.

The vulgar ſort
Extremely poor, and therefore vile, ſhall have
The wealthy cap and knee from lower place,
And common courteſies move to gibe and ſcorn. *Isaiah Tale.*

GYMNA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *gymnaſtick.*] Athletically, fitly for ſtrong exerciſe.

Such as with agility and vigour have not the uſe of either, who are not *gymnaſtically* compoſed, nor actively uſe thoſe parts. *Bruton's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 5.*

GYMNA'STICK. *adj.* [γυμναστικὸς, *gymnaſtique*, French.] Pertaining to athletick exerciſes; conſiſting of leaping, wreſtling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans wiſely forbid their ſervants *gymnaſtick* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exerciſe themſelves daily, whilſt their enervated lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

GYMNICK. *adj.* [γυμνικὸς, *gymnique*, French.] Such as practiſe the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes.

Have they not ſword-players, and ev'ry ſort
Of *gymnick* artiſts, wreſtlers, riders, runners *Milton*

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [γυμνὸς and σπέρμα.] Having the ſeeds naked.

GYNECOCRASAY. *n. ſ.* [γυνὴ, κρατία; *gynecocratie*, French.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reaſon of which is, that the ſenſation of the coal in the ſeveral places of that circle remains impreſſed on the ſenſorium, until the coal return again to the ſame place. *Newt.*

GYRE. *n. ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved ſkill to ward,
Or ſtroke, or buxſom meaſure to *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his ſafe guard,
But rudely rag'd *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*
Does the wild haggard tow'r into the ſky,
And to the South by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*
He faſhion'd thoſe harmonious orbs, that roll
In reſtleſs *gyres* about the Artick pole. *Sandys.*
Quick and more quick he ſpins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his foul expires. *Dryden.*

GYVES. *n. ſ.* [*gefyn*, Welſh.] Fetters, chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.*
And knowing this, ſhould I yet ſtay,
Like ſuch as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben. Johnſon's Forreſt*
The poor priſoners, ready to take the occaſion offered, boldly ſtarting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*
Doſt thou already ſingle me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agoniſtes*
But Telamon ruſh'd in, and hap'd to meet
A riſing root, that held his faſten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom ſprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryd. Fables.*

To GYVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to ſhackle, to enchain; to enſnare.

With as little a web as this, will I enſnare as great a fly as Caſſio. Ay, ſmile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

H.

H Is in Engliſh, as in other languages, a note of aſpiration, founded only by a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of ſpeech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in Engliſh is ſcarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *houſe, behaviour*. where it is followed by a conſonant it has no ſound, according to the preſent pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the ſyllable guttural; as *right, bought*.

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin]

1. An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion.

You ſhall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What ſays the golden cheſt? *ha!* let me ſee. *Shakeſp.*
Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headleſs trunk!
It is my Haſtings! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. An expreſſion of laughter.

He ſaith among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he ſmelleth the battle afar off *Job* xxxix. 25.

Ha, ha, 'tis what ſo long I wiſh'd and vow'd,
Our plots and deluſions
Have wrought ſuch confuſions,
That the monarch's a ſlave to the crowd. *Dryd. Albion.*

HAAK. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HABEAS CORPUS [Latin] A writ, the which, a man indicted of ſome treſpaſs, being laid in priſon for the ſame, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himſelf thither at his own coſts, and to anſwer the cauſe there. *Cowel.*

HABERDA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [This word is ingeniouſly deduced by *Minſhew* from *habt thr daſs*, German, *have you this*, the expreſſion of a ſhopkeeper offering his wares to ſale.] One who ſells ſmall wares, a pedlar.

Becauſe theſe cunning men are like *haberdaſhers* of ſmall wares, it is not amiſs to ſet forth their ſhop. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A *haberdaſher*, who was the oracle of the coffeehouſe, declared his opinion. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 48.

HA'BERDINE. *n. ſ.* A dried ſalt cod. *Ainſworth.*

HA'BERGEON *n. ſ.* [*haubergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breaſt; breaſtplate; neckpiece; gorget.

And halbert ſome, and ſome a *haberjon*,
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax, b.* i.
The ſhot let fly, and grazing
Upon his ſhoulder, in the paſſing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's braſs *habergeon*. *Hudibras, p.* i

HABI'LIMENT *n. ſ.* [*habillement*, French.] Dreſs; cloaths, garment.

Strange lady, in ſo ſtrange *habiliment*,
Teaching the ſatyres. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *can.* 6.
My riches are theſe poor *habiliments*,
Of which if you ſhould here diſfurniſh me,
You take the ſum and ſubſtance that I have. *Shakeſpeare.*

The clergy ſhould content themſelves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Iriſh drapery *Swift.*

To HABI'LITATE. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, French.] To qualify; to entitle.

Divers perſons in the houſe of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to ſerve in parliament, being diſabled in the higheſt degree. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

HABILITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification.

The things formerly ſpoken of, are but *habilitation* towards arms, and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon, Eſſay* 30.

HA'BILITY. *n. ſ.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power.

HA'BIT. *n. ſ.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.
2. Dreſs; accoutrement.

Into a madman's rags, t' aſſume a ſemblance
The very dogs diſdain'd, and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If you have any juſtice, any pity;
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Both the poets being dreſſed in the ſame Engliſh *habit*, ſtory compared with ſtory, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The ſcenes are old, the *habits* are the ſame
We wore laſt year. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

There are among the ſtatues ſeveral of Venus, in different *habits*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The clergy are the only ſet of men who wear a diſtinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the ſame thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Cuſtom; inveterate uſe.

This is the laſt fatal ſtep but one, which is, by frequent repetition of the ſinful act, to continue and perſiſt in it, 'till at length it ſettles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of ſin; which being properly that which the apoſtle calls the finiſhing of ſin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but alſo as to actual infliction. *South's Sermons.*

No civil broils have ſince his death aroſe,
But faction now by *habit* does obey,
And wars have that reſpect for his repoſe,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at ſea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is ſo great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what ſhape we pleaſe, and give the impreſſions of ſuch *habits* as ſhall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To HA'BIT *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to accoutre; to array.

Preſent yourſelf and your fair princeſs
Before Leontes.
She ſhall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he uſed to wear, in which at that time he ſeemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that perſon. *Clarendon*

They *habited* themſelves like thoſe rural deities, and imitated them in their ruſtick dances. *Dryden.*

HA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*habitable*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of ſuſtaining human creatures.

By means of our ſolitary ſituation, we know well moſt part of the *habitable* world, and are ourſelves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donne.*
Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it, purſue. *Dryden.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controverſy of the *habitableneſs* of the Torrid zone. *More.*

Thoſe ancient problems of the ſpherical roundneſs of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableneſs* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonſtrated. *Ray.*

HA'BITANCE. *n. ſ.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling-place.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in deſart haſt thine *habitance*? *Fa. Qu.*

HA'BITANT. *n. ſ.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller, one that lives in any place, inhabitant.

Not to earth are thoſe bright luminaries
Officious, but to the earth's *habitant*
And for the heav'n's wide circuit, let it ſpeak
The maker's high magnificence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Pow'rs celeſtial to each other's view
Stand full confeſt, though diſtant far they lie,
Or *habitants* of earth, or ſea, or ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HABITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*habitation*, French, *habitatio*, Latin]

1. The act of dwelling; the ſtate of a place receiving dwellers.

Ampl tude almoſt immenſe, with ſtars
Numerous, and ev'ry ſtar perhaps a world
Of deſt n'd *habitation*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v.

Palaces,
For want of *habitation* and repair,
Do ſtove to heaps of ruins. *Denham's Sophy.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the firſt ages were high and craggy, and conſequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2 Place of abode; dwelling.

Wiſdom, to the end ſhe might ſave many, built her houſe of that nature which is common unto all, ſhe made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

God oft deſcends to viſit men
Unſeen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii.

HABITATOR, *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

So is his preſence more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longeſt day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the northern *habitators*. *Brown.*

HAB'ITUAL. *adj.* [*habituel*, from *habit*, French.] Cuſtomary; accuſtomed; inveterate; eſtabliſhed by frequent repetition.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once actual, now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time
The ſcurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No ſpeck is left of their *habitual* ſtains;
But the pure ether of the ſoul remains. *Dryden's Æn.*

'Tis impoſſible to become an able artiſt, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

HABI'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual*.] Cuſtomarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind ſanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To HABI'TUATE. *v. a.* [*habituer*, French.] To accuſtom; to uſe one's ſelf by frequent repetition.

Men are firſt corrupted by bad counſel and company, and next they *habituate* themſelves to their vicious practices. *Tillot.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exerciſe of a greater muſcular ſtrength. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

HA'BITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*habitude*, Latin; *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; reſpect; ſtate with regard to ſomething elſe.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the ſun. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

The will of God is like a ſtreight unalterable rule, but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occaſions ſeveral *habitudes* of this rule unto it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It reſults from the very nature and being of things, as they ſtand in ſuch a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *South's Sermons.*

As by the objective part of perfect happineſs we underſtand that which is beſt and laſt, and to which all other things are to be referred; ſo by the formal part muſt be underſtood the beſt and laſt *habitude* of man toward that beſt object. *Norr.*

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the miſtreſs, and the wife;
Variety we ſtill purſue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converſe, frequent intercourſe.

His knowledge in the nobleſt uſeful arts,
Was ſuch dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with thoſe who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one muſt have frequent *habitudes* with the beſt company. *Dryden.*

3. Long cuſtom; habit; inveterate uſe.

Mankind is not more unable to deceit than willing to continue in a pleaſing errour, ſtrengthened by a long *habitude*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable ſounds,
And pitying love, muſt feel the hateful wounds
Of jeſt obſcene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred queſtion, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worſe;
Muſt hear the frequent oath, the direful curſe. *Prior.*

4 The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impoſſible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

HAPHAZARD. *adv.* [*hap ne hap*, or *nap*, as *would ne would*, *will ne will*; that is, *let it happen or not*.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws and ſquares,
With cyphers, aſtral characters,
Then looks 'em o'er to underſtand 'em,
Although ſet down *haphazard* at random *Hudibras*, *p.* ii.

To HACK. *v. a.* [haccan, Saxon, *hacken*, Dutch, *hacher*, Fr. from acaje, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into ſmall pieces; to chop, to cut ſlowly with frequent or unſkilful blows.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in ſome places, bewraying ſome fight not long ſince paſſed *Sidney.*

What a ſlave art thou, to *hack* thy ſword as thou haſt done, and ſay it was in fight! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV *p.* i.

Richard the ſecond here was *hack'd* to death. *Shak. R.* II.

I'll fight 'till from my bones my fleſh be *hackt*. *Shakeſp.*

One flouriſhing branch of his moſt royal root
Is *hackt* down, and his ſummer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shakeſ. Rich.* II.

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy prieſtly ſtall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack* and mawl. *Pope.*

Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the duſty field,
But purple veſts and flow'ry garlands pleaſe. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

2. To ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation.

Diſarm them, and let them queſtion; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HACK. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or proſtitute. *Hanmer.*

I could be knighted —What! thou lieſt. Sir Alice Ford, theſe knights will *hack*, and ſo thou ſhouldſt alter the article of thy gentry. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

HA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* Raw ſilk; any ſilmy ſubſtance unſpun.

Take the *hackle* of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one ſide of the feather, and then take the *hackle* ſilk, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hack*.] To dreſs flax.

HA'CKNEY. *n. ſ.* [*hacnai*, Welſh; *hackeneye*, Teuton. *haquenée*, French.]

1. A pacing horſe.

2. A hired horſe; hired horſes being uſually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd perſons were as eaſily ſuborned to make an affidavit for money, as poſt-horſes and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon's Eſſ. of Alienation.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In queſt of you came hither poſt,
Within an hour, I'm ſure, at moſt. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii.

3. A hireling; a proſtitute.

Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Reſtorer.*

That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney* lady ſuffer. *Hudibras.*

Shall each ſpurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new penſion'd ſycophant, pretend
To break my windows. *Pope*, *Dial* 2.

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can ſtudy in the ſtreets;
Not quite ſo well, however, as one mought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to ſpoil a thought. *Pope.*

5. Much uſed; common.

Theſe notions young ſtudents in phyſick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practiſe in one thing; to accuſtom to the road.

He long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'QUETON. *n. ſ.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horſe.] Some piece of armour

You may ſee the very faſhion of the Iriſh horſeman in his long hoſe, riding ſhoes of coſby cordwain, his *hacqueton*, and his habergeon. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

HAD. The preterite and part paſſ. of *have*.

I *had* rather be a country ſervant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition,
To be thus taunted. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cauſe? *Addiſon's Cato.*

HA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [*hadot*, French.] A ſea-fiſh of the cod kind, but ſmall

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddocks*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

HAFT. *n. ſ.* [hæpt, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch, from *To have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any inſtrument that is taken into the hand

This brandiſh'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breaſt *Dryd and Lee's Oedip.*

Theſe extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A needle is a ſimple body, being only made of ſteel; but a ſword is a compound, becauſe its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts's Logick.*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet in a haft. *Ainſw.*

HAG. *n. ſ.* [hægtre, a goblin, Saxon, *heckle*, a witch, Dutch.]

1. A fury; a ſhe monſter.

Thus ſpoke th' impatient prince, and made a pauſe,
His foul *hag* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands,
And all the powers of hell, in full applauſe,
Flouriſh'd their ſnakes, and toſt their flaming brands. *Croſh.*

2. A witch, an enchantreſs.

Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you haggage, you poulcat, you runnion. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. An old ugly woman.

Such affectations may become the young;
But thou, old *hag*, of threeſcore years and three,
Is ſhewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden's Juven.*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harraſs with vain terrour.

That makes them in the dark ſee viſions,
And *hag* themſelves with apparitions. *Hudibras.*
How are ſuper[illegible]
fancy of omens, tales, and viſions! *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'GARD. *adj.* [*hagard*, French.]

1. Wild; untamed, irreclaimable.

To let them down before that his flights end,
As *hagard* hawk, preſuming to contend
With hardy fowl above his able might,
His weary pounces all in vain doth ſpend,
To truſs the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. To this ſenſe I have put the following paſſage; for ſo the author ought to have written.

A *hagged* carcaſon of a wolf, and a jolly fort of dog, with good fleſh upon's back, fell into company together. *L'Eſtr.*

3. [*Haz*, Welſh.] Ugly; rugged, deformed, wildly diſordered.

She's too diſdainful,
I know her ſpirits are as coy and wild,
As *hagard* as the rock. *Shakeſpeare.*
Fearful beſides of what in fight had paſs'd,
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he caſt. *Dryden's Æn.*
Where are the conſcious looks, the face now pale,
Now flaſhing red, the down-caſt *hagard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or ſlowly raiſ'd *Smith's Phæd. and Hipp.*

HAGGARD. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing wild or unreclaimable.

I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days paſs, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud diſdainful *haggard*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A ſpecies of hawk.

Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the ſky,
And to the South by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*
I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the aires, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *haggard*. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A hag. So *Garth* has uſed it for want of underſtanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HA'GGARDLY *adv.* [from *haggard.*] Deformed; ugly.

For her that's [illegible]
And precious oils from diſtant Indies come,
How *haggardly* ſoe'er ſhe looks at home. *Dryd. Juven.*

HA'GGESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hog* or *hack.*] A maſs of meat, generally pork chopped, and incloſed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a ſheep's maw of the entrails of the ſame animal, cut ſmall, with ſuet and ſpices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hag.*] Of the nature of a hag, deformed; horrid.

He aſted long;
But on us both did *haggiſh* age ſteal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack.*] To cut; to chop; to mangle.

Suffolk firſt died, and York all *haggled* o'er
Comes to him where in gore he lay inſteep'd. *Shakeſ. H. V.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *haggle.*]

1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HAGIOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ἁγιος and γραφω.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAH. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions juſt,
She ſtamps, and then cries *hah!* at ev'ry thruſt. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *n. ſ.* [hagel, Saxon.]

1. Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Luke.*

As thick as *hail*
Came poſt on poſt *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.

My people ſhall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it ſhall *hail*, coming down on the foreſt. *Iſ.* xxxii. 19.

HAIL. *inter.* [hal! health, Saxon *hail*, therefore, is the ſame as *ſalve* of the Latins, or χαιρε of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of ſalutation now uſed only in poetry; health be to you.

Hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil
As thou did'ſt leave it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Her ſick head is bound about with clouds.
It does not look as it would have a *hail*
Or health with'd in it, as on other morns. *Ben. Johnſon.*
The angel *hail*
Beſtow'd, the holy ſalutation us'd
Long after to bleſt Mary, ſecond Eve. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
Farewel, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*
Infernal world! and thou profoundeſt hell
Receive thy new poſſeſſor! *Milt. Parad. Loſt, b.* i.
All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love
Once firſt of men below, now firſt of birds above. *Dryd.*
Hail to the ſun from whole returning light
The chearful ſoldier's arms new luſtre take,
To deck the pomp of battle. *Rowe's Tamerlane.*

To HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſalute, to call to.

A galley well appointed, with a long boat, drawing near unto the ſhore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horſemen. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breaſt,
And *hail* me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

HA'ILED. *adj.* [from *hail.*] Struck with hail.

HA'ILSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*hail* and *ſhot.*] Small ſhot ſcattered like hail.

The maſter of the artillery did viſit them ſharply with murdering *hailſhot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*hail* and *ſtone.*] A particle or ſingle ball of hail.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailſtone* in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*
Hard *hailſtones* lye not thicker on the plain,
Nor ſhaken oaks ſuch ſhow'rs of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

HA'ILY. *adj.* [from *hail.*] Conſiſting of hail.

From whoſe dark womb a ratling tempeſt pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *hail*y ſhowers. *Pope.*

HAIR. *n. ſ.* [hæp, Saxon.]

1. One of the common tegaments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the ſoles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microſcope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draws their nouriſhment from the ſurrounding humours: that each hair conſiſts of five or ſix others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thruſting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. *Quincy.*

2. A ſingle hair.

My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*
Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the ſkin, be a mark of a different internal conſtitution between a changeling and a child? *Locke.*
Naughty lady,
Theſe *hairs* which thou do'ſt raviſh from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Much is breeding,
Which, like the courſer's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a ſerpent's poiſon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Any thing proverbially ſmall.

If thou tak'ſt more
Or leſs than juſt a pound; if the ſcale turn
But in the eſtimation of a *hair*,
Thou di'ſt *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Courſe, order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.

Mr. doctor, he is a curer of ſouls, and you a curer of bodies. if you ſhould fight, you go againſt the *hair* of your profeſſion. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

HA'IRBRAINED. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *hare-brained*, unconſtant, unſettled, wild as a *hare.*] Wild; irregular; unſteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrain'd* ſlaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager. *Shakeſ. H VI.*

HA'IRBREADTH. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *breadth.*] A very ſmall diſtance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred choſen men left-handed could ſling ſtones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miſs. *Judg.* xx. 16.
I ſpoke of moſt diaſtrous chances
Of moving accidents by flood and field
Of *hairbreadth* 'ſcapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*

HAIRBELL. *n. ſ.* The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HA'IRCLOTH. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *cloth.*] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification.

It is compoſed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

HAIRLA'CE *n. f.* [*.r* and *lace*] The fillet with which women tie up their hair

Worms are commonly refemoled to a woman's *hairlace* or fuet, thence called tenia. *Harvey on Conjumptions.*

If Moll happens to be careleſs,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as ſure as death. *Swift*

HAIRLESS. *adj* [from *hair*] Without hair

White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairleſs* ſcalps
Againſt thy majeſty. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

HA'IRINESS. *n. f* [from *hairy*.] The ſtate of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HA'IRY. *adj.* [from *hair*]

1. Overgrown with hair, covered with hair

She his *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. *Shakeſ. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Children are not *hairy*, for that their ſkins are more perſpirable. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2 Conſiſting of hair

Storms have ſhed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HAKE. *n. ſ* A kind of fiſh

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with mackrel and *hake*.
Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

HA'KOT. *n. ſ.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HAL is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. In Gothick *alh* ſignifies a temple, or any other famous building. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HALBERD. *n. ſ.* [*halebarde*, French; *hellebarde*, Dutch, from *harde*, an ax, and *halle*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breaſt,
Or I'll ſtrike thee to my foot *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.
Our *halberds* did ſhut up his paſſage. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Four knaves in garbs ſuccinct, a truſty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HA'LBERDIER. *n. ſ.* [*halebardier*, French, from *halberd*.] One who is armed with a halberd.

The dutcheſs appointed him a guard of thirty perſons, *halberdiers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his perſon. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and fewer of them than uſed to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HA'LCYON. *n. ſ* [*halcyon*, Latin] A bird, of which it is ſaid that ſhe breeds in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such finding rogues, as theſe, ſooth ev'ry paſſion,
Bring oil to fire, ſnow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maſters. *Shakeſ. K Lear*
Amidſt our arms as quiet you ſhall be,
As *halcyons* brooding on a Winter ſea. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

HA'LCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ſtill; peaceful

When great Auguſtus made war's tempeſts ceaſe,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*

No man can expect eternal ſerenity and *halcyon* days from ſo incompetent and partial a cauſe, as the conſtant courſe of the ſun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley's Sermons.*

HALE. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *hail*, from *hel*, health.] Healthy, ſound; hearty; well complexioned

My ſeely ſheep like well below,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And aken their above. *Spenſer's Paſtorals*

Some of theſe wiſe partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as repreſentatives of the pretended captives. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 7

His ſtomach too begins to fail,
Laſt year we thought him ſtrong and *hale*,
But now he's quite another thing
I wiſh he may hold out 'till Spring. *Swift*

To HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French] To drag by force; to pull violently

Fly to your houſe;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

My third comfort,
Starr'd moſt unluckily, is from my breaſt
Haled out to murder. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Give diligence that thou mayeſt be delivered from him, leſt he *hale* thee to the judge. *Lu.* xii. 58.

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And ſet me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

This ſinuous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then ſubſideth, and *haleth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be diſguſted with any recreation, in itſelf indifferent, if he ſhould with blows be *haled* to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded ſometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HA'LER *n. ſ* [from *hale*.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *n. ſ* plural. [healf, Saxon, and all the Teutonick dialects. The *l* is often not ſounded]

1 A moiety, one part of two, an equal part.

An *half* acre of land 2 *Sa.* xiv. 14.

Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their induſtry the right way
Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries

Well choſen friendſhip, the moſt noble
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*

Or what but riches is there known
Which man can ſolely call his own;
In which no creature goes his *half*,
Unleſs it be to ſquint and laugh? *Hudibras, p.* ii.

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell,
For none but hands divine could work ſo well. *Dryden*

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were conſumed amongſt ourſelves. *Locke.*

The council is made up *half* out of the nobleſt families, and *half* out of the plebeian. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Half the miſery of life might be extinguiſhed, would men alleviate the general curſe by mutual compaſſion. *Addiſon.*

Her beauty, in thy ſofter *half*
Bury'd and loſt, ſhe ought to grieve. *Prior.*

Natural was it for a prince, who had propoſed to himſelf the empire of the world, not to neglect the ſea, the *half* of his dominions. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2 It ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.

Had the land ſelected of the beſt,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the reſt. *Dryden.*

3. It is much uſed in compoſition to ſignify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will ſhow.

HALF *adv.* In part; equally

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* conſenting. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *n. ſ.* One not born of the ſame father and mother

Which ſhall be the moſt miſerable, who, by the diſſection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a ſiſter by the *half blood* ſhall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *adj* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean, degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will
——Nor in thine, lord.
——*Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

HALF-CAP. *n. ſ.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

After diſtaſteful looks, and theſe hard fractions,
With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into ſilence. *Shakeſ Timon of Athens.*

HA'LFENDEAL. *n. ſ.* [*half* and dæl, Saxon.] Part. *Spenſer.*

HALF FACED. *adj* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only part of the face; ſmall faced.

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whoſe hopeful colours
Advance, a *half-faced* ſun ſtriving to ſhine. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

This ſame *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man he preſents no mark to the enemy: the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak. Henry* IV.

HALF-HATCHED *adj* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, thick as hailſtones pour,
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled ſhow'r,
Among the rabble rain. *Gay's Trivia.*

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my taſk could cloſe;
Back to thy native ſtands might'ſt thou ſail,
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HALF-MOON *n. ſ*

1 The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.

2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.

See how in warlike muſter they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.*

HALF-PENY. *n. ſ* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *peny*.] A copper coin, of which two make a peny.

There ſhall be in England ſeven *half peny* loaves ſold for a peny. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii

Bardolph ſtole a lute-caſe, bore it twelve leagues, and ſold it for three *half-pence*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

I thank you; and ſure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a *half-peny*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat
To ſave a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden's Perſ*

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not ſo much as one ſingle *half peny*. *Swift.*

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half pence* as we used to do. *Swift.*

HALF-PIKE. *n. s.* [*half* and *pike.*] The small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-pike.* *Tatler*, N° 6.

HALF-PINT. *n. s.* [*half* and *pint.*] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope's Horace.*

HALF-SCHOLAR. *n. s.* Imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

HALF SEAS *over.* A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

I am *half sea's o'er* to death,
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half finish'd. *Dryden.*

HALF-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*half* and *sight.*] Seeing imperfectly, having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

HALF-SPHERE. *n. s.* [*half* and *sphere.*] Hemisphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away
From this *half sphere.* *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

HALF-STRAINED. *adj.* [*half* and *strain.*] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet,
But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

HALF-SWORD. *n. s.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

HALF WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way.*] In the middle.

Fearless he sees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound,
Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown:
Serenely as he liv'd resigns his breath,
Meets destiny *half way*, nor shrinks at death. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. *n. s.* [*half* and *wit.*] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

HALF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *half-wit.*] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgment of the women than of *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

HA'LIBUT. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HA'LIDOM. *n. s.* [palig dom, holy judgment, or palig and *dome*, for *sway.*] Our hallowed lady.

By my *halidom*, quoth he,
Ye a great master are in your degree. *Hubberd's Tale.*

HA'LIMASS. *n. s.* [palig and *mass.*] The feast of All-souls.

My queen to France; from whence set forth in pomp,
She came adorned hither like sweet May;
Sent back like *halimass*, or shortest day. *Shakes. Rich. II.*

HA'LITUOUS. *adj.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Vaporous; fumous.

We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

HALL. *n. s.* [pal, Saxon; *halle*, Dutch.]

1. A court of justice.
2. A manour-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenant.

Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. The publick room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,
To summon all the company to the *hall.* *Garth.*

4. The first large room of a house.

That night we see is burning in my *hall.* *Shakespeare.*
Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry *halls*
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

HALLELU'JAH. *n. s.* [הללויה] *Praise ye the Lord.* A song of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy saints
Unfeigned *hallelujahs* to Thee sing,
Hymns of high praise. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallelujah* of the celestial choirs. *Taylor.*

HA'LLOO. *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted: some imagine it corrupted from *a lui*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and *Skinner* from *haller*, to draw.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief,
More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. *Dryden.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs.

A number of country folks *hallooed* and houted after me, as at the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his enemy. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A cry more tuneable
Was never *hallooed* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.

If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John *hallows* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chase with shouts.

If I fly, Marcius
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakespeare.*

3. To call or shout to.

When we have found the king, he that first lights on him,
Hallos the other. *Shakespeare's King*

To HALLOW. *v. a.* [halgian, halig, Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate, to make holy.

When we sanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of publick resort, that we invite God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*

With us it cannot be endured to hear a man openly professing that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet so *hallowing* the same with prayer, that he hopeth it shall not burn. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*

Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shakesp.*

My prayers
Are not words duly *hallow'd*, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

And from work
Now resting, bless'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day,
As resting on that day from all his works,
But not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn. *Dryden's Virg.*

No satyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Granv.*

2. To reverence as holy; *hallowed* be thy name.

HALLUCINA'TION. *n. s.* [*hallucinatio*, Latin.] Errour, blunder; mistake; folly.

A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionless a meer *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the] for a T. *Addis. Spect.*

HALM. *n. s.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw. Pronounced *haum.*

HA'LO. *n. s.* A red circle round the sun or moon.

And, if the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which halos, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton's Opt.*

I saw by reflexion, in a vessel of stagnating water, three *haloes*, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body. *Newton's Opt.*

HA'LSENING. *adj.* [*hals*, German; *hals*, Scottish, the neck.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue.

This ill *halsening* horny name hath, as cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many. *Carew.*

HA'LSER. *n. s.* [from palr, neck, and reel, a rope. It is now in marine pronunctation corrupted to *hawser.*] A rope less than a cable.

A beechen mast then in the hollow base
They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd *halsers* hoise
Their white sails. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

No *halsers* need to bind these vessels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryd. Virg.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [healtr, Saxon, lame; healtan, to limp.]

1. To limp, to be lame.

And will she yet debase her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am mis-shapen thus? *Shakes. R. III.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*

Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To stop in a march.

I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.

How

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 *Kings* xviii.

4. To fail; to falter

Here's a paper written in his hand,
A *halting* sonnet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, saying, peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him. *Jer.*

HALT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. *Lu.* xiv. 21.

HALT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
2. [*Alte*, French.] A stop in a march.

The heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made *halt*. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Scouts each coast light armed scout
Each quarter to descry the distant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whether fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon*, b. vi

He might have made a *halt* 'till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon*, b. i.

HA'LTER. *n. f.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.

HA'LTER. *n. f.* [pealfrepe, Saxon, from palf, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death. *Shak. H. VI*

Answer was made, it was by the sword if they stood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as soldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Were I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note
Disgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Cleaveland.*

When the times began to alter,
None rise so high as from the *halter*. *Hudibras*, p.

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A cord, a strong string.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To HA'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord, to catch in a noose.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first. *Cleaveland.*

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon pam, a house, farm, or village. *Gibson's Camden.*

HAM. *n. f.* [pam, Saxon; *hamme*, Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed, but there was some contraction remaining. *Wiseman.*

2. The thigh of a hog salted.

Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *ham* pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy. *Pope's Horace.*

HA'MATED. *adj.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks.

To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham*.] To cut the sinews of the thigh, to hamstring.

HAME *n. f.* [pama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *n. f.* [pam, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A small village.

Within the self same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country wasted and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

HA'MMER. *n. f.* [pamep, Saxon; *hammer*, Danish.]

1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare's Henry V*

The stuff will not work well with a *hammer*. *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the best anvils and *hammers* of iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *Addison.*

The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. Any thing destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpass. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Loyd, Æn.*

Drugg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat
'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate. *Dryden's Juvenal*

I must pay with *hammered* money instead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy husband and thyself? *Shakesp. H. VI.*

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this witcraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammered* up the articles. *Hayward.*

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*

1. To work, to be busy.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*. *Shakespeare.*

I have been studying how to compare
This prison where I live unto the world;
And, for because the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

HA'MMERER. *n. f.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD. *n. f.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]

Hammerhard is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

HA'MMOCK. *n. f.* [pamaca, Saxon.] A swinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to *hammocks*, used them all his life. *Temple.*

HAMPER. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Minsheu* to be contracted from *band panier*, but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in use, whence *hamper*, *anciently*.] A large basket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts. *Swift.*

To HA'MPER. *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its present meaning, is uncertain. *Junius* observes that *hampsyns* in Teutonick is a quarrel; others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper*, being the treasury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To shackle, to entangle in chains.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangled, *hamper'd* thing. *Prior.*

We shall find such engines to assail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou shalt come of force. *Milton.*

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net! *L'Estrange.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. To ensnare; to inveigle, to catch with allurements.

She'd *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shakesp.*

Wear under vizard-masks their talents;
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the nooze,
Too fast to dream of breaking loose. *Hudibras*, p. ii.

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, these one by one unbind,
Stretch their small tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind. *Blac.*

4. To perplex; to embarrass by many nets and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Release the lab'rers for the cause. *Hudibras*, p. iii. *cant* 2.

HA'MSTRING. *n. f.* [*ham* and *string*.] The tendon of the ham.

A strutting player, whose conceit
Lies in his *hamstring*, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and found
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakesp.*

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two *hamstrings*. *Newman's Surgery.*

To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung*. [from the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then to his side is added to his side. *Dryden's Æn.*

HAN for *have*, in the plural. *Spenser.*

HA'NAPER. *n. f.* [*hanaperium*, low Latin.] A treasury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the seal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES. *n. f.* [In a ship.] Falls of the fife-rails placed on banisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*

HANCES. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the courses in the *hance*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

HAND *n. f.* [Hand, Hont, Saxon, and in all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or uſe any inſtrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

So *hand* in *hand* they paſs'd, the loveliеſt pair
That ever ſince in love's embraces met *Milt. Parad. Loſt*

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering ſteps and ſlow,
Through Eden took their ſolitary way. *Milton.*

That wonderful inſtrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle? *Berkley*

2. Meaſure of four inches, a meaſure uſed in the matches of horſes; a palm.

3. Side, right or left

For the other ſide of the court-gate on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Ex.* xxxviii. 15.

4. Part; quarter, ſide.

It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the ſun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with reſpect to the receiver

Of which offer the baſſa accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Theſe two muſt make our duty very eaſy; a conſiderable reward in *hand*, and the aſſurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*. *Tob.* iv. 14.

7. Rate, price.

Time is the meaſure of buſineſs, as money of wares: buſineſs is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is ſmall diſpatch. *Bacon, Eſſay* 26.

8. Terms; conditions

With ſimplicity admire and accept the myſtery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, intereſt, or vanity wreſt it to ignoble ſenſes. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

It is either an ill ſign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* conſiſtent with humility. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

9. Act, deed; external action

Thou ſaweſt the contradiction between my heart and *hand*. *King Charles*

10. Labour, act of the hand.

Alnaſchar was a very idle fellow, that never would ſet his *hand* to any buſineſs during his father's life. *Addiſon's Spectat.*

I rather ſuſpect my own judgment than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay ſo long under Virgil's correction, and had his laſt *hand* put to it. *Addiſon.*

11. Performance.

Where are theſe porters,
Theſe lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *hand*! fellows,
There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

12. Power of performance.

Will. Honeycomb has told me, that he had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and that he would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 98

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of ſuch a nation. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majeſty hath received great profit, ſo may ſhe, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon*

15. Workmanſhip; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection with an averſion or even indifferency to be reunited with its Author, the ſource of its utmoſt felicity, is ſuch a ſhock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not conſiſtent with finite wiſdom and perfection. *Cheyne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The maſter ſaw the madneſs riſe,
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part of action

God muſt have ſet a more than ordinary eſteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *Scuth.*

18. The act of giving or preſenting.

Let Tamar dreſs the meat in my ſight, that I may eat it at her *hand*. 2 *Sa.* xiii. 5

To-night the poet's advocate I ſtand,
And he deſerves the favour at my *hand*. *Addiſon.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's *hand*, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or deſtroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whoſe greatneſs and fortune were not made to their *hands*, had ſufficient qualifications and opportunities of riſing to theſe high poſts *Atterbury's Freeholder.*

20. Care; neceſſity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Eſtrange*

When a ſtateſman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with ſenſe,
Or ſimple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be whiſtled off my *hands*. *Pope*

21. Diſcharge of duty

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanneſs of eſtate like the apoſtles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apoſtles. *Hooker, Pr.*

22. Reach; nearneſs: as, *at hand*, within reach, not approaching.

Your huſband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakeſp.*

Couſins, I hope the days are near at *hand*
That chambers will be ſafe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come
To do you ſalutation *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The ſight of his mind was like ſome ſights of eyes, rather ſtrong at *hand* than to carry afar off *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, ſheweth a wind at *hand*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A very great ſound near *hand* hath ſtricken many deaf [illegible]

It is not probable that any body ſhould effect that at a diſtance, which, nearer *hand*, it cannot perform. *Brown.*

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury *Boyle.*

23. Manual management.

Nor ſwords at *hand*, nor hiſſing darts afar,
Are doom'd t' avenge the tedious bloody war *Dryd. Juven.*

24. State of being in preparation.

Where is our uſual manager of mirth?
What revels are in *hand*? Is there no play,
To eaſe the anguiſh of a torturing hour? *Shakeſpeare.*

25. State of being in preſent agitation.

I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye;
That like'd, but had a rougher taſk in *hand*
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which way the learned ſhall determine of it. *Locke.*

26. Cards held at a game.

There was never an *hand* drawn, that did double the reſt of the habitable world, before this; for ſo a man may term it, if he ſhall put to account that which may be hereafter, by the occupation and colonizing of thoſe countries. *Bacon.*

27. That which is uſed in oppoſition to another.

He would diſpute,
Confute, change *hands*, and ſtill confute. *Hudibras, p.* i

28. Scheme of action

Conſult of your own ways, and think which *hand*
Is beſt to take. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

They who thought they could never be ſecure, except the king were firſt at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

29. Advantage; gain; ſuperiority.

The French king, ſuppoſing to make his *hand* by thoſe rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hoſtility. *Heyward.*

30. Competition; conteſt.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *hand* with any princeſs of the world. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

31. Tranſmiſſion; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

The ſalutation by the *hand* of me Paul. *Col.* iv. 18

32. Poſſeſſion; power.

Sacraments ſerve as the moral inſtruments of God to that purpoſe; the uſe whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

And though you war, like petty wrangling ſtates,
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you ceaſe,
You ſhall be cruſh'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there muſt be a quarter of the revenue of the land conſtantly in their *hands*. *Locke.*

It is fruitleſs pains to learn a language, which one may gueſs by his temper he will wholly neglect, as ſoon as an approach to manhood, ſetting him free from a governour, ſhall put him into the *hands* of his own inclination. *Locke.*

Vectigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and diſtributed amongſt the ſoldiers, or left in the *hands* of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arbuthnot.*

33. Preſſure of the bridle

There are no tricks in plain and ſimple faith,
But hollow men, like horſes hot at *hand*,
Make gallant ſhow and promiſe of their mettle. *Shakeſ.*

34. Method of government; diſcipline, reſtraint

Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens, ha[illegible] malicious mind againſt his countrymen

He kept a ſtrict *hand* on his nobility, and [illegible] advance clergymen and lawyers. [illegible]

[illegible]ever

However fleet a *hand* is to be kept upon all defires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy muft be permitted to fpeak. *Locke.*

35. Influence, management

Flattery, the gang'rous nurfe of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleafures bent. *Daniel.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing

The body, though it moves, yet changing perceivable diftance with other bodies, as fafe as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing feems to ftand ftill, as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and fhadows of fun-dials *Locke.*

37. Agent, perfon employed.

The wifeft prince, if he can fave himfelf and his people from ruin, under the worft adminiftration, what may not his fubjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh ufe of the beft? *Swift*

38. Giver, and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than tranfmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all generations. *Tillotfon, Sermon 1.*

39. An actor; a workman; a foldier.

Your wrongs are known impofe but your commands,
This hour fhall bring you twenty thoufand *hands*. *Dryden.*

Demetrius appointed the painter guards for his fecurity, pleafed that he could preferve that *hand* from the barbarity and infolence of foldiers. *Dryden's Dufrefnoy.*

A dictionary containing a natural hiftory requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Ifrael fmote as well the men of every city as the beaft, and all that came to *hand*. *Judg* xx. 48.

A fweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firft fruits, the green ear, and the yellow fheaf,
Uncuft as came to *hand*. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* x.

41. Form or caft of writing.

Here is the indictment of the good lord Haftings,
Which in a fet *hand* fairly is engroffed,
Eleven hours I've fpent to write it over. *Shakefp. Rich.* III.

Solyman fhewed him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that feal. *Knolles*

Being difcovered by their knowledge of Mr Cowley's *hand*, I happily efcaped. *Denham, Dedication.*

If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their *hands*, and then refufe to pay,
I muft attend. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is fomething peculiar in every one's writing *Cockburn.*

The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the characters of fuch *hand* you like. *Locke*

Conftant a faw that the *hand* writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Addifon's Spectator.*

I prefent thefe thoughts in an ill *hand*, but fcholars are bad penmen: we feldom regard the mechanick part of writing. *Felton on the Clafficks*

They were wrote on both fides, and in a fmall *hand* *Arbut.*

42. HAND *over head.* Negligently, rafhly; without feeing what one does.

So many ftrokes of the alarum bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the tales, which, *hand over head*, have ferved their turn, doth ring the peal fo much the louder. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree, thus 'tis, fays a paffenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or wit. *L'Eftrange.*

43. HAND *to* HAND. Clofe fight.

In fingle oppofition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the beft part of an hour. *Shakefp. H.* IV.

He iffues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That all afar, and all mands *hand to hand*,
Is [illegible] from the field *Dryden's Fables.*

44. HAND *in* HAND. In union, conjointly.

Had the fea been Marlborough's element, the war had been beftowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift.*

45. HAND *in* HAND Fit; pat.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparifon, had been fomething too fair and too good for any lady in Britany *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*

46. HAND *to mouth.* As want requires.

I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end. *L'Eftrange.*

47. *To bear in* HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude.

A rafcally yea forfooth knave, to *bear in hand*, and then ftand upon fecurity *Shakefpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

48 *To be* HAND *and Glove.* To be intimate and familiar.

To HAND, *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To give or tranfmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only becaufe he dipped in the fame difh, but becaufe he was fo near that our Saviour could *hand* the fop unto him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Reports, like fnowballs, gather ftill the farther they roll, and when I have once *handed* it to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue*

I have been fhewn a written prophecy that is *handed* among them with great fecrecy *Arabian's Freeholder.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand

Angels the *hand* her up, the next God dwelt,
For fhe was of that order whereof moft well. *Donne*

By fafe and infenfible degrees he will pafs from a boy to a man, which is the moft hazardous ftep in life: this therefore fhould be carefully watched, and a young man with great obli[illegible] it. *Locke.*

3 [illegible], to lay hands on

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
Firft *hand* me: on mine own accord, I left. *Shakefpeare.*

4 To manage, to ply with the hand

'Tis then that with delight I rove
Upon the bounds of depth or love
I bleis my oars, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on fhoar. *Pr*

5 To tranfmit in fucceffion; to deliver down from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of feveral the moft remarkable particular accidents of it: likewife, which they *handed* downwards to the fucceeding ages *Woodw.*

I know no other way of fecuring thefe monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed* down to future ages. *Addifon on ancient Medals.*

Arts and fciences conlift of fcattered theorems and practices, which are *handed* about amongft the maflers, and only revealed to the *fitli arts*, 'till fome great genius appears, who collects thefe disjointed propofitions, and reduces them into a regular fyftem. *Arbuthnot's Hiftory of John Bull.*

One would think a ftory fo fit for age to talk of, and infancy to hear, were incapable of being *handed* down to us. *Pope's Eflay on Homer*

HAND is much ufed in compofition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handfaw*; or born in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.

HA'ND-BARROW *n. f.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

A *hand-barrow*, wheelbarrow, fhovel and fpade. *Tuffer.*

Set the board whereon the hive ftandeth on a *hand-barrow*, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

HAND-BASKET *n. f.* [illegible]

You muft have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a fmall *hand-basket* to carry them in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HAND-BELL. *n. f.* A bell rung by the hand.

The ftrength of the percuffion is a principal caufe of the loudnefs or foftnefs of founds, as in ringing of a *hand-bell* harder or fofter. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*

HAND-BREADTH. *n. f.* A fpace equal to the breadth of the hand, a palm.

A border of an *hand-breadth* round about. *Ex* xxv 25.

Within were hooks an *hand-breadth*, faftened round about. *Ezek.* xl 43

The eaftern people determined their *hand-breadth* by the breadth of barley-corns, fix making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HA'NDED. *adj.* [from *hand*]

1. Having the ufe of the hand left or right.

Many are right *handed*, whofe livers are weakly conftituted; and many ufe the left, in whom that part is ftrongeft. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 5.

2 With hands [illegible]

Into their inmoft bow'r
Handed they went. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* iv.

HA'NDER. *n. f.* [from *hand*.] Tranfmitter; conveyor in fucceffion.

They would aflume, with wond'rous art,
Themfelves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vaft frame the church, yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the prefent, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

HA'NDFAST *n. f.* [*hand* and *faft*.] Hold; cuftody. Obfolete.

If that fhepherd be not in *handfaft*, let him fly. *Shakefp.*

HA'NDFUL *n. f.* [*hand* and *full*.]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

In the park I faw a country gentleman at the fide of Rofamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Freeholder*, N° 44.

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one veffel of filver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the found will be more refounding from the veffel of filver than that of wood. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

The peaceful fcabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt,
For of the lower end two *handfuls*
It had devour'd, it was fo manful. *Hudibras, p.* i.

3. A fmall number or quantity

Being in poſſeſſion of the town, they *handſel* to defend themſelves from firing. *Raleigh's Apology.*

He could not, with ſuch a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propoſe reaſonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

HAND-GALLOP. *n. ſ.* A ſlow eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle to hinder increaſe of ſpeed.

Ovid, with all his ſweetneſs, has as little variety of numbers and ſound as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verſe runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN *n. ſ.* A gun wielded by the hand.

They have names given them, ſome from ſerpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines, others in other reſpects, as cannons, demi-cannons, *ſaker-guns* and muſkets. *Camd.*

HA'NDICRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *craft*] Manual occupation, work performed by the hand.

The nurſeries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the ſame manner. *Gulliver's Trav.*

The cov'nants thou ſhalt teach by candle-light,
When puffing ſmiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

[illegible] geniuſes, and divert themſelves with painting, ſculpture, architecture, gardening, and ſeveral kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addiſon.*

HANDICRA'FTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*handicraft* and *man*.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miſerable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftſ*
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

He has ſimply the beſt wit of any *handicraftſman* in Athens.
Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free ſervants, and *handicraftſmen*; as ſmiths, maſons and carpenters. *Bacon, Eſſay* 30.

The profaneneſs and ignorance of *handicraftſmen*, ſmall traders, ſervants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and ſhopkeeper, and *handicraftſman*. *Swift*

HA'NDILY. *adv.* [from *handy*.] With ſkill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *handy*.] Readineſs; dexterity

HA'NDIWORK *n. ſ.* [*handy* and *work*] Work of the hand, product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wiſheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happineſs; although perhaps, for ſome ſpecial cauſe in our own particular, a contrary determination have ſeemed more convenient. *Hooker, b. v.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament ſheweth his *handiwork*. *Pſ.* xix. 1.

He parted with the greateſt bleſſing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *kerchief*] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her ſitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the ſhepherd's ſon, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

They did not make uſe of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbuthnot.*

To HA'NDLE *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, from *hand*.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilſt they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that preſs them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield

That fellow *handles* his bow like a cowkeeper *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable ſhyneſs is the general vice of the Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the hardneſs of the Winters forces the breeders there to houſe and *handle* their colts ſix months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat in diſcourſe

He left nothing fitting for the purpoſe
Untouch'd, or ſlightly *handled* in diſcourſe. *Shakeſ. R. III.*

I tell thee, I am mad
In Creſſid's love: thou anſwer'ſt, ſhe is fair;
Pour'ſt in the open ulcer of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handleſt* in thy diſcourſe. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. *2 Mac.*

Of a number of other like inſtances we ſhall ſpeak more, when we *handle* the communication of ſounds. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatiſe, for the explication of this inſtrument, the ſubtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Wilkins's Dædalus*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be [illegible] *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

5. To deal with; to practiſe.

They that *handle* the law know me not.

6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being priſoner? *Shak. Henry VI.*

They were well enough pleaſed to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them ſo ill. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

7. To practiſe upon, to do with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to queſtion, you ſhall ſee how I'll *handle* her. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

[illegible]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the ſacred *handle* of our ſceptre,
Unleſs he do prophane, ſteal, or uſurp. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is eaſy to be taken hold of, and after the belly, which is hard to graſp. *Bacon's Ornam. Rational.*

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at leaſt we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an ax, begged only ſo much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taſte from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unſav'ry haut-gouſt from the haft. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A beam there was, on which a beechen pail
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. That of which uſe is made.

They overturned him in all his intereſts by the ſafe but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South's Sermons*

HA'NDLESS. *adj.* [*hand* and *leſs*.] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accurſed h:
Hath made thee *handleſs*? *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

His mangled Myrmidons,
Noſeleſs, *handleſs*, hackt and chopt, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

HANDMAID, *n. ſ.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* ſpeak to thee. *Sh. Hen. VI.*

She gave the knight great thanks in little ſpeech,
And ſaid ſhe would his *handmaid* poor remain *Fairfax.*

I will never ſet poeticks againſt ethicks, eſpecially for that true ethicks are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bac.*

Heav'n's youngeſt teamed ſtar
Hath fix'd her poliſh'd car,
Her ſleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*

Love led them on, and faith, who knew them beſt
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew ſo dreſt,
And ſpeak the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge. [illegible]

Thoſe of my family their maſter ſlight,
Grown deſpicable in my *handmaid's* ſight. [illegible]

By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art,
Makes mighty things from ſmall beginnings great;
Thus fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

Since he had placed his heart upon wiſdom, health, wealth, victory and honour ſhould always wait on her as her *handmaids*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The great maſter will deſcend to hear
The humble ſuites of his *handmaid's* care. *Prior.*

Then criticiſm the muſe's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dreſs her charms and make her more belov'd *Pope.*

HA'NDMILL. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *mill*] A mill moved by the hand.

Oft the drudging aſs is driv'n with toil,
Returning late, and loaden home with grain
Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain. *Dryd. Virg.*

HANDS *off* A vulgar phraſe for keep off, forbear

They cut a flag into parts, but as they were entering upon the dividend, *hands off*, ſays the lion *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

HA'NDSAILS *n. ſ.* Sails managed by the hand.

The ſeamen will neither ſtand to their *handſails*, nor ſuffer the pilot to ſteer. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW. *n. ſ.* Saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my ſword hack'd like a *handſaw*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

To perform this work it is neceſſary to be provided with a ſtrong knife and a ſmall *handſaw*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HA'NDSEL. *n. ſ.* [*handſel*, a firſt gift, Dutch.] The firſt act of uſing any thing, the firſt act of ſale.

The apoſtles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *handſel* or earneſt of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Thou art joy's *handſel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to ev'ry mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

To HA'NDSEL. *v. a.* To uſe or do any thing the firſt time.

In timorous deer he *handſels* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley*

[illegible]

How eaſy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handſel* fate before you. *Dryd.*

HANDSOME

HA'NDSOME *adj* [*handſam*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready, ready, convenient.
   For a th of it is ſo *handſome*, as it may ſeem it was firſt invented for him *Spenſer.*
2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.
   A great man entered by force into a peaſant's houſe, and, finding his wife very *handſome*, turned the good man out of his ing. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
3. Elegant; graceful.
   That eaſineſs and *handſome* addreſs in writing, which is hardeſt to be attained by perſons bred in a meaner way, will be familiar to you *Fenton on the Cuſtoms*
4. Ample; liberal as, a *handſome* fortune.
5. Generous; noble: as, a *handſome* action

To HA'NDSOME *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

   Him all repute
   For his device in *handſoming* a ſuit;
   To judge of lace he hath the beſt conceit. *Donne*

HA'NDSOMELY *adv.* [from *handſome.*]

1. Conveniently; dexterouſly.
   Under it he may cleanly convey any fit paſſage that cometh *handſomely* in his way. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
   Where the kind nymph, changing her faulters ſhape,
   Becomes unhandſome, *handſomely* to eſcape. *Waller.*
2. Beautifully; gracefully
3. Elegantly, neatly
   A carpenter, after he hath ſawn down a tree, hath weight at *hand, ready*, and made a veſſel thereof. *Wiſd.* xiii. 11.
4. Liberally; generouſly
   I am buying out a convenient place for an alms-houſe, which I intend to endow very *handſomely* for a dozen ſuperannuated huſbandmen. *Addiſon.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *handſome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance

   Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance [illegible] nor ſweetneſs in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*
   or *Landlordneſs* ſake, it were good you hang the upper glaſs upon a nail. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
   In cloths, cheap *handſomeneſs* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*
   Perſons of the fairer ſex like that *handſomeneſs* for which they find themſelves to be the moſt liked *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to hold ſmall work in. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

HA'NDWRITING. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *writing.*] A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

   That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to ſhow,
   If the ſkin were parchment, and the blows you gave were ink,
   Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shak.*
   To no other cauſe than the wiſe providence of God can be referred the diverſity of *handwritings* *Cockburn.*

HA'NDY. *adj* [from *hand.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.
   Proudly vaunting, that although they were but few, yet they would eaſily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
   Both parties now were drawn ſo cloſe,
   Almoſt to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*
2. Ready; dexterous, ſkilful.
   She ſtript the ſtalks of all their leaves, the beſt
   She culled, and them with *handy* care ſhe dreſt. *Dryden.*
   The ſervants waſh the platter, ſcour the plate;
   And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*
3. Convenient
   The ſtrike-block is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *n. ſ.* A play in which children change hands and places.

   See how yond juſtice rails upon yond ſimple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and, *handy-dandy*, which is the juſtice, which is the thief *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
   Neither croſs and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite ſo ancient as *hand dandy.* *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To HANG. *v. n.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong.* [ƿanzan, Saxon.]

1. To ſuſpend, to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above.
   Strangely viſited people he cures,
   Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
   Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
   His great army is utterly ruined, he himſelf ſlain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jeruſalem *South's Sermons.*
2. To fall without any ſtrong ſupport.
   [illegible] haſt of nothing made,
   That *hang'ſt* the ſolid earth in fleeting air,
   Veined with clear ſprings, which ambient ſeas repair. *Sandys.*
3. To choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck, ſo as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.
   He hath commiſſion from thy wife and me
   To *hang* Cordelia in the priſon. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
   Hanging ſuppoſes human ſoul and reaſon;
   This animal's below committing treaſon:
   Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
   That's a preferment for Achitophel *Dryden.*
   Virgil has deſcribed *hanging* more happily than Homer *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*
4. To diſplay, to ſhow aloft.
   This unlucky mole miſled ſeveral coxcombs, and, like the *hanging* out of falſe colours, made ſome of them converſe with Roſalinda in what they thought the ſpirit of her party. *Addiſ.*
5. To let fall, below the proper ſituation; to decline.
   There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head ſadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Eccluſ* xix. 26.
   The beauties of this place ſhould mourn;
   Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return
   Should *hang* their withered head, for ſure my breath
   Is now more peſtilous. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
   The roſe is fragrant, but it fades in time,
   The violet ſweet, but quickly paſt the prime;
   White lilies *hang* their heads, and ſoon decay;
   And winter ſnow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*
   The cheerful birds no longer ſing,
   Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*
6. To fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable.
   The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. 1 *Mac.* iv. 57.
7. To adorn by hanging upon.
   Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night! *Sh.*
   The pavement ever foul with human gore;
   Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door. *Dryden.*
8. To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall.
   Muſick is better in chambers wainſcotted than *hanged.* *Bac.*
   If e'er my pious father for my ſake
   Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
   Or I increaſ'd them with my ſylvan toils,
   And *hung* thy holy roofs with ſavage ſpoils,
   Give me to ſcatter theſe. *Dryden's Æn.*
   Sir Roger has *hung* ſeveral parts of his houſe with the trophies of his labours. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To HANG. *v. n.*

1. To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below.
   Over it a fair portcullis *hong*,
   Which to the gate directly did incline,
   With comely compaſs and compoſture ſtrong. *Fairy Queen*
2. To depend; to fall looſely on the lower part; to dangle
   A tower full of aſhes had a round inſtrument, which every ſide *hanged* down 2 *Mac.* xiii. 5.
   Upon her ſhoulders wings ſhe wears
   Like *hanging* ſleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*
   If gaming does an aged ſire entice,
   Then my young maſter ſwiftly learns the vice,
   And ſhakes in *hanging* ſleeves the little box and dice *Dry.*
3. To bend forward.
   By *hanging* is only meant a poſture of bending forward to ſtrike the enemy *Addiſon.*
4. To float; to play.
   And fall theſe ſayings from that gentle tongue,
   Where civil ſpeech and ſoft perſuaſion *hung*. *Prior.*
5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground.
   Whatever is placed on the head may be ſaid to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens ſuch as are planted on the top of the houſe. *Addiſon on Italy.*
6. To reſt upon by embracing.
   She *hung* about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
   She vied *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
   To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotſpur's neck,
   Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
   Fauſtina is deſcribed in the form of a lady ſitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacham.*
7. To hover, to impend.
   With this ſtrange virtue
   He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
   And ſundry bleſſings *hang* about his throne,
   That ſpeak him full of grace. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
   Odious names of diſtinction, which had ſlept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived *Atterbury's Serm.*
8. To be looſely joined.
   Whither go you?
   ——To ſee your wife's: is ſhe at home?
   —Ay, and as idle as ſhe may *hang* together, for want of company. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
9. To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined.
   In my Lucia's abſence
   Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addiſ. Cato.*
10. To be compact or united.
   In the common caſe we are all of a piece: we *hang* together *Bp. of Sarum's Paſtoral Letter*
   Your device *hangs* very well together; but is it not liable to the ſame exceptions you made to ſuch explications as have nothing but the writer's imagination to ſupport them? *Addiſon.*
11. To adhere
   A cheerful temper ſhines out in all her converſation, and

dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison.*

Shining landskips, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. [illegible]

Sleep shall neither night nor day
[illegible]

Two women, the babes *hanging* at their breasts, were cast headlong from the wall 2 *Mac.* vii. 10.

13. To be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty

Thy life shall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life *Deut.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

[illegible]

Which *hung* not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents *hung*,
And faultring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue. *Dryden.*

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes favours. *Shakesp.*

Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre *hangs* Europa's scale. *Prior.*

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring senates *hung* on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope's Epistles.*

17. To have a steep declivity.

Sussex marsh shews itself on the middle of the sides of *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forsakes him, and sir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

19. To decline, to tend down

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *n. f.* [from *hang.*] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers.*

HANGER. *n. f.* [from *hang.*] A short broad sword.

HANGER ON. *n. f.* [from *hang.*] A dependant, one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbræ, or *hangers-on*. *Bruton's Vulgar Errours.*

They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hangers-on*. *L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HA'NGING. *n. f.* [from *hang.*] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Like rich *hangings* in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*

Now purple *hangings* cloath the palace walls,
And sumptuous feasts are made in splendid halls. *Dryden.*

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the *hanging*. *Prior.*

HANGING *participial adj.* [from *hang.*]

1. Foreboding death by the halter

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

What Ethiops lips he has!
How foul a snout, and what a *hanging* face! *Dryd. Juven.*

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter

HA'NGMAN *n. f.* [*hang* and *man.*] The publick executioner.

This monster sat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *Stanley, b.* ii.

One cried, God bless us! and amen! the other,
As they had seen me with these *hangman's* hands.
Listening their fear, I could not say amen,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

Who makes that noise there? Who are you?
—Your friend, sir, the *hangman*; you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shakesp. Meas for Measure.*

Men do not stand
In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate,
Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate *Donne.*

I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself, as the *hangman* is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

HANK. *n. f.* [*hank*, Islandick, a chain or coil of rope]

1. A skein of thread.

2. A tye; a check, an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the *hank* that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all for scores, he must still go on to supply? *Essay of P.*

To HA'NKER. *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately, to have an incessant wish.

And now the saints began their prayer,
For which th'had yearn'd so long,
And felt such bowel *hankerings*,
To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant* 2

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a *hankering* after those juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant *hankers* after something else. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Do'st thou not *hanker* after a greater liberty in some things? If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution *Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering* after the diversions of the town. *Addison's Spectator.*

The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty. *Addison on Italy.*

HAN'T, for *has not*, or *have not.*

That roguish leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ake, you *han't* that simper about the mouth for nothing. *Addis.*

HAP. *n. f.* [*anhap*, in Welsh, is misfortune]

1. Chance, fortune.

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like *hap*. *Hooker.*

Whether art it were, or heedless *hap*,
As through the flow'ring forest rash she flew,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lace,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *F. Q.*

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Estr.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curst be good *haps*, and curst be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make despair
For all these certain blows the surest shield. *Sidney.*

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see their example followed. *Hooker, b.* iv.

3. Accident; casual event, misfortune.

Suleyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles.*

Nor feared she among the bands to stray
Of armed men; for often had she seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. *Fairfax, b.* vi.

HAP-HAZARD. *n. f.* Chance; accident.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge sake. *Hooker, b.* i. *f* 7.

We live at *haphazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust, and without ever having examined them, and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke.*

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen.

It will be too late to gather provision from abroad, for the furnishing of ships or soldiers, which peradventure may need to be presently employed, and whose want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath *hap'd*. *Shak Othello.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon.*

HA'PLY. *adv.* [from *hap.*]

1. Perhaps; peradventure, it may be.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shakespeare.*

To warn
Us, *haply* too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.

Then *haply* yet your breast remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. *Rowe's Royal Convert*

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may *haply* labour under the like circumstances. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome*

2. By chance, by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him *haply* slumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* i.

HA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy, unfortunate, luckless, unlucky

Hapleſs Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire miſhap! *Shakeſpeare.*
Here *hapleſs* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief reſtrain'd his art. *Dryden's Æn.*
Did his *hapleſs* paſſion equal mine,
I would reſuſe the bliſs. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to paſs.
Bring forth your ſtrong reaſons, and ſhew us what ſhall *happen.* *Iſ.* xl. 22
Say not I have ſinned, and what harm hath *happened* unto me. *Eccluſ.* v. 4.
If it ſo fall out that thou art miſerable for ever, thou haſt no reaſon to be ſurprized, as if ſome unexpected thing had *happened* to thee. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
2. To light, to fall by chance.
I have *happened* on ſome other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

HA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *happy.*]

1. Fortunately; luckily; ſucceſsfully.
Were ſhe as rough
As are the ſwelling Adriatick ſeas,
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakeſpeare.*
Preſerr'd by conqueſt, *happily* o'erthrown,
Failing they riſe to be with us made one. *Waller.*
Neither is it ſo trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to ſave than kill. *Dryden.*
2. Addreſsfully; gracefully; without labour.
Form'd by thy converſe, *happily* to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere *Pope.*
3. In a ſtate of felicity: as, he lives *happily.*
4. By chance; peradventure. In this ſenſe *happily* is written erroneouſly for *haply.*
One thing more I ſhall wiſh you to deſire of them, who *happily* may peruſe theſe two treatiſes. *Digby.*

HA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *happy.*]

1. Felicity; ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied.
Happineſs is that eſtate whereby we attain, ſo far as poſſibly may be attained, the full poſſeſſion of that which ſimply for itſelf is to be deſired, and containeth in it after an eminent ſort the contentation of our deſires, the higheſt degree of all our perfection. *Hooker, b.* i.
Oh! *happineſs* of ſweet retir'd content,
To be at once ſecure and innocent. *Denham.*
The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the ſame thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of purſuits ſhews, that every one does not place his *happineſs* in the ſame thing. *Locke.*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance; unſtudied grace.
Certain graces and *happineſſes*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham.*
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happineſs* as well as care. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

HA'PPY. *adj.* [from *hap*, as *lucky* for *luck.*]

1. In a ſtate of felicity; in a ſtate where the deſire is ſatisfied.
At other end Uran did Strephon ſend
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*
Am I *happy* in thy news?
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Beget you happineſs, be *happy* then,
For it is done. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*
Truth and peace, and love, ſhall ever ſhine
About the ſupreme throne
Of him, t' whoſe *happy* making ſight alone,
When once our heav'nly guided ſoul ſhall climb. *Milton.*
Though the preſence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy*, the abſence of it may make us miſerable. *Addiſon.*
2. Lucky; ſucceſsful; fortunate.
Chymiſts have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the cauſes of them. *Boyle.*
Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear ſupply'd him with this *happy* thought. *Dryden.*
3. Addreſsful, ready.
One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *n. ſ.* A piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HARA'NGUE. *n. ſ.* [*harangue*, French. The original of the French word is much queſtioned. *Menage* thinks it a corruption of *hearing*, Engliſh; *Junius* imagines it to be *diſcours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* ſeems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *orationare*, *orationer*, *oraner*, *oranger*, *haranguer.*] A ſpeech, a popular oration.
Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Aſſemble, and *harangues* are heard, but ſoon
In factious oppoſition. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.
Nothing can better improve political ſchoolboys than the art of making plauſible or implauſible *harangues*, againſt the very opinion for which they reſolve to determine. *Swift.*
A multitude of preachers neglect method in their *harangues.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, French.] To make a ſpeech; to pronounce an oration.

HARA'NGUER *n. ſ.* [from *harangue.*] An orator; a publick ſpeaker generally with ſome mixture of contempt.

To HA'RASS. *v. a.* [*haraſſer*, French, from *haraſſe*, a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange.*] To weary, to fatigue, to tire with labour and uneaſineſs.
Theſe troops came to the army but the day before, *haraſſed* with a long and weariſome march *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our beſt men ſlain,
The reſt, an heartleſs number, ſpent with watching,
And *haraſs'd* out with duty. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*
Nature oppreſs'd, and *haraſs'd* out with care,
Sinks down to reſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

HA'RASS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte, deſtruction.
The men of Judah, to prevent
The *haraſs* of their land, beſet me round. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

HA'RBINGER. *n. ſ.* [*herberger*, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an *harbour* for thoſe that follow.] A forerunner; a precurſor.
Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,
Thoſe clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death. *Sh. Macb.*
I'll be myſelf the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak. Macb.*
Sin, and her ſhadow death, and miſery,
Death's *harbinger.* *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 13.
And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening ſtar,
Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* xi.
Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is ſent *harbinger*, who all
Invites. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b.* i.
As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run,
For Venus is the promiſe of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR. *n. ſ.* [*herberge*, French; *herberg*, Dutch; *albergo*, Italian.]

1. A lodging, a place of entertainment.
For *harbour* at a thouſand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thouſand but was lock'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
Doubly curs'd
Be all thoſe eaſy fools who give it *harbour.* *Rowe's J. Shore.*
2. A port or haven for ſhipping.
Three of your argoſies
Are richly come to *harbour* ſuddenly. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Ven.*
They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And ſpreading round in one continu'd lake,
A ſpacious hoſpitable *harbour* make. *Addiſon on Italy.*
3. An aſylum, a ſhelter; a place of ſhelter and ſecurity.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment, to ſojourn; to take ſhelter.
This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*
They are ſent by me,
That they ſhould *harbour* where their lord would be. *Shakeſ.*
Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night.
Next morn they roſe, and ſet up every ſail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackerel gale. *Dryden.*
Let me be grateful, but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and falſe diſſembling look,
And ſervile flattery, that *harbours* oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*

1. To entertain, to permit to reſide.
My lady bids me tell you, that though ſhe *harbours* you as her uncle, ſhe's nothing aſked to your diſorders. *Shakeſpeare.*
Knaves I know, which in this plainneſs
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants,
That ſtretch their duties nicely. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Let not your gentle breaſt *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
We owe this old houſe the ſame kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition, may even in his laſt extremities. *Pope.*
How people, ſo greatly warmed with a ſenſe of liberty, ſhould be capable of *harbouring* ſuch weak ſuperſtition; and that ſo much bravery and ſo much folly can inhabit the ſame breaſts. *Pope.*
2. To ſhelter; to ſecure.
Harbour yourſelf this night in this caſtle, becauſe the time requires it; and, in truth, this country is very dangerous for murthering thieves to truſt a ſleeping life among them. *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE. *n. ſ.* [*herbergage*, Fr. from *harbour.*] Shelter; entertainment.
Let in us, your king, whoſe labour'd ſpirits,
Forewearied in this action of ſwift ſpeed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls. *Shakeſp. King John.*

HA'RBOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *harbour.*] One that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS *adj.* [from *harbour.*] Without harbour; without lodging, without ſhelter.

HARBROUGH for *harbour* *Spenſer.*

H A R

HARD. *adj.* [beard, Saxon, *hard*, Dutch]

1. Firm; refisting penetration or feparation; not foft; not eafy to be pierced or broken

Repofe you there, while I to the hard houfe,
More *hard* than is the ftone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakefpeare's King Lear.*

2. Difficult; not eafy to the intellect.

Some diſeaſes, when they are eaſy to be cured, are *hard* to be known. *Sidney, b.*

The *hard* cauſes they brought unto Moſes; but every ſmall matter they judged themſelves. *Ex.* xviii. 26.

When *hard* words, jea oufies, and fears,
Set folks together by t ear *Hudibras, p.* i.

'Tis *hard* to fay if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray r, whom ſhe ſo dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to uſe, they are either terms of art, or ſuch as I ſubſtituted in place of others that were too low. *Arbuthnot*

3. Difficult of accompliſhment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Gen.* xvi 1.,

Poſſeſs
As lords a ſpac ous world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great atchiev'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our priſon ſtrong. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

He now diſcerned he was wholly to be on the defenſive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Nervous and tendinous parts have worſe ſymptoms, and are *hard er* of cure, than fleſhy ones. *Wiſeman on Inflammation.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have paſs'd the perils of ſo *hard* a way. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. Painful; diſtreſsful, laborious.

Rachael travelled, and ſhe had *hard* labour. *Gen.* xxxv. 16.

Worceſter's horſe came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is aſleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horſe is half of himſelf *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, leſſened and diminiſhed his army. *Clarendon, b.* v.

When Sebaſtian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the neceſſity of having twice as much victuals as one under no neceſſity to work. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

5. Cruel; oppreſſive; rigorous.

The bargain of Julius III may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 2;

Whom forrow my ſhare, and I turn my painful plough,
The needful aids of human life allow,
So wretched is thy ſon, ſo *hard* a mother thou *Dryden.*

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuſe you half your time. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

It would be a loſs to all thoſe, who have their eſtates in money, of one third of their eſtates; which will be a very *hard* caſe upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more eaſe and proſperity than the ſubjects of ſome commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who ſuffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the ſubjects of little principalities. *Addiſon.*

Rough ungovernable paſſions hurry men on to ſay or do very *hard* or offenſive things. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To find a bill that may bring puniſhment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sower; rough; ſevere.

What, have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shak.*

7. Unfavourable, unkind.

As thou lov'ſt me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Abſalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatick patrons. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Some *hard* rumours have been tranſmitted from t'other ſide the water, and rumours of the ſevereſt kind. *Swift.*

8. Inſenſible; untouched

If I by chance ſucceed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not ſo ſtupid, or ſo *hard*,
Not to feel praiſe, or fame's deſerv'd reward. *Dryd. Perſ*

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our ſoil or climate, that ſo excellent a fruit, which proſpers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; ſevere: as, a *hard* Winter.

11. Unreaſonable; unjuſt.

It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the laſt conſequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body ſhould be the ſole perſons not conſulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardeſt* caſe in the world, that Steele ſhould take up the reports of his faction, and put them off as no fears.

12. Forced, not eaſily granted

If we allow the firſt couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* ſuppoſition; there would ariſe from theſe, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of *Burnet*

13. Powerful.

The flag was too *hard* for the horſe, and the horſe flies for ſuccour to one that's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. *L. Eſtrange's Fables.*

Let them conſider the vexation they are treaſuring up for themſelves, by ſtruggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addiſon's Free.*

A diſputant, when he finds that his adverſary is too *hard* for him, with ſlyneſs turns the diſcourſe. *Watts.*

14. Auſtere, rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, ſet veſſels of wine over againſt the noon ſun, which calleth out the more oily ſpirits, and leaveth the ſpirit more ſour and *hard*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

15. Harſh; ſtiff, conſtrained.

Others, ſcrupulouſly tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itſelf. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, inſufferably ſtrained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful, not proſperous.

You have got a famous victory: there are bonfires decreed; and, if the times had not been *hard*, my bullet ſhould have burnt too. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

17. Avaricious; faultily ſparing.

HARD. *adv.* [*harde*, very old German]

1. Cloſe; near.

Hard by was a houſe of pleaſure, built for a Summer retiring place. *Sidney.*

They doubted a while what it ſhould be, 'till it was caſt up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully ſaw it was a man. *Sidney.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard* by a foreſt's ſide,
Far from reſort of people that did paſs
In travel to and fro. *Fairy Queen,*

Scarce had he ſaid, when *hard* at hand they ſpie
That quickſand nigh, with water covered. *Fairy Queen.*

When theſe marſhal the way, *hard* at hand comes the maſter and main exerciſe. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Abimeleck went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judg.* ix. 52.

Hard by a cottage chimney ſmokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriouſly, inceſſantly; vehemently, earneſtly, importunately.

Geneura roſe in his defence,
And pray'd ſo *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryden.*

An ant works as *hard* as a man who ſhould carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Whoever my unknown correſpondent be, he preſſes *hard* for an anſwer, and is earneſt in that point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneaſily; vexatiouſly

When a man's ſervant ſhall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shakeſ. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

4. Vehemently, diſtreſsfully.

The queſtion is *hard* ſet, and we have reaſon to doubt. *Bro.*

A ſtag, that was *hard* ſet by the huntſmen, betook himſelf to a ſtall for ſanctuary. *L. Eſtrange.*

5. Faſt, numbers

The Philiſtines followed *hard* upon Saul. 2 *Sa.* xxxi. 2.

The wolves ſcampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies foreſhow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. Tempeſtuouſly, boiſterouſly.

When the North wind blows *hard*, and it rains ſadly, none but fools ſit down in it and cry; wiſe people defend themſelves againſt it. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

HA'RDBOUND *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*] Coſtive.

Juſt writes to make his barrenneſs appear,
And ſtrains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a year. *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. n.* [from *hard*] To grow hard.

The powder of loadſtone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paſte, will in a few days *harden* to the hardneſs of a ſtone. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard*]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who firſt the paſſage try'd,
In *hardened* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his ſide,
Who tempted firſt the briny flood. *Dryden.*

A piece of the *hardened* mad. *Wo dward on Foſſils.*

2. To confirm in effrontery, to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedneſs, to make obdurate.

But

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Heb.* iii. 13.

He stiffened his neck, and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the Lord. 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 13.

It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper subject for a jest *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. To make insensible, to stupify

Our reigns set before us not the example of a stupid stock, who had by obstinate principles *hardened* himself against all sense of pain, but an example of a man like ourselves, that had a tender sense of the least sufferings, and yet patiently endured the greatest *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm, to endue with constancy

Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would *harden* myself in sorrow *Job* vi. 10.

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden.*

HA'RDENER. *n. s.* [from *harden.*] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *favour.*] Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance

When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-*[illegible] *L'Estrange.*

When Vulcan came into the world he was so *hardfavoured* that both his parents frowned on him. *Dryden.*

HARDHA'NDED. *adj.* [*hard* and *hand.*] Coarse; mechanick; one that has hands hard with labour

What are they that do play?
—*Hardhanded* men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds 'till now *Shakespeare.*

HA'RDHEAD. *n. s.* [*hard* and *head.*] Clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

HARDHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart.*] Cruel; inexorable, merciless, pitiless; barbarous; inhuman, savage, uncompassionate

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world,
My soul to heav'n *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryden.*

John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hard-hearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbuthnot's Hist of John Bull*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *hardhearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderness, want of compassion.

Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal *L'Estrange.*

How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South's Sermons*

Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Clarissa.*

HA'RDIHEAD } *n. s.* [from *hardy.*] Stoutness; bravery. Ob-
HA'RDIHOOD. } solete.

Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Fa. Qu.*

If you have this about you,
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntless *hardihood* *Milton.*

HA'RDIMENT. [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. French.] Courage; stoutness, bravery.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be stay'd. *Fa. Qu.*

On the gentle Severn's sedgy bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shak. H IV.*

Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*. *Fairf.*

HA'RDINESS. *n. f.* [*hardiesse*, French, from *hardy.*]

1. Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy, great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*. *Spenser.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.

If with three such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried, and our nation lose
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number nor in the *hardiness* and courage of their persons contemptible. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardiness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to. *Locke.*

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tax you of it. *Spectator.*

3. Effrontery, confidence

HARDLA'BOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour.*] Elaborate, studied, diligently wrought.

How chearfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy
[illegible]
Unfold upon the printer's stones. *Swift*

HA'RDLY. *adv.* [from *hard.*]

1. With difficulty, not easily

For the most part it so falleth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardly* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainsayers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hooker, b. v. s. 2.*

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of wit and judgment, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hooker*

God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very closest and most antearchaick corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, possibly reach unto. *Hooker, b. ..*

There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair *hardly*. *Bacon*

The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and ashes, whereby the moss can the *hardlier* issue out. *Bacon's Natural History.*

False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South's Sermons.*

The father, mother, daughter they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryden.*

Recov'ring *hardly* what he lost before,
His right endears it much, his purchase more. *Dryden.*

2. Scarcely; scant, not lightly.

The fish that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 1.*

They are worn, lord consul, so
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South's Sermons.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body. *Swift.*

3. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

4. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or mere possibilities only? *Hooker, Preface.*

5. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with *Clarend.*

They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addison on Italy.*

They have begun to say, and to fetch instances, where it has in many things been *hardly* used. *Swift.*

6. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information, even from those who have authority over them, comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down. *Locke.*

7. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy, bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal,
And therefore I conclude. *Dryden's Fables.*

But who can youth, let loose to vice, restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

HA'RDNESS. *n. s.* [from *hard.*]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specifick gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be understood

[illegible]
This label on my bosom, whose containing
Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Difficulty

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.
It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprize. *Sidney.*
Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*
4. Scarcity; penury.
The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*
5. Obduracy; profligateness.
Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South's Sermons.*
6. Coarseness; harshness of look.
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*
7. Keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons.
If the *hardness* of the Winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.
We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your *hardness* *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
They quicken sloth, perplexities unty,
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Denham.*
9. Stiffness, harshness.
Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HA'RDOCK *n. s.* I suppose the same with *burdock*.
Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakesp.*

HARDS. *n. s.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *hard.*]
1. Injury; oppression.
They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue.
They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Sprat's Serm.*
You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addis. Cato.*
In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease *Prior.*

HA'RDWARE. *n. s.* [*hard* and *ware.*] Manufactures of metal

HA'RDWAREMAN. *n. s.* [*hardware* and *man.*] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.
One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin 108,000 l. in copper to pass in Ireland, leaving us liberty to take or refuse. *Swift*

HA'RDY. *adj.* [*hardi*, French]
1. Bold; brave; stout, daring.
Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*
Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryd. Fables.*
Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*
Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior*
2. Strong; hard; firm.
Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholsome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*
3. Confident; firm.

HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Strategus*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegesistratus* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*

HARE. *n. s.* [*hara*, Saxon; *hark*, Erse.]
1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.
Dismay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
——Yes,
As sparrows, eagles; or the *hare*, the lion. *Shakesp. Mach.*
We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good stout and well breathed *hare*. *More.*
Your dressings must be with Galen's powder and *hare's* fur. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
Poor is the triumph o'er the timid *hare*. *Thomson, Autumn.*
2. A constellation.
The *hare* appears, whose active rays supply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

To HARE. *v. n.* [*harier*, French] To fright, to harry with terrour.
To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*

HA'REBELL. *n. s.* [*hare* and *bell.*] A blue flower campanuform.
Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose, nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

HA'REBRAINED *adj.* [from *hare* the verb and *brain.*] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.
That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

HA'REFOOT *n. s.* [*hare* and *foot.*]
1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth*

HA'RELIP, *n. s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect.
The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their issue stand,
Never mole, *harelip*, nor scar,
Shall upon their children be *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream*
The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips.* *Wiseman's Surgery*

HA'RESEAR. *n. s.* [*bupleurum*, Latin] A plant.
The characters are the leaves grow alternately upon the branches, and for the most part surround the stalk, having no footstalk: the seeds are oblong, smooth, and furrowed. *Miller*

HA'RIER. *n. s.* [from *hare.*] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsw.*

To HARK. *v. n.* [Contracted from *hearken.*] To listen.
To me inveterate, *hark* my brother's suit *Shakespeare.*
Pricking up his ears, to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras, p. 1.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark.*]
What harmony is this? My good friends, *hark!* *S*
The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, *hark* ye, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a sailing wind. *Rowe's Ja. Shore.*
Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Thomson's Spring.*

HARL. *n. s.*
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous substance
The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HA'RLEQUIN. *n. s.* [This name is said to have been given by *Francis* of France to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy *Charles le quint* *Menage* derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. *Harley's* house, whom his friends called *Harlequin*, little Harley. *Trev.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zan
The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*
The man in graver tragick known,
Though his best part long since was done,
Still on the stage desires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jest still loads the scene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT. *n. s.* [*herlodes*, Welsh, a girl. Others for *herlet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of *William* the Conqueror. *Harlot* is used in *Chaucer* for a low male drudge.] A whore, a strumpet.
Away, my disposition, and possess me with
Some *harlot's* spirit. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*
They help thee by such aids as geese and *harlots*. *Ben. Johns*
The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place,
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryd. Juven.*

HA'RLOTRY. *n. s.* [from *harlot*]
1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.
Nor shall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin. *Dryd. Juven.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman.
A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

HARM. *n. s.* [peapm, Saxon]
1. Injury, crime; wickedness.
2. Mischief; detriment, hurt.
We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own *harms*, which the wise powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra*
They should be suffered to write on; it would keep them out of *harms* way, and prevent them from evil courses. *Swift.*

To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure
What sense had I of her stol'n hours of lust?
I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me. *Shak. Othello.*
Passions ne'er could grow
To *harm* another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*

After

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, left the cold, and sometimes the heat, should *harm* them. *Ray on the Creation.*

HA'RMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*] Hurtful; mischievous, noxious, injurious, detrimental.

His dearly loved squire
His spear of heben wood behind him bare,
Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breast with pikehead square. *Fa. Queen.*

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh's History.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender soil,
And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield. *Dryden's Georg.*

HA'RMFULLY. *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully, noxiously, detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness, mischievousness, noxiousness.

HA'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *harm*.]

1. Innocent, innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Unhurt, undamaged.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and therefore suit his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh's Essays.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *adv.* [from *harmless*.] Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*, and in a retreat on that became a churchman. *Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HA'RMLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmless*.] Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,
In dough-baked men some *harmlessness* we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy in an aged long-practised sinner. *South.*

HARMONICAL. } *adj.* [ἁρμονικὸς, *harmonique*, French.] Pro-
HARMONICK. } portioned to each other; adapted to each other; concordant; musical.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

[illegible] sounds, and discordant sounds, are both active [illegible]ness and darkness are, indeed, but privative. *Bacon's Natural History.*

[illegible] a wind-pipe; as stones to ass,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, French, from *harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other.

[illegible] the wide-extended sky,
And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's sacred work shall die. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us, but it will never come into our heads all at once, we must bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*

[illegible]rdant to each other, musical.

[illegible]n wedded pair,
[illegible] *Milton.*
[illegible] they who lived with him, and some time after him, thought it musical. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

HA'RMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious*.]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruis'd,
But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Musically, with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not therefore to worship the instrument, but him that makes the musick. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.

To HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony*.] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The measure measur'd, *harmonized* the chime. *Dryden.*

HA'RMONY. *n. s.* [ἁρμονία, *harmonie*, French.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence, so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Denham.*

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne.*

2. Just proportion of sound, musical concord.

Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Concord, correspondent sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*

I no sooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton.*

HA'RNESS. *n. s.* [*harnois*, French, supposed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runnick, *hiarn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *F. Queen.*

Doff thy *harness*, youth.
I am to-day i' th' vein of chivalry. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cress.*

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harness*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. 1.*

Were I a great man, I should fear to drink
Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats. *Shak.*

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state, of other carriages we say *gear*.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*

Their steeds around,
Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

To HARNESS. *v. a.* [*harnacher*, French.]

1. To dress in armour.

[illegible] *armest* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakesp.*
[illegible]ars, *harness'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood,
All ready-*harnessed* for journey new. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Harness the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jer. xlvi. 4.*

When I plow my ground, my horse is *harnessed* and chained to my plough. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To the *harnessed* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*

HARP. *n. s.* [heapp, Saxon; *harpe*, French. It is used through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

Romanusq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpâ. Ven. Fort.]

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempests cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet musick which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire,
The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;
This when sweet Orpheus struck, to list'ning rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech's Manilius.*

To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French, from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.*

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harped*. *1 Cor. xiv. 7.*

The horned cherubim,
[illegible]
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton.*

I conceive you *harp* a little too much upon one string. *Collier on Pride.*

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason

For inequality; but let your reason ſerve
To make the truth appear. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*
Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife. Diſtruſts me enough
——Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'ſt *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
He ſeems
Proud and diſdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

HA'RPER *n. ſ.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.
Never will I truſt to ſpeeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a ſchool-boy's tongue;
Nor woo in rhime, like a blind *harper's* ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*
I'm the god of the harp. Stop, my faireſt —In vain,
Nor the harp, nor the *harper*, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *iron. n. ſ.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A barbed dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught
The boat which on the firſt aſſault did go,
Struck with a *harping iron* the younger foe,
Who, when he felt his ſide ſo rudely gor'd,
Loud as the ſea that nouriſh'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*

HARPONE'ER *n. ſ.* [*harponeur*, French, from *harpoon*.] He that throws the harpoon in whaleſiſhing.

HARPOON *n. ſ.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HARPSICORD. *n. ſ.* A muſical inſtrument.

HA'RPY *n. ſ.* [*harpya*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpye*, French.]
The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures, which, when the table was furniſhed for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did ſo defile the reſt that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*
That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a ſquare is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch.
I will do you any ambaſſage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HARQUEBUSS. *n. ſ.* [See ARQUEBUSE.] A handgun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER *n. ſ.* [from *harquebuſs*.] One armed with a harquebuſs.
About thirty paces off were placed twenty thouſand nimble *harquebuſſiers*, ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out worthleſs horſe.] A decayed ſtrumpet.
She juſt endur'd the Winter ſhe began,
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and ſhrunk,
To bawd for others, and go ſhares with punk. *Swift.*

HA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [*charrue*, French; *harcke*, German, a rake.]
A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth, drawn over ſowed ground to break the clods and throw the earth over the ſeed
The land with daily care
Is exerciſ'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows*. *Dryden's Georgick.*
Two ſmall *harrows*, that clap on each ſide of the rider, harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HA'RROW *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break with the harrow
Friend, *harrow* in time, by ſome manner of means,
Not only thy peaſon, but alſo thy beans. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*
Can'ſt thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job* xxxix. 10.
Let the Volſcians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy, I'll never
Be ſuch a goſſing to obey inſtinct. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To tear up, to rip up.
I could a tale unfold, whoſe lighteſt word
Would *harrow* up thy ſoul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like ſtars, ſtart from their ſpheres. *Sh.*
Imagine you behold me bound and ſcourg'd,
My aged muſcles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

3. To pillage; to ſtrip; to lay waſte. See HARRY, which in Scotch is the ſame thing.
As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, ſo he had in ſecret a deſign to make uſe of them, as well for collecting of treaſure as for correcting of manners; and it meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather *Baron's Henry VII.*

4. To invade; to haraſs with incurſions. [from *perpan*, Saxon.]
And he that *harrow'd* hell with heavy ſtowre,
The faulty ſouls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre.
Fairy Queen, b. 1. cant. 10.
Moſt glorious Lord of Life, that on this day
Did'ſt make thy triumph over death and ſin;
And having *harrow'd* hell, did'ſt bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

5. To diſturb, to put into commotion. [This ſhould rather be written *harry*, *harer*, French.]
Moſt like it *harrows* me with fear and wonder. *Shakeſp.*
Amaz'd I ſtood, *harrow'd* with grief and care. *Milton.*
Harrow now, out and weal away, he cried,
What diſmal day he heard thereof abrode,
To ſee my lord ſo deadly gainſtryd? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HA'RROW, *interj.* An exclamation of hidden diſtreſs. Now out of uſe.

HA'RROWER *n. ſ.* [from *harrow*.]
1. He who harrows.
A kind of hawk

To HA'RRY *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]
1. To teaze, to haraſs; to raffle
Thou muſt not take my former ſharpneſs ill.
—I repent me much
That I ſo *harry'd* him. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. In Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs. as, *one* harried *a neſt*, that is, he took the young away: as a ſoldier *harried me out of houſe and home*; that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors. See *To* HARRASS.

HARSH. *adj.* [*verſch*, German, *Skinner.*]
1. Auſtere; roughly ſour
Our nature here is not unlike our ſoil,
Some ſorts, when old, continue ſtiff and ſoure
So age's gravity may ſeem ſevere,
But nothing *harſh* or bitter ought t'appear. *Denham.*
Sweet, bitter, ſour, *harſh* and fair, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberleſs variety of ſenſibles. *Locke.*
The ſame defect of heat which gives a hoarſeneſs to our natures, may contribute to that roughneſs of our language, which bears ſome apology to the *harſh* fruit of colder countries. *Swift to the Lord High Treaſurer.*

2. Rough to the ear
A name unmuſical to Volſcian ears,
And *harſh* in ſound to thine. *Shakeſp. Cor.*
Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the ſmoothneſs of thy native tongue;
But ſatire needs not that, and wit will ſhine
Through the *harſh* cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*
The unneceſſary conſonants made their ſpelling tedious, and their pronunciation *harſh*. *Dryden.*
Thy lord commands thee now
With a *harſh* voice, and ſupercilious brow,
To ſerv'le duties. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat 5.*

3. Crabbed, moroſe; peeviſh.
He was a wiſe man and an eloquent; but in his nature *harſh* and haughty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Bear patiently the *harſh* words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admoniſhes us of our duty. *Taylor.*
No *harſh* reflection let remembrance raiſe,
Forbear to mention what thou can'ſt not praiſe. *Prior.*
A certain quickneſs of apprehenſion inclined him to knock into the firſt motions of anger; but, for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harſh* word proceed from him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Rugged to the touch.
Black ſeeds as if you were ſeeking needles points, or ſome *harſh* ſand, and red ſeeds very ſmooth. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Unpleaſing, rigorous.
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd,
Though *harſh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryd.*

HA'RSHLY *adj.* [from *harſh*.]
1. Sourly, auſterely to the palate, as unripe fruit.
2. With violence; in oppoſition to gentleneſs, unleſs in the following paſſage it rather ſignifies unripely.
'Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with eaſe
Gather'd, not *harſhly* pluck'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

3. Severely, moroſely, crabbedly
I would rather be was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me *harſhly*, than of an effeminate nature. *Addiſon.*

4. Ruggedly to the ear
My wife is in a wayward mood to-day:
I tell you, 'twould ſound *harſhly* in her ears. *Shakeſpeare.*
Get from him why he puts on this confuſion,
Grating ſo *harſhly* all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dang'rous lunacy. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
A hollow groan, a murm'ring wind aroſe,
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring ſound, and *harſhly* rung. *Dryd. Fables.*

HA'RSHNESS *n. ſ.* [from *harſh*.]
1. Sourneſs, auſtere taſte
Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling doth ſoften and ſweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the ſmooth diffuſion of the ſpirits into the parts; for the unequal diſtribution of the ſpirits maketh the *harſhneſs*. *Ba.*

2. Roughneſs to the ear.
Neither can the natural *harſhneſs* of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the [illegible]
Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the ſtrength of his expreſſion, without defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual *harſhneſs* of their ſound? *Dryden.*

'Tis not enough no *harſhneſs* gives offence,
The ſound muſt ſeem an echo to the ſenſe. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedneſs to the touch
Harſhneſs and ruggedneſs of bodies is unpleaſant to the touch *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Crabbedneſs; moroſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.
No, Regan, you ſhall never have my curſe.
Thy tender-hefted nature ſhall not give
Thee o'er to *harſhneſs*: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

HART *n. ſ.* [peort, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind; the male of the roe.
That infant was I turn'd into a *hart*,
And my delires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*
The deer
And fearful *harts* do wander every where
Amidſt the dogs. *Addiſon's Virgil's Georg.*

HART

Hartſhorn is a drug that comes into uſe as many ways, and under as many forms, as any one in the whole *materia medica*. What is uſed here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This ſpecies is the fallow deer; but ſome tell us, that the medicinal *hartſhorn* ſhould be that of the true hart or ſtag, called the red deer. The ſalt of *hartſhorn* is a great ſudorific, and the ſpirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is uſed to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the noſe, and pouring down ſome drops of it in water. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Ramoſe concretions of the volatile ſalts are obſervable upon the glaſs of the receiver, whilſt the ſpirits of vipers and *hartſhorn* are drawn. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

HA'RTSHORN. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HA'RT-ROYAL. *n. ſ.* A plant. A ſpecies of buckthorn plant.

HA'RTSTONGUE. *n. ſ.* [*lingua cervina*, Latin.] A plant.
It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moiſt and ſhady. There are very few of them in Europe. *Miller.*

Hartſtongue is propagated by parting the roots, and alſo by ſeed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HA'RTWORT. *n. ſ.* [*tordylium*, Latin.] It is an umbelliferous plant, with a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of five unequal heart-faſhioned petals, which are placed circularly and reſt on the empalement, which afterward becomes an almoſt round fruit, compoſed of two flat ſeeds, which eaſily caſt off their covering with a raiſed border, which are commonly indented. It is an annual plant, and periſhes ſoon after it has perfected its ſeed. It is found wild in ſeveral parts of England. *Miller.*

HARVEST *n. ſ.* [ꝥæreſt, Saxon.]

1. The ſeaſon of reaping and gathering the corn.
As it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his grain,
And ſhortly comes to *harveſt*. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
With *harveſt* work he is worſe than he was in the Spring.

2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.
From Ireland come I with my ſtrength,
And reap the *harveſt* which that rakel ſow'd. *Shak. H. VI.*
When the father is too fondly kind,
Such ſeed he ſows, ſuch *harveſt* ſhall he find. *Dryden.*

3. The product of labour
Let theſe ſmall cotts and hills ſuffice
Let us the *harveſt* of our labour eat,
'Tis labour makes the coarſeſt diet ſweet. *Dryden's Juven.*

HA'RVEST-HOME *n. ſ.*

1. The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt
Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd,
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harveſt-home*. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

2. The time of gathering harveſt.
At *harveſt-home*, and on the ſhearing-day,
When he ſhould thanks to Pan and Pales pay,
And better Ceres, trembling to approach
The little barrel. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat. 4.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treaſure
His wife ſeems to be well favoured: I will uſe it as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer; and there's my *harveſt-home*.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

HA'RVEST-LORD. *n. ſ.* The head reaper at the harveſt.
Grant *harveſt lord* more by a peny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

HA'RVESTER. *n. ſ.* [from *harveſt*] One who works at the harveſt

HA'RVESTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*harveſt* and *man*.] A labourer in harveſt
Like to a *harveſtman*, that's taſk'd to mow
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To HASH. *v. a.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into ſmall pieces, and mingle.
He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a ſtorm
Of blows ſo terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *haſh* her quick. *Hudibras, p. I.*
What have they to complain of but too great variety, tho' ſome of the diſhes be not ſerved in the exacteſt order, and politeneſs, but *haſhed* up in haſte. *Garth.*

HASK. *n. ſ.* This ſeems to ſignify a caſe or habitation made of ruſhes or flags.
Phœbus, weary of his yearly taſk,
Eſtabliſhed hath his ſteeds in ſowry lay,
And taken up his inn in fiſhes *haſk*. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

HA'SLET. } *n. ſ.* [*haſla*, Iſlandick, a bundle; *haſſerel*, *kaſ-*
HA'RSLET } *terau*, *haſtier*, French.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *n. ſ.* [ꝥæpp, Saxon, whence in ſome provinces it is yet called *haſpe*.] A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened on with a padlock.
Have doors to open and ſhut at pleaſure, with *haſps* to them *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhut with a haſp.

HA'SSOCK. *n. ſ.* [*buſck*, German. *Serenius.*]

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.
He found his pariſhioners very irregular, and in order to make them kneel, and join in the reſponſes, he gave every one of them a *haſſock* and common prayer book. *Addiſon.*

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of ruſhes or privet, on which a perſon may ſit: it is therefore probable that *haſſock* and *haſk* are the ſame.

HAST. The ſecond perſon ſingular of *have*.

HASTE. *n. ſ.* [*haſte*, French; *haeſte*, Dutch.]

1. Hurry, ſpeed; nimbleneſs; precipitation.
Spare him, death!
Let not pity with her tears
Keep ſuch diſtance from thine ears
But O, thou wilt not, canſt not ſpare!
Haſte hath never time to hear *Craſhaw.*
Our lines reform'd, and not compoſ'd in *haſte*,
Poliſh'd like marble, would like marble laſt;
But as the preſent, ſo the laſt age writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*
In as much *haſte* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an example *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
The wretched father, running to their aid
With pious *haſte*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*

2. Paſſion; vehemence.
I ſaid in my *haſte*, all men are liars. *Pſ. cxvi.*

To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haſter*, French; *haeſten*, Dutch.]
To HASTEN. }

1. To make haſte; to be in a hurry, to be buſy, to be ſpeedy.
I have not *haſtened* from being a paſtor to follow thee. *Jer.*

2. To move with ſwiftneſs
'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait,
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haſte* you ſo? *Shakeſpeare.*
They were troubled and *haſted* away. *Pſ. xlviii. 5.*
All thoſe things are paſſed away like a ſhadow, and as a poſt that *haſted* by. *Wiſd. v. 9.*
Haſting to pay his tribute to the ſea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*
Theſe rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Haſtes to the nether world, his deſtin'd way. *Dryden's Æn.*
To old Sparta, and the ſpacious waſte
Of ſandy Pyle, the royal youth ſhall *haſte*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Soon as the ſun awakes the ſprightly court,
Leave their repoſe, and *haſten* to the ſport. *Prior.*

To HASTE } *v. a.* To puſh forward; to urge on; to pre-
To HASTEN } cipitate; to drive to a ſwifter pace.
Let it be ſo *haſted*, that ſupper be ready at the fartheſt by five of the clock. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
All hopes of ſuccour from your arms is paſt,
To ſave us now, you muſt our ruin *haſte*. *Dryden.*
Each ſees his lamp with diff'rent luſtre crown'd,
Each knows his courſe with diff'rent perils bound,
And in his paſſage through the liquid ſpace,
Nor *haſtens*, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

HASTENER. *n. ſ.* [from *haſten*.] One that haſtens or hurries.

HA'STILY *adv.* [from *haſty*.]

1. In a hurry; ſpeedily; nimbly; quickly
A voice, that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *haſtily*! *Fa. Queen.*
If your grace incline that we ſhould live;
You muſt not, ſir, too *haſtily* forgive. *Waller.*
The next to danger, hot purſu'd by fate,
Half cloth'd, half naked, *haſtily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Raſhly; precipitately.
Without conſidering conſequences, we *haſtily* engaged in a war which hath coſt us ſixty millions. *Swift.*

3. Paſſionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS *n.* [from *haſty*.]

1. Haſte; ſpeed
A fellow being out of breath, or ſeeming to be for haſte, with humble *haſtineſs* told Baſilius. *Sidney, b.* i
2. Hurry; precipitation.
There is moſt juſt cauſe to fear, leſt our *haſtineſs* to embrace a thing of ſo perilous conſequence, ſhould cauſe poſterity to feel thoſe evils. *Hooker, Preface.*
The turns of his verſe, his breakings, his propriety, his [illegible] verty of our language, and the *haſtineſs* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*
3. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty*] Peas that come early.
The large white and green *haſtings* are not to be ſet 'till [illegible] *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HA'STY. *adj.* [*haſtif*, French, from *haſte*; *haeſtig*, Dutch.]
1. Quick; ſpeedy
Is all the counſel that we two have ſhar'd,
The ſiſters vows, the hours that we have ſpent,
When we have chid the *haſty* footed time
For parting us. *Shakeſ. Midſummer Night's Dream.*
2. Paſſionate, vehement
He that is ſlow to wrath is of great underſtanding, but he that is *haſty* of ſpirit exalteth folly. *Prov.* xiv. 29
3. Raſh, precipitate.
Seeſt thou a man that is *haſty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxix 20.
Be not raſh with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *haſty* to utter any thing before God. *Eccl.* v. 2.
4. Early ripe.
Beauty ſhall be a fading flower, and as the *haſty* fruit before the Summer. *Iſ.* xxviii. 4.

HA'STY-PUDDING. *n. ſ.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as alſo of oatmeal and water boiled together.
Sure *haſty-pudding* is thy cheeſeſt diſh,
With bullock's liver, or ſome ſtinking fiſh. *Darſit.*

HAT. *n. ſ.* [hæt, Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A cover for the head
She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
Out of meer ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be ſtampt on the king's coin. *Shak. H VIII.*
His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spaniſh montera. *Bacon.*
Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with ſoft words his drooping ſpirits cheer'd,
His *hat* adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the ſleep compelling rod *Dryden.*

HA'TBAND. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *band.*] A ſtring tied round the hat.
They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, ſet round like *hatbands* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
Room for the noble gladiator! ſee
His coat and *hatband* ſhew his quality. *Dryden's Juven.*

HA'TCASE. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *caſe.*] A ſlight box for a hat.
I might mention a *hatcaſe*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To HATCH. *v. a.* [*hecken*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *hrybon*, *aghen*, ᵹeᵹ, egg, Saxon.]
1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.
When they have laid ſuch a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to [illegible]. *Ray on the Creation.*
He kindly ſpreads his ſpacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' enſuing Spring. *Denham.*
The tepid caves, and fens and ſhores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs, that ſoon
Burſting with kindly rupture, forth diſclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.
2. To quicken the egg by incubation.
Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, 'till it is able to ſhift for itſelf *Addiſon's Spectator.*
3. To produce by precedent action.
4. To form by meditation; to contrive.
Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will eaſily confeſs, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arrians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their hereſy, have choſen thoſe churches as fitteſt neſts where Athanaſius's creed is not heard. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 42.
He was a man harmleſs and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his ſafety and honour. *Hayward.*
5. [from *hacher*, to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving.
Who firſt ſhall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing freſh,
Shall win this ſword, ſilver'd and *hatcht* [illegible]
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Gr[illegible]
Should hold up high in braſs, and ſuch again
As venerable Neſtor, *hatch'd* in ſilver,
Should with a band of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*
Thoſe tender hairs, and thoſe *hatching* ſtrokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the ſight. *Dryden's Lufreſnoy.*

To HATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in the ſtate of growing quick.
He obſerved circumſtances in eggs, whilſt they were *hatching*, which varied *Boyle.*
2. To be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.

HATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of excluſion from the egg.
3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery.
Something's in his ſoul,
O'er which his melancholy ſits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the diſcloſe
Will be ſome danger *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
4. [Hæcc, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a boat.] The half door; the opening over the door
Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or elſe o'er the *hatch*. *Shakeſ. K. John.*
5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another.
To the king's ſhip, inviſible as thou art,
There ſhalt thou find the mariners aſleep
Under the *hatches* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
There ſhe's hid,
The mariners all under *hatches* ſtow'd *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*
So ſeas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,
Aſſault the ſides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryden.*
A ſhip was faſten'd to the ſhore,
[illegible]
For ſhelter there the trembling ſhadow bent,
And ſkip'd and ſculk'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden*
6. *To be under* HATCHES. To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.
He aſſures us how this fatherhood began in Adam, continued its courſe 'till the flood, got out of the ark with Noah, made and ſupported all the kings of the earth, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was *under hatches*. *Locke.*
7. *Hatches.* Floodgates. *Ainſworth.*

To HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.
This aſbeſtos ſeems different from that mentioned by Kircher in his deſcription of China; which he ſays, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous ſmall excreſcence, like hairs growing upon the ſtones; and for the *hatchelling*, ſpinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus ſubterraneus*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

HA'TCHEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *hatchel.*] A beater of flax.

HATCHET. *n. ſ.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French; *aſcia*, Latin.] A ſmall axe.
The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of pieces of ſtuff *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
His harmful *hatchet* he hent in his hand,
And to the field he ſpeedeth. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*
Ye ſhall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a *hatchet*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p.* II.
[illegible]
Swords, ſpears, twice dipt in the dire ſtains
Of brothers blood *Croſhaw.*
Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fiſt. *Dryden's Æn.*
Our countryman preſented him with a curious *hatchet*, and aſking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. ſ.* An ugly face; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.
An ape his own dear image will embrace,
An ugly beaſt adores a *hatchet face*. *Dryden.*

HA[illegible]. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *atchievement*. See ATCH[illegible]] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral
His means of death, his obſcure funeral,
No trophy, ſword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal oſtentation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

HA'TCHWAY. *n. ſ.* [*hatches* and *way.*] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE. *v. a* [pæran, Saxon.] To deteſt, to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the paſſion contrary to love.
[illegible]
— I am allur'd, if I be meaſur'd right,
Your majeſty hath no juſt cauſe to *hate* me. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?
—Every offence is not a hate at firſt. *Shakeſpeare*
Thoſe old inhabitants of thy holy land thou *hateſt* for doing moſt odious works. *Wiſd.* xii. 4.

But

H A V

But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may love. *Dryden.*

HATE *n. s.* [pate, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more,
Whom Mincius from his sire Benacus bore. *Dryden's Æn.*

Nausicaa teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine *hate*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyss.*

HATEFUL, *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.]

1. That which causes abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacham.*

What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down,
To sit in *hateful* office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? *Milt. Par. Lost.*

I hear the tread
Of *hateful* steps: I must be viewless now. *Milton.*

But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not so;
He breaks the vial whence the sorrows flow *Pope.*

2. Abhorrent; detesting, malignant, malevolent.

Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest, and renounce the prize. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY *adv.* [from *hateful*.]

1. Odiously, abominably.
2. Malignantly; malevolently.

All their hearts flood *hatefully* appaid
Long since. *Chapman's Iliads.*

They shall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek.* xxiii. 29.

HATEFULNESS *n. s.* [from *hateful*.] Odiousness.

HA'TER, *n. s.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester.

I of her understood of that most noble constancy in my lord Argalus, which whosoever loves not, shews himself to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of mankind. *Sidney.*

Whilst he stood up and spoke,
He was my master, and I wore my life
To spend upon his *haters*. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Bruton.*

They never wanted so much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*

HA'TRED, *n. s.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence, detestation; abomination, the passion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us. *Locke.*

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his *hatred* fully. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of aversation and hostility included in its very essence, but then, if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*

Hatreds are often begotten from slight and almost innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated and continued in the world. *Locke.*

Retain no malice nor *hatred* against any: be ready to do them all the kindness you are able. *Wake's Preparat. for Death.*

She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind, and consequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church. *Swift.*

To HA'TTER *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He's *hatter'd* out with pennance. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER, *n. s.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

A *hatter* sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a piece. *Swift.*

HA'TTOCK *n. s.* [*attock*, Erse.] A shock of corn. *Dict.*

HAU'BERK *n. s.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breastplate.

Him on the *hauberk* struck the princess fore,
That quite it sparted all the linked frame,
And pierced to the skin *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound,
The murtherous maces with such hasty descend,
[illegible] k the bones, and make the solid armour bend
[illegible]

To HAVE *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *had* [*haban*, Gothick, *habban*, Saxon; Dutch, *aven*, French, *avere*, Ital.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had I might *have* something to write. *Acts* xxv. 26.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, *having* nothing upon him. *Sidney.*

3. To make use of.

I *have* no Levite to my priest. *Judg.* xvii. 13.

4. To possess.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Ex.* xvi. 18.

5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.

I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

6. To obtain; to enjoy.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *Jo.* xvii. 5.

7. To take, to receive.

A secret happiness, in Petronius, is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he *had* from the *feliciter audere* of Horace. *Dryden.*

8. To be in any state.

Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? *1 Sa.* xxi. 15.

9. To put; to take.

With tossing and raking, and setting on cox,
Grass lately in swathes is meat for an oxe;
That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tusser Hush.*

10. To procure, to find.

I would fain *have* any one name to me that tongue, that any one can speak as he should do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke on Education.*

11. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst: Well, sweet Jack, *have* a care of thyself. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Your plea is good; but shall I say beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; so *have* a care. *Pope.*

12. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid servants shall I be *had* in honour. *2 Sa.* vi. 22.
The proud *have had* me greatly in derision. *Ps.* cxix. 51.

13. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

14. To contain.

You have of these pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, sister. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

15. To require; to claim.

What would these madmen *have*?
First they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common sense,
And without pow'r enslave. *Dryden.*

16. To be a husband or wife to another.

If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Shakespeare.*

17. To be engaged, as in a task.

If we maintain things that are established, we *have* to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker*, b. i. *f.* 1.

The Spaniards captain never *hath* to meddle with his soldiers pay. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You did set your course to treat of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, among which that of the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you *had* in hand. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants and their commons. *Bacon's Essays.*

18. To wish; to desire.

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 10.

I would *have* no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him. *Addison.*

19. To buy.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper. *Collier on human Nature.*

20. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses. *Have* the preterperfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* expressed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Cong.*

I have heard one of the greatest genius's this age *has* produced, who *had* been trained up in all the politer studies of antiquity, assure me, upon his being obliged to search into records, that he at last took an incredible pleasure in it. *Addison.*

I *have* not here considered custom as it makes things easy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the same reflections, it is impossible they may not *have* drawn those uses from it. *Addison.*

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is said to *have* given to his disciples, and which that philosopher must *have* drawn from the observation I *have* enlarged upon. *Addison.*

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue. *Addison.*

This observation we *have* made on man. *Addison.*

Evil spirits *have* contracted in the body habits of lust and sensuality, malice and revenge. *Addison.*

There torments *have* already taken root in them. *Addison.*

It *has* been finely improved by many divines. *Addison.*

That excellent author *has* shewn how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. *Addison.*

21. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at* him. *Shak. Henry IV. p.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation, *have at* it with you. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: *have with* you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port, a harbour; a safe station for ships.

Only love was threatened and promised to him, and so to his cousin, as both the tempest and *haven* of their best years. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Order for sea is given.
They have put forth the *haven*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

After an hour and a half sailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd,
The navy under sail, the *haven* clear'd. *Denham.*

We may be shipwreckt by her breath:
Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale,
Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,
'Till he arrive, where she must prove
The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A shelter; an asylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven visits,
Are to a wise man ports and happy *havens*. *Shakes. R. II.*

HA'VENER *n. f.* [from *haven*.] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *havener*, and customer. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

HA'VER. *n. f.* [from *have*.] Possessor; holder.

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, *haver* bread for oaten bread.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant.

The proud insulting queen,
With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland,
Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. *Shakesp.*

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man;
Nor no man's lord. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage *haught*,
Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known,
And far abroad for strange adventures fought. *Fairy Queen.*

HAU'GHTILY. *adv.* [from *haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heavenly form too nearly she priz'd,
His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *haughty*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatnings, our mildness, our *haughtiness*, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

HA'UGHTY. *adj.* [*hautain*, French.]

1. Proud, lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect she received from him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,
And *haughty* souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,
In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:
Her goodness takes our liberty away;
And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous.

Who now shall give me words and sound
Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?
Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground
My low-y verse may loftily arise? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HAVING. *n. f.* [from *have*.]

1. Possession, estate, fortune.

My *having* is not much;
I'll make division of my present with you
Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shakesp. Twelfth.*

2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side was alleged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield *Sidney.*

Thou art not for the fashion of these times,
Where none will sweat but for promotion;
And having that, do choak their service up,
Even with the *having*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

3. Behaviour, regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poins; he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [for *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners.

Their ill *haviour* garres men missay
Both of their doctrines and their fay. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The youth with songs and rhymes,
Some dance, some *haul* the rope. *Denham.*

Some the wheels prepare,
And fasten to the horses feet, the rest
With cables *haul* along th' unwieldly beast. *Dryden's Æn.*

In his grandeur he naturally chuses to *haul* up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. *Swift.*

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ships to land;
The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope's Odyssey.*

While romp-loving miss
Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust. *Thomson's Autumn.*

HAUL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the slap, the *haul*; and shook to notes
Of native musick, the resplendent dance. *Thomf. Winter.*

HAUM. *n. f.* [or *hame*, or *halm*; psalm, Saxon; *halm*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take
To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake:
The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the rie,
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tusser.*

Having stripped off the *haum* or bands from the poles, as you pick the hops, stack them up for their security in Winter. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HAUNCH. *n. f* [*hanche*, Dutch; *hanche*, French; *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.

Hast, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,
Whose right *haunch* earst my stedfast arrow strake?
If thou didst, tell me. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 3:*

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locke.*

2. The rear, the hind part.

O Westmorland, thou art a Summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of Winter sings
The lifting up of day *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.*

To HAUNT [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted*, that no news stir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, the time that we spent in curing some very dangerous wounds, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost *haunted* us. *Sidney.*

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus,
Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

She thus dang'rous forelt *haunts*,
And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now
Secur'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,
Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt*
Her sacred shades. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Celestial Venus *haunts* loud Amathus groves,
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope's Spring.*

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house;
I told you, sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shakespeare.*

Oh, could I see my country seat!
There leaning near a gentle brook,
Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;
And there in sweet oblivion drown
Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift*

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul sprites *haunt* my resting place,
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night. *Fanfax.*
All these the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town. *Pope.*

To Haunt. *v. n.* To be much about, to appear frequently.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Haunt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

We set toils, nets, guns, snares and traps for beasts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks, and without any fear of faith and confidence. *L'Estrange.*

To me pertains not, she replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*
A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunt* survey'd. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. Habit of being in a certain place

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. *Arbuthn. John Bull*

Ha'unter. *n. s.* [from *haunt*.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes. *Wotton on Education.*
O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether skies. *Dryden's Fables.*

Ha'vock. *n. s.* [*havoc*, Welsh, devastation.] Waste, wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own, and now being upon spoil of others, they make no spare of any thing, but *havock* and confusion of all they meet with *Spenser on Ireland.*
Saul made *havock* of the church *Acts* viii. 3.
Ye gods, what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison's Cato.*
The Rabbins, to express the great *havock* which has been made of them, tells us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea. *Addison's Spectator.*
If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater *havock* than any history mentions. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Ha'vock. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shakesp. King John.*
Até by his side,
Cries *havock!* and lets loose the dogs of war. *Shakespeare.*

To Ha'vock. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy, to lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave, the soldier spoileth and *havocketh* likewise, so that, between both, nothing is very shortly left. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
See I with what heat these dogs of hell advance,
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Ha'utboy. *n. s.* [*haut* and *bois*.] A wind instrument.

I saw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have trust'd him and all his apparel into an eelskin: the case of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him, a court; and now hath he land and beeves. *Shakes. Henry IV.*
Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *Dryden.*

Ha'utboy *Strawberry.* See Strawberry.

Haw. *n. s.* [ȝag, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

Now sow and go harrow, where ridge ye did draw
The seed of the bramble with kernel and *haw*. *Tusser.*
Years of store of *haws* and hips commonly portend cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural History.*
His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, rather than *haws* and blackberries. *L'Estrange.*

2. An excrescence in the eye.

3. [ȝaga, Saxon, *hæw*, a garden, Danish.] A small piece of ground adjoining to an house. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Haw'thorn. *n. s.* [ȝæg ßorn, Saxon.] A species of medlar, the thorn that bears haws.

It is applied in England is to make hedges and fences, and there are two or three varieties of it about London, but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together. *Miller.*

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shak. As you like it.*
The *hawthorn* fly is all black, and not big. *Walton's Angler.*
Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,
The boughs of woodbine, or of *hawthorn* held. *Dryden.*
Now *hawthorns* blossom, now the daisies spring. *Pope.*
The *hawthorn* wantons, and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds. *Thomson's Spring.*

To Haw. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack*.] To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *hawing* upon it, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Estrange.*

Hawk. *n. s.* [*habeg*, Welsh; *hapoc*, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds.

Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast *hawks* will soar
Above the morning lark. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk*'s meat. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Whence borne on liquid wing
The sounding culver shoots; or where the *hawk*,
High on the beech-grove's head, hoary woods, *Thomson's Spring.*

2. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To Hawk. *v. n.* [from *hawk*.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.

'Tis his highness' pleasure
You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk* *Shakespeare.*
Do'st thou love *hawking*? Thou hast hawks will soar
Above the morning lark. *Shakespeare.*
One followed study and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting. *Locke.*
He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows has no less sport, though a much less considerable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*
A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma *hawks*;
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at, to attack on the wing

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd. *Shakes. Mach.*
Whether the whirling year to the noon-tide go,
Or dream the Winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know *Dry.*

3. [*Hoch*, Welsh.] To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come, sit, sit, and a song.——Shall we clap into't roundly, without *hawking* or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice. *Shakespeare.*
She complained of a soreness of her throat, and of a reaching tough phlegm which she *hawked* up in the mornings. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with a *hawking* or small cough; that out of the gums is spit out without *hawking*, coughing, or vomiting. *Harvey on Consumpt.*

4. To sell by proclaiming it in the streets. [From *hock*, German, a salesman.]

His works were *hawk'd* in ev'ry street;
But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*

Ha'wked. *adj.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto the Roman. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ha'wker. *n. s.* [from *hock*, German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought and watching, bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the weighty consideration of the greatest person *Swift's Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff.*
To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:
She summons all her sons; an endless band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. *Pope.*

Ha'wkweed. *n. s.*

The characters are: the stalks are branched and slender, the leaves produced alternately, and the flower consists of many leaves placed in an orbicular order, and open in form of a marigold: the seeds are slender and angular, or furrowed: the whole plant hath a milky juice. Oxtongue is a species of this plant. *Miller.*

Ha'wses. *n. s.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor. *Harris.*

Hay. *n. s.* [ȝeȝ, ȝig, Saxon; *hey*, Dutch.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in Winter.

Make *hay* while the sun shines. *Camden's Remains.*
Make poor men's cattle break their necks,
Set fire on barns and *hay* stacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their tears *Shakesp.*
We have heats of dungs, and of *hays* and herbs laid up moist. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The

Or if the earlier ſeaſon lead
To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead. *Milton.*
Bring them for food ſweet boughs and oſiers cut,
Nor e'er the Winter long thy *hay* rick ſhut. *May's Virgil.*
Some turners turn long and ſlender ſprigs of ivory, as ſmall as an *hay* ſtalk, *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The beſt manure for meadows is the bottom of *hay* mows and *hay* ſtacks. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make ale. *Swift.*

By ſome *hay* cock, or ſome ſhady thorn,
He bids his beads both even ſong and morn. *Dryden.*
Blouzelinda, in a gameſome mood,
Behind a *hay* cock loudly laughing ſtood. *Gay's Paſtorals.*
The hum of bees inviting ſleep ſincere,
Into the guiltleſs breaſt, beneath the ſhade,
Or thrown at large amid the fragrant *hay* *Thomſ. Autumn.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring probably from dancing round a hay cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them dance the *hay*. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*
This maids think on the hearth they ſee,
When fires well nigh conſumed be,
There dancing *hays* by two and three,
Juſt as your fancy calls them. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
The gum and groſſ'ning, which with art
And ſtudy'd method, in each part
Hangs down the heart,
Looks juſt as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the *hay*. *Suckling.*

HAY. *n. ſ.* [from *haie*, French, a hedge.] A net which incloſes the haunt of an animal

Coneys are deſtroyed by *hays*, curs, ſpaniels, or tumblers bred up for that purpoſe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HA'YMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*hay* and *make*.] One employed in drying graſs for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his *haymakers*. *Pope to Swift.*

HA'ZARD. *n. ſ.* [*hazard*, French; *azar*, Spaniſh; *haſh*, Ruſſick, danger.]

1. Chance, accident; fortuitous hap.

I have ſet my life upon a caſt,
And I will ſtand the *hazard* of the die. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
I will upon all *hazards* well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'ſt my tongue ſo well. *Shak.*
Where the mind does not perceive this connection, there mens opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and *hazard*, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein ſo many things are laid open, as a light which otherwiſe would have been buried in darkneſs, not without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*, but with the certain loſs of thouſands of ſouls, moſt undoubtedly now ſaved. *Hooker, b. i.*
The *hazard* I have run to ſee you here, ſhould inform you that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
Men are led on from one ſtage of life to another in a condition of the utmoſt *hazard*, and yet without the leaſt apprehenſion of their danger. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at *hazard* at the groom-porter's, in much company, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expoſe to chance, to put into danger.

They might, by perſiſting in the extremity of that opinion, *hazard* greatly their own eſtates, and ſo weaken that part which their places now give. *Hooker, b. v.*
It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge to *hazard* himſelf againſt a man of private condition. *Hayward.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pauſe a day or two,
Before you *hazard*, for in chuſing wrong,
I loſe your company *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To adventure

She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than *hazard* to have you her foe. *Waller*

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from *hazard.*] Venturesome; liable to chance.

An *hazardable* determination it is, unto fluctuating and adifferent effects, to affix a poſitive type or period. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hazard.*] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *n. ſ.* [from *hazard.*] Temerity; precipitation, [illegible]

Haſty wrath, and heedleſs *hazardry*,
Do breed repentance late, and laſting infamy
Fairy Queen,

HA'ZARDOUS. *adj.* [*hazardeux*, Fr. from *hazard*.] Dangerous; expoſed to chance

Grant that our *hazardous* attempt prove vain,
We feel the worſt, ſecur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hazardous.*] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog, miſt.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or miſty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright or teaſe. *Ainſworth.*

HA'ZEL. *n. ſ.* [hæſel, Saxon; *corylus*, Latin.]

It hath male flowers growing at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree: the nuts grow in cluſters, and are cloſely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward huſk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out the leaves are roundiſh and indent. The ſpecies are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are moſtly eſteemed for their fruit. *Miller*

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is ſtraight and ſlender, and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and ſweeter than the kernels. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her chariot is an empty *hazel* nut. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
Why ſit we not beneath the grateful ſhade,
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*
There are ſome from the ſize of a *hazle* nut to that of a man's fiſt. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

HA'ZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazle.

Chuſe a warm dry ſoil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HA'ZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands conſiſt either of ſand, gravel, chalk, rock or ſtone, *hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HA'ZY. *adj.* [from *haze.*] Dark; foggy; miſty.

Our cleareſt day here is miſty and *hazy*; we ſee not far, and what we do ſee is in a bad light. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Oft engender'd by the *hazy* North,
Myriads on myriads, inſect armies waſt. *Thomſon.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [*hy*, Dutch; *he*, Saxon. It ſeems to have borrowed the plural from *Hi*, plural *hai*, dative *hiram*.]

1. The man that was named before.

A time of pardons; how can't otherwiſe,
But that they did in envy of great Ceſar *Shakeſpeare.*
If much you note *him*,
You ſhall offend *him*, and increaſe his paſſion;
Feed and regard *him* not. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
I am weary of this moon; would *he* would change. *Shakeſ.*
Adam ſpoke;
So cheer'd *he* his fair ſpouſe, and ſhe was cheer'd. *Milton.*
When Adam wak'd, *he* on his ſide
Leaning half raiſed hung over her *Milton.*
Thus talking, hand in hand along *they* paſs'd
On to their bliſsful bow'rs. *Milton.*
Extol
Him firſt, *him* laſt, *him* midſt. *Milton.*

2. The man; the perſon. It ſometimes ſtands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much deſires. *Daniel.*

3. Man or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them. *Shakeſp. Rom and Jul.*
Ay, crook-back, here I ſtand to anſwer thee, or any *he* the proudeſt of thy ſort. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p.*
Troy and his race the ſculptor ſhall employ,
And *he* the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryd. Virg.*

4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is uſed where the male and female have not different denominations.

The *he's* in birds have the faireſt feathers. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

5. In the two laſt ſenſes *he* is rather a noun than pronoun

HEAD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeapoꝺ, ꝑeaꝺ, Saxon, *hoofd*, Dutch, *haed*, old Engliſh, whence by contraction *head.*]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of ſenſation or thought.

Vein healing verven, and *head* purging dill. *Spenſer.*
Over *head* up grew
Inſuperable height of loft eſt ſhade. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
My *head* gears off, what filthy work you make. *Dryden.*
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy *head*. *Dryden.*
I could full have offers, that ſome, who hold their *heads* higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

2. Perſon as expoſed to any danger or penalty

What he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it lie on my *head*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
Who of all ages to ſucceed, but feels
The evil on him brought by me, will curſe
My *head*? ill fare our anceſtor impure. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

3. HEAD *and Ears* The whole perſon.

In jingling rhymes well fortify'd and ſtrong,
He fights intrench'd o'er *head and ears* in ſong. *Granville.*

4. Denomination of any animals.

When

When Innocent XI. defired the marquis of Carpio to furnifh thirty thoufand *head* of fwine, he could not fpare them; but thirty thoufand lawyers he had at his fervice. *Addifon.*

The tax upon paſturage was raiſed accord ng to a certain rate *per head* upon cattle. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5 Chief, pr nc pa perſon; one to whom the reſt are ſubo nate, leader; commander.

For their commons, there is l ttle danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads*. *Bacon.*

Your *head* I him appoint,
And by myſelf have ſworn, to him ſhall bow
All knees in heav'n, and ſhall confeſs him lord. *Milton.*

The *heads* of the chief ſects of philoſophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did likewiſe conſent to this tradition. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

6. Place of honour; the firſt place

Notwithſtanding all the juſtices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7 Place of command.

An army of fourſcore thouſand troops, w th the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing againſt an enemy. *Addiſon on the War.*

8. Countenance; preſence.

Richard not far from hence hath hid h s *head*. *Sh. R. II.*
With Cain go wander through the ſhade of night,
And never ſhew thy *head* by day or light. *Shak. Rich. II.*
Ere to-morrow's ſun ſhall ſhew his *head*. *Dryden.*

9. Underſtanding; faculties of the mind.

The wenches laid their *heads* together. *L'Eſtrange.*

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back, oh, ſays Reynard, never trouble your *head*, but leave that to me. *L'Eſtrange.*

Work with all the eaſe and ſpeed you can, without breaking your *head*, and being ſo very induſtrious in ſtarting ſcruples. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The lazy and inconſiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their *heads* about them. *Locke.*

If a man ſhews that he has no religion, why ſhould we think that he beats his *head* and troubles himſelf to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine. *Locke.*

When in ordinary diſcourſe we ſay a man has a fine *head*, we expreſs ourſelves metaphorically, and ſpeak in relation to his underſtand ng; and when we ſay of a woman ſhe has a fine head, we ſpeak only in relation to her commode. *Addiſon.*

We laid our *heads* together, to conſider what grievances the nation had ſuffered under king George. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

10. Face; front; fore part.

The gathering crowd purſues;
The raviſhers turn *head*, the fight renews. *Dryden.*

11. Reſiſtance; hoſtile oppoſition.

Then made he *head* againſt his enemies,
And Hymnet ſlew. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made *head* againſt my f [illegible] *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Two valiant gentlemen firſt making *head* againſt them, ſeconded by half a dozen more, made forty of them run away. *Raleigh's Apology.*

Sin having depraved his judgment, and got poſſeſſion of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can make *head* againſt it. *South's Sermons.*

12. Spontaneous reſolution

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by volunteries, upon their own *head*, without any pay or commiſſion from the ſtate. *Davies on Ireland.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

It was a buck of the firſt *head*. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*
The *buck* is called the fifth year a buck of the firſt *head*. *Shak.*

14. Individual. It is uſed in numbers or computation.

If there be ſix millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

15. The top of any thing bigger than the reſt

His ſpear's *head* weighed ſix hundred ſhekels of iron. *1 Sa:*

As high
As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the ſky,
So low tow'rds hell his roots deſcend. *Denham.*

Trees, which have large and ſpreading *heads*, would lie with their branches up in the water. *Woodward.*

If the buds are made our food, they are called *heads* or tops, ſo *heads* of aſparagus and artichoaks. *Watts's Logick.*

It is an equivocal term; for it ſignifies the *head* of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts's Logick.*

16. Place of chief reſort.

The horſe took the alarm, and made their eſcape to Winchester, the *head* quarters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

17 The fore part of any thing, as of a ſhip.

By gallies with brazen *heads* ſhe might tranſport over Indus at once three hundred thouſand ſoldiers.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

On oozy ground his gallies moor;
Their *heads* are turn'd to ſea, their ſterns to ſhore. *Dryden*

18. That which riſes on the top.

Let it ſtand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the caſk, ſtirring it twice a day, and beating down the *head* or yeaſt into it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

19. The blade of an axe.

A man fetcheth a ſtroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* ſlippeth from the helve. *Deutr. xix. 5.*

20. Upper part of a bed.

Iſrael bowed upon the bed's *head*. *Gen. xlvii. 31.*

21. The brain.

As eaſtern prieſts in giddy circles run,
And turn their *heads* to imitate the ſun. *Pope's Eſſays.*

22. Dreſs of the head.

Poltruck ladies think they gain a great point when they have teazed their huſbands to buy them a laced *head*, or a fine petticoat *Swift.*

23. Principal topicks of diſcourſe.

Theſe *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propoſe only ſuch as belong to the natural world. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

Theſe *heads* are ſet down more fully in the arguments of each chapter. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

'Tis our great intereſt, and our chief duty, to ſatisfy ourſelves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends.
Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.

24. Source of a ſtream.

It is the glory of God to give, his very nature delighteth in it. his mercies in the current, through which they would paſs, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.*

The current by Gaza is but a ſmall ſtream, riſing between it and the Red ſea, whoſe *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty Engliſh miles. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Some did the ſong, and ſome the chorus maintain,
Beneath a laurel ſhade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head* below *Dry.*

25. Criſis; pitch

The indiſpoſition which has long hung upon me, is at laſt grown to ſuch a *head*, that it muſt quickly make an end of me, or of diſeaſe. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

26. Power; influence; force; ſtrength; dominion.

Within her breaſt though calm, her breaſt though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and raiſ'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

God will not admit of the paſſionate man's apology, that he has ſo long given his unruly paſſions their *head*, that he cannot now govern nor controul them. *South's Sermons.*

27. Body; conflux.

People under command chuſe to conſult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwiſe, run upon an *head* together in confuſion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one *head*, *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

28. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd *head*. *Shakeſ.*

At ſixteen years,
When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he fought
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a ſtate. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another *head* to fight again. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

29. Liberty in running a horſe.

He gave his able horſe the *head*,
And bounding forward ſtruck his agile heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

30. It is very unproperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their ſwelling *heads* below,
And how the cloſing coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

31. HEAD *and Shoulders.* By force; violently

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be ſtill bringing it in by *head and ſhoulders*, over and over, in ſeveral companies. *L'Eſtrange.*

They can bring in every odd exception in grammar, every figure of ſpeech, *head and ſhoulders* by main force, in ſpite of nature and their ſubject. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Nor is what has been ſaid of princes leſs true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is maſter of a family, or of one ſingle ſervant. *South.*

Abas, who ſeem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Pope.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commiſſion for more heads. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal

Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Such as the Indians in their quivers hide *Fairy Queen.*

Of cornel-wood a ſpear upright,
Headed with piercing ſteel, and poliſh'd bright. *Dryden*

4. To lop trees.

You muſt debranch them, leaving only the ſummit entire unleſs the ſoil be very good, it may be neceſſary to *head* them too. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HE'ADACH. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ach.*] Pain in the head

From the cruel *headach*,
Riches do not preſerve. *Sidney, b. i.*

Nothing more expoſes to *headachs*, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*

In the *headach* he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

At ſome dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme *Pope*

HE'ADBAND. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *band*]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot

The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the *head-bands*. *Iſ.* iii. 20.

2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable.

Here lies John Dod, a ſervant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, ſiſter or brother, he never knew none;
A *headborough* and a conſtable, a man of fame,
The firſt of his houſe, and laſt of his name. *Camden.*

This none are able to break through,
Until they're freed by *head* of *borough*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

HE'ADDRESS *n. ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not ſo variable a thing in nature as a lady's *head-dreſs*. I have known it riſe and fall. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If ere with airy horns I planted heads,
Or diſcompos'd the *headdreſs* of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Any thing reſembling a headdreſs, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a moſt beautiful *headdreſs*, whether it be a creſt, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

HE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *head*]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.

2. The firſt brick in the angle.

If the *header* of one ſide of the wall is toothed as much as the ſtretcher on the outſide, it would be a ſtronger toothing, and the joints of the *headers* of one ſide would be in the middle of the *headers* of the courſe they lie upon of the other ſide, *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *gargle.*] A diſeaſe, I ſuppoſe, in cattle.

For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation; obſtinacy.

If any will raſhly blame ſuch his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more juſtly blame and condemn, either of wilfeſs *headineſs* in judging, or of heedleſs hardineſs in condemning. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLAND. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *land*]

1. Promontary; cape.

An heroick play ought to be an imitation of an heroick poem, and conſequently love and valour ought to be the ſubject of it: both theſe ſir William Davenant began to ſhadow; but it was ſo as diſcoverers draw their maps, with *headlands* and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the graſs upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in ſhadow ſo rank and ſo ſtout. *Tuſſer.*

HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *head.*]

1. Without an head; beheaded.

His ſhining helmet he 'gan ſoon unlace,
And left his *headleſs* body bleeding at the place. *Fairy Queen.*

Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove theſe tedious ſtumbling blocks,
And ſmooth my way upon their *headleſs* necks. *Shak. H. VI.*

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A *headleſs* carkaſs, and a nameleſs thing. *Denham*

Prickly ſtalks, inſtead of trees, are found;
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.

They reſted not until they had made the empire ſtand *headleſs* about ſeventeen years. *Raleigh's Eſſays*

3. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects perhaps for *heedleſs*.

If any will raſhly blame ſuch his choice of old unwonted words, him may I more juſtly blame and condemn, either of wilfeſs headineſs in judging, or of *heedleſs* hardineſs in condemning. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLONG. *adj.*

1. Raſh, thoughtleſs.

2. Sudden; precipitate.

It ſuddenly fell from an exceſs of favour, which, many examples having taught them, never ſtopt his race 'till it came to a *headlong* overthrow. *Sidney, b. ii.*

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [*head* and *long*]

1. With the head foremoſt. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain turn, and the deficient ſight
Topple down *headlong*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Who, while he ſteering view'd the ſtars, and bore
His courſe from Africk to the Latian ſhore,
Fell *headlong* down. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fury ſprings,
And o'er the Theban palace ſpreads her wings. *Pope.*

2. Raſhly, without thought, precipitately.

To give Ahab ſuch warning, as might infallibly have prevented his deſtruction, was eſteemed by him evil, and to puſh him on *headlong* into it, becauſe he was fond of it, was counted good. *South's Sermons.*

Some aſk for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate
Purſues and hurries *headlong* to their fate;
Down go the tities. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. x.*

3. Haſtily; without delay or reſpite.

O happy ſhepherd of my teeming ewes,
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden.*

4. It is very negligently uſed by *Shakeſpeare.*

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which ſhall be thy grave. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. ſ.* [*head, mould*, and *ſhot.*] This is when the ſutures of the ſkull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges ſhot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occaſions convulſions and death. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *piece.*]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly intreated her pardon, or knowledge why ſhe was cruel. *Sidney, b. .*

The word is giv'n; with eager ſpeed they lace
The ſhining *headpiece*, and the ſhield embrace. *Dryden.*

Another reaſon for this fiction was their wearing a *headpiece*, or martial vizor, that had but one ſight through it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

This champion will not be in ſuch haſte to come at to the field, before his great blunderbuſs can be got ready, his old ruſty breaſtplate ſcoured, his cracked *headpiece* mended. *Swift.*

2. Underſtanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by ſome ſeverals
Of *headpiece* extraordinary, lower meſſes
Perchance are to this buſineſs purblind. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Eumenes had the beſt *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general reſidence, or aſſembly of the officers.

Thoſe ſpirits, poſted upon the out-guards, immediately ſcour off to the brain, which is the *headquarters*, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. *Collier.*

HE'ADSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our aſſociates bleeding backs,
And *headſmen* lab'ring 'till they blunt their ax? *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTALL. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ſtall*] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horſe near legg'd before, and with a half-cheek'd bit, and a *headſtall* of ſheep's leather, which being reſtrained to keep him from ſtumbling, hath been often burſt, and now repaired with knots. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

HE'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ſtone.*] The firſt or capital ſtone.

The ſtone, which the builders refuſed, is become the *head-ſtone*. *Pſ.* cxviii. 24.

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [*head* and *ſtrong.*] Unreſtrained; violent, ungovernable; reſolute to run his own way: as a horſe whoſe head cannot be held up.

An example, for *headſtrong* and inconſiderate zeal, no leſs fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wiſdom *Hooker, Dedication.*

How now, my *headſtrong*! where have you been gadding?
—Where I have learnt me to repent the ſin
Of diſobedient oppoſition. *Shakeſ. Romeo and Juliet*

But ſuch a *headſtrong* potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night*

He will aſpires to rule
Cities of men or *headſtrong* multitudes,
Subject himſelf to anarchy within. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There's no oppoſing the torrent of a *headſtrong* multitude. *L'Eſt*

Now let the *headſtrong* boy my will controul
Virtue's no ſlave of man; nor ſex confines the ſoul
I, for myſelf, the imperial ſeat will gain,
And he ſhall wait my leiſure for his reign. *Dryd. Aurenz*

Your

Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course,
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*
All try if yet I can reduce to reason
This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at Cato. *Addis.*
Why there it is, you will be both judge and party I am sorry thou discoverest so much of thy *headstrong* humour *Arb.*
Can we forget how the mad *headstrong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn? *Phillips.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *n. s.* [*head work* and *man.*] The foreman, or chief servant over the rest
Can Wood be otherwise regarded than as the mechanick, the *headworkman*, to prepare his furnace, metal, and stamps?
Swift's Address to Parliament

HE'ADY. *adj.* [from *head.*]
1. Rash, precipitate; hasty, violent; ungovernable; hurried on with passion
Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temp'rate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murther, spoil and villany. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
I am advised what I say
Neither disturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor, *heady* rash, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiser mad. *Shakespeare.*
I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Never came reformation in a flood
With such a *heady* current scow'ring faults,
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Wives, the readiest helps
To betray *head* husbands, rob the easy. *Ben. Johns. Catil.*
Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are transported with the greatest flush of good nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. Apt to affect the head
I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very *heady*, but otherwise seemed to be sack. *Boyle.*
Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's jaunt-dance, prison of song and show:
Give you strong sense, the liquor is too *heady*;
You're come to farce, that's asses milk, already. *Dryden.*
Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [*hælgan*, Gothick, *hælan*, Saxon; *heelen*, Dutch.]
1. To cure a person; to restore from hurt or sickness.
I will restore health, and *heal* thee of thy wounds. *Jer.* xxx.
Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the sick, and raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves often did the same miracles? *Addison.*
Physicians, by just observations, grow up to an honourable degree of skill in the art of *healing*. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*
2. To cure a wound or distemper.
Thou hast no *healing* medicines. *Jer.* xxx. 13.
A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to *heal* up, by reason of the pain. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
3. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize, after it is cleansed.
After separation of the eschar, I deterged and *healed*. *Wisem.*
4. To reconcile; as, he *healed* all dissensions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well Used of wounds or sores.
False wounds *heal* that men do give themselves. *Shakes.*
Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp's Surgery.*

HE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *heal.*] One who cures or heals.
I will not be an *healer*. *Isa.* 3.

HE'ALING. *participial adj.* [from *heal.*] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive: as, he's of a *healing* pacifick temper.

HEALTH. *n. s.* [from *heel*, Saxon.]
1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.
Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the most perfect manner. *Quincy.*
Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive. *Gen.* xliii. 28.
May be he is not well;
Infirmity doth still neglect all office,
Whereto our *health* is bound *Shakespeare's King Lear*
2. Welfare of mind, purity, goodness, principle of salvation.
There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*
The best preservative to keep the mind in *health*, is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon, Essay* 28.
[illegible] spiritual and temporal.
[illegible] God, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint? *Ps.*
[illegible]sh of happiness in drinking.
Come, love and *health* to all;
Then I'll sit down. Give me some wine, fill full.
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

He asked leave to begin two *healths*: the first was to the king's mistress, and the second to his wife. *Hotwell.*
For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's *health*. *Dryden's Pers.*

HE'ALTHFUL. *adj.* [*health* and *full.*]
1. Free from sickness.
Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance from the forbidden fruit secured him: nature was his physician, and innocence and abstinence would have kept him *healthful* to immortality. *South's Sermons.*
2. Well disposed
Such an exploit have I in hand, Ligarius,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it *Shakes. Julius Cæsar.*
3. [illegible]
There be many good and *healthful* airs that do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs.
Bacon's Natural History.
While they pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milt. P. Lost.*
Our *healthful* food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what at length does crush.
4. Salutary; productive of salvation
Pour upon them the *healthful* spirit of thy grace. *Com. Prayer.*

HE'ALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *healthful.*]
1. In health.
2. Wholsomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *healthful.*]
1. State of being well
2. Wholsomeness, salubrious qualities.
You have tasted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank, which I look upon as God's physick, having that in *healthfulness* which it wants in pleasure. *King Charles.*
We ventured to make a standard of the *healthfulness* of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases. *Graunt*
To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the *healthfulness* of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides, there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. *Addison on Italy.*

HE'ALTHILY. *adv.* [from *healthy.*] Without sickness or pain.

HE'ALTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *healthy.*] The state of health.

HE'ALTHLESS. *adj.* [from *health.*] Weak, sickly; infirm.
He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME. *adj.* [from *health.*] Wholsome; salutary.
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*

HE'ALTHY. *adj.* [from *health.*] In health; free from sickness; hale, sound.
The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, strong and *healthy*, because innocent and laborious. *South's Sermons.*
Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business. *Locke.*
Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running thro' the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an infant commonwealth, of a sickly constitution, through so many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have struggled against without those advantages. [illegible]
Air and exercise contribute to make the animal *healthy*. *Arbu.*

HEAM. *n. s.* In beasts the same as the after-birth, or wort.

HEAP. *n. s.* [*peap*, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch and Scottish.]
1. Many single things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.
The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another.
Wisd. xviii. 23.
Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryden's Æn.*
One may form from it an idea of Venice in its first beginnings, when it had only a few *heaps* of earth for its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*
2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble
A cruel tyranny, bathed in the blood of their emperors; a *heap* of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no sharp or ancient families. *Bacon's holy War.*
3. Cluster; number driven together
An universal cry resounds aloud,
The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd. *Dryden.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.
Heap on wood, kindle the fire, consume the flesh, and spice it well. *Ezek.* xxiv. 10.
2. To accumulate; to lay up.
Though the wicked *heap* up silver as the dust, and raiment as the clay, but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall divide the silver. *Job* xxvii. 16.
How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preserved,

ſerved, may be gathered from the vaſt riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profeſſion of painting, muſt *heap* up treaſures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raiſing themſelves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to ſomething elſe.

For thoſe of old,
And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,
We reſt your hermits. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

HE'APER, *n. ſ.* [from *heap.*] One that makes piles or heaps.

HE'APY, *adj.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbiſh grows. *Gay.*

Sr ree his head
Ra s'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
L fla'n ring ſulphen in the white abyſs. *Thomſ. Winter.*

To H AR [pyran, Saxon; *hooren*, Dutch.]

1. To enjoy the ſenſe by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is ſuppoſed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, theſe little bones move the internal air [illegible] which internal air makes an impreſſion upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: ſo that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impreſſions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing*; and theſe different impreſſions repreſent different ſounds. *Quincy.*

The object of *hearing* is ſound, whoſe variety is ſo great, that it brings in admirable ſtore of intelligence. *Holder.*

2. To liſten; to hearken.

Since 'tis your command, what you ſo well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*

3. To be told; to have an account

I have *heard* by many of this man. *Acts* ix. 13.

I was bowed down at the *hearing* of it; I was diſmayed at the ſeeing of it. *Iſ.* xxi. 3.

Prepare to *hear* of ſuch a crime
As tragick poets, ſince the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juven. Sat* 15.

This, of eldeſt parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine inſtitution, has a right to civil power, than thoſe who never *heard* any thing at all of heir or deſcent. *Locke.*

To HEAR. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the ear

The trumpeters and ſingers were as one ſound to be *heard* in praiſing the Lord. 2 *Chron.* v. 13.

2. To give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak.

He ſent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Chriſt. *Acts* xxiv. 24.

I muſt beg the forbearance of cenſure, 'till I have been *heard* out in the ſequel of this diſcourſe. *Locke.*

3. To attend, to liſten to; to obey.

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezek.* iii. 17.

4. To attend favourably

They think they ſhall be *heard* for their much ſpeaking. *Mat.*

5. To try; to attend judicially

Hear the cauſes, and judge righteouſly. *Deutr.* i. 16.

6. To acknowledge. A Latin phraſe.

Or *hear'ſt* thou rather pure ethereal ſtream,
Whoſe fountain who ſhall tell? *Milton.*

Hear'ſt thou ſubmiſſive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

HEARD ſignifies a keeper, and is ſometimes initial; as *heardbearht*, a glorious keeper. ſometimes final, as *cyneheard*, a royal keeper. *Gibſon's Camden.* It is now written *herd*, as, *cowherd*, a cowkeeper, ꝑyrb, Saxon.

HE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *hear*] One who attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe delivered orally by another.

And ſo was ſhe dulled withal, that we could come ſo near as to hear her ſpeeches, and yet ſhe not perceive the *hearers* of her attentation *Sidney, b.* i

St John and St Mathew, which have recorded theſe ſermons, heard them; and being *hearers*, did think themſelves as well reſpected as the phariſees. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 19.

Words, be they never ſo few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker, b.* v.

The *hearers* will ſhed tears,
And ſay, alas, it was a piteous deed! *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And ſend the *hearers* weeping to their beds.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

Plays in themſelves have neither hopes nor fears,
Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears. *Ben. Johnſon*

Her *hearers* had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to ſtare. *Swift*

HE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [from *hear.*]

1. The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived.

Bees are called with ſound upon braſs, and therefore they have *hearing*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Audience.

The French ambaſſador upon that inſtant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing* *Acts.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cauſe, or to bring it to another *hearing* before ſome other court. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Thoſe of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to ſay for yourſelf

4. Reach of the ear.

If we profeſs, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profeſs it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do ſo. *Hooker, b.* iii.

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Abſalom. 2 *Sa.* xviii. 12.

You have been talked of ſince your travels much,
And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they ſay you ſhine. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [ꝑeapcnian, Saxon.]

1. To liſten by way of curioſity.

The youngeſt daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from acceſs of ſuitors. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

They do me too much injury,
That ever ſaid I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were ſo, I might have let alone
Th' inſulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to ſnarl;
The furies *hearken*, and their ſnakes uncurl. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the alarms
Of human cries:
I mount the terraſs, thence the town ſurvey,
And *hearken* what the fruitful ſounds convey. *Dryden.*

He who makes much neceſſary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will incline to *hearken* after any expedient that offers to ſhorten his way to it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me, thou ſon of Zippor. *Nu.* xxiii. 18.

Thoſe who put paſſion in the place of reaſon, neither uſe their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reaſon, any farther than it ſuits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a bleſſing individuals find,
But ſome way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

HE'ARKENER. *n. ſ.* [from *hearken.*] Liſtener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY. *n. ſ.* [*hear* and *ſay.*] Report; rumour, what is not known otherwiſe than by account from others.

For prey theſe ſhepherds two he took,
Whoſe metal ſtiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearſay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearſay*, that ſome giants ſaved themſelves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All the little ſcramblers after fame fall upon him, publiſh every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearſay* to defame him. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

HEARSE. *n. ſ* [of unknown etymology.]

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

2. A temporary monument ſet over a grave.

To add to your laments,
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearſe*,
I muſt reform you of a diſmal ſight. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

HEART. *n. ſ.* [ꝑeopt, Saxon; *hertz*, German.]

1. The muſcle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion. It is ſuppoſed in popular language to be the ſeat ſometimes of courage, ſometimes of affection

He with providence and courage ſo paſſed over all, that the mother took ſuch ſpiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and ſhe died. *Sidney.*

Thou wouldſt have left thy deareſt *heart* blood there,
Rather than made that ſavage duke thine heir,
And diſinherited thine only ſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Snakes, in my *heart* blood warm'd, that ſting my *heart*.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

Our battle is more full of names than your's,
Our men more perfect in the uſe of arms,
Our armour all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon wills our *hearts* ſhould be as good. *Shak. H* IV.

I thank you for my veniſon, maſter Shallow.
—Maſter Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shakeſp.*

But

But ſince the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of ſenſe,
How makes it in the *heart* thoſe paſſions ſpring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence
'Twixt *heart* and brain, this ſympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all ſet our *hearts* at reſt, ſince whatever comes from above is for the beſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which conſiſts of good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Preſt with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural ſhed prefers. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The chief part; the vital part.

Barley being ſteeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will ſprout half an inch, and, if it be let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The inner part of any thing.

Some Engliſhmen did with great danger paſs by water into the *heart* of the country. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The king's forces are employed in appeaſing diſorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inſide or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll ſtay,
And timely ſuccour, where it wants, convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundations be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, ſuch as will reach ground. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

4. Perſon, character. Uſed with reſpect to courage or kindneſs.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Hey, my *harts*, cheerly, my *harts*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

What ſays my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead, bully ſtale? Is he dead? *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. Courage, ſpirit.

If it pleaſe you to make his fortune known, as I have done Erona's, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his falſehood. *Sidney, b. ii.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old poſſeſſions. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the roſe, thence guſhed grievouſly,
That when the paynim ſpy'd the ſtreaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*

Eve, recov'ring *heart*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his majeſty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon't, went up to't, and viewed it. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*

6. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who loſt my *heart* while I preſerv'd my ſheep? *Pope.*

7. Affection, inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Abſalom. 2 *Sa.* xiv. 1.

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
By th' abbot's ſkull of Weſtminſter is found. *Daniel.*

Nor ſet thy *heart*,
Thus over fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

'Tis well to be tender, but to ſet the *heart* too much upon any thing, is what we cannot juſtify. *L'Eſtrange.*

A friend makes me a feaſt, and ſets all before me, but I ſet my *heart* upon one diſh alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I ſcorn all the reſt. *Temple.*

Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magick art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryd.*

What did I not, her ſtubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were anſwer'd with diſdain. *Dryden.*

8. Memory.

Whatſoever was attained to, concerning God and his worſhip in nature, the ſame was delivered over by *heart* and tradition from wiſe men to a poſterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by *heart*, for it is the memory that muſt tranſmit it to the heart; and it is in vain to expect that the heart ſhould keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Compoſing ſongs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*

9. Good-will, ardour of zeal. *To take to heart* any thing, is to be zealous or ſolicitous or ardent about it.

If he take not their cauſes to *heart*, how ſhould there be but in them frozen coldneſs, when his affections ſeem benumbed, from whom theirs ſhould take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would take the buſineſs to *heart*, and deal in it effectually, it would ſucceed well. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The lady marchioneſs of Hertford engaged her huſband to take this buſineſs to *heart*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Amongſt thoſe, who took it moſt to *heart*, ſir John Stawel was the chief. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Every prudent and honeſt man would join himſelf to that ſide which had the good of their country moſt at *heart*. *Addiſ.*

Learned men have been now a long time ſearching after the happy country from which our firſt parents were exiled. If they can find it, with all my *heart*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

I would not be ſorry to find the Preſbyterians miſtaken in this point, which they have moſt at *heart*. *Swift.*

What I have moſt at *heart* is, that ſome method ſhould be thought on for aſcertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

10. Paſſions; anxiety, concern.

Set your *heart* at reſt;
The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Secret thoughts, receſſes of the mind.

Michal ſaw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and ſhe deſpiſed him in her *heart*. 2 *Sa.* vi. 16.

The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every way elſe, become Engliſh; ſo as there will be no diſference or diſtinction, but the Iriſh ſea, between us. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thou ſaweſt the contradiction between my *heart* and hand. *King Charles.*

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and aſk your advice, you muſt begin to do ſo with him firſt. *Locke.*

Men, form'd to pleaſure, ſome to buſineſs take;
But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake. *Pope, Epiſtle i.*

12. Diſpoſition of mind.

Doing all things with ſo pretty a grace, that it ſeemed ignorance could not make him do amiſs, becauſe he had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney.*

13. The heart is conſidered as the ſeat of tenderneſs: a *hard heart* therefore is cruelty.

I've ſeen thee ſtern, and thou haſt oft beheld
Heart hardening ſpectacles. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Such iron *hearts* we are, and ſuch
The baſe barbarity of human kind. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

14. *To find in the* HEART. To be not wholly averſe.

For my breaking the laws of friendſhip with you, I could find in my *heart* to aſk you pardon for it, but that your now ſpeaking of me gives me reaſon to confirm my former dealings. *Sidney.*

15. Secret meaning, hidden intention.

I wait on with my ſpeech in your praiſe,
And then ſhew you the *heart* of my meſſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

16. Conſcience, ſenſe of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conſcience doth aſſent in good or evil, even ſecretly committed, and known to none but itſelf, either like or diſallow itſelf. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 9.*

17. Strength, power.

Try whether leaves of trees, ſwept together, with ſome chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not make a good compoſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He keeps a ſabbath of alternate years,
That the ſpent earth may gather *heart* again,
And, better'd by ceſſation, bear the grain. *Dryden's Georg.*

Care muſt be taken not to plow ground out of *heart*, becauſe if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by marle again. *Mortimer.*

18. Utmoſt degree.

This gay charm,
Whoſe eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd thee home,
Whoſe boſom was my crownet, my chief end,
Like a right gipſy, hath, at faſt and looſe,
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

19. Life. *For my heart* ſeems ſometimes to ſignify, *if life was at ſtake*; and ſometimes *for tenderneſs*.

I bid the raſcal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it. *Shakeſpeare.*

I gave it to a youth,
A pratling boy, that begg'd it as a fee
I could not for my *heart* deny it him. *Shakeſ. Mer. of Venice.*

Profoundly ſkill'd in the black art,
As Engliſh Merlin for his *heart*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

20. It is much uſed in compoſition for mind, or affection.

HEART ACH *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *ach*.] Sorrow; pang, anguiſh of mind.

To die— to ſleep—
No more; and, by a ſleep, to ſay we end
The *heart-ach*, and the thouſand natural ſhocks
That fleſh is heir to. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

HEART BREAK. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *break*.] Overpowering ſorrow.

better a little chiding than a great deal of *heartbreak*. *Shakeſ.*

HEART-BREAKER. *n. ſ.* A cant name for a woman's curls, ſuppoſed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Sampſon's *heartbreakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras, p. i.*

HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with ſorrow.

Thoſe pitcous plaints and ſorrowful ſad tune,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did ſit
Beſide the ſilver ſprings of Helicone,
Making your muſick of *heartbreaking* mone. *Spenſer.*

HEART-BREAKING. *n. ſ.* Overpowering grief.

What greater *heartbreaking* and confuſion can there be to one, than to have all his ſecret faults laid open, and the ſentence of condemnation paſſed upon him? *Hakewill.*

HE'ART-BURNED. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am *heart-burn'd* an hour after. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

HEART-BURNING. *n. f.* [*heart* and *burn.*]

1. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the moſt noble abſorbents, and powerfully corrects and ſubdues the acrid humours in the ſto[illegible] dialgia, or *heart-burning*. *Arbuthnot on Faſts*

2. Diſcontent; ſecret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and diſcontent among the meaner people. *Swift to Pope.*

HEART-DEAR. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more endear'd to it than now;
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to ſee his father
Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain. *Shak. H IV.*

HEART-EASE. *n. f.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite *heart-eaſe* muſt kings neglect,
That private men enjoy? *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

HEART-EASING. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddeſs fair and free,
In [illegible]
And by men *heart-eaſing* mirth. *Milton*

HEART-FELT. *adj.* Felt in the conſcience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can deſtroy,
The ſoul's calm ſun-ſhine, and the *heart-felt* joy,
Is virtue's prize. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

HEART-PEAS. *n. f.* A plant.

The characters are: it hath a trailing ſtalk, emitting claſpers, whereby it faſtens itſelf to whatever plant ſtands near it: the flower-cup conſiſts of three leaves, the flower of eight leaves, and are of an anomalous figure: the ovary becomes a fruit like a bladder, divided into three cells, in which are contained round ſeeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her *heart quelling* ſon, upon you ſmile. *Spenſer*

HEART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguiſh.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to thoſe few
Who her reſemble, and her ſteps purſue,
That death ſhould licence have to rage among
The fair, the wiſe, the virtuous, and the young! *Waller*

HEART-ROBBING. *adj.* Ecſtatick; depriving of thought.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyſelf ſweet art;
For when on me thou ſhinedſt, late in ſadneſs,
A melting pleaſance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladneſs. *Spenſer.*

HEART-SICK. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.

If we be *heart-ſick*, or afflicted with an uncertain ſoul, then we are true deſirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the conſtitution.

Good Romeo, hide thyſelf.
—Not I, unleſs the breath of *heart-ſick* groans,
Miſt like, infold me from the ſearch of eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEARTS-EASE. *n. f.* A plant.

Hearts-eaſe is a ſort of violet that blows all Summer, and often in Winter: it ſows itſelf. *Mortimer.*

HEART-SORE. *n. f.* Struck with ſorrow.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only *heart-ſore* and his only foe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HEART-STRING. *n. f.* [*ſtring* and *heart*] The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himſelf, and *heart-ſtrings* of an eagle rived. *Fa. Qu.*
How, out of tune on the ſtrings?
—Not ſo; but yet ſo falſe, that he grieves my very *heart-ſtrings*. *Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
That grates my *heart-ſtrings*: what ſhould diſcontent him?
Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham's Sophy.*
If thou thinkeſt thou ſhalt periſh, I cannot blame thee to be ſad 'till thy *heart-ſtrings* crack. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
There's the fatal wound,
That tears my *heart-ſtrings*; but he ſhall be found,
My arms ſhall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART STRUCK. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?
——None but the fool who labours to out-jeſt
His *heart-ſtruck* injuries. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Shocked with fear or diſmay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news
Heart ſtruck, with chilling gripe of ſorrow ſtood,
That all his ſenſes bound! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and *heart-ſwelling* hate. *Spenſer.*

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not ſeen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar*
Cupid hath clapt him o' th' ſhoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *adj.* Filled with paſſion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of ſtate withdrew. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Killing with grief.

With a ſhriek *heart-wounding* loud ſhe cry'd,
While down her cheeks the guſhing torrents ran,
Faſt falling on her hands. *Rowe*

HE'ARTED. *adj.* It is only uſed in compoſition [illegible] *hearted.*

To HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart.*]

1. To encourage, to animate, to ſtir up.

Palladius blaming thoſe that were ſlow, *heartening* them that were forward, but eſpecially with his own example leading them, made an impreſſion into the ſquadron. *Sidney.*
My royal father, cheer theſe noble lords,
And *hearten* thoſe that fight in your defence.
Unſheath your ſword, good father; cry, St. George! *Shak.*
This rare man, Tydides, would prepare,
That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him, and taught him tricks. *Chapman's Iliads.*
Thus *hearten'd* well, and fleſh'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate with manure.

The ground one year at reſt; forget not then
With richeſt dung to *hearten* it again. *Mayn's Virg. Georg.*

HEARTH. *n. f.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made, the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity
Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*
Cricket, to Windſor chimneys ſhalt thou leap,
Whereas thou find'ſt unrak'd, and *hearths* unſwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakeſpeare.*
Good luck befriend thee, ſon, for at thy birth
The fairy ladies danc'd upon the *hearth*. *Milton.*
The vanquiſh'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, ſink into a ſleep:
Each houſhold genius ſhews again its face,
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTILY. *adv.* [from *hearty.*]

1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorouſly.

Where his judgment led him to oppoſe men on a publick account, he would do it vigorouſly and *heartily*; yet the oppoſition ended there. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death,
But thoſe that fought it, I could wiſh more Chriſtians;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakeſ. H VIII.*
If to be ſad is to be wiſe,
I do moſt *heartily* deſpiſe
Whatever Socrates has ſaid,
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

3. Eagerly, with deſire.

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

HE'ARTINESS. *n. f.* [from *hearty.*]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from *heartineſs*, and well become the agent. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Vigour; diligence; ſtrength.

The anger of an enemy repreſents our faults, or admoniſhes us of our duty, with more *heartineſs* than the kindneſs of a friend. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

HE'ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; ſpiritleſs.

I joyed oft to chaſe the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the *heartleſs* hare 'till ſhe were tame *Spenſer*
Then hopeleſs, *heartleſs* 'gan the cunning thief,
Perſuade us die, to ſtint all further ſtrife. *Fairy Qu., b. i.*
What, art thou drawn among theſe *heartleſs* hinds?
Turn thee, Benvolio, look upon thy death. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thouſands beſides ſtood mute and *heartleſs* there
Men valiant all, nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*
The peaſants were accuſtomed to payments, and grew *heartleſs* as they grew poor. *Temple.*
Heartleſs they fought, and quitted ſoon their ground,
While our's with eaſy victory were crown'd *Dryd.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heartleſs.*] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heartleſs.*] Want of courage or ſpirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *adj.* [from *heart.*]

1. Sincere; undiſſembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that *hearty* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

But

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
With *hearty* welcome and an open face;
In all they did, you might discern with ease
A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *hearty* for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whose laughs are *hearty*, though his jests are coarse,
And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard, durable.

Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work *Wotton's Architecture.*

HEARTY-HALE. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale.*] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing vervein, and head-purging dill,
Sound savory, and basil *hearty-hale.* *Spenser.*

HEAT *n. s.* [hæt, hætt, Saxon; *hete*, Danish.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself, and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat.* *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooker, b. v.*

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* which are there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to begin the custom of going naked. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Hot weather.

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign,
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heats* in the take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat.* *Moxon.*

5. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats.* *Dryden.*

6. The state of being once hot.

I'd strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

7. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.

Reign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace,
But the last *heat*, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

8. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbans. *Addison's Freeholder.*

9. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be used to dissever them. *Sidney, b.*

The friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels, in the *heat*, are curst
By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of [illegible] must have displeased in the cool sedate reflections of his mind. *South's Serm.*

We have spilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle, or the chase. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

One playing at hazard, held in many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the *heat* of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

10. Faction; contest, party rage.

Our state thinks not so: they are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their [illegible] *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat* elections were carried. *King Charles.*

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe
Than those distemper'd *heats?* *Dryden's Homer.*

11. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her
With all the strength and *heats* of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. *Addison's Cato.*

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot, to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heated.* *Dan.* iii. 19.

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make the constitution feverish.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast
—Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools. *Shakesp.*

Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, *heats*, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well *heated* the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

HE'ATER. *n. s.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linnen.

HEATH. *n. s.* [*erica*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

It is a shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abide green all the year: the flower consists of one leaf, is naked, and, for the most part, shaped like a pitcher: the ovary, which is produced in the bottom of the flower, becomes a roundish fruit, divided into four cells, in which are contained many small seeds. *Miller.*

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread the ashes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Oft with bolder wing they soaring dare
The purple *heath.* *Thomson's Spring.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

Say, from whence
You owe this strange intelligence? or why
Upon this blasted *heath* you stop our way
With such prophetick greeting *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HEATH-COCK. *n. s.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heath-cock*, and powte. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HEATH-POUT. *n. s.* [*heath* and *pout.*] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird
Which Phasis or Ionia yields,
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. s.* A species of bitter VETCH, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. s.* [*heath* and *rose.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HE'ATHEN. *n. s.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 35.

If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens.* *Addison's Spectator.*

HE'ATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a *heathen.* *Addison.*

HE'ATHENISH. *adj.* [from *heathen.*]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever little they found yet there standing. *Spenser.*

That execrable Cromwel made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the poor episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South's Sermons.*

HE'ATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *heathenish.*] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *n. s.* [from *heathen.*] Gentilism, paganism

It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in opposition to *heathenism.* *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

HE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy* land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven.*

1. To lift, to raise from the ground.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever thence

Had ris'n, or *heav'n* his head, but that the will
And high permission of all-ruling heaven
Left him at large. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* 1.

2. To carry.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
A[illegible] [illegible] *Hen.* V.

3. To raise; to lift.

So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,
And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite. *Fa. Queen.*
Unhappy that I am, I cannot *heave*
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my bond, no more nor less. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
He dy'd in fight,
Fought next my person, as in consort fought,
Save when he *heav'd* his friend in my defence,
And on his naked foe receiv'd my wound. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

4. To cause to swell.

The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And *heave* it up they pant and strive half way. *Dryden.*
The glittering finny swarms,
That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

5. To force up from the breast.

Made she no verbal quest?
—Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father
Panting forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shak. King Lear.*
The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

6. To exalt, to elevate.

Poor shadow, painted queen;
One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shak. R. III.*

7. To puff, to elate.

The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory, took the English for fourth birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.

'Tis such as you,
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*; such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
He *heave*, for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, distends his labring side. *Dryden.*

2. To labour.

The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.

Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,
My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*
The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;
Weak was the pulse, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryden.*
No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean: I cannot see the *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonishment. *Addison's Spectator.*
Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*. *Prior.*
The *heaving* tide
In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay's Trivia.*

4. To keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift, exertion or effort upwards.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would fetter them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakesp.*

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to rise.

At after many strains and *heaves*,
He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras, p. i. cant.* 1

HEAVE-OFFERING. *n. s.* An offering among the Jews.

Offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *brave offering* of the threshing floor. *Num.*

HE'AVEN. *n. s.* [heopon, which seems to be derived from heopb, the places over head, Saxon.]

1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a *heaven* kissing hill. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
Thy race in time to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *heav'n* invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden's Æn.*
The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the *heavens*, as the best Hebrecians understand them. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
This act, with shouts *heav'n* high, the friendly band
Applaud. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.

It is a knell
That summons thee to *heaven*, or to hell. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
These, the late
Heav'n banish'd host, left desert utmost hell. *Milton.*
All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n fallen, in station stood, or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

3. The supreme power, the sovereign of heaven.

Now *heav'n* help him! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The will
And high permission of all-ruling *heav'n*
Left him at large. *Milton.*
The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by *heaven*. *Temple.*

4. The pagan gods; the celestials.

Our brows
No more obey the *heavens* than our courtiers. *Shak. Cymbel.*
Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the *heavens* more just. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which *heaven*
Will not have earth to know *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Heav'n! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he head his blows, and rose at ev'ry blow. *Dryd.*

5. Elevation, sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heav'n* of invention. *Shakesp. Henry V. P.*

6. It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celestial power.

If I am *heav'n-begot*, assert your son
By some sure sign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

If a fever fires his sulphurous blood,
In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,
And *heav'n-born* flame. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 13.
Oh *heav'n-born* sisters! source of art!
Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and mystick song *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heav'n-bred* poesy. *Shakespeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

My soul inspire,
As when we wrapt Troy's *heav'n built* walls in fire *Pope.*
His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.

1. Raised towards the sky.

Who taught that *heav'n-directed* spire to rise? *Pope.*

2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

O sacred weapon! left for truth's defence;
To all but *heaven-directed* hands denied,
The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*

HE'AVENLY. *adj.* [from *heaven*.]

1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.

As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of virtue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sidney.*
Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man;
Nor Pindar's *heav'nly* lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryd.*

2. Celestial, inhabiting heaven.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the *heav'nly* race. *Dryd. Æn.*

HE'AVENLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where *heav'nly* pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a vestal's veins? *Pope.*

2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

Truth and peace and love shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, t' whose happy-making sight alone,
Our *heav'nly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

HE'AVENWARD. *adv.* [*heaven* and peapb, Saxon.] Towards heaven.

I prostrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke. *Pope.*

HE'AVILY. *adv.* [from *heavy*.]

1. With great ponderousness.

2. Grievously; afflictively.

Ease must be impracticable to the envious: they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common blessings fall *heavily* upon them. *Collier of Envy.*

3. Sorrowfully;

3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.

I came hither to transport the tydings,
Which I have *heavily* born. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night. *Shakespeare's R III.*

This O Neil took very *heavily*, because his condition in the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*

HE'AVINESS *n. f.* [from *heavy.*]

1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.

The subject is concerning the *heaviness* of several bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow and *heaviness*, of some more mollified, and softened in mind. *Hooker, b. v. s.* 38

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop, but a good word maketh it glad. *Prov.* xii. 2

Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in *heaviness*, through manifold temptations. 1 *Pet.* i. 6.

Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But *heaviness* foreruns the good event. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Let us not burthen our remembrance with
A *heaviness* that's gone. *Shakespeare's Tempest*

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dullness of spirit, languidness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into *heaviness*,
That makes the weight. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my senses? *Add. Cato.*

He would [illegible] that sweet repose,
And found besides a welcome *heaviness*,
Which seiz'd his eyes *Dryden.*

A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, *heaviness*, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthn. on Aliment.*

4. Oppression, crush; affliction.

5. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some from other European ports, which, by reason of the fatness and *heaviness* of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HE'AVY. *adj.* [peapiz, Saxon.]

1. Weighty; ponderous, tending strongly to the center; contrary to light.

Mersennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much *heavier* than it is. *Wilkins.*

2. Sorrowful, dejected, depressed

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a *heavy* husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. Grievous; oppressive, afflictive.

Menelaus bore an *heavy* hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind. 2 *Mac.* v. 23.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the *heaviest* sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

If a cause be not good, the king himself hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Are you so gospel'd
To pray for this good man, and for his issue?
Whose *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Chartres, at the news
Tells with a sneer the tydings *heavy*. *Swift.*

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My *heavy* eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke. *Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Pair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. Drowsy, dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with sleep. *Lu.* ix. 33.

8. Slow, sluggish.

But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom,
And *heavy* gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

9. Stupid, foolish

This *heavy* headed revel, East and West
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakesp.*

I would not be accounted so base minded, or *heavy* headed, that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myself. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

10. Burdensome, troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of my idle and *heavy* hours. *Locke's Epistle to the Reader*

When alone, your time will not lie *heavy* upon your hands for want of some trifling amusement. *Swift.*

11. Loaded, incumbered, burthened

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most *heavy* to the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arb.*

13. Rich in soil; fertile, as *heavy* lands.

14. Deep; cumbersome, as *heavy* roads.

HE'AVY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily

Your carriages were *heavy* laden; they are a burden to the weary beast. *Is.* xlvi. 1.

Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you rest. *Mat* xi. 28.

HE'BDOMAD. *n. s.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first *hebdomad* or septenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADAL. } *adj.* [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] Weekly;
HEBDO'MADARY. } consisting of seven days.

As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

To HEBE'TATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin; *hebeter*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify.

The eye, especially if *hebetated*, might cause the same perception. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals. *Arb. and Pope's M. Scrib.*

HEBETA'TION *n. s.* [from *hebetate.*]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled

HE'BETUDE. *n. s.* [*hebetude*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues. *Harvey on the Plague.*

HE'BRAISM. *n. s.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Graecisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into his poem. *Spectator.*

HE'BRAIST. *n. s.* [*hebraeus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HE'BRICIAN. *n. s.* [from *Hebrew.*] One skilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best *Hebricians* understand them. *Raleigh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *Hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peacham.*

HE'CATOMB. *n. s* [*hecatombe*, French; ἑκατόμβη.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich mens homes
I bid kill some beasts, but no *hecatombs*,
None starve, none surfeit so. *Donne.*

One of these three is a whole *hecatomb*,
And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant sons in war succeed,
And slaughter'd *hecatombs* around 'em bleed. *Addison.*

HE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [*hectique*, French, from ἕξις.]
HE'CTICK. }

1. Habitual, constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fulness from obstruction, because it is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin, whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot *Quincy.*

A *hectick* fever hath got hold
Of the whole substance, not to be controul'd. *Donne.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat

No *hectick* student fears the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HE'CTICK. *n. s.* An hectick fever.

Like the *hectick* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HE'CTOR *n. s* [from the name of *Hector*, the great *Homeric* warriour.]

1. A bully, a bluttering, turbulent, pervicacious, noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South's Sermons.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celestial *hector*. *Prior.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hectored* out of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

The weak low spirit, fortune makes her slave,
But she's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbuthnot's Hist of John Bull.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluſter.

They have attacked me, ſome with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only ſhewing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring*, others ſcolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

One would think the *hectoring*, the ſtorming, the ſullen, and all the different ſpecies of the angry, ſhould be cured. *Spect.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That ſhe might o'er the ſervants *hector*. *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE. *n. ſ.* [hegge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly buſhes.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very uſeful for ſtakes in *hedges*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze
Of ſweet-briar *hedges* I purſue my walk. *Thomſon.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes ſomething mean, vile, of the loweſt claſs: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the firſt ſhew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-preſt*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be preſumed to do. *Swift.*

A perſon, who, by his ſtile and literature, ſeems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-preſs* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To HE'DGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy poſſeſſion about with thorns. *Eccluſ.* xxviii. 24.

Thoſe alleys muſt be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47

2. To obſtruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hoſ.* ii. 6.

3. To incircle for defence.

England, *hedg'd* in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, ſtill ſecure
And confident from foreign purpoſes. *Shakeſ. King John.*

There's ſuch divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That reaſon can but peep to what it would. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

4. To ſhut up within an incloſure.

It muſt not be paid and exported in ready money; ſo ſays our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow, and ſerves for no purpoſe: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This ſeems to be miſtaken for *edge*. *To edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires leaſt room; but *hedge* may ſignify to thruſt in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

Say not me,
I'll not endure it: you forget yourſelf
To *hedge* me in. I am a ſoldier. *Shakeſ. Julius Cæſar.*

When I was haſty, thou delay'dſt me longer:
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promiſe; for thy life preſerv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are ſent on an errand, be ſure to *hedge* in ſome buſineſs of your own. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

To HE'DGE. *v. n.* To ſhift; to hide the head.

I myſelf ſometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to ſhuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch; and yet you rogue will enſconce your rags, your catamountain looks, your red-lettice phraſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'DGE BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furniſh'd in this ſort,
Doth but uſurp the ſacred name of knight,
And ſhould, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* ſwain,
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

HE'DGE-FUMITORY. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HE'DGE-HOG. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *hog*.]

1. An animal ſet with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Few have belief to ſwallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one ſee in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preſerved in a brazen veſſel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

The *hedge-hog* hath his backſide and flanks thick ſet with ſtrong and ſharp prickles; and beſides, by the help of a muſcle, can contract himſelf into a globular figure, and ſo withdraw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A term of reproach.

Did'ſt thou not kill this king?
——I grant ye.
——Do'ſt grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

3. A plant. *Ainſworth.*

4. The globe-fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HE'DGE-HYSSOP. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *hyſſop*.] A ſpecies of willow-wort.

Hedge-hyſſop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one [illegible]

HE'DGE-MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flower has four leaves, expanded in a crucial form: the pointal becomes a long, ſlender, bivalve pod, divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many round ſeeds. The ſpecies are five. *Miller.*

HE'DGE-NETTLE. *n. ſ.* [illegible]

HE'DGE-[illegible] *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *rue*.] A [illegible] for [illegible]

When they began to be ſomewhat better bred, they left theſe *hedge-notes* for another ſort of poem, which was alſo full of pleaſant raillery. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

HE'DGE-PIG. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge-hog.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

HE'DGE-ROW. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *row*.] The ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for incloſures.

Sometime walking not unſeen
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern ſide are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkley to Pope.*

HE'DGE-SPARROW. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *ſparrow*.] A ſparrow that lives in buſhes.

The *hedge-ſparrow* fed the cuckoo ſo long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

HE'DGING-BILL. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hook uſed in making hedges.

Comes maſter Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chaffing and ſwearing. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his looſe traces from the furrow came,
And the ſwink'd *hedger* at his ſupper ſat. *Milton.*

He would be laughed at, that ſhould go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at paſt fifty. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [ꝑeban, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of, to attend.

With pleaſure Argus the muſician *heeds*;
But wonders much at thoſe new vocal reeds. *Dryden.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landſcape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

HEED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou muſt take *heed*, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's ſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Caution; fearful attention, ſuſpicious watch.

Either wiſe bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diſeaſes, one of another; therefore, if men take *heed* of their company. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Take *heed*, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take *heed* ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

3. Care to avoid.

We ſhould take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worſhip. *Taylor's Rules of Holy Living.*

4. Notice; obſervation.

Speech muſt come by hearing and learning; and birds gave more *heed*, and mark words more than beaſts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriouſneſs; ſtudineſs.

He did unſeal them, and the firſt he view'd,
He did it with a ſerious mind, a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

6. Regard; reſpectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he ſays. *L'Eſtrange.*

HE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *heed*.]

1. Watchful, cautious, ſuſpicious.

Give him *heedful* note,
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In cenſure of his ſeeming. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Attentive; careful; obſerving.

I am commanded
To tell the paſſion of my ſovereign's heart;
Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shak. H.* VI.

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilſt I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou, *heedful* of advice, ſecure proceed,
My praiſe the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope's Od.*

HE'EDFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully, cautiouſly.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his in-

ſtructor, and heedfully liſten to his inſtructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY *adv.* Cautiouſly; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'EDINESS. *n. ſ.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs; thoughtleſs; regardleſs; unobſerving.

The *heedleſs* lover does not know
Whoſe eyes they are that wound him ſo. *Waller.*

Heedleſs of verſe, and hopeleſs of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden.*

Some ideas, which have more than once offered themſelves to the ſenſes, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedleſs*, as in children, or otherwiſe employed, as in men. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsly; negligently, inattentively.

Whilſt ye diſcharge the duty of matrimony, ye *heedleſsly* ſlide into ſin. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerius.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsneſs; thoughtleſsneſs; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they ſuffer from knocks and falls, they ſhould not be pitied, but bid do ſo again; which is a better way to cure their *heedleſſneſs.* *Locke.*

HEEL. *n. ſ.* [hele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

He calls to mind his ſtrength, and then his ſpeed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head,
With theſe t' avoid, with that his fate to meet,
But fear prevails, and bids him truſt his feet *Denham.*

If the luxated bone be diſtorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone *Wiſeman's Surgery*

2. The whole foot of animals.

Pegaſus appeared hanging off the ſide of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their maſters to bears and tygers, and ſhew them a fair pair of *heels* for't. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. *To be at the* HEELS. To purſue cloſely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the *heels* of my preſentment. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

But is there no ſequel at the *heels* of this
Mother's admiration? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels* all hell ſhould riſe
With blackeſt inſurrection, to confound
Heav'n's pureſt light. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

5. To purſue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to ſeek their fortunes, being ſhrewdly chaſed by the Engliſh navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels*, and chaces me in view. *Otway.*

6. To follow cloſe as a dependent.

Through proud London he came ſighing on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

7. *To lay by the* HEELS. To ſetter, to ſhackle, to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for't, I'll *lay* ye all
By th' heels, and ſuddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

One half of man, his *feet*,
Is, *ſus partis*, unconfin'd,
And cannot be laid by the *heels*. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

I began to ſmoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to *lay* ſome of them by the *heels.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

8. Any thing ſhaped like a heel.

At the other end is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

The back part of a ſtocken, whence the phraſe *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard;
Some time I ſhall ſleep out, the reſt I'll whiſtle:
A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels* *Shak. K. Lear.*

To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To dance.

I cannot ſing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor ſweeten talk. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To lean on one ſide: as, the ſhip *heels*

HEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *heel.*] A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe, to ſupply what is worn away

To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her ſhoes. *Arb*

HEFT. *n. ſ.* [from *heave.*]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup
A ſpider ſteep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected, but if one preſent
Th' abhorr'd ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his ſides
With violent *hefts*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. [For *haft.*] Handle.

His cruel ſide devours both blade and *heft* *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to make his eſcape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday July 16, *A. D.* 622, under the reign of the emperor *Heraclius* *Harris.*

HE'IFER. *n. ſ.* [heapppe, Saxon.] A young cow

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding freſh,
And ſees faſt by a butcher with an ax,
But will ſuſpect 'twas he that made the ſlaughter? *Shakeſp.*

A *heifer* will put up her noſe, and ſnuff in the air, againſt rain. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

For her the flocks refuſe their verdant food,
Nor thirſty *heifers* ſeek the gliding flood. *Pope's Winter.*

HEIGH-HO. *interj.*

1. An expreſſion of light languour and uneaſineſs.

Heigh-ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shak.*

2. It is uſed by *Dryden*, contrarily to cuſtom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toſs off our ale 'till we cannot ſtand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England. *Dryden.*

HEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *high.*]

1. Elevation above the ground, any place aſſigned.

Into what pit thou ſee'ſt,
From what *height* fall'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

2. Altitude; ſpace meaſured upwards.

Abroad I'll ſtudy thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Donne.*

There is in Ticonum, in Italy, a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

An amphitheatre appear'd,
Rais'd in degrees, to ſixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to ſee. *Dryden.*

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addiſon.*

3. Degree of latitude.

Guinea lieth to the North ſea, in the ſame *height* as Peru to the South. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

4. Summit; aſcent; towering eminence.

From Alpine *heights* the father firſt deſcends;
His daughter's huſband in the plain attends. *Dryden's Æn.*

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which ſome others have arrived. *Watts.*

5. Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd,
I never did incenſe his majeſty
Againſt Clarence. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Ten kings had from the Norman conqu'ror reign'd,
When England to her greateſt *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth and ſtate. *Dryden.*

6. The utmoſt degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not riſe to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*

Did not ſhe
Of Timna firſt betray me, and reveal
The ſecret, wreſted from me in the *height*
Of nuptial love profeſs'd? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*
Of happineſs! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x

7. Utmoſt exertion.

Come on, ſir; I ſhall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with ſtronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addiſ*

To HE'IGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height*]

1. To raiſe higher.

2. To improve, to meliorate.

3. To aggravate.

Foreign ſtates gave us their aſſiſtance in reducing our country to a ſtate of peace; and which of them uſed their endeavours to *heighten* our confuſions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for ſtate, the height of the roof ſhould bear a proportion to the area; ſo in the *heightenings* of poetry, the ſtrength and vehemence of figures ſhould be ſuited to the occaſion. *Dryden's Span. Fryar, Dedication.*

HE'INOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *hain*, hate; or from the Teutonick *haen*, ſhame.] Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the goſpel of Chriſt, if men or

angels

angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. *Hooker*, b. iii. f. 10.

Thus is the man should do the bloody deed.
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye *Shakspeare's King John.*

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to neglect all that can destroy us. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

HE'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociously; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociousness, wickedness.

He who can treat offences provoking to God as jests and trifles, must have very little sense of the *heinousness* of them. *Rogers's Sermons*

HEIR. *n. f.* [*heire*, old Fr. *hæres*, Latin.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An *heir* begets the eldest, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?
—The *heir* of Alanson, Rosaline her name. *Shakespeare.*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent,
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. 1 *Pet.* iii.

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate before things grew desperate. *Swift.*

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
And this *heir* in misery alone. *Pope's Odyssey.*

The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift.*

To HEIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

His sons in blooming youth were snatch'd by fate;
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden's Æn.*

HE'IRESS. *n. f.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*

Æneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryd.*

HE'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakesp. Wint. Tale.*

HE'IRSHIP. *n. f.* [from *heir.*] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

HE'IRLOOM. *n. f.* [*heir* and geloma, goods, Sax.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore unseparable from the freehold.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
Transmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long descent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*

HELD. The preterite and part pass. of *hold.*

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Ecclus.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his design. *Dryden.*

HELI'ACAL. *adj.* [*heliaque*, Fr. from ἥλιος.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent. *Brown.*

HELI'ACALLY. *adv.* [from *heliacal.*]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises *heliacally*; and rainy in the Winter, when he rises achronically. *Dryden.*

HELI'CAL *adv.* [*helice*, Fr. from ἕλιξ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins*

HE'LICOID *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle. *Harris*

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. ἥλιος, and κέντρον.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HELIOSCOPE. *n. f.* [*helioscope*, Fr. ἥλιος and σκοπέω.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris*

HELIOTROPE *n. f.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω, *heliotrope*, French, *heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower

'Tis a common observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotropes*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather *Government of the Tongue.*

HELI'SPHERICAL. *adj.* [*helix* and *sphere.*]

The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. *Harris.*

HE'LIX. *n. f.* [*helice*, Fr. ἕλιξ.] A spiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the certain quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. *Wilkins's Dædalus*

HELL. *n. f.* [helle, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For this is a knell
That summons thee to heaven, or to *hell. Shakesp. Macbeth.*

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should have old turning the key. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in *hell*; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my son mourning to *hell.* *Gen.* xxxvii. 35.

He descended into *hell.* *Apostles Creed.*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the snares of death overtook me. *Psalm* xviii. 4.

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried

Then couples three be straight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do *fly*;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the taylor throws his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had, as well
As the bold Trojan knight, seen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeited pass
Of golden bough, but true guld lace. *Hudibras, p. i.*

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell.* *King's Cookery.*

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger first, much did he sustain,
While Saul and *hell* croft his strong fate in vain. *Cowley.*

7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern

HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred.*] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul enfouldred smoak and flashing fire,
The *hell-bred* beast threw forth unto the skies. *Fairy Queen.*

HELL BROTH *n. f.* [*hell* and *broth.*] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

HELL-DOOMED *adj.* [*hell* and *doom.*] Consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,
Hell-doom'd! and breath'st defiance here and scorn,
Where I reign king? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

HELL GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,
As thou do'st swallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Shak. R. III.*

HELL-HATED *adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shak. K. Lear.*

HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt.*] Haunted by the devil

Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,
And Winter's storms, and heav'n's inclemency,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dryden.*

HELL HOUND. *n. f.* [helle hunb, Saxon.]

1. Dogs of hell.

Thou had'st a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him.
From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A *hell-hound*, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed
Had reach'd the dame, and, fast'ning on her side,
The ground with gushing streams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd

[illegible]
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with taint had ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x

HE'LL-KITE. *n. ſ.* [*hell* and *kite.*] Kite of infernal breed. The *hell* prefixed to any word notes deteſtation.

All my pretty ones?
Did you ſay all? What, all? Oh, *hell-kite!* all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell ſwoop? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

HE'LLEBORE. *n. ſ.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] Chriſtmas flower.

It hath a digitated leaf, the flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly, and expanding in form of a roſe: in the centre of the flower riſes the pointal, encompaſſed about the baſe with ſeveral little horns between the chives and petals, which turn to a fruit, in which the membranaceous huſks are gathered into a little head, ending in an horn, opening longwiſe, and full of roundiſh or oval ſeeds. *Miller*

HE'LLEBORE *White. n. ſ.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower is naked, conſiſting of ſix leaves, expanding in form of a roſe: in the middle ariſes the pointal, ſurrounded by ſix threads, which turn to a fruit; in which three membranaceous ſheaths are gathered into a little head, and are full of oblong ſeeds reſembling a grain of wheat, and compaſſed by a leafy wing. *Miller.*

There are great doubts whether any of its ſpecies be the true *helleboro* of the ancients. *Miller.*

HE LLENISM, *n. ſ.* [ἑλληνισμὸς] An idiom of the Greek. *Ainſworth.*

HE'LLISH, *adj.* [from *hell.*]

1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal, wicked; deteſtable.

No benefits ſhall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments in ſome *helliſh* breaſts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in ſlander *South's Sermons.*

Victory and triumph to the ſon of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquiſh by wiſdom *helliſh* wiles. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell

O thou celeſtial or infernal ſpirit of love, or what other heavenly or *helliſh* title thou uſt to have, for effects of both I find in myſelf, have compaſſion of me. *Sidney, b.* 1.

HE'LLISHLY. *adv.* [from *helliſh.*] Infernally; wickedly, deteſtably.

HE'LLISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *helliſh.*] Wickedneſs; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell.*] Towards hell.

Be next thy care the ſable ſheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope's Ov. ſſ.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Beetus* among the Greeks. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HELM. *n. ſ.* [helm, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion, an headpiece.

France ſpreads his banners in our noiſeleſs land;
With plumed *helm* thy ſlay'r begins his threats. *Shakeſpeare.*
Mneſtheus lays hard load upon his *helm.* *Dryden.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt

More might be added of *helms*, creſts, mantles, and ſupporters. *Camden's Remains*

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymiſts themſelves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the diſtilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm.* *Boyle.*

4. [helma, Saxon.] The ſteerage; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in ſtorms!
And ſuch they are make happy ſtates. *Ben. Johnſ Catiline.*
More in proſperity is reaſon toſt
Than ſhips in ſtorms, their *helms* and anchors loſt. *Davb.*
Fair occaſion ſhews the ſpringing gale,
And int'reſt guides the *helm*, and honour ſwells the ſail. *Pri.*

5. The ſtation of government.

I may be wrong in ſome of the means; but that is no material objection againſt the deſign, let thoſe who are at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *ſteerſman* or *defender* is intended: I think *ſteerſman.*

You ſlander
The *helms* o' th' ſtate, who care for you like fathers,
When you curſe them as enemies. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Hanmer*

The very ſtream of his life, and the buſineſs he hath *helmed*, muſt give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

HE'LMED. *adj.* [from *helm.*]

1. Furniſhed with a headpiece.

The *helmed* cherubim
Are ſeen in glittering ranks with wings diſplay'd. *Milton.*

HE'LMET *n.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm.*] A helm; a headpiece, armour for the head

I ſaw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the ſpur all bleeding o'er. *Shakeſp. H V.*
Put in their hands thy bruiſing irons of wrath,
That they may cruſh down with a heavy fall
Th' uſurping *helmets* of our adverſaries. *Shak. Rich III.*
Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and ſome rebound
From his bright ſhield, ſome on his *helmet* ſound *Dryden.*

HELMI'NTHICK. *adj.* [from ἕλμινς] Relating to worms. *Dict.*

To HELP. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen.* [*helpan*, Gothick; helpan, Saxon.]

1. To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behoves;
For boldeſt hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax, b.* is.
God *helped* him againſt the Philiſtines. 2 *Chron.* xxvi 7.
They *helped* them in all things with ſilver and gold. 1 *Eſdr.*
A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his underſtanding and direct his expreſſions. *Stillingfleet.*
This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you ſhould join to *help* him out *Dryden.*
What I offer is ſo far from doing any diſkindneſs to the cauſe theſe gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real ſervice, and *helps* them out with the main thing whereat they ſtuck. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*
The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himſelf to *help* him out. *Swift*

2. To remove, or advance by help.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him up. *Eccl. iv.* 10.
Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourſe to thoſe fooliſh or ill ways in uſe to *help* off their time. *Locke.*
Wherever they are at a ſtand, *help* them preſently over the difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke*

3. To free from pain or diſeaſe.

Help and eaſe them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

4. To cure, to heal.

Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him of his blindneſs. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

5. To remedy, to change for the better.

Ceaſe to lament for that thou can'ſt not *help*,
And ſtudy help for that which thou lament'ſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame muſt lie upon them. *Sanderſon.*
It is a high point of ill nature to make ſport with any man's imperfections, that he cannot *help* *L'Eſtrange.*
Thoſe cloſing ſkies might ſtill continue bright;
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night *Dryden.*
She, betwixt her modeſty and pride,
Her wiſhes, which ſhe could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*
It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon differences in opinion, becauſe that is a thing which no man can *help* in himſelf *Swift*
Thoſe few who reſide among us, only becauſe they cannot *help* it. *Swift*

6. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that ſuch things he ſaw and heard. *Atterbury's Sermons*
I cannot *help* remarking the reſemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

7. To promote; to forward.

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in faſhion of a ſugar-loaf reverſed, it will *help* the experiment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

8. *To* HELP *to.* To ſupply with; to furniſh with.

Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, thoſe reign; and whom again they would, they diſplace. 1 *Mac.* ii. 13
The man that is now with Tireſias can *help* him to his oxen again. *L'Eſtrange.*
In plenty ſtarving, tantaliz'd in ſtate,
And complaiſantly *help'd* to all I hate,
Treated, careſs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

To HELP *v. n.*

1. To contribute aſſiſtance.

Sir, how come it you
Have *help* to make this reſcue? *Shakeſ Coriolanus.*
Diſcreet followers and ſervants *help* much to reputation. *Bac.*
Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's match leſs impudence
Help'd to ſupport the knave. *Dryden.*
A generous preſent *helps* to perſuade as well as an agreeable perſon. *Garth.*

2. To bring a ſupply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors ſhould *help* out where the muſes failed. *Rymer.*

HELP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour.

Muleaſſes, deſpairing to recover the city, hardly eſcaped his enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Knolles.*

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them. *Locke.*

So great is the ſtupidity of ſome of thoſe, that they may have no ſenſe of the *help* adminiſtred to them. *Smalridge.*

2. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in uſe as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon.*

3. That which gives help.

Though theſe contrivances increaſe the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by ſuch *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate ſtrength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins.*

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that deſtroys it, and the diſeaſes of intemperance are the natural product of the ſins of intemperance. *South.*

Another *help* St Paul himſelf affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epiſtles. *Locke.*

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he muſt be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech.*

HE'LPER. *n. ſ.* [from *help.*]

1. An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary; an aider, one that helps or aſſiſts.

There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Iſrael. *2 Kings.*

We ought to receive ſuch, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *3 Jo. viii.*

It is impoſſible for that man to deſpair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. One that adminiſters remedy.

Compaſſion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle ſpectator, but an *helper* of calamities of evils. *Alſop.*

3. A ſupernumerary ſervant.

I live in the corner of a vaſt unfurniſhed houſe; my family conſiſts of a ſteward, a groom, a *helper* in the ſtable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope.*

4. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted.

Heaven

Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive
And *helper* to a huſband. *Shak. All's well that end well.*

HE'LPFUL. *adj.* [*help* and *full.*]

1. Uſeful, that which gives aſſiſtance.

Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* ſwords. *Sh.*

He orders all the ſuccours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Iryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. Wholeſome, ſalutary.

A ſkilful chymiſt can as well, by ſeparation of viſible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poiſon, as poiſon out of the moſt healthful herbs. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

HE'LPLESS. *adj.* [from *help.*]

1. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf.

One another

Cloſe by the board the prince's main-maſt bore;
All three now *helpleſs* by each other lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

Let our enemies rage and perſecute the poor and the *helpleſs*, and let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers.*

2. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance.

How ſhall I then your *helpleſs* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to ſeem your friend. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable, admitting no help.

Such *helpleſs* harms it's better h'idden keep,
Than ope up grief, where it may not avail. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Unſupplied, void.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpleſs of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpleſs.*] Without ſuccour; without ability.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *helpleſs.*] Want of ſuccour; want of ability.

HE'LTER-SKELTER. *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from *peltrer*, *peltrare*, the darkneſs of hell, hell, ſays he, being a place of confuſion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuouſly.

Sir John, I am thy Piſtol, and thy [illegible],
And *helter-ſkelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

He had no ſooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-ſkelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Eſtrange.*

HE'LVE. *n. ſ.* [helge, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

The ſlipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is ſlain, was the work of God himſelf. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To HE'LVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HE'M. *n. ſ.* [hem, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading.

Kowiers muſt be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, ſeam, or thread hanging by. *Wiſeman.*

2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakeſpeare.*

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleaſed with any one who takes notice of the ſtrength which he full exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. *interject.* Hem! [Latin.]

To HE'M. *v. a.*

1. To cloſe the edge of cloath by a hem or double border ſewed together.

[illegible]

[illegible] range. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Along the ſhoar of ſilver ſtreaming Thames,
Whoſe rulhy bank, the which his river *hems*.

3. To incloſe; to environ; to confine, to ſhut.

So of either ſide, ſtretching itſelf in a narrow length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant thereby to make a place for beholders. *Sidney, b.*

What lets us then the great Jeruſalem
With valiant ſquadrons round about to *hem*. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Why, Neptune, haſt thou made us ſtand alone,
Divided from the world for this, ſay they,
Hemm'd in to be a ſpot to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel's Civ. War.*

I hurry me in haſte away,
And find his honour in a pound,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

To HE'M. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *n. ſ.* [ἥμισυ, half, and κρανίον, the ſkull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE. *n. ſ.* [ἡμίκυκλος.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *n. ſ.* An ancient meaſure now uſed in medicine to ſignify about ten ounces in meaſure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *n. ſ.* [ἥμισυ, half, and πλήσσω, to ſtrike or ſeize.] A palſy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time, ſome partial diſorder of the nervous ſyſtem.

HE'MISPHERE. *n. ſ.* [ἡμισφαίριον; *hemiſphere*, French.] The half of a globe when it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles.

That place is earth, the ſeat of man, that light
His day, which elſe, as th' other *hemiſphere*,
Night would invade. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.*

God ſaw the light was good,
And light from darkneſs by the *hemiſphere*
Divided. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vii.*

A hill
Of Paradiſe, the higheſt from whoſe top
The *hemiſphere* of earth, in cleareſt ken
Stretch'd out to th' ampleſt reach of proſpect lay. *Milt. P. L.*

The ſun is more powerful in the northern *hemiſphere*, and in the apogeum; for therein its motion is ſlower. *Brown.*

In open proſpect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth ſeems join'd unto the ſky,
So in this *hemiſphere* our utmoſt view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL } *adj.* [from *hemiſphere*] Half round,
HEMISPHE'RICK } containing half a globe.

The thin film of water ſwells above the ſurface of the water it ſwims on, and commonly conſtitutes *hemiſpherical* bodies with it. *Locke.*

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemiſpherick* figure, in much the ſame manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

[illegible]

He broke off in the *hemiſtick*, or midſt of the verſe; but ſeized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemiſtick*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

HE'MLOCK. *n. ſ.* [hemlic, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute ſegments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-ſhaped, and unequal: the flower is ſucceeded by two ſhort chanelled ſeeds. One ſort is ſometimes uſed in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was ſuch deadly poiſon, is generally ſuppoſed different. *Miller.*

He was met even now,
As mad as the vext ſea, ſinging aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, *hemlock*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nouriſhed by wood or ſtones, or that all men will be poiſoned by [illegible]

HE'MORRHAGE. } *n. ſ.* [αἱμορραγία, *hemorragie*, French.] A
HE[illegible] }

Great *hemorrhagy* ſucceeds the ſeparation. *Ray.*

Twenty days faſting will not diminiſh its quantity ſo much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HE'MORRHOIDS. *n. ſ.* [αἱμορροΐδες; *hemorrhoïds*, French.] The piles; the emrods.

I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoïdal*, Fr. from *hemorrhoids*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Beſides there are hemorrhages from the noſe and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray on the Creation.*

[illegible]

Emboſt upon the field, a battle flood
Of leeches, ſpouting *hemorrhoida* blood. *Garth's Diſpenſat*

HEMP. *n. ſ.* [Þænep, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made.

It hath dog-tated leaves oppoſite to one another: the flowers have no viſible petals; it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnſhire in great quantities for its bark, which is uſeful for cordage, cloth, &c. and the ſeed affords an oil uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Let gallows go for dog, let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe ſuffocate. *Shakeſ. Hen. V.*

Hemp and flax are commodities that deſerve encouragement, both for their uſefulneſs and profit. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HEMP *Agrimony. n. ſ.* A plant.

The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and ſides of rivers. *Miller.*

HEMPEN *adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Upon the *hempen* tackle ſhip-boys climbing. *Shak. Hen V.*

Ye ſhall have a *hempen* candle then, and the help of a hatter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. i.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee,
He wiſt not when the *hempen* ſtring I drew. *Gay.*

HEN *n. ſ.* [ſpenne, Saxon and Dutch; *hun*, German, a cock.]

1. The female of a houſe-cock.
2. The female of any land-fowl.

The peacock, pheaſant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious [illegible]

While the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough without her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his ſongs during the whole time of her ſitting. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The wild duck hence
O'er the rough moſs, and o'er the trackleſs waſte
The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomſon's Spring.*

HEN-DRIVER *n. ſ.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk.

The *hen driver* I forbear to name. *Walton's Angler.*

HEN-HARM. *n. ſ.* A kind of kite. *Ainſw.* So called [illegible] cowardly;

HEN-PECKED *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked*.] Governed by the wife.

Who rules my *hen-peck'd* ſire, and orders me. *Dryd. Virg.*

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impoſſible, by ſuch a mild-ſpirited woman as his wife. *Arbuthn.*

HEN-ROOST. *n. ſ.* [*hen* and *roſt*.] The place where the poultry reſt.

Many a poor devil ſtands to a whipping poſt for the pilfering of a ſilver ſpoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roſt*. *L'Eſtr.*

Her houſe is frequented by a company of rogues, whom ſhe encourageth to rob his *hen-roſts*. *Swift.*

If a man profeſſedly gives with ſeverity, his *hen-roſt* is ſure to pay for it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

They oft have ſally'd out to pillage
The *hen-roſts* of ſome peaceful village. *Tickell.*

HENS-FEET. *n. ſ.* A kind of plant. *Ainſworth.*

HENBANE *n. ſ.* [*hyoſcyamus*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are ſoft and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches: the cup of the flower is ſhort, bell-ſhaped, and divided into five ſegments: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, the bottom part of which is tubelofe, but is expanded at the top, and divided into five ſegments, having five obtuſe ſtamina: the fruit, which is incloſed within the calyx, reſembles a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many ſmall ſeeds. It is very often found [illegible] upon the ſides of banks and old dunghills. This is a [illegible] ous plant. *Miller.*

[illegible] t to which old Socrates was curſt'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to ſwell 'em 'till they burſt. *Dryden.*

HE'NBIT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

In a ſcarcity in Sileſia a rumour was ſpread of its raiſing millet-ſeed, but it was found to be only the ſeeds of the ivy-leaved ſpeedwell, or ſmall *henbit*. *Derham's Phyſ. Theology.*

HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [Þeonan, Saxon, *hennes*, old Engliſh.]

1. From this place to another.

Diſcharge my fellow's; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day. *Shak. R. II.*

Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton's P. L.*

A ſullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noiſe, fraud and impertinence. *Roſcommon.*

2. Away, to a diſtance.

Be not found here, *hence* with your little ones. *Shak. Mach.*
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuſe. *Milton.*

3. At a diſtance, in other place.

Why ſhould I then be falſe, ſince it is true
That I muſt die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakeſpeare.*

All members of our cauſe, both here and *hence*,
That are inſinewed to this action. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

4. From this time; in the future.

He who can reaſon well to-day about one ſort of matters, cannot at all reaſon to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*

Let not poſterity a thouſand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of peaſants. *Arbuthnot.*

5. For this reaſon, in conſequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wiſdom. *Tillotſon, Sermon.*

6. From this cauſe; from this ground.

By too ſtrong a projectile motion the alimnt it tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exerciſe in helping digeſtion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. From this ſource, from this original, from this ſtore.

My Flora was my ſun, for as
One ſun, ſo but one Flora was.
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace, as ſtars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. *From hence* is a vitious expreſſion, which crept into uſe even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.

An ancient author propheſies *from hence*,
Behold on Latian ſhores a foreign prince!
From the ſame parts of heav'n his navy ſtems,
To the ſame parts on earth. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

TO HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To ſend off; to diſpatch to a diſtance. Obſolete.

Go, bawling cur, cry hungry maw go fill
On yon fat flock, belonging not to me,
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he cleft. *Spenſer.*

HENCEFO'RTH *adv.* [Þeonanforð, Saxon.] From time forward.

Thanes and kinſmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Never *henceforth* ſhall I joy again,
Never, oh never, ſhall I ſee more joy. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

Happier thou may'ſt be, worthier can'ſt not be,
Taſte this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyſelf a goddeſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*

I never from thy face *henceforth* will ſtray,
'Till day droop. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

If we treat gallant ſoldiers in this ſort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden.*

HENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*hence* and *forward*.] From this time to all [illegible]

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair ſhining ſuns. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

Henceforward it ſhall be treaſon for any that calls me other than lord Mortimer. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. i.*

Pardon, I beſeech you;
Henceforward I am ever ruled by you. *Shak. Romeo and Jul.*

The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only ſuch who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

HE'NCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [henc, a ſervant, and *man*, Skinner; hengſt, a horſe, and *man*, Spelman.] A page, an attendant. Obſolete.

Why ſhould Titania croſs her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman*. *Shakeſpeare's Midſ. Night's Dream.*

Three *henchmen* were for ev'ry knight aſſign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

TO HEND. *v. a.* [Þendan, Saxon, from *hendo*, low Latin, which ſeems borrowed from *hand* or *wand*, Teutonick.]

1. To ſeize, to lay hold on.

With that the ſergeants *hent* the young man ſtout,
And bound him faſt in ſenſeleſs worthleſs clout.

2. To croud, to ſurround. Perhaps the following [illegible] is corrupt, and ſhould be read *hemmed*.

The generous and graveſt citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

HE'NDECAGON. *n. ſ.* [ἕνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

HEPATICAL } *adj.* [*hepatique*, Latin, *hepatique*, French, from
HEPATICK, } ἧπαρ.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is ſtomach blood, if red and copious, it's *hepatick*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The cyſtick gall is thick, and intenſely bitter, the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not ſo bitter. *Arbuthn. on Aliments.*

HEPS. *n. ſ.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips*. *Ainſw.*

In hard Winters there is obſerved great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preſerve the ſmall birds from ſtarving. *Bacon.*

HEPTACAPSULAR. *adj.* [ἑπτὰ and *capſula*.] Having ſeven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON *n. ſ.* [*heptagone*, French; ἑπτὰ and γωνία.] A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having ſeven angles or ſides.

HE'PTARCHY *n. ſ.* [*heptarchie*, Fr. ἑπτὰ and ἀρχὴ.] A ſevenfold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they deſcended, uſed them. *Camden.*

England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it

into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who shar'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden.*

HER. *pron.* [pera, pen, in Saxon, stood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman:

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shakesp. As you like it*

Still new favourites she chose,
Till up in arms my passion rose,
And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*

One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the sov'reign pow'r;
Wondrous beautiful *her* face,
But so weak and small *her* wit,
That she to govern were unfit,
And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique case of *she*.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

She cannot seem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley.*

The moon arose clad o'er in light,
With thousand flars attending on her train,
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again. *Cowley.*

Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before. as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *hers*.

This pride of *hers*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from her. *Shakespeare.*

Mine own unworthiness,
Will tell that thou art more not *hers* confess. *Cowley.*

Some secret charm did all her acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to save a crown, not *hers*, but yours. *Dryden.*

HERALD. *n. s.* [*heraut*, French; *herald*, German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,
For strict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *Ben. Johnson's Epigrams.*

When time shall serve, let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

Please thy pride, and search the *herald's* roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

2. A precursor, a forerunner; a harbinger

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shakespeare.*

TO HERALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as an herald. A word not used.

We are sent
To give thee from our royal master thanks;
Only to *herald* thee into his sight,
Not pay thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

HERALDRY *n. s.* [*heraulderie*, French, from *herald*.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham.*

Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden's Juvenal*

'Twas no false *heraldry*, when madness drew
Her pedigree from those who too much knew. *Denham.*

2. Blazonry

Metals may blazon common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*. *Cleaveland.*

HERB. *n. s.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.]

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*
That did renew old Æson. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

With sweet-smelling *herbs*
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton.*

Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
Of *herbs* and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*

If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them *herbs*; as sage and mint. *Watts's Logick.*

Herb eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HERB *Christopher*, or *Bane-berries*. *n. s.* A plant.

The flower consists of five leaves, placed orbicularly in form of a rose: in its centre arises the ovary, which becomes a soft fruit or berry of an oval shape, and filled with seeds in a double row, which for the most part adhere together. *Miller.*

HERBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *herba*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water flower-de-luce. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey, the *herbaceous* to gathering and commination of vegetables. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

HE'RBAGE. *n. s.* [*herbage*, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass, pasture.

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
Thin *herbage* in the plants, and fruitless fields. *Dryden.*

At the time the deluge came the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. The tythe and the right of pasture. *Ainsworth.*

HE'RBAL. *n. s.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and description of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural history. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Bro.*

As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbals* are ample testimonies thereof. *More's Antid. against Atheism.*

Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants. *Baker.*

HE'RBALIST *n. s.* [from *herbal*.] A man skilled in herbs.

Herbalists have thus distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit and apples rounder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. II. c. 6.*

HE'RBAR. *n. s.* [A word, I believe, only to be found in *Spenser*.] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arched over head,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily. *Fairy Queen.*

HE'RBARIST. *n. s.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Latin.] One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination. *Boyle.*

He was too much swayed by the opinions then current amongst *herbarists*, that different colours or multiplicity of leaves in the flower were sufficient to constitute a specifick difference. *Ray on the Creation.*

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shewed me first by an ingenious *herbarist*. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

HE'RBELET. *n. s.* [Diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.

Even so
These *herbelets* shall, which we upon you strow. *Shakesp.*

HERBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*herbescens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID. *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBORIST. *n. s.* [from *herb*.] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour. *Ray.*

HE'RBOROUGH. *n. s.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *harbour*.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*; said he was taken and committed upon suspicion of treason, no witness appearing against him. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

HE'RBOUS. *adj.* [*herbosus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT. *adj.* [from *herbula*.] Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HE'RBWOMAN *n. s.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Arb.*

HE'RBY. *adj.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance. *Bacon.*

HERD. *n. s.* [peopb, Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks* and *herds* are *sheep* and *oxen* or *kine*.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore. *Addison.*

2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [peapb, Saxon,] a sense still retained in composition. as *goatherd*.

TO HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dryden.*

It

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm. *Norris.*

2. To associate.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison's Cato.*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,
And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd. *Walsh.*

To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.

The rest,
However great we are, honest and valiant,
Are *herded* with the vulgar. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

HE'RDGROOM. *n. s.* [*herd* and *groom.*] A keeper of herds.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other,
Which over the pousse hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

HE'RDMAN. } *n. s.* [*herd* and *man.*] One employed in tend-
HE'RDSMAN. } ing herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Spenser.*

And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou
These rural latches to his entrance open,
I will devise a death cruel for thee *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Scarce themselves know how to hold
A sheephook, or have learn'd aught else the least
That to the faithful *herdman's* art belongs. *Milton.*

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

The *herdsman*, round
The chearful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd.

When their *herdsmen* could not agree, they parted by consent *Locke.*

HERE. [hep, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch.]

1. In this place.

Before thy *here* approach,
[illegible], with ten thousand warlike men,
[illegible]y at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,
Keep residence. *Milton.*

Here nature first begins
Her farthest verge. *Milton.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,
While he his second misery suffers *here!* *Cowley.*

To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here*'s for earnest
'Tis finish'd, and the dusk that yet remains
Is but the native horrour of the wood. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

However, friend, *here*'s to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*

4. It is often opposed to *there*. Dispersedly; in one place and another.

Good-night mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?
—'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee forgne, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shakespeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers. *Daniel.*

I would have in the heath some thickets made only of sweet briar and honey-suckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the ground set with violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in order. *Bacon's Essays.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single proselyte. *Gover of the Tongue.*

You remember how your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not presently, by raising continued streets in any one part; but at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which others by degrees were joined. *Sprat's Sermons.*

He that rides post through a country may be able to give some loose description of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke.*

5. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to mean this place.

Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind,
Thou lostest *here*, a better where to find. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

HEREABO'UTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about*] About this place.

I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Augustus's bridge. *Addison on Italy.*

HEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*here* and *after.*]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather than story him in his own hearing. *Shakes. Cymbeline.*

The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd, departs
From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd
Egypt. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

Hereafter he from war shall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

HEREA'FTER. *n. s.* A future state

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato.*

I shall be what
Some new *hereafter*, and a future state. *Prior.*

HEREAT'. *adv.* [*here* and *at*] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, demanded what this singularity could mean. *Hooker, b. ii.*

HEREBY'. *adv.* [*here* and *by*] By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment *hereby* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE. *adj.* [*hæres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditable*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke.*

HERE'DITAMENT. *n. s.* [*hereditum*, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

HERE'DITARY. *adj.* [*hereditaire*, French; *hereditarius*, Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakespeare.*

He shall ascend
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heav'ns. *Milt.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryden's Ovid.*

When heroick verse his youth shall raise,
And form it to *hereditary* praise *Dryden's Virgil.*

HERE'DITARILY. *adv.* [from *hereditary.*] By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift.*

HEREI'N. *adv.* [*here* and *in.*] In this.

How highly soever it may please them with words of truth to extol sermons, they shall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker, b. v.*

My best endeavours shall be done *herein*. *Shakespeare*

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves, *herein* the fault of the judgment is resolved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

HEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*here* and *into.*] Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

HEREO'F. *adv.* [*here* and *of*] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakespeare.*

HEREO'N. *adv.* [*here* and *on.*] Upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the infallibility might fall into question *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*

HEREOUT. *adv.* [*here* and *out.*]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Here-out up to the throne of God did fly *Spenser.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obsolescent; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

HEREMI'TICAL. *adj.* [It should be written *eremitical*, from *eremite*, of ἔρημος, a desart; *heremitique*, French.] Solitary, suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your *heremitical* state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope.*

HE'RESY. *n. s.* [*heresie*, French; *hæresis*, Latin, αἵρεσις.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

Heresy prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest remonstrance clearly true, and unable to be withstood. *Hooker, b. i.*

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily upon mens wits; yet they do not produce any great alterations in states *Bacon, Essay 59.*

Let the truth of that religion I profeſs be repreſented to her judgement, not in the odious diſguiſes of levity, ſchiſm, *hereſy*, [illegible] *K. Ch.*

HERESIARCH *n. ſ.* [*hereſiarque*, French; αἵρεσις and ἀρχὴ] A leader in hereſy; the head of a herd of hereticks.

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *hereſiarch*. *Stillingfleet.*

HE'RETICK *n. ſ.* [*heretique*, Fr. αἱρετικὸς] One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church.

I rather will ſuſpect the ſun with cold
Than thee with wantonneſs; thy honour ſtands,
In him that was of late an *heretick*,
As firm as faith. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Theſe things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or ſchiſmatick be ſuffered to go into thoſe countries. *Bacon.*

No *heretick* deſire to ſpread
Their wild opinions like thoſe Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* inſtead of a father. *Baker on Learning.*

When a Papiſt uſes the word *hereticks*, he generally means Proteſtants, when a Proteſtant uſes the word, he means any perſons wilfully and contentiouſly obſtinate in fundamental errours. *Watts's Logick.*

HERE'TICAL, *adj* [from *heretick*.] Containing hereſy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Chriſt under the colour of hereſy, when they cannot but grant it poſſible even for him to be, as touching his own perſonal perſuaſion, *heretical*, who in their opinion not only is of the church, but holdeth the chaireſt place of authority over the ſame? *Hooker, b. iii. ſ. 1.*

Conſtantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealouſy that thoſe words had ſome *heretical* meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

HERE'TICALLY *adv.* [from *heretical*.] With hereſy.

HERETO', *adv.* [*here* and *to*.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently.

Lord Amphimus, ſaid ſhe, I have long deſired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your perſon. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil ſtate and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the prieſthood united in the ſame perſon. *South's Sermons.*

We now can form no more
Long ſchemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

HERETU'NTO'. *adv.* [*here* and *unto*.] To this.

They which rightly conſider after what ſort the heart of man *hereunto* is framed, muſt of neceſſity acknowledge, that whoſo aſſenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his author ty whoſe words they are. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 22.*

Agreeable *hereunto* might not be amiſs to make children, as ſoon as they are capable of it, often to tell a ſtory of any thing they know. *Locke.*

HEREWI'TH *adv.* [*here* and *with*.] With this.

You, fair ſir, be not *herewith* diſmay'd,
But conſtant keep the way in which ye ſtand. *Fair. Queen.*

Herewith the caſtle of Hame was ſuddenly ſurpriſed by the Scots. *Hayward.*

HE'RIOT. *n. ſ.* [*heregeld*, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the beſt thing in the landholder's poſſeſſion.

Thus he detains from the ivy; for he ſhould be the true poſſeſſory and thereof, but the olive diſpenſeth with his conſcience to paſs it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Though thou conſume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleaveland.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the beſt of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purſe to you. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

HE'RITABLE. *adj* [*hereſ*, Latin.] A perſon that may inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this ſon ſhall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England. *Hale's Common Law.*

HE'RITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance, eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion; eſtate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Hubberd's Tale.*

He conſiders that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a gueſt that tarries but a day. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, ſave thy people, and bleſs thine *heritage*. *Com. Pr.*

HERMAPHRODITE. *n. ſ.* [*hermaphrodite*, French, from ἑρμῆς and Ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two ſexes.

Man and wife make but one right
Canonical *hermaphrodite*. *Cleaveland.*

Monſtroſity could not incapacitate from marriage, witneſs *hermaphrodites*. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL. *adj* [from *hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both ſexes.

There may be equivocal ſeeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality and power of different forms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HERMETICAL. } *adj* [from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, the ſup-
HERMETICK. } poſed inventer of chymiſtry, *hermetique*, Fr.] Chymical.

An *hermetical* ſeal, or to ſeal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glaſs 'till it is juſt ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twiſt it cloſe together.

The tube was cloſed at one end with cachylion, or an *hermetical* ſeal. *Boyle.*

HERME'TICALLY *adv.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chymick art.

He ſuffered thoſe things to putrefy in *hermetically* ſealed glaſſes, and veſſels cloſe covered with paper, and not only ſo, but in veſſels covered with fine lawn, ſo as to admit the air [illegible] no living thing was ever produced [illegible]. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT *n. ſ.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, [illegible].]

1. A ſolitary; an anchoret; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion.

A withered *hermit*, fiveſcore Winters worn,
Might ſhake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

You were pleaſed to lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in ſo eminent a place. I humbly return you mine opinion, ſuch as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render. *Bacon's Advice to Fr. Villiers.*

He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this ſolitary ſpot. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Come, inſpiration, from thy *hermit* ſeat,
By mortals ſeldom found. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. A beadſman; one bound to pray for another. An improper uſe.

For thoſe of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We reſt your *hermits*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

HE'RMITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they paſs
Forth to an hill, that was both ſteep and high;
On top whereof a ſacred chapel was,
And eke an alms *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Go with ſpeed
To ſome forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleaſures of the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hairy gown and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit and rightly ſpell
Of every ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And every herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to ſee a *hermitage*: it lies in the pretticſt ſolitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HE'RMITESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.

HE'RMITICAL. *adj* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL *n. ſ.* [ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος.]

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and repreſents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was firſt brought into medicinal uſe by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people uſe them, when freſh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roaſting them for food, which they eat in order to make themſelves fat. The dried roots, which we have, are a gentle purge, but they are now little uſed. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

HERN *n. ſ.* [Contracted from HERON, which ſee.]

Birds that are moſt eaſy to be drawn are the mallard, ſwan, *hern*, and bittern. *Peacham on Drawing.*

HERNHILL. *n. ſ.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HE'RNIA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diverſified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly ſucceed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

HERO. *n. ſ.* [*heros*, Latin; ἥρως.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

In which were held, by ſad deceaſe,
Heroes and heroeſſes. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

I ſing of *heroes* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*

Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*

In this view he ceaſes to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

Theſe are thy honours, not that here thy buſt
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy duſt. *Pope.*

Heroes, kings,
Joy thy wiſh'd approach to ſee. *Weſted.*

2. A man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect.

HE'ROESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Latin.] A heroine; a female hero.

In which were held, by ſad deceaſe,
Heroes and *heroeſſes*. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

HERO'ICAL *adj* [from *hero.*] Befitting an hero; heroick.

Mufidorus was famous over all Afia for his *heroical* enterprizes. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I afcribe it to you as your fecond attr bute. *Dryden's Fables, Dedic.*

HERO'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *heroical*] After the way of a hero; fuitably to an hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical coufin. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad,
And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICK. *adj* [from *hero*; *heroique*, French.]

1. Productive of heroes.

Bolingbroke
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shakefp. Hen. VI*

2. Noble, fuitable to an hero, brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprifing, illuftrious.

Not that which juftly gives *heroick* name
To perfon, or to poem. *Milton's Par. Loft, b.* ix.

Verfe makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can live to verfes give. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes.

Methinks *heroick* poefy, 'till now,
Like fome fantaftick fairy land did fhow. *Cowley.*

I have chofen the moft *heroick* fubject which any poet could defire: I have taken upon me to defcribe the motives, the beginning, progrefs and fucceffes of a moft juft and neceffary war. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab. Preface.*

An *heroick* poem is the greateft which the foul of man is capable to perform: the defign of it is to form the mind to heroick virtue by example. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICKLY. *adv.* [from *heroick*] Suitably to an hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samion hath quit himfelf
Like Samfon, and *heroickly* hath finifh'd
A life heroick. *Milton's Agonifles.*

HE'ROINE. *n. f.* [from *hero*, *heroine*, French.] A female hero. Anciently, according to Engliih analogy, *heroefs.*

But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-ftrung, and ftiffer bent her fofter foul,
The *heroine* aflum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryden*

Then fhall the Britifh ftage
More noble characters expofe to view,
And draw her finifh'd *heroine*, from you. *Addifon.*

HE'ROISM. *n. f.* [*heroifme*, French] The qualities or character of an hero.

If the Odyffey be lefs noble than the Iliad, it is more inftructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroifm*, this with more morality. *Broome's Notes to the Odyffey.*

HERON *n. f.* [*héron*, French]

1. A bird that feeds upon fifh.

So lords, with fport of flag and *heron* full,
Sometimes we fee fmall birds from nefts do pull *Sidney.*
The *heron*, when fhe foareth high, fheweth winds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern.*

The tow'ring hawk let future poets fing,
Who terror bears upon his foaring wing,
Let them on high the frighted *hern* furvey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

HE'RONRY. } *n. f.* [from *heron*; commonly pronounced *hern-*
HERONSHAW } *ry.*] A place where herons breed

They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Derham's Phyfico-Theology.*

HERPES. *n. f.* [ἕρπης] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds *miliaris*, or *pfydracia*, which is like miller-feed upon the fkin; and *exedens*, which is more corrofive and penetrating, fo as to form little ulcers, if not timely taken care of. *Quincy.*

A farther progrefs towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the acces of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens.* *Wifeman's Surgery.*

HERRING. *n. f.* [*harang*, French; hæpung, Saxon.] A fmall fea-fifh.

The coaft is plentifully ftored with round fifh, pilchard, *herring*, mackrel, and cod. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Buy my *herrings* freih. *Swift.*

HERS *pron.* The female poffeffive ufed when it refers to a fubftantive going before. as, this is *her* houfe, this houfe is *hers.*

How came her eyes fo bright? not with falt tears;
If fo, my eyes are oftner waih'd than *hers.* *Shakefpeare.*

Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
For all the miferable are made *hers.* *Waller.*

I fee her rowling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, fhe cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human found,
She makes th' obedient ghofts peep trembling through the ground. *Refcommon.*

HERSE. *n. f.* [*herfe*, low Latin; fuppofed to come from hepian, to praife.]

1. A temporary monument raifed over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpfes are drawn to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis *herfe*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verfe? *Roy*

Crowds of dead in decent pomp are born,
Their friends attend the *herfe*, the next relations mourn. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg. b.* iv.

On all the line a fudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herfes* fhall befiege your gates. *Pope.*

[illegible]

I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear. O, would fhe were *herfed* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

The Grecians gratefully drew from the carts the corfe,
And *herfed* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliads.*

The houfe is *herfed* about with black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree
Each flower's a pregnant poifon, try'd and good;
Each herb a plague. *Crafhaw.*

HERSELF. *pronoun.* The female perfonal pronoun, in the obique cafes reciprocal

The jealous o'er worn widow and *herfelf*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goffips in this monarchy *Shakefp. Rich. III.*

The more fhe looks, the more her fears increafe,
At nearer fight; and fhe's *herfelf* the lefs. *Dryd.*

HE'RSELIKE. *adj.* [*herfe* and *like.*] Funereal, fuitable to funerals.

Even in the Old Teftament, if you liften to David's harp, you fhall hear as many *herfelike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

To HERY. *v. a.* [hepian, Saxon, to praife, to celebrate] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in ufe.

Thenot, now is the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with love to play,
Like mirth in May is meeteft for to make,
Or Summer fhade, under the cocked hay. *Spenfer's Paft.*

Thenceforth it firmly was eftabliihed,
And for Apollo's honour highly *hered.* *Fairy Queen.*

But were thy years green as now be mine,
Then wouldft thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy lais's glove. *Spenfer*

HE'SITANCY *n. f.* [from *hefitate.*] Dubioufnefs, uncertainty, fufpence.

The reafon of my *hefitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which fhot into cryftals expofed to the air, would not have done the like in a veffel accurately ftopped. *Boyle.*

Some of them reafoned without doubt or *hefitancy*, and lived and died in fuch a manner as to fhew that they acted their own reafonings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To HE'SITATE. *v. n.* [*hefito*, Latin, *hefiter*, French.] To be doubtful, to delay; to paufe; to make difficulty

A fpirit of revenge makes him curfe the Grecians in the feventh book, when they *hefitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Broome's Notes on the Iliad.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ftrike,
Juft hint a fault, and *hefitate* diflike,
Alike referv'd to blame or to commend,
A timorous foe, and a fufpicious friend. *Pope.*

HESITA'TION. *n. f* [from *hefitate.*]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foreiee the difficulties and *hefitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each perufer. *Woodward's Natural Hiftory.*

2. Intermiffion of fpeech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in fo diminutive a manner, with fuch frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hefitations.* *Swift.*

HEST. *n. f.* [hæyt, Saxon] Command, precept, injunction.

If thou be the moft kind preferver
Of living wights, the fovereign lord of all,
How falls it then, that, with thy furious fervour,
Thou doft afflict the not deferver,
As him that doth thy lovely *heits* defpife
Thou waft a fpirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands,
Refufing her grand *heits.* *Shakefpeare, Tempeft.*

HETEROCLITE. *n. f.* [*heteroclite*, Fr *heteroclitum*, Latin, ἕτερος and κλίνω]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenfion, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwife. *Clarke's Lat Gram.*

The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin fhould not be touched the firft learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*

2. Any thing or perfon deviating from the common rule

HETEROCLI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *heteroclite*] Deviating from the common rule.

Of fins *heteroclitical*, and fuch as want either name or prefident, there is oft times a fin, even in their hiftories. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HE'TERODOX. *adj* [*heterodoxe*, French; ἕτερος and δόξα.] Deviating from the eftabliihed opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX. *n. f.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HETEROGE'NEAL *adj* [*heterogene*, French, ἕτερος and γένος.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preserved, such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dissimilar. *Newton's Opt.*

HETEROGENE'ITY *n. f.* [*heterogeneité*, Fr. from *heterogeneous*.]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.
2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is resolved into ashes and soot, whereas the same wood, distilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGENEOUS. *adj.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred, opposite or dissimilar in nature.

I have with great care observed the condition of such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found immersed and included in the mass of this sandstone. *Woodward.*

HETEROSCIANS. *n. f.* [ἕτερος and σκιά.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [heapan, Saxon; *houwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut with an edged instrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hewed* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*

I had purpose
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or lose my arm for't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayw.*

2. To chop, to cut.

Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great
(a line illegible) *Shakesp.*

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. To fell, as with an ax.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And *hews* down oaks with rushes. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'n's assistance and your strength,
Must by the roots be *hewn* up yet ere night. *Shakesp. H VI.*

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew* down all that would oppose our passage. *Addison.*

4. To form or shape with an axe.

Thou hast *hewed* thee out a sepulchre here, as he that *heweth* him out a sepulchre on high. *Is.* xxii. 16.

Nor is it so proper to *hew* out religious reformations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *K. Ch.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn* out on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks. *Addison on Italy.*

Next unto bricks are preferred the square *hewn* stone. *Mort.*

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame!
Which, *hew'n* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather pouring old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope to Swift.*

HE'WER. *n. f.* [from *hew*.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HEXAGON. *n. f* [*hexagone*, French; ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Having six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray on the Creation.*

HEXAGONY *n. f.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagones*, or hexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Bramh against Hobbs.*

HEXA'METER. *n. f.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English heroick. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *adj.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Latin.] Having six corners.

Hexangular sprigs or shoots of crystal, of various sizes, some clear, and others a little soiled. *Woodward on Fossils.*

HEXA'POD. *n. f.* [ἕξ and πόδες.] An animal with six feet.

I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray on the Creation.*

HEXA'STICK. *n. f.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of six lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high*.] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation; the contrary to the Latin *hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the wood with peaceful lyrick;
Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*

HE'YDAY. *interj.* [for *high day*.] An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

I shou'd say anon he is some kin to thee,
Thou spend'st such *heyday* wit in praising him. *Shakespeare.*

'I was a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday!*

HE'YDAY. *n. f.* A frolick; wildness.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

HE'YDEGIVES. *n. f.* A wild frolick dance.

But friendly fairys met with many graces,
And light-foot nymphs can chase the ling'ring night
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces.

HIA'TION. *n. f* [from *hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping.

Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding open its mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air, but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HIA'TUS *n. f.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a breach.

Those *hiatus's* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below open into and communicates with it. *Woodward.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory, and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *Pope.*

HIBE'RNAL. *adj* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the Winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS n. f. [corrupted, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, this or here is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull fop, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's hall,
And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all,
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

HICCOUGH. *n. f.* [*hi*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late
I heard an echo supererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccough* follows, with vomiting and nausea. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To HI'CCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To sob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup*.

HI'CKWALL. } *n. f.* A bird.
HI'CKWAY. }

HID. } *part. pass.* of *hide*.
HI'DDEN }

Thus fame shall be atchiev'd, renown on earth;
And what most merits fame, in silence *hid*. *Milton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night,
God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope's Epit.*

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*, part pass. *hid* or *hidden*. [hidan, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avaunt, and quit my sight, let the earth *hide* thee! *Shak.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

[illegible]
And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his nephews fates. *Dr.*

Thus the fire of gods and men below
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*

The several parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
Th' occasion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots pushing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryden.*

With what astonishment and veneration may we look into our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection? *Addison.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*

Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
Is filled with peace. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lye hid; to be concealed.

A fox, that had been hard run, begged of a countryman, at work in a wood, to help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Estrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view display'd,
Your virtues open fair [illegible]
Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride,
Weakness or delicacy. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK. *n. s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and seek* in my hair. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HIDE. *n. s.* [hyde, Saxon; *houde*, Dutch.]

1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.

The trembling weapon past
Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield *Dryden.*

Palladius was first to grasp their hands,
And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The human skin in contempt.

Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakesp.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back, a famish'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land [*Hide*, *hyde*, French, *hida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] *Ainsworth.*

One of the first things was the perfecting of the Winchester book, being a more particular inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden *Weston.*

HIDEBOU'ND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound*]

1. A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a surfeit. *Farriers Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without somewhat put into it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like blasted *hidebound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harsh, untractable

And still the harsher and *hidebounder*,
The damsels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras*, p. ii.

4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

HI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*hideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; shocking.

If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hideous*. *Sidney*, b

Thou echo'st me,
As if there were some monster in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be shewn. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and sigh'd
From all her caves, and back resounded death *Milton.*

Her eyes grew sunken'd, and with sulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and helvish form return,
Her curling snakes with hissings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden's Æn.*

'Tis forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and amazing noise. *Woodward's Natural History.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous*] Horribly; dreadfully, in a manner that shocks

I arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but the sense is intelligible *Collier's Defence.*

HI'DEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *hideous*.] Horribleness; dreadfulness, terrour

HI'DER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiegan, Saxon.]

1. To hasten; to go in haste.

When they had mark'd the changed skies,
They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest him *hies*.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant 2.

In a fair moon-shine night they *hie* to dig it up.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

My will, even this,
That presently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakespeare.*

Well, I will *hie*,
And so bestow these papers as you bade me. *Shak. Ju. Cæs.*

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

The snake no sooner hiss'd,
But virtue heard it, and away she *hy'd*. *Crashaw.*

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he *hies*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Thus he advis'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently used with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost obsolete in all its uses.

Auster spy'd [illegible],
Cruel Auster thither *hy'd* him *Crashaw.*

HI'ERARCH. *n. s.* [ἱερὸς and ἀρχὴ; *hierarque*, Fr.] The chief of a sacred order.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

HIERA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*Hierarchique*, French, from *hierarch*.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government

HI'ERARCHY. *n. s.* [*hierarchie*, French, from *hierarch*.]

1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels sheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax*, b. i.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats,
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Herbert.*

These the supreme king
Exalted to such pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Jehova, from the summit of the sky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world survey'd. *Sandys.*

The blessedest of mortal wights, now questionless the highest saint in the celestial *hierarchy*, began to be so importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howel's Vocal Forest*

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*

While the old levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the ministerial office to flay the sacrifices. *South.*

Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PH. } *n. s.* [*hieroglyphe*, French; ἱερὸς, sacred,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } and γλύφω, to carve]

1. An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied *Hieroglyphicks* were used before the alphabet was invented.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifested in the protection of her young ones, when her nest was set on fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A lamp amongst the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* [illegible]
Wilkins's Dædalus.

The first writing they used was only the single pictures and gravings of the things they would represent, which way of expression was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*. *Woodward.*

Between the statues obelisks were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign these animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from the
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } noun.] Emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Thebaic marble. *Sandys's Travels.*

Th' Egyptian serpent figures time,
And, stripp'd, returns into his prime,
If my affection thou would'st win,
First cast thy *hieroglyphick* skin. *Cleaveland.*

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradi-

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tion, flies into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HIEROGLYPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical.*] Emblematically

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HIEROGRAPHY *n. f.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω] Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT *n. f* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; a priest.

Therein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people. *Hales's Origin of Mankind.*

To HIGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; probably corrupted from *haggle*]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be punching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *haggle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

Dale thou art
To *haggle* thus for a few blows,
To gain thy knight an op'rant spouse. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Why all this *haggling* with thy friend about such a paltry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull? *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. I go selling provisions from door to door. This seems the original meaning.

HIGGLEDY PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass, as higglers carry a huddle of provisions together.

HIGGLER. *n. f.* [from *higgle.*] One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH *adj.* [heah, Saxon, *hoogh*, Dutch]

1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the ground.

They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them,
And if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Sh. R. III.*

Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us, whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved. *Bacon, Essay* 59.

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft.

High o'er their heads a moulder'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast. *Dryd. Æn.*

Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being. *Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest.

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know
To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low. *Dryden's Æn.*

Exalted in sentiment.

Solomon lived at ease, nor aimed beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state *Milton.*

6. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shakesp.*

7. Boastful, ostentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon, b. xvi.*

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty

The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatning language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side an *high* hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen. *Bacon.*

10. Noble; illustrious

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.
——Is it come to that? I had thought, weariness durst not have attached so *high* blood.—It doth me, though it discolours the complection of my greatness to acknowledge it. *Shakesp.*

He wooes both *high* and low, both rich and poor. *Shakesp.*

11. Violent; tempestuous, loud. Applied to the wind

More ships in calms on a deceitful coast,
Or unseen rocks, than in *high* storms are lost. *Denham.*

Spiders cannot easily weave their nets in a *high* wind *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

At length the winds are raised, the storm blows *high*,
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury. *Addison's Cato.*

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Not only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within,
Began to rise, *high* passions, anger,
Mistrust, suspicion, discord, hate, shook sore
Their inward state of mind. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Can heav'nly minds such *high* resentment shew,
Or exercise their spight in human woe? *Dryden's Æn.*

13. Full; complete.

High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Sweet warriour, when shall I have peace with you?
High time it is this war now ended were. *Spenser.*

It was *high* time to do so, for it was now certain, that forces were already upon their march towards the West. *Clarendon.*

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them. *Clarend.*

14. Strong tasted; gustful

Solomon liv'd at ease, and full
Of honour, wealth, *high* fare, aim'd not beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

High sauces and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker's Reflections on Learning*

15. Advancing in latitude from the line

They are forced to take their course either *high* to the North, or low to the South. *Abbot's Description of the World*

16. At the most perfect state, in the meridian: as, by the sun it is *high* noon.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered. *Gen. xxix. 7.*

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week, is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper. *South's Ser.*

19. Capital; great, opposed to little: as, *high* treason, in opposition to petty.

HIGH. *n. f.* High place; elevation; superiour region.

Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*,
He sigh'd. *Dryden*

On HIGH. Aloft, above; into superiour regions.

Wide as the mounting gate, and rais'd *on high*,
With adamantine columns threats the sky *Fairfax*

HIGH is much used in composition with variety of meaning

HIGH-BLESS'D. *adj.* Supremely happy

The good which we enjoy from heav'n descends,
But that from us aright should ascend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

HIGH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind, much inflated.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many Summers on a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me. *Sh. H. VIII.*

HIGH-BORN. Of noble extraction.

Cast round your eyes
Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court,
There chuse some worthy partner of your heart. *Rowe.*

HIGH-BUILT. *adj.*

1. Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride,
The giant Harapha of Gath; his look
Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud. *Milt. Ag.*

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars
The *high-built* elephant his castle rears,
Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars. *Creech.*

HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour

If a fever happens in a rancid oily state of blood, it produces a scorbutick fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and puts on the skin. *Freyer on the Humours.*

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes.

His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His *high-designing* thoughts were figur'd there. *Dryd.*

HIGH-FED. Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and metal, would still be bragging of his family *L'Estrange.*

HIGH FLAMING. Throwing the flame to a great height

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,
High flaming, please the monarch of the main. *Pope*

HIGH-FLIER. *n. f.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable she may also be a papist at heart. *Swift*

HIGH-FLOWN *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly.*]

1. Elevated, proud

This stiff neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*

2. Turgid, extravagant.

This table is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the misfortunes of marriage. *L'Estrange.*

HIGH-FLYING. Extravagant in claims or opinions

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings *Dryd. Virgil.*

HIGH HEAPED. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

The

The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates d'vine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*

2. Raised into high piles
I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
Of brass, *high-heap'd* amidst the regal dome. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HIGH-HE'ELED. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.
By these embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught as in a noose. *Swift.*

HI'GH-HUNG. Hung aloft.
By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red. *Dryden.*

HIGH-MET'TLED. Proud or ardent of spirit.
He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus; and takes care not to forfeit here, as he had done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*

HIGH-MI'NDED. Proud; arrogant
My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
And I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet. *Shakesp. H.VI.*
Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Rom.* xi. 20.

HIGH-PRI'NCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politicks.
This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift.*

HIGH-RED. Deeply red
Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested upon the purely white sugar of lead, has in a short time afforded a *high-red* tincture. *Boyle on Colours.*

HIGH-SE'ASONED. Piquant to the palate
Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals, and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats. *Locke.*

HIGH SI'GHTED. Always looking upwards.
Let *high sighted* tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by lottery,
But if these countrymen bear fire enough,
What need we any spur but our own cause? *Shakespeare.*

HIGH SPI'RITED. Bold, daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED. Ooft nate; lofty.
High-stomach'd are they both, and full of ire,
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakespeare.*

HIGH TA'STED. Gustful, piquant.
Poetry fill'd in sugar'd words betrays,
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys. *Denham.*

HIGH-TREASONABLE. Enormously wicked.
[illegible] secretary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-viced* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

HIGH WROUGHT. Accurately finished, nobly laboured
Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleased dame, soft smiling, lead'st away *Pope.*

HI'GHLAND. *n. f.* [*high* and *land.*] Mountainous region.
The wond'ring moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own,
The *highlands* smoak'd, cleft by the piercing rays. *Addison.*
Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of Winter, and find that cold water does them no harm. *Locke.*

HI'GHLANDER. *n. f.* [from *highland.*] An inhabitant of mountains
His cabinet council of *highlanders* [illegible]

HI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *high.*]
1. With elevation as to place and situation.
2. In a great degree
Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its safety *Addison's Freeholder.*
It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to support and enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations. *Hammond's Sermons.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly, ambitiously.
What thou wouldst *highly*,
That thou wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
4. With esteem; with estimation.
Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think. *Rom.* xii. 3.

HI'GHMOST *adj.* [An irregular word.] Highest; topmost.
Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey; and from nine 'till twelve,
Is three long hours. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

HI'GHNESS. *n. f.* [from *high.*]
1. Elevation above the surface.
2. The title of princes, anciently of kings.
Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd. *Shakespeare.*
How long in vain had nature strov'd to frame
A perfect princess, ere her *highness* came? *Waller.*
Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal *highness.* *Dryden.*
3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.
Destruction from God was a terrour to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure. *Job* xxxi. 23.

HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterite

tense with a passive signification: *haran*, to call, Saxon; *heissen*, to be called, German.]
1. Was named, was called.
The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell. *Fa. Queen.*
Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So *hight* her cock. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*
2. It is sometimes used as a participle passive, and signifies called, named. It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.
Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubberd. *Hubberd's Tale.*

HIGHWATER. *n. f.* [*high* and *water.*] The utmost flow of the tide.
They have a good way in Essex of draining of lands that lie below the *highwater*, and that are something above the low-water mark. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HIGHWA'Y *n. f.* [*high* and *way.*] Great road; publick path
So few there be
That chuse the narrow path, or seek the right:
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Two inscriptions give a great light to the history of Appius, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator. *Addison.*
Ent'ring on a broad *highway*,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*
I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose. *Child on Trade.*

HI'GHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man.*] A robber that plunders on the publick roads.
'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*
A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman* before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of robbery. *Swift.*

HI'GLAPER. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HILA'RITY. *n. f* [*hilaritas*, Latin] Merriment; gayety
Averroes refrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober intermittence from wine. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

HILD, in *Erick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Malhild*, an heroick lady; and in the same sense is *Wilga* also found. *Gib. Camden*

HI'LDING *n. f.* [*hilb*, Saxon, signifies a lord, perhaps *hilding* means originally a *little lord* in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank, or a term of reproach abbreviated from *brudering*, degenerate. *Skinner's Spaf.*]
1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.
He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stol'n
The horse he rode on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* i.
If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect *Shakesp. All's well that ends well*
You are curb'd from that enlargement by
The consequence o' th' crown, and must not soil
The precious note of it with a base slave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth *Shak. Cymbeline.*
This idle toy, this *hilding* foils my power,
And sets us all at naught. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

HILL. *n. f* [*hil*, Saxon] An elevation of ground less than a mountain
My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;
Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love. *Sidney, b.* ii
Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side. *Fairfax.*
Three sides are sure imbar'd with crags and *hills*,
The rest is easy, scant to raise effigies,
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part;
So art helps nature, nature strengtheneth art. *Fairfax, b.* ii.
When our eye some prospect would pursue,
Descending from a *hill*, looks round to view. *Granville.*
A *hill* is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral, which, by a plastick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their substance, do increase and grow. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

HI'LLOCK. *n. f.* [from *hill.*] A little hill
Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater
What, judge you, doth a *hillock* show by the lofty Olympus'
Sidney, b.
Sometime walking not unseen
By hedge-row elms, on *hillocks* green. *Milton.*
This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

HI'LLY *adj.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills, unequal in the surface.
Towards the *hilly* corners of Drums remain yet her very Aborigenes, fatally thrust amongst an allemoly of mos
Howel's

Climbing to a *hilly* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden.*

Lo! how the Norick plains
Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights. *Philips.*

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, tho' man would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Addison.*

HILT *n. f.* [hilt, Saxon, from perhan, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial, crowns and coronets,
Promis'd to Harry and his followers. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Be his this sword, whose blade of brass displays
A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HIM. [him, Saxon.]

1. The oblique case of *he*.

Me he restored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Gen.* xli.

2. *Him* was ancient y used for *it* in a neutral sense.

HIMSELF *pron.* [*him* and *self*.]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend is another *himself*, for that a friend is far more than *himself*. *Bacon.*

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*

2. In ancient authors it is used neutrally for *itself*.

She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himself*. *Shakespeare.*

3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set awork by a reproveable badness in *himself*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

4. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much *himself* as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his [illegible] *Sidney.*

HIN, *n. f.* [יין] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Ex.* xxix. 40.

HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost* [hynban, Saxon.] Backward, [illegible] See HINDER and HINDMOST.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far 'till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball. *Ray on the Creation.*

The stag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

HIND. *n. f.* [hinne, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag, the female of red deer.

How he slew, with glancing dart amiss,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*

Can'st thou mark when the *hinds* do calve? *Job* xxxix. 1.

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he slew. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [hine, Saxon.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul clothes to [illegible] *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. [hinenan, Saxon.] A peasant, a boor; a mean rustick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield,
Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*

He cloth'd himself in coarse array,
A lab'ring *hind* in shew. *Dryden's Fables.*

HINDBE'RRIES. *n. f.* The same as raspberries. *Ainsworth.*

To HI'NDER. *v. a.* [hindrian, Saxon.] To obstruct, to stop, to let, to impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way. *Gen.* xxiv. 56.

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour. *Wisd.* xviii. 20.

You mimmus of *hindring* knot-grass made;
You bead, you acorn. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

If the alms were *hindered* only by intreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because intreaty took not liberty away from the giver. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroick action of some commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be written. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

HI'NDER. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a position contrary to that of the face.

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder* feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement. *Sidney, b. 1.*

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back. *Addison's Guardian.*

HI'NDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let, stop; obstruction.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opinions more pernicious than the first, yea, most extremely sometimes opposite to the first. *Hooker, Preface.*

[illegible] mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker.*

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One sou. should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hinderance* in pursuit of love? *Dryden.*

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all those *hinderances* out of the way that leads to justice. *Atterbury.*

HINDERER. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders or obstructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *Mortimer.*

HINDERLING. *n. f.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST. *adj.* [This word seems to be less proper than *hindmost*.] Hindmost, last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*. *Gen.*

Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,
And leave you *hindermost*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

HINDMOST. *adj.* [*hind* and *most*.] The last, the aftermost, that which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind. *Deut.* xxv. 18.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast,
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,
A living gamester. *Dryden's Aurengz. Prologue.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmost*, hell—he said, and run. *Pope.*

HINGE. *n. f.* [or *hengle*, from *hangen* or *hang*.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Denham.*

Heav'n's imperious queen shot down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and South.

If when the moon is on the *hinge* at East,
The birth breaks forward from its native rest;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This station gives. *Creech's Manilius.*

And these being *hinges* of the world, create
New powers in stars. *Creech's Manilius.*

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. *To be off the* HINGES. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and *off the hinges*; and 'till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually disquieted. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*

To HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatt'rer now, and *hinge* thy knee,
And let his very breath, whom thou'st observe,
Blow off thy cap. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

To HINT. *v. a.* [*entier*, French. *Skinner.*] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to mention imperfectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike. *Pope.*

In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul. *Thomson.*

To HINT *at*. To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he shall remember that agriculture ought to be some way *hinted* at throughout the whole poem. *Addison on the Georgick.*

HINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion, distant insinuation.

Let him ſtrictly obſerve [illegible], the firſt *hints* and whiſperings of good and evil, that paſs in his heart.

2 Suggeſtion, inſtigation.

On this *hint* I ſpake.

She lov'd me for the dangers I had paſt. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

Actions are ſo full of circumſtances, that, as men obſerve ſome parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different interpretations on them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

HIP *n. ſ.* [hype, Saxon.]

1 The joint of the thigh, the fleſhy part of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the moſt profound ſciatica. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, uſing continual riding, they were generally moleſted with the ſciatica, or *hip* gout. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

So ſhepherds uſe
To ſet the ſame mark on the *hip*
Both of their ſound and rotten ſheep. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter grinds,
And ranch'd his *hips* with one contuſ'd wound. *Dryden.*

2. *To have on the* HIP. [A low phraſe.] To have an advantage over another. It ſeems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly ſeiſed by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cheriſh
For his quick hunting, ſtand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Caſſio *on the hip*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

HIP [from [illegible], Saxon.] The fruit of the brier or the dogroſe.

Eating *hips* and drinking watry foam. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Why ſhould you want? Behold, the earth hath roots,
The oaks bear maſts, the briars ſcarlet *hips*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Years of ſtore of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from *hip*.]

1. To ſprain or ſhoot the hip.

His horſe was *hipp'd*, with an old motly ſaddle, and the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hip*.

Your different taſtes divide our poets cares,
One foot the ſock, t'other the buſkin wears:
Thus while he ſtrives to pleaſe, he's forc'd to do't,
Like Volſcius *hip-hop* in a ſing-ſong boot. *Congreve.*

HIP. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the ſame as the Latin *eho, heus!* *Ainſworth.*

HIP } *adj.* A corruption of *hypochondriack*. *Ainſworth.*
HIPPISH }

HIPPOCENTAUR *n. ſ.* [[illegible], *hippocentaure*, French.] A fabulous monſter, half horſe and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chimeras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

HI'PPOCRASS. *n. ſ.* [*hypocras*, French, *quaſi vinum Hippocratis*.] A medicated wine.

Sack and the well ſpic'd *hippocraſs*, the wine,
Waſſail the bowl with ancient ribbands fine. *King.*

HI'PPOCRATES's *Sleeve. n. ſ.* A woollen bag made by joining the two oppoſite angles of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to ſtrain ſyrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HI'PPOGRIFF. *n. ſ.* [ἵππος and γρύψ; *hippogriffe*, French.] A winged horſe.

He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff* bore through the air ſublime. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

HIPPOPOTAMUS. *n. ſ.* [ἵππος and ποτάμος.] The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

HIP-SHOT. [*hip* and *ſhot*.] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and waggling ſo like a fool, as if you were *hipſhot*? ſays the gooſe to the goſling. *L'Eſtrange.*

HI'PWORT. *n. ſ.* [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

To HIRE. *v. a.* [pyran, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price.

His lord-lieutenant rakes
In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages.

They weigh ſilver in the balance, and *hire* a goldſmith, and he maketh it a god. *Iſ. xlvi. 6.*

I cannot ſtrike at wretched kerns, whoſe arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their ſtaves. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To bribe.

Ithocles firſt, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,
Or ſo the Trojan deſtiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryd. Æn.*

4. To engage himſelf for pay.

They that were full, *hired* out themſelves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceaſed. *1 Sa. ii. 5.*

HIRE *n. ſ.* [pyne, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.

Great thanks [illegible] meed to that good knight,
[illegible] or his pains *hire*. *Fairy Queen.*

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I ſav'd under your father. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet ſomewhat to their ſhare he threw *Dryden.*

All arts and artiſts Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden.*

HI'RELING. *n. ſ.* [from *hire*.]

1 One who ſerves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to ſee the ſhades aſcend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*

In the framing of Hiero's ſhip there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, beſides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

'Tis frequent here to ſee a freeborn ſon
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2 A mercenary, a proſtitute.

Now the ſhades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* ſhe, no proſtitute to praiſe. *Pope.*

HI'RELING *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryd. Perſ. Sat.*

HIRER. *n. ſ.* [from *hire*.]

1 One who uſes any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps ſmall horſes to let.

HIRSU'TE. *adj.* [*hirſutus*, Latin.] Rough, rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirſute* roots: the *hirſute* is a middle ſort, between the bulbous and fibrous, that, beſides the putting forth ſap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HIS. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [hyr, Saxon.]

1. The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

If much you note him,
You ſhall offend him, and extend *his* paſſion. *Shak. Macb.*

Heav'n and yourſelf
Had part in this fair maid; now heaven hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid.
Your part in her you could not keep from death,
But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

If our father carry authority with ſuch diſpoſition as he bears this laſt ſurrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakeſp.*

He that is nouriſhed by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himſelf, nobody can deny but the nouriſhment is *his*. *Locke.*

Where'er I ſtoop, he offers at a kiſs;
And when my arms I ſtretch, he ſtretches *his*. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

2. It was anciently uſed in a neutral ſenſe, where we now ſay *its*.

Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Not the dreadful ſpout,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In *his* deſcent. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

There's not the ſmalleſt orb, which thou beholdſt,
But in *his* motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſpeare.*

[illegible] general, but that admitteth ſome exceptions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Opium loſeth ſome of *his* poiſonous quality, if it be vapoured out, mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed as a ſign of the genitive caſe, as, *the man his ground*, for *the man's ground*.

Where is this mansion now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methuſalem *his* page? *Donne.*

By thy fond conſort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed in oppoſition to this *man's*.

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands,
Deſire *his* jewels, and this other's houſe. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

5. Anciently before *ſelf*.

Every of us, each for *his* ſelf, laboured how to recover him. *Sidney.*

To HISS. *v. n.* [*hiſſen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noiſe which it ſignifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames, and cool'd growing hot, in that forge, like a horſeſhoe, think of that; *hiſſing* hot. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The merchants ſhall *hiſs* at thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 36.*

See the furies ariſe
See the ſnakes that they rear,
How they *hiſs* in their hair. *Dryden's Alexander's Feaſt.*

Againſt the ſteed he threw
His forceful ſpear, which, *hiſſing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding plates. *Dryden.*

To Hiss *v. a.* [*hyssan*, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.

Every one will *hiss* him out to his disgrace. *Eccl.* xxii. 1.

Men shall put an with contempt dog-grace;
Hiss them out their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to be *hissed* off the stage. *Addis.*

have seen many successions of men, who have thrust themselves into the world, come to sing out upon the stage with vast applause, and others *hissed* off, and quitting it with disgrace.

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be *hissed* out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*

Thy mother plays, and I
Play too, but so disgrac'd a part, whose flue
Will *hiss* me to my grave. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

What's the newest grief?
—That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Hiss. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.

2. Censure, expression of contempt used in theatres.

He heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal *hiss*, the sound
Of public scorn! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
Of *hisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Hist. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: probably it may be a corruption of *usque huc*, *usque*, *hist*.] An exclamation commanding silence.

Hist! Romeo, *hist!* O for a falconer's voice,
To lure this tassel-gentle back again. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*

Less Philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*

Hist, hist, says another that stood by, away, coelor; for here's a whole pack of criminals coming. *Swift.*

Histo'rian. *n. s.* [*historicus*, Latin; *historien*, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Historian! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *historians*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Not added years on years my task could close,
The long *historian* of my country's woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Histo'rical. Histo'rick. *adj.* [*historique*, Fr. *historicus*, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these several adventures, for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiographer. *Spenser.*

Here rising hold, the patriot's honest face,
Where warriors frowning in *historick* brass. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.

In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper and best known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

With equal justice and *historick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

Histo'rically. *adv.* [from *historical.*] In the manner of history; by way of narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered in his own person. *Hooker.*

When that which the word of God doth but deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God? *Hooker, b. iii. § 5.*

After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall consider him *historically* as an author, with regard to those works he has left behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To Histo'rify *v. a.* [from *history.*] To relate; to record in history.

O, muse, *historify*
Her praise, whose pride to learn your skill hath framed me. *Sidney, b. i.*

The third age they term historicon; that is, such wherein matters have been more truely *historified*, and therefore may be believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6.*

His'tiographer. *n. s.* [ἱστία and γράφω; *historiographe*, Fr.] An historian, a writer of history.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these knights several adventures, for the method of a poet historical is not such as of an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of these persons who have been famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those *historiographers*?

I put the journals of all transactions into a strong box, after the manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern monarchs. *Arbuthnot. History of John Bull.*

Historiography. *n. s.* [ἱστορία and γράφω.] The art or employment of an historian.

Hi'story. *n. s.* [ἱστορία, *historia*, Lat. *histoire*, Fr.]

1. A narration of events and

Jolly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays,
It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration, relation.

The *history* part lay within a little room. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

What *histories* of toil could I declare?
But since long-wearied oars want repair *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is necessary to divines. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Hi'story *Piece. n. s.* A picture representing some memorable event.

The former makes his works resemble a large *history piece*, where even the less important figures have some convenient place. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*

Histrionical. } *adj.* [from *histrio*, Latin, *histrion*, Fr.;
Histrionick. } Befitting the stage; suitable to a player, becoming a buffoon, theatrical.

Histrio'nically. *adv.* [from *histrionical.*] Theatrically, with gesture.

To Hit *v. a.* [from *hitta*, Islandick, *hitten*, Danish, to throw at random, *Junius.*]

1. To strike, to touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken, and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing *hits* him will strike himself again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would persuade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney, b. ii.*

His conscience shall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him of sin and folly. *South's Sermons.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hitteth* he so right? *Sidney, b. ii.*

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand. *South's Sermons.*

3. To attain; to reach the point.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Roscommon.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns. *Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a burgler my author is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*

4. To strike a ruling passion.

Hail, divinest melancholy!
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton.*

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

5. *To* Hit *off.* To strike out, to fix or determine luckily.

What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

6. *To* Hit *out.* To perform by good luck.

Having the sound of these ancient poets still ringing in his ears, he thought needs in singing *hit out* some of their tunes. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To Hit. *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another, or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension? *Locke.*

The bones, teeth, and shells being suffused in the water with these metallick corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meeting with and *sticking* upon those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident, not to miss.

Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises, and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shakespeare.*

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

3. To succeed, not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part.
Lucas's Natural History.

but

But thou bring'ſt valour too and wit,
Two things that ſeldom fail to *hit*. *Hudibras, p.* i.
This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely poſſible; for ſtrangers have free admittance into every houſe *Dryden's S. anish Fryar.*
All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miſs for one that *hits* *Swift*

4. To light on
You've *hit* upon the very ſtring, which touch'd,
Echoes the ſound, and bears within my ſoul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
It is much, if men were from eternity, that they ſhould not find out the way of writing before that time: ſure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally ſo dull as not to find it out, had the luck at laſt to *hit* upon it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
There's a juſt medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was ſo ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Eſtr.*
None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
There's but a true and a falſe prediction in any telling of fortune, and a man that never *hits* on the right ſide, cannot be called a bad gueſſer, but muſt miſs out of deſign. *Bentley.*

HIT *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtroke
The king hath laid, that in a dozen paſſes between you and him, he ſhall not exceed you three *hits* ..
So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder ſeem'd amaz'd. *Dryd. Juven.*
2. A lucky chance.
Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shak.*
To ſuppoſe a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to perform diverſity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable abſurdity. *Cudworth.*
If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we ſhall judge wrong; and if we ſhould judge right, yet it is not properly ſkill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky *hit*. *South's Sermons.*
But with more lucky *hit* than thoſe
That uſe to make the ſtars depoſe. *Hudibras, p.* i.
The fiſherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the concluſion, tells us, that honeſt endeavours will not fail *L'Eſt.*
Theſe *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without ſeeking. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
If caſual concourſe did the world compoſe,
And things and *hits* fortuitous aroſe,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can conſtant order ſpring? *Blackmore.*
If at firſt he minds his *bits*,
And drinks champaigne among the wits,
Five deep he toaſts the tow'ring laſſes. *Prior.*

To HITCH *v. n.* [hiczan, Saxon, or *hocher*, French. *Skinner.*] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is uſed but in the following paſſage.
Whoe'er offends, at ſome unlucky time
Slides in a verſe, or *hitches* in a rhyme,
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the ſad burthen of ſome merry ſong. *Pope's Horace.*

To HI'TCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL. *n. ſ.* [*hechel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten or combed

HITHE *n. ſ.* [hýðe, Saxon.] A ſmall haven to land wares out of veſſels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HI'THER. *adv.* [hiðep, Saxon.]
1. To this place from ſome other
Cæſar, tempted with the fame
Of this ſweet iſland, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came. *Fairy Queen.*
Men muſt endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakeſp.*
Who brought me *hither*
Will bring me hence, no other guide I ſeek. *Parad. Reg.*
2. It is uſed in oppoſition, *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.
3. To this end; to this deſign, to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Latin. *Huc refer exitum.*]
Hereupon dependeth whatſoever difference there is between the ſtates of ſaints in glory; *hither* we refer whatſoever belongeth unto the higheſt perfection of man, by way of ſervice towards God. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ* 8.
To ther belong all thoſe texts, which require of us that we ſhould not walk after the fleſh, but after the ſpirit. *Tillotſon.*

HI'THER. *adj* ſuperl *hithermoſt*. Nearer, towards this part.
After theſe,
But on the *hither* ſide, a different ſort,
From the high neighb'ring hills deſcended. *Milton's P. Loſt*
An eternal duration may be ſhorter or longer upon the *hither* end thereof, namely, that extreme wherein it is finite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(*of other*, adv.] Neareſt on this ſide
That which is eternal cannot be extended to a greater extent at the *hitherward* and concluding extreme. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO. *adv.* [from *hither*.]
1. To this time, yet, in any time till now.
More ample ſpirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous anceſtries
Of my moſt dreaded ſovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen.*
Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the ſubject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
At every time till now.
In this we are not their adverſaries, tho' they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.
Hitherto, lords, what your commands impoſ'd
I have perform'd, as reaſon was, obeying. *Milton's Agoniſt.*
Hitherto ſhe kept her love concealed,
And with thoſe graces every day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden's Fables*
He could not have failed to add the oppoſition of ill ſpirits to the good: they have alſo their deſign ever oppoſite to that of heaven, and this alſo has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*
We ought to ſtruggle with thoſe natural diſadvantages, and be careful whom we employ, whenever we deſign to correct them, which is a work that has *hitherto* been aſſumed by the leaſt qualified hands. *Swift*

HI'THERWARD. } *adv.* [hýðepeapd, Saxon.] This way;
HI'THERWARDS. } towards this place.
Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakſpeare's Coriolanus.*
The king himſelf in perſon hath ſet forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended ſpeedily,
With ſtrong and mighty preparation. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
A puiſſant and mighty pow'r
Of gallow-glaſſes and ſtout kernes,
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor feat
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

HIVE. *n. ſ* [hýpe, Saxon.]
1. The habitation or cell of bees.
So bees with ſmoke, and doves with noiſome ſtench,
Are from their *hives* and houſes driv'n away *Shakeſ. H. VI.*
So wand'ring bees would periſh in the air,
Did not a ſound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appeaſe their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*
Bees, of which we are told ſo many wonderful things, have each of them a hole in their *hives*, their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
2. The bees inhabiting a hive.
The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, ſcatter up and down. *Shak. H. VI.*
3. A company being together.
What modern maſons call a lodge was by antiquity called a *hive* of free maſons; and therefore, when a diſſention happens, the going off is to this day called ſwarming. *Swift.*

To HIVE *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into hives, to harbour.
Mr Addiſon of Oxford has been troubleſome to me after his bees, my latter ſwarm is ſcarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*
When they are fully ſeated, and the cluſter at the biggeſt, *hive* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To contain in hives
Ambitious now to take exciſe
Of a more fragrant paradiſe,
He at Fuſcara's ſleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious ſweets are *hiv'd*. *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take ſhelter together.
He ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
In Summer we wander in a paradiſaical ſcene, among groves and gardens, but at this ſeaſon we get into warmer houſes, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*

HI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.
Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and waſh his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HO. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a ſudden exclamation to
HOA. } give notice of approach, or any thing elſe.
What noiſe there, *ho?* *Shakeſpeare.*
Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who's within? *Shakeſ.*
Stand, *ho!* ſpeak the word along. *Shakeſ. Julius Cæſar.*
When I cried *hoa!*
Like boys, kings would ſtart forth, and cry,
Your will *Shakeſpeare*
Ho, ho, come forth and flee. *Ld. Bacon.*
Ho, ſwain, what ſhepherd owns theſe ragged ſheep? *Dry.*

HOAR. *adj.* [hap, Saxon.]
1. White.
A people,
Whom Ireland ſent from roughs and forreſts *hore*. *Fairfax.*

Iland

Mand of brass, all assaults
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud sea-wa- *Tomf*

2 Grey with age.
It govern'd was and guided evermore
Through wisdom of a matron grave and *hoar* *Fai. Queen.*
New swarms the populace, a countless throng;
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along. *Pope.*

3. White with frost.

HOAR-FROST *n. f.* [*hoar* and *frost.*] The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass
When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the *hoar-frost* on the ground. *Ex.* xvi. 14.
In Farenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *hoar-frosts.* *Arbuthnot on Air*

HOARD. *n. f.* [horb, Saxon.] A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock, a treasure
I have a venturous fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak*
They might have even starved, had it not been for this providential reserve, this *hoard*, that was stowed in the strata underneath, and now seasonably disclosed. *Woodw. Nat. History.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards, to lay up store.
He fear'd not once himself to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Fa. Queen.*
Happy always was it for that son,
Whose father for his *hoarding* went to hell? *Shak. Hen. VI.*

To HOARD *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to husband privily; to store secretly.
The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love? *Shak.*
I have just occasion to complain of them, who, because they understand Chaucer, would *hoard* him up as misers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves, and hinder others from making use of it. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*
You *hoard* not wealth for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich produce. *Dryden's Fables.*
The base wretch, who *hoards* up all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryden's Juven.*
You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate that he *hoards* it. *Arbuthnot's Art of political Lying.*
A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent provision laid up for many years. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*

HOA'RDER. *n. f.* [from *hoard.*] One that stores up in secret.
Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be at advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

HO'ARHOUND. *n. f.* [*marrubium*, Latin.] A plant.
It is a verticillate plant with a lip flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip or crest is upright, with two horns, but the under lip or beard is divided into three parts: the pointal is fixed to the hinder part of the flower, and attended by four embryoes, which become so many oblong seeds, inclosed in the flower-cup. *Miller.*
Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in moist asthmas, and in all diseases of the breast and lungs, of which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now little used. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

HO'ARINESS. *n. f.* [from *hoary.*] The state of being whitish; the colour of old mens hair.
He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,
And the same rage in other members reigns. *Dryden.*

HOARSE *adj.* [hap, Saxon; *heersch*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.
Come, sit, sit, and a song
——Clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are *hoarse.* *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
The raven himself is *hoarse*,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He sped his steps along the *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dry.*
The stock-dove only through the forest coos,
Mournfully *hoarse.* *Thomson's Summer.*

HO'ARSELY. *adv.* [from *hoarse.*] With a rough harsh voice.
The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd,
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid. *Dryden.*

HO'ARSENESS. *n. f.* [from *hoarse.*] Roughness of voice.
The voice is sometimes intercluded by an *hoarseness*, or viscuous phlegm. *Harder.*
She sings them back in my despight!
I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulph'rous steams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness.* *Dryden's King Arthur.*
The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoarseness* in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HO'ARY. *adj.* [hap, haprung, Saxon. See HOAR.]
1. White; whitish.
Thus she reclin'd on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind

-it or grey with
A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of *hoary* years, and hairs all *hoary* grey. *Spens.*
So man, marvelling at the courage and hardiness of the *hoary* old prince in his so great extremity, detained him, and sent him again into the city. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better?
Then in full age, and *hoary* holiness,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *P.*

3. White with frost.
Through this distemperature we see
The seasons alter; *hoary* headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakspeare.*

4. Mouldy; mossy; rusty.
There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarse [illegible] *Knolles' History of the Turks.*

HO'ARYHEAD. This is probably corrupted from *hab nab* by a coarse pronunciation. See HAB NAB.
His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but pangs of death and sepulchre: *hoar-head* is his word; give't, or take't. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

To HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble.*]
1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch.
[illegible] *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the broken arches, but fell through. *Addison's Spectator.*
Was he ever able to walk without leading strings, without being discovered by his *hobbling.* *Swift.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses, [illegible]
Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore poetry, or [illegible]
While you Pindarick truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait.
One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *hobby.*]
For twenty *hobblers* armed, the Irishmen were so called, because they served on hobbies, he paid six-pence a-piece *per diem.* *Davies on Ireland.*

HO'BBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *hobble.*] Clumsily; awkwardly, with a halting gait.

HO'BBY. *n. f.* [*haberau*, French.]
1. A species of hawk.
They have such a hovering possession of the Valtoline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*
The common people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby.* *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Larks he dar'd to shun the *hobby's* flight. *Dryden.*

2. [*Hoppe*, Gothick, a horse; *hobin*, French, a pacing horse.] An Irish or Scottish horse; a pacing horse, a garran

3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.
Those grave contenders about opinative trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horse. *Glanv. Scrip. c.* 27.
As young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer;
But leap *pro libitu*, and scout
On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*
No *hobby* horse, with gorgeous top,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

4. A stupid fellow.
I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these *hobby* horses must not hear. *Shakespeare.*

HOBGO'BLIN. *n. f.* [according to *Skinner*, for *robgoblin*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*, but more probably, according to *Hollis* and *Junius*, *hobgoblins* a *pulse*, because they do not move their feet. whence, says *Hollis*, came the boys play of *fox in the hoar*, the fox always hopping on one leg.
Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakespeare.*

HO'BIT. *n. f.* A small mortar to shoot little bombs

HO'BNAIL. *n. f.* [from *hobby* and *nail.*] A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse, a nail with a thick strong head.
Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-bon'd clown in chines of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech Jove on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into *h*

We shall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* 1.

HO'BNAILED. *adj.* [from *hobnail.*] Set with hobnails.
Would'st thou, fr end, who hast two legs alone,
Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these expose
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* shoes? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

HOCK. *n. f.* [The same with *hough*; hoh, Saxon.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disable in the hock.

HOCK. } *n. f.* [from *Hockeem* on the *Maine*.] Old
HO'CKAMORE. } strong Rhenish.

Reliev'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and *aqua vitæ*;
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bacharach, *hockamore* and mum. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Wine becomes sharp, as in *beck*, like the vitriolick acidity. *Floyer on the Humours.*

If cyder-royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hogshead of that and one of tart new cyder together. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HO'CKHERB. *n. f.* [*toce* and *herb.*] A plant; the same with mallows. *Ainsworth.*

To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamstring; to cut the sinews about the ham or hough. *Hanmer.*

HOCUS POCUS. [The original of this word is referred by *Tillotson* to a form of the Romish church. *Junius* derives it from *hocced*, Welsh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from some words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be discovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

This gift of *hocus pocussing*, and of disguding matters, is surprising. *L'Estrange.*

HOD. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tusser. Husband.*

HO'DMAN. *n. f.* [*hod* and *man.*] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *n. f.* A fish.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, and the *hodmandod* or dodman. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

HODGE PODGE. *n. f.* [*hache pache*, *hachepot*, quasi *hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other speeches. *Spenser.*

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodge-podge* of sundry ingredients. *Sandys's Travels.*

HODIE'RNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE. *n. f.* [*houe*, French, *houwe*, Dutch.] An instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

If they come up too thick, they should be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

If it be a dry Spring, they must be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HOG. *n. f.* [*hwch*, Welsh.]

1. The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork eaters. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The *hog*, that plows not nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope.*

2. A castrated boar.

3. *To bring* HOGS *to a fair market.* To fail of one's design.

You have brought your *hogs to a fair market*. *Spectator.*

HO'GCOTE. *n. f.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A house for hogs; a hogsty.

Out of a small *hogcote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HO'GGEREL. *n. f.* A two year old ewe. *Ainsworth.*

HOGH. *n. f.* [otherwise written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoe*, Dutch.] A hill; rising ground; a cliff. Obsolete.

That well can witness yet unto this day,
The western *hogh*, besprankl'd with the gore
Of mighty Goemot. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

HOGHE'RD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *herd*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *boghera* and cowkeeper are not to be used in our poetry, but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

HO'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hog.*] Having the qualities of an hog; brutish, greedy, selfish.

Suspicion Mirso had, for the *hoggish* shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney.*

HO'GGISHLY *adv.* [from *hoggish.*] Greedily; selfishly.

HO'GGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *hoggish.*] Brutality; greediness, sensiness.

HO'GSBEANS.
HO'GSBREAD
HO'GSMUSHROOMS } *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

HO'GSFENNEL. *n. f.* [*hog* and *fennel*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HO'GSHEAD. *n. f.* [*hog* and *head.*]

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred urns of wine, according to this proportion, our acre should yield fifty-five *hogsheads*, and a little more. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogshead*, putting into it before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. *Bacon.*

They flung up one of their largest *hogsheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HOGSTY. *n. f.* [*hog* and *sty.*] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty*. *Swift.*

HOGWASH. *n. f.* [*hog* and *wash.*] The draff which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

HO'IDEN. *n. f.* [*hoeden*, Welsh; *femina levioris famæ*, Latin.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To HOIST. } *v. a.* [*hausser*, French.] To raise up on
To HOIST. } high.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer *hoist* up with his own petar. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shakesp.*

Hoist sail, and fly,
And in thy flight aloud on Crana cry. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Asia had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

They loosed the rudder bands, and *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts* xxvii. 40.

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to *hoise* and struke his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation. *Raleigh.*

What made Absalom kick at all the kindnesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne. *South's Serm.*

We thought for Greece
The sails were *hoisted*, and our fears release. *Dryden's Æn.*

They *hoist* him on the bier, and deal the dole,
And there's an end. *Dryden's Pers.*

What haste she made to *hoist* her purple sails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our strength away. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Their navy swarms upon the coasts they cry
To *hoist* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden's Æn.*

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold,
And toss him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern.*

If 'twas an island where they found the shells, they straightways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was *hoisted* up by some vapour from beneath. *Woodward's Natural History.*

HOLD, in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with *wold*, i. e. a governour or chief officer; but in some other place for love, as *boldine*, lovely. *Gibson's Camden.*

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. pass *held* or *holden*. [*haldan*, Gothick; *healdan*, Saxon; *houden*, Dutch.]

1. To grasp in the hand, to gripe; to clutch.

France, thou may'st *hold* a serpent by the tongue,
A fasting tyger safer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou do'st *hold*. *Shak.*

2. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast.

Too late it was for satyrs to be told,
Or ever hope recover her again,
In vain he seeks, that having cannot *hold*. *Fairy Queen.*

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Ex.* xxxvi. 12.

Prove all things; *hold* fast that which is good. 1 *Thes.* v.

3. To maintain as an opinion.

Men with assurance *hold* and profess, without ever having examined. *Locke.*

4. To consider as good or bad; to hold in regard.

I as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakespeare.*

One amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his ease. *Shakespeare.*

This makes thee blessed peace so light to *hold*,
Like Summer's flies that fear not Winter's cold. *Fairfax.*

Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladness, and *hold* such in esteem. *St Paul.*

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon.*

As he is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Ye Latian dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear!
The orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To have any ſtation.
The ſtar buds the ſhepherd fold;
Now the top of heav'n doth *hold*. *Milton.*
And now the ſtrand, and now the plain they *held*;
Their ardent eyes with bloody ſtreaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*
Obſerve the youth who firſt appears in ſight,
And *holds* the neareſt ſtation to the light. *Dryden's Æn.*
How pleaſant and joyful a thing is it to have a light *held* us forth from heaven to guide our ſteps. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

6. To poſſeſs; to enjoy.
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leaſh,
To let him ſlip at will. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
The caſtle, *holden* by a garriſon of Germans, he commanded to be beſieged. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Aſſuredly it is more ſhame for a man to loſe that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayw.*

7. To poſſeſs in ſubordination.
The duke was willing to yield himſelf unto the king as his vaſſal, and of him to *hold* his ſeigniory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

8. To ſuſpend, to refrain.
Death! what do'ſt? O *hold* thy blow!
What thou do'ſt, thou do'ſt not know. *Crashaw.*

9. To ſtop, to reſtrain.
We cannot *hold* mortality's ſtrong hand. *Shak. K. John.*
Fell, banning hag! inchantreſs, *hold* thy tongue. *Shakeſp.*
Men in the midſt of their own blood, and ſo furiouſly aſſailed, *hold* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and neceſſity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
When ſtraight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination *held*,
Break forth at once. *Waller.*
Unleſs thou find occaſion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyſelf or others, careleſs talk may wrong. *Denham.*
Hold your laughter, and then divert your fellow-ſervants. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

10. To fix to any condition.
His gracious promiſe you might,
As cauſe had call'd you up, have *held* him to. *Shak. Coriol.*

11. To preſerve; to keep.
Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with ſo weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shakeſ. Hen. IV.*

12. To confine to a certain ſtate.
The moſt High then ſhewed ſigns for them, and *held* ſtill the flood, 'till they were paſſed over. *2 Eſdr.* xiii. 14.

13. To detain.
Him God hath raiſed up, having looſed the pains of death, becauſe it was not poſſible that he ſhould be *holden* of it *Acts.*

14. To retain; to continue.
Theſe reaſons mov'd her ſtar-like huſband's heart;
But ſtill he *held* his purpoſe to depart. *Dryden.*

15. To ſolemnize; to celebrate.
The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we ſhall be of her council. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
He *held* a feaſt in his houſe, like the feaſt of a king. *1 Sa.*

16. To offer; to propoſe.
Chriſtianity came into the world with the greateſt ſimplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding* forth nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Meſſiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*
My account is ſo far from interfering with Moſes, that it *holds* forth a natural and unforced interpretation of his ſenſe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

17. To conſerve; not to violate.
Her huſband heard it, and *held* his peace. *Numb.* xxx.
She ſaid, and *held* her peace: Æneas went,
Unknowing whom the ſacred ſibyl meant. *Dryden's Æ.*

18. To manage; to handle intellectually.
Some in their diſcourſe deſire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in diſcerning what is true. *Bacon, Eſſay* 33.

19. To maintain.
Whereupon they alſo made engines againſt their engines, and *held* them battle a long ſeaſon. *1 Mac.* vi. 52.

20. To form, to plan.
The Phariſees went out, and *held* a counſel againſt him. *Matt.* xii. 14.

21. To carry on; to continue.
He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his courſe, in a narrow paſſage towards the Weſt, for the ſpace of divers days, did at length peaceably paſs through the ſtraits. *Abbot.*

22. *To* HOLD *forth.* To offer to exhibit.
Obſerve the connection of theſe ideas in the propoſitions, which thoſe books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*

23. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain, to govern by the bridle.
I have lately ſold my nag, and honeſtly told his greateſt fault, which is, that he became ſuch a lover of liberty that I could ſcarce *hold* him *in*. *Swift.*

24. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain in general.
Theſe mens haſtineſs the wiſer ſort of you doth not commend; ye wiſh they had *held* themſelves longer *in*, and not ſo dangerouſly flown abroad. *Hooker, Preface.*

25. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance.
Although 'tis fit that Caſſio have his place,
Yet if you pleaſe to *hold* him *off* a while,
You ſhall by that perceive him. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
The object of ſight doth ſtrike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interception, whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the ſound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*
I am the better acquainted with you for abſence, as men are with themſelves for affliction: abſence does but *hold off* a friend, to make one ſee him truly. *Pope to Swift.*

26. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; to protract; to puſh forward.
They took Barbaroſſa, *holding on* his courſe to Aſrick, who brought great fear upon the country *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*
If the obedience challenged were indeed due to theſe laws, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold* it *Sanderſon's Judgment in one View.*

27. *To* HOLD *out.* To extend; to ſtretch forth.
The king *held out* to Eſther the golden ſceptre that was in his hand. *Eſth.* v. 2.

28. *To* HOLD *out.* To offer; to propoſe.
Fortune *holds out* theſe to you, as rewards. *Ben. Johnſon.*

29. *To* HOLD *out.* To continue to do or ſuffer.
He cannot long *hold out* theſe pangs,
Th' inceſſant care and labour of his mind. *Shakeſ. H IV.*

30. *To* HOLD *up.* To raiſe aloft.
I ſhould remember him: does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and ſtrut in his gait? *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor*
The hand of the Almighty viſibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *L*

31. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſuſtain; to ſupport.
There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himſelf *up* in virtue, or lets himſelf ſlide to vicouſneſs. *Sidney.*
It followeth, that all which they do in this ſort proceedeth originally from ſome ſuch agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the ſame. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 3.*
The time, miſorder'd doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us, and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To *hold* our ſafety *up*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV p. ii.*
And ſo ſucceſs of miſchief ſhall be born,
And heir from heir ſhall *hold* his quarrel *up*. *Shakeſ. H IV.*
Thoſe princes have *held up* their ſovereignty beſt, which have been ſparing in thoſe grants. *Davies on Ireland.*
We have often made one conſiderably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purpoſely cauſed their flat ſurfaces to be carefully ground and poliſhed *Boyle.*
Then do not ſtrike him dead with a general,
But *hold* him *up* in life, and cheer his ſoul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Addiſ. Cato.*

To HOLD. *v. n.*

1. To ſtand, to be right; to be without exception.
To ſay that ſimply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard
This *holdeth* not in the ſea-coaſts, becauſe the vapour of the ſea, without ſhowers, doth refreſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The laſting of plants is moſt in thoſe that are largeſt of body; as oak, elm, and cheſtnut, and this *holdeth* in trees, but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*
When the religion formerly received is rent by diſcords, and when the hoarineſs of the profeſſors of religion is decayed, and full of ſcandal, and withal the times be ſtupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the ſpringing up of a new ſect; if then alſo there ſhould ariſe any extravagant and ſtrange ſpirit, to make himſelf author thereof; all which points *held* when Mahomet publiſhed his law. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.
Nothing can be of greater uſe and defence to the mind than the diſcovering of theſe colours, ſhewing in what caſes they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*
[illegible]
So doth he deal with the teſtimonies of [illegible] be never ſo expreſs againſt all ſorts of prayers and invocations they *hold* only of ſuch a ſort of prayer. *Stillingfleet*
The reaſons given by them againſt the worſhip of images, will equally *hold* againſt the worſhip of images among Chriſtians. *Stillingfleet's Def of Diſc on Rom. Id*
None of his fondations will *hold* by mere mechanic
This unſeen agitation of the minute parts will *hold* in and ſpirituous liquors. *B*
It *holds* in all operative principles whatſoever, but eſpecially in ſuch as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South's S*
The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *L'Eſtrange.*

The

The proverb *holds*, that to be wife and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden's Fables.*
As if th' experiment were made to *hold*
For baſe production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*
This remark, I muſt acknowledge, is not ſo proper for the colouring as the deſign; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*
Our author offers no reaſon; and when any body does, we ſhall ſee whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*
The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*
This ſeems to *hold* in moſt caſes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
The analogy *holds* good, and preciſely keeps to the ſame properties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*
Sanctorius's experiment of perſpiration, being to the other ſecretion as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hotteſt time of Summer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
In words, as faſhions, the ſame rule will *hold*,
Alike fantaſtick, if too new or old. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

2 To continue unbroken or unſubdued.
Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To laſt; to endure.
We ſee, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* ſubſtance the ſkin is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Never any man was yet ſo old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more might *hold*. *Denham.*

4. To continue.
He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To refrain.
His dauntleſs heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To ſtand up for, to adhere.
Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do *hold* of his ſide do find it. *Wiſd.* ii. 24.
They muſt, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*
When Granada for your uncle *held*,
You was by us reſtor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*
Narciſſa *holds*
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vigorous are his eyes, ſuch rays they caſt,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. To be dependent on
The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him; men of giant-like both hugeneſs and force. *Sidney, b. i.*
The mother, if the houſe *holds* of our lady, had rather, yea and will, have her ſon cunning and bold, in making him to live thrimly. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
The great barons had not only great numbers of knights, but even petty barons *holding* under them. *Temple.*
My crown is abſolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryden.*

8 To derive right
'Tis true, from force the nobleſt title ſprings;
I therefore *hold* from that which firſt made kings. *Dryden.*

9. *To* HOLD *forth*. To harangue, to ſpeak in publick, to ſet forth publickly.
A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

10. *To* HOLD *in*. To reſtrain one's ſelf
I am full of the fury of the Lord, I am weary with *holding* [illegible]

11. *To* HOLD *in*. To continue in luck.
A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together. *Swift.*

12. *To* HOLD *off*. To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers.
Theſe are intereſts important enough, and yet we muſt be wooed to conſider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverſe coyneſs we *hold off*. *Decay of Piety.*

13. *To* HOLD *on*. To continue; not to be interrupted.
The trade *held on* for many years after the biſhops became Proteſtants; and ſome of their names are ſtill remembered with infamy, on account of enriching their families by ſuch ſacrilegious alienations. *Swift.*

14. *To* HOLD *on*. To proceed
He *held on*, however, 'till he was upon the very point of breaking. *L'Eſtrange.*

15. *To* HOLD *out*. To laſt; to endure
Before thoſe dews that form manna come upon trees in the valleys, they diſſipate, and cannot *hold out*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
As there are mountebanks for the natural body, ſo are there mountebanks for the politick body, men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of ſcience, and therefore cannot *hold out*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Truth, fidelity, and juſtice, are a ſure way of thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fa[illegible] *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
By an extremely exact regimen a conſumptive perſon may *hold out* for years, if the ſymptoms are not violent. *Arbuthnot.*

16. *To* HOLD *out*. Not to yield; not to be ſubdued.
The great maſter, leaving a ſufficient number of ſoldiers for the keeping of that fort, went with the reſt of his company to a place where the Spaniards, ſore charged by Achmetes, had much ado to *hold out*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
You think it ſtrange a perſon, obſequious to thoſe he loves, ſhould *hold out* ſo long againſt importunity. *Boyle.*
Nor could the hardeſt ſteel *hold out*
Againſt his blows. *Hudibras.*
I would cry now, my eyes grow womaniſh;
But yet my heart *holds out*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the conqueſt of the reſt of the dutchy. *Addiſon on Italy.*
As to the *holding out* againſt ſo many alterations of ſtate, it ſometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*
Pronounce your thoughts: are they ſtill fixt
To *hold* it *out*, and fight it to the laſt?
Or are your hearts ſubdu'd at length, and wrought
By time and ill ſucceſs to a ſubmiſſion? *Addiſon's Cato.*

17. *To* HOLD *together*. To be joined.
Thoſe old Gothick caſtles, made at ſeveral times, *held together* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryd. Defenſ. of Sat.*

18 *To* HOLD *together*. To remain in union.
Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world beſides, muſt keep faith amongſt themſelves, or elſe they cannot *hold together*. *Locke.*

19. *To* HOLD *up*. To ſupport himſelf
All the wiſe ſayings and advices which philoſophers could muſter up to this purpoſe, have helped only to ſupport ſome few ſtout and obſtinate minds, which, without the aſſiſtance of philoſophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themſelves. *Tillotſon, Sermon 5.*

20. *To* HOLD *up*. Not to be foul weather.
Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Raph, it may *hold up* and clear [illegible]

21. *To* HOLD *up*. To continue the ſame ſpeed
When two ſtart into the world together, the ſucceſs of the firſt ſeems to preſs upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he *hold* up? *Collier of Envy.*

HOLD has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill.
Hold, ho! lieutenant—ſir—Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all ſenſe of place and duty?
The general ſpeaks to you—*hold, hold*, for ſhame! *Shakeſp.*
Hold, hold! are all thy empty wiſhes ſuch
A good old woman would have ſaid as much. *Dryden's Perſ.*

HOLD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp, ſeizure.
Thoſe bards, Ceſar writeth, delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken of any antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
The wits of the multitude are ſuch, that many things they cannot lay *hold* on at once. *Hooker, Dedication.*
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took *hold* of it, for the oxen ſhook it. 2 *Sa.* vi. 6.
This is to give him liberty and power
Rather thou ſhould'ſt lay *hold* upon him, ſend him
To deſerv'd death, and a juſt puniſhment. *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*
Let but them
Find courage to lay *hold* on this occaſion. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*
The devil himſelf, when let looſe upon Job, could not tranſport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold*. *L'Eſtrange.*
He ſeiz'd the ſhining bough with griping *hold*,
And rent away with eaſe the long'ning gold. *Dryden's Æn.*
The head is divided into four fingers bearing forwards, and one oppoſite to them bending backwards, and of greater ſtrength than any of them ſingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay *hold* of objects of any ſize or quantity. *Ray on the Creation.*
Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy ſet me free, [illegible]
Whilſt, in the confidence of prayer [illegible]
My ſoul took *hold* on thee *Addiſon's Spectator.*
We are ſtrangely backward to lay *hold* of this ſafe and holy method of cure. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
He kept his *hold*,
Nor loſt 'till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by poſſeſſion pall'd and cold. *Granville.*

2. Something to be held; ſupport.
If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Catch; power of ſeizing or keeping.
The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let it conſiſt with ſuch a man's intereſt and ſafety to wrong you, and then it will be impoſſible you can have any *hold* upon him, becauſe there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance againſt his profit. *Swift.*

4. Priſon; place of cuſtody.
They lay him in *hold*, becauſe it was not declared what was to be done with him. *Hooker, b. v.*
The priſoner to his *hold* retir'd,
His troop with equal emulation fir'd, *Dryden.*

5 Power; influence.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise, and gives fortune no more *hold* of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden.*

Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Till.*

6. Custody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolinbroke. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

7 *Hold of a Ship.* All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. *Harris.*

Now a sea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryden's Juv.*

8. A lurking place: as, the *hold* of a wild beast or bear.

9. A fortified place; a fort.

It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser.*

HO'LDER. *n. f.* [from *hold.*]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.

The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A tenant; one that holds land under another

In times past not holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal*

HOLDERFO'RTH. *n. f* [*hold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who speaks in public.

Whence some tub *holderforth* have made
In powd'ring tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holderforth.* *Addison's Freeholder.*

HO'LDFAST. *n. f.* [*hold* and *fast.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The several sorts of teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the dress that they are put to. *Ray on the Creation.*

HO'LDING. *n. f* [from *hold.*]

1. Tenure, farm.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. *Carew.*

2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song. *Hanm.*

The *holding* every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can volly. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

HOLE. *n. f.* [*hol*, Dutch, pole, Saxon.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakesp.*

Tickling is most in the soles, and under the arm *holes* and sides. *Bacon.*

A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and so return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins's Dedalus*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often retained. *Burnet.*

2. A perforation; a small interstice at vacuity

Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink, and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole.* *Shakespeare.*

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange.*

I have frighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as [illegible], dropping sand after them to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole.* *Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.

When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden's Juvenal*

6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsw.*

HOLIDAM *n. f.* [*holy dame.*] Blessed lady *Hanmer.*

By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shakespeare.*

HO'LILY. *adv.* [from *holy.*]

1 Piously, with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it, what thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou *holily.* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney, b.* ii.

HO'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *holy.*]

1. Sanctity; piety, religious goodness

I will not hence and leave my husband here;
And ill it doth beseem your *holiness*
To separate the husband and the wife *Shakesp. Com. of E.*

Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Bacon's Essays*

Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities *Rogers, Sermon 15.*

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope

I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cause 'fore his *holiness* *Shakesp. H VIII.*

His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. *Addison on Italy.*

HO'LLA. *interj.* [*holà*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

Lift, lift! I hear
Some far off *hollow* break the silent air. *Milton.*

To HO'LLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors: sometimes *hallow.*] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer! *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

What *hurling* and what for is this to-day? *Shakespeare.*

HO'LLAND. *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbants finest *holland* bear *Dryden.*

HO'LLOW *adj.* [from *hole.*]

1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.

It is fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Some search for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dryden.*

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;
The *hollow* tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempest. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* i.

Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

3. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but yet they bear all the stinging leaves *Bacon's Ornam. Rerum.*

He seem'd
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was false and *hollow.* *Milton's Par. Lost,* [illegible]

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollow* hearted dealings? *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

The *hollow* hearted, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

HO'LLOW. *n. f.*

1. Cavity; concavity

I've heard myself proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or else, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Against the horse's side his spear
He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear,
Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own. *Denham.*

Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyss. *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den, hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'st descend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

Forests grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'ershading
The haunts of savage beasts. *P*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unsightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addis.*

4. Any opening or vacuity

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen* xxxii. 25.

Passage; canal.

Into these springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy*

To HO'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain,
Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryd. Ovid*

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, the digging of trenches, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator*

To HO'LLOW. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect [illegible] for *holla.* See HOLLA.] To shout, to hoot.

This unſeen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *bellow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
I paſs for a diſaffected perſon and a murderer, for no other reaſon but becauſe I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noiſe. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
He with his hounds comes *hallowing* from the ſtable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

HO'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]
1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly.
O earth, bear witneſs,
And crown what I profeſs with kind event,
If I ſpeak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What beſt is boaded me, to miſchief! *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
You ſhall arraign your conſcience,
And try your penitence, if it be ſound,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

HO'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow.
If you throw a ſtone or a dart, they give no ſound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the caſting, which *hollowneſs* pennieth the air. *Bacon's Natur. Hiſt.*
I have ſeen earth taken up by a ſtrong wind, ſo that there remained great empty *hollowneſs* in the place. *Hakewill.*
An heap of ſand or fine powder will ſuffer no *hollowneſs* within them, though they be dry ſubſtances. *Burnet.*
2. Deceit, inſincerity, treachery.
Thy youngeſt daughter does not love thee leaſt,
Nor are thoſe empty hearted, whoſe low ſound
Reverbs no *hollowneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
People, young and raw, and ſoft natured, think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendſhip a ſure price of any man's: but when experience ſhall have ſhewn them the hardneſs of moſt hearts, the *hollowneſs* of others, and the baſeneſs and ingratitude of almoſt all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South's Sermons.*

HO'LLOWROOT. *n. ſ.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HO'LLY. *n. ſ.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A plant.
The leaves are ſet about the edges with long, ſharp, ſtiff prickles: the berries are ſmall, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular ſtriated ſeeds in each. Of this tree there are ſeveral ſpecies; ſome variegated in the leaves, ſome with yellow berries, and ſome with white. *Mill.*
Faireſt bloſſoms drop with every blaſt;
But the brown beauty will like *hollies* laſt. *Gay.*
Some to the *holly* hedge
Neſtling repair, and to the thicket ſome;
Some to the rude proteſtion of the thorn. *Thomſon's Spring.*

HOLLYHOCK. *n. ſ.* [halpoc, Saxon, commonly called *holyoak*.] Roſemallow.
It is in every reſpect larger than the common mallow: its leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in ſome ſpecies double, adhere cloſely to the ſtalk. They flower in July. *Mill.*
Hollyhocks far exceed poppies for their durableneſs, and are very ornamental. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HOLM, HOLME, HOLLOM. *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*

Holme or *holme*, whether jointly or ſingly, comes from the Saxon holme, a river iſland; or if the place be not ſuch, the ſame word ſignifies alſo a hill, or mountain. *Gibſon's Camden.*
2. The tree; the evergreen oak.
Under what tree did'ſt thou take them companying together? who anſwered, under a *holm* tree. *Sufvey.*
The carver *holme*, the maple ſeldom inward ſound. *Spenſer.*

HO'LOCAUST. *n. ſ.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt ſacrifice; a ſacrifice of which the whole was conſumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.
Iſaac carried the wood for the ſacrifice, which being an *holocauſt*, or burnt offering, to be conſumed unto aſhes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a ſacrifice; let the tongue ſpeak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocauſt*. *Ray on the Creation.*
Some cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocauſt*, or an entire ſacrifice. *Broome.*

HO'LOGRAPH. *n. ſ.* [ὅλος and γράφω.] This word is uſed in the Scottiſh law to denote a deed written altogether by the granter's own hand.

HOLP. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *help*.
His great love, ſharp as his ſpur, hath *holp* him
To's home before us. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

HO'LPEN. The old participle paſſive of *help*.
In a long trunk the ſound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and ſomewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the ſpeaker. *Bacon.*

HO'LSTER. *n. ſ.* [healſtep, Saxon, a hiding place.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.
In's ruſty *holſters* put what meat
Into his hoſe he cou'd not get. *Butler.*

HOLY, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, ſignifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon holt, a wood; or ſometimes poſſibly from the Saxon hol, i. e. hollow, eſpecially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. *Gibſon.*

HO'LY. *adj.* [halig, Saxon; *heylagh*, Dutch, from hal, healthy, or in a ſtate of ſalvation.]
1. Good; pious; religious.
See where his grace ſtands 'tween two clergymen!
And ſee a book of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
Doubtleſs
With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, moſt *holy*. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*
2. Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe.
State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shak. Hen. VI.*
Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his ſceptre. *Dryden.*
3. Pure; immaculate.
Common ſenſe could tell them, that the good God could not be pleaſed with any thing cruel; nor the moſt *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South's Sermons.*
4. Sacred.
An evil ſoul producing *holy* witneſs,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
He has deſerv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

HO'LY GHOST. *n. ſ.* [halig and gaſt, Saxon.] The third perſon of the adorable Trinity.
If ſtrength of perſuaſion be the light which muſt guide us, I aſk, how ſhall any one diſtinguiſh the inſpirations of the *Holy-ghoſt*? *Locke.*

HO'LY-THURSDAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HO'LY-WEEK. *n. ſ.* The week before Eaſter.

HO'LYDAY. *n. ſ.* [*holy* and *day*.]
1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival.
2. Anniverſary feaſt.
This victory was ſo welcome unto the Perſians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their ſolemn *holydays* for many years after. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Rome's *holydays* you tell, as if a gueſt
With the old Romans you were wont to feaſt. *Waller.*
3. A day of gayety and joy.
He writes verſes, he ſpeaks *holyday*, he ſmells April and May; he will carry it. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
What, have I 'ſcaped love-letters in the *holyday* time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A time that comes ſeldom.
Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be ſeldom exerciſed. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

HOMAGE. *n. ſ.* [*hommage*, French, *homagium*, low Latin.]
1. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperior lord.
Call my ſovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient ſubjects. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*
The chiefs, in a ſolemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marſhal. *Davies.*
2. Obeiſance, reſpect paid by external action.
The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham.*
A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry lay
They ſaw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obeiſance to the daiſy paid. *Dryden.*
Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet!
Go, be like dogs beneath your maſters feet. *Dryden.*

To HO'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

HO'MAGER. *n. ſ.* [*hommager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperior lord.
As I'm Egypt's queen,
Thou bluſheſt, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Cæſar's *homager*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
His ſubjects, traytors, are received by the duke of Bretagne his *homager*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

HOME. *n. ſ.* [ham, Saxon.]
1. His own houſe; the private dwelling.
I'm now from *home*, and out of that proviſion
Which ſhall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*
Home is the ſacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*
When Hector went to ſee
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at *home*, for ſhe was gone. *Dryden.*
Thoſe who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
To a laſt lodging calls their wand'ring friends. *Dryden.*
2. His own country.
How can tyrants ſafely govern *home*,
Unleſs abroad they purchaſe great alliance? *Shakeſ. H. VI.*
Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden's Fables.*

At *home* the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious fools are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*

They who pass through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures of the place. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. The place of constant residence.

Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd. *Prior.*

4. United to a substantive, it signifies quelltick.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a guttering substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himself *L'Estrange.*

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Add.*

These considerations, proposed in general terms, I am sure, madam, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern. *Hoke's Preparation for Death.*

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely, fully.

Cassy enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

In fell motion,
With his prepared sword he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A loyal sir
To him thou follow'st I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Her cause and yours
I'll perfect him withal; and he shall bring you
Before the duke, and to the head of Angelo
Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and seldom drive business *home* to the full period; but content themselves with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the objection clearly *Sanderson.*

Break through the thick array
Of his thronged legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Addis.*

He makes choice of some piece of morality, and in order to press this *home*, he makes less use of the force of reasoning. *Pope's View of Epick Poems.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who speak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury's Serm. Preface*

5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poison may be false;
The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he says himself so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must either do nothing, or expose his weakness. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBO'RN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsick harm. *Donne.*

2. Domestick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*

HO'MEBRED *adj.* [*home* and *bred*.]

1. Native, natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lusts, or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. Not polished by travel, plain; rude, artless, uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden's Juven.*

3. Domestick, not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,
I can you tydings tell. *Fairy Queen, cant. i.*

This once happy land,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Philips.*

HO'MEFELT. *adj.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private.

Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton.*

Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,
Secure of fame, exempt from care and ease. *Pope.*

HO'MELILY *adv.* [from *homely*.] Meanly; inelegantly.

HO'MELINESS. *n. s.* [from *homely*.] Plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatness of genius, by the *homeliness* of some of his sentiments. *Addison's Spectator.*

HO'MELY. *adj.* [from *home*.] Plain, homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse, rude.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and *homely* without loathsomeness. *Sidney.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise
A spring of water, most dulcy tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wise
The *homely* shepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spenser.*

Like rich hangings in an *homely* house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Be plain, good son, and *homely* in thy drift.
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. *Shakespeare.*

Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits. *Shakespeare.*

Our stomachs will make what's *homely* savoury. *Shakesp.*

It is for *homely* features to keep home,
They had their name thence. *Milton*

It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but loves a looking-glass. *South's Sermons.*

Their *homely* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden's Æn. b* VII.

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Swift.*

Homely persons, the more they endeavour to adorn themselves, the more they expose the defects they want to hide. *Law.*

HO'MELY *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely

Thus like the god his father, *homely* dress't,
He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden's Æn.*

HOMELYN. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HOMEMADE. *adj.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home, not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *homemade* commodities, makes them yield less to the first seller. *Locke*

HO'MER. *n. f.* A measure of about three pints.

An *homer* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver. *Lev.* xxvii. 16.

HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *spun*.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Instead of *homespun* coifs were seen
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloath, very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was substantial, honest, *homespun* ware. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse, rude; homely; inelegant.

They sometimes put on, when they go ashore, long sleeveless coats of *homespun* cotton. *Sandys's Travels.*

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone; pleased the emperor, by giving him the resemblance of his ancestors, and gave him such a resemblance as was not scandalous in that age. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,
And Shakespeare to the soft Scarlatti yield. *Addison.*

HOMESPU'N. *n. s.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, ruttick man

What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakespeare.*

HOMESTALL. } *n. s.* [ham and reebe, Saxon.] The place of
HOMESTEAD. } residence

Both house and *homestead* into seas are born,
And rocks are from their old foundations torn. *Dryden.*

HOMEWARD } (from *home* and *ward*, Saxon.) Home,
HO'MEWARDS } home, towards the native place; towards the place of residence

Then Uran a *homeward* did arise,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*

My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward* *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties, so
I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*

Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with ruth,
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth. *Milton.*

Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures born,
They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. *Dryd. Æn.*

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And, wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence. *Dryden.*

HOMICIDE. *n. s.* [*homicide*, Fr. *homicidium*, Lat.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apostles command to abstain from blood: construe this according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide* only is forbidden; but construe it in reference to the law of the Jews, about which the question was, and it shall easily appear to have a clean other sense, and a truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of shedding blood. *Hooker, b. iv.*

2 Destruction

2 Deſtruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is leſs than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a manſlayer.

Your beauty, that did haunt me in my ſleep,
To undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your ſweet boſom.
——If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
Theſe nails ſhould rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakeſ.*
Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conqu'ring arms, with corps to ſtrew the field. *Dryden.*

HOMICI'DAL. *adj.* [from *homicide.*] Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth iſſuing from the dark receſs,
With *homicidal* rage, the king oppreſs. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HOMILE'TICAL. *adj* [ὁμιλητικὸς.] Social; converſible.

His life was holy, and, when he had leiſure for retirements, ſevere: his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*, not thoſe lazy cullen ones of the cloyſter. *Atterbury*

HO'MILY. *n. ſ.* [*homilie*, French, ὁμιλία.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings uſual in former times; a moſt commendable inſtitution, as well then to ſupply the caſual, as now the neceſſary defect of ſermons. *Hooker*

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your pariſhioners withal, and never cried have patience, good people. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it*

If we ſurvey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we ſhall diſcern that, upon feſtival days, the ſubject of the *homily* was conſtantly the buſineſs of the day. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

HOMOGE'NEAL. } *adj.* [ὁμογενὴς, Fr. ὁμογενὴς.] Having
HOMOGE'NEOUS. } the ſame nature or principles; ſuitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneal* parts. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

Ice is a ſimilary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whoſe material is properly water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

An *homogeneous* maſs of one kind is eaſily diſtinguiſhable from any other, gold from iron, ſulphur from alum, and ſo of the reſt *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The light, whoſe rays are all alike refrangible, I call ſimple, *homogeneal*, and ſimilar, and that whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and diſſimilar. *Newton's Opt.*

HOMOGE'NEALNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneal*]
HOMOGENE'ITY. } Participation of the ſame nature, ſimilitude of kind
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. } nature, ſimilitude of kind

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and ſimilarity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Upon this ſuppoſition of only different diameters, it is impoſſible to account for the *homogeneity* or ſimilarity of the ſecerned liquors. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

HO'MOGENY. *n. ſ.* [ὁμογένεια.] Joint nature.

By the driving back of the principal ſpirits, which preſerve the conſiſtence of the body, their government is diſſolved, and every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny*. *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS. *adj.* [*homologue*, Fr. ὁμόλογος.] Having the ſame manner or proportions.

HOMO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*homonyme*, Fr. ὁμώνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal, ambiguous.

As words ſignifying the ſame thing are called ſynonymous, ſo equivocal words, or thoſe which ſignify ſeveral things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when perſons uſe ſuch ambiguous words, with a deſign to deceive, it is called equivocation. *Watts's Logick.*

HOMO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [*homonymie*, French; ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS. *adj.* [ὁμοτόνος.] Equable: ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion. *Quincy.*

HONE. *n. ſ* [This word *M. Caſaubon* derives from ἀκόνη, *Junius* from *hogſcen*, Welſh, *Skinner*, who is always rational, from ɲen, Saxon, a ſtone; ɲenan, to ſtone.] A whetſtone for a raſor.

A *hone* and a parer, to pare away *graſs*. *Tuſſer's Husband.*

To HONE. *v. n.* [ɲongian, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing

HO'NEST. *adj* [*honeſte*, French; *honeſtus*, Latin.]

1 Upright, true; ſincere.

What art thou?
——A very *honeſt* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king *Sh.*

The way to relieve ourſelves from thoſe ſophiſms, is an *honeſt* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and cauſes of things. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Chaſte.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honeſt* too. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Juſt; righteous; giving to every man his due.

4. It is ſometimes uſed criminally for diſhoneſt; baſe.

I'll deviſe ſome *honeſt* ſlanders
To ſtain my couſin with: one doth not know
How much an ill word doth impoiſon liking. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *honeſt*]

1. Uprightly, juſtly

It doth make me tremble,

There ſhould thoſe ſpirits yet breathe, that when they cannot Live *honeſtly*, would rather periſh ſafely. *Ben.*

For ſome time paſt all endeavours or propoſals from private perſons to advance the publick ſervice, however *honeſtly* and innocently deſigned, have been called flying in the king's face. *Swift.*

2. With chaſtity; modeſtly.

HO'NESTY. *n. ſ* [*honeſteté*, French, *honeſtas*, Latin.] Juſtice, truth; virtue; purity.

Thou ſhalt not have thy huſband's lands.
——Why, then mine *honeſty* ſhall be my dower *Shakeſp.*

Goodneſs, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promiſe before their paſſions or their intereſt, and is properly the object of truſt, in our language goes rather by the name of *honeſty*; though what we call an honeſt man, the Romans called a good man, and *honeſty* in their language, as well as in French, rather ſignifies a compoſition of thoſe qualities which generally acquire honour and eſteem. *Temple.*

HO'NIED. *adj* [from *honey*]

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honied* thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth ſing. *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luſcious.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill,
And the mute wonder lurketh in mens ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and *honied* ſentences. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

HONEY *n. ſ.* [ɲunig, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch, *honet*, *honag*, Welſh.]

1. A thick, viſcous, fluid ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water, and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell. We have three kinds of honey: the firſt and fineſt is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant ſmell. It is the firſt produce of the ſwarm, obtained by draining from the combs without preſſing. The ſecond is thicker than the firſt, often almoſt ſolid, procured from the combs by preſſure: and the worſt is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs over the fire, and then preſſing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the baſis in the petals, is ſecreted a ſweet juice, which the bee, by means of its proboſcis or trunk, ſucks up, ſwallows it, flies away with it to the hive, and diſcharges again from the ſtomach through the mouth into ſome of the cells of the comb. The honey thus taken up into the body of the bee, and depoſited again into the cells of the comb, is deſtined for the food of the young offspring; but in hard ſeaſons the bees are ſometimes reduced to the neceſſity of feeding on it themſelves, and die of hunger after they have eat it all up. Honey, taken out of the new combs early in the Summer, is vaſtly preferrable to that taken from the ſame hive in Autumn. Honey is an excellent pectoral, is detergent, aperient, and diuretick. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

So work the *honey* bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakeſ. Hen V.*

The like contention is found among the Greeks, touching his education and firſt noſtering: ſome affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as ſugar, and was not ſo luſcious as ours. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of phyſic ans about him, as thick as waſps to a *honey* pot.

Honey is the moſt elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a moſt exquiſite vegetable ſope, reſolvent of the bile, balſamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable ſpirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by diſtillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbuthn.*

New wine, with *honey* tempered milk we bring;
Then living waters from the cryſtal ſpring. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Sweetneſs; luſciouſneſs.

The king hath found
Matter againſt him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*
A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's ſpring, but ſorrow's fall. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A name of tenderneſs, ſweet, ſweetneſs. [*Mel*; *carcſſum.*]

Honey, you ſhall be well deſir'd in Cyprus,
I've found great love amongſt them. Oh, my ſweet,
I prattle out of faſhion, and I dote
In mine own comfort. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpoſe for thee, did it not thou ſay, thou long'dſt for a Chriſtian ſlave? *Dryden.*

To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank ſweat of an inceſtuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the naſty ſty. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

In

HONEY-BAG. *n. f.* [*honey* and *bag*.]
The *honey-bag* is the ſtomach, which they always fill to ſatisfy, and to ſpare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept againſt Winter *Grew's Muſæum.*

HO'NEY-COMB *n. f.* [*honey* and *comb*.] The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey.
All theſe a milk-white *honey-comb* ſurround,
Which in the midſt the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HONEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb*.] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill caſt
A mariner having diſcharged his gun, which was *honey-combed*, and loading it ſuddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiſeman.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *n. f.* [*honey* and *dew*.] Sweet dew
There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds inſects. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,
And the ſtarr'd oak with luſcious ſweets adorn. *Garth.*

HONEY-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a ſhrub: the leaves are like thoſe of burnet, the cup of the flower is divided into ſeveral parts: the flower conſiſts of four leaves, and is of an anomalous figure, ſometimes in the ſhape of a fan, and at other times conical: the ovary becomes a fruit, reſembling a blander four cornered, divided into four cells, and pregnant with roundiſh ſeeds. This plant produces large ſpikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black ſweet liquor, from whence it is ſuppoſed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HO'NEY-GNAT. *n. f.* [*mucca*, Latin; *honey* and *gnat*.] An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

HONEY-MOON. *n. f.* [*honey* and *moon*.] The firſt month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderneſs and pleaſure.
A man ſhould keep his finery for the latter ſeaſon of marriage, and not begin to dreſs 'till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addiſ.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE *n. f.* [*caprifolium*, Latin.] Woodbine.
It hath a climbing ſtalk, which twiſts itſelf about whatſoever tree ſtands near it. the flowers are tubulous and oblong, conſiſting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermoſt of which is ſubdivided into two, and the lowermoſt is cut into many ſegments the tube of the flowers is bent, ſomewhat reſembling a huntſman's horn. They are produced in cluſters, and are very ſweet *Miller* enumerates ten ſpecies, of which three grow wild in our hedges.
Bid her ſteal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey-ſuckles*, ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Againſt the power that bred it. *Shakeſpeare.*
Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honeyſuckle*. *Milton.*
Then melilot beat, and *honey-ſuckles* pound;
With theſe alluring ſavours ſtrew the ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HONEYLESS. *adj.* [from *honey*.] Without honey.
But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyleſs*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *n. f.* [*cerinthe*, Latin.] A plant
It hath glaucous deep green leaves, which are, for the moſt part, beſet with prickles: the flowers are cylindrical, conſiſting of one leaf, in ſhape like thoſe of comfrey, and are pendulous each flower turns to the top of the ſecond page of the third leaf following. *Miller.*

HONORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]
1. Done in honour
There was probably ſome diſtinction made among the Romans between ſuch *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and thoſe that were raiſed to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addiſon on Italy.*
This monument is only *honorary*; for the aſhes of the emperor lie elſewhere. *Addiſon on Italy.*
2. Conferring honour without gain.
The Romans abounded with theſe little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and diſtinction to the perſon who received them. *Addiſ. Guard*

HONOUR. *n. f.* [*honeur*, French; *honor*, Latin.]
1. Dignity, high rank.
2. Reputation; fame.
A man is an ill huſband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may diſgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon's Eſſays*
3. Title of a man of rank
Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the ſeparated councils
His *honour* and myſelf are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Catesby. *Shakeſ. R. III.*
4. Subject of praiſe.
Thou happy father,
Think that the cleareſt gods, who make them *honours*
Of man's impoſſibilities, have preſerv'd thee. *Shakeſp.*
5. Nobleneſs of mind, ſcorn of meanneſs; magnanimity.
Now ſhall I ſee thy love: what more I pray
Be ſtronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*. *Shak.*
If by *honour* is meant any thing diſtinct from conſcience, 'tis no more than a regard to the cenſure and eſteem of the world. *Rogers's Sermons.*
6. Reverence; due veneration
They take thee for their mother,
And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*
There, my lord,
The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his ſtate at door, 'mongſt purſuivants.
—— Ha! 'tis he, indeed!
Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*
This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parents, under the name of *honour*, a reſpect, which, in the notion of it, imp.es a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally ſuppoſes goodneſs and power. *Rogers's Ser.*
7. Chaſtity
Be ſhe *honour* flaw'd,
I have three daughters, the eldeſt is eleven,
If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shak. Winter's Tale*
She dwells ſo ſecurely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my ſoul dares not preſent itſelf ſhe is too bright to be looked againſt *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
8. Dignity of mien.
Two of far nobler ſhape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,
In naked majeſty, ſeem'd lords of all. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
9. Glory; boaſt.
A late eminent perſon, the *honour* of his profeſſion for integrity and learning. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
10. Publick mark of reſpect
He ſaw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral *honours* claim'd, and aſk'd their quiet graves
Dryden's Æn. b. vi.
Such diſcourſes, on ſuch mournful occaſions as theſe, were inſtituted not ſo much in *honour* of the dead, as for the uſe of the living
Numbers engage their lives and labours, ſome to heap together a little dirt that ſhall bury them in the end, others to gain an *honour*, that, at beſt, can be celebrated but by an inconſiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
11. Privileges of rank or birth
Henry the ſeventh, truly pitying
My father's loſs, like a moſt royal prince,
Reſtor'd to me my *honours*, and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
12. Civilities paid.
Then here a ſlave, or if you will a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope's Horace.*
13. Ornament, decoration.
The fire then ſhook the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion ſhed. *Dryden.*
My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promiſe. *Creſs.*

To HO'NOUR *v. a* [*honnorer*, French; *honoro*, Latin.]
1. To reverence; to regard with veneration
He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next perſon unto the king. *Eſth. xvi. 11.*
The poor man is *honoured* for his ſkill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Eccluſ. x. 30.*
He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches? *Eccluſ. x. 31.*
How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not. *Pope.*
2. To dignify; to raiſe to greatneſs.
In ſoothing them, we nouriſh 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition,
Which we ourſelves have plow'd for, ſow'd and ſcatter'd,
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number *Shakeſp.*
I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he ſhall follow after them, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his hoſt, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Exod. xiv.*

HO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]
1. Illuſtrious; noble.
Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think *honourable*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
Who hath taken this counſel againſt Tyre, the crowning city, whoſe merchants are princes, whoſe traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth? *Iſ. xxiii. 8*
2. Great; magnanimous; generous.
Think'ſt thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*
3. Conferring honour
Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryden's Æn.*

Many of thoſe perſons, who put this *honourable* taſk on me, were more able to perform it themſelves. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguiſh, rather than of crime hath been,
Preſerve her cauſe to her eternal doom,
And in the mean, vouchſafe her *honourable* tomb. *Fa. Qu.*

5. Not to be diſgraced.

Here's a Bohemian tartar tarries the coming down of thy fat woman —let her deſcend, my chambers are *honourable. Shak.*

6. Without taint, without reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, ſo in this, that he took Joppe for an haven. *1 Mac.* xiv. 5

Methinks I could not die any where ſo contented as in the king's company, his cauſe being juſt and his quarrel *honourable*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

7. Honeſtly; without intention of deceit.

The earl ſent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in caſe he ſhould come in perſon, and aſſure it. they anſwered, they did conceive him to be ſo *honourable*, that from him alone they would moſt thankfully embrace it. *Hayward*

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpoſe marriage, ſend me word to-morrow *Shakeſp.*

8. Illuſtrious.

HONOURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *honourable*] Eminence, magnificence.

HONOURABLY. *adv.* [from *honourable*]

1. With tokens of honour.

The reverend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* received him. *Sh. H VIII.*

2. Magnanimouſly, generouſly.

After ſome ſix weeks ballance of time, which the king did *honourably* interpoſe, to give place to his brother's interceſſion, he was arraigned of high treaſon, and preſently after condemned. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Reputably, with exemption from reproach.

'Tis juſt, ye gods! and what I wou'd reſerve
Why did I not more *honourably* ſtarve! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

HONOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *honour*] One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

I muſt not here omit to do juſtice to Mr Gay, whoſe zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. *Pope.*

HOOD, in compoſition, is derived from the Saxon hab, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heit*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood*, *chuldhood*, *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is uſed after the Dutch, as *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *ſiſterhood*, a company of ſiſters.

HOOD. *n. ſ.* [hoo, Saxon, probably from κεφαλη, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

In velvet, white as ſnow, the troop was gown'd,
Their *hoods* and ſleeves the ſame *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

Undertaking ſo to diſguiſe and muffle up himſelf in his *hood*, as the duke's manner was to ride in cold weather, that none ſhould diſcern him. *Wotton*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dreſs: it had a *hood*, which could be ſeparated or joined to it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To dreſs in a hood.

The coſier aproned, and the parſon gown'd,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To cover, as with a hood.

While grace is ſaying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and ſigh, and ſay, amen. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To cover.

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguiſher he makes,
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry ſtrove *Dryden.*

HOODMAN's *Blind. n. ſ.* A play in which the perſon hooded is to catch another, and tell the name, blindman's buff.

What devil was't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind? Shak. Hamlet.*

To HOOD-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink*.]

1. To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes.

They wilfully *hood-winking* themſelves from ſeeing his faults, he often abuſed the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injuſtice. *Sidney.*

We will bind and *hood wink* him ſo, that he ſhall ſuppoſe he is carried into the leaguer of the adverſaries. *Shakeſpeare.*

You may
Convey your pleaſures in a ſpacious plenty,
And yet ſeem cold, the time you may ſo *hood-wink. Shakeſ.*
Then ſhe who hath been *hood-wink'd* from her birth,
Doth firſt herſelf within death's mirrour ſee *Davies*
So have I ſeen, at Chriſtmaſs ſports, one loſt,
And, *hood-wink'd*, for a man embrace a poſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Satan is fain to *hood-wink* thoſe that are apt to ſtart. *Decay of Piety*

Prejudice ſo dexterouſly *hood-winks* mens minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Muſt I wed Rodogune?
Fantaſtick cruelty of *hood-wink'd* chance! *Rowe*
On high, where no hoarſe winds or clouds reſort,
The *hood wink'd* goddeſs keeps her partial court. *Garth.*

2. To cover, to hide.

Be patient, for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hood-wink* this miſchance. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

3. To deceive; to impoſe upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often ſhe had uſed to her huſband's ſhame, flinging all mens ears, but his, with reproach, while he, *hood-winked* with kindneſs, leaſt of all men knew who ſtruck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. ſ.* [hop, Saxon; *hoef* Dutch.] The hard horny ſubſtance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horſes ſhall he tread down all thy ſtreets. *Ezek.* xxv

The bull and ram know the uſe of their horns as well as the horſe of his *hoofs*. *More's Ant idote againſt Atheiſm.*

HOOFED. *adj.* [from *hoof*] Furniſhed with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the ſwifteſt, of all the *hoofed*, the horſe is the moſt beautiful, of all the clawed, the lion is the ſtrongeſt. *Grew's Coſmo. Sac. b. iii. c. 8.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound*.]

A horſe is ſaid to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the foreteet, occaſioned by the dryneſs and contraction or narrowneſs of the horn of the quarters, which ſtraitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horſe lame. A *hoof-bound* horſe has a narrow heel, the ſides of which come too near one another, inſomuch that the fleſh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOK. *n. ſ.* [hoc, Saxon; *hoek*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold: as, a ſhepherd's *hook* and pot *hooks*.

This failing not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they aſſayed with great *hooks* and ſtrong ropes to have pulled it down. *Knolles.*

2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is pierced.

Like unto golden *hooks*,
That from the fooliſh fiſh their baits do hide. *Spenſer.*
My bended *hook* ſhall pierce
Their ſlimy jaws. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Though divine Plato thus of pleaſures thought,
They us with *cooks* and baits, like fiſhes, caught. *Denham.*

3. A ſnare; a trap.

A thouſand all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, beſides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairneſs, which fits the eye. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. A ſickle to reap corn.

Peaſe are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long ſtick *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. An iron to ſeize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoſtd,
With *hooks* and ladles, as need did require,
The while the vyands in the veſſels boil'd *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

6. Any inſtrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like ſtarving Bentley with his deſperate *hook* *Pope*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for in diſorder.

My coulter ſticks,
Like him that wears it, quite *off o' the hooks*. *Cleaveland.*
She was horribly void, meddling and expenſive, eaſily put *off the hooks*, and monſtrous hard to be pleaſed again. *L'Eſtr.*
While Sheridan is *off the hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. HOOK [In huſbandry] A field ſown two years running. *Ainſ.*

9. HOOK *or Crook*. One way or other, by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique.

Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd *Hudibras, p. iii.*
He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel. *Dryd.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was ſerved up for the firſt diſh upon our ſitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To intrap, to enſnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But ſhe
I can *hook* to me. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. To faſten as with an hook.

5. To be drawn by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unleſs *hooked* in by tedious conſequences. *Norris.*

...ORD *adj.* [... Ben..., ...ated
Gryps ſignifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet grypus, for an *hooked* or aquiline noſe. *Brown.*
Now thou threaten'ſt, with unjuſt decree,
To ſeize the prize which I ſo dearly bought
Mean match to thine, for firſt, above the reſt,
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands uſurp the beſt. *Dryden.*
Caterpillars have claws and feet the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backſides of leaves. *Grew's Coſmo...*
HOOKEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hooked*. State of being bent ... hook.
HOOKNO'SED. *adj.* [*hook* and *noſe*.] Having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle.
I may juſtly ſay with the *hook-noſed* fellow of Rome th... Cæſar, I came, ſaw, and overcame. *Shakeſ. Henry IV. p...*
HOOP *n. ſ.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, parti...
Thou ſhalt prove a ſhelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united veſſel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. ...*
If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us ſtaunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world I would purſue it. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*
A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
To view ſo lewd a town, and to reſtrain
What *hoops* of iron could my ſpleen contain! *Dryd. Juven.*
And learned Athens to our art muſt ſtoop,
Could ſhe behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*
3. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a ſ...
...thout a *hoop*. *Swift.*
...you ſee...
The entry bruſh'd againſt her *hoop*. *Swift.*
All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty ſhoes, and to keep fellows at diſtance. *Clariſſa.*
2. Any thing circular.
I have ſeen at Rome an antique ſtatue of time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addiſon on Italy.*
To HOOP *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind or encloſe with hoops.
The three *hoop'd* pot ſhall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink ſmall beer. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p.*
The caſk for his majeſty's ſhipping were *hooped* as a wine caſk, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
2. To encircle, to claſp, to ſurround.
If ever henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will deviſe a death. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*
That ſhelfy guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occaſion his miſtake. *Grew's Muſ.*
To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *weppan* or *wepyan*, Gothick, or *houper*, French derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French.] To ſhout; to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.
To HOOP *v. a.*
1. To drive with a ſhout.
Daſtard nobles
Suffer'd me, by th' voice of ſlaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
2. To call by a ſhout.
HO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *hoop*, to incloſe with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.
HO'OPING-COUGH. *n. ſ.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to ſhout.] A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe, the chine cough.
To HOOT *v. n.* [*huer*, Welſh; *huer*, French.]
1. To ſhout in contempt.
A number of country folks happened to paſs thereby, who ...
Matrons and girls ſhall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryd. Juv.*
2. To cry as an owl.
Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and wonders
At our queint ſports. *Shakeſ. Midſum. Night's Dream.*
To HOOT *v. a.* To drive with noiſe and ſhouts.
We loved him; but, like beaſts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your cluſters,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot!*
That were I ſet up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the leaſt bird, from mating on my head. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impoſtor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

HOOT. *n. ſ.* [*huée*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; ſhout; ...
Its aſſertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville's Sceps.*
To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon; *hoppen*, Dutch.]
1. To jump; to ſkip lightly.
I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a ſilk thread plucks it back again. *Shakeſpeare.*
Go, *hop* me over every kenne home,
For you ſhall *hop* without my cuſtom, ſir *Shakeſpeare.*
Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*
The painted birds, companions of the Spring,
Hopping from ſpray to ſpray were heard. *Dryden.*
Your Ben and Fletcher, in their firſt young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write,
But *hopp'd* about, and ſhort excurſions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*
Why don't we vindicate ourſelves by trial ordeal, and *hop* over heated ploughſhares blindfold. *Collier on Duelling.*
I am highly delighted to ſee the jay or the thruſh *hopping* about my walks. *Spectator.*
2. To leap on one leg.
Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place *Abbot.*
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble or ſtrong than the other, to limp; to halt.
The limping ſmith obſerv'd the ſeaſon'd feaſt,
And *hopping* here and there, himſelf a jeſt,
Put in his word *Dryden's Homer.*
4. To move; to play.
Softly feel
Her feeble pulſe, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Fairy Queen, b.*
HOP *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A jump, a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg.
When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, ſkip, and jump. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
3. A place where meaner people dance. *Ainſworth.*
HOP. *n. ſ.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Latin.] A plant.
It has a creeping root, the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the ſtalks climb and twiſt about whatever is near them, the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower conſiſts of a calyx divided into five parts, which ſurrounds the ſtamina, but has no petals to the flower, the female plants have their flowers collected into ſquamoſe heads, which grow in bunches from each of the leafy ſcales is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a ſingle roundiſh ſeed. *Miller.*
If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping go ſave. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*
The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and conſequently for the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Beer hath malt firſt infuſed in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Next to thiſtles are *hop* ſtrings, cut after the flowers are gathered. *Derham's Phyſico-Th...*
Have the poles without forks, otherwiſe it will be troubleſome to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer's Husband.*
When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put diſſolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty ſhillings an acre. *Mortimer's Huſband...*
Hop poles, the largeſt ſort, ſhould be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compaſs. *Mortimer's Hu. and.*
To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To impregnate with hops.
Brew in March or October, and *hop* it for long keeping ...
To increaſe the milk, diminiſhed by fleſh-meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*. *Arbuthnot on Ali...*
HOPE. *n. ſ.* [popa, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]
1. Expectation of ſome good; an expectation indulged with pleaſure.
There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will ſprout again, *Job xiv. 7.*
Hope is that pleaſure in the mind which every one finds in himſelf, upon the thought of a probable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*
When in heav'n ſhe ſhall his eſſence ſee,
This is her ſov'reign good, and perfect bliſs
Her longing, wiſhings, *hopes*, all finiſh'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions reſt in this *Davies.*
Sweet *hope!* kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be,
But what and where we would be; thus art thou
Our abſent preſence, and our future now. *Crashaw.*
Hath

Faith is oppoſed to infidelity, and *hope* to deſpair. *Taylor.*

He ſought them both, but wiſh'd his hap might find
Eve ſeparate he wiſh'd, but not with *hope*
Of what ſo ſeldom chanc'd when to his wiſh,
Beyond his *hope*, Eve ſeparate he ſpies. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long proceſſion go,
In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

Why not comfort myſelf with the *hope* of what may be, as torment myſelf with the fear on't? *L'Eſtrange.*

To encourage our *hopes* it gives us the higheſt aſſurance of moſt laſting happineſs, in caſe of obedience. *Tillotſon.*

The deceaſed really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for ſight, deſire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

Young men look rather to the paſt age than the preſent, and therefore the future may have ſome *hopes* of them. *Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raiſed up again by him *2 Mac.* vii. 14.

Bleſſed is he who is not falen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Eccluſ* xiv. 2.

I had *hope* of France,
Even as I have of fertile England's ſoil. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

3. That which gives hope, that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which ſomething deſired may be effected

I might ſee from far ſome forty truncheoneers draw to her ſuccour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where ſhe was quarter'd. *Shakſpeare's Henry* VIII

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth leſs than a mother's *hope*,
To wit, an indigeſted deformed lump *Shakeſ. Henry* VI

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Moſt in his thought, and ever in his ſight *Dryden.*

HOPE. *n. ſ.* Any ſloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainſworth.*

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To live in expectation of ſome good

Hope for good ſucceſs, according to the efficacy of the cauſes and the inſtrument, and ſet the huſbandman *hope* for a good harveſt. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

My muſe, by ſtorms long toſt,
Is thrown upon your hoſpitable coaſt,
And finds more favour by her ill ſucceſs,
Than ſhe could *hope* for by her happineſs *Dryden.*

Who knows what adverſe fortune may befall!
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryden.*

2. To place confidence in futurity

He ſhall ſtrengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Pſ* xxxi. 24.

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with deſire.

The ſun ſhines hot; and if we uſe delay,
Cold biting Winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

So ſtands the Thracian herdſman with his ſpear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the haunted bear. *Dryden's Fables*

HO'PEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promiſing, likely to obtain ſucceſs, likely to come to maturity, likely to gratify deſire, or anſwer expectation.

He will advance thee
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* ſervice periſh. *Shakeſp. Henry* V. II.

You ſerve a great and gracious maſter, and there is a moſt *hopeful* young prince whom you muſt not deſert. *Bacon.*

What to the old can greater pleaſure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to ſee? *Denham*

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* ſcholars by that time they are threeſcore. *Addiſon.*

2. Full of hope, full of expectation of ſucceſs. This ſenſe is now almoſt confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and ſtrongly confected, whatſoever they took in hand *Hooker, b.* v.

I was *hopeful* the ſucceſs of your firſt attempts would encourage you to make trial alſo of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendleſs orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Small muſt the wrong'd Telemachus ſuſtain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HO'PEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*

1. In ſuch a manner as to raiſe hope; in a promiſing way

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls ſons and heirs. *Wott*

They were ready to renew the war, and to proſecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or ſuppreſſion of the Iriſh. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without deſpair. This ſenſe is rare.

From your promiſing and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a conſiderable enlargement of the hiſtory of nature. *Glanv. Scepſ. Preface.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hopeful*] Promiſe of good; likelihood to ſucceed

Set down beforehand certain ſignatures of *hopefulneſs*, or characters, whereby may be timely deſcribed what the child will prove in probability. *Wotton.*

[illegible]

1. Without hope; without pleaſing expectation.

Are they indifferent, being uſed as ſigns of immoderate and *hopeleſs* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker, b* iv.

[illegible]

He watches with greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage, us aſunder;
Hopeleſs to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other ſpeedy aid might lend at need. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

The fallen archangel, envious of our ſtate,
And *hopeleſs* to prevail by open force,
Seeks bad advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Hopeleſs of ranſom, and condemn'd to die
In durance, doom'd a lingring death to die. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. [illegible] no hope; promiſing nothing pleaſing.

The *hopeleſs* word of never to return,
Breathe I againſt thee upon pain of life. *Shakeſp. R* II.

HO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleaſing expectations.

I except all *hopers*, who turn the ſcale, becauſe the ſtrong expectation of a good certain ſalary, will outweigh the loſs by bad rents. *Swift on the Sacramental Teſt*

HO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*] With hope; with expectation of good

One ſign of deſpair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on act on vain [illegible] *ingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of ſin. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or jumps on one leg *Ainſworth.*

HO'PPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg

HO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [ſo called becauſe it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the ſame reaſon, *tremie* or *tremue*]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The ſalt of the lake Aſphaltites ſhooteth into perfect cubes: ſometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill. *Grew's Comm. Sac.*

Granivorous birds have the mechaniſm of a mill; their maw is the *hopper* which holds and ſoftens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Juſt at the *hopper* where I ſtand,
In my whole life I never ſaw great ground,
And mark the clack how buſily it will ſound. *Betterton.*

2. A baſket for carrying ſeed. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin] Relating to the hour.

However reduc'd and pared,
The watch would ſtill a watch remain,
But if the *horal* orbit ceaſes,
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces.

HO'RARY. *adj.* [*horaire*, French, *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that ſhall tell you
What you perhaps forgot beſel you,
By way of *horary* inſpection,
Which ſome account our worſt erection. *Hudibras, p* ii.

[illegible] anſwer to an *horary* queſtion, as what hour of the night to ſet a fox-trap, he has largely diſcuſſed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of ſurpriſing all ſharpers. *Tatler*, N°. 56.

2. Continuing for an hour

When, from a baſket of Summer fruit, God by Amos foretold the deſtruction of his people thereby was declared the propinquity of their deſolation, and that their tranquility was of no longer duration than thoſe *horary* or ſoon decaying fruits of Summer *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HORDE. *n. ſ.* A clan; a migratory crew of people.

Of loſt mankind, in poliſh'd ſlavery ſunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful ſweep,
And gave the vanquiſh'd world another form. *Thomſ. Winter.*

HORI'ZON. *n. ſ.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is diſtinguiſhed into ſenſible and real: the ſenſible horizon is the circular line which limits the view, the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemiſphere. It is falſely pronounced by *Shakeſpeare horizon.*

When the morning ſun ſhall raiſe his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates *Shakeſp.*

She began to caſt with herſelf from what coaſt this blazing ſtar ſhould firſt appear, and at what time it muſt be upon the *horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Far in th' *horizon* to the North appear'd
From ſkirt to ſkirt, a fiery region. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In his Eaſt the glorious lamp was ſeen,
Regent of day, and all th' *horizon* round
Inveſted with bright rays. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

The morning lark, the meſſenger of day,
Saluted in her ſong the morning gray;
And ſoon the ſun aroſe with beams ſo bright,
That all th' *horizon* laugh'd to ſee the joyous light. *Dryden.*

When the ſea is worked up in a tempeſt, ſo that the *horizon* on every ſide is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impoſſible to deſcribe the agreeable horrour that riſes from ſuch a proſpect. *Addiſon's Spectator*

HORIZO'NTAL *adj.* [*horizontal*, French, from *horizon*.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the ſun, new riſen,
Looks through the *horizontal* miſty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipſe, diſaſtrous twilight ſheds
On half the nations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obeliſk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by Auguſtus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this, what perpendicular height is neceſſary to place ſeveral ranks of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HORIZO'NTALLY *adv.* [from *horizontal.*] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

To the bottom, ſo will it neither float
like lighter bodies, but, being near in weight, lie
ſuperficially, or almoſt *horizontally* as to it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The adjacent ether is too rare and empty to impel them *horizontally* with celerity *Bentley's Sermons.*

HO'RN *n. ſ.* [*hiaurn*, Gothick; *hupn*, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of ſome gramivorous quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons.

No beaſt that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

Vetus riſes through the ground,
Pending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That toſſes back his *horns* in vain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

All that proceſs is no more ſurpriſing than the eruption of *horns* in ſome ſtates, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An inſtrument of warlike muſick made of horn.

The ſquare 'gan nigher to approach,
And with his *horn* under the caſtle wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

There's a poſt come from my maſter, with his *horn* full of good news. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The goddeſs to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal ſound. *Dryden.*

Fair Aſcanius, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden*

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned by poets.

She bleſs'd the bed, ſuch fruitfulneſs convey'd,
That ere ten moons had ſharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their brows, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns* *Thomſon.*

4. The feelers of a ſnail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repreſs one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more ſoft and ſenſible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled ſnails *Shakeſpeare.*

Aſhdius,
Hearing of our Marcius's baniſhment,
Thruſt forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inſhell'd when Marcius ſtood for Rome,
And durſt not once peep out. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Anger of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakeſpeare*

Merchants, ventring through the main,
Sly pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras, p. i.*

7. HORN *mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himſelf: if he had, he would have been *horn mad.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor*

HORN'FAK. } *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
HORNFISH. }

HO'RNBEAM *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch, for *tree*, from the hardneſs of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree: the katkins are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree, and the outward ſhell of the fruit is winged. This tree was formerly much uſed in hedges for wilderneſſes and orangeries. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent uſe. *Miller*

HO'RNBOOK *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *book*.] The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled.

He teaches boys the *hornbook* *Shak. Love's Labour Loſt*

Nothing has been conſidered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer. *Locke.*

To maſter John the Engliſh maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger bread,
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter *Prior.*

HO'RNED. *adj.* [from *horn.*] Furniſhed with horns.

As when two rams, ſtirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts ſo fierce on either ſide
Do meet, that, with the terrour of the ſhock,
Aſtoniſhed both ſtand ſenſeleſs as a block. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

O, that I were
Upon the hill of Baſan, to out-roar
The *horned* herd. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Then thither all the *horned* hoſt reſorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Denham.*

Thou king of *horned* floods, whoſe plenteous urn
Suffices fatneſs to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

HO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and ſells horns.

The ſkin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made uſe of by *horners*, whereupon they ſhave their horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNET *n. ſ.* [*hyrnette*, Saxon, from its horns.] A very large ſtrong ſtinging fly, which makes its neſt in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of ſuffering, is the beſt;
'Tis dangerous to diſturb a *hornet's* neſt *Dryden*

Hornets do miſchief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortimer*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials for building their neſts, have found a proper matter for their combs. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

HO'RNFOOT *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hoofed.

That did not only quake
With *hornfoot* horſes, and braſs wheels,
Jove's ſtorms to emulate. *Hakewill on Providence.*

HO'RNOWL. *n. ſ.* A kind of horned owl. *Dict.*

HO'RNPIPE *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn.

A luſty tabrere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they gamboll'd each one with his maid. *Spenſer*

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his ſtrays. *Ascham.*

Let all the quickſilver'd the mine
Run to the meſſengers, and rebine

Shall fetch the hoofers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipes* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyſhire. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Florinda danced the Derbyſhire *hornpipe* in the preſence of ſeveral friends. *Tatler, No 90.*

HO'RNSTONE. *n. ſ.* A kind of blue ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RNWORK *n. ſ.* A kind of angular fortification.

HO'RNY *adj.* [from *horn.*]

1. Made of horn.

2. Reſembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith ſtood,
And ſaw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the white of the eye, but riſeth up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure. *Ray.*

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet *Dryd. Virg.*

The pineal gland was encompaſſed with a kind of *horny* ſubſtance. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

As the ſerum of the blood is reſolvable by a ſmall heat, a greater heat coagulates it ſo as to turn it *horny* like parchment, but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

3. Hard as horn, callous.

Tydeus, the ſoldier-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fiſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

HOROGRAPHY *n. ſ.* [*horographie*, Fr. ὥρα and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE. } *n. ſ.* [*horologium*, Latin.] Any inſtrument that
HO'ROLOGY } tells the hour; as a clock, a watch, an hour-

evermore the prologue to his ſleep;
He'll watch the *horologe* a double ſet,
If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakeſpeare's Othello*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologes*, that meaſured the hours not only by drops of water in glaſſes, called clepſydra, but alſo by ſand in glaſſes, called clepſamia. *Brown.*

HOROMETRY *n. ſ.* [*horometrie*, French, ὥρα and μέτρον.] The art of meaſuring hours.

It is no eaſy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity diſcovered not this artifice. *Brown's Vulgar Errs.*

HO'ROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*horoſcope*, French; ὡροσκόπος.] The conſtellation of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almoſt numberleſs conjunctions of ſtars, which occur in the progreſs of a man's life, ſhould not match and counterval that one *aſpect* or conjunction which is found at his birth? *Brown's Vulg. Errs.*

A proportion of the *aſcendant* unto the ſeventh houſe, or oppoſite ſign is every ſeventh year, oppreſſeth all living natures. *Bacon.*

Him born beneath a baſing *horoſcope*,
His ſire, the near-eyed Vulcan of a ſhrop,
From Mars his forge ſent to Minerva's ſchool. *Dr. of Thrym*

Where

The Greek names this the *horoſcope*;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
[illegible]
underſtood the planets and the zodiack by inſtinct, and fell to drawing ſchemes of their own *horoſcopes* in the ſame duſt they ſprung out of. *Bentley's Sermons.*

HO'RRIBLE. *adj* [*horrible*, French; *horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; ſhocking, hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with diſpleaſure: there be ſights that are *horrible*, becauſe they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Eternal happineſs and eternal miſery, meeting with a perſuaſion that the ſoul is immortal, are, of all others, the firſt the moſt deſireable, and the latter the moſt *horrible* to human apprehenſion. *South's Sermons.*

HO'RRIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *horrible*.] Dreadfulneſs, hideouſneſs, terribleneſs, fearfulneſs.

HO'RRIBLY. *adv.* [from *horrible*.]

1. Dreadfully, hideouſly.

What hideous noiſe was that!
Horribly loud. [illegible]

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of theſe ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HO'RRID. *adj* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful, ſhocking.

Oh!
Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may ſeem to thoſe
Which chance to find us *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*

Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Shocking, offenſive, unpleaſing in womens cant.

Already I your tears ſurvey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they ſay. *Pope*

3. Rough; rugged

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beaſts were worn *Dry.*

HO'RRIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *horrid*.] Hideouſneſs, enormity.

A bloody deſigner ſuborns his inſtrument to take away ſuch a man's life, and the confeſſor repreſents the *horridneſs* of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

HO'RRIFICK. *adj* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Cauſing horrour.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful ſhark. *Thomſon's Summer.*

HORRI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*horriſonus*, Latin.] Sounding [illegible]ſully. *D[illegible]*

HO'RROUR. *n. ſ.* [*horror*, Latin; *horreur*, French.]

1. Terrour mixed with deteſtation; a paſſion compounded of fear and hate, both ſtrong.

Over them ſad *horrour*, with grim hue,
Did always ſoar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful meſſengers of heavy things. *Fairy Queen, b. i*
I have ſupt full with *horrours*,
Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Doubtleſs all ſouls have a ſurviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind,
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling *horrour* in our ſouls we find *Davies.*
Me damp *horrour* chill'd
At ſuch bold words, vouch'd with a deed ſo bold *Milton.*
Deep *horrour* ſeizes ev'ry human breaſt;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confeſt. *Dryden.*

2. Gloom; dreamneſs.

Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horrour* on the woods. *Pope.*

3. [In medicine.] Such a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking. *Quincy.*

All objects of the ſenſes, which are very offenſive, do cauſe the ſpirits to retire, and, upon their flight, the parts are in ſome degree deſtitute, and ſo there is induced in them a trepidation and *horrour*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HORSE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑoꝛꝛ, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, uſed in war, and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horſes*, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
A *horſe!* a *horſe!* my kingdom for a *horſe!* *Shak. R. III*
I would ſell my *horſe*, and buy ten more
Better than he. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,
The ſofter ſeaſon ſuiting to the man,
While Winter's ſhivering goat afflicts the *horſe*
With froſt, and makes him an uneaſy courſe. *Creech.*
We call a little *horſe*, ſuch a one as comes not up to the ſize of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily to *horſes*. *Locke.*

I took *horſe* to the lake of Conſtance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. It is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular termination for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry.

I did hear
The galloping of *horſe*: who was't came by? *Shak. Macb.*
The armies were appointed, conſiſting of twenty-five thouſand *horſe* and foot, for the repulſing of the enemy at their landing *Bacon's War with Spain.*
If they had known that all the king's *horſe* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their *horſe*. *Clarendon, b. viii*

Th' Arcadian *horſe*
With ill ſucceſs engage the Latin force. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Something on which any thing is ſupported: as, a *horſe* to dry linnen on.

4. A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment. It is ſometimes called a timber-mare.

5. Joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe: as, a *horſeface*, a face of which the features are large and ungraceful.

TO HORSE. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horſe.

He came out with all his clowns, *horſed* upon ſuch cartjades, and ſo furniſhed, as in good faith I thought with myſelf, if that were thrift, I wiſht none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*
After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonſalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horſed* and armed. Diego de Mendoza aſked the great captain, Who's this? Who anſwered, It is St. Ermin, who never appears but after the ſtorm. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.

Stalls, bulks, windows
Are ſmother'd, leads fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horſe* more mares than your own, you muſt feed him well. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HO'RSEBACK. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *back*.] The ſeat of the rider; the ſtate of being on a horſe.

I've ſeen the French,
And they can well on *horſeback*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
I ſaw them ſalute on *horſeback*,
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*
He fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in which notwithſtanding he was on *horſeback*. *Brown's Vul. Err*
When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Aſtride on *horſeback* hunts the Tuſcan boar. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
If your ramble was on *horſeback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay*

HORSEBEAN. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *bean*.] A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes.

Only the ſmall *horſebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mort.*

HO'RSEBLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *block*.] A block on which they climb to a horſe

HORSEBOAT. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *boat*.] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes

HORSEBOY. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *boy*.] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes, a ſtableboy

Some *horſeboys*, being awake, diſcovered them by the fire in their matches. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

HO'RSEBREAKER *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *break*.] One whoſe employment it is to tame horſes to the ſaddle

Under Sagittarius are born charioteers, *horſebreakers*, and tamers of wild beaſts. *Creech.*

HORSECHE'SNUT *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *cheſnut*.] A plant.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which conſiſt of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the ſame ſpike: the female flowers are ſucceeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly huſks. Their whole year's ſhoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increaſe in bulk, and become more firm, and all the latter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and ſtrengthening the buds for the next year's ſhoots. *Miller.*
I may bring in the *horſecheſnut*, which grows into a goodly ſtandard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HO'RSECOURSER *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *courſer*. *Junius* derives it from *horſe* and *coſe*, an old Scotch word, which ſignifies to change; and it ſhould therefore, he thinks, be writ *horſecoſer*. The word now uſed in Scotland is *horſecouper*, to denote a jockey, ſeller, or rather changer of horſes. It may well be derived from *courſe*, as he that ſells horſes may be ſuppoſed to *courſe* or exerciſe them.]

1. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race.

2. A dealer in horſes

A ſervant to a *horſecourſer* was thrown off his horſe. *Hiſtem.*
A Florentine bought a horſe for ſo many crowns, upon

condition

condu on to pay half down: the *horſe-curſer* comes to him next morning for the remainder *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'RSEGRAB. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HORSECUMBER *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *cucumber.*] A plant.

The *horſecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the beſt for the table, green out of the garden *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEDUNG. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *dung*] The excrements of horſes.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered cloſe, let it rot in *horſe-dung* *Peacham on Drawing*

HORSEE'MMET. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFLESH *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *fleſh*] The fleſh of horſes.

The Chineſe eat *horſefleſh* at this day, and ſome gluttons have colts fleſh baked. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horſe-fleſh* that he had in his eye; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'RSEFLY *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *fly*] A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

HO'RSEFOOT *n. ſ.* An herb The ſame with coltsfoot. *Ainſ.*

HO'RSEHAIR *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *hair.*] The hair of horſes.

His gaſt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd
With waving *horſe-hair.* *Dryden's Æn.*

HO'RSEHEEL. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HORSELAUGH. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh

A *horſe-laugh*, if you pleaſe, at honeſty;
A joke on Jekyl *Pope.*

HO'RSELEECH. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *leech*]

1. A great leech that bites horſes.

The *horſe-leech* hath two daughters, crying give, give. *Prov.*
Let us to France; like *horſe-leeches*, my boys,
The very blood to ſuck. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V*

2. A farrier *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSELITTER. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *litter*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, in which the perſon carried lyes along

He that before thought he might command the waves of the ſea, was now caſt on the ground, and carried in an *horſe-litter.* 2 *Mace.* ix. 8.

HO'RSEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *man*]

1. One ſkilled in riding.

A ſkilful *horſeman*, and a huntſman bred *Dryden's Æn.*

2. One that ſerves in wars on horſeback

Encounters between *horſemen* on the one ſide, and foot on the other, are ſeldom with extremity of danger; becauſe as *horſemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, ſo men on foot cannot poſſibly chaſe *horſemen* *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horſeman* received yearly *trea millia aeris*, and a foot-ſoldier one mille; that is, more than ſix-pence a day to a *horſeman*, and two-pence a day to a foot-ſoldier. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

3. A rider, a man on horſeback.

With deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone fir'd,
The wild Barbarian in the ſtorm expir'd,
Wrapt in devouring flames the *horſeman* rag'd,
And ſpurr'd the fleed in equal flames engag'd *Addiſon.*

A *horſeman*'s coat ſhall hide
Thy taper ſhape, and comelineſs of ſide *Pr.*

HO'RSEMANSHIP *n. ſ.* [from *horſeman.*] The art of riding, the art of managing a horſe

He vaulted with ſuch eaſe into his ſeat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegaſus,
And witch the world with noble *horſemanſhip.* *Shak. H IV*

They pleaſe themſelves in terms of hunting or *horſemanſhip.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

His majeſty, to ſhew his *horſemanſhip*, ſlaughtered two [illegible]

Peers grew proud, in *horſemanſhip* t' excel,
Newmarket's glory roſe, as Britain's fell. *Pope*

HO'RSEMARTEN. *n. ſ.* A kind of large bee. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMATCH *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *meat*] Provender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten ſooner, yet the dry ones that are uſed for *horſemeat* are ripe laſt. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

HO'RSEMINT. *n. ſ.* A large coarſe mint.

HORSEMUSCLE. *n. ſ.* A large muſcle.

The great *horſe-muſcle*, with the fine ſhell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and ſhut as the oyſters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HO'RSEPLAY. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *play*] Coarſe, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horſe-play* in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryd. Fab. Preface*

HO'RSEPOND. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *pond.*] A pond for horſes.

HORSERA'CE. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *race*] A match of horſes to run for

Horſe-races men are curious to foreſee that there be not the leaſt weight upon the one horſe more than upon the other. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneſhip, entertained the people with a *horſe-race.* *Addiſon on ancient Medals*

HO'RSERADISH. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *radiſh*] A root acrid and [illegible] a ſpecies of ſcurvy

Horſe-radiſh is increaſed by ſprouts ſpreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off *Mortimer*

Stomachicks are the creſſe acrids, as *horſe-radiſh* and ſcurvy-graſs, infuſed in wine *Boyer on the Humours.*

HO'RSESHOE *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe*]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that furge, like a *horſe-ſhoe.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor*

2. An herb *Ainſworth.*

HORSESTEA'LER. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſteal*] A thief who takes away horſes.

He is not a pickpurſe, nor a *horſe-ſtealer*; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

HO'RSETAIL *n. ſ.* A plant

HO'RSETONGUE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEWAY. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *way*] A broad way by which horſes may travel

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—Both ſtile and gate, *horſe-way* and foot-path. *Shak. K. L.*

HORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*hortatio*, Latin] The act of exhorting, a hortatory precept, advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HO'RTATIVE *n. ſ.* [from *hortor*, Latin] Exhortation, precept by which one excites or animates.

Generus commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

HO'RTATORY *adj.* [from *hortor*, Latin] Encouraging, animating, adviſing to any thing uſed of precepts, but of perſons; a *hortatory* ſpeech, not a *hortatory* ſpeaker.

HORTICULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.

This ſeventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

HO'SANNA *n. ſ.* [*ὡσαννα.*] An exclamation of praiſe to God.

Through the vaſt of heav'n
It ſounded, and the faithful armies rung
Hoſanna to the highеſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.*

The publick entrance which Chriſt made into Jeruſalem was celebrated with the *hoſannas* and acclamations of the people. *Pearce's Serm.*

HOSE. *n. ſ.* plur *hoſen.* [hoſa, Saxon, *hoſan*, Welſh; *oſſan*, Erſe, *oſſanen*, plur. *chauſſe*, French.]

1. Breeches

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hoſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Here's an Engliſh tailor come hither for ſtealing out of a French *hoſe.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Theſe men were bound in their coats, *hoſen*, hats, and other garments, and caſt into the midſt of the burning fiery furnace. *Dan.* iii. 21.

He croſs-examin'd both our *hoſe*,
And plunder'd all we had to loſe. *Hudibras*, p. cant 3.

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not ſee to garter his *hoſe*,
And you, being in love, cannot ſee to put on
Your *hoſe.* *Shakeſ. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or *hoſen* darn,
And knit thee gloves? *Gay's Paſtorals.*

HO'SIER. *n. ſ.* [from *hoſe.*] One who ſells ſtockings.

You are as arrant a cockney as any *hoſier* in Cheapſide. *Swift to Gay.*

HO'SPITABLE *adj.* [*hoſpitalis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers, kind to ſtrangers.

I'm your hoſt
With robbers hands my *hoſpitable* favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

Receive the ſhip-wreck'd on your friendly ſhore,
With *hoſpitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden's Æn.*

HO'SPITABLY *adv.* [from *hoſpitable.*] With kindneſs to ſtrangers

Ye thus *hoſpitably* live,
And ſtrangers with good cheer receive. *Prior*

The former liveth as piouſly and *hoſpitably* as the other. *Swift*

HO'SPITAL. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpital*, French, *hoſpitale*, Lat.

1. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor

They who were ſo careful to beſtow them in a college when they were young, would be ſo good as to provide for them in ſome *hoſpital* when they are old. *Watton*

I am about to build an *hoſpital*, which I will endow handſomely for twelve old huſbandmen *Addiſon's Spectator*

2. A place for ſtated or occaſional entertainment.

They ſpy'd a goodly caſtle, plac'd
Foreby a river in a pleaſant dale,
Which chuſing for that evening's *hoſpital*,
They thither march'd *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

HOSPITA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpitalité*, French] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers.

The Lacedæmonians forbidding all access of ſtrangers into their coaſts, are, in that reſpect, deſervedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hoſpitality* which, for common human ty ſake, all the nations on earth ſhould embrace. *Hooker, b. v.*

My maſter is of a churliſh diſpoſition,
And little recks to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of *hoſpitality*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

How has this ſpirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hoſpitality*? *Swift*

HO'SPITALLER *n. ſ.* [*hoſpitallier*, French, *hoſpitalarius*, low Latin, from *hoſpital*.] One reſiding in an hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger

The firſt they reckon ſuch as were granted to the *hoſpitallers* in *titulum beneficii*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To HO'SPITATE *v. n.* [*hoſpitor*, Latin.] To reſide under the roof of another

That always chuſes an empty ſhell, and this *hoſpitates* with the living animal in the ſame ſhell. *Grew's Muſæum*

HOST *n. ſ.* [*hoſte*, French; *hoſpes, hoſpitis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another

Homer never entertained either gueſts or *hoſts* with long ſpeeches, 'till the mouth of hunger be ſtopped. *Sidney.*

Here, father, take the ſhadow of this tree
For your good *hoſt*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. The landlord of an inn

Time's like a faſhionable *hoſt*,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand;
But with his arms out ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps in the comer. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The frighted friend aroſe by break of day,
And found the ſtall where late his fellow lay,
Then of his impious *hoſt* enquiring more,
Was anſwer'd that his gueſt was gone before. *Dryden.*

3. [From *hoſtis*, Latin.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war.

Let ev'ry ſoldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him, thereby ſhall we ſhadow
The numbers of our *hoſt*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his *hoſt*,
And craze your chariot-wheels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i.*

After theſe came arm'd, with ſpear and ſhield,
An *hoſt* ſo great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious meſſage
An *hoſt* of tongues, but let ill tidings tell
Themſelves, when they be felt. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

5. [*Hoſtia*, Latin, *hoſtie*, French.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church, the conſecrated wafer

To HOST *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we *hoſt*;
And ſtay there, Dromio, 'till I come to thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it ſeem'd
At firſt, that angel ſhould with angel war,
And in fierce *hoſting* meet. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.*

From his loins
New authors of diviſion ſpring; from him
Two branches, that wide *hoſting* long contend
For ſov'reign ſway. *Phillips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muſter.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hoſtings*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

HO'STAGE. *n. ſ.* [*oſtage*, French.] One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions.

Your *hoſtages* I have, ſo have you mine,
And we ſhall talk before we fight. *Shak. Ant and Cleopat.*

Do this meſſage honourably;
And if he ſtand on *hoſtage* for his ſafety,
Bid him demand what pledge will pleaſe him beſt. *Shakeſp.*

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hoſtages* to fortune, for they are impediments to great enterpriſes, either of virtue or miſchief. *Bacon, Eſſay 8*

They who marry gave *hoſtages* to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or diſturb the peace of it *Atterbury.*

The Romans having ſeized a great number of *hoſtages*, acquainted them with their reſolution. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HO'STEL } *n. ſ.* [*hoſtel, hoſtelerie*, French.] An inn. *Ainſ.*
HO'STELRY. }

HO'STESS *n. ſ.* [*hoſteſſe*, French, from *hoſt*.] A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hoſteſs*,
We are your gueſt to-night *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ye were beaten out of door,
And ſhunn'd upon the *hoſteſs* of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be as kind an *hoſteſs* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another huſband. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

HO'STESS-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *hoſteſs*.] The character of an hoſteſs.

It is my father's will I ſhould take on me
The *hoſteſs-ſhip* o' th' day. you're welcome, ſirs. *Shakeſp.*

HO'STILE *adj.* [*hoſtilis*, Latin.] Adverſe, oppoſite, ſuitable to an enemy

He has now at laſt
Giv'n *hoſtile* ſtrokes, and that not in the preſence
Of dreaded juſtice, but on the miniſters
That do diſtribute it
Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to *hoſtile* force, ſhall urge thy fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

HO'STILITY *n. ſ.* [*hoſtilité*, Fr. from *hoſtile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war, oppoſition in war.

Neither by treaſon nor *hoſtility*
To ſeek to put me down, and reign thyſelf *Shakeſp. H VI*

Hoſtility being thus ſuſpended with France, preparation was made for war againſt Scotland. *Hayward.*

What peace can we return,
But, to our pow'r, *hoſtility* and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milt. Parad. Loſt, b. ii.*

In this bloody diſpute we have ſhewed ourſelves fair, nay, generous adverſaries; and have carried on even our *hoſtilities* with humanity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

HO'STLER. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtelier*, from *hoſt*.] One who has the care of horſes at an inn.

The cauſe why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travelers on horſeback, and *hoſtlers* to tend their horſes by the way. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

HO'STRY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſtelry*.] A place where the horſes of gueſts are kept.

Swift rivers are with ſudden ice conſtrain'd,
And ſhudded wheels are on its back ſuſtain'd;
An *hoſtry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ſhips of burden on its boſom bore. *Dryden's Georg.*

HOT *adj.* [hat, Saxon, *hat*, Scottiſh.]

1. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
——Thou'rt be afraid to hear it,
——, though thou call'ſt thyſelf a *hotter* name
Than any is in hell. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, ſuch as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in thoſe parts, noon is nothing ſo *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And ſoft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Black ſubſtances do ſooneſt of all others become *hot* in the ſun's light, and burn, which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from eaſy commotion of ſo very ſmall corpuſcles. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Luſtful, lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregiſter'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Now the *hot* horned gods aſſiſt me! remember, Jove, thou was't a bull for thy Europa. *Shakeſp.*

3. Strongly affected by ſenſible qualities: in alluſion to dogs hunting

Nor law, nor checks of conſcience will be hear,
When in *hot* ſcent of gain and full career. *Dryden.*

4. Violent, furious; dangerous.

That of Carthagena, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, and had put themſelves in their full ſtength, was one of the *hotteſt* ſervices, and moſt dangerous aſſaults, that hath been known. *Bacon's War with Spain*

He reſolved to ſtorm; but his ſoldiers declined that *hot* advice, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon, b. v*

To court the cry directs us, when we found
Th' aſſault ſo *hot*, as if 'twere only there. *Denham.*

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as ſlow,
As *hot* lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakeſp Henry IV.*

Nature to youth *hot* rathneſs doth diſpenſe,
But with cold prudence age doth recompenſe. *Denham.*

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas, patient, conſiderate, and careful of his people. *Dryd Fables, Preface.*

6. Eager, keen in deſire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the neceſſary affairs of life, or *hot* in the purſuit of pleaſure, ſhould not ſeriouſly examine their tenets. *Locke.*

Quoth Ralph, a gauntlet,
Which makes him have ſo *hot* a mind t' her. *Hudibras.*

7. Pungent; acrid.

HO'TBED. *n. ſ.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horſedung, old and well rotted, this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and ſupported round about with planks, and upon the top was caſt ſifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*

Preſerve the *hotbed* as much as poſſible from rain. *Evelyn*

HOTBRAINED. *adj.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement, furious.

You

You shal. find 'em either *bothram'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HOTCOCKLES. *n. f.* [*hautes coquilles*, French.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

The chytundra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by strik ng *Arbuthn and Pope's Mar. Scribl*

As at *hotcockles* once I lard me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay's Poft.*

HOTHEA'DED. *adj* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; passionate.

One would not make the same person zealous for a stand ing army and publick liberty; nor a *hotheaded*, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE. *n. f.* [*hot* and *house.*]

1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.

Now she professes a *hothouse*, which, I think, is a very ill house too. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*

2. A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hothouse*; so it may,
And still be a whorehouse. th' are synonyma. *Ben. Jo[illegible].*

HO'TLY. *adv.* [from *hot*]

1. With heat, not coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently

The stag was in the end so *hotly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney*

I do contest
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in divers places with the Christians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Though this controversy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*

3. Lustfully.

Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed. *Dryden.*

HOTMOU'THED. *adj.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headstrong; ungovernable

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HO'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TCHPOTCH *n. f.* [*hachi en poche*, French; or *hachee en pot*, French, as *Camden* has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled hash, a mixture.

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babelish confusion than any one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain,
But a mash'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain *Dryd. Juvenal.*

HO'TSPUR. *n. f.* [*hot* and *spur*]

1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A harebrain d *hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen. *Shakesp. H IV.*

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators. *Burton.*

2. A kind of pea of speedy growth

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HO'TSPURRED. *adj.* [from *hotspur.*] Vehement; rash; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in [illegible], this proceedeth from a senseless judgment. *Peacham.*

HOVE. The preterite of *heave.*

HO'VEL. *n. f.* [Diminutive of hope, house, Saxon.]

1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead

So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a roome,
To stacke on the pease, when harvest shall come. *Tusser.*

If you make a large *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd. *Dryden*

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the Summer. *Ray on the Creation.*

To HO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in an hovel.

And was't thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HO'VEN. *part. pass.* [from *heave.*] Raised; swelled, tumefied.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks,
If cheese be so *hoven*, make Cisse to seek creeks. *Tusser*

To HO'VER. *v. n.* [*hofan*, to hang over, Welsh.]

1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovers* in the sky,
And pours down mischief. *Shak. King John.*

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shak. Richard III.*

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden's Æn.*

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*

'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls,
Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native skies. *Prior.*

Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night. *Pope.*

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. To wander about one place.

We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Ascham.*

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses itself of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke.*

HOUGH *n. f.* [hoz, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh.

Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's *hough*. *2 Esd.* xvi. 36.

2. [*Hue*, French.] An adz; an hoe. See HOE.

Did they really believe that a man, by *boughs* and an ax, could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillingfleet.*

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Jos.* 6.

2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *To* HAWK.

Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. *Grew's Cosmol Sac. b.* i.

HO'ULET. *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern counties still retain it.

HOULT. *n. f.* [holt, Saxon.] A small wood Obsolete.

Or as the wind, in *boults* and shady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Fairfax.*

HOUND. *n. f.* [hund, Saxon; *hund*, Scottish.] A dog used in the chase.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Jason threw, but fail'd to wound
The boar, and slew an undeserving *hound*,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryd.*
The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,
Likest that fox in shape and species found,
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*

To HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on the chase

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the ship, is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to pursue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers, they should have worried them. *L'Estrange*

HO'UNDFISH. *n. f* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HOUNDSTO'NGUE. *n. f* [*cynoglossum*, Latin.] A plant.

The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, deeply cut into five parts: the flower consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and cut into five segments: the pointal, which arises from the bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit composed of four rough, each for the most part burry cells, and containing a flat seed affixed to a pyramidal and quadrilateral placenta. The proper season to take the roots up is soon after the leaves decay. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE. *n. f* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*

HOUP. *n. f.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet. *Ainsworth.*

HOUR. *n. f.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes

See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,
How many *hours* bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakesp. H. VI*

2. A particular time.

Vexat on almoſt ſtops my breath,
That ſunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death.
When we can intreat an *hour* to ſerve,
We'd ſpend it in ſome words upon that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The conſcious wretch muſt all his arts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
And his laſt *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. The time as marked by the clock
The *hour* runs through the roughſt day *Shakeſpeare.*
Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good *hours.* *Tatler*, N°. 28
They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

HO'URGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*hour* and *glaſs*.]
1. A glaſs filled with ſand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time
Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hour-glaſs* than by the day's clearneſs. *Sidney*
If a man be in ſickneſs, the time will ſeem longer without a clock or *hour-glaſs* than with it, for the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*
O, recollect your thoughts
Shake not his *weary aſs*, when his haſty ſand
Is ebbing to the laſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar*

2. Space of time. A manner of ſpeaking rather affected than elegant.
[illegible], within the *hour-glaſs* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field *Bacon.*

HO'URLY *adj.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.
Anyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Obſerves the warning moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wiſhes for a new *Dryden*
We muſt live in *hourly* expectation of having thoſe troops recalled, which they now leave with us *Swift*

HO'URLY. *adv.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently
She deſerves a lord,
That twenty ſuch rude boys might tend upon,
And *hourly* call her miſtreſs. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
Our eſtate may not endure
Hazard ſo near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
They with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me, as thou ſaw'ſt, *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with ſorrow infinite
To me! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* II.
Great was their ſtrife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*

HO'URPLATE. *n. ſ.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inſcribed.
If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a diſtance ſee what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteneſs. *Locke.*

HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [pur, Saxon, *huis*, Dutch; *huſe*, Scottiſh.]
1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.
Sparrows muſt not build in his *houſe* eaves. *Shakeſpeare.*
Houſes are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let uſe be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon, Eſſay* 46.
In a *houſe* the doors are moveable, and the rooms ſquare, yet the *houſe* is neither moveable nor ſquare. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.
The bees with ſmoke, the doves with noiſome ſtench,
Are from their hives and *houſes* driven away. *Shakeſpeare.*
[illegible] monaſtery; college
Theodoſius arrived at a religious *houſe* in the city, where now Conſtantia reſided. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. The manner of living; the table
He kept a miſerable *houſe*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, aſtrologically conſidered
Pure ſpiritual ſubſtances we cannot converſe with, therefore have need of means of communication, which ſome make to be the celeſtial *houſes*. thoſe who are for the celeſtial *houſes* worſhip the planets, as the habitations of intellectual ſubſtances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of anceſtors, deſcendants, and kindred; race.
The red roſe and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our ſtriving *houſes*. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.
An ignominious ranſom and free pardon
Are of two *houſes*; lawful mercy ſure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shak. Meaſ for Meaſure.*
By delaying my laſt fine, upon your grace's acceſſion to the patrimonies of your *houſe*, I may ſeem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
A poet is not born in ev'ry race,
Two of a *houſe* few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively conſidered
Nor were the crimes objected againſt him ſo clear, as to give convincing ſatisfaction to the major part of both *houſes*, eſpecially that of the lords. *King Charles.*

To HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To harbour; to admit to reſidence.
Pal adius wiſhed him to *houſe* all the Helots, and make themſelves maſters of the gates. *Sidney.*
Upon the North ſea a valley *houſeth* a gentleman, who hath [illegible] name. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*
[illegible] gives upon ſucceſſion,
For ever *houſed* where it gets poſſeſſion. *Shakeſpeare*
Mere cottagers are but *houſed* beggars. *Bacon.*
Oh, can your counſel his deſpair defer,
Who now is *houſed* in his ſepulchre? *Sandys.*
We find them *houſing* themſelves under ground in dens. *South's Sermons*
In expectation of ſuch times as theſe,
A chapel *houſ'd* 'em, truly call'd of eaſe. *Dryden.*

2. To ſhelter; to keep under a roof.
As we *houſe* hot country plants to ſave them, ſo we may *houſe* our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Houſe your choiceſt carnations, or rather ſet them under a pent houſe, to preſerve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*
When northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange-trees, 'tis *houſ'd* from ſnow. *Dryden.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*
1. To take ſhelter; to keep abode, to reſide
Ne ſuffer it to *houſe* there half a day. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Graze where you will, you ſhall not *houſe* with me *Shak.*
Summers three times eight, ſave one,
She had told; alas, too ſoon,
After ſo ſhort time of breath,
To *houſe* with darkneſs and with death. *Milton*

2. To have an aſtrological ſtation in the heavens.
In fear of this, obſerve the ſtarry ſigns
Where Saturn *houſes*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*
[illegible] *houſing* in the lion's baleful ſign,
Bought ſenates and deſerting troops are mine. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *break*.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houſes to ſteal.
All *houſebreakers* and ſharpers had their thief written in their foreheads. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOUSEBREA'KING. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *break*.] Burglary
When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *houſe-breaking*, he will ſend the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*

HO'USEDOG. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *dog*.] A maſtiff kept to guard the houſe.
A very good *houſedog*, but a dangerous cur to ſtrangers, [illegible] *L'Eſtrange.*
You ſee the goodneſs of the maſter even in the old *houſe-dog* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

HO'USEHOLD. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *hold*.]
1. A family living together.
Two *houſholds*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our ſcene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakeſpeare.*
A little kingdom is a great *houſhold*, and a great *houſhold* a little kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*
Of God obſerv'd
The one juſt man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'ſt,
To ſave himſelf and *houſhold* from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milt. Parad. Loſt, b.* XI
He has always taken to himſelf, amongſt the ſons of men, a peculiar *houſhold* of his love, which at all times he has cheriſhed as a father, and governed as a maſter. this is the proper *houſhold* of faith; in the firſt ages of the world, 'twas ſometimes literally no more than a ſingle *houſhold*, or ſome few families. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Great crimes muſt be with greater crimes repaid,
And ſecond funerals on the former laid,
Let the whole *houſhold* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curſe o'ertake us all *Dryden's Fables.*
Learning's little *houſhold* did embark,
With her world's fruitful ſyſtem in her ſacred ark. *Swift*
In his own church he keeps a ſeat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *houſhold* twice a day to prayers. *Swift.*

2. Family life, domeſtick management.
An inventory, thus importing
The ſeveral parcels of his plate, his treaſure,
Rich ſtuffs, and ornaments of *houſhold*. *Shakeſp. H* VIII

3. It is uſed in the manner of an adjective, to ſignify domeſtick; belonging to the family.
Cornelius called two of his *houſhold* ſervants. *Acts* x 7

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study *houshold* good,
And good works in her husband to promote. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

It would be endless to count up the cares and burthens among the men, among the women the neglect of *houshold* affairs *Swift.*

HOUSEHOLDER. *n. s.* [from *household.*] Master of a family.

A certain *house-holder* planted a vineyard. *Mat.* xxi. 33.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF. *n. s.* [*household* and *stuff.*] Furniture of all sorts, utensils convenient for a family

In this war that he maketh, he shifteth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages his smoke in his bed, yea and his *household stuff* *Spenser on Ireland.*

A great part of the building was consumed, with much costly *household stuff.* *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The poor woman had her jest for her *household stuff*, and paid her physician with a concert for his money. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEKEEPER *n. s.* [*house* and *keep.*]

1. Householder, master of a family

To be sure an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar *Shakespeare.*

If I may create *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively *Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty

The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than housemurderers. *Wotton.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers.* What are you sewing here? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*

5. A hoarding

Do I range with the *housekeeper*, the horrider *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

HOUSEKEEPING. *adj.* [*house* and *keep.*] Domestick, useful to a family

His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *housekeeping* commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carew.*

HOUSEKEEPING *n. s.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping* *Shakespeare.*

His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned, which shewed the master's hospitality. *Prior.*

HOUSEL. *n. s.* [hupl, Saxon, from *husel*, Gothick, a sacrifice, or *hostia*, domus *hostiæ*, Latin.] The holy eucharist.

TO HOUSEL. *v. a* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist both the noun and verb are obsolete.

HOUSELEEK. *n. s* [*house* and *leek.*] A plant.

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicular, and expanded in form of a rose; out of whose flower cup rises the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit, composed, as it were, of many seed-vessels resembling husks, which are collected into a sort of head, and full of small seeds. The species are six *Miller.*

The acerbs supply their quantity of crude acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the sorrels, and *houseleek* *Floyer.*

HOUSELESS. *adj* [from *house.*] Without abode, wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you. *Shakesp.*

This hungry, *houseless*, suffering, dying Jesus, fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes. *Hooker.*

HOUSEMAID. *n. s* [*house* and *maid.*] A maid employed to clean

The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking-glass *Swift.*

HOUSEROOM *n. s.* [*house* and *room.*] Place in a house.

Houseroom, that costs him nothing, he bestows,
Yet still we ramble on, though still we lose. *Dryden's Juv.*

HOUSESNAIL. *n. s* A kind of snail

HOUSEWARMING. *n. s.* [*house* and *warm.*] A feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

HOUSING. *n. s* [from *house.*]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of *housing.* *Graunt.*

2. [From *housseaux*, *houses*, or *housses*, French.] Cloath originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOUSLING *adj.* [from *house.*] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house, housewarming

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
That *housling* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Queen, b.* [illegible]

HOUSINGS. *n. s.* [from *housse*, French.] Cloath originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental, housings. This word, though used by *Dryden*, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions hides, with thongs together fast,
His upper part defended to his waist,
And where man ended, the continued vast,
Spread on his back, the *houss* and trappings of a beast *Dryd.*

HOUSEWIFE. *n. s* [*house* and *wife.* This is now frequently written *huswife*, or *hussy.*] The mistress of a family

You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A female œconomist

Farting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad *housewife* it is no less convenient, for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let us sit and mock the good *housewife*, so time, from her wheel, that her gift may henceforth be dispersed equally *Smith.*

Farmers in degree,
He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryden*

When living embers on the hearth are spread. *Dryden.*

The fairest among the daughters of Britain shew themselves good stateswomen as well as good *housewives.* *Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an *housewife* as herself. He could preserve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addison's Spectator.*

HOUSEWIFELY *adj* [from *housewife.*] Suited to the acts becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY *ad* [from *housewife.*] With the economy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY. *n. s.* [from *housewife.*]

1. Domestick or female business, management becoming the mistress of a family

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to busy herself about her *housewifery.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

He ordain'd a lady for his pride,
Generally prudent, fair and young, and skill'd in

Little butter was exported abroad, and that chiefly the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. [illegible]

2. Female œconomy.

Learn good works for necessary uses, for St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood *Taylor.*

HOW. *adv.* [hu, Saxon; *hoe*, Dutch.]

1. In what manner; to what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me? *Exod.*

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get understanding rather to be chosen than silver? *Prov.* xvi. 16.

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out? And *how* oft cometh their destruction upon them? *Job* xxi. 17.

O *how* love I thy law! it is my meditation *Ps.* cxix. 97.

How many children's prayers, and mother's cries
How many woful widows left to bow
In foul disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

Consider into *how* many differing substances it may be analysed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shak.*

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or *how* else. *Milton's Comus.*

We examine the why, the what, and the *how* of things

'Tis much in our power *how* to live, but not [illegible] when or *how* to die. *L'Estrange.*

It is pleasant to see *how* the small territories of this little republick are cultivated to the best advantage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. For what reason, from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast? *Shakespeare.*

4. By what means.

How is it thou hast found it so quickly *Gen.* xxvii. 20.

Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they could tell *how*; or they will have gay silks instead of gay clothes. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. In what state.

For *how* shall I go up to my father? *Gen.* xlv. 34.

Whence am I fated, and whether am I born?
How, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryden's Æn.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants, *how* much less on them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust. *Job* iv. 19.

A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more dangerous by *how* much the parts were more active and [illegible] *Hayward.*

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would augment the bottoms, and fountains and rivers of the earth *Burnet's Sermons.*

7 It

7 It is much uſed in exclamation
How are the mighty fallen! *Sam.*
How doth the city ſit ſolitary as a widow. *Lam.* i. 1.

8 In an affirmative ſenſe, not eaſily explained; that is, *Juſt*
Thick clouds put us in ſome hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South ſea was utterly unknown, and might have iſlands or continents *Bacon's New Atlantis*

HOWBEIT. *adv.* [*how be it*] Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding
Siker thou ſpeakſt like a ſewd lorrel,
Of heaven to deemen ſo,
Hecuba I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spen.*
are to be kept, *howbeit* not neceſſarily, any longer than 'till there grow ſome urgent cauſe to ordain the contrary. *Hooker, b.* iv. *f.* 14.
There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature, this they honour and eſteem highly as profound wiſdom, *howbeit* this wiſdom ſaveth them not. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 22.
here was no army tranſmitted out of England, *howbeit* the Engliſh colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Iriſh *Davies on Ireland.*

HOWD'YE [Contracted from *how do ye*] In what ſtate is your health. A meſſage of civility
Years make men more talkative, but leſs writative, ſo that I now write no letters but of plain buſineſs, or plain *howd'ye's*, to thoſe few I am forced to correſpond with *Pope*

HOWE'VER. *adv.* [*how* and *ever*]
1. In whatſoever manner; in whatſoever degree
Diſdaining he holds
In moſt rich choice, yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not ſeem too dear,
Howe'er repented of *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
To trace the ways
Of higheſt agents, deem'd *however* wiſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at leaſt
Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greateſt evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the cheapeſt. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.
3 Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet.
In your excuſe your love does little ſay;
You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*
Its views are bounded on all ſides by ſeveral ranges of mountains, which are *however* at ſo great a diſtance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful proſpects. *Addiſon on Italy.*
I do not build my reaſoning wholly on the caſe of perſecution, *however* I do not exclude it. *Atterbury.*
Few turn their thoughts to examine how thoſe diſeaſes in a ſtate are bred, that haſten its end, which would, *however*, be a very uſeful enquiry *Swift*

To HOWL. *v. n.* [*heulen*, Dutch, *ululo*, Latin]
1 To cry as a wolf or dog
Although it a lion were
Environ me, and *howled* in mine ears
Such horrous cries, that with the very noiſe
I trembling waked *Shakeſpeare's Rape of Lucrece.*
If wolves had at thy gate *howl'd* that ſtern time,
Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key *Shakeſp.*
He found him in a deſert land, and in the waſte *howling* wilderneſs *Deut.* xxxii. 10.
As when a ſort of wolves infeſt the night,
With their wild *howlings* at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller.*
Hard as his native rocks, cold as his ſword,
Fierce as the wolves that *howl'd* around his birth,
He hates the tyrant, and the ſupplant ſcorns. *Smith.*
2 To utter cries in diſtreſs
refore will I *howl*, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer.* xlviii.
The damned uſe that word in hell,
Howlings attend it *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet*
Each new morn
New widows *howl*, new orphans cry, new ſorrows
Strike heaven on the face, that it refounds
As if it felt with Scotland *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
I have words
That would be *howl'd* out in the deſart air,
Where hearing ſhould not catch them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The noiſe grows louder ſtill
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and alarums,
And ſometimes peals of ſhouts that rend the heav'ns,
Like victory then groans again, and *howlings*
Like thoſe of vanquiſh'd men. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
3 To ſpeak with a boiſterous cry or tone.
Peace, monſter, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To ſavages, and *howl* it out in deſarts!
Could'ſt thou make the accompliſce of thy crimes?
A Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.
4. It is uſed poetically of any noiſe loud and horrid.

HOWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of a wolf or dog
Murther,
Alarm'd by his ſentinel the wolf,
Whoſe *howl's* his watch *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Theſe and the like rumours are no more than the raſh *howls* of a dogged ſectarian. *Swift.*
2. The cry of a human being in horrour
She raves, ſhe runs with a diſtracted pace,
And fills with horrid *howls* the publick place. *Dryden's Æn.*

HOWSOE'VER *adv.* [*how* and *ever*]
1. In what manner ſoever. See HOWEVER.
Beroſus, who, after Moſes, was one of the moſt ancient, *howſoever* he hath been ſince corrupted, doth in the ſubſtance of all agree. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
2. Although.
The man doth fear God, *howſoever* it ſeems not in him *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

To HOX. *v. a* [from *hoxa*, Saxon.] To hough, to hamſtring.
Thou art a coward,
Which *hoxes* honeſtly behind, reſtraining
From courſe required *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*
Lodronius, perceiving the old ſoldier's meaning, alighted, and with his ſword *hoxed* his horſe, ſaying aloud, This day, valiant ſoldiers, ſhall you have me both your general and fellow ſoldier, fighting on foot as one of yourſelves. *Knolles.*

HOY. *n. ſ.* [*heu*, old French] A large boat ſometimes with one deck
He ſent to Germany, ſtrange aid to rear,
From whence eaſtlings arrived here three *hoys*
Of Saxons, whom he for his ſafety employs. *Fairy Queen.*
To define a barge and *hoy*, which are between a boat and a ſhip, is hard. *Watt's Logick.*

HUBBUB. *n. ſ.* [I know not the etymology, unleſs it be from *up up*, or *bubub.*] A tumult, a riot.
People purſued the buſineſs with all contempt of the government, and in the *hubbub* of the firſt day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were ready of the dregs of the people. *Clarendon.*
An univerſal *hubbub* wild
Of ſtunning ſounds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, aſſaults his ear
With loudeſt vehemence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.
Why wolves raiſe a *hubbub* at her,
And dogs howl when ſhe ſhines in water. *Hudibras, p.*

HUCKABACK. *n. ſ.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed

HUCKLEBACKED. *adj.* [*hocker*, German, a *bunch*, and *back.*] Crooked in the ſhoulders.

HUCKLEBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *hucken*, Dutch, to ſit down] The hipbone

HUCKSTER. *n. ſ.* [*huck*, German, a pedlar, *huckſter*, a ſhe-huckſter]
1 One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities; a pedlar
There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being *hucksters* to ſuch vile merchandize. *Government of the Tongue.*
God deliver the world from ſuch guides, or rather ſuch *hucksters* of ſouls, the very ſhame of religion. *South's Sermons.*
Should thy ſhoe wrench aſide, down, down you fall,
And overturn the ſcolding *huckſter's* ſtall,
The ſcolding *huckſter* ſhall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay.*
There ſhould be a general confederacy of all the ſervants in every family, for the publick good, to drive thoſe China *huckſters* from the doors. *Swift.*
Thoſe *huckſters* or money-jobbers will be found neceſſary, if this braſs money is made current. *Swift.*
2. A trickiſh mean fellow.
Now the ape wanted his *huckſter* man. *Hubb. Tale.*

To HUCKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun] To deal in petty bargains.
They muſt pay a ſhilling, for changing their piece into ſilver, to ſome *huckſtering* fellow who follows that trade. *Swift.*

To HUDDLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood*]
1. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered; to mobble.
2. To put on carelefly in a hurry.
At twelve ſhe roſe with much ado;
Her cloaths were *huddl'd* on by two. *P*
Now all in haſte they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*
3. To cover up in haſte
4. To perform in a hurry
I have given much application to this poem, this is not a play *huddled* up in haſte. *Dryden.*
When continu'd rain
The labouring huſband in his houſe reſtrain,
Let him forecaſt his work with timely care,
Which elſe is *huddled* when the ſkies are fair *Dryd. Virg.*
5 To throw together in confuſion.
Our adverſary, *huddling* ſeveral ſuppoſitions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confuſion. *Locke.*

To HUDDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

Grance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so *huddled* on his back
Enough to press a royal merchant down *Shakespeare.*
Brown answered after his blunt and *huddling* manner *Bacon.*
Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The *hudding* brook to hear his madrigals;
And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale. *Milton.*
Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will run against things, and, *huddling* forwards, fall from high places. *Bretton's Vulgar Errours*

HUDDLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Crowd, tumult, confusion.

That the Aristotelian philosophy is a *huddle* of words and terms insignificant, has been the censure of the wisest *Glanv.*
Your carrying business in a *huddle*,
Has forc'd our rulers to new model. *Hudibras, p.* .
Nature doth nothing in a *huddle* *L'Estrange.*
The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote, and in a *huddle*. *Locke.*
Several merry answers were made to my question, which entertained us 'till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle* of ideas. *Addison's Spectator.*

HUE. *n. f.* [hiepe, Saxon.]

1. Colour, die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady she before did view,
Or that dread lyon's look her cast in deadly *hue* *Fairy Qu.*
For now three months have changed thrice their *hue*.
Fairy Queen, canto VII.
To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakesp. King John.*
Flow'rs of all *hue*, and without thorn the rose. *Milton.*
To whom the angel, with a mien that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*,
Answered. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* VIII.
Your's is much of the camelion *hue*,
To change the die with distant view. *Dryden.*

2. [*Hue*, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm given to the country.

Hue and cry, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone.
[illegible] *Shakespeare.*
Immediately comes a *hue* and cry after a gang of thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road. *L'Estrange.*
If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit, join the *hue* and cry. *Addison*
The *hue* and cry went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

HUER. *n. f.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a banker or *huer*, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchard. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

HUFF. *n. f* [from *heve*, or *hoven*, swelled. he is *huffed up by diffempers* So in some provinces we still say the bread *huffs up*, when it begins to *heave* or ferment *huff*, therefore, may be ferment To be in a *huff* is then to be in a *ferment*, as we now speak.]

1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To swear by only in a lord,
In others it is but a *huff*,
To vapour with instead of proof. *Hudibras, p.* II.
His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluster of whose *huff*
All hats, as in a storm, flew off. *Hudibras.*
We have the apprehensions of a change to keep a check upon us in the very *huff* of our greatness. *L'Estrange.*
A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his ex-
[illegible] *L'Estrange.*
No man goes about to ensnare or circumvent another in a passion, to lay trains, and give secret blows in a present *huff*. *South's Sermons.*

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.

Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit. *South.*
As for you, colonel *huff*-cap, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell, to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm, to bounce; to swell with indignation or pride.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South*
A *huffing*, shuffling, flattering, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him *Cowley.*
A thief and justice, fool and knave,
A *huffing* officer and slave. *Hudibras, p* II. *cant.* 3.
Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to credulous fools a knave. *Roscommon.*

Now what's his end? O charming glory, say!
What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play? *Lord Juvenal.*
What a small pittance of reason and truth is mixed with those *huffing* opinions they are swelled with. *Locke.*
When Peg received John's message, she *huffed* and stormed like the devil. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

HUFFER. *n. f.* [from *huff*] A blusterer; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
By such a braggadoc'o *huffer* *Hudibras, p* II. *cant* 3.

HUFFISH *adj.* [from *huff*] Arrogant, insolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY *adv.* [from *huffish.*] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster.

HUFFISHNESS. *n. f* Petulance; arrogance, noisy bluster.

To HUG. *v. a.* [hegan, Saxon, to houge, to inclose.]

1. To press close in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms. *Shakesp. Richard* III.
What would not he do now to *hug* the creature that had given him so admirable a serenade *L'Estrange.*
Ev'n in that urn their brother they confess,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their bosom press *Dryden.*
King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would *hug* and kiss. *Harvey on Consumptions*

2. To fondle, to treat with tenderness.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well plac'd words of glozing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not unplausible,
Win me into the easy-hearted man,
And *hug* him into snares. *Milton.*
We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names. *Granville.*
Admire yourself,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book. *Roscommon.*
Though they know that the flatterer knows the falsehood of his own flatteries, yet they love the impostor, and with both arms *hug* the abuse. *South's Sermons.*
Mark with what joy he *hugs* the dear discovery! *Rowe.*

3. To hold fast.

Age makes us most fondly *hug* and retain the good things of life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying them. *Atterb.*

HUG. *n. f.* [from the noun.] Close embrace.

Why these close *hugs*? I owe my flame to him

HUGE. *adj.* [*hoogh*, *hogh*, Dutch.]

1. Vast, immense.

Let the state of the people of God, when they were in the house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a strange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jerusalem did afford, and who seeth not what *huge* difference there was between them? *Hooker, b.* IV.
This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it equalleth in greatness not only Asia, Europe and Africa, but America. *Abbot.*

2. Great even to deformity or terribleness.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder. *Shakesp.*
Through forrests *huge*, and long untravell'd heaths,
With desolation brown he wanders waste. *Thomson's Spring*

HUGELY. *adv.* [from *huge.*]

1. Immensely, enormously.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shak. As you like it.*

2. Greatly; very much.

I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you concern yourselves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift*

HUGENESS. *n. f.* [from *huge*] Enormous bulk; greatness.

My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your unworthy thinking *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

HUGGERMUGGER. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *hug or meriker*, or hug in the dark. *Mi reker* in Danish is darkness, whence our *murky*. It is written by Sir *Thomas More*, *loker moker*, *Hoker*, in *Chaucer*, is *peevish*, *crossgrained*, of which *moker* may be only a ludicrous reduplication *Hooke* is likewise in German *a corner*, and *muky* is in English *dark*. I know not how [illegible] Secrecy, concealment.

Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the rest do rob of goods and land. *Hubberd's Tale.*
But if I can but find them out,
Where e'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their hardy-work. *Hudibras, p.* I.
There's a distinction between what's done openly and barefaced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a seal of secrecy and concealment. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

HUGY *adj.* [See HUGE.] Vast; great; huge.

This *hugy* rock one finger's force
Apparently will move. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

HULKE. *n. f* [*huque*, French.] A cloak.

As we were sitting in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *hulke*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

HULK. *n. f* [*hulcke*, Dutch, hulc, Saxon.]

1. The body of a ship.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux stuff in him you have not seen a *hulk* better stuffed in the hold. *Shakesp.*

The cuſtom they had of giving the colour of the ſea to the *bulk*, ſails, and mariners of their ſpy-boats, to keep them from being diſcovered, came from the Venetians. *Arbuthnot.*

They Argo's *hulk* will tax,
And ſcrape her pitchy ſides for wax. *Swift.*

The ſooty *bulk*
Steer'd ſluggiſh on. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland: as, a *hulk* of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
Is priſoner to your ſon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainſw.*

HULL. *n. ſ.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as, the *hull* of a nut covers the ſhell. [*Hule*, Scottiſh.]

2. The body of a ſhip, the bulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* ſeems originally to have ſignified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ſhip of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

So many arts hath the Divine Wiſdom put together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a ſenſible and thinking creature. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b. i. c. 5.*

To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder.

They ſaw a ſight full of piteous ſtrangeneſs; a ſhip, or rather the careaſe of the ſhip, or rather ſome few bones of the careaſe, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned. *Sidney.*

Will you hoiſt ſail, ſir? here lies your way.
—No, good ſwabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Shak.*

He look'd, and ſaw the ark *hull* on the flood,
Which now abated. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. xi.*

People walking down upon the ſhore, ſaw ſomewhat come *hulling* toward them. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'LLY. *adj.* [from *hull.*] Siliquoſe; huſky. *Ainſworth.*

HU'LVER. *n. ſ.* Holly.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof ſhall for to make. *Tuſſer.*

To HUM. *v. a.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noiſe of bees.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Bacon.*

An airy nation flew,
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew
In Summer's heat. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

So weary bees in little cells repoſe;
But if night-robbers lift the well-ſtor'd hive,
An *humming* through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakeſp.*

Upon my honour, ſir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a ſtrange one too, which did awake me. *Shakeſp.*

The cloudy meſſenger turns me his back,
And *hums*; as who ſhould ſay, you'll rue. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *hum'd* upon it, thus he writ. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

I ſtill acquieſt,
And never *hum'd* and haw'd ſedition,
Nor ſnuffled treaſon. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 2.*

The man lay *humming* and hawing a good while; but, in the end, he gave up himſelf to the phyſicians. *L'Eſtrange.*

Still *humming* on, their drowſy courſe they keep,
And laſh'd ſo long, like tops, are laſh'd aſleep. *Pope.*

4. To ſing low.

The muſical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate *hummings*, as are ours to their otherwiſe tuned organs. *Glanv. Apol.*

Hum half a tune. *Pope.*

5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The noiſe of bees or inſects.

To back Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy *hums*,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Nor unattentive to the ceaſeleſs *hum*,
To him who muſes through the woods at noon. *Thomſon.*

2. The noiſe of buſtling crowds.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army ſtilly ſounds. *Shakeſp. Hen V.*

Tower'd cities pleaſe us then,
And the buſy *hum* of men. *Milton.*

One theatre there is of vaſt reſort,
Which whilome of requeſts was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
And full of *hum* and buz from noon 'till night. *Dryden.*

3. Any low dull noiſe.

Who ſat the neareſt, by the words o'ercome,
Slept faſt; the diſtant nodded to the *hum*. *Pope's Dunciad.*

4. A pauſe with an inarticulate ſound.

Theſe ſhrugs, theſe *hums* and haws,
When you have ſaid ſhe's goodly, come between,
'Ere you can ſay ſhe's honeſt. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

Your excuſes want ſome grains to make 'em current: *hum* and ha will not do the buſineſs. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

5. In *Hudibraſt* it ſeems uſed for *ham*.

And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did ſtew their meat between their *hums*
And the horſes backs o'er which they ſtraddle,
And ev'ry man eat up his ſaddle. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

6. An expreſſion of appauſe.

You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spectator.*

HUM. *interject.* A ſound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let not your ears deſpiſe the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard.
—*Hum!* I gueſs at it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

See Sir Robert—*hum!*
And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*

HUMAN. *adj.* [*humanus*, Latin; *humain*, French.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will not be aſked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a *human* creature. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me; all his ſenſes have but *human* conditions. *Shakeſ.*

For man to tell how *human* life began
Is hard; for who himſelf beginning knew? *Milton's P. L.*

Thee, ſerpent, ſubtleſt beaſt of all the field,
I knew, but not with *human* voice indued. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the higheſt of all *human* certainty. *Locke.*

HUMANE. *adj.* [*humaine*, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent, good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not ſpent upon a few, doth naturally ſpread itſelf towards many, and maketh men become *humane* and charitable. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Envy, malice, coveteouſneſs and revenge are aboliſhed: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more *humane*, are planted in their ſtead. *Sprat's Sermons.*

HUMA'NELY. *adv.* [from *humane.*] Kindly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the ſuperfluity, while it were wholeſome, we might gueſs they relieved us *humanely*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'MANIST. *n. ſ.* [*humaniſte*, French.] A philologer; a grammarian.

HUMA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*humanité*, French; *humanitas*, Latin.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyſelf; reach not beyond *humanity*. *Sidney.*

A rarer ſpirit never did ſteer *humanity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The middle of *humanity* thou never kneweſt, but the extremity of both ends. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

To preſerve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been uſed the higheſt caution *humanity* could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie thoſe knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*, and will do well to oblige mankind by his informations. *Gun.*

3. Benevolence; tenderneſs.

All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices of *humanity* and friendſhip in diverſity of opinions. *Locke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of ſoft *humanity*?
Like thee reſerve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with thoſe that weep? *Rowe.*

4. Philology; grammatical ſtudies.

To HU'MANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniſer*, French.] To ſoften; to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe,
And here my faithful tears in ſhowers ſhall flow,
To *humanize* the flints whereon I tread. *Walton.*

Was it the buſineſs of magick to *humanize* our natures with compaſſion, forge veſſels, and all the inſtances of the moſt extenſive charity? *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

HU'MANKIND. *n. ſ.* [*human* and *kind.*] The race of man; mankind.

Beſt with a taſte exact, yet unconfin'd,
A knowledge both of books and *humankind*. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *human.*]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.

Thus the preſent happy proſpect of our affairs, *humanly* ſpeaking, may ſeem to promiſe. *Atterbury.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This ſhould be *humanely*.

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, ſincere;
Modeſtly bold, and *humanly* ſevere. *Pope's Eſſ. on Critic ſm.*

HU'MBIRD. *n. ſ.* [from *hum* and *bird.*] The humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the leaſt of birds, yet our own plantations have ſhewed us one far leſs; that is, the *humbird*, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

HU'MBLE. *adj.* [*humble*, French, *humilis*, Latin.]

1. Not proud, modeſt, not arrogant.

And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield. *Fairy Qu.*

Now we have ſhewn our power,
Let us ſeem *humble* after it is done,
Than when it was a doing.
Thy *humble* ſervant vows obedience,
And faithful ſervice, 'till the point of death. *Shak. H. VI*
We ſhould be as *humble* in our imperfections and ſins as Chriſt was in the fulneſs of the ſpirit, great wiſdom, and perfect life. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
Chuſe you for me; for well you underſtand
But if an *humble* huſband may requeſt,
Provide and order all things for the beſt. *Dryden.*
Ten thouſand trifles light as theſe,
Nor can my rage nor anger move
She ſhould be *humble*, who would pleaſe,
And ſhe muſt ſuffer, who can love *Prior.*

2. Low, not high, not great.
Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!
Above the ſkies let thy proud muſick ſound,
Thy *humble* neſt build on the ground. *Cowley.*
Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An *humble* roof and an obſcure retreat. *Tate.*
Ah prince, hadſt thou but known the joys which dwel.
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldſt curſe thy royalty. *Rowe.*
For *humbler* titles ſuit my loſt condition. *Smith.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.
1. To make humble; to make ſubmiſſive; to make to bow down with humility.
Take this purſe, thou whom the heaven's plagues
Have *humbled* to all ſtrokes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But firſt begs pardon. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
Humble yourſelves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you 1 *Pet.* v. 6.
Hezekiah *humbled* himſelf for the pride of his heart. 2 *Chron.*
Why do I *humble* thus myſelf, and ſing
For peace, reap nothing but repulſe and hate. *Milton.*
Let the ſinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble* himſelf by a ſpeedy and ſincere repentance: let him return to God, and then let him be aſſured that God will return to him. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To cruſh; to break; to ſubdue; to mortify.
Yearly injoin'd, ſome ſay, to undergo
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,
To daſh their pride, and joy, for man ſeduc'd. *Milt. P. L.*
We are pleaſed, by ſome implicit kind of revenge, to ſee him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had ſo far raiſed himſelf above us. *Addiſon's Spectat.*
The miſtreſs of the world, the ſeat of empire,
The nurſe of heroes, the delight of gods,
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addiſ. Cato.*
Men that make a kind of inſult upon ſociety, ought to be *humbled* as diſturbers of the publick tranquillity. *Freeholder.*
Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boaſt,
Though double tax'd, how little have I loſt. *Pope.*

3. To make to condeſcend.
This would not be to condeſcend to their capacities, when he *humbles* himſelf to ſpeak to them, but to loſe his deſign in ſpeaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from an height.
In proceſs of time the higheſt mountains may be *humbled* into valleys; and again, the loweſt valleys exalted into mountains. *Hakewill on Providence.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *n. ſ.* [*hum* and *bee.*] A buzzing wild bee.
The honeybags ſteal from the *humblebees*,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shakeſpeare.*
This puts us in mind once again of the *humblebees* and the tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *n. ſ.* A herb. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE *Eater. n. ſ.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainſ.*

HU'MBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humility, abſence of pride.
- With how true *humbleneſs*
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*
I am rather with all ſubjected *humbleneſs* to thank her excellencies, ſince the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to ſave myſelf, than to receive thanks for a deed which was her only [illegible]
It was anſwered by us all, in all poſſible *humbleneſs*; but yet with a countenance, that we knew that he ſpoke it but merrily. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
A grain of glory, mixt with *humbleneſs*,
Cures both a fever and lethargickneſs. *Herbert.*

HU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouth.*] Mild, meek.
You are meek and *humblemouth'd*; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, ſpleen and pride. *Shak. H. VIII.*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſenſitiveplant.
The *humbleplant* is ſo called becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, it proſtrates itſelf on the ground, and in a ſhort time elevates itſelf again, is raiſed in hotbeds *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

HU'MBLES. *n. ſ.* Entrails of a deer

HU'MBLESS *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humbleneſs; humility.
And with meek *humbleſs*, and afflicted mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat *Spenſer*

HU'MBLY. *adv.* [from *humble.*]
1. Without pride; with humility
They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shakeſ.*
Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides,
And there the Rhine ſubmits her ſwelling tides *Dryden*
Write him down a ſlave, who, *humbly* proud,
With preſents begs preferments from the crowd
In midſt of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodneſs I'll adore;
And praiſe thee for thy mercies paſt,
And *humbly* hope for more.
2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone.*] Dull; droniſh; ſtupid
Shall we, quoth ſhe, ſtand ſtill *humdrum*,
And ſee ſtout Bruin all alone,
By numbers baſely overthrown? *Hudibras, p. i.*
I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his ſtory out, was called away by buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

To HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Latin; *humecter*, Fr.]
To HUME'CTATE } To wet; to moiſten
The Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and contemperate the air by their exhalations, but refreſh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Her rivers are wheeled up into ſmall cataracts, and ſo divided into ſluices, to *humectate* the bordering ſoil, and make it wonderfully productive. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*
The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much aſtringent *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

HUMECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate.*] The act of wetting; moiſtening.
Plates of braſs, applied to a blow, will keep it down from ſwelling: the cauſe is repercuſſion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
That which is concreted by exſiccation, or expreſſion of humidity, will be reſolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HU'MERAL. *adj.* [*humeral*, Fr. from *humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhoulder
The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground.
Faſting and ſackcloth, and aſhes and tears, and *humiliations*, uſed to be companions of repentance. *Bromhall.*

HU'MID. *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moiſt; watery.
Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingl'd hue
Than her purpled ſcarf can ſhew. *Milton.*
The queen, recover'd, wears her *humid* eyes,
And firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies. *Dryden.*
If they ſlip eaſily, and are of a fit ſize to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to ſtick to things, it is *humid.* *Newton's Opt.*

HUMI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid.*] That quality which we call moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or ſurfaces of ſuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quickſilver is not a moiſt liquor, in reſpect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not ſtick to; but it may be called ſo in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whoſe ſurfaces it will preſently adhere. And even water itſelf, that wets almoſt every thing, and is the great ſtandard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing, for it ſtands and runs eaſily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages, and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, ſwans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*
We'll uſe this unwholeſome *humidity*, this groſs watry pumpion we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakeſpeare.*
O bleſſing-breeding ſun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity* below thy ſiſter's orb
Infect the air. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and reliſhing *Arbuthnot on Diet*

HUMILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.]
1. Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility
The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood, for which cauſe there followed upon the

latter an exaltation of that which was humbled, for which power he created the world, but restored it by obedience.
Hooker, b. v. p. 55.

Thy *humiliation* shall exalt
With thee thy manhood also to this throne. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

2. Mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown's Vulgar Errour*

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and passions of men trampling over interest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country *Swift*

HUMILITY. *n. s.* [*humilité*, French]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Englishman alive,
With whom my soul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night;
I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a Christ an teacheth to forgive. *King Charles*

The *humility* of the style gained them many friends. *Clarend.*

There are some that use
Humility to serve their pride, and seem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their wish'd journey's end. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is an easy matter, when there is no danger of a trial, to extol *humility* in the midst of honours, or to begin a fast after dinner. *South's Sermons.*

As high turrets, for their airy steep,
Require foundations in proportion deep,
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the present storm. *Daniel.*

HUMMER. *n. s.* [from *hum*] An applauder. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MORAL. *adj.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey on Consumptions*

HU'MORIST. *n. s.* [*humorista*, Italian; *humoriste*, French]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The wit sinks imperceptibly into an *humorist*. *Spectator.*

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts's Logick*

This *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives a vast refuse of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. One who has violent and peculiar passions.

By a wise and timous inquisition the peccant humours and *humorists* must be discovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

HU'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *humour*]

1. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marsya was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the story of the future Marsyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addison on Italy.*

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot,
And pensive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what. *Prior.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

[illegible] known to be a *humorous* patrician; fain to be somewhat imperfect, in favouring the first complaint, hasty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Thou fortune's champion, that dost never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,
To teach thee safety. *Shakesp. King John.*

[illegible]
As flaws congeal'd in the spring of day. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

O, you awake then come away,
Times be short, are made for play,
The *humorous* moon too will not stay
What doth make you thus delay? *Ben Johnson.*

Vast as his courage, boundless as his mind,
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and things, must take heed of a sanguine temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Pleasant; jocular. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *humorous*]

1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls, very *humorously*, *conchylium argentum in titulis facit quæ numisma.* *Addison on Medals*

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly, coldly, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold. *Government of the Tongue*

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very lakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

2. With caprice; with whim.

[illegible] curious lev

HU'MOROUSNESS. *adj.* [from *humour.*]

1. Peevish; petulant.

2. Odd, humorous.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in contriving singular and *humorous* disguises. *Swift.*

HUMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *humorous.*] Peevishly, petulantly.

HUMOUR. *n. s.* [*humeur*, French; *humor*, Latin]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very acid rabbi, [illegible] hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation*

2. The different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed
From anguish of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton's Agonistes.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour*, to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable, so were there enow of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others ruin. *Sidney, b. ii.*

There came with her a young lord, led hither with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness he sees not. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*: as he was going through Lusen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was; they said Lusen. He asked, a good while after, what town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lusen: said the king, I will be king of Lusen. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Examine how your *humour* is inclined,
And which the ruling passion of your mind. *Roscommon.*

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself. *Dryden.*

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to last,
Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past. *Pope.*

4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant
To break into the blood-house of life. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Another thought her nobler *humour* fed. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are impos'd upon. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Tempt not his heavy hand;
But one submissive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryden.*

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment.

6. Diseased or morbid disposition.

He was a man frank and generous; when well, denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*

7. Petulance, peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindnesses to be enjoyed? *South's Sermons*

8. A trick, a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in some *humours*: I should have born the moon-calf'd letter to her. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*, and in comfort, men are more obnoxious to others *humours*; therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon's Essays*

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To gratify; to sooth by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakesp.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,
He should not *humour* me. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Obedience

Obedience and ſubjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the paſſions, luſts, and vanities of thoſe who are commanded to obey our governours. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am ſick,
Why not when I am ſplenetick? *Pope.*

Children are fond of ſomething which ſtrikes their fancy moſt, and ſullen and regardleſs of every thing elſe, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou ſhalt be writ the man,
That with ſmooth air could'ſt *humour* beſt our tongue. *Milt.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the muſicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden's Preface to Albion*

Cleanthes's ableau is ſituated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of ſavage proſpects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made uſe of ſo much art as is neceſſary to regulate nature. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

HUMP. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See BUMP.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

Theſe defects were mended by ſucceeding matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell. *Tatler*, N°. 74.

HU'MPBACK *n. ſ.* [*hump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high ſhoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and very high noſe. *Tatler.*

HUMPBA'CKED. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH *v. a.* [*huſch*, German.]

1. To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and puſh one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs: to thy own kind
Make love, if thou can'ſt find it in the world. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBA'CKED. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back.

His perſon deformed to the higheſt degree, flat-noſed, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Eſtrange.*

But I more fear Creon!
To take that *hunchback'd* monſter in my arms,
Th' excreſcence of a man. *Dryd and Lee's Oedipus.*

The ſecond daughter was peeviſh, haggard, pale, with ſaucer-eyes, a ſharp noſe, and *hunchbacked* *Arbuthn. Hiſt of J. Bull.*

HU'NDRED *adj.* [hunb, hunbneb, Saxon; *hondert*, Dutch] The number conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten.

A baſe, proud, three ſuited, *hundred* pound, filthy, worſted ſtocking knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A *hundred* altars in her temple ſmoke,
A thouſand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryd. Æn.*

Many thouſands had ſeen the tranſactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thouſands received an account of them from the mouths of thoſe who were eye-witneſſes. *Addiſon.*

HU'NDRED. *n. ſ.*

1. A company or body conſiſting of an hundred.

Very few will take this propoſition, that God is pleaſed with the doing of what he himſelf commands, for an innate moral principle: whoſoever does ſo, will have reaſon to think *hundreds* of propoſitions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and diſtributed amongſt the ſoldiers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A canton or diviſion of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin; *hundrede*, old French]

Impoſts upon merchants do ſeldom good to the king's revenue, for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loſeth in the ſhire. *Bacon.*

For juſtice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket uſually ſat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raiſed, here complaints were exhibited. *Hayw.*

HU'NDREDTH. *adj.* [punopeontezogopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We ſhall not need to uſe the *hundredth* part of that time, which themſelves beſtow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rarer within the ſun's body than at its ſurface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I ſee no reaſon why the increaſe of denſity ſhould ſtop any where. *Newton's Opt.*

HUNG. The *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *hang*

A wife ſo *hung* with virtues, ſuch a freight,
What mortal ſhoulders can ſupport! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, ſtrikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HUNGER. *n. ſ.* [punger, Saxon; *honger*, Dutch]

1. Deſire of food; the pain felt from faſting.

An uneaſy ſenſation at the ſtomach for food. When the ſtomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tenſion, they draw up ſo cloſe as to rub againſt each other, ſo as to make that ſenſation: but when they are diſtended with food, it is again removed; unleſs when a perſon faſteth ſo long as for want of ſpirits, or nervous fluid, to have thoſe fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we ſay a perſon has faſted away his ſtomach; and this is occaſioned by the attrition of the coats of the ſtomach againſt each other *Quincy.*

Thou ſhalt ſerve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirſt *Deutr.* xxviii. 48

The ſub-acid part of the animal ſpirits, being caſt off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the ſtomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the ſenſe we call *hunger*. *Grew.*

Something viſcous, fat and oily, remaining in the ſtomach, deſtroys the ſenſation of *hunger*. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

2. Any violent deſire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally ſuggeſt the neceſſity of preſerving our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

To HU'NGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Creech.*

2. To deſire with great eagerneſs.

Do'ſt thou ſo *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs inveſt thee with my honours,
Before thy hour be ripe? O, fooliſh youth,
Thou ſeek'ſt the greatneſs that will overwhelm thee!
Stay but a little. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* 1

My more having, would be as a ſauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I content me,
And from the ſting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me *hung'ring* more to do my father's will. *Milton's P. Loſt.*

HU'NGERBIT } *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit*.] Pained or ſtarved
HU'NGERBITTEN. } with hunger.

His ſtrength ſhall be *hungerbitten*, and deſtruction ſhall be ready at his ſide. *Job* xviii. 12.

Th' elf
Bred up in poverty and ſtraits at home;
Loſt in a deſert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

HU'NGERLY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nouriſhment.

His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and ſeem'd to aſk
His ſops as he was drinking. *Shakeſ. Taming of the Shrew.*

HU'NGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have ſav'd my longing, and I feed
Moſt *hungerly* on your ſight. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

They are all but ſtomachs, and we all but food,
They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,
They belch us. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

HU'NGERSTARVED. *adj.* [*hunger* and *ſtarved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like ſhips before the wind,
Or lambs purſu'd by *hungerſtarved* wolves. *Shakeſp. H VI.*

O'ertake me, if thou can'ſt; I ſcorn thy ſtrength
Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerſtarved* men. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

As to ſome holy houſe th' afflicted came,
Th' *hungerſtarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diſeaſes, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRED. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a ſmall degree nouriſh, and we ſee men an *hungred* love to ſmell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HU'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd ſuff'ring mortals long ago;
When on harſh acorns *hungrily* they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

HU'NGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger*]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have ſtain'd with blood.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p

They that talk thus may ſay that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger conſiſts in that very ſenſation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful, not prolifick; more diſpoſed to draw from other ſubſtances than to impart to them.

Caſſius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſar.*

The more fat water will bear ſoap beſt, for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In ruſhy grounds ſprings are found at the firſt and ſecond ſpit, and ſometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To this great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here ſow in the moſt *hungry* and barren ſoil. *Swaltridge's Ser.*

HUNKS. *n. ſ.* [*hunſkur*, ſordid, Iſlandick.] A covetous ſordid wretch; a miſer; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well ſerved, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the ſecuring of his puddings. *L'Eſtrange.*

She has a huſband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunks*. *Dryden.*

Irus has given all the inſtructions of being a cloſe *hunks*, worth money *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To HUNT, *v. a.* [punerian, Saxon, from punð, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shak. H.V.*

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job* xxxviii. 39

We should single every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable and overgrown, and, on the contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To pursue, to follow close.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Ps.* cxl.

The heart strikes five hundred sort of pulses in an hour, and is *hunted* unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. To search for

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability *Spenser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from the principles it is pretended to be built upon such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and support the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chace.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addison's Spectator.*

To HUNT, *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from *hunting*,
I will not speak with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

[illegible] Gen. xxvii.

One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs masks, *hunting* matches, and Bacchanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT, *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage restrain'd
By sov'reign pow'r, her company disdain'd,
Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

2. A chace.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakesp.*

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HU'NTER, *n. s.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chases animals for pastime.

If those English lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, bogges, and woods within the limits of forests, chaces and parks, the forest law would have driven them into the plains. *Davies on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First *hunter* then, pursu'd a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore,
Guilting his father's eyes with guiltless gore. *Dryden's Æn.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*, a passage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron. *Addison on Italy.*

Bold Nimrod first the savage chace began,
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey

Of dogs, the vain'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

HU'NTINGHORN, *n. s.* [*hunting* and *horn*.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HU'NTRESS, *n. s.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chace

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,
Thy *huntress'* name, that my full life doth sway. *Shakesp.*

Is not chastity a virtue universally acknowledged to be of a sacred and venerable character? Is not Diana, on account of her chastity, the most illustrious of all the goddesses? Hence is she called
Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,
To testify the arms of chastity?
Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,
Th' immortal *huntress*, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windsor. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as an *huntress*. *Broome*

HU'NTSMAN, *n. s.* [*hunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chace.

Like as a *huntsman*, after weary chace,
Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilst yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:
What *huntsman* of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare such a monster chace? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chace.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntsman*, that managed the chace, than to the master. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP *n. s.* [from *huntsman*.] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day
Give th' art of rhiming, *huntsmanship*, or play *Donne.*

HU'RDLE, *n. s.* [hyrdel, Saxon.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

Settle your suits 'gainst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakespeare.*

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in after times. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The sled, the tumbril, *hurdles* and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

HURDS *n. s.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*

To HURL, *v. a* [from *hurlit*, to throw down, Islandick; or, according to *Skinner*, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heavens have any grievous plagues in store,
O, let them keep it 'till thy sins be ripe,
And then *hurl* down their indignation
On thee. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

He holds vengeance in his hand,
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shak. R.* III.

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait. *Num.* xxxv. 20.

They use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones. *Chron.* xii 2.

Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen stones. *Ben. Johnson.*

His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their frail original and faded bliss. *Addison's Parad. Lost.*

She strikes the lute; but if it sound,
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*
Sin, death, and ignorance o'er all the world. *Denham.*

Young Phaeton,
From East to North irregularly *hurl'd*,
First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryd. Juven.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*Hurler*, French, to make an howling or hideous noise]

The glad merchant that does view
His ship far come from watry wilderness,
He *hurls* out vows. *Spenser.*

High they rag'd against the Highest,
Hurling defiance toward the vault of heav'n. *Milton.*

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts, to goals, and to the country. for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away, every of which couple are to watch one another during this play. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

HURL, *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot, commotion.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king. *Knolles.*

HU'RLBAT, *n. s.* [*hurt* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*

HURLER, *n. s.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at hurling.

The *hurlers* must hurl man to man, and not two set upon one man at once. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal*

HURLWIND. *n. s.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*

HU'RLY. } *n. s.* [I have been told that this word owes its
HU'RLYBURLY. } original to two neighbouring families named *Hurly* and *Burly*, or *Hurleigh* and *Burleigh*, which filled their part of the kingdom with contests and violence. If this account be rejected, the word must be derived from *hurl*, *hurly*, and *burly*, a ludicrous reduplication. *Hurlade*, French; *hurlubrelu*, inconsiderately.] Tumult, commotion, bustle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurley* death itself awakes. *Shakesp. H.* IV.

Poor discontents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurlyburly* innovation. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. p. 1.

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shakesp. K. John.*

A. places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged. *Knolles*

HURRICANE } *n. f.* [*huracan*, Spanish; *ouragon*, French.] A
HURRICANO } violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and *hurricanes* spout *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

A storm or *hurricano*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havock where it comes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays flark raging mad, and was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners with selected friends withdraw,
There, in deaf murmurs, solemnly are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise.
So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,
Whose through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away. *Addison.*

To HURRY. *v. a.* [perhaps, to plunder, Saxon *hurt* was likewise a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb.] To hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly

Your nobles will not hear you, but are gone
To offer service to your enemy,
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
For whom all this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurry'd* meeting here? *Milton.*

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of *South's Sermons*

That *hurry'd* o'er
Such swarms of English to the neighb'ring shore. *Dryden.*

A man has not time to subdue his passions, establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the stage *Addison's Spectator.*

Stay these loud-sin gusts of passion,
That *hurry* you away. *Rowe's Royal Convert*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himself by the poet's magnificence. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

To HURRY. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

Did you not know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryd. Aure.*

HURRY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult, precipitation, commotion

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet. *Hayward*

It might have pleased him in the present heat and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm *Woodw.*

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addis. Spectator.*

A long train of coaches and six ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addison's Guardian*

I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged. *Addis.*

The pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street. *Gay's Trivia*

HURST. *n. f.* [ꝑyꝛꝛ, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsw.*

To HURT *v. a* preter. *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt* [ꝑyꝛꝛ, wounded, Saxon, *heurter*, to strike, French]

1. To mischief; to harm

Virtue may be assail'd, but never *hurt*;
Surpriz'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd. *Milton.*

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm

My heart is turn'd to stone. I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand. *Shakespeare's Cymbe.*

The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton's Angler.*

It breeds contempt
For herds to listen, or presume to pry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

HURT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm, mischief

The *hurt* which cometh thereby is greater than the good *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning*

2. Wound or bruise.

Where is he wounded?
—There will be large cicatrices to shew the people: he received seven *hurts* in his body. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

I see pains of sickness and *hurts*, hunger, thirst and cold, as men feel. *Locke*

In arms and science 'tis the same,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame *Prior*

HURTER. *n. f.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm

HURTFUL. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Mischievous, pernicious

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurtful contempt of the common prayer of the church of may be most *hurtful* unto many

The *hurtful* hazle in thy vineyard shun,
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun. *Dryden's Georg.*

HURTFULLY. *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievously, pernicious

HURTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hurtful*.] Mischievousness; pernicious

To HURTLE. *v. n.* [*heurter*, French; *urtare*, Italian] To clash, to skirmish, to run against any thing, to jostle, to meet in shock and encounter. *Hooker.*

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

Kindness, nobler ever than revenge,
And nature stronger than his just occasion,
Made him give battle to the lions.
Who quickly fell before him, in which *hurling*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd. *Shakesp. as you like*

To HURTLE. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity.

This is probably the original of *hurl*.

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten hard on the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HURTLEBERRY. *n. f.* [*hurt bar*, Danish.] Whortleberry.

HURTLESS. *adj.* (from *hurt*.)

1. Innocent; harmless, innocuous, doing no harm.

Unto her home he did won
Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he uses,
Her parents living well it should be so,
For simple goodness shined in his eyes *Sidney.*
She vow'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true. *Fairy Queen.*
Shorter every gasp he takes,
And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Receiving no hurt

HURTLESLY. *adv.* (from *hurtless*.) Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity *Sidney.*

HURTLESNESS. *n. f.* [from *hurtless*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND *n. f.* [*husband*, master, Danish, from *hus* and *benda*, Runick, a master]

1. The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman.

Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Why, woman, your *husband* is in his old lines again: he so takes on yonder with my *husband*, and so rails against all married mankind. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*

The careful *husband* had been long away,
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn. *Dryden.*

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the denomination or relation of *husband* *Locke.*

2. The male of animals

Ev'n though a wavy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste, for *husband* to thy fold. *Dryden*

3. An œconomist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit. Its signification is always marked by some epithet implying bad or good

Edward I. shewed himself a right good *husband*, owner of a lordship ill husbanded. *Davies on Ireland.*

I was considering the shortness of life, and what ill *husbands* we are of so tender a fortune *Collier on Fate.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer

Husband's work is laborious and hard *Hubberd's Tale.*

I heard a great *husband* say, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

In those fens
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with ruff, bull-pikes and shields *Holland.*

If corn-eared grain
The labouring *husband* in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work *Dryden's Geo.*

To HUSBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To supply with an husband.

I thank you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so *husband'd*? *Shak.*
If you shall prove
This ring was ever her's, you shall as easily
Prove that I *husbanded* her bed in Florence,
Where yet she never was. *Shakspeare.*
In my right
By me invested, he compeers the best.
— That were the most, if he should *husband* you. *Shakesp.*

2. To manage with frugality

It will be pastime passing excellent,
If it be *husbanded* with modesty *Shakespeare.*

The

The French, wisely *husbanding* the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once, but *husband* it,
And give men turns of speech. *Herbert.*

3. To till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.

A farmer cannot *husband* his ground, if he lets at a great rent. *Bacon's Essays.*

HUSBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *husband*] Without an husband.

A widow, *husbandless*, subject to fears,
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakesp. King John*

HUSBANDLY. *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal, thrifty

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart,
And compass it then, is a *husbandly* part. *Tuss. Husbandry.*

HUSBANDMAN. *n. s.* [*husband* and *man*] One who works in tillage

This Davy serves you for good uses, he is your serving-man, and your *husbandman*. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.*

The mule being more serviceable than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *husbandman*. *Browne.*

HUSBANDRY. *n. s.* [from *husband*.]

1. Tillage, manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *husbandry*, especially employing his tongue about well ordering of a field *Sidney, b. ii.*

Ask him in *husbandry* he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow *Hubberd's Tale.*

Husbandry supplieth unto us all things necessary for food. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Peace hath from France too long been chased,
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full throes and *husbandry*. *Shakespeare.*

The seeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of Christian counsels, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature. *Raleigh's History of the World*

Husbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valley of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed. *Raleigh's Hist of the World*

A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the several trades of *husbandry*, tillage, and pasturage. *Temple.*

Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift, frugality; parsimony

The candles are all out. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

You have already saved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good *husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestick affairs

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shakespeare.*

HUSH, *interj.* [Without etymology] Silence! be still! no noise!

The king hath done you wrong, but *hush*! 'tis so. *Shak.*
There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

[illegible]

As we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heav'ns, the rack stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still, to be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush;
Another seemed envious or coy,
Another in her teeth did gnaw a rush,
But at these strangers presence every one did *hush*. *F. Queen.*

To HUSH *v. a.* To still; to silence, to quiet, to appease.

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,
As to be *hush'd*, and naught at all to say. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,
And make fair weather in your blust'ring land. *Sh. K. John*

Speak softly;
All's *hush'd* as midnight yet. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

My love would speak; my duty *hushes* me. *Shakespeare.*

When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Hush my cares thus, and flatter me with love? (

Hush'd as midnight silence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her fire at length is kind,
Calms ev'ry storm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

Upon his rising the court was *hushed*, and a whisper ran. *Addison's Spectator.*

To HUSH *up. v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.

[illegible]

[illegible]EY. *n. s.* [*hush* and *money*] A bribe to hinder error or to secure silence.

[illegible]rous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hush-money sends to all the neighbours round:
His master, unsuspicious of his pranks,
Pays all the coil, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

K *n. s.* [*huisse*, Dutch, or *kuypen*, from *kuy*] The outmost integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair show shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men. *Shak. H. V.*

Most seeds, in their growing, leave their *husk* or rind at the root. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

Thy food shall be
The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and *husks*
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husk*, or shell
She gathers tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Some steep their seeds, and some in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And swell the flatt'ring *husks* with fruitful grain
Some when the press, by utmost vigour screw'd,
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse; thou, more wise, shalt steep
The *husks* in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Philips.*

Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water 'till it swelled, afterwards dried in the sun, then beat 'till the *husk* was taken off, and ground. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, eat your own mass a heap of unintelligible phrases, and feed upon *husks* instead of kernels. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To HUSK *v. a.* [from the noun] To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing an husk; covered with a husk.

HUSKY *adj.* [from *husk*] Abounding in husks, consisting of husks.

Most have found
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With timely care
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a strainer, to divide
The *husky* terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*

HUSSY *n. s.* [corrupted from *housewife*, taken in an ill sense] A lewd or bad woman, a worthless wench. It is often used humorously in slight disapprobation

Get you in, *hussy*, go now will I personate this hopeful young lady. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

HUSTINGS. *n. s.* [hupstinz, Saxon.] A council, a court held

To HUSTLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*] To shake together.

HUSWIFE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]

1. A bad manager; a lewd woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good, and *huswife* or *hussy* in a bad sense.

Bianca,
A *housewife*, that, by selling her desires,
Buys herself bread and cloth.

2. An oeconomist, a thrifty woman.

Why should you want?
The bounteous *housewife*, nature, on each bush
Lays her fulness before you *Shakesp.*

To HUSWIFE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To manage with oeconomy and frugality.

but *huswifing* the little heav'n had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent,
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

HUSWIFERY. *n. s* [from *housewife*.]

1. Management good or bad

Good *huswifery* riseth
To rise with the cock
Ill *huswifery* 'yeth
'Till one of the clock

2. Management of rural business committed to women.

If cheeses in dairies have Argus his eyes,
Tell Cisley the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Tusser Husbandry.*

HUT. *n. s* [hutte, Saxon, *hute*, French] A poor cottage.

Our wand'ring saints, in woful state,
To a small cottage came at last,
Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,
Who kindly did these saints invite
In his poor *hut* to pass the night. *Swift.*

Sore

[illegible]ercʼd by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty. *Thomson.*

Hutch. *n. f.* [pyxeca, Saxon; *huche*, French.] A corn chest

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks. *Mort*

To Huzz. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.

Huzza'. *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a bear that they are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*

It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with *huzza* and hunting horns never let me cool. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

All fame is foreign, but of true desert,
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart.
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

To Huzza'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation

A caldron of fat beef, and stoop of ale,
On the *huzzaing* mob shall still prevail. *King's Cookery.*

To Huzza'. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.

He was *huzzaed* into the court by several thousands of weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*

Hy'acinth. *n. f.* [ὑακινθος; *hyacinthe*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Lat.]

1. A plant.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds. *Miller.*

The silken fleece, empurpled for the loom,
Reveal'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness, but its colour is always a dead red, with a considerable admixture of yellow, which even sometimes seems predominant: but its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in several parts of Europe; but the finest sort comes from the East and West Indies. *Hill on Fossils.*

Hyacinthine. *adj.* [ὑακινθινος.] Made of hyacinths.

Hy'ades. } *n. f.* [ὑαδες.] A watry constellation.
Hy'ads. }

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star,
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Hy'aline *adj.* [ὑαλινος.] Glassy; crystalline, made glass, resembling glass.

From heav'n gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Hybridous. *adj.* [ὑβρις; *hybridus*, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*

Hydatides. *n. f.* [from ὑδωρ.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropsical persons, from a distention or rupture of the lymphducts; for they happen most usually in parts abounding with those vessels. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *Wiseman.*

Hy'dra. *n. f.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monster with many heads slain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*

More formidable *hydra* stands within,
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*

Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*

Hy'dragogues. *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and ἀγω; *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger cathartick, because they shake most forcibly by their vellications the bowels and their appendages, so as to squeeze out water enough to make the floods seem to be little else. *Quincy.*

Hydrau'lical. } *adj.* [from *hydraulick*.] Relating to the con-
Hydraulick. } veyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may be accounted not contemptible ones, and divers other *hydraulick* [illegible] *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulick* engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

Hydraulicks. *n. f.* [ὑδωρ, water, and αὐλος, a pipe.]

The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

Hydrocele. *n. f.* [ὑδροκηλη; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture

Hydrocephalus. *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and κεφαλη.] A dropsy in the head

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Hydrographer. *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and γραφω; *hydrographe*, Fr.]

[illegible]

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer* *Boyle.*

Hydrography. *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and γραφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

Hy'dromancy. *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and μαντια; *hydromantie*, Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Hy'dromel. *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and μελι; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Arbuthnot's Rules.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were ptisans and cream of barley, *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbuthnot.*

Hydro'meter *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and μετρον.] An instrument to measure the extent of water.

Hydro'metry. *n. f.* [ὑ[illegible] and μετρον.] The act of measuring the extent of water

Hydrophobia. *n. f.* [ὑδροφοβια; *hydrophobie*, Fr.] Dread of water

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the dread of water is the most remarkable. [illegible]

Hydro'pick } *adj.* [from *hydrops*, Latin.] Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water
Hydropical }

Carthamus heats the watery parts of the body; as urine and *hydropical* water *Bacon's Nat. Hi.*

The world's whole sap is sunk:
The general balm th' *hydropick* earth hath drunk;
Whither, as to the bedstreet, life is shrunk,
Dead and interr'd. *Donne.*

Some mens *hydropick* insatiableness learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Hydropical swellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wiseman.*

Every lust is a kind of *hydropick* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Hydropick wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waste away,
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*

One sort of remedy he uses in dropsies, viz. the water of the *hydropicks*, which is a remedy for the disease. *Arbuthnot.*

Hydrostatical. *adj.* [ὑδωρ and στατικη.] Relating to hydrostaticks, taught by hydrostaticks

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above, because bone, the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*

Hydrostatically. *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to hydrostaticks.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound weight, examined *hydrostatically*, doth always contain an equal quantity of solid mass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Hydrostaticks. *n. f.* [ὑδωρ and στατικη; *hydrostatique*, Fr.] The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

Hydrotick. *n. f.* [ὑδωρ; *hydrotique*, French.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydrotick* and purgers of bile. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Hy'en. } *n. f.* [*hyene*, French; *hyæna*, Latin.] An animal like
Hyæ'na. } a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry, I will laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

A wonder more astonishing would be true,
The *hyena* shews it, of a double kind
Varying the sexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the bever, as having also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hyena odorata*, or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The keen *hyena*, first of the fell. *Thomson's Summer.*

Hygrometer. *n. f.* [ὑγρος and μετρεω, *hygrometre*, French.] An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Hy'groscope. *n. f.* [ὑγρος and σκοπεω, *hygroscope*, Fr.] An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*. *Arbuthnot.*

HYPARCHICAL *adj.* [ὑπὸ and ἀρχὴ] Presiding over matter

HYM. *n. f.* A species of dog

Avaunt, you curs!
Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim,
Hound or spaniel, brache or *hym*;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

HY'MEN *n. f.* [Ὑμήν.

1. The god of marriage
2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL } *n. f.* [ὑμέναιος.] A marriage song.
HYMENE'AN }

And heav'nly choirs the *hymenean* sung. *Milt. Par. Lost*
For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing *Pope*

HYMENE'AL. } *adj.* Pertaining to marriage
HYMENE'AN. }

The sisters heard, and seem'd the mirthful voice
A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HYMN. *n. f.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superiour being.

As I earst, in praise of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spenser*
Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change,
Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried coarse. *Shakespeare.*
When steel grows
Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

Farewel, you happy shades,
Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string
Their tuneful harps, when they to heav'n would sing *Dryd.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praise in song; to worship with hymns

To HYM *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd
God and his works. *Milton.*
He had not left alive this patient saint,
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

HY'MNICK. *adj.* [ὑμνικὸς.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

To HYP. *v. a* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been, to the last degree, *hypped* since I saw you. *Spect.*

HY'PALLAGE *n. f.* [ὑπαλλαγή] A figure by which words change their cases with each other

HYPER. *n. f.* [A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick, one more critical than necessity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again *Prior.*

HYPERBOLA *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερ and βάλλω.] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section produced comes to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbola's* very eccentrick. *Bentley's Serm.*

HY'PERBOLE *n. f.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερβολὴ.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, *he runs faster than lightning. His possessions are fallen to dust. He was so gaunt, the case of a flagelet was a mansion for him.* Shakesp.

Terms unsquar'd,
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Accepted *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these Summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare*

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bestows upon its admired objects. *Glanv. Scept.* c. 1.

Hyperboles, so daring and so bold,
Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd,
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,
They mount with truth, and make a towring flight. *Granv.*

The common people understand raillery, or at least they will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense

HYPERBO'LICAL } *adj* [*hyperbolique*, French, from *hyperbola*.]
HYPERBO'LICK }

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancellated in the middle with squares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Museum*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a bubble, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation*

2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*]

1. In form of an hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation

Yet may all be saved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*

Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and *supervolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

HYPERBO'LIFORM *adj* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *n. f* [*hyperborien*, French, *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern

HYPERCRI'TICK. *n. f.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and κρίνω.] A critick exact or cautious beyond use or reason

Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryd.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond necessity or use

We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punctilio's, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner *Swift.*

HYPE'RMETER. *n. f* [ὑπὲρ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club *Addison's Guardian.*

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *n. f* [ὑπερσαρκωσις, ὑπὲρ and σαρξ.] The growth of surgous or proud flesh.

Where the *hypersarcosis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction *Wiseman's Surgery.*

HY'PHEN. *n. f.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction, as, *vir-tue, e-vil.*

HYPNO'TICK. *n. f.* [ὕπνος]. Any medicine that induces sleep

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *n. f.* [*hypocondre*, Fr. ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*

The blood moving too slowly through the celiack and mesenterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres*, from whence such persons are called hypochondriack. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL } *adj* [*hypocondriaque*, French, from
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK } *hypochondres*]

1. Melancholy, disordered in the imagination.

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God, and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Producing melancholy

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

HY'POCIST. *n. f.* [ὑπόκιστις, *hypociste*, French.]

Hypocist is an inspissated juice in large flat masses, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. It is brought from the Levant, sometimes from France, and other parts of Europe. The stem of the plant, from which it is produced, is thick and fleshy, and, what is singular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough gummous liquor, which are gathered before they are ripe, and the juice is expressed, then evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in the sun. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power.

Hill's Mat. Med

HYPO'CRISY *n. f* [*hypocrisie*, Fr. ὑποκρισις] Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*

Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal; nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint, men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private *Swift.*

HY'POCRITE. *n. f.* [*hypocrite*, French, ὑποκρίτης.] A dissembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer. I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *South*

A wise man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 3.

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain;
Your silence argues, you ask time to reign. *Dryden.*

The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

Beware, ye honest [illegible]
Suffices virtue; but may *hypocrites*,
Who filly speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,
And through intemp'rance grow a white sincere. *Pr[illegible]*

HYPOCRI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *hypocrite.*] Dissembling, sur-
HYPOCRI'TICK. } reptitious, appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-cast look *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Let others skrew their *hypocritick* face. *Swift.*

HYPOCRI'TICALLY *adv.* [from *hypocritical.*] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*, abusing at once their proselytes and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOGA'STRICK. *adj.* [*hypogastrique*, French, ὑπὸ and γαστὴρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

HYPOGE'UM *n. s.* [ὑπὸ and γῆ.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults *Harris*

HYPOSTA'SIS. *n. s.* [*hypostase*, French; ὑπόστασις.]

1. Distinct substance.
2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, individible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those before comprised in the ancient more simple article. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [*hypostatique*, French, from *hypostasis*.]

1. Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, 'till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal, or strictly personal.

HYPOTE'NUSE *n. s.* [*hypotenuse*, Fr. ὑποτείνουσα.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

HYPO'THESIS *n. s.* [*hypothese*, Fr. ὑπόθεσις.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself variously from one thing to another, 'till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to be cross, and make the whole intelligible. *South's Serm.*

With imagin'd sovereignty
Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns
He reigns how long? 'tis all some vulgar rise,
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *P*

HYPOTHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*hypothetique*, Fr. from *hypothesis*.] In-
HYPOTHE'TICK. } cluding a supposition, conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, if the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts's Logick.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition, conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess, yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Elsmie's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

HYRST, }
HURST, } Are all from the Saxon hyrst, a wood or grove. *Gibs.*
HERST, }

HY'SSOP. *n. s.* [*hyssope*, Fr. *hyssopus*, Lat.] A vertiginate plant, with long narrow leaves the cresk of the flower is ringent, erect, and divided into two parts the beard is divided into three parts; the middle part is hollowed like a spoon, having a double point, and is somewhat winged the whorles of the flowers are short, and at the lower part of the stalk are placed at a great distance, but toward the top are closer joined, so as to form a regular spike. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyssop*; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls, but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Brown.*

HYSTE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*hysterique*, French, ὑστερικὸς.]
HYSTE'RICK. }

1. Troubled with fits disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike such an astonishment into spectators, that they report them possessed with the devil. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetick fit. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

HYSTE'RICKS. *n. s.* [ὑστερικὸς.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.



I.

I Is in Engliſh conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant though, ſince the vowel and conſonant differ in their form as well as ſound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long ſound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is uſually marked by an *e* final; and a ſhort ſound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the ſame ſound with the ſoft *i*, or double *e*, *ee* thus *field*, *yield*, are ſpoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*, except *friend*, which is ſpoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *faint*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled ſound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or ſound compoſed of the ſounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the Engliſh language, as *oil*, *coin*. The ſound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expreſſed by *y*.

J conſonant has invariably the ſame ſound with that of *g* in *grant*; as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt* *juſt*.

I. *pronoun perſonal.* [*ik*, Gothick, *ic*, Saxon, *ich*, Dutch.]

I, gen *me*, plural *we*; gen. *us*.

ic, *me*, *pe*, *us*.

1. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf*.

I do not like theſe ſeveral councils, *I*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

There is none greater in this houſe than *I*. *Gen.* xxxix. 9.

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid. *Mat* xiv. 27.

What ſhall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?
I ſhall like beaſts or common people dye,
Unleſs you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me*. *Cowley.*

When chance of buſineſs parts *us* two,
What do our ſouls, I wonder, do? *Cowley*

Of that book you have given *us* a large earneſt. *Cowley.*

Thus, having paſs'd the night in fruitleſs pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. *Me* is uſed in the following paſſage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom ſhe can have, and that is *me*. *Clariſſa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakeſpeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*.

Hath Romeo ſlain himſelf? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, *I*, ſhall poiſon more
Than the death darting eye of cockatrice *Shakeſpeare.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?
—*I*, ſir; ſhe took 'em and read 'em in my preſence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakeſpeare.*

To JABBER. *v. n.* [*jabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking, to chatter

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties, *Swift.*

JA'BBERER *n. ſ.* [from *jabber.*] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly

Out cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers* *Hudibras*, p.

JA'CENT. *adj.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length

So laid, they are more apt in ſwagging down to pierce than in the *recent* poſture. *Wotton's Architect.*

JACI'NTH *n. ſ.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jeruſalem* for *Hieruſalem.*]

1. The ſame with hyacinth.

2. A gem of a deep reddiſh yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

JACK. *n. ſ.* [Probably by miſtake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Uſed as a general term of contempt for ſaucy or paltry fellows.

I am in eſt mat on
You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot
Office me from my ſon Cor . *Shakeſpeare.*

I have in my n a
A thouſand raw tricks of theſe bragging *Jacks*,
Which I will practiſe. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Every *Jack* ſlave hath his belly full of fighting, and I muſt up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shakeſp*

The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the ſpit, or to pull off their maſters boots, but when inſtruments were invented for both thoſe ſervices, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logick.*

3 An engine which turns the ſpit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed ſquare; that the wheels be perpendicularly and ſtrongly fixed on the ſquares of the ſpindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well ſmoothed, and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall even truly into the groove of the worm. *Moxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, uſed for roaſting of meat, commonly conſiſt but of three wheels. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Clocks and *jacks*, though the ſcrews and teeth be never ſo ſmooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Some ſtrain in rhyme, the muſes on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thouſand *jacks*. *Pope.*

4 A [illegible]

No fiſh will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. [*Jacque*, French] A coat of mail.

The reſidue were on foot, well furniſhed with *jack* and ſkull, pike, dagger, buckler made of board, and ſhining ſwords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that ſtinks of the borracho, ſup
From a foul *jack*, or greaſy mapple cup. *Dryden's Perſ*

7. A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers

'Tis as if one ſhould ſay, that a bowl equally poiſed, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run neceſſarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byaſs, that may decline it a little from a ſtraight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and ſo run ſpontaneouſly to the *jack*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

8 A part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as ſoon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the ſtring, the ſound ceaſeth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* aſs, for a ſtallion, was bought for three thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three ſhillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. A ſupport to ſaw wood on. *Ainſworth.*

11. The colours or enſign of a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing.

Jack of all trades, ſhow and ſound,
An inverſe purſe, an exchange under ground. *Cleaveland.*

JACK *Boot*, *n. ſ.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail] Boots which ſerve as armour to the legs.

A man on horſeback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dreſſed up in a coarſe rude and a night-rail *Spectator.*

JACK *by the Hedge*. *n. ſ.* An herb

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other ſallads are, and much uſed in broth. *Mort m*

JACK *Pudding* *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding*] A zany; a merry Andrew

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weakneſſes which they ought to cover. *L'Eſtrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the diſh they like beſt. In French *jean pottage*, and in Engliſh *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
Toſſes the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

JACK *with a Lantern*. An *ignis fatuus.*

JACKALE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor ſtarven fellow.] A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow

You little *jackanapes*, have you been true to us?
—Ay, I'll be ſworn. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

JACKA'L. *n. ſ.* [*chacal*, French] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lyon.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chaſe-guns through our ſterns they ſend:
Cloſe by their fireſhips, like *jackals*, appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryd.* [illegible]

Ere

The mighty lyon, before whom ſtood the little *jackal*, the ſubtle ſpy of the king of beaſts. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

JA'CKANAPES. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *ape*]

1. Monkey, an ape.
2. A coxcomb, an impertinent.

Who comes here?

—That *jackanapes* with ſcarfs. *Shakeſp.*

People wondered how ſuch a young upſtart *jackanapes* ſhould grow ſo pert and ſaucy, and take ſo much upon him. *Arbuth.*

JACKDA'W. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *daw.*] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impoſe on a child to get by heart a long ſcroll of phraſes, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the ſhape of man. *Watts.*

JACKET. *n. ſ.* [*jaquet*, French.]

1. A ſhort coat, a cloſe waiſtcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a croſs of red. *Hubberd's Tale.*

And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;
And here a ſailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Swift.*

Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd *jaket*,
Toſſes the glove, and jokes at every packet. *Gay.*

2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jaket* of the parſon, who ſtood gaping at her. *L'Eſtrange.*

JA'COB'S *Ladder. n. ſ.* The ſame with Greek valerian.

1. A pilgrim's ſtaff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A croſs ſtaff, a kind of aſtrolabe.

JA'COBINE *n. ſ.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainſworth.*

JACTITA'TION *n. ſ.* [*jactito*, Latin.] Toſſing, motion, reſtleſſneſs, heaving.

If the patient be ſurpriſed with *jactitation*, or great oppreſſion about the ſtomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harv.*

JACULA'TION *n. ſ.* [*jaculatus*, *jacio*, Latin.] The act of throwing or ſhooting weapons.

So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

JADE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful. *Skinner* derives it from *gaud*, a goad, or ſpur.]

1. A horſe of no ſpirit; a hired horſe, a worthleſs nag.

Ass, what wights are theſe that load my heart?
I am as dull as Winter-ſtarved ſheep,
Tir'd as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sidney.*

When they ſhould endure the bloody ſpur,
They fall their creſt, and, like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the tryal. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The horſemen ſit like fixed candleſticks,
With torch-ſtaves in their hand, and their poor *jades*
Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shakeſ.*

To other regions
France is a ſtable, we that dwell in't *jades*;
Therefore to th' war. *Shakeſ. All's well that ends well.*

Have I ſeen with armed heel
A knight be bride a commonweal,
While ſtill the more he kick'd and ſpurr'd,
The leſs the ſullen *jade* has ſtirr'd. *Hudibras, p. I.*

The plaiſing came upon the trial to prove thoſe to be *jades* that made ſport with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Haſe ſteps but help them to renew their race,
As, after ſtumbling, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A ſorry woman. A word of contempt noting ſometimes age, but generally vice.

Shall theſe, theſe old *jades*, paſt the flower
Of youth, that you have, paſs you. *Chapman's Iliads.*

But ſhe, the cunning'ſt *jade* alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive,
By ſharing female bounties. *Stepney.*

Certain, huſſy now will I perſonate this young *jade*, and diſcover the intrigue. *Southerne's Innocent Adultery.*

In diamonds, pearl, and rich brocades,
She ſhines the firſt of batter'd *jades*,
And flatters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and ſlight contempt.

You ſee now and then ſome handſome young *jades* among them: the fiats have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Add.*

JADE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſtone.

The *jade* is a ſpecies of the jaſper, and of extreme hardneſs. Its colour is compoſed of a pale blueiſh grey, or aſh-colour, and a pale green, not ſimple and uniform, but intermixed. It appears dull and coarſe on the ſurface, but it takes a very elegant and high poliſh. It is found in the Eaſt Indies, and is much uſed by the Turks for handles of ſabres. It is ſo highly eſteemed by the Indians as to be called the divine ſtone: they wear it externally as a remedy for the gravel, and an amulet to preſerve them from the bite of venomous animals. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harraſs, to diſpirit; to weary.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horſe of Parthia
We've *jaded* out o' th' field. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

It is good and ſcourſe to vary and intermingle ſpeech of the preſent occaſion with arguments, for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too faſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at laſt
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches caſt,
No favour for the ſtation we retain,
And no reſpect for the degenerate ſtrain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

There are ſeaſons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with ſtudy or thinking, or upon ſome other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to aſſiſt the ſpirit in meditation. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To overbear, to cruſh, to degrade; to harraſs, as a horſe that is ridden too hard.

If we have thus tamely,
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of ſcarlet,
Farewel nobility. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood
Muſt not be ſhed by ſuch a *jaded* groom. *Shakeſ. Hen. VI.*

4. To ride, to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myſelf, to let imagination *jade* me, for every reaſon excites us. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To look ſluggiſh, to ſink.

Many offer at the effects of friendſhip, but they do not laſt: they are promiſing in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the proſecution. *South's Sermons.*

JA'DISH *adj.* [from *jade.*]

1. Vicious; bad, as an horſe.

That horſed us on their backs, to ſhow us
A *jadiſh* trick at laſt, and threw us. *Hudibras, p.*

When once the people get the *jadiſh* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's ſafe. *Southern.*

2. Unchaſte, incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman, for if the humour takes her to be *jadiſh*, not all the locks and ſpies in turn can keep her honeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagner*, Welſh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw.

Some leaves are round, ſome long, ſome ſquare, and many *jagged* on the ſides. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *jagging* of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality of oak-leaves; but they never have any ſmall pearl purls. *Bac.*

The banks of that ſea muſt be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous aſſaults, or the ſilent underminings of waves, violent rains muſt waſh down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bent.*

An alder-tree is one among the leſſer trees, whoſe younger branches are ſoft, and whoſe leaves are *jagged*. *Mort.*

JAGG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into ſo many *jaggs* or eſcallops, and curiouſly indented round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the ſtaring ſtraws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hive, and make them as ſmooth as poſſible. *Mort. Huſbandry.*

JA'GGY *adj.* [from *jagg.*] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ring creſt was glorious to behold
His ſhoulders and his ſides were ſcaled with gold,
Three tongues he brandiſhed when he charg'd his foes
His teeth ſtood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Dryden.*

Amid' thoſe angles, infinitely ſtrain'd,
They joyful leave their *jaggy* ſalts behind. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

JA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jagged.*] The ſtate of being denticulated, unevenneſs.

Firſt draw rudely your leaves, making them plain with your coal or lead, before you give them their veins or *jaggedneſs*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

JAIL *n. ſ.* [*geol*, French.] A gaol, a priſon, a place where criminals are confined. See GAOL. It is written either way, but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him. *Shakeſp.*

A dependant upon him paid ſix pound ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon.*

He ſigh'd and turn'd his eyes, becauſe he knew
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*

One *jail* did all the criminals reſtrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can ſcarce contain. *Dryden.*

JA'ILBIRD *n. ſ.* [*jail* and *bird.*] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER *n. ſ.* [from *jail.*] A gaoler; the keeper of a priſon.

Seeking many means to ſpeak with her, and ever kept from it, as well becauſe ſhe ſhunned it, feeling and diſdaining his mind, as becauſe of her jealous *jailers*. *Sidney.*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
Some monſtrous malefactor. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'
There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind,
With hoarſe commands his breathing ſubjects call,
And boaſt and bluſter in his empty hall. *Dryden's Æn.*

Palamon, the priſoner knight,
Reſtleſs for woe, aroſe before the light
And with his *jailer's* leave, deſires to breathe
An air more wholeſome than the damp beneath. *Dryden.*

JAKES. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A house of office:

I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

Their fordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*. *Dryden's Juvenal*

Some have fished the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JA'LAP. *n. f.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, low Latin.]

Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It was not known in Europe 'till after the discovery of America, and had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative in all cases where serous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

JAM. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB. *n. f.* [*jambe*, French.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the foreside of the chimney *jambs*. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

IAMBICK. *n. f.* [*iambique*, French; *iambicus*, Latin.] Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler*, French. *Skinner.*] To altercate; to quarrel, to bicker in words.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his book-men. *Shak. Love's Labour Lost.*

So far am I glad it did so sort,
As this their *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shakespeare.*

There is no errour which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and *jangling*. *Raleigh.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to sound untuneable.

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh. *Shak. Hamlet.*

'Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
And in our verse 'ere monkish rhimes
Had *jangl'd* their fantastick chimes. *Prior.*

JA'NGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JA'NIZARY. *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish emperor.

His grand vizier, presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the West,
With the first charge compel'd in haste to rise;
The standards lost, and *janizaries* slain,
Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

JA'NNOCK. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of *bannock*.] Oatbread. A northern word.

JA'NTY. *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, French.] Showy; flattering.

This sort of woman is a *jaunty* flattern: she hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY. *n. f.* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans consecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, signifying providence. *Peacham.*

JAPAN. *n. f.* [from *Japon* in *Asia*, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Swift.*

To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well *japan'd*, avails
To writing of good sense *Swift.*

2. To black shoes. A low phrase.

The god of fire
Among these gen'rous presents joins his part,
And aids with soot the new *japanning* art. *Gay's Trivia.*

JAPA'NNER. *n. f.* [from *japan*.]

1. One skilled in japan work.
2. A shoeblacker.

The poor have the same itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes. *Pope's Horace.*

To JAR. *v. n.* [from *corre*, anger, Saxon; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonick, to clamour.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.

A hollow groan, a murm'ring wind arose;
The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a *jarring* sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*

My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

2. To strike or sound untuneably.

O, you kind gods
Cure this great breach in his abused nature!
Th' untun'd and *jarring* senses, O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I perceive you delight not in musick.
—Not a whit, when it *jars* so. *Shakespeare.*

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand,
And the most skilful archer miss his aim. *Raleigh.*

He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
And every passion aptly harmoniz'd
Amid' a *jarring* world. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

At last, though long, our *jarring* notes agree. *Shakesp.*

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Venabas concluded his report
A *jarring* murmur hiss'd the factious court.
As when a torrent rolls with rapid force,
The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,
Roars horrible *Dryden.*

4. To quarrel; to dispute.

When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through stubborn pride, among themselves do *jar*,
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar. *Spenser.*

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, in which alone they can vary and oppose each other. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

JAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held fully at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Clash; discord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
O miserable men, that to him subject are! *Spenser.*

Nath'less, my brother, since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our *jar*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,
Between whose endless *jar* justice resides,
Would lose their names, and so would justice too. *Shakesp.*

3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post, half opened.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a *jar*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. [*Giarre*, Italian.] An earthen vessel.

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*

He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the *jars*. *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilst empty *jars* the dire defeat resound. *Gay.*

JARDES. n. f. [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches. *Farrier's Dict.*

JARGON. *n. f.* [*jargon*, French; *gerigonza*, Spanish.] Unintelligible talk, gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fustian or *jargon*. *Bramball.*

From this last trial again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as shows
That all his predecessor's rules
Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools *Prior.*

During the usurpation an invasion of enthusiastick *jargon* prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

JA'RGONELLE. *n. f.* See PEAR, of which it is a species.

JA'SHAWK. *n. f.* A young hawk. *A*

JA'SMINE. *n. f.* [*jasmin*, French. It is often pronounced *jamine*.]

It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which is cut into several segments at the brim, out of whose cup arises the pointal, which afterward becomes the fruit or pod, which, for the most part, grows double and open lengthwise, discovering the seeds, which are oblong, and have a border round them. these are ranged over each other like slates on a house, and are fastened to the placenta. *A*

Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely range,
From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander, *Th*

JA'SMINE *Perſian. n. ſ.* A plant. See LILAC, of which it is a ſpecies.

JA'SPER. *n. ſ.* [*jaſpe*, Fr. *jaſpis*, Lat.] A hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white, found in maſſes of various ſizes and ſhapes. It is capable of a very elegant poliſh, and is found in many parts of the Eaſt Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The baſis of *jaſper* is uſually of a greeniſh hue, and ſpotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodward's Mat. Foſſ.*

The moſt valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jaſper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of tranſparent oriental *jaſper* in the vatican library. *Addiſon on Italy.*

IATROLE'PTICK *adj.* [*iatraleptique*, Fr. ἰατρὸς and ἀλείφω.] That which cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or *jable. v. a.* To bemire, to ſoil over with dirt through unneceſſary traverſing and travelling. This word is ſtill retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

JA'VEL. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow.

When as time, flying with wings ſwift,
Expired had the term that thoſe two *javels*
Should render up a reckoning of their travels. *Hubb. Tale*

JA'VELIN *n. ſ.* [*javeline*, French.] A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defer
With dart and *javelin*, ſtones and ſulph'rous fire;
On each hand ſlaughter and gigantick deeds. *Milt. Pa. Loſt*

She ſhakes her myrtle *javelin*; and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden's Æn.*

Flies the *javelin* ſwifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addiſ. Cato.*

JAUNDICE *n. ſ.* [*jaunice*, Fr.] A diſeaſe cauſed by obſtructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly ſeparated by them from the blood, and ſometimes, eſpecially in hard drinkers, they are ſo indurated as never after to be opened, and ſtraighten the motion of the blood ſo much through that veſſel as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gallrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick, to break through them, and drain into the ſtomach; ſo that vomiting of blood, in this diſtemper, is a fatal ſymptom. *Quincy.*

Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandſire cut in alabaſter?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice*
By being peeviſh? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

What grief hath ſet the *jaundice* on your cheeks? *Shak.*

Thoſe were thy thoughts, and thou couldſt judge aright,
'Till intereſt made a *jaundice* in thy ſight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow obſervations on every thing, and the ſoul, tinctured with any paſſion, diffuſes a falſe colour over the real appearances of things. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

JA'UNDICED *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice.

All ſeems infected, that th' infected ſpy,
As all looks yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope*

To JAUNT. *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To wander here and there, to buſtle about. It is now always uſed in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horſe,
And yet I bear a burthen like an aſs,
Spur-galled and tir'd by *jaunting* Bolingbroke. *Shak. R. II.*

JAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excurſion. It is commonly uſed ludicrouſly, but ſolemnly by *Milton.*

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his airy *jaunt*, though hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his reſt. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

He ſends me out on many a *jaunt*,
Old houſes in the night to haunt. *Hudibras, p.*

They parted, and away poſts the cavalier in queſt of his new miſtreſs. his firſt *jaunt* is to court. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you are for a merry *jaunt*, I'll try for once who can foot it ſtarteſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Thus much of the ſcheme of my deſign in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out theſe metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

JA'UNTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jaunty*, or *janty*, corrupted from *gentil*, French. See JANTY.] Airyneſs, flutter, genteelneſs.

A certain ſtiffneſs in my limbs entirely deſtroyed that *jauntineſs* of air I was once maſter of. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

JAW *n. ſ.* [*joue*, a cheek, French; whence *jowbone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whoſe teeth are as ſwords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Prov. xxx. 14.*

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinable. *Walton's Angler.*

Piſo, who probably ſpeaks Ariſtotle's meaning, ſaith that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is unmoveable. *Grew's Muſæum.*

More formidable hydra ſtands within,
Whoſe *jaws* with iron teeth ſeverely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou haſt brought me into the duſt of death. *Pſ. xxii.*

My bended hook ſhall pierce their ſlimy *jaws*. *Shakeſpeare*

A ſmeary foam works o'er my gnawing *jaws*,
And utmoſt anguiſh ſhakes my labouring frame. *Id.*

JAY *n. ſ.* [named from its cry. *Skinner.*] A bird.

Two ſharp winged ſheers,
Deck'd with diverſe plumes, like painted *jays*,
Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *Fairy Queen*

We'll uſe this unwholeſome humidity, this groſs watry pumpion—we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*. *Shakeſp.*

What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark,
Becauſe his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakeſpeare*

I am highly delighted to ſee the *jay* or the thruſh hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

Admires the *jay*, the inſects gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when Philomela ſings. *Pope.*

JA'ZEL. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict.*

ICE. *n. ſ.* [ıꝑ, Saxon; *eyſe*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*,
Or hailſtone in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou art all *ice*, thy kindneſs freezes. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

If I ſhould aſk whether *ice* and water were two diſtinct ſpecies of things, I doubt not but I ſhould be anſwered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted ſugar.

3. *To break the* ICE. To make the firſt opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice*, and do this feat,
Achieve the elder, ſet the younger free
For our acceſs, whoſe hap ſhall be to have her,
Will not ſo graceleſs be to be ingrate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus have I *broken the ice* to an explanation, for the lively repreſentation of floods and rivers neceſſary for our painters and poets. *Peacham on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wiſe,
At laſt *broke* ſilence and the *ice*. *Hudibras, p.*

To ICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted ſugar.

ICEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ice* and *houſe*.] A houſe in which ice is repoſited againſt the warm months.

ICHNEUMON. *n. ſ.* [ἰχνευμων.] A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of inſects. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

ICHNO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἴχνος and γράφω.] The groundplot.

It will be more inſtructive to have a draught of each front in a paper by itſelf, and alſo to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichnography* of every ſtory in a paper by itſelf. *Mex.*

ICHOR *n. ſ.* [ἰχὼρ.] A thin watery humour like ſerum.

Milk, drawn from ſome animals that feed only upon fleſh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring firſt a ſharp taſte, which is a ſign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ICHOROUS. *adj.* [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigeſted.

The lung-growth is imputed to a ſuperficial ſanious or *ichorous* exulceration. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Di.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY *n. ſ.* [*ichthyologie*, Fr. ἰχθυολογία, from ἰχθὺς and λέγω.] The doctrine of the nature of fiſh.

Some there are, as camels and ſheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY *n. ſ.* [ἰχθὺς and φαγω.] Diet of fiſh, the practice of eating fiſh.

ICICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ice*.] A ſhoot of ice hanging down from the upper part.

If diſtilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadſtone, the ſubſiding powder, dried, retains ſome magnetical virtue; but if the menſtruum be evaporated to a conſiſtence, and afterwards doth ſhoot into *icicles*, or cry ſtals, the loadſtone hath no power upon them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long *icicles* depend, and crackling ſounds are heard. *Dryden.*

The common dropſtone conſiſts principally of [illegible] frequently found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down tops and ſides of grotto's. *Woodward.*

ICINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *icy*.] The ſtate of being icy.

ICON. *n. ſ.* (ἰκὼν.) A picture or repreſentation.

Boyſardus, in his tract of divination, hath ſet forth the *icons* of theſe ten, yet added two others. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whoſe names and *icons* are publiſhed, have done a good examination. *Evelyn on Paint.*

ICO'NOCLAST. *n. f* [*iconoclaſte*, French; εἰκονοκλάστης] A breaker of images.

ICONO'LOGY *n. f.* [*iconologie*, French; εἰκὼν and λόγος.] The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

ICTE'RICAL *n. f.* [*ictérique*, French, *ictérus*, Latin.]

1. Affected with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *ictericals* have a great fourneſs, and gripes with windineſs. *Floyer.*

2. Good againſt the jaundice

ICY *adj.* [from *ice*]

1. Full of ice, covered with ice; cold; froſty.

But my poor heart firſt ſet free,
Bound in thoſe *icy* chains by thee. *Shakeſp. Meaſ for Meaſ*

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference, as, the *icy* phang,
And churliſh chiding of the Winter's wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

He relates the exceſſive coldneſs of the water they met with in Summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her croſs diſplay
To the bright regions of the riſing day;
Tempt *icy* ſeas, where ſcarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the froſen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold, free from paſſion

Thou would'ſt have never learn'd
The *icy* precepts of reſpect. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'ſt find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons;
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

I'D Contracted for *I would*

IDEA *n. f.* [*idée*, French, *ἰδέα.*] Mental imagination.

Whatſoever the mind perceives in itſelf, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or underſtanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke.*

The form under which theſe things appear to the mind, or the reſult of our apprehenſion, is called an *idea*. *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the taſte, your only *idea*,
Although ſimply attired, your manly affection utter *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himſelf, being to ſet down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wiſh for on earth, did not teach to pray or wiſh for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hooker.*

Her ſweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

I did infer your lineamens,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleneſs of mind. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

How good, how fair
Anſwering his great *idea*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* [illegible]

The faireſt nymph before his eyes he ſet. *Dryden.*

IDE'AL. *adj.* [from *idea*.] Mental, intellectual; not perceived by the ſenſes.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impreſſion thereof on our ſenſes, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, abſtract in itſelf, is repreſented to and conſidered on the imagination. *Clayne's Phil. Prin.*

IDE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually, mentally.

A tranſmiſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IDE'NTICAL. } *adj.* [*identique*, French.] The ſame; ſimply
IDE'NTICK. } ing the ſame thing; comprifing the ſame idea.

The beard's th' *identick* beard you knew,
The ſame numerically true. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

There muſt is *mention* with magis. *Hale's Origin of Man.*

[illegible] *identical* propoſitions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are firſt principles in this controverſy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be ſolidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

If this pre-exiſtent eternity is not compatible with a ſucceſſive duration, as we clearly and diſtinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that ſome being, though infinitely above our finite comprehenſions, muſt have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

IDE'NTITY. *n. f.* [*identité*, French; *identitas*, ſchool Latin.] Sameneſs, not diverſity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a ſociety in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua fortis for ſtrong water. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Certainly thoſe actions muſt needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South's Serm.*

Conſidering any thing as exiſting, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itſelf exiſting at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diverſity. *Locke.*

It cuts off the ſenſe at the end of every firſt line, which muſt always rhime to the next following, and conſequently produces too frequent an *identity* in ſound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

IDES. *n. f.* [*idus*, Fr. *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans, and ſtill retained in the Romiſh kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, becauſe in theſe four months it was ſix days before the nones, and the others four days. *Ireton*

A ſoothſayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakeſp.*

IDIO'CRASY. *n. f.* [*idioſyncraſie*, Fr. ἴδιος and κρᾶσις] Peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL *adj.* [from *idiocraſy*] Peculiar conſtitution

IDIOCY. *n. f* [*ἰδιότης.*] Want of underſtanding.

I ſtand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horſes did eat [illegible] *Bacon's Holy War.*

IDIOM *n. f.* [*idiome*, French, *ἰδίωμα.*] A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular caſt of a tongue; a phraſe, phraſeology

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words tranſlated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence ſhall teach,
And to juſt *idioms* fix our doubtful ſpeech *Prior.*

IDIOMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue;
IDIOMA'TICK. } phraſeological.

Since phraſes uſed in converſation contract meanneſs by paſſing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet ſhould guard himſelf againſt *idiomatick* ways of ſpeaking. *Spectator*

IDIO'PATHY *n. f* [*idiopathie*, Fr. ἴδιος and πάθος.] A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Qui.*

IDIOSY'NCRASY. *n. f.* [*idioſyncraſie*, Fr. ἴδιος, σύν, and κρᾶσις] A peculiar temper or diſpoſition not common to another. *Qui.*

Whether quads, from any *idioſyncraſy* or peculiarity of conſtitution, do innocuouſly feed upon hellebore, or rather ſometimes but medicinally uſe the ſame. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The underſtanding alſo hath its *idioſyncraſies*, as well as other faculties. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 15

IDIOT. *n. f.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiota*, Latin; ἰδιώτης] A fool, a natural; a changeling, one without the powers of reaſon

Life is a tale,
Told by an *idiot*, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

What elſe doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble ſuppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or baſe wretches, not able to get relief? *Raw. Ir. Expos.*

By the boys and *idiots*
Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *idiots* will believe that they ſee what they only hear. *Dennis.*

IDIOTISM *n. f* [*idiotiſme*, French; *ἰδιωτισμός*]

1. Peculiarity of expreſſion; mode of expreſſion peculiar to a language.

Scholars ſometimes in common ſpeech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotiſms* ſuitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE. *adj.* [ydel, Saxon.]

1. Lazy; averſe from labour.

For ſhame, ſo much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bacon*

2. Not buſy; at leiſure.

For often have you writ to her, and ſhe in modeſty,
Or elſe for want of *idle* time, could not again reply.

3. Unactive; not employed

No war or battle's ſound
Was heard the world around,
The *idle* ſpear and ſhield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*, all the care then is, that their buſy humour ſhould be conſtantly employed in ſomething of uſe to them *Locke.*

Suppoſing, among a multitude embarked in the ſame veſſel, there are ſeveral that, in the fury of a tempeſt, will rather periſh than work for their preſervation, would it not be madneſs in the reſt to ſtand *idle*, and rather chuſe to ſink than do more than comes to their ſhare? *Atterbury.*

4. Uſeleſs, vain; ineffectual

They aſtoniſh'd, all reſiſtance loſt,
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

[illegible]ng France, prac'd like a painted Jove,
Held *idle* thunder in his lifeleſs hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then
The power that guards the ſacred lives of kings?
Why ſlept the lightning and the thunderbolts,
Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees,
When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

5. Worthleſs; barren; not productive of good

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,
That all theſe *idle* offers I refuſe;
All that I need I have; what needeth me
To covet more than I have cauſe to uſe? *Fairy Queen*

Of antres vaſt, and deſarts *idle*,
It was my hent to ſpeak, *Shakeſpeare's Othello*

The murmuring ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard ſo high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

6. Trifling, of no importance: as, an *idle* story.

This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and also repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs, when the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and, with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

How ill he wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and lowered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To IDLE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he says, in sober sadness,
That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

IDLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [*idle* and *head.*] Foolish; unreasonable.

These *idleheaded* seekers resorted thither. *Carew.*

Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still. *L'Estrange.*

IDLENESS. *n. f.* [from *idle.*]

1. Laziness; sloth, sluggishness; aversion from labour.

Nor is excess the only thing by which sin mauls and breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves thereby; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*, and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South's Serm.*

2. Absence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*. *Sidney, b. i.*

To the English court assemble now,
From ev'ry region, apes of *idleness*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omission of business.

Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthlessness.

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgment; foolishness; madness.

There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

IDLER. *n. f.* [from *idle.*] A lazy person, a sluggard.

Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*

Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave. *Irene.*

[illegible]

A. Let it, with the [illegible]

I will slay myself,
For wasting *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.

And modern Argyl, whose capricious thought
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention.

This from rumour's tongue
I *idly* heard; if true or false, I know not. *Shakesp. K. John.*

But shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

IDOL. *n. f.* [*idole*, French, εἴδωλον, *idolum*, Latin.]

1. An image worshipped as God.

They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. 1 *Mac.* i. 59.

A nation from one faithful man to spring,
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idle* shepherd that leaveth the flock. Zech. xi. 17.

3. An image.

Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever *ideal* seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the sight,
So base within, so counterfeit and light. [illegible]

4. A representation.

Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' *idea* of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Qu.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The soldiers god, and people's *idol*. *Denham's Sophy.*

IDO'LATER. *n. f.* [*idolatre*, French, *idolatra*, Latin.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, derelict on in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan, but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *idolater.*] To worship idols. *Ainsw.*

IDO'LATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped. *Peacham on Drawing.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done *idolatrously*, be so far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *n. f.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idolatria*, Lat.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd,
And, were there sense in his *idolatry*,
My substance should be statued in thy stead. *Shakespeare.*

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way wholly unsuitable to his nature, and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances.

The kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worship of the true God. *Addison's Spectator.*

IDOLIST. *n. f.* [from *idol.*] A worshipper of images. A poetical word.

I to God have brought
Derision, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton's Agonistes.*

To I'DOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize*. *Denham.*

Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, denominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher of their *idolized* opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

IDONEOUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit, proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*, and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Ayliffe.*

IDYL. *n. f.* [εἰδύλλιον, *idyllium*, Latin.] A small short poem.

I E. for *id est*, or *that is.*

That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same that raises the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptness to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*

JE'ALOUS. *adj.* [*jaloux*, French.]

1. Suspicious in love.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the sting
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor secure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self-bounty, be abus'd: look to't. *Shak. Othello.*

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryden.*

2. Emulous, full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. *Dryden.*

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.
I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. 1 *Kings.*
4. Suspiciously vigilant.
I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. 2 *Cor.* xi. 2
His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagacity in it, or his restless and mutinous humour, transported him. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
5. Suspiciously careful.
Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation, yet his cruelties and parricides we laid down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry* VII
They *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x.
How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute; and yet how monstrously prodigal of other mens. *Dec. of Piety.*
6. Suspiciously fearful.
'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts these,
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace. *Waller*
While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY *adv.* [from *jealous*] Suspiciously; emulously, with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *jealous*] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.
Not a little hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousies* of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me. *King Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY *n. s.* [*jalousie*, French, from *jealous.*]
1. Suspicion in love
But grawing *jealousy*, out of their sight
Sitting alone, his better lips did bite. *Fairy Queen.*
The sweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very *jealousy* man. *Shakespeare.*
How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair;
And shudd'ring fear, and green-ey'd *jealousy!*
O love, be moderate, allay thy extasy. *Shakespeare.*
Why did you suffer Iachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless *jealousy?* *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*
2. Suspicious fear
The obstinacy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Clarend.*
3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology] To scoff; to flout, to make mock.
The merry world did on a day,
With his trainbands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*
Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called indecencies and incivilities. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To JEER. *v. a* To treat with scoffs.
My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered.* *Howel's England's Tears.*

JEER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Scoff, taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe, mock.
Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his ears, and kept his ears. *Swift.*
They tipt the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who should say—she wants it here;
She may be handsome, young and rich,
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

JE'ERER. *n. s.* [from *jeer*] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY. *adj.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuously, in mock, in scoff
He *jeeringly* demaneth, whether the sonorous rays are refracted? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

JEGGET. *n. s.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth.*

JEHOVAH *n. s.* [יהוה] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJU'NE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting; empty,
Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty the melting thereth that it is not *jejune*, or scarce in spirits. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry, not saturated
In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not *jejune* or limpid water. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
3. Dry; unaffecting.
You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narratives, as somewhat *jejune.* *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *jejune.*]
1. Penury, poverty.
There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both

parts, and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Dryness, want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *adj* [See GELLY.] Gelatinous; brought to a state of viscosity.
The kiss that sips
The *jellied* plaister of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY. *n. s.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.]
1. Any thing brought to a state of gluttonousness and viscosity.
They, dissolv'd
Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly.
The desert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*
That *jelly's* rich, this malmsey healing,
Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*

JE'NNETING. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Juneting*, an apple ripe in *June.*] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

JE'NNET. *n. s* [See GENNET.] A Spanish horse.
The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,
To shew his love. *Prior.*

To JEOPARD. *v. a.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard, to put in danger Obsolete.
He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. 2 *Mac.* xiv 38.

JE'OPARDOUS. *adj.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JEOPARDY. *n. s.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu*. *Skinner* and *Junius*] Hazard, danger; peril. A word not now in use
And would ye not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would after you t' accompany,
In this adventure's chanceful *jeopardy.* *Hubberd's Tale.*
Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy* *Shakesp. K John.*
This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by implying to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *jeopardy.* *Bacon.*

To JERK *v. a.* [gepeccan, Saxon] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *yerk.*
I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me service. nine or ten times
I thought to've *jerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shakesp. Otuel.*
Bathings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*

To JERK *v. n.* To strike up; to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.
Nor blush, though he some grave acquaintance meet;
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

JERK. *n. s* [from the verb.]
1. A smart quick lash.
Contemn the silly taunts of fleering buffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly *Glanv.*
Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor anithesis, neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden spring, a quick jolt that shocks or starts.
Wat ran Tawney, the abbot's churl,
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*
Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

JE'RKEN *n. s.* [cyrtelkin, Saxon] A jacket; a short coat, a [illegible]
A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather *jerkin. Shak*
Mistress Line, is not this my *jerkin?* Now is the *jerkin* under the line. now, *jerkin*, you are like to lose your hair, and prove a bald *jerkin.* *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Unless we should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of the sheep? *Adams's Antidote against Atheism.*
Imagine an ambassador presenting himself in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small audience. *South's Sermons.*
Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a ferkin. *Hudibras, p.* ii
I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water. *Gulliver's Travels.*

JERKIN. *n. s* A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.* This should be written *gyrkin.*

JE'RSEY. *n. s.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool

JESS. *n. s.* [*gette*, French; *getto*, Italian] Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Hanmer*

If I prove her haggard,
Though that my *jesses* were her dear heartstrings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune *Shakespeare's Othello.*

JE'SSAMINE, *n. f.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry [illegible],
Her neck, like to a bunch of cul'ambines,
Her breast like lilies, ere their leaves be shed;
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jessamines* *Spenser.*

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes. n. f.* Sunflower, of which they are a species.

Jerusalem artichokes are increased by small off-sets, and by quartering the roots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To JEST. *v. n.* [*gestitudo*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgrac *Ecclus.* vi. 4.

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?
—You may *jest* on; but
I do not like these several councils. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

JEST *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.

But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers to break a *jest*
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakespeare.*

As for *jests*, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it, namely, religion, matters of state, and great persons. *Bacon's Essays.*

No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy Scriptures, because idle and profane wits can break *jests* upon them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Pr*

2. The object of jests; laughing stock.

If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me; then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shak. Mer. W. of Wind.*

3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real, ludicrous, not serious, game, not earn[illegible]

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in *jest* *Shakesp. R. III.*

When his play-fellows chose him their king, he spoke and did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king in earnest. *Grew's Cosmol.*

JE'STER. *n. f.* [from *jest*.]

1. One given to merriment and pranks.

The skipping king, he rambled up and down
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

2. One given to sarcasm.

Now, as a *jester*, I accost you,
Which never yet one friend has lost you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jackpudding.

Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down, amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*

JET *n. f.* [ʒagat, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gagates*, Latin.]

1. *Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even structure, and of a smooth surface, found in masses, seldom of a great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain resembling that of wood. The ancients recommend *jet* in medicine; but it is now used only in toys. It is confounded with cannal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*

Black, forsooth; coal-black, as *jet* *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between *jet* and ivory. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a set
Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*

One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*

Under flowing *jet*,
Of sunny ringlets, or of curling brown,
The neck bright shaded *Thomson's Summer.*

2. [*Jet*, French.] A spout or shoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way!
For should th' unseen magnetick *jets* descend
All the same way, they could not gain their end.
Blackmore's Creation.

Thus the small *jet*, which lusty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

3. A yard. Obsolete.

What orchard unrobbed escapes?
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

To JET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*

2 To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him; how he *jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

3. To jolt, to be shaken. [*Jetter*, French.]

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was thrown out of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wiseman.*

JETSAM } *n. f.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods or other things
JE'TSON. } which, having been cast over board in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord admiral. *Bailey.*

JE'TTY. *adj.* [from *jet*.]

1. Made of jet.

2. Black as jet.

The people about Cape Negro, Cefala, and Madagascar, are of a *jetty* black. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Her hair
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd. *Prior.*

Negroes black, and Mercamante brown,
Veil'd for his love in *jetty* bows shall mourn. *Pope's Dunciad.*

JE'WEL. *n. f.* [*joyau*, French; *jeweelen*, Dutch.]

1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shak.*

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakesp.*

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and a portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world: a man putting all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one *jewel*. *South.*

2. A precious stone, a gem.

Jewels too, stones, rich and precious stones,
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Proud fame's imperial seat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.

Bid farewel to your sisters.
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, *or Office. n. f.* The place where the regal ornaments are repos[illegible]

The king has made him
Master of the *jewel-house*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

JE'WELLER. *n. f.* [from *jewel*.] One who traffics in precious stones.

These grains were as like little dice as if they had been made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one thing; but the intrinsick worth of a thing to a man of sense is another *L'Estrange.*

I will turn *jeweller*. I shall then deal in diamonds, and all sorts of rich stones. *Addison.*

JEWS-EARS. *n. f.* [from its resemblance of the human ear. *Skinner*.] A fungus, tough and thin, and naturally, while growing, of a crumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides are undulated, and in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. Its substance is tough like leather, and its colour very dark. It is light when dry, of a disagreeable smell and nauseous taste. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees, especially where they are decaying. It is not much used by physicians; but the common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and sometimes ashes. In warm water it swelleth, and openeth extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*

JEWS MALLOW. *n. f.* [*corchorus*, Latin.]

The leaves are produced alternately at the joints of the stalks: the flower has five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the pointal of the flower becomes a cylindrical fruit, divided into five cells, filled with angular seeds. *Rauwolf* says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Ha*[illegible]

JEWS-STONE. *n. f.* An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering to each end, generally about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction, and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in Syria, lodged in a loose sandy stone, or a marly very hard earth. It is diuretick; but has been lately recommended as a lithontriptick. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

JEWS-HARP. *n. f.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring

I G N

ſpring of iron, which, being ſtruck by the hand, plays againſt the breath

Fr. *conjunction.* [gip, Saxon.]

1. Suppoſe that, allowing that. A hypothetical particle.

Abſolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or ands. *Hooker, Preface.*

If that rebellion
Came like itſelf, in baſe and abject routs;
I ſay, *if* damn'd commotion ſo appear'd,
In his true, native, and moſt proper ſhape,
You, reverend father, and theſe noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.

—*If*? talk'ſt thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor. *Shak.*

This ſeeing of all things, becauſe we can deſire to ſee all things, he makes a proof that they are preſent to our minds, and *if* they be preſent, they can no ways be preſent but by the preſence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This is only an infallible way upon ſuppoſition, which amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impoſſible to be falſe. *Tillotſon's Sermons, Preface.*

All of them ſuppoſe the apoſtle to have allowed the Epicurean maxim to be good; *if* ſo be there were no reſurrection. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

Tiſiphone, that oft haſt heard my pray'r,
Aſſiſt, *if* Oedipus deſerve thy care. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance;
But by this eaſy riſe they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:
It can't—it may be—and it muſt;
To which of theſe muſt Alma truſt?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting *if* ſhe doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Though I doubt whether; ſuppoſe it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumſtances, *if* I may ſo call them, were not neceſſary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

IGNEOUS. *adj.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; containing fire, emitting fire, having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us ſtill ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* ſolutions. *Grew. Sacſ.* c 20.

IGNIPOTENT. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Latin.] Preſiding over fire. *Pope's Homer.*

IGNIS FATUUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] Will with the wiſp, Jack with the lanthorn.

Vapours ariſing from putrified waters are uſually called *ignes fatui.* *Newton's Opt.*

To IGNITE. *v. a* [from *ignis*, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to ſet on fire.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew's Muſeum.*

IGNITION. *n. ſ.* [*ignition*, French, from *ignite.*] The act of kindling, or of ſetting on fire.

The laborant ſtirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be preſently communicated. *Boyle.*

Thoſe black circular lines we ſee on diſhes, and other turned veſſels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the preſſure of an edged ſtick upon the veſſel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

IGNITIBLE. *adj.* [from *ignite.*] Inflammable; capable of being ſet on fire.

Such bodies only ſtrike fire which have ſulphur or *ignitible* parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IGNIVOMOUS. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *ignivomous* mountains are ſome of the moſt terrible ſhocks of the globe. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

IGNOBLE. *adj.* [*ignoble*, *ignobilis*, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth, not noble; not of illuſtrious race.

As when in tumults riſe th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthleſs, not deſerving honour. Uſed of things or perſons.

The noble iſle doth want her proper limbs,
Her royal ſtock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shak. Rich. III.*

IGNOBLY. *adv.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiouſly, meanly; diſhonourably, reproachfully, diſgracefully.

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

Here, over-match'd in fight, in heaps they lie;
There ſcatter'd o'er the fields *ignobly* fly *Dryden's Æn.*

IGNOMINIOUS. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, French; *ignominioſus*, Lat. from *ignominy.*] Mean; ſhameful; reproachful; diſhonourable. Uſed both of perſons and things.

They with pale fear ſurpriz'd,
Fled *ignominious.* *Milton.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the ſtate,
And tortur'd, 'ſcap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryden's Juven.*

They gave, and ſhe tranſferr'd the curs'd advice,
That monarchs ſhould their inward ſoul diſguiſe;
By *ignominious* arts, for ſervile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and ſhun their friends. *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deſerved to be ſacrificed to one ſingle, rapacious, obſcure, *ignominious* projector *Swift.*

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; ſcandalouſly, diſgracefully, ſhamefully; reproachfully.

It is ſome allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiouſly* to be buried privately. *South's Sermons.*

IGNOMINY. *n. ſ.* [*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, Latin.] Diſgrace; reproach; ſhame; infamy; meanneſs, diſhonour.

Adieu, and take thy praiſe with thee to heav'n,
Thy *ignominy* ſleep with thee in the grave. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

Strength from truth divided, and from juſt,
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe
And *ignominy*, yet to glory aſpires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy ſeeks fame. *Milton.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conqueſt. *Addiſon.*

IGNORAMUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly uſed by the grand inqueſt impannelled in the inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick, and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their conſideration, when they miſlike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment, the effect of which word ſo written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ſtopped, and he diſcovered without farther anſwer *Cowel.*

2. A fooliſh fellow; a vain uninſtructed pretender. A low word.

Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit and an underſtanding above all the world, and he ſhall readily admit the commendation. *South's Sermons.*

IGNORANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ignorance*, French, *ignoratio*, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge, unſkilfulneſs.

If all the clergy were as learned as themſelves are that moſt complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the ſame. *Hooker, b. v.*

Ignorance is the curſe of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Still baniſh your defenders, 'till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,
As moſt abated captives, to ſome nation
That won you without blows! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If he have power,
Then vail your *ignorance*; if none, awake
Your dangerous lenity. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If we ſee right, we ſee our woes,
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretches are the wiſe! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge diſcovered by external effect. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

Forgive us all our ſins, negligences, and *ignorances.* *Liturgy.*
Puniſh me not for my ſins and *ignorances.* *Tate.*

IGNORANT *adj.* [*ignorant*, French; *ignorans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge, unlearned; uninſtructed; unenlightened

So fooliſh was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beaſt. *Pſ.* lxxiii. 22.

Thy letters have tranſported me beyond
This *ignorant* preſent time, and I feel now
The future in the inſtant. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In ſuch buſineſs
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*
More learned than the ears. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He that doth not know thoſe things which are of uſe for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know beſides. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men, once *ignorant*, are ſlaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown, undiſcovered

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be informed, impriſon't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of ſome particular.

Let not judges be ſo *ignorant* of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wiſe application of laws. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

O viſions ill foreſeen! Better had I
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! ſo had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good ſenſe.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not ſhame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done.

His ſhipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible ſeas
Like egg-ſhells mov'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

IGNORANT. *n. ſ.* One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Denham.*

IGNORANTLY. *adv.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge, unſkilfully; without information.

The greateſt and moſt cruel foes we have,
Are thoſe whom you would *ignorantly* ſave. *Dryden.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably,

mirably, we ſometimes miſtake his blunders for beauties, and are ſo *ignorantly* fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*

To IGNO'RE. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, French; *ignoro*, Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received

I *ignored* not the ſtricter interpretation, given by modern criticks to divers texts, by me alleged *Boyle.*

Philoſophy would ſolidly be eſtabliſhed, if men would more carefully diſtinguiſh thoſe things that they know from thoſe that they *ignore.* *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*ignoſcibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon *Dict.*

JIG *n. ſ.* [*giga*, Italian; *gage*, Teutonick, a fiddle.] A light careleſs dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, inſtead of their warlike muſick, he appointed to them certain laſcivious lays and looſe *jigs*; by which he ſo mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As fiddlers ſtill,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thruſt one more *jig* upon you *Donne.*

Poſterity ſhall know that you dare, in theſe *jig* given times, to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben. Johnſon.*

All the ſwains that there abide,
With *jigs* and rural dance reſort. *Milton.*

The muſes bluſh'd to ſee their friends exalting
Thoſe elegant delights of *jig* and vaulting. *Fenton.*

They wrote to her friends in the country, that ſhe ſhould dance a *jig* next October in Weſtminſter-hall. *Arbuthnot.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

To JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelеſſly; to dance. Expreſſed in contempt

As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances, I count that [illegible] *Locke.*

JIG-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays merrily

Your only *jig-maker!* what ſhould a man do but be merry? [illegible] *Hamlet.*

JIGUMBOB. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack, a ſlight contrivance in machinery

He ranſacked all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jigumbobs* *Hudibras*, p. ii.

JILT *n. ſ.* [*gilt*, Iſlandick, to intrap in an amour. Mr. *Lye*. Perhaps from *gigot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gilet*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis alſo called *gillet* in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To throw herſelf away on fools *Otway's Orphan*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an eaſy monarch's care,
Jilts rul'd the ſtate, and ſtateſmen farces writ. *Pope.*

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who,
And who is *jilted* for another's ſake. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Tell a man, paſſionately in love, that he is *jilted*; bring a ſcore of witneſſes of the falſehood of his miſtreſs, and it is ten to one but three kind words of hers ſhall invalidate all their teſtimonies. *Locke.*

She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and ſham,
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

To JINGLE. *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from the ſound intended to be expreſſed.] To clink; to ſound correſpondently.

What ſhould the wars do with theſe *jingling* fools? *Shak.*

With noiſes
Of roaring, ſhrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
We were awak'd. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear,
And yet, on humble ſubjects, great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of theſe, impenitently bold,
In ſounds and *jingling* ſyllables grown old! *Pope.*

JINGLE *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Correſpondent ſounds.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call concetts and *jingles* wit. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Any thing ſounding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where ſavages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but uſe them juſtly. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

ISLE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *aiſle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aile.*

Upward the columns ſhoot, the roofs aſcend,
And arches widen, and long *iſles* extend. *Pope.*

ISLE. *n. ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] An ear of corn. [illegible]

ILEUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

The conſequences of inflammation is an *ileus*, commonly called the twiſting of the guts; but is really either a circumvolution, or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ILEX *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

The *ilex*, or great ſcarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy ſort of tree, and eaſily raiſed of acorns. The Spaniards have a ſort they call encina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted, and is uſeful for ſtocks of tools, mallet-heads, chairs, axle-trees, wedges, beetles, pins, and paliſadoes for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer.*

ILIAC. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels.

The *iliac* paſſion is a kind of convulſion in the belly

Thoſe who die of the *iliac* paſſion have their bellies much ſwelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ILIAC *Paſſion. n. ſ.* A kind of nervous cholick, whoſe ſeat is the ileum, whereby that gut is twiſted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is alſo called the volvulus, from *volvo*, to roll.

ILK. *adv.* [ealc, Saxon.] Like; alſo. It is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes each: as, *ilk one of you*, every one of you. It alſo ſignifies the ſame; as, *Macintoſh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whoſe ſurname and the title of his eſtate are the ſame.

Shepherds, ſhould it not yſhend
Your roundels freſh, to hear a doleful verſe
Of Roſalind, who knows not Roſaline,
That Colin made? *ilke* can I you rehearſe. *Spenſer.*

ILL. *adj.* [contracted from EVIL, and retaining all its ſenſes.]

1. Bad in any reſpect; contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral, evil. See EVIL.

There's ſome *ill* planet reigns;
I muſt be patient, 'till the heavens look
With an aſpect more favourable. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* ſeat, but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed: others, of a jovial nature, diſpoſe them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; diſordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever uſed in this ſenſe

You wiſh me health in very happy ſeaſon,
For I am on the ſudden ſomething *ill*. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

I have known two towns of the greateſt conſequence loſt, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the ſieges. *Temple.*

ILL. *n. ſ.*

1. [illegible]

Ill, to man's nature, as it ſtands perverted, hath a natural motion ſtrongeſt in continuance. *Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ill*'s are prone;
But are compell'd to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's ſhape they follow vice. *Dryden's Juv.*

Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature, ſtruggles till,
Exerts itſelf, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden's Aureng.*

2. Misfortune; miſery.

Who can all ſenſe of others *ills* eſcape,
Is but a brute at beſt in human ſhape. *Tate's Juvenal.*

Though plung'd in *ills* and exerciſ'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind deſpair,
When preſt by dangers, and beſet with foes,
The gods their timely ſuccour interpoſe;
And when our virtue ſinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeſeen expedients bring relief. *A. Philips.*

ILL. *adv.*

1. Not well, not rightly in any reſpect.

Ill at eaſe, both ſhe and all her train
The ſcorching ſun had borne, and beating rain *Dryden.*

2. Not eaſily.

Thou deſir'ſt
The puniſhment all on thyſelf! alas!
Bear thine own firſt; ill able to ſuſtain
His full wrath, whoſe thou feel'ſt as yet leaſt part,
And my diſpleaſure bear'ſt ſo *ill*. *Milton's Paradiſe L.*

Ill bears the ſex a youthful lover's fate,
When juſt approaching to the nuptial ſtate. *Dryd.*

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition, which may be eaſily underſtood by the following examples.

ILL-[illegible]

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds. *Shak. Hamlet.*

I have an *ill* divining ſoul.
Methinks I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakeſpeare.*

No look, no *ill* adieu before he went
In an *ill* boding hour to ſlaughter ſent. *Dryd. Æn.*

I know
The voice *ill* boding, and the ſolemn ſound. *Philips.*

He may ſtrew
The wiſeſt prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of *ill* deſigning men. *Swift's Exam.*

Your *ill* meaning polit an lords,
Under pretence of br dal friends and guefts,
Appointed to await me th rty fpies,
W threat'ning cruel death, conftrain'd the br de
l om me and tell to them my fecret. *Addi. Agam.*
A fpy d ftinguifh'd from his airy ftand,
To bribe whofe vigilance, Ægifthus told
A mighty fum of *ill* perfuading gold. *Pope's Odyffey.*

Ill. *adverb.*

There founded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, a d a lamentable noife was carried abroad. *Wifd.* xvi. . .

My colleague,
Being fo *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in perfon. *Ben. Johnf. Catil.*
The danger of the day's but new, gone,
And the examples
Of every minute's inftance, prefent now,
Have put us in thefe *ill* beferming arms. *Shakefp. H* IV.
Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe,
I would reftore the fruitful Kent, the g ft
Of Vortigern, or Hengift's *ill* bought aid. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*
We fimple toafters take delight
To fee our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry fancy *ill* bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow *Prior.*

The ungrateful treafon of her *ill* chofen hufband overthrows her. *Sidney, b.* ii

Envy, how carefully does it look? How meagre and *ill* complexioned? It preys upon itfelf, and exhaufts the fpirits. *Collier on Envy.*

There grows,
In my moft *ill* compos'd affection, fuch
A ftanchlefs avarice, that, were I king,
I fhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakef. Mach.*
To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
Palpable and grofs? *Dryden's Don Sebaftian.*

Our generals at prefent are fuch as are likely to make the beft ufe of their numbers, without throwing them away on any *ill* concerted projects. *Addifon on the War.*

The fecond daughter was a peevifh, froward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbuthnot's Hiftory of John Bull.*

No Perfian arras hides his homely walls
With antick vefts, which, through their fhady fold,
Betray the ftreaks of *ill* diffembled gold. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

You fhall not find me, daughter,
After the flander of moft ftep-mothers,
Ill ey'd unto you. *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*

I fee thy fifter's tears,
Thy father's anguifh, and thy brother's death,
In the purfuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addifon's Cato.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itfelf, is much better than an artificial ungratefulnefs, and fuch ftudied ways of being *ill* fafhioned *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to feek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured caftle they meant to perform their unknightly errand. *Sidney, b* ii.

O, what a world of vile *ill* favour'd faults
Look handfome in three hundred pounds a year! *Shakefp.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nofe, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the caufe to the prejudice of his education *S .*

I was at her houfe the hour fhe appointed.
——And you fped, fir?
——Very *ill* favouredly. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windf.*

He fhook him *ill* favouredly for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whereſoever he came. *Howel's Vocal Forreft.*

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to deſtroy *ill* formed and mif-fhaped productions. *Locke.*

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got ftore. *Dryd. Juven.*

Bid him employ his care for thefe my friends,
And make good ufe of his *ill* gotten power,
By fhelt'ring men much better than himfelf. *Addif. Cato.*

Ill govern'd paffions in a prince's breaft,
Hazard his private and the publick reft *Waller*

That knowledge of theirs is very fuperficial and *ill* grounded. *Dryden's Dufrefn*

Ill grounded paffions quickly wear away;
What's built upon eſteem can ne'er decay *Wol*

Hither, of *ill* join'd fons and daughters born,
Firft from the ancient world thefe giants came. *Milton.*

Nor has he erred above once by an *ill* judged fuperflu. *Garth's Ov.*

Did you never taſte delicious drink out of an *ill* looked veſſel? *L Eſtra.*

The match had been fo *ill* made for Plexirtus, that his ill led life would have tumbled to deſtruction, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The works are weak, the garrifon but thin,
Diſpirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*

He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

Theſe are the product
Of thoſe *ill* mated marriages thou faw'ſt,
Where good with bad were match'd *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

It is impoſſible for the moſt *ill* minded, avaritious, or cunning clergyman to do the leaſt injuſtice to the meaneſt cottager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*

Soon as th' *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can deſcribe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*

The eternal law of things muſt not be altered, to comply with his *ill* ordered choice *Locke.*

When you expoſe the ſcene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For Pythia fix'd is my return;
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here ſuſtain the publick ſcorn. *Dryden.*

There motley images her fancy ſtrike,
Figures *ill* pair'd, and ſtrangely unlike. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Sparta has not to boaſt of ſuch a woman,
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*

I ſhall direct you better, a talk for which I take myſelf not to be *ill* qualified, becauſe I have had more opportunities than many others to obſerve what ſources the follies of women are derived from. *Swift.*

Actions are pleaſing or diſpleaſing, either in themſelves, or conſidered as a means to a greater and more deſirable end the eating of a well ſeaſoned diſh, ſuited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itſelf that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end, to which the conſideration of the pleaſure there is in health and ſtrength may add a new guſt, able to make us ſwallow an *ill* reliſhed potion. *Locke.*

Bluſhes, *ill* reſtrain'd, betray
Her thoughts inventive on the bridal day;
The conſcious fire the dawning bluſh ſurvey'd,
And ſmiling thus beſpoke the blooming maid. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain
As many months as I ſuſtain'd her hate,
So many years is ſhe condemn'd by fate. *Dryden.*

The god inform'd
Thus *ill* ſhap'd body with a daring ſoul.
Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.

There was plenty enough, but the diſhes were *ill* ſorted whoſe pyramids of ſweetmeats for boys and women; but leſſe of ſolid meat for men. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to the prieſt's office to impoſe this name in baptiſm: he may refuſe to pronounce the ſame, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* ſounding names. *Ayliffe.*

Ill ſpirited Worceſter, did we not ſend grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakeſp. H* IV.

From thy fooliſh heart, vain maid, remove
An uſeleſs ſorrow, and an *ill* ſtarr'd love. *Prior.*

Ah, why th' *ill* ſuiting paſtime muſt I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free
Ill the gay ſports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Holding of *ill* taſted things in the mouth will make a ſmall ſalivation *Grew, Cosmol.*

The maid, with downcaſt eyes, and mute with grief,
For death unbleſh'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood ſullen to her ſuit. *Dryden's Ovid.*

How ſhould opinions, thus ſettled, be given up, if there be any ſuſpicion of intereſt or deſign, as there never fails to be, where men find themſelves *ill* treated? *Locke*

That boldneſs and ſpirit which lads get amongſt their playfellows at ſchool, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeneſs and ſelf-confidence; ſo that theſe miſbecoming and diſingenuous ways of ſhifting in the world muſt be unlearned *Locke.*

Il, before words beginning with *l*, ſtands for *in*

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *adj.* [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Diſt.*

Illapſion, *ſ.* [*illapſus*, Latin]

1. Gradual immiſſion or entrance of one thing into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reaſon of the *illapſe* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; ſo the ſouls of the bleſſed, by the *illapſe* of the divine eſſence into them, ſhall be all over divine. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; caſual coming.

Life is oft preſerved
By the bold ſwimmer in the ſwift *illapſe*
Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon's Summer.*

I L L

To ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle, to entrap; to enſnare.

I am *illaquated*, but not truly captivated into an aſſent to your concluſion. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

ILLAQUEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inaqueate.*]

1. The act of catching or enſnaring.

The word in Mathew doth not only ſignify ſuſpenſion, or ponderous *illaqueation*, but alſo ſuffocation. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. A ſnare, any thing to catch.

ILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; concluſion drawn from premiſes.

Herein there ſeems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto him. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Illation ſo orders the intermediate ideas as to diſcover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together *Locke.*

I'LLATIVE. *adj.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or concluſion.

In common diſcourſe or writing ſuch cauſal particles as *for*, *becauſe*, manifeſt the act of reaſoning as well as the *illative* particles then and therefore. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praiſe or commendation.

Strength from truth diviſed and from juſt,
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

ILLA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *illaudable.*] Unworthily, without deſerving praiſe.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome.*

ILLE'GAL. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the ſubject againſt law, unleſs an *illegal* patent paſſed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itſelf. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *illegal.*] Contrariety to law

He wiſhed them to conſider what votes they had paſſed, of the *illegality* of all thoſe commiſſions, and of the unjuſtifiableneſs of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. *adv.* [from *illegal.*] In a manner contrary to law

ILLE'GIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read

The ſecretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and ſo defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible. Howel.*

ILLEGITIMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] State of baſtardry.

ILLEGI'TIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your ſtate;
For all the word is *illegitimate.* *Cleaveland.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderneſs and uncommon ſatisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and converſation of a parent. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY. *adv.* [from *illegitimate.*] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III had a reſolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to diſable their iſſues, upon falſe and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation. Bac.*

ILLE'VIABLE. *adv.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obſolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLFA'VORED. *adj.* Deformed. See the compoſitions of ILL *adj.*

ILLFA'VOREDLY. *adv.* With deformity.

ILLFA'VOREDNESS. *n. ſ.* Deformity

ILLIBERAL. *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble, not ingenuous.

The charity of moſt men is grown ſo cold, and their religion ſo *illiberal.* *King Charles*

2. Not munificent; not generous; ſparing.

Yet ſubſiſt they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nouriſhment with an overſparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

ILLIBERA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal.*] Parſimony; niggardlineſs, want of munificence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with ſhifts. *Bac.*

ILLI'BERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal.*] Diſingenuouſly; meanly

One that had been bountiful only upon ſurprize and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, French.] Unlawful

To ILLI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Raleigh.*

Corporeal light cannot be, becauſe then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we ſee the air *illightened.* *Raleigh.*

ILLI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the ſubtler heads, the worſhip perhaps might be ſymbolical, yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whoſe credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

With what an awful world-revolving power,
Were firſt th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The *illimitable* void! *Thomſon's Summer.*

ILLI'MITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable.*] Without ſuſceptibility of bound

ILLI'MITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin; *limite*, French.] Unbounded; uncircumſcribable.

ILLI'MITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds.

The abſoluteneſs and *illimitedneſs* of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

ILLI'TERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned, unenlightened by ſcience.

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to ſupply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the beſt inſtruments of experience. *Wotton.*

Th' *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies
To minds diſeas'd unſafe chance remedies
The learn'd in ſchools, where knowledge firſt began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man,
Sees virtue, vice, and paſſions in their cauſe,
And fame from ſcience, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*

In the firſt ages of Chriſtianity not only the learned and the wiſe, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

ILLI'TERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning, ignorance of ſcience.

Many acquainted with chymiſtry but by report, have, from the *illiterateneſs* and impoſtures of thoſe that pretend ſkill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

ILLITERATURE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning.

The more uſual cauſes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the diſcharge of that ſacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ILLNESS *n. ſ.* [from *ill.*]

1. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the priſon-doors ſet open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to ſtay, by the *illneſs* of the weather. *Locke.*

2. Sickneſs; malady, diſorder of health.

On the Lord's day, which immediately preceded this *illneſs*, he had received the ſacrament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Since the account her majeſty received of the inſolent behaviour of the faction, during her late *illneſs* at Windſor, ſhe hath been willing to ſee them deprived of all power to do miſchief. *Swift.*

3. Wickedneſs.

Thou would be great;
Art not without ambition, but without
The *illneſs* ſhould attend it. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

ILLNATURE. *n. ſ.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence, want of humanity.

Illnature relates a man to thoſe actions that thwart and ſour and diſturb converſation, and conſiſts of a proneneſs to do ill turns, attended with a ſecret joy upon the ſight of any miſchief that befals another, and of an utter inſenſibility of any kindneſs done him. *South's Sermons.*

ILLNA'TURED. *adj.* [from *illnature.*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindneſs or goodwill; miſchievous.

Theſe ill qualities denominate a perſon *illnatured*, they being ſuch [illegible] and aſſociates himſelf with. *South's Sermons.*

Stay, filly bird, th' *illnatur'd* taſk refuſe;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

It might be one of thoſe *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleaſure in ſtriking them with groundleſs terrors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. *Puttips* applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their *illnatur'd* land
Induce. *Philips.*

ILLNA'TUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of a kindly diſpoſition.

ILLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical.*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning.

One of the diſſenters appeared to Dr Sanderſon ſo bold and *illogical* in the diſpute, as forced him to ſay he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and leſs abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reaſon.

Reaſon cannot diſpute and make an inference ſo utterly *illogical.* *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To

To ILLU'DE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And falsed of this blow, t' *illude* him with such bait. *F. Qu.*
In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
While its circumference, scorning to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd thought. *Pr.*

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When yon same star, that's westward from the pole,
Had made his course t' *illume* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken. *Thomson's Summer.*

To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

To confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze
Far round illumin'd hell. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* I.
What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raise and support! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

To ILLUMINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light,
T' *illuminate* my dim and dulled eyn. *Spenser.*
No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a single light. *Wotton.*
He made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milt. Par. Lost*
Reason our guide, what can she more reply
Than that the sun *illuminates* the sky;
Than that night rises from his absent ray,
And his returning lustre kindles day? *Pr.*

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuse the *illuminated* world with his impostures. *Sandy's Travels.*
When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illustrate.

My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

ILLUMINA'TION. *n. f* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate*.]

1. The act of supplying with light.

2. That which gives light.

The sun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'rs are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden's Pers.*

4. Brightness; splendour

The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton on the Classicks.*

5. Infusion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.

Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden, but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*
We have forms of prayers imploring God's aid and blessing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uses. *Bacon.*
No holy passion, no *illumination*, no inspiration, can be now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Sprat's Serm.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate*.] Having the power to give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen, being accompanied by light, is called fire. what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLUMINA'TOR. *n. f* [from *illuminate*.]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

ILLUSION. *n. f* [*illusio*, Lat. *illusion*, Fr.] Mockery, false show; counterfeit appearance; errour

That, dissuad'd by magick slights,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their *illusion*,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

There wanted not some about him that would have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
So oft they fell
Into the same *illusion*; not as man,
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Addison's Parad. Lost.*
An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *illusion*. *Atterbury's Sermons*
Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their title to salvation. *Sc.*
To dream once more I close my willing eyes,
Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*
We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*

ILLUSIVE. *adj.* [from *illusus*, Latin.] Deceiving by false show.

The heathen bards, who idle fables dress,
Illusive dreams in mystick forms express. *Blackmore.*
While the fond soul,
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson's Spring.*

ILLUSORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *lusorius*, Latin, *illusoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtilty, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, consisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*illustro*, Latin; *illustrer*, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.

2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal pow'r
Giv'n me to quell their pride. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Thee she enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list. *Philips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

They take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or really false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ILLUSTRA'TION. *n. f* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrate*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*
Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*

ILLU'STRATIVE. *adj.* [from *illustrate*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *illustrative*.] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ILLU'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*illustris*, Latin; *illustre*, Fr.] Conspicuous; noble, eminent for excellence

In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from things sacred. *South's Sermons.*
Of ev'ry nation, each *illustrious* name,
Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryden's Juven.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He disdained not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity. *Atterb. Sermons.*
Enjoy the glory to be great no more,
And carrying with you all the world can boast,
To all the world *illustriously* are lost. *Pope's Spring.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobleness; grandeur

I'M. Contracted from *I am*

IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters.

I'MAGE. *n. f.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue, a picture.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Mat* xxii. 20.
The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing, and the other too like my lady's eldest son, ever more talking. *Shakesp.*
Thy brother I,
Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakesp. Tit And.*
The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South's Sermons.*
Still must I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *images*. *Dryd. Tyrann. Love.*

2. An idol; a false god.

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Long may'st thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*
But now two mirrours of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shakesp. R. III.*
The *image* of the jest
I'll shew you here at large. *Shakesp. Merr Wives of Windf.*
He made us to his *image* all agree;
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The *images* of revolt *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare's King John.*
[illegible]
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. An idea, a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.
Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles, but the *image*, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts*

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.
How are immaterial substances to be *imaged*, which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*
Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Phillips.*
His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd *Prior.*
If fate some future bard shall join
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

I'MAGERY. *n. s.* [from *image*.]
1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.
Of marble stone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *Fairy Queen.*
When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*;
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*,
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Show, appearance.
What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*
All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*
Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick *imagery*. *Taylor.*

3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.
It might be a mere dream which he saw, the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.
I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE. *adj.* [*imaginable*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Possible to be conceived.
It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South's Sermons.*
Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

IMA'GINANT. *adj.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining, forming ideas.
We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, French, from *imagine*.]
1. Fancied, visionary; existing only in the imagination.
[illegible] sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*. *Shakesp.*
[illegible] creation.
Th' *imaginary* relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison's Cato.*

IMA'GINATION. *n. s.* [*imaginatio*, Latin; *imagination*, French, from *imagine*.]
1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an [illegible] thing. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past, and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*
Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense, if absent, *imagination*. when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Grew. Nat.*
O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold?
For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton's Agonistes.*
His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong.
Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.
Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginations*; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidn.*
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt *imaginations*,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakesp. R. III.*
Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself leads us. *Locke.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.
Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me. *Lam.* iii. 60.

IMA'GINATIVE. *adj.* [*imaginatif*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fantastick; full of imagination.
Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French; *imaginor*, Latin.]
1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.
Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shakespeare.*
Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To scheme; to contrive.
They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischievous device. *Ps.* xxi. 11.

IMA'GINER. *n. s.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas.
The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and if he did it, by first telling the *imagiuer*, and after bidding the actor think *Bacon's Natural History.*

IMBE'CILE. *adj.* [*imbecilis*, Latin; *imbecille*, French.] Weak, feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written *embezzle*.] To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.
Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

IMBECI'LITY. *n. s.* [*imbecillité*, French.] Weakness, feebleness of mind or body.
A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker, b. v.*
No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hooker.*
We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*
That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*
Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shakespeare.*
Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them. *King Charles.*
When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IMBI'BE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin, *imbiber*, French.]
1. To drink in; to draw in.
A pot of ashes will receive more hot water than cold, forasmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Brown.*
The torrent merciless *imbibes*
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

I M B

Illumin'd wide,
The various-dyed clouds *imbibe* the sun. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To imbue into the mind
Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*
It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*
Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To drench; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in the English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.
Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissolvable in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newton*

IMBI'BER. *n. s.* [from *imbibe*] That which drinks or sucks.
Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams. *Arbuthnot*

IMBIBI'TION. *n. s.* [*imbibition*, French, from *imbibe*.] The act of sucking or drinking in.
Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*
Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest, many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter*.]
1. To make bitter
2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.
Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison's Freeholder*
Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South's Sermons.*
3. To exasperate.

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from *body*.]
1. To condense to a body.
2. To invest with matter.
An opening cloud reveals
An heav'nly form *imbody'd*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*
Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialised spirits, yet is it more than our *embodied* souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanv. Scepf.*
3. To bring together into one mass or company.
I by vow am so *embodied* yours,
That she which marries you must marry me. *Shakespeare.*
Never since created, man
Met such *imbodied* force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
War'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.
Under their head *imbody'd* all in one. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Then Claudius came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops *imbodied*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden's Æn.*
4. To inclose. Improper
In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *imbodied* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marle. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass, to coalesce.
The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and incbrutes, 'till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being *Milton.*
The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n* [from *boil*.] To exestuate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron
With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To raise to confidence, to encourage.
'Tis necessary he should die
Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy. *Shak. Timon.*
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something *emboldened* me to this unseasoned intrusion. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor*
I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay *Dryden's Æn.*
Their virtues and superior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Sw.*

To IMBOSOM. *v. a.* [from *bosom*.]
1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover
The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the son *Milton's Par. Lost*
Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thomson.*
2. To admit to the heart, or to affection
But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest,
Yet but a babe, with mark of sight he mark'd. *Sidney.*
Who glad t' *imbosom* his affection vile,
Did all she might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound*.] To inclose; to shut in
That sweet breath,
Which was *embounded* in this beauteous clay. *Shak. K. John.*

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To arch, to vault.
Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond sure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*
Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon.*
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high *embowed* roof,
With antick pillar massy proof. *Milton.*

IMBO'WMENT. *n. s.* [from *imbow*.] Arch; vault.
The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower*.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.
And stooping thence to Ham's *embowering* walks,
In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson.*

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word.
With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras*

IMBRI'CATED. *adj.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with concavities, bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION. *n. s.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture.
All is guarded with a well made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown*.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.
Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The walking crew,
At thy request, support the miry shoe,
The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket gingling half-pence sound. *Gay.*
Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo Henly stands. *Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a* [from *in* and *brue*.]
1. To steep; to soak, to wet much or long.
Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*
There streams a spring of blood so fast
From those deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face
Of that accursed caitiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*
The merciless Turks, *embrued* with the Christian blood, were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*. *Sandys.*
Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*
Lo! these hands in murder are *imbrued*,
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior*
These, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar descry'd,
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*
His virgin sword Ægyptus' veins *imbru'd*,
The murd'rer fell, and blood atton'd for blood. *Pope*
A good man chuses rather to pass by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood. *Clar ffe.*
2. To pour; to emit much store. Obsolete.
Some bathed k ffes, and did oft *embrue*
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To degrade to brutality.
I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton's Par. Lost*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.
The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, 'till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being *Milton*

I M M

To IMBU'E. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin. This word, which seems wanted in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*

Cloaths which have once been throughly *embued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into a lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour. *Woodw.*

To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourse*, French.] To stock with money. This should be *emburse*, from *emboursér*, French.

IMITABI'LITY. *n. f.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the more curiousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

IMITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated.

How could the most base men, and separate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course? *Raleigh's History of the World*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayw.*

2. Possible to be imitated.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To I'MITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets. *Bacon.*

Despise wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

I would careless some stableman of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Man of Taste.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*

IMITA'TION. *n. f.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

2. That which is offered as a copy.

3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin, *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet *Dry.*

IMMA'CULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Latin; *immacule*, Fr.]

1. Spotless; pure, unsoiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hooker*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shakespeare.*

The king, whom catholicks count a saint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilts as that, heav'n did not hold
One more *immaculate*. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid. Improper.

Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shakes. Rich. II.*

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou can'st not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacl'd*. *Milton*

IMMA'NE. *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

IMMANENT. *adj.* [*immanent*, French; *in* and *manens*, Latin.] Intrinsick; inherent, internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow selves, we ascribe inflections, motions, and such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glanv. Scepf.*

What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity, it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new *immanent* act in God. *South*

IMMA'NIFEST *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*.] Not manifest, not plain.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown. *Brown's Vulgar Errour*

IMMA'NITY. *n. f.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity, savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shakes. H VI.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading. *Dict.*

IMMA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not warlike.

My pow'rs are unfit,
Myself *immartial*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

To IMMA'SK. *v. a.* [*in* and *mask*.] To cover, to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to *immask* our noted outward garments. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

IMMATERIAL. *adj.* [*immateriel*, Fr. *in* and *materia*, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal, distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality, no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon, but all joy, tranquility, and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone,
Besides the body, in which she is confin'd;
So hath she not a body of her own,
But is a spirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*

Those *immaterial* felicities we expect, suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

No man that owns the existence of an infinite spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit; that is, such a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATE'RIALITY. *n. f.* [from *immaterial*.] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *immaterial*.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our senses *immaterially*; but streaming in corporal rays, do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED. *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter, incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* spirits, yet is it more than our imbodied souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanv. Scepf.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *immaterial*.] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal, without body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immerse in matter, I interpose some object which is *immaterial*, or less materiate; such as this of sounds. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill measured and *immature* counsel, for it was grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your *immature* dissension cease,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Hasty, early; come to pass before the natural time.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives 'till seventy. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

IMMATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *immature*.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS. } *n. f.* [from *immature*.] Unripeness, a
IMMATURITY. } imperfect or incomplete state.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgment. *Glan*

IMMEABI'LITY. *n. f.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to pass.

From this phlegm proceeds white cold tumours, viscidity, and consequently *immeability* of the juices. *Arbuthnot*

IMME'ASURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *measure*.] Immense; not to be measured, indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeasurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker*

From the ſhore
They view'd the vaſt *immeaſurable* abyſs,
Outrageous as a ſea, dark, waſteful, wild. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Immeaſurable ſtrength they might behold
In me, of wiſdom nothing more than mean *Milt. Agoniſt.*
What a glorious ſhow are thoſe beings entertained with, that can ſee ſuch tremendous objects wandering through thoſe *immeaſurable* depths of ether! *Addiſon's Guardian.*
Nor ſtrends are there, nor veſſels to convey,
Nor oars to cut th' *immeaſurable* way. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
IMMEASURABLY. *adv.* [from *immeaſurable*] Immenſely, beyond all meaſure.
The Spaniards *immeaſurably* bewail their dead. *Spenſer.*
There ye ſhall be fed, and filled
Immeaſurably; all things ſhall be your prey. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
IMMECHANICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.
We have nothing to do to ſhow any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature. *Cheyne.*
IMMEDIACY. *n. ſ.* [*immediateté*, French, from *immediate.*] Perſonal greatneſs; power of acting without dependance. This is a harſh word, and ſenſe peculiar I believe to *Shakeſpeare.*
He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commiſſion of my place and perſon;
The which *immediacy* may well ſtand up,
And call itſelf your brother. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*
IMMEDIATE. *adj.* [*immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]
1. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them; proximate, with nothing intervening.
Moſes mentions the *immediate* cauſes, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental cauſes, that conſtitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*
2. Not acting by ſecond cauſes.
It is much to be aſcribed to the *immediate* will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleaſure *Abbot.*
3. Inſtant; preſent with regard to time. *Prior* therefore ſhould not have written *more* immediate.
Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Muſt not be toſſed and turn'd to me in words,
But find ſupply *immediate.* *Shakeſp. Timon.*
Death denounc'd that day,
Which he preſumes already vain, and void,
Becauſe not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By ſome *immediate* ſtroke. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
But ſhe, howe'er of victʼry ſure,
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'r,
Calls cruel ſilence to her aid. *Prior.*
IMMEDIATELY. *adv.* [from *immediate*]
1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event.
God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himſelf, or mediately by the hands of the biſhop, is that which veſts the whole property of a thing in God. *South's Sermons.*
2. Inſtantly, at the time preſent, without delay.
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
IMMEDIATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *immediate*]
1. Preſence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.
IMMEDICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable
My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and feſter, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
IMMEMORABLE. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering.
IMMEMORIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; *in* and *memorin*, Latin.] Paſt time of memory; ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.
By a long *immemorial* practice, and preſcription of an aged thorough-paced hypocriſy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at firſt practice of it, they themſelves knew to be a cheat. *South's Sermons.*
All the laws of this kingdom have ſome memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for ſome obtained their force by *immemorial* uſage or cuſtom. *Hale.*
IMMENSE. *adj.* [*immenſe*, Fr. *immenſus*, Lat.] Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.
O goodneſs infinite! goodneſs *immenſe!*
That all this good of evil ſhall produce! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, ſo infinite or *immenſe* eſſence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing diſtinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we ſpeak of immenſity, and of God as of an *immenſe* being. *Grew's Coſmol.*
IMMENSELY. *adv.* [from *immenſe.*] Infinitely; without meaſure
We ſhall find that the void ſpace of our ſyſtem is *immenſely* bigger than all its corporeal maſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

IMMENSITY. *n. ſ.* [*immenſité*, French.] Unbounded greatneſs, infinity.
By the power we find in ourſelves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of ſpace, we get the idea of *immenſity. Locke.*
He that will conſider the *immenſity* of this fabrick, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconſiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other manſions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*
All theſe illuſtrious worlds,
And millions which the glaſs can ne'er deſcry,
Loſt in the wilds of vaſt *immenſity*,
Are ſuns, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation*
IMMENSURABILITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immenſurable.*] Impoſſibility to be meaſured.
IMMENSURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be meaſured
To IMMERGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water
IMMERIT. *n. ſ.* [*immerita*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of deſert.
When I receive your lines, and find there expreſſions of a paſſion, reaſon and my own *immerit* tell me it muſt not be for me. *Suckling*
IMMERSE. *adj.* [*immerſus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; ſunk deep.
After long inquiry of things *immerſe* in matter, I interpoſe ſome object which is imperceptible or not ſeparate, ſuch as this of ſounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bac.*
To IMMERSE, *v. a.* [*immerſus*, Latin.]
1. To put under water.
2. To ſink or cover deep
He ſtood
More than a mile *immerſ'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid *Dryden.*
They obſerved that they were *immerſed* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the ſame manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*
3. To keep in a ſtate of intellectual depreſſion.
It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of ſaints, ſhould now have leſs appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring ſtate or kingdom; whether they be ſuch as continue ſtill *immerſed* in the errours of the church of Rome, or ſuch as are recovered out of them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
We are prone to engage ourſelves with the buſineſs, the pleaſures, and the amuſements of this world: we give ourſelves up too greedily to the purſuit, and *immerſe* ourſelves too deeply in the enjoyment of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
It is impoſſible for a man to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immerſed* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
IMMERSION. *n. ſ.* [*immerſio*, Latin; *immerſion*, French.]
1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface.
Achilles's mother is ſaid to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immerſion.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*
2. The ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid.
3. The ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect
There are many perſons, who, through the heat of their luſts and paſſions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immerſion* in the affairs of life, ſwerve from the rules of their holy faith; and yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*
IMMETHODICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confuſed; being without regularity, being without method.
M Bayle compares the anſwering of an *immethodical* author to the hunting of a duck when you have him full in your ſight he gives you the ſlip, and becomes inviſible. *Addiſ.*
IMMETHODICALLY *adv.* [from *immethodical.*] Without method
IMMINENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger A word not in uſe
I do not ſpeak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Addreſs their dangers in. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
IMMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, Fr *imminens*, Lat.] Impending, at hand; threatning. Always in an ill ſenſe.
What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*
Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shakeſ. H VI.*
Theſe ſhe applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent*; and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will ſtay at home to-day. *Shakeſpeare.*
To them preach'd
Converſion and repentance, as to ſouls
In priſon, under judgments *imminent.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Men could not fail without *imminent* danger and inconveniences. *Pope.*
To IMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite

Some

Some of us, like thee, through ſtormy life
Toil'd, tempeſt-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms. *Thomſ Summer.*

IMMINU'TION *n. ſ.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decreaſe.

Theſe revolutions are ſo exactly uniform as the earth's are; which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a providence continually overſee and ſecure them from all alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immiſcible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *miſcible*] Not capable of being mingled. *Dict.*

IMMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*immiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending in; contrary to emiſſion.

To IMMI'T. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin] To ſend in.

To IMMI'X. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix*] To mingle.

Samſon, with theſe *immixt*, inevitably
Pull'd down the ſame deſtruction on himſelf. *Milton.*

IMMIXABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mix*] Impoſſible to be mingled.

Fill a glaſs ſphere with ſuch liquors as may be clear, of the ſame colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immobilité*, French, from *immobilis*, Latin.] Unmoveableneſs; want of motion, reſiſtance to motion.

The courſe of fluids through the vaſcular ſolids muſt in time harden the fibres, and aboliſh many of the canals; from whence drineſs, weakneſs, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

IMMO'DERATE. *adj.* [*immoderé*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Latin.] Exceſſive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preſervation of health, is a quiet and chearful mind, not afflicted with violent paſſions, or diſtracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate.*] In an exceſſive degree.

Immoderately ſhe weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakeſpeare.*

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, ſucking out the moiſture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

IMMODERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate.*] Want of moderation; exceſs.

IMMO'DEST. *adj.* [*immodeſte*, French; *in* and *modeſt.*]

1. Want ing ſhame; wanting regard or chaſtity.

She railed at herſelf, that ſhe ſhould be ſo *immodeſt* to write to one that ſhe knew would flout her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unchaſte, impure.

Immodeſt deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proſcribe the leaſt *immodeſt* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Obſcene.

'Tis needful that the moſt *immodeſt* word
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which once attain'd,
Comes to no farther uſe
But to be known and hated. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

4. Unreaſonable; extorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY. *n. ſ.* [*immodeſtie*, French, from *immodeſt*] Want of modeſty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodeſty*. *Pope.*

To IMMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Latin; *immoler*, French] To ſacrifice; to kill in ſacrifice.

Theſe courtiers of applauſe being oftentimes reduced to live in want, theſe coſtly trifles ſo ingroſſing all that they can ſpare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own deſires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

IMMOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*immolation*, French, from *immolate.*]

1. The act of ſacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Iſaac, or Abraham ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A ſacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the moſt ſavage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMO'MENT. *adj.* [*in* and *moment*] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

Some lady-trifles have reſerv'd,
Immoment toys, things of ſuch dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleop.*

IMMO'RAL. *adj.* [*in* and *moral*] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honeſty; diſhoneſt.

IMMORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immoral.*] Diſhoneſty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commiſſion of the peace who encourage the groſſeſt *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift.*

IMMORTAL. *adj.* [*immortalis*, Latin]

1. Exempt from death; never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, inviſible, the only wiſe God, be glory for ever. *Tim. i. 17.*

Her body ſleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shak. Ro and Jul.*

There was an opinion in groſs, that the ſoul was *immortal*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil ſo rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddeſſes may bleed. *Waller.*

2. Never ending, perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown. I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

IMMORTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal*] Exemption from death, life never to end.

This corruptible ſhall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality*. *Corinth.*

Quaff *immortality* and joy *Milton.*
He th' *immortality* of ſouls proclaim'd,
Whom th oracle of men the wiſeſt nam'd. *Denham.*

His exiſtence will of itſelf continue for ever, unleſs it be deſtroyed, which is impoſſible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a ſpirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. a.* [*immortaliſer*, French, from *immortal.*] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*. *Shakeſp.*

For mortal things deſire their like to breed,
That ſo they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.

Fix the year preciſe,
When Britiſh bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal.*] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
Long guard it yours! *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his ſenſual pleaſures! *Bentley's Sermons.*

IMMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *moveable.*]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We ſhall not queſtion his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* baſe to place his engine upon. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the *immovable* eſtate, before he has ſeized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of ſentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Unſhaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himſelf, remains *immovable*, and ſmiles at the madneſs of the dance about him! *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

IMMO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable.*] In a ſtate not to be ſhaken.

Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no proſpect of reward. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

IMMU'NITY. *n.* [*immunité*, French, *immunitas*, Latin]

1. Diſcharge from any obligation.

Of things harmleſs whatſoever there is, which the whole church doth obſerve, to argue for any man's *immunity* from obſerving the ſame, it were a point of moſt inſolent madneſs. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed ſo far as to cauſe Paladius to be proclaimed ſucceſſor. *Sidney.*

Simon ſent to Demetrius, to the end he ſhould give the land an *immunity*, becauſe all that Tryphon did was to ſpoil. *1 Mac. xiii. 34.*

The laity invidiouſly aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Freedom.

Common apprehenſions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

But this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errors, you diſown. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emmurer*, old French, ſo that it might be written *emmure.*] To incloſe within walls; to confine; to ſhut up, to impriſon.

Pity, you ancient ſtones, theſe tender babes,
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shak. R. III.*

One of theſe three contains her heav'nly picture;
And ſhall I think in ſilver ſhe's *immur'd*! *Shakeſpeare.*

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore he was not *immured* with a wooden veſſel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Lyſimachus *immured* it with a wall. *Sandys's Travels.*

Though a foul fooliſh priſon her *immure*
On earth, ſhe, when eſcap'd, is wiſe and pure: *Denham.*

IMMU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wall; an incloſure, as in *Shakeſpeare.*

Their vow is made
To ranſack Troy; within whoſe ſtrong *immures*
The raviſh'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris ſleeps. *Shakeſpeare.*

I M P

IMMU'SICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *musical.*] Unmusical; inharmonious.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *unmusical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When we consider the *unmusical* note of all swans we ever beheld or heard of, we cannot consent. *Brown.*

IMMUTABI'LITY. *n. f.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable.*] Exemption from change; invariableness, unchangeableness.

The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner *Hooker*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed, which is impossible, from the *immutability* of God. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

IMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariable, unalterable.

By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lye, we have a strong consolation. *Heb.* vi

Thy threat'nings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;
But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*

IMMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably

His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*

IMP. *n. f.* [*imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a sprig.]

1. A son, the offspring; progeny.

That noble *imp* your son. *Lord Cromwel to King Henry.*

And thou, most dreaded *imp* of highest Jove,
Fair Venus' son. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense 'tis still retained

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hook*

Him after long debate, irresolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide
From sharpest sight. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

As soon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d——l in hell,
And, lo! his ministers of state,
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*

To IMP. *v. a.* [*impia*, to engraff, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shak. R. II.*

New rebel ons raise
Their hydra heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton*

Help, ye tart satyrists, to *imp* my rage
With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleavel.*

With cord and canvas from rich Hamburgh sent,
His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs,
Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with painted stings. *Dryden.*

The Mercury of heav'n, with silver wings
Imps for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*

To IMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] To drive close or hard.

They are angular, but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together. *Woodward on Fossils*

To IMPA'INT *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in use

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

To IMPAIR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, to make worse, French. *Skinner.*] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

Objects d ne
Must needs *impair*, and weary human sense. *Milt Pa. Lost.*

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,
Or thirst. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,
But teeth' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*

To IMPAIR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he; but reason can repair *F. Q.*

IMPA'IR *n. f.* [from the verb.] Diminution, decrease.

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by fire than dust of steel. *B*

IMPA'IRMENT. *n. f.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

IMPA'LPABLE. *adj.* [*impalpable*, Fr. *in* and *palpable.*] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

To IMPA'RADISE. *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity

This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Zelmane's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did over-cloud it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

All my souls be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

Thus these two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

IMPA'RITY. *n. f.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness, indivisibility into equal parts.

What vanity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To IMPARK. *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To inclose with a park; to sever from a common

To IMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*impartir*, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give.

High state and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To communicate.

Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts
Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*. *Milt. P. L.*

I find thee knowing of thyself,
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milt Par. Lost*

IMPA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial.*] Equitable, free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice, just. It is used as well of actions as persons.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name,
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden's Æn.*

IMPARTIA'LITY. *n. f.* [*impartialité*, French; from *impartial.*] Equitableness, justice.

A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it. *South's Sermons.*

IMPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; without regard to party or interest, justly, honestly.

Since the Scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South's Sermons*

IMPA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*impartible*, Fr. from *impart.*] Communicable, to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPA'SSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *passable*] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*

Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious; let us try,
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy deserts. *Temple.*

IMPASSIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*impassibilité*, Fr. from *impassible.*] Exemption from suffering, insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand *Dryden's Fn. Dedic.*

IMPA'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impassible*, Fr. *in* and *passio*, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain

If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour *Hammond.*

Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *impassible.*] Impassibility; exemption from pain

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibleness* of the next? *Decay of Piety*

IMPA'SSIONED. *adj.* [*in* and *passion.*] Seized with passion.

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *impassion'd*, thus began. *Milt. Par. Lost*

IMPA'SSIVE *adj.* [*in* and *passive*] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air. *Dryden's Æn.*
Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away,
And on th' *impassive* ice the lightnings play *Pope.*

IMPA'STED. *adj.* [*in* and *paste*] Covered as with paste.

Horridly trickt
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching fires. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

IMPA'TIENCE *n. f.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatientia*, Latin.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience.*
Shakespeare's King Lear

The experiment I resolved to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience.* *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.
3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPA'TIENT. *adj.* [*impatient*, Fr. *impatiens*, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion.

To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay.

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r *Dry.*
On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;
Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from *impatient.*]

1. Passionately; ardently

He considered one thing so *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration. *Clarendon.*

2. Eagerly; with great desire.

To IMPA'TRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in* and *patronize.*] To gain to one's self the power of any seigniory. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII*

To IMPAWN *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate, to pawn, to give as a pledge, to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall invite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,
How you awake our sleeping sword of war. *Shakesp. H V*

To IMPE'ACH. *v. a.* [*empêcher*, French.]

1. To hinder; to impede This sense is little in use.

Each door he opened without any breach;
There was no bar to stop, nor foe him to *impeach.*
Fairy Queen

These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy. *Heyward.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howel.*

2. To accuse by publick authority.

They were both *impeached* by a house of commons. *Addison.*

Great dissentions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached.* *Swift.*

IMPE'ACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this?
If here you housed him here he would have been,
If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly *Shakespeare.*

IMPEA'CHABLE. *adj.* [from *impeach.*] Accusable; chargeable

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable.* *Grew's Cosmol.*

IMPE'ACHER *n. f.* [from *impeach.*] An accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.

Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *impeach.*]

1. Hindrance, let; impediment; obstruction Not in use.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Turn thee back,
And tell thy king I do not seek him now,
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impeachment.* *Shakesp. Henry V*

Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to Christian liberty, or ensnaring of mens consciences. *Sanderson.*

2. Publick accusation; charge preferred

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devis'd *impeachments* to imprison him. *Shak. Rich. III.*

The lord Somers, though his accusers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was militant with them for the protection

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state. *Swift.*

To IMPE'ARL. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl.*]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and every flow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost*

2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth *Digby to Pope.*

IMPECCADI'LITY *n. f.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr. from *impeccable.*] Exemption from sin, exemption from failure

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE. *adj.* [*impecable*, French; *in* and *pecco*, Latin.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of consecrating every sin of his. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To IMPE'DE *v. a.* [*impedio*, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage
Decay of Piety

The way is open, and no stop to force
The stars return, or to *impede* their course. *Creech.*

IMPE'DIMENT. *n. f.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hindrance, let; impeachment; obstruction, opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them. *Hooker.*

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let. *Hooker*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech. *Mar.* vii. 32.

But for my tears,
The most *impediments* unto my speech,
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakesp. H IV.*
May I never
To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,
Dream of *impediment.* *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Free from th' *impediments* of light and noise,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller.*

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly consent to lose his life with torments. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To IMPE'L. *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward, to press on.

So Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either side,
Takes every bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden's Ovid.*
The surge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*
Propitious gales
Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails. *Pope's Odyssey*
A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,
And several men *impels* to several ends;
This drives them constant to a certain coast. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT. *n. f.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulsive power, a power that drives forward

I M P

How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impetuous* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Grew.*

To IMPE'ND. *v. n.* [*impendeo*, Lat.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*,
Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope's Odyssey.*

No story I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over, pressing closely.

If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to aversation. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Brave Ormond's duke *impendent* in the air
Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

IMPE'NDENCE *n. s.* [from *impendent*.] The state of hanging over, near approach.

Though it be good, yet sometimes it is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impendence* of a greater sensible evil. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr. from *impenetrable*.]

1. Quality of not being penetrable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened, and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENE'TRABLE. *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,
The cyclops did their strokes repeat,
Before th' *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryden.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in gross things, thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected, not to be moved.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.
—— Let him alone,
I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shakespeare.*

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLY *adv.* [from *impenetrable*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull
Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*

[illegible] Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPE'NITENCY

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South's Sermons.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excuseable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, 'till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers's Sermons.*

IMPE'NITENT *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* mens requests; as, on the other side, the apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

They dy'd
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves. *Milton.*

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impenitents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *impenitent*.] Obdurately, without repentance.

The condition required of us is a confirmation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hamm.*

What crowds of these, *impenitently* bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets! *Pope.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Latin.] Wanting wings.

It is generally received an earwigg hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impennous* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and sheathy cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

IMPERATE *adj.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *South's Sermons.*

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the parts, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

IMPE'RATIVE *adj.* [*impératif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating, which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

IMPERCEPTIBLE *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible*.] Not to be perceived, small, subtle, quick or slow so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtlety, escape our perception. *Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his master. *Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost [illegible] to the eye, and ever [illegible] *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *imperceptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Wood.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *imperceptible*.] The quality of escaping observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *imperceptibleness* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *imperceptible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *imperceptibly*, we are taught by surprize and become wiser and better unawares. *Add.*

IMPERFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished, defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something be left *imperfect* in the state,
Which, since his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most required. *Shakesp.*

Love is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination, but never at the understanding, the act or in the tincture of reason. *Ben. Johnson.*

The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, inquination or concoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Bacon.*

There are divers things we agree to be knowledge by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd *imperfect* on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good.

IMPERFECTION *n. s.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure, fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable, but for pride monstrous. *Hayw.*

Imperfections would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addison's Spectator.*

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet. *Addison.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away,
Maria's love might justify your stay,
Imperfectly the many vows are paid,
Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree, but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPERSONABLE.

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IMPE'RFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dreſſed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French, *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; poſſeſſing royalty.

Aim he took
At a fair veſtal, throned in the Weſt;
But I might ſee young Cupid's fiery ſhaft
Quench'd in the chaſte beams of the wat'ry moon,
And the *imperial* vot'reſs paſſed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking ſovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itſelf to me. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal, royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Againſt th' *imperial* palace is deſign'd. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

You that are a ſov'reign prince, allay
Imperial pow'r with your paternal ſway. *Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd ſlave to free,
Theſe are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden's Æn.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor.

The *imperialiſts* imputed the cauſe of ſo ſhameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

IMPE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*imperieux*, French; *imperioſus*, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical, authoritative; haughty; arrogant; aſſuming command.

If it be your proud will
To ſhew the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spenſer.*

This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Not th' *imperious* ſhow
Of the full-fortun'd Ceſar ever ſhall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakeſ. Ant and Cleopatra.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

How much I ſuffer'd, and how long I ſtrove
Againſt th' aſſaults of this *imperious* love! *Dryden.*

Recollect what diſorder haſty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have cauſed in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; aſcendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vaſt and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the ſand upon the ſea-ſhore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious*.] With arrogance of command; with inſolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh ſo *imperiouſly*? *Shak H* VI.

Who can abide, that, againſt their own doctors, ſix whole books ſhould, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curſe, *imperiouſly* obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall.*

It is not to inſult and domineer, to look diſdainfully, and revile *imperiouſly*, that procures an eſteem from any one. *South.*

The ſage, tranſported at th' approaching hour,
Imperiouſly thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *imperious*.]

1. Authority, air of command.

So would he uſe his *imperiouſneſs*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to loſe our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of temper.

Imperiouſneſs and ſeverity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reaſon of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperiſſable*, French; *in* and *periſh*.] Not to be deſtroyed.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperiſhable, and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon cloſing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milt. Par Loſt*

IMPERSONAL. *adj.* [*imperſonel*, French; *impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the perſons.

IMPE'RSONALLY. *adv.* [from *impersonal*.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perſuaſibilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by perſuaſion.

Every pious perſon ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteouſneſs, and if it be his fortune to have as *imperſuaſible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet be the delivering his own ſoul, if he cannot benefit other mens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*impertinence*, French; from *imper-*
IMPE'RTINENCE. } *tinent*.]

1. That which is of no preſent weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some tho' they lead a ſingle life, yet their thoughts do end with themſelves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bac.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,
Reaſon and madneſs! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Troubleſomeneſs; intruſion.

It will be ſaid I handle an art no way ſuitable to my employments or fortune, and ſo ſtand charged with intruſion and *impertinence*. *Sidney.*

We ſhould avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be underſtood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle, thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a ſolid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more eaſy than to repreſent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happineſs or convenience of mankind. *Addiſon.*

There are many ſubtle *impertinencies* learnt in the ſchools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more ſpecious idleneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. Importunate, intruſive; meddling.

'Tis not a ſign two lovers are together, when they can be ſo *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

3. Fooliſh; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT. *n. ſ.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *impertinent*.]

1. Without relation to the preſent matter.

2. Troubleſomely; officiouſly; intruſively.

I have had joy given me as prepoſterouſly, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Suckling.*

The bleſſedeſt of mortals, now the higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial hierarchy, began to be ſo *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel.*

Why will any man be ſo *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addiſ.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*impervius*, Latin.]

1. Unpaſſable; impenetrable.

We may thence diſcern of how cloſe a texture glaſs is, ſince ſo very thin a film proved ſo *impervious* to the air, that it was forced to break the glaſs to free itſelf. *Boyle.*

Leſt the difficulty of paſſing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impaſſable, *impervious*; let us try
If ſtill a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

The cauſe of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the ſolid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*

A great many veſſels are, in this ſtate, *impervious* by the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours riſe,
Increaſe the darkneſs, and involve the ſkies. *Pope.*

2. Inacceſſible. Perhaps improperly uſed.

A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impervious*.] The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPERTRA'NSIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *pertranſeo*, Latin.] Impoſſibility to be paſſed through.

I willingly declined thoſe many ingenious reaſons given by others; as of the *impertranſibility* of eternity, and impoſſibility therein to attain to the preſent limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPETI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Latin.] Scurfy; covered with ſmall ſcabs.

IMPE'TRABLE. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrable*, French.] Poſſible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To IMPE'TRATE. *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty. *Dict.*

IMPETRATION. *n. ſ.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

The bleſſed ſacrament is the myſtery of the death of Chriſt and the application of his blood, which was ſhed for the remiſſion of ſins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cauſe of it. *Taylor.*

It is the greateſt ſolemnity of prayer, the moſt powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

IMPETUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*impetuoſité*, French, from *impetuous*.]

1. Violence; fury; vehemence, force.

I will ſet upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a moſt hideous opinion of his rage, ſkill, fury, and *impetuoſity*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and ſo violently purſued by his ſpirit and *impetuoſity*. *Clarendon.*

The

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The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other paſſions to take their freeſt range, and act with the utmoſt *impetuoſity*. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'TUOUS. *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]

1. Violent, forcible, fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its courſe, deſign'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* ſpeed,
From the low earth tore ſome polluted weed. *Prior.*

2. Vehement; paſſionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe.*

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuouſly* he glides,
While froth and foam the frotting ſurface hides. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury.

I wiſh all words of this ſort might vaniſh in that breath that utters them; that as they reſemble the wind in fury and *impetuouſneſs*, ſo they might in tranſientneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.

Why did not they continue their deſcent 'till they were contiguous to the ſun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

IMPIERCEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Impenetrable, not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beaſt;
For never felt his *impierceable* breaſt
So wond'rous force from hand of living wight. *Fa. Queen.*

IMPI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*impieté*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jeptha's, when he ſacrific'd his daughter. *Shak. H VI.*

2. An act of wickedneſs, expreſſion of irreligion. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of thoſe *impieties* for which they are now viſited. *Shakeſp. Hen V.*

Can Jano ſuch *impieties* approve? *Denham.*

We have a melancholy proſpect of the ſtate of our religion, ſuch amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by thoſe cities conſumed of old by fire. *Swift's Examiner.*

To IMPI'GNORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impignorate.*] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall againſt; to ſtrike againſt; to claſh with.

Things are reſerved in the memory by ſome corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common ſenſe, rebound thence unto ſome vacant cells of the brain. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

The cauſe of reflexion is not the *impinging* of light on the ſolid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*

To IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions alſo do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exerciſe, for that in frictions the inward parts are at reſt. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture ſtandeth not the church of God in any ſtead to direct, but may be let paſs as needleſs to be conſulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*

Ceaſe then this *impious* rage. *Milton.*
Ye gods, deſtroy that *impious* ſex. *Waller.*
Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in duſt,
Who ſtain'd his ſtepdame's bed with *impious* luſt. *Dryden.*
When no female arts his mind could move,
She turn'd to furious hate her *impious* love. *Dryden.*
And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night. *Dryden.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear ſway,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation *Addiſon.*
Since after thee may riſe an *impious* line,
Coarſe manglers of the human face divine.
Paint on, 'till fate diſſolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*
They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand miſtakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which ſeveral *impious* abſurdities followed, terminating in abſolute infidelity *Locke.*

IMPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious.*] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiouſly* divides
His hero and his gods to different ſides,
I would condemn. *Granville.*

IMPLACABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *implacable.*] Inexorableneſs, irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; conſtant in enmity.

His reſentment is ſo *implacable*, that ſatisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night*

Darah bears a generous mind,
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd.
A bounteous maſter, but a deadly foe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

The French are the moſt *implacable* and the moſt dangerous enemies of the Britiſh nation.

IMPLA'CABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable.*]

1. With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.

An order was made for diſarming all the papiſts, upon which though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehenſions in the people of dangers, and diſinclined them from the queen, whom they began every day more *implacably* to hate, and conſequently to diſoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once uſed by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed ſenſe of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatneſs to diſown it.
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to inſert; to place, to engraft, to ſettle, to ſet; to ſow.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whoſe chief part your works *implanted* be. *Sidney.*
See, Father! what firſt fruits on earth are ſprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
No need of publick ſanctions this to bind,
Which nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*

There grew to the outſide of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of ſome muſcles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* thoſe innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reaſon, hands, and materials, he ſhould build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant.*] The act of ſetting or planting.

IMPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *plauſible.*] Not ſpecious; not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.

Nothing can better improve political ſchool-boys than the art of making plauſible or *implauſible* harangues againſt the very opinion for which they reſolve to determine. *Swift.*

IMPLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are neceſſary, more, if we ſeek ſuch a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleaſure. *Hooker.*

2. Tool; inſtrument of manufacture.

Wood hath coined ſeventeen thouſand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin ſix times as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eaſtern regions for the artiſts in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the houſe where they find employment. *Browne.*

3. Veſſels of a kitchen.

IMPLE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling, the ſtate of being full.

Theophraſtus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may ſucceed a diſruption of the matrix. *Bruton's Vulg. Err.*

IMPLE'X. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated.

Every poem is either ſimple or *implex*: it is called ſimple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

To IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Latin.] To entangle, to embarraſs; to involve, to infold.

The ingredients of ſaltpetre do ſo mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, French, from *implicate.*]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal cauſes of firmneſs are the groſſneſs, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil cauſes, according to ſome men, are of leſs moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPLICIT. *adj.* [*implicite*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit* *Pope.*
The humble ſhrub,
And buſh with friz'l'd hair *implicit*. *Thomſon.*

2. Inferred; tacitly compriſed; not expreſſed.

In the firſt eſtabliſhments of ſpeech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common conſent, that ſuch and ſuch words ſhould be ſigns, whereby they would expreſs their thoughts one to another. *South.*

Our expreſs requeſts are not granted, but the *implicit* deſires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3 Reſting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; truſting without reſerve or examination

There be falſe peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance, for all colours will agree in the dark *Bacon's Eſſays*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilſt every man's his own interpreter *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY *adv.* [from *imp*

1 By inference comprised though not expreſſed

The divine inſpection into the affairs of the world doth neceſſarily follow from the nature and being of God, and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his exiſtence. he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath ſaid there is no God. *Bentley.*

2. By connexion with ſomething elſe; dependently, with unreſerved confidence or obedience.

My bluſhing muſe with conſcious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires *Roſcommon.*

Learn not to diſpute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquieſce in and adore them. *Atterb.*

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourſelves with this poor reflection, that we ſhall fare as well as thoſe that go before us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*implorer*, French, *implore*, Latin.]

1 To call upon in ſupplication; to ſolicit

They ſhip their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To aſk, to beg.

Do not ſay 'tis ſuperſtition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her bleſſing. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

IMPLO'RE *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of begging, intreaty, ſolicitation. Not in uſe.

Urged ſore
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPLO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *implore.*] Solicitor

Meer *implorers* of unholy ſuits,
Breathing, like ſanctified and pious,
The better to beguile *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

IMPLU'MED. *adj.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.

1 To infold; to cover; to intangle.

Whoſe courage ſtout,
Striving to looſe the knot that faſt him ties,
Himſelf in ſtraighter bonds too raſh *implies.* *Fairy Queen.*

And Phœbus flying ſo moſt ſhameful ſight,
His bluſhing face in foggy cloud *implies.* *Fairy Queen.*

2 To involve or comprise as a conſequence or concomitant.

That it was in uſe among the Greeks the word tricinium *implieth.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*

Bows the ſtrength of brawny arms *imply*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*

To IMPOI'SON. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, French. It might be written *empoiſ n*]

1 To corrupt with poiſon.

One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *impoiſon* liking *Shakeſpeare.*

To kill with poiſon This is rare. See EMPOISON

A man by his own alms *impoiſon'd*,
And with his charity ſlain. *Shak. Coriolanus*

IMPO'LARLY. *adv.* [*in* and *polar*] Not according to the direction of the poles.

Being *impolarly* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadſtone, it was, in a ſhort time, exchange its poles. *Brown's Vug. Err.*

To IMPO'LICY. *v. a.* [*in* and *policy*] To practiſe, to contrive

IMPO'LITICK. } void of art or forecaſt.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counſel to be *impolitick*, but rather to uſe all prudent foreſight and circumſpection, leſt our ſimplicity be over-reacht by cunning ſlights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLITICALLY. } *adv.* [*in* and *political.*] Without art or
IMPO'LITICKLY. } forecaſt

IMPONDEROUS *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight

It produces viſible and real effects by *imponderous* and inviſible emiſſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMPOROʼSITY *n. ſ.* [*in* and *porous*] Abſence of interſtices; compactneſs, cloſeneſs.

The poroſity or *imporoſity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatneſs or ſmallneſs of the pores. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

IMPO'ROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *porous.*] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interſtices; cloſe of texture, completely ſolid.

It has its earthly and ſaltnous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not diſcreted by atomical ter[illegible]

It atoms ſhould deſcend plumb down with equal velocity,

being all perfectly ſolid and *imporous*, they would never th one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation*

T[illegible]

1. To carry into any country from abroad oppoſed to *export*.

For Elis I would ſail with utmoſt ſpeed,
T' *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope*

2. To imply; to infer

Himſelf not only comprehended all our neceſſities, but in ſuch ſort alſo framed every petition as might moſt naturally ſerve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet alſo [illegible]titude of ſpeakers together *Hooker.*

[illegible] of diſcipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it conſtrued, but the ſelf-ſame thing it ſignifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker*

This queſtion we now aſked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bac*

3. To produce in conſequence.

Something he left imperfect in the ſtate,
Which ſince his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt requir'd. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

4. [*Importer*, *importe*, French. Impersonally] To be of moment: as, *it imports*, it is of weight or conſequence.

Her length of ſickneſs, with what elſe more ſerious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatr.*

Let the heat be ſuch as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon*

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people are of weak courage *Bacon*

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth,
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

It may *import* us in this caſe to hearken more than we have done to the ſtorms that are now raiſing abroad *Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryd. Span. F*

IMPO'RT *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance, moment, conſequence.

What occaſion of *import*
Hath all ſo long detain'd you from your wife? *Shakeſpeare.*

Some buſineſs of *import* that triumph wears
You ſeem to go with. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip*

When there is any diſpute, the judge ought to appoint a ſum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

2. Tendency.

Add to the former obſervations made about vegetables a third of the ſame *import* made in mineral ſubſtances. *Boyle*

3. Any thing imported from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *portable.*] Unſupportable, not to be endured. A word peculiar to *Spenſer*, and accented by him on the firſt ſyllable.

Both at once him charge on either ſide,
With hideous ſtrokes and *importable* power,
That forced him his ground to traverſe wide,
And wiſely watch to ward that deadly ſtour. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPO'RTANCE *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied.

A notable paſſion of wonder appeared in them; but the wiſeſt beholder, that knew no more but ſeeing, could not judge if the *importance* were joy or ſorrow. *Shak. Winter's*

2. Matter, ſubject

It had been pity you ſhould have been put together with ſo mortal a purpoſe, as then each bore, upon *importance* of ſo ſlight a nature. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*

3. Conſequence, moment.

We conſider
Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shak. Ot*

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below *Pope*

4. Importunity. An improper uſe peculiar to *Shakeſpeare.*

Maria writ
The letter at ſir Toby's great *importance*,
In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Shak.*

IMPO'RTANT. *adj* [*important*, French.]

1. Momentous, weighty, of great conſequence.

The moſt *important* and preſſing care of a new and victorious king was his marriage, for moſtly eſtabliſhment of the royal line. *Bacon*

This ſuperadds trechery to the crime 'tis the ſa[illegible] the moſt *important* truſt. *Duke of P*

O then, what intereſt ſhall I make
To ſave my laſt *important* ſtake,
When the moſt juſt have cauſe to quake. *Rochester.*

The great *important* end that God deſigns it for, the government of mankind, ſufficiently ſhews the neceſſity of being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence *South.*

Examine how the faſhionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers*

Important truths ſhall let your fables hold,
And moral myſteries with art unfold. *Granville.*

Th' *important* hour had paſs'd unheeded by. *Irene*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This ſeems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him aſſail'd;
Who ſoon prepar'd to field, his ſword forth drew,
And him with equal value counterval'd. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Importunate. A corrupt uſe of the word.

Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPORTATION *n. ſ.* [from *import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

The king's reaſonable profit ſhould not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*

Theſe mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Cultures into any part of the empire. *Addiſon on Italy.*

IMPORTER, *n. ſ.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impoſſible to limit the quantity that ſhall be brought in, eſpecially if the *importers* of it have ſo ſure a market as the Exchequer. *Swift.*

IMPORTLESS, *adj.* [from *import*.] Of no moment or conſequence. This is a word not in uſe, but not inelegant.

We leſs expect
What matter needleſs, of *importleſs* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida*

IMPORTUNATE, *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin; *importun*, Fr.] Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations; not to be repulſed.

I was in debt to my *importunate* buſineſs, but he would not hear my excuſe. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* ſuitor. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

A rule reſtrains the moſt *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers's Sermons.*

IMPORTUNATELY *adv.* [from *importunate*.] With inceſſant ſolicitation, pertinaciouſly.

Their pertinacy is ſuch, that when you drive them out of one form, they aſſume another; and are ſo *importunately* troubleſome, as makes many think it impoſſible to be freed from them. *Dupin's Rules of Devotion.*

IMPORTUNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *importunate*.] Inceſſant ſolicitation.

She with more and more *importunateneſs* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be denied, or not granted. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTUNE. *v. a.* [*importuner*, French; *importuno*, Latin. Accented anciently on the ſecond ſyllable.] To teaze, to harraſs with ſlight vexation perpetually recurring; to moleſt.

Againſt all ſenſe you do *importune* her. *Shakeſpeare.*

If he eſpied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-ſervants, his maſter ſhould ſtraightways know it, and not reſt free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew.*

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by ſuch wither'd hands
You *importune* it with a falſe deſire. *Dryden.*

[illegible] fault in the celeſtial hierarchy began to be ſo impertinently *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was [illegible] lottery to her. *Howell's Vocal Foreſt.*

Every one hath experimented this troubleſome intruſion of ſome fretful ideas, which thus *importune* the underſtanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from ſeveral princes of the empire, whoſe miniſters and reſidents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreaſonable demands. *Swift.*

IMPORTUNE, *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.]

1. Conſtantly recurring, troubleſome by frequency.

All that charge did ſeverely apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* [illegible],
[illegible]
With which they daily made moſt dreadful battery. *F. Qu.*

Henry, calling himſelf king of England, needed not to have beſtowed ſuch great ſums of treaſure, nor ſo to have buſied himſelf with *importune* and inceſſant labour and induſtry, to compaſs my death and ruin, if I had been ſuch a feigned perſon. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Troubleſome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and ſome
Do ſerve to them, and with *importune* might
War againſt us, the vaſſals of their will. *Spenſer.*

If the upper form can check what is conſented to by the will, in compliance with the fleſh, and can then hope that after a few years of ſenſuality, that *importune* rebellious ſervant ſhall be eternally caſt off, this would be ſome colour for that novel perſuaſion. *Hammond.*

The ſame airs, which ſome entertain with moſt delightful tranſports, to others are *importune*. *Glanv. Scep.*

3. Unſeaſonable, coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or ſecond which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worſhip thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*

IMPORTUNELY *adv.* [from *importune*.]

1. Troubleſomely; inceſſantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noiſe,
To weet who called ſo *importunely*:
Againe he heard a more efforced voice,
That bad him come in haſte. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Unſeaſonably; improperly.

The conſtitutions that the apoſtles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity, but very *importunely* urged by the diſciplinarians. *Sanderſon.*

IMPORTUNITY. *n. ſ.* [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, French, from *importune*.] Inceſſant ſolicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty ſpirit, he altered his former purpoſe. *Knolles.*

Then I deſcried her, and turn'd to ſport
Her *importunity*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To IMPOSE. *v. a.* [*impoſer*, French, *impoſitum*, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.

If a ſon, ſent by his father, do fall into a lewd action, [illegible] on, by your rule, ſhould be *impoſed* upon his [illegible]. *Shakeſpeare.*

It ſhall not be lawful to *impoſe* toll upon them. [illegible]

To tyrants others have their country ſold,
Impoſing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryd. Æn.*

On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impoſe*
Thy plagues, and curſe them with ſuch ills as thoſe. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the ſun, what action correſpondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *impoſed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himſelf hath eternally purpoſed to keep? *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the ſword for the *impoſing* of the laws upon them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thou on the deep *impoſeſt* nobler laws,
And by that juſtice haſt remov'd the cauſe. *Waller.*

Chriſtianity hath hardly *impoſed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotſon.*

Impoſe but your commands,
This hour ſhall bring you twenty thouſand hands. *Dryden.*

It was neither *impoſed* on me, nor ſo much as the ſubject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the firſt cauſe which we *impoſe* not on the ſecond; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itſelf. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciouſly.

Our poet thinks not fit
T' *impoſe* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

To IMPOSE *on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Phyſicians and philoſophers have ſuffered themſelves to be ſo far *impoſed upon* as to publiſh chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur ſtands for ſome real being, *impoſes on* himſelf, and miſtakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the ſtone, and fit on the chaſes, in order to carry the forms to preſs.

IMPOSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Command, injunction. Not in uſe.

According to your ladiſhip *impoſe*,
I am thus early come *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPOSEABLE *adj.* [from *impoſe*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not ſimply *impoſeable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of ſome church. *Hammond.*

IMPOSER *n. ſ.* [from *impoſe*.] One who enjoins, one who lays any thing on another as a hardſhip.

The univerſities ſufferings might be manifeſted to all nations, and the *impoſers* of theſe oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSITION. *n. ſ.* [*impoſition*, French, *impoſitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The ſecond part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the biſhop, made more ſolemn by the *impoſition* of hands. *Ha[illegible]*

2. The act of giving a note of diſtinction.

The firſt *impoſition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*

The *impoſition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whoſe name is aſcribed to [illegible]. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more ſuit; unleſs you may be won by ſome other ſort than your father's *impoſition*, depending on the caſkets. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

From

From *impoſitions* of ſtrict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from ſervile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milt. P. Loſt*

4 Conſtraint; oppreſſion.

The conſtraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *impoſition*. *Locke*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the groſſeſt *impoſitions* have been ſubmitted to, in order to forward the dangerous deſigns of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occaſion of ſtrife, a narrow ſpirit, and unreaſonable *impoſitions* on the mind and practice. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

5. Cheat, fallacy; impoſture.

IMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impoſſible*, Fr. *in* and *poſſible*.] Not to be done, not to be attained; impracticable.

Unlawful deſires are puniſhed after the effect of enjoying, but *impoſſible* deſires are puniſhed in the deſire itſelf. *Sidney*

It was *impoſſible* that the ſtate ſhould continue quiet. 2 *Mac.*

With men this is *impoſſible*, but with God all things are poſſible. *Mat.* xix. 26.

'Twere *impoſſible* for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which ſhould legitimate it is ſubſequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not *impoſſible*. *Chillingworth.*

It is *impoſſible* the mind ſhould be ſtopped any where in its progreſs in this ſpace, how far ſoever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impoſſible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the underſtanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

[illegible] angels deceive
With hope of things *impoſſible* to find. *Waſh.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [*impoſſibilité*, Fr. from *impoſſible*.]

1. Impracticability; the ſtate of being not feaſible.

[illegible] is the *impoſſibility* that God ſhould torment me; for unlawful deſires are puniſhed after the effect of enjoying, but impoſſible deſires in the deſire itſelf. *Sidney.*

Admit all theſe *impoſſibilities* and great abſurdities to be poſſible and convenient. *Whitgifte.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainſt the fiery ſun,
Murdering *impoſſibility*, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They confound difficulty with *impoſſibility*. *South.*

Thoſe who aſſert the *impoſſibility* of ſpace exiſting without matter, muſt make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we ſee a man of like paſſions and weakneſs with ourſelves going before us in the paths of duty, it ſilences all frivolous pretences of *impoſſibility*. *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wiſh daily that the affairs, which with evil ſucceſs are paſt, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifeſt *impoſſibility* in itſelf, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

Impoſſibilities! oh no, there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

IMPOST. *n. ſ.* [*impoſt*, *impôt*, French, *impoſitum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; cuſtom paid.

Taxes and *impoſts* upon merchants do ſeldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loſeth on the ſhire. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

IMPO'STS. *n. ſ.* [*impoſte*, Fr. *incumba*, Latin.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainſworth.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *impoſthume*.] To form an abſceſs; to gather, to form a cyſt or bag containing matter.

[illegible] *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. a.* To affect with an impoſthume.

They would not fly that ſurgeon, whoſe lancet threatens none but the *impoſthumated* parts. *Decay of Piety*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impoſthumate*.] The act of forming an impoſthume, the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *impoſthumations*. *Bacon's Eſſays*

IMPO'STHUME. *n. ſ.* [This ſeems to have been formed by corruption from *impoſtem*, as *South* writes it; and *impoſtem* to have been written erroneouſly for *apoſtem*, ἀπόστημα, an abſceſs.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyſt.

Now the rotten diſeaſes of the South, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *impoſthumes*, make prepoſterous diſcoveries. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

[illegible] error in the judgment is like an *impoſtem* in the head, which is always noiſome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot tranſude through the bag of an *impoſthume* [illegible]

IMPO'STOR. *n. ſ.* [*impoſteur*, Fr. from *impoſe*; *impoſitor*, Latin.] [illegible] a fraudulent character

Shame and pain, poverty and ſickneſs, yea death and hell itſelf, are but the trophies of thoſe fatal conqueſts got by that grand *impoſtor*, the devil, over the deluded ſons of men. *South.*

[illegible] and ſuppoſititious cheats; cheat committed by giving to perſons or things a falſe character.

That the ſoul and angels have nothing to do with groſſer locality is generally opinioned, but who is it that retains not a great part of the *impoſture*, by allowing them a definitive [illegible]

Open to them ſo many of the interior ſecrets of this myſterious art, without *impoſture* or invidious reſerve. *Feltham*

We know how ſucceſsful the late uſurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal againſt kingſhip, but when they found out the *impoſture*, upon his aſpiring to the throne himſelf, he was preſently deſerted, and never able to crown uſurped greatneſs with that title. *South.*

Form new legends,
And fill the world with fables and *impoſtures*! *Irene.*

IMPOTENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
IMPOTENCY. }

1. Want of power, inability; imbecility; weakneſs.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature, as young fatherleſs children, old decrepit perſons, idiots, and cripples. *Hayward.*

Weakneſs, or the *impotence* of exerciſing animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whoſe care ſupplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whoſe compaſſion in Chriſt we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers's Sermons.*

This is not a reſtraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the moſt abſolute king of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodneſs. *Bentley.*

2. Ungovernableneſs of paſſion. A Latin ſignification: *animi impotentia*.

With he, ſo wiſe, let looſe at once his ire,
Beſide through *impotence*, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wiſh, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger ſaves
To puniſh endleſs? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulneſs with obſcenity muſt prove
As hateful, ſure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

IMPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, Fr. *impotens*, Latin.]

1. Weak, feeble; wanting force, wanting power.

We that are ſtrong muſt bear the imbecility of the *impotent*, and not pleaſe ourſelves. *Hooker.*

Yet wealth is *impotent*
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not ſlow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to ſave. *Addiſon's Spectator*

2. Diſabled by nature or diſeaſe.

In thoſe porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *Jo.* v. 3.

There ſat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts* xiv.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay,
Delay leads *impotent* and ſnail-paced beggary. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

3. Without power of reſtraint. [*Animus impotens.*]

With jealous eyes at diſtance ſhe had ſeen,
Whiſpering with Jove, the ſilver-footed queen,
Then, *impotent* of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden.*

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his miſtreſs would not have him, becauſe he is a ſloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler*

IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*.] Without power.

Proud Cæſar, 'midſt triumphal cars,
The ſpoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in ſtate. *Pope.*

To IMPOUND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound*. See POUND.]

1. To incloſe as in a pound, to ſhut in, to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might eſcape, than that any doubt was made to vanquiſh them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To ſhut up in a pinfold.

King and
Hath taken and *impounded* as a ſtray
The king *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a ſtray, and *impounded* him, with intention to reſtore him to the right owner. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To IMPO'WER. See EMPOWER.

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* [*impraticable*, Fr. *in* and *practicable*.]

1. Not to be performed, unfeaſible, impoſſible.

Had there not been ſtill remaining oddes, the legitimate offſprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To preach up the neceſſity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible proſpect of univerſal damnation. *Rogers's Serm.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable.

That fierce *impracticable* nature
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impracticable*.] Impoſſibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able miniſter than that of rightly adapting the ſeveral faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableneſs* of doing this. *Swift.*

To IMPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himſelf or others.

IMPRECATION. *n. ſ.* [*imprecatio*, Lat. *imprecation*, Fr. from *imprecate*.] Curſe; prayer by which any evil is wiſhed.

My mother ſhall the horrid furies raiſe
With *imprecations*. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Sir John Hotham, uncurſed by any language or *imprecation* of mine, not long after paid his own and his eldeſt ſon's heads. *King Charles.*

With *imprecations* thus he fills the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*

IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.] Containing wiſhes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Latin.] To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

In her ears the ſound
Yet rung of his perſuaſive words, *impregn'd*
With reaſon, to her ſeeming. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Th' unfruitful rock itſelf, *impregn'd* by thee,
Forms lucid ſtones. *Thomſon's Summer.*

IMPREGNABLE. *adj.* [*imprenable*, French.]

1. Not to be ſtormed, not to be taken.

Two giants kept themſelves in a caſtle, ſeated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, becauſe there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Stanley.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the ſeas,
Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,
And with their helps alone defend ourſelves. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

Hath thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, incloſed with a wall
Of ſtrength *impregnable*? *Sandys.*

There the capitol thou ſee'ſt,
Above the reſt lifting his ſtately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b. iv.*

2. Unſhaken; unmoved, unaffected.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*, juſt like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, ſtill throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South's Sermons.*

IMPRE'GNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable*.] In ſuch a manner as to defy force or fortitude.

A caſtle ſtrongly ſeated on a high rock, joineth by an iſthmus to the land, and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young, to make pregnant.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both ſexes, cannot *impregnate* themſelves. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Impregnate, from their loins they ſhed
A ſlimy juice. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

With native earth their blood the monſters mix'd;
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the *impregnate* earth new ſons beget *Dryden.*

2. [*Impregner*, French.] To fix, to ſaturate.

Chriſtianity is of ſo prolifick a nature, ſo apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proſelytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch ſhould want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPREGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impregnate*.]

1. The act of making pregnant, fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counſellors, which is the firſt begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counſel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body ſuch peculiar *impregnations*, as ſhould have ſuch power? *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

3. [*Impregnation*, French.] Saturation. *Aſhworth.*

IMPREJUDICATE. *adj.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepoſſeſſed, impartial.

The ſolid reaſon of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehenſions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated teſtimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *preparation*.] Unpreparedneſs, want of preparation.

Unpreparation and unreadineſs when they find in us, they turn it to the ſoothing up of themſelves. *Hooker.*

To IMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*impreſſum*, Latin.]

1. To print by preſſure; to ſtamp.

So foul and grim, that exceeding fear
Their viſages *impreſt*, when they approached near. *Fa. Qu.*

When God from earth form'd Adam in the Eaſt,
He his own image on the clay *impreſt* *Denham.*

The conquering chief his foot *impreſt*
On the ſtrong neck of that deſtructive beaſt. *Dryd. Ovid.*

2. To fix deep.

We ſhould dwell upon the arguments, and *impreſs* the motives of perſuaſion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To force into ſervice. This is generally now ſpoken and written *preſs*.

His age has charms in it, his title more,
To pluck the common boſoms on his ſide,
And turn our *impreſt* lances in our eyes
Which do command them. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſhed be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him.

——That will never be
Who can *impreſs* the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ormond ſhould contribute all he could for the making thoſe levies of men, and for *impreſſing* of ſhips. *Clarendon.*

IMPRESS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by preſſure.

Thus weak *impreſs* of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

They having taken the *impreſſes* of the inſides of theſe ſhells with that exquiſite niceneſs, as to expreſs even the fineſt lineaments of them. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Effects upon another ſubſtance.

How objects are repreſented to myſelf I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impreſſes* they make upon the differing organs of another, be only knows that feels them. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

3. Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp.

God, ſurveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impreſs* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South's Sermons.*

4. Device; motto.

To deſcribe emblazon'd ſhields,
Impreſſes quaint, capariſons, and ſteeds,
Baſes, and tinſel trappings. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*

5. Act of forcing any into ſervice; compulſion; ſeizure. Now commonly *preſs*.

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impreſs*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Why ſuch *impreſs* of ſhipwrights, whoſe ſore taſk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

Your ſhips are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muſicians, reapers, people
Ingroſt by ſwift *impreſt* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

IMPRESSION. *n. ſ.* [*impreſſio*, Latin, *impreſſion*, Fr.]

1. The act of preſſing one body upon another.

Senſation is ſuch an *impreſſion* or motion, made in ſome part of the body, as produces ſome perception in the under-
[illegible] *Locke.*

2. Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impreſſion* like the dam. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion ſtript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impreſſion* on the mind. *Atter.*

The falſe repreſentations of the kingdom's enemies had made ſome *impreſſion* in the mind of the ſucceſſor *Swift.*

4. Operation; influence.

The king had made him high ſheriff of Suſſex, that he might the better make *impreſſion* upon that county. *Clarendon.*

We lie open to the *impreſſions* of flattery, which we admit without ſcruple, becauſe we think we deſerve it. *Atterbury.*

Univerſal gravitation is above all mechaniſm, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impreſſion*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itſelf, and the real action and *impreſſion* thereof on our ſenſes, is perceived. *Cheyne's Phil. Prine.*

5. Edition; number printed at once; one courſe of printing.

To be diſtracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the laſt *impreſſion*, and full of change. *Bacon.*

For ten *impreſſions*, which his works have had in ſo many years, at preſent a hundred books are ſcarcely purchaſed once a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*

6. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horſe, ſeconded with two thouſand foot, may ſurely endure a compariſon with any of the braveſt *impreſſions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *preſſum*, Lat.] What may be im-
[illegible]

The differences of *impreſſible* and not *impreſſible*, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

IMPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *impreſs.*] The mark made by preſſure; the dent; the impreſſion.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The cicatrice and capable *impreſſure*
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To IMPRE'ST *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure.

One and the ſame ſeal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul of man, we are not to omit thoſe characters of majeſty that God *imprinted* upon the body. *South's Sermons*

She amid it his ſpacious meadows flows,
Views her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
And ſees his num'rous herds *imprint* her ſands. *Id.*

2. To ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* paſſages, amongſt compliments, which is of ſingular uſe. *Bac.*

When we ſet before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle, variouſly ſhadowed *Locke.*

We have all thoſe ideas in our underſtandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of thoſe ſenſible qualities which firſt *imprinted* them *Locke.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have diſappeared. *Locke.*

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of thoſe two different things diſtinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke*

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a.* [*emprejonner*, Fr. *in* and *priſon.*] To ſhut up; to confine, to keep from liberty

He *impriſon'd* was in chains remedileſs,
For that Hippolyto's vent corſe he did redreſs. *Fa. Queen.*

Now we are in the ſtreet, he firſt of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall,
And ſo *impriſon'd* and hemm'd in by me,
Scolds for a little ſtate his liberty. *Donne.*

I try to *impriſon* the reſtleſs wind,
So ſwift is guilt, ſo hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*

If a man *impriſons* himſelf in his cloſet, and employs reaſon to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a ſcheme of chimeras. *Watts*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals may be owing to the action of the *impriſoned* rays. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

IMPRI'SONMENT *n. ſ.* [*emprijonnement*, Fr. from *impriſon.*] Confinement, cloſure, ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. It may be written *empriſonment.*

His ſinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *impriſonment* and hard conſtraint. *F. Queen*

Which ſhall firſt bewail,
Thy bondage or loſt ſight,
Thou art become, O worſt *impriſonment!*
The dungeon of thyſelf. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

From recent vengeance
When ſad Philomel eſcapes, her notes
She varies, and of paſt *impriſonment*
Sweetly complains. *Philips*

Count Serini, firſt cloſe priſoner in this caſtle, loſt his ſenſes by his long *impriſonment* and afflictions. *Addiſon*

It is well if they don't fix the brand of hereſy on the man who is leading them out of their long *impriſonment*, and looſening the fetters of their ſouls. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

IMPROBABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *improbable.*] Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed

The difficulty being ſo great, and the *improbability* of attempting this ſucceſsfully, it was but reaſon that a ſolid foundation ſhould be laid. *Hammond.*

As to the *improbabilities* of a ſpirit appearing, I boldly anſwer him, that a heroick poet is not tied to the bare repreſentation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat. *in* and *probable.*] Unlikely, incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear *improbable* to thoſe who live at a diſtance from the faſhionable world. *Addiſ.*

IMPRO'BABLY *adv.* [from *improbable.*]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obſolete.

Ariſtotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thouſand meaſures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he ſpeaks very *improbably.* *Boyle.*

To IMPRO'BATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Latin.] Not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*improbatio*, Latin, *improbation*, French.] Act of diſallowing *Ainſworth.*

IMPRO'BITY *n. ſ.* [*improbitas*, *improbus*, Latin.] Want of honeſty.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and caſt out for notorious *improbity.* *Hooker*

We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To IMPROLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick.*] To impregnate, to fecundate. A word not uſed

A difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the ſperm of the cock *improlificates*, and makes the oval conception fruitful

IMPROPER. *adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted, unqualified.

As every ſcience requires a peculiar genius, ſo likewiſe there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end

The methods uſed in an original diſeaſe would be very *improper* in a gouty caſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

3. Not juſt; not accurate

He diſappear'd, was raviſh'd,
For 'tis *improper* ſpeech to ſay he dy'd.
He was exhal'd. *Dryden*

IMPROPERLY *adv.* [from *proper.*]

1. [illegible]

2. Not juſtly; not accurately.

Improperly we meaſure life by breath,
Since men do not truly live who merit death *Dryd. Juvenal*

They aſſuring me of their aſſiſtance in correcting my faults where I ſpoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

To IMPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf

For the parſon of the reſt, the king thought it not fit it ſhould paſs by parliament, the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himſelf. *Bacon's Henry VII*

2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laymen.

Mrs. Guſton being poſſeſſed of the *impropriate* parſonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the ſame to the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *impropriate.*]

An *impropriation* is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman, and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe, though ſometimes theſe terms are confounded. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Having an *impropriation* in his eſtate, he took a courſe to diſpoſe of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] A layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leaſes his glebe, the tenant muſt pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator.* *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

IMPROPRIETY. *n. ſ.* [*impropriété*, Fr. from *improprius*, Latin.] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs, inaccuracy; want of juſtneſs.

Theſe mighty ones, whoſe ambition could ſuffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality, but the proudeſt have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Many groſs *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be diſcarded. *Swift.*

IMPROSPEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *proſperous.*] Unhappy, unfortunate, not ſucceſsful

This method is in the deſign probable, how *improſperous* ſoever the wickedneſs of men hath rendered the ſucceſs of it. *Hammond on Fundamentals*

Our pride ſeduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and puniſhment of *improſperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run,
Since the *improſperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden's Æn.*

IMPROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *improſperous.*] Unhappily; unſucceſsfully, with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improſperouſly* attempted. *Boyle.*

IMPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better ſtate; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the eſſays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have ſtock enough, and that too of ſo *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exerciſe of his faculties *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew's Cosm.*

I have a fine ſpread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marſhes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *improvable.*] Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus. Quaſi probum facere* Skinner.]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better *We amend* a *fault*, but *improve* a *good thing.*

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *L'Eſtrange.*

Heaven ſeems *impriz'd* with ſuperior ray,
And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope*

2. [*In* and *prove*, *improuver*, Fr. *improbo*, Lat.] To diſprove.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjuſtly accuſed, yet do I not that *improve* any thing that I have ſaid. *Whitgift*

To IMPRO'VE *v. n.* To advance in goodneſs

We take care to *improve* in our loyalty and diligence, virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterb.*

IMPRO'VEMENT *n. ſ.* [from *improve*]

1. Melioration, advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preſervation of health, and others to the *improvement* and ſecurity of eſtates. *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of improving

The parts of Simon, Camilla, and ſome few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Progreſs from good to better

There is a deſign of publiſhing the hiſtory of architecture, with its ſeveral *improvements* and decay

Inſtruction; education.

I look upon your city as the beſt place of *improvement*: from the ſchool we go to the univerſity, but from the univerſities to London. *South.*

Leaſt of mention.

Love is the greateſt of human affections, and friendſhip the nobleſt and moſt refined *improvement* of love. *South*

IMPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *improve*.]

1. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better

They were the greateſt *improvers* of thoſe qualifications with which courts uſed to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The firſt ſtarred ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a ſkilful *improver*, who places a beautiful ſtatue ſo as to anſwer ſeveral viſtas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of moſt lands. *Mortimer*

IMPROVIDED. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Latin, *improvu*, Fr.] Unforeſeen; unexpected, unprovided againſt

She ſuborned hath

This craftſy meſſenger with letters vain,

To work new woe, and *improvided* ſcath,

By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPROVIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *improvident*] Want of forethought; want of caution

Men would eſcape floods by running up to mountains; and though ſome might periſh through *improvidence*, or through the ſudden inundation of a deluge, many would eſcape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour muſt not make [illegible] human. *L'Eſtrange.*

IMPROVIDENT. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting foreſight, wanting care to provide

Improvident ſoldiers, had your watch been good,

This ſudden miſchief never could have fall'n *Shak. H VI*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,

Then are they moſt *improvident* of harm *Daniel's Civ. War.*

I ſhall conclude this digreſſion, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* reſolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby, in defect of proviſion, they muſt deſtroy themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMPROVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *improvident*] Without forethought, without care.

Now we are in the ſtreet, he firſt of all,

Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall,

And ſo impriſon'd, and hemm'd in by me,

Sells for a little ſtate his liberty. *Donne*

IMPROVI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *proviſion.*] Want of forethought

Her *improviſion* would juſtly accuſable *Bacon.*

IMPRUDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*imprudence*, Fr. *imprudentia*, Lat.] Want of prudence, indiſcretion; negligence, inattention to intereſt.

IMPRU'DENT. *adj.* [*imprudent*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; indiſcreet, inattentive, negligent.

There is no ſuch *imprudent* perſon as he that neglects God and his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

IMPU'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [*impudence*, Fr. *impudentia*, Lat.] Shamelefsneſs.

I never heard yet

That any of theſe bolder vices wanted

Leſs *impudence* to gainſay what they did,

Than to perform it firſt *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Nor did Noah's open infirmity juſtify Cham's *impudency*, or exempt him from that curſe of being ſervant of ſervants. *King Charles.*

I [illegible] that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke*

IMPU'DENT. *adj.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shameleſs; wanting modeſty

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with ſuch more than *impudent* ſawcineſs from you, can thruſt me from a level conſideration. *Shakeſp. Henry IV*

When we behold an angel, not to fear,

Is to be *impudent*. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

IMPU'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *impudent.*] Shamelefsly; without modeſty.

At once aſſail

With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why ſhould ſoft Fabius *redundantly* bear

Names gain'd by conqueſt in the Gallick war?

Why ſays he claim to Hercules his ſtrain,

Yet dares ſo baſe, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden*

To IMPU'GN *v. a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to aſſault

Of a ſtrange nature is the ſuit you follow,

Yet in ſuch rule, that the Venetian law

Cannot *impugn* you *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

I cannot think myſelf engaged to diſcourſe of lots, as to their nature, uſe, and allowableneſs, and that not only in matters of moment and buſineſs, but alſo of recreation, which is touched *impugned* by ſome, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he ſaw one of theſe in his time; but the truth hereof I will not raſhly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm *Peacham on Drawing*

IMPU'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades

IMPU'ISSANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Impotence; inability, feebleneſs.

As he would not truſt Ferdinando and Maximilian for ſupports of war, ſo the *impuiſſance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occaſions to accept of peace. *Bacon's Henry VII*

IMPULSE. *n. ſ.* [*impulſus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another

If theſe little *impulſes* ſet the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeneſs and height of that ſhall not at all be preſaged by the ſmalneſs of its occaſion. *South's Sermons.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifeſtly by *impulſe*. *Locke.*

Bodies, from the *impulſe* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their ſurfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Cheyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind, motive, idea.

Mean time, by Jove's *impulſe*, Mezentius arm'd,

Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*

Theſe were my natural *impulſes* for the undertaking, but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dry.*

Moſes ſaw the buſh burn without being conſumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was ſomething, beſides finding an *impulſe* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hoſtile impreſſion.

Like two great rocks againſt the raging tide,

Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,

Suſtain th' *impulſe*, and receive the war *Prior.*

IMPULSION. *n. ſ.* [*impulſion*, Fr. *impulſus*, Lat.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any ſolid body paſſeth without ſound, for that ſound that is heard ſometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulſion* of the air *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To the *impulſion* there is requiſite the force of the body that moveth, and the reſiſtance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little, and if it be too ſmall, it reſiſteth too little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didſt plead

Divine *impulſion*, prompting how thou might'ſt

Find ſome occaſion to infeſt our foes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

IMPU'LSIVE *adj.* [*impulſif*, Fr. from *impulſe.*] Having the power of impulſe; moving, impelling.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;

But thoſe being placed in a lower ſphere,

His fierce ambition, like the higheſt mover,

Has hurried with a ſtrong *impulſive* motion

Againſt their proper courſe. *Denham's Sophy.*

What is the fountain or *impulſive* cauſe of this prevention of ſin? It is perfectly free grace. *South's Sermons*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they

Do ſome *impulſive* force obey,

And are but play'd with, do not play *Prior.*

IMPU'NITY *n. ſ.* [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from puniſhment, exemption from puniſhment.

In the condition of ſubjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and juſtly governed, without oppreſſion on the one ſide, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies*

A general *impunity* would confirm them, for the vulgar will never be brought to believe, that there is a crime where they ſee no penalty. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themſelves or dependents. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

IMPU'RE. *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to ſanctity; unhallowed, unholy

No more can *impure* man return and move

In that pure region of a worthy love,

Than earthly ſubſtance can unforc'd aſpire,

And leave his nature to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

Hypocrites auſterely talk,

Condemning as *impure* what God has made

Pure, and commands to ſome, leaves free to all. *Milton*

2. Unchaſte.

2 Unchaſte

If black ſcandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your meer enforcement ſhall acquittance me
From all the *impure* blots and ſtains thereof *Shakeſp. R* II.

One could not deviſe a more proper hell for an *impure* ſpirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addiſon.*

3 Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures, droſſy.

IMPU'RELY. *adv.* [from *impure*] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*impureté*, French; *impuritas*, Lat. from
IMPU'RITY. } *impure*]

1. Want of ſanctity; want of honeſty.
2. Act of unchaſtity.

The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkiſh clergy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanſe the alimentary duct by vomiting and clyſters, the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple.*] To make red, to colour as with purple.

Now in looſe garlands, thick thrown off the bright
Pavement, like a ſea of jaſper ſhone,
Impurpled with celeſtial roſes, ſmil'd. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *impute*]

1 Chargeable upon any one

That firſt ſort of fooliſhneſs is *imputable* to them. *South.*

2. Accuſable, chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her huſband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he ſhall be compelled to allow her alimony, for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and ſhe is in no wiſe *imputable.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPU'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *imputable.*] The quality of being imputable.

'Tis neceſſary to the *imputableneſs* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute.*]

1. Attribution of any thing generally ill.

Truſt to me, Ulyſſes,
Our *imputation* ſhall be oddly poiſ'd
In this wild action. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

If a ſon that is ſent by his father about merchandize, do fall into ſome lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedneſs, by your rule, ſhould be impoſed upon his father. *Shakeſpeare.*

To uſe intellections and volitions in the infinite eſſence, as hypotheſes, is allowable, but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

I have formerly ſaid that I could diſtinguiſh your writings from thoſe of any others: 'tis now time to clear myſelf from any *imputation* of ſelf-conceit on that ſubject. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Cenſure, reproach.

Whatſoever happens they alſo the leaſt feel that ſcourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithſtanding they deſerve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourſelves againſt theſe groundleſs *imputations* of our enemies, and to riſe above them. *Addiſon.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majeſty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter *Swift*

4. Hint; reflection.

Anthonio is a good man.
—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?
—No, no, my meaning is to have you underſtand me that he is ſufficient. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

IMPUTA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *impute.*] That which may impute *Ainſworth.*

To IMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Latin.]

1 To charge upon; to attribute generally ill, ſometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteouſneſs. *Rom.* iv. 22

Men in their innovations ſhould follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees ſcarce to be perceived; for otherwiſe whatſoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends ſome, and pairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I made it my perſuaſion, to ſatisfy thoſe who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*

This obſcurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in ſo great a maſter of ſtile. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurſt, called a diſſertation on parties *Swift*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed ſhall abſolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds *Milton.*

IMPU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *impute.*] He that imputes.

IN *prep.* [in, Saxon.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is preſent.

In ſchool of love are all things taught we ſee;
There learn'd this maid of arms the ſecret guile. *Fairfax*

Is this place here not ſufficient ſtrong
To guard us *in?* *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. Noting the ſtate preſent at any time

The other is only by error and miſconceit named the ordinance of Jeſus Chriſt: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be ſo *in* very deed. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending *in* a prize,
That thinks he hath done well *in* people's eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are *in* arms. *Shak. R.* III.

Danger before, and *in*, and after the act,
You needs muſt grant is great *Daniel's Civil War*

However it be *in* knowledge, I may truly ſay it is of no uſe at all *in* probabilities, for the aſſent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both ſides, nothing is ſo unfit to aſſiſt the mind *in* that as ſyllogiſm. *Locke*

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier*

God hath made our eternal and temporal intereſts, *in* moſt caſes, very conſiſtent. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

None was ſo little *in* their friendſhips, or ſo much *in* that of thoſe whom they had moſt abuſed. *Letter to Publ. of Dunciad.*

3. Noting the time.

When we would conſider eternity *a parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourſelves and the preſent time we are *in*, repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages paſt, with a proſpect of proceeding in ſuch addition with all the infinity of numbers? *Locke.*

4. Noting power

To feed mens ſouls, quoth he, is not *in* man. *Hubb. Tale.*

5. Noting proportion.

Let uſury in general be reduced to five *in* the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common courſe, which, at leaſt, nine *in* ten of thoſe who enter into the miniſtry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. Concerning.

I only conſider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument fartheſt, has ſaid *in* it. *Locke.*

7. For the ſake. A ſolemn phraſe.

Now, *in* the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæſar feed,
That he is grown ſo great? *Shakeſ. Julius Cæſar.*

In the name of the people,
And *in* the power of us the tribunes, we
Baniſh him our city. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

Now, *in* the name of honour, ſir, I beg you
That I may ſee your father's death reveng'd. *Dryden.*

8 Noting cauſe.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight *in* thy defence. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

9. IN *that* Becauſe.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; *in that* they are wiſe men, and chriſtian men, ſome things; ſome things *in that* they are men miſled, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

He cannot brook ſuch diſgrace well, as he ſhall run into; *in that* it is a thing of his own ſearch, and againſt my will. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

10. IN *as much.* Since, ſeeing that.

Thoſe things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, *in as much* as we might ſtay our doing of them if we would. *Hooker*

IN *adv.*

1. Within ſome place, not out.

How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and unconſcionable perſon, eſpecially if he be arrived at that conſummate and robuſt degree of falſhood as to play *in* and out, and ſhow tricks with oaths, the ſacreeſt bonds which the conſcience of man can be bound with. *South's Sermons*

I fear me, you'll be *in* 'till then. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Engaged to any affair

We know the worſt can come, and reſolve upon
We cannot ſhift being *in*, we muſt go on. *Denham*

Theſe pragmatical fleas value themſelves for being *in* at every thing, and are found at laſt to be juſt good for nothing. *L'Eſt*

3. Placed in ſome ſtate.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loſes and who wins; who's *in*, who's out. *Shakeſp.*
Muſt never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unleſs, good man, he has been fairly *in*. *Pope.*

4. Noting entrance.

Go to thy ſheep-cows; bid them cover the table, ſerve *in* the meat, and we will come *in* to dinner. *Shakeſpeare*

He's too big to go *in* there: what ſhall I do?
——Let me ſee't, I'll *in*, I'll *in* follow your friend's advice, I'll *in*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſ.*

In the ſaid cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of bivalve larger than could be introduced *in* at either of thoſe holes *Woodward on Foſſils*

I N A

5 Into any place.

Is it not more easy to come *in* with a smooth gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm *Collier.*

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in.* *Dryd Georg.*

6. Close; home.

The posture of left handed fencers is so different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push forward, and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard *Tatler.*

IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin, so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*, as *irregular*, before *l* into *l*, as *illative* and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improvable*.

INABI'LITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *ability.*] Impossiance, impotence, want of power

If no natural nor casual *inability* cross their desires, they always delighting to inure themselves with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and thro' experience the more wisdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended, and what plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

INA'BSTINENCE. *n. f* [*in* and *abstinence.*] Intemperance, want of power to abstain.

Diseases dire, of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milt. Par. Lost*

INACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [*inaccessible*, Fr. *in* and *accessible.*] Not to be reached, not to be approached.

Whate'er you are,
That in this desart *inaccessible*,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shakespeare.*

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inaccessible* to us. *Hale Orig n of Mankind.*

There shall we clearly see the ends and uses of these things, which here were either too subtile for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inaccessible* for us to come to any distinct view of *Ray on the Creation.*

This part, which is so noble, is not altogether *inaccessible*; and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*

INACCURACY. *n. f* [from *inaccurate*] Want of exactness.

INA'CCURATE. *adj.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not exact; not accurate. It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of performances.

INACTION. *n. f* [*inaction*, Fr. *in* and *action.*] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amusements past are not more like a dream to me, than those which are present. I live in a refreshing kind of *inaction.* *Pope.*

INACTIVE. *adj* [*in* and *active.*] Not busy; not diligent; idle, indolent, sluggish.

INA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inactive.*] Idly, without labour; without motion, sluggishly

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke*

INACTI'VITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *activity*] Idleness, rest, sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers's Sermons*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is *inactivity* at best *Swift*

INA'DEQUATE. *adj* [*in* and *adequatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose, defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorse for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reason now direct? *Dryden.*

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

INA'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *inadequate.*] Defectively; not completely

These pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle*

[illegible]

1. Carelessness, negligence, [illegible]

There is a vast difference between them; indeed, as vast as between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between so prize and set purpose. *South.*

From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are so intent upon the present that they mind nothing else. *L'Estrange*

Act or effect of neglect

Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals, which have taken their first rise only from some *inadvertence* or misfortune *of the Tongue.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferrable to the works of an inferior kind of author, who are too punctually exact. *Addison.*

INADVE'RTENT. *adj* [*in* and *advertent*, Latin.] Negligent; careless

INADVE'RTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent.*] Carelessly, negligently

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his father with the bone of a fish *inadvertently*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Clarissa.*

INALIENABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *alienable.*] That cannot be alienated

INALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nourishment.

Decoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things *inalimental* to be become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

INAMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*inamissible*, French, *in* and *amissum*, Lat.] Not to be lost

These advantages are *inamissible* *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *adj.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void.

We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE *v. a.* [*in* and *anima*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in use.

There's a kind of world remaining still,
Though she which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone; yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. *Donne.*

INANIMATE [illegible, *inanimus*, Latin, *inanimé*, French.]
INA'NIMATED } Void of life, without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled, but *inanimate* bodies have their spirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' *inanimated* fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies, but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

They can neither subsist nor be produced by the powers of mechanism; for both require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimated* part of the universe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear. *Pope.*

INANITION. *n. f.* [*inanition*, Fr *inanis*, Lat.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulness in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end of the disease. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INA'NITY. *n. f.* [from *inanis*, Latin] Emptiness, void space.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities but so little ones as no body whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*

INA'PPETENCY *n. f.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*] Not to be put to a particular use

INAPPLICATION. *n.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application.*] Indolence; negligence

INA'RABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united, and the graft may then be cut from the mother tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, almonds, walnuts firrs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding *Miller*

INARTICULATE. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of [illegible], as our solemn musick, which is *inarticulate* poesy, does in churches. *Dryden.*

INARTI'CULATELY. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not distinctly

INARTI'CULATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inarticulate*.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed when as affected by those of a self-denying profession. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION *n. f.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention*.] Disregard, negligence; neglect.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers's Sermons.*

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Careless; negligent; [illegible]

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INAUDIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the instant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*

To INAU'GURATE *v. a.* [*inaugure*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION *n. f.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inaugure*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable. *Howel's Voca. Forrest.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INAURA'TION. *n. f.* [*aurum*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the [illegible] of gilding after our manner, but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much nearer than ours *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh. *Shakes. Rom. and Juliet.*

Though heaven's *inauspicious* eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Her eye a strong appeal can give,
Beauty, smiles, and love shall live. *Crashaw.*

The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces. *Boyle.*

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain
Pursu'd the fa rest nymph of all the plain,
She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair. *Dryden.*

INBE'ING. *n. f.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes, for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

I'NBORN. *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by sense of good,
Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. *Dryden.*

All passions being *inborn* with us, we are almost equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Carolina, to heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,
And slight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addison.*

INBRE'ATHED. *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inspired, infused by in- [illegible]

blest pair of syrens, pledges of heav'n's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, voice and verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mix'd power employ,
Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense able to pierce. *Milton.*

INBRED. *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemy
[illegible] *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* II

A [illegible] of them than they deserve, but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the stirring of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Estr.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat,
And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight. *Dryden.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*.] To coop up, to shut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet *incaged* in so small a verge,
Thy waste is no whit lesser than thy lord's. *Shakes. R II.*

It made my imprisonment a pleasure,
Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds
Conceive *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

INCALESCENCE. } *n. f.* [*incalesco*, Latin.] The state of growINCALE'SCENCY. } ing warm; warmth; incipient heat

Averroes restrained his hearty, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato, that is, a sober *incalescence*, and regulated exhilaration from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

INCANTA'TION. *n. f.* [*incantation*, Fr. *incanto*, Lat.] Charms uttered by singing, enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too strong. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination, for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The nuptial rights his outrage first attends,
The dow'r defir'd is his transfigur'd friends
The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did, defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on us [illegible] owers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, the frivolous rites of their incantations and worship, that might look like *incantation* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INCA'NTATORY. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment, magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*

To INCA'NTON *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholicks, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantoning* of Constance as a counterpoise. *Addison on Italy.*

INCAPABI'LITY. } *n. f.* [from *incapable*.] Inability natural,
INCA'PABLENESS. } disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable*.]

1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death. *Shakesp.*

2. Not able to receive any thing.

Will not, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation. *Clarendon.*

3. Unable, not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid
With age? *Shakes. Winter's Tale.*

4. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more *Swift*

5. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable* of falsehood, or *incapable* of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet*

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS *n. f.* [from *incapacious*.] Narrowness, want of containing space.

To INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*.]

1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life. *Clarissa*

2 To disqualify

Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage *Arbuthn.*

INCAPA'CITY. *n. f.* [*incapacité*, Fr. *in* and *capacity*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial indisposition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCARCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Latin] To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol, otherwise it is seldom found.

The pestilent contagion may be propagated by those dense bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen cloaths. *Harvey on Consumptions*

INCARCERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *incarcerate*.] Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin] To cover with flesh.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it. *Wiseman.*

To INCARN *v. n.* To breed flesh

The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous sea *incarnardine*,
Making the green one red. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To INCARNATE. *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr. *incarno*, Latin.]

1. To cloath with flesh; to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute *Milton.*

INCA'RNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr. from the verb.]

1 Cloathed with flesh; embodied in flesh

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh. *Hooker.*

They say he cried out of women
—Yes, that he did, and said they were devils *incarnate*. *Shak.*

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever *Sanderson.*

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign
Both God and man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.*

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* understood this word.

But he's possest,
Incarnate with a thousand imps. *Swift.*

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep [illegible]

INCARNA'TION. *n. f.* [*incarnation*, Fr. from *incarnate*.]

1. The act of assuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the son of God incarnate not to be [illegible] God *Hooker.*

[illegible]tion, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

INCA'RNATIVE. *n. f.* [*incarnatif*, Fr. from *incarn*.] A medicine that generates flesh

I deterged the abscess, and incarned by the common *incarnative*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case*] To cover; to inclose; to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*,
The pillars silver *Pope's Odyssey.*

INCAU'TIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent, heedless

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Kett against Burnet*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious*] Unwarily; heedlessly, negligently

A species of palsy invades such as *incautiously* expose themselves to the morning air. *Arbuthnot on Air*

INCE'NDIARY *n. f.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin; *incendiaire*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries*. *King Charles.*

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventers and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and pests of commonweals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INCENSE. *n. f.* [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themselves throw *incense*. *Shakesp. K. Lear*

Numa the rites of strict religion knew,
On every altar laid the *incense* due. *Prior.*

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Latin] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat, to fire, to make furious, to exasperate.

The world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shakesp.*

He is attended with a desperate train,
And what they may *incense* him to, being apt
To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each *incensed* will. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Foul idolatries and other faults,
Heap'd to the popular sum, will so *incense*
God as to leave them. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense*?
Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence? *Dryden's Æn.*

INCE'NSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incense*.] Rage, heat, fury

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakespeare.*

INCE'NSION. *n. f.* [*incensio*, Latin] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger, an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *n. f.* [from *incense*.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCE'NTIVE. *n. f.* [*incentivum*, Latin]

1. That which kindles.

Their unreasonable severity was not the least *incentive*, that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. *K. Charles*

2. That which provokes, that which encourages; incitement; motive, encouragement, spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill.

Congruity of opinions, to our natural constitution, is one great *incentive* to their reception. *Glanv. Scepf.*

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful *incentives* to charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day. *Atterbury*

It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

INCE'NTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry: too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE'PTION. *n. f.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Latin] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and desitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Locke*

INCE'PTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION. *n. f.* [*incero*, Latin] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

INCE'RTITUDE *n. f.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCE'SSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing, unintermitted, continual, uninterrupted

Raging wind blows up *incessant* showr's,
And when the rage allays, the rain begins. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

The *incessant* weeping of my wife,
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakespeare.*

If, by pray'r
Incessant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

In form, a herald of the king she flies,
From peer to peer, and thus *incessant* cries. *Pope's Odyss.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *adv.* [from *incessant*.] Without intermission; continually.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fan'd to wash themselves *incessantly*. *Fairy Queen.*

Who reads
Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgment equal or superior. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were *incessantly* comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Addison.*

INCEST. *n. f.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

Is't not a kind of *incest* to take life
From thine own sister's shame? *Shakes. Meas. for Measure*

He who entered in the firſt act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, muſt not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *inceſt* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

INCESTUOUS. *adj.* [*inceſtueux*, French.] Guilty of inceſt, guilty of unnatural cohabitation

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou ſimular of virtue,
That art *inceſtuous* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

We may eaſily gueſs with what impatience the world would have heard an *inceſtuous* Herod diſcourſing of chaſtity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *inceſtuous* love,
You muſt divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCE'STUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inceſtuous.*] With unnatural love.

Macareus and Canace, ſon and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *inceſtuouſly*. *Dryden.*

INCH *n. ſ.* [ince, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end, the twelfth part of a foot

A foot is the ſixth part of the ſtature of man, a ſpan one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one ſeventy-ſecond. *Holder on Time.*

2. A proverbial name for a ſmall quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

As in laſting, ſo in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a ſpan. *Donne.*

Is it ſo deſirable a condition to conſume by *inches*, and loſe one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

He ſhould never miſs, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of ſpace. *Blackmore.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakeſp.*

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant they ſay, but very popular;
He gets too far into the ſoldiers graces,
And *inches* out my maſter. *Dryden's Cleomenes*

2. To deal out by inches; to give ſparingly. *Ainſw.*

To INCH *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horſe over four *inched* bridges. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

INCHIPIN. *n. ſ.* Some of the inſide of a deer. *Ainſworth.*

INCHMEAL. *n. ſ.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.

All th' infections that the ſun ſucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Proſpero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a diſeaſe! *Shakeſ. Tempeſt*

To INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence

It is neither a ſubſtance perfect, nor a ſubſtance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World*

INCHOATION. *n. ſ.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception, beginning.

It diſcerneth of four kinds of cauſes, forces, frauds, crimes various of ſtellionate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The ſetting on foot ſome of thoſe arts in thoſe parts would be looked upon as the firſt *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]

Medicines are ſaid to *incide* which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles; as acids, and moſt ſalts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus ſome expectorating medicines are ſaid to *incide* or cut the phlegm *Quincy.*

The menſes are promoted by all ſaponaceous ſubſtances, which *incide* the mucus in the firſt paſſages. *Arbuthnot.*

INCIDENCE, INCIDENCY } *n. ſ.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurſions of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is ſaid to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a ſtraight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrours there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glaſs, and from the glaſs to the eye. *Bacon.*

In equal *incidences* there is a conſiderable inequality of refractions, whether it be that ſome of the incident rays are refracted more and others leſs conſtantly, or one and the ſame ray is by refraction diſturbed. *Newton's Opt.*

The permanent whiteneſs argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no ſuch ſeparation of the emerging rays. *Newt.*

He enjoys his happy ſtate moſt when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidency* of his happineſs. *Norris*

2. [*Incidens*, Latin.] Accident, hap; caſualty

What *incidency* thou doſt gueſs of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidens*, Lat.]

1. Caſual; fortuitous; occaſional, happening accidentally coming in beſide the main deſign; happening beſide expectation.

As the ordinary courſe of common affairs is diſpoſed of by general laws, ſo unto men rarer *incident* neceſſities and infirmities ſhould be with ſpecial equity conſidered. *Hooker.*

I would note in children not only their articulate anſwers, but likewiſe ſmiles and frowns upon *incident* occaſions. *Watton.*

In a complex propoſition the predicate or ſubject is ſometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whoſe, whom, &c. which make another propoſition: as, every man, who is pious, ſhall be ſaved. Julius, whoſe ſurname was Cæſar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are tranſparent, have many pores. Here the whole propoſition is called the primary or chief, and the additional propoſition is called an *incident* propoſition. *Watts*

2. Happening, apt to happen.

Conſtancy [illegible] overlooks all thoſe failures of kindneſs, that through paſſion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be ſometimes guilty of *South.*

INCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beſide the main deſign, caſualty

His wiſdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulneſs. *Bacon's holy War.*

No perſon, no *incident* in the play, but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign *Dryden's Dufreſnoy*

INCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* Incident; caſual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.

The ſatisfaction you received from thoſe *incidental* diſcourſes which we have wandered into. *Mason.*

By ſome religious duties ſcarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incidental* buſineſs, to be done when they have nothing elſe to do. *Rogers's Sermons*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental*.] Beſide the main deſign; occaſionally

Theſe general rules are but occaſionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifeſt unto us a former than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderſon.*

I treat either purpoſely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

INCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occaſionally; by the bye; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongſt the judges what ſhould be done for the king himſelf, who was attainted; but reſolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cinerat*, Latin.] To burn to aſhes.

By baking, without melting, the heat inſpiſſateth, and then maketh fragile; and laſtly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fire burneth wood, making it firſt luminous, then black and brittle, and laſtly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon*

Theſe dregs ſtick in the capillar inſertions of the ſtomach, and are ſoon *incinerated* and calcined into ſuch ſalts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

INCINERATION. *n. ſ.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerate*.] The act of burning any thing to aſhes.

I obſerved in the fixt ſalt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taſte not unlike common ſalt, and very differing from the cauſtick lixiviate taſte of other ſalts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *circumſpection*.] Want of caution, want of heed

An unexpected way of deluſion, whereby he more eaſily led away the *incircumſpection* of their belief. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

INCISED. *adj.* [*inciſer*, Fr. *inciſus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting as, an *inciſed* wound.

I brought the *inciſed* lips together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

INCISION. *n. ſ.* [*inciſion*, Fr. *inciſio*, Latin.]

1. A cut, a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. Generally uſed for wounds made by a chirurgeon.

Let us make *inciſion* for your love,
To prove whoſe blood is reddeſt, his or mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

God help thee, ſhallow man. God make *inciſion* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakeſp. As you like it*

The reception of one is as different from the admiſſion of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *inciſions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreſhments of a ſhower. *South's Sermons.*

A ſmall *inciſion* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag *Sharp's Surgery*

2. Diviſion of viſcous humours by medicines.

Abſterſion is a ſcouring off, or *inciſion* of the more viſcous humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting between them and the part, as is found in nitrous water, which ſcours [illegible] *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

INCISIVE. *adj.* [*inciſif*, Fr. from *inciſus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuſcles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be deſtroyed by the effuſion of very piercing and *inciſive* liquors. *B*

INCISOR. *n. f.* [*incifor*, Latin.] Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *adj.* [*incifore*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *n. f.* [*incifura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.

In ſome creatures it is wide, in ſome narrow, in ſome with a deep *inciſure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and more eaſy comminuting of hard food.

INCITA'TION. *n. f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulſe.

Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and diſpoſition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the poſſibilities and *incitations* *Governm. of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other paſſions to act with the utmoſt impetuoſity. *Decay of Piety.*

To INCITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Latin.] To ſtir up; to ſtir forward in a purpoſe; to animate; to ſpur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence ſhall *incite* us to? *Shakeſ. H. V.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*,
But love, dear love, and our aged father's right *Shakeſpeare.*

Antiochus, when he *incited* Pruſias to join in war, ſet before him the greatneſs of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and ſpread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

The principles of nature and common reaſon, which in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for aſſiſtance to a ſingle perſon than a multitude. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Motive, incentive; impulſe; inciting power.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having ſuch *incitements* to make him deſirous of all furtherances unto his cauſe, could eſpy in the whole ſcripture of God nothing which might breed at the leaſt a probable opinion of likelihood, that [illegible]

A perſon ſent hither by ſome good providence, to be the occaſion and *incitement* of great good to this iſland. *Addiſon.*

If thou muſt reform the ſtubborn times,
From the long records of diſtant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope's Statius.*

INCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpoliſhed. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVI'LITY. *n. f.* [*incivilité*, Fr. *in* and *civility*.]

1. Want of courteſy; rudeneſs.

He does offend againſt that reverence which is due to the common apprehenſions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greateſt *incivility*. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Act of rudeneſs.

Abſtain from diſſolute laughter, uncomely jeſts, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies [illegible] *Rule of Living well.*

INCLE'MENCY. *n. f.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulneſs, cruelty; ſeverity; harſhneſs; roughneſs.

And though by tempeſts of the prize bereft,
In heaven's inviſible eſſence ſome eaſe we find
Our foes we vanquiſh'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clemens*, Latin.] Unmerciful, unpitying, void of tenderneſs; harſh.

Teach us further by what means to ſhun
Th' *inclement* ſeaſons, rain, ice, hail and ſnow. *Milton.*

Naked, defenceleſs, on a foreign land,
Propitious to my wants, a veſt ſupply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* ſky. *Pope.*

INCLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propenſion of will, favourably diſpoſed, willing; tending by diſpoſition.

People are not always *inclinable* to the beſt. *Spenſer.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could eſpy in the whole ſcripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the ſame way *inclinable*. *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterneſs of certain mens writings, who ſpared him little, made him, for their ſakes, the leſs *inclinable* to that truth which he himſelf ſhould have honoured. *Hooker.*

Deſire,
Inclinable now grown to touch or taſte,
Solicits her longing eye. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Having a tendency.

If ſuch a craft naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thouſand years than the laſt, but if the craft was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

INCLINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inclinaiſon*, *inclination*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the ſame *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before, that is, the *inclination* of half a degree anſwering to the ſun's diameter *Newton's Opt.*

2. Natural aptneſs.

Though moſt of the thick woods are grubbed up ſince the promontory has been cultivated, there are ſtill many ſpots of it which ſhew the natural *inclination* of the ſoil leans that way. *Addiſon.*

3. Propenſion of mind, favourable diſpoſition, impotent deſire.

The king was wonderfully diſquieted, when he found that the prince was totally alienated from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for ſuch for otherwiſe how ſhould they ſo often plead and reſt in the honeſt and well-meaning diſpoſition of their minds, when they are juſtly charged with an actual non-performance of the law. *South's Sermons.*

4. Love, affection.

We have had few knowing painters, becauſe of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting. *Dryden.*

5. Diſpoſition of mind.

Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from ſome feces or ſediment by only ſtooping the veſſel, which is alſo called decantation. *Quincy.*

INCLINATORY. *adj.* [from *incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be deſtroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCLI'NATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one ſide or the other; with ſome deviation from North and South.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or ſomewhat equinoctially, that is, toward the eaſtern or weſtern points, they diſcover ſome verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin, *incliner*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to extend towards any part.

Her houſe *inclineth* unto death, and her paths unto the dead *Prov.* ii. 18.

Sit ſtill this place
My heart *inclines*, and hither turn my eyes,
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning.

Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no?
He ſeems indifferent;
Or rather ſwaying more upon our part. *Shak. H. V.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate.

The timely dew of ſleep,
Now falling with ſoft ſlumb'rous weight, *inclines*
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield,
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*

A tow'ring ſtructure to the palace join'd;
To this his ſteps the though ful prince *inclin'd*. *Pope.*

2. To turn the deſire towards any thing.

3. To bend, to incurvate.

With due reſpect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to ſome being of ſuperior kind,
And made my court. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

To INCLI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To graſp, to incloſe; to ſurround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or ſky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt have't *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

To INCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloiſter*.] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obſcure.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of groſs diet, ſhall we be *incloudred*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]

1. To incloſe, to ſhut in.

2. To compriſe; to comprehend.

This deſire being recommended to her majeſty, it liked her to *include* the ſame within one future leaſe. *Bacon.*

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Inſtead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the queſtion is only whether he be a whig or a tory, under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*inclufif*, French.]

1. Incloſing; encircling.

O, would that the *inclufive* verge
Of golden metal, that muſt round my brow,
Were red hot ſteel, to ſear me to the brain. *Shak. R. III.*

2. Comprehended in the ſum or number, as, from Wedneſday to Saturday *inclufive*; that is, both Wedneſday and Saturday taken into the number.

To ſearch where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *inclufive* down to cells. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inclusive.*] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively. Hale.*

[illegible] on is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *inclusively*; and is differenced partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

INCOA'GULABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable*] Incapable of coagulation.

INCOEXI'STENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *coexistence*] The quality of not existing together, non-association of existence.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or *incoexistence* of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. *Locke.*

INCO'G. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog.* *Addison.*

INCO'GITANCY. *n. f.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to others, who convey them as such to their successors, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness to their *incogitancy* presumption. *Boyle.*

Next to the stupid and meerly vegetable state of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal consideration. *Dec. of Piety.*

INCO'GITATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call cogitative and *incogitative* beings. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a state of concealment.

'Twas long ago
Since gods came down *incognito.* *Prior.*

INCOHE'RENCE. } *n. f.* [*in* and *coherence*]
INCOHE'RENCY }

1. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence; want of dependance of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke.*

Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke.*

2. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaister be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smalness and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass. *Boyle.*

INCOHE'RENT. *adj.* [*in* and *coherent*]

1. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke.*

2. Without cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and *incoherent*, they had consequently been as pervious as those of marle or gravel. *Woodw.*

INCOHE'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *incoherent.*] Inconsistently, inconsequentially.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a person confounded with fears, speaking irrationally and *incoherently.* *Pearce's Note, on the Odyssey*

INCOLU'MITY. *n. f.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; security. A word very little in use.

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Howe.*

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *incombustible.*] The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Appennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombustibility.* *Ray.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*incombustible*, Fr. *in* and *combustible.*] Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incombustible*, and not consumable by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incombustible.*] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

[illegible] [*in* and *come.*] Revenues; produce of any [illegible]

Thou who repinest at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his *incomes*, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this. *South's Sermons.*

No fields afford
So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden's Georg.*

St. Gaul has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what arises from its trade: the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture. *Addison on Italy.*

Notwithstanding the large *incomes* annexed to some few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to subsist on. *Atterbury's Sermons*

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *incommensurable*] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [French, from *in*, *con*, and [illegible] *rabilis*, Latin] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature. *Watts.*

INCOMME'NSURATE *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrate, which, to our apprehension, are *incommensurate*, are yet commensurable to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect. *Hore.*

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; so we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves *incommensurate* to one another, for civil use, measuring the greater by the less. *Holder on Time.*

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the less space be *incommensurate* to the greater *Holder on Time.*

To INCOMMODATE. } *v. a.* [*incommodo*, Lat. *incommoder*,
To INCOMMO'DE. } Fr.] To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon, but rather than *incommode* ye, says he, I'll remove. *L'Estrange.*

Although they sometimes molest and *incommode* the inhabitants of some parts, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensable necessity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not subsist without it. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

INCOMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Latin.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by some accident be *incommodious* to a few. *Hooker.*

Mens intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconveniently; not at ease.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness. *Burnet.*

INCOMMO'DITY. *n. f.* [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Latin] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought most free from all such disuse. *Spenser's State of Ireland*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapness doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

By considering the region and the winds, one might so cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should little fear the *incommodity* of smoak. *Wotton's Architecture.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *incommunicable*] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [*incommunicable*, Fr. *in* and *communicable.*]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot ask more than I can give, may I but reserve to myself the *incommunicable* jewel of my conscience. *K. Charles.*

Only the God of nature perfectly knows her; and light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible. *Glanv.*

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creatures. *Stilling.*

2. Not to be expressed, not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it. *South's Sermons.*

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable.*] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Hakewill on Providence*

INCOMMU'NICATING. *adj.* [*in* and *communicating*] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgments and administrations of common justice carry a consonancy one to another, whereby both are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. *Hale's Common Law.*

INCOMPA'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *compacted.*] Not joined, not
INCOMPA'CTED. } cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound

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compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompacted*. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable.*] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. *Sidney.*

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were
To an untirable and continuate goodness. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Her words do shew her wit *incomparable*. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Now this mask
Was cried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night
Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. *Dryden.*

INCO'MPARABLY. *adv.* [from *incomparable.*]

1. Beyond comparison, without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South's Sermons.*

2. Excellently; to the highest degree. A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustina's, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addison on Italy.*

INCOMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *compassionate.*] Void of pity; void of tenderness.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [properly *incompetibility*, *in* and *competo*, Latin.] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Wotton.*

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incompetibility* of excess of one infinitude above another, either in intension or extension; but the *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLE. [*incompatible*, French; rather *incompetible*, as it is sometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

Fortune and love have ever been so *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. *Suckl.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompetible* with the sincerity of the love of God? *Hamm.*

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompetible* to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the incompossibility of things successive with infinitude. *Hale.*

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. *Bent.*

INCO'MPATIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompetibly*, from *incompatible.*] Inconsistently.

INCO'MPETENCY. *n. f.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent*] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPETENT. *adj.* [*in* and *competent.*] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove the grosser faults of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it, must be left to the opinion of the world, in spight of any protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryden.*

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Bentley.*

INCO'MPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent*] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete* and maimed without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomplete*] Imperfection; unfinished state.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an intire possession. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *compliance*]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictious temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPOSED. *adj.* [*in* and *composed.*] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Howel.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY. *n. f.* from *incompossible.*] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *incompossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitnesses in any modification. *Ailers.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompetible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *incompossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *incompossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *possible.*] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*incompréhensibilité*, Fr. from *incomprehensible.*] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*incompréhensible*, Fr. *in* and *comprehensible.*]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter. *Locke.*

The laws of vegetation, life, sustenance, and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehensible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not now used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomprehensible.*] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibleness*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is incomprehensible. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehensible.*] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehensibly* infinite. *Locke.*

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*incompressible*, Fr. *in* and *compressible.*] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Their hardness is the reason why water is *incompressible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *incompressible.*] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCU'RRING. *adj.* [*in* and *concur*] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* [*inconcevable*, Fr. *in* and *conceivable.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises, a life to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*. *Newton's Opt.*

INCONCE'IVABLY *adv.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South.*

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*, *conceptus*, Latin] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible, inconceivable. A word not used.

It is *inconceptible* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I N C

INCONCLUDENT *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin] Infer[illegible] no consequence.

The depositions of witneſſes themſelves, as being falſe, vanous, contrariant, ſingle, *inconcludent* *Hyoſſe's Parergon.*

INCONCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *concluſive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unſkilful in ſyllogiſm, at firſt hearing, could perceive the weakneſs and *inconcluſiveneſs* of a long, artificial, and plauſible diſcourſe, wherewith ſome others, better ſkilled in ſydogiſm, have been miſled. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *concoctus*] Unripened; immature;
INCONCO'CTED } not fully digeſted.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

I underſtand, remember, and reaſon better in my riper years than when I was a child, and had my organical parts leſs digeſted and *inconcocted.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCONCO'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *inconcoct.*] The ſtate of being undigeſted, unripeneſs; immaturity

The middle action, which produceth ſuch imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inmaturation*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert it, it is all that while crude and inconcoct; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and *inconcoction.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INCO'NDITE. *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpoliſhed.

Now ſportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes with ſuiting notes,
And quaver unharmonious. *Philips*

INCONDI'TIONAL *adj.* [*in* and *conditional*] Without exception; without limitation, without ſtipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified ſenſe, an *inconditional* and abſolute verity is inferred. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition*] Not limited; not reſtrained by any conditions; abſolute.

They aſcribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we ſhould be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itſelf, wherein they meant we ſhould ever continue. *Hooker.*

INCONFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *confuſion.*] Diſtinctneſs.

The cauſe of the confuſion in ſounds, and the *inconfuſion* in ſpecies viſible, is, for that the ſight worketh in right lines, and ſo there can be no coincidence in the eye; but ſounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, muſt needs encounter and diſturb the one the other *Bacon*

INCONGRUENCE *n. ſ.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unſuitableneſs; want of adaptation

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*incongruité*, Fr. from *incongruant*]

1. Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another.

The fathers make uſe of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worſhip of them. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſiſtency; inconſequence; abſurdity; impropriety.

To avoid abſurdities and *incongruities*, is the ſame law eſtabliſhed for both arts, the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Diſagreement of parts, want of ſymmetry.

She, whom after what form ſoe'er we ſee,
Is diſcord and rude *incongruity*;
She, ſhe is dead, ſhe's dead. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongru*, Fr. *in* and *congruous*]

1. Unſuitable; not fitting.

Wiſer heathens condemned the worſhip of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a diſparagement to the deity *Stillingfleet*

2. Inconſiſtent, abſurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incongruous*] Improperly, unfitly

INCONNE'XEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependance.

Others aſcribed hereto, as a cauſe, what perhaps but caſually or *inconnexedly* ſucceeds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conſcionable.*] Void of the ſenſe of good and evil; without influence of conſcience.

So *inconſcionable* are theſe common people, and ſo little feeling have they of God, or their own ſouls good, *Spenſer.*

INCONSE'QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inconſequence*, Fr. *inconſequentia*, Lat., [illegible]

Thus he beſtows the name of many fallacies upon it, and runs on with ſhewing the *inconſequence* of it, as though he did in earneſt believe it were an impertinent anſwer. *Stillingfleet*

INCONSE'QUENT *adj.* [*in* and *conſequent*, Lat.] Without juſt concluſion, without regular inference.

The ground he aſſumes is unſound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconſequent.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

Men reſt not in falſe apprehenſions without abſurd and *inconſequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and miſapprehended mediums, erecting concluſions no way interdible from their premiſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conſiderable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant

No, I am an *inconſiderable* fellow, and know nothing.

The moſt *inconſiderable* of creatures may at ſome time or other come to revenge itſelf upon the greateſt *L'Eſtrange.*

Caſting my eyes upon the arts, continually taken up with a thouſand cares, very *inconſiderable* with reſpect to us, but of the greateſt importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curioſity. *Addiſon*

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with leſs reſiſtance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all ſpace adequately without leaving any pores, and by conſequence is much denſer than quickſilver or gold? And may not its reſiſtance be ſo ſmall as to be *inconſiderable?* *Newton's Opt.*

If we were under any real fear of the papiſts, it would be hard to think us ſo ſtupid not to be equally apprehenſive with others, ſince we are likely to be the greateſt ſufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconſiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no ſin appear ſmall or *inconſiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal ſalvation endangered *Reyer.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inconſiderable.*] Small importance

To thoſe who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconſiderableneſs* of this ſhort dying life, in compariſon of that eternal ſtate which remains for us in another life, the conſideration of a future happineſs is the moſt powerful motive. *Tillotſon.*

From the conſideration of our own ſmallneſs and *inconſiderableneſs*, in reſpect of the greatneſs and ſplendor of thoſe glorious heavenly bodies, let us with the holy pſalmiſt raiſe up our hearts. *Ray on the Creation.*

INCONSI'DERATE. *adj.* [*inconſidere*, Fr. *inconſideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careleſs; thoughtleſs; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent.

When thy *inconſiderate* hand
Flings ope this caſement, with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'ſt my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it,
That which now looks like juſtice, will be thought
An *inconſiderate* raſhneſs. *Denham's Sophy*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there ſhould be any ſo *inconſiderate* among us as to ſacrifice morality to politicks. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Wanting due regard.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the tranſgreſſions, which were under the firſt Teſtament, cannot be ſo *inconſiderate* of our frailties. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Negligently, thoughtleſsly, inattentively

The king, tranſported with juſt wrath, *inconſiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was ſlain in the purſuit. *Bacon*

Joſeph was delighted with Mariamne's converſation, and endeavoured with all his art to ſet out the exceſs of Herod's paſſion for her; but when he ſtill found her cold and incredulous, he *inconſiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inconſiderate*] Careleſſneſs, thoughtleſſneſs; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence, inattention

If men do know and believe that there is ſuch a being as God, not to demean ourſelves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great ſtupidity and *inconſiderateneſs*. *Tillotſon.*

INCONSIDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inconſideration*, Fr. *in* and *conſideration*] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons careleſsneſs to be the effect of dullneſs of mind, *inconſideration*, precipitancy or giddineſs in actions, and ſelf-love. *Taylor*

INCONSI'STING. *adj.* [*in* and *conſiſt.*] Not conſiſtent; incompatible with.

The perſons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners falſe, that is, *inconſiſting* with the characters of mankind *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

INCONSI'STENCE }
INCONSI'STENCY } *n. ſ.* [from *inconſiſtent*]

1. Such oppoſition as that one propoſition infers the negation of the other; ſuch contrariety that both cannot be together.

There

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South's Sermons.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistences* and contradictions would appear at last? *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness, changeableness.

INCONSISTENT *adj.* [*in* and *consistent*]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous.

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations against the demands, as *inconsistent* with conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humour. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent*. *Locke.*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSISTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconsistent*.] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE *adj.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *consolo*.] Not to be comforted, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable*. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

INCONSONANCY. *n. s.* [*in* and *consonancy*.] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous*.] Inscrutable, not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately sealing up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

INCONSTANCY. *n. s.* [*inconstantia*, Lat. *inconstance*, Fr. from *inconstant*.] Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the vilanous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princess' curse,
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy*. *Denham.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison's Spectator.*

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt. *Woodward's Natural History.*

INCONSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Latin.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable, mutable, variable.

O swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

INCONSUMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consumo*, Lat.] Not to be consumed, not to be wasted.

By arts were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. *Brown.*

INCONSUMPTIBLE *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Lat.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end, not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would glady see the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby on Bodies.*

INCONTESTABLE. *adj.* [*incontestable*, Fr. *in* and *contest*.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a Deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

INCONTESTABLY. *adv.* [from *incontestable*.] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous*.] Not touching each other, not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

INCONTINENCE. } *n. s.* [*incontinentia*, Lat. *in* and *continence*.]
INCONTINENCY } Ability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency*
Is this; she hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. *Sh.*

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with unchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*. *Milton.*

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*,
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulged my sense. *Dryden.*

The words *sine ulla Diana* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both noted of *incontinency*. *Dryden.*

INCONTINENT. *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent*.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb incontinent, or else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. 2 *Tim.* 3.

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise,
To weet what wight so loudly did lament,
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on sullen black *incontinent*. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

He says he will return *incontinent*.

INCONTINENTLY *adv.* [from *incontinent*.]

1. Unchastely, without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately, at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours. *Hayward.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations. *Arbuthn. and Pope.*

INCONTROVERTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible*.] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY *adv.* [from *incontrovertible*.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and purest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown.*

INCONVENANCE }
INCONVENIENCY } *n. s.* [*inconvenance*, Fr.]

1. Unfitness, inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness, difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*. *Raleigh's History.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment, and is continually unsecure even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that must lie still where chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Consider the disproportion between the worst *inconveniences* that attends incompliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy several advantages. *Atterbury.*

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconvenience*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Atterbury.*

INCONVENIENT. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *convenio*, Lat.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They delight rather to lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found *inconvenient*, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient*.]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVERSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conversable*.] Incommunicative, disqualified by temper for conversation, unsocial.

He is a person very *inconversable*. *Mor.*

INCONVERTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convertible*.] Not transmutable, incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanyeth the *inconvertible* portion unto the liege. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convincible*.] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVINCIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvincible*.] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONY. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned, artless.

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky: as, he's an *inconny* fellow. This seems to be the meaning in *Shakespeare*.

O' my troth, moſt ſweet jeſts, moſt *incony* vulgar wit,
When it comes ſo ſmoothly off. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*in* and *corporal*] Immaterial, diſtinct from matter, diſtinct from body

Why do'ſt thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with th' *incorporal* air do'ſt hold diſcourſe? *Shak. Hamlet.*

Learned men have not reſolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*: corporal they ſay it cannot be, becauſe then it would neither pierce the air, nor fold diaphanous bodies, and yet every day we ſee the air illightened. *Incorporal* it cannot

INCORPORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incorporalité*, Fr. from *incorporal*] Immaterialneſs; diſtinctneſs from body

INCO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal*] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients ſo as they ſhall make one maſs.

A fifteenth part of ſilver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of ſilver to draw to it the leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Who the ſwelling clouds in bladders ties,
To moiſty the ſtubborn clods with rain,
And ſcatter'd duſt *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. To compoſe inſeparably.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when
Theſe mutual ties ſo marſhal the way,
Hard at hand comes the maſter and main exerciſe,
The *incorporate* concluſion. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

By your leaves, you ſhall not ſtay alone,
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shakeſ. R. and Ju.*

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this ſenſe they ſay in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apoſtle affirmeth plainly of all men chriſtian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporate* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The ſame is *incorporated* with a majority, and nameth burgeſſes to parliament. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. To unite, to aſſociate.

It is Caſca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Your moſt grave belly was deliberate,
Not raſh, like his accuſers, and thus anſwer'd,
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at firſt,
Which you do live upon. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confutian only eſſential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

The Romans did not ſubdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and ſword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. To embody.

Courteſy, that ſeemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be perſuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters, who worſhipped their images as gods, ſuppoſed ſome ſpirit to be *incorporated* therein, and ſo to make together with it a perſon fit to receive worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs.

Painters colours and aſhes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It is not univerſally true, that acid ſalts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy ſoul
In real darkneſs of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
T' *incorporate* with gloomy night. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

It finds the mind unpoſſeſſed with any former notions, and ſo eaſily gains upon the aſſent, grows up with it, and *in-*

INCO'RPORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *corporate*] Immaterial, unbodied.

Moſes forbore to ſpeak of angels, and things inviſible and *incorporate* *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate*]

1. Union of diverſe ingredients in one maſs

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint, for [illegible] corporated without over great charge, the cheapneſs of the flint doth make the compound ſtuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with ſome little additional, may further the intruſion *incorporation.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Formation of a body politick

3. Adoption, union, aſſociation

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that ſociety which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCORPOREAL. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and [illegible]

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Senſe and perception muſt neceſſarily proceed from ſome *incorporeal* ſubſtance within us. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially; without body

The ſenſe of hearing ſtriketh the ſpirits more immediately than the other ſenſes, and more *incorporeally* than the ſmelling. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INCORPOREITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; diſtinctneſs from body.

To INCO'RPSE *v. a.* [*in* and *corpſe.*] To incorporate; to unite into one body

He grew unto his ſeat,
As he had been *incorpſ'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

INCORRE'CT. *adj.* [*in* and *correct*] Not nicely finiſhed; not exact, inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;
I'm all ſubmiſſion; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

INCORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *correctneſs.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactneſs.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible.*] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means, erroneous beyond hope of inſtruction.

The loſs is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible.* *Adams's Diverſe Dialogues.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error? *L'Eſtrange.*

Provok'd by thoſe *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick ſchools. *Dryden's Juven.*

While we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chaſtiſe us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge's Serm.*

The moſt violent party-men are ſuch as have diſcovered leaſt ſenſe of religion or morality; and when ſuch are laid aſide, as ſhall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the reſt. *Swift.*

INCORRIGIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incorrigible*] Hopeleſs depravity; badneſs beyond all means of amendment.

[illegible] *incorrigibleneſs.* *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have changing uſed, much leſs blows, 'till obſtinacy and *incorrigibleneſs* make it abſolutely neceſſary. *Locke.*

INCORRIGIBLY *adv.* [from *incorrigible*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

[illegible]
They cleanlineſs and company renounce. *Reſtoration.*

INCORRU'PT. } *adj.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Latin; *incorrompu*,
INCORRU'PTED. } French.]

1. Free from foulneſs or depravation.

Sin, that firſt
Diſtemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

2. Pure of manners, honeſt, good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

[illegible] *tible.*] Inſuſceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, alledgeth the verſes of a Greek tragick poet. *Hakewill.*

INCORRU'PTIBLE *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptible.*] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In ſuch abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great ſtore of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*

Our bodies ſhall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal ſubſtances, our ſouls be entertained with the moſt ravithing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity *Wake.*

INCORRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in* and *corruption.*] Incapacity of corruption

So alſo is the reſurrection of the dead. It is ſown in corruption, it is raiſed in *incorruption.* *1 Cor. xv. 42.*

INCORRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *corrupt.*]

1. Purity of manners, honeſty; integrity

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptneſs* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and ſubtile ſpeculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration

To INCRA'SSATE *v. a* [*in* and *craſſus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to ſink under the ſurface, the body of water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine, if too heavy, it may be *incraſſated* with ſalt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Acids diſſolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or *incraſſate* *Newton's Opt.*

Acids, ſuch as are auſtere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a ſtricture of the fibres, *incraſſate* and coagulate the fluids, from whence pains and rheumatiſm. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRASSATION *n. ſ* [from *incraſſate*]

1. The act of thickening

2. The ſtate of growing thick.

Nothing doth congelate but water; for the determination of quickſilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incraſſation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INC

INCRA'SSATIVE. *n. f.* [from *incraſſate*] Having the quality of thickening

The two latter indicate reſtringents to ſtench, and *incraſſatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creſco*, Lat.] To grow more in number, or greater in bulk, to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or leſs

Hear and obſerve to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increaſe* mightily. *Deut.* vi. 3.

Profane and vain babbling will *increaſe* unto ungodlineſs *2 Tim.* ii. 16.

From fifty to threeſcore he loſes not much in fancy, and judgment, the effect of obſervation, ſtill *increaſes*. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involving Emma's name,
Upon the tree, and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and wreath'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft addreſs,
That as the wound the paſſion might *increaſe* *Prior*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* [See INCREASE.] To make more or greater

He hath *increaſed* in Judah mourning and lamentation *Sam.*

I will *increaſe* the famine, and break your ſtaff of bread *Ezek.* v. 16.

I will *increaſe* them with men like a flock
Hye thee from this ſlaughter-houſe,
Leſt thou *increaſe* the number of the dead. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Fiſhes are more numerous or *increaſing* than beaſts or birds, as appears by their numerous ſpawn *Hale.*

It ſerves to *increaſe* that treaſure, or to preſerve it. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation, the ſtate of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increaſe*
In arms of honour, and eſteem in peace. *Dryden.*

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whoſe honours with *increaſe* of ages grow,
As ſtreams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original ſtock.

3. Produce.

As Heſiod ſings, ſpread waters o'er thy field,
And a moſt juſt and glad *increaſe* 'twill yield. *Denham.*

Thoſe grains which grew produced an *increaſe* beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey ſterility,
Dry up in her the organs of *increaſe*,
And from her derogate body never ſpring a babe. *Shakeſp.*

5. Progeny

Him young Thoaſa bore, the bright *increaſe*
Of Phorcys. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

6. The ſtate of waxing or growing full orbed. Uſed of the moon.

Seeds, bark, nails, hedges and herbs, will grow ſooneſt, if ſet or cut in the *increaſe* of the moon *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

INCREASER. *n. f.* [from *increaſe*.] He who increaſes.

INCREATED. *adj.* Not created.

Since the deſire is infinite, nothing but the abſolute and uncreated Infinite can adequately fill *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*incredibilité*, French.] The quality of ſurpaſſing belief

For objects of *incredibility*, none are ſo removed from all appearance of truth as thoſe of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryd.*

INCRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpaſſing belief, not to be credited

Philip Arg[illius] that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, ſpoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Preſenting things impoſſible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granville.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incredible*.] Quality of being not credible.

INCRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible*.] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY. *n. f.* [*incredulité*, French.] Quality of not believing, hardneſs of belief.

He was more large in the deſcription of Paradiſe, to take away all ſcruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard of belief, refuſing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be ſuch candles as are made of ſalamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and conſumeth not. *Bac.*

INCREDULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *incredulous*.] Hardneſs of belief, incredulity.

INCREMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *cremo*, Latin.] Not conſumable by fire.

If from the ſkin of the ſalamander theſe *incremable* pieces are compoſed. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

INCREMENT. *n. f.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning its *increment*, or inundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Increaſe, cauſe of growing more

This ſtratum is expanded at top, ſerving as the ſeminary that furniſheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds the looſen'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earneſt of happy years. *Philips.*

To INCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide, to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION. *n. f.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehenſion; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Chriſtians, or of the governours of the church, then more publick reprehenſions and *increpations*. *Hammond.*

To INCRUST. } *v. a.* [*incruſto*, Latin, *incruſter*, French.]
To INCRU'STATE. } To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the groſſer ſtick baked and *incruſtate* upon the ſides of the veſſel. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some rivers bring forth ſpars, and other mineral matter, ſo as to cover and *incruſt* the ſtones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *incruſt*
Swords, pikes, and guns with ever aſtingruſt. *Pope.*

Any of theſe ſun-like bodies in the centers of the ſeveral vortices, are ſo *incruſtated* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true ſun. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The ſhield was purchaſed by Woodward, who *incruſted* it with a new ruſt. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

INCRUSTATION. *n. f.* [*incruſtation*, Fr. from *incruſto*, Latin.] An adherent covering; ſomething ſuperinduced.

Having ſuch a prodigious ſtock of marble, their chapels are laid over with ſuch a rich variety of *incruſtation* as cannot be found in any other part. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To INCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To ſit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION. *n. f.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Lat.] The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how elſe, is only known to God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Hens have eggs enough at firſt conceived in them to ſerve them, allowing ſuch a proportion for every year as will ſerve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that ſome few families ſhould do it in a more noverca way *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, ſo can the ſerum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

INCUBUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *incube*, Fr.] The night-mare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the ſtomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, pulſe, and motion, with a ſenſe of a weight oppreſſing the breaſt. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To INCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin; *inculquer*, French.] To impreſs by frequent admonitions; to enforce by conſtant repetition.

[illegible] cauſe we are too apt to forget it.

Homer continually *inculcates* morality, [illegible]

INCULCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition

INCU'LT. *adj.* [*inculte*, French, *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated, unadorned

Her foreſts huge,
Inult, robuſt and tall, by nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

INCU'LPABLE. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable, not reprehenſible.

Ignorance, ſo far as it may be reſolved into natural inability, is, as to men, at leaſt *inculpable*, and conſequently not the object of ſcorn, but pity. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably, without blame.

As to errours or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, expoſed him. *South.*

INCU'MBENCY. *n. f.* [from *incumbent*.]

1. The act of lying upon another.

2. The ſtate of keeping a benefice.

Theſe fines are only to be paid to the biſhop, during his *incumbency* in the ſame ſee. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Reſting upon, lying upon

Then with expanded wings he ſteers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the duſky air,
That felt unuſual weight. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.*

The aſcending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to ſurmount, were able both to expand themſelves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by preſſing every way againſt the ſides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air
Here the rebel giants lye,
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail
Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death.

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Sprat's Sermons.*

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atter*

INCUMBENT, *n. s.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift*

To INCUMBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarrass.

My cause is call'd, and that long look'd for day
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryden's Juven.*

To INCUR. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.] To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiours for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Lost*

So judge thou still, presumptuous till the wrath,
Which thou *incurr'st* by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*

They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they are to be apprehended by experience. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependance; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur* unto the senses. *South's Sermons.*

INCURABILITY. *n. s.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure, utter insusceptibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine; irremediable, hopeless.

Pause not, for the present time's so sick,
That present medicine must be minister'd.
Or overthrow *incurable* ensues. *Shakes. King John.*

Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow *incurable*,
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakes. H. VI.*

A schirrus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot*

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift*

INCU'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke*

INCURIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent, inattentive.

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Derham.*

He seldom at the park appears,
Yet, not *incurious*, was within
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift*

INCURSION. *n. s.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack, mischievous occurrence.

Sins of daily *incursion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South's Sermons.*

2. [*Incursion*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad, ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion, or *incursion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon*

Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his host
Against the Scythian, whose *incursions* wild
Have wasted Sogdiana. *Milton's Parad. Regain'd.*

The *incursions* of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INCURVATION. *n. s.* [from *incurvo*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Grew. Nat.*

2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and face fall. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCURVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of these bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

INCURVITY. *n. s.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness, the state of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

To INDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGATION. *n. s.* [from *indagate*.] Search; enquiry; examination.

Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.*

Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INDAGATOR. *n. s.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher, an enquirer, an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies is an enquiry whose truth requires to be searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To INDART. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to strike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move,
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shakesp.*

To INDEBT.

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDEBTED. *part. apriat. adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obliged by something [illegible], bound, [illegible] received debt. It has *to* before the person to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted to* religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things. *Hooker.*

Forgive us our sins; for we forgive every one that is *indebted to* us. *Lu.* xi. 4.

He for himself
Indebted and undone, has nought to bring. *Milton.*

This blest alliance may
Th' *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Granville.*

Few consider how much we are *indebted to* government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence *for* which we daily stand *indebted to* God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

We are wholly *indebted for* them *to* our ancestors. *Swift.*

INDE'CENCY. *n. s.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners, something wrong, but scarce criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

INDECENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*

Characters, where obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*

INDECENTLY. *adv.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *deciduus*.] Not falling; not fleeting.

We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

INDECLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*indéclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Latin.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies *libræ*. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECOROUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent, unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

INDEED. *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth, in verity.

Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore constant. *Sidney.*

Though such assemblies be had *indeed* for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will venture to instil their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been for their goods take caught up and carried straight to the bough a thing *indeed* very plain and horrible. *Spenser.*

2. Above

2. Above common rate.

Then did thou utter, I am yours for ever;
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakespeare.*

Borrows, in mean affairs, his subjects pains;
But things of weight and consequence *indeed*,
Himself doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*

Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites *indeed*. *South.*

I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong,
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*

3. This is to be granted that A particle of connection.

This limitation, *indeed*, of our author, will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir amongst men. *Locke*

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet less to be feared, than death: *indeed*, for those unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*

4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or exp[illegible]

'Tis is *indeed* more criminal in thee *Shakespeare.*

I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think *Bac.*

Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is *indeed* no greater pleasure in visiting these magazines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addis*

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships, not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, Lat. *in* and *defatigo*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

Who shall spread his airy flight,
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton.*

The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance he must be infinitely patient and servile *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *adv.* [from *indefatigable*.] Without weariness.

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both *Dryd.*

INDEFECTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *indefectible*.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'ISIBLE. *adj.* [*indefaisible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated, irrevocable

So *indefeasible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defensum*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained

As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false and *indefensible*. *Sanderson.*

INDE'FINITE *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefini*, Fr.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.

Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as ashes are more generative than dust *Bacon's Essays*

Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it should be as great as ever any former queen of England had *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this last is left *indefinite*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY. *adj* [from *indefinite*.]

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.

We observe that custom, whereunto St Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to shew *indefinitely* what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance. *Hooker*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon some occasions, by the express command of God. *Smalridge.*

2. To a degree indefinite.

If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see must be the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDEFI'NITUDE. *n. f.* [from *indefinite*.] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

INDELI'BERATE. } *adj.* [*indeliberé*, Fr. *in* and *deliberate*.] Un-
INDEL'IBERATED. } premeditated, done without consideration.

Actions proceeding from handsfulness, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children, who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bramhall.*

The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate* commissions of many sins, than with an allowed persistance in any one *Government of the Tongue.*

INDE'LIBLE *adj.* [*indelible*, Fr. *indelebilis*, Lat. *in* and *delible*. It should be written *indeleble*.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*

Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd ore,
And spot *indelible* thy pocket soil. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled

All endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end. *Sprat's Sermons.*

INDE'LICACY *n. f.* [*in* and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addison.*

INDE'LICATE. *adj* [*in* and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION *n. f.* [from *indemnify*.]

1. Security against loss or penalty.

2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty

To INDE'MNIFY. *v. a* [*in* and *damnify*.]

1. To secure against loss or penalty.

2. To maintain unhurt.

Insolent signiories rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep safe. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY. *n. f* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*, which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*

To INDE'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth, but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like.*

The serpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as since, but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Milton*

The margins on each side do not terminate in a streight line, but are *indented* *Woodward.*

To INDE'NT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To contract, to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Shakesp. H IV.*

He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure, indentation

Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakesp. Hen IV.*

INDENTA'TION *n. f* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture; waving in any figure

The margins on each side do not terminate in a streight line, but are indented, each *indentation* being continued in a small ridge across the line, to the *indentation* that answers it on the opposite margin. *Woodward on Fossils.*

INDE'NTURE. *n. f* [from *indent*.] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other

In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with *indenture* English. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

The critick to his grief will find
How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift*

INDEPE[illegible] [illegible] French and
INDEPE[illegible] [illegible] trol; state over which none has power.

Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addison's Spectator.*

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency*
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *in* and *dependent*.]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent upon* him in that respect. *South's Sermons.*

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addis.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a compleat church, subject to no superiour authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderf.*

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing, *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESE'RT. *n. s.* [*in* and *desert*.] Want of merit.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indesert*. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDE'SINENTLY. *adv.* [*indesinenter*, Fr. *in* and *desino*, Latin.] Without cessation.

They continue a month *indesinently*. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *destructible*.] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate*.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton's Opt.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately*.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETE'RMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *determination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INDEVO'TION. *n. s.* [*indevotion*, Fr. *in* and *devotion*.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of our profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T. *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. *in* and *devout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *Indevout*. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'X. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such *indexes*, although small,
To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare.*

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

INDIAN *Arrow-root*. *n. s.* [*marcanta*, Latin.] A root.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, almost funnel shaped, opening in six parts, three of which are alternately larger than the others; the lower part of the flower-cup afterwards becomes an oval shaped fruit, having one cell, with one hard rough seed. It was brought from the Spanish settlements of America into the islands of Barbadoes and Jamaica, where it is cultivated as a medicinal plant, it being a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows: after they have dug it up they clean it, mash it, and lay it as a poultice to the wounded part, and are generally successful in the cure. *Miller.*

INDIAN *Cress*. *n. s.* [*nasturtium*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are round, umbilicated, and placed alternately; the stalks trailing; the cup of the flower is quinquefid, the flowers consist of five leaves in form of a violet; the seeds are roundish and rough, three of them succeeding each flower. The species are five. *Miller.*

INDIAN *Fig*. *n. s.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are, the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose, having a great number of stamina in the centre, which grow upon the top of the ovary: the ovary afterwards becomes a fleshy umbilicated fruit, with a soft pulp, inclosing many seeds, which are for the most part angular. *Miller.*

INDIAN *Red*. *n. s.* A kind of mineral earth.

Indian red, so called by the painters, is a species of ochre; and is a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight: while in the stratum it is of a pure blood colour, and almost of a stony hardness; when dry it is of a fine glowing red, of a rough dusty surface, and, when broken, full of white particles, large, solid, bright, and glittering. It is also called Persian earth, and is dug in the island of Ormuz in the Persian gulph, and also at Bombay. *Hill on Fossils.*

INDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To show, to point out.
2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*indication*, Fr. *indicatio*, from *indico*, Lat.]

1. Mark, token; sign; note, symptom.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison's Guardian.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The depravation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDICATIVE. *adj.* [*indicatif*, Fr. *indicativus*, Lat.]

1. Showing, informing, pointing out.
2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

INDICATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative*.] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense. *Grew's Cosmol.*

To INDICT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

I N D

INDI'CTION. *n. f.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bac.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal Oct. 2, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha A. D. 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } *n. f.* [*indifference*, French; *indifferentia*,
INDI'FFERENCY } Lat.]

1. Neutrality; suspension, equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon's Essays.*

By an equal *indifferency* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act, till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments, or else with *indifferency* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

[illegible] can't but greatly commend it. *Whitgifte.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can stony bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of publick news. *Swift.*

The people of England should be frighted with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbuthnot.*

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates, state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond [illegible] remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral, not determined to either side.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it or no?
——He seems *indifferent*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear
Disturb man's rest, Cato knows neither of them:
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Unconcerned, inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Temple.*

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison's Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

These two customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so *indifferent*. *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine. *Ibid.*

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Medcalfe was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all, a master for the whole, and a father to every one. *Ayliffe.*

I am a most poor woman, and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions, having here
No judge *indifferent*, nor no more assurance
Of equal friendship and proceeding. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:
A counsellor, or pleader at the bar,
May want Messala's powerful eloquence,
Or be less read than deep Cassetius,
Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd. *Roscommon.*

Who would excel, when few can make a test
Betwixt *indifferent* writing and the best? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. *Prior.*

There is not one of these subjects that would not fill a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods. *Addison.*

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest, but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not borne me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opt.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation? *Addison.*

Though a church of England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*. *Sanft.*

2. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Rowe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INDIGENCE. } *n. f.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.] Want;
INDIGENCY } penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryden.*

Athens worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heath ns had such a mean apprehension about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, French; *indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addison.*

2. In want, wanting.

Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world
By nature's wise indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without. *Philips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent* of moisture.
Bacon's Natural History.

INDIGE'ST. } *adj.* [*indigeste*, Fr. *indigestus*, Latin.]
INDIGE'STED. }

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face,
Rather a rude and *indigested* mass. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Not formed, or shaped.

Set a form upon that *indigest* project,
So shapeless and so rude. *Shakesp. King John.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The

The polit cal creed of the high-principled men fets the proteſtant ſucceſſion upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigeſted* ſchemes of thoſe who profeſs revolution principles. *Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the ſtomach.

Dreams are bred
From riſing fumes of *indigeſted* food. *Dryden.*

5. Not brought to ſuppuration.

His wound was *indigeſted* and inflamed. *Wiſeman.*

INDIGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *digeſtible.*] Not conquerable in the ſtomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the moſt nourifhing and exalted of all animal food, and moſt *indigeſtible*: no body can digeſt the ſame quantity of them as of other food. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INDIGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*indigeſtion*, Fr. from *in* and *digeſtion.*] The ſtate of meats unconcocted

The fumes of *indigeſtion* may indiſpoſe men to thought, as well as to diſeaſes of danger and pain. *Temple.*

To INDIGITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to ſhow

Antiquity expreſſed numbers by the fingers: the depreſſing this finger, which in the left hand implied but ſix, in the right hand *indigitated* ſix hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As though there were a ſeminality of urine, we fooliſhly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts tranſmittent. *Harvey*

INDIGITA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *indigitate.*] The act of pointing out or ſhowing.

Which things I conceive no obſcure *indigitation* of providence. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

INDI'GN *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeſerving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it juſt for another nation, that is civil or policed, to ſubdue them? *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Bringing indignity. This is a word not in uſe.

And all *indign* and baſe adverſities
Make head againſt my eſtimation. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

INDIGNANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

He ſcourg'd with many a ſtroke th' *indignant* waves. *Milt.*

The luſtful monſter fled, purſued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

What rage that hour did Albion's ſon poſſeſs,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers gueſs!
He ſtrides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To ſingle fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickel.*

INDIGNA'TION *n. ſ* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt.

Suſpend your *indignation* againſt my brother, 'till you derive better teſtimony of his intent. *Shak. King Lear.*

From thoſe officers, warm with *indignation* at the inſolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarend.*

But keep this ſwelling *indignation* down,
And let your cooler reaſon now prevail. *Rowe.*

2. The anger of a ſuperiour

There was great *indignation* againſt Iſrael. 2 *Kings* iii. 27.

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in ſtore,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

INDI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin, *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with inſult.

Biſhops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a perſon of ſo great place and worth conſtrained to endure ſo foul *indignities.* *Hooker.*

No emotion of paſſion tranſported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to ſay or do any thing unbeſeeming myſelf.
King Charles

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his ſeat,
Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity!*
Subjected to his ſervice angel-wings,
And flaming miniſters, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

He does not ſee how that mighty paſſion for the church can well conſiſt with thoſe *indignities* and that contempt men beſtow on the clergy. *Swift.*

To more exalted glories born,
Thy mean *indignities* I ſcorn. *Pattiſon.*

INDIGO. *n. ſ* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil.

It hath pennated leaves, terminated by a ſingle lobe: the flowers, diſpoſed in a ſpike, conſiſt of five leaves, and are of the papilionaceous kind; the uppermoſt petal being larger than the others, rounder, and lightly furrowed on the ſide. the lower leaves are ſhort, terminating in a point: in the middle of the flower is the ſtyle, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical ſeed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is uſed in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRE'CT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſtraight; not rectilinear

2. Not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a point.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce with-held
——Fy, what an *indirect* and peeviſh courſe
Is this of her's? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

3. Not fair; not honeſt.

Think you, that any means under the ſun
Can aſſecure ſo *indirect* a courſe? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Thoſe things which they do know they may, upon ſundry *indirect* conſiderations, let paſs, and although themſelves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker.*

O pity and ſhame! that they who to live well
Enter'd ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide, to tread
Paths *indirect.* *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

Indirect dealing will be diſcovered one time or other, and then he loſes his reputation *Tillotſon.*

INDIRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *direction.*]

1. Oblique means, tendency not in a ſtraight line.

And thus do we, of wiſdom and of reach,
With windlaces, and with aſſays of byas,
By *indirections* find directions out. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Diſhoneſt practice.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peaſants their vile traſh,
By any *indirection.* *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

INDIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect.*]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in expreſs terms.

Still ſhe ſuppreſſes the name Ithaca, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at laſt ſhe *indirectly* mentions it.
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then reſign
Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held
From him the true challenger. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was juſtly forfeited, to ſatisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to reſtitution: becauſe I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am anſwerable to God for my unhandſome, unjuſt, or uncharitable circumſtances. *Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *directneſs.*]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairneſs.

INDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſcernible.*] Not perceptible; not diſcoverable

Speculation, which, to my dark ſoul,
Deprived of reaſon, is as *indiſcernible*
As colours to my body, wanting light. *Denham's Sophy.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY *adv.* [from *indiſcernible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſcerptible.*] Not to be ſeparated; incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſcerptible.*] Incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCO'VERY *n. ſ.* [*in* and *diſcovery.*] The ſtate of being undiſcovered

The ground of this aſſertion was the magnifying eſteem of the ancients, ariſing from the *indiſcovery* of its head. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T. *adj.* [*indiſcret*, Fr. *in* and *diſcret.*] Imprudent; incautious, inconſiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men ſo fond and *indiſcreet*,
So evil gold to ſeek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid *Fa. Qu.*

If thou be among the *indiſcreet*, obſerve the time, and carefully among men of underſtanding. *Eccluſ* xxvii. 12.

INDISCRE'ETLY. *adv.* [from *indiſcreet.*] Without prudence; without conſideration; without judgment.

Job on juſtice hath aſperſions flung,
And ſpoken *indiſcreetly* with his tongue. *Sandys.*

Let a great perſonage undertake an action paſſionately, let him manage it *indiſcreetly*, and he ſhall have enough to flatter him. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

INDISCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indiſcretion*, Fr. *in* and *diſcretion.*] Imprudence; raſhneſs; inconſideration.

Indiſcretion ſometimes ſerves us well,
When our deep plots do fail. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Offences did proceed rather from negligence, raſhneſs, or other *indiſcretion*, than from any malicious thought. *Heyward*

Looſe papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiſcretion* of friends, although reſtrained by promiſes *Swift.*

INDISCRIMINATE. *adj.* [*indiſcriminatus*, Latin.] Undiſtinguiſhable, not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiſcriminate.*] Without diſtinction.

Others uſe defamatory diſcourſe purely for love of talk, whole

whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Government of the Tongue.*

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound with sulphureous salts, restore it. *Boyle.*

INDISPE'NSABLE. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as well to the earth as to man. *Woodward's Natural History.*

INDISPE'NSABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indispensable.*] State of not being to be spared, necessity.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *adv.* [from *indispensable.*] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Sanderson's Preacher.*

To INDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With *for.*

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us *for* the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To disincline; to make averse. With *to.*

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart *to* religion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actings by the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glanv. Scepf.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable. With *towards.*

The king was sufficiently *indisposed towards* the persons, or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *indisposed.*] State of unfitness or disinclination; depraved state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposedness* of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSI'TION. *n. f.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispose.*]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sickness. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions*, into the progress of the disease. *L'Estrange.*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Disinclination; dislike.

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing. *Att.*

INDISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *disputable.*] Uncontrovertible; inconteſtable.

There is no maxim in politicks more *indisputable*, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services. *Addison's Guardian.*

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indisputable.*] The state of being indisputable; certainty.

INDISPU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *indisputable.*]

1. Without controversy; certainly.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death she died. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings. *Howel's Foreſt.*

INDISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *dissolvable.*]

1. Insoluble; not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law fixes them an *indissolvable* bond, but a censure, a dissolvable bond. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*indissolubilité*, Fr. from *indissoluble.*] Resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stableness.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together, from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility.* *Locke.*

INDI'SSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*indissoluble*, Fr. *indissolubilis*, Lat. *in* and *dissoluble.*]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered, yet if, instead of the gold, a talcum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

Ere yet she grew
To this deep-laid *indissoluble* state. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever.

Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* consanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet saith we are all his generation. *Bacon's holy War.*

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations. *South.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *indissoluble.*] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition. *Hale.*

INDI'SSOLUBLY. *adv.* [from *indissoluble.*]

1. In a manner resisting all separation.

On they move
Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor straiting vale, nor wood, nor stream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite,
Indissolubly firm; from Dubris south
To northern Orcades. *Philips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT. *adj.* [*indistinct*, Fr. *in* and *distinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with thought,
The rack dislimns, and makes it *indistinct*
As water is in water. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note;
But *indistinct*, and neither sweet nor clear. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct.* *Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n 'till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An *indistinct* regard. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

INDISTINCTION. *n. f.* [from *indistinct.*]

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Omission of discrimination.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Spratt.*

INDISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *indistinct.*]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*, the sight there vanishing by degrees. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *n. f.* [from *indistinct.*] Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unevenness or *indistinctness* in the style of these places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the crystalline humour grow flatter than before; so that the light, for want of a sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the object will appear confused. *Newton.*

INDISTU'RBANCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *disturb.*] Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

What is called by the stoicks apathy, and by the scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

INDIVI'DUAL. *adj.* [*individu*, *individuel*, Fr. *individuus*, Lat.]

1. Separate from others of the same species, single, numerically one.

Neither is it enough to consult, *secundum genera*, what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgment is shown in the choice of *individuals.* *Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble, or contracted urn?
And never shall those particles agree,
That were in life this *individual*, he? *Prior.*

Know all the good that *individuals* find,
Lie in three words, health, peace and competence. *Pope.*

We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad*

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well as those they have escaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*: so Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided, not to be parted or disjoined

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Long eternity shall greet our bliss
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton.*

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul,
For ever happy *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. v.*

INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [from *individual.*] Separate or distinct existence.

Crambe would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular; that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it was commonly said that a man is not the same he was, and that mad men are beside themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual*] With separate or distinct existence; numerically

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it. *Hooker.*

I dare not pronounce him omnificious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *More against Atheism.*

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and *individuate* him from all other writers. *Dryden.*

INDIVIDUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *individuate*] That which makes an individual

What is the principle of *individuation*? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVI'NITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *divinity*] Want of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *n. f.* [from *indivisible.*] State in which no
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } more division can be made.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE *adj.* [*indivisible*, Fr. *in* and *divisible.*] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller; having reached the last degree of divisi[illegible]

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one action performed, yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

INDIVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable, insusceptible of instruct

INDO'CIL. *adj.* [*indocile*, Fr. *indocilis*, Latin.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, intractable fools, whose fleshly duty can baffle all arguments, and is proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDOCILITY *n. f.* [*indocilité*, Fr. *in* and *docility.*] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction

To INDO'CTRINATE *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peept beyond the common belief, in which their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strongly assured of the truth and co-operative excellency of their receptions. *Glanv. Scepf.*

INDOCTRINA'TION. *n. f* [from *indoctrinate.*] Instruction; information

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are these authorities but temporary, and not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Bro.*

INDOLENCE, INDOLENCY } *n. f.* [*in* and *dolea*, Latin, *indolence*, French]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest the divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

INDOLENT *adj.* [French]

1. Free from pain. *Ainsworth.*

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

If his chief
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope's Iliad.*

INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent.*]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly

While lull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit,
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

To INDOW *v. a* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

IN[illegible]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebbs and floods there could be none, when there was no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are so many *indraughts* to attain wealth *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

To INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench.*] To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd, in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not sus[illegible] certain

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestilential spirits. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE. *adj.* [*indubitable*, Lat *indubitable*, Fr. *in* and *dubitable.*] Undoubted; unquestionable.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

INDU'BITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable.*] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects, these will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Wotton's Architecture*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDU'BITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Latin] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disinheriton of the line of York, held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Watton.*

To INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Latin.]

1. To persuade; to influence to any thing.

The self-same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hook.*

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments both of nature and education, yet would she never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induc'd me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To produce by persuasion or influence.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive more to exceed our pattern *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

As this belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up [illegible]

4. To inculcate, to enforce

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the person

person or party like to be obeyed by the greateſt or ſtrongeſt part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cauſe extraordinarily; to produce.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the ſtomach, which is a great cauſe of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural ſtate of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their ſtupidity, he *inducеth* the providence of ſtorks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illuſtration had been obſcure, and the exprobration not ſo proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be ſeen *inducing* his perſonages in the firſt Iliad, where he diſcovers their humours, intereſts, and deſigns. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to ſuperadd.

Such ſin is marked out by the apoſtle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is conſequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDUCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perſuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath murdered farther reaſon. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, beſides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if ſcripture be againſt, they are of no value, yet otherwiſe are ſtrongly effectual to perſuade. *Hooker.*

That moved me to't,
Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Heaven
Higher degree of life, *inducement* ſtrong
For us. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

My *inducement* hither,
Was not at preſent here to find my ſon. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Inſtances occur of oppreſſion, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumſtances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDUCER. *n. ſ.* [from *induce*.] A perſuader; one that influences.

To INDUCT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce, to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were firſt *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys's Travels.*

2. To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice.

If a perſon thus inſtituted, though not *inducted*, takes a ſecond benefice, it ſhall make the firſt void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INDUCTION. *n. ſ.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance.

Theſe promiſes are fair, the parties ſure,
And our *induction* full of proſperous hope. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

2. *Induction* is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer [illegible] as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved [illegible] goſpels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the [illegible] cannot be proved from the epiſtles, nor the book [illegible] revelations, therefore it cannot be proved from the New Teſtament. *Watts's Logick.*

The inquiſition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonſtration; all concluſions in natural philoſophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible teſtimony. *Tillotſon.*

Although the arguing from experiments and obſervations by *induction* be no demonſtration of general concluſions, yet it is the beſt way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as ſo much the ſtronger by how much the *induction* is more general; and if no exception occur from phænomena, the concluſion may be general. *Newton's Opt.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon obſervation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act or ſtate of taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical living.

INDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *induct.*]

1. Leading; perſuaſive. With *to*.

A brutiſh vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the ſin of Eve. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible concludency in theſe evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of ſcience. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To INDUE. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To inveſt.

One firſt matter all,
Indu'd with various forms. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

[illegible] poets, [illegible] with *endue* or *indow*, to furniſh or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God *indued* the waters of Bethеſda with ſupernatural virtue, was not ſeen, yet the angel's preſence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His powers, with dreadful ſtrength *indu'd*,
She, with her fair hand, ſtuff'd into the noſtrils of his friend. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To INDU'LGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]

1. To humour; to favour, to gratify with conceſſion; to foſter.

The lazy glutton ſate at home will keep,
Indulge his ſloth, and fatten with his ſleep. *Dryd. Perſ.*

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters with dogs, ſquirrels, or birds; but then they muſt keep them well. *Locke.*

To live like thoſe that have their hope in another life, ſpues that we *indulge* ourſelves in the gratifications of this life very ſparingly. *Atterbury.*

2. To grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, muſt not, without high reaſon, be revoked by their ſucceſſors. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The virgin early bright, *indulg'd* the day
To the brown cave, and bruſh'd the dreams away. *Dryden.*

This is what nature's want may well ſuffice;
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to philoſophick fare,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy eaſe,
And mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe. *Dryd. Juv.*

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,
And ſeek Atrides. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Dunciad.*

To INDULGE. *v. n.* [A Latiniſm not in uſe.] To be favourable; to give indulgence. With *to*.

He muſt, by *indulging to* any one ſort of reproveable diſcourſe himſelf, defeat all his endeavours againſt the reſt. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDU'LGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *indulge*.]
INDU'LGENCY. }

1. Fondneſs; fond kindneſs.

Reſtraint ſhe will not brook,
And left to herſelf, if evil thence enſue,
She firſt his weak *indulgence* will accuſe. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

The glories of our iſle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

2. Forbearance; tenderneſs, oppoſite to rigour.

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondneſs to any ſin in themſelves, ſubſtitute for repentance any thing leſs. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

In known images of life, I gueſs
The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* leſs. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted.

If all theſe gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us, we muſt periſh in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themſelves.

Thou, that giv'ſt whores *indulgences* to ſin,
I'll canvas thee. *Shakeſpeare's 1 Henry VI.*

Indulgences, diſpenſes, pardons, bulls,
The ſport of winds. *Milton.*

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and ſupererogation, the aſſertors ſeem to be unanimous in nothing but in reference to profit. *Decay of Piety.*

Leo X. is deſervedly infamous for his baſe proſtitution of *indulgences*. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT. *adj.* [*indulgent*, Fr. *indulgens*, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle.

God has done all for us that the moſt *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter ſuch in thy behalf ſhall be
Th' *indulgent* cenſure of poſterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. With *of*.

The feeble old, *indulgent of* their eaſe. *Dryden's Æ.*

INDU'LGENTLY. *adv.* [from *indulgent*.] Without ſeverity, without cenſure; without ſelf-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits ſome act of ſin, but lives *indulgently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hammond.*

INDU'LT. } *n. ſ.* [Ital. and French.] Privilege or exemption.
INDU'LTO. }

To INDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.] To grow hard, to harden.

Stones within the earth at firſt are but rude earth or clay; and ſo minerals come at firſt of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

That plants and igneous bodies may *indurate* under water, without approachment of air, we have experiments in coralline. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INDURATE. *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumſtance ſometimes attending on the ſtone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To harden the mind; to ſear the conſcience.

INDURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indurate*.]

1. The ſtate of growing hard.

This is a notable inſtance of condenſation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardneſs of heart.

Schiſm is marked out by the apoſtle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is conſequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*induſtrieux*, Fr. *induſtrius*, Lat.] Diligent, laborious, aſſiduous. Oppoſed to *ſlothful*.

He himſelf, being excellently learned, and *induſtrious* to ſeek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath ſet down the teſtimony of the ancients truly. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Let our juſt cenſures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Induſtrious ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His thoughts were low:
To vice *induſtrious*; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and ſlothful. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Deſigned; done for the purpoſe.

The *induſtrious* perforation of the tendons of the ſecond joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third nuts through. *More's Divine Dialogues*

Obſerve carefully all the events which happen either by an occaſional concurrence of various cauſes, or by the *induſtrious* application of knowing men. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *induſtrious.*]

1. Diligently; laboriouſly; aſſiduouſly.

If *induſtriouſly*
I play'd the fool, it was my negligence,
Not weighing well the end. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*

Some friends to vice *induſtriouſly* defend
Theſe innocent diverſions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. For the ſet purpoſe; with deſign.

Great Britain was never before united in itſelf under one king, notwithſtanding that the uniting had been *induſtriouſly* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

I am not under the neceſſity of declaring myſelf, and I *induſtriouſly* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

INDU'STRY. *n.* [*induſtrie* Fr. *induſtria*, Lat.] Diligence, aſſiduity.

The ſweat of *induſtry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble ſweets content her *induſtry. Cowl.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the uſeful knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our *induſtry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More's Antid.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Waſhed *inebriateth* leſs than wine pure: ſops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriates* more than wine of itſelf. *Bac.*

Fiſh, entering far in and meeting with the freſh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

At Conſtantinople fiſh, that come from the Euxine ſea into the freſh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, ſo as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

INEBRIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inebriate.*] Drunkenneſs; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodſtones may be of virtue to thoſe intentions they are applied, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyſt prevents *inebriation.* *Brown.*

INEFFABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ineffable.*] Unſpeakableneſs.

INE'FFABLE. *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unſpeakable; unutterable; not to be expreſſed. It is uſed almoſt always in a good ſenſe.

To whom the ſon, with calm aſpect, and clear,
Light'ning divine, *ineffable*, ſerene!
Made anſwer. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conſcience, and feed upon the *meffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INE'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffable.*] In a manner not to be expreſſed.

He all his father full expreſs'd,
Ineffably into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

INEFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effective.*] That which can produce no effect.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeleſs trunk, ſo is the word of God, without the ſpirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor*

He that aſſures himſelf he never errs, will always err; and his preſumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffectual.* *Grand. Scept.*

INEFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect, weak; without power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themſelves they miſlike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hook.*

The death of Patrocles, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itſelf had proved *ineffectual.* *Pope.*

INEFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual.*] Without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James ſpeaks of the *ineffectualneſs* of ſome mens devotion, Ye aſk, and receive not, becauſe ye aſk amiſs. *Wake.*

INEFFICACIOUS. *adj.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects, weak; feeble.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent uſe of it, miſapply and render *inefficacious* this uſeful remedy? *Locke.*

INEFFICACY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power, want of effect.

INE'LEGANCE } *n. ſ.* [from *inelegant.*] Abſence of beauty;
INE'LEGANCY } want of grace.

INE'LEGANT. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming, not beautiful; oppoſite to elegant.

What order, ſo contriv'd as not to mix
Taſtes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring
Taſte after taſte, upheld with kindlieſt change. *Milton*

This very variety of ſea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed ſo *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Mean; deſpicable; contemptible.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer, but in low and *inelegant* tranſlations, impute the meanneſs of the tranſlation to the poet. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

INE'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Latin.] Not perſuaſive, not oratorical; oppoſite to *eloquent.*

INE'PT. *adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; uſeleſs; trifling, fooliſh.

The works of nature, being neither uſeleſs nor *inept*, muſt be guided by ſome principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unſucceſsful ways,
Their fruitleſs labour, and *inept* eſſays,
No cauſe of theſe appearances they'll find,
But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind. *Blackmore*

When the upper and vegetative ſtratum was once waſhed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the ſtrata below yielding only mere ſterile matter, ſuch as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INE'PTLY. *adv.* [*inepte*, Latin.] Trifingly; fooliſhly; unfitly.

None of them are made fooliſhly or *ineptly.* *More.*

All things were at firſt diſpoſed by an omniſcient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly.* *Grano. Scept.*

INE'PTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitneſs.

The grating and rubbing of axes againſt the ſockets, wherein they are placed, will cauſe ſome *ineptitude* or reſiſtency to rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irreſiſtibly, no *ineptitude* or ſtubbornneſs of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray on the Creation.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

INEQUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inegalité*, Fr. from *in æqualitas* and *in æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is ſo great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impoſſible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenneſs, interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into ſo many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defenſible. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The glaſs ſeemed as well wrought as the object-glaſſes uſe to be; yet when it was quickſilvered, the reflexion diſcovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glaſs. *Newton's Opt.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the ſurface of the earth, nor in the ſeaſons of the year, we ſhould loſe a conſiderable ſhare of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Diſproportion to any office or purpoſe; ſtate of not being adequate; inadequateneſs.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational ſoul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleaſure in the actual poſſeſſion that he propoſed in the expectation. *South.*

4. Change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf; variety of temper or quality.

In ſome places, by the nature of the earth, and by the ſituation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or ſtation.

If ſo ſmall *inequality* between man and man produce ſuch modeſty a commendable virtue, who reſpecting ſuperiors, can neither ſpeak nor ſtand before them without fear. *L'Eſtrange.*

INERRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error, infallibility.

I cannot allow their wiſdom ſuch a completeneſs and *inerrability* as to exclude myſelf from judging. *King Charles.*

INE'RRABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour.

We have convict'on from reaſon, or decliſions from the *inerrable* and requiſite conditions of ſenſe. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Infallibility and inerrableneſs is aſſumed by the Romiſh church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hamm.*

INE'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error.

Infallibility and *inerrableneſs* is aſſumed and incloſed by the Romiſh church, without any inerrable ground to build it on. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

INERRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable.*] With ſecurity from errour, infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY. *adv.* [*in* and *erring*.] Without errour; without mistake, without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind *Glanv. Scep.*

INE'RT. *adj.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish, motionless.

Body alone, *inert* and brute, you'll find;
The cause of all things is by you assign'd. *Blackmore.*
Informer of the planetary train!
Without whose quickening glance their cumb'rous orbs
Were brute unlively mass, *inert* and dead. *Thomson.*

INE'RTLY *adv.* [from *inert*.] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye powers,
Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong. *Dunciad.*

INESCATION. *n. s.* [*in* and *esca*, Lat.] The act of baiting. *Dict.*

INE'STIMABLE. *adj.* [*inestimable*, Fr. *inestimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated, transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon,
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king to suck out *inestimable* sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporalty. *Ascham.*

Here we shall see a fight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his *inestimable* benefits. *Hale.*

And shall this prize, th' *inestimable* prize,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INE'VIDENT. *adj.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident*.] Not plain; obscure. Not in use.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INEVITABILITY *n. s.* [from *inevitable*.] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bramh. against Hobbs.*

INE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitable*, Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable, not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him, he gives me the stuck in with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Fate *inevitable*
Subdues us. *Milton.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You safely unavailing pity show. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

INE'VITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitable*.] Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress, *inevitably* thou shalt die. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh? *South's Sermons.*

To look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If our sense of hearing were exalted, we should have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights, and we must *inevitably* be stricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

INEXCUSABLE. *adj.* [*inexcusable*, Fr. *inexcusabilis*, Lat. *in* and *excusable*.] Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcusable*, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power. *L'Estrange.*

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcusable*: it would inhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men. *Clarissa.*

INEXCUSABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inexcusable*.] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition that they [illegible]. *Scott's Sermons.*

INEXCU'SABLY *adv.* [from *inexcusable*.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhale*.] That which cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INEXHA'USTED. *adj.* [*in* and *exhausted*.] Unemptied, not possible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tuneful strain,
An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein. *Dryden.*

INEXHA'USTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhaustible*.] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is *inexhaustible*, and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures *in infinitum*. *Locke.*

INEXISTENT *adj.* [*in* and *existent*.] Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express complexed significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *existence*.] Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem. *Broome on the Od. ff.*

INEXORABLE. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Lat.] Not to be intreated, not to be moved by intreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Inexorable dog. *Shak. Search of Wr.*

The scourge
Inexorable calls to penance. *Milton.*

The guests invited came,
And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,
And nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful gleams, shrieks of woe *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

INEXPE'DIENCE, } *n. s.* [*in* and *expediency*.] Want of fitness;
INEXPE'DIENCY } want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiours to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in different things. *Sanderson.*

INEXPE'DIENT *adj.* [*in* and *expedient*.] Inconvenient; unfit; improper, unsuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

INEXPERIENCE. *n. s.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *in* and *experience*.] Want of experimental knowledge, want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thee *inexperience*. *Milton.*

Prejudice and self sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

INEXPE'RIENCED *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert*.] Unskilful; unskilled.

The race elect advance
Through the wild desert; not the readiest way,
Lest entring on the Canaanite alarm'd,
War terrify them *inexpert*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INEXPIABLE. *adj.* [*inexpiable*, French, *inexpiabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be atoned.
2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:
My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton's Agonistes.*

INE'XPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiable*.] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad,
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add. *Roscommon.*

INEXPLEABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *explea*, Lat.] Insatiably. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous. *Sandys's Travels.*

INEXPLICABLE. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.

[illegible] *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, That light be nothing else than pression or motion propagated through ether. *Newton.*

None eludes sagacious reason more,
Than this obscure *inexplicable* pow'r. *Blackmore.*

INEXPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *inexplicable*.] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *express*.] Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit *inexpressible* they flood,
Orb within orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications. *South's Sermons.*

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being. *Stillingfleet.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives so *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRESSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexp*[illegible]

INEXPUGNABLE. *adj.* [*inexpugnable*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex such a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation? *Ray on the Creation.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Latin.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it. *Grew's Cosmol.*

INEXTRICABLE. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tye *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

INEXTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

In vain they strive; th' intangling snares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insition of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *imeying*. *Philips.*

INFALLIBI'LITY } *n. s.* [*infallibilité*, Fr. from *infallible*.] In-
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } errability; exemption from error.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallible*, Fr. *in* and *fallible*.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words,
For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The success is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt. *South's Sermons.*

INFA'LLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible*.]

1. Without danger of deceit; with security from error.

We cannot be as God *infallibly* knowing good and evil.

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TO INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publickly, to make infamous; to brand.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon.*

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INFAMOUS. *adj.* [*infame*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] Publickly branded with guilt, openly censured; of bad nature.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art *infamous*. *Ezek.* xxii. 5.

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more. *B. Jonson.*

After times will dispute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull, or at Tower-hill. *King Charles.*

Persons *infamous*, or branded with any note of infamy in any publick court of judicature, are, *ipso jure*, forbidden to be advocates. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infamous*.]

1. With open reproach, with publick notoriety of reproach.

2. Shamefully, scandalously.

That poem was *infamously* bad. *Dr. Ir. Upon Ox.*

INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY. *n. s.* [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 3.

I threw my *infamy* at the
I will not ruminate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The noble isle doth want her proper ornaments,
Her face defac'd with scars of *infamy*. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

All perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity. *King Charles.*

INFANCY. *n. s.* [*infantia*, Latin.]

1. The first part of life: usually extended by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only Christian, no kind of teaching [illegible] universal conversion of Gentiles, having Christianity? *Hooker.*

This worthy Theseus, his fame [illegible]
Their love in early *infancy* began,
[illegible] may *Dryden.*

The infinite impressions on our tender *infancies* have very important and lasting consequences. *Locke.*

2. Childhood, infancy, extended by the English law to one and twenty years.

3. First age of any thing; beginning, origination, commencement.

In Spain our springs, like old mens children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards [illegible]

INFA'NGTHEF, or *hingfangthef*, or *infangthef*, is compounded of three Saxon words, the preposition, *in*, *fang*, or *fon*, to take or catch, and *thef*. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

INFANT. *n. s.* [*infant*, French; *infans*, Latin.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to sound his praise. *Hooker.*

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakespeare.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *Isa.* lxv. 20.

First the shrill sound of a small rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* stage. *Roscommon.*

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possest,
And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast. *Dryd. Æn.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood. *Dryd. Æn. Virg. Georg.*

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFA'NTA. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE. *n. s.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE. *adj.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the Winter in these halls in its *infantile* estate, and comes not to its maturity 'till the following Spring. *Derh.*

INFANTRY. *n. s.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in the *infantry* or foot, and to make good *infantry* it requireth men bred in some free and plentiful manner. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

That small *infantry*,
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

INFA'RCTION. *n. s.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing, constipation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harvey.*

TO INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin; *infatuer*, French.] To strike with folly, to deprive of understanding.

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked; and suffering even those, out of a confidence of their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Clarendon.*

It is the reforming of the vices and sottishness that had long overspread the *infatuated*, gentile world, a prime branch of that design of Christ's sending his disciples. *Hammond.*

The

The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is crept up in prison for it. *Addison on Italy.*

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amazing: no dotage so *infatuate*, no phrensy so extravagant as theirs. *Bentley.*

May hypocrites,
That fly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwarned, 'till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their way thoughts dictate. *Phillips.*

INFATUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *infatuate.*] The act of striking with folly, deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest *infatuations*. *South's Serm.*

INFA'USTING. *n. f* [from *infaustus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.

As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

INFEASIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *feasible.*] Impracticable.

This is so difficult and *infeasible*, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science. *Glanv. Scep.*

To INFECT. *v. a.* [*infecter*, French; *infectus*, Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison, to pollute.

They put such words in the mouths of one of these fantastical mind *infected* people, that children and mariners call lovers. *Sidney.*

The eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine. *Shak. R. III.*

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller. *Shakespeare.*

Every day
It would *infect* his speech, that if the king
Should without issue die, he'd carry it so
To make the sceptre his *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakesp.*

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would *infect* to the north star. *Shakespeare.*

I am return'd your soldier;
No more *infected* with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat,
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw *Milton.*

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all those that trust them! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

INFE'CTION. *n. f* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

Infection is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from distempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from *Quincy.*

What a strange *infection*
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The bellied gods
Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you
Do climate here. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Vouchsafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,
For these known evils but to give me leave,
By circumstance, to curse thy cursed self. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Hence,
Lest that th' *infection* of his fortune take
Like hold on thee *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no smell at all. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INFE'CTIOUS. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee! *Shakespeare.*

In a house,
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign. *Shakespeare.*

Some known diseases are *infectious*, and others are not: those that are *infectious* are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body, such as pestilences and sippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diseases, which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operation of some poisons, that are received only by the smell. *Temple.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious*] Contagiously

He will dotes, that is inclinable
To what *infectiously* itself affects. *Shakes. Troil. and Cressida*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *infectious.*] The quality of being infectious, contagiousness.

INFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power *Sidn.*

INFECU'ND. *n. f.* [*infecundus*, Lat n.] Unfruitful, sterile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INFECU'NDITY. *n. f* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility, barrenness.

INFELI'CITY. *n. f.* [*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Lat. n.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wise and happy. *Glanv. Scep. c. 1.*

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea *Watts.*

To INFE'R. *v. a.* [*inferer*, French; *infero*, Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.*

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* proposition *Locke.*

Yet what thou can'st attain, which best may serve
To glorify the Maker, and *infer*
Thee also happier, shall not be with-held
Thy hearing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

Great,
Or bright, *infers* not excellence: the earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glistering, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines. *Milton.*

One would wonder how, from so differing premisses, they should all *infer* the same conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing publick esteem, by deserving well of mankind, and such opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. *Shakes. Hen. VI.*

INFERENCE *n. f.* [*inference*, French, from *infer.*] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*. *Glanv.*

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE. *adj.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, effect conclusions no way *inferrible* from their premisses. *Brown.*

INFE'RIORITY *n. f* [*infériorité*, Fr from *inferiour*] Lower state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow, and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiority* which is not possibly to be remedied. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inférieur*, French.]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in station or rank of life.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdaining him *South.*

3. Lower in value or excellency

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itself th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryden.*

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propositions. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFE'RNAL. *adj.* [*infernal*, French; *infernus*, Latin.] Hellish; tartarean

His gigantick limbs, with large embrace,
Infold nine acres of *infernal* space. *Dryden's Æn.*

INFE'RNAL *Stone. n. f.*

Infernal stone, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

INFE'RTILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr *in* and *fertile.*] Unfruitful; not productive; without fecundity; infecund

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the Tongue*

INFERTI'LITY *n. f* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile*] Unfruitfulness, want of fertility.

The ſame diſtemperature of the air that occaſioned the plague, occaſioned alſo the *infertility* or noxiouſneſs of the ſoil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very ſmall, or very unwholſome. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

To INFE'ST. *v. a.* [*infeſter*, Fr. *infeſt*, Latin.] To harraſs, to diſturb; to plague.

They ceaſed not, in the mean while, to ſtrengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infeſt* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greateſt adverſaries in this cauſe. *Hooker.*

Although they were a people *infeſted*, and mightily hated of [illegible] of their ſtate, 'till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hooker.*

Into my feeble breaſt
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou do'ſt *infeſt*,
And hearts of greateſt heroes do'ſt enrage. *Spenſer*

They were no mean, diſtreſſed, calamitous perſons that fled to him for refuge, but of ſo great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infeſt* and invade his. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Theſe, ſaid the genius, are envy, avarice, ſuperſtition, love, with the like cares and paſſions that *infeſt* human life. *Addiſon's Spectator*

No diſeaſe *infeſts* mankind more terrible in its ſymptoms and effects. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFESTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *feſtivity.*] Mournfulneſs, want of cheerfulneſs.

INFE'STRED. *adj.* [*in* and *feſter.*] Rankling; inveterate.

This curſed creature, mindful of that old
Infeſtred grudge, the which his mother felt,
So ſoon as Clarion he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice inly ſwelt. *Spenſer.*

INFEUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate.

Another military proviſion was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infeudation* of the tenant, and was uſually called knight's ſervice. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

I'NFIDEL. *n. ſ.* [*infidele*, Fr. *infidelis*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miſcreant; a pagan, one who rejects Chriſtianity.

Exhorting her, if ſhe did marry, yet not to join herſelf to an *infidel*, as in thoſe times ſome widows chriſtian had done, for the advancement of their eſtate in this world. *Hooker.*

INFIDE'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*infidelité*, French; *infidelitas*, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.

The conſideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wiſdom, and our own ignorance, are great inſtruments of ſilencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Diſbelief of Chriſtianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that ſingle fault, which ſeems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion, but ſo it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceneſs and contention, as if the ſafety of mankind depended upon it. *Addiſon's Spectator*

3. Treachery; deceit.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two ſexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the moſt refined delights that make up this buſineſs of life, render it ſilly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

I'NFINITE. *adj.* [*infini*, French; *infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundleſs; unlimited, immenſe; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impoſſible it is, that God ſhould withdraw his preſence from any thing, becauſe the very ſubſtance of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?
A thouſand ages in that ſea muſt ſink:
Time's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou ſov'reign pow'r, whoſe ſecret will controuls
The inward bent and motion of our ſouls!
Why haſt thou plac'd ſuch *infinite* degrees
Between the cauſe and cure of my diſeaſe? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* ſpace or duration, we at firſt make ſome very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which poſſibly we multiply ſeveral times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehenſive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou haſt wrought:
Our vaſt conceptions are by ſwelling brought,
Swallow'd and loſt in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically uſed for large, great.

I'NFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite*.] Without limits; without bounds, immenſely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* deſired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am ſo *infinitely* bound. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Ven.*

The king ſaw that contrariwiſe it would follow, that England, though much leſs in territory, yet ſhould have *infinitely* more ſoldiers of their native forces than thoſe other nations have. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have profeſſed to act under a full perſuaſion of this great article. *Rogers.*

I'NFINITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *infinite*.] Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readineſs of his tears, the *infiniteneſs* of his vows, were but among the weakeſt threads of his net. *South.*

Let us always bear about us ſuch impreſſions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourſelves before his Almightineſs, and expreſs that infinite diſtance between his *infiniteneſs* and our weakneſſes. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE. *adj.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one uſe of the indicative, but then it does not do it abſolutely. *Clarke's Lat Gram.*

INFI'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immenſity.

Confuſion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, ſtood vaſt *infinitude* confin'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompetible to continued or ſucceſſive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the incompoſſibility of the very nature of things ſucceſſive or extenſive with *infinitude*, yet that incompoſſibility is more conſpicuous in diſcrete quantity, that ariſeth from parts actually diſtinguiſhed. *Hale.*

2. Boundleſs number.

We ſee all the good ſenſe of the age cut out, and reduced into almoſt an *infinitude* of diſtinctions. *South's Sermons.*

INFI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*infinité*, French; *infinitas*, Latin.]

1. Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh's Hiſt of the World.*

The better, the more deſirable; that therefore muſt be deſirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodneſs; ſo that if any thing deſirable may be infinite, that muſt needs be the higheſt of all things that are deſired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he our felicity and bliſs. *Hooker.*

2. Endleſs number. An hyperbolical uſe of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

The liver, being ſwelled, compreſſeth the ſtomach, ſtops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad ſymptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFIRM. *adj.* [*infirme*, French; *infirmus*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble, diſabled of body.

Here ſtand I your brave,
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and deſpis'd old man. *Shakeſp.*
That on my head all might be viſited,
Thy frailty, and *infirmer* ſex, forgiv'n;
To me committed, and by me expos'd *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. Weak of mind, irreſolute.

I'll go no more;
I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look out again, I dare not.
——*Infirm* of purpoſe,
Give me the dagger *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. Not ſtable; not ſolid.

He who fixes upon falſe principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and ſo ſinks; and he, who fails in his deductions from right principles, ſtumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To INFI'RM. *v. a.* [*infirmer*, Fr. *infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to ſhake; to enfeeble. Not in uſe.

Some contrary ſpirits will object this as a ſufficient reaſon to *infirm* all thoſe points. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The ſpleen is unjuſtly introduced to invigorate the ſiniſter ſide, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFI'RMARY. *n. ſ.* [*infirmerie*, French.] Lodgings for the ſick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both ſides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one ſhould be for an *infirmary*, if any ſpecial perſon ſhould be ſick. *Bacon.*

INFIRMITY. *n. ſ.* [*infirmité*, French.]

1. Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper.

Infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath ſomething ſeiz'd
His wiſh'd ability *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Diſcover thine *infirmity*,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

If he had done or ſaid any thing amiſs, he deſired their worſhips to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shak. Julius Cæſ.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diſeaſes his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible ſhall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers*

2. Failing; weakneſs; fault.

A friend ſhould bear a friend's *infirmities*,
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requiſite, that a wiſer man ſhould have the application of his intereſt. *Clarendon.*

3. Diſeaſe;

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities*, as are no small diminution to it, when discovered

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

INFIRMNESS *n. f.* [from *infirm.*] Weakness, feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmness* and insufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine *Boyle.*

TO INFIX *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in, to fasten.

And at the point two stings *infixed* are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far *Fa. Qu.*
I never lov'd myself,
'Till now, *infixed*, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye. *Shakesp. K. John*
Immoveable, *infix'd*, and frozen round *Milton.*
That sting *infix'd* within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd. *Dryden.*
Arcite on Emily had fix'd his look
The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

TO INFLAME *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]

1. To kindle, to set on fire

Love more clear than yourselves, dedicated to a love, I fear, more cold than yourselves, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness *inflames* a world of fire within me. *Sidney*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage. *Milton.*

2. To kindle desire

Their lust was *inflamed* towards her. *Susan.* viii.
More *inflam'd* with lust than rage, *Milton.*

3. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter

5. To provoke, to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To fire with passion.

Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of highest design,
Puts on swift wings *Milton.*

TO INFLAME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter

If the vesicuræ are oppressed, they *inflame* *Wiseman.*

INFLAMER. *n. f.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or person that flames.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. *Addison's Spectator.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflamers* *Swift.*

INFLAMMABILITY. *n. f.* [from *inflammable*] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtile *inflammabilities.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Choler is the lightest and most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a sulphur. *Harvey on Consumptions*

INFLAMMABLE. *adj.* [French] Easy to be set on flame, having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all *inflammable.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

Licetus thinks it possible to extract an *inflammable* oil from the stone asbestus. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts as of earthy and alcalizate ones. *Newton's Opt*

Inflammable spirits are subtile volatile liquors, which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

INFLAMMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMATION. *n. f.* [*inflammatio*, Latin; *inflammation*, French]

1. The act of setting on flame.
2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation.* *Bro.*

Some arms have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried, whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Hakewill's Apol.*

3. [In chirurgery] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy*

If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Lev.* xiii. 28.

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLAMMATORY. *adj* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities, such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* distemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

TO INFLATE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.]

1. To swell with wind

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculæ of water. *Derh.*

2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with martial sounds,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

INFLATION. *n. f* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate*] The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

TO INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them that one way their race direct,
While they a thousand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their course *inflect*? *Blackm.*

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? *Newton's Opt*

2. To change or vary.
3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determination, participating, or influence of the understanding or will of rational creatures, can deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brerewood.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflect*] Having the power of bending.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations. *Derham.*

INFLEXIBILITY, INFLEXIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*inflexibilité*, French, from *inflexible.*]

1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.
2. Obstinacy, temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated.

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason. *Brown's Preface to Vul. Err.*

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the causes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable.

The man resolv'd and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things are *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts.*

INFLEXIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible*] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation from rectitude.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, 'till there appears not the least reluctancy. *Locke.*

TO INFLICT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Latin; *infliger*, Fr.] To put in act or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain, they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms. *Shakesp*
Sufficient is this punishment which was *inflicted.* 2 *Cor.* ii
What the potent victor in his rage
Can else *inflict.* *Milton.*
What heart could wish, what hand *inflict* this dire disgrace?
Dryden's Æn. b. vi.

By diseases we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. *Temple.*

I N F

INFLI'CTER. *n. f.* [from *inflict*] He who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflicter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *n. f.* [from *inflict*]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our decrees,
Dead to *infliction*, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction* *South's Sermons.*

2. The punishment imposed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem
Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
With all *infliction*? But his patience won. *Paradise Reg.*

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflictions*? *Rogers*

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *adj.* [*infictive*, Fr. from *inflict*] That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*influence*, Fr *influo*, Latin]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior*

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuse but follow. *Hooker.*

A wise man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*

Religion hath so great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes throughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

To INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*

These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opt.*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner, and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLUENT. *adj.* [*influens*, Latin] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power

Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblemed by those crusted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted element. *Glanv. Scepf.*

The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellectuals, is dangerously *influential*. *Glan.*

INFLUX. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Ray on the Creation.*

An elastick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuthn.*

2. Infusion

There is another life after this and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat Hist*

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*] Influential. Not used

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make [illegible] upon their humours. *Howel's England's Tears.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold*.] To involve, to inwrap, to inclose with involutions.

For all the crest a dragon did *infold*
With greedy paws, and over all did spread
His golden wings. *Fairy Queen*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Blackm.*

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him [illegible]

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informer*, Fr *informo*, Latin]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire. *Milton.*

Let others better mold the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass,
And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden's Æn.*

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*
This little shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryd. and Lee's Oed.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame, *Prior.*

This sovereign arbitrary soul
Informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To instruct, to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*, now generally *of*, sometimes *in* I know not how proper

The drift is to *inform* their minds *with* some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*

I have this present evening from my sister
Been wed *informed of* them, and with cautions. *Shakesp.*

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*

The long speeches rather confounded than *informed* my understanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us *of*, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself *of* them. *Locke.*

To understand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time. few *inform* themselves *in* these to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broome's Notes on the Iliad.*

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be *informed* in some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts* xxvi 1

To INFO'RM *v. n.*

1. To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

INFO'RMAL. *adj* [from *inform*.] Offering an information, accusing. A word not used.

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more mightier member,
That sets them on *Shakes. Meas. for Measure.*

INFO'RMANT *n. f.* [French]

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMA'TION. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform*.]

1. Intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,
Lest you should chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the messenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke*

He ſhould regard the propriety of his words, and get ſome *information* in the ſubject he intends to handle. *Swift*

Theſe men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourſelves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accuſation exhibited

3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFO'RMER *n. ſ.* [from *inform.*]

1. One who gives intelligence

This writer is either byaſſed by an inclination to believe the worſt, or a want of judgment to chuſe his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate.

There were ſpies and *informers* ſet at work to watch the company. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let no court ſycophant pervert my ſenſe,
Nor ſly *informer* watch theſe words to draw
Within the reach of treaſon. *Pope*

Informers are a deteſtable race of people, although ſometimes neceſſary. *Swift.*

INFO'RMIDABLE *adj.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of ſtrength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terreſtrial mold,
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound *Milton*

INFORMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapeleſſneſs.

From this narrow time of geſtation may enſue a ſmalneſs in the excluſion; but this inſereth no *informity*. *Brown*

INFO'RMOUS. *adj* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin] Shapeleſs, of no regular form.

A bear brings forth her young *informous* and unſhapen, which ſhe faſhioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at preſent, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFORTUNATE. *adj.* [*infortuné*, Fr. *infortunatus*, Latin] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly uſed.

Perkin, ſeeing himſelf priſoner, and deſtitute of all hopes, having found all either falſe, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INFRACT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break.

Falling faſt, from gradual ſlope to ſlope,
With wild *infracted* courſe and leſſen'd roar,
It gains a ſafer bed. *Thomſon's Summer*

INFRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach, violation

By the ſame gods, the juſtice of whoſe wrath
Puniſh'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller*

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuſe of their hoſtages, fell upon the ſheep immediately without their dogs *L'Eſtrange.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj* [*in* and *frangible*] Not to be broken

Theſe atoms are ſuppoſed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactedneſs and hardneſs is a demonſtration that nothing could be produced by them, ſince they could never cohere. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *n. ſ.* [*infrequentia*, Latin] Uncommonneſs; rarity

The abſence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broome's Notes on Pope's Odyſſey*

INFREQUENT *adj* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare, uncommon

To INFRIGIDATE *v. a* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill, to make cold

The drops reached little further than the ſurface of the liquor, whoſe coldneſs did not *infrigidate* thoſe upper parts *Boyle.*

INFRINGE *v. a* [*infringo*, Latin.]

1. To violate, to break laws or contracts.

Thoſe many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If firſt man that ord'n'd edict *infringe*,
Had anſwer'd for his deed. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus ſubmit myſelf to fight. *Waller.*

2. To deſtroy; to hinder

Homilies, being plain and popular inſtructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*

Bright as the deathleſs gods and happy, ſhe
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller*

INFRI'NGEMENT *n. ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation.

The puniſhing of this *infringement* is proper to that juriſdiction againſt which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a ſevere penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial conſtitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM. *n. ſ.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the ſhape of a funnel or tundiſh

INFURIATE. *adj* [*in* and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged; raging

At th' other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton*

Fed by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
The *infuriate* hill forth ſhoots the pil'ar'd flame. *Thomſon.*

INFUSCA'TION *n. ſ.* [*infuſcatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening

To INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, Latin]

1. To pour in, to inſtil

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That ſouls of animals *infuſe* themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

My early miſtreſs, now my ancient muſe,
That ſtrong Circean liquor ceaſe t' *infuſe*,
Wherewith thou didſt intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why ſhould he deſire to have qualities *infuſed* into his ſon, which himſelf never poſſeſſed? *Swift*

Meat muſt be with money bought;
She therefore, upon ſecond thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by ſtealth,
Some ſmall regard for ſtate and wealth. *Swift*

2. To pour into the mind, to inſpire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our firſt parents all the rules of good,
So that their ſkill *infus'd* ſurpaſs'd all arts
That ever were before, or ſince the flood *Davies.*

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuſe*;
The muſe inſtruct my voice, and thou inſpire the muſe. *Roſc.*

He *infus'd*
Bad influence into th' unwary breaſt *Milton.*

Infuſe into their young breaſts ſuch a noble ardour as will make them renowned *Milton.*

3. To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate ſo as to extract the virtues of any thing.

Take violets, and *infuſe* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To make an infuſion with any ingredient; to ſupply, to tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed

Drink, *infuſed* with fleſh, will nouriſh faſter and eaſier than meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. To inſpire with

Thou didſt ſmile,
Infuſed with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Infuſe his breaſt with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

INFU'SIBLE *adj.* [from *infuſe.*]

1. Poſſible to be infuſed

From whom the doctor expects *infuſible* into all, it will be more neceſſary to force [illegible] them. *Locke.*

2. Incapable of diſſolution; not fuſible.

Vitrification is the laſt work of fire, and a fuſion of the ſalt and earth, wherein the fuſible ſalt draws the earth and *infuſible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*infuſion*, Fr. *infuſio*, Latin]

1. The act of pouring in, inſtillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infuſion* of Hebraiſms, which are derived not out of the poetical paſſages in holy writ. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind, inſpiration.

We participate Chriſt partly by imputation, as when thoſe things which he did and ſuffered for us are imputed to us for righteouſneſs, partly by habitual and real *infuſion*, as when grace is inwardly beſtowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our ſouls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

They found it would be matter of great debate, and ſpend much time; during which they did not deſire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infuſions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wiſdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infuſion* of other men. *Swift.*

3. The act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling.

Repeat the *infuſion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infuſion.

To have the *infuſion* ſtrong, in thoſe bodies which have finer ſpirits, repeat the infuſion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *infuſe.*] Having the power of infuſion, or being infuſed A word not authoriſed.

Still let my ſong a nobler note aſſume,
And ſing th' *infuſive* force of Spring on man. *Thomſon.*

INGATE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance, paſſage in.

One noble perſon ſtoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all thoſe which are at his back. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ingannare*, Italian] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle, deluſion; impoſture, trick; ſlight. A word neither uſed nor neceſſary

Whoever ſhall reſign their reaſons, either from the root of deceit in themſelves, or inability to reſiſt ſuch trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of getting in the harveſt

Thou ſhalt keep the feaſt of *ingathering*, when thou haſt gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Ex.* xxiii. 16.

INGE, in the names of places, ſignifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the ſame import. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Latin.] To double, to repeat.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMI'NATION *n. ſ* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; [illegible]

INGLANDERER.

I N G

INGE'NDERER. *n. f.* [from *ingender.*] He that generates. See ENGENDER.

INGE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *generable.*] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE } *adj.* [*ingeneratus*, Latin.]
IN,ENERATED }

1. Inborn, innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquility. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INGE'NIOUS. *adj.* [*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingeniosus*, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

He is a perilous boy,
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable:
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakesp. R. III.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge sorrows; better I were distract. *Shakespeare.*

INGE'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily, subtly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politick. *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenious.*]

1. Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate, inborn; native; ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *rasa tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments. *South.*

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,
That makes them always downward take their course. *Black.*

INGENU'ITY. *n. f.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from *ingenuous.*]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed *ingenuity*. *Wotton.*

My constancy I to the planets give,
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openness
To jesuits, to buffoons my pensiveness. *Donne.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confess, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [From *ingenious.*] Wit, invention, genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenuities*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Glanv. Scep.*

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations. *Woodward.*

INGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]

1. Open, fair; candid, generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth, I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument: yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed. *Hooker.*

Infusing into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton on Education.*

If an *ingenuous* detestation of this shameful vice be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

2. Freeborn, not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. *K. Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly, generously.

Ingenuously I speak,
No blame belongs to thee. *Shak. esp. Timon.*

It was a notable observation of a wise father, and no less *ingenuously* confessed, that those which held and perfumed pressure of consciences were commonly interested. *Bacon.*

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden.*

INGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openness; fairness; candour.

INGENY. *n. f.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Sale.*

To INGEST. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Lat.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the ostridge no alteration. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. *Blackm.*

INGE'STION. *n. f.* [from *ingest.*] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. *Harvey.*

INGLORIOUS. *adj.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour, mean, without glory.

Lest fear return them back to Egypt, chusing
Inglorious life with servitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howel.*

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,
I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This ease the chief o'ercome,
Repenish'd not *ingloriously* at home. *Pope.*

INGOT. *n. f.* [*lingot*, French, or from *ingegoten*, melted, Dut.] A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and diffent
Into great *ingots*, and to wedges square. *Fairy Q.*

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;
For like an ass, whose back's with *ingots* bound,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloadeth thee. *Shakesp. Measf. for Measf.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lye,
Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*]

1. To propagate trees by insition.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraff*, how to inoculate. *May's Virg. Georg.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.

3. To plant any thing not native.

All his works on me,
Good or not good, *ingraft*, my merits those
Shall perfect, and for these alone. *Milton.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to fetue.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own second,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæsar. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *n. f.* [from *ingraft.*]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE. } *adj.* [*ingratus*, Latin; *ingrat*, French.]
INGRA'TEFUL. }

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather
Than pity note how much. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolts,
You bloody Neros. *Shakesp.*

So will fall
He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?
Whose but his own? *Ingrate*, he had of me
All he could have. I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Words which no ear ever to hear in heav'n
Expected; least of all from thee, *ingrate!* *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Profuse and *ingrate*,
His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is pleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Addison.*

To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Lat.] To put in favour, to recommend to kindness.

Those

Thoſe have been far from receiving the rewards of ſuch *ingratiatings* with the people. *King Charles*

Their managers turn water into blood for them, make them ſee armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themſelves with them, that they ſignify nothing leſs than future ſlaughter and deſolation. *Addiſon.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themſelves with their ſovereign than promote his real ſervice, accommodate [illegible] inations. *Spectator*, N°. 479.

INGRA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ingratitude*, French; *in* and *gratitude*.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulneſs.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou ſhew'ſt thee in a child,
Than the ſea monſter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends thoſe that repay evil for good. *L'Eſtrange.*

[illegible]
In equal fires the bliſsful couple burn'd;
One joy poſſeſs'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. *n. ſ.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens*, Latin.] [illegible]
It is commonly uſed of the ſimples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardeſt to come by is the moſs upon the ſkull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 998.

So deep the pow'r of theſe *ingredients* pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmoſt ſeat of mental ſight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to ſhut his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his ſpirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

By this way of analyſis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their cauſes, and from particular cauſes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton's Opticks.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addiſon's Guard.* N° 155.

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Rogers's Sermons*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and ſolids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INGRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ingreſs*, French; *ingreſſus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingreſs* of the ſubſtance of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or elſe by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 836.

Thoſe air-bladders, by a ſudden ſubſidence, meet again by the *ingreſs* and egreſs of the air. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ingreſſion*, French; *ingreſſio*, Lat.] The act of entering.

The fire would ſtrain the pores of the glaſs too ſuddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingreſſion*. *Digby on Bodies*

I[illegible]NAL. *adj.* [*inguinal*, French, *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague ſeems to be a particular diſeaſe, characteriſed with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and ſuppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*.]

1. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity.

A river large
Paſs'd underneath *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

The river flows redundant;
Then rowing back, in his capacious lap
Ingulfs their whole marſhes, quick immerſt. *Prior.*

2. To caſt into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayward.*

Caſt out from God, falls
Into utter darkneſs deep *ingulph'd*. *Milton*

To INGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To ſwallow down. *Dict.*

INGURGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ingurgitate*.] Voracity.

INGU'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *guſto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taſte.

As for their taſte, if the chameleon's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an inſtrument thereof, for the body of the element is *inguſtable*, void of all ſapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wezand, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

INHA'BILE. *adj.* [*inhabile*, French; *inhabilis*, Lat.] Unſkilful, unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Chriſt *inhabiteth* whom he ſaveth. *Hooker.*

They ſhall build houſes and *inhabit* them. *Iſa.* lxv. 21

She ſhall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch* iv. 35

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton*

They ſay, wild beaſts *inhabit* here,
But grief and wrong ſecure my fear. *Waller.*

INHA'BITABLE *adj.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed ſtars are all of them ſuns, with ſyſtems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, uninhabitable. Not in uſe.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable* *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

INHA'BITANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit*.] Reſidence of dwellers

So the ruins yet reſting in the wild moors, teſtify a former *inhabitance*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

INHA'BITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller, one that lives or reſides in a place.

In this place they report that they ſaw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot*

If the fervour of the ſun were the ſole cauſe of blackneſs in any kind of negroes, it were alſo reaſonable that *inhabitants* of the ſame latitude, ſubjected unto the ſame vicinity of the ſun, ſhould alſo partake of the ſame hue. *Brown.*

For his ſuppoſed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And ſtands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* of the air *Waller.*

What happier natures ſhrink at with affright,
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

Univerſal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* periſh'd. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings, ſtate of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we ſhall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We ſhall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

INHA'BITER. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit*.] One that inhabits, a dweller.

The ſame name is given unto the manners, or mind and *inhabiters*, of this iſland. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Wo to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Rev.* viii. 13.

They ought to underſtand, that there is not only ſome *inhabiter* in this divine houſe, but alſo ſome ruler. *Derham.*

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air, to inſpire.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the freſh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot's and Pope's Martin Scrib.*

But from the breezy deep the beſt *inhale*
The fragrant murmurs of the weſtern gale. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

There ſits the ſhepherd on the graſſy turf,
Inhaling healthful the deſcending ſun. *Thomſon's Spring.*

INHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmuſical, not ſweet of ſound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*, I could recommend for the ſoftneſs and delicacy, but muſt decline for the looſeneſs of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of ſound may appear a little *inharmonious*, and ſhock the ear. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and ſcattering bright, can love *inhere*. *Donne.*

They do but *inhere* in their ſubject which ſupports them; their being is a dependence on a ſubject. *Digby on Bodies.*

INHE'RENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, French, *inhærens*, Lat.] Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it; innate, inborn.

I will not do't,
Leſt I ſurceaſe to honour mine own truth;
And, my body's action, teach my mind
A moſt *inherent* baſeneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I ſpeak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your perſon. *Dryden's Juvenal*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a load ſtone; and a power to be ſo drawn is a part of the complex one of iron, which powers paſs for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

They will be ſure to decide in favour of themſelves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift*

The ideas of ſuch modes can no more be inſeparable, than the idea of redneſs was juſt now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteneſs in the brain. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The obligations we are under of diſtinguiſhing ourſelves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already diſtinguiſhed by an external and relative holineſs. *Bentley's Serm.*

To INHE'RIT *v. n.* [*inheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance.

Treaſon is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shak. As you like it.*

Why, all delights are vain; but that moſt vain,
Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Prince Harry is valiant, for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, ſteril land, manured with excellent good ſtore of fertile ſherris *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Bleſſed are the meek, for they ſhall *inherit* the earth *Matt.*

The ſon can receive from him the portion of good things, and advantages of education naturally due to him, without pre, that was veſted in him for the good of others, and therefore the ſon cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We muſt know how the firſt ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to ſucceed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to ſell an eſtate he had ſome proſpect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addiſon's Spect. N°. 198*

2. To poſſeſs, to obtain poſſeſſion of: in *Shakeſpeare.*

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To bury ſo much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus*

INHE'RITABLE. *adj.* [from *inherit.*] Tranſmiſſible by inheritance; obtainable by ſucceſſion.

A kind of *inheritable* eſtate accrued unto them *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by deſcent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the ſame, and from the ſame original in Moſes as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHE'RITANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony, hereditary poſſeſſion.

In the book of Numbers it is writ,
When the ſon dies let the *inheritance*
Deſcend unto the daughter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's houſe. *Gen. xxxi. 14.*

Claim our juſt *inheritance* of old. *Milton*

Oh dear, unhappy babe! muſt I bequeath thee
Only a ſad *inheritance* of woe?
Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unleſs they reach my infant's guiltleſs head? *Smith.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare*, poſſeſſion.

You will rather ſhew our general louts
How you can frown, than ſpend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and ſafeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. The reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themſelves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents uſe of it; and this we call *inheritance.* *Locke.*

INHE'RITOR *n. ſ.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by ſucceſſion.

You, like a letcher, out of whoriſh loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſole *inheritor*
Of all perfections that a man may owe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box, and muſt the *inheritor* himſelf have no more? *Shakeſp.*

Marriage without conſent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the *inheritors*; for the children of ſuch marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

INHE'RITRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs; a woman that inherits.

Having given artificially ſome hopes to marry Anne, *inheritreſs* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

INHE'RITRIX. *n. ſ.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs. This is now more commonly uſed, though *inheritreſs* be a word more analogically Engliſh.

Charles the great
Eſtabliſh'd then this law, to wit, No ſeme
Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To INHERSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herſe.*] To incloſe, in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inherſed* in the arms
Of the moſt bloody nurſer of his harms. *Shak. Henry VI.*

INHE'SION *n. ſ.* [*inhæſio*, Latin.] Inherence; the ſtate of existing in ſomething elſe

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, French.]

1. To reſtrain; to hinder, to repreſs; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help ſomewhat to ceaſe the hiccough, and vinegar put to the noſtrils or gargariſed doth it alſo, for that it is aſtringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N°. 680*

The ſtars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would ſuddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be ſhattered in pieces. *Ray on the Creation*

Their motions alſo are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the diſſolution, ſo much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one.

INHIBITION. *n. ſ.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have impoſed an envious *inhibition* on it, becauſe himſelf has not ſtock enough to maintain the trade. *Government of the Tongue, ſ. 7.*

2. [In law.]

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cauſe depending before him. *Inhibition* is moſt commonly a writ iſſuing out of a higher court Chriſtian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal, and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Chriſtian, or to an inferior temporal court. *Cowell.*

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent, to contain in itſelf

It is diſputed, whether this light firſt created be the ſame which the ſun *inholdeth* and caſteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the ſun's creation. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hoſpitable.*] Affording no kindneſs nor entertainment to ſtrangers.

All places elſe
Inhoſpitable appear, and deſolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

Since toſs'd from ſhores to ſhores, from ſands to lands,
Inhoſpitable rocks, and barren ſands. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhoſpitable.*] Unkindly to ſtrangers.

Of gueſts he makes them ſlaves
Inhoſpitably; and kills their infant maves. *Milton's Par Loſt.*

INHOSPI'TABLENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *hoſpitality*; *inhoſpitalité*,
INHOSPITA'LITY. } Fr.] Want of hoſpitality; want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

INHU'MAN. *adj.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; ſavage; cruel; uncompaſſionate.

A juſt war may be proſecuted after a very unjuſt manner, by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by aſſaſſinations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The more theſe praiſes were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the puniſhment, and the ſufferer more innocent. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

INHUMA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*inhumanité*, French; from *inhuman.*] Cruelty, ſavageneſs; barbarity.

Baniſhed
Her mind, beams, ſtate, far from thy weak twigs,
And love with lover hurts is *inhumanity.* *Sidney, b. i.*

The rudeneſs of thoſe who muſt make up their want of juſtice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*

Each ſocial feeling fell,
And joyleſs *inhumanity* pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thomſon's Spring, l. 305.*

INHU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarouſly.

O what are theſe
Death's monſters, not men! who thus deal death
Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thouſand fold the ſin of him who ſlew
His brother. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*

I, who have eſtabliſhed the whole ſyſtem of all true politeneſs and refinement in converſation, think myſelf moſt *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

To INHUMATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, French, *humo*, Lat.] To
To INHU'ME. } bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of ſlain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville's Scep. c. 24.*

2. To throw up; to caſt up.

Though bold in open field, they yet ſurround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

INJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*injection*, French; *injectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of caſting in.

This ſalt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-kindled charcoal, made to flaſh like melted nitre. *Boyle*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the veſſels with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ſhapes and ramifications, often done by anatomiſts

INIMITABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths muſt have an eternal exiſtence in ſome underſtanding, or rather they are the ſame with that underſtanding itſelf, conſidered as variouſly repreſentative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin, *inimitable*, French.] Above imitation; not to be copied

The portal ſhone, *inimitable* on earth
By model, or by ſhading pencil drawn. *Milton.*

What is moſt excellent is moſt *inimitable.* *Denham.*

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*

Virgil copied this circumstance from the ancient sculptors, in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Janus. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

INIMITABLY. *adv.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

To INJOIN. *v. a* [*enjoindre*, French; *injungo*, Latin.]

1. To command, to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force. *Hooker, b.* 1.

This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin'd.* *Milton*

2. In *Shakespeare*, to join.

The Ottomites
Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shakespeare.*

INI'QUITOUS. *adj.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjust; wicked

INIQUITY. *n. s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, French.]

1. Injustice; unreasonableness.

There is greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Seabridge's Sermons.*

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men. *Hooker, b.* v.

Till God at last,
Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
His presence from among them. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi

INI'TIAL. *adj.* [*initial*, French, *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters, he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

The schools have used a middle term to express this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put it to a new society

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governour is enough. *Locke on Education.*

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator*, N°. 576.

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man *Addison.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INI'TIATE. *adj.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard use:
We're yet but young. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

INITIA'TION. *n. s.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate.*] The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of admitting or entering men into Christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries. *Broome's Notes to the Odyssey.*

INJUCU'NDITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *jucundity.*] Unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not according to form of law. *Dict.*

INJUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void of judgment; without judgment.

A philosopher would rather think me in jest, or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe *Burnet.*

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotson.*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injudicious.*] With ill judgment; not wisely.

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description. *Broome.*

INJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *injoin*, *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.] Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction.* *Hooker, b.* i.

No duty cannot suffer
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands,
Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakesp.*

For, still they knew, and ought t' have still remember'd
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton's Par. Lost, b* x

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. *South*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding. *Cowell.*

To INJURE *v. a.* [*injurier*, French; *injuria*, Lat.]

1. To hurt unjustly, to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once *injured.* *Temple.*

Forg'd vessels to the *injur'd* does belong,
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. To annoy, to affect with any inconvenience.

Lest heat should *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton.*

INJURER. *n. s.* [from *injure*, Lat.] He that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just. *Ben. Johnson.*

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atterb.*

INJU'RIOUS. *adv.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurieux*, Fr.]

1. Unjust, invasive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Romans did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Injurious strength would rapine still excuse,
Try off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possest. *Milton's Agonist. l.* 1003.

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as a prison can be. *Sidney, b.* ii.

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God? *South's Sermons.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who thus endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition. *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

INJU'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *injurious.*] Quality of being injurious.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *King Charles.*

INJURY. *n. s.* [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]

1. Hurt without justice.

The town of Bouline, and other places, were acquired by just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward*

Riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*

2. Mischief, detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* such vermin as mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and, by how much he was the less able to do, talking so much the more, spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJUSTICE. *n. s.* [*injustice*, French; *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniquity, wrong

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift*

INK *n. s.* [*encre*, French; *inchiostro*, Italian.] The black liquor with which men write.

Mourn boldly my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine. *Sidney, b.*

O! she's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shakespeare.*

Write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the works you send,
Though *ink* be made of gall *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink.* *Ben. Johnson.*

Intending to have try'd
The ſilver ſavour which you gave,
In *ink* the ſhining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the ſable wave. *Waller.*

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other ſalt will ſtrike the colour with galls. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I have found pens blacked almoſt all over when I had a while carried them about me in a ſilver *ink* caſe. *Boyle.*

The ſecretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and ſo defaced them. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

He that would live clear of envy muſt lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

I could hardly reſtrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

2. *Ink* is uſed for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*

To Ink. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink: as, *his face is all over* inked.

Inkhorn. *n. ſ.* [*ink* and *horn.*] A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

I [illegible] bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine thoſe men. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Ere that we will ſuffer ſuch a prince
To be diſgrac'd by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakeſp.*

What is more frequent than to ſay, a ſilver *inkhorn*. *Grew.*

Inkle. *n. ſ.* A kind of narrow filet; a tape.

Inkles, caddiſſes, cambricks, lawns: why he ſongs them over as they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee:
He wiſt not when the hempen ſtring I drew,
Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Inkling. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *inklinken*, to ſound within. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland: as, *I heard not an* inkling.] Hint; whiſper; intimation.

Our buſineſs is not unknown to the ſenate: they have had *inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll ſhew them in deeds. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

We in Europe, notwithſtanding all the remote diſcoveries and navigations of this laſt age, never heard of any of the leaſt *inkling* or glimpſe of this iſland. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They had ſome *inkling* of ſecret meſſages betwen the marquis of Newcaſtle and young Hotham. *Clarendon, b.*

Aboard a Corinthian veſſel he got an *inkling* among the ſhip's crew of a conſpiracy. *L. Eſtrange's Fables.*

Inkmaker. *n. ſ.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who makes ink.

Inky. *adj.* [from *ink.*]

1. Conſiſting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant ſea,
Whoſe rocky ſhore beats back the envious ſiege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with ſhame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Reſembling ink.

The darkneſs of the liquor preſently began to be diſcuſſed, and grow pretty clear and tranſparent, loſing its *inky* blackneſs. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Black as ink

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak good mother,
Nor cuſtomary ſuits of ſolemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Inland. *adj.* [*in* and *land.*] Interior, lying remote from the ſea.

In this wide *inland* ſea, that light by name,
The idle lake; my wand'ring ſhip I row. *Fairy Queen.*

Goodly laws, like little *inland* ſeas, will carry even ſhips upon their waters. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an *inland* man. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

This perſon did publiſh a pamphlet printed in England for a general exciſe, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

Inland. *n. ſ.* Interior or midland parts.

Out of theſe ſmall beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they ſpread themſelves into the *Inland*. *Spenſer*

They of thoſe marches ſhall defend
Our *inland* from the pilferring borderers. *Shakeſpeare*

The reſt were all
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

Inlander. *n. ſ.* [from *inland*] Dweller remote from the ſea.

The ſame name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabiters of this iſland. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*

To Inlapidate *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.] To make ſtoney, to turn to ſtone

Some natural ſpring waters will *inlapidate* wood; ſo that you ſhall ſee one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water ſhall continue wood, and the part under the water ſhall be turned into a kind of gravelly ſtone. *Bacon.*

To Inlay *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]

1. To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heav'n with ſtars. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſaphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the ſhow'ry arch. *Milton.*

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Here clouded canes 'midſt heaps of toys are found,
And *inlaid* tweezer caſes ſtrow the ground.

2. To make variety by being inſerted into bodies; to variegate.

Sea-girt iſles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorned boſom of the deep. *Milton.*

Inlay. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv.*

To Inlaw. *v. a.* [*in* and *law*] To clear of outlawry or attainder

It ſhould be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themſelves were not *inlawed*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Inlet. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *let.*] Paſſage; place of ingreſs; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together, becauſe I find their dimenſions brought under one. *Wotton.*

She through the porch and *inlet* of each ſenſe
Dropt in ambroſial oils till ſhe reviv'd. *Milton.*

I deſire any one to aſſign any ſimple idea, which is not received from one of theſe *inlets*. *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are ſo much the better, for the imaginary pleaſure of a ſtreight ſhore. *Bentley.*

Inlets amongſt broken lands and iſlands, rocks and ſhoals. *Ellis's Voyage.*

Inly. *adj.* [from *in.*] Interior; internal, ſecret.

Didſt thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'ſt as ſoon go kindle fire with ſnow,
As ſeek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakeſp.*

Inly. *adv.* Internally; within, ſecretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* ſwell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. *Fa. Qu.*

I've *inly* wept,
Or ſhould have ſpoke ere this. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a ſtone,
That beat out life. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*

The ſtubborn only to deſtroy
Theſe growing thoughts, my mother ſoon perceiving
By words at times caſt forth, *inly* rejoic'd,
And ſaid to me apart. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.*

The ſoldiers ſhout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardor, *inly* pleas'd to ſee
His hoſt. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Inmate. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *mate.*]

Inmates are thoſe that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in ſeveral rooms of his manſion-houſe, paſſing in and out by one door. *Cowell.*

So ſpake the enemy of mankind, incloſ'd
In ſerpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve
Addreſs'd his way. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suſpected to a ſequent king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their overgrowth, as *inmate* gueſts
Too numerous. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xii.*

Home is the ſacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife.
If thence we fly, the cauſe admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Dryden's Aur.*

Inmoſt. *adj.* [from *in.*] Deepeſt within; remoteſt from the ſurface

Then you muſt dig with mattock and with ſpade,
And pierce the *inmoſt* centre of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Riſing ſighs and falling tears,
That ſhow too well the warm deſires,
The ſilent, ſlow, conſuming fires,
Which on my *inmoſt* vitals prey,
And melt my very ſoul away. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the ſeveral rings, I found that it was moſt copious from the firſt or *inmoſt*, and in the exterior rings became leſs and leſs. *Newton.*

He ſends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *inmoſt* hollow caves reſound. *Pope.*

I got into the *inmoſt* court, and I applied my face to the windows. *Gulliver's Travels*

Inn. *n. ſ.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber] A houſe of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of fairer gueſts which dwell within. *Sidney, b. i.*

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Fairy Q.*
Now day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*. *Fairy Queen.*
The West, that glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
That very hour, and in the self same *inn*,
A poor mean woman was delivered. *Shakespeare.*
Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*
One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *Locke.*

2 A house where students were boarded and taught, whence we at first call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.
Go fame and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of court, down with them all. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.
In thyself dwell,
Inn any where: continuance maketh hell *Donne.*

To INN. *v. a.* To house, to put under cover.
He that ears my land, spares my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*
Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter: all was *inned* at last into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Now clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*. *Mortimer.*

INNATE. *adj.* [*innatus*, Lat. Fr *innate*, Latin.] Inborn, implanted by nature. It is applied to things as well as persons, but more properly to persons.
The Dromian hath been cried up for an *innated* integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howel.*
With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*
Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter. *Bentley's Serm.*

INNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *innate*.] The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Latin.] Not to be passed by sailing.
If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake,
Receive my counsel. *Dryden's Æn.*

INNER. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interiour; not outward.
But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Fairy Queen.*
This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addison's Spectator.*
The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part, for the *inner* part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew's Cosmol.*
Thus, fix'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*

INNERMOST. *adj.* [from *inner*. It seems less proper than *inmost*.] Remotest from the outward part.
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*

INNHOLDER. *n. s.* [*inn* and *hold*.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INNING. *n. s.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

INNKEEPER. *n. s.* [*inn* and *keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.
Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*
A factious *innkeeper*, in the reign of Henry VII. was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Admonition's Freeholder.*
We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the *innkeeper*, and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the slatiness of his provisions. *Addison.*

INNOCENCE. } *n. s.* [*innocence*, French; *innocentia*, Latin.]
INNOCENCY }
1. Purity from injurious action, untainted integrity.
Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton.*
What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a conscience of its own *innocence* and integrity. *Tillotson.*
2. Freedom from guilt imputed.
It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit'st part black. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakesp. H. IV.*
3. Harmlessness; inoxiousness.
The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cause in ours: 'twas sacred to a golden age, and to the first *innocency* of nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.
I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shakespeare.*

INNOCENT. *adj.* [*innocent*, French, *innocens*, Latin.]
1. Pure from mischief.
Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appease an angry god. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Wreck on *innocent* frail man his loss. *Milton.*
2. Free from any particular guilt.
Good madam, keep yourself within yourself,
The man is *innocent*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*
3. Unhurtful, harmless in effects.
The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

INNOCENT. *n. s.*
1. One free from guilt or harm.
So pure an *innocent* as that same lamb.
Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,
That e'er did lift up eye.
If murthering *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
2. A natural, an idiot.
Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*

INNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from *innocent*.]
1. Without guilt.
The humble and contented man pleases himself *innocently* and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficultly. *South's Sermons.*
2. With simplicity, with silliness or imprudence.
3. Without hurt.
Balls at his feet fell *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNOCUOUS. *adj.* [*innocuus*, Latin.] Harmless in effects.
The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most effectual. *Grew's Cosmol.*

INNOCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innocuous*.] Without mischievous effect.
Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INNOCUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *innocuous*.] Harmlessness.
The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet is little observed. *Digby on Bodies.*

To INNOVATE. *v. a.* [*innover*, French, *innovo*, Latin.]
1. To bring in something not known before.
Time indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly and by degrees. *Bacon.*
Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconveniences. *Bacon.*
Former things
Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown. *Dryden.*
Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*
2. To change by introducing novelties.
From his attempts upon the civil power he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South's Sermons.*

INNOVATION. *n. s.* [*innovation*, French, from *innovate*.] Change by the introduction of novelty.
The love of things ancient doth argue staydedness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hooker.*
It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees. *Bacon's Essays.*
Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue, but large intervals of time must pass between every such *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution. *Swift.*

INNOVATOR. *n. s.* [*innovateur*, French, from *innovate*.]
1. An introductor of novelties.
I attach thee as a traiterous *innovator*,
A foe to th' publick weal. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Every medicine is an innovation; and he that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils, for time is the greatest *innovator*: and if time of course alter things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end? *Bacon's Essays.*
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.
He counsels him to detest and persecute all *innovators* of divine worship. *South's Sermons.*

I N O

INNO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of mens heads and horses manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane,
The meteor sits. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY *adv.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmlessly.

Animals, that can *innoxiously* digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDO. *n. s.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your *innuendo's*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me where I may never see them more. *Milton.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

INNU'MERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS. *adj.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheering,
In this close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs. *Milton.*

I take the wood,
And in thick shelter of *innumerous* boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To INOCULATE. *v. a.* [*inoculo*, Lat.]

1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all.
How to engraff, how to *inoculate*. *May's Virg. Georg.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*. *Dryden.*

2. To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock, but we shall relish of it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants t' *inoculate*. *Cleaveland.*

Where flies, in a lovely brown,
[illegible] *Creech.*

INOCULA'TION. *n. s.* [*inoculatio*, Lat. from *inoculate.*]

1. *Inoculation* is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines. In order to perform it, be provided with a sharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and some bass-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees you would propagate, chuse a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not, for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing. then raising the bark of the stock with the flat haft of your pen-knife clear to the wood, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belonging to the bud which may be too long, and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round with bass-mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. The March following cut off the stock three inches above the bud, sloping it, that the wet may pass off: to this part of the stock, above the bud, fasten the shoot which proceeds from the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out, but this must continue no longer than one year, after which it must be cut off close above the bud, that the stock may be covered thereby. *Miller.*

In the stem of Eleanor they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation*. *Howel.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the unaffected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection.

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease [illegible]

INOCULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *inoculate.*]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*. *Friend's Hist of Physick*

INO'DORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INODOROUS. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscuous, unactive, insipid, *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INOFFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *offensive.*]

1. Giving no scandal, giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Giving no pain; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, diverting their thoughts, or mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, 'till it be grown *inoffensive* to them. *Locke.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink the grape
She crushes, *inoffensive* must. *Milton.*

With whate'er gall thou setst thyself to write,
Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,
Gives signs of gratulation. *Philips.*

4. Unembarrassed, without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inoffensive.*] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *inoffensive.*] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *officious.*] Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Latin.] Unseasonable, inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *n. s.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; disorder.

It is safer to use *inordination*.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation. *Government of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people at first were wisely brought to acknowledge allegiance to the kings of England; but being straight left unto their own *inordinate* rule, they forgot what before they were taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence rise
At last distempered, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain arms, *inordinate* desires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride. *Milton.*

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularly; not rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS. *n. s.* [from *inordinate.*] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lye from that intrinsick *inordination* and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was absolutely and universally sinful. *South's Sermons.*

INORGA'NICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *organical.*] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical* parts of matter. *Locke.*

To INO'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *osculum*, Lat.] To unite by apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the ball of the eye, and to the præcordia also in some measure, by *inosculating* with one of its nerves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INOSCULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inosculate.*] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

[illegible] several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Ray.*

INQUEST *n. f.* [*enqueſte*, French; *inquiſitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confuſion of face ſhall we be under, when that grand *inqueſt* begins, when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our uſe or miſuſe of them is given in? *Atterbury's Sermons*

2. [In law.] The *inqueſt* of jurors, or by jury, is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil cauſes, after proof is made on either ſide, ſo much as each part thinks good for himſelf, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the diſcretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the ſheriff for the purpoſe, and as they bring in their verdict ſo judgment paſſes. For the judge ſaith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and ſo we judge. For the *inqueſt* in criminal cauſes, ſee JURY. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry, ſearch; ſtudy.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inqueſt* that the ſoul muſt make after ſcience. *South's Sermons*

INQUIETUDE. *n. f.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Diſturbed ſtate; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had ſuch experience of his fidelity and obſervance abroad, he found himſelf engaged in honour to ſupport him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton.*

Iron, that has ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and diſcontentment 'till it attain the former poſition. *Watton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Roſe anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] To pollute, to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon ſerpents, that venomous food ſo *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they ſometimes came forth in ſerpentine ſhapes. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION. *n. f.* [*inquinatio*, Lat. from *inquinate*.] Corruption; pollution.

Their cauſes and axioms are ſo full of imagination, and ſo infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and conceit it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth ſuch imperfect bodies, is fitly called by ſome of the ancients *inquination*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

INQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To INQUI'RE. *v. n.* [*enquérer*, French; *inquiro*, Latin.]

1. To aſk queſtions; to make ſearch; to exert curioſity on any occaſion.

You have oft *inquir'd*
After the ſhepherd that complain'd of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

We will call the damſel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Gen.*

They began to *inquire* among themſelves, which of them it was that ſhould do this thing. *Lu.* xxii. 23.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarſus. *Act.* ix. 11.

You ſent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire* of his welfare. *Chron.* xviii. 10.

It is a ſubject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire* of the more ſubtile perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the houſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It may deſerve our beſt ſkill to *inquire* into thoſe rules, by which we may guide our judgment. *South's Sermons*

The ſtep-dame poiſon for the ſon prepares,
The ſon *inquires* into his father's years. *Dryden.*

Under their grateful ſhade Æneas ſat;
His laſt young Pallas kept, fix'd to his ſide,
And oft of winds *inquir'd*, and of the tide. *Dryd. Æn.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will miſlead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire* after the right way. *Locke.*

To thoſe who *inquired* about me, my lover would anſwer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the ſtate:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Inquires into the manner, place, and time. *Dryden's Æn.*

To INQUI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To aſk about; to ſeek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call, to name. Obſolete.

Canute had his portion from the reſt,
The which he call'd Canutum, for his hire,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. *F. Qu.*

INQUI'RER. *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Searcher, examiner; one curious and inquiſitive.

What ſatisfaction may be obtained from thoſe violent diſputers, and eager *inquirers* in what day of the month the world began? *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What's good do'th open to th' *inquirer's* hand,
And itſelf offers to th' accepting hand. *Denham.*

Experimental *inquirers* may ſatisfy themſelves that the parts of matter are united by muſcles, nerves, and other like ligaments. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

This is a queſtion only of *inquirers*, not diſputers, who neither alarm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glaſſes find,
That every inſect of each different kind,
In its own egg, chear'd by the ſolar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life diſplays *Blackmore.*

2. One who interrogates, one who queſtions.

INQUI'RY. *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Interrogation; ſearch by queſtion.

The men which were ſent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's houſe, and ſtood before the gate. *Acts* x. 17

2. Examination, ſearch.

This exactneſs is abſolutely neceſſary in *inquiries* after philoſophical knowledge, and in controverſies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the queſtion is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free. *Locke.*

I have been engaged in phyſical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry* concerning the nature of a body, or what, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter ſenſe, may be called invention: as when a judge or a phyſician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cauſe. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

INQUISI'TION. *n. f.* [*enquiſition*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquiſition* for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Pſ.* ix. 12.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquiſition* [illegible].

With much ſeverity, and ſtrict *inquiſition*, were puniſhed the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Though it may be impoſſible to recollect every failing, yet you are ſo far to exerciſe an *inquiſition* upon yourſelf, as, by obſerving leſſer particulars, you may the better diſcover what the corruption of your nature ſways you to. *Taylor.*

By your good leave,
Theſe men will be your judges: we muſt ſtand
The *inquiſition* of their raillery
On our condition. *Southern.*

2. Examination; diſcuſſion.

When *inquiſition* was made of the matter, it was found out. 2 *Eſth.* xxiii.

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowel.*

4. The court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of hereſy.

One kiſs of her's, and but eighteen words,
Put quite down the Spaniſh *inquiſition*. *Carlet.*

INQUI'SITIVE. *adj.* [*inquiſitus*, Latin.] Curious; buſy in ſearch; active to pry into any thing. With *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and ſometimes *into*.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquiſitive*
After his brother. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

This idleneſs, together with fear of imminent miſchiefs, have been the cauſe that the Iriſh were ever the moſt *inquiſitive* people *after* news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquiſitive into* the reaſonableneſs of indifferent and innocent commands. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquiſitive* and malicious world a ſurvey of thoſe thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old ſhaking fire,
Inquiſitive of fights, ſtill longs in vain
To find him in the number of the ſlain *Dryden's Æn.*

Thou, what befits the new lord-mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiouſly *inquiſitive* to know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambaſſador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquiſitive* after, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be ſo hard that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquiſitive* after my name and character. *Addiſon's Spectator*

A wiſe man is not *inquiſitive about* things impertinent. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

They cannot bear with the impertinent queſtions of a young *inquiſitive* and ſprightly genius. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

INQUI'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *inquiſitive*.] With curioſity; with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inquiſitive*.] Curioſity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquiſitiveneſs* an uncomely gueſt, he could not but aſk who ſhe was. *Sidney.*

Heights that ſcorn our proſpect, and depths in which reaſon will never touch the bottom, yet ſurely the pleaſure ariſing from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquiſitiveneſs* of human reaſon, and ſo are large enough for it to take its full ſcopes and range in. *South.*

Providence, delivering great concernments to us, deſigned to excite our curioſity and *inquiſitiveneſs* after the methods by which things were brought to paſs. *Burnet.*

Curioſity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this buſy *inquiſitiveneſs*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

I N S

INQUI'SITOR. *n. f.* [*inquifitor*, Latin; *inquifiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In theſe particulars I have played myſelf the *inquiſitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinable. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Minos, the ſtrict *inquiſitor*, appears,
And lives and crimes with his aſſeſſors hears. *Dryden.*

2. An officer in the popiſh courts of inquiſition.

To INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To incloſe with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the ſame if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is ſubject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits ſpread,
An *inrail'd* column rears its lofty head
Here to ſev'n ſtreets ſev'n dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

INROAD. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *road.*] Incurſion, ſudden and deſultory invaſion.

Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra*

From Scotland we have had in former times ſome alarms, and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

In proof we feel
Our pow'r ſufficient to diſturb his heav'n,
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inacceſſible his fatal throne. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The loſs of Shrewſbury expoſed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence,
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. [illegible]

INSA'NABLE. *adj.* [*inſanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable, irremediable.

INSA'NE. *adj.* [*inſanus*, Latin.] Mad, making mad

Were ſuch things here as we do ſpeak about?
Or have we eaten of the *inſane* root,
That takes the reaſon priſoner? *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

INSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin; *inſatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond meaſure, greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied

INSA'TIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſatiable.*] Greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

Some mens hydropick *inſatiableneſs* had learned to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *adv.* [from *inſatiable.*] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

They were extremely ambitious, and *inſatiably* covetous; and therefore no impreſſion, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *adj.* [*inſatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy ſo as not to be [illegible]

When my mother went with child
Of that *inſatiate* Edward, noble York,
My princely father, then had wars in France. *Shak. R. III*

Inſatiate to purſue
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton*

Too oft has pride,
And helliſh diſcord, and *inſatiate* thirſt
Of others rights, our quiet diſcompoſ'd. *Philips.*

INSATISFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſatisfaction.*] Want; unſatisfied ſtate

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to conſider of the emptineſs or *inſatisfaction* of ſeveral bodies, and of their appetite to take in others *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

INSA'TURABLE. *adj.* [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Latin; *inſcrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument, or on the outſide of ſomething.

In all you writ to Rome, or elſe
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
Was ſtill *inſcrib'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Contrariwiſe principles are in themſelves highly reaſonable, and deducible by a ſtrong proceſs of ratiocination to be moſt true, and conſequently the high exerciſe of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no ſuch originally *inſcribed* in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the ſtream with myrtles hide,
And with your golden darts, now uſeleſs grown,
Inſcribe a verſe on this relenting ſtone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing; as, I *inſcribed* the ſtone with my name.

3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleaſed me in the reading, I have attempted to tranſlate in Pindarick verſe: 'tis that which is *inſcribed* to the preſent earl of Rocheſter. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inſcribe* a ſquare. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

INSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſcription*, Fr. *inſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.

Avarice of praiſe in time to come,
Thoſe long *inſcriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joſeph us by the ſame title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it anſwering ſcarce at all the promiſe of the *inſcription.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. [In law.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby the accuſer binds himſelf to undergo the ſame puniſhment, if he ſhall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accuſed in his accuſatory libel, as the defendant himſelf ought to ſuffer, if the ſame be proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE. *adj.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Lat. *inſcrutable*, Fr.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy

A jeſt unſeen, *inſcrutable*, inviſible,
As a weather-cock on a ſteeple. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona*

This king had a large heart, *inſcrutable* for good, and wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

[illegible]
Twins with his power. *Sandys*

Hereunto they have recourſe as unto the oracle of Jove, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inſcrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown's Vulg. Errs*

We ſhould contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inſcrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men *Atterbury.*

To INSCU'LP. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an [illegible]
Stamp'd in gold, but that *inſculpt* upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSCU'LPTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *in* and *ſculpture.*] Any [illegible]

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' ſea;
And on the grave-ſtone this *inſculpture*, which
With wax I brought away. *Shakeſp. Tim.*

It was uſual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *inſculptures* were added, the cuſtom of wearing them was tranſlated unto the left. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſeam.*] To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inſeam'd* remain'd the ſcar. *Pope.*

INSECT. *n. ſ.* [*inſecta*, Latin.]

1. *Inſects* may be conſidered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *inſects* from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke*

Beaſt, bird, *inſect*, or worm, durſt enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible.

In ancient times the ſacred plough employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind,
And ſome with whom compar'd, your *inſect* tribes
Are but the beings of a Summer's day,
Have held the ſcale of empire *Thomſon's Spring*

INSECTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *inſector*, Latin.] One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit. *Dict.*

INSE'CTILE. *adj.* [from *inſect.*] Having the nature of inſects.

Inſectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bac*

INSECTOLOGER. *n. ſ.* [*inſect* and λεγω.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects.

The inſect itſelf is, according to modern *inſectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

INSE'CURE. *adj.* [*in* and *ſecure.*]

1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *inſecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itſelf. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

2. Not ſafe

INSECU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſecurity.*]

1. Uncertainty, want of reaſonable confidence.

It may be eaſily perceived with what *inſecurity* of truth we aſcribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary circumſtances, and ſuch as vary at pleaſure. *Brown.*

2. Want of ſafety; danger, hazard.

The unreaſonableneſs and preſumption, the danger and deſperate *inſecurity* of thoſe that have not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance ſo far as attrition and contrition, ſorrow, and reſolution of amendment. *Hamm.*

INSEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſemination*, Fr. *inſeminus*, Lat.] [illegible] act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

INSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſecution*, Fr. *inſecutio*, Lat.] Purſuit. Not in uſe.

Not the king's own horſe got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might ſhun the *inſecution* feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Iliads.*

INSE'NSATE. *adj.* [*inſenſe*, French; *inſenſato*, Italian.] Stupid, wanting thought, wanting ſenſibility.

Ye be reprobates, obdurate *inſenſate* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themſelves t' invite,
Inſenſate left, or to ſenſe reprobate,
And with blindneſs internal ſtruck. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

[illegible]

INSENSIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*insensibilité*, French, from *insensible*.]
1. Inability to perceive.
Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanv.*
2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.
3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]
1. Imperceptible, not discoverable by the senses.
What is honour? a word. What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yea, to the dead. but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakesp.*
Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Slowly gradual.
They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*
3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.
I thought
I then was passing to my former state
Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*
4. Void of emotion or affection.
You grow *insensible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise. *Temple.*
You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insensible*.] Absence of perception, inability to perceive.
The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *insensible*.]
1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.
The planet earth, so stedfast though she seem,
Insensibly three different motions moves. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*
2. By slow degrees
Equal they were form'd,
Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Insensibly. *Milton.*
Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Cadmus
Insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*
3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABI'LITY. } *n. f.* [from *inseparable*.] The quality of
INSE'PARABLENESS } being such as cannot be severed or divided.
The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things, but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined, united so as not to be parted.
Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wise and politick use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*
Thou, my shade,
Inseparable, must with me along;
For death from sin no pow'r can separate. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South's Sermons.*
No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*
The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally *Locke.*
Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie,
And this or that unmixt no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

INSE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union
Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated, as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*
Him thou shalt enjoy,
Inseparably thine. *Milton.*
Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inserer*, Fr. *insero*, *insertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things.
Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillingfleet.*
With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift*
Poesy and oratory omit things essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSERTION, [from *inserta*, Latin.]
1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.
The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton on the Classicks.*
An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Diet*
2. The thing inserted
He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

To INSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*inservio*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*inserviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.
The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *inservient* to that intention *Brown.*

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell*.] To hide in a shell.
Ausidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

To INSHI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ship*.] To shut in a ship, to stow; to embark.
See them safely brought to Dover; where, *inshipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

To INSHRI'NE *v. a.* [*in* and *shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or precious case.
Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Not Babylon,
Equal'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus *Milton.*

I'NSIDE. *n. f.* [*in* and *side*.] Interiour part; part within. Opposed to the surface or *outside*.
Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper?
He did unseal them. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Here are the outsides of the one, the *insides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye. *L'Estrange.*
As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison's Guardian.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait. *Di*
INSI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*insidieux*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly, circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.
Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.
The castle of Cadmus was taken, and the city of Thebes itself invested by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay hypocritically, abusing their proselytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'NSIGHT. *n. f.* [*inzicht*, Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the first syllable.] Inspection, deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts, thorough skill in any thing
Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight*
Justly to grant thee reward *Sidney.*
Straightway sent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same, his name was patience. *Spens.*
Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things *Milton.*
The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*
A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spectator*
Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. *Hayward.*

INSIGNIFI'CANCE. } *n. f.* [*insignificance*, French; from *insigni-*
INSIGNIFI'CANCY. } *ficant*]
1. Want of meaning, unmeaning terms.
To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be almost to transcribe it. *Glanv. Scepf. c. 19.*
2. Unimportance.

2. Unimportance

As I was ruminating on that I had ſeen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *inſignificancy* of human art, when ſet in compariſon with the deſigns of providence. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With eaſy *inſignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

INSIGNIFICANT. *adj.* [*in* and *ſignificant*]

1. Wanting meaning; void of ſignification

'Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Thoſe words are *inſignificant* and vain *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight, ineffectual.

That I might not be vapoured down by *inſignificant* teſtimonies, I preſumed to uſe the great name of your ſociety to annihilate all ſuch arguments. *Glanv. Sceph. Preface.*

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may juſtly claim from the worth and virtue of particular perſons, by rendering their virtue utterly *inſignificant.* *South's Sermons.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very *inſignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remiſſion of ſins may be had upon ſuch cheap terms *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and *inſignificant* than the ſcum of a people, inſtigated againſt a king. *Addiſon.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy ſo proper as bleeding, often repeated. ſtypticks are often *inſignificant. Arb.*

INSIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [from *inſignificant.*]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to uſe articulate words, yet they underſtand not their import, but uſe them *inſignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it underſtands not. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. *adj.* [*inſincerus*, Lat. *in* and *ſincere.*]

1. Not what he appears, not hearty, diſſembling; unfaithful.

2. Not ſound, corrupted.

Ah why, Penelope, thus cauſeleſs fear,
To render ſleep's ſoft bleſſings *inſincere?*
Alike devote to ſorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſincere.*] Diſſimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men ſhould always act under a maſk, and in diſguiſe, that indeed betrays deſign and *inſincerity. Broome's Notes on the Odyſſ.*

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſinew.*] To ſtrengthen; to confirm.

All members of our cauſe,
That are *inſinewed* to this action. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

INSI'NUANT. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not ſo quick perhaps of conceit as ſlow to paſſions, and commonly leſs inventive than jealous, howſoever prove very plauſible, *inſinuant*, and fortunate men. *Wotton.*

To INSINUATE. *v. a.* [*inſinuer*, Fr. *inſinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently

The water eaſily *inſinuates* itſelf into and placidly diſtends the veſſels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. To puſh gently into favour or regard. commonly with the reciprocal pronoun

There is no particular evil which hath not ſome appearance of goodneſs, whereby to *inſinuate* itſelf. *Hooker.*

At the iſle of Rhee he *inſinuated* himſelf into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictions bards purſue
Do but *inſinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To infuſe gently

All the art of rhetorick, beſides order and clearneſs, are for nothing elſe but to *inſinuate* wrong ideas, move the paſſions, and thereby miſlead the judgment. *Locke.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours; and without all colour
Of baſe *inſinuating* flattery,
I pluck this white roſe with Plantagenet. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

2. To ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly.

Peſtilential miaſms *inſinuate* into the humoral and conſiſtent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether *Milton* does not uſe this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold, to wreath; to wind.

Cloſe the ſerpent ſly
Inſinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton*

INSINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſinuatio*, Lat. *inſinuation*, Fr. from *inſinuate.*] The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections.

When the induſtry of one man hath ſettled the work, a new man, by *inſinuation* or miſinformation, may not ſupplant him without a juſt cauſe. *Bacon.*

He had a natural *inſinuation* and addreſs, which made him acceptable in the beſt company. *Clarendon*

INSI'NUATIVE. *adj* [from *inſinuate*] Stealing on the affections

It is a ſtrange *inſinuative* power which example and cuſtom have upon us. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSI'NUATOR. *n. ſ.* [*inſinuator*, Lat.] He that inſinuates. *Ainſ.*

INSIPID. *adj.* [*inſipide*, French; *inſipidus*, Latin.]

1. Without taſte; without power of affecting the organs of guſt.

Some earths yield, by diſtillation, a liquor very far from being unodorous or *inſipid.* *Bay's.*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients deſcribed as *inſipid.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

She lays ſome uſeful bile aſide,
To tinge the chyle's *inſipid* tide. *F.*

2. Without ſpirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *inſipid* ſoul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without deſire,
A heap of aſhes that o'er-lays your fire. *Dryd. Cleom.*

Some ſhort excurſions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *inſipid* ſtuff. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt*

INSIPI'DITY. INSIPIDNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*inſipidité*, Fr. from *inſipid*]

1. Want of taſte

2. Want of life or ſpirit.

Dryden's lines ſhine ſtrongly through the *inſipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSI'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *inſipid.*] Without taſte; dully

One great reaſon why many children abandon themſelves wholly to filly ſports, and trifle away all their time *inſipidly*, is becauſe they have found their curioſity baulked. *Locke*

INSIPIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inſipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of underſtanding.

To INSI'ST. *v. n* [*inſiſter*, French, *inſiſto*, Latin.]

1. To ſtand or reſt upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each ſide the partition are ſo ordered, that the angles on one ſide *inſiſt* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other ſide *Ray*

2. Not to recede from terms or aſſertions; to perſiſt in

Upon ſuch large terms, and ſo abſolute,
As our conditions ſhall *inſiſt* upon,
Our peace ſhall ſtand as firm as rocky mountains. *Shakeſp*

3. To dwell upon in diſcourſe

Were there no other act of hoſtility but that which we have hitherto *inſiſted* on, the intercepting of her ſupplies were unreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

INSI'STENT. *adj.* [*inſiſtens*, Latin.] Reſting upon any thing.

The breadth of the ſubſtruction muſt be at leaſt double to the *inſiſtent* wall *Wotton*

INSITIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſitis*, Latin.] Exemption from thirſt.

What is more admirable than the fitneſs of every creature, for the uſe we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *inſitiency* of a camel for traveling in deſarts. *Grew.*

INSITION. *n. ſ.* [*inſitio*, Latin.] The inſertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.

Without the uſe of theſe we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage or agriculture, no pruning or lopping, grafting or *inſition.* *Ray on the Creation.*

INSI'STURE. *n. ſ.* [from *inſiſt*] This word ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify conſtancy or regularity.

The heav'ns themſelves, the planets, and the centre,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place,
Inſiſture, courſe, proportion, ſeaſon, form,
Office and cuſtom, in all line of order. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſnare.*]

1. To untrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare; to inveigle.

Why ſtrewſt thou ſugar on that bottled ſpider,
Whoſe deadly web *inſnareth* thee about. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

She *inſnar'd*
Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*

By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Inſnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout,
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial ſpite;
He fiſh'd!—becauſe the man attempts to write. *Fenton.*

2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weighteſt cauſes belonging to this preſent controverſy, hath *inſnared* the judgments both of ſundry good and of ſome well learned men, is the manifeſt truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that ſerve for uſual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker*

That the hypocrite reign not, leſt the people be *inſnared.* *Job* xxxiv. 30

INSNA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſnare.*] He that inſnares.

INSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*inſociable*, French; *inſociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averſe from converſation.

If this auſtere *inſociable* life,
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakeſp*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The loweſt ledge or row muſt be merely of ſtone, cloſely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, becauſe lime and wood are *inſociable.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

INSOBRIETY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſobriety.*] Drunkenneſs; want of ſobriety

He whoſe conſcience upbraids him with profaneneſs towards God, and *inſobriety* towards himſelf, if he is juſt to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit ſcores. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSOLATE. *v. a.* [*insol*, Latin.] To dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*insolation*, French, from *insolate*.] Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conser- [illegible]

If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be fanned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I'NSOLENCE. } *n. s.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Latin.] Pride ex-
I'NSOLENCY. } erted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not refrain the *insolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakespeare.*

Flown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the *insolency* of sinners, and stays their proud waves. *Tillotson.*

The steady tyrant man,
Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power,
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chace. *Thomson.*

The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power. *Broome.*

To I'NSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted. *King Charles.*

I'NSOLENT. *adj.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued. Victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters. *Atterbury.*

I'NSOLENTLY. *adv.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I must disprove,
He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,
Not senates, *insolently* loud,
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*

Briant, being naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, and more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison's Guardian.*

INSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [*insolvable*, Fr. *in* and *solve*.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivisibles and incommensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*insoluble*, French; *insolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair. *Hooker.*

2. Not to be unsolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INSO'LVENT. *adj.* [*in* and *solvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By publick declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Howel.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison.*

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

Insolvent tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart.*

INSO'LVENCY. *n. s.* [from *insolvent*.] Inability to pay debts.

INSOMU'CH. *conj.* [*in so much*.] So that; to such a degree that.

It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. *Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amends made them, for the mischiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison's Guardian.*

To INSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION. *n. s.* [*inspection*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Consider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood, that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense may admit *over*; but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds from the publick view, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection*. *Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection* over us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness. *Denham.*

2. A superintendent.

They may travel under a wise *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION. *n. s.* [*inspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling. *Ainsw.*

To INSPHE'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live *inspher'd*,
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton*

INSPI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *inspire*.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To these *inspirable* parts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steems. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inspire*.]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.
—How can she then call us by our names,
Unless it be by *inspiration*? *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

Your father was a great prophet, and by *inspiration* he must have good *inspirations*. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

We to his high *inspiration* owe,
That what was done before the flood we know. *Denham.*

What the tragedian wrote, the late success
Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess. *Denham.*

Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*. *Watts.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Latin; *inspirer*, Fr.] To draw in the breath.

If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspir'd*. *Shakespeare.*

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisd.* xv. 11.

Then to the heart *inspir'd*
Vernal delight. *Milton.*

2. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Nor th' *inspir'd*
Castalian spring. *Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryd. Æn.*

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* with sentiments of virtue. *Addison.*

3. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden.*

INSPI'RER. *n. s.* [from *inspire*.] He that inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Derham.*

To INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit*.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It

It has pleased God to *inspirit* and actuate all the evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible, easy and pleasant for us to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope's Preface to the Iliads.*

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm every thought, *inspirit* every grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

This oil farther *inspissated* by evaporation, turns by degrees [illegible] *A treatise on Ancient*

INSPISSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inspissate.*] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspissation*, and afford a [illegible] *of the Animal*

INSTABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*instabilitas*, from *instabilité*, French; *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstancy, fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; since such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 25.

INSTA'BLE. *adj* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

To INSTALL. *v. a.* [*installer*, French, *in* and *stall.*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That whilom was the saint of shepherds light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's hight. *Spenser's Past*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *n. s.* [*installation*, French, from *install.*] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTA'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *install.*]

1. The act of installing.

Is it not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the *installment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

2. The seat in which one is installed

Search Windsor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you scour;
Each fair *installment*, coat and several crest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shakspeare.*

INSTANCE, INSTANCY } *n. s.* [*instance*, French.]

1. Importunity; urgency, solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not now in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Example, document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shakespeare.*

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast on, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

The greatest saints are sometimes made the most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such *instances* as are familiar and common. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the first, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance.* *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

To I'NSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in two or three about which he makes the loudest clamor. *Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakespeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter sort. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I'NSTANT. *adj* [*instant*, Fr. *instans*, Latin.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke* xxiii 23.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Rom.* xii. 12.

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

Our good old friend bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses,
Which crave the *instant* use. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Th' *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to day,
Remov'd far off *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; without delay.

Instant without disturb they took alarm *Milton.*

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

I'NSTANT. *n. s.* [*instant*, French.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker, b.* v.

I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakespeare.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places glide;
But she is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are co-existent or contemporary with it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is used in low and commercial language for a day of the present or current month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addison's Guard.* N°. 98.

INSTANTA'NEOUS. *adj* [*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession, acting with the utmost speed, done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *instantaneus.*] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated. *Derham*

I'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [*instanter*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transcursion throughout the whole body *Bacon's Nat. Hist. cent* x.

Sleep *instantly* fell on me. *Milton.*

As several winds arise,
Just so their natures alter *instantly.* *May's Virgil.*

2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *state.*]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instate* the victor in those rights of government, which the conquered prince, or that prince to whom the conqueror pretends a right of succession, had. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Had this glittering monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad; nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, wouldst thou have been better. *South's Sermons.*

The first of them being eminently holy and dear to God, should derive a blessing to his posterity on that account, and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury's Sermons*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *institute* and widow you withal. *Shakespeare.*

INSTAURA'TION. *n. f.* [*instauration*, French; *instauratio*, Lat.] Restoration, reparation, renewal.

INSTE'AD *of.* prep. [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *stead*.]

1. In room of, in place of.

Vary the form of speech, and *instead* of the word church make it a question in politicks, whether the monument be in danger *South.*

Every consideration to a wise man is *instead* of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in those times, no such thing was believed. *Tillotson's Sermons*

To INSTEEP. *v. a.* [*in* and *steep.*]

1. To soak, to macerate in moisture.

Sir Walter and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *insteep'd.* *Shakespeare.*

2. Lying under water.

The guttered rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors *insteep'd* to clog the guiltless keel. *Shak. Othello.*

INSTEP. *n. s.* [*in* and *step.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To INSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat. *instiguer*, French.] To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*instigation*, French, from *instigate.*] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Such *instigation*, have been often dropt,
Where I have took them up. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *instigation.* *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting off whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

We have an abridgment of all the baseness and villany that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South's Sermons*

INSTIGA'TOR. *n. s.* [*instigateur*, French, from *instigate.*] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion. *K. Ch.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of resenting dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSTI'LL. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd.* *Milton*

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuse.

Though such assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as gladly will soonest adventure to *instil* their poison into mens minds. *Hooker, b. v.*

He had a farther design in all this compassion, to *instil* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to their happiness in this present life. *Calamy's Sermons*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now a days. *Swift's Misc.*

INSTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instil.*]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
3. The thing infused.

They embitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations.* *Rambler*

INSTINCT. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved, animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes *Milton's Par. Lost, b.*

INSTINCT. *n. s.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat. This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aversion from acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death,
And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his banishment. *Shakespeare.*

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules, but beware *instinct*, the lion will not touch the true prince *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*. I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life, I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i*

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,
To have guided me aright. *Milton's Agonist. l. 1545*

Nature first pointed out my Portias to me,
And easily taught me by her secret force
To love thy person, e'er I knew thy merit,
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship.

The philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
Instinct and reason how shall we divorce? *Prior.*

Reason serves when press'd;
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer *Pope.*

INSTI'NCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by *Bentley.*

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defedation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

INSTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct.*] Acting without the application of choice of reason, living in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring *Milton's Par. Lost, b.*

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forbode it appears that the *instinctive* presage was a favourite opinion of Homer's. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *instinctive.*] By instinct, by the call of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To INSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*instituo*, *institutum*, Lat. *instituer*, Fr.]

1. To fix, to establish, to appoint, to enact, to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker, b. i.*

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning, and ingenuous studies. *Shakespeare.*

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by immutable wisdom. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

To *institute* a court and country party without matter, would be a very new scheme in politicks, and what, I believe, was never thought on before. *Swift.*

2. To educate, to instruct, to form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Decay of Piety.*

INSTITUTE. *n. s.* [*institut*, Fr. *institutum*, Latin.]

1. Established law, settled order.

This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force
Unancell'd, though diluted. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim, primitive principle.

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the Stoick *institutes* thy own. *Dryden's Persius.*

INSTITUTION. *n. s.* [*institution*, Fr. *institutio*, Lat.]

1. Act of establishing.
2. Establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and reformation of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker, b. v.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift*

3. Positive law.

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness, merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of

that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible ... *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

... a necessary piece of providence in the *institution* of children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that ... honestly entertain them in their age. *L'Estrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution.* *Bentley.*

INSTITU'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *institution.*] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks, among the *institutionary* rules of youth. *Bruton.*

2. An establisher; one who settles.

INSTITUTOR. *n. s.* [*institutrur*, Fr. *institutor*, Latin.]

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even. ... *Holder on Time.*

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

INSTITUTIST. *n. s.* [from *institute.*] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gab the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *stop.*] To close up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The seams *instops.* *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

To INSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*instrus*, Latin, *instruire*, French.]

1. To teach, to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee. *Deut.* iv. 36.

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him. *Isa.* xxviii. 26.

They that were *instructed* in the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. 1 *Chron.* xxv. 7.

These are the things wherein Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God. 2 *Chron.* iii. 3.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful. 1 *Chron.* xv. 22.

She being before *instructed* of her mother. *Matth.* xiv. 8.

Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law. *Rom.* ii. 18.

Instruct me, for thou knowest. *Milton.*

He ever by consulting at thy shrine
Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*
To fly or follow what concern'd him most. *Milton.*

2. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTRU'CTER. *n. s.* [from *instruct.*] A teacher; an instructer; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.

You have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ. 1 *Cor.* iv. 15.

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *instructer* was. *Denham.*

O thou, who future things can'st represent
As present, heav'nly *instructer!* *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their native proper use. *Roscommon.*

They see how they are beset on every side, not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice. *Locke on Education.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors.* *Rog.*

Several *instructers* were disposed among this little helpless people. *Addison's Guard.* N°. 105.

INSTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*instruction*, French; from *instruct.*]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to speak,
Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to, but with such words
As are rooted in your tongue. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction.* *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words? *Jer.* xxxv.

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows,
But some untaught o'erhear the whisper'ring rill,
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads ill. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou can'st;
... I ... give thee more *instruction.* *Shakespeare.*

INSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *instruct*; *instructif*, French.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but in order to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 179.

INSTRUMENT. *n. s.* [*instrument*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Num.* xxxv. 16.

What artificial frame, what *instrument*,
Did one superior genius e'er invent;
Which to the muscles is preferr'd. *Blackmore on Creation.*

Box is a wood useful for turners and *instrument* makers. ... *Mortimer.*

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker*, b. i.

She taketh most delight
In musick, *instruments* and poetry. *Shakespeare.*

In solitary groves he makes his moan,
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares,
But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it. *Tob.* vii. 14.

4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

If, haply, you my father do suspect,
An *instrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me. *Shakesp. Othello.*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Piety.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin. *Swift's Miscel.*

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefullest way of exercising this faculty. *Locke.*

5. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves. *Sidney*, b. ...

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the *instrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Estrange.*

The bold are but th' *instruments* of the wise,
They undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL. *adj.* [*instrumental*, French; *instrumentum*, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtueless, and dead. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing. *Taylor's Rule of living h. ...*

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul, but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invisible bands and fetters unite them together. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose, helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the restoration. *Swift.*

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* musick, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker*, b. v.

4. Produced by instruments; not vocal.

Oft in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heav'nly touch of *instrumental* sounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their songs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. *Milton.*

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds,
Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryd.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *instrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirits. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *instrumental.*] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Mens well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Dr...*

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists ... ing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by

by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word, in the heart or soul of man. *South's Sermons.*

INSTRUME'NTALNESS. *n. f.* [from *instrumental*.] Usefulness as means to an end.

... *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has ... it very political, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure propriety. *Hammond's Fund.*

INSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *sufferable*.]

1. Intolerable, insupportable, intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all offend them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

INSU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *insufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heav'nly shapes
Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ix.

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud. *South's Sermons.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *n. f.* [*insufficience*, Fr. *in* and *sufficient*.] In-
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } adequateness to any end or purpose, want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a ..., with whom our form of common prayer hath not to do. *Hooker, b.* v.

... *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker, b.* ...

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficience*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them. *Atterbury.*

INSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*insuffisant*, French; *in* and *sufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities, incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLA'TION. [*in* and *sufflo*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

INSULAR. } *adj.* [*insulaire*, French; *insularis*, Lat.] Belong-
INSULARY. } ing to an island.

Drusa, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Howel.*

INSULATED. *adj.* [*insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side.

INSU'LSE. *adj.* [*insulsus*, Lat.] Dull, insipid, heavy. *Dict.*

INSU'LT. *n. f.* [*insultus*, Lat. *insulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain,
But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Act of insolence or contempt.

Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an *insult* on the unfortunate. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

To INSU'LT. *v. a.* [*insulter*, Fr. *insulto*, Lat.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was gutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his misconstruction;
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worth'd him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they sung at ease in full content,
Insulting o'er the toil they underwent,
Yet still they sing a future task remain;
To turn the soil. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INSU'LTER. *n. f.* [from *insult*.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insulter* man,
Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,
Shall pity thee. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

... With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast,
Gave me my hire, and told me what it cost. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered, not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Much might be done would we but endeavour: nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray on the Creation.*

And middle natures how they long to join,
Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

INSUPERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibleness, impossibility to be surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable*.] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it. *Grew's Museum.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportable*, French; *in* and *supportable*.] Intolerable, insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number of the persons that hear. *South.*

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being. *Dryd.*

To those that dwell under or near the Equator, this Spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* Summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their business. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *insupportable*.] Insufferableness, the state of being beyond endurance.

Then feel the to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's eyes procured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But safest he who stood aloof,
When *insupportably* his foot advanc'd,
In scorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,
Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmontable*, Fr. *in* and *surmountable*.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, 'till I can make simplicity and variety the same. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*. *Watts.*

INSURMO'UNTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION. *n. f.* [*insurgo*, Latin.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
The nature of an *insurrection*. *Shak. Jul Cæsar.*

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord. ... *Esd.* xvi. 70.

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt, excited by Achilleus. *Arbuth.*

INSUSURRA'TION. *n. f.* [*insusurro*, Latin.] The act of whispering.

INTA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

INTAGLIO. n. f. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Addison on Italy.*

INTASTABLE

INTA'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taste.*] Not raising any ſenſations in the organs of taſte.

Some thing which is invisible, inaudible, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. *Grew's Cosmol.*

INTEGER. n. ſ. [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only ſignified a piece of money but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Brerewood*

INTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing conſidered as comprising all its conſtituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Unimpaired; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain ſpeechleſs, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, ſhould be bred up amongſt mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *n. ſ.* The whole made up of parts.

Phyſicians, by the help of anatomical diſſections, have ſearched into thoſe various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Conſider the infinite complications and combinations of ſeveral concurrences to the conſtitution and operation of almoſt every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the ſeveral parts, which make up the whole, are diſtinct, and each may ſubſiſt apart. *Watts.*

INTE'GRITY. *n. ſ.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honeſty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedneſs.

Your diſhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that *integrity* which ſhould become it. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of *integrity*, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or underſtanding. *Sunft.*

The libertine, inſtead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and diſguiſe his own vices *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate ſtate.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*

3. Intireneſs; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chaſm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Browne.*

INTE'GUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*integumentum*, *intego*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or invelops another.

He could no more live without his frize-coat than without his ſkin: it is not indeed ſo properly his coat, as what the anatomiſts call one of the *integuments* of the body *Addiſon.*

INTELLECT. *n. ſ.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of underſtanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All *intellect*, all ſenſe. *Milton.*

All thoſe arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious purſue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with ſin and time. *South's Sermons.*

INTELLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*intelligo*, Lat.] The act of underſtanding.

Simple apprehenſion denotes the ſoul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanv.*

A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted by the ſenſes, can realize chimeras. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

They will ſay 'tis not the bulk or ſubſtance of the animal ſpirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and ſenſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTELLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect.*] Having power to underſtand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanv.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Lat.]

1. Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind, tranſacted by the underſtanding.

Religion teaches us to preſent to God our bodies as well as our ſouls: if the body ſerves the ſoul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it muſt not be eaſed in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; compriſing the faculty of underſtanding, belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right uſe of our reaſon, or *Intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal, perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes.

In a dark viſion's *intellectual* ſcene,
Beneath a bow'r for ſorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order roſe,
And, join'd, this *intellectual* ſcene compoſe. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of underſtanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the maker of the world an *intellectual* worker.

Who would loſe,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Thoſe thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, ſwallow'd up and loſt,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of ſenſe and motion? *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

5. Propoſed as the object not of the ſenſes but intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* ſyſtem of the univerſe.

INTELLE'CTUAL. *n. ſ.* Intellect; underſtanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in uſe.

Her husband not nigh,
Whoſe higher *intellectual* more I ſhun. *Milton.*

The fancies of moſt, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the outward ſprings of the corporeal machine; which, even on the moſt ſublimed *intellectual*, is dangerouſly influential *Glanv.*

I have not conſulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in making their weakneſſes into ſuch diſcerning preſences *Glanv.*

INTE'LLIGENCE. } *n. ſ.* { *intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*,
INTE'LLIGENCY } Latin.]

1. Commerce of information, notice; mutual communication, account of things diſtant or ſecret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, ſo much foreſight as to provide that true *intelligence* might paſs between them of what was done. *Hooker, b. v.*

A witch! hence with her, out of door!
A moſt *intelligency* bawd *Shakeſpeare*

He furniſhed his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligence*; giving them alſo in charge to adverтiſe continually what they found. *Bacon's H. VII.*

The advertiſements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than perſons of inferior note. *Hayward*

Let all the paſſages
Be well ſecur'd, that no *intelligence*
May paſs between the prince and them. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thoſe tales had been ſung to lull children aſleep, before ever Berоſus ſet up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factious followers are worſe to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themſelves; whereupon commonly enſueth that all *intelligence* that we ſee between great perſonages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendſhip with the favourites. *Clarend.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully haſt thou ſatisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milt. Parad. Loſt*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houſes, and by the favour of the houſes they hoped for that of the *intelligencies*, and by their favour for that of the ſupreme God. *Stillingfleet*

The regularity of motion, viſible in the great variety and curioſity of bodies, is a demonſtration that the whole maſs of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the ſun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Underſtanding, ſkill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideouſly,
They think to be chief praiſe of poetry,
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie. *Spenſer.*

INTELLIGE'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligence*.] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions, one who carries meſſages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry into him no other news but diſcomfortable. *Sidney.*

Who hath not heard it ſpoken
How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itſelf;
The very opener and *intelligencer*
Between the grace and ſanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

If they had inſtructions to that purpoſe, they might be the beſt *intelligencers* to the king of the true ſtate of his whole kingdom. *Bacon*

They are the beſt ſort of *intelligencers*, for they have a way into the inmoſt cloſets of princes *Hotel*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the converſation of the whole kingdom. *Spectator*

INTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Ariſtotle would have it, but there is

I N T

no leſs required for government, courage to protect, and above all honeſty *Bacon.*

Intelligent of ſeaſons, they ſet forth
Their airy caravan *Milton.*
He of times,
Intelligent, th' harth hyperborean ice
Stans for our equal Winters, when our ſuns
Cleave the ch l'd ſor., he backwards wings his way *Philips*

Trace out the numerous footſteps of the preſence and interpoſition of a moſt wiſe and *intelligent* architect throughout all this ſtupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*

2. Giving information.

Servants, who ſeem no leſs,
Which are to France the ſpies and ſpeculations
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſ. King Lear*

INTELLIGENTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligence.*]

1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind.

ood al ke thoſe pure
Intelligential ſubſtances require,
As doth your rational. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

2. Intellectual, exerciſing underſtanding

In at his mouth
The devil entered, and his brutal ſenſe,
His heart or head poſſeſſing, ſoon inſpir'd
With act *intellectual* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I[illegible]

1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.

The power of underſtanding, intellection. Not proper

The fool's nature conſiſts in *intelligibility* *Grew Coſmol.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE *adj* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Latin.]

To be conceived by the underſtanding; poſſible to be underſtood.

We ſhall give ſatisfaction to the mind, to ſhew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something muſt be loſt in all tranſlations, but the ſenſe will remain, which would otherwiſe be loſt, or at leaſt be maimed, when it is ſcarce *intelligible.* *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourſelves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reaſon; therefore it has pleaſed God to expreſs them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to ſouls of the loweſt capacity. *Watts.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligible.*] Poſſibility to be underſtood, perſpicuity.

It is in our ideas that both the rightneſs of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleneſs* of our ſpeaking, conſiſts. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible*] So as to be underſtood, clearly, plainly

The genuine ſenſe, *intelligibly* told,
Shews a tranſlator both diſcreet and bold. *Roſcommon.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a talk more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

INTE'MERATE. *adj.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undefiled, unpolluted

INTE'MPERAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *temperament.*] Bad conſtitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continua, afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Conſumptions*

INTE'MPERANCE, } *n. ſ.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]
INTE'MPERANCY } Want of temperance, want of moderation, exceſs in meat or drink.

Boundleſs *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
The fall of many kings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperancy* and all kind of inconſtancy. *Hakewill*

Some, as thou ſaw'ſt, by violent ſtroke ſhall die,
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring
Diſeaſes dire, of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear; that thou may'ſt know
What miſery th' inabſtinence of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts*

INTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite, exceſſive in meat or drink, drunken, gluttonous.

More women ſhould die than men, if the number of burials anſwered in proportion to that of ſickneſſes; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reaſon of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their ſex. *Graunt*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanſwerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have againſt Chriſtianity, perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections ſhall vaniſh. *South.*

2. Paſſionate, ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood
Than thoſe pamper'd animals,
That rage in ſavage ſenſuality *Shakeſpeare.*

Uſe not thy mouth to *intemperate* ſwearing; for therein is the word of ſin. *Eccluſ. xxiii. 13.*

INTE'MPERATELY. *adv* [from *intemperate*]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How groſly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Goſpel, by living *intemperately* or unjuſtly? *Tillotſon.*

2. Immoderately; exceſſively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Sprat's Sermons.*

INTE'MPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intemperate*]

1. Want of moderation.
2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Ainſworth.*

INTE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ* [from *intemperate*] Exceſs of ſome quality.

To INTE'ND *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin]

1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete.

The ſame advancing high above his head,
With ſharp *intended* ſling ſo rude him ſmote,
That to the earth him drove, as ſtricken dead;
Ne living wight would have him life beſtot. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To enforce, to make intenſe.

What ſeems to be the ground of the aſſertion, is the magnified quality of this ſtar, conceived to cauſe or *intend* the heat of this ſeaſon, we find that wiſer antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

Thus vis inertiæ is eſſential to matter, becauſe it neither can be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the ſame body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter *Cheyne.*

Magneriſm may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To regard, to attend; to take care of

This they ſhould carefully *intend*, and not when the ſacrament is adminiſtred, imagine themſelves called only to walk up and down in a white and ſhining garment. *Hooker*

2. To pay regard or attention to This ſenſe is now little uſed.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenſer.*

Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and tenderneſs *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's H. VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little ſmoak, that was raiſed in his country, was over; fighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheleſs he *intended* ſeriouſly *Bacon's H. VII.*

Neither was there any queen-mother who might ſhare any way in the government, while the king *intended* his pleaſure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Go therefore, mighty pow'rs!
Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,
While here ſhall be our home, what beſt may eaſe
The preſent miſery, and render hell
More tolerable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves ſuſpend,
Nought can our wiſhes, ſave thy health, *intend.* *Waller.*

4. To mean; to deſign.

The opinion ſhe had of his wiſdom was ſuch, as made her eſteem greatly of his words; but that the words themſelves ſounded ſo, as ſhe could not imagine what they *intended.* *Sidn.*

The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only inſtruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art ſworn
As deeply to effect what we *intend*,
As cloſely to conceal what we impart? *Shakeſ. R. III.*

The earl was a very acute and ſound ſpeaker, when he would *intend* it. *Wotton.*

According to this mode, Horace writ his odes and epods, for his ſatires and epiſtles, being *intended* wholly for inſtruction, required another ſtyle. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *n. ſ* [French.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Oneſicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot*

INTE'NDIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*intendement*, French] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenſer.*

Be nought hereat diſmay'd,
'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*,
What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. *Fa. Quem.*

INTE[illegible] [French]

1. Intention; deſign

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal, that either you might ſtay him from his *intendment*, or brook ſuch diſgrace well as he ſhall run into. *Shakeſpeare.*

All that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other by-end, fall more or leſs within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Eſtrange.*

To INTE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to soften. *Bp. Taylor.*

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Prior.*

INTENERATION *n. f.* [from *intenerate.*] The act of softening or making tender

In living creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon*

INTE'NIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot hold. It is commonly written *intensible.*

I know I love in vain, strive against hope,
Yet in this captious and *intenible* love,
I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shakespeare.*

INTE'NSE. *adj.* [*intensus*, Latin.]

1 Raised to a high degree, strained, forced, not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of a distillation, prosecuted with so *intense* and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *intense*,
The sound is still a comment to the sense. *Roscommon.*

2. Vehement, ardent

Hebraisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intense* phrases. *Addison.*

3 Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity
The one *intense*; the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii

INTE'NSELY. *adv.* [from *intense.*] To a great degree.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *intensely* it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will soon again. *Addison.*

INTE'NSENESS. *n. f.* [from *intense.*] The state of being affected to a high degree, force, contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of standing springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser *intenseness* of heat. *Woodward's Natural History.*

INTE'NSION *n. f* [*intension*, Fr. *intensio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining any thing, contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

INTE'NSIVE. *adj* [from *intense.*]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent, full of care.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Wott.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* To a greater degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom; but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bramh. against Hobbs*

INTE'NT. *adj.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiously diligent, fixed with close application.

Distractions in England made most men *intent* to their own safety *King Charles.*

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *intent* upon God's glory than our own convenience *Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *intent* upon his command. *Clarendon.*

They on their mirth and dance
I
Of action eager, and *intent* on thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *intent* upon this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent* on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts*

INTE'NT *n. f.* [From *intend.*] A design, a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intent* and purpose, which was that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Those that accuse him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;
And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,
Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakesp. R. III.*

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, to all *intents* and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was a miserable creature to all *intents* and purposes. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

This fury fit for her *intent* she chose,
One who delights in wars. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines against Syracuse; but with an *intent* to make themselves masters of that island *Grew.*

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent*. *Duncad.*

INTE'NTION. *n. f.* [*intention*, French; *intentio*, Latin.]

1 Eagerness of desire, closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon. *Hooker.*

She did course over my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular. *South's Sermons.*

2 Design, purpose.

Most part of chronical distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intension.*

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention.*] Designed; done by design

The glory of God is the great end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *adv* [from *intentional.*]

1 By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposely. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am willing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to me. *Atterbury to Pope.*

INTE'NTIVE. *adj* [from *intent.*] Diligently applied, busily attentive

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense *intentive* and erect. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The naked relation, at least the *intentive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

INTE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *intentive.*] With application; closely

INTE'NTLY. *adv* [from *intent.*] With close attention; with close application, with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian screen, at first glance, may surprise and please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear so extravagantly disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury.*

The Chian means seats him with a volume open, and reading *intently*. *Pope.*

INTE'NTNESS. *n. f.* [from *intent.*] The state of being intent; anxious application.

He is grown more disengaged from his *intentness* on his own affairs. *Swift.*

To INTE'R. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, French.] To cover under ground; to bury

Within their chiefest temple I'll erect
A tomb, wherein his corps shall be *interr'd*. *Shakes. H. VI.*
The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shakes. Jul. Cæs.*

His body ſhall be royally *inter'd*,
And the laſt funeral pomps adorn his herſe. *Dryden.*

The aſhes, in an old record of the convent, are ſaid to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The beſt way is to *inter* them as you furrow peaſe. *Mort*

INTERLUDER } [illegible, Fr. [illegible], Lat.]
INTE'RCALARY. } Inſerted out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day

To INTE'RCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] To inſert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION. *n. ſ.* [*intercalation*, Fr *intercalatio*, Latin.] Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning

[illegible] ſixty-three years there may be loſt almoſt eighteen days, [illegible] the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed [illegible] quadrant, or ſix ſupernumeraries. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

To INTERCE'DE. *v. n.* [*intercéder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Latin.]

1. To paſs between.

He ſuppoſeth that a vaſt period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived *Ha'e's Origin of Mankind*

Thoſe ſuperficies reflect the greateſt quantity of light, which have the greateſt refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ moſt in their refractive denſities *Newton.*

2. [illegible] to act between two parties with a view of reconciliation

Them the glad ſon
Preſenting, thus to *intercede* began. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Nor was our bleſſed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is ſtill our advocate, continually *interceding* with his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*

I may reſtore myſelf into the good graces of my fair criticks, and your lordſhip may *intercede* with them on my promiſe of amendment. *Dryden.*

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede* with God for us, but only the ſon of God. *Stillingfleet.*

INTERCE'DER, *n. ſ.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes, a mediator

To INTERCEPT. *v. a* [*intercepter*, Fr. *interceptus*, Latin.]

1. To ſtop and ſeize in the way.

The beſt reaſon ſhould be by planting of garriſons about him, which, whenſoever he ſhall look forth, or be drawn out, ſhall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Spenſer.*

[illegible]

——O, ſhe that might have *intercepted* thee,
By ſtrangling thee. *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muſter'd my ſoldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St Alban's t' *intercept* the queen. *Shakeſp.*

Your *intercepted* packets
You writ to the pope. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*

If we hope for things which are at too great a diſtance from us, it is poſſible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progreſs towards them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To obſtruct, to cut off, to ſtop from being communicated.

Though they cannot anſwer my diſtreſs,
Yet in ſome ſort they're better than the tribunes,
For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andr.*

Since death's near, and runs with ſo much force,
We muſt meet firſt, and *intercept* his courſe. *Dryden.*

On barbed ſteeds they rouſe in proud array,
Thick as the colledge of the bees in May,
When ſwarming o'er the duſky fields they fly
New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the ſky. *Dryden.*

Behind the hole I faſtened to the paſteboard, with pitch, the blade of a ſharp knife, to *intercept* ſome part of the light which [illegible]

The direful woes,
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While ſtorms vindictive *intercept* the ſhore. *Pope.*

INTERCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. from *intercept.*] Stoppage in courſe; hindrance; obſtruction.

The pillars, ſtanding at a competent diſtance from the outmoſt wall, will, by *interception* of the light, ſomewhat in appearance diminiſh the breadth. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The word in Mathew doth not only ſignify ſuſpenſion, but alſo ſuffocation, ſtrangulation, or *intercept on* of breath. *Brown.*

INTERCE'SSION. *n. ſ* [*interceſſion*, Fr *interceſſio*, Lat.] Mediation; interpoſition; agency between two parties; agency in the cauſe of another, generally in his favour

Yet loving, indeed, and therefore conſtant, he uſed ſtill the *interceſſion* of diligence and faith, ever hoping becauſe he would not put himſelf into that hell to be hopeleſs, until the time of our being come and captived there brought forth this end. *Sid*

Can you, when you puſh'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the paſſied *interceſſion* of ſuch a decay'd dotard as you ſeem to be? *Shakeſp.*

He maketh *interceſſion* to God againſt Iſrael. *Ro.* xi. 2.

He bare the ſin of many, and made *interceſſion* for the tranſgreſſors. *Iſ.* liii. 12.

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *interceſſion* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer.* vii. 16.

To pray to the ſaints to obtain things by their merits and *interceſſions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church *Stillingfleet.*

Your *interceſſion* now is needleſs grown;
Retire, and let me ſpeak with her alone *Dryd. Aureng.*

INTERCE'SSOUR. *n. ſ.* [*interceſſeur*, Fr *interceſſor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'ns thither the eyeſight bend,
Thy looks, ſighs, tears, for *interceſſours* ſend. *Fairfax.*

On man's behalf,
Patron or *interceſſour*, none appear'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

When we ſhall hear our eternal doom from our *interceſſour*, it will convince us, that a denial of Chriſt is more than tranſitory words *South's Sermons*

To INTERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain, to link together.

Two boſoms *interchained* with an oath,
So then two boſoms, and a ſingle troth *Shakeſpeare.*

To INTERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change.*]

1. To put each in the place of the other, to give and take mutually, to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ſhip, whereon they kept themſelves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counſeling how to labour for the better, and to avoid the worſe. *Sidney.*

I ſhall *interchange*
My waned ſtate for Henry's regal crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſucceed alternately

His faithful friend and brother Evarchus came ſo mightily to his ſuccour, that, with ſome *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a juſt war, the beſt-child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *n. ſ* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce, permutation of commodities.

Thoſe people have an *inter change* or trade with Elana. *Heywd*

2. Alternate ſucceſſion.

With what delight could I have walk'd thee round?
If I could joy in ought! ſweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

The original meaſures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkneſs, and ſucceſſion of ſeaſons. *Holder*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the firſt ages after the flood *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Creſſid hither. Good Diomede,
Furniſh you fairly for this *interchange*. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Farewel, the leiſure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of ſweet diſcourſe. *Shakeſp. R III.*

Since their more mature dignities and royal neceſſities made ſeparation of their ſociety, their encounters, though not perſonal, have been royally attorned with *interchange* of gifts, letters, loving embaſſies. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

After ſo vaſt an obligation, owned by ſo free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindneſſes. *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *adj* [from *interchange*]

1. Given and taken mutually

So many teſtimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and reſting in the power of ſo many ſeveral perſons, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſhood. *Bacon's Eſſ. of Alteration.*

2. Following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

Juſt under the line they may ſeem to have two Winters and two Summers, but there alſo they have four *interchangeable* ſeaſons, which is enough whereby to meaſure. *Holder.*

All along the hiſtory of the Old Teſtament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Iſrael, always ſuited to their manners. *Tillotſon.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY *adv.* [from *interchangeable*] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In theſe two things the Eaſt and Weſt churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hook.*

This in myſelf I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shakeſp. R II.*

Theſe articles were ſigned by our plenipotentiaries, and thoſe of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*, and the miniſters here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had ſigned. *Swift*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *change.*] Exchange, mutual tranſference.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attеſted by the holy cloſe of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings. *Shakeſpeare.*

I N T

INTERCI'PIENT. *n. f.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power, fomething that caufes it to ftagnate.

They commend repellents, but not with much aftringency, unleſs as *intercipients* upon the parts above, leſt the matter ſhould thereby be impacted in the part. *Wiſeman.*

INTERCI'SION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] Interruption.

By ceſſation of oracles we may underſtand their *interciſion*, not abolition, or conſummate deſolation. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To INTERCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*intercludo*, Latin.] To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening, to intercept.

The voice is ſometimes *intercluded* by a hoarſeneſs, or viſcuous phlegm cleaving to the aſpera arteria. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION. *n. f.* [*interclufus*, Latin.] Obſtruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The ſpace between the pillars.

The diſtance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, becauſe the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than ſtone. *Wotton.*

To INTERCO'MMON. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common*.] To feed at the ſame table.

Wine is to be forborn in conſumptions, for that the ſpirits of the wine do prey upon the roſcid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the ſpirits of the body, and ſo rob them of their nouriſhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY. *n. f.* [*inter* and *community*.] A mutual communication or community, a mutual freedom or exerciſe of religion.

INTERCO'STAL. *adj.* [*interceſtal*, Fr. *inter* and *coſta*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm ſeems the principal inſtrument of ordinary reſpiration, although to reſtrained reſpiration the *interceſtal* muſcles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the aſſiſtance of the inward *interceſtal* muſcles, in deep inſpirations, we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

INTERCOURSE. *n. f.* [*entrecours*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This ſweet *intercourſe*
Of looks, and ſmiles, for ſmiles from reaſon flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication.

The choice of the place requireth many circumſtances, as the ſituation near the ſea, for the commodiouſneſs of an *intercourſe* with England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God ſhould admit us into ſuch a participation of himſelf? That he ſhould give us minds capable of ſuch an *intercourſe* with the Supreme Mind? *Atterbury.*

INTERCU'RRENCE. *n. f.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Paſſage between.

Conſider what ſtaticity ſaltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good ſpirit of nitre, you caſt a piece of iron, the liquor, whoſe parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of ſome very ſubtile *intercurrent* matter, thoſe active parts preſently begin to penetrate, and ſcatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL. *n. f.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Traffick, intercourſe.

The Gauliſh ſpeech is the very brogue, which is yet retained of the Welſhmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenſer.*

To INTERDICT. *v. a.* [*interdire*, Fr. *interdico*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I paſs'd, through ways
That brought me on a ſudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*

By magick fenc'd, by ſpells encompaſs'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbiſhop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his ſuffragans, but his vicar-general may do the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongſt his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of ſtrangers. *Bacon.*

Thoſe are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*
Defends the touching of theſe viands pure,
Their taſte no knowledge works at leaſt of evil. *Milton's P. L.*

Had he liv'd to ſee her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harſh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himſelf. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himſelf meritoriouſly againſt the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *n. f.* [*interdiction*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdict*.]

1. Prohibition, forbidding decree.

Solemnly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction*, which reſounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii.*

2. Curſe from the papal *interdict*. An improper uſe of the word.

The trueſt iſſue of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* ſtands accurſt. [illegible]

INTERDICTORY. *adj.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdict.

To INTERE'SS } *v. a.* [*intereſſer*, French.] To concern, to
To INTERE'ST } affect; to give ſhare in.

The myſtical communion of all faithful men is ſuch as maketh every one to be *intereſſed* in thoſe precious bleſſings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Our joy,
Although our laſt not leaſt; to whoſe young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *intereſs'd*. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to ſtudy its benefit and its glory, to be *intereſſed* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden's Ann. Lateinat.*

Scipio, reſtoring the Spaniſh bride, gained a great nation to *intereſs* themſelves for Rome againſt Carthage. *Davies.*

This was a goddeſs who uſed to *intereſt* herſelf in marriages. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Her ſucceſſes did not diſcourage that ambitious and *intereſted* people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To INTERE'ST. *v. n.* To affect, to move; to touch with paſſion, to gain the affections: as, this is an *intereſting* ſtory.

INTE'REST. *n. f.* [*intereſt*, Lat. [illegible], French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a ſerious comprehenſion of that one great *intereſt* of others, as well as ourſelves. *Hammond.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his poſſeſſion, to be uſed for the common good and *intereſt*. *Locke.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preſerved them, had now loſt their *intereſt*. *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *intereſt* in the ſky,
Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the public vow,
They bear the diſmal miſchief far away. *Prior.*

Endeavour to adjuſt the degrees of influence, that each cauſe might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *intereſt* of each therein. *Watts.*

3. Share, part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *intereſt*.

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *intereſt* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the oppoſite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

'Tis *intereſt* calls off all her ſneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Money paid for uſe, uſury.

Did he take *intereſt*?
No, not take *intereſt*, not, as you would ſay,
Directly, *intereſt*; mark what Jacob did. *Shakſpeare.*

It is a ſad life we lead, my dear, to be ſo teazed, paying *intereſt* for old debts, and ſtill contracting new ones. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Any ſurplus of advantage.

With all ſpeed
You ſhall have your deſires with *intereſt*. *Shakſpeare.*

To INTERFE'RE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]

1. To interpoſe; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our anceſtors in converſation, as never to *interfere* with party diſputes in the ſtate. *Swift.*

2. [illegible], to oppoſe each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*. *Smalridge's Serm.*

3. A horſe is ſaid to *interfere*, when the ſide of one of his ſhoes ſtrikes againſt and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg againſt another, and ſtriking off the ſkin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may conſiſt of any terrene or aqueous corpuſcles, kept ſwimming in the *interfluent* celeſtial matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *adj.* [*interfuſus*, Latin.] Poured or ſcattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *n. f.* [from *interjacent*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſtate of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed, and ſome deſert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, ſtorms, ſhoals, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INTERJA'CENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening, lying between.

The ſea itſelf muſt be very broad, and void of little iſlands *interjacent*, elſe will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it ſerveth. *Raleigh.*

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton's Opt*

INTERJECTION. *n. f.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjectio*, Latin.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke's Lat Gram.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between, act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon*

INTERIM. *n. f.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time, intervening time.

In a heavy *interim* shall support,
By his dear absence. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Tatler*

INTERJOIN. *adj* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellest foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

INTERIOUR. *adj* [*interior*, Lat. *interieur*, Fr.] Internal; inner, not outward, not superficial.

The soon-multitude, that chuse by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' *interiour*. *Shakespeare.*

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *knowledge*.] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, French.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Touching reannexing of Bretagne to France, the ambassadors declined any mention thereof; but contrariwise *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry VII*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLA'PSE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lapse*.] The flow of time between any two events.

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

To INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, French.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.
2. To interpose, to insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Car*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original *Hale's Laws of England*

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave*.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line*.]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,
With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*. *Dryden's Juven.*

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and razing out of words contained in such instruments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The muse invok'd, sit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift*

INTERLINEA'TION. *n. f.* [*inter* and *lineation*.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are barely able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

To INTERLI'NK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link*.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

INTERLOCU'TION. *n. f.* [*interlocution*, Fr. *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERLO'CUTOR. *n. f.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogist, one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with any having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY. *adj* [*interlocutoire*, Fr. *inter* and *loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

To INTERLO'PE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence, to forestall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER. *n. f.* [from *interlope*.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

INTERLU'CENT. *adj* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between. *Dict.*

INTERLUDE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Latin.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes. *Dryden.*

INTERLU'ENCY. *n. f.* [*interluo*, Latin.] Water interposited, interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTERLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the
INTERLU'NARY. } time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and prenilunary exemptions. *Brown.*

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *n. f.* [*inter* and *marriage*.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the many alliances and *intermarriages*, as well as the personal feuds that happen among so small a people, might obstruct the course of justice, they have always a foreigner for this employ. *Addison on Italy.*

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry*.] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

To INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle*.] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholicks. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*

There were no ladies, who d'ſpoſed themſelves to *intermeddle* in bouts *Clarendon*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a* [*entremeſſer*, French.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps miſprinted for *intermeddle*

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*, as the love of Britomart, and the virtuouſneſs of Belphœbe *Spenſer*

INTERME'DDLER. *n. ſ* [from *intermeddle*.] One that interpoſes officiouſly, one that thruſts himſelf into buſineſs to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater peſt to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and buſy *intermeddlers*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our two great allies abroad, and our ſtock-jobbers at home, direct her majeſty not to change her ſecretary or treaſurer, who, for the reaſons that theſe officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the leaſt truſt

Shall ſaucy *intermeddlers* ſay,

Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to puniſh? *A Philips.*

INTERMEDIACY. *n. ſ* from *intermediate*.] Interpoſition; intervention. An unauthoriſed word

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella *Derham*

INTERME'DIAL. *adj* [*inter* and *medius*, Latin.] Intervening, lying between, intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midſt of feaſts, and active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Taylor*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* ſpaces he is careful to dreſs it. *Evelyn's Kalendar*

INTERME'DIATE. *adj* [*intermediat*, Fr *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interpoſed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes

Do not the moſt refrangible rays excite the ſhorteſt vibrations for making a ſenſation of a deep violet, the leaſt refrangible the largeſt for making a ſenſation of deep red, and the ſeveral *intermediate* ſorts of rays, vibrations of ſeveral *intermediate* bigneſſes, to make ſenſations of the ſeveral *intermediate* colours? *Newton's Opt*

An animal conſiſts of ſolid and fluid parts, unleſs one ſhould reckon ſome of an *intermediate* nature as far and phlegm. *Ark.*

Thoſe general natures, which ſtand between the neareſt and moſt remote, are called *intermediate* *Watts.*

INTERME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate*.] By way of intervention

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*entremeſſer*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle.

By occaſion hereof many other adventures are *intermingled*, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenſer*

INTE'RMENT. *n. ſ* [*enterrement*, French, from *inter*.] Burial, ſepulchre.

INTERMIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intermigration*, Fr *inter* and *migro*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

Men have a ſtrange variety in colour, ſtature, and humour; and ariſing from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of acceſs, mutual intercourſe, and poſſibility of *intermigrations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTE'RMINABLE *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr *in* and *termino*, Latin.] Immenſe, admitting no boundary

As if they would confine th' *interminable*,

And tie him to his own preſcript *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Unbounded, unconfined

Within a thicket I repoſ'd; when round

I ruffled up ſalſe leaves in heaps, and found,

Let fall from heaven, a ſleep *interminate*. *Chapm. Odyſſ.*

INTERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interminatio*, Fr *interminor*, Lat.] Menace, threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the Goſpel, thoſe terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive thoſe brutiſh creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix, to put ſome things amongſt others.

The church in her Liturgies hath *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Teſtament, leſſons taken out of the law and prophets *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifeſtly known and ſeen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker*

Me miſerable! which way ſhall I flee

I'll *intermingle* every thing he does

With Caſſio's ſuit. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Here ſailing ſhips delight the wand'ring eye

There trees and *intermingled* temples riſe. *Pope.*

To INTERMI'NGLE *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*intermiſſion*, Fr *intermiſſio*, Lat.]

1. Ceſſation for a time; pauſe, intermediate ſtop.

Came a reckoning poſt,

Deliver'd letters, ſpight of *intermiſſion*,

Which preſently they read. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I count *intermiſſion* almoſt the ſame thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a ſort new *Bacon.*

The water aſcends gently, and by *intermiſſions*; but it falls continually, and with force. *Wilkins' Dedal.*

The peaſants work on, in the hotteſt part of the day, without *intermiſſion*. *Locke*

2. Intervenient time

But gentle heav'n

Cut ſhort all *intermiſſion* front to front,

Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myſelf *Shakeſp.*

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermiſſion* grown to themſelves a kind of grace-like newneſs *Ben Johnſon*

The ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever, or any fits of pain; reſt, pauſe of ſorrow

Reſt or *intermiſſion* none I find. *Milton*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *adj* [from *intermit*.] Coming by fits; not conſtant

Wounds I will ſend the French, inſtead of eyes,

To weep their *intermiſſive* miſeries. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

I reduced Ireland, after ſo many *intermiſſive* wars, to a perfect paſſive obedience. *Howel's England's Tears.*

As though there were any ſeration in nature, or all imaginable in profeſſions, whoſe ſubject is under no *intermiſſive* but conſtant way of mutation, this ſeaſon is commonly termed the phyſicians vacation *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INTERMI'T *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Latin.] To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.

If nature ſhould *intermit* her courſe, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the obſervation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houſes, fall upon your knees,

Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague

That needs muſt light on this ingratitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

Haſtled, after wars ſo long,

Edward the ſecond, *intermitted* ſo

The courſe of glory. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

The ſetting on foot ſome of thoſe arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of thoſe arts which were long before practiſed, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Certain Indians, when a horſe is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horſe not *intermitting* his courſe. *Wilkins.*

Speech *intermitted*, thus began. *Milton.*

We are furniſhed with an armour from heaven of firmneſs; but if we are remiſs, or ſuffer ourſelves to be perſuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be ſurpriſed *Rogers.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxyſms. Uſed of fevers.

INTERMI'TTENT. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits.

Next to thoſe durable pains, ſhort *intermittent* or ſwift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into conſumptions. *Harv.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mingle; to join; to put ſome things among others.

Her perſuaſions ſhe *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that ſhe would depart from him. *Hayward.*

Reveal

To Adam what ſhall come in future days,

As I ſhall thee enlighten *intermix*

My cov'nant in the woman's ſeed renew'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

In yonder ſpring of roſes, *intermix'd*

With myrtle, find what to redreſs till noon *Milton.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a juſt hiſtorian to my royal maſter, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To INTERMI'X *v. n.* To be mingled together

INTERMI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Latin.]

1. Maſs formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparation of gold or mercury, leave perſons much unſatisfied whether the ſubſtances they produce be truly the hypoſtatical principles, or only ſome *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with thoſe employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a maſs.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

INTERMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subſiſting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vaſt diſtances between theſe great bodies are called *intermundane* ſpaces; in which though there may be ſome fluid, yet it is ſo thin and ſubtile, that it is as much as nothing. *Lee*

INTERMU'RAL. *adj* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainſworth*

INTERMU'TUAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A ſolemn oath religiouſly they take,

By *intermutual* vows proteſting there,

This never to reveal, nor to forſake

So good a cauſe. *Daniel's Civil War*

INTE'RN *adj.* [*interne*, French; *internus*, Latin.] Inward, inteſtine; not foreign

The midland towns are moſt flouriſhing, which ſhews that her riches are *intern* and domeſtick. *Howel*

INTERNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Latin.]

1 Inward, not external.

That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milt. Par. Lost*

Myself, my conscience, and *internal* peace. *Milton.*

Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most mens actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration for good rules. *Locke.*

2 Intrinsick, not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTERNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal*]

1 Inwardly.

2 Mentally, intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the power of God mystically united to Christ. *Taylor.*

INTERNECINE *adj.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

Th' Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras, p.* i.

INTERNECION *n. s.* [*internecion*, French; *internecio*, Latin.] Massacre, slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTERNU'NCIO. *n. s.* [*internuncius*, Latin.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION. *n. s.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.] A summons, a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpoler*, Fr. *interpolo*, Latin.]

1 To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued and uninterrupted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLATION. *n. s.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolate*.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have charged the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations*. *Cromwell to Pope.*

INTERPOLATOR. *n. s.* [Latin; *interpolateur*, Fr.] One that foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered. *Swift.*

[illegible]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice. *South's Sermons.*

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be emblemed by crusted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the benighting element. *Grew. Scept.*

[illegible]POSE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin; *interposer*, Fr.]

1 To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart. *Milton.*

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

2. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his [illegible] sensuality where into he was plunged. *Woodward.*

3. To place between, to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do. *Bacon.*

[illegible]

To INTERPOSE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate between parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

INTERPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *interpose*.]

1 One that comes between others.

I will make haste; but 'till I come again,
No bed shall [illegible] be guilty of my stay,

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. *n. s.* [*interposition*, Fr. *interpositus*, Lat. from *interpose*.]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour. *Addison.*

2. Mediation, agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their common protectors. *Addison.*

3. Intervention, state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the entire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea. *Addison.*

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a Summer's cloud. *Milt. Paradise Regained.*

To INTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, French, *interpretor*, Lat.]

To explain, to translate; to decipher; to give a solution, to clear by exposition, to expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
[illegible] *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

You should be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*
That you are so. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He hanged the chief baker, as Joseph had *interpreted* to them. *Gen.* xl. 22.

Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him. *Gen.* xl. 8.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

Hear his sighs, though mute
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.

INTE'RPRETABLE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities are *interpretable* from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION. *n. s.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. from *interpret*.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of yours,
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
May shew like all yourself. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shakesp. H IV.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwork against hereticks, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies. *Hammond.*

INTERPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished world. *Ray on the Creation.*

INTE'RPRETER. *n. s.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpres*, Latin.]

1. An explainer; an expositor; an expounder.

What we oft do best,
By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd; what worst, as oft,
Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up
For our best act. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a [illegible] dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most mens actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,
With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Fanshaw.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

I N T

INTERPU'NCTION. *n. f.* [*interponctio*, Fr. *interpungo*, Latin.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. n. f. [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another

Next ensu'd a vacancy,
Thousand worse passions than possess'd
The *interregnum* of my breast
Bless me from such an anarchy! *Cowley.*

He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title. *Swift.*

INTERRE'IGN. *n. f.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interreign* or suspension of title. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INTE'RROGATE *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine, to question.

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His proof will easily be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God.
Hammond.

INTERROGA'TION, *n. f.* [*interrogation*, Fr *interrogatio*, Lat.]
1. A question put; an enquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short. *Pope.*

2. A note that marks a question: thus ? as, Does *Job* serve God for nought?

INTERRO'GATIVE. *adj* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERRO'GATIVE. *n. f.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERRO'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogative.*] In form of a question.

INTERROGA'TOR, *n. f* [from *interrogate.*] An asker of questions.

INTE'RROGATORY. *n. f.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question, an enquiry

He with no more civility, though with much more business than those under-fellows had shewed, began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Nor time, nor place,
Will serve long *interrogatories*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

What earthly name to *interrogatories*
Can task the free breath of a sacred king. *Shakespeare.*

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frighted out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addison.*

INTERRO'GATORY. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

To INTERRU'PT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Lat.]
1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend
Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly uninterrupted, as that of the first moveable interpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk. *Ecclus xi. 8.*

3. To divide; to separate.

Seest thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyss wide *interrupt*, can hold. *Milton*

INTERRU'PTEDLY *adv.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRU'PTER, *n. f.* [from *interrupt.*] He who interrupts.

INTERRU'PTION. *n. f.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruptio*, Latin.]
1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Hale's Original of Mankind*

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption*, spite of France. *Shakespeare*

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison's Spect. N° 164.*

INTERSCA'PULAR *adj.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders

To INTERSCI'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption. *Dict*

To INTERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] To write between. *Dict*

INTERSE'CANT. *adj.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts

To INTERSE'CT *v. a* [*intersecto*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of progress, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, it will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and *intersect* the horizontal circumference. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii*

To INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other

The sagittal suture usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect*. *Wyeman's Surgery.*

INTERSE'CTION. *n. f.* [*intersectio*, Lat. from *intersect*] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *intersection*, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interfero*, Lat.] To put in between other things

If I may *interfert* a short philosophical speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brerewood on Languages.*

INTERSE'RTION. *n. f.* [from *interfert*] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two *interfertions* were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interspersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to *intersperse* these additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPE'RSION. *n. f.* [from *intersperse*] The act of scattering here and there

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

INTERSTE'LLAR. *adj* [*inter* and *stellar*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*

I'NTERSTICE. *n. f.* [*interstitium*, Lat. *interstice*, Lat.]
1. Space between one thing and another

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interstices* of the teeth fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interstices*, and seven teeth together with their *interstices* took up an inch in breadth. *Newton's Opticks.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacant *interstices* in those places where they cohered before. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Time between one act and another

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be observed between one citation and another. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [from *interstice.*] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers, the *interstitial* division being actuated by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent. *Brown.*

INTERTE'XTURE *n. f.* [*intertexo*, Latin] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*, or *twist*] To unite
To INTERTWI'ST } by twisting one in another

Under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwined* might shield
From dews and damps of night his sheltered head. *Milton*

INTERVAL. *n. f.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy, vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following, to the end of the third Punick war, was a very busy period at Rome; the *intervals* between every war being so short. *Swift.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterb.*

To INTERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.] To come between things or persons; to be intercepted; to make mirth.

While so near each other thus all day
Our task we chuse, what wonder, if so near,
Looks *intervene*, and smiles. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ix.

Esteem the danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVENE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. A word out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*intervenions*, Lat. *intervenant*, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There be *intervenient* in the rise of eight, in tones, two hemolls or half notes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 104.

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *intervenient*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NTION. *n.* [*intervention*, Fr. *interventio*, Latin.]

1. Agency between persons.

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Agency between antecedents and consecutives.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Estrange.*

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that laxe membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Hooker.*

To INTERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.] To turn to another course.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books five hundred pounds. *Wotton.*

INTERVIEW. *n. f.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal and appointed meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hooker.*

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt
England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Such happy *interview*, and fair event
Of love, and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

To INTERVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Latin.] To involve one within another.

Mythical dance! which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest; mazes intricate,
Eccentrick, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular, they seem. *Milton.*

To INTERWE'AVE. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down
Under the hospitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ii.

Art
Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way. *Milton.*

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

None
Can say here nature ends, and art begins,
But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins,
So *interwoven'd*, so like, so much the same:
None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Denham.*

The proud theatres disclose the scene,
Which *interwoven* Britons seem to raise,
And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryden.*

He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them. *Addison's Spect.*

It is a confusion of kitchen and parterre, orchard and flower-garden, which he so mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness. *Spectat.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a most ardent desire, *interwoven* in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being reunited with himself. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether disapprove the *interweaving* texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift's Miscel.*

To INTERWI'SH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wish*.] To wish mutually to each other.

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*,
All ill fall on that man. *Donne.*

INTE'STABLE. *adj.* [*intestabilis*, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and *intestable* both actively and passively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTE'STATE. *adj.* [*intestat*, Fr. *intestatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why should calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy succeeders of *intestate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *intestate* death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

INTE'STINAL. *adj.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder. *Arbuth.*

INTE'STINE. *adj.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and *intestine* enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our distempered passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us. *Duppa.*

Intestine war no more our passions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

A wooden jack, which had almost
Lost, by disuse, the art to roast,
A sudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *intestine* wheels. *Swift's Miscel.*

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of *Shakespeare*: perhaps a lot *mortal* and *intestine* should be read for *internecine*.

Since the mortal and *intestine* jars
'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn synods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shakespeare.*

But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To these *intestine* discords put an end. *Dryden's Ovid.*

She saw her sons with purple deaths expire,
A dreadful series of *intestine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and dishonest scars. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE. *n. s.* [*intestinum*, Lat. *intestine*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To INTHRALL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he seems a knight,
And will not any way dishonour me. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The Turk has fought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and *inthrall'd*. *Raleigh.*

Authors to themselves in all
Both what they judge, and what they choose; for so
I form'd them free, and free they must remain
Till they *inthrall* themselves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ix.

She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind.
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd. *Prior.*

INTHRA'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *inthrall*.] Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron, sent from God to claim
His people from *inthralment*, they return
With glory, and spoil, back to their promis'd land. *Milton's Par. Lost*

To INTHRONE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne.*] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.

One, chief, in gracious dignity *inthroned*,
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson's Summer*, l. 395.

INTIMACY. *n. f.* [from *intimate.*] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTIMATE *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Lat.]

1. Inmost; inward; intestine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulse, and therefore urged on
The marriage. *Addison's Against. I.* 221.

Fear being so *intimate* to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the mount, received there his private instructions, and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with his *intimate* and admitted access. *South's Sermons.*

Familiar; closely acquainted

United by this sympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond *Roscommon.*

INTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spanish, *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. Tongue*

To INTIMATE *v. a.* [*intimer*, French, *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*

[illegible] eas and substances, with the abstract [illegible], *intimate* some real existence, from [illegible] their original pattern. *Locke*

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison's Cato.*

INTIMATELY *adv.* [from *intimate.*]

1. Closely, with intermixture of parts.

The same oeconomy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be alimentated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly, inseparably

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more *intimately* united with us. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 219.

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate.*] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and *intimations*; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart *South's Sermons.*

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable *intimations*, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward.*

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations* to be met with on medals. *Addison.*

INTIME *adj.* Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and excels over earth. *Digby on Bodies*

To INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful, to dastardize; to make cowardly.

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTIRE. *n. f.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, French; better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives] Whole; undiminished, broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the *intire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker*

INTI'RENESS *n. f* [from *intire*; better *entireness.*] Wholeness, integrity.

So shall all times find me the same
You this *intireness* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne.*

INTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to.*]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the site it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and moulding, induce by custom good habits *into* a reasonable creature. *Watts*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living soul. *Locke.*

Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Acrid substances, which pass *into* the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

2. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

3. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words. *Boyle.*

Compound bodies may be resolved *into* other substances than such as they are divided *into* by the fire. *Boyle.*

A man must sin himself *into* a love of other mens sins a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To look them *into* duty, and command
An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden's Pref.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself *into* irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson*

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired *into* compliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalridge.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves *into* lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison on Italy.*

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this [illegible] and

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue. *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening and astonishing men *into* an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury's Sermons*

A man may whore and drink himself *into* atheism, but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it. *Bentley.*

INTO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable*, Fr.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured, not to be borne; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreasonable. *Taylor.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprise,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes,
But [illegible] cor[illegible]
So fierce, they flash'd *intolerable* day *Dryden*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued proves as *intolerable* to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady *Locke.*

From Paran's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intolerable.*] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerable.*] To a degree beyond [illegible]

INTO'LERANT. *adj* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another, the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses *Arbuth.*

To INTOMB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To inclose in a funeral monument, to bury

What commandment finally had they for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be *intombed*. *Hooker, b. v.*

Is't night's predominance or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth *intomb*. *Shakespeare.*

Mighty hero's more majestick shades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their father's eyes *Dryden*

To INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder. *Dict*

INTONA'TION. *n. f* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate.*] The act of thundering. *Dict*

To INTO'NE. *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone*, *intonner*, French.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass *intones* to ass
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad, b. ii*

To INTO'RT *v. a* [*intortus*, Lat.] To twist, to wreath, to [illegible]

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits, and a gland is nothing but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together *Arbuth.*

With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*

To INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate, to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicateth*, and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth *Milton's Par. Loft, b.* ix.

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse,
Wherewith thou didst *intoxicate* my youth. *Denham*

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equall'd, if not exceeded by some *intoxicated* zealots? *Decay of Piety.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having quite different qualities from the plant itself, for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot*

INTOXICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besotting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRA'CTABLE. *n. f.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intraitable*, Fr.]

1. Ungovernable, violent, stubborn; obstinate

To love them who loves us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intractable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable, furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *intractable.*] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRA'CTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable*.] Unmanageably, stubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *tranquility.*] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquility* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRA'NSITIVE. *v. n.* [*intransitivus*, Latin.] [In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object, as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor aeternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To INTREASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings lie *intreasured Shakesp. Henry* IV.

To INTRENCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *trancher*, French.]

1. To invade, to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another

Little I desire my sceptre should *intrench* on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *K. Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden's Aureng.*

We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

2. To break with hollows.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* i.

3. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRENCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained by one of his editors: The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. *Hanmer.* I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher*, to cut, *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; [illegible]

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakesp.*

INTRE'NCHMENT. *n. f.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearless, daring; bold, brave

Argyle
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Temers dreadful field. *Thomson.*

INTREPI'DITY. *n. f.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; [illegible]

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver's Travels*

INTRE'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearlessly; boldly; 'dar-[illegible]ly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

INTRICACY. *n. f.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled, perplexity; involution, complication of facts or notions

The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison.*

INTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled, perplexed; involved, complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate Howel.*

His style in writing was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

To INTRICATE. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use.

Alterations of surnames have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

INTRICATELY. *adv.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity

That variety of factions, into which we are so *intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift*

INTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obscurity

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRIGUE. *n. f.* [*intrigue*, French.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged; usually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Fiatman.*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addison's Guard*

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues.* *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.

Though the vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction

As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope.*

To INTRI'GUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs.

INTRI'GUER. *n. f.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from *intrigue.*] One who busies himself in private transactions, one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison.*

INTRI'GUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intriguer.*] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinsèque*, French. This word is now generally written *intrinsical*, contrarily to etymology.]

1. Internal, solid; natural; not accidental, not merely apparent

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctancy and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson*

The near and *intrinsecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar Out of use.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage, and gave him rather encouragement to woo fortune in court. *Wotton.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY.

INTRI'NSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinſecus*
1. Internally; naturally; really.
A lye is a thing abſolutely and *intrinſecally* evil. *South.*
Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinſecally* and ſolidly valuable. *Prior*
2. Within; at the inſide.
In his countenance no open alteration; but the leſs he ſhewed without, the more it wrought *intrinſecally*. *Wotton.*
If once bereaved of motion, it cannot of itſelf acquire it again; nor till it be thruſt by ſome other body from without, or *intrinſecally* moved by an immaterial ſelf-active ſubſtance that can pervade it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTRI'NSICK. *adj.* [*intrinſecus*, Latin.]
1. Inward, internal; real; true.
Intrinſick goodneſs conſiſts in accordance, and ſin in contrariety to the ſecret will of God, as well as to his revealed *Hornes and Instruments.*
2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.
The difference between worth and merit, ſtrictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinſick*; this, his current value. *Grew.*
His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd,
The more ſhall its *intrinſick* worth proclaim. *Prior.*
Beautiful as a jewel ſet in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinſick* value, yet improves the luſtre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTRI'NSICATE *adj.* [This word ſeems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinſecus*.] Perplexed; entangled.
Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain
Too *intrinſicate* t' unlooſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Come, mortal wretch,
With thy ſharp teeth this knot *intrinſicate*
Of life at once unty. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To INTRODU'CE *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, Fr.]
1. To conduct or uther into a place, or to a perſon.
Mathematicians of advanced ſpeculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*
2. To bring ſomething into notice or practice.
This vulgar error whoſoever is able to reclaim, he ſhall *introduce* a new way of cure, preſerving by theory as well as practice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*
An author who ſhould *introduce* a ſport of words upon the ſtage, would meet with ſmall applauſe. *Broome.*
3. To produce, to give occaſion.
Whatſoever *introduces* habits in children, deſerves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education.*
4. To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODU'CER. *n. ſ.* [*introducteur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]
1. One who conducts another to a place or perſon.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.
The beginning of the earl of Eſſex I muſt attribute to my lord of Leiceſter, but yet as an *introducer* or ſupporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*
It is commonly charged upon the army, that the healthy vice of drinking to exceſs hath been lately, from their example, reſtored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have ſucceeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introductio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the ſtate of being uſhered or conducted.
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.
The archbiſhop of Canterbury had purſued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter

INTRODU'CTIVE *adj.* [*introductif*, French; from *introduce*.] Serving as the means to ſomething elſe.
The truths of Chriſt crucified, is the Chriſtian's philoſophy, and a good life is the Chriſtian's logick, that great inſtrumental *introductive* art, that muſt guide the mind into the former. *South's Sermons.*

INTRODU'CTORY. *adj.* [from *introductus*, Latin.] Previous; ſerving as a means to ſomething further
This *introductory* diſcourſe itſelf is to be but an eſſay, not a book. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*introgreſſio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT. *n. ſ.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the maſs; the beginning of publick devotions.

INTROMI'SSION *n. ſ.* [*intromiſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſending in
If ſight be cauſed by *intromiſſion*, or receiving in the form of that which is ſeen, contrary ſpecies or forms ſhould be received confuſedly together, which Ariſtotle ſhews to be abſurd. *Peacham on Drawing.*
All the reaſon that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromiſſion* of all ſects and perſuaſions into our communion, is, that thoſe who ſeparate from us are ſtiff and obſtinate, and will not ſubmit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they ſhould be taken away *South.*
2. [In the Scottiſh law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, *he ſhall be brought to an account for his intromiſſions with ſuch an eſtate.*

To INTROMI'T *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Latin.] To ſend in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.
Glaſs in the window *intromits* light without cold to thoſe in the room *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
Tinged bodies and liquors reflect ſome ſorts of rays, and *intromit* or tranſmit other ſorts. *Newton's Opt*

To INTROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*introſpectus*, Latin.] To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *introſpect*.] A view of the inſide
The actings of the mind or imagination itſelf, by way of reflection or *introſpection* of themſelves, are diſcernible by man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
I was forced to make an *introſpection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*

INTRO'GRESSIVE *adj.* [*intro* and *gradior*, Latin.] Entering, coming in
Scarce any condition which is not exhauſted and obſcured, from the commixture of *introgreſſive* nations, either by commerce or conqueſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]
1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion.
Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shakeſp.*
The Jewiſh religion was yet in poſſeſſion; and therefore that this might ſo enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the ſame hand of omnipotence. *South.*
Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendſhip
Intrudes on your repoſe, and comes thus late
To greet you with the tidings of ſucceſs. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
Some thoughts riſe and *intrude* upon us, while we ſhun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*
2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.
Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worſhipping of angels, *intruding* into thoſe things which he hath not ſeen by his fleſhly mind. *Col.* ii. 18.

To INTRU'DE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome.
Not to *intrude* one's ſelf into the myſteries of government, which the prince keeps ſecret, is repreſented by the winds ſhut up in a bull-hide, which the companions of Ulyſſes would needs be ſo fooliſh as to pry into. *Pope.*

INTRU'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right or welcome.
And the hounds
Should drive upon the new tranſformed limbs,
Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*
Go, baſe *intruder!* over-weening ſlave!
Beſtow thy fawning ſmiles on equal mates. *Shakeſpeare.*
They were but *intruders* upon the poſſeſſion, during the minority of the heir: they knew thoſe lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*
Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn
To know your baſket, and your bread diſcern? *Dryden.*
She had ſeen a great variety of faces: they were all ſtrangers and *intruders*, ſuch as ſhe had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*
The whole fraternity of writers riſe up in arms againſt every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

INTRU'SION *n. ſ.* [*intruſion*, French; *intruſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate.
It muſt raiſe more ſubſtantial ſuperſtructions, and fall upon very many excellent ſtrains, which have been pulled off by the *intruſions* of poetical fictions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The ſeparation of the parts of one body, upon the *intruſion* of another, and the change from reſt to motion upon impulſe, and the like, ſeem to have ſome connection. *Locke.*
2. Encroachment upon any perſon or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permiſſion.
I think myſelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath ſomething emboldened me to this unſeaſoned *intruſion*; for they ſay, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakeſpeare.*
Frogs, lice, and flies, muſt all his palace fill
With loath'd *intruſion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
How's this, my ſon? Why this *intruſion*?
Were not my orders that I ſhould be private? *Addiſ. Cato.*
I may cloſe, after ſo long an *intruſion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.
It will be ſaid, I handle an art no way ſuitable either to my employment or fortune, and ſo ſtand charged with *intruſion* and impertinency *Wotton*

To INTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret commiſſion, or thing of value.

Never

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intrusted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move,
Intrust thy fortune to the pow'rs above. *Dryden's Juven.*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword
In Rome's defence, *intrusted* to our care? *Addis. Cato.*

He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intrust* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbuthnot.*

INTUI'TION *n. s.* [*intuitus*, *intueor*, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing. Used commonly of mental view; immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had surely passed for a most malicious persecutor, whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. *Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is insensible. *Glanv. Scepf.*

Discourse was then almost as quick as *intuition*. *South.*

He their single virtues did survey,
By *intuition* in his own large breast. *Dryden.*

INTU'ITIVE *adj.* [*intuitus*, low Latin; *intuit f.* French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reason.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Those lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstruse notions, those exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one and the same person. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without

The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work. *Hooker.*

The soul receives
By subsidive or *intuitive* *Milton.*

INTU'ITIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, French.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is sound and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the searcher of all mens hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his. *Hook.*

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

INTUME'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*intumescence*, French; *intumesco*, Lat.]
INTUME'SCENCY. } Swell; tumour, the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their *intumescencies*. *Brown.*

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and *intumescence* of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and at the same time making the like effort upon the earth, occasions an earthquake. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

INTURGE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *turgesco*, Latin.] Swelling, the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescences* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

INTU'SE. *n. s.* [*intusus*, Latin.] Bruise. *Spenser.*

To INTWI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*]

1. To twist, or wreath together.

This opinion, though false, yet *intwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To incompass by circling round it.

The vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine*. *Dryden.*

To INVA'DE. *v. a* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country, to make an hostile entrance.

He will *invade* them with troops. *Hab.* iii. 16.

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Knolles.*

With dang'rous expedition they *invade*
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton.*

Thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden's Æn.*

Encouraged with success, he *invades* the province of philosophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be sedition among men, and *invading* one another; they shall not regard their kings. 2 *Esdr.* xv. 16.

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm
Invades us to the skin, so 'tis to thee.
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The lesser is scarce felt. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To violate with the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden.*

INVA'DER. *n. s.* [from *invade*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In sharp contest of battle found no aid
Against *invaders*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Piety.*

Were he lost, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders*. *Denham's Sophy.*

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;
Nor dread the bold *invader's* hand. *Prior.*

Esteem and judgment with strong fancy join,
To call the fair *invader* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The substance thereof was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*invalesco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

INVA'LID. *adj* [*invalide*, Fr. *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid.*] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alledged. *Boyle.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke.*

INVALID *n. s.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalides*,
With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,
Wish'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, French.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency.

2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith it produced would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *variatus*, Lat. *invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The rule of good and evil would not then appear uniform and *invariable*, but would seem different, according to mens different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *invariable.*] Immutability; constancy.

INVA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable.*] Unchangeably, constantly.

He, who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION. *n. s.* [*invasion*, French, *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. 1 *Sa.* xxx.

Reaſon finds a ſecret grief and remorſe from every *invaſion* that ſin makes upon innocence, and that muſt render the firſt entrance and admiſſion of ſin uneaſy. *South's Sermons.*

The nations of th' Auſonian ſhore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invaſion*, and embrace the war. *Dryd Æn.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this, that taking the date from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one entire length of time, it ſhews at what diſtance this *invaſion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of an epidemical diſeaſe.

What demonſtrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invaſion* and going off at certain ſeaſons. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *invade.*] Entering hoſtilely upon other mens poſſeſſions; not defenſive.

I muſt come cloſer to my purpoſe, and not make more *invaſive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invaſive* bands,
Leſſen their people, and extend their lands,
By gaſping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the deſarts that their ſwords had made. *Arbuthnot*

INVECTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*invective*, Fr. *invective*, low Lat.] A cenſure in ſpeech or writing; a reproachful accuſation.

Plain men deſiring to ſerve God as they ought, but being [illegible] of glozing ſpeech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear ſo bitter *invectives* againſt that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to obſerve as behoveful for the exerciſe of Chriſtian duty. *Hooker.*

So deſp'rate thieves, all hopeleſs of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* 'gainſt the officers. *Shakeſ. H VI*

Caſting off the reſpect fit to be continued between kings, even when their blood is hotteſt, he fell to bitter *invectives* againſt the French king *Bacon's H. VII*

Whilſt we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong, and then all the *invectives* we make at their ſuppoſed errours, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

If we take ſatyr, in the general ſignification of the world, for an *invective*; 'tis certain that 't is almoſt as old as verſe *Dryd. Juv. Dedication.*

INVECTIVE. *adj* [from the noun.] Satirical, abuſive.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muſe
Have four and twenty letters to abuſe. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically, abuſively.

Thus moſt *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea and of this our life, ſwearing that we
Are meer uſurpers, tyrants *Shakeſpeare.*

To INVEIGH *v. a.* [*invebo*, Latin.] To utter cenſure or reproach.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* ſo ſharply againſt the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* ſeverely againſt the folly of parties, in returning [illegible] *Addiſon.*

INVE'IGHER *n. ſ.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehement railer.

One of theſe *inveighers* againſt mercury, in a courſe of ſeven weeks, could not cure one ſmall herpes in the face. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To INVEIGLE. *v. a.* [*inveiglare*, Ital. *Minſheu*; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, French, *Skinner* and *Junius.*] To perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure, to ſeduce.

Moſt falſe Dueſſa, royal richly dight,
That eaſy was to *inveigle* weaker ſight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily ſkill,
Too falſe and ſtrong for earthly ſkill or might, [illegible]
Achilles hath *inveigled* his ſoul from him.
Yet have they many baits and guileful ſpells,
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary ſenſe
Of them that paſs unweeting by the way. *Milton.*

Both right able
T' *inveigle* and draw in the fabble. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe drops of prettineſs, ſcatteringly ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

I leave the uſe of garlick to ſuch as are *inveigled* into the gout by the uſe of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before ſhe is come to years of diſcretion, ſhould be as criminal as the ſeducing of her before ſhe is ten years old. *Spectator*

INVE'IGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *inveigle*] Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill.

Being preſented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler.* *Sandys.*

To INVE'NT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, French, *inventa*, Latin.]

1. To diſcover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce ſomething not made before.

The ſubſtance of the ſervice of God, ſo far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reaſon doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but muſt be received from God himſelf *Hooker*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The ſpace of Cupid forty years contains. *Spenſer.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could deviſe, and thouſand ways *invent*
To feed her fooliſh humour and vain jolliment. *Fa. Queen.*

Woe to them that *invent* to themſelves inſtruments of muſick. *Amos* vi. 5.

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the unction of their heads, both which make up the moſt apt mixture, for this uſe, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye ſiſtral maſters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's many miracles trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackmore.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had ſet an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

The ſhip by help of a ſcrew, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To forge; to contrive falſely, to fabricate.

I never did ſuch things as thoſe men have maliciouſly *invented* againſt me. *Suſan.* xl

Here is a ſtrange figure *invented*, againſt the plain ſenſe of the words *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter ſearching terms,
With full as many ſighs of deadly hate,
As ſcan-fac'd envy in her loth'ſome cave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hercules's meeting with pleaſure and virtue, was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the firſt dawnings of [illegible] *Addiſon's Spectator*

4. To light on, to meet with.

Far off he wonders what them makes ſo glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Spenſer.*

INVE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inventeur*, French.]

1. One who produces ſomething new; a deviſer of ſomething not known before.

As a tranſlator, he was juſt; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Garth.*

2. A forger

INVE'NTION *n. ſ.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Fiction.

O for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt heaven of *invention!* *Shakeſ. H V. Prol.*

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours leſs, but judgment more. *Roſcommon.*

Invention is a kind of muſe, which, being poſſeſſed of the other advantages common to her ſiſters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raiſed higher than the reſt. *Dryden.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention.* *Pope.*

2. Diſcovery.

Nature hath provided ſeveral glandules to ſeparate this juice from the blood, and no leſs than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus ſalivales.* *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Excogitation; act of producing ſomething new.

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre;
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inſpire. *Dean*

4. Forgery

We bear our bloody couſins, not confeſſing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With ſtrange *invention.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If thou can'ſt accuſe,
Do it without *invention* ſuddenly. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

5. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than art local *inventions* *Sidney.*

Th' *invention* all admir'd, and each how he
To be th' inventor miſs'd, ſo eaſy it ſeem'd
Once found, which yet unſound moſt would have thought
Impoſſible. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

INVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, Fr. from *invent*] Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients; having the power of fiction.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Apham's Schoolmaſter.*

As he had an *inventive* brain, ſo there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himſelf. *Raleigh.*

Reaſon, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The ſleeping guardians of the caſtle flew. *Dryden.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inſpires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

INVE'NTOR *n. f.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of ſomething new.

We have the ſtatue of your Columbus, that diſcovered the Weſt Indies: alſo the *inventor* of ſhips: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear
Of arts that polliſh life, *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he
To be the *inventor* miſs'd. *Milton.*

Why are theſe poſitions charged upon me as the ſole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any perſon of virtue? *Atterb.*

2. A contriver; a framer. *In an ill ſenſe.*

In the upſhot, purpoſes miſtook,
Fall'n on th' *inventors* heads. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

INVENTO'RIALLY *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dazzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

INVE'NTORY *n. ſ.* [*inventaire*, French; *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,
Forſooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The ſeveral parcels of his plate. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

The leaneſs that afflicts us, the object of our miſery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our ſuffering is a gain to them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Whoe'er looks,
For themſelves dare not go, o'er Cheapſide books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much conſequence to have ſuch an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as on the one hand, nothing ſhould be wanting, ſo nothing repeated on the other. *Grew's Muſeum.*

In Perſia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is uſual, when a man ſells a bale of ſilk, to toſs half a dozen women into the bargain. *Spectator.*

He gave me an *inventory* of her goods and eſtate. *Spectator.*

To INVE'NTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To regiſter; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out diverſe ſchedules of my beauty: it ſhall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utenſil labell'd to my will. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richeſt poſſeſſions: the philoſopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor*.] A female that invents.

The arts, with all their retinue of leſſer trades, hiſtory and tradition ſet us when they had their beginning; and how many of the inventors and *inventreſſes* were deified. *Burnet.*

Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame.
The ſweet enthuſiaſt, from her ſacred ſtore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVE'RSE. *adj.* [*inverſe*, Fr. *inverſus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal; oppoſed to *direct*. It is ſo called in proportion, when the fourth term is ſo much greater than the third, as the ſecond is leſs than the firſt; or ſo much leſs than the third as the ſecond is greater than the firſt.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverſe* duplicate proportion of the diſtance. *Cheyne.*

INVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*inverſion*, Fr. *inverſio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt.

If he ſpeaks truth, it is upon deſign, and a ſubtle *inverſion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis juſt the *inverſion* of an act of parliament; your lordſhip firſt ſigned it, and then it was paſſed amongſt the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, ſo as that each takes the room of the other.

INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*invertir*, Fr. *inverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn upſide down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, ſhall I humbly woo?
And ſome proud prince, or wild Numidian born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my ſcorn? *Waller.*

Aſk not the cauſe why ſullen Spring
So long delays her flowers to bear,
And Winter ſtorms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

Poeſy and oratory omit things eſſential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the moſt affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the laſt firſt.

Yes, every poet is a fool:
By demonſtration Ned can ſhow it:
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. Inſtead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly uſed.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treaſures to his own private uſe, and having ſecret intelligence with his enemies. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

INVE'RTEDLY *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reverſed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landſkip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*inveſtir*, Fr. *inveſtio*, Latin.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe; to array. When it has two accuſatives it has *in* or *with* before the thing.

Their geſture ſad,
Inveſt in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Preſented them unto the gazing moon,
So many horrid ghoſts. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Thou *with* a mantle didſt *inveſt*
The riſing world of waters. *Milton.*

Let thy eyes ſhine forth in their full luſtre,
Inveſt them *with* thy loveliеſt lunes, put on
Thy choiceſt looks. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office.

When we ſanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to teſtify that we make places of publick reſort, that we *inveſt* God himſelf *with* them, and that we ſever them from common uſes. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbiſhop he was *inveſted in* that high dignity, and ſetted in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarendon.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to thoſe who are *inveſted with* publick authority. *Atterb.*

3. To adorn; to grace.

Honour muſt,
Not accompanied, *inveſt* him only;
But ſigns of nobleneſs, like ſtars, ſhall ſhine
On all deſervers. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The fooliſh, over-careful fathers have
Their canker'd heaps of ſtrong atchieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *inveſt*
Their ſons with arts and martial exerciſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above; ſuch majeſty
Inveſt him coming. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found ſuch an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beaſt, or between ſoul and body, it *inveſteth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To incloſe, to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions: as, the enemy *inveſted* the town.

INVE'STIENT. *adj.* [*inveſtiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing.

The ſhells ſerved as plaiſters or moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated and freed from its *inveſtient* ſhell, is of the ſame ſhape as the cavity of the ſhell. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* [from *inveſtigate*.] To be ſearched out; diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition.

Finally, in ſuch ſort they are *inveſtigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a leſs good before a greater, the greatneſs whereof is by reaſon *inveſtigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*inveſtigo*, Latin.] To ſearch out; to find out by rational diſquiſition.

Inveſtigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder of Speech.*

From the preſent appearances *inveſtigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from theſe account for future obſervations. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INVESTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inveſtigation*, Fr. *inveſtigatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered.

Not only the *inveſtigation* of truth, but the communication of it alſo, is often practiſed in ſuch a method as neither agrees preciſely to ſynthetick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progreſſive truth, the patient force of thought
Inveſtigation calm, whoſe ſilent powers
Command the world. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own ſhall never more be in a ſtrange land, but a diligent *inveſtigation* of my own territories: I mean no more tranſlations, but ſomething domeſtick, fit for my own country. *Pope to Swift.*

INVE'STITURE *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refuſed to yield up to the pope the *inveſtiture* of biſhops, and collation of eccleſiaſtical rights within his dominions. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. The act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVE'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *veſtment*.] Dreſs; cloaths, garment, habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows, for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *inveſtments* ſhew. *Shakeſ. Ham.*

You,

You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe ſee is by a civil peace maintained,
Whoſe beard the ſilver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whoſe learning and good letters peace hath nurſ'd,
Whoſe white *inveſtments* figure innocence,
The dove, and every bleſſed ſpirit of peace;
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf,
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war? *Shak. H. IV.*

INVE'TERACY. *n. ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make uſe of all means for reducing them. *Addiſon.*

2. [In phyſick.] Long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE'TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]

1. Old; long eſtabliſhed.

The cuſtom of Chriſtians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who preſumed to violate ſuch a cuſtom by not obſerving that thing; the very *inveterate* obſervation whereof was a law, ſufficient to bind all men to obſerve it, unleſs they could ſhew ſome higher law, ſome law of Scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exulcerate it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Obſtinate by long continuance.

It is not every ſinful violation of conſcience that can quench the ſpirit; but it muſt be a long *inveterate* courſe and cuſtom of ſinning, that at length produces and ends in ſuch a curſed effect. *South's Sermons.*

He who writes ſatire honeſtly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the phyſician to the patient when he preſcribes harſh remedies to an *inveterate* diſeaſe. *Dryden.*

In a well-inſtituted ſtate the executive power will never let abuſes grow *inveterate*, or multiply ſo far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *inveterare*, Latin.] To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a conſummation to ſuperſtitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infuſed and *inveterated* into mens minds. *Bacon.*

Let not atheiſts lay the fault of their ſins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long cuſtom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inveterate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, ſo hath the *inveterateneſs* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Neither the *inveterateneſs* of the miſchief, nor the prevalency of the faſhion, ſhall be any excuſe for thoſe who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

INVETERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*invidioſus*, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I ſhall open to them the interior ſecrets of this myſterious art, without impoſture or *invidious* reſerve. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more uſual ſenſe.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, theſe are a few cauſes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious*.]

1. Malignantly; enviouſly

The clergy murmur againſt the privileges of the laity, the laity *invidiouſly* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.*

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *invidious*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour*.] To endue with vigour, to ſtrengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The ſpleen is introduced to *invigorate* the ſiniſter ſide, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*

I have lived in a reign when the prince, inſtead of *invigorating* the laws, or giving them their proper courſe, aſſumed a power of diſpenſing with them. *Addiſon.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightſome and *invigorating* principle, which ſpurs him to act on. *Spectator.*

Chriſtian graces and virtues they cannot be, unleſs fed, invigorated, and animated by a principle of univerſal charity *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Gentle warmth
Diſcloſes well the earth's all teeming womb,
Invigorating tender ſeeds. *Phillips.*

INVIGORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *invigorate*.]

1. The act of invigorating

2. The ſtate of being invigorated.

I find in myſelf an appetitive faculty, which is always in actual exerciſe, in the very height of activity and *invigoration*. *Norris.*

INVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invincibilis*, Latin.] Inſuperable; unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

I would have thought her ſpirits had been *invincible* againſt all aſſaults of affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

Should he invade any part of their country, he would ſoon ſee that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The ſpirit remains *invincible*. *Milton.*

That miſtake, which is the conſequence of *invincible* error, ſcarce deſerves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*

If an atheiſt had had the making of himſelf, he would have framed a conſtitution that could have kept pace with his inſatiable luſt, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thouſand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INVINCIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *invincible*.] Unconquerableneſs; inſuperableneſs.

INVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible*.] Inſuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearleſs in his righteous cauſe;
And as ye have receiv'd, ſo have ye done
Invincibly. *Milton.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with thoſe who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Duty of Piety.*

INVIOLABLE. *adj.* [*inviolable*, French; *inviolabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be ſure, ſhalt give account
To him who ſent us, whoſe charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and theſe from harm. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men prophane,
Invade the *inviolable* main,
Th' eternal fences overleap,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable ſky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

This birthright, when our author pleaſes, muſt and muſt not be ſacred and *inviolable*. *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houſe of God, ſhould make the bond of their love inſoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*

See, ſee, they join, embrace, and ſeem to kiſs,
As if they vow'd ſome league *inviolable*. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

3. Inſuſceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' *inviolable* ſaints
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLY. *adv.* [from *inviolable*.] Without breach; without failure.

The true profeſſion of Chriſtianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Meer acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have converſed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*

INVI'OLATE. *adj.* [*inviolate*, Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was ſtill *inviolate*. *Bacon's H. VII.*

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee; even before friendſhip, truth preſer. *Denham.*

If the paſt
Can hope a pardon, by thoſe mutual bonds
Nature has ſeal'd between us, which though I
Have cancell'd, thou haſt ſtill preſerv'd *inviolate*:
I beg thy pardon *Denham's Sophy.*

My love your claim *inviolate* ſecures;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

In all the changes of his doubtful ſtate,
His truth, like heav'n's, was kept *inviolate*. *Dryden.*

INVIOUS. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impaſſable; untrodden.

If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too. *Hudibras.*

INVISIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inviſibilité*, Fr. from *inviſible*.] The ſtate of being inviſible; imperceptibleneſs to ſight.

They may be demonſtrated to be innumerable, ſubſtituting their ſmallneſs for the reaſon of their *invisibility* *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*inviſible*, Fr. *inviſibilis*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the ſight, not to be ſeen.

He was *inviſible* that hurt me ſo;
And none *inviſible*, but ſpirits, can go. *Surrey.*

The threaten'd ſails,
Borne with th' *inviſible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd ſea. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

'Tis

'Tis wonderful,
That an *invisible* instinct should frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught,
[illegible] *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
To us *invisible*, or dimly seen,
In these thy lowest works. *Milton.*

He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and consequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be seen. *Tillotson.*

It seems easier to make one's self *invisible* to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to himself. *Locke.*

INVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *invisible.*] Imperceptibly to the sight.

Age by degrees *invisibly* doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denham.*

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Latin.] To lime, to entangle in glutinous matter.

The chameleon's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *invisicates* and intangleth those insects. *Brown.*

INVITA'TION. *n. s.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*

INVI'TATORY *adj.* [from *invito*, Latin.] Using invitation; containing invitation.

To INVITE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin; *inviter*, French.]

1. To bid, to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.

If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself. *Ecclus.* i 39

He comes *invited* by a younger son. *Milton.*

When much company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals. *Swift.*

2. To allure, to persuade.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of success might *invite* some other choice. *Bacon.*

Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hast here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served still to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety.*

Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after tonsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful counsels. *Milton.*

INVI'TER *n. s.* [from *invite.*] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their *inviters* and encouragers most fancied. *King Charles.*

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the *inviter.* *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Wines and cates the table grace,
But most the kind *inviter*'s chearful face. *Pope's Odyss.*

INVI'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting.*] In such a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. *Decay of Piety.*

To INU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Latin.] To shade, to cover with shades. *Dict.*

INU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*inunge*, *inunctum*, Latin.] The act of smearing or anointing.

The wise Author of nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION. *n. s.* [*inundation*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood, deluge. *Inundation*, says

[illegible]
How soon could sorrow cool a lover!
That she should give her sorrow so much sway;
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*

The same *inundation* was not past forty foot in most places, so that although it destroyed man and beast generally, yet some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is Winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown's Vug. Errours.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near. *Dryden.*

The hero next assail'd proud Doway's head,
And spite of confluent *inundations* spread
With unexampled valour did succeed. *Blackmore.*

No swelling *inundation* hides the ground,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds *Cay*

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish, were utterly wasted. *Spenser.*

To INVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invocate* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton's Agonistes*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the draff of servile food
Consume me, and oft *invocated* death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton's Agonist.*

INVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*invocation*, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

My *invocation* is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name. *Shakesp.*

The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Wotton.*

I will strain myself to breath out this one *invocation*. *Howel.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison on Italy.*

INVOICE. *n. s.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVO'KE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *invoquer*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to.

The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes. *Sidney.*

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be *invok'd*. *Milton's P. Lost.*

The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*

To INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Latin.]

1. To wrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a singed bottom all *involv'd*
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light, and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkness. *Decay of Piety.*

In a cloud *involv'd*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To imply, to comprise.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

3. To entwist, to join.

He knows his end with mine *involv'd*. *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may *involve* the person which we should not hate at all. *Sprat.*

One death *involves*
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. To intangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reason, so do dubious words puzzle mens reason. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some *involv'd* their snaky folds. *Milton.*

Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* discourses. *Locke.*

[illegible]
Earth with hell mingle and *involve*. *Milton.*

INVO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [from *involuntary*] Not by choice; not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY. *adj.* [*in* and *voluntarius*, Latin; *involontaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confess. *Duncad, b. iv.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is

But why? ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear. *Pope.*

INVOLU'TION, *n. f.* [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The state of being entangled, complication.

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual *involution*. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* 3.

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

To INU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure*.]

1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practised, now *to*.

Because they insist so much, and so proudly insult thereon, we must a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing how others, whom they more regard, are in this case accustomed to use the self-same language with us. *Hooker, b.* v.

If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 6.

That it may no painful work endure,
It *to* strong labour can use for *inure*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *inured to* the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*

The forward hand, *inur'd to* wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel.*

Then cruel, by their sports *to* blood *inur'd*
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd. *Milton.*

To *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* viii.

They, who had been most *inured to* business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon, b.* v.

We may *inure* ourselves by custom *to* bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison's Guard.* N°. 102.

2. To bring into use, to practise again.

The wanton boy was shortly well recur'd
Of that his malady,
But he soon after fresh again *inur'd*
His former cruelty. *Spenser.*

INU'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *inure*.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and habitual inclination to the site it held, then how much more may education, being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*, induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Wotton.*

To INURN. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn*.] To inter, to bury.

The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INU'STION. *n. f.* [*inusta*, Lat.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 839.

INUTI'LITY. *n. f.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,
That mortal dint none can resist. *Milton.*

Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift's Miscel.*

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *wall*.] To inclose with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the garrisons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themselves strong y. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I'NWARD. } *adv.* [*inpeard*, Saxon.]
I'NWARDS. }

1. Towards the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards* nourish more than the outward flesh. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

Celestial light shine *inward*. *Milton.*

2. With inflexion or incurvity, concavely.

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. *Hooker, b.* v.

I'NWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so *inward* and absolute a privilege. *Spenser.*

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And waste his *inward* gall with deep despight. *Fa. Qu.*

To each *inward* part
It shoots invisible. *Milton.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly. *Pope.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles their flatt'ry I receiv'd,
But bent and *inward* to myself again
Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domestick.

All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job* xix.

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil,
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakespeare.*

I'NWARD. *n. f.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular.

Then sacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd *Milton.*

They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. Intimate, near acquaintance.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his, a shy fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakespeare.*

INWARDLY *adv.* [from *inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker, b.* v.

I bleed *inwardly* for my lord *Shakespeare.*

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. In the parts within, internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shakespeare.*

Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and *inwardly*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. With inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *inward*.] Intimacy; familiarity.

You know, my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakespeare.*

To INWE'AVE preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwove* or *inwoven*. [*in* and *weave*.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*

Down they cast
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

And o'er soft sofas of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'stry, stiffen'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To intwine; to complicate.

The roof
Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To INWOO'D. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood*.] To hide in woods.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap*.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did list
Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,
Inwrapped in foul smoke. *Fairy Queen, b.* v.

Thus, as an armed [illegible] bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul, that we
May in your through-shine front our hearts thoughts see. *Donne*

2. To perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity.

The case is no sooner made than resolv'd, if it be made not *inwraped*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enwrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to ravish or transport.

This pearl she gave me I do feel't and see't,
And though 'tis wonder that *inwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

For if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought*.] Adorned with work.

Camus,

Camus, reverend fir, went footing flow,
His [illegible] de hairy and his bonnet feoge,
I wrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that languine flower inferib'd with woe. *Milton.*

To INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath.*] To furround as with a wreath.

Bind their refplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton.*

Nor leſs the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow *Thomſon.*

JOB. *n. ſ.* [A low word now much in uſe, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

2. A low mean lucrative buſy affair.

1. Petty, pidling work, a piece of chance work.

He was now with his old friends in the ſtate of a poor diſbanded officer after peace, like an old favourite of a cunning miniſter after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot.*

No cheek is known to bluſh, no heart to throb,
Save when they loſe a queſtion, or a *job*. *Pope.*

Such patents as theſe never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the intereſt of a particular perſon to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument.

As an aſs with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and there ſat *jobbing* of the ſore. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To drive in a ſharp inſtrument.

Let peacocke and turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tuſſer.*

The work would, where a ſmall irregularity of ſtuff ſhould happen, draw or *job* the edge into the ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the ſtock-jobber, to buy and ſell as a broker.

The judge ſhall *job*, the biſhop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S *tears*, *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

JO'BBER *n. ſ.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds.

So caſt it in the ſouthern ſeas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what ſpectacles you pleaſe,
Your guinea's but a guinea ſtill. *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNO'WL. *n. ſ.* [moſt probably from *jobbe*, Flemiſh, dull, and *nowl*, pnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead

And like the world, men's *jobbernowls*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras*, p. ii.

JO'CKEY. *n. ſ.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jockey*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, uſed for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horſes.

1. A fellow that rides horſes in the race.

Theſe were the wiſe ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himſelf. *Addiſon.*

2. A man that deals in horſes.

3. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To juſtle by riding againſt one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE *adj.* [*jocoſus*, Latin.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt.

If the ſubject be ſacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocoſe* or comical airs, ſhould be excluded, leſt young minds learn to trifle with the awful ſolemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY *adv.* [from *jocoſe*.] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game.

Spondanus imagines that Ulyſſes may poſſibly ſpeak *jocoſely*, but in truth Ulyſſes never behaves with levity *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *jocoſe*.] Waggery; merriment.
JOCO'SITY. }

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocoſity* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

JO'CULAR. *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Uſed in jeſt, merry; jocoſe, waggiſh, not ſerious.

Theſe *jocular* ſlanders are often as miſchievous as thoſe of deepeſt deſign *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 5.

The piece is a dramatick poem; the ſtile is partly ſerious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

JOCU'LARITY. *n. ſ.* [from *jocular*.] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt.

The wits of thoſe ages were ſhort of theſe of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and perſiſt unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

JOCU'ND. *adj* [*jucundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund* *Shakeſpeare.*
No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell. *Shakeſpeare.*
They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* muſick charm his ear;
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds. *Milton.*
Alexis ſhun'd his fellow ſwains
Their rural ſports, and *jocund* ſtrains. *Prior.*

JOCU'NDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund*.] Merrily, gaily.

He has no power of himſelf to leave it, but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleaſantly, and damned according to his heart's deſire. *South's Sermons.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.] To puſh; to ſhake by a ſudden impulſe; to give notice by a ſudden puſh.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you ſee
Yonder well-ſkull'd youth? *Donne.*
This ſaid, he *jogg'd* his good ſteed nigher,
And [illegible] *Hudibras.*
I was pretty well pleaſed while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleaſing ſlumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris's Miſcel.*
Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulyſſes, who was laid
Faſt by my ſide. *Pope's Odyſſey*

To JOG. *v. n.* To move by ſuccuſſation; to move with ſmall ſhocks like thoſe of a low trot

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakeſp.*
Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the ſtile-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your ſad tires in a mile-a. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*
Here lieth one, who did moſt truly prove
That he could never die while he could move,
So hung his deſtiny, never to reſt
While he might ſtill *jog* on and keep his trot *Wotton.*
Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf eſpy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thus they *jog* on, ſtill tricking, never thriving,
And marr'ring plays, which they mend reviving. *Dryden.*

JOG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A puſh; a ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake; a hint given by a puſh.

As a leopard was valuing himſelf upon his party-coloured ſkin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whiſpered him, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outſide. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nick found the means to ſlip a note into [illegible], which Lewis as ſly put into John's pocket, [illegible] a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*

A letter when I am writing,
Comes Cupid, and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but ſweet Molly Mogg. *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. A rub; a ſmall ſtop, an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the leaſt *jog* or obſtruction, ſhould impreſs a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

JO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *jog*.] One who moves heavily and dully.

They, with the reſt low *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To ſhake.

In the head of man, the baſe of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is leſs danger of the two brains *joggling*, or ſlipping out of their place. *Derham.*

JO HNAPPLE. *n. ſ.*

A *johnapple* is a good reliſhed ſharp apple the Spring following, when moſt other fruit is ſpent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]

1. To add one to another in continuity.

Wo unto them that *join* houſe to houſe, that lay field to field. *Iſa.* lvii.
Join them one to another into one ſtick. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 17.
The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh.* iv. 6.

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and ſtate,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Aufonian line. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To daſh together; to coliide, to encounter

When they *joined* battle, Iſrael was ſmitten. 1 *Sam.* iv. 2.
They ſhould with reſolute minds ſet down themſelves to endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

5. To aſſociate.

Go near, and *join* thyſelf to this chariot. *Acts* viii. 29.
Thou ſhalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Iſa.* xiv. 20.

6. To unite in one act.

Our beſt notes are treaſon to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applauſe of publick voice. *Dryden.*
Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the ſame mind. 1 *Cor.* i. 10.

8. To act in concert with

Know your own int'reſt, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden's Aureng*

To

To Joint. *v. n.*

1. To grow to, to adhere; to be continuous
   Julius's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts* xv.
2. To close, to clash
   Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
   Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,
   Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shakespeare.*
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.
   Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra* ix. 14.
4. [illegible]
   When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exod.* i. 10.
   Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. 1 *Mac.* x. 4.
5. [illegible]
   Join with the rest; you are arm'd against me. *Dryden.*
   Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him [illegible]

Jo'INDER. *n. s.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining.
   A contract of eternal bond of love,
   Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Spenserpeare.*

Jo'INER. *n. s.* [from *join.*] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.
   The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Essays.*
   It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand cunningly even. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise*

[illegible]
   Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by strait lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon*

Joint. *n. s.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, French.]
1. Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.
   Dropsies and asthmas, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milton.*
   I continued well, and I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*
2. Hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts.
   coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they listed, so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*
3. [In Joinery, *jointe*, Fr.]
   Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, planed. *Moxon.*
4. A knot or commissure in a plant.
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher
   In bringing up a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift*
6. *Out of* Joint. Luxated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves
   Jacob's thigh was *out of joint* *Gen.* xxxii. 25
   My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herbert.*
7. *Out of* Joint. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused, full of disturbance.
   The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed spight!
   That ever I was born to set it right. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible]
1. Shared among many
   Entertain no more of it,
   Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shakespeare.*
   [illegible] not so to all mankind; but as the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Locke*
2. United in the same possession: as we say, *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, [illegible]
   The sun and man did strive,
   Joint tenants of the world, who should survive. *Dryden*
   Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
   Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade. *Pope.*
3. Combined; acting together in consort.
   On your *joint* vigour now,
   My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*
   In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could send troops. *Addison on the State of the War*

To Joint. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join together in confederacy
   [illegible]
   Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar *Shak*
2. To form many parts into one.
   Against the steed he threw
   His forceful spear, which hitting as it flew,
   Pierc'd through the wedding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryd*
3. To form in artificial stations
   The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles *Ray on the Creation.*
4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.
   He *joints* the neck, and with a stroke so strong
   The helm flies off, and bears the head along. *Dryden*

Jo'INTED. *adj.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or com-[illegible]
   Three cubits high
   T[illegible] flow[illegible] *Pluto.*

Jo'INTER. [from *joint.*] A sort of plane.
   The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly strait. Its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

Jo'INTLY *adv.* [from *joint.*]
1. Together, not separately.
   I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney, b.* ii.
   Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work, the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hooker, b.* ii.
   The generous prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 49.
2. In a state of union or co-operation.
   His name a great example stands, to show
   How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
   Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden*

Jo'INTRESS. *n. f.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure.
   Our queen,
   Th' imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,
   We've taken now to wife. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Joint-stool. *n. f.* [*joint* and *stool.*] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.
   He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon [illegible] of the leg. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
   Could that be eternal which they had seen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *joint-stool*. *South's Sermons.*
   He used to lay chairs and *joint-stools* in their way, that they might break noses by falling. *Arbuthnot.*

JOINTURE. *n. s.* [*jointure*, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease
   The *jointure* that your king must make,
   With her dowry shall be counterpois'd. *Shakesp.*
   The old countess of Desmond, who lived in 1589, and many years since, was married in Edward the fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Desmond since then. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
   There's a civil question us'd of late,
   Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate? *Dryden.*
   What's property? You see it alter,
   Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,
   Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

Joist. *n. s.* [from *joindre*, French.] The secondary beam of a floor
   Some wood is not good to use for beams or *joists*, be-[illegible]
   The kettle to the top was hoist,
   And there stood fastened to a *joist*. *Swift.*

To Joist *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring

JOKE. *n. s.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jest, something not serious.
   Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
   Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke!*
   Inexorable death shall level all. *Pope.*
   Why should publick mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a stage, be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms and publick persecutions? *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To Joke. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Latin.] To jest, to be merry in words or actions.
   Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
   Of ashes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk *Gay.*

Jo'KER. *n. s.* [from *joke.*] A jester; a merry fellow.
   Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack-pudding. *Dennis.*

Jole *n. s.* [*gueule*, French; *ceol*, Saxon.]
1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase *cheek by jole.*
   Follow! nay, I'd go with thee cheek by *jole*. *Shakesp.*
   And by him in another hole,
   Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by *jole*. *Hud.*
   A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a pure English divine go cheek by *jole* with him. *Collier on Pride.*
   Your wan complexion, and your thin *joles*, father *Dryden.*
2. The head of a fish.
   A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;
   The doctor call'd, declares all help too late.
   Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!
   Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl*. *Pope.*
   Red speckled trouts, the salmon's silver *jole*,
   The jointed lobster, and unscaly soale *Gay's Trivia.*

To Jole. *v. a.* [from *jole*, the head.] To beat the head against any thing, to clash with violence

However

Howſoe'er their hearts are ſever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *joſt* horns together like any deer i' th' herd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The tortoiſes envied the eaſineſs of the frogs, 'till they ſaw them *jolted* to pieces and devoured for want of a bucket. *L'Eſt.*

JO'LLILY. *adv.* [from *jolly.*] In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.

The goodly empreſs, *jollily* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind. *Dryden's Perſ.*

JO'LLIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gaiety.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could deviſe, and thouſand ways invent
To feed her fooliſh humour, and vain *jolliment. Fa. Queen.*

JO'LLINESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *jolly.*]
JO'LLITY. }

1. Gaiety; elevation of ſpirit.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; feſtivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity. Spenſer.*
There ſhall theſe pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Theſeus, all in *jollity. Shakeſpeare.*
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar,
All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,
To luxury and riot, feaſt and dance. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
Good men are never ſo ſurpriſed as in the midſt of their *jollities*, nor ſo fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the ſnare. *South's Sermons.*
With branches we the fanes adorn, and waſte
In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the laſt. *Dryden's Æn.*
My heart was filled with melancholy to ſee ſeveral dropping in the midſt of mirth and *jollity. Addiſon's Spectator.*

JO'LLY *adj.* [*joli*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.]

1. Gay, merry, airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntſmen, come
Our luſty Engliſh. *Shakeſp. King John.*
O nightingale!
Thou with freſh hope the lover's heart doſt fill,
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*
All my griefs to this are *jolly*,
Nought ſo ſad as melancholy. *Burton.*
Ev'n ghoſts had learn'd to groan;
But free from puniſhment, as free from ſin,
The ſhades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryd. Juven.*
This gentle knight, inſpir'd by *jolly* May,
Forſook his eaſy couch at early day. *Dryden*
A ſhepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it ſhall fill his hand only with ſtench and foulneſs. *South.*

To JOLT. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground.

In a coach every little unevenneſs of the ground will cauſe ſuch a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its ſafe. *Wilkins.*
Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be uſed in this caſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
A coach and ſix horſes is the utmoſt exerciſe you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting. Swift to Gay.*

To JOLT. *v. a.* To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The ſymptoms are, bloody water upon a ſudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
The firſt *jolt* had like to have ſhaken me out; but afterwards the motion was eaſy. *Gulliver's Travels.*

JO'LTHEAD. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolthead*, thou can'ſt not read. *Shakeſpeare.*
Had he been a dwarf, he had ſcarce been a reaſonable creature; for he muſt then have either had a *jolthead*, and ſo there would not have been body and blood enough to ſupply his brain with ſpirits; or he muſt have had a ſmall head, and ſo there would not have been brain enough for his buſineſs. *Grew.*

JONQUI'LLE. *n. ſ.* [*jonquille*, French.] A ſpecies of daffodil.

The flowers of this plant, of which there are ſingle and double kinds, are greatly eſteemed for their ſtrong ſweet ſcent, though few ladies can bear the ſmell of them, it being ſo powerful as to overcome their ſpirits. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of pureſt virgin white,
Low bent and bluſhing inward; nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomſon's Spring.*

JO'RDEN *n. ſ.* [γορ, *flercus*, and δεν, *receptaculum.*] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chamber; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shak.*
Who *jordens* at the chief o'ercome
Replenish, not inglorioully at home. *Pope's Dunciad.*
The copper pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold ſmall-beer, or, in caſe of neceſſity, ſerve for a *jorden. Swift.*

JO'SEPH'S *Flowers. n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, French.] To juſtle; toruſh againſt.

JOT. *n. ſ.* [ἰῶτα.] A point; a tittle; the leaſt quantity aſſignable.

As ſuperfluous fleſh did rot,
Amendment ready ſtill at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That ſoon in him was left no one corrupt *jot. Fa. Queen.*
Go, Eros, ſend his treaſure after, do it;
Detain no *jot*, I charge thee. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*
Let me not ſtay a *jot* from dinner, go, get it ready. *Shakeſ.*
This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot*,
Forbear it therefore; give your cauſe to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;
The words expreſly are a pound of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
I argue not
Againſt heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*
Of heart or hope; but ſtill bear up and ſteer
Right onwards. *Milton.*
You might, with every *jot* as much juſtice, hang me up, becauſe I'm old, as beat me becauſe I'm impotent. *L'Eſtrange.*
A man may read the diſcourſes of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*
The final event will not be one *jot* leſs the conſequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreſeen and determined what that event ſhall be. *Rogers.*

JOVIAL. *adj.* [*jovial*, French; *jovialis*, Latin.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed ſtars are aſtrologically differenced by the planets, and are eſteemed martial or *jovial*, according to the colours whereby they anſwer theſe planets. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, ſleek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your gueſts. *Shakeſp. Mach.*
Our *jovial* ſtar reign'd at his birth. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed; and contrariwiſe, others of a *jovial* nature diſpoſe the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
His odes are ſome of them panegyrical, others moral, the reſt *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*
Perhaps the jeſt that charm'd the ſprightly crowd,
And made the *jovial* table laugh ſo loud,
To ſome falſe notion owed its poor pretence *Prior.*

JO'VIALLY *adv.* [from *jovial*] Merrily; gaily.

JOVIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jovial.*] Gaiety, merriment.

JO'YSANCE. *n. ſ.* [*rejouiſſance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; feſtivity.

Colin, my dear, when ſhall it pleaſe thee ſing,
As thou were wont, ſongs of ſome *jouiſance*;
Thy muſe too long ſlumbereth in ſorrowing,
Lulled aſleep through love's miſgovernance. *Spenſer.*

JO'URNAL. *adj* [*journale*, French; *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of uſe.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to ſteep
His fiery face in billows of the Weſt,
And his faint ſteeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilſt from their *journal* labours they did reſt. *Fa. Queen.*
Ere twice the ſun has made his *journal* greeting
To th' under generation, you ſhall find
Your ſafety manifeſted. *Shakeſ. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*
So ſick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not ſo citizen a wanton, as
To ſeem to die ere ſick; ſo, pleaſe you, leave me:
Stick to your *journal* courſe; the breach of cuſtom
Is breach of all. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

JOURNAL *n. ſ.* [*journe*, French, *giornale*, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily tranſactions.

Edward kept a moſt judicious *journal* of all the principal paſſages of the affairs of his eſtate *Hayward on Edw. VI.*
Time has deſtroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Any paper publiſhed daily.

JO'URNALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY *n. ſ.* [*journee*, French.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is aſleep,
Whereto the rather ſhall this day's hard *journey*
Soundly invite him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Scarce the ſun
Hath finiſh'd half his *journey. Milton.*

2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by ſea.

So are the horſes of the enemy,
In general *journey* bated and brought low. *Shakeſ. H. IV.*
Before the light of the goſpel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain proſpect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*
He for the promiſ'd *journey* bids prepare
The ſmooth hair'd horſes and the rapid car. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. Paſſage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou doſt thy radiant *journies* run,
Through every diſtant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou haſt ſeen
The greateſt prince, the brighteſt queen. *Prior.*

To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to paſs from place to place.

Great [illegible] go ſide ſeem
Are *journeying* to ſalute the emperor. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord ſaid, I will give it you. *Numb.* x. 29.

Make the two trumpets, that thou mayeſt uſe them for the *journeying* of the camps. *Numb.* x. 2.

Since ſuch love's natural ſtation is, may ſtill
My love deſcend, and *journey* down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties, ſo
I ſhall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*

I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day, therefore your lordſhip's diſcourſes had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open *Bacon's Holy War.*

Over the tent a cloud
Shall reſt by day, a fiery gleam by night,
When the [illegible] *journey.* *Milton Par. Loſt, b.* [illegible]

Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon the ground. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JO'URNEYMAN *n. ſ.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man.*] A hired workman.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by ſtatute it be extended to thoſe likewiſe that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Cowel.*

Players have ſo ſtrutted and bellowed, that I have thought ſome of nature's *journeyman* had made men, and not made them well. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

I intend to work for the court myſelf, and will have *journeymen* under me to furniſh the reſt of the nation *Addiſon.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the management of the young lord's buſineſs into his hands; in that caſe what muſt become of us and our families? We muſt ſtarve or turn *journeymen* to old Lewis Baboon. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

JO'URNEYWORK *n. ſ.* [*journée*, French, and *work*] Work performed for hire.

See how your ſoldier wears his cage
Of iron, like the captive Turk,
And as the guerdon of his rage!
See how your glimmering peers do lurk,
Or at the beſt work *journeywork* *Cleaveland.*

Did no commit tee ſit, where he
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?
And ſet thee a taſk with ſubornation,
To ſtitch up ſale and ſequeſtration. *Hudibras.*

Her family ſhe was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her neighbours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull*

JOUST. *n. ſ.* [*jouſt*, French.] Tilt, tournament; mock fight. It is now written leſs properly *juſt*

Baſes, and tinſel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *jouſt* and tournament. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b.* ix.

To JOUST *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.] To run in the tilt.

All who ſince
Jouſted in Aſpramont or Montalban. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a hideous noiſe after the game, whom the reſt of the pack follow as their leader] A kind of hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled *jowler* lags him ſtill
[illegible] ! *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter*.]

Plenty of fiſh is vented to the fiſh drivers, whom we call *jowters.* *Carew.*

JOY. *n. ſ.* [*joye*, French; *gioia*, Italian.]

1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs, exultation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the conſideration of the preſent, or aſſured approaching poſſeſſion of a good. *Locke.*

There appears much *joy* in him; even ſo much, that *joy* could not ſhow itſelf enough without a badge of bitterneſs [illegible]

There ſhould not be ſuch heavineſs in their deſtruction, as ſhall be *joy* over them that are perſuaded to ſalvation. 2 *Eſdr.*

The lightſome paſſion of *joy* was not that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South's Sermons*

2. Gaiety; merriment, feſtivity.

The roofs with *joy* reſound,
And hymen, to hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happineſs; felicity.

My lord Baſſanio, and my gentle lady,
I wiſh you all the *joy* that you can wiſh.
Come, love and health to all,
Then I'll ſit down give me ſome wine
drink to the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shakeſp.*

Almeyda ſmiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conqueſt *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

The bride,
Lovely herſelf, and lovely by her ſide,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with ſober grace,
Came glitt'ring like a ſtar, and took her place
Her heav'nly form beheld, all wiſh'd her *joy*,
And little wanted, but in vain, their wiſhes all employ *Dry.*

4. A term of fondneſs.

Now our *joy*,
Although our laſt, yet not our leaſt young love,
What ſay you? *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

To JOY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad, to [illegible]

Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occaſion fits,
And maſk in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my joy to ſorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy *Spenſer*

I cannot *joy*, until I be reſolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakeſ. H VI.*

He will *joy* over thee with ſinging. *Zeph.* iii. 17.

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my ſalvation. *Hab.* iii. 18.

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, becauſe [illegible] ſpirit was refreſhed [illegible] *2 Cor.* vii. 13.

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament. *Fairf.*

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the leſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Well then, my ſoul, *joy* in the midſt of pain;
Thy Chriſt, that conquer'd hell, ſhall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own juſtice with his love. *Wotton.*

Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee this paradiſe,
And thy fair Eve. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Their chearful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleaſure's ſlav'ry they are free. *Denham.*

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Pope.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her thoughts with the converſation of her beloved ſiſter. *Sidney.*

My ſoul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [*Jouir de*, French.] To enjoy, to have happy poſſeſſion

Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr*

I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliſs,
Yet willingly choſe rather death with thee. *Milton.*

Th' uſurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

JOYA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety, feſtivity.

Bring home with you the glory of her gain,
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenſer.*

There him reſts in riotous ſuffiſance,
Of all his gladſomeneſs and kingly *joyance.* *Spenſer.*

JO'YFUL. *adj.* [*joy* and *full*]

1. Full of joy, glad; exulting.

They bleſſed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and glad of heart. 1 *Kings* viii. 66.

My ſoul ſhall be *joyful* in my God. *Iſ.* lxi. 10.

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cauſe of joy.

Six brave companions from each ſhip we loſt
With ſails outſpread we fly th' unequal ſtrife,
Sad for their loſs, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

JO'YFULLY. *adj.* [from *joyful.*] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinſmen, warriours all, adieu. *Shakeſp. H. V*

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to ſlie
With ſuch alacrity they bore away,
As if to praiſe them all the ſtates ſtood by. *Dryden.*

The good Chriſtian conſiders pains only as neceſſary paſſages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark ſcene of fancied horror, ſees a crown and a throne, and everlaſting bleſſings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his ſummons, as he has long impatiently expected it. *Watts.*

JO'YFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *joyful*] Gladneſs, joy.

Thou ſerveſt not the Lord thy God with *joyfulneſs*, and with gladneſs of heart, for the abundance of all things *Deutr*

JO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *joy*]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof,
For I am ſhe, and altogether *joyleſs.* *Shakeſp R. III.*

With down-caſt eyes the *joyleſs* victor ſat,
Revolving in his alter'd ſoul
The various turns of chance below,
And now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryd. Alexander's Feaſt.*

2. It has ſometimes *of* before the object.
With two ſad eyes his miſtreſs burns her breaſt,
He looks and languiſhes, and leaves his reſt
Forſakes his food, and, pining for the laſs,
Is *joyleſs of* the grove, and ſpurns the growing graſs. *Dryd.*

3. Giving no pleaſure.
A *joyleſs*, diſmal, black, and ſorrowful iſſue:
Here is the babe, as loathſome as a toad. *Shakeſp. Tit. And.*
Here love his golden ſhafts employs, here lights
His conſtant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels not in the bought ſmiles
Of harlots, loveleſs, *joyleſs*, unendear'd,
Caſual fruition. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The pure in heart ſhall ſee God; and if any others could ſo invade this their incloſure, as to take heaven by violence, it ſurely would be a very *joyleſs* poſſeſſion. *Decay of Piety.*
He forgets his ſleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyleſs* to him. *Addiſon.*

JO'YOUS. *adj.* [*joyeux*, French.]

1. Glad; gay; merry.
Moſt *joyous* man, on whom the ſhining ſun
Did ſhew his face, myſelf I did eſteem,
And that my ſelfer friend did no leſs *joyous* deem. *Fa. Queen.*
Joyous the birds; freſh gales and gentle airs
Whiſper'd it. *Milton.*
Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beaſts, by nature ſtung, renew their love. *Dryden.*
Faſt by her flow'ry bank the ſons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy.
They ſad as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. *F. Queen.*

3. It has *of* ſometimes before the cauſe of joy.
Round our death-bed ev'ry friend ſhould run,
And *joyous of* our conqueſt early won,
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wiſh it theirs. *Dryden.*

IPECACUA'NHA. *n. ſ.* [An Indian plant.]
Ipecacuanha is a ſmall irregularly contorted root, rough, denſe, and firm. One ſort is of a duſky greyiſh colour on the ſurface, and of a paler grey when broken, which is brought from Peru: the other ſort is a ſmaller root, reſembling the former; but it is of a deep duſky brown, or blackiſh colour on the outide, and white when broken, brought from the Braſils. The grey ought to be preferred in medicinal uſe, becauſe the brown, being ſtronger, is apt to operate more roughly. *Ipecacuanha* was in the middle of the laſt century firſt brought into Europe, and became celebrated for the cure of dyſenteries, a virtue diſcovered in it by the Indians; but after a few years it ſunk into oblivion, being given in two large doſes. *Hiſt. Mat. Med.*

IRA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*iraſcibilis*, low Latin; *iraſcible*, French.] Partaking of the nature of anger.
The *iraſcible* paſſions follow the temper of the heart, and the concupiſcible diſtractions the craſis of the liver. *Brown.*
I know more than one inſtance of *iraſcible* paſſions ſubdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
We are here in the country ſurrounded with bleſſings and pleaſures, without any occaſion of exerciſing our *iraſcible* faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; paſſionate hatred.
She lik'd not his deſire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire*. *S. Ivy.*
If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not ſlake mine *ire*, nor eaſe my heart. *Shak. H. VI.*
Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that ſo long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's ſon. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
The ſentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, ſole cauſe to thee of all this woe,
Me! me! only juſt object of his *ire*. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts,
Thus will perſiſt, relentleſs in his *ire*,
Till the fair ſlave be rendered to her ſire. *Dryden.*

IRE'FUL. *adj.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious.
The *ireful* baſtard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I ſoon encounter'd. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*
By many hands your father was ſubdu'd,
But only ſlaughter'd by the *ireful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guiſe. *Fairfax.*
In midſt of all the dome misfortune ſat,
And gloomy diſcontent and fell debate,
And madneſs laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*

IREFULLY. *adv.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.
Beſide the ſolary *iris*, which God ſhewed unto Noah, there is another lunary, whoſe efficient is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light reſembling the rainbow.
When both bows appeared more diſtinct, I meaſured the breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10′; and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the ſame colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.
Iris all hues, roſes and jeſſamine. *Milton.*

To IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Shandick.] This word is uſed only imperſonally, *it irks me*; *mihi pœnæ eſt*, it gives me pain, or; I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence ſay, *taedet*, it *irketh*.
Come, ſhall we go and kill us veniſon?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

IRKSOME. *adj.* [from *irk*.] Weariſome; tedious; troubleſome; toilſome; tireſome; unpleaſing.
I know ſhe is an *irkſome* brawling ſcold. *Shakeſpeare.*
Since that thou can'ſt talk of love ſo well,
Thy company, which erſt was *irkſome* to me,
I will endure. *Shak. As you like it.*
Where he may likeſt find
Truce to his reſtleſs thoughts, and entertain
The *irkſome* hours, 'till his great chief return. *Milton.*
For not to *irkſome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reaſon join'd. *Milton.*
There is nothing ſo *irkſome* as general diſcourſes, eſpecially when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irkſome* to that illuſtrious body. *Swift.*

IRKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *irkſome*.] Weariſomely; tediouſly.

IRKSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irkſome*.] Tediouſneſs; wearineſs.

IRON. *n. ſ.* [*hiarn*, Welſh; ɨpenn, ɨpen, Saxon; *iarn*, Erſe.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in moſt, and of a ſmall price, though ſuperior in real value to the deareſt. Though the ſpecific gravity of all metals, except tin, it is conſiderably the hardeſt; and, when pure, naturally malleable, but in a leſs degree than gold, ſilver, lead, or copper: when wrought into ſteel, or when in the impure ſtate from its firſt fuſion, in which it is called caſt iron, it is ſcarce malleable; and the moſt ductile iron, heated and ſuddenly quenched in cold water, loſes much of this quality. Iron is more capable of ruſt than any other metal, is very ſonorous, and requires the ſtrongeſt fire of all the metals to melt it, and is with difficulty amalgamated with mercury. Moſt of the other metals are brittle, while they are hot; but this is moſt malleable as it approaches neareſt to fuſion. It conſiſts of a vitriolick ſalt, a vitrifiable earth, and a peculiar bituminous matter. The ſpecifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is the only known ſubſtance that is attracted by the loadſtone. Iron is not only ſoluble in all the ſtronger acids, but even in common water. Pure iron has been found in ſome places but very rarely; iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*
Nor airleſs dungeon, nor ſtrong links of *iron*,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*
If he ſmite him with an inſtrument of *iron*, ſo that he die, he is a murderer. *Num.* xxxv. 16.
The power of drawing *iron* is one of the ideas of a loadſtone, and a power to be ſo drawn is a part of that of *iron*. *Locke.*
In a piece of *iron* ore, of a ferruginous colour, are ſeveral thin plates, placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*
There are incredible quantities of *iron* ſtag in various parts of the foreſt of Dean. *Woodward on Foſſils.*
Iron ſtone lies in ſtrata. *Woodward on Foſſils.*
I treated of making *iron* work, and ſteel work in general. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. Any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or ſmoothing *iron*.
Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with thoſe that wore them, theſe baſe ſlaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
O Thou! whoſe captain I account myſelf,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye.
Put in their hands thy bruiſing *irons* of wrath,
That they may cruſh down with a heavy fall
Th' uſurping helmets of our adverſaries. *Shak. R. III.*
His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *irons*. *Pſ.*
Can'ſt thou fill his ſkin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fiſh-ſpears? *Job* xli.
For this your locks in paper-durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain, ſhackle, manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.
The *iron* entered into his ſoul. *Pſalms. Common Prayer.*

IRON

I R R

Iron. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not ſecure. *Shakeſp. H VI.*

Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it ſtraight
Unto my cell. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet*

Some are of an iron red, ſhining, and polite, others not polite, but as if powdered with *iron* duſt. *Woodward.*

Poll cats and weeſels do a great deal of injury to warrens: the way of taking them is in hutches, and *iron* traps. *Mortim.*

2. Reſembling iron in colour.

A piece of ſtone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in ſome parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Some of them are of an *iron* red, and very bright. *Woodw.*

3. Harſh; ſevere, rigid; miſerable; calamitous. as, the *iron* age, for an age of hardſhip and wickedneſs. Theſe ideas may be found more or leſs in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting ſtill behind,
Aſſiſt the throne of th' *iron* ſcepter'd king. *Craſhaw.*

O ſad virgin, that thy power
Might bid the ſoul of Orpheus ſing
Such notes as warbled to the ſtring,
Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did ſeek. *Milton.*

In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a ſtain of diſhonour. *Rowe.*

Jove cruſh the nations with an *iron* rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the ſcourge of God. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. Indiſſoluble; unbroken.

Raſh Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his ſurfeit by irriguous ſleep,
Imprudent. him death's *iron* ſleep oppreſt. *Phillips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable

I will converſe with *iron* witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with conſid'rate eyes. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

To Iron. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmooth with an iron
2. To ſhackle with irons

Iro'nical. *adj* [*ironique*, Fr. from *irony*.] Expreſſing one thing and meaning another; ſpeaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be compriſed all *ironical* miſtakes, or expreſſions receiving inverted ſignifications. *Brown.*

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal ſenſe, and ſhall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

Iro'nically. *adv.* [from *ironical*.] By the uſe of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wiſeſt man of Greece, which he would turn from himſelf *ironically*, ſaying, there could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wiſe, and knew it; and others were not wiſe, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, *ironically* grave,
Still ſhunn'd the fool, and laſh'd the knave. *Swift.*

Iron-mo'nger. *n. ſ.* [*iron* and *monger*.] A dealer in iron

Iron-wood. *n. ſ.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water. It grows in America. *Rob. Crufo.*

Iron-wort. *n. ſ.* [*ſideritis*, Latin.] It is a plant with a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip or beard is divided into three parts. out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryoes; which afterward turn to ſo many oblong ſeeds, ſhut up in an huſk, which before was the flower-cup: to theſe marks muſt be added, the flowers growing in whorles at the wings of the leaves, which are cut like a creſt, and differ from the other leaves of the plant. *Mill.*

Iron-y. *adj.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron, partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not ſtrange if the *irony* chains have more ſolidity than the contemplative. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Some ſprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick ſalts, diſſolve the body of one metal, ſuppoſe iron, put into the ſpring; and depoſite, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Iro'ny. *n. ſ.* [*ironie*, Fr. *ἰρωνεία*.] A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man.*

So grave a body, upon ſo ſolemn an occaſion, ſhould not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

Irra'diance. } *n. ſ.* [*irradiance*, French; *irradio*, Latin.]
Irra'diancy }

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its tranſlucency; the *irradiancy* and ſparkling, found in many gems, is not diſcoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Beams of light emitted

Love not the heav'nly ſpirits? Or do they mix
Irradiance? virtual, or immediate touch? *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To Irra'diate. *v. a* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it, to brighten.

When he thus perceives that theſe opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffuſion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; ſuch an one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it deſcends. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.

Coeſtial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
Irradiate; there plant eyes: all mist from thence
Purge and diſperſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iii.*

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or ſolar heat muſt digeſt, influence, *irradiate*, and put thoſe more ſimple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments.

No weeping orphan ſaw his father's ſtore
Our ſhrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor. *Pope.*

Irradia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiate*.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body it ſhould drive away the air, which is likewiſe a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the whole ſphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Bodies.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or anſwerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a tranſmiſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Illumination, intellectual light

The means of derivation and immediate union of theſe intelligible objects to the underſtanding, are ſometimes divine and ſupernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Irra'tional. *adj.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]

1. Void of reaſon; void of underſtanding; without the diſcurſive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeleſs things; but diſcord firſt,
Daughter of ſin, among th' *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He hath eat'n, and lives,
And knows, and ſpeaks, and reaſons and diſcerns;
Irrational till then. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*

2. Abſurd; contrary to reaſon.

Since the brain is only a part tranſmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from ſo *irrational* an application. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

I ſhall quietly ſubmit, not wiſhing ſo *irrational* a thing as that every body ſhould be deceived. *Pope.*

Irrationa'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *irrational*.] Want of reaſon.

Irra'tionally. *adv.* [from *irrational*.] Without reaſon; abſurdly.

Irreclai'mable. *adj.* [*in* and *reclaimable*.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obſtinate, *irreclaimable*, profeſſed enemies, we muſt expect their calumnies will continue. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Irreconci'lable. *adj.* [*irreconciliable*, Fr. *in* and *reconcilable*.]

1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeaſed.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government, but when it grows equal in ſtrength, and *irreconcilable* by animoſity, it cannot end without ſome criſis. *Temple.*

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made conſiſtent. It has *with* or *to*.

As ſhe was ſtrictly virtuous herſelf, ſo ſhe always put the beſt conſtruction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcilable to* the rules of honeſty and decency. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Since the ſenſe I oppoſe is attended with ſuch groſs *irreconcilable* abſurdities, I preſume I need not offer any thing farther in ſupport of the one, or in diſproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This eſſential power of gravitation or attraction *is irreconcilable with* the atheiſt's own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be tranſmitted from the ſtars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable to* any ſyſtem of ſcience. *Bentley.*

Irreconci'lableness. *n. ſ* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impoſſibility to be reconciled

Irreconci'lably. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

Irreconci'led. *adj.* [*in* and *reconciled*.] Not atoned.

A ſervant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakeſ. H. V.*

Irreco'verable. *adj.* [*in* and *recoverable*.]

1. Not to be regained; not to be reſtored or repaired.

Time, in a natural ſenſe, is *irrecoverable*. the moment juſt flied by us, it is impoſſible to recall. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loſs of ſo many livings of principal value. *Harker.*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his ſoul, and fool himſelf into *irrecoverable* miſery, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs to enquire. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

I R R

IRRECO'VERABLY *adv.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon,
Irrecov'rably dark, total eclipse,
Without all hope of day *Milton's Agonistes*

The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reducible*] Not to be brought or reduced

These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE *adj* [*irrefragabilis*, school Latin; *irrefragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted, superior to argumental opposition.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Christianity must be they who resisted them would resist every thing. *Atterbury.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reason for working by slow degrees. *Swift*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *adv.* [from *irrefragable*] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's reasonings, which are of no force but only on that supposition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR *adj* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The amorous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his desire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire, *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion seems excentrique and *irregular*, yet not well to be resisted or quieted. *King Charles.*

Regular
Then most, when most *irregular* they seem. *Addison.*

The numbers of pindarique are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth *Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for

IRREGULA'RITY. *n. f.* [*irregularité*, Fr. from *irregular*]

1. Deviation from rule.
2. Neglect or method and order

His *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Inordinate practice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the former acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his *irregularities.* *Rogers's Sermons.*

IRRE'GULARLY, *adv.* [from *irregular*] Without observation of rule or method.

Phaeton,
By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,
From East to West *irregularly* hurl'd,
First set on fire himself, and then the world *Dryden jun.*

Your's is a soul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*

It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them so *irregularly* bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom. *Locke.*

To IRRE'GULATE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Latin.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *adj* [*in* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having no reference to any thing, single, unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* seminalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IRRELI'GION. *n. f.* [*irreligion*, Fr. *in* and *religion*] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every instance of prophaneness and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. *in* and *religious.*]

1. Contemning religion, impious.

The rifle of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shakesp. Tit. Andron.*

Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their souls to every saint. *Daniel.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South's Sermons.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think. *Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domestick be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse? *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE. *adj* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pass'd on, and took th' *irremeable* way. *Dryden*

IRREME'DIABLE. *adj.* [*irremediable*, Fr. *in* and *remediable.*] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them. *Hooker.*

A steddy hand, in governing of military affairs, is more requisite than in times of peace, because an error committed in war may prove *irremediable.* *Bacon.*

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend. *Locke.*

IREME'DIABLY. *adv* [from *irremediable*] Without cure

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*

IRREMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *remitto*, Lat. *irremissible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS. *n. f* [from *irremissible*] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness* of the sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRREMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *remove.*] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He's *irremovable*,
Resolv'd for fight. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

IRRENO'WNED. *adj.* [*in* and *renown*] Void of honour.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To sluggish sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowned* shame. *Fairy Queen.*

IRRE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not to be recovered, not to be repaired

Irreparable is the loss, and patience says it is not past her cure. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Toil'd with loss *irreparable.* *Milton.*

It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Addis.*

The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth.*

IRRE'PARABLY *adv.* [from *irreparable*] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists *irreparably.* *Boyle.*

The cutting off that time industry and gifts, whereby she would be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Duty of Piety.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj* [*irreprehensible*, Fr. *irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreprehensible.*] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *represent.*] Not to be figured by any representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE *adj* [*in* and *reproachable*] Free from blame, free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame, without reproach

IRREPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reprovable.*] Not to be blamed, irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *irresistible*] Power or force above opposition

The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, in working whatsoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be offered to gratitude. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRRESI'STIBLE. *adj.* [*irresistible*, Fr *in* and *resistible.*] Superiour to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, moved with *irresistible* power to hurt, and is of all affections, anger excepted, the aptest to admit conference with reason. *Hooker.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irresistible.* *Milton.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power. *Tillotson.*

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*

Won by the charm
Of goodness *irresistible*, she both'd consent. *Thomson.*

I R R

IRRESISTIBLY. *adv.* [from *irresistible.*] In a manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden.*

Fond of pleasing and encouraging ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. *Rogers.*

IRRESISTLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame
Strikes envy dumb, and keeps sedition tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factitious sal armoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *irresoluble.*] Resistance to separation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

IRRESOLVEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *resolved.*] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*irresolu*, Fr. *in* and *resolute.*] Not constant in purpose, not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Him, after long debate, *irresolute*
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose
Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but *irresolute* men. *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irresolute on which she should rely,
At last unfix'd on all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

IRRE'SOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irresolute.*] Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

IRRESOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*irresolution*, Fr. *in* and *resolution.*] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *respective.*] Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all foul sins. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

IRRESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irrespective.*] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively.* *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRRETRIE'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIE'VABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable.*] Irreparably, irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward.*

IRRE'VERENCE. *n. s.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. *in* and *reverence.*]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Decay of Piety.*

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope.*

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury, can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. *in* and *reverent.*] Not paying due homage or reverence, not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand. *Hooker.*

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of inestimable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh.*

Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
Servant of servants, on his vitious race. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray.*

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden.*

IRRE'VERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently.* *Government of the Tongue.*

IRREVE'RSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reverse.*] Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. *Rogers's Sermons.*

IRREVE'RSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible.*] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of souls have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRRE'VOCABLE. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled, not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,
That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakesp.*

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have past upon her. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Bacon's Essays.*

The second, both for piety renown'd,
And puissant deeds, a promise shall receive
Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever shall endure *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By *her irrevocable* fate,
War shall the country waste and change the state. *Dryden.*

The other victor flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and useless left th' extinguish'd wood;
For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light
Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden.*

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope.*

IRRE'VOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle.*

To IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moisten, to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray on the Creation.*

A bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Phillips.*

IRRIGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or [illegible]

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation.* *Bacon.*

IRRI'GUOUS *adj.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. Watery, watered.

The flow'ry lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips* seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sopor.*

Rash Elpenor
Drain'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' extract his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep:
Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress. *Phillips.*

IRRI'SION. *n. f.* [*irrisio*, Lat. *irrision*, French.] The act of laughing at another.

This person, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrision*, and exposing of his father, incurs his indignation and curse. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To IRRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French.]

1. To provoke, to teaze, to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them according to his own humour and indiscretion, and was thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his choleric disposition. *Clarendon.*

2. To

2. To fret, to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contact, to ſtimulate, to vellicate.

Cold maketh the ſpirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate, to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire ſcorcheth in froſty weather. *Bacon.*

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth ſweat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Rous'd
By dash of clouds, or *irritating* war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious ſpring. *Thomſon's Summer.*

IRRITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French, from *irritate*.]

1. Provocation; exaſperation.

2. Stimulation, vellication.

Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is cauſed by ſomething acrimonious. *Arbuthnot*

IRRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

I refrain, too ſuddenly,
To utter what will come at laſt too ſoon,
Leſt evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,
Hitting thy aged ear, ſhould pierce too deep. *Milton.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the ſea. *Burnet.*

A full and ſudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a ſtop to its pulſation. *Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burſt of invaders into any place.

Notwithſtanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled. *Addiſon on Italy.*

IS. [ꝛ, Saxon. See TO BE.]

1. The third perſon ſingular of *to be*. I am, thou art, he *is*.

He that *is* of God, heareth God's words. *Jo.* viii. 47.

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil, neither *is* it in them to do good. *Jer.* x. 5.

My thought, whoſe murther yet *is* but fantaſtical,
Shakes ſo my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe; and nothing *is*,
But what *is* not *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is ſometimes expreſſed by 's.

There's ſome among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakeſp.*

ISABE'LLA *Colour. n. ſ.* A kind of colour. *Ainſw.*

ISCHIA'DICK. *adj.* [ἰσχιαδικὸς, ἰσχίον, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural *Harris*

ISCHURY. *n. ſ.* [ἰσχυρία, ἴσχω and οὖρον, urine; *iſchurie*, Fr. *iſchuria*, Latin.] A ſtoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cauſe

ISCHURE'TICK. *n. ſ.* [*iſchuretique*, Fr. from *iſchury*.] Such medicines as relieve the *iſchury*.

ISH. [ꝛc, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to expreſs diminution, a ſmall degree, or incipient ſtate of any quality. as, *bluiſh*, tending to blue; *brightiſh*, ſomewhat bright.

2. It is likewiſe ſometimes the termination of a gentile or poſſeſſive adjective: as, *Swediſh*, *Daniſh*, the *Daniſh* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewiſe notes participation of the qualities of the ſubſtantive to which it is added. as *fool*, *fooliſh*, *man*, *manniſh*, *rogue*, *roguiſh*.

I'SICLE. *n. ſ.* [More properly *ſtacle*, from *ſtee*, but *ſe* ſhould rather be written *iſe*, ꝛꝛꝛ, Saxon.] A pendent ſhoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?
——The moon of Rome; chaſte as the *iſicle*
That's curdled by the froſt from pureſt ſnow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakeſpeare.*

The froſts and ſnows her tender body ſpare,
Thoſe are not limbs for *iſicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'SS. *n. ſ.* [from *ice*, or *iſe*, and *glaſs*, that is, matter congealed into glaſs, *ichthyocolla*, Latin.]

Iſinglaſs is a tough, firm, and light ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and in ſome degree tranſparent, much reſembling glue, but cleanlier and ſweeter. We uſually receive it in twiſted pieces, of a roundiſh figure like a ſtaple, which the druggiſts divide into thin ſhreds like ſkins, that eaſily diſſolve. The fiſh from which *iſinglaſs* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a ſpecies of ſturgeon; it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly reſembles the ſturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boryſthenes, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of Europe. From the inteſtines of this fiſh the *iſinglaſs* is prepared by boiling. The greateſt quantity of *iſinglaſs* is made in Ruſſia. It is an excellent agglutinant and ſtrengthener, and often preſcribed in gellies and broths. The wine-coopers find it efficacious for clearing wines. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incraſſating diet, as all veal broths, hartſhorn, ivory, and *iſinglaſs*. *Floyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *iſinglaſs*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ISINGLASS *Stone. n. ſ.* This is a foſſil which is one of the pureſt and ſimpleſt of the natural bodies. It is found in broad maſſes, compoſed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The maſſes are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are ſeparated, they are perfectly colourleſs, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glaſs. It is found in Muſcovy, Perſia, the iſland of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, inſtead of glaſs. It is alſo ſometimes uſed for glaſs before pictures, and for horn in lanthorns *Hill's Mat. Med.*

ISLAND. *n. ſ.* [*inſula*, Latin; *iſola*, Italian, *eyland*, Erſe. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land ſurrounded by water.

He will carry this *iſland* home in his pocket, and give it his ſon for an apple. —And ſowing the kernels of it in the ſea, bring forth more *iſlands*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Within a long receſs there lies a bay,
An *iſland* ſhades it from the rolling ſea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*

Some fairer world in depth of woods embrac'd,
Some happier *iſland* in the watry waſte. *Johnſon.*
Iſland of bliſs! amid' the ſubject ſeas *Thomſon.*

ISLANDER. *n. ſ.* [from *iſland*. Pronounce *ilander*.] An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water

We, as all *iſlanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camd.*

Your dinner, and the generous *iſlanders*
By you invited, do attend your preſence. *Shakeſp. Othel.*

There are many bitter ſayings againſt *iſlanders* in general, repreſenting them as fierce, treacherous, and unhoſpitable: thoſe who live on the continent have ſuch frequent intercourſe with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than thoſe who are the inhabitants of an iſland. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A race of rugged mariners are theſe
Unpoliſh'd men, and [illegible]
The native *iſlanders* alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

ISLE *n. ſ.* [*iſle*, French; *inſula*, Latin. Pronounce *ile*.]

1. An iſland; a country ſurrounded by water.

Is it not an eaſy matter
To make lord William Haſtings of our mind,
For the inſtallment of this noble duke
In the ſeat royal of this famous *iſle*? *Shakeſp. R. III.*

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write
Seas ſtain'd with gore I ſing, adventrous toil,
And how theſe monſters did diſarm an *iſle*. *Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aiſle*, from *aile*, French, from *ala*, Latin, the *aile* being probably at firſt only a wing or ſide walk. It may come likewiſe from *allee*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or publick building.

O'er the twilight groves and duſky caves,
Long ſounding *iſles* and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy ſits. *Pope.*

ISOPERIME'TRICAL. *n. ſ.* [ἴσος, πέρι, and μέτρον.] In geometry, are ſuch figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateſt. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES. *n. ſ.* [*iſoſcele*, Fr. or *equicrural triangle*.] That which hath only two ſides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUE. *n. ſ.* [*iſſue*, French.]

1. The act of paſſing out.

2. Exit; egreſs; or paſſage out

Unto the Lord belong the *iſſues* from death. *Pſ.* lxvi. 20.

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the *iſſues* of life. *Prov.* iv. 23

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable which is in motion, as the only means to find an *iſſue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have eaſily prevented thoſe great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are ſo impoveriſhed, in what condition muſt they have been, if that *iſſue* of wealth had been ſtopped? *Swift*

3. Event; conſequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine *iſſues* *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the *iſſue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Againſt the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wiſeſt *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

But let the *iſſue* correſpondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprize. *Fairfax.*

If things were caſt upon this *iſſue*, that God ſhould never prevent ſin 'till man deſerved it, the beſt would ſin, and ſin for ever. *South's Sermons*

The witteſt ſayings and ſentences will be found the *iſſues* of chance, and nothing elſe but ſo many lucky hits of a roving fancy *South's Sermons.*

Our preſent condition is better for us in the *iſſue*, than that uninterrupted health and ſecurity that the atheiſt deſires. *Bent.*

4. Termination;

4. Termination; conclusion.
He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*. *Sidney.*
What *issue* of my love remains for me!
How wild a passion works within my breast!
With what prodigious flames am I possest! *Dryden.*
Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an *issue*, lays his hero asleep, and thus solves the difficulty. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises.
I am to pray you not to strain my speech
To grosser *issues*, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.
This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*. *Wiseman.*

7. Evacuation.
A woman was diseased with an *issue* of blood. *Mat.* ix. 20.

8. Progeny; offspring.
O nation miserable!
When shalt thou see thy wholsome days again?
Since that the truest *issue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurst. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Nor where Abassin kings their *issue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd
True paradise, under the Æthiop line
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
This old peaceful prince, as heav'n decreed,
Was blest'd with no male *issue* to succeed. *Dryden's Æn.*
The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to consist with this hypothesis. *Locke.*

9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometime for profits of lands or tenements; sometime for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Issue* is either general or special general *issue* seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *quæstio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *quæstio facti*. *Cowel.*

To Issue, *v. n.* [from the noun, *issir*, Fr. *uscire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.
Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of the house. *Ezek.* xlvii. 1.
From the utmost end of the head branches there *issueth* out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
W[illegible]'d from a cave *Milton.*
Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption.
Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shakespeare.*
See that none hence *issue* forth a spy. *Milton.*
Haste, arm your Ardeans, *issue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*
At length there *issu'd*, from the grove behind,
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Straight *issue* through the sides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*
Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And furl their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To proceed as an offspring.
Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. 2 *Kings* xx. 18.

4. To be produced by any fund.
These altarages *issued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To run out in lines.
It would be tried in pipes, being made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a straight concave again. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To Issue, *v. a.*

1. To send out; to send forth.
A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense.
If the council *issued* out any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation. *Clarendon.*
Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a mourning god.
Here he gives audience, *issuing* out decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the master *issues* out commands,
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryden.*
They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall *issue* forth *Ayliffe's Parergon*

Issueless, *adj* [from *issue*.] Without offspring; without descendants.
Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*
I have done sin,
For which the heav'ns, taking angry note,
Have left me *issueless*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Isthmus *n. s.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent
There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnably fortified. *Sandys's Travels.*
The north side of the Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. *Brerewood on Languages.*
O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *isthmus*, that do'st proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can'st not wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*
Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some busy in cutting the *isthmus*, to let in both at once upon it. *Stillingfleet.*
Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to fortify, not the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Creech.*
Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*

It, *pronoun.* [hit, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things.
Nothing can give that to another which *it* hath not itself. *Bramh. against Hobbs.*
Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?
I know *it* cannot. *Cowley.*
Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who master art of *it*. *Cowley.*
His son, *it* may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman.*
The time will come, *it* will, when you shall know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*
How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would most deplore,
And that which I would speak, is *it* or more. *Dryden.*
A mind so furnished, what reason has *it* to acquiesce in *its* conclusions! *Locke.*
The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted *its* rays with so much strength, that the whole fabrick began to melt. *Addison's Freeholder.*
If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of *it*, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed *it* that particular way out of choice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. *It* is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.
How is *it* with our general?
—— Even so
As with a man by his own alms imposon'd,
And with his charity slain. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. *It* is used for the thing, the matter; the affair.
It's come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

4. *It* is sometimes expressed by 't.
He rallied, and again fell to 't;
For catching foe by nearer foot,
He hoisted with such might and strength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudibras.*
The design, *it* seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

5. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis
If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*
The Lacedemonians, at the straights of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*
I have often seen people lavish *it* profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*
A mole courses *it* not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Addison's Spectator.*
Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.
Let us after him,
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerless kinsman. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and *its* grandam will

7 *It* is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *ity a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who was't came by?
—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

City,
'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope.*

ITCH. *n. s.* [gecpa, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.

Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,
That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive,
And drown themselves in riot, *itches*, blains. *Shak. Timon.*
The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the *itch*, whereof thou canst not be healed. *Deutr.* xxviii. 27.
As if divinity had catch'd
The *itch*, on purpose, to be scratch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is cured by rubbing.

3 A constant teazing desire.

A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange.*
He had foul pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*
From servants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an *itch* after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*
At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves.
When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise. *Pope.*

To ITCH *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.

A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
My right eye *itches*; some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivoca-

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.——Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shakespeare.*
Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,
To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*
The *itching* ears, being an epidemick disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Piety.*
All fools have still an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope.*

ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch.*] Infected with the itch.

ITEM adv. [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. *n. s.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*. *Shakespeare.*
If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one *item* more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanv.*

2. A hint; an innuendo.

To ITERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat, to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftner than any other part of Scripture beside, the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. *Hook.*
If the one may monthly, the other may daily be *iterated*. *Hooker.*
In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* unto the best and wisest. *Hooker.*
The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from his duty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
There be two kinds of reflections of sounds, the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in concurrence, when the sound reflecting, returneth immediately upon the original, and so *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To do over again.

Ashes thoroughly burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill, nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trespass fear'd, the more to sooth
Him with her lov'd society. *Milt. Par. Lost, b.* ix.

ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

ITERATION. *n. s.* [*iteration*, French, *iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tri'd with *iteration*
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakespeare.*
My husband!
——Ay, 'twas he that told me first
—— My husband!
——What needs this *iteration*, woman?
I say, thy husband. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Iterations are commonly loss of time, but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question, for it chaseth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon's Essays.*
In all these respects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is further improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

ITINERANT. *adj.* [*itinerant*, French.] Wandering; not fettled.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addison's Spectator.*

ITI'NERARY. *n. s.* [*itinéraire*, French; *itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*

ITI'NERARY. *adj.* [*itinéraire*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ITSE'LF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JU'BILANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.

While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

JUBILA'TION. *n. s.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE. *n.* [*jubile*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Latin.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung
With *jubilee*, and loud hosanna's fill'd
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing: the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reason. *South.*
The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden.*

JUCU'NDITY. *n. s.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Latin.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown.*

JUDAS *Tree. n. s.* [*siliquastrum*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, whose wings are placed above the standard: the head is composed of two petals; the pointal, which rises in the centre of the flower-cup, and is encompassed with the stamina, afterward becomes a long flat pod, containing several kidney shaped seeds: to which may be added roundish leaves, growing alternately on the branches.
Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the Spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaïser*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Latin.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with Jews, was all to all. *Sanderson.*

JUDGE. *n. s.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Genesis.*
A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows is God in his holy habitation. *Ps.* lxviii. 5.
Thou art *judge*
Of all things made, and judgest only right. *Milton.*
It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance duly: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*

2. One who presides in a court of judicature
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
A single voice; and that not past me, but
By learned approbation of the *judges*. *Shakesp. H VIII.*
3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.
How dares your pow'r,
As in a rifled field to fight your cause,
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor *judge* to try. *Dryden.*
A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, French, *judico*, Latin.]
1. To pass sentence.
My wrong be upon thee, the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Genesis.*
Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. 2 *Chron.* xix. 6.
2. To form or give an opinion.
Bestrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wise, if I can *judge* aright. *Shakespeare.*
Ye *judge* after the flesh, I judge no man. *Jo.* viii. 15
Authors to themselves,
Both what they *judge* and what they chuse. *Milton.*
If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid *Dryd.*
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*
He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to *judge* of them freely *Locke.*
3. To discern, to distinguish
How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud? *Job* xxii. 13.
Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? 1 *Cor.* xi. 13.
How properly the tones may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addison.*

To JUDGE *v. a.*
1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively, to determine finally
Chaos shall *judge* the strife. *Milton*
Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their cause. *Dryden*
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely
He shall *judge* among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Ps* cx. 6.
Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matthew.*
Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink. *Col.* ii. 16.

JU'DGER *n. s.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment, or passes sentence.
The vulgar threatened to be their oppressers, and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles.*
They who guide themselves meerly by what appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*

JUDGMENT. *n. s* [*jugement*, French]
1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another
O *judgment!* thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*
The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgment*, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*
Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high. *Watts.*
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.
If my suspect be false, forgive me, God,
For *judgment* only doth belong to thee. *Shakes. H VI.*
3. The act of exercising judicature.
They gave *judgment* upon him. 2 *Kings* xxv. 6.
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclos'd
In majesty severe,
And sit on *judgment* on my soul,
O how shall I appear. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Determination; decision.
Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the *judgment* is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding. *Glanv. Scepf*
We shall make a certain *judgment* what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just *judgment* of things proposed to our inquiry *Watts.*
5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.
Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition. *Dennis.*
'Tis with our *judgments* as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*
6. Opinion, notion.
I see mens *judgments* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shakespeare.*
7. Sentence against a criminal
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his *judgment*, he was stirr'd
With agony *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
The chief priests informed me, desiring to have *judgment*
[illegible]
On Adam last this *judgment* he pronounc'd *Milton*
8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.
The *judgment* was by one to condemnation, but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Rom* v. 16.
The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel will rise up in *judgment* against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation. *Tillotson.*
9. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some particular crime.
This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakes. King Lear.*
We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and *judgments* it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. Distribution of justice
The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the *judgment* seat. *Act.* xviii. 12.
Your dishonour
Mangles true *judgment*, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakes. Coriol.*
In *judgments* between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*
A bold and wise petitioner goes strait to the throne and *judgment* seat of the monarch. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
1. Judiciary laws; statutes.
If ye hearken to these *judgments*, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deutr.*
12. The last doom.
The dreadful *judgment* day
So dreadful will not be as was his sight. *Shakes. Hen. VI.*

JU'DICATORY *n. s* [*judico*, Lat.]
1. Distribution of justice.
No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of justice.
Human *judicatories* give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Atterb.*

JU'DICATURE. *n. s.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judico*, Latin.] Power of distribution of justice
The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
If he should bargain for a place of *judicature*, let him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*
In *judicatures* to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as bare. *South's Sermons.*

JUDI'CIAL. *adj* [*judicium*, Latin.]
1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice.
What government can be without *judicial* proceedings? And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley's Serm.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty
The resistance of those will cause a *judicial* hardness. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice.
It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare. *Grew's Cosmol.*

JUDI'CIARY. *adj.* [*judiciaire*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Latin.] Passing judgment upon any thing.
Before weight be laid upon notions of *judiciary* astrologers, the influence of constellations ought, by severe experiments, to be made out. *Boyle*

JUDI'CIOUS. *adj* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair
For your husband,
He's noble, wise, *judicious*, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shakes. Macbeth.*
Love hath his seat
In reason, and is *judicious*. *Milton.*
To each savour meaning we apply,
And name call *judicious*. *Milton.*
We are beholden to *judicious* writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.
So bold, yet so *judiciously* you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Pope.*

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the ſublime genius that ſometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but ſeldom riſes to excellence. *Dryden.*

JUG. *n. ſ.* [*jugge*, Dan ſh.] A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling body.

Y'ou'd rail upon the hoſteſs of the houſe,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone *jugs* and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shak.*
He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink. *Stevſt's Miſcel.*

To JU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*jongler* or *jangler*, Fr *jocari*, Lat.]

1. To play tricks by ſlight of hand, to ſhow falſe appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's ſtatue ſeems to be a *juggling* of the Ethiopian prieſts. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. To practiſe artifice or impoſture.

Be theſe *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double ſenſe. *Shake. Macbeth.*
Is't poſſible the ſpells of France ſhould *juggle*
Men into ſuch ſtrange mockeries? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
They ne'er forſwore themſelves, nor fled,
Diſdain'd to ſtay for friends conſents,
Nor *juggl'd* about ſettlements. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

JU'GGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An impoſture; a deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of ſtate to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotſon.*

JU'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *juggle*.]

1. One who practiſes ſlight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,
Dark-working ſorcerers that change the mind,
Diſguiſed cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſaw a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ariſtæus was a famous poet, that flouriſhed in the days of Croeſus, and a notable *juggler*. *Sandys's Travels.*

Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and impoſters, do daily delude them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b.* i.

The *juggler* which another's ſlight can ſhow,
But teaches how the world his own may know. *Garth.*

One who is managed by a *juggler* fancies he has money in hand, but let him graſp it never ſo carefully, upon a word or two it increaſes or dwindles. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 18.

What magick makes our money riſe,
When dropt into the ſouthern main;
Or do theſe *jugglers* cheat us? *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. A cheat, a trickiſh fellow.

O me, you *juggler*; oh, you canker bloſſom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And ſtol'n my love's heart from him? *Shakeſpeare.*
I ſing no harm
To officer, *juggler*, or juſtice of peace. *Donne.*

JU'GGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR. *adj.* [from *jugulum*, Lat. the throat.]

A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through the neck. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JUICE. *n. ſ.* [*jus*, French; *juys*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor, ſap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I muſt ſay, wine is a *juice* not liquid, or wine is a ſubſtance; for *juice* includes both ſubſtance and liquid. *Watts's Logick, p.* 1

Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly *juice* to cool thirſt's rage contain. *Thomſon.*

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is leſs than blood; for if the words be but becoming and ſignifying, and the ſenſe gentle, there is *juice*: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, ſcarce covering the bone. *Benj. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

An animal whoſe *juices* are unſound can never be nouriſhed, unſound *juices* can never repair the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

JUICELESS. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moiſture; without juice.

Divine Providence has ſpread her table every-where; not with a *juiceleſs* green carpet, but with ſucculent herbage and nouriſhing graſs. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

When Boreas' ſpirit blaſters ſore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns, now let thy hearth
Crackle with *juiceleſs* boughs *Philips.*

JUICINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; ſucculence.

JUICY. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Moiſt; full of juice.

Trees taken out of watery woods, will put forth a fat and *juicy* ſubſtance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Each plant and *juiceleſs* gourd will pluck. *Milton.*

The maſt's ſurpaſſing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the ſpreading boughs
With large and *juicy* offspring. *Philips.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing: as, birds.

2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes ſtill any complaiſance by bending of the head.

Two aſſes traveled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was ſo proud of his truſt, that he went *juking* and toſſing of his head. *L'Eſtrange.*

JUJUB. } *n. ſ.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A plant whoſe flower conJU'JUBES. } ſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe; out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oblong fleſhy fruit, ſhaped like an olive, including an hard ſhelled divided into cells, each containing an oblong nut or kernel. The fruit is like a ſmall plum, but it has little fleſh upon the ſtone. *Mill.*

JU'LAP. *n. ſ.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.]

Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened, and ſerves for a vehicle to other forms not ſo convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

Behold this cordial *julap* here,
That flames and dances in his cryſtal bounds
With ſpirits of balm and fragrant ſyrups mixt. *Milton.*

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good ſudorifick and cordials expel the venom, and contemperate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and emulſions. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JU'LUS. *n. ſ.*

1. *July flower.* See CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER and GILLIFLOWER.
2. *Julus*, among botaniſts, denotes thoſe long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, *&c.* *Miller.*

JU'LY. *n. ſ.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juillet*, Fr.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæſar*, the ſeventh month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and boſom ſun-burnt. *Peacham.*

JUMART. *n. ſ.*

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an aſs and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. a.* [in *Chaucer*, *jombre*, from *tombler*, French, *Skinner*.] To mix violently and confuſedly together.

Perſons and humours may be *jumbled* and diſguiſed, but nature, like quickſilver, will never be killed. *L'Eſtrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the ſame meaning, and one may obſerve, how apt that is to *jumble* together paſſages of ſcripture, and thereby diſturb the true meaning of holy ſcripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but juſt like dice,
And lucky mains make people wiſe;
And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquility, to believe that all things were at firſt created, and are continually ordered for the beſt, than that the whole univerſe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude ſhuffles of matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope's Dunciad.*

That the univerſe was formed by a fortuitous concourſe of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a moſt ingenious treatiſe of philoſophy. *Swift.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Confuſed mixture; violent and confuſed agitation.

Had the world been coagmented from that ſuppoſed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of eccleſiaſtical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal juſtice. *Swift.*

JU'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*jument*, Fr. *jumentum*, Lat.] Beaſt of burthen.

Juments, as horſes, oxen, and aſſes, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to ſkip; to move forward without ſtep or riding.

Not the worſt of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an half by the ſquare. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Here, upon this bank and ſhelve of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearleſs, quench their thirſt, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen *Dryden.*
So have I ſeen from Severn's brink
A flock of geeſe *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would ſink,
And ſwimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the higheſt ſucceeds in the office. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To

2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to shew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator*, N°. 626.

3. To jolt.

The noise of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nah.* iii. 2.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

In some sort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakespeare.*

But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barb'rous nations. *Shakespeare.*

Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius. *Hakewill.*

Never did trulty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras, p.* i.

This shews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras, p.*

Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimbler of the two. *Addis.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine. *Dryd*

I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in the notion *Pope to Swift.*

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indivisible point or center wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers. *Hooker.*

But since so *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

JUMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large strides, let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke.*

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed
The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. [*Jupe*, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber vest worn by sickly ladies.

The weeping eastock fear'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyters wore to the stump. *Cleaveland.*

JU'NCATE. *n. f.* [*juncade*, French; *giuncata*, Italian.]

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

2. Any delicacy

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser, Sonnet* 77.

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See JU'NKET.

JU'NCOUS. *adj.* [*juncus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION. *n. f.* [*jonction*, French.] Union, coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

JU'NCTURE. *n. f.* [*juncture*, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtile nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the distillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those grisly *junctures*. *More*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture. *Hale's Origanat. of Mankind.*

3. Union; a [illegible].

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. *K. Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time

By this profession in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewel to all the pleasures of this life. *Addison.*

When any law does not conduce to the public safety, but in some extraordinary *juncture*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 16.

JUNE. *n. f.* [*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peacham.*

JU'NIOR. *adj.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another.

The fools my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift*

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distri[illegible]

JU'NIPER. *n. f.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves of the *juniper* are long, narrow, and prickly; the male flowers are, in some species, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree, but in other species they are produced on different trees from the fruit: the first is a soft pulpy berry, containing three seeds in each. *Miller.*

Some of our common *juniper* shrubs are males and some females, of the same species. The male shrubs produce, in April and May, a small kind of juli with apices on them, very large, and full of farina; the females produce none of these juli, but only the berries, which do not ripen till the second year, and then do not immediately fall off; so that it is no uncommon thing to see the berries of three different years at once on the same tree. The shrub is very common with us on heaths and barren hills, but the berries used medicinally in our shops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly more abundant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretics, and carminative. *Hill.*

A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, hay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed. *Wiseman.*

JUNK. *n. f.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. Pieces of old cable. *Ainsw.*

JU'NKET. *n. f.* [properly *juncate*. See JUNCATE.]

1. A sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shak.*

2. A stolen entertainment

To JU'NKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night. *Swift.*

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South's Sermons.*

The apostle would have no reveling or *junketing*. *South.*

JU'NTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learning, and grace from morality. *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*

IVORY. *n. f.* [*ivoire*, French; *ebur*, Lat.]

Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour, and capable of a very good polish: it is the [illegible] ernus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his [illegible] tooth of six or seven feet in length, of the thickness of a man's thigh at the base, and almost entirely solid, the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance, seeming to have a great number of glands in it. The finest *ivory* is brought from the East-Indies, where great quantity of it is not taken immediately from the head of the animal, but found buried in the earth. The *ivory* of the islands of Ceylon and of Achem do not become yellow in the wearing as all other *ivory* does, and it therefore bears a greater price than of the Guinea coast. The preparations of *ivory* have the same restorative virtues with those of the hartshorn. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peacham.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton.*

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *ivory* this, that of transparent horn.
True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polish'd *ivory* pass deluding lies. *Dryden.*

JUPPO'N. *n. f.* [*juppon*, French] A short close coat.

> Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*,
> Their horses cloath'd with rich caparison. *Dryden*

JU'RAT. *n. f.* [*juratus*, Lat. *juré jure*, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY, *adj.* [*juratoire*, Fr. *juro*, Lat.] (...)

> A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de parendo juri*. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

JURIDICAL. *adj.* [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

> According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the first. *Hale's Hist. of the Common Law of England.*

JURI'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *juridical*] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JURISCONSULT. *n. f.* [*juris consultus*, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

> There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsulti* Iavolenus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

JURISDICTION. *n. f.* [*jurisdictio*, Lat., *juridiction*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority, extent of power.

> Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hooker, b. v.*
>
> Without the king's assent or knowledge,
> You wrought to be a legate; by which power
> You maim'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shakespeare.*
>
> All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*
>
> This place exempt
> From heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*
>
> As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke*
>
> This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE. *n. f.* [*jurisprudence*, Fr. *jurisprudentia*, Lat.] The science of law.

JU'RIST. *n. f.* [*juriste*, Fr. *jura*, Lat.] A civil lawyer, a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

> This is not to be measured by the principles of *juristes*. *Bac.*

JUROR. *n. f.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.

> Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, this would be as bad, for the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
>
> I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
> You are so merciful, I see your end,
> 'Tis my undoing. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
>
> I sing no harm, good sooth! to any wight,
> Officer, jugler, or justice of peace,
> *Juror*, or judge. *Donne.*
>
> About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut up. *Hayward.*

JURY. *n. f.* [*jurata*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.]

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assise or *jury*. The trial by assise, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find, so passeth the judgment. This *jury* is used not only in courts of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between par and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize, assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, ... upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half year courts of the ju... errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes, whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *bills vera*, or dismiss by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*, in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred, where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Cowell.*

> The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
> May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
> Guilty: nor that he suffer not more than him they try. *Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*
>
> How innocent I was,
> His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shakesp. H IV.*
>
> Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bac.*

JU'RYMAN. *n. f.* [*jury* and *man*.] One who is impannelled on a jury.

> The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
> And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*
>
> No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *juryman*, much less of a whole jury. *Swift's Miscel.*

JU'RYMAST. *n. f.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm; be some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the mizen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a hard shift to sail. *Harris.*

JUST. *adj.* [*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; incorrupt, equitable in the distribution of justice.

> Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
> Unfatally *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*

2. Honest, without crime in dealing with others.

> *Just* balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephaph. *Lev.* xix.
>
> Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
>
> *Just* of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,
> Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

3. Exact, proper; accurate.

> Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, his satyr pointed, and his sense close. *Dryden's Juv.*
>
> These scenes were wrought,
> Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Granville.*
>
> *Just* precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
> She drew from them what they deriv'd from heav'n. *Pope.*
>
> *Just* to the tale, as present at the fray,
> Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*
>
> Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
> A certain bard encountering on the way,
> Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
> As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*
>
> Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true. *Watts's Logick.*

4. Virtuous, innocent; pure.

> Noah was a *just* man, and perfect. *Gen.* vi. 9.
> How should man be *just* with God? *Job* x. 2.
> A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth. *Prov.* xxv. 16.
> He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the *just*. *Mat.* xiv. 14.
>
> The *just* th' unjust to serve. *Milton.*

5. True, not forged; not falsely imputed; well grounded.

> Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*
>
> Me though *just* right
> Did first create your leader, *Milton.*

6. Equally retributed.

> He received a *just* recompence of reward *Heb.* ii. 2.
> Whose damnation is *just*. *Rom.* iii. 8.
>
> As Hesiod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
> And a moist *just* and glad increase it yields. *Denham.*

7. Complete without superfluity or defect.

> He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

8. Regular, orderly.

> When all
> The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array,
> And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. *Addison.*

9 Exactly proportioned.

'Tis prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'twixt our armies? *Shak.*

10. Full, of full dimensions

His soldiers had divers skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skamish was like to have come to a *just* battle.
Knolles's History of the Turks

There is not any one particular abovementioned, but would take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars.
Duchess of Newcastle.

11. Exact to retribution

See nations slowly wise, and meanly *just*,
To buried merit raise the tardy bust
Vanity of Human Wishes.

JUST *adv.*

1. Exactly, nicely; accurately

The good Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the [illegible]

They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be established. *Hooker.*

There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as she spoke,
Where last the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryden.*

A few seem to understand him right, *just* as when our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, except ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you [illegible]

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely, barely

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

[illegible]
To smooth the seas; a soft etesian gale
But *just* ruffled and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*

[illegible]
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

3. Nearly.

Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST. *n. s.* [*joute*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback; tilt, tournament.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and launce *Sidney.*

What news from Oxford? hold those *justs* and triumphs?
Shakespeare's Richard II.

Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;
Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

2. To push; to drive, to jostle.

JUSTICE. *n. s.* [*justice*, French; *justitia*, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. 2 *Sam.* xv. 4.

The king-becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temperance, stableness,
I have no relish of them. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Locke.*

2. Vindicative retribution; punishment.

Thus shews you are above
You *justices*, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut.* xxxiii. 21

Left *justice* overtake us. *Isa.* lix. 9.

Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some, examples of mercy, for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. Right, assertion of right.

Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. [*Justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowel*

And thou, Ezras, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may judge in all Syria 1 *Esdr.* viii. 23

5. JUSTICE *of the King's Bench.* [*justiciarius de Banco Regis*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any personal action depending before them. *Cowel.*

Give that whipster his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice*' warrant.

6. JUSTICE *of the Common Pleas.* [*justiciarius communium placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum.* He with his associates originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law, that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowel.*

7. JUSTICE *of the Forest* [*justiciarius Foresteæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowel.*

8. JUSTICES *of Assize* [*justiciarii ad capiendas Assisas.*] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into every or that country to take assises; the ground of which power was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass always by jury, so many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for this purpose, were by commission particularly authorised and sent down to them. *Cowel.*

9. JUSTICES *in Eyre* [*justiciarii itinerantes*] Are so termed of the French *eyre*, *iter*. The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the king's bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. [illegible]

10. JUSTICES *of Gaol Delivery.* [*justiciarii ad gaolas deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprise those prisoners, that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assise were likewise authorised to this. *Cowel.*

11. JUSTICES *of Nisi Prius* are all one now-a-days with justices of assise; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day *nisi prius justiciarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas*, and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as justices of assise, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowel.*

12. JUSTICES *of Peace.* [*justiciarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowel.*

The *justice*,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Thou hast appointed *justices* of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The *justices* of peace are of great use. anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

I sing no harm
To officer, juggler, or *justice* of peace. *Donne.*

To JUSTICE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. A word not in use.

As for the title of proscription, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath *usurped* himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended, for intending to poison the young queen of Scots, the king delivered him to the French king, to be *justiced* by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

JUSTICEMENT. *n. s.* [from *justice*.] Procedure in courts

JUSTICER. *n. s.* [from *To justice*.] Administrator of justice.

A [illegible]
He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the ablest person to have reformed the kingdom's causes. *Davies on Ireland.*

JUSTICESHIP. *n. s.* [from *justice*.] Rank or office of justice *Swift.*

JUSTICIABLE. *adj.* [from *justice*.] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JU'STIFIABLE *adj.* [from *justify.*] Defensible by law or reason; convincible to justice.

Just are the ways of God
And *justifiable* to me *Milton's Agonistes*

Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable* resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear the name causeless. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

JU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *justifiable*] Rectitude, possibility of being fairly decided

Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough *King Charles*

JU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *justifiable*] Rightly; so as to be supported by right

A man may more *justifiably* throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICATION. *n. s.* [*justification*, French, *justificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support; absolution from guilt

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Among these rural amusements, in *justification* of absolute one of a singular nature. *Swift.*

2. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

In such rapturous fits
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Justification toward God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b.* xi.

This the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth *Hammond*

JU'STIFICATOR. *n. s.* [from *justify*] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JU'STIFIER. *n. s.* [from *justify.*] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus. *Rom.* iii. 26.

To JU'STIFY. *v. a.* [*justifier*, French, *justificare*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law
I cannot *justify* *Shakesp. H.* VI.

They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and sinners, but wisdom is *justified* of her children. *Matt.* xi.

How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? *Job* xxv. 4.

There is an exquisite subtlety, and the same is unjust, and there is a wise man that *justifieth* in judgment. *Eccluf.* x. 25

You're neither *justified*, nor yet accused. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain, to defend; to vindicate

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his own falsehood. *Sidney.*

What she did, whatever in itself,
Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed *Milt. Par. Lost.*

My unwilling flight the gods inforce,
And that must *justify* our sad divorce *Denham.*

Yet still thy fools shall stand in thy defence,
And *justify* their author's want of sense. *Dryden.*

Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession [illegible]

3. To free from past sin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts* xiii.

To JU'STLE. *v. n.* [from *just*, *jouster*, French.] To encounter, to clash, to rush against each other

While tourney of chance
Puts back leave taking, *justles* roughly by
All time of pause, rudely begules our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida*

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways. *Nah.* ii. 4.

Argo passed
Through Bosphorus, betwixt the *justling* rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds
Justling, or pushed with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Not one starry spark,
That gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiers therefore *justle* for a grant,
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

Murmuring noises rise in every street,
The more remote run stumbling with their fear,
And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet. *Dryden.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had thrown. *Dryden.*

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said hitherto shall thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed, then might we well expect such violent tides, such *justlings* and clashings in nature. *Woodw.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To *justle* here among a crowd. *Swift.*

To JU'STLE. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it.

Private and single abilities should not *justle* out and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men, *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been *justled* off by their intrusions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The surly commons shall respect deny,
And *justle* peerage out with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be *justled* out of their possession of all libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a post.
Collier of the Eagerness of Desire.

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappiness in its absence, is *justled* out, to make way for the [illegible] *Locke*

We *justled* one another out, and disputed the post for a [illegible] *Addison's Guardian.*

JU'STLY. *adv.* [from *just*]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.

Nothing can *justly* be despised, that cannot *justly* be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*

With ignominy scourg'd, if open fight
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword
Of Brutus *justly* drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryden.*

The goddess, studious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately

Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground.
Dryden.

JU'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *just*]

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war against him, whose success useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the cause for which it is made. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Accuracy, exactness; propriety

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. [illegible]

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had any dispute with particular persons about the *justness* and regularity of his productions. *Addison's Guardian.*

To JUT. *v. n.* [This word is supposed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *shoot.*] To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awless throne. *Shakesp. R.* III.

All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very moderate, especially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*

The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *jutted* to the sea. *Dryden.*

A port secure for ships to ride,
Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*

It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem, and be independent of it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

To JUTTY. *v. a.* [from *jut*] To shoot out beyond.

Then send the eye a terrible aspect,
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a brass cannon, let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakes. H.* V.

JUVENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young, youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its strength of years, when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhaust. *Bacon's Essays.*

JUVENILITY. *n. s.* [from *juvenile*] Youthfulness

The restauration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing the exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle.

[illegible]

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak creditably in dedications.
Glanv. Scepf. Preface.

JUXTAPOSITION

Ju'XTAPOSITION. *n. f.* [*juxtapoſition*, French; *juxta* and *poſitio*, Latin.] Appoſition; the ſtate of being placed by each other

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of ſolid bodies are held together by hooks, ſince the coherence of theſe will be of difficult conception; and we muſt either ſuppoſe an infinite number of them holding together, or at laſt come to parts that are united by a meer *juxtapoſition*. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

I'VY. *n. ſ.* [ıpıg, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are, it is a paraſitick plant, ſending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is faſtened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great ſhare of its nouriſhment. the leaves are angular; the flowers, for the moſt part, conſiſt of ſix leaves, and are ſucceeded by round black berries, which grow in round bunches, each of which, for the moſt part, contains four ſeeds. *Miller*

A gown made of the fineſt wool;
A belt of ſtraw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral claſps and amber ſtuds;
And if theſe pleaſures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh.*

Direct

The claſping *ivy* where to climb. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Jy'MOLD. *adj.* [See GIMAL.]

Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hip,
And in their pale dull mouths the *gimmal* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd graſs, ſtill and mot onleſs.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

K.

K E C

K. A letter borrowed by the Engl ſh from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable ſound as, *kern, ken, kit*, but is not much in uſe, except after *c* at the end of words as, *knock, clock, cruck, back, brick, ſtick, pluck, check*, which were written anciently with *e* final, as, *clocke, checke, truce*. It is a ſo in uſe between a vowel and the ſilent *e* final: as, *cloke, broke, brake, pike, anke, eke*. It likewiſe ends a word after a diphthong, as, *took, break, ſhack, beck*. The Engl ſh never uſe *c* at the end of a word. *K* is ſilent in the preſent pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell*.

KA'LENDAR. *n. ſ.* [now written *calendar*] An account of time:

Let this pernicious hour
Stand as accurſed in the *kalendar*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

KA'LI. *n. ſ.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs was made, whence the word *alkali*.

The aſhes of the weed *kali* is ſold to the Venetians for their glaſs works. *Bacon.*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in Erſe, is ſquint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* ſignifies crooked, athwart, awry, croſs from the purpoſe. *A ſchembo*, Italian, hence our Engl ſh *a-kimbo*. Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*.

The blood he hath loſt, he dropt it for his country.
And what is left, to loſe it by his country,
Were to us all that do't and ſuffer it,
A brand to th' end o' th' world
— This is clean *kam*.
—Meerly awry. *Shakeſpeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the ſound] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. See CAW.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the neſts, ſet all their young ones a gaping; but having nothing in their empty mouths but noiſe and air, leave them as hungry as before. *L'Eſtr.*

KAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The daſtard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,
Who, ſafe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

KAYLE *n. ſ.* [*quille*, French]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which ſkittles ſeems a corruption.

And now at *keels* they try a harmleſs chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance. *Sidney.*

The reſidue of the time they wear out at cotts, *kayles*, or the like idle exerciſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A kind of play ſtill retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

To KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the ſtomach; to reach at vomiting.

All thoſe diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they firſt attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it [illegible] the body a great deal more; and therefore patients [illegible] *keck* at them at the firſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 68.

The fact on, is it not notorious?
Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To KECKLE *a cable.* To defend a cable round with rope. *Sea Dict.*

KE'CKSY. *n. ſ.* [commonly *kex, cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Latin *Skinner*] *Skinner* ſeems to think *kecksy* or *kex* the ſame as hemlock. It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thiſtles, *kecksies*, burs,
Loſing both beauty and uſefulneſs. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

KE'CKY. *adj.* [from *kex*] Reſembling a kex.

An Indian ſceptre, made of a ſort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, conſiſteth of hard and black cylinders, mixed with a ſoft *kecky* body, ſo as at the end cut tranſverſly, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

K E E

To KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kedge*, a ſmall veſſel, Dutch]

In bringing a ſhip up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they ſet the fore-ſail, or fore-top-ſail and mizzen, and ſo let her drive with the tide. The ſails are to ſlat her about, if ſhe comes too near the ſhore. They alſo carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawſer that comes from the ſhip; which anchor, if the ſhip comes too near the ſhore, they let fall in the ſtream, and ſo wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when ſhe is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this uſe the anchor a kedger. *Harris.*

KE'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *kedge*.] A ſmall anchor uſed in a river. See KEDGE.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A laſs that Cicely hight had won his heart,
Cicely the weſtern laſs that tends the *kee*. *Gay's Paſt.*

KE'DLACK. *n. ſ.* A weed that grows among corn, charnock.

KEEL. *n. ſ.* [ceole, Saxon, *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.] The bottom of the ſhip.

Portunus
Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and ſunk the ſand,
And ſteer'd the ſacred veſſel. *Dryden.*

Her ſharp fin ſerves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail ſhe uſeth as her rudder. *Grew's Coſmol. b. 1.*

Your cables burſt, and you maſt quickly ſee.
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your *kee*. *Swift.*

KEELS, the ſame with *kayles*, which ſee.

To KEEL. *v. a.* [cælan, Saxon.] This word, which is preſerved in *Shakeſpeare*, probably ſignifies *to cool*, though *Hanmer* explains it otherwiſe.

To *keel* ſeems to mean to drink ſo deep as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ſhip. *Hanmer.*

While greaſy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shakeſpeare.*

KE'ELFAT. *n. ſ.* [cælan, Saxon, *to cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a veſſel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is ſet to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. ſ.* The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To puniſh in the ſeamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KEEN *adj.* [cene, Saxon, *kuhn*, German; *keen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt.

Come thick night
That my *keen* knife ſee not the wound it makes. *Shakeſp.*

Here is my *keen*-edged ſword,
Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each ſide. *Shakeſp.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my ſabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*

A ſword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; [illegible]

The winds
Blow moiſt, and *keen*, ſhattering the graceful locks
Of theſe fair ſpreading trees; which bids us ſeek
Some better ſhroud. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

The cold was very ſupportable, but as it changed to the north-weſt, or north, it became exceſſively *keen*. *Ellis.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the ſhape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man *Shakeſpeare.*

Keen diſpatch of real hunger. *Milton.*

The ſheep were ſo *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe curs are ſo extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the ſport, and worry their game. *Tatler*, N° 62.

This was a proſpect ſo very inviting, that it could not be eaſily withſtood by any who have ſo *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift's Miſcel.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen,
To my *keen* curses. *Shakesp. King John*

I have known some of these absent officers as *keen* against Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An unauthorised word.

Nor when cold Winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Would I weak shivering linger on the brink. *Thomson.*

KE'ENLY. *adj.* [from *keen.*] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly, bitterly.

KEENNESS. *n. s.* [from *keen.*]

1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's axe bears half the *keenness*
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Rigor of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity, bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, till the coming together of both houses, his lordship furnished them with informations, which might be wrested to the king's disadvantage. *Clarendon*

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it, and to be conscious is that which gives an edge, and *keenness* to the invective. *South's Sermon.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to lose.

I *kept* the field with the death of some, and flight of others. *Sidney, b.*

We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods repented, and *kept* [illegible]

Keep in memory what I preached unto you. 1 *Cor.* xv. 2.

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day
Of rend'ring up. *Milton*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

You have lost a child, but you have kept one child, and are likely to do so long. *Temple's Miscel.*

If we would weigh, and *keep* in our minds, what we are considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should not, branch into distinctions. *Locke.*

2. To have in custody.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

She *kept* the fatal key. *Milton.*

3. To preserve; not to let go.

These men of war that could *keep* rank, came with a perfect heart to Hebron. 1 *Chron.* xii. 38.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity. *Exod.* xxxiv. 7.

I spared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of the cluster, and a plant of a great people. 2 *Esdr.* ix. 21.

4. To preserve in a state of security.

We passed by where the duke *keeps* his galleys. *Addison.*

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee. *Gen.* xxviii.

6. To guard from flight.

Paul dwelt with a soldier that *kept* him. *Act.* xxviii. 16.

7. To detain.

But what's the cause that *keeps* you here with me?
—That I may know what *keeps* me here with you.
Dryden.

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or stuff to *keep*. *Exod.* xxii. 7.

Reserv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in store. *Milton.*

9. To reserve; to conceal.

Some are so close and reserved, as they will not shew their wares but by a dark light; and seem always to *keep* back somewhat. *Bacon's Essays*, N°. 27.

10. To tend.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it. *Gen.* ii. 15.

While in her growth age she *kept* sheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant saw and liked her. *Carew.*

Count at the
To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

11. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

To know the true state, I will *keep* this order. *Bacon.*

Take this at least, this last advice my son,
Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on.
The coursers of themselves will run too fast,
Your art must be to moderate their haste. *Addison's Ovid.*

12. To regard; to attend.

While the stars and course of heav'n I *kept*,
My weary'd eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep. *Dryden*

If that idea be steadily *kept* to, the distinction will easily be conceived. *Locke*

13. To not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Psal* lxxxix.

Shall truth fail to *keep* her word? *Milton.*

14. To hold in any state.

Ingenuous shame, and the apprehensions of displeasure, are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order. *Locke on Education*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance. *Locke*

Happy souls! who *keep* such a sacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults arise to disturb the superior and better operations of forming mind. *Watts's Improvement*

15. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state.

Plexirtus, said he, this wickedness is bound by thee, no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it down in thee. *Sidney, b.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so much malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept* under, or perhaps nourish it with [illegible]

What old acquaintance could not all this flesh
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewel. *Shakespeare.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corse,
And *kept* the dogs off night and day applying sovereign force
Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste. *Chapman's Iliad*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that their law of *keeping* out strangers is a law of pusillanimity and fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

And those that cannot live from him asunder,
Ungratefully shall strive to *keep* him under. *Milton.*

If any ask me what wou'd satisfy,
To make life easy, thus I would reply
As much as *keeps* out hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be *kept* out. *Locke.*

Prohibited commodities should be *kept* out, and useless ones impoverish us by being brought in. *Locke.*

An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper person to *keep* off impertinence and solicitation from his superior. *Addison's Spectator.*

And if two boots *keep* out the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather *Prior.*

We have it in our power to *keep* in our breaths, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function. *Cheyne.*

16. To continue any state or action.

The house of Ahaziah had no power to *keep* still the kingdom. 2 *Chron.* xxii. 9.

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* silence at my counsel. *Job* xxix. 21.

Auna made no stay, but still *kept* on his course, and with a fair gale came directly towards Carone. *Knolles.*

It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to *keep* way with the gallies. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

The moon that distance *keeps* till night. *Milton.*

An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be *kept* to an uniformity in motion than these. *Granville's Sep.*

He dy'd in fight:
Fought next my person; as in consort fought.
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*

He, being come to the estate, *keeps* on a very busy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and sold. *Locke.*

Invading foes, without resistance,
With ease I make to *keep* their distance. *Swift*

17. To preserve in any state.

My son, *keep* the flower of thine age sound. *Ecclus.* xxvi.

18. To practise, to use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*

19. To copy carefully.

Her servants eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursu'd. *Dryden.*

20. To observe any time.

This shalt be for a memorial; and you shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. *Exod.* xii. 14.

That day was not in silence holy *kept*. *Milton.*

21. To observe; not to violate.

It cannot be,
The king should *keep* his word in loving us;
He will suspect us still, and find a time
To punish this offence in other faults. *Shakespeare.*

Sworn for three years term to live with me,
My fellow scholars; and to *keep* those statutes
That are recorded in this schedule here. *Shakespeare.*

Lord God, there is none like thee, who *keepest* covenant and mercy with thy servants. 1 *Kings* viii. 23.

Lord God of Israel, *keep* with thy servant that thou promisedst him. 1 *Kings* viii. 25.

Obey and *keep* his great command. *Milton.*

His promise Pharaoh accepts, but pray'd
To *keep* it better than the first he made. *Dryden.*

My debtors do not *keep* their day,
Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Dryden's Juv.*

K E E

My wishes are,
That Prudentia may *keep* his royal word. *Dryden*

22. To maintain, to support with necessaries of life.
Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milt.*

23. To have in the house.
Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term, nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shakspeare's Henry V*

24. Not to intermit
Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make thee a laughing stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in the city *Ecclus.* xlii. 11.
Not *keeping* strictest watch as she was warn'd. *Milton.*

25. To maintain; to hold
They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* house by himself. *Hayward.*
Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,
To the pompous palace did resort,
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden.*

26. To remain in, not to leave a place
I pry'thee, tell me, doth he *keep* his bed. *Shakespeare.*

27. Not to reveal; not to betray.
A fool cannot *keep* counsel. *Ecclus.* viii. 17
Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from man. *Milton*
If he were wise, he would *keep* all this to himself. *Tillotson.*

28. To restrain; to with-hold
If any rebel or vain spirit of mine
Did, with the least affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it,
Let heav'n for ever *keep* it from my head. *Shakespeare.*
Some obscure passages in the inspir'd volume *keep* from the knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle on Scripture.*
If the God of this world did not blind their eyes, it would be impossible, so long as men love themselves, to *keep* them from being religious. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
There is no virtue children should be excited to, nor fault they should be *kept* from, which they may not be convinced of by reasons. *Locke on Education.*
If a child be constantly *kept* from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, the custom of forbearing will preserve him. *Locke.*
By this they may *keep* them from little faults. *Locke.*

29. To debar from any place.
Ill fenc'd for heav'n to *keep* out such a foe. *Milton.*

30. *To* KEEP *back.* To reserve, to with-hold.
Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will declare: I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. *Jer* xxvi. 4.

31. *To* KEEP *back.* To with-hold; to restrain.
Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins. *Psal* xix

32. *To* KEEP *company.* To frequent any one; to accompany.
Heav'n doth know, so shall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former self,
So will I those that *kept* me *company* *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
Why should he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company*?
What place? what time? *Shakesp. Othello.*
What mean'st thou, bride! this *company* to *keep*?
To sit up, till thou fain would sleep? *Donne.*
Nether will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but *keep* thee *company*. *Dryden.*

33. *To* KEEP *company with.* To have familiar intercourse.
A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a young woman *keeping company with* men, without the permission of father or mother. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*

34. *To* KEEP *in.* To conceal, not to tell.
I perceive in you so excellent a touch of modesty, that you will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in*. *Shak.*
Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate.
I've hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large; but learn to *keep* it *in*,
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addison.*

35. *To* KEEP *in.* To restrain; to curb.
If thy daughter be shameless, *keep* her in straitly, lest she abuse herself through over-much liberty. *Ecclus* xxvi. 13
It will teach them to *keep in*, and so master their inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

36. *To* KEEP *off* To bear to distance; not to admit.

37. *To* KEEP *off* To hinder
A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has *kept off* some from seeking in him the coherence of his discourse. *Locke.*

38. *To* KEEP *up.* To maintain without abatement.
Land *kept up* its price, and sold for more years purchase than corresponded to the interest of money. *Locke.*
This restraint of their tongues will *keep up* in them the respect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke.*
Albano *keeps up* its credit full for wine. *Addison.*
This dangerous dissension among us we *keep up* and cherish with much pains. *Addison's Freeholder*, N 34.
The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight and fineness, and *keep* it *up* to the standard. *Arbuthnot.*

39. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue; to hinder from ceasing.
You have enough to keep you alive, and to *keep up* to improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor's holy living.*
In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*
Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, are of no use but to *keep up* their families, and transmit their lands and houses in a line to posterity *Addison's Spect.* N°. 123
During his studies and travels he *kept up* a punctual correspondence with Eudoxus. *Addison.*

40. *To* KEEP *under.* To oppress; to subdue.
O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are *kept under* with the sense of our own wretchedness, nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker, b.* v.
Truth may be smothered a long time, and *kept under* by violence; but it will break out at last. *Stillingfleet*
To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies, that we *keep under* our appetites, and do not let them loose into the enjoyments of sense. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To KEEP. *v. n.*

1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state.
With all our force we *kept* aloof to sea,
And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope's Odyss.*
A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies and gamesters company. *Locke on Education.*

2. To continue in any place or state; to stay.
She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*
What! *keep* a week away? seven days and nights?
Eightscore hours? and lovers absent hours.
Oh weary reckoning. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
I think, it is our way,
If we will *keep* in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.
Thou shalt *keep* fast by my young men, until they have ended. *Ruth* ii. 21.
The necessity of *keeping* well with the maritime powers, will persuade them to follow our measures. *Temple.*
On my better hand Ascanius hung,
And with unequal paces tript along.
Creusa *kept* behind. *Dryden's Æneis.*
The goddess born in secret pin'd,
Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join'd,
But *keeping* close, his gnawing heart he fed
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden's Homer.*
And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limitation. *Locke.*
There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*
The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to *keep* out of reach are the intrigue. *Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*

3. To remain unhurt; to last.
Disdain me not, although I be not fair
Doth beauty *keep* which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn? *Sidney, b.*
Grapes will *keep* in a vessel half full of wine, so that the grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To dwell; to live constantly.
A breath thou art,
Servile to all the skiey influences,
That do this habitation, where thou *keepst*,
Hourly afflict. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
Knock at the study, where, they say, he *keeps*,
To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shakespeare.*

5. To adhere strictly.
Did they *keep* to one constant dress they would sometimes be in fashion, which they never are. *Addison's Spect.*
It is so whilst we *keep* to our rule; but when we forsake that, we go astray. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

6. *To* KEEP *on.* To go forward.
So chearfully he took the doom;
Nor shrunk, nor stept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, *kept on*. *Dryden.*

7. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue undismayed.
He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still *kept up*, that he might free his country. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes.*

8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration.

KEEP. *n. s.* [from the verb]

1. Custody; guard.
Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our lambkins takest *keep*;
And when our flocks into mischance doth fall,
Dost save from mischief the unwary sheep. *Spenser.*

The prison strong,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*

2. Guardianship, restraint.

Youth is least looked into when they stand in most need of good *keep* and regard. *Ascham.*

KE'EPER. *n. f.* [from *keep.*]

1. One who holds any thing for the use of another.

The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a *keeper*, not of an owner. *Sidney.*

2. One who has prisoners in custody.

The *keeper* of the prison, call to him. *Shakespeare.*

Io now
With horns exalted stands, and seems to lowe.
A noble charge, her *keeper* by her side
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply *Dryden.*
A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryden*

3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the Winter-time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakesp.*
The first fat buck of all the season's sent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hilda, *keeper* of the wardrobe 2 *King.*

KE'EPER *of the great seal.* [*custos magni sigilli*, Latin.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of England, &c. and is of the king's privy-council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, strengthened by the great or broad seal, without which seal all such instruments by law are of no force, for the king is, in interpretation and intendment of law, a corporation, and therefore passeth nothing firmly, but under the great seal This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowell.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *keeper.*] Office of a keeper.

The common gaol of the shire is kept at Launceston: this *keepership* is annexed to the constableship of the castle. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

KEG. *n. f.* [*caque*, French.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel

KELL. *n. f.* A sort of pottage *Ainsw.* It is so called in Scotland, being a soupe made with shredded greens.

KELL. *n. f* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

KELP. *n. f.* A salt prounced from calcined sea-weed.

In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle on Colours*

KE'LSON. *n. f.* [more properly *keelson*] The wood next the keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which being fastened from the *kelson* to the beams of the second deck, keep them from setting, or giving way. *Raleigh.*

KE'LTER. *n. f* [He is not in *kelter*, that is, he is not ready; from *kilter*, to gird, Danish *Skinner.*]

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cemban, Saxon; *kemmen*, German now written, perhaps less properly, *to comb.*] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd,
More sleek. *Ben Johnson.*
Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

To KEN *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennen*, Dutch, to know]

1. To see at a distance; to descry

At once as far as angels *ken*, he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton's Par. Lost*
The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, before us thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

If thou *ken'st* from far,
Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star;
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*
We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know

'Tis he, *I ken* the manner of his gate. *Shakesp.*
Now plain I *ken* whence love his rise began
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in shambles. *Gay's Past*

KEN *n. f.* [from the verb.] View, reach of sight

Lo! within a *ken*, our army lies. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
When from the mountain top Pisano shew'd thee,
Thou wast within a *ken* *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

It was a kind

Of paradise the highest, from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ken*,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect, lay. *Milton.*

He soon
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand. *Milton.*

Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*,
And knew the North but when the pole-star shone. *Dryd.*

When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we shall discover an huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *n. f.* [*chenil*, French.]

1. A cot for dogs

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe his *kennel.* *Sidney.*
From forth the *kennel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakesp.*
The seditious remain within their station, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might be more fitly termed a *kennel* than a camp. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel

A little herd of England's timorous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs. *Shakespeare.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [*Kennel*, Dutch, *chenal*, Fr *canalis*, Latin.] The water-course of a street.

Bad humours gather to a head, or, as divers *kennels* flow to one sink, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayw.*
He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragged through the *kennel* at a boarding school. *Arbuthnot.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from *kennel.*] To lie; to dwell. Used of beasts, and of man in contempt

Yet, when they list, would creep,
If ought disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And *kennel* there; yet there still bark'd and howl'd
Within, unseen. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii*
The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock roosted upon the boughs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

KEPT. pret and part. pass. of *keep.*

KERCHE'IF *n. f.* [*couvrechef*, *Chaucer*; *couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head; and hence a handkercheif to wipe the face or hands.]

1. A head dress.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the ornament.

—A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing else. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dryden.*

2. Any cloath used in dress.

O! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,
To wear a *kerchief* *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck

KERCHE'IFED, KERCHE'IST. } *adj.* [from *kerchief.*] Dressed; hooded.

The evening comes
Kerchief'd in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud *Milton.*

KERF *n. f.* [ceorfan, Saxon, *to cut*]

The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a *kerf.* *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

KERMES. *n. f*

Kermes is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, covered when most perfect with a purplish grey dust It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak, and till lately was generally understood to be a vegetable excrescence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules. *Hill*

KERN. *n. f* [an Irish word] Irish foot soldier, an Irish boor.

Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their *kerne* supplied. *Spenser.*
No sooner justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels,
But the Norweyan lord, surveying advantage,
Began a fresh assault. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
If in good plight these Northern *kerne* arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips's Briton.*

KERN. *n. f* A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground. It is still used in some parts of Scotland.

To KERN *v. n* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a vowel, corrupted from *corn*]

1. To harden as ripened corn.

When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground than will supply their own turn, wherethrough it cometh out that an ill *kerned* or saved harvest soon emptieth their old store. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

2. To

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.
The principal knack is in making the juice, when sufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *n. f.* [cynnel, a gland, Saxon; *karne*, Dutch; *cerneau*, French.]
The edible substance contained in a shell.
As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*. *Shakespeare.*
There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the soul of this man is his clothes. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*
The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and the shells for cups. *More.*

2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.
The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can mouth a mountain, and o'ershade a plain. *Denham.*
Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.
I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted.
A stone body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Arb.*

5. Knobby concretions in the drams flesh

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To form to kernels.
In Staffordshire, garden-rounds vals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KE'RNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KE'RSEY. *n. f.* [*kerjoye*, Dutch, *cariſée*, French.] Coarse stuff.
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
I do forswear them, and I here protest,
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be expresst
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes. *Shakespeare.*
His lackey with a linnen stock on one leg, and a *kersey* boot-hose on the other. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*
The same wool one man fetcheth into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or serge. *Hale.*
Thy *kersey* doublet spread ing wide,
Drew Cicely's eye aside. *Gay.*

KE'ST. The preter tense of *cast*. It is still used in Scotland.
Only that noise heav'ns roll ing circles *kest*. *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *n. f.* A little kind of baſtard hawk. *Hanmer.*
His *kestrel* kind,
Of glory, vain did find,
Now ing tongue, and troublous sprit,
Attired. *Fairy Queen.*
Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*

KETCH. *n. f.* [from *catcho*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship.
That such a *ketch* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

KE'TTLE. *n. f.* [ceol, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.
The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;
Like burnish'd gold the little feather shone. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM. *n. f.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass
As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

KEY. *n. f.* [cæg, Saxon.]

1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward or backward
If a man were porter of hedgate, he should have old turning the *key*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor *Shak. King Lear.*
Poor *key* could figure of a holy king!
The ashes of the house of Lancaster. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*
The glorious standard fast to heav'n they spread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*
Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,
That opes the palace of eternity *Milton.*
Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man should keep the *key* of his own breast *South's Sermons.*
He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing warders heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryden.*
I keep her in one room, I lock it,
The *key*, look here, is in this pocket. *Prior.*

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.
Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.
An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a tub. *L'Estrange*
These notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.
Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Pam.*

5. [In musick.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this key is said to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined with it. *Harris.*
Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love, doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakesp.*
But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack? Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to go in the song? *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*
Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Hast thou so crack'd and split ted my poor tongue
In sev'n short years, that here my only son
Knows not my feeble *key* of untuned cares? *Shakespeare.*

6. [*Kaye*, Dutch, *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.
A *key* of fire ran along the shore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

KE'YAGE. *n. f.* [from *key.*] Money paid for lying at the key. *Ainsworth.*

KEYHOLE. *n. f.* [*key* and *hole.*] The perforation in a door or lock through which the key is put.
Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakespeare.*
I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tatler.*
I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keynote* is that left? Most certain. *Prior.*

KEYSTONE. *n. f.* [*key* and *stone.*] The middle stone of an arch.
If you will add a *keystone* and chaptrels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the arch. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

KIBE. *n. f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, *Skinner*; from *kibwe*, Welsh, *Minshew.*] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold.
If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakesp.*
The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our courtier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
One boast of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wiseman*

KI'BED. *adj.* [from *kibe.*] Troubled with kibes: as *kibed* heels.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German; *calco*, Latin.] To strike with the foot.
He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*
It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*
Another, whose son had employments at court, that valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.
Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have commanded? 1 *Sa.* ii. 29.
Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deutr.* xxxii. 15.
The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillotſ.*

KICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.
What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick,
Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dryd. Juvenal*

KI'CKER. *n. f.* [from *kick.*] One who kicks with his foot.

KICKSHAW. *n. f.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, something; yet *Milton* seems to have understood it otherwise, for he writes it *kickshoe*, and seems to think it used in contempt of dancing.]
1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous
Shall we need the monsieurs of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their flight and prodigal customes, and send them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickshoes*? *Milton.*
2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known
Some pigeons, a couple of short-legged hens, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*. *Shakesp. H. IV.*
In wit, as well as war, they gave us vigour,
Crecily was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-meagre. *Fenton.*

KICKSY-WICKSY. *n. f.* [from *kick* and *wince.*] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hanmer.*

He wears his honour in a box, unſeen,
That hugs his *kickſy-wickſey* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

KID. *n. ſ.* [*kid*, Daniſh.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleaſant ſpring. *Fa. Queen.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which ſight ſir Richard Graham tells, he would ſnap one of the *kids*, and carry him cloſe to their lodging. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton.*

So *kids* and whelps their ſires and dams expreſs,
And ſo the great I meaſur'd by the leſs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. [From *cidwlen*, Welſh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDER *n. ſ.* An ingroſſer of corn to enhance its price. *Ainſ.*

To KIDNA'P. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To ſteal children; to ſteal human beings.

KIDNA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *kidnap*.] One who ſteals human beings.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had ſmelt it out, that the merchant himſelf was the *kidnapper*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe people lye in wait for our children, and may be conſidered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY. *n. ſ.* [Etymology unknown.]

1. Theſe are two in number, one on each ſide: they have the ſame figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickneſs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen. The uſe of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thruſt into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the ſeroſity being ſeparated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diſeaſes, from his meſentery and *kidneys*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as ſubject to heat as butter; a man of continual diſſolution and thaw. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the ſame reſolution without noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

KI'DNEYBEAN *n. ſ.* [ſo named from its ſhape.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement ariſes the pointal, which becomes a long pod, incloſing ſeveral ſeeds, which are ſhaped almoſt like a kidney. It has pinnated leaves, conſiſting of an unequal number of lobes. *Miller*

Kidneybeans are a ſort of cod ware, that are very pleaſant wholeſome food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KI'DNEYVETCH. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
KI'NEVERT }

KI'LDERKIN. *n. ſ.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A ſmall barrel.

Make in the *kilderkin* a great bung hole of purpoſe. *Bacon.*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But ſure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [Anciently *To quell*; cpellan, Saxon; *kelm*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.

Dar'ſt thou reſolve to *kill* a friend of mine?
—Pleaſe you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakeſ. R. III.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderneſs, to *kill* this whole aſſembly with hunger. *Ex. xvi. 3.*

There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. *2 Mac. v. 13.*

2. To deſtroy animals for food.

We're mere uſurpers, tyrants, and what's worſe,
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up
In their aſſign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakeſpear.*

Thou ſhalt *kill* of thy herd, and of thy flock. *Deutr. xii.*

Shall I take my bread, and my fleſh that I have *killed* for my ſhearers? *1 Sa. xxv. 11.*

3. To deprive of life as a cauſe or inſtrument.

The medicines which go to the magical ointments, if they were uſed inwards, would *kill* thoſe that uſe them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or barm of drink, ſo they be ſuch things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Cathartick of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killing* it with ſpittle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

KI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

What ſorrow, what amazement, what ſhame was in Amphialus, when he ſaw his dear foſter-father find him the *killer* of his only ſon! *Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time,
When love was held ſo capital a crime,

That a crown'd head could no compaſſion find,
But dy'd, becauſe the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*

KI'LLOW *n. ſ.* [This ſeems a corruption of *coal* and *tew*, a flame, as ſoot is thereby produced.]

An earth of a black aſh or deep blue colour, and doubtleſs had its name from *kellow*, by which name, in the North, the ſmut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

KILN *n. ſ.* [cyln, Saxon.] A ſtove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

What ſhall I do? I'll creep up into the chimney.——
There they always uſe to diſcharge their birding-pieces, creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

After the putting forth in ſprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a buſhel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*

Phyſicians chuſe lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not ſlacked *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln.

The beſt way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KILT for *killed*. *Spenſer.*

KI'MBO. *adj.* [*a ſchembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbo* handles ſeem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been ſerv'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He obſerved them edging towards one another to whiſper, ſo that John was forced to ſit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them aſunder. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

KIN. *n. ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity.

You muſt uſe them with fit reſpects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and ſo a friend to their perſons, not to their errours. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*

Th' unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theſeus holds in bonds, and will not free,
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives, thoſe who are of the ſame race.

Tumultuous wars
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shakeſp.*

The father, mother, and the *kin* beſide,
Were overborn by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the ſoul from God; ſo pagans ſay,
Which ſaw by nature's light her heavenly kind,
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. The ſame generical claſs, though perhaps not the ſame ſpecies; thing related.

The burſt,
And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, ſo ſurpriz'd my ſenſe,
That I was nothing. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it diſcovers, being diſſolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the ſtink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate ſalts. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch. as, *manikin*, *munikin*.

KIND. *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent, filled with general good-will.

By the *kind* gods, 'tis moſt ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard. *Shak. King Lear.*

Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of puniſhment to the damned, as particularly on the great feſtivals of the reſurrection and aſcenſion. *South's Sermons.*

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Lu. vi. 35.*

KIND *n. ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]

1. Race; generical claſs. *Kind* in Teutonick Engliſh anſwers to *genus*, and *ſort* to *ſpecies*; though this diſtinction, in popular language, is not always obſerved.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hooker.*

As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came ſummon'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of Thee. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. vii.*

That both are animalia,
I grant; but not rationalia,
For though they do agree in *kind*,
Specifick difference we find. *Hudibras, p. i.*

God and nature do not principally concern themſelves in the preſervation of particulars, but of *kinds* and compar[illegible]

He with his wife were only left behind
Of periſh'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden.*

I inſtance ſome acts of virtue common to Heathens and Chriſtians; but I ſuppoſe them to be performed by Chriſtians, after a more ſublime manner than ever they were among the Heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Atterb.*

He,

He, with a hundred arts refin'd,
Shall ſtretch thy conqueſts over half the *kind*. *Pope.*

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, ſince thoſe that have been looked upon as moſt perfect in their *kind*, have been found, upon enquiry, to have ſo many. *Baker.*

3. Natural ſtate.

He did, by each, give the goods of all the priſoners unto thoſe that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *decumæ*, or tithes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Nature; natural determination.

The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*,
He ſtuck them up before the fulſome ewes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some of you, on pure inſtinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*

5. Manner; way.

Send me your priſoners with the ſpeedieſt means,
Or you ſhall hear in ſuch a *kind* from me
As will diſpleaſe you. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

This will encourage induſtrious improvements, becauſe many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hundred. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

6. Sort. It has a ſlight and unimportant ſenſe.

Diogenes was aſked, in a *kind* of ſcorn, what was the matter that philoſophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philoſophers? He anſwered, becauſe the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. a.*

1. To ſet on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himſelf; yea, he *kindleth* it and baketh bread. *Iſ.* xl.v. 15.

I was not forgetful of thoſe ſparks, which ſome mens diſtempers formerly ſtudied to *kindle* in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

If the fire burns vigorouſly, it is no matter by what means it was at firſt *kindled*: there is the ſame force and the ſame refreſhing virtue in it, *kindled* by a ſpark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the ſun. *South's Sermons.*

2. To inflame the paſſions; to exaſperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to *kindle* your diſlike. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

He hath *kindled* his wrath againſt me, and counteth me as one of his enemies. *Job* xix. 11.

Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

Each was a cauſe alone, and all combin'd
To kindle vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.* [*cynnu*, Welſh; *cyndelan*, Saxon.]

1. To catch fire.

When thou walkeſt through the fire, thou ſhalt not be burnt, neither ſhall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Iſ.* xlii. 2.

2. [From cennan, to bring forth, Saxon.]

Are you native of this place?
—As the coney that you ſee dwells where ſhe is *kindled*. *Shak.*

KI'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights, one who inflames.

Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of ſleep. *Gay.*

KI'NDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.]

1. Benevolently; favourably, with good will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyſhip's looks, and ſpends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſometime lay here in Coriolt,
At a poor man's houſe: he us'd me *kindly*. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another. *Ro.* xii. 10.

His grief ſome pity, others blame;
The fatal cauſe all *kindly* ſeek. *Prior.*

Who, with leſs deſigning ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends;
With good words, and countenance ſprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely? *Swift.*

KI'NDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*, probably from *kind* the ſubſtantive.]

1. Homogeneal, congeneal; kindred; of the ſame nature.

This competency I beſeech God I may be able to digeſt into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*

Theſe ſoft fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b.* iv.

2. The foregoing ſenſe ſeems to have been originally implied by this word, but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.

3. Bland, mild, ſoftening.

Through all the living regions do ſt thou move,
A ſcatter it, where thou gueſt, the *kindly* ſeeds of love. *Dryden.*

Ye heav'ns, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in ſoft ſilence ſhed the *kindly* ſhow'r! *Pope.*

KI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love.

If there be *kindneſs*, meekneſs, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her huſband like other men. *Eccluſ.* xxxvi. 23.

Old Lelius profeſſes he had an extraordinary *kindneſs* for ſeveral young people. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

Ever bleſt be Cytherea's ſhrine,
Since thy dear breaſt has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindneſs* my deſires are crown'd. *Prior.*

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindneſs* to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

KI'NDRED. *n. ſ.* [from *kin*; cynnene, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conqueſts, and extend your own. *Dryden.*

2. Relation, ſort.

His horſe hipp'd with an old mothy ſaddle, and the ſtirrups of no *kindred*. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man ſecure
But the queen's *kindred* *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Nor needs thy juſter title the foul guilt
Of Eaſtern kings, who, to ſecure their reign,
Muſt have their brothers, ſons, and *kindred* ſlain. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED. *adj.* Congeneal; related; cognate.

From Tuſcan Corſtum he claim'd his birth,
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence aſcended to his *kindred* ſkies
A god. *Dryden.*

KINE. *n. ſ.* plur. from *cow*.

To milk the *kine*,
E'er the milk-maid fire
Hath open'd her eyne. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A field I went, amid' the morning dew,
To milk my *kine*. *Gay.*

KING. *n. ſ.* [A contraction of the Teutonick word *cuning*, or *eyning*, the name of ſovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it ſignifies ſtout or valiant, the kings of moſt nations being, in the beginning, choſen by the people on account of their valour and ſtrength. *Verſtegan.*]

1. Monarch; ſupreme governour.

The great *king* of *kings*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou ſhalt do no murder. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

True hope is ſwift, and flies with ſwallows wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings*. *Shakeſp.*

The *king* becoming graces,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Bounty, perſev'rance, mercy, lowlineſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thus ſtates were form'd; the name of *king* unknown,
'Till common int'reſt plac'd the ſway in one;
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Diffuſing bleſſings, or averting harms,
The ſame which in a ſire the ſons obey'd,
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine: as *prince* alſo is.

Ferdinand and Iſabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unſeen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*

4. KING *at Arms*, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the ſociety; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux. *Phillips.*

A letter under his own hand was lately ſhewed me by ſir William Dugdale, *king at arms*. *Walton.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with a king.

England is ſo idly *king'd*,
Her ſceptre ſo fantaſtically borne,
By a vain, giddy, ſhadow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

2. To make royal; to raiſe to royalty.

Sometimes am I a king;
Then treaſon makes me wiſh myſelf a beggar,
And ſo I am: then cruſhing penury
Perſuades me, I was better when a king,
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

KI'NGAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

The *kingapple* is preferred before the pennetting. *Mortimer.*

KI'NGCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*king* and *craft*.] The act of governing.

A word commonly uſed by king *James*.

KI'NGCUP.

KI'NGCUP. *n. f.* [*king* and *cup*.] A flower

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peach.*

Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*

KI'NGDOM. *n. f.* [from *king*.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

You're welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shakesp.*

Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan. *Num.* xxxi.

2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract

The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

KI'NGFISHER. *n. f.* A species of bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bestows, *kingfishers* play on shore. *May's Virgil.*

Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water-rats, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KI'NGLIKE. } *adj.* [from *king*.]
KI'NGLY. }

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll sit,
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shakesp.*

Yet this place
Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,
Tho' all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To reverence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king.

Why rest thou with the vile
In lost stome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch
A watch-case to a common 'larum-bell? *Shakesp. H. IV.*

Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shakespeare.*

3. Noble; august.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *kingly* magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*

I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shakesp.*

[illegible] Walker [illegible]
Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with rev'rence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad*

KINGSE'VIL. *n. f.* [*king* and *evil*.] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kingsevil*, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

KI'NGSHIP *n. f.* [from *king*.] Royalty, monarchy.

They designed and proposed to me the new modeling of sovereignty and *kingship*, without any reality of power, or without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *K. Charles.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*, but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *n. f.* A plant.

The stalk is round, smooth, strong, and branchy; the leaves like those of a leek, but stronger and narrower: the flowers are divided commonly as far as the basis, naked, stellated, and embracing the ovary like a calyx; the apex of the ovary puts forth six stamina, and a long tube from the centre, which becomes a roundish fruit, carnous, triangular, divided into three partitions inclosing triangular seeds. *Miller.*

KI'NGSTONE. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KI'NSFOLK. *n. f.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; those who are of the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have bestowed them amongst their *kinsfolks*. *Spenser*

My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten me. *Job* xix. 14.

KI'NSMAN *n. f.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family

They made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinsmen*, as their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom *kinsmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*

Let me stand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my *kinsman's* arms, who first appear'd in fight. *Dryden's Fables.*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a *kinsman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought will succeed to his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

KI'NSWOMAN. *n. f.* [*kin* and *woman*.] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinswoman* to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his [illegible]

KI'RK. *n. f.* [cyrce, Saxon; κυριακὸν.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland

Home they hasten the posts to dight,
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,
With hawthorn buds, and sweet eglantine. *Spenser.*

Nor is it all the nation hath these spots,
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Cleaveland.*

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of the Scots. *King Charles.*

KI'RTLE. *n. f.* [cyrtel, Saxon.] An upper garment, a gown.

All in a *kirtle* of discoloured say
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen*

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou shalt have a cap to-morrow *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Raleigh.*

To KISS. *v. a* [*cusan*, Welsh; κύω.]

1. To touch with the lips.

But who those ruddy lips can miss,
Which blessed find themselves do *kiss*. *Sidney.*

He took
The bride about the neck, and *kiss'd* her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other. *Shak. R. III.*

2. To treat with fondness.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,
So much they love it, but to stubborn spirits,
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shak. H. VIII.*

3. To touch gently.

The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

KISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What sense had I of her stolen hours of lust?
I found not Cassio's *kisses* on her lips. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a *kiss*,
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

KI'SSER. *n. f.* [from *kiss*.] One that kisses.

KI'SSINGCRUST. *n. f.* [*kissing* and *crust*.] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another

These bak'd him *kissing-crusts*, and those
Brought him small beer. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *n. f.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A small diminutive fiddle:

'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing-master's *kit*. *Grew's Museum.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town

KI'TCHEN *n. f.* [*tegin*, Welsh; *keg*, Flemish; cycene, Sax. *cuisine*, French; *cucina*, Italian, *kythen*, Erse.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser.*

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour for his own use? *Id.*

He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his *kitchen*; so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bac.*

We see no new built palaces aspire,
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *garden*.] Garden in which esculent plants are produced

Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are called *kitchengardens*. *Bacon.*

A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest [illegible]

KI'TCHENMAID. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *maid*.] A cookmaid.

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *n. f.* [*kitchen* and *stuff*.] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

K N A

As a thrifty wench ſcrapes *kitchenſtuff*,
And barreling the droppings and the ſnuff
Of waſting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*
Inſtead of *kitchenſtuff* ſome cry
A goſpel preaching miniſtry. *Hudibras*

KI'TCHENWENCH. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the inſtruments of cookery.
Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Roaſting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench.* *Swift*

KI'TCHENWORK. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. ſ.* [cyta, Saxon.]
1. A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens.
Ravenous crows and *kites*
Fly o'er our heads. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
More pity that the eagle ſhould be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakeſ. R. III*
The heron, when ſhe ſoareth high, ſo as ſometimes ſhe is ſeen to paſs over a cloud, ſheweth winds, but *kites*, flying low, ſhew fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*
A leopard and a cat ſeem to differ juſt as a *kite* doth from an eagle. *Grew*
2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.
Deteſted *kite!* thou lieſt. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*
3. A fictitious bird made of paper
A man may have a great eſtate conveyed to him, but if he will madly burn, or childiſhly make paper *kites* of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gov. of the Tongue*

KI'TESFOOT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

KI'TTEN *n. ſ.* [*kitteken*, Dutch.] A young cat.
[illegible] a kitten, or ſhe cat, drowned, nor is the ſame obſerved in the drowning of whelps and *kittens.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
It was ſcratched in playing with a *kitten.* *Wiſeman.*
Helen was juſt ſlipt into bed,
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior*

To KI'TTEN *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.
So it would have done
At the ſame ſeaſon, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourſelf had ne'er been born. *Shakeſp.*
The eagle clambered upon the top of a high oak, and the cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack*]
1. To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.
2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or ſteal away ſuddenly with a catch

To KNAB. *v. a* [*knabben*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erſe.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite ſomething brittle, that makes a noiſe when it is broken; ſo as that *knab* and *knap* may be the ſame.
I had much rather be *knabbing* craſts, without fear, in my own hole, than be miſtreſs of the world with cares *L'Eſtran*
An aſs was wiſhing, in a hard Winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of freſh graſs to *knab* upon. *L'Eſtr*
KNACK [illegible], cnapunge, ſkill, Sax.]
1. [illegible] a petty contrivance; a toy.
When I was young, I was wont
To load my ſhe with *knacks*. I would have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou doſt but ſigh
That thou no more ſhalt ſee this *knack*, as never
I mean thou ſhalt, we'll bar thee from ſucceſs. *Shakeſp.*
This cap was mounded on a porringer,
A velvet diſh, fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut ſhell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakeſpeare.*
But is't not preſumption to write verſe to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all theſe pretty *knacks* that you compoſe,
Alas, what are they but poems in proſe! *Denham.*
He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks.* *Hudibras*
2. A readineſs, an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity
I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax,
And out of the holes
Draw ribbands and poſies. *Ben. Johnſon's Gypſies.*
The *knack* of faſt and looſe paſſes with foolish people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the deſperate conſequences of an ill habit. *L'Eſtrange.*
There is a certain *knack* in the art of converſation that gives a good grace to many things, by the manner and addreſs of handling them *L'Eſtrange.*
Knaves, who in fair aſſemblies have the *knack*
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*
My author has a great *knack* at remarks. In the end he makes another, about our refining in controverſy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*
The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhime. *Swift.*
3. A nice trick.
For how ſhould equal colours do the *knack?*
Chameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a ſharp quick noiſe, as when a ſtick breaks.

KNA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *knack*]
1. A maker of ſmall work.
One part for plow-wright, cartwright, *knacker*, and ſmith. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. A ropemaker. [*Reſtio*, Latin] *Ainſworth.*

KNAG. *n. ſ.* [*knag*, a wart, Daniſh. It is retain'd in Scotland.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *adj.* [from *knag.*] Knotty, ſet with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *n. ſ.* [*cnap*, Welſh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; cnaep, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance, a ſwelling from nence
You ſhall ſee many fine feats ſet upon a *knap* of ground environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the ſun is pent in, and the wind gathereth as in troughs. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]
1. [illegible]
He *knappeth* the ſpear in ſunder. *Common Prayer.*
He will *knap* the ſpears aſunder with his teeth *Mors.*
2. [*Knaap*, Erſe.] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe like that of breaking.
Knap a pair of tongs ſome depth in a veſſel of water, and you ſhall hear the ſound of the tongs *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a ſhort ſharp noiſe.
I reduced ſhoulders ſo ſoon, that the ſtanders-by heard them *knap* in before they knew they were out. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap.*] To break off with a ſharp quick noiſe. *Ainſworth.*

KNA'PSACK *n. ſ.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back, a bag of proviſions.
The conſtitutions of this church ſhall not be repealed, 'till I ſee more religious motives than ſoldiers carry in their *knapſacks.* *King Charles.*
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it fartheſt: there are hedges in Summer, and barns in Winter to be found I with my *knapſack*, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel 'till we come to the ridge of the world *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

KNA'PWEED. *n. ſ.* [*jacea*, Latin.]
This is one of the headed plants deſtitute of ſpines: the cup is ſquamoſe, the borders of the leaves are equal, being neither ſerrated nor indented the florets round the border of the head are barren; but thoſe placed in the center are ſucceeded each by one ſeed, having a down adhering to it. There are fifty ſpecies of this plant, thirteen of which grow wild in England, and the reſt are exoticks. *Miller.*

KNARE. *n. ſ.* [*knur*, German] A hard knot.
A cake of ſcurf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly ſtubs inſtead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and *knares* deform'd and old,
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

KNAVE. *n. ſ* [cnapa, Saxon]
1. A boy; a male child
2. A ſervant Both theſe are obſolete
For as the moon the eye doth pleaſe
With gentle beams not hurting ſight,
Yet hath for ſun the greater praiſe,
Becauſe from him doth come her light;
So if my man muſt praiſes have,
What then muſt I that keep the *knave?* *Sidney.*
He eats and drinks with his domeſtick ſlaves;
A viler hind than any of his *knaves* *Dryden.*
3. A petty raſcal; a ſcoundrel; a diſhoneſt fellow
Moſt men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for their honeſty be accounted fools, *knaves*, in the mean time, paſſing for a name of credit. *South's Sermons.*
When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty *knaves*, there's equity againſt both. *L'Eſtrange.*
An honeſt man may take a *knave's* advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*
See all our fools aſpiring to be *knaves.* *Pope.*
4. A card with a ſoldier painted on it
For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
If we are brought in play upon't,
Or but by caſting *knaves* get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win? *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *n. ſ* [from *knave*]
1. Diſhoneſty; tricks; petty villany
Here's no *knavery!* See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together. *Shakeſpeare.*
If I thought it were not a piece of honeſty to acquaint the king withal, I would do't, I hold it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Here's the folly of the aſs in truſting the fox, and here's the *knavery* of the fox in betraying the aſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cunning courtier ſhould be ſlighted too,
Who with dull *knavery* makes ſo much ado;
Till the ſhrewd fool, by thriving too too faſt,
Like Æſop's fox, becomes a prey at laſt. *Dryden.*

2. Miſchievous tricks or practices. In the following paſſage it ſeems a general term for any thing put to an ill uſe, or perhaps for trifling things of more coſt than uſe.

We'll revel it as bravely as the beſt,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knav'ry*. *Shakeſp.*

KNA'VISH. *adj.* [from *knave.*]

1. Diſhoneſt, wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and *knavish* to do it from ... *Pope's Letters.*

2. Waggiſh; miſchievous.

... curſt and ſad,
Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakeſp.*

KNA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *knaviſh.*]

1. Diſhoneſtly; fraudulently.
2. Waggiſhly; miſchievouſly.

To KNEAD. *v. a.* [cnæban, Saxon, *kneden*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance. It is ſeldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading*, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a lump, where all beaſts *kneaded* be;
Wiſdom makes him an ark where all agree. *Donne.*

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began,
...
And pride of empire, four'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paſte of fleſh on all degrees beſtow'd,
And *kneaded* up alike with meal'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the heart, ſeaſoned it with ſome furious particles of the lion. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to ſow and *knead*. *Prior.*

The cake ſhe *kneaded* was the ſavoury meat. *Prior.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*knead* and *trough.*] A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

Frogs ſhall come into thy *kneadingtrough*. *Exod.*

KNEE. *n. ſ.* [cneop, Saxon; *knie*, Dutch.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father
Was a moſt ſainted king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her *knees* than on her feet,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I have reſerved to myſelf ſeven thouſand, who have not bowed the *knee* to Baal. *Rom.* xi. 4.

Scotch ſkink is a kind of ſtrong nouriſhment, made of the *knees* and ſinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and claſp thy *knees*. *Milton.*

Weary'd with length of ways, worn out with toil,
To lay down, and leaning on her *knees*,
Invok'd the cauſe of all her miſeries,
And caſt her languiſhing regards above,
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. *Pr*
Diſdainful of Campania's gentle plains,
When for them ſhe muſt bend the ſervile *knee*. *Thomſon.*

2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Howard's Medic. Exer.*

Such poſitions are the fitteſt timber to make great pollucks of, like to *knee* timber, that is good for ſhips that are to be toſſed; but not for houſing houſes, that ſhall ſtand firm. *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupplicate by kneeling.

Go you that baniſh'd him, a mile before his tent fall down, and *knee* the way into his mercy. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Return with her!
Why, the hot-blooded France, that dow'rleſs took
Our youngeſt born—I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne, and ſquare-like penſion beg. *Shakeſ*

KNEED. *adj.* [from *knee.*]

1. ...ees, as *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed.*
2. ...ng joints: as *kneed* graſs.

KNEE-DEEP. *adj.* [*knee* and *deep.*]

1. ...g to the knees.
2. Sunk to the knees.

The country peaſant meditates no harm,
When clad with ſkins of beaſts to keep him warm;
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almoſt *kneedeep*, through mire in clumſy ſhoes. *Dryden.*

3. ...

KNEE-PAN. *n. ſ.* [*knee* and *pan.*] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both ſides, and covered with a ſmooth cartilage on its foreſide. It is ſoft in children, but very hard in thoſe of proper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it paſſes the tendon of the muſcles which extend the leg, to which it ſerves as a pully. *Quincy.*

The *kneepan* muſt be ſhewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine ſhadow underneath the joint. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee.*] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou do'ſt aſk me bleſſing, I'll *kneel* down,
And aſk of thee forgiveneſs. *Shak. King Lear.*

Ere I was riſen from the place that ſhew'd
My duty *kneeling*, came a reeking poſt,
Stew'd in his haſte, half breathing, panting forth
From Goneril, his miſtreſs, ſalutation. *Shak. King Lear*

A certain man *kneeling* down to him, ſaid, Lord, have mercy upon my ſon; for he is lunatick. *Mat.* xvii. 14.

As ſoon as you are dreſſed, *kneel* and ſay the Lord's prayer. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

KNEE'TRIBUTE. *n. ſ.* [*knee* and *tribute.*] Genuflection, worſhip or obeiſance ſhown by kneeling.

Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, proſtration vile. *Milton*

KNEL. *n. ſ.* [*cnil*, Welſh, a funeral pile, cnylian, to ring, Sax.] The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not with them to a fairer death,
And ſo his *knell* is knoll'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sea nymphs hourly ring his *knell*
Hark, now I hear them. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His *knell* rung out, his judgment, he was ſtirr'd
With ſuch an agony, he ſweat extremely. *Sam. H. VIII.*

All theſe motions, which we ſaw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw
Or as a lute, which in moiſt weather rings
Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her ſtrings. *Donne*

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Which hits hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the laſt, the kind releaſing *knell*. *Cowley.*

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and ſung;
The am'rous youth around her bow'd,
At night her fatal *knell* was rung,
I ſaw, and kiſs'd her in her ſhrowd *Prior*

KNEW. The preterite of *know.*

KNIFE. *n. ſ.* plur. *knives.* [cnif, Sax. *kniff*, Dan. ſh.] An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunneſt ſmoke of hell,
That my keen *knife* ſee not the wound it makes. *Shakeſp.*

Bleſt powers, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife*. *Crashaw.*

The ſacred prieſts with ready *knives* bereave
The beaſt of life, and in full bowls receive
The ſtreaming blood. *Dryden's Æn.*

Ev'n in his ſleep he ſtarts, and fears the *knife*,
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife. *Dryd.*

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in ourſelves. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [cniht, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a ſervant, or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the cuſtom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the liſts, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *ſir*: as, *ſir* Thomas, *ſir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was uſual to ſay *ſir* knight.

That ſame *knight*'s own ſword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenſer.*

Sir *knight*, if *knight* thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place. *Spenſer.*

When every cauſe in law is right,
No ſquire in debt, and no poor *knight*. *Shak. King Lear.*

Pardon, goddeſs of the night,
Thoſe that ſlew thy virgin *knight*,
For the which, with ſongs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakeſp.*

This *knight*; but yet why ſhould I call him *knight*,
To give impiety to this rev'rent ſtile. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

No ſquire with *knight* did better fit
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras*

2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.

The *knight* intends to make his appearance.

3. A champion.

He ſuddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it ſent ſuch a ſmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the *knights* each other loſt,
And ſtood as ſtill as any poſt *Drayton.*

Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knight* againſt their king,
And raiſe the firſt ſed tion? *Denham.*

KNIGHT *Errant.* [*chevalier errant*] A wandering knight, one who went about in queſt of adventures.

Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*

The

The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their miſtreſſes in fights,
They cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *Errantry* [from *knight errant*] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar paſſes for courage is a brutiſh ſort of *knight errantry*, ſeeking out needleſs encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the Poſt*. A hireling evidence.

There are *knights of the poſt*, and holy cheats enough, to ſwear the truth of the broadeſt contradictions, where pious frauds ſhall give them an extraordinary call. *South's Sermons.*

KNIGHT *of the Shire*. One of the repreſentatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an eſtate in land of ſix hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the perſon kneeling a blow with a ſword, and ordains him riſe up *knight*.

Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *knighted*. *Hayward.*

The lord protector *knighted* the king, and immediately the king ſtood up, took the ſword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One *knighted* Blackmore, and one penſion'd Quarles. *Pope.*

KNI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *knight*] Befitting a knight, becoming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more *knightly* combat ſhall be performed between us. *Sidney.*

How dares your grace preſume againſt my laws?
As in a liſted field to fight your cauſe,
Unaſk'd the royal grant, no marſhal by,
As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try *Dryden.*

KNI'GHTHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *knight*] The character or dignity of a knight.

For that ſame knight's own ſword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made by his almighty art,
For that his nourſling, when he *knighthood* ſwore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal ſmart *Fairy Queen.*

Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,
And ſo defend thee heaven and thy valour. *Shak. R. II.*

Is this the fair, who came with waſte wiſe to win,
A *knight* hood bought, to go a wooing in *Ben. Johnſon.*

If you needs muſt write, write Cæſar's praiſe,
You'll gain at leaſt a *knighthood*, or the bays. *Pope.*

KNI'GHTLESS *adj.* [from *knight*] Unbecoming a knight. Obſolete.

Aroſe, thou curſed miſcreant,
That haſt with *knightleſs* guile, and treacherous train,
Faire knighthood foully ſhamed. *Fairy Queen.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted*. [cnittan, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd ſleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds - *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A thouſand Cupids in thoſe curls do lie,
Thoſe curious nets thy ſlender fingers *knit*. *Waller.*

2. To tie.

Send for the county, go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To join, to unite.

His gratified grate for grief and high diſdain,
And, *knitting* all his force, got one hand free. *Fa. Queen.*

Theſe, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their attractions - they are in my power. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh! let the vile world end,
And the premiſed flames of the laſt day
Knit earth and heav'n together. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Lay your injunctions
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a moſt indiſſoluble tye
For ever *knit*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*,
And the conjunction of our inward ſoul
Married in league, coupled and linked together
With all religious ſtrength of ſacred vows.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

By the ſimplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which *knitteth* ſouls, and proſpers loves. *Shakeſp.*

If ye be come peaceably, mine heart ſhall be *knit* unto you. 1 *Chron.* xii. 17.

That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love. *Col.* ii. 2.

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonſtrate the firmeſt *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof. *Wotton's Architect.*

Pride and impudence, in faction *knit*,
Uſurp the chair of wit! *Ben. Johnſon's New Inn.*

Ye *knit* my heart to you by aſking this queſtion. *Bacon.*

Theſe two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into one. *Hayward.*

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantaſtick round. *Milton.*

God gave ſeveral abilities to ſeveral perſons, that each might help to ſupply the publick needs, and, by putting to all up all wants, they be *knit* together by juſtice, as the parts of the world are by nature. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a diſcharge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns,
And turn thy eyes ſo coldly on thy prince. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. To tie up.

He ſaw heaven opened, as it had been a great ſheet *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth. *Acts* x. 11.

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young ſhepherdeſs *knitting* and ſinging: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voices muſick. *Sidney.*

Make the world diſtinguiſh Julia's ſon
From the vile offſpring of a trull, that ſits
Above the town-wall, and for her living *knits*. *Dryden.*

2. To join, to cloſe; to unite.

Our ſever'd navy too
Have *knit* again, and float, threat'ning moſt ſea-like. *Shak.*

KNIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be ſleekly comb'd, their blue coats bruſh'd, and their garters of an indifferent *knit*. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *knit*] One who weaves or knits.

The ſpinſters and the *knitters* in the ſun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do uſe to chant it. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE. *n. ſ.* [*knit* and *needle*] A wire which women uſe in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, ſhe would prick him with her *knittingneedle*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

KNI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *knit*] A ſtring that gathers a purſe round. *Ainſworth.*

KNOB. *n. ſ.* [cnæp, Saxon; *knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly riſing above the reſt.

Juſt before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raiſed up from the ſubjacent fat, by the interpoſition whereof the blood falling down by the deſcending vein is diverted into the auricle. *Ray.*

KNOBBED. *adj.* [from *knob*] Set with knobs, having protuberances.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

KNO'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *knobby*.] The quality of having knobs.

KNO'BBY. *adj.* [from *knob*.]

1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard; ſtubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obſtinacy, reſolving ſtill to conceal the names of the authors. *Hale.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnucian, Saxon, *cnoc*, a blow, Welſh.]

1. To cliſh, to be driven ſuddenly together.

Any hard body thruſt forwards by another body contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no noiſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They may ſay, the atoms of the chaos being variouſly moved according to this catholick law, muſt needs *knock* and interfere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To beat, as at a door for admittance.

Villain, I ſay *knock* me at this gate,
And rap me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shak.*

Whether to *knock* againſt the gates of Rome,
Or rudely viſit them in parts remote,
To fright them, ere deſtroy. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I bid the raſcal *knock* upon your gate,
And could not get get him for my heart to do it. *Shakeſp.*

For harbour at a thouſand doors they *knock'd*,
Not one of all the thouſand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Knock at your own breaſt, and aſk your ſoul,
If thoſe fair fatal eyes edg'd not your ſword. *Dryden.*

3. *To* KNOCK *under*. A common expreſſion, that denotes when a man yields or ſubmits.

To KNOCK. *v.*

1. To affect or change in any reſpect by blows.

How do you mean removing him?
—Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place, *knocking* out his brains. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He that has his chains *knocked* off, and the priſon doors ſet open to him, is perfectly at liberty. *Locke.*

Time was, a ſober Engliſhman would *knock*
His ſervants up, and riſe by five o'clock,
Inſtruct his family in ev'ry rule
And ſend his wife to church, his ſon to ſchool. *Dryden.*

2. To daſh together, to ſtrike; to colude with a ſharp noiſe.

So when the cook ſaw my jaws thus *knock* it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket. *Cleaveland.*

At him he lanch'd his ſpear, and pierc'd his breaſt,
On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head,
And lay ſupine, and ſorth the ſpirit fled. *Dryden.*

'Tis the ſport of ſtateſmen,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another.

3. *To* KNOCK *down.* To fell by a blow
He began to *knock down* his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley of religion and bloodſhed. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 50.
A man who is groſs in a woman's company, ought to be *knocked down* with a club. *Clariſſa.*

4. *To* KNOCK *on the head.* To kill by a blow; to deſtroy.
He betook himſelf to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree. *South's Sermons.*
Exceſs, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man *on the head*, or with a fever, like fire in a ſtrong-water-ſhop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew's Coſmol.*

KNOCK *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſudden ſtroke; a blow
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth ſhould wave up from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* vii.
Ajax belabours there an harmleſs ox,
And thanks that Agamemnon feels the *knock*. *Dryden.*

2. A loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion.
Gaſcard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*
Thrice with a doleful ſound the jarring grate
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Boccace.*

KNOCKER. *n. ſ.* [from *knock.*]
1. [illegible]
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for ſtrangers to ſtroke.
Shut, ſhut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I ſaid,
Tie up the *knocker*, ſay I'm ſick, I'm dead. *Po*

3. [illegible] [from *knell.*] To toll for a funeral
Had I as many ſons as I have hairs,
I would not wiſh them to a fairer death,
And ſo his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To KNOLL *v. n.* To ſound as a bell
If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakeſp.*

KNOLL. *n. ſ.* A little hill. *Ainſ.*

KNOP *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *knap.*] Any tufty top. *Ainſ.*

KNOT *n. ſ.* [cnotta, Saxon; *knot*, German; *knutte*, Dutch, *knotte*, Erſe.]
1. A complication of a cord or ſtring not eaſily to be diſengaged.
He found that reaſon's ſelf now reaſons found
To faſten *knots*, which fancy firſt had bound. *Sidney.*
As the fair veſtal to the fountain came,
Let none be ſtartled at a veſtal's name,
Tuck'd with the walk, ſhe lays her down to reſt;
And to the winds expoſe her glowing breaſt,
To take the freſhneſs of the morning air,
And gather'd in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addiſon.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other.
Garden *knots*, the frets of houſes, and all equal figures, pleaſe; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*
Our ſea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her faireſt flowers choked up,
Her *knots* diſorder'd. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.
Let ſed flow'rs worthy of paradiſe, which not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profuſe on hill and dale, and plain. *Milton.*
Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knots*, adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers. *More.*
Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,
Had half-expreſs'd, and half-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft adorers,
That, as the wound, the paſſion might increaſe. *F*

3. Any bond of aſſociation or union.
Confirm that amity
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchſafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakeſp.*
I would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknit himſelf
The noble *knot* he made. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Why left you wife and children,
Thoſe precious motives, thoſe ſtrong *knots* of love. *Shak.*
Not all that Saul could threaten or perſuade,
In this cloſe *knot*, the ſmalleſt looſeneſs made. *Cowley*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood cauſed by the protuberance of a bough, and conſequently by a tranſverſe direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.
Taking the very refuſe among thoſe which ſerved to no uſe, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knots*, he had carved it exquiſitely, when he had nothing elſe to do. *Wiſd.*
Such *knots* and croſſneſs of grain as objected here, as will hardly ſuffer that form, which they cry up here as the only juſt reformation, to go on ſo ſmoothly here as it might do in Scotland. *King Charles.*

5. A confederacy; an aſſociation, a ſmall band.
Oh you panderly raſcals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conſpiracy againſt me. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?
Where not a ſoul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a ſum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Eſtrange.*
I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make requeſt that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. Difficulty; intricacy.
A man ſhall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of buſineſs, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety ſeem equally weighty; ſo that, which way ſoever the choice determines, a man is ſure to venture a great concern. *South's Sermons.*

7. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs
When the diſcovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the reſt is ſhut up in the compaſs of ſome few lines, becauſe nothing then hindered the happineſs of Troſmond and Leonora. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*

8. A cluſter; a collection.
The way of fortune is like the milky way in the ſky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of ſmall ſtars, not ſeen aſunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
In a picture, beſides the principal figures which compoſe it, and are placed in the midſt of it, there are leſs groups or *knots* of figures diſpoſed at proper diſtances, which are parts of the piece, and ſeem to carry on the ſame deſign in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To KNOT *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To complicate in knots.
Happy we who from ſuch queens are freed,
That were always telling beads
But here's a queen when ſhe rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads. *Sidley.*

2. To intangle; to perplex.

3. To tie
The party of the papiſts in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongſt themſelves. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To KNOT *v. n.*
1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.
Cut hay when it begins to *knot*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſ.*

KNOTGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*knot* and *graſs*] A plant.

KNOTTED. *adj.* [from *knot*] Full of knots.
The *knotted* oaks ſhall ſhow'rs of honey weep. *Dryden.*

KNOTTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *knotty.*] Fulneſs of knots; unevenneſs.
Virtue was repreſented by Hercules naked, with his lion's ſkin and knotted club: by his naked club is ſignified reaſon ruling the appetite, the *knottineſs* thereof, the difficulty they have that ſeek after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

KNOTTY *adj.* [from *knot.*]
1. Full of knots.
I have ſeen tempeſts, when the ſcolding winds
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
The timber in ſome trees more clean, in ſome more *knotty*: try it by ſpeaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not paſs well. *Bacon.*
The *knotty* oaks their liſt'ning branches bow. *Roſcommon.*
One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryden's Æn.*
Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns diſgrace the ground
Come, ſhepherds, come, and ſtrew with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

2. Hard, rugged.
Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wiſe to work with:
'Tis their trade; and 'tis the ſport of ſtateſmen,
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embaraſſed.
King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, when the kingdom was caſt in his arms, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to ſolve, able to trouble and confound the wiſeſt kings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Princes exerciſed ſkill in putting intricate queſtions, and he that was the beſt at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Eſtrange.*
Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie. *Dryden.*
They compliment, they ſit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars, reform the ſtate,
A thouſand *knotty* points they clear,
'Till ſupper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known* [cnapan Saxon]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come? *Shakespeare.*

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is *known* with God and with men. *Wisd.* iv. 1.

The gods all things *know.* *Milton.*

Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cause their natures *knew.* *Denham.*

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men; there is a certainty in the proposition, and we *know* it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, or is in danger to be mistaken, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to declare his meaning, and make *known* what idea he makes it stand for *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his hand is not removed from you. 1 *Sa.* vi. 3.

Led on with a desire to *know*
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

One would have thought you had *known* better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy *L'Estrange.*

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognise.

What a monstrous fellow art thou, thus to rail on me, that neither *known* of thee, nor *known* thee? *Shakespeare.*

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *Lu.* xxiv. 35.

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*

Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to.

What are you?
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shak. King Lear.*

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen.* iv. 4.

7. To see with approbation.

They have reigned, but not by me; they have set a segnity over themselves, but I *knew* nothing of it. *Hosea.*

To KNOW, *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts* xii. 11.

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak of that they do not well *know*, they would nevertheless seem to others to *know* of that which they may not well speak.
Bacon's Essays, N°. 27.

Not to *know* of things remote, but know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

In the other world there is no consideration that will fling our confusion more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we had to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy *Tillotson's Sermons.*

They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad pieces, and to *know* which nature was well imitated by the most able masters. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To KNOW *of.* To take cognisance of; to

The prince and Mr Poins will put on two of our jerkins and aprons, and sir John must not *know* of it.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

There is but one mineral body, that we *know* of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

To KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for the many that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he *Shakesp. Henry* IV

f [illegible], is to take cognisance of; to

Fair Hermia, question your desires,
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For ay to be in shady cloister mew'd. *Shakespeare.*

KNOWABLE. *adj.* [from *know.*] Cognoscible, possible to be discovered or understood.

These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in these than in less acknowledged mysteries. *Glanv. Sce f*

It is plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Locke.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNO'WER. *n. s.* [from *know.*] One who has skill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable as made [illegible], we must have the true theory of the nature of that element, or we miserably fail of our scientifical aspirings; and while we can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers.* *Glanv.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

KNO'WING. *adj.* [from *know.*]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life. *Shak. Hamlet.*

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the most sagacious and learned legislators, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South's Sermon.*

Gio Bellino, one of the first who was of any considerat on at Venice, painted very dryly, according to the manner of his time he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Conscious, intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent Cause
Begun such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING. *n. s.* [from *know.*] Knowledge.

Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a stranger of his quality. *Shakespeare.*

KNO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing.*] With skill; with knowledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world.
More's Divine Dialogues

They who before were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence. I speak *knowingly.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

KNO'WLEDGE. *n. s.* [from *know.*]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakesp.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge.* *Sidney.*

That is not forgot,
Which ne'er I did remember; to my *knowledge*
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

5. Cognisance, notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth* ii. 10.

A state's anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*

6. Information; power of knowing

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to [illegible]

The prophet Hosea tells us that God saith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me, which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not *knowledged* by his revealed will. *Bacon's holy War.*

To KNU'BBLE *v. a.* [*knuper*, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE *n. f.* [cnucle, Saxon; *knackle*, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close

Thus often at the Temple-ſtairs we've ſeen
Two tritons, of a rough athletick mien,
Sourly diſpute ſome quarrel of the flood,
With *knuckles* bruis'd, and face beſmear'd in blood *Garth.*

2. The knee joint of a calf.

We find alſo that Scotch ſkinck, which is a pottage of ſtrong nouriſhment, is made with the knees and ſinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly alſo, which they uſed for a reſtorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were ſtops in their germination; as gilyflowers, pinks, fennel, and corn. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſubmit: I ſuppoſe from an odd cuſtom of ſtriking the under ſide of the table with the knuckles, in confeſſion of an argumental defeat.

KNU'CKLED, *adj.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in the water: it hath theſe properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both ſtalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many ſtalks out of one root. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

KNUFF. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the ſame with *chuff.*] A lout. An old word preſerved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted ſhoon,
Shall fill up Duffendale
With ſlaughtered bodies ſoon. *Hayward.*

KNUR. } *n. f.* [*knor*, German.] A knot; a hard ſub-
KNURLE. } ſtance.

The ſtony nodules found lodged in the ſtrata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward's Nat. Foſſ.*

KONAD for *knew.* *Spenſer.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from cuð, Saxon.] To know

But ah, unjuſt and worthleſs Colin Clout,
That *kydſt* the hidden kinds of many a weed;
Yet *kydſt* not one to cure thy ſore heart root,
Whoſe ranking wound as yet doth rifely bleed. *Spenſer.*



Rob' Vanhart

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

[illegible]

BY

EXAMPLES from the beſt WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

[illegible]

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

Cum tabulis animum cenſoris ſumet honeſti:
Audebit quæcunque parum ſplendoris habebunt,
Et ſine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et verſentur adhuc intra penetralia Veſtæ.
Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpeciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc ſitus informis premit et deſerta vetuſtas. HOR.

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L.

L, A liquid conſonant, which preſerves always the ſame ſound in Engliſh. In the Saxon it was aſpirated a plap, *loaf*, ploeſcy, *lady*.

At the end of a monoſyllable it is always doubled; as, *ſhall*; *ſtill*; *full*, except after a diphthong; as, *fail*, *feel*, *veal*; *cool*. In a word of more tyllables it is written ſingle; as, *channel*; *canal*; *tendril*. It is ſometimes put before r, and ſounded feebly after it, as *bible*, *title*.

LA. *interject.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo.*] See; look; behold.

La you! if you ſpeak ill of the devil,
How he takes it at heart. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*

LA'BDANUM. *n. ſ.* A reſin of the ſofter kind, of a ſtrong and not unpleaſant ſmell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taſte. This juice exſudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub, of the ciſtus kind, in Crete, and the neighbouring iſlands; and the Grecian women make balls of it with a ſmall admixture of ambergreaſe, by way of a perfume. It was formerly uſed externally in medicine, but is now neglected. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

LA'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing.

When wak'd, I found
This *label* on my boſom; whoſe contents
Is ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.

On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impreſſed from the papal ſeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3 [In law.] A narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal. So alſo any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or teſtament, is called a label or codicil. *Harris.*

God join'd my heart to Romeo's, thou our hands;
And ere this hand by thee to Romeo ſeal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this ſhall ſlay them both. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'BENT. *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding, ſlipping. *Dict.*

LA'BIAL. *adj.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some particular affection of ſound in its paſſage to the lips, will ſeem to make ſome compoſition in any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LA'BIATED. *adj.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LA'BIODENTAL. *adj* [*labium* and *dentalis*] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

The dental conſonants are very eaſy, and firſt the *labiodentals f*, *v*, alſo the linguadentals *th*, *dh*. *Hold. Elem. of Sp.*

LABO'RANT. *n. ſ.* [*laborant*, Lat.] A chemiſt. Not in uſe.

I can ſhew you a ſort of fixt ſulphur, made by an induſtrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

LA'BORATORY. *n. ſ.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemiſt's workroom.

It would contribute to the hiſtory of colours, if chemiſts would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours obſerved in the ſteam of bodies, either ſublimed or diſtilled. *Boyle on Colours.*

The flames of love will perform thoſe miracles they of the furnace boaſt of, would they employ themſelves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*laborieux*, French; *laboriſus*, Latin.]

1. Diligent in work; aſſiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their profeſſions, unſpotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and reſolute in oppoſing ſeducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and laſtly, to be gentle, courteous, and compaſſionate to all. *South's Serm.*

To his *laborious* youth conſum'd in war,
And laſting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Prior.*

2. Requiring labour, tireſome, not eaſy.

A ſpacious cave within its inmoſt part,
Was hew'd and faſhion'd by *laborious* art,
Through the hill's hollow ſides. *Dryd. Æn. 6.*

Do'ſt thou love watchings, abſtinence, and toil,
Laborious virtues all? learn them from Cato. *Add. Cato.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laborious*] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriouſly* in a ſhip, yet neglects to ſtop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

I chuſe *laboriouſly* to bear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope's Odyſ.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *laborious.*]

1. Toilſomeneſs; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gainleſſneſs as well as the *laboriouſneſs* of the work; thoſe wretched creatures, buried in earth and darkneſs, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the infatuate miſer. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Diligence, aſſiduity.

LA'BOUR, *n. ſ.* [*labeur*, French, *labor*, Latin.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength, or wearſome perſeverance; pains, toil, travail; work.

If I find her honeſt, I loſe not my *labour*; if ſhe be otherwiſe, it is *labour* well beſtowed. *Shakeſ. M. W. of Windſor.*

I ſent to know your faith, leſt the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. *1 Theſ.* iii. 5.

2. Work to be done.

Being a *labour* of ſo great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wiſh than look for. *Hooker.*

You were wont to ſay,
If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and ſav'd
Your huſband ſo much ſweat. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Exerciſe; motion with ſome degree of violence.

Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preſervation of health, and curing many initial diſeaſes, but the toil of the mind deſtroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

4. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of womens *labours* thou haſt charge,
And generation goodly doeſt enlarge
Incline thy will to effect our wiſhful vow. *Spenſer. Epith.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings, and of grinding pain;
My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,
Which with her hand the conſcious nurſe ſuppreſs'd. *Dryd.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*. *Graunt*

His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails with the obſtagliori, and is in pangs 'till it be delivered. *South's Serm.*

To [illegible] Lat

1. To toil, to act with painful effort.

When ſhall I come to th' top of that ſame hill?
—You do climb up it now, look how we *labour*. *Shakeſ.*
For your highneſs' good I ever *labour'd*,
More than mine own *Shakeſpear's Hen. VIII.*

Who is with him?
—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jeſt
His heart ſtruck anguiſh. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour* therein. *Exod.* v. 9.

2. To do work; to take pains.

Epaphras ſalutes you, always *labouring* fervently for you [illegible] that ye may ſtand perfect. *Col.* iv. 12.

[illegible] but that is given to drunkenneſs ſhall not be [illegible] *Eccluſ.* xix. 1.

That [illegible] that they may be a guard to us, and *labour* [illegible] *Neh.* iv. 22.

Yet is there no end of all his labours; neither ſaith he, for whom do I *labour* *Eccl.* iv. 8.

As

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make use of *Locke*

3 To move with difficulty.

The stone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the labourer's toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville*

4. To be diseased with. [*Morbo laborare*, Latin.]

They abound with horse,
Of which our want our camp doth only *labour*,
And I have found 'em coming. *Ben Johnson's Catiline.*

I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wiseman.*

5. To be in distress, to be pressed.

To this infernal lake the furies,
Here hides her hated head, and the *labouring* skies. *Dryd.*
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the *labouring* moon. *Dryd. Aur.*
This exercise will call down the favour of h[eaven] upon you, to remove those afflictions you now *labour* under you. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6 To be in child-birth; to be in travail.

There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When she was *labouring* in the throws of birth;
For th' unborn chief the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and tos'd it on the flame. *Dryd. Ovid*
Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to *labour* with th' inspiring God. *Pope.*

He is so touch'd with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his soul *labours* for an expression enough to present it. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to prosecute with effect.

To use brevity, and avoid much *labouring* of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. *2 Mac.*
The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the most part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whose satisfaction was not to be *laboured* for. *Clarendon.*
The pains of famish'd Tantalus shall feel,
And Sisyphus that *labours* up the hill,
The rowling rock in vain, and cursed Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*
Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
Th' artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden's Æneis.*

An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to *labour* the point under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. To beat; to belabour.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroak. *Dryden's Virg.*

LA'BOURER. *n. s.* [*labourer*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their work-folks and *labourers*, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot. *Bacon.*
The sun but seem'd the *lab'rer* of the year,
Each waxing moon supply'd her watry store,
To swell those tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore. *Dryden.*
Labourers and idle persons, children and striplings, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*
Not balmy sleep to *lab'rers* fast with pain,
Nor showr's to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,
Are half so charming, as thy sight to me. *Pope's Autumn.*
Yet hence the poor are clothed, the hungry fed,
Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The *lab'rer* bears. *Pope, Ep. iv. l. 167.*

The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee, nor the merchant to the *labourer*, I have no need of thee. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

Sir, I am a true *labourer*, I earn that I eat; get that I wear, owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness. *Shakesp.*
The stone that labours up the hill,
Mocking the *lab'rer's* toil, returning still
Is love. *Granville*

LA'BOURSOME. *adj.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence.

Forget
Your *laboursome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*
He hath, my lord, by *laboursome* petition,
Wrung from me my slow leave. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

LA'BRA. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A lip.

Word of denial in thy *labras* here,
Word of denial, froth and scum thou art. *Shakespeare*

LA'BYRINTH. *n. s.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze, a place formed with intricate windings.

Suffolk, stay;
Thou may'st not wander in that *labyrinth*,
There Minotaurs, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shakespeare.*

Words, which would rear
The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's soft ear *Donne.*
My clamours tear
The ear's soft *labyrinth*, and eat the air. *Sandy's Paraph.*

The earl of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed warmness and skill, but run into *labyrinths*, from whence he could not disentangle himself *Clarendon, b. viii.*

My soul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself
I' th' maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world. *Denham.*

LAC *n. s.*

Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree. 1. The stick *lac* 2. The seed *lac* 3. The shell *lac*. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE *n. s.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin.]

1. A string; a cord.

There the fond fly entangled, struggled long,
For striving more, the more in *laces* strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In many snares, the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. A snare; a gin.

The king had snared been in love's strong *lace*. *Fairfax.*

3. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes.

O! cut my *lace*, lest my heart cracking, it
Break too. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Dull ne'er was call'd to cut her *lace*,
Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.

Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly *laces*, and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.

He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round,
But trimm'd with curious *lace*. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word.

Haply he the fleet pursues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their mysterious face,
He drinks his coffee without *lace* *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a string run through eilet holes.

I caused a fomentation to be made, and put on a *laced* sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened. *Wiseman.*
At this, for new replies he did not stay,
But *lac'd* his crested helm, and strode away. *Dryden*
These gutt'ring spouts, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body suits; but suits in vain
Messapus' helm he finds among the rest,
And *laces* on, and wears the waving crest *Dryd. Æneis*
Like Mrs. Primly's great beauty, she may *lace* it down before, but it burnishes on her hips *Congr. Way of the World.*
When Jenny's stays are newly *lac'd*,
Or Anna plays about her waist. *Prior*

2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.

It is but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloath of gold and coats, and *lac'd* with silver. *Shakesp. Much ado about Not.*

3. To embellish with variegations.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do *lace* the severing clouds in yonder East,
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountains tops. *Shakespeare*
Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, *lac'd* with bits of rastick, makes a front

4. To beat; whether from the form which *L'Estrange* uses, or by corruption of *lash*.

Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye.

LACED *Mutton*. An old word for a whore.

Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her a *lac'd mutton*, and she gave me nothing for my labour. *Shakesp.*

LACEMAN. *n. s.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace.

I met with a nobleman, engaged with a *laceman*, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Cæsar or Nero. *Addison's Spectator*, [illegible]

LA'CERABLE *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily be open to great damages because of their thin and *lacerable* composure. *Hale*

To LACERATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Latin.]

to separate by violence.

And my [illegible] *lacer* and rip up, like the womb that brought them forth *Heywood's England's Tears*
The heat breaks through the water, so as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Here

Here *lacerated* friendſhip claims a tear. *Va. of human Wiſhes.*

LACERATION. *n. ſ.* [from *lacerate.*] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extenſion of the great veſſels, compreſſion of the leſſer, and *lacerations* upon ſmall cauſes. *Arbuth.*

LACERATIVE. *adj.* [from *lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

LA'CHRYMAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears.

It is of an exquiſite ſenſe, that, upon any touch, the tears might be ſqueezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to waſh and clean it. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

LACHRYMARY. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.

How many dreſſes are there for each particular deity? what a variety of ſhapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymary* veſſels. *Addiſon's Travels through Italy.*

LACHRYMATION. *n. ſ.* [from *lachryma.*] The act of weeping, or ſhedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *n. ſ.* [*lachrymatoire*, French.] A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACI'NIATED. *adj.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*lacken*, to leſſen, Dutch.] To want; to need, to be without.

Every good and holy deſire, though it *lack* the form, hath notwithſtanding in itſelf the ſubſtance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and ſighs of the heart. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *f.* 348.

A land wherein thou ſhalt eat bread without ſcarceneſs, thou ſhalt not *lack* any thing in it. *Deut.* viii. 9.

One day we hope thou ſhalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the juſtice that we *lack*. *Daniel.*
Intreat they may; authority they *lack*. *Daniel.*

To [illegible]

1. To be in want.

The lions do *lack* and ſuffer hunger. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be wanting.

[illegible] ſhall [illegible] of [illegible] five?
wilt thou deſtroy all the city for *lack* of five? *Gen.* xviii. 28.

There was nothing *lacking* to them. David recovered all. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 19.

That which was *lacking* on your part, they have ſupplied. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 17.

LACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Want, need; failure.

In the ſcripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *p.* 41.

Many that are not mad
Have ſure more *lack* of reaſon. *Shakeſ. Meaſ for Meaſ.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The trenchant blade, toledo truſty,
For want of fighting was grown ruſty,
And eat into itſelf, for *lack*
Of ſomebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *c.* 1.

2. *Lack*, whether noun or verb, is now almoſt obſolete.

LA'CKBRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*lack* and *brain.*] One that wants wit.

What a *lackbrain* is this! Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

LACKER. *n. ſ.* A kind of varniſh, which, ſpread upon a white ſubſtance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do over with lacker.

What ſhook the ſtage, and made the people ſtare?
Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and *lacker'd* chair. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY. *n. ſ.* [*laquais*, French.] An attending ſervant; a foot boy.

They would ſhame to make me
Wait elſe at door: a fellow counſellor,
'Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys*! *Shakeſ. Hen.* VIII.

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He's cautious to avoid the conch and ſix,
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Lacqueys were never ſo ſaucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 48.

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend ſervilely. I know not whether *Milton* has uſed this word very properly.

This common ſcorn,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the ſtream,
Goes to, and back, *lackeying* the varying tide,
To rot itſelf with motion. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

So dear to heav'n is ſaintly chaſtity,
That when a ſoul is found ſincerely ſo,
A thouſand liveried angels *lackey* her,
Driving far off each thing of ſin and guilt.

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy, to pay ſervile attendance.

Oft have I ſervants ſeen on horſes ride,
The free and noble *lacquey* by their ſide. *Sandys' Par.*

Our Italian tranſlator of the *Aneis* is a foot poet; he *lackeys* by the ſide of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryd. Ded. Æn.*

LACKLINEN. *adj.* [*lack* and *linen.*] Want ing ſhirts.

I ſcorn you, ſcurvy companion; what! you poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate, away, you mouldy rogue, [illegible]

LA'CKLUSTRE. *adj.* [*lack* and *luſtre.*] Wanting brightneſs.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with *lackluſtre* eye,
Says very wiſely, it is ten o'clock. *Shakeſpeare.*

LACO'NICK. *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short, brief, from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who uſed few words.

I grow *laconick* even beyond laconiſm, for ſometimes I return only yes, or no, to queſtionary or petitionary epiſtles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

LA'CONISM. *n. ſ.* [*laconiſme*, French, *laconiſmus*, Latin.] A conciſe ſtile, called by *Pope laconiſm.* See LACONICK.

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo it is very comprehenſive: no *laconiſm* can reach it. It is the ſhorthand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

LA'CONICALLY. *adv.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly, conciſely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and deſirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically* [illegible]

LA'CTARY. *adj.* [*lactis*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice diſperſed through every part, there ariſe flowers blue and yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, *b.* vi. *c.* 10.

LA'CTARY. *n. ſ.* [*lactarium*, Latin.] A dairy houſe.

LACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lacto*, Latin.] The act or time of giving ſuck.

LA'CTEAL. *adj.* [from *lac*, Latin.] Conveying chyle.

As the food paſſes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is ſeparated from the excrementitious: the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *&c.*

LACTEAL. *n. ſ.* The veſſel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not, ſufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax conſtitutions, whereas their ſphincters will ſhut againſt them in ſuch as have ſtrong fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

[illegible]

1. Milky.

Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Lacteal, conveying chyle.

The lungs are ſuitable for reſpiration, and the *lacteous* veſſels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley's Serm.*

LACTESCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*lacteſco*, Latin.] Tendency to milk.

This *lacteſcence* does commonly enſue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with ſulphureous corpuſcles, hot water is ſuddenly poured upon the ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTESCENT. *adj.* [*lacteſcens*, Latin.] Producing Milk.

Amongſt the pot-herbs are ſome *lacteſcent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholeſome juice. *Arbuth.*

LACTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero.*] What conveys or brings milk.

He makes the breaſts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory veſſel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD. *n. ſ.* [*leode*, Saxon, which commonly ſignifies people, but ſometimes, ſays Mr. *Lye*, a boy.]

1. A boy, a ſtripling, in familiar language.

We were
Two *lads*, that thought there was no more behind,
But ſuch a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The poor *lad* who wants knowledge, muſt ſet his invention on the rack, to lay ſomething where he knows nothing. *Locke.*

Too far from the ancient forms of teaching ſeveral good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of ſuch *lads* as have been removed to other ſchools. *Watts.*

2. A boy, in proper language.

For great whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pine away in anguiſh, and ſelf-wilful annoy. *Fa. Qu.*

The ſhepherd *lad*,
Whoſe offſpring on the throne of Judah ſat
So many ages. *Milton's Par. Reg. b.* [illegible]

LA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [*hlæder*, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces.

Whoſe epitaph is rotten, and carried in time,
And ſpread as it ſhould be, the ſtate's *ladder* may climb. *Tuſſ.*

Now ſtreets grow ſtrong'd, and busy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire,
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play,
And ſome more nimble mount *ladders* to the fire. *Dryden.*

I ſaw a ſtage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three *ladders* to mount it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Eaſy in words thy ſtile, in ſenſe ſublime;
'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the ſkies. *Prior.*

2. Any thing by which one climbs.

Then took ſhe help to her of a ſervant near about her huſband, whom ſhe knew to be of a haſty ambition, and ſuch a one, who wanting true ſufficiency to raiſe him, would make a *ladder* of any miſchief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I muſt climb her window,
The *ladder* made of cords. *Shakeſ. Two Gent. of Verona*

Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which
My couſin Bolingbroke aſcends my throne
Lowlineſs is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face

3. A gradual riſe.

Endow'd with all theſe accompliſhments, we leave him in the full career of ſucceſs, mounting faſt towards the top of the *ladder* eccleſiaſtical, which he hath a fair probability to reach. *Swift.*

LADE. *n.*

Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon lade, which ſignifies a purging or diſcharging, there being a diſcharge of the waters into the ſea, or into ſome greater river. *Gibſon's Camden*

To LADE. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſive, *laded* or *laden*. [from hladen, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.

And they *laded* their aſſes with corn, and departed thence. *Gen.* xlii. 26.

The experiment which ſheweth the weights of ſeveral bodies in compariſon with water, is of uſe in *lading* of ſhips, and ſhewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon's Ph. Rem*

The veſſels, heavy *laden*, put to ſea
With proſp'rous winds, a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

I thought the paſſage concerning [illegible] as eaſy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for thoſe his own hypotheſis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. [hladan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

He chides the ſea that ſunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakeſ*

They never let blood; but ſay, if the pot boils too faſt there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire; and ſo they allay all heats of the blood by abſtinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be ſprings in the ſlate marl, there muſt be help to *lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LA'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *lade*.] Weight, burthen.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The ſtorm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loſs of the ſhip: there is but one way to ſave it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South's Serm.*

It happened to be foul weather, ſo that the mariners caſt their whole *lading* overboard to ſave themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhould he ſink where nothing ſeem'd to preſs?
His *lading* little, and his ballaſt leſs. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *n. ſ.* [plædle, Saxon, from plædan; *laugh*, Erſ.]

1. A large ſpoon; a veſſel with a long handle, uſed in throwing out any liquid.

Some ſtir'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Fa. Qu.*

When the materials of glaſs have been kept long in fuſion, the mixture caſts up the ſuperfluous ſalt, which the workmen take off with *ladles*. *Bacon.*

A *laddle* for our ſilver diſh
Is what I want, is what I wiſh. *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL. *n. ſ.* [*ladle* and *full*.]

If a footman be going up with a diſh of ſoup, let the cook [illegible] a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up ſtairs. *Sw.*

LADY *n. ſ.* [plæfdiz, Saxon.]

1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks

I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd falſe with a ſmith. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Verona.*

I would thy huſband were dead, I would make thee my *lady*.

I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I ſhould be a pitiful *lady*. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I am ſorry my relation to ſo deſerving a *lady*, ſhould be any occaſion of her danger and affliction [illegible] *Charles.*

2. An illuſtrious or eminent woman

O fooliſh fury's ſon, what fury mad
Hath thee tranſported to haſte thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou haſt procured it too late?
I love and hate her, for ſhe's fair and royal
And that ſhe hath all courtly parts more exquiſite
Than *lady ladies* uſually, wanting from each one
The beſt ſhe hath, and ſhe of all compounded
Outſtrips them all. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbe*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was never heard of [illegible]

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That ſhall divert me from Aſpaſia's love *Waller.*

Shou'd I ſhun the dangers of the war,
With ſcorn the Trojans wou'd reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their ſweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the repreſentations of *ladies*, that have given occaſion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. *Addiſon on ancient Medals*

Of all theſe bounds, even from this line to this,
With ſhadowy foreſts, and with champaigns rich'd,
With pleniteous rivers, and wide-ſkirted meads
We make thee *lady*. *Shakeſpeare's*

4. A word of compliance uſed of women.

Say, good Cæſar,
That I ſome *lady* trifles have reſerv'd,
Immoment toys, things of ſuch dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cl.*

I hope I may ſpeak of women without offence to the *ladies*. *Guardian*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *n. ſ.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the ſtellate kind, the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and produced at the joints of the ſtalks, five or ſix in number, in a radiant form. the flower conſiſts of one leaf, expanded toward the upper part, and divided into ſeveral ſegments, each of theſe flowers is ſucceeded by two dry ſeeds. *Miller.*

LA'DY-BIRD.
LA'DY-COW
LA'DY-FLY } *n. ſ.* A ſmall red inſect vaginopennous.

Fly *lady-bird*, north, ſouth, or eaſt or weſt,
Fly where the man is found that I love beſt. *Gay's Paſt.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the graſs,
Whoſe ſported back might ſcarlet red ſurpaſs. *Gay.*

LA'DY-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate, elegant.

Her tender conſtitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dry. Hind and Panth.*

LA'DY-MANTLE *n. ſ.* [Alchemilla.] The leaves are ſerrated, the cup of the flower is divided into eight ſegments, expanded in form of a ſtar, the flowers are collected into bunches upon the tops of the ſtalks; each ſeed veſſel generally contains two ſeeds. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lady*.] The title of a lady

Madam, he ſends your *ladyſhip* this ring. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they be nothing but mere ſtateſmen,
Your *ladyſhip* ſhall obſerve their gravity,
And their reſervedneſs, their many cautions,
Fitting their perſons. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to pleaſe,
Make it my humble thanks expreſs
Unto your *ladyſhip* in theſe *Waller.*

'Tis Galla, let her *ladyſhip* but peep. *Dryden's Juv.*

LADY'S-[illegible] flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar leaves, four of which are placed in form of a croſs, the other two paſs the middle, one of which is bifid, and aſſiſts on the other, which is ſwelling, and ſhaped like a ſhoe; the empalement becomes a fruit, open on three ſides, to which adhere the valves, pregnant with very ſmall ſeeds like duſt. *Miller.*

LA'DY'S-SMOCK. *n. ſ.* [Cardamine] The flower conſiſts of four leaves ſucceeded by narrow pods, which when ripe roll up, and caſt forth their ſeeds: the leaves for the moſt part are winged. The firſt ſort is ſometimes uſed in medicine, the third ſort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long time in flower: they are preſerved in botanick gardens, and ſome of them merit a place in ſome ſhady part of every curious garden, for their odd manner of caſting forth their ſeeds on the ſlighteſt touch when the pods are ripe. *Miller.*

When daiſies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady's ſmocks* all ſilver white,
Do paint the meadows with delight. *Shakeſpeare.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-ſmocks*, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowſlips, all to make garlands. *Walton's Angler*

Lady's-ſmocks have ſmall ſtringy roots that run in the ground, and comes up in divers places. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LAG. *adj.* [laeg, Saxon, long, *lagg*, Swediſh, the end.]

1. Coming behind, falling ſhort.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

The ſwifteſt footed who come *lag*, ſupply the ſhow of a rear-ward *Carew's Survey.*

I am ſome twelve or fourteen moonſhines
Lag of a brother *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

2. Sluggiſh; ſlow, tardy. It is retained in Scotland.

He, poor man, by your firſt order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear,
Some tardy cripple bad the countermand,
That came too *lag* to ſee him buried *Shakeſ. Rich. III.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are
Lag ſouls, and rubbiſh of remaining clay,

Which

Which heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. Last; long delayed.
Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shak.*

LAG. *n. s.*

1. The lowest class; the rump; the fag end.
The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in them, make fuitable for destruction. *Shakesp. Tim. of Athens.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.
The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryd. Virg. Æneis.*
What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*

To LAG. *v. n.*

1. To loiter, to move slowly
She pass'd, with fear and fury wild,
The nurse we at *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*
The remnant of his days he safely past,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To stay behind, not to come
Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag* *Fairy Queen.*
I shall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
The largest hamlet, and after race,
Leading Crowdero by his face,
And tow'ring him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat against the tide and wind *Hudibras.*
If he finds a fairy *lag* at night,
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryd.*
She hourly press'd for something new;
Ideas came into her mind
So fast, his letters *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

LAGGER *n. s.* [from *lag*] A loiterer, an idler; one that

LA[illegible] [illegible]] Belonging to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.
In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the *laical.* *Camden.*

LAID. Preterite and participle of *lay.*
Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless children. *2 Mac. iv. 10.*
A scheme which was writ some years since, and *laid* by to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lie.*
Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had *lain.* *John xx. 12.*
The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, between four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIR *n. s.* [*lit*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a female deer; derivation is easy in either sense, or from *leger*, Dutch.]
The couch of a boar, or wild beast.
Out of the ground uprose,
[illegible] the wild beast, where he wons
In forest wide, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton's P. Lost.*
But range the forest, by the silver side
Or some cool stream, where nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning clover for your fare,
And many caverns for your noon-tide lair. *Dryd. Virg.*

LAIRD *n. s.* [plaegerd, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.
Shame but their true, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,
Wages constrain'd not for a plain woman's gown,
And a good sober two pence, and well so. *Cleveland.*

LAITY.

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.
An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble *laity* too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every station of life. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*

2. The state of a layman.
The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, [illegible] holy orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LAKE *n. s.* [*lac*, French; *lacus*, Latin.]
[illegible] collection of standing water
[illegible] ing springs and standing *lakes*,
[illegible] rers makes. *Dry. Ovid.*

2. Small draught of water.

3. A middle colour, between ultramarine and vermilion, yet it is rather worse than both. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *n. s.* [*amb*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.
[illegible] e young; but something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
To appease an angry god. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
The *lamb*, that must doom to bleed to day,
Has he the knowledge would he skip and play? *Pope.*

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world
Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the [illegible] *Common Prayer*

LAMB *n. s.* [from *lamb.*] A little lamb.
[illegible] twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs lam'd, the old sheeps lives [illegible] reft. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takest keep. *Spens. Past.*
Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

LAMBATIVE *adj.* [from *lambo*, to lick.] Taken by licking.
In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown's Vul. Errors.*

LAMBATIVE. *n. s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.
I stitch'd up the wound, and applied astringents, with compress and retentive bandage, then put him into bed, and let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken as necessity should require. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

LAMB'S-WOOL. *n. s.* [*lamb* and *wool.*] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.
A cup of *lamb's-wool* they drank to him there.
Song of the King and the Miller.

LAMBENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about, gadding over without harm.
From young Iulus head
A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd. Æneis.*
His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulness played around his face *Dryden.*

LAMDOIDAL. *n. s.* [λαμδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter middle or Λ
The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the middle of it, makes it advisable to trapan at the lower part of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lambdoidal* su-[illegible] *Sharp's Surgery.*

LAME *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]

1. Crippled, disabled in the limbs.
Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*
A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs to a lady. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Halting; not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse.
Our authors write,
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;
The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dry. Pers.*

3. Imperfect, unsatisfactory
Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding them within, and cutting them without, but they are but *lame* things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*
Swift, who could neither fly nor race,
Came sneaking to the chariot side,
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

To LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame, to cripple.
I never heard of such another encounter, which *lames* report to so low it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakesp.*
The fox and boar
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind. *Dryd.*
If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never confess. *Swift.*

LAMELLATED. *adj.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or plates.
The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham.*

LAMELY. *adv.* [from *lame.*]

1. Like a cripple, without natural force or activity.
Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though *lamely*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts
Look not ev'ry ornament to see,
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be
So *lamely* drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she. *Dryden.*

LAMENESS. *n. s.* [from *lame.*]

1. The state of a cripple, loss or inability of limbs.
Let blindness, *lameness* come, are legs and eyes
Of equal value to so great a prize? *Dryden's Juv.*
Lameness kept me at home *Digby to Pope.*

2. Imperfection, weakness.
If the story move, or the actor help the *lameness* of it with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect a present liking. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

To LAMENT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin; *lamenter*, French.] To mourn; to wail, to grieve, to express sorrow
The night has been unruly where we lay,
And chimneys were blown down, and, as they say,
Lamenting heard i' th' air, strange screams of death *Shak.*
Ye shall weep and *lament*, but the world shall rejoice. *John.*
Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah, and all the singing-men and women spake of Josiah in their lamentations. *2 Ch.*

In their wailing they ſhall take up a lamentation for thee, and *lament* over thee. *Ezek.* xxvii. 32.

Far leſs I now *lament* for one whole world
Of wicked ſons deſtroy'd, than I rejoice
For one man found ſo perfect and ſo juſt,
That God vouchſafes to raiſe another world
From him. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. xi. l. 874.

To LAMENT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn, to bemoan, to ſorrow for.

Come, now tow'rds Chertſey with your holy load,
And ſtill, as you are weary of this weight,
Reſt you, while I *lament* king Henry's corſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The pair of ſages praiſe
One pity'd, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

LA'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*lamentum*, Latin, from the verb.]

1. Sorrow audibly expreſſed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.

Long ere our approaching heard within
Noiſe, other than the ſound of dance, or ſong!
Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton.*

The loud *laments* ariſe,
Of one diſtreſs'd, and maſtiffs mingled cries. *Dryden.*

2. Expreſſion of ſorrow.

To add to your *laments*,
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearſe,
I muſt inform you of a diſmal fight. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

LA'MENTABLE. *adj.* [*lamentabilis*, Latin, *lamentable*, French, from *lament*.]

1. To be lamented; cauſing ſorrow.

The *lamentable* change is from the beſt,
The worſt returns to laughter. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

2. Mournful, ſorrowful; expreſſing ſorrow.

A *lamentable* tune is the ſweeteſt muſick to a woful mind. *Sidney.*

The victors to their veſſels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans, and *lamentable* cries. *Dryd.*

3. Miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe, pitiful, deſpicable.

This biſhop, to make out the diſparity between the heathens and them, flies to this *lamentable* refuge. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'MENTABLY. *adv.* [from *lamentable*.]

1. With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow; mournfully.

The matter in itſelf lamentable, *lamentably* expreſſed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compaſſion. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. So as to cauſe ſorrow.

Our fortune on the ſea is out of breath,
And ſinks moſt *lamentably*. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Pitifully; deſpicably.

LAMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lamentatio*, Latin.] Expreſſion of ſorrow, audible grief.

Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghoſt,
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne. *Shakeſ. R. III.*

His ſons buried him, and all Iſrael made great *lamentation* for him. 1 *Mac.* ii. 10.

LAMENTER. *n. ſ.* [from *lament*.] He who mourns or laments.

Such a complaint good company muſt pity, whether they think the *lamenter* ill or not. *Spectator*, N°. 429.

LA'MENTINE. *n. ſ.* A fiſh called a ſea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head reſembling that of a cow, and two ſhort feet, with which it creeps on the ſhallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins, the fleſh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*

LA'MINA n. ſ. [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED. *adj.* [from *lamina*.] Plated: uſed of ſuch bodies whoſe contexture diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

From the appoſition of different coloured gravel ariſes, for the moſt part, the *laminated* appearance of a ſtone. *Sharp.*

To LAMM. *v. a.* To beat ſoundly with a cudgel. *Dict.*

LA'MMAS. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſaid by *Bailey*, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a cuſtom, by which the tenants of the archbiſhop of York were obliged, at the time of maſs, on the firſt of Auguſt, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are ſaid to wean lambs on this day. It may elſe be corrupted from *aftermath*.] The firſt of Auguſt.

In 1578 was that famous *lammas* day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Auſtria. *Bacon.*

LAMP. *n. ſ.* [*lampe*, French; *lampas*, Latin.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.

O thieviſh night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their *lamps*
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In *lamp* furnaces I uſed ſpirit of wine inſtead of oil, and with the ſame flame has melted fuſated gold. *Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes ſend forth a quick'ning ſpirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*

Cynthia, fair regent of the night,
O may thy ſilver *lamp* from heaven's high bow'r,
Direct my footſteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LA'MPASS. *n. ſ.* [*lampas*, French.] A lump of fleſh, about the bigneſs of a nut, in the roof of a horſe's mouth, which riſes above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe poſſeſt with the glanders, troubled with the *lampaſs*, infected with the faſhions. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'MPBLACK. *n. ſ.* [*lamp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſon, and as it is furred ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell, and grind it with gum water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LAM'PING. *adj.* [*λαμπάδιος*.] Shining; ſparkling.

Happy lines, on which with ſtarry light
Thoſe *lamping* eyes will deign ſometimes to look. *Spenſer.*

LAMPOON. *n. ſ.* [*Bailey* derives it from *lampons*, a drunken ſong. It imports, *let us drink*, from the old French *lamper*, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carouſals *Trev.*] A perſonal ſatire; abuſe; cenſure written not to reform but to vex.

They ſay my talent is ſatire; if ſo, it is a fruitful age: they have ſown the dragon's teeth themſelves, and it is but juſt they ſhould reap each other in *lampoons*. *Dryden.*

Make ſatire a *lampoon*. *Pope.*

To LAMPOON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPOONER. *n. ſ.* [from *lampoon*.] A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire.

We are naturally diſpleaſed with an unknown cruck, as the ladies are with a *lampooner*, becauſe we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ſquibs are thoſe who are called libellers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler*, N°. 88.

LA'MPREY. *n. ſ.* [*lamproye*, French; *lampreye*, Dutch.]

Many fiſh much reſemble ſea, ſome with the ſalt breed rivers; as, the lamprel, *lamprey*, and lamperne. *Walton.*

LAMPRON. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſea fiſh.

Theſe rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and greater fiſhes, that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*lance*, French; *lancea*, Latin.] A long ſpear, which, in the heroick ages, ſeems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In later times the combatants thruſt them againſt each other on horſeback.

He carried his *lances* which were ſtrong, to give a lancely blow. *Sidney.*

Plate fin with gold,
And the ſtrong *lance* of juſtice hurtleſs breaks:
Arm it in rags, a pygmy's ſtraw doth pierce it. *Shakeſ.*

They ſhall hold the bow and the *lance*. *Jer.* l. 42.

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut.

In fell motion,
With his prepared ſword he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanc'd* my arm.
In their cruel worſhip they *lance* themſelves with knives.
Glanville's Scep. c. 16.

Th' infernal monſter advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury *lanc'd*
Her back, and piercing through her inmoſt heart,
Drew out reluctant *Dryden's Fables, Hind and*

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.

We do *lance*
Diſeaſes in our bodies. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Felt ſorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but *lanceth* not the ſore. *Shakeſ.*

That differs as far from our uſual ſeverities, as the *lancing* of a phyſician do from the wounds of an adverſary. *D. of Pl.*

Lance the ſore,
And cut the head; for till the core is found
The ſecret vice is fed. *Dryden's Georg.* I. 691.

The ſhepherd ſtands,
And when the *lancing* knife requires his hands,
Vain help, with idle pray'rs, from heav'n demands. *Dryden.*

LA'NCELY. *adj.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance. Not in uſe.

He carried his *lances*, which were ſtrong, to give a *lancely* blow. *Sidney, b. ii.*

LANCEPE'SADE. *n. ſ.* [*lance ſpezzate*, French.] The officer under the corporal: not now in uſe among us.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with eaſt and weſtern prize,
Which, when he had in vain eſſay'd,
Arm'd like a dapper *lancepeſade*
With Spaniſh pike, he broach'd a pore. *Cleaveland.*

LA'NCET. *n. ſ.* [*lancette*, French.] A ſmall pointed chirurgical inſtrument.

I gave vent to it by an aperture with a *lancet*, and diſcharged white matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

It differeth from a vein, which in an apparent blue runneth along the body, and if dexterouſly pricked with a *lancet* emitteth a red drop. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

Hippocrates ſaith, blood-letting ſhould be done with broad *lancet*

lancets or swords, in order to make a large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by stabbing or pertusion, as in horses. *Arbuthnot on ancient Coins.*

To LANCH *v. a.* [*lancer*, French This word is too often written *launch*: it is only a vocal corruption of *lance*.] To dart, to cast as a lance, to throw, to let fly.

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt,
And who's the better Jove. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread that interdicted shore
When Jove tremendous in the sable dee=,
Launch'd his red lightning at our scatter'd ships. *Pope.*

LANCINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *lancino*, Latin.] Tearing; lacerat'n.

To LA'NCINATE. *v. a.* [*lanino*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND. *n. s.* [land, Gothick, Saxon, and so all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. A country; a region; distinct from other countries.

All the nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did overflow all Spain, and quite drowned and washed away whatsoever reliques there were left of the *land-bred* people. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing *land*
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

What had he done to make him fly the *land*? *Shakes.*

The chief men of the *land* had great authority; though the government was monarchical, it was not despotick. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Earth; distinct from water.

The princes delighting their concerns with confirming their k[illegible] from the *land-service*, they had pleasing entertainment. *Stanley.*

He to-night hath boarded a *land-carrack*;
If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shakespeare.*

By *land* they found that huge and mighty country. *Abbot.*

With eleven thousand *land-soldiers*, and twenty-six ships of war, we wish in two months have won one town. *Bacon.*

Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy, and if they have but *land-room* or sea room, they find supplies for their hunger. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Yet, if thou go'st by *land*, tho' grief possess
My soul ev'n then, my fears would be the less:
But ah! be warn'd to shun the wat'ry way. *Dryden.*

They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to *land*,
And greet with greedy joy th' Italian strand. *Dryden.*

I writ not always in the proper terms of navigation, or *land-service*. *Dryden's Æneis.*

The French are to pay the same duties at the dry ports through which they pass by *land-carriage*, as we pay upon importation or exportation by sea. *Add. Freeholder.*

The Phœnicians carried on a *land-trade* to Syria and Mesopotamia, and stopt not short, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The species brought by *land-carriage* were much better than those which came to Egypt by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.

Beneath his steely casque he felt the blow,
And roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the *land* *Pope.*

4. An estate real and unmoveable

To forfeit all your goods, *lands*, and tenements,
Castles, and goods whatsoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakes. Henry* VIII.

He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoyed certain *lands* and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Knolles.*

This man is freed from servile hands,
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall:
Lord of himself, though not of *lands*,
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

5. Nation, people.

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself divulg'd, the *land* believ'd. *Dryden.*

6. Urine. [plone, Saxon.] As

Probably this was a coarse expression in the cant strain, formerly in common use, but since laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For *land* or *lant* is an old word for urine, and to stop the common passages and functions of nature is to kill. *Hanmer.*

You are abused, and by some putter on,
That will be damn'd for't, would I knew the villain,
I would *land*-*damn* him. *Shakes. Winter Tale.*

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore.

You shall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, sooner *landed*
In our not fearing Britain. *Shakes. Cymbeline.*

I told him of the army that was *landed*,
He laughed at it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,
Thy committed pledge restore,
And *land* him safely on the shore *Dryden's Horace.*

Another Typhis shall new seas explore,
Another Argo *land* the chiefs upon th' Iberian shore. *Dry*

To LAND. *v. n.* To come to shore

Let him *land*,
And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shakes. Hen. V.*

Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from this coast within sixteen days. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

I *land*, with luckless omens, then adore
Their gods. *Dryden's Æneis.*

LAND-FORCES. *n. s.* [*land* and *force*.] Warlike powers not naval, soldiers that serve on land.

We behold in France the greatest *land-forces* that have ever been known under any christian prince. *Temple.*

LAN'DED. *adj.* [from *land*.] Having a fortune, not in money out in land.

A landless knight makes thee a *landed* squire. *Shakes.*

Men, whose living lieth together in one shire, are commonly counted greater *landed* than those whose livings are dispersed. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew *landed* fell to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*

A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of *landed* men. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 20.

LA'NDFALL. *n. s.* [*land* and *fall*.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LAND'FLOOD *n. s.* [*land* and *flood*.] Inundation.

Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a *landflood*, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

LA'NDHOLDER. *n. s.* [*land* and *holder*.] One whose fortune is in land

Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered as in his hands that pays the labourer and *landholder*; and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and so the trade is lost. *Locke*

LA'NDJOBBER. *n. s.* [*land* and *job*.] One who buys and sells lands for other men.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but his *land-jobbers*, or the inventor of new funds. *Swift's Directions to the Steward.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *n. s.* [*land* and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDING. } *n. s.* [from *land*.] The top of stairs.
LA'NDING-PLACE. }

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair *landing-place* at the top. *Bacon.*

The *landing place* is the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the room you ascend upon. *Moxon.*

There is a stair-case that strangers are generally carried to see, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient *landing*, are admirably well contrived. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

What the Romans called vestibulum was no part of the house, but the court and *landing-place* between it and the street. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

LA'NDLADY. *n. s.* [*land* and *lady*.]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.

2. The mistress of an inn.

If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's halfpence, the *landlady* may be under some difficulty. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS. [from *land*.] Without property; without fortune.

Young Fortinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of *landless* resolutes. *Shakes. Hamlet.*

A *landless* knight hath made a landed squire. *Shakes.*

LA'NDLOCKED. *adj.* [*land* and *lock*.] Shut in, or inclosed with land

There are few natural parts better *landlocked*, and closed on all sides, than this seems to have been. *Addis. on Italy.*

LA'NDLOPER. *n. s.* [*land* and *loopen*, Dutch.] A landman, a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

LA'NDLORD. *n. s.* [*land* and *lord*]

1. One who owns land or houses, and has tenants under him.

This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any *landlord*, there shall be many of them placed together, but dispersed. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The universal *landlord*. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

It is a generous pleasure in a *landlord*, to love to see all his tenants look fat, sleek, and contented. *Carew.*

2. The master of an inn.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly *landlord*, who knew him by his whistle. *Addison.*

LA'NDMARK. *n. s.* [*land* and *mark*.] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands.

I' th' midst, an altar, as the *land-mark*, stood,
Rustick, of grassy sod. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 432.*

Then *land-marks* limited to each his Right,
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have

have been made out from them by a wary and unqueſtionable deduction, they may ſerve as *land marks*, to ſhew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite beſides it. *Locke.*

LA'NDSKAPE. *n. ſ.* [*landſchape*, Dutch.]

1. A region, the proſpect of a country.

That *landſkape!* and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* iv. *l.* 153.

He ſcarce aprier,
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,
Diſcov'ring in wide *landſcape* all the eaſt
Of paradiſe, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleaſures,
Whilſt the *landſcape* round it meaſures,
Roſeat lawns and ſhadows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do ſtray. *Milton.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a ſpacious *landſcape*, where the eye paſſes over one pleaſing proſpect into

2. A picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *landſcapes* than thoſe about the king's houſe. *Anat. Guard.*

Oft in her glaſs the muſing ſhepherd ſpies
The wat'ry *landſcape* of the peaſant woods,
And abient trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

LA'ND-TAX. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houſes.

If mortgages were regiſtered, *land taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

LA'ND-WAITER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *waiter.*] An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knaviſh *land-waiter*, and he ſhall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift's Examiner*, N° 27.

LA'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *land.*] Towards the land.

They are invincible by reaſon of the overpouring mountains that back the one, and ſteeper forehention of the other to *landward*. *Sandys's Journey.*

LANE. *n. ſ.* [*laen*, Dutch, *lana*, Saxon.]

1. A narrow way between hedges.

All flying
Through a ſtraight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted
Struck down ſome mortally. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

I know each *lane*, and every alley green,
Dingle or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bolky bourn. *Milton.*

Through a cloſe *lane* as I purſued my journey. *Otway.*

A pack-horſe is driven conſtantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road *Locke.*

2. A narrow ſtreet, an alley.

There is no ſtreet, not many *lanes*, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. A paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide.

The earl's ſervants ſtood ranged on both ſides, and made the king a *lane*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

LA'NERET. *n. ſ.* A little hawk.

LA'NGUAGE. *n. ſ.* [*language*, French, *lingua*, Latin.]

1. Human ſpeech.

We may define *language*, if we conſider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and ſentences, but if we conſider it according to the deſign thereof, then *language* is apt ſignis for communication of thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not ſuch a truant ſince my coming,
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakeſ.*

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jaſon, brought the golden fleece,
And him that *language*, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known.

3. Style, manner of expreſſion.

Though his *language* ſhould not be refin'd,
It muſt not be obſcure and impotent. *Roſcommon.*

Others for *language* all their care expreſs,
And value books, as women, men, for dreſs:
Their praiſe is ſtill,—the ſtyle is excellent;
The ſenſe, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGED. *adj.* [from the noun.]

Having various languages,
He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many *languag'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE MASTER. *n. ſ.* [*language* and *maſter.*] One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages.

The third is a ſort of *language-maſter*, who is to inſtruct them in the ſtile proper for a gameſter. *Spectator*, N°. 305.

LANGUET. *n. ſ.* [*languette*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tong.

LA'NGUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]

1. Faint, weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, diſpoſeth to an atrophy; what accelerates the motion of the blood, diſpoſeth to an aſcendent acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No ſpace can be aſſigned ſo vaſt, but ſtill a larger may be imagined, no motion ſo ſwift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or ſlowneſs may ſtill be conceived. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Dull, heartleſs.

I'll haſten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* ſouls with Cato's virtue. *Addiſon.*

LA'NGUIDLY. *adv.* [from *languid.*] Weakly; feebly.

The menſtruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the receiver.

LA'NGUIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *languid.*] Weakneſs; want of ſtrength.

To LA'NGUISH. *v. n.* [*languir*, French, *langueo*, Latin.]

1. To grow feeble, to paſs away, to loſe ſtrength.

Let her *languiſh*
A drop of blood a day, and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We and our fathers do *languiſh* of ſuch diſeaſes. 2 *Eſdr.*

What can we expect, but that her *languiſhing* ſtrength ſhould end in death. *Lacay of Pr.*

His ſorrows bore him off, and ſoftly laid
His *languiſh'd* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion, not to be vivid in appearance.

The troops with hate inſpir'd,
Their darts with clamour at a diſtance drive,
And only keep the *languiſh'd* war alive. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To ſink or pine under ſorrow, or any ſlow paſſion.

What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what ſhe cannot chuſe
But muſt be, will his free hours *languiſh* out
For aſſur'd bondage. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The land ſhall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein *languiſh*. *Hoſ.* iv. 3.

I have been talking with a ſuitor here,
A man that *languiſhes* in your diſpleaſure. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuſe for myſelf, and have ever ſince *languiſhed* under the diſpleaſure of an inexorable father. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 181.

Let Leonora conſider, that, at the very time in which ſhe *languiſhes* for the loſs of her deceaſed lover, there are perſons juſt periſhing in a ſhipwreck. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 163.

4. To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.

What poems think you ſoft, and to be read
With *languiſhing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

LA'NGUISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance.

And the blue *languiſh* of ſoft Alma's eye. *Pope.*

Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling *languiſh* of her beam,
With ſoften'd ſoul. *Thomſon's Spring*, *l.* 1035.

LA'NGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *languiſhing.*]

1. Weakly, feebly, with feeble ſoftneſs.

Leave ſuch to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, or *languiſhingly* ſlow. *Pope.*

2. Dully, tediouſly.

As my Dorus, thou ſeeſt how long and *languiſhingly* the weeks are paſt over ſince our laſt talking. *Sidney.*

LA'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*languiſſement*, French, from *languiſh.*]

1. State of pining.

By that count, which lovers books invent,
The ſphere of Cupid forty years contains,
Which I have waſted in long *languiſhment*,
That ſeem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenſer.*

2. Softneſs of mien.

Humility is expreſſed, by the ſtooping or bending of the head, *languiſhment*, when we hang it on one ſide. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR. *n. ſ.* [*languor*, Latin, *langueur*, French.] *Langnor* and laſſitude ſignifies a faintneſs, which may ariſe from want of ſpirits through indigeſtion, or too much exerciſe, or an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of ſecretion by the common diſcharges. *Quincy.*

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive *languor* ſhould redeem. *Spenſ. Fa. Q.*

For theſe, theſe tribunes, in the duſt I write
My heart's deep *languor*, and my ſoul's ſad tears. *Shakeſ.*

Academical diſputation gives vigour and briſkneſs to the mind thus exerciſed, and relieves the *languor* of private ſtudy and meditation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To iſles of fragrance, lily-ſilver'd vales
Diffuſing *languor* in the panting gales. *Dunciad.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *adj.* [*languoreux*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy.

Dear lady, how ſhall I declare thy ca[uſe],
Whom late I left in *languorous* conſtraint. *Spenſ. Fa. Qu.*

To LA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*lanificium*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.

The cloth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, eſpecially if they be laid up dankiſh and wet. *Bacon.*

LA'NIGEROUS. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *adj.* [*lanke*, Dutch.]

1 Loose, not filled up; not stiffened out, not fat; not plump; slender

The commons hast thou rack'd, the clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakespeare.*

Name not Wantonness, whose skin's flack,
Lank, as an unthrift's purse. *Donne.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *limk*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my hand so large a promise boast,
Lest the *lank* ears in length of stem be lost. *Dryden.*

Now, now my bearded harvest gods the plain.
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
Till his *lank* purse declares his money gone. *Dryden.*

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone,
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift.*

2. *Milton* seems to use this word for faint, languid.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd lavers strew'd with asphodil. *Milton.*

LA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from *lank.*] Want of plumpness.

LA'NNER. *n. f.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lanarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET *n. f.* [*lance* and *knecht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot-soldier
2. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN *n. f.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by mistake often written lan horn.] A transparent case for a candle.

God shall be my hope,
My stay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet. *Shakes.*

Thou art our admiral; thou bearest the *lanthorn* in the poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee, thou art the knight of the burning lamp. *Shakes. Henry IV. p. i.*

A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-eminence, the erection and institution of a society, which we call Solomon's house, the noblest foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

O thievish night,
Why shou'dst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller. *Milton.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand *Govern. Tong.*

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lantern-maker* *More's Divine Dialogues.*

There are at Paris Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, great hospitals, in the walls of which are placed machines in the shape of large *lanthorns*, with a little door in the side of them. *Addis.*

Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inside of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle. *Locke.*

2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships.

Capreæ, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the benighted Sky,
While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addison.*

LA'NTERN *jaws.* A term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth might transmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 173.

LA'NUGINOUS. *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

LAP. *n. f.* [lappe, Saxon, *lappe*, German]

1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the dish. *Swift's Directions to a Footman.*

2. The part of the cloaths that is spread horizontaly over the knees as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid sap,
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted *lap.* *Spenser.*

Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumbring
All in his mothers *lap*,
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murm'ring,
About him flew by hap. *Spenser.*

I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,
And witch sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakes.*

She bids you
Sit on the wanton rushes lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her *lap*,
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you. *Shakes.*

Let us rear
The higher our ambition, that our shrimp
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck
The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Heav'n's almighty Son
Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours
Himself into her *lap* in fruitful show'rs. *Crashaw.*

Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and that happiness should drop into their *laps.* *Tillotson.*

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid,
Then, helpless, at his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and shoots into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began
Reckless of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryden.*

To LAP *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wrap or twist round any thing.

He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himself from falling *Grew's Museum.*

About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flow'ring forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did *lap*,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spens.*

The thane of Cawder 'gan a dismal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,
Confronted him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how he did *lap* me,
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakespeare.*

Ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton.*

Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
And smiling, broods upon the naked boy;
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds,
And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden.*

Here was the repository of all the wise contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lept* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over any thing.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

To LAP. *v. n.* [lappian, Saxon, *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Digby on bodies.*

They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guest heartily welcome. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 31

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind, by *lapping.* *Ray on Creation.*

To LAP *v. a.* To suck up.

For all the rest
They'll take suggestion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shakespeare.*

Upon a bull
Two horrid lyons rampt, and seiz'd, and tugg'd off, bellowing full,
Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman's Iliad, b. x.*

LA'PDOG. *n. f.* [*lap* and *dog.*] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his interest with the lady. *Collier*

These if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would save their *lap-dog* sooner than their lord. *Dryden.*

Lap-dogs give themselves the rowling shake,
And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake. *Pope*

LA'PFUL. *n. f.* [*lap* and *full.*] As much as can be contained in the lap

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds as much as *lapfuls*, and shred them into the pot of pottage. 2 *Kings.*

Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke*

LA'PICIDE. *n. f.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A stonecutter *Dict*

LA'PIDARY. *n. f.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond well (says he) this sparkling foolery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him, but, as to any use of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Estrange.*

Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward's Nat. Hi.*

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To ſtone; to kill by ſtoning. *Dict.*

LAPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A ſtoning.

LAPI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony, of the nature of ſtone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concreted into a ſtone, ſome ſmall toad, which might remain there impriſoned, till the matter about it were condenſed. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*lapideſco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu foſſile, in ſubterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the *lapideſcences*, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 22.*

LAPIDE'SCENT. *adj.* [*lapideſcens*, Latin.] Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION. [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming ſtones.

Induration or *lapidification* of ſubſtances more ſoft, is another degree of condenſation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

LAPIDI'FICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming ſtones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as ſaline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular ſtones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST. *n. ſ.* [from *lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in ſtones or gems.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit, the factitious ſtores of chemiſts in imitation being eaſily detected by an ordinary *lapidiſt*. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A ſtone.

Lapis lazuli.

The *lapis lazuli*, or azure ſtone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as to take a high poliſh, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, uſually of the ſize of a man's fiſt, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a ſhining gold colour: that of Aſia and Africa is much ſuperior to the Bohemian or German kind. It has been uſed in medicine, but the preſent practice takes no notice of it: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*. *Hill.*

LA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *lap.*]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift's Conſideration on Two Bills.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *lap.*] The parts of a head dreſs that hang looſe.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's *lappets*, and ruffles, and manchets. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. ſ.* [*lapſus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide.

Round I ſaw
Hill, dale, and ſhady woods, and ſunny plains,
And liquid *lapſe* of murmuring ſtreams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preſerved in the memory, notwithſtanding *lapſe* of time. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

2. Petty error; ſmall miſtake.

Theſe are petty errors and minor *lapſes*, not conſiderably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 1.*

The weakneſs of human underſtanding all will confeſs, yet the confidence of moſt practically diſowns it; and it is eaſier to perſuade them of it from others *lapſes* than their own. *Glanville's Scep. c. 9.*

This ſcripture may be uſefully applied as a caution to guard againſt thoſe *lapſes* and failings, to which our infirmities daily expoſe us. *Rogers's Sermon.*

It hath been my conſtant buſineſs to examine whether I could find the ſmalleſt *lapſe* in ſtile or propriety through my whole work, that I might [illegible] finiſhed piece. *Swift.*

3. Tranſlation of right from one to another.

In a preſentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to preſent within four months, and a clergyman within ſix, otherwiſe a devolution, or *lapſe* of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To glide ſlowly, to fall by degrees.

This diſpoſition to ſhorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing elſe but a tendency to *lapſe* into the barbarity of thoſe northern nations from whom we are deſcended, and whoſe languages labour all under the ſame defect. *Swift's Letter to the Lord Treaſurer.*

2. To fall in any thing; to ſlip.

I have ever narrowed my friends,
Of whom he's chief, with all the ſize that verity
Would without *lapſing* ſuffer. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

To *lapſe* in fulneſs
Is ſorer than to [illegible] for need; and falſhood
Is worſe in kings than beggars *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

3. To ſlip by inadvertency or miſtake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Therſites, has *lapſed* into the burleſque character, and departed from that ſerious air eſſential to an epick poem. *Add. Spectator.*

[illegible] no ſudden ſeizure of a *lapſed* ſyllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

3. To loſe the proper time.

Myſelf ſtood out;
For which if I be *lapſed* in this place,
I ſhall pay dear. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deſerted by the appellant's *lapſing* the term of law, ſo it may alſo be deſerted by a lapſe of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbiſhop ſhall not fill it up within ſix months ſucceeding, it *lapſes* to the king. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

Once more I will renew
His *lapſed* pow'rs, though forfeit, and enthrall'd
By ſin to foul exorbitant deſires. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Indeed the charge ſeems deſigned as an artifice of diviſion, a ſprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedneſs of *lapſed* Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All publick forms ſuppoſe it the moſt principal, univerſal, and daily requiſite to the *lapſing* ſtate of human corruption. *Decay of Piety.*

Theſe were looked on as *lapſed* perſons, and great ſeverities of penance were preſcribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet's Orig. Britan. Romiſh Idolatry.*

LA'PWING. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *wing.*] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I ſay,
And yet would herein others eyes were worſe:
Far from her neſt the *lapwing* cries away,
My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curſe. *Shak.*

And how in fields the *lapwing* Tereus reigns,
The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LA'PWORK. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A baſket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a packthread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lap-work*, the quills of porcupines, not ſplit, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Muſeum.*

LARBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*lar*, Fr. a mark; *board*, ſide.]

The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head. *Hal.*

Or when Ulyſſes on the *larboard* ſhunn'd
Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool ſteer'd. *Milton.*

Tack to the *larboard*, and ſtand off to ſea,
Veer ſtarboard ſea and land. *Dryden.*

LA'RCENY. *n. ſ.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

Thoſe laws would be very unjuſt, that ſhould charge murder and petty *larceny* with the ſame puniſhment. *Spectat.*

LARCH. *n. ſ.* [Larix.]

The leaves, which are long and narrow, are produced out of little tubercles, in form of a painter's pencil, as in the cedar of Libanus, but fall off in winter; the cones are ſmall and oblong, and, for the moſt part, have a ſmall branch growing out of the top; theſe are produced at remote diſtances from the male flowers, on the ſame tree: the male flowers are, for the moſt part, produced on the under ſide of the branches, and, at their firſt appearance, are very like ſmall cones. *Miller.*

Some botanical criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaeton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into *larch* trees; for that it is this kind of tree which ſheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LARD. *n. ſ.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.]

1. The greaſe of ſwine.

So may thy paſtures with their flow'ry feaſts,
As ſadly as *lard*, fat thy lean beaſts. *Jonſon.*

2. Bacon, the fleſh of ſwine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table ſent the ſmoaking *lard*;
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A ſav'ry bit, that ſerv'd to relliſh wine. *Dryden's Ovid.*

The ſacrifice they ſped,
Cut off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
To ſolve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard*. *Dryden.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French; from the noun.]

1. To ſtuff with bacon.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid *Dryd. Homer.*

No man *lards* ſalt pork with orange peel,
Or garniſhes his lamb with ſpitch-cockt eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

Now Falſtaff ſweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakeſp.*

Brave ſoldier, doth he lie
Larding the plain. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

3. To mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

I found, Horatio,
A royal knavery; an exact command,
Larded with many ſeveral ſorts of reaſons. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

Let no alien interpose
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epſom proſe. *Dryden.*
He *lards* with flouriſhes his long harangue,
'Tis fine, ſayſt thou. *Dryd.*
Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their plays are ſo much *larded* with it. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

LA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [*lardier*, old French, from *lard.*] The room where meat is kept or ſalted.
This ſimilitude is not borrowed of the *larder* houſe, but out of the ſchool houſe. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
Fleſh is ill kept in a room that is not cool, whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer. *Bacon.*
So have I ſeen in *larder* dark,
Of veal a lucid loin *Dr.*
Old age,
Moroſe, perverſe in humour, diſtident
The more he ſtill abounds, the leſs content
His *larder* and his kitchen too obſerves,
And now, leſt he ſhould want hereafter, ſtarves. *King.*

LA'RDERER. [*larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON. n. ſ. [French.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.]
1. Big; bulky.
Charles II. aſked me, What could be the reaſon, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly *larger*, and yet the cattle of all ſorts ſmaller. *Temple.*
Great Theron fell,
Great Theron, *large* of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*
Warwick, Leiceſter, and Buckingham, bear a *large* boned ſheep of the beſt ſhape and deepeſt ſtaple. *Mortimer's Huſb.*
2. Wide; extenſive.
Their former *large* peopling was an effect of the countries impoveriſhing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein, for it is *large* enough for them. *Gen.* xxxiv. 21.
There he conquered a thouſand miles wide and *large.* *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*
3. Liberal, abundant, plentiful.
Thou ſhalt drink of thy ſiſter's cup deep and *large.* *Ezek.*
Verna, ſuns and ſhowers
Diffuſe their warmeſt, *largeſt* influence. *Thomſon's Autumn.*
4. Copious; diffuſe.
Skippon gave a *large* teſtimony under his hand, that they had carried themſelves with great civility. *Clarendon, b.* vii.
I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and ſay a great many things which have been ſaid before. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*
5. *At* LARGE. Without reſtraint.
If you divide a cane into two, and one ſpeak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air *at large.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
Thus incorporeal ſpirits to ſmalleſt forms
Reduc'd their ſhapes immenſe; and were at *large,*
Though without number ſtill. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The children are bred up in their father's way; or ſo plentifully provided for, that they are left *at large.* *Sprat.*
Your zeal becomes importunate,
I've hitherto permitted it to rave
And talk *at large*, but learn to keep it in,
Leſt it ſhould take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addiſ.*
6. *At* LARGE. Diffuſely.
Diſcover more *at large* what cauſe that was,
For I am ignorant, and cannot gueſs. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
It does not belong to this place to have that point debated *at large.* *Watts.*

LA'RGELY. *adv.* [from *large.*]
1. Widely; extenſively.
2. Copiouſly; diffuſely.
Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the ſhorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*
3. Liberally; bounteouſly.
How he lives and eats!
How *largely* gives; how ſplendidly he treats. *Dryden.*
Thoſe, who in warmer climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they ſuffer pain,
Muſt own, that pain is *largely* paid
By gen'rous wines beneath the ſhade. *Swift.*
4. Abundantly.
They then fill of love, and love's diſport
Took *largely*; of their mutual guilt the ſeal. *Milton.*

LA'RGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *large.*]
1. Bigneſs; bulk.
London excels any other city in the whole world, either in *largeneſs*, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Nor muſt Bunaſhus, in old honours loſe,
In length and *largeneſs* like the dugs of cows. *Dryden.*
2. Greatneſs, elevation.
There will be occaſion for *largeneſs* of mind and agreeableneſs of temper. *Collier of Friendſhip.*
3. Extenſion, amplitude.
They which would fine away moſt from the *largeneſs* of that offer, do in more ſparing terms acknowledge little [illegible]

[illegible]
Fails in the promiſed *largeneſs*. *Shakeſp. Tim.*
Knowing beſt the *largeneſs* of my own heart to the people's good and juſt contentment. *Bacon.*
Shall great contract the *largeneſs* of that heart,
In which nor fear nor anger has a part?
Man as far tranſcends the beaſts around him in dignity of nature and employment *Cheyne's Diet.*
If the *largeneſs* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illuſtrious weakneſs. *L'Eſtr.*
4. Wideneſs.
Suppoſing that the multitude and *largeneſs* of rivers were to continue as great as now; we can eaſily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no leſs. *Burnet's Sacr. Th.*

LA'RGESS. *n. ſ.* [*largeſſe*, Fr.] A preſent; a gift; a bounty.
Our coffers with too great a court,
And liberal *largeſſes*, are grown ſomewhat light. *Shakeſp.*
He left me; having aſſigned a value of about two thouſand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows for to give great *largeſſes* where they come. *Bacon's New Atl.*
A pardon to the captain, and a *largeſs*
Among the ſoldiers, had appeas'd their fury. *Denham.*
The paltry *largeſs* too ſeverely watch'd,
That no intruding gueſts uſurp a ſhare. *Dryden's Juv.*
I am enamoured of Iras, whoſe condition will not admit of ſuch *largeſſes.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

LA'RGITION. *n. ſ.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Di.*

LARK. *n. ſ.* [lapence, Saxon; *lerk*, Daniſh; *laverock*, Scottiſh.] A ſmall ſinging bird.
It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn.
Look up a height, the ſhrill-gorg'd *lark* ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Th' example of the heav'nly *lark*,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark *Cowley.*
Mark how the *lark* and linnet ſing;
With rival notes
They ſtrain their warbling throats,
To welcome in the ſpring. *Dryden.*

LA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *lark.*] A catcher of larks. *Diet.*

LARKSPUR.
Its flower conſiſts of many diſſimilar petals, with the uppermoſt contracted, which ends in a tail, and receives another bifid petal, which alſo ends in a tail, in the manner of a pontal, which becomes a fruit of many pods collected into a head, and filled with ſeeds generally angular. *Mill.*

LA'RVATED. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Latin.] Maſked. *Dict.*

LA'RUM. *n. ſ.* [from *alarum* or *alarm.*]
1. Alarm, noiſe noting danger.
Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time,
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Fa. Qu.*
The peaking cornute her huſband dwelling in a continual *larum* of jealouſy, comes to me in the inſtant of our encounter. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
How far off are theſe armies?
—Within a mile and half
—Then ſhall we hear their *larum*, and they ours. *Shakeſ.*
She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as ſhe puts every one to ſtand upon his guard, and have a continual *larum* bell in his ears. *Howell's Vocal Foreſt.*
2. An inſtrument that makes a noiſe at a certain hour.
Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itſelf light a candle for him at any ſet hour. *Wilkins.*
I ſee men as luſty and ſtrong that eat but two meals a day, as others that have ſet their ſtomachs, like *larums*, to call on them for four or five. *Locke on Education.*
The young Æneas all at once let down,
Stunn'd with his giddy *larum* half the town. *Dunciad.*

LARYNGOTOMY. *n. ſ.* [λάρυγξ and τέμνω; *laryngotomie*, Fr.] An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinſey. *Quincy.*

LARYNX. *n. ſ.* [λάρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*
There are thirteen muſcles for the motion of the five cartilages of the *larynx.* *Derham Phyſico-Theology.*

LASCI'VIENT. *adj.* [*laſciviens*, Lat.] Frolickſome, wantoning.

LASCI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*laſcivus*, Latin.] Lewd, luſtful.
In what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent
The looſe encounters of *laſcivious* men.
He on Eve
Began to caſt *laſcivious* eyes, ſhe hers
As wantonly repaid, in luſt they burn. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Notwithſtanding all the ſtock of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanſwerable difficulties which, over their cups, they pretend to have againſt chriſtianity, perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *laſcivious* man to throw off his lewd amours, and all their giant-like objections againſt chriſtianity ſhall preſently vaniſh *South's Sermons.*

2. Wanton; soft, luxurious.
Grim visaged war hath smooth'd his wrinkl'd front;
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *lascivious.*] Wantonness, looseness.
The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of [illegible] heart at love *Dryd. Preface to Ovid*

LASCI'VIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *lascivious.*] Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

LASH *n. s.* [The most probable etymology of this word seems to be that of *Skinner*, from *schlagen*, Dutch, to strike; whence *flash* and *lash.*]
1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough.
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding *lashes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryden's Æn.*
Rous'd by the *lash* of his own stubborn tail,
Our Lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*
2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.
Her whip of cricket's bone, her *lash* of film,
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat. *Shakespeare.*
I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addis. Spect.*
3. A leash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare. out of use.
The farmer they leave in the *lash*,
With losses on every side. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm.
The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge.
Lucagus to *lash* his horses bends,
Prone to the wheels. *Dryden.*
Lets whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France. *Shakesp.*
Let men out of their way *lash* on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end *South's Serm.*
He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd
He *lash'd* to duty with his sword of light. *Dryden.*
And limping death, *lash'd* on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*
Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Pers.*
Leaning on his lance he mounts his car,
His fiery courfers *lashing* through the air. *Garth's Ovid.*
2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk.
The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;
He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryd.*
3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound.
The winds grow high,
Impending tempests charge the sky,
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves *lash* the frighted shours. *Prior.*
4. To scourge with satire.
Could pension'd Boileau *lash* in honest strain,
Flatterers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope's Horace.*
5. To tie any thing down to the line or mast of a ship.

To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip.
They *lash* aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little souls at every stroke. *Dryden's Æn.*
Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden's Persius.*
Wheels clash with wheels, and bar the narrow street;
The *lashing* whip resounds. *Gay's Trivia.*

LASHER. *n. s.* [from *lash.*] One that whips or lashes.

LASS. *n. s.* [from *lad* is formed *laddess*, by contraction *lass*. *Hicket.*] A girl; a maid, a young woman: used now only of mean girls.
Now was the time for vig'rous lads to show
What love or honour could invite them to,
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely *lasses* crown'd. *Waller.*
A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honest, downright, plain-dealing *lass* it was. *L'Estrange.*
They sometimes an hasty kiss
Steal from unwary *lasses*; they with scorn,
And neck recoil'd, relent. *Prior.*

LA'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [*lassitude*, Latin, *lassitude*, French.] Weariness; fatigue.
Lassitude is removed by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water, for all *lassitude* is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Assiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied souls can bear without *lassitude* or distemper. *Glanville, Scep.* 14.
She lives and breeds in the air, for the largeness and lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without *lassitude.*
More's Antidote against Atheism.
Do not over-fatigue the spirits, left the mind be seized with a *lassitude*, and thereby be tempted to neglect to grow tired. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
From mouth and nose the briny torrent ran,
And lost in *lassitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Lassitude generally expresses that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest: it proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuations, or from too great a consumption of the fluid necessary to maintain the spring of the solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not supplied *Quincy.*

LA'SSLORN. *n. s* [*lass* and *lorn.*] Forsaken by his mistress.
Brown groves,
Whose shadow the dismissed batchelor loves,
Being *lasslorn.* *Shakspeare's Temp.*

LAST. *n. s.* [læcyte, Saxon; *laetste*, Dutch.]
1. Latest, that which follows all the rest in time.
I feel my end approach, and thus embrac'd,
Am pleas'd to die, but hear me speak my *last.* *Dryden.*
Here, *last* of Britons, let your names be read;
Are none, none living? let me praise the dead. *Pope.*
Wit not alone has shone on ages past,
But lights the present, and shall warm the *last.* *Pope.*
2. Hindmost, which follows in order of place.
3. Beyond which there is no more.
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy to the *last* the kind relealing knell. [illegible]
The swans, that on Cayster often try'd
Their tuneful songs, now sung their *last*, and dy'd. *Addis.*
O! may fam'd Brunswick be the *last*,
The *last*, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint, or I shall sing. *Addison.*
But, while I take my *last* adieu,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear. *Pitt*
4. Next before the present, as *last* week.
5. Utmost.
Fools ambitiously contend
For wit and pow'r; their *last* endeavours bend
T' outshine each other *Dryden's Lucretius.*
6. *At* LAST. In conclusion, at the end.
Gad, a troop shall overcome him, but he shall overcome at the *last.* *Gen.* xxx. 19
Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blast,
Grown old, and dealt rare oil,
Rust to a point, and fix at *last* *Fromd.*
7. *The* LAST; the end
All politicians chew on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the *last.* *Pope.*

LAST. *adv.*
1. The last time; the time next before the present.
How long is't now since *last* yourself and I
Were in a mask. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
When *last* I dy'd, and, dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did say, and something did bestow. *Donne.*
2. In conclusion.
Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *last*, the thing ador'd desires. *Dryden*

To LAST. *v. n.* [læstan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue, to persevere.
All more *lasting* than beautiful. *Surrey.*
I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace, to prefix your name before the essays: for the Latin volume of them, being in the universal language, may *last* as long as books *last.* *Bacon's Essays.*
With several degrees of *lasting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory. *Locke.*
These are standing marks of facts delivered by those who were eye-witnesses to them, and which were contrived with great wisdom to *last* till time should be no more. *Addison*

LAST. *n. s.* [læst, Saxon.]
1. The mould on which shoes are formed
The cobler is not to go beyond his *last.* *L'Estrange's Fab.*
A cobler produced several new grins, having been used to cut faces over his *last.* *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 174.
Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,
Each stone would wrench th' unwary step aside. *Gay*
2. [LAST, German.] A load; a certain weight or measure.

LASTFA[illegible]. *n. s.* A prevaricator.
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,
That her became as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure *lastery.* *Spens. Fairy Queen*

LASTAGE. *n. s.* [*lestage*, French, *lastagie*, Dutch, læst, Saxon, a load.]
1. Custom paid for freightage.
2. The ballast of a ship.

LA'STING. *part. adj.* [from *last.*]
1. Continuing, durable.

Every

L A T

Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body less durable and *lasting*. *Ray on Creation.*

2. Of long continuance, perpetual.

White parents may have black children, as negroes sometimes have *lasting* white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*

The grateful work is done,
The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun
Frauds, fears and fury, have possess'd the state,
And fix'd the causes of a *lasting* hate. *Dryden's Æn.*

A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, and the memory of it leaves a *lasting* caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robust employment. *Locke.*

LA'STINGLY *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually.

LA'STINGNESS *n. f.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness, continuance.

All more lasting than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

Consider the *lastingness* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*

LA'STLY. *adv.* [from *last*.]

1. In the last place.

I will justify the quarrel, secondly, balance the forces; and, *lastly*, propound variety of designs for choice, but not advise the choice. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. In the conclusion, at last.

LATCH. *n. f.* [*lecke*, Dutch, *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle.

The *latch* moved up *Gay's Pastorals.*

Then comes rosy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never physician had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*

To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a latch.

He had strength to reach his father's house: the door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to see his pursuer. *Locke.*

2. To fasten, to close, perhaps in this place: unless it rather signifies to *touch* from *lutber*.

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakesp.*

LA'TCHES. *n. f.*

Latches or laskets, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets *Harris.*

LA'TCHET. *n. f.* [*lacet*, Fr.] The string that fastens the shoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. *Mark* i. 7.

LATE. *adj.* [læt, Saxon, *laet*, Dutch.]

1. Contrary to early; slow, tardy, long delayed.

My halting days fly on with full career,
But my *late* spring no bud nor blossom sheweth. *Milton.*

Just was the vengeance, and to *latest* days
Shall long posterity resound thy praise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Last in place, office, or character.

All the difference between the *late* servants, and those who stand in the family, was, that those latter were finer gentlemen. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 107.

3. The deceased, as the works of the *late* Mr. Pope.

4. Far in the day or night.

LATE. *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too *late*. *Shakesp. H VI*

Second Silvius after these appears,
Named Æneas, for thy name he bears;
For arms and justice equally renown'd,
Who *late* restor'd in Alba shall be crown'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,
When mortals search too soon, and fear too *late*. *Dryden*

The *later* it is before any one comes to have these ideas, the *later* also will it be before he comes to those maxims. *Locke.*

I might have spar'd his life,
But now it is too *late*. *Philips's Distrest Mother.*

2. In a latter season.

To make roses, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleasure, for the antients esteemed much of the rosa sera. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There be some flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late*, in the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. Lately, not long ago.

They arrived in that pleasant isle,
Where flexing *late*, she left her other knight. *Fairy Qu.*

Men have of *late* made use of a pendulum, as a more steady regulator. *Locke.*

The goddess with indulgent cares,
And social joys, the *late* transform'd repairs. *Pope's Odyss.*

To fresh pastures, and the dewy field,
The herds return, and round them throng
To bounds the *late* imprison'd young. *Pope.*

4. Far in the day or night.

Was it so *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie so *late*?

—Sir, we were carousing till the second cock. *Shakesp.*

Late the nocturnal sacrifice begun;
Nor ended, till the next returning sun *Dryden's Æn.*

LA'TE. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; surprised by the night.

I am so *lated* in the world, that I
Have lost my way for ever. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra*

The west glimmers with some streaks of day.
Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

LA'TELY *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts* xviii. 1

LA'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.

Lateness in life might be improper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*

LA'TENT. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden, concealed; secret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more secret *latent* springs, we may there trace out a steady hand producing good out of evil. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor sees,
That melancholy sloth, severe disease,
Memory confus'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*

What were Wood's visible costs I know not, and what were his *latent* is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

LA'TERAL. *adj.* [*lateral*, French; *latera*, Latin.]

1. Growing out on the side, belonging to the side.

Why may they not spread their *lateral* branches till their distance from the centre of gravity depress them *Ray.*

The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, separate the next thinner fluid or serum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are less than the diameters of the blood-vessels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

Forth rush the levant, and the ponent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

LATERA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides.

We may reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LA'TERALLY. *n. f.* [from *lateral*.] By the side, side-wise.

The days are set *laterally* against the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

LA'TEWARD. *adv.* [*late* and peapa, Saxon.] Somewhat late.

LATH. *n. f.* [latta, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

With dagger of *lath*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses; binding it with a *lath* or stick, and setting it against a wall. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 29.

Laths are made of heart of oak, for outside work, as tiling and plastering, and of fir for inside plastering, and pantile lathing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

The god who fights away,
With his *lath* sword, the thieves and birds of prey *Dryd.*

To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.

A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The plasterers work is commonly done by the yard square for *lathing*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LATH. *n. f.* [laðð, Saxon. It is explained by *Du Cange*, I suppose from *Spelman*, *Portio constans major trez vel plures hundredas continens* this is apparently contrary to Spenser, in the following example.] A part of a county.

If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything, and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the shire, who would not rest till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not amesnable to law. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The fee-farms reserved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *lath* silver answered by the sheriffs. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

LATHE. *n. f.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chize.

Those black circular lines we see on turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, caused by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the *lathe*. *Ray.*

To LA'THER. *v. n.* [leþran, Saxon.] To form a foam.

Chuse water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard.*

To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

LA'THER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LA'TIN. *adj.* [*Latinus*.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

Augustus himself could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*

LA'TIN. *n. f.* An exercise practised by school-boys, who turn English into Latin.

In learning farther his syntaxis, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of *Latins*. *Ascham.*

LA'TINISM. [*Latiniſme*, French; *latiniſmus*, low Latin.] A Latinism, a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Lat

Milton has made uſe of frequent tranſpoſitions, *Latiniſms*, antiquated words and phraſes, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expreſſions. *Addiſon's Rem*

LA'TINIST. *n. ſ.* [from *Latin.*] One ſkilled in Latin.

LA'TINITY. [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin ſtile; the Latin tongue.

I. Shakeſpeare was able to read Plautus with eaſe, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him. *Dennis's Letters.*

To LA'TINIZE. [*Latiniſer*, French, from *Latin.*] To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryd.*

He uſes courſe and vulgar words, or terms and phraſes that are *latinized*, ſcholaſtick, and hard to be underſtood. *Watts.*

LATISH. *adj.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LATIROSTROUS. *adj.* [*latus* and *roſtrum*, Lat.] Broad-beaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads the eyes are placed at ſomed ſtance; in *latiroſtrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally ſeated. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

LA'TITANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Deliteſcence, the ſtate of lying hid.

In vipers ſhe has abridged their malignity by their receſſion or *latitancy*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*, b. i. c. 16.

LA'TITANT. *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Deliteſcent; concealed; lying hid.

This is evident in ſnakes and lizzards, *latitant* many months in the year, which containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long ſubſiſt without nutrition. *Brown.*

Force the ſmall *latitant* bubbles of air to diſcloſe themſelves and break. *Boyle.*

It muſt be ſome other ſubſtance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really diſtinguiſhable from it. *More.*

LATITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The ſtate of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width, in bodies of unequal dimenſions the ſhorter axis, in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrat, or the long ſquare, be the better, I find not well determined, though I muſt prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. Room; ſpace; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's underſtandings, to ſo great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between ſome men and others, than between ſome men and beaſts. *Locke.*

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole.

4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the ſun here riſes later and ſets ſooner than it does to other places of the ſame *latitude*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

5. Unreſtrained acceptation; licentious or lax interpretation.

In ſuch *latitudes* of ſenſe, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of goodwill, and cuts aſunder all thoſe hard, pinching cords. *South.*

6. Freedom from ſettled rules; laxity

In human actions there are no degrees, and preciſe natural limits deſcribed, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor*

I took this kind of verſe, which allows more *latitude* than [illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible]

Albertus, biſhop of Ratiſbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, firnamed Magnus; beſides divinity, hath written many tracts in philoſophy. *Brown*

Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is uſually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it ſuffices to ſhew how the mind receives them, from ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

LA'TITUDINARIAN. *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not reſtrained, not confined; thinking or acting at large.

Latitudinarian love will be expenſive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Collier on Kindneſs.*

LA'TITUDINARIAN. *n. ſ.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT. *adj.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking.

Thy care be firſt the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

LATRIA [λατρία; *latrie*, Fr.] The higheſt kind of worſhip, diſtinguiſhed by the papiſts from *dulia*, or inferior worſhip.

The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, proſtrations, ſupplications, and other acts of *latria* to the croſs. *Stillingfleet on Romiſh Idolatry.*

LA'TTEN. *n. ſ.* [*leton*, French; *latsen*, Dutch; *lattwn*, Welſh.] Braſs, a mixture of copper and calaminaris ſtone.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* baſon, and, as it groweth black within, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER. *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though univerſally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the ſuperlative *lateſt*. When the thing of which the compariſon is made is mentioned, we uſe *later*, as, *fruit is later than the reſt*; but *latter* when no compariſon is expreſſed, as, *thoſe are* latter *fruits.*

—— —— *Velet uſus*
Quem penes arbitrium eſt, & vis, & norma loquendi.]

1. Happening after ſomething elſe.

2. Modern, lately done or paſt.

Hath not navigation diſcovered, in theſe *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania. *Locke.*

3. Mentioned laſt of two.

The difference between reaſon and revelation, and in what ſenſe the *latter* is ſuperior. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *latter*.] Of late; in the laſt part of life: a low word lately hatched

LA'TTICE. *n. ſ.* [*latis*, French; by *Junius* written *latrice*, and derived from leer ijzen, a hindring iron, or iron ſtop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *nettice* or *network*: I have ſometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *leteye*, that which *lets* the *eye*. It may be deduced from *interculus.*] A reticulated window, a window made with ſticks or irons croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

My good window of *lattice* fare thee well, thy caſement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

The mother of Siſera looked out at a window, and cried through the *latteſs*. *Judg.* v. 28.

Up into the watch-tower get,
And ſee all things deſpoil'd of fallacies,
Thou ſhalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to diſcern. *Donne.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'[illegible]
Dappling the walk with light and ſhade,
Like *lattice* windows, give the ſpy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland*

To LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deciuſſate, to mark with croſs parts like a lattice.

LAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of waſhing.

Such filthy ſtuff was by looſe lewd varlets ſung before the chariot on the ſolemn day of her *lavation*. *Hakewill.*

LA'VATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A waſh; ſomething in which parts diſeaſed are waſhed.

Lavatories, to waſh the temples, hands, wriſts, and jugulars, do potently profligate, and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *n. ſ.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praiſe; honour paid; celebration.

Doubtleſs, O gueſt, great *laud* and praiſe were mine,
Reply'd the ſwain, for ſpotleſs faith divine:
If, after ſocial rites, and gifts beſtow'd,
I ſtain'd my hoſpitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. That part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

We have certain hymns and ſervices, which we ſay daily, of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works *Bacon.*

In the book of Pſalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having conſidered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the ſtars which thou haſt ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praiſe-worthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable*, but to do good, ſometime
Accounted dang'rous folly. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleaſing, though it always miſſes it. *Locke.*

2. Healthy; ſalubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are neceſſary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LAUDABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [*laudable*.] Praiſe-worthineſs

LA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deſerving praiſe.

Obſolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are ſounding or ſignificant. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal*

LA'UDANUM. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A ſoporifick tincture.

To LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To waſh; to bathe.

Unſafe, that we muſt *lave* our honours
In theſe ſo flatt'ring ſtreams. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

But as I roſe out of the *laving* ſtream,
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The ſpirit deſcended on me like a dove. *Paradiſe Regained.*

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty ſtrength,
Whoſe low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves*,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She ſeems a ſea-wolf flying on the waves. *Dryden*

2. [*Lever*, French.] To throw up; to bale; to draw out

The [illegible]

Though hills were set on hills,
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,
And *leave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head. *Ben Johnson's Catiline.*

Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,
Another bolder yet the yard bestrides,
And sords the sails, a fourth with labour *leaves*
Th' intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves. *Dryden.*

To LAVE. *v. a.* To wash himself, to bathe.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*,
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

To LAVE'ER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind:
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go,
Must be at once resolv'd, and skilful too. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER. *n. f.*

It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips, the upper lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid, but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal. these flowers are disposed in whorles, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

And then again he turneth to his play,
To spot the pleasures of that paradise.
The wholesome sage, and *lavender* still grey,
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

LA[illegible] [illegible], from [illegible] A washing vessel.

Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies blood, and from the stream
With *lavers* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clodded gore. *Milton's Agonistes, l.* 1727.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughters, to imbathe
In nectar'd *lavers* strew'd with asphodil. *Milton.*

Young Aretia's fair forth his odorous bower
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To LAUGH. *v. n.* [hlapan, Saxon; *lachen*, German and Dutch; *lach*, Scottish.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.

You saw my master wink and *laugh* upon you. *Shakesp.*

There's one did *laugh* in's sleep, and one cried, Murther!
They wak'd each other. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

At this fusty stuff
The large Achilles, on his prest-bed lolling,
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause. *Shakesp.*

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath with the loud noise, which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

Entreat her not the worse, in that I pray
You use her well, the world may *laugh* again,
And I may live to do you kindness, if
You do it her. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flowrets crown'd. *Dryden.*

The plenteous board, high-heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine. *Pope.*

3. *To* LAUGH *at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule.

Presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy grave-stone daily; make thine epitaph,
[illegible] me *at* others lives may *laugh*. *Shakesp.*

'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council, you'll be *laugh'd at*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The dissolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are often betrayed *to laugh at* themselves, and upon reflection find, that they are merry at their own expence.
Addison's Freeholder, N°. 45.

No wit to flatter left of all his store,
No fool *to laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn.

Be bloody, bold and resolute; *laugh* to scorn
The pow'r of man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A wicked soul shall make him to be *laughed* to scorn of his enemies. *Ecclus* vi. 4.

LAUGH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment, an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain,
But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope's Spring.*

I [illegible]

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time:

Some that will evermore peep through their eye
And *laugh* like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable*. *Shakespeare.*

Casaubon confesses his author Persius was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

LA'UGHER. *n. f.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher*. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

[illegible] the great [illegible] *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY. *adv.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way, merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *n. f.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
The *laughingstock* of fortune's mockerie. *Spens. Fa. Qu.*

Pray you let us not be *laughingstocks* to other mens humours. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both a prey and *laughingstock* at once. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

LA'UGHTER. *n. f.* [from *laugh*.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear.
The lamentable change is from the best,
The worst returns to *laughter*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The act of *laughter*, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

We find not that the *laughter* loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Waller.*

Pain or pleasure, grief or *laughter*. *Prior.*

LA'VISH. *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no satisfactory etymology.]

1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and *lavish* of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence. *Dryd.*

The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse.

3. Wild; unrestrained.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him,
Curbing his *lavish* spirit. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To LAVISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion.

Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,
Might not th' impartial world with reason say,
We *lavish'd* at our deaths the blood of thousands. *Addis.*

LA'VISHER. *n. f.* [from *lavish*.] A prodigal; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely, prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook;
And some about him have too *lavishly*
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Then laughs the childish year with flowrets crown'd,
And *lavishly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*

Praise to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives; but if too *lavishly*, overcharges and depresses him. *Pope.*

LA'VISHMENT. } *n. f.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigality; profusion.
LA'VISHNESS. }

First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*. *Fairy Queen.*

To LAUNCH. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *lance*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force.]

1. To force into the sea.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *Luke* v. 4.

So short a stay prevails;
He soons equips the ships, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to *launch*. *Dryden.*

For general history, Raleigh and Howel are to be had. He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may consult Whear. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate.

From hence that general care and study springs,
That *launching* and progression of the mind. *Davies.*

Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them *launch* out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of space. *Locke.*

In our language Spenser has not contented himself with this submissive manner of imitation: he *launches* out into very flowery paths, which still conduct him into one great road
Prior's Preface to Solomon.

He [illegible] not afraid [illegible] the character of a supplant, if he had *launched* out into a long oration. *Broome's Odyssey.*

I have *launched* out of my subject on this article. *Arbuth.*

To

L A W

To Lanch, *v. a.*

1. To push to sea.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and *launch* presbytery, in England *King Charles.*

With slays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
A[illegible] *Pope.*

2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps, for distinction sake, might better be written lanch

The King of Heav'n, obscure on high,
Bar'd his red arm, and *launching* from the sky
His writhen bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook. *Dryd.*

Laund. *n. s.* [*lande*, French; *lawn*, Welsh.] Lawn a plain extended between woods. *Hanmer.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our stand,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakes. Henry VI*

La'undress. *n. s.* [*lavandiere*, French: *Skinner* imagines that *lavandereſſe* may have been the old word.] A woman whose employment is to wash cloaths.

The countess of Richmond would often say, On condition the princes of Christendom would march against the Turks, she would willingly attend them, and be their *laundress. Camden.*

Take up these cloaths here quickly, carry them to the *laundress* in Datchet mead. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *laundress* must be sure to tear her smocks in the washing, and yet wash them but half. *Swift.*

La'undry, *n. s* [as if *lavanderie.*]

1. The room in which clothes are washed

The affairs of the family ought to be consulted, whether they concern the stable, dairy, the pantry, or *laundry. Swift*

2. The act or state of washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of cloaths, which wear out apace. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Lavolta. n. s. [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Hanmer.*

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*; nor sweeten talk;
Nor play at subtle games. *Shakes. Troilus and Cressida.*

La'ureate. *adj.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel.

Bid Amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the *laureate* hearse where Lycid lies, *Milton.*
Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines. *Duncad.*

Laurea'tion. *n. s.* [from *laureate.*] It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

La'urel, *n. s* [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, French.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.

It hath broad thick shining ever-green leaves, somewhat like those of the bay tree; the cup of the flower is hollow, and funnel-shaped, spreading open at the top, and is divided into five parts; the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose, having many stamina in the centre; the fruit, which is like that of the cherry tree, is produced in bunches, and the stone is longer and narrower than that of the cherry. *Miller*

The *taurus* or *laurel* of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree. *Ainsworth.*

The *laurel*, meed of mighty conquerors,
And poets sage. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

The *laurel* or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side branches, will rise to a large tree. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

La'ureled. *adj* [from *laurel*] Crowned or decorated with laurel.

Hear'st thou the news? my friend! th' express is come
With *laurell'd* letters from the camp to Rome. *Dryden.*

Then future ages with delight shall see
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, looks agree;
Or in fair series *laurell'd* bards be shown
A Virgil there, and here an Addison. *Pope.*

LAW. *n. s.* [laga, Saxon, *loi*, French; *lawgh*, Erse.]

1. A rule of action.

Unhappy man! to break the pious *laws*
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*

2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established as a rule of justice.

He hath resisted *law*,
And therefore *law* shall scorn him further trial
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakes. Coriolanus.*

Thou art a robber,
A *law-breaker*, a villain; yield thee, thief *Shakespeare.*

Our nation would not give *laws* to the Irish, therefore now the Irish gave *laws* to them. *Davies on Ireland.*

One *law* is split into two. *Baker Reflect. on Learning*

3. Judicial process.

When every case in *law* is right. *Shakes. King Lear.*

Who has a breast so pure,
But some unclean apprehensions
Keep leets and *law* days, and in sessions sit,
With meditations lawful. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for ta[illegible] r every body: there is not one in the town w[illegible] he has not sued at a quarter-sessions. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.

In a rebellion,
When what's not meet, but what must be, was *law*,
Then were they chosen. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

5. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect.

I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd,
Attending Nature's *law*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*

La'wful, *adj* [*law* and *full.*] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed legally by law, legitimate.

It is not *lawful* for thee to have her. *Mat. xiv. 4*

Gloster's bastard son was kinder to his father, than my daughters, got 'tween the *lawful* sheets. *Shakes. King Lear.*

La'wfully. *adv.* [from *lawful*] Legally; agreeably to law.

This bond is forfeit,
And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise *lawfully* do, albeit his neighbour doth take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases, restrain a man. *South's Sermons.*

I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how *lawfully* you may exercise it. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

La'wfulness. *n. s.* [from *lawful.*] Legality; allowance of law.

I think it were an error to speak further, till I may see some sound foundation laid of the *lawfulness* of the action. *Bacon's Holy War.*

La'wgiver. *n. s.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legislator; one that makes laws.

Solomon we esteem as the *lawgiver* of our nation. *B[illegible]*

A law may be very reasonable in it[illegible] not know the reason of the *lawgivers.*

La'wgiving. *adj.* [*law* and *giving.*] Legislative.

Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes. *Waller.*

La'wless. *adj.* [from *law.*]

1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.

The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most *lawless*, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The *lawless* tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be compell'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Orpheus did not, as poets feign, tame savage beasts,
But men as *lawless*, and as wild as they. *Roscommon.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy *lawless* wand'ring walks in open air. *Dryd. Æn.*

Brute as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,
They own'd a *lawless* savage liberty,
Like that our painted ancestors so priz'd,
Ere empire's arts their breasts had civilized *D*
He Meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void,
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd.

2. Contrary to law, illegal

Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,
He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course
To cut off those that have offended him. *Shakes. R III*

We cite our faults,
That they may hold excus'd our *lawless* lives. *Shakesp.*

Thou the first, lay down thy *lawless* claim;
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Julian name. *Dryden.*

La'wlessly. *adv.* [from *lawless*] In a manner contrary to law

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not use a woman *lawlessly* *Shakespeare.*

La'wmaker. *n. s.* [*law* and *maker*] [illegible] makes laws; a lawgiver.

Their judgment is, that the church of Christ should admit no *lawmakers* but the evangelists. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Lawn. *n. s.* [*land*, Danish, *lawn*, Welsh; *lande*, French.]

1. An open space between woods,

Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks,
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

His mountains were in a few years shaded with young trees, that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermixed with walks, and *lawns*, and garde[illegible]
Addison's S[illegible]

Stern beasts in trains that by his tr[illegible]
Now grisly forms shoot o'er the *lawns* of hea[illegible]
Interspers'd in *lawns* and opening glad[illegible]
Then trees arise that shade each other's shades. *[illegible]*

2. [*Linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for be[illegible] the sleeves of bishops.

Should'st thou bleed,
To stop the wounds my finest *lawn* I'd tear,
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *P[illegible]*

From high life high characters are drawn,
A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*. *Pope.*
What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire:
The duties by the *lawn* rob'd prelate pay'd,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tickell.*

LA'WSUIT. *n. s.* [*law* and *suit.*] A process in law; a litigation.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce *lawsuits* and wrangles; his necessary attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide *Swift's Proposal.*

LAW'YER. *n. s.* [from *law.*] Professor of law; advocate; pleader.

It is like the breath of an unfeed *lawyer*, you gave me nothing for it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Is the law evil, because some *lawyers* in their office swerve from it? *Whitgift.*

I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and reverend discourses of philosophers, and the writings of *lawyers*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,
When the defendant's council rose;
And, what no *lawyer* ever lack'd,
With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift.*

LAX. *adj.* [*laxus*, Latin.]

1. Loose, not confined, not closely joined.

Inhabit *lax*, ye pow'rs of heav'n! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with strata of stone, suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like *laxer* matter, which more easily give way. *Woodward.*

2. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only *lax* and moral discourses. *Baker.*

3. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; *laxative* medicines are such as promote that disposition. *Quincy.*

4. Slack, not tense.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stopt by the *lax* membrane to all sounds that come that way. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LAX. *n. s.* A looseness; a diarrhœa. *Dict.*

LAXA'TION. *n. s.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of loosening or slackening.
2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

LA'XATIVE. *adj.* [*laxatif*, French, *laxo*, Latin.] Having the power to ease costiveness.

Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itself; the powder of some loadstones in this doth rather constipate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The oil in wax is emolient, *laxative*, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LA'XATIVE. *n. s.* A medicine slightly purgative; a medicine [illegible]

Nought profits him to save abandon'd life,
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxatives*. *Dryd.*

LA'XATIVENESS. *n. s.* [*laxative.*] Power of easing costiveness.

LAXITY. *n. s.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]

1. Not compression, not close cohesion.

The former causes could never beget wholesome in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Contrariety to rigorous precision.
3. Looseness, not costiveness.

If sometimes it cause any *laxity*, it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and work [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. [illegible]

Laxity of a fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its parts which a small force can alter, so as to increase its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*

In consideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are subject to relapse. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

5. Openness, not closeness.

Hold a piece of paper close by the flame of a candle, and by little and little remove it farther off, and there is upon the paper some part of that which I see in the candle, and it grows still less and less as I remove, so that if I would trust my sense, I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though enfeebled by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows. *Digby on Bodies.*

LAXNESS. *n. s.* Laxity, not tension; not precision; not co[illegible]

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched, otherwise the *laxness* of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LAY. Preterite of *lye*.

O! would the quarrel *lay* upon our heads,
And that no man might draw short breath to day,
But I and Harry Monmouth. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

He was familiarly acquainted with him at such time as he *lay* embassador at Constantinople. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

When Ahab had heard those words he fasted, and *lay* in sackcloth. 1 *Kings* xxi. 2.

I try'd whatever in the Godhead *lay*. *Dryd.*

He rode to rouze the prey,
That shaded by the fern in harbour *lay*,
And thence dislodged. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Leaving Rome, in my way to Sienna, I *lay* the first night at a village in the territories of the antient Veii. *Addison.*

How could he have the retiredness of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation *lay* upon his shoulders? *Francis Atterbury.*

The presbyterians argued, that if the pretender should invade those parts where the numbers and estates of the dissenters chiefly *lay*, they would sit still. *Swift.*

To LAY. *v. a.* [leegan, Saxon; *leggen*, Dutch.]

1. To place along.

Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, lest at any time thou fear the person of the mighty, and *lay* a stumbling-block in the way of thy uprightness. *Ecclus.*

2. To beat down corn or grass.

Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harvest. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Let no sheep there play,
Nor frisking kids the flowery meadows *lay*. *May's Virgil.*

3. To keep from rising, to settle; to still.

I'll use th' advantage of my power,
And *lay* the summer's dust with showers of blood. *Shakesp.*

It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full of dust, but an hour or two before a refreshing fragrant shower of rain had *laid* the dust. *Ray on Creation.*

4. To fix deep.

Schismaticks, outlaws, or criminal persons, are not fit to *lay* the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

I *lay* the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued *lays* those foundations surer. *Locke.*

5. To put; to place.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again, but, to my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers on it. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

They shall *lay* hands on the sick, and recover. *Mark.*

They, who so state a question, do no more but separate and disentangle the parts of it, one from another, and *lay* them, when so disentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*

We to thy name our annual rites will pay,
And on thy altars sacrifices *lay*. *Pope's Statius.*

6. To bury, to inter.

David fell on sleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and saw corruption. *Acts* xiii. 36.

7. To station or place privily.

Lay thee an ambush for the city behind thee. *Jos.* viii. 2.

The wicked have *laid* a snare for me. *Ps.*

Lay not wait, O! wicked man, against the dwelling of the righteous. *Prov.* xxiv. 15.

8. To spread on a surface.

The colouring upon those maps should be *laid* on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part of the lines. *Watts.*

9. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

10. To put into any state of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuse, and *lay* asleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*

11. To calm, to still, to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not *laid*
With half the easiness that they are rais'd. *B. Johnson.*

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice grey,
Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds and *laid* the winds. *Milton.*

After a tempest, when the winds are *laid*,
The calm sea wonders at the wrecks it made. *Waller.*

I fear'd I should have found
A tempest in your soul, and came to *lay* it. *Denham.*

At once the wind was *laid*, the wat'ry plain
Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryd.*

12. To prohibit a spirit to walk.

The husband found no charm to *lay* the devil like a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Estr.*

13. To set on the table.

I *laid* meat unto them. *Hos* xi. 4.

14. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of *laying* gillyflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

15. To wager.

But since you will be mad, and since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not *lay*,
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryden's Virg.*

16. To repoſit any thing.

The ſparrow hath found an houſe, and the ſwallow a neſt, for herſelf, where ſhe may *lay* her young. *Pſal.* lxxxiv. 3.

17. To exclude eggs.

After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nouriſhment from the female. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A hen miſtakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and ſits upon it, ſhe is inſenſible of an increaſe or diminution in the number of thoſe ſhe *lays*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 120.

18. To apply with violence.

Lay ſiege againſt it, and build a fort againſt it, and caſt a mount againſt it. *Ezek.*

Never more ſhall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taſte the gen le comforts of repoſe!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares ſurround me,
And *lay* ſtrong ſiege to my diſtracted ſou. *P*

19. To apply nearly.

She *layeth* her hands to the ſpindle, and her hands hold the d ſtaff *Prov.* xxxi 19.

It is better to go to the houſe of mourning than to go to the houſe of feaſting, for that is the end of all men, and the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Eccl.* vii. 2.

The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he has not the nightingale's voice. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that really *lays* theſe two things to heart, the extreme neceſſity that he is in, and the ſmall poſſibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*

20. To add, to conjoin.

Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Iſa.* v. 8.

21. To put in any ſtate

Till us death *lay*
To ripe and mellow; we re but ſtubborn clay. *Donne.*

If the ſinus lie diſtant, *lay* it open firſt, and cure that aperture before you divide that in ano. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The wars for ſome years have *laid* whole countries waſte *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 198.

22. To ſcheme, to contrive.

Every breaſt ſhe did with ſpirit inflame,
Yet ſtill freſh projects *lay'd* the grey-ey'd dame. *Chapman.*

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, ſhaking Olympus; Virgil, like the ſame power in his benevolence, conſulting with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*

Don Diego and we have *laid* it ſo, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuth.*

23. To charge as a payment.

A tax *laid* upon land ſeems hard to the landholder, becauſe it is ſo much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*

24. To impute; to charge.

Preoccupied with what
You rather muſt do, that what you ſhould do,
Made you againſt the grain to voice him conſul.
Lay the fault on us. *Shakeſpeare.*

How ſhall this bloody deed be anſwered?
It will be *laid* to us, whoſe providence
Should have kept ſhort, reſtrain'd, and out of haunt,
This mad young man. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shakeſ.*

Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly to them, *Job* xxiv. 12.

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence. *Paradiſe Regain'd, b.* i

The writers of thoſe times *lay* the diſgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceneſs of thoſe ſavage nations that invaded them. *Temple.*

They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital crime. *Dryden's Æneis.*

You repreſented it to the queen as wholly innocent of thoſe crimes which were *laid* unjuſtly to its charge. *Dryden.*

They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*

There was eagerneſs on both ſides, but this is far from *laying* a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*

25. To impoſe; to enjoin.

The weareſt and moſt loathed life
That age, ach, penury, impriſonment,
[illegible]
To what we fear of death. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

[illegible]
lay upon him a duty. *Exod.* xx. 25.

The Lord ſhall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you, upon all the land. *Deut.* xi. 25.

It ſeemed good to the Holy Ghoſt, and to us, to *lay* upon you no greater burden. *Acts* xv. 28.

Whilſt you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*

A prince who never diſobey'd,
Not when the moſt ſevere commands were *laid*,
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd *Dryden.*

You ſee what obligation the profeſſion of Chriſtianity *lays* upon us to holineſs of life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Theſe words were not ſpoken to Adam, neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam, but a puniſhment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke*

Neglect the rules each verbal critick *lays*,
For not to know ſome trifles is a praiſe. *P*

26. To exhibit, to offer.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accuſed have the accuſers face to face, and have licence to anſwer for himſelf concerning the crime *laid* againſt him. *Acts* xxv. 16.

[illegible] he *lays* his indictment in ſome certain country, we do not think ourſelves bound to anſwer an indefinite charge. *Francis Atterbury.*

27. To throw by violence.

He bringeth down them that dwell on high, the lofty city he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Iſa.* xxv. 5.

Brave Cæneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Cæneus was by Turnus ſlain. *Dryden's Æn*

He took the quiver, and the truſty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders firſt
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *D*

28. To place in compariſon.

Lay down by thoſe pleaſures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no compariſon. *Raleigh.*

29. *To* LAY *apart.* To reject, to put away.

Lay apart all filthineſs. *James* i. 21

30. *To* LAY *aſide.* To put away, not to return.

Let us *lay aſide* every weight, and the ſin which doth ſo eaſily beſet us. *Heb.* xii. 1

Amaze us not with that majeſtick frown,
But *lay aſide* the greatneſs of your crown. *Waller.*

Roſcommon firſt, then Mulgrave roſe, like light;
The Stagyrite, and Horace, *laid aſide*,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Granville.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas which, after imprinting, have diſappeared, or have been *laid aſide* out of ſight. *Locke.*

When by juſt vengeance guilty mortals periſh,
The gods behold their puniſhment with pleaſure,
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt *aſide*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

31. *To* LAY *away.* To put from one; not to keep.

Queen Eſther *laid away* her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguiſh. *Eſther* xiv.

32. *To* LAY *before.* To expoſe to view; to ſhew; to diſplay

I cannot better ſatisfy your piety, than by *laying before* you a proſpect of your labours. *Wake's Prepar for Death.*

That treaty hath been *laid before* the houſe of commons *Swift's Preface to Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.*

Their office it is to *lay* the buſineſs of the nation *before* him. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 46.

33. *To* LAY *by.* To reſerve for ſome future time.

Let every one *lay by* him in ſtore, as God hath proſpered him. 1 *Cor* xvi. 2.

34. *To* LAY *by.* To put from one; to [illegible]

Let brave ſpirits that have fitted themſelves for command, either by ſea or land, not be *laid by* as perſons unneceſſary for the time. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*

She went away, and *laid by* her veil. *Gen.* xxxviii. 19.

Did they not ſwear to live and die
With Eſſex, and ſtraight *laid* him *by*. *Hudibras.*

For that look, which does your people awe,
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,
Lay it *by* here, and give a gentler ſmile. *Waller.*

Darkneſs, which fareſt nymphs diſarms,
Defends us all from Mira's charms,
Mira can *lay* her beauty *by*,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thouſand captives make. *Waller.*

Then he *lays by* the public care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to ſpare. *Denham.*

The Tuſcan king,
Laid by the lance, and took him to the ſling. *Dryden*

Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings *laid by*,
To that obſcure retreat I chuſe to fly. *Dryden's V*

My zeal for you muſt *lay* the father *by*,
And plead my country's cauſe againſt my ſon. *Dryden.*

Fortune, conſcious of your deſtiny,
E'en then took care to *lay* you ſafely *by*,
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept freſh to be unfolded with your kings. *Dryden.*

Diſmiſs your rage, and *lay* your weapons *by*,
Know I protect them, and they ſhall not die. *Dryden*

When their diſpleaſure is once declared, they ought not preſently to *lay by* the ſeverity of their brows, but reſtore their children to their former grace with ſome difficulty. *L*

35. *To* LAY *down.* To depoſit as a pledge, equivalent, [illegible]

I *lay down* my life for the ſheep.
For her, my Lord,
I dare my life *lay down*, and will do't, Sir,
Pleaſe you t' accept it, that the queen is ſpotleſs
I' th' eyes of heaven

36. *To* LAY *down.* To quit; to reſign.

The ſoldier being once brought in for the ſervice, I will not have him to *lay down* his arms any more. *Spenſ. Ireland.*

Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, *lay down* the ſword and ſpear
Brakmore's Creation, b.

The ſtory of the tragedy is purely fiction, for I take it up where the hiſtory has *laid* it down. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

37. *To* LAY *down.* To commit to repoſe.

I will *lay* me *down* in peace and ſleep. *Pſal.* xlvi

And they *lay* themſelves *down* upon cloaths laid to pledge, by every altar. *Amos* ii. 8

We *lay* us *down*, to ſleep away our cares; night ſhuts up the ſenſes. *Glanville's Scep*

Some god conduct me to the ſacred ſhades,
Or lift me high to Hæmus hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me *down*. *Dryden's Virg*

38. *To* LAY *down.* To advance as a propoſition

I have *laid down*, in ſome meaſure, the deſcription of the old known world. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the Worl.*

Kircher *lays* it *down* as a certain principle, that there never was any people ſo rude, which did not acknowledge and worſhip one ſupreme deity *Stillingfleet on Rom. Idolatry.*

I muſt *lay down* this for your encouragement, that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unſtrung obedience. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Plato *lays* it *down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befal a juſt man, whether poverty or ſickneſs, ſhall, either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addiſon's Spect.*

From the maxims *laid down* many may conclude, that I had a mind the world ſhould think there had been occaſion given by ſome late abuſes among men of that calling. *Swift*

39. *To* LAY *for* To attempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices.

He embarked himſelf at Marſeilles, after a long and dangerous journey, being not without the knowledge of Solyman hardly *laid for* at ſea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles*

40. *To* LAY *forth.* To diffuſe, to expatiate.

O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and ſo he *lays* himſelf *forth* upon the gracefulneſs of the raven. *L'Eſtrange.*

41. *To* LAY *forth.* To place when dead in a decent poſture.

Embalm me,
Then *lay* me *forth*; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakeſpeare.*

42. *To* LAY *hold of.* To ſeize; to catch

Then ſhall his father and his mother *lay hold on* him, and bring him out. *Deut* xxi. 19.

Favourable ſeaſons of aptitude and inclination, be heedfully *laid hold of.* *Locke.*

43. *To* LAY *in.* To ſtore; to treaſure.

Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or corn be to a common ſtock; and *laid in*, and ſtored up, and then ſevered out in proportion. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

An equal ſtock of wit and valour
He had *laid in*, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras, p.*

They ſaw the happineſs of a private life, but they thought they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would have more, and *laid in* to make their fortune luxurious. *Dryd.*

Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, ſhould labour at thoſe accompliſhments which may ſet off their perſons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay in* timely proviſions for manhood and old age. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

44. *To lay on* To apply with violence.

We make no excuſes for the obſtinate: blows are the proper remedies, but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary. *Locke on Education.*

45. *To* LAY *open.* To ſhew; to expoſe.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and ſpeak,
Lay *open* to my earthy groſs conceit,
Smother'd in errours, feeble, ſhallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakeſpeare*

A fool *layeth open* his folly. *Prov.* xiii 16

46. *To* LAY *over.* To incruſt, to cover, to decorate ſuperficially.

Woe unto him that ſaith to the wood, awake; to the dumb ſtone, ariſe, it ſhall teach: behold, it is *laid over* with gold and ſilver, and there is no breath at all in the midſt of it. *Hab.* ii. 19.

47. *To* LAY *out* To expend.

Fathers are wont to lay up for their ſons,
Thou for thy ſon art bent to *lay out* all. *Milton*

Tycho Brahe *laid out*, beſides his time and induſtry, much greater ſums of money on inſtruments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*

The blood and treaſure that's *laid out*,
Is thrown away, and goes for nought *Hudibras.*

If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge but will always have the ſatisfaction to think it the money, of all other, the beſt *laid out.* *Locke.*

I, in this venture, double gains purſue,
Alſo *laid out* all my ſtock to purchaſe you. *Dryden.*

My father never at a time like this
Would *lay out* his great ſoul in words, and waſte
Such precious moments. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A melancholy thing to ſee the diſorders of a houſhold that is under the conduct of an angry ſtatefwoman, who *lays out* all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to find out miſcarriages in the miniſtry. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

When a man ſpends his whole life among the ſtars and planets, or *lays out* a twelve-month on the ſpots in the ſun, however noble his ſpeculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burleſque. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Nature has *laid out* all her art in beautifying the face; ſhe has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the ſeat of ſmiles and bluſhes. *Addiſon.*

48. *To* LAY *out.* To diſplay; to diſcover.

He was dangerous, and takes occaſion to *lay out* bigotry and falſe confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*

49. *To* LAY *out.* To diſpoſe; to plan.

The garden is *laid out* into a grove for fruits, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

50. *To* LAY *out.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth

No ſelfiſh man will be concerned to *lay out* himſelf for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*

51. *To* LAY *to.* To charge upon.

When we began, in courteous manner, *to lay* his unkindneſs unto him, he, ſeeing himſelf confronted by ſo many, like a reſolute orator, went not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſhood. *Sidney.*

52. *To* LAY *to.* To apply with vigour.

We ſhould now *lay to* our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

Let children be hired to *lay to* their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up ſtones. *Tuſſer.*

53. *To* LAY *to.* To harraſs, to attack.

The great maſter having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himſelf unto the Engliſh ſtation, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Baſſa Muſtapha. *Knolles.*

Whilſt he this, and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and ſhift, being *laid to* ſore,
Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War*

54. *To* LAY *together.* To collect; to bring into one view.

If we *lay* all theſe things *together*, and conſider the parts, riſe, and degrees of his ſin, we ſhall find that it was not for nothing *South's Sermons.*

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true meaſure of things, and *laying* matters rightly *together.* *L'Eſtr.*

My readers will be very well pleaſed, to ſee ſo many uſeful hints upon this ſubject *laid together* in ſo clear and conciſe a manner. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 96.

One ſeries of conſequences will not ſerve the turn, but many different and oppoſite deductions muſt be examined, and *laid together*, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in queſtion. *Locke.*

55. *To* LAY *under.* To ſubject.

A Roman ſoul is bent on higher views,
To civilize the rude unpoliſh'd world,
And *lay* it *under* the reſtraint of laws. *Addiſon's Cato.*

56. *To* LAY *up.* To confine.

In the Eaſt-Indies, the general remedy of all ſubject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raiſe a violent heat about the joints where it was chiefly uſed, no one was ever troubled much, or *laid up* by that diſeaſe. *Temple.*

57. *To* LAY *up.* To ſtore; to treaſure.

St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to *lay up* ſomewhat by him upon the Sunday, and to reſerve it in ſtore, till himſelf did come thither, to ſend it to the church of Jeruſalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker, b. iv ſect.* 13.

Thoſe things which at the firſt are obſcure and hard, when memory hath *laid* them up for a time, judgment afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker, b. v. ſect* 22.

[illegible] which remaineth over, *lay up* to be kept until the [illegible] 3

[illegible]ing muſt preſerve the revenues of his crown without [illegible]tion, and *lay up* treaſure in ſtore againſt a time of extremity. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Fathers are wont to *lay up* for their ſons,
Thou for thy ſon art bent to *lay* out all. *Milton.*

The whole was tiled, and the harveſt *laid up* in ſeveral [illegible]nes. *Temple.*

I will *lay up* your words for you tid time ſhall ſerve. *Dryd.*

This faculty of *laying up*, and retaining ideas, ſeveral other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*

What right, what true, what fit, we juſtly call,
Let this be all my care, for this is all
To *lay* this harveſt *up*, and hoard with haſte
What every day will want, and muſt, the laſt. *Pope.*

58. *To* LAY *upon.* To importune, to requeſt with earneſtneſs and inceſſantly. Obſolete

All the people *laid* ſo earneſtly *upon* him to take that war in

in hand, that they ſaid they would never bear arms more againſt the Turks, if he omitted that occaſion. *Knolles.*

To LAY. *v. n.*

1. To bring eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To contrive.

Which mov'd the king,
By all the apteſt means could be procur'd,
To *lay* to draw him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War*

3. *To* LAY *about.* To ſtrike on all ſides, to act with great diligence and vigour

At once he wards and ſtrikes, he takes and pays,
Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade,
Before, behind, and round *about* him *lays.* *Fa. Quem.*
And *laid about* in fight more buſily,
Than th' Amazonian dame Penthеſile. *Hudibras.*

In the late ſucceſsful rebellion, how ſtudiouſly did they *lay about* them, to caſt a ſlur upon the king. *South's Sermons.*

He provides elbow-room enough for his conſcience to *lay about*, and have its full play in. *South's Sermons.*

4. *To* LAY *at.* To ſtrike; to endeavour to ſtrike.

Fiercely the good man did *at* him *lay*,
The blade oft groaned under the blow. *Spenſer's Paſtoral.*
The ſword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold *Job.*

5. *To* LAY *in for.* To make overtures of oblique invitation

I have *laid in* for theſe, by rebating the ſatire, where juſtice would allow it, from carrying too ſharp an edge. *Dryd*

6. *To* LAY *on.* To ſtrike; to beat.

His heart *laid on* as if it try'd,
To force a paſſage through his ſide. *Hudibras.*
Anſwer, or anſwer not, 'tis all the ſame,
He *lays* me *on*, and makes me bear the blame. *Dryden.*

7. *To* LAY *on.* To act with vehemence.

My father has made her miſtreſs
Of the feaſt, and ſhe *lays* it *on.* *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

8. *To* LAY *out.* To take meaſures.

Thoſe ants knew ſome days after they had nothing to fear, and began to *lay* out their corn in the ſun. *Addiſ Guard*

I made ſtrict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places, where the intrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

LAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A row; a ſtratum.

A viol ſhould have a *lay* of wire-ſtrings below, as cloſe to the belly as the lute, and then the ſtrings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper ſtrings ſtrucken might make the lower reſound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of ſtone, and upon that a *lay* of wood. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A wager.

It is eſteemed an even *lay*, whether any man lives ten years longer: I ſuppoſe it is the ſame, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

LAY. *n. ſ.* [ley, leag, Saxon; *ley*, Scottiſh.] Graſſy ground, meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle: more frequently, and more properly, written *ley.*

A tuft of daiſies on a flowry *lay*
They ſaw. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

The plowing of *leys* is the firſt plowing up of graſs ground for corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LAY. *n. ſ.* [*lay*, French. It is ſaid originally to ſignify *ſorrow* or *complaint*, and then to have been transferred to poems written to expreſs ſorrow. It is derived by the French from *leſſus*, Latin, a funeral ſong; but it is found likewiſe in the Teutonick dialect: ley, leoð, Saxon; *ley*, Daniſh.] A ſong, a poem.

To the maiden's ſounding timbrels ſung,
In well attuned notes, a joyous *lay.* *Spenſ Fairy Queen.*
Soon he ſlumber'd, fearing not be harm'd,
The whiles with a loud *lay*, ſhe thus him ſweetly charm'd
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii.
This is a moſt majeſtick viſion, and
Harmonious charming *lays.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Nor then the ſolemn nightingale
Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her ſoft *lays.* *Milton.*
If Jove's will
Have link'd that amorous power to thy ſoft *lay*,
Now timely ſing. *Milton*
He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious *lay*,
Whom all his charms could not incline to ſtay. *Waller.*
On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praiſe,
With uncouth dances, and with country *lays.* *Dryd. Virg.*
Ev'n gods incline their raviſh'd ears,
And tune their own harmonious ſpheres
To his immortal *lays.* *Dryden*

LAY. *adj.* [*laicus*, Latin, λαϊκὸς.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and none repin'd,
The preference was but due to Levi's kind
But when ſome *lay* preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance *Dryden.*

Lay perſons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

It might well ſtartle
Our *lay* unlearned faith. *Rowe's Ambitious Step Mother.*

LA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *lay.*]

1. A ſtratum, or row, a bed; one body ſpread over another.

A *layer* of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nouriſh the fibres. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The terreſtrial matter is diſpoſed into ſtrata or *layers*, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy ſediment, ſettling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. A ſprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by *layers*: this is to be performed by ſtirring the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground ſhould be firſt made very light, and, after they are laid, they ſhould have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they muſt be pegged down with a hook or two, and if they have taken ſufficient root by the next winter, they muſt be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nurſery: ſome twiſt the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they faſten a tub or baſket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Miller.*

Tranſplant alſo carnation ſeedlings, give your *layers* freſh earth, and ſet them in the ſhade for a week. *Evelyn's Kal.*

3. A hen that lays eggs.

The oldeſt are always reckoned the beſt ſitters, and the youngeſt the beſt *layers* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LA'YMAN *n. ſ.* [*lay* and *man.*]

1. One of the people diſtinct from the clergy.

Laymen will neither admoniſh one another themſelves, nor ſuffer miniſters to do it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Since a truſt muſt be, ſhe thought it beſt
To put it out of *laymens* pow'r at leaſt,
And for their ſolemn vows prepar'd a prieſt. *Dryden.*

Where can be the grievance, that an eccleſiaſtical landlord ſhould expect a third part value for his lands, his title as antient, and as legal, as that of a *layman*, who is ſeldom guilty of giving ſuch beneficial bargains. *Swift.*

2. An image.

You are to have a *layman* almoſt as big as the life for every figure in particular, beſides the natural figure before you. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

LA'YSTALL. *n. ſ.* An heap of dung.

Scarce could he footing find in that foul way,
For many corſes, like a great *lay-ſtall*
Of murdered men, which therein ſtrewed lay. *Fa. Qu.*

LA'ZAR. *n. ſ.* [from *Lazarus* in the goſpel.] One deformed and naſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes.

They ever after in moſt wretched caſe,
Like loathſome *lazars*, by the hedges lay. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll be ſworn and ſworn upon't, ſhe never ſhrowded any but *lazars.* *Shakeſpeare's Troil. and Creſſida.*

I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and *lazars* of the people, where every figure of imperfection more reſembles me. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Life he labours to refine
Daily, nor of his little ſtock denies
Pit alms, to *lazars*, merciful, and meek. *Philips.*

LAZAR [illegible]

LAZARE'TTO. [from *lazar.*] A houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed; an hoſpital.

A place
Before his eyes appear'd, ſad, noiſome, dark,
A *lazar-houſe* it ſeem'd, where were laid
Numbers of all diſeas'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

LA'ZARWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

LA'ZILY. *adv.* [from *lazy.*] Idly, ſluggiſhly, heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations; and ſee whether he be ſtirring and active, or whether he *lazily* and liſtleſly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eaſtern nations view the riſing fires,
Whilſt night ſhades us, and *lazily* retires. *Creech.*

LA'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lazy.*] Idleneſs, ſluggiſhneſs; heavineſs to action

That inſtance of fraud and *lazineſs*, the [illegible]aſt ſteward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor [illegible] would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg [illegible]e rather than ſtarve. *South's Sermons.*

My fortune you have reſcued, not only from [illegible]e power of others, but from my own modeſty and *laziness* *Dryden.*

LA'ZING. *adj.* [from *lazy.*] Sluggiſh, idle.

The hands and the feet mutinied againſt the belly: they knew no reaſon, why the one ſhould be *lazing*, and pampering itſelf with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Eſtrange*

The fat cried, *Utinam hoc eſſet labor*, [illegible] *lazing* and lolling upon his couch

L[illegible]

The ground of this ſtone is blue, veined and ſpotted with

L E A

white, and a glittering or metallick yellow: it appears to be composed of, first, a white sparry, or crystalline matter; secondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc, thirdly, a shining yellow substance, this fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and emits a sulphureous smell, fourthly, a bright blue substance, of great use among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-sixth of copper, with a very little silver. *Woodward's Metallick Fossils.*

LAZY. *adj.* [This word is derived by a correspondent, with great probability, from *a l'aise*, French, but it is however Teutonick *lasser* in Danish, and *laygh* in Dutch, of the same meaning; and *Spelman* gives this account of it: Lazones debantur antiqui Saxones, ut testatur Nithardus, in tres ordines, Edhilingos, Frilingos & Lazzos; hoc est nobiles, ingenuos & serviles quam & nos distinctionem adhuc retinuimus. Sed Ricardo autem secundo pars servorum maxima se in libertatem vindicavit, sic ut hodie apud Anglos nemo emanatur servus, qui mancipium dicatur. Restat nunc hujus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie *lazos* dicimus.]

1. Idle, sluggish; unwilling to work.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* flight,
Or like a *lazy* thresher with a flail,
Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakesp.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy*, and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

Whose *lazy* waters without motion lay. *Roscommon.*

The *lazy* glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sleep. *Dryden.*

Like Eastern kings a *lazy* state they keep,
And close confin'd in their own palace sleep. *Pope.*

What amazing stupidity is it, for men to be negligent of salvation themselves? to sit down *lazy* and unactive. *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to refill this torrent. *Clarendon.*

LD. is a contraction of *lord*.

LEA. *n. s.* [ley, Saxon, a fallow; leag, Saxon, a pasture] Ground inclosed, not open.

Greatly agast with this pitious plea;
Him rested the good man on the *lea*. *Spenf. Pastorals.*

Ceres, most bountrous lady, thy rich *leas*
Of wheat, rye, barley, fetches, oats and peas. *Shakef.*

Her fallow *leas*
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn *leas*,
Whereof ingrateful man with liquorish draughts,
And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind. *Shakesp.*

Such court guise,
As Mercury did first devise,
With the mincing Dryades,
On the lawns, and on the *leas*. *Milton.*

LEAD. *n. s.* [læd, Saxon]

1. *Lead* is the heaviest metal except gold; for, though it is considerably lighter than quicksilver, as this wants malleability, it ought not to be reckoned in the class of metals. *Lead* is the softest of all the metals, and very ductile, though less so than gold: it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals except gold. The specifick gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11322 to 1000. *Lead*, when kept in fusion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat, it afterwards vitrifies with the baser metals, and carries them off, in form of scoriæ, to the sides of the vessel. The weakest acids are the best solvents for *lead*: it dissolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as also in vinegar. Gold, or silver, or copper, become brittle on being mixed with *lead* in fusion; and, if *lead* and tin be melted together, the tin is thrown up to the surface in little dusty globes. *Lead* is found in various countries, but abounds particularly in England, in several kinds of soils and stones. The smoke of the *lead* works at Mendip in Somersetshire is a prodigious annoyance, and subjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal disease; trees that grow near them have their tops burnt, and their leaves and outsides discoloured and scorched. *Hill.*

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do scald like molten *lead*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Of *lead*, some I can shew you so like silver, and so unlike common *lead* ore, that the workmen cannot see it. *Boyle.*

Lead is employed for the refining of gold and silver by the cupel, hereof is made common cerus with vinegar, of cerus, red *lead*, of plumbum ustum, the best yellow ochre; of *lead*, and half as much tin, solder for *lead*. *Grew.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on.

Stairs, balks, windows,
Are smother'd up, *leads* filled, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly *leads* upon the top, raised with flames interposed. *Bacon.*

To LEAD *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead any manner.

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over, and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 30.

There is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glass *leaded* with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth. *Bacon.*

To LEAD, *v. a.* preter. *I led.* [lædan, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch]

1. To guide by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep
Bring me but to the very brim of it,
And I'll repair the misery, thou dost bear,
With something rich about me: from that place
I shall no *leading* need. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and *lead* him away to watering? *Luke* xiii. 15.

They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke* iv. 29.

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away, and depart. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 22.

Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gate. *Ezek.* xli. 2.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures, he *leadeth* me beside the still waters. *Psal.* xxiii. 2.

3. To conduct as head or commander.

Would you *lead* forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight? *Spenser on Ireland.*

He turns head against the lion's armed jaws,
And being no more in debt to years than thou,
Leads antient lords, and reverend bishops, on
To bloody battles. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

I wonder much,
Being men of such great *leading* as you are,
That you foresee not what impediments
Drag back our expedition. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

If thou wilt have
The *leading* of thy own revenges, take
One half of my commission, and set down
As best thou art experienc'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He *led* me on to mightiest deeds,
Above the nerve of mortal arm,
Against the uncircumcis'd, our enemies:
But now hath cast me off. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or possess places. *South.*

He might muster his family up, and *lead* them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. To introduce by going first.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Numb.* xxvii. 17.

His guide, as faithful from that day,
As Hesperus that *leads* the sun his way.

5. To guide, to show the method of attaining.

Human testimony is not so proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things. *Watts's Logick.*

6. To draw; to entice, to allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a shew of comfort, and so *lead* him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler, and then expose him. *Clarendon.*

7. To induce, to prevail on by pleasing motives.

What I did, I did in honour,
Led by th' imperial conduct of my soul. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than *led* by his own disposition, to any rigour of actions. *K. Charles.*

What I say will have little influence on those whose ends *lead* them to wish the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. To pass; to spend in any certain manner.

The sweet woman *leads* an ill life with him. *Shakesp.*

So shalt thou *lead*
Safest thy life, and best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal passage when it comes. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Him, fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife
Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a solitary life. *Dryden.*

Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *Dr. Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practised in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all uncleanness. *Francis Atterbury.*

This distemper is most incident to such as *lead* a sedentary life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To LEAD. *v. n.*

1. To go first, and show the way.

I will *lead* on softly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children be able to endure. *Gen.* xxxiii.

2. To conduct as a commander.

Crassus was beaten and slain under the *leading* of a woman, whose wit and conduct made a great figure in antient story. *Temple.*

3. To shew the way, by going first.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before somewhat rare, since the days of queen Mary. *Wotton.*

The way of maturing of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some *leading* of this in muskmelons sown upon a hot-bed dunged below. *Bacon.*

The vessels heavy-laden put to sea
With prosp'rous gales, and woman *lead* the way. *Dryden.*

LEAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place: a low despicable word.

Yorkshire takes the *lead* of the other countries. *Herring*

LEADEN. *adj.* [leaden, Saxon.]

1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unskann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tye *leaden* pounds to 's heels. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

O murth'rous slumber!
Lay'st thou the *leaden* mace upon my boy,
That plays thee musick. *Shakes. Julius Cæsar.*

A *leaden* bullet shot from one of these guns against a stone wall, the space of twenty-four paces from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. Heavy; unwilling, motionless.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

3. Heavy, dull.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap,
Lest *leaden* slumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakesp.*

LEADER. *n. s.* [from *lead.*]

1. One that leads, or conducts.

2. Captain, commander.

In my tent
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Limit each *leader* to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakesp.*

I have given him for a *leader* and commander to the people. *Isa.* lv. 4.

Those who escaped by flight excused their dishonour, not without a sharp jest against some of their *leaders*, affirming, that, as they had followed them into the field, so it was good reason they should follow them out. *Hayward.*

When our Lycians see
Our brave examples, they admiring say,
Behold our gallant *leaders*. *Denham.*

The brave *leader* of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

3. One who goes first.

Nay keep your way, little gallant; you were wont to be a follower now you are a *leader*. *Shakespeare.*

4. One at the head of any party or faction as the detestable Wharton was the *leader* of the whigs.

The understandings of a senate are enslaved by three or four *leaders*, set to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*

LEADING *participial adj.* Principal.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by seed, the shape is the *leading* quality, and most characteristical part, that determines the species. *Locke.*

Mistakes arise from the influence of private persons upon great numbers stiled *leading* men and parties. *Swift.*

LEADING-STRINGS. *n. s.* [*lead* and *string*] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound may serve such, ere they to sense are grown,
Like *leading-strings*, 'till they can walk alone. *Dryden.*

Was he ever able to walk without *leading strings*, or swim without bladders, without being discovered by his hobbling and his sinking? *Swift.*

LE'ADMAN. *n. s.* [*lead* and *man.*] One who begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and mettl'd dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle stones. *Ben. Johnson.*

LE'ADWORT. *n. s.* [*lead* and *wort*]

This flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, and cut into several segments at the top, out of whose fistulous flower-cup rises the pistil, which afterward becomes one oblong seed, for the most part sharp-pointed, which ripens in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

LEAF. *n. s.* *leaves*, plural. [leaf, Saxon; *leaf*, Dutch.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers.

Thus is the state of man, to-day he puts forth
The tender *leaves* of hopes, to-morrow blossoms. *Shakes.*

A man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by the graft the same year in which his incision is made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas if it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the second season. *Bacon.*

Those things which are removed to a distant view, ought to make but one mass; as the *leaves* on the trees, and the blows in the sea. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. A part of a book, containing two pages.

Happy ye *leaves*, when as those lilly hands
Shall handle you. *Spenser.*

Peruse my *leaves* through ev'ry part,
And think thou seest my owner's heart
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

3. One side of a double door.

The two *leaves* of the one door were folding. 1 *Kings.*

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be of so pure silver, as is called *leaf* silver, and then the melter must add of other weight seventeen pence halfpenny farthing. *Camden*

Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby on Bodies.*

To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves, to bear leaves.

Most trees sprout, and fall off the *leaves* at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the solstice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

LEAFLESS. *adj.* [from *leaf*] Naked of leaves.

Bare honesty without some other ornament, being looked on as a *leafless* tree, nobody will take himself to its shelter. *Government of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flocks the *leafless* trees o'er shade,
And lonely woodcocks haunt the watry glade. *Pope.*

LE'AFY. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first *leafy*. *Shakespeare.*

What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?
—Dim darkness, and this *leafy* labyrinth. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
The *leafy* forest, and the liquid main,
Extends thy uncontroul'd and boundless reign. *Dryd.*

Her *leafy* arms with such extent were spread,
That hosts of birds, that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

So when some sweltring travelers retire
To *leafy* shades, near the cool sunless verge
Of Paraba, Brasilian stream; her tar,
A grisly hydra suddenly shoots forth. *Philips.*

LEAGUE. *n. s.* [*ligue*, French; *liga*, Latin.]

1. A confederacy; a combination.

You peers, continue this united *league*:
I every day expect an embassage
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.
And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n,
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Shakesp.*

We come to be informed by yourselves,
What the conditions of that *league* must be. *Shakesp.*

Thou shalt be in *league* with the stones of the field, and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee. *Job* v. 23.

Go break thy *league* with Baasha, that he may depart from me. 2 *Chron.* xvi 3.

It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, to think, that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts or *leagues*: there are other bands of society and implicit confederations. *Bacon's Holy War.*

I, a private person, whom my country
As a *league* breaker gave up bound, presum'd
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue his race, let there be
Betwixt us and them no *league* nor amity. *Denham.*

To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite, to confederate.

Where fraud and falsehood invade society, the band presently breaks, and men are put to a loss where to *league* and to fasten their dependances. *Scott's Sermons.*

LEAGUE. *n. s.* [*lieue*, French.

1. A league; *leuca*, Latin, from *lech*, Welsh, a stone that was used to be erected at the end of every league. *Camden.*

2. A measure of length, containing three miles.

Ere the ships could meet by twice five *leagues*,
We were encount'red by a mighty rock. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible]
In distant echo's answer'd *Addison.*

LE'AGUED. *adj.* [from *league.*] Confederated.

And now thus *league'd* by an eternal bond,
What shall retard the Britons bold designs. *Philips.*

LE'AGUER. *n. s.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; investment of a town.

We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our own tents. *Shakespeare*

LEAK. *n. s.* [*leck*, *lecke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure, breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit hath hands to stop. *Hooker.*

The

The water rushes in, as it doth usually in the *leak* of a ship. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Whether she sprung a *leak* I cannot find,
Or whether she was over set with wind,
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

To LEAK *v.*

1. To let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shakespeare.*

The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into several parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

His feet should be washed every day in cold water, and have his shoes so thin, that they might *leak*, and let in water. *Locke.*

2. To drop through a breach.

Golden stars hung o'er their heads,
And seemed so crowded, that they burst upon 'em,
And dart at once their baleful influence
In *leaking* fire. *Dryden's and Lee's Oedipus.*

LEAKAGE. *n. s.* [from *leak.*] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LE'AKY. *adj.* [from *leak.*]

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out.

Thou'rt so *leaky*,
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for
Thy dearest quit thee. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,
But life sunk through you like a *leaky* sieve,
Accuse yourself, you lived not while you might. *Dryden.*

2. Loquacious; not close.

Women are so *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret. *L'Estrange.*

To LEAN, *v. n.* peter. *leaned* or *leant*. [hlinan, Saxon, *lenen*, Dutch.]

1. To incline against, to rest against.

Lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And in that case I'll tell thee my disease. *Shakespeare.*

Security is expressed among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady *leaning* against a pillar, a sceptre in her hand, before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The coronets may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they *lean* unto so good supporters. *Watt.*

Upon his every sceptre first he *leant*,
Then shook his head, that shook the firmament. *Dryden.*

Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'erspent,
His fainting limbs against an oak he *leant*. *Dryden's Æn.*

If he be angry, all our other dependencies will profit us nothing, every other support will fail under us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it most. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Then *leaning* o'er the rails he musing stood. *Gay.*

Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
High raised in solemn theatre around
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To propend; to tend towards.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more inconvenient. *Spenser.*

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own understanding. *Prov.* iii. 5.

A desire *leaning* to either side, blasses the judgment strangely. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To be in a bending posture.

She *leans* me out at her mistress's chamber window, bids me a thousand times good night. *Shakespeare.*

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down, and *leaning* on her knees,
Eased the cattle of all her miseries. *Fairfax.*

The gods came downward to behold the wars,
Sharp'ning their sights, and *leaning* from their stars. *Dryd.*

LEAN. *adj.* [plane, Saxon.]

1. Not fat, meagre, wanting flesh; bare-boned.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire *Shakesp.*

Lean raw-boned rascals! who would e'er suppose,
They had such courage and audacity! *Shakespeare.*

Lean look'd prophets whisper fearful change. *Shakesp.*

I would invent as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As *lean*-faced envy in her loathsome cave. *Shakespeare.*

Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill favoured and *lean*-fleshed. *Gen.* xli. 3.

I am apt to beware how he purge after hard frosty weather, and in a *lean* body, without preparation. *Bacon.*

And fetch their precepts from the cynic tub,
Praising the *lean*, and sallow, abstinence. *Milton.*

I swear that Adrastus, and the *lean*-look'd prophet,
Are joint conspirators. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obstruction of the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No laughing graces wanton in my eyes,
But hagger'd grief, *lean*-looking sallow care,
Dwell on my brow. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. Not unctuous, thin, hungry.

There are two several kinds of terrestrial liquors, those that are fat and light, and those that are *lean* and more earthy, like common water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Low, poor, in opposition to great or rich.

That which combin'd us was most great, and let not
A *leaner* action rend us. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

LEAN *n. s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

With razors keen we cut our passage clean
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean*. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY *adv.* [from *lean.*] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LE'ANNESS. *n. s.* [from *lean.*]

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagreness.

If thy *leanness* loves such food,
There are those, that, for thy sake,
Do enough. *Ben. Jonson's Forest.*

The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid dejections, *leanness*, and weakness. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Want of bulk

The poor king Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse. *Shakespeare.*

To LEAP. *v. n.* [pleapan, Saxon, *loup*, Scottish.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet.

If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly *leap* into a wife. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without, for that the weight, if it be proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their rise. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

In a narrow vale
He saw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Thrice from the ground she *leap'd*, was seen to wield
Her brandish'd lance. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To rush with vehemence.

God changed the spirit of the king into madness, who in a fear *leaped* from his throne, and took her in his arms, till she came to herself again. *Esth.* xv. 8.

After he went into the tent, and found her not, he *leaped* out to the people. *Judith* xiv. 17.

He runs upon ruin heaps,
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps*. *Sandys.*

Strait *leaping* from his horse he raised me up. *Rowe.*

3. To bound; to spring.

Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy. *Luke* vi. 23.

I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. To fly, to start.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes: so looks the chafed lion
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him:
Then makes him nothing. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire *leap* out. *Job* xli. 19.

To LEAP. *v. a.*

1. To pass over, or into, by leaping

Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf for the saving of his country. *L'Estrange.*

As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

She dares pursue, if they dare *lean*
As their example fail, prey
She tempts the stream, or *leaps* the pales. *Prior.*

2. To compress, as beasts.

Too soon they must not feel the sting of love:
Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden's Georg.*

LEAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

They have carried their riders safe over all *leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded. *L'Estrange.*

3. Sudden transition.

Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as virtue, and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The commons wrested even the power of choosing a king entirely out of the hands of the nobles, which was so great a *leap*, and caused such a confusion in the state, that the constitution could not bear. *Swift.*

4. An attack of an animal of prey

The cat made a *leap* at the mouse.

5. Embrace of animals

How the cheats her bellowing lovers eyes,
The nimble, eager, the doubtful prey *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Hazard,

, Hazard, or effect of leaping.

Me thinks, it were an eafy *leap*
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shak.*
You take a precipice for no *leap* of danger,
And woo your own deftruction. *Shakefpeare's Henry* VIII
Behold that dreadful downfal of a rock,
Where yon old fifher views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryd. Theocritus.*

LEAP-FROG. *n. f.* [*leap* and *frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I fhould quickly leap into a wife. *Shakefpeare's Henry V.*

LEAP-YEAR. *n. f.*

Leap-year or biffextile is every fourth year, and fo called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: fo that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule

Divide by 4; what's left fhall be
For *leap-year* 0; for paft 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*

That the fun confifteth of 365 days and almoft fix hours, wanting eleven minutes, which fix hours omitted will, in proceſs of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is the occafion of the biffextile or *leap-year*. *Brown's Vulg. Err*

To LEARN. *v. a.* [leornian, Saxon.]

1. To gain the knowledge or fkill of.

Learn a parable of the fig-tree. *Mat.* xxiv. 32.

He, in a fhorter time than was thought poffible, *learned* both to fpeak and write the Arabian tongue. *Knolles.*

Learn, wretches! *learn* the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of humankind. *Dryd. Perfius.*
You may rely upon my tender care,
To keep him far from perils of ambition:
All he can *learn* of me, will be to weep! *A. Philips*

2. To teach. [It is obfervable, that in many of the European languages the fame word fignifies to learn and to teach; to gain or impart knowledge.]

He would *learn*
The lion ſtoop to him in lowly-wife,
A leſſon hard. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* 1.
You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know not how to curſe: the red plague rid you,
For *learning* me your language. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*
A thouſand more miſchances than this one,
Have *learn'd* me how to brook this patiently. *Shakeſ.*
Haſt thou not *learn'd* me how
To make perfumes? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Ye might *learn* in us not to think of men above that which is written. 1 *Cor.* iv. 6.

To LEARN, *v. n.* To take pattern

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn* of me; for I am meek *Mat.* x. 29.

Imitation of ſounds, that man ſhould be the teacher is no part of the matter, for birds will *learn* one of another.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 757.

LEARNED. *adj.* [from *learn.*]

1. Verſed in ſcience and literature.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the *learned* ſhall determine of it. *Locke*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence
Such labour'd nothings, in ſo ſtrange a ſtyle,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the *learned* ſmile. *Pope.*
The *learned* met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift*

The beſt account is given of them by their own authors but I truſt more to the taſte of the *learned* biſhop of Bath *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Skilled; ſkilful, knowing.

Though train'd in arms, and *learn'd* in martial arts,
Thou chuſeſt not to conquer men but hearts. *Granville*

3. Skilled in ſcholaſtick knowledge.

Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his underſtanding is but little improved, and thus men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

LEARNEDLY. *adv.* [from *learned.*] With knowledge; with ſkill.

Much
He ſpoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all
Was either pity'd in him, or forgotten. *Shakeſ. H.* VIII.
The apoſtle ſeemed unto his eyes but *learnedly* mad. *Hooker.*
Ev'ry coxcomb ſwears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

LEARNING. *n. ſ.* [from *learn.*]

1. Literature, ſkill in languages or ſciences; generally ſcholaſtick knowledge.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is almoſt childiſh; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its ſtrength of years, when ſolid, and, laſtly, its old age, when dry and exhauſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To tongue or pudding thou haſt no pretence,
Learning thy talent is, but mine is ſenſe
As Moſes was learned in all the wiſdom of the Egyptians, ſo it is manifeſt from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great maſter in all the *learning* of the Greeks. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad.

An art of contradiction by way of ſcorn, a *learning* wherewith we were long ſithence forewarned, that the miſerable times whereunto we are fallen ſhould abound. *Hooker*

LEARNER. *n. ſ.* [from *learn.*] One who is yet in his rudiments, one who is acquiring ſome new art or knowledge.

The late *learners* cannot ſo well take the ply, except it be in ſome minds that have not ſuffered themſelves to ſet. *Bacon.*

Nor can a *learner* work ſo cheap as a ſkilful practiſed artiſt can. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

LEASE. *n. ſ.* [*laiſſer*, French. *Spelman.*]

1. A contract by which, in conſideration of ſome payment, a temporary poſſeſſion is granted of houſes or lands.

Why, couſin, wer't thou regent of the world,
It were a ſhame to let this land by *leaſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Lords of the world have but for life their *leaſe*,
And that too, if the teſſor pleaſe, muſt ceaſe. *Denham.*
I have heard a man talk with contempt of biſhops *leaſes*, as on a worſe foot than the reſt of his eſtate. *Swift.*

2. Any tenure.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the *leaſe* of nature. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Thou to give the world increaſe,
Short'ned haſt thy own life's *leaſe*. *Milton.*

To LEASE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by leaſe.

Where the vicar *leaſes* his glebe, the tenant muſt pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the ſmall tithes to the vicar *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To LEASE *v. n.* [*leſen*, Dutch.] To glean, to gather what [illegible]

She in harveſt us'd to *leaſe*;
But harveſt done, to chare-work did aſpire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire. *Dryden.*

LEASER. *n. ſ.* [from *leaſe.*] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.

There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leaſers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

LEASH. *n. ſ.* [*laiſſe*, French, *laetſe*, Dutch, *laccio*, Italian.] A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courſer leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leaſh*,
To let him ſlip at will. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
What I was, I am;
More ſtraining on, for plucking back, not following
My *leaſh* unwillingly. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The raviſhed ſoul being ſhewn ſuch game, would break thoſe *leaſhes* that tie her to the body *Boyle.*

2. A terce; three.

I am ſworn brother to a *leaſh* of drawers, and can call them all by their Chriſtian names. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

Some thought when he did gabble
Th'had heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himſelf pronounce
A *leaſh* of languages at once. *Hudibras, p.* i.

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general

Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leaſh* of dull devils. *Dennis's Letters.*

To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a ſtring.

Then ſhould the warlike Harry, like himſelf,
Aſſume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,
Leaſht in like hounds, ſhould famine, ſword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakeſ. Henry* V.

LEASING. *n. ſ.* [leaſe, Saxon.] Lies; falſhood.

O ye ſons of men, how long will ye have ſuch pleaſure in vanity, and ſeek after *leaſing*? *Pſal.* iv. 2.

He 'mongſt ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry *leaſings* tell. *Hub. Tale.*
He hates foul *leaſings* and vile flattery,
Two highly blots in noble gentery. *Hubberd's Tale.*
That falſe pilgrim which that *leaſing* told,
Was indeed old Archimago. *Spenſ. Fairy Queen.*
I have ever narrified my friends
With all the ſize that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer; nay, ſometimes,
Like to a bowler upon a ſubtle ground
I've tumbl'd paſt the throw, and in his praiſe
Have almoſt ſtampt the *leaſing*. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*
As foxes, quoth Richard, prone to *leaſing*,
Say things at firſt, becauſe they're pleaſing;
Then prove what they have once aſſerted,
Nor care to have their lie deſerted
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*
Trading free ſhall thrive again,
Nor *leaſings* lewd affright the ſwain. *Gay's Paſtorals*

LEAST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *little.* [laeſt, Saxon. This word *Wallis* would perſuade us to write *leſt*, that it may be analogous

analogous to *left*; but surely the profit is not worth the change] Little beyond others; final eſt.

I am not worthy of the *leaſt* of all the mercies ſhewed to thy ſervant. *Gen.* xxxii. 10.

A man can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt than he has of the *leaſt* ſpace. *Locke.*

LEAST. *adv.* In the loweſt degree; in a degree below others; leſs than any other way.

He reſolv'd to wave his ſuit,
Or for a wide pray *leaſt* in ſight. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Ev'n that avert; I chuſe it not,
But taſte it as the *leaſt* unhappy lot. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

No man more truly knows to place a right value on your friendſhip, than he who *leaſt* deſerves it on all other accounts than his due ſenſe of it. *Pope's Letters.*

At LEAST. } To ſay no more; not to demand or affirm
At LEASTWISE. } more than is barely ſufficient at the loweſt degree.

Upon the maſt they ſaw a young man, *at leaſt* if he were a man, who ſate as on horſeback. *Sidney.*

Every effect doth after a ſort contain, *at leaſtwiſe* reſemble, the cauſe from which it proceedeth. *Hooker, b.* i.

The remedies, if any, are to be propoſed from a conſtant courſe of the milken diet, continued *at leaſt* a year. *Temple.*

A fiend may deceive a creature of more excellency than himſelf, *at leaſt* by the tacit permiſſion of the omniſcient Being. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Let uſeful obſervations be *at leaſt* ſome part of the ſubject of your converſation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LE'ASY. *adj.* [This word ſeems formed from the ſame root with *leſſer*, French, or *looſe*.] Flimſy; of weak texture.

He never leaveth, while the ſenſe itſelf be left looſe and *leaſy* *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

LEATHER. *n. ſ.* [ɛ̃ðep, Saxon; *leadr*, Erſe.]

8. Dreſſed hides of animals.

He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of *leather* about his loins. 2 *Kings* i. 8.

The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his *leather* bottle;
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of *leather*. *Prior.*

2. Skin; ironically.

Returning ſound in limb and wind,
Except ſome *leather* loſt behind. *Swift.*

LE'ATHERCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *coat*.] An apple with a tough rind.

There is a diſh of *leathercoats* for you. *Shakeſ. H.* IV.

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *dreſſer*.] He who dreſſes leather.

He removed to Cumæ; and by the way was entertained at the houſe of one Tychius, a *leather-dreſſer*. *Pope.*

LEATHER MOUTHED *adj.* [*leather* and *mouth*.]

By a *leather-mouthed* fiſh, I mean ſuch as have their teeth in their throat; as, the chub or cheven. *Walton's Angler.*

LE'ATHERY. *adj.* [from *leather*.] Reſembling leather.

Wormius calls this cruſt a *leathery* ſkin. *Grew's Muſæum.*

LE'ATHERN. *adj.* [from *leather*.] Made of leather.

I ſaw her hand; ſhe has a *leathern* hand,
A free-ſtone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That her old gloves were on. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The wretched animal heav'd forth ſuch groans,
That their diſcharge did ſtretch his *leathern* coat
Almoſt to burſting. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

In ſilken or in *leathern* purſe retain
A ſplendid ſhilling. *Philips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *ſeller*.] He who deals in leather, and vends it

LEAVE. *n. ſ.* [leaſe, Saxon; from lyfan, to grant.]

1. Grant of liberty; permiſſion, allowance.

By your *leave*, Irenæus, notwithſtanding all this your careful foreſight, methinks I ſee an evil lurk uneſpied. *Spenſer.*

When him his deareſt Una did behold,
Diſdaining life, deſiring *leave* to dye. *Spenſer.*

I make bold to preſs upon you.
—You're welcome; give us *leave*, drawer. *Shakeſpeare.*

The days
Of Sylla's ſway, when the free ſword took *leave*
To act all that it would. *Benj. Johnſon's Cataline.*

Thrice happy ſnake! that in her ſleeve
May boldly creep, we dare not give
Our thoughts ſo unconfin'd a *leave*. *Waller.*

No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*

Offended that we fought without his *leave*,
He takes this time his ſecret hate to ſhew *Dryden.*

One thing more I crave *leave* to offer about ſyllogiſm, before I leave it. *Locke.*

I muſt have *leave* to be grateful to any who ſerves me, let him be never ſo obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory party put me to the hardſhip of aſking this *leave*. *Pope.*

3. Farewel; adieu.

Take *leave* and part, for you muſt part forthwith. *Shak.*

Evils that take *leave*,
On their departure, moſt of all ſhew evil. *Shakeſp.*

¶ There is further compliment of *leave* taking between France and him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Here my father comes,
A double bleſſing is a double grace;
Occaſion ſmiles upon a ſecond *leave*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

But my dear nothings, take your *leave*,
No longer muſt you me deceive. *Suckling.*

Many ſtars may be viſible in our hemiſphere, that are not ſo at preſent, and many which are at preſent ſhall take *leave* of our horizon, and appear unto ſouthern habitations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left*; *I have left*. [Of the derivation of this word the etymologiſts give no ſatisfactory account]

1. To quit; to forſake.

A man ſhall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

When they were departed from him, they *left* him in great diſeaſes. 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 25.

If they love leeſe, and *leave* the luſty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the ſwine. *B. Johnſon.*

2. To deſert, to abandon.

He that is of an unthankful mind, will *leave* him in danger that delivered him. *Eccluſ.* xxix. 17.

3. To have remaining at death.

There be of them that have *left* a name behind them. *Eccluſ.* xliv. 8.

4. Not to deprive of.

They ſtill have *left* me the providence of God, and all the promiſes of the goſpel, and my charity to them too. *Taylor.*

5. To ſuffer to remain

If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth leſs that which is ſet down; and beſides, it *leaveth* a ſuſpicion, as if more might be ſaid than is expreſſed. *Bacon.*

Theſe things muſt be *left* uncertain to farther diſcoveries in future ages. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Who thoſe are, to whom this right by deſcent belongs, he *leaves* out of the reach of any one to diſcover from his writings. *Locke.*

6. Not to carry away.

They encamped againſt them, and deſtroyed the increaſe of the earth, and *left* no ſuſtenance for Iſrael. *Judg.* vi 4.

He ſhall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which alſo ſhall not *leave* thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut.* xxviii. 48.

Vaſtius gave ſtrict commandment, that they ſhould *leave* behind them unneceſſary baggage. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

7. To fix as a token or remembrance.

This I *leave* with my reader, as an occaſion for him to conſider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

8. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.

That peace thou *leav'ſt* to thy imperial line,
That peace, Oh happy ſhade, be ever thine. *Dryden.*

9. To give up; to reſign.

Thou ſhalt not glean thy vineyard; thou ſhalt *leave* them for the poor and ſtranger. *Lev.* xix. 10.

If a wiſe man were *left* to himſelf, and his own choice, to wiſh the greateſt good to himſelf he could deviſe; the ſum of all his wiſhes would be this, That there were juſt ſuch a being as God is. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

10. To permit without interpoſition.

Whether Eſau were a vaſſal, I *leave* the reader to judge. *Locke.*

11. To ceaſe to do; to deſiſt from.

Let us return, leſt my father *leave* caring for the aſſes, and take thought for us. 1 *Sam.* ix. 5.

12. *To* LEAVE *off*. To deſiſt from; to forbear.

If, upon any occaſion, you bid him *leave off* the doing of any Thing, you muſt be ſure to carry the point *Locke.*

In proportion as old age came on, he *left off* fox-hunting. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 115.

13. *To* LEAVE *off*. To forſake.

He began to *leave off* ſome of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the ſtreets: he put on a ſerious air. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

14. *To* LEAVE *out*. To omit; to neglect.

My good Camillo;
I am ſo fraught with curious buſineſs, that
I *leave out* ceremony. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Shun they to treat with me too?
No good lady,
You may partake: I have told 'em who you are.
I ſhould be loth to be *left out*, and here too. *Ben. Johnſon.*

What is ſet down by order and diviſion doth demonſtrate, that nothing is *left out* or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*

Befriend till utmoſt end
Of all thy dues be done, and none *left out*,
Ere nice morn on the Indian ſteep
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep. *Milton*

We aſk, if thoſe ſubvert
Reaſon's eſtabliſh'd maxims, who aſſert
That we the world's exiſtence may conceive,
Though we one atom *out* of matter *leave*. *Blackmore.*

I always thought this paſſage *left out* with a great deal of judgment, by Tucca and Varius, as it ſeems to contradict a part in the ſixth Æneid. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To LEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To ceaſe; to deſiſt

She is my eſſence, and I *leave* to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foſter'd, illumin'd, cheriſh'd, kept alive. *Shakeſpeare*

And ſince this buſineſs ſo far fair is done,
Let us not *leave* till all our own be won. *Shakeſ. H. IV*

He began at the eldeſt, and *left* at the youngeſt. *Geneſ.*

2. To LEAVE *off*. To deſiſt.

Gritus, hoping that they in the caſtle would not hold out, *left off* to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he little prevailed. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another ſummons wait. *Roſcommon.*

3. To LEAVE *off*. To ſtop.

Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin,
But ſtill beget new miſchiefs in their courſe. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [from *levy*; *lever*, French.] To levy, to raiſe: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by *Spenſer*, for a rhyme

An army ſtrong ſhe *leav'd*,
To war on thoſe which him had of his realm bereav'd.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii.

LE'AVED. *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*]

1. Furniſhed with foliage.
2. Made with leaves or folds.

I will looſe the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates. *Iſa. xlv. 1.*

LE'AVEN. *n. ſ.* [*levain*, French; *levare*, Latin.]

1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light, particularly uſed of ſour dough mixed in a maſs of bread.

It ſhall not be baken with *leaven*. *Lev. vi. 17.*

All fermented meats and drinks are eaſieſt digeſted; and thoſe unfermented, by barm or *leaven*, are hardly digeſted. *Floyer.*

2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs

Many of their propoſitions ſavour very ſtrong of the old *leaven* of innovations. *King Charles.*

To LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ferment by ſomething mixed.

You muſt tarry the *leav'ning*. *Shakeſ. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Whoſoever eateth *leavened* bread, that ſoul ſhall be cut off. *Exod. xii. 17.*

Breads we have of ſeveral grains, with divers kinds of *leavethings*, and ſeaſonings; ſo that ſome do extremely move appetites. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

2. To taint; to imbue.

That cruel ſomething unpoſſeſt,
Corrodes and *leavens* all the reſt. *Prior.*

LE'AVER. *n. ſ.* [*leave.*] One who deſerts or forſakes.

Let the world rank me in regiſter
A maſter-*leaver*, and a fugitive. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEAVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of leaf.

Parts fit for the nouriſhment of man in plants are, ſeeds, roots, and fruits; for *leaves* they give no nouriſhment at all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

LE'AVINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *leave.*] Remnant; relicks; offal: it has no ſingular.

My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman ſenate,
The *leavings* of Pharſalia. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or ſtop and light at Cloe's head,
With ſcraps and *leavings* to be fed. *Swift.*

LE'AVY. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves; covered with leaves.

Strephon, with *leavy* twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitſuntide to bear. *Sidney.*

Now, near enough: your *leavy* ſcreens throw down,
And ſhow like thoſe you are. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To LECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, French] To lick over. *Hanmer.*

Haſt thou yet *leched* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

LE'CHER. *n. ſ.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *luxure*, old French, *luxuria* is uſed in the middle ages in the ſame ſenſe.] A whoremaſter.

I will now take the *lecher*; he's at my houſe, he cannot 'ſcape me. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

You, like a *lecher*, out of whoriſh loins
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shakeſp.*

The *lecher* ſoon transforms his miſtreſs; now
In Io's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*

The ſleepy *lecher* ſhuts his little eyes,
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles riſe. *Dryden.*

She yields her charms
To that fair *lecher*, the ſtrong god of arms. *Pope's Odyſ.*

To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore.

Die for adultery? no. The wren goes to't, and the ſmall gilded fly does *lecher* in my ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Gut eats all day, and *lechers* all the night. *B Johnſon.*

LEC'HEROUS. *adj.* [from *lecher*] Lewd; luſtful.

The ſapphire ſhould grow foul, and loſe its beauty, when worn by one that is *lecherous*; the emerald ſhould fly to pieces, if it touch the ſkin of any unchaſte perſon. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdly, luſtfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdneſs.

LE'CHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *lecher*] Lewdneſs; luſt.

The reſt welter with as little ſhame in open *lechery*, as ſwine do in the common mire. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Againſt ſuch lewdſters, and their *lechery*,
Thoſe that betray them do no treachery. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading, a variety in copies.

Every critick has his own hypotheſis, if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various *lection* ſhall be made authentick. *Watts's Logick.*

LE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*lecture*, French]

1. A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject.

Mark him, while Dametas reads his ruſtick *lecture* unto him, how to feed his beaſts before noon, and where to ſhade them in the extreme heat. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Wrangling pedant,
When in muſick we have ſpent an hour,
Your *lecture* ſhall have leiſure for as much. *Shakeſp.*

When letters from Ceſar were given to Ruſticus, he refuſed to open them till the philoſopher had done his *lectures*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Virtue is the ſolid good, which tutors ſhould not only read *lectures* and talk of, but the labour and art of education ſhould furniſh the mind with, and faſten there. *Locke*

Numidia will be bleſt by Cato's *lectures*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. The act or practice of reading; peruſal.

In the *lecture* of holy ſcripture, their apprehenſions are commonly confined unto the literal ſenſe of the text. *Browne.*

3. A magiſterial reprimand.

To LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inſtruct formally.
2. To inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

LE'CTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *lecture.*] An inſtructor; a teacher by way of lecture; a preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector or vicar.

If any miniſter refuſed to admit into his church a *lecturer* recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was preſently required to attend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lecture.*] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureſhip* in town of ſixty pounds a year, where he preached conſtantly in perſon. *Swift.*

LED. part. pret. of *lead.*

Then ſhall they know that I am the Lord your God, which cauſed them to be *led* into captivity among the heathen *Ezek. xxxix. 28.*

The leaders of this people cauſed them to err, and they that are *led* of them are deſtroyed. *Iſa. ix. 16.*

As in vegetables and animals, ſo in moſt other bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we moſt fix on, and are moſt *led* by. *Locke.*

LEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*legger*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; ſtratum.

The loweſt *ledge* or row ſhould be merely of ſtone, cloſely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. A ridge riſing above the reſt.

The four parallel ſticks riſing above five inches higher than the handkerchief, ſerved as *ledges* on each ſide. *Gulliver.*

3. Any prominence, or riſing part.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides,
The bending brow above, a ſafe retreat provides. *Dryden.*

LEDHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*led* and *horſe.*] A ſumpter horſe.

LEE. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.]

1. Dregs; ſediment; refuſe.

My cloaths, my ſex, exchang'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee*. *Prior.*

2. [Sea term; ſuppoſed by *Skinner* from *l'eau*, French.] It is generally that ſide which is oppoſite to the wind, as the *lee* ſhore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the ſhore, is to be cloſe under the weather ſhore. *A leeward* ſhip is one that is not ſaſt by a wind, to make her way ſo good as ſhe might. To lay a ſhip by the *lee*, is to bring her ſo that all her ſails may lie againſt the maſts and ſhrowds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadſide, ſo that ſhe will make little or no way. *Diet.*

If we, being ſtorm beaten in the bay of Biſcay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our tranſporting ſhips with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet, and the Azores. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The Hollanders were wont to ride before Dunkirk with the wind at north weſt, making a *lee* ſhore in all weathers. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Unprovided of tackling and victualling, they are forced to ſea by a ſtorm, yet better do ſo than venture ſplitting and ſinking on a *lee* ſhore. *King Charles*

Him,

Him, haply ſlumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of ſome ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff,
Deeming ſome iſland, oft, as ſeamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his ſcaly rind,
Moors by his ſide under the *lee*, while night
Inveſts the ſea. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.
Batter'd by his *lee* they lay,
The paſſing winds through their torn canvaſs play. *Dryden.*

LEECH. *n. ſ.* [læc, Saxon.]

1. A phyſician; a profeſſor of the art of healing: whence we ſtill uſe cowleech.
A *leech*, the which had great inſight
In that diſeaſe of grieved conſcience,
And well could cure the ſame; his name was patience.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i.
Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leach*
His cunning hand 'gan to his wounds to lay,
And all things elſe the which his art did teach. *Fa. Qu.*
Phyſick is their bane.
The learned *leeches* in deſpair depart,
And ſhake their heads, deſponding of their art. *Dryden.*
Wiſe *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude:
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till ſome ſafe criſis. *Dryden.*
The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health reſtoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful ſkill in vain. *Rowe's J. Shore.*
A ſkilful *leech*,
They ſay, had wrought this bleſſed deed;
This *leech* Arbuthnot was yclept. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. A kind of ſmall water ſerpent, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood: it is uſed to draw blood where the lancet is leſs ſafe, whence perhaps the name.
I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear. *Wiſeman's Surg.*
Sticking like *leeches*, till they burſt with blood,
Without remorſe inſatiably. *Roſcommon.*

To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

LE'ECHCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing.
We [illegible] ſpeed, but others we perſuade
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it. *Davies.*

LEEF. *adj.* [*lieve*, *leve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond.
Whilome all theſe were low and *leefe*,
And lov'd their flocks to feed,
They never ſtrove to be the chief,
And ſimple was their weed. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

LEEK. *n. ſ.* [leac, Saxon; *loock*, Dutch; *leechk*, Erſe.]
Its flower conſiſts of ſix petals, and is ſhaped, as it were, like a bell; in the center ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a roundiſh fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundiſh ſeeds: to theſe notes may be added, the ſtamina are generally broad and flat, ending in three capillaments, of which the middle one is furniſhed with a chive, the flowers are alſo gathered into almoſt globular bunches: the roots are long, cylindrical, and coated, the coats ending in plain leaves. *Miller.*
Know'ſt thou Fluellen? —Yes.
—Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
Leek to the Welſh, to Dutchmen butter's dear *Gay.*
We uſe acrid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangreens, in the ſcurvy, water-creſſes, horſe-radiſh, garlick, or *leek* pottage. *Floyer on Humours.*

LEER. *n. ſ.* [pleape, facies, Saxon.]

1. An oblique view.
I ſpy entertainment in her; ſhe gives the *leer* of invitation.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.
Aſide the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Ey'd them aſkance. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

2. A laboured caſt of countenance.
Damn with faint praiſe, concede with civil *leer*, *Pope.*
I place a ſtateſman full before my ſight;
A bloated monſter in all his geer,
With ſhameleſs viſage, and perfidious *leer*. *Swift.*

To LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To look obliquely; to look archly
I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
I wonder whether you taſte the pleaſure of independency, or whether you do not ſometimes *leer* upon the court. *Swift.*

2. To look with a forced countenance.
Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with ſmiles, and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryd.*

LEES. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; ſediment: it has ſeldom a ſingular.
This proceeded by reaſon of the old humour of thoſe countries, where the memory of King Richard was ſo ſtrong, that it lay like *lees* in the bottom of mens hearts; and if the veſſel was but ſtirred, it would come up. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
If they love *lees*, and leave the luſty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the ſwine. *B Johnſon.*
Thoſe *lees* that trouble it refine
The agitated ſoul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

To LEESE. *v. a.* [*leſen*, Dutch.] To loſe: an old word.
Then fell to thy profit both butter and cheeſe,
Who buieth it ſooner the more he ſhall *leeſe*. *Tuſſer.*
No cauſe, nor client fat, will Chev'ril *leeſe*,
But as they come on both ſides he takes fees,
And pleaſeth both: for while he melts his greaſe
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace. *B Johnſ.*
How in the port our fleet dear time did *leeſe*,
Withering like priſoners, which lie but for fees. *Donne.*

LEET. *n. ſ.*
Leete, or *leta*, is otherwiſe called a law-day. The word ſeemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of juriſdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwiſe called thirſhing, and contained the third part of a province or ſhire: theſe juriſdictions, one and other, be now aboliſhed, and ſwallowed up in the county court. *Cowell.*
Who has a breaſt ſo pure,
But ſome uncleanly apprehenſions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in ſeſſions ſit
With meditations lawful. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
You would preſent her at the *leet*,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone jugs, and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shak.*

LE'EWARD. *adj.* [lee and peapb, Saxon.]

1. Towards the wind. See LEE.
The claſſicæ were called long ſhips, the onerariæ round, becauſe of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the ſtowage of goods, was not the fitteſt for ſailing, becauſe of the great quantity of *leeward* way, except when they ſailed full before the wind. *Arbuth.*
Let no ſtateſman dare,
A kingdom to a ſhip compare;
Leſt he ſhould call our commonweal
A veſſel with a double keel;
Which juſt like ours, new rigg'd and man'd,
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to *leeward* ſide,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

LEFT. participle preter. of *leave*.
Alas, poor lady! deſolate and *left*;
I weep myſelf to think upon thy words. *Shakeſpeare.*
Had ſuch a river as this been *left* to itſelf, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it muſt have formed ſeveral little ſeas. *Addiſon.*
Were I *left* to myſelf, I would rather aim at inſtructing than diverting; but if we will be uſeful to the world, we muſt take it as we find it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 179.

LEFT. *adj.* [*linke*, Dutch; *lævus*, Latin.] Siniſtrous; not right.
That there is alſo in men a natural prepotency in the right, we cannot with conſtancy affirm, if we make obſervation in children, who permitted the freedom of both hands, do oftimes confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty reſtrained from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.
The right to Pluto's golden palace guides,
The *left* to that unhappy reg'on tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus deſcends. *Dryden's Æn.*
The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and *left*, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*
A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak.
That omen lik'd him not. *Dryden.*
The *left* foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they ſheathe the right. *Dryden.*
The man who ſtruggles in the fight,
Fatigues *left* arm as well as right. *Prior.*

LEFT-HANDED. *adj.* [*left* and *hand*.] Uſing the left-hand rather than right.
The limbs are uſed moſt on the right-ſide, whereby cuſtom helpeth; for we ſee, that ſome are *left-handed*, which are ſuch as have uſed the left-hand moſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
For the ſeat of the heart and liver on one ſide, whereby men become *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect ſo common: for the ſeat of the liver on the left-ſide is very monſtrous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *left-handed*.] Habitual uſe of the left-hand.
Although a ſquint *left-handedneſs*
Be ungracious, yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne.*

LEG. *n. ſ.* [*leg*, Daniſh, *leggur*, Iſlandick.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.
They haſte; and what their tardy feet deny'd,
The truſty ſtaff, their better *leg*, ſupply'd. *Dryden.*
Purging comfits, and ants eggs,
Had almoſt brought him off his *legs*. *Hudibras.*
Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but *legs* to carry them. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. An

2. An act of obeisance.

At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well*

Their horses never give a blow,
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras, p.* .

If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make *legs* very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that defect. *Locke*

He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*

3. To stand on his own legs; to support himself

Persons of their fortune and quality could well have stood upon their own *legs*, and needed not to lay in for countenance and support. *Collier of Friendship.*

4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground, as, the *leg* of a table.

LE'GACY. *n. f.* [*legatum*, Latin.]

Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowell.*

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good will which always the testator bore him; imagining, that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can no-where by reading find. *Hooker, b.* m.

Go you to Cæsar's house;
Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in *legacies*. *Shakesp. J. Cæsar.*

Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave a child. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

When he thought you gone
T' augment the number of the blest above,
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;
Nor arm'd, his brothers portions to invade,
But to defend the present you had made. *Dryden.*

When the heir of this vast treasure knew,
How large a *legacy* was left to you,
He wisely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*

Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*

LE'GAL. *adj.* [*legal*, French; *legis*, Latin.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.

Whatsoever was before, was before time of memory; and what is since it, in a *legal* sense, within the time of memory. *Hale's Hist. of the Common Law of England.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law.

His merits
To save them, not their own, though *legal*, works. *Milt.*

LEGA'LITY. *n. f.* [*legalité*, French.] Lawfulness.

To LE'GALIZE. *v. a.* [*legaliser*, French; from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.

If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person: but revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of heaven, that no consideration can impower, even the best men, to assume the execution of it. *South's Sermons.*

LE'GALLY. *adv.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much less may inferior judges, deny justice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Taylor*

LE'GATARY. *n. f.* [*legataire*, French; from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as creditors and *legotaries* are, unto the ordinary.

LEGATINE. *adj.* [from *legate*.] Made by a legate.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution, that some one shall publish such absolution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

1. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

All those you have done of late,
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,
Fall in the compass of a præmunire. *Shakespeare*

LE'GATE. *n. f.* [*legatus*, Latin; *legat*, French; *legato*, Italian.]

1. A deputy; an ambassador.

The *legates* from th' Ætolian prince return:
Sad news they bring, that after all the cost,
And care employ'd, their embassy is lost. *Dryden. Æneis.*

2. A kind of spiritual embassador from the pope; a commissioner deputed by the pope for ecclesiastical affairs

Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of heav'n. *Shakesp.*

Upon the *legate*'s summons, he submitted himself to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*

LEGATE'E. *n. f.* [from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him

If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,
The former *legatees* are blotted out. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

My will is, that if any of the above-named *legatees* should die before me, that then the respective legacies shall revert to myself. *Swift.*

LEGA'TION. *n. f.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy.

It will be found, that after a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

In the attiring and ornament of their bodies the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness, and upon occasion costly, as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*

LEGA'TOR *n. f.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppose debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate,
Bequeath'd by some *legator's* last intent. *Dryden.*

LE'GEND. *n. f.* [*legenda*, Latin.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints.

Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very nests which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker, b.* v.

There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the christian and the heathen; the former, though of a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Any memorial or relation.

And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read.
Fairfax, b. 1.

3. An incredible unauthentick narrative.

Who can show the *legends*, that record
More idle tales, or fables so absurd. *Blackmore.*

It is the way and means of attaining to heaven, that makes profane scorners so willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent incredible *legend*.
Bentley's Sermons.

4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addison on Medals.*

LE'GER. *n. f.* [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador; a resident, one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heav'n,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*. *Shakespeare.*

I've giv'n him that,
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leigers* for her sweet. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If *leiger* ambassadors or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, and to hold correspondence with them, such were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Who can endear
Thy praise too much? thou art heav'ns *leiger* here,
Working against the states of death and hell. *Herbert.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay *leiger* for the covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon, b.* 1.

I call that a *ledger* bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be absent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*

LE'GERDEMAIN. *n. f.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, French.] Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

He so light was at *legerdemain*,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Hubberd.*

Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impose upon their own souls, there is none so common as the plea of a good intention. *South's Sermons.*

LEGE'RITY. *n. f.* [*legereté*, French.] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness. A word not in use

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*. *Shakespeare.*

LE'GGED. *adj.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; furnished with legs.

LE'GIBLE. *n. f* [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be read.

You observe some clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*

2. Apparent; discoverable.

People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion; it stamps value and significancy upon his face. *Collier*

LE'GIBLY. *adv.* [from *legible*.] In such a manner as may be read.

LE'GION. [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A

1. A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five thouſand.

The moſt remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius ſending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greateſt confirmation poſſible of the ſtory of the Chriſtian *legion*. *Addiſon.*

2. A military force.

She to foreign realms
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Philips.*

3. Any great number.

Not in the *legions*
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shakeſp.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down, and where one ſin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the ſame breach. *Rogers's Sermons.*

LE'GIONARY. *adj.* [from *legion*]

1. Relating to a legion.
2. Containing a legion.
3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many applying themſelves betwixt jeſt and earneſt, make up the *legionary* body of error. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

LEGISLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.

Pythagoras joined *legiſlation* to his philoſophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable ſanction to the laws he preſcribed.
Littleton on the Converſion of St. Paul

LEGISLA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *legiſlator*.] Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their *legiſlative* frenzy they repent,
Enacting it ſhould make no precedent. *Denham.*

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and thoſe qualities are proper to the *legiſlative* ſtyle. *Dryden.*

LEGISLA'TOR *n. ſ.* [*legiſlator*, Latin; *legiſlateur*, French.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community

It ſpoke like a *legiſlator*: the thing ſpoke was a law. *South.*

Heroes in animated marble frown,
And *legiſlators* ſeem to think in ſtone. *Pope.*

LEGISLA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent conſent of all three parts of the *legiſlature*, no law is or can be made. *Hale's Com. Law.*

In the notion of a *legiſlature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and ſuſpend laws in being, as well as to make new law. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 16.

By the ſupreme magiſtrate is properly underſtood the legiſlative power, but the word magiſtrate ſeeming to denote a ſingle perſon, and to expreſs the executive power, it came to paſs that the obedience due to the *legiſlature* was, for want of conſidering this eaſy diſtinction, miſapplied to the adminiſtration. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of England Man.*

LEGI'TIMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfulneſs of birth.

In reſpect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*

2. Genuineneſs; not ſpuriouſneſs.

The *legitimacy* or reality of theſe marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

LEGI'TIMATE. *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, French.]

Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

Legitimate Edgar, I muſt have your land.
Our father's love is to the baſtard Edmund *Shakeſpeare.*

An adulterous perſon is tied to make proviſion for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a common portion.
Taylor's Rule of Holy Living

To LEGI'TIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.

Legitimate him that was a baſtard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To make lawful.

It would be impoſſible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which ſhould *legitimate* it is ſubſequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Decay of Piet.*

LEGI'TIMATELY. *adv.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely.

By degrees he roſe to Jove's imperial ſeat,
Thus difficulties prove a ſoul *legitimately* great. *Dryden*

LEGITIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*légitimation*, French, from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawful birth.

I have diſclaim'd my kind,
[illegible] name, and all is gone
[illegible]od my mother, let me know my father. *Shakeſp.*

[illegible]ce will ariſe many queſtions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

The act of inveſting with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME. } *n. ſ.* [*legume*, French; *legumen*, Lat.] Seeds
LEGUMEN. } not reaped, but gathered by the hand, as, beans: in general, all larger ſeeds; pulſe.

Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and diſtilled in a retort, will afford an acid ſpirit. *Boyle.*

In the ſpring fell great rains, upon which enſued a moſt deſtructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbuthnot.*

[illegible] *légumineux*, French, from [illegible]] Belonging to pulſe, conſiſting of pulſe.

The propereſt food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous ſeeds: as oats, barley, and wheat, or of ſome of the ſiliquoſe or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

LEISURABLY. *adv.* [from *leiſurable*.] At leiſure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our reſt is come, the patterns of our diſſolution may be Jacob, Moſes, Joſhua, and David, who *leiſurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God to come upon their poſterity.
Hooker, b. v.

LEISURABLE. *adj.* [from *leiſure*.] Done at leiſure, not hurried, enjoying leiſure.

A relation inexcuſeable in his works of *leiſurable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*

LEISURE. *n. ſ.* [*loiſir*, French.]

1. Freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to ſpend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very ſick, and a friend ſaid to him, Send for a phyſician, but the ſick man anſwered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leiſure*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

[illegible] make no advance, the deſire of *leiſure* is much more natural than of buſineſs and care. *Temple.*

O happy youth!
For whom thy fates reſerve ſo fair a bride:
He ſigh'd, and had no *leiſure* more to ſay,
His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryden's Ovid.*

You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leiſure* of thinking, but the pleaſure to think of nothing which can diſcompoſe your mind. *Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our *leiſures* to attend on yours. *Shakeſ.*

They ſummon'd up their meiny, ſtrait took horſe;
Commanded me to follow, and attend
The *leiſure* of their anſwer. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I ſhall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully, To be conſidered at his *leiſure*. *Locke.*

3. Want of leiſure. Not uſed.

More than I have ſaid, loving countrymen;
The *leiſure* and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

LEISURELY. *adj.* [from *leiſure*.] Not haſty; deliberate; done without hurry.

He was the wretcheſt thing when he was young,
So long a growing, and ſo *leiſurely*,
That, if the rule were true, he ſhould be gracious.
Shakeſpeare.

The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leiſurely* march. *Hayward.*

The bridge is human life: upon a more *leiſurely* ſurvey of it, I found that it conſiſted of three ſcore and ten entire arches.
Addiſon's Spectator, N°. 159.

LEISURELY. *adv.* [from *leiſure*.] Not in a hurry; ſlowly.

The Belgians hop'd, that with diſorder'd haſte,
Our deep-cut keels upon the ſands might run;
Or if with caution *leiſurely* we paſt,
Their numerous groſs might charge us one by one. *Dryd.*

We deſcended very *leiſurely*, my friend being careful to count the ſteps. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 47.

LEMAN. *n. ſ.* [Generally ſuppoſed to be *lamant*, the lover, French; but imagined by *Junius*, with almoſt equal probability, to be derived from *leef*, Dutch, or *leop*, Saxon, *beloved* and *man*. This etymology is ſtrongly ſupported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leuman*.] A ſweetheart; a gallant, or a miſtreſs. *Hanmer.*

Hold for my ſake, and do him not to dye;
But vanquiſh'd, thine eternal bondſlave make,
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take. *Fa. Qu.*

A cup of wine,
[illegible],
And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

LEMMA. *n. ſ.* [λῆμμα; *lemme*, French.] A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.

LE'MON. *n. ſ.* [*limon*, French, *limonium*, low Latin.]

1. The fruit of the lemon tree.

The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and aſtringent than that of oranges. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

[illegible] uſe it for dying of bright yellows and *lemon* co[illegible] *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Rear me, Pomona!
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomſon's Seaſons.*

2. The tree that bears lemons.

The *lemon* tree hath large ſtiff leaves; the flower conſiſts of many leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, the fruit is almoſt of an oval figure, and divided into ſeveral cells, in

which are lodged hard feeds, furrounded by a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, which, for the moſt part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Liſbon in great plenty. *Miller*

LEMONA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *lemon.*] Liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, ſhould walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonade*. *Arbuth. J. Bull*

To LEND. *v. a.* [lehan, Saxon; *leenen*, Dutch.]

1. To afford, on condition of repayment.

Thou ſhalt not give him thy money upon uſury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increaſe. *Lev.* xxv. 37.

They dare not give, and e'en refuſe to *lend*,
To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryden.*

2. To ſuffer to be uſed on condition that it be reſtored.

In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingneſs to pay a debt,
Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly *lent*,
Much more to be thus oppoſite with heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

I'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

The fair bleſſing we vouchſafe to ſend,
Nor can we ſpare you long, though often we may *lend*.
Dryden to the Dutcheſs of Ormond.

3. To afford, to grant in general.

Covetouſneſs, like the ſea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in *lending* any back again.
Decay of Piety.

Painting and poeſy are two ſiſters ſo like, that they *lend* each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poeſy, and the other a ſpeaking picture. *Dryden's Dufreſny*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing ſtore,
Now *lend* aſſiſtance, and relieve the poor. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,
And condeſcend to hear a young man ſpeak. *Addiſon*

Cephiſa, thou
Wilt *lend* a hand to cloſe thy miſtreſs' eyes. *A. Philips*

LE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *lend.*]

1. One who lends any thing.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to intereſt.

Let the ſtate be anſwered ſome ſmall matter, and the reſt left to the *lender*; if the abatement be but ſmall, it will not diſcourage the *lender*: he that took before ten in the hundred, will ſooner deſcend to eight than give over this trade.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Whole droves of *lenders* croud the bankers doors
To call in money. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Intereſt would certainly encourage the *lender* to venture in ſuch a time of danger. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 20.

LE'NGTH. *n. ſ.* [from lenz, Saxon.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longeſt line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Tremum a church that is in *length* one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extenſion.

Mezentius ruſhes on his foes,
And firſt unhappy Acron overthrows,
Stretch'd at his *length* he ſpurns the ſwarthy ground. *Dryd.*

3. A certain portion of ſpace or time.

Large *lengths* of ſeas and ſhores
Between my father and my mother lay. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free;
Left danger, fears, and foes, behind,
And beat, at leaſt three *lengths*, the wind *Hudibras.*

Time goes along with undiſcover'd haſte,
The future but a *length* beyond the paſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

What *length* of lands, what oceans have you paſs'd,
What ſtorms ſuſtain'd, and on what ſhores been caſt? *Dryd.*

4. Extent of duration.

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get ſome meaſure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths*. *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May heav'n, great monarch, ſtill augment your bleſs
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

Such [illegible] requir'd the Roman name,
Such *length* of labour for ſo vaſt a frame. *Dryden's Æn.*

In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now ſtands. *Addiſon.*

6. Reach or expanſion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a purſuit of ſciences, to thoſe extenſive *lengths* to which the moderns have advanced them.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. 1

7. Full extent, uncontracted ſtate.

If Lætitia, who ſent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy gentleman's name, I will inſert it at *length* [illegible] one of my papers. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 40

8. [illegible]

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter, which he had ſome thought of beſieging. *Clarendon, b.* [illegible]

9. End, latter part of any aſſignable time.

Churches purged of things burdenſome, all was brought at the *length* unto that wherein now we ſtand. *Hooker, b.* iv.

A crooked ſtick is not ſtraitened unleſs it be bent as far on the clear contrary ſide, that ſo it may ſettle itſelf at the *length* in a middle ſtate of evenneſs between them both. *Hooker.*

10. *At* LENGTH. [It was formerly written *at the length.*] At laſt, in concluſion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms,
Though our malevolent ſtars have ſtruggled hard,
And held us long aſunder *Dryden's King Arthur.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length.*]

1. To draw out; to make longer, to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, as making them flexible, or eaſy to be *lengthened* without rupture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Falling dews with ſparkles deck'd the glade,
And the low ſun had *lengthen'd* ev'ry ſhade. *Pope.*

2. To protract, to continue.

Break off thy ſins by righteouſneſs, and thine iniquities by ſhewing mercy to the poor; if it may be a *lengthening* of thy tranquillity *Dan.* iv. 27.

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
Which bars a thouſand harms, and *lengthens* life. *Shakeſp.*

It is in our power to ſecure to ourſelves an intereſt in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to *lengthen* the courſe of our preſent proſperity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were leſs conſtrained in the quantity of every ſyllable, beſides helps of grammatical figures [illegible]

4. *To* LE'NGTHEN *out.* [The particle *out* is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.

What if I pleaſe to *lengthen out* his date
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate. *Dryden's Aur.*

I'd hoard up every moment of my life,
To *lengthen out* the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*

It *lengthens out* every act of worſhip, and produces more laſting and permanent impreſſions in the mind, than thoſe which accompany any tranſient form of words. *Addiſon.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer, to increaſe in length.

One may as well make a yard, whoſe parts *lengthen* and ſhrink, as a meaſure of trade in materials, that have not always a fixed value. *Locke.*

Still 'tis farther from its end;
Still finds its error *lengthen* with its way. *Prior.*

LE'NGTHWISE. *adv.* [*length* and *wiſe.*] According to the length.

LE'NIENT. *adj.* [*lenions*, Latin.]

1. Aſſuaſive, ſoftening, mitigating.

Corroborators with [illegible]
With ſtudy'd argument, and much perſuaſion ſought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

In this one paſſion man can ſtrength enjoy;
Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this; it [illegible]

2. Laxative, emollient.

Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient*, balſamick, and alſo acrimony in the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LE'NIENT. *n. ſ.* An emollient, or aſſuaſive application.

I dreſſed it with *lenients*. *Wiſeman.*

To LE'NIFY. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old French, *lenio*, Lat.] To aſſuage, to mitigate.

It is uſed for ſquinancies and inflammations in the throat, whereby it ſeemeth to have a mollifying and *lenifying* virtue.

[illegible]
A ſoftning ſyrup, known of ſov'reign use,
He preſſes out, and pours [illegible],
Thoſe [illegible]
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain *Dryden.*

LE[illegible]IVE. *adj.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenitivus*, Lat.] Aſſuaſive; emollient.

[illegible] have a [illegible] in them; the cauſe may be an inception of putrefaction: for thoſe muſks have all an acrimony, though one would think they ſhould be *lenitive*. *Bacon.*

There is a ſecond *cathartick* expelling the faeces without ſtimulating the bowels, ſuch are animal oils. *Arbuthnot.*

LE[illegible]ITIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing [illegible] to eaſe pain.

2. A palliative.

There are *lenitives* that friendſhip will apply, before it would be brought to ſecretory meaſures. *South's Sermons.*

LE'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] Mildneſs, mercy, tenderneſs.

[illegible]ſcany gives conſent,
Of meer compaſſion, and of *lenity*,
To eaſe your country. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

[illegible] *lenity* muſt grow
The more we ſpare men, and provoke the diſcontent
Albeit no ample pardon was proclaimed touching that inſurrection, yet could not the hearts of his people be beaten down either with ſeverity, or with *lenity* be abated *Hayward.*

The [illegible] jealouſies
Have but one root, the old ſuppoſition'd king,

Whose *lenity* firſt pleas'd the gaping crowd
But when long try'd, and found ſupinely good,
Like *Æſop*'s frog, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

A ſpherically convex on both ſides, as uſually called a *lens*, ſuch as is a burning-glaſs, or ſpectacle-glaſs, or an object-glaſs of a teleſcope. *Newton's Opticks.*

According to the difference of the *lenſes*, I uſed various [illegible]es. *Newton's Opticks.*

[illegible] part. paſſ. from *lend*.

By Jove the ſtranger and the poor are ſent,
And what to thoſe we give, to Jove is *lent*. *Pope's Odyſ.*

LENT. *n. ſ.* [lenten, the ſpring, Saxon.] The quadrageſimal faſt, a time of abſtinence.

Lent is from ſpringing, becauſe it falleth in the ſpring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, uſe *gent*. *Camden.*

LE'NTEN. *adj.* [from *lent*.] Such as is uſed in lent; ſparing.

My lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players ſhall receive from you. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

She quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* ſallad cool'd her blood.

Their commons, though but coarſe, were nothing ſcant.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

LE'NTICULAR. *adj.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

The cryſtalline humour is of a *lenticular* figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray on Creation.*

LE'NTIFORM. *adj.* [*lens* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LE'NTIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *lentigo*.] Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LE'NTIGO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin; ſuch eſpecially as is common to women in child-bearing. *Quincy.*

LE'NTIL. *n. ſ.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, French.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a ſhort pod, containing orbicular ſeeds, for the moſt part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one midrib, and are terminated by tendrils. *Miller.*

The Philiſtines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of *lentils*. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 11.

LE'NTISCK. *n. ſ.* [*lentiſcus*, Latin; *lentiſque*, French.]

Lentiſck wood is of a pale brown colour, almoſt white, reſinous, of a fragrant ſmell and acrid taſte; it is the wood of the tree which produces the maſtich, and is eſteemed aſtringent and balſamick in medicine. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Lentiſck is a beautiful evergreen, the maſtich or gum of [illegible] *Hill.*

LE'NTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs, ſlowneſs. *Dict.*

LE'NTNER. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.

I ſhould enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the haggard, and the two ſorts of *lentners*. *Walton's Angler.*

LE'NTOR. n. ſ. [*lentor*, Latin; *lenteur*, French.]

1. Tenacity, viſcoſity.

Some bodies have a kind of *lentor*, and more depectible nature than others. *Bacon.*

2. Slowneſs; delay.

The *lentor* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cauſe *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. [In phyſick.] It expreſſes that lazy, viſcid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obſtructs the capillary veſſels. *Quincy.*

LE'NTOUS *adj.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Viſcous; tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

In this ſpawn of a *lentous* and tranſparent body, are to be diſcerned many ſpecks which become black, a ſubſtance more compacted and terreſtrious than the other, for it riſeth not in diſtillation *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

[illegible]

2. [illegible] governs the people, or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus, *leodgar* is one of great intereſt with the people or nation. *Gibſon's Camden.*

LE'OF. *n. ſ.*

Leof denotes love, ſo *leoftum* is a winner of love; *leoffian*, beſt beloved like theſe Agapetus, Eraſmus, Philo, Amandus, &c *Gibſon's Camden.*

LEONINE. *adj.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion.

2. Leonine verſes are thoſe of which the end rhymes to the middle, ſo named from *Leo* the inventor. as,

Gloria factorum *temere* conceditur horum.

LE'OPARD. *n. ſ.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt of prey.

Sheep run not half ſo timorous from the wolf,
Or horſe or oxen from the *leopard*,
As you fly from your oft-ſubdued ſlaves. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

A *leopard* is every way, in ſhape and actions, like a cat; his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's. he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouſe, and will alſo ſpit much

after the ſame manner: ſo that they ſeem to differ, juſt as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grew's Muſeum*

before the king came *leopards* led the way,
And troops of lions innocently play *Dryden.*

LE'PER. *n. ſ.* [*lepra*, *leproſus*, Latin.] One infected with a leproſy

I am no loathſome *leper*, look on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *leper* in whom the plague is, his cloaths ſhall be rent. *Lev.* xiii. 45

The number of their *lepers* was very great. *Hakewill.*

LEPEROUS. *adj.* [Formed from *leprous*, to make out a verſe.] Cauſing leproſy; infected with leproſy, leprous.

Upon my ſecure hour thy uncle ſtole,
With juice of curſed hebenon in a vial,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The *leperous* diſtilment. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

LEPORINE. *adj.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *leprous*.] Squamous diſeaſe

If the crudities, impurities, and *leproſities* of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

LE'PROSY. *n. ſ.* [*lepre*, Latin; *lepre*, French.] A loathſome diſtemper, which covers the body with a kind of white ſcales.

Itches, blains,
Sow all the Athenian boſoms, and their crop
Be general *leproſy*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

It is a plague or *lepr* [illegible] *Lev.* xiii. 3

Between the malice of my enemies and other mens miſtakes, I put as great a difference as between the [illegible] novelty and the *leproſy* of diſloyalty. [illegible]

Authors, upon the firſt entrance of the pox, looked upon it ſo highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the *leproſy*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

LE'PROUS. *adj.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepreux*, French.] Infected with a leproſy

The filly amorous ſucks his death,
By drawing in a *leprous* harlot's breath. *Donne.*

LERE. *n. ſ.* [læpe, Saxon; *leere*, Dutch.] A leſſon; lore; doctrine. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland.

The kid pitying his heavineſs,
Aſked the cauſe of his great diſtreſs,
And alſo who, and whence, that he were,
Though he that had well ycond his *lere*,
Thus meled his talk with many a teare. *Spenſer.*

LE'RRY. [from *lere*.] A ratting, a lecture. ruſtick word

LESS. A negative or privative termination. [leaſ, Saxon; *leer*, Dutch.] Joined to a ſubſtantive, it implies the abſence or privation of the thing expreſſed by that ſubſtantive, as, a *witleſs* man, a man without wit; *childleſs*, without children; *fatherleſs*, deprived of a father, *pennileſs*, wanting money.

LESS. *adj.* [leaſ, Saxon.] The comparative of Little: oppoſed to greater

Mary, the mother of James the *leſs*. *Mar.* xv. 40.

Yet could he not his cloſing eyes withdraw,
Though *leſs* and *leſs* of Emily he ſaw. [illegible]

He that thinks he has a poſitive idea of infinite ſpace will find, that he can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt than he has of the leaſt ſpace, for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative idea of ſmallneſs, which will always be *leſs* than any one whereof we have the poſitive idea. *Locke.*

All the ideas that are conſidered as having parts, and are capable of increaſe by the addition of any equal or *leſs* parts, affords us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity. *Locke.*

'Tis *leſs* to conquer, than to make wars ceaſe,
And, without fighting, awe the world to peace. *Hauſax.*

LESS. *n. ſ.* Not ſo much; oppoſed to more.

They gathered ſome more, ſome *leſs*. *Exod.* xvi. 17.

Thy ſervant knew nothing of this, *leſs* or more. 1 *Sam.*

LESS. *adv.* In a ſmaller degree; in a lower degree.

This opinion preſents a *leſs* merry, but not *leſs* dangerous, temptation to thoſe in adverſity. *Decay of Piety.*

The leſs ſpace there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, by ſo much the more the ſpecies are preſerved and diſtinguiſhed; and, on the contrary, the more ſpace of air there is, and the *leſs* it is pure, ſo much the more the object is confuſed and embroiled. *Dryden.*

Their learning lay chiefly in flouriſh, they were not much wiſer than the *leſs* pretending multitude. *Collier on Pride.*

The leſs they themſelves want to receive from others, they will be *leſs* careful to ſupply the neceſſities of the indigent. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Happy, and happy ſtill, ſhe might have prov'd,
Were ſhe *leſs* beautiful, or *leſs* belov'd *Pope's Statius.*

LE'SSEE. *n. ſ.* The perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To LESSEN. *v. a.* [from *leſs*.]

1. To diminiſh in bulk.

2. To diminiſh in degree of any quality.

Kings may give
To beggars, and not *leſſen* their own greatneſs. *Denham.*

Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it ſhall *leſſen* his puniſhment. *Calamy's Serm.*

Collect into one ſum as great a number as you pleaſe, this multitude, how great ſoever, *leſſens* not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the inexhauſtible ſtock of number. *Locke.*

This thirſt after fame betrays him into ſuch indecencies as are a *leſſening* to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakneſs in the greateſt characters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Nor are the pleaſures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy, ſubject to be *leſſened* by the uneaſineſs which ariſes from fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.

Who ſeeks

To *leſſen* thee, againſt his purpoſe ſerves
To manifeſt the more thy might. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

St. Paul choſe to magnify his office, when all men conſpired to *leſſen* it. *Atterbury Sermons.*

To LE'SSEN. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to ſhrink, to be diminiſhed.

All government may be eſteemed to grow ſtrong or weak, as the general opinion in thoſe that govern is ſeen to *leſſen* or increaſe. *Temple.*

The objection *leſſens* very much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witneſs of no good reputation. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LE'SSER. *adj.* A barbarous corruption of *leſs*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of proſe.

What great deſpite doth fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abaſe thy beauty bright,
That it ſhould not deface all other *leſſer* light. *Fa. Qu.*

It is the *leſſer* blot, modeſty finds,
Women to change their ſhapes than men their minds
Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *leſſer* and *leſſer* from age to age; ſometimes the roots of them are weakened by ſubterraneous fires, and ſometimes tumbled by earthquakes into thoſe caverns that are under them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me ſhall ſlay me. By the ſame reaſon may a man, in the ſtate of nature, puniſh the *leſſer* breaches of that law. *Locke.*

Any heat whatſoever promotes the aſcent of mineral matter, but more eſpecially of that which is ſubtile, and is conſequently moveable more eaſily, and with a *leſſer* power. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The larger here, and there the *leſſer* lambs,
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams. *Pope.*

LE'SSER. *adv.* [formed by corruption from *leſs*.]

Some ſay he's mad; others, that *leſſer* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

LE'SSES. *n. ſ.* [*treſſes*, French.] The dung of beaſts left on the ground.

LE'SSON. *n. ſ.* [*leçon*, French; *lectio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.

I but repeat that *leſſon*
Which I have earn'd from thee. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Precept; notion inculcated.

This days enſample hath this *leſſon* dear
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,
That bliſs may not abide in ſtate of mortal men. *Fa. Qu.*

Be not jealous over the wife of thy boſom, and teach her not an evil *leſſon* againſt thyſelf. *Eccluſ.* ix. 1.

3. Portions of ſcripture read in divine ſervice.

Notwithſtanding ſo eminent properties, whereof *leſſons* are happily deſtitute; yet *leſſons* being free from ſome inconveniences whereunto ſermons are more ſubject, they may, in this reſpect, no leſs take, than in other they muſt give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker*, b. v.

4. Tune pricked for an inſtrument.

Thoſe good laws were like good *leſſons* ſet for a flute out of tune; of which *leſſons* little uſe can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. A rating lecture.

She would give her a *leſſon* for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

To LE'SSON *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach, to inſtruct.

Even in kind love, I do conjure thee,
To *leſſon* me. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Well haſt thou *leſſon'd* us, this ſhall we do. *Shakeſp.*

Children ſhould be ſeaſoned betimes, and *leſſoned* into a contempt and deteſtation of this vice. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

LE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwiſe, by leaſe.

Lords of the world have but for life their leaſe,
And that too, if the *leſſor* pleaſe, muſt ceaſe. *Denham.*

If he demiſes the glebe to a layman, the tenant muſt pay

the ſmall tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *leſſor*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LEST. *con.* [from the adjective *leaſt*.] That not.

Forty ſtripes he may give him, and not exceed; *leſt* if he ſhould exceed, then thy brother ſhould ſeem vile. *Deut.* xxv.

King Luitprand brought hither the corps, *leſt* it might be abuſed by the barbarous nations. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LE'STERCOCK. *n. ſ.*

Upon the north coaſt, for want of good harbours they have a device of two ſticks filled with corks, and croſſed flatlong, out of whoſe midſt there riſeth a thread, and at the ſame hangeth a ſail, to this engine, termed a *leſtercock*, they tie one end of their boulter, ſo as the wind coming from the ſhore filleth the ſail, and the ſail carrieth the boulter into the ſea, which, after the reſpite of ſome hours, is drawn in again by a cord faſtened at the nearer end. *Carew on Cornwall.*

To LET. *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.]

1. To allow; to ſuffer; to permit.

Nay, nay, quoth he, *let* be your ſtrife and doubt. *Fa. Qu.*

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, *let* the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain. *Bp. Sanderſon.*

On the croud he caſt a furious look,
And withered all their ſtrength before he ſpoke;
Back on your lives, *let* be, ſaid he, my prey,
And let my vengeance take the deſtin'd way. *Dryden.*

Remember me, ſpeak, Raymond, will you *let* him?
Shall he remember Leonora. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

We muſt not *let* go manifeſt truths, becauſe we cannot anſwer all queſtions about them. *Collier.*

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, ſo as to take but little notice of the ſucceſſion of ideas in his mind, *lets* ſlip out of his account a good part of that duration. *Locke.*

A ſolution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, diſſolves the metal, and *lets* go the mercury. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A ſign of the optative mood uſed before the firſt and imperative before the third perſon. Before the firſt perſon ſingular it ſignifies reſolution, fixed purpoſe, or ardent wiſh.

Let me die with the Philiſtines. *Judges.*

Here is her picture: *let* me ſee; I think,
If I had ſuch a tire, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of her's. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Before the firſt perſon plural, *let* implies exhortation.

Riſe; *let* us go. *Mark.*

4. Before the third perſon, ſingular or plural, *let* implies permiſſion or precept.

Let the ſoldiers ſeize him for one of the aſſaſſinates. *Dryd.*

5. Before a thing in the paſſive voice, *let* implies command.

Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous be ſeparated, and *let* thoſe which ought to be ſeparated be apparently ſo to us, but *let* this be done by a ſmall and pleaſing difference. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*.

But one ſubmiſſive word which you *let* fall,
Will make him in good humour with us all. *Dryden.*

The ſeventh year thou ſhalt *let* it reſt, and lie ſtill. *Exod.*

7. To leave.

They did me too much injury,
That ever ſaid I hearken'd for your death
If it were ſo, I might have *let* alone
Th' unfolding hand of Douglas over you. *Shakeſpeare.*

The publick outrages of a deſtroying tyranny are but childiſh appetites, *let* alone till they are grown ungovernable. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Let me alone to accuſe him afterwards. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

This is of no uſe, and had been better *let* alone, he is fain to reſolve all into preſent poſſeſſion. *Locke.*

Neſtor, do not *let* us alone till you have ſhortened our necks, and reduced them to their antient ſtandard. *Addiſon.*

This notion might be *let* alone and deſpiſed as a piece of harmleſs unintelligible enthuſiaſm. *Rogers's Sermons.*

8. To more than permit.

There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.

Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers. *Cant.* viii. 11.

Nothing weakens ſo much the compoſition of a picture, as figures which appertain not to the ſubject we may call them figures to be *let*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

She *let* her ſecond floor to a very genteel youngiſh man. *Tatler*, N°. 88.

A law was enacted, prohibiting all biſhops, and other eccleſiaſtical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years. *Swift.*

10. To ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence.

She *let* them down by a cord through the window. *Joſh.*

Launch out into the deep, and *let* down your nets for a draught. *Luke* v. 4.

Let down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink
Gen. xxiv. 14.

My heart ſinks in me when I hear him ſpeak,
And every ſlacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature *letting* down the ſprings of life.
So much the name of father awes me ſtill *Dryden.*

From this point of the ſtory, the poet is *let* down to his original poverty *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

You muſt *let* it down, that is, make it ſofter by tempering it *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To permit to take any ſtate or courſe.

Finding an eaſe in not underſtanding, he *let* looſe his thoughts wholly to pleaſure. *Sidney, b.* i.

Let reaſon teach impoſſibility in any thing, and the will of man muſt *let* it go. *Hooker, b.* i.

The beginning of ſtrife is as when one *letteth* out water
Prov. xvii. 14.

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, ſo doth pricking vines or trees after they be of ſome growth, and thereby *letting* forth gum or tears. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

And if I knew which way to do't,
Your honour ſafe, I'd *let* you out. *Hudibras.*

The *letting* out our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded. *Boyle.*

He was *let* looſe among the woods as ſoon as he was able to ride on horſeback, or carry a gun. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

12. *To* LET *blood*, is eliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein.

Be rul'd by me,
Let's purge this choler without *letting blood*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hippocrates *let* great quantities of *blood*, and opened ſeveral veins at a time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

13. *To* LET *blood*, is uſed with a dative of the perſon whoſe blood is let.

Tell him, Catesby,
His antient knot of dangerous adverſaries
To-morrow are *let blood* at Pomfret caſtle. *Shakeſpeare.*

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, ſo doth *letting* plants *blood*, as pricking vines, thereby letting forth tears. *Bacon.*

14. *To* LET *in*. To admit.

Let in your king, whoſe labour'd ſpirits,
Sore wearied in this action of ſwift ſpeed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakeſpeare.*

Roſecres preſented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raiſe ſome tumult, and *let* him *in*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*

What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to *let in* the foe,
Effem nately vanquiſh'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The more tender our ſpirits are made by religion, the more eaſy we are to *let in* grief, if the cauſe be innocent.
Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.

They but preſerve the aſhes, thou the flame,
True to his truſt, but truer to his fame,
Fording his current, where thou find'ſt it low,
Let'ſt in thine own to make it riſe and flow. *Denham.*

To give a period to my life, and to his fears, you're welcome, here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to *let in* death, and receive his commands. *Denham.*

It is the key that *lets* them *into* their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there. *South's Serm.*

There are pictures of ſuch as have been diſtinguiſhed by their birth or manners, with inſcriptions, that *let* you *into* the name and hiſtory of the perſon repreſented. *Addiſon.*

Moſt hiſtorians have ſpoken of ill ſucceſs, and terrible viſions, as if they had been *let into* the ſecrets of providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 483.

Theſe are not myſteries for ordinary readers to be *let into*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 221.

As ſoon as they have hewn down any quantity of the rocks, they *let in* their ſprings and reſervoirs among their works. *Addiſon on Italy.*

As we rode through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the inhabitants, one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

15. *To* LET *in*. To procure admiſſion.

They ſhould ſpeak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts *into* other mens minds the more eaſily. *Locke.*

16. *To* LET *off*. To diſcharge. Originally uſed of an arrow diſmiſſed from the gripe, and therefore ſuffered to fly off the ſtring, now applied to guns.

Charging my piſtol only with powder, I firſt cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it *off* in the air
Swift.

17. *To* LET *out*. To leaſe out, to give to hire or farm.

18. *To* LET. [lettan, Saxon.] To hinder; to obſtruct, to oppoſe.

Their ſenſes are not *letted* from enjoying their objects we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conſcience.

To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blaſphemed, nothing whereby the ſalvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Chriſt, may be *let* or hindered *Hooker, b.* v.

Leave, ah leave off, whatever wight thou be,
To *let* a weary wretch from her due reſt,
And trouble dying ſoul's tranquillity. *Fairy Queen*

Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their works? go you to your burdens. *Exod.* v. 4.

[illegible] ty doth already work, only he who [illegible]
I will work, and who will *let* it. *Iſa.* xliii. 13.

And now no longer *letted* of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd deſire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide ſurvey,
And nods at every houſe his threatening fire *Dryden*

19. *To* LET, when it ſignifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterite and part. paſſive, but when it ſignifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*, as, *multa me impedierunt, many things have letted me.* *Introduction to Grammar.*

To LET. *v. n.* To forbear, to withold himſelf

After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the perſon of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counſel the king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

LET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hindrance, obſtacle, obſtruction, impediment.

The ſecret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable. *Hooker, b.* i.

Soliman without *let* preſented his army before the city of Belgrade. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

It had been done e'er this, had I been conſul,
We had had no ſtop, no *let*. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Juſt Judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,
I may before thy high tribunal plead *Sandys on Job.*

To theſe internal diſpoſitions to ſin add the external opportunities and occaſions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of deſtruction plain before the ſinner's face, ſo that he may run his courſe freely. *South.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, *little, ſmall.*

LETHA'RGICK. *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy*.] Sleepy, beyond the natural power of ſleep.

Vengeance is as if miniſtery proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, till they awake from the *lethargick* ſleep, and ariſe from ſo dead, ſo mortiferous a ſtate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Let me but try if I can wake his pity
From his *lethargick* ſleep. *Denham's Sophy.*

A lethargy demands the ſame cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatick caſe, ſuch being the conſtitution of the *lethargick*. *Arbuthnot on D*

[illegible] nets.

A grain of glory mixt with humbleneſs,
Cures both a fever, and *lethargickneſs* *Herbert.*

LE'THARGY. *n. ſ.* [λήθαργία, *lethargie*, Fr.] A morbid drowſineſs; a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake

The *lethargy* muſt have his quiet courſe,
If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by
Breaks out to ſavage madneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello*

Though his eye is open, as the morning's,
Towards luſts and pleaſures; yet ſo faſt a *lethargy*
Has ſeiz'd his powers towards publick cares and dangers,
He ſleeps like death *Denham's Sophy.*

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was no otherwiſe to be reſcued from it, but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

A *lethargy* is a lighter ſort of apoplexy, and demands the ſame cure and diet. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

LE'THARGIED *adj.* [from the noun.] Laid aſleep; entranced.

His motion weakens, or his diſcernings
Are *lethargied*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

LE'THE. *n. ſ.* [λήθη.] Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath ſteept our ſenſe
In ſoft and delicate *Lethe*. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watry labyrinth, whereof who ſo drinks
Forgets both joy and grief *Milton*

LE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *let*
1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders.
3. One who gives vent to any thing, as a blood letter.

LE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*lettre*, French, *litera*, Latin.]
1. One of the elements of ſyllables

A ſuperſcription was written over him in *letters* of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Luke* xxiii. 38.

Thou whoreſon Zed! thou unneceſſary *letter*! *Shakeſ.*

2. A written meſſage, an epiſtle.

They uſe to write it on the top of *letters*. *Shakſpeare.*

I have a *letter* from her
Of ſuch contents as you will wonder at. *Shake*

When a Spaniard would write a *letter* to any man, the Indian would marvel how it ſhould be poſſible, that he, to whom he came, ſhould be able to know all things. *Abbot*

The aſſes will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent *letter* carriers. *L'Eſtrange's Fables*

The ſtile of *letters* ought to be free, eaſy, and natural, as near approaching to familiar converſation as poſſible. the two beſt things in converſation are, good ſenſe and good breeding, thoſe *letters* are therefore certainly the beſt that ſhew the moſt of theſe two qualities. *Watts.*

Mrs. P. B has writ to me, and is one of the beſt *letter* writers I know, very good ſenſe, civility, and friendſhip, without any affects or conſtraint. *Swift*

3. The literal or expreſſed meaning.

Touching tranſlations of holy ſcripture, we may not diſallow of their paraphraſtical travels herein, who ſtrictly have tied themſelves to the very original *letter*. *Hooker, b. v.*

In obedience to human laws, we muſt obſerve the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reaſon of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Taylor's holy living*

The words of his muſt be underſtood not according to the bare rigour of the *letter*, but according to the allowances of expreſſion. *South's Sermons.*

What! ſince the pretor did my fetters looſe,
And left me freely at my own diſpoſe,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting ſtill the *letter* of the law? *Dryden's Perſius*

4. *Letters* without the ſingular learning.

The Jews marvelled, ſaying, How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned? *John* vii. 15

5. Any thing to be read.

Good laws are at beſt but a dead *letter*. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

6. Type with which books are printed.

The iron ladles that *letter* founders uſe to the caſting of printing *letters*, are kept conſtantly in melting metal. *Moxon.*

To LE'TTER. *v. a.* [from *letter.*] To ſtamp with letters.

I obſerved one weight *lettered* on both ſides, and I found on one ſide, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other ſide was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, bleſſings. *Addiſon.*

LE'TTERED. *adj.* [from *letter.*] Literate; educated to learning.

A martial man, not ſweetened by a *lettered* education, is apt to have a tincture of ſourneſs. *Collier on Pride.*

LE'TTUCE *n. ſ. lactuca*, Latin.]

The *lettuce* hath a fibrous root, which is, for the moſt part, annual; the leaves are ſmooth, and grow alternately upon the branches; the ſtalks are, for the moſt part, tender, ſlender, and ſtiff, and commonly terminate in a ſort of umbel, the cup of the flower is oblong, ſlender, and ſcaly; the ſeeds are oblong, depreſſed, and generally terminate in a point: the ſpecies are, common or garden *lettuce*; cabbage *lettuce*, Siberia *lettuce*, white and black coſs, white coſs; red capuchin *lettuce*. *Miller.*

Fat colworts, and comforting purſelare;
Cold *lettice*, and refreſhing roſemarine. *Spenſer*

Lettuce is thought to be poiſonous, when it is ſo old as to have milk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The medicaments proper to diminiſh milk, are *lettice*, purſlane, endive. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

LEVANT. *adj.* [*levant*, French.] Eaſtern.

Thwart of thoſe, as fierce
Forth ruſh the *levant*, and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*

LEVA'NT *n. ſ.* The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

LEVATOR. n. ſ. [Lat.] A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up.

Some ſurgeons bring out the bone in the bur, but I think it better to raiſe it up with your *levator*, when it is but ſlightly retained in ſome part. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

[illegible] with vitiated juices and cold ſweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leucophlegmacy*, and dropſies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK. *adj.* [Λευκὸς and Φλεγμα.] Having ſuch a conſtitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid, and cold, whereby it ſtuffs and bloats the habit, or raiſes white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts, and ſuch are commonly aſthmatick and dropſy. *Quin*

Aſthmatick perſons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right fermentation are *leucophlegmatick*. *Arbuthnot.*

LEVEE. n. ſ. [French.]

1. The time of riſing.
2. The concourſe of thoſe who croud round a man of power in a morning.

The ſervile rout their careful Cæſar praiſe,
Him they extol, they worſhip him alone,
They croud his *levees*, and ſupport his throne. *Dryden.*

Would'ſt thou be firſt miniſter of ſtate?
To have thy *levees* crouded with reſort,
Of a depending, gaping, ſervile court. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

None of her Sylvan ſubjects made their court,
Levees and couchees paſs'd without reſort. *Dryden.*

LEVEL. *adj.* [level, Saxon.]

1. Even; not having one part higher than another.

The garden, ſeated on the *level* floor,
She left behind, and locking every door,
Thought all ſecure. *Dryden's Boccace.*

Be *level* in preferments, and you will ſoon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley.*

2. Even with any thing elſe, in the ſame line with any thing.

Our navy is addreſſed, our pow'r collected,
Our ſubſtitutes in abſence well inveſted,
And every thing lies *level* to our wiſh. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies *level* to human underſtanding; and that is, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him.

To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make even; to free from inequalities.
2. To reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe.

Reaſon can never aſſent to the admiſſion of thoſe bruiſh appetites which would over-run the ſoul, and *level* its function with its inferior faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

Behold the law
And rule of beings in your maker's mind
And thence, like limbecks, rich ideas draw,
To fit the *level'd* uſe of humankind. *Dryden.*

3. To lay flat.

We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore diſſever the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and *level* the ſwelling and mountainous billows of the ſea. *Raleigh.*

He will thy foes with ſilent ſhame confound,
And their proud ſtructures *level* with the ground. *Sandys.*

With unreſiſted might the monarch reigns,
He *levels* mountains, and he raiſes plains,
And not regarding difference of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

4. To bring to equality of condition.
5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'r,
Bid 'em for ſhame,
Level their canon lower. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

6. To direct to any end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whoſe deſigns from the firſt were *levelled* to deſtroy both religion and government. *Swift.*

To LE'VEL.

1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame direction with the mark.

The glory of God, and the good of his church, was the thing which the apoſtles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereat we alſo *level*. *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. To conjecture, to attempt to gueſs.

I pray thee overname them, and as thou nameſt them I will deſcribe them, and, according to my deſcription, *level* at my affection. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

3. To be in the ſame direction with a mark.

He to his cygnet flew,
Plac'd near at hand in open view,
And rais'd [illegible] *level'd*
Againſt the glow-worm [illegible]

4. To make attempts, to aim.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'VEL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A plane, a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities.

After draining of the *level* in Northamptonſhire, innumerable mice died upon a ſudden ariſe. *Hale's Original of Mank.*

Thoſe bred in a mountainous country overſize thoſe that dwell on low *levels*. *Sandys's Travels.*

2. Rate, ſtandard.

Love of her made us raiſe up our thoughts above the ordinary *level* of the world, ſo as great clerks do not diſdain our conference. *Sidney*

It might perhaps advance their minds ſo far
Above the *level* of ſubjection, as
T' aſſume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*

The praiſes of military men inſpired me with thoughts above my ordinary *level*. *Dryden.*

3. A ſtate of equality.

The time is not far off when we ſhall be upon the *level*; I am reſolved to anticipate the time, and be upon the *level* with them now for me is ſo that neither ſeeks nor wants them. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Providence,

Providence, for the moſt part, ſet us upon a *level*, and obſerves a kind of proportion in its diſtributions towards us. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 255.

I ſuppoſe, by the ſtile of old friend, and the like, it muſt be ſomebody there of his own *level*, among whom his party has, indeed, more friends than I could wiſh. *Swift.*

4. An inſtrument whereby maſons adjuſt their work.

From two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a conſiderable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang juſt upon the perpendicular, when the *level* is ſet flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either ſide the perpendicular, the floor or work muſt be raiſed on that ſide, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſe*

5. Rule borrowed from the mechanick *level*

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid,
As temp'rance wills, and prudence may perſuade,
And try if life be worth the liver's care.

6. The line of direction in which any miſſive weapon is aimed.

I ſtood i' th' *level*
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that choked it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakeſ. Romeo and Juliet.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the *level* of a.l care,
Over whoſe heads thoſe arrows fly,
Of ſad diſtruſt and jealouſy. *Waller*

7. The line in which the ſight paſſes.

Fir'd at firſt ſight with what the muſe imparts,
In fearleſs youth we tempt the heights of arts,
While from the bounded *level* of our mind
Short views we take, nor ſee the lengths beſ[illegible] *Pope*

LE'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *level*]

1. One who makes any thing even.
2. One who deſtroys ſuperiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate of equality.

You are an everlaſting *leveller*; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Collier on Pride.*

LE'VELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *level*]

1. Evenneſs; equality of ſurface.
2. Equality with ſomething elſe.

The river Tiber is expreſſed lying along, for ſo you muſt remember to draw rivers, to expreſs their *levelneſs* with the earth. *Peacham*

LE'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*levain*, French.]

1. Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it riſe and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs; any thing that tinctures the whole.

The matter fermenteth upon the old *leven*, and becometh more acrid. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

As to the peſtilential *levains* conveyed in goods, it is a falſe opinion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

LE'VER. *n. ſ.* [*levier*, French.]

The ſecond mechanical power, is a balance ſupported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end, for which reaſon it is uſed to elevate or raiſe a great weight, whence comes the name *lever*. *Harris*

Have you any *levers* to lift me up again, being down *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Some draw with cords, and ſome the monſter drive
With rolls and *levers*. *Denham.*

In a *lever*, the motion can be continued only for ſo ſhort a ſpace, as may be anſwerable to that little diſtance betwixt the fulcament and the weight, which is always by ſo much leſſer, as the proportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itſelf more eaſy. *Wilkins's Magick.*

Some hoiſting *levers*, ſome the wheels prepare. *Dryd.*

You may have a wooden *lever*, forked at the ends. *Mort.*

LE'VERET. [*levre*, French.] A young hare.

Their travels o'er that river head does ſhow,
Like track of *leverets* in morning ſnow. *Waller.*

LEVE'T *n. ſ.* [from *lever*, French.] A blaſt on the trumpet, probably that by which the ſoldiers are called in the morning.

He that led the cavalcade,
Wore a ſowgelder's flageolet,
On which he blew as ſtrong a *levet*,
As well-fee'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras*

LE'VEROOK. *n. ſ.* [Laɣe, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark.

All ſmaller birds have their particular ſeaſons, as, the *leverook*. *Walton's Angler.*

I. me loſſt fan 'twill ſmoore aw the *leverooks*. *Scotch Prov.*

LE'VIABLE. *adj.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied.

The ſums which they agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be *leviable* by courſe of law. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

LEVIATHAN. n. ſ. [לויתן] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

We may, as boatleſs, ſpend our vain command
Upon th' enraged ſoldiers in their ſport,
As ſend our precepts to th' *leviathan*,
To come aſhore *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Canſt thou draw out *leviathan* with an hook? *Job*

More to embroil the deep, *leviathan*,
And ſtir the unwieldy train, in dreadful ſport
Tempeſt the ocean'd brine. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To LE'VIGATE *v. a.* [*levigo*, Latin.]

1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.

The chyle is white, as conſiſting of ſalt, oil, and water, much *levigated* or ſmooth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LEVIGA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *levigate*.]

Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious ſtones, into a ſubtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller, but unleſs the inſtruments are extremely hard, they will ſo weat as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*

LE'VITE. *n. ſ.* [*levita*, Lat. from *Levi*.]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews.

In the Chriſtian church, the office of deacons ſucceeded in the place of the *levites* among the Jews, who were as miniſters and ſervants to the prieſts. *Aylife's Parergon.*

2. A prieſt: uſed [illegible]

LEVI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *levite*.] Belonging to the levites, making part of the religion of the Jews.

By the *levitical* law, both the man and the woman were ſtoned to death, ſo heinous a crime was the ſin of adultery. *Aylife's Parergon.*

LE'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*levitas*, Latin.]

1. Lightneſs, not heavineſs: the quality by which any body has leſs weight than another.

He gave the form of *levity* to that which aſcended; to that which deſcended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*

This bubble, by reaſon of its comparative *levity* to the fluidity that encloſes it, would neceſſarily aſcend to the top. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Inconſtancy, changeableneſs.

They every day broached ſome new thing; which reſtleſs *levity* they did interpret to be their growing in ſpiritual perfection. *Hooker.*

Where wigs with wigs, with ſword-knots ſword-knots ſtr[illegible]
Beaus baniſh beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals *levity* may call *Pope.*

3. Unſteadineſs, laxity of mind.

I unboſom'd all my ſecrets to thee;
Not out of *levity*, but over-pow'r'd
By thy requeſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

4. Idle pleaſure, va[illegible]

He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or oſtentation, but as the neceſſities of men required. *Calamy.*

5. Trifling gaiety; want of ſeriouſneſs.

Our graver buſineſs frowns at this *levity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hopton abhorred the licence, and the *levities*, with which he ſaw too many corrupted. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs vaniſhed, and a ſpirit of *levity* and libertiniſm, infidelity and prophaneneſs, ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To LEVY. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]

1. To raiſe, to bring together men.

He reſolved to finiſh the conqueſt of Ireland, and to that end *levied* a numerous army. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To raiſe money.

Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numb.*

Inſtead of a ſhip, he ſhould *levy* upon his county ſuch a ſum of money. *Clarendon.*

3. To make war. This ſenſe, though *Milton's*, ſeems improper

They live in hatred, enmity, and ſtrife,
Among themſelves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton.*

LE'VY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raiſing money or men.

They have already contributed all their ſuperfluous hands, and every new *levy* they make muſt be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

2. War raiſed.

Treaſon has done his worſt: nor ſteel, nor poiſon,
Malice domeſtick, foreign *levy*, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

LEWD. *adj.* [Læwede, Saxon.]

1. Lay, not clerical. Obſolete.

For *lewd* men this book I writ. *Biſhop Groſthead.*

So theſe great clerks their little wiſdom ſhew
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they. *Id.*

2. Wicked, bad, naughty

If ſome be admitted into the miniſtry, either void of learning, or *lewd* in life, are all the reſt to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

Before

Before they did oppreſs the people, only by colour of a *leud* cuſtom, they did afterwards uſe the ſame oppreſſions by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Lawleſs; libidinous.

He is not lolling on a *leud* love bed
But on his knees at meditation *Shakeſpeare's Rich. III.*

Then *leud* Anchemolus he laid in duſt,
Who ſlain'd his ſtepdam's bed with impious luſt. *Dryden.*

LE'WDLY *adj.* [from *leud.*]

1. Wickedly; naughtily.

A ſort of naughty perſons, *lewdly* bent,
Have practis'd dangerouſly againſt your ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

2. Loodneſſly, luſtfully.

He lov'd fair more Eltred, *lewdly* lov'd,
Whoſe wanton pleaſures him too much did pleaſe,
That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd.
So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,
The wretched texts deſerve no comments here *Dryden*

LE'WDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *leud.*] Luſtful licentiouſneſs.

Suffer no *lewdneſs*, nor indecent ſpeech,
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dryd. Juv.*

Damaſus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record of the *lewdneſſes* committed under the reign of conſtancy. *Atterbur*

LE'WDSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *leud.*] A lecher, one given to criminal pleaſures.

Againſt ſuch *lewdſters*, and their lechery,
Thoſe that betray them do no treachery. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'WIS D'OR. n. ſ. [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now ſettled at ſeventeen ſhillings. *Dict.*

LEXICO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω; *lexicographe*, French.] A writer of dictionaries, a harmleſs drudge, that buſies himſelf in tracing the original, and detailing the ſignification of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted with the Syriac language, have given theſe hints in their writings on ſcripture. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LEXICO'GRAPHY *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν.] A dictionary, a book teaching the ſignification of words.

Though a linguiſt ſhould pride himſelf to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he had not ſtudied the ſolid things in them as well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing ſo much to be eſteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wiſe in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

LEY. *n. ſ.*

Ley, *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Saxon leag, a field or paſture, by the uſual meeting of the letter g or ȝ. *Gibſon's C.*

LIABLE. *n. ſ.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt, ſubject.

But what is ſtrength without a double ſhare
Of wiſdom? vaſt, unwieldy, burthenſome,
Proudly ſecure, yet *liable* to fall
By weakeſt ſubtleties *Milton's Agon*

The Engliſh boaſt of Spenſer and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning, and yet both of them are *liable* to many cenſures. *Dryden's Juvenal*

This, or any other ſcheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable* to many defects. *S*

LIAR. *n. ſ.* [from *lie*. This word would analogically be *lier*; but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of diſtinction from *lier*, he who lies down, is ſufficient to confirm it.] One who tells falſhood, one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!
'Twas I that kill'd her. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame,
Who ſpeaks him thus at Rome. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

I do not reject his obſervation as untrue, much leſs condemn the perſon himſelf as a *liar*, whenſoever it ſeems to be contradicted. *Boyle.*

Thy better ſoul abhors a *liar's* part,
Was thy voice, and noble is thy heart. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LI'ARD. *adj.*

1. Mingled roan. *Markham.*

2. *Liard* in Scotland denotes gray-haired as, he's a *liard* old man.

LIBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity.

In digging new earth pour in ſome wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the ſpirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen ſacrifice, or *libation* to the earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The wine ſo poured.

They had no other crime to object againſt the Chriſtians, but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the ſmoke of ſacrifices, to dead men. *Stillingfleet on Rom. Idolatry.*

The goblet then ſhe took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the firſt *libations* on the ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

LI'BBARD. *n. ſ.* [*uchard*, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

Make the *libbard* ſtern,
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. 1.*

The *libbard*, and the tiger, as the mole
Riſing, the crumbled earth above them threw *Milton.*

The tortured parts of Africk are by Piſo reſembled to a *libbard's* ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots repreſent the diſperſeneſs of habitations, or towns of Africk. *Brerewood.*

LI'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*libellus*, Latin; *libelle*, French.]

1. A ſatire; defamatory writing, a lampoon.

Are we reproached for the name of Chriſt? that ignominy ſerves but to advance our future glory; every ſuch *libel* here becomes panegyrick there. *Decay of Piety.*

Good heav'n! that fools and knaves ſhould be ſo vain,
To wiſh their vile reſemblance may remain!
And ſtand recorded, at their own requeſt,
To future days, a *libel* or a jeſt. *Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon in court.

TO LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpread defamation; generally written or printed.

Sweet ſcraps to fly about the ſtreets of Rome!
What's this but *libelling* againſt the ſenate? *Shakeſpeare.*

He, like a privileg'd ſpy, whom nothing can
Diſcredit, *libels* now 'gainſt each great man. *Donne.*

TO LI'BEL. *v. a.* To ſatirize, to lampoon;

Is then the peerage of England any thing diſhonoured when a peer ſuffers for his treaſon? if he be *libelled*, or any way defamed, he has his ſcandalum magnatum to puniſh the offender *Dryden.*

But what ſo pure which envious tongues will ſpare?
Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*

LI'BELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *libel.*] A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden's Juvenal*

The ſquibs are thoſe who, in the common phraſe, are called *libellers* and lampooners. *Tatler.*

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an inſatiable deſire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men. *Swift.*

LI'BELLOUS. *n. ſ.* [from *libel.*] Defamatory

It was the moſt malicious ſcurrile ſtuff that had ever been brewed, howſoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Wotton.*

LI'BERAL. *adj.* [*liberalis*, Latin; *liberal*, French.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth, not low in mind.

2. Becoming a gentleman.

3. Munificent; generous, bountiful; not parſimonious.

Her name was Mercy, well known over all
To be both gracious and eke *liberal*. *Spenſ. Fa. Queen.*

Sparing would ſhew a worſe ſin than ill doctrine.
Men of his way ſhould be moſt *liberal*,
They're ſet here for examples. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*

That made us, and for us this ample world,
Be infinitely good, and of his good
As *liberal* and free, as infinite. *Milton*

There is no art better than to be *liberal* of praiſe and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's ſelf hath any perfection. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The *liberal* are ſecure alone;
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own. *Granville.*

Several clergymen, otherwiſe little fond of obſcure terms, are, in their ſermons, very *liberal* of all thoſe which they find in eccleſiaſtical writers, as if it were our duty to underſtand them. *Swift.*

LIBERA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*liberalitas*, Latin, *liberalité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty, generoſity, generous profuſion.

Why ſhould he deſpair, that knows to court
With words, fair looks, and *liberality*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'ſt nothing give that is not thine;
That *liberality* is but caſt away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Denham.*

LIBERA'LLY. *adv.* [from *liberal.*] Bounteouſly; bountifully, largely.

If any of you lack wiſdom, let him aſk of God, that giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not. *James* i. 5

LI'BERTINE. *n. ſ.* [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfined, one at liberty.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a chartered *libertine*, is ſtill,
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and honied ſentences. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

2. One who lives without reſtraint or law

Man, the lawleſs *libertine*, may rove
Free and unqueſtioned. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the ſex. *Clariſſa*

2. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like *libertines* of sin. *Shakespeare.*

That word may be applied to some few *libertines* in the audience. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

3. [In law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their conditions, as *libertines* against their patrons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LIBERTINE. *n. f.* [*libertin*, French] Incontinent, irreligious person.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent enquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals. *Swift's Project for Advancement of Religion.*

LIBERTINISM. *n. f.* [from *libertine*] Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice

That spirit of religion and strictness vanished at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism*, of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LIBERTY. *n. f.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlasting *liberty*, if I tell you of it, for he swears, he'll turn me away. *Shakespeare.*

O *liberty!* thou goddess, heav'nly bright!
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight,
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison.*

2. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

As in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of [illegible] where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the [illegible], there we are [illegible]. *Locke.*

3. Privilege, exemption, [illegible]

His majesty gave [illegible] liberty to any, much less the grant [illegible] extraordinary *Diet.* 4. *Davies.*

4. [illegible] not of restraint.

5. [illegible]

[illegible] take the *liberty* to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority. *Locke.*

LIBIDINOUS. *n. f.* [*libidinosus*, Latin.] Lewd, lustful.

[illegible] not to lust, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are much more restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless. *Bentley.*

LIBIDINOUSLY *adv.* [from *libidinous.*] Lewdly; lustfully.

LIBRAL. [*libralis*, Latin] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LIBRARIAN. *n. f.* [*librarius* [illegible]]

1. One who has the care of a library.

2. One who transcribes or copies books.

Charybdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarians.* *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*

LIBRARY. *n. f.* [*librarie*, Fr.] A large collection of books, public or private.

Then as they 'gan his *library* to view,
And antique registers for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise
An ancient book, hight Briton's monuments. *Fa. Qu.*

Make choice of all my *library*,
And so beguile thy sorrow. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*

I have given you the *library* of a painter, and a catalogue of such books as he ought to read. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To LIBRATE. *v. a.* [*libro*, Latin.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise

LIBRATION. *n. f.* [*libratio*, Latin; *libration*, French]

1. The state of being balanced.

This is what may be said of the balance, and the *libration*, of the body. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Their pinions stick
In loose *libration* stretch'd, to trust the void
Trembling refuse. *Thomson's Spring.*

In astronomy]

Libration is the [illegible] lancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. Astronomers likewise ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that, at full moon, they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times. These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptick, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured, and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Diet. Trev.*

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

LIBRATORY. *adj* [from *libra*, Lat.] Balancing, playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *louse*.

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome sweat,
And clammy dews, that loathsome *lice* beget;
Till the slow creeping evil eats his way. *Dryden's Virg.*

LICEBANE. *n. f.* [*lice* and *bane*] A plant.

LICENSE. *n. f.* [*licentia*, Latin; *licence*, French.]

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular *licence* is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Masidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

Taunt my faults
With such full *licence*, as both truth and malice
Have power to utter. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They bawl for freedom in their senseless moods,
And still revolt when truth would set them free,
Licence they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

The privilege that ancient poets claim,
Now turn'd to *license* by too just a name. *Roscommon.*

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of *licence*; though man, in that state, have an uncontroulable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself. *Locke.*

2. A grant of permission.

They sent some to bring them a *licence* from the senate *Judith* xv

Those few abstract names that the schools forged, and [illegible] into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get [illegible] tance into common use, or obtain the *licence* of publick approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a *licence* of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery. *Addison on Italy*

3. Liberty; permission.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have *licence* to answer for himself. *Acts.*

To LICENSE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, French]

1. To set at liberty.

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could *license* his thoughts. *Wotton.*

2. To permit by a legal grant.

Wit's titans brav'd the skies,
And the press groan'd with *licens'd* blasphemies. *Pope.*

LICENSER. *n. f.* [from *license.*] A granter of permission, commonly a tool of power.

LICENTIATE. *n. f.* [*licentiatus*, low Latin.]

1. A man who uses license.

The *licentiates* somewhat licentiously, least they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall aptly. *Camden.*

2. A degree in Spanish universities.

A man might, after that time, sue for the degree of a *licentiate* or master in this faculty. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To LICENTIATE. *v. a.* [*licentier*, French.] To permit; to encourage by license.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarse. *L'Estrange.*

LICENTIOUS. *n. f.* [*licencieux*, French; *licentiosus*, Latin.]

1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages pride, like corn-fed steed,
Abus'd her plenty, and fat swoln encrease,
To all *licentious* lust, and gan exceed
The measure of her mean, and natural first need. *Fa. Qu.*

How would it touch thee to the quick,
Should'st thou but hear I were *licentious?*
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
With ruffian lust should be contaminate. *Shakespeare.*

2. Presumptuous, unconfined.

The Tyber, whose *licentious* waves,
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. *Roscommon*

LICENTIOUSLY *adv.* [from *licentious*] With too much liberty; without just restraint

The licentiates somewhat *licentiously*, least they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling [illegible]

LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *licentious*] Boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained. *Ral.*

This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty *Swift*

During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

LICH. *n. f.* [ɹice, Saxon.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred christians. *Salve magna parens. Lichwake* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

LI'CHOWL. *n. f.* [*lich* and *owl.*] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretel death.

TO LICK. *v. a.* [licean, Saxon; *lecken*, Dutch.]

1. To pass over with the tongue.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat, both which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ulcered wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a savage beast;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd* it into shape and frame. *Hudibras, p. i.*

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
And *licks* the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

I have seen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue; let them not *lick*
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. *To* LICK *up.* To devour.

Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the grass. *Numb.* xxii. 4.

When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf,
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself
Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope's Horace.*

LICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage; a low word

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave me a *lick* across the face. *Dryden.*

LI'CKERISH. } *adj.* [liccepa, a glutton, Saxon.]
LI'CKEROUS. }

1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfactions to a *liquorish* palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager, greedy.

Then is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know
That it was love that shin'd in shining maid;
But *lick'rous*, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuscripts, sought in the most remote parts by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits, *liquorish* chapmen of all such ware. *Wotton.*

In vain he proffer'd all his goods to save
His body, doom'd to that living grave;
The *liquorish* hag rejects the pelf with scorn,
And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*

In some provinces they were so *liquorish* after man's flesh, that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.

Would'st thou seek again to trap me here
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton.*

LICKERI'SHNESS. *n. f.* [from *lickerish.*] Nicenes of palate.

LICORICE *n. f.* [γλυκυῤῥίζα, *liquirizia*, Italian; *glycyrrhiza*, Latin.] A root of sweet taste

Liquorice hath a papilionaceous flower; the pointal which arises from the empalement becomes a short pod, containing several kidney shaped seeds; the leaves are placed by pairs joined to the mid-rib, and are terminated by an odd lobe. *Miller.*

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, void of smell, and of a taste sweeter than sugar, it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany This root is excellent in coughs, and all disorders of the lungs. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland, from the first of which places it obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

LICTOR *n. f.* [Latin] A beadle that attended the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy *lictors*
Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Proconsuls to their provinces
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,
Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power *Milton.*

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake
His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake,
Though in his country-town no *lictors* were,
Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden's Juvenal*

LID. [hlio, Saxon, *lied*, German.]

1. A cover, any thing that shuts down over a vessel; a lid, cover, or stopple that enters the mouth.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to the *lid* of the cup, that it was shut down upon her *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled *lids*,
Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Our eyes have *lids*, our ears still ope we keep. *Davies.*

The heads fair eyes few her, and saw no more,
But shut their flow'ry *lids* for ever night,
And winter strew'd her way. *Crashaw.*

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,
As any muse's tongue could speak;
When from its *lid* a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes
To sleep could mortal eye-*lids* fix,
And drive departed souls to Styx
That rod was just a type of Sid's,
Which o'er a British senate's *lids*
Could scatter opium full as well,
And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE. *n. f.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body, as, soap or salt.

Chamber-*lie* breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakespeare.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow, as, *lye*, wort, &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LIE. *n. f.* [ligge, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.
—No, nor more fearful.
—Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword
I'll prove the *lie* thou speak'st. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A *lye* is properly an outward signification of something contrary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind: so that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same thing not meant, or intended, that is properly a *lye*. *South.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a *lie*, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him, this is not true, or this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the primary idea: but if I say it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A charge of falsehood

That *lie* shall lye so heavy on my sword,
That it shall render vengeance and revenge;
Till thou the *lie*-giver, and that *lie*, rest
In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakes. Rich. II.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men should unanimously give the *lie* to what, by the most invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will give their own experience the *lye*, rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with these tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply,
The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie*. *Dryden.*

TO LIE *v. n.* [leogan, Saxon; *liegen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to *lie* in mine own throat. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If a soul *lye* unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, he shall restore that which was delivered *Levit* vi. 1.

Should I *lye* against my right? *Job* xxxiv. 6.

Inform us, will the emp'ror treat?
Or do the prints and papers *lye*? *Pope.*

TO LIE. *v. n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lien.* [leogan, Saxon, *liggen*, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.

2. To rest, to lean upon.

Death *lies* on her like an untimely flow'r;
Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shakespeare.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee *Epitaph on Vanbrugh*

To be repoſited in the grave.

All the kings of the nations *lie* in glory, every one in his own houſe. *Iſa.* xiv. 18.

I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou ſhalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen.* xlvii. 30.

4. To reſt in a ſtate of decumbiture.

Many good young princes would do ſo; their fathers *lying* ſo ſick as yours at this time is. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death, I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that ſhe may be healed. *Mark* v. 23.

5. To paſs the time of ſleep.

The watchful traveller,
That by the moon's miſtaken light did riſe,
Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*
Forlorn he muſt, and perſecuted flie;
Camb the ſteep mountain, in the cavern *lie*. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or repoſited.

I have ſeen where copperas is made great variety of them, divers of which I have yet *lying* by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien* at their hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reſide.

If thou doeſt well, ſhalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doeſt not well, ſin *lieth* at the door. *Gen.* iv.

9. To be placed or ſituated.

We have gone through deſerts, where there *lay* no way. *Wiſd* v. 7.

I fly
To thoſe happy climes that *lie*,
Where day never ſhuts his eye,
Up in the broad fields of the ſky. *Milton.*
There *lies* our way, and that our paſſage home. *Dryd.*
Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumſtances. *Collier of Envy.*
The buſineſs of a tutor, rightly employed, *lies* out of the road. *Locke on Education.*
What *lies* beyond our poſitive idea towards infinity, *lies* in obſcurity, and has the undetermined confuſion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

10. To preſs upon.

Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou haſt afflicted me with all thy waves. *Pſal.* lxxxviii. 7.
He that commits a ſin ſhall find
The preſſing guilt *lie* heavy on his mind,
Though bribes or favour ſhall aſſert his cauſe. *Creech.*
Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguiſh which ſeems to *lie* ſo heavy on Leonora. *Addiſon.*

11. To be troubleſome or tedious.

Suppoſe kings, beſides the entertainment of luxury, ſhould have ſpent their time, at leaſt what lay upon their hands, in chemiſtry, it cannot be denied but princes may paſs their time advantageouſly that way. *Temple.*
I would recommend the ſtudies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loſs how to employ thoſe hours that *lie* upon their hands. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially fixed.

If he ſhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her looſe to him; and what he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

13. To be in any particular ſtate.

If money go before, all ways do *lie* open. *Shakeſpeare.*
The highways *lie* waſte, the wayfaring man ceaſeth. *Iſa.*
The ſeventh year thou ſhalt let it reſt and *lie* ſtill. *Ex.*
Do not think that the knowledge of any particular ſubject cannot be improved, merely becauſe it has *lain* without improvement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

14. To be in a ſtate of concealment.

Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which they who were concerned underſtood at firſt ſight. *Locke.*

15. To be in priſon.

Your impriſonment ſhall not be long;
I will deliver you, or elſe *lye* for you. *Shakeſp. Rich* III.

16. To be in a bad ſtate.

Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourſelf in ſuch a loneſome, ſtarving courſe of life. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
The generality of mankind *lie* pecking at one another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*
Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you *lie* bellowing with your finger in your mouth? *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

17. To be in a helpleſs or expoſed ſtate.

To ſee a hated perſon ſuperior, and to *lie* under the anguiſh of a diſadvantage, is far enough from diverſion. *Collier.*
It is but a very ſmall comfort, that a plain man, *lying* under a ſharp fit of the ſtone for a week, receives from this fine ſentence. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
As a man ſhould always be upon his guard againſt the vices to which he is moſt expoſed, ſo we ſhould take a more than ordinary care not to *lie* at the mercy of the weaker in our moral conduct. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collected from a moſt miſerable race of farmers, at whoſe mercy every maſter *lies* to be defrauded. *Swift.*

18. To conſiſt.

The image of it gives me content already; and I truſt it will grow to a moſt proſperous perfection.
—It *lies* much in your holding up, haſte you ſpeedily to Angelo. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*
He that thinks that diverſion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early riſing, and hard riding of huntſmen. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

He ſhews himſelf very malicious if he knows I deſerve credit, and yet goes about to blaſt it, as much as in him *lies*. *Stillingfleet.*
Do'ſt thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, the lives of all men. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
Mars is the warrior's god, in part it *lies*
On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be charged in any things, as, an action *lieth* againſt one.

21. To coſt; as, it *lies* me in more money.

22. *To* LIE *at*. To importune; to teaze.

23. *To* LIE *by*. To reſt, to remain ſtill.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the billows of the ſea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*;
In ſweet muſick is ſuch art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall aſleep, or hearing die. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

24. *To* LIE *down*. To reſt, to go into a ſtate of repoſe.

The leopard ſhall *lie down* with the kid. *Iſa.* xi. 6.
The needy ſhall *lie down* in ſafety. *Iſa.* xiv. 30.

25. *To* LIE *down*. To ſink into the grave.

His bones are full of the ſin of his youth, which ſhall *lie down* with him in the duſt. *Job* xx. 11.

26. *To* LIE *in*. To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to *lie in* and ſleep, or to looſe themſelves in the ſun-ſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
You confine yourſelf moſt unreaſonably. Come; you muſt go viſit the lady that *lies in*. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*
She had *lain in*, and her right breaſt had been apoſtemated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
The doctor has practiſed both by ſea and land, and therefore cures the green ſickneſs and *lyings in*. *Spectator.*
When Florimel deſign'd to *lie* privately *in*;
She choſe with ſuch prudence her pangs to conceal,
That her nurſe, nay her midwife, ſcarce heard her once ſqueal. *Prior.*
Hyſterical affections are contracted by accidents in *lying in*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

27. *To* LIE *under*. To be ſubject to.

A generous perſon will *lie under* a great diſadvantage. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
This miſtake never ought to be imputed as a fault to Dryden, but to thoſe who ſuffered ſo noble a genius to *lie under* the neceſſity of it. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*
Europe *lay* then *under* a deep lethargy, and was no otherwiſe to be reſcued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterb.*

28. *To* LIE *upon*. To become an obligation or duty.

Theſe are not places merely of favour, the charge of ſouls *lies upon* them, the greateſt account whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
It ſhould *lie upon* him to make out how matter, by an reſted motion, could at firſt neceſſarily fall, without ever erring or miſcarrying, into ſuch a curious formation of human bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

29. *To* LIE *with*. To converſe in bed.

Pardon me, Baſſanio,
For by this ring ſhe *lay with* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

LIEF. *adj.* [leof, Saxon; *lief*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved.

My *liefeſt* lord, ſhe thus begoned had,
For he was fleſh; all fleſh doth frailty breed. *Fa. Qu.*
You, with the reſt,
Cauſeleſs have laid diſgraces on my head;
And with your beſt endeavour have ſtir'd up
My *liefeſt* liege to be mine enemy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

LIEF. *adv.* Willingly.

If I could ſpeak ſo wiſely under an arreſt, I would ſend for certain of my creditors; and yet to ſay the truth, I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of impriſonment. *Shakeſpeare.*

LIEGE. *adj.* [*lige*, French, *ligio*, Italian; *ligius*, low Latin.]

1. Bound by ſome feudal tenure; ſubject. whence *liegeman* for ſubject.

2. Sovereign. [This ſignification ſeems to have accidentally riſen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by miſtake called *liege lord*.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry VIII, of famous memory, for their king and *liege* lord. *Spenſer.*

My lady *liege*, said he,
What all your sex desire is sovereignty. *Dryden.*

So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be stiled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God our *liege* lord, so as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Cosmology.*

LIEGE. *n. s.* Sovereign; superior lord

O pardon me, my *liege!* but for my tears
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakespeare.*

The other part reserv'd I by consent,
For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shakespeare.*

You with your best endeavour have stirred up
My liefest *liege* to be mine enemy. *Shakespeare.*

The natives, dubious whom
They must obey, in consternation wait
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their *liege*. *Philips.*

LI'EGEMAN. *n. s.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject.

This *liegeman* 'gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he 'gan himself unfold. *Fairy Queen.*

Sith then the ancestors of those that now live, yielded themselves their subjects and *liegemen*, shall it not tye their children to the same subjection? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Stand, ho! who is there?
—Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shak.*

LI'EGER. *n. s.* [from *liege*.] A resident ambassador.

His passions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breast, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Denham's Sophy.*

LI'EN, the participle of *lie*.

One of the people might lightly have *lien* with thy wife.
Gen. xxvi. 10.

LIENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; especially in obstructions, and to strengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like cases *Grew's Museum.*

LIENTERY. *n. s.* [from λεῖος, *leve*, smooth, and ἔντερον, *intestinum*, gut; *lienterie*, French.] A particular looseness, or diarrhœa, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. *Quincy.*

LI'ER *n. s.* [from *to lie*.] One that rests or lies down; or remains concealed.

There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city.
Jos. viii. 14.

LIEU. n. s. [French.] Place; room; it is only used with *in*: *in lieu*, Instead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, in *lieu* of man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that justice which best beseemeth him. *Hooker, b.* i.

In *lieu* of such an increase of dominion, it is our business to extend our trade. *Addison's Freeholder.*

LIEVE, *adv.* [See LIEF.] Willingly.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as *lieve* the town crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as *lieve* hang as work. *L'Estrange.*

LIEUTE'NANCY. *n. s.* [*lieutenance*, French; from *lieutenant*.]

1. The office of a lieutenant.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not kissed your three fingers so oft. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. The body of lieutenants.

The list of undisputed masters, is hardly so long as the list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton on the Classicks.*

LIEUTE'NANT. *n. s.* [*lieutenant*, French.]

1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.

Whither away so fast?
—No farther than the tower,
To gratulate the gentle princes there.
—We'll enter all together,
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Shakespeare.*

I must put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper use is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home. *Bacon.*

King, as it is considered in itself without all undue circumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. *Brumhall against Hobbes.*

Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And since from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *Philips's Briton.*

2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination; as, a general has his lieutenant generals, a colonel his lieutenant colonel, and a captain simply his

It were meet that such captains only were employed as have formerly served in that country, and been at least *lieutenants* there. *Spenser on Ireland.*

According to military custom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship. *Wotton.*

The earl of Essex was made *lieutenant* general of the army; the most popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the sword men. *Clarendon.*

His *lieutenant*, engaging against his positive orders, being beaten by Lysander, Alcibiades was again banished. *Swift.*

Canst thou so many gallant soldiers see,
And captains and *lieutenants* fight for me. *Gay.*

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE. *n. s.* plural *lives*. [lipian, to live, Saxon.]

1. Union and co-operation of soul with body.

On thy *life* no more.
—My *life* I never held but as a pawn
To wage against thy foes; nor fear to lose it,
Thy safety being the motive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

She shews a body rather than a *life*,
A statue than a breather. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*. *Gen.* i. 20.

The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a participation of the same continued *life*, by constantly fleeting particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same organized body. *Locke.*

So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful day,
And steal thyself from *life* by slow decays. *Pope.*

2. Present state.

O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!
Dream of a shadow! a reflection made
From the false glories of the gay reflected bow,
Is more a solid thing than thou!
Thou weak built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities;
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain,
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again.
Cowley.

When I consider *life* 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lies more, and when it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, takes off what we possest.
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain,
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life*'s perverse meanders errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*

3. Enjoyment, or possession of terrestrial existence.

Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inspire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire. *Fairfax.*

Their complot is to have my *life*
And, if my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakespeare.*

Nor dote thy *life*, nor hate; but what thou liv'st
Live well, how long or short permit to heav'n. *Milton.*

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains,
And tires his *life* with beating on his chains. *Prior.*

He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a sum of money. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life.

His gushing entrails smoak'd upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

5. Conduct, manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.

Henry and Edward, brightest sons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name,
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh. *Pope.*

I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*. *Mrs. Barker.*

6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery.

Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led,
So Remus and his brother god were bred *Dryden's Juv.*

7. Continuance of our present

And some have not any clear ideas of the greatest part of them all their *lives*.

The administration of this bank is for *life*, and past the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison on*

8. The living form, resemblance exactly copied

Galen hath evidenced this point by the

That is the beſt part of beauty which a picture cannot expreſs, no, nor the firſt ſight of the *life* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Let him viſit eminent perſons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*

He that would be a maſter, muſt draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*

9. Exact reſemblance.

I believe no character of any perſon was ever better drawn to the *life* than this. *Denham.*

Rich carvings, portra'ture, and imag'ry,
Where ev'ry figure to the *life* expreſs'd
The Godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

He ſaw in order painted on the wal.
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All to the *life*, and ev'ry leader known. *Dryden's Æn.*

10. General ſtate of man

Studious they appear
Of arts that poliſh *life*, inventors rare!
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

All that cheers or ſoftens *life*,
The tender ſiſter, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

11 Common occurrences; human affairs; the courſe of things

This I know, not only by reading of books in my ſtudy, but alſo by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Aſcham.*

Not to know at large of things remote
From uſe, obſcure and ſubtile; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wiſdom. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

12. Living perſon.

Why ſhould I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own ſword? whilſt I ſee *lives* the raſhes
Do better upon them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

13. Narrative of a life paſt.

Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope.*

14. Spirit, briſkneſs; vivacity, reſolution.

The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of reſolution, as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage had ſprung. *Sidney.*

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words; and any thing that is juſt in grammar and in meaſure is as good oratory and poetry to them as the beſt. *Felton.*

Not with half the fire and *life*,
With which he kiſs'd Amphytrion's wife. *Prior.*

15. Animated exiſtence; animal being.

Full nature ſwarms with *life*. *Thomſon.*

LI'FEBLOOD. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *blood.*] The blood neceſſary to life; the vital blood.

This ſickneſs doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterpriſe. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

How could'ſt thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child. *Shak.*

They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood*. *Spectator.*

Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and ſtagnates in the veins,
Unleſs a proper circulation
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*

His forehead ſtruck the ground,
Lifeblood and life ruſh'd mingled through the wound. *Dryd.*

LIFEEVERLASTING. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

LI'FEGIVING. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *giving*] Having the power to give life.

His own heat,
Kindled at firſt from heaven's *lifegiving* fire. *Spenſer.*

He ſat deviſing death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *lifegiving* plant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

LIFEGUA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *guard.*] The guard of a king's perſon.

LI'FELESS. *adj.* [from *life.*]

1. Dead; deprived of life

The other victor-flame a moment ſtood,
Then fell, and *lifeleſs* left th' extinguiſh'd wood. *Dryden.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghaſtly with wounds, and *lifeleſs* on the bier. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated, void of life.

Was I to have never parted from thy ſide?
As good have grown there ſtill a *lifeleſs* rib! *Milt. P. L.*

Thus began
Outrage from *lifeleſs* things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The power which produces their motions, ſprings from ſomething without themſelves: if this power were ſuſpended, they would become a *lifeleſs*, unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*

And empty words ſhe gave, and ſounding ſtrain,
But ſenſeleſs, *lifeleſs!* idol void and vain. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. Without power, force, or ſpirit.

Hopeleſs and helpleſs doth Ægeon wend,
But to procraſtinate his *lifeleſs* end. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unknowing to command, proud to obey
A *lifeleſs* king, a royal ſhade I ſay. *Prior.*

LI'FELESLY. *adv.* [from *lifeleſs.*] Without vigour; frigidly, jejunely.

LI'FELIKE. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *like.*] Like a living perſon.

Minerva, *lifelike*, on embodied air
Impreſs'd the form of Ipthema the fair. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LI'FESTRING. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *ſtring.*] Nerve, ſtrings imagined to convey life.

Theſe lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifeſtrings* of thoſe hearts
That ſtill ſhall pant, and ſtill ſhall exerciſe
The motion ſpirit and nature both impart. *Daniel's Muſ.*

LI'FETIME. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *time.*] Continuance or duration of life.

Jordain talked proſe all his *life-time*, without knowing what it was. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

LIFEWE'ARY. *adj.* [*life* and *weary.*] Wretched, tired of living.

Let me have
A dram of poiſon, ſuch ſoon ſpeeding geer
As will diſperſe itſelf through all the veins,
That the *lifewearied* taker may fall dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LIFT. *v. a.* [*liffa*, Swediſh; *liffer*, Daniſh]

1 To raiſe from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high.

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth ſhould tear this hand
For *lifting* food to't. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Your gueſts are coming;
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial *Shakeſp. Winter Tale.*

Propp'd by the ſpring, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a ſickly beauty ſoon it dies,
In ſummer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

2. To bear; to ſupport. Not in uſe.

So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble ſo great load to *lift*. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To rob; to plunder.

So weary bees in little cells repoſe,
But if night robbers *lift* the well ſtor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

4. To exalt, to elevate mentally.

My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. *2 Chron.*

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cecilia greater pow'r is given,
His numbers raiſ'd a ſhade from hell,
Hers *lift* the ſoul to heav'n. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To raiſe in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from miſery. *Eccluſ.*

6. To raiſe in eſtimation.

Neither can it be thought, becauſe ſome leſſons are choſen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer diſgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.*

7. To exalt in dignity.

See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man. *Addiſon's Cato.*

8. To elevate, to ſwell with pride.

Lifted up with pride. *Tim. i. 6.*

Our ſucceſſes have been great, and our hearts have been too much *lifted* up by them, ſo that we have reaſon to humble ourſelves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

9. *Up* is ſometimes emphatically added to *lift*.

He *lift up* his ſpear againſt eight hundred, whom he ſlew at one time. *2 Sam. xxiii. 8.*

Ariſe, *lift up* the lad, and hold him in thine hand. *Geneſis.*

To LIFT. *v. n.* To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength.

Pinch cattle of paſture while ſummer doth laſt,
And *lift* at their tailes 'yer a winter be paſt. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

The mind, by being engaged in a taſk beyond its ſtrength, like the body ſtrained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

LIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] The act of lifting; the manner of lifting.

In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth moſt upon the knees. *Bacon.*

In races, it is not the large ſtride, or high *lift*, that makes the ſpeed. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he ſprings. *L'Eſtr.*

2. [In Scotiſh.] The ſky. for in a ſtarry night they ſay, *How clear the air is!*

3. Effect; ſtruggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raiſe what with the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any ſtate of impotence and inability.

Myſelf and Trulla made a ſhift
To help him out at a *dead lift* *Hudibras, p. i.*

Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a ſtand.
For you freely muſt own, you were at a *dead lift*. *Swift.*

4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or ſurcharge of any thing, as alſo, if one be diſguiſed much with liquor, they ſay, *He has got a great lift.*

5. *Lifts* of a ſhip are ropes to raiſe or lower them at pleaſure.

LI'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *lift.*] One that lifts.

Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine head. *Pſal. iii. 3.*

L I G

To Lie. *v. n.* [*liggen*, Dutch.] To lie.

Thou kenſt the great care
I have of thy health and thy welfare,
Which many wild beaſts *liggen* in wait,
For to [illegible] *Spenſer.*

LI'GAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, French.]

Ligament is a white and ſolid body, ſofter than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane, they have no conſpicuous cavities, neither have they any ſenſe, leſt they ſhould ſuffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief uſe is to faſten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, leſt they ſhould be diſlocated with exerciſe. *Quincy.*

Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,
And their diſjointed bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*

The incus ſituate between the two former is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a proceſs is fixed with a *ligament* to the ſtapes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.

Though our *ligaments* bettimes grow weak,
We muſt not force them all themſelves they break. *Denh.*

3. Bond; chain; entanglement.

Men ſometimes, upon the hour of departure, do ſpeak and reaſon above themſelves; for then the ſoul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reaſons like herſelf, and diſcourſes in a ſtrain above mortality. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

LIGAME'NTAL. } *n. ſ.* [from *ligament.*] Compoſing a liga-
LIGAME'NTOUS. } ment.

The urachos or *ligamental* paſſage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it diſchargeth the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The clavicle is inſerted into the firſt bone of the ſternon, and bound in by a ſtrong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiſeman.*

LIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding.
2. The ſtate of being bound.

The ſlumber of the body ſeems to be but the waking of the ſoul: it is the *ligation* of ſenſe, but the liberty of reaſon. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 4[illegible]

LI'GATURE. *n. ſ.* [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.]

1. Any thing bound on; bandage.

He deludeth us alſo by phiſters, *ligatures*, charms, and many ſuperſtitious ways in the cure of diſeaſes. *Brown.*

If you ſlit the artery, and thruſt into it a pipe, and caſt a ſtrait *ligature* upon that part of the artery, notwithſtanding the blood hath free paſſage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*, but do but take off the *ligature* it will beat immediately. *Ray on Creation.*

The many *ligatures* of our Engliſh dreſs check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator*, N°. 576.

I found my arms and legs very ſtrongly faſtened on each ſide to the ground; I likewiſe felt ſeveral ſlender *ligatures* acroſs my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs. *Gulliver's Trav.*

2. The act of binding.

The fatal nooſe performed its office, and with moſt ſtrict *ligature* ſqueezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull*

Any ſtoppage of the circulation will produce a dropſy, as by ſtrong *ligature*, or compreſſion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The ſtate of being bound.

Sand and gravel grounds eaſily admit of heat and moiſture, for which they are not much the better, becauſe they let it paſs too ſoon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [leoht, Saxon.]

1. That quality or action of the medium of ſight by which we ſee.

Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and ſpends about ſeven or eight minutes of an hour in paſſing from the ſun to the earth. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Illumination of mind; inſtruction; knowledge.

Of thoſe things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impoſſible to be diſcerned by the *light* of nature itſelf, are there not many which few mens natural capacity hath been able to find out. *Hooker*, *b.*

Light may be taken from the experiment of the horſe-tooth ring, how that thoſe things which aſſuage the ſtone of the ſpirits, do help diſeaſes contrary to the intention deſired. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 968.

I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conſcience, whom if they will hear
Light after *light* well us'd they ſhall attain,
And to the end perſiſting ſafe arrive. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I opened Arioſto in Italian, and the very firſt two lines gave me *light* to all I could deſire. *Dryden*

If this internal *light*, or any propoſition which we take for inſpired, be conformable to the principles of reaſon, or to the word of God, which is atteſted revelation, reaſon warrants it. *Locke.*

The ordinary words of language, and our common uſe of them, would have given us *light* into the nature of our ideas, if conſidered with attention. *Locke.*

The books of Varro concerning navigation are loſt, which no doubt would have given us great *light* in thoſe matters. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is ſuppoſed to fall.

Never admit two equal *lights* in the ſame picture; but the greater *light* muſt ſtrike forcibly on thoſe places of the picture where the principal figures are, diminiſhing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. Reach of knowledge, mental view.

Light, and underſtanding, and wiſdom, like the wiſdom of the gods, was found in him *Dan.* v. 11.

We ſaw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in ſome hope of land, knowing how that part of the South ſea was utterly unknown, and might have iſlands or continents that hitherto were not come to *light*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They have brought to *light* not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. Point of view, ſituation, direction in which the light falls.

Frequent conſideration of a thing wears off the ſtrangeneſs of it; and ſhews it in its ſeveral *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South.*

It is impoſſible for a man of the greateſt parts to conſider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 409.

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and ſetting them in proper *lights*, will loſe himſelf in confuſion. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 291.

6. Explanation.

I have endeavoured, throughout this diſcourſe, that every former part might give ſtrength unto all that follow, and every latter bring ſome *light* unto all before. *Hooker*, *b.* 1.

We ſhould compare places of ſcripture treating of the ſame point, thus one part of the ſacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

7. Any thing that gives light; a phanos; a taper.

That *light* we ſee is burning in my hall,
How far that little candle throws his beams,
So ſhines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then he called for a *light*, and ſprang in, and fell down before Paul. *Acts* xvi. 29.

I have ſet thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for ſalvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts* x. 47.

Let them be for ſigns,
For ſeaſons, and for days, and circling years;
And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain
Their office in the firmament of heav'n,
To give light on the earth. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the ſun and an evanid meteor. *Glanville's Scep.*

Several *lights* will not be ſeen,
If there be nothing elſe between;
Men doubt becauſe they ſtand ſo thick i' th' ſky,
If thoſe be ſtars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

I will make ſome offers at their ſafety, by fixing ſome marks like *lights* upon a coaſt, by which their ſhips may avoid at leaſt known rocks. *Temple.*

He ſtill muſt mourn
The ſun, and moon, and every ſtarry *light*,
Eclips'd to him, and loſt in everlaſting night. *Prior.*

LIGHT *adj.* [leoht, Saxon.]

1. Not tending to the center with great force, not heavy

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And ſoft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Theſe weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, inſomuch that I could not diſcern which was *light* or heavy whilſt I held them in my hand. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 463

2. Not burdenſome, eaſy to be worn, or carried, or lifted, or [illegible]

Horſe, oxen, plough, tumbrel, cart, waggon, and wain,
The *lighter* and ſtronger the greater thy gaine. *Tuſſer*

It will be *light*, that you may bear it
Under a cloke that is of any length. *Shakeſpeare.*

A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, muſt wear it every day, but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Not afflictive, eaſy to be endured.

Every *light* and common thing incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker*, *b.* ii.

Light ſufferings give us leiſure to complain,
We groan, but cannot ſpeak, in greater pain. *Dryden.*

4. Eaſy to be performed, not difficult; not valuable.

Forgive
If fictions *light* I mix with truths divine,
And fill theſe lines with other praiſe than thine. *Fairfax*

Were pleas'd were all his friends, the taſk was *light*
The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryden.*

5. Eaſy to be acted on by any power

Apples of a ſweet flavour, freſh and fair,
Mellow'd by winter from their crudity,
Light of digeſtion now, and fit for uſe. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

6. Not heavily armed.

Paulus Bachitus, with a company of *light* horſemen, lay cloſe in ambuſh, in a convenient place for that purpoſe. *Knol.*

7. Active; nimble.

That what he touch'd came not to ught again. *Sa. . .*

Abſalom was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. 2 *Sam.* ii. 18.

There Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,
For heels were *lighter* than ever *Denham.*

Youths, a blooming band,
Light bound, from the earth at once they riſe,
Their feet half viewleſs quiver in the ſkies. *Pope's Odyſ.*

8. Unencumbered; unembarraſſed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are beſt maſters, but not beſt ſubjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Slight, not great.

A *light* error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render ſome of them unſucceſsful. *Boyle.*

10. Not craſs, not groſs.

In the wilderneſs there is no bread, nor water, and our ſoul loatheth this *light* bread. *Num.* xxi. 5.

Light fumes are merry, groſſer fumes are ſad,
Both are the reaſonable ſoul run mad. *Dryd. Nun's Tale.*

11. Eaſy to admit any influence; unſteady, unſettled, looſe.

Falſe of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe *light* vain perſons ſtill are drunk and mad
With forfeitings, and pleaſures of their youth. *Davies.*

They are *light* of belief, and great Liſteners after news. *Howell*

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconſiderate perſon, than prophaneſs to ſcoff at religion. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

12. Gay, airy, without dignity or ſolidity; trifling

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shakeſ.*

13. Not chaſte, not regular in conduct.

Let me not be *light*,
For a *light* wife doth make a heavy huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. [From *light*, *n. ſ.*] Bright; clear.

As ſoon as the morning was *light*, the men were ſent away. *Gen.* xliv. 3.

The horſes ran up and down with their tails and manes on a *light* fire. *Knolles.*

15. Not dark, tending to whiteneſs

In painting, the light and a white colour are but one and the ſame thing: no co our more reſembles the air than white, and by conſequence no colour which is *lighter*. *Dryden.*

Two cylindric bodies with annular ſuta, found with ſharks teeth, and other ſhells, in a *light* coloured clay. *Woodward.*

LIGHT, *adv.* [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly, cheaply.

Shall we ſet ſo *light* by that cuſtom of reading, from whence ſo precious a benefit hath grown. *Hooker, b.* v.

To LIGHT, *v. a.* [from *light*, *n. ſ.*]

1. To kindle, to inflame.

Swinging coals about in the wire, throughly *lighted* them.

This truth ſhines ſo clear, that to go about to prove it, were to *light* a candle to ſeek the ſun. *Glanville's Scep.*

The maids, who waited her commands,
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryden.*

Be witneſs gods, and ſtrike Jocaſta dead,
If an inmoſteſt thought, or low deſire,
Inflam'd my breaſt ſince firſt our loves were *lighted*
Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.

Abſence might cure it, or a ſecond miſtreſs
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To give Light to; to guide by light.

A beam that falls,
Freſh from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting to eternity *Crashaw.*

Ah hopeleſs, laſting flames! like thoſe that burn
To *light* the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate.

The ſun was ſet, and veſper to ſupply
His abſent beams, had *lighted* up the ſky. *Dryden.*

4. *Up* is emphatically joined to *light*.

No ſun was *lighted* up the world to view. *Dryd. Ovid.*

5. [From the adjective.] To lighten, to eaſe of a burthen.

Land ſome of our paſſengers,
And *light* this weary veſſel of her load. *Fairy Queen.*

To LIGHT, *v. n.* [*ſkikt*, by chance, Dutch.]

1. To happen, to fall upon by chance.

No more ſettled in valour than diſpoſed to juſtice, if either they had *lighted* on a better friend, or could have learned to make friendſhip a child, and nothing the father of virtue. *Sidney.*

The prince, by chance, did on a lady *light*,
That was right fair, and freſh as morning roſe. *Fa. Qu.*

Haply, your eye ſhall *light* upon ſome toy
You have deſire to purchaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

As in the tides of people once up, there want not ſtirring

winds to make them more rough; ſo this people did *light* upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry* VIIth.

Of late years, the royal oak did *light* upon count Rhodophil. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The way of producing ſuch a change on colours may be eaſily enough *lighted* on, by thoſe converſant in the ſolutions of mercury *Boyle on Colours.*

He fought by arguments to ſooth her pain;
Nor thoſe avail'd: at length he *lights* on one,
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

Truth, *light* upon this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is ſo taken up by us, may be falſe as well as true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus ſtumbled upon truth in his way to preferment. *Locke.*

Whoſoever firſt *lit* on a parcel of that ſubſtance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real eſſence. *Locke.*

As wily reynard walk'd the ſtreets at night,
On a tragedian's maſk he chanc'd to *light*,
Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with diſdain,
How vaſt a head is here without a brain. *Addiſon.*

A weaker man may ſometimes *light* on notions which have eſcaped a wiſer. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. [Alixtan, Saxon.] To deſcend from a horſe or carriage.

When Naaman ſaw him running after him, he *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him. 2 *Kings* v. 21.

I ſaw 'em ſalute on horſeback,
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung
In their embracement. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when ſhe ſaw Iſaac, ſhe *lighted* off the camel. *Gen.* xxiv. 64.

The god laid down his feeble rays,
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

3. To fall in any particular direction.

The wounded ſteed carvers; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before, his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and laſh the wind. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To fall, to ſtrike on.

He at his foe with furious rigour ſmites,
That ſtrongeſt oak might ſeem to overthrow;
The ſtroke upon his ſhield ſo heavy *lights*,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Qu.*

At an uncertain lot none can find themſelves grieved on whomſoever it *lighteth*. *Hooker, b.* i.

They ſhall hunger no more; neither ſhall the ſun *light* on them, nor any heat. *Rev.* vii. 16.

On me, me only, as the ſource and ſpring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milt. Pa. L.*

A curſe *lights* upon him preſently after: his great army is utterly ruined, he himſelf ſlain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up before Jeruſalem. *South's Serm.*

5. To ſettle, to reſt.

I plac'd a quire of ſuch enticing birds,
That ſhe will *light* to liſten to their lays. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,
Which ſeem ſweet flow'rs, with luſtre freſh and gay,
She *lights* on that, and this, and taſteth all,
But pleas'd with none, doth riſe and ſoar away. *Davis.*

Plant trees and ſhrubs near home, for them to pitch on at their ſwarming, that they may not be in danger of being loſt for want of a *lighting* place. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To LIGHTEN, *v. n.* [liht, Lyht, Saxon.]

1. To flaſh, with thunder.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Although I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to night,
It is too raſh, too unadviſ'd, too ſudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth ceaſe to be
Ere one can ſay it *lightens*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven, ſheweth unto the other part. *Luke* xvii. 24.

2. To ſhine like lightning.

Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majeſty. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

3. To fall or light. [from *light*.]

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as our truſt is in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To LIGHTEN, *v. a.* [from *light*.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole. *Shakeſpeare.*

Light, which makeſt the light which makes the day,
Which ſett'ſt the eye without, and mind within;
Lighten my ſpirit with one clear heav'nly ray,
Which now to view itſelf doth firſt begin. *Davies.*

A key of fire ran all along the ſhore,
And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

L I G

Nature from the ſtorm
Shines out afreſh; and through the *lighten'd* air
A higher luſtre, and a clearer calm,
Diffuſive tremble. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To exonerate; to unload.
The mariners were afraid, and caſt forth the wares that were in the ſhip unto the ſea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jon.* 1 7.

3. To make leſs heavy
Long ſince with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,
That fellowſhip in pain divides not ſmart,
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*
Strive
In offices of love how we may *lighten*
Each other's burden. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer.
A truſty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jeſts. *Shakeſpeare.*
The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy ſcenes; and few tragedies ſhall ſucceed in this age, if they are not *lightened* with a courſe of mirth. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

LI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *light*, to make *light*.] A heavy boat into which ſhips are lightened or unloaded.
They have cock boats for paſſengers, and *lighters* for burthen. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
He climb'd a ſtranded *lighter's* height,
Shot to the black abyſs, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*

LI'GHTERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a lighter.
Where much ſhipping is employed, whatever becomes of the poor merchant, multitudes of people will be certain gainers; as ſhipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen*. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

LIGHTFI'NGERED. *adj.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at conveyance; theviſh.

LI'GHTFOOT. *adj.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or dancing; active.
And eke the *lightfoot* maids that keep the deer. *Spenſer.*
Him ſo far had born his *lightfoot* ſteed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce diſdain,
That him to follow was but fruitleſs pain. *Fairy Queen.*
And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades
Flock all about to ſee her lovely face. *Spenſer's Fa. Qu.*

LIGHTFO'OT. *n. ſ.* Veniſon. A cant word.

LIGHTHE'ADED. *ad.* [*light* and *head*.]
1. Unſteady; looſe, thoughtleſs; weak.
The Engliſh liturgy, how pioully and wiſely ſoever framed, had found great oppoſition; the ceremonies had wrought only upon *lightheaded*, weak men, yet learned men excepted againſt ſome particulars. *Clarendon.*
2. Delirious; diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Delirouſneſs; diſorder of the mind.

LIGHTHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LIGHTHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*light* and *houſe*.] An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea.
He charged himſelf with the riſque of ſuch veſſels as carried corn in winter; and built a pharos or *lighthouſe*. *Arbuth.*
Build two poles to the meridian, with immenſe *lighthouſes* on the top of them. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

LIGHTLE'GGED. *adj.* [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; ſwift.
Lightlegged Pas has got the middle ſpace. *Sidney.*

LI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *light*.] Wanting light; dark.

LI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *light*.]
1. Without weight.
This grave partakes the fleſhly birth,
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Without deep impreſſion.
The ſoft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were eaſily forgot. *Prior.*
3. Eaſily, readily, without reluctancy, of courſe.
If they write or ſpeak publickly but five words, one of them is *lightly* about the dangerous eſtate of the church of England in reſpect of abuſed ceremonies. *Hooker, b. iv.*
Believ't not *lightly* that your ſon
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautelous baits and practice. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Short Summer *lightly* has a forward ſpring. *Shakeſp.*
The traitor in faction *lightly* goeth away with it. *Bacon.*
4. Without reaſon.
Flatter not the rich, neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great perſonages. *Taylor's Guide.*
Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in purſuance of its employment, ſo as not *lightly*, or without reaſonable occaſion, to neglect it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
5. Without affliction; cheerfully.
Bid that welcome
Which comes to puniſh us, and we puniſh it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
6. Not chaſtly
If I were *lightly* diſpoſed, I could ſtill perhaps have offers, that ſome, who bind their heads higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift's Story of an injured Lady.*
7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily
Methought I ſtood on a wide river's bank,
When on a ſudden, Torriſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er,
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads,
'Till ſafely we had reach'd the farther ſhore. *Dryden*
8. Gaily, amily; with levity; without heed or care.

LIGHTMI'NDED. *adj.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unſettled; unſteady
He that is haſty to give credit is *lightminded*. *Eccl.* xix. 4.

LI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *light*.]
1. Levity; want of weight; abſence of weight.
Some are for maſts of ſhips, as fir and pine, becauſe of their length, ſtraightneſs, and *lightneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Suppoſe many degrees of littleneſs and *lightneſs* in particles, ſo as many might float in the air a good while before they fell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. Inconſtancy, unſteadineſs.
For, unto knight there is no greater ſhame,
Than *lightneſs* and inconſtancy in love. *Fairy Queen.*
Of two things they muſt chuſe one, namely, whether they would, to their endleſs diſgrace, with ridiculous *lightneſs*, diſmiſs him, whoſe reſtitution they had in ſo importunate manner deſired, or elſe condeſcend unto that demand. *Hooker.*
As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greateſt guſt;
Such is the *lightneſs* of you common men. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unchaſtity; want of conduct in women.
Is it the diſdain of my eſtate, or the opinion of my *lightneſs*, that have emboldened ſuch baſe fancies towards me? *Sidney, b. ii.*
Can it be,
That modeſty may more betray our ſenſe,
Than woman's *lightneſs*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
4. Agility; nimbleneſs

LI'GHTNING. *n. ſ.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.]
1. The flaſh that attends thunder.
Lightning is a great flame, very bright, extending every way to a great diſtance, ſuddenly darting upwards, and there ending, ſo that it is only momentaneous. *Aduſchenbrook.*
Senſe thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;
What tells us then they both together are? *Davies.*
Salmoneus, ſuff'ring cruel pains I found
For emulating Jove; the rattling ſound
Of mimick thunder, and the glitt'ring blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forky rays. *Dryd. Æn.*
No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like ſudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd,
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*
2. Mitigation; abatement.
How oft when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind meſſage from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before death *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 517.

LIGHTS. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be called ſo from their lightneſs in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing.
The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no quick ſenſe, ſo no ſeat for any ſharp diſeaſe. *Hayward.*

LI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *light*.]
1. Luminous; not dark; not obſcure; not opake.
Neither the ſun, nor any thing ſenſible is that light itſelf, which is the cauſe that things are *lightſome*, though it make itſelf, and all things elſe, viſible; but a body moſt enlightened, by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call æther, the place of the ſuppoſed element of fire, is effected and qualified. *Raleigh.*
White walls make rooms more *lightſome* than black. *Bacon.*
Equal poſture, and quick ſpirits, are required to make colours *lightſome*. *Bacon's Nat Hiſtory.*
The Sun
His courſe exalted through the Ram had run
Through Taurus, and the *lightſome* realms of love. *Dryd.*
2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.
It ſuiteth ſo fitly with that *lightſome* affection of joy, wherein God delighteth when his ſaints praiſe him. *Hooker.*
The *lightſome* paſſion of joy was not that which now often uſurps the name, that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South's Sermons.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lightſome*.]
1. Luminouſneſs, not opacity; not obſcurity, not darkſomeneſs.

It is to our purpose here that the variety of colours, which are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air, and the twilight, are owing. *Cheyne's Philosophical Princ.*

LIGNA'LOES. *n. f.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood

The vallies spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of *lignaloes* which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the water. *Num.* xxiv. 6.

LI'GNEOUS. *adj.* [*ligneus*, Latin, *ligneux*, French.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood.

It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red roses; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn, now the covers, and the true body of each seed, the parenchymous and *ligneous* part of both, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms, but how many more we cannot define. *Grew's Cosmol.*

LIGNUMVITÆ. n. f. [Lat.] Guaicum; a very hard wood

It hath pinnated leaves, the flower consists of several petals, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, the pointal of the flower, which arises from the center of the calyx, becomes a fleshy, roundish, stony fruit, or the stony seeds are surrounded with a thin pulp. *Miller.*

LI'GURE. *n. f.* A precious stone.

The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. *Exod.*

LIKE. *adj.* [lic, Saxon, *lik*, Dutch.]

1. Resembling, having resemblance.

Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness. *Ezek.* xxxi. 2.

His son, or one of his illustrious name,
How *like* the former, and almost the same. *Dryd. Æn.*

As the earth was designed for the being of men, why might not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each for their own inhabitants. *Bentley's Sermons.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks *liker* an universal art than a distinct logick. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning*

2. Equal; of the same quantity.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. [For *ucely*.] Probable, credible.

The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. This is, I think, an improper, though frequent, use.

If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are *like* to be much advanced. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread
Jer. xxxvii. 9.

The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that it was within these few years, and is *like* daily to rise higher, till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*

Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon, b. v.*

If his rules of reason be not better suited to the Mind than his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed. *Baker's Reflections on Learning*

LIKE. *n. f.* [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective used elliptically, *the like* for the *like thing*, or *like person*.]

1. Some person or thing resembling another

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Every *like* is not the same, O Cæsar. *Shakesp. Jul Cæsar*

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ships never the *like*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Hayw.*

One offers, and in offering makes a stay,
Another forward sets, and doth no more,
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

His desire
By conversation with his *like* to help,
Or solace his defects. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Two *likes* may be mistaken. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

She'd study to reform the men,
And add some grains of folly more,
To women than they had before;
That might their mutual fancy strike,
Since every being loves its *like*. *Swift.*

2. Near approach; a state like to another state. A sense common, but not just.

Report being carried secretly from one to another in my ship, had *like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*

LIKE. *adv.*

1. In the same manner, in the same manner as.

The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
Now hearing them so heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser*

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Psal.* cm. 13.

Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be *like*-minded with Christ, who was meek and lowly? *Tillotson's Sermons.*

What will be my confusion, when he sees me
Neglected, and forsaken *like* himself. *Phaer's Dift. Mother.*

They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd
The man knew what they were, who heretofore
Had seen the like lie murther'd on the shore. *Waller.*

2. In such a manner as befits.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. *1 Sam.* iv. 9.

3. Likely, probably. A popular use not analogical.

I like the work well, ere it be demanded,
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied *Shakespeare.*

To LIKE. *v. a.* [lican, Saxon, *liken*, Dutch.]

1. To chuse with some degree of preference.

As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all men, so this speech was not of them all *liked*.

He gave such an account as made it appear that [illegible] the design. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

We *like* our present circumstances well, and dream of no change. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.

He stayed behind to bring the shepherds with whom he meant to confer to breed the better Zelmane's *liking*, which he only regarded. *Sidney, b.*

Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked* him that did the evil. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

For several virtues
I have *lik'd* several women, never any
With so full soul. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I [illegible]
That *liked*, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shakespeare.*

Scarce any man passes to a *liking* of sin in others, but by first practising it himself. *South's Sermons.*

Beasts can *like*, but not discourse too,
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To please, to be agreeable to. Now disused.

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,
If [illegible]
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,
Should be his prey. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b.*

Say, my fair brother now, if this device
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubberd's Tale.*

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease. *B*

He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Deut.* xx

There let them learn, as *likes* them, to despise
God and Messiah. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

To LIKE. *v. n.*

1. To be pleased with, with *of* before the thing approved. Obsolete

Of any thing more than *of* God they could not by any means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God, they apprehended it not in itself without dependancy upon God. *Hooker, b. i.*

The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like of* this resolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Knolles.*

It is true, there are limits to be set betwixt the boldness and rashness of a poet; but he must understand those limits who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to write: and he who has no *liking* to the whole, ought in reason to be excluded from censuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased.

The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deut.* xxv. 7.

He that has the prison doors set open is perfectly at liberty, because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD. LI'KELINESS. *n. f.* [from *likely*.]

1. Appearance; shew. Obsolete

What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any *likelihood* he show'd to-day?
—That with no man here he is offended *Shakespeare*

2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.

The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
Like to the senators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conqu'ring Cæsar in.
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit,
To welcome him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Raleigh.*

3. Probability; verisimilitude, appearance of truth.

As it noteth one such to have been in that age, so has

there been not, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many. *Hooker, b.*

Mar. of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung so tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor misdoubt. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

It never yet did hurt,
To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope. *Shakespeare.*

As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be so altered, so is there no probability that these rivers were turned out of their courses. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Where things are least to be put to the venture, as the eternal interests of the other world ought to be, there every, even the least, probability, or *likelihood* of danger, should be provided against. *South's Sermons.*

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the Evangelists, which were not completed till after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being so when they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine, who should have a visit from the other world the first horror it raised would go off, as new diversions come on. *Atterbury*

LI'KELY. *adj.* [from *like*.]

1. Such as may be liked, such as may please. Obsolete.

These young companions make themselves believe they love at the first looking of a *likely* beauty. *Sidney.*

Sir John, they are your *likeliest* men; I would have you served with the best. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii*

2. Probable, such as may in reason be thought or believed; such as may be thought more reasonably than the contrary.

LI'KELY. *adv.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville's Scep.*

To LI'KEN. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent as having resemblance; to compare.

The prince broke your head for likening your father to a singing man of Windsor. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i*

For who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? or to what things
Liken on earth conspicuous, that may lift
Human imagination to such heighth
Of God-like power? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v*

LI'KENESS. *n. f.* [from *like*.]

1. Resemblance, similitude.

They all do live, and moved are
To multiply the *likeness* of their kind. *Spenser*

A translator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himself. Translation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is a double sort of *likeness*, a good one and a bad one. *Dryden.*

In such cases there will be found a better *likeness*, and a worse; and the better is constantly to be chosen. *Dryden.*

2. Form, appearance.

Never came trouble to my house in the *likeness* of your grace, for trouble being gone, comfort should remain. *Shak*

It is safer to stand upon our guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeness* of an enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. One who resembles another.

Poor Cupid, sobbing, scarce could speak,
Indeed mamma, I did not know ye:
Alas! how easy my mistake?
I took you for your *likeness* Cloe. *Prior*

LI'KEWISE. *adv.* [*like* and *wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I *likewise* will tell you by what authority I do these things. *Matt. xxi. 24.*

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewise* in the empire of Almaigne, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon's Essays.*

Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed serum, coagulates it as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-salt makes a perfect coagulation of the serum *likewise*, but with some different phenomena. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LI'KING. *adj.* [Perhaps because plumpness is agreeable to the sight.] Plump; in a state of plumpness.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why should he see your faces worse *liking*, than the children which are of your sort. *Dan. i. 10.*

LI'KING. *n. f.* [from *like*.]

1. Good state of body; plumpness.

I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I am in some *liking*; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I shall have no strength to repent. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn. *Job xxxix. 4.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their lustiness; and, being in good *liking*, were set on a stall when exposed to sale, to shew the good habit of their body. *Dryden's Notes to Pers.*

2. State of trial.

The royal soul, that, like the lab'ring moon,
By charms of art was hurried down;
Forc'd with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but awhile on *liking* here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination.

Why do you longer feed on loathed sight,
Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold *Fairy Queen.*

LI'LACH. *n. f.* [*lilac, lilas*, French.] A tree.

The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilach* tree. *Bacon*

LI'LIED *adj.* [from *lily*.] Embellished with lilies.

Nymphs and shepherds dance no more
By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

LILY. *n.*

The *lily* hath a bulbous root, consisting of several fleshy scales adhering to an axis; the stalk is greatly furnished with leaves; the flower is composed of six leaves, and is shaped somewhat like a bell: in some species the petals are greatly reflexed, but in others but little; from the centre of the flower rises the pointal, which becomes an oblong fruit, commonly triangular, divided into three cells, and full of compressed seeds, which are bordered, lying upon each other in a double row. There are thirty-two species of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and martagons of various sorts. *Miller.*

Oh! had the monster seen those *lily* hands
Tremble, like aspen leaves, upon a lute,
And make the silken strings delight to kiss them;
He would not then have touch'd them for his life. *Shakesp.*

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!
No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!
Almost no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,
That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head, and perish. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lily*, or flower-de-luce. *Peacham on Drawing*

Take but the humblest *lily* of the field;
And if our pride will to our reason yield;
It must by sure comparison be shown,
That on the regal seat great David's son,
Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,
Shines with less glory than that simple flow'r. *Prior*

Go, gentle gales, and bear my sighs along.
For her the feather'd quires forget their song,
For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

LILY-DAFFODIL. *n. f.* [*lilio-narcissus*.] A foreign flower.

LILY-FLOWERED HYACINTH. *n. f.* [*hyacinthus liliflorus*.]

It hath a *lily* flower, composed of six leaves, shaped like the flower of hyacinth, whose pointal becomes a globular pointed fruit, three-cornered, and divided into three cells, in which are contained many seeds, almost round. the roots are scaly, and shaped like those of the *lily*. There are three species of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red. *Miller.*

LILY *of the Valley*, or *May lily*. *n. f.* [*lilium convallium*.]

The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing several round seeds. It is very common in shady woods. *Miller.*

Lily of the valley has a strong root that runs into the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

LILYLI'VERED. *adj.* [*lily* and *liver*.] White-livered; cowardly.

A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred pound, filthy worsted-stocking knave; a *lilylivered*, action-taking knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

LI'MATURE. *n. f.* [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal, the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB. *n. f.* [lim, Saxon and Scottish; *lem*, Danish.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.

A second Hector, for his grim aspect,
And large proportion of his strong knit *limbs*. *Shakesp.*
O! that I had her here, to tear her *limb* meal. *Shakesp.*
Now am I come each *limb* to survey,
If thy appearance answer loud report. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. [*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Latin.] An edge; a border. A philosophical word.

By farther moving the prisms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the blue at its inward *limb*, and at its outward *limb* the red and yellow *Newton's Opticks.*

To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with limbs.

As they please,
They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, and size
Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milton.*

2. To tear asunder; to dismember

LI'MBECK. *n. f.* [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alembic*.]

Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,
Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes. *Fairfax*

A

All others from all things draw all that's good,
Life, ſoul, form, ſpirit, whence they being have;
I, by love's *limbeck*. *Donne.*

Fires of Spain, and the line,
Whoſe countries *limbecks* to our bodies be,
Canſt thou for gain beat? *Donne.*

Call up, unbound,
In various ſhapes, old Proteus from the ſea,
Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form. *Milton.*

The earth, by ſecret conveyances, lets in the ſea, and ſends it back freſh, her bowels ſerving for a *limbeck*. *Howell.*

He firſt ſurvey'd the charge with careful eyes,
Yet judg'd, like vapours that from *limbecks* riſe,
It would in richer ſhowers deſcend again. *Dryden.*

The warm *limbeck* draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

LI'MBED. *adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.

A ſteer of five years age, large *limb'd*, and fed,
To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope's Iliad.*

LI'MBER. *adj.* Flexible; eaſily bent; pliant; lithe.

You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shakeſpeare.*

I wonder how, among theſe jealouſies of court and ſtate, Edward Atheling could ſubſiſt, being then the apparent and indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues; ſo as though he might have ſome place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear. *Watton.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect, or worm: thoſe wav'd their *limber* fans
For wings; and ſmalleſt lineaments exact
In all the liveries deck'd of Summer's pride. *Milton.*

She durſt never ſtand at the bay, having nothing but her long ſoft *limber* ears to defend her. *More on Atheiſm.*

The muſcles were ſtrong on both ſides of the aſpera arteria, but on the under ſide, oppoſite to that of the œſophagus, very *limber*. *Ray on Creation.*

At laſt the ulcer is covered over with a *limber* callus. *Harv.*

LI'MBERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility, pliancy.

LIMBO. *n. ſ.* [*Ea quæ ſit* limbus *inferorum*. *Du Cange*.]

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain. Popularly hell.

No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worſe than hell,
A devil in an everlaſting garment hath him,
One whoſe hard heart is button'd up with ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

Oh what a ſympathy of woe is this!
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliſs. *Shak.*

All theſe up-whirl'd aloft
Fly o'er the backſide of the world far off,
Into a *limbo* large, and broad, ſince call'd
The paradiſe of fools. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iii.*

2. Any place of miſery and reſtraint.

For he no ſooner was at large,
But Trulla ſtraight brought on the charge;
And in the ſelf-ſame *limbo* put
The knight and ſquire, where he was ſhut. *Hudibras.*

Friar, thou art come off thyſelf, but poor I am left in *limbo*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

LIME. *n. ſ.* [lim, gelyman, Saxon, to glue.]

1. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.

Poor bird! thou'ſt never fear the net or *lime*,
The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

You muſt lay *lime*, to tangle her deſires,
By wailful ſonnets, whoſe compoſed rhimes
Should be full fraught with ſerviceable vows. *Shakeſp.*

Monſter, come put ſome *lime* upon your fingers, and away with the reſt. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Jollier of this ſtate
Than are new-benefic'd miniſters, he throws,
Like nets or *lime* twigs, wherſo'er he goes,
His tithe of barriſter on every wench. *Donne.*

A poor thruſh was taken with a buſh of *lime* twigs *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Then toils for beaſts, and *lime* for birds were found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did foreſt walks ſurround. *Dryden.*

Or court a wife, ſpread out his wily parts
Like nets, or *lime* twigs, for rich widows hearts. *Pope.*

2. Matter of which mortar is made: ſo called becauſe uſed in cement.

There are ſo many ſpecies of *lime* ſtone, that we are to underſtand by it in general any ſtone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great ebullition and noiſe on being thrown into water, falling into a looſe white powder at the bottom. The *lime* we have in London is uſually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of ſtone. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

They were now, like ſand without *lime*, ill bound together, eſpecially as many as were Engliſh, who were at a gaze, looking ſtrange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their ſide. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,
We never hear the workmen prais'd,
Who bring the *lime*, or place the ſtones;
But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any ſort of ſtone that is not ſandy, or very cold; as freeſtone, &c. *Mortimer.*

LIME *tree*, or LINDEN. *n. ſ.*

[Lind, Saxon.] The linden tree.

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a roſe, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footſtalk of each cluſter of flowers, from whoſe cup riſes the pointal, which becomes teſtaceated, of one capſule, containing an oblong ſeed. The timber is uſed by carvers and turners. Theſe trees continue found many years, and grow to a conſiderable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one, in Norfolk, ſixteen yards in circuit. *Miller.*

Go, gentle gales! and bear my ſighs along,
For her the *limes* their pleaſing ſhades deny,
For her the vines hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

4. A ſpecies of lemon. [*lime*, French.]

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves;
To where the lemon and the piercing *lime*,
With the deep orange glowing through the green,
Their mingled glories blend. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To LIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To entangle; to enſnare.

Oh boſom, black as death!
Oh *limed* ſoul, that, ſtruggling to be free,
Art more engaged. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Example, that ſo terrible ſhows in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, diſſuade ſucceſſion, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bird that hath been *limed* in a buſh,
With trembling wings miſtrusteth every buſh,
And I, the hapleſs male to one ſweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was *limed*, was caught, and killed. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

2. To ſmear with lime.

Myſelf have *limed* a buſh for her,
And placed a q[illegible]
That ſhe will light to liſten to their lays. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and then you are all loſt if you do but touch them. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To cement.

I will not ruinate my father's houſe,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the ſtones together,
And ſet up Lancaſter. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

4. To manure ground with lime.

The reaſon why they did ſo was, becauſe of the encouragement which that abatement of intereſt gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Cowel.*

All ſorts of peaſe love *limed* or marled land. *Mortimer.*

LI'MEKILN. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *kiln*.] Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a *lime kiln*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

They were found in a *lime kiln*, and having paſſed the fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward.*

LIMESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone of which lime is made.

Fire ſtone and *lime ſtone*, if broke ſmall, and laid on cold land muſt be of advantage. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LIME WATER. *n. ſ.*

Lime water, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with ſome other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great ſervice internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diſeaſes of the lungs. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

He tried an experiment on wheat infuſed in *lime water* alone, and ſome in brandy and *lime water* mixed, and had from each grain a great increaſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LI'MIT. *n. ſ.* [*limite*, French, *limitor*, Latin.] Bound; border; utmoſt reach.

The whole *limit* of the mountain round about ſhall be moſt holy. *Exod.* xlix. 12.

To LI'MIT. *v. a.* [*limiter*, French, from the noun.] To confine with certain bounds; to reſtrain; to circumſcribe; not to leave at large.

They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Iſrael. *Pſal.* xxvi. 41.

Thanks I muſt you con,
That you are thieves profeſt,
For there is boundleſs theft
In *limited* profeſſions. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

If a king come in by conqueſt, he is no longer a *limited* monarch. *Swift.*

2. To reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification; as, *the universe is here* limited *to this earth.*

LIMITA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Belonging to the bounds

LI'MITARY. *adj.* [from *limit*] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub! *Milton's Paradise Loft.*

LIMITA'TION. *n. f.* [*limitation*, French, *limitatio*, Latin.]

1. Reſtriction; circumſcription.

Limitation of each creature, is both the perfection and the preſervation thereof. *Hooker, b. v.*

Am I yourſelf,
But, as it were, in ſort of *limitation*. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

I deſpair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his race and poſterity, will help us to one heir. This *limitation*, indeed, of our author, will ſave thoſe the labour, who would look for him amongſt the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the diſcovery amongſt men. *Locke.*

If a king come in by conqueſt, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards conſent to *limitations*, he becomes immediately king de jure. *Swift.*

2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

The cauſe of error is ignorance, what reſtraints and *limitation* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker, b. v.*

LI'MMER *n. ſ.* A mongrel. *Ainſ.*

To LIMN. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French, to adorn books with pictures.] To draw, to paint any thing.

Mine eye doth his effigies witneſs,
Moſt truly *limn'd*, and living in your face. *Shakeſpeare.*

How are the graces of the field ſpun, and by what pencil are they *limned* in their unaffected bravery? *Glanville.*

LI'MNER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *enluminer*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter, a picture-maker.

That divers *limners* at a diſtance, without either copy or deſign, ſhould draw the ſame picture to an undiſtinguiſhable exactneſs, is more conceivable than that matter, which is ſo diverſified, ſhould frame itſelf ſo mechanically, according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville's Scept.*

Poets are *limners* of another kind,
To copy out ideas in the mind;
Words are the paint by which their thoughts are ſhown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

LI'MOUS. *adj.* [*limoſus*, Latin.] Muddy, ſlimy.

That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which ſettled by degrees unto a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They eſteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or ſlimy feculent part of the blood. *Floyer.*

LIMP. *adj.* [*limpio*, Italian.]

1. Vapid, weak.

The chub eats watery, and the fleſh of him is not firm, *limp* and taſteleſs. *Walton's Angler.*

2. It is uſed in ſome provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexible.

To LIMP. *v. n.* [*limpen*, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely.

An old poor man,
Who after me hath many a weary ſtep
Limp'd in pure love. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Son of ſixteen,
Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old *limping* ſire. *Shakeſp.*

How far
The ſubſtance of my praiſe doth wrong this ſhadow
In underprizing it; ſo far this ſhadow
Doth *limp* behind the ſubſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

When Plutus, which is riches, is ſent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes ſlowly; but when he is ſent by Pluto, he runs, and is ſwift of foot. *Bacon.*

Limping death, laſh'd on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*

The *limping* ſmith obſerv'd the ſudden'd feaſt,
And hopping here and there put in his word. *Dryden.*

Can ſyllogiſm ſet things right?
No majors ſoon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly conſort join'd,
The conſequence *limps* falſe behind. *Prior.*

LI'MPET. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhell fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

LI'MPID. *adj.* [*limpide*, French; *limpidus*, Lat.] Clear, pure; tranſparent.

The ſprings which were clear, freſh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with ſulphur as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The brook that runs along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Gently diffus'd into a *limpid* plain. *Thomſon's Summer.*

LI'MPIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *limpid*.] Clearneſs; purity.

LI'MPINGLY. *adv.* [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner.

LI'MY. *adj.* [from *lime*.]

1. Viſcous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces ſtrong
Himſelf he tied, and wrapt his wings twain
In *limy* ſnares the ſubtil loops among. *Spenſer.*

2. Containing lime.

A human ſkull covered with the ſkin, having been buried in ſome *limy* ſoil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To LIN. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Saxon.] To ſtop, to give over.

Unto his foe he came,
Reſolv'd in mind all ſuddenly to win,
Or ſoon to loſe before he once would *lin*. *Fairy Queen.*

LI'NCHPIN. *n. ſ.* [*linch* and *pin*.] An iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dict.*

LI'NCTUS. *n. ſ.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN *n. ſ.* [linde, Saxon.] The lime tree. See LIME.

Hard box, and *linden* of a ſofter grain. *Dryden.*

Two neighb'ring trees, with walls encompaſs'd round,
One a hard oak, a ſofter *linden* one. *Dryden.*

LINE *n. ſ.* [*linea*, Latin.]

1. Longitudinal extenſion.

Even the planets, upon this principle, muſt gravitate more towards the Sun; ſo that they would not revolve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tangents, till they ſtruck againſt other planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A ſlender ſtring.

Well ſung the Roman bard; all human things,
Of deareſt value, hang on ſlender ſtrings,
O ſee the then ſole hope, and in deſign
Of heav'n our joy, ſupported by a *line*. *Waller.*

A *line* ſeldom holds to ſtrain, or draws ſtreight in length, above fifty or ſixty feet. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

3. A thread extended to direct any operations.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go,
Whoſe paths ſhall be ſam liar as the land. *Dryden.*

4. The ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook.

Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,
They make the fiſhes and the men their prize. *Waller.*

5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.

Long is it ſince I ſaw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd thoſe *lines* of favour
Which then he wore. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I ſhall have good fortune, go to, here's a ſimple *line* of life, here's a ſmall trifle of wives. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here, while his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtic figures of her hand,
He tipples palmiſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleaveland.*

6. Delineation, ſketch.

You have generous thoughts turned to ſuch ſpeculations: but this is not enough towards the raiſing ſuch buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of, unleſs the direction of all affairs here were wholly in your hands. *Temple.*

The inventors meant to turn ſuch qualifications into perſons as were agreeable to his character, for whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

7. Contour; outline.

Oh laſting as thoſe colours may they ſhine,
Free as thy ſtroke, yet faultleſs as thy *line*! *Pope.*

8. As much as is written from one margin to the other of a verſe.

In the preceding *line*, Ulyſſes ſpeaks of Nauſicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the maſculine gender. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

In many *lines* theſe few epiſtles tell
What fate attends. *Garth.*

9. Rank.

10. Work thrown up; trench.

Now ſnatch an hour that favours thy deſigns,
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines*. *Dryden's Æn.*

11. Method, diſpoſition.

The heavens themſelves, the planets, and this center,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place,
Inſiſture, courſe, proportion, ſeaſon, form,
Office and cuſtom, in all *line* of order. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. Extenſion, limit.

Eden ſtretch'd her *line*
From Auran eaſtward to the royal tow'rs
Of great Seleucia. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv.*

13. Equator, equinoctial circle.

When the ſun below the *line* deſcends,
Then one long night continued darkneſs joins. *Creech.*

14. Progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending.

He chid the ſiſters
When firſt they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them ſpeak to him, then prophet like,
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſends you this moſt memorable *line*,
In ev'ry branch truly demonſtrative,
Willing you overlook this pedigree. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Some *lines* were noted for a ſtern, rigid virtue, ſavage, haughty, parſimonious and unpopular, others were ſweet and affable. *Dryden.*

His empire, courage, and his boaſted *line*,
Were all prov'd mortal. *Roſcommon.*

A golden

A golden bowl
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tyrian *line*. *Dryd.*
The years
Ran smoothly on, productive of a *line*
Of wise heroick kings. *Philips.*

15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*
16. [In the plural.] A letter; as, I read your *lines*.
17. Lint or flax.

To LINE. *v. a.* [supposed by *Junius* from *linum*, linings being made of linen.]

1. To cover on the inside.
A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury that might be spilt. *Boyle.*

2. To put any thing in the inside.
The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto. *Carew.*
Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one of their hands. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
He, by a gentle bow, divin'd
How well a lady's purse was *lin'd*. *Swift.*

3. To guard within.
Notwithstanding they had *lined* some hedges with musqueteers, they were soon dispersed. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

4. To strengthen by inner works.
Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakesp.*

5. To cover.
Son of sixteen,
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping sire. *Shakesp.*

6. To double, to strengthen.
Who *lin'd* himself with hope,
Eating the air, on promise of supply. *Shakesp.*
My brother Mortimer doth stir
About his title, and hath sent for you
To *line* his enterprise. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*
The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and assured to the state, than martial men; yet *lined* and assisted with subordinate commanders of great experience and valour. *Bacon.*

7. To impregnate, applied to animals generating.
Thus from the Tyrian pastures *lin'd* with Jove
He bore Europa, and still keeps his love. *Creech.*

LINEAGE *n. s.* [*lignage*, French.] Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending.
Both the *lineage* and the certain fire
From which I sprung, from me are hidden yet. *Fa. Qu.*
Joseph was of the house and *lineage* of David. *Luke* ii. 4.
The Tartan cometh forth with all his generation or *lineage*, the males before him, and the females following him; and where he a mother from whose body the whole *lineage* is descended, there is a traverse where she sitteth. *Bacon.*
Men of mighty fame,
And from th' immortal gods their *lineage* came. *Dryden.*
No longer shalt the widow'd land bemoan
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,
But boast her royal progeny's increase,
And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addison.*
This care was infused into them by God himself, in order to ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LINEAL. *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Latin.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated
When any thing is mathematically demonstrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors ever occurring more easily in the management of gross materials than *lineal* [illegible]

2. Descending in a direct genealogy.
To re-establish, de facto, the right of *lineal* succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *lineal* succession had a right to. *Locke.*

3. Claimed by descent
Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own. *Shakesp. K. John.*

4. Allied by direct descent.
Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd
The father had descended for the son,
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

LI'NEALLY. *adv.* [from *lineal*.] In a direct line.
If he had been the person upon whom the crown had *lineally* and rightfully descended, it was good law. *Clarendon.*

LI'NEAMENT. *n. s.* [*lineament*, French; *lineamentum*, Latin.] Feature, determinating mark in the form.
[illegible] that my mother went with child
[illegible] Edward, noble York
Found that the issue was not his begot:
Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father. *Shakesp.*
In companions
There must needs be a like proportion
Of *lineaments*, of manners, and of spirit. *Shakespeare.*
Six wings he wore, to shade
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
Man he seems
In all his *lineaments*, though in his face
The glimpses of his father's glory shine. *Paradise Reg.*
There are not more differences in mens faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds, only there is this difference, that the distinguishing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*
Advance religion and morals, by tracing some few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath spent all her [illegible] in the practice of both. *Swift.*
The utmost force of boiling water is not able to destroy the structure of the tenderest plant: the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'NEAR. *adj.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines.
Wherever it is freed from the sand stone, it is covered with *linear* strice, tending towards several centers, so as to compose flat stellar figures. *Woodward on Fossils.*

LINEA'TION. *n. s.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*.] Draught of a line or lines.
There are in the horney ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

LI'NEN. *n. s.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.
Here is a basket, he may creep in, throw foul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakesp. M. Wives of Windsor.*
Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent swims
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs *Dryden's Æn.*

LI'NEN. *adj.* [*lineus*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen.
A *linen* stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list. *Shakespeare.*

2. Resembling linen.
Death of thy soul! those *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face? *Shak.*

LINEN-DRAPER. *n. s.* [*linen* and *draper*.] He who deals in linen.

LING. *n. s.* [*lang*, Klandick.]

1. Heath. This sense is retained in the northern counties; yet *Bacon* seems to distinguish them.
Heath, and *ling*, and sedges. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. [*Lenghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish.
When harvest is ended take shipping, or ride,
Ling, salt fish, and herring, for lent to provide. *Tusser.*
Our English bring from thence good store of fish, but especially our deepest and thickest *ling*, which are therefore called island *ings*. *Abbot's Descript. of the World.*

LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*, and is derived from *klein*, German, *little*, sometimes a quality; as, *firstling*, in which sense *Skinner* deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonick, to belong.

To LI'NGER. *v. n.* [from *leng*, Saxon, *long*.]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.
Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,
We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love. *Dryden.*
Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To hesitate; to be in suspense.
Perhaps thou *linger'st*, in deep thoughts detain'd
Of th' enterprize so hazardous and high. *Paradise Reg.*

3. To remain long. In an ill sense
Let order die,
And let this world no longer be a stage
To feed contention in a *ling'ring* act. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
Ye brethren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.
Now live secure, and *linger* out your days;
The gods are pleas'd alone with Purcel's lays. *Dryden.*
Your very fear of death shall make ye try
To catch the shade of immortality;
Wishing on earth to *linger*, and to save
Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior.*

4. To remain long without any action or determination.
We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my cousin Slender, and this day we shall have our answer. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty.
I must solicit
All his concerns as mine:
And if my eyes have pow'r, he should not see
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay. *Dryden's Clemenes.*

6. To be long in producing effect.
She doth think, she has strange *ling'ring* poisons. *Shakesp.*

To Li'nger. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the disease is uncurable. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

She *lingers* my desires. *Shakespeare.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy,
And *linger* not our sure destructions on. *Shakespeare.*

Li'ngerer. *n. f.* [from *linger.*] One who lingers.

Li'ngeringly. *adj.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediously.

Of poisons, some kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and speedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

Li'nget *n. f.* [from *languet*; *lingot*, French.] A small mass of metal

Other matter hath been used for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they may serve to no other use. *Camden.*

Li'ngo. n. f. [Portuguese.] Language; tongue, speech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo*, before I cross the seas. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Lingua'cious. *adj.* [*linguax*, Latin.] Full of tongue; loquacious, talkative.

Linguade'ntal. *adj.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

The *linguadentals f, v*, as also the *linguadentals th, dh*, he will soon learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Li'nguist. *n. f.* [from *lingua.*] A man skilful in languages.

Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only. *Milton on Education.*

Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addison's Spectator.*

Li'ngwort. *n. f.* An herb.

Li'niment. *n. f.* [*liniment*, French, *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balsam. *Harvey.*

The wise author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction of the feathers. *Ray on Creation.*

Li'ning. *n. f.* [from *line.*]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night. *Milton*

The folds in the gristle of the nose is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Grew's Cosmol.*

The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,
Looks charming with a slighter *lining*. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakespeare*

Link. *n. f.* [*gelencke*, German.]

1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs
Of more strong *links* asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost *link* of all the series of subordinate causes, is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attaching others. *Glanville.*

While she does her upward flight sustain,
Touching each *link* of the continued chain,
At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see
A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and closed together.

Make a *link* of horse hair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stock that springs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakespeare.*

I feel
The *link* of nature draw me, flesh of flesh,
Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ix.

Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound,
And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition

The thread and train of consequences in intellective ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by some attributed to brutes. *Judge Hale.*

5. A series: this sense is improper. *Addison* has used *link* for chain.

Though I have here only chosen this single *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among those names which are still extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a successive tradition. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

6. [From λύχνος.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

O, thou art an everlasting bonefire light; thou hast saved me a thousand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shakesp. Henry* IV

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous *link* of lies. *Howel*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his *link* *Dryden.*

One that bore a *link*
On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,
Like Linstock, to the horse's touch-hole. *Hudibras, p.*

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may mean lamp-black.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat,
And Walter's dagger was not come from sheathing. *Stak*

To Link. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain

Descending tread us down
Thus drooping, or with *linked* thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milt. Par Lost.*

Against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs;
Married to immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding bought
Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. To unite; to connect.

They're so *link'd* in friendship,
That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter
Shakspeare's Henry VI. p.

3. To join.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope's Hor.*

So from the first eternal order ran,
And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

4. To join by confederacy or contract

They make an offer of themselves into the service of that enemy, with whose servants they *link* themselves in so near a bond. *Hooker, b.* ii.

Be advised for the best,
Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band
Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest. *Fairy Quem.*

Blood in princes *link'd* not in such sort,
As that it is of any pow'r to tye. *Daniel's Civil War.*

5. To connect.

New hope to spring
Out of despair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*. *Milton.*

God has *linked* our hopes and our duty together. *Dec. of Pr.*

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our interest, and to make those very things the instances of our obedience, which are the natural means and causes of our happiness. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.

These things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good, and the good which we do is as seed sown, with reference unto a future harvest. *Hooker, b.*

Tell me, which part it does necessitate?
I'll chuse the other, there I'll *link* th' effect,
A chain, which fools to catch themselves project! *Dryd*

By which chain of ideas thus visibly *linked* together in train, *i. e.* each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected. *Locke*

Li'nkboy. *n. f.* [*link* and *boy.*] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous disclusions of light, to prevent the officiousness of the *linkboy* *Adare's Divine Dialogues.*

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman*'s call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*

In the black form of cinder wench she came
O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love. *Gay*

Li'nnet *n. f.* [*linot*, French.] A small singing bird.

The swallows make use of celandine, the *linnet* of euphrasia, for the repairing of their sight. *Mere's Antidote.*

Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat? *Pope.*

Linse'ed. *n. f.* [*semen lini*, Latin.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be closed with a cement of lime, *linseed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Li'nsey woolsey. *adj.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

A lawless *linseywoolsey* brother,
Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linseywoolsey* brothers,
Grave mummers sleeveless some, and shirtless others.
Pope's Dunciad, b.

LI'NSTOCK *n. f.* [*lunte* or *lente*, Teutonick, *lint* and *ſtock*.] A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon. *Hanmer*

The nimble gunner
With *linſtock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of ev'ry ſize,
The *linſtocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden*

LINT. *n. f.* [*linteum*, Latin; *llin*, Welſh and Erſe.]

1. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax.
2. Linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores.

I dreſſed them up with unguentum baſilicon cum vitello ovi, upon pledgits of *lint*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

LI'NTEL *n. f.* [*linteaux*, from *linteal*, French.] That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head.

Take a bunch of hyſop, and dip it in the blood that is in the baſon, and ſtrike the *lintel* and the two ſide poſts. *Exod*

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preſerver of timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Silver the *lintels* deep projecting o'er,
And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope's Odyſ.*

LI'ON. *n. f.* [*lion*, French; *leo*, Latin.] The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of fourfooted beaſts.

King Richard's ſirname was Cor-de-Lion, for his *lion*-like courage. *Camden's Remains.*

Diſmay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo? —Yes,
As ſparrows, eagles, or the hare, the *lion* *Shakeſpeare.*

Be *lion* mettled; proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conſpirers are;
Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

The ſphinx, a famous monſter in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

They rejoice
Each with their kind, *lion* with lioneſs;
So fitly them in pairs thou haſt comb'n'd *Milt. Pa. Loſt*

The *lion* for the honours of his ſkin,
The ſqueezing crab, and ſtinging ſcorpion ſhine
For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave
The threat'ned ſtars. *Creech's Manilius*

See *lion* hearted Richard,
Pride, valiant, like a torrent ſwell'd
With wintry tempeſts, that diſdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its ſweep trees, houſes, men, he preſs'd,
Amoſt the thickeſt battle. *Philips.*

LI'ONESS. *n. f.* [feminine of *lion*.] A ſhe lion.

Under which buſh's ſhade, a *lioneſs*
Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch
When that the ſleeping man ſhould ſtir. *Shakeſpeare.*

The furious *lioneſs*,
Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *May.*

The greedy *lioneſs* the wolf purſues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browze. *Dryden.*

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very ſevere manner, puniſh the adulteries of the *lioneſs*. *Aylife's Parergon.*

LION-LEAF. *n. f.* [*leontopetalon*, Latin.]

It hath a thick tuberoſe perennial root; the flower is naked, and conſiſts of five or ſix petals, which expand in form of a roſe, garniſhed with five ſtamina; in the middle of the flower ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a bladder, containing many ſpherical ſeeds. *Miller.*

LION-MOUTH
LION'S-PAW
LI'ON'S-TAIL
LI'ON'S-TOOTH. } *n. f.* [from *lion*.] The name of an herb.

LIP. *n. f.* [*lippe*, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth, which are of ſo much uſe in ſpeaking, that they are uſed for all the organs of ſpeech.

Thoſe happieſt ſmiles
That play'd on her ripe *lip*, ſeem'd not to know
What gueſts were in her eyes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

No falſhood ſhall debaſe my *lips* with lies,
Or with a vail of truth diſguiſe. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

Her *lips* bluſh deeper ſweets. *Thomſon's Spring*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains ſome diſtance from the ſea, and a plain from their roots to the ſhore; which plain was formerly covered by the ſea, which bounded againſt thoſe hills as its firſt ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its veſſel. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the *lips* ſink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the fleſh within withers. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To make a lip; to hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an eſtate of ſeven years health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the phyſician. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To LIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiſs. Obſolete.

A hand, that kings
Have *lipt*, and trembled kiſſing. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock,
To *lip* a wanton, and ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

LIPLA'BOUR. *n. f.* [*lip* and *labour*.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without ſentiments.

Faſting, when prayer is not directed to its own purpoſes, is but *liplabour*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

LIPO'THYMOUS. *adj.* [λείπω and θυμὸς.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be ſurpriſed with a *lipothymous* rigour, and great oppreſſion about the ſtomach and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey on the Plague.*

LIPO'THYMY. *n. f.* [λειποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The ſenators falling into a *lipothymy*, or deep ſwooning, made up this pageantry of death with a repreſenting of it unto life. *Taylor's worthy Communicant.*

In *lipothymys* or ſwoonings, he uſed the friction of this finger with ſaffron and gold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LI'PPED. *adj.* [from *lip*.] Having lips.

LIPPITUDE. *n. f.* [*lippitude*, Fr. *lippitudo*, Latin.] Bleareddneſs of eyes.

Diſeaſes that are infectious are, ſuch as are in the ſpirits and not ſo much in the humours, and therefore paſs eaſily from body to body; ſuch are peſtilences and *lippitudes*. *Bac.*

LI'PWISDOM. *n. f.* [*lip* and *wiſdom*.] Wiſdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lipwiſdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney, b. i.*

LI'QUABLE. *adj.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

LI'QUATION. *n. f.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that cryſtal is nothing but ice and ſnow concreted, and by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

To LI'QUATE *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt, to liquefy.

If the faults be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

LIQUEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*liquefactio*, Lat. *liquefaction*, French.] The act of melting, the ſtate of being melted.

Heat diſſolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their ſpirits, as in divers *liquefactions*, and ſo doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or diſſolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

LI'QUEFIABLE. *adj.* [from *liquefy*.] Such as may be melted.

There are three cauſes of fixation, the even ſpreading of the ſpirits and tangible parts, the cloſeneſs of the tangible parts, and the jejuneneſs or extreme comminution of ſpirits; the two firſt may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the laſt not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 799.

To LI'QUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French; *liquefacio*, Latin.] To melt, to diſſolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and aſhes, being a ſmothering heat, is the moſt proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarefy; and that is true maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. n.* To grow limpid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the ſaint's head. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

LIQUE'SCENCY. *n. f.* [*liqueſcentia*, Latin.] Aptneſs to melt.

LIQUE'SCENT. *n. f.* [*liqueſcens*, Latin.] Melting.

LI'QUID. *adj.* [*liquide*, French; *liquidus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſolid; not forming one continuous ſubſtance; fluid.

Gently rolls the *liquid* glaſs. *Dr.*

2. Soft, clear

Her breaſt, the ſag'red neſt
Of her delicious ſoul, that there does lie,
Bathing in ſtreams of *liquid* melody. *Craſhaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs

The many *liquid* conſonants give a pleaſing ſound to the words, though they are all of one ſyllable. *Dryden's Æn.*

Let Carolina ſmooth the tuneful lay,
Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine,
And ſweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope's Heroes.*

4. Diſſolved, ſo as not to be obtainable by law

If a creditor ſhould appear to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpſe, his appeal ought not to be received, ſince the buſineſs of burial requires a quick diſpatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*. *Aylife's Parergon.*

LI'QUID. *n. f.* Liquid ſubſtance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when Summer heats annoy,
To ſit beneath her leafy canopy,
Quaffing rich *liquids*. *Philips.*

To LI'QUIDATE. *v. a.* [from *liquid*.] To clear away; to leſſen debts.

LIQUI'DITY. *n. f.* [from *liquid*.] Subtilty.

The ſpirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyer of ſounds, to perſevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs. *Glanville's Scep.*

LI'QUIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *liquid*.] Quality of being liquid, fluency.

Oil of annſeeds, in a cool place, thickened into the conſiſtence of white butter, which, with the leaſt heat, reſumes its former *liquidneſs* *Boyle.*

LIQUOR. *n. f.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.]

1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.

Nor envy'd them the grape
Whose heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes. *Milton.*

Sin taken into the soul, is like a *liquor* poured into a vessel, so much of it as it fills, it also seasons. *South's Sermons.*

2. Strong drink; in familiar language.

To LIQUOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten.

Cart wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*. *Bacon.*

LIRICO'PANCY. *n. f.* A flower.

LISNE. *n. f.* A cavity; a hollow.

In the *lisne* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist. *Judge Hale's Original of Mankind.*

To LISP. *v. n.* [plyp, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lisping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Scarce had she learnt to *lisp* a name
Of martyr, yet she thinks it shame
Life should so long play with that breath,
Which spent can buy so brave a death. *Crashaw.*

They ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dress't, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleaveland.*

Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lisping* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

LISP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of lisping.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*, O' Strephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Tatler*, No. 60.

LI'SPER. *n. f.* [from *lisp*.] One who lisps.

LIST. *n. f.* [*liste*, French.]

1. A roll, a catalogue.

He was the ablest emperor of all the *list*. *Bacon.*

Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the *lists* of poisons we find it in many authors. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Bring next the royal *list* of Stuarts forth,
Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north. *Prior.*

2. [*Lice*, French.] Inclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.

The ocean, overpeering of his *list*,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

She within *lists* my ranging mind hath brought,
That now beyond myself I will not go. *Davies.*

Till now alone the mighty nations strove,
The rest, at gaze, without the *lists* did stand;
And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance,
In measur'd *lists* to toss the weighty lance;
And who his rival shall in arms subdue,
His be the dame, and his the treasure too. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. [Lyrtan, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice.

A—, he has no *list*—

—Too much;
I find it still when I have *list* to sleep. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *list* to contradict, shall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*

He saw false reynard where he lay full low,
I need not swear he had no *list* to crow *Dryden.*

4. [*Licium*, Latin; *lisse*, French.] A strip of cloth.

A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, garnered with a red and blue *list*. *Shakespeare.*

Instead of a *list* of cotton, or the like filtre, we made use of a siphon of glass. *Boyle.*

A *list* the cobler's temples ties,
To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

5. A border.

They thought it better to let them stand as a *list*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament. *Hooker*, b. v.

To LIST. *v. n.* [lyrtan, Saxon.] To chuse; to desire; to be disposed, to incline.

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*, in my judgment they be mere fancies. *Hooker.*

[illegible] and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good. *Hooker*, b. ii.

They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they *list*. *Hooker.*

To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
Paint what you *list*, I nought refuse at all *Fairy Queen.*

Now by my mother's son, and that's myself,
It shall be moon, or star, or what I *list*. *Shakespeare.*

Kings lords of times, and of occasions, may
Take their own advantage when, and how, they *list*. *Daniel.*

When they *list*, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl, and gnaw
My bowels, their repast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To LIST. *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]

1. To enter, to enrol or register.

For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid farewel not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life. *South.*

They *list* with women each degen'rate name,
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To retain and enrol soldiers.

The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of [illegible] the Tartars.

Two hundred horse he shall command,
Though few, a warlike and well-chosen [illegible]
These in my name are *listed*. *Dryden.*

3. [From *list*, enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.

How dares your pride presume against my laws,
As in a *listed* field to fight your cause?
Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. [From *list*, a shred or border.] To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew.

Some may wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another. *Ikelton's Life of Buckingham.*

5. [Contracted from *listen*.] To hearken to, to listen; to attend.

Then weigh, what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs;
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

I, this found I better know.
List! I would I could hear more. *Ben Jonson.*

LI'STED. *adj.* Striped, particoloured in long streaks.

Over his head beholds
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay,
Betok'ning peace from God, and cov'nant new. *Milton.*

As the show'ry arch
With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Philips.*

To LISTEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. Obsolete.

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say. *Shakespear.*

One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other,
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,
Listening their fear I could not say, amen. *Shakespeare.*

He, that no more must say, is *listened* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And filled the air with barbarous dissonance,
At which I ceas'd and *listen'd* them a while

To LI'STEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give [illegible]

Listen to me, and if you speak me fair,
I'll tell you news. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

A [illegible] used often to go disguised, and *listen* at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Listen, O isles, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isa.* xlix.

When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

On the green bank I sat, and *listen'd* long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He shall be receiv'd with more regard,
And *listen'd* to, than modest truth is heard. *Dryden.*

To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience *listens* after nothing else. *Addison.*

LI'STENER. *n. f.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens; a hearkener.

They are light of belief, and great *listeners* after news. *Hayward.*

Listeners never hear well of themselves. *L'Estrange.*

If she constantly attends the tea, and be a good *listener*, she may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*

The hush word, when spoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of *listeners*. *Swift.*

LI'STLESS. *adj.* [from *list*.]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to [illegible] thing more than another.

Intemperance and sensuality clog mens spirits, make them gross, *listless*, and unactive. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

If your care to wheat alone extend,
Let Maja with her sisters first descend,

Before you truſt in earth your future hope,
Or elſe expect a *liſtleſs*, lazy, crop. *Dryden's Virg.*

Lazy lolling ſort
Of ever *liſtleſs* loit'rers, that attend
No cauſe, no ruit. *Pope.*

I a *liſtleſs* and deſponding. *Gulliver.*

, heedleſs
ne ſick for air before the portal gaſp,
Or idle in their empty hives remain,
Benum'd with cold, and *liſtleſs* of their gain. *Dryden.*

LI'STLESLY. *adv.* [from *liſtleſs*] Without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and ſee whether he be ſtirring and active, or whether he lazily and *liſtleſly* dreams away his time. *Locke on Education.*

LI'STLESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *liſtleſs*] Inattention; want of deſire

It may be the pauſe of the ſoul is ſmothered by *liſtleſs*
or ſorrow. *Taylor.*

LIT, the preterite of *light*; whether *to light* ſignifies *to happen*, or *to ſet on fire*, or *guide with light*.

Believe thyſelf, thy eyes,
That firſt inflam'd, and *lit* me to thy love,
Thoſe ſtars, that ſtill muſt guide me to my joy. *Southern.*
I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

LI'TANY. *n. ſ.* [λιτανεια, *litanie*, French] A form of ſupplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with ſolemnity for the appeaſing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies* and rogations of the latin. *Hooker, b.*

Recollect your ſins that you have done that week, and all your life-time, and recite humbly and devoutly ſome penitential *litanies*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

LI'TERAL. *adj.* [*literal*, French; *litera*, Latin]

1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative.

Through all the writings of the antient fathers, we ſee that the words, which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical uſe, and are as ſo many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did ſignify in the letter, is accompliſhed in the truth. *Hooker, b. v.*

A foundation, being primarily of uſe in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an houſe, or other building, nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*

2. Following the letter, or exact words.

The fitteſt for publick audience are ſuch as, following a middle courſe between the rigour of *literal* tranſlations and the liberty of paraphraſts, do with greater ſhortneſs and plainneſs deliver the meaning. *Hooker, b. v.*

3. Conſiſting of letters; as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers.

LI'TERAL. *n. ſ.* Primitive or literal meaning.

How dangerous it is in ſenſible things to uſe metaphorical expreſſions unto the people, and what abſurd conceits , will ſwallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profeſſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

LI'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *literal*]

1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.

That a man and his wife are one fleſh, I can comprehend the meaning of; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impoſſible. *Swift.*

2. With cloſe adherence to words.

Endeavouring to turn his Niſus and Euryalus as cloſe as I was able, I have performed that epiſode too *literally*; that giving more ſcope to Mezentius and Laulus, that verſion, which has more of the majeſty of Virgil, has leſs of his conciſeneſs. *Dryden.*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be tranſlated *literally*; his genius is too ſtrong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

LITERA'LITY. *n. ſ* [from *literal*] Original meaning

Not attaining the true deuteroſcopy and ſecond intention of the words, they are fain to omit their ſuperconſequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not ſometimes perſuaded by fire beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*

LITERA'TI. n. ſ [Italian.] The learned.

I ſhall conſult ſome *literati* on the project ſent me for the diſcovery of the longitude. *Spectator*, N°. 581.

LI TERATURE. *n. ſ* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; ſkill in

kingdom hath been famous for good *Literature*, and at preſent hath literal deſervers, there will not want ſupplies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

When men of learning are aſſiſted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its uſefulneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 377.

LITHARGE *n. ſ.* [*litharge*, French, *litargyrum*, Latin.]
A
Tins recrement of two kinds, *litharge*
ge of ſilver It is collected from the furnaces where ſilver is ſeparated from lead, or from thoſe where gold and ſilver are purified by means of that metal. *The litharge* ſold in the ſhops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been uſed to purify that metal, or to ſeparate ſilver from it. It is uſed in ointments and plaiſters, and is drying, abſtergent, and ſlightly aſtringent. *Hill's Mat. Med*

I have ſeen ſome parcels of glaſs adhering to the teſt or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*. *Boyle.*

If the lead be blown off from the ſilver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a duſky powder; which, becauſe it is blown off from ſilver, they call *litharge* of ſilver. *Boyle*

LITHE. *adj.* [liðe, Saxon.] Limber, flexible, pliant, eaſily bent

Th' unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, uſ'd all his might, and wreath'd
His *lithe* proboſcis. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

LI'THENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lithe*.] Limberneſs, flexibleneſs

LI'THER. *adj.* [from *lithe*] Soft; pliant.

Thou antick, death,
Two Talbots wing'd through the *lither* ſky,
In thy deſpight ſhall 'ſcape mortality. *Shakeſpeare.*

[Liðen, Saxon.] Bad, ſorry, corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Glouceſter written *luther*.

LITHO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [λιθος and γραφω.] The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones.

LI'THOMANCY. *n. ſ* [λιθος and μαντεια.] Prediction by ſtones.

As ſtrange muſt be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this ſtone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the deſtruction of Troy *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

LITHONTRI'PTICK. *adj.* [λιθος and τριβω, *lithontriptique*, French.] Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHO'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [λιθος and τεμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [λιθος and τεμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LI'TIGANT. *n. ſ.* [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a ſuit of law.

The caſt *litigant* ſits not down with one croſs verdict, but recommences his ſuit. *Decay of Piety.*

The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of ſome third intereſt. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

LI'TIGANT. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical conteſt

Judicial acts are thoſe writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are ſped in open court at the inſtance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To LI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To conteſt in law, to debate by judicial proceſs.

To LI'TIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a ſuit; to carry on a cauſe.

The appellant, after the interpoſition of an appeal, ſhall *litigate* in the ſame cauſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LITIGA'TION. *n. ſ* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigate*.] Judicial conteſt, ſuit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not confeſſed, he had rather have three ſuits in Weſtminſter-hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon*

LITI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclinable to law-ſuits; quarrelſome; wrangling.

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out ſtill
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

His great application to the law, had not infected his temper with any thing poſitive or *litigious*. *Addiſon.*

2. Diſputable; controvertible.

In *litigious* and controverſed cauſes, the will of God is to have them to do whatſoever the ſentence of judicial and final deciſion ſhall determine. *Hooker.*

No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
Diſtinguiſh'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden's Georg*

LITI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *litigious*] A wrangling diſpoſition.

LITTER *n. ſ.* [
1. A kind of vehiculary bed, a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horſes.

To my *litter* ſtr ,
Weakneſs poſſeſſeth me. *Shakeſp. King John.*

He was carried in a rich chariot *litter-wiſe*, with two horſes at each end. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The drowſy frighted ſteeds,
That draw the *litter* of cloſe curtain'd ſleep. *Milton.*

Here modeſt matrons in ſoft *litters* drawn,
In ſolemn pomp appear. *Dryden's Æn.*

Litters thick beſiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd doſe. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. The ſtraw laid under animals, or on plants.

To crouch in *litter* of your ſtable planks. *Shakeſpeare.*
Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Evelyn.*
Their *litter* is not toſs'd by ſows unclean. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. A brood of young.

I do here walk before thee like a sow that hath overwhelmed all her *litter* but one. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange, senseless opinions, that crawl about the world. *South's Serm.*

A wolf came to a sow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been
For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen;
The last of all the *litter* 'scap'd by chance,
And from Geneva first infested France. *Dryden*

4. Any number of things thrown sluttishly about.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift*

5. A birth of animals.

Fruitful as the sow that carry'd
The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

To Li'tter. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this island,
Save for the son that she did *litter* here,
A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with
A human shape. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

My father named me Autolycus, being *littered* under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a snapper up of unconsidered trifles. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The whelps of bears are, at first *littering*, without all form or fashion. *Holyoak on Pronunciation.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were *littered* so with us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with things negligently, or sluttishly scattered about.

They found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with straw.

He found a stall where oxen stood,
But for his ease well *litter'd* was the floor. *Dryden.*

4. To supply cattle with bedding.

Li'TTLE *adj.* [comp. *less*, superlat. *least*; *lytels*, Gothick; *lytel*, Saxon.]

1. Small in quantity.

The coast of Dan went out too *little* for them. *Josh.* xix.

2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk.

He sought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature. *Luke* xix. 3.

His son, being then very *little*, I considered only as wax, to be moulded as one pleases. *Locke.*

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes. 1 *Sam.* xv. 17.

All that is past ought to seem *little* to thee, because it is so in itself. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

4. Not much; not many.

5. Some; not none.

I leave him to reconcile these contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a *little* attention. *Locke.*

Li'TTLE. *n.*

1. A small space.

Much was in *little* writ; and all convey'd
With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryden.*

2. A small part, a small proportion.

He that despiseth little things, shall perish by *little* and *little*. *Ecclus.*

The poor remnant of human seed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, by *little* and *little*. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

By freeing the precipitated matter from the salt by filtration, and diligently grinding the white precipitate with water, the mercury will *little* by *little* be gathered into drops. *Boyle.*

I gave thee thy master's house, and the house of Israel and Judah; and if that had been too *little*, I would have given such and such things. 2 *Sam.* xii. 8.

They have much of the poetry of Mecænas, but *little* of his liberality. *Dryden's Preface to All for Love.*

Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the *little* I receive. *Dryden's Homer*

There are many expressions, which carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but *little* of any ignorance. *Locke.*

3. A slight affair.

As if 'twere *little* from their town to chase,
I through the seas pursued their exil'd race. *Dryden's Æn.*

I view with anger and disdain,
How *little* gives thee joy or pain:
A print, a bronze, a flow'r, a root. *Prior.*

4. Not much.

These they are fitted for, and *little* else. *Cheyne.*

Li'TTLE. *adv.*

1. In a small degree.

The received definition of names should be changed as *little* as possible. *Watts's Logick*

2. In a small quantity.

3. In some degree, but not great.

Where there is too great a thinness in the fluids, subacid substances are proper, though they are a *little* astringent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Not much.

The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the heart of the wicked is *little* worth. *Prov.* x.

Finding him *little* fit for [illegible] with conversative qualities of youth; as, dancing and fencing. *Watts.*

That poem was infamously bad, this parallel is *little* better. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Several clergymen, otherwise *little* fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons were very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers. *Id.*

Li'TTLENESS. *n. s.* [from *little*.]

1. Smallness of bulk.

All trying, by a love of *littleness*,
To make abridgments, and to draw to less,
Even that nothing which at first we were. *Donne.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of *littleness* and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Meanness; want of grandeur.

The English and French, in verse, are forced to raise their language with metaphors, by the pompousness of the whole phrase, to wear off any *littleness* that appears in the particular parts. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. Want of dignity.

The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our *littleness* so much, as if it was always displayed. *Collier of E[illegible]*

Li'TTORAL. *a.* [*litteris*, Latin.] Belonging to the shore.

Li'TURGY. *n. s.* [λειτουργία, *liturgie*, Fr.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions.

We dare not admit any such form of *liturgy*, as either appointeth no scripture at all, or very little to be read in the church. *Hooker, b. v.*

The blessedest of mortal wights began to be importuned, so that a great part of divine *liturgy* was addressed solely to her. *Howel.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful *liturgy* and means of impetration in this world. *Taylor.*

To Live. *v. n.* [lyfian, lyfigan, Saxon.]

1. To be in a state of animation, to be not dead.

She shall be
A pattern to all princes *living* with her,
And all that shall succeed. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*

Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth entomb,
When *living* day should kiss it? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To save the *living*, and revenge the dead,
Against one warrior's arms all Troy they led. *Dryden.*

2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happiness or misery.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that *liveth* at rest. *Ecclus.* xli. 1.

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

The condition required of us is a conjuncture of all gospel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully *lived* and died in. *Hammond.*

A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have *lived* down the pope, and the whole consistory. *Atterbury.*

If we act by several broken views, we shall *live* and die in misery. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 162.

If we are firmly resolved to *live* up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we [illegible] go through life with steadiness and pleasure. *Addison.*

3. To continue in life.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall *live* the lease of nature, and pay his breath
To time and mortal custom. *Shakesp[illegible]*

See the minutes how they run;
How many makes the hour full complete,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may [illegible]
The way to *live* [illegible] most agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Ray on Creation.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give,
Than just to die when I began to *live*! *Dryden*

5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual
My ſtatutes and judgments, if a man do, he ſhall *live* in them. *Lev.* xviii. 5
He died for us, that whether we wake or ſleep, we ſhould *live* together with him. 1 *Theſ.* v. 10.
6. To remain undeſtroyed.
It was a miraculous providence that could make a veſſel, ſo ill manned, *live* upon ſea; that kept it from being daſhed againſt the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burnet.*
Mark how the ſhifting winds from weſt ariſe,
And what collected night involves the ſkies!
Nor can our ſhaken veſſels *live* at ſea,
Much leſs againſt the tempeſt force their way. *Dryden.*
7. To continue; not to be loſt.
Mens evil manners *live* in braſs, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII
Sounds which addreſs the ear are loſt and die
In one ſhort hour; but that which ſtrikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful ſight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Hurt.*
The tomb with manly arms and trophies grace.
There high in air memorial of my name
Fix the ſmooth oar, and bid me *live* to fame. *Pope.*
8. To converſe, to cohabit.
The ſhepherd ſwains ſhall dance and ſing,
For thy delight each May morning
If theſe delights thy mind may move,
Then *live* with me, and be my love. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To feed
Thoſe animals that *live* upon other animals have their fleſh more alkeſcent than thoſe that *live* upon vegetables. *Arbut.*
10. To maintain one's ſelf.
A moſt notorious thief; *lived* all his life-time of ſpoils and robberies. *Spenſer*
They which miniſter about holy things, *live* of the things of the temple. 1 *Cor.* ix. 13
His treaſure and goods were all ſeized upon, and a ſmall portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to *live* upon. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
The number of ſoldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than the number of thoſe that are idle in a country, to that of thoſe who *live* by labour. *Temple.*
He had been moſt of his time in good ſervice, and had ſomething to *live* on now he was old. *Temple.*
11. To be in a ſtate of motion or vegetation.
In a ſpacious cave of *living* ſtone,
The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,
With pow'r imperial curbs the ſtruggling winds. *Dryden.*
Cool groves and *living* lakes
Give after toilſome days a ſoft repoſe at night. *Dryden.*
12. To be unextinguiſhed.
Pure oil and incenſe on the fire they throw,
Theſe gifts the greedy flames to duſt devour,
Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

LIVE. *adj.* [from *alive.*]
1. Quick, not dead.
If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they ſhall ſell the *live* ox, and divide the money. *Exod.* xxi. 35.
2. Active; not extinguiſhed.
A loudeſt ſound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the hautuous flames of the ſaltpetre upon caſting of a *live* coal upon it. *Bayle.*

LI'VELESS. *adv.* [from *live.*] Wanting life; rather lifeleſs.
Deſcription cannot ſuit itſelf in words,
To demonſtrate the life of ſuch a battle,
In life ſo *livelеſs* as it ſhews itſelf. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*

LI'VELIHOOD. *n. ſ.* [It appears to me corrupted from *livelode.*] Support of life; maintenance; means of living.
Ah! luckleſs babe! born under cruel ſtar,
And in dead parents baneful aſhes bred;
Full little weeneſt thou what ſorrows are,
Left thee for portion of thy *livelihood.* *Fairy Queen.*
That rebel on drove the lady from thence, to find a *livelihood* out of her own eſtate. *Clarendon, b.* vi.
He brings diſgrace upon his character, to ſubmit to the picking up of a *livelihood* in that ſtrolling way of canting and begging. *L'Eſtrange.*
It is their profeſſion and *livelihood* to get their living by thoſe practices, for which they deſerve to forfeit their lives. *South.*
They have been as often baniſhed out of moſt other places; which muſt very much diſperſe a people, and oblige them to ſeek a *livelihood* where they can find it. *Addiſon's Spect.*
Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furniſhes the pooreſt of our fellow ſubjects with the opportunities of gaining an honeſt *livelihood*: the ſkilful or induſtrious find their account in it. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 42.

LI'VELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lively.*]
1. Appearance of life.
That *livelineſs* which the freedom of the pencil makes ap-

pear, may ſeem the living hand of nature. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*
2. Vivacity, briſkneſs.
Extravagant young fellows, that have *livelineſs* and ſpirit, come ſometimes to be ſet right, and ſo make able and great men, but tame and low ſpirits very ſeldom attain to any thing. *Locke on Education*

LI'VELODE. *n. ſ.* [*live* and *lode*, from *lead*; the means of leading life.] Maintenance, ſupport, livelihood.
She gave like bidding to each creature,
As well of worldly *livelode* as of life,
That there might be no difference nor ſtrife. *Hubberd*

LI'VELONG. *adj.* [*live* and *long.*] Tedious; long in paſſing.
Many a time, and oft,
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
Your infants in your arms, and there have ſate
The *livelong* day, with patient expectation
To ſee great Pompey paſs. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar*
The obſcur'd bird clamour'd the *livelong* night. *Shake.*
Young and old come forth to play,
On a ſun-ſhine holi day,
Till the *livelong* day-light fail. *Milton.*
Seek for pleaſure to deſtroy
The ſorrows of this *livelong* night. *Prior*
How could ſhe ſit the *livelong* day,
Yet never aſk us once to play? *Swift.*
2. Laſting, durable
Thou, in our wonder and aſtoniſhment,
Haſt built thyſelf a *livelong* monument. *Milton.*

LI'VELY. *adj.* [*live* and *like.*]
1. Briſk; vigorous; vivacious.
But wherefore comes old Manoa in ſuch haſte,
With youthful ſteps? much *livelier* than ere while
He ſeems; ſuppoſing here to find his ſon,
Or of him bringing to us ſome glad news? *Milton's Ag*
2. Gay; airy.
Form'd by thy converſe, happily to ſteer
From grave to gay, from *lively* to ſevere. *Pope.*
3. Repreſenting life.
Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleaſure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or painting muſt produce a much greater. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
4. Strong, energetick
His faith muſt be not only living, but *lively* too; it muſt be brightened and ſtirred up by a particular exerciſe of thoſe virtues ſpecifically requiſite to a due performance of this duty. *South's S.*
The colours of the priſm are manifeſtly more intenſe, and [illegible], than thoſe of natural bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*
Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and reflections, a *lively* perſuaſion of the certainty of a future ſtate. *Atterbury.*

LIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *live.*]
1. One who lives.
Be thy affections and ſtirrings clear,
Guided to what may great or good appear,
And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior*
2. One who lives in any particular manner with reſpect to virtue or vice, happineſs or miſery
The end of his deſcent was to gather a church of holy chriſtian *livers* over the whole world. *Hammond's Fun.*
If any looſe *livers* have any goods of his own, the ſheriff is to ſeize thereupon. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Here are the wants of children, of diſtracted perſons, of hardy wandering beggars and looſe diſorderly *livers*, at one view repreſented. *Atterbury.*
3. [From liepe, Saxon.] One of the entrails.
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come,
And let my *liver* rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shakeſpeare.*
Reaſon and reſpect
Make *livers* pale, and luſthood dejected. *Shakeſpeare*

LI'VERCOLOUR. *adj.* [*liver* and *colour.*] Dark red.
The uppermoſt ſtratum is of gravel; then clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, *livercolour.* *Wood*

LI'VERGROWN. *adj.* [*liver* and *grown.*] Having a great liver.
I inquired what other caſualties was moſt like the rot, and found that *livergrown* was neareſt. *Graunt.*

LI'VERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*liver* and *wort.*] A plant.
That ſort of *liverwort* which is uſed to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and open heaths, where the graſs is ſhort, on ſea cliffs, and on the ſides of pits. This ſpreads

ſpreads on the ſurface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an aſh colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour. *Miller*

LIVERY. *n. ſ.* [from *livrer*, French.]

1. The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion.

You do wrongfully ſeize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attorneys general to ſue
His *livery*, and deny his offered homage. *Shakeſp.*

2. Releaſe from wardſhip.

Had the two houſes firſt ſued out their *livery*, and once effectually redeemed themſelves from the wardſhip of the tumults, I ſhould then ſuſpect my own judgment. *K. Charles.*

2. The writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained.

3. The ſtate of being kept at a certain rate.

What *livery* is, we by common uſe in England know well enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horſe meat, as they commonly uſe the word ſtabling, as to keep horſes at *livery*; the which word, I gueſs, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* forth their nightly food, ſo in great houſes, the *livery* is ſaid to be ſerved up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink: and *livery* is alſo called the upper weed which a ſerving man wears; ſo called, I ſuppoſe, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleaſure: ſo it is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horſe meat, like as by the cogny is underſtood man's meat. Some ſay it is derived of coin, for that they uſed in their cognies not only to take meat but money; but I rather think it is derived of the Iriſh, the which is a common uſe amongſt landlords of the Iriſh to have a common ſpending upon their tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they uſed to take of them what victuals they liſt; for of victuals they were wont to make a ſmall reckoning. *Spenſer on Ire and.*

4. The cloaths given to ſervants.

My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears. *Sidney.*

Perhaps they are by ſo much the more loth to forſake this argument, for that it hath, though nothing elſe, yet the name of ſcripture, to give it ſome kind of countenance more than the pretext of *livery* coats affordeth. *Hooker.*

I think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her *livery*. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery*,
That ſee I by our faces. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,
And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,
Are ſervants to the leaf, by *liveries* known
Of innocence. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

On others intereſt her gay *liv'ry* flings,
Int'reſt that waves on party colour'd wings;
Turn'd to the ſun ſhe caſts a thouſand dyes,
And as ſhe turns the colours fall or riſe. *Duncad.*

If your dinner miſcarries, you were teazed by the footmen coming into the kitchen, and to prove it true, throw a ladleful of broth on one or two of their *liveries*. *Swift.*

5. A particular dreſs, a garb worn as a token or conſequence of any thing.

Of fair Urania, ſairer than a green,
Proudly bedeck'd in April's *livery*. *Sidney.*

Miſtake me not for my complexion
The ſhadow'd *livery* of the burning ſun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakeſp.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect, or worm: thoſe wav'd their limber fans,
For wings, and ſmalleſt lineaments exact,
In all the *liveries* deck'd of ſummer's pride,
With ſpots of gold and purple, azure, green. *Milton.*

Now came ſtill evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her ſober *livery* all things clad. *Milt. Pa. Loſt*

LIVERYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*livery* and *man*.]

1. One who wears a livery; a ſervant of an inferior kind.

The witneſſes made oath, that they had heard ſome of the *liverymen* frequently raiſing at their miſtreſs. *Arbuthnot*

2. [In London.] A freeman of ſome ſtanding in a company.

LIVES. *n. ſ.* [the plural of *life*.]

So ſhort is life, that every peaſant ſtrives,
In city, houſe, or field, to have three *lives*. *Donne.*

LIVID. *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *livide*, French.] Diſcoloured, as with a bruiſe, black and blue.

It was a peſtilent fever, not ſeated in the veins or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or *livid* ſpots, the maſs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Upon my *livid* lips beſtow a kiſs
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliſs! *Dryden.*

They beat their breaſts with many a bruiſing blow,
Till they turn'd *livid*, and corrupt the ſnow. *Dryden.*

LIVIDITY. *n. ſ.* [*lividité*, French; from *livid*.] Diſcoloration, as by a blow.

The ſigns of a tendency to ſuch a ſtate, are darkneſs or *lividity* of the countenance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LIVING. *n. ſ.* [from *live*.]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives.

The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no ſuccour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own part, fighting for their *livings*, wives, and children. *Sidney.*

All they did caſt in of their abundance, but ſhe of her want did caſt in all that ſhe had, even all her *living*. *Mark.*

2. Power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without truſting ſome body or other, in ſome caſes. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. Livelihood.

For ourſelves we may a *living* make *Hubberd's Tale.*

Then may I ſet the world on wheels, when ſhe can ſpin for her *living*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Iſaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
Or ſhortly you'll dig for your *living* *Denham.*

Actors muſt repreſent ſuch things as they are capable to perform, and by which both they and the ſcribbler may get their *living*. *Dryden's Duff.*

3. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our miniſters having the *livings* of the country offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning ſouls to God, be drawn forth from their warm neſts. *Spenſer.*

The parſon of the pariſh preaching againſt adultery, Mrs. Ball told her huſband, that they would join to have him turned out of his *living* for uſing perſonal reflections. *Arbuth.*

LIVINGLY. *adv.* [from *living*.] In the living ſtate.

In vain do they ſcruple to approach the dead, who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whoſe temper polutes themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

LIVRE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The ſum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ſhilling.

LIXIVIAL. *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]

1. Impregnated with ſalts like a lixivium.

The ſymptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were a yellowiſh colour of the ſkin, and a lixivial urine. *Arbuth.*

2. Obtained by lixivium.

Helmont conjectured, that *lixivial* ſalts do not pre-exiſt in their alcalizate form. *Boyle.*

LIXIVIATE. *adj.* [*lixivié*, French; from *lixivium*.] Making a lixivium.

In theſe the ſalt and *lixiviated* ſeroſity, with ſome portion of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

Lixiviate ſalts, to which pot aſhes belong, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, diſpoſe them to part readily with their tincture. *Boyle.*

LIXIVIUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with ſalt of whatſoever kind; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

I made a *lixivium* of fair water and ſalt of wormwood, and having frozen it with ſnow and ſalt, I could not diſcern any thing more like to wormwood than to ſeveral other [illegible]

LIZARD. *n. ſ.* [*lézarde*, French, *lacertus*, Latin.] An animal [illegible]

There are ſeveral ſorts of *lizards*, ſome in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat *lizards*; it is very probable likewiſe that they were eaten ſometimes in Arabia and Judæa, ſince Moſes ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calmet.*

Thou'rt like a foul miſ ſhapen ſtygmatick,
Mark'd by the deſtinies to be avoided,
As venomous toads, or *lizards* dreadful ſtings. *Shakeſp.*

Adder's fork, and blind worm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

LIZARDTAIL. *n. ſ.* A plant.

LIZARDSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*lizard* and *ſtone*.] A kind of ſtone.

LL.D. *n. ſ.* [*legum doctor*.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

LO. *interject.* [la, Saxon.] Look; ſee, behold. It is a word uſed to recall the attention generally to ſome object of ſight, ſometimes to ſomething heard, but not properly; often to ſomething to be underſtood.

Lo! within a kenn'd our army lies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now muſt the world point at poor Catharine,
And ſay, *lo!* there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo! I have a weapon,
A better never did itſelf ſuſtain
Upon a ſoldier's thigh. *Shakeſpeare's Othel.*

Thou did'ſt utter,
I am yours for ever.
—Why *lo* you now, I've ſpoke to the purpoſe twice. *Sh.*
For *lo!* he ſung the world's ſtupendous birth. *Ruſ.*
Lo! heav'n and earth combine
To blaſt our bold deſign. *Dryden's Juv.*

LOACH. *n. ſ.* [*loche*, French.]

The *loach* is a moſt dainty fiſh; he breeds and feeds in little and clear ſwift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the ſharpeſt ſtreams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is ſuitable to that length: he is of the ſhape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel: he has two fins at his ſides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown ſpots:

L O A

his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gesner, and other learned physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons, and is to be fished for with a very small worm, at the bottom, for he very seldom or never rises above the gravel. *Walton's Angler.*

LOAD. *n. f.* [plaze, Saxon.]

1. A burthen; a freight, lading.

Then on his back he laid the precious *load*,
And sought his wonted shelter. *Dryden's Nun's Tale.*

2. Any thing that depresses.

How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unless he be very ignorant. *Ray on Creation.*

3. As much drink as one can bear

There are those that can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*

To LOAD. *v. a.* [ʒ laban, Saxon.]

1. To burden; to freight.

At last, *laden* with honour's spoils,
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Your carriages were heavy *louden*, they are a burden to the beast. *Isa.* xxvi. 1.

2. To encumber; to embarrass.

He that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only *loads* his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

3. To charge a gun.

A mariner having discharged his gun, and *loading* it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiseman.*

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.

Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death, still sounds
In my stunn'd ears. *Addison's Cato.*

LOAD. *n. f.* [more properly *lode*, as it was anciently written from laɜan, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main *lead* spreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Their manner of working in the *load* mines, is to follow the *lead* as it lieth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

LO'ADER. *n. f.* [from *load.*] He who *loads.*

LO'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [*lode* and *man.*] He who leads the way; a pilot.

LOADSTAR. *n. f.* [more properly as it is in *Maundeville*, *lode-star*, from laɜan, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

She was the *loadstar* of my life, she the blessing of mine eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My Helice, the *loadstar* of my life. *Spenser.*

O happy fair!
Your eyes are *loadstars*, and your tongue sweet air;
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear. *Shak.*

That clear majesty
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,
Lodestone to hearts, and *lodestar* to all eyes. *Davies.*

LO[illegible] *n. f.* [from LOADSTAR.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

The *loadstone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large masses, of a deep iron-grey where fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour: it is very heavy, and considerably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in most other places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

The use of the *loadstone* was kept as secret as any of the other mysteries of the art. *Swift.*

LOAF. *n. f.* [from hlaf, Saxon.]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

Easy it is
Of a cut *loaf* to steal a shive, we know. *Shakespeare.*

The bread and bread corn in the town sufficed not for six days: hereupon the soldiers entered into proportion, and, to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a *loaf* a day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the same bigness. *Digby.*

2. Any mass into which a body is wrought.

Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of *loaf* sugar in each bottle. *Mort.*

LOAM. *n. f.* [lim, laam, Saxon, *limus*, Latin; from λιμη, a fen, *Junius.*] Fat, unctuous, tenacious, earth, marl.

The purest treasure
Is spotless reputation, that away,
Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay *Shakspeare.*

Alexander returneth to dust, the dust is earth; of earth we make *loam*; and why of that *loam* might they not stop a beer barrel? *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

To LOAM *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

The joist ends, and girders which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

LO'AMY. *adj.* [from *loam.*] Marly.

The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes of clay and sand, especially if it be not *loamy* and binding. *Baron's Nat. Hist.* N° 665.

Auricula seedlings best like a *loamy* land, or light moist earth, yet rich and shaded. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

LOAN. *n. f.* [ʒlæn, Saxon.] Any thing lent [illegible], to another, on condition of return or repayment.

The better such ancient revenues shall be answered and paid, the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteens, and *loans.* *Bacon.*

You're on the fret,
Because, in so debauched and vile an age,
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares disown
The gold you lent him, and forswear the *loan.* *Dryden.*

LOATH. *adj.* [laɜ, Saxon.] Unwilling; disliking, not ready; not inclined.

These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly they slide away, as *loth* to leave the company of so many things united in perfection. *Sidney.*

With lofty eyes, half *loth* to look so low,
She thanked them in her disdainful wise,
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to show
Of princess worthy. *Fairy Queen*, b. 1.

When he heard her answers *loth*, he knew
Some secret sorrow did her heart distrain. *Fairy Queen.*

To speak so indirectly, I am *loth*,
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,
That is your part. *Shakesp. Measf for Measure.*

Long doth she stay, as *loth* to leave the land,
From whose soft side she first did issue make,
She tastes all places, turns to every hand,
Her flowery banks unwilling to forsake. *Davies.*

Then wilt thou not be *loth*
To leave this paradise, but shalt possess
A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*;
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both:
Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When Æneas is forced to kill Lausus, the poet shews him compassionate, and is *loth* to destroy such a master-piece of nature. *Dryden's Defresnoy.*

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,
First views the torrent he would venture o'er;
And then his pin upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and *lother* to go round.
Then dipping in his staff does trial make
How deep it is, and, sighing, pulls it back. *Dryden.*

I know you shy to be obliged,
And still more *loath* to be obliged by me. *Southern.*

To LOATHE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hate, to look on with abhorrence.

Parthenia had learned both liking and misliking, loving and *loathing.* *Sidney.*

They with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother *loath'd* their beastliness. *Fa. Qu.*

The fish in the river shall die, and the river stink, and the Egyptians shall *loath* to drink of the water *Exod.* vii. 18.

How am I caught with an unwary oath,
Not to reveal the secret which I *loath!* *Waller.*

For thee the lion *loaths* the taste of blood,
And roaring hunts his female through the wood. *Dryden.*

Why do I stay within this hated place,
Where every object shocks my *loathing* eyes. *Rowe.*

Now his exalted spirit *loaths*
Incumbrances of food and cloaths. *Swift.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety.

Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread
Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfaction, and is succeeded by *loathing* and satiety. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To see food with dislike.

Loathing is a symptom well known to attend disorders of the stomach, and the cure must have regard to the cau[illegible]

To LOATHE. *v. n.* To create disgust, to cause abhorrence.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The grisly toadstool grown there might I see,
And *loathing* paddocks lording on the same. *Spenser.*

Lo'ather. *n. f.* [from *loath*.] One that loathes.

Lo'athful. *adj.* [*loath* and *full*.]

1. Abhorring, hating.

Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold.
He would no more endure. *Hubberd's Tale.*

2. Abhorred, hated.

Above the reach of *loathful* sinful lust,
Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust
Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven fly. *Spenser.*

Lo'athingly. *adv.* [from *loathe*.] In a fastidious manner.

Lo'athly. *adj.* [from *loath*.] Hateful; abhorred, exciting hatred.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary,
With murd'rous ravin. *Fairy Queen, b.* 1.

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and *loathly* births of nature. *Shakesp.*

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord shall bestow
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Lo'athly. *adv.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have their part of embracing, that the nether, though *lothly*, must needs give place unto them *Sidney.*

Lothly opposite I stood
To his unnat'ral purpose. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This shews that you from nature *lothly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*

Lo'athness. *n. f.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingness.

The fair soul herself
Weigh'd between *lothness* and obedience,
Which end the beam should bow. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Pray you, look not sad,
Nor make replies of *lothness*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Should we be taking leave,
As long a term as yet we have to live,
The *lothness* to depart would grow. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and *lothness* to speak amongst them; and immediately one of the weakest fell down in a swoon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Lo'athsome. *adj.* [from *loath*.]

1. Abhorred; detestable.

The fresh young fly
Did much disdain to subject his desire
To *loathsome* sloth, or hours in ease to waste. *Spenser.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To *loathsome* sickness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

If we consider man in such a *loathsome* and provoking condition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to enjoy a being. *South's Sermons.*

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.

The sweetest honey
Is *loathsome* in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shakespeare.*

Lo'athsomeness. *n. f.* [from *loathsome*.] Quality of raising hatred.

The catacombs must have been full of stench and *loathsomeness*, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open pitches. *Addison.*

Loaves, plural of *loaf*.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves* of new bread to be opened, and he poured a little wine into them; and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 934.

Lob. *n. f.*

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.

Farewel, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone,
Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shakesp.*

2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a prison for idlers, or sturdy beggars.

Crowdero, whom in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *lob*'s pound. *Hudibras.*

3. A big worm.

For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the *lob* worm, and the brandling are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

To Lob. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
And their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips. *Shakesp.*

Lo'bby. *n. f.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room.

His *lobbies* fill with 'tendance,
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakesp. Tim. of Athens.*

Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting till he should pass through a kind of *lobby* between that room and the next, where were divers attending him. *Wotton.*

Try your back stairs, and let the *lobby* wait,
A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King's Horace.*

Lobe. *n. f.* [*lobe*, French, λοβὸς.] A division; a distinct part: used commonly for a part of the lungs.

Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver swell
To that prodigious mass, for their eternal meal *Dryden.*

Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia like bunches of grapes, these lobuli constitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo'bster. *n. f.* [lobyrten, Saxon.] A cruitaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell, are the *lobster*, the crab, and craw-fish. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 732.

It happeneth often that a *lobster* hath three great claw of one side longer than the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Lo'cal. *adj.* [*local*, French, *locus*, Latin.]

1. Having the properties of place.

By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was overcome, he took the very *local* possession of glory, and that to the use of all ours are his, even as himself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a place for you. *Hooker, b.* v.

A higher sphere the venturous goddess tries,
Leaving material worlds, and *local* skies. *Prior.*

2. Relating to place.

The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto us, might amply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them than from those other *Hooker, b.* iv.

Where there is only a *local* circumstance of worship, the same thing would be worshipped, supposing that circumstance changed. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or the *local* wounds
Of head, or heel. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xii.

How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum, without a change in the body moved? *Digby on Bodies.*

Local'ity. *n. f.* [from *local*.] Existence in place, relation of place, or distance.

That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality*, is generally opinioned. *Glanville's Scep.*

Local'ly, *adj.* [from *local*.] With respect to place.

Whether things, in their natures so divers as body and spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essentially divided, though not *locally* distant, I leave to the readers. *Glanville's Scep.*

Loca'tion. *n. f.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing, state of being placed.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location*. *Locke.*

Loch. *n. f.* A lake. Scottish.

A lake or *loch*, that has no fresh water running into it, will turn into a stinking pudole. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Lock. *n. f.* [loc, Saxon, in both senses.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.

No gate so strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,
But with that piercing noise flew open quit or brast. *F. Qu.*

We have *locks* to safeguard necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakespeare.*

As there are *locks* for several purposes, so are there several inventions in *locks*, in contriving their wards or guards. *Moxon.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the *lock*, another for the bullets, behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the further end of the *lock*. *Grew's Museum.*

3. A hug, a grapple.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple, and to close. *Milton on Education.*

4. Any inclosure.

Sergesthus, eager with his beak to press
Betwixt the rival gally and the rock,
Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the *lock*. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in *locks*, some curled, and some forgotten. *Sidney.*

A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over the water, it seemed she looked into it, and dressed her green *locks* by that running river. *Sidney.*

His grizzy *locks*, long growen and unbound,
Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Fairy Qu.*

The bottom was set against a *lock* of wool, and the sound was quite deaded. *Bacon.*

They nourish only a *lock* of hair on the crown of their heads. *Sandys's Travels.*

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew.*

Behold the *locks* that are grown white
Beneath a helmet in your father's battles *Addison's Cato.*

Two *locks* graceful hung behind
In equal curls, and well-conspir'd, to deck
With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck *Pope.*

6. A

6. A tuft.

I ſuppoſe th s letter will find thee picking of daiſies, or ſmelling to a *lock* of hay *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To Lock. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut or faſten with locks.

The garden, ſeated on the level floor,
She left behind, and *locking* ev'ry door,
Thought all ſecure. *Dryden.*

2. To ſhut up or confine, as with locks.

I am *lock'd* in one of them;
If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shakeſpeare*

We do *lock*
Our former ſample in our ſtrong-barr'd gates. *Shakeſp.*

Then ſeek to know thoſe things which make us bleſt,
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breaſt. *Denham.*

The frighted dame
The log in ſecret *lock'd.* *Dryden's Ovid.*

If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all ſuch whoſe opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of thoſe within are infringed, and all their acts as void as if they were *locked* in. *Dryden's Æn.*

One conduces to the poets completing of his work; the other ſlackens his pace, and *locks* him up like a knight-errant in an enchanted caſtle. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Æn.*

The father of the gods
Confin'd their fury to thoſe dark abodes,
And *lock'd* 'em ſafe within, oppreſs'd with mountain loads. *Dryden's Æn.*

If one third of the money in trade were *locked* up, muſt not the landholders receive one third leſs. *Locke.*

Always *lock* up a cat in a cloſet where you keep your china plates, for fear the mice may ſteal in and break them. *Swift.*

Your wine *lock'd* up,
Plain milk will do the ſeaſt. *Pope's Horace.*

3. To cloſe faſt.

Death blaſts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes. *Gay.*

To Lock. *v. n.*

1. To become faſt by a lock.

For not of wood, nor of enduring braſs,
Doubly diſparted it did *lock* and cloſe,
That when it *locked*, none might through it paſs. *Fa. Qu.*

2. To unite by mutual inſertion.

Either they *lock* into each other, or ſlip one upon another's ſurface, as much of their ſurfaces touches as makes them cohere. *Boyle.*

Lo'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is cloſed with a lock; a drawer.

I made *lockers* or drawers at the end of the boat. *R. Cruſoe.*

Lo'cket. *n. ſ.* [*loquet*, French.] A ſmall lock; any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow lifts,
With wooden *lockets* 'bout their wriſts. *Hudibras, p.* ii

Lo'ckram. *n. ſ.* A ſort of coarſe linen. *Hanmer.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt *lockram* 'bout her reeky neck,
Chamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Lo'ckron. *n. ſ.* A kind of ranunculus.

Locomo'tion. *n. ſ.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of changing place.

All progreſſion, or animal *locomotion*, is performed by drawing on, or impelling forward, ſome part which was before at quiet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Locomo'tive. *adj.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

I ſhall conſider the motion, or *locomotive* faculty of animals. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

In the night too oft he kicks,
Or ſhows his *locomotive* tricks. *Prior.*

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular, organical part, nor from its *locomotive* faculty, for ſome adhere to rocks. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo'cuſt. *n. ſ.* [*locuſta*, Latin.]

The Hebrews had ſeveral ſorts of *locuſts*, which are not known among us. the old hiſtorians and modern travellers remark, that *locuſts* are very numerous in Africk, and many places of Aſia; that ſometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moſes deſcribes four ſorts of *locuſts*. Since there was a prohibition againſt using *locuſts*, it is not to be queſtioned but that theſe creatures were commonly eaten in Paleſtine, and the neighbouring countries. *Calmet.*

To-morrow will I bring the *locuſts* into thy coaſt. *Exod.*

Air replete with the ſteams of animals, rotting, has produced peſtilential fevers; ſuch have likewiſe been raiſed by great quantities of dead *locuſts*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Locuſt-tree. *n.*

The *locuſt-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whoſe calyx ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an unicapſular hard pod, including roundiſh hard ſeeds, which are ſurrounded with a fungous ſtringy ſubſtance. *Miller.*

Lodestar. See Loadstar.

Lodestone. See Loadstone.

To Lodge. *v. a.* [logian, Saxon; *loger*, French.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

When he was come to the court of France, the king uſed him by the name of the duke of York; *lodged* him, and accommodated him, in great ſtate. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to ſupply with harbour for a night.

Ev'ry houſe was proud to *lodge* a knight. *Dryden.*

3. To place, to plant.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
And in his ſide thought to have *lodg'd* my ſpear,
The deſp'rate ſavage ruſh'd within my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

He *lodg'd* an arrow in a tender breaſt,
That had ſo often to his own been preſt. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

In viewing again the ideas that are *lodged* in the memory, the mind is more than paſſive. *Locke.*

4. To fix, to ſettle.

By whoſe fell working I was firſt advanc'd,
And by whoſe pow'r I well might *lodge* a fear
To be again diſplac'd *Shakeſpeare*

I can give no reaſon,
More than a *lodg'd* hate, and a certain loathing
I bear Antonio. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice*

5. To place in the memory.

This cunning king, would not underſtand, though he *lodged* it, and noted it, in ſome particulars. *Bacon's H VII*

6. To harbour or cover.

The deer is *lodg'd*, I've track'd her to her covert;
Ruſh in at once. *Addiſon's Cato.*

7. To afford place to.

The memory can *lodge* a greater ſtore of images, than all the ſenſes can preſent at one time. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

8. To lay flat.

Though bladed corn be *lodg'd*, and trees blown down,
Though caſtles topple on their warders heads. *Shakeſp.*

We'll make foul weather with deſpiſed tears,
Our ſighs, and they, ſhall *lodge* the Summer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Lodge. *v. n.*

1. To reſide; to keep reſidence.

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,
And where care *lodgeth*, ſleep will never lie. *Shakeſp.*

Something holy *lodges* in that breaſt,
And with theſe raptures moves the vocal air
To teſtify his hidden reſidence. *Milton.*

And dwells ſuch rage in ſofteſt boſom then?
And *lodge* ſuch daring ſouls in little men? *Pope.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

Why commands the king,
That his chief followers *lodge* in towns about him,
While he himſelf keepeth in the cold field? *Shakeſp.*

I know not where he *lodges*; and for me to deviſe a lodging, and ſay, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in mine own throat. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thy father is a man of war, and will not *lodge* with the people. *2 Sam.* xvi. 8.

3. To take up reſidence at night.

My lords
And ſoldiers, ſtay and *lodge* by me this night. *Shakeſp.*

Oh, that I had in the wilderneſs a *lodging* place of wayfaring men, that I might leave my people. *Jer.* ix. 4.

Here thou art but a ſtranger traveling to thy country; it is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, becauſe thou haſt a leſs convenient inn to *lodge* in by the way. *Taylor.*

4. To lie flat.

Long cone wheat they reckon in Oxfordſhire beſt for rank clays, and its ſtraw makes it not ſubject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Lodge. *n. ſ.* [*loge*, French.]

1. A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt.

He brake up his court, and retired himſelf, his wife and children, into a certain foreſt thereby, which he calleth his defart, wherein he hath built two fine *lodges*. *Sidney.*

I found him as melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren. *Shak.*

He and his lady both are at the *lodge*,
Upon the north ſide of this pleaſant chace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus at their ſhady *lodge* arriv'd, both ſtood,
Both turn'd, and under open ſky ador'd
The God that made both ſky, air, earth. *Milton.*

Whenever I am turned out, my *lodge* deſcends upon a low-ſpirited family. *Swift*

2. Any ſmall houſe, as, the porter's lodge.

Lo'dgement. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*, *logement*, French.]

1. Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place.

The curious *logement* and moſculation of the auditory nerves. *Derham.*

An oppreſſed diaphragm from a mere *lodgement* of extravaſated matter. *Sharp's Surgery*

2. Poſſeſſion of the enemy's work.

The military pedant is making *lodgements*, and fighting battles, from one end of the year to the other. *Addiſon.*

LO'DGER *n. f.* [from *lodge.*]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? now, I scorn the term, nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers*. *Shakespeare's Henry V*

There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three servants or *lodgers*. *Graunt's Bill*

Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with multiplicity of *lodgers*, and nasty families. *Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to step; for that a *lodger* she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler*, N°. 88.

Sylla was reproached by his fellow *lodger*, that whilst the fellow *lodger* paid eight pounds one shilling and fivepence halfpeny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty four pounds four shillings and fourpence halfpeny. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One that resides in any place.

Look in that breast, most dirty dear;
Say, can you find but one such *lodger* there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. f.* [from *lodge.*]

1. Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another.

I will in Cassio's *lodging* lose this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Let him change his *lodging* from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came
To his known *lodgings*, and his country dame. *Dryden.*

He desired his sister to bring her away to the *lodgings* of his friend. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 155.

Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,
The nest of love, the *lodging* of delight,
The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,
The sacred harbour of that heavenly spright. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour, covert.

The hounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his *lodging*. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm *lodging*. *Ray on Creation.*

LOFT. *n. f.* [*lloft*, Welsh; or from *lift*.]

1. A floor.

There is a traverse placed in a *loft* above. *Bacon.*

2. The highest floor.

To lull him in his slumber soft,
A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,
And ever drizzling rain upon the *loft*,
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. Rooms on high.

Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
And hills of snow, and *lofts* of piled thunder. *Milton.*

A weasel once made shift to skink
In at a corn *loft*, through a chink. *Pope.*

LO'FTILY. *adv.* [from *lofty.*]

1. On high, in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily*. *Psal.* lxxiii. 8.

3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

My lowly verse may *loftily* arise,
And lift itself unto the highest skies *Fairy Queen.*

LO'FTINESS. *n. f.* [from *lofty.*]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.

Three poets in three distant ages born,
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden*

3. Pride; haughtiness.

Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their temper, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Collier*

LO'FTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High, towering, elevated in place.

See towering Lebanon his head advance,
See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope's Messiah.*

2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.

He knew
Himself to sing and build the *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*

3. Proud; haughty.

Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
A lowly servant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that sought him, sweet as Summer. *Shak.*

LOG. *n. f.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner* derives it from lyggan, Saxon, to lie; *Junius* from *legge*, Dutch, sluggish, perhaps the Latin *lignum*, is the true original.] A shapeless bulky piece of wood.

Would the lightning had
Burnt up those *logs* that you're injoin'd to pile. *Shakesp.*

The worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber, and many times in gardens, where no *logs* are. *Bacon.*

Some *log*, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,

And hollow'd first a floating trough became,
And cross some rivulet passage did begin. *Dryden*

The frighted dame
The *log* in secret lock'd *Dryden's Ovid*

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Calmet.*

A meat offering, mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. *Lev.* xiv. 10.

LO'GARITHMS. *n. f.* [*logarithme*, Fr. λόγος and ἀριθμος.]

Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another, were first invented by Napier lord Merchiston, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they answer to do in a geometrical one for instance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by dividing the *logarithms* of any numbers for the square root, and trisecting them for the cube, and so on. *Harris.*

LO'GGATS *n. f.*

Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is the same which is now called kittlepins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of bowling. *Hanmer.*

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

LO'GGERHEAD. *n. f.* [*logge*, Dutch, *stupid* and *head*, or rather from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickskull.

Where hast been, Hal?
With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three or fourscore hogsheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other peoples fires. *L'Estrange.*

To fall to LOGGERHEADS. } To scuffle; to fight without weapons.
To go to LOGGERHEADS. }

A couple of travellers that took up an ass, *fell to loggerheads* which should be his master. *L'Estrange.*

LO'GGERHEADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead.*] Dull; stupid; doltish.

You *loggerheaded* and unpolish'd groom, what! no attendance? *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

LO'GICK. *n. f.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from λόγος.]

The art of reasoning.

Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts's Logick.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
And practise rhetorick in your common talk. *Shakespeare.*

By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gagg'd and bound,
There stript fair rhetorick languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*

LO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *logick*.]

1. Pertaining to logick; taught in logick.

The heretick complained greatly of St. Augustine, as being too full of *logical* subtilties. *Hooker, b. i.*

Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in giving subtile rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, since it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in logick, furnished with logick.

A man who sets up for a critick, should have a clear and *logical* head. *Addison's Spect.* N° 291.

LO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *log*] According to the laws of logick.

How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?
From hence I *logically* gather,
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

LOGI'CIAN. *n. f.* [*logicien*, French; *logicus*, Latin.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*

Each staunch polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

A *logician*

A *logician* might put a caſe that would ſerve for an exception. *Swift*

The Arabian phyſicians were ſubtle men, and moſt of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and ſhed ſubtilty upon their author. *Baker.*

LO'GMAN. *n. ſ.* [*log* and *man.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to carry logs.

For your ſake
Am I this patient *logman.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*

LO'GOMACHY *n. ſ.* [λογομαχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle ſacred theology with diſtinctions, cavils, quiddities; and ſo transformed her to a meer kind of ſophiſtry and *logomachy.* *Howel.*

LO'GWOOD. *n. ſ.*

Logwood is of a very denſe and firm texture; it is brought to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, ſtrong, red colour. It grows both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, but no where ſo plentifully as on the coaſt of the bay of Campeachy. It has been long known by the dyers, and was but lately introduced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent aſtringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruſe with *logwood* water *Peacham on Drawing.*

LO'HOCK. *n. ſ.*

Lohock is an Arabian name for thoſe forms of medicines which are now commonly called Ecligma's, lambatives, or linctus's. *Quincy.*

Lohocks and pectorals were preſcribed, and veneſection repeated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

LOIN. *n. ſ.* [*lwyn*, Welſh.]

1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.

2. *Loins*, the reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my *loins.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Thou ſlander of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed iſſue of thy father's *loins.* *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Virgin mother, hail!
High in the love of heav'n! yet from my *loins*
Thou ſhalt proceed, and from thy womb the ſon
Of God moſt high. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.
A multitude! like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to paſs
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous ſons
Came like a deluge on the ſouth. *Milton.*

To LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to ſpend time carelefsly, to idle.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take ſoldiers up in the countries. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whence this long delay?
You *loiter*, while the ſpoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*
Mark how he ſpends his time, whether he unactively *loiters* it away. *Locke.*
If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the miſtake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the moſt of the preſent opportunity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

LO'ITERER. *n. ſ.* [from *loiter.*] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without buſineſs, one who is ſluggiſh and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a largeſs to cry,
And daily to *loiterers* have a good eye. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*
The poor, by idleneſs or unthriftineſs, are riotous ſpenders, vagabonds, and *loiterers.* *Hayward.*
Where haſt thou been, thou *loiterer?*
Though my eyes cloſ'd, my arms have ſtill been open'd,
To ſearch if thou wert come. *Otway.*
Providence would only enter mankind into the uſeful knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our induſtry, that we live not like idle *loiterers* and truants. *More.*
Ever liſtleſs *loit'rers*, that attend
No cauſe, no truſt, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

To LOLL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuouſly derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not neceſſary to life are unlawful.]

1. To lean idly; to reſt lazily againſt any thing.

So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me; ſo ſhakes and pulls me. *Shakeſpeare's Otuello.*
He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Cloſe by a ſoftly murm'ring ſtream,
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras, p.* i.
To *loll* on couches, rich with cytron ſteds,
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryden.*
Void of care he *lolls* ſupine in ſtate,
And leaves his buſineſs to be done by fate. *Dryd. Perſ.*
But wanton now, and *lolling* at our eaſe,
We ſuffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

A lazy, *lolling* ſort
Of ever liſtleſs loit'rers. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

2. To hang out. Uſed of the tongue hanging out in wearineſs or *...*

The triple porter of the Stygian ſeat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden*
With harmleſs play amidſt the bowls he paſs'd,
And with his *lolling* tongue aſſay'd the taſte. *Dryden.*

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out uſed of the tongue exerted.

All authors to their own defects are blind,
Hadſt thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To ſee the people, when ſplay mouths they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden's Perſius.*
By Strymon's freezing ſtreams he ſat alone,
Trees bent their heads to hear him ſing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues *Dryden's Virg.*
By the wolf were laid the marmal twins;
Intrepid on her ſwelling dugs they hung,
The foſter-dam *loll'd* out her fawning tongue. *Dryden*

LOMP. *n. ſ.* A kind of roundiſh fiſh.

LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone.*]

1. Solitary.

Here the *lone* hour a blank of life diſplays: *Savage.*
Thus vaniſh ſceptres, coronets and bells,
And leave you in *lone* woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; without company

No *lone* houſe in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lonely.*] Solitude; want of company; diſpoſition to avoid company.

The huge and ſportful aſſembly grew to him a tedious *lonelineſs*, eſteeming nobody found ſince Daiphantus was loſt. *Sidney.*
I ſee
The myſtery of your *lonelineſs*, and find
Your ſalt tears head. *Shakeſpeare.*

LONELY. *adj.* [from *lone.*] Solitary, addicted to ſolitude.

I go alone,
Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shakeſp.*
Why thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and *lonely* traveller. *Milton.*
Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden's Æn.*
When, faireſt princeſs,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your ſolitude. *Rowe.*

LO'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lone.*] Solitude, diſlike of company.

If of court life you knew the good,
You would leave *loneneſs.* *Donne.*
I can love
Her who loves *loneneſs* beſt. *Donne.*

LO'NESOME. *adj* [from *lone.*] Solitary; diſmal.

You either muſt the earth from reſt diſturb,
Or roll around the heavens the ſolar orb;
Eſe what a dreadful face will nature wear?
How horrid will theſe *loneſome* ſeats appear? *Blackmore.*

LONG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſhort.

He talked a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts* xx.
He was deſirous to ſee him of a *long* ſeaſon. *Luke* xxiii

2. Having one of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other.

His branches became *long* becauſe of the waters. *Ezek.*
We made the trial in a *long* necked phial left open at the top. *Boyle.*

3. Of any certain meaſure in length.

Women eat their children of a ſpan *long.* *Lam.* ii. 20.

4. Not ſoon ceaſing, or at an end.

Man goeth to his *long* home. *Eccl* xii. 5.
Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be *long* upon the land. *Exod* xx. 12.
The phyſician cutteth off a *long* diſeaſe. *Eccluſ* x 10.

5. Dilatory.

Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not ſhewed unto thee. *Eccluſ.* xiv. 12.

6. [From the verb, *to long.*] Longing; deſirous; or perhaps, long continued, from the diſpoſition to continue looking at any thing deſired.

Praying for him, and caſting a *long* look that way, he ſaw the galley leave the purſuit. *Sidney.*
By ev'ry circumſtance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and parlies, and caſts out
Many a *long* look-for ſuccour. *Dryden.*

7 Reaching to a great distance.
If the way be too *long* for thee. *Deut.* xiv. 24.
They are old by reason of the very *long* journey. *Josh.*
8 In metick and pronunciation.] Protracted; as, a long note, a long syllable.

Long. *adv.*
1. To a great length.
The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars *long*-extended rows
On which the planted grove and pensile garden grows.
Prior

2. Not for a short time.
With mighty barres of *long*-enduring brass. *Fairfax.*
When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount. *Exod.* xix. 13.
The martial Arcus
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Resum'd the *long*-forgotten shield. *Dryden.*
One of these advantages, that which Corneille has laid down, is the making choice of some signal and *long*-expected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend
Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.
So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and *long*
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden's Æn.*
The muse resumes her *long* forgotten lays,
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys. *Dryden*
No man has complained that you have discoursed too *long* on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning more. *Dryden.*
Persia left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,
That *long*-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*
It may help to put an end to that *long*-agitated and unreasonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*
Heav'n restores
To thy sons wish the *long*-expected shores. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most
When she could not *longer* hide him, she took for him an ark of bullrushes. *Exod* ii. 3
Eldest parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have *longest* had issue. *Locke.*

4. Not soon.
Not *long* after there arose against it a tempestuous wind. *Acts* xxvii. 14.

5. At a point of duration far distant.
If the world had been eternal, those would have been found in it, and generally spread *long* ago, and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Say, that you once were virtuous *long* ago?
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips's Britain.*

6. [For *along*, *au long*, Fr.] All along; throughout.
Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life *long*. *Fairy Queen.*
Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad.
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakesp. Ham's.*
He fed me all my life *long* to this day. *Gen.* xlviii. 15.
Forty years *long* was I grieved with this generation. *Psal.*

Long, *v. n.* [gelang, a fault, Saxon.] By the fault; by the failure. A word now out of use, but truly English
Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not *long* of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker, b. v.*
Maine, Bloys, Poictiers, and Tours are won away,
Long all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
Mistress, all this coyl is *long* of you. *Shakespeare.*
If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps *long* of his fond adorers that we know so little more. *Glanv.*

To Long. *v. n.* [*gelangen*, German, to ask. *Skinner*] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued, with *for* or *after* before the thing desired
Fresh expectation troubled not the land
With any *long'd for* change, or better state. *Shakespeare.*
And thine eyes shall look, and fail with *longing* for them. *Deut* xxviii. 32.
If erst he wished, now he *longed* fore. *Fairfax, b.* i.
The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant *longed after* *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
If the report be good, it causeth love,
And *longing* hope, and well assured joy. *Davies.*
His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And *long for* arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and *long for* equal foes. *Dryd*
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This *longing* after immortality? *Addison.*
'Tis here's the tie that binds you;
You *long* to call him father. Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison*
Nicomedes *longing* for herrings, was supplied with fresh ones by his cook, though at a great distance from the sea.
Arbuthnot on Coins.
Through stormy seas
I courted dangers, and I *long'd* for death *A. Philips.*

Longanimity. *n. s.* [*longanimitas*, Latin, *longanimité*, Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offences.
It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*
That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and *longanimity*, than in the purple mantle of blood. *Howell's England's Tears.*

Lo'ngboat. *n. s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.
At the first descent on shoar, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat.* *Wotton.*
They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the *longboat.* *L'Estrange.*

Longe'vity. *n. s* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life.
That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the *longevity* of the natives. *Ray on Creation.*
The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

Longi'manous. *adj.* [*longuemain*, French; *longimanus*, Lat.] Long-handed; having long hands.
The villany of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so *longimanous* as to reach the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elysiums. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

Longi'metry. *n. s.* [*longus* and *μετρέω*; *longimetrie*, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances.
Our two eyes are like two different stations in *longimetry*, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles*

Lo'nging. *n. s.* [from *long*] Earnest desire; continual wish.
When within short time I came to the degree of uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet *longings*, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*
I have a woman's *longing*,
An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakespeare.*
The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its want of, and *longings* after, them. *Locke.*

Lo'ngingly. *adv.* [from *longing*] With incessant wishes.
To his first bias *longingly* he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*

Lo'ngish. *adj.* [from *long*] Somewhat long.

LONGITUDE. *n. s.* [*longitude*, French; *longitudo*, Latin.]
1. Length, the greatest dimension
The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Wotton's Architect.*
The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies, which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number *Bentley's Sermons.*
This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of distance, that it cannot be destroyed nor impaired. *Bentley's Serm.*
2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.
Some of Magellanus's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of *longitude.* *Ab.*
3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.
To conclude;
Of *longitudes*, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Donne.*
His was the method of discovering the *longitude* by bomb vessels. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
4 The position of any thing to east or west
The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the first point of numeration toward the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulg Errours.*

Longitu'dinal. *adj.* [from *longitude*, *longitudinal*, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.
Longitudinal is opposed to transverse: these vesicles are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters stretched, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*

L O O

LO'NGLY *adv.* [from *long*] Longingly, with great liking.

Maſter, you look'd ſo *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakeſp.*

LO'NGSOME *adj.* [from *long*] Tedious; wearifome by its length.

They found the war ſo churliſh and *longſome*, as they grew then to a reſolution, that, as long as England ſtood in ſtate to ſuccour thoſe countries, they ſhould but conſume themſelves in an endleſs war. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

When chill'd by adverſe ſnows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary ſteps the *longſome* plain. *Prior.*

LO'NGSUFFERING. *adj.* [*long* and *ſuffering.*] Patient, not eaſily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longſuffering*, and abundant in goodneſs. *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

LO'NGSUFFERING. *n. ſ.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *longſuffering* of God, that they were themſelves ſufficiently ſecure of his favour *Rogers.*

LO'NGTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*long* and *tail.*] Cat and long tail, a cant-ing term for, one or another.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
—Aye, that I will come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a ſquire. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

LO'NGWAYS. *adv.* [This and many other words ſo terminated are corrupted from *wiſe.*] In the longitudinal direction.

This iſland ſtands as a vaſt mole, which lies *longways*, almoſt in a parallel line to Naples. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LO'NGWINDED *adj.* [*long* and *wind.*] Long-breathed, tedious.

My ſonnet you minded,
Which, I confeſs, is too *longwinded.* *Swift*

LO'NGWISE. *adv.* [*long* and *wiſe.*] In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little croſs of a quill, *longwiſe* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and croſſwiſe of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwiſe* unto the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakewill.*

LOO *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

A ſecret indignation, that all thoſe affections of the mind ſhould be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo.* *Addiſ.*
In the ſights of *loo.* *Pope.*

LO'OBILY. *adj.* [*looby* and *like.*] Aukward; clumſy.

The plot of the farce was a grammar ſchool, the maſter ſetting his boys their leſſons, and a *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the ſcholars. *L'Eſtrange.*

LOOF. *n. ſ.* It is that part aloft of the ſhip which lies juſt before the cheſs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the caſt

Sea Dictionary.

To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

LO'OBY *n. ſ.* [Of this word the derivation is unſettled. *Skinner* mentions *loſſ*, German, *fooliſh*; and *Junius*, *llabe*, a clown, Welſh, which ſeems to be the true original.] A lubber; a clumſy clown.

The vices trace
From the father's ſcoundrel race
Who could give the *looby* ſuch airs?
Were they maſons, were they butchers? *Swift.*

LO'OFED. *adj.* [from *aloof*] Gone to a diſtance.

She once being *looft*, Antony
Claps on his ſea wing, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object.

Your queen died, ſhe was more worth ſuch gazes
Than what you *look* on now. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
The gods *look* down, and the unnat'ral ſcene
They laugh at. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Abimelech *looked* out at a window, and ſaw Iſaac. *Gen.*
Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, ſo that I am not able to *look* up. *Pſal.* xl. 12.
He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to *look* to. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 12.
The fathers ſhall not *look* back to their children. *Jer.*
He had *looked* round about on them with anger. *Mark* iii.
The ſtate would caſt the eye, and *look* about to ſee, whether there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*
Fine devices of arching water without ſpilling, be pretty things to *look* on, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
It appears white, whether the ſun be in the meridian, or anywhere between it and the horizon, and from what place ſoever the beholders *look* upon it. *Boyle on Colours.*
They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take pains to *look* about for a bridge. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thus ponde'ring, he *look'd* under with his eyes,
And ſaw the woman's tears. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Bertran, if thou dar'ſt, *look* out
Upon yon ſlaughter'd holk. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*
I cannot, without ſome indignation, *look* on an ill copy of an excellent original, much leſs can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abuſed to their faces, by a botching interpreter *Dryden.*
Intellectual being, in their conſtant endeavours after true felicity, can ſuſpend this proſecution in particular caſes, till they have *looked* before them, and informed themſelves, whether that particular thing lie in their way to their main end *Locke.*
There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures and diſcourſes capable to delight and inſtruct him, which yet he may never take the pains to *look* into. *Locke.*
Towards thoſe who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but *look* with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
A ſolid and ſubſtantial greatneſs of ſoul *looks* down with a generous neglect on the cenſures and applauſes of the multitude. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 255
I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and *look* about me to ſee how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*
The optick nerves of ſuch animals as *look* the ſame way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain, but the optick nerves of ſuch animals as do not *look* the ſame way with both eyes, as of fiſhes, do not meet *Newton's Optick.*

2. To have power of ſeeing.

Fate ſees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glaſs,
And *looks* it through, but to it cannot paſs. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye.

In regard of our deliverance paſt, and our danger preſent and to come, let us *look* up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
We are not only to *look* at the bare action, but at the reaſon of it. *Stillingfleet.*
The man only ſaved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himſelf; and if we *look* well about us, we ſhall find this to be the caſe of moſt mediations. *L'Eſtrange.*
They will not *look* beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have ſo preſumptuous a thought as to be wiſer than their neighbours. *Locke.*
Every one, if he would *look* into himſelf, would find ſome defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*
Change a man's view of things, let him *look* into the future ſtate of bliſs or miſery, and ſee there God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

4. To expect.

Being once chaſt, he ſpeaks
What's in his heart, and that is there, which *looks*
With us to break his neck. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
If he long deferred the march, he muſt *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch.

I *look* that ye bind them faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
He that gathered a hundred buſhels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to *look* that he uſed them before they ſpoiled, elſe he robbed others. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object.

Let thine eyes *look* right on, and let thine eyelids *look* ſtraight before thee. *Prov.* iv. 25.

7. To have any particular appearance.

I took the way,
Which through a path, but ſcarcely printed, lay;
And *look'd* as lightly preſs'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*
That ſpotleſs modeſty of private and publick life, that generous ſpirit, which all other Chriſtians ought to labour after, ſhould *look* in us as if they were natural. *Sprat's Serm.*
Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God, and fortune, as it *looks* like the effect either of that, or at leaſt of prudence and courage, beget authority *Temple.*
Cowards are offenſive to my ſight,
Nor ſhall they ſee me do an act that *looks*
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryd. Cleomenes*
Should I publiſh any favours done me by your lordſhip, I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addiſ.*
Something very noble may be diſcerned, but it *looketh* cumberſome. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*
Late, a ſad ſpectacle of woe, he trod
The deſart ſands, and now he *looks* a god. *Pope's Odyſ.*
From the vices and follies of others, obſerve how ſuch a practice *looks* in another perſon, and remember that it *looks* as ill, or worſe, in yourſelf. *Watts*

8. To ſeem.

To complain of want, and yet refuſe all offers of a ſupply, *looks* very fullen. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
This makes it *look* the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects thence ariſing. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

9. To have any air, mien, or manner

Nay *look* not big, nor ſtamp, nor ſtare, nor fret,
I will be maſter of what is mine own. *Shakeſpeare.*
What haſte looks through his eyes?
So ſhould he *look* that ſeems to ſpeak things ſtrange. *Shak.*
Give me your hand, and truſt me you *look* well, and bear your years very well *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Can

L O O

Can theſe, or ſuch, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to ſhake the world,
Or be a moment to our enterprize? *Benj. Johnſon's*

Though I cannot tell what a man ſays; if he will be ſincere, I may eaſily know what he *looks*. *Collier.*

It will be his lot to *look* ſingular in looſe and licentious times, and to become a by word. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

10. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time,
Which cannot *look* more hideouſly on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantaſy *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

That which was the worſt now leaſt afflicts me.
Blindneſs, for had I ſight, confus'd with ſhame,
How could I once *look* up, or heave the head. *Milton.*

Theſe *took* up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the ſight of him at whoſe ſoul they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*

11. *To* Look *about one.* To be alarmed, to be vigilant.

It will import thoſe men who dwell careleſs *to look about* them, to enter into ſerious conſultation, how they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

If you find a waſting of your fleſh, then *look* about you, eſpecially if troubled with a cough. *Harvey on Conſumptions*

John's cauſe was a good milch cow, and many a man ſubſiſted his family out of it. however, John began to think it high time *to look about* him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

12. *To* Look *after.* To attend, to take care of, to obſerve with care, anxiety, or tenderneſs.

Mens hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* thoſe things which are coming on the earth. *Luke* xxi 26.

Politeneſs of manners, and knowledge of the world, ſhould principally be *looked* after in a tutor *Locke on Education.*

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them deſired dogs, ſquirrels, or birds, but then they muſt be ſure to *look* diligently *after* them, that they were not ill uſed. *Locke on Education.*

My ſubject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodw.*

13. *To* Look *for.* To expect.

Phalantus's diſgrace was engrieved, in lieu of comfort, of Arteſia, who telling him ſhe never *looked for* other, bad him ſeek ſome other miſtreſs. *Sidney.*

Being a labour of ſo great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wiſh than *look for.* *Hooker, b. v.*

Thou
Shalt feel our juſtice, in whoſe eaſieſt paſſage
Look for no leſs than death. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

If we ſin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more ſacrifice for ſins, but a certain fearful *looking for* of judgment. *Heb.* x.

In dealing with cunning perſons, it is good to ſay little to them, and that which they leaſt *look for* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This miſtake was not ſuch as they *looked for*; and, though the error in form ſeemed to be conſented to, yet the ſubſtance of the accuſation might be ſtill inſiſted on. *Clarendon.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unneceſſary ſcruples in confeſſion, inſtead of ſetting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked for* by confeſſion, perplex you the more. *Taylor.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of hon'ed words. *Milton.*

Drown'd in deep deſpair,
He dares not offer one repenting prayer
Amaz'd he lies, and ſadly *looks* for death. *Dryden's Juv.*

I muſt with patience all the terms attend,
Till mine is call'd, and that long *look'd for* day
Is ſtill encumber'd with ſome new delay. *Dryden's Juv.*

This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will ſave thoſe the labour who would *look for* one hair amongſt the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the diſcovery of one amongſt men. *Locke.*

14. *To* Look *into.* To examine; to ſift, to inſpect cloſely; to obſerve narrowly

His nephew's levies to him appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainſt the Polack;
But better *look'd into*, he truly found
It was againſt your highneſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The more frequently and narrowly we *look into* the works of nature, the more occaſion we ſhall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look into* all that lies in his way *Addiſon on Italy.*

15. *To* Look *on.* To reſpect, to regard, to eſteem; to conſider; to view; to think of

Ambitious men, if they be checked in their deſires, become ſecretly diſcontent, and *look upon* men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I *looked on* Virgil as a ſuccinct, majeſtick writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and ſyllable *Dryden*

If a harmleſs maid
Should ere a wife become a nurſe,
Her friends would *look on* her the worſe. *Prior.*

16. *To* Look *on.* To conſider

He *looked upon* it as morally impoſſible, for perſons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial conſideration of a religion that taught nothing but humility and the croſs. *South's Sermons*

Do we not all profeſs to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do ſo, that ſhall *look upon* the actions, and conſider the lives of the greateſt part of Chriſtians. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

In the worſt and ignorance of almoſt all things, they *looked upon* themſelves as the happieſt and wiſeſt people of the univerſe *Locke on human Underſtanding.*

Thoſe prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked upon* as beſt heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your ſickneſs. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*

17. *To* Look *on* To be a mere idle ſpectator.

I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry, others come only to *look on.* *Bacon's Apoph.*

18. *To* Look *over.* To examine; to try one by one.

Look o'er the preſent and the former time,
If no example of ſo vile a crime
Appears, then mourn *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A young child, diſtracted with the number and variety of his play-games, tired his maid ever day to *look* them *over.* *Locke on Education.*

19. *To* Look *out.* To ſearch; to ſeek.

When the thriving tradeſman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look out* for a purchaſe. *Locke.*

Where the body is affected with pain or ſickneſs, we are forward enough to *look out* for remedies, to liſten greedily to every one that ſuggeſts them and immediately to apply them.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expreſſive, and compact, we muſt *look out* for words as beautiful and comprehenſive as can be found. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

The curious are *looking out*, ſome for flattery, ſome for ſatires, in that poem; the four folks think they have found out ſome. *Swift to Pope.*

20. *To* Look *out* To be on the watch

Is a man bound to *look out* ſharp to plague himſelf? *Collier.*

21. *To* Look *to.* To watch; to take care of

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than our own living; and we ought to *look to* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who knocks ſo loud at door?
Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

Let this fellow be *looked to*: let ſome of my people have a ſpecial care of him. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Uncleanly ſcruples fear not you; *look to't.* *Shakeſp.*

Know the ſtate of thy flocks, and *look* well *to* thy herds. *Prov.* xxvii. 23.

When it came once among our people, that the ſtate offered conditions to ſtrangers that would ſtay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look to* our ſhip. *Bacon.*

If any took ſanctuary for caſe of treaſon, the king might appoint him keepers to *look to* him in ſanctuary. *Bacon*

The dog's running away with the fleſh, bids the cook *look* better *to* it another time. *L'Eſtrange.*

For the truth of the theory I am in nowiſe concerned, the compoſer of it muſt *look to* that. *Woodward.*

22. *To* Look *to.* To behold.

To Look *v. n.*

1. To ſeek; to ſearch for

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young fawn that late hath loſt the hind,
And ſeek each where *Spenſer.*

My father is here *look'd* for every day,
To paſs aſſurance of a dower. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To turn the eye upon.

Let us *look* one another in the face. 2 *Kings* xiv. 8.

3. To influence by looks.

Such a ſpirit muſt be left behind!
A ſpirit fit to ſtart into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

4. *To* Look *out.* To diſcover by ſearching.

Caſting my eye upon ſo many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look out* all the bills I could. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Whoever has ſuch treatment when he is a man, will *look out* other company, with whom he can be at eaſe. *Locke.*

Look. *interj.* [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is ſometimes *look ye.*] See! lo! behold! obſerve.

Look, where he comes, and my good man too, he's as far from jealouſy as I am from giving him cauſe *Shak.*

Look you, he muſt ſeem thus to the world fear not your advancement. *Shakeſpeare.*

Look, when the'world hath feweſt barbarous people, but ſuch as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almoſt everywhere at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon's Eſſays*

Look you! we ſhall not pretend to be ſubject to a confirmation, muſt not carve out our own quality, for at this rate a cobler may make himſelf a lord. *Collier on Pride*

Look, *n. ſ.*

1. Air of the face, mien, caſt of the countenance.

Thou cream-fac'd loon,
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe *look?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou wilt ſave the afflicted people, but wilt bring down

Seem gracious heav'n for nobler ends deſign'd,
Their *looks* erected, and their cheer reſin'd. *J. Dryden, jun.*

And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, grace, and poverty, have frightful *looks*, able to diſcompoſe moſt men. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or ſeeing.

Then on the croud he caſt a furious *look*,
And wither'd all their ſtrength. *Dryden.*

When they met they made a fierce ſtand,
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they paſs'd,
And wiſh'd that every *look* might be their laſt. *Dryden.*

Lo'oker. *n. ſ.* [from *look*.]

1. One that looks.

2. Lo'oker *on.* Spectator, not agent.

Shepherds poor pipe, when his harſh ſound teſtifies anguiſh, into the fair *looker on*, paſtime not paſſion enters. *Sidney.*

Such labour is then more neceſſary than pleaſant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers on*. *Hooker.*

My buſineſs in this ſtate
Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna;
Where I have ſeen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the ſtew. *Shakeſp. Meaſ for Meaſure.*

Did not this faſhion war affront thy coaſt,
Yet faireſt thou an idle *looker on*. *Fairfax, b. 1.*

The Spaniard's valour reſteth in the eye of the *looker on*, but the Engliſh valour reſteth about the ſoldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bac.*

The people love him;
The *lookers on*, and the enquiring vulgar,
Will talk themſelves to action. *Denham's Sophy.*

He wiſh'd he had indeed been gone,
And only to have ſtood a *looker on*. *Addiſon's Ovid*

Lo'oking-glass. *n. ſ.* [*look* and *glaſs*.] Mirror, a glaſs which ſhews forms reflected.

Command a mirror hither ſtraight,
That it may ſhew me what a face I have.
— Go ſome of you and fetch a *looking-glaſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is none ſo homely but loves a *looking-glaſs*. *South.*

We ſhould make no other uſe of our neighbours faults, than we do of a *looking-glaſs* to mend our own manners by *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſurface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the leaſt breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearneſs of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking glaſs*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Loom. *n. ſ.* [from *gleomm*, a bottom of thread, *Minſheu*. *Lome* is a general name for a tool or inſtrument, *Junius*.] The frame in which the weavers work their cloath.

He muſt leave no uneven thread in his *loom*, or by indulging to any one ſort of reproveable diſcourſe himſelf, defeat all his endeavours againſt the reſt. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Minerva, furious to compoſe
Her twiſted threads, the web ſhe ſtrung,
And o'er a *loom* of marble hung. *Addiſon.*

A thouſand maidens ply the purple *loom*,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior*

To Loom. *v. n.* [eomian, Saxon.] To appear at ſea. *Skinner*

Loom. *n. ſ.* A bird.

A *loom* is as big as a gooſe, of a dark colour, dappled with white ſpots on the neck, back, and wings, each feather marked near the point with two ſpots: they breed in Farr Iſland. *Grew's Muſæum*

Loon. *n. ſ.* [This word, which is now uſed only in Scotland, is the Engliſh word *loun*.] A ſorry fellow; a ſcoundrel, a raſcal.

Thou cream-fac'd *loon*!
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe look? *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

The falſe *loon*, who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flatt'ring ſkill:
I hope, my lord, ſaid he, I not offer
Are you afraid of me that are your friend? *Dryden.*

This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a falſe *loon* of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull*

LOOP. *n. ſ.* [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through which a ſtring or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Nor any ſkill'd in *loops* of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this, ſo curious network, to compare. *Spenſer.*

Make me to ſee't, or at leaſt ſo prove it,

That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*,
To hang a doubt on. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Into our crooked legs in hoops
Made of ſhells, with ſilver *loops*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

An old fellow ſhall wear this or that ſort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the reſt of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and *loops*. *Addiſon.*

Lo'oped. *adj.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes.

Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That 'bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedneſs, defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Lo'ophole. *n. ſ.* [*loop* and *hole*.]

1. Aperture, hole to give a paſſage.

The Indian herdſman ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his paſturing herds;
At *loopholes* cut through thickeſt ſhade. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Ere the blabbing Eaſtern ſcout
The nice morn on the Indian ſteep,
From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Milton.*

Walk not near your corner houſe by night; for there are blunderbuſſes planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the ſqueaking of a ſhoe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. A ſhift, an evaſion.

Needleſs, or needful, I not now contend,
For ſtill you have a *loophole* for a friend. *Dryden.*

Lo'opholed. *adj.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings, or void ſpaces.

This uneaſy *loophol'd* gaol,
In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Loord. *n.* [*loerd*, Dutch; from *lourdant*, French; *lurdan*, Erſe, a heavy, ſtupid, or witleſs fellow. *D'Trevoux* derives *lourdant* from *lorde* or *lourde*, a village in Gaſcoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, ſay they. But dexterity in robbing implies ſome degree of ſubtilty, from which the Gaſcoigns are ſo far removed, that, at this day, they are aukward and heavy to a proverb. The Erſe imports ſome degree of knavery, but then it is uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, as in Engliſh, you pretty rogue, though in general it denotes reproachful heavineſs, or ſtupid lazineſs. *Spenſer's* Schoiaſt ſays, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to ſignify a lord, and therefore the Danes, that uſurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i. e. lord Danes, whoſe inſolence and pride was ſo outrageous in this realm, that if it fortuned a Briton to be going over a bridge, and ſaw the Dane ſet foot upon the ſame, he muſt return back till the Dane was clean over, elſe he muſt abide no leſs than preſent death, but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became ſo odious unto the people whom they had long oppreſſed, that, even at this day, they uſe for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far the Scholiaſt, but erroneouſly. From *Spenſer's* own words, it ſignifies ſomething of ſtupid dulneſs rather than magiſterial arrogance. *Mahean.*] A drone

Siker, thou's but a lazy *leord*,
And rekes much of thy ſwinke,
That with fond terms and wideſs words
To bleer mine eyes do'ſt think. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To Loose *v. a.* [leran, Saxon.]

1. To unbind, to untie any thing faſtened

The ſhoes of his feet I am not worthy to *looſe*. *Acts.*
Canſt thou *looſe* the bands of Orion. *Job* xxxviii 31.
Who is worthy to *looſe* the ſeals thereof. *Rev.* v. 2.
This is to cut the knot when we cannot *looſe* it. *Burnet.*

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were *looſed*. *Dan* v. 6.

3. To ſet free.

Looſe and bring him to me. *Luke* xix. 30.

He *looſed*, and ſet at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains. *Abbot.*

4. To free from impriſonment.

Looſe thoſe appointed to death. *Pſal.* cii. 20.
The captive hafteneth that he may be *looſed*. *Iſaiah.*

5. To free from any obligation.

Art thou *looſed* from a wife, ſeek not a wife. 1 *Cor.* vii.

6. To free from any thing that ſhackles the mind.

Ay, there's the man, who, *looſ'd* from luſt and pelf,
Leſs to the prætor owes than to himſelf. *Dryden's Perſius*

7. To free from any thing painful.

Woman, thou art *looſed* from thy infirmity. *Luke* xiii. 12.

8. To disengage.

When heav'n was nam'd, they *looſ'd* their hold again,
Then ſprung ſhe forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

To Loose, *v. n.* To ſet ſail, to depart by looſing the anchor

Ye ſhould have hearkened, and not have *looſed* from Crete.

The emperor *loosing* from Barcelona, came to the port of
A [illegible]
osing thence by night, they were driven by contrary
winds back into his port *Raleigh.*

Loose, *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unbound, ur.

If he shall intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *loose* to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*

Lo! I see four men *loose* walking. *Dan.* iii. 25.

2. Not fast, not fixed.

Those few that clashed might rebound after the collision, or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be separated again, and so on in an eternal vicissitude of fast and *loose*, though without ever conglociating into the bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Not tight as a loose robe.

4. Not crowded; not close.

With extended wings a host might pass,
With horse and chariots, rank'd in *loose* array. *Milton.*

5. Wanton; not chaste.

Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
To be the chastest flower that ay did spring
On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,
Now a *loose* leman to vile service bound. *Fairy Queen.*

When *loose* epistles violate chaste eyes,
She half consents who silently denies. *Dryden's Ovid.*

6. Not close, not concise; lax.

If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his style, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate.

It is but a *loose* thing to speak of possibilities, without the particular designs; so is it to speak of lawfulness without the particular cases. *Bacon's holy War*

It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the quantity of liquor where a small error was of little concern, and to be so [illegible] in the doses of powerful medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Not strict, not rigid.

Because conscience, and the fear of swerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the *loose* regard whereof is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hooker, b.* v.

9. Unconnected, rambling.

I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am as much ashamed to put a *loose* indigested play upon the public, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden's Dedication to his Spanish Friar.*

Vano spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treasures up but little knowledge. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i.

10. Lax of body; not costive.

What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to stool regularly. people that are very *loose* have seldom strong thoughts, or strong bodies. *Locke on Education.*

11. Disengaged; not enslaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as *loose* from those pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can.
[illegible]

12. Disengaged from obligation.

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts. *Addis.*

13. Free from confinement.

They did not let prisoners *loose* homeward. *Isa.* xiv. 17.

With the widest tempests *loose*,
That thrown again upon the coast,
I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*

14. Remiss, not attentive

15. *To break* Loose. To gain liberty.

If to *break loose* from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination which keeps us from chusing the worse, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*

Like two black storms on either hand,
Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;
This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,
Where you, like day, *broke loose* from both appear. *Dryd.*

16. *To let* Loose. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint

And *let* the living bird *loose* into the open field. *Lev.* xiv. 7.

We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God *lets loose* a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity sits heavy upon us *Taylor's holy Living.*

In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will let his thoughts *loose* in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter. *Locke.*

If one way of improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be *let loose* to the childish play they fancy; which they should be weaned from, by being made surfeit of it. *Locke on Education.*

Loose *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liberty, freedom from restraint.

Come, and forsake thy cloying store,
And all the lusty pageantry
That wise men scorn, and fools adore:
Come, give thy soul a *loose*, and taste the pleasures of the poor *Dryden's Horace.*

Lucia, might my big swoln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow,
Marcia could answer thee in sighs. *Addison's Cato.*

The fiery Pegasus disdains
To mind the rider's voice, or bear the reins;
When glorious feats and opening camps he views,
He runs with an unbounded *loose*. *Prior*

Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the ancients, give themselves such a *loose* in lyricks, as if there were no connection in the world. *Felton on the Classics.*

2. Exemption from any restraining force.

A great large maketh no noise, except it be sharply percussed; as in the sound of a string, where air is percussed by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp *loose*. *Bacon.*

Lo'osely, *adv.* [from *loose*.]

1. Not fast; not firmly.

I thought your love eternal, was it ty'd
So *loosely*, that a quarrel could divide? *Dryden's Aureng.*

2. Without bandage.

Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

3. Without union or connection.

He has eminently, and within himself, all degrees of perfection that exist *loosely* and separately in all second beings. *Norris's Miscellany.*

4. Irregularly.

In this age, a bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles lives. *Camden's Remains.*

5. Negligently; carelessly.

We have not *loosely* through silence permitted things to pass away as in a dream. *Hooker.*

The charming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *loosely* and negligently employed. *Locke.*

6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.

A prince should not be so *loosely* studied, as to remember so weak a composition. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

7. Unchastly

The stage how *loosely* does Astrea tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed. *Pope.*

To Lo'osen. *v. n.* [from *loose*.] To part.

When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way; it being more ready to *loosen* when pulled in that direction than by the nose. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To Lo'osen. *v. a.* [from *loose*.]

1. To relax any thing tied.

2. To make less coherent.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by *loosening* of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. To separate a compages.

She breaks her back, the *loosen'd* sides give way,
And plunge the Tuscan soldiers in the sea. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To free from restraint.

It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget; it *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

5. To make not costive.

Fear *looseneth* the belly, because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as fear also causeth trembling. *Bacon's Nat. History,* N. 41.

Lo'oseness. *n. s.* [from *loose*.]

1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.

The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the *looseness* of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Latitude; criminal levity

A general *looseness* of principles and manners hath seized on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but wasteth at noon-day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Irregularity, neglect of laws.

He endeavoured to win the common people, both by strained curtesy and by *looseness* of life. *Hayward.*

4. Lewdness, lasciviousness

Courtly court he made still to his dame,
Pour'd out in *looseness* on the grassy ground,
Both careless of his health and of his fame. *Fairy Qu.*

5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly.

Taking

L O R

Taking cold moveth *loſeneſs* by contraction of the ſkin and outward parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In peſtilent diſeaſes, if they cannot be expelled by ſweat, they fall likewiſe into *loſeneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Fat meats, in phlegmatick ſtomachs, procure *loſeneſs* and better retention. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LOOSESTRIFE. *n. ſ.* [*lyſimachia*, Lat.] An herb.

The leaves are entire, oblong, and produced ſometimes by pairs, or three or four at each joint of the ſtalk: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which expands in a circular order, and is cut into ſeveral ſegments at the top; the fruit is globular, and open at the top, incloſing many ſeeds fixed to the placenta: it produces large ſpikes of fine yellow flowers in July, and is preſcribed in medicine. *Miller.*

To LOP. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *laube*, German, a leaf.]

Gentle niece, what ſtern ungentle hands
Have *lopp'd*, and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, thoſe ſweet ornaments. *Shakeſp.*

Like to pillars,
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fell'd. *Milt.*

The plants, whoſe luxury was *lopp'd*,
Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Cleaveland.*

The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopped*, is ſtill the ſame oak. *Locke.*

The hook ſhe bore, inſtead of Cynthia's ſpear,
To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*

2. To cut any thing.

The gardener may *lop* religion as he pleaſe. *Hewel.*

So long as there's a head,
Where will all the mountain ſpirits fly,
Lop that but off. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*

All that denominated it paradiſe was *lopped* off by the deſ[illegible], and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

I'm ſure in needleſs bonds it poets ties,
Procruſtus like, the ax or wheel apply,
To *lop* the mangled ſenſe, or ſtretch it into ſize. *Smith.*

LOP, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is cut from trees.

Or liker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy corbe ſhoulder it leans amiſs;
Now thyſelf hath loſt both *lop* and top,
As my budding branch thou would'ſt crop. *Spenſer.*

Nor ſhould the boughs grow too big, becauſe they give opportunity to the rain to ſoak into the tree, which will quickly cauſe it to decay, ſo that you muſt cut it down, or elſe both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Loppa*, Swediſh.] A flea.

LOPE. pret. of *leap*. Obſolete. This is retained in Scotland.

With that ſprang forth a naked ſwain,
With ſpotted wings like peacock's train,
And laughing *lope* to a tree. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

LO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *lop*.] One that cuts trees.

LO'PPERED. *adj.* Coagulated; as, *loppered* milk. *Ainſworth.*

And thus it is ſtill called in Scotland.

LOQUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue.

To whom ſad Eve,
Confeſſing ſoon, yet not before her judge
Bold, or *loquacious*, thus abaſh'd reply'd. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

In council ſhe gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking.

Bland Britiſh bards, with volant touch
Traverſe *loquacious* ſtrings, whoſe ſolemn notes
Provoke to harmleſs revels. *Philips.*

3. Babbling; not ſecret.

LOQUA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.

Loquacity is to be avoided, the wiſe man gives ſufficient reaſon for, In the multitude of words there wanteth not ſin. *Ray on Creation.*

Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arb.*

LORD. *n. ſ.* [hlaford, Saxon.]

1. Monarch, ruler, governour.

Man over man
He made not *lord*. *Milton.*

Of Athens he was *lord*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*

They call'd their *lord* Actæon to the game,
He ſhook his head in anſwer to the name. *Addiſon.*

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
Unconquer'd *lord* of pleaſure and of pain. *Pope of his Wiſhes.*

2. Maſter; ſupreme perſon.

But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair manſion, maſter of my ſervants,
Queen o'er myſelf; and even now, but now,
This houſe, theſe ſervants, and this ſame myſelf
Are yours, my lord. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. A tyrant; an oppreſſive ruler.

Now being aſſembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accompliſh their miſery, they fall to diviſion. *Hayward.*

'Tis death to fight, but kingly to controul
Lord-like at eaſe, with arbitrary pow'r,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*

4. A huſband.

I oft in bitterneſs of ſoul deplor'd
My abſent daughter, and my dearer *lord*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. One who is at the head of any buſineſs, an overſeer.

Grant harveſt *lord* more by a peny or two,
To cal on his fellows the better to doo. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

6. A nobleman.

Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord*. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. A general name for a peer of England.

Nor were the crimes objected againſt him ſo clear, as to give convincing ſatisfaction to the major part of both houſes, eſpecially that of the *lords*. *King Charles.*

8. A baron.

9. An honorary title applied to offices; as, lord chief juſtice, lord mayor, and lord chief baron.

To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule deſpotically.

Unrighteous lord of love! what law is this,
That me thou makeſt thus tormented be?
The while ſhe *lordeth* in licentious blis
Of her free will, ſcorning both thee and me. *Spenſer.*

I ſee them *lording* it in London ſtreets. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe huge tracts of ground they *lorded* over begat wealth, wealth uſhered in pride. *Howel's Voca. Foreſt.*

They had by this poſſeſs'd the tow'rs of Gath,
And *lorded* over them whom now they ſerve. *Milton's Ag.*

I ſhould chooſe rather to be tumbled into the duſt in blood, bearing witneſs to any known truth of our lord, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a ſceptre, and *lord* it in a throne. *South's Sermons.*

But if thy paſſions *lord* it in thy breaſt,
Art thou not ſtill a ſlave? *Dryden's Perſius.*

The valour of one man th' afflicted throne
Imperial, that once *lorded* o'er the world,
Sultan'd. *Philips.*

The civilizers! the diſturbers ſay,
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,
And *lord* it where you have no right. *Philips's Briton.*

LO'RDING. *n. ſ.* [from *lord*.] Lord in contempt or ridicule.

I'll queſtion you
Of my lord's tricks, and yours, when you were boys.
You were pretty *lordings* then? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To *lordings* proud I tune my lay,
Who feaſt in bower or hall;
Though dukes they be, to dukes I ſay,
That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

LO'RDLING. *n. ſ.* A diminutive lord.

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
By the dam from *lordings* ſprung,
By the ſire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lordly*.]

1. Dignity; high ſtation.

Thou vouchſafeſt here to viſit me,
Doing the honour of thy *lordlineſs*
To one ſo weak. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. Pride, haughtineſs.

LO'RDLY. *adj.* [from *lord*.]

1. Befitting a lord.

Lordly ſins require *lordly* eſtates to ſupport them. *Sanderſon.*

2. Proud, haughty; imperious; inſolent.

So bad a peer—
—As who, my lord?
—Why, as yourſelf, my lord?
An't like your *lordly*, lord protectorſhip? *Shakeſpeare.*

Of me as of a common enemy,
So dreaded once, may now exaſperate them,
I know not: lords are *lordlieſt* in their wine. *Milt. Agon.*

I expect another meſſage more imperious,
More *lordly* thund'ring than thou well wilt bear. *Milton.*

Ev'ry rich and *lordly* ſwain,
With pride would drag about her chain. *Swift.*

LO'RDLY. *adv.* Imperiouſly, deſpotically, proudly.

So when a tyger ſucks the bullock's blood,
A famiſh'd lion, iſſuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryden.*

LO'RDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lord*.]

1. Dominion, power.

Let me never know that any baſe affection ſhould get any *lordſhip* in your thoughts. *Sidney.*

It being ſet upon ſuch an inſenſible riſing of the ground, it gives the eye *lordſhip* over a good large circuit. *Sidney.*

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exerciſe *lordſhip* over them, and their great ones exerciſe authority upon them. *Mark* x. 42.

There

There is *lordſhip* of the ſee, wherein the maſter doth much joy, when he walketh about the line of his own poſſeſſions. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Needs muſt the *lordſhip* there from virtue ſlide. *Fairfax.*

2. Seigniory; domain.

How can thoſe grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of thoſe lords which had thoſe lands and *lordſhips* given them? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

What lands and *lordſhips* for their owner!

My quondam barber, but his worſhip now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour uſed to a nobleman not a duke.

I aſſure your *lordſhip.*

The extreme horrour of it almoſt turned me

To air, when firſt I heard it. *Ben. Jonſon's Catalins.*

I could not anſwer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordſhip* my teſtimony of being the beſt huſband now living. *Dry.*

4. Titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority and office.

LORE. *n. ſ.* [from læran, to learn.] Leſſon, doctrine, inſtruction.

And, for the modeſt *lore* of maidenhood

Bids me not ſojourn with theſe armed men.

Oh whither ſhall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war *Fairfax.*

Calm reign on once,

And full of peace; now toſt, and turbulent!

For underſtanding ruled not, and the will

Heard not her *lore*! but in ſubjection now

To ſenſual appetite. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*

The ſubtile fiend his *lore*

Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus anſwer'd ſmooth *Milt.*

Lo! Rome herſelf, proud miſtreſs now no more

Of arts, but thund'ring againſt heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

LORE. [leopan, Saxon.] Loſt, deſtroyed.

LO'REL. *n. ſ.* [from leopan, Saxon.] An abandoned ſcoundrel. Obſolete.

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd *lorell*

Of heaven to deemen ſo

How be I am but rude and borrell,

Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To LORICATE. *v. n.* To plaiſter over.

Nature hath *loricated*, or plaiſtered over, the ſides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to ſtop and entangle any inſects that ſhould attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

LO'RIMER. } *n. ſ.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridlecutter.
LO'RINER. }

LO'RIOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird.

LORN. pret. paſſ. of loſan, Saxon.] Forſaken, loſt.

Who after that he had fair Una *lorn*,

Through light miſdeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To LOSE. *v. a.* [leoſan, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unlucky conteſt; the contrary to win.

The lighten'd courſers ran,

They ruſh'd, and won by turns, and *loſt* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To be deprived of.

He *loſt* his right hand with a ſhot, and, inſtead thereof, ever after uſed a hand of iron. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal fight

The youth, without a wound, could *loſe* his life. *Dryden.*

3. To ſuffer deprivation of.

The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority, but roughneſs and pride is the *loſing* thereof. *Eccluſ. x. 21.*

If ſalt have *loſt* his ſavour, wherewith ſhall it be ſalted?

4. To poſſeſs no longer, contrary to keep.

They have *loſt* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth ſhall equal hopes of glory give,

The Trojan honour and the Roman boaſt,

Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *loſt*. *Dryden.*

We ſhould never quite *loſe* ſight of the country, though we are ſometimes entertained with a diſtant proſpect of it. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks*

5. To have any thing gone ſo as that it cannot be found, or had again.

But if to honour *loſt* 'tis ſtill decreed

For you my bowl ſhall flow, my flocks ſhall bleed;

Judge and aſſert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyſſey*

When men are openly abandoned, and *loſt* to all ſhame, they have no reaſon to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

6. To bewilder.

I will go *loſe* myſelf,

And wander up and down to view the city *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor are conſtant forms of prayer more likely to ſtat and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuſed variety to diſtract and *loſe* it. *King Charles*

When the mind purſues the idea of infinity, it uſes the ideas and repetitions of numbers, which are ſo many diſtinct ideas, kept beſt by number from running into a confuſed heap, wherein the mind *loſes* itſelf. *Locke.*

7. To deprive of.

How ſhould you go about to *loſe* him a wife he loves with ſo much paſſion. *Temple.*

8. To kill, to deſtroy.

9. To throw away, to employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *loſt* upon great men, or at leaſt are not always a match for flattery. *Pope's Letters.*

10. To miſs, to part with, ſo as not to recover.

Theſe ſharp encounters, where always many more men periſh than are killed or taken priſoners, put ſuch a ſtop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

To LOSE. *v. n.*

1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues

Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,

Who *loſes*, and who wins, who's in, who's out. *Shakeſp.*

2. To decline, to fail.

Wiſdom in diſcourſe with her

Loſes diſcountenanc'd, and like folly ſhews. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE. *adj.* [from *loſe.*] Subject to privation.

Conſider whether motion, or a properſity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loſeable* by them. *Bark.*

LO'SEL. *n. ſ.* [from loſian, to periſh.] A ſcoundrel; a ſorry worthleſs fellow. A word now obſolete.

Such *loſels* and ſcatterlings cannot eaſily, by any ſheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſer.*

A *loſel* wand'ring by the way,

One that to bounty never caſt his mind,

Ne thought of honour ever did aſſay

His baſer breaſt. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

And *loſels* lifted high, where I did look,

I mean to turn the next leaf of the book *Hubberd's Tale*

Be not with work of *loſels* wit defamed,

Ne let ſuch verſes poetry be named *Hubberd's Tale*

In Cambridge a towne I do know,

Whoſe loſſes by *loſels* doth ſhew

More neere then is needful to tell. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

A groſs hag!

And, *loſel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,

That wilt not ſtay her tongue. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

LO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *loſe.*] One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his poſſeſſion or hope, the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the *loſers* let it ſympathize,

For nothing can ſeem foul to thoſe that win. *Shakeſp.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company, and if one of the ſpeakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that anſwers, are equal *loſers* of their time *Taylor's holy Living.*

Loſers and malcontents, whoſe portion and inheritance is a freedom to ſpeak. *South's Sermons.*

It cannot aſſiſt, becauſe that aſſiſt ſeems to have been carried on rather by the intereſt of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which muſt be a *loſer* by it. *Temple.*

Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,

A ſword and helm ſhall chear the *loſer*'s grief. *Dryden.*

LOSS. *n. ſ.* [from *loſe.*]

1. Forfeiture, the contrary to gain.

The only gain he purchaſed was to be capable of *loſs* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker, b. v.*

An evil natured ſon is the diſhonour of his father that begat him; and a fooliſh daughter is born to his *loſs*. *Ecclus.*

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, leſſens his income, and is a clear *loſs* to him. *Locke.*

2. Miſs.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?

—No other harm but *loſs* of ſuch a lord

—The *loſs* of ſuch a lord includes all harms *Shakeſp.*

3. Deprivation.

4. Deſtruction.

Her fleet of ſhips from far her *loſs* deſcry'd,

But only ſhe was ſunk, and all were ſafe beſide

Then ſucceeded an univerſal cry for the *loſs* of the flagſhip of above two thouſand of the enemy, when the *loſs* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault, puzzle.

Not the leaſt tranſaction of ſenſe and motion in man, but philoſophers are at a *loſs* to comprehend. *South's Serm.*

Reaſon is always driving, and always at a *loſs*, while it is exerciſed about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may ſometimes be at a *loſs* which ſide to cloſe with. *Baker's Refl. on Learning.*

6. Uneaſineſs upon.

It would be *loſs* of time to explain any farther our ſuperiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horſe. *Addiſon.*

LOST. *participial adj.* [from *loſe.*] No longer perceptible.

In ſeventeen days appear'd your pleaſing coaſt,

And woody mountains, half in vapours *loſt*. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

LOT. *n. ſ.* [hlot, Gothick, hlot, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune, fate aſſigned.

Kaia at length concluded my long'ring *lot*:

Diſdain me not, although I be not fair,

Who

Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,
Doth beauty keep watch never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney, b.* 1.

Our own *lot* neglect, and by aiming at what we have not, we lose what we have already. *L'Estrange's Fables*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.

Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats, one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the scape-goat. *Lev.* xvi. 8.

Their tasks in equal portions she divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger.
Notes on the Odyssey.

3. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.

And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks
My name hath touch'd your ears, it is Menenius. *Shakesp.*

4. Any thing, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot. as,

What luck had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes. a, to pay scot and *lot*

LOTE *tree* or *nettle tree*. *n. s.* [Celtis.] See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *lote* tree are like those of the nettle; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose, containing many short stamina in the bosom, the fruit, which is a roundish berry, grows single in the bosom of its leaves. The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulysses the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. *Miller.*

LOTOS. n. s. [Latin.] See LOTE.

The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LOTION. *n. s.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.]

Lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with, from lavo, to wash.
Quincy.

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two potions of hellebore macerated in two cotyle of water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

LO'TTERY. *n. s.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance; a fortunege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high-fighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery*. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Every warriour may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a kind of *lottery* for their work
South's Sermons.

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her slave, oppress,
Still various and unconstant still,
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden's Horace.*

LO'VAGE. *n. s.* [*levisticum*, Latin.]

Lovage has roots which are thick, long, and brown. Their leaves are like those of parsley, the flower consists, for the most part, of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose, each of these flowers are succeeded by two oblong, gibbous, furrowed seeds, which on one side have a leafy border. This plant is often used in medicine. *Miller.*

LOUD. *adj.*

1. Noisy, striking the ear with great force.

Contending on the Lesbian shore,
His prowess Phrynnet'des confess'd,
And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. *Pope.*

The numbers soft and clear,
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now *louder*, and yet *louder* rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope's St Cecilia.*

2. Clamorous, turbulent.

She is *loud* and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house.
Prov.

LOUDLY. *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.

The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,
Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presbyterian divines, *loudly* disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *n. s.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or tumultuousness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation, it would not have sallied out into complaint or *loudness*. *South's Sermons.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [lufian, Saxon.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*.
— It is to be made all of sighs and tears,
It is to be made all of faith and service,
It is to be all made of fantasy,
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience,
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

I could not *love* I'm sure
One who in love were wise. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 170.

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew,
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,
And much above myself I *lov'd* them too.

3. To regard with parental tenderness.

He that loveth me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifest myself to him *John* xiv. 21.

4. To be pleased with.

Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that salmons and smelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the stream. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 703.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *lov'd*. *Cowley.*
He *lov'd* my worthless rhimes. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.

Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut* vi. 5.

LOVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.

Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song,
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser's Epithalam.*

While idly I stood looking on,
I found th' effect of *love* in idleness. *Shakespeare.*

My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shakespeare.*

What! have I 'scaped *love* letters in the holiday-time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love*. *Shakespeare.*

What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn. *Milton.*

Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life. *Milton's Agon.*

A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know y' are in my pow'r by making *love*. *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual truth combine,
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,
And these *love*-darting eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will, friendship.

Death grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st,
And kiss me as thy wife; misery's *love*,
O come to me! *Shakespeare's King John.*

What love, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakesp.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Dan.* i. 9.

The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of [illegible] *Philip.*

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have *love* one to another. *Rom.* xiii. 35.

Unwearied have we spent the nights,
Till the Lucan stars, so fam'd for *love*,
Wonder'd at us from above *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.

Demetrius
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her soul. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

If you will marry make your *loves* to me,
My lady is bespoke. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I to your assistance do make *love*,
Masking the business from the common eye. *Shakespeare.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the presence of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Tenderness, parental care.

No religion that ever was so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson's Sermons*

5. Liking, inclination to. as, the *love* of one's country

6. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my *love*. *Spenser.*

If that the word and love were yours,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy *love*. *Shakespeare.*

The ban fh'd never hopes his *love* to fee. *Dryden*
The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope*

7. Lewdneſs.

He [illegible] on a [illegible] ſtand,
But on his knees at meditation S[illegible]

8. Unreaſonable liking.

The *love* to ſin makes a man ſin againſt his own reaſon. *Taylor's holy living.*

Men in *love* with their opinions may not only ſuppoſe what is in queſtion, but alege wrong matter of fact. *Locke*

9. Fondneſs; concord.

Come *love* and health to all!
Then I'll ſit down give me ſome wine; fill full. *Shak.*

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in *love*, and in the ſpirit of meekneſs? 1 *Cor.* iv. 21.

10. Principle of union.

Love is the great inſtrument of nature, the bond and cement of ſociety, the ſpirit and ſpring of the univerſe. *love* is ſuch an affection as cannot ſo properly be ſaid to be in the ſoul, as the ſoul to be in that; it is the whole man wrapt up into one deſire. *South's Sermons*

11. Picturesque repreſentation of love.

The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they ſhow
Their utmoſt art, on naked *loves* beſtow. *Dryden's Ovid.*

12. A word of endearment.

'Tis no diſhonour, truſt me, *love*, 'tis none,
I would die for thee. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

13. Due reverence to God.

I know that you have not the *love* of God in you. *John.*

Love is of two ſorts, of friendſhip and of deſire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers, the one a rational, the other a ſenſitive *love*. ſo our *love* of God conſiſts of two parts, as eſteeming of God, and deſiring of him. *Hammond.*

The *love* of God makes a man chaſte without the laborious arts of faſting, and exterior diſciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms but thoſe of *love*. *Taylor*

14. A kind of thin ſilk ſtuff. *Ainſ*

This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared ſo full of pores, with ſuch a tranſparency as that of a ſieve, a piece of cypreſs, or *lovehood*. *Boyle on Colours.*

LOVEAPPLE. *n. ſ.*

The *loveapple* has a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which expands in a circular order; the ſtyle afterwards becomes a roundiſh, ſoft, fleſhy fruit, divided into ſeveral cells, which contain many flat ſeeds. *Miller*

LO'VEKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtſhip.

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents: the ſons follow the father, while the daughters read *loveletters* and romances to their mother. *Addiſon's Spect.*

LO'VELILY. *adv.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

Thou look'ſt
Lovelily dreadful. *Otway's Venice Preſerv'd.*

LO'VELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lovely*.] Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Carrying thus in one perſon the only two bands of good-will, *lovelineſs* and lovingneſs. *Sidney.*

When I approach
Her *lovelineſs*, ſo abſolute ſhe ſeems,
That what ſhe wills to do, or ſay,
Seems wiſeſt, virtuouſeſt, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

If there is ſuch a native *lovelineſs* in the ſex, as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how reſiſtleſs is their power when they are on the ſide of truth? *Addiſon*

LO'VELORN. *adj.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forſaken of one's love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale,
Nightly to thee her ſad ſong mourneth well *Milton*

LO'VELY. *adj.* [from *love*.] Amiable, exciting love.

The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did ſuckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*
Than Hector's forehead. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleaſant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. 2 *Sam.* i. 23.

The flowers which it had preſs'd
Appeared to my view,
More freſh and [illegible] than the reſt,
That in the meadows grew. *Denham.*

The Chriſtian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of God than any relig[illegible] *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

[illegible]
With cleanly powder dry [illegible]
And round their *lovely* br[illegible]
Freſh flow'rs their mingl'd odours ſhed. *Prior.*

LO'VEMONGER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *love-monger*, and ſpeakeſt ſkilfully. *Shak.*

LO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *love*.]

1. One who is in love.

Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot ſee
The pretty follies that themſelves commit *Shakeſpeare.*

Let it be never ſaid, that he whoſe breaſt
Is fill'd with love, ſhould break a *lover's* reſt. *Dryden.*

2. A friend, one who regards with kindneſs.

Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd. *Shakeſp.*

I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my *lover*: I have been
The book of his good act, whence men have read
His fame unparalleled haply amplified. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. One who likes any thing.

To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

LO'OVER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurvert*, French, *an opening*.] An opening for the ſmoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. *Spenſ*

LO'VESECRET. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſecret*.] Secret between lovers.

What danger, Ammant, is this you fear?
Or what *loveſecret* which I muſt not hear. *Dryden's Aur.*

LO'VESICK. *adj.* [*love* and *ſick*.] Diſordered with love; languiſhing with amorous deſire.

See, on the ſhore inhabits purple ſpring,
Where nightingales their *loveſick* ditty ſing. *Dryden*

To the dear miſtreſs of my *loveſick* mind,
Her ſwain a pretty preſent has deſign'd. *Dryden's Virg.*

Of the relief to eaſe a *loveſick* mind,
Flavia preſcribes deſpair. *Granville.*

LO'VESOME. *adj.* [from *love*.] Lovely. A word not uſed.

Nothing new can ſpring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or *loveſome* can appear. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

LO'VESONG. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſong*.] Song expreſſing love.

Poor Romeo is already dead!
Stabb'd with a white wench's black eye,
Run through the ear with a *loveſong*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Loveſong weeds and ſatyrick thorns are grown,
Where ſeeds of better arts were early ſown. *Dennis.*

LO'VESUIT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſuit*.] Courtſhip.

His *loveſuit* hath been to me
As fearful as a ſiege. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

LO'VETALE. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *tale*.] Narrative of love.

The *lovetale*
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whoſe wanton paſſions in the ſacred porch
Ezekiel ſaw. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Cato's a proper perſon to entruſt
A *lovetale* with. *Addiſon's Cato.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *thought*.] Amorous fancy.

Away to ſweet beds of flowers,
Lovethoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers. *Shakeſp.*

LO'VETOY. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *toy*.] Small preſents given by lovers.

Has this amorous gentleman preſented himſelf with any *lovetoys*, ſuch as gold ſnuff-boxes. *Arbuth. and Pope's Ma. Sc.*

LO'VETRICK. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *trick*.] Art of expreſſing love.

Other diſports than dancing jollineſs;
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*loch*, Iriſh, a lake.] A lake, a large inland ſtanding water.

A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland ſent from *loughes* and foreſts hore,
Divided far by ſea from Europe's ſhore, [illegible]
Lough Neſs never freezes. *Pont. Tranſ.*

LO'VING. *participial adj.* [from *love*.]

1. Kind, affectionate.

So *loving* to my mother,
That he permitted not the winds of heav'n
To viſit her face too roughly. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

This earl was of great courage, and for this cauſe much loved of his ſoldiers, to whom he was no leſs *loving* again [illegible]

2. Expreſſing kindneſs.

The king took her in his arms till ſhe came to herſelf, and comforted her with *loving* words. *Eſth.* xv.

LO'VINGKINDNESS. Tenderneſs; favour; mercy. A ſcriptural word.

Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy *loving-kindneſſes*. *Pſal.* xxv.

He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our underſtanding, requiring us to conſider him only under the amiable attributes of goodneſs and *loving-kindneſs*, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Rogers.*

LO'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *loving*.] Affectionately; with kindneſs.

The new king, having no leſs *lovingly* performed all duties to him dead than alive, purſued on the fugge of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as for the eſtabliſhing of his own quiet. *Sidney, b.* ii.

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek perſons; but he that can do ſo with the froward and perverſe, he only hath true charity. *Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *loving*.] Kindneſs; affection.

Carrying thus in one perſon the only two bands of good-will, love and *lowlineſs*. *Sanderſon, Serm.*

LOUIS D'OR, *n.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about ſeventeen ſhillings.

If he is deſired to change a *louis d'or*, he muſt conſider of it. *Spectator*, N. 305

To LOUNGE, *v. n.* [*luyderen*, Dutch.] To idle, to live lazily.

LO'UNGER, *n. ſ.* [from *lounge*.] An idler.

LOURGE, *n. ſ.* [*longurio*, Latin.] A tall gangrel. *Ainſ.*

LOUSE, *n. ſ.* plural *lice*. [*luſ*, Saxon; *uet*, Dutch.] A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live on the bodies of men, beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

There were *lice* upon man and beaſt. *Exod.* viii. 18.

Frogs, *lice*, and flies, muſt all his palace fill
With ranck'd deſtruction. *Aſſ'tan.*

It is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence to aſſirm, that the firſt men might proceed out of the tumours of leaves of trees, as maggots and flies are ſuppoſed to do now, or muſt grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the *lice* of ſome prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct. *Bent'y's Sermons*

Not that I value the money the fourth part of the ſkip of a *louſe*. *Swift.*

To LOUSE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice.

As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to *louſe* themſelves in the ſunſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

You ſat and *louſ'd* him all the ſun-ſhine day. *Swift.*

LOUSEWORT *n. ſ.* The name of a plant, called alſo *rattle* and *cock's-comb*.

There are four different kinds of this plant, which grow wild, and in ſome low meadows are very troubleſome; eſpecially one ſort with yellow flowers, which riſes to be a foot or more, and is often in ſuch plenty as to be the moſt predominant plant; but it is very bad food for cattle. *Miller.*

LOUSILY, *adv.* [from *louſe*.] In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.

LO'USINESS, *n. ſ.* [from *louſy*.] The ſtate of abounding with lice.

LO'USY, *adj.* [from *louſe*.]

1. Swarming with lice, over-run with lice.

Let him be daub'd with mace, live high and whore,
Sometimes be *louſy*, but be never poor. *Dryden's Juv.*

Sweetbriar and gooſeberry are only *louſy* in dry times, or very hot places. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghil.

I pray you now remembrance on the *louſy* knave mine hoſt.
A *louſy* knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. *Shakeſp.*

LOUT, *n. ſ.* [*loete*, old Dutch. Mr. *Lye*.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

Pamela, whoſe noble heart doth diſdain, that the truſt of her virtue is repoſed in ſuch a *lout's* hands, had yet, to ſhew an obedience, taken on ſhepherdiſh apparel. *Sidney.*

This *lout*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we ſcarce are men, and you are gods. *Shakeſp.*

I have need of ſuch a youth,
That can with ſome diſcretion do my buſineſs,
For 'tis no truſting to yon fooliſh *lout*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus waſted the *louts* in melancholy ſtrain. *Gay's Paſt.*

To LOUT, *v. n.* [*plucan*, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obeiſance, to bend, to bow, to ſtoop. Obſolete. It was uſed in a good ſenſe. In Scotland they ſay, a ſervice low with *lowtan* or *lutran* ſhoulders; that is, one who bends forwards; his ſhoulders or back.

He fair the knight ſaluted, *louting* low,
Who faire him quitted, as that courteous was. *Fa. Qu.*

Under the ſand-bag he was ſeen,
Louting low, like a forſter green. *Ben. Jehnſon's Underw.*

A palmer, grey with age, with countenance *louting* low,
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow *Drayton.*

2. This word ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify,

Slain by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

LOUTISH *adj.* [from *lout*.] Clownish; bumpkinly.

This *lout*iſh clown is ſuch, that you never ſaw ſo ill-favoured a villain; his behaviour ſuch, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

LOUTISHLY *adv.* [from *lout*.] With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW. *adj.*

1. Not high.

2. Not riſing far upward.

It becomes a ſpreading vine of *low* ſtature. *Ezek.* xvii. 6.

3. Not elevated in ſituation.

O mighty Ceſar! doſt thou lye ſo *low*?
Are all thy conqueſts, glories, triumphs, ſpoils,
Shrunk to this little meaſure? *Shakeſp. Julius Ceſar*

Whatever is waſhed away from them is carried down into the *lower* grounds, and into the ſea, and nothing is brought back. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Deſcending far downwards; deep.

5. Not deep, not ſwelling high, ſhallow; uſed of water.

As two men were walking by the ſea-ſide at *low* water, they ſaw an oyſter, and they both pointed at it together. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is *low* ebb ſure with his receiver, when ſuch peccadilloes are put in to ſwell the charge. *Atterbury.*

6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.

7. Not loud, not noiſy.

As when in open air we blow,
The breath, though ſtrain'd, ſounds flat and *low*:
But if a trumpet take the blaſt,
It lifts it high, and makes it laſt. *Waller*

The theatre is ſo well contrived, that, from the very deep of the ſtage, the *loweſt* ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience, and yet, if you raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing like an echo to cauſe confuſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

8. In latitudes near to the line.

They take their courſe either high to the north, or *low* to the ſouth. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

9. Not riſing to ſo great a ſum as ſome other accumulation of particulars.

Who can imagine, that in ſixteen or ſeventeen hundred years time, taking the *lower* chronology, that the earth had then ſtood, mankind ſhould be propagated no farther than Judæa. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.

11. Dejected, depreſſed.

To be worſt,
The *loweſt*, moſt dejected, thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance. *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſpirits are ſo *low* his voice is drown'd,
He hears as from afar, or in a ſwoon,
Like the deaf murmur of a diſtant ſound *Dryden.*

Though he before had gall and rage,
Which death or conqueſt muſt aſſwage;
He grows diſpirited and *low*,
He hates the fight, and ſhuns the foe. *Pr.*

12. Impotent; ſubdued.

To keep them all quiet, he muſt keep them in greater awe and leſs ſplendor; which power he will uſe to keep them as *low* as he pleaſes, and at no more coſt than makes for his own pleaſure. *Grannt's Bills of Mortality.*

13. Not elevated in rank or ſtation; abject.

He woos both high and *low*, both rich and poor. *Shakeſp.*

Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the ſpade. *Locke.*

14. Diſhonourable; betokening meanneſs of mind: as, *low* tricks.

15. Not ſublime; not exalted in thought or diction.

He has not ſo many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but, at the ſame time, has not ſo many thoughts that are ſublime and noble. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 279.

In compariſon of theſe divine writers, the nobleſt wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton on the Claſſicks*

16. Reduced; in poor circumſtances: as, I am *low* in the world.

LOW. *adv.*

1. Not aloft; not at a high price, meanly. It is chiefly uſed in compoſition.

Proud of their numbers and ſecure in ſoul,
The confident and over luſty French:
Do the *low*-rated Engliſh play at dice? *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

This is the prettieſt *low*-born laſs, that ever
Ran the greenſord; nothing ſhe does or ſeems,
But ſmacks of ſomething greater than herſelf,
Too noble for this place. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

There under Ebon ſhades and *low*-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark Cimmerian deſert ever dwell. *Milton.*

My eyes no object met
But *low*-hung clouds, that dipt themſelves in rain,
To ſhake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*

No luxury found room
In *low*-roofſt houſes, and bare walls of lome. *Dryden.*

Vaſt yellow offſprings are the German's pride;
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain. *Creech.*

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge deſcends upon a ſ[illegible] creeping family. *Swift.*

We wand'ring go through dreary waſtes,
Where round ſome mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps,
And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. *Pope.*

Corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all; and av'rice creeping on,
Spread like a *low*-born miſt, and blot the ſun. *Pope*

2. In times near our own.

In that part of the world which was firſt inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

3. With a depreſſion of the voice.

Lucia, ſpeak *low*, he is retir'd to reſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. In

4. In a ſtate of ſubjection.

How comes it that, having been once ſo *low* brought, and thoroughly ſubjected, they afterwards lifted up themſelves ſo ſtrongly again. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To Low, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſink, to make low. Probably miſprinted for *lower*.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty ſhillings and ſixpence to one-and-twenty ſhillings. *Swift.*

To Low *v. n.* [ƀlopan, Saxon. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*; the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *lou*.] To bellow

Doth the wild aſs bray when he has graſs? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder? *Job* vi. 5.

The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries,
And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the ſkies. *Roſcommon*

Fair Io grac'd his ſhield, but Io now,
With horns exalted flames, and ſeems to *low*. *Dryden.*

Had he been born ſome ſimple ſhepherd's heir,
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy ſheep his care. *Prior.*

Low-well, *n. ſ.* [*laeve*, Dutch, *lex*, Saxon; or *log*, Iſlandick, a flame, and *well*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Lowe* denotes a flame in Scotland; and *to lowe*, to flame.

Lowe, *n. ſ.*

Lowe, *low*, comes from the Saxon hleap, a hill, heap, or barrow, and ſo the Gothick *olawd* is a monument or barrow. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To Lo'wer, *v. a.* [from *low*.]

1. To bring low, to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion.

As our high veſſels paſs their wat'ry way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With haſty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confeſſing the aſſerted power *Prior.*

The ſupplant nations
Bow to its enſigns, and with *ower'd* ſails
Confeſs the ocean's queen. *Smith's Phædrus and Hippolytus.*

2. To ſuffer to ſink down.

When the water of rivers iſſues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it ſuch particles of looſe matter as it met with in its paſſage through the ſtone, and it ſuſtains thoſe particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. To leſſen; to make leſs in price or value.

The kingdom will loſe by this *lowering* of intereſt, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*

Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their intereſt. *Child on Trade.*

To Lower. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to fall; to ſink.

The preſent pleaſure,
By revolution *low'ring*, does become
The oppoſite of itſelf. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To Lower. *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the ſky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the ſky ſeems to do in dark weather: if it was firſt uſed of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance.]

1. To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.

Now is the winter of our diſcontent
Made glorious Summer by this ſon of York;
And all the clouds that *lower'd* upon our houſe,
In the deep boſom of the ocean buried. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

The *low'ring* ſpring, with laviſh rain,
Beats down the ſlender ſtem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myſelf from theſe uncomfortable ſcenes *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 83.

The dawn is overcaſt, the morning *low'rs*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addiſon's Cato.*

If on Swithin's feaſt the welkin *lours*,
And ev'ry penthouſe ſtreams with haſty ſhow'rs,
Twice twenty days ſhall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay.*

2. To frown, to pout, to look ſullen.

There was Diana when Actæon ſaw her, and one of her nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might ſee the workman meant to ſet forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But ſullen diſcontent ſat *low'ring* on her face;
Yet, impotent of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden.*

Lowe'r *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudineſs, gloominеſs.

Th' Iberian was jealous for Zelmane, not without ſo mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Lo'weringly. *adv.* [from *lower*.] With cloudineſs, gloomily.

Lo'wermost. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *moſt*.] Loweſt.

Plants have their ſeminal parts uppermoſt, living creatures have them *lowermoſt*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It will alſo happen, that the ſame part of the pipe which was now *lowermoſt*, will preſently become higher, ſo that the water does aſcend by deſcending; aſcending in compariſon to the whole inſtrument, and deſcending in reſpect of its ſeveral parts. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Lo'wland. *n. ſ.* [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in reſpect of neighbouring hills, the

What a ſcorn is it
His errand was to draw the *lowland* cloud,
And noiſome vapours, from the foggy bogs,
Then breathe the baleful ſtench with all his force. *Dryd.*

No natural cauſe ſhe found from brooks or bogs,
Or marſhy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs *Dryden*

Lo'wlily *adv.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humbly; without pride.

2. Meanly, without dignity.

Lo'wliness. *n. ſ.* [from *lowly*.]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

Lowlineſs is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king becoming graces,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Bounty, perſev'rance, mercy, *lowneſs*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Eve
With *lowlineſs* majeſtick, from her
And grace, that won who ſaw to wiſh her ſtay,
Roſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* viii.

If with a true Chriſtian *lowlineſs* of heart, and a devout fervency of ſoul, we perform them, we ſhall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we truſt. *Atterbury's Sermons*

2. Meanneſs; want of dignity, abject depreſſion.

They continued in that *lowlineſs* until the time that the diviſion between the two houſes of Lancaſter and York aroſe, *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The *lowlineſs* of my fortune has not yet brought me to flatter vice, and it is my duty to give teſtimony to virtue *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*

Lo'wly *adj.* [from *low*.]

1. Humble, meek, mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt.* xi. 29.

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts ſaluted him in a very *lowly* and ſubmiſſive manner, as looking that from him we ſhould receive ſentence of life or death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

With cries they fill'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Thoneus began. *Dryden.*

The heavens are not pure in his ſight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence muſt we bow down our ſouls before ſo excellent a being, and adore a nature ſo much ſuperior to our own. *Rogers's Sermons*

2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour diſtinctive names,
One common right the great and *low'ly* claims. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty, not ſublime.

For all who read, and reading not diſdain,
Theſe rural poems, and their *lowly* ſtrain,
The name of Varus oft inſcribed ſhall ſee. *Dryd. Sylvæ*

Lo'wly. *adv.* [from *low*.]

1. Not highly, meanly, without grandeur; without dignity

I will ſhew myſelf highly fed, and *lowly* taught, I know my buſineſs is but to the court. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſtering grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

2. Humbly, meekly; modeſtly

Heav'n is for thee too high
To know what paſſes there; be *lowly* wiſe
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Milton.*

Another crowd
Preferr'd the ſame requeſt, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*

Lown. *n. ſ.* [*lum*, Iriſh; *leen*, Dutch, a ſtupid drone.] A ſcoundrel, a raſcal.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches coſt him but a crown:
He thought them ſixpence all too dear,
And therefore call'd the taylor *lown*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo'wness. *n. ſ.* [from *low*.]

1. Abſence of height, ſmall diſtance from the ground.

By th' height, the *lowneſs*, or the mean, if dearth,
Or foyzon follow *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The *lowneſs* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better, for you ſhall even ſee, in apricots upon a wall, the greateſt fruits towards the bottom. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch makes it riſe in height, the *lowneſs* often opens it in breadth *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Meanneſs of condition, whether mental or exter

Nothing could have ſubdu'd
To ſuch a *lowneſs*, but his

Now

Now I muſt
To the young man ſend humble treaties,
A dau palter in the ſhift of *lowneſs*. *Sh[illegible]*

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.
The name of ſervants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanneſs of mind, as well as *lowneſs* of condition. *South's Sermons.*

4. Want of ſublimity; contrary to loftineſs.
A tranſcendent height, as *lowneſs* me,
Makes her not ſee, or not ſhow *Donne.*
His ſtyle is accommodated to his ſubject, either low; if his fault be too much *lowneſs*, that of Perſius is the hardneſs of his metaphors. *Dryden.*

5 Submiſſiveneſs.
The people were in ſuch *lowneſs* of obedience as ſubjects were like to yield, who had lived a moſt four-and-twenty years under ſo politick a king as his father. *Bacon.*

6. Depreſſion; dejection
Hence proceeded that poverty and *lowneſs* of ſpirit to which a kingdom may be ſubject, as well as a particular perſon. *Swift*

LOWTHOUGHTED. *adj* [*low* and *thought*.] Having the thoughts withheld from ſublime or heavenly meditations, mean of ſentiments, narrow mindedneſs.
Above the ſmoak and ſtir of this dim ſpot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being *Milton.*
O grace ſerene! Oh virtue heav'nly fair!
Divine oblation of *lowthoughted* care
Freſh blooming hope, gay daughter of the ſky,
And with our early immortality! *Pope.*

LOWSPIRITED. *adj* [*low* and *ſpirit*.] Dejected; depreſſed, not [illegible], not ſprite.
[illegible]ly carried to the higheſt pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a diſorderly young fellow, you have a *lowſpirited* moped creature. *Locke.*

LOXODROMICK. *n. ſ.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος, *loxodromus*, Lat.]
Loxodromick is the art of oblique ſailing by the rhumb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian, that is, when you ſail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the ſame meridian, but acroſs them: hence the table of rhumbs, or the tranſverſe tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the ſailor may practically find his courſe, diſtance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*. *Harris.*

LOYAL. *adj* [*loyal*, Fr.]
1 Obedient, true to the prince.
Of Groſter's treachery,
And of the *loyal* ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me ſot. *Shakeſp.*
The regard of duty in that moſt *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knolles.*
Loyal ſubjects often ſeize their prince,
Yet mean his hatred perſon not the leaſt offence. *Dryden.*
2 Faithful in love, true to a lady, or lover
Had wedded love! by thee
Founded in reaſon *loyal*, juſt, and pure. *Milton.*
There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden's Æn.*

LOYALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *loyal*.] One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king
The cedar, by the inſtigation of the *loyaliſts*, ſeized out [illegible] the horſebeans. *Howel's Vocal F.*

LOYALLY *adv.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity, with true adherence to a king
The circling year I wait, with ampler ſtores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native ſhores,
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LOYALTY. *n. ſ.* [*loyauté*, French.]
1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.
Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make
Our faith meer folly, yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his maſter conquer. *Shakeſp.*
To day ſhalt thou behold a ſubject die
For truth, for duty, and for *loyalty*. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
Commiſſions ſtain'd the heart
Of all their *loyalties*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*
He had never had any veneration for the court, but only ſuch *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*
Abdiel faithful found
[illegible] unſeduced, unterrified,
[illegible] he kept. *Milton.*
[illegible]dy, or lover
[*lozenge*, French.] Of unknown etymology.

1. A rhomb.
The beſt builders reſolve upon rectangular ſquares, as a between too few and too many angles, and through [illegible]qual inclination of the faces, they are ſtronger than the rhomb or *loſenge*. *Wotton's Architecture*
Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted.
3. A cake of preſerved fruit. both theſe are ſo denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

LR. a contraction for *lordſhip*.

LU'BBARD *n. ſ.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy ſturdy fellow
Yet their wine and victuals thoſe carmalieon *lubbards*
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and cupboards. *Stanſt.*

LU'BBER. *n. ſ.* [of this word the beſt derivation ſeems to be from *lubbed*, ſaid by *Junius* to ſignify in Dutch *fat*.] A ſturdy drone, an idle, fat, bulky loſel; a booby.
For tempeſt and ſhowers deceiveth a many,
And ling'ring *lubbers* looſe many a penie. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*
Theſe chaſe the ſmaller ſhoals of fiſh from the main ſea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat *lubber* out of breath *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the ſhoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breaſt,
And great Troy ſhrinking. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*
A notable *lubber* thou reporteſt him to be. *Shakeſp.*
Tell how the drudging gob in ſweat,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn,
That ten day labourers could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubber* fiend *Milton.*
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your *lubber* ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dryden.*
How can you name that ſuperannuated *lubber*? *Congreve.*

LU'BBERLY *adj.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky.
I came at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page, and ſhe's a great *lubberly* boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

LU'BBERLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; clumſily
Merry andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the ſame tricks which his maſter is ſo dexterouſly performing on the high. *Dryden's Dedication.*

LUC *n. ſ.* A game at cards.
Ev'n mighty pam who kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of *luc*. *Pope.*

To LU'BRICATE. *v. a* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make ſmooth or ſlippery; to ſmoothe.
There are aliments which, beſides this *lubricating* quality, ſtimulate in a ſmall degree. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*
The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the ſaponaceous remedies, ſome of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and ſtimulate. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To LU'BRICITATE. *v. n.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To ſmooth; to make ſlippery

LUBRI'CITY, *n. ſ.* [*lubricus*, Latin; *lubricité*, French.]
1 Slipperineſs; ſmoothneſs of ſurface.
2. Aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion
Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preſerves the mucilage from inſpiſſation *Ray on Creation.*
3. Uncertainty, ſlipperineſs; inſtability.
The manifold impoſſibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the ſame conveniences in any modification. *More.*
He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of univerſal vanity; and yet the politician is not diſcouraged at the inconſtancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his ſubject. *Glanville's Apology.*
A ſtate of tranquility is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
4. Wantonneſs; lewdneſs
From the lechery of theſe fauns, he thinks that ſatyr is derived from them, as if wantonneſs and *lubricity* were eſſential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICK. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1 Slippery, ſmooth on the ſurface.
A throng
Of ſhort thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float
And roul themſelves over her *lubrick* throat,
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*
2. Uncertain, unſteady.
I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of fate, till he is ſwallowed in the gulph of fatality *Wotton.*
2. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique*, French.]
Why were we hurry'd down
This *lubrick* and adult'rate age
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encreaſe the ſteaming ordures of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICOUS. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slippery; ſmooth.
The parts of water being volubile and *ubricous* as well as fine, it eaſily inſinuates itſelf into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*
2. Uncertain.
The judgment being the leading power, if it be ſtored with *lubricous* opinions inſtead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily reſolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions. *Glanville's S*

Lubrifica'tion. *n. f.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Latin.] The act of smoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

Lubrifaction. *n. f.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of lubricating or smoothing.

The cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation, as in medicines emollient, such as milk, honey, and mallows. *Bacon*

Luce. *n. f.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.] A pike full grown.

They give the dozen white *luces* in their coat. *Shakesp.*

Lu'cent. *adj.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright, splendid.

I meant the day-star should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* seat. *Beny. Johnson*

A spot like which perhaps
Astronomer in the sun's *lucent* orb,
Through his glaz'd optick tube yet never saw. *Milton.*

Lu'cid. *n. f.* [*lucidus*, Latin; *lucide*, French.]

1. Shining, bright; glittering.

Over his *lucid* arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than Meliboean. *Milton.*

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being injured by too vehement and *lucid* an object, and again dilates it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light. *Ray.*

If at the same time a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at the distance of about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part of the glass where it is most in motion, the electrick vapour which is excited by the friction of the glass against the hand will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light; and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear *lucid* like a glow-worm. *Newton's Opticks.*

The pearly shell its *lucid* globe unfold,
And Phoebus warm the ripe'ning ore to gold. *Pope.*

2. Pellucid, transparent.

On the fertile banks
Of Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* streams. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver and half of a transparent metal, we saw certain strange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers stopped by that *lucid* substance. *Glanville's Treat.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madness.

The long dissentions of the two houses, which, although they had had *lucid* intervals and happy pauses, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth. *Bacon.*

Some beams of wit on other souls may fall,
Strike through and make a *lucid* interval;
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray,
His rising fogs prevail upon the day. *Dryden.*

I believed him in a *lucid* interval, and desired he would please to let me see his book. *Tatler*

A few sensual and voluptuous persons may, for a season, eclipse this native light of the soul; but can never so wholly smother and extinguish it, but that, at some *lucid* intervals, it will recover itself again, and shine forth to the conviction of their conscience. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Lucidity. *n. f.* [from *lucid.*] Splendour, brightness. *Dict.*

Lucif'erous. *adj.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.

The experiment is in itself not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as shewing a new way to produce a volatile salt. *Boyle*

Luci'fick. *adj.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light.

When made to converge, and so mixed together; though their *lucifick* motion be continued, yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted. *Grew.*

Luck. *n. f.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event.

He forc'd his neck into a noose,
To shew his play at fast and loose;
And when he chanc'd t' escape, mistook
For art and subtlety, his *luck* *Hudibras*

Some such method may be found by human industry or *luck*, by which compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of such *luck* the luckless lucky maid,
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser*

Farewel, good Salisbury, and good *luck* go with thee *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

I did demand what news from Shrewsbury.
He told me, that rebellion had ill *luck*,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold. *Shakespeare.*

That part of mankind who have had the influence, or the *luck*, to pass, in common opinion, for the wisest, have followed a very different scent. *Temple.*

Such, how highly soever they may have the *luck* to be thought of, are far from being Israelites indeed *South*

The guests are found too num'rous for the treat,
But all, it seems, who had the *luck* to eat,
Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious meat. *Tate's Juv.*

Luckily. *adv.* [from *lucky.*] Fortunately; by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

It happens *luckily* for the establishment of a new race of kings upon the British throne, that the first of this royal line has all high qualifications. *Addison.*

Luckiness. *n. f.* [from *lucky.*] Good fortune; good hap, casual happiness.

He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the *luckiness* of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. *Locke.*

Luckless. *adj.* [from *luck.*] Unfortunate, unhappy.

Glad of such luck, the *luckless* lucky maid,
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries. *Fairy Queen.*

Never shall my thoughts be base,
Though *luckless*, yet without disgrace. *Suckling.*

What else but his immoderate lust of pow'r,
Pray'rs made and granted in a *luckless* hour? *Dryden.*

Lucky. *n. f.* [from *luck*; *gelucky*, Dutch.] Fortunate, happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more *lucky* wight,
Dismay'd with that deformed, dismal sight,
Fled fast away. *Fairy Queen, b. x.*

Perhaps some arm more *lucky* than the rest,
May reach his heart; and free the world from bondage. *Addison's Cato.*

Lu'crative. *adj.* [*lucratif*, French; *lucrativus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandize being the most *lucrative*, may bear usury at a good rate, other contracts not so. *Bacon.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to pursue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more *lucrative* method of life by agriculture. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

Lu'cre. *n. f.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense

Malice and *lucre* in them
Have laid this woe here. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

They all the sacred mysteries of heav'n
To their own vile advantages shall turn,
Of *lucre*, and ambition. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

A soul supreme in each hard instance try'd,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of pow'r, the blast of publick breath,
The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

What can be thought of the procuring letters by fraud, and the printing them merely for *lucre*? *Pope*

Lucrif'erous. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful, profitable

Silver was afterwards separated from the gold, but in so small a quantity, that the experiment, the cost and pains considered, was not *lucriferous*. *Boyle*

Lucri'fick. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain

D

Lu'ctation. *n. f.* [*luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; contest.

To Lu'cubrate. *n. f.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to study by night.

Lucubra'tion. *n. f.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.

Thy *lucubrations* have been perused by several of our friends. *Tatler, N. 8.*

Lucubra'tory. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] Composed by candle-light.

You must have a sober dish of coffee, and a solitary at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to you *Pope.*

Lu'culent *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear, transparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not used in this sense by any other writer.

And *luculent* along
The purer rivers flow. *Thomson's Winter, l. 715*

2. Certain; evident.

They are against the obstinate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that Christian religion hath. *Hale*

Ludicrous. *adj.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burlesque, merry; sportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this as an instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction *Notes on the Odyss.*

Lu'dicrously. *adv.* [from *ludicrous.*] Sportively; in burlesque, in a manner that may excite laughter.

Lu'dicrousness. *n. f.* [from *ludicrous.*] Burlesque, sportiveness, merry cast or manner; ridiculousness

Ludifica'tion. *n. f.* [*ludificor*, Latin.] The act of mocking, or making sport with another.

LUFF. *n. f.* [in Scotland.] The palm of the hand; as, clap me arles in my *luff*.

To LUFF. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your fwelling fails, and *luff* to wind. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. a.* [alucean, Saxon, to pull, *loga*, Swedish, the hollow of the hand.]

1. To hall or drag, to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this
Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides. *Shakesp.*
The bear is safe, and out of peril,
Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibras.*
When savage bears agree with bears,
Shall secret ones *lug* saints by th' ears. *Hudibras, p.* 11
See him drag his feeble legs about
Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler *lags* him still
Through hedges. *Dryden.*
Whose pleasure is to see a strumpet tear
A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair. *Dryden.*
Either every single animal spirit must convey a whole representation, or else they must divide the image amongst them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

2. To LUG *out*. To draw a sword, in burlesque language.

But buff and beltmen never know these cares,
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut. *Dryden*

To LUG. *v. n.* To drag, to come heavily: perhaps only misprinted for *lags*.

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air, too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if she were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

LUG. *n. f.*

1. A kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unmerchantable pilchards, tag worms, *lugs*, and little crabs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. [In Scotland.] An ear.

3. *Lug*, a land measure, a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd
For the large leap which Devon did compel
Cranbin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground: *Fa. Qu.*

LU'GGAGE. *n. f.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come bring your *luggage* nobly on your back. *Shakesp.*
What do you mean
To doat thus on such *luggage*? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Think not thou to find me slack, or need
Thy politick maxims, or that cumbersome
Luggage of war there shewn me. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
How durst thou with that sullen *luggage*
O' th' self, old arm, and other baggage,
T' oppose thy lumber against us? *Hudibras, p.* 1.
The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the ruffling winds of passion and opinion; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be cast out till all be shipwrecked. *Guard.*
A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,
And leave the *luggage* of good works behind. *Dryden.*
I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

LUGU'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful, sorrowful.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a sad or whining tone, makes up the sum of many mens humiliations. *Decay of Piety.*

LUKEWARM. *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon, is *hreod*, in old Frisick *hli*, in Dutch *laute*, whence probably our *luke*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the first word, the force of the second; as we say, *boiling hot*.]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

A dreary corse, whose life away did pass,
All wallow'd in his own, yet *lukewarm* blood,
That from his wound yet welled fresh alas! *Fairy Queen.*
May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of mouth friends; smoke and *lukewarm* water
Is your perfection. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*
Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to contemperate hot and sharp humours. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
Whence is it but from this attractive power that water, which alone distils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not distil from salt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent, not zealous.

If some few continue stedfast, it is an obedience so *lukewarm* and languishing, that it merits not the name of passion *Law.*
This sober conduct is a mighty virtue
In *lukewarm* patriots. *Addison's Cato.*

LU'KEWARMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth.
2. With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS. *n. f.* [from *lukewarm*.]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.
2. Indifference, want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmness*. *King Charles.*
The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion, the excess is inordinate heat and spiritual fury. *Spra:*
Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmness*. *Swift*

To LULL. *v. a.* [*lollen*, Dan. *lullen*, Germ. *lollen*, Dut.]

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound.

There trickled softly down
A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play
Emongst the pumy stones, and made a sound
To *lull* him soft asleep, that by it lay. *Fairy Queen, b.*
Such sweet compulsion doth in musick lie,
To *lull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*
These *lull'd* by nightingales embracing slept. *Milton.*

2. To compose, to quiet; to put to rest.

To find a foe it shall not be his hap,
And peace shall *lull* him in her flow'ry lap. *Milton.*
No more these scenes my meditations aid,
Or *lull* to rest the visionary maid. *Pope.*
By the vocal woods and waters *lull'd*,
And lost in lonely musing in a dream. *Thomson's Spring.*

LU'LLABY. *n. f.* [*lallus*, Latin. Quem nutricum fusse deum contendit Turnebus, from *lull*: it is observable that the nurses call sleep *by, by*; *lullaby* is therefore *lull to sleep*.] A song to still babes.

Only that noise heav'ns rolling circles kept,
Sung *lullaby*, to bring the world to rest. *Fairfax*
Philomel, with melody,
Sing in your sweet *lullaby*;
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; *lulla, lulla, lullaby*. *Shakespeare.*
If you will let your lady know I am here to speak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further.
—Marry, sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again. *Shak.*
Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children. *Locke on Education.*

LUMBA'GO. *n. f.* [*lumbi*, Lat. the loins.]

Lumbago's are pains very troublesome about the loins, and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers, they are most commonly from fullness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shudderings, and cramps in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers. *Quincy.*

LU'MBER. *n. f.* [loma, geloma, Saxon, household-stuff, *lumering*, the dirt of an house, Dutch.] Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value.

The very bed was violated
By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains,
And thrown amongst the common *lumber*. *Otway.*
One son at home
Concerns thee more than many guests to come.
If to some useful art he be not bred,
He grows mere *lumber*, and is worse than dead. *Dryden*
Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched stores,
Few hands will rid the *lumber* of the poor. *Dryden's J.*
If God intended not the precise use of every single atom, that atom had been no better than a piece of *lumber*. *Grew.*
The poring scholiasts mark,
Wits, who, like owls, see only in the dark;
A *lumber*-house of books in ev'ry head. *Pope's Dunciad*

To LU'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly.

In Rodo we must have so much stuff *lumbered* together, that not the least beauty of tragedy can appear. *Rymer.*

To LU'MBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

First let them ruth at large,
Nor *lumber* o'er the meads, nor cross the wood. *Dryden*

LU'MINARY. *n. f.* [*luminare*, Latin, *luminaire*, French.]

1. Any body which gives light.

The great *luminary*
Dispenses light from far *Milton*

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *luminaries* he espied in his face, dissuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

3. Any one that instructs mankind.

The circulation of the blood, and the weight and spring of the air, had been reserved for a late happy discovery by two great *luminaries* of this island. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ILLUMINATION. *n. f.* [from *lumen*.] Emission of light. *Dict.*

LUMINOUS. *n. f.* [*lumineux*, French.]

1. Shining, emitting light.

Fire burneth wood, making it first *luminous*, then black and brittle, and lastly, broken and incinerate. *Bacon.*
Its first convex divides
The *luminous* inferior orbs inclos'd,
From chaos *Milton.*
How came the sun to be *luminous*? Not from the necessity of natural causes. *Bentley's Sermons*

2. Enlightened.

2. Enlightened.

Earth may, induſtrious of herſelf, fetch day,
Traveling eaſt, and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night, her other part
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v

3 Shining; bright.

The moſt *luminous* of the priſmatick colours are the yellow and orange; theſe affect the ſenſes more ſtrongly than all the reſt together *Newton's Optick.*

LUMP. *n. ſ.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall maſs of any matter.

The weed kali is by the Egyptians uſed firſt for fire, and then they cruſh the aſhes into *lumps* like a ſtone, and ſo ſell them to the Venetians. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could *lumps* of ſugar or ſalt caſt into it be ſo perfectly diſſolved in it, that the *lumps* themſelves totally diſappear? *Boyle.*

An Ombite wretch is priſ'ner made,
Whoſe fleſh torn off by *lumps*, the rav'nous foe
In morſels cut *Tate*

Ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were ſorted well, with *lumps* of amber laid between. *Dry.*

To conceive thus of the ſoul's ſo ſtrict union with an infirm being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as groſs thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the ſeveral parts whereof being applied to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was preſent need of *Locke.*

2. A ſhapeleſs maſs.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigeſted *lump*;
As crooked in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Baſh, baſh, thou *lump* of foul deformity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why might not there have been, in this great maſs, huge *lumps* of ſolid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together *Keil againſt Burnet*

3 Maſs undiſtinguiſhed.

A mere l

Like one *lump* before him, to be faſhion'
Into what pitch he pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

It is rare to find any of theſe metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, ſilver, lead, and tin, all promiſcuouſly in one *lump*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. The whole together; the groſs.

If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the *lump*. *Addiſon*

Other epidemical vices are rife and predominant only for a ſeaſon, and muſt not be aſcribed to human nature in the *lump*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The principal gentlemen of ſeveral counties are ſtigmatized in a *lump*, under the notion of being papiſts. *Swift*

To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the groſs, without attention to particulars.

The expences ought to be *lumped* together. *Aſſiſt's Par*

Buccaneers, in his political balance, after laying France in one ſcale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoiſe the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itſelf weighed ſo well, they could not fail of ſucceſs when the ſeveral parts of the monarchy were *lumped* in the ſame ſcale *Addiſon.*

LU'MPFISH. [*lump* and *fiſh*, *lumpus*, Lat.] A ſort of fiſh.

LU'MPING. *adj.* [from *lump.*] Large, heavy, great. A low word.

Nick, thou ſhalt have a *lumping* pennyworth. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'MPISH. *adj.* [from *lump.*] Heavy, groſs, dull; unactive, bulky.

Out of the earth was formed the fleſh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpiſh*. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Sylvia is *lumpiſh*, heavy, melancholy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Love is all ſpirit: fairies ſooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,
Than we, we are too dull and *lumpiſh*. *Suckling*

Little terreſtrial particles ſwimming in it after the groſſeſt were ſunk down, which, by their heavineſs and *lumpiſh* figure, made their way more ſpeedily. *Burnet.*

How dull and how inſenſible a beaſt
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the reſt?
Philoſophers and poets vainly ſtrove
In every age the *lumpiſh* maſs to move. *Dryden*

LU'MPISHLY. *adv.* [from *lumpiſh.*] With heavineſs; with ſtupidity.

LU'MPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heavineſs.

LU'MPY. *adj.* [from *lump.*] Full of lumps, full of compact maſſes.

One of the beſt ſpades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too ſmall for a great garden mould. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LU'NACY. *n. ſ.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon; madneſs in general.

Love is merely madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark houſe and a whip as mad-men do, and the reaſon why they are not ſo puniſhed and cured is, that the *lunacy* is ſo ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakeſp. As you like it*

Your kindred ſhun your houſe,
As beaten hence by your ſtrange *lunacy*. *Shakeſpeare*

There is a difference of *lunacy*: I had rather be mad with him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the ſhips that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have ſo much coming in, think you have nothing

LU'NAR } *adj.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Lat. *luna.*] Relating
LU'NARY } moon, under the dominion of the moon.

They that have reſolved that theſe years were but years, viz. of a month, or Egyptian years, are refuted. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

They have denominated ſome herbs lu
and ſuch like toys put into great words.

The figure of its ſeed much reſembles a
Baptiſta Porta hath thought too low a ſignifica
the ſame unto a *lunary* repreſentation. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

We upon our globe's laſt verge ſhall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the ſky,
From thence our rolling neighbours we ſhall know,
And on the *lunar* world forcibly prey. *Dryden*

LU'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*lunaria*, Latin, *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort.

Then ſprinkles ſhe the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From *lunary* diſtilling. *Drayton's Nymphal.*

LU'NATED *adj.* [from *luna.*] Formed like a half moon.

LU'NATICK *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with *lunatick* bans, ſometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare.*

LU'NATICK *n. ſ.* A madman.

The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact.
One ſees more devils than vaſt hell can hold,
The madman. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream*

I dare enſure any man well in his wits, for one in the thouſand that he ſhall not die a *lunatick* in Bedlam within theſe ſeven years; becauſe not above one in about one thouſand five hundred have done ſo. *Graunt's Bills*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple ſing,
The ſot a hero, *lunatick* a king. *Pope*

The reſidue of the yearly profits ſhall be laid out in purchaſing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hoſpital for the reception of idiots and *lunaticks*. *Stat.*

LUNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lunaiſon*, French, *luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

If the *lunations* be obſerved for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the ſame obſervations will be verified for ſucceeding cycles for ever. *Holder on Time.*

LUNCH, } *n. ſ.* [*Minſheu* derives it from *lonja*, Spaniſh,
LU'NCHEON, } *Skinner* from *klenken*, a ſmall piece, Teutonick. It probably comes from *crutch* or *clunch*.] As much food as one's hand can hold.

When hungry thou ſtood'ſt ſtaring, like an oaf,
I ſlic'd the *luncheon* from the barley loaf,
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well the meſs. *Gay.*

LUNE. *n. ſ.* [*luna*, Latin.]

1. Any thing in the ſhape of an half moon.

2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks. The French ſay of a man who is but fantaſtical or whimſical, *Il a des lunes*.

Hammer.

Beſtrew them
Theſe dangerous, unſafe *lunes* i' th' king;
He muſt be told on't, and he ſhall: the office
Becomes a woman beſt. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. A laſh as the *lune* of a hawk.

LUNE'TTE *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſ

Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which conſiſts of two faces that form an angle outwards, and is con
[illegible] bottles full of water, to ſerve inſtead of a
[illegible] pute the enemy's paſſage it is ſix
[illegible]ent, of which the parapet is four. *Treviſio.*

LU'NG *n. ſ.* [*lungen*, Saxon, *long*, Dutch.] The lights; the [illegible] which breath is inſpired and expired.

More would I, but my *lungs* are waſted ſo,
That ſtrength of ſpeech is utterly denied me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bellows of his *lungs* begin to ſwell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel.
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of braſs inſpir'd with iron *lungs*,
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the puniſhments thoſe crimes have met. *Dryden*

LU'NGED. *adj.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the inſtrument of lungs; drawing in and emitting air as, the lungs in an animal body.

The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hiſſing fire provoke. *Dryden*

LU'NG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown.*]

The lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt within, whence ſuch as are detained with that diſeaſe are *lung-grown*. *Harvey on Conſu*

LU'NGWORT. *n. f.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.]
The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel, whoſe upper part is cut into ſeveral ſegments; from its fiſtulous flower-cup, which is for the moſt part pentagonal, riſes the pointal encompaſſed by four embrios, which afterwards become ſo many ſeeds incloſed in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

LUNISO'LAR. *adj.* [*lun.ſolaire*, French; *luna* and *ſolaris*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of ſun and moon.

LUNT. *n. ſ.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired

LU'PINE. *n. ſ* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulſe.
It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with either plain or ſpherical ſeeds. the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot ſtalks. *Miller.*
When Protogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he uſed to diet himſelf with peas and *lupines*, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Where ſtalks of *lupines* grew,
Th' enſuing ſeaſon, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden's Georg.*
Protogenes, drawing the picture of Jalyſus, took no other nouriſhment than *lupines* mixed with water, for fear of clogging his imagination by the luxury of his food. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *n. ſ* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *Fourche*, a ſcheme of draughts, much uſed, as he ſays, among the Dutch; *ourche* he derives from *arca*; ſo that, I ſuppoſe, thoſe that are loſt are left in *lurche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the uſe of the word.]

To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deſerted condition, to leave without help.
Will you now to peace incline,
And ſangliſh in the main deſign,
And *leave* us *in the lurch*. *Denham.*
But though th' art of a different church,
I will not *leave* thee *in the lurch*. *Hudibras, p.* i.
Have a care how you keep company with thoſe that, when they find themſelves upon a pinch, will *leave* their friends *in the lurch*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
Can you break your word with three of the honeſteſt beſt-meaning perſons in the world? It is baſe to take advantage of their ſimplicity and credulity, and *leave* them *in the lurch* at laſt. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull*
Flirts about town had a deſign to caſt us out of the faſhionable world, and *leave* us *in the lurch*, by ſome of their late refinements. *Addiſon's Guardian*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]
1. To ſhift; to play tricks.
I myſelf, ſometimes leaving the fear of heav'n on my left-hand, and hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to ſhuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To lie in wait: we now rather uſe *lurk*.
While the one was upon wing, the other ſtood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*turcer*, Latin.]
1. To devour, to ſwallow greedily.
Too far off from great cities may hinder buſineſs; or too near *turcheth* all proviſions, and maketh every thing dear *Bacon's Eſſays.*
2. To defeat, to diſappoint. A word now uſed only in burleſque. [from the game *lurch*.]
He waxed like a ſea;
And, in the brunt of ſeventeen battles ſince,
He *lurcht* all ſwords o' th' garland. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
God never deſigned the uſe of them to be continual, by putting ſuch an emptineſs in them, as ſhould ſo quickly faint and *lurch* the expectation. *South's Sermons.*
This is a ſure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the ſincere communicant. *South's Sermons.*
3. To ſteal privily, to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *lurch*.]
1. One that watches to ſteal, or to betray or entrap.
I cannot repreſent thoſe worthies more naturally than under the ſhadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, *lurchers*, and ſetters. *Tatler*, N°. 59
His thefts ſome tradeſman ſpies,
Swift from his play the ſcudding *lurcher* flies;
Whilſt ev'ry honeſt tongue ſtop thief reſounds. *Gay.*
2. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not uſed.

LURE. *n. ſ.* [*leurre*, French, *lure*, Dutch.]
1. Something held out to call a hawk.
My falcon now is ſharp and paſſing empty,
And, till ſhe ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full-gorg'd,
For then ſhe never looks upon her *lure*. *Shakeſpeare.*
This *lure* ſhe caſt abroad, thinking that this fame and beauty would draw, at one time or other, ſome birds to ſtoke upon it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
A great eſtate to an heir, is as a *lure* to all the birds of prey round about to ſeize on him. *Bacon.*
A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarſels, and of *lures* he talks. *Prior*
2. Any enticement, any thing that promiſes advantage.
How many have with a ſmile made ſmall account
Of beauty, and her *lures*, eaſily ſcorned
All her aſſaults, on worthier things intent. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
[illegible]
Nor high-flown hopes to reaſon's *lure* deſcend. *Denham.*

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.
Standing near one that *lured* loud and ſhrill, I had ſuddenly an offence, as if ſomewhat had broken, or been diſlocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon*

To LURE. *v. a.* To attract, to entice, to draw.
As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Againſt the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamped, come flying, *lur'd*
With ſcent of living carcaſes. *Milton's Par. Loſt*
A man ſpent one day in labour, that he might paſs the other at eaſe, and *lured* on by the pleaſure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*
Should you *lure*
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
[illegible]
behoves you then to play your fineſt art. *Thomſon's Spring.*
Volumes on ſhelter'd ſtalls expanded lie,
And various ſcience *lures* the earned eye. *Gay's Trivia.*

LU'RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; diſmal
Slow ſettling o'er the *lurid* grove,
Unuſual darkneſs broods. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To LURK. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the ſame word. See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to be hidden; to be cloſe.
Far in land a ſavage nation dwell,
That never taſted grace, nor goodneſs felt;
But like wild beaſts, *lurking* in loathſome den,
And flying faſt as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
Milbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of ſome eighty houſes, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
They lay not to live by their worke,
But theeviſhly loiter and *lurke*. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*
If ſinners entice, conſent not, if they ſay, let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov.* i. 11.
The wife, when danger or diſhonour *lurks*,
Safeſt, and ſeemlieſt by her huſband ſtays. *Milton.*
See
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree,
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Æn.*
The king unſeen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He ſprings to vengeance. *Pope*
I do not *lurk* in the dark. I am not wholly unknown to the world. I have ſet my name at length. *Swift.*

LU'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.

LU'RKINGPLACE. *n. ſ.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; ſecret place
Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himſelf. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 23.

LU'SCIOUS. *adj* [from *delicious*, ſay ſome, but *Skinner* more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]
1 Sweet, ſo as to nauſeate
2 Sweet in a great degree.
The food that to him now is as *luſcious* as locuſts, ſhall ſhortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shakeſp. Othell.*
With brandiſh'd blade ruſh on him, break his glaſs,
And ſhed the *luſcious* liquor on the ground. *Milton.*
Blown roſes hold their ſweetneſs to the laſt,
And raiſins keep their *luſcious* native taſte. *Dryden.*
3. Pleaſing; delightful.
He will bait him in with the *luſcious* propoſal of ſome gainful purchaſe. *South's Sermons.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luſcious*.] Sweet to a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *luſcious*.] Immoderate ſweetneſs
Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter ſenſualities whoſe *luſciouſneſs* intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him. *Decay of Piety.*
Peas breed worms by reaſon of the *luſciouſneſs* and ſweetneſs of the grain. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LU'SERN. *n. ſ. lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.

LUSH. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint, from *luſche*. *Hanmer*
How *luſh* and luſty the graſs looks! how green! *Shak.*

LUSK. *adj.* [*luſche*, French.] Idle; lazy, worthleſs. *Dict.*

LU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *luſk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luſkiſh*.] Lazily; indolently

LU'SKISHNESS. *adv.* [from *luſk ſh*.] A diſpoſition to laziness. *Spenſer.*

LUSO'RIOUS. *adj* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play, ſportive.

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful, such as the [illegible] plays. *Bishop Sanderson.*

LU'SORY. *adj.* [*lusorius*, Latin.] Used in play.

There might be many entertaining contrivances for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, [illegible] luring and *lusory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LUST *n. s.* [*lyst*, Saxon, *lust*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal desire.

This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn, Epicurism and *lust*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Lust, and rank thoughts. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They are immoderately given to the *lust* of the flesh, making no conscience to get bastards *Ibid.*

When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not resist it by disputing with it, but flie from it, that is, think not at all of it *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. Any violent or irregular desire.

I will divide the spoil, my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them. *Exod.* xv. 9.

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiliness they imagined. *Psal.*

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *lust*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and whate'er seems unjust,
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The *lust* of lucre. *Pope.*

3. Vigour, active power. Not used.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root. the cause may be, the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

To LUST. *v. n.*

1. To desire carnally.

Inconstant man, that loveth all he saw,
And *lusted* after all that he did love. *Recommon.*

2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lusted* to give. *Sidney.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty. *Knolles.*

3. To list; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with fatness, and they do even what they *lust*. *Psal.* lxxiii. 7.

4. To have irregular dispositions.

The mixed multitude fell a *lusting*; and the children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat?
Num. xi. 4.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *Jam.* iv. 5.

LU'STFUL. *adj.* [*lust* and *full*.]

1. Libidinous, having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,
With beastly sin thought her to have defil'd. *Fairy Qu.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

LU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence

LU'STFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *lustful*.] Lascivious[illegible]

LU'STIHED. } *n. s.* [from *lusty*.] Vigour, sprightliness; cor-
LU'STIHOOD. } poral ability. Not now in use

A goodly personage,
Now in his freshest flower of *lustyhed*,
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Fa. Qu.*

Reason and respect
Make livers pale, and *lustihood* dejected. *Shakespeare.*

I'll prove it on his body;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of *lustyhood*. *Shakespeare.*

LU'STILY. *adv.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutly; with vigour, with mettle

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Now, gentlemen,
Let's tune, and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king *lustily* performed. *Knolles.*

He has fought *lustily* for her, and deserves her. *Southern.*

LU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength, vigour of body.

Fresh Clarion being ready dight,
He with good speed began to take his flight,
Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*. *Spenser's Muiopotmos.*

Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary time, it is the *lustiness* of the child; but when it is less, it is some indisposition of the mother. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 353.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*, and being in good liking, were set on a stall to shew the good habit of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to shew their activity and strength. *Dryden's Persius.*

LU'STLESS. *adj.* [from *lust*.] Not vigorous; weak. *Scuder.*

[illegible] purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,
More pure, and nearer to ethereal mind *Garth.*

[illegible] rification by water.

Job's religious care,
H[illegible]
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censers rise,
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a concert derogative unto himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow, yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i.

What were [illegible] to resign [illegible] able to their gods. *South's Sermons.*

Should Io's priest command
A [illegible] pilgrimage to Meroe [illegible]
Through deserts they wou'd seek the secret spring,
And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden's Juv.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *lustration*,
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness,
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LU'STRE. *n. s.* [*lustre*, French.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter

You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.
—Lest it see more prevent it, out, vile jelly; where is thy *lustre* now? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To the soul time doth perfection give,
And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty? *Dryden.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison's Ovid.*

Pass but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,
Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies;
No longer shall their little honours keep,
But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,
The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A sconce with lights.

Rodotta sips, and dances till she see
The doubling *lustres* dance as quick as she. *Pope's Horace.*

3. Eminence; renown.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*. *Hayward.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign country, when he might live with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [From *lustre*, Fr. *lustrum*, Latin.] The space of five years.

Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is high time to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce.
Bolingbroke to Swift.

LU'STRING *n. s.* [from *lustre*.] A shining silk; commonly pronounced *lutestring*.

LU'STROUS. *adj.* [from *lustre*.] Bright; shining, luminous.

Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good sparks and *lustrous*. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 956.

LU'STWORT. *n. s.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.

LU'STY. *adj.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy, able of body

This *lusty* lady came from Persia late,
She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Fairy Qu.*

If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakesp.*

We yet may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there pursue the chase. *Otway.*

LU'TANIST. *n. s.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.

LUTA'RIOUS *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud, of the colour of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind *Grew.*

LUTE. *n. s.* [*luth*, *lut*, French.]

1. A stringed instrument of musick.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*.
Peacham on Drawing.

In a sadly pleasing strain
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight without rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbuthnot.*

Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,
Love-whisp'ring woods, and *lute* resounding waves. *Dunc.*

2. [From *lut*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

Some temper *lute*, some ſpacious veſſels move,
These furnaces erect, and thoſe approve. *Garth.*

To Lute. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloſe with lute, or chemiſts clay.

Take a veſſel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemiſts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Iron may be ſo heated, that, being cloſely *luted* in a glaſs, it ſhall conſtantly retain the fire. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Lu'tulent. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To Lux. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put
To Lu'xate. } out of joint; to diſjoint.

He complained of extremity of pain, and ſuſpected his hip *luxated*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Conſider well the *luxated* joint, and which way it ſlipped out; for it requireth to be returned in the ſame manner. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Deſcending careleſs from his couch, the fal
Lux'd his joint neck, and ſpinal marrow bru d *Philips*

Luxa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]
1. The act of diſjointing.
2. Any thing di rted

The undue ſituation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means. *Floyer.*

Luxe. n. ſ. [French, *luxus*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuouſneſs.

The pow'r of wealth I try'd,
And all the various *luxe* of coſtly pride. *Prior.*

Luxu'riance. } *n. ſ.* [from *luxuriant*, Latin.] Exuberance,
Luxu'riancy. } abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wiſeman.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greateſt *luxuriancy* and profuſion. *Spectator*, N°. 47.

White through the parting robe th' alternate breaſt
In full *luxuriance* roſe. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Luxu'riant. *adj.* [*luxuriant*, Lat.] Exuberant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* ſpeech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The mantl ng vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Miltor.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be ſo. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid's Epiſtles.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, th' uncouth refine,
But ſhow no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

To Luxu'riate. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

Luxu'rious. *adj.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxurioſus*, Latin.]
1. Delighting in the pleaſures of the table.
2. Addicted to luxury.

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Luſtful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
Her bluſh is guiltineſs, not modeſty *Shakeſpeare.*
I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, deceitful, *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enſlaved to pleaſure.

Thoſe whom laſt thou ſaw'ſt
In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
Firſt ſeen in acts of proweſs eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton*
Luxurious cities, where the noiſe
Of riot aſcends above their loftieſt tow'rs *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleaſure.

Repel the Tuſcan foes, their city ſeize,
Protect the Latians in *luxurious* eaſe. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant, exuberant.

T' more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurious by reſtraint. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

Luxu'riously. *adv.* [from *luxurious.*] Deliciouſly; voluptuouſly.

Hotter hours you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shakeſpeare.*
Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verſe *luxuriouſly* were fed. *Dryden.*
He never ſupt in ſo emn ſtate;
Nor day to night *luxuriouſly* did join. *Dryden.*

Luxury *n. ſ.* [*luxuré*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.]
1. Voluptuouſneſs; addictedneſs to pleaſure.

Egypt with Aſſyria ſtrove
In wrath and *luxury* *Milton.*

Riches expoſe a man to pride and *luxury*, and a fooliſh elation of heart. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 464.

2. Lewdneſs.

Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His beſtial appetite in change of luſt,

Which ſtretch'd unto their ſervants, daughters, w
Shakeſpeare's Richard III

3. Luxuriance, exuberance.

Young trees of ſeveral kinds ſet contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the very *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt* N°. 479

4. Delicious fare.

He cut the ſide of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furniſhed out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addiſon*

Ly. *v. n.* [A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs. when *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leag, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, as, *beaſtly*, *beaſtlike*, *plainly*, *plainlike*.

Ly'canthropy. *n. ſ.* [λυκος and ανθρωπος, Greek, *lycanthropie*, Fr.] A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts.

He ſees like a man in his ſleep, and grows as much the wiſer as the man that dreamt of a *lycanthropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

Lyeke. *adj.* for *like*. *Spenſer.*

Ly'ing, the participle of *lie*, whether it ſignifies to *be recumbent*, or *to ſpeak falſely*, or otherwiſe.

They will have me whipt for ſpeaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and ſometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Many tears and temptations befal me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts* xx. 19.

Lymph. *n. ſ.* [*lymphe*, French; *lympha*, Lat.] Water; tranſparent colourleſs liquor.

When the chyle paſſeth through the meſentery, it is mixed with the *lymph*, the moſt ſpirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ly'mphated. *adj* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad. *Dict.*

Ly'mphatick. *n. ſ.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lympha*, Latin.]

The *lymphaticks* are ſlender pellucid tubes, whoſe cavities are contracted at ſmall and unequal diſtances. they are carried into the glands of the meſentery, receiving firſt a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles*

Upon the death of an animal, the ſpirits may ſink into the veins, or *lymphaticks* and glandules. *Floyer.*

Ly'mphduct. *n. ſ.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Latin.] A veſſel which conveys the lymph.

The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lymphducts*, an art'ry, nerve, and vein,
Involv'd and cloſe together wound, contain *Blackmore.*

Lynx. n. ſ. [Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt, remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight.

He that has an idea of a beaſt with ſpots, has but a confuſed idea of a leopard, it not being thereby ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of ſight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the *lynx*'s beam. *Pope.*

Lyre. *n. ſ.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a muſical inſtrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, ſuppoſed to be ſung.

With other notes than to th' Orphean *lyre*. *Milton.*
My ſofteſt verſe, my darling *lyre*,
Upon Eupheha's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touched his *lyre* in ſuch a truly chromatick manner as upon that occaſion. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

Ly'rical. } *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*, French.] Pertaining
Ly'rick. } to an harp, or to odes or poetry ſung to an harp, ſinging to an harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or ſweet *lyrick* ſong. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Somewhat of the purity of Engliſh, ſomewhat of more equal thoughts, ſomewhat of ſweetneſs in the numbers; in one word, ſomewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrical* verſe, is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muſe,
Love taught my tears in ſadder notes to flow,
And turn'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

Ly'rick. *n. ſ.* A poet who writes ſongs to the harp.

The greateſt conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compoſe the words of his divine odes, but ſet them to muſick himſelf. *Addiſon.*

Ly'rist. [*lyriſte*, Latin.] A muſician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyriſt* choſe
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

M.

MHas, in English, one unvaried ſound, by compreſſion of the lips; as, *mine, tame, camp*: it is never mute

MACARO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*macarone*, Italian.]

1. A coarſe, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purpoſely corrupted.

Like a big wife, at ſight of lothed meat,
Ready to travail, ſo I ſigh and ſweat,
To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain. *Donne.*

2. [*Macaroni*, French, from μακαρ.] A kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and ſugar

MACAW-TREE. *n. ſ.*

The *macaw-tree* is a ſpecies of the *palm-tree*, and is very common in the Caribbee iſlands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence iſſues a pleaſant liquor, which they are very fond of; and the body of the tree affords a ſolid timber, with which they make javelins, arrows, &c. and is ſuppoſed by ſome to be a ſort of ebony. *Miller*

MACA'W. *n. ſ.* A bird in the Weſt Indies.

MACE. *n. ſ.* [magga, Saxon; *maça*, Spaniſh]

1. An enſign of authority worn before magiſtrates.

He mightily upheld that royal *mace*
Which now thou bear'ſt. *Fairy Queen, b.*
Death with his *mace* petrifick ſmote. *Milton*

2. [*Maſſue*, French; *maſſa*, Latin] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

O murth'rous ſlumber!
Lay'ſt thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy
[illegible] *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar*

The Turkiſh troops breaking in with their ſcymitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a moſt bloody execution. *Knolles.*

With his ſtrong *mace* their monarch ſtruck the ground
With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound,
And riſing ſtreams a ready paſſage found. *Dryden.*

The mighty *maces* with ſuch haſte deſcend,
They break the bones, and make the ſolid armour bend.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

3. [*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of ſpice.

The nutmeg is incloſed in a threefold covering, of which the ſecond is *mace*: it is a thin and flat membranaceous ſubſtance, of an oleaginous, and a yellowiſh colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable ſmell, and a pleaſant, but acrid and oleaginous taſte. *Mace* is carminative, ſtomachick, and aſtringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a moſt excellent ſudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbuthnot.*

MACEA'LE. *n. ſ.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale ſpiced with mace.

I preſcribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to diſpoſe him to reſt. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MA'CEBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*mace* and *bear*.] One who carries the mace before perſons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table, oppoſite to the *mace-bearer*. *Spectator*, N° 617.

To MA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *macerer*, French.]

1. To make lean; to wear away

Recurrent pains of the ſtomach, megrims, and other recurrent head aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients conſumptive and pining. *Harvey on Conſumptions*

2. To mortify, to harraſs with corporal hardſhips.

Covetous men are all fools: for what greater folly can there be, or madneſs, than for ſuch a man to *macerate* himſelf when he need not? *Burton on Melancholy.*

Out of an exceſs of zeal they practiſe mortifications; whereby they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health.

3. To ſteep almoſt to ſolution, either with or without heat.

In lotions in womens [illegible]ies, he orders two portions of hellebore *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

MACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*maceration*, French, from *macerate*.]

1. The act of waſting, or making lean

[illegible]cation; corporal hardſhip

[illegible]*ration* is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved *Quincy.*

The ſaliva ſerves for a *maceration* and diſſolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'CHINAL. *adj.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

To MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machiner*, Latin; *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive.

MACHINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, French; from *machinate*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious ſcheme.

If you miſcarry,
Your buſineſs of the world hath ſo an end,
And *machination* ceaſes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

O from their *machinations* free,
That would my guiltleſs ſoul betray;
From thoſe who in my wrongs agree,
And for my life their engines lay. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

Some one intent on miſchief, or inſpir'd
With dev'liſh *machination*, might de[illegible]
Like inſtrument, to plague the ſons of men
For ſin; on war, and mutual ſlaughter bent. *Milton.*

Be fruſtrate all ye ſtratagems of hell,
And deviliſh *machinations* come to nought. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

How were they zealous in reſpect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in bleſſing and ſubmitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Sprat's Sermons.*

MACHI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French. This word is pronounced *maſheen*.]

1. Any complicated piece of workmanſhip

We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a ſtate of greater ſimplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its firſt materials. *Burnet.*

In a watch's fine *machine*,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their ſecondary pow'r
From that which ſimply points the hour. *Prior.*

2. An engine.

In the hollow ſide,
Selected numbers of their ſoldiers hide,
With inward arms the dire *machine* they load,
And iron bowels ſtuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in poems.

The marvellous fable includes whatever is ſupernatural, [illegible] the *machines* of the gods. *Pope.*

MA[illegible]HI[illegible]RY. *n. ſ.* [from *machine*.]

1. Enginery, complicated workmanſhip; ſelf moved engines.

2. The *machinery* ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

MA'CHINIST. *n. ſ.* [*machiniſte*, French; from *machina*, Latin.] A conſtructor of engines or machines.

MA'CILENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *macilent*.] Leanneſs. *D*

MA'CILENT. *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MA[illegible]KEREL. *n. ſ.* [*mackerel*, Dutch; *maquereau*, French.] A ſea fiſh

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *mackerel* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Law ordered that the Sunday ſhould have reſt,
And that no nymph her noiſy food ſhould ſell,
Except it were new milk or *mackerel* *King's Art of Cookery.*

Sooner ſhall cats diſport in water clear,
And ſpeckled *mackrels* graze the meadows fair,
Than I forget my ſhepherds wonted love. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

MACKEREL-GALE ſeems to be, in *Dryden's* cant, a ſtrong breeze, ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as is deſired to bring *mackerel* freſh to market.

They put up every ſail
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackrel gale*. *D*

MA'CROCOSM. *n. ſ.* [*macrocoſme*, French, μακρὸς and κόσμος.] The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTA'TION *n. f.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA n. f. [Latin.]

1. A spot.

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculæ* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

To MA'CULATE *v. a.* [*macula*, Lat.] To stain, to spot.

MACULA'TION *n. f.* [from *maculate*.] Stain, spot, taint.

I will throw my glove to death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shakespeare.*

MA'CULE *n. f.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot, a stain.

MAD *adj.* [gemaad, Saxon; *matto*, Italian.]

1. Deprived of the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted.

Alack, Sir, he is *mad*.
—'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The poets sung,
Thy mother from the sea was sprung,
But they were *mad* to make thee young. *Denham.*

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like *mad*-folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the mischief they can. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

A bear, enrag'd at the stinging of a bee, ran like *mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Estrange.*

Madmen ought not to be *mad*,
But who can help his frenzy? *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*

2. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire; with *on*, *after*, *of*, perhaps better *for*, before the object of desire.

It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad* upon their idols. *Jer.* l. 38.

The world is running *mad* after farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden's Pref. to Clarmenes.*

The people are not so very *mad* of acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil persons. *Rymer.*

3. Enraged, furious.

Holy writ represents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and persecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* against them. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious, to enrage.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madded* with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
It would have *madded* me. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*

This will witness outwardly,
As strongly as the conscience does within,
To th' *madding* of her lord. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

This musick *mads* me, let it sound no more;
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,
In me, it seems, it will make wisemen mad. *Shakespeare.*

This *mads* me, that perhaps ignoble hands
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer. *Dryden.*

To MAD. *v. n.* To be mad, to be furious.

The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd; dire was the noise
Of conflict! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

She, mixing with a throng
Of *madding* matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryden.*

MAD *n. f.* [mædu, Saxon.] An earth worm. *Ainsw.*

MA'DAM *n. f.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.

Certes, *madam*, ye have great cause of plaint. *Spenser.*
Madam, once more you look and move a queen! *Philips's Distrest Mother.*

MA'DBRAIN } *adj.* [*mad* and *brain*.] Disordered in the
MA'DBRAINED. } mind; hotheaded.

I give my hand oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a *madbrain* Rudesby, full of spleen. *Shakespeare.*

He let fall his book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book. *Shakespeare.*

This fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams,
Do calm the fury of this *madbrain'd* flaw. *Shakespeare.*

MA'DCAP *n. f.* [*mad* and *cap*, either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon distracted persons by way of distinction.] A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.

That last is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord,
Not a word with him but a jest. *Shakespeare.*

Where is his son,
The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daft the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

To MA'DDEN *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become mad; to act as mad.

The dog-star rages, nay 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out;
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

To MA'DDEN *v. a.* To make mad.

Such *madd'ning* draughts of beauty,
As for a while overwhelm'd his rapture'd thought. *Thomson.*

MADDER *n. f.* [*rubia*, Latin.]

The flower of the *madder* consists of one single leaf, which is cut into four or five segments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, composed of two juicy berries closely joined together, containing seed for the most part, hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and surround the stalks in whorles. *Miller.*

Madder is cultivated in vast quantities in Holland: what the Dutch send over for medicinal use is the root, which is only dried; but the greatest quantity is used by the dyers, who have it sent in coarse powder. *Hill.*

MADE, participle preterite of *make*.

Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents, but that the works of God should be *made* manifest. *John* ix. 3.

MADEFACTION. *n. f.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.

To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.] To moisten; to make wet.

MA'DHOUSE *n. f.* [*mad* and *house*.] A house where madmen are cured or confined.

A fellow in a *madhouse* being asked how he came there? why, says he, the mad-folks abroad are too many for us, and so they have mastered all the sober people, and cooped them up here. *L'Estrange.*

MADLY. *adv.* [from *mad*.] Without understanding, furiously.

He wav'd a torch aloft, and *madly* vain,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN. *n. f.* [*mad* and *man*.] A man deprived of his understanding.

They shall be like *madmen*, sparing none, but fall sporting. 2 *Esd.* xvi. 71.

He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better than a *madman*. *L'Estrange.*

He who ties a *madman*'s hands, or takes away his sword, loves his person while he disarms his frenzy. *South's Sermons.*

MA'DNESS. *n. f.* [from *mad*.]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old tunes again: he forbids against all married mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, and so buffets himself on the forehead, that any *madness* I ever yet beheld seemed but tameness and civility to this distemper. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

There are degrees of *madness* as of folly, the disorderly jumbling ideas together, in some more, some less. *Locke.*

2. Fury, wildness; rage.

The power of God sets bounds to the raging of the sea, and restrains the *madness* of the people. *King Charles.*

He rav'd with all the *madness* of despair,
He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair. *Dryden.*

MADREPORE. *n. f.*

Madrepore, in war, a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL. *n. f.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.] A pastoral song.

A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verses, not tied to the regularity of a sonnet, or subtilty of an epigram, consisting of one single rank of verses, and in that differs from a canzonet, which consists of several strophes, which return in the same order and number. *Bailey.*

Waters, by whose falls
Birds sing melodious *madrigals*. *Shakespeare.*

His artful strains have oft delay'd
The hudd'ring brook to hear his *madrigal*. *Milton.*

Their tongue is light and trifling in comparison of the English; more proper for sonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroick poetry. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *n. f.* [*mad* and *wort*.] An herb.

MÆRE. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon mep, famous, great, noted: so *ælmere* is all famous, *æthelmere*, famous for nobility. *Gibson's Camden.*

To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To flammer. *Ainsw.*

MAFFLER *n. f.* [from the verb.] A flammerer. *Ainsw.*

MAGAZI'NE *n. f.* [*magazine*, French, from the Arabick *machsan*, a treasure.]

1. A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions.

If it ſhould appear fit to beſtow ſhipping in thoſe harbours, it ſhall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all neceſſary proviſions and munitions. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Plain heroick magnitude of mind,
Their armories and *magazines* contemns. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Some o'er the publick *magazines* preſide,
And ſome are ſent new forage to provide. *Dryden's Virg.*

Uſeful arms in *magazines* we place,
All rang'd in order, and diſpoſed with grace. *Pope.*

His head was ſo well ſtored a *magazine*, that nothing could be propoſed which he was not maſter of *Locke.*

2. Of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miſcellany named the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by *Edward Cave.*

MAGE *n. ſ.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician. *Spenſer.*

MA'GGOT *n. ſ.* [*magrod*, Welſh, *millepedo*, Latin, *maðu*, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall grub, which turns into a fly.

Out of the ſides and back of the common caterpillar we have ſeen creep out ſmall *maggots.* *Ray on Creation.*

From the ſore although the inſect flies,
It leaves a brood of *maggots* in diſguiſe. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

2. Whimſy; caprice, odd fanſy.

Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three-pil'd hyperboles, ſpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, theſe ſummer flies,
Have blown me full of *maggot* oſtentation:
I do forſwear them.
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In ruſſet yeas, and honeſt kerſy noes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To reconcile our late diſſenters,
Our breth'ren though by other venters,
Unite them and their diff'rent *maggots*,
As long and ſhort ſticks are in faggots. *Hudibras*, p. 11.

She pricked his *maggot*, and touched him in the tenderer point; then he broke out into a violent paſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *maggotty.*] The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *adj.* [from *maggot.*]

1. Full of maggots.

2. Capricious; whimſical.

To pretend to work out a neat ſcheme of thoughts with a *maggotty* unſettled head, is as ridiculous as to think to write ſtrait in a jumbling coach. *Norris's Miſcel.*

MA'GICAL. *n. ſ.* [from *magick.*] Acting, or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers, either of nature, or the agency of ſpirits.

I'll humbly ſignify what, in his name,
That *magical* word of war, we have effected. *Shakeſp.*

They beheld unveiled the *magical* ſhield of your Ariolto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightneſs, they can no longer hold up their arms. *Dryden.*

By the uſe of a looking-glaſs, and certain attire made of cambrick, upon her head, ſhe attained to an evil art and *magical* force in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler*, N°. 110.

MA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *magical.*] According to the rites of magick.

In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the falling of a ring *magically* prepared, judged that one Theodorus ſhould ſucceed in the empire. *Camden.*

MA'GICK. *n. ſ.* [*magia*, Latin.]

1. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits: it was ſuppoſed that both good and bad ſpirits were ſubject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful; ſorcery, enchantment.

She once being looſt,
The noble ruin of her *magick*, Antony,
Claps on his ſea-wing. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

What charm, what *magick*, can over-rule the force of all theſe motives. *Rogers.*

2. The ſecret operations of natural powers.

The writers of natural *magick* do attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuſe ſome immaterial virtue into the part ſevered. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

MA'GICK. *adj.* Acting or doing by powers ſuperior to the known power of nature; incantating, necromantick.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound,
I'll catch it ere it come to ground
And that diſtill'd by *magick* ſlights
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As by the ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and ſhake
Till all thy *magick* ſtructures rear'd ſo high,
Were ſhatter'd into heaps. *Milton.*

Like caſtles built by *magick* art in air,
That vaniſh at approach, ſuch thoughts appear. *Granville.*

MAGI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One ſkilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

What black *magician* conjures up this fiend,
To ſtop devoted charitable deeds. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

An old *magician*, that did keep
Th' Heſperian fruit, and made the dragon ſleep;
Her potent charms do troubled ſouls relieve,
And, where ſhe liſts, makes calmeſt ſouls to grieve. *Waller.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know; as, whether Roger Bacon was a mathematician, or a *magician.* *Locke.*

MAGISTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *magiſter*, Latin.]

1. Such as ſuits a maſter.

Such a frame of government is paternal, not *magiſterial.* *King Charles.*

He bids him attend as if he had the rod over him, and uſes a *magiſterial* authority while he inſtructs him. *Dryden.*

2. Lofty; arrogant; proud, inſolent; deſpotick.

We are not *magiſterial* in opinions, nor dictator like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words, and *magiſterial* looks, for current payment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe men are but trapanned who are called to govern, being inveſted with authority, but bereaved of power, which is nothing elſe but to mock and betray them into a ſplendid and *magiſterial* way of being ridiculous. *South's Serm.*

3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery.

Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground upon a marble, and the *magiſterial* ſalt, to good purpoſe, though the vers the tincture is no more than a ſolution of the *magiſterial* ſalt. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY. *n. ſ.* [from *magiſterial.*] In an air of authority.

A downright adverſe may be miſtaken, as if it were ſpoken *magiſterially.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Over their pots and pipes, claiming and engroſſing all theſe wholly to themſelves; *magiſterially* cenſuring the wiſdom of all antiquity, ſcoffing at all piety, and new modelling the world. *South's Sermons.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *magiſterial.*] Haughtineſs, airs of a maſter.

Peremptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a *magiſterialneſs* in matters of opinion, the other a poſitiveneſs in relating matters of fact: in the one we impoſe upon mens underſtandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*

MA'GISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*magiſterium*, Latin.]

Magiſtery is a term made uſe of by chemiſts to ſignify ſometimes a very fine powder, made by ſolution and precipitation; as of biſmuth, lead, &c. and ſometimes reſins and reſinous ſubſtances; as thoſe of jalap, ſcamony, &c. but the moſt genuine acceptation is to expreſs that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or moſt part, is, by the admixtion of ſomewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind, as when iron or copper is turned into cryſtals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Paracelſus extracteth the *magiſtery* of wine, expoſing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the ſpirit be uncongealed in the centre. *Brown.*

The *magiſtery* of vegetables conſiſts but of the more ſoluble and coloured parts of the plants that afford it. *Boyle.*

MA'GISTRACY. *n. ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

You ſhare the world, her *magiſtracies*, prieſthoods,
Wealth, and felicity, amongſt you, friends. *B. Johnſon.*

He had no other intention but to diſſwade men from *magiſtracy*, or undertaking the publick offices of ſtate. *Browne.*

Some have diſputed even againſt *magiſtracy* itſelf. *Atterbury.*

Dueling is not only an uſurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an inſult upon *magiſtracy* and good government. *Clariſſa.*

MA'GISTRALLY. *adv.* [*magiſtralis*, low Latin.] Deſpotically, authoritatively; magiſterially.

What a preſumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to aſſume to himſelf ſuch a licenſe to controul ſo *magiſtrally.* *Biſhop Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

MA'GISTRATE. *n. ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] A man publickly inveſted with authority; a governour, an executor of the laws.

They chuſe their *magiſtrate!*
And ſuch a one as he, who puts his ſhall,
His popular ſhall, againſt a graver bench
Than ever frown'd in Greece. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I treat here of thoſe legal puniſhments which *magiſtrates* inflict upon their diſobedient ſubjects. *Decay of Piety.*

MAGNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; ſomething above the common rate. Not uſed.

Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MAGNANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*magnanimité*, French; *magnanimus*, Latin.] Greatneſs of mind, bravery; elevation of ſoul.

With deadly hue, an armed corſe did lie,
In whoſe dead face he read great *magnanimity.* *Fa. Qu.*

Let

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whose *magnanimity*, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto match. *Hooker*, b. v.

A foe had enough revenge'd, having reduc'd
Their lot to misery beneath their fears,
The rest was *magnanimity* to remit,
If some convenient ransom was propos'd. *Milton's Agonist.*

Expounding many things under the name of trifles, is a very false proof either of wisdom or *magnanimity*, and a great check to virtuous actions with regard to fame. *Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment, brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more *magnanimous*, than to affume. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

In strength
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,
With youthful courage and *magnanimous* thoughts
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton.*

Magnanimous industry is a resolved assiduity and care, answerable to any weighty work. *Grew's Cosmol.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *magnanimous*.] Bravely; with greatness of mind.

A compleat and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and *magnanimously*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton on Education.*

MA'GNET. *n. s.* [*magnes*, Latin.] The lodestone; the stone that attracts iron.

Two *magnets*, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss,
The larger *loadstone* that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

It may be reasonable to ask, whether obeying the *magnet* be essential to iron? *Locke.*

MAGNE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *magnet*.]
MAGNE'TICK. }

1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole *magnetick* scheme. *Blackmore.*

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is so rare as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the *magnetick* effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.

The magnet acts upon iron through all dense bodies not *magnetick*, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, silver, lead, glass, water. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Attractive, having the power to draw things distant.

The moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

She should all parts to reunion bow;
She, that had all *magnetick* force alone,
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

They, as they move tow'rds his all-cheering lamp,
Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd
By his *magnetick* beam. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iii.

4. *Magnetick* is once used by *Milton* for *magnet*.

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest, resolutest breast,
As the *magnetick* hardest iron draws. *Milton's Par Reg.*

MA'GNETISM. *n. s.* [from *magnet*.] Power of the loadstone; power of attraction.

Many other *magnetisms*, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii.

By the *magnetism* of interest our affections are irresistably attracted. *Glanville's Scep.*

MAGNIFI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *magnify*.] To be extolled or praised. Unusual.

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men. *Brown.*

MAGNI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.] Illustrious; grand;
MAGNI'FICK. } great; noble.

The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding *magnifical* of fame and glory throughout all countries. *2 Chron.* xxii. 5.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs!
If these *magnifick* titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. v.

O parent! these are thy *magnifick* deeds,
Thy trophies! *Milton's Par Lost*, b. x.

MAGNI'FICENCE. *n. s.* [*magnificentia*, Lat.] Grandeur of appearance, splendour.

This desert soil
Wants not her hidden lustre, gems, and gold,
Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ii.

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such *magnificence*
Equall'd in all their glories to inshrine
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or seat

Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and luxury. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. i.

One may observe more splendour and *magnificence* in particular persons houses in Genoa, than in those that belong to the publick. *Addison on Italy.*

MAGNI'FICENT *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

1. Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton's Par Lost*, b. ix.

It is suitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the universe, that the species of creatures should, by gentle degrees, ascend upward from us toward his perfection, as we see they gradually descend from us downwards *Locke.*

Immortal glories in my mind revive,
When Rome's exalted beauties I descry,
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*

2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to shew.

If he were *magnificent*, he spent much with an aspiring intent; if he spared, he heaped much with an aspiring intent. *Sidney*, b. ii.

MAGNI'FICENTLY *adv.* [from *magnificent*.] Pompously; splendidly

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,
By crouds of slaves and peopled empire's loves. *Dryden.*

We can never conceive too highly of God; so neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handy work. *Grew's Cosmol.*

MAGNIFICO. n. s. [Italian.] A grandee of Venice

The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him *Shakesp.*

MA'GNIFIER. *n. s.* [from *magnify*.]

1. One that praises; an encomiast, an extoller

The primitive *magnifiers* of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv.

2. A glass that encreases the bulk of any object.

To MA'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]

1. To make great, to exaggerate, to amplify; to extol.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in admiration

Greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant-angels thee that day
Thy thunders *magnify'd*, but to create
Is greater than created to destroy. *Milt. Par Lost*, b. vi.

3. To raise in pride or pretension.

He shall exalt and *magnify* himself above every god. *Dan.*

If ye will *magnify* yourselves against me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Job* v. 5.

He shall *magnify* himself in his heart. *Dan.* viii. 25.

4. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye.

How these red globules would appear, if glasses could be found that could *magnify* them a thousand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would see my face?
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glass! *Granville.*

The greatest *magnifying* glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. *Pope.*

As things seem large which we through mists descry,
Dulness is ever apt to *magnify*. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

5. A cant word for *to have effect*.

My governess assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the green-sickness: but this *magnified* but little with my father. *Spectator*, N°. 432.

MA'GNITUDE *n. s.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]

1. Greatness; grandeur.

With plain heroick *magnitude* of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and magazines contemns. *Milt. Agonist.*

2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude*, touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*

Never repose so much upon any man's single counsel, fidelity, and discretion, in managing affairs of the first *magnitude*, that is, matters of religion and justice, as to create in yourself, or others, a diffidence of your own judgment. *K. Charles.*

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heav'n and earth consisting; and compute
Their *magnitudes*; this earth a spot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Convince the world that you're devout and true;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A peer of the first *magnitude* to me. *Dryden's Juv.*

Conceive these particles of bodies to be so disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all, and that these particles may be composed of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equals all the *magnitudes* of these smaller particles. *Newton's Opticks.*

MA'GPIE *n. f.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *pint* is used to a *sparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, that understood relations, have
By *magpies* and by choughs, and rooks brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Dissimulation is expressed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right-hand a *magpie*, which Spenser described looking through a lattice. *Peacham on Drawing.*

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a *magpie* height,
[illegible]
A flatt'ry, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flatter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'GUDARE *n. f.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainf.*

MAID. } MAI'DEN } *n. f.* [mæden, mægden, Saxon, *maegd*, Dutch.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin

Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

This is a man old, wrinkl'd, faced, wither'd,
And not a *maiden*, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*

I am not foicely led
By nice direction of a *maiden's* eyes. *Shakespeare.*

She employed the residue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens*. *Carew.*

Your deluded wife had been a *maid*,
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* she lay,
A *maid* she rose at the approaching day. *Dryden's Juv.*

Let me die, she said,
Rather than lose the spotless name of *maid*. *Dryden.*

2. A woman servant

My *maid* Nerissa and myself, mean time,
Will live as maids and widows. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

Old Tancred visited his daughter's bow'r;
Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd,
Then bless'd her kneeling, and her *maids* dismiss'd. *Dryd*

Her closet and the gods share all her time,
Except when, only by some *maids* attended,
She seeks some shady solitary grove. *Rowe.*

A thousand *maidens* ply the purple loom,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior*

3. Female.

If she bear a *maid* child *Lev.* x. 5

MAID. *n. f.* A species of skate fish.

MA'IDEN *a.*

1. Consisting of virgins.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that rov'd
O'er Mænalus, amid the *maiden* throng
[illegible] *Addison's Mask of Mirth.*

2. Fresh; new, unused, unpolluted.

He fleshed his *maiden* sword. *Shakesp.*

When I am dead, strew me o'er
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaste wife to my grave. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

By this *maiden* blossom in my hand
I scorn thee and thy fashion. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

MA'IDENHAIR. *n. f.* [*maiden* and *hair*.] This plant is a native of the southern parts of France and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and old ruins, from whence it is brought for medicinal use.

Juno is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, upon his head a garland of beats, king's-cup, and *maidenhair*. *Peach.*

MA'IDENHEAD. } MA'IDENHOOD. } MA'IDENHOOD. } *n. f.* [from *maiden*.]

1. Virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination.

And, for the modest love of *maidenhood*,
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.
Oh whether shall I fly? what secret wood
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den. *Fairfax.*

She hated chambers, closets, secret mewes,
And in broad fields preserv'd her *maidenhead*. *Fairfax.*

Example, that so terrible shews in the wreck of *maidenhood*, cannot for all that dissuade succession, but that they are limed with the twigs that threaten them *Shakespeare.*

Maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
To aid a virgin. *Milton.*

2. Newness, freshness, uncontaminated state. This is now become a low word.

The devil and mischance look big
Upon the *maidenhead* of our affairs. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Some who attended with much expectation, at their first appearing have stained the *maidenhead* of their credit with some negligent performance. *Wotton.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no joys *maidenhead*,
Then spousal rites prejudge the marriage-bed. *Crashaw.*

MA'IDENLIP. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainf.*

MA'IDENLY *adj.* [*maiden* and *like*.] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

'Tis not *maidenly*;
Our sex as well as I may chide you for it. *Shakespeare*

Come, you virtuous ass, and bashful fool; must you be blushing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are you become? *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* .

MA'IDHOOD. *n. f.* [from *maid*.] Virginity.

Celario,
By *maidhood*, honour, and every thing,
I love thee. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

MA'IDMARIAN. *n. f.* [*puer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who plays tricks to the populace.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE. *adj.* [*maid* and *pale*.] Pale like a sick virgin.

Change the complexion of her *maidpale* peace
To scarlet indignation.

MAIDSE'RVANT. *n. f.* A female servant.

It is perfectly right what you say of the indifference in common friends, whether we are sick or well, th *maidservants* in a family have the same notion.

MA[illegible]
MAJE'STICK. } *adj.* [from *majesty*.]

1. August, having dignity; grand, imperial, regal; great of appearance

They made a doubt
Presence *majestical* would put him out
For, quoth the king, an angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously *Shakespeare.*

Get the start of the *majestick* world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

We do it wrong, being so *majestical*,
To offer it the shew of violence.

In his face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with *majestick* grace. *Denham.*

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,
Embroider'd sandals glitter'd as he trod,
And forth he mov'd, *majestick* as a god. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Sublime, elevated; lofty

It was no mean thing which he purposed; to perform a work so *majestical* and stately was no small charge. *Hooker.*

3. Sublime, elevated; lofty

Which passage doth not only argue an infinite abundance, both of artizans and materials, but likewise of magnificent and *majestical* desires in every common person. *Wotton.*

The least portions must be of the epick kind; all must be grave, *majestical*, and sublime. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALLY *adv.* [from *majestical*.] With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray
Of moving light illuminates the day;
Northward she bends, *majestically* bright,
And here she fixes her imperial flight. *Granville.*

So have I seen in black and white
A prattling thing, a magpie height,
Majestically stalk,
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flatter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'JESTY. *n. f.* [*majestas*, Latin.]

1. Dignity, grandeur, greatness of appearance; an appearance awful and solemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of *majesty*. *Psal.* xxix. 4.
The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty*. *Psal.* xciii.

Thick clouds and dark, doth heav'n's all-ruling sire
Chuse to reside, his glory unobscur'd,
And with the *majesty* of darkness round
Covers his throne. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* i.

Great, without pride, in sober *majesty*. *Pope.*

2. Power, sovereignty

Thine, O Lord, is the power and *majesty* 1 *Chron.* xxix.
To the only wise God be glory and *majesty*
He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father *majesty*.

3. Dignity, elevation.

The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in *majesty*

4. The title of kings and queens.

Most royal *majesty*,
I crave no more than what your highness offer'd,
Nor will you tender less. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I have a garden opens to the sea,
From whence I can your *majesty* convey
To some nigh friend. *Waller*

He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen visited her *majesty* but once in six weeks.

I walk in awful state above
The *majesty* of heaven.

MAIL. *n. f.* [*maille*, Fr. *maglia*, Italian, from *malle*, the mesh of a net. *Skinner*.] A quo sonte derivantur multa viforum nomina pr. ut *mailbar*, long or *mailed*, breech-vail or peatus, vulgo broch-weel. Hy-vad, Howel boldly armed. *Rowland*

1. A coat of steel network worn for defence

Some shirts of *mail*, some coats of plate put on,
Some doublets, some a cuirace, some a corslet bright. *Fairfax*, b. i.
Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this answer, That against any popular fury, a shirt of *mail* would be but a silly defence. *Wotton.*
Some wore coat-armour, imitating scale,
And next their skin were stubborn shirts of *mail*;
Some wore a breast-plate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. Any armour.
We stript the lobster of his scarlet *mail*. *Gay.*

3. A postman's bundle; a bag [*male*, *malette*, French.]

To MAIL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour.
The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit
Up to the ears in blood. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.
I am thy married wife,
And thou a prince, protector of this land,
Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back. *Shakesp.*

To MAIM, *v. a.* [*maiman*, Gothick, to cut off, *mehaigner*, to maim, old French, *mehaina*, Armorick; *mancus*, Lat.] To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb.
You wrought to be a legate, by which power
You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shakespeare.*
The multitude wondered when they saw the dumb to speak, the *maimed* to be whole, and the lame to walk, and they glorified God. *Matth.* xv. 31.

MAIM, *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, produced by a wound or amputation.
Surely there is more cause to fear, least the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use a blemish. *Hooker*, b. v.
Humphry, duke of Glo'ster, scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a *maim*, two pulls at once;
A lady banish'd, and a limb lopt off? *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

2. Injury, mischief
Not so deep a *maim*,
As to be cast forth in the common air,
Have I deserved. *Shakesp. Rich.* II.

3. Essential defect.
A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history, that the acts of parliament should not be recited. *Hayward*

MAIN, *adj.* [*magne*, old French; *magnus*, Latin.]

1. Principal, chief; leading.
In every grand or *main* publick duty which God requireth at the hands of his church, there is, besides that matter and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth, a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in decent manner administered *Hooker*, b. v
There is a history in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased,
The which observ'd a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the *main* chance of things
As yet not come to life. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the *main* opinion he had once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakespeare.*
There arose three notorious and *main* rebellions, which drew several armies out of England. *Davies on Ireland.*
The nether flood,
Which now divided into four *main* streams,
Runs diverse. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv.
I should be much for open war, O peers,
If what was urg'd
Main reason to persuade immediate war,
Did not dissuade me most. *Milton's Par Lost*, b. ii.
All creatures look to the *main* chance, that is, food and propagation. *L'Estrange's Fables*
Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,
Be careful still of the *main* chance, my son,
Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never dip thy lands. *Dryden's Pers.*
Whilst they have buried themselves in various learning, they have been wanting in the one *main* thing *Baker.*
Nor is it only in the *main* design, but they have followed him in every episode. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*

2. Violent, strong; overpowering; vast
Think, you question with a Jew.
You may as well go stand upon the beach,
And bid the *main* flood bate his usual height *Shakesp.*
Seest thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the *main* abyss,
Wide interrupt, can hold? *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iii.

3. Gross, containing the chief part.
We ourself will follow
In the *main* battle, which on either side
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. *Shakespeare.*
A [illegible]
Charg'd our *main* [illegible] *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

4. Important, forcible.
This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his new patrimony. *Davies on Ireland.*
That, which thou aright
Believ'st so *main* to our success, I bring. *Milt. Par. Lost*

MAIN, *n. s.*

1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.
The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wisdom, by seeing men. *Locke.*

2. The sum; the whole; the general.
They allowed the liturgy and government of the church of England as to the *main*. *King Charles.*
These notions concerning coinage have, for the *main*, been put into writing above twelve months. *Locke.*

3. The ocean
A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the *main* of waters. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Where's the king?
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea;
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the *main*,
That things might change. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
He fell, and struggling in the *main*,
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain. *Dryden.*
Say, why should the collected *main*
Itself within itself contain?
Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,
And [illegible] Deep
On the lov'd bosom of its parent deep? *Prior.*

4. Violence; force.
He 'gan advance
With huge force, and insupportable *main*,
And towards him with dreadful fury prance. *Fa. Qu.*
With might and *main*
He hasted to get up again. *Hudibras*, p. i.
With might and *main* they chac'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets, and inflated box. *Dryden.*

5. [From *manus*, Latin.] A hand at dice.
Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast; to set so rich a *main*
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour. *Shakespeare.*
To pass our tedious hours away,
We throw a merry *main*. *Earl Dorset's Song.*
Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky *mains* make people wise:
That jumbled words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

6. The continent.
In 1589 we turned challengers, and invaded the *main* of Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
A [illegible]amper *Ainf*

MAINLAND, *n. s.* [*main* and *land*.] Continent.
Ne was it island then, ne was it pays'd
Amid the ocean waves,
But was all desolate, and of some thought,
By sea to have been from the Celtick *mainland* brought.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.
Those whom Tyber's holy forests hide,
Or Circe's hills from the *mainland* divide. *Dryden's Æn.*

MAINLY, *adv.* [from *main*.]

1. Chiefly, principally.
A brutish vice,
Inductive *mainly* to the sin of Eve. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
They are *mainly* reducible to three. *More.*
The metallick matter now found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was originally lodged in the bodies of those strata, being interspersed amongst the matter, whereof the said strata *mainly* consist. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Greatly; powerfully.
It was observed by one, that himself came hardly to a little riches, and very easily to great riches: for when a man's stock is come to that, that he can expect the prime of markets, and overcome those bargains, which, for their greatness, are few mens money, and be partner in the industries of younger men, he cannot but increase *mainly*. *Bacon.*

MAINMAST, *n. s.* [*main* and *mast*.] The chief or middle mast.
One dire shot,
Close by the board the prince's *mainmast* bore. *Dryden.*
A Dutchman, upon breaking his leg by a fall from a *mainmast*, told the standers by, it was a mercy it was not his neck. *Spectator*, N°. 574.

MAINPERNABLE, *adj.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety

MA'INPERNOR. *n. f.* Surety; bail.

He enfi[illegible] to fly, [illegible] men became *mainpernors* for his appearance at a certain day; but he making default, the uttermoſt advantage was taken againſt his ſureties. *Davies on Ireland*

MA'INPRISE. *n. f.* [*main* and *pris*, French.] Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance; bail.

Sir William Bremingham was executed for treaſon, though the earl of Deſmond was left to *mainprize*. *Davies.*

Give its poor entertainer quarter,
And by diſcharge or *mainprize*, grant
Delivery from this baſe reſtraint. *Hudibras, p.*

To MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL. *n. f.* [*main* and *ſail.*] The ſail of the mainmaſt.

They committed themſelves unto the ſea, and hoiſted up the *mainſail* to the wind, and made toward ſhore. *Acts* x

MA'INSHEET. *n. f.* [*main* and *ſheet.*] The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt.

Strike, ſtrike the top-ſails, let the *mainſheet* fly,
And furl your ſails. *Dryden.*

MA'INYARD. *n. f.* [*main* and *yard.*] The yard of the mainmaſt.

With ſharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which held the *mainyard* to the maſt, then rowing they cut the tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board. *Arbuthnot.*

To MAINTAIN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.]

1. To preſerve; to keep.

The ingredients being preſcribed in their ſubſtance, *maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation, reclude oppilations, and mundify it. *Harvey.*

This place, theſe pledges of your love, *maintain*. *Dryd.*

2. To defend; to hold out; to make good.

God values no man more or leſs, in placing him high or low, but every one as he *maintains* his poſt. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. To vindicate; to juſtify.

If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Edward earl of Gloſter, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shak.*

Theſe poſſeſſions being unlawfully gotten, could not be *maintained* by the juſt and honourable law of England. *Davies.*

Maintain

My right, nor think the name of mother vain. *Dryden*

Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of parts ſo much ſuperior to any in the company, that he could too well *maintain* and juſtify thoſe contradictions. *Clarendon*

It is hard to *maintain* the truth. *South.*

4. To continue; to keep up.

Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Some did the ſong, and ſome the choir *maintain*,
Beneath a laurel ſhade. *Dryden.*

5. To keep up; to ſupport the expence of.

I ſeek not to wax great by others waning;
Sufficeth, that I have *maintains* my ſtate,
And ſends the poor well pleaſed from my gate. *Shakeſp.*

What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold? I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To ſupport with the conveniences of life.

It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himſelf by his own labour. *Hooker*

If a woman *maintain* her huſband, ſhe is full of anger and much reproach. *Eccluſ* xxv 22.

It is hard to maintain the truth, but much harder to be *maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed, cloath, or defend its aſſertors? *South*

7. To preſerve from failure.

Here ten thouſand images remain
Without confuſion, and their rank *maintain*. *Blackmore.*

To MAINTAIN. *v. n.* To ſupport by argument, to aſſert as a tenet.

In tragedy and ſatire I *maintain* againſt ſome of our modern criticks, that this age and the laſt have excelled the ancients. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

MAINTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *maintain.*] Defenſible; juſtifiable.

Being made lord lieutenant of Bullogne, the walls ſore beaten and ſhaken, and ſcarce *maintainable*, he defended the place againſt the dauphin. *Hayward.*

MAINTA'INER. *n. f.* [from *maintain.*] Supporter, cheriſher.

He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a ſpecial *maintainer* of all learning. *Spenſer's Pa[illegible]*

The *maintainers* and cheriſhers of a regular devotion, a true and decent piety. *South's Sermons.*

MA'INTENANCE. *n. f.* [*maintenant*, French.]

1. Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſuſtenance; ſuſtentation.

It was St. Paul's own choice to maintain himſelf by his labour, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as others did, there had been no offence committed. *Hooker, b.* i

God aſſigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and then appointed him a law to obſerve. *Hooker, b.*

Thoſe of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*, take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*

2. Support, protection, defence.

They knew that no man might in reaſon take upon him to determine his own right, and according to his own determination proceed to *maintenance* thereof. *Hooker, b.* i.

The beginning and cauſe of this ordinance amongſt the Iriſh was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in their poſterity. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. Continuance, ſecurity from failure.

Whatſoever is granted to the church for God's honour, and the *maintenance* of his ſervice, is granted for and to God. *South's Sermons.*

MA'INTOP. *n. f.* [*main* and *top.*] The top of the mainmaſt.

From their *maintop* joyful news they hear
Of ſhips, which by their mould bring new ſupplies. *Dr.*

Deſdys could the *maintop*-maſt beſtride,
And down the ropes with active vigour ſlide

MA'JOR. *adj.* [*major*, Lat.]

1. Greater in number, or

They had none, no not though they be many, ſaving only when they are the *major* part of a general aſſembly, and then their voices being more in number, muſt overſway their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker, b.* v.

The true meridian is a *major* circle paſſing through the poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly dividing the eaſt from the weſt. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

In common diſcourſe we denominate perſons and things according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be called a wiſe man who has but few follies. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Greater in dignity.

Fall Greece, fall fame, honour, or go, or ſtay,
My *major* vow lies here. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

MA'JOR. *n. ſ.*

1. The officer above the captain; the loweſt head officer.

2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obſolete.

3. The firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality.

The *major* of our author's argument is to be underſtood of the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle.*

4. MAJOR *general*. The general officer of the ſecond rank.

Major-general Ranelagh returned with the French king's anſwer. *Tatler*, N° 53.

5. MAJOR-*domo*. *n. ſ.* [*majeur-dome*, French.] One who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the houſe.

MAJORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *major*.] Increaſe; enlargement.

There be five ways of *majoration* of ſounds, enclоſure ſimple, enclоſure with dilatation, communication, reflection concurrent; and approach to the ſenſory. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

MAJO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *major*.]

1. The ſtate of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater. *Grew's Coſmol.*

2. The greater number. [*majorité*, French.]

It was highly probable the *majority* would be ſo wiſe as to eſpouſe that cauſe which was moſt agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a ſedition. *Addiſon.*

As in ſenates ſo in ſchools,
Majority of voices rules. *Prior.*

Decent executions keep the world in awe, for that reaſon the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

3. [From *majores*, Latin.] Anceſtry.

Of evil parents an evil generation, a poſterity not unlike their *majority*; of miſchievous progenitors, a venemous and deſtructive progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

4. Full age, end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry the IIId, the barons were troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no ſooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raiſed a cruel war againſt him. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. Firſt rank. Obſolete.

Douglas, whoſe high deeds,
Whoſe hot incurſions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all ſoldiers chief *majority*,
And military title capital. *Shakeſp. Henry IV*

6. The office of a major.

MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat*. *n. ſ.*

The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed, the male flowers are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame plant, growing generally in a ſpike upon the top of the ſtalk; the female flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves, and are ſurrounded by three or four leaves, which cloſely adhere to the fruit until it is ripe: this plant is propagated in England only as a curioſity, but in America it is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants, and conſequently propagated with great care. *Miller*

Maize affords a very ſtrong nouriſhment, but more viſcous than wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To MAKE. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *machen*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]

1. To create

Let us *make* man in our image. *Gen.* i. 26.

The Lord hath *made* all things for himself. *Prov.* xvi 4.

Remember'ſt thou
Thy *making*, while the maker gave thee being. *Milton.*

2. To form of materials.

He faſhioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf *Exod.* xxxii 4.

God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. *Act.*

We have no other meaſure, ſave one of the moon, but are artificially *made* out of theſe by compounding or dividing them. *Holder on Time.*

3. To compoſe as, materials or ingredients.

One of my fellows had the ſpeed of him;
Who, almoſt dead for breath, had ſcarcely more
Than would *make* up his meſſage. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundleſs ſea,
Make but one temple for the deity. *Waller.*

A pint of ſalt of tartar, expoſed unto a moiſt air, will *make* far more liquor than the former meaſure will contain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

4. To form by art what is not natural.

Here laviſh nature, in her beſt attire,
Pours forth ſweet odours, and all living lights,
And art with her contending, doth aſpire
T'excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenſer.*

5. To produce as the agent.

She may give ſo much credit to her own laws, as to *make* their ſentence weigh more than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. *Hooker, b.* v.

without cauſe, why then *make* ſport at me,
then let me be your jeſt. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Thine enemies *make* a tumult. *Pſal.* lxxxiii. 2

When their hearts were merry they ſaid, Call for Samſon, that he may *make* us ſport. *Judg* xvi. 25.

Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have *made* proviſion. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 19.

Why *make* ye this ado, and weep? the damſel is not dead. *Mark* v. 39.

He *maketh* interceſſion to God againſt Iſrael. *Rom.* xi 2.

Thou haſt ſet ſigns and wonders in the land of Egypt, and haſt *made* thee a name *Jer.* xxxii. 20.

Should we then *make* mirth? *Ezek* xxi 10.

Joſhua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them to let them live. *Joſh.* ix. 15.

Both combine
To *make* their greatneſs by the fall of man. *Dryden.*

Egypt, mad with ſuperſtition grown,
Makes gods of monſters. *Tate's Juvenal.*

6. To produce as a cauſe

Wealth *maketh* many friends, but the poor is ſeparated from his neighbour. *Prov.* xix. 4.

A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him before great men. *Prov.* xviii. 16.

The child who is taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide unroad *made* upon the ſoundneſs of his underſtanding. *Watts*

7. To do; to perform; to practiſe; to uſe.

Though ſhe appear honeſt to me, yet in other places ſhe enlargeth her mirth ſo far, that there is ſhrewd conſtruction *made* of her. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor*

She *made* haſte, and let down her pitcher. *Gen.* xxiv. 46.

Thou haſt *made* an atonement for it. *Exod.* xxxx 36.

I will judge his houſe for ever, becauſe his ſons *made* themſelves vile, and he reſtrained them not. 1 *Sam.* iii. 13.

We *made* prayer unto our God. *Neh.*

He ſhall *make* a ſpeedy riddance of all in the land. *Zeph.*

They all begin to *make* excuſe. *Luke* xiv.

It hath pleaſed them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a certain contribution for the poor. *Rom.* xv. 26.

Make full proof of thy miniſtry. 2 *Tim.* 5

The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers injuries, both by ſea and land, reſolved, without delay, to *make* war knew to upon him. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks*

Such muſick as before was never *made*,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung. *Milton.*

All the actions of his life were ripped up and ſurveyed, and ſeveral croſs gloſſes *made* upon all he had ſaid, and all he had done *Clarendon.*

Says Carneades, ſince neither you nor I love repetitions, I ſhall not now *make* any of what elſe was urged againſt Them it us. *Boyle.*

The Phœnicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. *Hale.*

What hope, O Pantheus! whether can we run?
Where *make* a ſtand? and what may yet be done? *Dryd.*

While merchants *make* long voyages by ſea
To get eſtates, he cuts a ſhorter way. *Dryden's Juv.*

To what end did Ulyſſes *make* that journey? Æneas undertook it by the expreſs commandment of his father's ghoſt. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneis*

He that will *make* a good uſe of any part of his life, muſt allow a large portion of it to recreation. *Locke.*

Make ſome requeſt, and I
Whate'er it be, with that requeſt comply. *Addiſon.*

Were it permitted, he ſhould *make* the tour of the whole ſyſtem of the ſun. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

8. To cauſe to have any quality.

I will *make* your cities waſte. *Lev.* xxvi 31.

Her huſband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he heard them. *Num.* xxx. 12.

When he had made a convenient room, he ſet it in a wall, and *made* it faſt with iron. *Hiſd.* xvi. 15

Jeſus came into Cana, where he *made* the water wine. *John* iv 46.

He was the more inflamed with the deſire of battle with Waller, to *make* even all accounts. *Clarendon, b* vi.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Permitted you to fight for this uſurper,
All to *make* ſure the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

In reſpect of actions within the reach of ſuch a power in him, a man ſeems as free as it is poſſible for freedom to *make* him *Locke.*

9. To bring into any ſtate or condition

I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exod* vii 1.

Joſeph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Iſrael. *Gen.* xlvi

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exo.*

Ye have troubled me to *make* me to ſtink among the inhabitants. *Gen.* xxxiv 30.

He *made* himſelf of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a ſervant. *Phil.* ii. 7.

He ſhould be *made* manifeſt to Iſrael. *John* i. 31.

Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myſelf ſervant unto all, that I might gain the more. 1 *Cor* ix. 1

He hath *made* me a by-word of the people, and a ſcorn I was as a tabret. *Jo.*

Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himſelf againſt the Lord. *Jer.* xlviii. 26.

Joſeph was not willing to *make* her a publick example. *Matt.* i. 19.

By the aſſiſtance of this faculty we have all thoſe ideas in our underſtandings, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in ſight, and *make* appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs by bringing a drunken man into their company, and ſhewing them what a beaſt he *made* of himſelf. *Watts.*

10. To form, to ſettle

Thoſe who are wiſe in courts
Make friendſhips with the miniſters of ſtate,
Nor ſeek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rowe.*

11. To hold, to keep

Deep in a cave the ſybil *makes* abode. *Dryden.*

12. To ſecure from diſtreſs, to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs.

He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks himſelf *made* in the unchaſte compoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is the night,
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakeſp.*

Each element his dread command obeys,
Who *makes* or ruins with a ſmile or frown,
Who as by one he did our nation raiſe,
So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden*

13. To ſuffer; to incur.

The loſs was private that I *made*,
'Twas but myſelf I loſt, I loſt no legions. *Dryden.*

He accuſeth Neptune unjuſtly, who *makes* ſhipwreck a ſecond time. *Bacon*

14. To commit.

She was in his company at Page's houſe, and what they *made* there I know not. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will neither plead my age nor ſickneſs in excuſe of the faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.*

15. To compel, to force; to conſtrain.

That the ſoul in a ſleeping man ſhould be this moment buſy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember thoſe thoughts, would need ſome better proof than bare aſſertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke.*

They ſhould be *made* to riſe at their early hour; but great care ſhould be taken in waking them, that it be not done haſtily. *Locke.*

16. To intend; to purpoſe to do.

He may aſk this civil queſtion, friend!
What doſt thou *make* a ſhipboard? to what end? *Dryden.*

Gomez, what *mak'ſt* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bailiffs? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar*

17. To raiſe as profit from any thing.

He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he *made* five marks ready money. *Shakeſpeare*

Did

Did I *make* a gain of you by any of them I ſent. *2 Cor.*

If Auctes, who was a negligent prince, *made* ſo much, what muſt now the Romans *make*, who govern it ſo wiſely. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

If it is meant of the value of the purchaſe, it was very high, it being hardly poſſible to *make* ſo much of land, unleſs it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbuthnot.*

18 To reach, to tend to; to arrive at.

Acoſta recordeth, they that ſail in the middle can *make* no land of either ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*

I've *made* the port already,
And laugh ſecurely at the lazy ſtorm. *Dryden.*
They ply their ſhatter'd oars
To neareſt land, and *make* the Libyan ſhoars. *Dryden.*
Did I but purpoſe to embark with thee,
While gentle zephyrs play in proſp'rous gales;
But would forſake the ſhip, and *make* the ſhoar,
When the winds whiſtle, and the tempeſts roar? *Prior*

19. To gain.

The wind came about, and ſettled in the weſt for many days, ſo as we could *make* little or no way. *Bacon.*

I have *made* way
To ſome Philiſtian lords, with whom to treat. *Milton.*

Now mark a little why Virgil is ſo much concerned to make this marriage, it was to *make* way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden's Æn.*

20. To force; to gain by force.

Rugged rocks are interpoſ'd in vain;
He *makes* his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents, and unforded ſtreams. *Dryden's Virg.*

The ſtone wall which divides China from Tartary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and *making* way for rivers through mighty arches. *Temple.*

21. To exhibit.

When thou *makeſt* a dinner, call not thy friends but the poor. *Luke* xiv. 12.

22. To pay; to give.

He ſhall *make* amends for the harm that he hath done. *Lev.*

23. To put; to place.

You muſt *make* a great difference between Hercules's labours by land, and Jaſon's voyage by ſea for the golden fleece. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

24 To turn to ſome uſe.

Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an inſtrument of war. *Dryden's Æn.*

25. To incline; to diſpoſe.

It is not requiſite they ſhould deſtroy our reaſon, that is, to *make* us rely on the ſtrength of nature, when ſhe is leaſt able to relieve us. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

26. To prove as an argument.

Seeing they judge this to *make* nothing in the world for them. *Hooker, b. ii.*

You conceive you have no more to do than, having found the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of the verſe as will ſerve your turn, though in reality it *makes* nothing for you. *Swift.*

27 To repreſent; to ſhow.

He is not that gooſe and aſs that Valla would *make* him. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

28. To conſtitute.

Our deſires carry the mind out to abſent good, according to the neceſſity which we think there is of it, to the *making* or encreaſe of our happineſs. *Locke.*

29. To amount to.

Whatſoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me. God accepteth no man's perſon. *Gal. ii.*

30. To mould; to form.

Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the *making* of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more wholeſome. *Bacon's Nat. Hi.*

Some undeſerved fault
I'll find about the *making* of the bed. *Shakeſpeare*

They mow fern green, and burning of them to aſhes, *make* the aſhes up into balls with a little water. *Mortimer*

31. *To* MAKE *away.* To kill, to deſtroy.

He will not let ſlip any advantage to *make away* him whoſe juſt title, enabled by courage and goodneſs, may one day ſhake the ſeat of a never ſecure tyranny. *Sidney, b.*

The duke of Clarence, lieutenant of Ireland, was, by practice of evil perſons about the king his brother, called thence away, and ſoon after, by ſiniſter means, was clean *made away.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He may have a likely gueſs,
How theſe were they that *made away* his brother *Shakeſp.*

Trajan would ſay of the vain jealouſy of princes that ſeek to *make away* thoſe that aſpire to their ſucceſſion, that there was never king that did put to death his ſucceſſor. *Bacon*

My mother I ſlew at my very birth, and ſince have *made away* two of her brothers, and happily to make way for the purpoſes of others againſt myſelf. *Hayward.*

Give poets leave to *make* themſelves merry. *Roſcommon.*

What proviſion of [illegible] have been *made* [illegible] who brought them into the world

32. *To* MAKE *away.* To transfer

When they never mean to pay,
To ſome friend *make* all away *Waller.*

33. *To* MAKE *account.* To reckon; to believe.

They *made* no *account* but that the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſea. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

34. *To* MAKE *account of.* To eſteem, to regard.

35 *To* MAKE *free with.* To treat without ceremony.

The fame who have *made free with* the greateſt names in church and ſtate, and expoſed to the world the private infirmities of families. *Dunciad.*

36. *To* MAKE *good.* To maintain, to defend, to juſtify.

The grand maſter, guarded with a company of moſt valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made good* the place *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks*

When he comes to *make good* his confident undertaking, he is fain to ſay things that agree very little with one another *Boyle.*

I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

As for this other argument, that by purſuing one ſingle theme they gain an advantage to expreſs, and work up, the paſſions, I wiſh any example he could bring from them could *make* it *good.* *Dryden on dramatick Poeſy.*

I will add what the ſame author ſubjoins to *make good* his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*

37. *To* MAKE *good.* To fulfil, to accompliſh.

This letter doth *make good* the friar's words. *Shakeſp.*

38. *To* MAKE *light of.* To conſider as of no conſequence.

They *made light of* it, and went their ways. *Matt.* xxii 5.

39. *To* MAKE *love.* To court, to play the gallant.

How happy each of the ſexes would be, if there was a window in the breaſt of every one that *makes* or receives *love.* *Addiſon's Guardian*, N. 106.

40. *To* MAKE *merry.* To feaſt, to partake of an entertainment.

A hundred pound or two, to *make merry* withal? *Shakeſp.*

[illegible] proceedings againſt Sir William Stanley, impoſed upon him by neceſſity of ſtate, had not diminiſhed the affection he bare to his brother, went to Latham, to *make merry* with his mother and the earl. *Bacon's Henry VIIth.*

A gentleman and his wife will ride to *make merry* with his neighbour, and after a day thoſe two go to a third; in which progreſs they encreaſe like ſnowballs, till through their burthenſome weight they break. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

41. *To* MAKE *much of.* To cheriſh, to foſter.

The king hearing of their adventure, ſuddenly falls to take pride in *making much of* them, extolling them with infinite praiſes *Sidney, b. ii.*

The bird is dead
That we have *made* ſo *much on!* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

It is good diſcretion not to *make* too *much of* any man at the firſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The eaſy and the lazy *make much of* the gout, and yet *making much of* themſelves too, they take care to carry it preſently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*

42. *To* MAKE *of.* *What to make of*, is, how to underſtand.

That they ſhould have knowledge of the languages and affairs of thoſe that lie at ſuch a diſtance from them, was a thing we could not tell what to *make of.* *Baron.*

I paſt the ſummer here at Nimmeguen, without the leaſt remembrance of what had happened to me in the ſpring, till about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain I knew not what to *make of*, in the ſame joint of my other foot. *Temple.*

There is another ſtatue in braſs of Apollo, with a modern inſcription on the pedeſtal, which I know not what to *make of* *Addiſon on Italy.*

I deſired he would let me ſee his book. he did ſo, ſmiling. I could not *make* any thing *of* it. *Tatler.*

Upon one ſide of the pillar were huge pieces of iron ſticking out, cut into ſtrange figures, which we knew not what to *make of.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

43. *To* MAKE *of.* To produce from; to effect.

I am aſtoniſhed, that thoſe who have appeared againſt this paper have *made* ſo very little *of* it. *Addiſon.*

44. *To* MAKE *of.* To conſider, to account; to eſteem.

Must ſhe no more *of* me than of a ſlave? *Dryden.*

45. *To* MAKE *of.* To cheriſh, to foſter.

Xaycus was wonderfully beloved, and *made of*, by the Turkiſh merchants, whoſe language he had learned. *Knolles.*

46. *To* MAKE *over.* To ſettle in the hands of truſtees.

Widows, who have tried one lover,
Truſt none again till th' have *made over* *Hudibras, p. iii.*

The wife bequeaths *make over* their estates.

Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

47. *To* MAKE *over.* To transfer.

The second mercy *made over* to us by the second covenant, is the promise of pardon. *Hammond.*

Age and youth cannot be *made over* nothing but time can take away years, or give them. *Collier.*

My waist is reduced to the depth of four inches by what I have already *made over* to my neck *Addison's Guard*

Moor, to whom that patent was *made over*, was forced to leave off coining. *Swift.*

48. *To* MAKE *out.* To clear, to explain, to clear to one's self

Make out the rest,—I am disorder'd so,
I know not farther what to say or do. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

Antiquaries *make out* the most ancient medals from a letter with great difficulty to be discerned upon the face and reverse. *Felton on the Classics*

It may seem somewhat difficult to *make out* the bills of fare for some suppers. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

49. *To* MAKE *out.* To prove, to evince.

There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himself, than the existence of a God. *Locke.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet what may be *made out* from them by a wary deduction, may be depended on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke*

Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for fiction that is not the object of sense, or *made out* immediately to their senses. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

We are to vindicate the just providence of God in the government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to *make out* the beauty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregularities of the divine administration. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Scaliger hath *made out*, that the history of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*

In the passages from our own divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested [illegible]

I dare engage to *make it out*, that, instead of contributing equal to the landed men, they will have their full principal and interest at six per Cent. *Swift's Miscel.*

50. *To* MAKE *sure of.* To consider as certain.

They *made as sure of* health and life, as if both of them were at their disposal. *Dryden.*

51. *To* MAKE *sure of* To secure to one's possession.

But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,
Make sure of this day, and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*

52. *To* MAKE *up.* To get together.

How will the farmer be able to *make up* his rent at quarter-day? *Locke.*

53. *To* MAKE *up.* To reconcile; to repair.

This kind of comprehension in scripture being therefore received, still there is no doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete measure of things necessary be *made up* *Hooker, b. i.*

I knew when seven justices could not *make up* a quarrel. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

54. *To* MAKE *up.* To repair

I sought for a man among them that should *make up* the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land. *Ezek*

55. To compose, as of ingredients.

These are the lineaments of this vice of flattery, which sure do together *make up* a face of most extreme deformity *Government of the Tongue*

He is to encounter an enemy *made up* of wiles and stratagems, an old serpent, and a long experienced deceiver. *South's Sermons*

Zeal should be *made up* of the largest measures of spiritual love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation. *Sprat.*

Oh he was all *made up* of love and charms;
Whatever maid could wish, or man admire. *Addison.*

Harlequin's part is *made up* of blunders and absurdities. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, *make up* the most delightful little landskip imaginable. *Addison on Italy.*

Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and distress,
Make up the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*

The parties among us are *made up* on one side of moderate whigs, and on the other of presbyterians. *Swift.*

56. *To* MAKE *up.* To shape.

A catapotium is a medicine swallowed solid, and most commonly *made up* in pills. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

57. *To* MAKE *up.* To supply; to repair.

Whatsoever, to *make up* the doctrine of man's salvation, is added as in supply of the scripture's insufficiency, we reject it. *Hooker, b. i.*

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be *made up* in the example. *Glanville's Scep.*

Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;
Who ne'er consider, but without a pause
Make up in passion what they want in cause. *Dryden*

If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will easily *make up* the halfpenny a-day which we have now under consideration. *Addison's Spect.*

Thus wisely she *makes up* her time,
Most spent when youth was in its prime. *Granville.*

There must needs be another state to *make up* the inequalities of this, and to save all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

If his romantick disposition transport him so far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principals would *make it up* in dignity and respect. *Swift*

The reasons you allege, do more conduce
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood,
Than to *make up* a free determination
'Twixt right and wrong. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

Though all at once cannot
See what I do deliver out to each,
Yet I can *make* my audit *up*, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He was to *make up* his accounts with his lord, and by an easy and recoverable cheat he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers's Sermons.*

59. *To* MAKE *up.* To accomplish; to conclude; to complete.

Is not the lady Constance in this troop?
—I know she is not, for this match *made up*,
Her presence would have interrupted much. *Shakspeare*

On Wednesday the general account is *made up* and printed, and on Thursday published. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality*

This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to *make up* the account. *Locke.*

To MAKE, *v. n.*

1. To tend; to travel, to go any way; to rush

Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this?
—I think, that one of them is hereabouts,
And cannot *make* away. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

I do beseech your majesty *make* up,
Lest your retirement do amaze your friends. *Shakespeare.*

The earl of Lincoln resolved to *make* on where the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There *made* forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Warily provide, that while we *make* forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worse. *Bacon's Essays.*

A wonderful erroneous observation that *maketh* about, is commonly received contrary to experience. *Bacon.*

Make on, upon the heads
Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives
Of those remain and stand. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers *making* toward land, were easily beaten from the shore. *Knolles.*

When they set out from mount Sinai they *made* northward unto Rithmah. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.*

Some speedy way for passage must be found,
Make to the city by the postern gate. *Dryden.*

The bull,
His easier conquest proudly did forego;
And *making* at him with a furious bound,
From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dryden.*

Too late young Turnus the delusion found
For when he saw it [illegible] *making* from the ground *Dryden*

A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the street one of those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop, and seizing on a naked sword *made* after the boy. *Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a spaniel by his horse's side, I *made* up to him. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The French king *makes* at us directly, and keeps a king by him to set over us. *Addison*

A monstrous boar rush't forth; his baleful eyes
Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed bristles
Rose high upon his back; at me he *made*,
Whetting his tusks. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

2. To contribute.

Whatsoever *makes* nothing to your subject, and is improper to it, admit not into your work. *Dryden.*

Biassed he is by the love of himself to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *makes* for his own advantage. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. To operate, to act as a proof or argument, or cause

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the ſtrength of any invincible argument, otherwiſe found out by the light of reaſon, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth *make* againſt that which our own laws eccleſiaſtical have inſtituted for the ordering of theſe affairs, the very authority of the church itſelf ſufficeth. *Hooker.*

That which ſhould *make* for them muſt prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep thoſe laws which in ſcripture they find made. *Hooker.*

It is very needful to be known, and *maketo* unto the right of the war againſt him. *Spenſer.*

Let us follow after the things which *make* for peace. *Rom.*

Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilſt his practices were covert, *made* for him, did now, when they were diſcovered, rather *make* againſt him, reſolved to try ſome exploit upon England. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

I obſerved a thing that may *make* to my preſent purpoſe. *Boyle.*

It *makes* to this purpoſe, that the light conſerving ſtones in Italy muſt be ſet in the ſun for ſome while before they retain light. *Digby on Bodies.*

What avails it me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line, for even my own confeſſion *makes* againſt me. *Dryden's Ded. to the Æn.*

3. To concur.

Antiquity, cuſtom, and conſent, in the church of God, *making* with that which law doth eſtabliſh, are themſelves moſt ſufficient reaſons to uphold the ſame, unleſs ſome notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary. *Hooker.*

4. To ſhew; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joſhua and all Iſrael *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Joſh.* viii. 15.

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourſelf, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull*

5. *To* MAKE *away with.* To deſtroy; to kill; to make away. This phraſe is improper.

The women of Greece were ſeized with an unaccountable melancholy, which diſpoſed ſeveral of them to *make away with* themſelves. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 231.

6. *To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifferency theſe diſparities of times, and we ſhall plainly perceive, that they *make for* the advantage of England at this preſent time. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

None deny there is a God, but thoſe for whom it *maketh* that there were no God. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I was aſſur'd, that nothing was deſign'd
Againſt thee but ſafe cuſtody and hold;
That *made for* me, I knew that liberty
Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprizes. *Milton.*

7. *To* MAKE *up.* To compenſate; to be inſtead.

Have you got a ſupply of friends to *make up* for thoſe who are gone? *Swift to Pope.*

MAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Form; ſtructure; nature.

Thoſe mercurial ſpirits, which were only ſent the earth to ſhew men their folly in admiring it, poſſeſs delights of a nobler *make* and nature, which antedate immortality. *Glanville.*

Upon the deceaſe of a lion the beaſts met to chuſe a king: ſeveral put up, but one was not of *make* for a king, another wanted brains or ſtrength. *L'Eſtrange.*

Is our perfection of ſo frail a *make*,
As ev'ry plot can undermine and ſhake. *Dryden.*

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portſoken of ſo feeble a *make*, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 7

It may be with ſuperior ſouls as with gigantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that *make*, commit ſomething near extravagance. *Pope.*

MAKE. *n. ſ.* [maca, gemaca, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend.

The elf therewith aſtonied,
Upſtarted lightly from his looſer *make*,
And his unſteady weapons 'gan in hand to take. *Fa. Qu.*

Bid her therefore herſelf ſoon ready make,
To wait on love amongſt his lovely crew;
Where every one that miſſeth then her *make*,
Shall be by him amerc'd with penance due. *Spenſer*

For ſince the wiſe town,
Has let the ſports down,
Of May games and morris,
The maids and their *makes*,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and poſies,
And the wipers for their noſes. *Ben. Johnſon's Owls.*

MA'KEBATE. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *debate.*] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her paſſions, like a right *makebate*, whiſpered to both ſides arguments of quarrel. *Sidney.*

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of *makebates*, who inflame ſmall quarrels by a thouſand ſtories. *Swift.*

MA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *make.*]

1. The Creator.

Both in him, in all things, as is meet,
The univerſal *Maker* we may praiſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

This the divine Cecilia found,
And to her *Maker's* praiſe confin'd the ſound. *Pope.*

Such plain roofs as piety could raiſe,
And only vocal with the *Maker's* praiſe. *Pope.*

The power of reaſoning was given us by our *Maker* to purſue truths. *Watts's Logick.*

2. One who makes any thing

Every man in Turky is of ſome trade; Sultan Achmet was a *maker* of ivory rings. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

I dare promiſe her boldly what few of her *makers* of viſits and compliments dare to do. *Pope's Letters*

3. One who ſets any thing in its proper ſtate.

You be indeed *makers* or marrers of all mens manners within the realm. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

MA'KEPEACE. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *peace.*] Peacemaker, reconciler.

To be a *makepeace* ſhall become my age. *Shakeſp.*

MA'KEWEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *weight.*] Any ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely ſitting, nor the glimmering light
Of *makeweight* candle, nor the joyous talk
Of loving friend delights. *Philips.*

MALACHITE. *n.*

This ſtone is ſometimes entirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick ſtone, ſo as in colour to reſemble the leaf of the mallow, μαλάχη, from which it has its name; though ſometimes it is veined with white, or ſpotted with blue or black. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſils.*

MA'LADY. *n. ſ.* [*maladie*, French.] A diſeaſe; a diſtemper; a diſorder of body; ſickneſs.

Better it is to be private
In ſorrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace,
Nurſe inward *maladies*, which have not ſcope to be breath'd out. *Sidney, b.* i.

Wiſe phyſicians firſt require, that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redreſs it. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Say, can you faſt? your ſtomachs are too young:
And abſtinence engenders *maladies*. *Shakeſpeare.*

An uſual draught, or accidental violence of motion, has removed that *malady* that has baffled the ſkill of phyſicians. *South's Sermons.*

Love's a *malady* without a cure;
Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart,
He fires within, and hiſſes at my heart. *Dryden.*

MALA'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [from *mal andare*, Italian, *to go ill.*] A dry ſcab on the paſtern of horſes.

MALAPERT. *adj.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence; ſprightly without reſpect or decency.

Peace, maſter marquis, you are *malapert*;
Your fire-new ſtamp of honour is ſcarce current. *Shakeſp.*

If thou dar'ſt tempt me further, draw thy ſword
—What, what? nay, then, I muſt have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Are you growing *malapert*? Will you force me make uſe of my authority? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

MALAPERTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malapert.*] Liveline ſs of reply without decency; quick impudence, ſaucineſs.

MA'LAPERTLY. *adv.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; ſaucily.

To MALA'XATE. *v. a.* [μαλάσσω.] To ſoften, or knead to ſoftneſs, any body.

MALAXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of ſoftening.

MALE. *adj.* [*male*, French; *maſculus*, Lat.] Of the ſex that begets young; not female.

Which ſhall be heir of the two *male* twins, who, by the diſſection of the mother, were laid open to the world? *Locke.*

You are the richeſt perſon in the commonwealth; your have no *male* child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 27.

MALE. *n. ſ.* The he of any ſpecies.

In moſt the *male* is the greater, and in ſome few the female. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 852.

There be more *males* than females, but in different proportions. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

MALE, in compoſition, ſignifies *ill*, from *male*, Latin; *male*, old French.

MALEADMINISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wiſeſt nations, when a prince was laid aſide for *maleadminiſtration*, the nobles and people did reſume the adminiſtration of the ſupreme power. *Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching ſuch a matter as properly belongs to the eccleſiaſtical court, for that a ſubject denounces his ſuperior, or ſome criminal prelate, for *maleadminiſtration*, or a wicked life. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MALECONTE'NT. } *adj.* [*male* and *content.*] Diſcontented,
MALECONTE'NTED. } diſſatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice,
That you ſtand penſive, as half *malecontent*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Poor

Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife
That thou art *malecontent*? I will provide thee. *Shakesp.*

The king, for the better securing his state against mutinous and *malecontented* subjects, who might have their refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage unto James III. to conclude a peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They cannot signalize themselves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the softer virtues. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The usual way in despotick governments is to confine the *malecontent* to some castle. *Addison's Freeholder.*

MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *adv.* [from *malecontent*.] With discontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *malecontent*.] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malecontentedness*. *Spectator*, N. 445

MALEDI'CTED. *adj.* [*maledictus*, Latin.] Accursed. *Dict.*

MALEDI'CTION. *n. f.* [*malediction*, French; *maledictio*, Lat.] Curse, execration; denunciation of evil

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be,
To wretched me, the last, worst *maediction*. *Sidney.*

The true original cause thereof, divine *malediction*, laid by the sin of man upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of their natural capacity. *Hooker*, b. i.

In Spain they stayed near eight months, during all which time Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions*; which yet, upon the prince's safe arrival in the west, did vanish into praises. *Wotton.*

MALEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*male* and *facio*, Latin.] A crime; an offence.

Guilty creatures at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their *malefactions*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

MALEFA'CTOR. *n. f.* [*male* and *facio*, Latin.] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth
Some monstrous *malefactor*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Fear his word,
As much as *malefactors* do your sword. *Roscommon.*

It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the ministry, not for preferment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to save their lives. *South's Sermons.*

If their barking dog disturb her ease,
Th' unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd. *Dryden's Juv.*

The *malefactor* goat was laid
On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid. *Dryden.*

MALE'FICK. } *adj.* [*maleficus*, Latin.] Mischievous; hurtful.
MALE'FIQUE. } *Dict.*

MALEPRA'CTICE. *n. f.* [*male* and *practice*.] Practice contrary to rules.

MALE'VOLENCE. *n. f.* [*malevolentia*, Latin.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan
Lives in the English court; and is receiv'd
Of the most pious Edward with such grace,
That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing
Takes from his high respect. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

MALE'VOLENT. *adj.* [*malevolus*, Latin.] Ill-disposed towards others; unfavourable; malignant

I have thee in my arms,
Though our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden's King Arthur*

MALE'VOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *malevolence*.] Malignly; malignantly

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from those aspersions that were *malevolently* cast upon him. *Evelyn's Sylva, Forest.*

MA'LICE. *n. f.* [*malice*, French; *malitia*, Latin.]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief

God hath forgiven me many sins of *malice*, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities. *Taylor's holy living.*

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave;
Malice domestick, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To MA'LICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will. Obsolete

The cause why he this fly so *maliced*,
Was that his mother which him bore and bred,
The most fine-fingered workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means, was vanquished. *Spenser.*

MALI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*malicieux*, French; *malitiosus*, Latin.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not stint
Our necessary actions in the fear
To cope *malicious* censurers; which ever,
As ravinous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new trimm'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Stand up, O Lord, and be not merciful unto them that offend of *malicious* wickedness. *Psal.* lix. 5.

Thou know'st what *malicious* foe,
Envying our happiness, and of his own
Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame. *Milton.*

The air appearing so *malicious* in this morbifick conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

MALI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *malicious*.] With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers *maliciously* bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*

MALI'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *malicious*.] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Not out of envy or *maliciousness*,
Do I forbear to crave your special aid. *Herbert.*

MALI'GN. *adj.* [*maligne*, French, *malignus*, Latin: the *g* is mute or liquescent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by a tacit operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If in the constellations war were sprung,
Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky,
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound. *Milt.*

Of contempt, and the *malign* hostile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers and pernicious impostumations. *Bacon's Essays.*

To MALI'GN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they *malign*, by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so *malign* his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Strangers conspired together against him, and *maligned* him in the wilderness. *Ecclus.* xlv. 18.

If it is a pleasure to be envied and shot at, to be *maligned* standing, and to be despised falling; then is it a pleasure to be great, and to be able to dispose of mens fortunes. *South.*

2. To mischief; to hurt, to harm.

MALI'GNANCY. *n. f.* [from *malignant*.]

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness.

My stars shine darkly over me; the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, distemper yours, therefore I crave your leave, that I may bear my evils alone. *Shakespeare.*

2. Destructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its *malignancy*, either proves easily curable, or else it proceeds in its venom. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

MALI'GNANT. *adj.* [*malignant*, French.]

1. Malign, envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous; intending or effecting ill.

O *malignant* and ill-boding stars!
Now art thou come unto a feast of death. *Shakespeare.*

Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most *malignant*, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To good *malignant*, to bad men benign. *Milton.*

They have seen all other notions besides their own represented in a false and *malignant* light; whereupon they judge and condemn at once. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Hostile to life: as, *malignant* fevers.

They hold, that the cause of the gout, is a *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint; that the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby assuage the sharpness of the pain *Temple's Miscel.*

Let the learn'd begin
Th' enquiry, where disease could enter in;
How those *malignant* atoms forc'd their way,
What in the faultless frame they found to make their prey? *Dryden to the duchess of Ormond.*

MALI'GNANT. *n. f.*

1. A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by certain *malignants*, secretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel factions in the civil wars.

MALI'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *malignant*.] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving
At place of potency, and sway o' th' state,
If he should still *malignantly* remain

Now

Fall foe to the Plebeians, your voices might
Be curbs to yourselves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MALI'GNER. *n. f.* [from *malign.*] One who regards another with ill will.

Such as these are philosophy's *maligners*, who pronounce the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable subtleties. *Granville's Apology.*

I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of cleanliness, which some of my *maligners* call in question. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Sarcastical censurer.

MALI'GNITY. *n. f.* [*malignité*, French.]

1. Malice; maliciousness.

Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawless soldiers known,
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tate.*

2. Contrariety to life, destructive tendency.

Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are various; his physicians discerned an invincible *malignity* in his disease. *Heyward.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportionable to the *malignity* of that far-spread disease. *K. Charles.*

3. Evilness of nature.

This shows the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by destroying trust and mutual confidence. *South's Sermons.*

MALI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *malign.*] Enviously; with ill will, malignantly.

Lest you think I rally more than teach,
Or praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach,
Let me for once presume t' instruct the times. *Pope.*

MA'LKIN. *n. f.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench.

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

MALL. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]

1. A stroke, a blow.

With mighty *mall*,
The monster merciless him made to fall. *Fairy Queen.*

Give that rev'rend head a *mall*
Or two, or three, against a wall. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

2. A kind of beater or hammer. [*mail*, French.]

He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several drugs. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 195.

3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Mall* is, in Islandick, an area or walk spread with shells.

This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,
And hail with musick its propitious ray. *Pope.*

To MALL *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a mall.

MA'LLARD. *n. f.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck.

Antony
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating *mallard*,
Leaving the fight in height. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The birds that are most easy to be drawn are *mallard*, shoveler, and goose. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown *mallard*'s feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*

MALLEABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating: this is a quality possessed in the most eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the degree to be *malleable*. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,
That like his sword endures the anvil,
And justly's held more formidable,
The more his valour's *malleable*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pression without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elastick, returning to its figure with a force arising from the mutual attraction of its parts: if the parts slide upon one another, the body is *malleable* or soft. *Newton's Opticks.*

MALLEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability, ductility.

The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and *malleableness*. *Locke.*

To MA'LLEATE *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

He first found out the art of melting and *malleating* metals, and making them useful for tools. *Derham.*

MALLET. *n. f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.

The vessel fostered up was warily struck with a wooden *mallet*, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*

Their left-hand does the caulking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they ply. *Dryden.*

MA'LLOWS. *n. f.* [*malva*, Latin; maleope, Saxon.]

The *mallow* has a fibrous root, the leaves are round or angular: the flower consists of one leaf, is of the expanded bell-shaped kind, and cut into five segments almost to the bottom. from the centre rises a pyramidal tube, for the most part loaded with many small threads or filaments. from the centre of the flower-cup rises the pointal in the tube, which becomes the fruit, and this is flat, round, and sometimes pointed, wrapt, for the most part, within the flower-cup, and divided into several cells fold disposed round the axle, that each little lodge appears most artificially jointed within the corresponding striæ or channels: the seed is often shaped like a kidney: the species are six, of which the first is found wild, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

Shards or *mallows* for the pot,
That keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY. *n. f.*

1. A sort of grape. See VINE.

2. A kind of wine.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,
Methegline, wort, and *malmsey*. *Shakespeare.*

MALT. *n. f.* [mealt, Saxon; *maut*, Dutch.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath *malt* first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 308.

MA'LTDUST. *n. f.* [*malt* and *dust*.]

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MALTFLOOR. *n. f.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt*-floor. *Mort.*

To MALT. *v. n.*

1. To make malt.

2. To be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it *malt* worse. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MA'LTDRINK. *n. f.* [*malt* and *drink*.]

All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy syrup. *Floyer on the Humours.*

MA'LTHORSE. *n. f.* [*malt* and *horse*.] It seems to have been, in *Shakespeare*'s time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.

You peasant swain, you whoreson, you *malthorse* drudge.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

Mome, *malthorse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shak.*

MA'LTMAN. } *n. f.* [from *malt*.] One who makes malt.
MALTSTER. }

Sir Arthur the *maltster*! how fine it will sound! *Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltster*. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION. *n. f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAM. } *n. f.* [*mamma*, Latin: this word is said to be
MAMMA'. } found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages; and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.

Poor Cupid sobbing scarce could speak;
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye.
Alas! how easy my mistake?
I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*

Little masters and misses are great impediments to servants, the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and *mamma*. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

MAMMEE'. *n. f.*

The *mammee tree* hath a roseaceous flower, which consists of several leaves placed in a circular order, from whose cup arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in hard rough shells. *Miller.*

MA'MMET. *n. f.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure dressed up. *Hanmer.*

Kate; this is no world
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shakesp.*

MA'MMIFORM. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French; *mamma* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY. *adj.* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *n. f.* A large shapeless piece.

The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *James's Voyage.*

To MA'MMOCK *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break, to pull to pieces.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and he did so set his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant, how he *mammocked* it! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MA'MMON n. f. [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *n. f.* [man, mon, Saxon.]

1. Human being.

The king is but a *man* as I am, the violet fmells to him as it doth to me; the element fhews to him as it doth to me, all his fenfes have but human conditions. *Shakefp.*

All the weft bank of Nilus is poffeffed by an idolatrous, *man*-eating nation. *Brerewood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* defign'd,
Conficious of thought. *Dryden's Ovid*

Nature in *man* capacious foul hath wrought,
And given them voice expreffive of their thought,
In *man* the God defcends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind *Creech's Manilius.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the powers of motion, and reafoning joined to fubftance, make the ordinary idea of a *man.* *Locke.*

On human actions reafon though you can,
It may be reafon, but it is not *man.* *Pope's Epiftles.*

2. Not a woman

Bring forth *men* children only!
For thy undaunted metal fhould compofe
Nothing but males. *Shakefpeare's King Lear.*

I had not fo much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakefpeare's Henry V.*

Every *man* child fhall be circumcifed *Gen.* xvii 10.

Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the fex fhe firft began. *Dryden's Æn.*

A long time fince the cuftom began, among people of quality, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation *Swift.*

3 Not a boy.

The nurfe's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4 fervant, an attendant; a dependant.

Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preferves my loved life,
Thanked be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody ftrife.
For if my *man* muft praifes have,
What then muft I that keep the knave? *Sidney, b.* 1

My brother's fervants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men.* *Shakefp.*

Such gentlemen as are his majefty's own fworn fervants fhould be preferred to the charge of his majefty's fhips; choice being made of *men* of valour and capacity rather than to employ other mens *men* *Raleigh's Effays.*

I and my *man* will prefently go ride
Far as the Cornifh mount. *Cowley*

5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt.

You may partake of any thing we fay:
We fpeak no treafon, *man.* *Shakefp. Richard* III

6. It is ufed in a loofe fignification like the French *on*, one, any one.

This fame young fober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shakefp. Henry* IV

A *man* in an inftant may difcover the affertion to be impoffible. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He is a good-natured man, and will give as much as a *man* would defire. *Stillingfleet*

By ten thoufand of them a *man* fhall not be able to advance one ftep in knowledge *Tillotfon's Sermons.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to purfue, nor be taken off from thofe they have once fixed on, but run away with a *man*, in purfuit of thofe ideas they have in view *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find fome antiquities; but all they have to fhow of this nature is an old roftrum of a Roman fhip. *Addifon*

A *man* might make a pretty landfcape of his own plantation. *Addifon.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

Manners maketh *man.* *William of Wickham.*

I dare do all that may become a *man*,
Who dares do more is none.
—What beaft was't then
That made you break this enterprife to me?
When you durft do it, then you were a *man*;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be fo much more the *man.* *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

He tript me behind, being down, infulted, rail'd,
And put upon him fuch a deal of *man*,
That worthied him. *Shakefpeare's King Lear*

Will reckons he fhould not have been the *man* he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down conftables, when he was a young fellow. *Addifon's Spect* N°. 105.

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his youth. 1 *Sam.* xvii 33

9. Individual.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myfelf, and myfelf in the place of my neighbour. *Watts's Logick*

10. Not a beaft.

Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The fofter feafon fuiting to the *man.* *Creech's Manilius.*

11. Wealthy or independant perfon to this fenfe fome refer the following paffage of *Shakefpeare*, others to the fenfe next foregoing

There would this monfter make a *man*; any ftrange beaft there makes a *man.* *Shakefpeare's Tempeft.*

What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotfon's Sermons.*

12. When a perfon is not in his fenfes, we fay, he is not his own *man.* *Anf*

13. A moveable piece at chefs or draughts.

14. MAN *of war.* A fhip of war

A Flemifh *man of war* lighted upon them, and overmaftered them *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnifh with men.

Your fhips are not well *manned*,
Your mariners are muliteers, or reapers. *Shakfpeare.*

A navy, to fecure the feas, is *mann'd*,
And forces fent. *Daniel's Civil War.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them fhould fend certain fhips to fea well *manned*, and apparelled to fight. *Hayward*

Their fhips go as long voyages as any, and are for their burdens as well *manned* *Raleigh's Effays.*

He had *manned* it with a great number of tall foldiers, more than for the proportion of the caftle. *Bacon.*

They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller*

The Venetians could fet out thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeafes; though I cannot conceive how they could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addifon on Italy*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had *manned* out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the furly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shakefp.*

There ftands the caftle by yond tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shakefp. Richard* II.

The fummons take of the fame trumpet's call,
To fally from one port, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to ftrengthen

Advife how war may be beft upheld,
Mann'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold,
In all her equipage. *Milton*

Theodofius having *mann'd* his foul with proper reflections, exerted himfelf in the beft manner he could, to animate his penitent. *Addifon's Spect* N°. 164.

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her *Shakefpeare*

5. To attend; to ferve; to wait on.

Thou whorefon mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels. I was never *manned* with agate till now. *Shakefpeare's Henry* IV.

They did find their hufbands land
In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
With ten empyricks in their chamber,
Lying for the fpirit of amber. *Ben Johnfon's Foreft*

6. To direct in hoftility; to point, to aim. An obfolete word

Man but a ruth againft Othello's breaft,
And he retires. *Shakefpeare's Othello.*

MA'NACLES. *n. f.* [*manicles*, French, *manicæ* from *manus*, Latin.] Chain for the hands, fhackles.

For my fake wear this glove;
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou
Muft, as a foreign recreant, be led
With *manacles* along our ftreet. *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus*

Such a perfon
Could fetch your brother from the *manacles*
Of the all holding law. *Shakefp. Meaf. for Meafure.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *manacles* on the right-hand. *Ecclef* xxv. 19.

The bounds of the law good men count their ornament and protection, others, their *manacles* and oppreffion. *King Charles*

To MA'NACLE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands, to fhackle

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shakefpeare*

I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together *Shakefpeare.*

Is it thus you ufe this monarch, to *manacle* and fhackle him hand and foot *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

To MA'NAGE *v. a.* [*manager*, French.]

1. To conduct, to carry on

The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry againft the heathens. *Stillingfl et.*

Let her at leaſt the vocal braſs inſpire,
And tell the nations in no vulgar ſtrain,
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train a horſe to graceful action.

He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his horſe, and charging and diſcharging his lance. *Knolles.*

They vault from hunters to the *manag'd* ſteed. *Young*

3. To govern; to make tractable.

Let us ſtick to our point, and we will *manage* Bull I'll warrant you. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull*

4. To wield, to move or uſe eaſily

Long tubes are cumberſome, and ſcarce to be eaſily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To huſband; to make the object of caution.

There is no more to *manage!* If I fall,
It ſhall be like myſelf, a ſetting ſun
Should leave a track of glory in the ſkies. *Dryden.*
The leſs he had to loſe, the leſs he car'd,
To *manage* loathſome life, when love was the reward. *Dryd.*

6. To treat with caution or decency. this is a phraſe merely Gallick; not to be imitated

Notwithſtanding it was ſo much his intereſt to *manage* his proteſtant ſubjects in the country, he made over his principality to France *Addiſon on Italy*

To MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To ſuperintend affairs; to tranſact.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wiſdom ſees thee want. *Dryden.*

MANA'GE *v. a.* [*meſnage*, *menage*, French.]

1. Conduct, adminiſtration.

To him put
The *manage* of my ſtate. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*
This might have been prevented,
With very eaſy arguments of love,
Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms muſt
With fearful, bloody iſſue arbitrate. *Shakeſp. K. John*
For the rebels which ſtand out in Ireland,
Expedient *manage* muſt be made, my liege,
Ere further leiſure yield them further means. *Shakeſpeare.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and ſtir more than they can quiet. *Bacon's Eſſays*

The plea of a good intention will ſerve to ſanctify the worſt actions; the proof of which is but too manifeſt from that ſcandalous doctrine of the jeſuits concerning the direction of the intention, and likewiſe from the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South's Sermons*

Whenever we take a ſtrong biaſs, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and diſcipline to ſet us right at firſt. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. Uſe; inſtrumentality

To think to make gold of quickſilver is not to be hoped, for quickſilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horſe

In thy ſlumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding ſteed. *Shakeſp.*

The horſe you muſt draw in his career with his *manage* and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peacham.*

MA'NAGEABLE *adj* [from *manage*]

1. Eaſy in the uſe; not difficult to be wielded or moved

The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may ſerve in all weathers, and that the carriage may be light and *manageable*. *Bacon's Eſſays*

Very long tubes are, by reaſon of their length, apt to bend, and ſhake by bending ſo as to cauſe a continual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glaſſes are readily *manageable*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Governable, tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manageable.*]

1. Accommodation to eaſy uſe.

This diſagreement may be imputed to the greater or leſs exactneſs or *manageableneſs* of the inſtruments employed. *Boyle*

2. Tractableneſs; eaſineſs to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*menagement*, French.]

1. Conduct, adminiſtration.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide,
Some ſtick to you, and ſome to t'other ſide. *Dryden.*

An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure more credit than the profoundeſt ſcience with a rough, inſolent, and noiſy *management*. *Locke on Education*

The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin was the only cauſe of the union. *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. Practice, tranſaction; dealing.

He had great *managements* with eccleſiaſticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addiſon on Italy.*

MA'NAGER *n. ſ.* [from *manage.*]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing

A ſkilful *manager* of the rabble, ſo long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any underſtanding. *South's Sermons.*

The *manager* opens his ſluice every night, and diſtributes the water into the town. *Addiſon.*

An artful *manager*, that crept between
His friend and ſhame, and was a kind of ſcreen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality, a good huſband

A prince of great aſpiring thoughts in the main; a *manager* of his treaſure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, wherever he diſcerns merit. *Temple's Miſcel.*

The moſt ſevere cenſor cannot but be pleaſed with the prodigality of Ovid's wit, though he could have wiſhed, that the maſter of it had been a better *manager*. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGERY. *n. ſ.* [*menagerie*, French.]

1. Conduct, direction, adminiſtration.

They who moſt exactly deſcribe that battle, give ſo ill an account of any conduct or diſcretion in the *managery* of that affair, that poſterity would receive little benefit in the [illegible] particular relation of it. *Clarendon, b. v.*

2. Huſbandry; frugality.

[illegible] teſted its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety*

3. Manner of uſing.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloodleſs ſkirmiſhes, inſtruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Piety.*

MANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of iſſuing from ſomething elſe

MANCHE n. ſ. [French.] A ſleeve

MA'NCHET. *n. ſ.* [*muchet*, French. *Skinner.*] A ſmall loaf of fine bread

Take a ſmall toaſt of *manchet*, dipped in oil of ſweet almonds. *Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation, a cup of wine, a diſh of fruit, and a *manchet* *More's Dial.*

MANCHINE'EL *tree. n. ſ.* [*manzanilla*, Latin.]

The *manchineel tree* has male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote diſtances from embryos, which become round fleſhy fruit, in which is contained a rough woody nut, incloſing four or five flat ſeeds. it is a native of the Weſt Indies, and grows equal to the ſize of an oak: its wood, which is ſawn out into planks, and brought to England, is of a beautiful grain, will poliſh well and laſt long, and is therefore much eſteemed in cabinet-makers work: in cutting down thoſe trees, the juice of the bark, which is of a milky colour, muſt be burnt out before the work is begun; for its nature is ſo corroſive, that it will raiſe bliſters on the ſkin, and burn holes in linen, and if it ſhould happen to ſlie into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of loſing their ſight: the fruit is of the colour and ſize of the golden pippin, by which many Europeans have been deceived, ſome of whom have greatly ſuffered, and others loſt their lives by eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat the leaves of theſe trees alſo abound with a milky juice of the ſame nature, ſo that the cattle never ſhelter themſelves under them, and ſcarcely will any vegetable grow under their ſhade; yet the goats eat this fruit without [illegible] *Miller.*

To MA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Lat.] To enſlave, to bind, to tie.

Although the regular part of nature is ſeldom varied, yet the meteors, which are in themſelves more unſtable, and leſs *mancipated* to ſtated motions, are oftentimes employed to various ends. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

MANCIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mancipate.*] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*manceps*, Latin.] The ſteward of a community; the purveyor. it is particularly uſed of the purveyor of a college

Their *manciple* fell dangerouſly ill,
Bread muſt be had, their graſt went to the mill:
This ſimkin moderately ſtole before,
Their ſteward ſick, he robb'd them ten times more.
Betterton's Miller of Trumpington.

MANDAMUS n. ſ. [Latin.] A writ granted by the King, ſo called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N. *n. ſ.* A Chineſe nobleman or magiſtrate.

MA'NDATARY. *n. ſ.* [*mandataire*, Fr. from *mando*, Latin.]

He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a *mandate* for his benefice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MA'NDATE. *n ſ.* [*mandatum*, Lat.]

1. Command

Her force is not any where ſo apparent as in expreſs *mandates* or prohibitions, eſpecially upon advice and conſultation going before. *Hooker, b. v.*

The neceſſity of the times caſt the power of the three eſtates upon himſelf, that his *mandates* ſhould paſs for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleaſed. *Howell's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Precept; charge; commiſſion, ſent or tranſmitted.

Who knows,
If the ſcarce bearded Cæſar have not ſent
His powerful *mandate* to you. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Thus Moor,
Your ſpecial *mandate*, for the ſtate affairs,
Hath hither brought. *Shakeſpeare's Othello*
He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death conceal'd *Dryd.*
This dream all powerful Juno ſends, I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear.
Haſte, arm your Ardeans. *Dryden's Æn.*

MANDATOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] Director.

A perſon is ſaid to be a client to his advocate, but a maſter and *mandator* to his proctor *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MA'NDATORY. *adj.* [*mandare*, Latin.] Preceptive, directory

MA'NDIBLE. *n. ſ.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; the inſtrument of manducation.

He ſaith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew's Muſeum.*

MANDI'BULAR. *n. ſ* [from *mandibula*, Latin.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDI'LION. *n. ſ.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A ſoldier's coat. *Skinner.* A looſe garment, a ſleeveleſs [illegible]

MA'NDREL. *n. ſ* [*mandrin*, French.]

Mandrels are made with a long wooden ſhank, to fit ſtiff into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be turned; this *mandrel* is called a ſhank, or *pin-mandrel* and if the hole the ſhank is to fit into be very ſmall, and the work to be faſtened on it pretty heavy, then turners faſten a round iron ſhank or pin, and faſten their work upon it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

MA'NDRAKE. *n. ſ* [*mandragoras*, Lat. *mandragóre*, Fr.]

The flower of the *mandrake* conſiſts of one leaf in the ſhape of a bell, and is divided at the top into ſeveral parts, the pointal afterwards becomes a globular ſoft fruit, in which are contained many kidney ſhaped ſeeds, the roots of this plant is ſaid to bear a reſemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the perſon who dares to attempt ſuch a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*

Among other virtues, *mandrakes* has been falſely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful it has a ſoporifick quality, and the ancients uſed it when they wanted a narcotick of the moſt powerful kind. *Hill's Adet Med.*

Would curſes kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent as bitter ſearching terms,
As curſt, as harſh, and horrible to hear. *Shakeſpeare.*
Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowſy ſyrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that ſweet ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*
And ſhrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakeſp.*
Give me of thy ſons *mandrakes*. *Gen.* xxx. 14.
Go, and catch a falling ſtar,
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Donne.*

To MA'NDUCATE. *v. a* [*manduco*, Lat.] To chew, to eat.

MANDUCA'TION *n. ſ* [*manducatio*, Latin.] Eating.

Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received to the ſtomach

As he who is not a holy perſon does not feed upon Chriſt, it is apparent that our *manducation* muſt be ſpiritual, and therefore ſo muſt the food, and conſequently it cannot be natural fleſh *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

MANE. *n. ſ* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes, or other animals.

Dametas was toſſed from the ſaddle to the *maine* of the horſe, and thence to the ground. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A currie comb, *maine* comb, and whip for a jade. *Tuſſer.*
The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unlooſe his am'rous fold,
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's *mane*,
Be ſhook to air. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

The horſes breaking looſe, ran up and down with their tails and *manes* on a light-fire. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

A lion ſhakes his dreadful *mane*,
And angry grows. *Waller.*
For quitting both their ſwords and reins,
They graſp'd with all their ſtrength the *manes*. *Hudibras.*

MA'NEATER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *eat*] A cannibal; an anthropophagite, one that feeds upon human fleſh.

MA'NED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

MANES n. ſ. [Latin.] Ghoſt, ſhade, that which remains of man after death

Hail, O ye holy *manes!* hail again
Paternal aſhes. *Dryden's Virg.*

MANFUL. *adj.* [*man* and *full*] Bold, ſtout, daring.

A handful
It had devour'd 'twas ſo *manful*. *Hi[illegible]*

MA'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *manful.*] Boldly, ſtoutly

Artemiſia behaved herſelf *manfully* in a great fight at ſea, when Xerxes ſtood by as a coward. *Abbot*
I ſlew him *manfully* in fight,
Without falſe 'vantage, or baſe treachery *Shakeſpeare.*
He that with this Chriſtian armour *manfully* fights againſt, and repels, the temptations and aſſaults of his ſpiritual enemies; he that keeps his conſcience void of offence, ſhall enjoy peace here, and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'NFULNESS. *n. ſ* [from *manful.*] Stoutneſs; boldneſs.

MANGCO'RN. *n. ſ.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of ſeveral kinds mixed as, wheat and rye.

MA'NGANESE. *n. ſ.* [*manganeſia*, low Latin.]

Manganeſe is extremely well known by name, though the glaſſmen uſe it for many different ſubſtances, that have the ſame effect in clearing the foul colour of their glaſs; it is properly an iron ore of a poorer ſort; the moſt perfect ſort is of a dark iron grey, very heavy but brittle. *Hill.*

Manganeſe is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*

MANGE. *n. ſ.* [*de mangeaiſon*, French.] The itch or ſcab in cattle

The ſheep died of the rot, and the ſcab of the *mange*.
Ben Johnſon.
Tell what criſis does divine
The rot in ſheep, or *mange* in ſwine. *Hudibras, p.* i.

MA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or veſſel in which animals are fed with corn.

She brought forth her firſt-born ſon, and laid him in a *manger* *Luke* ii. 7.

A churliſh cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horſes from their provender. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

MA'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mangy*] Scabbineſs; infection with the mange

To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *mancus*, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher

Caſſio, may you ſuſpect
Who they ſhould be, that thus have *mangled* you? *Shak.*
Your diſhonour
[illegible] judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
[illegible] integrity which ſhould become it. *Shakeſpeare.*
[illegible] my tormentors arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts,
Exaſperate, exacerate, and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can aſſuage. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
The triple porter of the Stygian ſeat,
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,
And, ſeiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat *Dryden.*
What could ſwords or poiſon, racks or flame,
[illegible]
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame.
Prior.

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter ſhould read or underſtand her own natural tongue, as any one may find, who can hear them when they are diſpoſed to *mangle* a play or a novel, where the leaſt word out of the common road diſconcerts them. *Swift to a young Lady.*

They have joined the moſt obdurate conſonants without one intervening vowel, only to ſhorten a ſyllable; ſo that moſt of the books we ſee now-a-days, are full of theſe *manglings* and abbreviations. *Swift's Let. to the Ld. Treaſurer.*

Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the ſenſe, and curtailing authors. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

MANGLER *n. ſ.* [from *mangle.*] A hacker, one that deſtroys bunglingly.

Since after thee may riſe an impious race,
Coarſe *manglers* of the human face divine,
[illegible] on, till fate diſſolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

MA'NGO. *n. ſ.* [*mangoſtan*, Fr.] A fruit of the iſle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

The fruit with the huſk, when very young, makes a good preſerve, and is uſed to pickle like *mangoes*. *Mortimer.*
What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangoes, potargo, champ gnons, cavare. *King.*
[illegible]
Away; thou iſſue of a *mangy* dog!
I ſwoon to ſee thee, *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens*

MANHA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *hater*] Miſanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *man.*]

1. Human nature.

In Seth was the church of God eſtabliſhed, from whom Chriſt deſcended, as touching his *manhood*. *Raleigh.*
Not therefore joins the ſon
Manhood to Godhead, with more ſtrength to foil
Thy enemy. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

2. Virility, not womanhood.

'Tis in my pow'r to be a ſovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow. *Dryden.*

3. Virility, not childhood.

Tetchy

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy school-days frightful, desp'rate, wild and furious;
Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold and venturous. *Shak.*
By fraud or force the suitor train destroy,
And starting into *manhood*, scorn the boy. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. Courage, bravery; resolution; fortitude.

Nothing so hard but his valour overcame; which he so guided with virtue, that although no man was spoken of but he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

MANI'AC } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Raging with madness,
MANI'ACAL. } mad to rage.

Epilepsies and *maniacal* lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon. *Grew's Cosmol. b. iii.*

MA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*manifestus*, Lat.]

1. Plain; open, not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible operations therein, although not all in like apparent and *manifest* manner. *Hooker, b. i.*

That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them, for God hath shewed it unto them. *Rom. i. 19.*

He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was *manifest* in these last times for you. *1 Pet. i. 20.*

He full
Resplendent all his father *manifest*
Express'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Thus *manifest* to fight the God appear'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

I saw, I saw him *manifest* in view,
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew. *Dryden.*

2. Detected, with *of*

Calisto there stood *manifest of* shame,
And turn'd a bear, the northern star became. *Dryden.*

MANIFE'ST. *n. f.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifesto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick protestation.

You authentick witnesses I bring,
Of this my *manifest*, that never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

To MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [*manifester*, Fr. *manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick, to shew plainly; to discover

Thy life did *manifest*, thou lov'dst me not,
And thou wilt have me die assured of it. *Shakespeare.*

He that loveth me I will love him, and *manifest* myself to him. *John xiv. 21.*

He was pleased himself to assume, and *manifest* his will in, our flesh, and so not only as God from heaven, but God visible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond*

This perverse commotion
Must *manifest* thee worthiest to be heir
Of all things. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

Were he not by law withstood,
He'd *manifest* his own inhuman blood. *Dryden's Juv.*

It may be part of our employment in eternity, to contemplate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wisdom *manifested* in the creation. *Ray on Creation.*

MANIFESTA'TION. *n. f.* [*manifestation*, Fr. from *manifest*] Discovery; publication, clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wise and virtuous, to govern them which are of servile disposition; nevertheless, for *manifestation* of this their right, the assent of them who are to be governed seemeth necessary *Hooker.*

As the nature of God is excellent, so likewise is it to know him in those glorious *manifestations* of himself in the works of creation and providence. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this publick *manifestation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MANIFE'STIBLE. *adj.* [properly *manifestable*.] Easy to be made evident.

[illegible] *festible* in long and thin plates of steel perforated in the middle, and equal brated *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

MA'NIFESTLY. *adv.* [from *manifest*] Clearly, evidently; plainly.

We see *manifestly*, that sounds are carried with wind *Bac.*
[illegible] *manifestly* endanger the constitution. *Swift*

MA'NIFESTNESS. *n. f.* [from *manifest*] Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. n. f. [Italian.] Publick protestation; declaration.

It was proposed to draw up a *manifesto*, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addison*

MA'NIFOLD. *adj.* [*many* and *fold*] Of different kinds; many in number, multiplied, complicated

When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did seem to melt in pleasures *manifold*. *Fa. Qu.*

[illegible]
In which the damned souls he did behold. *Spen.*

If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
[illegible]
He bids you plant your [illegible] *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward earl of Glo'ster, that he is a *manifold* traitor, let him appear. *Shak.*

They receive *manifold* more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting. *Luke xviii. 30.*

To represent to the life the *manifold* use of friendship, see how many things a man cannot do himself. *Bacon's Essays.*

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty
And *manifold* in sin deserv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

My scope in this experiment is *manifold*. *Boyle on Colours*

We are not got further than the borders of the mineral kingdom, so very ample is it, so various and *manifold* its productions. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

MANIFO'LDED. *adj.* [*many* and *fold*.] Having many complications or doubles.

His puissant arms about his noble breast,
And *manifolded* shield, he bound about his wrist. *Fa. Qu.*

MA'NIFOLDLY. *adv.* [from *manifold*] In a manifold manner.

They were *manifoldly* acknowledged the favors of that country. *Sidney, b. ii.*

MANI'GLIONS. *n. f.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form. *Bailey.*

MA'NIKIN. *n. f.* [*mannuken*, Dutch.] A little man.

This is a dear *manikin* to you, Sir Toby.
—I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

MA'NIPLE. *n. f.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]

1. A handful
2. A small band of soldiers

MANI'PULAR. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Lat.] Relating to a maniple.

MANKI'LLER. *n. f.* [*man* and *killer*.] Murderer.

To kill *mankillers* man has lawful pow'r,
But not th' extended licence to devour. *Dryden's Fables.*

MANKI'ND. *n. f.* [*man* and *kind*.]

1. The race or species of human beings

Plato witnesseth, that soon after *mankind* began to increase, they built many cities. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*

All *mankind* alike require their grace,
All born to want; a miserable race. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Relembling man not woman in form or nature.

A *mankind* witch! hence with her, out o' door:
A most intelligencing bawd! *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

MA'NLIKE. *adj.* [*man* and *like*.] Having the completion of man.

Such a right *manlike* man, as nature often erring, yet shews she would fain make. *Sidney, b. ii.*

MA'NLESS. *adj.* [*man* and *less*.] Without men; not manned.

Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to say, the Spaniards were suddenly driven away with squibs; for it was no more but a stratagem of fire-boats *manless*, and sent upon the armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in such terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

MA'NLINESS. *n. f.* [from *manly*.] Dignity, bravery; stoutness.

Young master, willing to shew himself a man, lets himself loose to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and *manliness* in the casting off the modesty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

MA'NLY *adj.* [from *man*.] Manlike; becoming a man, firm; brave, stout; undaunted; undismayed.

As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So I bear thee upon my *manly* shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

Let's briefly put on *manly* readiness,
And meet i' th' hall together *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps
Into a *manly* stride. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain
The load of life, and exercis'd in pain. *Dryden's Juv.*

See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils,
He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden's Æn.*

MA'NLY. *adv.* [from *man*.] With courage like a man.

MA'NNA. *n. f.*

Manna is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres more or less to the fingers in handling its colour is whitish, yellowish, or brownish, and it has in taste the sweetness of sugar, and with it a sharpness that renders it very agreeable: we are supplied with *manna* from Calabria and Sicily, which is the product of two different trees, but which are of the same genus, being both varieties of the ash. when the heats of summer are free from rain, the leaves, the trunks, and branches of both these trees, exsudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna*, forming itself as it runs, and according to its different quantity, into small roundish drops, or long flakes what flows out of the leaves of these trees is all natural, but the Italians procure a forced kind by wounding the trunks and branches the finest *manna* of all is that which oozes naturally out of the leaves in August, after the season of collecting the common *manna* is over. the French have another sort of *manna*, produced from the

the larch tree, of a very different genus of the afh, and the very tree which produces oil of turpentine; this is called Briançon *manna*, from the country where it is produced. our black thorn, or floe tree, fometimes yield a true *manna* from the ribs of the leaves in Autumn, but it is in a very fmall quantity: there is another fort called the *manna Perfica*, produced from a fmall prickly fhrub about four or five feet high, growing in Egypt, Armenia, Georgia, and Perfia. The Hebrews, who had been acquainted with the laft mentioned fort of *manna*, when they found a miraculous food in the defert refembling it, did not fcruple to call it *manna*: this was a conjecture the more natural to them, as they faw plainly that this defcended from the heavens in form of a dew, and concreted into the globules in which they found it; and the received opinion at that time was, that the Oriental *manna* was formed in the fame manner; that it was a dew from the clouds concreted on the plant, none fuppofing, in thofe early times, that it was the natural juice of the fhrub upon which it was found: it is however evident, that this was not of the nature of *manna*, becaufe it melted away as the fun grew hot, whereas *manna* hardens in that heat. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the miftake of *manna* being an aëria produce, by an experiment being made by covering a tree with fheets in the *manna* feafon, and the finding as much *manna* on it afterwards as on thofe which were open to the air and dew. *Manna* is celebrated, both by the ancients and moderns, as a gentle and mild cathartick. *Hill.*

It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon's Nat Hift*

The *manna* in heaven will fuit every man's palate. *Locke.*

MANNER. *n. f.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method.

In my divine Emilia make me bleft.
Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare,
Poffeffion, more than conqueft, is my care. *Dryden.*

2. Cuftom, habit, fafhion

As the *manner* of fome is. *New Teftament.*

3. Certain degree.

It is in a *manner* done already;
For many carriages he hath difpatch'd
To the fea-fide. *Shakef. King John.*

The bread is in a *manner* common 1 *Sam.* xxi. 5.

If the envy be general in a *manner* upon all the minifters of an eftate, it is truly upon the ftate itfelf. *Bacon's Eflays.*

This univerfe we have poffeft, and rul'd
In a *manner* at our will, th' affairs of earth. *Paradife Reg.*

Antony Auguftinus does in a *manner* confefs the charge. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

4. Sort; kind.

All *manner* of men aflembled here in arms againft God's peace and the king's. we charge you to repair to your dwelling-places. *Shakefpeare Henry VI. p* 1.

A love that makes breath poor, and fpeech unable,
Beyond all *manner* of fo much I love you. *Shakefpeare.*

What *manner* of men were they whom ye flew? *Judges.*

The city may flourifh in trade, and all *manner* of outward advantages. *Atterbury.*

5. Mien; caft of the look.

Air and *manner* are often more expreffive than words. *Clariffa.*

Some men have a native dignity in their *manner*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the moft imperious commands. *Clariffa.*

6. Peculiar way.

If I melt into melancholy while I write, I fhall be taken in the *manner*; and I fit by one too tender to thefe impreffions. *Donne's Letters.*

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, difpofition, and *manner*, of the army under Eflex, and the other under Waller. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Some few touches of your lordfhip, which I have endeavoured to expreis after your *manner*, have made whole poems of mine to pafs with approbation. *Dryden's Juv.*

As man is known by his company, fo a man's company may be known by his *manner* of expreffing himfelf. *Swift.*

7. Way; fort.

The temptations of profperity infinuate themfelves after a gentle, but very powerful, *manner*. *Atterbury.*

8. Character of the mind.

His princes are as much diftinguifhed by their *manners* as by their dominions; and even thofe among them, whofe characters feem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds *Addifon*

9. *Manners* in the plural. General way of life; morals; habits.

The kinds of mufick have moft operation upon *manners*; as, to make them warlike, to make them foft and effeminate. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.* N°. 114.

Every fool carries more or lefs in his face the fignature of his *manners*, though more legible in fome than others. *L'Eftrange's Fables.*

We bring our *manners* to the bleft abodes,
And think what pleafes us muft pleafe the gods. *Dryden*

10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour, fhocked civility.

The time will not allow the compliment,
Which very *manners* urge. *Shakefp. King Lear*

Thefe bloody accidents muft excufe my *manners*,
That fo neglected you. *Shakefpeare's Othello.*

Our guefts and not our *manners* reafon now. *Shakefpeare.*

Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd *Shakefpeare.*

Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak lift of a country's fafhion: we are the makers of *manners*, Kate. *Shakefpeare's Henry V.*

Good *manners* bound her to invite
The ftranger came to be her gueft that night *Dryden.*

None but the careleis and the confident would rufh into the prefence of a great man: and ihall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be [illegible] the common reafon of mankind will not allow to be *manners*? *South's Sermon*

Your paffion beats
Its force againft your neareft friends;
Which *manners*, decency, and pride,
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift*

MA'NNERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *mannerly*.] Civility; ceremonious complaifance.

Others out of *mannerlinefs* and refpect to God, though they deny this univerfal foul of the univerfe, yet have devifed feveral fyftems of the univerfe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

MA'NNERLY. *adj* [from *manner*.] Civil, ceremonious; complaifant.

Tut, tut, here is a *mannerly* forbearance. *Shakefpeare.*

Let me have
What thou think'ft meet, and is moft *mannerly*. *Shakefp.*

Fools make a mock at fin, affront the God whom we ferve, and vilify religion; not to oppofe them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not innocently but cowardice, and a traitrous defertion of our allegiance to Chrift. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MA'NNERLY. *adv.* Civilly; without rudenefs.

When we've fupp'd,
We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy ftory.

MA'NNIKIN. *n. f.* [*man* and *kin*, German.] A little man, a dwarf.

MA'NNISH. *adj.* [from *man*.] Having the appearance of a man, bold, mafculine, impudent.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault, yet altogether feemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; the reafon whereof might feem a *mannifh* countenance, which overthrew that lovely fweetnefs, the nobleft power of womankind, far fitter to prevail by parley than by battle. *Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and *mannifh* grown,
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man. *Shakefpeare.*

When *mannifh* Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Aftride on horfeback hunts the Tufcan boar *Dryden*

MANOR. *n. f.* [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Latin; *manner*, Armorick.]

Manor fignifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over fuch as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of thefe *manors*, it feems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compafs or circuit of ground granted by the king to fome men of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercife fome jurifdiction, more or lefs, within that compafs, as he thought good to grant; performing him fuch fervices, and paying fuch yearly rent for the fame, as he by his grant required: and that afterward this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, enjoining them again fuch fervices and rents as he thought good; and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, fo the inferiors became tenants to him: but thofe great men, or their pofterity, have alienated their mannors and lands to given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to the king; and thereby they thus remain in the crown, or are beftowed again upon others. But whofoever poffeffes thefe *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In thefe days, a *manor* rather fignifies the jurifdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or fite for a man may have a *manor* in groſs, as the law terms it, that is, the right and intereft of a court-baron, with the perquifites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*

My parks, my walks, my *manors* that I had,
Ev'n now forfake me; and of all my lands
Is nothing left me. *Shakefpeare's Henry VI.*

Kinfmen of mine,
By this fo ficken'd their eftates, that never
They fhall abound as formerly O many

Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

MANQUELLER *n. f.* [man and cpellan, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller, a manslayer

his was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*

MANSE. *n. f.* [*mansio*, Latin.] A parsonage house.

MANSION. *n. f.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. Place of residence, abode, house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within you, which being descended from heaven, could not elsewhere pick out so sweet a *mansion*. *Sidney.*

A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some king should build his *mansion* house by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *mansion*, and his tides in a place,
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shakesp.*

Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam, rise
First man, of men unnumberable ordain'd
First father call'd by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd. *Milton.*

A *mansion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy heav'n's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

2. Residence, abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Dobson*

MANSLAUGHTER *n. f.* [*man* and *slaughter*]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species.

The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *manslaughter* and bold bawdry. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLAYER. *n. f.* [*man* and *slay*.] Murderer; one that has killed another

Cities for refuge for the *manslayer*. *Num. xxxv. 6.*

MANSUETE. *adj.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious, not wild.

This holds not only in domestick and *mansuete* birds; for then it might be thought the effect of education or institution, but also in the wild. *Ray on Creation.*

MANSUETUDE. *n. f.* [*mansuetude*, French; *mansuetudo*, Lat.] Tameness, gentleness.

The angry lion did present his paw,
Which by consent was given to *mansuetude*,
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

MANTEL. *n. f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signifies a cloak

From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels* within the rooms, and how to disguise the shafts of chimnies. *Wotton's Architecture.*

If you break any chum on the *mantletree* or cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

MANTELET *n. f.* [*mantelet*, French.]

1. A short cloak worn by women

2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of cees of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels, so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small shot there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle. *Harris.*

MANTICORE. *n. f.* [*man* and *tiger*.] A large monkey or baboon.

Near these was placed, by the black prince of Monomotapa's side, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-munching *manticore*. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

MANTLE *n. f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

We, well cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,
And seize himself *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I saw Edmund watch the green *mantle* of the standing pool. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth. *Shakespeare.*

Their actions were covered and disguised with *mantles*, very usual in times of disorder, of religion and justice. *Hayward's Edward VI.*

The herald and children are cloathed with *mantles* of water green sattin; but the herald's *mantle* is streamed with gold. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

Before the sun,
Before the heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle*, didst invest
The rising world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formless infinite. *Milton.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which she wears. *Sandys*

Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eagles fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has weav'd
A silken web, and never shall fade
Its colours: gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,
And Venus shall the texture dress. *Prior*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
Which the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addison.*

To MANTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover; to disguise.

As the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness, so their rising senses
Begin to chace the ignorant fumes, that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shakespeare's Tempest*

I left them
I' th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dance up to th' chins. *Shakespeare's Tempest*

To MANTLE. *v. n.* [The original of the signification of this word is not plain. *Skinner* considers it as relative to the expansion of a *mantle*, as, *the hawk* mantleth; she spreads her wings like a *mantle*.]

1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.*

2. To joy; to revel.

My fond fancy fed with full draught
Doth oft in heaps, and *mantleth* most at ease,
Nor thinks of other heaven, but now it might
Her heart's desire with most contentment please.

3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.

The pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast
With regal ornament *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.*

I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the side of you small hill,
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton.*

You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread,
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*

He with the Nais went to dwell,
Leaving the nectar'd feasts of Jove,
And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow
A trophy to his love. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

4. To gather any thing on the surface, to froth.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare*

It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 46.*

From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Horace.*

5. To ferment, to be in sprightly agitation.

When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Sparkl'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *Smith.*

MANTUA. *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.] A lady's gown

Not Cynthia, when her *mantua*'s pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*! *Swift.*

MANTUAMAKER. *n. f.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes gowns for women.

By profession a *mantuamaker*: I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. *Arbuthnot's Guardian.*

MANUAL. *adj.* [*manualis*, Latin, *manuel*, French.]

1. Performed by the hand.

The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of *manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Held

2. Used by the hand.

The treasurer obliged himself to expiate the injury, to procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual*

MA'NUAL. *n. f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

This *manual* of laws, called the confessor's laws, contains but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England*

In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillingfleet.*

MANU'BIAL. *adj.* [*manubiæ*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil, taken in war. *Dict.*

MANU BRIUM. n. f. [Latin.] A handle.

Though the sucker move easily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manubrium* be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to move it *Boyle*

MANUDU'CTION. *n. f.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the hand.

We find no open tract, or constant *manuduction*, in labyrinth. *Preface to Brown's Vulgar*

That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a ruler, is evident from the constant steadiness and regularity of their motion. *Glanville*

This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing the conscience with undervaluing persuasions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South's Sermons*

MANUFA'CTURE. *n. f.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufacture*, Fr.

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.

2. Any thing made by art.

Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and sea,
The *manufacture* mass the making pow'r obey *Dryden.*

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country. *Addison on Italy.*

To MANUFACTURE *v. a* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make by art and labour, to form by workmanship.

MANUFA'CTURER. *n. f.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufacturus*, Lat.] A workman; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of various kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of composing things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*

To MANUMI'SE. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.

A constant report of a danger so eminent run through the whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compassion of certain *manumised* slaves. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

He presents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumis'd*, and matchless horse. *Waller.*

MANUMI'SSION. *n. f* [*manumission*, Fr. *manumissio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves

Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or preferment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

The pileus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol of liberty, and therefore given to slaves at their *manumission*. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

To MANUMI'T. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To release from slavery.

Hop to *manumit* and release him from those servile drudgeries to vice, under which those remain who live without God. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thou writ beneath the burthen bow,
And gall receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy shav'd slavish head *Dryden's Juven*

MANU'RABLE. *adj* [from *manure.*] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

MANU'RANCE *n. f* [from *manure.*] Agriculture, cultivation An obsolete word, worthy of revival.

Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly devour one another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To MANURE *v. a.* [*manœuvrer*, French.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our scant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milt.*

2. To dung, to fatten with compost.

Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*

Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,
Or share their fate: the corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addison's Cato*

MANURE *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands, dung or compost to fatten land.

When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*

Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MANU'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *manure.*] Cultivation, improvement.

The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould will bear *Watton on Education.*

MANU'RER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*manuscrit*, Fr. *manuscriptum*, Latin.] A book written, not printed.

A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Arabick, and sought in the most remote parts by the diligence of Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the jesuits *Watton*

given it her approbation. *Dryden's Dedication to K. Arthur*

MA'NY. *adj.* comp *more*, superl. *most* [maenig, Saxon.]

1. Consisting of a great number, numerous, more than

Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, slew *many* of us. *Judg* xvi. 24.

When *many* atoms descend in the air, the same cause which makes them be *many*, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude. *Digby on the Soul.*

The apostles never gave the least directions to Christ to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the *many* differences which, in those times, happened among them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Marking number indefinite.

Both men and women, as *many* as were willing-hearted, brought bracelets *Exod.* xxxv. 22.

3. Powerful; with *too*, and in low language

They come to vie power and expence with those that are too high, and too *many*, for them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

MANY *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent use, being written with twenty variations. mænegeo, mænegeo, mænigeo, menigo, mænigu, mænio, mænu, menigeo, manegeo, manigu, manige, manigo, menegeo, menegeo, menigu, menigeo, menigo, menigu, menio, menu.]

1. A multitude; a company, a great number; people.

After him the rascal *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*

O thou fond *many*! with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke. *Shakesp.*

I had a purpose now
To lead our *many* to the holy land,
Lest rest and lying still might make them look
Too near into my state. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

A care-crazed mother of a *many* children. *Shakespeare.*

The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themselves. *South's Sermons.*

There parting from the king the chiefs divide,
And wheeling East and West, before their *many* ride *Dryd.*

He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment of his life. *Tillotson's Sermons*

Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. *Many*, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a substantive

Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake have I shed *many* a tear. *Shakespeare.*

He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was set about with *many* a costly stone. *Dryden.*

Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

MANYCO'LOURED. *adj.* [*many* and *colour.*] Having many colours.

Hail *manycoloured* messenger, that ne'er
Dost disobey the voice of Jupiter *Shakesp. Tempest.*

He hears not me, but on the other side
A *manycolour'd* peacock having spied,
Leaves him and me. *Donne*

The hoary majesty of spades appears;
Puts forth one manly leg, to sight revealed,
The rest his *manycoloured* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*

MANYCO'RNERED. *adj.* [*many* and *cornu.*] Polygonal, having many corners.

Search those *manycorner'd* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

MANYHE'ADED. *adj.* [*many* and *head.*] Having many heads.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular licence is indeed the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Musidorus their chief. *Sidney, b.*

The proud Duessa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast. *Fairy Queen.*

The *manyheaded* beaſt hath broke,
Or ſhaken from his head, the royal yoke. *Denham.*
Thoſe were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to ſubdue
The hydra of the *manyheaded* hiſſing crew. *Dryden.*

MANYLA'NGUAGED. *adj.* [*many* and *language.*] Having many languages.

Seek Atrides on the Spartan ſhore;
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And *manylanguag'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

MANYPE'OPLED. *adj.* [*many* and *people.*] Numerouſly populous.

He from the *manypeopl'd* city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries. *Sandys.*

MANYTIMES, an adverbial phraſe. Often, frequently.

They are Roman catholick in the device and legend, which are both of them *manytimes* taken out of the ſcriptures.
Addiſon on ancient Medals

MAP. *n. ſ.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude

Zelmane earneſtly entreated Dorus, that he would beſtow a *map* of his little world upon her, that ſhe might ſee whether it were troubled with ſuch unhabitable climes of cold deſpairs, and hot rages, as her's was. *Sidney.*

I will take the *map* of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my ſchoolmaſters, to give my underſtanding to judge of your plot. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Old coins are like ſo many *maps* for explaining the ancient geography. *Addiſon on ancient Coins.*

O'er the *map* my finger taught to ſtray,
Croſs many a region marks the winding way;
From ſea to ſea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickell.*

To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to ſet down.

I am near to the place where they ſhould meet, if Pi[illegible] have *mapp'd* it right. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

MAPLE *tree. n. ſ.*

The *maple tree* hath jagged or angular leaves; the ſeeds grow two together in hard-winged veſſels: there are ſeveral ſpecies, of which the greater *maple* is falſly called the ſycamore tree. the common *maple* is a tree frequent in hedgerows. *Miller.*

The platane round,
The carver holme, the *maple* ſeldom inward ſound *Spenſ.*

Of the rotteneſt *maple* wood burnt to aſhes they make a ſtrong lye. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MA'PPERY. *n. ſ.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and deſigning. *Hanmer.*

The ſtill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike
When fitneſs calls them on,
They call this bedwork, *mapp'ry*, cloſet war. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MAR. *v. a.* [amyrran, Saxon.] To injure; to ſpoil; to hurt, to miſchief, to damage. Obſolete

Loſs is no ſhame, nor to be leſs than foe,
But to be leſſer than himſelf, doth *mar*
Both looſer's lot, and victor's praiſe alſo. *Fairy Queen.*

The after may here only ſtumble, and perchance fall in [illegible] to the *marring* and maiming of the ſcholar in learn[illegible] *Ascham's Schoolmaſter.*

Words are more in words than matter,
When brewers *mar* their malt with water. *Shakeſpeare.*

I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing ſongs in their barks.

— I pray you *mar* no more of my verſes with reading them ill-favouredly. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Beware of honour, be not then diſgrac'd,
Take care thou *mar* not when thou think'ſt to mend. *Pope.*

Aumarle became the man that all did *mar*,
Whether through indiſcretion, chance, or worſe. *Daniel.*

The ambition to prevail in great things is leſs harmful than that other, to appear in every thing, for that breeds confuſion, and *marrs* buſineſs, when great in dependencies.
Bacon's Eſſays.

O! could we ſee how cauſe from cauſe doth ſpring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are:
And hear how oft one diſagreeing ſtring
The harmony doth rather make than *marr!* *Daniel.*

Ire, envy, and deſpair,
Marr'd all his borrow'd viſage, and betray'd
Him counterfeit. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Had ſhe been there, untimely joy through all
Mens hearts diffus'd, had *marr'd* the funeral. *Waller.*

Mother!
'Tis much unſafe my ſire to diſobey
Not only you provoke him to your coſt,
But mirth *is marr'd*, and the good cheer is loſt. *Dryden.*

MARANATHA. n. ſ [Syriack.] It ſignifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come It was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, let him be *anathema maranatha*, which is as much as to ſay, May'ſt thou be devoted to the greateſt of evils, and to the utmoſt ſeverity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calm*

MARA'SMUS. *n. ſ.* [μαρασμος, from μαραινω.] A conſumption in which perſons waſte much of their ſubſtance. *Quin.*

Pining atrophy,
Maraſmus, and wide-waſting peſtilence. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

A *maraſmus* imports a conſumption following a fever, a conſumption or withering of the body, by reaſon of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an exenteration of the body, cauſed through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*

MA'RBLE *n. ſ* [*marbre*, French; *marmor*, Latin.]

1. Stone uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a brigat poliſh, and in a ſtrong heat calcining into lime.

He plies her hard, and much rain wears the *marble*
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI

Whole as the *marble*, founded as the rock. *Shakeſp*

Thou *marble* hewſt, ere long to part with breath,
And houſes rear'ſt, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys*

Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with *marbles*, and prepare to dine. *Dryden*

The two flat ſides of two pieces of *marble* will more eaſily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them, not that the parts of the diamond are more ſolid, but becauſe the parts of water being more eaſily ſeparable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of *marble*. *Locke.*

2. Little balls of marble with which children play.

Marbles taught him percuſſion, and the laws of motion, nut-crackers the uſe of the leaver. *Arbuthnot and Pope*

3. A ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription, as, the Oxford *marbles.*

MA'RBLE *adj.*

1. Made of marble.

Pygmalion's fate reverſt is mine,
His *marble* love took fleſh and blood,
All that I worſhipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis underſtood,
Appears to have no more of life,
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller*

2. Variegated, or red like *marble*

Shall I ſee far-fetched inventions? ſhall I labour to lay *marble* colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureneſs of my virgin-mind be ſtained, let me keep the true ſimplicity of my word. *Sidney, b.*

The appendix ſhall be printed by itſelf, ſtitched, and with a *marble* cover *Swift*

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, French, from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like *marble.*

A ſheet of very well ſleeked *marbled* paper did not caſt any of its diſtinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffuſion.
Boyle on Colours.

Mar an
Marbled with ſage the barn'ning cheeſe ſhe preſs'd,
And yellow butter Marian's ſkill profeſs'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

MARBLEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*marble* and *heart.*] Cruel, inſenſible; hard-hearted.

Ingratitude! thou *marblehearted* fiend,
More hideous, when thou ſhew'ſt thee in a child,
Than the ſea monſter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

MARCASITE. *n. ſ.*

The term *marcaſite* has been very improperly uſed by ſome for biſmuth, and by others for zink the more accurate writers however always expreſs a ſubſtance different from either of theſe by it, ſulphureous and metallick. The *marcaſite* is a ſolid hard foſſil, of an obſcurely and irregularly foliaceous ſtructure, of a bright glittering appearance, and naturally found in contained beds among the veins of ores, or in the fiſſures of ſtones: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almoſt endleſs. as it is generally found among the ores of metals, it is frequently impregnated with particles of them, and of other foſſile bodies, and thence aſſumes various colours and degrees of hardneſs. There are however only three diſtinct ſpecies of it, one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright ſilver, and a third of a dead white the ſilvery one ſeems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. *Marcaſite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more ſo in Germany, where they extract vitriol and ſulphur from it, beſides which it contains a quantity of arſenick. *Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and *marcaſites* indifferently to the ſame ſort of body. I reſtrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or thoſe that are found lodged in ſtrata that are ſeparate. the *marcaſite* is part of the matter that either conſtitutes the ſtratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fiſſures. *Woodward Nat. Foſſils.*

The acid fait diſſolved in water is the ſame with oil of ſulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in *marcaſites*, unites itſelf to the other ingredients of the *marcaſite*, which are principally iron, copper,

M A R

copper, and earth, and with them compounds a mi, vit iol, and fulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum, wit the metal alone, or metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds fulphur whence it comes to pass, that *marcasites* abound with those three minerals. *Newton's Opticks.*

Here *marcasites* in various figures wait,
To ripen to a true metallick ſtate. *Garth's Diſpenſatory*

MARCH. *n. ſ.* [from *Mars.*] The third month of the year

March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aſpect, a helmet upon his head, to ſhew this month was dedicated to Mars. *Peacham on Drawing.*

[illegible] from *Mars, Junius*]

1. To move in military form.

Well *march* we on,
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd *Shakeſpeare.*

He *marched* in battle array with his power againſt Arphaxad. *Jud.* i. 13.

Maccabeus *marched* forth, and ſlew five-and-twenty thouſand perſons. 2 *Mac.* xii. 26.

My father, when ſome days before his death

[illegible] *Auſtin's Cato.*

[illegible] in a grave, deliberate, or ſtately manner

[illegible] his ſtanding that if nothing elſe, famine would at laſt bring him to deſtruction, thought better by humbleneſs to creep where by pride he could not *march.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Doth York intend no harm to us,
[illegible] *marcheth* with thee arm in arm. *Shakeſp.*
[illegible], every footſtep that they make,
[illegible] wards death, until at laſt they die. *Daniel.*

Like thee appear,
Like thee, great ſon of Jove, like thee,
When clad in riſing majeſty,
Thou *marcheſt* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

The power of wiſdom *march'd* before. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TO MARCH. *v. n.*

1. To put in military movement.

Cyrus *marching* his army for divers days over mountains of ſnow, the dazzling ſplendor of its whiteneſs prejudiced the ſight of very many of his ſoldiers. *Boyle on Colours*

2. [illegible] in regular ſection

[illegible] them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day,
The happy day deſign'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*

MARCH. *n. ſ.* [*marcher*, French.]

1. Movement; journey of ſoldiers.

Theſe troops came to the army harraſſed with a long and weary *march*, and caſt away their arms and garments, and fought in their ſhirts *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Who ſhould command, by his Almighty nod,
Theſe choſen troops, unconſcious of the road,
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,
Their *marches* to begin, and further tend. *Blackmore.*

Their *march* begins in military ſtate. *Fun. of bu. Wiſhes.*

2. Grave and ſolemn walk

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtick *march*, and energy divine. *Pope.*

3. Deliberate or laborious way

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troubleſome *march* to gain the top of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. Signals to [illegible]

The drums preſently ſtriking up a *march*, they make no longer ſtay, but forward they go directly towards Neoſtat. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

5. [illegible], without ſingular [*marca*, Gothick, *meare*, Saxon, *marche*, French.] Borders; limits, confines

They of thoſe *marches*
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our land from the pilfering borderers. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Engliſh colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them. *Davies*

It is not fit that a king of an iſland ſhould have any *marches* or borders but the four ſeas. *Davies on Ireland.*

MA'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *marcher*, French.] Preſident of the marches or borders.

Many of our Engliſh lords made war upon the Welſhmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own uſe, they were called lords *marchers*, and had royal liberties. *Davies on Ireland*

MARCHIONESS. *n. ſ.* [feminine, formed by adding the Engliſh female termination to the Latin *marchio.*] The wife of a marquis.

The king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you, no leſs flowing
Than *marchioneſs* of Pembroke. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

From a private gentlewoman he made me a *marchioneſs*, and from a *marchioneſs* a queen, and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom *Bacon's Apophth.*

The lady *marchioneſs*, his wife, ſolicited very diligently the timely preſervation of her huſband *Clarendon, b.* viii.

MARCHPANE. *n. ſ.* [*moſſepane*, French.] A kind of ſweet bread, or biſcuit

Along whoſe ridge ſuch bones are met,
Like comfits round in *marchpane* ſet. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MARCID. *adj.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean, pining, withered

A burning colliquative fever, the ſofter parts being melted away, the heat continuing its aduſtion upon the drier and fleſhy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever *Harvey on Conſ.*

He on his own fiſh pours the reſtleſt oil;
That to your *marcid* dying herbs aſſigned,
By the rank ſmell and taſte betrays its kind. *Dryden*

MARCOUR. *n. ſ* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leanneſs; the ſtate of withering, waſte of fleſh.

Conſidering the exolution and languor enſuing the action of venery in ſome, the extenuation and *marceur* in others, it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

A *marceur* is either imperfect, tending to a leſſer withering, which is curable, or perfect, that is, an entire waſting of the body, excluding all means of cure. *Harvey on C.*

MARE. *n. ſ* [mare, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horſe

A pair of courſers born of heav'nly breed,
Whom Circe ſtole from her celeſtial ſire,
By ſubſtituting *mares*, produc'd on earth,
Whoſe wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth. *Dryd.*

2. [From *mara*, the name of a ſpirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment ſleepers.] A kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight, the night hag.

Mab, his merry queen by night,
Beſtrides young folks that lie upright,
In elder times the *mare* that hight,
Which plagues them out of meaſure. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Muſhrooms cauſe the incubus, or the [illegible] of ſtomach *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt* N°. 546.

MA'RESCHAL. *n. ſ* [*mareſchal*, French, derived by *Junius* from *mare*, the female of an horſe.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may looſe Dunant next year,
And ſo be *mareſchal* of France. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE. *n. ſ.* [*margarita*, Latin; *marguerite*, French.] A pearl

Silver is the ſecond metal, and ſignifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious ſtones with the *margarite* or pearl. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

MA'RGARITES. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

MARGE.
MA'RGENT.
MA'RGIN. } *n. ſ.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*, French.]

1. The border, the brink, the edge; the verge.

He drew his flaming ſword, and ſtruck
At him ſo fiercely, that the upper *marge*
Of his ſeventolo ſhield away it took. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Never ſince
Met we on hill, in dale, foreſt, or mead,
Or on the beached *margent* of the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

An angry crowd came ruſhing where he ſtood,
Which fill'd the *margin* of the fatal flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The edge of a page left blank, or fill'd with a ſhort note.

As much love in rhime,
As would be cramm'd up in a ſheet of paper
Writ on both ſides the leaf, *margent* and all. *Shakeſpeare.*

Reconcile thoſe two places, which both you and the *margins* of our bibles acknowledge to be parallel. *Hammond.*

He knows in law, nor text, nor *margent.* *Swift.*

3. The edge of a wound or ſore.

All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenneſs of its *margin*, the purpoſe will be as fully anſwered by keeping that under only. *Sharp's Surgery.*

MA'RGINAL. *n. ſ.* [*marginal*, French, from *margin.*] Placed, or written on the margin

We cannot better interpret the meaning of theſe words than pope Leo himſelf expoundeth them, whoſe ſpeech concerning our Lord's aſcenſion may ſerve inſtead of a *marginal* gloſs. *Hooker, b.* v.

What remarks you find worthy of your riper obſervation note with a *marginal* ſtar, as being worthy of your ſecond year's review. *Watts's Logick.*

MA'RGINATED. *adj.* [*marginatus*, Lat. from *margin.*] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*marck* and *graff*, German.] A title of ſovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIENS. *n. ſ.* A kind of violet. *D.*

MA'RIGOLD. *n. ſ* [*Mary* and *gold.*] A yellow flower, devoted, I ſuppoſe, to the virgin.

The *marigold* hath a radiated difcous flower; the petals of them are, for the moft part, crenated, the feeds crooked and rough, thofe which are uppermoft long, and thofe within fhort. the leaves are long, intire, and, for the moft part, fucculent. *Miller.*

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all fpherical bodies. The moft of flowers, as, the rofe and *marigold*. *Peach.*

The *marigold*, whofe courtier's face
Echoes the fun, and doth unlace
[illegible]
gal flower, of gardens fweet,
Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay's Paftorals.*

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To falt fifh, and then preferve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I ftyl'd a cook, if I'm fo loath
To *marinate* my fifh, or feafon broth. *King's Cookery.*

MARINE. *adj.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the fea.

The king was defirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*

Vaft multitudes of fhells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all forts of ftone. *Woodward.*

No longer Circe could her flame difguife,
But to the fapphant God *marine* replies. *Garth's Ovid.*

MARINE. *n. f.* [*la marine*, French.]

1. Sea affairs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onefecrates his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the ftate of the Indies at that time. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A foldier taken on fhipboard to be employed in defcents upon the land.

MA'RINER. *n. f.* [from *mare*, Latin, *mariner*, French.] A feaman, a failor.

The merry *mariner* unto his word
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat ftraightway
Turn'd to the fhore. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Your fhips are not well manned,
Your *mariners* are muiteers, or reapers. *Shakefpeare.*

We oft deceive ourfelves, as did that *mariner* who, inftead taking them for precious ftones, brought home his fhip fraught with common pebbles from the remoteft Indies. *Granville's Scep.*

His bufy *mariners* he hafles,
His fhatter'd fails with rigging to reftore. *Dryden.*

What *mariner* is not afraid,
To venture in a fhip decay'd. *Swift's Mifcel.*

MARJORAM. *n. f.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds, the baftard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn upon their heads garlands of honeyfuckles, woodbine, and fweet *marjoram*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

MA'RISH. *n. f.* [*marais*, French; mepre, Saxon; *maerfche*, Dutch.] A bog, a fen, a fwamp; watry ground; a marfh, a moraſs, a more.

The fight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reafon of the *marifh*, the Engliſh horſe were leaſt able to purſue. *Hayward.*

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marifh* of Jordan. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Ladronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horſemen, was driven into a *marifh*; where, after being ſore wounded, and faſt in the mud, he had done the uttermoſt. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks*

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler ſhades;
Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To *marifhes* reſorts. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd ſtation, all in bright array,
The cherubim deſcended, on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning miſt
Ris'n from a river, o'er the *marifh* glides
And gathers ground faſt at the labourer's heel. *Milton.*

MA'RISH. *adj.* Moriſh, fenny; boggy, ſwampy

It hath been a great endangering to the health of ſome plantations, that they have built along the ſea and rivers, in *marifh* and unwholeſome grounds. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The fen and quamire ſo *marifh* by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

MA'RITAL. *n. f.* [*maritus*, Latin; *marital*, French.] Pertaining to a huſband, incident to a huſband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he hereby incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But becauſe repentance does, for the moſt part, conſiſt in the mind, and ſince Chriſtian charity, as well as *marital* affection, eaſily induces a belief thereof, this law is not obſerved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It has been determined by ſome unpolite profeſſors of the law, that a huſband may exerciſe his *marital* authority ſo far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Tormenting.*

MA'RITATED. *adj.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a huſband. *Dict.*

MARI'TIMAL, MA'RITIME } *adj.* [*maritimus*, Latin, *maritime*, Fr.]

1. Performed on the ſea; marine.

I diſcourſed of a *maritimal* voyage, and the paſſages and incidents thereof. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Relating to the ſea; naval

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* ſervice, had ſomewhat been ſhrewdly [illegible]

3. Bordering on the ſea.

The friend, the ſhores *maritimal*
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd
The murmuring billows. *Chapman's Iliads*

Ercoco, and the leſs *maritime* kings
Monbaza and Quiloa. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi*

Neptune upbraided them with their ſtupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town ſhould neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the ſeas. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

MARK. *n. f.* [*marc*, Welſh; mearc, Saxon, *merke*, Dutch; *marque*, French.]

1. A token by which any thing is known.

Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men ſhould mark their cattle with an open ſeveral *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, ſo as if they happened to be ſtolen they might appear whoſe they were. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

In the preſent form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its firſt ſtate; with which, if we compare thoſe things that are recorded in ſacred hiſtory, we may diſcover what the earth was in its firſt original. *Burnet.*

The urine is a ſyſtem of the ſalts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the ſtate and quantity of ſuch ſalts, and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the ſtate of urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A token; an impreſſion.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,
To Grecian ſwords betray'd my ſleeping life.
Theſe are the monuments of Helen's love,
The ſhame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above. *Dryden.*

'Twas then old ſoldiers cover'd o'er with ſcars,
The *marks* of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars,
Thought all paſt ſervices rewarded well,
If to their ſhare at leaſt two acres fell. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

At preſent there are ſcarce any *marks* left of a ſubterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and over-run with graſs and ſhrubs. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. A proof; an evidence.

As the confuſion of tongues was a *mark* of ſeparation, ſo the being of one language is a *mark* of union. *Bacon.*

The Argonauts ſailed up the Danube, and from thence paſſed into the Adriatick, carrying their ſhip Argo upon their ſhoulders; a *mark* of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Notice taken.

5. Conveniency of notice.

Upon the north ſea bordereth Stow, ſo called, per eminentiam, as a place of great and good *mark* and ſcope. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

6. Any thing at which a miſſile weapon is directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to ſhoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies on Ireland.*

Be made the *mark*
For all the people's hate, the prince's curſes. *Denham.*

7. The evidence of a horſe's age.

At four years old cometh the *mark* of tooth in horſes, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it, and weareth ſhorter and ſhorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is ſmooth *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N. 754.*

8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of reprizals.

9. *ſ.* [French.] A ſum of thirteen ſhillings and four-[illegible]

W[illegible] thouſand *marks* *Shakſpeare.*

I[illegible]

t[illegible] a *mark*, for that marca and marcuſa is tranſlated, in ancient books, by marca *Camden's Remains*

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and ſo for every hundred *marks* more a noble. *Bacon*

10. A character made by thoſe who cannot write their names.

Here are marriage vows for ſigning
Set your *marks* that cannot write. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

To MARK *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch, mearcian, Saxon, *marquer*, French.]

1. To impreſs with a token, or evidence

Will it not be received,
When we have *mark'd* with blood thoſe ſleepy two
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,
That they have don't. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

For our quiet poſſeſſion of things uſeful, they are naturally *marked* where there is need. *Grew's Coſmol.*

2. To diſtinguiſh as by a mark.

That

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To note; to take notice of

Alas, poor country!
Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the air,
Are made, not *mark'd!* *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them *Rom.* xvi. 17.

Now swear, and call to witness
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I *mark* it not from one
That breaths beneath such complicated guilt. *Smith.*

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they miss, as they do also of dreams. *Bacon's Essays.*

Mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage, it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden's Æn.*

MAR'KER *n. f.* [*marqueur*, French, from *mark*]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET *n. f.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.]

1. A publick time of buying and selling.

It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given, the rather to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many *market* towns, by reason the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners *Spenser on Ireland.*

Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees,
And thank heav'n, fasting, for a good man's love
For I must tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets.* *Shakesp.*

They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a *market* for gain. *Wisd.* xv. 12.

If one bushel of wheat and two bushels of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke*

2. Purchase and sale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pay rents. *Temple.*

The price is weight
Of pepper and Sabæan incense take,
And with profit sell the rising *market* make,
Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden's Persius.*

3. Rate; price. [*marché*, French.]

'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If, to their share, at least two acres fell,
Their country's frugal bounty; so of old
Was blood and life at a low *market* sold. *Dryden's Juv.*

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *n. f.* [*market* and *bell.*] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the *market-bell* is rung. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

MA'RKET-CROSS. *n. f.* [*market* and *cross.*] A cross set up where the market is held.

These things you have articulated,
Proclaim'd at *market-crosses*, read in churches,
To face the garb of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV

MA'RKET-DAY. *n. f.* [*market* and *day.*] The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome,
Like Mantua, where on *market-days* we come,
And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He ordered all the Lucquese to be seized that were found on a *market-day* in one of his frontier towns. *Addison on Italy.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *n. f.* [*market* and *folks.*] People that come to the market.

Poor *market-folks*, that come to sell their corn. *Shakesp.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *n. f.* [*market* and *man.*] One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words,
Talk like the vulgar sort of *market-men*,
That come to gather money for their corn. *Shakespeare.*

The *marshalman* should act as if his master's whole estate were put to be applied to that servant's business. *Swift*

MA'RKET MAID. *n. f.* [*market* and *maid.*] A woman that goes to buy or sell

You are come
A *market-maid* to Rome, and have prevented
The ostentation of our love. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *n. f.* [*market* and *place.*] Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his sword, because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the *market-place.* *Sidney, b.* ii

The gates he order'd all to be unbarr'd,
And from the *market-place* to draw the guard. *Dryden*

Behold the *market-place* with poor o'erspread,
The man of Ross divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

MA'RKET-PRICE. } *n. f.* [*market* and *price* or *rate.*] The price
MA'RKET RATE. } at which any thing is currently sold.

Money governs the world, and the *market-price* is the measure of the worth of men as well as of fishes. *L'Estrange*

He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his market will stick to have it at the *market-rate.* *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *n. f.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country than *market-towns*, by reason that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better sort. *Spenser*

No, no, the pope's mitre my master Sir Roger seized, when they would have burnt him at our *market-town.* *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE *adj.* [from *market.*]

1. Such as may be sold, such for which a buyer may be found.

A plain fish, and no doubt *marketable.* *Shakespeare.*

2. Current at the market

The prætorian followers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open port sale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares. *Decay of Piety*

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*

MA'RKMAN. } *n. f.* [*mark* and *man.*] A man skilful to hit a
MA'RKSMAN. } mark

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.
—I aim'd so near when I suppos'd you lov'd.
—A right good *markman.* *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill
This is the *markman*, safe and sure,
Who sees right, and prays to be so still. *Herbert.*

An ordinary *markman* may know certainly when he shoots less wide at what he aims. *Dryden's Ded. to the Sp. Friar.*

MARL. *n. f.* [*marl*, Welsh, *mergel*, Dutch; *marga*, Latin, *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Saxon, merg is marrow, with an allusive signification, *marl* being the fatness of the earth.]

Marl is a kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. *Marl* is supposed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its fat and oily quality. *Quincy.*

We understand by the term *marls* simple native earths, less heavy than the boles or clays, not soft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile when moist, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily dissoluble in water. *Hill.*

Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness, and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 596.

Uneasy steps
Over the burning *marl*, not like those steps
On heaven's azure. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ..

To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl

Those improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining, have been been made since money was at five and six per cent. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*

Sandy-land *marled* will bear good white or blue peas. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from *marline.*] To fasten the sails with marline. *Sinf.*

MA'RLINE. *n. f.* [mean, *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind,
Or feartloth mails with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINESPIKE. *n. f.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together, or to open the bolt rope when the sail is to be sewed in it. *Bailey.*

MA'RLPIT. *n. f.* [*marl* and *pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found, part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a *marlpit* in a field. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY. *adj.* [from *marl*] Abounding with marl

The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Mortimer.*

MA'RMALADE. } *n. f.* [*marmelade*, Fr. *marmela*, Portuguese,
MA'RMALET. } [illegible]

Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar: it is substringent, and grateful to the stomach *Quincy.*

MARMORA'TION. *n. f.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incrustation with marble. *Dict.*

MARMO'REAN. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Lat.] Made of marble. *Dict*

MA'RMOSET. *n. f.* [*marmouset*, French] A small monkey.

I will instruct thee how
To snare the nimble *marmoset.* *Shakespeare's Tempest*

[illegible]

The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abfconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray on Creat.*

MA'RQUETRY. *n. f.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Checquered work, work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUIS. *n. f.* [*marquis*, French, *marchio*, Lat. *margrave*, German.]

1. In England one of the fecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

Peace, maſter *marquis*, you are malapert,
Your fire-new ſtamp of honour is ſcarce current *Shakeſp.*

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquiſſes*, and earls, which they muſt not exceed. *Peacham on Drawing*

2. *Marquis* is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for *marchioneſs* [*marquiſe*, Fr.]

You ſhall have
Two noble partners with you: the old ducheſs
Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquis* Dorſet. *Shakeſpeare*

MA'RQUISATE. *n. f.* [*marquiſat*, French.] The ſignory of a marquis.

MA'RRER. *n. f.* [from *mar*.] One who ſpoils or hurts any [illegible]

[illegible] deed makers, or *marrers*, of all mens manners within the realm. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter*

MA'RRIAGE. *n. f.* [*mariage*, French, *matrimonium*, low Latin, from *maritus*.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The *marriage* with his brother's wife
Has crept too near his conſcience. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpoſe *marriage*, ſend me word to-morrow *Shakeſp.*

The French king would have the diſpoſing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception, that he ſhould not marry her [illegible] *Bacon.*

Some married perſons, even in their *marriage*, do better pleaſe God than ſome virgins in their ſtate of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preſerving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, pleaſe God in a higher degree than thoſe virgins whoſe piety is not anſwerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propoſe that Palamon ſhall be
In *marriage* join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryden.*

MA'RRIAGE is often uſed in compoſition.

Neither her worthineſs, which in truth was great, nor his own ſuffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fetter his fickleneſs; but, before the *marriage*-day appointed, he had taken to wife Bracha, of whom ſhe complained. *Sidney, b.* [illegible]

I by the honour of my *marriage*-bed,
After young Arthur, claim this land for mine. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt come into the *marriage* chamber. *Tob.* vi. 16

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal *marriage*-bed convey. *Denham.*

To theſe whom death again did wed,
This grave's the ſecond *marriage*-bed.
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt ſoul and body a divorce,
It could not ſever man and wife,
Becauſe they both liv'd but one life. *Crashaw.*

Give me, to live and die,
A ſpotleſs maid, without the *marriage*-tie. *Dryden.*

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady ſtipulated with her huſband, that ſhe ſhall be at liberty to patch on which ſide ſhe pleaſes. *Addiſon's Spect.* N° 81.

Virgin awake! the *marriage*-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

MA'RRIAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *marriage*.]

1. Fit for wedlock, of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and conſequently that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be preſumed ſhall have. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

I am the father of a young heireſs, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable* *Spect.* N°. 237.

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They ſaw the vine
To wed her elm; ſhe ſpous'd about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dow'r, th' adopted cluſters to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v.

MA'RRIED. *adj.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you ſhun'd the *marry'd* ſtate. *Dryden*

MA'RROW. *n. f.* [merg, Saxon; *fuerr*, Erſe, *ſmergh*, Scottiſh.]

All the bones of the body which have any conſiderable thickneſs have either a large cavity, or they are ſpongious, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleagenous ſubſtance, called *marrow*, contained in proper veſicles or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its ſmall bladders, and enters ſome narrow paſſages, which lead to ſome fine canals excavated in the ſubſtance of the bone, that the *marrow* may ſupple the fibres of the bones, and render them leſs apt to break. *Quincy*

Would he were waſted, *marrow*, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may ſpring. *Shak.*

The ſkull hath *marrow* as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* in them, but a little pulp of *marrow* diffuſed *Bacon*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal
With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

He but the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point ſtill buried in the *marrow* lay *Addiſon's Ovid.*

MA'RROW, in the Scottiſh dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or aſſociate, as alſo equal match, *he met with his marrow*

Though buying and ſelling doth wonderful well,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With theeſe of his *marrow* for fear of an end *Tuſſer.*

MARR'OWBONE. *n. f.* [*bone* and *marrow*.]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burleſque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Eſtrange's Fables*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance, and make an acknowledgement of your offences, for I will have ample ſatisfaction. *Dryden's Spaniſh.*

MARR'OWFAT. *n. f.* A kind of pea.

MARRO'WLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow.

Avaunt!
Thy bones are *marrowleſs*, thy blood is cold,
Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou doſt glare with. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To MARRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, French; *maritor*, Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman.

What! ſhall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he ſhall *marry* the couple himſelf. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. To diſpoſe of in marriage.

When Auguſtus conſulted with Mecænas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecænas took the liberty to tell him, that he muſt either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him ſo great. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N°. 28.

3. To take for huſband or wife.

You'd think it ſtrange if I ſhould *marry* her. *Shakeſp.*

Go in to thy brother's wife, and *marry* her. *Gen.* xxxviii.

As a mother ſhall ſhe meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin. *Eſtuſ.* xv. 2.

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal ſtate.

He hath my good will,
And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let them *marry* to whom they think beſt. *Num.* xxxvi. 6.

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, Æneas might *marry*, and eſtabliſh the Trojans. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

MARSH, MARS, MAS, } are derived from the Saxon mepꝛe, a fen, or fenny place. *Gibſon's Camden.*

MARSH. *n. f.* [mepꝛe, Saxon. See MARISH.] A fen, a bog; a ſwamp, a watry tract of land.

In their courſes make that round,
In meadows, and in *marſhes* found,
Of them ſo call'd the fayry ground,
Of which they have the keeping. *Drayton's Nymphid*

Worms, for colour and ſhape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marſh* worm and the flag worm. *Walton's Angler*

We may ſee in more conterminous climates great variety in the people thereof, the up-lands in England yield ſtrong, ſnewy, hardy men; the *marſh*-lands, men of large and high ſtature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Your low meadows and *marſh*-lands you need not lay up all April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marſhes* very ſpongy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. f.* [*althæa*, Lat.] It is in all reſpects like the mallow, but its leaves are generally more ſoft and woolly *Miller.*

MARSH MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [*populago*, Lat.] This flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe, in the middle of which ſtands the pointal, which afterward becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are ſeveral cells, which are, for the moſt part, bent downwards, collected into little heads, and are full of ſeeds. *Miller.*

And ſet ſoft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To ſhade *marſh marigolds* of ſhining hue. *Dryden*

MA'RSHAL. *n. f.* [*marſchal*, Fr. *mareſchallus*, low Lat. from *marſc*, old French, a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old French, ſignified a horſe, and *ſcalc*, a ſort of ſervant, one that has the charge of horſes.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims
To be high ſteward, next the duke of Norfolk
To be earl *marſhal*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the liſts

Dares their prince preſume againſt my laws,
As in a liſted field to fight their cauſe?
Unaſk'd the royal grant, no *marſhal* by,
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt, or any other aſſembly

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marſhal* of the ſame,
Whoſe name was Appetite; he did beſtow
Both gueſts and meats, whenever in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame. *Fa. Queen.*

4. An harbinger, a purſuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was ſo reſt, had been but as a *marſhal* to oreſee the love of her in his mind, which now was ſo well placed as it needed no further help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSHAL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange, to rank in order.

Multitude of jealouſies, and lack of ſome predominant deſire, that ſhould *marſhal* and put in order all the reſt, maketh any man's heart hard to find or ſound. *Bacon.*

It is as uncomprehenſible how it ſhould be the directrix of ſuch intricate motions, as that a blind man ſhould *marſhal* an army. *Glanville's Scep.*

Auſpicious look'd not with ſo pleas'd a face,
In numb'ring o'er his future Roman race,
And *marſhalling* the heroes of his name,
As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lead as an harbinger.

Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe creation,
Thou *marſhall'ſt* me the way that I was going. *Shakeſp.*

MA'RSHALLER. *n. f.* [from *marſhal.*] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of Engliſh poetry, and the beſt *marſhaller* of words. *Trapp's Pref. to the Æneis*

MA'RSHALSEA. *n. f.* [from *marſhal.*] The priſon in Southwark belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſhold

MA'RSHALSHIP. *n. f.* [from *marſhal.*] The office of a marſhal.

MA'RSHELDER *n. f.* A gelderroſe, of which it is a ſpecies.

MA'RSHROCKET *n. f.* A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

MA'RSHY *adj.* [from *marſh.*]

1. Boggy, wet, fenny; ſwampy.

Though here the *marſhy* grounds approach your ſight,
And there the ſon a ſtony harveſt yields *Dryden's Virg.*

It is a diſtemper of ſuch as inhabit *marſhy*, fat, ſow, moiſt ſoils, near ſtagnating water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Produced in marſhes

Feed
With draughts of leaves and *marſhy* weed. *Dryden.*

MA'RT. *n. f.* [contracted from *market.*]

1. A place of public ſale.

Chriſt could not ſuffer that the temple ſhould ſerve for a place of *mart*, nor the apoſtle ſo Chriſt that the church ſhould be made an inn. *Hooker, b. v.*

If any born at Epheſus
Be ſeen at Syracuſan *marts* and fairs,

[illegible]

nel, in the deſolation of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the Eaſt as the only *mart* town, reacheth both the people with whom they commerce, and alſo what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Many may come to a great *mart* of the beſt horſes. *Temple's Miſcel.*

In French, ſince the acceſſion of the Spaniſh monarchy, ſwarms with cloth the beſt *mart* we had in Europe. *Addiſon.*

2. Bargain, purchaſe and ſale.

I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a deſperate *mart* *Shakeſp.*

3. Letters of *mart*. See MARK

MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or ſell.

Sooth when I [illegible] I would have ranſack'd
The peddar's ſilken [illegible]y, you've let him go,
And nothing *marted* with him. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

[illegible]aſſius, you yourſelf,
Do ſell and *mart* your offices for gold
To underſervers. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

If he ſhall think it fit,
A ſaucy ſtranger in his court to *mart*,
As in a ſtew. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

MA'RTEN
MA'RTERN } *n. f.* [*murte*, *martre*, Fr. *martes*, Lat.]

1. A large kind of weaſel whoſe fur is much valued.

2. [*Martelet*, Fr.] A kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes; a martlet

A churchwarden, to expreſs St. Martin's in the Fields, cauſed to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a ſwallow, ſitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peachem on Blazoning.*

MA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Latin.]

1. Warlike, fighting, given to war, brave.

Into my feeble breaſt
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troopes thou doſt infeſt,
And hearts of great heroes doſt enrage. *Fairy Queen*

[illegible]
And Mars himſelf conducted them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

It hath ſeldom been ſeen, that the far ſouthern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwiſe; whereby it is manifeſt, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

His ſubjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people ſet,
Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryden.*

2. Having a warlike ſhow, ſuiting war.

See
His thouſands, in what *martial* equipage
They iſſue forth! Steel bows and ſhafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in purſuit. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

When our country's cauſe provokes to arms,
How *martial* muſick ev'ry boſom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war, not civil, not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck anſwer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* juſtice with their enemies, offering them their law before they drew their ſword *Bacon's holy W.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed ſtars are aſtrologically differenced by the planets, and eſteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they anſwer theſe planets. *Brown*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemiſts.

MA'RTIALIST. *n. f.* [from *martial*] A warrior; a fighter.

Many brave adventrous ſpirits fell for love of her; amongſt others the high-hearted *martialiſt*, who firſt loſt his hands, then one of his cheekſt limbs, and laſtly his life. *Howell.*

MA'RTINGAL. *n. f.* [*martingale*, French.] It is a broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe, and runs between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſe-band of the bridle. *Harris*

MA'RTINMAS *n. f.* [*martin* and *maſs*.] The feaſt of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martlemaſs* or *martlemaſs*.

Martlemas beefe doth bear good tacke,
When country-folke do dainties lacke. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

MA[illegible]
MA[illegible]ET } *n. f.* [*martinet*, French.] A kind of ſwallow.

This gueſt of Summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet* does approve
By his lov'd manſionry, that heaven's breath
Smells woongly here. No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Where they moſt breed and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is delicate. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

As in a drought the thirſty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then firſt the *martlet* meets it in the ſky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden*

MA'RTNETS. *n. f.* They are ſmall lines faſtened to the leetch of the ſail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm cloſe up to the yard, when the ſail is to be furled. *Bailey.*

MARTYR *n. f.* [μάρτυς; *martyr*, French.] One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth.

Prayers and tears may ſerve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a ſoldier, yet to ſuffer as a *martyr* *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy *martyrs* be ſtopped. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues ſhone more bright,
[illegible]
The *martyr*'s glory crown'd the ſoldier's fight. *Dryden*

To be a *martyr* ſignifies only to witneſs the truth of Chriſt, but the witneſſing of the truth was then ſo generally attended with perſecution, that martyrdom now ſignifies not only to witneſs, but to witneſs by death. *South's Sermons.*

The firſt *martyr* for Chriſtianity was encouraged, in his laſt moments, by a viſion of that divine perſon for whom he ſuffered. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion*

Socrates,
His early champion, *martyr* for his God. *Tickell.*

To MA'RTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put to death for virtue.
2. To murder; to destroy.

You could not beg for grace.
Hark wretches, how I mean to *martyr* you:
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shakespeare.*

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes *martyr'd*, such grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud *Suckling.*

MA'RTYRDOM. *n. f.* [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

If an infidel should persue to death an heretick professing Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny unto him the honour of *martyrdom*? *Hooker, b. v.*

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of *martyrdom*. *Locke.*

Herod, whose unblest
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness? tore
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,
The blossoms of *martyrdom*. *Crashaw.*

Instances of provoked vice are these,
So saints, by supernatural pow'r set free,
Left at last in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

MARTYROLOGY. *n. f.* [*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologium*, Lat.] A register of martyrs.

In the Roman *martyrology* we find at one time many thousand martyrs destroyed by Diocletian, being met together in a church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their coming out. *Stillingfleet.*

MARTYROLOGIST. *n. f.* [*martyrologiste*, French.] A writer of martyrs.

MA'RVEL. *n. f.* [*merveille*, French.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. Little in use.

A *marvel* it were, if a man could espy, in the whole scripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that the authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

I am scarce in breath, my lord.
—No *marvel*, you have so bestir'd your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

No *marvel*
My lord protector's hawks do towre so well. *Shakespeare.*

MARVEL *of Peru*. A flower. *Ainsw.*

To MA'RVEL. *v. n.* [*merveille*, French.] To wonder; to be astonished. Little used.

You make me *marvel*. *Shakespeare.*
Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied. *Shakespeare.*
—The army *marvelled* at it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The countries *marvelled* at thee for thy songs, proverbs, and parables. *Eccluf.* xlvii. 17.

MA'RVELLOUS. *adj.* [*merveilleux*, French.]
1. Wonderful, strange, astonishing.

She has a *marvellous* white hand, I must confess. *Shakesp.*
This is the Lord's doing, it is *marvellous* in our eyes. *Pfal.* cxviii. 23.

2. Surpassing credit.

The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*

The marvellous is used, in works of criticism, to express anything exceeding natural power, opposed to *the probable*.

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfully; strangely.

You look not well, seignior Antonio,
You have too much respect upon the world,
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Believe me, you are *marvellously* chang'd. *Shakespeare.*

The encouragement of his two late successes, with which he was *marvellously* elated. *Clarendon, b.*

MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfulness; strangeness, astonishingness.

MA'SCULINE. *adj.* [*masculin*, Fr. *masculinus*, Latin.]
1. Male, not female.

Pray God, she prove not *masculine* ere long! *Shakesp.*
His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two *masculine* elements exceeding their operation upon nature being the female. *Peacham on Drawing.*

O why did God,
Creator wise! that peopl'd highest heav'n
With spirits *masculine*, create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton's Par. Loft, b. x.*

2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate.

You find something bold and *masculine* in the air and posture of the first figure, which is that of virtue. *Addison.*

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.

MA'SCULINELY. *adv.* [from *masculine*.] Like a man.

Aurelia to his me, you have come most *masculinely*,
And play the orator. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

MA'SCULINENESS. *n. f.* [from *masculine*.] Manliness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH. *n. f.* [*masche*, Dutch.]
1. The space between the threads of a net, commonly written *mesh*.

To defend one's self against the stings of bees, have a net knit with so small *mashes*, that a bee cannot get through. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an unctuous gross mixed or confused body. [from *maschen*, Dutch, to mix, or *mascher*, French.]
3. A mixture for a horse.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, and put to it as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about and let it stand half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse lukewarm: this *mash* is to be given to a horse after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better, or in the time of great sickness, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dict.*

When mares foal, they feed them with *mashes*, and other moist food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To MASH. *v. a.* [*mascher*, French.]
1. To beat into a confused mass.

The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even *mash* them selves and all things else in pieces. *More.*

To break the claw of a hoofer, clap it between the sides of the dining room door: thus you can do it without *mashing* the meat. *Bell's Directions to the Footman.*

2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

What was put in the first *mashing*-tub draw off, as also that liquor in the second *mashing*-tub. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MASK. *n. f.* [*masque*, French.]
1. A cover to disguise the face, a visor.

Now love pulled off his *mask*, and shewed his face unto her, and told her plainly that she was his prisoner. *Sidney.*

Since she did neglect her looking glass,
And throw her sun-expelling *mask* away,
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakespeare.*

Could we suppose that a *mask* represented never so naturally the general humour of a character, it can never suit with the variety of passions that are incident to every single person in the whole course of a play. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd,
When [illegible]
By *masks* of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*

3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.

Will you prepare for this *masque* to-night. *Shakespeare.*

4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild bustle.

They in the end agreed,
That at a *masque* and common revelling,
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed. *Daniel.*
This thought might lead me through this world's vain *mask*
Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*

5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick style without attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and *masks*. *Peacham.*

To MASK. *v. a.* [*masquer*, French.]
1. To disguise with a mask or visor.

What will grow out of such errors as go *masked* under the cloke of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

'Tis not my blood
Wherein thou see'st me *masked*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was he;
But being *mask'd* he was not sure. *Shakespeare.*

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises, and I saw in the Villa d'Matthei an antique statue *masked*, which was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the eunuch, for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript. *Addison.*

2. To cover; to hide.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aerial vail is drawn
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:
A soul whose intellectual beams
No mists do *mask*, no lazy steams. *Crashaw.*

To MASK. *v. n.*
1. To revel, to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't;
What *masking* stuff's here? *Shakespeare.*
Masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my paleness of shame. *Prior.*

2. To be disguised any way.

MASKER.

MA'SKER. *n. f.* [from *mask*] One who revels in a mask; a

Tell fa'se Edward,
That Lewis of France is sending over *maskers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shakespeare.*

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the *maskers* that to come down from the scene have some motions upon the scene before their coming down. *Bacon.*

The *maskers* come late, and I think will stay,
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away *Donne.*

MA'SON. *n. f.* [*maçon*, French; *macio*, low Latin.] A builder with stone.

Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the *mason*'s hand than if they had been smooth. *Wotton.*

A *mason* that makes a wall meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work. *More.*

MA'SONRY *n. f.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERA'DE. *n. f.* [from *masq*.]

1. A diversion in which the company is masked.

What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls, and midnight *masquerades*,
Safe from the treach'rous friend, and daring spark,
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark. *Pope.*

2. Disguise.

I was upon the frolick this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquerade* *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to gain admittance to us in disguise, and court us in *masquerade* *Felton on the Classicks.*

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in disguise.

A freak took an ass in the head, and away he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. To assemble in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *masquerading* among us. *Sir J.*

MASQUERA'DER. *n. f.* [from *masquerade*.] A person in a mask.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but *masqueraders* under the vizor of friends. *L'Estrange.*

MASS. *n. f.* [*masse*, Fr. *massa*, Latin.]

1. A body, a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles the bodies, of the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *masses*. *Newton's Opt.*

Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or *masses* to their outsides, so as wholly to cover and involve it in the *mass* they together constituted. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. A large quantity.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a *mass* of publick treasury. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure in transporting his [illegible] *Davies on Ireland.*

3. [illegible]

A Creator of the world would not have framed so huge a *mass* of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their habitation. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

This army of such *mass* and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *mass* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Raleigh's Essays.*

4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.

The whole knowlege of groupes, of the lights and shadows, and of those *masses* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, exposed clearly to the sight. *Dryden.*

At distance, through an artful glass,
To the mind's eye things well appear,
They lose their forms, and make a *mass*
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems covered with them, and we must walk into it before we can distinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful *mass* of colours. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. Gross body, the general.

Comets have power over the gross and *mass* of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects. *Bacon's Essays.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal mind
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the universal *mass* does move. *Dryden.*

The *mass* of the people have opened their eyes, and will not be governed by Colonus and Curio at the head of their myrmidons. *Swift.*

If there is not a sufficient quantity of blood and strength of circulation, it may infect the whole *mass* of the fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. [*Missa*, Latin.] The service of the Romish church.

Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in old parchment and *mass* books, done by monks and priests, who were very expert herein *Peacham on Drawing.*

He infers, that then Luther must have been unpatronably wicked in using *masses* for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass.

All their *massing* furniture almost they took from the law, least having an altar and a priest they should want vestments. *Hooker, b. iv.*

To MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signified to thicken; to strengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

MA'SSACRE. *n. f.* [*massacre*, French, from *mazzare*, Italian.]

1. Carnage; slaughter, butchery; indiscriminate destruction.

Of whom such *massacre*
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton.*

Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,
And makes a *massacre* what was a war. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. Murder.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous *massacre*,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*massacrer*, French, from the noun.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.

I'll find a day to *massacre* them all,
And raze their faction, and their family. *Shakespeare.*

Christian religion, now crumbled into factions, may, like dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not countermine us, or we recover so much sobriety as to forbear to *massacre* what we pretend to love. *Decay of Piety.*

After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed and detested, and sometimes *massacred* and extirpated. *Atterb.*

MA'SSICOT. *n. f.* [French.]

Massicot is cerus calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, the white, the yellow, and that of a golden colour, their difference arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White *massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; yellow *massicot* has received more, and gold-coloured *massicot* still more; all of them should be an impalpable powder, weighty and high-coloured: they are used in painting. *Trevoux.*

MA'SSINESS. } *n. f.* [from *massy*, *massive*.] Weight; bulk,
M[illegible] }

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, than for the *massiness* of the dish. *Hakewill on Providence.*

MA'SSIVE. } *adj.* [*massif*, French.] Heavy; weighty, pon-
MA'SSY } [illegible]

If you would hurt,
Your swords are now too *massy* for your strength,
And will not be uplifted *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the *massive* armour of the uncircumcised Philistine. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,
No sweating slaves with *massive* dishes dress'd *Dryden.*

The more gross and *massive* parts of the terrestrial globe, the strata of stone, owe their present order to the deluge. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

If these liquors or glasses were so thick and *massy* that no light could get through them, I question not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the same colour in all positions of the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

Th' intrepid Theban hears the burst ing sky,
Sees yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly,
And views astonish'd from the hills afar,
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. *Pope's Statius.*

Swift the signal giv'n,
They start away, and sweep the *massy* mound
That runs around the hill *Thomson's Spring.*

MAST. *n. f.* [*mæst*, *mat*, French; *mæst*, Saxon.]

1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.

Ten *masts* attach'd make not the altitude
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the *mast*,
His vessel moor'd. *Dryden's Homer.*

2. The fruit of the oak and beech.

The oaks bear *masts*, the briars scarlet hips:
The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full mess before you. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

Trees that bear *mast*, and nuts, are more lasting than those that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 583.

When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake them down some *mast*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The

The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the *mast*, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefit *Temple's Miscel.*

As a savage boar,
With forest *mast* and fattening marshes fed
When once he sees himself in toils inclos'd,
Whets his tusks *Dryden.*
Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;
On leaves and *mast* of mighty oaks they brouze,
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs *Dryden.*

MA'STED. *adj.* [from *mast.*] Furnished with masts.

MA'STER. *n. s.* [*meester*, Dutch; *maistre*, French, *magister*, Latin.]

1. One who has servants; opposed to man or servant.
But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion, *master* of my servants,
Queen o'er myself, and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself
Are yours my lord. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Take up thy *master* *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it,
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine,
And neither man nor *master* would take aught
But the two rings. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*

2 A director; a governor.
If thou be made the *master* of a feast, be among them as one of the rest. *Eccluf.* xxxii 1.
My friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *master* of the poet, and the song *Pope.*

3 Owner, proprietor.
An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the strongest figures of his rhetorick in the praise of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse for his subject than the *master.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4 A lord, a ruler.
Wisdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the *master* of a house. *Guardian*, N°. 165
There Cæsar, grac'd with both Minerva's, shone,
Cæsar, the world's great *master*, and his own. *Pope.*
Excuse
The pride of royal blood, that checks my soul:
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,
To sue for pity, and to own a *master.* *Philips*

5 Chief; head
Chief *master*-gunner am I of this town,
Something I must do to procure me grace. *Shakespeare*
As a wise *master*-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. 1 *Cor.* iii. 10
The best sets are the heads got from the very tops of the root, the next are the runners, which spread from the *master* roots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6 Possessor
When I have thus made myself *master* of a hundred thousand drachms, I shall naturally set myself on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand visier's daughter in marriage *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 547
The duke of Savoy may make himself *master* of the French dominions on the other side of the Rhone. *Addison.*

7. Commander of a trading ship.
An unhappy *master* is he that is made cunning by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some bankrouts. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap;
Her husband's to Aleppo gone, *master* o' th' Tyger *Shakes*

8 One uncontrouled
Let ev'ry man be *master* of his time
Till seven at night. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Great, and increasing, but by sea
He is an absolute *master.* *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

9. A compellation of respect.
Master doctor, you have brought those drugs. *Shakesp.*
Stand by, my *masters*, bring him near the king. *Shakes.*
Masters play here, I will content your pains,
Something that's brief; and bid, good morrow, general
Shakespeare's Othello.

10. A young gentleman.
If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young *master* swiftly learns the vice *Dryden.*
Master lay with his bedchamber towards the south sun; he is lodged in a garret, exposed to the north wind. *Arbuth.*
Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants; the only remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales.
Swift's Rules to Servants.

11 [illegible] teacher
[illegible] wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching, for he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his *master* *Ben Johnson's Discovery.*
To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first *masters* of learning. *South's S.*
Masters and teachers should not make difficulties to their liars; but smooth their way, and help them forwards. *Le.*

12 A man eminently skilful in practice or science.
[illegible] ing *master* mock'd not then,
[illegible] Truth was buried here below *Davies*
Spenser and Fairfax, great *masters* of our language, saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who followed. *Dryden.*
A man must not only be able to judge of words and style, but he must be a *master* of them too, he must perfectly understand his author's tongue, and absolutely command his own. *Dryden.*
He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a *master* in that profession *Collier.*
No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand, and be *masters* of *Locke on Education.*

13 A title of dignity in the universities, as, master of arts

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a master to, to rule, to govern.
Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than *master* thee [illegible]

2. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue.
Thrice blessed they that *master* so their blood,
To undergo such maiden pilgrimage. *Shakespeare.*
The princes of Germany did not think him fit to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his insolent subjects in England, nor *master* his rebellious people of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*
Then comes some third party, that *masters* both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty. *L'Estrange*
Honour burns in me, not so fiercely bright,
But pale as fires when *master'd* by the light. *Dryden.*
Obstinacy and wilful neglects must be *mastered*, even though it cost blows. *Locke on Education*
A man can no more justly make use of another's necessity, than he that has more strength can seize upon a weaker, *master* him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat, offer him death or slavery. *Locke*
The reformation of an habitual sinner is a work of time and patience; evil customs must be *mastered* and subdued by degrees. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. To execute with skill.
I do not take myself to be so perfect in the transactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part, and I will not offer at that I cannot *master.* *Bacon*

MA'STERDOM. *n. s.* [from *master*] Dominion; rule. Not in use.
You shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch,
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and *masterdom.* *Shakesp. Mach*

MASTER-HAND. *n. s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.
Musick resembles poetry, in each
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a *master-hand* alone can reach. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *n. s.* Principal jest.
Who shall break the *master-jest*,
And what, and how, upon the rest. *Hudibras*, p. ii.

MASTER-KEY. *n. s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.
This *master-key*
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*

MASTER-LEAVER. *n. s.* One that leaves or deserts his master.
Oh Antony,
Nobler than my revolt is infamous,
Forgive me in thine own particular,
But let the world rank me in register
A *master-leaver*, and a fugitive. *Shakes. Ant and Cleopatra*

MASTER-SINEW. *n. s.*
The *master-sinew* is a large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated, which is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body; this oftentimes is rented or restrained. *Farrier's Dict.*

MASTER-STRING. *n. s.* Principal string.
He touch'd me
Ev'n on the tend'rest point; the *master-string*
That makes most harmony or discord to me.
I own the glorious subject fires my breast *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE. *n. s.* Capital performance.
Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's many intricacies trace;
Tell how your search has here eluded been,
How oft amaz'd, and ravish'd you have seen,
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
And *master-strokes* in each mechanick part. *Blackmore.*

MA'STERLESS. *adj.* [from *maſter*]
1. Wanting a maſter or owner.
When all was paſt took up his forlorn weed,
His ſilver ſhield now idle *maſterleſs* *Fairy Queen.*
The foul opinion
You had of her pure honour, gains, or loſes,
Your ſword or mine; or *maſterleſs* leaves both
To who ſhall find them. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
2. Ungoverned; unſubdued.
MA'STERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *maſterly*] Eminent ſkill.
MA'STERLY. *adv.* With the ſkill of a maſter.
Thou doſt ſpeak *maſterly*
Young though thou art. *Shakeſpeare.*
I read a book; I think it very *maſterly* written. *Swift.*
MA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *maſter*]
1. Suitable to a maſter; artful; ſkilful.
As for the warmth of fancy, the *maſterly* figures, and the copiouſneſs of imagination, he has exceeded all others. *Dryd.*
That clearer ſtrokes of *maſterly* deſign,
Of wiſe contrivance, and of judgment ſhine,
In all the parts of nature we aſſert,
Than in the brighteſt works of human art. *Blackmore.*
A man either diſcovers new beauties, or receives ſtronger impreſſions from the *maſterly* ſtrokes of a great author every time he peruſes him. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 409.
2. Imperious; with the ſway of a maſter.
MA'STERPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*maſter* and *piece.*]
1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill.
This is the *maſterpiece*, and moſt excellent part, of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his majeſty's pains. *Davies on Ireland.*
'Tis done; and 'twas my *maſterpiece*, to work
My ſafety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes,
Scylla and Charybdis. *Denham's Sophy.*
Let thoſe conſider this who look upon it as a piece of art, and the *maſterpiece* of converſation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honeſty. *South.*
Thus wond'rous *maſterpiece* I fain would ſee,
This fata Helen, who can wars inſpire. *Dryden's Aureng.*
The fifteenth is the *maſterpiece* of the whole metamorphoſes. *Dryden*
In the firſt ages, when the great ſouls, and *maſterpieces* of human nature, were produced, men ſhined by a noble ſimplicity of behaviour. *Addiſon.*
2. Chief excellence.
Bearing up of quarters was his *maſterpiece*. *Clarendon.*
Diſſimulation was his *maſterpiece*, in which he ſo much excelled, that men were not aſhamed with being deceived but twice by him. *Clarendon, b.* v.
MA'STERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *maſter*]
1. Dominion; rule; power.
2. Superiority, pre-eminence.
For Python ſlain he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for *maſterſhip* ſhould ſtrive,
To quoit, to run, and ſteeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*
3. Chief work.
Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *maſterſhip* of heav'n in face and mind. *Dryden.*
4. Skill, knowledge.
You were uſed
To ſay extremity was the trier of ſpirits;
That when the ſea was calm all boats alike
Show'd *maſterſhip* in floating. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
5. A title of ironical reſpect.
How now, Signior Launce? what news with your *maſterſhip?* *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
MASTER-TEETH. *n. ſ.* [*maſter* and *teeth*] The principal teeth.
Some living creatures have their *maſter-teeth* indented one within another like ſaws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*
MA'STERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*maſter*, and *pipe*, Saxon.]
The *maſterwort* is a plant with a roſe and umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral petals, which are ſometimes heart-ſhaped, and ſometimes inure, ranged in a circle, and reſting on the empalement; which afterward becomes a fruit, compoſed of two ſeeds, which are plain, almoſt oval, gently ſtreaked and bordered, and generally caſting their cover, to theſe marks muſt be added, that their leaves are winged, and pretty large. the root is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*
Maſterwort is raiſed of ſeeds, or runners from the roots. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
MASTERY. *n. ſ.* [*maiſtriſe*, French, from *maſter.*]
1. Dominion, rule.
If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *maſtery* of the paſſages of the tops, and for the towns that ſtand upon the roots. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
2. Superiority; pre-eminence.
If a man ſtrive for *maſteries*, yet is he not crowned except he ſtrive lawfully. 2 *Tim.* ii. 5.
This is the caſe of thoſe that will try *maſteries* with their ſuperiors, and bite that which is too hard. *L'Eſtrange.*
Good men I ſuppoſe to live in a ſtate of mortification, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and ſtruggling to get the *maſtery* over them. *Atterbury.*
3. Skill.
Chief *maſt'ry* to diſſect,
With long and tedious havock, fabled knights,
In ſcorn of nature, art gave lifeleſs forms. *Milton on Par. Loſt.*
He could attain to a *maſtery* in all languages, and found the depths of all arts and ſciences. *Tillotſon's Serm.*
To give ſufficient ſweetneſs, a *maſtery* in the language is required the poet muſt have a magazine of words, and have the art to manage his few vowels to the beſt advantage. *Dry.*
4. Attainment of ſkill or power
The learning and *maſtery* of a tongue being unpleaſant in itſelf, ſhould not be cumbered with any other difficulties. *Locke on Education.*
MA'STFUL. *adj.* [from *maſt.*] Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech or cheſnut.
Some from ſeeds incloſ'd on earth ariſe,
For thus the *maſtful* cheſnut mates the ſkies. *Dryden.*
MASTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*maſticatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing
In birds there is no *maſtication*, or commination of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or craw, and thence transferred into the gizzard. *Ray on the Creation.*
Maſtication is a neceſſary preparation of ſolid aliment, without which there can be no good digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*
MA'STICATORY. *n. ſ.* [*maſticatoire*, French] A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed.
Remember *maſticatories* for the mouth. *Bacon.*
Salivation and *maſticatories* evacuate conſiderably; ſalivation many pints of phlegm in a day, and very much by chewing tobacco. *Floyer on Humours.*
MA'STICH. *n. ſ.* [*maſtic*, French]
1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name in Scio.
We may apply intercipients upon the temples of *maſtich*; frontals may alſo be applied. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
2. A kind of mortar or cement.
As for the ſmall particles of brick and ſtone, the leaſt moiſtneſs would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *maſtich*, which thoſe inſects could not divide. *Addiſon.*
MASTICOT. *n. ſ.* [*morum*, Latin.] See MASSICOT.
Grind your *maſticot* with a ſmall quantity of ſaffron in gum water. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Maſticot is very light, becauſe it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
MA'STIFF *n. ſ. maſtives*, plural. [*maſtin*, French; *maſtino*, Italian.] A dog of the largeſt ſize; a bandog; dogs kept to watch the houſe.
As ſavage bull, whom two fierce *maſtives* bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Fairy Qu.*
When rank Therſites opes his *maſtiff* jaws,
We ſhall hear muſick, wit, and oracle. *Shakeſpeare.*
When we knock at a farmer's door, the firſt anſwer ſhall be his vigilant *maſtiff.* *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
Soon as Ulyſſes near th' incloſure drew,
With open mouths the furious *maſtives* flew. *Pope's Odyſſ.*
Let the *maſtiffs* amuſe themſelves about a ſheep's ſkin ſtuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock. *Swift*
MA'STLESS. *adj.* [from *maſt*] Bearing no maſt
Her ſhining hair, uncomb'd, was looſely ſpread,
A crown of *maſtleſs* oak adorn'd her head. *Dryden.*
MA'STLIN *n. ſ.* [from *meſler*, French, to mingle, or rather corrupted from *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.
The tother for one loſe hath twaine
Of *maſtlin*, of rie and of wheat. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*
MAT. *n. ſ.* [meatte, Saxon; *matte*, German, *matta*, Lat.]
A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes.
The women and children in the weſt of Cornwall make *mats* of a ſmall and fine kind of bents there growing, which ſerve to cover floors and walls. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*
In the worſt inn's worſt room, with *mat* half hung,
The floors of plaiſter, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*
To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with mats.
Keep the doors and windows of your conſervatories well *matted*, and guarded from the piercing air. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
2. To twiſt together; to join like a mat.
I on a fountain light,
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted;
The banks with daffadillies dight,
With graſs like ſleave was *matted.* *Drayt Qu. of Cynthia*
Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,
Or on the *matted* graſs he lies;
No god of ſleep he did invoke,
The ſtream that o'er the pebbles flies,
With gentle ſlumber crowns his eyes. *Dryden.*

He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his eye-brows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

The spleen consisteth of muscular fibres, all *matted*, as in the skin, but in more open work. *Grew's Cosmol.*

MA'TADORE. *n. s.* [*matador*, a murderer, Spanish.] A hand of cards so called from its efficacy against the adverse player.

Now move to war her sable *matadores*,
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors. *Pope.*

MA'TACHIN. n. s. [French.] An old dance.

Who ever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*; for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him who struck the third. *Sidney.*

MATCH. *n. s.* [*meche*, French; *mecco*, Italian; probably from *muco*, to shine, Latin: surely not, as *Skinner* conjectures, from the Saxon maca, a companion, because a match is companion to a gun.] Any thing that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur.

Try them in several bottles *matches*, and see which of them last longest without stench. *Bacon.*

He made use of her trees as of *matches* to set Druina a fire. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Being willing to try something that would not perish much fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal, we took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use. *Boyle.*

2. [From μάχη, a fight, or from maca, Saxon, one equal to another.] A contest; a game; any thing in which there is contest or opposition.

Shall we play the wantons with our woes,
And make some pretty *match* with shedding tears? *Shakesp.*

The goat was mine, by singing fairly won.
A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

3. [From maca, Saxon.] One equal to another; one able to contest with another.

Government mitigates the inequality of power among particular persons, and makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the most ghoustly of his fellow-subjects. [illegible]

The old man has met with his *match*. *Spectator.*

The natural shame that attends vice, makes them zealous to encourage themselves by numbers, and form a party against religion: it is with pride they survey their increasing strength, and begin to think themselves a *match* for virtue. *Rogers.*

4. One that suits or tallies with another.

5. A marriage.

The *match*
Were rich and honourable; besides, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities,
Beseeming such a wife as your fair daughter. *Shakespeare.*

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making. *Boyle.*

With him she strove to join Lavinia's hand,
But dire portents the purpos'd *match* withstand. *Dryden.*

6. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest *match* of the West. *Clarendon, b. [illegible].*

To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to.

No stretch'd senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

O thou good Kent, how shall I live and work
To *match* thy goodness? life will be too short,
And every measure fail me. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. To shew an equal

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South's Sermons.*

3. To equal; to oppose.

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presum'd
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton.*

What though his heart be great, his actions gallant,
He wants a crown to poise against a crown,
Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power. *Dryden.*

The shepherd's kalendar of Spenser is not to be *matched* in any modern language. *Dryden.*

4. To suit; to proportion.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength,
And often try what weight they can support. *Roscommon.*

Mine have been ill
Match'd with my birth, a younger brother's hopes. *Rowe.*

Employ their wit and humour in chusing and *matching* of patterns and colours. *Swift's Miscel.*

5. To marry, to give in marriage.

Great king,
I would not from your love make such a stray,
To *match* you where I hate. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show
By *matching* her, as she would *match* her foe. *Donne.*

Them willingly they would have still retain'd,
And *match'd* unto the prince. *Daniel's Civil War.*

When a man thinks himself *matched* to one who should be a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds in his bosom a beast. *South's Sermons.*

A senator of Rome, while Rome survived,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be married.

A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the blessing to *match* with some heroical-minded lady. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shakespeare.*

Let tigers *match* with lambs, and wolves with sheep,
And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

All creatures else are much unworthy thee,
They *match'd*, and thou alone art left for me. *Dryden.*

2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE. *adj.* [from *match*.]

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.

Ye, whose high worths surpassing Paragon,
Could not on earth have found one fit to *match*,
Ne but in heaven *matchable* to none,
Why did ye stoop unto so lowly state? *Spenser, Sonnet 66.*

2. Correspondent.

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are found no where but in the deepest parts of the sea. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

MA'TCHLESS. *adj.* [from *match*.] Without an equal.

This happy day two lights are seen,
A glorious saint, a *matchless* queen. *Waller.*

[illegible] arms, oppose thy [illegible] force,
When thy sharp spurs shall urge thy foaming horse. *Dryd.*

MA'TCHLESSLY. *n. s.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *matchless*.] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER. *n. s.* [*match* and *make*.]

1. One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know
If you should carry me, or no;
And would have hir'd him and his imps,
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE. *n. s.* [maca, Saxon; *maet*, Dutch.]

1. A husband or wife.

I that am frail flesh and earthly wight,
Unworthy match for such immortal *mate*,
Myself well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A companion, male or female.

Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal *mates*. *Shakespeare.*

My competitor
In top of all design, my *mate* in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war. *Shakespeare.*

You knew me once no *mate*
For you; there sitting where you durst not soar. *Milton.*

Damon, behold yon breaking purple cloud,
Hear'st thou not hymns and songs divinely loud
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherubs play
About their goddess *mate*, and sing him on his way. *Dryd.*

Leave thy bride alone:
Go, leave her with her maiden *mates* to play
At sports more harmless, till the break of day. *Dryden.*

3. The male or female of animals.

Part single, or with *mate*;
Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through groves
Of coral stray. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation with any other than their own proper *mate*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. One that sails in the same ship.

What vengeance on the passing fleet she pour'd,
The master frighted, and the *mates* devour'd. *Roscommon.*

5. One that eats at the same table.

6. The second in subordination; as, the master's *mate*, the chirurgeon's *mate*.

To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To match, to marry.

Ensample make of him your hapless joy,
And of myself now *mated* as you see,
Whose prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy,
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty. *Fairy Qu.*

The hind, that would be *mated* by the lion,
Must die for love. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

2. To be equal to.

Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,
For thus the mastful chestnut *mates* the skies. *Dryden.*

Parnassus is its name; whose forky rise
Mounts through the clouds, and *mates* the lofty skies.
High on the summit of this dubious cliff,
Deucalion waiting moor'd his little skiff. *Dryden.*

3. To

3. To oppose; to equal.
I i' th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a founder man than Surrey can be,
And all that love his follies. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*

4. [*Matter*, French, *mator*, Spanish] To subdue; to confound; to crush.
That is good deceit
Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit. *Shakesp.*
The great effects that may come of industry and perseverance who knoweth not? For audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
My sense she 'as *mated*, and amaz'd my sight *Shakesp.*
Why this is strange; go call the abbess hither;
I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Shakespeare.*

MATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*materiel*, French; *materialis*, Latin]

1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual.
When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,
And as those glasses which *material* be,
Forms of *material* things do only take,
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see. *Davies.*
That these trees of life and knowlege were *material* trees, though figures of the law and the gospel, it is not doubted by the most religious and learned writers. *Raleigh.*

2. Important; momentous; essential.
We must propose unto all men certain petitions incident, and very *material* in causes of this nature. *Hooker, b. v.*
Hold them for catholicks or heretickes, it is not a thing either one way or another, in this present question, *material*. *Fulke.*
What part of the world soever we fall into, the ordinary use of this very prayer hath, with equal continuance, accompanied the same, as one of the principal and most *material* duties of honour done to Christ. *Hooker, b. v.*
It may discover some secret meaning and intent therein, very *material* to the state of that government. *Spenser.*
The question is not, whether you allow or disallow that book, neither is it *material*. *Whitgift.*
He would not stay at your petitions made;
His business more *material* *Shakesp. Winter's T.*
Neither is this a question of words, but infinitely *material* in nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N°. 98.*
I pass the rest, whose ev'ry race and name,
And kinds are less *material* to my theme. *Dryden's Virg.*
As for the more *material* faults of writing, though I see many of them, I want leisure to amend them. *Dryden*
I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose. *Locke.*
In this *material* point, the constitution of the English government far exceeds all others. *Swift.*

MATE'RIALS. *n. f.* [this word is scarcely used in the singular, *materiaux*, French.] The substance of which any thing is made.
The West-Indians, and many nations of the Africans, finding means and *materials*, have been taught, by their own necessities, to pass rivers in a boat of one tree. *Raleigh.*
Intending an accurate enumeration of medical *materials*, the omission hereof affords some probability it was not used by the ancients. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. i.*
David, who made such rich provision of *materials* for the building of the temple, because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred place. *South.*
That lamp in one of the heathen temples the art of man might make of some such *material* as the stone asbestos, which being once enkindled will burn without being consumed. *Wilk.*
The *materials* of that building very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*
Simple ideas, the *materials* of all our knowlege, are suggested to the mind only by sensation and reflection. *Locke.*
Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the ruins made
Materials for an house decay'd. *Swift's Miscel.*

MATE'RIALIST. *n. f.* [from *material*.] One who denies spiritual substances.
He was bent upon making Memmius a *materialist* *Dryd.*

MATE'RIALITY. *n. f.* [*materialité*, Fr. from *material*.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality
Considering that corporeity could not agree with this universal subsistent nature, abstracting from all *materiality* in his ideas, and giving them an actual subsistence in nature, he made them like angels, whose essences were to be the essence, and to give existence to corporeal individuals; and so each idea was embodied in every individual of its species. *Digby.*

MATE'RIALLY *adv.* [from *material*.]

1. In the state of matter
I do not mean, that any thing is separable from a body by fire that was not *materially* pre-existent in it. *Boyle.*

2. Not formally.
Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good, yet no good intention whatsoever can rectify or infuse a moral goodness into an act otherwise evil. *South's Sermons.*

3. Importantly; essentially.
All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very *materially*; as well to reform those which are evil, as to confirm and continue those which are good. *Spenser on Ireland.*

MATE'RIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *material*.] State of being material, importance

MATE'RIATE. *adj.* [*materiatus*, Latin] Consisting of matter.
After long enquiry of things immerse in matter, interpose some subject which is immateriate or less *materiate*, such as this of sounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified, and become not partial. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N°. 114.*

MATERIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of forming matter.
Creation is the production of all things out of nothing, a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itself. *Brown.*

MATE'RNAL. *adj.* [*materne*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother
The babe had all that infant care begat;
And early knew his mother in her smiles.
At his first aptness the *maternal* love
Those rudiments of reason did improve. *Dryden*

MATE'RNITY. *n. f.* [*maternité*, French, from *maternus*, Lat.] The character or relation of a mother

MAT-FELON. *n. f.* [*matter*, to kill, and *felon*, a thief.] A species of knap-weed growing wild

MATHEMA'TICAL, MATHEMATICK. *adj.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.
The East and West,
Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still contiguous. *Denham's Sophy.*
It is as impossible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of *mathematick* points to amount to, or constitute a body. *Boyle.*
I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an exact and *mathematical* evenness. *Bentley's Serm.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *mathematick*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.
We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the sun is according to the density of the sun-beams, and is reciprocally proportional to the square of the distance from the body of the sun. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN. *n. f.* [*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathematicien*, French.] A man versed in the mathematicks.
One of the most eminent *mathematicians* of the age assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was in examining Æneas's voyage by the map. *Addison's Spect.*

MATHEMA'TICKS. *n. f.* [μαθηματικη] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured, and it is either pure or mixt: pure considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter, mixt is interwoven with physical considerations. *Harris.*
The *mathematicks* and the metaphysicks
Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves you *Shak.*
See mystery to *mathematicks* fly *Pope.*

MA'THES. *n. f.* An herb.

MATHE'SIS. *n. f.* [μαθησις] The doctrine of mathematicks
Mad *Mathesis* alone was unconfin'd. *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *adj.* [*matine*, French; *matutinus*, Latin.] Morning, used in the morning.
Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet sung. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
I waste the *matin* lamp in sighs for thee,
Thy image steals between my god and me. *Pope.*
The glow-worm shews the *matin* to be near,
And gins to pale his ineffectual fire. *Shakespeare.*

MA'TINS. *n. f.* [*matines*, French] Morning worship.
The winged choristers began
To chirp their *mattins*. *Cleaveland.*
By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated without reliques: the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *mattins*, for the saints whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*
That he should raise his mitred crest on high,
And clap his wings, and call his family
To sacred rites; and vex th' ethereal powers
With midnight *mattins*, at unusual hours. *Dryden.*

MA'TRASS. *n. f.* [*matras*, French]
Matrass is the name of a chemical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure *Quincy*
Protect from violent storms, and the too parching dart of the sun, your pennached tarps and ramanculus's, cover them with *matrasses*. *Evelyn's Kal.*

MA'TRICE. *n. f.* [*matrix*, Latin.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed.

If the time required in vivification be of any length, the spirit will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and closeness that may keep it from exhaling; and such places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon.*

2. A mould, that which gives form to something inclosed.

Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles, were formed in the cavities of shells; and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodward.*

MA'TRICIDE. *n. f.* [*matricidium*, Latin.]

1. Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murther of the mother. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. [*Matricida*, Latin, *matricide*, Fr.] A mother killer. *Ainf.*

To MATRI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from matricula: a matrix, quod ea ve ut matrice communcantur militum nomina. *Ainf.*] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enrol, to enter into any society by setting down the name.

He, after some trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself of that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university *Watson's Life of Sanderson.*

MATRI'CULATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions. *Arbuthnot.*

MATRICULATION. *n. f* [from *matriculate.*] The act of matriculating.

A scholar absent from the university for five years, is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and, upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [*matrimonial*, Fr. from *matrimonium*, Latin.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage, connubial; nuptial; hymeneal.

If he relied upon that title, he could be but a king at curtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

So spake domestick Adam in his care,
And *matrimonial* love. *Milton. Par. Loft, b.* ix.

Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife;
The *matrimonial* victory is mine,
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign. *Dryden.*

MATRIMONIALLY. *adv.* [from *matrimonial.*] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going unto a religious house. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MA'TRIMONY. *n. f.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state, the contract of man and wife, nuptials.

If any know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. n. f. [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed.

If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the sun. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

MA'TRON. *n. f.* [*matrone*, French; *matrona*, Latin.]

1. An elderly lady

Come, civil night,
Thou sober-suited *matron*, all in black. *Shakespeare.*

Your wives, your daughters,
Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

She was in her early bloom, with a discretion very little inferior to the most experienced *matrons*. *Tatler*, N°. 53.

2. An old woman

A *matron* sage
Supports with homely food his drooping age. *Pope's Odyss.*

MA'TRONAL. *adj.* [*matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron, constituting a matron.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven and twenty. *Bacon*

MA'TRONLY. *adj. matron* and *like.*] Elderly, ancient.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

MATROSSES.

Matrosses, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, sponging, firing, and loading them: they carry firelocks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a waggon should break. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER. *n. f* [*matiere*, French, *materia*, Latin.]

1. Body; substance extended

If then the soul another soul do make,
Because her pow'r is kept within a bound,
She must some former stuff or *matter* take,
But in the soul there is no *matter* found. *Davies.*

It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportion to space, as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive particles being solids are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them, even so very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. *Newt.*

Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place, this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

3. Subject; thing treated.

The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted. *Hooker, b.* i

I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Son of God, Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milt. Par. Loft.*

It is *matter* of the greatest astonishment to observe the common boldness of men. *Decay of Piety.*

I shall turn
Full fraught with joyful tuning of these works,
New *matter* of his praise, and of our songs. *Dryden.*

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that but very few escaped. *Tillotson.*

This is so certain in true philosophy, that it is *matter* of astonishment to me how it came to be doubted. *Cheyne.*

Be thou the copious *matter* of my song. *Phillips.*

4. The whole; the very thing supposed.

5. Affair, business. in a familiar sense.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Matters succeeded so well with him, that every-body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Estr.*

Never was any thing gotten by sensuality and sloth in *matter* of profit or reputation. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator.*

If chance herself should vary,
Observe how *matters* would miscarry. *Prior.*

6. Cause of disturbance.

Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee? *Shak.*

What's the *matter*, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

7. Subject of suit or complaint.

Slender, I broke your head; what *matter* have you against me?

—Marry, Sir, I have *matter* in my head against you. *Shak.*

If the craftsmen have a *matter* against any man, the law is open; let them implead one another *Acts* xix. 38.

In armies, if the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if tried by the gross, it would go on the other. *Bacon.*

8. Import, consequence; importance, moment.

If I had had time to have made new apverties, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you but it is no *matter*, this poor shew doth better. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

And please yourselves this day;
No *matter* from what hands you have the play. *Dryden.*

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
No *matter* which, so neither of them lye,
From steepy Othrys' top to Pilus drove
His herd. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd or displeas'd, no *matter* now 'tis past;
The first who dares be angry breaths his last. *Granville.*

9. Thing, object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.

The king of Armenia had in his company three of the most famous men for *matters* of arms. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a dissolute house, the young man said, Why for so small a *matter*? Plato replied, But custom is no small *matter*. *Bacon.*

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be meum and tuum, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. I call *matter* of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent *Bacon's Essays.*

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new acquest, till they be settled, are rather *matters* of burden than of strength *Bacon's War with Spain.*

10. Question considered

Upon the whole *matter*, it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination. *South.*

11. Space or quantity nearly computed.

Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of ſeven miles off, to enquire if any had ſeen his aſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have thoughts to tarry a ſmall *matter* in town, to learn ſomewhat of your lingo. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

12. [illegible]

In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being ſuppurated I opened it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

13. *Upon the* MATTER. A low phraſe now out of uſe, importing, conſidering the whole, with reſpect to the main; nearly.

In their ſuperiors it quencheth jealouſy, and layeth their competitors aſleep; ſo that *upon the matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to riſing. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Upon the matter, in theſe prayers I do the ſame thing I did before, ſave only that what before I ſpake without book I now read. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

The elder, having conſumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left *upon the matter* nothing to ſupport it. *Clarendon.*

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horſe, but were, *upon the matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon, b.*

If on one ſide there are ſtrong proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the circumſtances are moſt preſſing on that ſide which is deſtitute of proof, I deſire to know, whether this be not *upon the matter* as ſatisfactory to a wiſe man as a demonſtration. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be of importance; to import.

It *matters* not, ſo they deny it all,
And can but carry the lye conſtantly. *Ben Johnſon's Catil.*

It *matters* not how they were called, ſo we know who they are. *Locke.*

If Petrarch's muſe did Laura's wit rehearſe,
And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verſe;
She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears,
I plead her ſex's claim, what *matters* hers? *Prior.*

2. To generate matter by ſuppuration.

Deadly wounds inward breed, each ſlight ſore *mattereth.* *Sidney, b.*

The herpes beneath *mattered*, and were dried up with common epuloticks. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, *I matter not that calumny.*

MA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *matter.*] Purulent; generating matter.

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which tranſcending to the lungs, cauſes their *mattery* cough. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

MA'TTOCK. *n. ſ.* [mattuc, Saxon.]

1. A kind of toothed inſtrument to pull up wood.

Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron. *Shakeſp.*

2. A pickax.

You muſt dig with *mattock* and with ſpade,
And pierce the inmoſt centre of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pick axes to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

To deſtroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corroſive waters, and condemneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with *mattocks*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

MA'TTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*matras*, French; *attras*, Welſh.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

Their *mattreſſes* were made of feathers and ſtraw, and ſometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden canopies and beds of ſtate;
But the poor patient will as ſoon be found
On the hard *mattreſs*, or the mother ground. *Dryden.*

MA[illegible] [*maturatio*, Latin]

1. The act of ripening; the ſtate of growing ripe.

One of the cauſes why grains and fruits are more nouriſhing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 466.

There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of impoſtumes, as alſo other *maturations* of metals. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 312.

We have no heat to ſpare in Summer, it is very well if it be ſufficient for the *maturation* of fruits. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. [In phyſick.] *Maturation*, by ſome phyſical writers, is applied to the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digeſtion, which is the raiſing to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. *Quincy.*

MA'TURATIVE. *adj.* [from *maturo*, Latin.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeneſs.

Between the tropicks and the equator their ſecond Summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits than the former. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

2. Conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore.

Butter is *maturative*, and profitably mixed with anodynes and ſuppuratives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MATURE. *adj.* [*maturus*, Latin.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time.

[illegible] once he was *mature* for man.
In Britain where was he,
That could ſtand up his parallel,
Or rival object be? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience, who has seldom any vanity to gratify. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Mature the virgin was of Egypt's race,
Grace ſhap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

How ſhall I meet, or how accoſt the ſage,
Unſkill'd in ſpeech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. Brought near to completion.

This lies growing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Here i' th' ſands
Thee I'll rake up; and in the *mature* time,
With this ungracious paper ſtrike the ſight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Well-diſpoſed; fit for execution; well digeſted.

To MATURE. *v. a.* [*maturo*, Latin.] To ripen, to advance to ripeneſs.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and ſmear it a little with ſack, to ſee if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Love indulg'd my labours paſt,
Matures my preſent, and ſhall bound my laſt. *Pope.*

MATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *mature.*]

1. Ripely; completely.

2. With counſel well-digeſted.

A prince ought *maturely* to conſider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts. *Swift.*

3. Early; ſoon.

We are ſo far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into thoſe everlaſting habitations above. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MATU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*maturité*, French; *maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeneſs, completion.

It may not be unfit to call ſome of young years to train up for thoſe weighty affairs, againſt the time of greater *maturity*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Impatient nature had taught motion
[illegible] cerfully to fly
Before, and ſeize upon *maturity*. *Crashaw.*

Various mortifications muſt be undergone, many difficulties and obſtructions conquered, before we can arrive at a juſt *maturity* in religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MA'UDLIN. *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdelen*, who being drawn by painters with ſwoln eyes, and diſordered look, a drunken countenance, ſeems to have been ſo named from a ludicrous reſemblance to the picture of *Magdelen.*] Drunk; ſuddled.

And the kind *mauding* crowd melts in her praiſe.
Southern's Spartan Dame.

And largely, what ſhe wants in words, ſupplies,
With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes. *Roſcommon.*

MA'UDLIN. *n. ſ.* [*egeruton*, Latin.] A plant.

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digeſted into looſe umbels, but in other reſpects it is very like the coltsfoot. The ſpecies are three. *Miller.*

MAUGRE. *adv.* [*malgré*, French.] In ſpite of; notwithſtanding. It is now out of uſe.

Maugre all the world, will I keep ſafe;
Or ſome of you ſhall ſmoke for it in Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

Maugre thy ſtrength, place, youth, and eminence;
Thy valour, and thy heart, thou art a traitor. *Shakeſp.*

I through the ample air in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell, and ſhow
The pow'rs of darkneſs bound. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

Maugre all which, 'twas to ſtand laſt,
As long as monarchy ſhould laſt. *Hudibras, p. i.*

He propheſied of the ſucceſs of his goſpel; which, after his death, immediately took root, and ſpread itſelf everywhere, *maugre* all oppoſition or perſecution. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *n. ſ.* [*mauvis*, French.] A thruſh. An old word.

The world that cannot deem of worthy things,
When I do praiſe her, ſay I do but flatter;
So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* ſings,
Begins his witleſs note apace to clear. *Spenſer's Sonnet.*

In birds, kites have a reſemblance with hawks, and blackbirds with thruſhes and *maviſes*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from *mallens*, Latin.] To beat; to bruiſe; to hurt in coarſe or butcherly manner.

Will he who ſaw the ſoldier's mutton faſt,
And law thee *maul'd*, appear within the lift,
To witneſs truth? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Once ev'ry week poor Hannibal is *maul'd*,
The theme is given, and ſtrait the council's call'd,
Whether he ſhould to Rome directly go. *Dryden's Juv.*

I had ſome repute for proſe,
And, till they drove me out of date,
Could *maul* a miniſter of ſtate. *Swift's Miſcel.*
But fate with butchers plac'd thy prieſtly ſtall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack and *maul*. *Pope.*

MAUL. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer.

A man that beareth falſe witneſs is a *maul*, a ſword, and ſharp arrow. *Prov.* xxv 18

MAUND. *n. ſ.* [mand, Saxon; *mande*, Fr.] A hand baſket

To MA'UNDER *v. n.* [*mandire*, French.] To grumble, to murmur

He made me many viſits, *maundring* as if I had done him a diſcourteſy in leaving ſuch an opening. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MA'UNDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer, a grumbler

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Spelman* from *mande*, a hand-baſket, in which the king was accuſtomed to give alms to the poor.] The Thurſday before Good-friday.

MAUSO'LEUM *n. ſ.* [Latin; *mauſolée*, French. A name which was firſt given to a ſtately monument erected by his queen Artemiſia to her huſband Mauſolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW *n. ſ.* [maga, Saxon; *mage*, Dutch.]

1. The ſtomach of animals, and of human beings, in contempt.

So oft in feaſts with coſtly changes clad,
To cramm'd *maws* a ſprat new ſtomach brings. *Sidney.*
We have heats of dungs, and of bellies and *maws* of living creatures, and of their bloods. *Bacon.*
Though plenteous, all too little ſeems,
To ſtuff this *maw*, this vaſt unhidebound corps. *Milton*
The ſerpent, who his *maw* obſcene had fill'd,
The branches in his curl'd embraces held *Dryden.*

2. The craw of birds

Granivorous birds have the mechaniſm of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and ſoftens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the ſtomach, where it is ground by two ſtrong muſcles; in which action they are aſſiſted by ſmall ſtones, which they ſwallow for the purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'WKISH. *adj* [perhaps from *maw*.] Apt to give nauſea, apt to cauſe loathing.

Flow, Welſted! flow, like thine inſpirer beer,
So ſweetly *mawkiſh*, and ſo ſmoothly dull. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mawkiſh*.] Aptneſs to cauſe loathing.

MA'WMET *n. ſ.* [or *mammet*, from *mum* or *mother*.] A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH. *adj.* [from *mawm* or *mawmet*.] Fooliſh; idle; nauſeous.

It is one of the moſt nauſeous, *mawmiſh* mortifications, for a man of ſenſe to have to do with a punctual, finical fop.
Addiſon.

MAW-WORM. *n. ſ.* [*maw* and *worm*.]

Ordinary gut-worms looſen, and ſlide off from, the intern tunick of the guts, and frequently creep into the ſtomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the ſweet chyle; whence they are called ſtomach or *maw-worms* *Harvey on Conſ.*

MA'XILLAR } *adj* [*maxillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the
MA'XILLARY } jaws.

The greateſt quantity of hard ſubſtance contained is towards the head, there is the ſkull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 754.

MA'XIM. *n. ſ.* [*maxime*, French, *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom, a general principle; a leading truth.

Thus *maxim* out of love I teach. *Shakeſpeare.*
It is a *maxim* in ſtate, that all countries of new acqueſt, till ſettled, are rather matters of burden than of ſtrength.
Bacon's War with Spain.
Yet, as in duty bound, they ſerve him on,
Nor eaſe, nor wealth, nor life itſelf regard,
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryden*
That the temper, the ſentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and diſpoſition of thoſe they converſe with, is a reflection which has long ſince paſſed into proverbs, and been ranked among the ſtanding *maxims* of human wiſdom. *Roger's Sermons.*

MAY, auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [magan, Saxon, *mogben*, Dutch.]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted, to be allowed; as, you *may* do for me [*per me licet*] all you can.

He that is ſent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, deſigning to improve himſelf, *may* get into the converſation of perſons of condition. *Locke on Education.*

2. To be poſſible; with the words *may be*.

Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us ſpeak of the work. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. To be by chance.

It *may be*, I ſhall otherwiſe bethink me. *Shakſp.*
How old *may* Phillis *be*, you aſk,
Whoſe beauty thus all hearts engages?
To anſwer is no eaſy talk,
For ſhe has really two ages. *Prior.*

4. To have power.

This auto tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kinds, what he *may* do as juſt, and what he *may* do as poſſible *Bacon.*
Make the moſt of life you *may*, *Bourne.*

5. A word expreſſing deſire.

May you live happily and long for the ſervice of your country. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Æneis.*

MAY-*be*. Perhaps.

May-be, that better reaſon will aſſwage
The raſh revenger's heart, words well diſpos'd
Have ſecret pow'r t'appeaſe inflamed rage. *Fairy Queen.*
May-be, the amorous count ſolicits her
In the unlawful purpoſe. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou haſt to give;
Then add thoſe *may-be* years thou haſt to live. *Dryden.*
What they offer is bare *may-be* and ſhift, and ſcarce ever amounts to a tolerable reaſon. *Creech.*

MAY. *n. ſ.* [*Maius*, Latin.] The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer; the early or gay part of life

Or [illegible]
Love, whoſe month is ever *May*,
Spied a bloſſom paſſing fair,
Playing in the wanton air *Shakeſp. Love's Labour loſt*
Maids are *May* when they are maids,
But the ſky changes when they are wives. *Shakeſp.*
My liege
Is in the very *May*-morn of his youth,
Ripe for exploits. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Deſpight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His *May* of youth, and bloom of luſtihood. *Shakeſp.*
May muſt be drawn with a ſweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daiſies, hawthorns, and blue-bottles. *Peacham.*
Hail bounteous *May*, that do'ſt inſpire
Mirth and youth, and warm deſire;
Woods and groves are of thy dreſſing,
Hill and dale doth boaſt thy bleſſing. *Milton.*

To MAY *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on *May* morning.

When merry May firſt early calls the morn,
With merry maids a *maying* they do go. *Sidney.*
Cupid with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a *maying* *Milton.*

MAY BUG. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer *Ainſ.*

MAY-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *day*.] The firſt of *May*.

'Tis as much impoſſible,
Unleſs we ſwept them from the door with cannons,
To ſcatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em ſleep
On *May-day* morning. *Shakeſpeare.*

MAY FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant.

The plague, they report, hath a ſcent of the *May-flower*.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.

MAY-FLY. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *fly*.] An inſect.

He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caudis. *Walton's Angler.*

MAY GAME. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *game*.] Diverſion; ſport, ſuch as are uſed on the firſt of *May*.

The king this while, though he ſeemed to account of the deſigns of Perkin but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coaſts. *Bacon.*
Like early lovers, whoſe unpractis'd hearts
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,
When once they find their jealouſies were vain,
With double heat renew their fires again. *Drydn.*

MAY-LILY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *lily of the valley*.

MAY-POLE. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in *May*.

Amid the area wide ſhe took her ſtand,
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the ſtrand. *Pope.*

MAY WEED. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *weed*.] A ſpecies of chamomile, called alſo ſtinking chamomile, which grows wild. *Miller.*

The *May-weed* doth burne, and the thiſtle doth freat,
The ditches put downward both rie and the wheat *Tuſſer.*

MA'YOR. *n. ſ.* [*major*, Lat.] The chief magiſtrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.

My Lord, the *mayor* of London comes to greet you.
Shakeſpeare's Rich. III.
When the king once heard it, out of anger,
He ſent command to the lord *mayor* ſtrait
To ſtop the rumour *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*
The *mayor* of this town locked up the gates of the city
Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.
Would'ſt thou not rather chuſe a ſmall renown,
To be the *mayor* of ſome poor, paltry town. *Dr*

MA'YORALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor

It is incorporated with a *mayoralty*, and ſendeth burgeſſes to the parliament. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

There was a ſharp proſecution againſt Sir William Capel, for miſgovernment in his *mayoralty* *Bacon's Henry VII*

MA'YORESS *n. ſ.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of the mayor

MA'ZARD *n. f.* [*mafchoire*, French.] A jaw. *Hanmer*

Now my lady Worm's chapels, and knockt about the *mazzard* with a sexton's spade *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Where thou might'ſt ſtickle without hazard
Of outrage to thy hue and *mazzard*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

MAZE. *n. f.* [*miſſen*, Dutch, to miſtake, *maze*, a whirlpool, *Skinner*

1. A [illegible] intricate walking; perplexity.

Ale, like a copious river, pour'd his ſong
O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground. *Thomſon.*

2. Confuſion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.

He left in himſelf nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dungeon of ſorrow. *Sidney, b.* ii.

While they ſtudy how to bring to paſs that religion may ſeem but a matter made, they loſe themſelves in the very *maze* of their own diſcourſes, as if reaſon did even purpoſely forſake them, who of purpoſe forſake God, the author thereof *Hooker, b.* v.

I have thruſt myſelf into this *maze*,
Haply to wave and thrive as beſt I may. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuſe.

Much was I *maz'd* to ſee this monſter kind,
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue *Spenſer.*

MA'ZY. *adj.* [from *maze.*] Perpleked, confuſed.

The Lapithæ to chariots add the ſtate
Of bits and bridles, taught the ſteed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden.*

MA'ZER *n. f.* [*maſer*, Dutch, a knot of maple.] A maple cup.

Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchaſed many a fair ſight
Of bears and tygers that make fierce war *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Virgil obſerves, like Theocritus, a juſt decorum, both of the ſubject and the perſons, as particularly in the third paſtoral, where one of his ſhepherds deſcribes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiouſly carved. *Dryden's Virgil.*

M. D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of phyſick.

ME,

1. The oblique caſe of *I*

Me, only *me*, the hand of fortune bore,
Unbleſt to tread an interdicted ſhore. *Pope's Odyſſey*
For *me* the fates ſeverely kind, ordain
A cool ſuſpenſe. *Pope.*

2. *Me* is ſometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.

He thruſts *me* himſelf into the company of three or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table. *Shakeſpeare.*

He preſently, as greatneſs knows itſelf,
Steps *me* a little higher than his vow
Made to my father, while his blood was poor. *Shakeſp.*

I, having been acquainted with the ſmell before, knew it was Crab, and goes *me* to the fellow that whips the dogs. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

I followed *me* cloſe, came in foot and hand, and, with a thought, ſeven of the eleven I paid. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV

3. It is ſometimes uſed ungrammatically for *I*; as, *methinks.*

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye ſee your courteſy. *Shakeſpeare*

ME'ACOCK *n. f.* [*mes coq. Skinner*] An uxorious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK. *adj.* Tame; tumorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to ſee,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curſteſt ſhrew. *Shakeſp.*

MEAD. *n. f.* [mæðe, Saxon, *meethe*, Dutch, *meth*, Germ. *hydromeli*, Lat.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.

Though not ſo ſolutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

He ſheers his over burden'd ſheep;
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars. *Dryden.*

MEAD. } *n. f.* [mæðe, Sax.] Ground ſomewhat watery, not
MEADOW. } plowed, but covered with graſs and flowers

Where all thing in common do reſt,
Corne feeld with the paſture and *mead*,
Yet what doth it ſtand you in ſtead? *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

A band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat *meadow* ground *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

Paints her, 'tis true, with the ſame hand which ſpreads,
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,
When laviſh nature with her beſt attire
Cloaths the gay ſpring, the ſeaſon of deſire. *Waller.*

Yet ere to-morrow's ſun ſhall ſhew his head,
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,
Or crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed. *Drydon.*

MEADOW SAFFRON. *n. f.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant.

Meadow-ſaffron hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, [illegible], riſing in form of a ſmall tube, and is gra- [illegible] into ſix ſegments it has likewiſe a ſolid, bul bous root, covered w[illegible] *Miller.*

[illegible] [*almaria*, Lat.] A plant.

ſweet hath a flower compoſed of ſeveral leaves placed in a circular order, and expanding in form of a roſe, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which becomes a fruit compoſed of many little membranous crooked huſks gathered into an head, each of which generally contains one ſeed. *Miller.*

MEAGER *adj.* [*maigre*, French, *macer*, Latin]

1. Lean; wanting fleſh, ſtarven.

Thou art ſo lean and *meagre* waxen late,
That ſcarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate. *Hubberd.*

Now will the canker ſorrow eat my bud,
And chaſe the native beauty from his cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghoſt,
As dim and *meagre* as an ague's fit. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Meager were his looks,
Sharp miſery had worn him to the bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whatſoever their neighbour gets, they loſe, and the very bread that one eats makes t'other *meager*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The reeking entrails
He to his *meagre* maſt ſtis made a prey. *Dryden.*

Fierce famine with her *meagre* face,
And fevers of the fiery race,
In ſwarms th' offending wretch ſurround,
All brooding on the blaſted ground:
And limping death, waſh'd on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden.*

2. Poor; hungry.

Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the *meagre* ſoil. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

It cannot be, that I ſhould be ſo ſhamefully betrayed, and as a man *meagered* with long watching and painful labour, laid himſelf down to ſleep. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

MEAGERNESS. *n. f* [from *meager.*]

1. Leanneſs, want of fleſh.

2. [illegible]

Poynings, the better to make compenſation of the *meagerneſs* of his ſervice in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament *Bacon's Henry* VII

MEAK *n. f.* A hook with a long handle.

A *meake* for the peaſe, and to ſwing up the brake. *Tuſſ.*

MEAL. *n. f.* [mæle, Saxon, repaſt or portion.]

1. The act of eating at a certain time.

Boaz ſaid unto her at *meal* time, Come eat, and dip thy morſel *Ruth* ii. 14.

The quantity of aliment neceſſary to keep the animal in a due ſtate of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A repaſt.

What ſtrange fiſh
Hath made his *meal* on thee? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Give them great *meals* of beef, and iron and ſteel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

They made m' a miſer's feaſt of happineſs,
And could not furniſh out another *meal*. *Dryden.*

3. A part; a fragment

That yearly rent is ſtill paid into the Exchequer, even as the former caſualty itſelf was wont to be, in parcel *meal*, brought in, and anſwered there. *Bacon.*

4. [Mælepe, Saxon; *meel*, Dutch; *mahlen*, to grind, German] The flower or edible part of corn.

In the bolting and ſifting of near fourteen years of ſuch power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but muſt have a mixture of pollard and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Weſton*

An old weazel conveys himſelf into a *meal*-tub for the mice to come to her, ſince ſhe could not go to them.

[illegible]

To MEAL. *v. a.* [*meler*, French.] To ſprinkle; to mingle.

Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

MEALMAN. *n. f.* [*meal* and *man*] One that deals in meal.

MEALY. *adj.* [from *meal.*]

1. Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal, having the qualities of meal

The *mealy* parts of plants diſſolved in water make too viſcid an aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Beſprinkled, as with meal

With four wings, as all farinaceous and *mealy*-winged animals, as butterflies and moths. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Like a gay inſect, in his ſummer ſhine,
The fop light fluttering ſpreads his *mealy* wings. *Thomſon.*

MEALY MOUTHED. *adj.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *mild-mouthed* or *mellow-mouthed* but perhaps from the ſore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to comminute their grain, muſt be fed with meal.] Soft mouthed, unable to ſpeak freely

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature ſpeaks ſo plain. *L'Eſtrange*

MEALYMOUTHEDNESS. *n. f* [from the adjective.] Baſhfulneſs, reluctance of ſpeech.

M E A

MEAN *adj.* [mæne, Saxon.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.

She was ſtricken with moſt obſtinate love to a young man but of *mean* parentage, in her father's court, named Antiphilus; ſo *mean*, as that he was but the ſon of her nurſe, and by that means, without other deſert, became known of her. *Sidney, b. ii.*

This faireſt maid of fairer mind,
By fortune *mean*, in nature born a queen. *Sidney.*

Let pale-fac'd fear keep with the *mean*-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

True hope is ſwift, and flies with ſwallow's wings,
Kings it makes gods, and *meaner* creatures, kings. *Shak.*

2. Low-minded, baſe; ungenerous; ſpiritleſs.

The ſhepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,
More than I know the ſound of Marcius' tongue
From every *meaner* man. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Can you imagine I ſo *mean* could prove,
To ſave my life by changing of my love? *Dryden*

We ſeek not to pleaſe men, nor to promote any *mean*, worldly intereſt. *Smalridge's Sermons*

3. Contemptible, deſpicable.

The Roman legions, and great Ceſar found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *Philips.*

I have ſacrificed much of my own ſelf love, in preventing not only many *mean* things from ſeeing the light, but many which I thought tolerable. *Pope.*

4. Low in the degree of any property; low in worth; low in power.

Some things are good, yet in ſo *mean* a degree of goodneſs, that many are only not diſproved nor diſallowed of God for them. *Hooker, b. ii.*

The lands be not holden of her majeſty in chief, but by a *mean* tenure in ſoccage, or by knight's ſervice at the moſt *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

By this extortion he ſuddenly grew from a *mean* to a mighty eſtate, inſomuch that his ancient inheritance being not one thouſand marks yearly, he became able to diſpend ten thouſand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

To peaceful Rome new laws ordain,
Call'd from his *mean* abode a ſceptre to ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

5. [*Moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without excels.

He ſaw this gentleman, one of the propereſt and beſt-graced men that ever I ſaw, being of middle age and a *mean* ſtature. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Now read with them thoſe organick arts which enable men to diſcourſe and write, and according to the fitteſt ſtyle of lofty, *mean*, or lowly *Milton on Education.*

6. Intervening; intermediate.

In the *mean* while the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. *1 Kings xviii. 45*

There is French wheat, which is bearded, and requireth the beſt for, recompenſing the ſame with a profitable plen, and not wheat, ſo termed becauſe it is unbearded, is contented with a *meaner* earth, and contenting with a ſuitable grain. *Carew on Cornwall*

MEAN *n. ſ.* [*moyen*, French.]

1. Mediocrity; middle rate, medium

Oft 'tis ſeen,
Our *mean* ſecurities, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Temperance with golden ſquare,
Betwixt them both can meaſure out a *mean*. *Shakeſp.*

There is a *mean* in all things, and a certain meaſure wherein the good and the beautiful conſiſt, and out of which they never can depart. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any *mean* in poeſie. *Roſcommon.*

Againſt her then her forces prudence joins,
And to the golden *mean* herſelf confines. *Denham.*

2. Meaſure, regulation.

The rolling ſea reſounding ſoft,
In his big baſe them fitly anſwered,
And on the rock the waves breaking aloft,
A ſolemn *mean* unto them meaſured. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Interval, interim, mean time

But ſith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguiſh rather than of crime hath been,
Reſerve her cauſe to her eternal doom,
And in the *mean* vouchſafe her honourable tomb.
Fairy Queen.

4. Inſtrument; meaſure, that which is uſed in order to any end.

Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known the valiant *mean* of her ſafety. *Sidney, b. i.*

As long as that which Chriſtians did was good, and no way ſubject to juſt reproof, their virtuous converſation was a *mean* to work the Heathens converſion unto Chriſt. *Hooker.*

It is no excuſe unto him who, being drunk, commiteth ſin, and alledgeth that his wits were not his own; inaſmuch as himſelf might have choſen whether his wits ſhould by this *mean* have been taken from him. *Hooker, b. i.*

He temperature goodly wrought
Their contrary diſpoſitions with moſt *meet mean*,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themſelves within their ſundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenſer.*

I'll deviſe a *mean* to draw the Moor
Out of the way, that your converſe and buſineſs
May be more free. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

No place will pleaſe me ſo, no *mean* of death,
As here by Cæſar and by you cut off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nature is made better by no *mean*,
But nature makes that *mean*; ſo over that art
Which, you ſay, adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Your doctrine leads them to look on this end as eſſential, and on the *means* as indifferent. *Lord Bolingbroke to Swift.*

5. It is often uſed in the plural, and by ſome not very grammatically with an adjective ſingular.

The more baſe art thou,
To make ſuch *means* for her as thou haſt done,
And leave her on ſuch ſlight conditions. *Shakeſpeare*

By this *means* he had them the more at vantage, being tired and harraſſed with a long march. *Bacon's Henry III.*

Becauſe he wanted *means* to perform any great action, he made *means* to return the ſooner. *Davies on Ireland.*

Strong was their plot,
Their parties great, *means* good, the ſeaſon fit,
Their practice cloſe, their faith ſuſpected not. *Daniel*

By this *means* not only many helpleſs perſons will be provided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Who is there that hath the leiſure and *means* to collect all the proofs concerning moſt of the opinions he has, ſo as ſafely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view *Locke.*

A good character, when eſtabliſhed, ſhould not be reſted in as an end, but only employed as a *means* of doing ſtill farther good. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It renders us careleſs of approving ourſelves to God by religious duties, and, by that *means*, ſecuring the continuance of his goodneſs *Atterbury's Sermons.*

6. *By all* MEANS. Without doubt, without heſitation; without fail.

7. *By no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all

The wine on this ſide of the lake is *by no means* ſo good as that on the other *Addiſon on Italy.*

8. *Means* are likewiſe uſed for revenue, fortune, probably from *deſmenes.*

Your *means* are very ſlender, and your waſte is great.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Ruſt ſword; cool bluſhes, and, parolles, live
Safeſt in ſhame! being fool'd, by fool'ry thrive,
There's place and *means* for every man alive. *Shakeſp.*

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of *means* enforce you not to evil,
And, as we hear you do reform yourſelves,
Give you advancement. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Eſſex did not build or adorn any houſe; the queen perchance ſpending his time, and himſelf his *means*. *Wotton.*

9. MEAN TIME. } In the intervening time ſometimes an
MEAN TIME } [illegible]

The world ſhall burn, and from her aſhes ſpring
New heav'n and earth. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iii.*

Mean-time the rapid heav'ns roll'd down the light,
And on the ſhaded ocean ruſh'd the night. *Dryden.*

Mean-time her warlike brother on the ſeas,
His waving ſtreamers to the winds diſplays. *Dryden.*

Mean time, in ſhades of night Æneas lies,
Care ſeiz'd his ſoul, and ſleep forſook his eyes. *Dryden.*

Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,
And, as I ſee occaſion, favour thee *Addiſon's Cato.*

The Roman legions were all recalled to help their country againſt the Goths, *mean-time* the Britons, left to ſhift for themſelves, and daily harraſſed by cruel inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *Swift.*

To MEAN *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.] To [illegible] in the mind; to intend, to purpoſe

When your children ſhall ſay, What *mean* you by this ſervice? ye ſhall ſay, It is the paſſover. *Exod. xii. 26.*

Theſe draughts if thou canſt give,
Mirth, with thee I *mean* to live *Milton*

To MEAN.

1. To purpoſe; to intend, to deſign.

Ye thought evil againſt me, but God *meant* it unto good, to ſave much people alive. *Gen. l. 20.*

And ſee more perfect have attain'd than fate
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot. *Milton.*

I practiſ'd it to make you taſte your cheer
With double pleaſure, firſt prepar'd by fear:
So royal ſubjects often ſeize their prince,
Yet *mean* no ſacred perſon not the leaſt offence. *Dryden*

2. To intend; to hunt covertly, to understand.

I more easily forsake an argument on which I could delight to dwell; I *mean* your judgment in your choice of friends. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*

Whatever was *meant* by them, it could not be that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel. *Locke.*

MEA'NDER. *n. f.* [*Meander* is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding course.] Maze; labyrinth, flexuous passage; serpentine winding, winding course.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various *meanders* of the veins, arteries, and integrals of the body. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

'Tis well, that while mankind
Through fate's perverse *meanders* errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares *Prior*
While lingʼring rivers in *meanders* glide,
They scatter verdant life on either side;
The vales smile, and with their flowʼry face,
And wealthy births confess the floods embrace. *Blackmore.*

Law is a bottomless pit. John Bull was flattered by the lawyers, that his suit would not last above a year, yet ten long years did Hocus steer his cause through all the *meanders* of the law, and all the courts. *Arbuthnot*

MEA'NDROUS. *adj.* [from *meander.*] Winding, flexuous.

ME'ANING. *n. f.* [from *mean.*]

1. Purpose, intention.

I am no honest man, if there be any good *meaning* toward you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Habitual intention.

Some whose *meaning* hath at first been fair,
Grow knaves by use, and rebels by despair. *R*

3. The sense; the thing understood.

The *meaning*, not the name, I call for thee,
Not of the Muses nine. *Milton's Par. Lost, b* vii.

These lost the sense their learning to display,
And those explain'd the *meaning* quite away. *Pope.*

No word more frequently in the mouths of men than conscience; and the *meaning* of it is, in some measure, understood: however, it is a word extremely abused by many, who apply other *meanings* to it which God Almighty never intended. *Swift's Miscel.*

ME'ANLY *adv.* [from *mean.*]

1. Moderately; not in a great degree.

Dr. Metcalfe, master of St. John's College, a man *meanly* learned himself, but not *meanly* affectioned to set forward learning in others. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated, but painting eminently flourished. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Without dignity, poorly.

It was the winter wild,
While the heavʼn-born child,
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*

The Persian state will not endure a king
So *meanly* born. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Without greatness of mind, ungenerously.

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power, you know I must obey. *Prior.*

4. Without respect.

Our kindred, and our very names, seem to have something desirable in them, we cannot bear to have others think *meanly* of them. *Watts's Logick.*

ME'ANNESS. *n. f.* [from *mean.*]

1. Want of excellence.

The manifest greatness or *meanness* of knowledge to do other things, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

This figure is of a later date by the *meanness* of the workmanship. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.

No other nymphs have title to mens hearts,
But as their *meanness* larger hopes imparts. *Waller*

Poverty, and *meanness* of condition, expose the wisest to scorn, it being natural for men to place their esteem rather upon things great than good. *South's Sermons.*

3. Lowness of mind.

The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain *meanness* of mind, as well as lowness of condition. *South's Sermons.*

4. Sordidness; niggardliness.

MEANT, pret. and part. pass. of *to mean.*

By Silvia if thy charming self be *meant*,
If friendship be thy virgin vows extent
O! let me in Amanta's praises join,
Her's my esteem shall be, my passion thine *Prior.*

MEASE. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of measure: as, a *measure* of things is five hundred. *Ainsw.*

MEASLES. *n. f.* [*morbilli*, Latin.]

Measles are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice, and bear this name, which is a diminutive of morbus, because it hath been accounted a species of such malignant and pestilential fevers, to which comparatively this is so in a much inferior degree. *Quincy.*

My lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those *measles*,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to catch them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were rife and mortal, as likewise the *measles*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A disease of swine.

One, when he had an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it, nothing ever thrived on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed; the swine died of the *measles*, and the sheep of the rot. *B. Johnson's Discovery.*

3. A disease of trees.

Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *measles*, by being scorched with the sun. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ME'ASLED. *adj.* [from *measles.*] Infected with the measles.

Thou vermin wretches,
As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched,
Thou tail of worship, that dost grow
On rump of justice as of cow. *Hudibras, p.* i.

ME'ASLY. *adj.* [from *measles.*] Scabbed with the measles.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as the scrubb'd her *measly* rump. *Swift.*

ME'ASURABLE *adj.*

1. Such as may be measured, such as may admit of computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and indivisible, not *measurable* by time and motion, nor to be computed by number of successive moments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity.

ME'ASURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *measurable.*] Quality of admitting to be measured.

ME'ASURABLY. *adv.* [from *measurable.*] Moderately.

Wine *measurably* drunk, and in season, bringeth gladness of the heart. *Eccluf* xxxi. 28.

ME'ASURE. *n. f.* [*mesure*, French; *mensura*, Latin.]

1. That by which any thing is measured.

A taylor's news,
Who stood with shears and *measure* in his hand,
Standing on slippers, which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet,
Told of many a thousand. *Shakesp. King John.*

A concave *measure*, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the capaciousness of any other vessel. *Holder.*

All magnitudes are capable of being measured; but it is the application of one to another which makes actual *measures.* *Holder on Time.*

When Moses speaks of *measures*, for example, of an ephah, he presumes they knew what *measure* he meant: that he himself was skilled in weights and *measures*, arithmetick and geometry, there is no reason to doubt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence. *More.*

I expect, from those that judge by first sight and rash *measures*, to be thought fond or insolent. *Glanville's Scep.*

3. Proportion, quantity settled.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto; and to proportion as well excesses as defects are opposite. *Hooker.*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *measures* of punishment; yet it is certain there is such a law. *Locke.*

4. A stated quantity; as, a measure of wine.

Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a *measure*
The table round. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again,
Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shakespeare.*

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

Good Kent, how shall I live and work
To match thy goodness? life will be too short,
And ev'ry *measure* fail me. *Shakesp. King Lear*

We will not boast of things without our *measure*, but according to the measure of the rule which God hath distributed to us, a *measure* to reach even unto you. 2 *Cor.* x. 13.

If else thou seek'st
Ought, not surpassing human *measure*, say. *Milton.*

Our religion sets before us not the example of a stupid stoick, who had, by obstinate principles, hardened himself against all pain beyond the common *measures* of humanity, but an example of a man like ourselves. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

7. Degree.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession, so that you neither omit it when your own

own heart may tell you that there is something amiss, nor over-scrupulously pursue it when you are not conscious to yourself of notable failings. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

The rains were but preparatory in some *measure*, and the violence and consummation of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

8 Proportionate time; musical time.

Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains,
And thy fond heart beats *measure* to thy strains. *Prior.*

9. Motion harmonically regulated.

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight,
When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport. *Shakesp.*

As when the stars in their ethereal race,
At length have roll'd around the liquid space,
From the same point of heav'n their course advance,
And move in *measures* of their former dance. *Dryden.*

10. A stately dance. This sense is, I believe, obsolete.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure* and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly, modest as a *measure*, full of state and ancientry. *Shakespeare.*

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful *measures*. *Shakespeare.*

11. Moderation; not excess.

O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstasy;
In *measure* rein thy joy, scant this excess;
I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,
For fear I surfeit. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without *measure*. *Isa.* vi. 14.

12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense is

[illegible]

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days what it is, that I may know how frail I am. *Psal.*

13. Any thing adjusted.

He only lived according to nature, the other by all customs, and *measures* taken by other mens eyes and tongues. *Taylor's holy living.*

Christ reveals to us the *measures* according to which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.

I addressed them to a lady, and affected the softness of expression, and the smoothness of *measure*, rather than the height of thought. *Dryden.*

The numbers themselves, though of the heroick *measure*, should be the smoothest imaginable. *Pope.*

15. Tune, proportionate notes.

The joyous nymphs and light foot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
And to the *measures* of their melodies
Did learn to move their nimble-shifting feet. *Spenser.*

16. Mean of action, mean to an end.

His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*

17 To have hard *measure*; to be hardly dealt by

To Me'asure. *v. a.* [*mesurer*, French; *mensuro*, Latin.]

1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule.

Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronea, proud letters, writ back, that if he *measured* his own shadow he would find it no longer than it was before his victory. *Bacon's Apophth.*

2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shakespeare.*

I'll tell thee all my whole device
At the park-gate, and therefore haste away,
For we must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shakespeare.*

The vessel ploughs the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness.

Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite
Thy pow'r! What thought can *measure* thee, or tongue
Relate thee? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

4. To adjust, to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Taylor.*

Silver is the instrument as well as measure of commerce, and 'tis by the quantity of silver he gets for any commodity in exchange that he *measures* the value of the commodity he sells. *Locke.*

5. To mark out in stated quantities.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity which is called time, *measured* out by the sun, and reaches from the beginning of the world to its consummation. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what measure you mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *Matth.* vii. 2.

Me'asureless. *adj.* [from *measure.*] Immense, immeasurable.

He shut up the *measureless* content. *Shakespeare.*

Me'asurement. *n. s.* [from *measure.*] Mensuration; act of measuring.

Me'asurer. *n. s.* [from *measure.*] One that measures.

Me'asuring. *adj.* [from *measure.*] It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go
So far, but that the best are *measuring* casts,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

Meat. *n. s.* [*met*, French.]

1. Flesh to be eaten.

To his father he sent ten she asses laden with corn, and bread, and *meat*, for his father by the way. *Gen.* xlv. 23.

Carnivorous and birds of prey, are no good *meat*, but the reason is, rather the choleric nature of those birds than their feeding upon flesh, for pewets and ducks feed upon flesh, and yet are good *meat*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 859.

There was a multitude of excises, as, the vectigal macelli, a tax upon *meat*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food in general.

Never words were musick to thine ear,
And never *meat* sweet-savour'd in thy taste,
Unless I spake or carv'd. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

Meats for the belly, and the belly for *meats*; but God shall destroy both. 1 *Cor.* vi. 13.

Me'ated. *adj.* [from *meat.*] Fed, foddered.

Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and used. *Tusser's Husb.*

Meathe. *n. s.* [*medd*, Welsh, unde *mede*, meddwi ebrius sum.] Drink.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meathes*
From many a berry. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

Me'azling. *part.* generally called *mizzling*. See Mizzle.

The air feels more moist when the water is in small than in great drops; in *meazling* and soaking rain, than in great showers. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Mecha'nical. } *adj.* [*mechanicus*, Lat. *mechanique*, French,
Mecha'nick. } from μηχανή.]

1. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.

Know you not, being *mechanical*, you ought not walk upon a labouring day, without the sign of your profession? *Shak.*

Hang him, *mechanical* fat-butter rogue; I will stare him out of his wits, I will new him with my cudgel. *Shakesp.*

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Descend to a *mechanick* dialect. *Roscommon.*

2. Constructed by the laws of mechanicks.

Many a fair precept in poetry is, like a seeming demonstration in mathematicks, very specious in the diagram, but failing in the *mechanick* operation. *Dryden.*

The main business of natural philosophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypotheses, and to deduce causes from effects till we come to the very first cause, which certainly is not *mechanical*; and not only to unfold the mechanism of the world, but chiefly to resolve these, and such like questions. *Newton's Opticks.*

3 Skilled in mechanicks.

Mecha'nick. *n. s.* A manufacturer; a low workman

Do not bid me
Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate
Again with Rome's *mechanicks*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

A third proves a very heavy philosopher, who possibly would have made a good *mechanick*, and have done well enough at the useful philosophy of the space or the anvil. *South.*

Mecha'nicks. *n. s.* [*mechanica*, Latin.]

Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion, a mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris*

The rudiments of geography, with some [illegible] *mechanicks*, may be easily conveyed into the minds of acute young persons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Salmoneus was a great proficient in *mechanicks*, and inventor of a vessel which imitated thunder. *Broome.*

Mecha'nically. *adv.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechanism.

They suppose even the common animals that are in being, to have been formed *mechanically* among the rest. *Ray.*

Later philosophers feign hypotheses for explaining all things *mechanically*, and refer other causes to metaphysicks. *Newton.*

MECHA'NICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *mechanick*]
1. Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm.
2. Meanneſs
MECHANI'CIAN. *n. f.* [*mechanicien*, French.] A man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines.
Some were figured like male, others like female ſcrews, as *mechanicians* ſpeak. *Boyle.*
MECHA'NISM. *n. f.* *mechaniſme*, French.]
1. Action according to mechanick laws.
After the chyle has paſſed through the lungs, nature continues her uſual *mechaniſm*, to convert it into animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
He acknowledges nothing beſides matter and motion, ſo that all muſt be performed either by *mechaniſm* or a[illegible] either of which is wholly unaccountable.
2. Conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any compound [illegible]
MECHOA'CAN. *n. f.*
Mechoacan is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long, and of the thickneſs of a man's wriſt, uſually divided [illegible] two branches at the bottom: what we ſee [illegible] cut tranſverſely into ſlices for the conv[illegible] its firſt introduction into Europe was about [illegible] twenty years ago: it is brought from the prov[illegible] *choacan* in South America, from whence it [illegible] plant which affords it is a ſpecies of bindweed, and its ſtalks, which are angular, and full of a reſinous milky juice, climb upon every thing which ſtands near them: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
M[illegible] *n. f.* [illegible]
1. Expreſſed juice of *poppy*.
2. The firſt excrement of children
Infants new-born have a *meconium*, or ſort of dark-coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
ME'DAL. *n. f.* [*medaille*, Fr. probably from *metallum*, Lat.]
1. An ancient coin.
The Roman *medals* were their current money, when an action deſerved to be recorded on a coin, it was ſtampt, and iſſued out of the mint. *Addiſon's Guard.* N°. 96
2. A piece ſtamped in honour of ſome remarkable performance.
MEDA'LLICK. *n. f.* [from *medal.*] Pertaining to medals.
You will never, with all your *medallick* eloquence, perſuade [illegible] us, that it is better to have a pocketful of Otho's than [illegible]'s. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*
MEDA'LLION. *n. f.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] A large antique ſtamp or medal.
Medallions, in reſpect of the other coins, were the ſame as modern medals in reſpect of modern money. *Addiſon.*
MEDA'LLIST. *n. f.* [*medalliſte*, Fr.] A man ſkilled or curious in medals.
In the language of a *medalliſt*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treaſure of money, but of knowledge. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*
To ME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]
1. To have to do, in this ſenſe it is always followed by *with*.
It is reported that caſſia, when gathered, is put into the ſkins of beaſts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and ſo make it hollow; but *meddle* not *with* the back, becauſe it is bitter. *Bacon*
With the power of it upon the ſpirits of men we will only *meddle*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 945.
I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling with* the deſign nor diſpoſition. *Dryden.*
2. To interpoſe, to act in any thing.
For my part, I'll not *meddle* nor make any farther. *Shak.*
In every turn of ſtate, without *meddling* on either ſide, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryden.*
The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the ſucceſſion of princes; but, by our author's principles, have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke*
What haſt thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? to diſpoſe of my eſtate, old boy? *Arbuthnot.*
3. To interpoſe or intervene importunely or officiouſly.
Why ſhould'ſt thou *meddle* to thy hurt. 2 *Kings* xiv. 10.
It is an honour for a man to ceaſe from ſtrife but every fool will be *meddling*. *Prov.* xx. 3
This *meddling* prieſt longs to be found a fool. *Rowe.*
Let me ſhake off th' intruſive cares of day,
And lay the *meddling* ſenſes all aſide. *Thomſon's Winter.*
To ME'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *meſler*, Fr.] To mix, to mingle. Obſolete.
A *meddled* ſtate of the orders of the goſpel, and the ceremonies of popery, is not the beſt way to baniſh popery. *Hooker, b.* iv.
He that had well yeon'd his lere,
Thus *medled* his talk with many a teare. *Spenſer.*
ME'DDLER. *n. f.* [from *meddle*] One who buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern.
Do not drive away ſuch as bring thee information, as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*
This may be applied to thoſe that aſſume to themſelves the merits of other mens ſervices, *meddlers*, boaſters, and impertinents. *L'Eſtrange.*
ME'DDLESOME *adj.* Intermeddling: as, *a meddleſome*, *buſy body*. *Arbuth.*
MEDIA'STINE. *n. f.* [French, *mediaſtinum*, Latin.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved.
None of the membranes which inveſt the inſide of the breaſt but may be the ſeat of this diſeaſe, the *mediaſtine* as well as the pleura. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
To ME'DIATE. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.]
1. To interpoſe as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede
The corruption of manners in the world, we ſhall find owing to ſome *mediating* ſchemes that offer to comprehend the different intereſts of ſin and religion. *Rogers.*
2. To be between two.
By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body. *Digby.*
To ME'DIATE. *v. a.*
1. To form by mediation
The earl made many profeſſions of his deſire to interpoſe, and *mediate* a good peace between the nations *Clarend.*
I poſſeſs chemiſts and corpuſcularians of advantages by the confederacy I am *mediating* between them. *Boyle.*
2. To limit by ſomething in the middle.
They ſtyled a double ſtep, that is, the ſpace from the elevation of one foot to the ſame foot ſet down again, *mediated* by a ſtep of the other foot a pace equal to five feet *Holder on Time.*
ME'DIATE. *adj* [*mediat*, French; *medius*, Latin.]
1. Interpoſed; intervening
Soon the *mediate* clouds ſhall be diſpell'd;
The ſun ſhall ſoon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*
2. Middle, between two extremes.
Anxious we hover in a *mediate* ſtate,
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*
2. Acting as a means. Unuſual.
The moſt important care of a new and vigorous king, was his marriage for *mediate* eſtabliſhment of the royal line. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*
ME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *mediate.*] By a ſecondary cauſe, in ſuch a manner that ſomething acts between the firſt cauſe and the laſt effect.
God worketh all things amongſt us *mediately* by ſecondary means; the which means of our ſafety being ſhipping and ſea-forces, are to be eſteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchſafeth his grace to uſe them aright. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
Peſtilent contagion is propagated immediately by converſing with infected perſons, and *mediately* by peſtilent ſeminaries propagated through the air. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
MEDIA'TION. *n. f.* [*mediation*, French, from *medius*, Lat.]
1. Interpoſition; intervention; agency between two parties, practiſed by a common friend.
Some nobler token I have kept apart
For Livia and Octavia, to induce
Their *mediation*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Noble offices thou may'ſt effect
Of *mediation*, after I am dead,
[illegible] thy other brethren *Shakſpeare.*
The king ſought unto them to compoſe thoſe troubles between him and his ſubjects; they accordingly interpoſed their *mediation* in a round and princely manner. *Bacon.*
2. Agency; an intervenient power.
The paſſions have their reſidence in the ſenſitive appetite: for inaſmuch as man is a compound of fleſh as well as ſpirit, the ſoul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of theſe paſſions. *South's Serm.*
It is utterly inconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the *mediation* of ſome immaterial being, ſhould operate upon other matter without mutual contact. *Bentley.*
3. Interceſſion; entreaty for another.
ME'DIATOR *n. ſ.* [*mediateur*, French]
1. One that intervenes between two parties.
You had found by experience the trouble of all mens confluence, and for all matters to yourſelf, as a *mediator* between them and their ſovereign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
2. An interceſſor, an entreater for another, one who uſes his influence in favour of another.
It is againſt the ſenſe of the law, to make ſaints or angels to be *mediators* between God and them. *Stillingfleet*
3. One of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour.
Man's friend, his *mediator*, his deſign'd,
Both ranſom and redeemer voluntary *Milton.*
MEDIATO'RIAL. } *adj.* [from *mediator.*] Belonging to a me-
ME DIATORY. } diator
All other effects of Chriſt's *mediatorial* office are accounted for from the truth of his reſurrection. *Fiddes's Sermons.*
MEDIA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *mediator*] The office of a mediator.
MEDIA'TRIX *n. ſ.* [*mediatrix*, Lat.] A female mediator. *Ainſ.*
ME'DIC.

Me'dic. *n. f.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

The *medic* hath a papilionaceous or butterfly flower, out of which empalement rises the pointal, which afterward becomes an intorted pod, sometimes like a ram's horn, in which are lodged kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

Me'dical. *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical, relating to the art of healing, medicinal

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as *medical* vacation would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Me'dically. *adv.* [from *medical.*] Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and *medically* advanced the fame, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Browne.*

Me'dicament. *n. f.* [*medicament*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Latin.] Any thing used in healing, generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions, and, upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder *medicaments*, the use of that stronger physick, the censures. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A cruel wound was cured by scalding *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scalding it with milk. *Temple's Miscel.*

Medicame'ntal. *adj.* [*medicamenteux*, Fr. from *medicament.*] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

Medicame'ntally. *n. f.* [from *medicamental.*] After the manner of medicine, with the power of medicine.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest action of natural heat; and that not only alimentally in a substantial notation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

To Me'dicate *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

The fumes, steams, and stenches of London, do so *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

She secured the whiteness of my hand by *medicated* gloves. *Rambler.*

Medica'tion. *n. f.* [from *medicate.*]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the *medication* is oft renewed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The use of physick.

He adviseth to observe the times of the equinoxes and solstices, and to declare *medication* ten days before and after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

Me'dicinable. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.] Having the power of physick.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinable* use. *Bacon*

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the spleen. *Wotton.*

The jaw-bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are *medicinable.* *Walton's Angler.*

Medici'nal. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin. this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authors, as here.]

1. Having the power of healing, having physical virtue.

Come with words as *medicinal* as true,
Honest as either, to purge him of that humour
That presses him from sleep. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts;
Exasperate, exulcerate and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor *medicinal* liquor can assuage *Milton's Agonistes.*

The second causes took the swift command,
The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to physick.

Learn'd he was in *medicinal* lore,
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank with solder. *Butler.*

Such are called *medicinal-days* by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines but it is most properly used for those days wherein letting, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with. *Quincy.*

Medicinal-hours are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper. *Quincy.*

Medici'nally. *adv.* [from *medicinal.*] Physically.

The weasles that leech-like liv'd on blood,
Sucking for them were *medicinally* good. *Dryden.*

Me'dicine. *n. f.* [*medicine*, Fr. *medicina*, Latin. It is generally pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med'sine.*] Physick; any remedy administered by a physician.

O, my dear father restauration, hang
Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Let's make us *medicines* of our great revenge,
To cure this deadly grief. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A merry heart doth good like a *medicine*; but a broken spirit drieth the bones. *Prov.* xvii. 22.

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure;
Detest the *medicine*, yet desire the cure. *Dryden.*

To Me'dicine. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as physick. Not used.

Not all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever *medicine* thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owedst yesterday *Shakespeare.*

Medi'ety. *n. f.* [*medietè*, Fr. *medietas*, Lat.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half

They contained no filthy composure, but were made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mediocrity. *n. f.* [*mediocrité*, French, *mediocritas*, Lat.]

1. Small degree; middle rate; middle state.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success. *Bacon.*

There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *mediocrities*. *Wotton.*

He likens the *mediocrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profuseness, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *mediocrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to. *Locke.*

2. Moderation; temperance. Obsolete.

Left appetite, in the use of food, should lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe, in this case, obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker.*

When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be driven unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *mediocrity*. *Hooker.*

To Me'ditate. *v. a.* [*mediter*, French; *meditor*, Lat.] To plan; to scheme; to contrive.

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things by his understanding.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war. *King Charles.*

Like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey *Dryden*

Before the memory of the flood was lost, men *meditated* the setting up a false religion at Babel. *Forbes.*

2. To think on, to revolve in the mind.

Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them *meditate* all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*

To Me'ditate. *v. n.* To think, to muse, to contemplate, to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Psal.* i. 2.

I will *meditate* also of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings. *Psal.* lxxvii. 12.

Meditate till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you *meditate*; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue. *Taylor.*

To worship God, to study his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all these being great pleasure and peace. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Medita'tion. *n. f.* [*meditation*, Fr. *meditatio*, Latin.]

1. Deep thought; close attention, contrivance; contemplation.

I left the *meditations* wherein I was, and spake to her in anger. 2 *Esd.* x. 5.

Some thought and *meditation* are necessary, and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none. *Bentley.*

2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.

His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodness was his *meditation.* *Fairy Qu. b. i.*

'Tis most true,
That musing *meditation* most affects
The pensive secresy of desert cell. *Milton.*

Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,
And study how to die, not how to live. *Granville*

3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

Me'ditative. *adj.* [from *meditate.*]

1. Addicted to meditation. *Ainsw.*

2. Expressing attention or design.

Me'diterran.

[illegible] } *adj* [*medius* and *terra*; *mediterranée*, Fr.]

1. Encompassed with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterrane* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood*

2. Inland; remote from the sea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth. *Brown*

We have taken a less height of the mountains than [illegible] quisite, if we respect the *mediterraneous* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea. *Burnet.*

MEDIUM. *n. s* [*medium*, Latin.]

1. Any thing interven.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of sound from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*

I must bring together
All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*,
That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object. *Addison's Spect* N°. 257

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are [illegible] the *medium* which pervades their interstices. *Newton*

Filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected

This cannot be answered by those *mediums* which have been used. *Dryden's Juvenal*

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *mediums*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.

The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

MEDLAR. *n. s.* [*mespilus*, Latin.]

1. [illegible]

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured sorts; or serrated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are imbricated, and are not eatable till they decay, and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of that tree

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*. *Shakespeare*

Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,
And wish his mistress were that kind of fruit,
Which maids call *medlars*. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

I was fain to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten *medlar*. *Shakespeare.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation, with a basket of services, *medlars*, and chestnuts. *Peacham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be
Whole orchards in virginity. [illegible]
Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*

To MEDLE. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser*
To MEDLY. }

MEDLEY. *n. s* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.] A mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medley* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch. *Hayward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars;
Then peace again. *Walsh.*

They count their tiresome marches, long fatigues,
Unusual fastings, and will bear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison's Cato*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed. *Freeholder*, N°. 50.

There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleasurable *medley*. *Philips.*

MEDLEY. *adj* Mingled; confused.

I'm strangely discompos'd,
Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*

[illegible] *adj.* [*medullaire*, Fr. from *medulla*, Latin.] [illegible] } Pertaining to the marrow.

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like chanels or fibres. *Cheyne's Phil Principles*

The back, for the security of that *medullary* substance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles*

MEED. *n. s.* [med, Saxon; *miete*, Teutonick.] Reward, recompence. Now rarely used.

He knows his *meed*, if he be spide,
To be a thousand deaths, and shame beside. *Hubberd.*

Whether in beauties glory did exceed,
A rosy garland was the victor's *meede*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed*. *Shakespeare.*

He must not float upon his watry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

If so a cloak and vesture be my *meed*
This has return, no title shall I plead. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Present; gift.

Pluto, the god of [illegible]
Is but his steward: no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itself *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

MEEK. *adj.* [*mukr*, Islandick.] Mild of temper, not proud; [illegible] not easily provoked, soft; gentle

Moses was very *meek* above all men. *Numb.* xii. 3

But her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek*-eyed peace. *Milton.*

We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors. *Collier*

To MEEKEN. *v. a.* [from *meek*] To make meek; to soften. This word I have found no where else.

The glaring lion saw, his native heart
Was *meeken'd*, and he quit his fallen joy. *Thomson*

MEEKLY. *adv.* [from *meek*] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside. *Fairy Qu.*

No pride does with your rising honours grow,
You *meekly* look on suppliant crowds below. *Stepney.*

MEEKNESS. *n. s.* [from *meek.*] Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

That pride and *meekness* mixt by equal part,
Do both appear t' adorn her beauty's grace. *Hubberd.*

You sign your place and calling, in full seeming,
With *meekness* and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, spleen and pride. *Shakesp.*

When his late distemper attack'd him, he submitted to it with great *meekness* and resignation, as became a Christian. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MEER. *adj.* See MERE Simple; unmixed.

MEER. *n. s.* [See MERE.] A lake; a boundary.

MEERED. *adj* Relating to a boundary, *meer* being a boundary, or mark of division. *Hanmer.*

What, although you fled, why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have nick'd his captainship, at such a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra*

MEET *adj.* [of obscure etymology] Fit, proper; qualified. Now rarely used.

Ah my dear love, why do you sleep thus long,
When *meeter* were that you should now awake? *Spenser.*

If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the *meetest*. *Whitgift*

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

To be known shortens my laid intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not,
Till time and I think *meet*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

What, at any time have you heard her say?
—That, Sir, which I will not report after her.
—You may to me, and 'tis most *meet* you should. *Shak.*

York is *meetest* man
To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shakespeare.*

I am in your hand; do with me as seemeth good and *meet* unto you *Jer.* xxvi. 14.

[illegible] is very proper and *meet* for seeing. *Bentley.*

2. MEET *with.* Even with. [from *meet*, the verb.] A low expression.

Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet with* you. *Shakespeare.*

To MEET. *v. a.* pret. *I met*, *I have met*; partcip. *met* [metan, Saxon, to find, *meten*, Dutch]

1. To come face to face, to encounter.

Met'st thou my posts? *Shakespeare.*

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and dances. *Judges* xi 34.

Ahimelech was afraid at the *meeting* of David. *1 Sam.* xxi.

2. To join another in the same place.

When that we three *meet* again,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Well, send him word to *meet* us in the field *Shakesp.*

I knew not, till I *met*
My friends, at Ceres' now deserted seat *Dryden*
Not look back to see,
When what we love we never must *meet* again. *Dryden.*

3. To come one with another
The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each side grow higher, till at last they *meet*. *Addison*

4. To find, to be treated with, to light on.
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repent,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have *met*. *Dryden.*
Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *merits* contempt, or which compassion first. *Pope.*
To me no greater joy,
Than that your labours *meet* a prosperous end. *Granville.*

5. To assemble from different parts.
Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. *Milton.*

To MEET. *v. n*

1. To encounter; to close face to face.
2. To encounter in hostility.
3. To assemble; to come together.
They appointed a day to *meet* in together. 2 *Mac.* xv. 21.
The materials of that building happily *met* together, and very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*

4. *To* MEET *with.* To light on, to find.
When he cometh to experience of service abroad, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he *meeteth with*. *Spenser.*
We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*
A little fame you mourn, while most have *met*
With twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Creech.*
Hercules' *meeting with* pleasure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates. *Addison.*
What a majesty and force does one *meet with* in these short descriptions. are not you amazed to see so much history gained, a compass? *Addison on ancient Medals.*

5. *To* MEET *with.* To join
Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us. *Shakespeare.*

6. *To* MEET *with.* To encounter, to engage
He, that hath altered this old-fordered spring,
Hath now himself *met with* the fall of leaf. *Shakespeare.*
Royal mistress,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

7. A latinism. To obviate; *occurrere objecto.*
Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet with* an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the present will not be found. *Bacon.*

8. To advance half way.
He yields himself to the man of business with reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the *meeting* readiness of desire. *South.*
Our *meeting* hearts
Consented soon, and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*

9. To unite, to join: as, these rivers *meet* at such a place and [illegible]

MEETER. *n. f.* [from *meet*] One that accosts another.
There are beside
Lascivious *meeters*, to whose venom'd sound
The open ear of youth doth always listen. *Shakespeare.*

MEETING. *n. f.* [from *meet.*]

1. An assembly; a convention.
If the fathers and husbands of those, whose relief this your *meeting* intends, were of the household of faith, then their reliefs and charities ought not to be strangers to the good that is done in it, if they want it. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Since the ladies have been left out of all *meetings* except parties at play, our conversation hath degenerated. *Swift.*

2. A congress.
Let's be revenged on him, let's appoint him a *meeting*, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*

3. A conventicle, an assembly of Dissenters.

4. A confluence, as, the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*meeting* and *house.*] Place where Dissenters assemble to worship.
His heart misgave him that the churches were so many *meeting-houses*; but I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

MEETLY. [from the adjective.] Fitly, properly

MEETNESS. *n. f* [from *meet.*] Fitness; propriety.

MEGRIM *n. f.* [from *Hemicrany*, *migram*, *megrim*, ἡμικρανία.] Disorder of the head.
megrim or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
There screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,
Sloth sighs for ever on her pensive bed,
Pain at her foot, and *megrim* at her head. *Pope.*

To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainsw.*

MEINY. *n. f.* [menigu, Saxon. See MANY. *Mesnie*, Fr. A retinue, domestick servants.
They summon'd up their *meiny*, straight took horse,
Commanded me to follow, and attend. *Shakespeare.*

MELANAGO'GUES. *n. f.* [from μέλας and ἄγω.] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

MELANCHO'LICK. *adj.* [from *melancholy.*] Disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal, gloomy
The king found himself in the head of his army, after so many accidents and *melancholick* perplexities. *Clarendon.*
If he be mad, or angry, or *melancholick*, or sprightly, he will part whatsoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*
The commentators on old Aristotle, 'tis urged, in judgment vary
They to their own conceits have brought
The image of his general thought.
Just as the *melancholick* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky *Prior*

MELANCHO'LY. *n. f* [*melancholie*, Fr. from μέλας and χολὴ.]

1. A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too cold blood its cure is an evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful things
2. A kindness of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object
I have neither the scholar's *melancholy*, which is emulation nor the musician's, which is fantastical, nor the courtier's, which is proud, nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politick, nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all these, but it is a *melancholy* of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and, indeed, the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in the most humorous sadness. *Shakesp. As you like it*
3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper
He protested unto them, that he had only been to seek solitary places by an extreme *melancholy* that had possessed his heart. *Sidney, b.*
All these gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next *melancholy* be troubled that God did not make us angels. *Taylor's holy Living.*
This *melancholy* flatters, but unmans you,
What is it else but penury of soul,
A lazy frost, a numbness of the mind? *Dyer.*

MELANCHO'LY. *adj.* [*melancolique*, French]

1. Gloomy; dismal.
Think of all our miseries
But as some *melancholy* dream, which has awak'd us
To the renewing of our joys. *Denham's Sophy.*
If in the *melancholy* shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow,
Yet mine shall sacred last, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through death, and animate my shade *Pope.*

2. Diseased with melancholy, fanciful; habitually dejected.
How now, sweet Frank, art thou *melancholy*. *Shakesp.*
He observes Lamech more *melancholy* than usual, and imagines it to be from a suspicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved. *Lake.*

MELICE'RIS. *n. f.*
Melicerus is a tumour inclosed in a cystus, and consisting of matter like honey it gathers without pain, and [illegible] to pressure, but returns again. If the matter forming it resembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, *melicerus*, and if composed of fat, or a fatty substance, steatomara. *Sharp's Surgery.*

MELILOT. *n. f* [*melilot*, Fr. *melilotus*, Lat.] A plant.
The *melilot* hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a naked capsule, that is, not hid in the empalement, as in trefoil, pregnant with one or two roundish seeds: the leaves grow by threes on the foot-stalks, and the flowers are produced in a spike. *Miller.*

To MELIORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*] To make better; to improve.
Grafting *meliorates* the fruit, for that the nourishment is better prepared in the stock than in the crude earth. *Bacon.*
But when we graft, or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*. *Denham.*
A man ought by no means to think, that he should be able so much as to alter or *meliorate* the humour of an ungrateful person by any acts of kindness *South's Sermons*
Castration serves to *meliorate* the flesh of those beasts that suffer it. *Grount.*
Much labour is requir'd in trees.
Well must the ground be digg'd, and better dress'd,
New soil to make, and *meliorate* the rest. *Dryden's Virg.*

MELIORA'TION. *n. f.* [*melioration*, Fr. from *meliorate*] Improvement; act of bettering
For the *melioration* of musick there is yet much left, in this point of exquisite consorts, to try. *Bacon*

MELIO'RITY *n. f.* [from *melior*] State of being better
Men incline unto them which are softest, and least in their way, in despight of them that hold them hardest to it; so that this colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a sign of weakness *Bacon's Confession of Good and*

The

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernable ends of them, the *necessity* above what was necessary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship not of blind mechanism, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

To MELL *v. n.* [*meler*, *se meler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. Obsolete

With fathers fits not with such things to *mell*. *Spenser.*

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling.
Now I see thou dost but clatter,
Harm may come of *melling*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

MELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* Productive of honey. *Dict.*

MELLIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*mellificus*, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the constitution of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed in some countries, the silence of grashoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

MELLI'FLUENCE. *n. f.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] A honied flow, a flow of sweetness.

MELLI'FLUENT. } *adj.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with
MELLI'FLUOUS } honey; flowing with sweetness

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight. *Shakespeare.*

As all those things which are most *mellifluous* are soonest changed into choler and bitterness, so are our vanities and pleasures converted into the bitterest sorrows and repentances. *Raleigh's Hist of the World*

Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade
Of new sprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 605.

ME'LLOW. *adj.* [meapra, soft, Saxon, *Skinner* more nearly from *mollis*, *molle*, *mollow*, *mellow*; though it is indeed easily changed into *l* in common speech.]

1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my *mellow* hangings, nay, my leaves. *Shak.*

An apple in my hand works different effects upon my senses: my eye tells me it is green, my nose, that it hath a *mellow* scent, and my taste, that it is sweet. *Digby.*

A little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like *mellow* fruit, without a winter storm. *Dryden.*

2. Soft in sound.

Of seven smooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Damœtas gave. *Dryden.*

3. Soft, unctuous.

Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drunk.

Greedy of physicians frequent fees,
From female *mellow* praise he takes degrees. *Roscommon.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*,
Thou'rt such a testy, touchy, pleasant fellow,
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

To ME'LLOW *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ripen, to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age.

Lord Aubrey Vere
Was gone to death, and more than so, my father;
Even in the downfall of his *mellow'd* years. *Shakespeare.*

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which *mellow'd* by the stealing hours of time,
Will well become the seat of majesty. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and *mellow* it to wine. *Addison.*

2. To soften.

They plow in the wheat stubble in December; and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plow it again till April. *Mortimer's Husb.*

3. To mature to perfection.

This episode is not only now the most pleasing entertainment of the Æneis, but was so accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

To ME'LLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave's inside see'st, what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay,
To ripe and *mellow* there, we're stubborn clay. *Donne*

ME'LLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *mellow*.]

1. Maturity of fruits, ripeness, softness by maturity.

My reason can consider greenness, *mellowness*, sweetness, or coldness, singly, and without relation to any other quality that is painted in me by the same apple. *Digby of Bodies.*

The Spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce,
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use:
So age a mature *mellowness* doth set
On the green promises of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity, full age.

MELOCO'TON. *n. f.* [*melocotone*, Spanish; *malum cotoneum*, Latin.] A quince. Obsolete.

In apricots, peaches, or *melocotones* upon a wall, the greatest fruits are towards the bottom *Bacon.*

MELO'DIOUS *adj.* [from *melody*.] Musical; harmonious.

Fountains and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs! warbling tune his praise. *Milton.*

And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
A musick more *melodious* than the spheres. *Dryden.*

MELO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *melodious*.] Musically; harmoniously.

MELO'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *melodious*.] Harmoniousness; musicalness.

MELODY. *n. f.* [μελῳδία.] Musick, harmony of sound.

The prophet David having singular knowledge not in poetry alone but in musick also, judged them both to be things most necessary for the house of God, left behind him for that purpose a number of divinely inspired poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry *melody* in publick prayer, *melody* both vocal and instrumental, for the raising up of mens hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards God. *Hooker, b. v.*

Singing and making *melody* in your hearts to the Lord. *Eph. v. 19.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And hush'd with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest *melody*. *Shakespeare.*

Lend me your songs ye nightingales. Oh pour
The mazy-running soul of *melody*
Into my varied verse. *Thomson's Spring*, l. 570.

ME'LON *n. f.* [*melon*, Fr. *melo*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

The flower of the *melon* consists of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell shape, cut into several segments, and exactly like those of the cucumber: some of these flowers are barren, not adhering to the embryo; others are fruitful, growing upon the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled, and divided into three seminal apartments, which seem to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong seeds. *Miller.*

2. The fruit

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers and the *melons*. *Num. xi. 5.*

MELON-THISTLE *n. f.* [*melocactus*, Latin.]

The whole plant of the *melon-thistle* hath a singular appearance, is very succulent, and hath many angles, which are beset with sharp thorns. *Miller.*

To MELT. *v. a.* [mylcan, Saxon.]

1. To dissolve, to make liquid; commonly by heat.

How they would *melt* me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor fishermens boots with me! *Shakespeare.*

When the *melting* fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boil. *Isa. lxiv. 2.*

This price, which is given above the value of the silver in our coin, is given only to preserve our coin from being *melted* down. *Locke.*

Will a goldsmith give one ounce and a quarter of coined silver for one ounce of bullion, when, by putting it into his *melting* pot, he can make it but one? *Locke.*

The rock's high summit in the temple's shade,
Nor heat could *melt*, nor beating storm invade. *Pope.*

If your butter when *melted* tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan. *Swift.*

2. To dissolve; to break in pieces.

To take in pieces this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its first principles; and then to observe how the divine wisdom wrought all these things into that beautiful composition; is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet*

3. To soften to love or tenderness.

The mighty maker smil'd to see
That love was in the next degree
'Twas but a kindred sound to move,
For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryd. Alexander's Feast*

Alas! thy story *melts* away my soul. *Addison's Cato.*

4. To waste away.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general riot, *melted* down thy youth
In different beds of lust. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

To MELT. *v. n.*

1. To become liquid, to dissolve; to be made fluid.

Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually. *Psal.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time,
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
While lilies hang their heads and soon decay,
And whiter snow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden.*

2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle

I *melt*, and am not
Of stronger earth than others. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Dighton and Forrest,
Albeit, they were flesht villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,
Wept like two children in their death's sad story. *Shakesp.*

This said; the mov'd assistants *melt* in tears. *Dryden.*

Melting into tears, the pious man
Depar'd to find a fight. *Dryden.*

3 To be diffolved, to lofe fubftance.

Whether are they vanifh'd?
Into the air; and what feem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

Beauty is a witch,
Againft whofe charms faith *melteth* into blood. *Shakefp.*

4. To be fubdued by affliction

My foul *melteth* for heavinefs ftrengthen thou me. *Pfal.*

MELTER. *n. f.* [from *melt*.] One that melts metals.

Midas and Mopfa, like a couple of forefwat *melters*, were getting the pure filver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Thus the author attributes to the remifnefs of the former *melters*, in not exhaufting the ore. *Derham's Phyfico-Theol.*

MELTINGLY. *adv.* [from *melting*.] Like fomething melting.

Zelmane lay upon a bank, with her face fo bent over Ladon, that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought fhe began *meltingly* to be metamorphofed to the running river. *Sidney, b. ii.*

ME'LWEL. *n. f.* A kind of fifh. *Ainf.*

MEMBER. *n. f.* [*membre*, French; *membrum*, Latin.]

1. A limb, a part appendant to the body.

The tongue is a little *member*, and boafteth great things. *Jam.* iii. 5

2. A part of a difcourfe or period, a head, a clauſe.

Where the refponent limits or diſtinguiſhes any propofition, the opponent muſt prove his own propoſition according to that *member* of the diſtinction in which the refpondent denied it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3 Any part of an integral.

In poetry as in architecture, not only the whole but the principal *members*, and every part of them, ſhould be great. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 267.

4. One of a community.

My going to demand juſtice upon the five *members*, my enemies loaded with obloquies. *King Charles.*

Mean as I am, yet have the Muſes made
Me free, a *member* of the tuneful trade. *Dryden.*

Genna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in the time of the commonwealth, were erected to ſuch of the *members* as had done any conſiderable ſervice to their country. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ME'MBRANE. *n. f.* [*membrane*, Fr. *membrana*, Latin.]

A *membrane* is a web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up ſome parts: the fibres of the *membranes* give them an elaſticity, whereby they can contract, and cloſely graſp, the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquiſite ſenſe, which is the cauſe of their contraction; they can, therefore, ſcarcely ſuffer the ſharpneſs of medicines, and are difficultly united [illegible]

The chorion, a thick *membrane* obſcuring the formation, the dam doth after tear aſunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They obſtacle find none
Of *membrane*, joint, or limb, exclufive bars:
Eaſier than air with air, if ſpirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton.*

The inner *membrane* that involved the ſeveral liquors of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

MEMBRANA'CEOUS, MEMBRA'NEOUS, MEMBRANOUS. *adj.* [*membraneux*, Fr. from *membrana*, Lat.] Conſiſting of membranes.

Lute ſtrings, which are made of the *membranous* parts of the guts ſtrongly wreathed, ſwell ſo much as to break in wet weather *Boyle.*

Great conceits are raiſed of the involution of *membranous* coverings called the lily bow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or muſculous, but a *membranous* ſtomach; that kind of food being torn into ſmall flakes by the beak, may be eaſily concocted by a *membranous* ſtomach. *Ray on Creation.*

Anodyne ſubſtances, which take off contractions of the *membranous* parts, are diaretick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Birds of prey have *membranaceous*, not muſcular ſtomachs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MEMENTO. n. ſ. [Latin.] A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

Our gracious maſter, for his learning and piety, is not only a precedent to his own ſubjects, but to foreign princes, yet he muſt find but a man, and ſeaſonable *memento*'s may be uſeful. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Is not the frequent ſpectacle of other peoples deaths a *memento* ſufficient to make you think of your own? *L'Eſtrange.*

MEMOIR. *n. ſ.* [*memoire*, French.]

1. An account of tranſactions familiarly written.

Be our great maſter's future cha[illegible]
To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs
His ſchemes of government and plans of wars. *Prior.*

2. Hint; notice, account of any thing.

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MEMORABLE. *adj.* [*memorable*, Fr. *memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

Nothing I ſo much delight to recount, as the *memorable* friendſhip that grew betwixt the two princes. *Sidney.*

From this deſire, that main deſire proceeds,
Which all men have ſurviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds,
For ſhe that this deſires doth ſtill remain. *Daniel.*

Dares Ulyſſes for the prize contend,
In ſight of what he durſt not once defend,
But baſely flee that *memorable* day,
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming prey
Dryden's Ovid.

MEMORABLY. *adv.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM. n. ſ. [Lat.] A note to help the memory.

I reſolved to new pave every ſtreet within the liberties, and entered a *memorandum* in my pocket book accordingly. *Guardian*, N°. 166.

Nature's fair table book, our tender ſouls,
We ſcrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale *memorandums* of the ſchools. *Steſſ's Miſcel.*

MEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*memorial*, Fr. *memorialis*, Latin.]

1. Preſervative of memory.

Thy maſter now lies thinking in his bed
Of thee and me, and ſighs, and takes my glove,
And gives *memorial* dainty kiſſes to it. *Shakeſpeare.*

May I, at the concluſion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inſcription *memorial* of it. *Browne.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies raiſe,
There high in air *memorial* of my name
Fix the ſmooth ſtar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory.

The caſe is the ſame with the *memorial* poſſeſſions of the greateſt part of mankind a few uſeful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories. *Ill.*

ME[illegible]I[illegible]

1. A monument; ſomething to preſerve memory.

All churches have had their names, ſome as *memorials* of peace, ſome of wiſdom, ſome in memory of the trinity itſelf, ſome of Chriſt under ſundry titles; of the bleſſed Virgin not a few; many of one apoſtle, ſaint, or martyr, many of all. *Ib.*

A *memorial* unto Iſrael, that no ſtranger offer incenſe before the Lord. *Num.* xvi. 43.

All the laws of this kingdom have ſome monuments or *memorials* thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing, for ſome of thoſe laws have obtained their force by immemorial uſage. *Hale.*

In other parts like deeds deſerv'd
Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought. *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conſcience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the *memorial* of a conquered temptation. *South's Sermons.*

Medals are ſo many monuments conſigned over to poſterity, that may laſt when all other *memorials* of the ſame age are worn out or loſt. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Hint to aſſiſt the memory.

He was a prince ſad, ſerious, and full of thoughts and ſecret obſervations, and full of notes and *memorials* of his own hand touching perſons. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Memorials written with king Edward's hand ſhall be the ground of this hiſtory. *Hayward.*

MEMO'RIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials.

I muſt not omit a memorial ſetting forth, that the *memorialiſt* had, with great diſpatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord. *Spectator*, N°. 629.

MEMORI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *memory*.] To record, to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conqueſt of the Indians, eſpecially in thoſe times in which the fame was ſuppoſed *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Let their names that were bravely loſt be rather *memorized* in the full table of time, for my part, I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent deſcription of miſeries. *Wotton.*

MEMORY. *n. ſ.* [*memoire*, Fr. *memoria*, Latin.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt, retention; remembrance, recollection.

Memory is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas which after imprinting have diſappeared, or have been laid aſide out of ſight.

The *memory* is perpetually looking back, when [illegible] thing preſent to entertain us: it is like thoſe reſervoirs of animals that are filled with ſtores of food, on which they may [illegible]ate, when their preſent paſture fails. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Exemption

2. Exempt on from obl vion.

That ever living man of *memory*,
Henry the f fth
ne of knowledge
I by request th nk now fa fit 'd, that ask d
How first this wor d, and face of things, began,
And what, before thy *memory*, was done. *Milton.*

4. Memorial, monumental record.

He better fu ted;
Th ese weeds are *memories* of those worser hours
I 'll pr'ythee put them off. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
A swan in *memory* of Cycnus shines,
The mourning sisters weep in wat ry tigr s. *Addison.*

5. Reflection; attention. Not in use.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That *memory*, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

MEN, the plural of *man*.

Who live obscurely *men* know not how; or die obscurely *men* mark not when *Ayloun.*

For *men*, there are to be considered the valour and number: the old observation is not untrue, that the Spaniards valour lieth in the eye of the looker-on, but the English valour lieth about the soldiers heart. *Bacon's War with Spain*

He thought fit that the king's affairs should entirely be conducted by the soldiers and *men* of war. *Clarendon, b.* v.

MEN PLEASER *n. f.* [*men* and *pleaser*] One too careful to please others.

Servants be obedient to them that are your masters, not with eye-service, as *men-pleasers*; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart. *Eph.* vi. 6.

To ME'NACE. *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr.] To threaten, to threat.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so? *Shakespeare.*
Your eyes do *menace* me: why look you pale?
Who sent you hither? *Shakespeare's Richard* III.
My master knows not but I am gone hence,
And fearfully did *menace* me with death,
If I did stay to look on his intents. *Shakespeare.*
From this league
Peep'd harms that *menac'd* him. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
What should he do? 'Twas death to go away,
And the god *menac'd* if he dar'd to stay. *Dryden's Fables.*

ME'NACE. *n. f.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.

He that would not believe the *menace* of God at first, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curse at last. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the distant war. *Dryden's Æneis.*

ME'NACER *n. f.* [*menaceur*, Fr. from *menace*] A threatener; one that threats.

Hence *menacer!* nor tempt me into rage
This roof protects thy rashness. But begone! *Philips.*

MENAGE n. f. [French.] A collection of animals.

I saw here the largest *menage* that I met with at [illegible]
Addison on Italy.

ME'NAGOGUE *n. f.* [μὴν and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to repair and *mend* the house. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 10.

2. To correct; to alter for the better.

The best service they could do to the state, was to *mend* the lives and manners of the persons who composed it.
Temple's Misc.

You need not despair, by the assistance of his growing reason, to master his stubbornness, and *mend* the weakness of his constitution. *Locke on Education.*

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not *mended*.
Swift.

3. To help; to advance.

Whatever is new is unlooked for; and ever it *mends* some, and impairs others: and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wrong. *Bacon*

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the schools, they will thereby very little *mend* the matter, or help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

4. To improve, to increase.

Death comes not at call; justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'rs, or cries. *Milton.*
When upon the sands the traveler,
Sees the high sea come rolling from afar,
The land grow short, he *mends* his weary pace,
While death behind him covers all the place. *Dryden.*
He saw the monster *mend* his pace, he springs,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings. *Dryden.*

To MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good, to be changed for the better.

Name a new play and he's the poet's friend,
Nay, show'd his faults—but when would poets *mend?*
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

MENDABLE. *adj.* [from *mend*] Capable of being mended. A low word.

MENDA'CITY. *n. f.* [from *mendax*, Latin.] Falsehood.

In this discovery there were additional *mendacities*; for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and positively said, Ye shall surely die, but the serpent, extenuating, replied, Lest ye die. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

MENDER. *n. f.* [from *mend*] One who makes any change for the better.

[illegible]? A trade that I may use with a safe conscience, a *mender* of bad soals. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

MENDICANT. *adj.* [*mendicans*, Latin.] Begging, poor to a state of beggary.

Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to those who, out of an excess of zeal, practise mortifications, whereby they macerate their bodies, or to those who voluntarily reduce themselves to a poor, and perhaps *mendicant*, state.

ME'NDICANT *n. f.* [*mendiant*, Fr.] A beggar, one of some begging fraternity in the Romish church.

To ME'NDICATE. *v. a* [*mendico*, Lat. *mendier*, Fr.] To beg, to ask alms.

MENDI'CITY. *n. f.* [*mendicitas*, Lat. *mendicité*, Fr.] The life of a beggar.

MENDS for *amends*.

Let her be as she is. If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shak.*

ME'NIAL. *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many*, meni, Saxon, or *mesne*, old French.]

1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.

Two *menial* dogs before their master press'd;
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he seeks his kingly guest.
Dryden's Fables.

2. *Swift* seems not to have known the meaning of this word.

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ME'NIAL. *n. f.* One of the train of servants.

MENI'NGES. *n. f.* [μῆνιγξ.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater, the latter being the exterior involucrum, is, from its thickness, so denominated. *Dict.*

The brain being exposed to the air groweth fluid, and is thrust forth by the contraction of the *meninges*. *Wiseman.*

MENOLOGY. *n. f.* [μηνολόγιον; *menologe*, French.] A register of months.

In the Roman martyrolo we find, at one time, many thousand martyrs destroyed by Diocletian: the *menology* saith they were twenty thousand. *Stillingfleet.*

ME'NOW. *n. f.* commonly *minnow*. A fish. *Ainsw.*

MENSAL. *adj.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table; trans-

Conversation either mental or *mensal*. *Clarissa.*

MENSTRUAL. *adj.* [*menstruel*, Fr. *menstruus*, Latin.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month, lasting a month.

She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her *menstruel* orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of her's being equal to about fourteen days and nights of ours.
Bentley's Sermons.

2. Pertaining to a menstruum. [*menstruux*, Fr.]

The dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as those of the metals. *Bacon.*

ME'NSTRUOUS. *adj.* [*menstruus*, Lat.] Having the catamenia.

O thou of late belov'd,
Now like a *menstruous* woman art remov'd. *Sandys's Par.*

Many, from being women, have proved men at the first point of their *menstruous* evacuations. *Broton.*

ME'NSTRUUM. *n. f.* [The name probably was derived from some notion of the old chymists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.]

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction. *Quincy.*

Inquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what several *menstrua* will dissolve any metal. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

White metalline bodies must be excepted, which, by reason of their excessive density, seem to reflect almost all the light incident on their first superficies, unless by solution in *menstruums* they be reduced into very small particles, and then they become transparent. *Newton's Opticks.*

MENSURABI'LITY *n. f.* [*mensurabilité*, French.] Capacity of being measured.

ME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*mensura*, Latin.] Measurable; that may be measured.

We measure our time by law and not by nature. The solar month is no perpetual motion, and not easily *mensurable*, and the months unequal among themselves, and not to be measured by even weeks or days. *Hooker.*

M E R

ME'NSURAL. *adj.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] Relating to meaſure

To ME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] To meaſure; to take the dimenſion of any thing.

MENSURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *menſura*, Lat.] The act or practice of meaſuring, reſult of meaſuring

After giving the *menſuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have ſuppreſſed thoſe of another prelate. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

ME'NTAL *adj.* [*mentale*, French; *mentis*, Lat.] Intellectual, exiſting in the mind.

What a *mental* power
This eye ſhoots forth! How big imagination
Moves in this lip! To the dumbneſs of the geſture
One might interpret. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

So deep the pow'rs of theſe ingredients pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmoſt ſeat of *mental* ſight,
That Adam now enforc'd to cloſe his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his ſpirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

The metaphor of taſte would not have been ſo general, had there not been a very great conformity between the *mental* taſte and that ſenſitive taſte that affects the palate. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 409.

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without thoſe principles, for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no aſſent, no *mental* or verbal propoſitions about them. *Locke.*

She kindly talk'd, at leaſt three hours,
Of quaſtick forms, and *mental* pow'rs. *Prior.*

Thoſe inward repreſentations of ſpirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and *mental* ideas, belonging eſpecially to the mind, and carry nothing of ſhape or ſenſe in them *Watts's Logick.*

ME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *mental.*] Intellectually, in the mind, not practically, but in thought or meditation

If we conſider the heart the firſt principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its conſtituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muſcle of the body. *Bentley.*

ME'NTION *n. ſ.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Latin.] Oral or written expreſſion, or recital of any thing

Think on me when it ſhall be well with thee; and make *mention* of me unto Pharaoh, and bring me out of this houſe. *Gen.* xl. 14.

The Almighty introduces the propoſal of his laws rather with the *mention* of ſome particular acts of kindneſs, than by reminding mankind of his ſeverity. *Roger's Sermons.*

To ME'NTION *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To write or expreſs in words or writing.

I will *mention* the loving kindneſſes of the Lord, and the praiſes of the Lord *Iſa.* lx. -

Theſe *mentioned* by their names were princes in their families. 1 *Chron.* iv. 38

The reſt of the acts of Jehoſhaphat are written in the book of Jehu, who is *mentioned* in the book of Kings. 2 *Chron.*

All his tranſgreſſions ſhall not be *mentioned*. *Ezek.* xv

MEPHITICAL. *adj.* [*mephitis*, Lat.] Ill ſavoured, ſtinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poiſonous or noxious ſteams iſſuing out of the earth, from what cauſe ſoever. *Quincy*

MERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*meracus*, Latin.] Strong, racy.

ME'RCABLE *adj.* [*mercor*, Lat.] To be ſold or bought. *Dict.*

MERCANTANT *n. ſ.* [*mercatante*, Ital.] This word in *Shakeſpeare* ſeems to ſignify a foreigner, or foreign trader.

What is he?
— A *mercantant*, or elſe a pedant.
I know not what but formal in apparel. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'RCANTILE. *adj.* Trading; commercial

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military *Arbuthnot on Coins*

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or *mercantile* life, let proſperous or adverſe fortune call him to the moſt diſtant parts of the globe, ſhall not him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his ſoul. *Watts.*

ME'RCAT. *n. ſ.* [*mercatus*, Latin.] Market, trade.

With irreſiſtible majeſty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercat* out of the temple. *Sprat.*

ME'RCATURE. *n. ſ.* [*mercatura*, Latin.] The practice of buying and ſelling.

ME'RCENARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mercenary.*] Venality; reſpect to hire or reward

To forego the pleaſures of ſenſe, and undergo the hardſhips that attend a holy life, is ſuch a kind of *mercenarineſs*, as none but a reſigned, believing ſoul is likely to be guilty of, if fear itſelf, and even the fear of hell, may be one juſtifiable motive of mens actions. *Boyle.*

MERCENARY *adj.* [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.] Venal; hired; ſold for money; acting only for hire.

Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd, and ſoked in *mercenary* blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divers Almains, who ſerved in the garriſons, being merely *mercenary*, did eaſily incline to the ſtrongeſt. *Haywood.*

The appellation of ſervant imports a *mercenary* temper, and denotes ſuch an one as makes his reward both the meaſure and meaſure of his obedience. *South's Sermons.*

'Twas not for nothing I the crown reſign'd,
I ſtill muſt own a *mercenary* mind. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*

ME'RCENARY. *n. ſ.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or ſerving for pay.

He a poor *mercenary* ſerves for bread;
For all his travel, only cloth'd and fed *Sandys's Paraph.*

ME'RCER. *n. ſ.* [*mercier*, French.] One who ſells ſilks.

The draper and *mercer* may meaſure religion as they pleaſe, and the weaver may caſt her upon what loom he pleaſe. *Howel's England's Tears.*

ME'RCERY. *n. ſ.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *mercer.*] Trade of mercers; dealing in ſilks.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-ſtreet and Cheapſide into Paternoſter-row and Fleet-ſtreet. *Graunt*

To ME'RCHAND. *v. n.* [*marchander*, French.] To tranſact by traffick.

Ferdinando *merchanded* with France for the reſtoring Rouſſillon and Perpignan, oppignorated to them. *Bacon.*

MERCHANDISE. *n. ſ.* [*marchandiſe*, French.]

1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a ſon, that is ſent by his father about *merchandiſe*, fall into ſome evil action, his wickedneſs, by your rule, ſhould be impoſed upon his father. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

If he pay thee to the utmoſt farthing, thou haſt forgiven nothing: it is *merchandiſe*, and not forgiveneſs, to reſtore him that does as much as you can require. *Taylor.*

2. Wares, any thing to be bought or ſold.

Fair when her breaſt, like a rich laden bark
With precious *merchandiſe*, ſhe forth doth lay. *Spenſer*

Thou ſhalt not ſell her at all for money, thou ſhalt not make *merchandiſe* of her *Deut.* xxi. 14.

As for any *merchandiſe* you have brought, ye ſhall have your return in *merchandiſe* or in gold. *Bacon.*

So active a people will always have money, whilſt they can ſend what *merchandiſes* they pleaſe to Mexico. *Addiſon.*

To ME'RCHANDISE *v. n.* To trade, to traffick, to exerciſe commerce.

The Phœnicians, of whoſe exceeding *merchandiſing* we read ſo much in ancient hiſtories, were Canaanites, whoſe very name ſignifies merchants. *Brerewood on Languages.*

ME'RCHANT. *n. ſ.* [*marchand*, French.] One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd
Our *merchants* goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The Lord hath given a commandment againſt the *merchant* city to deſtroy the ſtrong holds thereof. *Iſa.* xxiii. 11.

The moſt celebrated *merchants* in the world were ſituated in the iſland of Tyre. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 42.

ME'RCHANTLY. } *adj.* [from *merchant.*] Like a merchant.
ME'RCHANTLIKE. } *Ainſ.*

ME'RCHANT-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*merchant* and *man*.] A ſhip of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm ſea, when the juſt and peaceful *merchant-man* hath them *Taylor.*

In the time of Auguſtus and Tiberius, the ſouthern coaſts of Spain ſent great fleets of *merchant-men* to Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

MERCHANTABLE. *adj.* [*mercabilis*, Lat. from *merchant.*] Fit to be bought or ſold.

Why they placed this invention in the beaver, beſide the medical and *merchantable* commodity of caſtor, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the ſagacity of that animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ME'RCIABLE. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] This word in *Spenſer* ſignifies *merciful.*

Nought but well mought him behight
He is ſo meek, wiſe, *merciable*,
And with his word his work is convenable. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

ME'RCIFUL. *adj.* [*mercy* and *full.*] Compaſſionate, tender, kind; unwilling to puniſh; willing to pity and ſpare.

Be *merciful*, O Lord, unto thy people thou haſt redeemed *Deut.* xxi. 8

ME'RCIFULLY *adv.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderly, mildly, with pity, with compaſſion.

Make the true uſe of thoſe afflictions which his hand, *mercifully* ſevere, hath been pleaſed to lay upon thee. *Atterbury.*

ME'RCIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderneſs, willingneſs to ſpare.

The band that ought to knit all theſe excellencies together is a kind *mercifulneſs* to ſuch a one, as is in his ſoul devoted to ſuch perfections. *Sidney.*

Uſe the means ordinary and lawful, among which *mercifulneſs* and liberality is one, to which the promiſe of temporal wealth is moſt frequently made. *Hammond*

ME'RCILESS. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy; pitileſs, hard hearted, cruel, ſevere

His mother *mercileſs*,
Moſt *mercileſs* of women Wyden hight,
Her other ſon faſt ſleeping did oppreſs,
And with moſt cruel hand him murdered priveſs. *Fa. Qu.*

The foe is *mercileſs*, and will not pity. *Shakeſpeare*

Think not their rage so desperate t' assay
An element more *merciless* than they. *Denham.*

So *merciless* a tyrant to obey! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Whatever ravages a *merciless* distemper may commit, she shall have one man as much her admirer as ever *Pope.*

The torrent *merciless* imbibes
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

MERCI'LESSLY. *adv.* [from *merciless*] In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *merciless*] Want of pity.

ME'RCURIAL *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.

1. Formed under the influence of mercury; active; sprightly.

I know the shape of's leg This is his hand,
His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh,
The brawns of Hercules. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

This youth was such a *mercurial*, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Tully considered the disposition of a sincere, more ingenuous, and less *mercurial* nation, by dwelling on the pathetick part *Swift's Miscel.*

2. Consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICA'TION. *adj.* [from *mercury*] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver

I add the ways of *mercurification*. *Boyle.*

ME'RCURY *n. s.* [*mercurius*, Latin]

1. The chemist's name for quicksilver is *mercury*. *Hill*

The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms; and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this effect. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sprightly qualities.

Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd,
The dross cements what else were too refin'd,
And in one interest body acts with mind *Pope.*

3. A news-paper. *Ainsw.*

4. It is now applied, in cant phrase, to the carriers of news and pamphlets

ME'RCURY. *n. s.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *mercury* are serrated, and grow by pairs opposite: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, which expands and is cut into three segments; these are male and female in different places: the flowers of the male grow in long spikes, and consist of many stamina and apices, which are loaded with farina: the ovary of the female plant becomes a testiculated fruit, having a single round seed in each cell *Miller*

Herb *mercury* is of an emolient nature, and is eaten in the manner of spinach, which, when cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels *Hill's Mat. Med.*

MERCY *n. s.* [*merci*, French, contracted from *misericordia*, Latin]

1. Tenderness; goodness, pity; willingness to save, clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish.

Oh heav'n have *mercy* on me!
—I say, amen.
And have you *mercy* too? *Shakespeare.*

Mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heav'n,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. *Shakesp.*

Arise, and have *mercy* upon Zion. *Psal.* ci. 13.

Thou, O God, art gracious, long-suffering, and in *mercy* ordering all. *Wisd.* xv. 1.

Examples of justice must be made for terror to some, examples of *mercy* for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Good heav'n, whose darling attribute we find
Is boundless grace, and *mercy* to mankind,
Abhors the cruel *Dryden*

We adore his undeserved *mercy* towards us, that he made us the object of the whole creation. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Pardon

'Twere a paper lost,
As offer'd *mercy* is. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Cry *mercy* lords,
That you have ta'en a tardy sluggard here. *Shakespeare*

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for suspecting a friar of the least good-nature. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

3. Discretion, power of acting at pleasure.

Condition
What good condition can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at *mercy*? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The most authentick record of so ancient a family should be at the *mercy* of every infant who flings a stone. *Pope.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any thing denied him; and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his *mercy*. *Swift.*

MERCY-SEAT. *n. s.* [*mercy* and *seat*]

The *mercy-seat* was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal, which with their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a throne for the majesty of God, who in scripture is represented as sitting between the cherubims, and the ark was his footstool. it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest that consulted him. *Calmet.*

Make a *mercy-seat* of pure gold. *Exod.* xxv. 17.

MERE. *adj.* [*merus*, Latin.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only.

This avarice
Strikes deeper, grows with more pernicious root
Than Summer-teeming lust, and it hath been
The sword of our slain kings: yet do not fear,
Scotland hath foisons to fill up your will
Of your *mere* own. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have engag'd myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his *mere* enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*

The *mere* Irish were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England, until they had purchased charters of denization. *Davies on Ireland.*

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in favour of any nation upon whom it is bestowed *Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,
To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind. *Pope*

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possess'd
Of a *mere*, lifeless, violated form *Thomson's Spring*

MERE or *mer*, whether in the beginning, middle, or end, always signify the same with the Saxon mere, a pool or lake

MERE. *n. s.* [mere, Saxon]

1. A pool, commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Windermere*.

I may say nothing of *meres* stored both with fish and fowl. *Camden's Remains.*

2. A boundary

The mislayer of a *mere* stone is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, who defineth amiss of lands. *Bacon.*

ME'RELY. *adv.* [from *mere*] Simply; only, thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpose

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the use thereof had been *merely* and only mystical. *Hooker, b. v.*

These external manners of laments
Are *merely* shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul. *Shakesp.*

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant in such diversions as are *merely* innocent, and have nothing else to recommend them. *Addison's Spect.* N° 93.

Above a thousand bought his almanack *merely* to find what he said against me. *Swift*

Prize not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

MERETRICIOUS. *adj.* [*meretricius*, *meretrix*, Latin.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes, alluring by false show.

Our degenerate understandings having suffered a sad divorce from their dearest object, defile themselves with every-*meretricious* semblance, that the variety of opinion presents them with. *Glanville's Scep.*

Not by affected, *meretricious* arts,
But true harmonious symmetry of parts *Roscommon*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY. *adv* [from *meretricious.*] Whorishly, after the manner of whores.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *meretricious.*] False allurement like those of strumpets.

MERIDIAN *n. s* [*meridien*, French; *meridies*, Lat.]

1. Noon; mid-day

He promis'd in his East a glorious race,
Now sunk from his *meridian*, sets apace. *Dryden.*

2. The line drawn from North to South, which the Sun crosses at noon

The true *meridian* is a circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the East from the West. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. v.*

The Sun or Moon, rising or setting, our idea represents bigger than when on the *meridian*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. The particular place or state of any thing

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof, they are such as will be of little use to a separate soul. *Hale.*

4. The highest point of glory or power.

I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haste now to my setting. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Your full majesty at once breaks forth
In the *meridian* of your reign. *Waller*

MERI'DIAN. *adj*

1. At the point of noon.

Sometimes tow'rds Eden, which now in his view
Lay pleasant, his griev'd look he fixes sad,

Sometimes

Sometimes tow'rds heav'n, and the full blazing Sun,
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tow'r. *Milton.*

2. Extended from North to South.

Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magnetical needles with one mathematically drawn, and observe the variation of the needles, or its declination from the true *meridian* line. *Boyle.*

point.

MERIDIONAL. *adj.* [*meridional*, French.]

1. Southern.

In the southern coast of America or Africa, the southern point varieth toward the land, as being disposed that way by the *meridional* or proper hemisphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Southerly, having a southern aspect.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillatories, and stoves, would be *meridional*. *Wotton's Architect.*

MERIDIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *meridional*.] Position in the South, aspect towards the South.

MERIDIONALLY. *adv.* [from *meridional*.] With a southern direction.

The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple stood, do place their bed from North to South, and delight to sleep *meridionally*.

MERIT. *n. f.* [*meritum*, Latin; *merite*, French.]

1. Desert, excellence deserving honour or reward.

You have the captives, use them
As we shall find their *merits* and our safety
May equally determine. *Shakesp. King Lear*

She deem'd I well deserv'd to die,
And made a *merit* of her cruelty. *Dryden.*

Rotcommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's *merit* but his own. *Pope.*

She wanted nothing less
Than arts, figure, shape, and dress,
That *merit* should be chiefly plac'd
In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taste. &c.

2. Reward deserved.

Thule, hail'd groves, the *merits* of thy youth,
Which thou from Mahomet did'st greatly gain,
While bold asserter of rebuttless truth,
Thy sword did goodlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*

3. Claim, right.

As I am studious to promote the honour of my native country, I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial, by turning some of the Canterbury tales into our language. *Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our own judgment settled, after a large survey of the *merits* of the case, it would be a weakness to continue fluttering. *Watts.*

To MERIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]

1. To deserve, to have a right to claim any thing as deserved.

Angels have *merited* of me, of all
The eternal empire. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

A man at best is incapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South's Sermons.*

2. To deserve, to earn: it is used generally of good, but sometimes of ill.

Whatsoever jewels I have *merited*, I am sure I have received none, unless experience be a jewel; that I have purchased at an infinite rate. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

If such rewards to vanquish'd men are due,
What prize may Pallas from your bounty claim,
Who *merited* the first rewards, and fame? *Dryden.*

MERITORIOUS. *adj.* [*meritoire*, Fr. from *merit*.] Deserving of reward; high in desert.

Instead of so great and *meritorious* a service, in bringing all the Irish to acknowlege the king for their liege, they did great hurt. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The war that hath such a foundation will not only be reputed just, but holy and *meritorious*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

A most sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory and *meritorious* death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever.

This is not only the most prudent, but the most *meritorious* charity, which we can practice. *Addison's Spect.*

MERITORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meritorious*.] In such a manner as to deserve reward.

He carried himself *meritoriously* in foreign employments in time of the interdict, which heal up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

MERITORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *meritorious*.] The act or state of deserving.

There was a full persuasion of the high *meritoriousness* of what they did, but still there was no law of God to ground it upon, and consequently it was not conscience. *South.*

MERITOT. *n. f.* [*epilium*, Lat.] A kind of play. *Ainsw.*

MERLIN. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a *merlin*. *Sidney.*

MERMAID. *n. f.* [*mer*, sea, and *maid*.] A sea woman; an animal with a woman's face and fish's tail.

I'd drown more sailors than the *mermaid* shall. *Shakesp.*

I have remembred,
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a *mermaid* on a dolphin's back
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song.
Did fetch perhaps Ulysses not to hear
The *mermaids* tongue, which so his men did please,
That they were all persuaded, through the ear,
To quit the ship and leap into the seas? *Davies*

Few eyes have escaped the picture of a *mermaid*. Horace his monster, with woman's head above and fishy extremity below, answers the shape of the ancient syrens that attempted upon Ulysses. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

MERMAID'S TRUMPET. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

MERRILY. *adv.* [from *merry*.]

1. Gaily, cheerily, cheerfully, with mirth, with gaiety.

Merrily, merrily, shall we live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. *Shakesp.*

When men come to borrow of your purses, they approach sadly, and go away *merrily*. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

You have ended my business, and I will *merrily* accompany you home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A parsan of France thinks of no more than his coarse bread and his onions, his canvas clothes and woollen shoes; labours contentedly on working days, and dances on *merrily* on holidays. *Temple's Ess.*

Merrily sing, and sport, and play,
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

MERRIMAKE. *n. f.* [*merry* and *make*.] A festival; a meeting for mirth.

Then not now as the time of *merrymake*,
Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to play,
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or Summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser's Past.*

The knight did not forbear,
Her honest mirth and pleasure to partake,
But when he saw her gibe, and toy, and geare,
And pass the bounds of modest *merrimake*,
Her dalliance he despised. *Fairy Queen, b. .*

To MERRIMAKE. *v. a.* To feast, to be jovial.

To-morrow all day, and *merrimake* at night. *Gay's Pastorals.*

MERRIMENT. *n. f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth, laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural *merriment*. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

A number of *merriments* and jests, wherewith they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving God. *Hooker, b. v.*

Methought it was the sound
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment*. *Milton.*

MERRINESS. *n. f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; merry disposition.

The fool shall give us cause to climb in the *merriness*. *Shak.*

MERRY. *adj.*

1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were *merry* with him. *Gen. xliii. 34.*

The vine languisheth, all the *merry*-hearted sigh. *Isa. xxiv.*

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature, and come into the company into which they come to be sad and ill-disposed, and others that are of a jovial nature, do dispose the company to be *merry* and cheerful. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation; all above and below him are serious. *Addison.*

2. Causing laughter.

You kill'd her husband, and for that vile fault
Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death,
My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jest. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prosperous.

In my small pinnace I can sail,
Contemning all the blust'ring roar,
And running with a merry gale,
With friendly stars my safety seek,
Within some little winding creek,
And see the storm ashore. *Pope.*

To make MERRY. To junket, to be jovial.

They trod the grapes and *made merry*, and went into the house of their God. *Judg. ix. 27.*

A fox typified a bevy of jolly, gossiping wenches *making merry* over a dish of pasties. *L'Estrange.*

MERRY-ANDREW. *n. f.* A buffoon, a zany, a jack-pudding.

He would be a statesman because he is a buffoon; as if there went no more to the making of a counsellor than the faculties of a *merry-andrew* or tumbler. *L'Estrange.*

The first who made the experiment was a *merry-andrew*. *Spectator, N°.*

ME'RRYTHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*merry* and *thought*.] A forked bone on the body of fowls; ſo called becauſe boys and girls pull a play at the two ſides, the longeſt part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Let him not be breaking *merrythoughts* under the table with my couſin. *Lachard's Contempt of the Clergy.*

MESERAICK. *n. ſ.* [*μεσεραϊον*, *meſaraique*, Fr. analogy requires it *meſoraick*.] Belonging to the myſentery.

It taketh leave of the permeant parts at the mouths of the *meſenticks*, and accompanieth the unconvertible portion into the ſiege. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The moſt ſubtile part of the chyle paſſeth immediately into the blood by the abſorbent veſſels of the guts, which diſcharge themſelves into the *meſeraick* veins. *Arbuthnot.*

MERSION. *n. ſ.* [*merſio*, Lat.] The act of ſinking, or throwing over head. *Amſ.*

MESE'EMS, impersonal verb. [*me* and *ſeems*, or *it ſeems to me*. for this word it is now too common to uſe *methinks* or *methought*, an ungrammatical word.] I think; it appears to me methinks.

Alas, of ghoſts I hear the gaſtly cries,
Yet there, *meſeems*, I hear her ſinging loud. *Sidney.*

Meſeemed by my ſide a royal maid,
Her dainty limbs full ſoftly down did lay *Fairy Queen.*

To that general ſubjection of the land
cuſtom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment. *Spenſer.*

MESENTERY. *n. ſ.* [*μεσεντερον*, *meſenterе*, Fr.] That round which the guts are convolved.

When the chyle paſſeth through the *meſentery*, it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MESENTE'RICK. *adj.* [*meſenterique*, French, from *meſentery*.] Relating to the meſentery.

They are carried into the glands of the *meſentery*, receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilutes this chylous fluid, and ſcours its containing veſſels, which, from the *meſenterick* glands, unite in large channels, and paſs directly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Cheyne.*

MESH. *n. ſ.* [*maeſche*, Dutch; *marbe*, old French. it were therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, *maſh*.] The interſtice of a net; the ſpace between the threads of a net.

The drovers hang ſquare nets athwart the tide, thorough which the ſhoal of pilchard paſſing, leave many behind entangled in the *meſhes*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Such a hare is madneſs the youth, to ſkip o'er the *meſhes* of good counſel the cripple. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

He ſpreads his ſubtle nets from ſight,
With twinkling glaſſes to betray
The larks that in the *meſhes* light. *Dryden.*

With all their mouths the nerves the ſpirits drink,
Which through the cells of the fine ſtrainers ſink.
Theſe all the channel'd fibres every way,
For motion and ſenſation, ſtill convey
The greateſt portion of th' arterial blood,
Nay the cloſe ſtructure of the parts withſtood,
Whoſe narrow *meſhes* ſtop the groſſer flood. *Blackmore.*

To MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to enſnare.

The flies by chance *meſht* in her hair,
By the bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,
They ſo like diamonds ſhone. *Drayton.*

MA'SHY. *adj.* [from *meſh*.] Reticulated, of net-work.

Some build his houſe, but thence his iſſue barre,
Some make his *meſhy* bed, but reave his reſt. *Carew.*

Caught in the *meſhy* ſnare, in vain they beat
Their idle wings. *Thomſon.*

MESLIN. *n. ſ.* [from *meſler*, French, to mix; or rather corruptly pronounced for *mixtilane*. See MASLIN.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

What reaſon is there which ſhould but induce, and therefore much leſs enforce, us to think, that care of old diſtinction between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cauſe of forbidding them to put on garments of ſundry ſtuff, than of charging them withal not to ſow their fields with *meſlin*. *Hooker, b. iv.*

If worke for the threſher ye mind for to have,
Of wheat and of *meſlin* unthreſhed go ſave. *Tuſſer.*

MESOLEUCUS. *n. ſ.* [*μεσόλευκος*.] A precious ſtone, black, with a ſtreak of white in the middle. *Dict.*

MESOLOGARITHMS. *n. ſ.* [*μεσος*, *λόγος*, and *αριθμος*.] The logarithms of the cotines and tangents, ſo denominated *Ioarts*

. *ſ.* [*μεσομέλας*.] A precious ſtone with a black every colour in the middle. *Bailey.*

MESPRISE. *n. ſ.* [probably miſprinted for *meſpriſe*; *meſpris*, Fr.] Contempt, ſcorn.

Mammon was much diſpleas'd, yet note he choſe
But bear the rigour of his bold *meſpriſe*,
And hence him forward leads, him further to entice.
Fairy Queen.

MESS. *n. ſ.* [*mes*, old French, *meſſo*, Italian; *meſſus*, Latin, *mer*, Gothick, *mere*, Saxon, a diſh.] A diſh, a quantity of food ſent to table together.

The bounteous huſwife, nature, on each buſh
Lays her full *meſs* before you. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Now your traveller,
He and his toothpick at my worſhip's *meſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had as lief you ſhould tell me of a *meſs* of porridge.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

Herbs, and other country *meſſes*,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dreſſes *Milton.*

Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have charged *meſſes*. *Decay of Piety.*

From him he next receives it thick or thin,
As pure a *meſs* almoſt as it came in. *Pope.*

To MESS. *v. n.* To eat, to feed.

MESSAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſſage*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

She doth diſplay
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words ſo wiſe do make their way,
To bear the *meſſage* of her ſpright. *Spenſer, Sonnet 81.*

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair *meſſage* to his kingly ears? *Shakeſpeare.*

She is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous virtues, ſometimes from her eyes
I did receive fair ſpeechleſs *meſſages*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gently haſt thou told
Thy *meſſage*, which might elſe in telling wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*

Let the miniſter be low, his intereſt inconſiderable, the word will ſuffer for his ſake, the *meſſage* will find reception according to the dignity of the meſſenger. *South.*

The welcome *meſſage* made, was ſoon receiv'd;
'Twas to be wiſh'd and hop'd, but ſcarce believ'd. *Dryden.*

MESSENGER. *n. ſ.* [*meſſager*, French.] One who carries an errand, one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; an harbinger; a forerunner.

Came running in, much like a man diſmaid,
A *meſſenger* with letters, which his meſſage ſaid. *Fa. Qu.*

Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are *meſſengers* of day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Run after that ſame peeviſh *meſſenger*,
The duke's man. *Shakeſpeare.*

The earl diſpatched *meſſengers* one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believed he ſaw, and yet thought not fit to ſtay for an anſwer *Clarendon.*

Joy touch'd the *meſſenger* of heav'n, he ſtay'd
Entranc'd, and all the bleſſful haunt ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

MESSIAH. *n. ſ.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Chriſt, the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and publick oppoſition the magiſtrates made againſt Jeſus the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Meſſiah*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

MESSIEURS. *n. ſ.* [Fr. plural of *monſieur*.] Sirs, gentlemen.

MESSMATE. *n. ſ.* [*meſs* and *mate*.] One who eats at the ſame table.

MESSUAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſſuagium*, law Latin; formed perhaps *meſnage* by miſtake of the *n* in court-hand for *u*, they being written alike, *meſnage* from *maiſon*, French.] The houſe and ground ſet apart for houſhold uſes.

MET, the preterite and part. of *meet*.

A ſet of very well-meaning gentlemen in England, not to be *met* with in other countries, take it for granted they can never be in the wrong ſo long as they can oppoſe miniſters of ſtate. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N°. 48.*

METAGRA'MMATISM. *n. ſ.* [*μετὰ* and *γραμμα*.]

Anagrammatiſm, or *metagrammatiſm*, is a diſpoſition of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranſpoſition, without addition, ſubſtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making ſome perfect ſenſe applicable to the perſon named.
Camden's Remains.

META'BASIS. *n. ſ.* [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator paſſes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

META'BOLA. *n. ſ.* [*μεταβολὴ*.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or diſeaſe.

METACA'RPUS. *n. ſ.* [*μετακάρπιον*.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called ſynarthroſis, as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

METACA'RPAL. *adj.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dict.*

It will facilitate the ſeparation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ME'TAL. *n. ſ.* [*metal*, French, *metallum*, Latin.]

We underſtand by the term *metal* a firm, heavy, and hard ſubſtance, opake, fuſible by fire, and concreting again when cold

cold into a ſolid body ſuch as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, gloſſy, and glittering ſubſtance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are ſix in number; 1. gold, 2. ſilver; 3. copper, 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead, of which gold is the heavieſt, lead the ſecond in weight, then ſilver, then copper, and iron is the lighteſt except tin. ſome have added mercury or quickſilver to the number of *metals*, but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the ſemi *metals*. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Metalliſts uſe a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out. *Moxon.*

2. Courage, ſpirit. In this ſenſe it is more frequently written *mettle*. See METTLE.

Being glad to find their companions had ſo much *metal*, after a [illegible]

3. Upon this ſignification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of *metal* he prepar'd,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and ſteel both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worſe. *Hudibras*, p. 1.

METALE'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [μεταλημψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications. *Barley.*

META'LLICAL. } *adj.* [from *metallum*, Lat. *metallique*, French.]
META'LLICK. } Partaking of metal; containing metal; conſiſting of metal.

The antients obſerving in that material a kind of *metallical* nature, or ſubtilty, ſeem to have reſolved it to nobler uſe, an art now utterly loſt. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The lofty lines abound with endleſs ſtore
Of min'ral treaſure, and *metallick* oar. *Blackmore.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

META'LLINE. *adj.* [from *metal.*]

1. Impregnated with metal.

Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into ſuch water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 84.

2. Conſiſting of metal.

Though the quickſilver were brought to a very cloſe and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interſperſed bubbles, yet having cauſed the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, ſeveral little bubbles diſcloſed themſelves. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *metal*, *metalliſte*, Fr.] A worker in metals; or ſkilled in metals.

Metalliſts uſe a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

ME'TALLOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and γραφω.] An account or deſcription of metals. *Dict.*

METALLURGIST. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἐργον.] A worker in metals.

META'LLURGY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἐργον.] The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [*metamorphoſer*, Fr. μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or ſhape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou haſt *metamorphoſ'd* me,
Made me neglect my ſtudies, loſe my time. *Shakeſpeare.*

They became degenerate and *metamorphoſed* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beaſt. *Davies on Ireland.*

The impoſſibility to conceive ſo great a prince and favourite ſo ſuddenly *metamorphoſed* into travellers, with no greater train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five ſenſes. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

From ſuch rude principles our form began,
And earth was *metamorphoſ'd* into man. *Dryden's Ovid.*

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *n. ſ.* [*metamorphoſe*, Fr. μεταμορφωσις.]

1. Tranſformation; change of ſhape.

His whole oration ſtood upon a ſhort narration, what was the cauſer of this *metamorphoſis*. *Sidney.*

Obſcene talk is grown ſo common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphoſis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really ſpeak. *Gov. Tongue.*

The fifteenth book is the maſter-piece of the whole *metamorphoſes*. *Dryden.*

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphoſis*! On what occaſion are you transformed? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

There are probable machines in epick poems, where the gods are no leſs actors than the men; but the leſs credible part, ſuch as *metamorphoſes*, are far more rare. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is applied, by *Harvey*, to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by ſeveral to the various ſhapes ſome inſects in particular paſs through, as the ſilk-worm, and the like. *Quincy.*

METAPHOR. *n. ſ.* [*metaphore*, Fr. μεταφορα.] The application of a word to an uſe to which, in its original import, it cannot be put. as, he *bridles* his anger; he *meadens* the ſound; the ſpring *enamels* the flowers. A metaphor is a ſimile comprized in a word; the ſpring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the *winter*, as the powers of a ſleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the paſſions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor ſtrong *metaphors*, in which the epopœa delights. *Dryden's Ded. to Virgil's Æneis.*

METAPHO'RICAL. } *adj.* [*metaphorique*, Fr. from *metaphor.*]
METAPHO'RICK. } Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were do continue, the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* uſe. *Hooker.*

METAPHRA'SE. *n. ſ.* [μεταφρασις.] A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

This tranſlation is not ſo looſe as paraphraſe, nor ſo cloſe as *metaphraſe*. *Dryden.*

METAPHRA'ST. *n. ſ.* [*metaphraſte*, Fr. μεταφραστης.] A literal tranſlator; one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHY'SICAL } *adj.*
[illegible] }

1. Verſed in metaphyſicks; relating to metaphyſicks.

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it means ſupernatural or preternatural.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and *metaphyſical* aid, doth ſeem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

METAPHYSICK. } *n. ſ.* [*metaphyſique*, Fr. μεταφυσικη.] On-
METAPHY'SICKS. } tology; the doctrine of the general affections of ſubſtances exiſting.

The mathematicks and the *metaphyſicks*,
Fall to them as you find your ſtomach ſerves you. *Shakeſp.*

Call her the *metaphyſicks* of her ſex,
And ſay ſhe tortures wits, as quartans vex
Phyſicians. *Cleaveland.*

If light be cauſed by intromiſſion, or receiving in, the form of contrary ſpecies ſhould be received confuſedly together, which how abſurd it is, Ariſtotle ſhews in his *metaphyſicks*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

See phyſick beg the Stagyrite's defence!
See *metaphyſick* call for aid on ſenſe! *Pope's Dunciad.*

The topicks of ontology or *metaphyſick*, are cauſe, effect, action, paſſion, identity, oppoſition, ſubject, adjunct, and ſign. *Watts's Logick.*

META'PHYSIS. *n. ſ.* [μεταφυσις.] Transformation; metamorphoſis. *Dict.*

META'PLASM. *n. ſ.* [μεταπλασμος.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are tranſpoſed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

META'STASIS. *n. ſ.* [μεταστασις.] Tranſlation or removal.

His diſeaſe was a dangerous aſthma; the cauſe a *metaſtaſis*, or tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

METATA'RSAL. *adj.* [from *metatarſus.*] Belonging to the metatarſus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarſal* bones, may be carious; in which caſe cut off only ſo much of the foot as is diſordered. *Sharp's Surgery.*

METATA'RSUS. *n. ſ.* [μετα and ταρσος.] The middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called ſynarthroſis, as in the joining the tarſus to the *metatarſus*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

META'THESIS. *n. ſ.* [μεταθεσις.] A tranſpoſition.

To METE. *v. a.* [*metior*, Latin.] To meaſure; to reduce to meaſure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth. *Pſal.*

To meaſure any diſtance by a line, apply ſome known meaſure wherewith to *mete* it. *Holder.*

Though you many ways purſue
To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,
But thus; take all that ſpace the ſun
Meteth out, when every daily round is run. *Creech.*

METEWAND. } *n. ſ.* [*mete* and *yard*, or *wand.*] A ſtaff of a cer-
METEYARD. } tain length wherewith meaſures are taken.

A true touchſtone, a ſure *metewand* lieth before their eyes. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Ye ſhall do no unrighteouſneſs in *meteyard*, weight, or meaſure. *Lev.* xix. 35.

To METEMPSYCHO'SE. *v. a.* [from *metempſychoſis.*] To tranſlate from body to body. A word not received.

The ſouls of uſurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempſychoſed*, or tranſlated into the bodies of aſſes, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [μετεμψυχωσις.] The tranſmigration of [illegible] to body,

From the opinion of *metempſychoſis*, or tranſmigration of the ſouls of men into the bodies of beaſts, moſt ſuitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the muſician became a ſwan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i.

METEOR. *n. ſ.* [*meteore*, Fr. μετεωρα.] Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux and tranſitory nature.

Look

Look'd he or red, or pale, or ſad, or merrily?
What obſervation mad'ſt thou in this caſe,
Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face? *Shakeſpeare.*

She began to caſt with herſelf from what coaſt this blazing ſtar muſt rise upon the horizon of Ireland, for there had the like *meteor* ſtrong influence before. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Theſe burning fits but *meteors* be,
Whoſe matter in thee ſoon is ſpent.
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,
Are an unchangeable firmament. *Donne.*

Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were ſeen,
And thunders rattled through a ſky ſerene. *Dryden's Æn.*

Why was I raiſ'd the *meteor* of the world,
Hung in the ſkies, and blazing as I travel'd,
Till all my fires were ſpent; and then caſt downward
To be trod out by Cæſar? *Dryden's All for Love.*

O poet, thou haſt been diſcreteer,
Hanging the monarch's hat ſo high,
If thou hadſt dubb'd thy ſtar a *meteor*,
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

METEOROLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *meteorology.*] Relating to the doctrine of meteors

Many others are conſiderable in *meteorological* divinity.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii.

Make it queſtion whether theſe unuſual lights be newcome gueſts, or old inhabitants in heaven, or *meteorological* impreſſions not tranſcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celeſtial bodies. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

METEORO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *meteorology.*] A man ſkilled in meteors, or ſtudious of them.

The *meteorologiſts* obſerve, that amongſt the four elements which are the ingredients of all ſublunary creatures, there is a notable correſpondency. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

METEOROʼLOGY. *n. ſ.* [μετεωρα and λογος.] The doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or innate preſentation of wind and weather *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

METE'OROUS. *adj.* [from *meteor.*] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill
To their fixt ſtation, all in bright array,
The cherubim deſcended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as ev'ning miſt,
Riſ'n from a river. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

METER. *n. ſ.* [from *mete.*] A meaſurer: as, a coal-*meter*, a [illegible]

METHEGLIN. *n. ſ.* [*meddyglyn*, Welſh, from *medd* and *glyn*, glutinare ait Minſhew, vel a meddyg medicus & ilyn potus quaſi potus medicinalis.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White handed miſtreſs, one ſweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and ſugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow ſo nice,
Methegelin, wort, and malmſey. *Shakeſpeare.*

To allay the ſtrength and hardneſs of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new *methegelin* join. *Dryden.*

METHINKS, verb imperſonal. [*me* and *thinks*] This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*.] I think; it ſeems to me; methinks. See MESEEMS, which is more ſtrictly grammatical, though leſs in uſe. *Methinks* was uſed even by thoſe who uſed likewiſe *meſeems*

In all ages poets have been had in ſpecial reputation, and, *methinks*, not without great cauſe; for, beſides their ſweet inventions, and moſt witty lays, they have always uſed to ſet forth the praiſes of the good and virtuous. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If he chooſe out ſome expreſſion which does not vitiate the ſenſe, I ſuppoſe he may ſtretch his chain to ſuch a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it. *Dryd.*

There is another circumſtance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the ſoul, in regard to what paſſes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then ariſe in her *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 487.

Methinks already I your tears ſurvey. *Pope.*

METHOD. *n. ſ.* [*methode*, Fr. μεθοδος.]

Method, taken in the largeſt ſenſe, implies the placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in ſuch an [illegible] is moſt convenient to attain ſome end. *Watts.*

[illegible] wherein the harm which they feel conſiſteth, the ſeeds from which it ſprang, and the *method* of curing it, belongeth to a ſkill the ſtudy whereof is full of toil, and the practice beſet with difficulties. *Hooker, b.* v.

If you will jeſt with me know my aſpect,
And faſhion your demeanour to my looks,
Or I will beat this *method* in your ſconce. *Shakeſpeare.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think beſt to be obſerved in ſchools. *Locke on Education.*

Notwithſtanding a faculty be born with us, there are ſeveral *methods* for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 409.

METHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr. from *method.*] Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order.

The obſervations follow one another without that *methodical* regularity requiſite in a proſe author. *Addiſon's Spect.*

He can take a body to pieces, and diſpoſe of them where he pleaſes; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irretrievable confuſion; but, with reſpect to his own knowlege, into the moſt regular and *methodical* repoſitories. *Rogers.*

Let me appear, great Sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I ſay. *Addiſon's Roſamon.*

METHO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *methodical.*] According to method and order.

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, conciſely, and clearly delivered in this treatiſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

[illegible] I begin *methodically*, I ſhall [illegible] preſence doth remove the cauſe, removing the object. *Sucklin.*

To METHODISE. *v. a.* [from *method.*] To regulate; to diſpoſe in order.

Reſolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,
The royal ſpy retir'd unſeen,
To brood in ſecret on his gather'd ſpleen,
And *methodize* revenge. *Dryden's Boccace.*

The man who does not know how to *methodiſe* his thoughts, has always a barren ſuperfluity of words, the fruit is loſt amidſt the exuberance of leaves. *Spectator*, N°. 476.

One who brings with him any obſervations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critick. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 291.

Inſtructions of old diſcovered, not deviſed,
Are nature ſtill, but nature *methodiz'd*. *Pope.*

METHODIST. *n. ſ.* [from *method.*]

1. A phyſician who practiſes by theory.

Our wiſeſt phyſicians, not only chemiſts but *methodiſts*, [illegible] inwardly in ſeveral conſtitutions and diſtempers. *Boyle.*

2. One of a new kind of puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method

METHO'UGHT, the preterite of *methinks*. See METHINKS and MESEEMS. I thought, it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *miſſeemed*, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from *meſeems*.

Methought, a ſerpent eat my heart away,
And you ſat ſmiling at his cruel prey. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since I ſought
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appeaſe,
Kneel'd, and before him humbled all my heart.
Methought, I ſaw him placable, and mild,
Bending his ear: perſuaſion in me grew
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd
Home to my breaſt; and to my memory
His promiſe, "That thy ſeed ſhall bruiſe our foe." *Milt.*

In theſe
I found not what, *methought*, I wanted ſtill. *Milton.*

Methought I ſtood on a wide river's bank,
Which I muſt needs o'erpaſs, but knew not how *Dryden.*

METONYMICAL. *adj.* [from *metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *metonymical.*] By metonymy; not literally.

The diſpoſition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently, that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or paſſes through it, into this or that particular colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

METONYMY. *n. ſ.* [*metonymie*, Fr. μετωνυμια.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by ſteel*, that is, by a ſword.

They differ only as cauſe and effect, which by a *metonymy* uſual in all ſorts of authors, are frequently put one for another. *Tillotſon.*

METOPO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [*metopoſcopie*, Fr. μετωπον and σκεπτω.] The ſtudy of phyſiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

METRE. *n. ſ.* [*metrum*, Latin; μετρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables; verſe, meaſure; numbers.

For the *metre* ſake, ſome words be driven awry which require a ſtraighter placing in plain proſe. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

He taught his Romans in much better *metre*,
To laugh at fools. *Pope.*

METRICAL. *adj.* [*metricus*, Latin; *metrique*, Fr.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS. *n. ſ.* [*metropolis*, Latin; *metropole*, French; μητηρ and πολις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or diſtrict.

His eye diſcovers unaware
The goodly proſpect of ſome foreign land,
Firſt ſeen, or ſome renown'd *metropolis*,
With glitt'ring ſpires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

Reduc'd in careful watch
Round their *metropolis*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

We ſtopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at preſent a poor town *Addiſon on Italy.*

METROPOLITAN.

METROPO'LITAN *n. f.* [*metropolitanus*, Latin.] A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who understood the church excellently, and countenanced men of the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon*

METROPO'LITAN *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.

Their patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich himself, had forborn to institute *metropolitan* bishops. *Raleigh*

METROPO'LITICAL. *adj.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities.

He fearing the power of the Christians was gone as far a[illegible] *Knolles*

METTLE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *metal*, but commonly written so when the metaphorical sense is used.]

1. Spirit; sprightliness; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?
He was quick *mettle* when he went to school *Shakespeare.*

I had rather go with sir priest than sir knight I care not who knows so much of my *mettle*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*

Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted to the seditious. *Heyward's Edw. VI*

He had given so frequent testimony of signal courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was never suspected. *Clarendon.*

'Tis more to guide than spur the muse's steed,
Restrain his fury, than provoke his speed;
The winged courser, like a generous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope*

2. Substance: this at least should be *mettle*.

Oh thou! whose self-same *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shakespeare.*

METTLED. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Sprightly; courageous, full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *metall'd* dance
Saw you never. *Ben Jonson.*

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The *mettled* steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison.*

METTLESOME. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Sprightly; lively, gay; brisk, airy; fiery; courageous.

Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler*, N°. 61

METTLESOMELY *adv.* [from *mettlesome*.] With sprightliness.

MEW. *n. f.* [*mue*, French.]

1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darksom *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated hew. *Fairy Queen.*

There then she does transform to monstrous hues,
And horribly mis-shapes with ugly sights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron *mews*,
And darksom dens, where Titan his face never shews. *Fairy Queen, b. 1*

Her lofty hand would of itself refuse
To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, closets, secret *mews*,
And in broad fields preserv'd her maidenhead *Fairfax.*

2. [Mæp, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, fanderlings, and *mewes* *Carew.*

The vessel sticks, and shews her open'd side,
And on her shatter'd mast the *mews* in triumph ride. *Dryd.*

To MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine, to imprison; to inclose.

He in dark corners *mew'd*,
Mutter'd of matters as their books them shew'd. *Huberd.*

Unto the bush her eye she suddein glance,
In which vain Braggadocio was *mewed*,
And saw it stir. *Fairy Queen, b. 2*

Why should your fears, which, as they say, attend
The steps of wrong, then move you to *mew* up
Your tender kinsman. *Shakesp. King John.*

[illegible], question your desires,
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a [illegible],
For aye to be in shady cloister *mew'd*,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon. *Shakesp*

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakespeare.*

Feign them sick,
Close *mew'd* in their sedans, for fear of air *Dryden's Juv.*

It is not possible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you will all his life *mew* him up in a closet, and never let him go into company. *Locke.*

2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe, used in this sense, because birds are, by close confinement, brought to shed their feathers.

I should discourse of hawks, and then treat of their [illegible], *mewings*, casting, and renovation of their feathers. *Walton*

The sun hath *mew'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majesty defac'd the royal stamp *Crowland.*

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns, at length
With travel weary, unsupply'd with strength,
And with the burden of her womb oppress,
Sabean fields afford her needful rest. *Dryden*

3. [*Miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day. *Shakesp.*

They are not improveable beyond their own genius a dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark. *Grew's Cos.*

To MEW. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To squall as a child.

The infant
Mewing and puking in the nurse's arms.

MEZEREON. A species of spurge laurel.

Mezereon is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains; every part of this shrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat *Lee*

MEZZOTINTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A kind of graving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted: it is done by beating the whole into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone to the requisite smoothness.

MEYNT. *adv.* Mingled. Obsolete.

The fair Medway, that trickling streams
Adown the dales of Kent,
Till with the elder brother Thames
His brackish waves he *meynt* *Spenser's Prothal.*

MI[illegible], miasma, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from diseased, putrefying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a distance

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *miasms* ascending to the humoral and consistent parts of the body *Harvey on Consumptions.*

MICE, the plural of *mouse*

Mice that mar the land *1 Sam.* vi. 5

MICHAELMAS. *n. f.* [*Michael* and *mass*.] The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after *Michaelmas* for thirty pounds price. *Carew.*

To MICHE *v. n.* To be secret or covered, to lie hid *Hanmer*

Marry this is *miching* mallecho, it means mischief. *Shak.*

MI'CHER *n. f.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of sight; a hedge-creeper. *Hanmer*

Mich or *Mick* is still retained in the cant language for an idle, lazy fellow

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind *Sidney*

Shall the blessed sun of heav'n prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries? a question not to be asked. Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take purses? a question to be asked *Shakespeare's Henry IV, p. 1.*

MI'CKLE. *adj.* [micel, Saxon.] Much; great. Obsolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*

This reader rede that oftentime
Great cumbers fall in loft:
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
[illegible] one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his mis not *mickle*. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

Many a little makes a *mickle* *Camden's Remains.*

If I to-day die with Frenchmens rage,
To-morrow I shall die with *mickle* age *Shakesp. Henry VI*

O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shak*

All this tract that fronts the falling sun,
A noble peer, of *mickle* trust and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton*

MICROCO'SM. *n. f.* [μικρὸς and κόσμος.] The little world.

Man is so called as being imagined, by some fanciful philosophers, to have in him somewhat analogous to the four elements.

You see this in the map of my *microcosm*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

She to whom this world must itself refer,
As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her,
She, she is dead, she's dead, when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a cripple this world is *Donne*

As in this our *microcosm*, the heart
Heat, spirit, motion gives to every part
So Rome's victorious influence on dispersed
All her own virtues through the universe. *Denham*

Philosophers say that man is a *microcosm*, or little world, resembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politick. *Swift*

MI'CROGRAPHY *n. f.* [μικρὸς and γράφω.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernable only with a microscope.

The honey-bag is the ſtomach, which they always fill to ſatisfy and to ſpare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept againſt winter: a curious deſcription and figure of the ſting ſee in Mr. Hook's *micrography*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MICROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and σκοπέω; *microſcope*, Fr.] [illegible] eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwiſe be ſeen.

If the eye were ſo acute as to rival the fineſt *microſcopes*, and to diſcern the ſmalleſt hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curſe, and not a bleſſing, to us; it would make all things appear ragged and deformed, the moſt finely poliſhed cryſtal would be uneven and rough; the ſight of our own ſelves would affright us; the ſmootheſt ſkin would be beſet all over with ragged ſcales and briſtly hairs. *Bentley.*

The critick eye, that *microſcope* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad, b.* .

MICRO'METER. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and μέτρον; *micrometre*, French.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

[illegible] *ſ.* [illegible]

1. Made by a microſcope.

Make *microſcopical* obſervations of the figure and bulk of the conſtituent parts of all fluids. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Aſſiſted by a microſcope.

Evading even the *microſcopic* eye!
Full nature ſwarms with life. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Reſembling a microſcope.

Why has not man a *microſcopick* eye?
For this plain reaſon, Man is not a fly.
Say what the uſe, were finer opticks given,
T' inſpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

MID *adj.* [contracted from *midſt*, or derived from *mid*, [illegible]]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne ſings,
Shall, lifting in mid air, ſuſpend their wings. *Pope.*
Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unwearied, through th' numerous hoſt he paſt. *Fa. Qu.*

2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

MID-COURSE. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *courſe*.] Middle of the way.

Why in the Eaſt
Darkneſs ere day's *mid-courſe*? and morning light,
More orient in yon weſtern cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white, *Milton.*

[illegible] *ſ.* [*mid* and *day*.] Noon; meridian.

Who ſhoots at the *mid-day* ſun, though he be ſure he ſhall never hit the mark, yet as ſure he is he ſhall ſhoot higher than he who aims but at a buſh. *Sidney, b.* .

His ſparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,
Than *mid-day* ſun fierce bent againſt their faces. *Shakeſp.*

Who have before, or ſhall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly laboured, will be
[illegible] by age to man's firm ſtay,
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day* *Donne.*

Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* ſun,
And clouds of duſt? Did not his temples glow
In the ſame ſultry winds and ſcorching heats? *A* .

MI'DDEST, ſuperl. of *mid*, *middeſt*, *midſt*.]

Yet the ſtout fairy 'mongſt the *middeſt* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view. *Fa. Qu.*

MI'DDLE. *adj.* [middle, Saxon.]

1. Equally diſtant from the two extremes.

The loweſt virtues draw praiſe from the common people, the *middle* virtues work in them aſtoniſhment; but of the higheſt virtues they have no ſenſe. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A *middle* ſtation of life, within reach of thoſe conveniencies which the lower orders of mankind muſt neceſſarily want, and yet without embarraſſment of greatneſs. *Rogers.*

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle* ſized brigantines. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Like people of *middle* underſtanding and *middle* rank. *Stv.*

2. Intermediate, intervening.

Will, ſeeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies.*

3. Middle finger, the long finger.

You firſt introduce the *middle* finger of the left hand. *Sharp.*

MI'DDLE. *n. ſ.*

1. Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.

There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judg.*

With roof ſo low that under it
They never ſtand, but lie or ſit,
And yet ſo foul, that whoſo is in,
Is to the *middle* leg in priſon. *Hudibras, p.* i.

2. The time that paſſes, or events that happen, between the [illegible] and end.

[illegible] cauſes and deſigns of an action are the beginning; the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the *middle*; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties are the end. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

MIDDLE-AGED. *adj.* [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life.

A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The *middle-aged* ſupport faſting the beſt, becauſe of the oily parts abounding in the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one: you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one. *Swift to Pope.*

MI'DDLEMOST. *adj.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle.

Why have not ſome beaſts more than four feet, ſuppoſe ſix, and the *middlemoſt* ſhorter than the reſt. *Mere.*

The outmoſt fringe vaniſhed firſt, and the *middlemoſt* next, and the innermoſt laſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

The outward ſtars, with their ſyſtems of planets, muſt neceſſarily have deſcended toward the *middlemoſt* ſyſtem of the univerſe, whither all would be moſt ſtrongly attracted from all parts of a finite ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MI'DDLING. *adj.* [from *middle*.]

1. Of middle rank.

A *middling* ſort of a man, left well enough to paſs by his father, could never think he had enough ſo long as any man had more. *L'Eſtrange's Fabius.*

2. Of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind.

The bigneſs of a church ought to be no greater than that into which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will eaſily extend. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Longinus preferred the ſublime genius that ſometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but ſeldom riſes to any excellence. *Dryden.*

Middling his head, and prone to earth his view. *Tickell.*

MI'DLAND. *adj.* [*mid* and *land*.]

1. That which is remote from the coaſt.

The ſame name is given to the inlanders, or *midland* inhabitants of this iſland, by Ceſar. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, ſhews that her riches are intern and domeſtick. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The various dialects of the Engliſh in the North and Weſt, render their expreſſions many times unintelligible to the other, and both ſcarce intelligible to the *midland*. *Hale.*

2. In the midſt of the land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth ſquadron now come in,
Which twice on Biſcay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* ſea the French had aw'd. *Dryden.*

MIDGE. *n. ſ.* [miege, Saxon.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the ſky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns,
Though in *mid-heaven*, ſoon ended his deſight. *Milton.*

MI'DLEG. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *leg*.] Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white ſattin, looſe coats to the *midleg*, and ſtockings of white ſilk. *Bacon.*

MI'DMOST. *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemoſt*: this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they ſeem to have a ſuperlative degree.] The middle.

Now van to van the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The *midmoſt* battles halting up behind. *Dryden.*

Hear himſelf repine
At fate's unequal laws; and at the clue,
Which, mercileſs in length, the *midmoſt* ſiſter drew. *Dry.*

What dulneſs dropt among her ſons impreſt,
Like motion, from one circle to the reſt:
So from the *midmoſt* the nutation ſpreads
Round, and more round o'er all the ſea of heads. *Pope.*

MI'DNIGHT *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *night*. *Milton* ſeems to have accented this laſt ſyllable.] The noon of night; the depth of night, twelve at night.

To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; ſo that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to go to bed betimes. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

How now, you ſecret, black and *midnight* hags?
What is't you do? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I hope my *midnight* ſtudies, to make our countries flouriſh in myſterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*

By night he fled, and at *midnight* returned
From compaſſing the earth, cautious of day. *Milton.*

After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had paſt. *Stillingfleet.*

Some ſolitary cloiſter will I chuſe,
Coarſe my attire, and ſhort ſhall be my ſleep,
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell. *Dryden's Sp. Fryar.*

In all that dark *midnight* of popery there were ſtill ſome gleams of light, ſome witneſſes that aroſe to give teſtimony to the truth. *Atterbury.*

They can tell preciſely what attitude the dog-ſtar had at *midnight* or midnoon in Rome when Julius Ceſar was ſla[illegible] *Watts's Logick.*

MI'DRIFF. *n. ſ.* [midhppe, Saxon.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen: it is compoſed of two muſcles; the

the firſt and ſuperiot of theſe ariſes from the ſternum, and the ends of the laſt ribs on each ſide. its fibres, from this ſemicircular origination, tend towards their centre, and terminate in a tendon or aponeuroſis, which hath always been taken for the nervous part of the *midriff*. The ſecond and inferior muſcle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right ſide comes from the firſt, ſecond, and third vertebræ of the loins, that on the left ſide is ſomewhat ſhorter; and both theſe productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*, which joins its tendons with the tendon of the other, ſo as that they make but one membrane, or rather partition. *Quincy.*

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the *midſt* with a ſtone
That beat out life. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the *midriff*, the carneous fibres of that muſculer part are inflected *Ray.*

MID-SEA. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſea*.] The Mediterranean ſea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-ſea* meets
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind. *Dryden.*

MI'DSHIPMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *mid*, *ſhip*, and *man*.]

they are on duty, is ſome on the quarter-deck, others on the poop, &c. Their buſineſs is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain and other ſuperior officers: they alſo aſſiſt on all occaſions, both in ſailing the ſhip, and in ſtoring and rummaging the hold. They are uſually young gentlemen, who having ſerved their time as volunteers, are now upon their preferment. *Harris.*

MIDST. *n. ſ.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleaſes but God, being thankful in the *midſt* of his afflictions. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Ariſe, ye ſubtle ſprites, that can ſpy
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;
You that can read it in the *midſt* of doubt,
And in the *midſt* of frowns can find it out. *Dryden.*

MIDST. *adj.* [contracted from *middeſt*, the ſuperlative of *mid*.] Middleſt; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol
Him firſt, Him laſt, Him *midſt*, and without end. *Milton.*

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the firſt act but what might have been ſaid or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midſt* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

MIDSTREAM. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſtream*.] Middle of the ſtream.

The *midſtream's* hiſs I creeping by the ſide,
And ſhou der'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden.*

MI'DSUMMER. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſummer*.] The ſummer ſolſtice, popularly reckoned to fall on June the twenty-fourth.

However orthodox my ſentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *Midſummer*. *Swift.*

At eve laſt *Midſummer* no ſleep I fought. *Gay's Paſt.*

MI'DWAY. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *way*.] The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt theſe extremes at all. *Shakeſpeare.*

He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedick; the one is too like an image, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, evermore tattling. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

Pity and ſhame! that they, who to live well
Stood ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The hare laid himſelf down about *midway*, and took a nap; for I can fetch up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.

How didſt thou arrive at this place of darkneſs, when ſo many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway*
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

MI'DWAY. *adj.* Middle between two places.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakeſpeare.*

MI'DWAY. *adv.* In the middle of the paſſage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,
She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden's Baccus*

MI'DWIFE. *n. ſ.* [This is derived, both by *Skinner* and *Junius*, from *mid* or *med*, a reward, and *pif*, Saxon.] A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,
And as a *midwife*, death directs it home. *Donne.*

Without a *midwife* theſe their throws ſuſtain,
And bowing, bring their iſſue forth with pain. *Sandys.*

[illegible]
And treaſon labouring in the traitor's thought,
And *midwife* time the ripen'd plot to murder brought
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the ſkill of a *midwife*. *Locke.*

But no man, ſure! e'er left his houſe
And ſaid'ſt bail with thoughts ſo wide,
To bring a *midwife* to his ſpouſe,
Before he knew ſhe was with child. *Prior.*

MI'DWIFERY. *n. ſ.* [from *midwife*.]

1. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth.
2. Act of production, help to production; co-operation in production.

So haſty fruits, and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the *midwifry* of ſpringing ſhow'rs,
In ſpight of froſts, ſpring from th' unwilling earth. *Stepney.*

There was never any thing propounded for publick good, that did not meet with oppoſition, ariſing from the humour of ſuch as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifry*. *Lord's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

3. Trade of a midwife.

MI'DWINTER. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *winter*.] The winter ſolſtice.

Begin when the ſlow waggoner deſcends,
Nor ceaſe your ſowing till *Midwinter* ends. *Dryden.*

MIEN. *n. ſ.* [*mine*, French.] Air, look, manner.

In her alone that owns this book is ſeen
What can have more the figure and *mien* of a rock than crags, rocks, and cliffs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd,
And turn ſuperior to the vulgar herd. *Prior.*

What winning graces, what majeſtick *mien*,
She moves a goddeſs, and ſhe looks a queen. *Pope.*

MIGHT, the preterite of *may*.

Matters of ſuch conſequence ſhould be in plain words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke.*

MIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*miht*, Saxon.] Power; ſtrength, force.

What ſo ſtrong,
But wanting reſt, will alſo want of *might*. *Spenſer.*

Quoth ſhe, great grief will not be told,
And can more eaſily be thought than ſaid,
ght ſo, quoth he, but he that never would,
Could never; will to *might* gives greateſt aid. *Fa. Qu.*

An oath of mickle *might*. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Wherefore ſhould not ſtrength and *might*
There fail, where virtue fails. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. vi.*

With *might* and main they chaſ'd the mardrous fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden.*

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might* and main. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MI'GHTILY. *adv.* [from *mighty*.]

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciouſly; forcibly.

whom ordinary means will prevail, ſurely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but alſo to their converſion which are not *Hooker, b.* .

2. Vehemently, vigorouſly, violently.

Do as adverſaries do in law, ſtrive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. In a great degree; very much. This is a ſenſe ſcarcely to be admitted but in low language.

Therein thou wrong'ſt thy children *mightily*. *Sha*
There's ne'er a one of you but truſts a knave,
That *mightily* deceives you. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

An aſs and an ape conferring grievances: the aſs complained *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.

Theſe happening nearer home made ſo laſting impreſſions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obſcured, and the circumſtances of it interwoven and confounded with thoſe of theſe later deluges. *Woodward.*

I was *mightily* pleaſed with a ſtory applicable to this piece of philoſophy *Spectator*, N°. 578.

MI'GHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mighty*.] Power, greatneſs, height of dignity.

Think you ſee them great,
And follow'd with general throng and ſweat
Of thouſand friends; then in a moment ſee,
How ſoon this *mightineſs* meets miſery! *Shak. Henry VIII.*

What pleaſe your *mightineſs* to waſh your hands? *Shak.*

MI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *might*.]

1. Powerful, ſtrong.

Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one in the earth. *Gen.* x. 8.
Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things. 1 *Eſd.* iv. 41.
He is wiſe in heart and *mighty* in ſtrength. *Job* ix. 1.

2. Excellent, or powerful in any act.

The *mighty* maſter ſmil'd. *Dryden.*

MI'GHTY. *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be uſed but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypotheſis he reigns
He reigns; How long? Till ſome uſurper riſe,
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wiſe
Studies new lines. *Pope.*

MI[illegible] *migrare*, Lat.] Act of changing place.

A[illegible] times of generation, lactancy, and *migration*, family, and venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Although such alterations, transitions, *migrations* of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been reposed thereby in the manner we find them. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

MILCH. *adj.* [from *milk*] Giving milk.

Herne doth, at full of midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;
And then he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes *milch* kine yield blood. *Shakespeare.*

When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs,
The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heav'n. *Shak.*

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milch*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and mire. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 778.

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milch* women. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

With the turneps they feed sheep, *milch*-cows, or fatting cattle. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

MILD *adj.* [milo, Saxon.]

1. Kind, tender; good, indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft, not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the severer part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,
Who dost mankind below with pity see. *Dryden.*

It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Soft; gentle, not violent.

The rosy morn resigns her light,
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*

Nothing ir rev'd or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity;
Mild was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden.*

Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day. *Pope.*

The folding gates diffus'd a silver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight. *Addison.*

3 Not acrid, not corrosive, not acrimonious, demulcent, [illegible]ing, lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or [illegible]. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4 Not sharp; mellow, sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The fish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit. *Davies.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was *mild* or stale. *Prior.*

[illegible]

MI'LDEW. *n. f.* [mildeaw, Saxon.]

Mildew is a disease that happens in plants, and is caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and corrupts for want of the sun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimony rodes, gnaws, and spoils, the inmost substance of the plant, and hinders the circulation of the nutritive sap; upon which [illegible] to fade, and the blossoms and fruit are much [illegible]or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, which is frequently [illegible] great plenty, preying upon this exsudation. Others say, that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the spring and Summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun enough to draw it upwards to any considerable height, nor wind of force strong enough to disperse it. it condenses and falls on plants, and with its thick, clammy substance stops the pores, and by that means prevents perspiration. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the East, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration, whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are invited thereto, where finding proper nutriment they depositе their eggs, and multiply so fast as to cover the whole surfaces of the plants, and, by corroding the vessels, prevent the motion of the sap. It is observable, that whenever a tree has been greatly affected by this *mildew*, it seldom recovers it in two or three years, and many times never entirely clear from it after. *Hill.*

Down fell the *mildew* of his fagged words. *Fairfax.*

The *mildew* cometh by coolness of air, and therefore in hills, or champain grounds, it seldom cometh. *Bacon.*

Soon blasting *mildews* black'ned all the grain. *Dryden.*

To MI'LDEW *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* ear,
Blasting his wholesome brother. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyra's sage. *Gay's Trivia.*

MI'LDLY *adv.* [from *mild.*]

1. Tenderly, not severely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning,
Cease thy sorrow and complaining. *Dryden.*

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and so helpeth the continuance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 375.

MI'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from *mild.*]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This milky gentleness and course of yours,
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful *mildness*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The same majestick *mildness* held its place,
Nor lost the monarch in his dying face. *Dryden.*

His *mildness* shows
His care of friends and scorn of foes. *Addison.*

I saw with what a brow you brav'd your fate,
Yet with what *mildness* bore your father's hate. *Dryden.*

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE. *n. f.* [*mille passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, or, five thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty *miles* to-day. *Shakespeare.*

Within this three *mile* may you see it coming,
A moving grove. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery was four *miles* behind. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

Millions of *miles*, so rapid is their race,
To cheer the earth they in few moments pass. *Blackmore.*

MI'LESTONE. *n. f.* [*mile* and *stone.*] Stone set to mark the *miles*.

MI'LFOIL. *n. f.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant, the same with yarrow.

Milfoil and honey-suckles pound,
With these allaying savours strew the ground. *Dryden.*

MI'LIARY. *adj.* [*milium* millet, Latin; *miliaire*, Fr.] Small; resembling a millet seed.

The scarf-skin is composed of small scales, between which the excretory ducts of the *miliary* glands open. *Cheyne.*

MI'LIARY *fever.* A fever that produces small eruptions.

MI'LICE. n. f. [French.] Standing force. A word innovated by *Temple*, but unworthy of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice*. *Temple's Miscel.*

MI'LITANT. *adj.* [*militans*, Latin; *militante*, Fr.]

1. Fighting, prosecuting the business of a soldier.

Against foul fiends they aid us *militant*,
They for us fight, they watch and duly ward,
And their bright squadrons round about us plant. *Fa. Q.*

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

Then are the publick duties of religion best ordered, when the *militant* church doth resemble, by sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified. *Hooker, b. v.*

The state of a Christian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this allusion has appeared so just, that the character of *militant* has obtained as the common distinction of that part of Christ's church sojourning here in this world from that part of the family at rest. *Rogers.*

MI'LITARY } *adj.* [*militaris*, Latin; *militaire*, Fr. *Militar*
[illegible] }

1. Engaged in the life of a soldier, soldierly.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ, and notwithstanding continued still in that *military* course of life. *Hooker, b. v.*

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

2. Suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier, warlike.

Although he were a prince in *military* virtue approved, yet his cruelties weighed down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Numbers numberless
The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops
In coats of mail and *military* pride. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

The wreaths his grandsire knew to reap
By active toil, and *military* sweat,
Pining incline their sickly leaves. *Prior.*

3. Effected by soldiers.

He was with general applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *military* election or recognition, saluted king. *Bacon.*

MILITIA. n. f. [Lat.n.] The trainbands; the ſtanding force of a nation.

Let any prince think ſoberly of his forces, except his *militia* be good and valiant ſoldiers. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N°. 30.

The *militia* was ſo ſettled by law, that a ſudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Unnumbered ſpirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower ſky. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

MILK *n. ſ.* [meolc, Saxon, *melck*, Dutch]

1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breaſt.

Come to my woman's breaſts,
And take my *milk* for gall, you murthering miniſters!
Where-ever in your ſightleſs ſubſtances
You wait on nature's miſchief *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I fear thy nature,
It is too full o' th' *milk* of human kindneſs
To catch the neareſt way. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

Milk is the occaſion of many tumours of divers kinds *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

When *milk* is dry'd with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*

I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myſelf wholly to the *milk* diet. *Temple's Miſcel.*

Broths and *milk*-meats are windy to ſtomachs troubled with acid ferments. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Emulſion made by contuſion of ſeeds.

Piſtachoes, ſo they be good and not muſty, joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into a *milk* of themſelves, like unto almond *milk*, are an excellent nouriſher. *Bacon.*

To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To draw milk from the breaſt by the hand.

Capacious chargers all around were laid
Full pails, and veſſels of the *milking* trade. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To ſuck.

I have given ſuck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shakeſp.*

MI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *milk*] Conſiſting of milk.

The remedies are to be propoſed from a conſtant courſe of the *milken* diet, continued at leaſt a year. *Temple.*

MI'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *milk*] One that milks animals

His kine with ſwelling udders ready ſtand,
And lowing for the pail invite the *milker's* hand. *Dryden.*

MI'LKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *milky.*] Softneſs like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.

Would I could ſhare thy balmy, even temper,
And *milkineſs* of blood. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

The ſaltneſs and oilineſs of the blood abſorbing the acid of the chyle, it loſes its *milkineſs.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

MI'LKLIVERED. *adj.* [*milk* and *liver*] Cowardly, timorous, faint-hearted

Milkliver'd man!
That bear'ſt a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs. *Shak*

MI'LKMAID. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *maid*] Woman employed in the dairy

When milk is dry with heat,
In vain the *milkmaid* tugs an empty teat. *Dryden's Virg.*

A lovely *milkmaid* he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 44

MI'LKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *man*] A man who ſells milk.

MI'LKPAIL. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pail.*] Veſſel into which cows are milked

That very ſubſtance which laſt week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milkpail*, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

MI'LKPAN *n. ſ* [*milk* and *pan.*] Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Sir Fulke Grevil had much and private acceſs to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good, yet he would ſay merrily of himſelf, that he was like Robin Goodfellow, for when the maids ſpilt the *milkpans*, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin, ſo what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him. *Bacon's Apophth.*

MI'LKPO'TTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal

For breakfaſt and ſupper, milk and *milkpottage* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

MI'LKSCORE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *ſcore.*] Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board.

He ordered the lord high treaſurer to pay off the debts of the crown, particularly a *milkſcore* of three years ſtanding *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 36.

He is better acquainted with the *milkſcore* than his ſteward's accounts. *Addiſon's Spect* N° 482.

MI'LKSOP. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *ſop*] A ſoft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man

Of a moſt notorious thief, which lived all his life-time of ſpoils, one of their bards in his praiſe will ſay, that he was none of the idle *milkſops* that was brought up by the fire-ſide, but that moſt of his days he ſpent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his ſword. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

A *milkſop*, one that never in his life
Felt ſo much cold as over ſhoes in ſnow. *Shak. Rich. III*

We have as good paſſions as yourſelf, and a woman was never deſigned to be a *mere ſop* *Addiſon's Spect.*

But give him port and potent ſack,
From *milkſop* he ſtarts up mohack. *Prior.*

MI'LKTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *tooth.*]

Milkteeth are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to caſt about two years and a half after, in the ſame order as they grew. *Farrier's Dict.*

MI'LKTHISTLE *n.* [*milk* and *thiſtle* plants that have a white [illegible] An herb.

MI'LKTREFOIL. *n. ſ.* An herb

MI'LKVETCH. *n. ſ.* [*aſtragalus*, Latin]

The *milkvetch* hath a papilionaceous flower, conſiſting of the ſtandard, the keel, and the wings, out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal covered with a ſheath, which becomes a bicapſular pod filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds: the leaves grow by pairs along the middle rib, with an odd one at the end *Miller.*

MI'LKWEED. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *weed*] A plant.

MI'LKWHITE. *adj.* [*milk* and *white.*] White as milk.

She a black ſilk cap on him begun
To ſet, for foil of his *milkwhite* to ſerve. *Sidney.*

Then will I raiſe aloft the *milkwhite* roſe,
With whoſe ſweet ſmell the air ſhall be perfum'd. *Shakeſp.*

Where the bull and cow are both *milkwhite*,
They never do beget a cole-black calf. [illegible]

The boy of Cupid ſeel,
It fell upon a little weſtern flower,
Before *milkwhite*, now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it love in idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *milkwhite* goat for you I did provide,
Two *milkwhite* kids run friſking by her ſide. *Dryden.*

MI'LKWORT *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *wort*

Milkwort is a bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe brims are expanded, and cut into ſeveral ſegments, from the centre ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a round fruit or huſk, opening from the top downwards, and filled with ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

MI'LKWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk

Even your *milkwoman* and your nurſery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

MI'LKY. *adj* [from *milk*]

1. Made of milk

2. Reſembling milk.

Not taſteful herbs that in theſe gardens riſe,
Which the kind toil with *milky* ſap ſupplies,
Can move the god, *Pope.*

Some plants upon breaking their veſſels yield a *milky* juice *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my paſſion he'd diſdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains. *Roſcommon.*

4. Soft, gentle, tender, timorous

Has friendſhip ſuch a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in leſs than two nights *Shakeſpeare.*

This *milky* gentleneſs and courſe of yours,
You are much more at taſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

MI'LKY-WAY. *n. ſ.* [*milky* and *way.*] The galaxy

The *milky-way*, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompaſſing the whole heavens, and extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. Some of the ancients, as Ariſtotle, imagined that this path conſiſted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air, but, by the teleſcopical obſervations of this age, it hath been diſcovered to conſiſt of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the confuſed mixture of whoſe light its whole colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned. It paſſes through the conſtellations of Caſſiopeia, Cygnus, Aquila, Perſeus, Andromeda, part of Ophiucus and Gemini, in the northern hemiſphere, and in the ſouthern it [illegible] part of Scorpio, Sagittarius, Centaurus, the Argo Navis and the Ara. The galaxy hath uſually been the [illegible] in which new ſtars have appeared; as that in Caſſiopeia, which was ſeen in A. D. 1572, that in the breaſt of the Swan, and another in the knee of Serpentarius; which have appeared for a while, and then become inviſible again. *Hutton.*

Nor need we with a pryſing eye ſurvey
The diſtant ſkies to find the *milky-way*:
It forcibly intrudes upon our ſight. *Creech's Manilius.*

How many ſtars there muſt be, a naked eye may give ſome faint glimpſe, but much more a good teleſcope, [illegible] towards that region of the ſky called the *milky-way.* *Cheyne.*

MILL. *n. f.* [μύλη; *mola*, Lat. *melin*, Welſh; m'ln, Saxon; *moulin*, Fr *molen*, Dutch.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a *mill*. *Sidney.*

More water glideth by the *mill*
Than wots the miller of. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

Olives ground in *mills* their fatneſs boaſt. *Dryden.*

A miller had his arm and ſcapula torn from his body by a rope twiſted round his wriſt, and ſuddenly drawn up by the *mill* *Sharp's Surgery.*

To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; μολεῖν; *mola*, Iſlandick.]

1. To grind; to comminute.
2. To beat up chocolate
3. To ſtamp coin in the mints.

It would be better for your *milled* medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges, but at the ſame time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inſcriptions on the face and the reverſe. *Addiſ.*

Wood's halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more eaſily counterfeited. *Swift.*

MI'LL-COG. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *cog.*] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is uſeful for *mill-cogs*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MI'LL-DAM. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *dam.*] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and *mill-dams*. *Mortimer.*

MI'LL-HORSE. *n. ſ.* Horſe that turns a mill.

His impreſa was a *mill horſe*, ſtill bound to go in one circle. *Sidney, b. ii.*

MILLMO'UNTAINS. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

MI'LL-TEETH. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *teeth.*] The grinders; *dentes molares*, double teeth.

The beſt inſtruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MILLENA'RIAN *n. ſ.* [from *millenarius*, Lat. *millenaire*, Fr.] One who expects the millennium.

MI'LLENARY. *adj.* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Latin.] Conſiſting of a thouſand

The *millenary* ſeſtertium, in good manuſcripts, is marked with a line croſs the top thus $\overline{\text{HS}}$. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MI'LLENIST. *n. ſ.* [from *mille*, Lat.] One that holds the millennium

MILLENNIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A thouſand years, generally taken for the thouſand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We muſt give a full account of that ſtate called the *millennium*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

MI'LLENNIAL. *adj.* [from *millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and prieſts unto God, is the characteriſtick of thoſe that are to enjoy the *millennial* happineſs. *Burnet.*

MILLEPEDES. *n. ſ.* [*millepieds*, French; *mille* and *pes*, Latin.] Wood-lice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

If pheaſants and partridge are ſick give them *millepedes* and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MI'LLER *n. ſ.* [from *mill.*] One who attends a mill

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cadus, who made enquiry of *millers* who dwelt upon its ſhore, received anſwer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

MI'LLER *n. ſ.* A fly. *Ainſ.*

MILLER'S-THUMB. *n. ſ.* [*miller* and *thumb.*] A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bullhead.

MILLESIMAL. *adj.* [*milleſimus*, Latin.] Thouſandth; conſiſting of thouſandth parts

To give the ſquare root of the number two, he laboured long in *milleſimal* fractions, till he confeſſed there was no end *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

MI'LLET *n. ſ.* [*milium*, Lat *mil* and *millet*, Fr.]

1. A plant

The *millet* hath a looſe divided panicle, and each ſingle flower hath a calyx, conſiſting of two leaves, which are inſtead of petals, to protect the ſtamina and piſtillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, ſhining ſeed This plant was originally brought from the eaſtern where it is ſtill greatly cultivated, from whence we annually furniſhed with this grain, which is by many perſons much eſteemed for puddings. *Miller*

In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundiſh ſtudd, about the bigneſs of a grain of *millet*. *Woodward on Foſſils*

Millet is diarrhetick, cleanſing, and uſeful, in diſeaſes of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A kind of fiſh.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle, as herring, mackerel, *millet*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

MI'LLINER. *n. ſ.* [I believe from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who ſells ribands and dreſſes for women.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*;
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A pouncet box, which ever and anon
He gave his noſe. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

The mercers and *milliners* complain of her want of publick ſpirit. *Tatler*, N°. 52.

MI'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*million*, Fr. *milliagne*, Italian.]

1. The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand.

Within thine eyes ſat twenty thouſand deaths,
In thy hands clutch'd as many *millions*, in
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number.

That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of thoſe propoſitions that go for principles; and yet there are *millions* who know not this at all. *Locke.*

There are *millions* of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

She found the poliſh'd glaſs, whoſe ſmall convex
Enlarges to ten *millions* of degrees
The mite, inviſible elſe. *Phi*

Midſt thy own flock, great ſhepherd, be receiv'd,
And glad all heav'n with *millions* thou haſt ſav'd. *Prior.*

MI'LLIONTH. *adj* [from *million.*] The ten hundred thouſandth

The firſt [illegible] to be [illegible] of an elephant; which nevertheleſs can never arrive to the *millionth* part of the other's bulk. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MI'LLSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *ſtone*] The ſtone by which corn is comminuted.

No man ſhall take the nether or the upper *millſtone* to pledge *Exodus*

Æſop's beaſts ſaw farther into a *millſtone* than our mobile. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

MILT. *n. ſ.* [*milde*, Dutch]

1. The ſperm of the male fiſh.

You ſhall ſcarce take a carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or ſpawn. *Walton's Angler.*

2. [Milt, Saxon.] The ſpleen.

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

MI'LTER *n. ſ.* [from *milt*] The he of any fiſh, the ſhe being called ſpawner.

The ſpawner and *milter* labour to cover their ſpawn with ſand. *Walton's Angler.*

MI'LTWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

MIME. *n. ſ.* [*mime*, Fr. μίμος; *mimus*, Latin] A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth.

Thank'ſt thou, *mime*, this is great? *Ben. Johnſon.*

To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime.

Thank'ſt thou, mime, this is great? or that they ſtrive
Whoſe nole ſhall keep thy *miming* moſt alive,
Whilſt thou doſt raiſe ſome player from the grave,
Out-dance the babion, or out-boaſt the brave. *B. Jonſon.*

MI'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *mime.*] A mimick; a buffoon

Jugglers and dancers, antiks, mummers, *mimers* *Addiſon's Samſon Agoniſtes.*

MI'MICAL. *adj* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative, befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the moſt *mimical* in geſtures, ſtyles, ſpeech, faſhion, or accents. *Horten on Education.*

A *mimical* daw would needs try the ſame experiment; but his claws were ſhackled. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light ſongs and *mimical* geſtures, that they might not go away melancholy from ſerious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

MI'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *mimical.*] In imitation; in a mimical manner

MI'MICK. *n. ſ.* [*mimicus*, Latin.]

1. A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner ſo as to excite laughter

Like poor Andrew Ludvance,
Falſe *mimick* of my maſter's dance:
Around the cord a while I ſprawl,
And thence, though ſlow, in earneſt fall. *Prior.*

2. A mean or ſervile imitator

Of France the *mimick*, and of Spain the prey. *Anon.*

MI'MICK. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative.

The buſy head with *mimick* art runs o'er
The ſcenes and actions of the day before. *Swift's Miſcel*

To MI'MICK *v. a* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burleſque imitation.

Morpheus expreſs'd
The ſhape of man, and imitated beſt;
The walk, the words, the geſture, could ſupply,
The habit *mimick*, and the mien belye *Dryden.*

Who wou'd with care ſome happy fiction frame,
So *mimick* truth, it looks the very ſame. *Gran*

MI'MICKRY. *n. f.* [from *mimick.*] Burlesque imitation

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a slyness which diverts more than any thing I could say *Spectator.*

MIMO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [*mimus* and γράφω.] A writer of farces. *Dict.*

MINA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINA'CITY. *n. f.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Disposition to use threats.

MI'NATORY. *adj.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening.

The king made a statute monitory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To MINCE. *v. a.* [contracted, as it seems, from *mince*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, French, small.]

1. To cut into very small parts.

She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakesp.*

With a good chopping-knife *mince* the two capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscriptions? *South's Sermons.*

Revive the wits,
But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits. *Dunciad.*

2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Think it a bastard, whom the oracle
Hath doubtfully pronounc'd thy throat shall cut,
And *mince* it. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

Behold yon simpering dame, whose face between her forks presages snow, that *minces* virtue, and does shake the head to hear of pleasure's name. *Shakesp. King Lear*

Iago,
Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Cassio. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

These gifts,
Saving your *minding*, the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

I'll try to force you to your duty:
For so it is, howe'er you *mince* it,
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras, p.* 1

Siren, now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase.
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

These, seeing no where water enough to effect a general deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Woodward.*

To MINCE. *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy; to affect nicety.

By her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

A harlot form soft sliding by,
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*

2. To speak small and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished from each other, as the *mincing* lady prioress and the broad-speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables.*

MI'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *mince.*] In small parts; not fully.

Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with prest and heaped, and even over-enlarged measure. *Hooker, b.* v.

MIND. *n. f.* [gemind, Saxon.]

1. The intelligent power.

I am a very foolish, fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

This word being often used for the soul giving life, as attributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of a distracted *mind*, instead of a broken understanding which word, *mind*, we use also for opinion; as, I am of this or that *mind*: and sometimes for mens conditions or virtues; as, he is of an honest *mind*, or a man of a just *mind* sometimes for affection, as, I do this for my *mind's* sake: sometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we have without discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences. but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the understanding agent and passible, it is described to be a pure, simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object: or more at large thus, a part or particle of the soul, whereby it doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ, free from passion coming from without, and apt to be severed as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh.*

2. Liking; choice; inclination; propension, affection.

[illegible] direction by scripture, and not whether the Israelites did at any time amiss, by following their own *minds* without asking counsel of God. *Hooker, b.* i.

We will consider of your suit
And come some other time to know our *mind*. *Shakespeare.*

Being so hard to me that brought your *mind*,
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind*. *Shakespeare.*

I will have nothing else but only this,
And now methinks I have a *mind* to it. *Shakespeare.*

Be of the same *mind* one towards another *Rom.* x

Hast thou a wife after thy *mind*? forsake her not. *Ecclus.*

They had a *mind* to French Britain, but they have let fall their [illegible]. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Sudden *mind* arose
In Adam, not to let th' occasion pass,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* v.

Waller coasted on the other side of the river, but at such a distance that he had no *mind* to be engaged. [illegible]

He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that hath a *mind* to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Suppose that after eight years peace he hath a *mind* to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state, what opposition can we make? *Addison.*

3. Thoughts; sentiments.

Th' ambiguous god,
In these mysterious words, his *mind* exprest,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

4. Opinion.

The earth was not of my *mind*,
If you suppose as fearing you, it shook. *Shakespeare*

These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas of infinite duration than of infinite space, because God has existed from all eternity, but there is no real matter coextended with infinite space. *Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to succeed,
Become not parties in an impious deed,
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Granville.*

5. Memory; remembrancy.

The king knows their disposition; a small touch will [illegible] him in *mind* of them. *Bacon's Advice to J.*

When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will therein set
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

These, and more than I to *mind* can bring,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path disused was out of *mind*. *Dryden.*

They will put him in *mind* of his own waking thoughts, ere these dreams had as yet made their impressions on his fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A wholesome law time out of *mind*,
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree *Swift's Miscel.*

To MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark, to attend.

His mournful plight is swallowed up unwares,
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's cares. *Fa. Qu.*

Not then mistrust, but tender love injoins,
That I should *mind* thee oft; and *mind* thou me! *Milton.*

If, in the raving of a frantick muse,
And *minding* more his verses than his way,
Any of these should drop into a well. *Roscommon.*

Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way,
Another song requires another day. *Dryden*

He is daily called upon by the word, the ministers, and inward suggestions of the holy spirit, to attend to those prospects, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

2. To put in mind; to remind.

Let me be punished, that have *minded* you
Of what you should forget. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

I desire to *mind* those persons of what Saint Austin hath said. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This *minds* me of a cobbling colonel of famous memory *L'Estrange*

I shall only *mind* him, that the contrary supposition, [illegible] could be proved, is of little use.

To MIND. *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to feoffees in trust. *Spe*

MI'NDED. *adj* [from *mind*] Disposed, inclined; affected.

We come to know
How you stand *minded* in the weighty difference
Between the king and you. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike,
And be so *minded* still. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* viii.

If men were *minded* to live virtuously, to believe a God would be no hindrance to any such design, but very much for its advancement. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Pyrrhus is nobly *minded*, and I fain
Would give to thank him. *Philips.*

MI'NDFUL. *adj.* [*mind* and *full.*] Attentive; having memory.

I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions, and I promise you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Swift.*

MI'NDFULLY. *adv.* [from *mindful*] Attentively.

MI'NDFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *mindful*] Attention, regard.

MI'NDLESS. *adj* [from *mind.*]

1. Inattentive; regardless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth,
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour states,
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shakesp.*

As the strong eagle in the silent wood,
Mindless of warlike rage, and hostile care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Pope.*

2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.

Pronounce thee a gross lowt, a *mindless* slave,
Or else a hovering temporizer. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

God first made angels bodiless, pure, *minds*,
Then other things, which *mindless* bodies be.
Last, he made man. *Davies.*

MI'ND-STRICKEN. *adj.* [*mind* and *stricken*] Moved, affected in his mind.

He had been so *mind-stricken* by the beauty of virtue in that noble king, though not born his subject, he ever professed himself his servant. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MINE, pronoun possessive [*myn*, Saxon; *mein*, German, *sien*, French, *meus*, Lat.]. It was anciently the practice to use *my* before a consonant and *mine* before a vowel, which euphony still requires to be observed. *Mine* is always used when the substantive precedes: as, *this is my cat; this cat is mine.*] Belonging to me.

The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to *mine* ear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thou art a fool in bias, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that *mine* own tears
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

When a wise man gives thee better counsel, give me *mine* again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

If thou best slain, and with no stroke of *mine*,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.
Shakespeare.

A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have nothing to set before him. *Luke* xi. 6.

That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

MINE. *n. f.* [*mine*, French; *mwyn* or *mun*, Welsh, from *maen lapis*, in the pura *mein.*]

1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals.

Though straighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Waller.*

A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove or *mine*-pit thereabouts, which was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*

The heedless *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*

2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support, or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and destroyed.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd?
What *mine* hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?
What sacrilege hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Bind up the wasts of Jerusalem, which you have broken down, and fill up the *mines* that you have digged. *Whitgift.*

Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, scale and *mine*,
Assaulting. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

To MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun] To dig mines or burrows; to form any hollows underground.

The ranging stork in stately beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills securely feed,
The *mining* coneys shroud in rocky cells. *Wotton.*

Of this vast matter the terrestrial globe consists, from its surface down to the greatest depth we ever dig or *mine*. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

To MINE. *v. a.* To sap, to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees, or secret means.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

The slow fever *mines* the constitution. *Bolingbroke.*

MI'NER. *n. f.* [*minetur*, Fr. from *mine*]

1. One that digs for metals.

By me kings palaces are push'd to ground,
And *miners* crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*

2. One who makes military mines.

As the bombardeer levels his mischief at cities, the *miner* busies himself in ruining private houses. *Tatler.*

MI'NERAL. *n. f.* [*minerale*, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals.

She did confess, she had
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring
By inches waste you. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin, are of great value. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Not hidden veins dig'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and stone. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Minerals, nitre with vitriol; common salt with alum; and sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward.*

MI'NERAL. *adj.* Consisting of fossile bodies.

By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any mass found there. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

MI'NERALIST. *adj.* [from *mineral*] One skilled or employed in minerals.

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or a *mineralist*. *Boyle.*

The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpendicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the *mineralist's* phrase, or receive additional increase. *Woodward.*

MINERA'LOGIST. *n. f.* [*mineralogie*, French; from *mineral* and λόγος] One who discourses on minerals.

Many authors deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

MINERA'LOGY. *n. f.* [from *mineral* and λόγος.] The doctrine of minerals.

MINE'VER. *n. f.* A skin with specks of white. *Ainsw.*

To MI'NGLE. *v. a.* To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with something so as to make one mass.

Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to *mingle* strong drink. *Isa.* v. 22.

Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,
And *mingle* your united tears with mine! *Waller.*

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Our sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, we are ready to *mingle* with ourselves, and cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. *Watts's Logick.*

He woos the bird of Jove
To *mingle* woes with his. *Thomson's Spring, l.* 1035.

To MI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

Ourself will *mingle* with society,
And play the humble host. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Alcimus had defiled himself wilfully in the times of their *mingling* with the Gentiles. 2 *Mac.* x. v. 13.

Not priests, nor statesmen,
Could have completed such an ill as that,
If women had not *mingled* in the mischief. *Rowe.*

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addison.*

MI'NGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused mass.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*

Neither can I defend my Spanish Fryar; though the comical parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are of an unnatural *mingle*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

MI'NGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

MI'NIATURE. *n. f.* [*miniature*, French.]

1. Representation in a small compass, representation less than the reality.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in *miniature*. In order to keep our posterity from growing, we have instituted a tall club. *Addison's Guard.*

The hidden ways
Of nature would'st thou know? how first she frames
All things in *miniature*? thy specular orb
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow seeds described!

M I N

2. *Gay* has improperly made it a ſubſtantive.

Here ſhall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *minikin* creation grow. *Gay.*

MI'NIKIN. *adj.* 1. Small; diminutive. Uſed in light or contempt.

Sleepeſt, or wakeſt thou, jolly ſhepherd,
Thy ſh ep be in the corn;
And for one blaſt of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy ſheep ſhall take no harm. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

MI'NIKIN. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſort of pins.

MI'NIM. [from *minimus*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall being, a dwarf.

Not all
Minims of nature, ſome of ſerpent-kind,
Wond'rous in length, and corpulence, involv'd
Their ſnaky folds, and added wings. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. This word is applied, in the northern counties, to a ſmall ſort of fiſh, which they pronounce *minnim*. See MINNOW.

MI'NIMUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A being of the leaſt ſize.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus* of hind'ring knot graſs made;
You head, you acorn *Shakeſpeare.*

MI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant, one who pleaſes rather than benefits. A word of contempt, or of light and familiar kindneſs.

Minion, ſaid ſhe; indeed I was a pretty one in thoſe days; I ſee a number of lads that love you. *Sidney, b.*

They were made great courtiers, and in the way of *minions*, when advancement, the moſt mortal offence to envy, ſtirred up their former friend to overthrow them. *Sidney.*

One, who had been a ſpecial *minion* of Andromanas, hated us for having diſpoſſeſſed him of her heart *Sidney, b. ii*

Go rate thy *minions*,
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy ſovereign. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Duncan's horſes,
Beauteous and ſwift, the *minions* of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His company muſt do his *minions* grace,
Whilſt I at home ſtarve for a merry look. *Shakeſpeare*

Edward ſent one army into Ireland; not for conqueſt, but to guard the perſon of his *minion* Piers Gaveſton. *Davies.*

If a man ſhould launch into the hiſtory of human nature, we ſhould find the very *minions* of princes linked in conſpiracies againſt their maſter *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The drowſy tyrant by his *minions* led,
To regal rage devotes ſome patriot's head. *Swift*

MI'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from ſprings that fall into it. *Brown.*

To MI'NISH. *v. a* [from *diminiſh*, *minuo*, Latin.] To leſſen, to lop, to impair.

Ye ſhall not *miniſh* ought from your bricks of your daily taſk. *Exod. v* 19.

They are *miniſhed* and brought low through oppreſſion. *Pſal* cvii 39.

Another law was to bring in the ſilver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipt, *miniſhed*, or unpaired coins of ſilver, not to be current in payments. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

MI'NISTER. *n. ſ.* [*miniſter*, Latin, *miniſtre*, Fr.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any end, one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another

You, whom virtue hath made the princeſs of felicity, be not the *miniſter* of ruin. *Sidney, b.*

Rumble thy belly full, ſpit fire, ſpout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs.
But yet I call you ſervile *miniſters*,
That have with two perni'cious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainſt a head
So old and white as this. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Th' infernal *miniſter* advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim. *Dryden's Theodore and Honoria.*

Other ſp[illegible]s govern'd by the will,
Shoot through their tracks, and diſtant muſcles fill;
Thus ſovereign, by his arb[illegible],
Reſtrains or ſends his *miniſters* abroad *Blackmore.*

2. One who is employed in the adminiſtration of govern-

[illegible]ings muſt be anſwerable to God, but the *miniſters* to [illegible]gs, whoſe eyes, ears, and hands they are, muſt be anſwerable to God and man. *Bacon.*

3. One who ſerves at the altar; one who performs ſacerdotal [illegible]

Epaphras, a faithful *miniſter* of Chriſt. [illegible]
The *miniſters* are always preaching, and the gover[illegible]

The *miniſters* of the goſpel are eſpecially required to ſhine as lights in the world, becauſe the obſtinction of their ſtation renders their conduct more obſervable; and the preſumption of their knowledge, and the dignity of their office, gives a peculiar force and authority to their example. *Rogers.*

4. A delegate, an official.

If wrongfully
Let God revenge; for I may never lift
An angry arm againſt his *miniſter*. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

5. An agent from a foreign power, without the dignity of an ambaſſador

To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*miniſtro*, Latin.] To give, to ſupply; to afford.

All the cuſtoms of the Iriſh would *miniſter* occaſion of a moſt ample diſcourſe of the original and antiquity of that people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Now he that *miniſtereth* ſeed to the ſower, both *miniſter* bread for your food and multiply your ſeed ſown. 2 *Cor.* ix.

The wounded patient bears
The artiſt's hand that *miniſters* the cure. *Otway's Orphan.*

To MI[illegible]

1. To attend; to ſerve in any office.

Certain of them had the charge of the *miniſtering* veſſels, to bring them in and out by tale. 1 *Chron.* ix. 28

They which *miniſter* about holy things, live of the [illegible], of the temple. 1 *Co*[illegible]

At table Eve
Miniſter'd naked, and their flowing cups
With pleaſant liquors crown'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*

2. To give medicines

Can'ſt thou not *miniſter* to a mind diſeas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted ſorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shak. Mach.*

3. To give ſupplies of things needful, to give aſſiſtance, to contribute, to conduce

Others *miniſtered* unto him of their ſubſtance. *Luke* viii. 3.

He who has a ſoul wholly void of gratitude, ſhould ſet his ſoul to learn of his body, for all the parts of that *miniſter* to one another *South's Sermons.*

There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out than the exiſtence of a God, yet he that ſhall content himſelf with things as they *miniſter* to us pleaſures and paſſions, and not make enquiry a little farther into their cauſes and ends, may live long without any notion of ſuch a being. *Locke.*

Thoſe good men, who take ſuch pleaſure in relieving the miſerable for Chriſt's ſake, would not have been leſs forward to *miniſter* unto Chriſt himſelf. *Atterbury.*

Faſting is not abſolutely good, but relatively, and as it *miniſters* to other virtues. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

4. To attend on the ſervice of God.

Whether prophecy, let us prophecy according to the proportion of faith, or miniſtry, let us wait on our *miniſtring*. *Rom.* [illegible].

MINISTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *miniſter.*]

1. Attendant; acting at command.

Underſtanding is required in a man; courage and vivacity in the lion; ſervice, and *miniſterial* officiouſneſs, in the ox. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

From eſſences unſeen, celeſtial names,
Enlight'ning ſpirits, and *miniſterial* flames,
[illegible]
Who bleſs'd the whole with life. *Prior.*

2. Acting under ſuperior authority.

For the *miniſterial* officers in court there muſt be an eye unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Abſtinence, the apoſtle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a *miniſterial* cauſe of moral effects, as it recalls us from the world, and gives a ſerious turn to our thoughts. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the eccleſiaſticks or their office

Theſe ſpeeches of Jerom and Chryſoſtom plainly allude unto ſuch *miniſterial* garments as were then in uſe. *Hooker.*

4. Pertaining to miniſters of ſtate, or perſons in ſubordinate authority.

MI'NISTERY. *n. ſ* [*min*[illegible] ſervice. This word is now contracted to *miſtry*, but uſed by *Milton* as four ſyllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a good ſcent, make ſome odoriferous water be blown about it by their ſervants mouths that are dextrous in that *miniſtery*. *Digby.*

This temple to frequent
With *miniſteries* due, and ſolemn rites. *Milton, b. xi.*

MI'NISTRAL. *adj* [from *miniſter*.] Pertaining to a miniſter.

MI'NISTRANTS. *adj.* [from *miniſter.*] Attendant; acting at command

Hin thrones, and pow'rs,
Princedoms, and dominations *miniſtrant*,
Accompany'd to heav'n gate. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

Miniſtrant to their queen with buſy care,
Four faithful hanamaids the ſoft rites prepare. *Pope.*

MINISTRATION. *n. f.* [from *ministro*, Lat.]
Agency, intervention, office of an agent delegated or com-

God made him the instrument of his providence to me, as

God, by his *ministration* to me, intends to do him a favour. *Taylor's living holy.*

Though sometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the *ation* of angels. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Service, office, ecclesiastical function.

If the present *ministration* be more glorious than the former, the minister is more holy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MINIM. n. f. [Lat.]

Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it continually till it be calcined into a grey powder, this is called the calx of lead, continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow, in this state it is used in painting, and is called massicot or massicot; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead among the ancients *minium* was the name for cinnabar, the modern *minium* is used externally, and is excellent in cleansing and healing old ulcers. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

MI'NISTRY *n. f.* [contracted from *ministery*, *ministerium*, Lat.]

1. Office; service.

So far is an indistinction of all persons, and, by consequence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agreeable to the will of God, declared in his great household, the world, and especially in all the *ministries* of his proper household the church, that there was never yet any time, I believe, since it was a number, when some of its members were not more sacred than others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Office of one set apart to preach, ecclesiastical function.

Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and their story written left,
They die. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God by immediate revelation, and was appointed the apostle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*

3. Agency; interposition.

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and the ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury.*

The poets introduced the *ministry* of the gods, and taught the separate existence of human souls. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Business.

He safe from loud alarms,
Abhorr'd the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Persons employed in the public affairs of a state.

I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of both parties, and if not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one *ministry* than another. *Swift.*

MINNOCK. *n. f.* Of this word I know not the precise meaning. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *mink* are originally the same word.

An ass's nole I fixed on his head,
Anon his Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakespeare.*

MI'NNOW. *n. f.* [*menue*, French.] A very small fish; a pink: a corruption of *me-nu*, which see.

Hear you this triton of the *minnows?* *Shakespeare.*

The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a green fish and sky-colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish: he is a sharp biter at a small worm in hot weather, and in the Spring they make excellent *min* tanies; for being washed well in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primroses and tansy. *Walton's Angler.*

The nimble turning of the *minnow* is the perfection of *minnow* fishing. *Walton's Angler.*

MINOR. adj. [Latin.]

1. Petty; inconsiderable.

If there are petty errours and *minor* lapses, not considerably injurious unto faith, yet is it not safe to contemn unfortunate facies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

2. Less, smaller.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

A difference of a third part in so large and collective an account is not strange, if we consider how differently they are set forth in *minor* and less mistakeable numbers. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

MINOR. *n. f.*

1. One under age, one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

K[illegible] the Second, the first ten years of his reign, was a *minor*. *Davies on Ireland.*

He and his mate might be *minors*, but the sectaries are full grown. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or supported only by *minors*. *Swift.*

A *minor* or infant cannot be said to be contumacious, because he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest, where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *Arbuthn.*

To MI'NORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] To lessen; to diminish. A word not yet admitted into the language.

This it doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by shewing in what degrees distance *minorates* the

MINORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *minorate.*] The act of lessening; diminution, decrease. A word not admitted.

Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is most evident in the loadstone, whose efficiences are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity. *Breton's Vulgar Errours.*

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*

MINO'RITY. *n. f.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Latin.]

1. The state of being under age.

I mov'd the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shakespeare.*

He is young, and his *minority*
Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shakespeare.*

These changes in religion should be stayed, until the king were of years to govern by himself: this the people apprehending worse than it was, a question was raised, whether, during the king's *minority*, such alterations might be made or no. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*

Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the king was minor. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Their counsels are warlike and ambitious, though something tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*

2. The state of being less.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*, or smallness in the exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

3. The smaller number: as, the *minority* held for that question in opposition to the majority.

MI'NOTAUR. *n. f.* [*minotaure*, French; *minos* and *taurus*.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in Dædalus's labyrinth.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth,
There *minotaurs*, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shakespeare.*

MI'NSTER *n. f.* [*mynstepe*, Saxon.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lincoln.

MI'NSTREL. *n. f.* [*menestrel*, Spanish, *menestrallus*, low Latin.]

A musician, one who plays upon instruments.

Hark how the *minstrels* 'gin to shrill aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser's Epithal.*

I will give you the *minstrel.*
—Then I will give you the serving creature. *Shakespeare.*

I to the vulgar am become a jest,
Esteemed as a *minstrel* at a feast. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

These fellows
Were once the *minstrels* of a country show;
Follow'd the prizes through each paltry town,
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known. *Dryden.*

Often our seers and poets have confess'd,
That musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,
Attentive to the song; the lynx [illegible]
His wrath to man, and lick the *minstrel's* feet. *Prior.*

MI'NSTRELSEY. *n. f.* [from *minstrel.*]

1. Musick; instrumental harmony.

[illegible]
And all the world applaud his *minstrelsey*. *Davies.*

That

That loving wretch that ſwears,
'Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,
Which he in her angelick finds,
Would ſwear as juſtly, that he hears,
In that day's rude hoarſe *muſtrelſey*, the ſpheres. *Donne.*
I began,
Wrapt in a pleaſing fit of melancholy,
To meditate my rural *muſtrelſy*,
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton.*

2. A number of muſicians.

Muſtring ſpirits train'd up in feaſt, and ſong'
Such haſt thou arm'd the *muſtrelſey* of heav'n *Milton.*

MINT. *n. ſ.* [minze, Saxon; *menthe*, Fr. *mentha*, Latin.] A plant

The *mint* is a verticillate plant with labiated flowers, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper-lip is arched, and the under-lip divided into three parts, but both of them are ſo cut, that the flower ſeems to be divided into four parts, the two lips ſcarcely appearing. theſe flowers are collected into thick whorles in ſome ſpecies, but in others they grow in a ſpike, each flower having four ſeeds ſucceeding it, which are incloſed in the flower-cup it hath a creeping root, and the whole plant has a ſtrong aromatick ſcent. *Miller.*

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd *mint*,
A wholeſome herb, that breath'd a grateful ſcent. *Dryden.*

MINT. *n. ſ.* [*munte*, Dutch; mynetan, *to coin*, Saxon.]

1. The place where money is coined.

What is a perſon's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

2. Any place of invention.

A man in all the world's new faſhion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phraſes in his brain. *Shakeſpeare*

As the *mints* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are iſſued out, which grow current among the party. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 7.

To MINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To coin, to ſtamp money.

Another law was, to bring in the ſilver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of ſilver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and ſo to ſet the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of ſilver which ſhould be then *minted*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To invent; to forge

Look into the title whereby they hold theſe new portions of the crown, and you will find them of ſuch natures as may be eaſily *minted*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

MI'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *mint*.]

1. That which is coined or ſtamped

Its pleaſing perſon
The viſage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeneſs of a beaſt
Fixes inſtead, unmoulding reaſons *mintage*
Character'd in the face. *Milton*

2. The duty paid for coining. *Ayliffe.*

MI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *mint*.] Coiner.

Sterling ought to be of ſo pure ſilver as is called leaf ſilver, and the *minter* muſt add other weight, if the ſilver be not pure. *Camden's Remains.*

MI'NTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*mint* and *man*.] One ſkilled in coinage

He that thinketh Spain to be ſome great over-match for this eſtate, is no good *mintman*; but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after their intrinſick value. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

MI'NTMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*mint* and *maſter*.]

1. One who preſides in coinage.

That which is coined, as *mintmaſters* confeſſed, is allayed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents.

The great *mintmaſters* of theſe terms, the ſchoolmen and metaphyſicians, have wherewithal to content him. *Locke.*

MI'NUET. *n. ſ.* [*menuet*, French.] A ſtately regular dance.

The tender creature could not ſee his fate,
With whom ſhe'd danc'd a *minuet* ſo late. *Stepney.*
John Trot has the aſſurance to ſet up for a *minuet* dancer
Spectator, N°. 308.

MI'NUM. *n. ſ.*

1. [With printers.] A ſmall ſort of printing letter.

2. [With muſicians.] A note of ſlow time, two of which make a ſemibreef, as two crotchets make a minum, two quavers a crotchet, and two ſem quavers a quaver. *Bailey.*

Oh, he's the courageous captain of compliments; he fights as you ſing prickſongs, keeps time, diſtance, and proportion, reſts his *minum*, one, two, and the third in your boſom.
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

MINU'TE. *adj.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small, little, ſlender; ſmall in bulk; ſmall in conſequence

Some *minute* philoſophers pretend,
That with our days our pains and pleaſures end. *Denham.*

Such an univerſal ſuperintendency has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the moſt *minute* and inconſiderable things. *South's Sermons.*

Into ſmall parts the wond'rous ſtone divide,
Ten thouſand of *minuteſt* ſize expreſs
The ſame propenſion which the large poſſeſs. *Blackmore.*

The ſerum is attenuated by circulation, ſo as to paſs into the *minuteſt* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In all diviſions we ſhould conſider the larger and more immediate parts of the ſubject, and not divide it at once the more *minute* and remote parts. *Watts's Log.*

MINU'TE. *n. ſ.* [*minutum*, Latin.]

1. The ſixtieth part of an hour.

This man ſo complete,
Who was enroll'd 'mongſt wonders, and when we,
Almoſt with raviſh'd liſtning could not find
His hour of ſpeech a *minute*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

2. Any ſmall ſpace of time.

They walk'd about me ev'ry *minute* while,
And if I did but ſtir out of my bed,
Ready they were to ſhoot me to the heart.

The ſpeed of gods
Time counts not, though with ſwifteſt *minutes* wing'd
Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.

Gods! that the world ſhould turn
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham's Sophy*

Experience does every *minute* prove the ſad truth of this aſſertion. *South's Sermons.*

Tell her, that I ſome certainty may bring
I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*

3. The firſt draught of any agreement in writing; this is common in the Scottiſh law: as, have you made a *minute* of that contract?

To MI'NUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To ſet down in ſhort hints.

I no ſooner heard this critick talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had ſaid, and reſolved to enlarge the plan of my ſpeculations. *Spectator*, N°. 48.

MI'NUTE-BOOK. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of ſhort hints.

MI'NUTE-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *glaſs*.] Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute

MINU'TELY. *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a ſmall point; exactly, to a ſmall part; nicely.

In this poſture of mind it was impoſſible for him to keep that ſlow pace, and obſerve *minutely* that order of ranging all he ſaid, from which reſults an obvious perſpicuity. *Locke*

Change of night and day,
And of the ſeaſons ever ſteaking round,
Minutely faithful. *Thomſon's Summer*, l. 40.

MI'NUTELY. *adv.* [from *minute*, the ſubſtantive.]

1. Every minute, with very little time intervening.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, reſounding for ever in our ears? As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity till they ariſe from ſo mortiferous a ſtate. *Hammond's Fundamentals*

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems rather to be an adjective, as *hourly* is both the adverb and adjective

Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach,
Thoſe he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love *Shakeſpeare's Ant.*

MINU'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *minute*.] Smalneſs; exility, conſiderableneſs

The animal ſpirit and inſenſible particles never fall under our ſenſes by reaſon of their *minuteneſs*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MI'NUTE WATCH *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *watch*.] A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour

Calling our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found that from the beginning of the pumping, about two minutes after the coals had been put in glowing, to the total diſappearing of the fire, there had paſſed but three minutes. *Boyle*

MINX. *n. ſ.* [contracted, I ſuppoſe, from *minnock*.] A young, pert, wanton girl.

Lewd *minx!*
Come, go with me apart. *Shakeſpeare*

Some torches bore, ſome links,
Before the proud virago *minx*. *Hudibras*, p. ii.

She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began
To hold the door, but now ſets up for man *Dryden.*

MI'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*, Latin.]

1. A wonder; ſomething above human power.

Nothing almoſt ſees *miracles*
But miſery. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

Virtuous and holy, choſen from above,
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth.

The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain oſtentation of power, and to raiſe unprofitable amazement, but for the real benefit and advantage of men, by

feeding

feeding the hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MIRA'CULOUS. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle.*] Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

Arithmetical progression might easily demonstrate how fast mankind would increase, overpassing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from seventy unto six hundred thousand able men. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Restore this day, for thy great name,
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*

Why this strength
Miraculous yet remaining in those rocks?
His might continues in thee not for naught. *Milton's Ag.*

At the first planting of the Christian religion in the world, God was pleased to accompany it with a *miraculous* power.

It was a singular providence of God, to draw those northern heathen nations down into those Christian parts, where they might receive Christianity, and to mingle nations so remote *miraculously*, to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Turnus was to be slain that very day, and Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*

MIRA'CULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *miraculous.*] The state of being effected by miracle, superiority to natural power.

MIRADOR. n. s. [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence ladies see shews.

Mean time your valiant foes, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round, to every *mirador*,
Beneath each lady's stand a stop be made,
And bowing, took th' applauses which they paid *Dryden.*

MIRE. *n. s.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud, dirt at the bottom of water.

He his rider from her lofty steed
Would have cast down, and trod in dirty *mire*. *Fa. Qu.*

Here's that, which is too weak to be a sinner, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' *mire*. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

I'm Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your worship out o' th' *mire*. *Hudibras.*

I appeal to any man's reason, whether it be not better that there should be a distinction of land and sea, than that all should be *mire* and water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Now plung'd in *mire*, now by sharp brambles torn.
Roscommon.

To MIRE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who smeared thus, and *mir'd* with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shakespeare.*

MIRE. *n. s.* [*myr*, Welsh; *myra*, Saxon; *meer*, Dutch.] An ant, a pismire.

MI'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *miry.*] Dirtiness; fullness of mire.

MI'RKSOME. *n. s.* [*merck*, dark, Danish. In the derivatives of this set, no regular orthography is observed: it is common to write *murky*, to which the rest ought to conform.] Dark; [illegible]

Through *mirksome* air her ready way she makes. *F. Qu.*

[illegible]

1. A looking-glass, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection.

And in his waters which your *mirror* make,
Behold your faces as the crystal bright. *Spenser's E[illegible]*

That pow'r which gave me eyes the world to view,
To view myself infus'd an inward light,
Whereby my soul, as by a *mirror* true,
Of her own form may take a perfect sight. *Davies.*

Less bright the moon,
But opposite in levell'd West was set
His *mirror*, with full face borrowing her light
From him. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. VII.*

Mirror of poets, *mirror* of our age,
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,
Pleased and displeased with her own faults, endures
A remedy like those whom musick cures *Waller.*

By chance he spy'd a *mirror* while he spoke,
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look,
Wond'ring, he saw his features and his hue,
So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he knew.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

Late as I rang'd the crystal wilds of air,
In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling star,
I saw, alas! some dread event impend. *Pope.*

2. It is used for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed, an exemplar; an archetype.

The works of nature are no less exact, than if she did both behold and study how to express some absolute shape or *mirror* always present before her. *Hooker, b. i.*

O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirrour of grace and majesty divine. *Fairy Queen, b.*

How farr'st thou, *mirror* of all martial men? *Spens.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden.*

MIRROR-STONE. *n. s.* [*selenites*, Lat.] A kind of transparent stone. *Ainsw.*

MI'RTH *n. s.* [*myrthe*, Saxon.] Merriment, jollity, gaiety, laughter.

[illegible]
And keep the turn of tippling with a slave. *Shakespeare.*

Be large in *mirth*, anon we'll drink a measure
The table round. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

His eye begets occasion for his wit,
For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth*-moving jest. *Shakespeare.*

Most of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth* but art: the wounded spirit is not seen, but walks under a disguise. *South's Sermons.*

With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth*-inspiring bowl. *Pope's Odyssey.*

MI'RTHFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full.*] Merry; gay, cheerful.

No simple word,
That shall be utter'd at our *mirthful* board,
Shall make us sad next morning. *B. Jonson, Epigr. 101.*

The feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd,
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round *Pope.*

MI'RTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mirth.*] Joyless, cheerless.

MI'RY *adj.* [from *mire.*]

1. Deep in mud, muddy.

Thou should'st have heard how her horse fell, and she under her horse: thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves and re-ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noisome creatures, and there grovelled in endless stench and misery. *Temple.*

Deep, through a *miry* lane she pick'd her way,
Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. *Gay's Trivia.*

So have I seen ill coupled hounds
Drag different ways in *miry* grounds. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of mire.

Shall thou and I sit round about some fountain,
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,
How they are stain'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With *miry* slime left on them by a flood? *Shakesp. are.*

MIS, an inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck, *mischance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning, *miscomputation*, false reckoning, *to like*, to be pleased, *to mislike*, to be offended; from *mes* in Teutonick and French, used in the same sense. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples; but those that follow will sufficiently explain it.

MISACCEPTA'TION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *acceptation.*] The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVE'NTURE. *n. s.* [*mesaventure*, Fr. *mis* and *adventure.*]

1. Mischance; misfortune, ill luck; bad fortune.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *misadventure*. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

When a commander, either upon necessity or *misadventure*, faileth into danger, it much advanceth both his reputation and enterprize, if bravely he behaveth himself. *Hayward.*

The body consisted, after all the losses and *misadventures*, of no less than six thousand foot *Clarendon, b. v.*

Distinguish betwixt actions of *misadventure* and of design.
L'Estrange's Fables.

The trouble of a *misadventure* now and then, that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution. *Locke on Education.*

2. [In law.] Manslaughter. *Ainsw.*

MISADVE'NTURED. *adj.* [from *misadventure.*] Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A pair of starcrost lovers take their life;
Whose *misadventur'd* piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents strife. *Shakesp.*

MISADVI'SED. *adj.* [*mis* and *advised.*] Ill directed.

MISA'IMED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim.*] Not aimed rightly.

The idle stroke enforcing furious way,
Missing the mark of his *misaimed* sight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

MI'SANTHROPE. } *n. s.* [*misanthrope*, French, μισανθρωπος.]
MISA'NTHROPOS. } A hater of mankind.

I am *misanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shakespeare.*

Alas, poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*,
This into general odium drew him. *Swift's Misc.*

MISA'NTHROPY. *n. s.* [*misanthropie*, Fr. from *misanthrope.*] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *application.*] Application to a wrong purpose.

The indistinction of many in the community of name, or the *misapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

The

The vigilance of those who preside over these charities is so exemplary, that persons disposed to do good can entertain no suspicions of the *misapplication* of their bounty. *Atterbury.*

It is our duty to be provident for the future, and wisely to guard against whatever may lead us into *misapplications* of it. *Roger's Sermons.*

To MISAPPLY'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply*.] To apply to wrong purposes.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*,
And vice sometime by action's dignified. *Shakespeare.*

The holy treasure was to be reserved, and issued for holy uses, and not *misapplied* to any other ends. *Howel.*

He that knows, that whiteness is the name of that colour he has observed in snow, will not *misapply* that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

To MISAPPRE'HEND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend*.] Not to understand rightly

That your reasonings may lose none of their force by my *misapprehending* or misrepresenting them, I shall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHE'NSION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *apprehension*.] Mistake; not right apprehension.

It is a good degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the causes of our ignorance and what we have to say under this head, will equally concern our *misapprehensions* and errors. *Glanville's Scep.*

To MISASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe*.] To ascribe falsly.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

To MISASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign*.] To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

To MISBECO'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become*.] Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit.

Either she has a possibility in that which I think impossible, or else impossible loves need not *misbecome* me. *Sidney.*

What to the dauphin from England?
—Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not *misbecome*
The mighty sender. *Shak. Henry V.*

That boldness which lads get amongst their play-fellows, has such a mixture of rudeness and an ill-turn'd confidence, that those *misbecoming* and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned to make way for better principles. *Locke.*

Portius, thou may'st rely upon my conduct;
Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

MISBEGO'T. } *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten* with *mis*.] Unlawfully
MISBEGO'TTEN } or irregularly begotten.

Contaminated, base,
And *misbegotten* blood, I spill of thine. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring man-slaughter into form, set quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour *misbegot*, and came into the world
When sects and factions were but newly born. *Shakesp.*

The *misbegotten* infant grows,
And, ripe for birth, distends with deadly throes
The swelling rind, with unavailing strife,
To leave the wooden womb, and pushes into life. *Dryden.*

To MISBEHA'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave*.] To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHA'VED. *adj.* [*mis* and *behaved*.] Untaught, ill-bred; uncivil.

Happiness courts thee in her best array,
But, like a *misbehav'd* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakespeare.*

MISBEHA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [*mis* and *behaviour*.] Ill conduct; bad practice

The *misbehaviour* of particular persons does not at all affect their cause, since a man may act laudably in some respects, who does not so in others. *Addison's Freeholder.*

MISBELI'EF. *n. f.* [*mis* and *belief*.] False religion; a wrong belief

MISBELI'EVER. *n. f.* [*mis* and *believer*.] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly

Yes, if I drew it with a curst intent
To take a *misbeliever* to my bed,
It must be so. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

To MISCALCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate*.] To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and *miscalculated* *Account of Authors.*

To MISCA'LL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call*.] To name improperly.

My heart will sigh when I *miscall* it so. *Shak. Rich. II.*

The third act, which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse, and we shall not *miscall* it if we name it reason. *Glanville's Scep.*

What you *miscall* their folly is their care. *Dryden.*

MISCA'RRIAGE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *carriage*.]

1. Unhappy event of our undertaking, failure, ill conduct.

Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy justice, nor prevent vengeance for former *miscarriages* *King Charles*

When a counsellor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince,
Exposing him to publick rage and hate,
O, 'tis an act as infamously base,
As, should a common soldier skulk behind,
And throw his guilt on the front of war. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

If the neglect or abuse of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happiness, misleads him, the *miscarriages* that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

A great part of that time which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was now employed in digging and plowing, and the excess of fertility which contributed so much to their *miscarriages*, was retrenched and cut off. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. 1.*

Your cures annul your toil,
But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal. *Garth's Dispensatory.*

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous shall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There must be dying and death, as well as *miscarriages* and abortions; for there died many women with child. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*

To MISCA'RRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry*.]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event, not to succeed, to be lost in an enterprise, not to reach the effect intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier, *miscarried* at sea? *Shakespeare's Measure for Mea.*

Our sister's man is certainly *miscarried*. *Shakespeare*

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet
But so it must be if the king *miscarry*. *Shakesp. Rich. III*

If you *miscar*
Your business of the world hath so an end,
And machination ceases. *Shakesp. King Lear*

Sweet Baptano, my ships have all *miscarried*, my creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

I could mention some projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have *miscarried*. *Addison's Guard.*

No wonder that this expedient should so often *miscarry*, which requires so much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a *miscarrying* womb and dry breasts *Hos.* ix. 14.

So many postick conceptions so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the issue, *miscarry* and prove abortive. *South's Sermons.*

His wife *miscarried*, but the abortion proved a female foetus. *Pope and Arbuthnot's Mart. Scrib.*

You have proved yourself more tender of another's embryos, than the fondest mothers are of their own, for you have preserved every thing that I *miscarried* of. *Pope.*

MISCELLA'NE. *n. f.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat. This is corrupted into *maslin* or *meslin*.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellane* in corn; as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 670.

MISCELLA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin.] Mingled, composed of various kinds

Being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion; for such as speak all relations must err in some, and without offence be unbelieved in many *Brown.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,
A *miscellaneous* rabble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd scarce worth the praise.
Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii.

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS *n. f.* [from *miscellaneous*.] Composition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY. *adj.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin.] Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of *miscellany* forces of all nations. *Bacon.*

MI'SCELLANY. *n. f.* A mass formed out of various kinds

I must acquit myself of the presumption of having sent my name to recommend any *miscellanies* or works of other men. *Pope.*

When they have join'd their performances,
Out skips a book of *miscellanies*. *Swift*

To MISCA'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cast*.] To take a wrong account of

Men *miscast* their days; for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born. *Brown's Vulgar Errour.*

M I S

MISCHA'NCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *chance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

The lady Cecropia sent him to excuse the *mischance* of her beasts ranging in that dangerous sort. *Sidney, b. i.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady, by which occasion she had stumbled upon such *mischances* as were little for the honour of her family. *Sidney, b. ii.*

View these letters, full of bad *mischance.*
France is revolted. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p. i.*

Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man but some fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent, otherwise, it is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South's Sermons.*

MI'SCHIEF. *n. f.* [*meschef*, old French.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done.

The law in that case punisheth the thought; for better is a *mischief* than an inconvenience. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Come you murth'ring ministers!
Wherever in your sightless substances
Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs.* *Psal. lii. 2.*

Was I the cause of *mischief*, or the man,
Whose lawless lust the fatal war began? *Dryden's Æn.*

Come not thou with *mischief* making beauty,
To interpose between us, look not on him *Rowe.*

2. Ill consequence, vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy; but the *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

To MI'SCHIEF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.

If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it *mischiefs* them. *Sprat's Sermons.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *n. f.* [from *mischief* and *make.*] One who causes mischief.

MI'SCHIEVOUS. *adj.* [from *mischief.*]

1. [illegible], wicked.

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South's Sermons.*

I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
But mongrel *mischievous.* *Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their master was run mad, that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did not look after their master he would do some very *mischievous* thing. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainsworth*

MI'SCHIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mischief.*] Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel destiny content
To sweep at once her life and beauty too;
But like a harden'd felon took a pride
To work more *mischievously* slow,
And plundered first, and then destroy'd. *Dryden.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mischievous.*] Hurtfulness; pernicioussness; wickedness.

Compare the harmlessness, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness, which is in youth, with the *mischievousness*, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy found in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South's Sermons.*

MI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [from *miscere*, Latin.] Possible to be mingled

Acid spirits are subtile liquors which come over in distillations, not inflammable, *miscible* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITA'TION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair or false quotation

Being charged with *miscitation* and unfair dealing, it was requisite to say something; for honesty is a tender point *Collier's View of the Stage.*

To MISCI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite.*] To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM. *n. f.* [*mis* and *claim*] Mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim* and forgetfulness, become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon*

MISCOMPUTA'TION *n. f.* [*mis* and *computation.*] False reckoning.

It was a general misfortune and *miscomputation* of that time, that the party had so good an opinion of their own reputation and interest. *Clarendon.*

To MISCONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive*] To mis-judge; to have a false notion of.

Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,
Break gentle sleep with *misconceived* doubt. *Spenser.*

[illegible] whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes of [illegible], want of due consideration heretofore, they *misconce* *Hooker, b. v.*

Misconceiving Joan of Arc hath been
A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

MISCONCE'IT. } *n. f.* [*mis* and *conceit*, and *conception.*] False
MISCONCE'PTION. } opinion; wrong notion

The other which instead of it we are required to accept, is only by error and *misconceit* named the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *misconceptions* and error. *Glanville's Scep.*

Great errors and dangers result out of a *misconception* of the names of things. *Harvey on Consumptions*

It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces of most ancient history, which have been chiefly preserved in scripture, confirmed anew, and freed from those *misconceptions* or misrepresentations which made them sit uneasy upon the spirits even of the best men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

MISCO'NDUCT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill behaviour; ill management

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour. *Addison's Spect. N°. 256.*

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligations both the memory of their past *misconduct*, and their present advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumspection. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To MISCONDU'CT *v. a* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiss, to carry on wrong

MISCONJE'CTURE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong guess.

I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *misconjectures.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To MISCONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] To guess wrong.

MISCONSTRU'CTION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *construction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his *misconstruction*,
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a *misconstruction* of the symbolical expression. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Those words were very weakly inserted where they are so liable to *misconstruction.* *Stillingfleet.*

To MISCO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *construe.*] To interpret wrong.

That which by right exposition buildeth up Christian faith, being *misconstrued* breedeth error, between true and false construction the difference reason must shew. *Hooker, b. i.*

We would have had you heard
The manner and the purpose of his treasons;
That you might well have signified the same
Unto the citizens, who, haply, may
Misconstrue us in him. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Many of the murmuring Israelites would have *misconstrued* this story of mankind. *Raleigh.*

Do not, great Sir, *misconstrue* his intent,
Nor call rebellion what was prudent care,
To guard himself by necessary war. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions *misconstrued* and defamed by a party. *Addison.*

MISCONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *continuance.*] Cessation, intermission.

To MISCOU'NSEL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *counsel.*] To advise wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reason
Will come by ready means unto his end,
But things *miscounseled* must needs miswend. *Spenser.*

To MISCOU'NT. *v. a.* [*mescounter*, French, *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong.

MI'SCREANCE. } *n. f.* [from *mescreance* or *mescreance*, suspicion,
MI'SCREANCY. } French.] Unbelief, [illegible] adhere to a false religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy *miscreance*,
And my true Legeman yield thyself for ay,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenser.*

The more usual causes of deprivation are murther, manslaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony. *Ayliffe*

MI'SCREANT *n. f* [*mescreant*, French.]

1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods.

Their prophets justly condemned them as an adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of *miscreants*, which had forsaken the living God. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. A vile wretch.

Now by Apollo, king,
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain.
—O vassal! *miscreant!* *Shakespeare's King Lear*

If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, those *miscreants* ought to be made sensible that our constitution is armed with force. *Addison's Freeholder, N°. 50.*

MISCRE'ATE. } *adj.* [*mis* and *created.*] Formed unnaturally or
MISCRE'ATED. } illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

Then made he head against his enemies,
And Ymner slew or Logris *miscreate.* *Fa. Qu. b.* ii.
Eftsoons he took that *miscreated* fair,
And that false other Spright, on whom he spread
A seeming body of the subtile air. *Spenser.*
God forbid, my lord,
That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading,
With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shakespeare.*

MISDE'ED *n. f.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action.

O God,
If thou wilt be aveng'd on my *misdeeds*,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.
Evils, which our own *misdeeds* have wrought. *Milton.*
Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd, and exil'd
For foul *misdeeds*, were punishments too mild *Dryden.*

To MISDE'EM *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to mistake.

A false unweeting an enchanter had
His sense abus'd, and made him to *misdeem*
My loyalty, not such as it did seem. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Besides, were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*;
Equal to God, whose wisdom shineth still
And never errs, we might ourselves esteem. *Davies.*

To MISDEME'AN, *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] To behave ill.

From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have *misdemean'd* yourself *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

MISDEME'ANOR. *n. f.* [*mis* and *demean.*] Offence; ill behaviour, something less than an atrocious crime.

The house of commons have only power to censure the members of their own house, in point of election or *misdemeanors*, in or towards that house. *Bacon.*
It is no real disgrace to the church merely to lose her pr[illegible] [illegible] *misdemeanors.* *South.*
These could never have touched the head, or stopped the source of these unhappy *misdemeanors*, for which the punishment was sent. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p.* ii.

MISDEVO'TION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *devotion.*] Mistaken piety.

A place, where *mistevotion* frames
A thousand prayers to saints, whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Donne.*

MISDI'ET. *n. f.* [*mis* and *diet.*] Improper food.

A dropsy through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To MISDISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *distinguish.*] To make wrong distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish.* *Hooker, b.* i

To MISDO'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do wrong; to commit a crime; to offend.

Afford me place to shew what recompence
Towards thee I intend for what I have *misdone.* *Milton.*

To MISDO'. *v. n.* To commit faults.

Try the erring soul
Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misled. *Paradise Regain'd, b.* i.
The worst is, to think ourselves safe so long as we keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own view, without any awe of that all-seeing eye that observes all our *misdoings.* *L'Estrange.*
I have *misdone*, and I endure the smart,
Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part. *Dryden.*

MISDO'ER. *n. f.* [from *misdo.*] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy any thing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To MISDOUBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To suspect of deceit or danger.

If she only *misdoubted* me, I were in heaven; for quickly I would bring sufficient assurance. *Sidney, b.* ii.
I do not *misdoubt* my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together; a man may be too confident. *Shakesp.*
The bird that hath been limed in a bush,
With trembling wings *misdoubteth* ev'ry bush;
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught, and k[illegible]
Shakespeare's Henry VI. *p.*
If you *misdoubt* me that I am not she,
I know not how I shall assure you farther. *Shakespeare.*
To believe his wiles my truth can move,
Is to *misdoubt* my reason or my love. *Dryden.*

MISDOUBT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]
[illegible] *dismay*
He cannot precisely weed this land,

As his *misdoubts* present occasion;
His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

2. Irresolution; hesitation.

York, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

MISE. *n. f.* [French.] Issue. Law term. *Dict.*

To MISEMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To use to wrong purposes.

Their frugal fathers gains they *misemploy*,
And turn to point and pearl, and ev'ry female toy *Dryd.*
Some taking things upon trust, *misemploy* their power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*
That vain and foolish hope, which is *misemployed* on temporal objects, produces many sorrows. *Addison's Spect.*
They grew dissolute and prophane; and by *misemploying* the advantages which God had thrown into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPLO'YMENT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application.

An improvident expence, and *misemployment* of their time and faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

MI'SER. *n. f.* [*miser*, Latin.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity.

Do not disdain to carry with you the woful words of a *miser* now despairing, neither be afraid to appear before her, bearing the base title of the sender. *Sidney, b.* ii.
I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am. *Sidney.*
Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil
And great atchievements, great yourself to make,
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *miser's* sake.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.

Decrepit *miser!* base ignoble wretch!
I am descended of a gentler blood. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.

Though she be dearer to my soul than rest
To weary pilgrims, or to *misers* gold,
Rather than wrong Castalio I'd forget her. *Otway's Orphan.*
No silver saints by dying *misers* giv'n,
Here bribe the rage of ill-requited heav'n;
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise. *Pope.*

MI'SERABLE *adj.* [*miserable*, French; *miser*, Latin.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.

O nation *miserable*,
With an untutled tyrant, bloody sceptr'd!
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakesp.*
Most *miserable* is the desire that's glorious. *Shakespeare.*
What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shakespeare.*
It is probable that there will be a future state, and then how *miserable* is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch.
South's Sermons.
What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Wretched, worthless.

Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job* xvi. 2

3. Culpably parsimonious, stingy.

MI'SERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *miserable.*] State of misery.

MI'SERABLY *adv.* [from *miserable.*]

1. Unhappily, calamitously.

Of the five employed by him, two of them quarrelled, one of which was slain, and the other hanged for it; the third drowned himself, the fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread, and the fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death. *South.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly.

As the love I bear you makes me thus invite you, so the same love makes me ashamed to bring you to a place, where you shall be so, not spoken by ceremony but by truth, *miserably* entertained. *Sidney b.* ii

3. Co[illegible]
A[illegible] b.

MI'SERY. *n. f.* [*miseria*, Latin; *misere*, French.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with *misery.* *Shakesp. Henry* VI
Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of, and *misery* the utmost pain. *Locke.*

2. Calamity, misfortune; cause of misery.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our *miseries* our foes. *Shakespeare*
The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strife,
And mourn the *miseries* of human life *Dryden's Æn.*

3. [From *miser.*] Covetousness; avarice. Not in use.

He look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck o'th' world. he covets less
Than *misery* itself would give. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*
In a fabrick of forty thousand pounds charge, I wish thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model; for a little *misery* may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge. *Wotton*

MI'TE TEEM

MISESTE'EM. *n. f.* [*mis* and *eſteem.*] Diſregard, ſlight.

To MISFA'SHION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *faſhion.*] To form wrong.

A [illegible] preconceit, appeared unto them no leſs certain, [illegible] had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of God *Hakewill on Providence.*

To MISFO'RM *v. a.* [*mis* and *form.*] To put in an ill form.

His monſtrous ſcalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that *miſformed* ſhape miſhaped more. *Spenſer.*

MISFO'RTUNE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus 'gan ſay, misery and *misfortune* is all one,
And of *misfortune*, fortune hath only the gift. *Sidney.*
What woful ſcene of ſight, or joy of living ſpeech,
Can heart ſo plung'd in ſea of ſorrows deep,
And heaped with ſo huge *misfortunes* reach? *Fa. Qu.*
Conſider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addiſon.*

To MISGI'VE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. It is uſed always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late preſaging propheſy
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;
So doth my heart *miſgive me* in theſe conflicts
What may befal him, to his harm or ours. *Shakeſpeare.*
This is ſtrange! Who hath got the right Anne?
My heart *miſgives me.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
Yet oft his heart divine of ſomething ill,
Miſgave him. *Milton.*
If a conſcience thus qualified and informed, be not the meaſure by which a man may take a true eſtimate of his abſolution, the ſinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, ſuſpicions, and *miſgivings*, both as to the meaſures of his preſent duty, and the final iſſues of his future reward. *South.*
His heart *miſgave* him, that theſe were ſo many meeting-[illegible], but, upon communicating his ſuſpicions, I ſoon made [illegible] *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 47.

To MISGO'VERN *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*] To govern ill; to adminiſter unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had *miſgoverned* the ſtate, and inverted his treaſures to his own private uſe. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

MISGO'VERNED. *adj.* [from *miſgovern.*] Rude, uncivilized.

Rude, *miſgoverned* hands, from window tops,
Threw duſt and rubbiſh on king Richard's head. *Shakeſp.*

MISGO'VERNANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *governance.*] Irregularity

Thy muſe too long ſlumbereth in ſorrowing,
Lulled aſleep through love's *miſgovernance.* *Spenſer's Paſt.*

MISGO'VERNMENT. *n. f.* [*mis* and *government.*]

1. Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs.

Men lay the blame of thoſe evils whereof they know not the ground, upon publick *miſgovernment.* *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Ill management.

Men are miſerable, if their education hath been ſo undiſciplined, as to leave them unfurniſhed of ſkill to ſpend their time; but moſt miſerable, if ſuch *miſgovernment* and unſkilfulneſs make them fall into vicious company. *Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; diſorderly behaviour.

There is not chaſtity enough in language
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,
I am ſorry for thy much *miſgovernment.* *Shakeſpeare.*

MISGU'IDANCE. *n. f.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] Falſe direction.

The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-firſt of March for the finding out of Eaſter, which has cauſed the *miſguidance* from the ſun which we live under in reſpect of Eaſter, and the moveable feaſts. *Holder on Time.*
Whoſoever deceives a man, makes him ruin himſelf; and by cauſing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, he cauſes an error in his choice, the *miſguidance* of which muſt naturally engage him to his deſtruction. *South.*

To MISGU'IDE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Partial arguments to make good one ſide of a queſtion, and wholly to neglect thoſe which favour the other, is wilfully to *miſguide* the underſtanding; and is ſo far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debaſes it. *Locke.*
Miſguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war. *Prior.*
Of all the cauſes which conſpire to blind
Man's erring judgment, and *miſguide* the mind,
What the weak head with ſtrongeſt bias rules,
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

MISHA'P *n. f.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miſerable *miſhaps* fell to the young prince of Macedon his couſin, I ſhould too much hurt your ears with ſtrange horrours. *Sidney, b. i.*
Since we are thus far entered into the conſideration of her *miſhaps*, tell me, have there been any more ſuch tempeſts wherein ſhe hath thus wretchedly been wrecked. *Spenſ.*

Sir knight, take to you wonted ſtrength,
And maſter theſe *miſhaps* with patient might. *Fa. Queen.*
Rome's readieſt champions, repoſe you here,
Secure from worldly chances and *miſhaps.* *Shakeſpeare.*
It cannot be
But that ſucceſs attends him if *miſhap*,
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his avengers, ſince no place like this
Can fit his puniſhment, or your revenge. *Milton's P. Loſt.*
If the worſt of all *miſhaps* hath fallen,
Speak; for he could not die unlike himſelf. *Denham.*

MI'SHMASH. *n. f.* *Ainſ.* A low word. A mingle or hotch-potch.

To MISINFE'R. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong.

Neſtorius teaching rightly, that God and man are diſtinct natures, did thereupon *miſinfer*, that in Chriſt thoſe natures [illegible] *Hooker, b. v.*

To MISINFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by falſe accounts.

Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had *miſinformed.* *2 Mac.* iii. 11.
By no means truſt to your ſervants, who miſlead you, or *miſinform* you; the reproach will lie upon yourſelf. *Bacon.*
Bid her well beware,
Leſt by ſome fair appearing good ſurpriz'd,
She dictate falſe, and *miſinform* the will
To do what God expreſsly hath forbid. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

MISINFORMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *miſinform.*] Falſe intelligence; falſe accounts.

Let not ſuch be diſcouraged as deſerve well, by *miſinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery. *Bacon.*
The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces againſt an inſulting baſeneſs, when backed with greatneſs, and ſet on by *miſinformation.* *South's Sermons.*

To MISINTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong ſenſe.

The gentle reader reſts happy to hear the worthieſt works *miſinterpreted*, the cleareſt actions obſcured, and the innocenteſt life traduced *Ben. Johnſon.*
After all the care I have taken, there muſt be ſeveral paſſages in [illegible] *Addiſon on Italy.*

To MISJO'IN *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly.

In reaſon's abſence mimick fancy wakes
To imitate her; but *miſjoining* ſhapes,
Wild work produces oft, and moſt in dreams;
Ill-matching words, and deeds, long paſt, or late. *Milton.*
Luther, more miſtaking what he read,
Miſjoins the ſacred body with the bread. *Dryden.*

To MISJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form falſe opinions; to judge ill.

Where we *miſjudge* the matter, a miſcarriage draws pity after it, but when we are tranſported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door. *L'Eſtrange.*
You *miſjudge*,
You ſee through love, and that deludes your ſight;
As, what is ſtraight, ſeems crooked through the water.
Dryden's Al. for Love.
By allowing himſelf in what is innocent, he breeds offence to his weak and *miſjudging* neighbour. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Inſenſate!
Too long *miſjudging* have I thought thee wiſe,
But ſure relentleſs folly ſteels thy breaſt. *Pope.*

To MISLAY *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife, our arms *miſlaid*,
And from beneath my head my ſword convey'd *Dryden.*
The fault is generally *miſlaid* upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of [illegible] *Locke.*
If the butler be the tell-tale, *miſlay* a ſpoon, ſo as he may never find it. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

MISLA'YER. *n. f.* [from *miſlay.*] One that puts in the wrong place.

The *miſlayer* of a mere-ſtone is to blame: but the unjuſt judge is the capital remover of land-marks, when he defineth amiſs of lands. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To MISLE'AD. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to miſchief or miſtake.

Take, oh take thoſe lips away,
That ſo ſweetly were forſworn,
And thoſe eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do *miſlead* the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe we love,
That are *miſled* upon your couſin's part. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Poor *miſled* men, your ſtates are yet worthy pity
If you would hear, and change your ſavage minds,
Leave to be mad. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline*
Truſt not to your ſervants who *miſlead* or miſinform you
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

O thieviſh

O thievish night,
Why should'st thou but for some felon's end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the *misled* and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
What can they teach and not *mislead*
Ignorant of themselves, of God much more? *Milton.*
Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill,
And recompense, as friends, the good *misled*;
If mercy be a precept of thy will,
Return that mercy on thy servant's head. *Dryden.*

The imagination, which is of simple perception, doth never of itself, and directly, *mislead* us; yet it is the almost fatal means of our deception. *Glanville's Scep.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real ills, the same necessity establishes suspence, and scrutiny of each successive desire, whether the satisfaction of it does not inter- [illegible] *Locke.*

'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill
Appear in writing or in judging ill
But of the two less dang'rous is th' offence
To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense. *Pope.*

MISLE'ADER. *n. f.* [from *mislead.*] One that leads to ill.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots,
Till then I banish thee on pain of death,
As I have done the rest of my *misleaders* *Shakespeare.*

They have disclaimed and abandoned those heretical phantasies touching our Saviour, wherein by them *misleaders* they had been anciently plunged. *Brerewood on Languages*

To MISLIKE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To disapprove; to be not pleased with; to dislike.

It was hard to say, whether he more liked his doings, or *misliked* the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*

Tertullian was not deceived in the nature of the place, but [illegible]s, who *misliked* this opinion, followed a worse. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

[illegible] *Ben Jonson.*

MISLI'KE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Disapprobation, distaste.

Setting your scorns and your *mislike* aside,
Tell me some reason, why the lady Gray
Should not become my wife. *Shakesp. Henry VI*
Their angry gestures with *mislike* disclose,
How much his speech offends their noble ears. *Fairfax.*

MISLI'KER *n. f.* [from *mislike.*] One that disapproves.

Open flatterers of great men, privy *mislikers* of good men, [illegible] *Ascham.*

MI'SLER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *miscellane*] Mixed corn, as, wheat and rie.

They commonly sow those lands with wheat, *mistlen*, and barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To MI'SLE. *v. n.* [from *mist*] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist: properly *mistle.*

Enough, thou mourned hast,
Now gunnes to *muzzle*, bic we homeward fast. *Spenser*

The very small drops of a *misling* rain descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles. *Grew's Cosmol. b. 1*

This cold precipitates the vapours either in dews, or the vapours more copiously ascend, they are condensed into *misling*, or into showers of small rain, falling in numerous, thick, small drops. *Derham's Physico-Theol*

In *misling* days when I my thresher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay's Pastorals.*

To MISLI'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live*] To live ill.

Should not thinke God, that gave him that good,
Eke cherish his child if in his ways he stood,
For if he *mislive* in lewdness and lust,
Little boots all the wealth and the trust. *Spenser's Past*

To MI'SMANAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage*] To manage ill.

The debates of most princes councils would be in danger to be *mismanaged*, since those who have a great stroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism. *Locke.*

MI'SMANAGEMENT *n. f.* [*mis* and *management*] Ill management, [illegible]t

It is *mismanagement* more than want of abilities, that men have reason to complain of in those that differ from them *Locke*

The fals of fav'rites, projects of the great,
Of old *mismanagements*, taxations new,
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

To MISMA'RK *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark.*] To mark with the wrong token.

Things are *mismarked* in contemplation and life for want of application or integrity *Collier on human Reason.*

To MISMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unfitably.

What at my years forlaken? had I
Ugly, or old, *mismatcht* to my desires,
My natural defects had taught me
To set me down contented. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

To MISNA'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name.

They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as such to their succeeders, who are bound to *misname* all unobsequiousness to their incogitancy, presumption. *Boyle on Colours.*

MISNO'MER. n. f. [French.] In law, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe.*] Not to observe accurately.

[illegible] I *misobserve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined. *Locke on Education.*

MISO'GAMIST. *n. f.* [μισέω and γαμος] A marriage hater.

MISO'GYNY *n. f.* [μισέω and γυνὴ.] Hatred of women.

To MISORDER *v. a.* [*mis* and *order*] To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.

If the child miss either in forgetting a word, or *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master frown. *Ascham.*

Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were young. *Ascham.*

The time *misorder'd* doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up. *Shakesp. Henry IV p. 1*

MISO'RDER. *n. f* [from the verb] Irregularity, disorderly proceedings.

When news was brought to Richard the second, that his uncles, who sought to reform the *misorders* of his counsellors, were assembled in a wood near unto the court, merrily accompanied of one Sir Hugh a Lynne, who had been a good [illegible]ary man, but was then somewhat distraught of his wits, what he would advise him to do? Issue out, quoth Sir Hugh, and slay them every mother's son; and when thou hast so done, thou hast killed all the faithful friends thou hast in England. *Camden's Remains.*

MISO'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *misorder.*] Irregular.

His over-much fearing of you drives him to seek some *misorderly* shift, to be helped by some other book, or to be prompted by some other scholar. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

To MISSPE'LL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *spell.*] To spell wrong.

She became a profest enemy to the arts and sciences, and scarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *misspelling* his name. *Spectator*, N°. 635.

To MISPEND. *v. a.* preterite and part. passive *mispent.* [*mis* and *spend.*]

1. To spend ill, to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away

What a deal of cold business doth a man *mispend* the better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news. *Ben Johnson's Discovery.*

First guilty conscience does the mirrour bring,
Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting,
And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife,
Upbraid the long *mispent*, luxurious life. *Dryden*
This writer's want of sense arraign,
Treat all his empty pages with disdain,
And think a grave reply *mispent* and vain. *Blackmore.*

He who has lived with the greatest care will find, upon a review of his time, that he has something to redeem; but he who has *mispent* much has still a greater concern. *Rogers.*

Wise men retrieve, as far as they are able, every *mispent* or unprofitable hour which has slipped from them. *Rogers.*

2. To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Now let the arched knife their thirsty limbs
Dissever, for the genial moisture due
To apples, otherwise *mispends itself*
In barren twigs. *Philips.*

MISPE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *mispend*] One who spends ill or prodigally.

I very much suspect the excellency of those mens parts who are dissolute, and careless *mispenders* of their time. *Norris's Miscel.*

MISPERSUASION. *n. f.* [*mis* and *persuasion.*] Wrong notion; false opinion.

Some *mispersuasions* concerning the Divine Attributes tend to the corrupting mens manners. *Decay of Piety.*

To MISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders,
Before I'll see the crown so foul *misplac'd.* *Shakespeare.*
What little arts govern the world! we need not
An armed enemy or corrupted friend,
When service but *misplac'd*, or love mistaken,
Performs the work. *Denham's Sophy.*

Is a man betrayed by such agents as he employs? He *misplaced* his confidence, took hypocrisy for fidelity, and so relied upon the services of a pack of villains *South's Sermons.*

Shall we repine at a little *miſplaced* charity; we, who could no way foreſee the effect? *Atterbury's Sermons*

To Mis-po'int. *v. a.* [*mis* and *point*.] To confuſe ſentences by wrong punctuation.

To Miſpri'se *v. a.* Sometimes it ſignifies miſtaken, from the French verb *meſprendre*; ſometimes undervalued or diſdained, from the French verb *mepriſer*. *Hanmer.* It is in both ſenſes wholly obſolete.

1. To miſtake.

You ſpend your paſſion on a *miſpriſ'd* mood,
I am not guilty of Lyſander's blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſlight, to ſcorn, to deſpiſe.

He's ſo much in the heart of the world, and eſpecially of my own people who beſt know him, that I am altogether *miſpriſed*. *Shakeſp. As you like it*

Pluck indignation on thy head,
By the *miſpriſing* of a maid, too virtuous
For the contempt of empire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Miſpri'sion. *n. ſ.*

1. Scorn, contempt.

Here take her hand,
Proud ſcornful boy, unworthy this good gift!
That doth in vile *miſpriſion* ſhackle up
My love, and her deſert *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Miſtake; miſconception.

Thou haſt miſtaken quite,
And laid thy love-juice on ſome true love's ſight,
Of thy *miſpriſion* muſt perforce enſue
Some true love turn'd, and not a falſe turn'd true. *Shakeſp.*

We feel ſuch or ſuch a ſentiment within us, and herein is no cheat or *miſpriſion*, it is truly ſo, and our ſenſe concludes nothing of its riſe. *Glanville's Scep.*

3. [In common law.] It ſignifies neglect, negligence, or overſight. *Miſpriſion* of treaſon is the concealment, or not diſcloſing, of known treaſon, for the which the offenders are to ſuffer impriſonment during the king's pleaſure, loſe their goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Miſpriſion* of felony, is the letting any perſon, committed for treaſon or felony, or ſuſpicion of either, to go before he be charged. *Cowel*

To Miſproportion. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion*.] To join without due proportion

Miſproud. *adj.* [*mis* and *proud*.] Vitiouſly proud. Obſolete.

Now I faſt, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, ſtrength'ning *miſproud* York. *Shakeſp.*

To Miſquo'te *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote*.] To quote falſly.

[illegible] we can, or ſad, or merrily,
Interpretation will *miſquote* our looks. *Shakeſp. Hen. I.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be ſeveral paſſages *miſquoted*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To Miſrecite. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite*.] To recite not according to the truth.

He *miſrecites* the argument, and denies the conſequence, which is clear. *Biſhop Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

To Miſre'ckon *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon*.] To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

Whoever finds a miſtake in the ſum total, muſt allow himſelf out, though after repeated trials he may not ſee in which article he has *miſreckoned*. *Swift.*

To Miſrela'te. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate*.] To relate inaccurately or falſly.

[illegible] brought two or three ſmall pipes of glaſs, which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

Miſrela'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *miſrelate*.] Falſe or inaccurate narration.

Mine aim was only to preſs home thoſe things in writing, which had been agitated between us by word of mouth; a courſe much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being leſs ſubject to miſtakes and *miſrelations*, and wherein paralogiſms are more quickly detected. *Biſhop Bramhall.*

To Miſremе'mber. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember*.] To miſtake by truſting to memory.

If I much *miſremember* not, I had ſuch a ſprig from peas kept long enough to loſe their verdure. *Boyle.*

To Miſrepo'rt. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report*.] To give a falſe account of, to give an account diſadvantageous and falſe.

His doctrine was *miſreported*, as though he had everywhere preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but alſo touching the Jews *Hooker, b. v.*

A man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *miſreport* your grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wrong judgment that miſleads us, and makes the will often faſten on the worſe ſide, lies in *miſreporting* upon the various compariſons of theſe *Locke.*

Miſrepo'rt *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe account, falſe and malicious repreſentation.

We defend him not,
Only deſire to know his crime: 'tis poſſible
It may be ſome miſtake or *miſreport*,
Some falſe ſuggeſtion, or malicious ſcandal. *Denham.*

As by flattery a man is uſually brought to open his boſom to his mortal enemy, ſo by detraction, and a ſlanderous *miſreport* of perſons, he is often brought to ſhut the ſame ever to his beſt and trueſt friends. *South's Sermons.*

To Miſrepreſe'nt. *v. a.* [*mis* and *repreſent*.] To repreſent not as it is; to falſify to diſadvantage: *mis* often ſignifies not only error, but malice or miſchief.

Two qualities neceſſary to a reader before his judgment ſhould be allowed are, common honeſty and common ſenſe; and that no man could have *miſrepreſented* that paſſage to, unleſs he were utterly deſtitute of one or both. *Swift.*

While it is ſo difficult to learn the ſprings of ſome facts, and ſo eaſy to forget the circumſtances of others, it is no wonder they ſhould be ſo groſly *miſrepreſented* to the publick by curious and inquiſitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Swift*

Miſrepreſenta'tion *n. ſ.* [from *miſrepreſent*.]

1. The act of miſrepreſenting.

They have prevailed by *miſrepreſentations*, and other artifices, to make the ſucceſſor look upon them as the only perſons he can truſt. *Swift*

2. Account maliciouſly falſe.

Since I have ſhewn him his foul miſtakes and injurious *miſrepreſentations*, it will become him publickly to own and retract them. *Atterbury*

Miſrule. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *rule*.] Tumult; confuſion, revel, unjuſt domination.

In the portal plac'd, the heav'n born maid,
Enormous riot, and *miſrule* ſurvey'd. *Pope.*
And through his airy hall the loud *miſrule*
Of driving tempeſt, is for ever heard. *Thomſon.*

Miſs. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *miſtreſs*. *Bailey*.]

1. The term of honour to a young girl.

Where there are little maſters and *miſſes* in a houſe, they are great impediments to the diverſions of the ſervants. *Swift.*

2. A ſtrumpet; a concubine, a whore; a proſtitute.

All women would be of one piece,
The virtuous matron and the *miſs*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
This gentle cock, for ſolace of life,
Six *miſſes* had beſides his lawful wife. *Dryden.*

To Miſs *v. a.* [*miſſen*, Dutch and German.] *Miſſed* preter. *miſt* part.

1. Not to hit by the mind, to miſtake.

Nor can I *miſs* the way, ſo ſtrongly drawn
By this new-felt attraction, and inſtinct. *Milton.*

2. Not to hit by manual aim.

The life you boaſted to your jav'lin giv'n,
Prince, you have *miſs'd*. *Pope.*

3. To fail of obtaining.

If ſhe deſired above all things to have Orgalus, Orgalus feared nothing but to *miſs* Parthenia. *Sidney.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miſs that, which one unworthier may attain,
And die with grieving *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Where ſhall a maid's diſtracted heart find reſt,
If ſhe can *miſs* it in her lover's breaſt? *Dryden.*

When a man *miſſes* his great end, happineſs, he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke.*

4. To diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting.

Without him I found a weakneſs, and a miſtruſtfulneſs of myſelf, as one ſtrayed from his beſt ſtrength, when at any time I *miſſed* him. *Sidney.*

In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderneſs, ſo that nothing was *miſſed*. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

We cannot *miſs* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shakeſpeare. Winter's Tale*

6. To omit.

She would never *miſs* one day,
A walk ſo fine, a ſight ſo gay. *Prior.*

7. To perceive want of.

My redoubl'd love and care,
May ever tend about thee to old age
With all things grateful chear'd, and ſo ſupply'd,
That what by me thou haſt loſt thou leaſt ſhalt *miſs*. *Milton*

He who has a firm, ſincere friend, may want all the reſt without *miſſing* them. *South's Sermons.*

To Miſs. *v. n.*

1. To fly wide; not to hit.

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage, appear too ſlow,
They *miſs* or ſweep but common ſouls away. *Waller.*

2. Not to ſucceed.

The general root of ſuperſtition is, that men obſerve when things hit, and not when they *miſs*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and paſs over the other. *Bacon.*

3. To fail, to miſtake.

4. To be loſt; to be wanting.

My lord,
Upon my lady's *miſſing*, came to me
With his ſword drawn. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Thy shepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought *missing* unto them. *1 Sam.* xxv. 7

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long,
And the great Thisbite, who on fiery wheels
Rode up to heaven, yet once again to come. *Milt. Par. R*

5. To mistake; to fail.

Th' inventor all admir'd, and each, how he
To be th' inventor *miss'd*, so easy it seem'd,
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* v

6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find; sometimes with *of* before the object.

Grittus *missing* of the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Knolles.*

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are easy to be understood by us; upon the least reflection we cannot *miss* of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Miss. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Loss, want.

In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his *misse* not mickle. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

I could have better spar'd a better man.
Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee,
If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

If these papers have that evidence in them, there will be no great *miss* of those which are lost, and my reader may be satisfied without them. *Locke.*

2. Mistake; errour.

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*

Mi'ssal. *n. f.* [*missale*, Lat. *missel*, Fr.] The mass book.

By the rubrick of the *missal*, in every solemn mass, the priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

To Missa'y. *v. n.* [*mis* and *say.*] To say ill or wrong.

Their behaviour garres men *missay*,
Both of their doctrine and their fay *Spenser's Past.*

Diggon Davie, I bid her godday,
Or Diggon her is, or I *missay*. *Spenser's Past*

We are not dwarfs, but of equal stature, if Vives *missay* not. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To Misse'em. *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem.*]

1. To make false appearance.

Foul Duessa meet,
Who with her witchcraft and *misseeming* sweet
Inveigled her to follow her desires unmeet. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To misbecome. Obsolete both.

Never knight I saw in such *misseeming* plight. *Fa. Qu.*

To Misse'rve. *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully.

Great men, who *misserved* their country, were fined very highly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To Misha'pe. *v. n.* part. *mishaped* and *mishapen.* [*mis* and *shape.*] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform

A rude *mishapen*, monstrous rabblement. *Fa. Qu.*

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that misformed shape, *misshaped* more. *Fairy Queen.*

Him then she does transform to monstrous hues,
And horrib y *misshapes* with ugly sights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

This *misshaped* knave,
His mother was a witch. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

And will she yet debase her eyes on me,
On me that halt and am *misshapen* thus. *Shak. Rich.* III

Let the *misshaped* trunk that bears this head
Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shakespeare.*

Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the wreck here, and only the *misshapen* and despicable dwarf is left standing. *L'Estrange.*

Pluto hates his own *misshapen* race,
Her sister furies fly her hideous face. *Dryden's Æn*

They make bold to destroy ill-formed and *misshaped* productions. *Locke.*

The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form one of the most irregular, *misshapen* scenes in the world. *Addis.*

We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular bulwark, nor that the mountains are *misshapen*, because they are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Some figures monstrous and *misshap'd* appear
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,
Which but proportion'd to their site or place,
Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed: as, *to shape a course.*

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Misshapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a skill-less soldiers flask,
I set on fire. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Mi'ssile *adj.* [*missilis*, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance.

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

Mi'ssion. *n. f.* [*missio*, Latin.]

1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority

Her son tracing the desart wild,
All his great work to come before him set,
How to begin, how to accomplish best,
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milt. Pa. Reg.*

The divine authority of our *mission*, and the powers vested in us by the high-priest of our profession, Christ Jesus, are publickly disputed and denied. *Atterbury.*

2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion.

In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should stay abroad till the new *mission*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Dismission, discharge. Not in use

In Cesar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge, though with no intention it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other desires; whereupon with one cry they asked *mission.* *Bacon's Apophth.*

4. Faction; party. Not in use.

Glorious deeds, in these first ds of late,
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakespeare.*

Mi'ssionary. } *n. f.* [*missionaire*, French.] One sent to propa-
Mi'ssioner. } gate religion.

You mention the presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion. *Swift.*

Like mighty *missioner* you come,
Ad partes infidelium *Dryd.*

Mi'ssive. *adj.* [*missive*, French.]

1. Such as may be sent

The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a conge d'eslire, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *missive.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Used at distance

In vain with darts a distant war they try,
Short, and more short, the *missive* weapons fly

Mi'ssive. n. f. [French.]

1. A letter sent; it is retained in Scotland in this

Great aids came in to him; partly upon *missives*, and partly voluntaries from many parts. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. A messenger.

Knowing in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
Did gibe my *missive* out of audience. *Shakespeare.*

While wrapt in the wonder of it came *missives* from the king, who all hail'd me thane of Cawdor. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Misspe'ak. *v. a.* [*mis* and *speak.*] To speak wrong

It is not so; thou hast *misspoke*, misheard,
Ted o'er thy tale again. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

A mother delights to hear
Her early child *misspeak* half-utter'd words. *Dryden*

Mist. *n. f.* [myrt, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops.

Old Chaucer, like the morning star,
To us discovers day from far,
His sight those *mists* and clouds dissolv'd
Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Denham.*

And *mists* condens'd to clouds obscure the sky,
And clouds dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply *Roscommon.*

As a *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops, either small, as in a *mist*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew.*

But hov'ring *mists* around his brows are spread,
And night with sable shades involves his head. *Dryden*

A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a *mist* is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke*

2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

My peoples eyes were once blinded with such *mists* of suspicion, they are soon misled into the most desperate actions *King Charles.*

Passion cast a *mist* before his sense,
And either made or magnify'd th' offence. *Dryden*

To Mist. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shakesp. King Lear*

Mista'kable. *adj.* [from *mistake.*] Liable to be conceived wrong.

It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in so large an account, if we consider how differently they are set forth in minor and less *mistakable* numbers. *Brown.*

To

To MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong, to take something for that which it is not.

The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willing y [illegible] for fear of being *mistaken*. *Sidney.*

These do truly apprehend a great affinity between their practice of invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other. *Stil.*

This if neglected will make the reader very much [illegible] and misunderstand his meaning, and render the sense very perplexed. *Locke.*

Fancy passes for knowlege, and what is pretty fair is *mistaken* for solid. *Locke.*

Fools into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all.
Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain.
'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain. *Pope.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. n.* To err, not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels, mens judgments, which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their *mistakings*. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*

Seldom any one *mistakes* in his names of simple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding, among friends. *Swift.*

MISTA'EN pret. and part. pass of *mistake* for *mistaken*, and so retained in Scotland.

This dagger hath *mista'en*; for lo! the sheath
Lies empty on the back of Montague,
The point mishcathed in my daughter's bosom. *Shakesp.*

To be MISTA'KEN. To err.

England is so idly king'd
— You are too much *mistaken* in this king.
Question, your grace, the late embassadors,
How modest in exception, and withal
How terrible in constant resolution. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Mistaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
But cut the bond of union with that stroke. *Waller.*

MISTA'KE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error.

He never shall find out fit mate, but such
As some misfortune brings him, or *mistake*. *Milton.*

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes. *Tillotson.*

Those terrors are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mistakes* about it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MISTA'KINGLY. *adv.* [from *mistaking*.] Erroneously, fallsly.

The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which *mistakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*

To MISTA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *state.*] To state wrong.

They *misstate* the question, when they talk of pressing ceremonies. *Bishop Sanderson.*

To MISTE'ACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong.

Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as will be sure to *misteach* them. *Bishop Sanderson.*

The extravagances of the lewdest life are the more consummate disorders of a *misnaught* or neglected youth. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

To MISTE'LL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *tell.*] To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

To MISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill, to disorder.

This mundation of *mistemper'd* humour
Rests by you only to be qualified. *Shakesp. King John.*

MI'STER. *adj.* [from *metier*, trade, French.] What *mister*, what *kind* of.

The redcrosse knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister* wight was so dismay'd,
There him he finds all senseless and aghast. *Spenser.*

To MISTE'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneously.

Hence banished, is banish'd from the world;
And world exil'd as death. That banished
Is death *misterm'd*. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To MISTHI'NK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill.

How will the country, for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfy'd. *Shakespeare.*

We, the greatest, are *misthought*
For things that others do. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam! *Misthought* of her to thee so dear? *Milton.*

To MISTI'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MI'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *misty.*] Cloudiness; state of being overcast.

The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanishing of vapours from glass, or the blade of a sword, such as doth not at all detain or imbibe the moisture, for the *mistiness* scattereth immediately. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 91.

MISTION. *n. s.* [from *mistus*, Latin.] The state of being mingled.

In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living form as well as that of *mistion*, and though they wholly seem to retain unto the body, depart upon dissolution. *Browne.*

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

MISTLETOE. *n. s.* [mystelkan, Saxon; *mistel*, Danish, *birdlime*, and tan, *a twig*.] A plant.

The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a bason, divided into four parts, and beset with warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and consists of four shorter leaves; this becomes a round berry full of a glutinous substance, inclosing a plain heart-shaped seed: this plant is always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, as most other plants, but will always grow upon trees; from whence the ancients accounted it a super-plant, who thought it to be an excrescence on the tree without the seed being previously lodged there, which opinion is now generally confuted. The manner of its propagation is as follows, viz. the *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: it is observable, that whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curosities. *Mill.*

If snowe do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare. *Tusser's Husb.*

A barren and detested vale, you see it is:
The trees, though Summer, yet forlorn and lean,
O'ercome with moss, and baleful *mistletoe*. *Shakespeare.*

Mistletoe groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, sometimes upon hazles, and rarely upon oaks; the *mistletoe* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green Winter and Summer, and beareth a white gathering berry; and it is a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*

All your temples strow
With laurel green, and sacred *mistletoe*. *Gay's Trivia.*

MI'STLIKE. *adj.* [*mist* and *like.*] Resembling a mist.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.
— Not I, unless the breath of heart sick groans,
Mistlike infold me from the search of eyes. *Shakespeare.*

MISTO'LD, partcip. pass. of *mistell.*

MISTO'OK, partcip. pass. of *mistake.*

Look nymphs, and shepherds look,
What sudden blaze of majesty,
Too divine to be *mistook*. *Milton.*

MI'STRESS. *n. s.* [*maistresse*, *maitresse*, French.]

1. A woman who governs, correlative to subject or to servant.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To stand 's auspicious *mistress*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Let us prepare
Some welcome for the *mistress* of the house. *Shakespeare.*

Like the day,
That once was *mistress* of the field and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head and perish. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it,
Were it the *mistress* court of mighty Europe. *Shakespeare.*

I will not charm my tongue, I'm bound to speak,
My *mistress* here lies murther'd in her bed. *Shakesp. Othello.*

The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her *mistress mistress*! the queen's queen. *Shakesp.*

Rome now is *mistress* of the whole world, sea and land, to either pole. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

Wonder not, sov'reign *mistress*! if perhaps
Thou canst, who art sole wonder, much less arm
Thy looks, the heav'n of mildness, with disdain. *Milton.*

Those who assert the lunar orb presides
O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides,
Whose waves obsequious ebb, or swelling run
With the declining or encreasing moon,
With reason seem her empire to maintain
As *mistress* of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*

What a miserable spectacle, for a nation that had [illegible] *mistress* at sea so long! *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A woman who possesses faculties unimpaired.

There had she enjoyed herself while she was *mistress* of herself, and had no other thoughts but such as might arise out of quiet senses. *Sidney, b.* [illegible]

Ages

Ages to come, that shall your bounty hear,
When think you *mistress* of the Indies were,
Though streighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy mine. *Waller*

3 A woman skilled in any thing.

A letter defires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetick. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 92.

4. A woman teacher.

Erect publick schools, provided with the best and ablest masters and *mistresses* *Swift*

5. A woman beloved and courted

They would not suffer the prince to confer with, or very rarely to see, his *mistress*, whom they pretended he should forthwith marry. *Clarendon*

Nice honour flies engages to requite
False *mistresses* and proud with slight for slight. *Granville*

6. A term of contemptuous address.

Look you, pale *mistress*,
Do you perceive the ghastness of her eye? *Shakespeare*

7. A whore, a concubine

MI'STRUST *n. f.* [*mis* and *trust.*] Diffidence, suspicion; want of confidence.

He needs not our *mistrust*, since he delivers
Our offices, and what we have to do,
To the direction just. *Shakesp. Macbeth*

Not then *mistrust*, but tender love, enjoins
That I should mind thee oft, and mind thou me! *Milton*

To MISTRU'ST *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust*] To suspect; to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

Will any man alledge those mentioned human infirmities, as reasons why these things should be *mistrusted* or doubted of. *Hooker, b. v.*

By a divine instinct, mens minds *mistrust*
Ensuing danger, as by proof we see,
The waters swell before a boisterous storm *Shakespeare*

Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the sight,
On that side war, on this a single fight. *Cowley.*

The relation of a Spartan youth, that suffered a fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels, is *mistrusted* by men of business *Brown.*

The gen'rous train comprest,
Nor fraud *mistrusts* in virtue's fair disguise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

MISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*mistrust* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting

I hold it cowardice
To rest *mistrustful*, where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love. *Shakespeare*

Here the *mistrustful* fowl no harm suspects,
So safe are all things which our king protects. *Waller.*

MISTRU'STFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *mistrustful*] Diffidence, doubt

Without him I found a weakness, and a *mistrustfulness* of myself, as one ill-eyed from his best strength, when at any time I trust it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

MISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *mistrustful*] With suspicion; with diffidence

MISTRU'STLESS. *adv.* [from *mistrust*] Confident, unsuspect-

Where the broad stream *mistrustless* play,
Veil'd with night's robe, they stalk the shore abroad.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall

[from *mist*]

The morrow fair with purple beams
Dispers'd the shadows of the *misty* night *Fairy Queen*

Loud howling wolves arouse the jades,
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings
Clip dead mens graves, and from their *misty* jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air. *Shakespeare*

Parents overprize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection which alter the appearance, as things seem bigger in *misty* mornings. *Wotton.*

Now smoaks with show'rs the *misty* mountain ground,
And floated fields lie smothering'd round. *Pope.*

2. Obscure, dark, not plain

To MISUNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *understand.*] To misconceive, to mistake.

The words of Tertullian, as they are by them alledged, are *misunderstood.* *Hooker, b. ii.*

He failed in distinguishing these two regions, both called Eden, and he altogether *misunderstood* two of the four rivers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

In vain do men take sanctuary in such *misunderstood* expressions as these; and from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives never go about it. *South.*

This if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning. *Locke.*

Were they only designed to instruct the three succeeding generations, they are in no danger of being *misunderstood.* *Addison on ancient Medals.*

The example of a good man is the best direction we can follow in the performance of our duty, the most exact rules and precepts are subject to be *misunderstood*, some at least will mistake their meaning *Rogers's Sermons.*

MISUNDERSTA'NDING. *n. f.* [from *misunderstand*]

1 Difference; disagreement

There is a great *misunderstanding* betwixt the corpuscul philosophers and the chemists. *Boyle*

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends. *Swift's Misc.*

2. Error, misconception.

Sever the construction of the injury from the point of contempt, imputing it to *misunderstanding* or fear. *Bacon.*

MISU'SAGE. *n. f.* [from *misuse*]

1 Abuse, ill use.

2. Bad treatment.

To MISU'SE. *v. a.* [*mesuser*, Fr. *mis* and *use.*] To treat or use improperly, to abuse.

You *misuse* the reverence of your place,
As a false favourite doth his prince's name
In deeds dishonourable. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

It hath been their custom shamefully to *misuse* the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by converting the monies that have been levied for such wars to their own private vices *Raleigh*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine. *Milton*

Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakness of Italy which was once so strong, was caused by the corrupt practices of the papacy, in depraving and *misusing* religion *Sanderson's Sermons*

MISU'SE *n. f.* [from the verb.] Bad use, bad treatment

Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse*,
Such beastly, shameless transformation,
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be
Without much shame retold. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

How much names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse*

We have reason to humble ourselves before God by fasting and prayer, lest he should punish the *misuse* of our blessings, by stopping the course of them *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To MISWE'EN *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To imagine, to think ill

Latter times things more unknown shall show,
Why then should witless man so much *misween.* *Fa. Q.*

To MISWE'ND. *v. n.* [*mis* and *pendan*, Saxon.] To go wrong

Every thing begun with reason,
Will come by ready means unto his end
But things miscounselled must needs *miswend.* *Hubberd*
In this maze still wandred and *miswent*,
For heaven decreed to conceal the same,
To make the miscreant more to feel his shame. *Fairfax*

MI'SY. *n. f.* A kind of mineral.

Misy contains no cupreous vitriol but only that of iron: it is a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow colour, and of a loose and friable structure, and much resembles the golden marcasites. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

MITE *n. f.* [*mite*, French, *mijt*, Dutch, *mitis*, Lat.]

1. A small insect found in cheese or corn, a weevil.

Vanity breeds *mites*, much like a cheese, consumes itself to the very paring, and so dies with feeding its own stomach. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well*

The polish'd glass, whose small convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,
The *mite* invisible class of nature's hand
Least unmade *Pope.*

The idea of two is as distinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the whole earth is from that of a *mite.* *Locke*

2. The twentieth part of a grain.

The Sevile piece of eight contains thirteen penny weight twenty-one grains and fifteen *mites*, of which there are twenty in the grain, of fine silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and seven hundredths of a penny *Arbuth.*

3. Any thing proverbially small; the third part of a farthing

Though any man's corn they do bite,
They will not allow him a *mite* *Tusser's Husb.*

Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor,
Our *mite* decreases nothing of your store. *Dryden*

Did I ever with hold
From the impotent and old,
Their *mite* they crave. *Ben Jonson*

4. A small particle

Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill they will be stained with red, because the ants thrust in their stings, and infuse into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation*

MITE'LLA. *n. f.* A plant.

The *mitella* hath a perennial root; the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, and is divided into five parts; the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose, the ovary

ovary becomes a roundish fruit, which terminates in a point, gaping at the top, in form of a bishop's mitre, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller.*

MITHRIDATE. *n. f.* [*mithridate*, Fr.]

Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

But you of learning and religion,
And virtue, and such ingredients, have made
A *mithridate*, whose operation
Keeps off, or cures, what can be done or said. *Donne.*

MITHRIDATE *mustard. n. f.* [*thlaspi*, Lat.]

The flower of the *mithridate* consists of four leaves placed in form of a cross, out of whose cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a smooth roundish fruit, having commonly a leafy border, and slit on the upper side, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition placed obliquely with respect to the valves, and furnished with smooth roundish seeds, to which may be added the undivided leaves, which distinguish it from cresses. *Miller.*

MITIGANT *adj.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

To MITIGATE. *v. a* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, Fr.]

1. To soften, to make less rigorous.

We could greatly wish, that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and *mitigated* *Hooker, b. v.*

2. To alleviate, to make mild; to assuage.

Mishaps are mastered by advice discreet,
And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart. *Fairy Queen.*

All it can do is, to devise how that which must be endured may be *mitigated*, and the inconveniences thereof countervailed as near as may be, that, when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

3. To mollify, to make less severe.

I undertook
Before thee and, not repenting, this obtain
Of right, that I may *mitigate* their doom,
On me derived. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

4. To cool, to moderate.

A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceness of a party, of softening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced. *Addison's Spectator.*

MITIGATION. *n. f.* [*mitigatio*, Lat. *mitigation*, Fr. from *mitigate.*] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or *mitigation.* *Bacon.*

They caused divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes, and when the bills were found they committed them, and suffered them to languish long in prison, to extort from them great fines and ransoms, which they termed compositions and *mitigations.* *Bacon's Henry VII.*

MITRE *n. f* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Latin.]

1. An ornament for the head

Nor Pantheus, thee, thy *mitre* nor the bands
Of awful Phœbus, sav'd from impious hands. *Dryden*

2. A kind of episcopal crown.

Bishopricks or burning, *mitres* or faggots, have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced those consecrated syllables, or not. *Watts.*

MITRE. } *n. f.* [Among workmen] A kind of joining two
MITER. } boards together. *Miller*

MITRED. *adj.* [*mitré*, Fr. from *mitre.*] Adorned with a mitre

Shall the loud herald our success relate,
Or *mitred* priest appoint the solemn day? *Prior*

Mitred abbots, among us, were those that were exempt from the diocesan's jurisdiction, as having within their own precincts episcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots sovereign. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

MITTENT. *adj.* [*mittens*, Lat.] Sending forth, emitting

The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Wiseman's Surgery*

MITTENS *n. f* [*mitaines*, French]

1. Coarse gloves for the Winter.

December must be expressed with a horrid aspect, as also January clad in Irish rug, holding in furred *mittens* the sign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers

3. To handle one without *mittens.* To use one roughly. A low phrase. *Ainsworth*

MITTIMUS. [Latin] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

To MIX. *v. a.* [*mischen*, Dutch, *misceo*, Latin.]

1. To unite different bodies into one mass; to put various ingredients together.

Ephraim hath *mixed* himself among the people. *Hos.* vii. 8

A *mixed* multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds. *Exod.* xii. 38.

He sent out of his mouth a blast of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue he cast out sparks and tempests; and they were all *mixt* together. 2 *Esdr.*

2. To form of different faiths.

I have chosen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil considerations; and likewise *mixt* between contemplative and active; *Bacon's holy War.*

3. To join; to mingle.

Brothers, you *mix* your sadness with some fear;
This is the English not the Turkish court. *Shakespeare.*

MIXEN. *n. f.* [mixen, Saxon] A dunghil; a laystal.

MIXTION *n. f.* [*mixtion*, Fr. from *mix.*] Mixture; confusion of one body with another

Others perceiving this rule to fall short, have placed it out by the *mixtion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another. *Digby on Bodies*

Though we want a proper name, yet are they not to be slightly past over as elementary or subterraneous *mixtions.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

MIXTLY. *adv.* [from *mix.*] With coalition of different parts into one.

MIXTURE *n. f* [*mixtura*, Latin]

1. The act of mixing, the state of being mixed.

O happy *mixture*, wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as well as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness, nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us! *Hooker, b. v.*

Those liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their *mixture*, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbuth.*

I, by baleful fumes led,
With monstrous *mixture* stain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients.

Conte vial —What if this *mixture* do not work at all?
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

3. That which is added and mixed.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood, than as a mind free and disentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*, perceiving and moving all things. *Stillingfleet*

Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 29.

While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MIZMAZE *n. f* [A cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

MIZZEN. *n. f.* [*mezzen*, Dutch.]

The *mizzen* is a mast in the stern or back back of a ship. In some large ships there are two such masts, that standing next the main mast is called the main *mizzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mizzen* the length of a *mizzen* mast is half that of the main mast, or the height of it is the same with that of the maintop mast from the quarter-deck, and the length of the *mizzen* topmast is half that. *Bar*

A commander at sea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mizzen* topmast. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

MIRE. *n. f* A bog, a quagmire. *Ainsworth*

MNEMONICKS *n. s. f* [*μνημονικὴ*] The act of memory

MO, Scottish, *mae*, Scottish] Making greater number, more

Calliope and muses *mo*,
Soon as your oaken pipe begins to sound
Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenser.*

For oxteam and horseteam in plough for to go. *Tusser.*

MO. *adv.* Further, longer.

Sing no more ditties, sing no *mo*
Of dumps so dull and heavy,
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since Summer was first leafy. *Shakespeare*

To MOAN *v. a* [from mænan, Saxon, to grieve] To lament, to deplore.

To MOAN. *v. n* To grieve, to make lamentation.

The generous band regressive search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy pit,
Unpity'd and unhear'd, where misery *moans.* *Thomson.*

MOAN *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible sorrow, grief expressed in words or cries.

I have disturbed mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance,
Nor do I now make *moan* to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The fresh stream ran by her, and murmur'd her *moans*,
The salt tears fell from her, and soft'ned the stones. *Shak.*

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortur'd ghosts. *Pope's St. Cæcilia*

MOAT. *n. f.* [*motte*, French, a mound; *mota*, low Latin.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

The caſtle I found of good ſtrength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whoſe unthrifty ſon he had bought it. *Sidney*, *b.*

He forteſs thrice himſelf in perſon ſtorm'd,
Your ſe our bravely did th' aſſault ſuſtain,
And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the ſlain. *Dryden*

No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *moat*, nor mound,
Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

To MOAT. *v. a.* [*motter*, French, from the noun.] To ſurround with canals by way of defence.

I will preſently to St. Luke's, there at the *moated* Grange reſides this dejected Mariana. *Shakeſp. Meaſ for Meaſure.*

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with ſoft murmurs calls the coming ſleeps. *Dryden.*

He ſees he can hardly approach greatneſs, but, as a *moated* caſtle, he muſt firſt paſs the mud and filth with which it is encompaſſed. *Dryden's Pref. to Amboyna.*

MOB. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The croud, a tumultuous rout.

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber, a very monſter in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gape at. *Dryden.*

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,
When monarch reaſon ſleeps, this mimick wakes,
Compounds a medley of diſjointed things,
A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*

A cluſter of *mob* were making themſelves merry with their betters. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 44.

MOB. *n. ſ.* A kind of female head-dreſs.

To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harraſs, or overbear by tumult.

MO'BISH. *adj.* [from *mob.*] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

To MOBLE *v. a.* [ſometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous alluſion to the French *je m' habille.*] To inveſt groſsly or inelegantly.

But who, oh! hath ſeen the *mobled* queen,
Run barefoot up and down. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

MO'BBY. *n. ſ.* An American drink made of potatoes.

MO'BILE. *n. ſ.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace, the rout; the mob.

Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the cloſer they ſhut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South's Sermons*

The *mobile* are uneaſy without a ruler, they are reſtleſs with one. *L'Eſtrange's Fables*

MOBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Nimbleneſs; activity.

Mobility is the power of being moved. *Locke.*

Iron, having ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of inquietude. *Wotton.*

The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions, whoſe revolutions might outlaſt the exemplary *mobility*, and outmeaſure time itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v.

The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ſhips, and the fleet of Antiochus in the ſwiftneſs and *mobility* of theirs, which ſerved them in great ſtead in the fight. *Arbuth.*

You tell, it is ingenite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move
Words, which mean nothing. *Roſcommon.*

2. [In cant language.] The populace.

She ſingled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

3. Fickleneſs; inconſtancy. *Ainſ.*

MO'CHO-STONE. *n. ſ.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Muſſa-ſtone*.]

Mocho-ſtones are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with dendrations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, in black, brown, or red, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone. *Woodward.*

To MOCK. *v. n.* [*mocquer*, French; *mocca*, Welſh.]

1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.

All the regions
Do ſeemingly revolt; and who reſiſt
Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,
And perish conſtant fools. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Many thouſand widows,
Shall this his mock, *mock* out of their dear huſbands,
Mock mothers from their ſons, *mock* caſtles down *Shakeſp.*

We'll ſhorn the ſpirit,
And *mock* him home to Windſor. *Shakeſpeare.*

Others had trial of cruel *mockings* and ſcourgings. *Heb.* xi.

I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the juſt, upright man is *mocked* to ſcorn. *Job* xii. 4.

2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt.

I long, till Edward fall by war's miſchance,
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To defeat; to elude.

My father is gone into his grave,
And with his ſpirit ſadly I ſurvive,
To *mock* the expectations of the world,
To fruſtrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* ii

4. To fool, to tantalize; to play on contemptuouſly.

He will not
Mock us with his bleſt ſight, then ſnatch him hence,
Soon we ſhall ſee our hope return. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Why do I overlive?
Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathleſs pain? *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* x.

Heav'n's fulſer influence *mocks* our dazzl'd ſight,
Too great its brightneſs, and too ſtrong its light. *Prior.*

To MOCK. *v. n.* To make contemptuous ſport.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,
For now a time is come to *mock* at form.

A ſtallion horſe is as a *mocking* friend; he neigheth under every one. *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 6.

A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ezek.* xxii.

After I have ſpoken, *mock* on. *Job* xx.

When thou *mockeſt*, ſhall no man make thee aſhamed? *Job* xi. 3.

MOCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ridicule; act of contempt; ſneer; ſneer, gibe, flirt.

Tell the pleaſant prince this *mock* of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-ſtones. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Oh, 'tis the ſpight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,
To lip a wanton, and ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fools make a *mock* at ſin. *Prov.* xiv. 9.

What ſhall be the portion of thoſe who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is ſacred? *Tillotſon's Sermons*

Colin makes *mock* at all her pitcous ſmart,
A laſs that Cic'ly hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*

2. Imitation; mimickry.

Now reach a ſtrain, my lute,
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Croſhaw.*

MOCK. *adj.* Falſe, counterfeit, not real.

The *mock* aſtrologer, El aſtrologo fingido. *Dryden.*

That ſuperior greatneſs and *mock* majeſty, which is aſcribed to the princes [illegible] *Spect.*

MO'CKABLE. *adj.* [from *mock.*] Expoſed to deriſion.

Thoſe that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is moſt *mockable* at court. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

MOCK-PRI'VET, MI[illegible] } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Miller.*

MO'CKEL. *adj.* [the ſame with *muckle*. See MICKLE. This word is variouſly written *muckle*, *muckel*, *mochil*, *mochel*, *muckle*.] Much; many.

The body bigg, and mightily pight,
Throughly rooted, and wond'rous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And *mockell* maſt to the huſband did yield.

MO'CKER [illegible] *n. ſ.*

1. One who mocks; a ſcorner; a ſcoffer, a derider.

Our very prieſts muſt become *mockers*, if they ſhall encounter ſuch rude contemptuous ſubjects as you are. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let them have a care how they intrude upon ſo great and holy an ordinance, in which God is ſo ſeldom mocked but it is to the *mocker's* confuſion. *South's Sermons.*

2. A deceiver; an eluſory impoſtor.

MO'CKERY. *n. ſ.* [*mocquerie*, Latin.]

1. Deriſion, ſcorn, ſportive inſult.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have ſeen
The laughing-ſtock of fortune's *mockeries*,
Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Fa. Qu.*

Why ſhould publick *mockery* in print be a better teſt of truth than ſevere raiſing forceſms. *Watts.*

2. Ridicule, contemptuous merriment.

A new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into *mockery*, an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn, wherewith when [illegible] ſtrong ſtience forewarned. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

3. Sport, ſubject of laughter.

What cannot be preſerv'd when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakeſp. Othello*

Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. 2 *Mac.* viii. 1

4. Vanity of attempt; deluſory labour; vain effort.

It is as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance, vain ſhow.

To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
Like ruſty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shakeſpeare.*

[illegible]
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances. *Pope's Moſes*

MO'CKING-BIRD. *n. ſ.* [*mocking* and *bird.*] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MO'CKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with inſult.

M[illegible]

MO'CKING-STOCK. *n. f.* [*mocking* and *ſtock.*] A but for mem-
ry to.

MO'DAL. *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the eſſence.

When we ſpeak of faculties of the ſoul, we aſſert not with the ſchools their real diſtinction from it, but only a *modal* di-
[illegible] of

MODA'LITY *n. f.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; moral accident.

The motions of the mouth by which the voice is diſcriminated, are the natural elements of ſpeech, and the application of them in their ſeveral compoſitions, or words made of them, to ſignify things, or the *modalities* of things, and ſo [illegible] for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*

MO'DE *n. f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]

1. Form, external variety, accidental diſcrimination, accident.

A *mode* is that which cannot ſubſiſt in and of itſelf, but is always eſteemed as belonging to, and ſubſiſting by, the help of ſome ſubſtance, which, for that reaſon, is called its ſubject. *Watts's Logick, p.* 1.

Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the ſame perfect ſenſe as a ſubſtance is, and ſome *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of light betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam,
Of ſmell, the headlong lioneſs between,
And hound ſagacious on the tainted green. *Pope.*

3. Manner; method, form; faſhion.

Our Saviour beheld
A table rich y ſpread, in regal *mode*,
With diſhes pi d. *Milton's Par. Reg. b.* ii.

The duty itſelf being reſolved upon, the *mode* of doing it may eaſily be found. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

4. State; appearance.

My death
Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,
Falls upon thee in a much fairer ſort,
For thou the garland wear'ſt ſucceſſively. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [*Mode*, French.] Faſhion; cuſtom.

There are certain garbs and *modes* of ſpeaking, which vary with the times; the faſhion of our clothes being not more ſubject to alteration than that of our ſpeech. *Denham.*

We are to prefer the bleſſings of Providence before the ſplendid curioſities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Eſtrange.*

They were invited from all parts, and the favour of learning was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*

As we ſee on coins the different faces of perſons, we ſee too their different habits and dreſſes, according to the *mode* that prevailed. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

If faith itſelf has diff'rent dreſſes worn,
What wonder *modes* in wit ſhould take their turn? *Pope.*

MO'DEL. *n. f.* [*modele*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]

1. A repreſentation in miniature of ſomething made or done.

I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
Limit each leader to his ſeveral charge,
And part in juſt proportion our ſmall ſtrength. *Shakeſp.*

You have the *models* of ſeveral ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are periſhed. *Addiſon.*

2. A copy to be imitated.

A fault it would be if ſome king ſhould build his manſion-houſe by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker, b.* v.

They cannot ſee but in thoſe means they uſe, with intent to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *K. Charles.*

3. A mould; any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that which it models.

Nothing can we call our own but death;
And that ſmall *model* of the barren earth,
Which ſerves as paſte and cover to our bones. *Shakeſp.*

4. Standard, that by which any thing is meaſured.

As he who preſumes ſteps into the throne of God, ſo he that deſpairs meaſures providence by his own little contracted *model.* *South's Sermons.*

5. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to have two unexampled ſenſes. Something formed or produced.

I have commended to his goodneſs
The *model* of our chaſte loves, his young daughter. *Shak.*

6. Something ſmall and diminutive, which, perhaps, is likewiſe the meaning of the example affixed to the third ſenſe.

England! *model* to thy inward greatneſs,
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakeſpeare*

MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to ſhape; to mould, to form, to delineate.

When they come to *model* heav'n,
And calculate the ſtars, how they will wield
The mighty frame. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

The government is *modelled* after the ſame manner with that of the Cantons, as much as ſo ſmall a community can imitate thoſe of ſo large an extent. *Addiſon on Italy.*

MODE'LLER. *n. f.* [from *model.*] Planner, ſchemer; contriver.

Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of plants to diſpoſe of. *Spectator, N°* [illegible]

MO'DERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Lat. *modéré*, Fr.]

1. Temperate; not exceſſive.

Sound ſleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the belly are with an inſatiable man *Eccluſ.* xxxi. 27

2. Not hot of temper.

A number of *moderate* members managed with ſo much art as to obtain a majority, in a rump houſe, for paſſing a vote, that the king's conceſſions were a ground for a future ſettlement. *Stuff.*

3. Not luxurious; not expenſive.

There's not ſo much left as to furniſh out
A *moderate* table. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

4. Not extreme in opinion; not ſanguine in a tenet.

Theſe are tenets which the *moderateſt* of the Romaniſts will not venture to affirm. *Smalridge.*

Fix'd to one part, but *mod'rate* to the reſt. *Pope.*

5. Placed between extremes, holding the mean.

Quietly conſider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation, as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elſewhere have better liked. *Hooker, b.* i.

6. Of the middle rate.

More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date,
Too early fitted for a better ſtate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DERATE. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, Fr.]

1. To regulate, to reſtrain, to ſtill, to pacify; to quiet, to [illegible]

With equal meaſure ſhe did *moderate*
The ſtrong extremities of their rage. *Spenſer.*

By its aſtringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make temperate.

Ye ſwarthy nations of the torrid zone,
How well to you is this great bounty known?
For frequent gales from the wide ocean riſe
To fan your air, and *moderate* your ſk[illegible] *Blackmore.*

MO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate.*]

1. Temperately, mildly.

2. In a middle degree.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
Commands with no leſs rigor here. *Waller.*

Blood in a healthy ſtate, when let out, its red part ſhould congeal ſtrongly and ſoon, in a maſs *moderately* tough, and ſwim in the ſerum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MO'DERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate, temperateneſs.

MODERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; ſtate of keeping a due mean between extremes.

Was it the purpoſe of theſe churches, which aboliſhed all popiſh ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenneſs and *moderation?* *Hooker, b.* iv.

A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much miſunderſtood virtue, *moderation.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

2. Calmneſs of mind; equanimity [*moderation*, Fr.]

Equally mar'd
By *moderation* either ſtate to bear,
Proſperous, or adverſe. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

3. Frugality in expence. *Ainſworth.*

MO'DERATOR. *n. ſ.* [[illegible], Lat. [illegible], Fr.]

1. The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of paſſions, and a procurer of contentedneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

2. One who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.

Sometimes the *moderator* is more troubleſome than the actor. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

How does Philopolis ſeaſonably commit the opponent with the reſpondent, like a long practiſed *moderator?* *More.*

The firſt perſon who ſpeaks when the court is ſet, opens the caſe to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the aſſembly, and gives his own reaſons for his opinion. *Watts.*

MO'DERN *n. ſ.* [*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Latin, ſuppoſed a caſual corruption of *hodiernus.* Vel potius ab adverbio *modo*, modernus, ut a *die* diurnus. *Auct.*]

1. Late, recent, not ancient, not antique.

Some of the ancient, and likewiſe divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick, have noted a ſympathy between the ſun and certain herbs *Bacon.*

The glorious parallels then downward bring
To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*

2. In

2. In *Shakespeare*, vulgar; mean; common.

Trifles, such as we present *modern* friends withal. *Shakesp.*

The justice
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and *modern* instances. *Shakespeare.*

We have our philosophical persons to make *modern* and familiar things supernatural and causeless. *Shakespeare*

MO'DERNS. *n. f.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle on Colours.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence,
Ancients in phrase, mere *moderns* in their sense! *Pope.*

MO'DERNISM. *n. f.* [from *modern.*] Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. A word invented by *Swift.*

Scribblers lend us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms.* *Swift*

To MO'DERNISE. *v. a.* [from *modern.*] To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

MODEST. *adj.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Latin.]

MO'DESTNESS. *n. f.* [from *modern.*] Novelty

1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not boastful; bashful.

Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid;
A lover should be *modest* as a maid. *Young.*

2. Not impudent, not forward.

Resolve me with all *modest* haste, which way
Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this usage. *Shakesp.*
Her face, as in a nymph, display'd
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden's Ovid.*

3. Not loose, not unchaste.

Mrs Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor

4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.

There appears much joy in him, even so much that joy could not shew itself *modest* enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shakesp. Much ado about nothing.*

During the last four years, by a *modest* computation, there have been brought into Brest above six millions sterling in bullion. *Addison's State of the War*

MO'DESTLY. *adv.* [from *modest.*]

1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.

Though learn'd, well bred, and though well bred, sincere,
Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope*

I may *modestly* conclude, that whatever errors there may be in this play, there are not those which have been objected to it. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

First he *modestly* conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures
Which help'd to mortify his pride,
Yet gave him not the heart to chide. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. Not impudently, not forwardly, with modesty.

I, your glass,
Will *modestly* discover to yourself
That of yourself, which yet you know not of *Shakesp.*

3. Not loosely; not lewdly

4. Not excessively, with moderation.

MODESTY. *n. f.* [*modestie*, Fr. *modestus*, Latin.]

1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.

They can not, with *modesty*, think to have found out absolutely the best which the wit of men may devise. *Hooker.*

2. Not impudence; not forwardness.

3. Moderation; decency

A lord will hear you play,
But I am doubtful of your *modesties*,
Lest over eying of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare*

4. Chastity, purity of manners.

Would you not swear,
All you that see her, that she were a maid,
By these exterior shews? But she is more,
Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty*. *Shakespeare.*

Of the general character of women, which is *modesty*, he has taken a most becoming care, for his amorous expressions go no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer. *Clarissa*

MODESTY PIECE. *n. f.*

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece.* *Addison's Guard.* N° 118

MO'DICUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Small portion, pittance.

What *modicums* of wit he utters, his evasions have ears thus long. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

Though hard their fate,
A cruise of water, and an ear of corn,
Yet still they grudg'd that *modicum.* *Dryden.*

MODIFI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *modify.*] That may be diversified by accidental differences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable, essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I see either is all escapes my comprehension. *Locke.*

MODIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*modification*, French.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of form or mode.

The chief of all signs is human voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the organs of speech, viz. the letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth.
Holder's Elements of Speech

The phænomena of colours in refracted or reflected light, are not caused by new *modifications* of the light variously impressed, according to the various terminations of the light and shadow. *Newton's Opticks*

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and *modification* of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit. *Bentley.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. a.* [*modifier*, French.]

1. To change the form or accidents of any thing, to shape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words through the voluble motions of the organs, that they *modify* and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it *Holder*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper, did, without any confuse of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour, the colour being always the same in the middle of the paper as at the edges. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To soften, to moderate

After all this discanting and *modifying* upon the matter, there is hazard on the yielding side. *L'Estrange*

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree,
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

MODILLION. *n. f.* [French; *mutulus*, Lat.]

Modillions, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip: this part must be distinguished from the great model, which is the diameter of the pillar, for, as the proportion of an edifice in general depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the size and number of the *modillions*, as also the interval between them, ought to have due relation to the whole fabrick. *Harris.*

The *modillions* or dentels make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, N°. 415.

MO'DISH. *adj.* [from *mode.*] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom.

But you, perhaps, expect a *modish* feast,
With amorous songs, and wanton dances grac'd *Dryden*

Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town, is very different from hypocrisy in the city, the *modish* hypocrite endeavours to appear more vicious than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous. *Addison's Spect.* N° 399.

MO'DISHLY. *adv.* [from *modish.*] Fashionably

Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modishly.* *Locke.*

MO'DISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *modish.*] Affectation of the fashion.

To MODULATE. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Latin.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain not

The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weasan, lungs, muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and muscles of the belly, all serve to make or *modulate* the sound *Grew's Cosmol.*

Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to deceive so many *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

Echo propagates around
Each charm of *modulated* sound. *Dyer*

MODULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, Fr.]

1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion.

The number of the simple original minerals have not been rightly fixt. the matter of two or more kinds being mixed together, and by the different proportion and *modulation* of that matter variously diversified, have been reputed all different kinds. *Woodward*

The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the *modulation* of the air, has most affinity to the spirit, but, as it is uttered by the tongue, has immediate cognation with the body, and so is the fittest instrument to manage a commerce between the invisible powers of human souls cloathed in flesh.
Government of the Tongue

2. Sound modullated; agreeable harmony.

Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade,
Their *modulations* mix, mellifluous. *Thomson's Spring*

MO'DULATOR

Mo'DULATOR. *n. f.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.

The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice, and the necessary servant of mastication. *Derham*

MO'DULE. *n. f.* [*modulus*, Latin.] An empty representation; a model

My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered,
And then, all this thou seest, is but a clod
And *module* of confounded royalty. *Shakesp. King John.*

Mo'DUS. *n. f* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift*

Mo'DWALL. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainf.*

MOE, *adj.* [ma, Saxon. See MO.] More, a greater number.

The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than only six kings bearing the name of Edward since the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should be more. *Hooker, b. ..*

Mo'HAIR. *n. f* [*mohere*, *moire*, Fr.,] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breast,
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest,
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a chintz exceeds *mohair*. *Pope.*

Mo'HOCK. *n. f.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infested, or rather were imagined to infest, the streets of London.

From milk-sop he starts up *mohock*. *Pitt*
Who has not trembled at the *mohock*'s name? *Gay.*

Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a mad dog, or a *mohock*. *Dryd.*

Mo'LDERED. *adj.* Crazed. *Ainf.*

Mo'IDORE. *n. f.* [*moede*, Fr.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

Mo'IETY. *n. f.* [*moitie*, French, from *moien*, the middle.] Half, one of two equal parts

This company being divided into two equal *moieties*, the one before, the other since the coming of Christ; that part which, since the coming of Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall embrace, the Christian religion, we term as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker, b. ..*

The death of Antony
Is not a single doom, in that name lay
A *moiety* of the world. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Say, that she were gone,
Given to the fire, a *moiety* of my rest
Might come to me. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a *moiety* of the principal. *Shakespeare.*

The militia was settled, a *moiety* of which should be nominated by the king, and the other *moiety* by the parliament. *Cl.*

As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms among one half of our island, it is reasonable that the more beautiful *moiety* of his majesty's subjects should establish a truce. *Addis.*

To MOIL. *v. a.* [*mouiller*, French.]

1. To daub with dirt.

All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way *Knolles.*

2. To weary

No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourselves, receive
Prize equal *Chapman's Iliad.*

To MOIL. *v. n.* [*mouiller*, French.]

1. To labour in the mire.

Moil not too much under-ground, for the hope of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To toil; to drudge.

They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters, that in requital break their hearts, and the freer they are of their flesh, the more scandalous is the bondage. *L'Estrange.*

Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries the *moiling* husband, to spend all my days in ploughing. *L'Estrange.*

Now he must *moil*, and drudge, for one he loaths: *Dry.*

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry-make at night. *Gay's Past.*

MOIST. *adj.* [*moiste*, *moite*, French.]

1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,
That to a thousand dry they are but one. *Blackmore.*

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist* one. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor yet, when *moist* Arcturus clouds the sky,
The woods and fields their pleasing toils deny. *Pope.*

2. Juicy, succulent. *Ainf.*

To MOIST. } *v. a.* [from *moist*] To make damp; to make
To MOISTEN. } wet to a small degree, to damp.

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line. *Shakespeare*

His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are *moistened* with marrow. *Job* xxi. 24.

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, so as there be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 230.

When torrents from the mountains fall no more, the swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed, with scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles. *Dryden's Æn.*

Mo'ISTENER. *n. f.* [from *moisten*] The person or thing that moistens.

Mo'ISTNESS. *n. f.* [from *moist*] Dampness; wetness in a small degree.

Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and density of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 823.

The small particles of brick or stone the least *moistness* would join together. *Addison's Guard.*

Mo'ISTURE. *n. f.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from *moist*] Small quantity of water or liquid

Sometimes angling to a little river near hand, which, for the *moisture* it bestowed upon roots of some flourishing trees, was rewarded with their shadow. *Sidney.*

All my body's *moisture*
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shak.*

Set such plants as require much *moisture* upon sandy, dry grounds. *Bacon's Nat Hist.* N° 526.

While dryness *moisture*, coldness heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denham.*

If some penurious source by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him. *Addison.*

MOKES *of a net.* The meshes. *Ainf.*

Mo'KY. *adj.* Dark: as, *moky* weather. *Ainf.* It seems a corruption of murky and in some places they call it muggy, dusky.

MOLE. *n. f.* [mœl, Saxon; *mole*, Fr. *mola*, Lat.]

1. A *mole* is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception. *Quincy.*

2. A natural spot or discolouration of the body.

To nourish hair upon the *moles* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very antient custom. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Such in painting are the warts and *moles*, which adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryden.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left pap. *Arbuthnot.*

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *moles*, by which every common eye distinguishes him. *Pope.*

3. [From *moler*, Lat. *mole*, Fr.] A mound; a dyke.

Sion is straightened on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the *mole*. *Sandys.*

With asphaltick slime the gather'd beach
They fasten'd; and the *mole* immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep high-arch'd; a bridge
Of length prodigious. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

The great quantities of stones dug out of the rock could not easily conceal themselves, had they not been consumed in the *moles* and buildings of Naples. *Addison on Italy.*

Bid the broad arch the dang'rous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope.*

4. A little beast that works under-ground.

Tread softly, that the blind *mole* may not
Hear a foot fall; we now are near his cell. *Shakespeare.*

What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence? *More.*

Moles have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on the Creation.*

Thy arts of building from the bee receive;
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope.*

Mo'LEBAT. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainf*

Mo'LECAST. *n. f.* [*mole* and *cast*] Hillock cast up by a mole.

In Spring let the *molecasts* be spread, because they hinder the mowers *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Mo'LECATCHER. *n. f.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whose employment is to catch moles.

Get *molecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,
And harrow and cast abroad every hill. *Tusser's Husb.*

Mo'LEHILL *n. f* [*mole* and *hill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working underground.

You feed your solitariness with the conceits of the poets, whose liberal pens can as easily travel over mountains as *molehills*. *Sidney.*

The rocks, on which the salt-sea billows beat,
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that pass,
Compar'd to his huge person *molehills* be. *Fairfax*

A churchwarden, to express Saint Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved a martin sitting upon a *molehill* between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Our politician having baffled conscience, must not be nonplused with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over such mountains, lie down before a *molehill*. *South's Sermons.*

Mountains, which to your Maker's view
Seem leſs than *molehills* do to you. *Roſcommon.*
Strange ignorance! that the ſame man who knows
How far yond' mount above this *molehill* ſhows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between ſmall incomes and a vaſt eſtate! *Dryden's Juv.*

To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [*moleſter*, Fr. *moleſto*, Lat.] To diſturb; to trouble, to vex.

If they will firmly perſiſt concerning points which hitherto have been diſputed of, they muſt agree that they have *moleſted* the church with needleſs oppoſition. *Hooker, b. iii.*

No man ſhall meddle with them, or *moleſt* them in any matter *Mac.* x 35

Pleaſure and pain ſignify whatſoever delights or *moleſts* us. *Locke.*

Both are doom'd to death,
And the dead wake not to *moleſt* the living. *Rowe.*

MOLESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*moleſtia*, Latin, from *moleſt.*] Diſturbance; uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

Though uſeleſs unto us, and rather of *moleſtation*, we refrain from killing ſwallows. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

An internal ſatisfaction and acquieſcence, or diſſatisfaction and *moleſtation* of ſpirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice reſpectively. *Norris's Miſcel.*

MOLE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *moleſt.*] One who diſturbs.

MO'LETRACK. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *track.*] Courſe of the mole under-ground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen veſſel ſet in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *moletracks*. *Mort*

MO'LEWARP. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and peopan, Saxon.] A mole.

The *molewarp's* brains mixt therewith all,
And with the ſame the puiſnare's gall. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

MOLLIENT. *adj.* [*molliens*, Latin.] Softening.

MO'LLIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *mollify.*] That may be ſoftened.

MOLLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mollify.*]

1. The act of mollifying or ſoftening.

For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them ſofter and ſofter. *Bacon.*

2. Pacification; mitigation.

Some *mollification*, ſweet lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'LLIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *mollify.*]

1. That which ſoftens; that which appeaſes.

The root hath a tender, dainty heat; when, when it cometh above ground to the ſun and air, vaniſheth; for it is a great *mollifier*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 863

2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To MO'LLIFY. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Latin; *mollir*, Fr.]

1. To ſoften, to make ſoft

2. To aſſwage

Neither herb, nor *mollifying* plaiſter, reſtored them to health. *Wiſd.* xvi. 12.

Sores have not been cloſed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Iſa.* i. 6.

3. To appeaſe; to pacify; to quiet.

Thinking her fierce imaginations began to work upon ſomewhat, to *mollify* them, as the nature of muſick is to do, I took up my harp. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He brought them to theſe ſavage parts,
And with ſweet ſcience *mollify'd* their ſtubborn hearts.
Fairy Queen, b. ...

The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's averſion, ſpeaks a good word for herſelf, in hope to *mollify* the ſullen bridegroom. *Dryden.*

4. To qualify; to leſſen any thing harſh or burdenſome.

They would, by yielding to ſome things, when they refuſed others, ſooner prevail with the houſes to *mollify* their ordinances, than at firſt to reform them *Lightfoot, b. ...*

Cowley thus paints Goliah:

The valley, now, thus monſter ſeem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;

where the two words, ſeem'd and methought, have *mollified* the figure. *Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.*

MO'LTEN. part. paſſ. from *melt.*

Braſs is *molten* out of the ſtone. *Job* xxviii. 2.

In a ſmall furnace made of a temperate heat, let the heat be ſuch as may keep the metal *molten*, and no more. *Bacon.*

Love's myſtick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded ſtone, or *molten* gold expreſs. *Prior.*

MO'LY. *n. ſ.* [*moly*, Latin; *maly*, French.]

The *moly* hath pinnated leaves, like thoſe of the lentiſcus, but are terminated by an odd lobe: the flower expands in the form of a roſe, and the fruit reſembles a grain of pepper. *Miller.*

Moly, or wild garlick, is of ſeveral ſorts; as the great *moly* of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, ſerpent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spaniſh purple *moly*, Spaniſh ſilver-capped *moly*, Dioſcorides's *moly*, the ſweet *moly* of Montpelier: the roots are tender, and muſt be carefully defended from froſts: as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and ſo do all the reſt except the laſt, which is late in September: they are hardy, and will thrive in any ſoil. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

The ſovereign plant he drew,
And ſhew'd its nature, and its wond'rous pow'r,
Black was the root, but milky white the flow'r;
Moly the name. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

MOLO'SSES. } *n. ſ.* [*melazza*, Italian.] Treacle; the ſpume or
MOLA'SSES. } ſcum of the juice of the ſugar-cane.

MOME. *n. ſ.* A dull, ſtupid blockhead, a ſtock, a poſt: this owes its original to the French word *momon*, which ſignifies the gaming at dice in maſquerade, the cuſtom and rule of which is, that a ſtrict ſilence is to be obſerved, whatſoever ſum one ſtakes another covers, but not a word is to be ſpoken; from hence alſo comes our word *mum* for ſilence. *Hanmer*

Mome, malthorſe, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Either get thee from the door, or ſit down at the hatch.
Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.

MO'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.]

1. Conſequence; importance; weight; value.

We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error, for thinking the judgment of the ſcribes to be worth the obſerving, for eſteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in matters concerning God. *Hooker, b. ...*

I have ſeen her die twenty times upon far poorer *moment*
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

What towns of any *moment* but we have? *Shakeſp.*

It is an abſtruſe ſpeculation, but alſo of far leſs *moment* and conſequence to us than the others, ſeeing that without this we can evince the exiſtence of God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Force; impulſive weight; actuating power.

The place of publick prayer is a circumſtance in the outward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion. *Hooker.*

Can theſe or ſuch be any aid to us?
Look they as they were built to ſhake the world?
Or be a *moment* to our enterprize? *Ben Jonſon.*

Touch with lighteſt *moment* of impulſe
His free-will, to her own inclining left
In even ſcale *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x*

He is a capable judge; can hear both ſides with an indifferent ear; is determined only by the *moments* of truth, and ſo retracts his paſt errors *Norris's Miſcel.*

3. An individible particle of time.

If I would go to hell for an eternal *moment*, or ſo, I could be knighted. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor*

The flighty purpoſe never is o'ertook,
Unleſs the deed go with it: from this *moment*
The very firſtlings of my heart ſhall be
The firſtlings of my hand. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The imaginary reaſoning of brutes is not a diſtinct reaſoning, but performed in a phyſical *moment*. *Hale.*

Yet thus receiving and returning bliſs
In this great *moment*, in this golden now,
When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how,
Shou'd from my ſoul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*

MOME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] For a moment.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable ſpace for its converſion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ...*

MOMENTA'NEOUS. } *adj.* [*momentané*, Fr. *momentaneus*, Lat.]
MOMENTA'NY. } Laſting but a moment.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is ſure to enſue, and, on the other ſide, *momentary* benefits, when the hurt which they draw after them is unſpeakable, are not at all to be reſpected. *Hooker, b. i.*

Fame above is durable and conſiſtent; but with us it is a ſtranger and *momentany*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 31

MO'MENTARY. *adj.* [from *moment.*] Laſting for a moment; done in a moment.

Momentary as a ſound,
Swift as a ſhadow, ſhort as any dream. *Shakeſpeare.*

Scarce could the ſhady king
The horrid form of his intentions tell,
But ſhe, ſwift as the *momentany* wing
Of light'ning, or the words he ſpoke, left hell. *Craſhaw.*

Swift as thought the flitting ſhade
Through air his *momentary* journey made. *Dryden.*

Onions, garlick, pepper, ſalt and vinegar, taken in great quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and fever. *Arbuthnot.*

MOME'NTOUS. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] Important; weighty; of conſequence.

Great Anne, weighing th' events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart thee choſe. *Philips.*

If any falſe ſtep be made in the more *momentous* concerns of life, the whole ſcheme of ambitious deſigns is broken. *Add*

Mo'MMERY. *n. f.* [or *mummery*, from *mummer*, *momarie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks. See MOME

All was jollity,
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,
Piping and playing, minstrelsy and masking,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A shew of *mummery* without a meaning. *Rowe.*

Mo'NACHAL. *adj.* [*monacal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat. μοναχικος.] Monastick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

Mo'NACHISM. *n. f.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] The state of monks, the monastick life.

Mo'NAD. Mo'NADE. *n. f.* [μονας.] An indivisible thing.

Divinity is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical *monads*.
More's Divine Dialogues.

MO'NARCH *n. f.* [*monarch*, Fr. μονάρχος.]

1. A governor invested with absolute authority; a king.

I was
A morsel for a *monarch*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Your brother kings and *monarchs* of the earth
Do all expect that you should rouse yourself. *Shakespeare.*

The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like children, and advises with them in what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them; is what the schools mean by a *monarch*. *Temple's Miscel.*

2. One superior to the rest of the same kind.

The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*
With ease distinguish'd is the regal race,
One *monarch* wears an open, honest face,
Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,
His royal body shines with specks of gold. *Dryden's Virg.*
Return'd with dire remorseless sway,
The *monarch* savage rends the trembling prey. *Pope's Odyss.*

3. President.

Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

MONA'RCHAL. *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Suiting a monarch; regal, princely; imperial.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. *Milton.*

MONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. μοναρχικὸς, from *monarch*.] Vested in a single ruler.

That storks will only live in free states, is a pretty conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from antipathies in nature to disparage *monarchical* government.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.

The decretals resolve all into a *monarchical* power at Rome.
Baker's Reflections on Learning.

To MO'NARCHISE. *v. n.* [from *monarch*.] To play the king.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To *monarchize*, be fear'd, and kill with looks. *Shakesp.*

Mo'NARCHY. *n. f.* [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχία.]

1. The government of a single person.

While the *monarchy* flourished, there wanted not a protector *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Kingdom; empire.

I past
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence. *Shakespeare.*

This small inheritance
Contenteth me, and 's worth a *monarchy*. *Shakespeare.*

Mo'NASTERY. *n. f.* [*monastere*, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.] House of religious retirement; convent. It is usually pronounced, and often written, *monastry*.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in *monasteries* liv'd. *Dryden.*

In a *monastery* your devotions cannot carry you so far toward the next world, as to make this lose the sight of you *Pope.*

MONA'STICK } *adj.* [*monastique*, Fr. *monasticus*, Lat.] Re-
MONA'STICAL. } ligiously recluse; pertaining to a monk.

I drave my tutor to forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely *monastick*. *Shak. As you like it.*

The filicotts and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friers derive the institution of their *monastick* life from the example of John and Elias. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

When young, you led a life *monastick*,
And wore a vast ecclesiastick;
Now in your age you grow fantastick. *Denham.*

MONA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *monastick*.] Reclusely; in the manner of a monk.

I have a dozen years more to answer for, all *monastically* passed in this country of liberty and delight. *Swift*

MO'NDAY. *n. f.* [from *moon* and *day*.] The second day of the week

MO'NEY *n. f.* [*monnoye*, French; *moneta*, Latin. It has properly no plural except when money is taken for a single piece; but monies was formerly used for sums.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

Importune him for *money*; be not cruel
With slight denial. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens*
The jealous wittolly knave hath masses of *money*. *Shakesp.*
You need my help, and you say,
Shylock, we would have *monies*. *Shakespeare.*
I will give thee the worth of it in *money*. *1 Kings* xiv. 3
Were the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy,
And lend the *monies* on return of lust. *Ben Johnson.*

Money differs from uncoined silver, in that the quantity of silver in each piece of *money* is ascertained by the stamp it bears, which is a publick voucher. *Locke.*

My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced many correspondents; such a discourse is of general use, and every married man's *money*. *Add. on 1 Spect. N°* 482.

People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, except of their own coinage by a publick mint. *Swift.*

Those hucksterers or *money* jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass money is made current in the exchequer. *Swift.*

MO'NEYBAG. *n. f.* [*money* and *bag*.] A large purse.

Look to my house, I am right loth to go;
There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,
For I did dream of *moneybags* to-night. *Shakespeare.*

My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a *moneybag* under each arm. *Addison's Guard. N°.* 106.

MO'NEYBOX. *n. f.* [*money* and *box*.] A till.

MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. f.* [*money* and *changer*.] A broker in money

The usurers or *moneychangers* being a scandalous employment at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest. *Arbuthnot*

MO'NEYED. *adj.* [from *money*.] Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon's Essays.*

In exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for where goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you spend. *Locke.*

Several turned their money into those funds, merchants as well as other *moneyed* men. *Swift.*

With these measures fell in all *monied* men; such as had raised vast sums by trading with stocks and funds, and lending upon great interest. *Swift.*

MO'NEYER. *n. f.* [*monnoyer-eur*, Fr. from *money*.]

1. One that deals in money; a banker.
2. A coiner of money.

MO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *money*.] Wanting money, penniless.

The strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents received out of lands in *moneyless* time. *Swift.*

MO'NEYMATTER *n. f.* [*money* and *matter*.] Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I Nick should enquire how *moneymatters* stand between us? *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

MO'NEYSCRIVENER. *n. f.* [*money* and *scrivener*.] One who raises money for others.

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *moneyscriveners*; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

MO'NEYWORT *n. f.* A plant

MO'NEYSWORTH. *n. f.* [*money* and *worth*.] Something valuable; something that will bring money.

There is either money or *moneysworth* in all the controversies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the price of all things in it. *L'Estrange.*

MO'NGCORN. *n. f.* [mang, Saxon, and *corn*.] Mixed corn, as, wheat and rye.

MO'NGER. *n. f.* [mangere, Saxon, a trader; from mangian, Saxon, to trade.] A dealer; a seller. It is used after the name of any commodity to express a seller of that commodity: as, a *fishmonger*; and sometimes a mixer in any thing as, a *whoremonger*; a *newsmonger*.

Th' impatient states *monger*
Could now contain himself no longer. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

MO'NGREL. *adj.* [as *mongerer*, from mang, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.

This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Ye *mongrel* work of heav'n, with human shapes,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
I'm but a half strain'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* mischievous. *Dryden.*

Base,

Base, groveling, worthleſs wretches,
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addiſon.*
His friendſhip ſtill to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind,
No fools of rank, or *mongrel* breed,
Who fain wou'd paſs for lords indeed. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Mo'NIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *monco*, Lat.] It ſeems here to ſignify inſcription.

Some others were driven and diſtent
Into great ingots and to wedges ſquare,
Some in round plates withouten *moniment*. *Fairy Queen.*

To Mo'NISH. *v. a.* [*moneo*, Lat.] To admoniſh, of which it is a contraction.

Moniſh him gently, which ſhall make him both willing to amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mo'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *moniſh.*] An admoniſher; a monitor.

MONI'TION, *n. ſ.* [*monitio*, Latin, *monition*, Fr.]

1. Information; hint.

We have no viſible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, ſuch as we have of the day, by ſucceſſive light and darkneſs. *Holder on Time.*

2. Inſtruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counſels and *monitions* of reaſon itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

After ſage *monitions* from his friends,
His talents to employ for nobler ends
He turns to polincks his dang'rous wit. *Swift.*

Mo'NITOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys in his abſence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is eminent: be but his ſcholar, and you are ſafe. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have theſe notions alſo firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his boſom, his law in his heart, and to have ſuch a conſcience as might be its own caſuiſt. *South's Sermons.*

We can but divine who it is that ſpeaks; whether Perſius himſelf, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third perſon. *Dryden.*

The pains that come from the neceſſities of nature, are *monitors* to us to beware of greater miſchiefs. *Locke.*

Mo'NITORY. *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying uſeful inſtruction; giving admonition.

Loſſes, miſcarriages, and diſappointments, are *monitory* and inſtructive. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

He is ſo taken up full, in ſpite of the *monitory* hint in my eſſay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*

Mo'NITORY. *n. ſ.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a biſhop in battle, and kept him priſoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

MONK. *n. ſ.* [monec, Saxon, *monachus*, Latin; μοναχὸς] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances.

'Twould prove the verity of certain words,
Spoke by a holy *monk*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himſelf to a ſolitary life, and became a melancholy Mahometan *monk*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

The droniſh *monks*, the ſcorn and ſhame of manhood,
Rouſe and prepare once more to take poſſeſſion,
And neſtle in their ancient hives again *Rowe.*

Monks, in ſome reſpects, agree with regulars, as in the ſubſtantial vows of religion; but in other reſpects, *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to ſo ſtrict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Mo'NKEY. *n. ſ.* [*monikin*, a little man.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man.

One of them ſhewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a *monkey*. Tuba, it was my turquoiſe; I would not have given it for a wilderneſs of *monkeys* *Shakeſpeare.*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my deſires than a *monkey*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, deſtroy their young ones by ſenſeleſs fondneſs. *Locke on Education.*

With glittering gold and ſparkling gems they ſhine,
But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

This is the *monkey's* own giving out; ſhe is perſuaded I will marry her *Shakeſpeare's Othello*

Poor *monkey!* how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakeſp*

Mo'NKERY. *n. ſ.* [from *monk.*] The monaſtick life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous ſervitude of their raſh and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery*. *Hall*

Mo'NKHOOD. *n. ſ* [*monk* and *hood*] The character of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury.*

Mo'NKISH. *adj* [from *monk*] Monaſtick; pertaining to monks, taught by monks.

Thoſe publick charities are a greater ornament to this city than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all thoſe *monkiſh* and ſuperſtitious foundations of which ſhe vainly boaſts. *Atterbury's Sermons*

Riſe, riſe, Roſcommon, ſee the Blenheim blaze,
The cruel conſtraint of *monkiſh* rhyme refuſe *Smith.*

MONK'S-HOOD *n. ſ.* A plant

MONK'S-RHUBARB. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of dock; its roots are uſed in medicine

Mo'NOCHORD. *n. ſ* [μονος and χορδὴ.]

1. An inſtrument of one ſtring as, the trumpet marine *Harr.*

2. A kind of inſtrument anciently of ſingular uſe for the regulating of ſounds the ancients made uſe of it to determine the proportion of ſounds to one another, when the chord was divided into two equal parts, ſo that the terms were as one to one, they called them uniſons; but if they were as two to one, they called them octaves or diapaſons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes, if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diateſſerons, if the terms were as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce major, but if the terms were as ſix to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and, laſtly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, the called it a demiton or dieze the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a ſyſtem, of which there were many kinds, according to the different diviſions of the *monochord*. *Harris.*

MONO'CULAR. } *adj* [μόνος and *oculus*] One-eyed; having
MONOCULOUS } only one eye

He was well ſerved who, going to cut down an antient white hawthorn tree, which, becauſe ſhe budded before others, might be an occaſion of ſuperſtition, had ſome of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular* *Howel.*

Thoſe of China repute all the reſt of the world *monoculous.* *Granville's Scep.*

Mo'NODY. *n. ſ.* [μονῳδία, *monodie*, Fr.] A poem ſung by one perſon not in dialogue.

MONO'GAMIST. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and γάμος; *monogame*, Fr.] One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONO'GAMY *n. ſ.* [*monogamie*, Fr. μόνος and γάμος.] Marriage of one wife.

Mo'NOGRAM. *n. ſ.* μόνος and γράμμα; *monogramme*, Fr.] A cypher; a character compounded of ſeveral letters

MO'NOLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and λόγος, *monologue*, Fr.] A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf, a ſoliloquy.

He gives you an account of himſelf, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is ſubject in all his plays. *Dr.*

Mo'NOMACHY. *n. ſ.* [μονομαχία; μόνος and μάχη.] A duel; a ſingle combat.

Mo'NOME. *n. ſ.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name, as, ab, aab, aaab. *Harris.*

MONOPE'TALOUS. *adv.* [*monopetale*, Fr. μόνος and πέταλον] It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, however they may be ſeeming y cut into many ſmall ones, and thoſe fall off together. *Quincy.*

MONO'POLIST. *n. ſ* [*monopoleur*, French.] One who by engroſſing or patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE. *v. a.* [μόνος and πωλέω; *monopoler*, Fr.] To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

He has ſuch a prodigious trade, that if there is not ſome ſtop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will ſell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himſelf. *Arbuthn*

MONO'POLY. *n. ſ.* [μονοπωλία; *monopole*, Fr. μόνος and πωλέω.] The excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing.

Doſt thou call me fool, boy?
—All thy other titles haſt thou given away; that thou waſt born with.
—Lords and great men will not let me; if I had a *monopoly* on't they would have part on't. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

One of the moſt oppreſſive *monopolies* imaginable, all others can concern only ſomething without us, but this faſtens upon our nature, yea upon our reaſon. *Ga. of the Tongue.*

Shakeſpeare rather writ happily than knowingly and juſtly; and Johnſon, who by ſtudying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet ſeemed to envy to poſterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden's Juv.*

MONO'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and πτῶσις.] Is a noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe. *Clarke's Latin Grammar*

MONO'STICH. *n. ſ.* [μονόστιχον.] A compoſition of one verſe

MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *monoſyllable*.] Conſiſting of words of one ſyllable

MONOSY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*monoſyllabe*, Fr. μόνος and συλλαβὴ.] A word of only one ſyllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
It is ſo long it aſks an hour to write it
I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
Or any other civil *monoſyllable*,
That will not tire my hand. *Dryden's Cleomenes*

Theſe,

These, although not insensible how much our language was already overstocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses. *Swift.*

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing, but may be beautiful to express melancholy. *Pope.*

MONOSY'LLABLED. *adj.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*] Consisting of one syllable.

Nine taylors, if rightly spell'd,
Into one man are *monosyllabled.* *Cleaveland.*

MONOTONY *n. f.* [μονοτονία; μόνος and τόνος; *monotonie*, Fr.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhimes with a four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their *monotony.* *Pope's Letters*

MO'NSIEUR *n. f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion,
An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

MONSOON *n. f.* [*mousson*, Fr. *monsone*, Port.]

Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodical even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe, and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds. *Ray.*

MO'NSTER. *n. f.* [*monstre*, Fr. *monstrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a distinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive. *Locke.*

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

If she live long,
And, in the end, meet the old course of death,
Women will all turn *monsters.* *Shakesp. King Lear.*

All human virtue
Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
The great Alcides ev'ry labour past,
Had still this *monster* to subdue at last. *Pope.*

To MO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun] To put out of the common order of things. Not in use.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That *monsters* it. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I had rather have one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd.* *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

MONSTRO'SITY. } *n. f.* [from *monstrous.*] The state of being
MONSTRU'OSITY. } monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Monstrosity* is more analogous.

This is the *monstrosity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a *monstrosity.* *Bacon.*

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater *monstrosity* in educations: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast. *South's Sermons.*

By the same law *monstrosity* could not incapacitate from marriage, witness the case of hermaphrodites. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

MO'NSTROUS. *adj.* [*monstrueux*, Fr. *monstrosus*, Latin]

1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.

Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some *monstrous* productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dislike.

Is it not *monstrous* that this player here
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage wan'd. *Shakesp.*

O *monstrous!* but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. *Shakespeare.*

3. Irregular; enormous.

No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*

4. Shocking; hateful.

This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to save the *monstrous* scorn their nation received. *Bacon*

MONSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon*

She was easily put off the hooks, and *monstrous* hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

Add, that the rich have still a gibe in store,
And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juv.*

MO'NSTROUSLY *adv.* [from *monstrous*]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.

He walks,
And that self chain about his neck,
Which he forswore most *monstrously* to have. *Shakespeare*

I beseech you, consider that you should, but especially and *monstrously* so in his old age. *South's Sermons.*

2. To a great or enormous degree.

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love *Dryden's Juv.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *monstrous.*] Enormity, irregularity, [illegible]

See the *monstrousness* of man,
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape! *Shakespeare.*

MONTANT. *n. f.* [French.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for?
—To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy puncto, thy stock, thy traverse, thy distance, thy *montant* *Shakesp.*

MONTE'RO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero.* *Bacon.*

MONTE'TH. *n. f.* [from the name of the inventor] A vessel in which glasses are washed.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
Has by one vessel sav'd his name from death. *King*

MONTH. *n. f* [monaδ, Saxon] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally, of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

Till the expiration of your *month,*
Sojourn with my sister. *Shakesp. King Lear*

From a *month* old even unto five years old *Lev.* xxvii.

Months are not only lunary, and measured by the moon, but also solary, and determined by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

As many *months* as I sustain'd her hate,
So many years is she condemn'd by fate
To daily death. *Dryden's Theo. and Honoria.*

MONTH'S *mind.* *n. f.* Longing desire.

You have a *month's mind* to them. *Shakespeare.*

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who has not a *month's mind* to combat? *Hudibras, p. i.*

MO'NTHLY. *adj.* [from *month.*]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month

I would ask concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*

2. Happening every month.

The youth of heav'nly birth I view'd,
For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd. *Dryden.*

MO'NTHLY *adv.* Once in a month.

If the one may very well *monthly*, the other may as well even daily, be iterated. *Hooker, b. v.*

O swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
That changes *monthly* in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

MONTO'IR. *n. f.* [French] In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup. *Dict*

MONTRO'SS. *n. f.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master. *Dict*

MO'NUMENT. *n. f.* [*monument*, Fr. *monumentum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved, a memorial.

In his time there remained the *monument* of his tomb in the mountain Jasius. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*

He is become a notable *monument* of unprosperous disloyalty. *King Charles.*

So many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory,
Or *monument* to ages, and thereon
Offer sweet-smelling gums. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Of ancient British art
A pleasing *monument*, not less admir'd
Than what from Attick or Etrusian hands
Arose. *Philips.*

Collect the best *monuments* of our friends, their own images in their writings. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A tomb, a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.

On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That appertain unto a burial. *Shakespeare.*

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
Shall on his *monument* their odours throw *Sandys's Paraph.*

In a heap of slain,
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress

Of ſlaughter'd foes, whom firſt to death they ſent,
The trophies of their ſtrength, a bloody *monument*. *Dryd.*
With thee on Raphael's *monument* I mourn,
Or wait inſpiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope's Miſcel.*

MONUME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *monument*.] Memorial; preſerving memory.

When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddeſs, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And ſhadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or *monumental* oak. *Milton.*

The deſtruction of the earth was the moſt *monumental* proof that could have been given to all the ſucceeding ages of mankind. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.* p. i.

The potſh'd pillar different ſculptures grace,
A work outlaſting *monumental* braſs. *Pope.*

2. Raiſed in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

Perſeverance keeps honour bright
To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
Like ruſty mail in *monumental* mockery *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll not ſcar that whiter ſkin of her than ſnow,
And ſmooth as *monumental* alabaſter. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Therefore if he needs muſt go,
And the fates will have it ſo,
Softly may he be poſſeſt
Of his *monumental* reſt *Craſhaw.*

MOOD. *n. ſ.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]

1. The form of an argument.

Mood is the regular determination of propoſitions according to their quantity and quality, *i. e.* their univerſal or particular affirmation or negation. *Watts's Logick.*

Ariſtotle reduced our looſe reaſonings to certain rules, and made them conclude in *mode* and figure. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Stile of muſick.

They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian *mood*
Of flutes, and ſoft recorders. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* i.

Their ſound ſeems a diſcordant
Harſh, and of diſſonant *mood* from his complaint. *Milton.*

3. The change the verb undergoes in ſome languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to ſignify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood*. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*

4. [From *mod*, Gothick, mob, Saxon, *mood*, Dutch; and generally in all Teutonick dialects.] Temper of mind, ſtate of mind as affected by any paſſion, diſpoſition.

The trembling ghoſts, with ſad amazed *mood*,
Chattering their iron teeth, and ſtaring wide
With ſtony eyes. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

The kingly beaſt upon her gazing ſtood,
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry *mood*. *Fairy Qu.*

Eyes,
Albeit unuſed to the melting *mood*,
Drop tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Clorinda changed to ruth her wanton *mood*,
Few ſilver drops her vermil cheeks depaint. *Fairfax.*

Solyman, in a melancholy *mood*, walked up and down in his tent a great part of the night. *Knolles.*

She was in fitteſt *mood*
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii.

Theſe two kids t' appeaſe his angry *mood*
I bear, of which the furies give him good *Dryden.*

He now profuſe of tears,
In ſuppliant *mood* fell proſtrate at our feet. *Addiſon.*

5. Anger, rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in Gothick, ſignifies habitual temper.

That which we move for our better inſtruction's ſake, turneth into anger and choler in them, yet in their *mood* they caſt forth ſomewhat wherewith, under pain of greater diſpleaſure, we muſt reſt contented. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

MOODY. *adj.* [from *mood*.]

1. Angry, out of humour.

How now, *moody*?
What is't thou canſt demand? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*

Chide him rev'rently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth;
But being *moody*, give him line and ſcope,
Till that his paſſions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themſelves with working. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Every peeviſh, *moody* malecontent
Shall ſet the ſenſeleſs rabble in an uproar? *Rowe.*

2. Mental; intellectual. *Mood* in Saxon ſignifies the mind.

Give me ſome muſick; muſick, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

MOON *n. ſ.* [μην, *mena*, Gothick, *mena*, Saxon, *mona*, Iſlandick, *maane*, Daniſh; *mane*, German; *maen*, Dutch.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe.

The *moon* ſhines bright. 'twas ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,
And they did make no noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

O ſwear not by the *moon*, th' inconſtant *moon*,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe variable. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diana hath her name from moiſten, which is the property of the *moon*, being by nature cold and moiſt, and is feigned to be a goddeſs huntreſs. *Peacham.*

Ye *moon* and ſtars bear witneſs to the truth! *Dryden.*

2. A month. *Ainſ.*

3. [In fortification.] It is uſed in compoſition to denote a figure reſembling a creſcent: as, a half *moon*.

MOON-BEAM *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *beam*.] Rays of lunar light.

The diviſion and quavering, which pleaſe ſo much in muſick, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the *moon-beams* playing upon a wave. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

On the water the *moon-beams* played, and made it appear like floating quickſilver *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy*

MOON-CALF *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *calf*.]

1. A monſter; a falſe conception ſuppoſed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.

How can'ſt thou to be the liege of this *moon-calf*. *Shak.*

2. A dolt, a ſtupid fellow.

The potion works not on the part deſign'd,
But turns his brain, and ſtupifies his mind,
The ſotted *moon-calf* gapes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

MOON-EYED. *adj.* [*moon* and *eye*.]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim eyed, purblind. *Ainſ.*

MOONFERN *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſ.*

MOON FISH. *n. ſ.*

Moon-fiſh is ſo called, becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half moon, by which, and his odd truſſed ſhape, he is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MO'ONLESS. *adj.* [from *moon*.] Not enlightened by the moon.

Aſſiſted by a friend, one *moonleſs* night,
This Palamon from priſon took his flight. *Dryden.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *light*.] The light afforded by the moon.

Their biſhop and his clergy, being departed from them by *moonlight*, to chooſe in his room any other biſhop, had been altogether impoſſible *Hooker.*

Thou haſt by *moonlight* at her window ſung,
With feigning voice, verſes of feigning love. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

If you will patiently dance in our round,
And ſee our *moonlight* revels, go with us. *Shakeſpeare.*

What beck'ning ghoſt along the *moonlight* ſhade
Invites my ſteps, and points to yonder glade! *Pope.*

MOON-SEED. *n. ſ.* [*meniſpermum*, Latin.]

The *moon-ſeed* hath a roſaceous flower, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall leaves, which are placed round the embryo in a circular order, the pointal, which is divided into three parts at the top, afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is included one flat ſeed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon. *Miller.*

MO'ONSHINE. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *ſhine*.]

1. The luſtre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and ſtarlight, and *moonſhine* be out. *Shakeſp.*

I, by the *moonſhine*, to the windows went
And, ere I was aware, ſigh'd to myſelf *Dryd. Span. Fr.*

2. [In burleſque.] A month.

I am ſome twelve or fourteen *moonſhines*
Lag of a brother. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

MO'ONSHINE. } *adj.* [*moon* and *ſhine*.] Illuminated by the moon.
MO'ONSHINY. } both ſeem a popular corruption of *moonſhining*.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
You *moonſhine* revellers, and ſhades of night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Although it was a fair *moonſhine* night, the enemy thought not fit to [illegible] *Clarendon*, *b.* i.

I went to ſee them in a *moonſhiny* night. *Addiſon.*

MO'ONSTONE. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtone. *Ainſ.*

MO'ONSTRUCK. *adj.* [*moon* and *ſtruck*.] Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Demoniack phrenſy, moaping melancholy,
And *moonſtruck* madneſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi.

MOON-TREFOIL *n. ſ.* [*medicago*, Latin.] A plant.

The *moon-trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a plain orbiculated fruit, ſhaped like an half moon. *Miller.*

MO'ONWORT. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *wort*.] Stationflower; honeſty.

The flower of the *moonwort* conſiſts of four leaves in form of a croſs, the ovary which ariſes in the centre of the flower becomes a compreſſed perfectly-ſmooth fruit, divided into two cells, and filled with ſeeds *Miller*

MO'ONY *adj.* [from *moon*.] Lunated, having a creſcent for the ſtandard reſembling the moon.

Encount'ring fierce
The Solymean ſultan, he o'erthrew
His *moony* troops, returning bravely ſmear'd
With Panim blood. *Philips.*

The Sardan gains th' Illyrian coaſt,
But ſoon the miſcreant *moony* hoſt
Before the victor croſs ſhall fly. *Fenton.*

MOOR. *n. ſ.* [*moer*, Dutch, *modder*, Teutonick, clay.]

1. A marſh; a fen, a bog, a tract of low and watry grounds.

While

While in her grash age she kept sheep on the *moor*, it chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

In the great level near Thorny, several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the *moor* *Hale.*

Let the marsh of Eltham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that same day,
And all the *moor* 'twixt Elverham and Del[illegible]

2. [*Maurus*, Lat.] A negro, a black-a-moor.

I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly, the *moor* is with child by you. *Shakesp.*

To Moor *v. a.* [*morer*, French.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them *moor'd* at hand. *Dryden*

To Moor *v. n.* To be fixed, to be stationed.

Æneas gain'd Cajeta's bay
At length on oozy ground his galies *moor*,
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryd.*

My vessel, driven by a strong gust of wind,
Moor'd in a Chian creek. *Addison's Ovid.*

He visited the top of Taurus and the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark first *moor'd.* *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To blow a Moor. [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from *a mort*, French.] To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainf.*

Moorcock. *n. f.* [*moor* and *cock*.] The male of the moorhen

Moorhen. *n. f.* [*moor* and *hen*.] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Water fowls, as sea-gulls and *moorhens*, when they flock and fly together from the sea towards the shores, foreshew rain and wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 823.

Moorish. *n. f.* [from *moor*.] Fenny; marshy; wati

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs have lain there hid covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and *moor ish* earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Along the *moorish* fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm. *Thomson*

Moorland. *n. f.* [*moor* and *land*.] Marsh; fen, watry ground.

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for feed corn, and they of the north to the south, except in the [illegible] *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Or like a bridge that joins a marsh
To *moorlands* of a different parish. *Swift.*

Moorstone. *n. f.* A species of granite.

[illegible]rd stratum is of great rocks of *moorstone* and sandy [illegible] *Woodward on Fossils.*

[illegible] [from *moor*.] Marshy; fenny, watry.

[illegible]dit the fields and pastures covers,
As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*

In Essex, *moory*-land is thought the most proper. *Mortim.*

Moose. *n. f.* The large American deer, the biggest of the species of deer.

To Moot. *v. n.* [from motian, mot, gemot, *meeting together*, Saxon, or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mot*, French.] To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times

Moot *case* or *point*. A point or case unsettled and disputable, such as may properly afford a topick of disputation

In this *moot case* your judgment to refuse,
Is present death *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Would you not think him crack'd, who would require another to make an argument on a *moot point*, who understands nothing of our laws? *Locke on Education*

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a *moot point*, whether I am more likely to make a master Bull, or you a master Strut. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull*

Mooted *adj.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainf.*

Mooter. *n. f.* [from *moot*.] A disputer of moot points.

Mop *n. f.* *moppa*, Welsh, *mappa*, Latin.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careless quean
Flirts on you from her *mop*, but not so clean.
You fly, invoke the gods, then turning, stop
To rail; she flinging still whirls on her *mop.* *Swift.*

2. [Perhaps corrupted from *mock*.] A wry mouth made in contempt.

Each one, tripping on his toe,
Will be here with *mop* and mow. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

To Mop. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To Mop. *v. n.* [from *mock*.] To make wry mouths in contempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of lust, as Obidicut, Hobbididence, prince of dumbness, Mahu, of stealing; Modu, of murder, and Flibbertigibbet, of *mopping* and mowing, who since possesses chamber-maids. *Shakesp.*

An ass fell a *mopping* and braying at a lion. *L'Estrange.*

To MOPE. *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable etymology.] To be stupid, to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream, to be spiritless, unactive and inattentive; to be stupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of Eng[illegible] *Shakespeare.*

Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight,
Ears without hands or eyes, smelling lank and,
Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope.* *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,
And were brought *moping* hither *Shakesp. Tempest*

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demoniack phrensy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hand,
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;
Care only wakes, and *moping* pensiveness;
With meagre discontented looks they sit,
And watch the wasting of the midnight taper. *Rowe*

To Mope. *v. a.* To make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.

They say there are charms in herbs, said he, and so threw a handful of grass; which was so ridiculous, that the young thief took the old man to be *moped.* *L'Estrange.*

Seventy breaks the mind; and then in the place of a diligent orderly young fellow, you have a low spirited *moped* creature. *Locke on Education.*

Mope eyed. *adj.* Blind of one eye. *Ainf.*

Mopet } *n. f.* [perhaps from *mop*.] A puppet made of rag,
Mopsey. } as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

Our sovereign lady made for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other?
A very pretty *moppet!* *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*

Mopus. *n. f.* [A cant word from *mope*.] A drone, a dreamer.

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift's Miscel.*

MO'RAL. *adj.* [*moral*, Fr. *moralis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad.

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker, b.* ii.

Laws and ordinances positive he distinguisheth from the laws of the two tables, which were *moral.* *Hooker, b.* iii.

In *moral* actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of reason to guide man's life, but in supernatural it alone guideth. *Hooker, b.* i.

Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands,
No rights of hospitality remain,
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain. *Dryden.*

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,
With plumed helm thy slay'r begins his threats,
Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still and cries't *Shakesp.*

3. Popular; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life.

We have found it, with a *moral* certainty, the seat of the Mosaical abyss. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Mathematical things are capable of the strictest demonstration; conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a *moral* nature by *moral* arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

A *moral* universality, is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the universal subject. *Watts's Logick.*

Mo'RAL. *n. f.*

1. Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is rather a French than English sense.

Their *moral* and oeconomy,
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

Get you some distill'd carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart, it is the only thing for a qualm.

—Benedictus! why benedictus? you have some *moral* in this benedictus.

—*Moral!* No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy thistle. *Shakesp. Much ado about nothing*

Left behind to expound the meaning or *moral* of his signs and tokens. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The *moral* is the first business of the poet, as being the ground-work of his instruction, this being formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the *moral.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

I found a *moral* first, and then studied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleased me. *Swift to Gay*

To Mo'RAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralise; to make moral reflections

When I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools should be so deep contemplative. *Shakespeare.*

MO'RALIST. *n. f.* [*moraliſte*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life

The advice given by a great *moraliſt* to his friend was, that he ſhould compoſe his paſſions; and yet that be the work of reaſon, which would certainly be the work of time. *Addiſon.*

MORALITY *n. f.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral*.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks.

The ſyſtem of *morality*, to be gathered out of the writings of ancient ſages, falls very ſhort of that delivered in the goſpel. *Swift's Miſcel.*

A neceſſity of ſinning is as impoſſible in *morality*, as any the greateſt difficulty can be in nature. *Baker on Learning*

2. The form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward, or puniſhment.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requiſite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South's Sermons.*

To MO'RALIZE. *v. a.* [*moraliſer*, French.]

1. To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe.

He 'as left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his ſigns and tokens.

—I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Did he not *moralize* this ſpectacle?

—O yes, into a thouſand ſimilies. *Shakeſpeare.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to mean, to furniſh with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves ſhall *moralize* my ſong. *Fairy Queen, b. .*

3. In *Prior*, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a ſenſe not eaſily diſcovered, if indeed it has any ſenſe.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he ſtrung,
And with his prince's arms he *moraliz'd* his ſong. *Prior.*

To MO'RALIZE. *v. n.* To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

MORALI'ZER. *n. f.* [from *moralize*.] He who moralizes.

M[illegible] [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical ſenſe

By good, good *morally* ſo called, bonum honeſtum, ought chiefly to be underſtood; and that the good of profit or pleaſure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South's Sermons.*

Becauſe this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in diſorder, ſomething phyſically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and puniſhments, is only pleaſing to a man who reſolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

3. Popularly, according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

It is *morally* impoſſible for an hypocrite to keep himſelf long upon his guard. *L'Eſtrange.*

The concurring accounts of many ſuch witneſſes render it *morally*, or, as we might ſpeak, abſolutely impoſſible that theſe things ſhould be falſe. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MO'RALS. *n. f.* [without a ſingular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with reſpect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been ſolicitous to have their children ſoberly, [illegible] and virtuouſly brought up. *South's Sermons.*

Learn then what *morals* criticks ought to ſhow.
'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join,
In all you ſpeak, let truth and candor ſhine. *Pope.*

MORA'SS. *n. f.* [*marais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor

Landſchapes point out the faireſt and moſt fruitful ſpots, as well as the rocks, and wilderneſſes, and *moraſſes* of the country. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Nor the deep *moraſs*
Refuſe, but through the ſhaking wilderneſs
Pick your nice way. *Thomſon's Autumn, l. 480.*

MO'RBID. *n. f.* [*morbidus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed; in a ſtate contrary to health

Though every human conſtitution is *morbid*, yet are there diſeaſes conſiſtent with the common functions of life *Arbuth.*

MORBIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diſeaſed

MORBI'FICAL } *n. f.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Lat. *morbifique*, Fr.]
M[illegible] } Cauſing diſeaſe

The air appearing ſo malicious in this *morbifick* conſpiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore minute conſumptives muſt change their air. *Harvey on Conſumptions*

This diſeaſe is cured by the critical reſolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbifick* matter. *Arbuthnot.*

MORBO'SE. *n. f.* [*morboſus*, Latin.] Proceeding from diſeaſe; not healthy.

Malpighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morboſe* tumours and excreſcencies of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

MORBO'SITY *n. f.* [from *morboſus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed ſtate. A word not in uſe

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore ſome ſight was deſigned, if we except the caſual impediments or *morboſities* in individuals. *Brown.*

MORDACIOUS. *adj.* *mordax*, Latin.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDA'CITY *n. f.* [*mordacitas*, *mordacité*, Fr. from *mordax*, Latin.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any menſtruum to diſſolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by ſympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or vio[illegible] penetration. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains*

MO'RDICANT. *n. f.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

He preſumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies muſt proceed from a fiery ingredient, whereas the light and inflammable parts muſt be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to aſhes. *Boyle*

MORDICA'TION *n. f.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cauſe is *mordication* of the orifices, eſpecially of the meſentery veins, as any thing that is ſharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and muſtard provoketh ſneezing. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.* N° 37.

MORE. *adj.* [mane, Saxon, the comparative of *ſome* or *great*.]

1. In greater number, in greater quantity; in greater degree

Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shakeſp.*

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together *Gen.* xxxvi 7.

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may [illegible] bour. *Exod.* [illegible].

2. Greater. Now out of uſe

The *more* part adviſed to depart. [illegible]

MORE. *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Gen.* xxix. 30.

The ſpirits of animate bodies are all, in ſome degree, *more* or leſs kindled. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.* N° 601.

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himſelf the weight of time, he was not unwilling to beſtow upon another ſome part of the pains. *Watton.*

The *more* the kindled combat riſes higher,
The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden's En.*

As the blood paſſeth through narrower channels, the redneſs diſappears *more* and *more*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The *more* God has bleſſed any man with eſtate or quality, juſt ſo much leſs in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and ſickly fit
For the ſound man. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

May you long live a happy inſtrument for your king and country happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* laſting than thoſe of arms. *Collier on Pride.*

3. Again, a ſecond time.

Little did *I* think I ſhould ever have buſineſs of this kind on my hands *more*. *Tatler*, N°. 83.

4. Longer, yet continuing, with the negative particle.

Caſſius is no *more!* Oh, ſetting ſun!
As in thy red rays thou doſt ſink to-night,
So in his red blood Caſſius' day is ſet. *Shakeſpeare.*

MORE. *n. f.* [A kind of comparative from *ſome* or *much*.]

1. A greater quantity, a greater degree. Perhaps ſome of theſe examples which are adduced under the adverb, with *the* before *more*, ſhould be placed here.

Theſe kind of knaves in this plainneſs
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

W[illegible] I[illegible]

I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands,
And my *more* having would be as a ſauce
To make me hunger more. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

An heroick poem requires ſome great action of war, and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the ſuffering. *Dryd.*

The Lord do ſo, and much *more*, to Jonathan. *1 Sam*

From hence the greateſt part of ills deſcend,
When luſt of getting *more* will have no end. *D[illegible]*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough; no, not if a miracle ſhould interpoſe to gratify their avarice. *L'Eſtrange's Fables*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his ſounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be ſo many fathoms and *more*; but how much that *more* is, he hath no diſtinct notion. *Locke.*

2. Greater thing; other thing.

They, who ſo ſtate a queſtion, do no *more* but ſeparate the parts of it one from another, and lay them ſo in their due order. *Locke*

3. Second time, longer time.

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in ſome caſes, be a noun or adverb.

The dove returned not again unto him any *more*. *Gen.*
Pr'ythee be ſatisfy'd; he ſhall be aided,
Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden's Cleomenes*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore!
Delia, the queen of beauty, is now no *more*. *H[illegible]*

MOREL *n. f.* [*solanum*, Latin.]

1. The *morel* is a plant, of which there are several species: one sort has a black fruit, the root of which is a foot long, waving, of a darkish white colour and stringy; its stalk, which is full of pith, rises to the height of a foot and an half, of a greenish cast and angular form, divided into several branches, with alternate leaves, oblong, pointed, undulated, of a darkish green and shining colour: the flowers proceed from the branches, a little below the leaves: they grow from five to about eight in a bunch, of an [illegible] half: each flower is white, of a single leaf, cut in[illegible] basin, divided into five parts as far as the middle, being long, pointed, and arranged like a star: when the flower sheds there succeeds a spherical fruit, pretty hard, at first green like an olive, then black, full of a insipid juice and a great number of seeds. There is a sort of *morel* that has a red f[illegible] and likewise another that has a yellow fruit. *Trevoux*

Spungy *morels* in strong ragoufts are found,
And in the foup the flimy fnail is drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. A kind of cherry.

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MO'RELAND. *n. f.* [moplanb, Saxon, mop, a mountain, and lanb.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morelands.*

MORE'OVER *n. f.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been mentioned, besides; likewise, also; over and above.

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks. *Shakesp.*

He did hold me dear
Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,
That he would wed me, or else die my lover. *Shakesp.*

Moreover by them is thy servant warned. *Psal.* xix. 11.

MORGLA'Y *n. f.* A deadly weapon. *Ainf.* *Glaive* and *more*, French, and *glay mòr*, Erse, a two-handed broad-sword, which some centuries ago was the highlander's weapon.

MORI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious.

MO'RION *n. f.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, [illegible]rms, and curas of proof should be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Plumb'd steel that cast the view aside,
And crested *morions* with their plumy pride. *Dryden.*

MORISCO. *n. f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

I have seen
Him caper upright like a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shak. Henry VI.*

MO'RKIN *n. f.* [Among hunters.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

MO'RLING. } *n. f.* [*mort*, French.] Wool plucked from a
MO'RTLING } dead sheep. *Ainf.*

MORMO. n. f. [ὁ μορμώ.] Bugbear; false terrour.

MORN. *n. f.* [mapne, Saxon.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-founding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the *morn* dew on the myrtle leaf
To his grand sea. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Can you forget your golden bed,
Where you might sleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*

Friendship shall fill thy evening feasts adorn,
And blooming peace shall ever bless thy *morn* *Prior.*

MO'RNING. *n. f.* [*morgen*, Teutonick, but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn*.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master Brook hath sent your worship a *morning*'s draught of sack. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

By the second hour in the *morning*
Desire the earl to see me. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*

Your goodness is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away *Hos.* vi

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and pursue them until the *morning* light. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 36.

Morning by *morning* shall it pass over. *Isa.* xxviii. 19

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning*? *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for study. *Dryd.*

The twining jessamine and blushing rose,
With lavish grace their *morning* scents disclose [illegible]
All the night they stem the liquid way,
And end their voyage with the *morning* ray *Pope's Gayffer.*

MO'RNING-GOWN. *n. f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns*, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison*

MO'RNING-STAR. *n. f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

Bright as doth the *morning-star* appear
Out of the East, with flaming locks bedight,
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Fairy Qu.*

MORO'SE. *adj.* [*morosus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish.

Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and *morose*, the woman impertinent *Addison's Spect.*

Some have deserved censure for a *morose* and affected eternity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

MORO'SELY. *adv.* [from *morose.*] Sourly, peevishly.

Too many are as *morosely* positive in their age, as they were child-ish in their youth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

MORO'SENESS. *n. f.* [from *morose.*] Sourness, peevishness.

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness.* *Watts*

MOROSITY. *n. f.* [*morositas*, Lat. from *morose.*] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.

Why then be sad,
But entertain no *morosity*, brothers, other
Than a joint burthen laid upon us *Shakespeare.*

Some *morosities*
We must expect, since folly belongs
To age, to scorn, and tender sense of wrongs. *Denham.*

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *morosity* of another. *Clarendon.*

MO'RRIS. }
MO'RRIS-DANCE. } *n. f.* [that is *morish* or *morisco-dance.*]

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen stood in some doubt of a Spanish invasion, that [illegible]t proved but a *morris dance* upon our waves. *Wotton.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, sets down this title of a book, The *morris-dance* of hereticks. *Bacon.*

The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering *morrice* move. *Milton.*

I took delight in pieces that shewed a country village, *morris-dancing*, and peasants together by the ears *Peacham.*

Four reapers danced a *morrice* to oaten pipes. *Spectator.*

2. *Nine men's* MORRIS. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

The folds stand empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock,
The *nine men's morris* is filled up with mud. *Shakespeare.*

MO'RRIS DANCER. *n. f.* [*morris* and *dance.*] One who dances *a la morisco*, the moorish dance.

There went about the country a set of *morrice-dancers*, composed of ten men, who danced a maid marian and a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MO'RPHEW. *n. f.* [*morphée*, French; *morphea*, low Latin; *morfea*, Italian.] A scurf on the face.

MO'RROW. *n. f.* [morgen, Saxon; *morgen*, Dutch. The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.]

1. The day after the present day.

I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;
To have't with saying, good *morrow*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Time,
Canst pluck a gift from me, but not lend a *morrow* *Shak.*
The Lord did that thing on the *morrow*. *Exod.* [illegible]

Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are asleep,
They, sweet turtles, folded lie,
In the last knot that love could tie:
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with the light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night. [illegible]
Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* lie. [illegible]

2. *To* MO'RROW. [This is an idiom of the same kind, supposing *morrow* to mean originally *morning* as, *to night*, *to day.*] On the day after this current day.

To morrow comes; 'tis noon, 'tis night,
This day like all the former flies,
Yet on he runs to seek delight
To morrow, till to night he dies. *Prior.*

3. *To morrow* is sometimes, I think improperly, used as a noun.

We by *to morrow* draw out all our store,
Till the exhausted well can yield no more *Cowley*

To morrow is the time when all is to be rectified. *Spect.*

MORSE. *n. f* A sea-horse.

That which is commonly called a sea-horse is properly called a *morse*, and makes not out that shape. *Brer*

It seems to have been a tusk of the *morse* or walrous, called by some the sea-horse. *Woodward on Fossils*

MO'RSEL. *n. f.* [*morſellus*, low Latin, from *morſus*.]
1. A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful
Yet cam'ſt thou to a *morſel* of this feaſt,
Having fully din'd before. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
I was
A *morſel* for a monarch. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
And me his parent would full ſoon devour
For want of other prey, but knows that I
Should prove a bitter *morſel*, and his bane. *Milton.*
Every *morſel* to a ſatiated hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digeſtion. *South's Sermons.*
He boils the fleſh,
And lays the mangled *morſels* in a diſh. *Dryden.*
A wretch is priſ'ner made,
Whoſe fleſh torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In *morſels* cut, to make it farther go. *Tate's Juvenal.*
A letter to the keeper of the lion requeſted that it may be the firſt *morſel* put into his mouth. *Addiſon.*
2. A piece; a meal.
On theſe herbs, and fruits and flow'rs,
Feed firſt; on each beaſt next, and fiſh and fowl,
No homely *morſels!* *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.
A dog croſſing a river with a *morſel* of fleſh in his mouth, ſaw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very ſame adventure. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
3. A ſmall quantity Not proper.
Of the *morſels* of native and pure gold, he had ſeen ſome weighed many pounds. *Boyle.*

MO'RSURE. *n. f.* [*morſure*, Fr. *morſura*, Latin.] The act of biting.

MORT. *n. f.* [*morte*, French.]
1. A tune ſounded at the death of the game.
To be making practis'd ſmiles,
As in a looking glaſs, and to ſigh as 'twere
The *mort* o' th' deer; oh that is entertainment
My boſom likes not. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
2. [*Morgt*, Iſlandick.] A great quantity. Not an elegant uſe.

MO'RTAL. *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mortel*, Fr.]
1. Subject to death; doomed ſometime to die.
Nature does require
Her times of preſervation, which, perforce,
I her frail ſon amongſt my breth'ren *mortal*
Muſt give my attendance to. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
This corruptible muſt put on incorruption, and this *mortal* muſt put on immortality. 1 *Cor.* xv. 53
Heav'nly powers, where ſhall we find ſuch love
Which of ye will be *mortal* to redeem
Man's mortal crime; and juſt, th' unjuſt to ſave. *Milton.*
Man,
The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, inevitably thou ſhalt die;
From that day *mortal* and this happy ſtate
Shalt loſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.
2. Deadly; deſtructive; procuring death.
Come all you ſpirits
That tend on *mortal* thoughts, unſex me here,
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of cruelty. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon.*
The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe *mortal* taſte
Brought death into the world, and all our woe. *Milton.*
Some circumſtances have been great diſcouragers of trade, and others are abſolutely *mortal* to it. *Temple.*
Hope not, baſe man! unqueſtion'd hence to go,
For I am Paſamon, thy *mortal* foe. *Dryden.*
3. Bringing death.
Safe in the hand of one diſpoſing pow'r,
Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*
4. Human; belonging to man.
They met me in the day of ſucceſs; and I have learned by the perfected report, they have more in them than *mortal* knowledge. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Macbeth
Shall live the leaſe of nature, pay his breath
To time and *mortal* cuſtom. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful; They beſeech,
That Moſes might report to them his will,
And terror ceaſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.
Succeſs, the mark no *mortal* wit,
Or ſureſt hand can always hit. *Butler.*
No one enjoyment but is liable to be loſt by ten thouſand accidents, out of all *mortal* power to prevent. *South's Serm.*
5. Extreme; violent. A low word.
The birds were in a *mortal* apprehenſion of the beetles, till the ſparrow reaſoned them into underſtanding. *L'Eſtrange.*
The nymph grew pale and in a *mortal* fright,
Spent with the labour of ſo long a flight;
And now deſpairing, caſt a mournful look
Upon the ſtreams. *Dryden.*

MO'RTAL. *n. ſ.*
1. Man; human being.
Warn poor *mortals* left behind. *Tickel.*
2. This is often uſed in ludicrous language.
I can behold no *mortal* now,
For what's an eye without a brow? *Prior.*

MORTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *mortal*.]
1. Subjection to death; ſtate of a being ſubject to death.
I point out miſtakes in life and religion, that we might guard againſt the ſprings of error, guilt, and ſorrow, which ſurround us in every ſtate of *mortality*. *Watts's Logick.*
2. Death.
I beg *mortality*,
Rather than life preſerv'd with infamy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Gladly would I meet
Mortality my ſentence. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.
3. Power of deſtruction.
Mortality and mercy in Vienna
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*
4. Frequency of death
The riſe of keeping thoſe accounts firſt began in the year 1592, being a time of great *mortality*. *Graunt.*
5. Human nature.
A ſingle viſion ſo tranſports them, that it makes up the happineſs of their lives; *mortality* cannot bear it often. *Dryd.*
Take theſe tears, *mortality*'s relief,
And till we ſhare your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope.*

MO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *mortal*.]
1. Irrecoverably, to death.
In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerouſly, but, in all appearance, *mortally* wounded. *Dryden.*
2. Extremely; to extremity.
Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Know all, who wou'd pretend to my good grace,
I *mortally* diſlike a damning face. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *n. ſ.* [*mortarium*, Lat. *mortier*, Fr.]
1. A ſtrong veſſel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle.
Except you could bray Chriſtendom in a *mortar*, and mould it into a new paſte, there is no poſſibility of an holy war *Bacon's holy War.*
The action of the diaphragm and muſcles ſerves for the comminution of the meat in the ſtomach by their conſtant agitation upwards and downwards, reſembling the pounding of materials in a *mortar*. *Ray on Creation.*
2. A ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.
Thoſe arms which for nine centuries had bray'd
The wrath of time on antique ſtone engrav'd,
Now torn by *mortars* ſtand yet undefac'd
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR, *n. ſ.* [*murter*, Dutch; *mortier*, French.] Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks.
Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime and ſand mixed up with water, ſerving as a cement, and uſed by maſons and bricklayers in building of walls of ſtone and brick. Vitruvius obſerves, that the ſand ſhould be dry and ſharp, ſo as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, ſo as to foul the water it is waſhed in. He alſo finds fault with maſons and bricklayers as committing a great error, in letting their lime ſlacken and cool before they make up their *mortar*, and alſo in letting their *mortar* cool and die before they uſe it; therefore he adviſes, that if you expect your work to be well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick, and but a little at a time, that the *mortar* may not lie long before it be uſed.
I will tread this unbolted villain into *mortar*, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
They had brick for ſtone, and ſlime for *mortar*. *Gen.* xi. 3.
Lime hot out of the kiln mixed ſoft with water, putting ſand to it, will make better *mortar* than other. *Mortimer.*

MO'RTGAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mort* and *gage*, French.]
1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor.
Th' eſtate runs out, and *mortgages* are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*
The Romans do not ſeem to have known the ſecret of paper credit, and ſecurities upon *mortgages*. *Arbuthnot.*
The broker,
Bent on ſome *mortgage*, to avoid reproach,
He ſeeks bye-ſtreets, and ſaves th' expenſive coach. *Gay*
2. The ſtate of being pledged
The land is given in *mortgage* only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

To MO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to put to pledge, to make over to a creditor as a ſecurity.
Let men contrive how they diſentangle their *mortgaged* ſouls. *Decay of Piety.*
They make the widows *mortgag'd* ox their prey. *Sandys.*
Their not abating of their expenſive way of living, has forced them to *mortgage* their beſt manors. *Arbuthnot*

MORTGAGE'E.

MORTGAGE'E. *n. f.* [from *mortgage.*] He that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may paſs for publick regiſtries of land, by which all purchaſers or *mortgagees* may be ſecured of all monies they lay out. *Temple's Miſcel.*

MO'RTGAGER. *n. f.* [from *mortgage.*] He that gives a mortgage.

MORTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*mortifer*, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; deſtructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick ſleep, and riſe from ſo dead, ſo *mortiferous* a ſtate, and permit him to give them life *Hammond's Fundamentals*

Theſe murmurings, like a *mortiferous* herb, are poiſonous even in their firſt ſpring. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 10.

MORTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mortification*, Fr. from *mortify.*]

1. The ſtate of corrupting, or loſing the vital qualities, gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or *mortification* of fleſh, either by opiates, or intenſe colds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 333.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds immedicable,
Rankle and feſter, and gangrene,
To black *mortification* *Milton's Agoniſt.* *l.* 617.

2. Deſtruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or reſtitution, which is called *mortification*, as when quickſilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains*

3. The act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations.

A diet of ſome fiſh is more rich and alkaleſcent than that of fleſh, and therefore very improper for ſuch as practiſe *mortification.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Humiliation; ſubjection of the paſſions.

The *mortification* of our luſts has ſomething in it that is troubleſome, yet nothing that is unreaſonable. *Tillotſon.*

5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the moſt vexatious *mortifications* of a ſtudious man, to have his thoughts diſordered by a tedious viſit. *L'Eſtrange.*

We had the *mortification* to loſe the ſight of Munich, Augſburg, and Ratiſbon. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, French.]

1. To deſtroy vital qualities.

2. To deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities.

What gives impediment to union or reſtitution is called mortification, as when quickſilver is *mortified* with turpentine or ſpittle. *Bacon.*

He mortified pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up. *Hakewill.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to find out and *mortify* acid ſpirits. *Boyle.*

3. To ſubdue inordinate paſſions.

The breath no ſooner left his father's body,
But that his wildneſs *mortified* in him,
Seem'd to die too. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Their dear cauſes
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
Excite the *mortified* man. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Suppreſs thy knowing pride,
Mortify thy learned luſt,
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyſelf art duſt. *Prior.*

He modeſtly conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,
Which help'd to *mortify* his pride. *Swift*

4. To macerate or harraſs the body to compliance with the mind.

We *mortify* ourſelves with fiſh, and think we fare coarſely if we abſtain from fleſh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,
A poorer than himſelf he would not ſee. *Dryden.*

5. To humble; to depreſs, to vex.

Let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with *mortifying* groans. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is controuled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and tranſported by a ſmile. *Addiſon's Guard.* N°. 113.

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praiſes he receives, if they do not riſe ſo high as he thinks they ought. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 241.

To MO'RTIFY. *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to ſee whether it will *mortify* and become tender ſooner, or with dead flies with water caſt upon them, to ſee whether it will putrefy *Bacon.*

2. To be ſubdued, to die away.

MO'RTISE. *n. ſ.* [*mortaiſe*, *mortoiſe*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

A fuller blaſt ne'er ſhook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd ſo upon the ſea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortiſe.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Under one ſkin are parts variouſly mingled, ſome with cavities, as *morteſſes* to receive, others with tenons to fit cavities. *Ray.*

To MO'RTISE *v. a.*

1. To cut with a mortiſe, to join with a mortiſe.

'Tis a maſſy wheel,
To whoſe huge ſpoke ten thouſand leſſer things
Are *mortis'd* and adjoin'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The walls of ſpiders legs are made,
Well *mortiſed* and finely laid. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

2. It ſeems in the following paſſage improperly uſed

The one half of the ſhip being finiſhed, and by help of a ſcrew launched into the water, the other half was joined by great braſs nails *mortiſed* with lead *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MO'RTMAIN. *n. ſ.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable; whence it is ſaid to be in a *dead hand*, in a hand that cannot ſhift away the property.

It were meet that ſome ſmall portion of lands were allotted, ſince no more *mortmains* are to be looked for. *Spenſer.*

MO'RTPAY. *n. ſ.* [*mort* and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made

This parliament was merely a parliament of war, with ſome ſtatutes conducing thereunto; as the ſevere puniſhing of *mortpayes*, and keeping back of ſoldiers wages. *Bacon.*

MO'RTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mortier de fogeſſe.* *Skinner.*] A diſh of meat of various kinds beaten together.

A *mortreſs* made with the brawn of capons, ſtamped, ſtrained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, excellent to nouriſh the weak. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

MO'RTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Latin.] A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompence of his perſonal tythes and offerings not duly paid in his life-time. *Harris.*

MOSA'ICK. *adj.* [*moſaique*, French, ſuppoſed corrupted from *muſeus*, Latin.]

Moſaick is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours; and of late days likewiſe with pieces of glaſs figured at pleaſure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of moſt uſe in pavements and floorings. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Each beauteous flow'r,
Iris all hues, roſes, and jeſſamin,
Rear'd high their flouriſh'd heads between, and wrought
Moſaick. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

The moſt remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful *moſaick* pavement, the fineſt I have ever ſeen in marble, the parts are ſo well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. *Addiſon on Italy*

MOSCHATEL. *n. ſ.* [*moſchatellina*, Lat.] A plant.

The *moſchatel* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which is divided at the brim into many parts, from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the middle of the flower, which becomes a ſoft ſucculent berry, in which are contained many flat ſeeds. *Miller.*

MOSQUE. *n. ſ.* [*moſquée*, French; *moſchat*, Turkiſh.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *n. ſ.* [*muſcus*, Lat. mior, Saxon.] A plant.

Though *moſs* was formerly ſuppoſed to be only an excreſcence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no leſs a perfect plant than thoſe of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and ſeeds, yet cannot be propagated from ſeeds by any art: the botaniſts diſtinguiſh it into many ſpecies: it chiefly flouriſhes in cold countries, and in the winter ſeaſon, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees: the only remedy in ſuch caſes, is to cut down part of the trees, and plough up the ground between thoſe left remaining, and in the Spring, in moiſt weather, you ſhould with an iron inſtrument ſcrape off the *moſs.* *Miller.*

Moſs is a kind of mould of the earth and trees; but it may be better ſorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Houſes then were caves, or homely ſheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and *moſs* their beds. *Dryden.*

Such *moſſes* as grow upon walls, roofs of houſes, and other high places, have ſeeds that, when ſhaken out of their veſſels, appear like vapour or ſmoke. *Ray on Creation.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind concealment to a few,
Their food its inſects, and its *moſs* their neſts. *Thomſon.*

To MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moſs.

An oak whoſe boughs were *moſs'd* with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will theſe *moſſed* trees,
That have out-liv'd the eagle page thy heels,
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moſſy.*] The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs

The herbs withered at the top, ſheweth the earth to be very cold, and ſo doth the *moſſineſs* of trees. *Bacon*

MO'SSY. *adj.* [from *moſs.*] Overgrown with moſs; covered with moſs.

Old

Old trees are more *moſſy* far than young; for that the ſap is not ſo frank as to riſe all to the boughs, but tureth by the way, and putteth out moſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The *moſſy* fountains and the Sylvan ſhades
Delight no more. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

MOST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *more*. [mæyt, Saxon, *meeſt*, Dutch.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number, conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *moſt* ſorts of berries, will produce diarrhœas. *Arbuthnot.*

He thinks *moſt* ſorts of learning flouriſhed among them, and I, that only ſome ſort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope.*

MOST. *adv.* [*moſt*, Gothick; mæyt, Saxon, *meeſt*, Dutch, *meſt*, Daniſh.]

1. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *moſt* incentive to induſtry; too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

The faculties of the ſupreme ſpirit *moſt* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

2. In the greateſt degree.

Coward dogs
Moſt ſpend their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakeſpeare.*

He for whoſe only ſake,
Or *moſt* for his, ſuch toils I undertake. *Dryden's Æn.*

Whilſt comprehended under that conſciouſneſs, the little finger is as much a part of itſelf as what is *moſt* ſo. *Locke.*

That which will *moſt* influence their carriage will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke on Education.*

MOST. [this is a kind of ſubſtantive, being, according to ſignification, ſingular or plural.]

1. The greateſt number: in this ſenſe it is plural.

Many of the apoſtles immediate diſciples kept or carried the books of the four evangeliſts to *moſt* of the churches they had planted. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Gravitation not being eſſential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among thoſe laws which ariſe from the diſpoſition of bodies, ſuch as *moſt* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*

2. The greateſt value: in this ſenſe ſingular.

The report of this repulſe flying to London, the *moſt* was made of that which was true, and many falſhoods added. *Hayw.*

What he can get, without regard to Providence or Nature.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.

3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity.

A Spaniard will live in Iriſh ground a quarter of a year, or ſome months at the *moſt*. *Bacon.*

MOSTICK *n. ſ.* A painter's ſtaff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Ainſ.*

MO'STLY. *adv.* [from *moſt*.] For the greateſt part.

This image of God, namely, natural reaſon, if totally or *moſtly* defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon.*

MO'STWHAT. *n. ſ.* [*moſt* and *what*.] For the moſt part. Obſolete.

God's promiſes being the ground of hope, and thoſe promiſes being but ſeldom abſolute, *moſtwhat* conditionate, the Chriſtian grace of hope muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tympany of hope. *Hammond.*

MOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* Act of moving. *Dict.*

MOTE. *n. ſ.* [mot, Saxon; *atomus*, Lat.] A ſmall particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.

You found his *mote*, the king your *mote* did ſee,
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakeſpeare.*

The little *motes* in the ſun do ever ſtir, though there be no wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 879.

MOTE for *might*. Obſolete.

Moſt ugly ſhapes,
Such as dame Nature ſelf *mote* fear to ſee,
Or ſhame, that ever ſhould ſo foul defects
From her moſt cunning hand eſcaped be. *Fairy Queen.*

MOTH. *n. ſ.* [moð, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.

All the yarn Penelope ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of *moths*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Every ſoldier in the wars ſhould do as every ſick man in his bed, waſh every *moth* out of his conſcience. *Shakeſp.*

He as a rotten thing conſumeth, as a garment that is *moth* eaten. *Job* xiii. 28.

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praiſes be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal blot. *Dryden's Juv.*

MO'THER. *n. ſ.* [moðor, Saxon, *moder*, Daniſh, *moeder*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to ſon or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous ſtoutneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Come ſit down every *mother's* ſon,
And rehearſe your parts. *Shakeſp.*

I had not ſo much of man in me,
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Alas, poor country! It cannot
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reſemblance of the conſtitution and diet of the inhabitants to thoſe of their *mother* country, occaſion a great affinity in the popular diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The ſtrongeſt branch leave for a ſtandard, cutting off the reſt cloſe to the body of the *mother* plant. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil ſociety, requires a judicial practice neceſſary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Hyſterical paſſion; ſo called, as being imagined peculiar to women.

This ſtopping of the ſtomach might be the *mother*; foraſmuch as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Graunt's Bills.*

6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman, or to a woman dedicated to religious auſterities.

7. MOTHER *in law*. A huſband's or wife's mother. *Anſ.*

I am come to ſet at variance the daughter in law againſt the *mother in law*. *Matth.* x. 35.

8. [*Modder*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors, the lees or ſcum concreted.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy totally, it will caſt up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of diſtilled waters. *Bacon.*

Potted fowl, and fiſh come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is out the ſecond ſtinks,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

9. [More properly *medder*, *meede*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obſolete.

A ſling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

For whatſoever *mother* wit or art
Could work, he put in proof. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Where did you ſtudy all this goodly ſpeech?
— It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Boccace, living in the ſame age with Chaucer, had the ſame genius, and followed the ſame ſtudies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

Cecilia came,
Inſpiring all the muſic,
Forc'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds,
With nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryd.*

To MO'THER. *v. n.* To gather concretion.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil. *Dryden.*

MO'THER *of pearl*. A kind of coarſe pearl; the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

His mortal blade
In ivory ſheath, yearv'd with curious ſlights,
Whoſe hilt was burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong
Of *mother-pearl*. *Fairy Qu. b.* i.

They were made of onyx, ſometimes of *mother of pearl*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

MO'THERHOOD *n. ſ.* [from *mother*.] The office or character of a mother.

Then ſhalt ſee the bleſſed mother-maid
Exalted more for being good,
Than for her intereſt of *motherhood*. *Donne.*

MO'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *mother*.] Deſtitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might ſhew you my children, whom the rigour of your juſtice would make complete orphans, being already *motherleſs*. *Warner's Speech to the Houſe of Commons.*

My concern for the three poor *motherleſs* children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

MO'THERLY. *adj.* [from *mother* and *like*.] Belonging to a mother, ſuitable to a mother.

They can owe no leſs than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hooker, b.* v.

They termed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cheriſhing her brethren whilſt young. *Raleigh.*

Within her breaſt though calm, her breaſt though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and raiſ'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Par. Reg. b.* ii.

When I ſee the *motherly* arts of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myſelf that their huſbands and children will be happy in the poſſeſſion of ſuch wives and mothers. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 500.

Though ſhe was a truly good woman, and had a ſincere *motherly* love for her ſon John, yet there wanted not thoſe who endeavoured to create a miſunderſtanding between them. *Ib.*

Mo'THERLY. *adv.* [from *mother.*] In manner of a mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth *Donne.*

MOTHER *of thyme. n. f.* [*serpyllum*, Latin.] It hath trailing branches, which are not so woody and hard as those of thyme, but in every other respect is the same. *Miller.*

MO'THERWORT. *n. f.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower of the *motherwort* consists of one leaf, and is of the lip kind, whose upper lip is imbricated and much longer than the under one, which is cut into three parts; from the flower-cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower, attended by four embryos which become angular seeds, occupying the flower-cup. *Miller.*

Mo'THERY. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy; feculent. used of liquors.

MOTHMU'LLEIN. *n. f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *mothmullein* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flower consists of one leaf, which spreads open, and is divided also into five segments: they are produced in long spikes, and are succeeded by round vessels, which are divided into cells, and contain many small seeds in each. *Miller.*

MO'THWORT. *n. f.* [*moth* and *wort*.] An herb.

Mo'THY. *adj.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths.

His horse hipp'd with an old *mothy* saddle, the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

MO'TION. *n. f.* [*motion*, French; *motio*, Latin.]

1. The act of changing place.

2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In flesh and blood so well, that Plato had
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,
Virtue with colours, speech and *motion* grac'd. *Waller.*

3. Change of posture, action.

Encourag'd thus she brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*

4. Tendency of the mind; thought.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

5. Proposal made.

He compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife within a mile where my land lies. *Shakesp.*

What would you with me?
—Your father and my uncle have made *motions*; if it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dole. *Shakespeare.*

If our queen and this young prince agree,
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.
—Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion*. *Shakesp.*

6. Impulse communicated.

Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God. *Rol.*

Carnality within raises all the combustion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes it *motion*. *Dec. of Pi.*

Love awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And breathing o'er adds *motion* to the pool. *Dryden.*

To MO'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propose.

MO'TIONLESS. *adj.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion.

We cannot free the lady that sits here,
In stony fetters fixt, and *motionless*. *Milton.*

Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd success?
I grow a statue, stiff and *motionless*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Should our globe have had a greater share
Of this strong force, by which the parts cohere;
Things had been bound by such a pow'rful chain,
That all would fix'd and *motionless* remain. *Blackmore.*

MO'TIVE. *adj.* [*motivus*, Latin.]

1. Causing motion; having moment.

Shall every *motive* argument used in such kind of conferences be made a rule for others still to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary? *Hooker, b. ..*

2. Having the power to move; having power to change place, having power to pass foremost to motion.

The nerves serve for the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain, the ligatures for the strengthening of them, that they may not flag in motion. *Wilkins.*

We ask you whence does *motive* vigour flow? *Blackmore.*

That fancy is easily improved from the *motive* power of souls embodied, and the gradual increase of men and animals. *Bentl.*

MO'TIVE. *n. f.* [*motif*, French.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the act on.

Hereof we have no commandment, either in nature or scripture, which doth exact them at our hands; yet those *motives* there are in both, which draw most effectually our minds unto them. *Hooker, b. ..*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those precious *motives*, those strong knots of love,
Without leave-taking? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

What can be a stronger *motive* to a firm trust on our Maker, than the giving us his son to suffer for us. *Addison.*

The *motive* for continuing in the same state is only the present satisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness. *Locke.*

2 ... er.

Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dower;
As it hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint, and *motive* of her body. *Shakespeare.*

MO'TLEY. *adj.* [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*, perhaps from *mothlike* coloured, spotted or variegated like a garden *moth.*] Mingled of various colours.

The *motley* fool thus moral'd on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools should be so deep contemplative. ... ..

They that come to see a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Expence and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair. *Dr... n.*

Enquire from whence this *motley* style
Did first our Roman purity defile. *Dryden's Persius.*

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
Motley fruit of mungril seed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

MO'TOR. *n. f.* [*moteur*, Fr. from *moveo*, Latin.] A mover.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their animator. *Breton's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

MO'TORY. *adj.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *motory* muscles. *Ray on Creation.*

MO'TTO. *n. f.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

It may be said to be the *motto* of human nature, rather to suffer than to die. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

We ought to be meek-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors, for covetousness and circumcision make no good *motto* for a coat. *Collier.*

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the second's reign, *Inferni Deo & Lectore*, Serve God and be chearful. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To MOVE. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat...

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.

Sinai itself was *moved* at the presence of God. *Psal. lxvi.*

At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place. *Job xxxvii. 1.*

2. To give an impulse to.

The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock, set indeed more conspicuously, but directed wholly by the secret *movings* of carnality within. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To propose, to recommend.

If the first confutation be not sufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the understanding to inform itself better. *Bishop Bramhall against Hobbes.*

They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*

They find a great inconvenience in *moving* their suits by an interpreter *Davies on Ireland.*

To Indamora you my suit must *move*. *Dryden.*

The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to some action, for some end, cannot at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at that time unattainable

4. To persuade; to prevail on the mind.

A thousand knees,
Ten thousand years together, naked, fasting,
Upon a barren mountain, and still Winter
In storm perpetual, could not *move* the gods
To look that way thou wert. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Gratus offered the Transylvanians money, but minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*

Sometimes the possibility of preferment prevailing with the credulous, expectation of less expence with the covetous, opinion of ease with the fond, and assurance of remoteness with the unkind parents, have *moved* them without discretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whose return they have received but small contentment. *Wotton.*

Could any power of sense the Roman *move*
To burn his own right hand! *Dorset*

That which *moves* a man to do any thing, must be some apprehension and expectation of some good from the thing which he is about to do. *South's Sermons.*

When she saw her reasons idly spent,
And could not *move* him from his fix'd intent,
She flew to rage. *Dryden's Æn.*

But when no female arts his mind could *move*,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden's Æn.*
What can thy mind to this long journey *move*,
Or need'ſt thou abſence to renew thy love? *Dryden.*

4. To affect, to touch pathetically, to fill paſſion.
If he ſee aught in you that makes him like,
That any thing he ſees, which *moves* his liking,
I can with eaſe tranſlate it to my will. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
It was great ignorance, Gloſter's eyes being out,
To let him live; where he arrives he *moves*
All hearts againſt us. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Should a ſhipwreck'd ſailor ſing his woe,
Would'ſt thou be *mov'd* to pity, or beſtow
An alms? *Dryden's Perſius.*
Images are very ſparingly to be introduced, their proper place is in poems and orations, and their uſe is to *move* pity or terror, compaſſion and reſentment. *Felton on the Claſſicks*
O let thy ſiſter, daughter, handmaid, *move*
Or all thoſe tender names. *Pope.*

5. To make angry.
From thoſe bloody hands
Throw your diſtemper'd weapons to the ground,
And hear the ſentence of your *moved* prince *Shakeſpeare.*
They have *moved* me to jealouſy. *Deut.* xxxii. 21

6. To put into commotion.
When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was *moved* about them. *Ruth* i. 19.

7. To conduct regularly in motion.
They, as they *move*
Their ſtarry dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all cheering lamp,
Turn ſwift their various motions. *Milton.*

To MOVE. *v. n.*

1. To go from one place to another.
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to *move*.
Within this three mile may you ſee it coming;
I ſay a *moving* grove. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
In we live, *move*, and have our being. *Acts* xvii.
Every *moving* thing that liveth ſhall be meat for you. *Gen.*
On the green bank I ſat and liſten'd long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*,
But wiſh'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*
The ſcenes repreſent the earth as immoveable; for though it do *move* in itſelf, it reſts to us who are carried with it. *Grew.*
This ſaying, that God is the place of ſpirits, being literal, makes us conceive that ſpirits *move* up and down, and have their diſtances and intervals in God, as bodies have in ſpace. *Locke.*
When we are come to the utmoſt extremity of body, what is there that can put a ſtop, and ſatisfy the mind, that it is at the end of ſpace, when it is ſatisfied that body itſelf can *move* into it? *Locke.*
Any thing that *moves* round about in a circle in leſs time than our ideas are wont to ſucceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to *move*, but ſeems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter *Locke.*
The goddeſs *moves*
To viſit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To walk, to bear the body
See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils
He *moves* with manly grace, how rich with regal ſpoils. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To go forward
Through various hazards and events we *move*
To Latium. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To change the poſture of the body in reverence
When Haman ſaw Mordecai that he ſtood not up, nor *moved* for him, he was full of indignation. *Eſth.* v. 9.

MOVEABLE. *adj.* [from *move*.]

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed, portable, ſuch as may be carried from place to place
In the vaſt wilderneſs, when the people of God had no ſettled habitation, yet a *moveable* tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. *Hooker, b. v*
When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in *moveable* and unbound, the reſt remained ſtill faſt *Bacon.*
Any heat whatſoever promotes the aſcent of mineral matter, which is fluxile, and is conſequently *moveable* more eaſily. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p. iv.*
Any who ſees the Teverone muſt conclude it to be one of the moſt *moveable* rivers in the world, that is ſo often ſhifted out of one channel into another. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Changing the time of the year
The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *moveable* feſtivals of the Chriſtian church are regulated. *Holder.*

MOVEABLES. *n. ſ.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture, diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions as, lands or houſe.
We ſeize
The plate, coin, revenues, and *moveables*,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did ſtand poſſeſs'd *Shakeſp.*
Let him that moved you hither,
Remove you hence, I knew you at the firſt
You were a *moveable*
—Why, what's a *moveable*?
—A join'd ſtool. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Beats down the price, and threatens ſtill to buy. *Dryden.*

MOVEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moveable*.] Mobility, poſſibility to be moved.

MOVEABLY. *adv.* [from *moveable*.] So as it may be moved.
His back piece is compoſed of eighteen plates, *moveably* joined together by as many intermediate ſkins. *Grew.*

MOVELESS. *adj.* Unmov'd; not to be put out of the place
The lungs, though untouched, will remain *moveleſs* as to action or contraction of their ſubſtance. *Boyle.*
The Grecian phalanx, *moveleſs* as a tow'r,
On all ſides batter'd, yet reſiſts his power. *Pope's Iliad*

MOVEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*mouvement*, French.]

1. Manner of moving.
What further relieves deſcriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetick circumſtances about the heroes, which raiſe a different *movement* in the mind, compaſſion and *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*
Under workmen are expert enough at making a ſingle wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjuſt the ſeveral parts, or regulate the *movement*. *Swift.*

2. Motion.

MOVENT. *adj.* [*movens*, Latin.] Moving.
If it be in ſome part *movent*, and in ſome part quieſcent, it muſt needs be a curve line, and ſo no radius. *Grew's Coſ.*

MOVENT. *n. ſ.* [*movens*, Lat.] That which moves another
That there is a motion which makes the vicciſſitudes of day and night, ſenſe may aſſure us; but whether the ſun or earth be the common *movent*, cannot be determined but by a further appeal *Glanville's Scep.*

1. The perſon or thing that gives motion
O thou eternal *mover* of the heav'ns,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſtrength of a ſpring were better aſſiſted by the labour of ſome intelligent *mover*, as the heavenly orbs are ſuppoſed to be turned. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. Something that moves, or ſtands not ſtill
You as the ſoul, as the firſt *mover*, you
Vigour and life on every part beſtow. *Waller.*
So orbs from the firſt *mover* motion take,
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

3. A propoſer
See here theſe *movers*, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd drachm; cuſhions, leaden ſpoons,
Ere yet the ſight be done, pack up. *Shakeſp. Cor.*
If any queſtion be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expreſſed in the thirty nine articles, give not the eaſt ear to the *movers* thereof. *Bacon.*

MOVING. *participial adj.* [from *move*.] Pathetick; touching, adapted to affect the paſſions.
Great Jupiter,
The *moving* prayer of Æacus did grant,
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackmore.*

MOVINGLY. *adv.* [from *moving*.] Pathetically, in ſuch a manner as to ſeize the paſſions.
The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Pſalms do both more briefly and more *movingly* expreſs, by reaſon of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker, b. v*
I would have had them writ more *movingly*. *Shakeſp.*
His air, his voice, his looks, and honeſt ſoul,
Speak all *ſo movingly* in his behalf,
I dare not truſt myſelf to hear him talk. *Addiſon's Cato.*

MOUGHT for *might*. Obſolete.

MOULD. *n. ſ.* [*moegel*, Swediſh.]

1. A kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept, motionleſs and damp, now diſcovered by microſcopes to be perfect plants.
All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pies and fleſh, which *moulds* turn into worms. *Bacon.*
Moſs is a kind of *mould* of the earth and trees, but may be better ſorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*
Another ſpecial affinity is between plants and *mould*, or putrefaction, for all putrefaction, if it diſſolve not in arefaction, in the end, riſe into plants. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
The malt made in Summer is apt to contract *mould*. *Mort.*
A hermit, who has been ſhut up in his cell in a college, has contracted a ſort of *mould* and ruſt upon his ſoul, and his airs have awkwardneſs in them. *Watts.*

2. [Mole, Saxon.] Earth, ſoil, ground in which any thing grows.
Thoſe *moulds* that are of a bright cheſtnut or hazelly colour are accounted the beſt, next to that, the dark grey and ruſſet *mulds* are accounted beſt, the light and dark aſh-colour are reckoned the worſt, ſuch as are uſually found on common or heathy

heathy ground, the clear tawny is by no means to be approved, but that of a yellowish colour is reckoned the worst of all, this is commonly found in wild and waste parts of the country, and for the most part produces nothing but gorse, furz, and fern. A good mould after rain, or breaking up by the spade, will emit a good smell; that being always the best that is neither too unctuous or too lean, but such as will easily dissolve, of a just consistence between sand and clay *Miller.*

Though worms devour me, though I turn to *mould*,
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold. *Sandys's Ps.*

The black earth, every where obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould*. *Woodward.*

3. Matter of which any thing is made.

When the world began,
One common mass composed the *mould* of man. *Dryden.*
Nature form'd me of her softest *mould*,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me ever below my weak sex *Addison's Cat.*

4. [*Motde*, Spanish, *moule*, French.] The matrix in which any thing is cast, in which any thing receives its form.

If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared, it may be easily perceived they had all one original *mould*. *Hooker, b.*

A dangerous president were left for the casting of prayers into certain poetical *moulds*. *Hooker, b. v.*

French churches all cast according unto that *mould* which Calvin had made. *Hooker.*

My wife comes foremost, then the honour'd *mould*
Wherein this trunk was framed. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments cleave not to their *mould*,
But with the end of use. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as you make the *moulds*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 502.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit *moulds* prepar'd, from which he form'd
First his own tools, then what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more pure and perfect than the former, as if this was a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross and coarse parts, and then cast the mass again into a new and better *mould*. *Burnet.*

Sure our souls were near allied, and thine
Cast in the same poetick *mould* with mine *Dryden.*

Here in fit *moulds* to human nations known,
Are cast the several kinds of precious stone. *Blackmore.*

4. Cast, form.

No mates for you,
Unless you were of gentler, milder *mould* *Shakespeare.*

William earl of Pembroke was a man of another *mould*, and making, and of another fame, being the most universally beloved of any man of that age, and, having a great office in the court, he made the court itself better esteemed, and more reverenced in the country. *Clarendon.*

Learn
What creatures there inhabit, of what *mould*,
Or substance, how endu'd, and what their pow'r,
And where their weakness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ii.

So must the writer, whose productions should
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar *mould* *Waller.*

From the main-top joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their *mould* bring new supplies. *Dryd.*

Hans Carvel, impotent and old,
Married a miss of London *mould* *Prior.*

5. The future or contexture of the skull.

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.

In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,
And will be found with peril and with pain,
Nor can the man that *moulds* in idle cell
Unto her happy mansion attain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

There be some houses wherein sweet meats will relent, and baked meats will *mould*, more than in others. *Bacon.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

Very coarse, hoary, *mouldied* bread the soldiers thrust upon their spears, railing against Ferdinando, who made no better provision. *Knolles's Hist of the Turks.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form, to shape; to model.

I feel
Of what coarse metal ye are *moulded*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak,
Why this was *moulded* on a porringer,
A velvet dish, fie, fie, 'tis lewd. *Shakespeare.*

The king had taken such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a master piece, and to *mould* him platonically to his own idea. *Hatton's Buckingham.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay
To *mould* me man? *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* x.

He forgeth and *mouldeth* metals, and builds houses. *Hale.*

By the force of education we may *mould* the minds and manners of youth into what shape we please, and give them the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain.

Then rose the seed of chaos, and of night,
To dull and venal a new world to *mould*,
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

A faction in England, under the name of puritan, *moulded* up their new schemes of religion with republican principles in government. *Swift.*

For you alone he rules
The fire that forms a manly soul,
Then, to compleat it ev'ry way,
He *moulded* it with female clay *Swift's Alfred.*

Fabels would never learn any moral lessons till they were *moulded* into the form of some action or fable like those of *Æsop.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.*

2. To knead as, to *mould* bread. *Ainsw.*

MOULDABLE *adj.* [from *mould.*] What may be moulded.

The differences of figurable and not figurable, *mouldable* and not *mouldable*, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

MOULDER *n. s.* [from *mould.*] He who moulds.

To MOULDER *v. n.* [from *mould.*] To be turned to dust, to perish in dust, to be ruined.

If he had fallen, the enemies army would have *mouldered* to nothing, and been exposed to any advantage he would take *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Whatsoever *moulders*, or is washed away, is carried down into the lower grounds, and nothing ever brought back again. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Those formed stones despoiled of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and *moulder* away, and are frequently found defaced, and broken to pieces. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p.* v.

To them by smiling Jove 'twas giv'n,
Great William's glories to reveal,
When statues *moulder*, and when arches fall. *Prior.*

Finding his congregation *moulder* every Sunday, and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish a little Latin in his turn. *Addison's Spect.* N° 221.

To MOULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould.*] To turn to dust; to crumble.

The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age, or rent by an earthquake. *Addison on Italy.*

With nodding arches, broken temples spread,
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;
Some feel the silent stroke of *mouldering* age,
Some, hostile fury. *Pope.*

MOULDINESS *n. s.* [from *mouldy.*] The state of being mouldy.

Flesh, fish, and plants, after a *mouldiness*, rottenness, or corrupting, will tend to breed worms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

MOULDING. *n. s.* [from *mould.*] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

Hollow *mouldings* are required in the work. *Moxon.*

MOULDWARP *n. s.* [molb and peorpan, Saxon.] A mole, a small animal that throws up the earth.

Above the reach of loathful sensual lust,
Whose base effect through cowardly distrust
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven flie,
But like a *mouldwarp* in the earth doth lie. *Spenser.*

While they play the *mouldwarps*, unsavory damps distemper their heads with annoyance only for the present. *Carew.*

With guns we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the fichat and the *mouldwarp*. *Walton's Angler.*

MOULDY. *adj.* [from *mould.*] Overgrown with concretions.

Is thy name *mouldy*?
—Yea.
—'Tis the more time thou wert us'd.
—Ha, ha, ha, most excellent. things that are *mouldy* lack use. Very well, Sir John. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The marble looks white and fresh, as being exposed to the winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually fretting it preserves itself from that *mouldy* colour which others contract. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

To MOULT. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers, to lose feathers.

Some birds upon *moulting* turn colour, as Robin-red-breasts, and after *moulting*, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*

Time shall *moult* away his wings,
Ere he shall discover
In the wide whole world again
Such a constant lover. *Suckling.*

The widow'd turtle hangs her *moulting* wings,
And to the woods in mournful murmurs sings. *Garth.*

To MOUNCH } *v. a.* [*manger*, to eat much. *Minsh.* This word
To MAUNCH. } is retained in Scotland, and denotes the obtunded action of toothless gums on a hard crust, or any thing eatable: it seems to be a corruption of the French word *manger*. *Macbean.*]

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap
And *mounch'd*, and *mounch'd*, and *mounch'd*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

MOUND.

M O U

MOUND. *n. f.* [munbian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth and stone.

His broad branches laden with rich fee,
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound
Of this great garden, compass'd with a *mound*. *Fairy Q.*

The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves
The *mounds* into salt tears. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

God had thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound*, high rais'd. *Milton.*

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law, such as laughed at the sword of vengeance which divine justice brandished in their faces. *South's Sermons.*

Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the *mounds*. *Dryden.*

The state of Milan is like a vast garden surrounded by a noble *mound*-work of rocks and mountains. *Addison.*

To MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT *n. f.* [*mont*, French, *mons*, Latin.]

1. A mountain, a hill.

Jacob offered sacrifice upon the *mount*. *Gen.* xxxi. 54.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new *mounts* of snow. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place.

He might see what *mounts* they had in short time cast, and what a number there was of brave and warlike soldiers. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

3. A publick treasure; a bank. Now obsolete.

These examples confirmed me in a resolution to spend my time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.]

1. To rise on high.

Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her nest on high? *Job* xxxix. 27.

I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap,
Lest leaden slumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I should *mount* with wings of victory. *Shakespeare.*

A base ignoble mind,
That *mounts* no higher than a bird can soar. *Shakespeare.*

The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high,
And meets half way new fires that show'r from sky. *Cowley.*

If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would kindle jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder which should serve to *mount* over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of drawing upward to the sun; not considering, that they have no more time allowed them in their *mounting* than the single revolution of a day; and that when the light goes from them, they are of necessity to fall. *Dryd.*

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish. *Job* xx. 6.

3. To get on horseback.

He
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,
Cry'd, oh! and *mounted*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. [For *amount*.] To rise in value.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*. *Pope.*

To MOUNT. *v. a.*

1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that *mounts* the liquor till 't runs o'er,
Seeming to augment, wastes it. *Shakespeare.*

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high,
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye? *Shakesp.*

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to *mount* herself by. *Ral.*

2. To ascend; to climb.

Shall we *mount* again the rural throne,
And rule the country kingdoms, once our own? *Drydn.*

3. To place on horseback.

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Of these he chose the fairest and the best,
To *mount* the Trojan troop. *Dryden's Æn.*

Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well-disciplined, but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end. fancy without reason, is like a horse without a rider; and reason without fancy is not well *mounted*. *Grew's Cos. b.* i.

4. To embellish with ornaments.

5. *To* MOUNT *guard*. To do duty and watch at any particular post.

6. *To* MOUNT *a cannon*. To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTAIN. *n. f.* [*montagne*, French.] A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth.

I had been drowned, a death that I abhor; for the water swells a man, and what a thing should I have been when I had been swelled! I should have been a *mountain* of mummy. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,
To make an envious *mountain* on my back,
Where sits deformity to mock my body. *Shakespeare.*

From Acmon's hands a rolling stone there came,
So large, it half deserv'd a *mountain*'s name! *Dryden.*

MO'UNTAIN. *adj.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains, belonging to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

Now for our *mountain* sport, up to yond hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

You may as well forbid the *mountain* pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakesp.*

MOUNTAINEER. *n. f.* [from *mountain*.]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains.

A few *mountaineers* may escape, enough to continue human race; and yet illiterate rustick, as *mountaineers* always are. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Amitternian troops, of mighty fame,
And *mountaineers*, that from Severus came. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A savage; a free booter; a rustick.

Yield, rustick *mountaineer*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

No savage, fierce banditti, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity *Milton.*

MO'UNTAINET. *n. f.* [from *mountain*.] A hillock; a small mount. Elegant, but not in use.

Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*

MO'UNTAINOUS. *adj.* [from *mountain*.]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot of the mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, when you measure the height of a mountain, or of a *mountainous* land, in respect of the sea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Large as mountains, huge; bulky.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
Mountainous error would be too highly heapt
For truth to o'erpeer. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible] the easie[illegible],
Mountainous heaps of wonders rise,
Whose tow'ring strength will ne'er submit
To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains.

In destructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant and *mountainous* people, that can give no account of the time past. *Bacon's Essays.*

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mountainous*.] State of being full of mountains.

Armenia is so called from the *mountainousness* of it. *Brerewood on Learning.*

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *n. f.* [*oreoselinum*, Lat.] A plant.

The *mountain-parsley* hath a rose-shaped umbellated flower, consisting of several leaves, placed in a circular order, resting on the empalement, which afterwards becomes a fruit composed of two seeds, which are oval, plain, large, streaked and bordered, and sometimes cast off their cover, the leaves are like parsley. *Miller.*

MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *n. f.* [*chamærhododendron*, Lat.] A plant.

The *mountain-rose* hath a tubulous flower, consisting of one leaf, shaped somewhat like a funnel; from whose cup arises the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, divided into five cells, in which are contained many very small seeds. *Miller.*

MO'UNTANT. *adj.* [*montans*, Lat.] Rising on high.

Hold up, you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*; you're not oathable,
Although, I know, you'll swear. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

MO'UNTEBANK *n. f.* [*montare in banco*, Italian.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures.

I bought an unction of a *mountebank*
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare,
Can save the thing from death *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

She, like a *mountebank*, did wound
And stab herself with doubts profound,
Only to shew with how small pain
The sores of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras, p.* i.

But Æschylus, says Horace in some page,
Was the first *mountebank* that trod the stage. *Dryden.*

It looks so like a *mountebank* to boast of infallible cures *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters, prating *mountebanks*,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakespeare.*

There are *mountebanks*, and smatterers in state. *L'Estrange.*

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot's Hist of John Bull.*

To MO'UNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

MO'UNTENANCE. *n. f.* Amount of a thing. *Spenser.*

Mo'UNTER. *n. f.* [from *mount*] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own,
Such nimbleneſs was never ſhown,
They were two gallant *mounters*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
Few bankers will to heav'n be *mounters* *Swift.*

Mo'UNTY. *n. f.* [*monter*, French.] The riſe of a hawk.

The ſport which Baſilius would ſhew to Zemane, was the *mounty* at a heron, which getting up on his waggling wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminiſhed the ſight of himſelf. *Sidney.*

To MOURN. *v. n.* [rounnan, Saxon.]

1. To grieve; to be ſorrowful.

Abrahim came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep. *Geneſ.*
I *mourn* in my complaint. *Pſal.* lv. 2.
This day is holy, *mourn* not, nor weep. *Neh.* viii. 9
The people ſhall *mourn* over it. *Hoſea* x. 5
My vineyard being deſolate, *mourneth* unto me. *Jer.* xii.
They made an appointment to *mourn* with him, and to comfort him. *Job* ii. 11.
They rejoice at the preſence of the ſun, and *mourn* at the abſence thereof. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt* N°. 493.

2. To wear the habit of ſorrow

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood? *Shak.*
Friends in ſable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps they *mourn* a year;
They bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the puppet ſhow *Pope.*

3. To preſerve appearance of grief.

The days of *mourning* for my father are at hand, then will I ſlay Jacob. *Gen.* xxvii. 41.
Feign thyſelf to be a mourner, and put on *mourning* apparel. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 2.

Publiſh it that ſhe is dead;
Maintain a *mourning* oſtentation,
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakeſp. Much about nothing.*

To MOURN. *v. a*

1. To grieve for, to lament.

The muſe that *mourns* him now his happy triumph ſung. *Dryden.*
Portius himſelf oft falls in tears before me,
As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To utter in a ſorrowful manner.

The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her ſad ſong *mourneth* well. *Milton.*

MOURNE. *n. f.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a ſtaff; the part of a lance to which the ſteel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He carried his lances, which though ſtrong to give a lancely blow indeed, yet ſo were they coloured with hooks near the *mourne*, that they prettily repreſented ſheep hooks. *Sidney.*

MO'URNER. *n. f.* [from *mourn.*]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves.

The kindred of the queen muſt die at Pomfret.
—Indeed I am no *mourner* for that news,
Becauſe they have been ſtill my adverſaries. *Shakeſpeare.*
To cure thy woe, ſhe ſhews thy fame;
Leſt the great *mourner* ſhould forget
That all the race whence Orange came,
Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior*

2. One who follows a funeral in black.

A woman that had two daughters buried one, and *mourners* were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
He lives to be chief *mourner* for his ſon,
Before his face his wife and brother burns. *Dryden.*

3. Something uſed at funerals.

The *mourner* ough and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*

MO'URNFUL. *adj.* [*mourn* and *full.*]

1. Having the appearance of ſorrow.

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds,
Nor mournful bell ſhall ring her burial. *Shakeſpeare.*
The winds within the quiv'ring branches play'd,
And dancing trees a *mournful* muſick made. *Dryden.*

2. Cauſing ſorrow

Upon his tomb
Shall be engrav'd the ſack of Orleans;
The treach'rous manner of his *mournful* death. *Shakeſp.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling ſorrow.

The *mournful* fair,
Oft as the rolling years return,
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,
Shall viſit her diſtinguiſh'd urn. *Prior.*

4. Betokening ſorrow, expreſſive of grief.

No *mournful* bell ſhall ring her burial. *Shakeſpeare.*
On your family's old monument
Hang *mournful* epitaphs. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'URNFULLY. *adv.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrowfully, with ſorrow.

Beat the drum, that it ſpeak *mournfully*. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'URNFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mournful.*]

1. Sorrow; grief.
2. Show of grief; appearance of ſorrow

MO'URNING. *n. ſ.* [from *mourn*]

1. Lamentation; ſorrow.

Woe is me, who will deliver me in thoſe days? the beginning of ſorrows and great *mournings*. 2 *Eſd* xvi. 18.

2. The dreſs of ſorrow

They through the maſter-ſtreet the corps convey'd,
The houſes to their tops with black were ſpread,
And ev'n the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

MO'URNINGLY. *adv.* [from *mourning*] With the appearance of ſorrowing.

The king ſpoke of him admiringly and *mourningly*. *Shak.*

MOUSE *n. ſ.* [mus, Saxon. *muis*, Dutch.] The ſmalleſt of all beaſts; a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields, deſtroyed by cats.

The eagle England being in prey,
To her unguarded neſt the weaſel Scot
Comes ſneaking, and ſo ſucks her princely eggs;
Playing the *mouſe* in abſence of the cat. *Shakeſpeare.*
Theſe ſhall be unclean; the weaſle, the *mouſe*, and the tortoiſe. *Lev.* xi. 29.
Where *mice* and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verſe luxuriouſly were fed *Dryden.*
This ſtructure of hair I have obſerved in the hair of cats, rats, and *mice*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol*

To MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To catch mice.

An eagle tow'ring, in his pride of place
Was by a *mouſing* owl hawk'd at and kill'd *Shakeſpeare*

2. I ſuppoſe it means, in the following paſſage, ſly; inſidious; or predatory, rapacious; intereſted.

A whole aſſembly of *mouſing* ſaints, under the maſk of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Eſtrange*

MO'USE-EAR. *n. ſ.* [*myoſotis*, Lat.]

The *mouſe-ear* hath the whole appearance of chick-weed; but the flower is larger, and the fruit ſhaped like an ox's horn, gaping at the top, and full of ſmall round ſeeds. *Miller.*

MO'USEHUNT. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hunt.*] Mouſer, one that hunts mice.

You have been a *mouſe-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

MO'USE-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hole.*] Small hole; hole at which a mouſe only may run in

He puts the prophets in a *mouſe hole*: the laſt man ever ſpeaks the beſt reaſon. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
He can creep in at a *mouſe-hole*, but he ſoon grows too big ever to get out again. *Stillingfleet.*

MO'USER. *n. ſ* [from *mouſe.*] One that catches mice.

Puſs, a madam, will be a *mouſer* ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*
When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if ſhe be a good *mouſer*. *Swift.*

MOUSETAIL. *n. ſ* An herb.

MO'USE-TRAP. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *trap*] A ſnare or gin in which mice are taken.

Many analogal motions in animals, I have reaſon to conclude, in their principle are not ſimply mechanical, although a *mouſe-trap*, or Architas dove, moved mechanically *Hale.*

Madam,
With her own hand the *mouſe-trap* baited. *Prior.*

MOUTH. *n. ſ.* [muð, Saxon.]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received.

The dove came in; and lo, in her *mouth* was an olive leaf. *Gen.* viii. 11.
There can be no reaſon given, why a viſage ſomewhat longer, or a wider *mouth*, could not have conſiſted with a ſoul *Locke.*

2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a veſſel by which it is filled and emptied.

He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daring them to fight. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a baſon of water, and turn the *mouth* of a glaſs over the candle, and it will make the water riſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 889.
The *mouth* is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itſelf in an oval figure. *Addiſon.*
The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous toward the bottom than the *mouth*, Ptolemy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. The inſtrument of ſpeaking

Riotous madneſs,
To be entangled with theſe *mouth*-made vows,
Which break themſelves in ſwearing. *Shakeſpeare.*
Either our hiſtory ſhall with full *mouth*
Speak freely of our acts, or elſe our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a tongueleſs *mouth*,
Not worſhipp'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
We will call the damſel, and inquire at her *mouth*. *Gen* xxiv. 57.
Every body's *mouth* will be full on it for the firſt four days, and in four more the ſtory will talk itſelf aſleep. *L'Eſtrange.*
In the innocent age of the world, it was in every body's *mouth* that the ſon was about to marry. *L'Eſtrange.*

Having frequently in our *mouths* the name eternity, we must have some positive idea of it. *Locke.*

There is a certain sentence got into every man's *mouth*, that God accepts the will for the deed. *South's Sermons.*

4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burlesque language.

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Add.*

5. Cry, voice.

Coward dogs
Most spend their *mouths*, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

The boar
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

You don't now thunder in the capitol,
With all the *mouths* of Rome to second thee. *Addison.*

6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face, in this sense, is said to *make mouths*.

Persevere, counterfeit sad looks,
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shakespeare.*

Against whom make ye a wide *mouth*, and draw out the tongue? *Isa.* lvii. 4.

Why they should keep running asses at Coleshill, or how making *mouths* turns to account in Warwickshire more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend. *Addison.*

7. *Down in the* MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.

But, upon bringing the net ashore, it proved to be only one great stone, and a few little fishes: upon this disappointment they were *down in the mouth*. *L'Estrange.*

To MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.

Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

When Progne's or Thyestes' feast they write,
And for the *mouthing* actor verse indite;
Thou neither like a bellows swell'st thy face,
Nor canst thou strain thy throat. *Dryden's Persius.*

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate. *Addison.*

To MOUTH. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.

Speak the speech as I pronounced it, trippingly on the tongue: but if you *mouth* it, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Twitch'd by the sleeve he *mouths* it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is slaver'd o'er. *Dryden.*

2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.

Corne carried let such as be poore go and glean,
And after thy cattel to *mouth* it up clean. *Tusser's Husb.*

Death lines his dead chaps with steel,
The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
And now he feasts *mouthing* the flesh of men. *Shakesp.*

3. To seize in the mouth.

He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw; first *mouth'd* to be last swallow'd. *Shakesp Hamlet.*

Lucilius never fear'd the times;
Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,
He *mouth'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*

4. To form by the mouth.

In regard the cub comes forth involved in the chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear asunder; the beholder at first sight imputes the ensuing form to the *mouthing* of the dam. *Br. Vulgar Err.*

MO'UTHED. *adj.* [from *mouth*.]

1. Furnished with a mouth.

One tragick sentence if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
Or well *mouth'd* Booth with emphasis proclaims. *Pope.*

2. In composition, foul *mouthed* or contumelious; mealy *mouthed* or bashful; and a hard *mouthed* horse, or a horse not obedient to the bit.

MO'UTH-FRIEND. *n. f.* [*mouth* and *friend*.] One who professes friendship without intending it.

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends*: smoke and lukewarm water
Is your perfection. *Shakespeare.*

MO'UTHFUL. *n. f.* [*mouth* and *full*.]

1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Any proverbially small quantity.

A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back. *L'Estrange.*

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air. *Dryden's Juv.*

MO'UTH-HONOUR. *n. f.* [*mouth* and *honour*.] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have, but in their stead,
Curses not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath. *Shakesp.*

MO'UTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mouth*.] Without a mouth.

MOW. *n. f.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up: hay in *mow*, is hay laid up in a house; hay in *rick*, is hay heaped together in a field.

Learne skilfully how
Each grain for to laie by itself on a *mow*. *Tusser's Husb.*

Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind shall view,
Woods, dairy, barn, and *mows* our passion knew. *Gay.*

Beans when moist give in the *mow*. *Mortimer's Husb.*

To MOW. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*. [mapan, Saxon. *Mow* the noun is pronounced as *now*; *mow* verb as *mo*.]

1. To cut with a scythe.

Of all the seed that in my youth was sowne,
Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown*. *Spenser.*

The care you have
To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praise. *Shakesp. Henry VI. p.* iii.

Forth he goes,
Like to a harvest man, that's task'd to *mow*
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings*. *Amor vin.*

Whatever
The scythe of time *mows* down, devour unspar'd. *Milton.*

Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammomile. *Evelyn.*

2. To cut down with speed and violence.

He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his passage poll'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
Have we *mow'd* down. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Thou and I, marching before our troops,
May taste fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a passage,
Begin the noble harvest of the field. *Dryden's All for Love:*

Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lay,
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,
Mows off his head. *Dryden's Æn.*

To MOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To MOW. *v. n.* To gather the harvest.

Gold, though the heaviest metal, hither swims:
Ours is the harvest where the Indians *mow*,
We plough the deep, and reap what others sow. *Waller.*

MOW. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from *mouth*; *moue*, French.] Wry mouth; distorted face. This word is now out of use, but retained in Scotland.

The very abjects came together against me unawares, making *mows* at me. *Psal.* xxxv. 15. *Common Prayer.*

Apes and monkeys,
'Twixt two such shes, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mows* the other. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Those that would make *mowes* at him while my father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little. *Shakesp.*

To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face.

Some Smithfield ruffian takes up some new *mowing* with the mouth, some wrenching with the shoulder, some fresh, new oath, that is not stale, but will run round in the mouth. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Mohu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of mopping and *mowing*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

For every trifle are they set upon me;
Sometimes like apes that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To MOWBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn*.] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

House it not green, lest it *mowburn*. *Mortimer's Husb.*

MO'WER. *n. f.* [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a scythe.

Set *mowers* a mowing, where medow is grown. *Tusser.*

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the *mower's* swath. *Shakesp.*

All else cut off,
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers*
A head of thistles. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Mowers and reapers, who spend the most part of the hot Summer days exposed to the sun, have the skin of their hands of a darker colour than before. *Boyle.*

MO'XA. *n. f.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MO'YLE. *n. f.* A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass.

Ordinary husbandmen should quit breeding of horses, and betake themselves to *moyles*; a beast which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indifferently well, carry great burthens, and hath also a pace swift and easy enough. *Carew.*

'Twould tempt a *moyle* to fury. *May.*

MUCH. *adj.* [*mycker*, Swedish; *mucho*, Spanish.] Large in quantity; long in time, many in number.

Let us know
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword,
And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth,
That else must perish here. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out, and shalt gather but little in; for the locust shall consume it. *Deut.* xxviii. 38.

I am well served, to take so *much* pains for one resolved to make away with himself. *L'Estrange.*

You

You were preſſed for the ſea-ſervice, and got off with
Swift's Rules to Servants.

MUCH. *adv.*

1. In a great degree; by far.
Lab. thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen.* xxvi. 16.
Excellent ſpeech becometh not a fool, *much* leſs do lying
Prov. xvii. 17.
c.
have had fathers of our fleſh which corrected us, and
ve them reverence, ſhall we not *much* rather be in ſub-
unto the Father of ſpirits, and live? *Heb.* xii. 9.
they eſcaped not who refuſed him that ſpoke on earth,
re ſhall not we eſcape, if we turn away from him
that ſpeaketh from heaven. *Heb.* xii. 25.
newhat aw'd, I ſhook with holy fear,
t not ſo *much* but that I noted wel.
Who did the moſt in ſong and dance excel. *Dryden.*

2. To a certain degree.
He charged them that they ſhould tell no man: but the
more he charged them, ſo *much* the more a great deal they
publiſhed it. *Mark* vii. 36.

3. To a great degree.
So ſpake, ſo wiſh'd *much* humbled Eve, but fate
Subſcrib'd not. *Milt.*
To thee thy *much*-afflicted mother flies,
And on thy ſuccour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*
Your *much*-lov'd fleet ſhall ſoon
Beſiege the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryden.*
If his rules of reaſon be not better than his rules for health,
he is not like to be *much* followed. *Baker's Ref. in Learning.*
Oh *much* experienc'd man! *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Sad from my natal hour my days have ran,
A *much* afflicted, much enduring man. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Often, or long.
You pine, you languiſh, love to be alone,
Think *much*, ſpeak little, and in ſpeaking, ſigh. *Dryden.*
Homer ſhall laſt, like Alexander, long,
As *much* recorded, and as often ſung. *Granville.*

4. Nearly.
All left the world *much* as they found it, ever unquiet, ſubject to changes and revolutions. *Temple.*

MUCH. *n. ſ.*

1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity.
They gathered againſt Moſes and Aaron, and ſaid, Ye
take too *much* upon you. *Num.* xvi. 3.
Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the little I receive. *Dryden's Iliad.*
They have *much* of the poetry of Mecænas, but little of
his liberality. *Dryden's Pref. to All for Love.*
The fate of love is ſuch,
That ſtill it ſees too little or too *much*. *Dryden.*
Much ſuff'ring heroes next their honours claim;
Thoſe of leſs noiſy and leſs guilty fame,
Fair virtue's ſilent train. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*

2. More than enough, a heavy ſervice or burthen.
Thou think'ſt it *much* to tread the ooze
Of the ſalt deep. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton*
This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man ſhould die for love,
And with their miſtreſs join'd in cloſe debate. *Dryden.*

3. Any aſſignable quantity or degree.
The waters covered the chariots and horſemen; there remained not ſo *much* as one. *Exod* xiv. 28
We will cut wood out of Lebanon as *much* as thou ſhalt
need. 2 *Chron.* ii. 16.
The matter of the univerſe was created before the flood,
and if any more was created, then there muſt be as *much* annihilated to make room for it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Who is there of whom we can with any rational aſſurance,
or perhaps ſo *much* as likelihood, affirm, here is a man whoſe
nature is renewed, whoſe heart is changed. *South's Sermons.*

4. An uncommon thing; ſomething ſtrange.
It was *much* that one that was ſo great a lover of peace
ſhould be happy in war. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
It is *much*, if men were from eternity, that they ſhould not
find out the way of writing all that long duration which had
paſt before that time. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

5. *To make* MUCH *of.* To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper.
Though he knew his diſcourſe was to entertain him from
a more ſtreight parley, yet he durſt not but kiſs his rod, and
gladly make *much* of that entertainment which ſhe allotted
unto him. *Sidney, b.* ii.
The king underſtanding of their adventure, ſuddenly falls
to take a pride in making *much* of them, extolling them with
infinite praiſes. *Sidney, b.* ii.
When thou cameſt firſt,
Thou ſtroak'd'ſt, and mad'ſt *much* of me, and would'ſt
give me
Water with berries in't. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

MUCH *at one.* Of equal value; of equal influence.
Then prayers are vain as curſes, *much at one*
In a ſlave's mouth, againſt a monarch's pow'r. *Dryden.*

MU'CHWHAT. *adv.* [*much* and *what.*] Nearly.
The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the
fancy of another, it is there received; and the ſame kind of
ſtrings being moved, and *muchwhat* after the ſame manner as
in the firſt imaginant. *Glanville's Scep. c.* 24.
The bigneſs of her body and bill, as likewiſe the form of
them, is *muchwhat* as ſwallows. *More's Antidote ag. Atheiſm.*
If we will diſbelieve every thing, becauſe we cannot certainly know all things, we ſhall do *muchwhat* as wiſely as he
who would not uſe his legs becauſe he had no wings to fly.
Locke.
Unleſs he can prove cælibatum a man or a woman, this
Latin will be *muchwhat* the ſame with a ſoleciſm. *Atterbury.*

MU'CHEL. *adj.* for *muckle* or *mickle.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.
He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame,
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might. *Fairy Queen.*

MU'CID. *n. ſ.* [*mucidus*, Lat. *mucre*, Fr.] Slimy; muſty.

MU'CIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mucid.*] Sliminеſs; muſtineſs. *Ainſ.*

MU'CILAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mucilage*, French.] A ſlimy or viſcous body; a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together.
Diſſolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of ſweet almonds,
do commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be
ſtirred, and make the *mucilage* ſomewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*
Your alaternus ſeed move with a broom, that the ſeeds clog
not together, unleſs you will ſeparate it from the *mucilage*,
for then you muſt a little bruiſe it wet. *Evelyn.*
Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage*
adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preſerves the *mucilage* from unſpiſſation. *Ray on the Creation.*

MUCILA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*mucilagineux*, French, from *mucilage.*] Slimy; viſcous; ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity
There is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and
lubrification of the heads or ends of the bones: an oily one,
furniſhed by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, ſupplied by
certain glandules ſeated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*
There is a ſort of magnetiſm in all, not *mucilaginous* but
reſinous gums, even in common roſin. *Grew's Coſmol.*

MUCILA'GINOUS *glands.*
Mucilaginous glands are of two ſorts; ſome are ſmall, and
in a manner miliary glands, becauſe glandules are placed all
upon the ſame ſurface of the membranes which lie over the
articulations; the other ſort are conglomerated, or many
glandules collected and planted one upon another, ſo as to
make a bulk appear conſpicuouſly. *Quincy.*

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mucilaginous.*] Sliminеſs; viſcoſity.

MUCK. *n. ſ.* [meox, Saxon; *myer*, Iſlandick.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds.
Hale out thy *mucke*, and plow out thy ground. *Tuſſer.*
It is uſual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewiſe to
recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with
muck water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practiſed *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 453
The ſwine may ſee the pearl, which yet he values but
with the ordinary *muck*. *Glanville's Apology.*
There are, who
Rich foreign mold, on their ill-natur'd land
Induce abortous, and with fat'ning *muck*
Beſmear the roots. *Philips.*
Morning inſects that in *muck* begun,
Shine, buzz and fly-blow in the ſetting ſun. *Pope.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy.
Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
And low abaſe the high heroick ſpirit
That joys for crowns. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

3. *To run a* MUCK, ſignifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly and attack all that we meet.
Frontleſs and ſatire-proof he ſcow'rs the ſtreets,
And *runs on* Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden.*
Satire's my weapon, but I am too diſcreet
To *run a muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope's Horace.*

To MUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with muck; to dung.
Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *mucked*
Would now be twi-fallowed. *Tuſſer.*

MU'CKENDER. *n. ſ.* [*mouchoir*, French, *mocadero*, Spaniſh; *muccinium*, low Latin.] A handkerchief.
For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
To wipe the ſlabberings of thy ſnotty wit. *Dorſet*

To MU'CKER. *v. n.* [from *muck.*] To ſcramble for money; to hoard up; to get or ſave meanly: a word uſed by *Chaucer*, and ſtill retained in converſation.

MU'CKERER. *n. ſ.* [from *mucker.*] One that muckers.

MU'CKHILL. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *hill.*] A dunghil.
Old Euclio in Plautus, as he went from home, ſeeing a
crowſcrat upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haſte, taking
it for an ill ſign his money was digged up. *Burton.*

MU'CKINESS

Mu'ckiness. *n. f.* [from *mucky.*] Naſtineſs; filth.
Mu'ckle. *adj.* [myċel, Saxon.] Much.
Mu'cksweat. *n. f.* [*muck* and *ſweat*. In this low word, *muck* ſignifies wet, moiſt.] Profuſe ſweat.
Mu'ckworm. *n. f.* [*muck* and *worm.*]
1. A worm that lives in dung.
2. A miſer; a curmudgeon.

Worms ſuit all conditions;
Miſers are *muckworms*, ſilkworms beaus,
And death-watches phyſicians. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Mu'cky. *adj.* [from *muck.*] Naſty; filthy.

Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys.
Fairy Queen.

Mu'cous. *adj.* [*mucoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; viſcous.

The ſalamander being cold in the fourth, and moiſt in the third degree, and having alſo a *mucous* humidity above and under the ſkin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*

About theſe the nerves and other veſſels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* ſubſtance, to moiſten theſe papillæ pyramidales. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Mu'cousness. *n. f.* [from *mucous.*] Slime; viſcoſity.
MUCRO. n. f. [Latin.] A point.

The *mucro* or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this poſition it giving way unto the aſcenſion of the midriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

Mu'cronated. *n. f.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a ſharp point.

Gems are here ſhot into cubes conſiſting of ſix ſides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*

Mu'culent. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viſcous; ſlimy. *Diſt.*
MUCUS. n. f. [Latin.] Is moſt properly uſed for that which flows from the papillary proceſſes through the os cribriforme into the noſtrils; but it is alſo uſed for any ſlimy liquor or moiſture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief paſſages in the body; and it is ſeparated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the ſpittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to diſſolve the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MUD. *n. f.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The ſlime and unctuous matter at the bottom of ſtill water.

The pureſt ſpring is not ſo free from *mud*,
As I am clear from treaſon. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preſerve itſelf. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt* N°. 696.

The channel was dried up, and the fiſh left dead and ſticking in the *mud*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The force of the fluid will ſeparate the ſmalleſt particles, ſo as to leave vacant interſtices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the ſucceeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which muſt be reduced to that figure which gives leaſt reſiſtance to the current. *Arbuthnot.*

A fountain in a darkſome wood,
Nor ſtain'd with falling leaves nor riſing *mud*. *Dryden.*

To Mud. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bury in the ſlime or mud.

I wiſh
Myſelf were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
Where my ſon lies. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to daſh with dirt; to foul by ſtirring up the ſediment.

I ſhall not ſtir in the waters which have been already *muddied* by ſo many contentious enquiries. *Glanville's Scep.*

Mu'ddily. *adv.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucretius writ not only looſely and *muddily*, with little art, and much leſs care, but alſo in a time which was not yet ſufficiently purged from barbariſm. *Dryden.*

Mu'ddiness. *n. f.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidneſs; foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment.

Our next ſtage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber, the ſeaſon of the year, the *muddineſs* of the ſtream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the firſt view of it. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Turn the bottle upſide down; by this means you will not loſe one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddineſs*. *Swift.*

To Mu'ddle. *v. a.* [from *mud.*]
1. To make turbid, to foul; to make muddy.

The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and ſpoil the drink. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Yet let the goddeſs ſmile or frown,
Bread we ſhall eat, or white or brown;
And in a cottage, or a court,
Drink fine champagne, or *muddled* port. *Prior.*

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify.

I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*: they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbuth. Hiſt of John Bull.*

Epicurus ſeems to have had his brains ſo *muddled* and confounded, that he ſcarce ever kept in the right way, though

the main maxim of his philoſophy was to truſt to his ſenſes and follow his noſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Mu'ddy. *adj.* [from *mud.*]
1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-ſeeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To *muddy* death. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Carry it among the whiſtlers in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch cloſe by the Thames. *Shakeſp.*

Who can a pure and cryſtal current bring
From ſuch a *muddy* and polluted ſpring? *Sandys's Paraph.*

I ſtrove in vain th' infected blood to cure,
Streams will run *muddy* where the ſpring's impure. *Roſcom.*

Till by the fury of the ſtorm full blown,
The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryden.*

Out of the true fountains of ſcience painters and ſtatuaries are bound to draw, without amuſing themſelves with dipping in ſtreams which are often *muddy*, at leaſt troubled; I mean the manner of their maſters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*

2. Impure, dark; groſs.

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal ſounds;
But whilſt this *muddy* veſture of decay
Doth groſſly cloſe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you chuſe, for the compoſition of ſuch ointment, ſuch ingredients as do make the ſpirits a little more groſs or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*

2. A bird ſo called. *Ainſ.*
3 Soiled with mud.

His paſſengers
Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry ſhore. *Dryden.*

4. Dark; not bright.

The black
A more inferior ſtation ſeeks,
Leaving the fiery red behind,
And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift's Miſcel.*

5. Cloudy; dull.

Do'ſt think I am ſo *muddy*, ſo unſettl'd,
To appoint myſelf in this vexation. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Yet I,
A dull and *muddy* mettled raſcal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cauſe,
And can ſay nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To Mu'ddy. *v. a.* [from *mud.*] To make muddy, to cloud; to diſturb.

The people *muddied*
Thick and unwholeſome in their thoughts and whiſpers.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

Exceſs, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a ſtrong-water-ſhop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; *muddies* the beſt wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew's Coſmol. b. i.*

Mu'dsucker. *n. f.* [*mud* and *ſuck.*] A ſea fowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correſpond to that way of life; and in *mudſuckers*, two of the toes are ſomewhat joined, that they may not eaſily ſink. *Derham.*

Mudwa'll. *n. f.* [*mud* and *wall.*]
1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and ſuffering it to dry.

If conſcience contract ruſt or ſoil, a man may as well expect to ſee his face in a *mudwall*, as that ſuch a conſcience ſhould give him a true report of his condition. *South's Serm.*

2. A bird ſo called. *Ainſ.*

Mudwa'lled. *adj.* [*mud* and *wall.*] Having a mudwall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;
Preſent a turkey, or a hen,
To thoſe might better ſpare them ten. *Prior.*

To Mue. *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.
Muff. *n. f.* [*muff*, Swediſh.] A ſoft cover for the hands in Winter.

Feel but the difference ſoft and rough,
This a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Cleaveland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,
Not fan, not *muff*. *Suckling.*

The lady of the ſpotted *muff* began. *Dryden.*

A child that ſtands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, ſays he ſtands upon ſomething, he knows not what. *Locke.*

To Mu'ffle. *v. a.* [from *mouffle*, French, a winter glove.]
1. To cover from the weather.

His *muffled* feature ſpeaks him a recluſe,
His ruins prove him a religious houſe. *Cleaveland.*

You muſt be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addiſon.*

2. To blindfold.

Alas that love, whoſe view is *muffled* ſtill,
Should without eyes ſee pathways to his will. *Shakeſpeare.*

We've

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Our underſtandings lie grovelling in this lower region, *muffled* up in miſts and darkneſs. *Glanville's Sc.*

Loſs of ſight is the miſery of life, and uſually the forerunner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South's Sermons.*

Bright Lucifer
That night his heav'nly form obſcur'd with tears,
And ſince he was forbid to leave the ſkies,
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

One *muffled* up in the infallibility of his ſect, will not enter into debate with a perſon that will queſtion any of thoſe things which to him are ſacred. *Locke.*

3. To conceal, to involve.

This is one of the ſtrongeſt examples of a perſonation that ever was: although the king's manner of ſhewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath ſo *muffled* it, that it hath left it almoſt as a myſtery. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

No *muffling* clouds, nor ſhades infernal, can
From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandys's Paraph.*

The thoughts of kings are like relig ous groves,
The walks of *muffled* gods. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkneſs and ſuperſtition. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull*

To MU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*maſſelen*, *moſſelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak inwardly, to ſpeak without clear and diſtinct articulation.

The freedom or apertneſs and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving ſomewhat more of aſpiration; and the cloſeneſs and *muffling*, and lazineſs of ſpeaking, render the ſound of ſpeech different. *Holder.*

MU'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *muffle*.]

1. A cover for the face.

Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to ſignify to you that fortune is blind. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Mr Hales has found out the beſt expedients for preventing immediate ſuffocation from tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers* which imbibe theſe vapours. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. A part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwiſe he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and ſo eſcape. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Iſa.* iii. 19.

MUFTI. *n. ſ.* [a Turkiſh word.] The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* derives it from *mugl*, Welſh, warm.] A cup to drink in.

Ah Bowzybee, why didſt thou ſtay ſo long?
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wond'rous ſtrong. *Gay.*

MU'GGY. } *adj.* [A cant word.] Moiſt, damp; mouldy.
MU'GGISH }

Cover with ſtones, or *muggy* ſtraw, to keep it moiſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MU'GHOUSE *n. ſ.* [*mug* and *houſe*.] An alehouſe, a low houſe of entertainment.

Our ſex has dar'd the *mughouſe* chiefs to meet,
And purchas'd fame in many a well fought ſtreet. *Tickell.*

MUGIENT. *adj.* [*mugiens*, Latin.] Bellowing.

That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noiſe or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the ſame in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but ſuddenly excluding it again, is not eaſily made out. *Brown.*

MU'GWORT *n. ſ.* [*mucxpypt*, Saxon; *artemiſia*, Lat.]

The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like thoſe of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches: the flowers are of a purpliſh colour, and the leaves terminate in ſharp points cut into many ſegments; they are of a dark green on the upper ſide, and hoary on the under ſide. *Miller.*

Some of the moſt common ſimples with us in England are comfry, bugle, Paul's-betony, and *mugwort*. *Wiſeman.*

MULA'TTO. n. ſ [Spaniſh, *mulat*, French, from *mulus*, Lat.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different ſpecies of animals.

MU[illegible] *n. ſ.* [mo[illegible]g, Saxon, *morus*, Lat.]

The *mulberry tree* hath large, rough, roundiſh leaves; the male flowers, or katkins, which have a calyx conſiſting of four leaves, are ſometimes produced upon ſeparate trees, at other times at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree; the fruit is compoſed of ſeveral protuberances, to each [illegible] four ſmall leaves; the ſeeds are roundiſh, ſingly in each protuberance; it is planted for the de[illegible] of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed ſilkworms, in France and Italy, though the Perſians always make uſe of the common black *mulberry* for that purpoſe. *Miller.*

Morton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was content to ſtir *mor* upon a *tun*, and ſometimes a *mulberry tree*, called morus in Latin, out of a tun. *Camden's Remains.*

The ripeſt *mulberry*,
That will not hold the handling. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A body black, round, with ſmall grain like tubercles on the ſurface, not very unlike a *mulberry*. *Woodward's Foſſils.*

MULCT *n. ſ.* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine, a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

Becauſe this is a great part, and Euſebius hath yet ſaid nothing, we will, by way of *mulct* or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon's holy War.*

Look humble upward, ſee his will diſcloſe
The forfeit firſt, and then the fine impoſe;
A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
Had not eternal wiſdom found the way. *Dryden.*

To MULCT. *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Lat. *mulcter*, Fr.] To puniſh with a fine or forfeiture.

Marriage without conſent of parents they do not make void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritors, for the children of ſuch marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

MULE. *n. ſ.* [*mule*, *mulet*, Fr. *mula*, Latin.] An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or ſometimes between a horſe and a ſhe aſs.

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your aſſes, and your dogs, and *mules*,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part. *Shakeſpeare.*

Five hundred aſſes yearly took the horſe,
Producing *mules* of greater ſpeed and force. *Sandys.*

Thoſe effluvia in the male ſeed have the greateſt ſtroke in generation, as is demonſtrable in a *mule*, which doth more reſemble the parent, that is, the aſs, than the female. *Ray.*

Twelve young *mules*, a ſtrong laborious race. *Pope.*

MULETE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*muletier*, Fr. *mulio*, Lat.] Mule-driver; horſe-boy.

Baſe *muleteers*,
Like peaſant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your ſhips are not well mann'd,
Your mariners are *muleteers*, reapers. *Shakeſpeare.*

MULIEBRITY. *n. ſ.* [*muliebris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility, the manners and character of woman.

To MULL. *v. a.* [*molitus*, Latin.]

1. To ſoften and diſpirit, as wine is when burnt and ſweetened. *Hanmer.*

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy
Mull'd, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it.

Drink new cyder *mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*

MU'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*moulnr*, French.] A ſtone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.

The beſt grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *muller* or upper ſtone of the ſame, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *muller* alſo of a flat pebble, by grinding it ſmooth at a grind ſtone. *Peacham.*

MULLE'IN. *n. ſ.* [*verbaſcum*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of the *mullein* conſiſts of one leaf, which expands in a circular form, and is cut into ſeveral ſegments, out of the centre ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes an oval-pointed fruit, divided into two cells by a middle partition filled with ſmall angular ſeeds. *Miller.*

MU'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*mullus*, Lat. *muret*, Fr.] A ſea fiſh.

Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?
Yet for ſmall turbots ſuch eſteem profeſs. *Pope's Horace.*

MU'LLGRUBS. *n. ſ.* Twiſting of the guts. *Ainſ.*

MU'LLOCK. *n. ſ.* Rubbiſh. *Ainſ.*

MULSE. *n. ſ.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Dict.*

MULTA'NGULAR. [*multus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Many cornered, having many corners; polygonal.

MULTA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners.

Granates are *multangularly* round. *Grew's Coſmol. b. i.*

MULTA'NGULARNESS. [from *multangular*.] The ſtate of being polygonal, or having many corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *capſula*, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Dict.*

MULTICA'VOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] Full of holes. *Dict.*

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different reſpects; having great diverſity in [illegible].

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the ſtructure of the meaneſt an mal. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

When we conſider this ſo *multifarious* congruity of things in reference to ourſelves, how can we with-hold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us? *More's Antidotes againſt Atheiſm.*

His ſcience is not moved by the guſts of fancy and humour, which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinionists. *Glanville to Albius.*

We could not think of a more comprehenſive expedient, whereby to aſſiſt the frail and torpent memory through ſo *multifarious* and numerous an employment. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *multifarious.*] With multiplicity

If only twenty-four parts may be ſo *multifariouſly* placed, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the ſuppoſition of a thouſand parts, how immenſe muſt that capacity of variation be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *multifarious*] Multiplied diverſity.

According to the *multifariouſneſs* of this imitability, ſo are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris's Miſcel.*

MULTI'FIDOUS. *adj.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions, cleft into many branches.

Theſe animals are only excluded without ſight which are multiparous and *multifidous*, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM. *adj.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having various ſhapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform.* *Milton.*

The beſt way to convince is proving, by ocular demonſtration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the load-ſtone. *Watts.*

MULTIFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

MULTILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*multus* and *latera*, Latin.] Having many ſides. *Dict.*

MULTILOQUOUS. *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative. *Dict.*

MULTINO'MINAL. *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names. *Dict.*

MULTI'PAROUS. *n. ſ.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth

Double formations do often happen to *multiparous* generations, more eſpecially that of ſerpents, whoſe conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various ſhapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous*; or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compenſate that by their often breeding. *Ray on the Creation.*

MULTIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [*multipeda*, Latin.] An inſect with many feet; a ſow or wood-louſe. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another ſeveral times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times. Manford.

MU'LTIPLIABLE. *adj.* [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multiply*] Capable to be multiplied

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *multipliable.*] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'BLE. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

MULTIPLICA'TE *n. ſ.* [from *multiplico*, Latin] Conſiſting of more than one.

In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object ſeen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though ſeen with two or more eyes. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

MULTIPLICA'TION *n. ſ.* [*multiplication*, Fr. *multiplicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind.

Although they had divers ſtiles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity, rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in ſeveral ways than a *multiplication* of eſſence, or real diſtractions of unity in any one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

2. [In arithmetick.]

Multiplication is the increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to underſtand this author's works: his deſcription runs on like a *multiplication* table. *Addiſon on ancient Medals*

MULTIPLICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicatem*, Fr. from *multiplico*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicité*, French]

1. More than one of the ſame kind

Had they diſcourſed rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have aſſerted a *multiplicity* of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another God include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? And if this all be in one, can it be alſo in another? *South's Sermons.*

Company, he thinks, leſſens the ſhame of vice, by ſharing it, and abates the torrent of a common ocrum, by deriving it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the obſerver, he hopes to diſtract it at leaſt by a *multiplicity* of the object. *South's Sermons.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden's Dedication to Juven.*

MULTIPLI'CIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] Manifold. Not uſed.

Amphiſbæna is not an animal of one denomination, for properly that animal is not one, but *multiplicious* or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

MULTIPLI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *multiply.*]

1. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The multiplicator in arithmetick

Multiplication hath the multiplicand, the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr. *multiplico*, Lat.]

1. To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands amongſt us, and *multiplieth* his words againſt God. *Job* xxxv. 37.

He ſhall not *multiply* horſes. *Deut.* xvii. 16.

His birth to our juſt fear gave no ſmall cauſe,
But his growth now to youth's full flower diſplaying
All virtue, grace, and wiſdom, to atchieve
Things higheſt, greateſt, *multiplies* my fears *Milton.*

2. To perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication

From one ſtock of ſeven hundred years, *multiplying* ſtill by twenty, we ſhall find the product to be one thouſand three hundred forty-ſeven millions three hundred ſixty-eight thouſand four hundred and twenty. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number

The *multiplying* brood of the ungodly ſhall not thrive. *Wiſd.* iv. 3.

2. To increaſe themſelves.

The *multiplying* villanies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

We ſee the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of ſinning; how it can increaſe and *multiply* beyond all bounds and meaſures of actual commiſſion. *South's Sermons.*

MULTI'POTENT. *adj.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou ſhould'ſt not bear from me a Greekiſh member
Shakeſpeare's Troil. and Creſſida

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *n. ſ.* [*multus* and *præſentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time.

This fleeveleſs tale of tranſubſtantiation was ſurely brought into the world, and upon the ſtage, by that other fable of the *multipreſence* of Chriſt's body. *Hall*

MULTI'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*multiſcius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILI'QUOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *ſiliqua*, Lat.] The ſame with corniculate: uſed of plants, whoſe ſeed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels. *Bailey.*

MULTI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*multiſonus*, Lat.] Having many ſounds. *Dict.*

MULTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*multitude*, Fr. *multitudo*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being many; the ſtate of being more than one.
2. Number; many; more than one.

It is impoſſible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or ſo great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

3. A great number; looſely and indefinitely

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar

He the vaſt hiſſing *multitude* admires. *Addiſon*

MULTITU'DINOUS. *adj.* [from *multitude*]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy *multitudinous* ſea incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The ſweet that is their poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

MULTI'VAGANT. } *adj.* [*multivagus*, Latin.] That wanders or
MULTI'VAGOUS. } ſtrays much abroad *Dict.*

MULTI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold *Dict.*

MULTO'CULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Mum. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original. It may be obſerved, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips cloſed.] A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak, or reſolution not to ſpeak; ſilence; huſh.

Mum then, and no more proceed — *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*
Well ſaid, maſter; *mum!* and gaze your fill. — *Shakeſp.*
The citizens are *mum*, ſay not a word — *Shak. Rich. III.*
I entruſt it under ſolemn vows
Of *mum*, and ſilence, and the roſe — *Ir*

Mum. *n. ſ.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shembank, upon the river Elbe, is a ſtorehouſe for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunſwick. — *Mortimer.*
Sedulous and ſtout
With bowls of fat'ning *mum*. — *Philips*
The clam'rous crowd is huſh'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all tun'd equal ſend a general hum. — *Pope.*

To Mu'MBLE. *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch, *mutio*, Lat.]

1. To ſpeak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to ſpeak with imperfect ſound or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whoſe dried brain
Is toſt with troubled ſights, and fancies weake
He *mumbled* ſoft, but would not all his ſilence break
Fairy Queen, b. 1.

Peace, you *mumbling* fool,
Utter your gravity o'er a goſſip's bowl. — *Shakeſpeare.*
A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry ſticks, and *mumbling* to herſelf. — *Otway.*

2. To chew; to bite ſoftly; to eat with the lips cloſe.

The man, who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the groſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again to ſee a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalateable law — *Dryden.*

To Mu'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

Some carrytale, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight zany,
Some *mumble-news*; told our intents before. — *Shakeſpeare.*
Here ſtood he in the dark,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To ſtand 's auſpicious miſtreſs. — *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

With *mumbl'd* pray'rs attones the deity. — *Dryden's Juv.*

2. To mouth gently.

Spaniels civilly delight
In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite. — *Pope.*

3. To ſlubber over; to ſuppreſs; to utter imperfectly.

The raſing of my rabble is an exploit of conſequence; and not to be *mumbled* up in ſilence for all her pertneſs. *Dry.*

Mu'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *mumble*.] One that ſpeaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

Mu'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.

To Mu'MM. *v. n.* [*mommen*, Daniſh.] To maſk; to frolick in maſquiſe.

The thriftleſs games
With *mumming* and with maſking all around. — *Hubberd.*

Mu'MMER. *n. ſ.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] A maſker, one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you make faces like *mummers*. — *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Jugglers and dancers, anticks, *mummers*. — *Milton.*
I began to ſmoke that they were a parcel of *mummers*. — *Add.*
Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linſey-woolſey brothers;
Grave *mummers!* — *Pope's Dunciad, b. 1.*

Mu'MMERY. *n. ſ.* [*mommerie*, French.] Maſking, frolick in maſks [illegible]

Here mirth's but *mummery*,
And ſorrows on reveal be — *Wotton.*
This open day-light doth not ſhew the maſques and *mummeries*, and triumphs of the world, half ſo ſtately as candle-light. — *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N°. 1.*
Your fathers
Diſdain'd the *mummery* of foreign ſtrollers. — *Penton.*

Mu'MMY. *n. ſ.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat. derived by *Salmaſius* from *amomum*, by *Bochart* from the Arabick.]

1. A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two different ſubſtances preſerved for medicinal uſe under the name of *mummy*: one is the dried fleſh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and ſpice; the other is the liquor running from ſuch *mummies* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps: this is ſometimes of a liquid, ſometimes of a ſolid form, as it is preſerved in vials well ſtopped, or ſuffered to dry and harden in the air: the firſt kind is brought to us in large pieces, of a lax and friable texture, light and ſpongy, of a blackiſh brown colour, and often black and clammy on the ſurface; it is of a ſtrong but not agreeable ſmell: the ſecond ſort, in its conſiſtence, is a thick, opake, [illegible] coarſe fluid, of a blackiſh [illegible] but not diſagreeable ſmell: in its indurated ſolid ſubſtance, of a fine ſhining black colour and cloſe texture, eaſily broken, and of a good ſmell: this ſort is extremely dear, and the firſt ſort ſo cheap, that as all kinds of *mummy* are brought from Egypt we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy*. What our druggiſts are ſupplied with is the fleſh of executed criminals, or of any other bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen ſo plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and ſome other cheap ingredients, ſend them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated ſo thoroughly that the fleſh will keep. *Mummy* has been eſteemed reſolvent and balſamick; and beſides it, the ſkull, and even the moſs growing on the ſkulls of human ſkeletons, have been celebrated for ant epileptick virtues; the fat alſo of the human body has been recommended in rheumatiſms, and every other part or humour have been in repute for the cure of ſome diſeaſes: at preſent we are wiſe enough to know, that the virtues aſcribed to the parts of the human body are all either imaginary, or ſuch as may be found in other animal ſubſtances: the *mummy* and the ſkull alone of all theſe horrid medicines retain their places in the ſhops. — *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The ſilk
Was dy'd in *mummy*, which the ſkilful
Conſerv'd of maidens hearts. — *Shakeſp. Othello.*

It is ſtrange how long carcaſes have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having laſted ſome of them three thouſand years. — *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N°. 771.*

Sav'd by ſpice, like *mummies*, many a year,
Old bodies of philoſophy appear. — *Dunciad, b.*

2. *Mummy* is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees. — *Chambers.*

3. *To beat to a* Mummy. To beat ſoundly. — *Ainſ.*

To Mump. *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor liſten,
Nor friſk about the houſe
Like a tame *mumping* ſquirrel with a bell on. — *Otway.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging. — *Ainſ.*

Mu'MPER. *n. ſ.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

Mumps. *n. ſ.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenneſs; ſilent anger. — *Spectator.*

Mumps. *n. ſ.* The ſquinancy. — *Ainſ.*

To Munch *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls.

Say, ſweet love, what thou deſir'ſt to eat?
—Truly, a peck of provender; I could *munch* you good dry oats. — *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

To Munch. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the ſon of a mare that's broken looſe, and *munching* upon the melons. — *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Mu'ncher. *n. ſ.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.

Mund. *n. ſ.*

Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbreach*: ſo Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace; with which theſe are much of the ſame import. Irenæus, Heſychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. — *Gibſon's Camden.*

Munda'ne. *adj.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world.

The platonical hypotheſis of a *mundane* ſoul will relieve us. — *Glanville's Scep.*

The atoms which now conſtitute heaven and earth, being once ſeparate in the *mundane* ſpace, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this preſent frame of things. — *Bentley's Sermons.*

Munda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mundus*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing.

Munda'tory. *adj.* [from *mundus*, Lat.] Having the power to cleanſe.

Mu'ndick. *n. ſ.* A kind of marcaſite or femimetal found in tin mines.

When any metals were in conſiderable quantity, theſe bodies loſe the name of marcaſites, and are called ores, in Cornwal and the Weſt they call them *mundick*. — *Woodward.*

Beſides ſtones, all the ſorts of *mundick* are naturally figured. — *Grew's Coſmol. b. 1.*

Mundifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleanſing any body, as from droſs, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleanſed. — *Quincy.*

Mundificative. *adj.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleanſing, having the power to cleanſe.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit. — *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 1.*

We incarned with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundificative*. — *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To MU'NDIFY *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] To cleanſe, to make clean.

Simple wounds, ſuch as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature. — *Bacon.*

The ingredients actuate the ſpirits, abſorb the inteſtinal ſuperfluities, reſiſt corruption, and *mundify* the blood. — *Harvey on the Plague.*

M U R

MUNDIVAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

MUNDU'NGUS. *n. f.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*

MU'NERARY *adj.* [from *munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.

MU[illegible]

Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents

Maſtiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shakeſp.*

MU'NGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures, baſe-born; degenerate.

Thou art nothing but the compoſition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the ſon and heir of a *mungrel* bitch *Shakeſp. King Lear*

My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themſelves elſe into ſuch a mixt *mungrel* war. *Hayward.*

Mungrel curs bawl, ſnarle and ſnap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adverſary makes head againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*

A foreign ſon is fought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood. *Dry.*

MUNI'CIPAL *adj.* [*municipal*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.

A counſellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and ſtatute laws, may honeſtly inform a juſt prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

MUNI'FICENCE *n. f.* [*munificence*, Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.] Liberality, the act of giving.

A ſtate of poverty obſcures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 257

2. In *Spenſer* it is uſed, as it ſeems, for fortification or ſtrength, from *munitionem facere*

Their importune ſway
This land invaded with like violence,
Until that Locrine for his realms defence,
Did head againſt them make, and ſtrong *munificence*.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.

MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our moſt *munificent* benefactor, our wiſeſt counſellor and moſt potent protector *Atterbury.*

MUNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificent*] Liberally, generouſly.

MU'NIMENT. *n. f.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]

1. Fortification, ſtrong hold.
2. Support; defence.

The arm our ſoldier,
Or ſteed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter,
With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabrick. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To MUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify, to ſtrengthen. A word not in uſe

Heat doth attenuate, and the more groſs and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themſelves againſt the force of the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Men, in the procuring or *uniting* of religious unity, muſt not diſſolve the laws of charity and human ſociety. *Bacon.*

MUNITION. *n. ſ.* [*munition*, Fr. *munitio*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.

Victors under-pin their acquests jure belli, that they might not be loſt by the continuation of external forces of ſtanding armies, caſtles, garriſons, *munitions*. *Hale.*

2. Ammunition, materials for war

What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munition* ſent,
To underprop this action? *Shakeſp. King John*

The king of Tripoli in every hold
Shut up his men, *munition* and his treaſure. *Fairfax.*

It is a little city, ſtrong and well ſtored with *munition*. *Sandys's Journey.*

MU'NNION. *n. ſ.*

The upright poſts, that divide the ſeveral lights in a window frame, are called *munnions*. *Moxon*

MU'RAGE *n. ſ.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MU'RAL *adj.* [*muralis*, *urus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall

And repair'd
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it rowl'd. *Milton.*

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

A ſoldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addiſ.*

MURDER *n. ſ.* [morðop, morðep, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it ſhould be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itſelf has commonly, and its derivatives univerſally, been written with *d*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally

Kill men i' th' dark! where be theſe bloody thieves?
Ho *murder! murder!* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Now witchcraft celebrates
Pale Hecate's offerings; and wither'd *murder*,
With Tarquin's ravaſhing ſtrides, towards his deſign
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Blood hath been ſhed ere now, i' th' olden time,
Ere human ſtatute purg'd the general weal,
Ay, and ſince too, *murders* have been perform'd
Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
And makes a maſſacre what was a war *Dryden.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

To MU'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

2. To deſtroy; to put an end to.

Can'ſt thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and ſtop again. *Shakeſp.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery ſun;
Murdering impoſſibility, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

MURDERER *n. ſ.* [from *murder*.] One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou doſt kill me with thy unkind falſehood, and it grieves me not to die, but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*.

Sidney, b. i.

I am his hoſt,
Who ſhould againſt his *murderer* ſhut the door,
Not bear the knife myſelf. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thou tell'ſt me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
'Tis pretty ſure,
That eyes, that are the frail'ſt and ſofteſt things,
Who ſhut their coward gates on atomies,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shak.*

The very horrour of the fact had ſtupified all curioſity, and ſo diſperſed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himſelf might have eſcaped. *Wotton.*

Like ſome rich or mighty *murderer*,
Too great for priſon, which he breaks with gold,
Who freſher for new miſchiefs does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*

This ſtranger having had a brother killed by the conſpirator, and having till now ſought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 177.

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he ſpilt. *Swift*

MURDERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy ſcorn, O *murdereſs!* I am dead,
Then ſhall my ghoſt come to thy bed,
And thee feign'd veſtal in worſe arms ſhall ſee. *Donne.*

Diana's vengeance on the victor ſhown,
The *murdereſs* mother, and conſuming ſon. *Dryden.*

Art thou the *murdereſs* then of wretched Laius. *Dryden.*

MU'RDERMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully

To her came meſſage of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*

MU'RDEROUS. *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder, addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye-balls *murd'rous* tyranny
Sits in grim majeſty to fright the world. *Shakeſp.*

Oh *murd'rous* coxcomb! what ſhould ſuch a fool
Do with ſo good a wife? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Enforc'd to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murd'rous* king
Were dead, who ſought his life, and miſſing, fill'd
With infant blood the ſtreets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*

If ſhe has deform'd this earthly life
With *murd'rous* rapine and ſeditious ſtrife;
In everlaſting darkneſs muſt ſhe lie *Prior.*

MURE. *n. ſ.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in uſe.

The inceſſant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure*, that ſhould confine it in,
So thin, that life looks through and will break out. *Shak.*

To MURE. *v. a.* [*murer*, Fr. from *murus*, Lat.] To incloſe in walls.

All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except ſuch as were reſerved to ſally out at. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

MU'RENGER *n. ſ.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overſeer of a wall

MURIA'TICK. *adj.* Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine, or any ſuch like pickles, from *muria*, brine or pickle *Quincy.*

If the ſcurvy be entirely *muriatick*, proceeding from a diet of ſalt fleſh or fiſh, antiſcorbutick vegetables may be given with ſucceſs, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

MURK. *n. ſ.* [*mirck*, Daniſh, dark.] Darkneſs: want of light.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moiſt Heſperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakeſp.*

MURK. *n. ſ.* Huſks of fruit. *Ainſ.*

M U S

MU'RKY. *adj.* [*merck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

The *murkeſt* den,
The moſt opportune place, the ſtrong'ſt ſuggeſtion
Shall never meet mine honour into luſt. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

So ſcented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His noſtrils wide into the *murky* air,
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A *murky* ſtorm deep low'ring o'er our heads
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
Oppos'd itſelf to Cynthia's ſilver ray. *Id.*

MU'RMUR. *n. ſ. murmur*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]

1. A low ſtrill noiſe.

Flame as it moveth within itſelf, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interiour ſound *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

When the wing'd colonies firſt tempt the ſky,
Or ſettling, ſeize the ſweets the bloſſoms yield,
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field *Pope.*

2. A complaint half ſuppreſſed, a complaint not openly uttered

Some diſcontents there are; ſome idle *murmurs*,
How idle *murmurs!*
The doors are all ſhut up; the wealthier ſort,
With arms acroſs, and hats upon their eyes,
Walk to and fro before their ſilent ſhops. *Dryden.*

To MURMUR. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat. *murmurer*, Fr.]

1. To give a low ſtrill ſound.

The *murmuring* ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Can ſcarce be heard ſo high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Amid an iſle around whoſe rocky ſhore
The foreſts *murmur*, and the ſurges roar,
A goddeſs guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*

The buſy bees with a ſoft *murmuring* ſtrain,
Invite to gentle ſleep the labo'ring ſwain. *Dryden*

2. To grumble; to utter ſecret and ſullen diſcontent. With *at* before things, and *againſt* before perſons.

The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will,
And ſhall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*

Murmur not *at* your ſickneſs, for thereby you will ſin againſt God's providence. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

The good conſequences of this ſcheme, which will execute itſelf without *murmuring againſt* the government, are very viſible. *Swift.*

MU'RMURER. *n. ſ.* [from *murmur*] One who repines; one who complains ſullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.

Heav'n's peace be with him!
That's chriſtian care enough; for living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of thoſe doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

Still might the diſcontented *murmurer* cry,
Ah hapleſs fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore on the Creation*

MU'RNIVAL. *n. ſ.* [*marniſle*, Fr. from *marner*, to ſtun.] Four cards of a ſort *Skinner and Ainſworth.*

MU'RRAIN. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old world for a catarrh, which might well anſwer to the glanders; *murrina*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *mori*, to die.] The plague in cattle.

Away ragg'd ranks, care I what *murrain* kill. *Sidney.*

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more nimble, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain.* *Bacon.*

A hallowed band
Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun. *Garth.*

MURRE. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird

Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creyſers and curlews. *Carew.*

MU'RREY. *adj.* [*murre*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red.

The leaves of ſome trees turn a little *murrey* or reddiſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glaſs both with red colour, or with a purpliſh or *murrey.* *Boyle.*

Painted glaſs of a ſanguine red, will not aſcend in powder above a *murrey.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cornelius jumps out, a ſtocking upon his head, and a waiſtcoat of *murrey*-coloured ſatin upon his body. *Arbuth.*

MU'RRION. *n. ſ.* [often written *morion*. See MORION. *Junius* derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet, a caſque; armour for the head.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* ſtew'd,
And in their baſket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd. *Hud.*

MU'RTH *of Corn. n. ſ.* Plenty of grain. *Ainſ.*

MU'SCADEL, } *adj.* [*muſcat*, *muſcadel*, Fr. *moſcatello*, Italian;
MU'SCADINE. } either from the fragrance reſembling the nutmeg, *nux moſcata*, or from *muſca*, a fly; flies being eager of thoſe grapes.] A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine and ſweet pear.

He quaff'd off the *muſcadel*,
And threw the ſops all in the ſexton's face. *Shakeſp.*

MU'SCLE. *n. ſ.* [*muſcle*, Fr. *muſculus*, Lat. *muſcula*, Sax.]

Muſcle is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres, incloſed by one common membrane, as the fibres of the ſame plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little diſtances by ſhort and tranſverſe fibres: the fleſhy fibres are compoſed of other ſmaller fibres, incloſed likewiſe by a common membrane: each leſſer fibre conſiſts of very ſmall veſicles or bladders, into which we ſuppoſe the veins, arteries and nerves to open, for every muſcle receives branches of all thoſe veſſels, which muſt be diſtributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muſcle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, faſtened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed, and therefore, when the muſcles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*

The inſtruments of motion are the *muſcles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themſelves, move the ſeveral parts of the body. *Locke.*

2. A bivalve ſhell fiſh.

Of ſhell-fiſh, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles and *muſcles.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is the obſervation of Ariſtotle, that oyſters and *muſcles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewill.*

Two pair of ſmall *muſcle* ſhells was found in a limeſtone quarry. *Woodward on Foſſ.*

MU'SCOSITY. *n. ſ.* [*muſcoſus*, Lat.] Moſſineſs.

MU'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *muſculus*, Latin.] Performed by muſcles.

By the *muſcular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arb.*

MUSCULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *muſcular.*] The ſtate of having muſcles.

The guts of a ſturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will ſtill move, which may depend upon their great thickneſs and *muſcularity.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

MU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*muſculeux*, Fr. *muſculoſus*, Latin.]

1. Full of muſcles; brawny

2. Pertaining to a muſcle

The uvea has a *muſculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the tranſmiſſion of light. *More.*

MUSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; cloſe attention, abſence of mind; brown ſtudy.

The tidings ſtrange did him aſtoniſhed make,
That ſtill he ſat long time aſtoniſhed
As in great *muſe*, ne word to creature ſpake. *Fa. Q.*

He was fill'd
With admiration and deep *muſe*, to hear
Of things ſo high and ſtrange. *Milton.*

2. The power of poetry.

Begin my *muſe.* *Cowley.*

Ye *muſe*-inſpired train
Triumph, and raiſe their drooping heads again. *Waller.*

Lodona's fate, in long oblivion caſt,
The *muſe* ſhall ſing. *Pope.*

To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muſer*, Fr. *muyſen*, Dutch, *muſo*, Latin.]

1. To ponder; to think cloſe, to ſtudy in ſilence.

If he ſpake courteouſly, he angled the people's hearts; if he were ſilent, he *muſed* upon ſome dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

St. Auguſtine, ſpeaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the ſame, and to *muſe* thereupon by themſelves. *Hooker.*

Cæſar's father oft,
When he hath *mus'd* of taking kingdoms in,
Beſtow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
As it rain'd kiſſes. *Shakeſp.*

My mouth ſhall ſpeak of wiſdom; and my heart *muſe* of underſtanding. *Pſalm* xlix. v. 3.

Her face upon a ſudden glittered, ſo that I was afraid of her, and *muſed* what it might be. 2 *Eſdras* x. 25

All men *muſed* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Chriſt or not. *Luke* iii. 15.

On theſe he *mus'd* within his thoughtful mind *Dryden*

We *muſe* ſo much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons*

Man ſuperiour walks
Amid the glad creation, *muſing* praiſe,
And looking lively gratitude. *Thomſon's Spring*

2. To be abſent of mind; to be attentive to ſomething unpreſent; to be in a brown ſtudy.

Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks?
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,
To thick-ey'd *muſing* and curs'd melancholy. *Shakſpeare*

You ſuddenly aroſe and walk'd about,
Muſing and ſighing with your arms acroſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſad king
Feels ſudden terror and cold ſhiver
Lifts not to ear, ſhrill *muſes*, ſleeps unſound. *Daniel.*

3. To wonder; to be amazed

Muſe not that I thus ſuddenly proceed;
For what I will, I will. *Shakeſp.*

Do not *muſe* at me,
I have a ſtrange infirmity. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

MUSEFUL. *adj.* [from *muſe.*] Deep thinking, fruitfully thoughtful.

Full of *muſeful* mopings, which preſage
The loſs of reaſon, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

MU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *muſe.*] One who muſes; one apt to be abſent of mind.

MUSET. *n. ſ.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief *Barey.*

MU'SEUM. *n. ſ.* [μουσεῖον.] A repoſitory of learned curioſities.

MU'SHROOM *n. ſ. mouſcheron*, French.]

1. *Muſhroom* are by curious naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered the true champignon or *muſhroom* appears at firſt of a roundiſh form like a button, the upper part of which, as alſo the ſtalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid fleſh colour, but the fleſhy part, when broken, is very white, when they are ſuffered to remain undiſturbed, they will grow to a large ſize, and expicate themſelves almoſt to a flatneſs, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *muſhrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of ſmall white knobs, which are the off-ſets or young *muſhrooms*, theſe ſhould be carefully gathered, preſerving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Miller.*

2. An upſtart, a wretch riſen from the dunghil; a director of a company

Muſhrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unſown, and therefore ſuch as are upſtarts in ſtate, they call in reproach *muſhrooms.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Tully, the humble *muſhroom* ſcarcely known,
The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*

MU'SHROOMSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*muſhroom* and *ſtone.*] A kind of foſſil.

Fifteen *muſhroomſtones* of the ſame ſhape. *I*

MU'SICK. *n. ſ.* [μουσικὴ, *muſique*, Fr.]

1. [illegible]

The man that hath no *muſick* in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Now look into the *muſick*-maſter's gains,
Where noble youth at vaſt expence is taught,
But eloquence not valu'd at a groat. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Inſtrumental or vocal harmony.

When ſhe ſpake,
Sweet words, like droping honey, ſhe did ſhed,
And 'twixt the pearls and rubies ſoftly brake
A ſilver ſound, that heavenly *muſick* ſeem'd to make. *F. Qu.*

Such *muſick*
Before was never made,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung. *Milton.*

By *muſick* minds an equal temper know,
Nor ſwell too high, nor ſink too low;
Warriours ſhe fires with animated ſounds,
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

We have dancing-maſters and *muſick*-maſters. *Arb. and Pope.*

MU'SICAL. *adj.* [*muſical*, Fr. from *muſick.*]

1. Harmonious; melodious; ſweet ſounding.

The merry birds
Chanted above their chearful harmony,
And made amongſt themſelves a ſweet conſort,
That quicken'd the dull ſpirit with *muſical* comfort *F. Qu.*

Sweet bird that ſhunn'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt *muſical*, moſt melancholy,
Thee chauntreſs oft the wood among,
I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's ſenſe, in poetical expreſſions and in *muſical* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to muſick.

Several *muſical* inſtruments are to be ſeen in the hands of Apollo's muſes, which might give great light to the diſpute between the ancient and modern muſic. *Addiſon.*

MU'SICALLY *adv.* [from *muſical.*] Harmoniouſly; with ſweet ſound

Valentine, *muſically* coy,
Shun'd Phœbe's arms. *Addiſon*

MU'SICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *muſical.*] Harmony.

MUSICIAN. *n. ſ.* [*muſicus*, Lat. *muſicien*, Fr.] One ſkilled in harmony; one who performs upon inſtruments of muſick.

Though the *muſicians* that ſhall play to you,
Hang in the air a thouſand leagues from hence,
Yet ſtrait they ſhall be here. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a *muſician* than the wren. *Shakeſp.*

A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he muſt do it by a kind of felicity, as a *muſician* that maketh an excellent air in muſick, and not by rule. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The praiſe of Bacchus then the ſweet *muſician* ſung;
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*

MUSK *n. ſ.* [*muſco*, Italian; *muſc*, Fr.]

1. [illegible]

[illegible] odorous its ſmell is highly perfect [illegible] agreeable in any large quantity [illegible] it is brought from the Eaſt Indies, moſtly from the kingdom of Bantam, ſome from Tonquin and China China the animal which produces it is of a very ſingular kind, not agreeing with any eſtabliſhed genus: it is of the ſize of a common goat but taller; its head reſembles that of the greyhound, and its ears ſtand erect like thoſe of the rabbit, its tail is alſo erect and ſhort [illegible] long, and its hoofs deeply cloven its [illegible] variegated with a faint caſt of red and white, [illegible] partycoloured, the bag which contains the *muſk* [illegible] inches long and two wide, and ſituated in the lower part of the creature's belly; it conſiſts of a thin membrane covered thinly with hair, reſembling a ſmall purſe, and when genuine, the ſcent is ſo ſtrong as to offend the head greatly: toward the orifice of the bag there are ſeveral glands, which ſerve for the ſecretion of this precious perfume, for the ſake of which the Indians kill the animal. *Hill.*

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours; as civet and *muſk.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

MUSK. *n. ſ.* [*muſcus*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

Muſk hath a bulbous ſhoot; the leaves are long and narrow; the flower is hermaphroditical, conſiſting of one leaf, and ſhaped like a pitcher, and cut at the top into ſix ſegments, which are reflexed, the ovary becomes a triangular fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of round ſeeds. *Miller.*

MUSKAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple. *Ainſ.*

MUSKCAT *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *cat.*] The animal from which muſk is got.

MU'SKCHERRY *n. ſ.* A ſort of cherry *Ainſ.*

MUSKET *n. ſ.* [*mouſquet*, Fr. *moſquetto*, Italian, a ſmall hawk.

Many of the fire [illegible]

T [illegible]

Waſt ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of ſmoky *muſkets.* *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any you have out of your *muſkets.* *Bacon.*

They charge their *muſkets*, and with hot deſire
Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*

He perceived a body of their horſe within *muſket*-ſhot of him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*

One was brought to us, ſhot with a *muſket*-ball on the right ſide of his head *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. A male hawk of a ſmall kind, the female of which is the ſparrow hawk; ſo that eyas *muſket* is a young unfledged male hawk of that kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin.—
— How now my eyas *muſket*, what news with you. *Shak.*

The *muſket* and the coyſtrel were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon, but above the reſt,
The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me beſt. *Dryden.*

MUSKETEER' *n. ſ.* [from *muſket.*] A ſoldier whoſe weapon is his muſket.

Notwithſtanding they had lined ſome hedges with *muſketeers*, they purſued them till they were diſperſed. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETOON. *n. ſ.* [*mouſqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuſs; a ſhort gun of a large bore. *Dict.*

MUSKINESS *n. ſ.* [from *muſk.*] The ſcent of muſk.

MUSKMELON. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *melon.*] A fragrant melon.

The way of maturation of tobacco muſt be from the heat of the earth or ſun; we ſee ſome leading of this in *muſkmelons*, which are ſown upon a hot bed dunged below, upon a bank turned upon the ſouth ſun *Bacon.*

MUSKPEAR. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *pear.*] A fragrant pear

MUSKROSE. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and [illegible]] A roſe ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from its fragrance.

In May and June come roſes of all kinds, except the *muſk*, which comes later *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thyrſis, whoſe artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The budding brook to hear his madrigal,
And ſweeten'd every *muſkroſe* of the dale. *Milton*

The *muſkroſe* will, in a lucky plant, bear flowers in Autumn without cutting. *Boyle*

MUSKY. *adj.* [from *muſk.*] Fragrant, ſweet of ſcent.

There eternal ſummer [illegible]
And Weſt winds, with *muſky* wing,
About the cedar'n alleys ſling
Nard and Caſſia's balmy ſmells. *Milton.*

MUSLIN. *n. ſ.* A fine ſtuff made of cotton.

By the uſe of certain attire made of cambrick or *muſlin* upon her head, ſhe attained to ſuch an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler*, N° 110.

In half-whipt *muſlin* needles uſeleſs lie,
And ſhuttle-cocks acroſs the counter fly. *Gay.*

Mu'sROL. *n. f.* [*muſerole*, French] The noſeband of a horſe's bridle. *Barley.*

Muss. *n. f.* A ſcramble.

When I cry'd hoa!
Like boys unto a *muſs*, kings would ſtart forth,
And cry, your will! *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

MUSSITATION. *n. f.* [*muſſito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

Mu'SSULMAN. *n. f.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST *verb imperfect.* [*muſſen*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It is only uſed before a verb. *Muſt* is of all perſons and tenſes, and uſed of perſons and things.

Do you confeſs the bond?
—— I do.
—— Then *muſt* the Jew be merciful.
——On what compulſion *muſt* I? tell me that. *Shakeſpeare.*

Muſt a needs bring thy ſon unto the land from whence thou cameſt? *Gen. xxiv. 5.*

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it ſo,
'Tis but what we *muſt* in our Autumn do. *Waller.*

Becauſe the ſame ſelf-exiſtent being neceſſarily is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of being, he *muſt* be. *Grew.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which *muſt* be confirmed by the pope. *Addiſon.*

MUST *n. f.* [*muſtum*, Latin.] New wine, new wort.

If in the *muſt* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be turned, the barrage ſtay a ſmall time, and be often changed, it makes a lovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As a ſwarm of flies in vintage time,
About the wine-preſs where ſweet *muſt* is pour'd,
Beat off, returns as oft with humming ſound. *Milton.*

The wine itſelf was ſuiting to the reſt,
Still working in the *muſt*, and lately preſs'd. *Dryden.*

A frugal man that with ſufficient *muſt*
His caſks repleniſh'd yearly; he no more
Deſir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*

[illegible] of fermentation, as *muſt* and new ale, produce ſpaſms in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To MUST *v. a.* [*muſt*, Welſh, ſtinking; *moſ*, Dutch, mouldineſs; or perhaps from *muſt*.] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of ſtone and lime; but they are ſubject to give and be moiſt, which will *muſt* corn. *Mortimer.*

To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES. *n. f.* [*muſtaches*, French.] Whiſkers; hair on the upper lip.

This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off their beards, ſave only their *muſtaches*, which they wear long. *Spenſ.*

MUSTARD. *n. f.* [*muſtard*, Welſh; *moutarde*, Fr.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are placed in form of a croſs, out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are filled with roundiſh ſeeds: theſe pods generally end in a fungous horn, containing the like ſeeds. To theſe marks muſt be added, an acrid burning taſte, peculiar to muſtard. *Miller.*

The pancakes were naught, and the *muſtard* was good. *Shak.*

Sauce like himſelf, offenſive to its foes,
The rogueiſh *muſtard*, dang'rous to the noſe. *King.*

Muſtard, taken in great quantities, would quickly bring the blood into an alkaline ſtate, and deſtroy the animal. *Harris.*

'Tis your's to ſhake the ſoul,
With thunder rumbling from the *muſtard* bowl. *Pope.*

Stuck your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *muſtard* pot. *Swift.*

Common *muſtard* ſeed is attenuant and reſolvent: it warms the ſtomach, and excites appetite; but its principal medicinal uſe is external in ſinapiſms. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To MU'STER *v. n.* To aſſemble in order to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muſter* to my heart,
So diſpoſſeſſing all my other parts
Of neceſſary fitneſs? *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

They reach the deſtin'd place,
And *muſter* there, and round the centre ſwarm,
And draw together. *Buckmore's Creation.*

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*muſteren*, Dutch.]

1. To review forces.

The captain, half of whoſe ſoldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *muſtered* nor ſeen, demands payment of his whole account. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The principal ſcribe of the hoſt *muſtered* the people. 2 *Kings.*

Old Anchiſes
Review'd his *muſter'd* race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muſter* them up, and lead them out againſt the Indians. *Locke.*

2. To bring together.

Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would *muſter* all
From twelve to ſeventy. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I'll *muſter* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakeſp.*

I could *muſter* up, as well as you,
My grants and my watches too. *Donne.*

A daw tricked himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could *muſter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

All the wiſe ſayings and advices which philoſophers could *muſter* up to this purpoſe, have proved ineffectual to the common people. *Tillotſon.*

Having *muſtered* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the deeps below; theſe, ſays he, are all the ſtores we have for water; and Moſes directs us to no other for the cauſes of the deluge. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

MU'STER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces.

All the names
Of thy confederates too, be no leſs great
In hell than here: that when we would repeat
Our ſtrengths in *muſter*, we may name you all. *Ben. Johnſ.*

2. A regiſter of forces muſtered.

Ye publiſh the *muſters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thouſands. *Hooker.*

Deception takes wrong meaſures, and makes falſe *muſters*, which ſounds a retreat inſtead of a charge, and a charge inſtead of a retreat. *South's Sermons.*

3. A collection; as, a *muſter* of peacocks. *Ainſworth.*

4. *To paſs* MUSTER. To be allowed.

Such excuſes will not *paſs muſter* with God, who will allow no man's idleneſs to be the meaſure of poſſible or impoſſible. *South's Sermons.*

Double dealers may *paſs muſter* for a while; but all parties waſh their hands of them in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

MU'STERBOOK. *n. f.* [*muſter* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are regiſtered.

Shadow will ſerve for Summer: prick him, for we have a number of ſhadows to fill up the *muſterbook*. *Shakeſp. H IV.*

MU'STERMASTER. *n. f.* [*muſter* and *maſter*.] One who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds.

A noble gentleman, then *muſtermaſter*, was appointed embaſſador unto the Turkiſh emperor. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Muſtermaſters carry the beſt and ableſt men in their pockets. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

MU'STER-ROLL. *n. f.* [*muſter* and *roll*.] A regiſter of forces.

How many ſhall there be ſlain! how many magnificent combatants are there in the Chriſtian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muſter-roll*, but never dream of going upon ſervice? *Decay of Piety.*

One tragick ſentence, if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;
Or well mouth'd Booth with emphaſis proclaims,
Though but perhaps a *muſter-roll* of names. *Pope.*

MU'STILY *adv.* [from *muſty*.] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *n. f.* [from *muſty*.] Mould, damp foulneſs.

Keep them dry and free from *muſtineſs*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

MU'STY *adj.* [from *muſt*.]

1. Mouldy, ſpoiled with damp; moiſt and fetid.

Was't thou ſain, poor father,
To hovel thee with ſwine and rogues forlorn,
In ſhort and *muſty* ſtraw. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Peaſcheſes, ſo they be good and not *muſty*, made into a milk, are an excellent nouriſher. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Stale; ſpoiled with age.

While the graſs grows—the proverb is ſomewhat *muſty*. *Sh.*

Let thoſe that go by water to Graveſend prefer lying upon the boards, than on *muſty* infectious ſtraw. *Harvey.*

3. Vapid with fetidneſs.

Let not, like Nævius, every error paſs;
The *muſty* wine, foul cloth, or greaſy glaſs. *Pope.*

4. Dull, heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.

Xantippe, being married to a bookiſh man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to ſpirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *muſty* and unfit for converſation. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

MUTABI'LITY. *n. f.* [*mutabilité*, Fr. *mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Changeableneſs; not continuance in the ſame ſtate.

The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made, maketh them alſo changeable. *Hooker.*

My fancy was the air, moſt free,
And full of *mutability*,
Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*

Plato confeſſes that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore ſubject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſtancy, change of mind.

Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, diſdain,
Nice longings, ſlanders, *mutability*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

MU'TABLE *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Subject to change, alterable.

All things of the moſt accidental and *mutable* nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance, yet God's preſcience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. *South's Sermons.*

2. Inconſtant; unſettled.

For the *mutable* rank-ſcented many,
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shakeſp. C*

I saw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milt.*

MU'TABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *mutable.*] Changeableness; uncertainty; inftability.

MUTA'TION *n. f.* [*mutation*, French; *mutatio*, Lat.] Change, alteration.

His honour
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worfe. *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*

The vicifitude or *mutations* in the fuperior globe are no fit matter for this prefent argument. *Bacon's Effays.*

To make plants grow out of the fun or open air is a great *mutation* in nature, and may induce a change in the feed *Bacon.*

MUTE *adj.* [*muet*, French; *mutus*, Latin.]

1. Silent; not vocal; not having the ufe of voice.

Why did he reafon in my foul implant,
And fpeech, th' effect of reafon? To the *mute*
My fpeech is loft; my reafon to the brute. *Dryden.*

Mute folemn forrow, free from female noife,
Such as the majefty of grief deftroys. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to fay.

Say fhe be *mute*, and will not fpeak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakefpeare.*

All fat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*

All the heav'nly choir ftood *mute*,
And filence was in heav'n. *Milt. Paradife Loft, b.*

The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my queftions, to my praifes loud,
Echo'd the word *Prior.*

MUTE. *n. f.*

1. One that has no power of fpeech.

Either our hiftory fhall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or elfe our grave,
Like Turkifh *mute*, fhall have a tongueleis mouth. *Shakef.*

Your *mute* I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not fee. *Shakef.*

He that never hears a word fpoken, no wonder if he remain fpeechlefs, as one muft do, who from an infant fhould be bred up amongft *mute*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate the *mutes* in their actions. *Dryden's Dufrefnoy.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can make no found.

Grammarians note the eafy pronunciation of a *mute* before a liquid, which doth not therefore neceffarily make the preceding vowel long. *Holder's Element of Speech.*

To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mute*, French.] To dung as birds.

Mine eyes being open, the fparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes. *Tob.* ii. 10.

I could not fright the crows,
Or the leaft bird from *muting* on my head. *Ben. Jo.*

The bird not able to digeft the fruit, from her unconverted *muting* arifeth this plant. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MU'TELY *adv.* [from *mute*] Silently; not vocally.

Driving dumb filence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* fat two hours before. *Milton.*

To MUTILATE. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr. *mutilo*, Latin.] To deprive of fome eflential part.

Such fearing to concede a monftrofity, or *mutilate* the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Sylburgius juftly complains that the place is *mutilated Stil.*

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whofe fragments are fo beautiful as thofe of Sappho. *Addifon.*

Ariftotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been *mutilated* and confumed with moifture. *Bacon.*

MUTILA'TION *n. f* [*mutilation*, Fr. *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any eflential part.

The fubject had been oppreffed by fines, imprifonments, *mutilations*, pillories, and banifhments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not tranfmitted from father to fon, the blind begetting fuch as can fee. Cripples, mutilate in their own perfons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MU'TINE. *n. f* [*mutin*, French.] A mutineer, a mover of infurrection. Not in ufe.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me fleep; methought I lay
Worfe than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Like the *mutines* of Jerufalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakefpeare's King John.*

MUTINE'ER. *n. f* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of fedition; an oppofer of lawful authority

The war of the duke of Urbin, head of the Spanifh *mutineers*, was unjuft. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Set wide the mufti's garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have cafhiered feveral of their followers as *mutineers*, who have contradicted them in political converfations. *Addif.*

MU'TINOUS. *adj* [*mutin*, French] Seditious, bufy in infurrection; turbulent.

It tauntingly replied
To th' difcontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

The laws of England fhould be adminiftered, and the *mutinous* feverely fuppreffed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if perfuafion fail,
Force may againft the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*

[illegible]
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*

MU[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ty.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinoufly* proud, and always before ufed to [illegible]. *Bacon.*

Men imprudently often, feditioufly and *mutinoufly* fometimes, employ their zeal for perfons. *Sprat's Sermons.*

MU'TINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditioufnefs, turbulence.

To MU'TINY. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French] To rife againft authority; to make infurrection; to move fedition.

The fpirit of my father begins to *mutiny* againft this fervitude. *Shakefpeare's As you like it.*

The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,
And all the foldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Cæfar's army *mutinied*, and grew troublefome, no argument could appeafe them. *South's Sermons.*

[illegible]
The king fled to a ftrong caftle, where he was gathering forces to fuppreis this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*

I'th' war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they fhew'd
Moft valour, fpoke not for them. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

In moft ftrange poftures
We've feen him fet himfelf
—There is a *mutiny* in's mind. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

I [illegible]
Of heav'n were falling, and thefe elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The ftedfaft earth. *Milton's Parad. Loft, b.* ...

Soldiers grow pernicious to their maiter who becomes their fervant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any government of feditious. *Temple.*

To MUTTER. *v. n.* [*mutire*, *murmurare*, Latin.] To grumble, to murmur

What would you afk me, that I would deny,
Or ftand fo *mutt'ring* on? *Shakefpeare's Othello.*

How! what does his caftner'd worfhip *mutter*? *Shakef.*

Sky lowr'd, and *mutt'ring* thunder fome fad drops
Wept, at completing of the mortal fin
Original. *Milton's Par Loft, b.* ix.

They may freely trefpafs, and do as they pleafe; no man dare accufe them, no, not fo much as *mutter* againft them. *Burton on Melancl.*

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd, and clatt'ring ftocks cry, play, play, play:
Mean time your filthy foreigner will ftare,
And *mutter* to himfelf, ha, *gens barbara!*
And as we hear he *mutters*, well for him,
Our butchers elfe would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*

When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could not forbear *muttering*. *Addifon's Spectator.*

To MU'TTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongft the foldiers this is *muttered*,
That here you maintain fev'ral factions. *Shakef. Hen VI.*

A kind of men, fo loofe of foul,
That in their fleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shakef. Othello.*

Your lips have fpoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverfenefs. *Ifa.* lix. 2.

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealoufies, and heightens fears,
By *muttering* poifonous whifpers in mens ears. *Creech.*

MU'TTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obfcure utterance

Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutters* of diffevering power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

MU'TTERER. *n. f.* [from *mutter.*] Grumbler; murmurer

MU'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *muttering*] With a low voice, without diftinct articulation.

MU'TTON. *n. f* [*mouton*, French.]

1. The flefh of fheep dreffed for food

The fat of roafted *mutton* or beef, faking on the birds, will bafte them. *Swift's Directions to the Cook*

2. A fheep. now only in ludicrous language.

Here's too fmall a paiture for fuch ftore of *muttons*. *Shak.*

The flefh of *muttons* is better tafted where the fheep feed upon wild thyme and wholefome herbs. *Bacon's Nat Hift.*

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thoufand *muttons*. *Hayward's Edw. VI*

MUTTONFIST.

MUTTONFI'ST. *n. ſ* [*mutton* and *fiſt.*] A hand large and coarſe.

Will he who ſaw the ſoldiers *muttonfiſts*,
And ſaw thee maul'd appear within the liſt
To witneſs truth. *Dryden's Juvenal, ſat.* 16.

MU'TUAL. *adj.* [*mutuel*, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Reciprocal, each acting in return or correſpondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Faching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet ſound,
You ſhall perceive them make a *mutual* ſtand,
By the ſweet power of muſick. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

What ſhould moſt excite a *mutual* flame,
Your turn cares and pleaſures are the ſame. *Pope*

MU'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocally; in return.

He never bore
Like labour with the reſt, where th' other inſtruments
Did ſee, and hear, deviſe, inſtruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who *mutually* hath anſwer'd my affection. *Shakeſpeare*

The tongue and pen *mutually* aſſiſt one another, explaining what we ſpeak, and ſpeaking what we write. *Locke*

Pellucid ſubſtances act upon the rays of light at a diſtance, in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mutually* agitate the parts of thoſe ſubſtances at a diſtance for heating them. *Newton's Opticks.*

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that leſſon of vain confidence and ſecurity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

May I the ſacred pleaſures know
Of ſtricteſt amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I *mutually* may ſhare
Gladneſs and anguiſh. *Pr*

MUTUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocation

Villanous thoughts, Roderigo! when theſe *mutualities* ſo marſhal the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate concluſion. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

MU'ZZLE. *n. ſ.* [*muſeau*, French.]

1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.

But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, ſhe threw ſuch a proſpect upon me, as might well have given a ſurfeit to any weak lover's ſtomach. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would require twenty-five years to paſs from us to the ſun *Cheyne.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, ſtir the fire with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, uſe the *muzzle* of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. A faſtening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.

The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks
The *muzzle* of reſtraint, and the wild dog
Shall fleſh his tooth on every innocent. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as flags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair;
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles*, and ſmells to him, puts his noſe to his mouth and to his ears, and at laſt leaves him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth

This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I
Have not the pow'r to *muzzle* him; therefore beſt
Not wake him in his ſlumber. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII

My dagger *muzzled*,
Leſt it ſhould bite its maſter, and ſo prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

The bear, the boar, and every ſavage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame
Lay waſte thy woods, deſtroy thy beſtial bow'r,
And *muzzled* though they ſeem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*

Through the town with flow and ſolemn pace
Led by the noſtril, walks the *muzzled* bear *Gay's Paſt.*

2. To fondle with the mouth cloſe. A low word.

The nurſe was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

MY pronoun poſſeſſive. [See MINE.] Belonging to me. *My* is uſed before a ſubſtantive, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly uſed indifferently before both. *My* is uſed when the ſubſtantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, *this is* my *book*, *this book is* mine.

Her feet ſhe in *my* neck doth place. *Spenſer.*

I conclude *my* reply with the words of a Chriſtian poet *Bramhall.*

If *my* ſoul had free election
To diſpoſe of her affection, *Waller.*

I ſhall preſent *my* reader with a journal *Addiſon.*

MY'NCHEN. *n. ſ.* [mynchen, Saxon.] A nun *Dict.*

MY'OGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [μυογραφία.] A deſcription of the muſcles

MYOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [*myologie*, French.] The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles

To inſtance in all the particulars, were to write a whole ſyſtem of *myology.* *Glanv. Phil. Principles*

MY'OPY. *n. ſ.* Shortneſs of ſight

MYRIAD. *n. ſ.* [μύριας]

1. The number of ten thouſand.

2. Proverbially any great number.

Aſſemble thou,
Of all thoſe *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton*

Are there legions of devils who are continually deſigning and working our ruin? there are alſo *myriads* of good angels [illegible]

Safe lies the goddeſs in her dark retreat,
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endleſs ſhapes. *Prior.*

MY'RMIDON *n. ſ.* [μυρμιδών] Any rude ruffian; ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles.

The maſs of the people will not endure to be governed by Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though theſe be ever ſo numerous, and compoſed of their own representatives. *South*

MYRO'BALAN *n. ſ.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit.

The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleſhy, generally with a ſtone and kernel, [illegible] they are the production of five different trees growing in the Eaſt Indies, where they are eaten preſerved: they ſerve alſo for making and for dreſſing leather: they have been long in great eſteem for their quality of opening the bowels in a gentle manner, and afterwards ſtrengthening them by their aſtringency; but the preſent practice rejects them all *Hill*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is ſweet, and yet aſtringent. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt* N° 644.

MYRO'POLIST. *n. ſ* [μύρον and πωλέω.] One who ſells unguents.

MYRRH. *n. ſ.* [*myrrha*, Latin; *myrrhe*, Fr.] A gum.

Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gummy reſin kind, ſent to us in looſe granules from the ſize of a pepper corn to that of a walnut, of a reddiſh brown colour, with more or leſs of an admixture of yellow: its taſte is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very naſeous: its ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable. it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our *myrrh* is the very drug known by the ancients under the ſame name: internally applied it is a powerful reſolvent, and externally applied it is deſiccative and vulnerary. *Hill's M. Med.*

The *myrrhe* ſweet bleeding in the bitter wound. *Spenſer.*

I dropt in a little honey of roſes, with a few drops of tincture of *myrrh.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MY'RRHINE. *adj.* [*myrrhinus*, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine ſtone.

How they quaff in gold,
[illegible]
And ſtuds of pearl. *Milton's Par Reg. b.* iv.

MY'RTIFORM. *n. ſ.* [*myrtus* and *form.*] Having the ſhape of myrtle

MYRTLE. *n. ſ.* [*myrtus*, Latin; *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree ſacred to Venus

The flower of the *myrtle* conſiſts of ſeveral leaves diſpoſed in a circular order, which expand in form of a roſe; upon the top of the foot-ſtalk is the ovary, which has a ſhort ſtarlike cup, divided at the top into [illegible] parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

There will I make thee beds of roſes,
With a thouſand fragrant poſies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle.* *Shakeſpeare.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morn dew on the *myrtle* leaf
To his grand ſea *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Demoſthenes would have Concord like a fair virgin, holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of *myrtle*, for ſuch is the nature of theſe trees, that if they be planted though a good ſpace one from the other, they will meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacham*

Nor can the muſe the gallant Sidney paſs
The plume of war with early laurels crown'd,
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay. *Thomſon's Summer.*

MYSELF. *n. ſ.* [*my* and *ſelf*]

1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I* myſelf *do it*, that is, not I by proxy; not another.

As he hoſt,
I ſhould againſt his murth'rer ſhut the door,
Not bear the knife *myſelf.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique caſe

They have miſled another pain, againſt which I ſhould have been at a loſs to defend *myſelf.* *Swift's Examiner.*

MYSTAGO'GUE. *n. ſ.* [μυσταγωγός; *myſtagogus*, Latin] One who interprets divine myſteries, alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhews them to ſtrangers. *Bailey.*

MYSTE'RIARCH. *n. ſ.* [μυστήριον and ἀρχή] One preſiding over myſteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*mysterieux*, French, from *mystery*.]

1. Inaccessible [illegible] to God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,
Though in *mysterious* terms. *Milton's Par. Lost. b.* x.
Then the true Son of knowledge first appear'd,
And the old dark *mysterious* clouds were clear'd *Denham.*

2. Artfully perplexed.

Those princes who were most distinguished for their *mysterious* skill in government, found, by the event, that they had all consulted their own quiet, or the happiness of their people *Swift's Thoughts on the State of Affairs.*

MYSTE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mysterious*.]

1. In a manner above understanding.

2. Obscurely, enigmatically.

Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of mysteries, *mysteriously* and secretly described, there is reason to believe that there is in it very much duty. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Each stair *mysteriously* was meant *Milton.*

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mysterious*.]

1. Holy obscurity

My purpose is, to gather together into an union all those several portions of truth, and differing apprehensions of *mysteriousness* *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MY'STERIZE. *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To explain as enigmas.

Mysterizing their ensigns, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

MY'STERY. *n. s* [μυστήριον, *mystere*, Fr.]

1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those *mysteries* which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Upon holy days, let the matter of your meditations be according to the *mystery* of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the prayer which is fitted to the *mystery.* *Taylor*

If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the trinity, or some other *mysteries* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them, unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind. *Swift's Serm.*

2. An enigma, any thing artfully made difficult.

To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of thy letter. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

Important truths shou let your fables hold,
And moral *mysteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*

3. A trade; a calling in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mistery*, from *mestiere*, French, a trade.

And that which is the noblest *mysterie*,
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Instruction, manners, *mysteries* and trades,
Degrees, observances, customs and laws,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*

MY'STICAL. } *adj.* [*mysticus*, Latin.]
MY'STICK. }

1. Sacredly obscure.

Let God himself that made me, let not man that knows not himself, be my instructor concerning the *mystical* way to heaven. *Hooker, b.* i.

From salvation all flesh being excluded this way, God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Involving some secret meaning, emblematical.

Ye five other wand'ring [illegible]
In *mystick* dance not without song, resound
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light. *Milton.*

It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth, but the spiritual and *mystical* *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

I [illegible] from the Apocalyptical [illegible] But [illegible] be consumed by fire. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Obscure; secret.

Lest new fears disturb the happy state,
Know, I have search'd the *mystick* rolls of fate *Dryden.*

MY'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *mystical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

These two in thy sacred bosom hold,
Till *mystically* join'd but one they be. *Donne.*

MY'STICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *mystical*.] Involution of some secret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *mythology*.] Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*, and by tradition stole into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MYTHOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner [illegible]

MYTHO'LOGIST *n. s* [from *mythology*.] A relator or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

The grammarians and *mythologists* seem to be altogether [illegible] *Creech.*

It was a celebrated problem among ancient *mythologists*, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest? *Norris's Miscel.*

To MYTHO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology*.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY. *n. s.* [μύθος and λογος, *mythologie*, French.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world.

The modesty of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance, it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

N.

N, A femivowel, has in Engliſh an invariable ſound, as, *no*, *name*, *net*; it is ſometimes after *m* almoſt loſt; as, *condemn*, *contemn*.

To NAB, *v. a.* [*nappa*, Sweduſh.] To catch unexpectedly; to ſeize without warning. A word ſeldom uſed but in low language.

NADIR. n. ſ. [Arabick.] The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith.

As far as four bright ſigns comprize,
The diſtant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

NAFF. *n. ſ.* A kind of tufted ſea-bird.

NAG. *n. ſ* [*nagge*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall horſe. A horſe in familiar language.

A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horſe-fleſh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy *nags*, the leaneſt things alive,
So very hard thou lov'ſt to drive. *Prior.*

2. A paramour; in contempt.

Your ribauld *nag* of Egypt
Hoiſts ſails, and flies. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

NAIL. *n. ſ.* [nægl, Saxon; *nagel*, German]

1. The hard cruſt or horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes.

My nails can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

The meaneſt ſculptor in th' Æmilian ſquare,
Can imitate in braſs, the *nails* and hair,
Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*

The *nails* of our fingers give ſtrength to thoſe parts in the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Ray.*

2. The talons of birds and beaſts.

3. A ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together

As one *nail* by ſtrength drives out another,
So the remembrance of my former love
Is by a newer object ſoon forgotten. *Shakeſpeare.*

For the body of the ſhips, no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for ſpikes or *nails*, to faſten them together *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The load ſtone mines in the ſhore of India, are ſo placed in abundance and vigor, that it proves an adventure of hazard to paſs thoſe coaſts in a ſhip with iron *nails*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. c. 3.*

A beechen pail
Hung by the handle, on a driven *nail* *Dryden.*

An equivocal word uſed for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to faſten any thing. *Watts.*

4. A Stud; a boſs.

5. A kind of meaſure; two inches and a quarter.

6. On the *nail*. Ready, immediately; without delay. I ſuppoſe from a counter ſtudded with nails.

We want our money on the *nail*,
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift's Poems.*

To NAIL, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with nails.

To the croſs he *nails* thy enemies,
The law that is againſt thee, and the ſins
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milton's P. Loſt*

He claſp'd his hand upon the wounded part.
The ſecond ſhaft came ſwift and emptyd,
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To ſtud with nails.

In golden armour glorious to behold,
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

NAILER. *n. ſ.* [from *nail.*] One whoſe trade is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

NAKED. *adj.* [nacod, Saxon.]

1. Wanting cloaths, uncovered, bare.

A philoſopher being aſked in what a wiſe man differed from a fool? anſwered, ſend them both *naked* to thoſe who know them not, and you ſhall perceive. *Bacon, Apophth.* 242.

He pitying how they ſtood
Before him *naked* to the air, that now
Must ſuffer change,
Ungratefull men,
Behold my boſom *naked* to your ſwords,
And let the man that's injur'd ſtrike the blow. *Addiſon.*

2. Unarmed; defenceleſs; unprovided.

Had I but ſerv'd my God with half the zeal
I ſerv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shakeſ. Henry VIII.*

3. Plain; evident; not hidden.

The truth appears ſo *naked* on my ſide,
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakeſ. Hen. VI.*

4. Mere; bare; wanting the neceſſary additions; ſimple; abſtracted.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happineſs at the hands of men, ſaving only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief of all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of thoſe other vine virtues. *Hooker, b. 1. ſ. 37.*

NA'KEDLY. *adv.*

1. Without covering.

2. Simply, merely; barely; in the abſtract.

Though ſeveral ſingle letters *nakedly* conſidered, are found to be articulations only of ſpirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized, yet there is that property in all letters of aptneſs, to be compounded [illegible] *Holder.*

3. Diſcoverably, evidently.

So blinde the ſharpeſt counſels of the wiſe
This overſhadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their cleareſt ſighted eyes,
That they ſee not how *nakedly* they lie. *Daniel Civil War.*

NA'KEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *naked.*]

1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;
And with preſented *nakedneſs* out-face
The winds and perſecutions of the ſky. *Sha. K. Lear.*

Nor be their outward only, with the ſkins
Of beaſts; but inward *nakedneſs*, much more
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteouſneſs
Arraying, cover'd from his father's ſight. *Milton.*

I entreat my gentle readers to ſow on their tuckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedneſs*, but the innocence of their mother Eve. *Addiſon's Guard. N°. 100.*

Thou to be ſtrong muſt put off every dreſs,
Thy only armour is thy *nakedneſs*. *Prior.*

2. Want of proviſion for defence.

Spies, to ſee the *nakedneſs* of the land are come. *Gen. xlii. 9.*

3. Plainneſs; evidence, want of concealment.

Why ſeek ſt thou to cover with excuſe
That which appears in proper *nakedneſs*? *Sh. K. L.*

NALL. *n. ſ.* An awl, ſuch as collar-makers uſe. *Tuſſer.*

Whole bridle and ſaddle, whitleather and *nall*,
With collars and harneſs. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

NAME. *n. ſ.* [*nama*, Saxon, *naem*, Dutch, *anam*, Erſe.]

1. The diſcriminative appellation of an individual

What is thy *name*?
Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
No, though thou call ſt thyſelf a hotter *name*
Than any is in hell.
My *name*'s Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He called their *names* after the *names* of [illegible] rather had called them. *Gen. xxvi. 18*

I know thee by *name*. *Exod. xxxiii. 17*

2. The term by which any kind or ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed.

What's in a *name*? That which we call a roſe,
By any other *name* would ſmell as ſweet. *Shakeſ.*

If every particular idea that we take in, ſhould have a diſtinct *name*, *names* muſt be endleſs. *Locke.*

3. Perſon.

They liſt with women each degen'rate *name*,
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

4. Reputation; character

The king's army was the laſt enemy the weſt had been acquainted with, and had left no good *name* behind.
Clarendon, b. vi.

5. Renown, fame; celebrity, eminence, praiſe, remembrance, memory, diſtinction; honour.
What men of *name* reſort to him?
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned ſoldier,
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great *name* and worth. *Shakeſ.*
Viſit eminent perſons of great *name* abroad, to tell how the life agreeth with the fame. *Bacon's Eſſays, No.* 19.
Here reſt thy bones in rich Heſperia's plains,
Thy *name*, 'tis all a ghoſt can have, remains. *Dryden*
A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty *name*. *Dryden.*
Theſe ſhall be towns of mighty fame,
Tho' now they lie obſcure, and lands without a *name*.
Dryden, Æn. vi.
Bartolus is of great *name*; whoſe authority is as much valued amongſt the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

6. Power delegated, imputed character.
In the *name* of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Baniſh him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

7. Fictitious imputation.
When Ulyſſes with falſe arts,
Had forg'd a treaſon in my patron's *name*,
My kinſman fell. *Dryden, &c.*

8. Appearance, not reality; aſſumed character.
I'll to him again, in the *name* of Brook;
He'll tell me all his purpoſe. *Sha. Merr. W. of Windſor.*
There is a friend which is only a friend in *name*.
Eccluſ. xxxvii.

9. An opprobrious appellation.
Bids her confeſs; calls her ten thouſand *names*,
In vain ſhe kneels. *Granvil's Poems.*
Like the watermen of Thames
I row by, and call them *names*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To NAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To diſtinguiſh by a particular appellation.
I mention here a ſon of the king's whom Florizel
I now *name* to you; and with ſpeed ſo pace
To ſpeak of Perdita. *Shakeſpeare's Win. Tale.*
Thou haſt had ſeven huſbands, neither waſt thou *named* after any of them. *Tob.* iii. 8.
His name was called Jeſus, which was ſo *named* of the angel before he was conceived. *Luke* ii. 21
2. To mention by name.
Accuſtom not thy mouth to ſwearing: neither uſe thyſelf to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Eccluſ.* xxiii. 9.
3. To ſpecify; to nominate.
Did my father's godſon ſeek your life?
He whom my father *nam'd*? your Edgar. *Shakeſpeare*
Bring me him up whom I ſhall *name*. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 8
Let any one *name* that propoſition, whoſe terms or ideas were either of them innate. *Locke.*
4. To utter, to mention.
Let my name be *named* on them. *Gen.* xl. 37.

NA'MELESS *adj.* [from *name.*]
1. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſtinctive appellation.
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headleſs carcaſs, and a *nameleſs* thing *Denham*
The milky way,
Fram'd of many *nameleſs* ſtars. *Waller.*
Inſcriptions, Rowe, to this fair ſhrine we truſt,
And ſacred, place by Dryden's awful duſt,
Beneath a rude and *nameleſs* ſtone he lies,
To which thy tomb ſhall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*
2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.
Little credit is due to accuſations of this kind, when they come from ſuſpected, that is, from *nameleſs* pens.
Atterbury's Sermons

NA'MELY. *adv.* [from *name.*] Particularly; ſpecially, to mention by *name*
It can be to nature no injury, that of her we ſay the ſame which diligent beholders of her works have obſerved, *namely*, that ſhe provideth for all living creatures nouriſhment which may ſuffice. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ* 4.
Which of theſe ſorrows is he ſubject to?
To none of theſe, except it be the laſt,
Namely, ſome love that drew him off from home. *Sha.*
The council making remonſtrances unto queen Elizabeth, of the continual conſpiracies againſt her life; and *namely*, that a man was lately taken, who ſtood ready in a very dangerous and ſuſpicious manner to do the deed, adviſed her to go leſs abroad weakly attended. But the queen anſwered, that ſhe had rather be dead, than put in cuſtody
Bacon, Apophth. 14
For the excellency of the ſoul, *namely*, its power of divining in dreams; that ſeveral ſuch divinations have been made, none can queſtion. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Solomon's choice does not only inſtruct us in that point of hiſtory, but furniſhes out a very fine moral to us, *namely*, that he who applies his heart to wiſdom, does at the ſame time take the moſt proper method for gaining long life, riches, and reputation. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

NA'MER. *n. ſ.* [*name.*] One who calls or knows any by name.

NA'MESAKE *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame name with another.
Nor does the dog fiſh at ſea, much more make out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or *nameſake* in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.
One author is a mote to another. It is impoſſible for them to diſcover beauties; they have eyes only for blemiſhes: can indeed ſee the light, as is ſaid of their *nameſakes*, but immediately ſhut their eyes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

NAP. *n. ſ.* [pr eppan, Saxon, to ſleep.]
1. Slumber; a ſhort ſleep.
Mopſa ſat ſwallowing of ſleep with open mouth making ſuch a noiſe, as no body could ay the healing of a *nap* to her charge. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Let your bounty
Take a *nap*, and I will awake it anon *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſun had long ſince in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his *nap*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.
So long as I'm at the for you are ſhil taking your *nap*.
L'Eſtrange, Fab.

2. [hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous ſubſtance.
Amongſt thoſe leaves ſhe made a butterfly
With excellent device and wondrous flight,
The velvet *nap*, which on his wings doth lie,
The ſilken down, with which his back is dight. *Spenſer.*
Jack Cade the clothier, means to dreſs the Commonwealth, and ſet a new *nap* upon it. *Shakeſ.*
Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves, which down or *nap* cometh of a ſubtil ſpirit, in a ſoft or fat ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
Ah! where muſt needy poet ſeek for aid
When duſt and rain at once his coat invade;
His only coat! where duſt confus'd with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled ſtain. *Swift.*

To NAPE. *v. a.* [hneppan, Saxon.] To ſleep; to be drowſy or ſecure.
They took him *napping* in his bed *Hudibras, p.* i.
A wolf took a dog *napping* at his maſter's door. *L'Eſtran.*
What is ſeriouſly related by Helmont, that foul linen, ſlopt in a veſſel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one days time turn the wheat into mice; without conjuring, one may gueſs to have been the philoſophy and information of ſome houſewife, who had not ſo carefully covered her wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were there taken *napping*, juſt when they had made an end of their good chear. *Bentley's Sermons.*

NA'PTAKING. *n. ſ* [*nap* and *take.*] Surprize, ſeizure on a ſudden; unexpected onſet, like that made on men aſleep.
Naptakings, aſſaults, ſpoilings, and burnings, have in our forefather's days, between us and France, been very common
Carew

NAPE. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it to come from *nap*, the hair that grows on it, *Junius*, with his uſual Greek ſagacity, from νεφη, *a hill*, perhaps from the ſame root with *knob.*] The joint of the neck behind.
Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks, and make but an interior ſurvey of your good ſelves. *Shakeſ.*
Domitian dreamed, the night before he was ſlain, that a golden head was growing out of the *nape* of his neck. *Bacon*

NA'PERY. *n. ſ.* [*napperia*, Italian.] Table-linen *Dict.*

NA'PHEW. *n. ſ.* [*napus*, Lat.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *n. ſ.* [*naphtha*, Latin.]
Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a caſt of brown in it. It is ſoft and oily to the touch, of a ſharp and unpleaſing taſte, and a ſtrong and penetrating ſmell, of the bituminous kind: it is extremely ready to take fire, and in places where it is frequent, it exhales a vapour that takes fire at the approach of any flame, and burns to a great diſtance, ſometimes ſpreading in an inſtant over half a mile or more of ground, and conſuming alight a great while. It is found floating on the waters of ſprings. It is principally uſed externally in paralytic caſes, and in pains of the limbs. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Strabo repreſents it as a ſpecies of bitumen. It ſwims on the top of the water of wells and ſprings. That found about Babylon is in ſome ſprings watchy, tho' it be generally black, and differs little from Petroleum *Woodward*

NA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [*nappy.*] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PKIN *n. ſ.* [from *nap*; which etymology is oddly favoured by *Isidore*, *Tenſique ſervant mantilia collis*; *naperia*, Italian.]
A linen uſed at table to wipe the hands.
By art were weaved *napkins*, ſhirts, and coats, inconſumptible by fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The ſame matter was woven into a *napkin* at Louvain, which was cleanſed by being burnt in the fire. *Watkins.*
Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were moſt commonly of linnen, or ſoft wool.

N A R

2. A handkerchief. Obſolete. This ſenſe is retained in Scotland.

I am glad I have found this *napkin*;
This was her firſt remembrance from the moor *Shakeſ.*

NA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap, threadbare.

Were he to ſtand for conſul, ne'er would he
Appear in th' market place, nor on him put
The *napleſs* veſture of humility. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus*

NA'PPY. *adj.* [from *nap.* Mr. *Lye* derives it from *nappe*, Saxon, a cup.] Frothy, ſpumy, from *nap*; whence apples and ale are called lamb's wooll.

When I my thresher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay's Paſt.*

NARCI'SSUS. n. ſ. [Latin; *narciſſe*, Fr.] A daffodil.

Nor *Narciſſus* fair
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging ſtill *Thomſon.*

NARCO'TICK. *adj.* [ναρκόω, *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction.

Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces ſleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quincy.*

The ancients eſteemed it *narcotick* or ſtupefactive, and it is to be found in the liſt of poiſons by *Dioſcorides*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi.

NARD. *n. ſ.* [*nardus*, Lat. νάρδος, Gr.]

1. Spikenard, a kind of ointment.
2. An odorous ſhrub.

Smear'd on the bud o'the briar,
Or the *nard* in the fire *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

He now is come
Into the bliſsful field, thro' groves of myrrh,
And flow'ring odours, caſſia, *nard* and balm. *Milton.*

NARE *n. ſ.* [*naris*, Latin.] A noſtril; not uſed, except as in the following paſſage, in affectation.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* obſtruct it not. *Hudibras, p. 1. cant. 1.*

NA'RWHALE *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of whale.

Thoſe long horns preſerved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of *narwhales*. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b. 3.*

NA'RRABLE. *adj.* [from *narro.*] Capable to be told or related.

NA'RRATE. *v. a.* [*narro*, Latin.] To relate; to tell; a word only uſed in Scotland.

NARRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*narratio*, Latin; *narration*, Fr.] Account; relation; hiſtory.

He did doubt of the truth of that *narration*. *Abbot.*

They that deſire to look into the *narrations* of the ſtory, for the variety of the matter we have been careful might have profit. *2 Maſſ. ii. 24.*

Homer introduces the beſt inſtructions, in the midſt of the pleaſanteſt *narrations*. *Notes on the Odyſſy.*

NA'RRATIVE. *adj.* [*narratif*, Fr. from *narro*, Latin.]

1. Relating; giving an account.

The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unleſs it be in ſentences diſpoſitive and enacting, therefore credit ought to be given to thoſe acts, though the words be *narrative*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Storyteiling; apt to relate things paſt.

Age, as *Davenant* ſays, is always *narrative*. *Dryden.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the ſage,
And boaſting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE. *n. ſ.* A relation; an account; a ſtory.

In the inſtructions I have given to others, concerning what they ſhould do, take a *narrative* of what you have done.
South's Sermons.

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tatler*, N°. 56.

NA'RRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *narrative.*] By way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unleſs it be in ſentences wherein diſpoſitive and enacting terms are made uſe of. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NARRA'TOR *n. ſ.* [*narrateur*, French, from *narro*, Latin.] A relater; teller.

Conſider whether the *narrator* be honeſt and faithful, as well as ſkilful, whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts's Logick.*

To NA'RRIFY. *v. a.* [from *narro*, Latin.] To relate; to give account of, not in uſe.

I ever *narrify'd* my friends,
Of whom he is chief, with all the ſize that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer. *Shakeſpeare.*

NARROW. *adj.* [ncapu, Saxon, from nýn, near.]

1. Not broad or wide, having but a ſmall diſtance from ſide to ſide.

Edward from Belgia,
Hath paſs'd in ſafety thro' the *narrow* ſeas. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Angel ſtood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Numb. xi. 26.*

In a *narrow*-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn themſelves.
Mortimer.

2. Small, of no great extent.

From this *narrow* time of geſtation may enſue a ſmallneſs of excluſion, but this inferreth no infirmity. *Brown.*

3. Covetous; avaritious.

To *narrow* breaſts he comes all wrapt in gain,
So few big hearts he ſhines in honour's fire. *Sidney.*

4. Contracted; of confined ſentiments, ungenerous.

Nothing more ſhakes any ſociety than mean diviſions between the ſeveral orders of its members, and their *narrow*-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Sprat's Serm.*

The greateſt underſtanding is *narrow*. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea!
Grew, Coſmol. b. ii. c. 8.

The hopes of receiving good from thoſe whom we gratify, would produce but a very *narrow* and ſtinted charity.
Spectator.

A ſalamander grows familiar with a ſtranger at firſt ſight, and is not ſo *narrow*-ſpirited as to obſerve, whether the perſon ſhe talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addiſon.*

It is with *narrow*-ſouled people as with *narrow*-neck'd bottles, the leſs they have in them the more noiſe they make in pouring it out. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

5. Near, with a ſmall diſtance.

Then Mnetheus to the head his arrow drove,
But made a glancing ſhot, and miſs'd the dove;
Yet miſs'd ſo *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which faſten'd by the foot the flitting bird. *Dryden.*

6. Cloſe, vigilant, attentive.

The orb he roam'd
With *narrow* ſearch; and with inſpection deep
Conſider'd ev'ry creature, which of all.
Moſt opportune might ſerve his wiles. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Many malicious ſpies are ſearching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the beſt prepared for ſo *narrow* an inſpection. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 265.

To NA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth or wideneſs.

In the wall he made *narrowed* reſts, that the beams ſhould not be faſtened in the walls of the houſe. *1 Kings vi. 6.*

By reaſon of the great Continent of Braſilia, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the ſea on the other ſide, it varieth about five or ſix. *Brown's V. Err.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, loſing the opinions, and croſſing the intereſts of the people, leaves out of its compaſs the greateſt part of their conſent, may juſtly be ſaid, in the ſame degrees it loſes ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple's Miſcel.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.

One ſcience is incomparably above all the reſt, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and ſecular intereſts, I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke's Works.*

3. To contract in ſentiment or capacity of knowledge.

Deſuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things in which we are converſant. *Government of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a ſcanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itſelf to a more copious ſtock. *Locke's Works.*

Lo! ev'ry finiſh'd ſon returns to thee!
Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* ſtill by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart. *Pope's Dunc. b. iv.*

4. To confine, to limit.

By admitting too many things at once into one queſtion, the mind is dazzled and bewildered, whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the queſtion, you take a fuller ſurvey of the whole. *Watts's Logick.*

Our knowledge is much more *narrow'd*, if we confine ourſelves to our own ſolitary reaſonings, without much reading. *Watts.*

5. [In farriery.] A horſe is ſaid to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Farr. Dict.*

NA'RROWLY. *adv.* [from *narrow.*]

1. With little breadth or wideneſs, with ſmall diſtance between the ſides.

2. Contractedly, without extent.

The church of England is not ſo *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular ſpecies of government.
Swift's Sentim. of the Church of England.

3. Cloſely, vigilantly; attentively.

My fellow-ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Bianca's ſteps ſo *narrowly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it be *narrowly* conſidered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

For a conſiderable treaſure hid in my vineyard, ſearch *narrowly* when I am gone. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inſpect every part of him. *Addiſon.*

4. Nearly; within a little.

Some private veſſels took one of the Aquapulca ſhips, and very *narrowly* miſſed of the other. *Swift.*

5. Avaritiouſly; ſparingly.

NA'RROWNESS. *n. f.* [from *narrow.*]
1. Want of breadth or wideneſs.
In our Gothic cathedrals, the *narrowneſs* of the arch makes it riſe in height, or run out in length. *Addiſon on Italy.*
2. Want of extent; want of comprehenſion
That prince, who ſhould be ſo wiſe and godlike, as by eſtabliſhed laws of liberty to ſecure protection and encouragement to the honeſt induſtry of mankind, againſt the oppreſſion of power, and *narrowneſs* of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke's Works*
3. Confined ſtate; contractedneſs.
The moſt learned and ingenious ſociety in Europe, confeſs the *narrowneſs* of human attainments. *Glanv. Scept.*
Cheap vulgar arts, whoſe *narrowneſs* affords
No flight for thoughts, but poorly ſticks at words. *Denham.*
The Iann, a moſt ſevere and compendious language, often expreſſes that in one word, which either the barbarity or the *narrowneſs* of modern tongues cannot ſupply in more. *Locke.*
4. Meanneſs; poverty
If God will fit thee for this paſſage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and ſo ſuit the *narrowneſs* of thy fortune to the narrowneſs of the way thou art to paſs, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South's Sermons*
5. Want of capacity
Another diſpoſition in men, which makes them improper for philoſophical contemplations, is not ſo much from the *narrowneſs* of their ſpirit and underſtanding, as becauſe they will not take time to extend them. *Burn. Theo. of the Earth.*

NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not.*]
For pity'd is miſhap that *nas* remedy,
But ſcorn'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenſer.*

NA'SAL. *adj.* [*naſus*, Latin.] Belonging to the noſe
To pronounce the *naſals*, and ſome of the vowels ſpiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes a guttural pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
When the diſcharge leſſens, paſs a ſmall probe through the *naſal* duct into the noſe every time it is dreſt, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp's Surgery.*

NA'SICORNOUS. *adj.* [*naſus* and *cornu.*] Having the horn on the noſe
Some unicorns are among inſects; as thoſe four kinds of *naſicornous* beetles deſcribed by Muffetus. *Brown's V. Err.*

NA'STY. *adj.* [*naſt*, *nat*, German, wet.]
1. Dirty; filthy; ſordid, naſeous; polluted.
Sir Thomas More, in his anſwer to Luther, has thrown out the greateſt heap of *naſty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*
A nice man, is a man of *naſty* ideas. *Swift*
2. Obſcene; lewd.

NA'STILY. *adv.* [from *naſty.*]
1. Dirtily, filthily; naſeouſly.
The moſt pernicious infection next the plague, is the ſmell of the jail, when priſoners have been long and cloſe and *naſtily* kept. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. Obſcenely; groſsly.

NA'STINESS. *n. f.* [from *naſty.*]
1. Dirt; filth
This cauſed the ſeditious to remain within their ſtation, which by reaſon of the *naſtineſs* of the beaſtly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*
Haughty and huge, as high Dutch bride,
Such *naſtineſs* and ſo much pride
Are oddly join'd by fate, *Swift.*
2. Obſcenity; groſsneſs of ideas.
Their *naſtineſs*, their dull obſcene talk and ribauldry, cannot but be very naſeous and offenſive to any who does not baulk his own reaſon, out of love to their vice. *South.*
A divine might have employed his pains to better purpoſe, than in the *naſtineſs* of Plautus and Ariſtophanes. *Dry*

NA'TAL. *adj.* [*natal*, Fr. *natalis*, Latin.] Native; relating to nativity
Since the time of Henry III. princes children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*
Propitious ſtar! whoſe ſacred pow'r
Preſided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*

NATA'TION. *n. f.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming.
In progreſſive motion, the arms and legs move ſucceſſively, but in *natation* both together. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

NA'THELESS. *ad.* [*na*, that is, *not the leſs*, Saxon.] Nevertheleſs; formed thus, *natheleſs*, *nath'leſs*. Obſolete.
Nath'leſs, my brother ſince we paſſed are
Unto this point, we will appeaſe our jar *Spenſer.*
The torrid clime
Smote on him ſore beſides, vaulted with fire.
Natheleſs he ſo endur'd, 'till on the beach
Of that inflamed ſea he ſtood, and call'd
His legions. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

NA'THMORE. *adv.* [*na the more.*] Never the more.
Yet *nathmore* by his bold hearty ſpeech,
Could his blood-frozen heart emboldened be. *Spenſer.*

NATION. *n. f.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Latin.] A people diſtinguiſhed from another people, generally by their language, original, or government.
If Edward III had proſpered in his French wars, and peopled with Engliſh the towns which he won, as he began at Calais driving out the French, his ſucceſſors holding the ſame courſe, would have ſtocked all France with our *nation.* *Raleigh*
A *nation* properly ſignifies a great number of families ſprung from the ſame blood, born in the ſame country, and living under the ſame government. *Temple.*

NA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation.*]
1. Public; general; not private, not particular.
They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,
Long time ſhall dwell and proſper, but when ſins
National interrupt their public peace. *Milton's P. Loſt.*
Such a *national* devotion inſpires men with ſentiments of religious gratitude, and ſwells their hearts with joy and exultation. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 49.
The aſtoniſhing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in ſome meaſure the bleſſings returned upon that *national* charity which has been ſo conſpicuous. *Addiſon.*
God, in the execution of his judgments, never viſits a people with public and general calamities, but where their ſins are public and *national* too. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Begotten to one's own country

NA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *national.*] With regard to the nation
The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* eſpouſed to God by covenant, every ſin of theirs was in a peculiar manner ſpiritual adultery *South.*

NATIONALNESS *n. f.* [from *national.*] Reference to the people in general

NA'TIVE. *adj.* [*nativus*, Latin; *natif-ve*, Fr.] Produced by nature; natural, not artificial.
She more ſweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongſt them bear a part,
And ſtrive to paſs, as ſhe could well enough,
Their *native* muſick by her ſkilful art. *Fairy Q. b.*
This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,
But of itſelf is *native* in the breaſt *Davies.*
2. Natural; ſuch as is according to nature.
The members retired to their homes, reaſſume the *native* ſedateneſs of their temper. *Swift.*
3. Conferred by birth.
But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,
Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legiſlative;
And firſt, 'tis to ſpeak whatever we pleaſe. *Denham.*
4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.
If theſe men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* puniſhment; though they can outſtrip men they have no wings to fly from God. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
Many of our bones ſhall, no doubt,
Find *native* graves. *Shakeſ. Hen. V.*
5. Original; natural.
Have I now ſeen death? is this the way
I muſt return to *native* duſt? O ſight
Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

NA'TIVE. *n. ſ.*
1. One born in any place, original inhabitant.
Th' acclamation,
All cauſe unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our ſo frank donation. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion, God ſurely will no way be pleaſed with ſuch ſacrifices. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Tully, the humble muſhroom ſcarcely known,
The lowly *native* of a country town. *Dryden's Juv.*
I have been more minute in Tacitus and Florus, as the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, all *natives* of the place. *Addiſon on Italy.*
2. Offspring.

NA'TIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature

NA'TIVITY. *n. ſ.* [*nativité*, French.]
1. Birth; aſſue into life.
Concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whoſe birth the births of all are only bleſſed. *Bacon*
2. Time, place, or manner of birth.
My huſband, and my children both,
And you the calenders of their *nativity*,
Go to a goſſip's feaſt. *Shakeſ. Com. of Errors.*
They ſay there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death. *Shakeſ. Merr. W. of Win.*
When I vow, I will keep vows ſo born,
In their *nativity* all truth appears. *Shakeſ. Mid. N. Dream*
Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Ezek.* xvi 3.
3. State or place of being produced
Theſe, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

NA'TURAL. *adj.* [*naturel*, French, from *nature.*]
1. Pro-

1. Produced or effected by nature.
There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible from them to contrive such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause of itself. *Wilkins's Dedalus.*
2. Illegitimate.
This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation, which has ever been encouraged as the other has been disfavoured by all institutions. *Temple.*
3. Bestowed by nature.
If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it should seem that the advantage lies on the side of children born from noble and wealthy parents. *Swift.*
4. Not forced; not farfetched, dictated by nature.
I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Arch.*
5. Consonant to natural notions.
Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as *natural* to the mind as sun and light, fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke.*
6. Tender; affectionate by nature.
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
He wants the *natural* touch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.
What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day. *Addison.*
8. Opposed to violent, as, a *natural* death.

NA'TURAL. *n. f.* [from *nature*]
1. An idiot, one whom nature debars from understanding; a fool.
That a monster should be such a *natural*. *Shakespeare.*
Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural*. *Locke.*
2. Native; original inhabitant.
The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, should be in a state of freemen. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
Oppression, in many places, wears the robes of justice, which domineering over the *naturals* may not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure it. *Raleigh's Essays.*
3. Gift of nature; nature, quality.
The wretchedest are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own *naturals*, scride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *Ben. Johnson.*
To consider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his strongest part, and the duke, his practice. *Wotton.*

NA'TURALIST. *n. f.* [from *natural*] A student in physicks, or natural philosophy.
Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, tho' a mere *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wise creator. *More.*
It is not credible, that the *naturalist* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

NATURALIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *naturalize*] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.
The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; whereby, while they kept their compass, they stood firm; but when they did spread, they became a windfal. *Bacon's Ess.*
Encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall turn over and turn a certain stock of their own, as *naturalization* and freedom from customs the two first years. *Temple.*
Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*

To NA'TURALIZE *v. a.* [from *natural*]
1. To adopt into a community, to invest with the privileges of native subject.
The great lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. To make natural, to make easy like the natural.
He runs fresh to his hammer and anvil, custom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *Scudder's Sermons.*

NA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *natural*.]
1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.
Our sovereign good is desired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it, but man having utterly disabled his nature unto these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired *naturally*, must now supernaturally be attained. *Hooker.*
If sense be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty or knowledge. *South's Sermons.*
2. According to nature, without affectation.
That part
Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* perform'd. *Shakespeare.*
This answers fully *naturally* to the place of the abyss before the deluge, inclos'd within the vault of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety, that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions. *Dryden.*
3. Spontaneously.

NATURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *natural*]
1. The state of being given or produced by nature.
The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will, and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it. *South's Sermons.*
2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.
He must understand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*
Horace speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. *Addison.*

NATURE. *n. f.* [*natura*, Latin; *nature*, French]
1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world.
Thou, *nature*, art my goddess, to thy law
My services are bound. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die, he said again, and *nature* them. *Bacon.*
Let the position *nature* mount, and let
The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*
Heav'n bestows
At home all riches that wise *nature* needs. *Cowley.*
Simple *nature* to his hope has giv'n,
Beyond the cloud-topt hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*
2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others.
Between the animal and rational province, some animals have a dark resemblance of the influxes of reason: so between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures*. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*
3. The constitution of an animated body.
Nature, as it grows again toward earth,
Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shak.*
We're not ourselves,
When *nature*, being oppress't, commands the mind
To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
4. Disposition of mind; temper.
Nothing could have subdu'd *nature*
To such a lowness but his unkind daughters. *Shakesp.*
A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose *nature* is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
My practices ride easy. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
5. The regular course of things.
My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence. *Shakesp.*
6. The compass of natural existence.
If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the most beautiful things in *nature*. *Grew.*
7. Natural affection, or reverence; native sensations.
Have we not seen
The mard'ring son ascend his parent's bed,
Thro' violated *nature* force his way,
And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*
8. The state or operation of the material world.
He binding *nature* fast in fate,
Left conscience free and will. *Pope.*
9. Sort; species.
A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*
10. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.
Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*
Nature and Homer were he found the same. *Pope.*
11. Physics, the science which teaches the qualities of things.
Nature and *nature*'s laws lay hid in night,
God said, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

NATURITY *n. f.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature. A word not used.
This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second, or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity*. *Browne's V. Err.*

NA'VAL. *adj.* [*naval*, Fr. *navalis*, Latin.]
1. Consisting of ships.
Encamping on the main,
Our *naval* army had besieged Spain;
They that the whole world's monarchy desired,
Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd. *Waller.*
As our high vessels pass their watry way,
Let all the *naval* world due homage pay. *Prior.*
2. Belonging to ships.
Masters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well

well as of all the *naval* ſtores that furniſh the world. *Temple.*

NAVE. *n. ſ.* [nap, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou ſtrumpet fortune! all you gods
In general ſynod take away her pow'r;
Break all the ſpokes and felloes from her wheel,
And bowl the round *nave* down the hill of heav'n,
As low as to the fiends. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves*, by their ſwift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat ſometimes ſo intenſe as to ſet them on fire. *Ray.*

2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings.

It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Ayliffe's Par.*

NA'VEL. *n. ſ* [napela, navela, Saxon.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

The uſe of the *navel* is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the veſſels thereof to convey its aliments. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

As children, while within the womb they live,
Feed with the navel; here they feed not ſo. *Davies.*

There is a ſuperintending Providence, that ſome animals will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the ſecundines and parted from the *navelſtring*. *Derham.*

2. The middle; the interiour part.

Being preſt to the war,
Even when the *navel* of the ſtate was touch'd,
They would not thread the gates. *Shakeſ. Cor.*

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cypreſs ſhades, a ſorcerer dwells. *Milton.*

NA'VELGALL. *n. ſ.*

Navelgall is a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, behind the ſaddle, right againſt the *navel*, occaſioned either by the ſaddle being ſplit behind, or the ſtuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle ſitting down in that place, or ſome hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the ſaddle.

NA'VELWORT. *n. ſ.*

It hath the appearance of houſeleek, from which it differs only in having an oblong tubulous flower of one leaf, divided at the top into five parts. This plant is uſed in medicine, and grows wild upon old walls. *Miller.*

NA'VEW. *n. ſ.* [*napus*, Lat. *navet*, *naveau*, Fr.]

It agrees in moſt reſpects with the turnep; but has a leſſer root, and ſomewhat warmer in taſte. The ſpecies are three. In the iſle of Ely the third ſpecies, which is wild, is very much cultivated, it being the cole ſeed from which they draw the oil *Miller.*

NAUGHT *adj.* [nahte, naphihte, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthleſs.

With them that are able to put a difference between things *naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controverſy about the manner of removing that which is *naught*. *Hooker, b.*

Thy ſiſter's *naught*: Oh Regan! ſhe hath tied
Sharp-tooth'd unkindneſs like a vulture here. *Shakeſ.*

NAUGHT. *n. ſ* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. See AUGHT and OUGHT.

Be you contented
To have a ſon ſet your decrees at *naught*,
To pluck down juſtice from your awful bench. *Shak.*

NA'UGHTILY *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corrupt

NA'UGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedneſs; badneſs. Slight wickedneſs or parveſcuity, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtineſs* delights but mine own, and methinks the accuſing his traps might in ſome manner excuſe my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney, b. ii.*

NA'UGHTY *adj.* [See NAUGHT.]

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but foſtered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Theſe *naughty* times
Put bars between the owners and their rights. *Shakeſ.*

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So ſhines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shakeſ.*

2. It is now ſeldom uſed but in ludicrous cenſure.

If gentle ſlumbers on thy temples creep,
But *naughty* man, thou doſt not mean to ſleep,
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NAVI'CULAR. *adj.* [*navicularis*, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the aſtragalus and oſſa cuneiformia. *Diſt.*

NA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [*navigable*, Fr. *navigabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats.

The firſt-peopled cities were all founded upon theſe *navigable* rivers, or their branches, by which the one might give ſuccour to the other. *Raleigh's Hiſt of the World.*

Almighty Jove ſurveys
Earth, air, and ſhores, and *navigable* ſeas. *Dryden.*

NA'VIGABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be

TO NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To ſail; to paſs by water.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the weſtern ocean. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

TO NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To paſs by ſhips or boats.

Druſus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the firſt who *navigated* the northern ocean. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

NAVIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*navigation*, Fr. from *navigate*.]

1. The act or practice of paſſing by water

Our ſhipping for number, ſtrength, mariners, pilots, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever. *Bacon.*

The loadſtone is that great help to *navigation*. *More.*

Rude as their ſhips, was *navigation* then,
No uſeful compaſs or meridian known,
Coaſting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the poleſtar ſhone. *Dryden.*

When Pliny names the Poeni as inventors of *navigation* it muſt be underſtood of the Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians are deſcended. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Veſſels of *navigation*.

Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches, tho' the yeſty waves
Confound and ſwallow *navigation* up. *Shakeſ. Alls.*

NAVIGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*navigateur*, Fr. from *navigate*.] Sailer, ſeaman; traveller by water.

By the ſounding of *navigators*, that ſea is not three hundred and ſixty foot deep. *Brereto.*

The rules of *navigators* muſt often fail. *Brown's V. Err.*

The contrivance may ſeem difficult, becauſe theſe ſubmarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the ſight of the heavens. *Wilkin's Math. Magic.*

This terreſtrial globe, which before was only a globe in ſpeculation, has ſince been ſurrounded by the boldneſs of many *navigators*. *Temple.*

NAU'LAGE. *n. ſ.* [*naulum*, Lat.] The freight of paſſengers in a ſhip.

NAU'MACHY. *n. ſ* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Latin.] A mock ſea fight.

TO NAU'SEATE. *v. n.* [from *nauſea*, Latin.] To grow ſqueamiſh, to turn away with diſguſt.

Don't over-fatigue the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized with a laſſitude, and *nauſeate*, and grow tired of a particular ſubject before you have finiſhed it. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

TO NAU'SEATE. *v. a.*

1. To loath; to reject with diſguſt

While we ſingle out ſeveral diſhes, and reject others, the ſelection ſeems arbitrary; for many are cryed up in one age, which are decryed and *nauſeated* in another *Brown's V. Err.*

Old age, with ſilent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauſeates the praiſe, which in her youth ſhe won,
And hates the muſe by which ſhe was undone. *Dryden.*

Thoſe heads, as ſtomachs, are not ſure the beſt,
Which *nauſeate* all, and nothing can digeſt. *Pope.*

2. To ſicken with diſguſt.

He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauſeated*, then gave her a laſh with his tail. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS. *adj.* [from *nauſea*, Latin; *nauſeé*, Fr.] Loathſome; diſguſtful, regarded with abhorrence.

Thoſe trifles where in children take delight,
Grow *nauſeous* to the young man's appetite.
And from thoſe gaieties our youth requires
To exerciſe their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Food of a wholeſom juice is pleaſant to the taſte and agreeable to the ſtomach, 'till hunger and thirſt be well appeaſed, and then it begins to be leſs pleaſant, and at laſt even *nauſeous* and loathſome. *Ray.*

Old thread-bare phraſes will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are *nauſeous* to rational hearers. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUSLY *adv.* [from *nauſeous*.] Loathſomely; diſguſtfully.

Thus, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *nauſeouſly* that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which was preſcribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reſerve. *Dryden.*

Their future's praiſe;
So *nauſeouſly* and ſo unlike they paint. *Garth's Diſp.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *n. ſ* [from *nauſeous*.] Loathſomeneſs, quality of raiſing diſguſt.

The *nauſeouſneſs* of ſuch company diſguſts a reaſonable man, when he ſees he can hardly approach greatneſs but as a moated caſtle; he muſt firſt paſs through the mud and filth with which it is encompaſſed. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

NA'UTICAL, NA'UTICK } *adj.* [*nauticus*, Latin.] Pertaining to ſailors.

He elegantly ſhewed by whom he was drawn, which depainted the *nautical* compaſs with *aut magnes*, *aut magna*. *Cam.*

NAU'TILUS. n. ſ. [Latin, *nautile*, Fr.] A ſhell-fiſh furniſhed with ſomething analogous to oars and a ſail.

Learn

Learn of the little *nautilus* to ſail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope.*

NA'VY *n. ſ.* [from *navis*, Lat.] An aſſembly of ſhips, commonly ſhips of war, a fleet.

On the weſtern coaſt rideth a puiſſant *navy* *Sha. Rich.* III.

Levy money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the *navy* for his majeſty's uſe. *Clarendon.*

The narrow ſeas can ſcarce their *navy* bear,
Or crowded veſſels can their ſoldiers hold *Dryden.*

NAY. *adv.* [*na*, Saxon, or *ne aye.*]

1. No; an adverb of negation.

Diſputes in wrangling ſpend the day,
Whilſt one ſays only yea, and t'other *nay.* *Denham.*

2. Not only ſo but more. A word of amplification.

A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when he is abſent; *nay*, when dead, by his example and memory, ſo good authors in their ſtile. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcov.*

Thus is then the allay of Ovid's writings, which is ſufficiently recompenſed by his other excellencies, *nay*, this very [illegible] cannot but be pleaſed *Dryden.*

If a ſon ſhould ſtrike his father, not only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, *nay*, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the ſword, *nay*, the place itſelf would be razed. *Addiſ. Spect* N° 189.

3. Word of refuſal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have caſt us into priſon; and now do they thruſt us out privily? *nay* verily; but let them come themſelves and fetch us out. *Acts* xvi. 37

The fox made ſeveral excuſes, but the ſtork would not be ſaid *nay*, ſo that at laſt he promiſed him to come.
L'Eſtrange, Fable 31.

He that will not when he may,
When he would he ſhall have *nay.* *Prov.*

NA'YWORD. *n. ſ.* [*nay* and *word.*]

1. The ſide of denial, the ſaying nay.

You would believe my ſaying,
Howe'er you lean to th' *nayword.* *Shak. Win. Tale*

2. A proverbial reproach; a bye word.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie ſtraight in my bed. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night*

3. A watchword. Not in uſe.

I have ſpoke with her; and we have a *nayword* how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum; ſhe cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Sha.*

NE *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was formerly of very frequent uſe, both ſingly and by contraction in compound words; as, *nill* for *ne will* or *will not*; *nas* for *ne has* or *has not*; *nis* for *ne is* or *is not*.] Neither; and not.

His warlike ſhield all cover'd cloſely was,
Ne might of mortal eye be ever ſeen,
Not made of ſteel, nor of enduring braſs. *Fairy Qu.*

NEAP. *n. ſ.* [*neſt*, Iſlandick.] A faſt. It is retained in Scotland, and in the plural *neaves.*

Give me thy *neaf*, Monſieur Muſtardſeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To NEAL. *v. a.* [onælan, Saxon; to kindle.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in ſuch relentings of fire, as they call their *nealing* heats; leſt it ſhiver in pieces by a violent ſucceeding of air in the room of fire.
Digby on Bodies

This did happen for want of the glaſſes being gradually cooled or *nealed.* *Boyle.*

If you file, engrave, or punch upon your ſteel, *neal* it firſt, becauſe it will make it ſofter, and conſequently work eaſier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of itſelf. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they ſtand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *adj.* [nepptob, Saxon; *neptig*, poor.] Low; decreſcent. Uſed only of the tide, and therefore ſometimes uſed ſubſtantively

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath loſt nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing, of high ſprings and dead *neaps*, are as conſtant as the changes of the moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*

How doth the ſea conſtantly obſerve its ebbs and flows, its ſprings and *neap*-tides, and ſtill retain its ſaltneſs, ſo convenient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ray*

NEAR. *prep.* [nep, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch and Scottiſh.] At no great diſtance from; cloſe to; nigh.

I have heard thee ſay,
No grief did ever come ſo *near* thy heart,
As when thy lady and thy true love died *Shakeſpeare*

Thou thought'ſt to help me, and ſuch thanks I give,
As one *near* death to thoſe that with him live. *Shakeſ.*

With blood the dear alliance ſhall be bought,
And both the people *near* deſtruction brought. *Dryden.*

To the warlike ſteed thy ſtudies bend,
Near Piſa's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryden's Virg.*

This child was very *near* being excluded out of the ſpecies of man, barely by his ſhape. *Locke.*

NEAR. *adv.*

1. Almoſt

2. At hand, not far off. Unleſs it be rather in this ſenſe an adjective

Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from their reins.
Jer. xii. 2.

He ſerv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his ſpear. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. [illegible]

Self-pleaſing and humourous minds are ſo ſenſible of every reſtraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and ſhackles. *Baron's Eſſays*, N° 8.

This eagle ſhall go *near*, one time or other, to take you for a hare. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 107.

He that paid a buſhel of wheat per acre, would pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum, which would be *near* about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*

The Caſtilian would rather have died in ſlavery himſelf, than paid ſuch a ſum as he found would go *near* to ruin him.
Add. n' Spectator

NEAR. *adj.*

1. Not diſtant. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb.]

This city is *near* to flee unto. *Gen.* xix. 20.

The will, free from the determination of ſuch deſires, is left to the purſuit of *nearer* ſatisfactions. *Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he pleaſes, he is not one jot *nearer* the end of ſuch addition than at firſt ſetting out *Locke.*

2. Advanced towards the end of an enterpriſe or diſquiſition.

Unleſs they add ſomewhat elſe to define more certainly what ceremonies ſhall ſtand for beſt, in ſuch ſort that all churches in the world ſhall know them to be the beſt, and ſo know them that there may not remain any queſtion about this point, we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have hitherto ſaid. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 13.*

3. Cloſe; not rambling; obſervant of ſtile or manner of the thing copied.

Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *neareſt*, the moſt poetical, and the moſt ſonorous of any tranſlation of the Æneid. Yet though he takes the advantage of blank verſe, he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit his ſenſe. *Dryden.*

4. Cloſely related

If one ſhall approach to any that is *near* of kin to him
Lev. xv. [illegible]

5. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.

If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being *near* their maſter. *Shak*

6. Touching, preſſing, affecting, dear.

Ev'ry minute of his being thruſts
Againſt my *near'ſt* of life. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than not, in a matter of ſo great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*

7. Parſimonious, inclining to covetouſneſs, as, a *near* man.

NEAR hand. Cloſely; without acting or waiting at a diſtance.

The entring *near* hand into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the opinion of the poſſibility or impoſſibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

NEA'RLY. *adv.* [from *near.*]

1. At no great diſtance, not remotely

Many are the enemies of the prieſthood they are diligent to obſerve whatever may *nearly* or remotely diſmiſh it.
[illegible]

2. Cloſely; preſſingly.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be ſure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

It concerneth them *nearly*, to preſerve that government which they had truſted with their money. *Swift's Miſcel.*

3. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *near.*]

1. Cloſeneſs; not remoteneſs; approach.

God, by reaſon of *nearneſs*, forbad them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptian. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 6.*

Fine and delicate ſculptures be helped with *nearneſs*, and groſs with diſtance, which was well ſeen in the controverſy between Phidias and Alcmenes about the ſtatue of Venus.
[illegible]

Thoſe bleſſed ſpirits that are in ſuch a *nearneſs* to God, may well be all fire and love, but you at ſuch a diſtance cannot find the effects of it. *Duppa.*

The beſt rule is to be guided by the *nearneſs*, or diſtance at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any ſecret paſſages of ſympathy between perſons of near blood, as, parents, children, brothers and ſiſters. There be many reports in hiſtory, that upon the

the death of perſons of ſuch *nearneſs*, men have had an inward feeling of it *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence.

It ſhews in the king a *nearneſs*, but yet with a kind of juſtneſs. So theſe little grains of gold and ſilver, helped not a little to make up the great heap. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

NEAT. *n. ſ.* [neat nyten, Saxon; *naut*, Iſlandick and Scot.]

1. Black cattle, oxen, kine.

The ſteer, the heifer, and the calf,
Are all call'd *neat*. *Shakeſpeare's Win. Tale.*

A preſent for any emperor that ever trod on *neats* leather *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Smoak preſerveth fleſh; as we ſee in bacon, *neats* tongues, and martlemas beef. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If droves of aſſes, camels, herds of *neat*,
And flocks of ſheep, grew ſhortly twice as great. *Sandy.*

What care of *neat*, or ſheep is to be had,
I ſing, Mecænas. *May's Virgil's Georgics.*

Some kick'd until they can feel, whether
A ſhoe be Spaniſh or *neats* leather *Hudibras*, p. 1.

As great a drover, and as great
A critick too, as hog or *neat*. *Hud. p. 1. cant 2.*

Set it in rich mould, with *neats* dung and lime mingled. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

2. A cow or ox.

Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,
May well kill a *neat* and a ſheep of his own. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

Go and get me ſome repaſt.—
What ſay you to a *neat's* foot?
'Tis paſſing good, I prythee, let me have it. *Shakeſ.*

NEAT. *adj.* [*nat*, French; *nitidus*, Latin.]

1. Elegant, but without dignity.

The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickneſs and paſſion, the expreſſion humble, yet as pure as the language will afford, *neat*, but not florid, eaſy, and yet lively. *Pope.*

2. Cleanly.

Herbs and other country meſſes,
Which the *neat*-handed Phillis dreſſes. *Milt. Poems.*

3. Pure; unadulterated; unmangled, in the cant of trade.

Tuns of ſweet old wines, along the wall,
Neat and divine drink, kept to chear withal
Ulyſſes' old heart. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b. ii.*

NE'ATHERD. *n. ſ.* [neaðyrh, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle. Βύκολος, bubulcus.

There *netherd* with cur and his horn,
Be a fence to the meadow and corn. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

The ſwains and tardy *neatherds* came, and laſt
Menalcas, wet with beating winter maſt. *Dryden.*

NEA'TLY. *adj.* [from *neat*.

1. Elegantly, but without dignity, ſprucely.

I will never truſt a man again for keeping his ſword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel *neatly*. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

To love an altar built,
Of twelve vaſt French romances *neatly* gilt. *Pope.*

2. Cleanly.

NEA'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *neat*.]

1. Spruceneſs, elegance without dignity.

Pelagius carped at the curious *neatneſs* of men's apparel *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 27.*

2. Cleanlineſs.

NEB. *n. ſ.* [nebbe, Saxon.]

1. Noſe; beak; mouth. Retained in the north.

How ſhe holds up the *neb!* the bill to him,
And arms her with the boldneſs of a wife. *Shakeſ.*

Take a glaſs with a belly and a long *neb*. *Bacon.*

2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See NIB.

NEBULA. n. ſ. [Lat.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as alſo to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS. *adj.* [*nebuloſus*, Latin.] Miſty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſary*.] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily uſe. *Quibus dotavit natura negatis.*

The ſupernatural *neceſſaries* are, the prevenient [illegible] and renewing grace of God, which we ſuppoſe God read to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble ſpirits receive and ſincerely embrace [illegible] *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 56.*

a ſon has, to be maintained and provided with the *neceſſaries* and conveniencies of life, out of his father's ſtock, gives him a right to ſucceed to his father's property for his own good. *Locke.*

NE'CESSARILY. *adv.* [from *neceſſary*.]

1. Indiſpenſably.

I would know by ſome ſpecial inſtance, what one article of Chriſtian faith, or what duty required *neceſſarily* unto all mens ſalvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 22.*

2. By inevitable conſequence.

They who recall the church unto that which was at the firſt, muſt *neceſſarily* ſet bounds and limits unto their ſpeeches. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 2.*

They ſubjected God to the fatal chain of cauſes, whereas they ſhould have reſolved the neceſſity of all inferior events into the free determination of God himſelf, who executes *neceſſarily*, that which he firſt propoſed freely *South's Serm.*

NECESSARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſary*.] The ſtate of being neceſſary.

NECESSARY. *adj.* [illegible]

1. Not to be avoided; impoſſible to be otherwiſe.

All greatneſs is in virtue anarchy'd,
'Tis only *neceſſary* to be good. *Dryden's Aureng.*

A certain kind of temper is *neceſſary* to the pleaſure and quiet of our minds, conſequently to our happineſs, and that is holineſs and goodneſs. *Tillotſon.*

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what ſhall be thought *neceſſary* for their barrier. *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. Not free, fatal; impelled by fate.

3. Concluſive; decliſive by inevitable conſequence.

No man can ſhew by any *neceſſary* argument, that it is naturally impoſſible that all the relations concerning America ſhould be falſe. *Tillotſon's Preface.*

To NECE'SSITATE *v. a.* [from *neceſſitas*, Latin.] To make neceſſary, not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

Haſt thou proudly aſcribed the good thou haſt done to thy own ſtrength, or imputed thy ſins and follies to the *neceſſitating* and inevitable decrees of God. *Dippa's Rules for Devo.*

The marquis of Newcaſtle being preſſed on both ſides, was *neceſſitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarend.*

Man ſeduc'd,
And flatter'd out of all, believing lies
Againſt his maker, no decree of mine
Concurring to *neceſſitate* his fall. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Our voluntary ſervice he requires,
Not our *neceſſitated*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, perſuations, or inflexions of the underſtanding or will of rational creatures doth deceive the underſtanding, or pervert the will, or *neceſſitate* or incline either to any moral evil. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerouſly ſick, and that ſickneſs *neceſſitate* his removal from the court. *South's Serm.*

Th' eternal, when he did the world create
And other agents did *neceſſitate*;
So what he order'd they by nature do,
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go,
[illegible] *Denham.*

The perfections of any perſon may create our veneration, his power, our fear, and his authority arming thence, a ſervile and *neceſſitated* obedience; but love can be produced only by kindneſs. *Rogers.*

NECESSITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſitate*.] The act of making neceſſary; fatal compulſion.

This neceſſity, grounded upon the *neceſſitation* of a man's will without his will, is ſo far from leſſening thoſe difficulties which flow from the fatal deſtiny of the Stoicks, that it increaſeth them. *Bramhall againſt Hobbs.*

Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a *neceſſitation* to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no *neceſſitation* to one, and there they have power or liberty to chooſe. *Bramhall againſt Hobbs.*

NECE'SSITIED. *adj.* [from *neceſſity*.] In a ſtate of want. Not uſed.

This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen,
I bad her, if her fortunes ever ſtood
Neceſſitied to help, that by this token
I would relieve her. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

NECE'SSITOUS. *adj.* [from *neceſſity*.] Preſſed with poverty.

They who were envied, found no ſatisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *neceſſitous*. *Clarend.*

There are multitudes of *neceſſitous* heirs and penurious parents, perſons in pinching circumſtances, with numerous families of children. *Arbuthnot.*

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſitous*.] Poverty; want, need.

Univerſal peace is demonſtration of univerſal plenty, for where there is want and *neceſſitouſneſs*, there will be quarrelling. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

NECE'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*neceſſitudo*, Latin.]

1. Want; need.

The mutual *neceſſitudes* of human nature neceſſarily maintain mutual offices between them. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

2. Friendſhip.

NECESSITY. *n. ſ.* [*neceſſitas*, Latin.]

1. Cogency, compulſion, fate.

Neceſſity and [illegible] ce
Approach not me, and [illegible]

2. State of being neceſſary, indiſpenſableneſs.

Urge the *neceſſity*, and ſtate of times. *R[illegible]*

R[illegible]

Racine uſed the chorus in his Eſther, but not that he found any *neceſſity* of it; it was only to give the ladies an occaſion of entertaining the king with vocal muſick.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

We ſee the *neceſſity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reaſon. *Addiſon.*

3. Want; need; poverty.

The art of our *neceſſities* is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakeſ. K. Lear*

The cauſe of all the diſtractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and *neceſſity* he [illegible]
Clarendon, b.

[illegible] firſt to conſult our own *neceſſities*, but then the *neceſſities* of our neighbours have a chriſtian right to a part of what we have to ſpare. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 217*

4. Things neceſſary for human uſe.

Theſe ſhould be hours for *neceſſities*,
Not for delights, times to repair our nature
With comforting repoſe, and not for us
To waſte theſe times. *Shakeſpeare Henry VIII*

5. Cogency of argument, inevitable conſequence.

There never was a man of ſound underſtanding, whoſe apprehenſions are ſober, and by a penſive inſpection adviſed, but that he hath found by an irreſiſtible *neceſſity*, one true God and everlaſting being. *Raleigh's Hiſtory*

Good nature or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reaſon, which of *neceſſity* will give allowance to the failings of others *Dryden.*

NECK *n. ſ.* [hneca, Saxon, *nek*, Dutch]

1. The part between the head and body

He'll beat Boſidius' head below his knee,
And tread upon his *neck*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the *neck*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

She clapp'd her leathern wing againſt your tow'rs,
And thruſt out her long *neck*, ev'n to your doors. *Dryd.*

I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female *neck*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 109.

2. A long narrow part.

The acceſs of the town was only by a *neck* of land, [illegible] tween the ſea on the one part, and the harbour water on the other *Bacon.*

Thou walk'ſt as on a narrow mountain's *neck*,
A dreadful height, with ſcanty room to tread. *Dryden.*

3. *On the* neck; immediately after; from one following another cloſely

He depos'd the king,
And, on the *neck* of that, talk'd the whole ſtate. *Shakeſ.*

Inſtantly on the *neck* of this came news, that Ferdinando and Iſabella, had concluded a peace. *Bacon.*

4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half

NE'CKBEEF. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *beef*] The coarſe fleſh of the *neck* of cattle, ſold to the poor at a very cheap rate.

They'll ſell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters at cards.
Swift

[illegible] on their neck.

Will ſhe with huſwife's hand provide thy meat,
And ev'ry ſunday morn thy *neckcloath* plait? *Gay.*

NE'CKERCHIEF } *n. ſ.* A gorget; handkerchief for a woman's
NE'CKATEE } neck.

NE'CKLACE *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *lace*.] An ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, worn by women on their neck

Ladies, as well then as now, wore eſtates in their ears. Both men and women wore torques, chains, or *necklaces* of ſilver and gold ſet with precious ſtones *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Or loſe her heart, or *necklace*, at a ball. *Pope.*

NE'CKWEED. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *weed*] Hemp.

NE'CROMANCER. *n. ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μαντεία.] One who by charms can converſe with the ghoſts of the dead, a conjurer, an inchanter.

I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a *necromancer* had raiſed to life. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

NE'CROMANCY *n. ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μαντεία, *necromance*, Fr.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.

The reſurrection of Samuel is nothing but deluſion in the practice of *necromancy* and popular conception of ghoſts.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 1.

2. Enchantment; conjuration.

[illegible] did it partly by *necromancy*, wherein he was much [illegible] *Abbot's Deſcription of the World*

This palace ſtandeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there,
That no tempeſts needs to fear. *Dryd. Num.*

NE'CTARED *adj.* [from *nectar*.] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar

He gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In *nectar'd* layers ſtrew'd with aſphodil. *Milt.*

How charming is divine philoſophy!
Not harſh and crabbed, as dull fools ſuppoſe,
But muſical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feaſt of *nectar'd* ſweets,
Where no crude ſurfeit reigns. [illegible]
He with the Nais wont to dwell,
Leaving the *nectar'd* ſeats of Jove, *Fenton*

NECTAREOUS. *adj.* [*nectareus*, Latin.] Reſembling nectar, ſweet as nectar

Annual for me, the grape, the roſe renew,
The juice *nectareous*, and the balmy dew *Pope*

NE'CTARINE *adj.* [from *nectar*.] Sweet as nectar.

To their ſupper-fruits they fell,
Nectarine fruits. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

NE[illegible], [*Nectar*, French] A fruit of the plum [illegible]

[illegible]ters from a peach in having a ſmooth rind and the fleſh firmer. *Mortimer*

The only *nectarines* are the murry and the French; of the laſt there are two ſorts, one, which is the beſt, very round, and the other ſomething long, of the murry there are ſeveral ſorts. *Temple.*

NEED *n. ſ.* [neod, Saxon; *nood*, Dutch.]

1. Exigency; preſſing difficulty, neceſſity.

The very ſtream of his life, and the buſineſs he hath helmed, muſt, upon a warranted *need*, give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

That ſpirit that firſt rush'd on thee,
In the camp of Dan,
Be efficacious in thee now at *need*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In thy native innocence proceed,
And ſummon all thy reaſon at thy *need*. *Dryden.*

2. Want; diſtreſsful poverty.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppreſſion ſtare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakeſ.*

Defer not to give to him that is in *need*. *Eccluſ* iv. 3.

The diſtant heard, by fame, her pious deeds,
And laid her up for their extreameſt *needs*,
A future cordial for a fainting mind. *Dryden.*

God ſometimes calls upon thee to relieve the *needs* of thy brother, ſometimes the neceſſities of thy country, and ſometimes the urgent wants of thy prince. *South's Sermons.*

3. Want; lack of any thing for uſe.

God grant we never may have *need* of you. *Shakeſ.*

God who ſees all things intuitively, neither ſtands in *need* of logic, nor uſes it. *Baker.*

To NEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of, to require.

Baſeſt beggars
Are in the pooreſt thing ſuperfluous,
A lion not nature more than nature *needs*.
Man's life is cheap as beaſts. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

They whole *need* not a phyſician, but the ſick. *Matt.* ix. 12.

Thou thy regal ſceptre ſhalt lay by,
For regal ſceptre then no more ſhall *need*. *Milt. P. Loſt*

To aſk whether the will has freedom? is to aſk, whether one power has another? A queſtion too abſurd to *need* an anſwer. *Locke.*

To NEED. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted, to be neceſſary.

More ample ſpirit than hitherto was wont,
Here *needs* me me who ſes the famous anceſtors
Of my moſt dreadful ſovereign I recount. *Spenſer.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke.*

2. To have neceſſity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.

We have inſtances of perception whilſt we are aſleep: but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, thoſe who are acquainted with dreams *need* not be told. *Locke.*

He that would diſcourſe of things, as they agreed in the complex idea of extenſion and ſolidity, *needed* but uſe the word body. *Locke.*

NEEDER. *n. ſ.* [from *need*.] One that wants any thing.

[illegible] thrust forth
A cauſe for thy repeal, we ſhall not ſend
O'er the vaſt world, to ſeek a ſingle man,
And loſe advantage, which doth ever cool
In th' abſence of the *needer*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

NEEDFUL. *adj.* [*need* and *full*.] Neceſſary, indiſpenſably requiſite.

Give us all things that be *needful*, both for our ſouls and bodies. *Common Prayer.*

Do you conſent we ſhall acquaint him with it,
As *needful* in our loves, fitting our duty? *Shak. Hen.*

All things *needful* for defence abound,
Maeſtheus, and brave Sereſthus walk the round. *Dryden.*

To my preſent purpoſe it is not *needful* to uſe arguments, to evince the world to be finite. *Locke.*

A lonely deſart and an empty land,

Shall ſcarce afford, for *needful* hours of reſt,
A ſingle houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon on Italy*

NEE'DFULLY. *adv.* [from *needful*] Neceſſarily.

They who
Dare for theſe poems, yet both aſk and read,
And like them too; muſt *needfully*, tho' few,
Be of the beſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

NEE'DFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needful.*] Neceſſity.

NEE'DILY. *adv.* [from *needy.*] In poverty, poorly.

NEEDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needy.*] Want, poverty.

Whereas men have many reaſons to perſuade, to uſe them all at once, weakneth them. For it argueth a *needineſs* in every of the reaſons, as if one did not truſt to any of them, but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE. *n. ſ.* [nædl, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloath, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, uſed in ſewing.

For him you waſte in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*

2. The ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariners compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth.

The uſe of the loadſtone, and the mariners *needle* was not then known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

NEE'DLE-FISH. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *fiſh.*] A kind of ſea-fiſh.

One rhomboidal bony ſcale of the *needle-fiſh*. *Woodward.*

NEE'DLEFUL. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER. } *n. ſ.* [from *needle.*] He who makes
NEE'DLEMAKER. } needles.

NEE'DLEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *work.*]

1. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs.
2. Embroidery by the needle.

In *needleworks* and embroideries, it is more pleaſing to have a lively work upon a lightſome ground, than a dark and melancholy work upon a lightſome ground. *Bacon.*

In a curious brede of *needlework*, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon's Eſſ. on the Georgicks.*

NEE'DLESLY. *adv.* [from *needleſs*] Unneceſſarily; without need.

We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *needleſſly* advance orthography into a troubleſome art. *Holder.*

NEE'DLESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarineſs.

To explain any of St. Paul's Epiſtles, after ſo great a train of expoſitors, might ſeem cenſurable for its *needleſſneſs*, did not the daily examples of pious and learned men juſtify [illegible] *Locke's Eſſ. on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

NEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *need.*]

1. Unneceſſary; not requiſite.

Their exception againſt eaſineſs, as if that did nouriſh ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needleſs* jealouſy. *Hook.*

This ſudden ſtab of rancour I miſdoubt;
Pray God, I ſay, I prove a *needleſs* coward. *Sha. R. III.*

Would not theſe be great and *needleſs* abatements of their happineſs, if it were confined within the compaſs of this life only? *Atterbury.*

2. Not wanting; out of uſe.

For his weeping in the *needleſs* ſtream,
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament,
As worldlings do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much. *Sha. As you Like it*

NEE'DMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *need.*] Something neceſſary.

Behind
His ſcrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6

NEEDS *adv.* [nebep, Saxon, unwilling.] Neceſſarily; by compulſion; indiſpenſably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the ſentence of God himſelf; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herſelf muſt *needs* have taught. *Hooker.*

God muſt *needs* have done the thing which they imagine was to be done. *Hooker, b. iii.*

I muſt *needs* after him, madam, with my letter. *Sha.*

Another being elected and his ambaſſadors returned, he would *needs* know the cauſe of his repulſe in that competition. *Davies on Ireland*

I perceive
Thy mortal ſight to fail objects divine
Muſt *needs* impair, and weary human ſenſe. *Milt. P. Loſt*

To ſay the principles of nature muſt *needs* be ſuch as our philoſophy makes them, is to ſet bounds to omnipotence. *Glanville, Scepſ. c. 25.*

I have affairs below,
Which I muſt *needs* diſpatch before I go. *Dryden.*

NEEDY. *adj.* [from *need.*] Poor; neceſſitous; diſtreſſed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one ſat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Fa. Q.*

— In his *needy* ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
A [illegible] ſtuff'd, and other ſkins
[illegible] p'd fiſhes. *Shakſpeare's Romeo and Jul.*

The poor and *needy* praiſe thy name. *Pſ. lxxiv. 21.*

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, ſhort at the longeſt, and unquiet at the beſt. *Temple*

Nuptials of form, of intereſt, or of ſtate,
Thoſe *needs* of pride are fruitleſs in debate
Let happy men for generous love declare,
And chuſe the *needy* virgin, chaſte and fair *Gr*
To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are [illegible] that fall in our way every day. *Addiſon's Spect. N°. 9.*

NE'ER [for *never*]

It appears I am no horſe,
That I can argue and diſcourſe,
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail *Hudibras.*

To NEEZE. *v. n.* [*nyſe*, Daniſh, *niezen*, Dutch.] To ſneeze, to diſcharge flatuencies by the noſe. Retained in Scotland.

He went up and ſtretched himſelf upon the child *neezed* ſeven times, and opened his eyes. *2 Kings iv. 35*

By his *neezings* a light doth ſhine, and
eye-lids of the morning. *Job xli. 18*

NEF [old French, from *navis*] The body of a church.

The church of St. Juſtina, deſigned by Palladio, is the moſt handſome, luminous, diſencumbered building in Italy. The long *nef* conſiſts of a row of five cupola's, the croſs one has on each ſide a ſingle cupola deeper than the others. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

NEFA'RIOUS. *adj* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked, abominable.

The moſt *nefarious* baſtards, are they whom the law forbids inceſtuous baſtards, which are begotten between aſcendants and deſcendants, and between collateral, as far as the divine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

NEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negation*, Fr.]

1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation.

Chance properly ſignifies, that all events called caſual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of thoſe bodies, with this only *negation*, that thoſe inanimate bodies are not conſcious of their own operations. *Bentley.*

Our aſſertions and *negations* ſhould be yea and nay, for whatſoever is more than theſe is ſin. *Rogers, Serm. 9.*

2. Deſcription by negative.

Negation is the abſence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are ſpeaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or neceſſity to be preſent with it; [illegible] a ſtone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watts's Logick*

NE'GATIVE. *adj.* [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Latin.]

1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.
2. Implying only the abſence of ſomething.

There is another way of denying Chriſt with our mouths, which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confeſs him. *South's Serm.*

Conſider the neceſſary connection that is between the *negative* and poſitive part of our duty. *Tillotſon, Serm. 1*

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not aſhamed to ſeek to deprive me of the liberty of uſing my reaſon with a good conſcience. *King Chas.*

NE'GATIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied.

Of *negatives* we have far the leaſt certainty; and they are uſually hardeſt, and many times impoſſible to be proved *Tillotſon, Serm. 1*

2. A particle of denial; as, *not*

A purer ſubſtance is deſin'd,
But by an heap of *negatives* comb'n'd,
Aſk what a ſpirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland's Poems.*

NE'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *negative*

1. With denial, in the form of denial; not affirmatively

When I aſked him whether he had not drunk at all? he anſwered *negatively*. *Boyle.*

2. In form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething.

The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively* in reproof of that which is evil; Scriptures teach it not, avoid it therefore. *Hooker, b. i.*

I ſhall ſhew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by ſhewing wherein it does not conſiſt, and poſitively, by ſhewing wherein it does. *South's Serm.*

To NE'GLECT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]

1. To omit by careleſſneſs

If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *Mat. x*

2. To treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs.
3. To poſtpone.

I have been long a ſleeper; but I truſt
My abſence doth *neglect* no great deſign,
Which [illegible] *Sha.*

NE'GLECT. *n. ſ.* [*negligo*, Latin.]

1. Inſtance of inattention.
2. Careleſs treatment; ſcornful inattention.

I have perceived a moſt faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very

[illegible]

Remote in place, are not beheld at half their greatneſs. *Denham*

4. State of being unregarded

Reſcue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my herſe be deck't,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

NEGLE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *neglect*] One who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL. *adj.* [*neglect* and *full.*]

[illegible]

Moral ideas not offering themſelves to the ſenſes, but being to be framed to the underſtanding, people are *neglectful* of a faculty they are apt to think warts nothing. *Locke*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet [illegible] *neglect* of it. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

2. Treating with indifference.

If the latter careſs them when they do well, ſhew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will make them ſenſible of the difference. *Locke on Education*

NEGLE'CTION *n. ſ.* [from *neglect*] The ſtate of being negligent.

NEGLECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *neglectful*] With heedleſs inattention, careleſs indifference.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loſs
The conqueſts of our ſcarce cold conqueror. *Shakeſ*

NEGLE'CTIVE *adj.* [from *neglect*] Inattentive to, or regardleſs of

I wanted not probabilities ſufficient to raiſe jealouſies in any king's heart, not wholly ſtupid, and *neglective* of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

NE'GLIGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Latin.]

1. Habit of omitting by heedleſſneſs, or of acting carelеſsly.
2. Inſtance of neglect.

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to th'advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakeſ*

NE'GLIGENT. *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Latin.]

1. Careleſs; heedleſs; habitually inattentive.

My ſons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath choſen you to ſtand before him. 2 *Chron.* xxix. 11.

2. Careleſs of any particular

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Bar.* i. 19.

3. Scornfully regardleſs.

Let ſtubborn pride poſſeſs thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With ev'ry muſe to grace thy ſong,
May'ſt thou deſpiſe a poet's name. *Swift's Miſcel.*

NE'GLIGENTLY *adv.* [from *negligent.*]

1. Carelеſsly, heedleſsly; without exactneſs.

Inſects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; and whereas ſome of the ancients have ſaid that their motion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is *negligently* obſerved; for ants go right forwards to their hills, and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaſter have the loudeſt fame,
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.
In both our Engliſh genius is expreſt,
Lofty and bold, but *negligently* dreſt *Waller*
In comely figure rang'd my jewels ſhone,
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior*

2. With ſcornful inattention.

To NEGO'TIATE. *v. n.* [*negocier*, French, from *negotium*, Latin.] To have intercourſe of buſineſs, to traffick, to treat.

Have you any commiſſion from your lord to *negotiate* with my face? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

She was a buſy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conſpiracy for the king againſt king Richard been hatched. *Bacon's Hen.* VII

It is a common error in *negotiating*; whereas men have many reaſons to perſuade, they ſtrive to uſe them all at once, which weakeneth them. *Bacon.*

A ſteward to embezzle thoſe goods he undertakes to manage; an embaſſador to betray his prince for whom he ſhould *negotiate*; are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the actors. *Decay of Piety*

[illegible] negotiations, unleſs that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar *Atterbury.*

NEGOTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*negociation*, Fr. from *negotiate*] Treaty of buſineſs.

Oil is ſlow, ſmooth, and full, ſo are Spaniards obſerved to be in their motion: Though it be a queſtion yet unreſolved, whether their affected gravity and ſlowneſs in their *negotiations* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Howel.*

NEGOTIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*negociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] One employed to treat with others.

Thoſe who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but ſay nothing to juſtify thoſe demands. *Swift*

NEGO'TIATING. *adj.* [from *negotiate*] Employed in negotiation.

NE'GRO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoore.

Negroes tranſplanted into cold and flegmatic habitations, continue their hue in themſelves and their generations. *Brown.*

NEIF *n. ſ.* [*nefi*, Iſlandick; *neif*, Scottiſh.] Fiſt.

Sweet knight, I kiſs thy *neif* *Shakeſ Hen.* IV. *p.* ii

To NEIGH. *v. n.* [hnægan, Saxon; *negen*, Dutch] To utter the voice of a horſe or mare

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud *Shak.*
They were as fed horſes, every one *neighed.* *Jer* v 8
Run up the edges of the rocks amain,
And with ſhrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain. *Dry.*
The gen'rous horſe, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and cares the angry ſkies. *Smith.*

NEIGH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horſe

It is the prince of palfreys, his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Shak.*

NEIGHBOUR *n. ſ.* [nehzebur, Saxon.]

1. One who lives near to another.

He ſent ſuch an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford and the *neighbour* garriſons. *Clarendon.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another, a word of civility.

Maſters, my good friends, mine honeſt *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourſelves? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Any thing next or near.

This man ſhall ſet me packing;
I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Intimate; confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more ſhall be the *neighbour* to my counſels. *Shakeſ.*

5. [In divinity] One partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

The Goſpel allows no ſuch term as a ſtranger; makes every man my *neighbour*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

To NEI'GHBOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjoin to; to confine on.

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſer quality *Shakeſ Hen.* V
Give me thy hand,
Be pilot to me, and thy places ſhall
Stand *neighbour* mine. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thoſe grow on the leiſurely aſcending hills that *neighbour* the ſhore. *Sandy's Journey.*

Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,
By lot are parted. *Addiſ.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

That being of ſo young days brought up with him,
And ſince ſo *neighbour'd* to his youth and 'haviour. *Sha.*

NEI'GHBOURHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *neighbour*]

1. Place adjacent.

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the haſte of love to find thee. *Add. Cato.*

2. State of being near each other.

Conſider ſeveral ſtates in a *neighbourhood*; in order to preſerve peace between theſe ſtates, it is neceſſary they ſhould be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

3. Thoſe that live within reach of communication.

NEI'GHBOURLY. *adj.* [from *neighbour*] Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.

The Scottiſh lord, hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay when he was able. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Ven.*

He ſteals away my cuſtomers; twelve he has under bonds never to return, judge you if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

NE'IGHBOURLY. *adv.* [from *neighbour*] With ſocial civility.

NEI'THER *conjunct.* [nafðer, Saxon, *ne either.*]

1. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by *nor*.

Fight *neither* with ſmall *nor* great, ſave only with the king. 1 *Kings* xxii. 31.

2. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence.

Ye ſhall *not* eat of it, *neither* ſhall ye touch it. *Gen.* iii. 3

3. Sometimes at the end of a ſentence it follows as a negative, and often, though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative.

If it be thought that it is the greatneſs of diſtance, whereby the ſound cannot be heard, we ſee that lightnings and coruſcations, near at hand, yield no ſound *neither*. *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, 'till they come to the uſe of reaſon, nor then *neither* *Locke*

NEITHER

NEITHER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He *neither* loves,
Nor other cares for him. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*

Which of them shall I take?
Both, one, or *neither*? *neither* can be enjoy'd
If both remain alive. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him.
Thus I absolve myself, and excuse him,
Who sav'd my life and honour, but praise *neither*. *Dryd.*

Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow understandings can comprehend *neither*. *Locke.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren, *neither* lord, *neither* slave to his brother; but independent of each other. *Locke.*

NEOPHYTE. *n. s.* [*neophyte*, Fr. νεὸς and φυω.] One regenerated, a convert.

NEOTE'RICK. *adj.* [*neoterique*, Latin.] Modern; novel, late.

We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some ancients, or the capricio's of one or two *neotericks*. *Grew.*

NEP. *n. s.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] An herb.

NEPENTHE. *n. s.* [νη and πενθος.] A drug that drives away all pain.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport,
Lull'd with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court,
There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,
Once break their rest or stir them from their place. *Pope.*

NEPHEW. *n. s.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]

1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;
My brightest *nephew* and whom best I love. *Dryden.*

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandson by a daughter, hath a right before a *nephew* by a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were first published, those words of the *nephew* of Jesus do plainly enough signify, after that my grand-father Jesus had given himself to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein sufficient judgment, he proposed also to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom. *Hooker, b. v. s. 21.*

Her sire at length is kind,
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching *nephews* smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

All the sons of these five brethren reign'd
By due success, and all their *nephews* late,
Even thrice eleven descents the crown retain'd. *Fairy Q.*

NEPHRI'TICK. *adj.* [νεφριτικος; *nephretique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
2. Troubled with the stone.

The diet of *nephritic* persons ought to be such as is opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Good against the stone.

The *nephritic* stone is commonly of an uniform dusky green, but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with white, black, and sometimes yellow. *Woodw. Hist. Fo.*

NEPOTISM. *n. s.* [*nepotisme*, French; *nepos*, Latin.] Fondness for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendor; for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families. *Addison on Italy.*

NERVE. *n. s.* [*nervus*, Latin, *nerf*, Fr.] The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body; they have also blood-vessels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nerve* sends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglio or plexus. *Quincy.*

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
Take any shape but that, and my firm *nerves*
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

Strong Pharysmed discharged a speeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two. *Pope's Odyss.*

NERVELESS. *adj.* [from *nerve.*] Without strength.

There lurk'd Thalia, *nerveless*, faint and dead,
Had not her sister Satire held her head. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

NE'RVOUS. *adj.* [*nervosus*, Latin.] Well strung, strong, vigorous.

What *nervous* arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* [illegible]

2. Relating to the nerves, having the seat in the nerves.
3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures (illegible)

NE'RVY. *adj.* [from *nerve.*] Strong, [illegible] Not [illegible]

Death that dark spirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Sha.*

NESCIENCE. *n. s.* [from *nescio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing.

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have resolved their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a professed *nescience*. *Glanv. Scepf.*

NESH. *adj.* [nese, Saxon.] Soft, tender; easily hurt.

NESS.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*, as, *poisonous, poisonousness*, *turbid, turbidness*; *lovely, loveliness*; from nipre, Saxon.
2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory, from nese, Saxon, a *nose of land*, or headland; as INVERNESS.

NEST. *n. s.* [nese, Saxon.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.

If a bird's *nest* chance to be before thee in the
Thou shalt not take the dam with the young
2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *nest* and nourishment for the eggs and young of those insects he admitted. *Bent.*

3. An abode, place of residence, a receptacle. Generally in a bad sense; as, a nest of rogues and thieves.

Come from that *nest*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. *Swift.*

4. A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our monsters having livings offered unto them, will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *nests*. *Spenser.*

5. Boxes or drawers, little pockets or conveniences.

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his leaves. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

NE'STEGG. *n. s.* [*nest* and *egg.*] An egg left in the nest to keep [illegible]

Books and money laid for shew,
Like *nestleggs*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *nest.*] To settle, to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* 'till greater succours came. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

A cock got into a stable was *nestling* in the straw among the horses. *L'Estrange.*

The king's fisher wonts commonly by the waterside, and *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

Flutt'ring there they *nestle* near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is strowed with several plants, amongst which the snails *nestle* all the winter. *Addison on Italy.*

Mark where the shy sectors creep,
Nor to the shore approach too nigh,
The monsters *nestle* in the deep,
To seize you in your passing by. *Swift's Miscel.*

To NESTLE. *v. a.*

1. To house, as in a nest.

Poor heart
That labour'st yet to *nestle* thee,
Thou think it by hov'ring here to get a part,
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*

Cupid found a downy bed,
And *nestl'd* in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus, so highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds
She, like his mother, *nestles* him. *Chapman's Iliads.*

NE'STLING. *n. s.* [from *nestle.*] A bird just taken out of the nest.

NET. *n. s.* [*nate*, Gothick; nez, Saxon.] A texture woven with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the *net*, nor lime,
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He made *nets* of chequer-work for the chapters, upon the top of the pillars. *1 Kings vi.*

Impatience intangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all ease our trouble. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a finny *net*, and clad with leaves. *Thomson.*

NETHER. *adj.* [neoðer, Saxon, *neder*, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never used in expressed, but only in implied comparison; for we see the *nether* part, but never say this part is *nether* than that, nor is any positive in use, though it seems comprised in the word *beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in use.]

1. Lower, not upper.

No man ſhall take the *nether* or the upper mill ſtone to pledge, for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly they draw with a full and *nether* great lip. *Peacham.*

Thus ominous offspring,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails, that with fear and pain
Diſtorted, all my *nether* ſhape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b*

The upper part thereof was wavy,
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey *Hudibras, p.* i.

A beauteous maid above, but from the arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Roſcommon.*

As if great Atlas from his height
Shou'd ſink beneath his heav'nly weight,
And with a mighty flaw, the ſtarry wall
Shou'd gape immenſe, and heaving down to overwhelm this *nether* ball *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe
The ſtarry heaven, the duſt is whirl'd
Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

As Lewis you are above,
Your fellows, that these our *nether* crimes,
So ſpeedily can venge. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Sabacthes were thoſe banditti, ſeen
Hovering on wing under the cope of heav'n,
'Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal, belonging to the regions below

[illegible] is deare
[illegible] mpire, which might riſe,
In emulation, oppoſite to heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* ſky,
The ghoſts repine *Dryden's Æn*

NETHERMOST. *adj.* [*ſuperl.* of *nether*] Loweſt

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou haſt delivered my ſoul from the *nethermoſt* hell. *Pſalm* lxxxvi. 13.

Undaunted to meet there whatever pow'r,
Or ſpirit, of the *nethermoſt* abyſs
Might in that noiſe reſide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b*

All that can be ſaid of a liar lodged in the very *nethermoſt* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare any place worſe than hell for liars, hell itſelf would be too good for him. *South's Sermons.*

Heraclitus tells us, that the eclipſe of the ſun was after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our ſight, appears uppermoſt, and the convex *nethermoſt*. *Ken. agn. Bur.*

NETTING. *n. ſ.* A reticulated piece of work.

NETTLE. *n. ſ.* [*nete*, Saxon] A ſtinging herb well known.

It hath an apetalous flower, conſiſting of many ſtamina raiſed in an empalement, but theſe are barren, for they are produced either on different plants, or on diverſe parts of the ſame plant, without any viable flower, which becomes a bivalve ſeed veſſel, ſometimes gathered into round heads, and at other times ſmall and hairy, including ſeveral ſeeds. *Miller.*

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the *nettle*,
And wholeſom berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſer quality. *Shakeſ. Hen. V.*

Some ſoil like to thorns and *nettles* have,
That none for fear come near it, when they perſh grieve. *Waller*

NETTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſting, to irritate, to provoke.

The princes were ſo *nettled* at the ſcandal of this affront, that every man took it to himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

Although at every part of the Apoſtles diſcourſe ſome of them *nettled*, yet a moderate ſilence and attention was ſtrictly obſerved. *Bentley.*

NETWORK. *n. ſ.* [*net* and *work*] Any thing reticulated or decuſſated, at equal diſtances, with interſtices between the intersections.

Nor any ſkill'd in workmanſhip combine,
Nor any ſkill'd in loops of fring'n
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare,
With that ſo curious *network* to compare. *Spenſer.*

A large cavity in the incipit was filled with ribbons, lace, embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *network*.

NEVER *adv.* [*ne ever*, næfre, Saxon; *ne æfre*, *not ever*.]

1. At no time.

2. It is uſed in a form of ſpeech handed down by the beſt writers, but barely accuſed, I think, with juſtice, of ſolecism, as, *he is miſtaken though never ſo wiſe*. It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expreſſed thus, *he is miſtaken though ever ſo wiſe*, that is, *he is miſtaken* how *wiſe* ſoever he may be. The common mode can only be defended by ſuppoſing a very harſh and unprecedented ellipſis, *he is miſtaken though ſo wiſe*, as *never* has any. Such however is the grammar and uſe of the word among the beſt authors.

By its own force deſtroy'd, fruition ceas'd,
And always weary'd, I was *never* pleas'd. *Prior.*

Never any thing was ſo unbred as that odious man. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Be it *never* ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Aſk me *never* ſo much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

In a living creature, though *never* ſo great, the ſenſe and the affects of any one part of the body, inſtantly make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They deſtroyed all, were it *never* ſo pleaſant, within a mile of the town. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

He that ſhuts his eyes againſt a ſmall light, would not be brought to ſee that which he had no mind to ſee, let it be placed in *never* ſo clear a light, and *never* ſo near him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

That prince whom you eſpouſe, although *never* ſo vigorouſly, is the principal in war, you but a ſecond. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whoſoever has a faithful friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet ſee *never* the worſe. *South's Sermons.*

4. It ſeems in ſome phraſes to have the ſenſe of an adjective. Not any.

He anſwered him to *never* a word, inſomuch that the governour marvelled. *Matt.* xxvii. 14.

5. It is much uſed in compoſition; as, *never*-ending, having no end, of which ſome examples are ſubjoined.

Nature aſſureth us by *never*-failing experience, and reaſon by infallible demonſtration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

[illegible]
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude. *Milton.*

Your *never* fading ſword made war to ceaſe,
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs,
Revive and raiſe themſelves with moderate ſhow'rs;
But over-charg'd with *never*-ceaſing rain,
Become too moiſt *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deſerv'd and gain'd their *never*-fading bays. *Roſcommon.*

Not Thracian Orpheus ſhould tranſcend my lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never*-fading bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart *Dryd. Ovid.*

Farewel, ye *never*-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought to much inclin'd,
May ſnowy hills and nitrous paſtures find;
Meet ſtores of cold ſo greedily purſued,
And be refreſh'd with *never*-waſting food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his *never* bluſhing head,
And all was huſh'd, as folly's ſelf lay dead. *Pope's Dunc.*

What the weak head with ſtrongeſt bias rules,
Is pride, the *never*-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy buſy *never*-meaning face,
Thy ſcrew'd up front, thy ſtate grimace. *Swift.*

NEVERTHELESS. *adv.* [*never the leſs*] Notwithſtanding that.

They plead that even ſuch ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itſelf agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheleſs* to be aboliſhed. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ſhips ready to depart; *nevertheleſs* the admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation muſt needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheleſs* independent upon him in that reſpect. *South's Sermons.*

NEUROLOGY. *n. ſ.* [νεῦρον and λόγος.] A deſcription of the nerves

NEUROTOMY. *n. ſ.* [νεῦρον and τέμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, Fr.]

1. Indifferent, not engaged on either ſide.

The general diviſion of the Britiſh nation is into whig [illegible] in the diſpute, without ranging themſelves under one of theſe denominations. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 54.

2. [In grammar] A noun that implies no ſex.

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal muſt be underſtood to make it grammar. *Dryden*

A verb *neuter* is that which ſignifies neither action nor paſſion, but ſome ſtate or condition of being, as, *ſedeo*, I ſit. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

NEUTER. *n. ſ.* One indifferent and unengaged.

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all theſe prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

NEU'TRAL. *adj* [*neutral*, French.]

1. Indifferent, not acting, not engaged on either ſide.

Who can be wiſe, amaz'd, temp'rate and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man. *Shakeſpeare.*

He no ſooner heard that king Henry was ſettled by his victory, but forthwith he ſent ambaſſadors unto him, to pray that he would ſtand *neutral*. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

The allies may be ſupplied for money, from Denmark and other *neutral* ſtates. *Addiſon on the War*

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad

Some things good, and ſome things ill do ſeem,
And *neutral* ſome, in her fantaſtic eye. *Davies.*

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral*. *Arbuthnot.*

NEU'TRAL. *n. ſ.* One who does not act nor engage on either ſide

The treacherous who have miſled others, and the *neutrals* and the falſe-hearted friends and followers, who have ſtarted aſide like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*

NEUTRA'LITY *n. ſ.* [*neutralité*, French

1. A ſtate of indifference, of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility

Men who poſſeſs a ſtate of *neutrality* in times of public danger, deſert the common intereſt of their fellow-ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,
Theſe reaſons for *neutrality* aſſign'd. *Garth's Ovid.*

All pretences to *neutrality* are juſtly exploded, only intending the ſafety and eaſe of a few individuals, while the publick is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of the latter Cato. *Swift*

2. A ſtate between good and evil.

There is no health phyſicians ſay, that we
At beſt enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne.*

NEU'TRALLY. *adv.* [from *neutral*] Indifferently; on neither ſide.

NEW. *adj* [*newyd*, Welſh; neop, Saxon, *neuf*, Fr.]

1. Not old; freſh, lately produced, made or had, novel. It is uſed of things: as, *young* of perſons.

What's the *neweſt* grief? ———
——That of an hour's age doth hiſs the ſpeaker;
Each minute teems a *new* one. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is ſtill unknown? And can we ever know more, unleſs ſomething *new* be diſcovered? *Burnet.*

2. Modern, of the preſent time.

Whoever converſes much among old books, will be ſomething hard to pleaſe among *new*. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

3. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty

There names inſcrib'd unnumber'd ages paſt,
From time's firſt birth, with time itſelf ſhall laſt;
Theſe ever *new*, nor ſubject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days. *Pope*

4. Not habituated; not familiar

Such aſſemblies, though had for religion's ſake, may ſerve the turn of hereſies, and ſuch as privily will inſtil their poiſon into *new* minds. *Hooker, b. v.*

Seiz'd with wonder and delight,
Gaz'd all around me, *new* to the tranſporting ſight. *Dryd*
[illegible]
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the t[illegible] *Pope.*

5. Renovated, repaired, ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate.

Men after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almoſt *new*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

6. Freſh after any thing.

Nor dare we truſt ſo ſoft a meſſenger,
New from her ſickneſs to that northern air. *Dryden.*

7. Not of ancient extraction.

A ſuperior capacity for buſineſs, and a more extenſive knowledge, are ſteps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outſtrips the reſt of his contemporaries. *Addiſ*

NEW. *adv.* This is, I think, only uſed in compoſition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As ſoon as ſhe had written them, a new ſwarm of thoughts ſtinging her mind, ſhe was ready with her foot to give the *new*-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney, b*

God hath not then left this to chuſe that, neither would reject that to chuſe this, were it not for ſome *new*-grown occaſion, making that which hath been better worſe. *Hooker.*

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his ſpeckled breaſt,
And often bounding on the bruſted graſs,
As for great joyance of his *new*-come gueſt. *Fairy Q.*

Who are the violets now
That ſtrow the green lap of the *new*-come ſpring. *Shakeſ.*

[illegible]
As eaſily as I do tear this paper. [illegible]
Wed you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Unfriended, *new*-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curſe, and ſtranger'd with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

[illegible]
The *new*-heal'd wound of malice ſhould break out. *Sout*
Bow, ſtubborn knees, and heart with ſtrings of ſteel
Be ſoft as ſinews of the *new*-born babe. *Shakeſ. Hen.*
Now hath my ſoul brought forth her prodigy,
And I a gaſping, *new*-deliver'd mother,
Have woe to woe, ſorrow to ſorrow join'd. *Sha. R. II.*
I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And laſting fealty to the *new*-made king. *Sha. R. II*
He ſaw heav'n blotion with a *new*-born light,
On which, as on a glorious ſtranger gaz'd
The golden eyes of night, whoſe beams made bright
The way to Beth'lem, and as boldly blaz'd,
Nor aſk'd leave of the ſun, by day as night *Crashaw.*
I've ſeen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the *new*-born day,
With roſy wings ſo richly bright,
As if he ſcorn'd to think of night,
When a ruddy ſtorm, whoſe ſcoul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night
To blot the newly bloſſom'd light. *Crashaw.*
Some tree, whoſe broad ſmooth leaves together ſow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Thoſe middle parts, that this *new*-comer ſhame,
There ſit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Mil. P. Loſt.*
Their father's ſtate,
And *new*-entruſted ſceptre. *Milton's Poems*
The *new*-created world, which fame in
Long had foretold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Haſt
Thou uſeſt, and from thence createſt more good,
Witneſs this *new*-made world, another heav'n. *Milton.*
All clad in liveliеſt colours, freſh and fair
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter hair;
All in that *new*-blown age which does inſpire
Warmth in themſelves, in their beholders fire. *Cowley.*
While from above adorn'd with radiant light,
A *new*-born ſun ſurpriſe the dazzled ſight. *Roſcommon.*

If it could, yet that it ſhould always run them into ſuch a machine as is already extant, and not often into ſome *new*-faſhioned one, ſuch as was never ſeen before, no reaſon can be aſſigned or imagined. *Ray on the Creation.*

This Engliſh edition is not ſo properly a tranſlation, as a new compoſition, there being ſeveral additions, chapters in it, and ſeveral *new*-moulded *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

New-found lands accrue to the prince whoſe ſubject makes the firſt diſcovery. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let this be nature's fraility, or her fate,
Or [illegible] counſel, her *new*-choſen mate *Dryden.*
When the flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it falſe and ſlipp'ry ground;
And the more ſo ſmm pomp was ſtill deferr'd,
'Till *new*-born nature in freſh looks appear'd. *D[illegible]*
Shewn all at once you dazzled ſo our eyes,
As *new*-born Pallas did the Gods ſurpriſe,
When ſpringing forth from Jove's *new*-cloſing wound,
She ſtruck the warlike ſpear into the ground. *Dryden.*
A bird *new*-made, about the banks ſhe plies,
Not far from ſhore, and ſhort excurſions tries. *Dryden.*
Our houſe has ſent to-day
To aſſure our *new*-built veſſel, call'd a play *Dryden.*
'Twas eaſy now to gueſs from whence aroſe,
Her *new*-made union with her ancient foes. *Dryden.*
Then curds and cream,
And *new*-laid eggs, which Baucis' buſy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roaſted rare. *Dryd. Boccace.*
When pleading Matho, born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his *new*-faſhioned chair. *Dryd.*
A *new*-form'd faction does your power oppoſe,
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes. *Dryden*

If thou ken'ſt from far
Among the Pierids a *new*-kindled ſtar;
If any ſparkles than the reſt more bright,
'Tis ſhe that ſhines in that propitious light *Dryden*
[illegible]
ſion to think that they bring many ideas into the world with them. *Locke.*

Drummers with vellom-thunder ſhake the pile,
To greet the *new*-made bride. *Gay's Trivia*
Ah Blouzelind! I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the *new*-fall'n calf
Gay's Paſtorals.

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapter, and preſents the *new*-elected biſhop to the vicar-general *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The *new*-fallen young here bleating for their dams,
The larger here, and there the leſſer lambs. *Pope.*

A *new*-married man and an aſs, are bride-led; an old married man and a pack-horſe, ſaddled. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

Learn all the *new*-fashion words and oaths. *Swift.*

NEWFA'NGLED. *adj.* [*new* and *fangle.*] Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's *newfangled* shows;
But like of each thing, that in season grows. *Shakes.*

Those charities are not *newfangled* devices of yesterday, but are most of them as old as the reformation. *Atterbury.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } *n. s.* [from *newfangled*] Vain and
NEWFAN'GLENESS. } foolish love of novelty.

[illegible]*ness* both of manner, apparel, and each thing else, by the custom of self-guilty evil, glad to change though often for a worse. *Sidney, b.* i.

Yet he them in *newfangleness* did pass. *Hubberd's Ta.*

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in *newfangledness* of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter. *Carew.*

NE'WEL *n. f.*

1. The compass round which the staircase is carried

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open *newel*, and finely raised in. *Bacon, E[illegible]*

2. *Newel*, novelty *Spenser*

NEWING. *n. f.* [from *new.*] Yest or barm. *Ainf.*

NE'WLY. *adv.* [from *new.*] Freshly, lately.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid baseness doth repel,
And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form. *Spenser's Hymn on Love.*

Her breath indeed those hands have *newly* stopp'd. *Sha.*

They *newly* learned by the king's example, that attainders do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown. *Bacon.*

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
[illegible] next her chin,
[illegible] *Sucking*

Then rubb'd [illegible]er with *newly* gather'd mint. *Dryd*

[illegible]NESS *n. f.* [from *new.*] Freshness, lateness; novelty, recentness, state of being new.

His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but so new as his *newness* shamed most of the others long exercise. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Away, my friends, new flight;
And happy *newness* that intends old right. *Shakespeare.*

Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to style, they have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace-like *newness*. *B. John.*

Then stones, if they had been preserved, and what else was then performed in that *newness* of the world, there could nothing of more delight have been left to posterity. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*

In these disturbances,
And *newness* of a wav'ring government,
[illegible] *Daniel*

Newness in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a searching mind; it was an high taste, fit for the relish *South's Sermons*

There are some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegances of the learned; and here and there some old words are sprinkled, which for their significance and sound, deserved not to be antiquated. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

When Horace writ his satyrs, the monarchy of his Cæsar was in its *newness*, and the government but just made easy conquered people. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

NEWS. *n. f.* without the singular, [from *new*, *nouvelles*, Fr.]

1. Fresh account of any thing, something not heard before.

As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some noble pieces of service which he did, he heard *news* of me. *Sidney.*

When Rhea heard these *news*, she fled from her husband to her brother Saturn. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*

Evil *news* rides fast, while good *news* baits *Milt. Agonist*

With such amazement as weak mothers use,
And frantick gesture, he receives the *news* *Waller.*

Now the books, and now the bells,
And now our act the preacher tells,
To edify the people;
All our divinity is *news*,
And we have made of equal use
The pulpit and the steeple. *Denham.*

The amazing *news* of Charles at once was spread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

They have *news*-gatherers and intelligencers distributed into their several wards, who bring in their respective quotas, and make them acquainted with the discourse of the whole kingdom. *Spectator*, N° 439.

2. Papers which give an account of the translactions of the present times

Their papers, filled with a different party spirit, divide the people into different sentiments, who generally consider rather the principles than the truth of the *news*-writer. *Addis.*

Advertise both in every *news*-paper, and let it not be your fault or mine, if our country-men will not take warning. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

Wood is generally his own *news*-writer. I cannot but observe from that paragraph, that this public enemy treats this kingdom with contempt. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

Pamphlets and *news*-papers have been full of me. *Pope.*

NE'WS-MONGER. *n. f.* [*news* and *monger.*] One that deals in news; one whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

Many tales devis'd,
Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By finding pick-thanks and base *news-mongers*. *Shakes.*

This was come as a judgment upon him for laying aside his father's will, and turning stock-jobber, *news-monger*, and busy body, meddling with other peoples affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

NEWT. *n. f* [epete, Saxon. *Newt* is supposed by *Skinner* to be contracted from *an eut.*] Eft; small lizard they are supposed to be appropriated some to the land, and some to the water.

Oh thou! whose self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,
The gilded *newt*, and eyeless venom'd worm. *Shak.*

Newts and blind worms do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Sha. M. Night's Dream.*

Such humidity is observed in *newts* and water-lizards, especially if their skins be perforated or pricked. *Brown's V. Err.*

NEW YEAR'S-GIFT. *n. f.* [*new*, *year*, and *gift.*] Present made on the first day of the year.

If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a *new-year's-gift* *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*

When he sat on the throne distributing *new-year's-*[illegible], he had his altar of incense by him, that before they received gifts they might cast a little incense into the fire, which all good christians refused to do. *Stilling fleet.*

NEXT. *adj* [nexte, Saxon, by a colloquial change from nehxte or nyhxte, the superlative of neh or nyh, *neest*, Scottish.]

1. Nearest in place; immediately succeeding in order.

Want supplieth itself of what is *next*, and many times the *next* way. *Bacon, Essay* 14.

The queen already sat
High on a golden bed, her princely guest
Was *next* her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

The *next* in place and punishment were they,
Who prodigally throw their souls away. *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

2. Nearest in any gradation.

If the king himself had stayed at London, or, which had been the *next* best, kept his court at York, and sent the army on their proper errand, his enemies had been speedily subdued *Clarendon.*

O fortunate young man! at least your lays
Are *next* to his, and claim the second praise. *Dryden.*

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked on as modifications of expansion and duration, the *next* thing to be considered, is, how the mind comes by them. *Locke.*

That's a difficulty *next* to impossible. *Keuc.*

NEXT. *adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

Th' unwary nymph
Desir'd of Jove, when *next* he fought her bed,
To grant a certain gift. *Addison's Ovid Metam. b.*

NI'AS. *n. f.* [*nias*, French.] Simple, silly, and foolish

A *nias* hawk is one taken newly from the nest, and not able to help itself, and hence usey, a silly person. *Bailey.*

NIB. *n. f.* [neb, Saxon, the face; *nebbe*, Dutch, the bill.]

1. The bill or beck of a bird. See NEB

2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

A tree called the bejuco, which twines about other trees, with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the *nib* off it, and presently a spout of water runs out from it as clear as crystal *Derham.*

NI'BBED. *adj.* [from *nib.*] Having a nib.

To NIBBLE. *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]

1. To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover them to keep. *Shak.*

It is the rose that bleeds, when he
Nibbles his nice phlebotomy *Cleaveland's Poems.*

Had not he better have born wats *nibbling* of his plants and roots now, than the huntsman's eating of him out of house and home. *L'Estrange, Fable* 387.

Many there are who *nibble* without leave,
But none, who are not born to taste, survive. *Granvil.*

2. To bite as a fish does the bait.

The roving trout
Greedily sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* at the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

To NI'BBLE. *v. n*

1. To bite at.

As pidgeons bill, so wedlock would be *nibbling*. *Shakes.*

They

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,
And fain would *nibble* at your grandame gold. *Dryden.*
But if you would be *nibbling*, here is a hand to stay your stomach. *Dryden's Don Sebast.*
Plunging himself in mud, and then flung up his head a little, he casts out the said string; which the little fishes taking for a worm, and *nibbling* at it, he immediately plucks them both in together. *Grew's Museum.*

2. To carp at, to find fault with.
Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling* at one single passage in it. *Tillot. Pr.*

NIBBLER. *n. f.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE *adj.* [nese, Saxon, soft.]

1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness, superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy.
Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the *nicest* eye can find a spot in. *Sidney.*
He that stands upon a slipp'ry place,
Makes *nice* of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shak. K. John.*
Nor be so *nice* in taste myself to know,
If what I swallow be a thrush or no. *Dryd. Persius.*
Thus critics, of less judgment than caprice,
Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*,
Form short ideas, and offend in arts,
As most in manners, by a love to parts. *Pope on Crit.*
Our author, happy in a judge so *nice*,
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope.*

2. Delicate, scrupulously and minutely cautious.
The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Dear love! continue *nice* and chaste,
For if you yield, you do me wrong;
Let duller wits to love's end haste,
I have enough to woo thee long. *Donne.*
Of honour men at first like women *nice*,
Raise maiden scruples at unpractis'd vice. *E. Hallifax.*
Having been compiled by Gratian, in an ignorant age, we ought not to be too *nice* in examining it. *Baker.*

3. Fastidious; squeamish.
God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights,
As may compare with heaven, and to taste,
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

4. Easily injured; delicate.
With how much ease is a young muse betray'd?
How *nice* the reputation of the maid? *Roscommon.*

5. Formed with minute exactness.
Indulge me but in love, my other passions
Shall rise and fall by virtue's *nicest* rules. *Addison's Cato.*

6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.
Supposing an injury done, it is a *nice* point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity. *L'Estrange.*
My progress in making this *nice* and troublesome experiment, I have set down more at large. *Newton's Opt.*

7. Refined.
A *nice* and subtile happiness I see
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam, and wilt taste
No pleasure, tho' in pleasure solitary. *Milt. P. Lost.*

8. Having lucky hits. This signification is not in use.
When my hours
Were *nice* and lucky, men did ransom lives
Of me for jests. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

NICELY. *adv.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accurately; minutely, scrupulously.
These kind of knaves in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants
That stretch their duties *nicely*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
What mean those ladies which, as tho'
They were to take a clock to pieces, go
So *nicely* about the bridle? *Donne.*
He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue, that he may understand his own country-speech *nicely*, and speak it properly. *Locke.*
The next thing of which the doses ought to be *nicely* determined, are opiates. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
At *nicely* carving shew thy wit;
But ne'er presume to eat a bit. *Swift's Miscell.*

2. Delicately.
The inconveniences attending the best of governments, we quickly feel, and are *nicely* sensible of the share that we bear in them. *Atterbury.*

NICENESS. *n. f.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accuracy, minute exactness.
Where's now that labour'd *niceness* in thy dress,
And all those arts that did the spark express. *Dryden.*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.
A strange *niceness* were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a person representing so much worthiness, which I am glad even to rocks and woods to utter. *Sidney.*
the *niceness* of our modern dames,
Alike in nymphs, with new affected airs *Dryden.*
Nor place them where
Roast crabs offend the *niceness* of their nose. *Dryden.*

NICETY *n. f.* [from *nice*.]

1. Minute accuracy of thought.
Nor was this *nicety* of his judgment confined only to litterature, but was the same in all other parts of art.

2. Accurate performance.
As for the workmanship of the old Roman pillars, antiquaries have not kept to the *nicety* of rules of art so much as the moderns *Addison on Italy.*

3. Fastidious delicacy, squeamishness.
He them with speeches meet
Does fair intreat; no courtly
But simple true, and eke unfeigned sweet. *Fairy Q.*
So love doth loath disparital *nicety*. *Spenser.*

4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination, subtilty.
If reputation attend these conquests, which depend on the fineness and *niceties* of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men so employed, should perplex and fantastick the imagination of sounds. *Locke.*
His conclusions are not built upon any *niceties*, or solitary and uncommon appearances, but on the most simple obvious circumstances of these terrestrial bodies. *Woodward.*

5. Delicate management, cautious treatment.
Love such *nicety* requires,
One blast will put out all its fires. *Swift's Poems.*

6. Delicate softness.

7. Nicety, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies.

NICHAR. *n. f.*
The characters are: it hath a polypetalous or a monopetalous flower, cut very deeply into several segments, but is almost of an anomalous figure, from whose calyx arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, beset all over with prickles, in which are contained one or two round hard seeds.

NICHE. *n. f.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed.
Niches, containing figures of white stone or marble, should not be coloured in their concavity too black. *Wotton.*
They not from temples, nor from gods refrain,
But the poor lares from the *niches* seize,
If they be little images that please. *Dryden.*
On the south a long majestic race
Of Ægypt's priests, the gilded *mummies* [illegible] *p*
The hours to titles and large estates
lified to read pamphlets against religion and high-fly
whereby they fill their *niches*, and carry themselves thro
the world with that dignity which best becomes a senator and a squire. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

NICK. *n. f.* [*nicke*, Teutonick, the trunk
1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience.
That great instrument of state had foreknowledge of it, but suffered the fatal thread to be spun out to that length for some politick respects, and then to cut it off in the very *nick*. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
What in our watches that in us is found,
So to the height and *nick* we up be wound,
No matter by what hand or trick.
That trick,
Had it come in the *nick*,
Had touch'd us to the quick
Though dame fortune seem to smile,
And leer upon him for a while;
She'll after shew him in the *nick*
Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras, p. 1. cant. 3.*
And some with symbols, signs, and tricks,
Engraved in planetary *nicks*,
With their own influences will fetch them
Down from their orbs, arrest and catch them. *Hud.*
This *nick* of time is the critical occasion for the gaining [illegible]

2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *neck* or *notch*.]

3. A score; a reckoning.
Launce his man told me, he ow'd her part of all *nick*. *Sha.*

4. A winning throw. [*niche*, Fr. a ludicrous trick.]
Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede, the usual trick
Seven, flur a six, eleven a *nick*. *Prior.*

TO NICK. *v. a.* [from the
1. To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment.
Is not the winding up of witness
A *nicking* more than half the business? *Hudibras, p. ii.*
The just season of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange, Fable 38.*
Take away passion while it is predominant and afloat, and just in the critical height of it, *nick* it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over-rule it. *South.*

2. To cut in nicks or notches.

His beard they have ſing'd off with brands of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd they threw on him
Great pans of puddled mire to quench the hair.
My maſter preaches patience, and the while
His man with ſciſſars *nicks* him like a fool. *Shakeſpeare*
Breaks watchmen's heads, and charmen's gaſſes,
And thence proceeds to *nicking* faſhes. *Prior.*

4. To ſuit, as tallies cut in nicks.
Words *nicking* and reſembling one another, are applicable to different ſignifications. *Camden's Remains.*

5. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to diſappoint by ſome trick or unexpected turn.
Why ſhould he follow you?
The itch of his affection ſhould not then
Have *nick'd* his captainſhip, at ſuch a point. *Shakeſpeare*

NICKNA'ME. *n. ſ.* [*nom de nique*, French] A name given in deriſion or contempt, a term of deriſion, an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.
The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*. *Ben. Johnſon.*
My mortal enemy hath not only falſely ſurmiſed me to be a feigned perſon, giving me *nicknames*, but alſo hath offered large ſums of money to corrupt the princes with whom I have been retained. *Baron's Hen. VII*
So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word to be got from her, but the ſame *nickname* in deriſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To NICKNA'ME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.
You *nickname* virtue vice;
For virtue's office never breaks men's troth. *Shakeſ.*
Leſs ſeem theſe facts which treaſons *nickname* force,
Than ſuch a fear'd abſurdity for more. *Denham*

To NI'CTATE. *v. n.* [*nicto*, Latin.] To wink.
There are ſeveral parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the ſeventh or ſuſpenſory muſcle of the eye, the *nictating* membrane, and the ſtrong aponeuroſes on the ſides of the neck. *Ray.*

NIDE. *n. ſ.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood: as, a nide of pheaſants.

NIDGET. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *nuding*. The opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refuſed to come to the royal ſtandard in times of exigency.] A coward, a daſtard.
There was one true Engliſh word of greater force than them all, now out of all uſe; it ſignifieth no more than abject, baſe-minded, falſe-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camden.*

NIDIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nidificatio*, Latin.] The act of building neſts.
That place, and that method of *nidification*, doth abundantly anſwer the creature's occaſions. *Derham.*

NI'DING *adj.* [from *nið*, Saxon, vileneſs.]
Nithing, an old Engliſh word ſignifying abject, baſe-minded, falſe-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Carew.*

NIDOROUS. *adj.* [*nidoreux*, from *nidor*.] Reſembling the ſmell or taſte of roaſted fat.
Incenſe and *nidorous* ſmells, ſuch as of ſacrifices, were [illegible] to intoxicate the brain, and to diſpoſe men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contuſion of the ſpirits, and partly alſo by heating and exalting them. *Bac.*
The ſigns of the functions of the ſtomach being depraved, are eructations either with the taſte of the aliment, acid, *nidoroſe*, or fetid, reſembling the taſte of rotten eggs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

NIDOROSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taſte of undigeſted [illegible]
The cure of this [illegible] is, by vomiting and purging. *Flyer on the Humours.*

NIDULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nidulor*, Latin.] The time of remaining in the neſt.
The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognoſtic of theſe birds, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again, more eſpecially remarkable in the time of their [illegible]*lation*, and bringing forth their young. *Brown's V. Err.*

NIECE. *n. ſ.* [*niece*, *nepſe*, French; *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or ſiſter.
My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloſter *Sha. R. III*
While he thus his *niece* beſtows,
About our iſle he builds a wall. *Waller.*

NI'GGARD. *n. ſ.* [*nigger*, Iſlandick.] A miſer; a curmudgeon; a ſordid, avaricious, parſimonious fellow.
If thou do, then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. If thou do, let ſome unjuſt *niggards* make us to ſpoil thy beauty *Sidney, b. ii.*
Be not a *niggard* of your ſpeech. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
Serve him as a grudging maſter,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Miltan's Poems.*
Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence,
For the worſt avarice is that of ſenſe. *Pope on Crit*

NI'GGARD. *adj.*
1. Sordid, avaricious, parſimonious.

One ſhe found
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,
Of gentle blood; but one whoſe *niggard* fate
Had ſet him far below her high eſtate. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing, wary.
Moſt free of queſtion, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To NI'GGARD. *v. a.* [illegible]
The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature muſt obey neceſſity,
Which we will *niggard* with a little reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GGARDISH *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having ſome diſpoſition to avarice.

NI'GGARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; ſordid parſimony.
Niggardlineſs is not good huſbandry, nor generoſity, profuſion. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 443.

NI'GGARDLY. *adj.* [from *niggard*.]
1. Avaricious; ſordidly parſimonious.
Where the owner of the houſe will be bountiful, it is not for the ſteward to be *niggardly*. *Huh.*
Love is like a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities: he muſt be watched like a hard-hearted treaſurer. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar*
Why are we ſo *niggardly* to ſtop at one fifth? Why do we not raiſe it one full moiety, and thereby double our money? *Locke*
Providence not *niggardly* but wiſe,
Here laviſh beſtows, and there denies,
That by each other's virtues we may riſe. *Granvil.*
Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he uſed [illegible]ive to his attendants their diet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Sparing, wary.
I know your mind, and I will ſatisfy it; neither will I do it like a *niggardly* anſwerer, going no farther than the bounds of the queſtion. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARDLY. *adv.* Sparingly; parſimoniouſly.
I have long loved her, followed her, ingroſſed opportunities to meet her, feed every ſlight occaſion that could but *niggardly* give me ſight of her. *Shakeſ. M. W of Windſor.*

NI'GGARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; ſordid parſimony.
All preparations, both for food and lodging, ſuch as would make one deteſt *niggardneſs*, it is ſo ſluttiſh a vice. *Sidney.*

NIGH. *prep.* [nýh, Saxon.] At no great diſtance from.
They ſhone
Stars diſtant, but *nigh* hand ſeem'd other worlds. *Milton.*
Nigh this receſs, with terror they ſurvey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannic ſway *Garth.*

NIGH. *adv.*
1. Not at a great diſtance.
The day of the Lord cometh, for it is *nigh* at hand. *Joel* i. 2.
He was ſick *nigh* unto death. *Phil.* ii. 27.

2. To a place near.
He drew *nigh*, and to me held,
Ev'n to my mouth, of that ſame fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. v.
I will defer that anxious thought,
And death, by fear, ſhall not be *nigher* brought. *Dryd.*

NIGH. *adj.*
1. Near; not diſtant; not remote.
The loud tumult ſhews the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*

2. Allied cloſely by blood.
He committed the protection of his ſon Aſanes to two of his *nigh* kinſmen and aſſured friends. *Knolles.*
His uncle or uncle's ſon, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him. *Lev.* xxv. 49.
His ſiſter a [illegible] *Lev.* xxi. 2.

To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the parſick.] To approach, to advance, to draw near.
Now day is done, and night is *nighing* faſt *Hubberd.*

NI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *nigh* the adjective.] Nearly; within a little.
A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to diſtinguiſh between a cube and a ſphere of the ſame metal, and *nighly* of the ſame bigneſs. *Locke.*

NI'GHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nigh*.] Nearneſs, proximity.

NIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*nauts*, Gothick; *niht*, Saxon; *nuit*, Fr.]
1. The time of darkneſs, the time from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe.
The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here this *night*. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*
In the morning he ſhall devour the prey, and at *night* divide the ſpoil. *Gen.* xlix. 27.
Pharaoh roſe up in the *night*. *Exodus* xii. 30.
They did eat and drink, and tarried all *night* *Gen.* xxiv. 54.
Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
'Till this ſtormy *night* be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never ſleep in *night* [illegible]

Dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her ſanguine gown by *night* and day,
Obſervant of the ſouls that paſs the downward way. *Dryd.*

2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

To-Night. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

There came men in hither *to-night* of the children of Iſrael, to ſearch out the country. *Joſ.* ii. 2.

Nightbra'wler. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *brawler.*] One who raiſes diſturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,
And ſpend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *night-brawler.* *Sha.*

Nightcap. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *cap.*] A cap worn in bed, or in undreſs.

The rabblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their ſweaty *night-caps.* *Sha. of Jul. Cæſar.*

Great mountains have a perception of the diſpoſition of the air to tempeſts ſooner than the valleys below; and therefore they ſay in Wales, when certain birds have their *night-caps* on, they mean miſchief. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

How did the bumbled ſwain deteſt
His prickly beard, and hairy breaſt!
His *night-cap* border'd round with lace,
Could give no ſoftneſs to his face. *Swift's Poems.*

Nightcrow. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *crow.*] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl ſhriek'd at thy birth, an evil ſign,
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckleſs time. *Shakeſ.*

Ni'ghtdew. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dew.*] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are huſh'd, as nature's ſelf lay dead,
The mountains ſeem to nod their drowſy head,
[illegible]
And ſleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* ſweat,
E'en luſt and envy ſleep. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

Ni'ghtdog. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dog.*] A dog that hunts in the night. Uſed by deer-ſtealers.

When *night dogs* run, all ſorts of deer are chaſed. *Sha.*

Ni'ghtdress. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dreſs.*] The dreſs worn at night.

The fair ones feel ſuch maladies as theſe,
When each new *night-dreſs* gives a new diſeaſe. *Pope.*

Nighted. *adj.* [from *night.*] Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ignorance, Gloſter's eyes being out,
To let him live. Edmund, I think, is gone;
In pity of his miſery to diſpatch
His *nighted* life. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Good Hamlet, caſt thy *nighted* colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Sha.*

Ni'ghtfaring. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *fare.*] Travelling in the night.

[illegible]
O'er hills, and ſinking bogs, and pathleſs downs. *Gay.*

Ni'ghtfire. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *fire.*] Ignis fatuus, Will-a-Wiſp.

[illegible]
Chaſes in arras, guided emptineſs
Theſe are the pleaſures here. *Herbert.*

Nightfly. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *fly.*] Moth that flies in the night.

Why rather, ſleep, liеſt thou in ſmoaky cribs,
And hauſh't with buzzing *night-flies* to thy ſlumber,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt melody? *Shakeſpeare.*

Ni'ghtfoundered. *n. ſ.* [from *night* and *founder.*] Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night.

Either ſome one like us *night foundered* here,
Or elſe ſome neighbour woodman, or at worſt,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*

Nightgown. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *gown.*] A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs.

Since his majeſty went into the field,
[illegible]
Her *night-gown* upon her. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They have put me in a filk *night-gown*, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 113.

No meagre muſe-rid mope, aduſt and thin,
In a dun *night-gown* of his own looſe ſkin. *Pope's Dunc.*

Ni'ghthag. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *hag.*] Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called
In ſecret, riding through the air ſhe comes
Lur'd with the ſmell of infant-blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. i.

Nightingale. *n. ſ.* [from *night* and *galan*, Saxon, to ſing; *galm*, Teutonick, is a ſound or echo.]

1. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel.

I think,
The *nightingale*, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,

When every gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shak.*

Although the weazon, thruſtle, and tongue, be the instruments of voice, and by their agitations concur in theſe [illegible] we aſſign the cauſe unto any particular form [illegible] perceive the *nightingale* hath ſome diſadvantage in the tongue. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Thus the wiſe *nightingale* that leaves her home,
Purſuing conſtantly the cheerful ſpring,
To foreign groves does her old muſick bring. *Waller.*

2. A word of endearment.

[illegible] *Int. and Cleopatra.*

Nightly *adv.* [from *night.*]

1. By night.

Thee, Sion! and the flow'ry brooks beneath,
[illegible] waſh thy hallow'd feet, and warble flow,
[illegible] thy I viſit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Soon as the evening ſhades prevail,
The moon takes up the wonderous tale,
And *nightly* to the liſtning earth
Repeats the ſtory of her birth. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Every night.

Let all things ſuffer,
[illegible] will eat our meal in fear, [illegible]
[illegible]
That ſhake us *nightly*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ni'ghtly *adj.* [from *night.*] Done by night; acting by night, happening by night.

May the ſtars and ſhining moon attend
Your *nightly* ſports, as you vouchſafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel. *Dryd.*

Soon as the flocks ſhook off the *nightly* dews,
Two ſwains, whom love kept wakeful and the muſe,
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care. *Pope.*

Ni'ghtman. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

Ni'ghtmare. *n. ſ.* [*night*, and according to *Temple*, *mara*, a [illegible] or ſuffocate ſleepers.] A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt.

Saint Withold footed thrice the would,
He met the *nightmare*, and her name he told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulneſs, drowſineſs, vertigoes, tremblings, oppreſſions in ſleep, and *night mares.*
[illegible]

Ni'ghtpiece *n. ſ.* [*night* and *piece.*] A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle light, not by the light of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that ſeemed to ſhow themſelves by the candles which were lighted up, and were ſo inflamed by the ſun-ſhine which fell upon them, that I could ſcarce forbear crying out fire. *Addiſon.*

Ni'ghtrail. *n. ſ.* [*night* and regl, Saxon, a gown or robe.] A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night.

An antiquary will ſcorn to mention a pinner or *night-rail*; but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the [illegible] and peplus. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Nightraven *n. ſ.* [*night* and *raven.*] A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fac't owl, death's dreadful meſſenger,
The hoarſe *night-raven*, trump of doleful dreare. *Spenſer.*

I pray his bad voice bode no miſch of
I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*,
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shakeſ.*

Nightrobber. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *robber.*] One who ſteals in the dark.

Highways ſhould be fenced on both ſides, whereby thieves and *night-robbers* might be more eaſily purſued and encountered. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Nightrule. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *rule.*] A tumult in the night.

How now, mad ſprite,
What *night rule* now about this haunted grove? *Shakeſ.*

Nightshade *n. ſ.* [nihr ſcaba, Saxon.]

1. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-ſhade.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expands in form of a ſtar: from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a round, oval, ſoft, ſucculent fruit, containing many flat ſeeds in each. The ſpecies are nine. This the phyſicians have directed to be uſed in medicine, under the title of *ſolanum hortenſe.* *Miller.*

2. Deadly.

Deadly *night-ſhade* (belladona) a plant. The flower is bell-ſhaped, of one leaf, divided into five acute ſegments at the top, and ſucceeded by a globular ſoft fruit, divided into two cells which contain the ſeeds. It is a very ſtrong poiſon. *Miller.*

Ni'ghtshining. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *ſhine.*] Shewing brightneſs in the night.

None of theſe neckla ces, or *night-ſhining* bod es, have been obſerved in any of the antient ſepulchres. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

NI'GHTSHRIEK. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *ſhriek.*] A cry in the night.

I have almoſt forgot the taſte of fears
The time has been, my ſenſes would have coo'd
To hear a *night-ſhriek*; and my fell of hair
Would at a diſmal treatiſe rouſe and ſtir,
As life were in't. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

NI[illegible]PING. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *trip.*] Going lightly in [illegible]

Could it be prov'd,
That ſome *night-tripping* fairy had exchang'd
In cradle cloaths, our children where they la[illegible]
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakeſ*

NI'GHTWALK. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] Walk in the night

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular ſcholars, he took their names, and a promiſe to appear, unient for, next morning. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

NI'GHTWALKER. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns.

Men that hunt ſo, be either privy ſtealers, or *night-walkers.* *Adam's Schoolmaſter.*

NI'GHTWARBLING [*night* and *warble.*] [illegible]g in the n

Now is the pleaſant time,
The cool, the ſilent, ſave where ſilence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v.

NI'GHTWARD. *adj.* [*night* and *ward.*] Approaching towards night.

Their *night-ward* ſtudies, wherewith they cloſe the day's work. *Milton on Education.*

NI'GHTWATCH. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *watch.*] A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches.* *Pſalms* lx.i. 6.

NIGRE'SCENT *adj.* [*nigreſcens*, Latin.] Growing black, approaching to blackneſs

NIGRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*niger* and *facio.*] The act of making black.

NIHI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*nihilité*, Fr. *nihilum*, Latin.] Nothingneſs; the ſtate of being nothing

Not being is conſidered as excluding all ſubſtance, and then all modes are alſo neceſſarily excluded, and this we call pure *nihility*, or mere nothing. *Watts's Logick.*

To NILL *v. n.* [from *ne will*, nolan, Saxon.] Not to will, [illegible]ſe; to reject.

Certes, ſaid he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace,
Ne to be made ſo happy do intend.
Another bliſs before mine eyes I place,
Another happineſs, another end. *Spenſer's Fair* [illegible]

If now, with man and wife to will and *nill*
The ſelf-ſame things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree. *Ben Johnſon.*

NILL. *n. ſ.* The ſhining ſparks of braſs in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to ſteal.

They'll queſtion Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak. *Hudibras, p.*
They could not keep themſelves honeſt of their fingers, but would be *nimming* ſomething or other for the love of thieving. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 241.

NI'MBLE. *adj.* [from *nim*, or numan, Saxon, tractable.] Quick, active; ready; ſpeedy, lively, expeditious.

They being *nimbler*-jointed than the reſt,
And more induſtrious, gathered more ſtore. *Spenſer*
You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*
You have dancing ſhoes
With *nimble* ſoles. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet*
His offering ſoon propitious fire from heaven,
Conſum'd with *nimble* glance and grateful ſteam,
The others not, for his was not ſincere. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
Thro' the mid ſeas the *nimble* pinnace ſails,
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*

NI'MBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nimble.*] Quickneſs; activity; ſpeed, agility; readineſs, dexterity; celerity; expedition; ſwiftneſs.

The hounds were ſtraight uncoupled, and ere long the ſtag thought it better to truſt to the *nimbleneſs* of his feet, than to the ſlender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*
Himſelf ſhewing at one inſtant both ſteadineſs and *nimbleneſs* *Sidney, b.*
All things are therefore partakers of God; they are [illegible] offſpring, his influence is to them, and the perſonal wiſdom of God is for that very cauſe ſaid to excel in *nimbleneſs* or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure and ſubtile ſpirits, [illegible] through all, and to reach unto every thing which [illegible]

We, lying ſtill,
Are full of reſt, defence and *nimbleneſs.* *Shakeſ.*
Ovid ranged over all Parnaſſus with great *nimbleneſs* and agility; but as he did not much care for the toil requiſite to comb the upper part of the hill, he was generally found about the bottom. *Addiſon's Guardian, N°* 115.

NI'MBLEWITTED. *adj.* [*nimble* and *wit.*] Quick; eager to ſpeak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* counſellor at the bar, who was forward to ſpeak, did interrupt him often, ſaid unto him, There is a great differen[illegible] twixt you and me, a pain to me to ſpeak, and a pain to you to hold your peace *Bacon, Apophth.* 124.

NI'MBLY. *adv.* [from *nimble.*] Quickly; ſpeedily; actively

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the laſcivious playing of a lute. *Shak. Rich III.*
The air
Nimbly and ſweetly recommends itſelf. *Shakeſp.*
Moſt legs can *nimbly* run, tho' ſome be lame. *Davies.*
The liquor we poured from the cryſtals, and ſet it in a digeſting furnace to evaporate more *nimbly.* *Boyle*

NI'MBLESS. *n. ſ.* Nimbleneſs. *Spenſer.*

NI'MIETY. *n. ſ.* [*nimietas*, ſchool Latin.] The ſtate of being too much.

NI'MMER *n. ſ.* [from *nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

NI'NCOMPOOP. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler

An old nayhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, [illegible]he beſt [illegible]uage ſhe can afford me. *Addiſon.*

N[illegible] *n. ſ.* [*nun*, Go[illegible]; nigon, Saxon.] One more than eight; one leſs than ten.

The weyward ſiſters,
Thus do go about, about,
Three to thine and three to mine,
And three again, to make up *nine* *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
A thouſand ſcruples may ſtartle at firſt, and yet in concluſion prove but a *nine-days* wonder *L'Eſtrange.*
The faults are *nine* in ten owing to affectation, and not to the want of underſtanding. *Swift's Miſcell.*

NI'NEFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times, any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round *ninefold.* *Milt.*

NI'NEPENCE *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pence.*] A ſilver coin valued at [illegible]

Three ſilver pennies, and a *nine-pence* bent. *Gay's Paſt.*

NI'NEPINS. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine [illegible] of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl [illegible] and ſchool-boys playing at *nine pins* upon the ice in [illegible]

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown
Like *nine-pins*, they ſtrike others down. *Hud. p.* [illegible]

NI'NESCORE. *adj.* [*nine* and *ſcore.*] Nine times twenty

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himſelf above *nine-ſcore*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uſes. *Addiſon's Spectator, N°.* 177.

NI'NETEEN *adj.* [nigontyne, Saxon.] Nine and ten; one leſs than twenty

Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into eaſy ones, ſuch as occur to ordinary men.

NI'NETEENTH. *adj.* [nigonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of king Nebuchadnezzer king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan. 2 *Kings* xxv. 8.

NI'NETY. *adj.* [punbnigontig, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan. *Gen.* v. 9.

NINTH. *adj.* [negoða, Saxon.] That which precedes the tenth, the firſt after the eighth, the ordinal of nine.

Upon a ſtrict obſervation of many, I have not found any that ſee the *ninth* day *Bruton's Vulgar Errours.*

NI'NTIETH. *adj.* [punbnigonteogoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety, the tenth nine times told.

NINNY *n. ſ.* [*ninno*, a child, Spaniſh.] A fool; a ſimpleton.

What a pied *ninny's* this? *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
The dean was ſo ſhabby, and look'd like a *ninny*,
That the captain ſuppoſed he was curate. *Swift*

NI'NNYHAMMER *n. ſ.* [from *ninny.*] A ſimpleton.

Another vents her paſſion in ſcurrilous terms, an old *ninny-hammer*, a dotard, a nincompoop, is the beſt language ſhe can afford me. *Addiſon's Guardian, N°* 109.
Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has ſaved that cloſe-pated, numſkull'd, *ninny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuth. John Bull.*

To NIP. *v. a.* [*nipen*, Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth

In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out their ſmell more. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N°.* 388.

2. To cut off by any ſlight means.

The ſmall ſhoots that extract the ſap of the moſt leading branches, muſt be *nipt* off. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

3. To blaſt; to deſtroy before full growth

This is the ſtate of man, to-day he puts forth

The

The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him,
The third day comes a froſt, a killing froſt,
And when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
His greatneſs is a ripening, *nips* his root,
And then he falls as I do. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

A flower doth ſpread and dye,
Thou would'ſt extend me to ſome good,
Before I were by froſt's extremity *nipt* in the bud. *Herb.*

His delivery now proves
Abortive, as the firſt-born bloom of ſpring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's froſt. *Milton.*

Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among poſterity. *Add.*

From ſuch encouragement it is eaſy to gueſs to what perfection I might have brought this great work, had it not been *nipt* in the bud. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

4. To pinch as froſt.

The air bites ſhrewdly, it is very cold. —
—It is a *nipping* and an eager air *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

When ſicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the ſhepherd blows his nail;
When blood is *nipt*, and ways be foul,
Then nightly ſings the ſtaring owl. *Sha. Love's L. Loſt.*

5. To vex; to bite.

And ſharp remorſe his heart did prick and *nip*,
That drops of blood thence like a well did play. *Fairy Q.*

6. To ſatiriſe; to ridicule; to taunt ſarcaſtically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his p
Fairy Q.

Quick wits commonly be in deſire new-fangled, in purpoſe unconſtant, bold with any perſon, buſy in every matter, ſoothing ſuch as be preſent, *nipping* any that is abſent.

Nip. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am ſharply taunted, yea, ſometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

2. A ſmall cut.

What this a ſleeve? 'tis like a demicannon,
What up and down carv'd like an apple-tart?
Here's ſnip, and *nip*, and cut, and ſlaſh, and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſer in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A blaſt.

So haſty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the midwifry of nip'ping ſhow'rs,
In ſpight of froſts, ſpring from th' unwilling earth,
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

4. A taunt; a ſarcaſm.

Ni'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *nip.*] A ſatirift. Out of uſe.

Ready backbiters, ſore *nippers*, and ſpiteful reporters privily of good men. *Aſcham.*

Ni'ppers. *n. ſ.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

Ni'ppitate. *adj.* [from *nip.*] With bitter ſarcaſm.

Ni'pple. *n. ſ.* [nypele, Saxon.]

1. The teat, the dug, that which the ſucking young take into their mouths.

Tho' tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me: —
I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my *nipple* from his boneleſs gums. *Shakeſp.*

In creatures that nouriſh their young with milk, are adapted the *nipples* of the breaſt to the mouth and organs of ſuction. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated.

In moſt other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Derham's Phyſico Theol.*

Ni'pplewort. *n. ſ.* [Lampſana.] A very common weed.

Ni'si. [In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in caſe where the inqueſt is panelled, and returned before the juſtices of the bank, the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the eaſe of the country. It is directed to the ſheriff, commanding that he cauſe the men impanelled to come before the juſtices in the ſame county, for the determining of the cauſe there, except it be ſo difficult that it need great deliberation; in which caſe, it is ſent again to the bank. It is ſo called from the firſt words of the writ *niſi apud eoſdem locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth, that juſtices of aſſizes and juſtices of *niſi prius*, differ. So that juſtices of *niſi prius*, muſt be one of them before whom the cauſe is depending in the bench, with ſome other good men of the county aſſociated to him. *Cowel.*

Nit. *n. ſ.* [hnitu, Saxon.] The egg of a louſe, or ſmall animal.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer, not by ſtinging them, but only by their bombylious noiſe, or tickling them in ſucking their *nits*, or eggs, on the hair. *Derham's Phyſico Theol.*

Ni'tency. *n. ſ.* [from *nitor*, Lat.]

1. Luſtre; clear brightneſs.

2. [From the Latin, *nitor*.] Endeavour, ſpring to expand itſelf.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of theſe particles, from which acceleration their ſpring, or endeavour outward will be augmented, that is, thoſe zones will have a ſtrong *nitency* to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

Ni'tid. *adj.* [*nitidus*, Latin.] Bright, ſhining, luſtrous.

We reſtore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow, by putting them into fire and aqua fortis, which take off the adventitious filth. *Boyle on Colours.*

Ni'tre. *n. ſ.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Latin.]

The ſalt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or ſalt-petre, is a cryſtalline petrified, but ſomewhat watriſh ſubſtance, of an acrid and bitteriſh taſte, impreſſing a peculiar ſenſe of coldneſs upon the tongue. This ſalt, though it affords, by means of fire, an acid ſpirit capable of diſſolving almoſt every thing, yet manifeſts no ſign of its containing any acid at all in its crude ſtate. *Nitre* is of the number of thoſe ſalts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earths, ſtones, and other foſſile ſubſtances, as the particles of metals are in their ores. It is ſometimes however found pure, in form of an efflorescence, either on its ores or on the ſurface of old walls, theſe efflorescences diſſolved in proper water, ſhooting into regular and proper cryſtals of *nitre*. That this ſalt ſhould be found on the ſurface of walls is not wonderful, ſince it is found only on or near the ſurface of the earth where it is produced. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Perſia and the Eaſt-Indies, is a kind of yellowiſh marl found in the bare cliffs of the ſides of hills expoſed to the northern and eaſtern winds, and never in any other ſituation. From this marl the ſalt is ſeparated by water; but the cryſtals into which it ſhoots, as we receive them from the Eaſt-Indies, are ſmall, imperfect, and impure. Earths of whatever kind, moiſtened by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford *nitre* in large quantities. The earths at the bottom of pigeon-houſes, and thoſe of ſtables and cow-houſes, all afford *nitre*, on being thrown into water and boiled. In France, where very little *nitre* is imported, they make it from the rubbiſh of old mortar and plaſter of buildings; and the mortar of old walls with us, if moiſtened with urine and expoſed to the air in a proper ſituation that is open to the north eaſt, and covered over to defend it from wet, never fails to afford *nitre* in a few weeks, and that in proportion of one tenth of the weight of the ingredients. There is no queſtion but a manufactory of *nitre* might be eſtabliſhed in England to as much advantage as that of France. The place where the materials are expoſed, is to be carefully examined. It muſt be moderate as to the great points of moiſture and dryneſs; if there be too much moiſture the *nitre* which is already formed will be waſhed away, and without ſome moiſture the ſalts will hardly be ever formed. Heat and coldneſs, unleſs exceſſive, can be of no conſequence. It is on account of the requiſiteneſs of ſo certain a degree of moiſture to the materials from which *nitre* is obtained, that the north eaſt winds are of ſo much uſe in the production of it. In ſpring and autumn, which are the ſeaſons when this ſalt is principally made, theſe two winds are neither too moiſt nor too dry, eſpecially in the night; the ſouth and weſt winds are deſtructive, becauſe they bring ſtorms and ſhowers. In medicine, *nitre* is cooling and diuretick, and good in burning fevers. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native, and pure ſalt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native ſalts, being a fixed alkali plainly of the nature of thoſe made by fire from vegetables, yet being capable of a regular cryſtalization, which thoſe ſalts are not. It is found on or very near the ſurface of the earth, in thin flat cakes, ſpungy, light, and friable, and when pure, of a pale brownish white colour. It is of an acrid taſte, like pot-aſhes. About Smyrna and Epheſus, and through a great part of Aſia Minor, this ſalt is extremely frequent on the ſurface of the earth, and alſo in Sindy, a province of the inner Aſia, where they ſweep it up and call it ſoap-earth, uſing a ſolution or lye of it in waſhing. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, has been by ſome ſuppoſed to be a foſſil ſubſtance, and by others to be the ſame with our *nitre* or ſalt-petre, but both theſe opinions are erroneous, this ſalt being the true natrum of the ancients, anſwering perfectly to its deſcription, and having all its uſes and virtues. In ſcripture we find that the ſalt called *nitre* would ferment with vinegar, and had an abſterſive quality, properties which perfectly agree with this ſalt but not with ſalt-petre, as do many current qualities aſcribed to it by the ancients. *Hill on Foſſ.*

Some tumultuous cloud,
Inſtinct with fire and *nitre*, hurried him *Milton.*

Some ſteep their ſeed, and ſome in caudrons boil,
With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*

Ni'trous. *adj.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre, conſiſting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the ſun, gather a *nitrous* faineſs more than either of them have ſeverally. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The northern air being more fully charged with thoſe particles ſuppoſed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is beſt to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is ſufficient to move ſuch an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought ſo much inclin'd,
May ſnowy fields and *nitrous* paſtures find,
Meet ſtores of cold ſo greedily purſue,
And be refreſh'd with never-waſting food. *Blackmore*

NI'TROUS. *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.

Water my theme confines, whoſe *nitrous* wind
Shall cruſt the flabby mire, and kennels bind. *Gay*

NI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *nitty*.] Loufily.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new bellman, he was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous. *Hayward*

NI'TTY. *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice

NI'VAL. *adj.* [*nivalis*, Latin.] Abounding with ſnow *Dict.*

NI'VEOUS. *adj.* [*niveus*, Latin.] Snowy, reſembling ſnow

Cinnabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of ſulphur, which otherways preſents a pure and *niveous* white. *Brown.*

NIZY. *n. ſ.* A dunce; a ſimpleton. A low word

NO. *adv.* [na, Saxon.]

1. The word of refuſal.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no*, woman heard ſpeak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt. [illegible]
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt,
In ruſſet yeas and honeſt kerſy *noes*. *Shak. L. Labours Loſt*

If you will not conſider theſe things now, the time will ſhortly come when you ſhall conſider them whether you will or *no*. *Calamy's Serm.*

2. The word of denial oppoſite to conceſſion or affirmation

I think it would not ſort amiſs, to handle the queſtion, whether a war for the propagation of the Chriſtian faith, without another cauſe of hoſtility, be lawful or *no*, and in what caſes? *Bacon.*

3. It ſometimes confirms a foregoing negative.

My name's Macbeth —
— The Devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. —
— *No*, nor more fearful. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Never more
This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore:
No; let the Grecian powers oppreſt in fight,
Unpity'd periſh in their tyrant's ſight. *Dryd. Homer.*

4. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative; *no not*, not even.

No not the bow which ſo adorns the ſky,
So glorious is, or boaſts ſo many dies. *Waller*

NO, *adj.*

1. Not any; none.

Let there be *no* ſtrife between me and thee. *Gen.* xiii. 8.

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,
For true *no* meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

2. It ſeems an adjective in theſe phraſes, no longer, no more, no where

When we ſaw that they were *no* where, we came to Samuel. 1 *Sam.* x. 14.

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In ſweet embraces, ah *no* longer thine. *Dryden.*

3. *No one*, none; not any one.

No one who doeth good to thoſe only from whom he expects to receive good, can ever be fully ſatisfied of his own ſincerity. *Smalridge's Serm.*

To NOBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Lat.] To ennoble, to make noble

NOBILITY. *n. ſ.* [no[illegible]]

1. Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the ſame argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood, and tides, in the ſtory of Sigiſmunda. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

Long galleries of anceſtors,
Challenge, nor wonder, or eſteem from me,
"Virtue alone is true *nobility*" *Dryden*

2. Rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks, duke, marquis, earl, viſcount, baron.

3. The perſons of high rank, the perſons who are exalted above the commons.

It is a purpoſed thing,
To curb the will of the *nobility*. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

4. Dignity, grandeur; greatneſs.

Though ſhe hated Ampiales, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it, and ſhe deſired he might be pardoned that youthful errour, conſidering the reputation he had to be the beſt knight in the world, ſo as hereafter he governed himſelf, as one remembering an fault. *Sidney*, b. ii.

But ah, my muſe, I wiſh thou hadſt facility
To work my goddeſs ſo by thy love
On me to caſt thoſe eyes where ſhame *no*. *Sidney.*

Baſe men, being in love, have then a *nobility* in their natures more than is native to them *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They thought it great their ſov'reign to controul,
And nam'd their pride, *nobility* of ſoul. *Dryden*

NO'BLE. *adj.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Latin.]

1. Of an ancient and ſplendid family.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty

[illegible]
The difference that [illegible]
He claim'd no title from deſcent of blood,
But that which made him *noble*, made him good. *Dryd.*

3. Great; worthy, illuſtrious.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of [illegible]
To vice induſtrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Timorous. *Milton.*

A *noble* ſtroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempeſt fell. *Milt.*

Thoſe two great things that ſo engroſs the deſires and deſigns of both the *nobler* and ignobler ſort of mankind, are to be found in religion, namely, wiſdom and pleaſure *South.*

4. Exalted, elevated; ſublime.

My ſhare in pale Pyrene I reſign,
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd belong
To *nobler* poets, for a *nobler* ſong. *Dryd.*

5. Magnificent, ſtately as, a *noble* parade.

6. Free, generous, liberal

7. Principal, capital, as, the heart is one of the *noble* parts of the body.

NO'BLE. *n. ſ.*

1. One of high rank.

Upon the *nobles* of the children of Iſrael he laid not his hand *Ex.* xxiv. 11.

How many *nobles* then ſhould hold their places,
That muſt ſtrike ſail to ſpirits of vile ſort! *Shakeſp.*

What the *nobles* once ſaid in parliament, Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*

The *nobles* amongſt the Romans took ſpecial care in their laſt wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments. *Hakewill's Math. Magic.*

See all our *nobles* begging to be ſlaves,
See all our fools aſpiring to be knaves. *Pope, Dion* i.

It may be the diſpoſition of young *nobles*, that they expect the accompliſhments of a good education without the leaſt expence of time or ſtudy. *Swift's Modern Education.*

The ſecond natural diviſion of power, is of ſuch men who have acquired large poſſeſſions, and conſequently dependencies, or deſcend from anceſtors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority: theſe eaſily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or ſenate of *nobles*, for the weighty affairs of the nation. *Swift.*

2. A coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence; the ſum of ſix and eight-pence

Shortly after he coined *nobles*, of noble, fair, and fine gold. *Camden's Remains.*

Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to ennoble thoſe
That ſcarce, ſome two days ſince, were worth a *noble*. *Sha.*

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a *noble*, that is ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, is, and uſually hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*

NO'BLE *liverwort* [Hepatica.] A plant

The characters are the root is fibroſe and perennial: the leaf conſiſts of three lobes on a pedicle, which ariſes from the root; as does the pedicle of the flower, which is naked and ſingle the cup of the flower is, for the moſt part, compoſed of one leaf ſometimes cut into three or four deep diviſions. the flower conſiſts of many leaves, which expand in form of a roſe. the fruit is globular, conſiſting of one ſingle cell curvated. *Miller.*

NO'BLEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*noble* and *man*.] One who is ennobled.

If I bluſh,
It is to ſee a *nobleman* want manners. *Shakeſ. Hen* VIII.

The *nobleman* is he, whoſe noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

NO'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noble*.]

1. Greatneſs, worth, dignity, magnanimity.

The *nobleneſs* of life
Is to do thus, when ſuch a mutual pair,
And ſuch a twain can do't. *Shakeſ. Ant and Cleopatra.*

Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And *nobleneſs* impoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

True *nobleneſs* would
Learn him forbearance from ſo foul a wrong. *Shakeſp.*

He that does as well in private between God and his own ſoul, as in public, hath given himſelf a good teſtimony that his purpoſes are full of honeſty, *nobleneſs*, and integrity. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Greatneſs of mind, and *nobleneſs*, their ſeat
Build in her loveſieſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There is not only a congruity herein between the *nobleneſs* of the faculty and the object, but alſo the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your *nobleneſs*, but you have been ſolicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindneſs. *Dryden.*

2. Splendour of deſcent, luſtre of pedigree.

NO'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*noble*, Fr.]

1. Nobility. This word is not now uſed in any ſenſe.
Fair branch of *nobleſs*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make. *Fairy Q.*

2. Dignity; greatneſs.
Thou whoſe *nobleſs* keeps one ſtature ſtill,
And one true poſture, tho' beſieg'd with ill. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. Noblemen collectively.
Let us haſte to hear it,
And call the *nobleſs* to the audience. *Shakeſp. Ham.*

I know no reaſon we ſhould give that advantage to the commonalty of England to be foremoſt in brave actions, which the *nobleſs* of France would never ſuffer in their peaſants. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

NO'BLY. *adv.* [from *noble*.]

1. Of ancient and ſplendid extract.
Only a ſecond laurel did adorn
His Colleague Catulus, tho' *nobly* born;
He ſhar'd the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day *Dryden.*

2. Greatly, illuſtriouſly, magnanimouſly.
Did he not ſtraight the two delinquents tear,
That were the ſlaves of drink and thralls of ſleep?
Was not that *nobly* done? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Thus fate he could have 'ſcap'd, but would not loſe
Honour for life, but rather *nobly* choſe
Death from their fears, than ſafety from his own. *Denham.*

3. Grandly, ſplendidly.
There could not have been a more magnificent deſign than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's aſhes have been ſo *nobly* lodged, as in the midſt of his metropolis, and on the top of ſo exalted a monument. *Addiſon on Italy.*

NO'BODY. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one.
This is the tune of our catch play'd by the picture of *nobody*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

It fell to ſecretary Coke's turn, for whom *nobody* cared, to be made the ſacrifice, and he was put out of his office. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

If in company you offer ſomething for a jeſt, and *nobody* ſeconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taſte, and appeal to better judgments, but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift's Miſcel.*

NO'CENT. *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.
The earl of Devonſhire being intereſted in the blood of York, that was rather feared than *nocent*; yet as one, that might be the object of others plots, remained priſoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Hurtful, miſchievous.
His head, well ſtor'd with ſubtile wiles
Not yet in horrid ſhade, or dismal den,
Nor *nocent* yet, but on the graſſy herb,
Fearleſs unfear'd he ſlept. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*
The warm limbec draws
Salubrious waters from the *nocent* brood. *Philips.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminiſh the force of the other, or correct any of its *nocent* qualities. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

NOCK. *n. ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]

1. A ſlit; a nick, a notch.

2. The fundament. *Les feſſes.*
When the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the ſympathetick ſnout. *Hudibras.*

NOCTA'MBULO. *n. ſ.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Latin.] One who walks in his ſleep.
Reſpiration being carried on in ſleep, is no argument againſt its being voluntary. What ſhall we ſay of *noctambulo's*? There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

NOCTI'DIAL. *adj.* [*noctis* and *dies*.] Comprizing a night and a day.
The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodic month, and the ſolar year, are natural and univerſal, but [illegible] to another, and difficult to be reconciled *Holder.*

[illegible] [*nox* and *fero*.] Bringing night. *Dict.*

NOCTIVAGANT. *adj.* [*noctivagus*, Latin.] Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

NO'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [from *noctis*, Latin.] An account of what paſſes by night.
I have got a parcel of viſions and other miſcellanies in my *noctuary*, which I ſhall ſend you to enrich your paper. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 586.

NO'CTURN. *n. ſ.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Latin.] An office of devotion performed in the night.
The reliques being conveniently placed before the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the matins for the honour of the ſaints whoſe the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Latin.] Nightly.
From gilded roofs depend the lamps diſplay
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a preſent of a dream, which may ſerve to lull your readers 'till ſuch time as you yourſelf ſhall gratify the public with any of your *nocturnal* diſcoveries. *Add.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.
That projection of the ſtars which includes all the ſtars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eight degree and a half of ſouthern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us, and it may ſerve for a *nocturnal*, and ſhew the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

To NOD. *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation. νεύω, Gr. *nuto*, Lat. *anuteia*, Welſh.]

1. To decline the head with a quick motion.
Let every feeble rumour ſhake your hearts;
Your enemies with *nodding* of their plumes
Fan you into deſpair. *Shakeſpeare's Cor.*
Cleopatra hath *nodded* him to her. *Shakeſ. A. and Cleop.*
On the faith of Jove mine,
When *nodding* to thy ſuit he bows the ſky. *Lee.*

2. To pay a ſlight bow.
Caſſius muſt bend his body,
If Cæſar carelеſſly but *nod* on him. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſar.*

3. To bend downwards with quick motion.
When a pine is hewn on the plains,
And the laſt mortal ſtroke alone remains,
Lab'ring in pangs of death, and threat'ning all,
This way and that ſhe *nods*, conſidering where to fall.
Dryden's Ovid, b. x.
He climbs the mountain rocks,
Fir'd by the *nodding* verdure of its brow. *Thomſ. Spring.*

4. To be drowſy.
Your two predeceſſors were famous for their dreams and viſions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleaſed their readers more than when they were *nodding*. *Add. Guard.*

NOD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick declination of the head.
Children being to be reſtrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiſs. *Locke on Education.*
A mighty king I am, an earthly God
Nations obey my word, and wait my *nod*.
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

2. A quick declination.
Like a drunken ſailor on a maſt,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

3. The motion of the head in drowſineſs.
Every drowſy *nod* ſhakes their doctrine who teach, that the ſoul is always thinking. *Locke.*

4. A ſlight obeiſance.
Will he give you the *nod*? *Sha. Troil. and Creſſida.*
Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practiſe the inſinuating *nod*, and be off to them moſt counterfeitly *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

NODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *nodo*.] The ſtate of being knotted, or act of making knots.

NO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *nod*.] One who makes nods.
A ſet of *nodders*, winkers, and whiſperers, whoſe buſineſs is to ſtrangle all other offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

NO'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [*hnol*, Saxon.] A head; in contempt.
Her care ſhall be
To comb your *noddle* with a three-legg'd ſtool. *Shakeſ.*
Let our wines without mixture, or [illegible], be all fine,
Or call up the maſter and break his dull *noddle*. *B. John.*
My head's not made of braſs,
As friar Bacon's *noddle* was. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*

He would not have it ſaid before the people, that images are to be worſhipped with Latria, but rather the contrary, becauſe the diſtinctions neceſſary to defend it are too ſubtle for their *noddles*. *Stillingfleet.*

Come, maſter, I have a project in my *noddle*, that ſhall bring my miſtreſs to you back again, with as good will as ever ſhe went from you. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhouldſt thou try to hide thyſelf in youth?
Impartial Proſerpine beholds the truth,
And laughing at ſo fond and vain a taſk,
Will ſtrip thy hoary *noddle* of its maſk. *Addiſon.*
Thou that art ever half the city's grace,
And add'ſt to ſolemn *noddles*, ſolemn pace. *Fenton.*

NO'DDY. *n. ſ.* [from *nauder*, French.] A ſimpleton, an idiot.

The

The whole race of bawling, fluttering *nodders*, by what title foever dignified, are akin to the ass in this fable.
L'Eſtrange, Fable 150.

NODE. *n. ſ.* [*nodus*, Latin.]
1. A knot, a knob.
2. A ſwelling on the bone.
If *nodes* be the cauſe of the pain, foment with ſpirit of wine wherein opium and ſaffron have been diſſolved.
Wiſeman's Surgery.
3. Interſection.
All theſe variations are finiſhed in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the courſe of the *nodes*, i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon croſſeth that circle as ſhe paſſeth to her northern or ſouthern latitude, which *nodes* are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holder.*

NODO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *nodoſus*, Latin.] Complication, knot.
Theſe the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot cloſe unto the body of the infant, from whence enſueth that tortuoſity, or complicated *nodoſity* we call the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

NO'DOUS. *adj.* [*nodoſus*, Latin.] Knotty, full of knots.
This is ſeldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after. *Brown's V. Err.*

NO'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*nodulus*, Latin.] A ſmall lump.
Thoſe minerals in the ſtrata, are either found in grains, or elſe they are unaſſed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*. [illegible] *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure ſomewhat more regular. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

NO'GGEN. *adj.* Hard; rough, harſh.
He put on a hard, coarſe, *noggen* ſhirt of pendre.
Eſcape of King Charles.

NO'GGIN. *n. ſ.* [*noſſel*, German.] A ſmall mug.
All this while King laughed in his ſleeve, gave the eſquire the other *noggin* of brandy, and clapped him on the back.
Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.

NOI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Miſchief, inconvenience.
To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miſs,
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is *Tuſſ. Huſb.*
The ſingle and peculiar life is bound,
With all the ſtrength and armour of the mind,
To keep itſelf from *noiance*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

To NOIE. *v. a.* To annoy. An old word diſuſed.
Let ſervant be ready with mattock in hand,
To ſtub out the buſhes that *noieth* the land. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

NOI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *noie*.] One who annoys. An old word diſuſed.
The north is a *noier* to graſs of all ſorts,
The eaſt a deſtroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

NOI[illegible], Italian.] Hurtful, miſchievous, troubleſome; inconvenient. Obſolete.
Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noiſus* unto them. *Spenſer.*
The falſe Dueſſa leaving *noiſus* night,
Return'd to ſtately palace of dame Pride. *Fairy Q.*
But neither darkneſs foul, nor filthy bands,
Nor *noiſus* ſleep his purpoſe could withhold. *Fairy Q.*

NOISE. *n. ſ.* [*noiſe*, French.]
1. Any kind of ſound.
Noiſes, as of waters falling down, ſounded about them, and ſad viſions appeared unto them. *Wiſd.* xvii. 4.
Whether it were a whiſtling ſound, or a melodious *noiſe* of birds among the ſpreading branches, theſe things ſo them ſwoon. *Hiſd.* xvi.
Great motions in nature paſs without ſound or *noiſe*. [illegible] heavens turn about in a moſt rapid motion, without *noiſe* to us perceived, though in ſome dreams they have been ſaid to make an excellent muſick. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Fear
Shakes your hearts, while thro' the iſle they hear
A laſting *noiſe*, as horrid and as loud
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud *Waller*
2. Outcry, clamour; boaſting or importunate talk.
What *noiſe* have we had about tranſplantation of diſeaſes, and tranſfuſion of blood. *Baker on Learning.*
3. Occaſion of talk.
Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague, which has made ſo much *noiſe* through all ages, and never caught the leaſt infection. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 195.

To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſound loud.
Harm
Thoſe terrors which thou ſpeak'ſt of, did me none,
Tho' *noiſing* loud and threatning nigh. *Milt. P. Reg.*

To NOISE. *v. a.* To ſpread by rumour, or report.
All theſe ſayings were *noiſed* abroad throughout all the hill country. *Luke* i. 65.
I ſhall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly *noiſed*. *Wotton.*
They might buz and whiſper it one to another; and ſecretly withdrawing from the preſence of the apoſtle, they then lift up their voices and *noiſed* it about the city. *Bentley.*

NOI'SEFUL. *adj.* [*noiſe* and *full*.] Loud; clamorous.
That eunuch, guardian of rich Holland's trade,
Whoſe *noiſeful* valour does no foe invade,
And weak aſſiſtance will his friends deſtroy [illegible]
NOI'SELESS. *adj.* [from *noiſe*.] Silent, without ſound.
On our quick'ſt decrees,
Th' inaudible and *noiſeleſs* foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakeſpeare.*
So *noiſeleſs* would I live, ſuch death to find,
Like timely fruit, not ſhaken by the wind,
But ripely dropping from the ſapleſs bough. *Dryden.*

NOI'SINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noiſy*.] Loudneſs of ſound, importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*noiſe* and *maker*.] Clamourer.
The iſſue of all this noiſe is, the making of the *noiſemakers* ſtill more ridiculous. *L'Eſtrange.*

NOI'SOME. *adj.* [*noi[illegible]*. In [illegible]
[illegible] miſchievous; unwholeſome.
[illegible] may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the uſe whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of ſome ſpecial bad and *noiſome* quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquiſh ſuch rites and orders, what freedom ſoever we have to retain the other ſtill. *Hooker, b. iv.*
All my plants I ſave from nightly ill
Of *noiſome* winds, and blaſting vapours chill. *Milton.*
Gravina *noiſome* from the neighbouring fen,
And his own Cære ſent three hundred men. *Dryden.*
The *noiſome* peſtilence, that in open war
Terrible, marches thro' the mid-day air,
And ſcatters death. *Prior.*
2. Offenſive, diſguſting.
The ſeeing theſe effects will be
Both *noiſome* and infectious. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*
[illegible]
Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noiſome*. *Shakeſpeare's M. Ad. Ab.*
The ſtinkineſs of his ſmell was *noiſome* to all his army.
2 *Mac.* ix. 9.
An error in the judgment, is like an impoſtume in the head, which is always *noiſome*, and frequently mortal. *South.*

NOI'SOMELY. *adv.* [from *noiſome*.] With a fœtid ſtench; with an offenſive ſteam.

NOI'SOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noiſome*.] Aptneſs to diſguſt, offenſiveneſs.
If he muſt needs be ſeen, with all his filth and *noiſomneſs* about him, he promiſes himſelf however, that it will be ſome allay to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South's Serm.*

NOI'SY. *adj.* [from *noiſe*.]
1. Sounding loud.
2. Clamorous; turbulent.
O leave the *noiſy* town, O come and ſee
Our country cotts, and live content with me! *Dryden.*
To *noiſy* fools a grave attention lend. *Smith.*
Although he employs his talents wholly in his cloſet, he is ſure to raiſe the hatred of the *noiſy* crowd. *Swift.*

NOLL. *n. ſ.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head, a nodule.
An aſs's *noll* I fixed on his head. *Shakeſpeare.*

NOLI me tangere. [Latin.
1. Kind of cancerous ſwelling, exaſperated by applications.
2. A plant.
Noli me tangere may be planted among your flowers, for the rarity of it. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

NOLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nolitio*, Latin.] Unwillingneſs, oppoſed to volition.
The proper acts of the will are, volition, *nolition*, choice, reſolution, and command, in relation to ſubordinate faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

NO'MANCY. *n. ſ.* [*nomance*, *nemancie*, Fr. *nomen*, Latin, and *μαντεια*, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of perſons by the letters that form their names. *Dict.*
[illegible] The entrails of a deer

NO'MENCLATOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *nomenclator*, Fr.] One who calls things or perſons by their proper names.
[illegible] were a ſet of men in old Rome called *nomenclators*, that is, men who could call every man by his name.
Addiſon's Guardian, N° 10[illegible]
Are [illegible], pride, avarice, and ambition, ſuch ill *nomenclators* that they cannot furniſh appellations for their owners? *Swift.*

NOMENCLA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*nomenclature*, Fr. *nomenclatura*, Lat.]
1. The act of naming.
To ſay where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a ſhift of grammar. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
2. A vocabulary, a dictionary.
The watry plantations fall not under that *nomenclature* of Adam, which unto terreſtrious animals aſſigned a name appropriate unto their natures. *Brown's V. Err.*

NO'MINAL. *adj.* [*nominali*, Latin.] Relating to names rather than to things, not real; titular.

Profound

Profound in all the *nominal*,
And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras, p. i.*

The *nominal* effence of gold is that complex idea the word d ſtands for, as a body yellow, of a certain weight, [illegible] ſtitution of the inſenſible parts of that body on which thoſe qua.ities depend. *Locke.*

Were theſe people as anxious for the doctrines eſſential to the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* diſtinction of adhering to its intereſts. *Addiſon.*

NO MINALLY, *adv.* [from *nominal.*] By name, with regard to a name; titularly.

To NOMINATE *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]

1. To name, to mention by name.

Suddenly to *nominate* them all,
I [illegible] *Shakeſ. Henry VI. p. iii.*

One lady, I may civil ſpare to *nominate*, for her ſex's ſake, whom he termed the ſpider of the court. *Hayward.*

2. To entitle.

Aread, old father, why of late
Didſt thou behight me born of Engliſh blood,
Whom all a fairy's ſon doen *nominate*. *Fairy Q.*

3. To ſet down; to appoint by name.

If you repay me not on ſuch a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair fleſh to be cut off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Never having intended, never deſigned any heir in that ſenſe, we cannot expect he ſhould *nominate* or appoint any perſon to it. *Locke.*

NOMINA'TION *n. ſ.* [*nomination*, Fr from *nominate.*]

1. The act mentioning by name.

[illegible] mined are electors of the duke, muſt be [illegible], and of them twenty-five at leaſt con- [illegible] *Hayward's D. of Lenox.*

2. The power of appointing.

The *nomination* of perſons to places, being ſo principal and inſeparable a flower of his crown, he would reſerve to himſelf. *Clarendon.*

In England the king has the *nomination* of an archbiſhop; and after ſuch *nomination*, he ſends a congé d'eſire to the dean and chapter, to elect the perſon thus elected by him. [illegible]

NO'MINATIVE [in grammar, *nominatif*, Fr.] The caſe that primarily deſignates the name of any thing, and is called right, in oppoſition to the other caſes called oblique.

NON v. a. [Latin.] Not. It is never uſed ſeparately, but ſometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Since you to *non*-regardance caſt my faith,
And I partly know the inſtrument
That ſcrews me from my true place in your favour,
Live you the marble-breaſted tyrant ſtill. *Shak.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a willing of that thing, when they are fully charged with an actual *non*-performance of what the law requires? *South.*

For an account at large of biſhop Sanderſon's laſt judgment concerning God's concurrence, or *non*-concurrence with the actions of men, and the poſitive entity of ſins of commiſſion, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce.*

The third ſort of agreement or diſagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is co-exiſtence, or *non*-exiſtence in the ſame ſubject. *Locke.*

It is not a *non*-act, which introduces a cuſtom, a cuſtom being a common uſage. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

In the imperial chamber this anſwer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is alleged. And the reaſon of this *non*-admiſſion is, becauſe of its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

An apparitor came to the church, and informed the parſon, that he muſt pay the tenths to ſuch a man; and the biſhop certified the eccleſiaſtical court under his ſeal of the *non*-payment of them, that he refuſed to pay them. *Ayliffe.*

The *non*-appearance of perſons to ſupport the united ſenſe of both houſes of parliament, can never be conſtrued as a general diffidence of being able to ſupport the charge againſt the patent and patentee. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of paſſions upon the various and ſurprizing turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play, the mind being wholly taken up, and the conſequence of *non*-attention ſo fatal. *Swift.*

NONAGE. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *age*.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government,
Which in his *nonage*, counſel under him,
And in his full and ripen'd years, himſelf
Shall govern well. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

Be love but there, let poor ſix years
Be poſ'd with the mature ſt fears
Man trembles at, we ſtraight ſhall find
Love knows *no nonage* nor the mind. *Crashaw.*

We have a miſtaken apprehenſion of antiquity, calling that ſo which in truth is the world's *nonage*. *Glanville.*

Thoſe charters were not avoidable for the king's *nonage*; and if there could have been any ſuch preſence, that alone would not avoid them.

After Chaucer there was a Spenſer, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their *nonage* 'till theſe laſt appeared. *Dryd.*

In their tender *nonage*, while they ſpread
Their ſpringing leaves, and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the nurſling ſpare. *Dryden.*

NONCE. [The original of this word is uncertain; *Skinner* [illegible] ones it to come from *eum* or *ance*; or from *nunc*, German, [illegible] or *nye*. *Junius* derives it leſs probably from *nonnce*, to [illegible] *for miſchief*.] Purpoſe, intent, deſign. Not now in uſe.

I ſaw a wolf
Nurſing two whelps; I ſaw her little ones
In wanton dalliance tame the teat to crave,
While ſhe her neck wreath'd from them for the *nonce*. *Spen.*

They uſed at firſt to ſame the fiſh in a houſe built for the *nonce*. *Carew.*

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the *nonce*. *Shakeſ. Hamlet*

Such a light and metal'd dance,
Saw you never,
And they lead men for the *nonce*,
That turn round like grinding-ſtones. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A voucher for the *nonce*,
I wrong the devil ſhould I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*

Coming ten times for the *nonce*,
I never yet could ſee it flow but once. *Cotton.*

NONCONFO'RMITY *n. ſ.* [*non* and *conformity*.]

1. Refuſal of compliance.

The will of our maker, whether diſcovered by reaſon or revelation, carries the higheſt authority with it; a conformity or *nonconformity* to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion.

Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church, are ſo much ſtruck at, and all upon a plea of conſcience, it will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adverſaries are ſtill ſetting up as the grand pillar and buttreſs of [illegible]

The lady will plead the toleration which allows her *nonconformity* in this particular. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

NONCONFO'RMIST *n. ſ.* [*non* and *conformiſt*.] One who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed worſhip.

On his death-bed he declared himſelf a *non-conformiſt*, and had a fanatic preacher to be his ſpiritual guide. *Swift.*

NONE. *adj.* [ne one, nan, ne ane, Saxon.]

1. Not one.

Ye ſhall flee when *none* purſueth you. *Lev. xxvi. 17.*

That fowl which is *none* of the lighteſt, can eaſily move itſelf up and down in the air without ſtirring its wings. *Wilk.*

Another, which is *none* of the leaſt advantages of hope is, its great efficacy in preſerving us from ſetting too high a value on preſent enjoyments. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Not any.

Six days ſhall ye gather it, but on the ſabbath there ſhall be *none*. *Exodus xvi. 26.*

Thy life ſhall hang in doubt, and ſhalt have *none* aſſurance of thy life. *Deutr. xxvii 66.*

Before the deluge, the air was calm, *none* of thoſe tumultuary motions of vapours, which the mountains and woods cauſe in ours. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The moſt glaring and notorious paſſages, are *none* of the fineſt. *Fenton on the Claſſicks.*

3. Not other.

This is *none* other but the houſe of God, and the gate of heaven. *Gen. xxviii. 17.*

4. *None of* ſometimes ſignifies only emphatically *not*.

My people would not hearken to my voice: and Iſrael would *none of* me. *Pſ. lxxxi. 11.*

NONENTITY. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *entity*.]

1. Nonexiſtence.

When they ſay nothing from nothing, they muſt underſtand it as excluding all cauſes. In which ſenſe it is moſt evidently true, being equivalent to this propoſition, that nothing can make itſelf, or, nothing cannot bring itſelf out of *nonentity* into ſomething. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. A thing not exiſting.

There was no ſuch thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and no where to be found. *South.*

We have heard, and with great pity that your inquiſitive genius ſhould not be better employed, than in looking after that theologi cal *nonentity*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

NONEXISTENCE. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *exiſtence*.] Inexiſtence, ſtate of not exiſting.

A method of many writers, which depreciates the eſteem of miracles, is, to ſave not only real virtues, but alſo *non-exiſtences*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

NONJU'RING. *adj.* [*non* and *jure*, Latin.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift.*

NONJU'ROR. *n. f.* [from *non* and *juror*.] One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNA'TURALS. *n. f.* [*non naturalia*.]

Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind.

The six *nonnaturals* are such as neither naturally constitutive, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy according unto circumstance. *Brown's V. Err.*

NONPARE'IL. *n. f.* [*non* and *pareil*, French.]

1. Excellence unequalled.

My lord and master loves you: O such love
Could be but recompens'd tho' you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty. *Shakes. Twelfth Night*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NO'NPLUS. *n. f.* [*non* and *plus*, Latin.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. A low word.

Let it seem never so strange and impossible, the *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith. *South.*

One or two rules, on which their conclusions depend, in most men have governed all their thoughts; take these from them and they are at a loss, and their understanding is perfectly at a *nonplus*. *Locke.*

Such an artist did not begin the matter at a venture, and when put to a *nonplus*, pause and hesitate which way he should proceed; but he had first in his comprehensive intellect a compleat idea of the whole organical body *Bentley.*

To NO'NPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle; to put to a stand; to stop.

Nor is the composition of our own bodies the only wonder; we are as much *nonplust* by the most contemptible worm and plant. *Glanv. Scept.* [illegible]

His parts were so accomplisht,
That right or wrong he ne'er was *nonplust*. *Hudibras.*

That sin that is a pitch beyond all those, must needs be such an one as must *nonplus* the devil himself to proceed further. *South.*

What, you are confounded, and stand mute?
Somewhat *nonplust* to hear you deny your name. *Dryden.*

Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when he has been *nonplusted* by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell what it was that he endeavoured to prove. *Spect.* 471.

NONRE'SIDENCE. *n. f.* [*non* and *residence*.] Failure of residence.

If the character of persons chosen into the church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *non-residence*. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT. *n. f.* [*non* and *resident*.] One who neglects to live at the proper place.

As to nonresidence, there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *nonresidents*. *Swift.*

NONRESI'STANCE. *n. f.* [*non* and *resistance*.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superior.

NONSENSE. *n. f.* [*non* and *sense*.]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

I understood, all tales,
Like *nonsense*, are not true nor false. *Hud. p.* i.

Many copies dispersed gathering new faults, I saw more *nonsense* than I could have crammed into it. *Dryden.*

This *nonsense* got into all the following editions by a mistake of the stage editors. *Pope's Notes on Shakesp.*

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

What's the world to him,
'Tis *nonsense* all. *Thomson.*

NONSE'NSICAL. *adj.* [from *nonsense*.] Unmeaning; foolish.

They had produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and *nonsensical* systems [illegible] *Ray on the Creation*

NONSE'NSICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *nonsensical*.] Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

NONSO'LVENT. *n. f.* [*non* and *solvent*.] One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION. *n. f.* [*non* and *solution*.] Failure of solution.

Athenæus instances enigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and *nonsolution*. *Broome.*

NONSPA'RING. *adj.* [*non* and *sparing*.] Merciless, unmerciful.

Is't I expose
Those [illegible] of the enemy
Of the *nonsparing* war. *Shakes. All's well that Ends well.*

To NONSUI'T. *v. a.* [*non* and *suit*.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

The addresses of both houses of parliament, the council, and the declarations of most counties and corporations, are laid aside as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland *nonsuited*, in default of appearance. *Swift.*

NOO'DLE. *n. f.* [from *noddle* or *noddy*.] A fool, a simpleton.

NOOK. *n. f.* [from *een hoeck*, German.] A corner, a covert made by an angle or intersection.

Safely in harbour
Is the king's ship, in the deep *nook*, where once
Thou call'dst me up. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Buy a foggy and a dirty farm
In that *nook* shotten isle of Albion. *Shakes. Hen. V.*

The savages were driven out of the great Ards, into a [illegible] *nook* of and near the river of Strangford, where they now possess a little territory *Davies.*

Unsphere
The spirit of Plato to unfold,
What worlds or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshly *nook*. *Milton's Poems.*

Ithuriel and Zephon,
Search thro' this garden, leave unsearch'd no *nook*. *Milt.*

A third form'd within the ground
A various mould; and from the boiling cells,
By strange conveyance, fill'd each hollow *nook*. *Milton.*

NOON. *n. f.* [non, Saxon; *nawn*, Welsh; *none*, Erse, supposed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the *ninth hour*, at which their *cæna* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the same name.]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian.

Fetch forth the flocks, there shall be fit 'till *noon*.—
In *noon*! 'till night, my lord, *Shakes. K. Lear.*

The day already half his race had run,
And summon'd him to due repast at *noon*. *Dryden.*

If I turn my eyes at *noon* towards the sun, I cannot avoid the idea which the light or sun produces in me. *Locke.*

2. It is taken for midnight.

Full before him at the *noon* of night,
He saw a quire of ladies. *Dryden.*

NOO'NDAY. *n. f.* [*noon* and *day*.] Midday.

The bird of night did sit,
Ev'n at *noonday*, upon the market-place,
Hooting and shrieking. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

The dimness of our intellectual eyes, Aristotle fitly compares to those of an owl at *noonday*. *Boyle.*

NOO'NDA[illegible] *n.* M[illegible]

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its lustre to the *noonday* sky. *Addison's Ovid.*

NOO'NING *n. f.* [from *noon*.] Repose at noon.

NOO'NTIDE *n. f.* [*noon* and *tide*.] Midday; time of noon.

Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours,
Makes the night morning, and the *noontide* night. *Sha.*

NOO'NTIDE. *adj.* Meridional.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the *noontide* prick. *Shakespeare.*

All things in best order to invite
Noontide repast, or afternoon's repose. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

We expect the morning red in vain,
'Tis hid in vapours, or obscur'd in rain.
The *noontide* yellow we in vain require;
'Tis black in storm, or red in light'ning fire. *Prior*

NOOSE. *n. f.* [*nosula*, entangled; a word found in the glosses of *Lipsius*. Mr *Lye*.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Can'st thou with a weak angle strike the whale?
Catch with a hook, or with a *noose* inthral? *Sandys.*

Where the hangman does dispose,
To special friend the knot of *noose*, *Hud. p.* i.

They run their necks into a *noose*,
They'd break 'em after, to break loose. *Hud. p.* .

Falsely he falls into some dangerous *noose*,
And then as meanly labours to get loose. *Dryden.*

A rope and a *noose* are no jesting matters. *J. Bull.*

To NOOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to catch, to entrap.

The sun is woven with threads of different sizes, the least of them strong enough to *noose* and entrap us. *Gov. Tongue*

NOPE. *n. f.* A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

NOR. *conjunct.* [*ne ar*.]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; correlative to neither or not.

I neither love, *nor* fear thee. *Shakespeare.*

Neither love will I twine, *nor* hay. *Marvel.*

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill.

Mine eyes,
Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not,
Nor, I am sure there is no force in eyes
That can do hurt. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

3. Neither is sometimes included in nor, but not elegantly.

Pow'r, disgrace, *nor* death could ought divert
Thy glorious tongue thus to reveal thy heart. *Daniel.*

Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there,
A new Achilles shall in arms appear. *Dryden.*

4. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither.

Idle nymph, I pray thee, be
Modest, and not follow me,
I *nor* love myself, *nor* thee. *Ben. Johnson*

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Or the fierce pains not feel *Milton.*
But how perplext, alas! is human fate?
I whom *nor* avarice, *nor* pleasures move;
Yet must myself be made a slave to love. *Waller*

NORTH. *n. f.* [nord̄, Saxon.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

More unconstant than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the *north*,
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew dropping south. *Shakes.*
The tyrannous breathing of the *north*,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakes. Cymb.*
Fierce Boreas flies forth
T' invade th' frozen waggon of the *north*. *Dryd*

NORTH. *adj.* Northern, being in the north.

This shall be your *north* border from the great sea to mount Hor. *Num.* xxxiv 7

NORTHEA'ST. *n. f.* [*noordoost*, Dutch.] The point between the north and east.

The inferiour sea towards the southeast, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the *northeast* side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot*

NO'RTHERLY *adj.* [from *north*.] Being towards the north.

The *northerly* and southerly winds, commonly esteemed the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

NO'RTHERN *adj.* [from *north*.] Being in the north.

Proud *northern* lord, Clifford of Cumberland. *Shakes.*
If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and then hang it up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the *northern* point. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

NORTHSTA'R. *n. f.* [*north* and *star*.] The polestar; the lodestar.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the *northstar*. *Shakespeare's M. Ad. Ado.*

NO'RTHWARD. *adj.* [*north* and peapb, Saxon.] Being towards the north.

NO'RTHWARD, } *adv.* [*north* and peapb, Saxon.] Towards
NO'RTHWARDS. } the north.

Mistake me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.
Bring me the fairest creature *northward* born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakespeare.*
Going *northward* aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon*
Northward beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow. *Dryden.*
A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square, being at the north side of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty foot southward, not walk twenty foot *northward*. *Locke.*

NORTHWE'ST. *n. f.* [*north* and *west*.] The point between the north and west.

The bathing places that they may remain under the sun until evening, he expoſeth unto the summer setting, that is *northwest*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

NORTHWIND. *n. f.* [*north* and *wind*.] The wind that blows from the north.

The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen *northwind*. *Milton.*
When the fierce *northwind*, with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury. *Watts*

NOSE. *n. f.* [nrepe, nora, Saxon.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain.

Down with the *nose*,
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to foreſend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakes. Timon of Athens*
Nose of Turks and Tartars lips. *Shakes. Macbeth.*
Our decree,
Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the *nose*. *Sha. Meas. for Meas.*
There can be no reason given why a visage somewhat longer, or a *nose* flatter, could not have consisted with such a soul. *Locke.*
Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my *nose*. *Pope's Letters*

2. The end of any thing.

The lungs are as bellows, the aspera arteria is the *nose* of the bellows, or as a channel in the sound board of an organ. *Holder's Elements of Speech*

3. Scent, sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master. *Collier on Envy*

4. *To lead by the* NOSE. To drag by force as, a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.

Tho' authority be a stubborn bear,
Yet he is oft led by the *nose* with gold. *Sha. Tw. Nt.*

In suits which a man doth not understand, it is good to refer them to some friend, but let him chuse well his referendaries, else he may be led by the *nose*. *Bacon.*
That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynanthropomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows,
How saints lead brothers by the *nose*. *Hudibras, p.*
This is the method of all popular shams, when the multitude are to be led by the *nose* into a fool's paradise. *L'Estr.*

5. *To thrust one's* NOSE *into* the affairs of others. To be meddling with other people's matters, to be a busy body.

6. *To put one's* NOSE *out of* joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

To NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To scent; to smell.

A man as you go up the stairs. *Shakes. Hamlet*

2. To face; to oppose.

To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big, to bluster.

Adult'rous Anthony
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That *noses* it against us. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

NOSEGAY *n. f.* [*nose* and *gay*.] A posie; a bunch of flowers.

She hath made me four and twenty *nosegays* for the shearers. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Ariel fought
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;
As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclin'd,
He watch'd th' ideas rising in her mind. *Pope.*
Get you gone in the country to dress up *nosegays* for a holy day. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

NO'SELESS. *adj.* [from *nose*.] Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handless, hack'd and chipt, come to him. *Sha.*

NOSE'SMART. *n. f.* [*nose* and *smart*.] The herb cresses.

NO'SLE. *n. f.* [from *nose*.] The extremity of a thing: as, the *nosle* of a pair of bellows.

NO'SOLOGY. *n. f.* [νόσος and λόγος.] Doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPOE'TICK. *adj.* [νόσος and ποιέω.] Producing diseases.

The qualities of the air are *nosopoetick*; that is, have a pow'r of producing diseases. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

NO'STRIL. *n. f.* [*nose* and þyrl, a hole, Saxon.] The cavity in the nose.

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A savour that may strike the dullest *nostril*. *Shakes.*
Stinks which the *nostrils* straight abhor, are not the most pernicious. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy *nostrils* breath'd
The breath of life. *Milton's P. Lost, b. vii.*
The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in concomitancy with the other; so the *nostrils* are useful both for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*
These ripe fruits recreate the *nostrils* with their aromatick scent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

NOSTRUM. n. f. [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

Very extraordinary, and one of his *nostrums*, let it be writ upon his monument, *Hic jacet author hujus argumenti*; for nobody ever used it before. *Stilling fleet*
What drop or *nostrum* can this plague remove? *Pope.*

NOT. *adv.* [ne auht, Saxon; *niet*, Dutch.]

1. The particle of negation, or refusal.

If thou be the world's great parent,
How fails it then that with thy furious fervour
Thou dost afflict as well the *not* deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely hests despise? *Spenser*
His countenance likes me *not* *Shakesp. K. Lear*
The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or *not*. *Gen.* xxiv. 21
Let each man do as to his fancy seems;
I wait, *not* I, 'till you have better dreams. *Dryden.*
This objection hinders *not* but that the heroic attempted for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old. *Dryden.*
Grammar being to teach men *not* to speak, but to speak correctly: where rhetorick is *not* necessary, grammar may be spared. *Locke on Education.*
This day, be bread and peace my lot,
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or *not*,
And let thy will be done. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

2. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more.

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not*. *Job* viii.

NOTABLE *adj.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat. remarkable, memorable; observable.

The success of those wars was too *notable* to be unknown to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The fame is notified in the *notable* places of the diocefs.
Whitgifte.

In the parliament at Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which fhew, for the law doth beft difcover enormities, how much the Engli fh colonies were corrupted
Davies on Ireland.

Two young men appeared *notable* in ftrength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel. *2 Mac.* iii. 26.

They bore two or three charges from the horfe with *notable* courage, and without being broken. *Clarendon.*

Both armies lay ftill without any *notable* action, for the fpace of ten days. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Varro's aviary is ftill fo famous, that it is reckoned for one of thofe *notables* which men of foreign nations record
Addifon.

Cæfar, whofe great fagacity and conduct put his fuccefs as much out of the power of chance as human reafon could well do, yet upon occafion of a *notable* experiment, that had like to have loft him his whole army at Dyrrachium, tells us the power of it in his commentaries. *South's Serm.*

It is impoffible but a man muft have firft paffed this *notable* ftage, and got his conference thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of fin. *South.*

2. Careful, buftling, in contempt and irony.

The abfolute monarch was as *notable* a guardian of the fortunes, as of the lives of his fubjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the ftate, he fent for all his goods. *Addifon's Freeholder*, N°. 10.

NO'TABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *notable.*] Appearance of bufinefs, importance. In contempt.

NO'TABLY *adv.* [from *notable.*]

1. Memorably; remarkably.

This we fee *notably* proved, in that the oft polling of hedges conduces much to their laft'ng. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*

2. With confequence, with fhew of importance; ironically

Mention the king of Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*, but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him.
Addifon's Spectator, N°. 105.

NO'TARIAL *adj.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary.

It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick inftrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY. *n. f.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Latin.] An officer whofe bufinefs it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

There is a declaration made to have that very book, and no other fet abroad, wherein their prefent authorifed *notaries* do write thofe things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open teftimony acknowledged to be their own *Hooker*

Go with me to a *notary*, feal me there
Your bond *Shakef. M. of Venice.*

One of thofe with him, being a *notary*, made an entry of this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

So I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and fpeaker of the univerfe,
A mufterial *notary*; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verfe. *Donne.*

They have in each province, interpreters and *notaries*. *Temp.*

NOTATION. *n. f.* [*notatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as, by figures or letters.

Notation teaches how to defcribe any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being fo defcribed, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*

2. Meaning, fignification.

A foundation being primarily of ufe in architecture, hath no other literal *notation* but what belongs to it in relation to a building. *Hammond.*

Confcience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own actions; and fo is properly the application of a general law, to a particular inftance of practice.
South's Sermons.

NOTCH. *n. f.* [*nocchia*, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing.

The convex work is compofed of black and ochrin pieces in the margin, of a pyramidal figure appofitely fet, and with tranfverfe *notches*. *Grew's Mufæum.*

From his rug the ftew'r he takes,
And on the ftick ten equal *notches* makes
There take my tally of ten thoufand pound. *Swift.*

He fhew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any Britifh name,
Yet making here a perfect botch,
Thruits your poor vowel from his *notch*. *Swift*

To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in fmall hollows

He was too hard for him directly, before Conoli, he fcratcht him and *notcht* him like a carbonado. *Shakef.*

The convex work is compofed of black and ochrin pieces, cancellated or tranfverfely *notched*. *Grew's Mufæum.*

From him whofe quills ftand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who *notches* ftocks at Weftminfter *Pope.*

NO'TCHWEED *n. f.* [*notch* and *weed.*] An herb called orach.

NOTE. [for *ne mote.*] May not.

Ne let him then admire,
But yield his fenfe to be too blunt and bafe,
That *note* without an hound fine footing trace. *Fairy Q.*

NOTE *n. f.* [*nota*, Lat. *notte*, Fr.]

1. Mark, token.

Whofoever appertain to the viſible body of the church, they have alſo the *notes* of external profeſſion whereby the world knoweth what they are. *Hooker, b.*

2. Notice; heed

Give order to my fervants that they take
No *note* at all of our being abfent hence. *Shakefp.*

I will beſtow ſome precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the *note*. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

3. Reputation; conſequence.

Divers men of *note* have been brought over into England.
Abbot's Deſcription of the World.

Andronicus and Junia are of *note* among the apoſtles.
Rom. xvi. 7

As for metals, authors of good *note* aſſure us, that even they have been obſerved to grow. *Boyle*

4. Reproach, ſtigma.

The more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traytor's name ſtuff I thy throat. *Shakeſp.*

5. Account; information, intelligence.

She that from Naples
Can have no *note*, unleſs the ſun were poſt,
The man i'th' moon's too ſlow *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*

In ſuits of favour, the firſt coming of a ſuitor is a great place; ſo far forth conſideration may be had of his ſuit, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwiſe have been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note*, but the party left to his other means, and in ſome ſort recompenſed for his diſcovery. *Bacon, Eſſay* 49.

6. Tune; voice.

Theſe are the *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude ſo many ſighs; with theſe tunes their minds are exaſperated againſt the lawful guides and governors of their ſouls. *Hooker, b.* iv

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Milton.*

I now muſt change theſe *notes* to tragick *Milton.*

You that can tune your ſounding ſtrings ſo well,
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell;
Once change your *note*, and let your lute report
The juſteſt grief that ever touch'd the court. *Waller.*

One common *note* on either lyre did ſtrike,
And knaves and fools we both abhorr'd alike. *Dryden.*

7. Single ſound in muſick.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Thro' all the compaſs of the *notes* it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. State of being obſerved.

Small matters come with great commendation, becauſe they are continually in uſe and in *note*, whereas the occaſion of any great virtue cometh but on feſtivals. *Bacon.*

9. Short hint, ſmall paper

He will'd me
In heedfull'ſt reſervation to beſtow them,
As *notes* whoſe faculties incluſive were,
More than they were in note. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the body's priſon ſo ſhe lies,
As through the body's windows ſhe muſt look,
Her divers pow'rs of ſenſe to exerciſe,
By gath'ring *notes* out of the world's great book. *Davies.*

10. Abbreviation; ſymbol.

Contract it into a narrow compaſs by ſhort *notes* and abbreviations. *Baker on Learning.*

11. A ſmall letter.

A hollow cane will'd in her hand ſhe brought,
But in the concave had incloſed a *note* *Dryden.*

12. Written paper

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking ſome little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their ſermons, perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make uſe of *notes*, may have added to my diſguſt. *Swift.*

13. A paper given in confeſſion of a debt.

His *note* will go farther than my bond. *John Bull.*

14. Explanatory annotation

The beſt writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obſcured with illuſtrations. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

NO'TEBOOK *n. f.* [*note* and *book.*] A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down.

Caſſius and his faults obſerv'd,
Set in a *notebook*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,
To caſt into my teeth. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

To NOTE. *v. a.* [*noto*, Latin; *noter*, French.]

1. To

1. To obſerve, to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of

The fool hath much pined away.
No more of that, I have *noted* it well. *Shakeſ. K Lear.*
If much you *note* him,
You ſhall offend him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
I began to *note*
The ſtormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addiſ Ovid*
Wandring from clime to clime, obſervant ſtray'd,
Their manners *noted*, and their ſtates ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

2. To deſcribe; to ſet down.

Saint Auguſtin ſpeaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the leſſons and chapters read. *Hooker, b. v.*
Note it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *Iſ.* xxx. 8.

3. To charge with a crime.

Sine veſte Dianam, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chaſtity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both *noted* of incontinency. *Dryden.*

4. [In muſick.] To ſet down the notes of a tune.

NO'TED. *part. adj.* [from *note.*] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated

A *noted* chymiſt procured a privilege, that none but he ſhould vend a ſpirit. *Boyle.*
Juſtinian's laws, if we may believe a *noted* author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*

NO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *note.*] He who takes notice.

NO'THING. *n. ſ.* [*ne* and *thing*; *nothing*, Scottiſh.]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; univerſal negation; oppoſed to ſomething.

It is moſt certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For, if there could have been an inſtant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made ſomething, or ſomething made itſelf, and ſo was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*, then there is, and was, a being of neceſſity, without any beginning. *Grew's Coſ.*
We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*, we aſſert an eternal God to have been the efficient cauſe of it. *Bentley's Serm.*
This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philoſophical ſenſe; ſo we ſay there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar ſenſe, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot ſay there is *nothing* in the cup, in a ſtrict philoſophical ſenſe, while there is air in it. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Nonexiſtence.

Mighty ſtates characteriſe are grated
To duſty *nothing*. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida.*

3. Not any thing; no particular thing.

There ſhall *nothing* die. *Ex* ix. 4.
Yet had his aſpect *nothing* of ſevere,
But ſuch a face as promis'd him ſincere. *Dryden.*
Philoſophy wholly ſpeculative, is barren and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained undone. *Addiſon on the War.*

4. No other thing.

Nothing but a ſteady reſolution brought to practice; God's grace uſed, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged; *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
Words are made to declare ſomething; where they are, by thoſe who pretend to inſtruct, otherwiſe uſed, they conceal indeed ſomething, but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or ſophiſtry of the talker, for there is, in truth, *nothing* elſe under them. *Locke.*

5. No quantity or degree.

The report which the troops of horſe make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*

6. No importance, no uſe, no value.

The outward ſhew of churches, draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever ſome of our late too nice fools ſay, there is *nothing* in the ſeemly form of the church. *Spenſer's Ireland.*
Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Iſaiah* xli. 24.

7. No poſſeſſion or fortune.

A moſt homely ſhepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unſpeakable eſtate. *Shak. W. Tale.*

8. No difficulty; no trouble.

We are induſtrious to preſerve our bodies from ſlavery, but we make *nothing* of ſuffering our ſouls to be ſlaves to our luſts. *Ray on the Creation.*

9. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground, and otherwiſe is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

10. Trifle, ſomething of no conſideration or importance.

I had rather have one ſcratch my head i'th' ſun,
When the alarum were ſtruck, than idly ſit
To hear my *nothings* monſter'd. *Shakeſpeare's Cor.*
My dear *nothing*, take your leave,
No longer muſt you me deceive,
'Tis *nothing*, ſays the fool; but ſays the friend,
This *nothing*, Sir, will bring you to your end.
Do I not ſee your dropſy-belly ſwell? *Dryden.*

That period includes more than a hundred ſentences that might be writ to expreſs multiplication of *nothings*, and all the fatiguing perpetual buſineſs of having no buſineſs to do. *Pope's Letters.*

11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial ſignification. In no degree, not at all.

Who will make me a liar, and make my ſpeech *nothing* worth? *Job* xxiv. 25.
Auria *nothing* diſmayed with the greatneſs of the Turks' fleet, ſtill kept on his courſe. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*
But Adam with ſuch counſel *nothing* ſway'd. *Milton.*

NO'THINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nothing*.]

1. Nihility, nonexiſtence.

His art did expreſs
A quinteſſence even from *nothingneſs*,
From dull privations, and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*

2. Nothing; thing of no value.

I a *nothingneſs* in deed and name,
Did ſcorn to hurt his forfeit carcaſe. *Hudibras, p. i.*

NO'TICE. *n. ſ.* [*notice*, French; *notitia*, Latin.]

1. Remark; heed; obſervation; regard

The [illegible]
carriages, [illegible]
[illegible] by quick the actions of the mind are performed *Locke.*
How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* which we take of other perſons *Watts.*

2. [illegible], intelligence given or received.

I have given him *notice*, that the duke of Cornwal and his wife ſhall be here *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

NOTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*notification*, F. from *notify*.] Act of making known; repreſentation by marks or ſymbols.

Four or five torches elevated or depreſſed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To NO'TIFY. *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Latin.] To declare, to make known, to publiſh.

There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of God *Hooker, b. ii. ſ. 2.*
The fame is *notified* in the notableſt places of the whole diocеſs. *Whitgifte.*
Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by reſpective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South's Serm.*
This ſolar month is by civil ſanction *notified* in authentic calendars the chief meaſure of the year a kind of ſtandard by which we meaſure time. *Holder.*

NO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*notion*, Fr. *notio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; idea, image; conception.

Many actions are puniſhed by law, that are acts of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are ſuch acts; for if they were puniſhed properly under that notion, and upon that account, the puniſhment would equally reach all actions of the ſame kind. *South's Serm.*
The fiction of ſome beings which are not in nature; ſecond *notions*, as the logicians call them, has been founded on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real ſeparate being. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
What hath been generally agreed on, I content myſelf to aſſume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have farther to write. *Newton.*
There is nothing made a more common ſubject of diſcourſe than nature and it's laws; and yet few agree in their *notions* about theſe words. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
That *notion* of hunger, cold, ſound, colour, thought, wiſh, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, ſound, wiſh, *&c.* *Watts's Logick.*

2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us, unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts and *notions* vain. *Milt.*
It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, ſhould one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themſelves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 30.
Senſual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleaſure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come. *Atterbury.*

3. Senſe; underſtanding; intellectual power. This ſenſe is frequent in Shakeſpeare, but not in uſe.

His *notion* weakens, his diſcernings
Are lethargy'd *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*
So told, as earthly *notion* can receive. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

NO'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *notion.*]

1. Imaginary; ideal, intellectual; ſubſiſting only in idea; viſionary, fantaſtical

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions, of the elements and their conjugations, of the influences of heaven,

heaven, are to be set aside, being but *notional* and abstracted, and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 835.

Happiness, object of that waking dream
Which we call life, mistaking, fug ave theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

We must be wary, lest we ascribe any real subsistence or personality to this nature or chance, for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing, an abstract universal, which is properly nothing; a conception of our own making, occasioned by our reflecting upon the settled course of things, denoting only thus much, that all those bodies move and act according to their essential properties, without any consciousness or intention of so doing. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

must forward *notional* dictators sit down in a content- *Gauden. Serpf.* c. xx

No'tionally *adv.* [from *notional.*] In idea, mentally, in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute. *Norris's Miscel.*

Notori'ety *n. f.* [*notoriété*, Fr. from *notorious.*] Publick knowledge; publick exposure.

See what a multitude of pagan testimonies may be produced for all those remarkable passages, and indeed of several, that more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to publick notoriety. *Hooker on Christ. Relig.*

NOTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known, evident to the world, apparent, not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage, whence by those who do not know the true signification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether publick or secret.

What need you make such ado in cloaking a matter too *notorious*? *H*

The goodness of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king; your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious*. *Shakes.*

I shall have law in Ephesus,
To your *notorious* shame. *Shakes. Com. Err.*

In the time of king Edward III the impediments of the conquest of Ireland are *notorious*. *Davies*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemish a man's reputation? *Tillotson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which arises partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addison on Italy.*

The bishops have procured some small advancement of rents, although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value. *Swift's Miscell.*

N[illegible] openly.

The exposing himself *notoriously*, did sometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

This is *notoriously* discoverable in some differences of brake or fern. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii.

Ovid tells us, that the cause was *notoriously* known at Rome, though it be left so obscure to after ages. *Dryden*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learning, and complexion; which do all *notoriously* vary in every age. *Swift.*

Noto'riousness. *n. f.* [from *notorious.*] Publick fame; notoriety.

To Nott. *v. a.* To shear *Ainf.*

No'twheat. *n. f.* [*not* and *wheat.*]

Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soil, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth *Carew.*

Notwithsta'nding. *conj.* [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*; it will not properly and analogically used in the absolute case *Jacta* with a noun, as, *he is rich notwithstanding his* [illegible] *is not so proper to say, he is rich notwithstanding his loss much*, yet this mode of writing is too frequent, *Judges* has used it: but when a sentence follows, it is more analogical to insert *that*, as, *he is rich notwithstanding that* [illegible] When *notwithstanding* is used absolutely, [illegible] *this* or *that* being understood, as [illegible] flames of *He*

1 Without hindrance or obstruct[illegible]
Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures, were so transported their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them. *Decay of Piety.*

2 A[illegible]h. This use is not proper.

A person languishing under an ill habit of body, may lose several ounces of blood, *notwithstanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining mass, and draw into it fresh supplies. *Addison.*

They which honour the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

The knowledge is small, which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven *notwithstanding* thus much we know even of saints in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *f.* 23.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day, for melting charity
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incens'd, he's flint;
As humourous as winter. *Shakes. Henry IV.*

[illegible]
With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds
From Sierra Leona. *Milton's Par. Lost*, *b.* x.

Nova'tion. *n. f.* [*novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of something new.

NOVATOR. n. f. [Latin.] The introducer of something new.

NO'VEL. *adj.* [*novellus*, Latin; *nouvelle*, French.]

1. New; not ancient, not used of old, unusual

[illegible]ternans are exacters of submission to their *novel* [illegible]chains, before they are stamped with the authority [illegible] *King Charles.*

[illegible]s usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages *Decay of Piety.*

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment.

[illegible]s, burial may not be denied to [illegible] *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

N[illegible] [*nouvelle*, French.]

1. A small tale, generally of love

Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems. *Dryden.*

Her mangl'd fame in barb'rous pastime lost,
The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toast. *Prior.*

2. A law annexed to the code.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age, though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe's Par.*

NO'VELIST. *n. f.* [from *novel.*]

1. Innovator, asserter of novelty.

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novelists* *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 69.

Aristotle rose,
Who nature's secrets to the world did teach,
Yet that great soul our *novelists* impeach. *Denham.*

The fooleries of some affected *novelist* have discredited new discoveries. *Glanv. Scep.*

2. A writer of novels.

NO'VELTY. *n. f.* [*nouveauté*, French.] Newness; state of being unknown to former times.

They which do nothing but that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiss, yet the less faulty, because they are not the authors of harm: and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or *novelty*. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *f.* 9.

Novelty is only in request; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of course. *Shakes. Measure for Measure.*

As religion entertains our speculations with great objects, so it entertains them with new, and *novelty* is the great parent of pleasure; upon which account it is that men are so much pleased with variety. *South's Sermons.*

NOVEMBER. n. f. [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. *Peacham on Drawing.*

No'venary. *n. f.* [*novenarius*, Latin.] Number of nine, nine collectively.

Ptolomy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; that is, septenaries and *novenaries*. *Brown's V. Err.*

Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as selected out of a natural stock of nine quaternions, or four no[illegible]es, their nature and differences lie most obvious to be understood. *Holder*

NO'VERAL. *adj.* [*noverals*, from *noverca*, Latin.] Having [illegible]

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more *noveral* way. *Derham.*

NOUGHT. *n. f.* [*ne aught*, not any thing, Saxon; as therefore we write *aught* not *ought* for *any thing*, we should, according

to analogy, write *naught* not *nought*, for *nothing*, but a cuſtom has irreverſibly prevailed of uſing *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*.]

1. Not any thing; nothing.

In young Rinaldo fierce deſires he ſpy'd,
And noble heart, of reſt impatient,
To wealth or ſovereign power he *naught* apply'd. *Fairfax*

Who cannot ſee this palpable device?
Yet who ſo bold, but ſays he ſees it not?
Bad is the world, and it will come to *naught*,
When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in thought. *Sidney*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth ev'ry paſſion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maſters,
As knowing *naught*, like dogs, but following. *Shakeſp.*

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *naught*. *Iſ.* xli. 24.

Be fruſtrate all ye ſtratagems of hell,
And deviliſh machinations come to *naught*. *Par. Reg.*

2. To ſet at *naught*; not to value; to ſlight, to ſcorn, to diſ-

Ye have ſet at *naught* all my counſel, and would none of my reproof. *Prov.* i. 25

NOVICE *n. ſ.* [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing, a freſh-man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-turn'd whore! 'tis thou
Haſt ſold me to this *novice*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Brave plantagenet,
That princely *novice* was ſtruck dead by thee. *Shakeſp.*

Bring me to the ſight of Iſabella,
A *novice* of this place. *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

You are *novices*, 'tis a world to ſee
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curſteſt ſhrew *Shakeſ.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the ſucceſſion of the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of ſuch peſts, preſently they are paying his full purſe and his empty pate. *South's Sermons.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to perſuade,
And want the ſoothing arts that catch the fair,
But caught myſelf lie ſtruggling in the ſnare.
And ſhe I love, or laughs at all my pa[in]
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with diſdain. *Dry.*

In theſe experiments I have ſet down ſuch circumſtances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conſpicuous, or a *novice* might more eaſily try them, or by which I did try them only *Newt Opt.*

2. One who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow

NO[VI]CE *n. ſ.* [no[vi]ciat, Fr[en]ch]

1. The ſtate of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned

This is ſo great a maſterpiece in [life], that he muſt have paſſed his tyrocinium or *noviciate* in ſaining, before he come to this, be he never ſo quick a proficient *South's Sermons.*

2. The time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NO'VITY, *n. ſ.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newneſs; novelty.

Some conceive ſhe might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with ſpeech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a ſerpent ſpeak. *Brown's V. Err.*

NOUL The crown of the head See NOLL. *Spenſer.*

NOULD. Ne would, would not. *Spenſer.*

NOUN. *n. ſ.* [*nom*, French, *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether ſubſtance, mode or relation, which in ſpeech is uſed to ſignify the ſame when there is occaſion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to expreſs any relation it has in diſcourſe to any other thing. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*

Thou haſt men about thee, that uſually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and ſuch abominable words as no chriſtian ear can endure to hear. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI*

The boy, who ſcarce has paid his entrance down,
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*. *Dryden.*

To NOU'RISH, *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French, *nutrio*, Latin.]

1. To increaſe or ſupport by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an aſh, and the rain doth *nouriſh* it. *Iſ.* xliv. 14.

Thro' her *nouriſh'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,
She ſprings aloft. *Thomſon's Summer*

2. To ſupport, to maintain.

Whilſt I in Ireland *nouriſh* a mighty band,
I will ſtir up in England ſome black ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nouriſhed* him for her own ſon. *Ac.* vii. 21

3. To encourage, to foſter

What madneſs was it with ſuch proofs to *nouriſh* their contentions, when there were ſuch effectual means to end all controverſy? *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 7

In ſoothing them, we *nouriſh* 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion.

Ge[ne]rous hired ſoldiers, and *nouriſhed* war continually with the Je[ws] 2 *Mac.* x. 14.

4. To train, or educate.

Thou that be a good miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, *nouriſhed* up in the words of faith. 1 *Tim.* iv. 6

I travel not, neither do I *nouriſh* up young men, nor up virgins *Ib.*

5. To promote growth or ſtrength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more nouriſhing than another, as grains and roots *nouriſh* more than their leaves. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt* N°. 45.

To NOU'RISH. *v. n.* To gain nouriſhment. Unuſual

Fruit trees grow full of moſs, which is cauſed partly by the coldneſs of the ground, whereby the parts *nouriſh* leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 544.

NOU'RISHABLE. *adj.* [from *nouriſh*.] Suſceptive of nouriſhment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better converſion into blood, and partly for its more ready adheſion to all the *nouriſhable* parts. *Grew's Cojmo. b.* i. *c.* 5

NOU'RISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *nouriſh*.] The perſon or thing that nouriſhes.

Sleep, chief *nouriſher* in life's feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

A reſtorer of thy life, and a *nouriſher* of thine old age. *Ruth* iv. 15.

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nouriſher*, and a good remedy in conſumptions. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Brin and ſwine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very great *nouriſher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

Pleaſe to taſte
Theſe bounties, which our *nouriſher* hath cauſ'd
The earth to yield. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

NOU'RISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*nouriſſement*, French.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the ſupport or increaſe of growth or ſtrength, food, ſuſtenance, nutriment

When the *nouriſhment* grows unfit to be aſſimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to aſſimilate it, the motion ends in confuſion, putrefaction, and death. *Newt Opt.*

2. Nutrition; ſupport of ſtrength

By temperance taught,
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due *nouriſhment*, not gluttonous delight. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Suſtentation, ſupply of things needful.

He inſtructeth them, that as in the one place they uſe to refreſh their bodies, ſo they may in the other learn to ſeek the *nouriſhment* of their ſouls. *Hooker, b.* v.

NO'URSLING. *n. ſ.* The nurſe, the nurſling. *Spenſer.*

NOURTURING. *n. ſ.* [*nourriture*, French this was afterwards contracted to *nurture*.] Education, inſtruction.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,
As was his uſe, oft times to viſit [him],
For he had charge my diſciplines and [life],
And tutors *nourture* to overſee. *Fairy Queen, b.* i

To NOU'SEL. *v. a.* [The ſame I believe with nuzzle, and both, in their original import, corrupted from *nurſle*.] To nurſe up.

Bald friars and knaviſh ſhavelings ſought to *nouſel* the common people in ignorance, leſt being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time find out the untruth of their packed pelf and malipenny religion. *Spenſ.*

To NOU'SEL. *v. a.* [*nuzzle*, *naſſle*, *nooſe*.] To entrap; enſnare; as in a nooſe or trap. They nuzzle hogs to prevent their digging.

NOW *adv.* [*nu*, Sax. *nun*, Germ.]

1. At this time, at the time preſent.

Thy ſervants trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*. *Gen.* xxvi. 34.

The Lord ſhall raiſe him up a king over Iſrael that ſhall not what I *now* do. 1 *Kings* xiv. 14.

Refer all the actions of this ſhort and dying life to that ſtate which will ſhortly begin, but never have an end, this will approve itſelf to be wiſdom at laſt, whatever the world judge of it *now*. *T*

Now that languages abound with words ſtanding for ſuch combinations, an uſual way of getting theſe complex ideas, is by the explication of thoſe terms that ſtand for them. *Locke.*

2. A little while ago.

Now the blood of twenty thouſand men
Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shakeſ.*

How frail our paſſions!
They that but *now* for honour and for plate,
Made the ſea bluſh, with blood reſign their hate. *Waller.*

3. At one time or reſpect, at another time

[Al]gh, *now* low, *now* maſter up, *now* miſs. *Pope*

4. It is ſometimes a particle of connection, like the French *or*, and Latin *autem*, as, if this be true, he is guilty, *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.

Now whatſoever he did or ſuffered, the end thereof was

to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had fhut up. *Hooker, b. v. f* 44

He feeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he dislikes, to flatter them. *Swift*

Then cried they all again, saying, not this man but Barabbas, *now* Barabbas was a robber *St. John.*

Now by these numbers he impieth climacterical years. *Bro.*

Pheasants which are granivorous birds, the young ones mostly upon ants eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of insects prooduced for their sustenance. *Ray*

The other great and undoing mischief which befals men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling even good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of flander and detraction. *South's Sermons.*

Helm bethought himself, that the first day of the full moon of the month Tirpa, was near at hand. *Now* it is a received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the royal family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of the black palace. *Addison's Guardian.*

The praise of doing well
Is to the ear, as ointment to the smell.
Now if some flies, perchance, however small
Into the alabaster urn should fall,
The odours die. *Prior*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehension of justice and severity. *Now* neither of these, exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God. *Rogers, Serm. 1.*

A human body a forming in such a fluid in any imaginable posture, will never be reconcilable to this hydrostatical law. There will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone ascend above the lighter ones of flesh, or depress these below those, against the tendency of their own nature. *Bentley's Sermons*

5. After this, since things are so, in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *L'Estrange.*

6. Now and then; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with respect to place.

Now and *then* they ground themselves on human authority, even when they most pretend divine. *Hooker, b.*

Now and *then* something of extraordinary, that any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character. *Dryden.*

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation is, that there are no new species produced, which would *now* and *then* happen, were there any such thing. *Ray.*

He who resolves to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now* and then to exercise his forgiving temper. *Atterbu*

They *now* and *then* appear in the offices of religion, to avoid some scandalous enormities. *Rogers, Serm. 13.*

NOW. *n. f.* Present moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*
She vanish'd, we can scarcely say she dy'd,
For but a *now* did heaven and earth divide
This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*
Not less ev'n in this despicable *now*,
Than when my name fill'd Attick with affrights. *Dryden.*

NOWADAYS. *adv.* [This word, though common and used by the best writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the present age.

Not so great as it was wont of yore,
It's *nowadays*, no half so straight and sore. *Hubberd.*
Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays*.
Shakespeare's Midsummer's N. Dream.

It was a vestal and a virgin fire, and differed as much from that which passes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever *South's Sermons.*

Such are those principles, which by reason of the bold cavils of perverse and unreasonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tillotson, Serm. 1*

What men of spirit *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgment of new plays. *Garrick's Ep.*

NO'WED *adj.* [*noue*, French.] Knotted; inwreathed

bear three barres waved; Judah a
nowed. *Brown's V. Err.*

Thou'lt not look round about and see
Thousands of crowned souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown, sons of *thy vows*;
The virgin births with which thy spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul.

NOWHERE *adv.* [*no* and *where*.] Not in any place

Some men, of whom we think very reverently, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church. *Hooker, b.*

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson, Serm. 28*

NO WISE. *n. f.* [*no* and *wise*. This is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *nowise*.] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter *Bentley*

NOXIOUS. *adj.* [*noxius*, Latin.]

1. Hurtful; harmful, baneful, mischievous, destructive, pernicious.

Preparation and correction, is not only by adustion of other bodies, but separation of *noxious* parts from their own

ious creatures, where 'tis fit to save,
his only just prerogative we have. *Dryden*
See pale Orion sheds unwholesome dews,
Arise, the pleiads *noxious* shade diffuse,
Sharp Boreas blows, and nature feels decay,
Time conquers all, and we must time obey. *Pope.*
ance in places of much resort,
is *noxious* to civil promotions. *Swift's Miscell.*

2. Guilty, criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law, are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

NOXIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfulness, infelicity.

The writers of politicks have warned us of the *noxiousness* of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the christian very far from disturbing. *Hammond.*

adv. [from *noxious*.] Hurtfully; perniciously.

n. f. [from *nose*.] The nose, the snout, the end.

nothing but a paultry old sconce, with the *nozle* broke
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scr.

To bruise with hardy cuffs.

NUBIFEROUS *adj.* [*nubifer*, Latin.] Bringing clouds. *Dict.*

TO NU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Latin.] To cloud *D*

NU'BILE. *adj.* [*nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Latin.] Marriageable, fit

The cowslip finles, in brighter yellow dreft,
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breaft. *Prior*

NU'CIFEROUS. *adj.* [*nucet* and *fero*, Latin.] Nutbearing. *D.*

NUCLEUS. n. f. [Latin.] A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the *nucleus*, and the outer surface of the stone exactly of the same form with that of the *nucleus*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

NUDATION. *n. f.* [*nudation nude*, Latin.] The act of making bare or naked.

NU'DITY. *n. f.* [*nudité*, Fr. *nuditas*, Latin.] Naked parts.

There are no such licences permitted in poetry any more than in painting, to design and colour obscene *nudities*. *Dryd*

NE'EL. See NEWEL.

NUGA'CITY *n. f.* [*nugacs*, Latin.] Futility, trifling talk or behaviour

NUGA'TION *n. f.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation*
Bacon's Natural History

NU'GATORY. *adj.* [*nugatorius*, Latin.] Trifling, futile, insignificant.

Some great men of the last age, before the mechanical philosophy was revived, were too much addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult quality, and sympathy and antipathy were admitted for satisfactory explications of things *Bentley*

NUISANCE. *n. f.* [*nuisance*, French.]

1. Something noxious or offensive.

This is the hart's lot, he is accounted a pest and a *nuisance*; a person marked out for infamy and scorn *South's Serm.*

A wise man who does not assist with his counsels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect *nuisances* in a commonwealth. *Swift's Miscell.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

TO NULL *v. a.* [*nullo*, Latin.] To annul, to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or existence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is *null'd*. *Milt.*
Reason hath the power of *nulling* or governing all other operations of bodies. *Grew's Cosm.*

NULL. *adj.* [*nullus*, Latin.] Void, of no force,

With what impatience must the muse behold
[illegible], by her procuring husband sold?
For tho' the law makes *null* th' adulterer's deed
[illegible] stands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *D*
The pope's confirmation of the church lands to those who held them by king Henry's donation, was *null* and fraudulent.
Swift's Abstract.

NULL. *n. f.* Something of no power, or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing which ſtand for nothing, and are inſerted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*.

If part of the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or tranſlation. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

NULLIBI'ETY *n. f.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.] The ſtate of being nowhere.

To NU'LLIFY. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to make void.

NU'LLITY *n. f.* [*nullité*, French.]

1. Want of force or efficacy

It can be no part of my buſineſs to overthrow this diſtinction, and to ſhew the *nullity* of it, which has been ſolidly done by moſt of our polemick writers. *South's Sermons*

The juriſdiction is opened by the party, in default of juſtice from the ordinary, as by appeals or *nullities*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Want of exiſtence.

A hard body ſtruck againſt another hard body, will yield an exterious ſound, in ſo much as if the percuſſion be over ſoft, it may induce a *nullity* of ſound; but never an interious ſound. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt*

NUMB. *adj.* [benumen, *benumbed*, Saxon.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great meaſure of the power of motion and ſenſation, chill; motionleſs.

Like a ſtony ſtatue, cold and *numb*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and aſleep, for that the compreſſion of the part ſuffereth not the ſpirits to have free acceſs, and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a ſtinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.*

2. Producing chilneſs; benumbing,

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almoſt to death, how he did lap me
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himſelf
All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night. *Shakeſ.*

To NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid, to make dull of motion or ſenſation; to deaden; to ſtupify

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices
Strike in their *numb'd* and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of roſemary;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

She can unlock
The claſping charm, and thaw the *numbing* ſpell. *Milt.*

Plough naked, ſwain, and naked ſow the land,
For lazy winter *numbs* the labring hand. *Dryden.*

Nought ſhall avail
The pleaſing ſong, or well repeated tale,
When the quick ſpirits their warm march forbear,
And *numbing* coldneſs has unbrac'd the ear *Prior.*

The fool *numbs* me like the torpor. *Bourgh. to Swift*

NU'MBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *numbed*.] Torpor, interruption of ſenſation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of ſtupor or *numbedneſs*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To NU'MBER. *v. a.* [*nombrer*, French, *numero*, Latin.]

1. To count, to tell, to reckon how many

If a man can *number* the duſt of the earth, then ſhall thy ſeed alſo be *numbered*. *Gen.* xiii. 16.

Number them by their armies. *Numbers* i. 3.

I will *number* you to the ſword. *Iſ.* lxv. 12.

The gold, the veſt, the tripods *number'd* o'er,
All theſe he found. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* 13.

2. To reckon as one of the ſame kind

He was *numbered* with the tranſgreſſors, and bare the ſin of many *Iſ.* liii. 1

NU'MBER. *n. f.* [*nombre*, French; *numerus*, Latin.]

1. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many

Hye thee, from this ſlaughter-houſe,
Leſt thou increaſe the *number* of the dead. *Sha. Rich.* III

The ſilver, the gold, and the veſſels, were weighed by *number* and by weight. *Ezra* viii. 34.

Thou ſhalt take a few in *number*, and bind them in thy ſkirts. *Ezek* v. 3.

There is but one gate for ſtrangers to enter at, that it may be known what *numbers* of them are in the town. *Addiſon.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units, as *even* or *odd*

[illegible] hope good luck lies in odd *numbers*; they ſay there is divinity in odd *numbers*, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Windſ.*

3. Many, more than one.

Much of that we are to ſpeak may ſeem to a *number* perhaps tedious, perhaps obſcure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker*

Water lilly hath a root in the ground, and ſo have a *number* of other herb that grow in ponds. *Bacon*

Ladies are always of great uſe to the party they eſpouſe, and never fail to win over *numbers*. *Addiſon.*

4. Multitude that may be counted.

Of him came nations and tribes out of *number*. 2 *Eſd* iii. 7.

Loud as from numbers without *number*. *Milton.*

5. Comparative multitude

Number itſelf importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak cou[illegible] troubles is wont how many

6. Aggregated multitude.

If you will, ſome few of you ſhall ſee the place; and the reſt you may ſend for your ſtick, and the reſt of your *numbers* which ye will bring on land. *Bacon's N. Atlantis*

7. Harmony, proportions calculated by *number*.

They, as they move
Their ſtarry dance in *numbers* that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all-cheering lamp,
Turn ſwift. *Milton.*

8. Verſes; poetry

Should the muſes bid my *numbers* roll
Strong as their charms. *Pope.*

9. [In grammar]

In the noun is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a *number* more than one When men firſt invented names, their application was to ſingle things, but ſoon finding it neceſſary to ſpeak of ſeveral things of the ſame kind together, they found it likewiſe neceſſary to vary or alter the noun. *Clark's Lat Grammar.*

How many *numbers* is in nouns? —
Two. *Shakeſp. Merry W. of Windſor.*

NU'MBERER. *n. f* [from *number*] He who numbers.

NU'MBERLESS. *adj.* [from *number*] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

I forgive all,
There cannot be thoſe *numberleſs* offences
'Gainſt me. *Shakeſpeare.*

About his chair of *numberleſs* were pour'd
Cherub and ſeraph. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Deſerts ſo great,
Though *numberleſs*, I never ſhall forget. *Denham.*

The ſoul converſes with *numberleſs* beings of her own creation. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 488.

He travels then a hundred leagues,
And ſuffers *numberleſs* fatigues. *Swift's Miſcell.*

NU'MBLES. *n. f.* [*nombles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer *Bailey.*

NU'MBNESS. *n. f.* [from *numb.*] Torpor, interruption of action or ſenſation; deadneſs, ſtupefaction

Sir, nay, come away;
Bequeath to death your *numbneſs*; for from him
Dear life redeems you. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

Till length of years
And ſedentary *numbneſs* craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obſcure *Milt. Agon.*

Cold *numbneſs* ſtrait bereaves
Her corps of ſenſe, and th' air her ſoul receives. *Denham.*

Silence is worſe than the fierceſt and loudeſt accuſations, ſince it may proceed from a kind of *numbneſs* or ſtupidity of conſcience, and an abſolute dominion obtained by ſin over the ſoul, ſo that it ſhall not ſo much as dare to complain, or make a ſtir. *South's Sermons.*

NU'MERABLE. *adj.* [*numerabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

NU'MERAL. *adj.* [*numeral*, Fr. from *numerus*, Latin.] Relating to number, conſiſting of number

Some who cannot retain the ſeveral comb nations of numbers in their diſtinct orders, and the dependance of ſo long a train of *numeral* progreſſions, are not able all their life time regularly to go over any moderate ſeries of numbers. *Locke.*

NU'MERALLY *adv.* [from *numeral.*] According to number.

The blaſts and undulary breaths thereof, maintain no certainty in their courſe; nor are they *numerally* fear'd by na[illegible] *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

NU'MERARY. *adj.* [*numerus*, Lat.] Any thing belonging to a certain number

A ſupernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NUMERA'TION. *n. f* [*numeration*, Fr. *numeratio*, Latin.]

1. The art of numbering.

Numeration is but ſtill the adding of one unite more, and giving to the whole a new name or ſign, whereby to know it from thoſe before and after *Locke.*

2. Number contained.

In the legs or organs of progreſſion in animals, we may obſerve an equality of length, and parity of *numeration*. *Brown.*

3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NU'MERATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. He that numbers.

2. [*Numerateur*, Fr.] That number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others

NUMERICAL. *adj.* [from *numerus*, Latin.]

1. Numeral, denoting number; pertaining to numbers.

The *numerical* characters are helps to the memory, to record and retain the ſeveral ideas about which the demonſtration is made, *L*

2. The ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but number

Contemplate upon his aſtoniſhing works, particularly in [illegible]tion of the ſame *numerical* body, [illegible] *South*

N [illegible] [illegible]] R [illegible]

[illegible] improbable, that the ſulphur of antimony would be but *numerically* different from the diſtilled butter or oil of roſes. *Boyle.*

NUMERIST. *n. ſ.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers.

We cannot aſſign a reſpective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numeriſts* *Brown.*

NUMEROSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *numeroſus*, Latin.]

1. Number, the ſtate of being numerous.

Of aſſertion if *numeroſity* of aſſerters were a ſufficient demonſtration, we might ſit down herein as an unqueſtionable truth *Brown's V. Errours.*

2. [illegible], numerous flow

NUMEROUS. *adj.* [*numeroſus*, Latin.]

1. Containing many; conſiſting of many; not few, many

Queen Elizabeth was not ſo much obſerved for having a *numerous*, as a wiſe council. *Bacon*

We teach our foes,
Who now appear ſo *numerous* and bold. *Waller.*

2. Harmonious; conſiſting of parts nicely numbered, melodious, muſical.

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged ſtone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my *numerous* moan
Meet to compaſſion. *Waller*

His verſes are ſo *numerous*, ſo various, and ſo harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he profeſſedly imitated, has ſurpaſſed him. *Dryden.*

NUMEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *numerous*.]

1. The quality of being numerous.

2. Harmony; muſicalneſs.

That which will diſtinguiſh his ſtyle is, the *numerouſneſs* of his verſe. There is nothing ſo delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden*

NUMMARY *adj* [from *nummus*, Latin.] Relating to money

The money oracoma in proceſs of time decreaſed, but all the while the ponderal drachma continued the ſame, juſt as our ponderal libra remains as it was, though the *nummary* both much decreaſed. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

NUMMULAR. *adj.* [*nummularius*, Latin.] Relating to money *Dict*

NU'MSKULL. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *numb*, dull, torpid, inſenſible, and *ſkull*.]

1. A dullard, a dunce; a dolt, a blockhead.

Or toes and fingers, in this caſe,
Of *Numſkulls* ſelf ſhould take the place. *Prior.*

2. The head. In burleſque.

They have talked like *numſkulls* *Arb. and Pope*

NU'MSKULLED. *adj.* [from *numſkull*.] Dull; ſtupid, blockiſh

Hocus has ſaved that clod-pated, *numſkulled*, ninnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his family. *J. Bull*

NUN *n. ſ.* A woman dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion, ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converſe of men.

My daughters
Shall be praying *nuns*, not weeping queens. *Shakeſp.*

The moſt blooming toaſt in the iſland might have been a *nun*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N [illegible]

Ev'ry ſhepherd was undone,
To ſee her cloiſter'd like a *nun*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

NUN. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird. *Ainſworth.*

NU'NCIATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a [illegible]

NUNCIO *n. ſ.* [Italian, from *nuncio*, Latin.]

1. A meſſenger; one that brings tidings

She will attend it better in thy youth
Than in a *nuncio* of more grave aſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*

They honoured the *nuncios* of the ſpring; and we find the Rhodians had a ſolemn ſong to welcome in the ſwallow. *Bro.*

2. A kind of ſpiritual envoy from the pope.

This man was honoured with the character of *nuncio* to the Venetians. *Atterbury.*

NONESUCH *n. ſ.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals

Laying by their ſwords and truncheons,
They took their breakfaſts or their *nunchions* *Hud*

NUNCUPA'TIVE. } *adj.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat. *nuncupatif*, Fr.]
NUNCUPA'TORY } Publickly or ſolemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced.

NU'NDINAL. } *adj* [*nundinal*, Fr. from *nundinæ*, Lat.] Be-
NU'NDINARY } longing to fairs. *Dict.*

NU'NNERY. *n. ſ.* [from *nun*.] A houſe of nuns; of women under a vow of chaſtity, dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion.

I put your ſiſter into a *nunnery*, with a ſtrict command not to ſee you, for fear you ſhould have wrought upon her to have taken the habit. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

NU'PTIAL. *adj* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage; conſtituting marriage; uſed or done in marriage

Confirm that amity

With *nuptial* knot, if thou vouchſafe to grant
Bona to England's king. *Shakeſp.*

Becauſe propagation of families proceedeth from the *nuptial* copulation, I deſired to know of him what laws and cuſtoms they had concerning marriage.

Then all in heat
They light the *nuptial* torch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whoever will partake of God's ſecrets, muſt firſt pare off whatſoever is amiſs, and not eat of this ſacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to this feaſt without a *nuptial* garment *Taylor.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes court her *nuptial* bed. *Dryden.*

Let our eternal peace be ſeal'd by this,
With the firſt ardour of a *nuptial* kiſs. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

NU'PTIALS. *n. ſ.* like the Latin without ſingular. [*nuptiæ*, Lat.] Marriage.

This is the triumph of the nuptial day,
My better *nuptials*, which in ſpite of fate,
For ever join me to my dear Morat. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

2. It is in Shakeſpeare ſingular, but contrarily to uſe.

Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that *nuptial*, which
We two have ſworn ſhall come. *Shakeſ. W. Tale*

NURSE *n. ſ.* [*nourrice*, Fr.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child.

Unnatural curioſity has taught all women, but the beggar, to find out *nurſes*, which neceſſity only ought to commend. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. A woman that has care of a ſick perſon.

Never maſter had,
A page ſo kind, ſo duteous, diligent,
So ſeat, ſo *nurſe*-like. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his *nurſe*, or his dry *nurſe* or his cook. *Shakeſ. M. W. of Wind*

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the *nurſe* of judgment,
Invited by your noble ſelf, hath ſent
One general tongue unto us. *Shakeſ. Henry VIII.*

We muſt loſe
The country, our dear *nurſe*, or elſe thy perſon,
Our comfort in the country. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. An old woman in contempt.

Can tales more ſenſeleſs, ludicrous, and vain,
By winter-fires old *nurſes* entertain? *Brockmer.*

5. The ſtate of being nurſed.

Can wedlock know ſo great a curſe,
As putting huſbands out to *nurſe*? *Cleaveland.*

6. In compoſition, any thing that ſupplies food.

Put into your breeding pond three meaſters for one ſpawner; but if into a *nurſe* pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. *Walton's Angler.*

To NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nourriſh*, *nourrir*, Fr.]

1. To bring up a child not one's own.

Shall I call a nurſe of the Hebrew women, that ſhe may *nurſe* the child? *Exod.*

2. To bring up any thing young.

I was *nurſed* in ſwaddling cloaths with cares. *Wiſd.* vii. 7.

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And *nurs'd* his youth along the marſhy ſhore. *Dryden.*

3. To feed, to keep; to maintain.

Thy daughters ſhall be *nurſed* at thy ſide. *Iſ.* lx. 4.

The Nriſeans in their dark abode,
Nurs'd ſecretly with milk the thriving God. *Addiſon.*

4. To tend the ſick.

5. To pamper, to foment; to encourage, to ſoften; to cheriſh

And what is ſtrength, but an effect of youth, which if time *nurſe*, how can it ever ceaſe? *Davies*

By what fate has vice ſo thriven amongſt us, and by what hands been *nurs'd* up into ſo uncontrouled a dominion? *Locke on Education.*

Our monarchs were acknowledged here,
That they their churches *nurſing* fathers were. *Denham.*

NU'RSER. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe*.]

1. One that nurſes

See where he lies, inherſed in the arms
Of the moſt bloody *nurſer* of his harms. *Shakeſp.*

2. A promoter; a fomenter.

NU'RSERY. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe*.]

1. The act or office of nurſing.

I lov'd her moſt, and thought to ſet my reſt
On her kind *nurſery*. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

2. That which is the object of a nurſe's care.

She went forth among her fruits and flow'rs,
To viſit how they proſper'd, bud and bloom
Her *nurſery*: they at her coming ſprung,
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew. *Milton.*

3. A plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground.

Your *nurſery* of ſtocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

My paper is a kind of *nurſery* for authors, and ſome who have made a good [illegible] here, will [illegible] their own names. *Addiſon's Guard*

4. Place where young children are nurſed and brought up.

I' th' ſwathing cloaths, the other from their *nurſery*
Were ſtol'n. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

You ſee before you the ſpectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nurſery* to the ſanctuary, from the ſanctuary to the direful priſon, from the priſon to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderneſs, for ſo the world hath been to me. *Bacon.*

Forthwith the devil did appear,
Not in the ſhape in which he plies
At miſs's elbow when ſhe lies,
Or ſtands before the *nurſ'ry* doors,
To take the naughty boy that roars. *Priar*

They have public *nurſeries*, where all parents are obliged to ſend their infants to be educated. *Gull Trav.*

5. The place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up, from a *nurſery* of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a *nurſery* of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itſelf a very idle life, and a fit *nurſery* for a thief. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To ſee fair Padua, *nurſery* of arts,
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shakeſpeare.*

A luxurious court is the *nurſery* of diſeaſes; it breeds them, [illegible] encourages, [illegible] *L'Eſtrange.*

A *nurſery* erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

NU'RSLING. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe.*] One nurſed up; a fondling.

Then was ſhe held in ſovereign dign ty,
And made the *nurſling* of nobility. *Spenſer.*

I was his *nurſling* once, and choice delight,
His deſtin'd from the womb. *Milt Agoniſtes.*

In their tender nonage, while they ſpread
Their ſpringing leaves and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the *nurſling* ſpare. *Dryden.*

NU'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.]

1. Food; diet.

For this did th' angel twice deſcend?
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and ſacred. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Education; inſtruction. Little uſed.

She ſhould take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture*, not ſuffer them to come into bad hands. *Spenſer.*

The thorny point
Of bare diſtreſs, hath ta'en from me the ſhew
Of ſmooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know ſome *nurture*. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

To NU'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train, to bring up.

Thou broughteſt it up with thy righteouſneſs, and *nurtureſt* it in thy law, and reformeſt it with thy judgment. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 12.

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his firſt rudiments, till the years of ten. *Wotton.*

When an inſolent deſpiſer of diſcipline, *nurtured* into impudence, ſhall appear before a church governour, ſeverity and reſolution are that governour's virtues. *South.*

2. To *nurture up*, to bring by care and food to maturity.

They ſuppoſe mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured up* her young offspring with a conſcious tenderneſs. *Bentley's Serm.*

To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cheriſh. Corrupted from *nurſle.* *Ainſ.*

NUT. *n. ſ.* [hnute, Saxon; *noot*, Dutch, *noix*, Fr.]

1. The fruit of certain trees; it conſiſts of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell. If the ſhell and kernel are in the center of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a ſtone.

One chanc'd to find a *nut*
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There ſcatter'd by a ſquirrel;
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this Fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er ſo mad,
I'll ſet you ſafe from peril. *Drayt. Nymph.*

Nuts are hard of digeſtion, yet poſſeſs ſome good [illegible] nal qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A ſmall body with teeth, which correſpond with the teeth of wheels.

The force of this faculty may be more conveniently uſed by the multiplication of ſeveral wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are uſed for the roaſting of meat *Wilkin's Mathem. Magick.*

Clocks and jacks, though the ſcrews and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never ſo ſmooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray on the Creation.*

NU'TBROWN. *adj.* [*nut* and *brown.*] Brown like a nut kept long.

Young and old come forth to play,
On a ſunny holiday,
Till the live-long daylight fail,
Then to the ſpicy *nutbrown* ale. *Milton's Poems.*

When this *nutbrown* ſword was out,
With ſtomach huge he laid about. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Two milk-white kids run friſking by her ſide,
For which the *nutbrown* laſs, Erithacis,
Full often offer'd many a ſavoury kiſs. *Dryden*

King Hardicnute, in dift Danes and Saxons flout,
Carous'd in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on grout. *King.*

NU'TCRACKERS. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *crack.*] An inſtrument uſed to encloſe nuts and break them by preſſure.

He caſt every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers.* *Addiſon's Spectator*

NU'TGALL. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *gall.*] Excreſcence of an oak.

In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in ſhells of conſtant ſhapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandiſh oak. *Brown.*

NU'TJOBBER. } *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſ.*
NU'TPECKER }

NU'THOOK. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *hook.*] A ſtick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

Nuthook, *Nuthook*, you lie *Shakeſp Henry IV.*

NU'TMEG. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *muguet*, French.]

The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and ſeparated from that and from its inveſtient coat, the mace before it is ſent over to us; except that the whole fruit is ſometimes ſent over in preſerve, by way of ſweet-meat or as a curioſity. The *nutmeg* is of a roundiſh or oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, and its ſurface furrowed: it is of an extremely agreeable ſmell and an aromatick taſte. There are two kinds of *nutmeg*; the male which is long and cylindrical, but it has leſs of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the ſhape of an olive. The Dutch import the *nutmegs* and mace from the Eaſt-Indies, and ſupply all Europe with them. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth its leaves, whether green or dried, have, when bruiſed, a very fragrant ſmell, and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. This tree is carefully cultivated. But that which produces the male *nutmeg* grows wild in the mountainous parts of the Moluccas. *Nutmeg* is much uſed in our foods, and is of excellent virtues as a medicine. *Hill.*

The ſecond a dry and floſculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth a kernel included in the ſhell, which lieth under the mace, is the ſame we call *nutmeg*. *Brown's V. Err.*

I to my pleaſant gardens went,
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant ſcent. *Sandys.*

NU'TSHELL. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *ſhell.*] The hard ſubſtance that incloſes the kernel of the nut.

I could be bounded in a *nutſhell*, and count myſelf a king of infinite ſpace. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A fox had me by the back, and a thouſand pound to a *nutſhell*, I had never got off again. *L'Eſtrange.*

It ſeems as eaſy to me, to have the idea of ſpace empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutſhell* without a kernel. *Locke.*

NU'TTREE. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *tree.*] A tree that bears nuts; abazie.

Of trees you ſhall have the *nuttree* and the oak. *Peacham.*

Like beating *nuttrees*, makes a larger crop. *Dryden.*

NUTRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nutricatio*, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed.

Beſides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a ſecond argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication.* *Brown.*

NUTRIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*nutrimentum*, Latin.] That which feeds or nouriſhes; food; aliment.

This ſlave
Has my lord's meat in him,
Why ſhould it thrive and turn to *nutriment?* *Shakeſp.*

The ſtomach returns what it has received, in ſtrength and *nutriment*, diffuſed into all the parts of the body. *South.*

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind,
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Stuff's Miſcell.*

NUTRIME'NTAL. *adj* [from *nutriment.*] Having the qualities of food, alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*, for this oil is extracted by animal digeſtion as an emulſion. *Arb.*

NUTRI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *nutrire*, *nutrio*, Lat. *nutrition*, Fr.] The act or quality of nouriſhing, ſupporting ſtrength, or encreaſing growth

New parts are added to our ſubſtance to ſupply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is ſo prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechaniſm it is ſo regularly diſtributed. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. ii.*

The obſtruction of the glands of the meſentery is a great impediment to *nutrition*, for the lymph in thoſe glands is a neceſſary conſtituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar ſpot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NUTRI'TIOUS. *adj* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing

O may'ſt thou often ſee
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! ſecret nitre lurks within. *Phipps.*

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious*, and the *nutritious* juice itſelf reſembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

NU'TRITIVE. *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental

NU'TRITURE *n. ſ.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] The power of nourishing.

Never make a meal of fleſh alone, have ſome other meat with it of leſs *nutriture*. *Harvey on Conſumptions*

To NU'ZZLE, *v. a.* [This word, in its original ſignification, ſeems corrupted from *nurſle*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers ſuppoſed it to come from *nozzle* or *noſe*, and in that ſenſe uſed it.]

1. To nurſe, to foſter

Old men long *nuzzled* in corruption, ſcorning them that would ſeek reformation *Sidney.*

2. To go with the noſe down like a hog.

He charged through an army of lawy[illegible]
ſword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in mud *Arbuthnot, John*

Sir Roger ſhook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well ſatisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arb. J*

The bleſſed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* cloſe behind.

NYMPH *n. ſ.* [νύμφη; *nympha*, Lat.]

1. A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters.

And as the moiſture which the thirſty earth
Sucks from the ſea, to fill her empty v[illegible]
From out her womb at laſt doth t[illegible]
And runs a *nymph* along the graſſy plains

2. A [illegible] in poetry

This reſolve no mortal dame,
None but thoſe eyes could have o'erthrown;
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller*

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is, not is. Obſolete.

Thou findeſt fault, where *nys* to be found,
And buildeſt ſtrong work upon a weak ground. *Spenſer*

O.

OAK OAR

O Has in English a long ſound, as, *drone, groan, ſtone, alone, ſtoke, broke, coal, droll*; or ſhort, *got, knot, ſhot, prong, long*. It is uſually denoted long by a ſervile *e* ſubjoined; as, *moon*, or by *e* at the end of the ſyllable, as, *bone*: when theſe vowels are not appended, it is generally ſhort, except before *ll*, as, *droll, ſcroll*, and even then ſometimes ſhort; as, *loll*.

1. O is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation.

O that we, who have reſiſted all the deſigns of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger! *Decay of Piety*

O! were he preſent, that his eyes and hands
Might ſee, and urge, the death which he commands. *Dryd.*

2. O is uſed with no great elegance by *Shakeſpeare* for a circle or oval.

Can this cockpit hold
The vaſty field of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden *O*, the very caſks
That did affright the air at Agincourt? *Shakeſp.*

OAF. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written; *auff, oſe*, and *oph*, it ſeems a corruption of *auph*, a demon or fairy, in German *alf*, from which *elf*: and means properly the ſame with *changeling*; a fooliſh child left by malevolent *auphs* or *fairies*, in the place of one more witty, which they ſteal away.]

1. A changeling, a fooliſh child left by the fairies.

Theſe, when a child haps to be got,
Which after proves an idiot,
When folk perceives it thriveth not,
The fault therein to ſmother.
Some ſilly doating brainleſs calf,
That underſtands things by the half,
Says that the fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

2. A dolt, a blockhead; an idiot.

OA'FISH. *adj.* [from *oaf*.] Stupid; dull, doltiſh.

OA'FISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oafiſh*.] Stupidity; dullneſs.

OAK. *n. ſ.* [ac, æc, Saxon; which, ſays *Skinner*, to ſhew how eaſy it is to play the fool, under a ſhew of literature and deep reſearches, I will, for the diverſion of my reader, derive from δῶμος, a houſe; the oak being the beſt timber for building. *Skinner* ſeems to have had *Junius* in his thoughts, who on this very word has ſhewn his uſual fondneſs for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which *Skinner* has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, ſays the grave critick, ſignified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an *oak* but *ſtrength*, and may be well enough derived, "nonnimodo deduci poteſt, from ἀλκὴ, ſtrength; by taking the three firſt letters and then ſinking the λ, as is not uncommon.]

The *oak*-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which conſiſt of a great number of ſmall ſlender threads. The embryos, which produced at remote diſtances from theſe on the ſame tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard ſcaly cups the leaves are ſinuated. The ſpecies are five. *Miller.*

He return'd with his brows bound with *oak*. *Shakeſp.*

He lay along
Under an *oak*, whoſe antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. *Shakeſp.*

No tree beareth ſo many baſtard fruits as the *oak*. for beſides the acorns, it beareth galls, *oak* apples, *oak* nuts, which are inflammable, and *oak* berries, ſticking cloſe to the body of the tree without ſtalk. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The monarch *oak*, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up and ſpreads by ſlow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more decays. *Dry.*

An *oak* growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is ſtill the ſame *oak*. *Locke.*

A light earthy, ſtony, and ſparry matter, incruſted and affixed to *oak* leaves. *Woodward on Foſſ.*

In the days of Homer every grove, river, fountain, and *oak* tree, were thought to have their peculiar deities. *Odyſſ.*

Let India boaſt her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our *oaks* the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which thoſe trees adorn. *Pope.*

OAK. [*Evergreen.*]

The leaves are, for the moſt part, indented, or ſinuated, and in ſome the edges of the leaves are prickly, and are evergreens. it hath amentaceous flowers, which are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree the fruit is an acorn like the common *oak*. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many ſorts of tools and utenſils; and affords the moſt durable charcoal in the world. *Miller.*

OAKA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [*oak* and *apple*.] A kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak

Another kind of excreſcence is an exudation of plants ſeaſoned with putrefaction, as in *oakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

OA'KEN. *adj.* [from *oak*.] Made of oak; gathered from oak

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ſhips. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

By lot from Jove I am the pow'r
Of this fair wood, and live in *oaken* bow'r *Milton.*

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head. *Dryden*

An *oaken* garland to be worn on feſtivals, was the recompenſe of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Addiſon.*

He ſnatched a good tough *oaken* cudgel, and began to brandiſh it. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

OA'KENPIN *n. ſ.* An apple:

Oakenpin, ſo called from its hardneſs, is a laſting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Weſtbury apple, though not in form. *Mortimer.*

OA'KUM. *n. ſ.* [A word probably formed by ſome corruption.] Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are ſtopped.

They make their *oakum*, wherewith they chalk the ſeams of the ſhips, of old ſeer and weather beaten ropes, when they are over ſpent and grown ſo rotten as they ſerve for no other uſe but to make rotten *oakum*, which moulders and waſhes away with every ſea as the ſhips labour and are toſſed. *Ral.*

Some drive old *oakum* thro' each ſeam and rift;
Their left hand does the caulking iron guide;
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

OAR. *n. ſ.* [ape, Saxon, perhaps by alluſion to the common expreſſion of plowing the water, from the ſame root with *ear*, to plow, *aro*, Lat.] A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water, the reſiſtance made by water to the oar puſhing on the veſſel

Th' *oars* were ſilver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept ſtroke, and made
The water which they beat, to follow faſter,
As amorous of their ſtrokes. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar*

So tow'rds a ſhip the *oar-finn'd* galies ply,
Which wanting ſea to ride, or wind to fly,
Stands but to fall reveng'd. *Denham's Poems.*

In ſlipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
E'er ſharp-keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or ſix like *oars* did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden*

Its progreſſive motion may be effected by the help of ſeveral *oars*, which in the outward ends of them ſhall be like the fins of a fiſh to contract and dilate. *Wilkins.*

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

He more undaunted on the main rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope*

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himſelf with his good arms in luſty ſtrokes
To th' ſhore. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

OA'RY. *adj.* [from *oar.*] Having the form or uſe of oars.

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,
In ſkinny films, and ſhape his *oary* feet. *Addiſon.*

The ſwan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
Her ſtate with *oary* feet. *Milton.*

OAST *n. ſ.* A kiln. Not in uſe.

Empty the bran into a hog-bag, and carry them immediately to the *oaſt* or kiln, to be dried. *Mortimer.*

OATCA'KE. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *cake.*] Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue ſtone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the croſs bars of iron. *Peachum.*

OA'TEN. *adj.* [from *oat.*] Made of oats; bearing oats.

When ſhepherds pipe on *oaten* ſtraws,
And merry larks are ploughmens clocks. *Shakeſp.*

OATH. *n. ſ.* [*aith*, Gothick; *aŏ*, Saxon. The diſtance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *ſwear*, is very obſervable, as it may ſhew that our oldeſt dialect is formed from different languages.] An affirmation, negation, or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being.

Read over Julia's heart, thy firſt beſt love,
For whoſe dear ſake thou then didſt rend thy faith
Into a thouſand *oaths*; and all thoſe *oaths*
Deſcended into perjury to love me. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that ſtrikes the firſt ſtroke, I'll run him up to the hilts as I am a ſoldier.

—An *oath* of mickle might; and fury ſhall abate. *Sha.*

We have conſultations, which inventions ſhall be publiſhed, which not: and take an *oath* of ſecrecy for the concealing of thoſe which we think fit to keep ſecret. *Bacon.*

Thoſe called to any office of truſt, are bound by an *oath* to the faithful diſcharge of it: but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon thoſe who believe that he is. *Swift.*

OA'THABLE *adj.* [from *oath.* A word not uſed.] Capable of having an oath adminiſtered.

You're not *oathable*,
Altho' I know you'll ſwear
Into ſtrong ſhudders th' immortal gods. *Shakeſpeare.*

OATHBREA'KING. *n. ſ.* [*oath* and *break.*] Perjury; the violation of an oath.

His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forſwearing that he is forſworn. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

OA'TMALT. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *malt.*] Malt made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barleymalt. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

OA'TMEAL. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *meal.*] Flower made by grinding oats.

Oatmeal and butter, outwardly applied, dry the ſcab on the head. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of aſhes, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

OATS. *n. ſ.* [*aten*, Saxon.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horſes, but in Scot and ſupports the people.

It is of the graſs leaved tribe; the flowers have no petals, and are diſpoſed in a looſe panicle: the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread. *Miller.*

The *oats* have eaten the horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is bare mechaniſm, no otherwiſe produced than the turning of a wild *oat-beard*, by the inſinuation of the particles of moiſture. *Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley ſtraw firſt, and the *oat* ſtraw laſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

His horſe's allowance of *oats* and beans, was greater than the journey required. *Swift.*

OA'TTHISTLE *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *thiſtle.*] An herb. *Ainſ.*

OBAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obambulatio*, from *obambulo*, Latin.] The act of walking about. *Dict.*

To OBDU'CE. *v. a.* [*obduco*, Latin.] To draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its ſkin but man; all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis. *Hale.*

OBDUCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *obduco*, *obductum*, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Inflexible wickedneſs, impenitence, hardneſs of heart.

Thou think'ſt me as far in the Devil's book, as thou and Falſtaff, for *obduracy* and perſiſtency. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the abſolute completion of ſin in final *obduracy*. *South's Serm.*

OBDU'RATE. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]

1. Hard of heart, inflexibly obſtinate in ill, hardned; impenitent.

Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's ſake,
That gave thee life, when well he might have ſlain thee,
Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

If when you make your pray'rs,
God ſhould be ſo *obdurate* as yourſelves,
How would it fare with your departed ſouls? *Shakeſp.*

Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou ſtern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shakeſp.*

To convince the proud what ſigns avail,
Or wonders move th' *obdurate* to relent,
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim. *Milt.*

Obdurate as you are, oh! hear at leaſt
My dying prayers, and grant my laſt requeſt. *Dryden.*

2. Hardened, [illegible]

Sometimes the very cuſtom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* againſt whatſoever inſtructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

A pleaſing ſorcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguiſh, and excite
Fallacious hope, or arm th' *obdurate* breaſt
With ſtubborn patience, as with triple ſteel. *Milton.*

No ſuch thought ever ſtrikes his marble, *obdurate* heart, but it preſently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impoſſible for a man to be thorough-paced in ingratitude, till he has ſhook off all fetters of pity and compaſſion. *South.*

3. Harſh, rugged.

They joined the moſt *obdurate* conſonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

OBDU'RATELY. *adv.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDU'RATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornneſs; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBDURA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Hardneſs of heart, ſtubbornneſs.

What occaſion it had given them to think, to their greater *obduration* in evil, that through a froward and wanton deſire of innovation, we did conſtrainedly thoſe things, for which conſcience was pretended? *Hooker, b. iv.*

OBDU'RED. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.] Hardned, inflexible, [illegible]

This ſaw his hapleſs foes, but ſtood *obdur'd*,
And to rebellious fight rallied their pow'rs
Inſenſate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.*

OBE'DIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*obedience*, Fr. *obedientia*, Latin.] Obſequiouſneſs, ſubmiſſion to authority, compliance with command or prohibition.

If you violently proceed againſt him, it would ſhake in pieces the heart of his *obedience*. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

Thy huſband
Craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true *obedience*. *Shakeſp.*

His ſervants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether of ſin unto death, or of *obedience* unto righteouſneſs. *Rom. vi. 16.*

It was both a ſtrange commiſſion, and a ſtrange *obedience* to a commiſſion, for men ſo furiouſly aſſailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didſt want,
Obedience to the law of God, impoſ'd
On penalty of death. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

OBE'DIENT. [illegible], complaiſant with command or prohibition, obſequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all things. *2 Cor. ii. 9.*

To this her mother's plot
She, ſeemingly *obedient*, likewiſe hath
Made promiſe. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Wind.*

He humbled himſelf, and became *obedient* unto death. *Phil. ii. 8.*

Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable one towards another. *Tillotſon, Serm. 3.*

The chief his orders gives, th' *obedient* band,
With due obſervance, wait the chief's command. *Pope.*

OBE'DIENTIAL. *adj.* [*obedientiel*, Fr. from *obedient.*] According to the rule of obedience.

Faith is ſuch as God will accept of, when it affords fiduciary reliance on the promiſes, and *obediential* ſubmiſſion to the command. *Hammond.*

Faith is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiduciary aſſent to whatever the goſpel has revealed, and an *obediential* ſubmiſſion to the commands. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

OBE'DIENTLY. *adv.* [from *obedient.*] With obedience.

We ſhould behave ourſelves reverently and *obediently* towards the Divine Majeſty, and juſtly and charitably towards men. *Tillotſon.*

OBEISANCE. *n. ſ.* [*obéiſſance*, Fr. This word is formed by corruption from *obeiſance*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a courteſy, an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.

Bartholomew my page,
See dreſt in all ſuits like a lady,
Then call him Madam, do him all *obeiſance*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bathſheba bowed and did *obeiſance* unto the king. *1 K. i. 16.*

The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obeisance* made,
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

OBELISK. *n. f.* [*obeliscus*, Latin.]

1. A magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*

Between the statues *obelisks* were placed,
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].

He published the translation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what redundant. *Grew.*

OBEQUITA'TION. *n. f.* [illegible] The act of riding about.

OBERRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] [illegible] wandering.

OBESE. *adj.* [*obesus*, Latin.] Fat; loaden with flesh.

OBESENESS, OBE'SITY. *n. f.* [from *obese*.] Morbid fatness, incumbrance of flesh.

On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy, on their smallness, *obesity*. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

To OBE'Y. *v. a.* [*obeir*, French; *obedio*, Latin.]

1. To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

The will of heav'n
Be done in this and all things! I *obey*. *Shakes. Hen. VIII.*

I am asham'd, that women are so simple
To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and *obey*. *Shakesp.*

Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye should *obey* it in the lusts thereof. *Rom. vi. 12.*

Was she thy God, that her thou didst *obey*,
Before his voice? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Africk and India shall his pow'r *obey*,
He shall extend his propagated sway
Beyond the solar year, without the starry way *Dryden.*

2. It had formerly sometimes *to* before the person obeyed, which *Addison* has mentioned as one of *Milton's* latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers, when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obeir au roi*.

He commanded the trumpets to sound, *to* which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courses, breaking their staves. *Sidney.*

The fit bark, *obeying to* her mind,
Forth launched quickly, as she did desire. *Fairy Q.*

His servants ye are, *to* whom ye *obey* *Rom. vi. 16.*

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,
Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd*. *Milton.*

OBJECT. *n. f.* [*objet*, Fr. *objectum*, Latin.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.

Pardon
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an *object* *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Eyes are her farthest reaching instrument,
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* send,
But all the rays are from their *objects* sent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end *Davies.*

The *object* of true faith is, either God himself, or the word of God God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hamm.*

Those things in ourselves, are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises. *Sprat's Serm.*

Truth is the *object* of our understanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

Dishonour not your eye
By throwing it on any other *object*. *Sharp.*

Why else this double *object* in our sight,
Of flight pursu'd in the air, and o'er the ground. *Milton.*

This passenger felt some degree of concern, at the sight of so moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.

The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the *object* of the verb. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

OBJECTGLASS. *n. f.* Glass remotest from the eye.

An *objectglass* of a telescope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grinding, lest the putty should scratch it. *Newt. Opt.*

To OBJECT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objecto*, *objectum*, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will shew more so as that they be *objected* to view at once. *Bacon.*

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*

2. To propose as a charge criminal; or a reason adverse, with *to* or *against*.

Were it not some kind of blemish to be like unto Infidels and Heathens, it would not so deadly be *objected*, men would [illegible] any advantage in the cause of religion to be able thereby thriftily to charge their adversaries. *Hooker.*

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to *object* any crime against any such as are to be ordered.

Men in all deliberations find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to *object* and foretell difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work, which false point of wisdom is the bane of business. *Bacon.*

Thus the adversaries of faith have too much reason to *object against* too many of its professors, but *against* the faith itself nothing at all. *Sprat's Serm.*

It was *objected against* a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies. *Addison's State of the War.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object to* him. *Atterbury.*

OBJECTION. *n. f.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge.

Speak on, Sir,
I dare your worst *objections*. [illegible]

3. Adverse argument.

There is ever between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the *objection* and not the decision; and that it is after refuted. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whosoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Fault found.

I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them. *Waller's Letter.*

OBJECTIVE. *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and subjective. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe? *Hale's Origin of Man.*

OBJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *objective*.]

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that very same object of the mind. *Locke's Epistle to the Reader.*

2. In a state of opposition.

The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he first receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous emission which *objectively* move his sense. *Brown's V.*

OBJECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *objective*.] The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *object* fitted to that faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

OBJECTOR. *n. f.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections, one who raises difficulties.

But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid,
That has not mortal man, immortal made. *Burton.*

Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley's Serm.*

OBIT. [a corruption of *obit*, or *obiit*.] Funeral obsequies. *Ain.*

To OBJURGATE. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide, to reprove.

OBJURGATION. [*objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof, reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bramh.*

OBJU'RGATORY. *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Latin.] Reprehensory, [illegible], chiding.

OBLATE. *adj.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its center, though not exactly thither, by reason of the *oblate* spheroidical

ſpheroidical figure of the earth, ariſing from its diurnal rotation about its axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

OBLATION *n. ſ.* [*oblation*, Fr *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering, a ſacrifice, any thing offered as an act of worſhip or reverence.

With that ſhe looked upon the picture before her, and [illegible] ſhed, and ſtraight tears followed, as if the idol of [illegible] honoured with ſuch *oblations*. *Sidney.*

[illegible] receive in this *oblation*, not a natural but a civil [illegible] death, and a ſeparation from the world. *Brown*

[illegible] will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, ſets the pooreſt giver upon the ſame level with the [illegible] *South's Sermons*

I wiſh
The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward, and the brave,
All make *oblations* at this ſhrine. *Swift's Poems.*

OBLECTATION *n. ſ.* [*oblectatio*, Lat.] Delight, pleaſure.

To OBLIGATE, *v. a.* [*obligo*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty

OBLIGATION. *n. ſ.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Lat. *obligation*, Fr.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, contract.

Your father loſt a father,
That father his; and the ſurvivor bound
In filial *obligation*, for ſome term,
To do obſequious ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

There was no means for him as a chriſtian, to ſatisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himſelf for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The better to ſatisfy this double *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms *Dryden.*

No ties can bind, that from conſtraint ariſe,
Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies. *Granville.*

2. An act which binds any man to ſome performance.

The heir of an obliged perſon is not bound to make reſtitution, if the *obligation* paſſed only by a perſonal act; but if it paſſed from his perſon to his eſtate, then the eſtate paſſes with all its burthen. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a preſent of what he does not care for himſelf? *L'Eſtrange.*

So quick a ſenſe did the Iſraelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that [illegible] *South's Sermons*

OBLIGATORY *adj.* [*obligatoire*, Fr. from *obligate*.] Impoſing an obligation, binding; coercive; with *to* or *on*

And concerning the lawfulneſs, not only permiſſively, but whether it be not *obligatory to* Chriſtian princes and ſtates. *Bac.*

As long as the law is *obligatory*, ſo long our obedience is due. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

A people long uſed to hardſhips, look upon themſelves as creatures at mercy, and that all impoſitions laid on them by a ſtronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

To OBLIGE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr *obligo*, Latin.]

1. To bind, to impoſe obligation; to compel to ſomething

[illegible] on *obliges* men to the practice of thoſe virtues which conduce to the preſervation of our health. *Tillotſon.*

The law muſt *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed, if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers, Serm. 15.*

2. To nuobr, to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, muſt
Obſerve his honour with a boundleſs truſt. *Waller.*

Since love *obliges* not, I from this hour
Aſſume the right of man's deſpotic power. *Dryden.*

Vain wretched creature, how art thou miſled,
To think thy wit theſe goodlie notions bred!
Theſe truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind.
Reveal'd religion firſt inform'd thy ſight,
And reaſon ſaw not, till faith ſprung the light.
Thus man by his own ſtrength to heaven wou'd ſoar,
And wou'd not be *oblig'd* to God for more. *Dryden.*

When intereſt calls off all her ſneaking train,
When all th' *oblig'd* deſert, and all the vain,
She waits or to the ſcaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To thoſe baths we are *obliged* for all our metals, and with them for all the conveniencies and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To pleaſe, to gratify.

A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferiour, than by diſdaining him, as a man has a greater advantage by ſowing and dreſſing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South's Sermons*

Some natures are ſo ſour and ſo ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Happy the people, who preſerve their honour
By the ſame duties that *oblige* their prince! *Add. Cato.*

OBLIGEE. *n. ſ.* [from *oblige*.] The perſon bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation.

I will not reſiſt, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton's Education.*

Let this fair princeſs but one minute ſtay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay. *Dryden.*

OBLIGER. *n. ſ.* He who binds by contract

OBLIGING. *part adj.* [*obligeant*, Fr from *oblige*.] Civil, complaiſant, reſpectful, engaging

Nothing could be more *obliging* and reſpectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 54.*

Monſeigneur Strozzi has many curioſities, and is very *obliging* to a ſtranger who deſires the ſight of them. *Addiſon.*

Obliging creatures! make me ſee
All that diſgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*

So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd* *Pope.*

OBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaiſantly.

Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he ſhould have diſliked any paſſage in my paper. *Addiſon.*

I ſee her taſte each naſeous draught,
And ſo *obligingly* am caught,
I bleſs the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare diſhort my face for ſhame. *Swift's Miſcell.*

OBLIGINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obliging*]

1. Obligation; force.

They look into them not to weigh the *obligingneſs*, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuſe prevarications. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Civility; complaiſance.

OBLIQUATION. *n. ſ.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquus*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes, is leaſt in colours of the denſeſt than in thin ſubſtances. *Newt. Opt.*

OBLIQUE. *adj.* [*oblique*, Fr. *obliquus*, Latin.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular, not parallel.

One by his view
Might deem him born with ill-diſpoſ'd ſkies,
When *oblique* Saturn ſat in the houſe of th' agonies. *Fairy Q.*

If ſound be ſtopped and repercuſſed, it cometh about on the other ſide in an *oblique* line. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heav'n of an *obliquer* ſphere,
While by fix'd laws, and with a juſt return,
They feel twelve hours that ſhade, for twelve that burn.
Prior

Bavaria's ſtars muſt be accus'd which ſhone
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays *oblique* upon the gallic ſun. *Prior*

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Critics form a general character from the obſervation of particular errors, taken in their own *oblique* or imperfect views, which is as unjuſt, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the ſhade it caſts in ſuch and ſuch a poſition *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. Not direct. Uſed of ſenſe.

Has he given the lie
In circle, or *oblique*, or ſemicircle,
Or direct parallel; you muſt challenge him. *Shakeſp.*

3. [In grammar,] Any caſe in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY. *adv.* [from *oblique*.]

1. Not directly, not perpendicularly.

Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, ſo that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the ſun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Declining from the noon of day,
The ſun *obliquely* ſhoots his burning ray. *Po. Rape Lock.*

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

His diſcourſe tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 255.

OBLIQUENESS, OBLIQUITY } *n. ſ.* [*obliquité*, Fr. from *oblique*.]

1. Deviation from phyſical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity

Which elſe to ſeveral ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe,
Mov'd contrary with thwart *obliquities*. *Milt. P. Loſt*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwiſe in *obliquity*, deformity. *Hooker, b. 1. ſ. 8*

Count Rhodophil cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the ſcales of his high underſtanding, hath rectified all *obliquities*. *Howel's Vocal Fo*

For a rational creature to conform himſelf to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodneſs; and to diſobey or oppoſe his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*. *South's Sermons.*

To OBLITERATE. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, *ob* and *litera*, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written

2. To wear out, to deſtroy; to efface.

Wars and deſolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Let men conſider themſelves as entered in that unhappy contract,

contract, which has rendered them part of the Devil's poſſeſſion, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach, and diſentangle their mortgaged ſouls. *Decay of Piety*

Theſe ſimple ideas, the underſtanding can no more refuſe to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirrour can refuſe, alter, or *obliterate* the images, which the objects ſet before it produce. *Locke*

OBLITERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement, extinction.

Conſidering the caſualties of wars, tranſmigrations, eſpecially that of the general flood, there might probably be an *obliteration* of all thoſe monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at ſome time have yielded. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

OBLI'VION *n. ſ.* [*oblivio* L]

1. Forgetfulne

Water-drops have worn the ſtones of Troy,
And blind *oblivion* ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates characterleſs are grated
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſ. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Thou ſhouldſt have heard many things of worthy memory, which now ſhall die in *oblivion*, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave. *Shakeſ. Taming of the Shrew.*

Knowledge is made by *oblivion*, and to purchaſe a clear and warrantable body of truth, we muſt forget and part with much we know. *Brown's Vulgar Err. Pref.*

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their ſins, becauſe they are not willing to remember them? Or will they meaſure his pardon by their own *oblivion*. *South.*

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be ſet,
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

2. Amneſty, general pardon of crimes in a ſtate.

By the act of *oblivion*, all offences againſt the crown, and all particular treſpaſſes between ſubject and ſubject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguiſhed. *Davies*

OBLI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*oblivioſus*, Latin.] Cauſing forgetfulneſs.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with ſome ſweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The Britiſh ſouls
Exult to ſee the crouding ghoſts deſcend
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd, they quit the cares
Of mortal life, and drink th' *oblivious* lake. *Philips*

Oh born to ſee what none can ſee awake!
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope's Dunc.*

OBLO'NG. *adj.* [*oblong*, Fr. *oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad; the ſame with a rectangle parallelogram, whoſe ſides are unequal. *Harr.*

The beſt figure of a garden I eſteem an *oblong* upon a deſcent. *Temple's Miſcell.*

Every particle, ſuppoſing them globular or not very *oblong*, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle. *Bentley's Sermons.*

OBLO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *oblong.*] In an oblong direction.

The ſurface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets, been either ſpherical, or *oblongly* ſpheroidical. *Cheyne.*

OBLO'NGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oblong.*] The ſtate of being oblong.

O'BLOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*obloquor*, Lat.]

1. Cenſorious ſpeech; blame; ſlander, reproach.

Reaſonable moderation hath freed us from being deſerved ſubject unto that bitter kind of *obloquy*, whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards thoſe things which be harmleſs, maintain extremely moſt hurtful corruptions, ſo we peradventure might be upbraided, that under colour of hatred towards thoſe things that are corrupt, we are on the other ſide as extreme, even againſt moſt harmleſs ordinances. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 14.*

Here new aſperſions, with new *obloquies*,
Are laid on old deſerts. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Canſt thou with impious *obloquy* condemn
The juſt decree of God, pronounc'd and ſworn? *Milton.*

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be pronounced with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addiſon.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true genius, if they were not ſunk under the cenſure and *obloquy* of plodding, ſervile, imitating pedants. *Swift*

2. Cauſe of reproach; diſgrace. Not proper

My chaſtity's the jewel of our houſe,
Bequeathed down from many anceſtors;
Which were the greateſt *obloquy* i'th' world
In me to loſe. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

OBMUTE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *obmutesco*, Latin.] Loſs of ſpeech.

A vehement fear often produceth *obmuteſcence*. *Brown.*

OBNO'XIOUS *n. ſ.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of juſtice in a middle form, between the ſpeculative diſcourſes of philoſophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are bad and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Liable to puniſhment.

Alas *obnoxious*, and this faulty land,
Like fainting Heſter, does before you ſtand,
Watching your ſceptre. *Waller*

We know ourſelves *obnoxious* to God's ſevereſt juſtice, and that he is a God of mercy and hateth ſin, and therefore that we might not have the leaſt ſuſpicion of his unwillingneſs to forgive, he hath ſent his only begotten ſon into the world, by his dreadful ſufferings and curſed death, to expiate our offences. *Cosins's Sermons.*

Thy name, O Varus, if the kinder pow'rs
Preſerve our plains, and ſhield the Mantuan tow'rs,
Obnoxious by Cremona's neighb'ring crime,
The wings of ſwans, and ſtronger pinion'd rhyme
Shall raiſe aloft.

3. Liable; expoſed.

Long hoſtility had made their friendſhip [illegible] and more *obnoxious* to jealouſies and diſtruſt.

But what will not ambition and revenge
Deſcend to? who aſpires, muſt down as low
As high he ſoar'd, *obnoxious* firſt or laſt,
To baſeſt things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Beaſts lie down,
To dews *obnoxious* on the graſſy floor. *Dryden.*

OBNO'XIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obnoxious.*] Subjection; liableneſs to puniſhment.

OBNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obnoxious*] In a ſtate of ſubjection, in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

To OBNU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Latin.] To cloud, to obſcure.

O'BOLE. *n. ſ.* [*obolus*, Lat.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *A*

OBREPTION. *n. ſ.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] [illegible]

To OBRO'GATE *v.* [illegible]
trary law for the diſſolution of the former. *D.*

OBSCE'NE. *adj.* [*obſcene*, Fr. *obſcœnus*, Latin.]

1. Immodeſt; not agreeable to chaſtity of mind, cauſing lewd ideas.

Chemos th' *obſcene* dread of Moab's ſons. *Milton.*

Words that were once chaſte, by frequent uſe grow *obſcene* and uncleanly. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Offenſive; diſguſting.

A girole foul with greaſe binds his *obſcene* attire. *Dryden.*

Home as they went, the ſad diſcourſe renew'd,
Of the relentleſs dame to death purſu'd,
And of the ſight *obſcene* ſo lately view'd. *Dryden.*

3. Inauſpicious, ill omined.

Care ſhuns thy walks, as at the chearful light
The groaning ghoſts, and birds *obſcene* take flight. *Dryd.*

It is the ſun's fate like your's, to be diſpleaſing to owls and *obſcene* animals, who cannot bear his luſtre. *Pope's Lett.*

OBSCE'NELY. *adj.* [from *obſcene.*] In a [illegible] pure and unchaſte manner.

OBSCE'NENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*obſcen* [illegible] from *obſcene*] Impurity of
O[illegible] } thought or language; unchaſtity, lewdneſs.

Mr Cowley aſſerts plainly, that *obſcenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

Thoſe fables were tempered with the Italian ſeverity, and free from any note of infamy or *obſcenenеſs* *Dryden*

Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day,
To waſh th *obſcenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obſcenity* ſhould find,
Tho' wit and art conſpire to move your mind. *Pope.*

OBSCURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obſcuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of darkening.

As to the ſun and moon, their *obſcuration* or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. *Burnet.*

2. A ſtate of being darkened.

OBSCU'RE. *adj.* [*obſcur*, Fr. *obſcurus*, Latin.

1 Da[illegible]

Whoſo curſeth his father or mother, his lamp ſhall be put out in *obſcure* darkneſs. *Prov. x.*

Who ſhall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyſs,
And thro' the palpable *obſcure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

2. Living in the dark.

The *obſcure* bird clamour'd the live-long night.

3. Not eaſily intelligible, abſtruſe, difficult.

I explain ſome of the moſt *obſcure* paſſages, and thoſe which are moſt neceſſary to be underſtood, and this according to the manner wherein he uſed to expreſs himſelf. *Dryd.*

4. Not noted; not obſervable.

He ſays, that he is an *obſcure* perſon, one, I ſuppoſe, that [illegible]

To OBSCU'RE. *v. a.* [*obſcuro*, Latin.]

1. To darken, to make dark.

Sudden the thunder blackens all the ſkies,
And the winds whiſtle, and the ſurges roar
Mountains on mountains, and *obſcure* the

To make less visible.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* lights, which at the very instant of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once display to the night. *Shakesp.*

'What must I hold a candle to my shames?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscur'd*. *Shakesp. M. of Venice.*

Thinking by this retirement to *obscure* himself from God, [illegible] the omniscience and essential ubiquity of his [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

To make less intelligible

By private consent it hath been used in dangerous times to *obscure* writing, and make it hard to be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue. *Herbert*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of learned men, as this. *Wake.*

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same,
And seest not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame?
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,
That shows me what thy faded looks did hide. *Dryden.*

OBSCU'RELY. *adv.* [from *obscure*]

1. Not brightly, not luminously
2. Out of sight, privately, without notice; not conspicuously

Such was the rise of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings first *obscurely* bred,
From thence did soon to open streets aspire. *Dryden.*

There live retir'd,
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good *Addison's Cato.*
Let him go, pursued by silent wrath,
Meet unexpected daggers in his way,
And in some distant land *obscurely* die. *Irene.*

3. Not clearly, not plainly

[illegible]

OBSCU'RITY. *n. s.* [*obscurité*, Fr. *obscurus*, Lat.]

1. Darkness; want of light.

Lo! a day of darkness and *obscurity*, tribulation and anguish, upon the earth. *Esther* xi. 8.

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,
I [illegible]
I could lend them *obscureness* now, and say,
Out of myself there should be no more day. *Donne.*

2. Unnoticed state; privacy

You are not for *obscurity* design'd,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryd.*

3. Darkness of meaning.

Not [illegible] *obscurity* that intends prophetic representations, [illegible] things knowable by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle on Colours.*

That this part of sacred scripture had difficulties [illegible] many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me. *Locke*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in *obscurity*, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would, it being too large for a finite capacity. *Locke*

OBSECRA'TION. *n. s.* [*obsecratio*, from *obsecro*, Lat.] Intreaty, supplication.

That these were comprehended under the sacra, is manifest from the old form of *obsecration*. *Stilling fleet*

OBSE'QUIES. *n. s.* [*obsequies*, French. I know not whether this word be not anciently mistaken for *exequies*, *exequiæ*, Latin: this word, however, is apparently derived from *obsequium*.]

1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Dorilaus valiantly requiting his friends help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies* being not more solemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Fair Juliet, that with angels dost remain,
Accept this latest favour at my hand,
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,
With fun'ral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb. *Shakesp.*

These tears are my sweet Rutland's *obsequies*. *Shakesp.*

[illegible] the widows tears, their wonted duty
And howling at their husbands *obsequies*,
How Theseus at these fun'rals did assist,
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismist. *Dryden.*

His body shall be royally interr'd,
I will, myself,
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*. *Dryden*

As a poor Pod, my Indian talker dies,
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies*. *Creech.*

2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly.

Or tune a song of victory to me,
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy*. *Crashaw.*

Him I'll solemnly attend,
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,
Home to his father's house. *Milton's Agonistes.*

OBSEQUIOUS. *adj.* [from *obsequium*, Latin.]

1. Obedient; compliant, not refusing.

Adore not so the rising sun, that you forget the father, who raised you to this height, nor be you so *obsequious* to the father, that you give just cause to the son to suspect that you neglect him. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

At his command th' up-rooted hills retir'd
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went
Obsequious. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,
And with *obsequious* majesty, approv'd
My pleaded reason. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v*

A genial cherishing heat acts so upon the fit and *obsequious* matter, as to organize and fashion it according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Add. Cato.*

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious* party. *Swift.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify, funereal, such as the rites of funerals require.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do *obsequious* sorrow *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

OBSE'QUIOUSLY *adv.* [from *obsequious.*]

1. Obediently; with compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word giv'n, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden*

We cannot reasonably expect, that any one should readily and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with a blind resignation. *Locke.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies, with funeral rites; with reverence for the dead.

I a while *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Shakesp. R III.*

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *obsequious*] Obedience; compliance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*, the surest and the readiest ways to advance a man. *South's Sermons.*

OBSERVABLE. *adj.* [from *observo*, Lat.] Remarkable; eminent, such as may deserve notice.

They do bury their dead with *observable* ceremonies. *Abbot.*

These proprieties affixed unto bodies from considerations deduced from east, west, or those *observable* points of the sphere, will not be justified from such foundations. *Brown*

I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter, from the surface quite down to the bottom of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The great and more *observable* occasions of exercising our courage, occur but seldom. *Rogers.*

OBSE'RVABLY. *adv.* [from *observable.*] In a manner worthy of note.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

OBSE'RVANCE. *n. s.* [*observance*, Fr. *observo*, Latin.]

1. Respect, ceremonial reverence.

In the wood, a league without the town,
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,
To do *observance* on the morn of May. *Shakespeare.*

Arcite left his bed, resolv'd to pay
Observance to the month of merry May. *Dryden.*

2. Religious rite

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*, and never lay the least restraint on the business or diversions of this life. *Rogers.*

3. Attentive practice.

Use all th' *observance* of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad ostent
To please his grandam. *Shakesp. M. of Venice*

If the [illegible] were proposed to our [illegible] with no other motive than the advantages attending it, they would be little more than an advice. *Rogers, Sermon I.*

4. Rule of practice.

There are other strict *observances*,
As, not to see a woman. *Shakesp. L. Labours Lost.*

5. Careful obedience.

We must attend our creator in all those ordinances which he has prescribed to the *observance* of his church. *Rogers.*

6. Observation; attention.

There can be no observation or experience of greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind, than the strict and vigilant *observance* of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

7. Obedient regard.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him.

Love rigid honesty
And [illegible] laws. *Roscommon.*

OBSERVANT *adj.* [*observans*, Lat.]

1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.

These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were *observant* sectators of those masters they admired *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Wandring from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Pope*

2. Obedient; respectful.

We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

3. Respectfully attentive.

She now *observant* of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day. *Pope.*

4. Meanly dutiful; submissive.

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant* slavish course. *Raleigh.*

OBSE'RVANT. *n. f.* [This word has the accent on the first syllable in *Shakespeare.*] A slavish attendant. Not in use.

These kind of knaves in this plainness,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silky ducking *observants*
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

OBSERVA'TION. *n. f.* [*observatio*, from *observo*, Lat. *observation*, Fr.]

1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking.

These cannot be infused by *observation*, because they are the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and *observations* of things, as the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing directed by it. *South's Serm.*

The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our *observation.* *Rogers.*

2. Notion gained by observing; note, remark, animadversion.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct, and of the events attending it. *Watts's Logick.*

OBSERVA'TOR. *n. f.* [*observateur*, Fr. from *observe*, Lat.] One that observes, a remarker

The *observator* of the bills of mortality, hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say,—
Good *observator*, not so fast away. *Dryden.*

OBSE'RVATORY. *n. f.* [*observatoire*, French.] A place built for astronomical observations.

Another was found near the *observatory* in Greenwich Park. *Woodward on Fossils*

To OBSERVE *v. a.* [*observer*, Fr. *observo*, Latin.]

1. To watch, from design or malice.

Remember, that as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men. *Taylor.*

2. To find by attention; to note.

If our idea of infinity be got from the power we *observe* in ourselves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as those of space and duration. *Locke.*

One may *observe* them discourse and reason pretty well, of several other things, before they can tell twenty. *Locke.*

3. To regard or keep religiously.

A night to be much *observed* unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt. *Exod. xii. 42.*

4. To obey; to follow.

To OBSE'RVE. *v. n.*

1. To be attentive.

Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To make a remark.

Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case in some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it. *Pope's Lett.*

OBSE'RVER. *n. f.* [from *observe.*]

1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remaker.

He reads much;
He is a great *observer*; and he looks
Quite thro' the deeds of men. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæsar.*

Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That to th' *observer* doth thy history
Fully unfold. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Cunning *observers* may foretell their hour,
By sure prognostics when to dread a show'r. *Swift.*

2. One who looks on, the beholder.

If a slow pac'd star had stol'n away,
From the *observer's* marking, he might stay
Three hundred years to see't again *Donne.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the *observer*, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of objects. *South's Sermons.*

3. One who keeps any law or custom or practice.

Many nations are superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customs, which they receive by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The king after the victory, as one that had been bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great *observer* of religious forms, caused Te Deum to be solemnly sung in the presence of the whole army upon the place. *Bacon*

He was so strict an *observer* of his word, that no consideration whatever could make him break it. *Prior.*

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer.* *Atterbury's Serm.*

OBSE'RVINGLY. *adv.* [from *observing.*] Attentively; carefully.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men *observingly* distil it out. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

OBSESSION. *n. f.* [*obsessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of besieging.

2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSIDIONAL. *adj.* [*obsidionalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a siege. *Dict.*

OBSOLE'TE. *adj.* [*obsoletus*, Lat.] Worn out of use, disused; unfashionable.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when either they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden's Juvenal Ded.*

What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now *obsolete?* *Swift.*

OBSOLE'TENESS. *n.* [from *obsolete.*] State of being worn out of use, unfashionableness

OBSTACLE. *n.* [*obstacle*, Fr. *obstaculum*, Lat.] Something opposed, hindrance, obstruction

Conscience is a blushing shame-fac'd spirit,
That mutinies in a man's bosom [illegible]
One full of *obstacles.* *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As the ripe reverence and due of birth *Shakesp. R. III.*

Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to a happy friendship than inequality of fortune. For the humours, business, and diversions, of young and old, are generally very different *Collier on Friendship.*

Some conjectures about the formation of sand-stone, the origin of mountains and islands, I am obliged to look into that they may not remain as *obstacles* to the less skilful. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

What more natural and usual *obstacle* to those who take voyages, than winds and storms. *Pope.*

OBSTETRICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *obstetrices*, Lat.] The office of a midwife.

OBSTE'TRICK. *adj.* [from *obstetrix*, Lat.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand,
And Douglas lend his soft *obstetrick* hand *Dunciad, b. iv.*

OBSTINACY. *n. f.* [*obstination*, Fr. *obstinatio*, Lat. from *obstinate.*] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency.

Chusing rather to use all extremities, which might drive men to desperate *obstinacy*, than to apply moderate remedies. *King Charles.*

Most writers use their words loosely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance, or *obstinacy*, under the obscurity of their terms. *Locke.*

What crops of wit and honesty appear,
From spleen, from *obstinacy*, hate or fear. *Pope's Ess.*

OBSTINATE. *adj.* [*obstinatus*, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense; but relatively, it is neutral.

The queen is *obstinate*,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be try'd by't. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Yield,
Except you mean with *obstinate* repulse,
To slay your sov'reign. *Shakesp.*

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

Her father did not fail to find
In all she spoke, the greatness of her mind;
Yet thought she was not *obstinate* to die,
Nor deem'd the death she promis'd was so nigh. *Dryden.*

Look on Simo's mate;
No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate*. *Pope's Ep. ii.*

OBSTINATELY. *adv.* [from *obstinate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.

Pembroke abhorred the war as *obstinately*, as he loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

A Greek made himself their prey,
To impose on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and *obstinately* bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

L [illegible]

Inflexible to ill, and *obstinately* just. *Addison*
My spouse maintains her royal trust,
Tho' tempted chaste, and *obstinately* just. *Pope*

[illegible] [from *obstinate*.] Stubbornness

OBSTIPA'TION. *n.*, [from *obstipo*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage

OBSTRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*obstreperus*, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy, turbulent; vociferous.

These *obstreperous* sceptics are the bane of divinity, who are so full of the spirit of contradiction, that they raise daily new disputes *Howel's Vocal Forest*

These *obstreperous* villains shout, and know not for what they make a noise. *Dryden.*

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 235.

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *obstreperous*.] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *obstreperous*.] Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

OBSTRI'CTION. *n. f.* [from *obstrictus*, Latin.] Obligation; bond.

He hath full right t' exempt
Whom so it pleases him by choice,
From national *obstriction*. [illegible]'s *Agonistes*.

To OBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Lat.]

1. To hinder; to be in the way of; to block up; to bar.

He then beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r
Obstruct Heav'n-tow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fat people are most subject to weakness in fevers, because the fat, melted by the feverish heat, *obstructs* the small canals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To oppose; to retard.

OBSTRU'CTER. *n. f.* [from *obstruct*.] One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRU'CTION. *n. f.* [*obstructio*, Lat. *obstruction*, Fr. from *obstruct*.]

1. Hindrance, difficulty.

Sure God by these discoveries did design,
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine;
But the *obstruction* from that discord springs,
The prince of darkness makes 'twixt Christ and kings. *Denh.*

2. Obstacle, impediment; that which hinders

All *obstructions* in parliament, that is, all freedom in differing in votes, and debating matters with reason and candour, must be taken away. *King Charles.*

In his winter quarters the king expected to meet with all the *obstructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Whenever a popular assembly free from *obstructions*, and already possessed of more power than an equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot see how the same causes can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome. *Swift*

3. [In physick.]

The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increased bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the vessel. *Quincy.*

4. In *Shakespeare* it once signifies something heaped together.

Aye but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot,
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*obstructif*, Fr. from *obstruct*.] Hindering, causing impediment.

Having thus separated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be discernible how noxious and *obstructive* this doctrine is to the superstructing all good life. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *n. f.* Impediment; obstacle.

The second *obstructive* is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

OBSTRUENT. *adj.* [*obstruens*, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*obstupefactus*, Latin.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *obstupefacio*, Lat.] Obstructing the mental powers; stupifying.

The force of it is *obstupefactive*, and no other. *Abbot.*

To OBTA'IN. *v. a.* [*obtenir*, Fr. *obtineo*, Latin.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.

May be that I may *obtain* children by her *Gen.* xvi. 2.
We have *obtained* an inheritance. *Eph.* i. 11.

Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to *obtain* by crying. *Locke's Education.*

The juices of the leaves are *obtained* by expression, which is the nutritious juice rendered somewhat more oleaginous *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To impetrate, to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another

In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to *obtain* the thing we desire. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 48.

By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having *obtained* eternal redemption for us. *Heb.* ix. 12.

If they could not be *obtained* of the proud and crafty tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Some pray for riches, riches they *obtain*;
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*

The conclusion of the story I forbore, because I could not *obtain* from myself to shew Absalom unfortunate. *Dryden.*

To OBTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To continue in use.

The Theodosian Code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did *obtain* in the western parts of Europe. *Bak.*

2. To be established.

Our impious use no longer shall *obtain*,
Brothers no more, by brothers, shall be slain. *Dryden.*

The situation of the sun and earth, which the theorist supposes, is so far from being preferable to this which at present *obtains*, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it. *Woodw.*

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gravity, *obtain* in animate and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. To prevail; to succeed.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the suit which *obtaineth* not. *Bacon.*

OBTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *obtain*.] To be procured.

Spirits which come over in distillations, miscible with water, and wholly combustible, are *obtainable* from plants by previous fermentation. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OBTA'INER. *n. f.* [from *obtain*.] He who obtains.

To OBTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Lat.] To obey. *Dict.*

To OBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Lat.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heav'n for whate'er ills befal. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION. *n. f.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Latin.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

OBTE'NSION. *n. f* [from *obtend*.] The act of obtending.

To OBTE'ST. *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Latin.] To beseech; to supplicate

Suppliants demand
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;
Obtest his clemency, and from the plain
Beg leave to draw the bodies of their slain. *Dryden.*

OBTESTA'TION. *n. f.* [*obtestatio*, Lat. from *obtest*.] Supplication; entreaty

OBTRECTA'TION *n. f.* [*obtrecto*, Lat.] Slander, detraction; calumny

To OBTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Latin.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they shun doth follow them, truth, as it were, even *obtruding* itself into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 2.

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in *obtruding* them. *Bac.*

Some things are easily granted, the rest ought not to be *obtruded* upon me with the point of the sword *King Charles.*

Who can abide, that against their own doctors fix whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, unconstly *obtruded* upon God and his church? *Hall.*

Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Whatever was not by them thought necessary, must not by us be *obtruded* on, or forced into that catalogue. *Hamm.*

A cause of common error is the credulity of men; that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded*, or believing at first ear what is delivered by others. *Brown's V. Err.*

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operations of our minds will not let us be without some obscure notions of them. *Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came
From realms that bear Vespucio's name;
For so conjectures would *obtrude*,
And from thy painted skin conclude. &c.

OBTRU'DER. *n. f.* [from *obtrude*.] One that obtrudes.

They will do justice to the inventors or publishers of the true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones. *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION. *n. f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding.

No man can th[illegible] other than the badge and method of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions* of violence, to have the fault of his errour and passion dispelled. *King Charles*

OBTRU'SIVE *adj.* [from *obtrude*.] Inclined to force one's self or any thing else upon others.

The more desirable. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b*

To OBTU'ND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull, to quell, to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleriek bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

OBTURA'TION. *n. f.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing with nothing spread over it.

OBTUSANGULAR. *adj.* [from *obtuse* and *angle*.] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *adj.* [*obtusus*, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.
2. Not quick, dull, stupid.

Thy senses then
Obtuse, all cable of pleasures must forego *Milt. P. Lost.*
Not this but, obscure as, an *obtuse* found

OBTU'SELY. *adv.* [from *obtuse*.]

1. Without a point.
2. Dully, stupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *n. f.* [from *obtuse*.] Bluntness; dulness.

OBTU'SION. *n. f.* [from *obtuse*.]

1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled.

Obtusion of the senses, internal and external. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION. *n. f.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions*, will also be more augmented and better valued. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Lat.] To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred the kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air. *Boyle.*

A man can from no place behind, but there will be amongst innumerable superficieculæ, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them *obverted* to his eye to afford a confused idea of light. *Boyle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its base be *obverted* towards us. *Watts's Logick.*

To OBVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way, to prevent.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to *obviate* [illegible] out too far. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

OBVIOUS. *adj.* [*obvius*, Latin.]

1. Meeting any thing, opposed in front to any thing.

To the evil turn
My *obvious* breast, arming to overcome
By suffering, and earn rest from labour won. *Milton.*

2. Open, exposed.

Whether such room in nature unpossest
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light, conveyed so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to dispute. *Milton.*

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident, easily found.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confined,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd? *Milton.*
Entertain'd with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty ere while appear'd unsought. *Milt.*

They are such lights as are only *obvious* to every man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it. *Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are *obvious* to scholars. *Swift.*

These sentiments, whether they be impressed on the soul, or arise as *obvious* reflections of our reason, I call natural, because they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious*; the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed. *Rogers.*

OBVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obvious*.] Evidently, apparently.

All purely identical propositions *obviously* and at first blush, contain no instruction. *Locke.*

OBVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *obvious*.] State of being evident.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried; I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

To OBUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To shade, to cloud.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon [illegible] *obumbrate* him. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

OBUMBRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *obumbro*, Latin.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *n. f.* [*occasion*, Fr. *occasio*, Lat.]

1. Occurrence; casualty, incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by *occasion* in the writings of the Apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal sort. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Unweeting, and unware of such mishap,
To machief through *occasion*,
Where this same wicked villain did me light upon. *Fa. Q.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her husband's *occasion*, let her never nurse her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks are we brought in, that he may seek *occasion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen. xliii. 18.*

Use not liberty for an *occasion*. *Gal. v. 13.*

Let me not let pass
Occasion which now smiles. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix.*

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came
To find at home *occasion* for his fame,
Where dark conspirations do the nations hide. *Waller.*

From this admonition they took only *occasion* to redouble their fault, and to sleep again. *South.*

This one has *occasion* of observing more than once in several fragments of antiquity, that are still to be seen in Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom? *Spenser on Ireland.*

The fair for whom they strove,
Nor thought, when she beheld the fight from far,
Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your own business calls on you,
And you embrace th' *occasion* to depart. *Shakespeare.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon *occasion* revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impression. *Locke.*

5. Incidental need, casual exigence.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,
So tender over his *occasions*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Antony will use his affection where it is:
He married but his *occasion* here. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

They who are desirous of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have *occasion*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Syllogism is made use of on *occasion* to discover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourish. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the *occasions* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker on Learning.*

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual *occasion* of each other's assistance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with th' *occasion* and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [*occasionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being *occasioned* from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit? *Locke.*

The good Psalmist condemns the foolish thoughts, which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes *occasioned* in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To cause, to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great encrease of that disease may not have been *occasioned* by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

By its styptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occasioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *adj.* [*occasionel*, Fr. from *occasion*.]

1. Incidental, casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of Scripture, to verify our expectation

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plication of the dela , according to the Mofaical hiſtory of the flood, and according to many *anal* reflections diſperſed in other places of ſcripture concerni t. *Burnet*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or *acceſſional* original hereof, was the amazement and ſudden ſilence the unexpected appearance of waves does often put upon travellers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Produced by occaſion or incidental exigence.

Thoſe letters were not writ to all,
Nor firſt intended but *occaſional*,
To their abſent ſermons. *Dryd. Hind. and Panth.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *adv.* [from *occaſional.*] According to incidental exigence, incidentally

Authority and reaſon on her wait,
As one intended firſt, not after made
Occaſionally. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

I have endeavoured to interweave with the aſſertions ſome of the proofs whereon they depend, and *occaſionally* ſcatter ſeveral of the more important obſervations throughout the work. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt*

OCCA'SIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *occaſion.*] One that cauſes, or promotes by deſign or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatneſs did no way comfort her in reſpect of her brother's loſs, whom ſhe ſtudied all means poſſible to revenge upon every one of the *occaſioners.* *Sidney, b. ii.*

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and reſolved *occaſioner* of my own and my ſubjects miſeries. *K. Charles.*

In caſe a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beaſt to fall thereinto and periſh, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occaſioner* of that loſs to his neighbour *Sanderſon.*

OCCECA'TION, *n. ſ.* [*occæcatio*, from *occæco*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Thoſe places ſpeak of obduration and *occecation*, ſo as if the blindneſs that is in the minds, and hardneſs that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sanderſon.*

O'CCIDENT. *n. ſ* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The weſt.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to ſtain the tract
Of his bright paſſage to the *occident.* *Shakeſ. R. II*

OCCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Weſtern.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp,
Moiſt Heſperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakeſp.*

If the [illegible] ſhe might have adorned her palaces with *occidental* gold and ſilver. *Howel.*

Eaſt and weſt have been the obvious conceptions of philoſophers, magnifying the condition of India above the ſetting and *occidental* climates. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL. *adj* [*occipitalis*, Latin.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* moſt quaintly,
To make the knave appear more ſaintly. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION. *n. ſ* [from *occiſio*, Latin.] The act of killing.

To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To ſhut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby *occluding* the pores they conſerve the natural humidity, and ſo prevent corruption. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE, *adj* [*occluſus*, Latin.] Shut up; cloſed.

The appulſe is either plenary and *occluſe*, ſo as to preclude all paſſages of breath or voice through the mouth; or elſe partial and pervious, ſo as to give them ſome paſſages out of the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

OCCLU'SION. *n. ſ* [from *occluſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhutting up.

OCCU'LT, *adj.* [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret, hidden, unknown, undiſcoverable

If his *occult* guilt
Do not itſelf unkennel in one ſpeech,
It is a damned ghoſt that we have ſeen. *Shakeſp. Ham.*

An artiſt will play a leſſon on an inſtrument without minding a ſtroke; and our tongues will run ovations in a tune not minding a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elſewhere. which effects are to be attributed to ſome [illegible] act of the ſoul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and withdrawn from the ken of our intellects. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. iv.*

[illegible] which is all one [illegible] how they work. *L'Eſt.*

[illegible] the Ariſtotelians gave the name of *occult* qualities not to all qualities, but to ſuch qualities only as they ſuppoſed to be hid in bodies, and to be the unknown cauſes of manifeſt effects. *Newt. Opt.*

[illegible] aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hid from our ſight, when eclipſed by interpoſition of the body of the moon, or ſome other planet between it and us. *Harris*

OCCU'LTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *occult*] Secretneſs; ſtate of being hid.

O'CCUPANCE. *n. ſ* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking poſſeſſion.

Of moveables, ſome are things natural, others, things artificial. Property in the firſt is gained by *occupancy*, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton on Literary Prop.*

O'CCUPANT. *n. ſ.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing.

Of beaſts and birds the property paſſeth with the poſſeſſion, and goeth to the *occupant*, but of civil people not ſo. *Bacon*

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a* [*occupo*, Latin.] To poſſeſs, to hold; to take up

Drunken men are taken with a palſy deſtitution of voluntary motion; for that the ſpirits of the wine oppreſs the ſpirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and ſo make them weak to move. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

OCCUPA'TION. *n. ſ* [from *occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking poſſeſſion.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this laſt ſixſcore years, much more than the Ottomans: I ſpeak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invaſions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; buſineſs.

Such were the diſtreſſes of the then infant world; ſo inceſſant their *occupations* about proviſion for food, that there was little leiſure to commit any thing to writing. *Woodw.*

In your moſt buſy *occupations*, when you are never ſo much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then ſend up an ejaculation to the God of your ſalvation. *Wake.*

3. Trade; calling; vocation.

The red peſtilence ſtrike all trades in Rome,
And *occupations* periſh. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He was of the ſame craft with them, and wrought, for by their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts* xviii. 3.

O'CCUPIER *n. ſ* [from *occupy.*]

1. A poſſeſſor, one who takes into his poſſeſſion.

If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land unpeopled, why ſhould it be had accounted in a country peopled over thinly? *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandiſe and the *occupiers* of thy merchandiſe, ſhall fall into the midſt of the ſeas. *Ezek.* xxvii. 27.

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Latin.]

1. To poſſeſs; to keep, to take up.

How ſhall he that *occupieth* the room of the unlearned ſay amen at thy giving of thanks, ſeeing he underſtandeth not what thou ſayeſt? 1 *Cor.* xiv. 16.

Powder being ſuddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater ſpace than before its body occupied. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. i.*

He muſt aſſert, that there were infinite generations before that firſt deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men muſt *occupy* an infinite ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To buſy; to employ.

They *occupied* themſelves about the ſabbath, yielding exceeding praiſe to the Lord. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 27.

How can he get wiſdom that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whoſe talk is of bullocks? *Ecc.* xxxviii. 25.

He that giveth his mind to the law of the moſt high, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will ſeek out the wiſdom of all the ancient, and be *occupied* in propheſies. *Eccius* xxxix. 1.

3. To follow as buſineſs.

They *occupy* their buſineſs in deep waters. *Comm. Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandiſe. *Ez.* xxvii 9.

4. To uſe; to expend.

All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus* xxxviii. 24.

To OCCU'PY. *v. n.* To follow buſineſs.

He called his ten ſervants, and delivered them ten pounds, and ſaid unto them, *occupy* till I come. *Luke* xix. 13.

To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]

1. To be preſented to the memory or attention.

There doth not *occur* to me any uſe of this experiment for profit. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The mind ſhould be always ready to turn itſelf to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much conſideration as ſhall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us, are ſo many encouragements to vice and diſobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In ſcripture, though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no ſuch thing as heir in our author's ſenſe. *Locke.*

3. To claſh; to ſtrike againſt; to meet.

All bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulſe, their inward principle of gravitation, and the reſiſtance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. To obviate, to make oppoſition to. A latiniſm.

Before I begin that I muſt *occur* to one ſpecious objection againſt this propoſition. *Bentley's Serm.*

OCCU'RRENCE *n. f.* [*occurrence*, Fr from *occur*: this was perhaps
1. Incident, accidental event.
In education moſt time is to be beſtowed on that which is of the greateſt conſequence in the ordinary courſe and *occurrences* of that life the young man is deſigned for. *Locke.*
2. Occaſional preſentation.
Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of ſomething new *Watts*
OCCU'RRENT. *n. f.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens.
Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unſeemly and unjuſt diſgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by ſuch as ſtudy how to work upon all *occurrents*, with moſt advantage in private. *Hooker's Dedicat.*
He did himſelf certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon's Henry VII*
OCCU'RSION, *n. f.* [*occurſum*, Latin.] Claſh; mutual blow.
In the reſolution of bodies by fire, ſome of the diſſipated parts may, by their various *occurſion* occaſioned by the heat, ſtick cloſely *Boyle.*
Now ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon juſtled by the *occurſion* of other bodies, ſo orderly keep their cells without alteration of ſite. *Glanv. Scepſ.*
O'CEAN. *n. f.* [*ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Latin.]
1. The main; the great ſea.
The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And, having gilt the *ocean* with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack. *Shakeſp. Tit and Andronicus.*
Will all great Neptune's *ocean* waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
2. Any immenſe expanſe
Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expanſion. They are ſo much of thoſe boundleſs *oceans* of eternity and immenſity, as is ſet out and diſtinguiſhed from the reſt [illegible] the poſition of finite real beings, in thoſe uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and ſpace. *Locke.*
O'CEAN *adj.* [This is not uſual, though conformable to the original import of the word.] Pertaining to the main or great ſea.
In bulk as huge as that ſea-beaſt
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugeſt that ſwim th' *ocean* ſtream. *Milt. P. Loſt*
Bounds were ſet
To darkneſs, ſuch as bound the *ocean* wave. *Milton*
OCEA'NICK. *n. f.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict*
OCE'LLATED. *adj* [*ocellatus*, Latin.] Reſembling the eye.
The white butterfly lays its offſpring on cabbage leaves, a very beautiful reddiſh *ocellated* one. *Derham's Phyſico Theol.*
O'CHRE *n. f* [*ochre*, *ocre*, Fr. ὤχρα.]
The earths diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ochres* are thoſe which have rough or naturally duſty ſurfaces, are but ſlightly coherent in their texture, and are compoſed of fine and ſoft flaccous particles, and are readily diffuſible in water They are of various colours; ſuch as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow ſort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper *Hill's Mat. Med.*
O'CHREOUS. *adj.* [from *ochre*] Conſiſting of ochre.
In the interſtices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter *Woodward on Foſſils*
O'CHREY. *adj* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of ochre.
This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey*, and other looſe matter *Woodw. on Foſſ.*
O'CHYMY *n. f.* [formed by corruption from *alchimy*] A mixed baſe metal
OCTAGON, *n. f.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία] In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles; and this, when all the ſides are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inſcribed in a circle. *Harris*
OCTA'GONAL. *adj* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and ſides.
OCTA'NGULAR. *adj* [*octo* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having eight angles *Dict*
OCTA'NGULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *octangular*] The quality of having eight angles. *Dict*
OCTANT. } *adj.* In aſtrology, is, when a planet is in ſuch
OCTILE } an aſpect or poſition with reſpect to another, that their places are only diſtant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict*
OCTA'VE *n. f.* [*octave*, Fr *octavus*, Lat.]
1. The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival.
2. [In muſick.] An eighth or an interval of eight ſounds.
3. Eight days together after a feſtival. *Ainſ.*
OCTA'VO. [Lat.] A book is ſaid to be in *octavo* when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves. *Dict.*
They now accompany the ſecond edition of the original experiments, which were printed firſt in Engliſh in *octavo*. *Boyle.*

1. Happening every eighth year.
2. Laſting eight years.
OCTOBER. n. f [*October*, Lat. *octobre*, Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March
October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation, upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the ſign ſcorpio, in his left a baſket of ſervices. *Peacham.*
OCTOE'DRICAL *adj.* Having eight ſides. *Dict*
OCTOGE'NARY *adj.* [*octogeni*, Lat.] Of eighty years o[illegible]
OCTONARY *adj.* [*octonarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight. *L[illegible]*
OCTONO'CULAR *adj* [*octo* and *oculus*] Having eight eyes.
Moſt animals are binocular; ſpiders for the moſt part *octonocular*, and ſome ſenocular *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*
OCTOPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [ὀκτὼ and πέταλον, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict*
OCTOSTYLE *n. f.* [ὀκτὼ and στύλος, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris*
OCTUPLE. *adj.* [*octuplus*, Lat.] Eight fold *D[illegible]*
O'CULAR. *adj.* [*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye, known by the eye.
Prove my love a whore,
Be ſure of it give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadſt better have been born a dog. *Shakeſpeare.*
He that would not believe the menace of God at firſt, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular* example he believed the curſe at firſt. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
O'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *ocular.*] To the obſervation of the eye
The ſame is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon Auſtin *Br[illegible]*
O'CULATE. *adj.* [*oculatus*, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye
O'CULIST. *n. f.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who profeſſes to [illegible]
If there be a ſpeck in the eye, we take them off; but he were a ſtrange *oculiſt* who would pull out the eye. *Bacon*
I am no *oculiſt*, and if I ſhould go to help one eye and put out the other, we ſhould have but an unthwart buſineſs of it *L'Eſtrange.*
OCULUS beli [Latin.]
The *oculus beli* of the modern jewellers, and probably of Pliny, is only an accidental variety of the agat kind, having a grey horny ground, with circular delineations, and a ſpot in the middle of them reſembling reſembling the light of the eye; whence the ſtone has its name. *Woodw.*
ODD. *adj.* [*udda*, Swediſh.]
1. Not even; not diviſible into equal numbers.
Thus is the third time; I hope
Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shakeſpeare.*
What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral conſiſtion of man by even and *odd*, aſcribing the *odd* unto the right ſide, and the even unto the left, and ſo by parity, or diſparity of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown's Vul. Errours, b. iv.*
2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number ſpecified.
The account of the profits of Ulſter, from the fifth year of Edward IIId. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and *odd* pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*
Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was deſtroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet's Theory.*
The year, without regard to days, ends with an *odd* day and *odd* hours, *odd* minutes and *odd* ſeconds of minutes, ſo that it cannot be meaſured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder on Time.*
3. Particular; uncouth, extraordinary; not like others, not to be numbered among any claſs. In a ſenſe of contempt or diſlike.
Her madneſs hath the *oddeſt* frame of ſenſe,
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madneſs. *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſ.*
Of thee, kind boy, I aſk no red and white,
To make up my delight,
No *odd* becoming graces,
Black eyes, or Little know not what's in faces. *Suckling*
This blue colour being made by nothing elſe than by reflexion of a ſpecular ſuperficies, ſeems ſo *odd* a phenomenon and ſo difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypotheſis of philoſophers, that I could not but think it deſerved to be taken notice of *Newt. Opt.*
When I broke looſe from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not queſtion but I ſhould be treated as an *odd* kind of a fellow. [illegible]
No fool Pythagoras was thought,
He made his liſt'ning ſcholars ſtand,
Their mouth ſtill cover'd with their hand
Elſe, may be, ſome *odd* thinking youth,
Might have refuſ'd to let his ears
Attend the muſic of the ſpheres. [illegible]

So proud I am no ſlave,
So impudent I own myſelf no knave,
So *odd*, my country's ruin makes me grave. *Pope.*

4. Not noted, not taken into the common account; unheeded.
I left him cooling of the air with ſighs,
In an *odd* angle of the iſle. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*
There are yet many ſtrong ſome few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

5. Strange, unaccountable, fantaſtical
How ſtrange or *odd* ſoe'er I bear myſelf,
As I, perchance, hereafter ſhall think meet,
To put an antick diſpoſition on *Shakeſ. Hamlet*
It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*
Patients have ſometimes coveted *odd* things which have relieved them, as ſalt and vinegar. *Arbuthn. on Aliments.*

6. Uncommon, particular
The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Sturmius. *Aſchum's Schoolmaſter.*

7. Unlucky.
The truſt Othello puts him in,
On ſome *odd* time of his infirmity,
Will ſhake this iſland *Shakſp. Othello.*

8. Unlikely, in appearance improper
Mr Locke's Eſſay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himſelf maſter of, who would get a reputation by dreſſing. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 291.

ODDLY *adv.* [from *odd*. This word and *oddneſs*, ſhould, I think, be written with one *d*, but the writers almoſt all combine again
1. Not evenly.
2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly.
How *oddly* will it ſound, that I,
Muſt aſk my child forgiveneſs. *Shakeſ Tempeſt.*
One man is preſſed with poverty, and look ſomewhat *oddly* upon it. *Collier on the Spleen.*
The dreams of ſleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the moſt part *oddly* put together. *Locke.*
This child was near being excluded out of the ſpecies of man barely by his ſhape. It is certain a figure a little more *oddly* turned had caſt him, and he had been executed *Locke.*
The real eſſence of ſubſtances we know not; and therefore are ſo undetermined in our nominal eſſences, which we make ourſelves, that if ſeveral men were to be aſked concerning ſome *oddly*-ſhaped fœtus, whether it were a man or no? it is paſt doubt, one ſhould meet with different anſwers. *Locke.*
Her awkward love indeed was *oddly* fated,
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*
As matters in the clare obſcure,
With various light your eyes allure
A rainbow yellow here they ſpread;
Draw off in blue, or charge in red,
Yet from theſe colours *oddly* mix'd,
Your ſight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior*
They had ſeen a great black ſubſtance lying on the ground very *oddly* ſhaped *Gulliv. Trav.*
Both are very *oddly* and elegantly ſhaped, according to the modification of their conſtituent ſalts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley's Serm.*

ODDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odd.*]
1. The ſtate of being not even.
2. Strangeneſs, particularity, uncouthneſs.
Coveting to recommend himſelf to poſterity (ſays he) it as an alms of the hiſtorians, to remember his confuſion and obſerve the *oddneſs* of the event; all their hiſtories are loſt, and the vanity of his requeſt ſtands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Pref.*
A knave is apprehenſive of being diſcovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddneſs* into his looks. *Collier.*
My wife fell into a violent diſorder, and I was a little diſcompoſed at the *oddneſs* of the accident. *Swift.*

ODDS. *n. ſ.* [from *odd.*]
1. Inequality, exceſs of either compared with the other.
Between theſe two caſes there are great *odds.* *Hooker.*
The caſe is yet not like, but there appeareth great *odds* between them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
I will lay the *odds* that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil ſwords and native fire,
As far as France. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV p. ii.*
Cromwel, with *odds* of number and of fate,
Removed this bulwark of the church and ſtate *Waller*
I chiefly who enjoy
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee
Preeminent by ſo much *odds.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Shall I give him to partake
Full happineſs with me? or rather not,
But keep the *odds* of knowledge in my pow'r
Without co-partner? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*
All theſe, thus unequally furniſhed with truth, and advanced in knowledge, I ſuppoſe of equal natural parts; all the *odds* between them has been the different ſcope that has been given to their underſtandings to range in. *Locke.*
Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which ſide the *odds* lie. *Locke.*
2. More than an even wager
Since every man by nature is very prone to think the beſt of himſelf, and of his own condition; it is *odds* but he will find a ſhrewd temptation. *South's Serm.*
The preſbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the teſt-clauſe, when there appeared at leaſt four to one *odds* againſt them. *Swift.*
Some biſhop beſtows upon them ſome inconſiderable benefice, when 'tis *odds* they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift's Miſcell.*
3. Advantage; ſuperiority
And tho' the ſword, ſome underſtood,
In force had much the *odds* of wood,
'Twas nothing ſo; both ſides were balanc'd
So equal, none knew which was valiant. *Hudibras.*
4. Quarrel, debate, diſpute.
I can't ſpeak
Any beginning to this peeviſh *odds.* *Shakeſ. Othello*
What is the night?
Almoſt at *odds* with the morning, which is which. *Shak.*
He ſtabs into one groſs crime or other,
That ſets us all at *odds.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were ſtill at *odds*, being but three;
Until the gooſe came out of door,
And ſtaid the *odds* by adding four. *Shak. L. Lab. Loſt.*
Gods of whatſoe'er degree,
Reſume not what themſelves have given,
Or any brother God in heav'n,
Which keeps the peace among the Gods,
Or they muſt always be at *odds.* *Swift's Miſcell.*

ODE. *n. ſ.* [ᾠδή.] A poem written to be ſung to muſick, a lyrick poem; the ode is either of the greater or leſs kind. The leſs is characteriſed by ſweetneſs and eaſe; the greater by ſublimity, rapture, and quickneſs of tranſition.
A man haunts the foreſt that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks, hangs *odes* upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forſooth deploring the name of Roſalind. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
O muſe, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his bleſſed feet. *Mat. Prior.*
What work among you ſcholar Gods!
Phœbus muſt write him amorous *odes*,
And thou, poor couſin, muſt compoſe
His letters in ſubmiſſive proſe. *Prior.*

ODIBLE *adj.* [from *odi*.] Hateful. *Dict.*

ODIOUS. *adj.* [*odieux*, Fr. *odioſus*, Latin.]
1. Hateful, deteſtable; abominable.
For ever all goodneſs will be moſt charming; for ever all wickedneſs will be moſt *odious.* *Sprat's Serm.*
Hatred is the paſſion of defence, and there is a kind of hoſtility included in its very eſſence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was ſcarce any thing *odious*, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*
Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince:
Expel from Italy that *odious* name. *Dryden.*
She breathes the *odious* fume
Of nauſeous ſteams, and poiſons all the room. *Granv.*
2. Expoſed to hate.
Another means for raiſing money, was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjuſt dealing they became moſt *odious*, ſo by juſtice in their puniſhments the prince acquired both love and applauſe. *Hayward.*
He had rendered himſelf *odious* to the parliament. *Clarend*
3. Cauſing hate, incidious.
The ſeventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo beſet
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt,
And utter *odious* truth, that God would come
To judge them with his ſaints. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

ODIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *odious.*]
1. Hatefully; abominably
If thy love, ſtill *odiouſly* pretended,
Been as it ought, ſincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reaſonings. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
2. Invidiouſly, ſo as to cauſe hate.
Arbitrary power no ſober man can fear, either from the king's diſpoſition or his practice; or even where you would *odiouſly* lay it, from his miniſters. *Dryden.*

ODIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odious.*]
1. Hatefulneſs.
Have a true ſenſe of his ſin, of its *odiouſneſs*, and of its danger *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
2. The

2. The ſtate of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodneſs, who had gotten nothing by his conſin's power but danger from him, and *odiouſneſs* for him *Sidney*

ODIOUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin] Invidiouſneſs, quality of provoking hate

The *odium* and offences which ſome men's rigour or remiſneſs had contracted upon my government, I was reſolved to have expiated. *King Charles*

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me,
And publickly avowed her love to you. *Dryden.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *adj.* [ὀδὼς and ἄλγος] Pertaining to the tooth-ach

ODORATE *adj.* [*oderatus*, Latin] Scented, having a ſtrong ſcent, whether foetid or fragrant

Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the object *odorate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

ODORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*odoriſer*, Lat.] Giving ſcent, uſually, ſweet of ſcent; fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar ſo buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, ſmelling almoſt like a violet. *Bacon*

Gentle gales
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, diſpenſe
[illegible]
Theſe balmy ſpoils. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv*

Smelling bodies ſend forth effluvias of ſteams, without ſenſibly waſting. Thus a grain of muſk will ſend forth *odoriferous* particles for ſcores of years, without its being ſpent. *Locke.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odoriferous*] Sweetneſs of ſcent; fragrance.

ODOROUS. *adj.* [*odorus*, Lat.] Fragrant, perfumed, ſweet of ſcent.

Such fragrant flowers do give moſt *odorous* ſmell,
But her ſweet odour did them all excel. *Spenſer*

Their private roofs on *odorous* timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*

We ſmell, becauſe parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our noſtrils. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

ODOUR. *n. ſ.* [*odor*, Lat. *odeur*, Fr.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, ſent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himſelf alive with the *odour* till a certain feaſt was paſt. *Bacon.*

Fat bodies in air, for ſo we may call *odours*, have the ſame operations with infuſions in water, in that the ſeveral *odours* which reſide in one flower or other body, riſe at ſeveral times, ſome earlier, ſome later. *Bacon.*

They refer ſapor unto ſalt, and *odour* unto ſulphur; they vary much concerning colour *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Fragrance, perfume, ſweet ſcent.

Me ſeem'd I ſmelt a garden of ſweet flow'rs,
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,
For damſels fit to deck their lover's bow'rs. *Spenſer.*

By her interceſſion with the king ſhe would lay a moſt ſeaſonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleaſant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her *Clarend.*

The Levites burned the holy incenſe in ſuch quantities as refreſhed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addiſon's Freehold.*

OE This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing *oe* has in ſuch words the ſound of *E*

OECONO'MICKS. *n. ſ.* [οἰκονομικὸς, *œconomique*, Fr. from *œconomy*. Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*.] Management of houſehold affairs.

A prince's leaving his buſineſs wholly to his miniſters, is as dangerous an errour in politicks, as a maſter's committing all to his ſervant, is in *œconomicks*. *L'Eſtrange*

OECU'MENICAL *adj.* [οἰκουμενικὸς, from οἰκουμένη.] General, reſpecting the whole habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an *œcumenical* council in any of the eaſtern patriarchates, excepting only that of Conſtantinople. *Stilling fleet*

OEDEMA *n. ſ.* [οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to ſwell.] A tumour. It now and commonly by ſurgeons confined to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, ſuch as happen to hydropick conſtitutions. *Quincy.*

OEDEMATICK
OEDEMATOUS. } *adj.* [from *œdema*.] Pertaining to an œdema.

It is primarily generated out of the effuſion of melancholick blood, or ſecondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *œdematick* tumour. *Harvey on Conſump.*

The great diſcharge of matter, and the extremity of pain waſted her, *œdematous* ſwellings roſe in her legs, and ſhe languiſhed and died. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

OEILLIAD *n. ſ.* [from *œil*, French.] Glance, wink, token of the eye.

She gave *enemies* moſt ſpeaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

O'ER. contracted from *over*. See OVER

His tears veil'd the ſurface of the well,
With circle after circle as they fell,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er run with wrinkles and deface'd with tears. *Addiſon*

OESOPHAGUS. *n. ſ.* [from οἰσός, wicker, from ſome ſimilitude in the ſtructure of this part to the contexture of that; and φαγω to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and [illegible] between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the deſcending artery, and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *œſophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *œſophagus* and *aſpera arteria*, require to be ſtitched cloſe, eſpecially thoſe of the *œſophagus*, where the ſuſtenance and ſaliva ſo continually preſſeth into it. *Wiſeman's Surgery*

OF. *prep.* [of, Saxon]

1. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction; as, *of theſe part were ſhun*, that is, *part of theſe*.

I cannot inſtantly raiſe up the groſs
Of full three thouſand ducats. *Shakeſpeare.*

He to his natural endowments *of* a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a ſtrong memory, has joined the knowledge *of* the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the moſt atheiſtical perſon in the world, when forſaken of all hopes *of* any other reliefe, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotſon.*

They will receive it at laſt with an ample accumulation *of* intereſt. *Smalbridge's Serm.*

Since the rouſing *of* the mind with ſome degrees *of* vigour, does ſet it free from thoſe idle companions. *Locke.*

The value of land is raiſed only by a greater plenty *of* money. *Locke.*

2. It is put after comparative and ſuperlative adjectives.

The moſt renowned *of* all are thoſe to whom the name is given Philippine. *Abbot's Deſcript of the World.*

We profeſs to be animated with the beſt hopes *of* any men in the world. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

At midnight, the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time *of* all other, then all thoſe virgins roſe and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotſon, Serm. 31.*

We are not to deſcribe our ſhepherds as ſhepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the beſt *of* men followed the employment. *Pope.*

Peace, *of* all worldly bleſſings, is the moſt valuable. *Small.*

3. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whoſe violence grew *of* fury, not *of* ſtrength, or *of* ſtrength proceed fury, ſtruck Palladius upon the ſide of the head.

One that I brought up *of* a puppey, one that
I ſav'd from drowning. *Shak. Two Gent of Verona.*

He borrowed a boot of the ear *of* the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakeſ.*

It was called Corcyra *of* Corcyra, the daughter of Aſopus. *Sandy's Travels.*

4. Concerning, relating to.

The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute,
Or *of* wrongs done unto confederates,
But for your own republick. *Ben. Johnſon's Cat.*

This cannot be underſtood *of* the firſt diſpoſition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet*

All have this ſenſe *of* war. *Smalbridge's Serm.*

5. Out of

Yet *of* this little he had ſome to ſpare,
To feed the famiſh'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryden.*

Look once again, and for thy huſband loſt,
Lo all that's left *of* him, thy huſband's ghoſt. *Dryden.*

6. Among

He is the only perſon *of* all others for an epic poem. *Dryd.*

[illegible]
That Jove, whene'er he thunders, calls thee ſon. *Dryd.*

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error *Swift*

7. By. This ſenſe was once very frequent, but is not now in uſe.

She dying
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd
Of every hearer *Shakeſpeare.*

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,
That tho' great ſtates by her ſupport do ſtand,
Yet ſhe herſelf ſupported [illegible],
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

I was friendly entertained *of* the Engliſh conſul *Sandys*

Left a more honourable man than thoſe be bidden *of* him. *N. Fell.*

8. Accord-

9. According to.

The sense
And people of Rome, *of* their accustom'd greatness,
Will sharply and severely vindicate
Not only any fact, but any practice
Against the state *Ben. Johnson's Cat.*

... belong to you, being most of them first preached amongst you. *Tillotson's Ded.*

Tancred, whose delight
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily sight,
Of custom, when his state affairs were done,
Would pass his pleasing hours with her alone. *Dryden.*

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontaneity With the reciprocal pronoun.

Some soils put forth accurate herbs *of* themselves, as wild thyme. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*

The V... grasses would crack *of* themselves. *Boyle.*

Of himself is none,
But that eternal substance and one,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their source, depend. *Dryden.*

The thirsty cattel, *of* themselves obtain'd
From water, and their grassy fare disdain'd. *Dryden.*

To assert mankind to have been *of* himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly see every man to be from another. *Tillotson.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move *of* themselves, or *of* themselves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*

A free people met together, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do *of* themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

It was civil in angel or elf,
For he ne'er could have filled it so well *of* himself. *Swift.*

10. Noting properties or qualities.

He was a man *of* a decayed fortune, and *of* no good education. *Clarend.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itself is *of* no colour, provided it be saline. *Boyle.*

The fresh eglantine exhal'd a breath,
Whose odours were *of* pow'r to raise from death. *Dryd.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really *of* a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raised, when remaining *of* the same fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*

11. Noting extraction.

Lunsford was a man *of* an ancient family in Sussex. *Clar.*

Mr Rowe was born *of* an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in their country. *Rowe's Life.*

12. Noting adherence, or belonging.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe,
Will furnish me. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

Pray that in towns and temples *of* our own,
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden.*

13. Noting the matter of any thing.

The chariot was all *of* cedar, gilt and adorned with crystal, save that the fore end had pannels of saphires set in borders of gold, and the hinder end the like of emeralds of the Peru colour *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ships *of*, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, ... *Arbuthnot & Gay.*

14. Noting the motive.

It was not *of* my own choice that I undertook this work *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Our sov'reign Lord has pondered in his mind
The means to spare the blood of gentle kind,
And *of* his grace and inborn clemency, *Dryden.*

15. Noting form or manner of existence.

As if our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left *of* his own framing, one which might both remain as a part of the church liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words *Hooker, b. v. s. 2.*

16. Noting something that has some particular quality.

Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have *of* this swallow. No, says she, nor ever mother such a fool as I have *of* this same thrush. *L'Estrange.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted.

If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth *1 Peter iv. 11.*

18. Noting preference, or postponence.

Your highness shall repose you at the Tower.
—I do not like the Tower *of* any place. *Shakesp.*

19. Noting change of one state to another.

O miserable *of* happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world, and me so late
The glory of that glory, who now become
Accurs'd, *of* blessed? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

20. Noting causality.

Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour; is the product of right reason, which *of* necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind *Dryden.*

21. Noting proportion.

How many are there *of* an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or species.

To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair *of* the cabinet, and the neglect of this success may be of the most fatal consequence to a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, of late, in late times.

Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypostatical principles. *Boyle on Colours.*

OFF *adv.* [*af*, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off*, to *fly off*, to *take off*; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally opposed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. In this case it signifies, disunion, separation, breach of connexion.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be *off* to them most counterfeitly *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Where are you, Sir John? come, *off* with your boots. *Sha.*

See
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it *off* *Dryden, Æn. vi.*

A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped *off*, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke *off* *Locke.*

3. It signifies distance.

West of this forest, scarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*

About thirty paces *off* were placed harquebusiers. *Knolles.*

4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief.

'Tis a good piece,
This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shakespeare.*

5. It signifies evanescence, absence or departure.

Competitions intermit, and go *off* and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange.*

6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division: as, the affair is *off*; the match is *off*.

7. In favour.

The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or on. *Sanderson.*

8. From; not toward.

Philoclea, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a stay from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto her with such a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither she could look on, nor would look *off*. *Sidney, b.*

9. *Off* hand, not studied.

Several starts of fancy *off* hand look well enough. *L'Est.*

OFF. *interject.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight. *Smith's Phædr.*

OFF *prep.*

1. Not on.

I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent, burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. Distant from.

Cicero's Tusculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frescati. *Addison on Italy.*

OFFAL, *n. s.* [*off fall*, says *Skinner*, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Latin.]

1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.

He let out the *offals* of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket book. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse flesh.

I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's *offal*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Cram'd, and gorg'd, nigh burst,
With sucked and glutted *offal*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Refuse, that which is thrown away as of no value.

To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South.*

If a man bemoan his lot,
That after death his mouldring limbs shall rot,
A secret sting remains within his mind,
The fool is to his own cast *offal* kind. *Dryden.*

They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corns. *Mort.*

4. Any thing of no esteem.

What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what *offal*? *Sha.*

OFFENCE. *n. f.* [*offense*, Fr. *offensa*, from *offendo*, Lat.]

1. Crime, act of wickedness.

Thither with speed their hasty course they ply'd,
Where Christ the Lord for our *offences* dy'd. *Fairfax.*

Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours
Were thine without *offence*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

2. A transgression.

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to punish *offences* against it, I see not how the magistrates of any community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.

[illegible] men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories, for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust, scandal.

Giving no *offence* in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed. 2 *Cor.* vi. 3.

He remembered the injury of the children of Bean, who had been a snare and an *offence* unto the people. 1 *Mac.* iv.

The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat: for as the pains of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other senses, so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

5. Anger; displeasure conceived.

Truest in every present humour, and making himself brave in his living, he was content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge. *Sidney.*

6. Attack; act of the assailant.

Courtesy that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be persuaded to offer any *offence*, but only to stand upon the mere defensive guard *Sidney.*

OFFE'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*offence* and *full.*] Injurious; giving displeasure.

It seems your most *offenceful* act
Was mutually committed. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

OFFE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *offence.*] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice, even so as one would beat his *offenceless* dog to affright an imperious lion. *Shakesp. Othello.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Lat.]

1. To make angry.

If much you note him
You shall *offend* him, and extend his passion,
Feed and regard him not. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly *offended* at their life. *Eccles.* xxv. 2.

The emperor himself came running to the place in his armour, severely reproving them of cowardice who had forsaken the place, and grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

2. To assail; to attack.

He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to *offend* him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet. *Sidney.*

3. To transgress; to violate.

4. To injure.

Cheaply you sin, and pon sh crimes with ease,
Not as th' *offended*, but th' offenders plea'e. *Dryden.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.

This man that of earthly matter maketh graven images, knoweth himself to *offend* above all others. *Wisd.* xiv. 13.

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all. *James* ii. 10.

2. To cause anger.

I shall *offend*, either to detain or give it. *Shakesp. Lear.*

3. To commit transgression.

Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many instances it *offends* against every part of grammar. *Swift.*

OFFE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *offend.*]

1. A criminal, one who has committed a crime; a transgressor, [illegible].

All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an *offender* for a word. *Is.* xxix. 21.

So like a fly the poor *offender* dies,
But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies. *Denham.*

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love th' *offender*, yet detest th' offence? *Pope.*

The conscience of the *offender* shall be sharper than an avenger's sword. *Clarissa.*

2. One who has done an injury.

All vengeance comes too short,
Which can pursue th' *offender*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

OFFE'NDRESS. *n. f.* [from *offender.*] A woman that offends.

Virginity murthers itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate *offendress* against nature. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

OFFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*offensif*, Fr. from *offensus*, Lat.]

1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the confusion which we herein seem to find is but a meer deceitful pleasing of ourselves in error, which at the length must needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God most, be for the manifold defects thereof *offensive* unto him. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 4.

It shall suffice, to touch such customs of the Irish as seem *offensive* and repugnant to the good government of the realm. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Causing pain, injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Some particular acrimony in the stomach sometimes makes it *offensive*, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbuth.*

3. Assailant; not defensive.

He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an *offensive* war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

We enquire concerning the advantages and disadvantages betwixt those military *offensive* engines used among the ancients, and those of these latter ages. *Wilkins.*

OFFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *offensive.*]

1. Mischievously, injuriously.

In the least thing done *offensively* against the good of men, whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as indeed he is. *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 2.

2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.

A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embellished with several *offensively* mixed colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. By way of attack, not defensively.

OFFE'NSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *offensive.*]

1. [illegible]

2. Cause of disgust.

The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be executed with the greatest ease and without any *offensiveness*. *Grew's Museum.*

To OFFER. *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.]

1. To present to any one; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received.

The heathen women under the Mogul, *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collier.*

Some ideas forwardly *offer* themselves to all mens understandings, some sort of truths result from any idea, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to my young master, by *offering* him that which they love. *Locke.*

2. To sacrifice; to immolate, to present as an act of worship.

They *offered* unto the Lord of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen. 2 *Chron.* xv. 11.

He shall *offer* of it all the fat thereof. *Lev.* vii. 3.

An holy priesthood to *offer* up spiritual sacrifices. 1 *Pet.* ii. 5.

Whose herds of *offer'd* bulls about the fire,
And brittled boars and woolly sheep expire. *Dryden.*

When a man is called upon to *offer* up himself to his conscience, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so far from avoiding the lists, that he should rather enter with incantation, and thank God for the honour. *Collier.*

3. To bid, as a price or reward.

Nor shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store,
Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more. *Dryden.*

4. To attempt, to commence.

Lysimachus armed about three thousand men, and began first to *offer* violence. 2 *Mac.* iv. 40.

5. To propose.

In all that great extent wherein the mind wanders in remote speculations, it flies not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have *offered* for its contemplation. *Locke.*

Our author *offers* no reason. *Locke.*

To O'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To be present; to be at hand, to present itself.

No thought can imagine a greater heart to see and contemn danger, where danger would *offer* to make any wrongful threatning upon him. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To make an attempt.

We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land. *Bacon.*

One *offers*, and in *offering* makes a stay,
Another forward sets, and doth no more. *Dan. Civ. War.*

I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they *offered* to see my wife without my leave. *Dryden.*

3. With *at*.

I will not *offer at* that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

I hope they will take it well that I should *offer at* a new thing, and could forbear presuming to meddle where any of the learned pens have ever touched before. *Grew.*

Write down and make signs to him to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him by the motion of your own lips

lips to *offer at* one of thoſe letters; which being the eaſieſt, he will ſtumble upon one of them. *Holder.*

The maſquerade ſucceeded ſo well with him, that he would be *offering at* the ſhepherd's voice and call too. *L'Eſtrange.*

It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and *offers at* ſomewhat towards the diſproof of mine. *Atterbury.*

Without *offering at* any other remedy, we haſtily engaged in a war, which hath coſt us ſixty millions. *Swift.*

OFFER. *n. ſ.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Propoſal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conſcious of their face,
Theſe ſweli their proſpects, and exalt their price:
When *offers* are diſdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

2. Firſt advance.

Force compels this *offer*,
And it proceeds from policy, not love. —
— Mowbray, you overween to take it ſo:
This *offer* comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shakeſp.*
What would'ſt beg, Laertes,
That ſhall not be my *offer*, not thy aſking? *Shakeſp.*

3. Propoſal made.

Th' *offers* he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in caſe they had been in the ſiege and had the ſame *offer* made them as the good women of that place, what every one of them would have brought off with her, and have thought moſt worth the taking. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce former tenets upon the *offer* of an argument which cannot immediately be anſwered. *Locke.*

4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.

When ſtock is high, they come between,
Making by ſecond hand their *offers*;
Then cunningly retire unſeen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

5. Attempt, endeavour.

Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expreſs that which hurteth, yet they are *offers* of nature, and cauſe motions by conſent; as in groaning, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*

It is in the power of every one to make ſome eſſay, ſome [illegible] to ſhow that he has a heart ſenſible, but that it is full and big, and knows itſelf to be ſo, though it wants ſtrength to bring forth. *South's Serm.*

One ſees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture, but at the ſame time that the architect has ſhown his diſlike of the gothic manner, one may ſee that they were not arrived at the knowledge of the true way. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

Fair ſtreams that do vouchſafe in your clearneſs to repreſent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your ſtay a while with me, that I may begin yet at laſt to find ſomething that pities me. *Sidney, b. ii.*

OFFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *offer*.]

1. One who makes an offer.
2. One who ſacrifices, or dedicates in worſhip.

If the mind of the *offerer* be good, this is the only thing God reſpecteth. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 34.*

When he commanded Abraham to ſacrifice Iſaac, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the *offerer's* diſcretion. *South's Sermons.*

OFFERING. *n. ſ.* [from *offer*.] A ſacrifice; any thing immolated or offered in worſhip.

Plucking the entrails of an *offering* forth,
They could not find a heart within the beaſt. *Shakeſp.*
They are polluted *offerings*, more abhorr'd
Than ſpotted livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare.*
When thou ſhalt make his ſoul an *offering* for ſin, he ſhall ſee his ſeed. *Iſaiah* liii. 10.

The gloomy god
Stood mute with awe, to ſee the golden rod,
Admir'd the deſtin'd *off'ring* to his queen,
A venerable gift ſo rarely ſeen. *Dryden.*
What nations now to Juno's pow'r wil pray,
Or *off'rings* on my ſlighted altars lay? *Dryd. Virg.*
I'll favour her,
That my awaken'd ſoul may take her flight,
Renew'd in all her ſtrength, and freſh with life,
An *off'ring* fit for heaven. *Addiſon's Cato.*

OFFERTORY. *n. ſ.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The thing offered, the act of offering.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his ſtandards, and had orizons and Te Deum ſung. *Bacon.*

OFFERTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *offer*.] Offer; propoſal of kindneſs. A word not in uſe.

Thou haſt prevented us with *offertures* of thy love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

OFFICE. *n. ſ.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Latin.]

1. A publick charge or employment.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd *office*, and to wind
Yourſelf into a power tyrannical. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Methought this ſtaff, mine *office*-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. 1.*
The inſolence of *office*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Agency, peculiar uſe.

All things that you ſhould uſe to do me wrong,
Deny their *office*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

In this experiment the ſeveral intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of ſo many priſms, every interval producing the phenomenon of one priſm. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Buſineſs, particular employment.

The ſun was ſunk, and after him the ſtar
Of Heſperus, whoſe *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily rendered.

Wo ves and bears
[illegible] laying their ſavageneſs aſide, have done
[illegible] *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Mr. [illegible], I ſee you are obſequious in your love, and I proteſs reputation to a hair's breadth; not only in the ſimple *office* of love, but in all the accouſtrement, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakeſp. Merry W. of Windſor.*

I would I could do a good *office* between you *Shakeſp.*

The wolf took this occaſion to do the fox a good *office*. *L'Eſtrange.*

You waſte your pious *offices* employ
To ſave the reliques of abandon'd Troy *Dryd. Virg.*

5. [illegible]

This gate
Inſtructs you how t'adore the heavens; and bows you
To morning's holy *office* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

6. Formulary of devotions.

Whoſoever hath children or ſervants, let him take care that they ſay their prayers before they begin their work: the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more [illegible]

7. Rooms in a houſe appropriated to particular buſineſs.

[illegible]
In fewer *offices*? at leaſt deſiſt
To build at all. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. 1.*

Let *offices* ſtand at diſtance, with ſome low galleries to paſs from them to the palace itſelf *Bacon.*

8. Place where buſineſs is tranſacted. [*Officina*, Lat.]

What ſhall good old York ſee there,
But empty lodgings and unfurniſh'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untroden ſtones? *Shak. Rich. II.*

Empſon and Dudley, though they could not but hear of theſe ſcruples in the king's conſcience, yet as if the king's ſoul and his money were in ſeveral *offices*, that the one was not to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great rage as ever. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To OFFICE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to diſcharge, to do.

I will be gone, altho'
The air of Paradiſe did fan the houſe,
And angels *office* all. *Sha. All's well that ends well.*

OFFICER. *n. ſ.* [*officier*, French.]

1. A man employed by the publick.

'Tis an office of great worth,
And you an *officer* fit for the place *Shakeſpeare.*
Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their *officers*, and be content
To ſuffer lawful cenſure. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The next morning there came to us the ſame *officer* that came to us at firſt to conduct us to the ſtranger's houſe. *Bac.*

If it ſhould fall into the French hands, all the princes would return to be the ſeveral *officers* of his court. *Temple.*

As a magiſtrate or great *officer* he locks himſelf up from all approaches. *South's Sermons.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious *officers*. A ſuperior power takes away by violence from them, that which by violence they took away from others. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A commander in the army.

If he did not nimbly ply the ſpade,
His ſurly *officer* ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*
I ſummon'd all my *officers* in haſte,
All came reſolv'd to die in my defence *Dryden.*

The bad diſpoſition he made in landing his men, ſhews him not only to be much inferiour to Pompey as a ſea *officer*, but to have had little or no ſkill in that element. *Arb.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals.

The thieves are poſſeſt with fear
So ſtrongly, that they dare not meet each other;
Each takes his fellow for an *officer*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

We charge you
To go with us unto the *officers*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

OFFICERED. *adj.* [from *officer*.] Commanded, ſupplied with commanders.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Iriſh papiſts and outlaws. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

OFFICIAL. *adj* [*officia* Fr. from *office*.]

1 Conducive; appropriate with regard to their use.

This animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts *officia* unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their provisions had been superfluous. *Brown.*

2 Pertaining to a publick charge.

Favour you with the people's voice. *Raleigh.*

That in th' *official* marks invested, you

Anon do meet the senate. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

OFFICIAL. *n. s.*

Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayl.*

A poor man found a priest over familiar with his wife, and because he spake it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him before the bishop's *official* for defamation. *Camden.*

OFFICIALTY. *n. s.* [*officialité*, Fr. from *office*.] The charge or post of an official.

The office of an *officialty* to an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

To OFFICIATE. *v. n.* [from *office*.] To give, in consequence of office.

All her number'd stars that seem to roll

Spaces incomprehensible, for such

Their distance argues, and their swift return

Diurnal, merely to *officiate* light

Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot. *Milton.*

To OFFICIATE. *v. a.*

1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship.

No minister *officiating* in the church, can with a good conscience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforesaid law. *Sanderson.*

Who of the bishops or priests that *officiates* at the altar, in the places of their sepulchres, ever said we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stillingfleet.*

To prove curates no servants, is to rescue them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion, which considering the number of persons *officiating* this way, must be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*

2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICINAL. *adj.* [from *officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it, thus *officinal* plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

OFFICIOUS. *adj.* [*officieux*, Fr. *officiosus*, Lat.]

1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet, not to earth are those bright luminaries

Officious; but to thee, earth's habitant. *Milt. P. Lost.*

2. Importunely forward.

You are too *officious*

In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shakesp.*

At Taunton they killed in fury an *officious* and eager commissioner for the subsidy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Cato, perhaps

I'm too *officious*, but my forward cares

Would fain preserve a life of so much value. *Addison.*

OFFICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *officious*.]

1. Importunately forward.

The most corrupt are most obsequious grown,

And those they scorn'd, *officiously* they own. *Dryden.*

Flatt'ring crouds *officiously* appear,

To give themselves, not you, an happy year. *Dryd.*

2. Kindly; with unasked kindness.

Let thy goats *officiously* be nurst,

And led to living streams to quench their thirst. *Dryd.*

OFFICIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *officious*.]

1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense.

I shew my *officiousness* by an offering, though I betray my poverty by the measure. *South's Serm.*

2. Service.

In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, force and manifestal *officiousness* as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Bruton's V. Err.*

OFFING. *n. s.* [from *off*.] The act of steering to a distance from the land.

OFFSET. *n. s.* [*off* and *set*.] Sprout; shoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the seed, but many also by the root, producing *offsets* or creeping under ground. *Ray.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others by *offsets*, and in others the branches set in the ground will take root. *Locke.*

OFFSCOURING. *n. s.* [*off* and *scour*.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people. *Lam. iii. 45.*

OFFSPRING. *n. s.* [*off* and *spring*.]

1. Propagation; generation.

All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to continue itself by *offspring* and propagation. *Hooker.*

2. The thing propagated or generated; children; descendents.

When the fountain of mankind

Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;

This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,

And all his *offspring* grew corrupt therein. *Davies*

The Gods alone

Our future *offspring*, and our wives are known *Dryd.*

His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not to mention the *offspring* of other deities. *Addison's Spectator.*

3 Production of any kind.

Tho' born early before their hour,

Time on their *offspring* hath no pow'r,

Nor fire nor fate their days shall blast,

Nor death's dark vail their days o'ercast. *Denham.*

To OFFUSCATE. *v. a.* [*offusco*, Lat. *offusquer*, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCATION. *n. s.* [from *offuscate*.] The act of darkening.

OFT. *adv.* [oft, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom.

In labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths *oft*. 2 *Cor.* xi. 23

It may be a true faith, for so much as it is, it is one part of true faith, which is *oft* mistaken for the whole. *Hamm.*

Favours to none, to all she smiles extends,

Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Ps. Rp. Locke.*

OFTEN. *adv.* [from oft, Saxon; in the comparative, oftner; superlative, oftnest.] Oft; frequently; many times; not seldom.

The queen that bore thee,

Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,

Died ev'ry day she liv'd *Shakesp. Macbeth*

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities. 1 *Tim.* v. 23

In journeying *often*, in perils in the wilderness 2 *Cor.* xi. 26

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a consul of Rome, and does not *oftner* talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries? *Addison's Freeholder.*

OFTENTIMES. *adv.* [*often* and *times*. From the composition of this word it is reasonable to believe, that *oft* was once an adjective, of which *often* was the plural; which seems retained in the phrase *thine often infirmities*. See OFTEN.] Frequently; many times, often.

Is our faith in the blessed trinity a matter needless, to be so *oftentimes* mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our public prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places *oftentimes* so remote from the ocean. *Woodw.*

It is equally necessary that there should be a future state, to vindicate the justice of God, and solve the present irregularities of providence, whether the best men be *oftentimes* only, or always the most miserable. *Atterbury*

OFTTIMES. *adv.* [*oft* and *times*.] Frequently, often.

Oftimes nothing profits more

Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,

Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Oftimes before I hither did resort,

Charm'd with the conversation of a man

Who led a rural life *Dryden and Lee.*

OGE. } *n. s.* Is a sort of moulding in architecture, consist-

OGIVE. } ing of a round and a hollow; it is almost in the form of an S, and is the same with what Vitruvius calls cima. Cima reversa, as an *ogee* with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

To O'GLE. *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with sly glances, as in fondness, or with a design not to be heeded.

From their high scaffold with a trumpet cheek,

And *ogling* all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden*

If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not be set to go right? Could they talk of the different aspects and conjunctions of the planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon *oglings* and clandestine marriages. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 155.

Whom is he *ogling* yonder? himself in his looking-glass. *Martinus Scriblerius.*

O'GLER. *n. s.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer, one who views by side glances.

Upon the division of the neck-piece, the whole tribe of *oglers* stared the fair sex in the neck rather than in the face. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 130.

Jack was a prodigious *ogler*; he would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward. *J. Bull.*

O'GLIO. *n. s.* [from *olla*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

These general motives of the common good, I will not so much as once offer up to your lordship, though they have still the upper end; yet, like great *oglio's*, they rather make a shew than provoke appetite. *Suckling.*

Where is there such an *oglio* or medley of various opinions in the world again, as those men entertain in their service, without any scruple as to the diversity of their sects and opinions? *King Charles.*

He

He that keeps an open houſe, ſhould conſider that there are *eghe's* of gueſts, as well as of diſhes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all ſorts of intruders. *L'Eſtrange.*

OH. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, ſorrow, or ſurpriſe.

He,
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,
Cry'd, *oh!* and mounted. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Oh me! all the horſe have got over the rivet, what ſhall we do? *Walton's Angler*

My eyes confeſs it,
My every action ſpeaks my heart aloud,
But *oh*, the madneſs of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

OIL. *n. ſ.* [ɔel, Saxon; *oleum*, Latin.]

1. The juice of olives expreſſed.

Bring pure *oil* olive beaten for the light. *Ex.* xxvii. 20.

2. Any fat, greaſy, unctuous, thin matter.

In moſt birds there is only one gland; in which are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the *oil* bag. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

3. The juices of certain vegetables, expreſſed or drawn by the ſtill without fermentation, or after the ſpirit.

Oil with chemiſts called ſulphur, is the ſecond of their hypoſtatical, and of the true five chymical principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, ſubtile ſubſtance, which uſually riſes after the ſpirit. The chemiſts attribute to this principle all the diverſity of colours, and all the beauty and deformity. It ſweetens the acrimony of ſalts, and by ſtopping or filling up the pores of a mixt body, keeps it longer from corruption, where it abounds. There are two ſorts of *oil* which ſeem to be mixt with ſpirit; for it can never be drawn pure, and which will ſwim upon water, ſuch as *oil* of aniſeed and lavender, which the chemiſts call eſſential, and is commonly drawn in a limbeck with ſtore of water: and another kind which probably is mixt with ſalts, and theſe will ſink in water, ſuch as the *oil* of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

After this expreſſed *oil*, we made trial of a diſtilled one, and for that purpoſe made choice of the common *oil* or ſpirit. *Boyle.*

To OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain *oiled*. *Wotton.*

Amber will attract ſtraws thus *oiled*, it will convert the needles of dials, made either of braſs or iron, although they be much *oiled*, for in thoſe needles conſiſting free upon their center there can be no adheſion. *Brown's V. Err.*

Swift *oils* many a ſpring which Harley moves. *Swift.*

OIL-COLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *colour*.] Colour made by grinding coloured ſubſtances in oil.

Oil-colours, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preſerved long in ſome degree of ſoftneſs, kept all the while under water. *Boyle*

OILINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oily*.] Unctuouſneſs; greaſineſs; quality approaching to that of oil.

Baſil hath fat and ſucculent leaves; which *oilineſs*, if drawn forth by the ſun, will make a very great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable, ſo as it hath a kind of *oilineſs*. *Bac.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and ſuch whoſe *oilineſs* is evident, he nameth nidor. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Chyle has the ſame principles as milk, viſcidity from the caſeous parts, an *oilineſs* from the butyraceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous. *Arbuthnot.*

The fleſh of animals which live upon other animals, as ... ſated, though offenſive to the ſtomach ſometimes ... of their *oilineſs*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OILMAN. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *man*.] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OIL-SHOP. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *ſhop*.] A ſhop where oils and pickles are ſold.

OILY. *adj.* [from *oil*.]

1. Conſiſting of oil, containing or having the qualities of oil.

The like cloud, if it were *oily* or fatty, will not diſcharge; not becauſe it ſticketh faſter, but becauſe air preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Flame is groſſer than groſs fire, by reaſon of the mixture with it of that viſcous *oily* matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, ſerves for fewel. *Digby*

2. Fat; greaſy.

This *oily* raſcal is known as well as Paul's.
Go call him forth. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

OILY-GRAIN. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves without any footſtalk; the flower cup conſiſts of one leaf, divided into five long ſlender ſegments, the flower is of one leaf, in ſhape like thoſe of the fox-glove, the pointal, which ... in the middle of the flower, afterward becomes an obſcure four cornered pod, divided into four diſtinct cells, which ... *Miller*

OINTMENT. *n. ſ.*

It grows in great plenty on the coaſt of Guiney, as alſo in Cape Verd iſland, where it grows as high as the main maſt of a ſhip. But theſe trees have been tranſplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes, in both which places they thrive very well. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of theſe trees they make mats to lie on. *Miller.*

To OINT. *v. a.* [*oint*, French.] To anoint; to ſmear with ſomething unctuous.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil,
Or from the founts where living ſulphurs boil,
They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs. *Dryden.*

Ismarus was not wanting to the war,
Directing *ointed* arrows from afar;
And death with poiſon arm'd. *Dryden's Æneis.*

OINTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *oint*.] Unguent, unctuous matter to ſmear any thing.

Life and long health that gracious *ointment* gave,
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again
The ſenſeleſs corpſe appointed for the grave. *Fairy Q.*

OKER. *n. ſ.* [See OCHRE.] A colour.

And Klaius taking for his younglings cark,
Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Buſy with *oker* did their ſhoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Red *oker* is one of the moſt heavy colours; yellow *oker* is not ſo, becauſe it is clearer. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

OLD. *adj.* [ealb, Saxon; *alt*, German.]

1. Paſt the middle part of life; not young.

To *old* age ſince you your ſelf aſpire;
Let not *old* age diſgrace my high deſire. *Sidney.*

He wooes high and low, rich and poor, young and *old*.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Wind.

2. Of long continuance, begun long ago.

When Gardiner was ſent over as embaſſador into France, with great pomp, he ſaid unto an *old* acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him, Now I am in my *gloria patri*. Yea, ſaid his friend, and I hope, *et nunc et ſemper*. Or, replied the biſhop, if it pleaſe the king my maſter, *ſicut erat in principio*, a poor ſcholar of Cambridge again. *Camden's Remains.*

3. Not new.

The vine beareth more grapes when it is young; but grapes that make better wine when it is *old*; for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

4. Ancient; not modern.

The Genoeſe are cunning, induſtrious, and inured to hardſhip; which was likewiſe the character of the *old* Ligurians. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Of any ſpecified duration.

How *old* art thou? Not ſo young, Sir, to love a woman for ſinging; nor ſo *old* to doat on her for any thing. I have years on my back forty-eight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Plead you to me, fair dame, I know you not
In Epheſus I am but two hours *old*,
As ſtrange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakeſp.*

Any man that ſhall live to ſee thirty perſons deſcended of his body alive together, and all above three years *old*, makes this feaſt, which is done at the coſt of the ſtate. *Bacon.*

6. Subſiſting before ſomething elſe.

The Latian king, unleſs he ſhall ſubmit,
Own his *old* promiſe, and his new forget,
Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus prove. *Dryd.*

He muſt live in danger of his houſe falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it again from the ground in a new form; which may not be ſo convenient as the *old*. *Swift's Proj. for the Advan. of Relig.*

7. Long practiſed.

Have I ſaid unto her that was *old* in adulteries, will they now commit whoredoms with her? *Ezek.* xxiii. 43.

8. A word to ſignify in burleſque language, more than enough.

Here will be *old* Utis, it will be an excellent ſtratagem.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.

Here's a knocking indeed, if a man were porter of hell gate, he ſhould have *old* turning the key.

9. *Of old*, long ago; from ancient times.

Theſe things they cancel, as having been inſtituted in regard of occaſions peculiar to the times *of old*, and as being now ſuperfluous. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 35

Whether ſuch virtue ſpent *of old* now fail'd
More angels to create. *Milt. P. Loſt, b. ix.*

A land there is, Heſperia nam'd *of old*,
The ſoil is fruitful, and the men are bold,
Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden.*

In days *of old* there liv'd of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theſeus was his name. *Dryd.*

OLD-FASHIONED. *adj.* [*old* and *faſhion*.] Formed according to obſolete cuſtom.

Some are offended that I turned theſe tales into modern Engliſh;

English, because they look on Chaucer as a dry, *oldfashioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden.*

He is one of those *oldfashioned* men of wit and pleasure, that shews his parts by raillery on marriage. *Addison.*

O'LDEN. *adj.* [from *old*, perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. This word is not now in use.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i'th' *olden* time,
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakesp.*

O'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from *old.*] Old age, antiquity; not newness; quality of being old

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the best of our times, keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldness* cannot relish them. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

OLEA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum*, *oleagineux*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.

The sap when it first enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and scarce *oleaginous*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OLEA'GINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *oleaginous.*] Oiliness.

In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, I employ the word most rather than all. *Boyle.*

OLE'ANDER. *n. f.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant rosebay.

OLE'ASTER. n. f. [Latin.] Wild olive; a species of olive. It is a native of Italy, but hardy, and will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of fifteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great distance. Its leaves are silver-coloured. *Miller.*

OLE'OSE. *adj.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily

Rain water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, derived from some sabine or *oleose* particles it contains. *Ray on the Creation*

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To OLFA'CT *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] To smell. A burlesque word.

There is a machiavelian plot,
Tho' every nark *olfact* it not. *Hudibras, p.* 1.

OLFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Lat.] Having the sense of smelling

Effluvias, or invisible particles that come from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

O'LID } *adj.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking; fœtid.
O'LIDOUS. }

The fixt salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine, of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to care for extracting the fixt salt of it. *Boyle.*

In a civet cat a different and offensive odour proceeds partly from its food, that being especially fish, whereof this humour may be a grateful excretion and *olidous* separation. *Brown.*

OLIGA'RCHY. *n. f.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy.

The worst kind of *oligarchy*, is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what those few be, to whom they should obey. *Sidney, b.* ii

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do what they list. *Burt.*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chose four hundred men for administration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few, under which hateful denomination they were soon after deposed. *Swift.*

O'LIO. *n. f.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medly See OGLIO.

Ben Johnson, in his Sejanus and Catiline, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryd. on Dram. Poetry.*

I am in a very chaos to think I should so forget myself. But I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

O'LITORY. *n. f.* [*olitor*, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchen garden.

Gather your *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

OLIVA'STER. *adj.* [*olivastre*, Fr.] Darkly brown, tawny

The countries of the Abyssenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaster* and pale, are generally more sandy. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N°. 399.

O'LIVE *n. f.* [*oliva*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace.

The leaves are for the most part oblong and ever-green; the flower consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval, soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor inclosing an hard rough stone. *Miller.*

To thee, heav'ns, in thy nativity,
Adjudg'd an *olive* branch and laurel crown,
As likely to be blest in peace and war. *Sha. Hen VI.*

In the purlews of this forest, stands
A sheepcote fenc'd about with *olive* trees. *Shakespeare*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest. In like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard and *olive* yard. *Ex.* xxiii.

He led
Mutuscans from their *olive* bearing town,
And all th' Etrurian pow'rs. *Dryden's Æn.* viii.

It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for *olives* and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

O'MBRE. *n. f.* [*hombre*, Spanish.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but she had rather go to lady Centaure's and play at *ombre*. *Tatler.*

O'MEGA. *n. f.* [ὦμέγα.] The last letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and *omega*, the beginning and the end ng *Rev.* i. 8.

O'MELET. *n. f.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

O'MENED. *adj.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognostick.

Fame may prove,
Or *omen'd* voice, the messenger of Jove,
Propitious to the search. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* 7.

O'MEN. *n. f.* [*omen*, Latin.] A sign good or bad; a prognostick.

When young kings begin with scorn of justice,
They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Dryden.*

The speech had *omen* that the Trojan race
Should find repose, and this the time and place. *Dryden.*

Choose out other sitting hours,
Such as have lucky *omens* shed
O'er forming laws and empires rising. *Prior.*

OME'NTUM. n. f. [Latin.]

The caul, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. When the peritonæum is cut, as usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or caul presents itself first to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of the guts. *Quincy.*

O'MER *n. f.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey*

To O'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to shew prognosticks.

This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanists. *Decay of Piety.*

OMINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognostick.

The falling of salt is an authentick presagement of ill luck, at the [illegible] among the ancients; but a particular *ominations* concerning the breach of friendship. *Brown's V. Err. b.* v.

O'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *omen.*]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshewing ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence;
For Glo'ster's dukedom is too *ominous*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Pomfret, thou bloody prison,
Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers. *Shakesp. Rich III.*

These accidents the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they esteemed, because they are never observed but when sad events do ensue. *Hayward.*

Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields,
He last betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Mil. Paras.*

As in the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without an heart was accounted *ominous*; so in the christian worship of him, an heart without a sacrifice is worthless. *South's Serm.*

Pardon a father's tears,
And give them to Charinus' memory,
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *P*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon's Henry VII*

O'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.

OMI'NOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.

OMI'SSION. *n. f.* [*omissus*, Lat.]

1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done

Would it not impose a total *omission* of physic. *Brown*

If he has made no provision for this great cha[illegible] *omission* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed. *Roger's S.* [illegible]2.

2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration.

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a blank of danger *Shakespeare.*

The most natural division of all offences, is into those of [illegible] and those of commission. *Addison's Freeholder.*

[illegible]
I leave out, not to mention.

These personal comparisons I *omit*, because I would say nothing that may savour of a spice of flattery. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd,
Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth? *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

3. To neglect to practise.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education, that [illegible]

make her the moſt accompliſhed woman of her age. *Addiſ*

OMI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance.

He ſaid, mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And now I am remember'd, ſcorn'd at me!
I marvel why I anſwer'd not again:
But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance. *Shakeſp.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*omnifarium*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds.

Theſe particles could never of themſelves, by *omnifarious* motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this viſible ſyſtem. *Bentley's Serm.*

But if thou *omnifarious* drinks wou'ſt brew;
Beſides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and buſh
Affords aſſiſtance. *Philips.*

OMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing. *Dict.*

OMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] All-creating.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnific* word, your diſcord end. *Milton.*

OMNI'FORM. *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every ſhape. *Dict.*

OMNI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNI'POTENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] Almighty power;
OMNI'POTENCY. } unlimited power.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or deſpiſes;
Or by his own *omnipotence* ſupplies. *Denham.*

As the ſoul bears the image of the divine wiſdom, ſo this part of the body repreſents the *omnipotency* of God, whilſt it is able to perform ſuch wonderful effects. *Wilkins*

The greateſt danger is from the greateſt power, and that is *omnipotency*. *Tillotſon, Serm. 1.*

Will *omnipotence* neglect to ſave,
The ſuffering virtue of the wiſe and brave. *Pope.*

OMNI'POTENT. *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit.

You were alſo Jupiter, a ſwan, for the love of Leda: oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a gooſe?. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Wind.*

The perfect being muſt needs be *omnipotent*; both as ſelf-exiſtent and as immenſe: for he that is ſelf-exiſtent, having the power of being, hath the power of allbeing; equal to the cauſe of all being, which is to be *omnipotent*. *Grew's Coſmol. b. 1. c. 1.*

OMNIPRE'SENCE. *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquity, unbounded preſence.

He alſo went
Inviſible, yet ſtaid, ſuch privilege
Hath *omnipreſence*. *Milton's Par Loſt, b. viii.*

Adam, thou know'ſt his *omnipreſence* fills
Land, ſea, and air. *Milton's Par. Loſt. b. ix.*

The ſoul is evolved and preſent to every part: and if my ſoul can have its effectual energy upon my body with eaſe, with how much more facility can a being of immenſe exiſtence and *omnipreſence*, of infinite wiſdom and power, govern a great but finite univerſe? *Hale.*

OMNIPRE'SENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Latin.] Ubiquitary, preſent in every place.

Omniſcient maſter, *omnipreſent* king,
To thee, to thee, my laſt diſtreſs I bring. *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *ſcientia*, Lat.] Boundleſs
OMNI'SCIENCY. } knowledge; infinite wiſdom.

In all this miſconſtruction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, ſo I can have comfort to appeal to his *omniſcience*. *King Charles.*

Thinking by this retirement to obſcure himſelf from God, he infringed the *omniſcency* and eſſential ubiquity of his maker, who as he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

An immenſe being does ſtrangely fill the ſoul; and omnipotency, *omniſcency*, and infinite goodneſs, enlarge the ſpirit while it fixedly looks upon them. *Burnet*

Since thou boaſt'ſt th' *omniſcience* of a God,
Say in what cranny of Sebaſtian's ſoul,
Unknown to me, ſo loath'd a crime is lodg'd? *Dryden.*

OMNISCIENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Lat.] Infinitely wiſe; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means truſt to your own judgment alone; for no man is *omniſcient*. *Bacon's Adv. to Villier*

What can 'ſcape the eye
Of God all-ſeeing, or deceive his heart
Omniſcient? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*

Whatſoever is known, is ſome way preſent; and that which is preſent, cannot but be known by him who is *omniſcient*. *South's Sermons.*

Omniſcient maſter, omnipreſent king,
To thee, to thee, my laſt diſtreſs I bring. *Prior*

OMNISCIOUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Lat.] All-knowing.

I dare not pronounce him *omniſcious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created ſubſtance. *Hakewill on Providence*

OMNIVOROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Dict.*

OMO'PLATE. *n. ſ.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς.] The ſhoulder blade. *I.*

OMPHALO'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτικὸς.] An optic glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dic.*

ON. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.]

1. It is put before the word, which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not lolling *on* a lewd love bed,
But *on* his knees at meditation. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

What news?
—Richmond is *on* the ſeas.—
—There let him ſink and be the ſeas *on* him. *Shakeſp.*

Diſtracted terror knew not what was beſt,
On what determination to abide. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

How ſoon hath time, the ſubtle thief of youth,
Stol'n *on* his wing my three and twentieth year,
My haſting days fly on with full carеer. *Milton.*

As ſome to witneſs truth heav'n's end obey,
So ſome *on* earth muſt, to confirm it, ſtay. *Dryden.*

They ſtooping low,
Perch'd *on* the double tree. *Dryden's Æn. vi.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the ſubject of action.

Th' unhappy huſband, huſband now no more,
Did *on* his tuneful harp his loſs deplore. *Dryden*

3. Noting addition or accumulation.

Miſchiefs *on* miſchiefs, greater ſtill and more,
The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryden.*

4. Noting a ſtate of progreſſion.

Ho Mæris! whither *on* thy way ſo faſt?
This leads to town. *Dryden.*

5. It ſometimes notes elevation.

Chuſe next a province for thy vineyard's reign,
On hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden.*

6. Noting approach or invaſion.

Their navy ploughs the wat'ry main,
Yet ſoon expect it *on* your ſhores again. *Dryden.*

On me, *on* me let all thy fury fall,
Nor err from me, ſince I deſerve it all. *Pope.*

7. Noting dependance or reliance.

On God's providence and *on* your bounty, all their preſent ſupport and future hopes depend. *Smalbridge.*

8. At, noting place.

On each ſide her,
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling
Cupids. *Sha. Ant and Cleo.*

9. It denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing.

The ſame prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the ſame conſideration, becauſe we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, muſt not be expreſſed like the eeſtaſy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his miſtreſs. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy*

The beſt way to be uſed by a father *on* any occaſion, to reform any thing he wiſhes mended in his ſon. *Locke.*

We abſtain *on* ſuch ſolemn occaſions from things lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourſelves in things unlawful. *Smalbridge's Sermon*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the firſt day. *On* is uſed, I think, only before day or hour.

11. It is put before the object of ſome paſſion.

Compaſſion *on* the king commands me ſtoop. *Shakeſp.*

Could tears recal him into wretched life,
Their ſorrow hurts themſelves; *on* him is loſt *Dryden.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatned.

Hence *on* thy life, the captive maid is mine,
Whom not for price or pray'rs I will reſign. *Dryden.*

13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my miſery! *Shakeſpeare.*

14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in deſerts all alone
He call'd. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. iv.*

15. Noting the ſtate of any thing.

The earth ſhook to ſee the heav'ns *on* fire,
And not in fear of your nativity. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The horſes burnt as they ſtood faſt tied in the ſtables, or by chance breaking looſe ran up and down with their tails and mains *on* a light fire. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks*

His fancy grows in the progreſs, and becomes *on* fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pop. Preſ to Iliad*

16. Noting ſtipulation or condition.

I can be ſatisfied *on* more eaſy terms. *Dr.*

17. Noting diſtinction or oppoſition.

The Rhodians, *on* the other ſide, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulſed the enemy. *Knolles.*

18. Before

18. Before *it*, by corruption, it ſtands for *of*.

This tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden breach *on't*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

A thriving gameſter has but a poor trade *on't*, who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke's Educat.*

19. Noting the manner of an event.

Note,
How much her grace is alter'd *on* the ſudden? *Shakeſp.*

20. *On*, the ſame with *upon*. See UPON.

ON. *adv.*

1. Forward; in ſucceſſion.

As he forbore one act, ſo he might have foreborn another, and after that another, and ſo *on*, till he had by degrees weakened, and at length mortified and extinguiſhed the habit itſelf. *South's Sermons.*

If the tenant ſail the landlord, he muſt ſail his creditor, and he his, and ſo *on*. *Locke.*

Theſe ſmaller particles are again compoſed of others much ſmaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty ſpaces between them; and ſo *on* perpetually till you come to ſolid particles, ſuch as have no pores. *Newt.*

2. Forward; in progreſſion.

On indeed they went; but oh! not far;
A fatal ſtop travers'd their head-long courſe. *Daniel.*
So ſaying, *on* he led his radiant files. *Milton.*
Hopping and flying, thus they led him *on*
To the ſlow lake. *Dryden.*
What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, puſh'd *on* the red'ning ſtream.
Blackmore on Creation.
Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

3. In continuance; without ceaſing.

Let them ſleep, let them ſleep *on*,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Crashaw.*
Sing *on*, ſing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd *Dryden.*
You roam about, and never are at reſt,
By new deſires, that is, new torments ſtill poſſeſt
As in a fev'riſh dream you ſtill drink *on*,
And wonder why your thirſt is never gone. *Dryden.*

The peaſants defy the ſun; they work *on* in the hotteſt part of the day without intermiſſion. *Locke's Educat.*

4. Not off

5 Upon the body, as part of dreſs.

A long cloak he had *on*. *Sidney.*
Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in ſtays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels *on*;
All day let envy view her face,
And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

6. It notes reſolution to advance.

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thouſand ways, the nobleſt path we'll tread;
And bravely *on*, till they or we, or all,
A common ſacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for *go on*.

Therefore *on*, or ſtrip your ſword ſtark-naked; for meddle you muſt. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cheerly *on*, courageous friends,
To reap the harveſt of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of ſharp war. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

ONCE. *adv.* [from *one*.]

1 One time.

Trees that bear maſt, are fruitful but *once* in two years; the cauſe is, the expence of ſap. *Bacon.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
And after him the ſurer meſſenger,
A dove, ſent forth *once* and again to ſpy
Green trees or ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

You came out like ſome great monarch, to take a town but *once* a year, as it were for your diverſion, though you had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*

O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
Give me this *once* thy labour, to ſuſtain
My right, and execute my juſt diſdain. *Dryden.*

In your tuneful lays,
Once more reſound the great Apollo's praiſe. *Pope.*

2. A ſingle time.

Who this heir is, he does not *once* tell us. *Locke.*

3. The ſame time.

At *once* with him they roſe:
Their riſing all at *once* was as the ſound
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.*
Fir'd with this thought, at *once* he ſtrain'd the breaſt,
And on the lips a burning kiſs impreſs'd. *Dryden*

Now that the fixed ſtars, by reaſon of their immenſe diſtance, appear like points, unleſs ſo far as their light is dilated by refraction may appear from hence, that when the moon paſſes over them and eclipſes them, their light vaniſhes, not gradually like that of the planets, but all at *once*. *Newt.*

4. At a point of time indiviſible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepared,
But all at *once*; at *once* the winds ariſe,
The thunders roll. *Dryden's Cimon and Iphig.*

5. One time, though no more.

Fuſcinus, thoſe ill deeds that fully fame,
In blood *once* tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewder ſon. *Dryden.*

6. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force at *once*, upon the firſt impreſſion, and is ever afterwards in a declining ſtate. *Atterb.*

7. Formerly; at a former time.

Thereon his arms and *once*-lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*
My ſoul had *once* ſome fooliſh fondneſs for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addiſon*

8. *Once* ſeems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, and when it is joined with an adjective. as, *this once, that once*.

ONE. *adj.* [an, cene, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *ein*, German; ἓν, Greek]

1. Leſs than two; ſingle; denoted by an unite.

The man he knew was one that willingly,
For *one* good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*

Pindarus the poet, and *one* of the wiſeſt, acknowledged alſo *one* God the moſt high, to be the father and creator of all things. *Raleigh.*

If *one* muſt be rejected, *one* ſucceed,
Make him my Lord, within whoſe faithful breaſt
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me beſt. *Dryden.*

Love him by parts in all your num'rous race,
And from thoſe parts form *one* collected grace,
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in *one*, and think that *one* is he. *Dryden.*

2. Indefinitely, any

We ſhall
Preſent our ſervices to a fine new prince,
One of theſe days. *Shakeſpeare.*

I took pains to make thee ſpeak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

When any *one* heareth the word of the kingdom, and underſtandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was ſown in his heart. *Matt* xiii. 19.

If any *one* prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair fame after death, without the love of his ſubjects, there were ſome colour to deſpiſe it. *Suckling*

3. Different, diverſe; oppoſed to *another*.

What a precious comfort to have ſo many, like brothers, commanding *one* another's fortunes. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is *one* thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and another thing to make all theſe graceful. *Dryden.*

Suppoſe the common depth of the ſea, taking *one* place with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*

It is *one* thing to think right, and another thing to know the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advantage and clearneſs. *Locke.*

My legs were cloſed together by ſo many wrappers *one* over another, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Add.*

Two bones rubbed hard againſt *one* another, or with a file, produce a fetid ſmell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

At *one* time they keep their patients ſo warm, as almoſt to ſtifle them, and all of a ſudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker on Learning*

4. One of two oppoſed to the *other*

Aſk from the *one* ſide of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any ſuch thing as this. *Deutr.* iv. 32.

Both the matter of the ſtone and marchaſite, had been at once fluid bodies, of *one* of them, probably the marchaſite, firſt growing hard, the other, as being yet of a more yielding conſiſtence, accommodated itſelf to the harder's figure *Ib.*

There can be no reaſon why we ſhould prefer any *one* action to another, but becauſe we have greater hopes of advantage from the *one* than from the other. *Smalridge.*

5 Particularly one.

One day when Phœbe fair,
With all her band was following th' chaſe,
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of ſcorching air,
Sat down to reſt *Fairy Queen, b.*

6. Some future.

Heav'n waxeth old, and all the ſpheres above
Shall *one* day faint, and their ſwift motion ſtay,
And time itſelf, in time ſhall ceaſe to move,
But the ſoul ſurvives and lives for aye. *Davies.*

ONE. *n. ſ.* [There are many uſes of the word *one*, which ſerve to denominate it a ſubſtantive, though ſome of them may ſeem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and ſome may perhaps

perhaps be conſidered as conſiſtent with the nature of an adjective.]

1. A ſingle perſon.

If *one* by *one* you wedded all the world,
She you k l'd would be unparallel'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Although the beauties, riches, honours, ſciences, virtues, and perfections of all men were in the preſent poſſeſſion of *one*, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would ſtill be ſought and earneſtly thirſted for. *Hooker, b.* i.

From his lofty ſteed he flew,
And raiſing *one* by *one* the ſupplant crew,
To comfort each. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

When join'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great,
Deſcends to view the muſe's humble ſeat. *Granville.*

2. A ſingle maſs or aggregate.

It is *one* thing only as a heap is *one*. *Blackmore.*

3. The firſt hour.

Tell 'tis *one* o'clock, our dance of cuſtom
Let us not forget. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Wind.*

4. The ſame thing.

I marvel, why I anſwer'd not again,
But that's all *one*, omittance is no quittance. *Shakeſp.*

To be in the underſtanding, and not to be underſtood, is all *one* as to ſay any thing is, and is not in the underſtanding. *Locke.*

5. A perſon.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly aſſiſt every man in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick*

6. A perſon by way of eminence.

Ferdinand
My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd *one*,
The wiſeſt prince that there had reign'd. *Shakeſp.*

7. A diſtinct or particular perſon.

That man ſhould be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will learn *one* of another. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

No nations are wholly aliens and ſtrangers the *one* to the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

One or other ſees a little box which was carried away with her, and ſo diſcovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*

8. Perſons united.

As I have made ye *one*, lords, *one* remain:
So I grow ſtronger, you more honour gain. *Shakeſ.*

9. Concord; agreement; one mind.

The king was well inſtructed how to carry himſelf between Ferdinando and Philip, reſolving to keep them at *one* within themſelves. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He is not at *one* with himſelf what account to give of it. *Tatler, n.*

10. [*On, l'on*, French. It is uſed ſometimes a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any perſon. For *one* the Engliſh formerly uſed *men*; as, *they live obſcurely* men *know* not *how*, *a long life* men *count* not *for which* it would now be ſaid, *one knows not how*, *one knows not when*; or, *it is not known how*.] Any perſon; any man indefinitely.

It is not ſo worthy to be brought to heroical effects by fortune or neceſſity, like Ulyſſes and Æneas, as by *one's* own choice and working. *Sidney, b.* ii.

One may be little the wiſer for reading this dialogue, ſince it neither ſets forth what Erona is, nor what the cauſe ſhould be which threatens her with death. *Sidney, b.* ii.

One would imagine theſe to be the expreſſions of a man bleſſed with eaſe, affluence and power; not of one who had been juſt ſtripped of all thoſe advantages. *Atterbury.*

For provoking of urine, *one* ſhould begin with the gentleſt firſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

For ſome time *one* was not thought to underſtand Ariſtotle, unleſs he had read him with Averroi's comment. *Baker.*

11. A perſon of particular character.

Then muſt you ſpeak
Of *one* that lov'd not wiſely, but too well;
Of *one* not eaſily jealous; but being wrought
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

With lives and fortunes truſting *one*
Who ſo diſcreetly us'd his own. *Waller*

Edward I. was *one* that very well knew how to uſe a victory, as well as obtain it. *Hare.*

One who contemned divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

12. *One* has ſometimes a plural, either when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely; as, *the great ones of the world*: or when it relates to ſome thing going before, and is only the repreſentative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of ſpeech, whether ſingular or plural, is in my ear not very elegant, yet is uſed by good authors.

Be not found here; hence with your little *ones*. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe ſucceſſes are more glorious which bring benefit to the world, than ſuch ruinous *ones* as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville's Scepſ. Pref.*

He that will overlook the true reaſon of a thing which is but *one*, may eaſily find many falſe *ones*, error being infinite. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

The following plain rules and directions, are not the leſs uſeful becauſe they are plain *ones*. *Atterbury.*

There are many whoſe waking thoughts are wholly employed on their ſleeping *ones*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad ſovereign, who might poſſibly have been a good *one*, had he been inveſted with an authority limited by law. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

This even fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath been imputed to divers cauſes that need not be ſet down, when ſo obvious an *one* occurs, that when a great genius appears the dunces are all in conſpiracy againſt him. *Swift.*

ONE'EYED *adj.* [*one* and *eye*.] Having only one eye.

A ſign-poſt dauber would diſdain to paint
The *one-eye'd* heroe on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The mighty family
Of *one-eye'd* brothers haſten to the ſhore. *Addiſon*

ONEIROCRI'TICAL *adj.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr. *oneirocritique*, Fr. ſhould therefore according to analogy be written *oneirocritical* and *oneirocritick*.] Interpretative of dreams.

If a man has no mind to paſs by abruptly from his imagined to his real circumſtances, he may employ himſelf in that new kind of obſervation which my *oneirocritical* correſpondent has directed him to make. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

ONEIROCRI'TICK. *n. ſ.* [ὀνειροκρίτης, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams.

Having ſurveyed all ranks and profeſſions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter of dreams. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 505.

ONE'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *one*.] Unity, the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneneſs* and mere unity, having nothing but itſelf in itſelf, and not conſiſting, as all things do beſides God, of many things. *Hooker.*

The *oneneſs* of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, referring to the ſeveral hypoſtaſes, is the one eternal individable divine nature, and the eternity of the ſon's generation, and his co-eternity, and his conſubſtantiality with the father when he came down from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*

ONERARY. *adj.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *oneraire*, Fr.] Fitted for carriage or burthens.

To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To load; to burthen.

ONERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. *Dict.*

O'NEROUS. *adj.* [*onereux*, Fr. *oneroſus*, Lat.] Burthenſome; oppreſſive.

A baniſhed perſon, that is abſent out of neceſſity, retains all things *onerous* to himſelf, as a puniſhment for his crime. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

O'NION. *n. ſ.* [*oignon*, French.]

It hath an orbicular, coated, bulbous root; the leaves are hollow or pip; the ſtalk alſo hollow and ſwells out in the middle; the flowers conſiſting of ſix leaves are collected into a ſpherical head; the ſtyle of the flower becomes a roundiſh fruit divided into three cells, containing roundiſh ſeeds. *Mill.*

If the boy have not a woman's gift
To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,
An *onion* will do well *Sha. Taming of the Shrew.*
I ſhall ſee ſome *onion*-eyed *Sha. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

This is every cook's opinion,
No ſav'ry diſh without an *onion*.
But leſt your kiſſing ſhould be ſpoil'd,
Your *onions* muſt be throughly boil'd. *Swift.*

O'NLY *adj.* [from *one*, *onely*, or *eneke*.]

1. Single, one and no more.

Of all whom fortune to my ſword did bring,
This *only* man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The logick now in uſe has long poſſeſſed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the ſchools for the direction of the mind in the ſtudy of the ſciences. *Locke.*

3. This above all others; as, he is the *only* man for muſick.

O'NLY. *adv.*

1. Simply; ſingly; merely; barely.

I propoſe my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*

The poſterity of the wicked taſte the fruit of their father's vices; and that not *only* by a juſt judgment, but from the natural courſe of things. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 4.

All who deſerve his love, he makes his own;
And to be lov'd himſelf, needs *only* to be known. *Dryd.*

Nor muſt this contrition be exerciſed by us, *only* for groſſer ſins, but when we live the beſt. *Wake.*

2. So and no otherwiſe.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was *only* evil continually. *Gen.* vi. 5.

3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten*.

O'NOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name.

Deſtinies were ſuperſtitiouſly, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were ſuitable, and fatal neceſſities concurred herein with voluntary motion. *Camden.*

ONOMA'NTICAL. *adj.* [ὄνομα and μαντικὸς.] Predicting by names.

Theodatus, when curious to know the ſucceſs of his war againſt the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wiſard Jew, will-

willed him to shut up a number of swine and give some of them Roman names, others Gothish names with several marks, and there to save them. *Camden.*

ONSET *n. f.* [*on* and *set.*]

1. [illegible]

As well the soldier doeth, which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest *onset* *Sidney, b. ii.*

All breathless, weary, faint,
Him spying, with fresh *onset* he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming quaint,
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoop *Fairy Queen, b.*

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing sound
Of *onset.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sometimes it gains a point, and presently it finds itself baffled and beaten off; yet still it renews the *onset*, attacks the antagonist afresh, plants this reasoning and that argument, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obstinate enclosed truth. *South*

[illegible] without men and provisions it is impossible to secure conquests that are made in the first *onsets* of an invasion. *Addis.*

[illegible]

The first impetuous *onsets* of his grief;
Use every artifice to keep him stedfast. *Philips*

2. Something added by way of ornament, appendage. This sense, says *Nicholson*, is still retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a *tuft*

I will with deeds requite thy gentleness,
And for an *onset*, Titus, to advance
Thy name and honourable family,
Lavinia will I make my empress. *Shakesp. Tit. And.*

To ONSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin.

This for a while was hotly *onsetted* and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. *Carew.*

ONSLAUGHT. *n. f.* [*on* and *slay.* See SLAUGHTER.] Attack, storm, onset.

They made a halt
To view the ground, and where t'assault,
Then call'd a council, which was best,
By siege or *onslaught* to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed. *Hudibras*

ONTOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *ontology.*] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY. *n. f.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general, metaphysicks.

The modes, accidents and relations that belong to various beings, are copiously treated of in metaphysicks, or more [illegible]

ONWARD. *adv.* [onbeapb, Saxon.]

1. Forward; progressively.

My lord,
When you went *onward* on this ended action,
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye. *Shakespeare.*

Satan was now at hand, and from his seat
The monster moving *onward* came as fast,
With horrid strides. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ii.*

Him thro' the spicy forest *onward* come
Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat
Of his cool bow'r *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. v.*

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes,
Yet ne'er looks forward further than his nose *Pope.*

2. In a state of advanced progression.

Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friends labour *Sidney.*

You are already so far *onward* of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse. *Dryden.*

3. Somewhat farther

A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand
To these dark steps, a little farther on. *Milton.*

ONYCHA. *n. f.* It is found in two different senses in scripture. — The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous shell, like that of the shell-fish called purpura. The onyx is fished for in watry places of the Indies, where grows the spicanard, which is the food of this fish and what makes its flesh so aromatick. *Calmet.*

Take sweet spices, *onycha*, and galbanum. *Ex. xxx. 34.*

ONYX. *n. f.* [ὄνυξ.] The *onyx* is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the blueish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* leguma of the ancients. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem, and the regular arrangement and disposition of its colours make amends for their want of show. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Nor are her rare endowments to be sold,
For guttering sand by Ophir thrown,
[illegible]

The *onyx* is an accidental variety of the agate kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a harsh white, and sometimes of red, when on one or both sides the white,

there happens to be also a plate of a reddish or flesh colour, the jewellers call the stone a sardonyx. *Woodward on Fossils.*

OOZE. *n. f.* [either from *ooze*, waters, French, or *par*, wetness, Saxon.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water, slime

My son i' th' *ooze* is bedded *Shakesp. Tempest*

Some carried up into their grounds the *ooze* or that water mud, and found good profit thereby. *Carew.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head,
Deep in his *ooze* he fought his leagy bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

2. Soft flow, spring. This seems to be the meaning in *Prior*

From his first fountain and beginning *ooze*,
Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior*

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth, to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A warish humour swell'd and *ooz'd* again. *Dryden.*

Where creeping waters *ooze*,
Where marshes stagnate, and where rivers wind,
Cluster the rolling fogs. *Thomson Autumn.*

The lily drinks
The latent rill, scarce *oozing* thro' the grass. *Thomson.*

OOZY. *adj.* [from *ooze.*] Miry; muddy; slimy.

[illegible]

Old father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend head. *Pope.*

To OPACATE *v. a.* [*opaco*, Lat.] To shade, to cloud, to darken, to obscure.

The same corpuscles upon the unstopping of the glass, did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in *Boyle.*

OPACITY *n. f.* [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudiness, want of transparency.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes in whose opticks there is no *opacity?* *Brown*

Had there not been any night, shadow or *opacity*, we should never have had any determinate conceit of darkness. *Glanv.*

How much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of *opacity*, and by so much the more unfit is it to transmit the species. *Ray on the Creation.*

The least parts of almost all natural bodies, are in some measure transparent, and the *opacity* of those bodies ariseth from the multitude of reflexions caused in their internal parts. *Newt. Opt.*

OPACOUS. *adj.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; obscure; not transparent.

When he perceives that these *opacous* bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffusion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more subtile far than they, and consequently, divisible into lesser atoms, and having lesser pores, gives less scope to our eyes to miss light. *Digby.*

Upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world, whose first convex divides
The luminous inferior orbs, inclos'd
From chaos, and th' inroad of darkness old,
Satan alighted. *Milton's Paradise Lost,*

OPAL. *n. f.* The *opal* is a very elegant and a very singular kind of stone, it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opake, and less hard. It is found always in the pebble shape of various sizes, from the head of a pin to the bigness of a walnut. It is naturally bright, smooth and glossy, and shows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it much resembles the finest mo- [illegible] but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light, among which the green and the blue are particularly beautiful, but the fiery red is the finest of all. This stone is found in the East-Indies, in Egypt, Persia and Tartary, and in some parts of Europe, particularly in Bohemia; but the oriental is much the finest. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Thy mind is a very *opal.* *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

[illegible]
In circuit, undetermin'd square or round
With *opal* tow'rs, and battlements adorn
Of living saphir. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

We have this stone from Germany, and is the same with the *opal* of the ancients. *Woodward on Fossils.*

OPAQUE. *adj.* [*opacus*, Lat.]

They
Shot upward still direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

These disappearing last stars were actually extinguished and turned into more *opaque* and gross planet-like bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

To OPE } *v. a* [open, Saxon, *op*, Islandick, a hole. *Ope*
To OPEN. } convenient than two.]

1. To unclose, to unlock, to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered. The contrary to *shut.*

The

The world's mine oyster,
Which I with sword will *open*. *Shakesp. M. W. of Wind.*
Before you fight, *ope* this letter. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
They consent to work us harm and woe,
To *ope* the gates, and so let in our foe. *Fairfax.*
If a man *open* a pit and not cover it, and an ox fall therein, the owner of the pit shall make it good. *Ex.* xxi. 33.
Let us pass through your land, and none shall do you any hurt, howbeit they would not *open* unto him. *1 Mac.* v. 48.
Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. *Prov.* xxxi. 8.
Open to me the gates of righteousness. *Ps.* cxviii. 19.
Adam, now *ope* thine eyes, and first behold
Th' effects which thy original crime
In some to spring from thee. *Milton.*
Our fleet Apollo sends,
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
And where Numicus *spes* his holy source. *Dryden.*
When first you *ope* your doors, and passing by
The sad ill-omen'd object meets your eye. *Dryden.*
When the matter is made, the side must be *opened* to let it out. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To show; to discover.
The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

3. To divide; to break.
The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and shut again by a second. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To explain, to disclose.
Some things wisdom *openeth* by the sacred books of scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. *Hooker.*
Paul reasoned with them out of the scriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead. *Acts* xvii. 3.
After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Gramont governour of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and *opened* himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed. *Wotton.*
A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure; and by *opening* his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him. *Collier on Friendship.*

5. To begin.
You returned him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryd. Ep. to the Whigs.*
Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty, he continually grows upon the reader. *Notes on Odyss.*

To [illegible]

1. To unclose itself, not to remain shut; not to continue closed.
The hundred doors
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars
Within the cave *Dryden, Æn.* vi.
My old wounds are *open'd* at this view,
And in my murd'rer's presence bleed anew. *Dryden.*
Unnumber'd treasures *ope* at once,
From each she nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddess *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. To bark. A term of hunting.
If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The night restores our actions done by day;
As hounds in sleep will *open* for their prey. *Dryden.*
Cytheron loudly calls me to my way,
Thy hounds, Taygetus, *open* and pursue their prey. *Dryd.*
Hark the dog *opens*, take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

OPE, } *adj.* [*Ope* is scarcely used but by old authors, and by
OPEN. } them in the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unclosed; not shut.
The gates are *ope*, now prove good seconds,
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the fliers. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Most sacrilegious murther hath broke *ope*
The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an *open* letter in his hand. *Neh.* vi.
With the same key set *ope* the door
Wherewith you lock'd it fast before. *Cleaveland.*
Thro' the gate,
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan pass'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*
They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,
And each with *open* arms embrac'd her chosen knight. *Dry.*
He, when Æneas on the plain appears,
Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears. *Dryden.*
The bounce broke *ope* the door. *Dryden.*
The door was *ope*, they blindly grope the way. *Dryden.*

2. Plain, apparent; evident.
They crucify to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an *open* shame. *Heb.* vi. 6.
Th' under-work, transparent, shews too plain
Where *open* acts accuse, th' excuse is vain. *Dryden.*
[illegible]ing disguise, clear; artless, sincere.
[illegible]cret therein, as not daring to be *open*, that to no creature he ever spake of it *Sidney.*
Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace, and besides was held a man *open* and in good faith. *Bacon.*
The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative, the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*
[illegible]s reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their posts expected a more *open* treatment, was imputed to some hidden design *Swift.*
His generous, *open*, undesigning heart,
Has begg'd his rival to solicit for him. *Addison. Cato.*

4. Not clouded; clear.
With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance midway *Lee. Edipus.*
Then shall dry Craggs
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With aspect *open* shall erect his head *Pope.*

5. Not hidden, exposed to view.
In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay *open* the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and providence. *Ecclesiast.*
These innate notions should lie *open* fairly to every one's view. *Locke.*
Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not *open* as natural characters engraven on the mind. *Locke.*

6. Not restrained, not denied.
If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is *open* and there are deputies, let them implead one another. *Acts* xix. 38.

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.
An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

8. Uncovered.
Here is better than the *open* air. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
And when at last in pity, you will die,
I'll watch your birth of immortality,
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair,
And teach you your first flight in *open* air *Dryden.*

9. Explicit, without reserve.
The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

10. Attentive.
Thine eyes are *open* upon all the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways. *Jer.* xxxii. 19.
The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry. *Ps.* xxxiv. 15.

OPENER. *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. One that opens, one that unlocks, one that unloses.
True *opener* of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than those two past. *Milt.*

2. Explainer; [illegible]
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself,
The very *opener* and intelligencer
Between the grace, the sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

3. That which separates; disunites.
There may be such *openers* of compound bodies, because there wanted not some experiments in which it appeared. *Boyle.*

OPENEYED. *adj.* [*open* and *eye*.] Vigilant; watchful.
Were you here do snoring lie,
Open-eyed conspiracy
His time doth take. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

OPENHA'NDED. *adj.* [*open* and *hand*.] Generous; liberal, munificent.
Good heav'n who renders mercy back for mercy,
With *openhanded* bounty shall repay you. *Rowe.*

OPENHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*open* and *heart*.] Generous; candid, not meanly subtle.
I know him well, he's free and *openhearted*. *Dryden.*
Of an *openhearted* generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country, but in an intrigue with a lady *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS. *n. s.* [*open* and *heart*.] Liberality, munificence; generosity.

O'PENING. *n. s.* [from *open*.]

1. Aperture, breach.
The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and *openings* of the earth. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.
God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and

and to give us some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty and settlement. *South's Sermons.*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light; you shone to us from afar and disclosed your first beams on . nt nations. *Dryden.*

O'PENLY *adv.* [from *open.*]

1. Publickly, not secretly; in sight, not obscurely.

Their actions always spoken of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question. *Hooker, b.* v

Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be *openly* made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying. *Hooker*

Why should you have put me to deny
This claim which now you wear so *openly*. *Dryden.*

I knew the time,
Now full, that I no more should live obscure,
But *openly* begin, as best becomes
The authority which I deriv'd from heav'n. *Par. Reg.*

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts *Tillotson, Serm.* 5

We express our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's solemnity *Atterbury's Sermons*

2. Plainly; apparently, evidently; without disguise

Dardah
Too *openly* does love and hatred show:
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

O'PENMOU'THED. *adj.* [*open* and *mouth.*] Greedy, ravenous; clamorous, vociferous.

Up comes a lion *openmouthed* toward the ass. *L'Estrange.*

O'PENNESS. *n. f.* [from *open.*]

1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more *openness* your answers
To my demands. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.

The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflexions, are expressed in lively colours. *Felton on the Classicks.*

These, letters all written in the *openness* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. *Pope's Letters.*

OPERA n. f. [Italian.]

An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden's Pr. . . .*

O'PERABLE. *adj.* [from *operor*, Latin.] To be done; practicable.

Being uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i

O'PERANT. *adj.* [*operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. A word not in use.

Earth, yield me roots!
Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison! *Shakesp. Tim. of Athens.*

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do. *Shakesp.*

To O'PERATE. *v. n.* [*operor*, Latin, *operer*, French.] To act, to have agency; to produce effects.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. *Atterbury's Sermons*

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in. *Locke.*

It can *operate* on the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas. *Locke.*

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *S*

Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of . . . to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. *Watts.*

OPERA'TION. *n. f.* [*operatio*, Lat. *operation*, French.]

1. Agency; production of effects, influence.

There are in men *operations*, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some politick, some finally ecclesiastical. *Hooker.*

By all the *operations* of the orbs,
From whom we do exist and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakesp. Lear*

All *operations* by transmission of spirits and imagination, work at distance and not at touch. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Waller's presence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing desired. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The tree whose *operation* brings
Knowledge of good and ill, shun to taste. *Milt. P. Lost.*

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit. *Boyle.*

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the seize, motion and figure of its insensible parts. *Locke.*

2. Action, effect.

Repentance and renovation consist not in the first, wish, or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life. *Hamm.*

That false fruit
Far other *operation* first display'd,
Carnal desire inflaming. *Milton's Par Lost, b.* ix.

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth and softness. But these qualities are not subsistent in those bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

3. [In chirurgery] The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army

O'PERATIVE. *adj.* [from *operate.*] Having the power of acting, having forcible agency.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who not contented with a known ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths *Ral.*

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others. *Clarendon.*

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. *Decay of Piety.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality; in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism. *Norr.*

OPERA'TOR. *n. f.* [*operateur*, Fr. from *operate.*] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view appeared like the head of another *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 275.

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty. *Swift.*

OPERO'SE. *adj.* [*operosus*, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*, and would affect a great part of the universe; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were at first to procure it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. *Holder.*

OPHIO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpent-eating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. *Brown's V. Err.*

OPHI'TES. *n. f.* A stone.

Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter . . . long, and . . . *Woodward.*

OPHTHA'LMICK. *adj.* [*ophthalmique*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμος, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

O'PHTHALMY. *n. f.* [*ophthalmie*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμος, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Diet.*

The use of cool applications, external ly, is most easy to the eye, but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmy.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

O'PIATE. *n. f.* A medicine that causes sleep.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frightful apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance. *Bentley's Serm.*

O'PIATE. *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and soporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more num'rous than those
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drouze,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the past'ral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton's Par Lost.*

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

O'PIFICE. *n. f.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship, handiwork. *Dict.*

O'PIFICER. *n. f.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received.

An

There is an infinite diſtance betwixt the poor mortal artiſt, and the almighty *opifex* *Bentley's Serm.*

OPINABLE. *adj.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Which may be thought. *Dict.*

OPINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Opinion, notion. *Dict.*

OPINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion.

Conſider againſt what kind of *opinators* the reaſon above given is leveled. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

To OPI'NE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Latin.] To think, to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an ague, that forſakes
And haunts by fits thoſe whom it takes;
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain
And blows they felt to-day, again *Hudibras, p. I.*

In matters of mere ſpeculation, it is not much material to the welfare of government, or of themſelves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philoſophers or no. *South's Serm.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind,
Opine, that nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the ſhining miſchief under ground. *Pope.*

OPI'NIATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion*]

1 Stiff in a preconceived notion.

2 Imagined, not proved

It is the more difficult to find out truth, becauſe it is in ſuch inconſiderable proportions ſcattered in a maſs of *opiniative* uncertainties, like the ſilver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 6*

OPINIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*opiniatre*, French] One fond of his own notion, inflexible, adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and ſelf-believing men diſpute of and make doubt of? *Raleigh.*

Lilex left lord Roberts governour, a man of a ſour and ſurly nature, a great *opiniator*, and one who muſt be overcome before he would believe that he could be ſo. *Clarend.*

For all his exact plot, down was he caſt from all his greatneſs, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it may befall not only but all ſuch politick *opiniators* ſhould. *South's Serm.*

OPINIA'TRE. *adj.* [French.] Obſtinate, ſtubborn.

Inſtead of an able man, you deſire to have him an inſignificant wrangler, *opiniatre* in diſcourſe, and priding himſelf in contradicting others. *Locke.*

OPINIA'TRETY } *n. ſ.* [*opiniatre*, French] Obſtinacy,
OPI'NIATRY. } flexibility; determination of mind; ſtubbornneſs. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

Leſt popular *opiniatry* ſhould ariſe, we will deliver the chief opinions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v*

The one fets the thoughts upon wit and falſe colours, and not upon truth, the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and [illegible]

So much as we ourſelves conſider and comprehend of truth and reaſon, ſo much we poſſeſs of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, makes us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true. What is in them was ſcience, is in us but *opiniatry*.

I can paſs by *opiniatry* and the buſy meddling of thoſe who thruſt themſelves into every thing. *Wood. Letters.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me, but he ſhall not get rid ſo. *Pope.*

OPINION. *n. ſ.* [*opinion*, Fr. *opinio*, Lat.]

1. Perſwaſion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, ſettled in the imagination, but never arriving at the underſtanding or [illegible] the tincture of reaſon. *Ben. Johnſon.*

[illegible]s, when the aſſent of the underſtanding is ſo far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one perſwaſion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Stiff in *opinion*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Bleſt be the princes who have fought
For pompous names, or wide dominion,
Since by their error we are taught,
That happineſs is but *opinion*. *Prior.*

2. Sentiments, judgment, notion.

Can they make it out againſt the common ſenſe and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no ſuch thing as a future ſtate [illegible] for ſuch as have lived ill here. *South.*

[illegible]rity itſelf commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all, but friendſhip, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South's Sermons.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning heirs, that where there are divers children the eldeſt ſon has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philoſophers are of *opinion*, that infinite ſpace is poſſeſſed by God's infinite omnipreſence. *Locke.*

I ſhall conclude my paper with a ſtory out of Boccalini, which ſufficiently ſhews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the ſort of critics I have been here mentioning. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 291.

3. Favourable judgment.

In actions of arms ſmall matters are of great moment, eſpecially when they ſerve to raiſe an *opinion* of commanders.

Howſoever I have no *opinion* of thoſe things; yet ſo much I conceive to be true, that ſtrong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate. *Bacon*

To OPI'NIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opinionate [illegible]. A word out of uſe, and unworthy of revival.

The ſtoicks *opinionated* the ſouls of wiſe men dwelt about the moon, and thoſe fools wandered about the earth whereas the Epicureans held that death was nothing, nor after death. *Browne's V. Er.*

That the ſoul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimenſion, is generally *opinioned*. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. xii.*

It is *opinioned*, that the earth reſts as the world's centre, while the heavens are the ſubject of the univerſal motion. *Glanv. Scepſ. c xi*

OPI'NIONATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion*] Fond of preconceived notions, ſtubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* aſſurance, would be no hinderance to the world's improvement *Glanv.*

One would rather chuſe a reader without art, than one ill inſtructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

OPI'NIONATIVELY. *adv.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly

OPI'NIONATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *opinionative*] Obſtinacy.

OPI'NIONIST. *n. ſ.* [*opinioniſte*, Fr. from *opinion*] One fond of his own notions

Every conceited *opinioniſt* ſets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glanv. to Albius*

OPI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

OPITULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*opitulatio*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

OPIUM. *n. ſ.* A juice, partly of the reſinous, partly of the [illegible] and [illegible], uſually of a roundiſh figure, very heavy and of a cloſe texture, not perfectly dry; its colour is a dark brownish yellow, its ſmell is very unpleaſant, of a dead faint kind; and its taſte very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, from Egypt, and from the Eaſt-Indies, where it is produced from the white garden poppy; a plant of which every part is full of a milky juice, and with which the fields of Aſia-Minor are in many places ſown as ours are with corn. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet ſoft, green and full of juice, inciſions are made in them, and from every one of theſe a few drops flow of a milky juice, which ſoon hardens into a ſolid conſiſtence. Theſe drops are gathered with great care, and the fineſt *opium* proceeds from the firſt inciſion. In the countries where *opium* is produced, multitudes are employed in preparing it with water, honey and ſpices, and working it up into cakes, but what we generally have is the mere crude juice, or at moſt worked up with water, or a ſmall quantity of honey ſufficient to bring it into form. The ancients were greatly divided about the virtues and uſe of *opium*, ſome calling it a poiſon, and others the greateſt of all medicines. At preſent it is in high eſteem, and externally applied it is emollient, relaxing and diſcutient, and greatly promotes ſuppuration. A moderate doſe of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet cuſtom will make people bear a dram as a moderate doſe, but in that caſe nature is vitiated. Its firſt effect is the making the patient cheerful, as if he had drank moderately of wine; it removes melancholy, excites boldneſs, and diſſipates the dread of danger; and for this reaſon the Turks always take it when they are going to battle in a larger doſe than ordinary. It afterward quiets the ſpirits, eaſes pain, and diſpoſes to ſleep. After the effect of a doſe of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the ſpirits, which had been elevated by it, become lower than before, and the pulſe languid. An immoderate doſe of *opium* brings on a ſort of drunkenneſs, cheerfulneſs and loud laughter, at firſt, and, after many terrible ſymptoms, death itſelf. Thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to an immoderate uſe of *opium*, are ſubject to relaxations and weakneſſes of all the parts of the body, they are apt to be ſaſhy, idle and thoughtleſs, and are generally in a ſtupid and uncomfortable ſtate, except juſt after they have taken a freſh doſe; they loſe their appetite, and in fine grow old before their time. *Hill*

Sleep hath forſook and giv'n me o'er
To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure. *Milton.*

The colour and taſte of *opium* are, as well as its ſoporiſic or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke*

OPLE TREE. *n. ſ.* [*ople* and *tree*] A ſort of tree. *Ainſ.*

OPOBALSAMUM. n. ſ. [Latin] Balm of Gilead.

OPOPONAX n. ſ. [Latin] A gum reſin of a tolerably firm texture, in ſmall looſe granules, and ſometimes in large maſſes, which are impure. It is of a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taſte. It is brought to us from the

O P P

the East, and was well known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating and discutient, and gently purgative. *Hill.*

OPPIDAN *n. f.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPIGNERATE *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn.

The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations, meaning that he had sold and *oppignorated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men. *Bacon*

Ferdinando merchanded at this time with France, for the restoring Roussillon and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To OPPILATE, *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

OPPILA'TION, *n. f.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate*.] Obstruction, matter heaped together.

The ingredients prescribed in their substance actuate the spirits, recreate *oppilations*, and round by the blood. *Harvey.*

OPPILATIVE *adj.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obstructive.

OPPLE'TED, *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled, crouded.

OPPO'NENT *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite, adverse.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid,
It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd,
That joy, still sought, should never be attain'd. *Prior.*

OPPONENT, *n. f.* [*opponens*, Lat.]

1. Antagonist, adversary.
2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto, that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part. *Hooker.*

How becomingly does Philopous exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator *More.*

OPPORTU'NE *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable, convenient, fit, timely, well-timed, proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's fe-
[illegible] and the perpetuancy of his prosperous successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon*

Will lift us up in spite of fate,
Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view
Of those bright confines, whence with neighb'ring arms
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Consider'd every creature, which of all
Most *opportune* might serve his wiles; and found
The serpent subtlest beast of all the field. *Milton.*

OPPORTU'NELY, *adv.* [from *opportune*.] Seasonably; conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate so *opportunely* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportunely* induced to say somewhat. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This experiment does *opportunely* supply the deficiency. *Boyle*

OPPORTU'NITY, *n. f.* [*opportunité*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit time, place, time, convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds
Mens behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight but free for exercise. *Bacon, Essay* 53.

Opportunity, like a sudden gust,
Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest.
Accursed *opportunity!*
That work'st our thoughts into desires, desires
To resolutions, those being ripe and quicken'd,
Thou gav'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to action.
Denham.

Tho' their advice be good, their counsel wise,
Yet length shall notes *opportunities*. *Denham.*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Atterb.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

To OPPO'SE, *v. a* [*opposer*, French, *oppono*, Latin.]

1. To act against; to be adverse, to hinder, to resist.

There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuousness and my desire
All continent impediments would o'erbear,
That did *oppose* my will. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. To put in opposition, to offer as an antagonist or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all slaves are, and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke*

3. To place as an obstacle.

Since he stands obdurate,
And that no lawful means can carry me
Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppose*
My patience to his. *Herb. of Prince*

I thro' me sea pursued the realm to race
Engaging heavens, *oppos'd* the stormy main,
But bid vows rend and tempests rage in vain. *Dryden*

4. To place in front.

Her grace sat down
In a rich chair of state, *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people *Shakespeare*

5. To act as

A servant, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakesp. King Lear*

He practised to dispatch such of the nobility as were like to *oppose* against his mischievous drift, and in such sort to encumber and weaken the rest, that they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

2. To object in a disputation, to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

OPPO'SELESS. *adj.* [from *oppose*.] Irresistible, not to be opposed.

I could bear it longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your great *opposeless* wills. *Shakespeare.*

OPPO'SER, *n. f.* [from *oppose*.] One that opposes, antagonist, enemy, rival.

Now the fair goddess fortune
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy *opposers* swords bold gentleman!
Prosperity be thy page. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality, yet by reason of envious and more popular *opposers*, have submitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion. *Granv.*

I do not see how the monsters could have continued in their stations, if their *opposers* had agreed about the methods by which they should be ruined. *Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,
A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Buckinghame.*

OPPOSITE, *adj.* [*opposite*, Fr. *oppositus*, Lat.]

1. Placed in front, facing each other.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, square, trine and *opposite*,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure, *opposite* to that which is delighted in an epick poem. *Dryd.*

Thus is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and passions, and *opposite* to the strongest desires of flesh and blood. *Rogers*

3. Contrary

In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance and conversion, the two *opposite* terms of which are God and sin. *Tillotson, Serm.* 1.

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*

OPPOSITE, *n. f.* Adversary; opponent, antagonist, enemy.

To the best and wisest, while they live, the world is continually a froward *opposite*, a curious observer of their defects and imperfections, their virtues it afterwards as much admireth. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 7.

He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance
Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,
From out the bars to force his *opposite*,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

OPPOSITELY, *adv.* [from *opposite*.]

1. In such a situation as to face each other.

The lesser pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppositely* with their points downward, but upward. *Grew's Musæ.*

2. Adversely

I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,
And now in dry, and brittle straw did grow,
Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May's Virgil*

OPPOSITENESS, *n. f.* [from *opposite*.] The state of being opposite.

OPPOSITION *n. f.* [*opposition*, Fr. *oppositio*, Lat.]

1. Situation so as to front something opposed.
2. Hostile resistance

He
Cry'd oh! and mounted, found no *opposition*
From what he look'd for should oppose
Virtue which breaks thro' all *opposition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Most shines, and most is acceptable above. *Milton.*

He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when he took Anchises on his shoulders, and bore him safe thro' the rage of the fire and the *opposition* of his enemies. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Contrariety of affection

They who never tried the experiment of a holy life,

are

are the laws of God not by the [illegible] nsical goodneſs, but by the reluctancy and *oppoſition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 6.

4. Contrariety of intereſt, contrariety of meaſures.

[illegible] riety of meaning, diverſity of meaning.

[illegible] e parts of every true *oppoſition* do alway both concern the ſame ſubject, and have reference to the ſame thing, ſith otherwiſe they are but in ſhew oppoſite, and not in truth *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 4.

Reaſon can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is leſs evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *oppoſition* to knowledge and certainty *Locke.*

To O'PPRESS. *v. a.* [*oppreſſus*, Lat.]

1. To crush by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity

Iſrael and Judah were *oppreſſed* together, and all that took them captives held them faſt, they refuſed to let them go. *Jer.* 33.

Alas! a mortal moſt *oppreſt* of thoſe
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to ſubdue.

We're not ourſelves,
When nature, being *oppreſt*, commands the mind
To ſuffer with the body *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

In blazing height of noon,
The ſun *oppreſs'd*, is plung'd in th' deepeſt gloom. *Thomſ.*

OPPRE'SSION *n. ſ.* [*oppreſſion*, Fr. from *oppreſs.*]

1. The act of oppreſſing; cruelty; ſeverity.

2. The ſtate of being oppreſſed; miſery.

Famine is in thy cheeks,
Need and *oppreſſion* ſtare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakeſp.*

Cæſar himſelf has work, and our *oppreſſion*
Exceeds what we expected. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Hardſhip; calamity.

We are all ſubject to the ſame accidents; and when we ſee any under particular *oppreſſion*, we ſhould look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

4. Dulneſs of ſpirits; laſſitude of body

Drouſineſs, *oppreſſion*, heavineſs, and laſſitude, are ſigns of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OPPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *oppreſs.*]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjuſtly exactious or ſevere.

2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
And help me to ſupport that feeble frame,
That nodding totters with *oppreſſive* woe,
And [illegible] *Fenton.*

OPPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*oppreſſeur*, Fr. from *oppreſs.*] One who har[illegible] of the [illegible]

I from *oppreſſors* did the poor defend,
The fatherleſs, and ſuch as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and th' *oppreſſor's* rage,
Had reach'd the ſtars. *Dryden.*

Power when employed to relieve the oppreſſed, and to puniſh the *oppreſſor*, becomes a great bleſſing. *Swift*

OPPROBRIOUS. *adj.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; diſgraceful; cauſing infamy; ſcurrilous.

Himſelf pronounceth them bleſſed, that ſhould for his name ſake be ſubject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 48

I will not here defile
My unſtain'd verſe with his *opprobrious* name *L.*

Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right againſt the temple of God,
On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* 1.

They ſee themſelves unjuſtly aſperſed, and vindicate themſelves in terms no leſs *opprobrious* than thoſe by which they are attacked. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 137

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfully; [illegible]

Think you, this little prating York
Was not incenſed by his ſubtle mother,
To taunt and ſcorn you thus *opprobriouſly*. *Shakeſp. R. III*

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *opprobrious*] Reproachfulneſs;

To OPPU'GN *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppoſe; to attack, to refiſt

For the eccleſiaſtical laws of this land we are led by a great reaſon to obſerve, and ye be by no neceſſity bound to *oppugn* them *Hooker's Pref.*

They ſaid the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clar.*

If nothing can *oppugn* his love,
And virtue invious ways can prove,
What cannot he conſide to do
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hud. p.* 1.

The ingredients recude oppilations, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*

OPPU'GNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] Oppoſition.

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
And hark what diſcord follows, each thing meets
In meer *oppugnancy*. *Shakeſpeare's Troil. and Creſſ.*

OPPU'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] One who oppoſes or attacks

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the ſcore of being the great patrons of man's free will, not cauſelеſsly eſteemed the great *oppugners* of God's free grace. *Boyle*

OPSI'MATHY. *n. ſ.* [ὀψιμαθία] Late education; late erudition

OPSONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*opſonatio*, Latin.] Catering; a buying proviſions. *Dict.*

[illegible]

O'PTATIVE *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expreſſive of deſire. [In [illegible]]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to ſignify wiſhing, which is called the *optative* mood *Clarke*

O'PTICAL *n. ſ.* [ὀπτικὸς] Relating to the ſcience of optics.

It ſeems not agreeable to what is taught in the *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Bayle.*

O'PTICIAN *n. ſ.* [from *optick.*] One ſkilled in opticks.

O'PTICK. *adj.* [ὀπτικὸς; *optique*, Fr.]

1. Viſual; producing viſion, ſubſervient to viſion.

May not the harmony and diſcord of colours ariſe from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optic* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and diſcord of ſounds ariſe from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newt. Opt.*

2. Relating to the ſcience of viſion.

Where our maſter handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optic* rule, that the higher they are the leſs ſhould be always their diminution aloft, becauſe the eye itſelf doth naturally contract all objects, according to the diſtance. *Wotton's Architecture.*

O'PTICK. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of ſight; an organ of ſight.

Can [illegible] the [illegible] of thoſe eyes which were before light, and in whoſe *opticks* there is no opacity. *Brown*

Our corporeal eyes we find
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Denham.*

You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
Whoſe ſmoke too long obſcur'd your riſing name,
And quickly cold indifference will enſue,
When you love's joys thro' honour's *optick* view. *Prior.*

Why has not man a microſcopick eye?
For this plain reaſon, man is not a fly.
Say what the uſe, were finer *opticks* giv'n,
T'inſpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n. *Pope*

O'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [ὀπτικὴ.] The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion.

No ſpherical body of what bigneſs ſoever illuminates the whole ſphere of another, although it illuminate ſomething more than half of a leſſer, according unto the doctrine of *opticks*. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* vi

Thoſe who deſire ſatisfaction in the appearance, muſt go to the admirable treatiſe of *opticks* by Sir Iſaac Newton *Clayne's Phil. Prin.*

O'PTIMACY. *n. ſ.* [*optimates*, Lat.] Nobility, body of nobles

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholeſome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Howel.*

OPTI'MITY *n. ſ.* [from *optimus*] The ſtate of being beſt.

O'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice, election.

Tranſplantation muſt proceed from the *option* of the people, elſe it ſounds like an exile; ſo the colonies muſt be raiſed by the leave of the king and not by his command. *Bacon.*

Which of theſe two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option*. *Smalbridge's Serm.*

O'PULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*opulence*, Fr. *opulentia*, Latin.] Wealth;
O'PULENCY } riches, affluence.

It muſt be a diſcovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*. *Shakeſp. Tim. of Athens.*

After eight years ſpent in outward *opulency* and inward murmur, that it was not greater, after vaſt ſums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

He had been a perſon not only of great *opulence*, but authority *Atterbury.*

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt;
His ſide board glitter'd with imagin'd plate,
And his proud fancy held a vaſt eſtate. *Swift.*

O'PULENT. *adj* [*opulent*, Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offenſive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the ſuppoſed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*. Does our wiſe man think that the grandee whom he courts does not ſee through all the little plots of his courtſhip. *South's Sermons.*

O'PULENTLY. *adv.* [from *opulent.*] Richly; with ſplendor.

OR. *conjunct.* [oðer, Saxon.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition

Inquire what the antients thought concerning this world, whether it was to periſh or no, whether to be deſtroyed

ſtroyed *or* to ſtand eternally! *Burnet.*

He my muſe's homage ſhou'd receive,
If I cou'd write *or* Hol'es cou'd forgive. *Garth*

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two *or* more ideas, is called complex. *Watts's Logick.*

2. It correſponds to *either*; he muſt *either* fall *or* fly.

3. *Or* is ſometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.

How great ſoever the ſins of any unreformed perſon are, Chriſt died for him becauſe he died for all; only he muſt reform and forſake his ſins, *or* elſe he ſhall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond's Fund.*

4. [on, or ane, Saxon.] Before; *or ever*, is *before ever*.

Or we go to the declaration of this matter, it ſhall be convenient to ſhew who did write this pſalm. *Fiſher.*

The dead man's knell
Is there ſcarce aſk'd for whom, and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying *or ere* they ſicken. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Learn before thou ſpeak, and uſe phyſick *or ever* thou be ſick. *Eccluſ* xviii. 19.

OR. *n. ſ.* [French.] Gold.

The ſhow'ry arch
With liſted colours gay, *or*, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*

ORACH. *n. ſ.* The flower is without leaves, but conſiſts of many ſtamina ariſing from a five leav'd empalement; the pointal becomes a flat orbicular ſeed, incloſed in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capſule, including two ſorts of ſeeds. There are thirteen ſpecies; of which the firſt called garden *orach*, was cultivated as a culinary herb, uſed as ſpinach, though it is not generally liked by the Engliſh, but much eſteemed by the French. It was formerly uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

ORACLE. *n. ſ.* [*oracle*, Fr. *oraculum*, Lat.]

1. Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the ſcriptures are the *oracles* of God himſelf. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 8.

2. The place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my *oracles* as well,
As [illegible] *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

God hath now ſent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will,
And ſends his ſpirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*,
To all truth requiſite for men to know. *Par. Reg.*

3. Any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained.

There mighty nations ſhall enquire their doom,
The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wiſdom, one whoſe determinations are not [illegible]

To ORACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received.

No more ſhall thou by *oracling* abuſe
The gentiles. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

ORA'CULAR, } *adj.* [from *oracle*.] Uttering oracles; reſem-
ORA'CULOUS. } bling oracles.

Thy counſel would be as the oracle of
Urim and thummim, thoſe *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breaſt, or tongue of ſeers old
Infallible. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg. b.* iii.

Here Charles contrives the ord'ring of his ſtates,
Here he reſolves his neighb'ring princes fates,
What nation ſhall have peace, where war be made,
Determin'd is in this *oracular* ſhade. *Waller.*

Though their general acknowledgments of the weakneſs [illegible] ments, yet the particular expreſſions of their ſentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniſcient. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

They have ſomething venerable and *oracular*, in that unadorned gravity and ſhortneſs in the expreſſion. *Pop. Pref.*

Th[illegible] ſeer frequents the Pharian coaſt,
Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*

ORA'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oraculous*.] In manner of an oracle.

The teſtimony of antiquity, and ſuch as paſs *oraculouſly* amongſt us, were not always ſo exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* i.

Hence riſe the branching beech and vocal oak,
Where Jove of old *oraculouſly* ſpoke. *Dryden.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oracular*.] The ſtate of being [illegible]

ORAISON. *n. ſ.* [*oraiſon*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] Prayer; verbal ſupplication; or oral worſhip, more frequently written *oriſon*.

Stay, let's hear the *oraiſons* he makes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fulneſs might ſhorten, not diſturb her pray'r;
Heav'n had the beſt, if not the greater ſhare:
An active life, long *oraiſons* forbids,
Yet ſtill ſhe pray'd, for ſtill ſhe pray'd by deeds. *Dryden.*

ORAL *adj.* [*oral*, Fr. *os, oris*, Latin.] Delivered by mouth; not written.

Oral diſcourſe, whoſe tranſient faults dying with the ſound that gives them life, and ſo not ſubject to a ſtrict review, more eaſily eſcapes obſervation. *Lowth's Introd.*

St. John was appointed to as the living *oracle* of the church; and as his *oral* teſtimony laſted the firſt century, many have obſerved, that by a particular providence ſeveral of our Saviour's diſciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might perſonally convey the truth of the goſpel to thoſe times which were very remote. *Addiſon.*

ORALLY. *adv.* [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing.

Oral tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, becauſe they are complex, not *orally* tranſmiſſible to ſo great a diſtance of ages. *Hale's Comm. Law of Eng.*

ORANGE *n. ſ.* [*orange*, Fr. *aurentia*, Latin.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their baſe like ears, and ſet in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depreſſed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The ſpecies are eight. *Miller.*

I will diſcharge it in your ſtraw-colour'd beard, your *orange* tawny beard. *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an *orange*, but of colour between *orange* tawny and ſcarlet, which caſt a moſt excellent odour, and is uſed as preſervative againſt infection. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

Fine *oranges*, ſauce for your veal,
Are charming when ſqueez'd in a pot of brown ale. *Swift.*

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure, produced in the mind by the ſame infuſion of lignum nephriticum, are no leſs diſtinct ideas than thoſe of the ſame colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke.*

ORANGERY. *n. ſ.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleaſant ſight than the faireſt *orangery*, or artificial green houſe. *Spectator*, N°. 477

ORANGESUGAR. *n. ſ.* See PEAR, of which it is a ſpecies.

ORANGEWIFE. *n. ſ.* [*orange* and *wife*.] A woman who ſells oranges.

You wear out a good wholeſome forenoon in hearing a cauſe between an *orangewife* and a faſſet ſeller. *Shakeſ.*

ORA'TION *n. ſ.* [*oration*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] A ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue, a declamation.

There ſhall I try,
In my *oration*, how the people take
The cruel iſſue of theſe bloody men *Shakeſp. Jul. Caeſ.*

This gives life and ſpirit to every thing that is ſpoken, awakens the dulleſt ſpirits, and adds a ſingular grace and excellency both to the perſon and his *oration*. *Watts.*

ORATO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *orator*.] Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

Where he ſpeaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or perſuaſive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the ſame theme in a doctrinal way *Watts.*

ORATOR. *n. ſ.* [*orateur*, Fr *orator*, Lat.]

1. A publick ſpeaker; a man of eloquence.

Poor queen and ſon! your labour is but loſt,
For Warwick is a ſubtle *orator*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

As when of old ſome *orator* renown'd,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourith'd, ſince mute! to ſome great cauſe addreſs'd,
Stood in himſelf collected, while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The conſtant deſign of both theſe *orators* in all their ſpeeches, was to drive ſome one particular point. *Swift.*

I have liſtened to an *orator* of this ſpecies, [illegible] able to underſtand one ſingle ſentence [illegible]

Both *orators* ſo much renown'd,
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. A petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed in addreſſes to chancery.

ORATORY *n. ſ.* [*oratoria, ars*, Lat.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical ſkill.

Each paſture ſtored with ſheep feeding with ſober ſecurity, while the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory* craved the dams comfort. *Sidney.*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindneſs over-rul'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

When my *oratory* grew tow'rd end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God ſave Richard. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable, which the ſpirit of pray'r
Inſpir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with ſpeedier flight
Than loudeſt *oratory*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

By this kind of *oratory* and profeſſing to decline their own inclinations and wiſhes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over thoſe who were ſtill ſurpriſed *Clarend.*

The former who had to deal with a people of much more politeneſs, learning, and wit, laid the greateſt weight of his *oratory* upon the ſtrength of his arguments. *Swift.*

Come

Come harmleſs characters, that no one hit,
Such Henley's *oratory*, Osborn's wit. *Pope.*

or of eloquence

The Romans had ſcarce ſeized upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were ſix armed with roſtra, with which the conſul Menenius adorned the publick place of *oratory*. *Arb.*

3. [*Oratoire*, French.]

Oratory ſignifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine ſervice. *Aylliffe's Parergon.*

They began to erect to themſelves *oratories* not in any ſumptuous or ſtately manner, which neither was poſſible by reaſon of the poor eſtate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hooker*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in, nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

ORB *n. ſ.* [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Latin.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body; circular body.

A mighty collection of water incloſed in the bowels of the earth, conſtitutes an huge *orb* in the interior or central parts, upon the ſurface of which *orb* of water the terreſtrial ſtrata are expanded. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

The with a ſtorm of darts to diſtance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian *orb* ſuſtain'd the war *Dryden.*

2. Mundane ſphere; celeſtial body, light of heaven.

of the floor of heav'n
There's not the ſmalleſt *orb* which thou beholdſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſp.*

3. Wheel, any rolling body.

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the ſound
Of torrent floods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

4. Circle; line drawn round.

5. Circle deſcribed by any of the mundane ſpheres.

Aſtronomers, to ſolve the phenomena, framed to their content eccentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of *orbs*, though no ſuch things were. *Bacon.*

With ſmiling aſpect you ſerenely move,
In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

6. Period, revolution of time.

Subſcribed his Creatress,
By our own quick'ning pow'r, when fatal courſe
Had circled his full *orb*, the birth mature
Of this our native heav'n. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* v.

7. Sphere of action.

Will you again unknit
This churliſh knot of all abhorred war,
And move in that obedient *orb* again,
Where you did give a fair and nat'ral light. *Shakeſp.*

8. It is applied by *Milton* to the eye, as being luminous and ſpherical.

A drop ſerene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim ſuffuſion veil'd. *Milton.*

ORBATION *n. ſ.* [*orbatus*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.

ORBED *adj.* [from *orb*.]

1. Round, circular, orbicular.

All thoſe oaths will I overſwear,
And all thoſe ſwearings keep as true in ſoul,
As doth that *orbed* continent the fire,
That ſevers day from night. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

2. Formed into a circle.

Truth and juſtice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milton.*

Contracted
A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold. *Addiſ.*

ORBICULAR. *adj.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Lat.]

Spherical.

He ſhall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy *orbicular* world. *Milton.*

2. Circular.

The form of their bottom is not the ſame; for whereas before it was of an *orbicular* make, they now look as if they were preſſed. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 114.

By a circle I underſtand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an *orbicular* figure, whoſe length is equal to its breadth, and which as to ſenſe may ſeem circular. *Newt.*

ORBI'CULARLY. *adj.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *orbicular*.] The ſtate of being orbicular.

[illegible]*culatus*, Lat.] Mounted into an orb.

[illegible], Fr. *orbita*, Latin.] The line deſcribed

[illegible]e ſnows and chac'd the pole cold *Blackm.*

[illegible]oſe the earth placed nearer to the ſun, and revolve for[illegible]e in the *orbit* of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours, all plants and animals would be ſcorched. *Bent*

ORBITY *n. ſ.* [*orbus*, Latin.] Loſs, or want of parents or children.

ORC. *n. ſ.* [*orca*, Lat. ὄρυγα.] A ſort of ſea-fiſh. *Ainſ.*

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals and *orcs*, and ſea-mews clang. *Milt.*

ORCHAL. *n. ſ.* A ſtone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainſ.*

ORCHANET. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

ORCHARD. *n. ſ.* [either *herdyard* or *wortyard*, ſays *Skinner*, ορτγαρδ, Saxon. *Junius.*] A garden of fruit-trees.

Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleaſurable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

They overcome their neighbours, not by making
Baths, *orchards*, fiſh pools. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Her private *orchards* wall'd on ev'ry ſide,
To lawleſs Sylvans all acceſs deny'd. *Pope.*

ORCHESTRE *n. ſ.* [French. ὀρχήστρα.] The place where the muſicians are ſet at a publick ſhow.

ORD. *n. ſ.* An edge or ſharpneſs, as in *ordhelm*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Iſlandiſh tongue, *ord* ſignifies a ſpear or dart. *Gib.*

Ord, in old Engliſh, ſignified *beginning*, whence probably the proverbial phraſe *adds* [*ordi*] *and ends*, for ſcraps or remnants.

To ORDAIN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat. *ordonner*, Fr.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Know the cauſe why muſick was *ordain'd*,
Was it not to refreſh the mind of man
After his ſtudies, or his uſual pain? *Shakeſpeare.*

Jeroboam *ordained* a feaſt. 1 *Kings* xii. 32.

He hath alſo prepared for him the inſtruments of death, he *ordaineth* his arrows againſt the perſecutors. *Pſ.* vii. 13.

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life, believed. *Acts* xiii. 48.

He commanded us to teſtify that it is he which was *ordained* of God to be the judge of quick and dead. *Acts* x. 42.

The fatal tent,
The ſcene of death, and place *ordain'd* for puniſhment. *Dryd.*

To ſouls oppreſs'd and dumb with grief,
The Gods *ordain* this kind relief,
That muſick ſhould in ſounds convey
What dying lovers dare not ſay *Waller.*

My reaſon bends to what thy eyes *ordain*;
For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*

2. To eſtabliſh; to ſettle; to inſtitute.

Maximus
Ordain'd our laws, whoſe uſe the ſword of Ceſar
Hath too much mangled. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I will *ordain* a place for Iſrael. 1 *Chron.* xvii. 9.

God from Sinai deſcending, will himſelf
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets ſound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

For thee I have *ordain'd* it, and
Have ſuffer'd, that the glory may be thine
Of ending this great war; ſince none but thou
Can end it. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

Some laws *ordain*, and ſome attend the choice
Of holy ſenates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

3. To ſet in an office.

All ſignified unto you by a man, who is *ordained* over the affairs, ſhall be utterly deſtroyed. *Eſther*, xiii. 6.

4. To inveſt with miniſterial function, or ſacerdotal power.

Meletius was *ordained* by Arian biſhops, and yet his ordination was never queſtioned. *Stilling fleet.*

ORDAINER. *n. ſ.* [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.

ORDEAL. *n. ſ.* [ordal, Sax. *ordalium*, low Lat. *ordalie*, Fr.] A trial by fire or water, by which the perſon accuſed appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown, I ſuppoſe, into the water, whence the vulgar trial of witches.

Their *ordeal* laws they uſed in doubtful caſes, when clear proofs wanted. *Hakewill on Providence.*

In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by *ordeal* continued; but it ended with this king. *Hale.*

ORDER *n. ſ.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]

1. Method; regular diſpoſition.

To know the true ſtate of Solomon's houſe, I will keep this *order*; I will ſet forth the end of our foundation, the inſtruments for our works, the ſeveral employments aſſigned, and the ordinances we obſerve. *Baron's New Atlantis.*

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the goſpel; ſo it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view. *Locke.*

2. Eſtabliſhed proceſs.

The moderator, when either of the diſputants breaks the rules, may interpoſe to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

3. Proper ſtate.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce ſuitable defects in mens underſtandings. *Locke.*

4. Regularity; ſettled mode.

This order with her ſorrow ſhe accords,
Which orderleſs all form of *order* brake. *Daniel.*

5. Mandate; precept, command.

Give *order* to my ſervants, that they take
No note of our being abſent. *Shakeſp. Mer of Ven.*

If the lords of the council iſſued out any *order* againſt them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to their houſes, preſently ſome nobleman deputed by the tables publiſhed a proteſtation againſt thoſe *orders* and proclamations. *Clarendon.*

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houſes for diſarming all the papiſts in England, upon which, and the like *orders*, though ſeldom any thing was after done, yet it ſerved to keep up the apprehenſions in the people, of dangers and deſigns, and to diſtinguiſh them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*

I have received an *order* under your hand for a thouſand pounds in words at length. *Tatler*, N°. 60.

6. Rule, regulation.

The church hath authority to eſtabliſh that for an *order* at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in both do well. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 8.

7. Regular government.

The night, their number, and the ſudden act
Would daſh all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*

8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour

Elves,
The ſeveral chairs of *order* look you ſcour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shakeſp.*

Princes many times make themſelves deſirous, and ſet their hearts upon toys; ſometimes upon a building; ſometimes upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*

She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the nobleſt *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*

By ſhining marks, diſtinguiſh'd they appear,
And various *orders* various enſigns bear. *Granville.*

9. A rank, or claſs

The king commanded the high prieſt and the prieſts of the ſecond *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the veſſels. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 4.

Th' Almighty ſeeing,
From his tranſcendent ſeat the ſaints among,
To thoſe bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*

10. A religious fraternity

Find a bare foot brother out,
One of our *order* to aſſociate me,
Here viſiting the ſick. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.*

11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical ſtate.

If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among themſelves, they are all in ſome ſort parties. *Dryden.*

Having in his youth made a good progreſs in learning, that he might dedicate himſelf more entirely to religion he entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renowned for his ſanctity of life. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 164.

12. Means to an end.

Virgins muſt remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the ſoul; for in the ſame degree that virgins live more ſpiritually than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent [illegible] *Taylor, Holy Living.*

We ſhould behave reverently towards the Divine Majeſty, and juſtly towards men, and in *order* to the better diſcharge of theſe duties, we ſhould govern ourſelves in the uſe of ſenſual delights, with temperance. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 6.

The beſt knowledge is that which is of greateſt uſe in *order* to our eternal happineſs. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

What we ſee is in *order* only to what we do not ſee; and both theſe ſtates muſt be joined together. *Atterbury.*

One man purſues power in *order* to wealth, and another wealth in *order* to power, which laſt is the ſafer way, and generally followed. *Swift's Exam.* N°. 27.

13. Meaſures; care.

It were meet you ſhould take ſome *order* for the ſoldiers, which are now firſt to be diſcharged and diſpoſed of ſome way, which may otherwiſe grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have quit us from. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Whilſt I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shakeſp.*

The money promiſed unto the king, he took no *order* for, albeit Softratus required it. 2 *Mac.* iv. 27.

If any of the family be diſtreſſed, *order* is taken for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*

14. [In architecture.] A ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, or ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, eſpecially thoſe of a column, ſo as to form one beautiful whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to have, on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns, three of which are Greek, *viz.* the doric, ionic, and corinthian, and two Italian, *viz.* the tuſcan and compoſite. The whole is compoſed of two parts at leaſt, the column and the entablature, and of four parts at the moſt; where there is a pedeſtal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedeſtal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts; the baſe, the ſhaft, and the capital, which parts are all different in the ſeveral *orders*.

In the tuſcan *order*, any height being given, divide it into [illegible] is meant the thickneſs of the ſhaft at the bottom, the [illegible] and the entablature one and three quarters.

In the doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedeſtal [illegible] blature two

In the ionic *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having two and two thirds, [illegible]

In the corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two.

In the compoſite *order*, the whole height is [illegible] teen diameters and one third; the pedeſtal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.

In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or ſpace between columns in the tuſcan *order*, is four diameters. In the doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the ionic *order*, two and a quarter, in the corinthian *order*, two; and in the compoſite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

To O'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjuſt; to manage; to conduct.

To him that *ordereth* his converſation aright, will I ſhew the ſalvation of God. *Pſ.* l. 23.

As the ſun when it ariſeth in the heaven, ſo is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her houſe. *Eccluſ.* xxvi. 16.

Thou haſt *ordered* all in meaſure, number, and weight. *Wiſd.* xi. 20.

Bias being aſked how a man ſhould *order* his life? anſwered, as if a man ſhould live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*

2. To manage; to procure.

The kitchin clerk that night did [illegible] on,
Did *order* all the cates in ſeemly wiſe. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To methodiſe, to diſpoſe fitly.

Theſe were the *orderings* of them in their ſervice, to come into the houſe of the Lord. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 19.

4. To direct; to command.

5. To ordain to ſacerdotal function.

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime againſt ſuch as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*

O'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates.

That there ſhould be a great diſpoſer and *orderer* of all things, a wiſe rewarder and puniſher of good and evil, hath appeared ſo equitable to men, that they have concluded it neceſſary. *Suckling.*

O'RDERLESS. *adj.* [from *order*.] Diſorderly; out of rule.

All form is formleſs, order *orderleſs*,
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'RDERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalneſs.

O'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *order*.]

1. Methodical, regular.

The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*

2. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, paſſed in the king's quarters without any conſiderable loſs, to a place of ſafety. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. According with eſtabliſhed method.

As for the orders eſtabliſhed, ſuch the law of nature, of God and man, do all favourthat which is in being, till *orderly* judgment of decision be given againſt it, it is but juſtice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker's Pref.*

A [illegible] piły to preſerve the mean between the two extremes, in [illegible] tion by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from thoſe confuſions [illegible]

O'RDERLY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order, regularly, according to rule.

A [illegible] to be then moſt *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their firſt original. *Hooker, b.* i.

Aſk him his name, and *orderly* proceed
To ſwear him. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III

Make it *orderly* and well,
According to the faſhion of the time. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is walled with brick and ſtone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandys.*

How ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon juſtled by the occurſion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite ſtore, ſo *orderly* keep their ſeats without any alteration of ſite. *Granville.*

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior ſmaller veſſels [illegible]

orderly and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the

O'RDINABLE. *adj.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.

All the ways of oeconomy God hath used toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliss. *Hamm.*

O'RDINAL. *adj.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order: as, second, third.

The moon's age is thus found, add to the epact the day of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from March inclusive, because the epact begins at March, and the sum of those, casting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon *Holder.*

O'RDINAL. *n. s.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainsw.*

{

1 Law, rule; precept.

It seemeth hard to plant any sound *ordinance*, or reduce them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are permitted unto them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true succeeders of each royal house,
By God's fair *ordinance* conjoin together! *Shakesp.*

2. Observance commanded

One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much less to disparage the other, and least of all to undervalue that which is the most eminent. *Taylor.*

3. Appointment.

When one but of my *ordinance* stood up,
To speak of peace or war. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

4. A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain.

Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his *ordinance*. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary.*]

1 According to established rules; according to settled method.

We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fittest for the whole, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient. *Hooker, b. iv. f.* 12.

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *ordinarily* refund, from rain. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Commonly, usually.

The instances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but such as are not so *ordinarily* suspected. *Glanv.*

Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vigorous before the sacrament. *South's Sermons.*

O'RDINARY *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]

1. Established; methodical; regular.

Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws observed in the *ordinary* forms of justice, they are not sufficient to secure any rights to the people, because they may be dispensed with *Addison's Freeholder.*

The standing *ordinary* means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means should be able to do it. *Atterbury.*

2 Common; usual.

Yet did the only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, since the worst was past, she would attend a further occasion, least over much haste might seem to proceed of the *ordinary* mislike between sisters in law. *Sidney.*

It is sufficient that Moles have the *ordinary* credit of an historian given him. *Tillotson, Serm.* 1.

This designation of the person our author is more than *ordinary* obliged to take care of, because he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred. *Locke.*

There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving into their minds propositions from their parents; which being fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false, riveted there. *Locke*

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation, than in writing *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 476.

3. Mean, of low rank.

These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the *ordinary* sort of men; these are the very steps ye have trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that school *Hooker.*

Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment, are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind and state of regiment. *Hooker, b. i. f.* 10.

Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publishing of a new poem, has wit and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addison*

My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 488

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood, could get his majesty's broad seal.

4. Ugly; not handsome; as she is an *ordinary* woman

O'RDINARY. *n. s.*

1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.

The evil will
Of all their parishoners they had constrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*

If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath refered the whole disposition and redress thereof to the *ordinary* of the place. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 12.

2. Settled establishment.

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary*, now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon*

3. Actual and constant office.

Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be his cup-bearer at large; and the summer following he was admitted in *ordinary*. *Hayward.*

4. Regular price of a meal.

Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast,
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

5. A place of eating established at a certain price

They reckon all their errors for accomplishments, and all the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style. *Swift*

To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. To appoint.

Finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel*

O'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides, and all their angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*

ORDINA'TION. *n. s.* [*ordinatio*, Lat. from *ordinate*]

1. Established order or tendency.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively.

2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power

Though ordained by Arian bishops, his *ordination* was never questioned. *Stilling fleet.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese under the immediate government of their respective elders; and those deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*

O'RDNANCE *n. s.* [This was anciently written more frequently *ordinance*; but *ordnance* is used for distinction.] Cannon; great guns

Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the skies? *Shakesp.*

When a ship reels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

There are examples now of wounded persons that have roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of *ordnance*, though at a very great distance. *Bentley's Serm.*

ORDONNANCE. n. s. [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE. *n. s.* [*ordure*, French; from *ordes*, Lat. *Skinner.*] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with *ordure* hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shakesp.*

Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *sabetta accidentalis*. *Brown.*

We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encrease the steaming *ordures* of the stage. *Dryden.*

Renew'd by *ordure*'s sympathetick force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the course,
Vig'rous he rises. *Pope.*

ORE. *n. s.* [ope, or opa, Saxon; *oer*, Dutch, a mine.]

1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral state.

Round about him lay on every side,
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;
Of which some were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Fairy Queen.*

They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their ships. *Raleigh's Apology.*

A hill not far,
Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallic *ore*,
The work of sulphur. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

Who have labour'd more
To search the treasures of the Roman store,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ore*? *Roscommon.*

We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ore* is mixt with common sand. *Dryden.*

Those who dispose veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
'Till time digests the yet unperfect *ore*
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden*

Those

Thoſe profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vaſt cakes of *ore*. *Garth.*

2. Meta.

The liquid *ore* he drain'd
Firſt his own tools; then what might elſe be wrought,
[illegible]

O'REWEED, } *n. ſ.* A weed either growing upon the rocks un-
O'REWOOD } der high water mark, or broken from the bottom of the ſea by rough weather, and caſt upon the next by the wind and flood. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

O'RGAL *n. ſ.* Lees of wine. *Ainſ.*

ORGAN *n. ſ.* [*organa*, Fr. ὄργανον.]

1. Natural inſtrument; as the tongue is the organ of ſpeech, the lungs of reſpiration.

When he ſhall hear ſhe did upon his words,
The very lovely *organ* of her life
Shall come apparel'd in more precious habit,
Than when ſhe liv'd indeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

For a mean and *organ*, by which this operative virtue might be continued, God appointed the light to be united, and gave it alſo motion and heat. *Raleigh.*

The aptneſs of birds is not ſo much in the conformity of the *organ* of ſpeech, as in their attention. *Bacon.*

Wit and will
Can judge and chuſe, without the body's aid,
Tho' on ſuch objects they are working ſtill,
As thro' the body's *organs* are convey'd. *Davies.*

2. An inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind and of ſtops, touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr.]

A hand of a vaſt extenſion, and a prodigious number of fingers playing upon all the *organ* pipes in the world, and making every one ſound a particular note. *Keil.*

While in more lengthen'd notes and ſlow,
The deep, majeſtick, ſolemn *organs* blow. *Pope.*

ORGA'NICAL. } *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.]
ORGA'NICK. }

1. Conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, *organick* throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

He with ſerpent tongue
Organick, or impulſe of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

The *organical* ſtructure of human bodies, whereby they live and move and are vitally informed by the ſoul, is the workmanſhip of a moſt wiſe, powerful, and beneficent being. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Inſtrumental; acting as inſtruments of nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them thoſe *organick* arts which enable men to diſcourſe and write perſpicuouſly, elegantly, and according to the fitteſt ſtyle of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

3. Reſpecting organs.

She could not produce a monſter of any thing that hath more vital and *organical* parts than a rock of marble. *Ray.*

They who want the ſenſe of diſcipline, or hearing, are alſo by conſequence deprived of ſpeech, not by any immediate, *organical* indiſpoſition, but for want of diſcipline. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ORGA'NICALLY *adv.* [from *organical*.] By means of organs or inſtruments, by organical diſpoſition of parts.

All ſtones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow *organically* from proper ſeeds, as well as plants. *Locke on Nat. Philoſophy.*

ORGA'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *organical*.] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM. *n. ſ.* [from *organ*.] Organical ſtructure.

How admirable is the natural ſtructure or *organiſm* of bodies. *Grew's Coſmol. b. i. c. 4.*

O'RGANIST. *n. ſ.* [*organiſte*, Fr. from *organ*.] One who plays on the organ.

He is an *organiſt*, and ſerves that office in a publick choir. *Boyle on Colours.*

ORGANIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *organize*.] Conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other.

Every man's ſenſes differ as much from others in their figure, colour, ſize, and infinite other peculiarities in the *organization*, as any one man's can from itſelf, through divers accidental variations. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. xxvi.*

That being then one plant, which has ſuch an *organization* of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one com- [illegible] it continues to be the ſame plant, though that life is communicated to new particles of matter, in a like conformed *organization*. *Locke.*

To ORGANIZE *v. a.* [*organiſer*, Fr. from *organ*.] To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

As the ſoul doth *organize* the body, and give unto every member thereof that ſubſtance, quantity, and ſhape, which nature [illegible] ſo the inward grace of ſacraments may teach what ſerveth beſt for their outward form. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 58.*

A genial and cheriſhing heat ſo acts upon the fit and obſequious matter, wherein it was harboured, as to *organize* and faſhion that diſpoſed matter according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

Theſe nobler faculties in the mind, matter *organized* could never produce. *Ray on the Creation.*

The identity of the ſame man conſiſts in a participation of the ſame continued life, by conſtantly fleeting particles in ſucceſſion vitally united to the ſame *organized* body. *Locke.*

O'RGANLOFT. *n. ſ.* [*organ* and *loft*.] The loft where the organs ſtand.

Five young ladies of no ſmall fame for their great ſeverity of manners, would go no where with their lovers but to an *organloft* in a church, where they had a cold treat and ſome few opera ſongs. *Tatler*, N°. 61.

O'RGANPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*organ* and *pipe*.] The pipe of a muſical organ.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful *organpipe* pronounc'd
The name of Proſper. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

O'RGANY. *n. ſ.* [*origanum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſ.*

ORGA'SM. *n. ſ.* [*orgaſme*, Fr. ὀργασμὸς.] Sudden vehemence.

By means of the curious lodgment and inoſculation of the auditory nerves, the *orgaſms* of the ſpirits ſhould be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quieted. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

O'RGEIL. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh, called likewiſe *organling*. Both ſeem a corruption of the orkenyling, as being taken on the Orkeny coaſt. *A.*

ORGI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud; haughty.

From iſles of Greece
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens ſent their ſhips. *Shakeſp.*

O'RGIES. *n. ſ.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels.

Theſe are nights
Solemn to the ſhining rites,
Of the fairy prince and knights,
While the moon their *orgies* lights. *Ben. Johnſon.*

She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,
And, mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led. *Dryd.*

O'RICHALCH. *n. ſ.* [*oricholcum*, Lat.] Braſs.

Not Bilbo ſteel, nor braſs from Corinth fet,
Nor coſtly *orichalch* from ſtrange Phœnice,
But ſuch as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,
And th' hailing darts of heav'n beating hard. *Spenſer.*

O'RIENT. *adj.* [*orient*, Latin.]

1. Riſing as the ſun.

Moon that now meet'ſt the *orient* ſun, now fly'ſt
With the fix'd ſtars. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*

When fair morn *orient* in heav'n appear'd. *Milton.*

2. Eaſtern; oriental.

3. Bright; ſhining, glittering; gaudy; ſparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have ſhed,
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl,
Advantaging their loan with intereſt,
Oftentimes double gain of happineſs. *Shakeſp.*

There do breed yearly an innumerable company of gnats, whoſe property is to fly unto the eye of the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing. *Abbot on the World.*

We have ſpoken of the cauſe of *orient* colours in birds, which is by the fineneſs of the ſtrainer. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Morning light
More *orient* in yon weſtern cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

In thick ſhelter of black ſhades imbower'd,
He offers to each weary traveller
His *orient* liquor in a cryſtal glaſs,
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton.*

The chiefs about their necks the eſcutcheons wore,
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryd.*

O'RIENT. *n. ſ.* [*orient*, Fr.] The eaſt, the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIE'NTAL. *adj.* [*oriental*, French.] Eaſtern, placed in the eaſt, proceeding from the eaſt.

Your ſhips went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to Pegu in upon the *oriental* ſeas, as far as to the borders of the eaſt Tartary. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some aſcribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive the bodies of this ſituation to receive ſome appropriate influence from the ſun's aſcendent, and *oriental* radiations. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.*

ORIE'NTAL. *n. ſ.* An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

They have been of that great uſe to following ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other *orientals*. *Grew.*

ORIE'NTALISM. *n. ſ.* [from *oriental*.] An idiom of the eaſtern languages, an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

ORIENTALITY. *n. f.* [from *oriental*] State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally dispenseth his beam. *Brown's V. Err. b.* vi.

O'RIFICK. *n. f.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the Spanish boy, could find no means to stanch the blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound stopped by men's thumbs, succeeding one another for the space of two days. *Bacon*

Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gap'd on us wide,
Portending hollow truce. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* vi.

Ætna was bored through the top with a monstrous *orifice*. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 103.

Blood-letting, Hippocrates saith, should be done with broad lancets or swords, in order to make a large *orifice* by stabbing or pertusion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

O'RIFLAMB. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of *auriflamma*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, Fr. in like manner as *orpiment* is corrupted] A golden standard. *Ainf.*

O'RIGAN. *n. f.* [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram.

I saw her in her proper hue,
Bathing herself in *origan* and thyme. *Fairy Queen.*

O'RIGIN. }
ORIGINAL } *n. f.* [*origine*, Fr. *origo*, Lat.]

1. Beginning, first existence.

The sacred historian only treats of the *origins* of terrestrial animals *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.

Nature which contemns its *origin*,
Cannot be border'd certain in itself. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

If any station upon earth be honourable, theirs was; and their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the memory of such an *original*. *Atterbury.*

Original of beings! pow'r divine!
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

These great orbs,
Primitive founts, and *origins* of light. *Prior.*

3. First copy; archetype, that from which any thing is transcribed or translated. In this sense *origin* is not used.

Compare this translation with the *original*, and the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, and not only with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 279.

External material things, as the objects of sensation, and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection, are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; descent.

They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst
Against the gods immortal hatred nurst,
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,
Expressing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

ORIGINAL. *adj.* [*original*, Fr. *originalis*, Latin.] Primitive; pristine, first.

The *original* question was, whether God by this law hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image? *Stilling fleet on Idolatry.*

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and amity God at first gave him, would still have continued. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

You still, fair mother, in your offspring trace
The stock of beauty destin'd for the race;
Kind nature, forming them the pattern took,
From heav'n's first work, and Eve's *original* look. *Prior.*

ORI'GINALLY. *adv.* [from *original*]

1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause.

A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and descent of blood. *Bacon.*

A present blessing upon our fasts, is neither *originally* due from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity. *Smallbridge's Sermons.*

2. At first

The metal and mineral matter, found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was *originally*, and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata. *Woodw.*

3. As the first author

For what *originally* others writ,
May be so well disguis'd and so improv'd,
That with some justice it may pass for yours. *Roscomm.*

ORI'GINALNESS. *n. f.* [from *original*] The quality or state of being original.

ORI'GINARY. *adj.* [*originaire*, Fr. from *origin*]

1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's influence. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Primitive, that which was the first state

Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust. *Sandy's Par. on Job.*

To ORI'GINATE. *v. a.* [from *origin*] To bring into existence

ORIGINA'TION. *n. f.* [*origination*, Lat. from *originate*.] The act of bringing into existence; first production.

The tradition of the *origination* of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that *origination* excogitated by the heathen, were particular *Hale.*

This erica is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

O'RISONS. *n. f.* [*oraison*, French: this word is variously accented, *Shakespeare* has the accent both on the first and second syllables; *Milton* and *Crashaw* on the first, others on the second.] A prayer; a supplication.

Nymph, in thy *orisons*
Be all thy sins remember'd. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Alas! your too much love and care of me,
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch. *Shakesp.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had *orisons* and Te Deum sung. *Baron's Henry VII.*

My wakeful lay shall knock
At th' oriental gates, and duly mock
The early larks shrill *orisons*, to be
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Crashaw.*

His daily *orisons* attract our ears. *Sandys on Job.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

So went he on with his *orisons*,
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones. *Cotton.*

Here at dead of night
The hermit oft, and his *orisons*, hears
Aghast the voice of time departing tow'rs. *Dyer.*

O'RLOP. *n. f.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinn.*

A small ship of the king's called the Pensie, was assailed by the Lyon, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the Pensie so applyed her shot, that the Lyon's *orlop* was broken, her sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

O'RNAMENT. *n. f.* [*ornamentum*, Lat. *ornement*, Fr.]

1. Embellishment; decoration.

So may the outward shows be least themselves;
The world is still deceiv'd with *ornament*. *Shakesp.*

The Tuscan chief, to me has sent
Their crown, and ev'ry regal *ornament*. *Dryden.*

No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in some degree, an *ornament* or disgrace to his profession. *Rogers, Serm.* 9.

2. Honour; that which confers dignity

The persons of different qualities in both sexes, are indeed allowed their different *ornaments*; but these are by no means costly, being rather designed as marks of distinction than to make a figure. *Addison on Italy.*

ORNAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *ornament*.] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists, others about their ancles. *Brown.*

If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather in the *ornamental* parts of it, than the essential, what rules of morality or respect have I broken, in naming the defects that they may hereafter be amended? *Dryden.*

Even the Heathens have esteemed this variety not only *ornamental* to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the creator *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

If no advancement of knowledge can be had from universities, the time there spent is lost; every *ornamental* part of education is better taught elsewhere. *Swift on Religion.*

ORNAME'NTALLY *adv.* [from *ornamental*] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNA'MENTED. *adj.* [from *ornament*] Embellished; bedecked.

O'RNATE. *adj.* [*ornatus*, Lat] Bedecked, decorated; fine.

What thing of sea or land,
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, *ornate* and gay,
Comes this way sailing. *Milton's Agonistes.*

ORNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; state of being embellished.

ORNA'TURE. *n. f.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Decoration. *Ainf.*

ORNI'SCOPIST. *n. f.* [ὄρνις and σκοπέω.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity

ORNI'THOLOGY. *n. f.* [ὄρνις and λόγος] A discourse on birds.

O'RPHAN. *n. f.* [ὀρφανὸς, *orphelin*, Fr.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

Poor *orphan* in the wide world scattered,
As budding branch rent from the native tree,
And thrown forth until it be withered.
Such is the state of man. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To reave the *orphan* of his patrimony,

To wring the widow from her cuſtom'd right,
And have no other reaſon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a ſolemn oath? *Shakeſp.*
Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd *orphans* of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*
The ſea with ſpoils his angry billets ſtrow,
Widows and *orphans* making as they go. *Waller.*
Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpleſs *orphan* whom thou leav'ſt behind. *Dryden.*

ORPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.

This king left *orphan* both of father and mother, found his eſtate, when he came to age, ſo diſjointed even in the nobleſt and ſtrongeſt limbs of government, that the name of a king was grown odious. *Sidney, b. ii.*

ORPHANAGE, } *n. ſ.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from *orphan*.] State
ORPHANISM. } of an orphan.

ORPIMENT *n. ſ.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.]

True and genuine *orpiment* is a ſolid foſſil, ſometimes found in maſſes of two or three inches diameter, and one inch in thickneſs, but it is oftener met with in ſmaller congeries of flakes from the length of an inch to a third in diameter, lodged in zarnich. See ZARNICH. It is of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold [illegible] hard but very tough, eaſily bending without breaking: [illegible] have declared *orpiment* to be only maſcovy talk, ſtained by accident. But talks always elaſtick, but *orpiment* not ſo; talk alſo remains unaltered in the ſtrongeſt fire, whereas *orpiment* melts readily, and as readily burns away. *Orpiment* has been ſuppoſed to contain gold, and is found in mines of gold, ſilver, and copper, and ſometimes in the ſtrata of marl. It is frequent in the Eaſt Indies and the Turkiſh dominions, the fineſt coming from Smyrna. We have it alſo in Germany and Saxony. The ancients were well acquainted with this drug, which they called arſenicon, and though they were utterly unacquainted with the poiſonous ſubſtance called arſenick, yet *orpiment* has been by ſome very unjuſtly deemed a poiſon; but it appears to be an innocent medicine which the ancients preſcribed internally. The painters are very fond of it as a gold colour. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

For the golden colour, it may be made by ſome ſmall mixture of *orpiment*, ſuch as they uſe to braſs in the yellow alchymy, it will eaſily recover that which the iron loſeth. *Bacon.*

[illegible] for orphans.

ORRIS. *n. ſ.* [*orpin*, Fr.] Liverer or roſe root, *maccampferat*, *Teapbium*, or *Rhodia radix*. A plant. It hath a roſe ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly; out of whoſe many leaved empalement riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a three-cornered fruit, conſiſting of one cell, which is filled with roundiſh ſeeds: the leaves are placed alternately on the branches. It is a low plant, whoſe branches trail the ground, the leaves are ſmall and roundiſh, of a glaucous colour, and of a pretty thick conſiſtence. The flowers [illegible] all, and of a whitiſh green colour. *Miller.*

Coot vials and *orpine* growing ſtill,
Embroidered balm and cheerful galingale. *Spenſer.*

ORRERY. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument which by many complicated [illegible]

It was firſt made by Mr Rowley, a mathematician born at [illegible]field, and ſo named from his patron the earl of Orrery, one or other of this family almoſt every art has been encouraged or improved.

ORRIS *n. ſ.* [*orris*, Latin.] A plant and flower.

It hath no leaves to the flower, but conſiſts of many ſtamina ariſing from a five-leaved empalement. The pointal becomes the ſeed, which is flat and orbicular, and incloſed in the empalement, which becomes a ſubſtaceous capſule, in which are included two ſorts of ſeeds. *Miller.*

The nature of the *orris* root is almoſt ſingular; for roots that are in any degree ſweet, it is but the ſame ſweetneſs with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not ſweet in the leaf; ther is the flower any thing ſo ſweet as the root. *Bacon.*

[illegible] [old Fr.] A ſort of gold or ſilver lace.

ORTS *n. ſ.* ſeldom with a ſingular. [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *ort*, German, the *fourth part of any thing*; by Mr *Lye* more reaſonably from *ord*, Iriſh, a fragment. In Anglo Saxon, *ord* ſignifies the beginning, whence in ſome provinces *odds* and *ends*, for *ords* and *ends* ſignify remnants, ſcattered pieces, refuſe; from *ord* thus uſed probably came *ort*.] Refuſe; things left or thrown away.

He muſt be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-ſpirited fellow, one that feeds
On abjects *orts* and imitations. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*
[illegible]
The fragments, ſcraps, the bits, and greaſy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomede. *Shakeſp.*
Much good do't you then,
Brave plush and velvet men,
Can feed on *orts* and ſafe in your ſtage-cloths,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers, and the ſtage-wrights too. *Ben. Johnſon.*

ORTHODOX. *adj.* [ὀρθὸς and δόξα; *orthodox*, Fr.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.

Be you perſuaded and ſettled in the true proteſtant religion profeſſed by the church of England, which is as ſound and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any Chriſtian church in the world. *Bacon.*

Eternal bliſs is not immediately ſuperſtructed on the moſt *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour ſaith, if ye know theſe things, happy are ye if ye do them, the doing muſt be firſt ſuperſtructed on the knowing or believing, before any happineſs can be built on it. *Hammond.*

ORTHODOXLY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With ſoundneſs of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, is ſo ſoundly and ſo *orthodoxly* ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to the honour of our religion. *Bacon.*

ORTHODOXY *n. ſ.* [ὀρθὸς δόξα, *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.] Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.

I do not attempt explaining the myſteries of the chriſtian religion, ſince Providence intended there ſhould be myſteries, it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good ſenſe, to go about it. *Swift.*

ORTHODROMICKS. *n. ſ.* [from ὀρθὸς and δρόμος.] The art of ſailing in the ark of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe. *Harris.*

ORTHODROMY. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and δρόμος; *orthodromie*, Fr.] Sailing in a ſtraight courſe.

ORTHOGON. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γωνία.] A rectangled figure.

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings, your *orthogon* and pyramid, for ſharp ſteeples. *Peach.*

ORTHOGONAL. *adj.* [*orthogonal*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω.] One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to ſpeak plain, like an honeſt man and a ſoldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are juſt ſo many ſtrange diſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

ORTHOGRAPHICAL. *n. ſ.* [from *orthography*.]

1. Rightly ſpelled.
2. Relating to the ſpelling.

I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified ſome little *orthographical* miſtakes, I ſhall make a preſent of to the public. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

In the *orthographical* ſchemes there ſhould be a true delineation and the juſt dimenſions of each face, and of what belongs to it. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]

1. According to the rules of ſpelling.
2. According to the elevation.

ORTHOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω, *orthographie*, Fr.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled.

This would render languages much more eaſy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and eſpecially as to the writing them, which now as they ſtand we find to be troubleſome, and it is no ſmall part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*

2. The art or practice of ſpelling.

In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the ſuburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *orthography*. *Swift.*

3. The elevation of a building delineated.

You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof with a ſcale of feet and inches. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

ORTHOPNOEA. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθόπνοια; *orthopnée*, Fr.] A diſorder of the lungs, in which reſpiration can be performed only in an erect poſture.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma oft turning to an *orthopnœa*, the cauſe a tranſlation of ſalurous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ORTIVE. *adj.* [*ortif*, Fr. *ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

ORTOLAN. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſmall bird accounted very delicious.

Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*

ORVAL. *n. ſ.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvala*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVIETAN *n. ſ.* [*orvietano*, Italian, ſo called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poiſon, a medicinal compoſition or electuary, good againſt poiſon. *Bailey.*

OSCHEOCELE *n. ſ.* [ὄσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia when the inteſtines break into the ſcrotum. *Dict.*

OSCILLATION *n. ſ.* [*oſcillum*, Latin.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY. *adj.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

The

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing their vibrations, or *ofcillatory* motions. *Arbuthnot.*

OSCITANCY. *n. f.* [*ofcitantia*, Lat.]

1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

If persons of so circumspect a piety, have been thus overtaken, what security can there be for our wreckless *ofcitancy?* *Government of the Tongue.*

It might proceed from the *ofcitancy* of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 470.

OSCITANT. *adj.* [*ofcitans*, Latin.]

1. Yawning, unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy; sluggish.

Our *ofcitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now lend none back again for more active duty. *Decay of Piety.*

OSCITATION. *n. f.* [*ofcito*, Lat.] The act of yawning.

I shall defer considering this subject till I come to my treatise of *ofcitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*, N°. 63.

OSIER. *n. f.* [*ofier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-work.

The rank of *oziers*, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shak.*

[illegible]

I must fill up this *ofier* cage of ours
With baneful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakesp.*

Bring them for food sweet boughs and *ofiers* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay rick shut. *May's Virg.*

Like her no nymph can wishing *ofiers* bend,
In basket-works, which painted streaks commend. *Dryd.*

Along the marshes spread,
We made the *ofier* fringed bank our bed. *Ps. Odyss.*

OSMUND. *n. f.* A plant. It is sometimes used in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*

OSPRAY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *offifraga*, Latin.] The sea-eagle [illegible] reported [illegible] bevers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to seize which he pleases. *Hunter.*

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the *ofprey* to the fish who takes it,
By sovereignty of nature. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Among the fowls shall not be eaten, the eagle, the ossifrage, and the *ofprey*. *Numbers* xi. 13.

OSSELET. *n. f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones, it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together. *Farrier's Dict.*

OSSICLE. *n. f.* [*officulum*, Latin.] A small bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw one of these *officles*, fixt to the tympanum, be lost or abated, the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindred from coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*

OSSIFICK. *adj.* [*offa* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.

If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *offific* faculty, to thrust out a callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wiseman.*

OSSIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *offify.*] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

Offifications or indurations of the artery, appear so constantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*

OSSIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*offifraga*, Lat. *offifrague*, Fr.] A kind of eagle, whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *offifrega* or *ofprey*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins called it *ossifraga*. *Calmet.*

Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle and the *offifrage*, and the ospray. *Numb.* xi. 13.

To OSSIFY. *v. a.* [*offa* and *facio.*] To change to bone.

The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *offified*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

OS[illegible] [*offa* and *edere.*] Devouring bones.

The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike answerable to the body or stomach: as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing, and next in a dog and other *offivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

OSSUARY. *n. f.* [*offuarium*, Lat.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Dict.*

OST. } *n. f.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Dict.*
OUST. }

OSTENSIVE. *adj.* [*oftenfif*, Fr. *oftendo*, Lat.] Showing, betokening.

OSTENT. *n. f.* [illegible, Lat.]

1. Appearance; air; manner, mien.

Use all th' observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad *oftent*,
To please his grandam *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to *Shakespeare.*

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship, and such fair *oftents* of love
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shakesp.*

3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

Latinus, frighted with this dire *oftent*,
For counsel to his father Faunus went;
And sought the shades renown'd for prophecy,
Which near Albunea's sulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*

OSTENTATION. *n. f.* [*oftentation*, Fr. *oftentatio*, Lat.]

1. Outward show, appearance.

If these shows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volscians? —
—March on my fellows;
Make good this *oftentation*, and you shall
Divide in all with us. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *oftentation* of our love. *Shakespeare.*

2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. This is the usual sense.

If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain *oftentation* of wit sets a man on attacking an established name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those about him. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 256.

He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes inclined to *oftentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity. Take heed, says he, that you do not your alms before men, to be seen. *Atterbury.*

3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.

The king would have me present the princess with some delightful *oftentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework. *Shakespeare's Love's Lab. Lost.*

OSTENTATIOUS. *adj.* [*oftenta*, Latin.] Boastful, vain, fond of show; fond to expose to view.

Your modesty is so far from being *oftentatious* of the good you do, that it blushes even to have it known, and therefore I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience, which, though a silent panegyrick, is yet the best. *Dryden.*

They set Ulysses into his disposition, and he seems to be ignorant, credulous, and *oftentatious*. *Broome on the Odyss.*

OSTENTATIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oftentatious.*] Vainly, boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *oftentatious.*] Vanity, boastfulness.

OSTENTATOR. *n. f.* [*oftentateur*, Fr. *oftento*, Lat.] A boaster; a vain setter to show.

OSTEOCOLLA. *n. f.* [illegible] *Ostocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones; but the present practice with us takes no notice of it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Ostreocolla is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy or stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrusted upon sticks, stones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*

OSTEOCOPE. *n. f.* [ὀστέον and κόπτω; *ofteocope*, Fr.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them. *Dict.*

OSTEOLOGY. *n. f.* [ὀστέον and λόγος, *ofteologie*, Fr.] A description of the bones.

Richard Farlow, well known for his acuteness in dissection of dead bodies, and his great skill in *ofteology*, has now laid by that practice. *Tatler*, N°. 62.

OSTIARY. *n. f.* [*oftium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river disembogues itself.

It is generally received, that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*, that is, by seven channels disbartheneth itself unto the sea. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi.

OSTLER. *n. f.* [*hoftelier*, French.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to partake. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*

OSTLERY. *n. f.* [*hoftelerie*, French.] The place belonging to the ostler.

OSTRACISM. *n. f.* [ὀστρακισμὸς; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquital or condemnation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw into a vessel. Banishment, publick censure.

Virtue in courtiers hearts
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;
Profit, ease, friends, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Publick envy is as an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep them within bounds. *Bacon's Essays*, N°. 9.

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The *ostracism*, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleaveland.*

This

This man, upon a flight and falſe accuſation of favouring arbitrary power, was baniſhed by *oſtraciſm*; which in Engliſh would ſignify, that they voted he ſhould be removed from their preſence and council for ever. *Swift.*

OSTRA'CITES. *n. ſ.* *Oſtracites* expreſſes the common oyſter in its foſſil ſtate, under whatever circumſtances it has been petrified. *Hill's Moſt Me.*

OSTRICH. *n. ſ.* [*autruche*, Fr. *ſtruthio*, Lat.] *Oſtrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very ſhort, [illegible] wings are in great eſteem, and are uſed as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are ſtained of ſeveral colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of courſe, for they never fly, but uſe their wings to aſſiſt them in running more ſwiftly. The *oſtrich* ſwallows bits of iron or braſs, in the ſame manner as other birds will ſwallow ſmall ſtones or gravel, to aſſiſt in digeſting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the ſand, and the ſun hatches them. *Calmet.*

I'll make thee eat iron like an *oſtrich*, and ſwallow my ſword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shakeſp.*

Gaveſt thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *oſtrich*. *Job* xxxix. 13.

The Scots errant fight, and fight to eat,
Their *oſtrich* ſtomachs make their ſwords their meat. *Cleav.*

Modern *oſtriches* are dwindled to meer larks, in compariſon with thoſe of the ancients. *Arbuthnot*

OTACOU'STICK. *n. ſ.* [ὦτα and ἀκέω; *otacouſtique*, Fr.] An inſtrument to facilitate hearing.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is ſupplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacouſtick*, is ſo directed backward, as to receive the ſmalleſt and moſt diſtant ſound that comes behind her. *Grew's Coſmo. b.* 1.

OTHER *pron.* [oðer, Sax. *autre*, Fr.]

1. Not the ſame, not this, different.

Of good actions ſome are better than *other* ſome. *Hooker.*

Will it not be received
That they have done,
Who dares receive it *other*? *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

He that will not give juſt occaſion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beaſts, where the ſtrongeſt carries, and ſo lay a foundation for perpetual diſorder and miſchief, tumult, ſedition and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypotheſis ſo loudly cry out againſt, muſt of neceſſity find out another ſtate of government. *Locke.*

No leaſes ſhall ever be made *other* than leaſes for years not exceeding thirty-one, in poſſeſſion, and not in reverſion or remainder *Swift.*

2. Not I, or he, but ſome one elſe.

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands;
Deſire his jewels and this *other*'s houſe. *Shakeſp.*

Phyſicians are ſome of them ſo conformable to the humour of the patient, as they preſs not the true cure of the diſeaſe, and ſome *other* are ſo regular in proceeding according to art, as they reſpect not the condition of the patient. *Bacon, Eſſay* 31

The diſmayed matrons and maidens, ſome in their houſes, *other* ſome in the churches with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard diſtreſs. *Knolles.*

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel,
And all was done—let *others* judge how well. *Daniel.*

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary

There is that controling worth in goodneſs, that the will cannot but like and deſire it; and on the *other* ſide, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itſelf to the affections of mankind, but under the diſguiſe of the *other*. *South.*

4. Correlative to *each*.

In lowlineſs of mind let each eſteem *other* better than themſelves. *Phil.* ii. 3.

Scotland and thou did each in *other* live,
Nor would'ſt thou her, nor could ſhe thee ſurvive. *Dryd.*

5. Something beſides.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke on Education, ſ.* 169.

6. The next.

Thy air,
Thou *other* gold bound brow, is like the firſt,
A third is like the former. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

7. The third paſt.

Bind my hair up: as 'twas yeſterday:
No, not the t *other* day. *Ben. Johnſon.*

8. It is ſometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; ſomething different.

I can expect no *other* from thoſe that judge by ſingle fights and raſh meaſures, than to be thought fond or inſolent. *Glanv.*

OTHERGATES, *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way.] In another manner.

If ſir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

OTHERGUISE. *adj.* [*other* and *guiſe*. This is often miſtaken, and ſometimes written *otherguiſe*.] Of another kind.

O'THERWHERE. *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places.

As Jews they had acceſs to the temple and ſynagogues, but as Chriſtians they were of neceſſity forced *otherwhere* to aſſemble themſelves. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 11.

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,
And former ſufferings, *otherwhere* are found. *Milton.*

O'THERWHILE. *adv.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.

O'THERWISE. *adv.* [*other* and *wiſe*.]

1. In an indifferent manner

They only plead, that whatſoever God revealeth, as neceſſary for all Chriſtian men to do and believe, the ſame we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwiſe*, which no man denieth. *Hooker.*

The whole church hath not ned the parts unto one and the ſame thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or elſe *otherwiſe*, without any breach of duty at all *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 13.

In theſe good things, what all others ſhould practiſe, we ſhould ſcarce know to practiſe *otherwiſe*. *Sprat*

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate,
But heaven thought *otherwiſe*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. By other cauſes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Liſborn, and returned with the loſs, by ſickneſs and *otherwiſe*, of eight thouſand men *Raleigh.*

3. In other reſpects.

It is ſaid truly, that the beſt men *otherwiſe*, are not always the beſt in regard of ſociety. *Hooker, b.* i.

Men ſeldom conſider God any *otherwiſe* than in relation to themſelves, and therefore want ſome extraordinary benefits to excite their attention and engage their love. *Rogers.*

OTTER *n. ſ.* [oter, Saxon.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh.

The toes of the *otter's* hinder feet, for the better ſwimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the beaver, from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is ſelin, or a long taper: ſo that he may not be unfitly called *putorius aquaticus*, or the water pole-cat. He makes himſelf burrows on the water ſide, as a beaver; is ſometimes tamed and taught, by nimbly ſurrounding the fiſhes to drive them into the net. *Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter's* ſkin ſtuffed with hay. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 115.

Would you preſerve a num'rous finny race?
Let your fierce dogs the ravenous *otter* chaſe;
Th' amphibious monſter ranges all the ſhores,
Darts thro' the waves, and ev'ry haunt explores. *Gay.*

OVAL. *adj.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; reſembling the longitudinal ſection of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itſelf on both ſides in an *oval* figure of an hundred yards. *Addiſon on Italy.*

[illegible] reſt to the centre fall,
Does in an *oval* orbit, circling run;
But rarely is the object of our ſight,
In ſolar glory ſunk. *Blackmore on Creat. b.* ii.

O'VAL. *n. ſ.*

A ſynonimous word, or a mere negation of the contrary; a tranſlation of the word into another tongue, or a grammatical explication of it, is ſometimes ſufficient; as a triangle is that which has three angles, or an *oval* is that which has the ſhape of an egg. *Watts's Logick.*

OVA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ovum*.] Conſiſting of eggs.

He to the rocks
Dire clinging gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomſon.*

OVARY. *n. ſ.* [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed

The *ovary* or part where the white involveth it, is in the ſecond region of the matrix, which is ſomewhat long and inverted. *Brown's V. Err. b.* iii.

OVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ovation*, Fr. *ovatio*, Lat.] A leſſer triumph among the Romans allowed to thoſe commanders who had won a victory without much blood ſhed, or defeated ſome leſs formidable enemy. *Dict.*

OU'BAT. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of caterpillar; an inſect. *Dict.*
OU'DUST. }

OUCH. *n. ſ.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

Ouches or ſpangs, as they are of no great coſt, ſo they are of moſt glory. *Bacon, Eſſay* 38

OUCH of a boar. The blow given by a boar's tuſk. *Ainſ.*

OVEN *n. ſ.* [open, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring *oven* ſent
A flake of fire, that flaſhing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the kneading, the making

of the cake, the heat of the *oven*, and the baking. *Shakesp.*

Rats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow cole places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon.*

O'VER hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon oppe, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above. *Gibson's Camden*

[*ufar*, Gothick, oppe, Saxon.]

1. Above, with respect to excellence or dignity

How happy some, o'*er* other some can be! *Shakesp.*

Thro' Athens I am thought as fair as she.

Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest,

Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest. *Dryden.*

High, *over* all, was your great conduct shown,

You fought our safety, but forgot your own. *D*

The commentator which attends this poem, will have one advantage *over* most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Advert. to Pope's Dunciad.*

And it will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the Heathen. *Swift*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority

The church has *over* her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority *South.*

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign not *over*, but next and immediately under the people. *Dryden.*

3. Above in place.

The fleet should see as she walks *over* head. *Shakesp.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,

Beneath the level of all care,

Over whose heads those arrows fly,

Of mad mistrust and jealousy *Waller.*

4. Across as, *he leaped over the brook.*

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avernus poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The geese fly *o'er* the barn, the bees in arms

Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms. *Dryd.*

5. Through.

All the world *over*, those that received not the commands of Christ and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, were nigh destroyed. *Hammond*

6. Upon.

Wise governours have as great a watch *over* fames, as they have of the actions and designs. *Bacon.*

Angelic quires

Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory

O'er temptation and the tempter proud. *Milt.*

7. Before. This is only used in *over* night.

On their intended journey to proceed,

And *o'er* night whatso thereto did need. *Hubberd.*

O'VER

1. Above the top.

Give, and it shall be given into you, good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running *over*, shall men give. *Luke* vi. 38

2. More than a quantity assigned.

Even here likewise the laws of nature and reason be of necessary use, yet somewhat *over* and besides them is necessary, namely human and positive law. *Hooker, b.* i.

And when they had measured it, he that gathered much had nothing *over*, and he that gathered little had no lack.

Ex. xvi. 18

The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were sent into their countries. *Hayward.*

The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth a small matter *over* or under. *Arbuthnot*

3. From side to side

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. *Grew.*

4. From one to another

This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tirsan, who delivereth it *over* to that son that he had formerly chosen. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

They brought new customs and new vices *o'er*;

Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*

6. On the surface.

The first came out red all *over*, like an hairy garment. *Gen.* xxv. 25.

7. Past. This is rather the sense of an adjective.

Soliman pausing a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being something *over*, suffered himself to be intreated *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the best time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon.*

What the garden choicest bears

To sit and taste, till this meridian heat

Be *over*, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

The act of stealing was soon *over*, and cannot be undone, and for it the sinner is only answerable to God or his vicegerent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

He will, as soon as his first surprize is *over*, justly begin to wonder how such a favour came to be bestowed on him *Atterbury's Sermons.*

There youths and nymphs in consort gay,

Shall hail the rising, close the parting day,

With me, alas! with me those joys are *o'er*,

For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope.*

8. Throughout; completely

Have you read *o'er* the letters I sent you? *Shakesp.*

Let them argue *over* all the topicks of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea *South's Sermons.*

9. With repetition, another tone

He *o'er* and *o'er* divides him,

'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness. *Shakespeare.*

Sting or fly-blowing fell contents to roar,

In the same verse, the same rules *o'er* and *o'er*. *Dryden*

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,

Devour her *o'er* and *o'er* with vast delight.

Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone,

My parents, brothers, and my lord in one

Could not all my kindred *o'er* again,

Nor tempt the dangers of the dusty plain,

But in this tow'r, for our defence, remain *Dryden*

Whenever children correct or do an action awkwardly, make them do it *over* and *over* again, till they are perfect. *Locke on Education.*

If this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead, be not sufficient to convince a resolved libertine, neither would the rising of one now from the dead be sufficient for that purpose, since it would only be the doing that *over* again which hath been done already *Atterbury.*

The most learned will never find occasion to act over again what is fabled of Alexander the Great, that when he had conquered the eastern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts.*

10. Extraordinary, in a great degree.

The word symbol should not seem to be *over* difficult. *Baker.*

11. OVER *and above*. Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended.

Moses took the redemption money of them that were *over and above* *Numb.* iii. 49.

He gathered a great mass of treasure, and gained *over and above* the good will and esteem of all people wherever he came. *L'Estrange.*

12. OVER *against*. Opposite; regarding in front.

In Tiberium is a church with windows only from above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the entire end of the wall, *over against* the door. *Bacon.*

I visit his picture, and place myself *over against* it whole hours together. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 241

Over against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker *Addison on It*

13. In composition it has a great variety of significations, but

speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough, too much.

Devilish Macbeth,

By many of these trains hath sought to win me

Into his pow'r and modest wisdom plucks me

From *over-credulous* haste. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

St. Hieron reporteth, that he saw a satyr; but the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or *over-boldly* affirm. *Peach.*

These *over-busy* spirits, whose labour is their only reward, hunt a shadow and chase the wind. *Decay of Piety.*

If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an *over-fermentation* in the part, produceth a phlegmon. *Wiseman.*

A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through the unseasonable application of *over-cold* medicaments. *Wiseman.*

Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare,

They spoil their business with an *over-care*

And he who servilely creeps after sense,

Is safe, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden.*

Wretched man! *o'erfeeds*

His cramm'd desires, with more than nature needs. *Dryd*

Bending o'er the cup, the tears she shed,

Seem'd by the posture to discharge her head,

Over-offer'd before. *Dryden's Boccace.*

Crude humour or phlegm, are produced by *over-digestion* *Floyer.*

As they are likely to *over-flourish* their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered: for who would imagine

that himſelf was guilty of putting tricks upon himſelf? *Colli*

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, ſuitable to that ſtate of mediocrity he has placed us in here, wherein to check our *over-confidence* and preſumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made ſenſible of our

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as ſome others *over-diligently* cultivated. It is eaſy for men to write one after another, of caſes and genders. *Locke.*

It is an ill way of eſtabliſhing this truth, and ſilencing atheiſts, to take ſome men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity; and out of an *over-fondneſs* of that darling invention, caſhier all other arguments *Locke.*

A grown perſon ſurfeiting with honey, no ſooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries ſickneſs and qualms to his ſtomach: had this happened to him by an *over-doſe* of honey, when a child, all the ſame effects would have followed, but the cauſe would have been miſtaken, and the antipathy counted natural. *Locke.*

He *over-acted* his part, his paſſions, when once let looſe, were too impetuous to be managed. *Atterbury.*

Take care you *over-burn* not the turf, it is only to be burnt ſo as may make it break. *Mortimer.*

Don't *over-ſtrain* the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized with a laſſitude, and thereby nauſeate and grow tir'd of a particular ſubject. *Watts.*

The memory of the learner ſhould not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas, one idea effaces another An *over greedy* graſp does not retain the largeſt handful. *Watts.*

To O'VER-ABOUND. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound*] To abound more than enough

Both imbibe
Fattening conger and juice, ſo rich the ſoil,
So much does fructuous moiſture *o'er-abound.* *Philips*

The learned, never *over-abounding* in tranſitory coin, ſhould not be diſcontented. *Pope's Letters.*

To O'VER-ACT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act*] To act more than enough.

You *over-act*, when you ſhould underdo.
A little call yourſelf again, and think. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Princes courts may *over-act* their reverence, and make themſelves laughed at for their fooliſhneſs and extravagant reſpective worſhip. *Stilling fleet*

Good men often blemiſh the reputation of their piety, by *over-acting* ſome things in religion, by an indiſcreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotſon.*

To O'VER-ARCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with *o'er arching* ſhades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

To O'VER-AWE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by ſuperiour influence.

The king was preſent in perſon to overlook the magiſtrates, and to *over-awe* theſe ſubjects with the terror of his ſword. *Spenſer on Ireland*

Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of geſture, or leaſt action, *over-aw'd*
His malice. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and ſounding in your ears, the empty title which inſpired you with preſumption, and *over-awed* my daughter to comply *Addiſon's Guardian.*

A thouſand fears
Still *over-awe* when ſhe appears. *Granville's Poems.*

To O'VER BALANCE. *v. a* To weigh down, to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reaſon I ſhould counterpoiſe the *over-balancings* of any factions. *King Charles.*

The hundred thouſand pounds per annum, wherein we *over-balance* them in trade, muſt be paid us in money. *Locke.*

When theſe important conſiderations are ſet before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, ſhould a bare ſingle poſſibility be of weight enough to *over-balance* them. *Rogers, Serm. xii.*

O'VER-BALANCE. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encreaſe the treaſure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *over-balance* of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

The mind ſhould be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either ſide, any further than the *over-balance* of probability gives it the turn of aſſent and belief *Locke.*

O'VER-BATTLE. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on truſt] Too fruitful, exuberant

In the church of God ſometimes it cometh to paſs, as in *over-battle* grounds; the fertile diſpoſition whereof is good, yet becauſe it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly through too much rankneſs, things leſs profitable, whereby that which principally it ſhould yield, being either prevented in place or defrauded of nouriſhment, [illegible] *Hooker*

To O'VER-BEAR. *v. a.* [*over* and *bear*] To repreſs, to ſubdue, to whelm; to bear down.

What more ſavage than man, if he ſee himſelf able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to *over-bear* the laws. *Hooker*

My deſire
All continent impediment would *over-bear*,
That did oppoſe my will. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The ocean o'er-peering of his liſt,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our counſin, if preſs'd your highneſs
To *over-bear*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Gloſter, thou ſhalt well perceive,
That nor in birth or for authority,
The biſhop will be *over-borne* by thee. *Shakeſp.*

The Turkiſh commanders, with all their forces, aſſailed the city, thruſting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have diſcouraged or *over-born* the Chriſtians. *Knolles*

The point of reputation, when news firſt came of the battle loſt, did *over-bear* the reaſon of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *over-born*,
By numbers; as the long reſiſting bank
By the impetuous torrent. *Denham.*

A body may as well be *over-born* by the violence of a ſhadow, rapid ſtream, as ſwallowed up in the gulph of ſmooth water. *L'Eſtrange.*

Crowding on the laſt the firſt impel;
Till *over-born* with weight the Cyprians fall. *Dryden.*

The judgment, if ſwayed by the *over-bearing* of paſſion, and ſtored with lubricous opinions inſtead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 27.*

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *over-bearing* multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

The horror or loathſomneſs of an object may *over-bear* the pleaſure which reſults from its greatneſs, novelty, or beauty. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To O'VER BID. *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent.

You have *o'er-bid* all my paſt ſufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

To O'VER-BLOW. *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be paſt its violence.

To O'VER-BLOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the bluſtring ſtorm is *over-blown.* *Fairy Queen.*

A [illegible] a new ſtorm which over-run all Spain. *Spenſer.*

This ague fit of fear is *over-blown*,
An eaſy taſk it is to win our own. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

Some angel that beholds her there,
Inſtruct us to record what ſhe was here;
And when this cloud of ſorrow's *o'er-blown*,
Thro' the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

Seiz'd with ſecret joy,
When ſtorms are *over-blown.* *Dryden's Virg.*

O'VER BOARD. *adv.* [*over* and *board.* See BOARD] Off the ſhip, out of the ſhip.

The great aſſembly met again, and now he that was the cauſe of the tempeſt being thrown *over-board*, there were hopes a calm ſhould enſue. *Howel.*

A merchant having a veſſel richly fraught at ſea in a ſtorm, there is but one certain way to ſave it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *over-board.* *South's Serm.*

The trembling dotard, to the deck he drew,
And hoiſted up and *over-board* he threw;
This done, he ſeiſed the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one ſong before he leaped *over-board*, which he did, and then plunged into the ſea. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though great ſhips were commonly bad ſea-boats, they had a ſuperiour force in a ſea engagement, the ſhock of them being ſometimes ſo violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of leſſer ſhips *over-board.* *Arbuthnot.*

To O'VER-BULK. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppreſs by bulk.

The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, muſt or now be cropt,
Or ſhedding, breed a nurſery of like evils,
To *over-bulk* us all. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

To O'VER-BURDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *burthen.*] To load with too great weight.

If ſhe were not cloyed with his company, and that ſhe thought not the earth *over-burthened* with him, ſhe would cool his fiery grief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

To

To O'VER-BUY. *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear.

He, when want requires, is only wise,
Who fights not foreign aids, nor *over-buys*;
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies *Dryd.*

To O'VER-CARRY *v. n.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to succeed, by reason whereof his natural affection and duty was less easy to be *over-carried* by ambition. *Hayward*

To O'VER-CAST *v. a. part over-cast* [*over* and *cast*]

1. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom.

As they past,
The day with clouds was sudden *over-cast*. *Fairy Queen.*
Hie, Robin, *over-cast* the night,
The starry welkin cover thou anon,
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron. *Shakesp.*

Our days of age are sad and *over-cast*, in which we find that of all our vain passions and affections past, the sorrow only abideth. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Of fumes and humid vapours made,
No cloud in so serene a mansion find,
To *over-cast* her ever shining mind. *Waller.*
Those clouds that *over-cast* our morn shall fly,
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky. *Dryden.*
The dawn is *over-cast*, the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day *Addison*

2. To cover. This sense is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is inclosed with a thread, *over-*.

When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour wherewith it *over-casteth* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good. *Hooker.*

Their arms abroad with gray moss *over-cast*,
And their green leaves trembling with every blast. *Spenser.*

3. To rate too high in computation.

The king in his account of peace and arms, did much *over-cast* his fortunes, which proved full of broken seas, tides, and tempests. *Bacon's Henry VII*

To O'VER-CHARGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]

1. To oppress, to cloy, to surcharge.

On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppress and *over-charge* nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the mid way. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much *over-charges* nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. *Collier*

2. To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is *over-charged* with consonants. *Pope.*

3. To burthen.

He whispers to his pillow,
The secrets of his *over-charged* soul. *Shakesp*

4. To rate too high.

Here's Gaoler, a foe to citizens,
O'er-charging your free purses with large fines. *Shakesp.*

5. To fill too full.

Her heart is but *o'er-charg'd*; she will recover. *Shakesp.*

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain of a man *over-charged* with it. *South's Sermons.*

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory *over-charged* to little purpose. *Locke.*

The action of the Iliad and Æneid in themselves exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without *over-charging* it. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To load with too great a charge.

They were
As cannons *over-charg'd* with double cracks. *Shakesp.*
Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns *o'er-charg'd*, breaks, misses, or recoils. *Denham.*

To O'VER-CLOUD. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds.

The silver empress of the night
O'er-clouded, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickel.*

To O'VER CLOY *v. a.* [*over* and *cloy.*] To fill beyond satiety.

A scum of Britons and base lackey peasants,
Whom their *o'er-cloyed* country vomits forth
To desperate adventures and destruction. *Shakesp.*

To O'VERCOME. *v. a.* pret. *I overcame*; part. pass. *overcome*; anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenser.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.

They *overcommen*, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transformed to fish, for their bold surquedry. *Spenser.*
This wretched woman, *overcome*
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been. *Spenser.*

Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the same is he brought in bondage. 2 *Pet.* ii. 19.

Fire by thicker air *o'ercome*,
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles, is fire no more. *Prior*

2. To over-flow; to surcharge.

Th' unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with flores *Philips.*

3. To come over or upon, to invade suddenly. Not in use.

Can't such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To O'VERCOME. *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged. *Rom.* iii. 4.

O'VERCOMER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

To O'VER-COUNT. *v. a.* [*over* and *count*] To rate above the true value.

Thou know'st how much
We do *o'er-count* thee. *Shakesp Ant. and Cleop.*

To O'VER-COVER. *v. a.* [*over* and *cover.*] To cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel house,
O'er-cover'd quite with dead mens rattling bones,
With reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakesp.*

To O'VER CROW. *v. a.* [*over* and *crow.*] To crow as in triumph

A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *over-crow* so high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all out-laws. *Spenser.*

To O'VERDO *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough

Any thing so *over-done* is from the purpose of playing, whose end is to hold the mirrour up to nature. *Shakesp.*

Nature so intent upon finishing her work, much oftner *over-does* than under-does. You shall hear of twenty animals with two heads, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

When the meat is *over-done*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you. *Swift.*

To O'VER-DRESS. *v. a.* [*over* and *dress*] To adorn lavishly

In all, let nature never be forgot,
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To O'VER-DRIVE. *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

The flocks and herds with young, if men should *over-drive* one day, all will die. *Gen.* xxxiii. 13.

To O'VER EYE *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*]

1. To superintend
2. To observe; to remark

I am doubtful of your modesties,
Lest *over eying* of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakesp.*

To OVER-EMPTY. *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make too empty

The women would be loth to come behind the fash on in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might *over-empty* their husbands purses. *Carew.*

OVERFAL. *n. s.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract.

Tostatus addeth, that those which dwell near those falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the *overfals* of Nilus. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

To OVER-FLOAT. *v. n.* [*over* and *float*] To swim; to float.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'er-floats*
With a red deluge, their increasing moats. *Dryden.*

To OVER FLOW. *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.

While our strong walls secure us from the foe,
E'er yet with blood our ditches *over-flow*. *Dryden.*

Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the *over-flowing* of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames *over-flowed*, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self. *Locke.*

2. To exuberate.

A very ungrateful return to the author of all we enjoy, but such as an *over-flowing* plenty too much inclines men to make. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*

To O'VER-FLOW. *v. a.*

1. To fill beyond the brim.

Suppose thyself in as great a sadness as ever did load thy spirit, wouldst thou not bear it chearfully if thou were sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to *over-flow* all thy hopes. *Taylor.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer *over-flows* the pails. *Dryden.*

2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run, to over-power.

The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *over-flowed* all Christendom, came down to the sea-coast. *Spenser.*

Clamours *over-flow'd* th' unhappy coast. *Dryden.*

Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? and are not the countries

countries fo *over-flown*, ſhal ſituate between the tropicks ?
Brown's Vulg. Errours.

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *over-flowed* and deſtroyed in a deluge of water, that overſpread the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from eaſt to weſt. *Burnet*

Thus oft by manners are ſhewn,
Earl Godwin's caſtles *over-flown*. *Swift.*

O'VER-FLOW. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *flow.*] Inundation; more than ſufficient ſuch a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears?—
In great meaſure —
— A kind *over-flow* of kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
[illegible] them in winter maketh the ſummer following more fruitful, for that it keepeth the ground warm. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*

It requires pains to find the coherence of abſtruſe writings: ſo that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epiſtles have, with many, paſſed rather for diſjointed pious diſcourſes, full of warmth and zeal and *over-flow* of light, rather than for calm, ſtrong, coherent reaſonings all through. *Locke's Eſſ on St Paul's Epiſt*

After every *over-flow* of the Nile, there was not always a menſuration. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

If this ſoftens not the expreſſion, it may be aſcribed to an *over-flow* of gratitude in the general compoſition of Ulyſſes. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

O'VER FLOWING. *n. ſ.* [from *over-flow.*] Exuberance; copiouſneſs.

When men are young, they might vent the *over-flowings* of their fancy that way. *Denham's Dedicat*

When the *over flowings* of ungodlineſs make us afraid, the miniſters of religion cannot better diſcharge their duty of oppoſing it. *Rogers, Serm. 17.*

O'VER-FLOWINGLY. *adv.* [from *over-flowing.*] Exuberantly, A word not elegant nor in uſe.

Not was it his indigence that forced him to make the world; but his goodneſs proffled him to impart the goods which he ſo *over-flowingly* abounds with. *Boyle.*

[illegible]
A ſwarming kind
Can ſcarce *o'er-fly* them in a day and night. *Dryden.*

O'VER-FORWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *forwardneſs.*] Too great quickneſs, too great readineſs.

By an *over-forwardneſs* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cauſe, it often happens that cauſes are not determined according to their merits. *Hale.*

To O'VER-FREIGHT. *v. a.* pret. *over-freighted*, part. *over-fraught.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity

A boat *over-freighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, ſunk. *Carew.*

Grief, that does not ſpeak,
Whiſpers the *o'er-fraught* heart and bids it break. *Shakeſp*
Sorrow has ſo *o'er-fraught*
This ſinking barque, I ſhall not live to ſhew
How I abhor my firſt raſh error me. *Denham*

To O'VER-GET *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with.

With ſix hours hard riding, through ſo wild places, as [illegible] itſelf, ſo rightly to hit the way, I *over-got* them a little before night. *Sidney, b. ii*

To O'VER-GLANCE. *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look haſtily over

I have, but with a curſory eye,
O'er-glanc'd the articles. *Shakeſp Hen. V.*

O'VER GO. *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*] To ſurpaſs; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit ſo far *over-going* his age, and ſuch dreadful terror proceed from ſo excellent beauty. *Sidney.*

Great nature hath laid down at laſt,
That mighty birth wherewith ſo long ſhe went,
And *over-went* the times of ages paſt,
Here to live in upon our ſoft content. *Daniel.*

To O'VER-GORGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, *over-gorg'd* *Shakeſp*

O'VER GREAT. *adj.* [*over* and *great*] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unuſual ſtreſs ought to be avoided; yet this muſt not run it, by an *over-great* ſlyneſs of difficulties, into a lazy ſauntring about obvious things. *Locke.*

To O'VERGROW. *v. a.* [*over* and *grow*]

1. To cover with growth.

Roof and floor, and walls were all of gold,
But *over-grown* with duſt and old decay,
And hid in darkneſs that none could behold
The hue thereof. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

'The woods and deſart caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'er-grown*,
And all their echo's mourn. *Milton.*

2. To riſe above.

If the binds be very ſtrong and much *over-grown* the poles, ſome adviſe to ſtrike off their heads with a long ſwitch. *Mort.*

To O'VER-GROW. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way through the thick and *over-grown* woods, and ſo came to Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

A huge *over-grown* ox was grazing in a meadow *L'Eſt.*

[illegible]
Whoſe fortune is not *over-grown* *Swift.*

O'VER GROWTH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth.

The *over-growth* of ſome complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reaſon. *Shakeſp.*

The fortune in being the firſt in an invention, doth cauſe ſometimes a wonderful *over-growth* in riches. *Bacon.*

Suſpected to a ſequent king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their *over-growth*, as inmate gueſts
Too numerous. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii*

To O'VER-HALE. *v. a.* [*over* and *hale*]

[illegible]
The weked Phœbus gan avale
His weary wain, and now the frolic
Her mantle black thro' heaven gan *over-hale* *Spenſ.*

2. To examine over again; as, he *over-hauled* my account.

To O'VER-HANG *v. a.* [*over* and *hang*] To jut over, to impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aſpect,
Let the brow overwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'er-hang and jutty his confounded baſe *Shakeſp.*

Hide me ye foreſts, in your cloiſt'reſt bow'rs,
Where flows the murm'ring brook, inviting dreams,
Where bord'ring hazle *over hangs* the ſtreams. *Gay.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that *over-hangs* the ſea, it is pre cradle to an aſſembly *Pope.*

To O'VER-HANG *v. n.* To jut over.

The reſt was craggy cliff, that *over-hung*
Still as it roſe, impoſſible to climb. *Milt P Loſt.*

To O'VER-HARDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard

By laying it in the air, it has acquired ſuch a hardneſs, that it was brittle like *over-hardened* ſteel. *Boyle.*

O'VER-HEAD. *adv.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft, in the zenith, above, in the ceiling.

Over-head the moon
Sits arbitreſs, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale courſe. *Milton's Par Loſt, b. i*
'The four ſtars *over-head*, repreſent the four children. *Addiſ.*

To O'VER HEAR *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard

I am inviſible,
And I will *over-hear* their conference. *Shakeſpeare.*

They had a full ſight of the Infanta at a maſk dancing, having *over-heard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that ſight, after whom they preſſed. *Wotton.*

That ſuch an enemy we have who ſeeks
Our ruin, both by thee informed I learn,
And from the parting angel *over-heard*. *Milton*

They were ſo loud in their diſcourſe, that a black berry from the next hedge *over-heard* them. *L'Eſtrange.*

The nurſe,
Though not the words, the murmurs *over-heard*. *Dryden*
[illegible]
away privately. *Rowe.*

To O'VER-HEAT *v. a.* [*over* and *heat*] To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the form and coolneſs of the place,
And *over-heated* by the morning chace. *Addiſon.*

It muſt be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's ſpirits be *over-heated* with pain or fever *Wiſeman*

To O'VER-HEND. *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake, to reach.

Als his fair Leman flying through a brook,
He *over-hent* nought moved with her piteous look. *Spenſ.*

To O'VER JOY. *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To tranſport, to raviſh

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *over-joyed* in any great good things of this life, nor ſorrowful for a little thing. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

The biſhop, partly aſtoniſhed and partly *over-joyed* with theſe ſpeeches, was ſtruck into a ſad ſilence for a time. *Hayw.*

This love-ſick virgin, *over-joy'd* to find
The boy alone, and followed him behind. [illegible]

O'VER-JOY. *n. ſ.* Tranſport, ecſtaſy.

The mutual confidence that my mind hath had,
Makes me the bolder to ſalute my king
With rude terms; ſuch as my wit affords,
And *over-joy* of heart doth miniſter. *Shakeſp Hen. VI.*

To O'VER-RIPEN *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen*] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load? *Shakesp.*

To OVERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over* and *labour*] To take too much pains on any thing, to harrass with toil.

She without noise will over see
His children and his family,
And order all things till he come,
Sweaty and *over-labour'd* home. *Dryden.*

To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *lade*] To over-burthen.

Thus to throng and *over-lade* a soul
With love, and then to have a room for fear,
That shall all that controul,
What is it but to rear
Our passions and our hopes on high,
That thence they may delcry
The noblest way how to despair and die? *Suckling.*

OVERLARGE. *adj.* [*over* and *large*] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *over large*, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily. *Collier.*

O [illegible] A mean word, now obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write [illegible] *Libya*, that Africa is made in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I [illegible] that it extendeth where the [illegible] *Brerewood.*

To OVERLAY. *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]

1. To oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such,
And some *over-layeth* the commons too much. *Tusser.*

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being *over* and oppress, but mercy which saveth from being touched with grievous miseries. *Hooker, b. v. f. 1.*

When any country is *over-laid* by the inundation which lieth upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to burthen itself and lay the load upon others. *Raleigh.*

We praise the things we hear with much more than those we see, because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves attracted by the one, *over-laid* by the other. *Ben Jonson.*

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of time, *over-laid* by the corruption of manners. *King Charles.*

Our sins have *over-laid* our hopes. *King Charles.*

The strong Emetrius came in
And Palamon with odds was *over-laid*. *Dryden.*

2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,
Like mothers, which their infants *over-lay*. *Milton.*

3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

Ships burnt in fight, or sorc'd on rocky shores,
The new-born babes by nurses *over-laid*. *Dryden.*

They quickly stifled and *over-laid* those infant principles of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts, so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds. *South's Sermons.*

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her insipid soul for Ptolemy
A heavy lump of earth without desire.
A heap of ashes that *o'er-lays* your fire. *Dryden.*

The stars, no longer *over-laid* with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot. *Dryden.*

Season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies; though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and *over-laid*, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 201.

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced but not *over-laid* by commerce with books. *Swift.*

4. To cloud; to over-cast.

Phœbus' golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beams doth *over-lay*. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To cover superficially.

The *over-laying* of their chapiters was of silver, and all the pillars were filleted with silver. *Ex. xxxviii. 17.*

By his precept a sanctuary is framed
Of cedar, *over-laid* with gold. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

6. To join by something laid over.

Thou as unpower'd
To fortify thus far, and *over-lay*,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss. *Milton.*

To OVERLEAP. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap*] To pass by a jump.

A step
On which I must fall down or else *o'er-leap*,
For in my way it lies. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships and men prophane,
Th' eternal fences *over-leap*,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Creech.*

OVERLEATHER. *n. s.* [*over* and *leather*] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.

I have sometimes more feet than shoes; or such shoes as my toes look through the *over-leather*. *Shakesp.*

OVERLIGHT. *n. s.* [*over* and *light*] Too strong light.

An *over-light* maketh the eyes dark, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

To OVERLIVE. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to survive; to out-live.

Musidorus, who shewed a mind not to *over-live* Pyrocles, prevailed *Sidney, b. ii.*

He concludes in hearty prayers,
That your attempts may *over-live* the hazard
And fearful meeting of their opposite. *Shakesp.*

They *over-lived* that envy, and had their pardons afterwards. *Hayward.*

To OVERLIVE. *v. n.* To live too long.

Why do I *over live*?
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

OVERLIVER. *n. s.* [from *over-live.*] Survivor, that which lives longest.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the kings lives, and the *over-liver* of them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

To OVERLO'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burthen with too much.

The memory of youth is charged and *over-loaded*, and all they learn is meer jargon. *Felton.*

O'VERLONG *adj.* [*over* and *long*] Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods and parentheses *over-long*. *Boyle.*

OVERLO'OK. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]

To view from a higher place.

The pile *o'er-look'd* the town, and drew the sight,
Possess'd at once with rev'rence and delight. *Dryden.*

I will do it with the same respect to him, as if he were alive, and *over-looking* my paper while I write. *Dryden.*

2. To view fully; to peruse.

Would I had *o'er-look'd* the letter. *Shakespeare.*

To superintend, to over-see.

He was present in person to *over-look* the magistrates, and to over-awe those subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

In the greater out parishes many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to *over-look* them *Graunt.*

4. To review.

The time and care that are required,
To *over-look* and file, and polish well,
Fright poets from that necessary toil. *Roscommon.*

5. To pass by as not seen.

This part of good-nature which consists in the pardoning and *over-looking* of faults, is to be exercised only in doubtful cases, and in the ordinary commerce of life. *Addison.*

In vain do we hope that God will *over-look* such high contradiction of sinners, and pardon offences committed against the plain convictions of conscience. *Rogers.*

6. To neglect; to slight.

Of the two relations, Christ *over-looked* the meaner, and entitled and denominated them solely from the more honourable. *South.*

To *over-look* the entertainment before him, and languish for that which lies out of the way, is sickly and servile. *Collier.*

The suffrage of our poet laureat should not be *over-looked*. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 488.

Religious fear, when produced by just apprehensions of a divine power, naturally *over-looks* all human greatness that stands in competition with it, and extinguishes every other terror. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 117.

The happiest of mankind, *over-looking* those solid blessings which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat they want. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

They *over-look* truth in the judgments they pass on adversity and prosperity. The temptations that attend the former they can easily see, and dread at a distance; but they have no apprehensions of the dangerous consequences of the latter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

O'VERLOOKER. *n. s.* [*over* and *look*]

The original word signifies an *over-looker*, or one who stands higher than his fellows and *over looks* them. *Watts.*

OVERLOOP. *n. s.* The same with *orlop.*

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *over-loops* are raised commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the sea. *Raleigh.*

OVERMA'STED. *adj* [*over* and *mast*] Having too much mast.

Cloanthus better mann'd, pursu'd him fast,
But his *o'er-masted* galley check'd his haste. *Dryden.*

To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over* and *master.*] To subdue; to govern.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'er-master it as you may. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

So fleeps a pilot, whoſe poor bark is preſt
With many a mercileſs *o'er-maſt'ring* wave. *Craſhaw.*

Over-maſtered with a ſcore of drunkards, the only ſoldiery left about them, or elſe to comply with all rapines and violences. *Milton on Education.*

To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful to conquer, to oppreſs by ſuperior force.

I have ſeen a ſwan
With bootleſs labour ſwim againſt the tide,
And ſpend her ſtrength with *over-matching* waves. *Shakeſp.*

Sir William Lucy, with me
Set from our *o'er-match'd* forces forth for aid *Shakeſp.*

Aſſiſt, leſt I who erſt
Thought none my equal, now be *over-match'd. Par. Reg.*

How great ſoever our curioſity be, our exceſs is greater, and does not only *over-match*, but ſupplant it. *Dec. of Piety.*

He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of Engliſh *over-match'd*, and Dutch too ſtrong,
Who never fought three days but to purſue. *Dryden.*

It moves our wonder, that a foreign gueſt
Should *over-match* the moſt, and match the beſt. *Dryden.*

OVERMA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *match.*] One of ſuperior powers; one not to be overcome.

Spain is no *over-match* for England, by that which leadeth all men; that is, experience and reaſon. *Bacon.*

Eve was his *over-match*, who ſelf-deceiv'd
And raſh, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The ſtrength he was to cope with or his own. *Milton.*

In a little time there will ſcarce be a woman of quality in Great-Britain, who would not be an *over-match* for an Iriſh prieſt. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 89.

OVER-MEA'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *meaſure.*] Something given over the due meaſure.

To OVER-MIX. *v. a.* [*over* and *mix.*] To mix with too much.

Thoſe things theſe parts o'er-rule, no joys ſhall know,
Or little pleaſure *over-mixt* with woe. *Creech.*

OVERMOST. *adj.* [*over* and *moſt.*] Higheſt, over the reſt in authority. *Ainſ.*

OVERMU'CH. *adj.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough.

It was the cuſtom of thoſe former ages, in their *over-much* gratitude, to advance the firſt authors of any uſeful diſcovery among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*

An *over-much* uſe of ſalt, beſides that it occaſions thirſt and *over-much* drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*

OVERMU'CH. *adv.* In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them, that they *over-much* abridge the church of her power in theſe things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in theſe things we gave the church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

Perhaps
I alſo erred, in *over-much* admiring
What ſeem'd in thee ſo perfect, that I thought
No evil durſt attempt thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

Deject not then ſo *over-much* thyſelf,
Who haſt of ſorrow thy full load beſides. *Milton.*

OVERMU'CH. *n. ſ.* More than enough.

By attributing *over-much* to things
Leſs excellent, as thou thyſelf perceiv'ſt. *Milton.*

With reſpect to the bleſſings the world enjoys, even good men may aſcribe *over-much* to themſelves. *Grew.*

OVERMU'CHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *over-much.*] Exuberance, ſuperabundance

There are words that do as much raiſe a ſtile, as others can depreſs it; ſuperlation and *over-muchneſs* amplifies. It may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnſon.*

OVERNI'GHT. *n. ſ* [*over* and *night.* This ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* as a noun, but by *Addiſon* more properly, as I have before placed it, as a noun with a prepoſition.] Night before bed-time

If I had given you this at *over-night*,
She might have been o'erta'en. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will confeſſes, that for half his life his head ached every morning with reading men *over-night.* *Addiſon.*

To OVERNA'ME. *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a ſeries.

Over-name them, and as thou nameſt them I will deſcribe them. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

To OVERO'FFICE. *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To lord by virtue of an office.

This might be the fate of a politician which this aſs *over-*
Shakeſp. Henry V.

OVEROFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too officious, too importunate.

This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at a man's heels; ſo that if he looks about him, he muſt take notice of it. *Collier on Human Reaſon.*

To OVERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs.*]

1. To croſs.

I ſtood on a wide river's bank,
Which I muſt needs *o'er-paſs*,
When on a ſudden Torrſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er *Dryden.*

What have my Scyllas and my Syrtes done,
When theſe they *o'er paſs*, and thoſe they ſhun? *Dryden.*

2. To over-look; to paſs with diſregard.

The complaint about placems and hymns might as well be *over-paſt* without any anſwer, as it is without any cauſe brought forth. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 77.*

[illegible]
A youth, how all the beauties of the eaſt
He ſlightly view'd, and ſlightly *over-paſs'd.* *Milton.*

3. To omit in a reckoning.

Arithmetical progreſſion demonſtrates how faſt mankind would increaſe, *over-paſſing* as marvellous, though indeed natural, that example of the Iſraelites who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years, from ſeventy to ſixty thouſand able men. *Raleigh.*

4. To omit, not to receive.

If the grace of him which ſaveth *over-paſs* ſome, ſo that the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we may leave to the hidden judgments of righteouſneſs. *Hooker.*

OVERPA'ST *part. adj.* [from *over-paſs.*] Gone, paſt.

What canſt thou ſwear by now?—
—By time to come,—
That thou haſt wronged in the time *o'er-paſt* *Shakeſp.*

To OVERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price.

Take this purſe of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *over-pay*, and pay again,
When I have found it. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have yourſelf, your kindneſs *over-paid*,
He ceaſes to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*

Wilt thou with pleaſure hear thy lover's ſtrains,
And with one heav'nly ſmile *o'er-pay* his pains. *Prior.*

To OVERPE'RCH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over

With love's light wings did I *o'er-perch* theſe walls,
For ſtony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakeſp.*

To OVERPE'ER. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To over-look; to hover above. It is now out of uſe.

The ocean *over-peering* of his liſt,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Your Argoſies with portly ſail,
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers,
That curt'ſy to them, do them reverence. *Shakeſp.*

Mountainous error wou'd be too highly heapt,
For truth to *o'er-peer.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thus yields the cedar to the ax's edge,
Whoſe top branch *o'er-peer'd* Jove's ſpreading tree,
And kept low ſhrubs from winter's pow'rful wind. *Shakeſp.*

They are invincible by reaſon of the *over-peering* mountains that back the one, and ſlender fortifications of the other to land-ward. *Sandys's Journey.*

O'VERPLUS. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than ſufficient.

Some other ſinners there are, from which that *overplus* of ſtrength in perſuaſion doth ariſe. *Hooker's Pref.*

A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus* remained ſtill in the mortar. *L'Eſtrange.*

It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addiſ.*

To O'VERPLY. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laboriouſly.

What ſupports me, doſt thou aſk?
The conſcience, friend, t' have loſt them *over-ply'd*,
In liberty's defence. *Miltion's Poems.*

To OVERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*over* and *poiſe.*] To outweigh

Whether cripples who have loſt their thighs will float, their lungs being able to waſt up their bodies, which are in others *over-poiſed* by the hinder legs; we have not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. iv.*

The ſcale
O'er-pair'd by darkneſs, lets the night prevail,
And day, that lengthen'd in the ſummer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is loſt in night. *Creech.*

OVERPO'ISE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.

Horace, in his firſt and ſecond book of odes, was ſtill riſing, but came not to his meridian till the third. After which his judgment was an *over-poiſe* to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he deſcended in his fourth by ſlow degrees. *Dryd.*

Some *over-poiſe* of ſway, by turns they ſhare,
In peace the people, and the prince in war.

To OVERPO'WER *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority

Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be *over-power'd.* *Milt. Par. Loſt*

As much light *over-powers* the eye, ſo they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with ſnow, are wont to complain of too much light. *B*

Reaſon allows none to be confident, but him only

governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things, and therefore can neither be furprifed nor *over-powered*.
South's Sermons

After the death of Craffus, Pompey found himfelf outwitted by Cæfar; he broke with him, *over-powered* him in the fenate, and caufed many unjuft decrees to pafs againft him. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.*

Infpiration is, when fuch an *over-powering* impreffion of any propofition is made upon the mind by God himfelf, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it. *Watts's Logick.*

The hiftorian makes thefe mountains the ftandards of the rife of the water, which they could never have been, had they not been ftanding, when it did fo rife and *over-power* the earth. *Woodw. Nat. Hift.*

To OVERPRESS. *v. a.* [*over* and *preft*.] To bear upon with refiftible force, to overwhelm, to crufh.

Having an excellent horfe under him, when he was *over-preffed* by fome, he avoided them. *Sidney.*

Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And *over-prefs'd* whole legions weak with fin. *Rofcommon.*

When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to conider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not *over-preffed* with many burthenfome taxes. *Swift.*

To OVERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize*.] To value at too high price.

Parents *over-prize* their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection. *Watson.*

OVERRA'NK. *n. f.* [*over* and *rank*.] Too rank.

It produces *over-rank* bands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

OVERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate*.] To rate at too much.

While vain fhows and fcenes you *over-rate*,
'Tis to be fear'd,
That as a fire the former houfe o'erthrew,
Machines and tempefts will deftroy the new. *Dryden.*

'To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to *over-rate* the conveniencies of our ftation, and in eftimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather too low than too high; for our defires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our defires.
Rogers.

To OVERREA'CH *v. a.* [*over* and *reach*.]

1. To rife above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas, *over-reach* and furmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was overflowed in a deluge of water in fuch excefs, that the floods *over-reached* the tops of the higheft mountains. *Burnet.*

2. To deceive; to go beyond, to circumvent. A fagacious man is faid to have a long *reach*.

What more cruel than man, if he fee himfelf able by fraud to *over-reach*, or by power to over-bear the laws whereunto he fhould be fubject. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

I have laid my brain in the fun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent fo grofs *over-reaching*. *Shakefp.*

Shame to be overcome, or *over-reach'd*,
Would almoft vigour raife, and raifed unite. *Milton.*

A man who had been matchlefs held
In cunning, *over-reach'd* where leaft he thought,
To fave his credit, and for very fpight
Still will be tempting him who foils him ftill. *Milton.*

There is no pleafanter encounter than a trial of fkill betwixt fharpers to *over-reach* one another. *L'Eftrange.*

Forbidding oppreffion, defrauding and *over-reaching* one another, perfidioufnefs and treachery. *Tillotfon.*

Such a principle is ambition, or a defire of fame, by which many vicious men are *over-reached*, and engaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable courfe of action. *Addifon's Spectator*, N°. 255.

John had got an impreffion that Lewis was fo deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himfelf alone with him; at laft he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth he, it is but ficking to my point, and he can never *over-reach* me. *Hiftory of J. Bull.*

To OVERREA'CH. *v. n.* A horfe is faid to *over-reach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and ftrikes his toes againft his fore fhoes. *Farr. Dict.*

OVERREA'CHER. *n. f.* [from *over-reach*.] A cheat, a de-

To OVERRE'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *read*.] To peruf.

The contents of this is the return of the duke, you fhall anon *over-read* it at your pleafure. *Shakefpeare.*

To OVERRED. *v. a.* [*over* and *red*.] To fmear with red.

Prick thy face and *over-red* thy fear,
Thou lily liver'd boy. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

To OVERROAST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roaft*.] To roaft too much.

'Twas burnt and dried away,
And better 'twere, that both of us did faft,
Since of ourfelves, ourfelves are choleric,
Than feed it with fuch *over-roafted* flefh. *Shak.*

To OVERRU'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule*.]

1. To influence with predominant power; to be fuperior in authority.

Which humour perceiving to *over-rule* me, I ftrave againft it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her eccleffiaftical authority fhall probably think and defire to be true or good, muft in congruity of reafon *over-rule* all other inferior arguments whatfoever. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*

Except our own private, and but probable refolutions, be by the law of publick determinations *over-ruled*, we take away all poffibility of fociable life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be fuch as will be *over-ruled* with fome one, whom they dare not difpleafe. *Whitgifte.*

So much his paffion and animofity *over-ruled* his confcience.
Clarendon, b. viii.

A wife man fhall *over-rule* his ftars, and have a greater influence upon his own content, than all the conftellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*

He is acted by a paffion which abfolutely *over-rules* him, and fo can no more recover himfelf, than a bowl rolling down an hill ftop itfelf in the midft of its career. *South.*

'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; unlefs where they are obliged by an *over-ruling* impulfe of confcience and duty. *L'Eftrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an *over-ruling* planet, be inclined to luft, and yet by the force of reafon overcome that bad influence. *Swift.*

2. To govern with high authority, to fuperintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly *over-rule*, as in other matters he is accuftomed? *Hayward.*

3. To fuperfede: as in law to *over-rule* a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornifh acre, and four Cornifh acres a knights fee. But this rule is *over-ruled* to a greater or leffer quantity, according to the fruitfulnefs or barrennefs of the foil. *Carew.*

To OVERRU'N. *v. a.* [*over* and *run*.]

1. To harrafs by incurfions; to ravage, to rove over in a hoftile manner.

Thofe barbarous nations that *over-ran* the world, poffeffed thofe dominions, whereof they are now fo called. *Spenfer.*

Till the tears fhed,
Like envious floods *o'er-ran* her lovely face,
She was the faireft creature in the world. *Shakefp.*

They err, who count it glorious to fubdue
By conqueft far and wide, to *over-run*
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by aflault. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

The rout
Their fainting foes to fhameful flight compell'd,
And with reftlefs force *o'er-run* the field. *Dryden.*

Guftavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empire after having *over-run* moft of the reft. *Addifon.*

A commonwealth may be *over-run* by a powerful neighbour, which may produce bad confequences upon your trade and liberty. *Swift's Mifcel.*

2. To out-run.

Pyrocles being come to fixteen, *over-ran* his age in growth, ftrength, and all things following it, that not Meliodorus could perform any act on an horfe or foot more ftrongly, or deliver that ftrength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuoufly. *Sidney, b. i.*

We may out-run
By violent fwiftnefs, that which we run at,
And lofe by *over-running*. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and *over-ran* Cufhi.
2 Sam. xviii 23.

Galilæus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water is, be driven fafter than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he fuppofeth, holding conftantly the motion of the earth to be the caufe of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; becaufe the earth *over-runneth* the water.
Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.

3. To overfpread, to cover all over.

With an *over-running* flood he will make an utter end of the place. *Nah. i. 8.*

This difpofition of the elements and the parts of the earth, fhews us the footfteps of fome kind of ruin which happened in fuch a way, that at the fame time a general flood of waters would neceffarily *over-run* the whole earth.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

4. To mifchief by great numbers, to peffer.

To flatter foolifh men into a hope of life where there is none, is much the fame with betraying people into an opinion, that they are in a virtuous and happy ftate, when they are *over-run* with paffion and drowned in their lufts. *L'Eftrange.*

Were it not for the inceffant labours of this induftrious animal, Egypt would be *over-run* with crocodiles. *Addifon.*

Such provifion made, that a country fhould not want fprings

as were convenient for it; nor be *over-run* with them, and afford little or nothing else; but a supply every where suitable to the necessities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

5. To injure by treading down.

His tears defac'd the surface of the well,
[illegible]
O'er-run with wrinkles and deform'd with tears. *Addison.*

6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

To OVERRU'N. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

Though you have left me,
Yet full my soul *o'er-runs* with fondness towards you. *Smith.*

Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture, that now is all trampled and *over-run.* *Spect.*

To OVERSE'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *see.*]

1. To superintend; to overlook.

He had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors nourture to *oversee.* *Fairy Queen.*

She without no se will *oversee*
His children and his family *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit.

I who resolve to *oversee*
No lucky opportunity,
Will go to council to advise
Which way t' encounter, or surprise. *Hud. p. iii.*

OVERSEEN *part.* [from *oversee.*] Mistaken; deceived.

A common received error is never utterly overthrown, till such times as we go from signs unto causes, and shew some manifest root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly appear how it hath come to pass that so many have been *overseen.* *Hooker, b. [illegible] s. 8.*

They rather observed what he had done, and suffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been *overseen* in doing. *Clarend.*

OVERSE'ER, *n. s.* [from *oversee.*]

1. One who overlooks; a superintendent.

There are in the word certain voluntary *overseers* of all books, whose censure, in this respect, would fall sharp on us. *Hooker, b. v. s. 31.*

Jehiel and Azariah were *overseers* under Cononiah
2 *Chron.* xxxi. 13.

To entertain a guest, with what a care
Would he his household ornaments prepare;
Harrass his servants, and as *o'erseer* stand,
To keep them working with a threat'ning wand
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

The church-wardens and *overseers* of the poor might find it possible to discharge their duties, whereas now in the greater out-parishes many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *set.*]

1. To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the basis.

The tempests met,
The sailors master'd, and the ship *o'er-set.* *Dryden.*

It is forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible perturbation, even when there is not the least breath of wind; *over-setting* ships in the harbours, and sinking them. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

Would the confederacy exert itself, as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might beat them down with the weight of our armies, and *over-set* the whole power of France. *Addison on the War.*

2. To throw out of regularity.

His action against Catiline ruined the consul, when it saved the city; for it so swelled his soul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be *over-set* with vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSE'T *v. n.* To fall off the basis.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *over-setting.* *Mortimer's Husb.*

To OVERSHA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *shade.*] To cover with [illegible] that causes darkness.

[illegible] ught *o'er shade* thy day, and death thy life. *Shakesp.*

Dark cloudy death *o'er-shades* his beams of life,
And he nor sees, nor hears us. *Shakesp.*

No great and mighty subject might eclipse or *over-shade* the imperial power [illegible]

If a wood of leaves *o'er-shade* the tree,
In vain the hind shall vex the threshing floor,
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store. *Dryden.*

Should we mix our friendly talk,
Over-shaded in that favorite walk,
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted. *Prior.*

To OVERSHA DOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *shadow.*]

1. To throw a shadow over any thing.

Weeds choak and *over-shadow* the corn, and bear it down, or starve and deprive it of nourishment. *Bacon.*

Death,
Let the damps of thy dull breath
Over-shadow even the shade,
And make darkness fear afraid. *Crashaw.*

Darkness must *over-shadow* all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days. *Milton.*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with superiour influence.

My *over-shadowing* spirit and might, with thee
I send along: ride forth and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds *Milton's Par. Lost.*

On her shou'd come
The holy ghost, and the power of the highest
O'er shadow her. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

To OVERSHO'OT *v. n.* [*over* and *shoot.*] To fly beyond the mark.

Often it drops, or *over-shoots* by the disproportions of distance or application. *Collier on Human Reason.*

To OVERSHOO'T. *v. a.*

1. To shoot beyond the mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction, by *over-shooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to assert too much.

Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they have in this point or not *over-shot themselves*, which God doth know is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere. [illegible]

In finding fault with the laws I doubt me, you shall much *over-shoot yourself*, and make me the more dislike your other dislikes of that government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have *over-shot yourself* in reckoning. *Whitgift.*

OVERSIGHT *n. s.* [from *over* and *sight.*]

1. Superintendence.

They gave the money, being told unto them that had the *over-sight* of the house. 2 *Kings* xii. 11.

Feed the flock of God, taking the *over sight* thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. 1 *Pet.* v. 2.

2. Mistake; error.

Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Augustine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his *over-sights* and sincerely condemneth them. *Hooker's Pref.*

His son mark'd this *over-sight*,
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To OVERSI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *size.*]

1. To surpass in bulk.

Those bred in a mountainous country, *over-size* those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys Journ.*

2. [*over* and *size*, a compost with which masons cover walls.] To plaster over.

He thus *o'er-siz'd* with coagulate gore,
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To OVERSKI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *skip.*]

1. To pass by leaping.

Presume not ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that should guide you; neither seek ye to *over-skip* the fold, which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over.

Mark if to get them she *o'er-skip* the rest,
Mark if she read them twice, or kiss the name. *Donne.*

3. To escape.

When that hour *o'er-skips* me in the day,
Wherein I sigh not, Julia, for thy sake,
The next ensuing hour some foul mischance
Torment me. *Shakesp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
But then the mind much sufferance does *o'er-skip*,
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship. *Shakesp.*

To OVERSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*over* and *sleep.*] To sleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *slip.*] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused, to neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the constables in collecting it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, *over-slip* [illegible] the time. *Carew's Survey of Corn.*

It were injurious to *over-slip* a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I must consecrate above all his ex- [illegible]

To OVERSNO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *snow.*] To cover with [illegible]

These I wielded while my bloom was warm,
Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'er-snow'd* my head
Dryden's [illegible]

OVERSO'LD. *part.* [from *oversell.*] Sold at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disdain,
And think it *over-sold* to purchase fame. *Dryden.*

O[illegible]'ON *adv.* [*over* and *soon.*] Too soon.

he lad may prove well enough, if he *over-soon* think not too well of himself, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders. *Sidney, b. ii.*

OVERSPE'NT. *part.* [*over* and *ſpend.*] Wearied, harraſſed, foreſpent. The verb *overſpend* is not uſed.

Theſe ſix, wild thyme, and garlick beats,
For harveſt hands, o'erſpent with toil and heats. *Dryden*

To OVERSPREA'D *v. a.* [*over* and *ſpread.*] To cover over; to fill, to ſcatter over

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans, Gothes, or ſome other which did *overſpread* all chriſtendom, it is impoſſible to affirm. *Spenſer*

Of the three ſons of Noah was the whole earth *overſpread*. *Gen.* ix. 19

Darkneſs Europe's face did *overſpread*,
From lazy cells, where ſuperſtition bred. *Denham.*

Not a deluge that only over-run ſome particular region; but that *overſpread* the face of the whole earth from pole to pole, and from eaſt to weſt. *Burnet*

To OVERSTA'ND, *v. n.* [*over* and *ſtand.*] To ſtand too much upon conditions.

Her's they ſhall be, ſince you refuſe the price;
What madman would o'erſtand his market twice. *Dryd.*

To OVERSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtare.*] To ſtare wildly

Some warlike ſign muſt be uſed; either a flowery buſkin, or an *overſtaring* frounced head. *Aſcham.*

To OVERSTO'CK. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtock.*] To fill too full; to

If raillery had entered the old Roman coins, we ſhould have been *overſtocked* with medals of this nature. *Addiſon.*

Some biſhop, not *overſtocked* with relations, or attached to favourites, beſtows ſome inconſiderable benefice. *Swift*

Since we are ſo bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we ſhall do with our wool, in caſe Barnſtaple ſhould be ever *overſtocked* *Swift*

To OVERSTO'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtore.*] To ſtore with too much.

Fiſhes are more numerous than beaſts or birds, as appears by their numerous ſpawn; and if all theſe ſhould come to maturity, even the ocean itſelf would have been long ſince *overſtored* with fiſh. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To OVERSTRAI'N. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſtrain.*] To make too

Craſſus loſt himſelf, his equipage, and his army, by *overſtraining* for the Parthian gold. *Collier*

He wiſhed all painters would imprint this leſſon deeply in their memory, that with *overſtraining* and earneſtneſs of finiſhing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To OVERSTRAI'N. *v. a.* To ſtretch too far

Confeſſors were apt to *overſtrain* their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable ſtand againſt them. *Ayliffe.*

To OVERSWA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſway.*] To over-rule, to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general aſſembly, then their voices being more in number, muſt *overſway* their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

Great command o'erſways our order. *Shakeſp.*

To OVERSWE'LL. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſwell.*] To riſe above.

Fill, Lucius, 'till the wine o'erſwell the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shakeſp.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth *overſwell*, he breaks with hideous fall. *Fairfax.*

O'VERT *adj.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent.

'To vouch this, is no proof,
Without more certain and more *overt* teſt,
Than theſe thin habits and poor likelihoods. *Shakeſp.*

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praiſe; but there be ſecret and hidden virtues that bring forth fortune; certain deliveries of a man's ſelf *Bacon.*

My repulſe at Hull, was the firſt *overt* eſſay to be made how patiently I could bear the loſs of my kingdoms. *K. Charles.*

The deſign of their deſtruction may have been projected in the dark, but when all was ripe, their enemies proceeded to ſo many *overt* acts in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meaneſt. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no farther than to reſtrain the *overt* action, religion extends to the ſecret motions of the ſoul. *Rogers, Serm.* 17.

O'VERTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Openly

To OVERTA'KE. *v. a.* [*over* and *take.*]

1. To catch any thing by purſuit; to come up to ſomething going before.

We durſt not continue longer ſo near her confines, leſt her plagues might ſuddenly *overtake* us before we did ceaſe to be partakers with her ſins. *Hooker*

If I had given you this at over-night,
She might have been o'ertaken, and yet ſhe writes
Purſuit would be but vain. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall ſee
The winged vengeance *overtake* ſuch children. *Shakeſp.*

The enemy ſaid, I will purſue, I will *overtake*, I will divide the ſpoil *Ex.* xv. 9.

My ſoul, more earneſtly releas'd,
Will out-ſtrip hers, as bullets flown before
A later bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*

To thy wiſhes move a ſpeedy pace,
Or death will ſoon o'ertake thee in the chace. *Dryden.*

How muſt he tremble for fear vengeance ſhould *overtake* him, before he has made his peace with God? *Atterbury.*

2. To take by ſurprize.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are ſpiritual reſtore ſuch an one in the ſpirit of meekneſs. *Galatians.*

To OVERTA'SK. *v. a.* [*over* and *taſk.*] To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, becauſe they were *overtaſked*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To OVERTA'X *v. a.* [*over* and *tax.*] To tax too heavily.

To OVERTHRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *throw*; *preter.* *overthrew*; *part.* *overthrown.*]

1. To turn upſide down.

Pittacus was a wiſe and valiant man, but his wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Taylor*

2. To throw down; to ruin; to demoliſh.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*,
His fatal hand my royal father ſlew. *Dryden.*

3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh.

Our endeavour is not ſo much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them juſt and reaſonable cauſe. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 1.

To Sujah next, your conquering army drew,
Him they ſurpriz'd, and eaſily *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

4. To deſtroy; to miſchief; to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us accuſed to the king, as though we went about ſome practiſe to *overthrow* him in his own eſtate. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Here's Glo'ſter
O'er-charging your free purſes with large fines,
That ſeeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Thou walkeſt in peril of thy *overthrowing* *Ecc.* xiii. 13.

God *overthroweth* the wicked for their wickedneſs *Prov.* xxi. 12.

OVERTHRO'W. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of being turned upſide down.

2. Ruin, deſtruction

Of thoſe chriſtian oratories, the *overthrow* and ruin is deſired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a ſpecial refined ſect of chriſtian believers. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 17.

They return again into Florida, to the murther and *overthrow* of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*

I ſerve my mortal foe,
The man who caus'd my country's *overthrow*. *Dryden.*

3. Defeat, diſcomfiture

From without came to mine eyes the blow,
Whereto mine inward thoughts did gaintly yield;
Both theſe conſpir'd poor reaſon's *overthrow*;
Falſe in myſelf, thus have I loſt the field. *Sidney.*

Quit your fears, depart,
For I have ſeen our enemies *overthrow*. *Shakeſp.*

From theſe divers Scots feaſted more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their *overthrow*. *Hayward.*

Poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is giv'n, and ſtrait the council's call'd,
Whether he ſhould to Rome directly go,
To reap the fruit of the dire *overthrow*. *Dryden.*

4. Degradation.

His *overthrow* heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not 'till then he felt himſelf,
And found the bleſſedneſs of being little. *Shakeſp.*

OVERTHRO'WER *n. ſ.* [from *overthrow.*] He who overthrows.

OVERTHWART *adj.* [*over* and *thwart.*]

1. Oppoſite, being over againſt.

We whiſper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours
Should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryd.*

2. Croſſing any thing perpendicularly.

3. Perverſe, adverſe; contradictious.

Two or three acts diſpoſed them to croſs and oppoſe any propoſition; and that *overthwart* humour was diſcovered to rule in the breaſts of many. *Clarendon.*

OVERTHWA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *overthwart.*]

1. Acroſs; tranſverſely.

The brawn of the thigh ſhall appear, by drawing ſmall hair ſtrokes from the hip to the knee, ſhadowed again *overthwartly*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciouſly, perverſely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS *n. ſ.* [from *overthwart.*] Perverſeneſs, perverſeneſs.

OVERTOO'K. *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *overtake.*

To OVERTOP. *v. a.* [*over* and *top.*]

1. To riſe above, to raiſe the head above

Pile your duſt upon the quick and dead,
Till o'ertop old Pelion or the ſkyiſh head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

In the dance the graceful goddeſs leads
The quire of nymphs, and *overtops* their heads. *Dryd.*

2. To excel, to ſurpaſs.

Who ever yet
Have ſtood to charity, and diſplay'd th' effects

Of diſpoſition gentle and of wiſdom,
O'ertopping woman's power. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

As far as the ſoul *o'ertops* the body, ſo far its pains, or rather mournful ſenſations, exceed thoſe of the carcaſe. *Harv.*

3. To obſcure; to make of leſs importance by ſuperiour excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he ſhould now grow leſs, and be *over-topped* by ſo great a conjunction. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

One whom you love,
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
Rather than thus be *overtopt*,
Would you not wiſh his laurels cropt? *Swift.*

To OVERTRI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over.

In ſuch a night,
Did Thiſbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,
And ſaw the lion's ſhadow ere himſelf,
And ran diſmay'd away. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

O'VERTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ouverture*, French.]

1. Opening, diſcloſure; diſcovery.

I wiſh
You had only in your ſilent judgment try'd it,
Without more *overture*. *Shakeſp. Win. Tale.*

2. Propoſal; ſomething offered to conſideration.

Mac Murogh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the ſovereign lordſhip thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*

All theſe fair *overtures*, made by men well eſteemed for honeſt dealing, could not take place. *Heyward.*

We with open breaſt
Stand ready to receive them, if they like
Our *overture*, and turn not back perverſe. *Milton.*

The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted all *overtures* towards accommodation with great importunity. *Clarendon.*

If a convenient ſupply offers itſelf to be ſeiſed by force or gained by fraud, human nature perſuades us to hearken to the inviting *overture*. *Rogers, Serm.* 2.

Suppoſe five hundred men propoſing, debating, and voting, according to their own little or much reaſon, abundance of indigeſted and abortive, many pernicious and fooliſh *overtures* would ariſe. *Swift.*

* To OVERTU'RN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn.*]

1. To throw down; to topple down; to ſubvert, to ruin.

He is wiſe in heart and mighty in ſtrength—which removeth the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Job* ix. 5.

Theſe will ſometimes *overturn*, and ſometimes ſwallow up towns, and make a general confuſion in nature. *Burnet.*

This he obviates, by ſaying we ſee all the ideas in God; which is an anſwer to this objection, but ſuch an one as *overturns* his whole hypotheſis, and renders it uſeleſs and as unintelligible, as any of thoſe he has laid aſide. *Locke.*

If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence, till we are ſecure that no ſtorm ſhall *overturn* what we help to build; there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*

A monument of deathleſs fame,
A woman's hand *o'erturns*. *Rowe.*

2. To over-power; to conquer

Pain exceſſive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

OVERTU'RNER *n. ſ.* [from *overturn.*] Subverter.

I have brought before you a robber of the publick treaſure, an *overturner* of law and juſtice, and the deſtruction of the Sicilian province. *Swift.*

To OVERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*] To rate at too high a price.

We have juſt cauſe to ſtand in ſome fear, leaſt by thus *overvaluing* their ſermons they make the price and eſtimation of ſcripture, otherwiſe notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

To OVERVEI'L. *v. a* [*over* and *veil.*] To cover:

The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whoſe pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shakeſp.*

To OVERVO'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of votes.

The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted* by the major part of both houſes, when they had uſed each their own freedom. *King Charles.*

To OVERWA'TCH. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch.*] To ſubdue with long want of reſt.

Morpheus is diſpatch'd;
Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,
Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
Diſſolv'd in ſleep, and ſhrinks within his bed. *Dryden.*

OVERWA'TCHED. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.

When [illegible] hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himſelf to pacify with ſleep his *over-watched* eyes. *Sidney.*

OVERWEA'K. *adj.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too weak; too feeble.

Paternal perſuaſions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to reſiſt the firſt inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to conſtrain it. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

To OVERWEA'RY. *adj.* [*over* and *weary.*] To ſubdue with fatigue.

Might not Palinurus fall aſleep and drop into the ſea, having been *over-wearied* with watching. *Dryden.*

To OVERWEA'THER. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather.*] To batter by violence of weather

How like a younker or a prodigal,
The ſkarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind!
How like the prodigal doth ſhe return,
With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged ſails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſp.*

To OVERWEE'N. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween.*] To think too highly, to think with arrogance.

To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; eſpecially in the opinion of a man's ſelf. *Hammer.*

Oft have I ſeen a hot *o'erweening* cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was with-held. *Shakeſp.*

My maſter hath ſent for me, to whoſe feeding ſorrows I might be ſome allay, or I *o'erween* to think ſo. *Shakeſp.*

Laſh hence theſe *overweening* rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars, weary of their lives. *Shakeſp.*

My eye's too quick, my heart *o'erweens* too much,
Unleſs my hand and ſtrength could equal them. *Shakeſp.*

Take heed of *overweening*, and compare
Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
Study the beſt and higheſt things that are,
But of thyſelf an humble thought retain. *Davies.*

They that *overween*,
And at thy growing virtues fret their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee. *Milton.*

He might have learnt
Leſs *overweening*, ſince he fail'd in Job,
Whoſe conſtant perſeverance overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Par. Reg.*

No man is ſo bold, raſh, and *overweening* of his own works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*

Enthuſiaſm, though founded neither on reaſon nor revelation, but riſing from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works more powerfully on the perſuaſions and actions of men, than either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweening* of ſelf-flattery, are frequently guilty of it, and, in many caſes, one with amazement hears the arguings, and is aſtoniſhed at the obſtinacy of a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of reaſon. *Locke.*

Now enters *overweening* pride,
And ſcandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*

OVERWEE'NINGLY. *adv.* [from *overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEI'GH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*] To preponderate.

Sharp and ſubtile diſcourſes of wit, procure many times very great applauſe, but being laid in the balance with that which the habit of ſound experience delivereth, they are *overweighed*. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 7.

My unſoil'd name, the auſtereneſs of my life,
Will ſo your accuſation *overweigh*,
That you ſhall ſtifle in your own report. *Shakeſp.*

OVERWEI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *weight.*] Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in reſpect of the water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To OVERWHE'LM. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm.*]

1. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty.

What age is this, where honeſt men,
Plac'd at the helm,
A ſea of ſome foul mouth or pen,
Shall *overwhelm*? *Ben. Johnſon.*

Back do I toſs theſe treaſons to thy head,
With the hell hated lie *o'erwhelm* thy heart. *Shakeſp.*

How trifling an apprehenſion is the ſhame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlaſting ſhame and aſtoniſhment which ſhall *overwhelm* the ſinner, when he ſhall appear before the tribunal of Chriſt. *Rogers.*

Bid they rejoice, though now even now they fall,
Death haſtes amain; one hour *o'erwhelms* them all. *Pope.*

2. To overlook gloomily

Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
As fearfully as doth a gaſhed rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded baſe. *Shakeſpear.*

An apothecary late I noted,
In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.*

OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *adv.* [from *overwhelming.*] In ſuch a manner as to overwhelm.

Men ſhould not tolerate themſelves one minute in any known ſin, nor impertinently betray their ſouls to ruin for that which they call light and trivial; which is ſo indeed in

respect of the acquest, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequents. *Decay of Piety.*

OVERWI'SE. *v. a.* [*over* and *wise.*] Wise to affectation.

Make not thyself *overwise.* *Eccl.* vii. 16.

OVERWROU'GHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*]

1. Laboured too much.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as underwrought: too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Worked all over.

Of Gothic structure was the northern side,
Overwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*

3. It has in *Shakespeare* a sense which I know not well how to reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore conclude it misprinted for *overraught*, that is, *overreached* or cheated.

By some device or other,
The villain is *o'erwrought* of all my money:
They say this town is full of cozenage. *Shakesp.*

OVERWO'RN *part* [*over* and *worn*]

1. Worn out, subdued by toil.

With watching *overworn*, with cares oppress,
Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time.

The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herself,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakesp.*

OVERYEA'RED. *adj.* [*over* and *year.*] Too old.

Among them dwelt
A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared.* *Fairfax.*

OVERZEA'LOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *zealous.*] Too zealous.

It is not of such weighty necessity to determine one way or the other, as some *overzealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul, have been forward to make the world believe. *Locke.*

OUGHT. *n. s.* [aht, that is, *a wight*, Saxon. This word is therefore more properly written *aught*. See AUGHT.] Any thing, not nothing.

For *ought* that I can understand, there is no part but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He asked him if he saw *ought.* *Mark* viii. 23.

To do *ought* good never will be our task;
But ever to do ill our sole dought. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Universal Lord! be bounteous still
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd *aught* of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton.*

OUGHT. *verb imperfect.* [This word the etymologists make the preter tense of *owe*, but it has often a present signification.]

1. [Pretente of owe.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted.

Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and besides give you some tribute of the love and duty I long have *aught* you. *Spelman.*

This blood which men by treason fought,
That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought.* *Dryden.*

2. To be obliged by duty.

Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret law, and not to make or give law. *Bacon.*

Morals criticks *ought* to show. *Pope.*

She acts just as she *ought*,
But never, never reach'd one generous thought: *Pope.*

3. To be fit; to be necessary.

If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one that can speak the language already. *Locke.*

OVIFO'RM. *adj.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the fiction and language of all antiquity. *Burn.*

O'VIPAROUS. *adj.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.

That fishes and birds should be *oviparous*, is a plain sign of providence. *More's Ant. against Atheism.*

Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them for many years laying. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *n. s* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty penny-weight; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains.

The blood he hath lost,
Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country. *Shakesp.*

A sponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty-six grains; the same sponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* six drams and three quarters. *Bacon*

OUNCE. *n. s.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Spanish.] A lynx; a panther.

The *ounce*,
The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw
In hillocks. *Milton's Par Lost, b.* i.

OUPHE. *n. s.* [*auff*, Teutonick.] A fairy; a goblin.

Nan Page and my little son, we'll dress
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white. *Shak.*

OU'PHEN *n. s* [from *ouph*] Elfish.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
Ye moon shine revellers and shades of night,
You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny,
Attend your office. *Shakespeare.*

OUR *pron. poss.* [ure, Saxon.]

1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.

You shall
Lead *our* first battle, brave Macduff, and we
Shall take upon us what else remains. *Shakespeare.*

Our will is given almighty God to know,
Our will is given to love him being known;
But God could not be known to us below,
But by his works which through the sense are shown.
So in *our* little world this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use on divers objects divers powers,
And so are her effects diversify'd *Davies.*

2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours.*

Edmund, whose virtue in this instance,
So much commands itself, you shall be *ours.* *Shakesp.*

Thou that hast fashion'd twice this soul of *ours*,
So that she is by double title thine,
Be *ours*, who e'er thou art, *Davies.*
Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*

Taxalian, shook by Montezuma's powers,
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours.* *Dryden.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*: it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections, unless we chew them over again, they will not give us strength. *Locke.*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours*, for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*

OURSE'LVES. *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plural of myself.]

1. We; not others.

We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do, would we find out but some fit denominations to signify them by. *Locke.*

2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.

Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand,
The sea is ours, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*

OURSELF is used in the regal stile.

To make society
The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*
Till supper-time alone. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

We *ourself* will follow
In the main battle. *Shakespeare.*

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

OUSE. *n. s.* Tanners bark. *Ainsworth.*

OU'SEL. *n. s.* [osle, Saxon.] A blackbird.

The merry lark her matins sings aloft,
The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays,
The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft;
So goodly all agree, with sweet consent,
To this day's merriment. *Spenser.*

The *ousel* cock so black of hue,
With orange tawney bill. *Shakespeare.*

Thrushes and *ousels*, or blackbirds, were commonly sold for three pence a-piece. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To OUST. *v. a.* [*ouster*, *oter*, French.] To vacate; to take away

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*, which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

OUT. *adv.* [ut, Saxon; *uyt*, Dutch.]

1. Not within.

The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,
Looks charming with a slighter lining,
The *out*, if Indian figures stain,
The inside must be rich and plain. *Prior.*

2. It is generally opposed to *in.*

That hand rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakesp.*

3. In a state of disclosure.

Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

4. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature her customs holds,
Let shame say what it will; when these are gone,
The woman will be *out.* *Shakespeare.*

5. From

5. From the place or houſe.
Out with the dog, ſays one; what cur is that? ſays another. whip him *out*, ſays the third. *Shakeſp.*
6. From the inner part.
This is the place where the prieſts ſhall boil the treſpaſs offering, that they bear it not *out* into the utter court, to ſanctify the people. *Ezek.* xlvi. 20.
7. Not at home.
8. In a ſtate of extinction.
It was great ign'rance, Gloſter's eyes being *out*,
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
This candle burns not clear, 'tis I muſt ſnuff it,
Then *out* it goes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Bid thy ceremony give thee cure!
Thinkſt thou the fiery fever will go *out*
With titles blown from adulation. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V
Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Prov.* xxxi 18.
9. In a ſtate of being exhauſted
When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before, [illegible]
Large coals are propereſt for dreſſing meat, and when they are *out*, if you happen to miſcarry in any diſh, lay the fault upon want of coals. *Swift.*
10. Not in an affair.
So we'll live and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who loſes, and who wins; who's in, who's *out*. *Shak.*
The knave will ſtick by thee. he will not *out*, he is true bred. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
I am not ſo as I ſhould be;
But I'll ne'er *out*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
11. To the end
Hear me *out*;
He reap'd no fruit of conqueſt, but theſe bleſſings. *Dryd.*
[illegible] ſhall your happineſs in doubt,
Or [illegible] paſt, and you have dream'd it *out*. *Dryden.*
[illegible] is long, nor have I heard it *out*,
Thy father knows it all. *Addiſon's Cato.*
12. Loudly; without reſtraint.
At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*. *Pope.*
13. Not in the hands of the owner.
If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too. *Locke.*
Thoſe lands were *out* upon leaſes of four years, after the expiration of which term the tenants were obliged to renew *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
14. In an errour
You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of eſteem, which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Eſtrange.*
As he that hath been often told his fault,
And ſtill perſiſts, is as impertinent,
As a muſician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the ſame note. *Roſcommon.*
According to Hobbes's compariſon of reaſoning with caſting up accounts, whoever finds a miſtake in the ſum total, muſt allow himſelf *out*, though after repeated trials he may not ſee in which article he has miſreckoned. *Swift*
15. At a loſs, in a puzzle.
Like a dull actor now:
I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,
Even to a full diſgrace. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
This youth was ſuch a mercurial, as the like hath ſeldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be *out*. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.
16. With torn cloaths.
Ev[illegible]ces ſwore,
Who hither coming *out* at heels and knees,
For this had titles. *Dryden.*
17. Away; at a loſs.
I never was *out* at a mad frolick, though this is the maddeſt I ever undertook. *Dryden.*
Let all perſons avoid niceneſs in their clothing or diet, becauſe they dreſs and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and ſleep *out* the care for their ſouls. *Taylor.*
18. It is uſed emphatically before *alas*.
Out, alas! no ſea, I find,
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*
19. It is added emphatically to verbs of diſcovery.
If ye will not do ſo, be ſure your ſin will find you *out*.
Num. xxxii. 23.

OUT *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence or expulſion.
Out upon this half-fac'd fellowſhip. *Shakeſp.*
Out on thee, rude man thou doſt ſhame thy mother. *Sha.*
Out Varlet from my ſight. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
Out, you mad headed ape! a weazel hath not ſuch a deal of ſpleen. *Shakeſp. Hen* IV.
Out of my door, you witch! you hag!
Out, out, out. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Wind*
Out, out, hyena; theſe are thy wonted arts,
To break all faith. *Addiſon's Ajax*
Out upon it, I have lov'd
Three whole days together;
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather. *Suckling.*

OUT *of. prep.* [*Of* ſeems to be the prepoſition, and *out* only to modify the ſenſe of *of*]
1. From; noting produce
So many Neroes and Caligulas,
Out of theſe crooked thorns muſt daily raiſe. *Spenſ*
Thoſe bards coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they feigned *out of* their own unlearned heads. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Alders and aſhes have been ſeen to grow out of ſteeples, but they manifeſtly grow *out of* clefts. *Ba.*
He is ſofter than Ovid, he touches the paſſions more leately, and performs all this *out of* his own fund, without diving into the ſentences for a ſupply.
2. Not in; noting excluſion or [illegible]
The ſacred nymph
Was *out of* Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Fa. Queen.*
Guiltineſs
Will ſpeak, though tongues were *out of* uſe. *Shakeſp.*
The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Becauſe the path diſus'd was *out of* mind. *Dryden.*
My retreat the beſt companions grace,
Chiefs *out of* war, and ſtateſmen *out of* place. *Pope.*
Does he fancy we can ſit,
To hear his *out of* faſhion wit?
But he takes up with younger folks,
Who, for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Swift*
They are *out of* their element, and logic is none of their talent. *Baker on Learning.*
3. No longer in.
Enjoy the preſent ſmiling hour;
And put it *out of* fortune's pow'r. *Dryden*
4. Not in; noting unfitneſs.
He is witty *out of* ſeaſon; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgment. *Dryden.*
Thou'lt ſay my paſſion's *out of* ſeaſon,
That Cato's great example and misfortunes
Should both conſpire to drive it from my thoughts. *Addiſ.*
5. Not within; relating to a houſe.
Court holy water in a dry houſe, is better than this rain waters *out of* door. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
6. From; noting extraction.
Juices of fruits are watry and oily among the watry are all the fruits *out of* which drink is expreſſed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *L*
7. From; noting copy.
St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this ſaying, notwithſtanding T. G's cenſure of them *out of* Horace. *Stilling.*
8. From; noting reſcue.
Chriſtianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all thoſe errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganiſm
9. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity.
Why publiſh it at this juncture; and ſo, *out of* all method, apart and before the work. *Swift.*
Uſing old thread bare phraſes, will often make you go *out* of your way to find and apply them. *Swift*
10. From one thing to ſomething different.
He that looks on the eternal things that are not ſeen, will, through thoſe opacks, exactly diſcern the vanity of all that is viſible; will be neither frighted nor flattered *out of* his duty. *Decay of Piety.*
Words are able to perſuade men *out of* what they find and feel, and to reverſe the very impreſſions of ſenſe. *S*
11. To a different ſtate from; in a different ſtate, noting diſorder.
That noble and moſt ſovereign reaſon,
Like ſweet bells jangl'd *out of* tune and harſh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blaſted with extaſy. *Shakeſp.*
When the mouth is *out of* taſte, it maketh things ſometimes ſalt, chiefly bitter, and ſometimes loathſome, but never ſweet. *Bacon*
By the ſame fatal blow, the earth fell *out of* that regular form wherein it was produced at firſt, into all theſe irregularities in its preſent form. *Burnet on the Earth.*
They all at once employ their thronging darts,
But *out* of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes fruſtrate the deſign. *Dryden.*
12. Not according to.
That there be an equality, ſo that no man acts or ſpeaks *out of* character. *Pope's View of Ep. Poem.*
13. To a different ſtate from; noting ſeparation
Whoſoever doth meaſure by number, muſt needs be greatly *out of* love with a thing that hath ſo many faults, whoſoever by

by weight cannot chuſe but eſteem very lightly of that wherein the wit of ſo ſcrupulous adverſaries hath not hitherto obſerved any defect, which themſelves can ſeriouſly think to be of moment. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 27*

If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out of* vice and folly, it might be of ſome uſe, but it is made uſe of to laugh men *out of* virtue and good ſenſe, by attacking every thing ſolemn and ſerious *Addiſon's Spectator.*

14. Beyond.

Amongſt thoſe things which have been received with great reaſon, ought that to be reckoned which the antient practice of the church hath continued *out of* mind. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.*

What, *out of* hearing gone? no ſound, no word?
Alack, where are you?
I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out* of mind
Few had the leaſt ſuſpicion of their intentions, till they were both *out of* diſtance to have their converſion attempted *Clarendon, b. viii.*

With a longer peace, the power of France with ſo great revenues, and ſuch application, will not encreaſe every year *out of* proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*

He ſhall only be priſoner at the ſoldiers quarters, and when I am *out of* reach, he ſhall be releaſed. *Dryden.*

We ſee people lulled aſleep with ſolid and elaborate diſcourſes of piety, who would be tranſported *out of* themſelves by the bellowings of enthuſiaſm *Addiſon.*

Milton's ſtory was tranſacted in regions that lie *out of* the reach of the ſun and the ſphere of the day. *Addiſon.*

Women weep and tremble at the ſight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out of* their hearing. *Addiſon.*

15. Deviating from Noting irregularity

Heaven defend but ſtill I ſhould ſtand ſo,
So long as *out of* limit, and true rule,
You ſtand againſt anointed majeſty! *Shakeſp.*

The ſupream being has made the beſt arguments for his own exiſtence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of ſenſe cannot forbear attending to, who is *out of* the noiſe of human affairs. *Addiſon.*

16. Paſt; without; noting ſomething worn out or exhauſted.

I am *out of* breath
— How art thou *out of* breath, when thou haſt breath?
To ſay to me that thou art *out of* breath? *Shakeſp.*

Out of hope to do any good, he directed his courſe to Corone. *Knolles.*

He found himſelf left far behind,
Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind. *Hudibras.*

I publiſhed ſome fables, which are *out of* print. *Arbuth.*

17. By means of.

Out of that will I cauſe thoſe of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shak.*

18 In conſequence of; noting the motive or reaſon.

She is perſuaded I will marry her, *out of* her own love and flattery, not *out of* my promiſe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The pope, *out of* the care of an univerſal father, had in the conclave divers conſultations about an holy war againſt the Turk. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Not *out of* cunning, but a train
Of atoms joſtling in his brain,
As learn'd philoſophers give out. *Hudibras, p*

Cromwell accuſed the earl of Manchester, of having betrayed the parliament *out of* cowardice. *Clarendon.*

Thoſe that have recourſe to a new creation of waters, are ſuch as do it *out of* lazineſs and ignorance, or ſuch as do it *out of* neceſſity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Diſtinguiſh betwixt thoſe that take ſtate upon them, purely *out of* pride and humour, and thoſe that do the ſame in compliance with the neceſſity of their affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath and *out of* fear of the magiſtrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out of* conſcience, which is a firm and laſting principle. *Tillotſon.*

What they do not grant *out of* the generoſity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smalridge.*

Our ſucceſſes have been the conſequences of a neceſſary war, in which we engaged, not *out of* ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

19. *Out of hand*, immediately; as that is eaſily uſed which is ready in the hand

He bade to open wide his brazen gate,
Which long time had been ſhut, and *out of hand*,
Proclaimed joy and peace through all his ſtate. *Fa. Queen.*

No more ado,
But gather we our forces *out of hand*,
And ſet upon our boaſting enemy *Shak.*

To Out. *v. a.* To expel; to deprive

The members of both houſes who withdrew, were counted deſerters, and *outed* of their places in parliament. *K Charles.*

So many of their orders, as were *outed* from their fat poſſeſſions, would endeavour a re-entrance againſt thoſe whom they account heretocks. *Dryden.*

Out, in compoſition, generally ſignifies ſomething beyond or more than another

Out fawn as much, and *out*-comply,
And ſeem as ſcrupulouſly juſt,
To bait the hooks for greater truſt *Hud. p. i. can. 3*

To Outact *v. a.* [*out* and *act*] To do beyond.

He has made me heir to treaſures,
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

To Outbalance. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To over-weigh, to preponderate.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden*

To Outbar. *v. a.* [*out* and *bar*] To ſhut out by fortification.

Theſe to *outbar* with painful pionings,
From ſea to ſea he heap'd a mighty mound. *Fa. Queen.*

To Outbid *v. a.* [*out* and *bid*] To over-power by bidding a higher price.

If in thy heart
New love created be by other men,
Which have their ſtocks entire, and can in tears,
In ſighs, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,
This new love may beget new fears. *Donne.*

For Indian ſpices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

Outbidder. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *bid.*] One that out-bids.

Outblo'wed *adj* [*out* and *blow*] Inflated, ſwollen with wind

At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whoſe *outblow'd* bellies cut the yielding ſeas. *Dryden.*

Ou'tborn. *adj.* [*out* and *born*] Foreign; not native.

Ou'tbound. *adj.* [*out* and *bound*] Deſtinated to a diſtant voyage

Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *outbound* ſhips at home their voyage end. *Dryden.*

To Outbra've. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave*] To bear down and diſgrace by more daring, inſolent, or ſplendid appearance

We ſee the danger, and by fits take up ſome faint reſolution to *outbrave* and break through it. *L'Eſtrange.*

I would out-ſtare the ſternelt eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart moſt daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raiſe their proud tops on high,
The tow'rs, as well as men, *out-brave* the ſky. *Cowley.*

To Outbrazen. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

Ou'tbreak. *n. ſ* [*out* and *break*] That which breaks forth; eruption.

Breathe his ſpirits ſo quantly,
That they may ſeem the taints of liberty,
The flaſh and *outbreak* of a fiery mind &c.

To Outbrea'the. *v. a.* [*out* and *breath.*]

1. To weary by having better breath.

Mine eyes ſaw him
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreath'd*,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To expire

That ſign of laſt *outbreathed* life did ſeem. *Spenſer.*

Outca'ſt *part.* [*out* and *caſt.* It may be obſerved, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either ſyllable. It ſeems moſt analogous to accent the participle on the laſt, and the noun on the firſt]

1 Thrown into the air as refuſe, as unworthy of notice.

Abandon ſoon, I read, the captive ſpoil
Of that ſame *outcaſt* carcaſs. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 8.*

2. Baniſhed; expelled.

Behold, inſtead
Of us *outcaſt* exiled, his new delight
Mankind created. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv.*

Outca'st. *n. ſ.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.

Let's be no ſtoicks, nor no ſtocks,
Or ſo devote to Ariſtotle,
As Ovid, be an *outcaſt* quite abjur'd. *Shakeſp.*

O blood beſpotted Neapolitan,
Outcaſt of Naples, England's bloody ſcourge! *Shakeſp.*

For me, *outcaſt* of human race,
Love's anger only waits, and dire diſgrace. *Prior.*

He dies ſad *outcaſt* of each church and ſtate! *Pope*

To Outcra'ft *v. a* [*out* and *craft*] To excel in cunning.

Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at ſome hard point. *Shakeſp Cymbeline.*

O'utcry. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *cry*]

1 Cry of vehemence, cry of diſtreſs; clamour.

Theſe *outcries* the magiſtrates there ſhun, ſince they are readily hearkened unto here. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

So ſtrange thy *outcry*, and thy words ſo ſtrange
Thou interpoſeſt, that my ſudden hand
Prevented, ſpares. *Adelt. Par. Loſt, b. ii.*

I make my way
Where noiſes, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms
I heard. *Denham.*

2. Clamour of deteſtation.

There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, againſt which the world has raiſed ſuch a loud and univerſal *outcry*, as againſt ingratitude. *South's Serm.*

2. A publick sale, an auction. *Ash.*

To OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare*.] To venture beyond.

Myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *date*.] To antiquate.

Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical *outdated* ceremonies, faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judaical observances. *Hamm.*

To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [*out* and *do*.] To excel, to surpass; to perform beyond another.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly. *Shak.*

What brave commander is not proud to see
Thy brave Melantus in his gallantry?
Our greatest ladies love to see their scorn
Outdone by thine, in what themselves have worn. *Waller.*

Heav'nly love shall *outdo* hellish hate,
Giving to death, and dying to redeem,
So dearly to redeem what hellish hate
So easily destroy'd. *Milton.*

Here let those who boast in mortal things,
Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,
And strength, and art, are easily *outdone*
By spirits reprobate. *Milton.*

An impostor *outdoes* the original. *L'Estrange.*

Now all the gods reward and bless my son;
Thou hast this day thy father's youth *outdone*. *Dryden.*

I must confess the encounter of that day
Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way;
Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,
To see the glories of my youthful age
So far *outdone*. *Dryden.*

The boy's mother despised for not having read a system of logick, *outdoes* him in it. *Locke.*

I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay,
In my own humourous biting way. *Swift.*

To OUTDWE'L. *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell*.] To stay beyond.

He *outwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shakesp.*

OU'TER, *adj.* [from *out*.] That which is without, opposed to *inner*.

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part; for the inner part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew's Cosmol. b. 1. c. 5.*

OU'TERLY. *adv.* [from *outer*.] Towards the outside.

In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters. *Grew's Museum.*

OU'TERMOST. *adj.* [superlative, from *outer*.] Remotest from the midst.

Try if three bells were made one within another, and air betwixt each; and the *outermost* bell were chimed with a hammer, how the sound would differ from a single bell. *Bacon.*

The *outermost* corpuscles of a white body, have their various little surfaces of a specular nature. *Boyle.*

To OUTFACE. *v. a.* [*out* and *face*.]

1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.

We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men,
But we'll *outface* them and out-swear them too. *Shakesp.*

Dost thou come hither
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and so will I. *Shakesp.*

Be fire with fire,
Threaten the threatner, and *outface* the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shakesp. King John.*

They bewrayed some knowledge of their persons, but were *outfaced*. *Wotton.*

2. To stare down.

We behold the sun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it circumspectly; we warm ourselves safely while we stand near the fire, but if we seek to *outface* the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Ral.*

To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn*.] To excel in fawning.

In affairs of less import,
That neither do us good nor hurt,
And they receive as little by,
Outfawn as much and out-comply *Hudibras.*

To OUTFLY'. *v. a.* [*out* and *fly*.] To leave behind in flight.

His evasion wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions. *Shakespeare.*

Horoscop's great soul,
Rais'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,
Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

OUTFORM. *n. s.* [*out* and *form*.] External appearance.

Cupid, who took vain delight
In meer *outforms*, until he lost his sight,
Hath chang'd his soul, and made his object you. *B. Jonson.*

To OUTFRO'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *frown*.] To frown down; to over-bear by frowns.

For thee, oppressed king, am I cast down,
Myself could else *outfrown* false fortune's frown. *Shakesp.*

OU'TGATE. *n. s.* [*out* and *gate*.] Outlet; passage outwards.

Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient *out-gates* by divers ways to the sea, and in-gates to the richest parts of the land, that they would soon be enriched. *Spens.*

To OUTGI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *give*.] To surpass in giving.

The bounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord. *Dryden.*

To OUTGO. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*, part. *outgone*. [*out* and *go*.]

1. To surpass; to excel.

For frank, well ordered and continual hospitality, he *outwent* all shew of competence. *Carew.*

While you practised the rudiments of war, you *out-went* all other captains; and have since found none but yourself alone to surpass. *Dryden.*

Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours *out-go* them. *Locke on Education.*

2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.

Many ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *out-went* them, and came unto him. *Mark* vi. 33.

3. To circumvent, to overreach.

Molesson
Thought us to have *out-gone*
With a quaint invention. *Denham.*

To OUTGRO'W. *v. a.* [*out* and *grow*.] To surpass in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

Much their work *outgrew*,
The hands dispatch of two, gard'ning so wide. *Milton.*

When some virtue much *outgrows* the rest,
It shoots too fast and high. *Dryden.*

This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable to the graver genuises, who have *outgrown* all gaieties of stile and youthful relishes. *Glanv. Scepf. Pref.*

The lawyer, the tradesman, the mechanic, have found so many arts to deceive, that they far *outgrew* the common prudence of mankind. *Swift.*

OU'TGUARD *n. s.* [*out* and *guard*.] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits which are posted upon the *out guards*, immediately scowre off to the brain. *South.*

You beat the *outguards* of my master's host. *Dryden.*

These *out-guards* of the mind are sent abroad,
And still patrolling beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lye. *Blackmore.*

OUTJE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *jest*.] To over-power by jesting.

The fool labours to *outjest*
His heart struck injuries. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

To OUTKNA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *knave*.] To surpass in knavery.

The world calls it out-witting a man, when he is only *outknaved*. *L'Estrange.*

OUTLA'NDISH. *adj.* [*out* and *land*.] Not native; foreign.

Yourself transplant
A while from hence perchance *outlandish* ground
Bears no more wit than ours, but yet more scant
Are those diversions there which here abound. *Donne.*

Tedious waste of time to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandish flatteries. *Milt. Par. Reg. b. iv.*

Upon the approach of the king's troops under General Wade, who was used to the *outlandish* way of making war, we put in practice passive obedience. *Addison.*

To OUTLA'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *last*.] To surpass in duration.

Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder; insomuch as they will *out-last* other candles of the same stuff, half in half. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 351.*

Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst *outlasted*,
Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry. *Milt.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might *outlast* the exemplary mobility, and out-measure time itself. *Brown's V. Err.*

What may be hop'd,
When not from Helicon's imagin'd spring,
But sacred wit, we borrow what we sing?
This with the fabrick of the world begun,
Elder than light, and shall *outlast* the sun. *Waller.*

OUTLAW. *n. s.* [utlaga, Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A blunderer; a robber; a bandit.

An *outlaw* in a castle keeps. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and *outlaws* out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As long as they were out of the protection of the law; so as every Englishman might kill them, how should they be other than *outlaws* and enemies to the crown of England? *Davies on Ireland.*

You may as well spread out the unsun'd heaps
Of misers treasure by an *outlaw's* den,

And

And tell me it is ſafe, as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpleſs maiden paſs. *Milton.*

A drunkard is *outlawed* from all worthy and creditable converſe: men abhor, loath, and deſpiſe him. *South.*

To OUTLAW *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law

I had a ſon
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood, he ſought my life. *Shak.*

He that is drunken,
Is *outlaw'd* by himſelf: all kind of ill
Did with his liquor ſlide into his veins. *Herbert.*

Like as there are particular perſons *outlawed* and proſcribed by civil laws, ſo are there nations that are *outlawed* and proſcribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

All thoſe ſpiritual aids are withdrawn, and ſhut from him to good, or fortify him againſt ill, and like an *out-lawed* perſon he is expoſed to all that will aſſault him.
Decay of Piety.

OUTLAWRY. [from *outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By proſcription and bills of *outlawry*,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus,
Have put to death an hundred ſenators. *Shakeſp.*

Divers were returned knights and burgeſſes for the parliament; many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by *outlawries*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To OUTLEAP *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To paſs by leaping; to ſtart beyond.

OUTLEAP *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight, eſcape.

Since youth muſt have ſome liberty, ſome *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke on Education.*

OUTLET *n. ſ.* [*out* and *let.*] Paſſage outwards; diſcharge outward; egreſs, paſſage of egreſs.

Northern and foreign plantations, are very neceſſary, as outlets for the [illegible] *Bacon.*

I [illegible] deprived of that uſeful *out let.* *Clarend.*

[illegible] fire his narrow jail,
And [illegible] into open air. *Dryden*

[illegible] care that theſe members are neither the inlets nor *outlets* of any vices; that they neither give admiſſion to the temptation, nor be expreſſive of the conception of them. *Ray.*

OUTLINE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any [illegible]

Painters, by their *outlines*, colours, lights, and ſhadows, repreſent the ſame in their pictures. *Dryden.*

To OUTLIVE. *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond, to ſurvive.

Will theſe moſſed trees,
That have *outliv'd* the eagle, page thy heels,
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out. *Shakeſp.*

Dead two months ago, and not forgotten,
Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory
May *outlive* his life half a year. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He that *outlives* this day, and comes ſafe home,
Will ſtand a tiptoe when this day is nam'd *Shakeſp.*

His courage was ſo ſignal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it. *Clarend.*

Thou muſt *outlive*
Thy youth, thy ſtrength, thy beauty, which will change
[illegible] *Milt. Par. Lost*

Time, which made them their fame *outlive*,
To Cowley ſcarce did ripeneſs give. *Denham.*

The ſoldier grows leſs apprehenſive, by computing upon the diſproportion of thoſe that *outlive* a battle, to thoſe that [illegible] *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we have loſt
Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value moſt,
I wiſh they would our lives a period give;
They live too long who happineſs *outlive.* *Dryden.*

It is of great conſequence where noble families are gone to decay; becauſe their tales *outlive* their eſtates. *Swift.*

Pray *outlive* me, and then die as ſoon as you pleaſe. *Swift*

OUTLIVER *n. ſ.* [*out* and *live.*] A ſurviver.

To OUTLOOK *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*] To face down; to browbeat.

I call'd theſe fiery ſpirits from the world,
To *outlook* conqueſt, and to win renown,
Even in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakeſp.*

To OUTLUSTRE. *v. a.* [*out* and *luſtre.*] To excel in brightneſs

She went before others I have ſeen, as that diamond of yours *outluſtres* many I have beheld. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

OUTLYING part. *adj.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common courſe of order. Removed from ſomething elſe

The laſt ſurvey I propoſed of the four *out-lying* empires, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*

We have taken all the *out-lying* parts of the Spaniſh monarchy, and made impreſſions upon the very heart of it. *Addiſ.*

To OUTMEA'SURE. *v. a.* [*out* and *meaſure.*] To exceed in meaſure.

The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and thoſe revolutions might out-laſt the exemplary mobility, and *out-meaſure* time itſelf. *Brown's V. Err.*

To OUTNU'MBER. *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number.

The ladies came in ſo great a body to the opera, that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addiſon's Spectator*

To OUTMA'RCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march.

The horſe *out-marched* the foot, which, by reaſon of the heat, was not able to uſe great expedition. *Clarend.*

OU'TMOST. *adj.* [*out* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt from the middle.

Chaos retir'd,
As from her *outmoſt* works a broken foe. *Milton.*

If any man ſuppoſe that it is not reflected by the air, but by the *outmoſt* ſuperficial parts of the glaſs, there is ſtill the ſame difficulty. *Newt. Opt.*

The generality of men are readier to fetch a reaſon from the immenſe diſtance of the ſtarry heavens, and the *outmoſt* walls of the world. *Bentley's Sermons*

OUTPA'RISH. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *pariſh.*] Pariſh not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outpariſhes* many of the poorer pariſhioners, through neglect, do periſh for want of ſome heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt's Mort.*

OUTPART. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the center or main body

He is appointed to ſupply the biſhop's juriſdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his dioceſe. *Ayliffe*

To OUTPA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind.

Arion's ſpeed
Could not *outpace* thee; or the horſe Laomedon did breed
Chapman Iliad

To OUTPOU'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit, to ſend forth in a ſtream

He looked and ſaw what number, numberleſs
The city gates *outpour'd*; light arm'd troops
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milt. Par. Reg*

To OUTPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value ſet upon it.

Either your unparagon'd miſtreſs is dead, or
She's *outprized* by a trifle. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To OUTRAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager*, Fr.] To injure violently or contumeliouſly; to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly; to endangering life.

Ah heavens! that do this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* ſee;
How can the vengeance juſt ſo long withhold! *Fa. Queen.*

The news put divers young bloods into ſuch a fury, as the Engliſh embaſſadors were not without peril to be *outraged.*
Bacon's Henry VII.

Baſe and inſolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency; ſhe forgets her modeſty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience.
Pope. Odyſſey, b. xv.

To OU'TRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitances

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hoſe, monſtrous hats, and garniſh colours. *Aſcham.*

OU'TRAGE *n. ſ.* [*outrage*, Fr.]

1. Open violence; tumultuous miſchief.

He wrought great *outrages*, waſting all the country where he went. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He doth himſelf in ſecret ſhrowd,
To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Fa. Queen.*

In that beaſtly fury
He has been known to commit *outrage*,
And cherliſh faſhions. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd,
My charity is *outrage*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

2. This word ſeems to be uſed by *Philips* for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the univerſal uſe of writers.

See with what *outrage* from the froſty north,
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings
In battalious array. *Philips.*

OUTRAGIOUS. *adj.* [*outrageux*, French. It ſhould, I think, be written *outrageous*; but the cuſtom ſeems otherwiſe.]

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous, turbulent.

Under him they committed divers the moſt *outragious* villanies, that a baſe multitude can imagine. *Sidney.*

As ſhe went her tongue did walk,
In foul reproach and terms of vile deſpight,
Provoking him by her *outragious* talk,
To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight. *F. Qu.*

They view'd the vaſt immeaſurable abyſs,
Outragious as a ſea, dark, waſteful, wild *Milton.*

When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He ſwells with wrath, he makes *outragious* moan
He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden*

2. Exceſſive

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyrick. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

(illegible)

That people will have colour of employment enough, by which they will poll and spoil so *outrageously* as the very enemy cannot do worse. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let lust burn never so *outrageously* for the present, yet age will in time chill those heats. *South's Serm.*

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS *n. f.* [from *outrageous.*] With fury; with violence.

Virgil, more discreet than Homer, has contented himself with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outrageousness* of blows. *Dryden.*

To OUTREACH *v. a.* [*out* and *reach.*] To go beyond.

This image is derived from so many descents of ages, that the cause and author *outreach* remembrance. *Carew.*

Our forefathers could never dream so high a crime as parricide, whereas this *outreaches* that fact, and exceeds the regular distinctions of murder. *Brown.*

To OUTRIDE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ride.*] To pass by riding.

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be *outridden*, though out-run. *Dryden.*

OUTRIGHT. *adv.* [*out* and *right.*]

1. Immediately, without delay.

When these wretches had the rope about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright.* *J. Bull.*

2. Completely.

By degrees accomplish'd in the beast,
He neigh'd *outright*, and all the steed expresst. *Addison.*

To OUTROA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *roar.*] To exceed in roaring.

O that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to *outroar*
The horned herd *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

OUTRO'DE. *n. f.* [*out* and *rode.*] Excursion.

He set horsemen and footmen, to the end that issuing out, they might make *outrodes* upon the ways of Judea.
1 *Mac.* xv. 41.

To (illegible) *v. a.* [*out* and *root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate.

Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age;
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples
With any mark of war's destructive rage,
But sacrifice unarm'd. *Rowe's Amb. Step-Mother.*

To OUTRU'N. *v. a.* [*out* and *run.*]

1. To leave behind in running.

By giving th' house of Lancaster leave to breathe,
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end. *Shakesp.*

The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the pauser reason. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

We may *outrun*,
By violent swiftness, that which we run at. *Shakesp.*

When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth so swift as it *outruns* the eye. *Bacon.*

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be out-ridden, though *outrun.* *Dryden.*

2. To exceed.

We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project. *Addis.*

To OUTSAIL. *v. a.* [*out* and *sail.*] To leave behind in sailing.

The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships. *Broome.*

To OUTSCO'RN. *v. a.* [*out* and *scorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise, not to mind.

He strives in his little world of man t' *outscorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain. *Sh(illegible)*

To OUTSE'L. *v. a.* [*out* and *sell.*]

1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold, to sell at a higher rate than another.

It would soon improve to such a height, as to *outsel* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple.*

2. To gain an higher price.

Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

To OUTSHINE. *v. a.* [*out* and *shine.*]

1. To emit lustre.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death;
Whose bright *outshining* beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness souded up. *Shakesp. R. III.*

2. To excel in lustre.

By Shakespeare's, Johnson's, Fletcher's lines,
Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines.* *Denham.*

Beauty and greatness are so eminently joined in your royal highness, that it were not easy for any but a poet to determine which of them *outshines* the other. *Dryden.*

(illegible) but also in the novelty of his characters. *Addison.*

We should see such as would *outshine* the rebellious part of their fellow-subjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cause. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 24.

Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of those only, who have *outshone* the rest of the world by their rank as well as their virtues. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Happy you!
Whose charms as far all other nymphs *outshine*,
As others gardens are excell'd by thine. *Pope.*

To OUTSHOO'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *shoot.*]

1. To exceed in shooting.

The forward youth
Will learn to *outshoot* you in your proper bow. *Dryden.*

2. To shoot beyond.

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers mark; but write one after another, and so the dance goes round in a circle. *Norris.*

(illegible)

1. Superficies; surface; external part.

(illegible) to write an *outside* of a head should not have (illegible) *Dryden.*

The leathern *outside*, boist'rous as it was,
Gave way and bent. *Dryden.*

2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle.

Hold an arrow in a flame for the space of ten pulses, and when it cometh forth, those parts which were on the *outsides* of the flame are blacked and turned into a coal. *Bacon.*

3. Superficial appearance.

You shall find his vanities forespent
Were but the *outside* of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakespeare.*

The ornaments of conversation, and the *outside* of fashionable manners, will come in their due time. *Locke.*

Created beings see nothing but our *outside*, and can therefore only frame a judgment of us from our exterior actions. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 257.

4. The utmost. A barbarous use.

Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. Person; external man.

Fortune forbid, my *outside* have not charm'd her! *Shak.*

Your *outside* promiseth as much as can be expected from a gentleman. *Bacon.*

What admir'st thou, what transports thee so?
An *outside*? fair, no doubt, and worthy well
Thy cherishing and thy love. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. viii.

6. Outer line; part not inclosed.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found my family standing on the *outside.* *Spect.* N° 577

To OUTSI'T *v. a.* [*out* and *sit.*] To sit beyond the time of any thing.

He that prolongs his meals and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure? *South.*

To OUTSLEE'P. *v. a.* [*out* and *sleep.*] To sleep beyond.

Lovers, to bed; 'tis almost fairy time:
I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn. *Shakesp.*

To OUTSPEA'K. *v. a.* [*out* and *speak.*] To speak something beyond; to exceed.

Rich stuffs and ornaments of household
I find at such proud rate, that it *outspeaks*
Possession of a subject. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

To OUTSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*out* and *sport.*] To sport beyond.

Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,
Not to *outsport* discretion. *Shakesp. Othello.*

To OUTSPREA'D. *v. a.* [*out* and *spread.*] To extend; to diffuse.

With sails *outspread* we fly. *Pope.*

To O(illegible) *v. a.* [*out* and *stand.*]

1. To support; to resist.

Each could demolish the other's work with ease enough, but not a man of them tolerably defend his own; which was sure never to *outstand* the first attack that was made. *Wootton.*

2. To stand beyond the proper time.

I have *outstood* my time, which is material
To th' tender of our present. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *stare.*] To face down; to brow-beat; to outface with effrontery.

I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look,
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

These curtain'd windows, this self-prison'd eye,
Outstares the lids of large-look't tyranny. *Crashaw.*

OUTSTREE'T. *n. f.* [*out* and *street.*] Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRE'TCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *stretch.*] To extend; to spread out.

Make him stand upon the mole-hill,
That caught at mountains with *out-stretched* arms. *Shakesp.*

Out-ſtretch'd he lay, on the cold ground, and oft
Curs'd his creation. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

A mountain, at whoſe verdant feet
A ſpacious plain, *out-ſtretch'd* in circuit wide
Lay pleaſant. *Milt. Par. Reg. b. iii.*

Does Theſeus burn?
And muſt not ſhe with *out-ſtretch'd* arms receive him?
And with an equal ardour meet his vows? *Smith.*

To OUT'STRIP *v. a.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *out* and *ſpritzen*, to *ſpout*, German. I know not whether it might not have been originally *out-trip*, the *ſ* being afterward inſerted.] To outgo; to leave behind

If thou wilt *out ſtrip* death, go croſs the ſeas,
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell. *Shak.*

Do not imile at me, that I boaſt her off,
For thou ſhalt find, ſhe will *out-ſtrip* all praiſe,
And make it halt behind her. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Thou both their graces in thyſelf haſt more
Out-ſtript, than they did all that went before. *B. Johnſon.*

My ſoul, more earneſtly releas'd,
Will *out-ſtrip* hers; as bullets flown before
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*

A fox may be out-witted, and a hare *out-ſtript*. *L'Eſtran*

He got the ſtart of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-ſtript* them at length in point of knowledge. *South.*

With ſuch array Harpalice beſtrode
Her Thrac an courſer, and *out-ſtrip'd* the rapid flood. *Dryd.*

To OUT-SWEETEN *v. a.* [*out* and *ſweeten*] To excel in ſweetneſs.

The leaf of eglantine, which not to ſlander,
Out-ſweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline*

To OUTSWEA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſwear*] To over-power by ſwearing.

We ſhall have old ſwearing,
But we'll out-face them, and *out-ſwear* them too. *Shakeſp.*

To OUT-TO'NGUE, *v. a.* [*out* and *tongue*.] To bear down by noiſe.

Let him do his ſpite
My ſervices which I have done the ſignory,
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To OUTTA'LK *v. a.* [*out* and *talk*] To over-power by talk.

This gentleman will *out-talk* us all *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUT-VA'LUE *v. a.* [*out* and *value*.] To tranſcend in price.

He gives us in this life an earneſt of expected joys, that *out-values* and tranſcends all thoſe momentary pleaſures it requires us to forſake. *Boyle.*

To OUTVE'NOM *v. a.* [*out* and *venom*.] To exceed in poiſon.

'Tis ſlander,
Whoſe edge is ſharper than the ſword, whoſe tongue
Out-venoms all the worms of Nile. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To OUTVI'E. *v. a.* [*out* and *vie*.] To exceed; to ſurpaſs.

For ſolded flocks, on fruitful plains,
Fair Britain all the world *outvies*. *Dryden*

The farmers uſed to make gratias to the Engliſh merchant, endeavouring ſometimes to *out-vie* one another in [illegible] *Addiſon*

One of theſe petty ſovereigns will be ſtill endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to *out-vie* thoſe of his own rank. *Addiſon*

To OUT-VI'LLAIN. *v. a.* [*out* and *villain*.] To exceed in villany.

He hath *out-villain'd* villainy ſo far, that the rarity redeems him *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

To OUTVOI'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *voice*.] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour

The Engliſh beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd ſea. *Sha.*

To OUTVO'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *vote*.] To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages.

They were *out-voted* by other ſects of philoſophers, neither for fame, nor number leſs than themſelves. *South.*

To OUTWA'LK. [*out* and *walk*] To leave one in walking.

OUTWA'LL. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *wall*.]
1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance.

For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *out-wall*, open this purſe and take
What it contains. *Shakeſp. K Lear.*

OU'TWARD. *adj* [utepaph, Saxon]
1. External oppoſed to inward.

If theſe ſhews be not *outward*, which of you
But is four Volſcians? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Oh what may man within him hide,
Though angel on the *outward* ſide! *Shakeſp.*

He took a low'ring leave; but who can tell
What *outward* hate might inward love conceal? *Dryden.*

2. Extrinſick; adventitious.

Princes have their titles for their glories,
An *outward* honour, for an inward toil. *Shakeſp.*

Part in peace, and having mourn'd your ſin
For *outward* Eden loſt, find paradiſe within. *Dryden.*

3. Foreign, not inteſtine.

It was intended to raiſe an *outward* war to join with ſome ſedition within doors. *Hayward.*

4. Tending to the out-parts.

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the priſon pent, conſume the prey. *Dryden.*

5. [In theology] Carnal, corporeal; not ſpiritual.

When the ſoul being inwardly moved to lift itſelf up by prayer, the *outward* man is ſurprized in ſome other poſture; God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the outward form of the body. *Dupin.*

OUTWARD *n. ſ.* External form

I do not think
So fair an *outward*, and ſuch ſtuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

OU'TWARD. *adv.*
1. To foreign parts. As a ſhip *outward* bound.
2. To the outer parts.

OU'TWARDLY. *adv.* [from *outward*.]
1. Externally: oppoſed to inwardly.

That which inwardly each man ſhould be, the church *outwardly* ought to teſtify. *Hooker, b. v. f. 6.*

Griev'd with diſgrace, remaining in their fears
However ſeeming *outwardly* content,
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour bears. *Daniel.*

2. In appearance not ſincerely.

Many wicked men are often touched with ſome inward reverence for that goodneſs which they cannot be perſuaded to practiſe; nay, which they *outwardly* ſeem to deſpiſe. *Sprat.*

OU'TWARDS. *adv.* Towards the out-parts.

Do not black bodies conceive heat more eaſily from light than thoſe of other colours do, by reaſon that the light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*, but enters the bodies, and is often reflected and refracted within them until it be ſtifled and loſt? *Newton's Opticks.*

To OUTWEA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *wear*] To paſs tediouſly.

By the ſtream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus ſpent already how ſhall nature bear
The dews deſcending [illegible] *Pope.*

To OUTWEE'D. *v. a.* [*out* and *weed*] To overpower as a weed

Wrath is a fire, and jealouſy a weed;
The ſparks ſoon quench, the ſpringing weed *out-weed*,
Spenſ.

To OUTWEI'GH. *v. a.* [*out* and *weigh*]
1. To exceed in gravity

Theſe inſtruments require ſo much ſtrength for the ſupporting of the weight to be moved, as may be equal unto it, beſides that other ſuper-added power whereby it is *out-weighed* and moved. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. To preponderate, to excel in value or influence.

If any think brave death *out-weighs* bad life,
Let him expreſs his diſpoſition *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

All your care is for your prince I ſee,
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me. *Dryden.*

Whenever he finds the hardſhips of his ſlavery *out-weigh* the value of his life, it is in his power, by reſiſting the will of his maſter, to draw on himſelf the death he deſires. *Locke.*

The marriage of the clergy is attended with the poverty of ſome of them, which is balanced and *out-weighed* by many ſingle advantages. *Atterbury.*

To OUTWE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *well*] To pour out.

As when old father Nilus 'gins to ſwell,
With timely pride about the Ægyptian vale,
His fattie waves do fertile ſlime *out-well*,
And overflow each plain and lowly dale *Fa. Q. n.*

To OU'TWIT *v. a.* [*out* and *wit*] To cheat, circumvent by ſtratagem.

A fox may be *out-witted*, and a hare out-ſtript. *L'Eſt.*

The truer hearted any man is, the more liable he is to be impoſed on; and then the world calls it *out-witting* a man, when he is only out-knaved. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nothing is more equal in juſtice, and indeed more natural in the direct conſequence of effects and cauſes, than for men wickedly wiſe to *out-wit* themſelves; and for ſuch as wreſtle with providence, to trip up their own heels. *South.*

After the death of Craſſus, Pompey found himſelf *out-witted* by Cæſar and broke with him. *Dryden.*

OU'TWORK. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *work*] The parts of a fortification next the enemy

Take care of our *out-work*, the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ſhip is an impregnable fort, and our many ſafe and commodious ports as the redoubts to ſecure them. *Bacon.*

Death hath taken in the *out-works*,
And now aſſails the fort; I feel, I feel him
Gnawing my heart-ſtrings. *Denham.*

OUTWO'RN. *part.* [from *out-wear*.] Conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe.

Better at home lie bed-rid, idle,
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age *out-worn*. *Milton.*

To Outwar'st. *v. a.* [*out* and *wrest.*] To extort by violence.

The growing anguish
Rankled so sore and fester'd inwardly,
Till that the truth thereof I did *out-wrest.* *Fa. Queen.*

Outwrou'ght *part.* [*out* and *wrought*] Out-done; exceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,
The boyling of Carybdis, the sea's wildness,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all *out-wrought* by your transcendent furies. *B. Johns.*

To Outwo'rth. *v. a.* [*out* and *worth.*] To excel in value.

A beggar's book
Out-worths a noble's blood. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.

To Owe. *v. a.* [*eg an*, I *owe*, or I *ought*, Islandick]

1. To be obliged to pay, to be indebted

I *owe* you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I *owe* is lost. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*
Let none seek needless causes to approve
The faith they *owe.* *Milt. Par. Lost*, b. ix.
All your parts of pious duty done,
You *owe* your Ormond nothing but a son. *Dryden.*
Thou hast deserv'd more love than I can show,
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to *owe.* *Dryden.*

If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants *owe* to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if commodities do not, our money must go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe, to be obliged for.

By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fall'n condition is, and to me *owe*
All his deliv'rance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.

O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree,
Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To possess; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in this sense, obsolete, we now use *own.*

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *ow'st* not, and hast put thyself
Upon this island as a spy. *Shakesp. Tempest*
Fate, these are your forces, ourselves we do not *owe*,
What is decreed must be; and be this so. *Shakesp.*
Not poppy nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou *ow'dst* yesterday. *Shakesp. Othello.*
If any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that *owe*
The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*

5. A practice has long prevailed among writers, to use *owing*, the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or *due.* Of this impropriety *Bolinbroke* was aware, and, having no quick sense of the force of English words, has used *due*, in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other writers is only used of *debt.* We say, the money is *due* to me; *Bolinbroke* says, the effect is *due* to the cause.

6. Consequential.

This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleasures of life, and an aversion to the pomps of it. *Atterbury.*

7. Due as a debt.

You are both too bold,
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot be paid without real effects sent thither to that value. *Locke.*

8. Imputable to, as an agent.

If we eliminate things, what in them is *owing* to nature, and what to labour, we shall find in most of them 99/100 to be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The custom of particular impeachments was not limited any more than that of struggles between nobles and commons, the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

Owl. } *n. s.* [ole, Saxon; *hulote*, French and Scottish.] A
O'wlet. } bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and *owlet's* wing
For a charm. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Return to her!
No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and *owl.* *Shakesp.*
'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay,
Sick was the sun, the *owl* forsook his bow'r. *Dunciad.*

O'wler. *n. s.* One who carries contraband goods. Perhaps from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night.

By running goods, these graceless *owlers* gain. *Swift*
We understand by some *owlers*, old people die in France.
Tatler, N°. 56.

OWN. *n. s.* [agen, Saxon; *eygen*, Dutch.]

1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems to be a substantive; as, *my own, my peculiar*: but is, in reality, the participle passive of the verb *owe*, in the participle *owen* or *own*, *my own*; the thing *owned* by, or belonging to me.

Inachus in his cave alone,
Wept not another's losses, but his *own.* *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.

I yet never was forsworn,
Scarcely have coveted what was my *own.* *Shakesp.*

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in high places. 2 *Kings* xvii. 29.

For my *own* share one beauty I design,
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*

It is consent rather than understanding, if it must be under the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn,
And knit thee gloves made of her *own* spun yarn. *Gay.*
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinc'd that virtue only is our *own.* *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick, not foreign, mine, his, or yours, not another's.

These toils abroad, these tumults with his *own*,
Feel in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There's nothing fitter than a crafty knave out-witted, and beaten at his *own* play. *L'Estrange.*

To Own *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own

When you come, find me out,
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To possess, to claim, to hold by right.

Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;
Nor is your course upon our coasts unknown. *Dryden.*
Others on earth o'er human race preside
Of these the chief, the care of nations *own*,
And guard with arms divine the British throne *Pope.*

3. To avow

I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair princess, my protection *own.* *Dryden.*

4. To confess, not to deny.

Make this truth so evident, that those who are unwilling to *own* it may yet be ashamed to deny it. *Tillotson.*

Others will *own* their weakness of understanding. *Locke.*

Ow'nership. *n. s.* [from *owner*] Property; rightful possession.

In a real action, the precipuate cause is the point of *ownership* of the thing in controversy *Ayliffe's Par.*

O'wner. *n. s.* [from *own.*] One to whom any thing belongs; master; rightful possessor.

A bark
Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard. *Shakesp.*
Is it not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in spight of me the *owner*,
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakesp.*

Here shew favour, because it happeneth that the *owner* hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profit of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process against him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours,
With no small profit daily to my *owners.* *Milton.*
These wait the *owners* last despair,
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will make the *owner* pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 1.

That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when it expresses the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon seeing any thing he does not like. *Addison's Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of restoring every one's right to their just *owners* *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which must our cares employ?
The *owner's* wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

Owre. *n. s* [*urus jubatus*, Lat.] A beast. *Ainsworth.*

Ox. *n. s.* plur. Oxen. [oxa, Saxon; *axe*, Danish.]

1. The general name for black cattle.

The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot. *Camden.*
Sheep run not half so timorous from the wolf,
Or horse or *oxen* from the leopard,
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves. *Shakesp.*

I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of that country have still the same opinion, and have a great many *oxen* of a whitish colour to confirm them in it. *Addis.*

2. A castrated bull

The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls; which is caused by abundance of moisture. *Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than females, yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen* and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The

The frowning bull
And ox half-rais'd. *Thomson's Summer.*

OXBA'NE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XEYE. *n. f.* [*Buphthalmus.*] The whole face of the plant is like tansy; the flowers are radiated, and the most part produced simply; the flowers of the disk are separated with an imbricated little leaf. *Miller.*

OXGANG *of Land. n. f.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*

OXHEAL. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XFLY. *n. f.* [*ox* and *fly.*] A fly of a particular kind.

OXLI'P. *n. f.* The same with *cowslip*; a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakesp.*

OXSTA'LL. *n. f.* [*ox* and *stall.*] A stand for oxen.

OXTONGUE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XYCRATE. *n. f.* [ὀξύκρατον, *oxycrat*, Fr. ὀξὺς and κεράω.] A mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wiseman.*

O'XYMEL. *n. f.* [ὀξυμέλι, ὀξὺς, and μέλι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey

In fevers, the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were ptisans and decoctions of some vegetables, with *oxymel* or the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbuthnot*

OXYMO'RON *n. f.* [ὀξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word. *Dict.*

OXYRRHODINE. *n. f.* [ὀξυῤῥόδινον, ὀξὺς and ῥόδον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose *oxyrrhodines*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

O'YER. *n. f.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where causes are *heard* and determined.

OYES. *n. f.* [*oyez*, *hear ye*, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier hobgoblin make the fairy *O yes.* *Shakesp.*
O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry;
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag. *Crashaw.*

OY'LETHOLE. *n. f.* See OYLET. [It may be written *eylet*, from *oeillet*, French; but *eylet* seems better.]

Distinguish'd flashes deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state;
His *eyletholes* are more and ampler,
The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

O'YSTER. *n. f.* [*oester*, Dutch; *huitre*, Fr.] A bivalve testaceous fish.

I will not lend thee a penny.
—Why then the world's mine *oyster* which
I with sword will open. *Shakesp. Merr. W. of Wind.*

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, sir, in a poor house; as your pearl in your foul *oyster*. *Shakesp.*

Another mass held a kind of *oyster* shell, and other bivalves. *Woodward on Fossils.*

There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible world superior to us, as we are superior to all the ranks of being in this visible world; though we descend below the *oyster* to the least animated atoms discovered by microscopes. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

Where *oyster* tubs in rows
Are rang'd beside the posts, there stay thy haste. *Gay.*

O'YSTERWENCH, O'YSTERWOMAN } *n. f.* [*oyster* and *wench*, or *woman.*] A woman whose business is to sell oysters Proverbially. A low woman.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oysterwench*. *Shakesp.*
The *oysterwomen* lock'd their fish up,
And trudg'd away to cry no bishop. *Hudibras.*

OZÆ'NA. *n. f.* [ὄζαινα, from ὄζω, *ozene*, Fr.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

P.

P Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt.* It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b* it has an uniform sound. It is sometimes mute before *t*; as, *accompt, receipt*, but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted.

PA'BULAR. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Affording aliment or provender

PABULA'TION. *n. f.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Alimental; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* [illegible] of fire, much as that flame properly [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

PACE. *n. f.* [*pas*, Fr.]

1. Step, single movement in walking.

Behind her death,
Close following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet
On his pale horse. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

2. Gait; manner of walk.

He himself went but a kind of languishing *pace*, with his eyes sometimes cast up to heaven, as though his fancies strove to mount higher. *Sidney.*

He saw Menalcas come with heavy *pace*;
Wet were his eyes, and cheerless was his face. *Addison.*

3. Degree of celerity. To *keep pace*, is not to be left behind

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Bring me word
How tame the tribunes are, that to the *pace* of it
I may spur on my journey. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

His teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness; that his brothers, under the same trainings, might hold *pace* with him. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

The beggar sings ev'n when he sees the place,
Beset with thieves, and never mends his *pace*. *Dryden.*

Just as much
He mended *pace* upon the touch. *Hamond's P.*

Marcia could answer thee in sighs, keep *pace*
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear. *Addison*

Hudibras applied his spur to one side of his horse, as not doubting but the other would keep *pace* with it. *Addison*

4. Step, gradation of business. A gallicism.

The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Temple.*

5. A measure of five feet. The quantity supposed to be measured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down.

Measuring land by walking over it, they styled a double step; i. e. the space from the elevation of one foot, to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot, a *pace* equal to five foot, a thousand of which *paces* made a mile. *Holder on Time*

The violence of tempests never moves the sea above six *paces* deep. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

6. A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together

They rode, but authors having not
Determined whether *pace* or trot,
That's to say, whether tolutation,
As they do term it, or succussation. *Hudibras.*

To PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly

He soft arrived on the grassie plain,
And fairly *paced* forth with easy pain. *Hubberd.*

As we *pac'd* along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought, that Gloster stumbl'd. *Shakesp. R. III.*

I beheld
Crispinus, both in birth and manners vile,
Pacing in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye,
Chang'd oft a day. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The moon rose in the clearest sky I ever saw, by whose solemn light I *paced* on slowly without interruption. *Pope.*

The nymph, obedient to divine command,
To seek Ulysses, *pac'd* along the sand. *Pope.*

2. To move.

Remember well, with speed to *pace*,
To speak of Perdita. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

3. [Used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE. *v. a.*

1. To measure by steps.

Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' unbated fire,
That he did *pace* them first. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

2. To direct to go.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go,
And you shall have your bosom on this wretch *Shakesp.*

PA'CED. *adj.* [from *pace.*] Having a particular gait

Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly *paced*,
Awake, awake, or sleeping sleep thy last. *Dryden.*

PACER. *n. f.* [from *pace.*] He that paces.

PACIFICATION. *n. f.* [*pacification*, Fr. from *pacify.*]

1. The act of making peace.

He sent forthwith to the French king his chaplain, chusing him because he was a churchman, as best fitting with an embassy of *pacification*. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

David, by an happy and seasonable *pacification*, was took off from acting that bloody tragedy. *South.*

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying.

A world was to be saved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which should be offered. *Hooker.*

PACIFICATOR. *n. f.* [*pacificateur*, Fr. from *pacify.*] Peace-maker.

He set and kept on foot a continual treaty of peace, besides he had in consideration the bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

PA'CIFICATORY. *adj.* [from *pacificator.*] Tending to make peace.

PACIFICK. *adj.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] Peace-making, mild; gentle; appeasing.

God now in his gracious *pacifick* manner comes to treat with them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

[illegible]
And [illegible] he brings, *pacifick* signs. *Milton.*

PACIFIER. *n. f.* [from *pacify.*] One who pacifies.

To PA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifico*, Lat.] To appease; to [illegible]; to quiet an angry person, to compose any disorder

When [illegible] river, he had withdrawn to *pacify* [illegible]

Menelaus promised Ptolemy money, if he would *pacify* the king. *2 Mac.* iv. 45.

The most high is not *pacified* for sin by the multitude of sacrifices. *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 19.

Although in his journey he heard news of the victory, yet he went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

O villain! to have wit at will upon all other occasions, and not one diverting syllable now at a pinch to *pacify* our master! *L'Estrange.*

Nor Witham's pow'r, nor Mary's charms
Could or repel, or *pacify* his arms. *Prior.*

PACK. *n. f.* [*pack*, Dutch.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage.

Themistocles said to the king of Persia, that speech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery appears in figures, whereas in thoughts they lie but as in *packs*. *Bacon, Essays* 28.

Had fly Ulysses at the sack
Of Troy, brought thee his pedlar's *pack*. *Cleaveland.*

Our knight did bear no less a *pack*
Of his own buttocks on his back. *Hudibras*, p. i.

2. A burden,

2. A burden, a load.

I rather chuse
To cross my friend in his intended drift,
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of sorrows *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

But when they took notice how stupid a beast it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens, and set boys upon the back of it. *L'Estrange.*

3. A due number of cards.

Women to cards may be compar'd, we play
A round or two, when us'd we throw away,
Take a fresh *pack* *Granville.*

It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards. *Addis.*

4. A number of hounds hunting together

Two ghosts on their *pack* to hunt her o'er the plain. *Dryd.*
The fiery fires the *pack*; they snuff, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*
The savage sons of game is up at once,
The *pack* full-opening various. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice.

You pardonly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a *pack*, a conspiracy, against me. *Shakesp. Mer. W. of Wind.*

Never such a *pack* of knaves and villains, as they who now governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bickerstaff is more a man of honour, than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the streets on nights. *Swift*

6. Any great number, as to quantity and pressure, as a *pack* or world of troubles. *Ainsworth.*

To PACK *v. a.* [*pakken*, Dutch]

1. To bind up for carriage.

A poor merchant driven on unknown land,
That has by chance *pack'd* up his richest treasure
In one dear casket, and sav'd only that. *Otway*
Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage *pack*,
Each saddled with his burden on his back. *Dryden.*

What we looked upon as brains, were an heap of strange materials, *packed* up with wonderful art in the skull *Addison.*

2. To send on a hurry

He cannot live, I hope, and must not die,
Till you be *pack'd* with post horse up to heav'n. *Shakesp.*

3. To sort the cards so as that the game shall be unjustly secured. It is applied to any unjustous procurement of collusion.

Enos has
Packt cards with Cæsar, and false play'd. *Shakesp.*

There be that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well; so there are some that are good in canvasses and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon's Essays*, N° 23.

The judge shall job, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

4. To unite picked persons in some bad design.

When they have *pack'd* a parliament,
Will once more try th' expedient
Who can already muster friends,
To serve for members to our ends. *Hudibras.*

Brutes, called men, in full cry *pack'd* by the court or country, run down in the house of commons, a deserted horned beast of the court. *Wycherly.*

So many greater fools than they.
Will *pack* a crowded audience the third day. *Southern*

The expected council was dwindling into a conventicle; a *packed* assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

To PACK. *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods.

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Eechoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full stop
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleaveland.*

2. To go off in a hurry, to remove in haste.

New farmer thinketh each hour a day,
Until the old farmer be *packing* away. *Tusser Husb.*

Rogues, hence, avaunt!
Seek shelter, *pack*. *Shakesp. M. W. of Wind.*

The wind no sooner came good, but away *pack* the galleys with all the haste they could. *Carew.*

A thief kindled his torch at Jupiter's altar, and then robbed the temple, as he was *packing* away with his sacrilegious b[illegible]

If they had been an hundred more, they had been all sent *packing* with the same answer. *Stillingfleet*

Pack hence, and from the cover'd benches rise,
This is no place for you. *Dryden.*

Poor Stella must *pack* off to town,
From purling streams and fountains bubbling,
To Lufty's stinking tide at Dublin. *Swift*

3. To concert bad measures, to confederate in ill; to practise unlawful confederacy or collusion.

That this so profitable a merchandize, liketh not to a proportionable enhancement with other less benefitful commodities, they impute partly to the eastern buyers *packing* partly to the owners not venting the same. *Ca*

Go *pack* with him. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus*

PA'CKCLOATH *n. s.* [*pack* and *cloath*.] A cloath in which goods are tied up

PA'CKER *n. s.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACKET. *n. s.* [*paquet*, French.] A small pack; a mail of letters.

In the dark
Grop'd I to find out them,
Finger'd their *packets*, and in fine withdrew *Shakesp.*

There passed continually *packets* and dispatches between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII*

Upon your late command
To guard the passages, and search all *packets*,
This to the prince was intercepted *Denham.*

People will wonder how the news could come, especially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over. *Swift.*

To PA'CKET *v. a.* [from the noun] To bind up in parcels.

My resolution is to send you all you letters, well sealed and *packeted*. *Swift*

PACKHORSE. *n. s.* [*pack* and *horse*.] A horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
I was a *packhorse* in his great affairs. *Shakesp.*

It is not to be expected that a man, who drudges at any laborious trade, should be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *packhorse* who is driven constantly forwards and backwards to market, should be skilled in the geography of the country *Locke.*

PA'CKSADDLE. *n. s.* [*pack* and *saddle*.] A saddle on which burdens are laid

Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an asses *packsaddle*.

That brave prancing courser, hath been so broken and brought now by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *packsaddle* or panniers. *Howell's Vocal Forest*

The bunch on a camel's back may be instead of a *packsaddle* to receive the burthen. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

PA'CKTHREAD *n. s.* [*pack* and *thread*.] Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

About his shelves
Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd *Shakesp. Rom. and Juliet*

Girding of the body of the tree about with *packthread*, restraineth the sap. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°

I can compare such productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, sewed together with *packthread*. *Felton.*

His horse is vicious, for which reason I tie him close to his manger with a *packthread*. *Addison's Spectator.*

The cable was about as thick as *packthread*. *Swift.*

PACK

Several parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man; as the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck, called *packwax*.
Ray on the Creation

PACT. *n. s.* [*pact*, Fr. *pactum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant

The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered her daughters out of sanctuary unto king Richard. *Bacon*

PACTION. *n. s.* [*paction*, Fr. *pactio*, Latin.] A bargain, a covenant

The French king sent for Matthew earl of Levenox, encouraging him to remove the earl of Arrane from the regency of Scotland, and reverse such *pactions* as he had made. *Ha*

There never could be any room for contracts or *pactions*, between the supreme being and his intelligent creatures. *Cheyne.*

PACTITIOUS. *n. s.* [*pactio*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD. *n. s.* [from paad, Sax. whence knew se path, or paad.]

1. The road, a foot path.

We have seen this to be the disposition of the state, as well as of the *pad*. *L'Estrange*

The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post,
Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes no more croft. *Prior.*

2. An easy paced horse.

Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand, but let not them be accounted no poets who mount and shew their horsemanship. *Dryden's Ded. to Juvenal*

A grey *pad* is kept in the stable with great care, out of regard to his past services. *Addison.*

I would have set you on an easier *pad*, and relieved the wandering knight with a night's lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.

4. A low soft saddle: properly a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw [*Pajuda*, Spanish, of *paja*, straw.

French.

Tremellius was called ſcropha or ſow, becauſe he hid his neighbour's ſow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he ſware that he had no ſow but the great ſow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the ſow his wife. *Camden.*

We ſhall not need to ſay what lack
Of leather was upon his back,
For that was hidden under *pad*. *Hudibras, p.* 1.

To PAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.
2. To rob on foot.
3. To beat a way ſmooth and level

PA'DAR. *n. ſ.* Grouts; coarſe flower.

In the boiling and ſifting of near fourteen years of ſuch power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but muſt have amongſt it *podur* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER. *n. ſ* [from *pad.*] A robber; a foot highwayman.

Spurr'd as jockies uſe, to break,
Or *padders* to ſecure a neck. *Hud p.* 1. *cant.* 1.
Worſe than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worſe
Than thouſand *padders*, is the poet's curſe,
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhime forbear;
But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryden.*

If he advanced himſelf by a voluntary engaging in unjuſt quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a reſolute and ſucceſsful *padder* may challenge. *Collier.*

To PA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.]

1. To row; to beat water as with oars.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Eſtrange.*
Paddling ducks the ſtanding lake deſire. *Gay.*

2. To play in the water.

The brain has a very unpromiſing aſpect for thinking: it looks like an odd ſort of bog for fancy to *paddle* in. *Cheyne.*

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, ſpyed a lamb *paddling* a good way off. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To finger.

Paddling palms, and pinching fingers,
And making practis'd ſmiles,
As in a looking-glaſs. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

PA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [*pattel*, Welſh.]

1. An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat
2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.

Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *Deut.* xxiii 13.

PA'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles. *Ainſ.*

PA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [pabba, Saxon; *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.

Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
Working her former rooms in waxen frame;
The griſly toad ſtool grown there mought I ſee,
And loathing *paddocks* lurking on the ſame *Spenſer.*

The *paddock*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, eſpecially the ſhe. *Walton.*

The water ſnake whom fiſh and *paddock* fed,
With ſtaring ſcales lies poiſon'd. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *parrock.*] A ſmall incloſure for deer.

PADELI'ON *n. ſ.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ain.*

PA DLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior.*

To PA'DLOCK *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with a padlock.

Some illiterate people have *padlock'd* all thoſe pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by ſilencing grub-ſtreet. *J. Bull.*

PA'DOWPIPE. *n. ſ* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PÆ'AN. *n. ſ.* [from the ſongs ſung at feſtivals to Apollo, beginning *Ie paean.*] A ſong of triumph.

O may I live to hail the glorious day,
And ſing loud *paeans* thro' the crouded way. *Roſcomm.*
See from each clime the learn'd their incenſe bring,
Hear, in all tongues conſenting *paeans* ring. *Pope.*

PA'GAN. *n. ſ.* [paganus, Saxon, *paganus*, Latin; from *pagus*, a village, the villages continuing heathen after the cities were chriſtian.] A Heathen; one not a Chriſtian.

PA'GAN. *adj* Heathenish.

Their cloaths are after ſuch a *pagan* cut too,
That ſure they have worn out Chriſtendom. *Shakeſp.*
The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful, to reveal;
But ſuch they were as *Pagan* uſe requir'd. *Dryden.*

PA'GANISM. *n. ſ.* [*paganiſm*, Fr. from *pagan.*] Heathenism

The name of popery is more odious than very *paganiſm* amongſt divers of the more ſimple ſort. *Hooker, b.*

Our laharum, in a ſtate of *paganiſm* you have on a coin of Tiberius. It ſtands between two other enſigns. *Addiſ.*

PAGE. *n. ſ.* [*page*, French.]

1. One ſide of the leaf of a book

If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counſel, and ſeen the event of Joſeph's being ſold to the merchants, he might have dried up the young man's tears. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*

Thy name to Phœbus and the muſes known,
Shall in the front of ev'ry *page* be ſhown. *Dryden.*

A printer divides a book into ſheets, the ſheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters *Watts.*

2. [*page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great perſon.

Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms]
Miſguide thy oppoſers ſwords!
Proſperity be thy *page!* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Pages following him,
Even at the heels in golden multitudes *Shakeſp.*
He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. *Bacon.*
Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methuſalem his *page* *Donne.*
This day thou ſhalt my rural *pages* ſee,
For I have dreſs'd them both to wait on thee. *Dryden.*

Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark the pages of a book.
2. To attend as a page.

Will theſe moſs'd trees
That have out-liv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out? *Shakeſp.*

PA'GEANT. *n. ſ* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no ſatisfactory account. It may perhaps be *payen geant*, a pagan *giant*, a repreſentation of triumph uſed at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head.]

1. A ſtatue in a ſhow.
2. Any ſhow; a ſpectacle of entertainment.

When all our *pageants* of delight were play'd,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trim'd in madam Julia's gown. *Shakeſp.*
I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*.
This wide and univerſal theatre,
Preſents more woful *pageants* than the ſcene
Wherein we play. *Shakeſp. As*

The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was ſpit in the top in imitation of Parnaſſus. *Addiſon.*

PA'GEANT. *adj.* Showy, pompous; oſtentatious; ſuperficial.

Were ſhe ambitious, ſhe'd diſdain to own
The *pageant* pomp of ſuch a ſervile throne. *Dryden.*

To PA'GEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in ſhow; to repreſent.

With ridiculous and awkward action,
Which, ſlanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

PA'GEANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *pageant.*] Pomp; ſhow

All theſe inconveniences are conſequent to this dogmatizing, ſuppoſing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to ſee ſuch a philoſophical gravity ſet man out a ſornciſm. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Such *pageantry* be to the people ſhown,
There boaſt thy horſe's trappings and thy own. *Dryden.*

PA'GINAL. *n. ſ.* [*pagina*, Latin.] Conſiſting of pages.

An expreſſion proper into the *paginal* books of our time, but not ſo agreeable unto volumes or rolling books, in uſe among the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'GOD. *n. ſ.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. An Indian idol.

They worſhip idols called *pagods*, after ſuch a terrible repreſentation as we make of devils. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The temple of the idol.

See thronging nations to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or ſon. *Pope.*

PAID. *adj.* the preterite and participle paſſive of pay.

This puniſhment purſues the unhappy maid,
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid* *Dryden.*

PAI'GLES. *n. ſ.* Flowers; alſo called cowſlips.

PAIL. *n. ſ* [*paila*, Spaniſh.] A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

In the country when their wool is new ſhorn, they ſet *pails* of water by in the ſame room, to increaſe the weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N°* 5

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the ſummer overflows the *pail*. *Dryden.*

PAILFUL. *n. ſ* [*pail* and *full.*] The quantity that a pail will hold.

Yond ſame cloud cannot chuſe but fall by *pailfuls* *Shak.*

PAILMA'IL *n. ſ* [This is commonly written *pellmell*, nor do I know which of the two is right.] Violent; boiſterous

A ſtroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl, makes it ſlide from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

PAIN *n. ſ.* [*peine*, Fr. *pin*, Sax. *poena*, Lat.]

[illegible]

There the princeſſes determining to bathe themſelves, thought it was ſo privileged a place, upon *pain* of death, as no body durſt preſume to come thither. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Upon *pain* of death no perſon being ſo bold,
Or friend, or kinſman, to touch the lid. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Interpoſe, on *pain* of my diſpleaſure,
Betwixt your ſwords. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
None ſhall preſume to fly under *pain* of death, with wings of any other man's making. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. Penalty, puniſhment.
Becauſe Euſebius hath yet ſaid nothing, we will by way of merit or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

Senſation of uneaſineſs.
As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other ſenſes; ſo likewiſe are the pleaſures. *Bacon.*
Pain is perfect miſery, the worſt
Of evils, and exceſſive, overturns
All patience. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. vi.*
He would believe, but yet is ſtill in *pain*,
Preſſes the pulſe, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden.*

4. [In the plural.] Labour, work; toil.
Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reſide as friars in America. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*
One laboureth and taketh *pains*, and maketh haſte, and is ſo much the more behind. *Eccluſ.* xi. 11.
The *pains* they had taken, was very great. *Clarend.*
If philoſophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the ſame on their *pains*, who ſeek it, if after all their labour they muſt reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. *Glanv.*
She needs no weary ſteps aſcend,
All ſeems before her feet to bend,
And here, as ſhe was born ſhe lies,
Without taking *pains* to riſe. *Waller.*
A deaf perſon muſt be diſcreetly treated, and by pleaſant uſage wrought upon, to take ſome *pains* at it, watching your ſeaſons and taking great care, that he may not hate his taſk, but do it chearfully *Holder.*
If health be ſuch a bleſſing, it may be worth the *pains* to diſcover the regions where it grows, and the ſprings that feed it. *Temple.*
They called him a thouſand fools for his *pains*. *L'Eſtran.*
Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worſe they are. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 242.
Her nimble feet refuſe
Their wonted ſpeed, and ſhe took *pains* to loſe. *Dryden*
The fame with *pains* we gain, but loſe with eaſe,
Sure ſome to vex, but never all to pleaſe. *Pope.*
A reaſonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the moſt ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. *Swift*

5. Labour; talk. The ſingular, is, in this ſenſe, obſolete.
He ſoft arrived on the graſſy plain,
And fairly paced forth with eaſy *pain*. *Hubberd.*
Tone *paine* in a cottage doth take,
When t'other trim bowers do make. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*
When of the dewy which th' eye and ear do take,
From flow'rs abroad and bring into the brain,
She doth within both wax and honey make:
This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*. *Dr.*
When a lion ſhakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that firſt took *pain*
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beaſt,
He bends to him, but frights away the reſt. *Waller.*

6. Uneaſineſs of mind.
It bid her feel
No future *pain* for me, but inſtant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior.*

7. The throws of child-birth.
She bowed herſelf and travailed, for her *pains* came upon her 1 *Sam.* iv. 19.

To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict, to torment; to make uneaſy.
I am *pained* at my very heart, becauſe thou haſt heard, O my ſoul, the ſound of the trumpet. *Jer.* iv. 19.
She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealouſy behind. *Dryden*
Exceſs of cold as well as heat, *pains* us, becauſe it is equally deſtructive to that temper which is neceſſary to the preſervation of life. *Locke.*
Pleaſure aroſe in thoſe very parts of his leg, that juſt before had been ſo much *pained* by the fetter *Addiſon.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour
Though the lord of the liberty do *pain himſelf* to yield equal juſtice unto all, yet can there not but great abuſes lurk in ſo abſolute a privilege. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
He *pained himſelf* to raiſe his note. *Dryden.*

PA'INFUL. *adj.* [*pain* and *full*.]
1. Full of pain, miſerable, beſet with affliction.
Is there yet no other way, beſides
Theſe *painful* paſſages, how we may come
To death. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*

2. Giving pain; afflictive.
Evils have been more *painful* to us in the proſpect, than by their actual preſſure. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
I am ſick of this bad world!
The day light and the ſun grow *painful* to me. *Addiſon.*

Long abſtinence may be *painful* to acid conſtitutions, by the uneaſy ſenſation it creates in the ſtomach *Arbuthnot.*

3. Difficult, requiring labour
The *painful* ſervice,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that ſurname. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me. *Pſalm* lxxiii. 16.
Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. *Dryden.*
Awake from ſlumber, and attempt to ſing. *Smith.*

4. Induſtrious, laborious.
To dreſs the vines new labour is requir'd,
Nor muſt the *painful* huſbandman be tir'd. *Dryden.*
Great abilities when employed as God directs, do but make the owners of them greater and more *painful* ſervants to their neighbours however, they are real bleſſings when in the hands of good men. *Swift.*

PAINFU'LLY *adv.* [from *painful*.]
1. With great pain or affliction.
2. Laboriouſly; diligently.
Such as ſit in eaſe at home, raiſe a benefit out of their hunger and thirſt, that ſerve their prince and country *painfully* abroad. *Raleigh's Eſſays*
Robin red-breaſt *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

PAINFU'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *painful*.]
1. Affliction; ſorrow; grief.
With diamond in window-glaſs ſhe graved,
Erona die, and end this ugly *painfulneſs* *Sidney.*
No cuſtom can make the *painfulneſs* of a debauch eaſy, or pleaſing to a man, ſince nothing can be pleaſant that is unnatural. *South's Sermons.*

2. Induſtry; laborioufneſs.
Painfulneſs, by feeble means ſhall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible inſtruments, is through ſloth and negligence loſt. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 22.

PAI'NIM. *n. ſ.* (*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel.
The croſs hath been a very ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *Painims* themſelves. *Peacham on Blaſoning.*
Such dire atchievements ſings the bard that tells
Of paſtrey'd dames, bold knights, and magic ſpells;
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
Slay *Painims* vile that force the fair. *Tickel.*

PAI'NIM. *adj.* Pagan; infidel.
Champions bold,
Defy'd the beſt of *Painim* chivalry,
To mortal combat, or carriere with lance. *Milton.*
The Saracen ſultan he o'erthrew,
His moony troops returning bravely ſmear'd
With *Painim* blood effus'd. *Philips.*

PAI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *pain*.] Without pain; without trouble.
The deaths thou ſhow'ſt are forc'd,
Is there no ſmooth deſcent? no *painleſs* way
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden.*

PAINSTAKER. *n. ſ.* [*pains* and *take*.] Labourer; laborious perſon.
O Thomas, Thomas, hazard not thy life,
I'll prove a true *painſtaker* day and night,
I'll ſpin and card, and keep our children right. *Gay.*

PAINSTA'KING. *adj.* [*pains* and *take*.] Laborious, induſtrious.

To PAINT. *v. a.* [*peindre*, French.]
1. To repreſent by delineation and colours
Live to be the ſhew and gaze o'th' time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monſters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To cover with colours repreſentative of ſomething.
Who fears a ſentence or an old man's ſaw,
Shall by a *painted* cloth be kept in awe. *Shakeſp.*

3. To repreſent by colours, appearances, or images.
Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not underſtand him. *Locke.*

4. To deſcribe; to repreſent.
The lady is diſloyal. ——
— Diſloyal? —
— The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedneſs. *Shak.*

5. To colour, to diverſify.
Such is his will that *paints*
The earth with colours freſh,
The darkeſt ſkies with ſtore
Of ſtarry lights. *Spenſer*

6. To deck with artificial colours
Hath not old cuſtom made this life more ſweet
Than that of *painted* pomp? are not theſe woods
More free from peril than the court? *Shakeſp.*
Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. 2 *King* ix. 30.

To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.
Such a fit to *paint*. *Pope.*

PAINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Colours representative of any thing.
Poets are painters
To copy out ideas in the mind,
Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are shown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granv.*
The church of the annunciation looks beautiful in the side, all but one corner of it being covered with statues, building, and *paint*. *Addison on Italy.*
Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,
Her modest cheek shall warm a future age. *Pope.*
2. Colours laid on the face.
Together lay her pray'r book and her *paint*. *Anon.*

PAI'NTER. *n. f.* [*peintre*, Fr. from *paint*.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.
In the placing let some care be taken how the *painter* shall stand at the working. *Wotton's Architecture.*
Beauty is only that which makes all things as they are in their proper and perfect nature; which the best *painters* always chuse by contemplating the forms of each. *Dryden.*

PAI'NTING. *n. f.* [from *paint*.]
1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours.
If *painting* be acknowledged for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*
'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*,
Much may be right, yet much be wanting. *Prior.*
2. Picture, the painted resemblance.
This is the very *painting* of your fear;
This is the air-drawn dagger which you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Painting is welcome;
The *painting* is almost the natural man
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: pencil'd figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*
3. Colours laid on.
If any such be here
That love this *painting*, wherein you see me smear'd,
Let him express his disposition. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

PAI'NTURE. *n. f.* [*peinture*, French.] The art of painting. A French word.
To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For *painture* near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province. *Dryden.*
The show'ry arch
With sifted colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders eye,
That views the watry arede with thousand shews
Of *painture* vary'd. *Philips.*

PAIR. *n. f.* [*paire*, Fr *par*, Latin.]
1. Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves.
2. A man and wife.
O when meet now,
Such *pairs* in love and mutual honour join'd? *Milton.*
Baucis and Philemon there
Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy *pair*;
Now old in love. *Dryden.*
3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.
All his lovely looks, his pleading fires,
All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles,
He does into one *pair* of eyes convey. *Suckling.*
The many *pairs* of nerves branching themselves to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to behold. *Ray.*

To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be joined in pairs, to couple.
Our dance, I pray;
Your hand, my Perdita; so turtles *pair*. *Shakesp.*
2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.
Had our prince seen the hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with this lord, there was not a full month
Between their births. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Echelus Ja!
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine;
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

To PAIR. *v. a.*
1. To join in couples.
Minds are so hardly match'd, that ev'n the first,
Tho' *pair'd* by heav'n, in Paradise were curs'd. *Dryden.*
2. To unite as correspondent or opposite.
Turtles and doves with differing hues unite,
And giddy jet is *pair'd* with shining white. *Pope.*

PALACE. *n. f.* [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.] A royal house; an house eminently splendid.
You forgot,
Yet with colours spread,
March'd thro' the city to the *palace* gates. *Shakespeare.*
Palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
[illegible]ed with floating tides,
A[illegible] bear the former to the sides. *Dryden.*
Palaces and fanes, and vil as rise, *Anon.*
The sun's bright *palace* on high columns rais'd,
With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd *Addis.*
And gardens smile around. *Thomson's Summer.*
The old man early rose, walk'd forth and sate
On polish'd stone before his *palace* gate. *Pope.*

PALA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *palace*.] Royal, noble; magnificent.
London encreases daily, turning of great *palatious* houses into small tenements. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

PALANQUIN. *n. f.* Is a kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried.

PALATABLE. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Gustful, pleasing to the taste.
There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion *palatable*. *Addison.*
They by th' amusing odour drawn in haste,
Fly to the ducet cates, and crowding sip
Their *palatable* bane. *Phillips.*

PALATE. *n. f.* [*palatum*, Latin.]
1. The instrument of taste.
Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their *palates*
Be season'd with such viands. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*
Their ivory feet were carved into the shape of lions, without these their greatest dainties could not relish to their *palates*. *Hakewill on Providence.*
Light and colours come in only by the eyes, all kind of sounds only by the ears; the several tastes and smells by the nose and *palate*. *Locke.*
By nerves about our *palate* plac'd,
She knew to judges of the taste
Else, damn'd thought! our warlike men
Might drink thick port for fine champagne. *Prior.*
The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;
Hard task to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope.*
2. Mental relish, intellectual taste.
It may be the *palate* of the soul is indisposed by listlessness or sorrow. *Taylor.*
The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as dished up by the schoolmen. *Baker on Learning.*

PA'LATICK. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate, a roof of the mouth.
The three labials, P B. M are paralel to the three gingival T D. N. and to the three *palatic* K. G. L. *Holder.*

PALATINE. *n. f.* [*palatin*, Fr from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives.
Many of those lords, to whom our kings had granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise *jura regalia*, insomuch as there were no less than eight counties *palatines* in Ireland at one [illegible]
These absolute *palatines* made barons and knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE. *adj.* Possessing royal privileges.

PALE. *adj.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]
1. Not ruddy, not fresh of colour; wan; white of look.
Look I so *pale*, lord Dorset, as the rest?
Ay, my good Lord, and no man in the presence,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakesp.*
Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dress'd yourself, hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so green and *pale*. *Shakesp.*
Tell *pale*-hearted fear, it lies,
And sleep in spite of thunder. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency.
When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in danger. *Arbuth.*
3. Not bright, not shining; faint of lustre, dun.
The night, methinks, is but the day-light sick,
It looks a little *paler*. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale.
The glow worm shews the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his ineffectual fires. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
To teach it good and ill, disgrace or fame,
Pale it with rage, or redden it with shame. *P*

PALE. *n. f.* [*palus*, L
1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to include grounds.
Get up o'th' rail, I'll peck you o'er the *pales* else. *Shak.*
As the example still prevails,
She tempts the stream, or leaps the *pales*. *Prior.*
Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*
A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church even by the whole, those few excepted which broke out of the common *pale*. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 3.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's *pale*,
And love the high embowed roof. *Milton.*
He hath proposed a standing revelation, so well confirmed by miracles, that it should be needless to recur to [illegible] the conversion of any man born within the *pale* of christians.

Confine the thoughts to exercise the breath;
And keep them in the *pale* of words till death. *Daniel.*

3. Any district or territory.

There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser.*

The lords justices put arms into the hands of divers noblemen of that religion, within the *pale*. *Clarendon.*

4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the escutcheon, being derived from the chief to the base, or nether part of the escutcheon, with two lines. *Peacham.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with pales.

The diameter of the hull of twenty foot, may be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot broad. *Mort. Husb.*

2. To inclose, to encompass.

Whatever the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys. *Shak.*

Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,
And rob his temples of the diadem,
Now in his life? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

PA'LE-EYED. *adj.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed.

No sighs, no grones, or breathed spell,
Inspires the *pale-eyed* priest from the prophetic cell. *Milton.*

Statues, where the virgins *pale-eyed* virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*

PA'LE-FACED. *adj.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan.

Why have they dar'd to march
With bands upon her peaceful bosom,
And bring her *pale-faced* villages with war. *Shakesp.*

[illegible]
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakesp.*

PA'LELY. *adv.* [from *pale*.] Wanly, not freshly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS. *n. s.* [from *pale*.]

1. Want of colour, want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look.

Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take away the name of *paleness* from her most pure whiteness. *Sidney.*

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look. *Pr. Ra. Lock.*

2. Want of colour, want of lustre.

The *paleness* of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakesp.*

PA'LENDAR. *n. s.* A kind of coasting vessel.

Soliman sent over light horsemen in great *palendars*, which running all along the sea coast, carried the people and the cattle. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

PA'LEOUS. *n. s.* [*palea*, Latin.] Husky, chaffy.

This attraction have we tried in straws and *paleous* bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'LETTE. *n. s.* [*palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Let the ground of the picture be of such a mixture, as there may be something in it of every colour that composes your work, as it were the contents of your *palette*. *Dryden.*

Ere yet thy pencil tries her truer toils,
Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,
Thy careless chalk has half atchiev'd thy art,
And her just image makes Cleora start. *Tickell.*

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows,
Her skilful hand an ivory *pallette* grac'd,
Where shining colours were in order plac'd. *Gay.*

PA'LFREY. *n. s.* [*palefroy*, French.] A small horse fit for ladies: it is always distinguished in the old books from a war horse.

Her wanton *palfrey* all was overspread
With tinsel trappings, woven like a wave. *Fairy Queen.*

The damsel is mounted on a white *palfrey*, as an emblem of her innocence. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 99.

The smiths and armorers on *palfreys* ride, *Dryden.*

PA'LFREYED. *adj.* [from *palfrey*.] Riding on a palfrey.

Such deeds atchievements sings the bard that tells,
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magick spells;
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And cleave a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*

PALIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*palus*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.

I have said nothing of *palification* or piling of the groundplot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moist soil. *Wotton.*

PA'LINDROME. *n. s.* [παλινδρομία, πάλιν and δρόμος.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards as, *madam*, or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PA'LINODE
PA'LINODY } *n. s.* [παλινῳδία.] A recantation.

I, of thy excellence, have oft been told,
But now my ravisht eyes thy face behold
Who therefore in this weeping *palinod*
Abhor myself, that have displeas'd my God,
In dust and ashes mourn. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

PALISA'DE. } *n. s.* [*palissade*, Fr. *palissado*, Span. from *pale*,
PALISA'DO. } Lat.] Pales set by way of inclosure or defence.

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,
And *palisades* about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

The wood is useful for *palisadoes* for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and that well guarded with *palisades*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

To PALISA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose with palisades.

PA'LISH. *adj.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale.

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *palish* blue; spirit of urine a deep blue. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

PALL. *n. s.* [*pallium*, Latin.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state.

With princely pace,
As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,
Out of the East the dawning day doth call;
So forth she comes. *Fairy Queen*, b. i. *cant.* 4.

Let gorgeous tragedy
In sceptr'd *pall* come sweeping by *Milton.*

2. The mantle of an archbishop.

An archbishop ought to be consecrated and anointed, and after consecration he shall have the *pall* sent him. *Ayliffe.*

3. The covering thrown over the dead.

The right side of the *pall* old Egeus kept,
And on the left the royal Theseus wept *Dryden.*

To PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak, to invest.

Come thick night
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoak of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakesp.*

To PALL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologists give no reasonable account: perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*, and was applied originally to colours.] To grow vapid, to become insipid.

Empty one bottle into another swiftly, lest the drink *pall*. *Bac.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense.

To PALL. *v. a.*

1. To make insipid or vapid.

Reason and reflection, representing perpetually to the mind the meanness of all sensual gratifications, blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
Dash'd by these rogues, turns English common draught,
They *pall* Molière's and Lopez' sprightly strain. *Sw[illegible].*

2. To impair spriteliness, to dispirit.

A miracle
Their joy with unexpected sorrow *pall'd*. *Dryden.*

Ungrateful man,
Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love
The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardour. *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair.

For this,
I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more. *Shakesp.*

4. To cloy.

Palled appetite is humorous, and must be gratified with sauces rather than food. *Tatler*, N°. 54.

PALLET. *n. s.* [*pallet*, in *Chaucer*, which was probably the French word from *paille*, straw, and secondarily, a bed.]

1. A small bed; a mean bed.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoaky cribs,
Upon uneasy *pallets* stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakesp.*

His secretary was laid in a *pallet* near him for ventilation of his thoughts. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or shroud within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake, or the low-roosted lark
From her thatch't *pallet* rouse. *Milton.*

2. [illegible] A small measure, formerly used by chirurgeons.

A surgeon drew from a patient in four days, twenty-seven *pallets*, every pallet containing three ounces. *Harvey.*

PALLMA'LL. *n. s.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, French.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PA'LLIAMENT. *n. s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dress; a robe.

The people of Rome,
Send thee by me their tribune,
This *palliament* of white and spotless hue. *Shakesp.*

PA'LLIARDISE. *n. s.* [*pailliardise*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.

To PA'LLIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. from *pallium*, a cloak; *pallier*, French.]

1. To cover with excuse.

They never hide or *palliate* their vices, but expose them freely to view. *Swift's Advan. of Religion.*

2. To extenuate, to soften by favourable representations.
   The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge. *Dryden.*
3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically, to ease, not cure.

PALLIATION. *n. f.* [*palliation*, Fr. from *palliate*.]
1. Extenuation, alleviation; favourable representation.
   I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and soft *palliations* of some men. *King Charles.*
   Such bitter invectives against other mens faults, and adulgence or *palliation* of their own, shews their zeal is in their spleen. *Government of the Tongue*
2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.
   If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist*

PALLIATIVE. *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate*.]
1. Extenuating, favourably representative.
2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.
   Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of any other than a *palliative* cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

PALLIATIVE. *n. f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating; [illegible]
   It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians add.

PALLID *adj.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale, not high-coloured, not bright. *Pallid* is seldom used of the face.
   Of every sort, which in that meadow grew,
   They gather'd some, the violet *pallid* blue. *Spenser.*
   When from the *pallid* sky the sun descends. *Thomson*

PALM *n. f.* [*palma*, Latin; *paumier*, Fr.]
1. A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory.
   The *palm*-tree hath a single unbranched stalk; the leaves are disposed in a circular form on the top, which, when they wither or fall off, are succeeded by new ones out of the middle of those which remain, among which sheaths or plain twigs break forth, opening from the bottom to the top, very full of flowers and clusters of embryos. There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms. The oily *palm* is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship. *Miller*
   Get the start of the majestick world,
   And bear the *palm* alone. *Shakesp. Jul. Caesar*
   [illegible] *Neh.* viii. 15.
   Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil, than the abundant growing of the *palm*-trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatsoever his life beggeth at nature's hand. *Raleigh.*
   Above others who carry away the *palm* for excellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Hess. *Peacham of Musick.*
   Fruits of *palm* tree, pleasantest to thirst
   And hunger both. *Milton's Par. Lost*
   Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies,
   Whose *palms* new pluck'd from Paradise,
   With spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*
2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]
   Namur subdu'd is England's *palm* alone,
   The rest besieg'd, but we constrain'd the town. *Drydn.*
3. The hand spread out, the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat.]
   By this virgin *palm* now kissing thine,
   I will be thine. *Shakespeare.*
   Drams of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, will, with a little stay, pass through to the *palm*, and yet take mind to the mouth. *Bacon.*
   Seeking my success in love to know,
   I try'd th' infallible prophetick way,
   A poppy-leaf upon my *palm* to lay. *Dryden.*
4. A hand, or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*paume*, Fr.]
   The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature; a span one eighth of it, a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth, a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second, a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time.*
   Henry VIII of England, Francis I of France, and Charles V emperor, were so provident, as scarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*
   The same hand into a fist may close,
   Which instantly a *palm* expanded shows *Denham.*

To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.
   Palming is held foul play amongst gamesters. *Dryden.*
   They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game. *Prior*
2. To impose by fraud.
   If not by scriptures, how can we be sure,
   Reply'd the panther, what traditions pure?
   For you may *palm* upon us new for old *Dryden.*
   Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits *palmed* upon her. *Addison's Spectator*
3. To handle.
   Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat. *P[illegible]*
4. To stroak with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PALMER. *n. f.* [from *palm*.] A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.
   My sceptre, for a *palmer's* walking staff *Shakesp.*
   Behold yon isle, by *palmers*, pilgrims trod,
   Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod. *Pope.*

PALMER. *n. f.* A crown encircling a deer's head.

PALMERWORM *n. f.* [*palmer* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.
   A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars and are called *palmer-worms*, being conveyed into one of our small receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm seemed suddenly to look dear. *Boyle.*

PALMETTO. *n. f.* A species of the palm-tree. It grows in the West Indies to be a very large tree, with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. These leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make womens plaited hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used for
   Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,
   And high *palmettos* lift their graceful shade. *Thomson*

PALMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Di.*

PALMIPEDE. *adj.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] Webfooted, having the toes joined by a membrane.
   It is described like fill-pedes, whereas it
   fin-footed like swans. *Brown's Fu*
   Water-fowl which are *palmipedes*, are whole footed, very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans. *Ray.*

PALMISTER. *n. f.* [from *palma*.] One who deals in palmistry. *Dict.*

PALMISTRY *n. f.* [illegible]
1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.
   We shall not query what truth there is in *palmistry*, ordination, from those lines of our hands of high denominations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*
   Here while his canting drone-pipe fcan'd,
   The mystick figures of her hand,
   He tipp'es *palmistry*, and dines
   On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland*
   With the fond maids in *palmistry* he deals;
   They tell the secret first which he reveals. *Prior.*
2. *Addison* uses it for the action of the hand.
   Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked, that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this vermin are very dextrous. *Addison's Spectator.*

PALMY *adj.* [from *palm*.] Bearing palms.
   In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
   A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
   The graves stood tenantless [illegible] *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
   [illegible] left the *palmy* plains behind. *Dryden*

[illegible] rom *palpable*.] Quality of being per-
   He first found out *palpability* of colours, and by the accuracy of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Mart. Scriblerus.*

PALPABLE *n. f.* [*palpable*, Fr. *palpo*, Latin.]
1. Perceptible to the touch.
   Art thou but
   A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
   I see thee yet in form as *palpable*,
   As this which now I draw. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
   Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
   Palpable darkness! and blot out three days. *Milton.*
2. Gross; coarse, easily detected.
   That grosser kind of heathenish idolatry, whereby they worshipped the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason so *palpable*, that the prophet David, comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh a mock no odd between them. *Hooker, b. i. f. 8.*
   They grant we err not in *palpable* manner, we are not openly and notoriously impious. *Hooker, b. v. f*
   He must not think to shelter himself from so *palpable* an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction. *Tillotson.*
   Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into [illegible]s and *palpable* mistakes. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
3. Plain, easily perceptible.
   That they all have so refined, I see not how we should possibly wish a proof more *palpable*, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publickly. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

Since

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more *palpable* phenomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible efficients. *Glanville.*

PALPA'BLENESS. *n. f.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being pal

PALPABLY *adv.* [from *palpable.*]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Grossly, plainly.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken shares of money, before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences justice. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION *n. f.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE. *v. n.* [*palpito*, Latin, *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter, to go *pit a pat.*

PALPITATION *n. f.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitate.*] Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt for a natural uniform pulse goes on without affection

The heart strikes five hundred sort of pulses in an hour, and hunted into such continual *palpitations*, through anxiety and distraction, that fain would it break *Harvey.*

I knew the good company too well to fear any *palpitations* at their approach. *Tatler*, N°. 86.

Anxiety and *palpitations* of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

Her bosom heaves
With *palpitations* wild. *Thomson's Spring*

PA'LSGRAVE. *n. f.* [*palsgroff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PA'LSICAL. *adj.* [from *palsy.*] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytick

PALSIED *adj.* [from *palsy.*] Diseased with a palsy.

, thy blazed youth
Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palsied* eld. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Though she breaths in a few pious peaceful souls, like a *palsied* person, she scarce moves a limb. *Decay of Piety.*

Let not old age long stretch his *palsy'd* hand,
Those who give late are importun'd each day. *Gay.*

PALSY. *n. f.* [*paralysis*, Lat. thence *paralysy*, *parasy*, *palasy*, *palsy*.] A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, softness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one side only, a hemiplegia; if in some parts only of one side, a paralysis. There is a three fold division of a *palsy*; the first is a privation of motion, sensation remaining. Secondly, a privation of sensation, motion remaining. And lastly, a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

The *palsy*, and not fear, provokes me. *Shakesp.*

A *palsy* may as well shake an oak, as shake the delight of conscience. *South's Sermons.*

To PA'LTER. *v. n.* [from *poltron*, *Skinner.*] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks.

To the young man send humble treaties,
And *palter* in the shifts of lowness. *Shakespeare.*

Be these juggling fiends no more believ ,
That *palter* with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter?* *Shakesp. Jul Cæsar.*

To PA'LTER. *v. a.* To squander as, he palters his fortune.

PA'LTERER *n. f.* [from *palter.*] An unsincere dealer, a shifter.

PA'LTRINESS. *n. f.* [from *paltry.*] The state of being paltry.

PA'LTRY *adj.* [*poltron*, French, a scoundrel; *poltroca*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthless; despicable, contemptible; mean

Then turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
And stir them up against a mightier task. *Shakesp.*

A very dishonest *paltry* boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him *Shakesp.*

Whose compost is *paltry* and carried too late,
Such husbandry useth that many do hate. *Tusf. Husb.*

For knights are bound to feel no blows,
From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Hudibras p. iii.*

It is an ill habit to squander away our wishes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 140.

When such *paltry* slaves presume
To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,
They're sure to die like dogs. *Addison's Cato.*

PA'LY *adj.* [from *pale.*] Pale. Used only in poetry.

Fain would I go to chafe his *paly* lips,
With twenty thousand kisses. *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.

From camp to camp,
Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle sees the others umber'd face. *Shakesp*

The roses in thy lips and cheeks shall fade
To *paly* ashes. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet*

A dim gleam the *paly* lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement. *Gay*

PAM *n. f.* [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* fro. *triumph.*] The knave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu. *Pope*

To PAMPER. *v. a.* [*pamperare*, Italian.] To gut, to fill with food, to fatiate; to feed luxuriously.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand, of which the former would minister all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to *pamper* and strengthen it suddenly again, whereof what is to be looked for but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser.*

You are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those *pampered* animals
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakesp.*

They are contented as well with mean food, as those that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys*

Praise swelled thee to a proportion ready to burst, it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to starve thy soul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South's Sermons.*

With food
Distend his chine and *pamper* him for sport. *Dryden.*

His lordship lolls within at ease,
Pamp'ring his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryden.*

To *pamper* dull indolence devoted fat ,
Prime of the flock and choicest of the stall. *Pope.*

PA'MPHLET. *n. f.* [*par un filet*, Fr. Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caxton panuflet.*] A small book, properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched.

Comest thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* studiously devised? *Shakesp.*

I put forth a slight *pamphlet* about the elements of architecture. *Wotton.*

He could not, without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some in printing *pamphlets.* *Clarendon*

As when some writer in a publick cause,
Happen, to save a sinking nation draws,
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,
'Till pow'r discharging all her stormy bags,
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rags *Sw.*

To PA MPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books.

I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor *pamphleting* way. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament*

PAMPHLETEER. *n. f.* [from *pamphlet.*] A scribbler of small books

The scribs are those who in the common phrase are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers.* *Tatler.*

With great injustice I have been pelted by *pamphleteers.* *Swift.*

To PAN *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together

P

1. A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept

This were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenser.*

The pliant brass is laid
On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made,
Pans, cans. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.

Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the pistol, succeeded not. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing hollow; as, the brain *pan.*

PANACE'A *n. f.* [*panacee*, Fr. πανάκεια, from πᾶν ἄκος.] An universal medicine.

PANACE'A. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'NCAKE. *n. f.* [*pan* and *cake.*] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

A certain knight swore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and swore by his honour the mustard was naught. *Shak*

The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

PANA'DO. *n. f.* [from *panis*, bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very sparing; gruels, *panadas*, and chicken broth. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

PANCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [πᾶν and κράτος.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises.

He was the most *pancratical* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to persist erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men *Brown*

PA'NCREAS. *n. f.* [πᾶν and κρέας.] The *pancreas* or sweet bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins. It lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple. *Quincy.*

PAN-

PANCREA'TICK. *adj.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas.

In most of the viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and so evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it is further subtilized, and easily finds its way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous vessels. *Ray on the Creation.*

The bile is so acrid, that nature has furnished the *pancreatic* juice to temper its bitterness. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'NCY. } *n. s.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *pansey*, *pensée*.]
PA'NSY. } A flower; a kind of violet.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
I' scorn to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryd.*

The real essence of gold is as impossible for us to know, as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a *pansy* is, or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the colour of a *pansy*. *Locke.*

PA'NDECT. *n. s.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

It were to be wished, that the commons would form a *pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority. *Swift.*

2. The digest of the civil law.

PANDE'MICK. *adj.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to England. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PA'NDER. *n. s.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*; it was therefore originally written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp; a male bawd, a procurer.

Let him with his cap in hand,
Like a base *pander*, hold the chamber door
Whilst by a slave
His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

If thou fear to strike, and to make me certain it is done, thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally to me disloyal. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

If ever you prove false to one another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers-between be call'd *pander* after my name. *Shakesp. Troil and Cressida.*

Camillo was his help in this, his *pander*,
There is a plot against my life. *Shakesp. Wint. Tale.*

The sons of happy Punks, the *pander's* heir,
Are privileged
To clap the first, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*

Thou hast confess'd thyself the conscious *pandar*
Of that pretended passion;
A single witness infamously known,
Against two persons of unquestion'd fame. *Dryden.*

My obedient honesty was made
The *pander* to thy lust and black ambition. *Rowe.*

To PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion.

Proclaim no shame,
When the compulsive ardour gives the charge,
Since frist itself as actively doth burn,
And reason *panders* will. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

PA'NDERLY. *adj.* [from *pander*.] Pimping, pimplike.

Oh you *panderly* rascals! there's a conspiracy against me. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

PANDICULA'TION. *n. s.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or excitation, or stupor, or cramp in the muscles. *Floyer on the Humours.*

PANE *n. s.* [*panneau*, French.]

1. A square of glass.

The letters appear'd reverse thro' the *pane*,
But to Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Sw.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single *pane* than to all the glasses she ever consulted. *Pope's Letters.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

Him all repute
For his device in handsoming a suit,
To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print, and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK. *n. s.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. πανήγυρις.] An elogy; an encomiastick piece.

The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those who were slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyricks* upon them *Stillingfleet.*

That which is a satyr to other men must be a *panegyrick* to your lordship. *Dryden.*

As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred; and leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny. *Prior.*

PANEGY'RIST. *n. s.* [from *panegyrick*; *panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast.

Add these few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyrist* in the time of Constantine the great. *Camden.*

PA'NEL. *n. s.* [*panellum*, law Latin; *panneau*, French.]

1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies.

The chariot was all of cedar, save that the fore end had *panels* of sapphires, set in borders of gold. *Bacon.*

Maximilian, his whole history is digested into twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief. *Addison's Italy.*

This fellow will join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel*, and, like green timber, warp. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the *panel* split. *Swift.*

He gave the *panel* to the maid. *Prior.*

2. [Panel, *panellum*, Lat. of the French, *panne*, id est, *pellis* or *panneau*, a piece or pane in English.] A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. And empannelling a jury, is nothing but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book. *Cowel.*

Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are returned upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are sworn to try the same, according to evidence. *Hare's Hist of England.*

PANG. *n. s.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxism of torment.

Say, that some lady
Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,
As you have for Olivia. *Shakespear's Twelfth Night*

See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin! *Shak.*

Suff'rance made
Almost each *pang* a death. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

Earth trembl'd from her entrails, as again
In *pangs*; and nature gave a second groan. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Juno pitying her disastrous fate,
Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate. *Denham.*

My son advance
Still in new impudence, new ignorance.
Success let others teach, learn thou from me
Pangs without birth, and fruitless industry. *Dryden.*

I will give way
To all the *pangs* and fury of despair. *Addison.*

I saw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Addison.*

Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,
Nor share one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

To PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.

If fortune divorce
It from the bearer; 'tis a suff'rance *panging*,
As soul and bodies parting. *Shakesp.*

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedg'd by her,
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shakespeare.*

PA'NICK. *adj.* [from *pan*, groundless fears being supposed to be sent by Pan.] Violent without cause.

The sudden stir and *panical* fear, when chanticleer was carried away by reynard. *Camden's Remains.*

Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror, and men do fear, they justly know not what. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I left the city in a *panic* fright;
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryden.*

PA'NNADE. *n. s.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth.*

PA'NNEL. *n. s.* [*pannel*, Dutch; *panneau*, French.] A kind of rustick saddle.

A *pannel* and wanty, pack-saddle and pad,
With line to fetch litter, and halters for bed. *Tusser.*

His strutting ribs on both sides show'd,
Like furrows he himself had plow'd;
For underneath the skirt of *pannel*,
'Twixt every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

PA'NNEL. *n. s.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PA'NNICLE. }
PA'NNICK. } *n. s.* A plant.

The *panicle* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from that, by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which, of this, grow in a close thick spike: It is sowed in several parts of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants, it is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make bread. *Miller.*

September is drawn with a chearful countenance; in his left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *pannicle*. *Peacham.*

Panick affords a soft demulent nourishment. *Arbuth.*

PANNIER. *n. s.* [*panier*, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.

The worthless brute
Turns a mill, or drags a loaded hse,
Beneath two *panniers*, and a baker's wife. *Dryden.*

We have resolved to take away their whole club in a pair of *panniers*, and imprison them in a cupboard. *Addison.*

In

P , v. n. / [παναπλία] Complete armour.

In arms they ſtood
Of go den *panoply*, refulgent hoſt!
Soon handed. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We had need to take the chriſtian *panoply*, to put on the whole armour of God. *Ray on the Creation*

To PANT. v. n. [*pantelo*, old French.]

1. To palpitate, to beat as the heart in ſudden terror, or after hard labour

Yet might her piteous heart be ſeen to *pant* and quake.
Fairy Queen.

Below the bottom of the great abyſs,
There where one centre reconciles all things,
The world's profound heart *pants*. *Crashaw.*

If I am to loſe by fight the ſoft *pantings*, which I have always felt, when I heard your voice, pull out theſe eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful. *Tatler.*

2. To have the breaſt heaving, as for want of breath.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell,
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell. *Dryden.*

3. To play with intermiſſion.

The whiſp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long, to wiſh earneſtly.

They *pant* after the duſt of the earth, on the head of the poor. *Amos* ii. 7.

Who *pants* for glory, finds but ſhort repoſe,
A [illegible] breaſt, or brow. *Pope.*

PANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Palpitation, motion of the heart.

Leap thou, attire and all,
Through proof of harneſs, to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'NTALOON. *n. ſ.* [*pantalon*, French.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and ſtockings were all of a piece. *Hanmer.*

The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd *pantaloon*,
With ſpectacles on noſe, and pouch on ſide. *Shakeſ.*

The French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches and the gathers. *Hudibras.*

PA'NTESS. *n. ſ.* The [illegible] faculty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainſ.*

[illegible] *n. ſ.* [[illegible]] A temple of all the gods.

PA'NTHER *n* [illegible]*s*, *panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, Fr.] A [illegible] lynx, a pard

As it pleaſe your majeſty,
To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,
With horn and hound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pan, or the univerſal, is painted with a goat's face, about his ſhoulders a *panther*'s ſkin. *Peacham.*

The *panther*'s ſpeckled hide,
Flow'd o'er his armour with an eaſy pride. *Pope.*

PA'NTILE. *n. ſ.* A gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation.

She heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it preſt her heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'NTLER *n. ſ.* [*panetier*, French.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Hanmer.*

When my old wife liv'd,
She was both *pantler*, butler, cook. *Shakeſpeare.*

He would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shakeſpear's Henry IV.*

PA'NTOFLE. *n. ſ.* [*pantoufle*, French; *pantofola*, Italian.] A ſlipper.

Melpomene has on her feet, her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beſet with pearls. *Peacham.*

PA'NTOMIME. *n. ſ.* [πᾶς and μῖμος; *pantomime*, Fr.]

1. One who has the power of univerſal mimickry; one who expreſſes his meaning by mute action, a buffoon.

Not that I think thoſe *pantomimes*,
Who vary action with the times,
Are leſs ingenious in their art,
Than thoſe who daily act one part. *Hudibras*

2. A ſcene, a tale exhibited only in geſture and dumb-ſhew.

He put off the repreſentation of *pantomimes* till late hours, on market-days. *Arbuthnot*

Exulting folly hail'd the joyful day,
And *pantomime* and ſong confirm'd her ſway. *Anon.*

PA'NTON. *n. ſ.* A ſhoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PA'NTRY. *n. ſ.* [*panetrie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in [illegible]

The Italian artizans diſtribute the kitchin, *pantry*, bake-houſe under ground. *Wotton's Architect*

What work would they make in the *pantry* and the larder *L'Eſtrange.*

He [illegible] himſelf up in the *pantry* with an old gipſy, once in a twelvemonth *Addiſon's Spect.*

PAP *n. ſ.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.]

1. The nipple, the dug ſucked

Some were ſo from their ſource enduſ'd,
By great dame nature, from whoſe fruitful [illegible]
Their well heads ſpring. *Fairy Queen*

Out ſword, and wound
The *pap* of Pyramus.
Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop,
Thus die I. *Shakeſpear's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

An infant making to the *paps* would preſs,
And meets inſtead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*

In weaning young creatures, the beſt way is never to let them ſuck the *paps*. *Ray on the Creation*

That Timothy Trim, and Jack were the ſame perſon, was proved particularly by a mole under the left *pap*. *Arbuth.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water.

Sleep then a little, *pap* content is making. *Sidney.*

The noble ſoul by age grows lither;
We muſt not ſtarve, nor hope to pamper her
With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end. *Donne.*

Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up with fair water to the conſiſtence of thin *pap*. *Boyle.*

3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainſ.*

PA'PA. *n. ſ.* [παππᾶς, *papa*, Lat.] A fond name for father, uſed in many languages.

Where there are little maſters and miſſes in a houſe, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma. *Swift.*

PA'PACY. *n. ſ.* [*papat*, *papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] popedom; office and dignity of biſhops of Rome.

Now there is aſcended to the *papacy* a perſonage, that though he loves the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the carpet above the chair. *Bacon.*

PA'PAL. *adj.* [*papal*, French.] Popiſh, belonging to the pope; annexed to the biſhopric of Rome.

The pope releaſed Philip from the oath, by which he was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands; this *papal* indulgence hath been the cauſe of ſo many hundred thouſands ſlain. *Raleigh.*

PA'PAW *n. ſ.* [*papaya*, low Lat. *papaya*, *papayer*, Fr.]

The *papaw* is a ſimple ſtalk, the flowers are male and female in different plants: the male flowers, which are barren, are tubulous, conſiſting of one leaf, and expand in form of a ſtar; the female flowers conſiſt of ſeveral leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes fleſhy fruit, ſhaped like a cucumber or melon *Miller.*

The fair *papaw*,
Now but a ſeed, preventing nature's law,
In half the circle of the haſty year,
Projects a ſhade, and lovely fruits does wear. *Waller.*

PAPA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*papavereus*, from *papaver*, Lat. a poppy.] Reſembling poppies.

Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleaſant odour, whether in the leaf or apple. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PA'PER. *n. ſ.* [*paper*, French, *papyrus*, Latin.]

1. Subſtance on which men write and print, made by macerating linen rags in water, and then ſpreading them in thin ſheets.

I have ſeen her unlock her cloſet, take forth *paper*. *Shake.*

2. Piece of paper.

'Tis as impoſſible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a ſhaking *paper*. *Locke on Education.*

3. Single ſheet printed, or written. It is uſed particularly of eſſays or journals, or any thing printed on a ſheet. [*Feuille volante*.]

What ſee you in thoſe *papers*, that you loſe
So much complexion? look ye how they change!
Their cheeks are *paper*. *Shakeſpear's Hen. V.*

Nothing is of more credit or requeſt, than a petulant *paper*, or ſcoffing verſes. *Ben Johnſon.*

They brought a *paper* to me to be ſign'd. *Dryden.*

Do the prints and *papers* lie? *Swift.*

PA'PER. *adj.* Any thing ſlight or thin.

There is but a thin *paper* wall between great diſcoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

To PA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun]. To regiſter.

He makes up the file
Of all the gentry: and his own letter
Muſt fetch in him he *papers*. *Shakeſpear's Hen. VIII.*

PA'PERMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*paper* and *make*.] One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL. *n. ſ.* [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou haſt cauſed printing to be uſed; and contrary to the king, and his dignity, thou haſt built a *paper-mill*. *Shakeſp.*

PAPE'SCENT. *adj* Containing pap, inclinable to pap.

Demulcent, and of eaſy digeſtion, moiſtening and reſolvent of the bile, are vegetable ſopes; as honey, and the juices of ripe fruits, ſome of the cooling, lacteſcent, *papeſcent* plants; as cichory and lettuce. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

PAPILIO. n. ſ. [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours.

Conjecture cannot eſtimate all the kinds of *papilios*, natives of this iſland, to fall ſhort of three hundred. *Ray*

PAPILIONA'CEOUS. *adj* [from *papilio*, Latin.

The flowers of ſome plants are called *papilionaceous* by botaniſts, which repreſent ſomething of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings diſplayed and here the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a diform figure they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities, one of theſe is uſually larger than the reſt, and is erected in the middle of the flower,

and by ſome called vealli m the plants, that have this flower, are of the legeminous k nd, as peaſe, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*

PA'PILLARY } *adj* [from *papilla*] Having emulgent veſſels,
PA'PILLOUS. } or reſemb ances of paps.

Malpighi concludes, becauſe the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in theſe the taſte lieth. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

The *papillous* inward coat of the inteſtines is extremely ſenſible *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PAPIST *n. ſ.* [*papiſte*, Fr. *papiſta*, Latin.] One that adheres

The principal clergymen had frequent conferences with the prince, to perſuade him to change his religion, and become a *papiſt*. *Clarendon.*

PAPISTICAL. *adj* [from *papiſt*] Popiſh; adherent to popery.

There are ſome *papiſtical* practitioners among you. *Whig.*

PAPISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *papiſt*] Popery; the doctrine of the

Papiſtry, as a ſtanding pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter*

A great number of pariſhes in England conſiſt of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papiſtry*. *Whig. Ex.*

PAPPOUS. *adj.* [*pappoſus*, low Latin.] Having that ſoft light down, growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants; ſuch as thiſtles, dandelyon, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up ſo in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind and, therefore, this diſtinguiſhes one kind of plants, which is called pappoſa, or pappoſi flores. *Quincy.*

Another th ng argumentative of providence is, that *pappous* plumage growing upon the tops of ſome ſeeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means diſſeminated far and wide. *Ray on the Creation.*

Dandelion, and moſt of the *pappous* k nd, have long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Derh.*

PAPPY. *adj* [from *pap*.] Soft; ſucculent; eaſily divided

Theſe were converted nto fens, where the ground, being ſpungy, ſucked up the water, and the looſen'd earth ſwell'd into a ſoft and *poppy* ſubſtance. *Burnet.*

Its tender and *poppy* fleſh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nouriſhed by ſolid diet *Ray on the Creation.*

PAR n. ſ. [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence, equal value. This word is not elegantly uſed, except as a term of traffick.

To eſtimate the *par*, it is neceſſary to know how much ſilver is in the coins of the two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*

My friend is the ſecond after the treaſurer; the reſt of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

PARABLE. *adj* [*parabilis*, Latin.] Eaſily procured. Not in uſe.

They were not well wiſhers unto *parable* phyſic, or remedies eaſily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

PARABLE *n. ſ.* [παραβολὴ, *parabole*, Fr.] A ſimilitude;

Balaam took up his *parable*, and ſaid, *Numbers*, xxiii. 7
He ſpake many things in *parables*. *Matt.* xiii 3
What is thy fulſome *parable* to me?
My body is from all diſeaſes free. *Dryden.*

PARABOLA n. ſ. [Latin.]

The *parabola* is a conick ſection, ariſing from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its ſides, or parallel to a plane that touches one ſide of the cone. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are now, at the ſame diſtances from the ſun, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles as they do, but have moved in hyperbola's or *parabola's*, or in ellipſes, very excentrick. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PARABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from *parable*.]
PARABO'LICK. }

1. Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude.

Such from the text deſcry the *parabolical* expoſition of Cajetan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The whole ſcheme of theſe words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* deſcription of God's vouchſafing to the world the invaluable bleſſing of the goſpel, by the ſimilitude of a king. *South's Sermons.*

2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola*.]

The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the white of the eye, but riſeth up a hillock above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical or *parabolical* figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

The incident ray will deſcribe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolick* curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

PARABOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *parabolical*.]

1. By way of parable or ſimilitude

Theſe words, notwithſtanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM. *n. ſ.* In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term. *Dict.*

PARABOLOID. *n. ſ* [παραβολὴ and εἶδος.] A parabol form curve in geometry, whoſe ordinates are ſuppoſed to be ſuperplicate, ſubquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their reſpective abſciſſæ. There is another ſpecies, for if you ſuppoſe the parameter, multiplied into the ſquare of the abſciſſa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate; then the curve is called ſemicubical *paraboloid*. *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS *n. ſ.* [παρακέντησις, παρακεντέω, to pierce *paracenteſe*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the ventures are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany *Quincy.*

PARACE'NTRICAL. } *adj.* [παρὰ and κέντρον.] Deviating from
PARACENTRICK } circularity.

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of whoſe foci the ſun is, and, by a radius from the ſun, deſcribe equal areas in equal times, we muſt find out a law for the *paracentrical* motion, that may make the orbits elliptic. *Cheyne.*

PARADE. *n. ſ.* [*parade*, Fr.]

1. Shew; oſtentation.

He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; nor adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Granville.*

The rites perform'd, the parſon paid,
In ſtate returned the grand *parade*. *Swift.*
Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*,
At leaſt, before your maſter's debts are paid *Swift.*

2. Military order

The cherubim ſtood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton.*

3. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

4. Guard, poſture of defence.

Accuſtom him to make judgment of men by their inſide, which often ſhews itſelf in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke on Education.*

PARADIGM. *n. ſ* [παράδειγμα.] Example.

PARADISIACAL. *adj.* [from *paradiſe*.] Suiting paradiſe; making paradiſe.

The antients expreſs the ſituation of *paradiſiacal* earth in reference to the ſea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Such a mediocrity of heat would be ſo far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradiſiacal* ſtate, that it would turn it to a barren wilderneſs. *Woodw. Nat Hiſt.*

The ſummer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradiſiacal* ſcene, among groves and gardens; but, at this ſeaſon, we are like our poor firſt parents, turned out of that agreeable, though ſolitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houſes, and live together in cities. *Pope.*

PARADISE. *n. ſ.* [παράδεισος, *paradiſe*, Fr.]

1. The bliſsful regions, in which the firſt pair was placed.

Longer in that *paradiſe* to dwell,
The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton.*

2. Any place of felicity.

What fool is not ſo wiſe,
To loſe an oath to win a *paradiſe*. *S[illegible]*
Conſideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him,
Leaving his body as a *paradiſe*,
T' envelope and contain celeſtial ſpirits. *Shakeſpeare.*
If ye ſhould lead her into a fool's *paradiſe*,
It were very groſs behaviour. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Why, nature, bower the ſpirit of a fiend
In mortal *paradiſe* of ſuch ſweet fleſh *Shakeſp.*
The earth
Shall all be *paradiſe*, far happier place,
Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton.*

PARADOX. *n. ſ.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. παράδοξος] A tenet contrary to received opinion, an aſſertion contrary to appearance, a poſition in appearance abſurd.

A gloſſe there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in ſhew not to be altogether unreaſonable. *Hooker.*

You undergo too ſtrict a *paradox*,
Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shakeſp.*

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate it is as true, though it may ſeem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of ſin, men may be ſometimes too paſſionate. *Sprat.*

PARADO'XICAL. *adj.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where oppoſed by all men than *paradoxical* to diſpute. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Strange it is, how the curioſity of men, that have been active in the inſtruction of beaſts, among thoſe many *paradoxical* and unheard-of inſtitutions, ſhould not attempt to make one ſpeak. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe will ſeem ſtrange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a proſpect of the world. *Norris*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY. *adv.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxic manner, in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their vanity of appearing ſingular puts them upon advancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are uſually laught at. *Collier on Pride.*

PARADOXICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *paradox*] State of being paradoxical

PARADOXOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *paradox.*] The use of paradoxes.

Pepend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempter. *Brown.*

PARAGOGE *n. f.* [παραγωγή; *paragoge*, Fr.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it *Dict.*

PA'RAGON. *n. f.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Italian]

1. A model, a pattern, [illegible] excellent

An angel! or, if not,

An earthly *paragon*. *Shakspeare.*

Titus was never grac'd before with such a *paragon* to their queen. *Shakesp. Tempt.*

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spens.*

To PA'RAGON *v. a.* [*paragonner*, French.]

1. To compare.

The picture of Pamela, that little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would shine through the weakness of the other. *Sidney.*

I will give thee bloody teeth,

If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again

My man of men. *Shakespeare.*

Proud seat

Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd

Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. To equal

He hath atchiev'd a maid

That *paragons* description and wild fame,

One that exceeds the quirks of blazoning pens. *Shak.*

We will wear our mortal state with her,

Catharine our queen, before the primest creature

That's *paragon'd* i' th' world. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.

PARAGRAPH *n. f.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. παραγραφή.] A distinct part of a discourse.

Of his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the most important parts. *Swift*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *paragraph*] By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PARALLA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *parallax*] Pertaining to a
PARALLA'CTICK. } parallax.

PARALLAX. *n. f.* [παράλλαξις] The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

By what strange *parallax* or optick skill

Of vision multiply'd *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Light moves from the sun to us in about seven or eight minutes time, which distance is about 70,000,000 English miles, supposing the horizontal *parallax* of the sun to be about twelve seconds. *Newton's Opticks*

PARALLEL. *adj.* [παράλληλος; *parallele*, Fr.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.

Distorting the order and theory of causes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aside unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Having the same tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished, but when the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they are the great depravations of human nature. *Addison.*

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal, [illegible]

The foundation principle of peripateticism is exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing. *Glanville.*

I shall observe something *parallel* to the wooing and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of figure. *Addison.*

Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are rarely called *parallel* places. *Watts.*

PARALLEL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other

Who made the spider *parallels* design,

Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Lines on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Dissentions, like small streams, are first begun,

Scarce seen they rise but gather as they run,

So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,

More they proceed, the more they still disjoin. *Garth.*

4. Resemblance, conformity continued through many particulars; likeness

Such a resemblance of all parts,

Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;

She lights her torch at theirs to teach,

And shew the world this *parallel* *Denham.*

'Twixt earthly females and the nice:

All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift's Misc.*

5. Comparison made.

The *parallel* holds in the gamesomeness, as well as laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Piety*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other persons. *Addison.*

6. Any thing resembling another.

Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldst find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

For works like these, let deathless journals tell,

None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle situation between these continents and that vast tract of America, the needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Brown*

2. To keep in the same direction; to level

His life is *parallel'd*

Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shakesp.*

3. To correspond to.

That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David, he stretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars.

In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast and miserable, as nothing can *parallel* in story. *Dryden.*

5. To compare.

I *paralleled* more than once, our idea of substance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what, which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM. *n. f.* [*parallelisme*, Fr. from *parallel.*] State of being parallel

The *parallelism* and due proportionated inclination of the axis of the earth. *More's Divine Dialogues*

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually *parallel* to itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and that way. *Ray on the Creation*

PARALLELOGRAM *n. f.* [παράλληλος and γραμμή, *parallelogramme*, Fr.] In geometry, a right lined quadrangular figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadstone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts's Logick.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL. *adj.* [from *parallelogram.*] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED. *n. f.* [from *parallelopipede*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram. It is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being parallel, they composed a *parallelopiped.* *Newton's Opticks.*

Crystals that hold lead are yellowish, and of a cubic or *parallelopipedous* figure. *Woodward*

PA'RALOGISM. *n. f.* [παραλόγισμος; *paralogisme*, Fr.] A false argument.

That because they have not a bladder of gall, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism* not admittible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Modern writers, making the drachma less than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogism*, in standing too nicely upon the bare words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbuthnot.*

If a syllogism agree with the rules given for the construction of it, it is called a true argument, if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument. *Watts*

PARALOGY *n. f.* [παραλογία]

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS. [παράλυσις, *paralysie*, Fr.] A palsy

PARALY'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *paralysis*; *paralytique*, Fr.] Pal-
PARALY'TICK. } sied; inclined to palsy

Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair,

Angelic, softest work of heav'n, draws near

To the cold shaking *paralytick* hand,

Senseless of beauty. *Prior*

If a nerve be cut, or strightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle shall immediately lose its motion, which is the case of *paralytics.* *Derham*

The difficulties of breathing and swallowing, without any tumour after long diseases, proceed commonly from a resolution or *paralytical* disposition of the parts. *Arbuth*

PARA'METER. *n. f.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the *parameter* and abscissa: but, in the ellipsis and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

PARAMO'UNT. *adj.* [*par* and *mount*]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction, as lord *paramount*, the chief of the seigniory.

Leagues within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies, for they raise an obligation, *paramount* to obligation of sovereignty, and make the king, tanquam unus ex nobis. *Bacon.*

The dogmatist's opinioned assurance is *paramount* to argument. *Glanville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and *paramount* to all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law. *Locke.*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly *paramount* to the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or dæmons, could not question their being inspired by God. *West on the Resurrection.*

2. Eminent, of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the mast of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount*; and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him. *Bacon.*

PA'RAMOUNT. *n. f.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers,
Midst came their mighty *paramount*. *Milton's P. L.*

PA'RAMOUR. *n. f.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon a day
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly *paramour*,
The which them did in modest wise amate,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fa. Queen.*

No season then for her
To wanton with the sun her lusty *paramour*. *Milt.*

2. A mistress. It is obsolete in both senses, though not inelegant or unmusical.

Shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his *paramour*. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RANYMPH. *n. f.* [παρὰ and νύμφη; *paranymphe*, Fr.]

1. A bridesman, one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Trojan boy
Had not so soon prefer'd
Thy *paranymph*, worthless to thee compar'd,
Successor in thy bed. *Milton's Agonist.*

2. One who solicits the marriage of his principal or another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

PARA'PEGM. *n. f.* [παραπήγνυμι, παραπηγμα.] A brazen table [illegible] anciently engraved: also a table set up publickly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. whence astrologers gave this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art. *Philips.*

Our forefathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progress through the zodiac, set them down in their *parapegms*, or astronomical canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'RAPET. *n. f.* [*parapet*, Fr. *parapetto*, Italian.] A wall breast high.

There was a wall or *parapet* of teeth set in our mouth to restrain the petulancy of our words. *Ben Jonson.*

PARAPHIMO'SIS. *n. f.* [παραφίμωσις; *paraphimose*, Fr.] A disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNA'LIA. n. f. [Lat. *parapheraux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PA'RAPHRASE. *n. f.* [παράφρασις; *paraphrase*, Fr.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a *paraphrase* upon this standing rest rule of nature, that was ready to enlarge itself into fixable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occasions. *South's Sermons.*

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense, and that too sometimes, but not always. Such is Mr. Waller's translation of Virgil's fourth Æneid. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. n.* [*paraphraser*, Fr. παράφραζω.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Dis. on Romish Idolatry.*

We have reason to be sorry for what we mean,
We were at worst but wanton; he's obscene. *Dryden.*

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*. — But it is intolerable, that under a pretence of *paraphrasing* [illegible] to a manifest [illegible]ge. *Felton on the Classicks.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *n. f.* [*paraphraste*, Fr παραφραστὴς.] A loose interpreter, one who explains in many words.

The fittest for publick audience are such, as following a middle course between the rigor of literal translators and the liberty of *paraphrasts*, do, with great shortness and plainness, deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

The chaldean *paraphrast* renders Gerah by Meath. *Arbuth.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *paraphrase*.] Loose in interpretation, not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRA'STICK.

PARAPHRENI'TIS. *n. f.* [παρὰ and φρενῖτις; *paraphrenesie*, Fr.]

Paraphrenitis is an inflammation of the diaphragm. The symptoms are a violent fever, a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuth.*

PA'RASANG. *n. f.* [*parasanga*, low Latin.] A Persian measure of length.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any space without parts, instead thereof it makes use of the common measures, which, by familiar use, in each country, have imprinted themselves on the memory; as inches and feet, or cubits and *parasangs*. *Locke.*

PARASITE. *n. f.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasita*, Latin.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

He is a flatterer,
A *parasite*, a keeper back of death,
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,
Which fain hope longer. *Shakespeare.*

Most smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*,
Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,
You fools of fortune. *Shakespeare.*

Come, you *parasite*, answer me
Directly to this question. *Shakespeare.*

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he was eating, said, I see, that even Diogenes nourisheth *parasites*. *Bacon.*

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *parasite*, obeyed,
Then to thyself ascribe the truth foretold. *Milton.*

The people sweat not for their king's delight,
T' enrich a pimp, or raise a *parasite*. *Dryden.*

PARASI'TICAL. } *adj.* [*parasitique*, Fr. from *parasite*.] Flattering, wheedling.

PARASI'TICK.

The bishop received small thanks for his *parasitick* presentation. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Some *parasitick* preachers have dared to call those martyrs, who died fighting against me. *King Charles.*

PA'RASOL. *n. f.* A small sort of canopy or umbrello carried over the head, to shelter from rain and the heat of the sun. *Dict.*

PARASYNA'XIS. *n. f.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Di*

To PA'RBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouillir*, French.] To half boil, to boil in part.

Parboil two large capons upon a soft fire, by the space of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone. *Bacon.*

From the sea into the ship we turn,
Like *parboil'd* wretches, on the coals to burn. *Donne.*

Like the scum, starved men did draw,
From *parboil'd* shoes and boots. *Donne.*

To PARBREAK. *v. n.* [*breken*, Dutch.] To vomit.

PA'RBREAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Vomit.

Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has. *Fa. Queen.*

PARCEL. *n. f. parcelle*, French; *particula*, Latin.]

1. A small bundle.

2. A part of the whole taken separately.

Women, Sirius, had they mark'd him
In *parcels*, as I did, would have gone near
To fall in love with him. *Shakespeare.*

I drew from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by *parcels* she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakespear's Othello.*

An inventory thus importing,
The several *parcels* of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs and ornaments of household. *Shakespeare.*

I have known pensions given to particular persons, any one of which, if divided into smaller *parcels*, and distributed to those, who distinguish themselves by wit or learning, would answer the end. *Swift.*

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg, only it grows somewhat thicker upon mixing with an acid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. A quantity or mass.

What can be rationally conceived in so transparent a substance as water for the production of these colours, besides the various sizes of its fluid and globular *parcels*. *Newton.*

4. A number of persons, in contempt.

This youthful *parcel*
Of noble bachelors stand at my bestowing. *Shakesp.*

5. Any

5. Any number or quantity in contempt.

They came to this conclusion; that, unless they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

To PARCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions.

If they allot and *parcel* out several perfections to several deities, do they not, by this, assert contradictions, making deity only to such a measure perfect, whereas a deity implies perfection beyond all measure. *South's Sermons.*

Those ghostly kings would *parcel* out my pow'r,
And all the fatness of my land devour. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass.

What a wounding shame,
That mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy! *Shakesp.*

PARCENER *n. f.* [In common law.] When one dies possessed of an estate, and having issue only daughters, or his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters these are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir. *Dict.*

PARCE'NERY *n. f.* [from *parsonier*, French.] A holding or occupying of land by more persons pro indiviso, or by joint tenants, common inheritance, and chuse rather to hold it jointly, they are said to hold in parcenarie. *Cowel.*

To PARCH. *v. a.* [from περκάζω, says Junius; from *percoque*, says Skinner; neither of them seem satisfied with their conjectures perhaps from *perustus*, burnt, to *peruss*, to *parch*; perhaps from *parchment*, the effect of fire upon parchment being almost proverbial.] To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up.

Hadst thy fiery heart so *parcht* thine entrails,
That not a tear can fall. *Shakesp.*

Did he so often lodge in open field
In winter's cold, and summer's *parching* heat,
To conquer France. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Torrid heat,
And vapours as the Lybian air adust,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime. *Milt. Par. Lost*

I am stupify'd with sorrow, past relief
Of tears; *parch'd* up and wither'd with my grief. *Dryd.*

Without this circular motion of our earth, one hemisphere would be condemned to perpetual cold and darkness, the other continually roasted and *parched* by the sun beams. *Ray.*

The Syrian star
With his sultry breath infects the sky,
The ground below is *parch'd*, the heav'ns above us fry.
Dryden's Horace.

Full fifty years
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast,
And the severer heats of *parching* summer. *Rowe.*

He is like a man distressed with thirst in the *parched* places of the wilderness, he searches every pit, but finds no water. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be scorched

We were better *parch* in Afric sun,
Than in the pride and fat scorn of his eyes. *Shakesp.*

If to prevent the aerospiring, it be thrown thin, many corns will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mort. Husb.*

PARCHMENT. *n. f.* [*parchemin*, French; *pergamena*, Latin.] Skins dressed for the writer. Among tanners, the skins of sheep are called parchment, those of calves vellum

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the skin of an innocent lamb should be made *parchment*; that *parchment*, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man? *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

In the coffin, that had the books, they were found as fresh as if newly written, being written in *parchment*, and covered with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying shades before the clouds we shew,
We shrink like *parchment* in consuming flame. *Dryden.*

PARCHMENT MAKER *n. f.* [*parchment* and *maker.*] He who dresses parchment.

PARD. } *n. f. pardus, pardalis*, Latin.] The leopard;
PARDALE. } in poetry, any of the spotted beasts

The *pardale* swift, and the tyger cruel. *Fa. Queen.*

As fox to lambs, as wolf to heifer's calf;
As *pard* to the hind, or step-dame to her son. *Shakesp.*

Ten brace of greyhounds, snowy tan,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair,
A match for *pards* in flight, in grappling for the bear *Dryd.*

To PARDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, French.]

1. To excuse an offender

When I beheld you in Cilicia,
An enemy to Rome, I *pardon'd* you. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime.

3. To remit a penalty.

That thou may'st see the difference of our spirit,
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shakespeare.*

4. Pardon me, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology.

Sir, *pardon* me, it is a letter from my brother. *Shakesp.*

PARDON. *n. f.* [*pardon*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Forgiveness of an offend

2. Forgiveness of a crime, indulgence.

He that pleaseth great men, shall get *pardon* for iniquity. *Eccles xx. 27.*

A slight pamphlet, about the elements of architecture, hath been entertained with some *pardon* among my friends. *Wotton.*

3. Remission of penalty.

4. Forgiveness received.

A man may be safe as to his condition, but, in the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his apprehensions; secure in his *pardon*, but miserable in the ignorance of it; and so passing all his days in the disconsolate, uneasy vicissitudes of hopes and fears, at length go out of the world, not knowing whither he goes. *South's Sermons.*

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

The battle done, and they within our power,
Shall never see his *pardon*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

PA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*pardonable*, Fr. from *pardon.*] Venial; excusable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithstanding by so much more *pardonable*, by how much the exigences of so [illegible] this necessity or difficulty have originally risen from ourselves. *Hooker.*

A blind man sitting in the chimney corner is *pardonable* enough, but sitting at the helm, he is intolerable. *South.*

What English readers, unacquainted with Greek or Latin, will believe me, when we confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains. *Dryden.*

PA'RDONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *pardonable.*] Venialness: susceptibility of pardon.

Saint John's word is, all sin is transgression of the law; Saint Paul's, the wages of sin is death put these two together, and this conceit of the natural *pardonableness* of sin vanishes away. *Hall.*

PA'RDONABLY. *adv.* [from *pardonable.*] Venially, excusably

I may judge when I write more or less *pardonably*. *Dryd.*

PA'RDONER. *n. f.* [from *pardon.*]

1. One who forgives another.

This is his pardon, purchas'd by such sin,
For which the *pardoner* himself is in. *Shakesp.*

2. Fellows that carried about the pope's indulgences, and sold them to such as would buy them, against whom *Luther* incensed the people of Germany. *Cowel.*

To PARE. *v. a* [This word is reasonably deduced by *Skinner* from the French phrase, *parer les ongles*, to dress the horses hoofs when they are shaved by the farrier. thus we first said, *pare* your nails; and from thence transfered the word to general use.] To cut off extremities or the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.

The creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, than which nothing doth sound more heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case *pare* away, lest we cloy God with too much service. *Hooker.*

I have not alone
Imploy'd you where high profits might come home;
But *par'd* my present havings to bestow
My bounties upon you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

I am a man, whom fortune hath cruelly scratch'd
—'Tis too late to *pare* her nails now. *Shakesp.*

The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure
To have his princely paws all *par'd* away. *Shakesp.*

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict, should be burned in the hand *Bacon's Henry VII*

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin.
He *pares* his apple, that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must first look into his own, he must *pare* off whatsoever is amiss, and not without holiness approach to the holiest of all loves. *Taylor.*

All the mountains were *pared* off the earth, and the surface of it lay even, or in an equal convexity every where with the surface of the sea. *Burnet.*

The most poetical parts, which are description and images, were to be *pared* away, when the body was swollen into too large a bulk for the representation of the stage. *Dryden.*

The sword, as it was justly drawn by us, so can it scarce safely be sheathed, 'till the power of the great troubler of our peace be so far *pared* and reduced, as that we may be under no apprehensions. *Atterbury.*

'Twere well if she would *pare* her nails. *Pope.*

PAREGO'RICK. *adj.* [παρηγορικὸς.] Having the power to medicine to comfort, mollify and assuage. *Dict.*

PARE'NCHYMA. *n. f.* [παρέγχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance, in physick, [illegible] with the blood is framed for its better fermentation and perfection. *Dict*

PARENCHY'MATOUS. } *adj.* [from *parenchyma.*] Relating to
PARENCHY'MOUS. } the [illegible]

Ten thousand seeds of the plant, hart's-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper corn. Now the covers and true body of each seed, the *parenchymatous* and ligneous parts of both moderately multiplied, afford an hundred thousand millions of formed atoms in the space of a pepper corn. *Grew.*

Thoſe parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*, are now found to be bundleof exceedingly ſmall threads. *Cheyne.*

PARE'NESIS. *n. ſ.* [παραίνεσις.] Perſuaſion. *Dict.*

PARENT. *n. ſ.* [*parent*, Fr. *parens*, Latin.] A father or mother

All true virtues are to honour true religion as their *parent*, and all well-ordered commonweales to love her as their cheifeſt ſtay. *Hooker.*

As a publick *parent* of the ſtate,
My juſtice, and thy crime, requires thy fate. *Dryden.*

In vain on the diſſembled mother's tongue
Had cunning art, and ſly perſuaſion hung,
And real care in vain and native love
In the true *parent's* panting breaſt had ſtrove. *Prior.*

PA'RENTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*parentage*, Fr. from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with reſpect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*,
Of fair demeaſns, youthful and nobly allied. *Shakeſp.*

Though men eſteem thee low of *parentage*,
Thy father is th' eternal king. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To his revenge,
And from himſelf your *parentage* may know. *Dryden.*

We find him, not only boaſting of his *parentage*, as an Iſraelite at large, but particularizing his deſcent from Iſhmael. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PARE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful courſe and *parental* proviſion of nature, whereby the young ones newly excluded, are ſuſtained by the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe eggs hatched by the warmth of the ſun into little worms, feed without any need of *parental* care. *Derham.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* controul ſits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think, that they want to be gone. *Cumberland.*

PARENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *parento*, Latin.] Something done or ſaid in honour of the dead.

PARENTHESIS. *n. ſ.* [*parenthèſe*, Fr. παρὰ, *by* and τίθημι.] A ſentence ſo included in another ſentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the ſenſe of that which incloſes it being commonly marked thus, ( ).

In vain is my perſon excepted by a *parentheſis* of words, when ſo many hands are armed againſt me with ſwords. *King Charles.*

In his Indian relations, are contained ſtrange and incredible accounts; he is ſeldom mentioned, without a derogatory *parentheſis* in any author. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thou ſhalt be ſeen,
Tho' with ſome ſhort *parentheſis* between,
High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*

Don't ſuffer every occaſional thought to carry you away into a long *parentheſis*, and thus ſtretch out your diſcourſe, and divert you from the point in hand. *Watts's Logick.*

PARENTHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *parentheſis*.] Pertaining to a parentheſis.

PA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *pare*.] An inſtrument to cut away the ſurface.

A hone and a *parer*, like ſole of a boot,
To pare away graſſe, and to raiſe up the root. *Tuſſer.*

PARERGY. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; ſomething done by the by.

The ſcripture being ſerious, and commonly omitting ſuch *parergies*, it will be unreaſonable to condemn all laughter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'RGET. *n. ſ.* Plaſter laid upon roofs of rooms.

Gold was the *parget*, and the ceiling bright
Did ſhine all ſcaly with great plates of gold;
The floor with jaſp and emerald was dight. *Spenſer.*

Of Engliſh tale, the coarſer ſort is called plaſter or *parget*; the finer, ſpaad. *Woodward.*

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaſter, to cover with plaſter

There are not more arts of diſguiſing our corporeal blemiſhes than our moral, and yet, whilſt we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we cannot allow any the leaſt imperfection of another's to remain undetected.

Government of the Tongue.

PA'RGETER. *n. ſ.* [from *parget*.] A plaſterer.

PARHE'LION. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ and ἥλιος.] A mock ſun.

To neglect that ſupreme reſplendency, that ſhines in God, for thoſe dim repreſentations of it, that we ſo doat on in the creature, is as abſurd, as it were for a Perſian to offer his ſacrifice to a *parhelion*, inſtead of adoring the ſun. *Boyle.*

PARIE'TAL. *adj.* [from *paries*, Latin.] Conſtituting the ſides of walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured

PARIE'TARY. *n. ſ.* [*pariétaire*, Fr. *paries*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſ.*

PA'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing, the rind

Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheeſe; and conſumes itſelf to the very *paring*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To his gueſt, tho' no way ſparing,
He eat himſelf the rind and *paring*. *Pope.*

In May, after rain, pare off the ſurface of the earth, and with the *parings* raiſe your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PARIS. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RISH. *n. ſ.* [*paroiſſe*, Fr. of the Greek παροικία, i. e. *vicinorum conventus, aceſſatus, ſacra vicinia*.] The particular charge of a ſecular prieſt. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial. cathedral is that, where there is a biſhop ſeated, ſo called a cathedra: conventual conſiſts of regular clerks, profeſſing ſome order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of ſpiritual me parochial is that which is inſtituted for laying divine ſervice, and adminiſtring the holy ſacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compaſs of ground near unto it. Our realm was firſt divided into pariſhes by Honorius, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowel.*

Dametas came piping and dancing, the merrieſt man in a *pariſh*. *Sidney.*

The tythes, his *pariſh* freely paid, he took;
But never ſu'd, or curs'd with bell or book. *Dryd.*

PA'RISH. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the pariſh, having the care of the pariſh.

A *pariſh* prieſt was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend and religious man. *Dryden.*

Not *pariſh* clerk, who calls the pſalm ſo clear. *Gay.*

The office of the church is performed by the *pariſh* prieſt, at the time of his interment. *Ayliffe.*

A man, after his natural death, was not capable of the leaſt *pariſh* office. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Maintained by the pariſh.

The ghoſt and the *pariſh* girl are entire new characters. *Gay.*

PARI'SHIONER. *n. ſ.* [*paroiſſien*, Fr. from *pariſh*.] One that belongs to the pariſh.

I praiſe the Lord for you, and ſo may my *pariſhioners*; for their ſons are well tutor'd by you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hail, biſhop Valentine, whoſe day this is,
All the air is thy dioceſe;
And all the chirping choriſters,
And other birds are thy *pariſhioners*. *Donne.*

In the greater out-pariſhes, many of the *pariſhioners*, thro' neglect, do periſh *Graunt.*

I have depoſited thirty marks, to be diſtributed among the poor *pariſhioners*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

PA'RITOR. *n. ſ.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a ſummoner of the courts of civil law

You ſhall be ſummon'd by an hoſt of *paritours*; you ſhall be ſentenced in the ſpiritual court. *Dryden.*

PA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality, reſemblance.

We may here juſtly tax the diſhoneſty and ſhameleſneſs of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain ſtoical *parity* of ſins. *Hall.*

That Chriſt or his apoſtles ever commanded to ſet up ſuch a *parity* of preſbyters, and in ſuch a way as thoſe Scots endeavour, I think is not very diſputable. *K. Charles.*

Survey the total ſet of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progreſſion, obſerve an equality of length and *parity* of numeration; that is, not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one ſide not exactly anſwered by the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thoſe accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the diſcovery of ſuch an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates. *Hoſe.*

Their agreement, in eſſential characters, makes rather an identity than a *parity*. *Glanville.*

Women could not live in that *parity* and equality of expence with their huſbands, as now they do. *Graunt.*

By an exact *parity* of reaſon, we may argue, if a man has no ſenſe of thoſe kindneſſes that paſs upon him, from one like himſelf, whom he ſees and knows, how much leſs ſhall his heart be affected with the grateful ſenſe of his favours, whom he converſes with only by imperfect ſpeculations, by the diſcourſes of reaſon, or the diſcoveries of faith. *South's Sermons.*

By *parity* of reaſon, we muſt expect a peace ſo much worſe about two years hence. *Swift's Miſcellan*

PARK. *n. ſ.* [peanpuc, Sax. *parc*, Fr.] A piece of ground incloſed and ſtored with wild beaſts of chaſe, which a man may have by preſcription or the king's grant. Manwood, in his foreſt laws, defines it thus a park is a place for privilege for wild beaſts of venery, and alſo for other wild beaſts, that are beaſts of the foreſt and of the chaſe, and thoſe wild beaſts are to have a firm peace and protection there, ſo that no man may hurt or chaſe them within the park, without licenſe of the owner: a park is of another nature, than either a chaſe or a warren; for a park muſt be incloſed, and may not lie open, if it does, it is a good cauſe of ſeizure into the king's hands, and the owner cannot have action againſt ſuch as hunt in his park, if it lies open. *Cowel.*

We have *parks* and incloſures of all ſorts of beaſts and birds, which we uſe not only for view or rareneſs, but likewiſe for diſſections and trials. *Bacon.*

To PARK.

To PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose as in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakesp.*

PA'RKER. *n. f.* [from *park*.] A park keeper. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RKLEAVES. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

P[illegible], French.] Conversation, talk, oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,
That every day with *parle* encounter me,
In thy opinion, which is worthiest love. *Shakesp.*
Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*. [illegible]
The bishop, by a *parle*, is, with a show
Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*
Why meet we thus like wrangling advocates,
To urge the justice of our cause with words?
I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame, if we must meet,
Give me my arms. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

To PA'RLEY. *v. n.* [from *parler*, French.] To treat by word of mouth, to talk; to discuss any thing orally. It is much used in war, for a meeting of enemies to talk.

[illegible] might more conveniently *parley*. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

[illegible] vise him to proceed. *Broome.*

PA'RLEY, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty, talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.

Seek rather by *parley*, to recover them than by the sword. *Sid.*
Well, by my will, we shall admit no *parley*.
A rotten case abides no handling. *Shakesp.*
In such a *parley* should I answer thee. *Shakesp.*
Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him. *Shakesp.*

Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our lusts, but to make some considerable progress in our repentance. *Calamy.*

No gentle means could be essay'd;
'Twas beyond *parley* when the siege was laid. *Dryden.*
Force, never yet a generous heart did gain;
We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. *Dryden.*
Yet when some better fated youth
Shall with his am'rous *parley* move thee,
Reflect one moment on his truth,
Who dying thus, persists to love thee. *Prior.*

PA'RLIAMENT. *n. f.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat. *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is the assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the common wealth, especially the making and correcting of laws, which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowel.*

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of *parliament*. *Shakesp.*
Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a shambles of the *parliament* house. *Shakesp.*

The true use of *parliaments* is very excellent, and be often c[illegible]

I thought the right way of *parliaments*, the most safe for my crown, as best pleasing to my people. *King Charles.*

These are mob readers, if Virgil and Martial stood for *parliament*-men, we know who would carry [illegible] *Dryden.*

PARLIAME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; suiting the parliament; pertaining to parliament.

To the three first titles of the two houses, or sines, and conquest, were added two more, the authorities *parliamentary* and papal. *Bacon.*

Many things, that obtain as common law, had their ground by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. *Hale.*

Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *parliamentary* security; I think to be dangerous and illegal. *Swift.*

PA'RLOUR. *n. f.* [*parlor*, French, *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.
2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

Can we judge it a thing seemly, for a man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own use. *Hooker.*

Back again fair Alma led them right,
And soon into a goodly *parlour* brought. *Fa. Queen.*

It would be infinitely more shameful, in the dress of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the *parlour*. *South.*

Roof and sides were like a *parlour* made,
A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUS. *adj.* [This might seem to come from *parler*, Fr. to speak, but *Junius* derives it, I think, rightly, from *per, I us*, in which sense it answers to the Latin *improbus*.] Keen, sprightly; waggish.

Midas durst communicate
To none but to his wife his ears of state,
One must be trusted, and he though her fit,
As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *parlous*.] Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARMA-CITTY. *n. f.* Corruptedly for sperma ceti. *Ainsw.*

PA'RNEL. *n. f.* [the diminutive of *petronella*.] A punk; a flut. *Obsolete.* *Sir T. Elyot.*

PARO'CHIAL. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.

The married state of *parochial* pastors hath given them the opportunity of setting a more exact and universal pattern of holy living, to the people committed to their charge. *Atterbury.*

PA'RODY. *n. f.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παρωδία*.] A kind of writing, in which the words of some author or subject are changed, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

The imitations of the ancients are added together with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the most excellent of the moderns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. *Pope.*

PARONYMOUS. *adj.* [*παρώνυμος*.] Resembling another word.

Shew your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the synonimous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*

PA'ROLE. *n. f.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthral each others soul,
'Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Cleaveland.*

Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in love, because I have a scruple, whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

PARONOMA'SIA. *n. f.* [*παρωνομασία*.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. It is called, in Latin, *agnominatio*. *Dict.*

PA'ROQUET. *n. f.* [*parroquet* or *perroquet*, French.] A small species of parrot.

The great, red and blue, are parrots; the middlemost, called popinjays; and the lesser, *parroquets*, in all above twenty sorts. *Grew.*

I would not give my *parroquet*
For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*

P[illegible] preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dict.*

PAROTID *adj.* [*parotide*, Fr. *παρωτίς*, *παρά* and *οὖς*.] Salivary; so named because near the ears.

Beasts and birds, having one common use of spittle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which help to supply the mouth with it. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *n. f.* [*παρωτίς*.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseman.*

PA'ROXYSM [*παροξυσμός*, *paroxysme*, Fr.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

I fancied to myself a kind of ease, in the change of the *paroxysm* [illegible]

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysteric *paroxysm*, are cast into a trance for an hour. *Harvey.*

The greater distance of time there is between the *paroxysms*, the fever is less dangerous, but more obstinate. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RRICIDE *n. f.* [*parricide*, Fr. *parricida*, Latin.]

1. One who destroys his father.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst *parricides* did all the thunder bend,
Spoke with how man fold and strong a bond
The child was bound to th' father *Shakesp.*

2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes [illegible] fair reverence, as his country or patron.

3. [*Parricide*, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and likewise a good law-maker; yet his cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

Murat was always bloody, now he's base,
And has so far in usurpation gone,
He will by *parricide* secure the throne. *Dryden.*

PARRICI'DAL. } *adj.* [from *parricida*, Latin.] Relating to
PARRICI'DIOUS. } parricide; committing parricide.

He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidious* animal, and punishment of murtherers is upon him. *Brown.*

PA'RROT *n. f.* [*perroquet*, French.] A particoloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

Some will ever more peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh like *parrots* at a bag piper. *Shakesp.*
Who taught the *parrot* human notes to try?
'Twas witty want, fierce hunger to appease. *Dryden.*

The great, red and blue, *parrots* of these, the middlemost are called popinjays; and the lesser, parroquets, [illegible] all above twenty sorts.

To PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thrusts, to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*, has the odds against a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

I could
By dint of logick ſtrike thee mute;
With learned ſkill, now puſh, now *parry*,
From Daril to Bocardo vary. *Prior.*

To PARSE. *v. a* [from *pars*, Latin.] To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech. It is a word only uſed in grammar ſchools.

Let him conſtrue the letter into Engliſh, and *parſe* it over perfectly *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Let ſcholars reduce the words to their original, to the firſt caſe of nouns, or firſt tenſe of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their ſyntax and dependencies, which is called *parſing.* *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

PARSIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *parſimonia*, Latin.] Sparing. It is ſometimes of a good, ſometimes of a bad ſenſe.

A prodigal [illegible] for ſtore at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want ſupplieth itſelf of what is next. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary ſupplies for one campaign may ſpare us the expence of many years, whereas a long *parſimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addiſon.*

Parſimonious age and rigid wiſdom. *Rowe.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *parſimonious*] Covetouſly; frugally; ſparingly

Our anceſtors acted *parſimoniouſly*, becauſe they only ſpent their own treaſure for the good of their poſterity; whereas we ſquandered away the treaſures of our poſterity. *Stowſt.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ* [from *parſimonious*] A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

PARSI'MONY. *n. ſ.* [*parſimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs; ſaving temper.

The ways to enrich, are many. *parſimony* is one of the beſt, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from [illegible] *Bacon.*

[illegible] people, by their extreme *parſimony*, ſoon grow into [illegible]

PA'RSLEY. *n. ſ.* [*perſil*, Fr. *apium*, Lat. *perſi*, Welſh.] The leaves are divided into wings, growing upon a branched rib, and for the moſt part cut into ſmall ſegments. the petals of the flowers are whole and equal, each flower being ſucceeded by two gibbous channelled ſeeds. *Miller.*

A wench married in the afternoon, as ſhe went to the garden for *parſley* to ſtuff a rabbit. *Shakeſp.*

Green beds of *parſley* near the river grow. *Dryden*

Sempronia dug Titus out of the *parſley*-bed, as they uſe to tell children, and thereby became his mother *Locke.*

PA'RSNEP. *n. ſ.* [*paſtinaca*, Latin.] A plant with roſe and umbellated flowers, conſiſting of many petals or leaves placed orbicularly, and reſting on the empalement, which turns to a fruit compoſed of two ſeeds, which are oval, and generally cailing off their cover; to which you may add, that the leaves are winged and large. *Miller.*

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black bunches of *parſneps* and turneps in his right hand. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

PARSON. *n. ſ.* [Derived either from *perſona*, becauſe the *parſon* omnium *perſonam* in eccleſia ſuſtinet; or from *parochianus*, the pariſh prieſt.]

1. The prieſt of a pariſh; one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls

Abbot was preferred by king James to the biſhoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parſon*, vicar or curate of any pariſh church. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman.

Sometimes comes ſhe with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the *parſon* as he lies aſleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakeſp.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the preſbyterians.

PA'RSONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *parſon*.] The benefice of a pariſh.

I have given him the *parſonage* of the pariſh. *Ayliffe.*

PART. *n. ſ* [*pars*, Latin.]

1. Something leſs than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.

Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,
Atalanta's better *part.* *Shakeſp.*

The people ſtood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Exodus* xix. 17.

This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foreſight, for it took away occaſion to pry into the kings title. *Bacon.*

The citizens were for the moſt *part* ſlain or taken. *Knolles.*

Henry had divided
The perſon of himſelf into four *parts.* *Daniel.*

Theſe conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but ſometimes, that never, which happeneth but ſeldom, and that always, which happeneth for the moſt *part.* *Brown.*

Beſides his abilities as a ſoldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great ſcholar in the political *parts* of learning. *Clarendon.*

When your judgement ſhall grow ſtronger, it will be neceſſary to examine, *part* by *part*, thoſe works, which have given reputation to the maſters. *Dryden.*

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood,
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*

Our ideas of extenſion and number, do they not contain a ſecret relation of the *parts?* *Locke.*

2. Member

He fully poſſeſſed the revelation he had received from God: all the *parts* were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious [illegible] *Locke.*

3. That which, in diviſion, falls to each

Go not without thy wife, but let me bear
My *part* of danger, with an equal ſhare. *Dryden.*

Had I been won, I had deſerv'd your blame,
But ſure my *part* was nothing but the ſhame. *Dryden.*

4. Share; concern.

Foraſmuch as the children are partakers of fleſh and blood, he alſo took *part* of the ſame. *Hebrews* ii. 14.

Sheba ſaid, we have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the ſon of Jeſſe. 2 *Samuel* xx. 1.

The ungodly made a covenant with death, becauſe they are worthy to take *part* with it. *Wiſdom* i. 16.

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appeaſe afterwards at the coſt of Achilles, who had no *part* [illegible] his fault. *Pope.*

5. Side; party.

Michael Caſſio,
When I have ſpoken of you diſpraiſingly,
Hath ta'en your *part.*
And that he might on many props repoſe,
He ſtrengths his own, and who his *part* did take. *Daniel.*

Let not thy divine heart
Forethink me any ill,
Deſtiny may take thy *part*,
And may thy fears fulfil. *Donne.*

Some other pow'r
Might have aſpir'd, and me tho' mean
Drawn to his *part.* *Milton.*

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that ſo natural ambition might take *part* with reaſon and their intereſt to encourage imitation. *Granville.*

A brand preſerv'd to warm ſome prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part* *Waller.*

The arm thus waits upon the heart,
So quick to take the baby's *part*,
That one, tho' warm, decides more ſlow,
Than t'other executes the blow. *Prior.*

6. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelmane's *part*, ſhe would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the ſweet burden of Philoctea, but that ſhe feared ſhe might receive ſome hurt. *Sidney.*

For my *part*, I would entertain the legend of my love, with quiet hours. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

For your *part*, it not appears to me,
That you ſhould have an inch of any ground
To build a grief upon. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

For my *part*, I have no ſervile end in my labour, which may reſtrain or enbaſe the freedom of my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

For my *part*, I think there is nothing ſo ſecret, that ſhall not be brought to light, within the compaſs of the world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

7. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath ſome affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air; as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the ſound is, in part, created by the air on the outſide, and, in part, by the air in the inſide. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*

Accuſe not nature, ſhe hath done her *part*,
Do thou but thine. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

8. Character appropriated in a play.

That *part*
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shakeſp.*

Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am ſlow of ſtudy. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

God is the maſter of the ſcenes, we muſt not chuſe which *part* we ſhall act, it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

9. Buſineſs; duty.

Let them be ſo furniſhed and inſtructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themſelves. *Bacon.*

10. Action; conduct

Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither ſtraight, this *part* of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe. *Shakeſp.*

11. Relation reciproca.

Inquire not whether the ſacraments confer grace by their own excellency, becauſe they, who affirm they do, require ſo much duty on our *parts*, as they alſo do, who attribute the effect to our moral diſpoſition. *Taylor*

The ſcripture tells us the terms of this covenant on God's *part* and ours; namely, that he will be our God, and we ſhall be his people. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

It might be deem'd, on our hiſtorian's *part*,
Or too much negligence, or want of art,
If he forgot the vaſt magnificence
Of royal Theſeus. *Dryden.*

11. In good part, in ill part, as well done; as ill done.
God accepteth it in good *part*, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

13. [In the plural] Quarters; powers, faculties; or accompliſhments.
Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus, where are all heroical *parts*, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.*
Such licentious *parts* tend, for the moſt part, to the hurt of the Engliſh, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man,
Which honour does acknowledge. *Shakeſp.*
Solomon was a prince adorned with ſuch *parts* of mind, and exalted by ſuch a concurrence of all proſperous events to make him magnificent. *South's Sermons.*
The Indian princes diſcover fine *parts* and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

14. [In the plural] Quarters; regions, diſtricts.
Although no man was, in our *parts*, ſpoken of, but he, for his manhood, yet, as though therein he excelled himſelf, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*
When he had gone over thoſe *parts*, he came into Greece. *Acts* xx. 2.
All *parts* reſound with tumults, plaints, and fears,
And grieſly death, in ſundry ſhapes, appears. *Dryden.*

PART. *adv.* Partly; in ſome meaſure.
For the fair kindneſs you have ſhew'd me,
And *part* being prompted, by your preſent trouble,
I'll lend you ſomething. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

To PART. *v. a.*

1. To divide; to ſhare; to diſtribute.
All that believed, ſold their goods, and *parted* them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts* ii. 45.
Jove himſelf no leſs content would be
To *part* his throne, and ſhare his heav'n with thee. *Pope.*

2. To ſeparate, to diſunite.
A chariot of fire *parted* them both aſunder, and Eliſah went up into heaven. 2 *Kings* ii. 11.
Nought but death ſhall *part* thee and me. *Ruth* i. 17.
All the world,
As 'twere the buſineſs of mankind to *part* us,
Is arm'd againſt my love, *Dryden.*

3. To break into pieces.
Part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. *Leviticus* ii. 6.

4. To keep aſunder.
In the narrow ſeas, that *part*
The French and Engliſh, there miſcarried
A veſſel of our country. *Shakeſp.*

5. To ſeparate combatants.
Who ſaid
King John did fly, an hour or two before
The ſtumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shakeſp.*
Jove did both hoſts ſurvey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, *part* the fray. *Waller.*

6. To ſecern.
The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and ſtrains the vital juices. *Prior.*

To PART. *v. n.*

1. To be ſeparated.
Powerful hands will not *part*
Eaſily from poſſeſſion won with arms. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
I was for him much eaſier to ſubdue
Thoſe foes he fought with, than to *part* from you. *Dryd.*

2. To quit each other
He wrung Baſſanio's hand, and ſo they *parted*. *Shakeſp.*
This was the deſign of a people, that were at liberty to *part* a-new, but deſired to keep in one body. *Locke.*
What! *part*, for ever *part*? unkind Iſmena,
Oh! can you think, that death is half ſo dreadful,
As it would be to live without thee. *Smith.*
If it pleaſes God to reſtore me to my health, I ſhall make a third journey, if not, we muſt *part*, as all human creatures have *parted*. *Swift.*

3. To take farewel.
Ere I could
Give him that *parting* kiſs, which I had ſet
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakeſp.*
[illegible]
How ſhall I *part*, and whither wander. *Milton.*
Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with tears in their eyes. *Swift.*

4. To have ſhare.
As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, ſo ſhall his part be, that tarrieth by the ſtuff, they ſhall *part* alike. *Jonah* xxx. 24.

5. [*Partir*, Fr.] To go away; to ſet out.
So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick ſhade, and Adam to his bow'r. *Milton.*
Thy father
Embrac'd me, *parting* for the Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. To PART *with*. To quit, to reſign, to loſe, to be ſeparated from
For her ſake, I do rear up her boy;
And for her ſake, I will not *part* with him. *Shakeſp.*
An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting* with her beloved huſband, heartily deſired of God his life or ſociety, upon any conditions that were not ſinful. *Taylor.*
Celia, for thy ſake, I *part*
With all that grew ſo near my heart;
And that I may ſucceſsful prove,
Transform myſelf to what you love. *Waller.*
Thou marble hew'ſt, ere long to *part* with breath,
And houſes rear'ſt, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*
Luxuriate ſalts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they diſpoſe them to *part* readily with their tincture; yet ſome tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewiſe alter. *Boyle.*
The ideas of hunger and warmth are ſome of the firſt that children have, and which they ſcarce ever *part* with. *Locke.*
What a deſpicable figure muſt mock-patriots make, who venture to be hang'd for the ruin of thoſe civil rights, which their anceſtors, rather than *part* with, choſe to be cut to pieces in the field of battle? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
The good things of this world ſo delight us, as remember, that we are to *part* with them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
As for riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the beſt way to make them bleſſings, is to *part* with them. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PARTABLE. *adj.* [from *part*] Diviſible; ſuch as may be parted.
His hot love was *partable* among three other of his miſtreſſes. *Camden's Remains.*

PARTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*partage*, Fr.] Diviſion; act of ſharing or parting. A word merely French.
Men have agreed to a diſproportionate and unequal poſſeſſion of the earth, having found out a way, how a man may fairly poſſeſs more land, than he himſelf can uſe the product of, by receiving, in exchange, for the overplus, gold and ſilver: this *partage* of things, in an equality of private poſſeſſions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of ſociety, without compact, only by putting a value on gold and ſilver, and tacitely agreeing in the uſe of money. *Locke.*

To PARTA'KE. *v. n.* Preterite, *I partook*. participle paſſive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take*]

1. To have ſhare of any thing; to take ſhare with.
Partake and uſe my kingdom as your own,
And ſhall be yours while I command the crown. *Dryden.*
How far brutes *partake* in this faculty, is not eaſy to determine. *Locke.*

2. To participate; to have ſomething of the property, nature, claim, or right.
The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaſter *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.
You may *partake* of any thing we ſay;
We ſpeak no treaſon. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

4. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken of.
I took occaſion to conjecture, how far brutes *partook* with men, *in* any of the intellectual faculties. *Locke.*
Truth and falſhood have no other trial, but reaſon and proof, which they made uſe of to make themſelves know, and ſo muſt others too, that will *partake in* their knowledge *Locke.*

5. To combine, to enter into ſome deſign. An unuſual ſenſe
As it prevents factions and *partakings*, ſo it keeps the rule and adminiſtration of the laws uniform. *Hale.*

To PARTA'KE. *v. a.*

1. To ſhare; to have part in.
By and by, thy boſom ſhall *partake*
The ſecrets of my heart. *Shakeſp.*
At ſeaſon fit,
Let her with thee *partake*, what thou haſt heard *Milton*
My royal father gives,
Let ev'ry one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to part, to extend participation. Obſolete
My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privity,
Who greatly joyous ſeemed for my ſake. *Fa. Quem.*
Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shakeſp.*

PARTA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *partake*.]

1. A partner in poſſeſſions; a ſharer of any thing; an aſſociate with.
They whom earneſt ſuits hinder from being *partakers* of the whole, have yet, through length of divine ſervice, opportunity for acceſs unto ſome reaſonable part thereof *Hooker.*

Dust thou
Make us *partakers* of a little gain;
That now our loss might be ten times as much. *Shakesp.*
With such she must return at setting light,
Tho' not *partaker*, witness of their night. *Prior.*
His bitterest enemies were *partakers* of his kindness, and he still continued to entreat them to accept of life from him, and, with tears of compassion, bewailed their infidelity
Calamy's Sermons

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken.
With me *partaker in* thy happiness,
When thou do'st meet good hap. *Shakesp.*
If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them *in* the blood of the prophets.
Matthew xxiii. 30

3. Accomplice; associate.
Thou consentedst, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers
Psalm l. 18.
He took upon him the person of the duke of York, and drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon.*

PA'RTER. *n. s.* [from *part*.] One that parts or separates.
The chief *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other.
Sidney.

PA'RTERRE. *n. s.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division of ground, that, for the most part, faces the south and best front of an house, and is generally furnished with greens, flowers, &c.
Miller.
There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers. *Spectator*, N° 477
The vast *parterres* a thousand hands shall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*

PA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*partial*, French.]
1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other.
Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law. *Mal.* ii. 9.
2. Inclined to favour without reason
Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends, and ill nature, passion, and revenge will carry them too far in punishing others, and hence, God hath appointed governments to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*
Authors are *partial* to their wit, 'tis true,
But are not criticks to their judgment too. *Pope.*
In these, one may be sincerer to a reasonable friend, than to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*
3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not general; not universal; not total.
If we compare these *partial* dissolutions of the earth with an universal dissolution, we may as easily conceive an universal deluge from an universal dissolution, as a *partial* deluge from a *partial*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
That which weakens religion, will at length destroy it; for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it. *South's Sermons.*
All discord, harmony, not understood;
All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*

PARTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without just reason.
Then would the Irish party cry out *partiality*, and complain he is not used as a subject, he is not suffered to have the free benefit of the law. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Partiality is properly the understanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South.*
As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

To PARTIALI'ZE. *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial*.] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, and not unworthy of general use.
Such neighbour-nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul. *Shakesp.*

PA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *partial*.]
1. With unjust favour or dislike.
2. In part; not totally.
That stole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true in its covert sense. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The message he brought, opened a clear prospect of eternal salvation, which had been but obscurely and *partially* figured in the shadows of the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PARTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separability.

PA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *part*.] Divisible, separable.
Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*
The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty, that is, in another, is more *partible*. *Digby on the Soul.*

PA'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared or partaken.

Plato, by his ideas, means on the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

PARTI'CIPANT *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Sharing, having share or part.
During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant* of any attempts against him, so as they submitted themselves. *Bacon.*
The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*
If any part of my body be so mortified, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant* of influence derived from my soul, because it is now no longer in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

To PARTICIPATE. *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *participer*, Fr.]
1. To partake, to have share.
Th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,
And mutually *participate*. *Shakesp.*
2. With *of*
An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said, that as he did communicate unto them his store, so would he *participate of* their wants. *Heywood.*
3. With *in*.
His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*
4. To have part of more things than one.
Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both *Bacon.*
God, when heav'n and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who should of both *participate*. *Denham.*
Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and distributed equally through all, should *participate* of each others colours. *Dryden.*
5. To have part of something common with another.
The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local motion, like percussions made upon the air. *Bacon.*

To PARTICIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of, to share
As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Christ, neither can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker.*
The French seldom atchieved any honourable acts without Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them. *Camden's Remains.*
Fellowship,
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human consort. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

PARTICIPA'TION. *n. s.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]
1. The state of sharing something in common.
Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of solitary living, because, in society, this good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker.*
Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in consent, like so many wild geese. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*
2. The act or state of partaking or having part of something.
All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *participation* of God himself. *Hooker.*
Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the supreme. *Stillingfleet.*
What an honour, that God should admit us into such a blessed *participation* of himself! *Atterbury.*
Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of thought, and they retract. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Your genius should mount above that mist, in which . . *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*
3. Distribution; division into shares.
It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well-deservers. *Raleigh.*

PARTICI'PIAL. *adj.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY. *adv.* [from *participle*.] In the sense or manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE. *n. s.* [*participium*, Lat.]
1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.
A *participle* as is a particular sort of adjective, formed from a verb, and together with its signification of action, passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time thereof *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
2. Any thing that participates of different things.
The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts; such as, oysters and cockles *Bacon.*

PA'RTICLE. *n. s.* [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]
1. Any small portion of a greater substance.

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared, nor so much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Estr*

With *particles* of heav'nly fire,
The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden.*

Curious wits,
With rapture, with astonishment reflect,
On the small size of atoms, which unite
To make the smallest *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impossible, but that microscopes may, at length, be improved to the discovery of the *particles* of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

Blest with more *particles* of heav'nly flame. *Granville.*

2. A word unvaried by inflexion.

'Till Arianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtility of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or *particles* of speech they used *Hooker, b.* v.

The Latin varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the last syllables. *Locke on Education.*

Particles are the words, whereby the mind signifies what connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty several significations. *Locke.*

PARTICULAR *adj* [*particulier*, French.]

1. Relating to single persons; not general.

He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it was *Sidney.*

A verse or *particular* application to special occasions, as there are of manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the holy scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual, one distinct from others.

Wheresoever one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifieth the earth, so as that juice, which remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good. *Bacon.*

This is true of actions considered in their general nature or kind, but not considered in their *particular* individual in- [illegible] *South's Sermons.*

Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular* person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for their incorrection *Dryden.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very studious and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single and distinct.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general

Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd, having something that eminently distinguishes him from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.

PARTICULAR, *n. f.*

1. A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

Those notions are universal, and what is universal must needs proceed from some universal constant principle; the same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but human nature. *South's Sermons.*

Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind, the first and natural enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, in *particular* to her, or in her, as their representative, to all other women, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be in, to their husbands. *Locke.*

The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this story. *Addis.*

Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*

2. Individual; private person.

It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*

3. Peculiarity; [illegible]

Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself to [illegible] our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate desire whereof poisoneth wheresoever it taketh place; but the scope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the least, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker, b.* 5

His general lov'd nam
In a most dear *particular*. *Shakesp.*

4. Private character; single self, state of an individual

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly,
But not one follower *Shakespeare's K. Lear*

5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

6. Distinct not general recital.

Invention is called a muse, authors ascribe to each of them, in *particular*, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

PARTICULARITY *n. f.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*]

1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion.

So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality.

Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which conclusions groweth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and evil. *Hooker, b.* ii.

3. Petty account; private incident.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleasing. *Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

5. Something peculiar.

I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end; but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

He applied himself to the coquette's heart, there occurred many *particularities* in this dissection. *Addison.*

To PARTICULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr. from *particular.*] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely

The leanness that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize* their abundance. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PARTICULARLY. *v. a.* [from *particular.*]

1. Distinctly; singly, not universally.

Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some. *South's Sermons.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.

This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

With the flower and the leaf I was so *particularly* pleased, both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to the reader. *Dryden.*

To PARTICULATE. *v. a.* [from *particular.*] To make mention singly. Obsolete.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden's Remains.*

PARTISAN. *n. f.* [*partisan*, French.]

1. A kind of pike or halberd.

Let us
Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partisans*
A grave. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

Shall I strike at it with my *partisan*. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.

Some of these *partisans* concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinioned. *Addison.*

I would be glad any *partisan* would help me to a tolerable reason, that, because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift*

3. The commander of a party.

4. A commander's leading staff *Ayliffe*

PARTITION. *n. f.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.

We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakesp.*

2. Division, separation; distinction

We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain *partition*, although not so many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

Can we not
Partition make with spectacles so precious
'Twixt fair and foul? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakesp.*

The day, month and year, measured by them, are used as standard-measures, as nicely others arbitrarily deduced from them by *partition* or collection. *Holder on Time.*

3. Part

3 Part divided from the reſt, ſeparate part

Lodg'd in a ſmall *partition*; and the reſt
Ordain'd for uſes to his Lord beſt known. *Milton*

4. That by which different parts are ſeparated.

It doth not follow, that God, without reſpect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference, in ſuch things indifferent as have hitherto been diſputed of *Hooker*, b. iv. ſ. 1.

Make *partitions* of wood in a hogſhead, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their ſound from that of an hogſhead without ſuch *partitions*. *Bacon*.

The waters underneath from thoſe above
Dividing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*.

Enclоſures our factions have made in the church, become a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it. *Decay of Piety*.

At one end of it, is a great *partition*, deſigned for an opera *Addiſon*.

The *partition* between good and evil is broken down, and where one ſin has entered, legions will force their way. *Rogers's Sermons*.

5 Part where ſeparation is made.

The mound was newly made, no light could paſs
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the graſs,
The well-united ſods ſo cloſely lay. *Dryden*

To PARTI'TION. *v. a.* To divide into diſtinct parts.

Theſe ſides are uniform without, though ſeverally *partitioned* within. *Bacon*.

PA'RTLET. *n. ſ.* A name given to a hen; the original ſignification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Hanmer*.

Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unrooſted
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakeſp*

[illegible] and *partlet* hen *Hen*.

Dame *partlet* was the ſovereign of his heart,
He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables*.

PA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *part*.] In ſome meaſure; in ſome degree; in part.

That part, which, ſince the coming of Chriſt, *partly* hath embraced, and *partly* ſhall hereafter embrace the chriſtian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Chriſt *Hooker*, b. v. ſ. 1.

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of lazineſs and pleaſure, which I take to ariſe out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour ſo neceſſary to them, and *partly* out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and diſpoſes the people to ſuch an idle indolent humour. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy*.

PA'RTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *part*.]

1. Partaker; ſharer, one who has part in any thing, aſſociate.

My noble *partner*,
You greet with preſent grace,
And he ſeems rapt withal. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*.

Noble *partners*
To touch you the ſowreſt points with ſweeteſt terms. *Shakeſp*.

Thoſe of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh's Hiſtory*.

To undergo
Myſelf the total crime; or to accuſe
My other ſelf, the *partner* of my life. *Milton*.

Sapor, king of Perſia, had an heaven of glaſs, which, proudly ſtanding in his eſtate, he trod upon, calling himſelf brother to the ſun and moon, and *partner* with the ſtars. *Peacham of Geometry*.

The ſoul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again qualified to bear her company. *Addiſon*.

2. One who dances with another.

Lead in your ladies every one; ſweet *partner*,
I muſt not yet forſake you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII*

To PA'RTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to aſſociate with a partner.

A lady who
So fair, and faſten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'ſt king double: to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hir'd with ſelf-exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakeſp*.

PA'RTNERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *partner*.]

1. Joint intereſt or property.

He does poſſeſſion keep,
And is too wiſe to hazard *partnerſhip*. *Dryden*.

2. The union of two or more in the ſame trade.

'Tis a neceſſary rule in alliances, *partnerſhips* and all manner of civil dealings, to have a ſtrict regard to the diſpoſition of thoſe we have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange*.

PA'RTOOK. Preterite of *partake*.

PA'RTRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*perdrix*, Fr. *pertrix*, Welſh, *perdix*, Lat.] A bird of game.

The king is come out to ſeek a flea, as when one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 20

PARTURIENT. *adj.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.

PARTURITION. *n. ſ.* [from *parturio*, Latin.] The ſtate of being about to bring forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the previous conditions of birth, but alſo unto the *parturition* or every birth [illegible]

PA'RTY. *n. ſ.* [*partie*, French.]

1 A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others; a faction.

When any of theſe combatants ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for truth, and not a ſlave of vain glory or a *party*. *Locke*.

This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to thoſe, who live at a diſtance from the faſhionable world. *Addiſ*.

Party writers are ſo ſenſible of the ſecret virtue of an *innuendo*, that they never mention the q—n at length. *Spectat*.

This *party* rage in women only ſerves to aggravate animoſities that reign among them. *Addiſ Spect* N° 81.

As he never leads the converſation into the violence and rage of *party* diſputes, I liſtened to him with pleaſure. *Tatler*

Diviſion between thoſe of the ſame *party*, expoſes them to their enemies. *Pope*.

The moſt violent *party* men are ſuch, as, in the conduct of their lives, have diſcovered leaſt ſenſe of religion or morals.

2 One of two litigants

When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*, if pinched with the cholick, you make faces like mummers, and diſmiſs the controverſy more entangled by your hearing: all the peace you make in their cauſe, is calling both *parties* knaves. *Shakeſp*.

The cauſe of both *parties* ſhall come before the judges. *Exodus* xxii. 9.

If a biſhop be a *party* to a ſuit, and excommunicates his adverſary, ſuch excommunication ſhall not bar his adverſary from his action. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

3. One concerned in any affair.

The child was priſoner to the womb, and is
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a *party* to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The treſpaſs of the queen. *Shakeſp*.

I do ſuſpect this traſh
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakeſp*.

4. Side, perſons engaged againſt each other.

Our Foes compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd
The peace, both *parties* want, is like to laſt. *Dryden*.

5. Cauſe, ſide.

Ægle came in, to make their *party* good. *Dryden*.

6. A ſelect aſſembly.

Let me extol a cat, on oyſters fed,
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope*.

If the clergy would a little ſtudy the arts of converſation, they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the leaſt regard for politeneſs or good ſenſe. *Swift*.

7. Particular perſon; a perſon diſtinct from, or oppoſed to, another.

As ſhe paced on, ſhe was ſtopped with a number of trees, ſo thickly placed together, that ſhe was afraid ſhe ſhould, withruſhing through, ſtop the ſpeech of the lamentable *party*, which ſhe was ſo deſirous to underſtand. *Sidney*

The miniſter of juſtice may, for public example, virtuouſly will the execution of that *party*, whoſe pardon another, for conſanguinity's ſake, as virtuouſly may deſire. *Hooker*.

If the jury found, that the *party* ſlain was of Engliſh race, it had been adjudged felony *Davies on Ireland*.

How ſhall this be compaſt? canſt thou bring me to the *party*? *Shakeſpear's Tempeſt*.

The ſmoke received into the noſtrils, cauſes the *party* to ſee as if he were drunk. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World*.

The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the *party* wounded. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.

He that confeſſes his ſin, and prays for pardon, hath puniſhed his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done, by the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Taylor*

Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the *party*, who has the advantage, uſually magnifies the inequality *Collier on Pride*.

8. A detachment of ſoldiers: as, he commanded that *party* ſent thither.

PARTY-COLOURED. *adj.* [*party* and *coloured*.] Having diverſity of colours.

The luſcome ewes,
Then conceiving, did, in yeaning time,
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice*

[illegible] *party-colour'd* [illegible]

From one father both,
Both girt with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryd*.

Conſtrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden*.

[illegible]

I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured* assembly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Addison's Spect.*

Nor is it hard to beautify each month
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits. *Phillips.*

Four knaves in garb succinct, a trusty band,
And *party-coloured* troops, a shining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

PARTY-JU'RY. *n. s.* [in law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

PA'RTY-MAN. *n. s.* [*party* and *man.*] A factious person, an abettor of a party.

PARTY WALL. *n. s.* [*party* and *wall.*] Wall that separates one house from the next.

'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole story of the *party-walls*, before they work up the fronts.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

PA'RVIS. n. s. [Fr.] A church or church porch: applied to the mootings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputatio in parvis.* *Bailey.*

PA'RVITUDE. *n. s.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleness, minuteness.

The little ones of *parvitude* cannot reach to the same floor with them. *Glanville.*

PA'RVITY. *n. s.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minuteness.

What are these for fineness and *parvity*, to those minute animalcula discovered in pepper-water. *Ray.*

PAS n. s. [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.

In her poor circumstances, she still preserv'd the mien of a gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she would not yield the *pas* to the best of them. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'SCHAL. *adj.* [*pascal*, French; *paschalis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the passover.
2. Relating to Easter.

PASH. *n. s.* [*pax*, Spanish.] A kiss. *Hanmer.*

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have,
To be full like me. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To PASH, *v. a.* [*persse*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.

With my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Shakespeare.*

Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *pash* thee dead. *Dryden.*

PASQUE-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*pulsatilla*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; out of the middle of which rises a pointal, beset, for the most part, with chives, which afterward becomes a fruit, in which the seeds are gathered, as it were in a little head, each ending in a small hair: to which must be added some little leaves, encompassing the pedicle below the flower; as the anemone, from which the *pasque-flower* differs in the seed, ending in a tail. *Miller.*

PA'SQUIL. PA'SQUIN. PASQUINA'DE. } *n. s.* [from *pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper of satirical observation.] A lampoon.

He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Howel.*

The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters, without sense, truth, or wit. *Tatler*, N° 92.

To PASS. *v. n.* [*passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive.

Tell him his long trouble is *passing*
Out of this world. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

If I have found favour in thy sight, *pass* not away from thy servant. *Genesis*

While my glory *passeth* by, I will put thee in a cleft of the rock, and will cover thee, while I *pass* by. *Exodus* xxxiii. 22.

Thus will I cut off him that *passeth* out, and him that returneth. *Ezekiel* xxxv. 7.

They took the fords of Jordan, and suffered not a man to *pass* over. *Judges* iii. 28.

This heap and this pillar be witness, that I will not *pass* over to thee, and that thou shalt not *pass* over it and this pillar unto me for harm. *Genesis* xxxi. 52.

An idea of motion not *passing* on, is not better than idea of motion at rest. *Locke.*

Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,
He felt their fleeces as they *pass'd* along. *Pope.*

If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and seldom *pass* on to him that directed it. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

2. To go; to make way.

Her face, her hands were torn
With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*

3. To make transition from one thing to another.

Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass* from just to unjust. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

4. To vanish; to be lost.

Trust not too much to that enchanting face,
Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*

5. To be spent; to go away.

The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration, which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas that *pass* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke.*

6. To be at an end; to be over.

Their officious haste,
Who would before have born him to the sky,
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *past*,
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*

7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shakesp.*

8. To be changed by regular gradation.

Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbuthnot.*

9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.

Why this *passes*, Mr. Ford.—you are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinioned. *Shakesp.*

10. To be in any state.

I will cause you to *pass* under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel* xx. 37.

11. To be enacted.

Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected. *Swift.*

This pernicious project, if *passed* into a law, would have been of the worst consequence. *Swift.*

12. To be effected; to exist. Unless this may be thought a noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it came to the *pass* that.

I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pass* that the church should every where have able preachers to instruct the people. *Hooker, b. v. s. 3.*

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, it came to *pass* that the former opinion of their good faith made them almost invisible. *Bacon's Essays.*

13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not *pass*.

That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice. *Hudibras.*

Their excellencies will not *pass* for such in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have less of error in them. *Dryden.*

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood, and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted with good. *Felton on the Classicks.*

The grossest suppositions *pass* upon them, that the wild Irish were taken in toyls, but that, in some time, they would grow tame. *Swift.*

14. To be practised artfully or successfully.

This practice hath most shrewdly *past* upon thee;
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakesp.*

Though frauds may *pass* upon men, they are as open as the light to him that searches the heart. *L'Estrange.*

15. To be regarded as good or ill.

He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the reformed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, 'till 'tis proved one in us. *Atterbury.*

16. To occur; to be transacted.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *Watts's Logick.*

17. To be done.

Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to defile them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

18. To heed; to regard.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakesp.*

19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.

Though well we may not *pass* upon his life,
Without the form of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath. *Shakesp.*

20. To be supremely excellent.

21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy punto. *Shakesp.*

doth advance
Against each other, and with sword and lance
They lash, they foin, they *pass*, they strive to bore
Their co[illegible] let *Dryden*

Full piteous seems young Alma's case,
As in a luckless gamester's place,
She would not play, yet must not *pass*.

23. To go through the alimentary duct
Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*, but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot*

24. To be in a tolerable state.
A middling sort of man was left well enough to *pass* by his father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any had more *L'Estrange*

25. *To* PASS *away*. To be lost, to glide off
Defining the soul to be a substance that always thinks, can serve but to make many men suspect, that they have no souls at all, since they find a good part of their lives *pass away* without thinking. *Locke*.

26. *To* PASS *away*. To vanish

To PASS. *v. a.*

1. To go beyond
As it is advantageable to a physician to be called to the cure of a declining disease, so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition, which has *passed* the height for in both the noxious humour doth first weaken, and afterwards waste to nothing *Hayward*.

2. To go through: as, the horse *passed* the river

3. To spend, to live through.
Were I not assured he was removed to advantage, I should *pass* my time extremely ill without him. *Collier*.
You know in what deluding joys we *past*
The night that was by heav'n decreed our last. *Dryden*.
We have examples of such, as *pass* most of their nights without dreaming. *Locke*.
The people, free from cares, serene and gay,
Pass all their mild untroubled hours away *Addison*
In the midst of the service, a lady, who had *passed* the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 129.

4. To impart to any thing the power of moving.
Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to move, or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham's Physico Theology*.

5. To carry hastily
I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.

6. To transfer to another proprietor.
He that will *pass* his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread. *Herbert*

7. To strain, to percolate.
They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through ivy wood. *Bacon's Natural History*.

8. To vent, to let out.
How many thousands take upon them to *pass* their censures on the personal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on the affairs of the public *Watts*.
They will commend the work in general, but *pass* so many sly remarks upon it afterwards, as shall destroy all their coldest praises. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

9. To utter ceremoniously
Many of the lords and some of the commons *passed* some compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon*.

10. To utter solemnly
He *past* his promise, and was as good as his word.
L'Estrange

11. To transfort.
Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon, b.* VII.

12. To put an end to.
This night
We'll *pass* the business privately, and well

13. To surpass; to excel.
She more sweet than any bird on bough
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to *pass*, as she could well enough,
Their native music by her skilful art *Fairy Queen*.
Whom do'st thou *pass* in beauty? *Ezekiel* xxxi. 19.
Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;
But in my royal subject I *pass* thee,
Thou flattered'st thine, mine cannot flatter'd be. *B. J.*
The ancestor and all his heirs,
Though they in number *pass* the stars of heav'n,
Are shut but one. *Daniel*.

14. To omit, to neglect.
If you fondly *pass* our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the founder of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you. *Shakespeare's King John*.
Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entreat them;
Please you that I may *pass* this doing. *Shakespeare*.

I *pass* the wars, that spotted lynx's make
With their fierce rivals. *Dryden*
I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array *Dryden*

15. To thrust.
They did *pass* those bounds, and did return since that time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

16. To admit, to allow
The money of every one that *passeth* the account, let the priests take. 2 *Kings* xii. 4
I'll *pass* them all upon account,
As if your nat'ral self had don't. *Hudibras*

17. To enact a law.
How does that man know, but the decree may be already *passed* against him, and his allowance of mercy spent. *South*.
Among the laws that *pass'd*, it was decreed,
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be freed
Dryden's Knight's Tale.
Could the same parliament which addressed with so much zeal and earnestness against this evil, *pass* it into a law? *Swift*
His majesty's ministers proposed the good of the nation, when they advised the *passing* this patent. *Swift*

18. To impose fraudulently
In due gent mother did her care employ,
And *past'd* it on her husband for a boy *Dryden*

19. To practice artfully; to make succeed.
Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick upon the wise. *L'Estrange*.

20. To send from one place to another, as, *pass* that beggar to his own parish.

21. *To* PASS *away*. To spend; to waste.
The father waketh for the daughter, lest she *pass away* the flower of her age *Ecclus* xlii. 9.

22. *To* PASS *by*. To excuse; to forgive.
However God may *pass by* single sinners in this world, yet when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished. *Tillotson's Sermons*

23. *To* PASS *by*. To neglect; to disregard.
How far ought this enterprize to wait upon these other matters, to be mingled with them, or to *pass by* them, and give law to them, as inferior unto itself? *Bacon*.
It conduces much to our content, if we *pass by* those things which happen to our trouble, and consider that which is prosperous; that, by the representation of the better, the worse may be blotted out. *Taylor's Holy Living*
Certain passages of scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *pass by* here in silence. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

24. *To* PASS *over*. To omit; to let go unregarded
Better to *pass* him *over*, than to reare
The cause I have your mighty sire to hate. *Dryden*.
It does not belong to this place to have that point debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to *pass* it *over* in silence. *Watts*.
The poet *passes* it *over* as hastily as he can, as if he were afraid of staying in the cave. *Dryden*
The queen asked him, who he was; but he *passes over* this without any reply, and reserves the greatest part of his story to a time of more leisure. *Bacon*

PASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A narrow entrance, an avenue
The straight *pass* was damm'd
With dead men. *Shakespear's Cymbeline*.
It would be easy to defend the *passes* into the whole country, that the king's army should never be able to enter. *Clar*
Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and nature, and diligence is properly the understanding's laying siege to it; so that it must be perpetually observing all the avenues and *passes* to it, and accordingly making its approaches. *South*.

Passage; road
The Tyrians had no *pass* to the Red Sea, but through the territory of Solomon, and by his sufferance. *Raleigh*.
Pity tempts the *pass*,
But the tough metal of my heart resists. *Dryden*.

3. A permission to go or come any where
They shall protect all that come in, and send them to the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or *pass*, to be at his disposition. *Spenser on Ireland*
We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permissive *pass*,
And not the punishment. *Shakespeare*.
Give quiet *pass*
Through your dominions for this enterprize. *Shakespeare*.
A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas. *Claren*.
If they should send for a *pass* to France, the ceremony in asking and granting it would be liable to the same objections of delay. *Clarendon*

4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.

5. Push, thrust in fencing.
'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes
Between the *pass* and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites. *Shakesp. Hamlet*.
The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shakespeare*

With

innocence the crowd beguiled,
Persuade the desperate *passes*, when he smiled. *Dryden*

6. State, condition.

To what a *pass* are our minds brought, that, from the right line of virtue, are wryed to these crooked shifts! *Sidney*

After King Henry united the roses, they laboured to reduce both English and Irish, which work, to what *pass* and perfection it was brought, in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath been declared. *Dawel's State of Ireland.*

I could see plate, hangings and paintings about my house till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to such *pass*, that I can see nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

Matters have been brought to this *pass*, that if one among a man's sons had any blemish, he laid him aside for the ministry, and such an one was presently approved. *South.*

PA'SSABLE. *adj.* [*passible*, Fr. from *pass*.]

1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.

Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea *passable* by foot. 2 *Mac.*

2. Supportable, tolerable; allowable.

His body is a *passable* carkass, if he be not hurt. It is a thoroughfare for fleas. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They are crafty and of a *passable* reach of understanding. *Howel.*

In counterfeits, it is with men as with false money; one piece is more or less *passable* than another. *L'Estrange.*

Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a *passable* beauty when the original mole is absent. *Dryden.*

White and red well mingled on the face, make what was before but *passable*, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*

3. Capable of admission or reception.

These stage advocates are not only without truth, but without colour: could they have made the slander *passable*, we should have heard farther. *Collier.*

4. Popular, well received. This is a sense less usual.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to take with the more *passable*, than with the more able. *Bac.*

A man of the one faction, which is most *passable* with the other, commonly giveth best way. *Bacon's Essays.*

PASSADO. n. s. [Italian.] A push; a thrust.

A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house; ah! the immortal *passado*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*

PA'SSAGE. *n. s.* [*passage*, French.]

1. Act of passing, travel, course; journey.

The story of such a *passage* was true, and Jason with the rest went indeed to rob Colchos, to which they might arrive by boat. *Raleigh's History of the World*

So shalt thou best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton.*

Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on their *passage* through this state, but as belonging to that which is to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Though the *passage* be troublesome, yet it is secure, and shall in a little time bring us ease and peace at the last. *Wake.*

2. Road, way.

Human actions are so uncertain, as that seemeth the best course, which hath most *passages* out of it. *Bacon.*

The land enterprize of Panama was grounded upon a false account, that the *passages* towards it were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

Is there yet no other way besides
These painful *passages*, how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural dust? *Milton.*

All which open'd from beneath
A *passage* down to th' earth, a *passage* wide. *Milton.*

When the *passage* is open, land will be turned most to great cattle, when shut, to sheep. *Temple*

The Persian army had advanced into the straight *passages* of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army was able to fight and conquer them. *South's Sermons.*

The *passage* made by many a winding way,
Reach'd e'en the room, in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*

He plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

I wished for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to those happy seats; but the genius told me there was no *passage* to them, except through the gates of death. *Addison.*

I have often stopped all the *passages* to prevent the ants in their own nest. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 157.

When the gravel is separated from the kidney, only serve to relax the *passages* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Power or exit; liberty to pass.

What, are my doors oppos'd against my *passage*? *Shak.*

4. The state of decay. Not in use.

Would some part of my young years
Might but redeem the *passage* of your age! *Shakesp.*

5. Intellectual admittance, mental acceptance.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, [illegible] among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby*

6. Occurrence; hap.

It is no act of common *passage*, but
[illegible] *Shakespeare.*

7. Unfettered state, aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode.

Most traders in Ireland are but factors, the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last induces the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage*; but without the first, the rich will never settle in the country *Temple's Miscellanies.*

In man the judgment shoots at flying game;
A bird of *passage*! lost as soon as found,
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*

8. Incident; transaction.

This business as it is a very high *passage* of state, so it is worthy of serious consideration. *Hayward.*

Thou art by [illegible]
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance of heav'n. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

9. Management: conduct.

Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it. *Davies on Ireland.*

10. Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Endroit*, Fr.

A critic who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures to praise any *passage* in an author who has not been before received by the publick. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 291.

As to the cantos, all the *passages* are as fabulous as the vision at the beginning. *Pope.*

PA'SSED. Preterite and participle of *pass*.

Why sayest thou my way is hid from the Lord, and my judgment is *passed* over from my God? *Isaiah* xl. 27.

He affirmed, that no good law *passed* since king William's accession, except the act for preserving the game. *Addison*

The description of a life, *passed* away in vanity and among the shadows of pomp, may be soon finely drawn in the same place. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 210.

PA'SSENGER *n. s.* [*passager*, French.]

1. A traveler, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer.

All the way, the wanton damsel found
New mirth, her *passenger* to entertain *Fairy Queen.*

What hallowing, and what stir is this?
These are my mates that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy *passenger* in chase. *Shakespeare.*

The mounting hors[illegible] wide his sorrows
Threats the forlorn and wand'ring *passenger*. *Milton.*

Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth attend the unskilful words of a *passenger*. *Sidney.*

PASSENGER *falcon. n. s.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsw.*

PA'SSER. *n. s.* [from *pass*.] One who passes; one that is upon the road.

Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a distance, that, without troubling the *passer* or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. *Carew.*

Have we so soon forgot,
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons,
And cast beside some common way a spectacle
Of horror and affright to *passers* by,
Our groaning country bled at every vein. *Rowe.*

PASSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*passibilité*, Fr. from *passible*.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

The last doubt, touching the *passibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and moon. *Habewill on Providence.*

PA'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*passible*, Fr *passibilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

Theodoret disputeth with great earnestness, that God cannot be said to suffer; but he thereby meaneth Christ's divine nature against Apolinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker, b.* v. 53.

PA'SSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *passible*.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

It drew after it the heresy of the *possibleness* of the deity, because the deity of Christ was become, in their conceit, the same nature with the humanity that was passible. *Brerewood on Languages.*

PASSING. *participial adj.* [from *pass*.]

1. Supreme, surpassing others, eminent.

No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,
Or shake this puissant wall, such *passing* might
Have spells and charms, if they be said aright. *Fairfax.*

Sir Hudibras his *passing* worth,
The manner how he sallied forth. *Hudibras*

2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wroth. *Shakespeare.*

Many in each region *passing* fair
As the noon sky, more like to goddesses
Than mortal creatures. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

She was not only *passing* fair,
But was withal discreet and debonair. *Dryden.*

While thus we stood as in a stound,
Full soon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gay.*

PA'SSINGBELL. *n. f.* [*passing* and *bell.*] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul it is often used for the bell, which rings immediately after death.

Those loving papers,
Thicken on you now, as pray'rs ascend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell.* *Donne.*

A talk of tumult, and a breach
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*

Before the *passingbell* begun,
The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*

PA'SSION. *n. f.* [*passion*, French; *passio*, Latin.]

1. Any effect caused by external agency.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, fusible and not fusible, and many other *passions* of matter are plebeian notions, applied to the instruments man ordinarily practise. *Bacon.*

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when, set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Violent commotion of the mind.

All the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash-embrac'd despair. *Shakesp.*

Thee every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whose every *passion* fully strives
To make itself in thee fair and admired. *Shakespeare.*

Vex'd I am
Of late, with *passions* of some difference. *Shakespeare.*

I am doubtful, lest
You break unto some merry *passion*,
And so offend him:
If you should smile, he grows impatient. *Shakesp.*

In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not;
Wherein true love consists not. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Passion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

All the art of rhetorick, besides order and perspicuity, only moves the *passions*, and thereby misleads the judgment. *Locke.*

3. Anger.

The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts.*

4. Zeal; ardour.

Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make. *Addison on Medals.*

5. Love.

For your love,
You kill'd her father; you confess'd you drew
A mighty argument to prove your *passion* for the daughter.
Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.

He, to grate me more,
Publickly own'd his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe.*

Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,
Think what a *passion* such a form must have. *Granvil.*

6. Eagerness.

Abate a little of that violent *passion* for fine cloaths, so predominant in your sex. *Swift.*

7. Emphatically. The last suffering of the redeemer of the world.

He shewed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts* i. 3.

To PA'SSION. *v. n.* [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. Obsolete.

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight. *Shakespeare.*

PA'SSION-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*granadilla*, Latin.]

Passion-flower hath a double calyx, the first consisting of three leaves, the other of five, which expand in form of a star: the flowers consist of five leaves each, and are of a rosaceous form: in the centre of the flower arises the pointal, with a crown fringed at the bottom, but furnished with a tender embryo at the top, on which stand three clubs, under which are the stamina, with rough obtuse apices, which always incline downward; the embryo turns to an oval or globular fruit, fleshy, and consisting of one cell, which is full of seeds adhering to the sides, and covered with a sort of hood or veil *Miller.*

PA'SSION-WEEK. *n. f.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [*passionné*, French.]

1. Moved by passion, causing or expressing great commotion of mind.

My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of sound and sincere judgment, without either cloud of prejudice or mist of *passionate* affection. *Hooker.*

Thucydides observes, that men are much more *passionate* for injustice than for violence, because the one coming as from an equal seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one stronger is but the effect of necessity. *Clarendon.*

Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a *passionate* concern for its safety. *Burnet.*

Men, upon the near approach of death, have been roused up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a *passionate* degree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Easily moved to anger.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*, impatient of any restraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior.*

To PA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from *passion.*] An old word. Obsolete.

1. To affect with passion.

Great pleasure mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate*,
Whilst they his pitiful adventures heard,
That oft they did lament his luckless state. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To express passionately.

Thy neice and I want hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

PA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *passionate.*]

1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind.

Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost his hold. *L'Estrange.*

If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and *passionately*, and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands can cleanse the rottenness of his bones. *South's Sermons.*

I made Melesinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman *passionately* loving of her husband, patient of injuries and contempt, and constant in her kindness. *Dryden.*

2. Angrily.

You lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes *passionately*, though, to do you right, from the provocations *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *passionate.*]

1. State of being subject to passion.

2. Vehemence of mind.

To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*passif*, French; *passivus*, Latin.]

1. Receiving impression from some external agent.

High above the ground
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive* reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew activate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby, out of its simple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*

The *vis inertiæ* is a *passive* principle by which bodies persist in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Unresisting; not opposing.

Not those alone, who *passive* own her laws,
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause. *Duncad.*

3. Suffering; not acting.

4. [In grammar.]

A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of action: as, *docetur*, I am taught. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

PA'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *passive.*] With a passive nature.

Though some are *passively* inclin'd,
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryden.*

PA'SSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *passive.*]

1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.

2. Passibility; power of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being, and be as incapable of suffering as heaven can make us. *Decay of Piety.*

PASSI'VITY. *n. f.* [from *passive.*] Passiveness. An innovated word.

There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

PA'SSOVER. *n. ſ.* [*paſs* and *over*]

1. A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt-born of the Egyptians, *paſſed over* the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews *paſſover* was at hand, and Jeſus went up. *Jo.* ii. 13.

The Lord's *paſſover*, commonly called Eaſter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The ſacrifice killed

Take a lamb, and kill the *paſſover*. *Exodus* xii. 21.

PA'SSPORT. *n. ſ.* [*paſſport*, Fr.] Permiſſion of egreſs.

Under that pretext, ſain ſhe would have given a ſecret teſtimony to her affection. *Sidney.*

Giving his reaſon *paſſport* for to paſs
Whither it would, ſo it would let him die. *Sidney.*

Let him depart, his *paſſport* ſhall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Having uſed extreme caution in granting *paſſports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clar.*

The goſpel has then only a free admiſſion into the aſſent of the underſtanding, when it brings a *paſſport* from a rightly diſpoſed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that ſhuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleaſes. *South's Sermons.*

Admitted in the ſhining throng,
He ſhows the *paſſport* which he brought along;
His *paſſport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*

At our meeting in another world;
For thou haſt drunk thy *paſſport* out of this. *Dryden.*

PAST. *participial adj.* [from *paſs*]

1. Not preſent; not to come.

Paſt, and to come, ſeem beſt; things preſent worſt. *Shak.*

For ſeveral months *paſt*, papers have been written upon the beſt publick principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*

Thus not alone has ſhone on ages *paſt*,
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt. *Pope.*

2. Spent; gone through, undergone.

A life of glorious labours *paſt*. *Pope.*

PAST. *n. ſ.* Elliptically uſed for paſt time.

The *paſt* is all by death poſſeſt,
And fragal fate that guards the reſt,
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

PAST. *prepoſition.*

1. Beyond in time.

Sarah was delivered of a child, when ſhe was *paſt* age. *Hebrews* xi. 11.

2. No longer capable of.

Fervent prayers he made, when he was eſteemed *paſt* ſenſe, and ſo ſpent his laſt breath in committing his ſoul unto the Almighty. *Hayward.*

3. Beyond, out of reach of.

We muſt not
Proſtitute our *paſt* cure malady
To empiricks. *Shakeſpear's All's well that ends well.*

What's gone, and what's *paſt* help,
Should be *paſt* grief. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Many men have not yet ſinned themſelves *paſt* all ſenſe or feeling, but have ſome regrets; and when their ſpirits are at any time diſturbed with the ſenſe of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are ſoon diſheartened. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Love, when once *paſt* government, is conſequently *paſt* ſhame. *L'Eſtrange.*

Her life ſhe might have had; but the deſpair
Of ſaving his, had put it *paſt* her care. *Dryden.*

I'm ſtupify'd with ſorrow, *paſt* relief
Of tears. *Dryden.*

That the bare receiving a ſum ſhould ſink a man into a ſervile ſtate, is *paſt* my comprehenſion. *Collier on Pride.*

That he means paternal power, is *paſt* doubt from the inference he makes. *Locke.*

4. Beyond, further than

We will go by the king's high way, until we be *paſt* thy borders. *Numbers* xxi. 22.

5. Above, more than.

The northern Iriſh Scots have bows not *paſt* three quarters of a yard long, with a ſtring of wreathed hemp and their arrows not much above an ell. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The ſame inundation was not deep, not *paſt* forty foot from the ground. *Bacon.*

PASTE. *n. ſ.* [*paſte*, French.]

1. Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious: ſuch as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray Chriſtendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new *paſte*, there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon's Holy War.*

With particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire;
Which wiſe Prometheus temper'd into *paſte*,
And, moiſt with living ſtreams, the godlike image caſt. *Dryd.*

When the gods moulded up the *paſte* of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands. *Dryden.*

He has the whiteſt hand that ever you ſaw, and takes *paſte* better than any woman. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 482.

2. Flour and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement.

3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*paſter*, Fr. from the noun] To faſten with paſte.

By *paſting* the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of dice, his eldeſt ſon played himſelf into ſpelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and ſyllables, by having them *paſted* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*

PA'STEBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*paſte* and *board.*] Maſſes made anciently by paſting one paper on another: now made ſometimes by macerating paper and caſting it in moulds, ſometimes by pounding old cordage, and caſting it in forms.

Tintoret made chambers of board and *paſteboard*, proportioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which he diſtributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myſelf merry even with a piece of *paſteboard*, that is inveſted with a publick character. *Addiſon.*

PA'STEBOARD *adj.* Made of paſteboard.

Put ſilkworms on whited brown paper into a *paſteboard* box. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PA'STEL. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'STERN. *n. ſ.* [*paſturon*, French.]

1. The knee of an horſe.

I will not change my horſe with any that treads on four *paſterns*. *Shakeſpear's Henry V.*

The colt that for a ſtallion is deſign'd,
Upright he walks on *paſterns* firm and ſtraight,
His motions eaſy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*

Being heavy, he ſhould not tread ſtiff, but have a *paſtern* made him, to break the force of his weight, by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a coach doth by the leathers. *Grew.*

2. The legs of an human creature in contempt.

So ſtraight ſhe walk'd, and on her *paſterns* high:
If ſeeing her behind, he lik'd her pace,
Now turning ſhort, he better lik'd her face. *Dryden.*

PA'STIL. *n. ſ.* [*paſtillus*, Lat. *paſtille*, Fr.] A roll of paſte

To draw with dry colours, make long *paſtils*, by grinding red lead with ſtrong wort, and ſo roll them up like pencils, drying them in the ſun. *Peacham on Drawing.*

PA'STIME. *n. ſ.* [*paſs* and *time.*] Sport, amuſement, diverſion.

It was more requiſite for Zelmane's hurt to reſt, than ſit up at thoſe *paſtimes*; but ſhe, that felt no wound but one, earneſtly deſired to have the paſtorals. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I'll be as patient as a gentle ſtream,
And make a *paſtime* of each weary ſtep,
Till the laſt ſtep has brought me to my love. *Shakeſp.*

Paſtime paſſing excellent,
If huſbanded with modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

With theſe
In *paſtime*, and bear rule, thy realm is large. *Milton.*

A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation and *paſtime*, ſhould never pretend to devote himſelf entirely to the ſciences, unleſs his ſoul be ſo refined, that he can taſte theſe entertainments eminently in his cloſet. *Watts.*

PA'STOR. *n. ſ.* [*paſtor*, Latin; *paſteur*, old French.]

1. A ſhepherd

Receive this preſent by the muſes made,
The pipe on which the Arcæan *paſtor* play'd *Dryden*

The *paſtor* ſhears their hoary beards,
And eaſes of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has ſouls to feed with ſound doctrine.

The *paſtor* maketh ſuits of the people, and they with one voice teſtify a general aſſent thereunto, or he joyfully beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing between them the ſentences wherewith they ſtrive, which ſhall moſt ſhew his own, and ſtir up others zeal to the glory of God. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 39.

The firſt branch of the great work belonging to a *paſtor* of the church, was to teach. *South's Sermons.*

A breach in the general form of worſhip was reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then found out of maintaining ſeparate *paſtors* out of private purſes. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *adj.* [*paſtoralis*, Latin; *paſtoral*, French.]

1. Rural; ruſtick; beſeeming ſhepherds; imitating ſhepherds.

In thoſe *paſtoral* paſtimes, a great many days were ſent to follow their flying predeceſſors. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of ſouls.

Their lord and maſter taught concerning the *paſtoral* care he had over his own flock. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 19.

The biſhop of Saliſbury recommended the tenth ſatire of Juvenal, in his *paſtoral* letter, to the ſerious peruſal of the divines of his dioceſe. *Dryden.*

PA'STORAL. *n. ſ.* A poem in which any action or paſſion is repreſented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice in which ſpeakers take upon them the character of ſhepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

* *Paſtoral* is an imitation of the action of a ſhepherd, the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable ſimple, the manners not too polite nor too ruſtick. *Pope.*

The beſt actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, hiſtory, *paſtoral*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

There ought to be the ſame difference between *paſtorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court, the latter ſhould be ſmooth, clean, tender and paſſionate: the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *paſtorals*. *Waſh.*

PA'STRY. *n. ſ.* [*paſt ſſerie*, Fr. from *paſte*.]

1. The act of making pies

Let never freſh machines your *paſtry* try,
Unleſs grandees or magiſtrates are by,
Then you may put a dwarf into a pye. *King.*

2. Pies or baked paſte.

Remember
The ſeed cake, the *paſtries* and the furmenty pot. *Tuſſer.*
They call for dates and quinces in the *paſtry*. *Shakeſp.*
Beaſts of chaſe, or fowls of game,
In *paſtry* built, or from the ſpit, or boil'd,
Gris amber ſteam'd *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

3. The place where paſtry is made.

PA'STRY COOK. *n. ſ.* [*paſtry* and *cook*.] One whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte.

I wiſh you knew what my huſband has paid to the *paſtry-cooks* and confectioners. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURABLE. *adj.* [from *paſture*.] Fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE. *n. ſ.* [*paſturage*, French.]

1. The buſineſs of feeding cattle.

I wiſh there were ſome ordinances, that whoſoever keepeth twenty kine, ſhould keep a plough going, for otherwiſe all men would fall to *paſturage*, and none to huſbandry *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. Lands grazed by cattle.

France has a ſheep by her to ſhew, that the riches of the country conſiſted chiefly in flocks and *paſturage*. *Addiſon.*

3. The uſe of paſture.

Cattle fatted by good *paſturage*, after violent motion, die ſuddenly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PA'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*paſture*, French.]

1. Food, the act of feeding.

Unto the conſervation is required a ſolid *paſture*, and a food congenerous unto nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Ground on which cattle feed

A careleſs herd,
Full of the *paſture*, jumps along by him,
And never ſtays. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it*

When there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by conſent, ſeparated and enlarged their *paſture* where it beſt liked them. *Locke.*

The new tribes look abroad
On nature's common, far as they can ſee
Or wing, their range and *paſture*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. Human culture; education.

From the firſt *paſtures* of our infant age,
To elder cares and man's ſeverer page
We aſh the pupil. *Dryden*

To PA'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a paſture.

To PA'STURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground

The cattle in the fields and meadows green
Thoſe rare and ſolitary; theſe in flocks
Paſturing at once, and in broad herds upſprung. *Milton.*

PA'STY. *n. ſ.* [*paſte*, French.] A pye of cruſt raiſed without a diſh

Of the paſte a coffin will I rear,
And make two *paſties* of your ſhameful heads. *Shakeſp.*

I will confeſs what I know, if ye pinch me like a *paſty*, I can ſay no more. *Shakeſp.*

If you'd fright an alderman and mayor,
Within a *paſty* lodge a living hare. *King.*

A man of ſober life,
Not quite a madman, though a *paſty* fell,
And much too wiſe to walk into a well. *Pope.*

PAT. *adj.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner*.] Fit; convenient, exactly ſuitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and ſhould not be uſed but in burleſque writings.

Pat pat; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearſal. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying. *Shakeſp.*

They never ſaw two things ſo *pat*,
In all reſpects, as this and that. *Hudibras, p. .*

Zanglius dreamed of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Euchariſt. *Atterbury.*

He was ſurely put to't at the end of a verſe,
Becauſe he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*

PAT. *n. ſ.* [*patte*, Fr. is a foot, and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot.]

1. A light quick blow; a tap.

The leaſt noiſe is enough to diſturb the operation of his brain; the *pat* of a ſhuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack will do. *Collier on human Reaſon.*

2. Small lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

To PAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly; to tap.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breaſt with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and ſtraightways they *pat* with both. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*

Gay *pats* my ſhoulder, and you vaniſh quite. *Pope*

PA'TACHE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TACOON. *n. ſ.* A Spaniſh coin worth four ſhillings and eight pence Engliſh. *Ainſworth*

To PATCH. *v. a.* [*padſer*, Daniſh; *pezzare*, Italian.]

1. To cover with a piece ſewed on.

They would think themſelves miſerable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a pie-bald livery of coarſe patches and borrowed ſhreds. *Locke.*

To decorate the face with ſmall ſpots of black ſilk

In the middle boxes, were ſeveral ladies who *patched* both ſides of their faces. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 81

We begg'd her but to *patch* her face,
She never hit one proper place. *Swift*

3. To mend clumſily, to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt.

Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shakeſp*
Phyſick can but mend our crazy ſtate,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

Broken limbs, common prudence ſends us to the ſurgeons to piece and *patch up*. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To make up of ſhreds or different pieces. Sometimes with *up* emphatical

If we ſeek to judge of thoſe times, which the ſcriptures ſet us down without error, by the reigns of the Aſſyrian princes, we ſhall but *patch up* the ſtory at aventure, and leave it in confuſion. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate,
Ill ſorted with a ſoft effeminate life. *Dryden.*

There is that viſible ſymmetry in a human body, as gives an intrinſick evidence, that it was not formed ſucceſſively and *patched up* by piece-meal. *Bentley's Sermons.*

[illegible] an author's ſenſe, and building upon it your own upon his foundation, we may call paraphraſing; but more properly changing, adding, *patching*, piecing. *Felton.*

PATCH. *n. ſ.* [*pezza*, Italian.]

1. A piece ſewed on to cover a hole.

Patches ſet upon a little breach,
Diſcredit more in hiding of the flaw,
Than did the flaw before it was ſo patch'd. *Shakeſp.*

If the ſhoe be ript, or *patches* put;
He's wounded! ſee the plaiſter on his foot. *Dryden.*

They ſuffer their minds to appear in a pie-bald livery of coarſe *patches* and borrowed ſhreds, ſuch as the common opinion of thoſe they converſe with clothe them in. *Locke.*

2. A piece inſerted in moſaick or variegated work.

3. A ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face.

How! providence! and yet a Scottiſh crew!
Then madam nature wears black *patches* too. *Cleaveland*

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes martyr'd, ſuch grace were allow'd,
[illegible] *Swift.*

They were patched differently, and caſt hoſtile glances upon one another, and their *patches* were placed in different ſituations as party-ſignals to diſtinguiſh friends from foes. *Addiſ.*

This the morning omens ſeem'd to tell,
Thrice from my trembling hand the *patch*-box fell. *Pope.*

4. A ſmall particle; a parcel of land.

We go to gain a little *patch* of ground,
That hath in it no profit but the name. *Shakeſp.*

5. A paltry fellow. Obſolete.

What a py'd ninny's this? thou ſcurvy *patch*! *Shakeſp.*

PA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a botcher

PA'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *patch*.] Botchery, bungling work. Forgery. A word not in uſe.

You hear him cogg, ſee him diſſemble,
Know his groſs *patchery*, love him, and feed him,
Yet remain aſſur'd that he's a made-up villain. *Shake*

PA'TCHWORK. *n. ſ.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together

When my cloaths were finiſhed, they looked like the *patchwork*, only mine were all of a colour *Gulliver's Travels.*

Whoever only reads to tranſcribe ſhining remarks, without entering into the genius and ſpirit of the author, will be apt to be miſled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifeſt incoherent piece of *patchwork*. *Swift*

Foreign her air, her robe's diſcordant pride
In *patchwork* ſhining. *Dunciad.*

PATE. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *tete*, Fr.] The head. Now commonly uſed in contempt or ridicule, but anciently in ſerious language.

Senſeleſs man, that himſelf doth hate,
To love another,
Here take thy lover's token on thy *pate*. *Fairy Queen*

Behold the deſpair,
By cuſtome and covetous *pates*,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tuſſer.*
He is a traitor, let him to the tower,
And crop away that factious *pate* of his. *Shakeſp.*
Steal by line and level is an excellent paſs of *pate*. *Shakeſp.*
That ſly devil,
That broker that ſtill breaks the *pate* of faith,
That daily break-vow *Shakeſp.*
I had broke thy *pate*,
And aſk'd thee mercy for't. *Shakeſp.*
Who dares
Say this man is a flatterer. The learned *pate*
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakeſp.*
Thank your gentler fate,
That, for a bruis'd or broken *pate*,
Has freed you from thoſe knobs that grow
Much harder on the marmed brow *Hudibras.*

It may ſcorn attends men for aſſerting the church's dignity, many will rather chuſe to neglect their duty, than to get a broken *pate* in the church's ſervice. *South's Sermons.*

If any young novice happens into the neighbourhood of flatterers, preſently they are plying his full purſe and empty *pate* with addreſſes ſuitable to his vanity. *South.*

PA'TED. *adj* [from *pate*.] Having a pate. It is uſed only in compoſition; as, long-*pated* or cunning, ſhallow-*pated* or foolith.

PATE'FACTION. *n. ſ.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] Act or ſtate of opening.

PA'TEN. *n. ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. Not in uſe.
The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold,
There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou beholo'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings. *Shakeſp.*

PA'TENT. *adj.* [*patens*, Latin; *patent*, French.]
1. Open to the peruſal of all: as, letters *patent*.
2. Something appropriated by letters patent.

Madder is eſteemed a commodity that will turn to good profit, ſo that, in king Charles the firſt's time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PA'TENT. *n. ſ.* A writ conferring ſome excluſive right or privilege.

If you are ſo fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend; for if it touch not you, it comes near no body. *Shakeſpeare.*

So will I grow, ſo live, ſo die,
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up
Unto his lordſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Midſum. Night's Dream.*

We are cenſured as obſtinate, in not complying with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*

PA'TENTEE. *n. ſ.* [from *patent*.] One who has a patent.

If his tenant and *patentee* diſpoſe of his gift, without his kingly conſent, the lands ſhall revert to the king. *Bacon.*

In the patent granted to lord Dartmouth, the ſecurities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand. *Swift.*

PATER-NOSTER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The Lord's prayer.

No penny no *pater-noſter*. *Camden's Remains.*

PATE'RNAL. *adj* [*paternus*, Lat. *paternel*, Fr.]
1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.

I dedicate all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow chriſtians or governors of the church *Hammond.*

They ſpend their days in joy unblam'd; and dwell
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Hereditary; received in ſucceſſion from one's father.

Men plough with oxen of their own
Their ſmall *paternal* field of corn. *Dryden.*

He held his *paternal* eſtate from the bounty of the conqueror. *Dryden.*

Retreat betimes
To thy *paternal* ſeat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Addiſon.*

PATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *paternus*, Lat. *paternité*, Fr.] Fatherſhip; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had ſcarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and elderſhip. *Raleigh.*

A young heir, kept ſhort by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this caſe, the *paternity* and filiation leave very ſenſible impreſſions. *Arbuthnot.*

PATH. *n. ſ.* [paꝺ, Saxon.] Way; road; track. In converſation it is uſed of a narrow way to be paſſed on foot; but in ſolemn language means any paſſage.

For darkneſs, where is the place thereof? that thou ſhouldſt know the *paths* to the houſe thereof. *Job* xxxviii. 20.

On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's *path* to heav'n purſue. *Dryden.*

The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets. *Dryden's Theocritus*

There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very ſevere law againſt any that enters the town by another *path*, leſt any new one ſhould be worn on the mountain. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PATHE'TICAL } *adj.* [παθητικὸς, παθος and PATHE'TICK. } the paſſions, paſſionate, moving.

His page that handful of wit;
'Tis a moſt *pathetical* neat *Shakeſp.*

How *pathetick* is that expoſtulation of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himſelf in this deplorable condition. *Spectator*, N° 571.

Fully conſidered the diſpoſitions of a ſincere and leſs mercenary penſion, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part. *Swift.*

When thus *pathetick* to the prince he ſpoke,
From the brave youth the ſtreaming paſſion broke. *Pope.*

PATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pathetical*.] In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions.

Theſe reaſons, ſo *pathetically* urged and ſo admirably raiſed by the proſopopœia of nature, ſpeaking to her children with ſo much authority, deſerve the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pathetical*.] Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the paſſion.

PA'THLESS. *adj* [from *path*.] Untrodden, not marked with paths.

Aſk thou the citizens of *pathleſs* woods,
What cut the air with wings, what ſwim in floods. *Sandys.*

Like one that had been led aſtray
Through the heav'nly wide *pathleſs* way. *Milton.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
And wander after *pathleſs* deſtiny,
Whoſe dark reſorts ſince prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*

Through miſts obſcure, ſhe wings her tedious way,
Now wanders dazzl'd with too bright a day,
And from the ſummit of a *pathleſs* coaſt
Sees infinite, and in that ſight is loſt. *Prior.*

PA'THOGNOMONICK. *adj* [παθογνωμονικὸς, πάθος and γινωσκω.] Such ſigns of a diſeaſe as are inſeparable, deſigning the eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe; not ſymptomatick. *Quincy.*

He has the true *pathognomonick* ſign of love, jealouſy; for no body will ſuffer his miſtreſs to be treated ſo. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'THOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr. from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.

PA'THOLOGIST *n. ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω.] One who treats of pathology.

PA'THOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω; *pathologie*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to the diſtemper, with their differences, cauſes and effects incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

PA'THWAY. *n. ſ.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; ſtrictly a narrow way to be paſſed on foot.

Alas, that love, whoſe view is muffl'd ſtill,
Should without eyes ſee *pathways* to his will. *Shakeſp.*

In the way of righteouſneſs is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. *Proverbs* xii. 28.

When in the middle *pathway* baſks the ſnake;
O lead me, guard me from the ſultry hours. *Gay.*

PA'TIBLE. *adj.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable, tolerable. *Dict.*

PA'TIBULARY *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the gallows. *Dict.*

PA'TIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*patience*, French; *patientia*, Latin.]
1. The power of ſuffering, indurance; the power of expecting long without rage or diſcontent, the power of ſupporting faults or injuries without revenge; long ſuffering.

The king becoming graces,
Devotion, *patience*, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Neceſſary *patience* in ſeeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Eccluſ* xx 32.

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matthew.*

Chriſtian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and perſecution. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,
Patience of ſin and love of virtue fails *Prior.*

2. Sufferance, permiſſion.

By their *patience*, be it ſpoken, the apoſtles preached as well when they wrote, as when they ſpake the goſpel *Hooker.*

3. An herb. A ſpecies of duck.

Patience, an herb, makes a good boiled ſallad. *Mortimer*

PA'TIENT. *adj* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Latin.]
1. Having the quality of enduring.

Wheat, which is the beſt ſort of grain, of which the pureſt bread is made, is *patient* of heat and cold. *Ray*

2. Calm under pain or affliction.

Be *patient*, and I will ſtay. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Griev'd, but unmov'd, and *patient* of your ſcorn,
I die. *Dryden's Theocritus.*

3. Not revengeful againſt injuries.
4. Not eaſily provoked.

Warn them that are unruly, ſupport the weak, be *patient* toward all men. *1 Theſſalonians* v. 14.

5. Not hasty, not vicioufly eager or impetuous.

Nor *patient* to expect the turns of fate,
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Dryden.*

PA'TIENT. *n. f.* [*patient*, Fr.]

1. That which receives impreffions from external agents.

Malice is a paffion fo impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To proper *patients* he kind agents brings,
In various leagues binds disagreeing things. *Creech.*

Action and paffion are modes which belong to fubftances: when a fmith with a hammer ftrikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the fmith are both agents or fubjects of action; the one fupreme, and the other fubordinate; the iron is the *patient* or the fubject of paffion, in a philofophical fenfe, becaufe it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts's Logick.*

A perfon diseafed. It is commonly ufed of the relation between the phyfician and the phyfician.

You [illegible] me like a phyfician, that feeing his *patient* in a peftilent fever, fhould chide inftead of adminiftring help, and bid him be fick no more. *Sidney.*

Through ignorance of the diseafe, through unreafonablenefs of the time, inftead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the *patient* into many miferies. *Spenfer.*

A phyfician ufes various methods for the recovery of fick perfons, and though all of them are disagreeable, his *patients* are never angry. *Addifon.*

3. It is fometimes, but rarely ufed abfolutely for a fick perfon.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies or beds of ftate;
But the poor *patient* will as foon be found
On the hard matrefs or the mother ground. *Dryden.*

To PA'TIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compofe one's felf, to behave with patience. Obfolete.

Patient yourfelf, madam, and pardon me. *Shakefp.*

PA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from *patient*.]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.

Lament not, Eve, but *patiently* refign
What juftly thou haft loft. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

Ned is in the gout,
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,
How *patiently* you hear him groan!
How glad the cafe is not your own. *Swift.*

2. Without vicious impetuofity.

That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and wifh that *patiently* they would examine how little caufe they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*

Could men but once be perfuaded *patiently* to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more profelytes. *Calamy's Sermons.*

PA'TINE. *n. f.* [*patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainf.*

PA'TLY. *adv.* [from *pat*.] Commodioufly; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH. *n. f.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

So fpake the *patriarch* of mankind; but Eve
Perfifted, yet fubmiff. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees,
Shoots rifing up, and fpreads by flow degrees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he ftays
Supreme in ftate; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

A bifhop fuperior to archbifhops.

The *patriarchs* for an hundred years had been of one houfe, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one bifhop of the fame kindred. *Raleigh.*

Where fecular primates were heretofore given, the eccleftaftical laws have ordered *patriarchs* and eccleftaftical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PATRIARCHAL. *adj.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. from *patriarch*.]

1. Belonging to patriarchs, fuch as was poffeffed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

Such drowfy fedentary fouls have they,
Who would to *patriarchal* years live on,
Fix'd to hereditary clay,
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nimrod enjoyed this *patriarchal* power, but he againft right enlarged his empire, by ferzing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

Archbifhops or metropolitans in France are immediately fubject to the pope's jurifdiction; and, in other places, they are mediately fubject to the *patriarchal* fees. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHATE. } *n. f.* [*patriarchat*, Fr. from *patriarch*.] A
PA'TRIARCHSHIP. } bifhoprick fuperior to archbifhoprics.

Species may be termed the greater benefices, as that of the pontificate, a *patriarchfhip* and archbifhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHY. *n. f.* Jurifdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

Calabria pertained to the *patriarch* of Conftantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that *patriarchy*. *Brerewood.*

PA'TRICIAN. *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.

I fee
Th' exulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,
His horfe's hoofs wet with *patrician* blood! *Addifon.*

PATRI'CIAN. *n. f.* A nobleman.

Noble *patricians*, patrons of my right,
Defend the juftice of my caufe with arms. *Shakefp.*

You'd find Gracchus, from *patrician* grown
A fencer and the fcandal of the town. *Dryden.*

Your daughters are all married to wealthy *patricians*. *Swift.*

PATRIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [*patrimonial*, Fr. from *patrimony*.] Poffeffed by inheritance.

The expence of the duke of Ormond's own great *patrimonial* eftate, that came over at that time, is of no fmall confideration in the ftock of this kingdom. *Temple.*

Their *patrimonial* cloth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip firft taught Philip how to fleep. *Dryden.*

PA'TRIMONY. *n. f.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] An eftate poffeffed by inheritance.

Inclofures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the *patrimony* of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

So might the heir, whofe father hath; in play,
Wafted a thoufand pounds of ancient rent,
By painful earning of one groat a day,
Hope to reftore the *patrimony* fpent. *Dryden.*

In me all
Pofterity ftands curs'd! fair *patrimony*
That I muft leave ye, fons. *Milton's Par. Loft.*

For his redemption, all my *patrimony*
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton's Agonifles.*

Their fhips like wafted *patrimonies* fhew;
Where the thin fcatt'ring trees admit the light,
And fhun each other's fhadows as they grow. *Dryden.*

The fhepherd laft appears,
And with him all his *patrimony* bears;
His houfe and houfhold gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trufty car. *Dryden.*

PA'TRIOT. *n. f.* One whofe ruling paffion is the love of his country.

Patriots who for facred freedom ftood. *Tickel.*

The firm *patriot* there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addifon's Cato.*

Here tears fhall flow from a more gen'rous caufe,
Such tears as *patriots* fhed for dying laws. *Pope.*

PA'TRIOTISM. *n. f.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To PATRO'CINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin; *patrociner*, old French.] To patronife; to protect, to defend. *Dict.*

PA'TROL. *n. f.* [*patrouille*, *patouille*, old French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a garrifon to obferve that orders are kept.

2. Thofe that go the rounds.

O thou! by whofe almighty nod the fcale
Of empire rifes, or alternate falls,
Send forth the faving virtues round the land
In bright *patrol*. *Thomfon's Summer.*

To PA'TROL. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrifon.

Thefe out guards of the mind are fent abroad
And ftill *patrolling* beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep poffs advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*

PA'TRON. *n. f.* [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*, Latin.]

1. One who countenances, fupports or protects. Commonly a wretch who fupports with infolence, and is paid with flattery.

I'll plead for you, as for my *patron*. *Shakefp.*

Ne'er let me pafs in filence Dorfet's name;
Ne'er ceafe to mention the contin'd debt,
Which the great *patron* only would forget. *Prior.*

2. A guardian faint.

Thou amongft thofe faints, whom thou do'ft fee,
Shalt be a faint, and thine own nation's friend
And *patron*. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*

St. Michael is mentioned as the *patron* of the Jews, and is now taken by the Chriftians, as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.

We are no *patrons* of thofe things; the beft defence whereof is fpeedy redrefs and amendment. *Hooker, b. 1.*

Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted them the ideas of extenfion and number, I leave to thofe who are the *patrons* of innate principles. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of eccleftaftical preferment.

PA'TRONAGE. *n. f.* [from *patron*.]

1. Support, protection.

Lady, moft worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue fhines, will take the *patronage* of fo the only rebellious handmaid againft virtue. *S.*

Here's *patronage*, and here our art defcries,
What breaks its bonds, what draws the clofer ties,
Shows what rewards our fervices may gain,
And how too often we may court in vain. *Creech.*

2. Guardianfhip

2 Guardianſhip of ſaints.

From certain paſſages of the poets, ſeveral ſhips made choice of ſome god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholicks every veſſel is recommended to the *patronage* of ſome particular ſaint. *Addiſon.*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To PA'TRONAGE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patronize; to protect. A bad word.

Dar'ſt thou maintain the former words thou ſpak'ſt?
Yes, ſir, as well as you dare *patronage*
The envious barking of your ſaucy tongue. *Shakeſp.*
An out-law in a caſtle keeps,
And uſes it to *patronage* his theft. *Shakeſp.*

PATRO'NAL. *adj.* [from *patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; ſupporting, guarding, defending, doing the office of a patron.

The name of the city being diſcovered unto their enemies, their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'TRONESS. *n. ſ.* [feminine of *patron*, *patrona*, Lat.]

1. A female that defends, countenances or ſupports.

Of cloſe eſcapes the aged *patroneſs*,
Blacker than earſt, her ſable mantle ſpred,
When with two truſty mates in great diſtreſs,
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairfax.*

All things ſhould be guided by her direction, as the ſovereign *patroneſs* and protectreſs of the enterpriſe. *Bacon.*

Befriend me night, beſt *patroneſs* of thought,
Over the pole thy thickeſt mantle throw. *Milton.*

He petitioned his *patroneſs*, who gave him for anſwer, that providence had aſſigned every bird its proportion. *L'Eſtrange.*

It was taken into the protection of my *patroneſſes* at court. *Swift.*

2. A female guardian ſaint.

To PA'TRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron.*] To protect; to ſupport, to defend, to countenance.

Churchmen are to be had in due reſpect for their work ſake, and protected from ſcorn; but if a clergyman be looſe and ſcandalous, he muſt not be *patroniſed* nor winked at. *Bac.*

All tenderneſs of conſcience againſt good laws, is hypocriſy, and *patroniſed* by none but men of deſign, who look upon it as the fitteſt engine to get into power. *South's Sermons.*

I have been eſteemed and *patroniſed* by the grandfather, the father and the ſon. *Dryden.*

PATRONY'MICK. *n. ſ.* [πατρονυμικὸς, *patronymique*, Fr.] Name expreſſing the name of the father or anceſtor: as, *Tydides*, the ſon of Tydeus.

It ought to be rendered the ſon, Teſtonides being a *patronymick*. *Broome.*

PA'TTEN *of a pillar.* *n. ſ.* Its baſe. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TTENMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*patten* and *maker*.] He that makes pattens.

PA'TTEN. *n. ſ.* [*patin*, Fr.] A ſhoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common ſhoe by women to keep them from the dirt.

Their ſhoes and *pattens* are ſnouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were faſtened to the knees with chains of gold and ſilver. *Camden's Remains.*

Good housewives
Underneath th' umbrella's only ſhed,
Safe through the wet on clinking *pattens* tread. *Gay.*

To PA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet.

Patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*

The ſtreaming ſhower is ſcarce to *patter* heard
By ſuch as wander through the foreſt walks. *Thomſon.*

PA'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Dutch.]

1. The original propoſed to imitation; the archetype, that which is to be copied; an exemplar.

As though your deſire were, that the churches of old ſhould be *patterns* for us to follow, and even glaſſes wherein we might ſee the practice of that which by you is gathered out of ſcripture. *Hooker.*

I will be the *pattern* of all patience;
I will ſay nothing. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A *pattern* to all princes living with her,
And all that ſhall ſucceed. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The example and *pattern* of the church of Rome. *Clarend.*

Loſe not the honour you have early won,
But ſtand the blameleſs *pattern* of a ſon. *Dryden.*

Meaſure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not as it is the copy, but the *pattern* of regal power. *Grew.*

This *pattern* ſhould be our guide, in our preſent ſtate of pilgrimage. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Chriſtianity commands us to act after a nobler *pattern*, than the virtues even of the moſt perfect men. *Rogers.*

Take *pattern* by our ſiſter ſtar,
Delude at once and bleſs our ſight,
When you are ſeen, be ſeen from far,
And chuſe to ſhine by night. *Sw*

2. A ſpecimen; a part ſhown as a ſample of the reſt.

A gentleman ſends to my ſhop for a *pattern* of ſtuff, if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

3. An inſtance; an example.

What God did command touching Canaan, the ſame concerneth not us otherwiſe than only as a fearful *pattern* of his juſt diſpleaſure againſt ſinful nations. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *f.* 17.

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PA'TTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To make in imitation of ſomething; to copy.

Ay, ſuch a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here deſcribes. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſerve as an example to be followed. Neither ſenſe is now much in uſe.

When I that cenſure him do ſo offend,
Let mine own judgment *pattern* out my death,
And nothing come in partial. *Shakeſp.*

PA'VAN, PA'VIN. *n. ſ.* A kind of light tripping dance. *Ainſ.*

PAU'CILOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] Sparing and rare ſpeech. *Dict.*

PAU'CITY. [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Latin.]

1. Fewneſs; ſmallneſs of number.

The multitude of pariſhes, and *paucity* of ſchools. *Hooker.*

In ſuch ſlender corpuſcles as thoſe of colour, may eaſily be conceived a greater *paucity* of protuberant corpuſcles. *Boyle.*

Socrates well underſtood what he ſaid touching the rarity and *paucity* of friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Smallneſs of quantity.

This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as, lizzards, frogs and other fiſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.]

1. To lay with brick or ſtone; to floor with ſtone.

Should ſhe kneel down,
Her brother's ghoſt his *paved* bed would break,
And take her hence in horrour. *Shakeſp.*

Let not the court be *paved*, for that ſtriketh up a great heat in ſummer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

From this chymic flame
I ſee a city of more precious mould,
With ſilver *pav'd*, and all divine with gold. *Dryden.*

The ſtreets are *paved* with brick or freeſtone. *Addiſon.*

2. To make a paſſage eaſy.

It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bac.*

PA'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; ſtone floor.

The marble *pavement* cloſes, he is enter'd
Into his radiant roof. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

A broad and ample road, whoſe duſt is gold,
And *pavement* ſtars ſeem in the galaxy. *Milton.*

The long laborious *pavement* here he treads,
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addiſon.*

The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough ſtone joined together with cement, upon this was laid another layer, conſiſting of ſmall ſtones and cement, to plane the unequalities of the lower ſtratum in which the ſtones of the upper *pavement* were fixed; for there can be no very durable *pavement*, but a double one. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PA'VER. PA'VIER. *n. ſ.* [from *pave.*] One who lays with ſtones.

For thee the ſturdy *paver* thumps the ground,
Whilſt ev'ry ſtroke his labouring lungs reſound. *Gay.*

PAVI'LION *n. ſ.* [*pavillon*, French.] A tent, a temporary or moveable houſe.

Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a *pavillion*, and the flowers to the trees a moſaick floor. *Sidney.*

So did he
In her *pavilion*, cloth of gold, of tiſſue. *Shakeſp.*

He, only he, heaven's blew *pavilion* ſpreads,
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sandy.*

It was uſual for the enemy, when there was a king in the field, to demand by a trumpet in what part of the camp he reſided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal *pavilion*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 23.

The glowing fury ſprings,
Once more invades the guilty dome, and ſhrouds
Its bright *pavilions* in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*

To PAVI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim ſaw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright. *Milton.*

2. To be ſheltered by a tent.

With his batt'ning flocks the careful ſwain
Abides *pavilion'd* on the graſſy plain.

PAUNCH. *n. ſ.* [*panſe*, French; *panza*, Spaniſh; *pantex*, Latin.] The belly, the region of the guts.

Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard; Ant paſer would ſay of him, that he was like a ſacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the *paunch*. *Bacon.*

Plead ng Matho born abroad for a'r,
With his fat *paunch* fill's h's new fashion'd chair *Dryden.*

To PAUNCH *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate; to take out the paunch, to evifcerate.

With a log
Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a ftake *Shakefp.*
Chiron attack'd Tachibius with fuch might,
One pafs had *paunch'd* the huge hydropick knight. *Garth.*

PAU'PER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A poor perfon; one who receives alms.

PAUSE. *n. f.* [*pauſe*, Fr. *pauſa*, low Latin; παυσις.]

1. A ftop, a place or time of intermiſſion.
Neither could we ever come to any *pauſe*, whereon to reft our aſſurance this way. *Hooker*, b. ii. f. 4.
Comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Caſſio following with determin'd ſword,
To execute upon him, this gentleman
Steps in to Caſſio, and intreats his *pauſe*. *Shakeſp.*
Some *pauſe* and reſpite only I require,
Till with my tears I ſhall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*
The puniſhment muſt always be rigorouſly exacted, and the blows by *pauſes* laid on till they reach the mind, and you perceive the ſigns of a true ſorrow. *Locke.*
While thoſe exalted to primeval light,
Only perceive ſome little *pauſe* of joys
In thoſe great moments, when their god employs
Their miniſtry *Prior*
What *pauſe* from woe, what hopes of comfort bring
The names of wife or great. *Prior.*
Our diſcourſe is not kept up in converſation, but falls into more *pauſes* and intervals than in our neighbouring countries. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 133.

2. Suſpenſe, doubt.
Like a man to double buſineſs bound,
I ſtand in *pauſe* where I ſhall firſt begin,
And both neglect. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. Break, paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe.
He writes with warmth, which uſually neglects method, and thoſe partitions and *pauſes* which men, educated in the ſchools, obſerve. *Locke.*

4. Place of ſuſpending the voice marked in writing.

5. A ſtop or intermiſſion in muſick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.*

1. To wait, to ſtop; not to proceed, to forbear for a time.
Tarry, *pauſe* a day or two,
Before you hazard for in chuſing wrong
I loſe your company, therefore forbear a while. *Shakeſp.*
Give me leave to read philoſophy.
And, while I *pauſe*, ſerve in your harmony. *Shakeſp.*
Pauſing a while, thus to herſelf ſhe mus'd. *Miltun.*

2. To deliberate.
Bear Worceſter to death, and Vernon too.
Other offenders we will *pauſe* upon. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Solyman *pauſing* a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being over, ſuffered himſelf to be intreated. *Knolles.*

3. To be intermitted.
What awe did the ſlow ſolemn knell inſpire,
The pealing organ, and the *pauſing* choir,
[illegible] *Pope.*

PAUSER. *n. f.* [from *pauſe*.] He who pauſes, he who deliberates.
The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the *pauſer*, reaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

PAW. *n. f.* [*pawen*, Welſh.]

1. The foot of a beaſt of prey.
One choſe his ground,
Whence ruſhing he might ſureſt ſeize them both
Grip'd in each *paw*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The bee and ſerpent know their ſtings, and the bear the uſe of his *paws*. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have one lion under the feet of a man, you ſhould have had twenty men under the *paws* of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*
Each claims poſſeſſion,
Both their *paws* are faſtened on the prey. *Dryden.*

2. Hand. In contempt.
Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And you, our *paws* upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*

To PAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.
The fiery courſer, when he hears from far,
The ſprightly trumpets and the ſhouts of war,
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight
Paws place, and *paws*, and hopes the promis'd fight. *Dryden.*
Th' impatient courſer pants in every vein,
And *pawing*, ſeems to beat the diſtant plain,
Hills, vales, and floods appear already croſs'd,
And ere he ſtarts, a thouſand ſteps are loſt. *Pope.*
Once, a fiery horſe, *pawing* with his hoof, ſtruck a hole in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

To PAW. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with a draught of the fore foot
His hot courſer *paw'd* th' Hungarian plain,
And adverſe legions ſtood the ſhock in vain.

2. To handle roughly.

3. To fawn, to flatter.

PAWN *n. f.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, French.] Any thing to pledge as a ſecurity for money borrowed or promiſe made.
Her oath for love, her honour's *pawn*. *Shakeſp.*
As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take *pawns* without uſe, or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*
He retains much of his primeve eſteem, that abroad his very word will countervail the bond or *pawn* of another. *Howel.*
Here's the very heart, and ſoul, and life-blood of Gomez, *pawns* in abundance, 'till the next bribe helps their huſbands to redeem them. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. The ſtate of being pledged.
Sweet wife, my honour is at *pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shakeſp.*
Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemiſh'd crown,
Wipe off the duſt that hides our ſceptre's gilt. *Shakeſp.*

3. A common man at cheſs. *Ainſworth.*

PA'WED. *adj.* [from *paw*.]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad footed. *Ainſworth.*

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge, to give in pledge. It is now ſeldom uſed but of pledges given for money.
I hold it cowardice
To reſt miſtruſtful, where a noble heart
Hath *pawn'd* an open hand in ſign of love. *Shakeſp.*
Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, 'till he hath *pawn'd* his horſes. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
Pawn me to this your honour, ſhe is his. *Shakeſp.*
I dare *pawn* down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shakeſpeare.*
Will you thus break your faith?——
I *pawn'd* you none
I promis'd you redreſs. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,
To ſave the innocent. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
If any thought annoys the gallant youth,
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,
For which he lately *pawn'd* his heart. *Waller*
She who before had mortgag'd her eſtate,
And *pawn'd* the laſt remaining piece of plate. *Dryden*
One part of the nation is *pawned* to the other, with hardly a poſſibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift*

PA'WNBROKER. *n. f.* [*pawn* and *broker*.] One who lends money upon pledge.
The uſurers or money-changers were a ſort of a ſcandalous employment at Rome; thoſe money-ſcriveners ſeem to have been little better than our *pawnbrokers*. *Arbuthnot.*

To PAY *v. a.* [*payer*, Fr. *apagar*, Spaniſh; *pacare*, Lat.]

1. To diſcharge a debt.
You have done enough, and have perform'd
A ſaint-like ſorrow, and indeed *paid* down
More penitence, than done treſpaſs. *Shakeſp.*
Your ſon has *paid* a ſoldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shakeſp.*
She does what ſhe will, ſay what ſhe will, take all, *pay* all. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
The king and prince
Then *paid* their off'rings in a ſacred grove
To Hercules. *Dryden.*
An hundred talents of ſilver did the children of Ammon *pay*. 2 *Chronicles* xxvii. 5.
I have peace offerings with me; this day have I *paid* my vows. *Proverbs* vii. 14.
Have patience, and I will *pay* thee all. *Matthew* viii. 26.
The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Pſ* xxxvii. 21.

2. To diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money.

3. To atone; to make amends by ſuffering, with *for* before the cauſe of payment.
If this prove true, they'll *pay for't*. *Shakeſp.*
Bold Prometheus, whoſe untam'd deſire
Rival'd the ſun with his own heav'nly fire,
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endleſs prey,
Severely *pays for* animating clay. *Roſcommon.*
Men of parts, who were to act according to the reſult of their debates, and often *pay for* their miſtakes with their heads, found thoſe ſcholaſtick forms of little uſe to diſcover truth. *Locke.*

4. To beat.
I follow'd me cloſe, and, with a thought, ſeven of the eleven I *paid*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Forty things more,
For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *B. Johnſ.*

5. To reward, to recompenſe.
She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well; and *pays* me with diſdain. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.

Riches are got by consuming less of foreign commodities, than what by commodities or labour is *paid* for. *Locke.*

PAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire, money given in return for service

Come on, brave soldiers, doubt not of the day;
And, that once gotten, doubt not of large *pay*. *Shakesp.*

The soldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Estrange.*

Money, instead of coming over for the *pay* of the army, has been transmitted thither for the *pay* of those forces called from thence. *Temple.*

Here only merit constant *pay* receives,
Is blest in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

PA'YABLE *adj.* [*payable*, Fr. from *pay*.]

1. Due; to be paid.

The marriage-money, the princess brought, was *payable* ten days after the solemnization. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The farmer rates or compounds the sums of money *payable* to her majesty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*

2. Such as there is power to pay.

To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*

PA'YDAY *n. f.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next *payday*. *Locke.*

PA'YER. *n. f.* [*payeur*, Fr. from *pay*.] One that pays

PA'YMASTER. *n. f.* [*pay* and *master*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howsoever they may bear sail for a time, yet are they sure *paymasters* in the end, that few have held out their lives safely. *Hayward.*

If we desire that God should approve us, it is a sign we do his work, and expect him our *paymaster*. *Taylor.*

PA'YMENT. *n. f.* [from *pay*.]

1. The act of paying.

2. The discharge of debt or promise.

Thy husband commits his body
To painful labour both by sea and land,
And craves no other tribute at thy hands
But love, fair looks, and true obedience;
Too little *payment* for so great a debt. *Shakesp.*

Persons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are less envied, for their fortune seemeth but due unto them; and no man envieth the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*

3. A reward.

Give her an hundred marks.
—An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more.
An ordinary groom is for such *payment*. *Shakesp.*

The wages that sin bargains with the sinner, are life, pleasure and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment and destruction. he that would understand the falsehood and deceit of sin thoroughly, must compare its promises and its *payments* together. *South's Sermons.*

4. Chastisement, sound beating. *Ainsworth.*

To PAYSE. *v. n.* [Used by *Spenser* for *poise*.] To balance.

Ne was it stand then, ne was it *payse*
Amid the ocean waves,
But was all desolate. *Fairy Queen.*

PA'YSER. *n. f.* [for *poiser*.] One that weighs.

To mange this coinage, porters bear the tin, *poizers* weigh it, a steward, comptroller and receiver keep the account *Carew.*

PEA *n. f.* [*pisum*, Latin; pira, Saxon; *pois*, French.]

A *pea* hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundish seeds; the stalks are fistulous and weak, and seem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced, the other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril. 1. The species are fifteen the greater garden pea, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotspur pea. 3. Dwarf pea. 4. French dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an esculent husk. 6. Sickle pea. 7. Common white pea. 8. Green rouncival pea. 9. Grey pea. 10. Maple rouncival pea. 11. Rose pea. 12. Spanish moretto pea. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral pea. 14. Union pea. 15. Sea pea. 16. Pig pea. *Miller.*

PEACE. *n. f.* [*paix*, French, *pax*, Latin.]

1. Respite from war.

The Dane and Swede rouz'd up to fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms,
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrours cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in *peace*. *Addison.*

No joys to him pacifick sceptres yield,
War sounds the trump, he rushes to the field,
Peace courts his hand, but spreads her charms in vain. *Pope.*

2. Quiet from suits or disturbances.

The king gave judgment against Warren, and commanded that Sherborn should hold his land in *peace*. *Davies.*

3. Rest from any commotion.

4. Stillness from riots or tumults.

Keep *peace* upon your lives; he dies that strikes again. *Shak.*

All assembled here in arms against God's *peace* and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shak.*

Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of *peace*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*

5. Reconciliation of differences.

Let him make *peace* with me *Isaiah* xxvii. 5.

6. A state not hostile

If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at *peace* with me, let the enemy persecute my soul. *Psalm* vii. 4.

There be two false *peaces* or unities, the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*

7. Rest, quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly rest.

Well, *peace* be with him that hath made us heavy!
—*Peace* be with us, lest we be heavier! *Shakespeare.*

Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou shalt not die *Judg* vi. 23.

The God of hope fill you with all joy and *peace* in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Romans* xv. 13.

Religion directs us rather to secure inward *peace* than outward ease, to be more careful to avoid everlasting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.

'Twill out,—*peace!*
No, I will speak as liberal as the air. *Shakespeare.*

In an examination, a freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, Sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my *peace*. *Bacon.*

She said, and held her *peace* Æneas went
Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*

PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding silence.

Peace! fear, thou comest too late, when already the arm is taken. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Hark! *peace!*
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman,
Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakesp.*

Peace, good reader do not weep;
Peace, the lovers are asleep,
They, sweet turtles, folded lie,
In the last knot that love could tie.
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
'Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night *Crashaw.*

But *peace*, I must not quarrel with the will
Of highest dispensation. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Silence, ye troubled waves, and, thou deep, *peace!*
Said then th' omnific word. *Milton.*

I prythee *peace!*
Perhaps she thinks they are too near of blood. *Dryden.*

PEA'CE-OFFERING. *n. f.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for attonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

A sacrifice of *peace-offering* offer without blemish *Lev* i

PEA'CEABLE. *adj.* [from *peace*.]

1. Free from war, free from tumult.

The most *peaceable* way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him shew himself, and steal out of your company *Shaw.*

The reformation of England was introduced in a *peaceable* manner, by the supreme power in parliament. *Swift.*

2. Quiet; undisturbed.

The laws were first intended for the reformation of abuses and *peaceable* continuance of the subject. *Spenser.*

Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my *peaceable* shelf,
Nor take it amiss, that so little I heed thee;
I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself,
Then why should I answer; since first I must read thee. *Pri.*

3. Not violent; not bloody.

The Chaldeans flattered both Cæsar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and *peaceable* death; both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

4. Not quarrelsome, not turbulent

These men are *peaceable*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade. *Genesis* xxxiv. 21

PEACEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietness, disposition to peace.

Plant in us all those precious fruits of piety, justice, and charity, and *peaceableness*, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

PEACEABLY *adv.* [from *peaceable*.]

1. Without war; without tumult.

To his crown, she him restor'd,
In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by eld,
And after would it should to her remain,
Who *peaceably* the same long time did weld. *Fairy Queen*

The balance of power was provided for, else Pisistratus could never have governed so *peaceably*, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift*

2. Without

2. Without disturbance.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably* *Shakesp.*

PEA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*peace* and *full*]

1. Quiet, not in war.

That rouz'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And *peaceful* Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*

2. Pacifick; mild.

As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost,
And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her soon. *Milton.*
The *peaceful* power that governs love repairs,
To feast upon soft vows and silent prayers. *Dryden.*

3. Undisturbed, still, secure.

Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries,
Nor saw displeas'd the *peaceful* cottage rise. *Pope.*

PEA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *peaceful*]

1. Quietly, without disturbance.

Our lov'd earth, where *peacefully* we slept,
And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden*

2. Mildly; gently

PEA'CEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *peaceful*] Quiet, freedom from disturbance

PEA'CEMAKER, *n. f.* [*peace* and *maker*] One who reconciles differences.

Peace, good queen;
And whet not on these too too furious peers,
For blessed are the *peacemakers* *Shakesp.*
Think us,
Those we profess, *peacemakers*, friends and servants. *Shak*

PEACEPA'RTED. *adj* [*peace* and *parted.*] Dismissed from the world in peace.

We should prophane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her
As to *peaceparted* souls *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

PEACH *n. f* [*pesche*, Fr. *malum persicum*, Lat.]

A *peach* hath long narrow leaves, the flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; the pointal, which rises from the center of the flower cup, becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, having a long sutural furrow inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe *peaches*, pears and pomegranates. *Peacham.*

The sunny wall,
Presents the downy *peach.* *Thomson's Autumn.*

To PEACH. *v. a.* [Corrupted from *impeach.*] To accuse of some crime.

If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* first, and see whose oath will be believed; I'll trounce you. *Dryden*

PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [*peach* and *colour*] Of a colour like a peach.

One Mr Caper comes, at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of *peach-coloured* satin, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

PEA'CHICK. *n. f.* [*pea* and *chick*] The chicken of a peacock.

Does the sniveling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me

PEA'COCK. *n. f.* [papa, Saxon, *pavo*, Lat.] Of this word the etymologists now in print are strangely confused, some deriving it from the tuft of feathers on its head, the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the more striking lustre of its spangled train.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while;
And, like a *peacock*, sweep along his tail. *Shakesp.*

The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turky-cock and *peacock.* *Peacham.*

The *peacock*, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor ostrich her rare plumes. *Sandys*
The *peacock*'s plumes thy tackle must not sail,
Nor the dear purchase of the sable's tail. *Ga*

PEA'HEN. *n. f.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pava*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK *n. f.* [peac, Saxon; *pique*, *pic*, French.]

1. The top of a hill or eminence.

Thy sister seek,
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak.* *Pr*

2. Any thing acuminated.

3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.

To PEAK. *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spanish, *little*, perhaps *lean* but I believe this word has some other derivation. we say a withered man has a sharp face; Falstaff dying, is said to have *a nose as sharp as a pen*: from this observation, a sickly man is said to *peak* or grow acuminated.

1. To look sickly

Weary sev'nnights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, *peak* and pine. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak.

I, a dull and muddy mettled rascal, *peak*,
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cause, *Shakesp.*
The *peaking* cornuto her husband, dwelling in a [illegible]

larum of jealousy, comes me in the instant of our encounter *Shakesp.*

PEAL. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *pelle*, *pellere tympana*]

1. A succession of loud sounds as, of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.

They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*

The breach of faith cannot be so highly expressed, as in that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon's Essays.*

Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordnance will do as much, which moveth in a small compass? *Bacon.*

A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;
Then all thy saints assembled, thou shalt judge
Bad men and angels. *Adam Par. Reg*

I myself,
Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weakness,
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton.*

From the Moors camp the noise grows louder still,
Peals of shouts that rend the heav'ns, *Dryden.*
Oh for a *peal* of thunder that would make
[illegible] sea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Addis*

2. It is often used by *Shakespeare* for a low dull noise, but improperly.

The shard born beetle with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud.

Let the *pealing* organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In service high and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness through mine ear,
Dissolve me into extasies,
And bring all heav'n before my eyes. *Milton*

The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd. *Tickell.*

To PEAL. *v. a.*

1. To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona storms,
With all her batt'ring engines bent to raze
Some capital city. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ainsw.*

PEAR. *n. f.* [*poire*, French, *pyrum*, Lam.]

The flower consists of several leaves, placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower cup becomes a fleshy fruit, which is more produced toward the footstalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part; the cells, in which the seeds are lodged, are separated by soft membranes, and the seeds are oblong. The species are eighty-four 1. Little musk *pear*, commonly called the supreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little bastard musk *pear*. 3. The hading *pear*, commonly called the green cheshel. 4. The red muscadelle, it is also called the sureft. 5. The little muscat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windsor *pear*. 8. The orange musk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long stalked blanket *pear*. 12. The skirlets *pear* 13. The musk robin *pear*. 14. The musk drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16 Caillolette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18 The great onion *pear*. 19. The August muscat. 20. The rose *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear* 22. The summer bon chretien, or good christian. 23. Salviati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25 The choaky *pear*. 26. The russelet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiss burgamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the Autumn mouth water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monsieur John 36. The flowered muscat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Roussellure *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green sugar *pear*. 41. The marquis's *pear*. 42 The burnt cat; it is also called the virgin of Xantonee. 43. Le Beldery; it is so called from Hery, which is a forest in Bretagne between Rennes and Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The crasane, or bargamot crasane, it is also called the flat butter *pear* 45. The laniac, or dauphin *pear* 46. The dry martin. 47. The valain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48 The large stalked *pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little Jard *pear*. 51 The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The colmar *pear*; it is also called the manna *pear* and the lane burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgoleuse. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet Indian flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter morn *pear*. 57. The St Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chretien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. [illegible] wilding

winding of Caſſoy, a foreſt in Brittany, where it was diſcovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is alſo called the muſk orange *pear* in ſome places. 64. The winter roſtelet. 65 [illegible] this was diſcovered in the province of Poictou, where it was much eſteemed. 66 Bergamotte Bugi; it is alſo called the Luiker burgamot. 67. The winter bonchretien *pear*. 68 Catulac or cadillac. 69. La paſtourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is alſo called the angelic *pear*. 72 The winding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76 The fine preſent; it is alſo called St. Sampſon. 77. Le rouſſelet de reims. 78. The ſummer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*, ſo called from the figure of its fruit, which is ſhaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La manſuette. 82. The German muſcat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Miller.*

They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as creſt-fain as a dried *pear*. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aſpect, upon his arm a baſket of *pears*, plums and apples. *Peac.*

The juicy *pear*
Lies in a ſoft profuſion ſcatter'd round. *Thomſon.*

PEARL. *n. ſ.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spaniſh, ſuppoſed by *Salmaſius* to come from *ſpherula*, Latin.]

Pearls, though eſteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them the fiſh in which *pearls* are moſt frequently found s the Eaſt Indian berbes or *pearl* oyſter: others are found to produce *pearls*, as the common oyſter, the muſcle, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are ſuperior to all ſome *pearls* have been known of the ſize of a pigeon's egg; as they increaſe in ſize, they are leſs frequent and more valued the true ſhape of the *pearl* is a perfect round, but ſome of a conſiderable ſize are of the ſhape of a pear, and ſerve for ear-rings. their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural poliſh with them, to which art can never attain it is reported, that *pearls* naturally of a yellowiſh caſt, never alter, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the luſtre of the *pearl* never fades, which is therefore juſtly preferred by the Orientals to ſuch as are purely white. from the name unio given to the *pearl*, ſome have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each ſhell; this is indeed uſually the caſe in oyſters and muſcles; but in the oriental *pearl* ſhell ſix or eight are frequent, and ſometimes twenty or more. *H*

A *pearl*-julep was made of a clarified milk. *Wiſeman*

Flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like ſapphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*

Cataracts *pearl*-coloured, and thoſe of the colour of burniſhed iron, are eſteemed proper to endure the needle *Sharp.*

PEARL. *n. ſ.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or film growing on the eye. *Ainſworth.*

PEARLED. *adj.* [from *pearl.*] Adorned or ſet with pearls.

The water nymphs
Held up their *pearled* wriſts, and took her in,
Bright her ſtraight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*

PEA'RLEYED. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye.*] Having a ſpeck in the eye.

PEA'RLGRASS.
PEA'RPLANT.
PEA'RLWORT. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*

PEA'RLY. *adj.* [from *pearl.*]

1. Abounding with pearls, containing pearls.

Some in their *pearly* ſhells at eaſe, attend
Moiſt nutriment. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Another was inveſted with a *pearly* ſhell, having the ſutures finely diſplayed upon its ſurface. *Woodward*

2. Reſembling pearls.

Which when the heard, full *pearly* floods
In her eyes might view. *Drayton.*

'Tis ſweet the bluſhing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew, *Dryden.*

For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden.*

PEARMAI'N. *n. ſ.* An apple

Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*

PEA'RTREE. *n. ſ.* [*pear* and *tree.*] The tree that bears pears.

The *peartree* critucks will have to borrow his name of [illegible] fire. *Bacon.*

PEASANT. *n. ſ.* [*paiſant*, Fr.] A hind; one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour

He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which, he ſaith, is the life of a *peaſant* or churl. *Spenſer.*

Our ſuperfluous lacqueys and our *peaſants*,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſp.*

I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peaſants* their vile traſh. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the ſame infirmities about us with which we were born, to raiſe our thoughts and imaginations to thoſe intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peaſant* bred up in the obſcureneſs of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unſeen ſplendours of a court. *South's Sermons.*

The citizens would bring two thouſand men, with which they could make head againſt twelve thouſand *peaſants*. *Bacon.*

[illegible]

How many then ſhould cover, that ſtand bare?
How much low *peaſantry* would then be gleaned
From the true ſeed of honour? how much honour
Pickt from the chaff? *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

The *peaſantry* in France under a much heavier preſſure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, underſtood it much better than thoſe of a higher condition among us. *Locke*

PEA'SCOD. } *n. ſ.* [*pea*, *cod* and *ſhell.*] The huſk that con-
PEA'SHELL. } tains peas.

Thou art a ſhea'd *peaſcod*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I ſaw a green caterpillar as big as a ſmall *peaſcod*. *Hatton.*

As *peaſcods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to ſee
One that was cloſely fill'd with three times three,
Under the door the ſpell in ſecret laid *Gay.*

PEASE *n. ſ.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a ſingle body, makes *peaſe*, but when ſpoken of collectively, as food or a ſpecies, it is called *peaſe*, anciently *peaſon*; pyſa, Saxon, *pois*, French, *piſa*, Italian, *piſum*, Latin.] Food of peaſe.

Sowe *peaſon* and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who ſoweth them ſooner, he ſoweth too ſoone. *Tuſſer.*

Peaſe, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and emulcent, but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent *Arb.*

PEAT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire.

Turf and *peat*, and cowſheards are cheap fuels and laſt long. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Carew, in his ſurvey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles Eaſt of St Michael's mount *Woodw.*

PEAT. *n. ſ.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling, a darling; a dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet.*

A pretty *peat*! it is beſt put finger in the eye,
An ſhe knew why. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

A citizen and his wife
Both riding on one horſe, upon the way
Overtook; the wench a pretty *peat* *Donne.*

PE'BBLE. } *n. ſ.* [pæbolſtana, Saxon.] A ſtone di-
PE'BBLESTONE. } ſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs, though ſometimes of many colours. Popularly a ſmall ſtone.

Through the midſt of it ran a ſweet brook, which did both feed the eye open with her azure ſtreams, and yet ſeek to caſe the eye with the purling noiſe it made upon the *pebble-ſtones* it ran over. *Sidney, b. i.*

The biſhop and the duke of Glo'ſter's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebbleſtones*. *Shakeſp.*

Suddenly a flie of boys deliver'd ſuch a ſhower of *pebbles* looſe ſhot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakeſp.*

You may ſee *pebbles* gathered together, and a cruſt of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon.*

Collecting toys,
As children gath'ring *pebbles* on the ſhore. *Milton.*

Providence permitted not the ſtrength of the earth to ſpend itſelf in baſe graves and *pebbles* inſtead of quarries of ſtones. *Adore's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your ſtay. *Dryden.*

Another body, that hath only the reſemblance of an ordinary *pebble*, ſhall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodw.*

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL.

The cryſtal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy ſtrata left in a train by the water departing at the concluſion of the deluge: this ſort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-cryſtal*, is in ſhape irregular. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

This bank fair ſpreading in a *pebbled* ſhore. *Thomſon*

PEBBLY. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Full of pebbles.

Strow'd bibulous above I ſee the ſands,
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomſon*

PECCABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *peccable.*] State of being ſubject to ſin.

Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiſeration towards the offenders, if this be of force in ſin, where the concurrence of the will renders the perſon more inexcuſable, it will ſurely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*

PECCABLE *adj.* [from [illegible], Lat.] Incident to man.

PECCADI'LLO. [Spaniſh; *peccadille*, French.] A petty fault; a ſlight crime; a venial offence.

He means thoſe little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human underſtanding, or at moſt the *peccadilles* of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly paſſions. *Dryden.*

'Tis low ebb with his accuſers, when ſuch *peccadilles* as theſe are put in to ſwell the charge. *Atterbury.*

PE'CCANCY. *n. f.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality.

Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, because the diſeaſe took its original merely from the diſaffection of the part, and not from the *peccancy* of the humours. *Wiſem.*

PE'CCANT. *adj.* [*peccant*, Fr. *peccans*, Latin.]

1 Guilty; criminal.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed,
As how with *peccant* angels late they ſaw. *Milton.*

That ſuch a *peccant* creature ſhould diſapprove and repent of every violation of the rules of juſt and honeſt, this right reaſon could not but infer. *South's Sermons*

2. Ill diſpoſed; corrupt; bad; offenſive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly uſed in medical writers.

With laxatives preſerve your body ſound,
And purge the *peccant* humours that abound. *Dryden.*

Such as have the bile *peccant* or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a ſort of ſubſidiary gall. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong, bad; deficient, unformal.

Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PECK *n. ſ.* [from *pecca*, or perhaps from *pat*, a veſſel. *Skinner.*

1. The fourth part of a buſhel.

Burn our veſſels, like a new
Seal'd *peck* or buſhel, for being true. *Hudibras.*

To every bu. of aſhes, ſome put a *peck* of unſlacked lime, which they cover with the aſhes till rain ſlacks the lime, and then they ſpread them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

He drove about his turnips in a cart;
And from the ſame machine ſold *pecks* of peaſe. *King.*

2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal.

Her finger was ſo ſmall, the ring
Would not ſtay on which they did bring,
It was too wide a *peck*;
It look'd like the great collar juſt
About our young colt's neck. *Suckling.*

To PECK. *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch]

1. To ſtrike with the beak as a bird.

2. To pick up food with the beak

She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went *pecking* by his ſide. *Dryden.*

Can any thing be more ſurpriſing, than to conſider Cicero obſerving, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens *pecked* the grains of corn thrown them. *Addiſon.*

3 To ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument.

With a pick-ax of iron about ſixteen inches long, ſharpened at the one end to *peck*, and flat headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. To ſtrike; to make blows.

Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually *pecking* and ſtriking at with the ſame malice. *South's Sermons.*

They will make head againſt a common enemy, whereas mankind lie *pecking* at one another, till they are torn to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. The following paſſage is perhaps more properly written to *peck*, to *throw.*

Get up o' th' rail, I'll *peck* you o'er the pales elſe. *Shakeſp.*

PE'CKER. *n. ſ* [from *peck.*]

1. One that pecks.

2. A kind of bird. as, the wood-*pecker.*

The titmouſe and the *peckers* hungry brood,
And Progne with her boſom ſtain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

PECKLED. *adj.* [corrupted from *ſpeckled*] Spotted; varied with ſpots.

Some are *peckled*, ſome greeniſh. *Walton's Angler.*

PECTI'NAL. *n. ſ.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.]

There are other fiſhes whoſe eyes regard the heavens, as plain and cartilaginous fiſhes, as *pectinals*, or ſuch as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

PE'CTINATED. *adj.* [from *pecten.*] Put one within another alternately. This ſeems to be the meaning.

To ſit croſs leg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is accounted bad. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PECTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being pectinated

The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PE'CTORAL. *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the breaſt

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were preſcribed, and he was thereby relieved. *Wiſeman.*

PE'CTORAL. *n. ſ.* [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr] A breaſt plate.

PECU'LATE. } *n. ſ.* [*peculatus*, Latin; *peculat*, Fr.] Robbery
PECU'LATION. } of the publick; theft of publick money.

PECU'LATOR. [Latin] Robber of the publick.

PECU'LIAR. *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Lat. *pecule*, Fr]

1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with excluſion of others

I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour is *peculiar* to our Engliſh tongue; but not that the thing itſelf is *peculiar* to the Engliſh, becauſe the contrary may be found in many Spaniſh, Italian and French productions. *Swift.*

2. Not common to other things

The only ſacred hymns they are that chriſtianity hath *peculiar* unto itſelf, the other being ſongs too of praiſe and of thankſgiving, but ſongs wherewith as we ſerve God, ſo the Jews likewiſe. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 39.*

Space and duration being ideas that have ſomething very abſtruſe and *peculiar* in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of uſe for their illuſtration. *Locke.*

3 Particular; ſingle. To join *moſt* with *peculiar*, though found in *Dryden*, is improper

One *peculiar* nation to ſelect
From all the reſt, of whom to be invok'd. *Milton.*

I neither fear, nor will provoke the war,
My fate is Juno's moſt *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

PECULIAR. *n. ſ.*

1. The property, the excluſive property.

By unction or reflection, they augment
Their ſmall *peculiar*. *Milt Par. Loſt.*

Revenge is ſo abſolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no conſideration whatever can empower even the beſt men to aſſume the execution of it. *South's Sermons*

2. Something abſtracted from the ordinary juriſdiction.

Certain *peculiars* there are, ſome appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carew*

PECULIA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *peculiar.*] Particularity, ſomething found only in one

If an author poſſeſſed any diſtinguiſhing marks of ſtyle or *peculiarity* of thinking, there would remain in his leaſt ſucceſsful writings ſome few tokens whereby to diſcover him. *Swift.*

PECU'LIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar*]

1. Particularly; ſingly.

That is *peculiarly* the effect of the ſun's variation. *Woodw.*

2. In a manner not common to others.

PECU'NIARY. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. *pecuniaire*, Fr.]

1. Relating to money.

Their impoſtures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

2. Conſiſting of money.

Pain of infamy is a ſeverer puniſhment upon ingenuous natures than a *pecuniary* mulct. *Bacon.*

The injured perſon might take a *pecuniary* mulct by way of attonement. *Browne.*

PED. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall packſaddle. A *ped* is much ſhorter than a pannel, and is raiſed before and behind, and ſerves for ſmall burdens

A pannel and wanty, packſaddle and *ped*. *Tuſſer.*

2. A baſket, a hamper.

A baſk is a wicker *ped*, wherein they uſe to carry fiſh. *Spenſ.*

PEDAGO'GICAL. *adj* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting or belonging to a ſchool maſter

PE'DAGOGUE. *n. ſ* [*pedagogus*, Lat. παιδαγωγὸς, παῖς and ἄγω.] One who teaches boys; a ſchoolmaſter; a pedant.

Few *pedagogues* but curſe the barren chair,
Like him who hang'd himſelf for mere deſpair
And poverty. *Dryden.*

To PE'DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [παιδαγωγέω, from the noun.] To teach with ſuperciliouſneſs.

This may confine their younger ſtudies,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's;
But never cou'd be meant to tie
Authentic wits, like you and I. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY. *n. ſ.* [παιδαγωγία.] The maſterſhip; diſcipline.

In vain the reaſon of men ripening to ſuch a pitch, as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moſes's rod, and the diſcipline of types, God thought fit to diſplay the ſubſtance without the ſhadow. *South's Sermons.*

PE'DAL. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Diſt.*

PE'DALS. *n. ſ.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes of an organ, ſo called becauſe played upon and ſtopt with the foot. *Diſt.*

PEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat] Going on foot. *Diſt.*

PE'DANT. *n. ſ.* [*pedant*, French.]

1 A ſchoolmaſter

A *pedant* that keeps a ſchool i' th' church. *Shakeſp.*

The boy who ſcarce has paſt his entrance down
To his proud *pedant*, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly oſtentatious of his literature.

The *pedant* can hear nothing but in favour of the concerts he is amorous of. *Glanville.*

The preface has ſo much of the *pedant*, and ſo little of the converſation of men in it, that I ſhall paſs it over. *Addiſon.*

In learning let a nymph delight,
The *pedant* gets a miſtreſs by't. *Swift.*

PEDA'NTIC. } *adj.* [*pedanteſque*, Fr. from *pedant.*] Awk-
PEDA'NTICAL. } wardly oſtentatious of learning.

Mr Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues; but for other ſufficiencies *pedantick* enough. *Heyward.*

When we ſee any thing in an old ſatyriſt, that looks forced and *pedantick*, we ought to conſider how it appeared in the time the poet writ. *Addiſon.*

The obſcurity is brought over them by ignorance and age, made yet more obſcure by their *pedantical* elucidators. *Felton.*

A ſpirit

A ſpirit of contradiction is ſo *pedantic* and hateful, that a man ſhould watch againſt every inſtance of it. *Watts.*

We now believe the Copernican ſyſtem; yet we ſhall ſtill uſe the popular terms of ſun-riſe and ſun-ſet, and not introduce a new *pedantick* deſcription of them from the motion of the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PEDA'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical*] With awkward oſtentation of Literature.

The earl of Roſcommon has excellently rendered it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically*; 'tis a faith like that, which proceeds from ſuperſtition. *Dryden.*

PE'DANTRY *n. ſ.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward oſtentation of needleſs learning.

'Tis a practice that ſavours much of *pedantry*, a reſerve of puerility we have not ſhaken off from ſchool. *Brown.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowl.*

Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, if I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, *non perſuadebis, etiamſi perſuaſeris.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

From the univerſities the young nobility are ſent for fear of contracting any aire of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*

To PE'DDLE. *v. n.* To be buſy about trifles. *Ainſ.* It is commonly written *piddle*: as, what *piddling* work is here.

PEDERE'RO. *n. ſ.* [*pedrero*, Spaniſh, from *piedra*, a ſtone with which they charged it.] A ſmall cannon managed by a ſwivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.

PE'DESTAL. *n. ſ.* [*piedſtal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar, the baſis of a ſtatue.

The poet bawls
And ſhakes the ſtatues and the *pedeſtals*. *Dryden.*

In the centre of it was a grim idol; the forepart of the *pedeſtal* was curiouſly embоſſed with a triumph. *Addiſon.*

So ſtiff, ſo mute! ſome ſtatue you would ſwear
Stept from its *pedeſtal* to take the air. *Pope.*

PEDE'STRIOUS, *adj.* [*pedeſtris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the poſition of reſt, ordained unto all *pedeſtrious* animals. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, Fr.] The footſtalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The cauſe of the holding green, is the cloſe and compact ſubſtance of their leaves and *pedicles* *Bacon.*

PEDI'CULAR. *adj* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pediculaire*, Fr.] Having the phthyriaſis or louſy diſtemper. *Ainſworth.*

PE'DIGREE. *n. ſ.* [*pere* and *degré*, Skinner.] Genealogy; lineage; account of deſcent.

I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedegrees*, it ſufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*

You tell a *pedigree*
Of threeſcore and two years, a ſilly time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alterations of ſurnames, which in former ages have been very common, have obſcured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce many of them. *Cam.*

To the old heroes hence was given
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*

The Jews preſerved the *pedigrees* of their ſeveral tribes, with a more ſcrupulous exactneſs than any other nation. *Aſter.*

PE'DIMENT. *n. ſ* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches. it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but ſometimes makes the arch of a circle. *Dict.*

PE'DLER. *n. ſ.* [a *petty dealer*; a contraction produced by frequent uſe.] One who travels the country with ſmall commodities.

All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,
Bearing a truſſe of trifles at his backe;
As bells and babies and glaſſes in his packe. *Spenſer.*

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never dance again after a tabor and pipe *Shakeſpeare.*

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares
At wakes and waſſals, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakeſp.*

Had fly Ulyſſes at the ſack
Of Troy brought thee his *pedler*'s pack. *Cleaveland.*

A narrow education may beget among ſome of the clergy a poſſeſſion ſuch contempt for all innovators, as merchants have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*

Atlas was ſo exceeding ſtrong,
He bore the ſkies upon his back,
Juſt as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

PE'DLERY. *adj* [from *pedler*] Wares ſold by pedlers.

The ſufferings of thoſe of my rank are trifles in compariſon of what all thoſe who travel with fiſh, poultry, *pedlery* ware to ſell. *Swift.*

PE'DLING. *adj* Petty dealing; ſuch as pedlers have.

So ſlight a pleaſure I may part with, and find no miſs; this *peddling* profit I may reſign, and 'twill be no breach in my eſtate. *Decay of Piety.*

PE DOBAPTISM. *n. ſ.* [παιδος and βαπτισμα.] Infant baptiſm.

PE DOBAPTIST. *n. ſ.* [παιδος and βαπτιστης] One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm

To PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*.]

1. To decorticate; to flay

The ſkilful ſhepherd *peel'd* me certain wands,
And ſtuck them up before the fulſome ewes. *Shakeſp.*

2. [From *piller*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this ſhould be written *pill*

Who once juſt and temp'rate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhauſted all
But luſt and rapine. *Addiſon's Paradiſe Regained.*

Lord-like at eaſe, with arbitrary pow'r,
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour;
Theſe, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden.*

PEEL. *n. ſ.* [*pellis*, Latin, *pelure*, French.] The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *n. ſ* [*paelle*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEELER. *n. ſ.* [from *peel.*]

1. One who ſtrips or flays.
2. A robber; a plunderer

Yet otes with her ſucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the maſter and worſe to ſome ground.
Tuſſer.

As 'tis a *peeler* of land, ſow it upon lands that are rank. *Martimer's Huſbandry.*

To PEEP. *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of *Skinner*, who derives it from *ophefſen*, Dutch, *to lift up*, and of *Caſaubon*, who derives it from ἐπιπεπτω, a *ſpy*; perhaps it may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, *to cry as young birds*. when the chickens firſt broke the ſhell and cried, they were ſaid to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expreſſed the act of crying, was by miſtake applied to the act of appearing that was at the ſame time: this is offered till ſomething better may be found.]

1. To make the firſt appearance.

She her gay painted plumes diſordered,
Seeing at laſt herſelf from danger rid,
Peeps forth and ſoon renews her native pride. *Fa. Queen*

Your youth
And the true blood, which *peeps* forth fairly through it,
Do plainly give you out an unſtain'd ſhepherd. *Shakeſp.*

England and France might through their amity,
Breed him ſome prejudice, for from this league,
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

I can ſee his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The timorous maiden-bloſſoms on each bough
Peept forth from their firſt bluſhes; ſo that now
A thouſand ruddy hopes ſmil'd in each bud,
And flatter'd every greedy eye that ſtood. *Craſhaw.*

With words not hers, and more than human ſound,
She makes th' obedient ghoſts *peep* trembling through the ground. *Roſcommon.*

Earth, but not at once, her viſage rears,
And *peeps* upon the ſeas from upper grounds. *Dryden.*

Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flowers firſt *peep'd*, and trees did bloſſoms bear,
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year *Dryd*

Printing and letters had juſt *peeped* abroad in the world, and the reſtorers of learning wrote very eagerly againſt one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the ſprout *peep* out in the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find the ſprout of a greater largeneſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
And the firſt clouds and mountains ſeem the laſt,
But thoſe attain'd, we tremble to ſurvey
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way,
Th' increaſing proſpect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps ariſe. *Pope.*

Moſt ſouls but *peep* out once an age,
Dull ſullen priſoners in the body's cage. *Pope.*

2. To look ſlily, cloſely or curiouſly; to look through any crevice.

Who is the ſame, which at my window *peeps*.
Spenſer.

Come thick night!
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n *peep* through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Nature hath fram'd ſtrange fellows in her time,
Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakeſp.*

A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Eccluſ.* xxi. 23.

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dapping the walk with light and ſhade,
Like lattice-windows give the ſpy
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

All doors are ſhut, no ſervant *peeps* abroad,
While others outward went on quick diſpatch. *Dryden.*

The

The daring flames *peept* in, and saw from far
The awful beauties of the sacred quire:
But since it was prophan'd by civil war,
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire. *Dryden.*
From each tree
The feather'd people look down to *peep* on me. *Dryden*
Those remote and vast bodies were formed not merely to be *prept* at through an optick glass. *Bentley's Sermons.*
O my muse, just distance keep,
Thou art a maid, and must not *peep.* *Prior.*
In vain his little children *peeping* out
Into the mingling storm, demand their sire. *Thomson.*

PEEP. *n. s.*
1. First appearance: as, at the *peep* and first break of day,
2. A sly look.
Would not one think, the almanackmaker was crept out of his grave to take t' other *peep* at the stars. *Swift.*

PEE'PER. *n. s.* Young chickens just breaking the shell.
Dishes I chuse, though little, yet genteel,
Snails the first course, and *peepers* crown the meal. *Bramst*

PEE'PHOLE. } *n. s.* [*peep* and *hole.*] Hole through which
PEE'PINGHOLE. } one may look without being discovered.
By the *peepholes* in his creft,
Is it not virtually confeft,
That there his eyes took distant aim *Prior.*
The fox spied him through a *peepinghole* he had found out to see what news. *L'Estrange.*

PEER. *n. s.* [*pair*, French.]
1. Equal; one of the same rank.
His *peers* upon this evidence
Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shakesp*
Amongst a man's *peers*, a man shall be sure of familiar, and therefore it is good a little to keep state. *Bacon.*
Oh what is man, great maker of mankind!
That thou to him so great respect do'st bear!
That thou adorn'st him with so bright a crown!
Mak'st him a king, and ev'n an angel's *peer.* *Davies.*
2. One of the nobility [illegible]
In song he never had his *peer*,
From sweet Cecilia down to chanticleer. *Dry*
3. Companion: fellow
He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Fairy Queen.*
If you did move to-night,
In the [illegible] what light
Of your *peers* you were beheld,
That at every motion swell'd. *Benj. Johnson.*
Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne. *Dryd.*
4. A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same.
I see thee compast with thy kingdom's *peers*,
That speak my salutation in their minds.
Hail king of Scotland *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
King Henry's *peers* and chief nobility
Destroy'd themselves, and lost the realm of France. *Shakes.*
Be just in all you say, and all you do,
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A *peer* of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

To PEER. *v. n.* [By contraction from *appear.*]
1. To come just in sight.
As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shakesp*
Yet a many of your horsemen *peer*,
And gallop o'er the field *Shakespear's Henry V*
Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death
I spy life *peering* *S[illegible]*
See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnson.*
Hell itself will pass away,
And leave her dolorous mansion to the *peering* day *Mi[illegible]*
2. To look narrowly; to peep.
Now for a clod like hare in form they *peer*,
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move,
Now the ambitious lark with mirrour clear
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sidn*
Peering in maps for ports, and peers, and roads,
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

PEERAGE. *n. s.* [*pairie*, Fr from *peer.*]
1. The dignity of a peer
His friendships he to few confin'd,
No fools of rank or mongrel breed,
Who fain would pass for Lords indeed;
Where titles give no right or power,
And *peerage* is a wither'd flower. *Swift*
2. The body of peers.
Not only the penal laws are in force against papists, and their number is contemptible, but also the *peerage* and commons are excluded from parliament. *Dryden*

PEERDOM. *n. s.* [from *peer.*] Peerage. *Ainsworth.*

PEERESS. *n. s.* [female of *peer.*] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.
Statesman and patriot ply alike the stocks;
Peeresses and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

PEERLESS. *adj.* [from *peer.*] Unequalled, having no peer [illegible]nd,
On pain of punishment, the world to weet,
We stand up *peerless.* *Shakesp*
You,
So perfect, and so *peerless*, are created
Of every creature's best. *Shakespeare's Tempest*
Her *peerless* feature, joined with her birth,
Approves her fit for none, but for a king. *Shakesp*
Hesperus, that led
The starry host, rode brightest, till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length,
Apparent queen, unveil'd her *peerless* light. *Milton.*
Such music worthiest were to blaze
The *peerless* light of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us *Milton.*
Her dress, her shape, her matchless grace,
Were all observ'd, as well as heav'nly face,
With such a *peerless* majesty she stands,
As in that day she took the crown. *Dryden.*

PEERLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *peerless.*] Universal superiority.

PEE'VISH. *adj.* [This word *Junius*, with more reason than he commonly discovers, supposes to be formed by corruption from *perverse*; *Skinner* rather derives it from *beesh*, as we say *waspish.*] Petulant, waspish, easily offended; irritable; irascible, soon angry, perverse; morose; querulous; full of expressions of discontent, hard to please.
For what can breed more *peevish* incongruities,
Than man to yield to female lamentations. *Sidney.*
She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty. *Shakesp.*
If thou hast the metal of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this *peevish* town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours, against these saucy walls. *Shakesp.*
I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shakesp.*
Those deserve to be doubly laugh'd at, that are *peevish* and angry for nothing to no purpose. *L'Estrange.*
Neither will it be future or *peevish* invective to affirm, that infidelity and vice are not much diminished. *Swift.*

PEE'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *peevish.*] Angrily; querulously; morosely.
He was so *peevishly* opinative and proud, that he would neither ask nor hear the advice of any. *Hayward.*

PEE'VISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *peevish.*] Irascibility; querulousness, fretfulness, perverseness.
Some miscarriages in government might escape through the [illegible] of others, or [illegible] without them. *King Charles.*
It will be an unpardonable, as well as childish *peevishness*, if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neglect to improve it. *Locke.*
You may find
Nothing but acid left behind
From pation you may then be freed,
When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift*

PEG. *n. s.* [*peggbe*, Teutonick.]
1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of [illegible]
Solid bodies foreshew rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood, when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon*
The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them clavicolares or *peg* teeth, not much unlike the tusks of a mastiff [illegible]
If he pretends to be cholerick, we shall treat him like his little friend Dicky, and hang him upon a *peg* till he comes to himself. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 108.
The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though they are but little valued in themselves, are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together. *Addison's Spectator.*
A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more virtuous or wise, than if it hung upon a *peg.* *Swift.*
2. The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained.
You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down
The *pegs* that make this musick. *Shakesp. Othello.*
3. *To take a* PEG *lower*; to depress; to sink; perhaps from relaxing the cords of musical instruments.
Remember how in arms and politicks,
We still have worsted all your holy tricks,
Trepann'd your party with intrigue,
And took your grandees down a *peg.* *[illegible]*
4. The nickname of Margaret.

To PEG *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.
I will rend an oak,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, 'till
Thou'st howl'd away twelve winters *Shakesp. Tempest*
Taking the shoots of the past spring, and *pegging* them down in very rich earth, by that time twelvemonth they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

PELF. *n. f.* [In low Latin, *pelfra*, not known whence derived, [illegible]

The thought of this doth pass all worldly *pelf*. *Sidney.*

Hardy elf,
Thou dareſt view my direful countenance,
I read thee raſh and heedleſs of thyſelf,
To trouble my ſtill ſeat and heaps of precious *pelf*
Fairy Queen.

Immortal gods, I crave no *pelf*,
I pray for no man but myſelf *Shakeſpeare.*

He call'd his money in,
But the prevailing love of *pelf*
Soon ſpirit him on the former ſhelf,
He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace.*

To the poor if he refus'd his *pelf*,
He us'd them full as kindly as himſelf. *Swift.*

PE'LICAN. *n. f.* [*pelicanus*, low Lat. *pelican*, Fr.]

There are two ſorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon the water and feeds upon fiſh, the other keeps in deſerts, and feeds upon ſerpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderneſs for its young; it generally places its neſt upon a craggy rock: the *pelican* is ſuppoſed to admit its young to ſuck blood from its breaſt. *Cabinet*

Should diſcarded fathers
Have this little mercy on their fleſh,
'Twas this fleſh begot thoſe *pelican* daughters. *Shakeſp.*

The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the ſhoe of apothecaries. *Hakewill on Providence.*

PE'LLET. *n. f.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pilote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball.

That which is ſold to the merchants, is made into little *pellets*, and ſealed. [illegible]

I dreſſed with little *pellets* of lint. [illegible]

2. A bullet, a ball.

The force of gunpowder hath been aſcribed to rarefaction of the earthy ſubſtance into flame, and ſo followeth a dilatation; and therefore, leſt two bodies ſhould be in one place, there muſt needs alſo follow an expulſion of the *pellet* or blowing up of the mine: but theſe are ignorant ſpeculations; for flame, if there were nothing elſe, will be ſuffocated with any hard body, ſuch as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; ſo as the hard body would kill the flame. *Bacon*

A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the ſpirit of wine, burnt one eighty-ſeven puliſes. *Bacon.*

How ſhall they reach us in the air with thoſe *pellets* they can hardly roll upon the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*

In a ſhooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the more forcibly the air paſſes and drives the *pellet*. *Ray*

PE'LLETED. *adj.* [from *pellet*.] Conſiſting of bullets.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the diſcandying of this *pelleted* ſtorm,
Lie graveleſs *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'LLICLE. *n. f.* [*pellicula*, Lat.]

1. A thin ſkin.

After the diſcharge of the fluid, the *pellicle* muſt be broke *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. It is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalts or other ſubſtances, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY. *n. f.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

The *pellitory* hath an apetalous flower, whoſe flower cup is divided into four parts, which is ſometimes bell-ſhaped like a funnel, with four ſtamina or threads ſurrounding the pointal, which becomes for the moſt part an oblong ſeed, ſurrounded by the flower cup; to which may be added, the flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves. *Miller*

PE'LLMELL. *n. f.* [*peſle meſle*, Fr.] Confuſedly; tumultuouſly; one among another.

When we have daſh'd them to the ground,
Then defie each other, and *pell mell*
Make work upon ourſelves. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Never yet did inſurrection want
Such moody beggars, ſtarving for a time
[illegible] *Ben. Johnſon.*

He knew when to fall on *pellmell*,
To fall back and retreat as well. *Hudibras.*

PE'LLS. *n. f.* [*pelle*, Lat.]

Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and alſo makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of the diſburſements. *Bailey.*

PELLU'CID. *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear, tranſparent, not opake, not dark.

The colours are owing to the intermixture of foreign matter with the proper matter of the ſtone: this is the caſe of agates and other coloured ſtones, the colours of ſeveral whereof may be extracted, and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as cryſtal, without ſenſibly damaging the texture. *Woodward*

If water be made warm in any *pellucid* veſſel emptied of air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehemently as it would in the open air in a veſſel ſet upon the fire, and it conceives a much greater heat. *Newton's Opticks.*

PELLU'CIDITY. } *n. f.* [from *pellucid.*] Tranſparency; clear-
PELLU'CIDNESS. } neſs; not opacity.

The air is a clear and pellucid menſtruum, in which the inſenſible particles of diſſolved matter float, without troubling the *pellucidity* of the air, when on a ſudden by a precipitation [illegible] *Locke.*

We conſider their *pellucidneſs* and the vaſt quantity of light, that paſſes through them without reflection. *Keil.*

PE'LT. *n. f.* [from *pelta*, Lat.]

1. Skin, hide.

The camels hair is taken for the ſkin or *pelt* with the hair upon it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A ſcabby tetter on their *pelts* will ſtick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainſworth.*

PE'LT MONGER. *n. f.* [*pelta*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger*.] A dealer in raw hides.

To PE'LT. *v. a.* [*peltern*, German, *Skinner*; contracted from *peltet*, Mr. *Lye*.] It is generally uſed of ſomething thrown, rather with teazing frequency than deſtructive violence.

1. To ſtrike with ſomething thrown.

Poor naked wretches wheroſoe'er you are
That bide the *pelting* of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedneſs defend you. *Shakeſp.*

Do but ſtand upon the foaming ſhore,
The chiding billows ſeem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shakeſp.*

No zealous brother there would want a ſtone
To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* pope Joan. *Dryden.*

Obſcure perſons have inſulted men of great worth, and *pelted* them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury.*

The whole empire could hardly ſubdue me, and I might eaſily with ſtones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Gulliver.*

2. To throw, to caſt.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies,
Then tripping to the woods the wanton hies. *Dryden.*

PE'LTING. *adj.* This word in *Shakeſpeare* ſignifies, I know not why, mean; paltry; pitiful.

Came great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet;
For every *pelting* petty officer
Would uſe his heaven for thunder. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fogs falling in the land,
Have every *pelting* river made ſo proud,
That they have overborn their continents. *Shakeſp.*

They from ſheepcotes and poor *pelting* villages
Enforce their charity. *Shakeſp.*

A tenement or *pelting* farm. *Shakeſp.*

PE'LVIS. n. f. [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN. *n. f.* [*penna*, Latin.]

1. An inſtrument of writing.

Never darſt poet touch a *pen* to write,
Until his ink were temper'd with love's ſighs. *Shakeſp.*

Eternal deities!
Who write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs,
With *pens* of Adamant on plates of braſs. *Dryden.*

He takes the papers, lays them down again;
And, with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen*. *Dryden*

I can, by deſigning the letters, tell what new idea it ſhall exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it, which will neither appear, if my hands ſtand ſtill; or though I move my *pen*, if my eyes be ſhut. *Locke.*

2. Feather.

The *pens* that did his pinions bind,
Were like main-yards with flying canvas lin'd
Fairy Queen.

3. Wing; though even here it may mean *feather*.

Feather'd ſoon and fledg'd,
They ſumm'd their *pens*; and ſoaring th' air ſublime,
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

4. [From pennan, Saxon.] A ſmall incloſure; a coop.

My father ſtole two geeſe out of a *pen*. *Shakeſp.*

The cook was ordered to dreſs capons for ſupper, and take the beſt in the *pen*. *L'Eſtrange*

She in *pens* his flocks will fold. *Dryden's Horace.*

Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*,
And be thy turkeys numerous as thy hens *King.*

The gather'd flocks
Are in the wattled *pen* innumerous preſs'd,
Head above head. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To PEN. *v. a.* [pennan and pinban, Saxon.]

1. To coop, to ſhut up, to incage; to impriſon in a narrow place.

Away with her,
And *pen* her up. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

My heavy ſon
Private in his chamber *pens* himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

The plaiſter alone would *pen* the humour already contained in the part, and forbid new humour *L*[illegible]

As when a prowling wolf,
Whom hunger drives to ſeek new haunt for prey,
Watching where ſhepherds *pen* their flocks at eve

In hurdled cotes, amid the field secure
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton.*

The glass, wherein it *is penned* up, hinders it to deliver itself by an expansion of its parts. *Boyle.*

The prevention of mischief is prescribed by the Jew in custom; they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be acquainted with none. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Ah! that your business had been none,
To *pen* the sheep. *Dryden.*

2. [From the noun.] To write. It probably meant at first only the manual exercise of the pen, or mechanical part of writing, but it has been long used with relation to the thing or composition.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With hearsay pictures, or a window book,
With one good dance or letter finely *penn'd.* *Sidney.*

I would be loth to cast away my speech; for, besides that it is excellently well *penn'd*, I have taken great pains to con it. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Read this challenge, mark but the *penning* of it. *Shakesp.*

A sentence spoken by him in English, and *penned* out of his mouth by four good secretaries, for trial of our orthography, was set down by them. *Camden's Remains.*

He frequented sermons, and *penned* notes with his own hand. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

The digesting my thoughts into order, and the setting them down in writing was necessary, for without such strict examination, as the *penning* them affords, they would have been disjointed and roving ones. *Digby on the Soul.*

Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus:
Hear, but instead of me, my Oedipus
The judges hearing with applause, at th' end
Freed him, and said, no fool such lines had *penn'd.* *Denh.*

Gentlemen should extempore, or after a little meditation, speak to some subject without *penning* of any thing. *Locke.*

Should I publish the praises that are so well *penn'd*, they would do honour to the persons who write them. *Addison.*

Twenty fools I never saw
Come with petitions fairly *penn'd*,
Desiring I should stand their friend. *Swift.*

PE'NAL. *adj.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Lat.]

1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.

Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of man, as shall more effectually incline him to what is brave and becoming than the terror of any *penal* law. *South.*

2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

PE'NALTY, PENALITY } *n. s.* [from *penalité*, old French]

1. Punishment, censure, judicial infliction.

Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto the *penality* of contrary affirmations, but the experience of navigations, can now assert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*

Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of death, and consequently all less *penalties*, for preserving property, and employing the force of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*

Beneath her footstool, science groans in chains,
And wit dreads exile, *penalties* and pains. *Duncad.*

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.

Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
But lend it rather to thine enemy,
Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face
Exact the *penalty.* *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

PE'NANCE. *n. s.* [*penance*, old French; for *penitence*.] Infliction either public or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

And better *penuance*, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to discipline every day. *Fairy Queen.*

Mew her up,
And make her bear the *penance* of her tongue. *Shakesp.*

No penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never so straight *penance* to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over the pursuit of his right *Locke.*

The scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to *penance.* *Milton's Paradise Lost*

A Lorain surgeon, who whipped the naked part with a great roo of nettles till all over buttered, persuaded him to perform this *penance* in a sharp fit he had. *Temple.*

PENCE *n. s.* The plural of *penny*, formed from *pennies*, by a contraction usual in the rapidity of colloquial speech.

The same servant found one of his fellow servants, which owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat. *Matt.*

PE'NCIL. *n. s* [*penicillum*, Latin.]

1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours.

Peneil can by one slight touch restore
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

For thee the groves green liv'ries wear,
For thee the graces lead the dancing hours,
And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryden.*

A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as laid by the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures. *Locke.*

The faithful *pencil* has design'd
Some bright idea of the master's mind,
Where a new world leaps out at his command,
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*

One dips the *pencil*, t'other strings the lyre. *Pope.*

2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink.

Mark with a pen or *pencil* the most considerable things in the books you desire to remember. *Watts.*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To paint.

Painting is almost the natural man,
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: *pencil'd* figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

PE'NDANT. *n. s* [*pendant*, French]

1. A jewel hanging in the ear.

The spirits
Some twist the wavy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear. *Pope.*

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.

Unripe fruit, whose verdant stalks do cleave
Close to the tree, which grieves no less to leave
The smiling *pendant* which adorns her so,
And until Autumn, on the bough should grow *Waller.*

3. A pendulum. Obsolete.

To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did, or make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before. *Digby on the Soul.*

4. A small flag in ships.

PE'NDENCE. *n. s* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slopeness; inclination.

The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendence* or slopeness, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest top or ridge from the lowest. *Wotton's Architecture*

PE'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Suspense, delay of decision.

The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of suit. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT. *adj.* [*pendens*, Latin; some write *pendant*, from the French.]

1. Hanging.

Quant in green she shall be loose enrob'd
With ribbons *pendant*, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakesp.*

I sometimes mournful verse indite, and sing
Of desperate lady near a purling stream,
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Phillips.*

2. Jutting over.

A *pendent* rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakesp.*

3. Supported above the ground.

They brought, by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock
Over the vex'd abyss, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

PE'NDING. *n. s.* [*pendente lite.*] Depending; remaining yet undecided.

A portion *pending* suit with the diocesan, shall be defended in the possession. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY, PE'NDULOUSNESS. } *n. s.* [from *pendulous.*] The state of hanging; suspension.

His slender legs he encreated by rising, that is, the humours descended upon their *pendulosity*, having no support or suppedaneous stability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PE'NDULOUS. *adj.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] Hanging; not supported below.

All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters. *Shak.*

Bellerophon's horse, fram'd of iron, and placed between two loadstones with wings expanded, hung *pendulous* in the air *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The grinders are furnished with three roots, and in the upper jaw often four, because these are *pendulous.* *Ray*

PE'NDULUM. *n. s.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time.

Upon the bench I will so handle 'em,
That the vibration of this *pendulum*
Shall make all taylors yards of one
Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras*

PE'NETRABLE. *adj.* [*pénétrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Latin]

1. Such as may be pierced, such as may admit the entrance of another body.

Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shakesp.*

Peace,
And let me wring your heart, for so I shall,
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

PENETRABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *penetrable*.] Susceptibility of impression from another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability, passivity and activity, they being contrary, therefore the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

PE'NETRAL. *n. f.* [*penetralia*, Latin.] Interiour parts. Not in use.

The heart resists purulent fumes, into whose *penetrals* to insinuate some time must be allowed. *Harvey.*

PE'NETRANCY. *n. f.* [from *penetrant*.] Power of entering or piercing.

The subtilty, activity and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obstacles can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray on the Creation.*

PE'NETRANT. *adj.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtile.

If the operation of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a *penetrant* spirit. *Boyle.*

The food, mingled with some dissolvent juices, is evacuated into the intestines, where it is further subtilized and rendered so fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in at the straight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

To PE'NETRATE. *v. a. penetro*, Lat. *pénétrer*, Fr.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body.

Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most *penetrating* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

To PE'NETRATE. *v. n.* To make way.

There shall we clearly see the uses of these things, which here were too subtile for us to *penetrate*. *Ray.*

If we reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet *penetrated* into the inside and reality of the thing. *Locke.*

PENETRA'TION. *n. f.* [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrate*.]

1. The act of entering into any body

It warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle *penetration* though unseen
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Means entrance into any thing abstruse.

A *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

3. Acuteness, sagacity.

The proudest admirer of his own parts might consult with others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*. *Watts.*

PE'NETRATIVE. *adj.*

1. Piercing; sharp; subtile.

Let not air be too gross, nor too *penetrative*, nor subject to any foggy noisomeness from fens. *Wotton.*

2. Acute, sagacious, discerning.

O thou, whose *penetrative* wisdom found
The south sea rocks and shelves, where thousands drown'd.
Swift's Miscellanies.

3. Having the power to impress the mind.

Would'st thou see
Thy master thus with pleach'd arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd
To *penetrative* shame *Shakespeare.*

PE'NETRATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *penetrative*.] The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN. *n. f.* [*anser antarcticus*, Latin.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is supposed, by the first discoverers of America, and *penguin* signifying in Welsh a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been imagined, that America was peopled from Wales, whence *Hudibras*

British Indians named from *penguins*.

Grew gives another account of the name, deriving it from *pen*, Lat. *fat*; but is, I believe, mistaken.

The *penguin* is so called from his extraordinary fatness: for though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds: his wings are extreme short and little, altogether unuseful for flight, but by the help whereof he swims very swiftly. *Grew's Museum.*

2. A fruit.

The *penguin* is very common in the West Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp acid flavour. there is also a wine made of the juice of this [illegible] *Ibid.*

PE'NINSULA. *n. f.* [Lat. *pene insula*; *peninsule*, Fr.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

Aside of Milbrook lieth the *peninsula* of Inswork, on whose neck stand eth an ancient house. *Carew.*

PENINSULATED. *adj.* [from *peninsula*.] Almost surrounded by water.

PENITENCE. *n. f.* [*penitence*, Fr. *penitentia*, Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendments of life or change of the affections.

Death is defer'd, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not reverse the doom. *Dryden.*

May *penitence* fly round thy mournful bed,
And wing thy latest prayer to pitying heav'n. *Irene.*

PENITENT. *adj.* [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

Much it joys me
To see you become so *penitent*. *Shakespeare.*

Give me
The *penitent* instrument to pick that bolt. *Shakespeare.*

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Provoking God to raise them enemies;
From whom as oft he saves them *penitent*. *Milton.*

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought
A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

PENITENT. *n. f.*

1. One sorrowful for sin.

Concealed treasures shall be brought into use by the industry of converted *penitents*, whose carcases the impartial laws shall dedicate to the worms of the earth. *Bacon.*

The repentance, which is formed by a grateful sense of the divine goodness towards him, is resolved on while all the appetites are in their strength: the *penitent* conquers the temptations of sin in their full force. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

The counterfeit Dionysius describes the practice of the church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to the lessons and psalms, and then excluded. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *penitence*.] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance.

I have done penance for contemning love,
Whose high imperious thoughts have punish'd me
With bitter fasts and *penitential* groans. *Shakespeare.*

Is it not strange, that a rational man should adore leeks and garlick, and shed *penitential* tears at the smell of a deified onion? *South's Sermons.*

PENITE'NTIAL. *n. f.* [*penitencel*, Fr. *penitentiale*, low Latin.] A book directing the degrees of penance.

The *penitentials* or book of penance contained such matters as related to the imposing of penance, and the reconci[illegible] the person that suffered [illegible] *Ayliffe.*

PENITE'NTIARY. *n. f.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitentiarius*, low Latin.]

1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.

Upon the loss of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no *penitentiary*, though he had enjoined him never so straight penance to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prosperously re-obtained. *Bacon.*

The great *penitentiary* with his counsellors prescribes the measure of penance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A penitent; one who does penance.

A prison restrained John Northampton's liberty, who, for abusing the same in his unruly mayoralty of London, was condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary*. *Carew.*

To maintain a painful fight against the law of sin, is the work of the *penitentiary*. *Hammond.*

3. The place where penance is enjoined. *Ainsworth.*

PE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *penitent*.] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PENKNIFE. *n. f.* [*pen* and *knife*.] A knife used to cut pens.

Some schoolmen, fitter to guide *penknives* than swords, precisely stand upon it. *Bacon.*

PE'NMAN. *n. f.* [*pen* and *man*.]

1. One who professes the art of writing.

2. An author; a writer.

The four evangelists, within fifty years after our Saviour's death, consigned to writing that history, which had been published only by the apostles and disciples: the further consideration of these holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this discourse. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

The descriptions which the evangelists give, shew that both our blessed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his story were deeply affected. *Atterbury.*

PE'NNACHED. *adj.* [*pennache*, Fr.] Is only applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Trevoux.*

Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with matrasses. *Evelyn.*

PE'NNANT *n. ſ* [*penon*, Fr.]
1. [illegible]
2. A tackle for hoiſting things on board.
PE'NNATED. *adj.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]
1. Winged
2. *Pennated*, amongſt botaniſts, are thoſe leaves of plants as grow directly one againſt another on the ſame rib or ſtalk; as thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*
PE'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *pen*.]
1. A writer.
2. A pencaſe. *Aſh.* So it is called in Scotland.
PE'NNI'LESS. *adj.* [from *penny*.] Moneyleſs, poor; wanting money
PE'NNON. *n. ſ.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A ſmall flag or colour.

Her yellow locks criſped like golden wire,
About her ſhoulders weren looſely ſhed,
And when the wind amongſt them did inſpire,
They waved like a *pennon* wide diſpred. *Fairy Queen.*

Harry ſweeps through our land
With *pennons* painted in the blood of Harfleur, *Shakeſp.*

High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore,
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. *Dryden*

PE'NNY. *n. ſ.* plural *pence*. [penig, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall coin, of which twelve make a ſhilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which Engliſh coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *numerorum fractiones*.

She ſighs and ſhakes her empty ſhoes in vain,
No ſilver *penny* to reward her pain. *Dryden.*

One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,
Does at a *penny*'s coſt in herbs repine. *Dryden.*

2. Proverbially. A ſmall ſum.

You ſhall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, ſooner landed
In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
Of any *penny* tribute paid. *Shakeſpear's Cymbeline.*

We will not lend thee a *penny*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Becauſe there is a latitude of gain in buying and ſelling, take not the utmoſt *penny* that is lawful, for although it be lawful, yet it is not ſafe. *Taylor's Living Holy.*

3. Money in general.

Pepper and Sabean incenſe take;
And with poſt-haſte thy running markets make;
Be ſure to turn the *penny*. *Dryden.*

It may be a contrivance of ſome printer, who hath a mind to make a *penny*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PE'NNYROYAL, or *pudding graſs* *n. ſ.* [*pulegium*, Lat.]

Pennyroyal hath a labiated flower conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip or creſt is entire, but the lower lip or beard is divided into three parts, out of the flower cup riſes the pointal attended by four embryos, which afterwards become ſo many ſeeds; to which may be added, that the flowers grow in ſhort thick whorles. *Miller.*

PE'NNYWEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*penny* and *weight*.] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight

A Spaniſh piece of Eight is 17½ *pennyweight* in the pound worſe than the Engliſh ſtandard, weighs fourteen *pennyweight*, contains thirteen *pennyweight*, twenty-one grains and fifteen mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of ſterling ſilver, and is in value forty-three Engliſh pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PE'NNYWISE. *adj.* [*penny* and *wiſe*.] One who ſaves ſmall ſums at the hazard of larger; one who is a niggard on improper occaſions.

Are not *pennywiſe*, riches have wings and fly away of themſelves. *Bacon*

PENNYWORTH. *n. ſ.* [*penny* and *worth*.]
1. As much as is bought for a penny.
2. Any purchaſe; any thing bought or ſold for money

As for corn it is nothing natural, ſave only for barley and oats, and ſome places for rye; and therefore the larger *penniworths* may be allowed to them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Pirates may make cheap *penn'worths* of their pillage,
And purchaſe friends. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

You know I ſay nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin, French nor Italian, and you may come into court, and ſwear that I have a poor *pennyworth* of the Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lucian affirms, that the ſouls of uſurers after their death are tranſlated into the bodies of aſſes, and there remain certain days for poor men to take their *pennyworths* out of their bones and ſides by cudgel and ſpur. *Peacham.*

Though in purchaſes of church lands men have uſually the cheapeſt *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the beſt bargains. *South's Sermons.*

3. Something advantageouſly bought, a purchaſe got for leſs than it is worth.

For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare
He had no mighty *penn'worth* of his pray'r. *Dryden.*

4. A ſmall [illegible]

My friendſhip I diſtribute in *pennyworths* to thoſe about me and who diſpleaſe me leaſt. *Swift*

PE'NSILE. *adj.* [*penſilis*, Latin.]
1. Hanging, ſuſpended

There are two trepidations; the one manifeſt and local the bell when it is *penſile*, the other, ſecret of the minute parts.

This ethereal ſpace,
Yielding to earth and ſea the middle place,
Anxious I aſk you, how the *penſile* ball
Should never ſtrive to riſe, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*

2. Supported above the ground

The marble brought, erects the ſpacious dome,
Or forms the pilars long-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and *penſile* garden grows. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penſile*.] The ſtate of hanging.
PE'NSION *n. ſ.* [*penſion*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally underſtood to mean pay given to a ſtate hireling for treaſon to his country.

A charity beſtowed on the education of her young ſubjects has more merit than a thouſand *penſions* to thoſe of a higher fortune. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 105.

He has liv'd with the great without flattery, and been a friend to men in power without *penſions*. *Pope.*

To PE'NSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport by an arbitrary allowance.

One might expect to ſee medals of France in the higheſt perfection, when there is a ſociety *penſioned* and ſet apart for the deſigning of them. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

The hero William and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one *penſion'd* Quarles. *Pope.*

PE'NSIONARY. *adj.* [*penſionnaire*, French.] Maintained by penſions.

Scorn his houſhold policies,
His filly plots and *penſionary* ſpies. *Donne.*

They were devoted by *penſionary* obligations to the olive. *Howell's Vocal Foreſt.*

PE'NSIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *penſion*.]
1. One who is ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant.

Prices of things neceſſary for ſuſtentation, grew exceſſive to the hurt of *penſioners*, ſoldiers, and all hired ſervants. *Daniel.*

Hovering dreams,
The fickle *penſioners* of Morpheus' train. *Id.*

The rector is maintained by the perquiſites of the curate's office, and therefore is a kind of *penſioner* to him. *Collier.*

2. A ſlave of ſtate hired by a ſtipend to obey his maſter.

In Britain's ſenate he a ſeat obtains,
And one more *penſioner* St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*penſif*, French; *penſivo*, Italian.]
1. Sorrowfully thoughtful, ſorrowful; mournfully ſerious, melancholy

Think it ſtrange, which they in their *penſive* care for the well beſtowing of time account waſte. *Hooker.*

Are you at leiſure, holy father,—
—My leiſure ſerves me, *penſive* daughter, now. *Shakeſp.*

Anxious cares the *penſive* nymph oppreſt,
And ſecret paſſions labour'd in her breaſt. *Pope.*

2. It is generally and properly uſed of perſons; but *Prior* has applied it to things.

We at the ſad approach of death ſhall know
The truth, which from theſe [illegible],
That we purſue falſe joy, and ſuffer real woe. *Prior*

PE'NSIVELY *adv.* [from *penſive*.] With melancholy; ſorrowfully, with gloomy ſeriouſneſs.

So fair a lady did I ſpy,
On herbs and flowers ſhe walked *penſively*
Mild, but yet love ſhe proudly did forſake. *Spenſer.*

PE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penſive*.] Melancholy, ſorrowfulneſs, gloomy ſeriouſneſs.

Concerning the bleſſings of God, whether they tend unto this life or the life to come, there is great cauſe why we ſhould delight more in giving thanks than in making requeſts for them, inaſmuch as the one hath *penſiveneſs* and fear, the other always joy annexed. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 43

Would'ſt thou unlock the door
To cold deſpairs and gnawing *penſiveneſs*. *Herbert.*

PENT. part. paſſ. of *pen*. Shut up.

Cut my lace aſunder,
That my *pent* heart may have ſome ſcope to beat. *Shake*

The ſon of Clarence have I *pent* up cloſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not buy
Their mercy [illegible]
Their armour help'd their harm, cruſh'd in, and bruis'd
Into their ſubſtance *pent*. *Milton.*

The ſoul pure fire, like ours, of equal force,
But *pent* in fleſh, muſt iſſue by diſcourſe. *Dryden.*

Pent up in Utica he vainly forms
A poor epitome of Roman greatneſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

PENTACAPSULAR. *adj.* [πέντε and *capſulæ*.] Having five cavities

PENTACHORD. *adj.* [πέντε and χορδὴ.] An inſtrument with five ſtrings.

PENTAEDROUS *adj.* [πέντε and ἕδρα.] Having five ſides.

The *pentaedrous* columnar coralloid bodies are compoſed of plates ſet lengthways, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis. *Woodward on Foſſils*

PENTAGON. *n. ſ.* [*pentagon*, Fr. πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles.

I know of that famous piece at Capralora, call by Barocchio into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inſcribed. *Wotton.*

PENTAGONAL *adj.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having five angles.

The body being cut tranſverſely, its ſurface appears like a net made up of *pentagonal* meſhes, with a *pentagonal* ſtar in each meſh. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PENTA'METER. *n. ſ.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrum*, Lat.] A Latin verſe of five feet.

Mr Diſtich may poſſibly play ſome *pentameters* upon us, but he ſhall be anſwered in Alexandrines. *Addiſon*

PENTANGULAR *adj.* [πέντε and *angular*.] Five cornered.

His thick and bony ſcales ſtand in rows, ſo as to make the fleſh almoſt *pentangular*. *Grew.*

PENTAPETALOUS. *adj.* [πέντε and *petala*, Lat.] Having five petals.

PE'NTASPAST. *adj.* [*pentaſpaſte*, Fr. πέντε and σπάω.] An engine with five pulleys. *Dict*

PENTASTICK. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and στίχος.] A compoſition conſiſting of five verſes.

PE'NTASTYLE. *n.* [πέντε and στύλος.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns. *Dict*

PENTATEUCH. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and τεῦχος; *pentateuque*, Fr.] The five books of Moſes.

The author in the enſuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not

PE'NTECOST. *n. ſ.* [πεντηκοστὴ, *pentaceſte*, Fr.] A feaſt among the Jews

Pentecoſt ſignifies the fiftieth, becauſe this feaſt was celebrated the fiftieth day after the ſixteenth of Niſan, which was the ſecond day of the feaſt of the paſſover: the Hebrews call it the feaſt of weeks, becauſe it was kept ſeven weeks after the paſſover: they then offered the firſt fruits of the wheat harveſt, which then was completed: it was inſtituted to oblige the Iſraelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and alſo to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt. *Calmet.*

'Tis ſince the nuptial of Lucentio,
Come *penteceſt* as quickly as it will
Some five and twenty years. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

PENTECOSTAL. *adj.* [from *penteceſt*.] Belonging to Whitſuntide.

I have compoſed ſundry collects, made up out of the church collects with ſome little variation, as the collects adventual, quadrageſimal, paſchal or *penteceſtal*. *Smalerſon.*

PE'NTHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *houſe*.] A ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall

This is the *penthouſe* under which Lorenzo deſir'd us to make a ſtand. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his *penthouſe* lid. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Turks lurking under their *penthouſe*, laboured with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles*

A blow was received by riding under a *penthouſe*. *Wiſeman.*

Thoſe defenſive engines, made by the Romans into the form of *penthouſes* to cover the aſſailants from the weapons of the beſieged, would be preſently batter in pieces with ſtones and blocks. *Wilkins.*

My *penthouſe* eye-brows and my ſhaggy beard
Offend your ſight; but theſe are manly ſigns. *Dryden.*

The chill rain
Drops from ſome *penthouſe* on her wretched head. *Rowe.*

PE'NTICE *n. ſ.* [*appentis*, French; *pendice*, Italian. It is commonly ſuppoſed a corruption of *penthouſe*; but perhaps *pentice* is the true word.] A ſloping roof.

Climes that fear the falling and lying of much ſnow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices*. *Wotton.*

PE'NTLE. *n. ſ.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof

Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths; they are hollow and circular *Moxon.*

PENT *up. part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up*.] Shut up.

Cloſe *pentup* guilts
Rive your concealing continents. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

PENULTIMA n. ſ. [Latin.] The laſt ſyllable but one.

PENUMBRA. *n. ſ.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect ſhadow

The breadth of this image anſwered to the ſun's diameter, and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra*. *Newton.*

PENU'RIOUS *adj.* [from *penuria*, Latin.]

1. Niggardly, ſparing; not liberal, ſordidly mean.

What more can our *penurious* reaſon grant
To the large wiſe or called elephant, *Prior.*

2. Scant; not plentiful.

Some *penurious* ſpring by chance appear'd
Scanty of water. *Addiſon.*

PENU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *penurious*.] Sparingly; not plentifully

PENU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penurious*.] Niggardlineſs; parſimony.

If we conſider the infinite induſtry and *penuriouſneſs* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithſtanding they pay ſuch great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure. *Addiſon on the State of the War*

PE'NURY. *n. ſ.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.

The *penury* of the eccleſiaſtical eſtate. *Hooker.*

Who can perfectly declare
The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?
When thy great mother Venus firſt thee bare,
Begot of plenty and of *penury*. *Spenſer.*

Sometimes am I king,
Then treaſon makes me with myſelf a beggar;
And ſo I am: then cruſhing *penury*
Perſuades me, I was better when a king;
Then I am king'd again. *Shakeſp. Richard III*

All innocent they were expoſed to hardſhip and *penury*, which, without you, they could never have eſcaped. *Sprat.*

Let them not ſtill be obſtinately blind,
Still to divert the good deſign'd,
Or with malignant *penury*
To ſtarve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*

May they not juſtly to our crimes upbraid
Shortneſs of night, and *penury* of ſhade *Prior.*

PE'ONY *n. ſ.* [*paonia*, Latin.]

The *peony* hath a flower compoſed of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fruit, in which ſeveral little horns bent downwards are gathered, as it were, into a little head covered with down opening lengthways, containing many globular ſeeds. *Miller.*

A phyſician had often tried the *peony* root unſeaſonably gathered without ſucceſs, but having gathered it when the decreaſing moon paſſes under Aries and tied the liſt root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epileptical fits. *Boyle.*

PE'OPLE. *n. ſ.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]

1. A nation, thoſe who compoſe a community

Prophely again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues. *Reveiations* x. 11

Ants are a *people* not ſtrong, yet they prepare their meat in ſummer. *Proverbs* xxx. 25.

What is the city but the *people*?
True the *people* are the city. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. The vulgar.

The knowing artiſt may
Judge better than the *people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuſe. *Waller*

3. The commonalty, not the princes or nobles.

4. Perſons of a particular claſs.

If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*, the muſick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*

A ſmall red flower in the ſtubble fields country *people* call the wincopipe. *Bacon.*

5. Men, or perſons in general. In this ſenſe, the word *people* is uſed indefinitely, like *on* in French.

The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of ſtruggling with heaven. *L'Eſtrange.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large intereſt. *Swift's Miſcellanies*

Watery liquor will keep an animal from ſtarving by diluting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

People in adverſity ſhould preſerve laudable cuſtoms. *Clariſſa.*

To PE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To ſtock with inhabitants.

Suppoſe that Brute, or whoſoever elſe that firſt *peopled* this iſland, had arrived upon Thames, and called the iſland after his name Britannia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*

He would not be alone, who all things can,
But *peopled* Heav'n with angels, earth with man. *Dryden*

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power magnificently proves
By crouds of ſlaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dryden.*

A *peopl'd* city made a deſert place. *Dryden.*

Imperious death directs his ebon lance,
Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's dance. *Prior.*

PEPASTICKS. *n. ſ.* [πεπαίνω.] Medicines which are good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach and digeſt crudities. *Dict.*

PE'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr.]

We have three kinds of *pepper*, the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three diſtinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the ſize of a vetch and roundiſh, but rather of a deep brown than a black colour

colour: with this we are supplied by the Dutch from their East Indian settlements in Java, Malabar and Sumatra, and the plant has the same heat and fiery taste that we find in the *pepper*: white *pepper* is commonly factitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark, but there is a rarer sort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and half in length, and of the thickness of a large goose quill: it much resembles the catkins of some of our trees, and contains several seeds singly in small membranaceous cells, and these seeds are of an acrid, hot and bitterish taste: the whole fruit is of a brownish grey colour and cylindrick in its figure. *Hill*

Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent dust
Of *pepper*, fatal to the frosty tribe. *Thomson's Spring*

To PE'PPER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprinkle with pepper
2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.

I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

PE'PPERBOX, *n. s.* [*pepper* and *box.*] A box for holding pepper

I will not take the leacher; he cannot creep into a halfpenny purse nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shakesp.*

PE'PPERCORN, *n. s.* [*pepper* and *corn*] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like those *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle.*

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement
Bring landlords *peppercorns* for rent. *Prior*

PE'PPERMINT, *n. s.* [*pepper* and *mint.*] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT, *n. s.* [*pepper* and *wort.*] A plant.

Pepperwort hath a flower consisting of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, from whose cup arises the pistillum, which afterward becomes a spear-shaped fruit, which is divided in the middle by a partition into two cells, which contain many oblong seeds. *Miller.*

PE'PTICK, *adj.* [πεπτικὸς] What helps digestion. *Ainsw.*

PERA'CUTE, *n. s.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp, very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

PERADVE'NTURE, *adv.* [*par adventure*, Fr.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either, was such *peradventure* as had been no what less unlawful. *Hooker.*

As you return, visit my house; let our old acquaintance be renew'd; *peradventure* I will with you to court. *Shakesp.*

What *peradventure* may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a stranger. *Digby.*

2. Doubt; question. It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may. *South.*

To PERAGRATE, *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Dict.*

PERAGRATION, *n. s.* [from *peragrate.*] The act of passing through any state or space.

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac unto the same again, and this containeth but twenty-seven days and eight hours. *Brown.*

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodic month, or month of *peragration*, which chiefly respects her own proper motion or place in the zodiack, by which she like the sun performs her revolution round the zodiack from any one point to the same again. *Holder on Time.*

To PERAMBULATE, *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.]

1. To walk through.
2. To survey, by passing through.

Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same. *Davies on Ireland.*

PERAMBULA'TION, *n. s.* [from *perambulate.*]

1. The act of passing through or wandering over.

The duke looked still for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and making their *perambulation* of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

A travelling survey

France is a square of five hundred and fifty miles traverse, thronging with such multitudes, that the general calcul, made [illegible] *perambulation* exceeded eighteen millions. *Howel.*

PE'RCASE, *adv.* [*par* and *case*] Perchance; perhaps. Not used.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in fortitudine, and not only in theatro, though *percase* it will be more strong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflexion. *Bacon.*

PE'RCEANT, *adj.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating.

Wond'rous quick and *perceant* was his spright
As eagle's eyes, that can behold the sun. *Fairy Queen*

PERCE'IVABLE, *adj.* [from *perceive.*] Perceptible; such as [illegible]

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing *perceivable* distance with some other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, seems to stand still; as the hands of clocks. *Locke*

That which we perceive when we see figure, as *perceivable* by sight, is nothing but the termination of colour. *Locke.*

PERCEI'VABLY, *adv.* [from *perceivable.*] In such a manner as may be be observed or known

To PERCEIVE, *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]

1. To discover by some sensible effects.

Consider,
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,
That it is place which lessens and sets off. *Shakesp.*

2. To know; to observe.

Jesus *perceived* in his spirit, that they so reasoned within themselves. *Mark* ii. 8.

His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he *perceiveth* it not. *Job* xiv. 21.

'Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke.*

How do they come to know that themselves think, when they themselves do not *perceive* it. *Locke.*

3. To be affected by

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBI'LITY, *n. s.* [from *perceptible.*]

1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible.
2. Perception; the power of perceiving.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent, as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason. *More.*

PERCE'PTIBLE, *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or observed.

No sound is produced but with a *perceptible* blast of the air, and with some resistance of the air stricken. *Bacon.*

When I think, remember or abstract, these intrinsick operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by any sight, hearing, taste, smell or feeling. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and *perceptible* to the sense; as I perceive the sun by my sight. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

In the anatomy of the mind, as in that of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open and *perceptible* parts, than by studying too much finer nerves. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

PERCE'PTIBLY, *adv.* [from *perceptible*] In such a manner as may be perceived.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

PERCE'PTION, *n. s.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge, consciousness.

Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conscious of its own existence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold or heat. *Watts*

2. The act of perceiving; observation.
3. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. The state of being affected by something.

Great mountains have a *perception* of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the vallies below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean mischief *Bacon.*

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

PERCE'PTIVE, *adj.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving

There is a difficulty that puzzleth: the soul is awake and solicited by external motions, for some of them reach the *perceptive* region in the most silent repose and obscurity of night: what is it then that prevents our sensations? *Glanvil.*

Whatever the least real point of the essence of the *perceptive* part of the soul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* must perceive at once. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PERCEPTI'VITY, *n. s.* [from *perceptive.*] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH, *n. s.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

The *perch* is one of the fishes of prey, that, like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth, he dare venture to kill and destroy several other kinds of fish. he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales, and hath two fins on his back he spawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton's Angler.*

PERCH, *n. s.* [*pertica*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

1. A measure of five yards and a half, a pole.
2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit.

For the narrow *perch* I cannot ride. *Dryden.*

To PERCH, *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird.

He *percheth* on some branch thereby,
To weather him and his moist wings to dry *Spenser*

The

The world is grown so bad,
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch*. *Shak.*
The morning mules *perch* like birds, and sing
Among his branches. *Crashaw.*
Let owls keep close within the tree, and not *perch* upon the upper boughs. *South's Sermons.*
They wing'd their flight aloft, then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree, that bears the golden bough. *Dry.*
Glory like the trembling eagle stood
Perch'd on my beaver: in the Granic flood,
When fortune's self my standard trembling bore,
And the pale fates stood frighted on the shore. *Le.*
Hosts of birds that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden.*

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch.
It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could *perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. *More.*
As evening dragon came,
Assailant on the *perched* roosts,
And nests in order rang'd
Of some virtuous fowl. *Milton's Agonistes.*

PERCHA'NCE. *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure.
How long within this wood intend you stay?—
—*Perchance* till after Theseus' wedding day. *Shakesp.*
Finding him by nature little studious, she chuse rather to endue him with ornaments of youth, as dancing and fencing, not without aim then *perchance* at a courtier's life. *Wotton.*
Only Smithfield ballad *perchance* to embalm the memory of the other. *L'Estrange.*

PE'RCHERS. *n. f.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times, also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey.*

PERCI'PIENT. *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.
No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can wink and swallow down this foolish opinion about *percipient* atoms. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Sensation and perception are not inherent in matter as such; for if it were so, every stock or stone would be a *percipient* and rational creature. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PE'RCIPIENT. *n. f.* One that has the power of perceiving.
The soul is the sole *percipient*, which hath animadversion and sense properly so called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impressions. *Glanville's Scep.*
Nothing in the extended *percipient* perceives the whole, but only part. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PE'RCLOSE. *n. f.* [*per* and *close*.] Conclusion, last part.
By the *percase* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*

To PE'RCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] To strain.
The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PERCOLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *percolate*.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining.
Experiments touching the straining and passing of bodies one through another, they call *percolation*. *Bacon.*
Water passing through the veins of the earth is rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any *percolations* we can make, but the same particles will pass through a tenfold bitre. *Ray on the Creation.*

To PERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*percussus*, Lat.] To strike.
Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise; as in blowing of the fire by bellows; and so likewise flame *percussing* the air through. *Bacon's Natural History.*

PERCU'SSION. *n. f.* [*percussio*, Lat. *percussion*, Fr.]
1. The act of striking; stroke.
With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds,
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. *Shakesp.*
The *percussion* of the greater quantity of air is produced by the greatness of the body percussing. *Bacon.*
Some note, that the times when the stroke or *percussion* of an envious eye doth most hurt are, when the party envied is beheld in glory. *Bacon's Essays.*
The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by *percussion*, continue a little time to move from the place of *percussion* in concentric spheres to great distances. *Newton's Opticks.*
Marbles taught him *percussion* and the laws of motion, and tops the centr[illegible] *Pope and Arbuthnot's Scriblerus.*
2. Effect of sound [illegible] the ear
In double r[illegible] the *percussion* is stronger. *Rymer.*

PERCU'TIENT. [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to strike
Inequality of sounds is accidental, either from the roughness or obliquity of the passage, or from the doubling of the *percutient*. *Bacon.*

PERDI'TION. *n. f.* [*perditio*, Lat. *perdition*, Fr.]
1. Destruction; ruin, death.
Upon tidings now arrived, importing the meer *perdition* of the Turkish fleet, every man puts himself in triumph. *Shakesp.*

We took ourselves for free men, seeing there was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived most joyfully; going abroad, and seeing what was to be seen. *Bacon.*
Quick let us part! *Perdition's* in thy presence,
And horror dwells about thee. *Hudibras's Ghost.*

2. Loss.
There's no foul loss,
Nay not so much *perdition* as an hair
Betid to any creature in the vessel
Thou saw'st sink. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

3. Eternal death.
As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of knowledge, all men's salvation and some men's endless *perdition* are things so opposite, that whoever doth affirm the one, must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker, b. v. f* 49.
Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do after wander for ever more in ways unknown, and daily travel towards their eternal *perdition*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

PE'RDUE. *adv.* [This word, which among us is adverbially taken, comes from the French *perdue*, or forlorn hope: as *perdue* or advanced centinel.] Close, in ambush.
Few minutes he had lain *perdue*,
To guard his desperate avenue. *Hudibras.*

PE'RDULOUS. *adj.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Lost; thrown away.
There may be some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities; as a man who hath committed an offence, may wish he had not committed it: but to chuse efficaciously and impossibly, is as impossible as an impossibility. *Bramhall.*

PE'RDURABLE. *adj.* [*perdurable*, Fr. *perduro*, Lat.] Lasting, long continued. A word not in use, nor accented according to analogy.
Confess me knit to thy deserving with
Cables of *perdurable* toughness. *Shakesp. Othello.*
O *perdurable* shame; let's stab ourselves. *Shakesp.*

PE'RDURABLY. *adv.* [from *perdurable*.] Lastingly.
Why would he for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd? *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

PERDURA'TION. *n. f.* [*perduro*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainsw.*

PERE'GAL. adj. [French.] Equal. Obsolete.
Whilom thou wast *peregal* to the best,
And wont to make the jolly shepherds glad;
With piping and dancing, did pass the rest. *Spenser.*

To PE'REGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dict.*

PEREGRINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *peregrinus*, Lat.] Travel, abode in foreign countries.
It was agreed between them, what account he should give of his *peregrination* abroad. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
That we do not contend to have the earth pass for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of our *peregrination*, and aspire after a better country. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PE'REGRINE. *adj.* [*peregrin*, old Fr. *peregrinus*, Lat.] Foreign; not native, not domestick.
The received opinion, that putrefaction is caused by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but negation. *Bacon.*

To PERE'MPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill, to crush. A law term.
Nor is it any objection, that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal, because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *perempted*. *Ayliffe.*

PE'REMPTION. *n. f.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Crush; extinction. Law term.
This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should otherwise be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PERE'MPTORILY. *adv.* [from *peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively, so as to cut off all farther debate.
Norfolk denies them *peremptorily*. *Daniel.*
Not to speak *peremptorily* or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon's Holy War.*
Some organs are so *peremptorily* necessary, that the extinguishment of the spirits doth speedily follow, but yet so as there is an interim. *Bacon's Natural History.*
In all conferences it was insisted *peremptorily*, that the king must yield to what power was required. *Clarendon.*
Some talk of letters before the deluge, but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be *peremptorily* determined either the one way or the other. *Woodward.*
Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances. *Clarissa.*

PERE'MPTORINESS. *n. f.* [from *peremptory*.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.
Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion, the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact. *Government of the Tongue.*
Self-conceit and *peremptoriness* in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

PE'REMPTORY. *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat. *peremptoire*, Fr. from *peremptus*, killed.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation.
As touching the apostle, wherein he was so resolute and *peremptory*, our Lord Jesus Christ made manifest unto him,

even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no possibility of errour. *Hooker.*

He may have fifty-six exceptions *peremptory* against the jurors, of which he shall shew no cause. *Spenser.*

To-morrow be in readiness to go;
Excuse it not for I am *peremptory.* *Shakespeare.*

Not death himself
In mortal fury is half so *peremptory,*
As we to keep this city *Shakspeare. King John*

Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and absolute, whosoever denies Christ, shall assuredly be denied by him; yet still there is a tacit condition, unless repentance intervene. *South's Sermons.*

The more modest confess, that learning was to give us a fuller discovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations. *Collier.*

He would never talk in such a *peremptory* and discouraging manner, were he not assured that he was able to subdue the most powerful opposition against the doctrine which he taught. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

PERENNIAL *adj.* [*perennis*, Lat.]

1. Lasting through the year.

If the quantity were precisely the same in these *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater. *Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceasing.

The matter wherewith these *perennial* clouds are raised, is the sea that surrounds them. *Harvey.*

PERE'NNITY *n. f.* [from *perennis*, Lat.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity

That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

PE'RFECT. *adj.* [*perfectus*, Lat. *parfait*, Fr.]

1. Complete, consummate; finished, neither defective nor redundant.

We count those things *perfect*, which want nothing requisite to the [illegible] whereto they were ordained *Hooker.*

2. Fully informed; fully skilful.

Within a ken our army lies;
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason will our hearts should be as good. *Shakesp.*

Fair dame I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am *perfect.* *Shakespeare.*

I do not take myself to be so *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part, and will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon*

3. Pure; blameless, clear, immaculate. This is a sense chiefly theological.

My parts, my title, and my *perfect* soul
Shall manifest me rightly *Shakesp. Othello.*

Thou shalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God. *Deutr.* xviii.

4. Safe, Out of danger.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To PE'RFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.]

1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 *John* iv. 12.

Beauty now must *perfect* my renown;
With that I govern'd him that rules this isle. *Waller.*

In substances rest not in the ordinary complex idea commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themselves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their [illegible] *Locke.*

Endeavour not to settle too many habits at once, lest by variety you confound them, and so *perfect* none. *Locke.*

What toil did honest Cano take
To get one medal wanting yet,
And *perfect* all his Roman set? *Prior.*

2. To make skilful; to instruct fully.

Her cause and yours
I'll *perfect* him withal, and he shall bring you
Before the duke. *Shakespear's Measure for Measure.*

PE'RFECTER. [from *perfect.*] One that makes perfect.

This practice was altered, they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfecter.* *Pope's Odyssey.*

PE'RFECTION. *n. f.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, Fr.]

1. The state of being perfect

Man doth seek a triple *perfection*; first a sensual, consisting in those things which very life itself requireth, either as necessary supplements or as ornaments thereof; then an intellectual, consisting in those things which none underneath man is capable of; lastly, a spiritual and divine, consisting in those things whereunto we tend by supernatural means here, but cannot here attain. *Hooker*, b. i.

It is a judgment maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess *perfection* so could err
Against all rules of nature. *Shakesp. Othello.*

True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the highest *perfection.* *Milton on Education*

No human understanding being absolutely secured from mistake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by supernatural assistance. *Tillotson.*

Many things impossible to thought,
Have been by need to full *perfection* brought. *Dryden*

2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence

What tongue can her *perfections* tell,
In whose each part all pens may dwell? *Suckling*

You knot of mouth-friends; smoke and lukewarm water
Is your *perfection.* *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

An heroick poem requires, as its last *perfection*, the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering

3. Attribute of God

If God be infinitely holy, just and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these *per-*[illegible]

TO PERFE'CTIONATE *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr from *perfectio*] To [illegible] perfect, to advance to perfection. This word proposed by *Dryden*, but not received nor worthy of reception.

Painters and sculptors, chusing the most elegant natural beauties, *perfectionate* the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; the utmost mastery of human performance. *Dryden.*

He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting. *Dryden*

PERFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *perfect.*] Conducing to bring to perfection.

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective* of our souls. *More.*

Eternal life shall not consist in endless love, the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective* of their natures. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERFE'CTIVELY *adv.* [from *perfective.*] In such a manner as brings to perfection

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

PE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *perfect.*]

1. In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely.

Chawing little sponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer support the want of respiration. *Boyle.*

Words recal to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown simple ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exactly, accurately.

We know bodies and their properties most *perfectly.* *Locke.*

PE'RFECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *perfect.*]

1. Completeness.

2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word.

Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness.* *Col.* iii. 14.

3. Skill.

Is this your *perfectness?* *Shakesp.*

PE'RFIDIOUS. *adj.* [*perfidus*, Lat *perfide*, Fr.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.

Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit
To make my cream a perquisite,
And steal to mend your wages. *Widow and Cat*

PERFI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perfidious.*] Treacherously, by breach of faith.

Perfidiously
He has betray'd your business, and given up
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. *Shakesp.*

They eat *perfidiously* their words. *Hudibras.*

Can he not deliver us possession of such places as would put him in a worse condition, whenever he should *perfidiously* renew the war? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

PERFI'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perfidious.*] The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiousness* and ingratitude. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

PE'RFIDY. *n. f.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery, want of faith; breach of faith.

PE'RFLABLE. *adj.* [from *perflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

To PERFLATE. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] To blow through.

If Eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air. *Harvey.*

The first consideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy and well *perflated.* *Arbuthnot on Air*

PERFLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *perflate.*] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to [illegible]

To PE'RFORATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool, to bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without twisting, into an earthern pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A *perforated* bladder does not swell. *Locke.*

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores,
In all the arterial *perforated* flakes.

The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glass and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to pass through to the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

Worms *perforate* the guts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

PERFORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *perforate.*]

1. The act of piercing or boring.

The likeliest way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places one above another, and the filling of the holes. *Bacon.*

The industrious *perforation* of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

2. Hole, place bored.

That the nipples should be made spongy, and with such *perforations* as to admit passage to the milk, are arguments of providence. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERFORA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *perforate.*] The instrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the trocar in oil, stab it suddenly through the tegument, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the waters to empty by the canula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PERFORCE. *adv.* [*per* and *force.*] By violence; violently.

Guyon to him leaping, stayd
His hand, that trembled as one terrifyd;
And though himself were at the sight dismayd,
Yet him *perforce* restrain'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Jealous Oberon would have the child,
But she *perforce* withholds the loved boy. *Shakesp.*

She amaz'd, her cheeks
All trembling and aghast, full of spots,
And pale with death at hand, *perforce* she breaks
Into the inmost rooms. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To PERFORM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to atchieve an undertaking, to accomplish.

A brief of antient time the foremost rank of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to *perform* what they did attempt. *Sidney, b.*

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd to point the tempest that I bad thee? *Shakesp.*

What cannot you and I *perform* upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me. *Psalms lvii. 2.*

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently. *1 Esdras viii. 21.*

Thou, my love,
Perform his functions with paternal care. *Dryden.*

You *perform* her office in the sphere,
Born of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. *Dryd.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.

When a poet has *performed* admirably in several illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his very errors. *Watts.*

PERFORMABLE. *adj.* [from *perform.*] Practicable; such as may be done.

Men forget the relations of history, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERFO'RMANCE. *n. f.* [from *perform.*]

1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised.

His promises were, as he then was, mighty,
But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing. *Shakesp.*

Promising is the very air o' the time; it opens the eyes of expectation. *performance* is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of use. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a *performance*. *2 Cor. viii. 11.*

The only means to make him successful in the *performance* of these great works, was to be above contempt. *South.*

2. Composition, work.

In the good poems of other men, I can only be sure, that 'tis the hand of a good master; but in your *performances* 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Clarif.*

3. Action; something done.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual *performances*, what have you heard her say? *Shakesp.*

PERFO'RMER. *n. f.* [from *perform.*]

1. One that performs any thing.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*. *Shakesp.*

2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

To PERFRICATE. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *Dict.*

PERFUMATORY. *adj.* [from *perfume.*] That which perfumes.

PERFUME. *n. f.* [*parfume*, Fr.]

1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.

Pomanders and knots of powders for drying rheums are not so strong as *perfumes*; you may have them continually in your hand, which is part of the use that they take effect by. *Bacon.*

Perfumes, though gross bodies that may be sensibly wasted, yet fill the air, so that we can put our nose in no part of the room where a *perfume* is burned, but we smell it. *Digby.*

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field,
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield. *Pope.*

To PERFUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.

Your paps
Let me have them very well *perfum'd*,
For she is sweeter than perfume itself
To whom they go. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,
Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakesp.*

Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be *perfum'd*. *Shakesp.*

The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with rose water, take with some mixture of a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Smells adhere to hard bodies, as in *perfuming* of gloves, which sheweth them corporeal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The pains she takes are vainly meant,
To hide her amorous heart,
'Tis like *perfuming* an ill scent,
The smell's too strong for art. *Granville.*

See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flow'ry top *perfumes* the skies! *Pope.*

PERFU'MER. *n. f.* [from *perfume.*] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

A moss the *perfumers* have out of apple trees, that hath an excellent scent. *Bacon's Natural History.*

First issued from *perfumers* shops
A croud of fashionable fops. *Swift.*

PERFU'NCTORILY. *adv.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] Carelessly; negligently.

His majesty casting his eye *perfunctorily* upon it, and believing it had been drawn by mature advice, no sooner received it, than he delivered it to the lord-keeper. *Clarendon.*

Whereas all logic is reducible to the four principal operations of the mind, the two first of these have been handled by Aristotle very *perfunctorily*; of the fourth he has said nothing at all. *Baker's Reflection on Learning.*

PERFU'NCTORY. *adj.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent.

A transient and *perfunctory* examination of things leads men into considerable mistakes, which a more correct and rigorous scrutiny would have detected. *Woodward.*

To PERFU'SE. *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Lat.] To tincture; to overspread.

These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PERHAPS. *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure, it may be.

Perhaps the good old man that kiss'd his son,
And left a blessing on his head,
His arms about him spread,
Hopes yet to see him ere his glass be run. *Flatman.*

Somewhat excellent may be invented, *perhaps* more excellent than the first design, though Virgil must be still excepted, when that *perhaps* takes place. *Dryden.*

His thoughts inspir'd his tongue,
And all his soul receiv'd a real love.
Perhaps new graces darted from her eyes,
Perhaps soft pity charm'd his yielding soul,
Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charm'd him.
Smith.

PE'RIAPT. *n. f.* [περίαπτον.] Amulet; charm worn as preservatives against diseases or mischief. *Hanmer.*

The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly:
Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts*. *Shakespeare.*

PERICARDIUM. *n. f.* [περὶ and καρδία; *pericarde*, Fr.]

The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity. its basis is pierced in five places, for the passage of the vessels which enter and come out of the heart: the use of the *pericardium* is to contain a small quantity of clear water, which is separated by small glands in it, that the surface of the heart may not grow dry by its continual motion. *Quincy.*

PERICARPIUM. *n. f.* [*pericarpe*, Fr.] In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit that envelops the seed.

Besides this use of the pulp or *pericarpium* for the guard of the seed, it serves also for the sustenance of animals. *Ray.*

PERICLITATION. *n. f.* [from *periclitor*, Lat. *pericliter*, Fr.]

1. The state of being in danger.

2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM. *n. f.* [from *περὶ* and *cranium*; *pericrane*, Fr.] The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the skull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquisite sense, such as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth, for which reason it is also called the periosteum. *Quincy.*

Having divided the *pericranium*, I saw a fissure running the whole length of the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

PERI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*periculosus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous. *Dict.*

As the moon every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these *periculous* periods. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY. *n. f.* [*περὶ* and *ἔργον.*] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGEE, PERIGEUM. *n. f.* [*περὶ* and *γῆ*; *perigee*, Fr.] Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be at its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Harris.*

By the proportion of its motion, it was at the creation, at the beginning of Aries, and the *perigeum* or nearest point in Libra. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERIHE'LIUM. *n. f.* [*περὶ* and *ἥλιος*; *perihelie*, Fr.] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*

Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet, which appeared in 1680, by approaching to the sun in its *perihelium*, acquired such a degree of heat, as to be 50000 years a cooling. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

PE'RIL. *n. f.* [*peril*, Fr. *periel*, Dutch, *periculum*, Lat.]

1. Danger, hazard, jeopardy.

Dear Pyrocles, be liberal unto me of those things, which have made you indeed precious to the world, and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

How many *perils* do infold
The righteous man to make him daily fall. *Fairy Queen.*
In the act what *perils* shall we find,
If either place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assign'd. *Daniel*
The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pass'd the *perils* of so hard a way. *Dryden*

Strong, healthy and young people are more in *peril* by pestilential fevers, than the weak and old. *Arbuthn.*

2. Denunciation; danger denounced.

I told her,
On your displeasure's *peril*,
She should not visit you. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

PE'RILOUS. *adj.* [*perileux*, Fr. from *peril.*]

1. Dangerous; hazardous, full of danger.

Alterations in the service of God, for that they impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous* in common weals, which have no continuance longer than religion hath all reverence done unto it. *Hooker, b. v. s. 2.*

Her guard is chastity,
She that has that is clad in compleat steel,
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills and sandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*
Dictate propitious to my duteous ear,
What arts can captivate the changeful seer,
For *perilous* th' allay, unheard the toil
Conclude the prescience of a God by guile. *Pope.*
In to the *perilous* flood
Bear fearless. *Thomson.*

2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad.

Thus was th' accomplish'd squire endu'd
With gifts and knowledge *perilous* shrewd. *Hudibras.*

3. Smart; witty. In this sense it is, I think, only applied to children, and probably obtained its signification from the notion, that children eminent for wit, do not live; a witty boy was therefore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger. It is vulgarly *parlous*.

'Tis a *perilous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakesp.*

PE'RILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerously.

PE'RILOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerousness.

PERIMETER. *n. f.* [*περὶ* and *μέτρεω*; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

By compressing the glasses still more, the diameter of this ring would increase, and the breadth of its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another new colour emerged in the centre of the last. *Newton's Opticks.*

PE'RIOD. *n. f.* [*periode*, Fr. *περίοδος.*]

1. A circuit.

2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner.

Tell these, that the sun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the sun in their several *periods*; they cannot admit a syllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at beginning.

A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has a beginning and end too, and then begins again as often as it chuses. *Holder on Time.*

We have a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*, and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

4. The end or conclusion.

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the *period* of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shakesp.*

There is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light within the compass of our world; whatsoever concerns this sublunary world in the whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to the last *period*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

What anxious moments pass between
The birth of plots and their last fatal *periods*,
Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addison.*

5. The state at which any thing terminates.

Beauty's empires, like to greater fate,
Have certain *periods* set, and hidden fates. *Suckling*

Light-conserving stones must be set in the sun before they retain light, and the night will appear greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost *period*. *Digby.*

6. Length of duration.

Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*; as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year. *Bacon's Natural History.*

7. A complete sentence from one full stop to another.

Periods are beautiful, when they are not too long; for so they have their strength too as in a pike or javelin. *B. Johns.*

Is this the confidence you gave me,
Lean on it safely, not a *period*
Shall be unlaid for me. *Milton.*

Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy, can. wrapt up in a smooth *period*. *L'Estrange.*

For the assistance of weak memories, the first words of every *period* in every page may be written in distinct colours. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

From the tongue
Th' unfinish'd *period* falls. *Thomson's Spring.*

To PE'RIOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word.

Your letter he desires
To those have shut him up, which failing to him,
Periods his comfort. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

PERIO'DICK. } *adj.* [*periodique*, Fr. from *period.*]
PERIODICAL. }

1. Circular, making a circuit, making a revolution.

Was the earth's *periodick* motion always in the same plane with that of the diurnal, we should miss of those kindly increases of day and night. *Derham.*

Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the sun. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Happening by revolution at some stated time.

Astrological undertakers would raise men out of some slimy soil, impregnated with the influence of the stars upon some remarkable end *periodical* conjunctions. *Ray.*

3. Regular; perf[illegible]

The confusion [illegible] a probable reason for those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at such particular hours of the day. *Addison.*

4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

It is implicitly denied by Aristotle in his politicks, at discourse against Plato, who measured the [illegible] tation of states by a *periodical* fatality of number. *Brown.*

PERIO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *periodical.*] At stated periods.

The three tides ought to be under [illegible] of the space of the night and day, and then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours *periodically*.

PERI'OSTEUM. *n. f.* [*περὶ* and *ὀστέον*; *periostie*, Fr.] All the bones are covered with a very fine membrane, called the *periosteum*. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

PERIPHERY. *n. f.* [*περὶ* and *φέρω*, *peripherie*, Fr.] Circumference.

Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts. *Harvey.*

To PERIPHRASE. *v. a.* [*periphraser*, Fr.] To express one word by many, to express by circumlocution.

PERIPHRASIS. *n. f.* [*περίφρασις.*] Circumlocution, use of many words to express the sense of one: as, for *death*, we may say, *the loss of life*.

They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a constant *periphrasis* for this number seven. *Brown.*

She contains all bliss,
And makes the world but her *periphrasis*. *Cleaveland*

They ſhew their learning ſelfiſhly, and make a long *periphraſis* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*

The *periphraſes* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expreſſes the ſingle act of dying, have ſupplied ſucceeding poets with all their manners of paraſing it. *Pope*

P[illegible] [illegible] C[illegible]

expreſſing the ſenſe of one word in many.

PERIPNEU'MONY, } *n. ſ.* [περὶ and πνεύμων; *peripneumonie*,
PERIPNEUMO'NIA, } Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.

Lungs oft imbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then apprehended ſchirrous, by diſſipation of the ſubtiler parts, and lapidification of the groſſer that remain, or may be left incurated, through the groſs reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey*

A *peripneumony* is the laſt fatal ſymptom of every diſeaſe; for no body dies without a ſtagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbuthnot.*

To PE'RISH *v. n.* [*periſſer*, Fr. *pereo*, Lat.]

1. To die, to be deſtroyed; to be loſt, to come to nothing

[illegible]

If I ſatisfy not this young modeſt girl. *Shakeſp.*

If I have ſeen any *periſh* for want of cloathing, then let mine arm fall from my ſhoulder-blade. *Job* xxxi. 29

He keepeth back his ſoul from the pit, and his life from *periſhing* by the ſword. *Job* xxxiii. 18

They *periſh* quickly from off the good land. *Deut.* xi. 18

I *periſh* with hunger. *Luke* xv. 17.

The ſick, when their caſe comes to be thought deſperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *periſh* without aſſiſtance or pity. *Locke.*

Characters drawn on duſt, that the firſt breath of wind effaces, are altogether as uſeful as the thoughts of a ſoul that *periſh* in thinking. *Locke.*

Expoſing their children, and leaving them in the fields to *periſh* by want, has been the practice. *Locke.*

Still when the luſt of tyrant pow'r ſucceeds,
Some Athens *periſhes*, or ſome Tully bleeds. *Pope.*

In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had cauſed the death of ſo many Grecians; and in the Odyſſey, the ſubjects *periſhed* through their own fault. *Pope.*

2. To be in a perpetual ſtate of decay.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *periſhing* diſtance, of which no two parts exiſt together, but follow in ſucceſſion; as expanſion is the idea of laſting diſtance, all whoſe parts exiſt together. *Locke*

3. To be loſt eternally.

Theſe, as natural brute beaſts made to be deſtroyed, ſpeak evil of the things they underſtand not, and ſhall utterly *periſh*. 2 *Peter* ii. 12

O ſuffer me not to *periſh* in my ſins, Lord careſt thou not that I *periſh*, who wilt that all ſhould be ſaved, and that none ſhould *periſh*. *Moreton's Daily Exerciſe.*

To PE'RISH, *v. a.* To deſtroy, to decay. Not in uſe

The ſpouting rocks cow'r'd in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides;
Becauſe thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *periſh* Margaret. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Kate, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *periſh'd* lord. *Dryden.*

He was ſo reſerved, that he would impart his ſecrets to nobody, whereupon this coldneſs did a little *periſh* his underſtandings *Collier on Friendſhip.*

Pain'd har now with grief your ears refrain,
And in the publick woe forget your own,
You weep not for a *periſh'd* lord alone. *Pope.*

PE'RISHABLE *adj.* [from *periſh*.] Liable to periſh; ſubject to decay; of ſhort duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to aſcribe to them the ſame dominion over our immortal ſouls, which they have over all bodily ſubſtances and *periſhable* natures. *Raleigh.*

To theſe purpoſes nothing can ſo much contribute as medals of undoubted authority not *periſhable* by time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addiſon.*

It is princes greateſt preſent felicity to reign in their ſubjects hearts; but theſe are too *periſhable* to preſerve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful hiſtorians. *Swift.*

Human nature could not ſuſtain the reflection of having all its ſchemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *periſhable* compoſition of fleſh and blood. *Rogers.*

Thrice has he ſeen the *periſhable* kind
[illegible] mass decay. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

PE'RISHABLENESS *n. ſ.* [from *periſhable*.] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed, liableneſs to decay.

Suppoſe an iſland ſeparate from all commerce, but having nothing becauſe of its commoneſs and *periſhableneſs*, fit to ſupply the place of money, what reaſon could any have to enlarge his poſſeſſions beyond the uſe of his family. *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK *adj.* [περιϛάλλω, *periſtaltique*, Fr.]

Periſtaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided *Quincy.*

The *periſtaltick* motion of the guts, and the continual expreſſion of the fluids, will not ſuffer the leaſt matter to be applied to one point the leaſt inſtant. *Arbuthnot*

PERISTE'RION, *n. ſ.* The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PERISTYLE, *n. ſ.* [*periſtile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars.

The Villa Gordiana had a *periſtyle* of two hundred pillars.

PE'RISYSTOLE *n. ſ.* [περὶ and ϛύϛολὴ] The pauſe or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulſe, namely, that of the ſyſtole or contraction of the heart, and that of diaſtole or dilatation. *Dict.*

PERITONE'UM, *n. ſ.* [περιτόναιον; *peritoine*, Fr.] The membrane immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and is a thin and ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inſide of its cavity. *Dict.*

Wounds penetrating into the belly, are ſuch as reach no farther inward than to the *peritonæum*. *Wiſeman.*

PE'RJURE. *n. ſ.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forſworn perſon. A word not in uſe.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou *perjure*, thou ſimular of virtue,
Thou art inceſtuous. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

To PER'JURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] To forſwear, to taint with perjury. It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

Who ſhould be truſted now, when the right hand
Is *perjur'd* to the boſom. *Shakeſp.*

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawleſs and diſobedient, for *perjured* perſons. 1 *Tim.* i. 10.

PE'RJURER. *n. ſ.* [from *perjure*.] One that ſwears falſely

The common oath of the Scythians was by the ſword and fire, for that they accounted thoſe two ſpecial divine powers, which ſhould work vengeance on the *perjurers*. *Spenſer.*

PERJURY. *n. ſ.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] Falſe oath.

My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Cried aloud —— What ſcourge for *perjury*
Can this dark monarchy afford falſe Clarence,
And ſo he vaniſh'd *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

PE'RIWIG. *n. ſ.* [*perruque*, Fr.] Adſcitious hair, hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow,
If that be all the difference in his love,
I'll get me ſuch a colour'd *periwig*. *Shakeſp.*

[illegible] a paſſion to tatters, to ſplit the ears of the groundlings *Shakeſpear.*

The ſun's
Diſhevel'd beams and ſcatter'd fires
Serve but for ladies *periwigs* and tires
In lovers ſonnets. *Donne.*

Madam time, be ever bald,
I'll not thy *periwig* be call'd. *Cleaveland*

For valuing of their viſages his highneſs and the marquis bought each a *periwig*, ſomewhat to overſhadow their foreheads *Heylin.*

They uſed falſe hair or *periwigs*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

From her own head Megara takes
A *periwig* of twiſted ſnakes,
Which in the moſt faſhion curl'd,
Like toupets. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To PE'RIWIG *v.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in falſe hair

Now when the winter's keener breath began
To cryſtalize the Baltick ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with ſnow the bald pate woods. *Sylveſter.*

Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crouded round with antick ſhapes,
Diſcord *periwig'd* with ſnakes,
See the dreadful ſtrides ſhe takes. *Swift's Miſcellanies*

PE[illegible] *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall ſhell-fiſh; a kind of fiſh ſo.

Thetis is repreſented by a lady of a brownish complexion, her hair diſheveled about her ſhoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and eſcalop ſhells. *Peacham.*

2. A plant.

The *periwinkle* hath a flower cup, conſiſting of one leaf, that is divided into five long narrow ſegments: the flower alſo conſiſts of one leaf, which expands in form of a ſaver, and is cut into five broad ſegments: the pointal, which ariſes from the center of the flower cup, becomes a fruit compoſed of two huſks or pods, which contain oblong, cylindrical, furrowed ſeeds; to which may be added, that this plant ſhoots out many long creeping branches that ſtrike out roots at their joints. *Miller.*

There are in uſe, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the calf of the leg *Bacon*

The common ſimples with us are comfry, bugle, ladies mantle, and *periwinkle*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To PARK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner*] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

If you think it a disgrace,
That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face,
To see a piece of failing flesh and blood,
Let the modest matrons of the town
Come here in crouds, and stare the strumpet down. *Pope.*

To PERK, *v. a.* To dress; to prank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

PERK. *adj.* Pert, brisk; airy. Obsolete.

My ragged routs
Wont in the wind, and wag their wriggle tails,
Perk as a peacock, but nought avails. *Spenser.*

PE'RILOUS. *adj.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerous; full of hazard.

A *perilous* passage lies,
Where many mareinaids haunt, making false melodies.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

Late he far'd
In Phædria's fleet bark over the *perilous* shard. *Fa. Queen.*

[illegible] *f.* A Turkish boot *Ainsw.*

PERMANENCE. } *n. f.* [from *permanent*] Duration; consi-
PE'RMANENCY } stency; continuance in the same state, last-
[illegible]

Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and *permanency* in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended together, but would remain uncompacted. *Boyle.*

Shall I dispute whether there be any such material being that hath such a *permanence* or fixedness in being. *Hale.*

From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Such a punctum to our conceptions is almost equivalent to *permanency* and rest. *Bentley.*

PE'RMANENT. *adj.* [*permanent*, Fr *permanens*, Lat] Durable, not decaying, unchanged

If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableness in the laws which God hath made, then must all laws which he hath made be necessarily forever *permanent*, though they be but of circumstance only. *Hooker b.* iii. *f.* 10.

That eternal duration should be at once, is utterly unconceivable, and that one *permanent* instant should be commensurate or rather equal to all successions of ages. *More.*

Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence
From sins, as did my frailer innocence,
Their joy sincere, and with no more sorrow mixt,
Eternity stands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden.*

PE'RMANENTLY *adv.* [from *permanent.*] Durably; lastingly.

It does, like a compact or consistent body, deny to mingle *permanently* with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle.*

PERMANSION. *n. f.* [from *permanes*, Lat.] Continuance.

Although we allow that hares may exchange their sex sometimes, yet not in that vicissitude it is presumed, from female unto male, and from male to female again, and so in a circle without a *permansion* in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

PE'RMEABLE. *adj.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] Such as may be passed through.

The pores of a bladder are not easily *permeable* by air. *Boyle.*

To PE'RMEATE. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] To pass through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyss, pervading not only the fissures, but the very bodies of the strata, *permeating* the interstices of the sand or other matter whereof they consist. *Woodward's Natural History.*

PE'RMEANT. *adj* [*permeans*, Lat.] Passing through.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouths of the meseraicks. *Brown.*

PERMEA'TION. *n. f.* [from *permeate.*] The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE. *adj.* [from *permisceo*, Lat.] Such as may be [illegible]

PERMISSIBLE. *adj.* [*permissus*, Lat.] What may be permitted.

PERMISSION. *n. f.* [*permission*, Fr. *permissus*, Lat.] Allowance, grant of liberty

With thy *permission* then, and thus forewarn'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton.*

You have given me your *permission* for this address, and encouraged me by your perusal and approbation. *Dryden.*

PERMISSIVE. *adj* [from *permitto*, Latin.]

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their *permissive* pass,
And not the punishment. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone
By his *permissive* will, through heav'n and earth. *Milton.*

2. Granted; suffered without hindrance, not authorised or favoured.

It thus doth authorise usury, which before was but *permissive*, it is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon's Essays*

Thus I emboldened spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Clad
With what *permissive* glory since his fall
Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

PERMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *permissive.*] By bare allowance; without hindrance.

As to a war for the propagation of the christian faith, I [illegible] only *permissively*, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to design it. *Bacon's Holy War.*

PERMI'STION. *n. f.* [*permistus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

To PERMIT. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat. *permettre*, Fr.]

1. To allow without command.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker, b. ii. f.* 4.

2. To suffer, without authorising or approving.

3. To allow; to suffer.

Women keep silence in the churches; for it is not *permitted* unto them to speak. 1 *Corinthians* xiv. 34.

Ye gliding ghosts, *permit* me to relate
The mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden.*

Age oppresses us by the same degrees that it instructs us, and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, should retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden.*

We should not *permit* an allowed, possible, great and weighty good to slip out of our thoughts, without leaving any relish, any desire of itself there. *Locke.*

After men have acquired as much as the laws *permit* them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift.*

4. To give up, to resign.

Not love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st,
Live well; how long, how short, *permit* to heav'n. *Milton*

If the course of truth be *permitted* unto itself, it cannot escape many errours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To the gods *permit* the rest. *Dryden.*

Whate'r can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She pompously displays before their sight;
Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the sword. *Dryden.*

Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
But to the gods *permit* th' event of things. *Addison's Cato.*

PERMI'T. *n. f.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, shewing the duty on them to have been paid

PERMI'TTANCE. *n. f.* [from *permit*] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. A bad word.

When this system of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havock is made in all living creatures? *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

PERMIXTION. *n. f* [from *permistus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

They fell into the opposite extremity of one nature in Christ, the divine and human natures in Christ, in their conceits, by *permixtion* and confusion of substances, and of properties growing into one upon their adunation. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTATION. *n. f.* [*permutation*, Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.] Exchange of one for another

A *permutation* of number is frequent in languages. *Bentley.*

Gold and silver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for this use of *permutation* for all sorts of commodities. *Ray.*

To PERMU'TE. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat. *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMU'TER *n. f.* [*permutant*, Fr. from *permute*] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS. *adj.* [*perniciosus*, Lat. *pernicieux*, Fr.]

1. Mischievous in the highest degree, destructive

To remove all out of the church, whereat they shew themselves to be sorrowful, would be, as we are perswaded, hurtful, if not *pernicious* thereunto. *Hooker, b. iv. f.* 10.

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two *pernicious* daughters join'd
Your high engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand ay accursed in the kalendar! *Shakesp.*

2. [*Pernix*, Latin.] Quick. An use which I have found only in *Milton*, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.

Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire. *Milt.*

PERNICIOUSLY *adv.* [from *pernicious.*] Destructively, mischievously, ruinously

Some wilful wits wilfully against their own knowledge, *perniciously* against their own conscience, have openly taught. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

All the commons
Hate him *perniciously*, and with him
Ten fathom deep. *Shakesp. Henry VIII*

PERNICIOUSNESS *n. f.* [from *pernicious.*] The quality of being pernicious

PERNICITY. *n. f.* [from *pernix.*] Swiftneſs; celerity.

Others armed with hard ſhells, others with prickles, the reſt that have no ſuch armature endued with great ſwiftneſs or *pernicity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERORATION. *n. f.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The concluſion of an oration.

What means this paſſionate diſcourſe?
This *peroration* with ſuch circumſtances? *Shakeſp.*

True woman to the laſt—my *peroration*
I come to ſpeak in ſpite of ſuffocation. *Smart.*

To PERPEND. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to conſider attentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus;
Perpend. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Perpend, my princeſs, and give ear. *Shakeſp.*

Conſider the different conceits of men, and duly *perpend* the imperfection of their diſcoveries. *Brown.*

PERPENT. [*perpaigne*, Fr.] A coping ſtone.

PERPENDICLE. *n. f.* [*perpendicule*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a ſtrait line. *Dict.*

PERPENDICULAR. *adj.* [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Latin.]

1. Croſſing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too.

If in a line oblique their atoms rove,
Or in a *perpendicular* they move,
If ſome advance not ſlower in their race,
And ſome more ſwift, how could they be entangl'd *Blackmore.*

The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the line, deſcribed by the incident ray, contains with the *perpendicular* to the reflecting or refracting ſurface at the point of incidence. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the higheſt mountains to be four miles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERPENDICULAR. *n. f.* A line croſſing the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus riſing and falling be nearly conſtant as to the whole, yet it varies in the ſeveral parts of the globe; by reaſon that the vapours float in the atmoſphere, and are not reſtored down again in a *perpendicular* upon the ſame preciſe tract of land. *Woodward.*

PERPENDICULARLY. *adv.* [from *perpendicular.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles.
2. In the direction of a ſtrait line up and down.

Ten maſts attacht make not the altitude reach,
Which thou haſt *perpendicularly* fall'n. *Shakeſp.*

Irons refrigerated North and South, not only acquire a directive facuity, but if cooled upright and *perpendicularly*, they will alſo obtain the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth, the arrow will return to your foot again. *More.*

All weights naturally move *perpendicularly* downward. *Ray.*

PERPENDICULARITY. *n. f.* [from *perpendicular.*] The ſtate of being perpendicular.

The meeting of two lines is the primary eſſential mode or difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity* of theſe lines is the difference of a right angle. *Watts's Logick.*

PERPENSION. *n. f.* [from *perpend.*] Conſideration. Not in uſe.

Unto reaſonable *perpenſions* it hath no place in ſome ſciences. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To PERPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat. *perpetrer*, Fr.]

1. To commit, to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.

Hear of ſuch a crime
[illegible]k poets, ſince the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;
But true and *perpetrated* in our days. *Tate's Juvenal.*

My tender infants or my careful ſire,
Theſe they returning will to death require,
Will *perpetrate* on them the firſt deſign,
And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryden.*

The foreſt, which in after-times,
Fierce Romulus, for *perpetrated* crimes,
A ſacred refuge made. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed by *Butler* in a neutral ſenſe, in compliance with his rhyme, but not properly.

Succeſs, the mark no mortal wit,
Or ſureſt hand can always hit;
For whatſoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're ſteer'd by fate *Hudibras.*

PERPETRATION. *n. f.* [from *perpetrate.*]

1. The act of committing a crime.

A deſperate diſcontented aſſaſſinate would, after the *perpetration*, have honeſted a meer private revenge. *Wotton.*

A woman, who lends an ear to a ſeducer, may be inſenſibly drawn into the *perpetration* of the moſt vio ent acts. *Clarissa.*

2. A bad act.

The ſtrokes of divine vengeance, or of men' own conſcences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*. *King Charles.*

PERPETUAL. *adj.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.]

1. Never ceaſing, eternal with reſpect to futurity.

Mine is a love, which muſt *perpetual* be
If you can be ſo juſt as I am true *Dryden.*

2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.

Within thoſe banks rivers now
Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train. *Milton.*

By the muſcular motion and *perpetual* flux of the liquors, a great part of them is thrown out of the body *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perpetual ſcrew. A ſcrew which acts againſt the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

A *perpetual* ſcrew hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a ſcrew, being both infinite. *Wilkin's Math. Magick.*

PERPETUALLY. *adv.* [from *perpetual.*] Conſtantly; continually; inceſſantly.

This verſe is every where ſounding the very thing in your ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* varied, ſo that the ſame ſounds are never repeated twice. *Dryden.*

In paſſing from them to great diſtances, doth it not grow denſer and denſer *perpetually*, and thereby cauſe the gravity of thoſe great bodies towards one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

The bible and common prayer book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of ſtandard for language, eſpecially to the common people. *Swift.*

To PERPETUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Lat.]

1. To make perpetual; to preſerve from extinction; to eternize.

Medals, that are at preſent only mere curioſities, may be [illegible] the [illegible] and at the ſame time *perpetuate* the glories of her majeſty's reign. *Addiſon.*

Man cannot deviſe any other method ſo likely to preſerve and *perpetuate* the knowledge and belief of a revelation, ſo neceſſary to mankind. *Forbes.*

2. To continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion.

What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven, reſounding for ever in our ears? to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity, 'till they awake from their lethargick ſleep and ariſe from ſo mortiferous a ſtate, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond.*

PERPETUATION. *n. f.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; inceſſant continuance.

Nouriſhing hair upon the moles of the face, is the *perpetuation* of a very ancient cuſtom. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERPETUITY. *n. f.* [*perpetuité*, Fr. *perpetuitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration to all futurity.

For men to alter thoſe laws, which God for *perpetuity* hath eſtabliſhed, were preſumption moſt intolerable. *Hooker.*

Yet am I better
Than one that's ſick o' th' gout, ſince he had rather
Groan ſo in *perpetuity*, than be cur'd
By the ſure phyſician, death. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Time as long again
Would be fill'd up with our thanks;
And yet we ſhould, for *perpetuity*,
Go hence in debt. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroical intentions, but only to give *perpetuity* to that which was in his time ſo happily eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*

2. Exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation.

A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends, and ſo obtains a *perpetuity*. *Holder.*

3. Something of which there is no end.

A meſs of pottage for a birth-right, a preſent repaſt for a *perpetuity*. *South's Sermons.*

The ennobling property of the pleaſure, that accrues to a man from religion, is, that he that has the property, may be alſo ſure of the *perpetuity*. *South's Sermons.*

The laws of God as well as of the land
Abhor a *perpetuity* ſhould ſtand;
Eſtates have wings, and hang in fortune's power. *Pope.*

To PERPLEX. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin.]

1. To diſturb with doubtful notions; to entangle, to make anxious; to teaze with ſuſpenſe or ambiguity, to diſtract; to embarraſs; to puzzle.

Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he determined to go into Perſia. *1 Mac. iii. 31.*

Themſelves with doubts they day and night *perplex. Denh.*

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair ſex with nice ſpeculations of philoſophy, when he ſhould engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

We can diſtinguiſh no general truths, or at leaſt ſhall be apt to *perplex* the mind *Locke.*

2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.

Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood. *Milton*

We both are involv'd
In the ſame intricate *perplext* diſtreſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

What was thought obſcure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the underſtanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

3. To plague; to torment; to vex. A ſenſe not proper.

Chloe's the wonder of her ſex,
'Tis well her heart is tender,
How might ſuch killing eyes *perplex*,
With virtue to defend her. *Granville.*

PE'RPLEX. *adj.* [*perplex*, Lat. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate, difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in uſe.

How the ſoul directs the ſpirits for the motion of the body, according to the ſeveral animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory. *Glanville's Scept.*

PE'RPLEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *perplexed*.] Intricately; with intricacy.

PE'RPLEXEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perplexed*.]

1. Embarraſſment; anxiety.

2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.

Obſcurity and *perplexedneſs* have been caſt upon St. Paul's Epiſtles from without. *Locke.*

PERPLE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]

1. Anxiety, diſtraction of mind.

The fear of him ever ſince hath put me into ſuch *perplexity*, as now you found me. *Sidney, b.* i.

Perplexity not ſuffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a phrenſy. *Hooker, b.* v, *ſ* 3.

The royal virgin, which beheld from far,
In penſive plight and ſad *perplexity*,
The whole atchievement of this doubtful war,
Came running faſt to greet his victory. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Entanglement, intricacy.

Let him look for the labyrinth, for I cannot diſcern any, unleſs in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

PERPOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*per* and *poto*, Latin.] The act of drinking largely.

PE'RQUISITE. *n. ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the ſettled wages.

Tell me, perfidious, was it fit
To make my cream a *perquiſite*,
And ſteal to mend your wages. *Widow and Cat.*

To an honeſt mind, the beſt *perquiſites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. *Addiſon.*

To what your lawful *perquiſites* amount. *Swift.*

PERQUISI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] An accurate enquiry; a thorough ſearch. *Ainſworth.*

PE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [*poire*, Fr. from *pyrum*.] Cyder made of pears.

Perry is the next liquor in eſteem after cyder, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with ſome ſorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the redſtreak cyder. *Mortimer.*

To PE'RSECUTE. *v. a.* [*perſecuter*, Fr. *perſecutus*, Lat.]

1. To harraſs with penalties; to purſue with malignity. It is generally uſed of penalties inflicted for opinions.

I *perſecuted* this way unto the death. *Acts* xxii. 4.

2. To purſue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.

They might have fallen down, being *perſecuted* of vengeance, and ſcattered abroad *Wiſdom* xi. 20.

Relate,
For what offence the queen of heav'n began
To *perſecute* ſo brave, ſo juſt a man! *Dryden.*

3. To importune much; as, he *perſecutes* me with daily ſolicitations.

PERSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*perſecution*, Fr. *perſecutio*, Lat. from *perſecute*.]

1. The act or practice of perſecuting.

The Jews raiſed *perſecution* againſt Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them. *Acts* xiii. 50.

Heavy *perſecution* ſhall ariſe
On all, who in the worſhip perſevere
Of ſpirit and truth. *Milton.*

The deaths and ſufferings of the primitive chriſtians had a great ſhare in the converſion of thoſe learned Pagans, who lived in the ages of *perſecution*. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being perſecuted.

Our necks are under *perſecution*; we labour and have no reſt. *Lam.* v. 5.

Chriſtian fortitude and patience had their opportunity in times of affliction and *perſecution*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

PE'RSECUTOR. *n. ſ.* [*perſecuteur*, Fr. from *perſecute*.] One who harraſſes others with continued malignity.

What man can do againſt them, not afraid,
Though to and fro aſſaulted with ſuch cruelties
With inward and outward enemies recompens'd;
And oft ſupported ſo, as ſhall amaze
Their proudeſt *perſecutors*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Henry rejected the pope's ſupremacy, but retained every corruption beſides, and became a cruel *perſecutor*. *Swift.*

PERSEVE'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [*perſeverance*, Fr. *perſeverantia*, Lat. This word was once improperly accented on the ſecond ſyllable.] Perſiſtence in any deſign or attempt; ſteadineſs in purſuits, conſtancy in progreſs. It is applied alike to good and ill.

The king becoming graces,
Bounty, *perſeve'rance*, mercy, lowlineſs;
I have no reliſh of them *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Perſeverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
Like ruſty mail in monumental mockery *Shakeſpeare.*

They hate repentance more than *perſeverance* in a fault. *King Charles.*

Wait the ſeaſons of providence with patience and *perſeverance* in the duties of our calling, what difficulties forever we may encounter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Patience and *perſeverance* overcome the greateſt difficulties. *Clariſſa.*

And *perſeverance* with his batter'd ſhield. *Broome.*

PERSEVERANT. *adj.* [*perſeverant*, Fr. *perſeverans*, Lat.] Perſiſting; conſtant. *Ainſworth.*

To PERSEVE'RE. *v. n.* [*perſevero*, Lat. *perſeverer*, Fr. This word was anciently accented leſs properly on the ſecond ſyllable.] To perſiſt in an attempt, not to give over; not to quit the deſign.

But my rude muſick, which was wont to pleaſe
Some dainty ears, cannot with any ſkill
The dreadful tempeſt of her wrath appeaſe,
Nor move the dolphin from her ſtubborn will;
But in her pride ſhe doth *perſevere* ſtill. *Spenſer.*

Their happineſs, and *perſevere* upright! *Milton.*

Thus beginning, thus we *perſevere*,
Our paſſions yet continue what they were. *Dryden.*

To *perſevere* in any evil courſe, makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlaſting torments in the next. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

PERSEVE'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *perſevere*.] With perſeverance.

To PERSI'ST. *v. n.* [*perſiſto*, Lat. *perſiſter*, Fr.] To perſevere; to continue firm; not to give over.

Nothing can make a man happy, but that which ſhall laſt as long as he laſts; for an immortal ſoul ſhall *perſiſt* in being not only when profit, pleaſure and honour, but when time itſelf ſhall ceaſe. *South's Sermons.*

If they *perſiſt* in pointing their batteries againſt particular perſons, no laws of war forbid the making repriſals. *Addiſon.*

PERSI'STANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *perſiſt*. *Perſiſtence* ſeems more
PERSI'STENCY. } proper.]

1. The ſtate of perſiſting; ſteadineſs; conſtancy; perſeverance in good or bad.

The love of God better can conſiſt with the indeliberate commiſſions of many ſins, than with an allowed *perſiſtance* in any one. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Obſtinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

Thou think'ſt me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falſtaff, for obduracy and *perſiſtency*. *Shakeſp.*

PERSI'STIVE. *adj.* [from *perſiſt*.] Steady; not receding from a purpoſe; perſevering.

The protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find *perſiſtive* conſtancy in men. *Shakeſp.*

PE'RSON. *n. ſ.* [*perſonne*, Fr. *perſona*, Lat.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.

A *perſon* is a thinking intelligent being, that has reaſon and reflection, and can conſider itſelf as itſelf, the ſame thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke.*

2. Man or woman conſidered as oppoſed to things, or diſtinct from them.

A zeal for *perſons* is far more eaſy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Sprat's Sermons.*

To that we owe the ſafety of our *perſons* and the propriety of our poſſeſſions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Human Being; conſidered with reſpect to mere corporal exiſtence.

'Tis in her heart alone that you muſt reign,
You'll find her *perſon* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

4. Man or woman conſidered as preſent, acting or ſuffering.

If I am traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor *perſon*;
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue muſt go through. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The rebels maintained the fight for a final time, and for their *perſons* ſhewed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

5. A general looſe term for a human being; one; a man.

Be a *perſon's* attainments ever ſo great, he ſhould always remember, that he is God's creature. *Clariſſa.*

6. One's ſelf, not a repreſentative.

When I purpoſed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make a war upon France in *perſon*, I will declare it to you myſelf. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The king in *perſon* viſits all around,
Comforts the ſick, congratulates the ſound,
And holds for thrice three days a royal feaſt. *Dryden.*

7. Exterior appearance.

For her own *perſon*,
It beggar'd all deſcription. *Shakeſp.*

8. Man or woman repreſented in a fictitious dialogue.

All things are lawful unto me, ſaith the apoſtle, ſpeaking, as it ſeemeth, in the *perſon* of the chriſtian gentile for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent.

Theſe tables Cicero pronounced under the *perſon* of Craſſus, were of more uſe and authority, than all the books of the philoſophers. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

9. Character.

From his firſt appearance upon the ſtage, in his new *perſon* of a ſycophant or jugler, inſtead of his former *perſon* of a

prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where the owl was, by the flight of birds. *Bacon.*

He hath put on the *person* not of a robber and a murtherer, but of a traitor to the state. *Hayward.*

10. Character of office.

I then did use the *person* of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me.
And in th' administration of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shakesp.*

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend. *South.*

11. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

Dorus the more blushed at her smiling, and she the more smiled at his blushing, because he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in speaking of himself the third *person*. *Sidney.*

If speaking of himself in the first *person* singular has so various meanings, his use of the first *person* plural is with greater latitude. *Locke.*

PE'RSONABLE. *adj.* [from *person.*]

1. Handsome, graceful, of good appearance.

Were it true that her son Ninias had such a stature, as that Semiramis, who was very *personable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that she could have held the empire forty-two years after by any such subtilty. *Raleigh.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainsworth.*

PERSONAGE. *n. f.* [*personage*, Fr.]

1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence.

It was a new sight fortune had prepared to those woods, to see these great *personages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*

It is not easy to research the actions of eminent *personages*, how much they have blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own fencity. *Wotton.*

2. Exterior appearance; air; stature.

She hath made compare
Between our statures, she hath urg'd his height;
And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shakespeare.*

The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in *personage* stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.

The great diversion is masking the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found out, already known by history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Broome's View of Epic Poems.*

PERSONAL. *adj.* [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things, not real.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 13.

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.

For my part,
I know no *personal* cause to spurn at him;
But for the general. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doest well, and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

Publick reproofs of sin are general, though by this they lose a great deal of their effect, but in private conversations the application may be more *personal*, and the proofs when so directed come home. *Rogers.*

3. Present, not acting by representative.

The favorites that the absent king
In deputation left,
When he was *personal* in the Irish war. *Shakesp.*

4. Exterior, corporal.

This heroick constancy determined him to desire in marriage a princess, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person, as money, not real, as land.

This sin of kind not *personal*
But real and hereditary was. *Davies.*

6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY. *n. f.* [from *personal.*] The existence or individuality of any one.

Person belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. this *personality* extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness, whereby it imputes to itself past actions, just upon the same ground that it does the present. *Locke.*

PERSO'NALLY. *adv.* [from *personal.*]

1. In person; in presence, not by representative.

Approbation not only they give, who *personally* declare their assent by voice, sign or act, but also when others do it in their names. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 10.

I could not *personally* deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her woman
I sent your message. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

There are many reasons, why matters of such a wonderful nature should not be taken notice of by those Pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's disciples had *personally* appeared among them. *Addison.*

2. With respect to an individual, particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created a-new in a proper literal sense. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To PE'RSONATE. *v. a.* [from *persona*, Latin.]

1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.

This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to act.

Herself a while she lays aside, and makes
Ready to *personate* a mortal part. *Crashaw.*

3. To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun.

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in use.

Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion, under which any kind of impiety is disguised. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Thus have I played with the dogmatist in a *personated* scepticism. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

6. To make a representative of, as in picture. Out of use.

Whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fixt,
One do I *personate* of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her ivory hand wafts to her. *Shakesp.*

7. To describe. Out of use.

I am thinking, what I shall say; it must be a *personating* of himself, a satyr against the softness of prosperity. *Shakesp.*

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles
Of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the
Shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the
Expressure of his eye, forehead and complexion,
He shall find himself most feelingly *personated*. *Shakespeare.*

PERSONA'TION. *n. f.* [from *personate.*] Counterfeiting of another person.

This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation* that ever was, it deserveth to be discovered and related at the full. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

PERSONIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *personify.*] Prosopopœia; the change of things to persons: as,

Confusion heard his voice. *Milton.*

To PERSONIFY. *v. a.* [from *person.*] To change from a thing to a person.

PE'RSPECTIVE. *n. f.* [*perspectif*, Fr. *perspicio*, Lat.]

1. A glass through which things are viewed.

If it tend to danger, they turn about the *perspective*, and shew it so little, that he can scarce discern it. *Denham.*

It may import us in this calm, to hearken to the storms raising abroad; and by the best *perspectives*, to discover from what coast they break. *Temple.*

You hold the glass, but turn the *perspective*,
And farther off the lessen'd object drive. *Dryden.*

Faith for reason's glimmering light shall give
Her immortal *perspective*. *Prior.*

2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.

Medals have represented their buildings according to the rules of *perspective*. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

3. View, visto.

Lofty trees, with sacred shades,
And *perspectives* of pleasant glades,
Where nymphs of brightest form appear. *Dryden.*

PE'RSPECTIVE. *adj.* Relating to the science of vision, optick; optical.

We have *perspective* houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

PERSPICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] Quicksighted, sharp of sight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing. *South's Sermons.*

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS.

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perſpicacious.*] Quickneſs of ſight.

PERSPICA'CITY. *n. f.* [*perſpicacité*, Fr.] Quickneſs of ſight.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the ſecrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing eſcape the *perſpicacity* of thoſe eyes, which were before light, and in whoſe opticks there is no opacity. *Brown.*

PERSPI'CIENCE. *n. f.* [*perſpicio*, Lat.] The act of looking ſharply. *Diſt.*

PE'RSPICIL. *n. f.* [*perſpicillum*, Lat.] A glaſs through which things are viewed; an optick glaſs.

Let truth be
Never ſo far diſtant, yet chronology,
Sharp-ſighted as the eagle's eye, that can
Out-ſtare the broad-beam'd day's meridian,
Will have a *perſpicil* to find her out,
And through the night of error and dark doubt,
Diſcern the dawn of truth's eternal ray,
As when the roſy morn buds into day. *Craſhaw.*

The *perſpicil*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanvill's Scepſ.*

PERSPICU'ITY. *n. f.* [*perſpicuité*, Fr. from *perſpicuous.*]

1. Clearneſs to the mind; eaſineſs to be underſtood, freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity.

The verſes containing precepts, have not ſo much need of ornament as of *perſpicuity.* *Dryden.*

Perſpicuity conſiſts in the uſing of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have paſs from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke's Thoughts on Reading.*

2. Tranſparency; tranſlucency; diaphaneity.

As for diaphaneity and *perſpicuity* it enjoyeth that moſt eminently, as having its earthy and ſaltnous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left imporous. *Brown.*

PERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*perſpicuus*, Latin.]

1. Tranſparent; clear; ſuch as may be ſeen through; diaphanous, tranſlucent; not opake.

As contrary cauſes produce the like effects, ſo even the ſame proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perſpicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Peacham.*

2. Clear to the underſtanding, not obſcure; not ambiguous.

[illegible]
Whoſe groſſneſs little characters ſum up. *Shakeſp.*

All this is ſo *perſpicuous*, ſo undeniable, that I need not be over induſtrious in the proof of it. *Sprat's Sermons.*

PERSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearly, not obſcurely.

The caſe is no ſooner made than reſolved; if it be made not enwrapped, but plainly and *perſpicuouſly.* *Bacon.*

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity.

PERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *perſpire.*]

1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

That this attraction is performed by effluviums, is plain and granted by moſt; for electricks will not commonly attract, unleſs they attract or become *perſpirable.* *Brown.*

In an animal under a courſe of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or *perſpirable* will ſubject it to too ſtrong a perſpira[illegible]

2. Perſpiring; emitting perſpiration. Not proper.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or ſoles of the feet, which are parts more *perſpirable* and children are not hairy, for that their ſkins are moſt *perſpirable.* *Bacon.*

PERSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

[illegible]e *perſpiration* is the laſt and moſt perfect action of an ma[illegible]ction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PE[illegible] *adj.* [from *perſpire.*] Performing the act of [illegible]

To PERSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*perſpiro*, Lat.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

2. To be excreted by the ſkin.

Water, milk, whey taken without much exerciſe, ſo as to make them *perſpire*, relax the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

To PERSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*perſtringo*, Lat.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Diſt.*

PERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* [from *perſuade.*] Such as may be perſuaded

To PERSUA'DE. *v. a* [*perſuadeo*, Lat. *perſuader*, Fr.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully *perſuaded* in his own mind. *Romans.*

We are *perſuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany ſalvation. *Hebrews* vi. 9.

Joy over them that are *perſuaded* to ſalvation. 2 *Eſdras* vii

Let a man be ever ſo well *perſuaded* of the advantages of virtue, yet, till he hungers and thirſts after righteouſneſs, his will will not be determined to any action in purſuit of this confeſſed great good. *Locke.*

Men ſhould ſeriouſly *perſuade* themſelves, that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their paſſage to the heavenly Jeruſalem. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. To influence by argument or expoſtulation. *Perſuaſion* ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and *argument* to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved

Phrocles's beauty not only *perſuaded*, but ſo *perſuaded* as all hearts muſt yield Pamela's beauty uſed violence, and ſuch as no heart could reſiſt *Sidney.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetouſneſs, were *perſuaded* for money. 2 *Mac.* x 20.

To ſit croſs-leg'd, or with our fingers peſtinated, is accounted bad, and friends will *perſuade* us from it. *Brown.*

I ſhould be glad, if I could *perſuade* him to write ſuch another critick on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation.

To children, afraid of vain images, we *perſuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer ſuch things. *Taylor.*

4. To treat by perſuaſion. A mode of ſpeech not in uſe

Twenty merchants have all *perſuaded* with him;
But none can drive him from the envious plea
Of forfeiture. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERSUA'DER. *n. ſ* [from *perſuade.*] One who influences by perſuaſion, an importunate adviſer

The earl, ſpeaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive by the haughtineſs of delivery of the king's errand, that himſelf was the author or principal *perſuader* of that counſel *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He ſoon is mov'd
By ſuch *perſuaders* as are held upright. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Hunger and thirſt at once,
Pow'rful *perſuaders!* quicken'd at the ſcent
Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me ſo keen. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*perſuaſibilis*, Lat. *perſuaſible*, Fr. from *perſuadeo*, Latin.] To be influenced by perſuaſion.

It makes us apprehend our own intereſt in that obedience, makes us tractable and *perſuaſible*, contrary to that brutiſh ſtubborneſs of the horſe and mule, which the Pſalmiſt reproaches. *Government of the Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſuaſible.*] The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.

PERSUA'SION. *n. ſ* [*perſuaſion*, Fr. from *perſuaſus*, Lat.]

1. The act [illegible] lation; the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions.

If 't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
For thou haſt all the arts of fine *perſuaſion*,
Truſt me, and let me know thy love's ſucceſs. *Otway.*

2. The ſtate of being perſuaded; opinion.

The moſt certain token of evident goodneſs is, if the general *perſuaſion* of all men does ſo account it. *Hooker.*

You are a great deal abus'd in too bold a *perſuaſion.* *Shakeſpeare.*

When we have no other certainty of [illegible]n the right, but our own *perſuaſions* that we are ſo; this may often be but making one error the gage for another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The obedient and the men of practice ſhall ride upon thoſe clouds, and triumph over their preſent imperfections, till *perſuaſion* paſs into knowledge, and knowledge advance into aſſurance, and all come at length to be compleated in the beatifick viſion. *South's Sermons.*

PERSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [*perſuaſif*, Fr. from *perſuade.*] Having the power of perſuading; having influence on the paſſions.

In prayer, we do not ſo much reſpect what precepts art delivereth, touching the method of *perſuaſive* utterance in the preſence of great men, as what doth moſt avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal *Hooker.*

Let Marcus reſume his farther diſcourſe, as well for the *perſuaſive* as for the conſult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Notwithſtanding the weight and fitneſs of the arguments to perſuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *perſuaſive* evidence with a ſuitable aſſent, no aſſent followed, nor were men thereby actually perſuaded. *South's Sermons.*

PERSUA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *perſuaſive.*] In ſuch a manner as to perſuade.

The ſerpent with me
Perſuaſively hath ſo prevail'd, that I
Have alſo taſted. *Milton.*

Many who live upon their eſtates cannot ſo much as tell a ſtory, much leſs ſpeak clearly and *perſuaſively* in any buſineſs. *Locke on Education.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſuaſive.*] Influence on the paſſions.

An opinion of the ſucceſsfulneſs of the work being as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *perſuaſiveneſs* of promiſes, or pungency of menaces can be. *Hammond's Fundamentals*

PERSUA'SORY *adj.* [*perſuaſorius*, Lat. from *perſuade.*] Having the power to perſuade.

[illegible] *Brown.*

PERT *adj.* [*pert*, Welsh, *pert*, Dutch; *appert*, French.]
1. Lively, brisk, smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth;
Turn melancholy forth to funerals. *Shakesp.*

On the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the *pert* fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

2. Saucy, petulant, with bold and garrulous impudicity.

All servants might challenge the same liberty, and grow *pert* upon their masters; and when this sauciness became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linnen. *Addison.*

Vanessa
Scarce listn'd to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew *pert*, to put them down. *Swift.*

To PERTAIN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong, to relate.

As men hate those that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, so are they much more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have. *Hooker.*

A cheveron or rafter of an house, a very honourable bearing, is never seen in the coat of a king, because it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profession. *Peacham.*

PERTEREBRA'TION. *n. f.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*

PERTINA'CIOUS *adj.* [from *pertinax.*]
1. Obstinate, stubborn, perversely resolute.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson to be so bold, so troublesome and illogical in the dispute, as forced him to say, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Resolute; constant, steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant and *pertinacious* study, that naturally leads the soul into the knowledge of that, which at first seemed locked up from it. *South's Sermons.*

PERTINA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pertinacious.*] Obstinately; resolutely.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *pertinaciously* challenge to themselves. *King Charles.*

Metals *pertinaciously* resist all transmutation; and though one would think they were turned into a different substance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard. *Ray.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtily against it, and *pertinaciously* maintaining, that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

PERTINA'CITY. } *n. f.* [*pertinacia*, Lat. from *pertina-*
PERTINA'CIOUSNESS. } *cious.*]
1. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

In this reply, was included a very gross mistake, and if with *pertinacity* maintained, a capital errour. *Brown.*

2. Resolution; constancy.

PERTINACY. *n. f.* [from *pertinax.*]
1. Obstinacy, stubbornness; persistency.

Their *pertinacy* is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another. *Duppa.*

It holds forth the *pertinacy* of ill fortune, in pursuing people into their graves. *L'Estrange.*

2. Resolution, steadiness, constancy.

St Gorgonia prayed with passion and *pertinacy*, till she obtained relief. *Taylor.*

They with a *pertinacy* unmatch'd,
For new recruits of danger watch'd. *Hudibras.*

PE'RTINENCE. } *n. f.* [from *pertinco*, Lat.] Justness of rela-
PE'RTINENCY. } tion to the matter in hand, propriety to the [illegible]

I have shewn the fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babbler, and did not talk at random. *Bentley.*

PE'RTINENT *adj.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, Fr.]
1. Related to the matter in hand, just to the purpose, not useless to the end proposed, apposite; not foreign from the thing intended.

My caution was more *pertinent*
Than the rebuke you gave it. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this business. *Bacon.*

Here I shall seem a little to digress, but you will by and by find it *pertinent*. *Bacon.*

If he could find *pertinent* treatises of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-fashioned example would spoil all. *Locke.*

2. Relating, regarding, concerning. In this sense the word now used is *pertaining.*

Men shall have just cause, when any thing *pertinent* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the sentence of so grave, wise and learned in that faculty shall judge most sound [illegible]

PE'RTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositely to the purpose.

Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering *pertinently*, not interposing without leave or reason. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

PE'RTINENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositeness. *Dict.*

PERTI'NENT. *adj.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] Reaching to; touching. *Dict.*

PE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *pert.*]
1. Briskly, smartly.

I find no other difference betwixt the common town wits and the downright country fools, than that the first are *pert*, the wrong, with a little more gaiety, and the last neither in the right nor the wrong. *Pope.*

2. Saucily; petulantly.

Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own feet. *Shakespeare.*

When you *pertly* rate your snout,
Fleer, and gibe, and laugh, and flout,
This, among Hibernian asses,
For sheer wit, and humour passes. *Swift.*

PE'RTNESS. [illegible from *pert.*]
1. Brisk folly, saucyness; petulance.

Dulness delighted ey'd the lively dunce,
Remembring she herself was *pertness* once. *Dunciad.*

2. Petty liveliness, spiteliness without force, dignity or solidity.

There is in Shaftsbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature; but it is hard that we should be bound to admire the reverses. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

PERTRANSIENT. *adj.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] Passing over. *Dict.*

To PERTURB
To PERTURBATE. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Latin.]
1. To disquiet, to disturb; to deprive of tranquility.

Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit. *Shakesp.*

His wasting flesh with anguish burns,
And his *perturbed* soul within him mourns. *Sandys.*

2. To disorder, to confuse; to put out of regularity.

They are content to suffer the penalties annexed, rather [illegible]

The inservient and brutal faculties controul'd the suggestions of truth; pleasure and profit overswaying the instructions of honesty, and sensuality *perturbing* the reasonable commands of virtue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The accession or secession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

PERTURBA'TION. *n. f.* [*perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbation*, Fr.]
1. Disquiet of mind, deprivation of tranquility.

Love was not in their looks, either to God,
Nor to each other, but apparent guilt,
And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair. *Milton.*

The soul as it is more immediately and strongly affected by its part, so doth manifest all its passions and *perturbations* by it. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Restlessness of passions.

Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent desires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have passed the meridian of their years. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Disturbance, disorder, confusion, commotion.

Although the long dissentions of the two houses had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities. *Bacon.*

4. Cause of disquiet.

O polish'd *perturbation!* golden care!
That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night. sleep with it now,
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,
Sleeps out the watch of night. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

5. Commotion of passions.

Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers;
And, without *perturbation*, hear me speak. *Ben. Johnson.*

PERTURBA'TOR. *n. f.* [*perturbator*, Lat. *perturbateur*, Fr.] Raiser of commotions.

PERTUSED. *adj.* [*pertusus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes. *Dict.*

PERTU'SION. *n. f.* [from *pertusus*, Latin.]
1. The [illegible] piercing or punching.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by stabbing or *pertusion*, as it is performed in horses. *Arbuth.*

2. Hole made by punching or piercing.

An empty pot without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot. *Bacon.*

To PERVA'DE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]
1. To pass through an aperture, to permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores
In all the arterial perforated shores. *Blackmore.*

Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi stone [illegible] in water, linen-cloth oiled or varnished, and many other substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To pass through the whole extension.

Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and *pervade* it. *Bentley.*

What but God?

Pervades, adjusts and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*

PERVA'SION. *n. s.* [from *pervade.*] The act of pervading or passing through

the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outside of the vessel containing the matter to be melted, both those kinds of fire ascribed to saltpetre, will appear to be caused by the *per* of a foreign body *Boyle.*

PE'RVERSE. *adj.* [*pervers*, Fr *perversus*, Lat.]

1. Distorted from the

And nature breeds

Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things. *Milton.*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.

Then for the testimony of truth hast born
Universal reproach, far worse to bear
Than violence, for this was all thy care
To stand approved in sight of God, though worlds
Judg'd thee *perverse*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain,
It gives them courage to offend again *Dryden.*

3. Petulant; vexatious.

Oh gentle Romeo,
If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully,
Or if you think I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay,
So thou wilt woo: but else not for the world. *Shakesp.*

PE'RVERSELY *adv.* [from *perverse.*] With intent to vex, peevishly, vexatiously; spitefully, crossly; with petty malignity.

Men *perversely* take up piques and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*

Men that do not *perversely* use their words, or on purpose set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas. *Locke.*

A patriot is a dangerous post,
When wanted by his country most,
Perversely comes in evil times,
[illegible] *Swift.*

PE'RVERSENESS. *n. f.* [from *perverse.*]

1. Petulance; peevishness, spiteful crossness.

A wholesome tongue is a tree of life; *perverseness* therein is a breach in the spirit. *Proverbs* xv. 4.

Virtue hath some *perverseness*, for she will
Neither believe her good, nor others ill *Donne.*

He whom he wishes most, shall seldom
Through her *perverseness*, but shall see her gain'd
By a far worse. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *perverseness* of my fate is such,
That he's not mine, because he's mine too much. *Dryden*

When a friend in kindness tries us
To shew you where your error lies,
Conviction does but more incense,
Perverseness is your whole defence. *Swift*

2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, for they are often established as lawful potentates, but of some *perverseness* and defection in the very nation itself. *Bacon.*

PE'RVERSION. *n. f.* [*perversion*, Fr from *pervert*] The act of perverting; change to something worse.

Women to govern men, slaves freemen, are much in the same degree, all being total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations. *Bacon*

He supposes that whole reverend body are so far from disliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abby lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perversion*. *Swift.*

PE'RVERSITY. *n. f.* [*perversité*, Fr. from *perverse.*] Perverseness.

What strange *perversity* is this of man!
When 'twas a crime to taste th' neighbouring tree,
He could not then his hand refrain *Norris.*

To PERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat. *pervertir*, Fr.]

1. To distort from the true end or purpose.

Instead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* justice to extreme injustice. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent *perverting* of justice in a province, marvel not. *Eccles.* v. 8.

If then his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,
Our labour must be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good still to find means of evil. *Milton*

He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words unto blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgment, and another person has *perverted* it into obscenity, and both allegorical. *Brown.*

2. To corrupt, to turn from the right; opposed to convert, which is to turn from the wrong to the right

The heinous and despiteful act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, and how
He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,
Was known in heaven *Milton's Par* [illegible] *I*

PE'RVERTER. *n. f.* [from *pervert*]

1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.

Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be so properly born, as damned into the world. *South.*

2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillingfl.*

PERVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *pervert.*] That may be easily [illegible]

PERVICACIOUS. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate, peevishly contumacious

May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the most *pervicacious* young creatures! *Clarissa.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pervicacious*] With spiteful [illegible]

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS, PERVICA'CITY, PERVI'CACY } *n. f.* [*pervicacia*, Lat. from *pervicax*] Spiteful obstinacy.

PE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*pervius*, Latin.]

1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated

The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the first principle of the world, by darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor*

Leda's twins
Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe,
Nor had they miss'd, but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervious* to the steel.
Dryden.

Those lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*

2. Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind? *Prior*

PE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pervious.*] Quality of admitting a passage.

The *perviousness* of our receiver to a body much more subtile than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glass. *Boyle*

There will be found another difference besides that of *perviousness* *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

PERU'KE. *n. f.* [*perruque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair, a periwig

I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that. *Dryden.*

To PERU'KE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in adscitious hair

PERU'KEMAKER. *n. f.* [*peruke* and *maker.*] A maker of perukes, a wigmaker

PERU'SAL. [from *peruse*] The act of reading.

As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward*

If upon a new *perusal* you think it is written in the very spirit of the ancients, it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury.*

To PERU'SE. *v. a.* [*per* and *use.*]

1. To read.

Peruse this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

[illegible] apart an hour in a day to *peruse* those petitions. *Bacon.*

Carefully observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing perfections or the specifick qualities of the author whom he *peruses*. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 409.

2. To observe, to examine.

I hear the enemy,
Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings. *Shakesp.*

I've *perus'd* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shakespeare.*

Myself I then *perus'd*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

PERU'SER. *n. f.* [from *peruse*] A reader; examiner.

The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruser*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or less. *Woodward.*

PESA'DE. *n. f*

Pesade is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without turning. *Farrier's Dict.*

PESSARY. *n. f.* [*peſſaire*, Fr.] Is an oblong form of medicine, made to thruſt up into the uterus upon ſome extraordinary occaſions.

Of cantharides he preſcribes five in a *peſſary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST *n. f.* [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.]

1. Plague; peſtilence.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *peſt* aſſuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing deſtructive.

The *peſt* a virgin's face and boſom bears,
High on her crown a rifing ſnake appears,
Guards her black front, and hiſſes in her hairs. *Pope.*

At her words the helliſh *peſt*
Forbore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Of all virtues juſtice is the beſt,
Valour without it is a common *peſt*. *Waller.*

To PE'STER. *v. a.* [*peſter*, Fr.]

1. To diſturb, to perplex; to haraſs; to turmoil.

Who then ſhall blame
His *peſter'd* ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itſelf for being there. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He hath not fail'd to *peſter* us with meſſage,
Importing the ſurrender of thoſe lands. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are *peſtered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very ſerviceable. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

They did ſo much *peſter* the church and groſsly delude the people, that contradictions themſelves aſſerted by Rabbies were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God

A multitude of ſcribblers daily *peſter* the world with the inſufferable ſtuff. *Dryde*

At home he was purſu'd with noiſe,
Abroad was *peſter'd* by the boys. *Swift.*

2. To encumber.

Fitches and peaſe
For *peſt'ring* too much on a hovel they lay *Tuſſer.*

Confin'd and *peſter'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being *Milton.*

PE'STERER. *n. f.* [from *peſter*] One that peſters or diſturbs.

PE'STEROUS. *adj.* [from *peſter*.] Encumbering; cumberſome.

In the ſtatute againſt vagabonds note the diſlike the parliament had of goaling them, as that which was chargeable, *peſterous*, and of no open example. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

PE'STHOUSE. *n. f* [from *peſt* and *houſe*] An hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.

PESTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *peſtifer*, Lat.]

1. Deſtructive; miſchievous.

Such is thy audacious wickedneſs,
Thy lewd, *peſtiferous* and diſſentious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakeſp.*

You, that have diſcover'd ſecrets, and made ſuch *peſtiferous* reports of men nobly held, muſt die. *Shakeſp.*

2. Peſtilential; malignant, infectious.

It is eaſy to conceive how the ſteams of *peſtiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'STILENCE. *n. f* [*peſtilence*, Fr. *peſtilentia*, Lat.] Plague, peſt; contagious diſtemper.

The red *peſtilence* ſtrike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish. *Shakeſp.*

When my eyes beheld Olivia firſt,
Methought ſhe purg'd the air of *peſtilence*. *Shakeſp.*

PE'STILENT. *adj.* [*peſtilent*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.]

1. Producing plagues, malignant.

Great ringing of bells in populous cities diſſipated *peſtilent* air, which may be from the concuſſion of the air, and not from the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To thoſe people that dwell under or near the equator, a perpetual ſpring would be a moſt *peſtilent* and inſupportable ſummer. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Miſchievous; deſtructive.

There is nothing more contagious and *peſtilent* than ſome kinds of harmony, than ſome nothing more ſtrong and potent unto good. *Hooker, b. v. f. 38.*

Henry moulded bread the ſoldiers thruſting upon their ſpears railed againſt king Ferdinand, who with ſuch corrupt and *peſtilent* bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

Which preſident, of *peſtilent* import,
Againſt thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel*

The world abounds with *peſtilent* books, written againſt this doctrine *Stuff's Miſcellanies.*

3. In ludicrous language, it is uſed to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

One *peſtilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walkes on before the reſt *Suckl.*

PESTI'LENTIAL. *adj.* [*peſtilentiel*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.]

1. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence; producing peſtilence; infectious, contagious.

The air with the air paſſing into the lungs, infect the maſs of blood and lay the foundation of *peſtilential* fevers. *Woodw.*

Removed

In *peſtilential* vapours, ſtench and ſmoak. *Addiſon.*

2. Miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious.

If government depends upon religion, then this ſhews the *peſtilential* deſign of thoſe that attempt to diſjoin the civil and eccleſiaſtical intereſts. *South's Sermons*

PESTILENTLY. *adv.* [from *peſtilent.*] Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

PESTILLATION. *n. f* [*peſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

The beſt diamonds are comminuble, and ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto *peſtillation*, and reſiſt not any ordinary peſtle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PESTLE. *n. f.* [*peſtillum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the *peſtle* make in any body, but of the texture of it. *Locke.*

Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *peſtle* and mortar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

PESTLE *of Pork* *n. f.* A gammon of bacon. *Ainſ*

PET. *n. f.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *depit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived ſome way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret.]

1. A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of anger.

If all the world
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' all-giver would be unthank't, would be unpraiſ'd. *Milton.*

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we aſk, our next buſineſs is to take *pet* at the refuſal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Life, given for noble purpoſes, muſt not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love *Collier*

They cauſe the proud their viſits to delay,
And ſend the godly in a *pet* to pray *Pope.*

2. A lamb taken into the houſe, and brought up by hand. A cade lamb. [Probably from *petit*, little.] *Hanmer.*

PE'TAL. *n. f* [*petalum*, Latin.]

Petal is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants. Whence plants are diſtinguiſhed into monopetalous, whoſe flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous and polypetalous, when they conſiſt of three, five or many leaves. *Quincy.*

PE'TALOUS. *adj.* [from *petal.*] Having petals.

PE'TAR. } *n. f.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Italian.]
PE'TARD. }

A *petard* is an engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of an hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth. when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a mantlet or plank, bound down faſt with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it. this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of ſuch places as are deſigned to be ſurprized, to blow them up. they are alſo uſed in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries. *Military Dict.*

'Tis the ſport to have the engineer
Hoiſt with his own *petar*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

Find all his having and his holding,
Reduc'd t' eternal noiſe and ſcolding,
The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portcullices of ears. *Hudibras.*

PETE'CHIAL. *adj* [from *petechiæ*, Lat.] Peſtilentially ſpotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or ſpotted fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'TER WORT *n. f.* This plant differs from St. John's-wort, only in having a pyramidal ſeed-veſſel, divided into five cells *Miller.*

PETIT. *adj.* [French.] Small; inconſiderable.

By what ſmall *petit* hints does the mind recover a vaniſhing notion? *South's Sermons.*

PETITION *n. f.* [*petitio*, Latin.]

1. Requeſt, intreaty, ſupplication, prayer.

We muſt propoſe unto all men certain *petitions* incident and very material in cauſes of this nature *Hooker.*

My next poor *petition*
Is, that his noble grace would have ſome pity
Upon my wretched women *Shakeſp.*

Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my requeſt. *Eſther* vii. 3.

Thou didſt chooſe this houſe to be called by thy name, and to be a houſe of prayer and *petition* for thy people. 1 *Mac.* vii.

2. Single branch or article of a prayer.

Then pray'd that ſhe might ſtill poſſeſs his heart,
And no pretending rival ſhare a part,
This laſt *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*

To PETITION. *v. a.* [from the noun] To ſolicite, to ſupplicate.

You have *petition'd* all the gods
For my proſperity. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

The mother *petitioned* her goddeſs to beſtow upon them the greateſt gift that could be given. *Addiſon.*

PETITIONARILY.

PETI'TIONARILY *adv.* [from *petitionary*] By way of begging the question.

This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Brown.*

PETI'TIONARY *n. f.* [from *petition.*]

1. Supplicatory, coming with petitions.

Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen, *Shakesp.*

It is our base *petitionary* breath
That bows 'em to this greatness. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. Containing petitions or requests.

Petitionary prayer belongeth only to such as are in themselves impotent, and stand in need of relief from others. *Hooker.*

I return only yes or no to questionary and *petitionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

PETITIONER. *n. f.* [from *petition.*] One who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it will please the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your secretary first read them, and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*

What pleasure can it be to be encumbered with dependences, thronged and surrounded with *petitioners?* *South.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confusion of vain desires. *L'Estrange.*

His woes broke out, and begg'd relief
With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*

The Roman matrons presented a petition to the fathers, this raised so much raillery upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct the lawgivers of their country. *Addison.*

PETITORY. *adj.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainf.*

PETRE. *n. f.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre; salt petre. See NITRE

Powder made of impure and greasy *petre*, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

The vessel was first well heated to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing, that might unseasonably kindle the *petre.* *Boyle.*

Nitre, while it is in its native state, is called *petre*-salt, when refined salt-*petre.* *Woodward.*

PETRESCENT. *adj.* [*petrescens*, Lat.] Growing stone, or coming stone.

A cave, from whose arched roof there dropped down a *petrescent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

PETRIFACTION. *n. f.* [from *petrifio*, Lat.]

1. The act of turning to stone, the state of being turned to stone.

Its concretive spirit has the seeds of *petrifaction* and gorgon within itself *Brown*

2. That which is made stone.

Look over the variety of beautiful shells, *petrifactions*, ores, minerals, stones, and other natural curiosities. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFACTIVE. [from *petrifactus*, Lat.] Having the power to form stone

There are many to be found, which are but the imperfections and *petrifactive* induration of bodies *Brown.*

PETRIFICATION. *n. f.* [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify.*] A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

In these strange *petrifications*, the hardening of the bodies seems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick, by altering the disposition of their parts. *Boyle.*

PETRIFICK *adj.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone

The aggregated soil
Death with his mace *petrifick*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

To PETRIFY. *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Lat.] To change to stone.

Schism is marked out by the apostle to the Hebrews, as a of *petrifying* crime, which induces induration. *Decay of Piety.*

Though their souls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it. *Decay of Piety.*

A few resemble *petrified* wood. *Woodward.*

Fall in the midst of Euclid dip at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

To PETRIFY. *v. n.* To become stone.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

PETROL,
PETROLEUM, } *n. f.* [*petrole*, Fr.]

Petrol or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

PETRONEL *n. f.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman.

And he with *petronel* upheav'd,
Instead of shield the blow received,
The gun recoil'd as well it might. *Hudibras.*

PETTICOAT. *n. f. petit* and *coat.*] The lower part of a woman's dress.

What trade art thou, Fable?—a woman's taylor, sir.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou hast done in a woman's *petticoat?* *Shakespeare*

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,
Like little mice, stole in and out,
As if they fear'd the light. *Suckling.*

It is a great compliment to the sex, that the virtues are generally shewn in *petticoats* *Addison.*

To fifty chosen sylphs, of special note,
We trust th' important charge, the *petticoat*,
Oft have we known that sevenfold fence to fail,
Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale.
Pope's Rape of the Lock.

PETTIFOGGER. *n. f.* [corrupted from *petitvoguer*, *petit* and *vogue*, Fr.] A petty small-rate lawyer.

The worst conditioned and least clienting *petitvoguers* get, under the sweet bait of revenge, more plentiful profession of actions *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Your *pettifoggers* damn their souls
To share with knaves in cheating fools. *Hudibras.*

Consider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your shop and follow *pettifoggers*; there is hardly a piece between two country-squires about a barren acre, but you draw yourself in as bail, surety or solicitor. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

Physicians are apt to despise empricks, lawyers, *pettifoggers*, merchants and pedlars. *Swift.*

PETTINESS. *n. f* [from *petty.*] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance

The losses we have borne, the subjects we
Have lost, and the disgrace we have digested,
To answer which, his *pettiness* would bow under *Shakesp.*

PE'TTISH. *adj* [from *pet.*] Fretful; peevish.

Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;
They're froward, *pettish*, and unus'd to smile. *Creech.*

PE[illegible] *n. f.* [F[illegible]

Like children, when we lose our favourite plaything, we throw away the rest in a fit of *pettishness.* *Collier.*

PETTITOES *n. f* [*petty* and *toe.*]

1. The feet of a sucking pig.

2. Feet in contempt.

My good clown grew so in love with the wenches song, that he would not stir his *pettitoes*, till he had both tune and words. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

PETTO. [Italian.] The breast, figurative by privacy.

PE'TTY. *adj.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconsiderable; inferiour, little.

When he had no power,
But was a *petty* servant to the state,
He was your enemy. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-killer; when, as in time of infection, some *petty* fellow is sent out to kill the dogs. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It importeth not much, some *petty* alteration or difference it may make. *Bacon.*

Will God incense his ire
For such a *petty* trespass. *Milton.*

From thence a thousand lesser poets sprung,
Like *petty* princes from the fall of Rome. *Denham.*

They believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity, who when he proposed to make the world, made first other gods of a principal order, and after, the sun, moon and stars, as *petty* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

By all I have read of *petty* commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a free people do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Bologna water'd by the *petty* Rhine. *Addison.*

Can there an example be given, in the whole course of this war, where we have treated the *pettiest* prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so contemptuous a manner. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

PETTYTOY. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PETULANCE, } *n.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.] Saucy
[illegible]

It was excellently said of that philosopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the *petulancy* of our words. *Ben. Johnson.*

Such was others *petulancy*, that they joyed to see their betters shamefully outraged and abused. *King Charles.*

Wise men knew that which looked like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off *Clarendon.*

However their numbers, as well as their insolence and perverseness increased, many instances of *petulancy* and scurrility are to be seen in their pamphlets. *Swift.*

There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to cast off the sentiments of their fathers and teachers. *Watts's Logick.*

PETULANT. *adj* [*petulens*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.]

1. Saucy; perverse

If the opponent sees victory to incline to his side, let him shew the force of his argument, without too importunate and *petulant* demands of an answer. *Watts.*

2. Wanton.

2. Wanton.

The tongue of a man is so *petulant*, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great stress upon any present speeches and opinions. *Spectator*, N° 439.

PETU'LANTLY. *adv.* [from *petulant*.] With petulance, with saucy pertness.

PEW *n. f.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A seat inclosed in a church.

When Sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel, and his lady in a *pew*. *Bacon.*

Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole *pew*. *Addison.*

PE'WET. *n. f.* [*pieuit*, Dutch.]

1. A water fowl.

We reckon the dip-chick, so named of his diving and fearfulness, puffins, *pewets*, meawes. *Carew.*

2. The lapwing. *Ainsw.*

PE'WTER *n.* [*peauter*, Dutch.] A compound of metals, an artificial metal.

Coarse *pewter* is made of fine tin and lead. *Bacon.*

The *pewter*, into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to silver, and less flexible. *Bacon.*

Pewter dishes, with water in them, will not melt easily, but without it they will, nay, butter or oil, in themselves inflammable, yet, by their moisture, will do the like. *Bacon.*

2. The plates and dishes in a house.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her *pewter* shine. *Addison.*

PEW'TERER. *n. f.* [from *pewter*.] A smith who works in pewter.

He shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a *pewterer*'s hammer *Shakspear's Hen y IV.*

We caused a skilful *pewterer* to close the vessel in our presence with solder exquisitely *Boyle.*

PHÆNO'MENON. *n. f.* This has sometimes *phænomena* in the plural. [φαινόμενον.] An appearance in the works of nature.

The paper was black, and the colours intense and thick, that the *phænomenon* might be conspicuous. *Newton.*

These are curiosities of little or no moment to the understanding the *phænomenon* of nature. *Newton.*

PHAGEDE'NA. *n. f.* [φαγέδαινα, from φάγω, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NICK, PHAGEDE'NOUS. } *adj.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.] Eating; corroding.

Phagedenick medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh.

A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or terminates in a *phagedenous* ulcer with jagged lips. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

When they are very putrid and corrosive, which circumstances give them the name of foul *phagedenick* ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

PHA'LANX. *n. f.* [*phalanx*, Lat. *phalange*, Fr.] A troop of men closely embodied.

Far otherwise th' invincible saints,
In cubic *phalanx* firm, advanc'd entire
Invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Who bid the stork, Columbus-like explore
Heav'ns not his own, and worlds unknown before?
Who calls the council, states the certain day?
Who forms the *phalanx*, and who points the way? *Pope.*

The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r. *Pope.*

PHANTA'SM. } *n. f.* [Φαντασμα, Φαντασια; *phantasme*, *phan-*
PHANTA'SMA. } *tasie*, Fr.] Vain and airy appearance, something appearing only to imagination.

All the n[illegible]
Like a *phantasma* or a hideous dream. *Shakespeare.*

This armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court
A *phantasm*, a monarcho, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his book mates. *Shakespeare.*

They believe, and they believe amiss, because they be but *phantasms* or apparitions. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*

If the great ones were in forwardness, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phantasm* with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the house of York, partly out of proud humour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Why,
In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st
Me father, and that *phantasm* call'st my son. *Milton.*

Assaying, by his devilish art, to reach
T[illegible]s of her fancy, and with them forge
A[illegible]as he list, *phantasms* and dreams. *Milton.*

PHANTA'STICAL } See FANTASTICAL.
PHANTA'STICK }

PHA'NTOM. *n. f.* [*phantome*, French.]

1. A spectre, an apparition.

I be cannot help believing, that such things he saw and heard, he may at least have room to believe that, what this airy *phantom* said is not absolutely to be relied on. *Atterbury.*

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise,
Dreadful as hermit's dreams in haunted shades,
Or bright, as visions of expiring maids. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.

Restless and impatient to try every scheme and overture of present happiness, he hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake. *Roger's Sermons.*

As Pallas wall'd, along the sable skies,
To calm the queen, the *phantom* sister flies. *Pope.*

PHARISA'ICAL. *adj.* [from *pharisee*.] Ritual, externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness, over-great reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church *Bacon.*

Suffer us not to be derided with *pharisaical* washings instead of christian reformings. *King Charles.*

PHARMACE'UTICAL. } Relating to the knowledge or art of
PHARMACE'UTICK. } pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST. *n. f.* [Φάρμακον and λέγω.] One who writes upon drugs.

The osteocolla is recommended by the common *pharmacologists* as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PHARMACOLOGY *n. f.* [Φάρμακον and λέγω.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPŒIA *n. f.* [Φαρμακον and ποιέω; *pharmacopée*, Fr.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST *n. f.* [Φάρμακον and πωλέω; *pharmacopole*, Fr.] An apothecary, one who sells medicines.

PHA'RMACY. *n. f.* [from Φάρμακον, a medicine, *pharmacie*, Fr.] The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.

Each dose the goodess weighs with watchful eye,
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy* *Cutler.*

PHAROS. } *n. f.* [from *pharos* in Egypt.] A light-house; a
PHARE. } lantern from the shore to direct sailors.

He augmented and repaired the port of Ostia, built a *pharos* or light-house. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PHARYNGO'TOMY. *n. f.* [Φαρυγξ and τέμνω.] The act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tu[illegible]

PHASELS. *n. f.* [*phaseli*, Lat.] French beans. *Ainsw.*

PHA'SIS *n. f.* [φάσις, Lat. *phase*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.

All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built upon too narrow a [illegible] of the *phases* of the universe. *G[illegible]*

He o'er the seas shall love, or fame pursue;
And other months, another *phasis* view;
Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer,
And pass those rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Creech.*

PHASM *n. f.* [Φασμα.] Appearance; phantom, fancied apparition.

Thence proceed many aereal fictions and *phasms*, and chymæras created by the vanity of our own hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted in them by God *Hammond.*

PHE'ASANT. *n. f.* [*faysan*, Fr. *phasianus*, from *Phasis*, the river of Colchos.] A kind of wild cock.

The hardest to draw are tame birds, as the cock, peacock and *pheasant*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Preach as I please, I doubt our curious men
Will chuse a *pheasant* still before a hen. *Pope.*

PHEER. *n. f.* A companion. See FEER *Spenser*

To PHEESE. *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry.

An he be proud with me, I'll *pheese* his pride. *Shakesp.*

PHENICOPTER. *n. f.* [Φοινικόπτερος, *phœnicopterus*, Lat.] A kind of bird, which is thus described by *Martial*.

Dat nubi penna rubens nomen sed lingua gulosis
Nostra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?

He blended together the livers of gudgeons, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters*, and the meats of lampreys *Taylor on Providence.*

PHE'NIX. *n. f.* [Φοινιξ, *phœnix*, Lat.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

There is one tree, the *phœnix* throne; one *phœnix*
At this hour reigning there. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

To all the fowls he seems a *phœnix*. *Milton.*

Having the idea of a *phœnix* in my mind, the first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? *Locke.*

PHENO'MENON. *n. f.* [Φαινομενον, *phenomene*, Fr. it is therefore often written *phenomenon*, but being naturalized, it has changed the æ, which is not in the English language, to *e*.]

1. Appearance; visible quality.

Short-sighted minds are unfit to make philosophers, whose business it is to describe in comprehensive theories, the *phenomena* of the world and their causes. *Burnet.*

The most considerable *phenomenon*, belonging to terrestrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth press towards its centre. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHI'AL. *n. f.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiole*, Fr.] A ſmall bottle.

Upon my ſecure hour thy uncle ſtole
With juice of curſed hebenon in a *phial*. *Shakeſp.*

He proves his explications by experiments made with a *phial* full of water; and with globes of glaſs filled with water. *Newton's Opticks.*

PHILA'NTHROPY. *n. f.* [Φιλία and ἄνθρωπος.] Love of mankind, good nature.

Such a tranſient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which deſerves the title of a moral virtue. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 177.

PHILIPPICK. *adj.* [from the invectives of Demoſthenes againſt Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILO'LOGER. *n. f.* [Φιλόλογος.] One whoſe chief ſtudy is language; a grammarian; a critick.

Philologers and critical diſcourſers, who look beyond the ſhell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

You expect, that I ſhould diſcourſe of this matter like a naturaliſt, not a *philologer*. *Boyle.*

The beſt *philologers* ſay, that the original word does not only ſignify domeſtick, as oppoſed to foreign, but alſo private, as oppoſed to common. *Sprat's Sermons.*

PHILO'LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical.

Studies, called *philological*, are hiſtory, language, grammar, rhetorick, poeſy and criticiſm. *Watts.*

He who pretends to the learned profeſſions, if he doth not ariſe to be a critick himſelf in *philological* matters, ſhould frequently converſe with dictionaries, paraphraſts, commentators or other criticks, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

PHILO'LOGIST. *n. f.* [Φιλόλογος.] A critick; a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY. *n. f.* [Φιλολογία; *philologie*, Fr.] Criticiſm; grammatical learning.

Temper all diſcourſes of *philology* with interſperſions of morality. *Walker.*

PHI'LOMEL. } *n. f.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a bird.]
PHILOME'LA. } The nightingale.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And *philomel* becometh dumb. *Shakeſp.*

Hears the hawk, when *philomela* ſings? *Pope.*

Liſtening *philomela* deigns
To let them joy. *Thomſon.*

PHI'LOMOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot*, the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 265.

PHILOSOPHEME. *n. f.* [Φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reaſoning; theorem. An unuſual word.

You will learn how to addreſs yourſelf to children for their benefit, and derive ſome uſeful *philoſophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts*

PHILO'SOPHER. *n. f.* [*philoſophus*, Lat. *philoſophe*, Fr.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

Many found in belief have been alſo great *philoſophers*. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity.*

That ſtone
Philoſophers in vain ſo long have ſought. *Milton.*

Adam, in the ſtate of innocence, came into the world a *philoſopher*, which ſufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names, he could view eſſences in themſelves, and read forms without the comment of their reſpective properties. *South's Sermons.*

They all our fam'd *philoſophers* deſie,
And would our faith by force of reaſon try. *Dryden.*

If the *philoſophers* by fire had been ſo wary in their obſervations and ſincere in their reports, as thoſe, who call themſelves *philoſophers*, ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke*

PHILOSOPHERS *ſtone*. *n. f.* A ſtone dreamed of by alchemiſts, which, by its touch, converts baſe metals into gold

PHILOSOPHICK. }
PHILOSOPHICAL. } *adj.* [*philoſophique*, Fr. from *philoſophy*.]

1. Belonging to philoſophy; ſuitable to a philoſopher; formed by philoſophy

Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The ſtoic laſt in *philoſophick* pride
By him call'd virtue, and his virtuous man,
Wiſe, perfect in himſelf, and all poſſeſſing. *Milton.*

How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philoſophick* ſtone. *Prior.*

When the ſafety of the publick is endangered, the appearance of a *philoſophical* or affected indolence muſt ariſe either from ſtupidity or perfidiouſneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Skilled in philoſophy.

We have our *philoſophical* perſons to make modern and familiar, things ſupernatural and cauſeleſs. *Shakeſp.*

Acquaintance with God is not a ſpeculative knowledge, built on abſtracted reaſonings about his nature and eſſence, ſuch as *philoſophical* minds often buſy themſelves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their paſſions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Frugal; abſtemious.

This is what nature's wants may well ſuffice:
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to *philoſophick* fare,
I'll mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHICALLY *adv.* [from *philoſophical*.] In a philoſophical manner; rationally; wiſely.

The law of commonweales that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philoſophically* executed, is impartial; otherwiſe the amputation not equally puniſheth all. *Brown.*

No man has ever treated the paſſion of love with ſo much delicacy of thought and of expreſſion, or ſearched into the nature of it more *philoſophically* than Ovid. *Dryden.*

If natural laws were once ſettled, they are never to be reverſed; to violate and infringe them, is the ſame as what we call miracle, and doth not ſound very *philoſophically* out of the mouth of an atheiſt. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To PHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. n.* [from *philoſophy*.] To play the philoſopher; to reaſon like a philoſopher; to moralize, to inquire into the cauſes of effects.

Qualities, that were occult to Ariſtotle, muſt be ſo to us; and we muſt not *philoſophize* beyond ſympathy and antipathy. *Glanvill's Scept.*

The wax *philoſophized* upon the matter, and finding out at laſt that it was burning, made the brick ſo hard, caſt itſelf into the fire. *L'Eſtrange.*

Two doctors of the ſchools were *philoſophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some of our *philoſophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our ſouls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryd.*

PHI'LOSOPHY. *n. f.* [*philoſophie*, Fr. *philoſophia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral.

I had never read, heard nor ſeen any thing, I had never any taſte of *philoſophy* nor inward feeling in myſelf, which for a while I did not call to my ſuccour. *Sidney.*

Hang up *philoſophy*;
Unleſs *philoſophy* can make a Juliet,
Diſplant a town, reverſe a prince's doom,
It helps not. *Shakeſp.*

The progreſs you have made in *philoſophy*, hath enabled you to benefit yourſelf with what I have written. *Digby.*

2. Hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained.

We ſhall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philoſophy*, and the doctrines in our ſchools. *Locke.*

3. Reaſoning, argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argu'd then
Vain wiſdom all and falſe *philoſophy*. *Milton.*

His deciſions are the judgment of his paſſions and not of his reaſon, the *philoſophy* of the ſinner and not of the man. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. The courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools.

PHI'LTER. *n. f.* [Φίλτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cauſe love.

The melting kiſs that ſips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a *philter* in the draught. *Dr——n.*

A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raiſe love. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 38.

To PHI'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.

Let not thoſe that have repudiated the more inviting ſins, ſhew themſelves *philtred* and bewitched by this. *Gov. of Tong.*

PHIZ. *n. f.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *phyſiognomy*, and ſhould therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz.*] The face, in a ſenſe of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amiſs,
As if being a traitor had alter'd his *phiz*. *Stepney.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST. *n. f.* [*phlebotomiſte*, Fr. from Φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiſer*, Fr. from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.

The frail bodies of men muſt have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*. *How. Tears.*

PHLEBO'TOMY. *n. f.* [Φλεβοτομία, Φλέψ, Φλεβός, vena, and τέμνω; *phlebotomie*, Fr.] Bloodletting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Although in indiſpoſitions of the liver or ſpleen, conſiderations are made in *phlebotomy* to their ſituation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pains for the ſpending of the ſpirits, come neareſt to the copious and ſwift loſs of ſpirits by *phlebotomy*. *Harvey.*

PHLEGM. *n. f.* [Φλέγμα; *phlegme*, Fr.]

1. The watry humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs or dulneſs.

Make the proper uſe of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm*. *Roſcommon.*

He who ſupreme in judgment, as in wit,
Might boldly cenſure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coyneſs, though he ſung with fire;

Our

Our critics take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*. *Pope.*
Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler preside, or blood or *phlegm*. *Swift.*

2. Water.

A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, because the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle*

PHLE'GMAGOGUES. *n. f.* [Φλέγμα and ἄγω; *phlegmagogue*, Fr.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the stomachick ferment must be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* must evacuate it. *Floyer.*

PHLEGMA'TICK. *adj.* [φλεγματικὸς; *phlegmatique*, Fr. from *phlegm.*]

1. Abounding in phlegm.

A neat's foot,
I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat. *Shakesp.*

The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body. *Harvey.*

Chewing and smoaking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Generating phlegm.

Negroes, transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themselves and generations. *Brown.*

3. Watry.

Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick*. *Newton*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest. *Addison.*

Who but a husband ever could persuade
His heart to leave the bosom of thy love,
For any *phlegmatick* design of state. *Southern.*

PHLE'GMON. *n. f.* [Φλεγμονὴ.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.

Phlegmon or inflammation is the first degeneration from good blood, and nearest of kin to it. *Wiseman.*

PHLEGMONOUS. *adj.* [from *phlegmon.*] Inflammatory; burning

It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *n. f* [from *phlebotomus*, Lat.] A fleam, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horses

PHLOGISTON. *n. f.* [φλογιστὸς, from Φλέγω.]

1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.
2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICKS. *n. f.* [from Φωνὴ.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK. *adj.* [Φωνὴ and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects. *Derham.*

PHOSPHOR
PHOSPHORUS } *n. s.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.]

1. The morning star

Why sit we sad when *phosphor* shines so clear, *Pope.*

2. A chemical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor*. *Addison.*

Liquid and solid *phosphorus* show their flames more conspicuously, when exposed to the air. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE *n. f.* [Φράσις]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.
2. An expression, a mode of speech.

Now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a *phrase*:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbad it. *Dryden.*

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phrases* which the scripture useth to express the sum of religion. *Tillotson.*

3. Stile; expression.

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst. *Shakesp.*

To PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stile; to call; to term.

These sins,
For so they *phrase* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

PHRASEOLOGY. *n. f.* [Φράσις and λέγω.]

1. Stile; diction.

The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least conception of a stile, but run on in a flat *phraseology*, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. A phrase book. *Ainsw.*

PHRENI'TIS *n. f.* [Φρενῖτις.] Madness; inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

PHRENETICK. } *adj.* [Φρενητικὸς; *phrenetique*, Fr.] Mad;
PHRENTICK } inflamed in the brain; frantick.

Phrenetick imagine they see that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*

What nostrum, what *phrenetick* mood,
Makes you thus slaver of your blood. *Hudibras.*

The world was little better than a common fold of *phrenticks* and bedlams. *Woodward's Natural History.*

PHRE'NSY. *n. f.* [from Φρενῖτις; *phrenesie*, Fr. whence, by contraction, *frenzy*.] Madness; alienation of mind; often written *frenzy*. See FRENZY

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then their misery not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as men in a *phrensy*. *Hooker, b. ult. f.* 3.

Demoniack *phrensy*, moaping melancholy. *Milton.*

Would they only please themselves in the delusion, the *phrensy* were more innocent; but lunaticks will needs be king. *Decay of Piety*

Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse hemorrhages from the nose resolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PHTHISI'CAL. *adj.* [φθισικὸς; *phtysique*, Fr. from *phthisick.*] Wasting.

Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a *phthisical* consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHI'SICK. *n. f.* [Φθίσις, *phtysie*, Fr.] A consumption.

His disease was a *phthisick* or asthma oft incurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHI'SIS. *n. f.* [Φθίσις.] A consumption.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they escape the first nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthisis* or fistula. *Wiseman.*

PHILA'CTERY. *n. f.* [Φυλακτήριον; *phylactere*, Fr.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

The *phylacteries* on their wrists and foreheads were looked on as spells, which would yield them impunity for their disobedience. *Hammond.*

Golden sayings
On large *phylacteries* expressive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*

PHY'SICAL. *adj.* [*physique*, Fr. from *physick.*]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral.

The *physical* notion of necessity, that without which the work cannot possibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus necessary. *Hamm.*

To reflect on those innumerable secrets of nature and *physical* philosophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new scene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*

Charity in its origin is a *physical* and necessary consequence of the principle of re-union. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing.
3. Medicinal; helpful to health.

Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

The blood, I drop, is rather *physical*
Than dangerous to me. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

4. Resembling physick.

PHY'SICALLY. *adv.* [from *physical.*] According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or sense of natural philosophy; not morally.

Time measuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or *physically* produceth the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The outward act of worship may be considered *physically* and abstractly from any law, and so it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and so it receives its denomination from the law. *Stillingfleet.*

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is so commanded, be *physically* and in the precise nature of things distinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may pass for one and the same action. *South's Sermons.*

I do not say, that the nature of light consists in small round globules, for I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours. *Locke.*

PHYSI'CIAN. *n. f.* [*physicien*, Fr. from *physick.*] One who professes the art of healing.

Trust not the *physician*,
His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

Some *physicians* are so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the true cure of the disease, and others are so regular, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon's Essays.*

His gratulatory verse to king Henry, is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nero, a most ignorant *physician*, who had been the death of thousands. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Taught by thy art divine, the sage *physician*
Hides [illegible], a charge, [illegible] death *Prior*

PHYSICK. *n. f* [Φυσικὴ, which, originally signifying natural philosophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.] The science of healing

Were

Were it my business to understand *physick*, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures, than espouse the principles of the dogmatists, methodists or chymists. *Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.

In itself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake. *Hooker*, b. v. 48

Use *physick* or ever thou be sick. *Ecclus.* xviii. 19.

Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases. *Peacham.*

He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair
Draws *physick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryd.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

To PHY'SICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with physick; to cure.

The labour we delight in, *physicks* pain. *Shakesp.*

It is a gallant child; one that indeed *physicks* the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man,
For that will *physick* the great myrmidon
Who broils in loud applause. *Shakesp.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed, as well as *physicked* with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

PHYSICO THEOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *physico* and *theology.*] Divi- [illegible] founded on [illegible] natural [illegible]

PHYSIOGNOMER. } *n. f. physionomiste*, Fr. [from *physiognomy.*]
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Digenes, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomer* wished he might not die, because he would sow much dissention among the Christians. *Peacham.*

Apelles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller, foretold by looking on them the time of their deaths, whom those pictures represented. *Dryden.*

Let the *physiognomists* examine his features. *Arb. and Pope.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } *adj.* [Φυσιογνωμονικος; from *physiog-*
PHYSIOGNO'MONICK. } *nomy.*] Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. *n. f.* [for *physiognomony*; Φυσιογνωμονία; *physionomie*, Fr.]

1. The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face.

In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which dissimulation will conceal, or discipline will suppress. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The face, the cast of the look.

The astrologer, who spells the stars,
Mistakes his globes and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's *physiognomy*. *Cleveland.*

They'll find i'th' *physiognomies*
O' th' planets and men's destinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

[illegible] strong characters of the [illegible] the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *physiology.*] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiological* notions. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *n. f.* [from *physiology.*] One versed in phy- [illegible] *physiology.*

PHYSIO'LOGY. *n. f* [Φυσις and Λογος; *physiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glanvill's Scept.*

Philosophers adapted their description of the deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PHYSY. *n. f.* [I suppose the same with *fusee.*] See FUSEE.

Some watches are made with four wheels, some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS. *adj.* [Φυτὸν and *voro*, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable.

Hairy animals with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and call'd the hare-kind. *Ray.*

PHYTOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [Φυτὸν and γραφω.] A description of plants.

PHYTOLOGY. *n. f.* [Φυτὸν and γραφω.] The doctrine of plants, botanical discourse.

PI'ACLE. *n. f.* [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. A word not used

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howel's England's Tears.*

PIA'CULAR. } *adj.* [*piaculaire*, from *piaculum*, Lat.]
PIA'CULOUS. }

1. [illegible] tory; having the power to attone.
2. Such as requires expiation.

It was *piaculum* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundinæ, observed every ninth day. *Brown.*

3. Criminal, atrociously bad.

While we think it so *piaculum* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanvill's Scept.*

PIA-MATER. *n. f* [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *n. f*

1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker *Bailey*
2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland.

PIA'STER. *n. f.* [*piastra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Dict.*

PIAZZA. *n. f* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

He stood under the *piazza*. *Arb. and Pope's Scribleri.*

PICA. *n. f.* Among printers, a particular size of their types or letters. This dictionary is in small *pica.*

PICAROON. *n. f.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber, a plunderer.

Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of [illegible]

PI'CCAGE. *n. f.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsw.*

TO PICK. *v.* [from [illegible] Dutch.]

1. To cull; to chuse; to select, to glean; to gather here and there.

This fellow *picks* up wit as pigeons peas. *Shakesp.*

He hath *pick'd* out an act,
Under whose heavy sense your brother's life
Falls into forfeit. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

I rust me, sweet,
Out of this silence yet I *pick'd* a welcome;
And in the modesty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence. *Shakesp.*

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself, and when men are ingenious in *picking* out circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*

The want of many things fed him with hope, that he should out of these his enemies distresses *pick* some fit occasion of advantage. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

They must *pick* me out with shackles tir'd,
To make them sport with blind activity. *Milton.*

What made thee *pick* and chuse her out,
T' employ their forceries about? *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we seen of men that have been *picked* up and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons. *L'Estrange.*

If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick* it up. *L'Estrange.*

A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick* out this cavern from the whole Æneids; he had better leave them in their obscurity *Dryden.*

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey. *Dryden.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked* up under an oak in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself.

He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked* up such a blockhead. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 167

The will may *pick* and chuse among these objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

Deep through a dirty lane she *picks* her way,
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay*

Thus much he may be able to *pick* out, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your characters probably be dropped, on account of the antiquated dress are delivered in.

Heav'n, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last, best work, but forms a softer man,
Picks from each sex, to make the fav'rite blest, *Pope.*

2. To take up; to gather; to find industrious fly

You owe me money, Sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon's Henry VI.*

They are as peevish company to themselves as to their neighbours; for there's not one circumstance in nature, but they shall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at *L'Estrange*

Pick the very refuse of those harvest fields. *Tusser*

3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part, to clean by picking away filth.

For private friends, his answer was,
He could not stay to *pick* them in a pie
Of mutly chaff. *Shakesp. Co*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears when he yawneth, for that in yawning, the [illegible] nor parchment of the ears is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for converſation, by ſuppreſſing ſome, and communicating others. *Addiſon.*

You are not to waſh your hands, till you have *picked* your ſallad. *Swift*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering

Hope is a pleaſant premeditation of enjoyment; as when a dog expects, till his maſter has done *picking* a bone. *Adams*

5. [*Piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and ſmear it with ſpirits, to ſee if the virtual heat of the ſtrong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

In the face, a ſmall wart or fiery puſtule, being healed by ſcratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corroſive. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

6. To ſtrike with bill or beak; to peck.

The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley ſhall *pick* out. *Proverbs* xxx. 17.

7. [*Picare*, Italian.] To rob.

The other night I fell aſleep here, and had my pocket *picked*; this houſe is turn'd bawdy-houſe, they *pick* pockets. *Shakeſp.*

They have a deſign upon your pocket, and the word conſcience is uſed only as an inſtrument to *pick* it. *South.*

8. To open a lock by a pointed inſtrument.

Did you ever find
That any art could *pick* the lock, or power
Could force it open. *Denham.*

9. *To* PICK *a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expreſſion for one finding fault with another.

To PICK. *v. n.*

1. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels

Why ſtand'ſt thou *picking?* is thy palate ſore,
That bete and radiſhes will make thee roar. *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely and ſcrupulouſly.

He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,
But faggoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and ratl'd, all was well. *Dryden.*

PICK. *n. ſ.* A ſharp-pointed iron tool.

What the miners call chert and whern, the ſtone-cutters nocomia, is ſo hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not ſplit but irregularly. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PICKAPACK. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.

In a hurry ſhe whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her ſhoulders. *L'Eſtr.*

PICKAXE. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a long point.

Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, ſeventeen inches long, ſharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I hide my maſter from the flies, as deep
As theſe poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

As when bands
Of pioneers, with ſpade and *pickaxe* arm'd
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton*

PICKBACK. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*.] On the back.

As our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

PICKED. *adj.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp, ſmart.

Let the ſtake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not ſettle on it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To PICKEER. *v. n.* [*piccare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate, to pillage, to rob.
2. To make a flying ſkirmiſh.

No ſooner could a hunt appear,
But up he ſtarted to *pickeer*,
And made the ſtouteſt yield to mercy,
When he engag'd in controverſy. *Hudibras.*

PICKER. *n. ſ.* [from *pick*.]

1. One who picks or culls

The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer.*

2. A pickax; an inſtrument to pick with.

With an iron *picker* clear all the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PICKEREL. *n. ſ.* [from *pike*.] A ſmall pike.

PICKEREL-WEED. *n. ſ.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

The luce or pike is the tyrant of the freſh waters; they are bred, ſome by generation, and ſome not, as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unleſs Goſner be miſtaken. *Walton.*

PICKLE. *n. ſ.* [*pekel*, Dutch.]

1. Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved

Thou ſhalt be whipt with wire, and ſtew'd in brine,
Smarting in lingering *pickle*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some fiſh are gutted, ſpit and kept in *pickle*, as whiting and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He inſtructs his friends that dine with him in the beſt *pickle* for a walnut. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 482.

A third ſort of anti-corbuticks are called aſtringent; as capers, and moſt of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Thing kept in pickle.
3. Condition; ſtate. A word of contempt and ridicule.

How cam'ſt thou in this *pickle?* *Shakeſpeare.*

A phyſician undertakes a woman with ſore eyes; his way was to draw 'em with ointments, and while ſhe was in that *pickle*, carry off a ſpoon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Poor Imbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,
E'en ſits him down. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PICKLE or *pightel. n. ſ.* A ſmall parcel of land incloſed with a hedge, which in ſome countries is called a *pingle*. *Phillips.*

To PICKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preſerve in pickle

Autumna cornels next in order ſerv'd,
In lees of wine well *pickl'd* and preſerv'd. *Dryden.*

They ſhall have all, rather than make a war,
The Straits, the Guiney-trade, the herrings too;
Nay, to keep friendſhip, they ſhall *pickle* you. *Dryden.*

2. To ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one conſummately villainous.

PICKLEHERRING. *n. ſ.* [*pickle* and *herring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany, a buffoon.

Another branch of pretenders to this art, without horſe or *pickleherring*, lie ſnug in a garret. *Spectator*, N° 572.

The *pickleherring* found the way to ſhake him, for upon his whiſtling a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with ſuch a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear laughing, and loſt the prize. *Addiſ. Spect.*

PICKLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *lock*.]

1. An inſtrument by which locks are opened without the key.

We take him to be a thief too, Sir; for we have found upon him, Sir, a ſtrange *picklock*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Scipio, having ſuch a *picklock*, would ſpend ſo many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Brown.*

It corrupts faith and juſtice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thou muſt teach thy voice to deſcribe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan ſweating at his forge, and ſtamping the queen's image on baſer metals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The perſon who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET. } *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *pocket*.] A thief who ſteals,
PICKPURSE. } by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe

I think he is not a *pickpurſe* nor a horſeſtealer *Shakeſpeare.*

It is reaſonable, when Etquire South is loſing his money to ſharpers and *pickpockets*, I ſhould lay out the fruits of my honeſt induſtry in a law ſuit. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Pickpockets and highwaymen obſerve ſtrict juſtice among themſelves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

His fellow *pickpurſe*, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*

A *pickpurſe* at the bar or bench. *Swift.*

If a court or country's made a job,
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

PICKTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* caſe on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails. *Swift*

PICKTHANK. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired; a whiſpering paraſite.

With pleaſing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *picktbank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

Many tales deviſed,
Oft the ear of greateſt lords muſt hear,
By liſtning *picktbanks* and baſe newſmongers. *Shakeſp.*

The buſineſs of a *picktbank* is the baſeſt of offices. *L'Eſtrange.*

If he be great and powerful, ſpies and *picktbanks* generally provoke him to perſecute and tyrannize over the innocent and the juſt. *South's Sermons.*

PICT. *n. ſ* [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted perſon.

Your neighbours would not look on you as men,
But think the nations all turn'd *picts* again. *Lee.*

PICTORIAL. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and uſeful.

Sea horſes are but groteſco delineations, which fill up empty ſpaces in maps, as many *pictorial* inventions, not any phyſical ſhapes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PICTURE. *n. ſ.* [*pictura*, Latin.]

1. A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours.

Madam, if that your heart be ſo obdurate,
Vouchſafe me yet your *picture* for my love,
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber. *Shakeſp.*

Pictures and ſhapes are but ſecondary objects, and please or diſpleaſe but in memory. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Devouring what he ſaw ſo well deſign'd,
He with an empty *picture* fed his mind. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as he begins to ſpell, as many *pictures* of animals ſhould be got him as can be found with the printed names to them. *Locke.*

2. The ſcience of painting.

3 The works of painters.

Quintilian, when he saw any well-expreſſed image of grief, either in *picture* or ſculpture, would uſually weep. *Wott.*

If nothing will ſatisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no deſign to ruin the company of *picture*-drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*

4 Any reſemblance or repreſentation.

Vouchſafe this *picture* of thy ſoul to ſee:
'Tis ſo far good, as it reſembles thee. *Dryden.*

It ſuffices to the unity of any idea, that it be conſidered as one repreſentation or *picture*, though made up of ever ſo many particulars. *Locke.*

To PICTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1 To paint, to repreſent by painting.

I have not ſeen him ſo *pictured*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He who cauſed the ſpring to be *pictured*, added this rhyme for an expoſition. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I [illegible] a low-ale, what is [illegible] of Raphael [illegible], where a Lady Magdalen [illegible] with [illegible], or the knees, which will not correſpond with the firſt letter of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the picture of a friend having a blemiſh in one eye, would *picture* only the other ſide of his face. *South's Sermons.*

2. To repreſent.

All filled with theſe rueful ſpectacles of ſo many wretched carcaſſes ſtarving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenſer.*

Fond man,
See here thy *pictur'd* life. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To PIDDLE. *v. n.* [This word is obſcure in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from *piccolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr *Lye* thinks the diminutive of the Welſh *breyta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for *Skinner* gives for its primitive ſignification, to deal in little things.]

1. To pick at table; to feed ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite.

From ſtomach ſharp, and hearty feeding,
To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. To trifle; to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main. *Ainſ.*

PI'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *piddle*.] One that eats ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite.

PIE. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *bican*, to build, that is to build of paſte; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *paſty*, if paſties, doubled together without walls, were the firſt pies, the derivation is eaſy from *pie*, a foot; as in ſome provinces, an apple paſty is ſtill called an apple foot.]

1. Any cruſt baked with ſomething in it.

No man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious finger. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*

Mincing of meat in *pies* ſaveth the grinding of the teeth, and therefore more nouriſhing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would ſerve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Chriſtmas. *Dryden.*

Chuſe your materials right;
From thence of courſe the figure will ariſe,
And elegance adorn the ſurface of your *pies*. *King.*
Eat beef or *pie*-cruſt, if you'd ſerious be. *King.*

2. [*Pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a particoloured bird.

The *pie* will diſcharge thee for pulling the reſt. *Tuſſer.*
The raven croak'd hoarſe on the chimney's top,
And chattering *pies* in diſmal diſcords ſung. *Shakeſp.*
Who taught the parrot human notes to try,
Or with a voice endu'd the chatt'ring *pie*?
'Twas witty want. *Dryden.*

3. The old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called, as is ſuppoſed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.

4. Cock and *pie* was a ſlight expreſſion in *Shakeſpeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.

Mr Slender, come; we ſtay for you.—
—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir.—
—By cock and *pie*, you ſhall not chuſe, Sir, come, come. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

PIE'BALD. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diverſified in colour

It was a particoloured dreſs,
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*

They would think themſelves miſerable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly ſuffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarſe patches and borrowed ſhreds. *Locke.*

They are pleaſed to hear of a *piebald* horſe that is ſtrayed out of a field near Iſlington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator*, N° 452.

Peer [illegible] patches, and *piebald*, I ſee you're for brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope.*

PIECE. *n. ſ* [*piece*, Fr.]

1. A patch. *Ainſworth.*

2. A part of a whole; a fragment.

Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezekiel* xxiv. 26

The chief captain, fearing leſt Paul ſhould have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

Thoſe leſſer rocks or great bulky ſtones, that lie ſcattered in the ſea or upon the land, are they not manifeſt fragments and *pieces* of theſe greater maſſes. *Burnet*

A man that is in Rome can ſcarce ſee an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or hiſtorian. *Addiſon.*

2. A part.

It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotſon.*

3. A picture.

If unnatural, the fineſt colours are but dawbing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monſter at the beſt. *Dryden.*

Each heav'nly *piece* unweary'd we compare,
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

4. A compoſition; performance.

He wrote ſeveral *pieces*, which he did not aſſume the honour of. *Addiſon*

5. A ſingle great gun

A *piece* of ord'nance 'gainſt it I have plac'd *Shakeſpeare.*

Many of the ſhips have braſs *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at leaſt requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Eſſ.*

Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

6. A hand gun

When he cometh to experience of ſervice abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a ſoldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenſer.*

The ball goes on in the direction of the ſtock, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is ſhot. *Cheyne.*

7. A coin; a ſingle piece of money.

When once the poet's honour ceaſes,
From reaſon far his tranſports rove,
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

7. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or ſmatterer.

8. *A* PIECE. To each.

I demand, concerning all thoſe creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear *a-piece*. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

9. *Of a* PIECE *with*. Like; of the ſame ſort, united; the ſame with the reſt

Truth and fiction are ſo aptly mix'd,
That all ſeems uniform and *of a piece*. *Roſcommon.*

When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made requeſt, that his houſe and his body might be all *of a piece*. *L'Eſtr.*

My own is *of a piece with* his, and were he living, they are ſuch as he would have written. *Dryden.*

I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more *of a piece*, and more depending on the ſerious part of the deſign. *Dryden.*

Too ſoftly vaniſh'd from an age like this,
Now ſhe is gone, the world is *of a piece*. *Dryden.*

Nothing but madneſs can pleaſe madmen, and a poet muſt be *of a piece* with the ſpectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

To PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece.

I ſpeak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,
To draw it out in length, *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

If aught within that little ſeeming ſubſtance,
Or all of it with our diſpleaſure *piec'd*,
And nothing more may fitly like your grace,
[illegible] yours. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Plant it with women as well as men, that it may ſpread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon.*

2. To join, to unite

3. *To* PIECE *out*. To encreaſe by addition.

He *pieces out* his wife's incomings; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Whether the *piecing out* of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

To PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coaleſce; to be compacted

Let him, that was the cauſe of this, have power
To take off ſo much grief from you, as he
Will *piece* up in himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

The cunning priеſt choſe Plantagenet to be the ſubject his pupil ſhould perſonate; becauſe he was more in the preſent ſpeech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more cloſe upon the bruit of Plantagenet's eſcape. *Bacon*

PIE'CER. *n. ſ* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.

PIE'CELESS. *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole, compact; not made of ſeparate pieces.

In thoſe poor types of God, round circles, ſo
Religion's types the *pieceleſs* centers ſhow,
And are in all the lines which all ways go. *Donne*

PIE'CEMEAL. *adv.* [pice and mel, a word in Saxon of the ſame import.] In pieces, in fragments.

Why did I not his carcaſs *piecemeal* tear,
And caſt it in the ſea *Denham.*

I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horſe,
E'er I'll take you for better or worſe. *Hudibras*

Neither was the body then ſubject to diſtempers, to die by *piecemeal*, and languiſh under coughs or conſumptions. *South.*

Other

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Groan on and gather up the whole estate *Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *adj.* Single; separate, divided.

Other blasphemies level, some at one attribute, some at another; but this by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his whole being, and as if it scorned these *piecemeal* darts, sets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Government of the Tongue.*

PIED. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated, particoloured.

They desire to take such as have their feathers of *pied*, orient and various colours. *Abbot's Descript. of the World.*

All the yeanlings, which were streak'd and *pied*,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

The neat, the soft wool of the bee,
The cover, so lately to see,
The wing of a *pied* butterfly,
I trow 'twas simple trimming *Drayton.*

Meadows trim with daisies *pied*,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*

PIE'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *pied*.] Variegation; diversity of colour.

There is an art, which in their *piedness* shares
With great creating nature. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

PIE'LED. *adj.* Perhaps for *peeled*, or bald, or *pied*, or having short hair.

Pied'a priest, dost thou command me be shut out?
I do. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

PIE'POWDER *court. n. s.* [from *pied*, foot, and *poudre*, dusty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER. *n. s.* [*pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

Oak, cedar and chestnut are the best builders, for *piers* sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*

The English took the galley, and drew it to shore, and used the stones to reinforce the *pier*. *Hayward.*

The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half: the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the *piers* seventy-two feet and an half, in the second arch, the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the distance is one hundred and nine feet, in the fourth, the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.]

1. To penetrate, to enter; to force.

Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some coveted after, they have *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows. 1 *Tim.* vi. 10.

With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*

The glorious temple shall arise,
And with new lustre *pierce* the neighb'ring skies. *Prior.*

To touch the passions to affect.

Did your letters *pierce* the queen,
She read them in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakesp.*

To PIERCE. *v. n.*

1. To make way by force.

Her sighs will make a batt'ry in his breast,
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shakesp.*

There is that speaketh like the *piercings* of a sword; but the tongue of the wise is health. *Proverbs* xii. 18.

Short arrows, called sprights, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would *pierce* through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not *pierce*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To strike; to move, to affect.

Say, she be mute, and will not speak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility;
And say she uttereth *piercing* eloquence. *Shakesp.*

3. To enter, to dive.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning, than himself should declare, so would she interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

All men knew Nathanael to be an Israelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker, b. iii. f.* 1.

4. To affect severely.

They provide more *piercing* statutes daily to chain up the poor *Spenser.*

PIE'RCER. *n. s.* [from *pierce*.]

1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.

Cart, lauder and wimble, with *percer* and pod. *Tusser.*

2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.

The hollow instrument, terebra, we may english *piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. One who perforates.

PIE'RCINGLY. *adv.* [from *piercing*.] Sharply.

PIE'RCINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *piercing*.] Power of piercing.

We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thought. *Dickinson's Phys. Theology*

PIETY. *n. s.* [*pietas*, Lat. *piete*, Fr.]

1. Discharge of duty to God.

What *piety*, pity, fortitude did Æneas possess beyond his companions? *Peacham on Poetry.*

'Tis future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior.*

There be who faith prefer and *piety* to God. *Milton.*

2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.

PIG. *n. s.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]

1. A young sow or boar.

Some men there are, love not a gaping *pig*,
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakespeare.*

Alba, from the white sow nam'd,
That for her thirty sucking *pigs* was fam'd. *Dryden.*

The flesh meats of an easy digestion, are *pig*, lamb, rabbit and chicken. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

A nodding beam or *pig* of lead,
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

To PIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON. *n. s.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a small house, in some places called dovecote.

This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas. *Shakesp.*

A turtle, dove and a young *pigeon*. *Gen.* xv. 9.

Perceiving that the *pigeon* had lost a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Raleigh.*

Fix'd in the mast, the feather'd weapon stands,
The fearful *pigeon* flutters in her hands. *Dryden.*

See the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both sexes, like the outside of a *pigeon*-house. *Addison's Guardian.*

This building was design'd a model,
Or else a *pigeon*-house or oven,
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

PI'GEONFOOT. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PI'GEONLIVERED. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver*.] Mild, soft; gentle.

I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

PI'GGIN *n. s.* In the northern provinces, a small vessel.

PIGHT. old preter. and part. pass. of *pitch*.] Pitched, placed; fixed; determined.

An hideous rock is *pight*,
Of mighty Magnes stone, whose craggy cliff,
Depending from on high, dreadful to sight,
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser.*

The body big and mightily *pight*,
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And mickle mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*

Then brought she me into this desart vast,
And by my wretched lover's side me *pight*. *Fa. Queen.*

Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shakesp.*

When I distance him from his intent,
I found him *pight* to do it. *Shakesp.*

PI'GMENT. *n. s.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black *pigment*, and the comparative diaphaneity of white bodies. *Boyle.*

PI'GMY. *n. s.* [*pigmee*, Fr. *pigmæi*, Lat.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable.

When cranes invade, his little sword and shield
The *pigmy* takes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The criticks of a more exalted taste, may discover such beauties in the antient poetry, as may escape the comprehension of us *pigmies* of a more limited genius. *Garth.*

But that it wanted room,
It might have been a *pigmy*'s tomb. *Swift.*

PIGNORA'TION. *n. s.* [*pignero*, Lat.] The act of pledging.

PI'GNUT. *n. s.* [*pig* and *nut*.] An earth nut.

I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts*. *Shakesp.*

PI'GSNEY. *n. s.* [*piga*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. It is used by *Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.

Shine upon me but benignly
With that one, and that other *pigsney*. *Hudibras.*

PIGWIDGEON. *n. s.* This word is used by *Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or small.

Where's the Stouck can his wrath appease,
To see his country sick of Pym's disease,
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *pigwidgeon* myrmidons as they? *Cleaveland*

PIKE. *n. f.* [*pique*, Fr. his snout being sharp. *Skinner* and *Junius*.]

1. The luce or *pike* is the tyrant of the fresh waters: they are bred some by generation, and some not; as namely of a weed called pickerel-weed, unless Gesner be much mistaken, for he says, this weed and other gummous matter, with the heat of the sun's heat in some particular months, and in some ponds apted for it by nature, do become *pikes*: doubtless divers *pikes* are bred after this manner, or are brought into some ponds some other ways, that is past man's finding out. Sir Francis Bacon observes the *pike* to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years, and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy and bold fish; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a she *pike* will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawner casts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time she is casting her spawn, but touches her not. *Walton's Angler.*

In a pond into which were put several fish and two *pikes*, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

The *pike* the tyrant of the floods. *Pope.*

2. [*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.

Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully,
Trail your steel *pikes*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we become rakes, for I speak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge. *Shakesp.*

He wanted *pikes* to set before his archers. *Shakesp.*

They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their *pikes* they strained in both hands and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the *pike* against the right foot, the other breast high against the enemy. *Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron *pike*;
Th' one half would thrust, the other strike. *Hudibras.*

3. A fork used in husbandry.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* to pike them up hand some to drie. *Tusser.*

4. Among turners, two iron sprigs between, which any thing to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch between the *pikes*. *Moxon.*

PI'KED. *adj.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminated, ending in a point. In *Shakespeare*, it is used of a man with a pointed beard.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise
My *piked* man of countries. *Shakesp. King John.*

PIKEMAN. *n. s.* [*pike* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a pike.

Three great squadrons of *pikemen* were placed against the enemy. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

PIKESTAFF. *n. f.* [*pike* and *staff*.] The wooden frame of a pike.

To me it is as plain as a *pikestaff*, from what mixture it is, that this daughter silently lowers, t'other steals a kind look

PILA'STER *n. f.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastro*, Italian.] A square column sometimes insulated, but oftner set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Dict.*

Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble pillars, nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate the piles or piers of bridges. *Wotton.*

Built like a temple, where *pilasters* round
Were set. *Milton.*

The curtain rises, and a new front piece is seen, joined to the great *pilasters* each side of the stage. *Dryden.*

Clap four slices of *pilaster* on't,
That laid with bits of rustic makes a front. *Pope.*

PI'LCHER. *n. f.* [*Warburton* says we should read *pilche*, which signifies a cloke or coat of skins, meaning the scabbard. this is confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*, a garment of skins, pilece, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pellicea*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*

Pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Shakesp.*

2. A fish like a herring.

PILE. *n. f.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation.

The bridge the Turks before broke, by pucking up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks. *Knolles.*

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by driving in *piles*. *Moxon.*

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam are. *Locke.*

2. A heap, an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges
In heaps and *piles* of ruin. *Shakesp.*

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated
To his own portion! what expence by th' hour
Seems to flow from him! how i' th' name of thrift,
Does he rake this together. *Shakesp.*

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metalic matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigested and confused *pile*. *Woodward.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned

I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,
I'll carry't to the *pile*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great. *Ezekiel* xxiv. 9.

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any visible concern. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

The wife, and counsellor or priest,
Prepare and light his funeral fire,
And cheerful on the *pile* expire. *Prior.*

4. An edifice, a building.

Th' ascending *pile* stood fix'd her stately height. *Addis.*

Not to look back so far, to whom this Isle
Owes the first glory of so brave a *pile*. *Id.*

The *pile* o'erlook'd the town, and drew the sight. *Dryd.*

Fancy brings the vanish'd *piles* to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope's Miscellanies.*

No longer shall forsaken Thames
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;
A *pile* shall from its ashes rise,
Fit to invade or prop the skies. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Lat.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his left cheek is a cheek of two *piles* and a half, but his right cheek is worn bare. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured, the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet. *Grew.*

7. [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

His spear a bent,
The *pile* was of a horse fly's tongue,
Whose sharpness nought revers'd. *Drayton's Nymph.*

8. [*Pile*, Fr. *pila*, Italian.] One side of a coin, the reverse of cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a man may more justifiably throw up cross and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up so. *Locke.*

9. [In the plural, *piles*.] The hæmorrhoids

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours towards that part, to procure the *piles*, which seldom miss to relieve the head. *Arbuthnot.*

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap, to accumulate.

The fabrick of his folly, whose foundation
Is *pil'd* upon his faith, and will continue
The standing of his body. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Let them pull all about my ears,
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still
Be there. *Shakesp.*

Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains rise,
To make their mad approaches to the sky *Dryden.*

Men *pil'd* on men, with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabrick to the skies. *Addison.*

In all that heap of quotations which he has *piled* up, nothing is aimed at. *Atterbury.*

All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of comments, which are *piled* so high upon authors, that it is a fault sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish. *Felton.*

2. To fill with something heaped.

Attabalipa had a great house *piled* upon the sides with great wedges of gold. *Abbot's Descript. of the World.*

PI'LEATED. *adj.* [*pileus*, Lat.] In the form of a cover or hat.

A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PI'LER. *n. f.* [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.

To PI'LFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but *pilfer* away all things that they can from such strangers as do land. *Abbot.*

He would not *pilfer* the victory; and the defeat was easy. *Bacon's Essays.*

Leaders, at an army's head,
Hemm'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,
As meanly plunder, as they bravely fought. *Pope.*

To PI'LFER. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such as basest and the meanest wretches,
For *pilferings* and most common trespasses,
Are punish'd with. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers. *Shakesp.*

I came

I came not here on such a trivial toy,
As a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth
Of *pilfering* wolf. *Milton.*

When these plagiaries come to be stript of their *pilfered* ornaments, there the daw of the fable. *L'Estrange.*

Ev'ry string is told,
For fear some *pilfering* hand should make too bold. *Dryden.*

PILFERER. *n. f.* [from *pilfer*.] One who steals petty things.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers*?
Promote those charities which remove such pests of society into prisons and workhouses. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PILFERINGLY. *adv.* With petty larceny, suchingly.

PILFERY. *n. f.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of *pilfery*, the fox denies, and the ape tries the cause. *L'Estrange.*

PILGRIM. *n. f.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch, *pelerin*, Fr. *peregrino*, Italian, *peregrinus*, Lat.] A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered some miles together, have a heartiness of love when they are near to part. *Drummond.*

Granting they could not tell Abraham's footstep from an ordinary *pilgrim's*, yet they should know some difference between the foot of a man and the face of Venus. *Stillingfl.*

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

To PILGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble.

The arabian hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants. *Grew.*

PILGRIMAGE. *n. f.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.]

1. A long journey, travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion.

We are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*. *Shakesp.*

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage*,
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days. *Shakesp.*

Most miserable hour, that time ere saw
In lasting labour of his *pilgrimage*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Painting is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. *Shakespeare* used it for time sinkingly spent, improperly.

PILL. *n. f.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, French.] Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or *pill*, the head and the neck shake. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When I was sick, you gave me bitter *pills*. *Shakespeare.*

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,
Certain hard words made into *pills*. *Crashaw.*

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.]

1. To rob, to plunder.

So did he good to none, to many ill.
So did he all the kingdom rob and *pill*. *Hubberd.*

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes,
And lost their hearts. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,
And *pill* by law. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

You wrangling pirates, that fall out
In sharing that which you have *pill'd* from me. *Shakesp.*

Suppose *pilling* and polling officers, as busy upon the people, as those flies were upon the fox. *L'Estrange.*

He who *pill'd* his province 'scapes the laws,
And keeps his money, though he lost his cause. *Dryden.*

2. For *peel*, to strip off the bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *pilled* white streaks in them. *Genesis* xxx. 37.

To PILL. *v. n.* To be stript away; to come off in flakes or scores. This should be *peel*, which see.

The whiteness *pilled* away from his eyes. *Tob.* xi. 13.

PILLAGE. *n. f.* [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder, something got by plundering or pillaging.

Others, like soldiers,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;
Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shak.*

Thy sons make *pillage* of her chastity. *Shakesp.*

To PILLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil.

The consul Mamnius, after having beaten their army, took, *pillaged* and burnt their city. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PILLAGER. *n. f.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer, a spoiler.

PILLAR. *n. f.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Spanish; *pilastro*, Italian,

1. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could distinguish into simple and compounded. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The palace built by Pirous vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood. *Dryden.*

2. A supporter, a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not stay;
And call them *pillars* that will stand to us. *Shakesp.*

Note, and you shall see him
The triple *pillar* of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I charge you by the law

Proceed to judgment. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

P [illegible]
1 [illegible]

A *pillar'd* shade
High overarch'd, and echoing walks between. *Milton.*

If this fail,
The *pillar'd* firmament is rottenness,
And earth's base built on stubble. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a column.

Infernate hill shoots forth the *pillar'd* flame. *Thomf.*

PILLION. *n. f.* [from *pillion*.]

1. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on.

The housse and *pillion* both were gone;
Phyllis, it seems, was fled with John. *Swift.*

2. A pad, a pannel, a low saddle.

I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furniture of his horse, his shank *pillion* without stirrups. *Spenser.*

3. The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PILLORY. *n. f.* [*pilori*, Fr *pillorium*, low Latin.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have stood on the *pillory* for the geese he hath killed. *Shakespeare.*

As thick as eggs at Ward in *pillory*. *Pope.*

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory* and the whipping-post are very near a-kin. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To PILLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To punish with the pillory.

To be burnt in the hand or *pilloried*, is a more lasting reproach than to be scourged or confin'd. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PILLOW. *n. f.* [pyle, Saxon, *peluwe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

Pluck stout men's *pillows* from below their heads. *Shakespeare.*

One turf shall serve as *pillow* for us both,
One heart, one bed, two bosoms, and one troth. *Shakesp.*

A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and houshold stuff were set forth to sale; a stranger would needs buy a *pillow* there, saying, this *pillow* sure is good to sleep on, since he could sleep on it that owed so many debts. *Bacon.*

Thy melted maid,
Corrupted by thy lover's gold,
His letter at thy *pillow* laid. *Donne.*

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and *pillows*, yielding us soft and warm lodging. *Ray on the Creation.*

To PILLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow.

When the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail. [illegible]

PILLOWBEER. } *n. f.* The cover of a pillow.
PILLOWCASE. }

When you put a clean *pillowcase* on your lady's pillow, fasten it well with pins. *Swift.*

PILOSITY. *n. f.* [from *pilosus*, Lat.] Hairiness.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do then come on, as *pilosity*, more roughness in the skin. *Bacon.*

PILOT. *n. f.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship.

When her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a *pilot*. *Ben. Johnson.*

To death I with such joy resort,
As seamen from a tempest to the port,
Yet to that port ourselves we must not force,
Before our *pilot*, nature, steers our course. *Denham.*

What port can such a *pilot* find,
Who in the night of fate must blindly steer? *Dryden.*

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and conducted by *pilots* without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To PILOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

PILOTAGE. *n. f.* [*pilotage*, French, from *pilot*.]

1. Pilot's skill, knowledge of coasts.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world. *Raleigh.*

2. A pilot's hire. *Ainf.*

PILSER. *n. f.* The moth or fly that runs into a candle flame. *Ainf.*

PIMENTA. *n. f.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of spice.

Pimenta, from its round figure, and the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt flavour of the several aromaticks, it has obtained the name of allspice. It is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and dried for medicinal and culinary use, of the size of a small pea, with a brown and rough surface, and it resembles that of cloves more than any other single spice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

PIMP *n. f* [*pimpe*, Fr *Skinner*] One who provides gratifications for the luft of others, a procurer, a panderer.

I'm accounted by all
As principal *pimp* to the mighty king Harry. *Addiſon.*
Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench,
So men of wit are but a ſort
Of panders to a vicious mind
Who proper objects muſt provide
To gratify their luſt of pride. *Swift*

To PIMP. *v. a* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the luſt of others; to pander, to procure.

But he's poſſeſt with a thouſand imps,
To work whole ends his madneſs *pimps* *Swift.*
Yet bards like theſe aſpir'd to laſting praiſe,
And proudly hop'd to *pimp* in future days. *Anonymous*

PI'MPERNEL. *n. ſ.* [*pimpernella*, Latin; *pimprenelle*, French.] A plant.

The flower of the *pimpernel* conſiſts of one leaf ſhaped like a wheel and cut into ſeveral ſegments, the pointal, which riſes out of the empalement, is fixed like a nail in the middle of the flower, and afterwards becomes a round fruit, which when ripe, opens tranſverſely into two parts, one on the other, incloſing many angular ſeeds, which adhere to the placenta. *Miller.*

PI'MPING. *adj.* [*pimpe mynſch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty; as, a *pimping* thing *Skinner.*

PI'MPLE *n. ſ* [*pampette*, Fr] A ſmall red puſtule

If Roſalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a *pimple*. *Addiſon's Spect*
If e'er thy gnome could ſpoil a grace,
Or raiſe a *pimple* on a beauteous face. *Pope.*

PI'MPLED. *adj.* [from] Having red puſtules; full of pimples; as, his face is *pimpled*

PIN *n. ſ.* [*eſpingle*, Fr. *ſpina*, *ſpinula*, Lat. *ſpilla*, Italian, rather from *penum*, low Latin. *Iſidore.*]

1. A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their cloaths.

I'll make thee eat iron like an oſtridge, and ſwallow my ſword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part *Shakeſp*
Whatever ſpirit, careleſs of his charge,
His poſt neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel ſharp vengeance ſoon o'ertake his ſins,
Be ſtopt in vials, or tranſfixt with *pins* *Pope.*

2. Any thing of no bulk or of little value.

Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,
In woven mail all armed warily,
And ſtedfaſtly looks at him, who not a *pin*
Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Fairy Queen.*
His ſcope is to flatter to get what he can;
His purpoſe once gotten, a *pin* for thee than. *Tuſſer*
That, a *pin*, this ſhall be anſwer'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
'Tis fooliſh to appeal to witneſs for proof, when 'tis not a *pin* matter whether the fact be true or falſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg, a bolt.

With *pins* of adamant
And chains, they made all faſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. Any ſlender thing fixed in another body.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Sticks in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of rolemary. *Shakeſp*
Theſe buckets ſhall reſt on the *pins*; and there muſt be other *pins* to keep them. *Moxons.*

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linch pin.

6. The central part.

Romeo is dead, the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind bauthoy's butſhaft. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

7. The pegs by which muſicians intend or relax their ſtrings.

8. A note; a ſtrain. In low language.

A fir tree, in a vain ſpiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itſelf, and deſpiſing the bramble. *L'Eſt.*
As the woman was upon the peeviſh *pin*, a poor body comes, while the froward fit was upon her, to beg. *L'Eſtr.*

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Sharp. Skinner* ſeems likewiſe to ſay the ſame. I ſhould rather think an inflammation, which cauſes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye

With all eyes
Blaſted with the *pin* and web. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. A cylindrical roller made of wood

They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins,
And made him ſtalk upon two rolling *pins*. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

To PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with pins

If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders,
'tis only a paper, *pin'd* upon the breaſt. *Pope.*
Not Cynthia when her manteau's *pin'd* awry,
E'er felt ſuch rage. *Pope.*

2. To faſten; to make faſt.

Our gates,
Which yet ſeem ſhut, we have but *pin'd* with roſhes;
They'll open of themſelves. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To faſten; to fix.

She lifted the princeſs from the earth, and ſo locks her in embracing, as if ſhe would *pin* her to her heart. *Shakeſp.*
If removing my conſideration from the impreſſion of the cubes to the cubes themſelves, I ſhall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them, it will fall out, that I allow exiſtence to other entities, which never had any. *Digby of Bodies*
I've learn'd how far I'm to believe
Your *pinning* oaths upon your ſleeve. *Hudibras.*
They help to cozen themſelves, by chuſing to *pin* their faith on ſuch expoſitors as explain the ſacred ſcripture, in favour of thoſe opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox. *Locke.*
It cannot be imagined, that ſo able a man ſhould take ſo much pains to *pin* ſo cloſely on his friend a ſtory which, if he himſelf thought incredible, he could not but alſo think ridiculous. *Locke.*

4. [Pindan, Sax.] To ſhut up; to incloſe, to confine: as, in pinfold

If all this be wrongly granted by us, which are accuſed to *pin* the word of God in ſo narrow room, let the cauſe of the accuſed be referred to the accuſer's conſcience. *Hooker.*

PI'NCASE. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *caſe*] A pincuſhion. *Ainſ.*

PINCERS. *n. ſ.* [*pincettes*, Fr

1. An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard.

As ſuperfluous fleſh did rot,
Amendment ready ſtill at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot,
That ſoon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Fa. Queen.*

2. The claw of an animal

Every ant brings a ſmall particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr]

1. To ſqueeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.

When the doctor ſpies his vantage ripe,
To *pinch* her by the hand,
The maid hath given conſent to go with him. *Shakeſp.*

2. To hold hard with an inſtrument

3. To ſqueeze the fleſh ſo that it is pained or livid.

Thou ſhalt be *pinch'd*
As thick as honey-combs, each pinch more ſtinging
Than bees that made them. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
He would *pinch* the children in the dark ſo hard, that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

4. To preſs between hard bodies.

5. To gall, to fret.

As they *pinch* one another by the diſpoſition, he cries out, no more. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

6. To gripe; to oppreſs; to ſtraiten.

Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole nation, begets the remedileſs war, vexing only ſome number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughter's too,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*
Nic. Frog would *pinch* his belly to ſave his pocket. *Arb.*

7. To diſtreſs; to pain.

Avoid the *pinching* cold and ſcorching heat *Milton.*
Afford them ſhelter from the wintry winds
As the ſharp year *pinches*. *Thom. 's Autumn.*

8. To preſs; to drive to difficulties.

The beaver, when he finds himſelf hard *pinch'd*, bites 'em off, and by leaving them to his purſuers, ſaves himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*
When the reſpondent is *pinched* with a ſtrong objection, and is at a loſs for an anſwer, the moderator ſuggeſts ſome anſwer to the objection of the opponent. *Watts.*

9. To try throughly; to force out what is contained with in.

This is the way to *pinch* the queſtion; therefore, let what [illegible]t, I will ſtand the teſt of your method. *Collier.*

[illegible], to be puzzling.

A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will eaſily be reſolved. *Glanv.*
But thou
Know'ſt with an equal hand to hold the ſcale,
See'ſt where the reaſons *pinch*, and where they fail *Dryd.*

2. To ſpare; to be frugal.

There is that waxeth rich by his warineſs and *pinching* *Eccluſ.* xi. 18.
The poor that ſcarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will *pinch* and make the ſinging boy a treat. *Dryden.*
The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord. *Dryden.*

PINCH. *n. ſ.* [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.]

1. A painful ſqueeze with the fingers.

If any ſtraggler from his rank be found,
A *pinch* muſt for the mortal ſin compound. *Dryden.*

2. A gripe, a pain given

There cannot be a *pinch* in death
More ſharp than this is. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. Oppreſſion,

3. Oppreſſion, diſtreſs inflicted.

Return to her? no, rather I chuſe
To be a comrad with the wolf and owl,
Neceſſity's ſharp *pinch*. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

A farmer was put to ſuch a *pinch* in a hard winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon the main ſtock. *L'Eſtr.*

4. Difficulty, time of diſtreſs.

A good ſure friend is a better help at a *pinch*, than all the ſtratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*

The devil helps his ſervants for a ſeaſon; but when they come once to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in the lurch. *L'Eſtrange.*

The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and muſt excuſe him. *Dryden.*

They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PI'NCHFIST. } *n. ſ.* [*pinch*, *fiſt*, and *penny*.] A miſer. *Ainſ.*
PI'NCHPENNY. }

PI'NCUSHION. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *cuſhion*.] A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck

She would run me in ſtitches, were not the quantity, that goes to a large *pincuſhion*, ſufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 271.

Thou art a retainer of phraſes, and doſt deal in remnants of

PI'NDUST *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *duſt*.] Small particles of metal made

The little parts of *pinduſt*, when mingled with ſand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Digby.*

PINE *n. ſ.* [*pinus*, Lat. *pin*, French.]

The *pine* tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins, which are produced, at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the ſeeds are produced in ſquamous cones: to which ſhould be added, that the leaves are longer than thoſe of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each ſheath. *Miller.*

You may as well forbid the mountain *pines*
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heaven. *Shakeſp.*

Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his ſprays
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakeſp.*

Go forth unto the mount, and fetch *pine*-branches. *Nehem.*

To PINE. *v. n.* [pinan, Sax. *pynen*, Dutch.]

1. To languiſh; to waſte away with any kind of miſery.

My hungry eyes through greedy covetiſe,
With no contentment can themſelves ſuffice;
But having, *pine*, and having not, complain. *Spenſer.*

I burn, I *pine*, I perish,
If I atchieve not this young modeſt girl. *Shakeſp.*

Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pined* away *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

See, ſee the *pining* malady of France,
Behold the moſt unnatural wounds,
Which thou thyſelf hath giv'n her woful breaſt. *Shakeſp.*

Ye ſhall not mourn, but *pine* away for your iniquities. *Ezekiel* xxiv. 23.

The wicked with anxiety of mind
Sha. *pine* away, in ſighs conſume their breath. *Sandys.*

To me who with eternal famine *pine*,
Alike is hell, or paradiſe, or heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Farewell the year, which threaten'd ſo
The faireſt light the world can ſhow;
Welcome the new, whoſe ev'ry day,
Reſtoring what was ſnatch'd away
By *pining* ſickneſs from the fair,
That matchleſs beauty does repair. *Waller.*

This night ſhall ſee the gaudy wreath decline,
The roſes wither, and the lilies *pine* *Tickell.*

2. To anguiſh with deſire

We may again
Free from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives,
Do faithful homage and receive free honours
All which we *pine* for. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

We ſtood amaz'd to ſee your miſtreſs mourn,
Unknowing that ſhe *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden*

Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Philips*

To PINE *v. a*

1. [illegible], to make to languiſh.

[illegible]rt us, I towards the north,
Where ſhivering cold and ſickneſs *pines* the clime. *Shakeſp.*

Beroe *pin'd* with pain,
Her age and anguiſh from theſe rites detain. *Dryden*

Thus tender Spenſer liv'd, with mean repaſt
Coarſe fare, depreſs'd with penury, and *pin'd*
In foreign realm yet not debas'd his verſe. *Philips.*

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in ſilence.

Aghaſt'd the devil ſtood,
Virtue in her ſhape how lovely, ſaw; and *pin'd*
His loſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv.

PINEAPPLE. *n. ſ.*

The *pineapple* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-ſhaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: theſe become a fleſhy fruit full of juice, the ſeeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very ſmall and almoſt kidney-ſhaped *Miller.*

Try if any words can give the taſte of a *pineapple*, and make one have the true idea of its reliſh. *Locke.*

If a child were kept where he never ſaw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of ſcarlet, than he that never taſted a *pineapple*, has of that particular reliſh *Locke.*

PINEAL *adj.* [*pineale*, Fr.] Reſembling a pineapple An epithet given by *Des Cartes* from the form, to the gland which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul

Courtiers and painters exactly reſemble one another in the *pineal* gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope*

PI'NFEATHERED *adj.* [*pin* and *feather*.] Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot.

We ſee ſome raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes ſing;
Who for falſe quantities was whipt at ſchool. *Dryden.*

PINFOLD *n. ſ.* [pindan, Sax. to ſhut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beaſts are confined

The Iriſh never come to thoſe raths but armed, which the Engliſh nothing ſuſpecting, are taken at an advantage, like ſheep in the *pinfold*. *Spenſer on Ireland*

I care not for thee.—

—If I had thee in Lipſbury *pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Confin'd and peſter'd in this *pinfold* here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being *Milton.*

Oaths were not purpoſ'd more than law
To keep the good and juſt in awe,
But to confine the bad and falſe,
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras.*

PI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall cloſe, an incloſure. *Ainſ.*

PI'NMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *money*.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account

The woman muſt find out ſomething elſe to mortgage, when her *pinmoney* is gone. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

PINGUID. *adj.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. Little uſed.

Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more ſlippery; yet all of them are very tenacious of water on the ſurface.

PI'NHOLE *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *hole*.] A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin.

The breath at firſt broke in a ſmall *pinhole*. *W. Somer.*

PINION. *n. ſ.* *pignon*, Fr.

1. The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body.
2. *Shakeſpeare* ſeems to uſe it for a feather or quill of the wing

He is pluckt, when hither
He ſends ſo poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shakeſp.*

3. Wing.

How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave
The flitting ſkies, like flying purſuivant. *Fairy Queen.*

The God, who mounts the winged winds,
Faſt to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,
That high through beds of air his flight ſuſtain. *Pope.*

Though fear ſhould lend him *pinions* like the wind,
Yet ſwifter fate will ſeize him from behind. *Swift.*

4. The tooth of a ſmaller wheel, anſwering to that of a larger.
5. Fetters for the hands. *Ainſ.*

To PI'NION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind the wings.

Whereas they have ſacrificed to themſelves, they become themſelves ſacrifices to the inconſtancy of fortune, whoſe winds they thought by their ſelf-wiſdom to have *pinioned* *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 24.

2. To confine by binding the wings.
3. To bind the arm to the body.

A ſecond ſpear ſent with equal force,
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, bereft
His uſe of both, and *pinion'd* down his left. *Dryden.*

4. To confine by binding the elbows to the ſides.

Swarming at his back the country cry'd,
And ſeiz'd and *pinion'd* brought at court the knight. *Dryden.*

5. To ſhackle, to bind

Know, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your maſter's court, rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

You are not to go looſe any longer, you muſt be *pinion'd*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

O looſe this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free ſoul may uſe her wing,
Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,
As an entangled, hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*

In vain from chains and fetters free,
The great man boaſts of liberty;
He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of ſtate. *Norris.*

6. To bind to.

A heavy lord ſhall hang at ev'ry wit;
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,
Some ſlave of mine be *pinion'd* to their ſide. *Dunciad.*

PINK *n. f.* [*pince*, Fr from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *œillet*.]

1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.

   In May and June come *pinks* of all sorts, especially the blush *pink*. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, *pink*-eyed

   Come, thou monarch of the vine,
   Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink* eyne,
   In thy vats our cares be drown'd *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*.

   I am the very *pink* of courtesy. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*

4. A colour used by painters.

   Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. [*Pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship.

   This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;
   Give fire, she is my prize. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windf.*

6. A fish; the minnow. *Ainsworth.*

To PINK, *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit railed upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The sea-hedgehog is enclosed in a round shell, handsomely wrought and *pinked*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Happy the climate, where the beast
Wears the same suit for use and show;
And at a small expence your wife,
If once well *pink'd*, is cloath'd for life. *Prior.*

To PINK, *v. n.* [*pinken*, Dutch, from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking*, as if he had sore eyes. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

PINMAKER, *n. f.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.

PINNACE, *n. f.* [*pinasse*, Fr. *pinaccia*, Italian; *pinaça*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Whilst our *pinnace* anchors in the downs,
Here shall they make their ransom on the sand. *Shakesp.*

For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a small *pinnace* to the Rhodes. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I sent a *pinnace* or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventured my greater ship. *Spenser.*

Thus to ballast love,
I saw I had love's *pinnace* overfraught. *Donne.*

I discharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinnaces*, coming from cape Blanch. *Raleigh's Apology.*

A *pinnace* anchors in a craggy bay. *Milton.*
Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnace* shot along the sea. *Pope.*

PINNACLE *n. f.* [*pinnacle*, Fr *pinna*, Lat.]

1. A turret or elevation above the roof of the building.

   My letting some men go up to the *pinnacle* of the temple, was a temptation to them to cast me down headlong. *K. Lear.*

   He who desires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinnacle*, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

   He took up ship-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinnacle*, from whence he almost broke his neck. *Clarendon.*

   Some metropolis
   With glitt'ring spires and *pinnacles* adorn'd *Milton.*

2. A high sprung point.

   The slipp'ry tops of human state,
   The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. *Cowley.*

PINNER *n. f.* [from *pinna* or *pinion*.]

1. The lappet of a head which flies loose.

   Her goodly countenance I've seen,
   Set off with kerchief starch'd, and *pinners* clean. *Gay.*

   An antiquary will scorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail but will talk on the vitta. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

2. A pinmaker. *Ainsworth.*

PINNOCK. *n. f.* The tom-tit. *Ainsworth.*

PINT. *n. f.* [*pint*, Sax *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a quart, in medicine, twelve ounces, a liquid measure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges. *Dryden.*

PINULES. *n. f.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Dict.*

PIONEER, *n. f.* [*pionnier*, from *pion*, obsolete Fr. *pion*, according to *Scaliger*, comes from *pes* for *pedis*, a foot soldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *spadegraver*, from *spade*, a spade, whence *Junius* imagines that the French borrowed *pagenier*, which was afterwards called *pionnier*.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

Well said, old mole, can'st work i' th' ground so fast?
A worthy *pioneer*! *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Three try new experiments, such as themselves think good, these we call *pioneers* or miners. *Bacon.*

His *pioneers*
Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Milton.*

Of labouring *pioneers*
A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,
To lay hills plain, fell woods or valleys fill. *Milton.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent thither an army of *pioneers* to demolish the buildings, and deface the beauties of the island. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

PIONING. *n. f.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser.*

PIONY *n. f.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] A large flower. See PEONY.

PIOUS. *adj.* [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, Fr.]

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God, godly religious, such as is due to sacred things.

   Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation.

   As he is not called a just father, that educates his children well, but *pious*; so that prince, who defends and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

   Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
   Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread. *Pope.*

3. Practised under the appearance of religion.

   I shall never gratify spightfulness with any further thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have seduced. *King Charles.*

PIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner, religiously; with regard; such as is due to sacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and *piously* to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made. *Hammond.*

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
Drawn from the North, to Jury's hallow'd plains;
Piously valiant. *Dryden.*

This martial present *piously* design'd,
The loyal city gave their best-lov'd king. *Dryden.*

Let freedom never perish in your hands!
But *piously* transmit it to your children. *Addison's Cato.*

PIP. *n. f.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by *Skinner* from *pituita*, but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]

1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

   When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,
   And chickens languish of the *pip*. *Hudibras.*

   A spiteful vexatious gipsy died of the *pip*. *L'Estrange.*

2. A spot on the cards. I know not from what original, unless from *picti*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *picts*.

   When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addison's Guardian.*

To PIP. *v. a.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg, before the shell be broken. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *n. f.* [*pib*, Welsh; pipe, Saxon.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube.

   The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
   We pout upon the morning, are unapt
   To give or to forgive, but when we've stuff'd
   These *pipes*, and these conveyances of blood
   With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakesp.*

   The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermost, will become higher, so that water ascends by descending. *Wilkins.*

   It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make *pipes* of. *Addison.*

   An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipes* it hath, and as it advanceth in age, still fewer. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.

   Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon's Natural History.*

   His ancient *pipe* in sable dyed,
   And half unsmok'd lay by his side *Swift.*

   My husband's a sot,
   With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift.*

3. An instrument of hand musick.

   I have known, when there was no musick with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe* *Shakesp.*

   The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer. *Milton.*

   The shrill sound of a rural *pipe*,
   Was entertainment for the infant stage. *Roscommon.*

   There is no reason, why the sound of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains. *Locke.*

4. The organs of voice and respiration, as, the wind-*pipe*.

   The exercise of hanging openeth the breast and *pipes*. *Peacham.*

5. The key of the voice.

   My throat of war be turn'd,
   Which cannons with my drum, into a *fife*
   Small as an eunuch. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

6. An office of the exchequer.

   That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as into a cistern. *Bacon.*

7. [*Pep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheads.

I think I shall drink in *pipe* wine with Falstaff, I'll make him dance. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To Pipe. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play on the pipe.

Merry Michael the Cornish poet *piped* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England. *Camden's Remains.*

We have *piped* unto you, and you have not danced *Mat.*

In singing, as in *piping*, you excel. *Dryden.*

Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
And lowing herds, and *piping* swains,
Come dancing to me. *Swift.*

2. To have a shrill sound.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, *pipes*
And whistles in his sound. *Shakesp. As You like it*

Pi'per. *n. f.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe

Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee. *Rev.*

Pi'petree. *n. f.* The lilac tree.

Pi'ping. *adj.* [from *pipe*. This word is only used in low [illegible]

1. Weak; feeble, sickly: from the weak voice of the sick.

I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun. *Shakesp.*

2. Hot; boiling: from the sound of any thing that boils.

Pipkin. *n. f.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel.] A small earthern pot.

A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks. *Pope.*

Some officer might give consent
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*

Pi'ppin. *n. f* [*puppyngbe*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] A sharp apple.

Pippins take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of them. Some are called stone *pippins* from their obduratenes; some Kentish *pippins*, because they agree well with that soil; others French *pippins*, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these *pippins*; the Holland *pippin* and the russet *pippin*, from its russet hue, but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white *pippins* are of equal goodness, they are generally a very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but slender bearers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pippin* of my own grafting *Shakesp.*

At supper entertain yourself with a *pippin* roasted. *Harvey.*

The story of the *pippin* woman, I look upon as fabulous. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 247.

His foaming tusks let some large *pippin* grace,
Or moist those thund'ring spears an orange pace. *King.*

This *pippin* shall another trial make,
See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay*

P[illegible] *adj.* [*piquant*, French.]

1. [illegible], piercing, stimulating.

There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Sharp, tart, pungent; severe.

Some think their wits asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be broiled, and men ought to find the difference between saltness and bitterness. *Bacon's Essays.*

Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Government of the Tongue.*

Pi'quancy. *n. f.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness

Pi'quantly. *adv.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply, tartly.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily taunted. *Locke.*

Pique. *n. f.* [*pique*, French.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.

He had never any the least *pique*, difference or jealousy with the king his father. *Bacon's Henry VIII*

Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*

Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked. *Addison*

2. A strong passion

Though he have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong,
As women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of establish'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,
And shame of change. *Dryden.*

To Pique. *v. n.* [*piquer*, Fr.]

1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret.

Pique'd by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came
To see a rival and a friend,
Prepar'd to censure or commend. *Prior.*

The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away *Female Quixote.*

2. To offend, to irritate.

Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name?
A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame! *Pope.*

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value, to fix reputation as on a point. [*se piquer*, French.]

Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *pique themselves* in being kind. *Locke.*

Men apply themselves to two or three foreign, dead, and which are called the learned, languages, and *pique themselves* upon their skill in them. *Locke on Education.*

To Piqueer. See Pickeer.

Piqueerer. *n. f.* A robber, plunderer. Rather *pickeerer*.

When the guardians professed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *piqueerers* from the same camp. *Swift.*

Piquet'. *n. f.* [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.

She commonly went up at ten,
Unless *piquet* was in the way. *Prior.*

Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or *piquet*, they would wrestle and pitch the bar *Spectator.*

Pi'racy. *n. f.* [πειρατία, *piratica*, Lat. *piraterie*, Fr. from *pirate*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skim the seas with their *piracies.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free,
From both those fates of storms and *piracy.* *Waller.*

Fame swifter than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
To all that *piracy* and rapine use. *Waller.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*, though he practised the same trade. *Arbuthnot.*

Pi'rate. *n. f.* [πειρατής; *pirata*, Lat. *pirate*, Fr.]

1. A sea-robber.

Wrangling *pirates* that fall out
In sharing that which you have pill'd from me. *Shakesp.*

Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human society. *Bacon.*

Relate, if business or the thirst of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pirateless main,
Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown
The lives of others, venturous of their own. *Pope.*

2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

To Pi'rate. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea.

When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea *Arbuthnot.*

Nabis possessed himself of the coast near to Sparta, and there *pirated* outrageously upon all the Peloponnesian trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To Pi'rate. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbe

They publickly advertised, they would *pirate* [illegible] edition. *Pope.*

Pira'tical. *adj.* [*piraticus*, Lat. from *pirate*.] Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.

Having gotten together ships and barks, fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling and taking prisoners the ships of all nations. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not prosecuting them. *Pope.*

Piscation. *n. f.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing.

There are extant four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Rutterhusius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pi'scary. *n. f.* A privilege of fishing. *Diet*

Pi'scatory. *adj* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fishes.

On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Pisci'vorous. *adj.* [*piscis* and *voro*.] Fish-eating, living on fish.

In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is moistened and mollified by some proper juice. *Ray on the Creation.*

Pish. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written *pshaw*. I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.

There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ,
And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance. *Shakesp.*

She frowned and cried *pish*, when I said a thing that I stole. *Spectator*, N° 268.

To Pish. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt.

He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *pish'd* at every line of it. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE. *n. f.* [myra, Sax. *pismire*, Dutch.] An ant, an emmet.

His cloaths, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *pismire* or a whale. *Prior*

Provocatives to fruit are *pismires*, caterpillars and mice. *Mort*

To PISS. *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr. *pissen*, Dutch.] To make water.

I charge the *pissing* conduit run nothing but claret. *Shakesp.*

One *pisses*, the rest *piss* for company. *L'Estrange.*

Once pissing off what we take care you save,
The wanton boys would *piss* upon your grave. *Dryden*

PISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Urine, animal water.

My spleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knocked on the head with a *piss*-pot than a thunder bolt. *Pope to Swift*

PI'SSEABED. *n. f.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PI'SSBURNT. *adj.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO. *n. f.* [*pistache*, Fr. *pistacchi*, Italian; *pistacia*, Latin.]

The *pistachio* is a dry fruit of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends about half an inch in length, and a third of an inch in thickness: it has a double shell, the exterior one membranaceous and thin, and the inner hard, tough and woody: the kernel is of a green colour and a soft and unctuous substance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleasant taste. *Pistachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *pestuch* and *festuch*, and we sometimes *fistick* nuts. *Hill.*

Pistachios, to they be good, and not musty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

PISTE. *n. f.* [French.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PI'STILLATION. *n. f.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

The best diamonds we have are communicable, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

PISTOL. *n. f.* [*pistole*, *pistolet*, Fr.] A small handgun.

Three watch the door with *pistols*, that none should issue out. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*

The whole body of the horse passed within *pistol* shot of the cottage. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Quicksilver discharged from a *pistol* will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigness of a *pistol*-bullet. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To PISTOL. *v. a.* [*pistoler*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.

PI'STOLE. *n. f.* [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

I shall disburden him of many hundred *pistoles*, to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

PISTO'LET. *n. f.* [diminutive of *pistol*.] A little pistol.

I rose and cockt bear-whelps, until a *pistolet*
That, more than cannon-shot, awes our jets. *Donne.*

PISTON. *n. f.* [*piston*, Fr.] The movable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused, an embolus.

PIT. *n. f.* [pit, Saxon.]

1. A hole in the earth.

Get you gone,
And from the *pit* of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

I unfold me into some cold cave, some *pit*,
Where never man's eye may behold my body. *Shakesp.*

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*,
It is more worthy to leap in ourselves,
Than tarry 'till they push us. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Pits upon the sea shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand, but in some places of Africa, the water in such *pits* will become brackish again. *Bacon*

2. Abyss, profundity.

Into what *pit* thou seest
From what height fallen. *Milton*

3. The grave.

O Lord, think no scorn of me, lest I become like them that go down into the *pit*. *Psalm* xxviii. 1.

4. The area on which cocks fight, whence the phrase, to fly the *pit*.

Make him glad, at least, to quit
His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*

They managed the dispute as fiercely, as two gamecocks in the *pit*. *Locke on Education*

5. The middle part of the theatre.

Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the *pit*,
And in their folly shew the writers wit. *Dryden.*

Now look for us, and a kind hearty *pit*,
For he who pleases, never fails of wit. *Dryden*

6. [*Pit*, *puis*, old Fr. from *puteus*, Lat.] Any hollow of the body: as, the *pit* of the stomach, the arm *pit*.

7. A dint made by the finger.

To PIT. *v. a.* To sink in hollows.

An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterised by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time. *Sharp.*

PI'TAPAT. *n. f.* [probably from *pas à pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.]

1. A flutter; a palpitation.

A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat*. *L'Estr.*

2. A light quick step.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the foot of a mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*

PITCH. *n. f.* [pic, Sax. *pix*, Lat.] The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated.

They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*

Oil and water mixed together, and consumed with fire, is made a black colour, as in charcoal, oil, *pitch* and links. *Peacham on Drawing.*

A vessel smear'd round with *pitch*. *Milton.*

2. [From *pitch*, Fr. *Skinner.*] Any degree of elevation or height.

Lovely concord and most sacred peace
Doth nourish virtue, and fast friendship breeds,
Weak she makes strong, and strong things does increase,
Till it the *pitch* of highest praise exceeds. *Fairy Queen*

How high a *pitch* his resolution soars. *Shakesp.*

Arm thy heart, and fit thy thoughts
To mount aloft with thy imperial mistress,
And mount her *pitch*. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have, perhaps, some shallow judgment. *Shakesp.*

Down they fell,
Driv'n headlong from the *pitch* of heav'n, down
Into this deep. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

Cannons shoot the higher *pitches*,
The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived at a time when learning was at the highest *pitch*. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

3. Highest rate.

A beauty waning, and distressed widow,
Seduced the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts
To base declension and loath'd bigamy. *Shakesp.*

4. State with respect to lowness or height.

From this high *pitch* let us descend
A lower flight, and speak of things at hand. *Milton.*

By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton.*

5. Size, stature.

That infernal monster having cast
His weary foe into the living well,
'Gan high advance his broad discoloured breast
Above his wonted *pitch*. *Fairy Queen*

Were the whole frame here,
It is of such a spacious lofty *pitch*,
Your roof were not sufficient to contain it. *Shakesp.*

It turn'd itself to Ralpho's shape;
So like in person, garb and *pitch*,
'Twas hard t' interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

6. Degree; rate.

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest *pitch*
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Our resident Tom
From Venice is come,
And hath left the statesman behind him,
Talks at the same *pitch*,
Is as wise, as as rich,
And just where you left him, you find him. *Denham.*

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concern'd to see
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, such as the gospel accepts, though mingled with several infirmities and defects, yet amounts to such a *pitch* of righteousness, as we call sincerity. *South.*

When the sun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but just come up to the *pitch* of another set of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terrestrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To PITCH. *v. a.* [*appicciare*, Italian.]

1. To fix; to plant.

On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*
Their brave pavilions. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Sharp stakes, pluckt out of hedges,
They *pitched* in the ground. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

He counselled him how to hunt his game,
What dart to cast, what net, what toile to *pitch*. *Fairfax*

David prepared a place for the ark of God, and *pitched* for it a tent. *1 Chron. xv. 1.*

Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a litle meadow. *Knolles*

When the victor
Had conquered Thebes, he *pitched* upon the plain
His mighty camp. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

To Cambria's pleasing plains he took his way,
And *pitch'd* his tent, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*

They to the place in which they pass'd, then took their way
Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay. *Dryden.*

2. To order regularly.

In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a ſit, or the faſtneſs of an ignorant miniſter, more than that he, which deſcribeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, ſhould ſpeak of moderation and ſobriety in diet. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 31.

One *pitched* battle would determine the fate of the Spaniſh continent. *Addiſon on the ſtate of the War.*

3. To throw headlong; to caſt forward

They did not *pitch* me i'th' mire,
Unleſs he bid 'em. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

They would wreſtle, and *pitch* the bar for a whole afternoon. *Spectator*, N° 434.

4. To ſmear with PITCH [*picis*, Lat. from the noun]

The ark *pitch* within and without. *Geneſis* vi. 14.

The Trojans mount their ſhips, born on the waves,
And the *pitch'd* veſſels glide with eaſy force. *Dryden*

Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls, to preſerve them from the mortar. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſe*

I *pitched* over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted pitch upon it, and warming it to keep the pitch ſoft, whilſt I ground it with the concave copper wetted to make it ſpread evenly all over the convex. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To darken.

The air hath ſtarv'd the roſes in her cheeks,
And *pitch'd* the lily tincture of her face. *Shakeſp.*

Damon
Roſe early from his bed, but ſoon he found
The welkin *pitch'd* with ſullen cloud. *Addiſon.*

6. To pave. *Ainſworth.*

To PITCH *v. n.*

1. To light; to drop

When the ſwarm is ſettled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer*

2. To fall headlong

The courſer o'er the pommel caſt the knight,
Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

3. To exchange

We think 'tis no great matter which,
They're all alike, yet we ſhall *pitch*
On one that hits our purpoſe. *Hudibras*

A free agent will *pitch* upon ſuch a part in his choice, with know edge certain. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

The ſubject I have *pitched* upon may ſeem improper *South.*

I *pitched* upon this conſideration that parents owe their children, not only material ſubſiſtence, but much more ſpiritual contribution to their mind. *Digby on the Soul.*

The covetous man was a good while at a ſtand, but he came however by degrees to *pitch* upon one thing after another *L'Eſtrange's Fables*

Pitch upon the beſt courſe of life, and cuſtom will render it the moſt eaſy. *Tillotſon's Sermon*

I tranſlated Chaucer, and amongſt the reſt *pitched* on the wife of Bath's tale. *Dryden's Fables*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

They *pitched* by Emmaus in the plain. *1 Mac.*

5. [*picher*, French.]

To throw, a water pot

With ſudden fear her *pitcher* down ſhe threw
And fled away *Fairy Queen, b* 1.

Pitchers have ears, and I have many ſervants;
Beſides old Gremio is hearkening. *Shakeſp*

Pyraeicus was only famous for counterfeiting baſe things, as earthen *pitchers* and a ſcullery. *Peacham on Drawing*

Hylas may drop his *pitcher*, none will cry,
Not if he drown himſelf *Dryden*

2. An inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to

hills poles muſt be ſet deep in the ground, with a ſquare iron *pitcher* or crow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PITCHFORK. *n. ſ.* [*pitch* and *fork*] A fork with which corn is thrown upon the waggon

An old lord in Leiceſterſhire amuſed himſelf with mending *pitchforks* and ſpades for his tenants gratis *Swift.*

PITCHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pitchy*.] Blackneſs; darkneſs.

PITCHY *adj.* [from *pitch*]

1. Smeared with pitch

The planks, their *pitchy* cov'rings waſh'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach diſplay. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of pitch

Native petroleum, found floating upon ſome ſprings, is no other than a very *pitchy* ſubſtance, drawn forth of the ſtrata by the water. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. Black, dark; diſmal

[illegible] ſhed,
Whoſe *pitchy* mantle over veil'd the earth. *Shakeſp.*
I would not ſee a *pitchy* day for thee. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
Pitchy and dark the [illegible] ometimes appears,
Friend to our woe, and partner of our fears;
Our love and wonder ſome [illegible]s ſhe excites,
With ſtars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

PITCOAL. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Foſſile coal.

The beſt fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of *pitcoal* or cinders *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PIT MAN. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in ſawing timber works below in the pit.

With the pitſaw they enter the one end of the ſtuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under him the topman obſerving to guide the ſaw exactly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his ſtrength perpendicularly down. *Moxon.*

PITSAW *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *ſaw*.] The large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

The *pitſaw* is not only uſed by thoſe workmen that ſaw timber and boards, but is alſo for ſmall matters uſed by joiners. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

PITEOUS. *adj.* [from *pity*.]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity

When they heard that *piteous* ſtrained voice,
In haſte forſook their rural merriment. *Fairy Queen.*

The moſt arch deed of *piteous* maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Which when Deucalion with a *piteous* look
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*

2. Compaſſionate, tender

If the ſeries of thy joys
Permit one thought leſs cheerful to ariſe,
Piteous transfer it to the mournful ſwain. *Prior.*

She gave him, *piteous* of his caſe,
A ſhaggy tap ſtry. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

Piteous amends! unleſs
Be meant our grand foe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

PITEOUSLY *adv.* [from *piteous*] In a piteous manner.

Ruthful to hear, yet *piteouſly* performed. *Shakeſp.*

PITEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *piteous*.] Sorrowfulneſs, tenderneſs.

PITFALL *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *fall*] A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly

Poor bird! thou'dſt never fear the net nor lime,
The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Unſeen lies concealed *pitfalls* in his way. *Sandys.*

Theſe hidden *pitfalls* were ſet thick at the entrance of the bridge, ſo that throngs of people fell into them. *Addiſon.*

PITH. *n. ſ.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]

1. The marrow of the plant, the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood

If a cion, fit to be ſet in the ground, hath the *pith* finely taken forth, and not altogether, but ſome of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Her ſoft bones convert to ſoft wood,
To *pith* her marrow, and to ſap her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Marrow

As doth the *pith*, which lends the body ſtrength,
Strings faſt the little bones of neck and back,
So by the ſoul doth death ſtrong heaven and earth. *Donne.*

The vertebres are all perforated in the middle, with a large hole for the ſpinal marrow or *pith* to paſs along. *Ray.*

3. Strength, force

Pith in Scotland is ſtill retained as denoting ſtrength, either corporeal or intellectual as, that deſies all your *pith*.

Leave your England,
Guarded with grandſires, babies and old women,
Or paſs'd, or not arriv'd to *pith* and puiſſance. *Shakeſp*
Since theſe arms of mine had ſeven years *pith*. *Shakeſp*

4. Energy; cogency; fulneſs of ſentiment, cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtile

5. Weight; moment, principal part.

That's my *pith* of buſineſs
'Twixt you and your poor brother. *Shakeſp.*

Enterprizes of great *pith* and moment,
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And loſe the name of action. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

6. The quinteſſence, the chief part

The owner of a ſoul diſeaſe,
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed
Even on the *pith* of life. *Shakeſp Hamlet*

PI'THILY. *adv.* [from *pithy*.] With ſtrength; with cogency, with force.

PI'THINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pithy*.] Energy, ſtrength.

Nothing deſerveth his wittineſs in deviſing, his *pithineſs* in uttering, his complaint of love, ſo lovely. *Spenſer.*

PI'THLESS. *adj.* [from *pith*.]

1. Wanting pith

Weak ſhoulders over-born with burthening grief
And *pithleſs* arms, like to a withered vine
That drops his ſapleſs branches to the ground. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PI'THY. *adj.* [from *pith*.]

1. Conſiſting of pith.

The *pithy* fibres brace and ſtitch together the igneous in a plant. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* i.

The Herefordian plant that likes
T' approach the quince, and th' alder's *pithy* ſtem. *Philips.*

2. Strong,

2. Strong; forcible; energetick.

Yet she with *pithy* words, and counsel sad,
Still strove their sudden rages to revoke;
That at the last, suppressing fury mad,
They gan abstain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,
More pleasant, *pithy* and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Many rare *pithy* saws concerning,
The worth of astrologic learning. *Hudibras.*

This *pithy* speech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy*, for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison.*

PI'TIABLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*] Deserving pity.

The *pitiable* persons relieved, are constantly under your eye. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PI'TIFUL. *adj.* [*pity* and *full*]

1. Melancholy, moving compassion.

Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have been for their goods sake caught up and carried straight to the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*

A sight most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch,
Past speaking of in a king. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and ulcerous, *pitiful* to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery he cures. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with afflicted language sue. *Sandys.*

The conveniency of this will appear, if we consider what a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Tender; compassionate.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's;
Or Edward's soft and *pitiful*, like mine. *Shakesp.*

Be *pitiful* to my condemned sons,
Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shakesp.*

3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other *pitiful* matters, would scarce allow him to be a gentleman.

The accusations against him contained much frivolous matter or *pitiful*. *Hayward.*

[illegible] the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his time and [illegible] his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and himself into one *pitiful* controverted conclusion. *South.*

Sin can please no longer, than for that *pitiful* space of time while it is committing, and surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness which begins where the act on ends, and lasts for ever. *South's Sermons.*

If these *pitiful* thanks were answerable to this branching head, I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

What entertainment can be raised from so *pitiful* a machine, where we see the success of the battle from the beginning. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

PI'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *pitiful*]

1. Mournfully, in a manner that moves compassion.

He beat him most [illegible],
He beat him most unpitifully. *Shakesp.*

Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Contemptibly; despicably.

Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully* in their own. *Clarissa.*

PI'TIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *pitiful*]

1. Tenderness, mercy; compassion.

Basilius giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded no more words to be made of it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PI'TILESLY. *adv.* [from *pitiless*] Without mercy.

[illegible]

PI'TILESS. *adj.* [from *pity*] Wanting pity; wanting compassion, merciless.

Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*,
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*

Hadst thou in person ne'er offended me,
Even for his sake am I now *pitiless*. *Shakesp.*

My chance, I see,
Hath made ev'n pity, *pitiless* in thee. *Fairfax.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitiless* than death. *Dryden.*

PI'TTANCE. *n. f.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietanza*, Italian.]

1. An allowance of meat in a monastry.

2. A small portion.

Then at my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so slender warning

You're like to have a thin and slender *pittance*. *Shakesp.*

The ass saved a miserable *pittance* for himself. *L'Estrange.*

I have a small *pittance* left, with which I might retire. *Arb.*

Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *pittance* of learning they received at the university. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

PI'TUITE. *n. f.* [*pituite*, Fr *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.

Serous defluxions and redundant *pituite* were the product of the winter, which made women subject to abortions. *Arb.*

PITU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, Fr.] Consisting of phlegm.

It is thus with women, only that abound with *pituitous* and watery humours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, waterness and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious breathing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

PI'TY. *n. f.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian]

1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or [illegible]

Thou hast scourged and taken *pity* on me. *Tob.* xi. 15.

Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Waller.*

An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*

Lest the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of *pity* and compassion. *Latimy's Sermons.*

When Æneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate; he has *pity* on his beauty and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The mournful train
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Besought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*

2. A ground of *pity*, a subject of *pity* or of grief.

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Julius Cæsar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity* his book is lost. *Bacon.*

'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chasmir. *Temple.*

See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen,
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*

What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*

Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addis.*

3. It has in this sense a plural. In low language.

Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thousand *pities* it should be discountenanced. *L'Estrange.*

To PI'TY. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they took from me the use of mine own house. *Shakesp.*

He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Psalm* cvi. 46.

You I could *pity* thus forlorn *Milton.*
Compassionate my pains! the *pities* me?

[illegible]

Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death. *Addison.*

To PI'TY. *v. n.* To be compassionate.

I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy them. *Jeremiah* xiii. 14.

PIVOT. *n. f.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.

When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

PIX *n. f.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholick countries. *Hanmer.*

He hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged must a' be. *Shakesp.*

PI'ZZLE. *n. f.* [quasi *pisle*. *Minsheu.*]

The *pizzle* in an male is official to urine and generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

PLA'CABLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to be appeased.

Since I fought
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appease;
Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Those implanted anticipations are, that there is a god, that he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worshipped and obeyed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PLA'CABLENESS, PLACABI'LITY } *n. f.* [from *placable*] Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

Spenser. The various methods of propitiation and atonement shew the general consent of all nations in their opinion of the

Shakesp. mercy and *placability* of the divine nature. *Anonymous*

Fairfax.

PLACARD. [illegible] *n. f.* [*plakoert*, Dutch, *placard*, Fr.] An edict,

PLACARD [illegible]

Dryden. To PLACATE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland.

That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the protection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible from nature. *Forbes.*

PLACE

PLACE. *n. f.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Lat.]

1. Particular portion of space.

Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents. *Deut.* i. 33.

We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts* xxiv. 3.

Here I could frequent
With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsaf'd
Presence divine. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons; who frequented that *place*. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 107

2. Locality, vicinity, local relation.

Place is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points considered as keeping the same distance one with another; and so as at rest it has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space which any body takes up. *Locke.*

3. Local existence.

The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them. *Revelations* xx. 11.

4.

All bodies are confin'd within some place,
But the all *place* within herself confines. *Davies.*

5. Separate room.

In his brain
He hath strange *places* cramm'd with observation. *Shakesp.*

6. A seat, residence, mansion.

The Romans shall take away both our *place* and nation. *Jo.*

Saul setteth him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal. 1 *Sam.*

7. Passage in writing.

Holdeth with the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me, which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon's Holy War*

I could not pass by this *place*, without giving this short ex- *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

8. Ordinal relation

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first *place* both of credit and obedience is due. *Hooker*, b.

Let the eye be satisfied in the first *place*, even against another reasons, and let the compass be rather in your eyes than in your hands. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of our being overlooked by our maker, if we consider, in the first *place*, that he is omnipresent; and, in the second, that he is omniscient. *Spectator*, N° 565.

9. Existence; state of being, validity, state of actual operation.

I know him a notorious liar,
Think him a great way fool, fondly a coward;
Yet these fix'd evils sit so fit in him,
That they take *place*, when virtue's steely bones
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shakesp.*

These fair overtures, made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*

They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for they take *place* in the soundest natures. *Bacon.*

With tears confess'd commission'd her to go,
If pity yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*

Where arms take *place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain *Dryden.*

To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*

Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than the first design; though Virgil must be shall excepted, when that perhaps takes not *place*. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

Next government, partaking of the known forms received in the schools, is by no means of Gothick invention, but hath *place* in nature and reason *Swift.*

It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon an experiment, which we have all the reason imaginable to think God will not suffer to take *place*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

10. Rank, order of priority.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center
Observe degree, priority and *place*. *Shakesp.*

11. Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the phrase *take pla*

Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronia should take *place* of me,
And I be va come i' the rear. *L* *L*

There would be set no measures of credible and incredible, if doubtful propositions take *place* before self-evident. *Locke.*

As a British freeholder, I should not scruple taking *place* o a French marquis. *Addison's Freeholder.*

12. Office; public character or employment.

Do your office, or give up your *place*,
And you shall well be spared. *Shakesp*

I am traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My face nor p
nd the rough brake
Shakesp. Henry VIII.
ro.ous, as unto the most valiant
stead of their treacherous gene-
to take upon him the *place*. *Knolles's Hist of the Turks.*

Is not the bishop's bill deny'd,
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?
You see the king embraces
Those counsels he approv'd before;
Nor doth he promise, what is more,
That we shall have their *places*. *Denham.*

Pensions in private were the senate's aim,
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*

Some magistrates are contented, that their *places* should adorn them, and some study to adorn their *places*, and reflect back the lustre they receive from thence *Atterbury.*

13. Room, way, space for appearing or acting given by cession; not opposition

Avenge not yourselves, but rather give *place* unto wrath. *Romans* xii. 19.

He took a stride, and to his fellows cry'd,
Give *place*, and mark the diff'rence if you can,
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*

Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,
To his known valour, make the Dutch give *place*. *Dryd*

The ruftick honours of the scythe and share,
Give *place* to swords and plumes the pride of war. *Dry.*

14. Ground, room

Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no
you, *Jo*

There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very same. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr. from the noun]

1. To put in any place, rank or condition.

Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex.* xv

He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities. 2 *Chr.*

Those accusations had been more reasonable, if
inferior persons. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

2. To fix, to settle; to establish

God or nature has not any where *placed* any such jurisdiction in the first born. *Locke.*

3. To put out at interest

'Twas his care
To *place* on good security his gold *Pope.*

PLACER *n. f.* [from *place*.] One that places.

Sovereign lord of creatures all,
Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenser.*

PLACID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]

1. Gentle, quiet, not turbulent.

It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*

2. Soft, kind; mild.

That *placid* aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil state,
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*

PLA'CIDLY. *adv.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and *placidly* before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate and scatter abroad particles of the iron *Boyle.*

The water easily insinuates itself into, and *placidly* distends the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

PLA'CIT. *n. f.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination.

We spend time in defence of their *placits*, which might have been employed upon the universal author. *Glanvill.*

PLA[illegible] A [illegible]

You might have pinch'd a *plaquet*, it was senseless. *Shak.*

The bone-ache is the curse dependant on those that war for a *plaquet*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

PLA'GIARISM *n. f.* [from *plagiary*.] Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another

With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism*, they have most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims. *Sou.*

PLA'GIARY *n. f.* [from *plagium*, Lat.]

1. A thief in literature, one who steals the thoughts or writings of another

The ensuing discourse, lest I chance to be traduced for a *plagiary* by him who has played the thief, was one of those that, by a worthy hand, were stolen from me. *South*

Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy and translate. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

2. The crime of literary theft. Not us[illegible]

Plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began when the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention. *Brown*

PLAGUE. *n. f* [*plaghe*, Dutch, *piage*, Teut. *plaga*, Latin, πληγὴ]

1. Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive.

Thou art a boil,
A *plague*-sore or imbossed carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most pestilent; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in dry years. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague*, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May's Virgil's Georgicks*

All those *plagues*, which earth and air had brooded,
First on inferior creatures try'd their force,
And last they seized on man. *Lee and Dryden*

2. State of misery
I am set in my *plague*, and my heaviness is ever in my sight. *Psalm* xxxviii. 17.

3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.
'Tis the time's *plague*, when madmen lead the blind *Sha.*
I am not mad, too well I feel
The different *plague* of each calamity. *Shakesp. K John*
Good or bad company is the greatest blessing or greatest *plague* of life. *L'Estrange.*
Sometimes my *plague*, sometimes my darling. *Prior.*

To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with pestilence.
2. To trouble; to teaze; to vex; to harrass; to torment; to afflict, to distress; to torture; to embarrass, to excruciate, to make uneasy; to disturb.
If her nature be so,
That she will *plague* the man that loves her most,
And take delight to encrease a wretch's woe,
Then all her nature's goodly gifts are lost. *Spenser.*
Say my request's unjust,
And spurn me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest, and the gods will *plague* thee. *Shak.*
Thus were they *plagu'd*
And worn with famine. *Milton.*
People are stormed out of their reason, *plagued* into compliance, and forced to yield in their own defence. *Collier.*
When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and falls a tumbling over his papers, to see if he can start a law suit, and *plague* any of his neighbours. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

PLAGUILY. *adv.* [from *plaguy.*] Vexatiously; horribly. A low word.
This whispering bodes me no good; but he has me so *plaguily* [illegible]
You look'd scornful, and sniff at the dean;
But he durst not so much as once open his lips,
And the doctor was *plaguily* down in the hips. *Swift*

PLA'GUY *adj.* [from *plague*] Vexatious; troublesome. A low word.
Of heats,
Add one more to the *plaguy* bill. *Donne*
What perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron,
What *plaguy* mischiefs and mishaps
Do dog him still with after-claps. *Hudibras*

PLAICE. *n. s.* [*plate*, Dutch] A flat fish.
Of flat fish there are soles, flowkes, dabs and *plaice*. *Carew.*

PLAID. *n. s* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland. there is a particular kind worn too by the women; but both these modes seem now nearly extirpated among them, the one by act of parliament, and the other by adopting the English dresses of the sex

PLAIN *adj.* [*planus*, Latin.]
1. Smooth; level, flat; free from protuberances or excrescencies. In this sense, especially in philosophical writings, it is frequently written *plane*: as, a *plane* superficies.
It was his policy to leave no hold behind him, but to make all *plain* and waste. *Spenser*
The South and South-East sides are rocky and mountainous, but *plain* in the midst. *Sandys's Journey.*
Thy vineyard must employ thy sturdy steer
To turn the glebe, besides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the surface *plain*. *Dryden.*
Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a *plain* one. *Add*
2. Void of ornament, simple.
A crown of ruddy gold incles'd her brow,
Plain without pomp, and rich without a show. *Dryden.*
3. Artless; not subtle, not specious; not learned; simple.
In choice of instruments, it is better to chuse men of a *plainer* sort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report faithfully the success, than those that are curious to contrive somewhat to grace themselves, and will help the matter in report. *Bacon's Essays*
Of many *plain*, yet pious christians, this cannot be affirmed. *Hammond's Fundamentals*
The experiments alledged with so much confidence, and told by an author that writ like a *plain* man, and one whose profession was to tell truth, helped me to resolve upon making the trial. *Temple.*
My heart was made to fit and pair within,
Simple and *plain*, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe*
Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Bell.*
Must then at once, the character to save,
The *plain* rough hero turn a crafty knave? *Pope.*
4. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language.
Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourself give no just cause of scandal. *Bacon.*
5. Mere; bare
He that beguil'd you in a plain accent, was a *plain* knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Some have at first for wits, then poets pass'd,
Turn'd criticks next, and prov'd *plain* fools at last *Pope*
6. Evident, clear; discernible, not obscure.
They wondered there should appear any difficulty in any expressions, which to them seemed very clear and *plain*. *Clar.*
Express thyself in *plain*, not doubtful words,
That ground for quarrels or disputes affords. *Denham.*
I can make the difference more *plain*, by giving you my method of proceeding in my translations; I considered the genius and distinguishing character of my author. *Dryden.*
'Tis *plain* in the history, that Esau was never subject to Jacob. *Locke.*
That children have such a right, is *plain* from the laws of God, that men are convinced, that children have such a right, is evident from the law of the land. *Locke.*
It is *plain*, that these discourses are calculated for none, but the fashionable part of womankind. *Addison's Spectator.*
To speak one thing in mix'd dialects they join,
Divide the simple, and the *plain* define. *Prior.*
7. Not varied by much art.
A plaining song *plain*-singing voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

PLAIN. *adv*
1. Not obscurely.
2. Distinctly; articulately
The string of his tongue was loose, and he spake *plain*. *Mar.* vii.
3. Simply; with rough sincerity.
Goodman Fact is allowed by every body to be a *plain*-spoken person, and a man of very few words; tropes and figures are his aversion. *Addison's Count Tariff.*

PLAIN. *n. s* [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open, flat; often, a field of battle.
In a *plain* in the land of Shinar they dwelt. *Gen.* xi. 2.
The Scots took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the *plain* directly towards them. *Hayward.*
They erected their castles and habitations in the *plains* and open countries, where they found most fruitful lands, and turned the Irish into the woods and mountains. *Davies.*
Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*, *Arbuthnot.*
While here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy *plains*. *Pope.*
The impetuous courser pants in every vein,
And pawing seems to beat the distant *plain*. *Pope.*

To PLAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun] To level, to make even.
Upon one wing, the artillery was drawn, every piece having his guard of pioners to *plain* the ways. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN. *v. n.* [*plaindre*, *je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail
Long since my voice is hoarse, and throat is sore,
With cries to skies, and curses to the ground;
But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney*
A *plaining* song plain-singing voice requires
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow *Sidney.*
The fox, that first this cause of grief did find,
'Gan first thus *plain* his case with words unkind. *Hubberd.*
The incessant weeping of my wife,
And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babes,
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakesp.*
He to himself thus *plain'd*. *Milton.*

PLAINDEALING. *adj* [*plain* and *deal.*] Acting without art.
Though I cannot be said to be a flattering honest man; it must not be denied, but I am a *plaindealing* villain. *Shakesp.*
Bring a *plaindealing* innocence into a consistency with necessary prudence. *L'Estrange.*

PLAINDEALING. *n. s* Management void of art.
I am no politician, and was ever thought to have too little wit, and too much *plaindealing* for a statesman. *Denham.*
It looks as fate with nature's law may strive
To shew *plaindealing* once an age would thrive. *Dryden.*

PLAINLY. *adv.* [from *plain*]
1. Levelly; flatly
2. Not subtilly, not speciously
3. Without ornament
4. Without gloss, sincerely
You write to me with the freedom of a friend, setting down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with me in the matter *Pope.*
5. In earnest, fairly
They charged the enemies horse so gallantly, that they gave ground, and at last *plainly* run to a safe place *Clarend*
6. Evidently, clearly, not obscurely
St. Augustine acknowledgeth, that they are not only set down, but also *plainly* set down in scripture, so that he which heareth or readeth, may without difficulty understand. *Hooker.*
Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or hate him; and out of his carelessness, lets them *plainly* [illegible]

By that ſeed
Is meant thy great deliverer, who ſhall bruiſe
The ſerpent's head; whereof to thee anon
Plainlier ſhall be reveal'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. xii.
We ſee *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addiſon*

PLAINNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plain*.]
1. Levelneſs; flatneſs
2. Want of ornament; want of ſhow
If ſome pride with want may be allowed,
We in our *plainneſs* may be juſtly proud,
Whate'er he's pleas'd to own, can need no ſhow. *Dryden.*
As ſhades moſt ſweetly recommend the light,
So modeſt *plainneſs* ſets off ſprightly wit. *Pope.*
3. Openneſs; rough ſincerity.
Well, ſaid Baſilius, I have not choſen Dametas for his fighting nor for his diſcourſing, but for his *plainneſs* and honeſty, and therein I know he will not deceive me. *Sidney.*
Your *plainneſs* and your ſhortneſs pleaſe me well *Shakeſp.*
Think'ſt thou, that duty ſhall have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows; to *plainneſs* honour
Is bound, when majeſty to folly falls. *Shakeſp. K. Lear*
Plainneſs and freedom, an epiſtolary ſtile required. *Wake.*
4. Artleſsneſs, ſimplicity
All laugh to find
Unthinking *plainneſs* ſo o'erſpreads thy mind,
That thou could'ſt ſeriouſly perſuade the crowd
To keep their oaths. *Dryden's Juvenal*

PLAINT *n. ſ.* [*plainte*, French.]
1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.
Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word ſay th
Helpleſs his *plaint*, who ſpoils himſelf of hais *Sidney.*
Boundleſs are *plaints*, and cureleſs are my wounds. *Shak*
From inward grief
His burſting paſſion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton*
2. Exprobration of injury.
There are three juſt grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*
3. Expreſſion of ſorrow.
How many childrens *plaints*, and mother's cries! *Daniel.*
Where though I mourn my matchleſs loſs alone,
And none between my weakneſs judge and me;
Yet even theſe gentle walls allow my moan,
Whoſe doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree. *Watton*
Liſtening where the hapleſs pair
Sat in their ſad diſcourſe, and various *plaint*,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
For her relief,
Vext with the long expreſſions of my grief,
Receive theſe *plaints*. *Waller.*

PLAINTFUL *adj.* [*plaint* and *full*.] Complaining; audibly ſorrowful.
To what a ſea of miſeries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me. *Sidney, b.* ii

PLA'INTIFF. *n. ſ.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another; oppoſed to the defendant.
The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three poſitive witneſſes, and the defendant was caſt in coſts and damages. *L'Eſtrange.*
You and I ſhall talk in cold friendſhip at a bar before a judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant *Dryden*
In ſuch a cauſe the *plaintiff* will be hiſs'd,
My lord, the judges laugh, and you're diſmiſs'd. *Pope.*

PLA'INTIFF. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining. A word not in uſe.
His younger ſon on the polluted ground,
Firſt fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Giv'n by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

PLA'INTIVE. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expreſſive of ſorrow.
His careful mother heard the *plaintive* ſound,
Encompaſs'd with her ſea-green ſiſters round. *Dryden.*
The goddeſs heard,
Roſe like a morning miſt, and thus begun
To ſooth the ſorrows of her *plaintive* ſon. *Dryden.*
Can nature's voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or leſſen'd in the noiſe,
Though ſhouts as thunder loud afflict the air. *Prior.*
Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry *Young.*

PLAINWORK *n. ſ.* [*plain* and *work*.] Needlework as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery, the common practice of ſewing or making linen garments.
She went to *plainwork*, and to purling brooks. *Pope.*

PLAIT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plight*, from to *ply* or fold.]
A fold; a double
Should the voice directly ſtrike the brain,
It would aſtoniſh and confuſe it much;
Therefore theſe *plaits* and folds the ſound reſtrain,
That at the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*
Nor ſhall thy lower garments artful *plait*,
From thy fair hide dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaſte beauties with a modeſt pride,
And double ev'ry charm they ſeek to hide *Prior*

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a veſt through all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addiſon*

To PLAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fold, to double.
The buſy ſylphs ſurround their darling care,
Some fold the ſleeve, while others *plait* the gown;
And Betty's prais'd for labours not her own *Pope.*
Will ſhe on ſunday morn thy neckcloth *plait*. *Gay.*
2. To weave; to braid.
Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting* the hair 1 *Peter* iii. 3.
What ſhe demands, inceſſant I'll prepare;
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;
My buſy diligence ſhall deck her board,
For there at leaſt I may approach my lord *Prior.*
3. To intangle; to involve.
Time ſhall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides,
Who covers faults at laſt with ſhame derides. *Shakeſpeare.*

PLAITER. *n. ſ.* [from *plait*.] He that plaits.

PLAN *n. ſ.* [*plan*, French.]
1. A ſcheme; a form; a model
Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous *plan* of power delivered down
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers. *Addiſ*
2. A plot of any building or ichnography; form of any thing laid down on paper.
Artiſts and *plans* reliev'd my ſolemn hours;
I founded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior*

To PLAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcheme; to form in deſign.
Vouchſafe the means of vengeance to debate,
And *plan* with all thy arts the ſcene of fate *Pope.*

PLA'NARY. *adj.* Pertaining to a plane *Dict.*

PLA'NCHED. *adj.* [from *planch*.] Made of boards
He hath a garden circumm'd with brick,
Whoſe Weſtern ſide is with a vineyard backt,
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate,
That makes his opening with this bigger key. *Shakeſp.*

PLA'NCHER *n. ſ.* [*plancher*, French.] A board; a plank.
Oak, cedar and cheſnut are the beſt builders; ſome are beſt for *planchers*, as deal, ſome for tables, cupboards and deſks, as walnuts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

PLA'NCHING. *n. ſ.* In carpentry, the laying the floors in a building. *Dict*

PLANE *n. ſ.* [*planus*, Latin. *Plain* is commonly uſed in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.]
1. A level ſurface
Comets, as often as they are viſible to us, move in *planes* inclined to the *plane* of the ecliptick in all kinds of angles. *Bent.*
Projectils would ever move on in the ſame right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedneſs of the *plane*, on which they move, ſtop their motion. *Cheyne.*
2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An inſtrument by which the ſurface of boards is ſmoothed.
The iron is ſet to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the ſole of the *plane*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To PLANE. *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To level, to ſmooth from inequalities.
The foundation of the Roman cauſeway was made of rough ſtone, joined with a moſt firm cement, upon this was laid another layer of ſmall ſtones and cement, to *plane* the inequalities of rough ſtone, in which the ſtones of the upper pavement were fixt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
2. To ſmooth with a plane.
Theſe hard woods are more properly ſcraped than *planed*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

PLANE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, Fr.]
The *plane-tree* hath an amentaceous flower, conſiſting of ſeveral ſlender ſtamina, which are all collected into ſpherical little balls and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced on ſeparate parts of the ſame trees, are turged, and afterwards become large ſpherical balls, containing many oblong ſeeds intermixed with down: it is generally ſuppoſed, that the introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*
The beech, the ſwimming alder and the *plane*. *Dryd.*

PLA'NET. *n. ſ.* [*planeta*, Lat. πλανητης; *planette*, Fr.]
Planets are the erratick or wandering ſtars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the ſame poſition to one another: we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, becauſe we know it moves round the ſun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus: and the moon is accounted among the ſecondary *planets* or ſatellites of the primary, ſince ſhe moves round the earth: all the *planets* have, beſides their motion round the ſun, which makes their year, alſo a motion round their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth's revolving ſo makes our day and night: it is more than probable, that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes: we know 'tis ſo in our earth, and Flamſteed and Caſſini found it to be ſo in Jupiter. Sir Iſaac Newton aſſerts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-four

four thousand; and indeed else the motion of the earth would make the sea rise so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains[1] hath this lovely face
Ruled like a wand'ring *planet* over me,
And could it not enforce them to relent *Shakesp.*

And *planets*, *planet*-struck, real eclipse
Then suffer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.

There are seven *planets* or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv.

PLANETARY. *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet*.]

1. Pertaining to the planets.

Their *planetary* motions and aspects. *Milton.*

To marble and to brass, such features give,
Describe the stars and *planetary* way,
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Creech.*

2. Under the dominion of any particular planet.

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,
That watch'd the moon and *planetary* hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human shape
Had altered. *Dryden.*

I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me, I am no way facetious. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 487.

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on,
Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of *planetary* influence. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Having the nature of a planet, erratick.

We behold bright planetary Jove,
Sublime in air through his wide province move,
Four second *planets* his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackm.*

PLANE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *planet*.] Pertaining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclypses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions *planetical*. *Brown.*

PLANE-STRUCK. *adj.* [*planet* and *strike*.] Blasted; *fiere frappé*.

Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,
Since I saw you, I have been *planet-struck*;
A beauty, and so rare, I did descry. *Suckling.*

PLANIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*planus* and *folium*, Lat.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the center, whose face is usually uneven, rough and jagged. *Dict.*

PLANIMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *planimetry*.] Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIMETRY. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and μετρέω; *planimetrie*, Fr.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*planus*, Lat. and πέταλον.] Flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory. *Dict.*

To PLA'NISH. *v. a.* [from *plane*.] To polish, to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

PLANISPHERE. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane, a map of one or both hemispheres.

PLANK. *n. s.* [*planche*, Fr.] A thick strong board.

They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and consisting of divers *planks*. *Abbot's Descript. of the World.*

The doors of *plank* were, their close exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

The smoothed *plank* new rub'd with balm. *Milton.*

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a *plank* of six inches. *Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding *planks* a passage find. *Dryden.*

I beware to shun the watry way,
For late I saw adrift disjointed *planks*,
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

To PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but *plank* the ground over, it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A steed of monstrous height appear'd;
The sides were *plank'd* with pine. *Dryden.*

PLANOCO'NICAL. *adj.* [*planus* and *conus*.] Level on one side and conical on others.

Some few are *planoconical*, whose superficies is in part level between both ends. *Grew's Museum.*

PLA'NOCONVEX. *n. s.* [*planus* and *convexus*.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a *planoconvex* for a fourteen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet. *Newton's Opticks.*

PLANT. *n. s.* [*plant*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed, any vegetable production.

What comes under this denomination, *Ray* has reduced under twenty-seven genders or kinds. 1. Those which do either totally want both flower and seed, or seem to do so. 2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or staminous flower; i. e. such a one, as is without the petals, having only the stamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed pappous, or winged with downe, but emit no milk. 6. The herbæ capitatæ, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, fistulous or hollow flowers gathered round together in a round button or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves entire and undivided into jags. 8. The corymbiferous *plants*, which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no downe adhering to them. 9. *Plants* with a perfect flower, and having only one single seed belonging to each single flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11. The umbelliferous *plants*, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds, lying naked and joining together; they are called umbelliferous, because the *plant*, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella. [1.] Such as have a broad flat seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as have a tuberose root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelled or striated seed. 12. The stellate *plants*, which are so called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances in the form of a radiant star. their flowers are really monopetalous; divided into four segments, which look like so many petals; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The asperifolia, or rough leaved *plants*, they have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The suffrutices, or verticilate *plants*. their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, one leaf right against another, their leaf is monopetalous, and usually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which therefore they call polyspermæ plantæ semine nudo, by naked seeds, they mean such as are not included in any seed pod. 16. Bacciferous *plants*, or such as bear berries. 17. Multisiliquous, or corniculate *plants*, or such as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases or siliquæ, in which their seed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either in form or difform, and after each flower a peculiar seed-case containing the seed, and this often divided into many distinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous flower, but bear these seeds in oblong siliquous cases. 20. Vasculiferous *plants*, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous. 21. Leguminous *plants*, or such as bear pulse, with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vasculiferous *plants*, with a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides the common calix, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower consisting of five leaves. 23. *Plants* with a true bulbous root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth. the *plants* of this kind come up but with one leaf, they have no foot stalk, and are long and slender: the seed vessels are divided into three partitions: their flower is sexapetalous. 24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form: these emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and its leaves, flowers and roots resemble the true bulbous *plant*. 25. Culmiferous *plants*, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a smooth hollow-jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each, encompassing the stalk, and set out without any foot stalk: their seed is contained within a chaffy husk. 26. *Plants* with a grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or staminous flower. 27. *Plants* whose place of growth is uncertain and various, chiefly water *plants*.

Butchers and villains,
How sweet a *plant* have you untimely crop't. *Shakesp.*

Between the vegetable and sensitive province there are *plant*-animals and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that seem to participate of both. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of sense, wherewith some of those productions, which we call *plant*-animals, are endowed. *Grew's Cosmol.*

It continues to be the same *plant*, as long as it partakes of the same life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living *plant*, in a like continued organization, conformable to that sort of *plants*. *Locke.*

Once

Once I was ſkill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,
And ev'ry *plant* that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*

2. A ſap.

A man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young *plants* with carving Roſalind on their barks. *Shakeſp. As You like*

Take a *plant* of ſtubborn oak,
And labour him with many a ſtubborn ſtroke. *Dryden.*

3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The ſole of the foot. *Aunſworth.*

To PLANT *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to ſet; to cultivate.

Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of the Lord. *Deut.* xvi. 21.

2. To procreate; to generate.

The honour'd gods the chairs of juſtice
Supply with worthy men, *plant* love amongſt you. *Shak.*
It engenders choler, *planteth* anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did faſt,
Than feed it with ſuch overroaſted fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

3. To place, to fix.

The lord hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

In it

I will adviſe you where to *plant* yourſelves. *Shakeſp.*
The mind through all her powers
Irradiate, there *plant* eyes. *Milton.*
When Turnus had aſſembled all his pow'rs,
His ſtandard *planted* on Laurentum's tow'rs,
Nor ſhuns with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join the wary foes. *Dryden's Æneis*

4. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh: as, to *plant* a colony.

If you *plant* where ſavages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but uſe them juſtly. *Bacon*
Create, and therein *plant* a generation. *Milton.*
To the *planting* of it in a nation, the ſoil may be mellowed with the blood of the inhabitants, nay, the old extirpated, and the new colonies *planted*. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To fill or adorn with ſomething planted: as, he *planted* the garden or the country.

To build, to *plant*, whatever you intend,
In all let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

6. To direct properly: as, to *plant* a cannon.

PLA'NTAGE, *n. ſ.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb.

Truth, tir'd with iteration,
As true as ſteel, as *plantage* to the moon. *Shakeſp.*

PLANTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Lat.]

1. An herb.

The toad, being overcharged with the poiſon of the ſpider, as is ordinarily believ'd, has recourſe to the *plantain* leaf. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

The moſt common ſimples are mugwort, *plantain* and horſetail. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. A tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit.

I long my careleſs limbs to lay
Under the *plantain's* ſhade. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL *adj.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants.

There's but little ſimilitude betwixt a terreous humour and *plantal* germinations. *Glanvill's Scep.*

PLANTATION. *n. ſ.* [*plantatio*, from *planto*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of planting.

2. The place planted.

As ſhrubs are to gardens and orderly *plantations*, ſo are tumults to parliaments. *King Charles*

Some peaſants
Of the ſame ſoil their nurſery prepare,
With care remove their *plantation*; leſt the tree
Tranſplanted ſhould not with the ſoil agree. *Dryden*
Whoſe riſing foreſts, not for pride or ſhow,
But future buildings, future navies grow
Let his *plantations* ſtretch from down to down,
Firſt ſhade a country, and then raiſe a town. *Pope.*
Virgil, with great modeſty in his looks, was ſeated by Caliope in the midſt of a *plantation* of laurel. *Addiſon*

3. A colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the principal thing, that hath been the deſtruction of moſt *plantations*, hath been the baſe and haſty drawing of profit in the firſt years. Speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may ſtand with the good of the *plantation*. *Bacon's Eſſays*

4. [illegible] *plantation*.

Epiſcopacy muſt be caſt out of this church, after poſſeſſion here, from the firſt *plantation* of chriſtianity in this iſland. *King Charles.*

PLA'NTED. *adj.* [from *plant*.] This word ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify, ſettled; well grounded.

Our court is haunted
With a refined traveller of Spain,
A man in all the world's new faſhion
That hath a mint of phraſes in his brain. *Shakeſp.*

PLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*planteur*, Fr. from *plant*.]

1. One who ſows, ſets or cultivates; cultivator.

There ſtood Sabinus, *planter* of the vines,
And ſkilfully ſurveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden.*

What do thy vines avail,
Or olives, when the cruel hatue mows
The *planters*, with their harveſt immature? *Philips*
That product only which our paſſions bear,
Eludes the *planter's* miſerable care. *Prior*

2. One who cultivates ground in the Weſt Indian colonies.

A *planter* in the Weſt Indies might muſter up, and lead all his family out againſt the Indians, without the abſolute dominion of a monarch, deſcending to him from Adam. *Locke.*
He to Jamaica ſeems tranſported,
Alone, and by no *planter* courted. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. One who diſſeminates or introduces.

Had theſe writings differed from the ſermons of the firſt *planters* of chriſtianity in hiſtory or doctrine, they would have been rejected by thoſe churches which they had formed. *Addiſ.*

PLASH *n. ſ.* [*plaſche*, Dutch, *plats*, Daniſh.]

1. A ſmall lake of water or puddle.

He leaves
A ſhallow *plaſh* to plunge him in the deep,
And with ſatiety ſeeks to quench his thirſt. *Shakeſp.*
Two frogs conſulted, in the time of drought, when many *plaſhes*, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be done. *Bacon.*
I underſtand the aquatile or water frog, whereof in ditches and ſtanding *plaſhes* we behold multitudes. *Brown.*
With filth the miſcreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the *plaſh* his wickedneſs had laid *Pope.*

2. [From the verb to *plaſh*.] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

In the plaſhing your quick, avoid laying of it too low and too thick, which makes the ſap run all into the ſhoots, and leaves the *plaſhes* without nourishment. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, Fr.] To interweave branches.

Plant and *plaſh* quickſets. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *plaſh*.] Watry, filled with puddles.

Near ſtood a mill in low and *plaſhy* ground. *Betterton.*

PLASM. *n. ſ.* [πλασμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed.

The ſhells ſerved as *plaſms* or moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated, and afterwards freed from its inveſtient ſhell, is of the ſame ſhape with the cavity of the ſhell. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

PLASTER. *n. ſ.* [*plaſtre*, Fr. from πλαϛω.]

1. Subſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well purified, with which walls are overlaid or figures caſt.

In the ſame hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote upon the *plaſter* of the wall. *Dan.* v. 5.
In the worſt inn's worſt room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of *plaſter*, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*
Maps are hung up ſo high, to cover the naked *plaſter* or wainſcot. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. [*Emplaſtrum*, Lat. in Engliſh, formerly *emplaſter*.] A glutinous or adheſive salve.

Seeing the ſore is whole, why retain we the *plaſter*? *Hook*
You rub the ſore,
When you ſhould bring the *plaſter* *Shakeſpeare.*
It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewiſe, if incorporated with *plaſters*, as we have made trial. *Brown.*
Plaſters, that had any effect, muſt be by diſperſing or repelling the humours. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To PLA'STER. *v. a.* [*plaſtrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To overlay as with plaſter.

Boils and plagues
Plaſter you o'er, that one infect another
Againſt the wind a mile. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
The harlot's cheek beautied with *plaſt'ring* art. *Shakeſp.*
A heart ſettled upon a thought of underſtanding, is as a fair *plaſtering* on the wall. *Eccluſ.* xxii 17.
With a cement of flour, whites of eggs and ſtone powdered, piſcina mirabilis is ſaid to have the walls *plaſtered*. *Bacon.*
Plaſter the chinky hives with clay. *Dryden.*
The brain is grown more dry in its conſiſtence, and receives not much more impreſſion, than if you wrote with your finger on a *plaſter'd* wall. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To cover with a medicated plaiſter.

PLA'STERER. *n. ſ.* [*plaſtrier*, Fr. from *plaſter*.]

1. One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter.

Thy father was a *plaſterer*,
And thou thyſelf a ſhearman. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

2. One who forms figures in plaſter.

The *plaſterer* makes his figures by addition, and the carver by ſubtraction. *Wotton.*

PLA'STICK. *adj.* [πλαστικος.] Having the power to give form.

Benign creator! let thy *plaſtick* hand
Diſpoſe its own effect. *Prior.*
There is not any thing ſtrange in the production of the ſaid formed metals, nor other *plaſtick* virtue concerned in ſhaping them into thoſe figures, than merely the configuration of the particles. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

PLASTRON. n. ſ. [French.] A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them. *Trevoux.*

Againſt the poſt their wicker ſhields they cruſh,
Flouriſh the ſword, and at the *plaſtron* puſh *Dryden.*

To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait.*] To weave, to make by texture

I have ſeen nells of an Indian bird curiouſly interwoven and *platted* together. *Ray on the Creation.*

I never found ſo much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my miſtreſs's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lovers knot. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N° 245

PLAT *n. ſ.* [more properly *plot*, plot, Sax.] A ſmall piece of ground

Such pleaſure took the ſerpent to behold
This flow'ry *plat*, the ſweet receſs of Eve. *Milton.*

On a *plat* of riſing ground,
I hear the far-off curfew ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhore,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen roar. *Milton.*

In paſſing through banks of violets and *plats* of witlow of its [illegible]ing. *Spectator.*

PLATANE *n. ſ.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] The plane tree.

The *platane* round,
The carver holm, the maple ſeldom inward ſound. *Spenſ.*

I eſpy'd thee, fair and tall,
Under a *platane.* *Milton.*

PLATE *n. ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, Fr.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and iſlands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakeſp.*

Make a *plate*, and burniſh it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

A leaden bullet ſhot from one of theſe guns, the ſpace of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate.* *Wilkins.*

The cenſers of theſe wretches, who could derive no ſanctity to them; yet in that they had been conſecrated by the offering incenſe, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and faſtened upon the altar. *South's Sermons.*

Eternal deities!
Who rule the world with abſolute decrees,
And write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs
With pens of adamant on *plates* of braſs. *Dryden.*

2. Armour of plates

With their force they pierc'd both *plate* and mail,
And made wide furrows in their fleſhes frail. *Fa. Queen.*

3. [*Plata*, Spaniſh.] Wrought ſilver.

They eat on beds of ſilk and gold,
And leaving *plate*,
Do drink in ſtone of higher rate *Ben. Johnſon's Cataline.*

The Turks entered into the trenches ſo far, that they carried away the *plate.* *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

They that but now for honour and for *plate*
Made the ſea bluſh with blood, reſign their hate. *Waller.*

At your deſert bright pewter comes too late,
When your firſt courſe was all ſerv'd up in *plate.* *King.*

4. [*Plat*, Fr. *piatto*, Italian.] A ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal on which meat is eaten.

Aſcanius this obſerv'd, and, ſmiling, ſaid,
See, we devour the *plates* on which we fed. *Dryden.*

To PLATE. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates.

The doors are curiouſly cut through and *plated.* *Sandys*

M. Lepidus's houſe had a marble door-caſe; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold. *Arbuthnot*

2. To arm with plates.

Plate fin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks. *Shakeſp.*

Marſhal, aſk yonder knight in arms,
Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakeſp.*

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and muſters of the war,
Have glow'd like *plated* Mars. *Shakeſp.*

[illegible]
Fled from his lion ramp, old warriours turn'd
Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Milton.*

3. To beat into lamina or plates.

If to fame alone thou doſt pretend,
The miſer will his empty palace lend,
Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* braſs. *Dryden*

If a thinned or *plated* body, of an uneven thickneſs, which appears all over of one uniform colour, ſhould be ſlit into threads of the ſame thickneſs with the *plate*; I ſee no reaſon why every thread ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton.*

PLATEN. *n. ſ.* Among printers, the flat part of the preſs whereby the impreſſion is made.

PLA'TFORM. *n. ſ.* [*plat*, flat, Fr. and *form.*]

1. The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated the ſchem apply.

When the workmen began to lay the *platform* at Chatſworth eagles conveyed their lines to the other ſide of the [illegible]ht. *Sandy's Journey.*

2. A place laid out after any model.

No artful wildneſs to perplex the ſcene;
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the *platform* juſt reflects the other. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification.

Where was this?
—Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakeſp.*

4. A ſcheme, a plan

Their minds and affections were univerſally bent even againſt all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker.*

I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but ſome general lines of it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

They who take in the entire *platform*, and ſee the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the obſervations and proofs, will diſcern how theſe propoſitions flow from them. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK *aſpect.* In aſtrology, is a ray caſt from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATO'ON. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow ſquare, to ſtrengthen the angles, the grenadiers are generally thus poſted; yet a party from any other diviſion is called a *platoon*, when intending to far from the main body. *Military Dict.*

In comely wounds ſhall bleeding worthies ſtand,
Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumley's faithful band *Tickell.*

PLA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *plate.*] A large diſh, generally of earth.

The ſervants waſh the *platter*, ſcour the plate,
Then blow the fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Satira is an adjective, to which lanx, a charger, or large *platter* is underſtood. *Dryden.*

PLAU'DIT. } *n. ſ.* [A word derived from the Latin, *plaudite*,
PLAU'DITE. } the demand of applauſe made by the players, when he left the ſtage.] Applauſe.

True wiſdom muſt our actions ſo direct,
Not only the laſt *plaudit* to expect. *Denham.*

She would ſo ſhamefully fail in the laſt act, that inſtead of a *plaudite*, ſhe would deſerve to be hiſſed off the ſtage. *More.*

Some men find more melody in diſcord than in the angelick quires, yet even theſe can diſcern muſick in a conſort of *plaudites*, eulogies given themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

PLAUSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*plauſibilité*, Fr. from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs, ſuperficial appearance of right.

Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with ſome *plauſibility*, much artifice and direct falſehoods. *Swift.*

The laſt excuſe for the ſlow ſteps made in diſarming the adverſaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plauſibility*, but leſs truth, than any of the former. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE. *adj.* [*plauſible*, Fr. *plauſibilis*, from *plaudo*, Lat.] Such as gains approbation; ſuperficially pleaſing or taking, ſpecious; popular; right in appearance

Go you to Angelo, anſwer his requiring with a *plauſible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point. *Shakeſp.*

Judges ought to be more reverend than *plauſible*, and more adviſed than confident. *Bacon.*

They found out that *plauſible* and popular pretext of raiſing an army to fetch in delinquents. *King Charles.*

Theſe were all *plauſible* and popular arguments, in which they, who moſt deſired peace, would inſiſt upon many condeſcenſions. *Clarendon.*

No treachery ſo *plauſible*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide. *L'Eſtrange.*

The caſe is doubtful, and may be diſputed with *plauſible* arguments on either ſide. *South.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs; ſhow of right.

The *plauſibleneſs* of arminianiſm, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature. *Sanderſon.*

The notion of man's free will, and the nature of ſin bears along with it a commendable plauſibleneſs and *plauſibleneſs.* *More.*

PLAU'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *plauſible.*]

1. With fair ſhow, ſpeciouſly.

They could talk *plauſibly* about that they did not underſtand, but their learning lay chiefly in ſtrength. *Collier.*

Thou can'ſt *plauſibly* diſpute,
Supreme of ſeers, of angels, man and brute. *Prior.*

2. With applauſe Not in uſe

I hope they will *plauſibly* receive our attempts, or candidly correct our miſconjectures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PLAUSIVE. *adj* [from *plaudo*, Lat.]

1. Applauding.

2. Plauſible. A word not in uſe.

His *plauſive* words
He ſcatter'd not in ears but grafted them
To grow there and to bear *Shakeſp.*

To PLAY. *v. n.* [plegan, Saxon.]

1. To ſport, to frolick, to do ſomething not as a taſk, but for a pleaſure.

On ſmooth the ſeal and bended dolphins *play*. *Milton.*

2. To toy; to act with levity.

Thou with eternal wiſdom did'ſt converſe,
Wiſdom thy ſiſter and with her didſt *play*. *Milton.*

3. To be diſmiſſed from work.

I'll bring my young man to ſchool, look where his maſter comes; 'tis a *playing* day I ſee. *Shakeſp. Merr. W. of Windſ.*

4. To trifle, to act wantonly and thoughtleſsly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths. *Temple.*

5. To do ſomething faſt or looſe.

How every fool can *play* upon the word! *Shakeſp.*

6. To practiſe ſtratagem or artifice.

I would make uſe of it rather to *play* upon thoſe I deſpiſed, than to truſt with thoſe I loved. *Pope.*

7. To mock, to practiſe illuſion.

I ſaw him dead, art thou alive,
Or is it but thy ſpirit doth *play* with me? *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To game, to contend at ſome game

Charles, I will *play* no more to-night,
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
— Sir, I did never win of you before. *Shakeſp.*
When lenity and cruelty *play* for kingdoms,
The gentler gameſter is the ſooneſt winner *Shakeſp.*
O perdurable ſhame!
Are theſe the wretches that we *play'd* at dice for. *Shakeſp.*
The low rated Engliſh *play* at dice. *Shakeſp.*
The clergyman *played* at whiſt and ſwobbers. *Swift.*

9. To do any thing trickiſh or deceitful.

His mother *played* falſe with a ſmith. *Shakeſpeare.*
Cawdor, Glamis all
The wizzards women promiſ'd, and, I fear,
Thou *play'dſt* moſt foully for't. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Life is not long enough for a coquette to *play* all her tricks in. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 89.

10. To touch a muſical inſtrument

Ev'ry thing that heard him *play*,
Even the billows of the ſea
Hung their heads, and then lay by,
In ſweet muſick is ſuch art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall aſleep, or hearing die. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Thou art as a very lovely ſong of one that hath a pleaſant voice, and can *play* well on an inſtrument. *Ezek.*

[illegible]s, there conſiſteth in the practice of ſinging and *playing* on inſtruments great knowledge, and the moſt excellent inſtruction, which rectifies and orders our manners, and allays the heat of anger. *Peacham of Muſick.*

Wherein doth our practice of ſinging and *playing* with inſtruments in our cathedral churches differ from the practice of David. *Peacham of Muſick.*

Clad like a country ſwain, he pip'd, he ſung,
And *playing* drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*
Take thy harp and melt thy maid,
Play, my friend! and charm the charmer. *Granville.*
He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to *play* upon it: the ſound of it was exceeding ſweet. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

11. To operate; to act. Uſed of any thing in motion.

John hath ſeiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be,
That whilſt warm life *plays* in that infant's veins,
The miſplac'd John ſhould entertain
One quiet breath of reſt. *Shakeſp. King John.*
My wife cried out fire, and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to *play* againſt it. *Dryden.*
[illegible], the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

12. To wanton, to move irregularly

Citherea all in ſedges hid,
Which ſeem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving ſedges *play* with wind. *Shakeſp.*
[illegible]
About their ſpirits *play'd*, and inmoſt powers
Made err. *Milton.*
[illegible] ſtreams that from the fountain *play*,
[illegible]d her face. *Dryden.*
The ſetting ſun
[illegible] ſhining arms and burniſh'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addiſon.*

13. To perſonate a drama

A lord will hear you *play* to-night,
But I am doubtful of your modeſties,
Leſt, over-eying of his odd behaviour,
[illegible]ver heard a play,
You break into ſome merry paſſion. *Shakeſpeare*
Even kings but *play*, and when their part is done,
[illegible], worſe or better, mount the throne. *Dryden.*

14. To repreſent a character.

[illegible] are theatres, where ſome men *play*;
Princes, ſome ſlaves, and all end in one day *Dav.*
[illegible]

15. To act in any certain character.

Thus we *play* the fool with the time, and the ſpirits of the [illegible] ſit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakeſp.*
I did not think to ſhed a tear
In all my miſeries, but thou haſt forc'd me,
Out of thy honeſt truth to *play* the woman *Shakeſp.*
She hath wrought folly to *play* the whore. *Deut.* xxii. 21.
Be of good courage, and let us *play* the men for our people. 2 *Samuel* x. 12.
Alphonſe, duke of Ferrara, delighted himſelf only in turning and *playing* the jointer. *Peacham of Muſick.*
'Tis poſſible theſe Turks may *play* the villains. *Denham.*
A man has no pleaſure in proving that he has *played* the fool. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

To PLAY.

1. To put in action or motion, as, he *played* his cannon.
2. To uſe an inſtrument of muſick
He *plays* a tickling ſtraw within his noſe. *Gay.*
3. To act a mirthful character.

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit dramatically.

Your honour's players hearing your amendment,
Are come to *play* a pleaſant comedy. *Shakeſp.*

5. To act, to perform.

Doubt would fain have *played* his part in her mind, and called in queſtion, how ſhe ſhould be aſſured that Zelmane was not Pyrocles. *Sidney, b. ii.*

PLAY. *n. ſ.*

1. Action not impoſed, not work; diſmiſſion from work.
2. Amuſement, ſport.

My darling and my joy;
For love of me leave off this dreadful *play*. *Fa. Queen.*
'Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Milton*

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action.

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *play*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
A *play* ought to be a juſt image of human nature, repreſenting its humours and the changes of fortune to which it is ſubject, for the delight and inſtruction of mankind. *Dryden.*
Viſits, *plays* and powder'd beaux. *Swift.*

4. Game; practice of gaming; conteſt at a game.

I will play no more, my mind's not on't;
I did never win of you,
Nor ſhall not when my fancy's on my *play*. *Shakeſp.*

5. Practice in any conteſt.

When they can make nothing elſe on't, they find it the beſt of their *play* to put it off with a jeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*
He was reſolved not to ſpeak diſtinctly, knowing his beſt *play* to be in the dark, and that all his ſafety lay in the confuſion of his talk. *Tillotſon*
In arguing the opponent uſes comprehenſive and equivocal terms, to involve his adverſary in the doubtfulneſs of his expreſſion, and therefore the anſwer on his ſide makes it his *play* to diſtinguiſh as much as he can. *Locke.*
Bull's friends adviſed to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough *play*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Action, employment, office.

The ſenſeleſs plea of right by providence
Can laſt no longer than the preſent ſway,
But juſtifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden.*

7. Practice, action; manner of acting.

Determining, as after I knew, in ſecret manner, not to be far from the place where we appointed to meet, to prevent any foul *play* that might be offered unto me. *Sidney, b. ii.*

8. Act of touching an inſtrument.
9. Irregular and wanton motion.
10. A ſtate of agitation or ventilation.

Many have been ſav'd, and many may,
Who never heard this queſtion brought in *play*. *Dryden.*

11. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them, leſt they ſhake upwards or downwards. *Adams's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

12. Liberty of acting, ſwing.

Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might pleaſe readers, but muſt be a very ill man, if he could pleaſe himſelf. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

PLAYBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *book.*] Book of dramatick compoſitions.

Your's was a match of common good liking, without any mixture of that ridiculous paſſion, which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances. *Swift.*

PLAYDAY. *n. ſ* [*play* and *day.*] Day exempt from taſks or work

I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual *playday*,
Balls and maſquerades and ſhows. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

[illegible]

PLA'YDEBT. *n. f* [*play* and *debt.*] Debt contracted by gaming

There are multitudes of leases upon single lives, and *playdebts* upon joint lives. *Arbuthnot*

She has several *playdebts* on her hand, which must be discharged very suddenly *Spectator*, N° 295.

PLA'YER *n. f.* [from *play.*]

1. One who plays.
2. An idler, a lazy person.

You're pictures out of doors,
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery. *Shakespeare's Oth.*

3. Actor of dramatick scenes.

Like *players* plac'd to fill a filthy stage,
Where change of thoughts one fool to other shews,
And all but pills, serve only sorrow's rage. *Sidney*

Certain pantomimi will represent the voices of *players* of interludes so to life, as you would think they were those *players* themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A *player*, if left of his auditory and their applause, would straight be out of heart. *Bacon.*

Thine be the laurel then, support the stage,
Which so declines, that shortly we may see
Players and plays reduc'd to second nonage *Dryden.*
[illegible],
And by a *player* bought, supply'd her bread *Dryden.*

4. A mimick.

Thus said the *player* god; and adding art
Of voice and gesture, so perform'd his part,
She thought, so like her love the shade appears,
That Ceyx spake the words. *Dryden.*

5. One who touches a musical instrument.

Command thy servants to seek out a man, who is a cunning *player* on the harp. 1 *Samuel* xvi. 16.

6. A gamester.
7. One who acts in play in any certain manner

The snake bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began so to rankle and swell, that, by the time he had knocked this foul *player* on the head, his mouth was scarce able to contain it. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

PLA'YFELLOW. *n. f.* [*play* and *fellow.*] Companion in amusement.

Inconstant in his choice of his friends, or rather never having a friend but *playfellows*, of whom, when he was weary, he could no otherwise rid himself than by killing them. *Sidn.*

She seem'd first back unto the sand to look,
And her *playfellows* aid to call, and fear
The dashing of the waves. *Spenser.*

Your precious self had not then cross'd the eyes
Of my young *playfellow*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Mischance and sorrow go along with you!
Heart's discontent and sour affliction
Be *playfellows* to keep you company! *Shakesp.*

[illegible]

And good luck grant thee thy Demetrius. *Shakesp.*

This was the play at which Nero staked three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence upon every cast, where did he find *playfellows*? *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PLA'YFUL. *adj.* [*play* and *full.*] Sportive; full of levity.

He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being *playful*. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 494.

PLA'YGAME *n. f.* [*play* and *game.*] Play of children.

That liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary *playgames* *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE. *n. f* [*play* and *house.*] House where dramatick performances are represented.

These are the youths that thunder at a *playhouse*, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

He hurries me from the *playhouse* and scenes there, to the bear-garden. *Stanley*

I am a sufficient theatre to myself of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or *playhouse* *Dry.*

Shakespear, whom you and ev'ry *playhouse* bill
Stile the divine. *Pope's Epistles of Horace.*

PLA'YPLEASURE. *n. f* [*play* and *pleasure.*] Idle amusement.

He taketh a kind of *playpleasure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon's Essays.*

PLA'YSOME. *adj.* [*play* and *some.*] Wanton, full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS. *n. f* [from *playsome*] Wantonness; levity.

PLA'YTHING. *n. f.* [*play* and *thing*] Toy; thing to play with

O Cassio! thou hast caught
My foolish heart; and like a tender child,
That trusts his *plaything* to another hand,
I fear its harm, and fain would have it back. *Otway.*

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The servants should be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and *playthings*. *Locke.*

O Richard,
Would fortune calm her present rage,
And give us *playthings* for our age. *Prior.*

Allow him but the *plaything* of a pen,
He ne'er rebels or plots. *Pope*

PLA'YWRIGHT *n. f* [*play* and *wright*] A maker of plays.

He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a *playwright*. *Pope*

PLEA *n. f* [*plaid*, old French.]

1. The act or form of pleading.
2. Thing offered or [illegible] in pleading

The magnificoes have all persuaded with him,
But none can drive him from the envious *plea*
Of forfeiture of justice and his bond. *Shakesp.*

3. Allegation

They tow'rds the throne supreme,
Accountable, made haste, to make appear
With righteous *plea*, their utmost vigilance. *Milton.*

4. An apology; an excuse.

The fiend, with necessity,
The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his devilish deeds. *Milton.*
Thou determin'st weakness for no *plea*. *Milton.*

When such occasions are,
No *plea* must serve, 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

Whoever argues in defence of absolute power in a single person, though he offers the old plausible *plea*, that, it is his opinion, which he cannot help, unless he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind. *Swift.*

To PLEACH. *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] To bend, to interweave. A word not in use.

Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus, with *pleacht* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck. *Shakespeare.*

Steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Shakesp.*

To PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaider*, Fr.]

1. To argue before a court of justice.

To his accusations
He *pleaded* still not guilty, and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbour! *Job* xvi. 21.

Of beauty sing;
Let others govern or defend the state,
Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granville.*

Lawyers and divines write down short notes, in order to preach or *plead*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another.

I am
To *plead* for that, which I would not obtain. *Shakesp.*

Who is he that will *plead* with me; for now if I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost. *Job* xiii. 19.

If nature *plead* not in a parent's heart,
Pity my tears, and pity her desert. *Dryden.*

It must be no ordinary way of reasoning, in a man that *pleading* for the natural power of kings, and against all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke*

3. To be offered as a plea

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may *plead* for me,
With no less ardour I my claim pursue;
I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden*

To PLEAD

1. To defend, to discuss.

Will you, we shew our title to the crown?
If not, our swords shall *plead* it in the field. *Shakesp.*

2. To allege in pleading or argument.

Don Sebastian came forth to intreat, that they might part with their arms like soldiers, it was told him, that they could not justly *plead* law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If they will *plead* against me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me. *Job* xix. 5.

3. To offer as an excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

PLEADABLE. *adj.* [from *plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea.

I ought to be discharged from this information, because privilege is *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

PLEADER. *n. f.* [*plaideur*, Fr. from *plead*]

1. One who argues in a court of justice.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the *pleader* much enlarg'd. *Swift's Mis.*

2. One who speaks for or against

If you
Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue
Might stop our countryman. *Shakesp.*

So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

PLEADING. *n. f.* [from *plead.*] Act or form of pleading.

If the heavenly folk ſhould know
Theſe *pleadings* in the court below *Swift's Miſcel.*

PLEASANCE. *n. f.* [*pleaſance*, Fr.] Gaiety; pleaſantry; merriment.

The lovely *pleaſance* and the lofty pride
Cannot expreſſed be by any art. *Spenſer*

Her words ſhe drowned with laughing vain,
And wanting grace in utt'ring of the ſame,
That turned all her *pleaſance* to a ſcoffing game. *F. Queen.*

Oh that men ſhould put an enemy into their mouths, to ſteal away their brains! that we ſhould with joy, *pleaſance*, revel, and applauſe tranſform ourſelves into beaſts. *Shakeſp.*

PLEASANT *adj.* [*plaiſant*, French.]

1. [illegible]

The gods are juſt, and of our *pleaſant* vices
Make inſtruments to ſcourge us. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

What moſt he ſhould diſlike, ſeems *pleaſant* to him;
What like, offenſive. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

How good and how *pleaſant* it is for brethren to dwell in unity! *Pſalms*

[illegible]

Her univerſal face with *pleaſant* green. *Milton.*

2. Grateful to the ſenſes.

Sweeter thy diſcourſe is to my ear,
Than fruits of palm-tree *pleaſanteſt* to thirſt. *Milto*

3. Good humoured, cheerful.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, teſty, *pleaſant* fellow. *Addiſon.*

4. Gay, lively, merry.

Let neither the power nor quality of the great, or the wit of the *pleaſant* prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneneſs of wicked men. *Rogers's Sermons.*

5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than uſe.

They, who would prove their idea of infinite to be poſitive, ſeem to do it by a *pleaſant* argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is poſitive. *Locke.*

PLEASANTLY. *adv.* [from *pleaſant*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

2. Gaily, merrily; in good humour.

King James was wont *pleaſantly* to ſay, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a ſecretary, who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon.*

3. Lightly; ludicrouſly.

Euſtathius is of opinion, that Ulyſſes ſpeaks *pleaſantly* to Elpenor. *Broome.*

PLEASANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pleaſant*]

1. Delightfulneſs; ſtate of being pleaſant.

Doth not the *pleaſantneſs* of this place carry in itſelf ſufficient reward. *Sidney*

2. Gaiety, cheerfulneſs; merriment.

It was refreſhing, but compoſed, like the *pleaſantneſs* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*

He would fain put on ſome *pleaſantneſs*, but was not able to conceal his vexation. *Tillotſon.*

PLEASANTRY. *n. f.* [*plaiſanterie*, Fr.]

1. Gaiety, merriment.

The hardneſs of reaſoning is not a little ſoftened and ſmoothed by the infuſions of mirth and *pleaſantry*. *Addiſon*

Such kinds of *pleaſantry* are diſingenuous in criticiſm, the greateſt maſters appear ſerious and inſtructive. *Addiſon.*

2. Sprightly ſaying; lively talk.

The grave abound in *pleaſantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 487.

To PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, Fr.]

1. To delight, to gratify; to humour.

They *pleaſe* themſelves in the children of ſtrangers. *Iſ.* xl. 6.

Whether it were a whiſtling wind, or a *pleaſing* fall of water running violently. *Wiſdom* xvii. 18.

Thou can'ſt not be ſo *pleas'd* at liberty,
As I ſhall be to find thou dar'ſt be free. *Dryden.*

Leave ſuch to trifle with more grace and eaſe,
Whom folly *pleaſes*, and whoſe follies *pleaſe*. *Pope.*

2. To ſatisfy; to content.

Doctor Pinch
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again,
And I will *pleaſe* you what you will demand. *Shakeſp.*

What next I bring ſhall *pleaſe*
Thy wiſh exactly to thy heart's deſire. *Milton.*

3. To obtain favour from, to be pleaſed *with*, is to approve, to favour.

This is my beloved ſon, in whom I am well *pleaſed*. *Mat.*

I have ſeen thy face, and thou waſt *pleaſed* with me. *Gen.*

Fickle their ſtate whom God
Moſt favours, who can *pleaſe* him long? *Milton.*

4. *To be* PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony.

Many of our moſt ſkilful painters were *pleaſed* to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly underſtood the rules of painting. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To PLEASE. *v. n.*

1. To give pleaſure.

What *pleaſing* ſeem'd, for her now *pleaſes* more. *Milton.*

I found ſomething that was more *pleaſing* in them, than my ordinary productions. *Dryden.*

2. To gain approbation.

Their wine-offerings ſhall not be *pleaſing* unto him. *Hoſea.*

3. To like; to chuſe.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with eaſe
Aſſume what ſexes and what ſhapes they *pleaſe*. *Pope.*

4. To condeſcend; to comply. A word of ceremony.

Pleaſe you, lords,
In ſight of both our battles we may meet. *Shakeſp.*

The firſt words that I learnt were, to expreſs my deſire, that he would *pleaſe* to give me my liberty. *Gulliver.*

PLEASER. *n. f.* [from *pleaſe.*] One that courts favour.

PLEASINGLY. *adv.* [from *pleaſing*] In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

Pleaſingly troubleſome thought and remembrance have been to me ſince I left you. *Suckling*

Thus to herſelf ſhe *pleaſingly* began. *Milton*

The end of the artiſt is *pleaſingly* to deceive the eye. *Dryd*

He gains all points, who *pleaſingly* confounds,
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*

PLEASINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *pleaſing.*] Quality of giving delight.

PLEASEMAN. *n. f.* [*pleaſe* and *man.*] A pickthank; an officious fellow.

Some carry tale, ſome *pleaſeman*, ſome ſlight zany,
[illegible]
Told our intents. *Shakeſp. L[illegible] I. 4*

PLEASURABLE. *adj.* [from *pleaſure.*] Delightful; full of pleaſure.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as *pleaſurable*. *Bacon*

It affords a *pleaſurable* habitation in every part, and that is [illegible] *Brerewood's Enquiries*

There are, that the compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures ſo the blended ſtreams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A *pleaſurable* medley. *Philips.*

Our ill judging thought
Hardly enjoys the *pleaſurable* taſte *Prior.*

PLEASURE. *n. f.* [*pleiſir*, French.]

1. Delight; gratification of the mind or ſenſes.

Pleaſure, in general, is the conſequent apprehenſion of a ſuitable object, ſuitably applied to a rightly diſpoſed faculty. *South's Sermons.*

A cauſe of men's taking *pleaſure* in the ſins of others, is, that poor ſpiritedneſs that accompanies guilt. *South's Sermons.*

In hollow caves ſweet echo quiet lies,
Her name with *pleaſure* once ſhe taught the ſhore,
Now Daphne's dead, and *pleaſure* is no more. *Pope.*

2. Looſe gratification.

Convey your *pleaſures* in a ſpacious plenty,
And yet ſeem cold *Shakeſp.*

Behold yon dame does ſhake the head to hear of *pleaſure*'s name. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Not ſunk in carnal *pleaſure*. *Milton.*

3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh *pleaſure* in them that fear him. *Pſalms*

4. What the will dictates.

Uſe your *pleaſure*, if your love do not perſuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

He will do his *pleaſure* on Babylon. *Iſ.* xlviii.

5. Choice; arbitrary will.

We aſcribe not only effects depending on the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and ſuch as vary at *pleaſure*, but confirm our tenets by the uncertain account of others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv.

Half their fleet offends
His open ſide, and high above him ſhews;
Upon the reſt at *pleaſure* he deſcends,
And doubly harm'd, he double havoc beſtows. *Dryden.*

Raiſe tempeſts at your *pleaſure*. *Dryden.*

We can at *pleaſure* move ſeveral parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

All the land in their dominions being acquired by conqueſt, was diſpoſed by them according to their *pleaſure*. *Arbuthnot.*

To PLEASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pleaſe; to gratify. This word, though ſupported by good authority, is, I think, inelegant.

Things, thus ſet in order,
Shall further thy harveſt, and *pleaſure* thee beſt. *Tuſſer.*

I count it one of my greateſt afflictions, that I cannot *pleaſure* ſuch an honourable gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

If what pleaſes him, ſhall *pleaſure* you,
Fight cloſer, or good faith you'll catch a blow *Shakeſp*

When the way of *pleaſuring* and diſpleaſuring lieth by the favourite, it is impoſſible any ſhould be overgreat. *Bacon.*

Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man croſs his own inclinations to *pleaſure* them whom he loves. *Tillotſon*

PLEASUREFUL. *adj.* [*pleaſure* and *full.*] Pleaſant; delightful. Obſolete.

This country, for the fruitfulneſs of the land and the conveniency of the ſea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleaſureful* country. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

PLEBEIAN. *n. f* [*plebeien*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.] One of the lower people.

Let [illegible]
Hoist thee up to the shouting *plebeians*. *Shakespeare.*
You're *plebeians*, if they [illegible]
Upon the least intervals of peace, the quarrels between the nobles and the *plebeians* would revive. *Swift*

PLEBEIAN. *adj.*

1. Popular; consisting of mean persons.
As swine are to gardens, so are tumults to parliaments, and *plebeian* concourses to publick counsels. *King Charles.*

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.
He through the midst unmark'd,
In shew *plebeian* angel militant
Of lowest order. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* x.

3. Vulgar; low; common.
To apply notions philosophical to *plebeian* terms; or to say, where the notions cannot fully be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, as the ancients used, is but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, fusible and not fusible are *plebeian* notions. *Bacon.*
Dishonour not the vengeance I design'd,
A queen! and own a base *plebeian* mind! *Dryden.*

PLEDGE. *n. f.* [*pleige*, Fr. *peggio*, Italian.]

1. Any thing put to pawn.

2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn.
These men at the first were only pitied; the great humility, zeal and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a *pledge* of their harmless meaning. *Hooker.*
If none appear to prove upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest and many treasons,
There is my *pledge*, I'll prove it on thy heart. *Shakespeare.*
That voice their liveliest *pledge*
Of hope in fears and dangers. *Milton.*
Money is necessary both for counters and for *pledges*, and carrying with it even reckoning and security. *Locke.*
Hymen shall be aton'd, shall join two hearts,
And Ambert shall be the *pledge* of peace. *Rowe.*

3. A surety; a bail, an hostage.
What purpose could there be of treason, when the Germans offered to leave *pledges*, six for one. *Raleigh.*
Good fortunes will we have for thy return,
And at thy *pledges* peril keep thy day. *Dryden.*

To PLEDGE. *v. a.* [*pleiger*, Fr *peggiare*, Italian.]

1. To put in pawn.
Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away;
He *pledg'd* it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond. *Pope.*

2. To give as warrant or security.

3. To secure by a pledge.
I accept her;
And here to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. *Shakesp.*

4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.
The fellow, that
Parts bread with him, and eats
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is th' readiest man to kill him. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*
To you noble lord of Westmoreland
—I *pledge* your grace. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
That flexanimous orator began the king of Homebia's health; he presently *pledg'd* it. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

PLE'DGET. *n. f.* [*pleggie*, Dutch.] A small mass of lint.
I applied a *pledget* of basilicon. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

PLE'IADS. } *n. f* [*pleiades*, Lat. πλειάδες] A northern con-
PLE'IADES. } stellation.
The *pleiades* before him danc'd,
Shedding sweet influence. *Milton.*
Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For *pleiads*, hyads and the northern car. *Dryden.*

PLE'NARILY. *adv.* [from *plenary*.] Fully; completely.
The cause is made a plenary cause, and ought to be determined *plenarily*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PLENARY. *adj.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full, complete.
I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for *plenary* consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*
The cause is made a *plenary* cause. *Ayliffe.*
A treatise on a subject should be *plenary* or full, so that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted. *Watts.*

PLENARY. *n. f.* Decisive procedure.
A bare institution without induction does not make a *plenary* against the king, where he has a title to present. *Ayliffe*

PLE'NARINESS. *n. f.* [from *plenary*.] Fulness, completeness.

PLE'NILUNARY. *adj.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon.
If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions, there would arise above an hundred more. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PLE'NIPOTENCE. *n. f.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fulness of power

PLE'NIPOTENT. *adj.* [*plenipotent*, Lat.] Invested with full power
My substitutes I send you, and create
Plenipotent on earth, of matchless might
Issuing from me. *Milton's Par Lost, b.* x.

PLENIPOTENTIARY *n. f.* [*plenipotentiaire*, Fr.] A negotiator invested with full power.
They were only the *plenipotentiary* monks of the patriarchal monks. *Stillingfleet.*

PLE'NIST. *n. f.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter.
Those spaces, which the vacuists would have empty, because devoid of air, the *plenists* do not prove replenished with subtle matter by any sensible effects. *Boyle.*

PLE'NITUDE. *n. f.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Lat. *plenitude*, Fr.]

1. Fulness, the contrary to vacuity.
If there were every where an absolute *plenitude* and density without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Repletion, animal fulness; plethory.
Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by spare diet. *Arbuth.*

3. Exuberance; abundance.
The *plenitude* of the pope's power of dispensing was the main question. *Bacon's Henry* VII

4. Completeness
The *plenitude* of William's fame
Can no accumulated stores receive. *Prior.*

PLENTEOUS. *adj.* [from *plenty*]

1. Copious, exuberant, abundant.
Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt
Now *plenteous* these acts of hateful strife.
Two *plenteous* fountains the whole prospect crown'd,
This through the gardens leads its streams around. *Pope.*

2. Fruitful, fertile.
Take up the fifth part of the land in the seven *plenteous* years. *Genesis* xli. 34.
Labouring the soil and reaping *plenteous* crop. *Milton.*

PLE'NTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *plenteous*.] Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly
Thy due from me is tears,
Which nature, love and filial tenderness
Shall, O dear father, pay thee *plenteously*. *Shakesp.*
God created the great whales and each
Soul living, each that crept, which *plenteously*
The waters generated. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* vi
God proves us in this life, that he may the more *plenteously* reward us in the next. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

PLE'NTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *plenteous*.] Abundance, fertility.
The seven years of *plenteousness* in Egypt were ended. *Genesis.*

PLE'NTIFUL. *adj* [*plenty* and *full*.] Copious; abundant, exuberant; fruitful.
To Amalthea he gave a country, bending like a horn; whence the tale of Amalthea's *plentiful* horn. *Raleigh.*
He that is *plentiful* in expences, will hardly be preserved from decay. *Bacon's Essays.*
If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
When they had a *plentiful* harvest, the farmer had hardly any corn. *L'Estrange.*
Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, excellent education and a *plentiful* fortune. *Swift.*

PLE'NTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *plentiful*] Copiously; abundantly.
They were not multiplied before, but they were at that time *plentifully* encreased. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Bern is *plentifully* furnished with water, there being a great multitude of fountains. *Addison's Remark. on Italy.*

PLE'NTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *plentiful*] The state of being plentiful; abundance, fertility.

PLE'NTY. *n. f.* [from *plenus*, full]

1. Abundance, such a quantity as is more than enough.
Peace,
Dear nurse of arts, *plenties* and joyful birth. *Shakesp.*
What makes land, as well as other things, dear, is *plenty* of buyers, and but few sellers, and so *plenty* of sellers and few buyers makes land cheap. *Locke.*

2. Fruitfulness, exuberance.
The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*

3. It is used, I think, barbarously for *plentiful*.
To grass with thy calves,
Where water is *plenty*. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion. *Shakesp Henry* IV.

4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed.
Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise the Lord. *Joel* ii. 26.

PLE'ONASM. *n. f.* [*pleonaſme*, Fr. *pleonaſmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

PLE'ROMA. *n. f.* [πλήρωμα.] A word uſed by Sanderſon for *plenty*, for the convenience of rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marſh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed freſh,
That underneath his feet ſoon made a purple *pleſh*. *Spenſer.*

PLETHORA *n. f.* [from πλήθωρα.] The ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate or health, ariſes either from a diminution of ſome natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viſcera can digeſt; evacuations and exerciſe are its remedies.

The diſeaſes of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too great abundance of laudable juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PLETHORE'TICK. } *adj.* [from *plethora.*] Having a full habit.
PLETHO'RICK. }

The fluids, as they conſiſt of [illegible], water, ſalts, oil and terreſtrial parts, differ according to the redundance of the whole or of any of theſe; and therefore the *pletboricb* are phlegmatick, oily, ſaline, earthy or dry. *Arbuthnot.*

PLE'THORY. *n. f.* [*plethore*, Fr. from πλήθωρα.] Fulneſs of habit.

In too great repletion, the elaſtick force of the tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and ſubjects the animal to the diſeaſes depending upon a *plethory*. *Arbuthnot.*

PLEVIN. *n. f.* [*plevine*, Fr. *plevina*, law Lat.] In law, a warrant or aſſurance. See REPLEVIN. *Dict.*

PLEURISY. *n. f.* [πλευρῖτις, *pleureſie*, Fr. *pleuritis*, Lat.]

Pleuriſy is an inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly diſtinguiſhable from an inflammation of any other part of the breaſt, which are all from the ſame cauſe, a ſtagnated blood, and are to be remedied by evacuation, ſuppuration or expectoration, or all together *Quincy.*

PLEURI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *pleuriſy.*]
PLEU'RITICK. }

1. Diſeaſed with a pleuriſy.

The viſcous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravaſated blood of *pleuritick* people, may be diſſolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Denoting a pleuriſy.

His blood was *pleuritical*, it had neither colour nor conſiſtence. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PLI'ABLE. *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.]

1. Eaſy to be bent, flexible.

Though an act be never ſo ſinful, they will ſtrip it of its guilt, and make the very law ſo *pliable* and bending, that it ſhall be impoſſible to be broke. *South's Sermons.*

Whether the different motions of the animal ſpirits may have any effect on the mould of the face, when the lineaments are *pliable* and tender, I ſhall leave to the curious. *Add.*

2. Flexible of diſpoſition, eaſy to be perſuaded.

PLI'ABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *pliable.*]

1. Flexibility, eaſineſs to be bent.

2. Flexibility of mind.

Compare the ingenuous *pliableneſs* to virtuous counſels in youth, as it comes freſh out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obſtinacy in moſt ſorts of ſin, that is to be found in an aged ſinner. *South's Sermons.*

PLI'ANCY. *n. f.* [from *pliant.*] Eaſineſs to be bent.

Had not exerciſe been neceſſary, nature would not have given ſuch an activity to the limbs, and ſuch a *pliancy* to every part, as produces thoſe compreſſions and extenſions neceſſary for the preſervation of ſuch a ſyſtem. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

PLIANT. *adj.* [*pliant*, French.]

1. Bending; tough; flexible; flexile; lithe, limber.

An anatomiſt promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 247.

2. Eaſy to take a form.

Particles of heav'nly fire,
Or earth but new diviſed from the ſky,
And *pliant* ſtill retain'd th' etherial energy. *Dryden.*

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,
Pliant and warm may ſtill her heart remain,
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again. *Granville.*

3. Eaſily complying.

In languages the tongue is more *pliant* to all ſounds, the joints more ſupple to all feats of activity, in youth than afterwards. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thoſe, who bore bulwarks on their backs,
Now practiſe ev'ry *pliant* geſture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry teſter. *Swift's Miſcel.*

4. Eaſily perſuaded.

The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reaſon, it met the dictates of a cleared underſtanding halfway. *South.*

PLI'ANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *pliant.*] Flexibility; toughneſs.

Greatneſs of weight, cloſeneſs of parts, fixation, *pliantneſs* or ſoftneſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

PLI'CATURE. } *n. f.* [*plicatura*, from *plico*, Lat.] Fold, double.
PLICATION } *Plication* is uſed ſomewhere in *Clariſſa.*

PLIERS. *n. f.* [from *ply.*] An inſtrument by which any thing is held on to bend it.

Piers are of two ſorts, flat-noſed and round-noſed, their office is to hold and faſten upon a ſmall work, and to fit it in its place: the round-noſed *piers* are uſed for turning or boring wire or ſmall plate into a circular form. *Moxon.*

I made a detention by a ſmall pair of *piers*. *Wiſeman.*

To PLIGHT. *v. a.* [*pleghten*, Dutch.]

1. To pledge; to give as ſurety.

He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Fairy Queen.*

Saint Withold
Met the night mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth *plight*. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

I again in Henry's royal name,
Give thee her hand for ſign of *plighted* faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here my inviolable faith I *plight*,
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight. *Dryden.*

New loves you ſeek,
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to break. *Dryden.*

I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,
While ſuch a cloud of miſchiefs hangs about us. *Addiſon.*

2. To braid; to weave [from *plico*, Lat. whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *pleight* or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]

Her head ſhe fondly would aguiſe
With gaudie girlonds, or freſh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes *plight*. *Fairy Queen.*

I took it for a fairy viſion
Of ſome gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Milton.*

PLIGHT. *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* imagines to be derived from the Dutch, *picht*, office or employment, but *Junius* obſerves, that plihr, Saxon, ſignifies diſtreſs or preſſing danger, whence, I ſuppoſe, *plight* was derived, it being generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

1. [illegible] ſtate

When as the careful dwarf had told,
And made enſample of their mournful ſight
Unto his maſter, he no longer would
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight*. *Fa. Queen*

I thank myſelf in better *plight* for a lender than you are *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſeech your highneſs,
My women may be with me; for, you ſee,
My *plight* requires it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

They in loweſt *plight* repentant ſtood
Praying. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

Thou muſt not here
Lie in this miſerable loathſome *plight*. *Milton.*

Moſt perfect hero tried in heavieſt *plight*
Of labours huge and hard. *Milton.*

2. Good caſe.

Who abeſeth his cattle and ſtarves them for meat,
By carting or plowing, his game is not great,
Where he that with labour can uſe them aright,
Hath gaine to his comfort and cattel in *plight*. *Tuſſer.*

3. Pledge, gage. [from the verb.]

That lord, whoſe hand muſt take my *plight*, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakeſp.*

4. [From to *plight*.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purfle; a plait.

Yclad, for fear of ſcorching air,
All in a ſilken camus, Lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a foided *plight*. *Fairy Queen.*

PLINTH. *n. f.* [πλινθὶς.] In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar; Vitruvius calls the upper part or abacus of the Tuſcan pillar, a *plinth*, becauſe it reſembles a ſquare tile: moreover, the ſame denomination is ſometimes given to a thick wall, wherein there are two or three bricks advanced in form of a plat-band. *Harris.*

To PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

1. To toil; to moil, to drudge; to travel.

A *plodding* diligence brings us ſooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by ſtarts. *L'Eſtrange.*

He knows better than any man, what is not to be written; and never hazards himſelf ſo far as to fail, but *plods* on deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, puts his ſtaff before him. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Th' unletter'd chriſtian, who believes in groſs,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loſs. *Dryden.*

2. To travel laboriouſly.

Rogues, *plod* away o' the hoof, ſeek ſhelter, pack. *Sha.*

If one of mean affairs
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Haſt thou not held my ſtirrup?
Bare-headed, *plodded* by my foot-cloth mule,
And thought thee happy when I ſhook my head? *Shakeſp.*

Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon,
With ſainted vow my faults to have amended. *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſtudy

2. To ſtudy cloſely and dully
Univerſal *pleading* priſons up
The nimble ſpirits in the arteries;
As motion and long-during action tires
The ſinewy vigour of the traveller. *Shakeſp.*
He *pleads* to turn his amorous ſuit
T' a plea in law, and proſecute. *Hudibras, p.* iii.
She reaſon'd without *pleading* long,
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong. *Swift's Miſcel.*

PLO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *plod*] A dull heavy laborious man.
Study is like the heav'ns glorious ſun,
That will not be deep ſearch'd with ſaucy looks;
What have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save baſe authority from other's books? *Sandys.*

PLOT. *n. ſ.* [plot, Saxon. See PLAT.]
1. A ſmall extent of ground
It was a choſen *plot* of fertile land,
Amongſt wide waves ſet like a little neſt,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Been choicely picked out from all the reſt. *Fairy Queen.*
Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,
Where yeerely as needeth mo poles may be got. *Tuſſer.*
Many unfrequented *plots* there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and violany. *Shakeſpeare.*
Were there but this ſingle *plot* to loſe,
This mould of Marcius, they to duſt would grind it,
And throw't againſt the wind *Shakeſp.*
When we mean to build,
We firſt ſurvey the *plot*, then draw the model,
And when we ſee the figure of the houſe
Then we muſt rate the coſt of the erection. *Shakeſp.*
Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waſte, but in garden *plots* under the negligent hand of a gardener. *Locke.*
2. A plantation laid out.
Some goddeſs inhabiteth this region, who is the ſoul of this ſoil, for neither is any leſs than a goddeſs, worthy to be ſhrined in ſuch a heap of pleaſures, nor any leſs than a goddeſs could have made it ſo perfect a *plot* *Sidney.*
3. A form, a ſcheme; a plan
The law of England never was properly applied unto the [illegible] could inſinuate and ſteal themſelves under the ſame by their humble carriage. *Spenſer on Ireland*
4. [Imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *platform*, but evidently contracted from *complot*, Fr.] A conſpiracy, a ſecret deſign formed againſt another.
I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him, *Shakeſp.*
Eaſy ſeems the thing to every one,
That nought could croſs their *plot*, or them ſuppreſs. *Dan.*
5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarraſſed, the ſtory of a play, comprizing an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at laſt by ſome unexpected means
If the *plot* or intrigue muſt be natural, and ſuch as ſprings from the ſubject, then the winding up of the *plot* muſt be a probable conſequence of all that went before. *Pope.*
Nothing muſt be ſung between the acts,
But what ſome way conduces to the *plot*. [illegible]
Our author
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,
Made him obſerve the ſubject and the *plot*,
The manners, paſſions, unities, what not? *Pope.*
They deny the *plot* to be tragical, becauſe its cataſtrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Gay.*
6. Stratagem, ſecret combination to any ill end.
Fruſtrate all our *plots* and wiles *M*
7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.
Who ſays he was not
A man of much *plot*,
May repent that falſe accuſation,
Having plotted and pen'd
Six plays to attend
The farce of his negociation. *Denham.*

To PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority
The ſubtle traitor
This day had *plotted* in the council houſe
To murther me. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*
The wicked *plotteth* againſt the juſt. *Pſalm* xxxvii. 12.
He who envies now thy ſtate,
Who now is *plotting* how he may ſeduce
Thee from obedience. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vi
The wolf that round th' incloſure prowl'd
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold. *Dan.*
2. To contrive, to ſcheme.
The count tells the marquis of a flying noiſe, that the prince did *plot* to be ſecretly gone, to which the marquis anſwer'd, that though love had made his highneſs ſteal out of his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of Spain *Wotton.*

To PLOT. *v. a.*
1. To plan, to contrive.
With ſhame and ſorrow filled
Shame for his folly; ſorrow out of time
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime.
2. To deſcribe according to ichnography
This treatiſe *plotteth* down Cornwall, as it now ſtandeth, for the particulars. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

PLO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *plot*]
1. Conſpirator
As for you, Colonel, we ſhall try who's the greater *plotter* of us two; I againſt the ſtate, or you againſt the petticoat. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*
2. Contriver,
An irreligious moor,
Chief architect and *plotter* of theſe woes. *Shakeſp.*

PLO'VER *n. ſ.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A bird
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheaſant and *plover*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Scarce
The bittern knows his time; or from the ſhore,
The *plovers* when to ſcatter o'er the heath
And ſing. *Thomſon's Spring.*

PLOUGH *n. ſ.* [plox, Saxon; *plog*, Daniſh, *ploegh*, Dutch]
1. The inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed
Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*
Hath thrown aſunder, languiſhing doth die. *Fox.*
Some *ploughs* differ in the length and ſhape of their beams, ſome in the ſhare, others in the coulter and handles. *Mort.*
In ancient times the ſacred *plough* employ'd
The kings and awful fathers. *Thomſon*
2. A kind of plane. *Ainſworth.*

To PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practiſe aration, to turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed
Rebellion, inſolence, ſedition
We ourſelves have *plough'd* for, ſow'd and ſcatter'd,
By mingling them with us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to ſow? *Iſ.* xxviii. 24
They only give the land one *ploughing*, and ſow white oats, and harrow them as they do black. *Mortimer*

To PLOUGH. *v. a.*
1. To turn up with the plough.
Let the Volſcians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Shou'd any ſlave, ſo lewd, belong to you?
No doubt you'd ſend the rogue, in fetters bound,
To work in bridewell, or to *plough* your ground. *Dryden.*
A man may *plough*, in ſtiff grounds the firſt time followed, an acre a day *Mortimer.*
You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.*
2. To bring to view by the plough.
Another of a duſky colour, near black, there are of theſe frequently *ploughed* up in the fields of Weldon. *Woodward.*
3. To furrow, to divide.
When the prince her fun'ral rites had paid,
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene ſeas with ſails diſplay'd. *Addiſ.*
With ſpeed we *plough* the watry way,
My power ſhall guard thee. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
4. To tear, to furrow.
Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy viſage up
With her prepared nails. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

PLOUGHBOY. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *boy.*] A boy that follows the plough; a coarſe ignorant boy
A *ploughboy*, that has never ſeen any thing but thatched houſes and his pariſh church, imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a houſe. *Watts's Logick*

PLOU'GHER *n. ſ.* [from *plough*] One who ploughs or cultivates ground.
When the country ſhall be repleniſhed with corn, as it will, if well followed; for the country people themſelves are great *ploughers* and ſmall ſpenders of corn then there ſhould be good ſtore of magazines erected *Spenſer*

PLOUGHLA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *land.*] A farm for corn
Who hath a *ploughland* caſts all his ſeed corn there,
And yet allows his ground more corn ſhould bear. *Donne.*
In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townſhips, the number of *ploughlands* that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants. *Hale.*

PLOUGHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *man.*]
1. One that attends or uſes the plough.
When ſhepherds pipe on oaten ſtraws,
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks,
The cuckow then on every tree. *Shakeſpeare.*
God provides the good things of the world, to ſerve the needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman*. *Taylor.*
The careful *ploughman* doubting ſtands. *Milton.*
Your reign no leſs aſſures the *ploughman's* peace,
Than the warm ſun advances his increaſe. *Waller*
The merchant gains by peace, and the ſoldiers by war, the ſhepherd by wet ſeaſons, and the *ploughmen* by dry. *Temple.*

Who can ceaſe t' admire
The *ploughman* conſul in his coarſe attire. *Dryden.*

One
My *ploughman's* is, t'other my ſhepherd's ſon. *Dryden.*

2. A groſs ignorant ruſtick
Her hand to whoſe ſoft ſeizure
The cygnet's down is harſh, and, ſpite of ſenſe,
Hard as the palm of *ploughman.* *Shakeſp.*

3. A ſtrong laborious man
A weak ſtomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a [illegible] will digeſt it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PLOU'GHMONDAY *n. ſ.* The monday after twelfth-day
Ploughmunday next after that the twelfude is paſt,
Bids out with the plough, the worſt huſband is laſt. *Tuſſer*

PLOUGHSHA'RE. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *ſhare*] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter
As the earth was turned up, the *ploughſhare* lighted upon a great ſtone, we pulled that up, and ſo found ſome pretty things. *Sidney, b*
The pretty innocent walks diſcloſed among burning *ploughſhares* without being ſcorched. *Addiſon's Spectator*

To PLUCK, *v. a.* [plocian, Sax. *plucken*, Dut.]

1. To pull with nimbleneſs or force, to ſnatch, to pull, to draw, to force on or off, to force up or down, to act upon with violence. It is very generally and licentiouſly uſed, particularly by *Shakeſpeare.*
It ſeemed better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them under *Spenſer on Ireland.*
You were crown'd before,
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd* off. *Shakeſp.*
Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shakeſp.*
Can'ſt thou not
Pluck from the memory a rooted ſorrow,
And with ſome ſweet obliv'ous antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with comelineſs *plucked* all gaze his way. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
I gave my love a ring,
He would not *pluck* it from his finger, for the wealth
That the world maſters. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
If you do wrongfully ſeize Hereford's right,
You *pluck* a thouſand dangers on your head *Shakeſp.*
Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And *pluck* up drowned honour by the locks. *Shakeſp.*
I will *pluck* them up by the roots out of my land. 2 *Chron.*
Pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Lev.* i. 16.
A time to plant, and a time to *pluck* up that which is planted. *Eccluſ.* 2
They *pluck* off their ſkin from off them. *Mic.* 2
Diſpatch 'em quick, but firſt *pluck* out their tongues,
Leſt with their dying breath they ſow ſedition. *Addiſon*
Beneath this ſhade the weary peaſant lies,
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes riſe to cool
From the back
Of herds and flocks, a thouſand tugging bills
Pluck hair and wool *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. To ſtrip of feathers.
Since I *pluckt* geeſe, I knew not what it was to be beaten [illegible]
I come to thee from plume *pluck'd* Richard *Shake ſp.*

3. To pluck up a heart or ſpirit. A proverbial expreſſion for taking up or reſuming of courage.
He willed them to *pluck* up their hearts, and make all things ready for a new aſſault, wherein he expected they ſhould with courageous reſolution recompenſe their late cowardice. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*

PLUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pull, a draw; a ſingle act of plucking.
Birds kept coming and going all the day long; but ſo few at a time, that the man did not think them worth a *pluck.* [illegible]
Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muſcles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [*Plughe*, Erſe. I know not whether derived from the [illegible]iſh, rather than the Engliſh from the Erſe.] The heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLU'CKER *n. ſ.* [from *pluck.*] One that plucks
Thou fetter up and *plucker* down of kings! *Shakeſp.*
Pull it as ſoon as you ſee the ſeed begin to grow brown, at which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls. *Mortimer.*

PLUG *n. ſ.* [*plugg*, Swediſh; *plugghe*, Dutch] A ſtopple, any thing driven hard into another body
Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the ſucker to the bottom. *Boyle.*
The fighting with a man's own ſhadow, conſiſts in the brandiſhing of two ſticks graſped in each hand, and loaden with *plugs* of lead at either end, this opens the cheſt. *Addiſ*
In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large *plug* of tobacco. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

To PLUG *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtop with a plug.
[illegible]ing up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part diſpoſed to receive it. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PLUM *n. ſ.* [plum, plum-neop, Sax. *blumme*, Daniſh. A cuſtom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.

1. A fruit.
The flower conſiſts of five leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a roſe, from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oval or globular fruit, having a ſoft fleſhy pulp, ſurrounding an hard oblong ſtone, for the moſt part pointed; to which ſhould be added, the footſtalks are long and ſlender, and have but a ſingle fruit upon each: the ſpecies are; 1. The jean-nuive, or white primordian. 2. The early black damaſk, commonly called the Morocco *plum.* 3. The little black damaſk *plum.* 4. The great damaſk violet of Tours. 5. The Orleans *plum.* 6. The Fotheringham *plum.* 7. The Perdrigon *plum.* 8. The violet Perdrigon *plum.* 9. The white Perdrigon *plum.* 10. The red imperial *plum*, ſometimes called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum.* 12. The Chelton *plum.* 13. The apricot *plum.* 14. The maſtic caude. 15. La roche-corbon, or diaper rouge; the red diaper *plum.* 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum.* 18. The green gage *plum.* 19. The cloth of gold *plum.* 20. St Catharine *plum.* 21. The royal *plum.* 32. La marabelle. 23. The Brignole *plum.* 24. The empreſs. 25. The monſieur *plum*: this is ſometimes called the Wentworth *plum*, both reſembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry *plum.* 27. The white pear *plum.* 28. The muſcle *plum.* 29. The St. Julian *plum.* 30. The black bullace-tree *plum.* 31. The white bullace-tree *plum.* 32. The black thorn or ſloe-tree *plum.* *Miller.*
Philoſophers in vain enquired, whether the ſummum bonum conſiſted in riches, bodily delights, virtue or contemplation; they might as reaſonably have diſputed, whether the beſt reliſh were in apples, *plums* or nuts. *Locke.*

2. Raiſin; grape dried in the ſun.
I will dance, and eat *plums* at your wedding. *Shakeſp.*

3. [In the cant of the city.] The ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds.
By the preſent edict, many a man in France will ſwell into a *plum*, who fell ſeveral thouſand pounds ſhort of it the day before. *Addiſon.*
The miſer muſt make up his *plum*,
And cares not touch the hoarded ſum. *Prior*
By fair dealing Joan had acquired ſome *plums*, which he might have kept, had it not been for his law ſuit. *Arbuth.*
Aſk you,
Why ſhe and Sapho raiſe that monſtrous ſum?
Alas! they fear a man will coſt a *plum.* *Pope.*

4. A kind of play, called how many *plums* for a penny. *Ainſ.*

PLU'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; ſuit of feathers.
The *plumage* of birds exceeds the pilority of beaſts. *Bacon.*
Say, will the falcon, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, ſpare the dove. *Pope.*

PLUMB *n. ſ.* [*ploumb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.
If the *plumb* line hang juſt upon the perpendicular, when the level is ſet flat down upon the work, the work is level. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

PLUMB. *adv.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon.
If all theſe atoms ſhould deſcend *plumb* down with equal velocity, being all perfectly ſolid and imporous, and the vacuum not reſiſting their motion, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*
Is it a ſad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well one minute and dead the next. *Collier.*

To PLUMB *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound, to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end.
The moſt experienced ſeamen *plumbed* the depth of the channel. *Swift's Gulliver.*

2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead.
Commonly written and pronounced *plummer.*

PLU'MBERY. *n. ſ.* [from *plumber.*] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber. Commonly ſpelt *plummery.*

PLU'MCAKE *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *cake.*] Cake made with raiſins.
He cramm'd them till their guts did ake
With candle, cullard and *plumcake.* *Hudibras*

PLUME. *n. ſ.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]

1. Feather of a bird.
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, ſweep along his tail,
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train. *Shakeſp.*
Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume.* *Milton*
They appear made up of little bladders, like thoſe in the *plume* or ſtalk of a quill. *Grew's Muſeum.*

2. Feather worn as an ornament.
Let every feeble rumour ſhake your hearts,
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
Fan you into deſpair. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Eaſtern travellers know that oſtridges feathers are common, and the ordinary *plume* of Janizaries. *Brown.*

The fearful infant
Daunted to ſee a face with ſtern o'erſpread,
And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; towering mien.

Great duke of Lancaſter, I come to thee
From *plume* pluckt Richard, who with wilful ſloth
Adopts thee heir. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

4. Token of honour; prize of conteſt.

Ambitious to win from me ſome *plume*. *Milton.*

5. *Plume* is a term uſed by botaniſts for that part of the ſeed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk. It is incloſed in two ſmall cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its looſe end into divers pieces, all cloſely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name. *Quincy.*

To PLUME, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pick and adjuſt feathers.

Swans muſt be kept in ſome incloſed pond, where they may have room to come aſhore and *plume* themſelves. *Mort.*

2. [*Fumer*, Fr.] To ſtrip of feathers.

Such as make, as feed upon fleſh, devour ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with, becauſe they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them. *R*

3. To ſtrip, to pull.

They ſtuck not to ſay, that the king careſſed not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himſelf. *Bacon.*

4. To place as a plume.

His ſtature reach'd the ſky, and on his creſt
Sat horror *plum'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv.*

5. To adorn with plumes.

Farewel the *plumed* troops, and the big war,
That make ambition virtue. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

PLUMEA'LLUM. *n. ſ.* [*plumeum plumoſum*, Lat.] A kind of aſbeſtus.

Plumeallum, formed into the likeneſs of a wick, will adminiſter to the flame, and yet not conſume. *Harris.*

PLUMIGEROUS. *adj.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Dict.*

PLUMIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*

PLUMMET. *n. ſ.* [from *plumb.*]

1. A weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded, and perpendicularity diſcerned.

Deeper than did ever *plummet* ſound,
I'll drown my book. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Thy envious time
Call on the lazy leaden-ſtepping hours,
Whoſe ſpeed is but the heavy *plummet*'s pace. *Milton.*

2. Any [illegible]

God ſees the body of fleſh which you bear about you, and the *plummets* which it hangs upon your ſoul, and therefore, when you cannot ſue high enough to him, he comes down to you. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

The heavineſs of theſe bodies, being always in the aſcending ſide of the wheel, muſt be counterpoiſed by a *plummet* faſtened about the pulley on the axis: this *plummet* will deſcend according as the ſaid doth make the ſeveral parts of the wheel lighter or heavier. *Wilkins.*

PLUMO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *plumous*.] The ſtate of having feathers.

PLUMOUS. *adj.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumoſus*, Lat.] Feathery; reſembling feathers.

This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but finer. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PLUMP. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *pommete*, Fr. full like a ripe apple, it might be more eaſily deduced from *pium*, which yet ſeems very harſh. *Junius* omits it.] Somewhat fat; not lean; ſleek, full and ſmooth.

The heifer, that valued itſelf upon a ſmooth coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a ſacrifice; but the ox, that was deſpiſed for his raw bones, went on with his work ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

Plump gentleman,
Get out as faſt as e'er you can,
Or ceaſe to puſh, or to exclaim,
You make the very croud you blame. *Prior.*

The famiſh'd cow
Grows *plump* and round, and full of mettle. *Swift.*

PLUMP. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluſter; [illegible]

England, Scotland, Ireland lie all in a *plump* together, not acceſſible but by ſea. *Bacon.*

Warwick having eſpied certain *plumps* of Scottiſh horſemen ranging the field, returned towards the armiere to prevent danger. *Hayward.*

We reſted under a *plump* of trees. *Sandys.*

Spread upon a lake, with upward eye
A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;
They cloſe their trembling troop, and all attend
On whom the ſowſing eagle will deſcend. *Dryden.*

To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to ſwell, to make large.

The particles of air expanding themſelves, *plump* out the ſides of the bladder, and keep them turgid. *Boyle.*

I am as lean as carrion, but a wedding at our houſe will *plump* me up with good cheer. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them. *Mort.*

To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]

2. [From the adjective.] To be ſwollen. *Ainſworth.*

1. To fall like a ſtone into the water. A word formed from the ſound.

PLUMP. *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plunk*, or perhaps formed from the ſound of a ſtone falling on the water.] With a ſudden fall.

I would fain now ſee 'em rowl'd
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Head-long caſt, to break their ridge;
Or to ſome river take 'em
Plump, and ſee if that would wake 'em. *B. Johnſon.*

Fluttering his pennons vain *plump* down he drops. *Milt.*

PLU'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *plump*.] Something worn in the mouth [illegible]

She dext'rouſly her *plumpers* draws,
That fill her hollow jaws. *Swift's Miſcel.*

PLU'MPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plump*.] Fulneſs; diſpoſition towards fulneſs.

Thoſe convex glaſſes ſupply the defect of *plumpneſs* in the eye, and by encreaſing the refraction make the rays converge ſooner, ſo as to convene at the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

PLU'MPORRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums.

A rigid diſſenter, who dined at his houſe on Chriſtmas day, eat very plentifully of his *plumporridge*. *Addiſon.*

PLU'MPUDDING. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.

PLU'MPY. *adj.* Plump; fat.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakeſp.*

PLU'MY. *adj.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers.

Satan fell, and ſtraight a fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans receiv'd him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air. *Milton.*

Appear'd his *plumy* creſt, beſmear'd with blood. *Addiſon.*

Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one ſide. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i.*

To PLUNDER. *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]

1. To pillage; to rob in an hoſtile way.

Nebuchadnezzar *plundered* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him. *South's Sermons.*

Ships the fruits of their exaction brought,
Which made in peace a treaſure richer far,
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war. *P*

2. To rob as a thief.

Their country's wealth our mightier miſers drain,
Or croſs, to *plunder* provinces, the main. *Pope.*

PLU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pillage; ſpoils gotten in war.

Let looſe the murmuring army on their maſters,
To pay themſelves with *plunder*. *C*

PLU'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *plunder*.]

1. Hoſtile pillager, ſpoiler.

2. A thief, a robber.

It was a famous ſaying of William Rufus, whoſoever ſpares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers* and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietneſs. *Addiſon.*

We cannot future violence o'ercome,
Nor give the miſerable province eaſe,
Since what one *plunderer* left, the next will ſeize. *Dryden.*

To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.]

1. To put ſuddenly under water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid.

Plunge us in the flames. *Milton.*

Headlong from hence to *plunge* herſelf ſhe ſprings,
But ſhoots along ſupported on her wings. *P*

2. To put into any ſtate ſuddenly.

I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleaſing ſleep,
And raviſh'd in Idalian bow'rs to keep. *L*

3. To hurry into any diſtreſs.

O conſcience! into what abyſs of fears
And horrors haſt thou driv'n me? out of which
I find no way, from deep to deeper *plung'd*. *Milton.*

Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we ſhall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*

4. To force in ſuddenly. This word, to what action ſoever it be applied, commonly expreſſes either violence and ſuddenneſs in the agent, or diſtreſs in the patient.

At this advanc'd, and ſudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' boſom *plung'd* the ſword. *Dryden.*

Let them not be too haſty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge. *Watts.*

To PLUNGE. *v. n.*

1. To ſink ſuddenly into water, to dive.

Accoutred as I was, I *plunged*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

His courser *plung'd*,
And threw him off, the waves whelm'd over him,
And heaped in his heavy arms he drown'd. *Dryden.*
When thou, thy ship o'erwhelm'd with waves, shalt be
Forced to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*
When tortoises have been a long time upon the water, their shell being dried in the sun, they are easily taken, by reason they cannot *plunge* into the water nimbly enough. *Ray.*

2. To hazard or ruth into any hazard or distress.
He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to *plunge* it into the guilt of a murther *Tillotson.*
Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war
Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not slow. *Addison.*
Impotent of mind and uncontroul'd,
He *plung'd* into the gulph which heav'n foretold. *Pope.*

PLUNGE. *n. s.*
1. Act of putting or sinking under water.
2. Difficulty, strait; distress.
She was weary of her life, since she was brought to that *plunge*; to conceal her husband's murder, or accuse her son *Sidney, b. 2.*
People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help, without helping themselves. *L'Estrange.*
What! thou behold me sinking in my woes?
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows? *Addison.*
He must be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quintilian are much at a *plunge* in allotting to the Greek and Roman orators. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

PLUNGEON, *n. s.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*
PLUNGER. *n. s.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver.
PLUNKET. *n. s.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*
PLURAL. *adj.* [*plurals*, Lat.]
1. Implying more than one.
Thou hast no faith left now, unless thou'dst two,
Because I have none
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one. *Shakesp.*

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to signify the number two, and another to signify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural*. *Clarke.*

PLURALIST. *n. s.* [*pluraliste*, Fr. from *plural*.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.
If the *pluralists* would do their best to suppress curates, their number might be so retrenched, that they would not be in the least form dable *Collier on Pride.*

PLURALITY. *n. s.* [*pluralité*, Fr.]
1. The state of being or having a greater number.
It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*
2. A number more than one.
Those hereticks had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and so made the profession of the unity part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*
They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the impediment to the conversion of the East Indies. *Bentl.*
'Tis impossible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its signification is such as to admit of *plurality*. *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*
3. More cures of souls than one
4. The greater number; the majority
Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

PLURALLY *adv.* [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one
PLUSH *n. s.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag
The bottom of it was set against a lining of *plush*, and the sound was quite deaded, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*
The colour of *plush* or velvet will appear varied, if you stroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*
I love to wear cloths that are flush,
Not prefacing old rags with *plush*. *Cleaveland.*

PLUSHER. *n. s.* A sea fish
The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog fish, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker. *Carew.*

PLUVIAL. } *adj.* from *pluvia*, Latin.] Rainy, relating to
PLUVIOUS } rain.
The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only signifieth a moist and *pluvious* air about them. *Brown.*

PLUVIAL. *n. s.* [*pluvial*, Fr.] A priest's cope. *Ainsw.*
To PLY. *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch. *Junius* and *Skinner*.]
1. To work on any thing closely and importunately
The savage raves, impatient of the wound,
The wound's great author close at hand provokes
His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*
The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and stones; and distant war. *Dryden.*
2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy, to set on work.
Her gentle wit she *plies*
To teach them truth. *Fairy Queen.*
Keep house, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shakesp.*
They their legs *ply'd*, not staying
Until they reach'd the fatal champain. *Hudibras.*
He who exerts all the faculties of his soul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the search of truth, may rest upon the judgment of his conscience so informed, as a warrantable guide. *South's Sermons.*
The weary Trojans *ply* their shatter'd oars
To nearest land *Dryden's Virgil.*
I have *plied* my needle these fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Spectator.*
3. To practise diligently
He sternly bad him other business *ply*. *Spenser.*
Then commune how they best may *ply*
Their growing work. *Milton.*
Their bloody task, unwearied still, they *ply*. *Waller.*
4. To solicit importunately
He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Sha.*
He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,
And doth impeach the freedom of the state,
If they deny him justice. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*
Whosoever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with such like acknowledgments, as, blessed be that providence, which delivered me from such a lewd company. *South's Sermons.*

To PLY *v. n.*
1. To work, or offer service.
He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 94.
2. To go in haste.
Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*
3. To busy one's self.
A bird new-made about the banks she *plies*,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden.*
4. [*Plier*, Fr.] To bend.
The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust, and soft recovered itself again, but the oak was stubborn, and chose rather to break than bend. *L'Estrange.*

PLY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Bent; turn, form; cast; bias.
The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon's Essays.*
2. Plait; fold.
The ruge or *plies* of the inward coat of the stomach detain the aliment in the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PLY'ERS. *n. s.* See PLIERS

PNEUMATICAL. }
PNEUMATICK. } *adj.* [πνευματικὸς, from πνεῦμα.]
1. Moved by wind, relative to wind.
I fell upon the making of *pneumatical* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle.*
That the air near the surface of the earth will expand itself, when the pressure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off, may be seen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*
The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous spirits added,
They with *pneumatick* engine ceaseless draw. *Philips.*
2. Consisting of spirit or wind.
All solid bodies consist of parts [illegible],
the *pneumatical* substance being in some bodies the native spirit of the body, and in some other, plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare; and not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which is dense. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

PNEUMATICKS. *n. s.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. πνεῦμα.]
1. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified or gravitates. *Harris.*
2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels and the souls of men. *Dict.*

PNEUMATOLOGY. *n. s.* [πνευματολογία.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To POACH *v. a.* [*sorti pocher*, Fr.]
1. To boil slightly
The yolks of eggs are so well prepared for nourishment, that, so they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly Not in use.
Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly. *Bacon.*
3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to pierce.
The hawk, sole and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poach* them with an instrument somewhat like the salmon spear *Carew.*
4. [From

4. [From *poche*, a pocket.] To plunder by ſtealth.

So ſhameleſs, ſo abandoned are their ways,
They *poach* Parnaſſus, and lay claim for praiſe. *Garth*

To POACH. *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, Fr.]

1. To ſteal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.

In the ſchools
They *poach* for ſenſe, and hunt for idle rules. *Oldham.*

2. To be damp. A cant word.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in ſummer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

POA'CHARD. *n. ſ.* A kind of water fowl.

POA'CHER. *n. ſ.* [from *poach*.] One who ſteals game.

You old *poachers* have ſuch a way with you, that all at once the buſineſs is done. *More's Founding*

POA'CHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poachy*.] Marſhineſs, dampneſs. A cant word.

The vales becauſe of the *poachineſs* they keep for graſs. *Mort.*

POA'CHY. *adj.* Damp; marſhy. A cant word.

What uplands you deſign for mowing, ſhut up the beginning of February; but marſh lands lay not up till April, except your marſhes be very *poachy*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

POCK. *n. ſ.* [from *pox*.] A puſtule raiſed by the ſmallpox.

POCKET *n. ſ.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.] The ſmall bag inſerted into cloaths.

Here's a letter
Found in the *pocket* of the ſlain Rodergo. *Shakeſp.*

Whilſt one hand exalts the blow,
And on the earth extends the foe,
T' other would take it wond'rous ill,
If in your *pocket* he lay ſtill. *Prior.*

As he was ſeldom without medals in his *pocket*, he would often ſhew us the ſame face on an old coin, that we ſaw in the ſtatue. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To POCKET. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To put in the pocket.

Eaſe'd paper-credit!
Gold, ſtamp'd with this, can compaſs hardeſt things,
Can *pocket* ſtates, or fetch or carry kings. *Pope.*

2. *To* POCKET *up*. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely.

If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but theſe, I am a villain; and yet you will ſtand to it, you will not *pocket* up wrongs. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

He lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame,
And helps to *pocket* up the game. *Prior.*

POCKETBOOK *n. ſ.* [*pocket* and *book*.] A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to intereſt, and kept a regiſter of ſuch debtors in his *pocketbook*. *Arbuthnot.*

Note down the matters of doubt in ſome *pocketbook*, and take the firſt opportunity to get them reſolved. *Watts.*

POCKETGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*pocket* and *glaſs*.] Portable looking-glaſs.

Powder and *pocketglaſs*, and beaus. *Pope.*
And vanity with *pocketglaſs*,
And impudence with front of braſs *Swift's Miſcel.*

POCKHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*pock* and *hole*.] Pit or ſcar made by the ſmallpox.

Are theſe but warts and *pockholes* in the face
O' th' earth? *Donne.*

PO'CKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pocky*.] The ſtate of being pocky.

PO'CKY. *n. ſ. adj.* [from *pox*.] Infected with the pox.

My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Perſia, and have felt it leſs in my bones. *Denham's Sophy.*

POCULENT. *adj.* [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink.

Some of theſe herbs, which are not eſculent, are notwithſtanding *poculent*; as hops and broom. *Bacon.*

POD *n. ſ.* [*hode*, *boode*, Dutch, a little houſe. *Skinner.*] The capſule of legumes; the caſe of ſeeds.

To raiſe tulips, ſave the ſeeds which are ripe, when the the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the ſtalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the ſeeds do not fall out. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PODA'GRICAL. *adj.* [ποδαγρικὸς, ποδάγρα; from *podagra*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the gout.

From a magnetical activity muſt be made out, that a loadſtone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great eaſe in the gout. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Gouty, relating to the gout.

PO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *pod*.] A gatherer of peaſecods, beans and other pulſe. *Dict.*

PODGE. *n. ſ.* a puddle; a waſh. *Skinner.*

PO'EM. *n. ſ.* [*poema*, Lat. ποίημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical compoſition.

A *poem* is not alone any work, or compoſition of the poets in many or few verſes; but even one alone verſe ſometimes makes a perfect *poem*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, paſſing through the preſence of France, and eſpying Chartier, a famous poet, faſt aſleep, kiſſing him, ſaid, we muſt honour the mouth whence ſo many golden *poems* have proceeded. *Peacham on Poetry*

To you the promiſed *poem* I will pay *Dryden.*

PO'ESY. *n. ſ.* [*poeſie*, Fr. ποίησις, Lat. ποιησις.]

1. The art of writing poems.

A poem is the work of the poet, *poeſy* is his ſkill or craft of making, the very fiction itſelf, the reaſon or form of the work. *Ben. Johnſon.*

How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of *poeſy*?
Made proſtitute and profligate the muſe,
Whoſe harmony was firſt ordain'd above
For tongues of angels. *Dryden*

2. Poem, metrical compoſition, poetry.

Muſick and *poeſy* uſe to quicken you. *Shakeſp.*

There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poeſy*, the ſubject is always the praiſes of Adam, Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They apprehend a ventable hiſtory in an emblem or piece of chriſtian *poeſy*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

A paltry ring, whoſe *poeſy* was,
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, love me, and leave me not. *Shakeſp.*

POET. *n. ſ.* [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat. ποιητὴς.] An inventor, an author of fiction; a writer of poems, one who writes in verſe.

The *poet's* eye in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n,
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the *poet's* pen
Turns them to ſhape, and gives to ev'ry thing
A local habitation and a name. *Shakeſp.*

Our *poet* ape, who would be thought the chief,
His works become the ſtroppery of war,
From brocage he is grown ſo bold a thief,
While we the robb'd deſpiſe, and pity it. *B. Johnſon*

'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the ſage *poets* taught by the heav'nly muſe
Story'd of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted iſles. *Milton.*

A *poet* is a maker, as the word ſignifies, and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

POETASTER. n. ſ. [Lat.] A vile petty poet.

Let no *poetaſter* command or intreat
Another extempore verſes to make. *Ben. Johnſon.*

I begin not as th' old *poetaſter* did,
Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate I ſing. *Roſcommon.*

Horace hath expoſed thoſe trifling *poetaſters*, that ſpread themſelves in glaring deſcriptions, and ſewing here and there ſome cloth of gold on their ſackcloth. *Felton.*

POETESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poet*; *ſpecies poetria*, Lat.] A ſhe poet.

POE'TICAL. } *adj.* [ποιητικὸς; *poetique*, Fr. *poeticus*, Lat.] Ex-
POETICK. } preſſed in poetry, pertaining to poetry; ſuitable to poetry.

Would the gods had made you *poetical*.
—I do not know what *poetical* is.
—The trueſt poetry is moſt feigning. *Shakeſp.*

With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,
And lovers fire with like *poetick* rage. *Waller.*

The moral of that *poetical* fiction, that the uppermoſt link of all the ſeries of ſubordinate cauſes is faſtened to Jupiter's chair, ſignifies that almighty God governs and directs ſubordinate cauſes and effects. *Hale.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's ſenſe in good Engliſh, in *poetical* expreſſions and in muſical numbers. *Dryden.*

The muſe ſaw it upward riſe,
Though mark'd by none but quick *poetick* eyes. *Pope.*

I alone can inſpire the *poetical* crowd. *Swift.*

POE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *poetical*.] With the qualities of poetry; by the nature of poetry.

The critics have concluded, that the manners of the heroes are *poetically* good, if of a piece. *Dryden.*

The many rocks, in the paſſage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are *poetically* converted into thoſe fiery bulls. *Raleigh.*

To POE'TIZE. *v. n.* [*poetiſer*, Fr. from *poet*.] To write like a poet.

I verſify the truth, not *poetize*. *Donne.*

Virgil, ſpeaking of Turnus and his great ſtrength, thus *poetizes*. *Hakewill.*

POETRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poetris*, Lat. whence *poetridia picas* in *Perſius*.] A ſhe poet.

Moſt peerleſs *poetreſs*,
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenſer*

POE'TRY. *n. ſ.* [ποιητρία, from *poet*.]

1. Metrical compoſition; the art or practice of writing poems.

Strike the beſt invention dead,
Till baffled *poetry* hangs down the head *Cleveland*

Although in *poetry* it be neceſſary that the unities of time, place and action ſhould be explained, there is ſtill ſomething that gives a greatneſs of mind to the reader, which few of the criticks have conſidered *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 409.

2. Poems, poetical pieces.

She taketh moſt delight
In muſick, inſtruments and *poetry*. *Shakeſp.*

POIGNANCY *n. f.* [from *poignant*]

1. The power of ſtimulating the palate; ſharpneſs.

I ſat quietly down at my morſel, adding only a principle of hatred to all ſucceeding meaſures by way of ſauce; and one point of conduct in the dutcheſs's life added much *poignancy* to it. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; aſperity.

POIGNANT *adj.* [*poignant*, Fr.]

1. Sharp, ſtimulating the palate.

No *poignant* ſauce ſhe knew, nor coſtly treat,
Her hunger gave a reliſh to her meat. *Dryden.*

The ſtudious man, whoſe will was never determined to *poignant* ſauces and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirſt, determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

2. Severe, piercing; painful.

If God makes uſe of ſome *poignant* diſgrace to let out the ſonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the ſeverity
[illegible] *South.*
[illegible] ree long hours his tender body did ſuſtain
Moſt exquiſite and *poignant* pain. *Norris's Miſcel.*

3. Irritating; ſatirical, keen.

POINT *n. ſ.* [*pouct*, *point*, French.]

1. The ſharp end of any inſtrument.

The thorny *point*
Of bare diſtreſs hath taken from me the ſhew
Of ſmooth fidelity. *Shakeſp. As You like it.*

That bright beam, whoſe *point* now raiſ'd,
Bore him ſlope downward. *Milton.*

A pyramid reverſed may ſtand for a while upon its *point*, if balanced by admirable ſkill. *Temple's Miſcellanies*

[illegible] ielded not a wooden ſpear
Without a *point*, he look'd, the *point* was there. *Dryden.*

2. A ſtring with a tag

[illegible] the day,
For a ſilken *point* I'll give my baronry. *Shakeſp.*

He hath ribbands of all colours, *points* more than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am reſolved on two *points*,
That if one break, the other will hold,
Or if both break, your gaſkins fall. *Shakeſp.*

King James was wont to ſay, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed chamber, who could not truſs his *points*. *Clarendon.*

3. Headland, promontory.

I don't ſee why Virgil has given the epithet of Alta to Prochita, which is much lower than Iſchia, and all the *points* of land that lie within its neighbourhood. *Addiſon*

4. A ſting of an epigram, a ſentence terminated with ſome remarkable turn of words or thought.

He taxes Lucan, who crouded ſentences together, and was too full of *points*. *Dryden on Heroick Plays.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, *points* and tropes he ſtuns his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor. *Dryden.*

Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produc'd the *point* that left a ſting behind. *Pope.*

5. An indiviſible part of ſpace.

We ſometimes ſpeak of ſpace, or do ſuppoſe a *point* in it at ſuch a diſtance from any part of the univerſe. *Locke.*

6. An indiviſible part of time, a moment.

Then neither from eternity before,
Nor from the time, when time's firſt *point* begun,
Made he all fools. *Daniel.*

7. A ſmall ſpace

On one ſmall *point* of land,
Wearied, uncertain and amaz'd, we ſtand. *Prior*

8. Punctilio; nicety.

Shalt thou diſpute
With God the *points* of Liberty, who made
Thee what thou art. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* v.

9. Part required of time or ſpace; critical moment; exact place.

How oft, when men are at the *point* of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A lightning before death *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Eſau ſaid, behold I am at the *point* to die; and what profit ſhall this birthright do? *Gen.* xxv. 32

Democritus, ſpent with age, and juſt at the *point* of death, called for loaves of new bread, and with the ſteam under his noſe, prolonged his life till a feaſt was paſt *Temple.*

They follow nature in their deſires, carrying them no farther than ſhe directs, and leaving off at the *point*, at which exceſs would grow troubleſome. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

10. Degree; ſtate.

The higheſt *point* outward things can bring one unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which no eſtate is miſerable. *Sidney*, *b.* i

In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country is ſo equally diſtributed, that moſt of the community are at their eaſe, though few are placed in extraordinary *points* of ſplendor. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

11. Note of diſtinction in writing, a ſtop.

12. A ſpot, a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots, diviſion by marks, into which any thing is diſtinguiſhed in a circle or other plane: as, at tables the ace or ſize *point*.

13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compaſs is divided.

Carve out dials *point* by *point*,
Thereby to ſee the minutes how they run. *Shakeſp.*

There aroſe ſtrong winds from the South, with a *point* eaſt, which carried us up. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A ſeaman, coming before the judges of the admiralty for admittance into an office of a ſhip, was by one of the judges much ſlighted, the judge telling him, that he believed he could not ſay the *points* of his compaſs. *Bacon.*

Vapours fir'd ſhew the mariner
From what *point* of his compaſs to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* iv.

If you tempt her, the wind of fortune
May come about, and take another *point*,
And blaſt your glories. *Denham.*

At certain periods ſtars reſume their place,
From the ſame *point* of heav'n their courſe advance. *Dryd.*

14. Particular place to which any thing is directed.

Eaſt and Weſt are but reſpective and mutable *points*, according unto different longitudes or diſtant parts of habitation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Let the part, which produces another part, be more ſtrong than that which it produces; and ſet the whole be ſeen by one *point* of light. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The poet intended to ſet the character of Arete in a fair *point* of light. *Broome.*

15. Reſpect, regard.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all *points* exactly cap-a-pe,
Appears before them. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in *point* of religion and in *point* of honour. *Bacon.*

He had a moment's right in *point* of time;
Had I ſeen firſt, then his had been the crime. *Dryden.*

With the hiſtory of Moſes, no book in the world in *point* of antiquity can contend. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Men would often ſee, what a ſmall pittance of reaſon is mixed with thoſe huffing opinions they are ſwelled with, with which they are ſo armed at all *points*, and with which they ſo confidently lay about them. *Locke.*

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of thoſe notorious falſehoods, in *point* of fact and reaſoning *Swift.*

16. An aim, the act of aiming or ſtriking.

What a *point* your falcon made,
And what a pitch ſhe flew above the reſt! *Shakeſp.*

17. The particular thing required.

You gain your *point*, if your induſtrious art
Can make unuſual words eaſy *Roſcommon.*

There is no creature ſo contemptible, but, by reſolution, may gain his *point*. *L'Eſtrange.*

18. Particular, inſtance; example.

I'll hear him his confeſſions juſtify,
And *point* by *point* the treaſons of his maſter
He ſhall again relate. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Thou ſhalt be as free
As mountain winds, but then exactly do
All *points* of my command *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

His majeſty ſhould make a peace, or turn the war directly upon ſuch *points*, as may engage the nation in the ſupport of it *Temple.*

[illegible]
From *point* to *point*, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

This letter is, in every *point*, an admirable pattern of the preſent polite way of writing. *Swift.*

19. A ſingle poſition; a ſingle aſſertion; a ſingle part of a complicated queſtion; a ſingle part of any whole.

Another vows the ſame;
A third t' a *point* more near the matter draws. *Daniel.*

Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which would know whence learn'd. *Milton.*

Stanians endeavours to eſtabliſh the duodecuple proportion, by comparing ſcripture together with Joſephus but they will hardly prove his *point*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

There is no *point* wherein I have ſo much laboured, as that of improving and poliſhing all parts of converſation between perſons of quality *Swift.*

The gloſs produceth inſtances that are neither pertinent, nor prove the *point*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning*

20. A note; a tune.

You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe white inveſtments figure innocence,
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war?
Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a *point* of war. *Shakeſp.*

21. *Pointblank*, directly: as, an arrow is ſhot to the *pointblank* or white mark.

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile, as eaſy as a cannon will ſhoot *pointblank* twelve ſcore. *Shakeſp.*

The other level *pointblank* at the inventing of causes and actions. *Bacon.*

Unless it be the cannon ball,
That shot i'th'air *pointblank* upright,
Was born to that prodigious height,
That learn'd philosophers maintain,
It ne'er came back. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

The faculties that were given us for the glory of our master, are turned *pointblank* against the intention of them. *L'Estr.*

Estius declares, that although all the schoolmen were for Latria to be given to the cross, yet that it is *pointblank* against the definition of the council of Nice. *Stilling fleet.*

23. *Point de vise*, exact or exactly in the point of view

Every thing about you should demonstrate a careless desolation; but you are rather *point de vise* in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than the lover of another. *Shakesp.*

I will baffle Sir Toby, I will wash off gross acquaintance, I will be *point de vise* the very man. *Shakesp.*

Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight or *point de vise*, but free for exercise. *Bacon.*

To POINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain; now that fear is sharpened and *pointed*, by the Spaniards late enterprizes upon the Palatinate. *Bacon*

Part new grind the blunted ax, and *point* the dart. *Dryd.*

What help wil all my heav'nly friends afford,
When to my breast I lift the *pointed* sword. *Dryden.*

The two pinnæ stand upon either side, like the wings in the petasus of a Mercury, but rise much higher, and are more *pointed* *Addison on Italy.*

Some on *pointed* wood
Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food. *Pope.*

2. To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice

Alas to make me
A fixed figure, for the hand of scorn
To *point* his slow unmeaning finger at. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Mount Hermon, yonder sea, each place behold
As I *point*, *Milton.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprize. *Pope.*

4. To show as by directing the finger.

From the great sea, you shall *point* out for you mount Hor. *Numb.* xxxiv. 7

It will become us, as rational creatures, to follow the direction of nature, where it seems to *point* us out the way. *Locke.*

I shall do justice to those who have distinguished themselves in learning, and *point* out their beauties. *Addison*

Is not the elder
By nature *pointed* out for preference? *Rowe.*

5. [*Pointer*, Fr.] To direct towards a place; as, the cannon were *pointed* against the fort.

6. To distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT. *v. n.*

1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger towards it. With *at* commonly, sometimes *to* before the thing indicated

Now must the world *point at* poor Catharine,
And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shakesp.*

Sometimes we use one finger only, as in *pointing at* any thing. *Ray on the Creation.*

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*

Rouse up for shame! our brothers of Pharsalia
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish words or sentences by points.

Fond the Jews are of their method of *pointing* *Forbes.*

3. To indicate as dogs do to sportsmen.

The subtle dog scow'rs with sagacious nose,
Now the warm scent allures the covey near,
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

4. To show

To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between their lords and commons in Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift*

POINTED. *adj.* or *participle.* [from *point*]

1. Sharp having a sharp point or point

Who now reads Cowley? if he pleases, yet
His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit; *Pope.*

A *pointed* flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind. *Dryden.*

2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

POI'NTEDLY. *adv.* [from *pointed.*] In a pointed manner.

The copiousness of his wit was such, that he often writ too *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *pointed.*]

1. Sharpness, pickedness with asperity.

The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain and *pointedness*. *Ben. Johnson's Discovery.*

2. Epigrammatical smartness.

Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men; and in this excel him, that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden.*

POINTEL. *n. f.* Any thing on a point.

These poises or *pointels* are, for the most part, little balls, set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. *Derham's Physico-Theology*

[illegible]

1. Any thing that points.

I ought to tell him what are the wheels, springs, *pointer*, hammer and bell whereby a clock gives notice of the time. *Watts.*

2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen.

The well taught *pointer* leads the way,
The scent grows warm; he stops, he springs the prey. *Gay.*

POINTINGSTOCK. *n. f* [*pointing* and *stock*] Something to point the object of ridicule

I, his forlorn duchess,
Was made a wonder and a *pointing stock*
To every idle rascal follower. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

POI'NTLESS. *adj* [from *point.*] Blunt, not sharp; obtuse.

Lay that *pointless* clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. *Dryden.*

POISON. *n. f.* [*poison*, Fr.] That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses, venom.

The tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly *poison*. *Ja.*

Themselves were first to do the ill,
For they thereof the knowledge could attain;
Like him that knew not *poison*'s power to kill,
Until, by tasting it, himself was slain. *Davies.*

One gives another a cup of *poison*, but at the same time tells him it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off and dies. *South.*

To POISON. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To infect with poison.

Envy is a lawless enemy, against whom *poisoned* arrows may be used. *Anonymous.*

2. To attack, injure or kill by poison given.

He was so discouraged, that he *poisoned* himself and died. 2 *Mac.* x. 13.

Drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat,
They'll never *poison* you, they'll only cheat. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to taint.

The other messenger,
Whose welcome I perceiv'd, had *poison'd* mine. *Shakesp.*

Hast thou not
With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty? *Rowe*

POISON-TREE *n. f.* [*toxicodendron*, Lat.] A species of [illegible] consists of five leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, out of whose flower cup rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a roundish, dry, and for the most part a furrowed fruit, in which is contained one compressed seed. *Miller.*

POI'SONER. *n. f.* [from *poison.*]

1. One who poisons.

I must be the *poisoner*
Of good Polixenes. *Shakesp.*

So many mischiefs were in one combin'd;
So much one single *poisoner* cost mankind. *Dryden.*

2. A corrupter.

Wretches who live upon other men's sins, the common *poisoners* of youth, getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. *South's Sermons.*

POISONOUS. *adj.* [from *poison.*] Venomous, having the qualities of poison.

Those cold ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very *poisonous*,
Where the disease is violent. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Not Etna shoots a fiercer flame,
When with his *poisonous* breath he blasts the sky. *Dryden.*

A lake, that has no fresh water running into it, will, by heat and its stagnation, turn into a stinking rotten puddle, sending forth nauseous and *poisonous* steams. *Cheyne.*

POI'SONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *poisonous.*] Venomously

Men more easily pardon ill things done, than ill things said; such a peculiar rancour and venom do they leave behind in men's minds, and so much more *poisonously* and incurably does the serpent bite with his tongue than his teeth.

POISONOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *poisonous*] The quality of being poisonous, venomousness.

POITREL. *n. f.* [*poitrel*, *poitrine*, Fr. *petterale*, Ital. and *pectorale* Lat.]

1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*

2. A graving tool.

POIZE. *n. f.* [*poids*, French.]

1. Weight, force of any thing tending to the center

He fell, as an huge rocky cliff,
Whose false foundation, waves have wash'd away
With dreadful *poise*, is from the main land rent. *F. Queen.*

When I have sung,
It shall be full of *poise* and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted.

Balance;

2. Balance; equipoize, equilibrium.
To do't at peril of your foul,
Were equal *poize* of sin and charity. *Shakesp.*
Where an equal *poize* of hope and fear
Does arbitrate th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope. *Milton.*
The particles that formed the earth, must convene from all quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole compound to rest in a *poize*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
'Tis odd to see fluctuation in opinion so earnestly charged upon Luther, by such as have lived half their days in a *poize* between two churches. *Atterbury.*
3. A regulating power
Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poize* of judgment. *Dryden*

To Poize *v. a* [*peser*, French]
1. To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance.
How nice to couch? how all her speeches *poized* be
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in translation. *Sidney.*
As the sands
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,
Levy'd to side with warring winds, and *poize*
Their lighter wings. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. ii.*
Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky,
Nor *poiz'd* did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*
Our nation with united interest blest,
Not now content to *poize*, shall sway the rest *Dryden.*
Where could they find another form'd so fit,
To *poize* with solid sense a sprightly wit! *Dryden.*
Th all perfect mind
That *poiz'd*, impels and rules the steady whole. *Thomson.*
2. To be equiponderant to.
If the balance of our lives had not one scale of reason to *poize* another of sensuality, the baseness of our natures would conduct us to preposterous conclusions. *Shakesp. Othello.*
3. To weigh.
We *poizing* us in her defective scale
Shall weigh thee to the beam. *Shakespeare.*
He cannot sincerely consider the strength, *poize* the weight and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires. *South's Sermons.*
4. To oppress with weight.
I'll strive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap,
Lest leaden slumber *poize* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakesp.*

POKE. *n. f.* [poca, Sax. *poche*, Fr.] A pocket; a small bag
I will not buy a pig in a *poke* *Camden's Remains*
She suddenly unties the *poke*,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother. *Drayton's Nymphal.*
My correspondent writes against master's gowns and *poke* sleeves. *Spectator*, N° 619.

To Poke *v. n.* [*poka*, Swedish.] To feel in the dark, to search any thing with a long instrument.
If these perfumed eyes be clipped off, they will make use of their protrusions or horns, and *poke* out their way as before. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

Poker *n. f.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men stir the fire
With *poker* fiery red
Crack the stones, and melt the lead. *Swift*
If the *poker* be out of the way, stir the fire with the tongs. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

Polar *adj.* [*polaire*, Fr. from *pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole, flung from the pole.
As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. x.*
I doubt
If any suffer on the *polar* coast,
The rage of Arctos, and eternal frost. *Prior*

Polarity *n. f.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole.
This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where. *Brown.*

Polary *adj.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles
Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian from North to South, contract a *polary* power. *Brown.*

POLE. *n. f.* [*polus*, Lat. *pole*, Fr.]
1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns
From the centre thrice to the utmost *pole*. *Milton.*
From *pole* to *pole*
The forky lightnings flash, the roaring thunders roll. *Dry.*
2. [Pole, Sax. *pal*, *pau*, Fr. *palo*, Italian and Spanish; *palus*, Lat.] A long staff
A long *pole*, struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a sound. *Bacon's Nat. History*
If after some distinguish'd leap,
He drops his *pole*, and seems to slip,

Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He [illegible] higher *Prior*
He ordered to arm [illegible] *poles* [illegible] they took hold of the tackling [illegible] to the mast, then rowing the ship, they cut the tackling [illegible] the mainyard by the boat. *Arbuthnot on Coins*
3. A tall piece of timber erected.
Withered is the garland of the war,
The soldier's *pole* is fall'n *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Live to be the show and gaze o'th' time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwrit,
Here may you see the tyrant. *Shakesp.*
4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half.
This ordinance of tithing them by the *pole* is not only fit for the gentlemen, but also the noblemen. *Spenser.*
Every *pole* square of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth six pence a *pole* to fling out. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
5. An instrument of measuring
A peer of the realm and a counsellor of state are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of special grace. *Bacon.*

To Pole. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with poles.
Begin not to *pole* your hops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Poleaxe. *n. f.* [*pole* and *axe.*] An axe fixed to a long pole.
To beat religion into the brains with a *poleaxe*, is to offer victims of human blood. *Howel's England's Tears.*
One hung a *poleaxe* at his saddle bow,
And one a heavy mace to stun the foe. *Dryden.*

Polecat *n. f.* [*Pole* or *Polish* cat, because they abound in Poland.] The fitchew; a stinking animal
Polecats! there are fairer things than *polecats*. *Shakesp.*
Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you *polecat!* out, out, out; I'll conjure you. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat* in a warren, to amuse them. *L'Estrange.*
How should he, harmless youth,
Who kill'd but *polecats*, learn to murder men. *Gay.*

Poledavies. *n. f.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Ainsworth.*

Polemical. } *adj.* [πολεμικος] Controversial; disputative.
Polemick. }
I have had but little respite from these *polemical* exercises, and, notwithstanding all the rage and malice of the adversaries of our church, I sit down contented. *Stillingfleet.*
The nullity of this distinction has been solidly shewn by most of our *polemick* writers of the protestant church. *South.*
The best method to be used with these *polemical* ladies, is to shew them the ridiculous side of their cause. *Addison.*

Polemick. *n. f.* Disputant; controvertist.
Each staunch *polemick* stubborn as a rock,
Came whip and spur. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

Polemoscope. *n. f.* [πολεμος and σκοπεω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Dict.*

Polestar. *n. f.* [*pole* and *star.*]
1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cynosure; lodestar.
If a pilot at sea cannot see the *polestar*, let him steer his course by such stars as best appear to him *King Charles.*
I was sailing in a vast ocean without other help than the *polestar* of the ancients. *Dryden.*
2. Any guide or director

Poley mountain. *n. f.* [*polium*, Lat.] A plant.
The *poley mountain* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose stamina supply the place of a crest; the beard is divided into five segments as the germander; out of the flower cup rises the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which afterward become so many seeds that up in the flower cup the flowers are collected into an head upon the top of the stalks and branches. *Miller.*

POLICE. n. f. [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

Policed. *adj* [from *police.*] Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration.
Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or indign to govern, it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policed*, to subdue them. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Policy. *n. f.* [πολιτεια; *politia*, Lat.]
1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.
2. Art; prudence, management of affairs; stratagem.
The *policy* of that purpose is made more in the marriage, than the love of the parties. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which for your best ends
You call your *policy*; how is't less or worse,
But it shall hold companionship in peace
With honour as in war. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
If she be curst, it is for *policy*,
For she's not froward, but modest. *Shakesp.*
The best rule of *policy*, is to prefer the doing of justice before all enjoyments. *King Charles*

The wiſdom of this world is ſometimes taken in ſcripture for *policy*, and conſiſts in a certain dexterity of managing buſineſs for a man's ſecular advantage. *South's Sermons.*

3 [*Poliça*, Spaniſh.] A warrant for money in the publick

To POLISH. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]

1. To ſmooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloſs.

He ſetteth to finiſh his work, and *poliſheth* it perfectly *Ecclus.*

Pygmalion, with fatal art,
Poliſh'd the form that ſtung his heart. *Granvil.*

2. To make elegant of manners.

Studious they appear
Of arts that *poliſh* life, inventors rare. *Milton.*
Bid ſoft ſcience *poliſh* Britain's heroes. *Irene.*

To POLISH. *v. n.* To anſwer to the act of poliſhing; to receive a gloſs.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of ſteel, which would *poliſh* almoſt as white and bright as ſilver *Bacon.*

POLISH. *n. ſ.* [*poli*, *poliſſure*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloſs; brightneſs given by attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite coſt in the quarry, only conſider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion and *poliſh*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Another priſm of clearer glaſs and better *poliſh* ſeemed free from veins. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegance of manners.

What are theſe wond'rous civiliſing arts,
This Roman *poliſh*, and this ſmooth behaviour,
That render man thus tractable and tame? *Addiſon's Cato.*

POLISHABLE. *adj.* [from *poliſh*.] Capable of being poliſhed.

POLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *poliſh*.] The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs.

I conſider an human ſoul without education, like marble in the quarry, which ſhews none of its inherent beauties, till the ſkill of the *poliſher* fetches out the colours. *Addiſon*

POLITE. *adj.* [*politus*, Latin.]

1. Gloſſy, ſmooth.

Some of them are diaphanous, ſhining and *polite*, others not *polite*, but as if powder'd over with fine iron duſt. *Woodw.*

If any ſort of rays, falling on the *polite* ſurface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the firſt of eaſy reflexion, which they have at the point of reflexion, ſhall ſtill continue to return. *Newton's Opticks.*

The edges of the ſand holes, being worn away, there are left all over the glaſs a numberleſs company of very little convex *polite* riſings like waves. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight,
He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

POLITELY. *adv.* [from *polite*.] With elegance of manners, genteely.

POLITENESS. *n. ſ.* [*politeſſe*, Fr. from *polite*.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have ſeen the dulleſt men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretenſions, affecting *politeneſs* in manners and diſcourſe. *Swift.*

POLITICAL. *adj.* [πολιτικὸς.]

1. Relating to politicks; relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs.

More true *political* wiſdom may be learned from this ſingle book of proverbs, than from a thouſand Machiavel. *Rogers.*

2. Cunning; ſkilful.

POLITICALLY. *adv.* [from *political*.]

1. With relation to publick adminiſtration.

2. Artfully, politickly.

The Turk [illegible] buſhers with their horſemen. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

POLITICASTER. *n. ſ.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

There are quacks of all ſorts, as buffoons, pedants, hypocrites, empricks, law-jobbers and *politicaſters*. *L'Eſtrange.*

POLITICIAN. *n. ſ.* [*politicien*, Fr.]

1. One verſed in the arts of government, one ſkilled in politicks.

Get thee glaſs eyes,
And, like a ſcurvy *politician*, ſeem
To ſee things thou doſt not. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

And 't be any way, it muſt be with valour; for policy I hate, I had as lief be a Browniſt as a *politician*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Although I may ſeem leſs a *politician* to men, yet I need no falſe diſſimulations nor evaſions before God *King Charles*

Theſe impe'rick *politicians* uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,
You boldly ſhow that ſkill, which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end *Dryden.*

Coffee, which makes the *politician* wiſe,
And ſee through all things with his half-ſhut eyes,
Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain
New ſtratagems, the radiant lock to gain *Pope.*

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

Your ill meaning *politician* lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies *Milton.*

If a man ſucceeds in any attempt, though undertook with never ſo much raſhneſs, his ſucceſs ſhall vouch him a *politician*, and good luck ſhall paſs for deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he ſhall be thought a wiſe man. *South.*

POLITICK. *adj.* [πολιτικὸς.]

1. Political, civil. In this ſenſe *political* is almoſt always uſed except in the phraſe *body politick*.

Virtuouſly and wiſely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himſelf was the head, even ſo cared for them as he would for his own Limbs. *Sidney, b. ii.*

No civil or *politick* conſtitutions have been more celebrated than his by the beſt authors.

2. Prudent, verſed in affairs.

Thus land was famouſly en[illegible]
With *politick* grave counſel, then the king
Had virtuous uncles. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

3. Artful, cunning. In this ſenſe *political* is not uſed.

I have trod a meaſure, I have flatter'd a lady, I have been *politick* with my friend, ſmooth with mine enemy. *Shakeſp.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour youth, but for the moral part, perhaps youth will have the preheminence, as age hath for the *politick*. *Bacon*

No leſs alike the *politick* and wiſe,
All ſly ſlow things, with circumſpective eyes;
Men in their looſe unguarded hours they take. *Pope*

POLITICKLY. *adv.* [from *politick*.] Artfully, cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,
And 'tis my hope to end ſucceſsfully *Shakeſp.*
'Tis *politickly* done,
To ſend me packing with an hoſt of men *Shakeſp.*

The dutcheſs hath been moſt *politickly* employed in ſharpening thoſe arms with which ſhe ſubdued you. *Pope.*

POLITICKS. *n. ſ.* [*politique*, Fr. πολιτικὴ.] The ſcience of government; the art or practice of adminiſtring publick affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politicks* to ſpare,
I'm old enough, and can myſelf take care. *Dryden.*

It would be an everlaſting reproach to *politicks*, ſhould ſuch men overturn an eſtabliſhment formed by the wiſeſt laws, and ſupported by the ableſt heads. *Addiſon*

Of crooked counſels and dark *politicks*. *Pope.*

POLITURE. *n. ſ.* [*pouture*, Fr.] The gloſs given by the act of poliſhing.

POLITY. *n. ſ.* [πολιτεία.] A form [illegible] conſtitution.

Becauſe the ſuppoſed, which this poſition concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, [illegible] to conſider the nature of the church, as is requiſite for men's more clear and plain underſtanding, in what reſpect laws of *polity* or government are nec[illegible]

[illegible] beneath the publick care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language *Locke on Education.*

POLL. *n. ſ.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]

1. The head.

Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* claw'd like a parrot. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

2. A catalogue or liſt of perſons; a regiſter of heads.

Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procur'd,
Set down by the *poll*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The maſter ſhe, rotten and found, amounts not to fifteen thouſand *poll*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A fiſh called generally a chub. A chevin.

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lop the top of trees.

The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces much to their laſting. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

May thy woods oft *poll'd* yet ever wear
A green, and, when the liſt, a golden hair. *Dennis*

2. In this ſenſe is uſed *polled* ſheep.

Polled ſheep, that is ſheep without horns, are reckoned the beſt breeders, becauſe the ewes yean the *polled* lamb with the leaſt danger *Mortimer's Husbandry*

3. To pull off hair from the head, to clip ſhort, to ſhear.

Neither ſhall they ſhave, only *poll* their heads. *Ezekiel.*

4. To mow, to crop.

He'll go and towſe the porter of Rome gates by th' ears: he will mow down all before him, and leave his paſſage *poll'd*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

5. To plunder, to ſtrip, to pill.

They will *poll* and ſpoil ſo outrageouſly, as the very enemy cannot do much worſe. *Spenſer on Ire*

Take and exact upon them the wonted exactions, coigne, livery and ſorehon, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He told the people, that ſubſidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland, for that the law had provided another courſe by ſervice of eſcuage, much leſs when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*

Neither can juſtice yield her fruit with ſweetneſs, amongſt the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and lawyers. *Bacon.*

4. To take a liſt or regiſter of perſons.

5. To enter one's name in a liſt or regiſter.

Who ever brought to his rich daughter's bed,
The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head? *Dryd.*

6. To inſert into a number as a voter

In ſolemn conclave ſit, devoid of thought,
And *poll* for points of faith his truſty vote. *Tate.*

POLLARD. *n. ſ.* [from *poll*]

1. A tree lopped.

Nothing procureth the laſting of trees ſo much as often cutting; and we ſee all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dottards, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin.

The ſame king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocars and roſaries. *Camden.*

3. The chub fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

POLLEN. *n. ſ.* A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina; as alſo a ſort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

POLLENGER. *n. ſ.* Bruſhwood. This ſeems to be the meaning of this obſolete word.

Lop for thy fewel and *polenger* grown,
That hinder the corne or the graſſe to be mown. *Tuſſer.*

POLLER. *n. ſ.* [from *poll*]

1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.

The *poller* and exacter of fees juſtifies the reſemblance of the courts of juſtice to the buſh, whereunto while the ſheep flies for defence, he loſes part of the fleece. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. He who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*poll* and *evil.*]

Pollevil is a large ſwelling, inflammation or impoſthume in the horſe's poll or nape of the neck, juſt between the ears towards the mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

POLLOCK. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with ſhellfiſh, ſea-hedgehogs, ſcallops, and flat, as round, pilchard, herring and *pollock.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To POLLUTE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat *polluer*, Fr.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe, to defile.

Hot and peeviſh vows
Are *polluted* offerings, more abhorr'd
Than ſpotted livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakeſp.*

2. To taint with guilt.

She woos the gentle air,
To hide her guilty front with innocent ſnow,
And on her naked ſhame,
Pollute with ſinful blame,
The ſaintly veil of maiden white to throw *Milton.*

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill.

Envy you my praiſe, and would deſtroy
With grief my pleaſures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

4. *Milton* uſes this word in an uncommon conſtruction.

Polluted from the end of his creation. *Milton.*

POLLU'TEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Deflement; the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *pollute*] Defiler; corrupter.

Even he, the king of men,
Fell at his threſhold, and the ſpoil of Troy
The baſe *polluters* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden's Æneas.*

POLLUTION. *n. ſ.* [*pollution*, Fr. *pollutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of defiling.

The contrary to conſecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide, and burying an excommunicated perſon in the church *Ayliffe's Parergon*

[illegible] deſilement

The ſtrife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

POLTRON. *n. ſ.* [*pollice truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to ſerve in war. *Saumaiſe.* *Menage* derives it from the Italian *poltra*, a bed; as cowards feign themſelves ſick a bed others derive it from *poletro* or *poltro*, a young unbroken horſe.] A coward; a midgit; a ſcoundrel.

Patience is for *poltrons.* *Shakeſp.*

They that are bruis'd with wood or fiſts,
And think one beating may for once
Suffice, are cowards and *poltrons.* *Hudibras, p.* ii.

For who but a *poltron* poſſeſs'd with fear,
Such haughty inſolence can tamely bear. *Dryden.*

POLY. *n. ſ.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

POLY. [πολὺς] A prefix often found in the compoſition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles, *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

POLYACOUSTICK. *adj.* [πολὺς and ἀκούω.] Any thing that multiplies or magnifies ſounds. *Dict.*

POLY'ANTHOS. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος.] A plant.

Great varieties of *polyanthus* are annually produced, and its flowers are ſo numerous on one ſtalk, and ſo beautifully ſtriped, that they are not inferior to auriculas in beauty. *Miller.*

The daiſy, primroſe, violet darkly blue,
And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thom.*

POLYEDRICAL, POLYE'DROUS. } [πολὺς and ἕδρα] Having many ſides.

The protuberant particles may be ſpherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and ſome very irregular; and according to the nature of theſe, and the [illegible] the light muſt be variouſly effected. *Newton.*

A tubercle of a pale brown ſpar, had the exterior ſurface covered with ſmall *polyedrous* cryſtals, pellucid, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*

POLY'GAMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *polygamy.*] One that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [*polygamie*, Fr. πολυγαμία.] Plurality of wives.

Polygamy is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*

They allow no *polygamy*: they have ordained, that none do intermarry or contract, until a month be paſt from their firſt interview. *Bacon.*

Chriſtian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than mahometiſm that allows it, for one man, his having many wives by law, ſignifies nothing, unleſs there were many women to one man in nature alſo. *Grauut*

POLYGLOT. *adj.* [πολύγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

The *polyglot* or linguiſt is a learned man. *Howel.*

POLYGON. *n. ſ.* [*polygone*, Fr. πολὺς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles.

He began with a ſingle line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and ſquares, *polygons* and circles. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

POLYGONAL. *adj.* [from *polygon.*] Having many angles.

POLYGRAM. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and γράμμα.] A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines. *Dict.*

POLYGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and γράφω; *polygraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners or cyphers, as alſo decyphering the ſame *Dict.*

POLYLOGY. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and λόγος.] Talkativeneſs. *Dict.*

POLY'MATHY. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and μάθημα.] The knowledge of many arts and ſciences, alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects. *Dict.*

POLY'PHONISM *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and φωνὴ.] Multiplicity of ſound.

The paſſages relate to the diminiſhing the ſound of his piſtol, by the rarity of the air at that great aſcent into the atmoſphere, and [illegible] by the ſound *n. m.* or repercuſſions of the rocks and caverns. *Derham.*

POLYPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [πολὺς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

POLY'PODY. *n. ſ.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A plant

Polypody is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the ſtalks running through each diviſion. *Miller.*

Polypody is common on the banks of ditches where there are ſtumps of old trees, on walls, and by the ſides of woods: *polypody* is attenuant and diſſolvent. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

A kind of *polypody* groweth out of trees, though it windeth not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

POLYPOUS. *adj.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of a polypus, having many feet or roots.

If the veſſels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypous* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, eſpecially when its valves are apt to grow rigid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

POLY'PUS. *n. ſ.* [πολύπους; *polype*, Fr.]

1. *Polypus* ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils, but it is now applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*

The *polypus* of the noſe is ſaid to be an excreſcence of fleſh, ſpreading its branches amongſt the lamina of the os ethmoides, and through the whole cavity of one or both noſtrils. *Sharp's Surgery.*

The juices of all auſtere vegetables, which coagulate the ſpittle, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypuſſes* in the heart. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A ſea animal with many feet.

The *polypus*, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are ſtuck with ſtones. *Pope.*

POLYSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and σκοπέω.] A multiplying glaſs. *Dict.*

POLY'SPAST. *n. ſ.* [*polyſpaſte*, Fr.] A machine conſiſting of many pullies. *Dict.*

POLYSPERMOUS. *adj.* [πολὺς and σπέρμα.] Thoſe plants are thus called, which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Qu.*

POLYSYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *polyſyllable.*] Having many ſyllables; pertaining to a polyſyllable.

Polyſyllabical echoes are ſuch as repeat many ſyllables or words diſtinctly. *D. A.*

POLYSY'LLABLE. *n. f.* [πολὺς and συλλαβὴ; *polyſyllabe*, Fr.] A word of many ſyllables.

In a *polyſyllable* word conſider to which ſyllable the emphaſis is to be given, and in each ſyllable to which letter. *Holder.*

[illegible] upon hard words, and rattles through *polyſyllables*. *Addiſon.*

POLY'SYNDETON. *n. f.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, *and* ſaw *and* overcame.

POLY'THEISM. *n. f.* [πολὺς and θεὸς; *polytheiſme*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The firſt author of *polytheiſm*, Orpheus, did plainly aſſert one ſupreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

POLY'THEIST. *n. f.* [πολὺς and θεὸς; *polytheiſte*, Fr.] One that holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falſely made the Turks, *polytheiſts*. *Duncomb's Life of Hughes.*

PO'MACE. *n. f.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The droſs of cyder preſſings. *Dict.*

POMA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of apples.

Autumn paints
Auſonian hills with grapes, whilſt Engliſh plains
Bluſh with *pomaceous* harveſts breathing ſweets. *Philips.*

PO'MADE. *n. f.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Italian.] A fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER. *n. f.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A ſweet ball, a perfumed ball or powder.

I have ſold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit ſtone, not a ribbon, glaſs, *pomander* or browch to keep my pack from faſhing. *Shakeſp.*

They have in phyſick uſe of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart and provoking of ſleep. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

POMA'TUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] An ointment.

I gave him a little *pomatum* to dreſs the ſcab. *Wiſeman.*

To POME. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Dict.*

POMECI'TRON. *n. ſ.* [*pome* and *citron.*] A citron apple. *Dict.*

POMEGRA'NATE. *n. ſ.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.]

1. The tree.

The flower of the *pomegranate* conſiſts of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a roſe, whoſe bell-ſhaped multifid flower cup afterward becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, ſmooth, brittle rind, and is divided into ſeveral cells, which contain oblong hardy ſeeds, ſurrounded with a ſoft pulp. *Miller.*

It was the nightingale, and not the lark,
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear;
Nightly ſhe ſings on yon *pomegranate* tree. *Shakeſp.*

2. The fruit.

In times paſt they dyed ſcarlet with the ſeed of a *pomegranate*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor on its ſlender twigs
Low bending be the full *pomegranate* ſeen'd. *Thomſon.*

PO'MEROY. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Ainſworth.*
PO'MEROYAL. }

PO'MIFEROUS *adj.* [*pomifer*, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from the baccaferous, which have only a thin ſkin over the fruit.

All *pomiferous* herbs, pompions, melons, gourds and cucumbers, unable to ſupport themſelves, are either endued with a faculty of twining about others, or with claſpers and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viſcid juice, combined with a nitrous ſalt, ſuch are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and pompions. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

PO'MMEL. *n. ſ.* [*pommeau*, Fr. *pome*, Italian; *appel van't ſtuerd*, Dutch.]

1. A round ball or knob.

Like *pommels* round of marble clear,
Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Huram finiſhed the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chron.*

2. The knob that balances the blade of the ſword.

His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his ſword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

3. The protuberant part of the ſaddle before.

The ſtarting ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And bounding, o'er the *pommel* caſt the knight. *Dryden.*

To POMMEL. *v. a.* [This word ſeems to come from *pommeter*, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky, to beat back and blue; to bruiſe, to punch.

POMP. *n. ſ.* [*pompa*, Latin.]

1. Spendour, pride.

Take phyſick, *pomp*,
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel. *Shakeſp.*

2. A proceſſion of ſplendour and oſtentation.

The bright *pomp* aſcended jollant. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart,
Of your own *pomp* yourſelf the greateſt part. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expreſſion of joy and thankſgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

P[illegible] *n. ſ.*

Pompholyx is a white, light and very friable ſubſtance, found in cruſts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which braſs is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zink. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

POMPION. *n. ſ.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumkin. A ſort of large fruit. *Dict.*

POMPIRE. *n. ſ.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Lat.] A ſort of pearmain. *Ain.*

PO'MPOUS. *adj.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand.

What flatt'ring ſcenes our wand'ring fancy wrought,
Rome's *pompous* glories riſing to our thought. *Pope.*

An inſcription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modeſt, will beſt. *Atterbury to Pope.*

PO'MPOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pompous*] Magnificently, ſplendidly.

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She *pompouſly* diſplays before their ſight. *Dryden.*

PO'MPOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pompous*] Magnificence, ſplendour; ſhowneſs, oſtentatiouſneſs.

The Engliſh and French raiſe their language with metaphors, or by the *pompouſneſs* of the whole phraſe wear off any littleneſs that appears in the particular parts. *Addiſon.*

POND. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *pound*, punban, Sax. to ſhut up.] A ſmall pool or lake of water; a baſon; water not running or emitting any ſtream.

In the midſt of all the place was a fair *pond*, whoſe ſhaking cryſtal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, ſo that it bare ſhew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through *pond* or pool,
There ſwallow'd up. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been ſuſpected, that the ſea was, what the Caſpian is, a great *pond* or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town,
His *pond* an ocean. *Pope.*

To POND. *v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt obſolete word.

O my liege lord, the god of my life,
Pleaſeth you *pond* your ſuppliant's plaint. *Spenſer.*

To PONDER. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to conſider, to attend.

Mary kept all theſe things, and *ponder'd* them in her heart. *Luke ii. 19.*

Colours, popularities and circumſtances ſway the ordinary judgment, not fully *pondering* the matter. *Bacon.*

This *ponder*, that all nations of the earth
Shall in his ſeed be bleſſed. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xii.*

Intent he ſeem'd,
Pond'ring future things of wond'rous weight. *Dryden.*

To PONDER. *v. n.* To think; to muſe. With *on*. This is an improper uſe of the word.

This tempeſt will not give me leave to *ponder*
On things would hurt me more. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Whom, *pond'ring* thus on human miſeries,
When Venus ſaw, her heav'nly ſire beſpoke. *Dryden.*

PO'NDERAL. *adj.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Eſtimated by weight; diſtinguiſhed from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in proceſs of time decreaſe; but all the while we may ſuppoſe the *ponderal* drachma to have continued the ſame, juſt as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whoſe *ponderal* libra remains as it was, though the nummary hath much decreaſed. *Arbuthnot.*

PONDERABLE. *adj.* [from *pondere*, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; menſurable by ſcales.

The bite of an aſp will kill within an hour, yet the impreſſion is ſcarce viſible, and the poiſon communicated not *ponderable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PONDERATION. *n. ſ.* [from *pondere*, Latin.] The act of weighing.

While we perſpire, we abſorb the outward air, and the quantity of perſpired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ponder*.] He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ponderous*] Weight; gravity, heavineſs.

Cryſtal will ſink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater *ponderoſity* than the ſpace in any water it doth occupy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderoſity*, wherein it excels all other bodies. *Ray.*

PONDEROUS. *adj.* [*ponderoſus*, from *pondus*, Lat.]

1. Heavy, weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the moſt *ponderous* and materiate amongſt metals, of other metals leſs *ponderous* and materiate, than, *vice verſa*, to make ſilver of lead or quickſilver, both which are more *ponderous* than ſilver. *Bacon.*

His *pond'rous* ſhield behind him caſt. *Milton.*

Upon laying a weight in one of the ſcales, inſcribed eternity, though I threw in that of time, proſperity, affliction, wealth and poverty, which ſeemed very *ponderous*, they were not able to ſtir the oppoſite balance. *Addiſon.*

Becauſe all the parts of an undiſtributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion, that can be ſuppoſed to be naturally made in ſuch a fluid, muſt be all over of a ſimilar gravity, or have the more *ponderous* parts nearer to its baſis. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Important; momentous.

If your more *ponderous* and ſettl'd project
May ſuffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you ſhall have receiving ſhall become you. *Shakeſp.*

3. Forcible, ſtrongly impulſive,

Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and ſubtile motions, than upon motions vehement or *ponderous*. *Bacon.*

Impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the *pond'rous* god,
The more ſhe ſtrove to ſhake him from her breaſt,
With far ſuperior force he preſs'd *Dryden.*

Preſs'd with the *pond'rous* blow,
Down ſinks the ſhip within th' abyſs below. *Dryden.*

PONDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ponderous.*] With great weight.

PO'NDEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ponderous.*] Heavineſs; weight, gravity.

The oil and ſpirit place themſelves under or above one another, according as their *ponderouſneſs* makes them ſwim or ſink. *Boyle*

PO'NDWEED. *n. ſ.* A plant *Ainſworth.*

PO'NENT. *adj.* [*ponente*, Italian.] Weſtern.

Thwart of theſe, as fierce,
Forth ruſh the levant and the *ponent* winds
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

PO'NIARD. *n. ſ.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.] A dagger, a ſhort ſtabbing weapon.

She ſpeaks *poniards*, and every word ſtabs. *Shakeſp.*

Melpomene would be repreſented, in her right hand a naked *poniard*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Poniards hand to hand
Be baniſh'd from the field, that none ſhall dare
With ſhortned ſword to ſtab in cloſer war. *Dryden.*

To PO'NIARD. *v. a.* [*poignardier*, French.] To ſtab with a poniard

PONK. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the original.] A nocturnal ſpirit; a hag.

Ne let the *ponk*, nor other evil ſprights,
Ne let miſchievous witches. *Spenſer*

PO'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pons, pontis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges

In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law diſcharged from *pontage* and murage. *Ayliffe.*

PO'NTIFF. *n. ſ.* [*pontife*, Fr. *pontifex*, Latin.]

1. A prieſt, a high prieſt.

Livy relates, that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other, his books of ceremonies, and the diſcipline of the *pontiffs*. *Bacon.*

2. The pope.

PONTI'FICAL. *adj.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to an high prieſt

2. Popiſh.

It were not amiſs to anſwer by a herald the next *pontifical* attempt, rather ſending defiance than publiſhing anſwers. *Bal.*

The *pontifical* authority is as much ſuperior to the regal, as the ſun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my perſon freſh and new,
My preſence, like a robe *pontifical*,
Ne'er ſeen, but wonder'd at. *Shakeſp. Henry IV*

4. [From *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building. This ſenſe is, I believe, peculiar to *Milton*, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal ſatire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock
Over the vex'd abyſs. *Milton's Par Loſt, b x.*

PONTI'FICAL. *n. ſ.* [*pontificale*, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies eccleſiaſtical

What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be ſeen in *pontificals*, containing the forms for conſecrations. *South.*

By the *pontifical*, no altar is to be conſecrated without reliques. *Stillingfleet*

PONTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *pontifical.*] In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE. *n. ſ.* [*pontificat*, Fr. *pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addiſon.*

Painting, ſculpture and architecture may all recover themſelves under the preſent *pontificate*, if the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PO'NTIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridgework; edifice of a bridge.

He, at the brink of Chaos, near the foot
Of this new wond'rous *pontifice*, unhop'd
Met his offspring dear. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. x.

PO'NTLEVIS. *n. ſ.* In horſemanſhip, is a diſorderly reſiſting action of a horſe in diſobedience to his rider, in which he rears up ſeveral times running, and riſes up ſo upon his hindlegs, that he is in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

PONTON n. ſ. [French.]

Ponton is a floating bridge or invention to paſs over water: it is made of two great boats placed at ſome diſtance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their ſides; the whole ſo ſtrongly built as to carry over horſe and cannon. *Military Dict.*

The black prince paſſed many a river without the help of *pontons*. *Spectator*, N° 165.

PO'NY. *n. ſ.* [I know not the original of this word.] A ſmall horſe.

POOL. *n. ſ.* [pul, Saxon; *peel*, Dutch.] A lake of ſtanding water.

Moſs, as it cometh of moiſture, ſo the water muſt but ſide, and not ſtand in a *pool*. *Bacon.*

Sea he had ſearch'd, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the *pool*
Maeons. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*

Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And bruſhing o'er, adds vigour to the *pool* *Dryden.*

The circling ſtreams, once thought the *pools* of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name ſhall ſave. *Dryden.*

After the deluge, we ſuppoſe the vallies and lower grounds, where the deſcent and derivation of the water was not ſo eaſy, to have been full of lakes and *pools*. *Burnet.*

POOP. *n. ſ.* [*pouppe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmoſt part of the ſhip.

Some ſat upon the top of the *poop* weeping and wailing, till the ſea ſwallowed them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The *poop* was beaten gold. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleop.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had only loſt a piece of her tail through the next opening of the rocks, they paſſed ſafe, only the end of their *poop* was bruiſed. *Raleigh.*

He was openly ſet upon the *poop* of the galley. *Knolles*

With wind in *poop*, the veſſel ploughs the ſea,
And meaſures back with ſpeed her former way *Dryden*

POOR. *adj.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *poure*, Spaniſh.]

1. Not rich, indigent, neceſſitous, oppreſſed with want.

Poor cuckoldly knave.—I wrong him to call him *poor*; they ſay he hath maſſes of money. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name,
Go ſearch it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and *poor* makes all the hiſtory. *Pope.*

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value.

A conſervatory of ſnow and ice uſed for delicacy to cool wine, is a *poor* and contemptible uſe, in reſpect of other uſes that may be made of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How *poor* are the imitations of nature in common courſe of experiments, except they be led by great judgment. *Bacon.*

When he delights in ſin, as he obſerves it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God firſt made him; nay, has conſumed thoſe *poor* remainders of good that the ſin of Adam left him. *South.*

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea for apo[illegible] maſſy impeached and finally condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.

A *poor* number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's uſe. *Bacon.*

And if that wiſdom ſtill wiſe ends propound,
Why made he man, of other creatures, king;
When, if he periſh here, there is not found
In all the world ſo *poor* and vile a thing? *Davies*

The marquis, making haſte to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* veſſel. *Clarendon, b. vii*

We have ſeen how *poor* and contemptible a force has been raiſed by thoſe who appeared openly *Addiſ Freeholder.*

4. Unimportant.

To be without power or diſtinction, is not, in my *poor* opinion, a very amiable ſituation to a perſon of title. *Swift.*

5. Unhappy; uneaſy.

Vext ſailors curſe the rain,
For which *poor* ſhepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Vain privilege, *poor* woman have a tongue;
Men can ſtand ſilent, and reſolve on wrong. *Dryden.*

6. Mean, depreſſed; low; dejected.

A ſoothſayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwiſe was brave, was, in the preſence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon.*

7. [A word of tenderneſs.] Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, flutt'ring thing,
Muſt we no longer live together?
And doſt thou prune thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'ſt not whither? *Prior.*

8. [A word

8. [A word of light contempt.] Wretched.

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.

I have very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking: I could wish courtesy would invent some other entertainment. *Shakesp.*

10. *The* Poor. [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any not rich.

From a confin'd well manag'd store,
You both employ and feed the *poor*. *Waller.*

Never any time since the reformation can shew so many *poor* amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this particular time. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Has God cast thy lot amongst the *poor* of this world, by denying thee the plenties of this life, or by taking them away? this may be preventing mercy; for much mischief riches do to the sons of men. *South's Sermons.*

The *poor* dare nothing tell but flatt'ring news. *Dryden.*

11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* soil.

12. Lean; starved; emaciated: as, a *poor* horse.

Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, *poor*, starved and scarce covering the bone. *Ben. Johnson.*

13. Without spirit; dejected.

POORLY. *adv.* [from *poor*.]

Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to live *poorly*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Not prosperously; with little success.

If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will prosper but *poorly*. *Bacon.*

3. Meanly; without spirit.

Your constancy
Hath left you unattended. Be not lost
So *poorly* in your thoughts. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without dignity.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That *poorly* satisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light,
You common people of the skies;
What are you when the sun shall rise. *Wotton.*

POORJOHN. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

POORNESS. *n. s.* [from *poor*.]

1. Poverty; indigence; want.

If a prince should complain of the *poorness* of his exchequer, would he be angry with his merchants, if they brought him a cargo of good bullion. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a *poorness* of language, but, amidst all the meanness of the thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the expression. *Addison.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as *poorness* and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

3. Sterility; barrenness.

The *poorness* of the herbs shews the *poorness* of the earth, especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*

Enquire the differences of metals which contain other metals, and how that agrees with the *poorness* or riches of the metals in themselves. *Bacon.*

POORSPIRITED. *adj.* [*poor* and *spirit*.] Mean; cowardly.

Marvan! *poorspirited* wretch! thou hast deceiv'd me. *Den.*

POORSPIRITEDNESS. *n. s.* Meanness; cowardice.

A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is, from that meanness and *poorspiritedness* that accompanies guilt. *South's Sermons.*

POP. *n. s.* [*poppysma*, Lat.] A small smart quick sound. It is formed from the sound.

I have several ladies, who could not give a *pop* loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now discharge a fan, that it shall make a report like a pocket-pistol. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 102.

To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion.

He that kill'd my king,
Pops in between th' election and my hopes. *Shakesp.*

A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, saving one only woman, that in her first *popping* up again, which most living things accustom, espied the boat risen likewise, and floating by her, got hold of the boat, and sat astride upon one of its stems. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*

As he scratched to fetch up thought,
Forth *pop'd* the sprite to him. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy. *Swift.*

To POP. *v. a.*

1. To put out or in suddenly, slily or unexpectedly.

The which if he can prove, he *pops* me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shakesp.*

He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*

A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, *pop*t his finger upon the place. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The commonwealth *popped* up its head for the third time under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever. *Dryden.*

Did it thou never *pop*
Thy head into a barman's shop? *Prior.*

2. To flirt.

If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to *pop* them off with a falsehood. *Locke on Education.*

POPE. *n. s.* [*papa*, Lat. παππας.]

1. The bishop of Rome.

I refuse you for my judge; and
Appeal unto the *pope* to be judg'd by him. *Shakesp.*

He was organist in the *pope's* chapel at Rome. *Peacham.*

Christianity has been more oppressed by those that thus fought for it, than those that were in arms against it; upon this score, the *pope* has done her more harm than the Turk. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A small fish.

A *pope*, by some called a ruffe, is much like a pearch for shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: he is an excellent fish, of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April. *Walton's Angler.*

POPEDOM. [*pope* and *dom*.] Papacy; papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together
For mine own ends, indeed, to gain the *popedom*. *Shakesp.*

POPERY. *n. s.* [from *pope*.] The religion of the church of Rome.

Popery for corruptions in doctrine and discipline, I look upon to be the most absurd system of christianity. *Swift.*

POPEYED. *n. s.* [*pope* and *eye*.] That gaud surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh: why so called I know not.

POPGUN. *n. s.* [*pop* and *gun*.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by this *popgun* artillery of tea and coffee. *Cheyne.*

POPINJAY. [*papegay*, Dutch; *papagaye*, Spanish.]

1. A parrot.

Young *popinjays*, learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*

The great red and blue parrot; there are of these greater, the middlemost called *popinjays*, and the lesser called perroquets. *Grew's Museum.*

2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be used here.

Terpsichore would be expressed, upon her head a coronet of those green feathers of the *popinjay*, in token of that victory which the muses got of the daughters of Pierus, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers. *Peacham.*

3. A trifling fop.

I, all smarting with my wounds, being gall'd
To be so pester'd by a *popinjay*.
Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what. *Shakesp.*

POPISH. *adj.* [from *pope*.] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

In this sense as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is *popish* we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*

I know thou art religious,
With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies. *Shakesp.*

POPISHLY. *adv.* [from *popish*.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which was *popishly* affected. *Addison's Freeholder.*

A friend in Ireland, *popishly* speaking, I believe constantly well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*

POPLAR. *n. s.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves of the *poplar* are broad, and for the most part angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which have many little leaves and apices, but are barren: the female trees produce membraneous pods, which open into two parts, containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Miller.*

Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of *poplar* upon his head. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All he describ'd was present to their eyes,
And as he rais'd his verse, the *poplars* seem'd to rise. *Rose.*

So fair a *poplar*, that in watry ground
Rais'd high the head. *Pope's Iliad.*

POPPY. *n. s.* [popig, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of the *poppy*, for the most part, consists of four leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a rose, out of whose flower cup, consisting of two leaves, rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fruit or pod that is oval or oblong, and adorned with a little head, under which, in some species, is opened a series of holes quite round into the cavity of the fruit, which is defended lengthwise with various leaves or plates, to which a great number of very small seeds adhere: of these are eighteen species. Some sort is cultivated for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence opium is produced. *Miller.*

His temples laft with *poppies* were o'erfpread,
That nodding feem'd to consecrate his head. *Dryden.*

Dr Lifter has been guilty of a miftake, in the reflections he makes on what he calls the fleeping Cupid with *poppy* in his hands. *Addifon's Remarks on Italy.*

POPULACE *n. f.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude.

Now fwarms the *populace*, a countlefs throng,
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

The tribunes and people having fubdued all competitors, began the laft game of a prevalent *populace*, to chufe themfelves a maftor. *Sa.*

POPULACY. *n. f.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude.

Under colours of piety ambitious policies march, not only with fecurity, but applaufe as to the *popunacy*. *King Charles.*

When he thinks one monarch's laft too mild a regiment, he can let in the whole *populacy* of fin upon the foul. *D. of Piety.*

POPULAR. *adj.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.

I was forry to hear with what partiality and *popular* heat elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

The emmet join'd in her *popular* tribes
Of commonalty. *Milton.*

So the *popular* vote inclines. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to the common people

Homilies are plain and *popular* inftructions. *Hooker.*

3. Beloved by the people; pleafing to the people.

[illegible]
ears, if this firft difcourfe had been fpent in extolling the force of laws. *Hooker, b. 1.*

Such as were *popular*,
And well-deferving, were advanc'd by grace. *Daniel*

The old general was fet afide, and prince Rupert put into the command, which was no *popular* change *Clarendon.*

4. Studious of the favour of the people.

A *popular* man is, in truth, no better than a proftitute to common fame and to the people *Dryden.*

His virtues have undone his country,
Such *popular* humanity is treafon. *Addifon's Cato.*

5. Prevailing or raging among the populace as, a *popular* diftemper

POPULA'RITY *n. f.* [*popularitas*, Lat. *popularité*, Fr. from *popular*]

1. Acceptablenefs among the people; ftate of being favoured by the people

The beft temper of minds defireth good name and true honour, the lighter, *popularity* and applaufe, the more depraved, fubjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of *popularity*. *Dryden*

Admire we then,
Or *popularity*, or ftars, or ftrings,
The mob's applaufes, or the gifts of kings. *Pope.*

He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor attended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might reprefent as *popularity*. *Swift*

2. Repreſentation fuited to vulgar conception, what affects the vulgar

The perfuader's labour is to make things appear good or evil, which as it may be performed by found reafons, fo it may be repreſented alſo by colours, *popularities* and circumftances, which way the ordinary judgment. *Bacon*

POPULARLY. *adv.* [from *popular*]

1. In a popular manner, ſo as to pleaſe the crowd.

The victor knight
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bow'd,
And paid the falutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*

Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they *popularly* kill. *Dryden.*

2. According to vulgar conception

Nor can we excuſe the duty of our knowledge, if we only beſtow thoſe commendatory concetts, which *popularly* ſet forth the eminency thereof *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To POPULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, people.] To breed people.

When there be great ſhoals of people, which go out to *populate*, without foreſeeing means of life and ſuſtentation, it is of neceſſity, that once in an age they diſcharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon's Eſſays*

POPULATION *n. f.* [from *populate*.] The ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people.

The *population* of a kingdom, eſpecially if it be [illegible] down by wars, does not exceed the ſtock of the [illegible], which ſhould maintain them, neither is the *population* [illegible] reckoned, only by number; for a ſmaller number, that ſpend more and earn leſs, do wear out an eſtate ſooner than a greater number, that live ſower, and gather more. *Bacon.*

[illegible]

2. People

[illegible] conducent unto *population*, we ſhall [illegible] but little doubt, there are two main cauſes of numeroſity in any [illegible], a frequent and multiparous way of breeding. *Brown.*

POPULOUS. *adj.* [*populoſus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerous.

A wilderneſs is *populous* enough,
So Suffolk had thy heavenly company. *Shakeſp.*

Far the greater part have kept
Their ſtation, heav'n yet *populous*, retains
Number ſufficient to poſſeſs her realms. *Milton*

POPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *populous*] With much people.

POPULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *populous*.] The ſtate of abounding with people.

This will be allowed by any that conſiders the faſtneſs, the opulence, the *populouſneſs* of this region, with the eaſe and facility wherewith 'tis governed *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

PORCELAIN. *n. f.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. ſaid to be derived from *pour cent années*, becauſe it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of *porcelain* was matured under ground one hundred years.]

1. China, china ware; fine diſhes, of a middle nature between earth and glaſs, and therefore ſemi-pellucid.

We have burials in ſeveral earths, where we put divers cements, as the Chineſe do their *porcelain*. *Bacon*

We are not thoroughly reſolved concerning *porcelain* or china diſhes, that according to common belief, they are made of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years under ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The fine materials made it weak,
Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*

Theſe look like the work-manſhip of heav'n,
This is the *porcelain* clay of human kind,
And therefore caſt into theſe noble molds *Dryden.*

2. [*Portulaca*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PORCH *n. f.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]

1. A roof ſupported by pillars before a door; an entrance

Ehud went forth through the *porch*, and ſhut the doors of the parlour *Judges* [illegible]

Not infants in the *porch* of life were free,
The ſick, the old, that could but hope a day
Longer by nature's bounty, not yet ſtay. *Ben Johnſon*

2. A portico, a covered walk.

[illegible]
Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you ſhall find us. *Shakeſp.*

PORCUPINE. *n. f.* [*pore eſpic* or *epic*, Fr. *porceſpino*, Italian]

The *porcupine*, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are black on the ſhoulders, thighs, ſides and belly, on the back, hips and loins they are variegated with white and pale brown: the neck is ſhort and thick, the noſe blunt, the noſtrils very large in form of ſlits; the upper lip is ſlit or cleft as in the hare, and it has whiſkers like a cat. the eyes are ſmall, and the ears very like thoſe of the human ſpecies. the legs are ſhort, and on the hinder feet are five toes, but only four upon the fore feet, and its tail is four or five inches long, beſet with ſpines in an annular ſeries round it: there is no other difference between the *porcupine* of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger ſize. *Hill.*

This ſtubborn Cade
Fought ſo long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almoſt like a ſharp-quill'd *porcupine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Long bearded comets ſtick
Like flaming *porcupines* to their left ſides,
As they would ſhoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*

By the black prince of Monomotapa's ſide were the glaring cat-a-mountain and the quils-darting *porcupine*. *Ar. and Po.*

PORE. *n. f.* [πορος Fr. πορος.]

1. Spiracle of the ſkin; paſſage of perſpiration.

Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themſelves into other bodies, by ointments and anointing themſelves all over, may juſtly move a man to think, that theſe fables are the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments do all, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the *pores*, ſhut in the vapours, and ſend them to the head extremely *Bac.*

Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?
So obvious and ſo eaſy to be quench'd,
And not, as feeling through all parts diffus'd,
That ſhe might look at will through every *pore*. *Milton.*

2. Any narrow ſpiracle or paſſage.

Pores are ſmall interſtices between the particles of matter which conſtitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them. *Quincy.*

From veins of vaines milk and nectar broke,
And honey ſweating through the *pores* of oak. *Dryden.*

To PORE. *v. n.* [πορος is the *optick nerve*; but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from ſome Engliſh word.] To look with great attenteneſs and care; to examine with great attention.

All delights are vain; but that moſt vain,
Which with pain purchaſ'd, doth inherit pain,
As painfully to *pore* upon a book,
To ſeek the light of truth, while truth the while
Doth falſely blind the eyeſight, *Shakeſp.*

A book was writ, called Tetrachordon,
The subject new: it walk'd the town a while,
Numb'ring good intellects; now seldom *por'd* on. *Milton.*

The eye grows weary, with *poring* perpetually on the same thing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Let him with pedants hunt for praise in books,
Pore out his life amongst the lazy gownmen,
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rowe*

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries *pore*,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope*

He hath been *poring* so long upon Fox's Martyrs, that he imagines himself living in the reign of queen Mary. *Swift*

The design is to avoid the imputation of pedantry, to shew that they understand men and manners, and have not been *poring* upon old unfashionable books. *Swift.*

PO'REBLIND *adj.* [commonly spoken and written *purblind.*] Nearsighted, shortsighted.

Poreblind men see best in the dimmer light, and likewise have their sight stronger near at hand, than those that are not *poreblind*, and can read and write smaller letters, for that the spirits visual in those that are *poreblind* are thinner and rarer than in others, and therefore the greater light disperseth them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

PO'RENESS. *n. f.* [from *pory.*] Fullness of pores.

I took off the dressings, and set the trepan above the fractured bone, considering the *poreness* of the bone below. *Wiseman.*

PORI'STICK *method. n. f.* [πορισμος.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be solved. *Dict.*

PORK. *n. f* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swines flesh unsalted

You are no good member of the commonwealth, for, in converting Jews to christians, you raise the price of *pork.* *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and *pork*, increase the matter of *phlegm.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

PO'RKER *n. f.* [from *pork.*] A hog, a pig.

Strait to the lodgments of his herd he ran,
Where the fat *porkers* slept beneath the sun. *Pope.*

PO'RKEATER. *n. f.* [*pork* and *eater.*] One who feeds on pork.

This making of christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be *porkeaters*, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

PO'RKET. [from *pork.*] A young hog.

A priest appears
And offrings to the flaming altars bears;
A *porket*, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears. *Dryden.*

PO'RKLING. *n. f.* [from *pork.*] A young pig.

Will serve thee in winter, moreover than that,
To shut up thy *porklings*, thou meanest to fat. *Tusser.*

POROSITY *n.* [from *porous.*] Quality of having pores.

This is a good experiment for the disclosure of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer *porosity*, and which a grosser *Bacon's Natural History.*

POROUS. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Having small spiracles or passages

The rapid current, which through veins
Of *porous* earth with kindly thirst updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill
Water'd the garden. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd
In the sun's orb, made *porous* to receive
And drink the liquid light, firm to retain
Her gather'd beams, great palace now of light. *Milton*

POROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *porous.*] The quality of having pores.

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing one from another; as a knife doth a solid substance, by having [illegible] *Locke.*

PORPHYRE. } *n. f.* [from πορφυρα, *porphyrites*, Lat. *porphyre*,
PORPHYRY. } Fr.] [illegible]

I like best the *porphyry*, white or green marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same. *Peacham on Drawing*

Consider the red and white colours in *porphyry*; hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again. *Lock*

PO'RPOISE
PORPUS. } *n. f.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The sea-hog.

Amphibious animals link the terrestrial and aquatick together; seals live at land and at sea, and *porpoyes* have the warm blood and entrails of a hog. *Locke.*

Parch'd with unextinguish'd thirst,
Small beer I guzzle till I burst,
And then I drag a bloated corpus
Swell'd with a dropsy like a *porpus.* *Swift.*

PORRACEOUS. *adj.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, Fr.] Greenish

If the testes or kidnies be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

PORRA'CEOUSNESS. [illegible] A [illegible]

It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlick, molys

and *porrets* have white roots, deep green leaves and hair seeds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PORRIDGE. *n. f.* [more properly *porrage*, *porrata*, low Lat. from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water, broth

I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of *porridge.* *Shak.*

PORRIDGEPOT. *n. f.* [*porridge* and *pot.*] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family

PORRINGER. *n. f.* [from *porridge.*]

1. A vessel in which broth is eaten.

A small wax candle put in a socket of brass, then set upright in a *porringer* full of spirit of wine, then set both the candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and appear globular *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes, who daubs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in that pickle, carries off a *porringer.* *L'Estrange.*

The *porringers*, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,
Were now but leathern buckets rang'd, *Swift*

2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a headdress; of which perhaps the first of these passages may shew the reason.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.
—Why this was moulded on a *porringer.* *Shakesp.*

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

PORRE'CTION. *n. f.* [*porrectio*, Latin.] The act of reaching forth

PORT *n. f* [*port*, Fr *portus*, Latin.]

1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.

Her small gondolay her *port* did make,
And that gay pavilioning on the shore,
Disburden'd her *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

[illegible]
Peering in maps for *ports*, and ways and roads. *Shakesp*

The earl of Newcastle seized upon that town; where there was not one *port* town in England, that avowed their obedience to the king. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

A weather beaten vessel holds
Gladly the *port*

2. [*Porta*, Lat. porte, Sax. *porte*, Fr.] A gate.

Shew all thy praises within the *ports* of the daughter of Sion. *Psalm*

Defend, and open your uncharged *ports.*
[illegible]
The city *ports* by this hath entered. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

O polish'd perturbation! golden care!
That keep'st the *ports* of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night; sleep with it now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The mind of man hath two *ports*; the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities; the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations. *Raleigh.*

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issued.

3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out.

At Portsmouth the Mary Rose, by a little sway of the ship in casting about, her *ports* being within sixteen inches of the water, was overset and lost. *Raleigh*

The anchocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires,
The vig'rous seaman every *port* hole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden*

4. [*Porte*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance, demeanour.

In that proud *port*, which her so goodly graceth,
Whiles her fair face she rears up to the sky,
And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth,
Most goodly temperature ye may descry. *Spenser*

Think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
And bear the name and *port* of gentleman? *Shakesp*

See Godfrey there in purple clad and gold,
His stately *port* and princely look behold.

Their *port* was more than human, as they stood;
I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live. *Milton.*

A proud man is so far from making himself great by his haughty and contemptuous *port*, that he is usually punished with neglect for it. *Collier on Pride*

Now lay the line, and measure all thy court,
By inward virtue, not external *port*,
And find whom justly to prefer above
The man on whom my judgment plac'd my love. *Dryden*

Thy plumy crest
Nods horrible, with more terrific *port*
Thou walk'st, and seem'st a ready in the fight

To PORT *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form.

I h' angelick ſquadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, ſharpning in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* ſpears. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. iv.

PORTABLE *adj.* [*portatus*, Lat.]

1. Manageable by the hand.
2. Such as may be born along with one.

The pleaſure of the religious man is an eaſy and *portable* pleaſure, ſuch an one as he carries about in his boſom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world *South.*

Such as is tranſported or carried from one place to another.

Moſt other *portable* commodities decay quickly in their uſe, but money is by ſlower degrees removed from, or brought into the free commerce of any country, than the greateſt part of other merchandize. *Locke.*

4. Sufferable; ſupportable.

How light and *portable* my pains ſeem now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow
Shakeſpeare's King Lear

With other graces weigh'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

PORTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.

1. The price of carriage.
2. [From *port*.] Porthole.

Let it pry through the *portage* of the head,
Like the braſs cannon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

PO'RTAL *n. ſ.* [*portail*, Fr. *porta*, Italian.] A gate, the arch under which the gate opens.

King Richard doth appear,
As doth the bluſhing diſcontented ſun,
From out the fiery *portal* of the eaſt *Shakeſp. Rich. II*
Though I ſhould run
portals of the ſun,
And walk his way, until his horſes ſteep
Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Sun*
He through heav'n
That open'd wide her blazing *portals*, led
To God's eternal houſe direct the way. *Milton.*
The ſick for air before the *portal* gaſp. *Dryden.*

The *portal* conſiſts of a compoſite order unknown to the ancients. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air, mien, port, demeanour.

There ſtepped forth a goodly lady,
That ſeem'd to be a woman of great worth,
And by her ſtately *portance* born of heav'nly birth. *F. Qu.*
Your lover,
Thinking upon his ſervices, took from you
The apprehenſion of his preſent *portance*
Which gibingly, ungravely, he did faſhion. *Shakeſp*

PORTASS. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes called *portuis*, and by *Chaucer port veſe*.] A breviary, a prayer book.

In his hand his *porteſſe* ſtil he bare,
That much was worn, but therein little red,
For of devotion he had it ful care. *Fairy Queen.*

An old prieſt always read in his *portaſs* mumpſimus domine for ſampſimus, whereof when he was admoniſhed, he ſaid that he now had uſed mumpſimus thirty years, and would not leave his old mumpſimus for their new ſumpſimus. *Camden.*

PORTCU'LLIS. } *n. ſ.* [*portecouliſſe*, Fr. quaſi *porta claufa*.] A
PO'RTCLUSE } ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

Over it a fair *portcullis* hung,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs and compacture ſtrong,
Neither unſeemly ſhort, nor yet exceeding long *F. Qu.*

The cannon againſt St Stephen's gate executed ſo well, that the *portcullis* and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Hayward.*

She the huge *portcullis* high up drew,
Which but herſelf, not all the Stygian pow'rs
Could once have mov'd. *Milton*
Perhaps comes, neither men nor walls
His force ſuſtain, the torn *portcullis* falls *Denham*
The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence as a *portcullis* againſt the importunity of the enemy. *More.*
The gates are opened, the *portcullis* drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

To PORTCULLIS *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar, to ſhut up.

Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips. *Shakeſp.*

PO'RTED. *adj.* [*porter*, Fr.] Borne in a certain or regular order.

They hem him round with *ported* ſpears. *Milton*

To PORTE'ND *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken, to foreſhow as omens.

As many as remained, he earneſtly exhorteth to prevent *portended* calamities. *Hooker.*

Doth this churliſh ſuperſcription
Portend ſome alteration in good will? *Shakeſp.*
A moiſt and a cool ſummer *portendeth* a hard winter. *Bacon*
True opener of mine eyes,
Much better ſeems this viſion, and more hope
Of peaceful days *portends*, than thoſe two paſt *Milton*
True poets are the guardians of a ſtate,
And when they ſail, *portend* approaching fate. *Roſcommon*

The ruin of the ſtate in the deſtruction of the church, is not only *portended* as its ſign, but alſo inferred from it as its cauſe. *South's Sermons.*

PORTENSION *n. ſ.* [from *portend*.] The act of foretokening.

Although the red comets do carry the *portenſions* of Mars, the brightly white ſhould be of the influence of Venus. *Bacon.*

PO'RTENT. *n. ſ.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening miſe.

O, what *portents* are theſe?
Some heavy buſineſs hath my lord in hand,
And I muſt know it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV*
My roſy dire *portents* the god foretold,
Yon riven oak, the faireſt of the green. *Dryden*

PORTENTOUS *adj.* [*portentoſus*, Lat. from *portent*.] Monſtrous, prodigious; foretokening ill.

They are *portentous* things
Unto the climate, that they point at. *Shakeſp.*
This *portentous* figure
Comes armed through our watch ſo like the king
That was. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*
Overlay
With this *portentous* bridge the dark abyſs. *Milton.*
No beaſt of more *portentous* face
In the Hercinian foreſt lies. *Roſcommon.*

Let us look upon them as ſo many prodigious exceptions from our common nature, as ſo many *portentous* animals, like the ſtrange unnatural productions of Africa. *South.*

Every unwonted meteor is *portentous*, and ſome divine [illegible]

The petticoat will ſhrink at your firſt coming to town; at leaſt a touch of your pen will make it contract itſelf, and by that means oblige ſeveral who are terrified or aſtoniſhed at this *portentous* novelty. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 127.

PO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate.

Porter, remember what I give in charge,
And, when you've ſo done, bring the keys to me. *Shakeſp.*
Am all my huſband preſently, and charge
The *porter* he let no man in till day *Ben Johnſon.*

Nic. Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his ſtuff-monger, to keep the keys of his gates, and furniſh the kitchen. *Ark.*

2. One who waits at the door to receive meſſages.

A favourite *porter* with his maſter vies,
Be bribed as often, and as often lies. *Pope.*

3. [*Porteur*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat. to carry.] One who carries burthens for hire.

It is with kings ſometimes as with *porters*, whoſe packs may joſtle one againſt the other, yet remain good friends ſtill. *Howel.*

By *porter*, who can tell, whether I mean a man who bears burthens, or a ſervant who waits at a gate? *Watts.*

PO'RTERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *porter*.] Money paid for carriage.

PORTESSE. *n. ſ.* A breviary. See PORTASS.

PO'RTGLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*porter* and *glaive*, Fr. and Eric.] A ſword bearer. *Ainſworth.*

PORTGRAVE } *n. ſ.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*, Teut. a keeper.]
PORTREEVE } The keeper of a gate. Obſolete.

PO'RTICO. *n. ſ.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Italian; *portique*, Fr.] A covered walk; a piazza.

The rich their wealth beſtow
On ſome expenſive airy *portico*,
Where ſafe from ſhowers they may be born in ſtate,
And free from tempeſts for fair weather wait. *Dryden.*

PORTION. *n. ſ.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.]

1. A part.

Theſe are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him? *Job* xxvi. 14.
Like favour find the Iriſh, with like fate
Advanc'd to be a *portion* of our ſtate. *Waller.*
In battles won, fortune a part did claim,
And ſoldiers have their *portion* in the fame *Waller.*

Thoſe great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyſs; ſome in one poſture, and ſome in another. *Burnet*

Pirithous no ſmall *portion* of the war
Preſs'd on, and ſhook his lance. *Dryden.*

2. A part aſſigned, an allotment; a dividend.

Here their prince ordain'd and *portion* ſet. *Milton.*
Should you no honey vow to taſte,
But what the maſter-bees have plac'd
In compaſs of their cells, how ſmall
A *portion* to your ſhare would fall? *Waller.*

Or

Of words they ſeldom know more than the grammatical conſtruction, unleſs they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion* amongſt them. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as any good appears to make a part of their *portion* of happineſs, they begin to deſire it. *Locke.*

When he conſiders the manifold temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happineſs to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the ſafer *portion* of a moderate convenience. *Rogers.*

One or two faults are eaſily to be remedied with a very ſmall *portion* of abilities. *Swift.*

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune.

Leave to thy children tumult, ſtrife and war,
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior.*

4. A wife's fortune.

To PO'RTION, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, to parcel.

The gods who *portion* out
The lots of princes as of private men,
Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rowe.*
Argos the ſeat of ſovereign rule I chuſe,
Where my Ulyſſes and his race might reign,
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a fortune.

Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt. *Pope.*

PO'RTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *portion*.] One that divides.

PO'RTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour.

Such price is praiſe, ſuch *portlineſs* is honour,
That boldneſs innocence bears in her eyes
And her fair countenance like a goodly banner
Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenſer.*

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, fulneſs with fineneſs, ſeemlineſs with *portlineſs*, and currantneſs with ſtayedneſs, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*

PO'RTLY. *adj.* [from *port*.]

1. Graceful in mien.

Rudely thou wrong'ſt my dear heart's deſire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pace. *Spenſer.*
Your Argoſies with *portly* ſail,
Like ſignors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the ſea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakeſp.*
A *portly* prince, and goodly to the ſight,
He ſeem'd a ſon of Anak for his height. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; ſwelling.

A goodly, *portly* man and a corpulent; of a chearful look, a pleaſing eye, and a moſt noble carriage. *Shakeſp.*

Our houſe little deſerves
The ſcourge of greatneſs to be uſed on it;
And that fame greatneſs too, which our own hands
Have help'd to make ſo *portly*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

PO'RTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*port* and *man*.] An inhabitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque ports. *Dict.*

PORTMA'NTEAU. *n. ſ.* [*portmanteau*, Fr.] A cheſt or bag in which cloaths are carried.

I deſired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*; but he laughed, and bid another do it. *Spectator.*

PO'RTPOISE. *n. ſ.* In ſea language, a ſhip is ſaid to ride a *portpoiſe*, when ſhe rides with her yards ſtruck down to the deck. *Dict.*

PO'RTRAIT. *n. ſ.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life.

As this idea of perfection is of little uſe in *portraits*, or the reſemblances of particular perſons, ſo neither is it in the characters of comedy and tragedy, which are always to be drawn with ſome ſpecks of frailty, ſuch as they have been deſcribed in hiſtory. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The figure of his body was ſtrong, proportionable, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it muſt deſerve the praiſe given to the *portraits* of Raphael. *Prior.*

To PO'RTRAIT. *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr. from the noun.] To paint, to portray. It is perhaps ill copied, and ſhould be written on the following examples *portray*.

I moſt exquiſite pictures, they blaze and *portrait* not only the dainty ornaments of beauty, but alſo round about ſhadow the rude thickets and craggy cliffs. *Spenſer.*

I *portrait* in Arthur before he was king, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve private moral virtues. *Spenſer.*

PO'RTRAITURE. *n. ſ.* [*portraiture*, Fr. from *portray*.] Picture, painted reſemblance.

By the image of my cauſe I ſee
The *portraiture* of his. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Let ſome ſtrange myſterious dream,
Wave at his wings in airy ſtream
Of lively *portraiture* diſplay'd,
Softly on my eye-lids laid. *Milton.*
Herein was alſo the *portraiture* of a hart. *Brown.*

This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn without flattery. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Her wry mouth's *portraiture*
Diſplay'd the fates her counſellors endure. *Pope.*

He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To PO'RTRAY *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.]

1. To paint, to deſcribe by picture.

The Earl of Warwick's ragged ſtaff is yet to be ſeen *portrayed* in many places of their church ſteeple.

Take a tile, and ſo *portray* upon it the city Jeruſalem. *Ezek.*

Our Phenix queen was *portrayed* too bright,
Beauty alone could beauty take to right. *Dryd.*

2. To adorn with pictures.

Various, with boaſtful argument *portray'd*. *Milton.*

PO'RTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate. *Jamieſon.*

The *portreſs* of Nile gate reply'd. *Milton's Par. L.*
The ſhoes put on, our faithful *portreſs*
Admits us in to ſtorm the fortreſs,
While like a cat with walnuts thou,
Stumbling at every ſtep ſhe trod. *Swift's Misc.*

PO'RWIGLE. *n. ſ.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully ſhaped.

That black and round ſubſtance began to grow oval, a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be diſcernible, and at laſt to become that which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

PO'RY *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Full of pores.

To the court arriv'd th' admiring ſon
Beholds the vaulted roofs of *pory* ſtone. *Dryden.*

To PO'SE. *v. a.* [from *poſe*, an old word ſignifying heavineſs of ſleep.]

1. To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a ſtand or ſtop.

Learning was *poſed*, philoſophy was fet,
Sophiſters taken in a fiſher's net. *Herbert.*
How God's eternal reaſon ſhould be man's brother,
Poſeth his proudeſt intellectual power. *Crashaw.*

As an evidence of human infirmities, I ſhall give the following inſtances of our intellectual blindneſs, not that I deſign to *poſe* them with thoſe common enigma's of magnetism &c.

Particularly in learning of languages, there is leaſt occaſion for *poſing* of children. *Locke on Education.*

2. To appoſe; to interrogate.

She in the preſence of others *poſed* him and ſifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very duke of York or no. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

PO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſe*.] One that aſketh queſtions to try capacities; an examiner.

He that queſtioneth much, ſhall learn much; but let his queſtions not be troubleſome, for that is fit for a *poſer*. *Bacon.*

POSITED. *adj.* [*poſitus*, Lat. It has the appearance of a participle preter, but it has no verb.] Placed; ranged.

That the principle that ſets on work theſe organs is nothing elſe but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus, or thus *poſited* or diſpoſed, is moſt apparently falſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

POSI'TION *n. ſ.* [*poſition*, Fr. *poſitio*, Latin.]

1. State of being placed, ſituation.

Iron having ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude till it attain the former *poſition*. *Bacon.*

They are the happieſt regions for fruits, by the excellence of ſoil, the *poſition* of mountains, and the frequency of ſtreams. *Temple.*

Since no one ſees all, and we have different proſpects of the ſame thing, according to our different *poſitions* to it, it is not incongruous to try whether another may not have notions that eſcaped him.

By varying the *poſition* of my eye, and ſo bringing it nearer or farther from the direct beam of the ſun's light, the ſpot of the ſun's reflected light conſtantly varied upon the ſpeculum as it fell upon my eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

We have a different proſpect of the ſame thing, according to the different *poſition* of our underſtandings toward it. *Watts.*

Place ourſelves in ſuch a *poſition* toward the object, or place the object in ſuch a *poſition* toward our eye, as may give us the cleareſt repreſentation of it; for a different *poſition* greatly alters the appearance of bodies. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Principle laid down.

Of any offence or ſin therein committed againſt God, with what conſcience can ye accuſe us, when your own *poſitions* are, that the things we obſerve ſhould every one of them be dearer unto us than ten thouſand lives. *Hooker.*

Let not the proof of any *poſitions* depend on the *poſitions* that follow, but always on thoſe which go before. *Watts.*

3. Advancement of any principle.

A fallacious relation is to conclude from the *poſition* of the antecedent unto the *poſition* of the conſequent, or the remotion of the conſequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *Brown.*

4. In

4. [In grammar] The ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants, as *penſpous*, or a double conſonant, as *axis*.

POSITIONAL *adj.* [from *poſition*.] Reſpecting poſition.

The leaves of catapuſia or ſpurge plucked upwards or downwards, performing their operations by purge or vomit, as old wives ſhall do preach, is a ſtrange conceit, aſcribing unto plants *poſitional* operations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

POSITIVE. *adj.* [*poſitivus*, Lat. *poſitif*, Fr.]

1. Not negative, capable of being affirmed; real, abſolute.

The power or bloſſom is a *poſitive* good, although the removal of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

Hardneſs carries ſomewhat more of *poſitive* in it than impenetrability, which is negative, and is perhaps more a conſequence of ſolidity, than ſolidity itſelf. *Locke.*

Whatſoever doth or can exiſt, or be conſidered as one thing, is *poſitive*, and ſo not only ſimple ideas and ſubſtances, but modes alſo are *poſitive* beings, though the parts, of which they conſiſt, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

2. Abſolute, particular; direct, not implied

As for *poſitive* words, that he would not bear arms againſt king Edward's ſon; though the words ſeem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-ruling of the king's title. *Bacon.*

3 Dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; ſtubborn in opinion.

I am ſometimes doubting, when I might be *poſitive*, and ſometimes confident out of ſeaſon. *Rymer.*

Some *poſitive* perſiſting ſops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always ſo;
But you, with pleaſure own your errors paſt,
And make each day a critick on the laſt. *Pope.*

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment.

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth univerſally, that which is *poſitive*, not ſo. *Hooker.*

Although no laws but *poſitive* [illegible], yet all are not mutable which be *poſitive*, [illegible] or elſe changeable, according as the matter [illegible] ing which they were made. *Hooker.*

Laws are but *poſitive*; love's pow'r we ſee,
Is nature's ſanction, and her firſt decree. *Dryden.*

5. Having the power to enact any law.

Not to conſent to the enacting of ſuch a law, which has no view beſides the general good, unleſs another law ſhall at the ſame time paſs, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one party alone; what is this but to claim a *poſitive* voice, as well as a negative. *Swift.*

6. Certain, aſſured *Ainſworth.*

POSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *poſitive*.]

1. Abſolutely; by way of direct poſition.

Give me ſome breath, ſome little pauſe,
Before I *poſitively* ſpeak in this. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

The good or evil, which is removed, may be eſteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *poſitively* or ſimply. *Bacon.*

2. Not negatively.

It is impoſſible that any ſucceſſive duration ſhould be actually and *poſitively* infinite, or have infinite ſucceſſions already gone and paſt. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Certainly, without dubitation.

It was abſolutely certain, that this part was *poſitively* yours, and could not poſſibly be written by any other. *Dryden.*

4. Peremptorily; in ſtrong terms.

I would aſk any man, that has but once read the bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *poſitively* require humility and meekneſs to all men. *Sprat.*

POSITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poſitive*]

1 Actualneſs; not mere negation.

The *poſitiveneſs* of ſins of commiſſion lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too, whereas the *poſitiveneſs* of ſins of omiſſion is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

2. Peremptorineſs; confidence.

This peremptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a magiſterialneſs in matters of opinion and ſpeculation, the other a *poſitiveneſs* in relating matters of fact; in the one we impoſe upon men's underſtandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*

POSITIVITY. *n. ſ.* [from *poſitive*.] Peremptorineſs, confidence. A low word.

Courage and *poſitivity* are never more neceſſary than on ſuch an occaſion, but it is good to join ſome argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be ſtrongly pronounced too. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

POSITURE. *n. ſ.* [*poſitura*, Lat] The manner in which any thing is placed

Suppoſing the *poſiture* of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and ſuppoſing all other things, which did concur to the production of that caſt, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but in this caſe the caſt is neceſſary. *Bramh.*

[illegible] [from *baſſinet*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A little baſon, a porringer; a ſkillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin in equal quantity, and alſo whether it yield no fineneſs more than ſilver, and again whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chaſſing diſhes, *poſnets* and ſuch other ſilver veſſels. *Bacon.*

POSSE n. ſ. [Latin] An armed power, from *poſſe comitatus*, the power of the ſhires. A low word

The *poſſe* comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon.*

As if the paſſion that rules, were the ſheriff of the place, and came with all the *poſſe*, the underſtanding is ſeized. *Locke.*

To POSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*poſſeſſus*, Lat. *poſſeder*, Fr.]

1. To have as an owner, to be maſter of, to enjoy or occupy actually

She will not let inſtructions enter
Where folly now *poſſeſſes*? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Record a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies *poſſeſs'd*,
Unto his ſon. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred *poſſeſſeth* and poſſeſſioneth. *Careto's Survey of Cornwall*

2. To ſeize, to obtain.

The Engliſh marched towards the river Eſke, intending to *poſſeſs* a hill called Under Eſke. *Hayward.*

3 To give poſſeſſion or command of any thing, to make maſter of. It has *of* before that which is poſſeſſed; ſometimes anciently *with*.

Is he yet *poſſeſſed* [illegible]
How much you would?
—Ay, ay, three thouſand ducats. *Shakeſp.*
This man, whom hand to hand I ſlew in fight,
May be *poſſeſſed with* ſome ſtore of crowns [illegible]
This *poſſeſſes* us *of* the moſt valuable [illegible] of human life, friendſhip. [illegible] *of the Tongue.*
Seem I to thee ſufficiently *poſſeſs'd*
Of happineſs or not, who am alone
From all eternity? *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.*

I hope to *poſſeſs* chymiſts and corpuſcularians *of* the advantages to each party, by confederacy between them. *Boyle.*

The intent of this fable is to *poſſeſs* us *of* a juſt ſenſe of the vanity of theſe craving appetites. *L'Eſtrange.*

Whole houſes, *of* their whole deſires *poſſeſt*,
Are often ruin'd at their own requeſt. *Dryden.*
Of fortune's favour long *poſſeſs'd*,
He was with one fair daughter only bleſs'd. *Dryden.*

We *poſſeſſed* ourſelves *of* the kingdom of Naples, the dutch [illegible] Engliſh
Endowed with the greateſt perfections of nature; and *poſſeſſed of* all the advantages of external condition, Solomon could not find happineſs. *Prior.*

4. To fill with ſomething fixed

It is of unſpeakable advantage to *poſſeſs* our minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim all our thoughts, words and actions at ſome laudable end. *Addiſon*

Thoſe, under the great officers, know every little caſe that is before the great man, and if they are *poſſeſſed* with honeſt minds, will conſider poverty as a recommendation. *Addiſ.*

5. To have power over, as an unclean ſpirit

Beware what ſpirit rages in your breaſt;
For ten inſpir'd, ten thouſand are *poſſeſt*. *Roſcommon.*
Inſpir'd within, and yet *poſſeſs'd* without. *Cleaveland*
I think, that the man is *poſſeſſed*. *Swift.*

6. To affect by inteſtine power

He's *poſſeſt* with greatneſs,
And ſpeaks not to himſelf, but with a pride
That quarrels at ſelf-breath. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſ.*
Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue,
Which ſhall *poſſeſs* them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakeſp.*
Poſſeſt with rumours full of idle dreams,
Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear. *Shakeſp.*
What fury, O ſon,
Poſſeſſes thee, to bend that mortal dart
Againſt thy father's head? *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* u.
With the rage of all their race *poſſeſt*,
Stung to the ſoul the brothers ſtart from reſt. *Pope.*

POSSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*poſſeſſion*, Fr *poſſeſſio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property.

He ſhall inherit her, and his generation ſhall hold her in *poſſeſſion*. *Eccluſ.* xv 16.

In *poſſeſſion* ſuch, not only of right,
I call you. *Milton.*

2. The thing poſſeſſed.

Do nothing to loſe the beſt *poſſeſſion* of life, that of honour and truth *Temple.*

A man has no right over another's life, by his having a property in land and *poſſeſſions*. *Locke.*

To POSSE'SSION. *v. a.* To inveſt with property. Obſolete

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred poſſeſſeth and *poſſeſſioneth*. *Careu.*

POSSE'SSIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſſeſſion*] Maſter, one that has the power or property of any thing.

They were peaſe, whom having been of old freemen and *poſſeſſioners*, the Lacedemonians had conquered. *Sidney.*

Possessive *adj.* [*Possessivus*, Lat.] Having possession.

Possessory, *adj.* [*possessoire*, Fr. from *possess*.] Having possession.

This he dreams from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof. *Howel.*

Posse'ssour *n. f.* [*possessor*, Lat. *possesseur*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor.

Thou profoundest hell,
Receive thy new *possessor*. *Milton.*

A considerable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that those having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the *possessor* of them. *Stilling fleet.*

'Twas the interest of those, who thirsted after the possessions of the clergy, to represent the *possessors* in as vile colours as they could. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Po'sset. *n. f.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *posset* at the latter end of a seacoal fire. *Suck.*

In came the bridemaids with the *posset*,
The bridegroom eat in spight. *Suckling.*

I allowed him medicated broths, *posset* ale and pearl julep. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A sparing diet did her health assure;
Or sick, a pepper *posset* was her cure. *Dryden.*

The cure of the stone consists in vomiting with *posset* drink, in which althea roots are boiled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Increase the milk when it is diminished by the too great use of flesh meats, by gruels and *posset* drink. *Arbuthnot.*

To Po'sset. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle as milk with acids. Not used.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body;
And, with a sudden vigour, it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Possibi'lity. *n. f.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner, the state of being possible.

There is no let, but that as often as those books are read, and need so requireth, the state of their differences may expressly be mentioned to bar even all *possibility* of error. *Hooker.*

Brother, speak with *possibilities*,
And do not break into these woeful extremes. *Shakesp.*

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *possibilities*; and consequently could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's affection. *South's Sermons.*

A bare *possibility*, that a thing may be or not be, is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotson.*

According to the multifariousness of this unitability, so are the *possibilities* of being. *Norris.*

Example not only teaches us our duty, but convinces us of the *possibility* of our imitation. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Po'ssible. *adj.* [*possible*, Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be *possible* and convenient. *Whitgifte.*

With men this is impossible, but with God all things are *possible*. *Mat.* xix. 26.

All things are *possible* to him that believeth. *Mar.* ix. 23.

Firm we subsist, but *possible* to swerve. *Milt.*

It will scarce seem *possible*, that God should engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

Set a pleasure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty visibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be *possible* for people wantonly to offend against the law. *Locke.*

Po'ssibly. *adv.* [from *possible*.]

1. By any power really existing.

Within the compass of which laws, we do not only comprehend whatsoever may be easily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatsoever may *possibly* be known to be of that quality. *Hooker, b. i. s. 8.*

Can we *possibly* his love desert? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps, without absurdity.

Possibly he might be found in the hands of the earl of Essex, but he would be dead first. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good one, had he been invested with an authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

POST. *n. f.* [*poste*, Fr. *equus positus cursor*.]

1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times; commonly a letter carrier.

In certain places there be always fresh *posts*, to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot.*

Thee I'll take up, the *post* unsanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,
Receiving them by such a worthless *post*. *Shakesp.*

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a *post* out of the way. *Ben. Johnson's Discov.*

I send you the fair copy of the poem on dulness, which I should not care to hazard by the common *post*. *Pope.*

2. Quick course or manner of travelling. This is the sense in which it is taken, but the expression seems elliptical: *to ride post*, is *to ride at a post*, or *to ride in the manner of a post*, *courir en poste*; whence *Shakespeare*, *to ride in post*.

I brought my master news of Juliet's death,
And then *in post* he came from Mantua
To this same monument. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Sent from Media *post* to Egypt *Milton.*

He who rides *post* through an unknown country, cannot distinguish the situation of places. *Dryden.*

3. [*Poste*, Fr. from *positus*, Lat.] Situation; seat.

The waters rise every where upon the surface of the earth; which now *post*, when they had once seized on, they would never quit. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Military station.

See before the gate what stalking ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the *post*. *Dryd.*

And watches [illegible],
Lodg'd on my *post*, a herald is arriv'd
From Cæsar's camp. *Addison.*

Whatever spirit careless of his charge
His *post* neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance. *Pope.*

Each of the Grecian captains he represents conquering a single Trojan, while Dionied encounters two at once; and when they are engaged, each in his distinct *post*, he only is drawn fighting in every quarter. *Pope.*

5. Place, employment, office.

Every man has his *post* assigned to him, and in that station he is well, if he can but think himself so. *L'Estrange.*

False men are not to be taken into confidence, nor fearful men unto a *post* that requires resolution. *L'Estrange.*

Without letters a man can never be qualified for any considerable *post* in the camp, for courage and corporal force, unless joined with conduct, the usual effects of contemplation, is no more fit to command than a tempest. *Collier.*

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's public *posts* retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addison.*

Certain laws, by sufferers thought unjust,
Deny'd all *posts* of profit or of trust. *Pope.*

Many thousands there are, who determine the justice or madness of national administrations, whom neither God nor men ever qualified for such a *post* of judgment. *Watts.*

6. [*Postis*, Lat.] A piece of timber set erect.

The blood they shall strike on the two side *posts* and upper *post* of the house. *Ex.* xii. 7.

Fir-trees, cypresses and cedars being, by a kind of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby fittest for *posts* or pillars. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Post is equivocal; it is a piece of timber, or a swift messenger. *Watts's Logick.*

To Post. *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed.

I *posted* day and night to meet you. *Shakesp.*

Will you presently take horse with him,
And with all speed *post* with him tow'rds the North? *Shak.*

Post speedily to my lord, your husband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Most wicked speed, to *post*
With such dexterity to incestuous sheets. *Shakesp.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Post here for help, seek there their followers. *Daniel.*

The Turkish messenger presently took horse, which was there in readiness for him, and *posted* towards Constantinople with as much speed as he could. *Knolles.*

Themistocles made Xerxes *post* apace out of Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a purpose to break his bridge of ships athwart the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essays.*

Wer't thou of the golden-winged host,
Who having clad thyself in human weed,
To earth from thy prefixed seat did'st *post*. *Milton.*

Thousands at his bidding speed,
And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day;
At other times we reign by night alone,
And *posting* through the skies pursue the moon. *Dryden.*

No wonder that pastorals are fallen into discredit, I see the reader already uneasy at this part of Virgil, counting the pages, and *posting* to the Æneis. *Walsh.*

This only object of my real care,
In some few *posting* fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love and from the world.
Prior.

To Post. *v. a.*

1. To fix opprobriously on posts.

Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were, by *posting* their names, exposed to the popular calumny and fury *King Charles.*

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow,
Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

2. To place;

2. [*Poſter*, Fr.] To place, to ſtation, to fix.

The conſcious prieſt, who was ſuborn'd before,
Stood ready *poſted* at the poſtern door *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into any ſciences, puts himſelf on that ſide, and *poſts* himſelf in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is *poſted* in the ſtation of a miniſter, he is ſure, beſide the natural fatigue of it, to incur the envy of ſome, and the diſpleaſure of others. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. To regiſter methodically, to tranſcribe from one book into another. A term common among merchants.

You have not *poſted* your books theſe ten years; how ſhould a man of buſineſs keep his affairs even at this rate? *Arbuthnot.*

4. To delay. Obſolete.

I have not ſtopt mine ears to their demands,
Nor *poſted* off their ſuits with ſlow delays;
Thus why ſhould they love Edward more than me. *Shakeſpear.*

PO'STAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *poſt*.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

Fifty pounds for the *poſtage* of a letter! to ſend by the church, is the deareſt road in Chriſtendom. *Dryden.*

POSTBOY. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *boy*.] Courier, boy that rides poſt.

This genius came thither in the ſhape of a *poſtboy*, and cried out, that Mons was relieved. *Tatler.*

To PO'STDATE. *v. a.* [*poſt*, after, Lat. and *date*.] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Poſterious to the flood.

Take a view of the *poſtdiluvian* ſtate of this our globe, how it hath ſtood for this laſt four thouſand years. *Woodw.*

POSTDILU'VIAN. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived ſince the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thouſand years; and as for the age of the *poſtdiluvians* for ſome centuries, the annals of Phœnicia, Egypt and China agree with the tenor of the ſacred ſtory. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iv.

PO'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſt*.] A courier; one that travels haſtily.

Weird ſiſters hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go about. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

POSTE'RIOR *adj.* [*poſterior*, Lat. *poſterieur*, Fr.]

1. Happening after; placed after; following.

Where the anterior body giveth way, as faſt as the *poſterior* cometh on, it maketh no noiſe, be the motion never ſo great. *Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles, *poſterior* to the report. *Addiſon.*

Heſiod was *poſterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

This orderly diſpoſition of things includes the ideas of prior, *poſterior* and ſimultaneous. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Backward.

And now had fame's *poſterior* trumpet blown,
And all the nations ſummon'd. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

POSTE'RIORS. *n. ſ.* [*poſteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts.

To raiſe one hundred and ten thouſand pounds, is as vain as that of Rabelais, to ſqueeze out wind from the *poſteriors* of a dead aſs. *Swift.*

POSTERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*poſteriorité*, Fr. from *poſterior*.] The ſtate of being after; oppoſite to *priority*.

Although the condition of ſex and *poſteriority* of creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was unexcuſable in the man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There muſt be a *poſteriority* in time of every compounded body, to theſe more ſimple bodies out of which it is conſtituted. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

POSTE'RITY *n. ſ.* [*poſterité*, Fr. *poſteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; deſcendants: oppoſed to anceſtors.

It was ſaid,
It ſhould not ſtand in thy *poſterity*;
But that myſelf ſhould be the father
Of many kings *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead!
Poſterity await for wretched years. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Poſterity inform'd by thee might know. *Milton.*

Their names ſhall be tranſmitted to *poſterity*, and ſpoken of through all future ages. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

To th' unhappy, that unjuſtly bleed,
Heav'n gives *poſterity* t' avenge the deed. *Pope.*

PO'STERN *n. ſ.* [*poterne*, Fr. *poſterne*, Dutch; *janua poſtica*, Lat.] A ſmall gate, a back door.

Ere dawning light
Diſcover'd had the world to heaven wide,
He by a privy *poſtern* took his flight,
That of no envious eyes he might be ſpy'd. *Fa. Queen*

Go on, good Eglamour,
Out at the *poſtern* by the abby wall. *Shakeſpeare*

By broken byways did I inward paſs,
And in that window made a *poſtern* wide. *Fairfax.*

Theſe iſſued into the baſe court through a privy *poſtern*, and ſharply viſited the aſſailants with halberds. *Daniel.*

Great Britain hath had by his majeſty a ſtrong addition to the *poſtern*, by which we were ſo often entered and ſurpriſed, as now made up. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The eunuch prieſt, who was ſuborn'd before,
Stood ready poſted at the *poſtern* door *Dryden.*

If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to the audience in the brain, be ſo diſordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no *poſtern* to be admitted by, no other ways to bring themſelves into view *Locke.*

A private *poſtern* opens to my gardens
Through which the beauteous captive might remove. *Rowe.*

POSTEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *exiſtence*.] Future exiſtence.

As Simonides has expoſed the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-exiſtence, ſome of the ancient philoſophers have ſatyrized the vicious part of the human ſpecies from a notion of the ſoul's *poſtexiſtence*. *Addiſon's Spect.*

POSTHA'CKNEY. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *hackney*.] Hired poſthorſes.

Eſpying the French ambaſſador with the king's coach attending him, made them balk the beaten road and teach *poſthackneys* to leap hedges. *Wotton.*

POSTHA'STE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *haſte*.] Haſte like that of a courier.

This is
The ſource of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this *poſthaſte* and romage in the land. *Shakeſp.*

The duke
Requires your haſte, *poſthaſte* appearance,
Ev'n on the inſtant. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

This man tells us, that the world waxes old, though not in *poſthaſte*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

POSTHORSE *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *horſe*.] A horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his ſervants were getting freſh *poſthorſes* for him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He cannot live, I hope; and muſt not die,
Till George be pack'd with *poſthorſe* up to heav'n *Shakeſp.*

Xaycus was forthwith beſet on every ſide and taken priſoner, and by *poſthorſes* conveyed with all ſpeed to Conſtantinople. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

POSTHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *houſe*.] Poſt office; houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

An officer at the *poſthouſe* in London places every letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the proper road. *Watts.*

POSTHUMOUS. *adj.* [*poſthumus*, Lat. *poſthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death.

In our preſent miſerable and divided condition, how juſt ſoever a man's pretenſions may be to a great or blameleſs reputation, he muſt, with regard to his *poſthumous* character, content himſelf with ſuch a conſideration as induced the famous Sir Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his ſoul to God, and his body to the earth, to leave his fame to foreign nations. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 35.

POSTICK. *adj* [*poſticus*, Lat.] Backward.

The *poſtick* and backward poſition of the feminine parts in quadrupeds can hardly admit the ſubſtitution of maſculine generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

POSTIL. *n. ſ.* [*poſtille*, Fr. *poſtilla*, Lat.] Gloſs; marginal notes.

To POSTIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloſs; to illuſtrate with marginal notes.

I have ſeen a book of account of Empſon's, that had the king's hand almoſt to every leaf by way of ſigning, and was in ſome places *poſtiled* in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

POSTI'LLER *n. ſ.* [from *poſtil*.] One who gloſſes or illuſtrates with marginal notes.

It hath been obſerved by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *poſtillers* and commentators. *Brown.*

Hence you phantaſtick *poſtillers* in ſong,
My text defeats your art, ties nature's tongue. *Cleaveland*

POSTI'LION. *n. ſ.* [*poſtillon*, French.]

1. One who guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach.

A young batchelor of arts came to town recommended to a chaplain's place; but none being vacant, modeſtly accepted of that of a *poſtilion*. *Tatler*, N° 52

2. One who guides a poſt chaiſe

POSTLIMI'NIOUS. *adj.* [*poſtliminium*, Lat.] Done or contrived ſubſequently.

The reaſon why men are ſo ſhort and weak in governing, is, becauſe moſt things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their pre-conceiv'd ends, but are forced to comply ſubſequently, and to ſtrike in with things as they fall out, by *poſtliminious* after-applications of them to their purpoſes. *South's Sermons.*

POSTMA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *maſter*.] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and 'tis a *poſtmaſter's* boy. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Without this letter, as he believes that happy revolution had never been effected, he prays to be made *poſtmaſter* general. *Spectator*, N° 629.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL. *n. f.* He who preſides over the poſts or letter carriers.

POSTMERI'DIAN. *adj.* [*poſtmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon.

Over haſty digeſtion is the inconvenience of *poſtmeridian* ſleep. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

POSTOFFICE *n. f.* [*poſt* and *office.*] Office where letters are delivered to the poſt, a poſthouſe.

If you don't ſend to me now and then, the *poſtoffice* will think me of no conſequence; for I have no correſpondent but you. *Gay to Swift*

If you are ſent to the *poſtoffice* with a letter, put it in carefully. *Swift.*

To POSTPO'NE. *v. a.* [*poſtpono*, Lat. *poſtpoſer*, Fr.]

1. To put off, to delay.

You would *poſtpone* me to another reign,
Till when you are content to be unjuſt. *Dryden.*

The moſt trifling amuſement is ſuffered to *poſtpone* the one thing neceſſary *Rogers's Sermo*

2. To ſet in value below ſomething elſe.

All other conſiderations ſhould give way, and be *poſtponed* to this. *Locke on Education.*

PO'STSCRIPT *n. f.* [*poſt* and *ſcriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

I think he prefers the publick good to his private opinion; and therefore is willing his propoſals ſhould with freedom be examined: thus I underſtand his *poſtſcript.* *Locke.*

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was moſt material in the *poſtſcript.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The following letter I ſhall give my reader at length, without either preface or *poſtſcript.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Your ſaying that I ought to have writ a *poſtſcript* to Gay's, makes me not content to write leſs than a whole letter. *Pope.*

To POSTULATE. *v. a.* [*poſtulo*, Lat. *poſtuler*, Fr.] To beg or aſſume without proof.

They moſt powerfully magnify God, who, not from *poſtulated* and precarious inferences, entreat a courteous aſſent, but from [illegible] *Br.*

PO'STULATE. *n. f.* [*poſtulatum*, Lat.] Poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof.

Thus we ſhall induce not from *poſtulates* and intereſted maxims, but from undeniable principles. *Br.*

Some have caſt all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under theorems, problems and *poſtulates.* *Watts.*

POSTULA'TION. *n. f.* [*poſtulatio*, Lat. *poſtulation*, Fr. from *poſtulate.*] The act of ſuppoſing without proof; gratuitous aſſumption.

A ſecond *poſtulation* to elicit my aſſent, is the veracity of him that reports it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PO'STULATORY. *adj.* [from *poſtulate.*]

1. Aſſuming without proof.

2. Aſſumed without proof.

Whoever ſhall peruſe the phytognomy of Porta, and ſtrictly obſerve how vegetable realities are forced into animal repreſentations, may perceive the ſemblance is but *poſtulatory.* *Bro.*

POSTURE. *n. f.* [*poſture*, Fr. *poſtura*, Latin.]

1. Place, ſituation.

Although theſe ſtudies are not ſo pleaſing as contemplations phyſical or mathematical, yet they recompenſe with the excellency of their uſe in relation to man, and his nobleſt *poſture* and ſtation in this world, a ſtate of regulated ſociety. *Hale.*

According to the *poſture* of our affairs in the laſt campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either ſide. *Addiſ*

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other.

He ſtarts,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait
Springs out into faſt gait, then ſtops again,
Strikes his breaſt hard, and then anon he caſts
His eyes againſt the moon, in moſt ſtrange *poſtures.* *Shak*

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be *poſtures* of reverence. *South's Sermons.*

The *poſture* of a poetick figure is the deſcription of his heroes in the performance of ſuch or ſuch an action. *Dryden.*

In the meaneſt marble ſtatue, one ſees the faces, *poſtures*, airs and dreſs of thoſe that lived ſo many ages before us. *Add.*

The lord Hopton left Arundel-caſtle, before he had put it into the good *poſture* he intended. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I am at the ſame point and *poſture* I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall. *King Charles.*

In this abject *poſture* have ye ſworn
To adore the conqueror *Milton.*

The ſeveral *poſtures* of his devout ſoul in all conditions of life, are diſplayed with great ſimplicity. *Atterbury.*

To POSTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or diſpoſition.

The gallus are ſo *poſtured*, as to move from back to belly and e contra *Grew.*

POSTULATUM. n. f. [Latin.] Poſition aſſumed without

often refuted, are the *poſtulatums* of ſcribblers, upon which they proceed as upon firſt principles. *Addiſon.*

POSTUREMASTER. *n. f.* [*poſture* and *maſter*] One who teaches or practiſes artificial contortions of the body

When the ſtudents have accompliſhed themſelves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of *poſturemaſter.* *Spectator*, N° 305.

POSY. *n. f.* [contracted from *poeſy.*]

1. A motto on a ring.

A paltry ring,
That ſhe did give me, whoſe *poſy* was,
Like cutler's poetry,
Love me and leave me not *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

You have choſen a very ſhort text to enlarge upon, I ſhould as ſoon expect to ſee a crotchet on the *poſy* of a ring, as on the inſcription of a medal *Addiſon.*

2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation.

With ſtore of vermeil roſes,
To deck their bridegroom's *poſies.* *Spenſer.*

We make a difference between ſuffering thiſtles to grow among us, and wearing them for *poſies.* *Swift.*

POT. *n. f.* [*pot*, Fr. in all the ſenſes, and Dutch; *potte*, Iriſh and Erſe.]

1. A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire.

Toad that under the cold ſtone
Swelter'd, venom ſleeping got;
Boil thou firſt i'th' charmed *pot.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Gigantick hands, as ſoon as work was done,
To their huge *pots* of boiling puſe would run,
Fell to with eager joy.

2. Veſſel to hold liquids.

The woman left her water *pot*, and went her way. *John.*

3. Veſſel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marl mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any ſuch *pots* after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will ſlack and ſpoil their ware. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. A ſmall cup.

But that I think his father loves him not,
I'd have him poiſon'd with a *pot* of ale. *Shakeſp.*

Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays,
Upon two diſtant *pots* of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or ſtale. *Prior.*

A ſoldier drinks his *pot*, and then offers payment. *Swift.*

5. *To go to* POT. To be deſtroyed or devoured. A low phrase.

The ſheep went firſt to *pot*, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together. *L'Eſt.*

John's ready money went into the lawyers pockets, then John began to borrow money upon the bank ſtock, now and then a farm went to *pot.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

To POT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preſerve ſeaſoned in pots

Potted fowl and fiſh come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is out, the ſecond ſtinks,
And mouldy mother gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

2. To incloſe in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nouriſh the fibres, but not ſo as to touch the bulbs. *Evelyn.*

Acorns, maſt and other ſeeds may be kept well, by being barrelled or *potted* up with moiſt ſand. *Mortimer.*

POTABLE. *adj.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Thou beſt of gold are worſt of gold,
Other leſs fine in carrat, is more precious,
Preſerving life in medicine *potable.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Dig a pit upon the ſea ſhore, ſomewhat above the high water mark, and ſink it as deep as the low water mark, and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water freſh and *potable.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Rivers run *potable* gold. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſaid *potable* gold ſhould be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and aſſimilated to the innate heat. *Harvey.*

Where ſolar beams
Parch thirſty human veins, the damaſk'd meads
Unforc'd diſplay ten thouſand painted flow'rs
Uſeful in *potables.* *Philips.*

POTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *potable.*] Drinkableneſs.

POTAGER. *n. f.* [from *pottage.*] A porringer

An Indian diſh or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree, with the ſides and rim ſewed together after the manner of [illegible]

POTARGO. *n. f.* A Weſt Indian pickle.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, *potargo*, champignons, cavarre. *King.*

PO'TASH. *n. f.* [*potaſſe*, Fr.]

Potaſh, in general, is an impure fixed alcaline ſalt, made by burning ſome vegetables: we have five kinds of this ſalt now in uſe; 1. The German *potaſh*, made from burnt wood, and commonly ſold under the name of pearlaſhes. 2. The Spaniſh called barilla, made by burning a ſpecies of kali, a plant which the Spaniards ſow in the fields as we do corn. 3. The home-made *potaſh*, made from fern and other uſeleſs

lants, collected in large quantities and burnt. 4. The Swedish, and 5 Ruſſian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Ruſſian is ſtronger than the Swediſh, which is made of decayed wood only. *potaſh* is of great uſe to the manufacturers of ſoap and glaſs, to bleachers and to dyers, it is alſo an ingredient in ſome medicinal compoſitions, but the Ruſſian *potaſh* is greatly preferable to all the other kinds. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Cheſhire rock-ſalt, with a little nitre, alum and *potaſh*, is the common flux uſed for the running of the plate-glaſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

POTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*potatio*, Lat.] Drinking bout; draught.

Roderigo,
Whom love hath turned almoſt the wrong ſide out
To Deſdemona, hath to night carouz'd
Potations pottle deep. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

If I had a thouſand ſons, the firſt human principle I would teach them, ſhould be to forſwear thin *potations*, and to addict themſelves to ſack. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

POTA'TO. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe an American word.] An eſculent root.

The red and white *potatoes* are the moſt common eſculent roots now in uſe, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe. *Miller.*

On choiceſt melons and ſweet grapes they dine,
And with *potatoes* fat their wanton ſwine. *Waller.*

The families of farmers live in ſloth and naſtineſs upon butter-milk and *potatoes*. *Swift.*

Look to the Weſch, to Dutchmen butter's dear,
Of Iriſh ſwains *potatoe* is the chear;
Oats for their feaſts the Scottiſh ſhepherds grind,
Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind,
While ſhe loves turnips, butter I'll deſpiſe,
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoe* prize. *Gay.*

POTBE'LLIED. *adj.* [*pot* and *belly*.] Having a ſwoln paunch.

POTBE'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *belly*.] A ſwelling paunch.

He will find himſelf a forked ſhadling animal and a *potbelly*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To POTCH. *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr. to thruſt out the eyes as with the thumb.]

1. To thruſt, to puſh.

Where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword, I'll *potch* at him ſome way,
Or wrath or craft may get him *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. [*Pocher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil ſlightly.

In great wounds, it is neceſſary to obſerve a ſpare diet, as panadoes or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

POTCOMPANION. *n. ſ.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at table.

POTENCY. *n. ſ.* [*potentia*, Lat.]

1. Power, influence.

Now arriving
At place of *potency* and ſway o' th' ſtate,
If he ſhould ſtill malignantly remain
Faſt for to the plebeians, your voices might
Be curſes to yourſelves. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I would I had your *potency*. *Shakeſp.*

Thou haſt fought to make us break our vow,
To come betwixt our ſentence and our power,
Which nor our nature nor our place can bear,
Our *potency* make good *Shakeſpeare.*

By what name ſhall we call ſuch an one, as exceedeth God in *potency*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*

2. Efficacy, ſtrength.

Uſe can maſter the devil, or throw him out
With wond'rous *potency*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

POTENT. *adj.* [*potens*, Latin.]

1. Powerful, forcible, ſtrong, efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than ſome kinds of harmony, than ſome nothing more ſtrong and *potent* unto good *Hooker.*

Why ſtand theſe royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry havock, kings; back to the ſtained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery kindled ſpirits! *Shakeſp.*

I do believe,
Induc'd by *potent* circumſtances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*

Here's another
More *potent* than the firſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

One would wonder how, from ſo differing premiſſes, they ſhould infer the ſame concluſion, were it not that the conſpiration of intereſt were too *potent* for the diverſity of judgment. *Decay of Piety*

When by command
Moſes once more his *potent* rod extends
Over the ſea, the ſea his rod obeys. *Milton.*

Verſes are the *potent* charms we uſe,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuſe. *Waller.*

The magiſtrate cannot urge obedience upon ſuch *potent* grounds, as the miniſter can urge diſobedience. *South.*

How the effluvia of a magnet can be ſo rare and ſubtile, as to paſs through a plate of glaſs without any reſiſtance or diminution of their force, and yet ſo *potent* as to turn a magnetick needle through the glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and *potent* in their effects than the galenical *Baker.*

Cyclop, ſince human fleſh has been thy feaſt,
Now drain this goblet *potent* to digeſt. *Pope.*

2. Having great authority or dominion; as, potent *monarchs*.

POTENTATE *n. ſ.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch, prince; ſovereign.

This gentleman is come to me,
With commendations from great *potentates*. *Shakeſp.*

Kings and mighteſt *potentates* muſt die. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe deſences are but compliments,
To dally with confining *potentates*. *Daniel.*

All obey'd the ſuperior voice
Of their great *potentate*; for great indeed
His name, and high was his degree in heav'n. *Milton.*

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the higheſt of the celeſtial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

Each *potentate*, as wary fear, or ſtrength,
Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds
Invades. *Philips.*

POTE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*potentiel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Latin.]

1. Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act.

Ideal and imaginary materia prima cannot exiſt without form. *Raleigh's Hiſt of the World.*

2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice *potential*,
As double as the duke's. *Shakeſp Othello.*

Ice doth not only ſubmit unto actual heat, but endureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters. *Brown.*

3. Efficacious, powerful.

Thou muſt make a dial of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and *potential* ſpurs
To make thee ſeek it. *Shakeſp.*

4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

POTE'NTIALITY *n. ſ.* [from *potential*.] Poſſibility; not actuality.

Manna repreſented to every man the taſte himſelf did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all thoſe taſtes and dispoſitions eminently. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

God is an eternal ſubſtance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cauſe of nature. *Stil.*

The true notion of a ſoul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all paſt and preſent; but ſtill there will be a futurity and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever. *Bentley's Sermons.*

POTE'NTIALLY *adv.* [from *potential*.]

1. In power or poſſibility; not in act or poſitively.

This duration of human ſouls is only *potentially* infinite; for their eternity conſiſts only in an endleſs capacity of continuance without ever ceaſing to be in a bounded futurity, that can never be exhauſted, or all of it be paſt or preſent; but their duration can never be poſitively and actually eternal, becauſe it is moſt manifeſt, that no moment can ever be aſſigned, wherein it ſhall be true, that ſuch a ſoul hath then actually ſuſtained an infinite duration. *Bentley.*

2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They ſhould tell us, whether only that be taken out of ſcripture which is actually and particularly there ſet down, or elſe that alſo which the general principles and rules of ſcripture *potentially* contain. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Blackneſs is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut four apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off. *Boyle on Colours.*

POTE'NTLY *adv.* [from *potent*.] Powerfully, forcibly.

You're *potently* oppoſ'd; and with a malice
Of as great ſize. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching, for cold worketh moſt *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menſtruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others diſſolved not only in aquafortis, but in ſpirit of vinegar. *Boyle.*

POTE'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *potent*.] Powerfulneſs; might; power.

POTGUN. *n. ſ.* [by miſtake or corruption uſed for *popgun*.] A gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe.

An author, thus who pants for fame,
Begins the world with fear and ſhame,
When firſt in print, you ſee him dread
Each *potgun* levell'd at his head. *Swift's Miſcel.*

POTHA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY. *n. ſ.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; from *apotheca*, Lat.] One who compounds and ſells phyſick.

Modern *'pothecaries*, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

Pother *n. s.* [This word is of doubtful orthography and uncertain etymology it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *foudre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *peuteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]

1. Bustle; tumult, flutter.

Such a *pother*,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful posture. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Some hold the one, and some the other,
But howsoe'er they make a *pother*. *Hudibras*

What a *pother* has been here with Wood and his brass,
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass? *Swift.*

'Tis yet in vain to keep a *pother*
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*

I always speak well of thee,
Thou always speak'st ill of me;
Yet after all our noise and *pother*,
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which from it sent out such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother*. *Drayton.*

To Pother *v. a.* To make a bluftering ineffectual effort.

He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *pothers* and wearies himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

Po'therb. *n. s.* [*pot* and *herb*] An herb fit for the pot.

Sir Tristram telling us tobacco was a *potherb*, bid the drawer bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler*, N° 57

Egypt baser than the beasts they worship;
Below their *potherb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*

Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potherbs* afford an excellent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage kind. *Arbuthnot*

Leaves eaten raw are termed sallad, if boiled, they become *potherbs*: and some of those plants, which are *potherbs* in one family, are sallad in another. *Watts*

Po'thook. *n. s.* [*pot* and *hook*.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with, also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

Po'tion. *n. s.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught.

For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck shake. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton.*

Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst,
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
Th' express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

Po'tlid. *n. s.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot.

The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham.*

Potshe'rd. *n. s.* [*pot* and *sherd*; from *schaerde*; properly *pot-sherd*] A fragment of a broken pot.

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat Hist*

He on the ashes sits, his fate deplores;
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys.*

Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

Po'ttage. *n. s.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See Pottage.

Jacob sod *pottage*, and Esau came from the field faint. *Gen.*

Potter. *n. s.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen vessels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter*'s wheel. *Shakesp.*

Some press the plants with sherds of *potters* clay. *Dryd*

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay, for though it will hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any such pots, it will flack and spoil the ware. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

He like the *potter* in a mould has cast
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

Pottern-ore. *n. s.*

An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore*. *Boyle.*

Po'tting. *n. s.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.

I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in *potting*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Po'ttle. *n. s.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four pints.

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Roderigo hath to night carous'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakesp.*

The oracle of Apollo
Here speaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his tower bottle. *Benj. Johnson.*

Potva'liant. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated with courage by strong drink.

Potu'lent. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Lat.]

1. Pretty much in drink. *Dict.*
2. Fit to drink.

Pouch. *n. s.* [*poche*, Fr.]

1. A small bag; a pocket.

Testet I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shakesp.*

From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a *pouch* or cyst. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

To Pouch *v. a.*

1. To pocket.

In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes. *Tusser.*

2. To swallow

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainsworth.*

Pou'chmouthed. *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouthed*.] Blubberlipped. *Ainf.*

Po'verty. *n. s.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.]

1. Indigence; necessity, want of riches.

My men are the poorest,
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakesp.*

Such madness, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*

These by their strict examples taught,
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,
And boasted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*

There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is destitute not only of the conveniencies, but the simple necessaries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*

2. Meanness; defect.

There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *poverty*, or a casualty or jeopardy *Bacon.*

Poulda'vis. *n. s.* A sort of sail cloath.

POULT. *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

Pou'lterer. *n. s.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up by the heels for a *poulterer*'s hare. *Shakesp.*

Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and fishmongers, are great occasions of plagues

Poultice. *n. s.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exhale. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Sw.*

To Pou'ltice. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

Pou'ltive. *n. s.* [A word used by *Temple*.] A poultice.

Poultives allayed pains, but drew down the humours, making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

Poultry. *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Lat.] Domestick fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry*. *L'Estrange.*

What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morsel. *Swift.*

POUNCE. *n. s.* [*ponzone*, Italian. *Skinner*.]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl, above his able might,
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fa. Queen.*

The new-assembl'd eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces* Hercules pursu'd. *Dryden.*

'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Atterbury.*

2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To Pounce. *v. a.* [*pongemare*, Italian.]

1. To pierce; to perforate.

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To pour

2. To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall perforations.
It may be tried by incorporating copple-duſt, by *pouncing* into the quickſilver. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED *adj* [from *pounce.*] Furniſhed with claws or talons.
From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounc'd.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

POUNCETBOX, *n. ſ.* [*pounce* and *box.*] A ſmall box perforated.
He was perfumed like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon
He gave his noſe. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

POUND. *n. ſ* [ponb, punb, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]
1. A certain weight, conſiſting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of ſixteen ounces.
He that ſaid, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wiſdom, as to the things of this life, ſpoke nothing but the voice of wiſdom *South's Sermons.*
A *pound* doth conſiſt of ounces, drams, ſcruples. *Wilkins.*
Great Hannibal with the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his aſhes weigh. *Dryden.*
2. The ſum of twenty ſhillings.
That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke of Tuſcany, is not worth ſo little as an hundred thouſand *pound.* *Peacham of Antiquities.*
3. [From punban, Sax.] A pinfold; an incloſure; a priſon in which beaſts are incloſed
I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they uſe the word *pun.*]
1. To beat; to grind with a peſtle.
His mouth and noſtrils pour'd a purple flood,
And *pounded* teeth came ruſhing with his blood. *Dryden.*
Would'ſt thou not rather chuſe a ſmall renown
To be the mayor of ſome poor paltry town,
To *pound* falſe weights and ſcanty meaſures break.
Dryden.
Tir'd with the ſearch, not finding what ſhe ſeeks,
With cruel blows ſhe *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks.
Dryden.
Should the next axle break, its overthrow
Would cruſh, and *pound* to duſt the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor ſires their ſons could know
Dryden's Juvenal.
Opaque white powder of glaſs, ſeen through a microſcope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourleſs, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was *pounded.* *Bentley.*
She deſcribes
How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick briſk cyder, with the brakes product wild
Sloes *pounded.* *Philips.*
Lifted peſtles brandiſhed in the air,
Loud ſtroaks with *pounding* ſpace the fabrick rend,
And aromatick clouds in ſpires aſcend. *Garth.*
2. To ſhut up, to impriſon, as in a pound.
We'll break our walls,
Rather than they ſhall *pound* us up. *Shakeſp.*
I ordered John to let out the good man's ſheep that were *pounded* by night. *Spectator*, N° 243.

POU'NDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *pound*]
1. A certain ſum deducted from a pound; a ſum paid by the trader to the ſervant that pays the money, or to the perſon who procures him cuſtomers
In *poundage* and drawbacks I loſe half my rent. *Swift*
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.
Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarend.*

POU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *pound.*]
1. The name of a heavy large pear.
Alcinous' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*
2. Any perſon or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, *a ten* pounder; a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds* a year, in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the ſum it bears.
None of theſe forty or fifty *pounders* may be ſuffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*
3. A peſtle. *Ainſworth.*

POUPETON. *n. ſ.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby

POU'PICTS. *n. ſ.* In cookery, a meſs of victuals made of veal ſtakes and ſlices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR. *v. a.* [ſuppoſed to be derived from the Welſh *bwr*]
1. To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel, or into ſome place or receptacle
If they will not believe theſe ſigns, take of the water of the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exodus* iv. 9.
He ſaid, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harm in the pot. 2 *Kings* iv. 41.
He ſtretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a ſweet ſmelling ſavour into the moſt high. *Eccluſ.* l. 15.
A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke* x. 34.
Your fury then boil'd upward to a flame;
But ſince this meſſage came, you ſink and ſettle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*
2. To emit; to give vent to; to ſend forth; to let out; to ſend in a continued courſe
Hie thee hither,
That I may *pour* my ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakeſp.*
London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in beſt ſort,
With the plebeians ſwarming. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
As thick as hail
Came poſt on poſt, and every one did bear
Thy praiſes in his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the ſoul; actuated and heated with love, it *pours* itſelf forth in applications and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
If we had groats or ſixpences current by law, that wanted one third of the ſilver by the ſtandard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of ſuch money upon us, to the great loſs of the kingdom. *Locke.*
Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures ſwell the note. *Pope.*

To POUR. *v. n.*
1. To ſtream, to flow.
2. To ruſh tumultuouſly.
If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop ſhort. *Gay.*
All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female ſtay'd behind. *Pope.*
A ghaſtly band of giants,
Pouring down the mountains, crowd the ſhore. *Pope.*
A gathering throng,
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

POU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *pour*] One that pours.

POUSER. *n. ſ.* The old word for *peaſe.* *Spenſer.*
But who ſhall judge the wager won or loſt?
That ſhall yonder heard groom and none other,
Which over the *pouſſe* hitherward doth put. *Spenſer.*

POUT. *n. ſ.*
1. A kind of fiſh; a cod-fiſh.
2. A kind of bird.
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-cock and *pout.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To POUT. *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.]
1. To look ſullen by thruſting out the lips.
Like a miſbehav'd and ſullen wench,
Thou *pout'ſt* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakeſp.*
He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pout* upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
I would adviſe my gentle readers, as they conſult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyaliſts, and *pouting* at the government. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 8.
The nurſe remained *pouting*, nor would ſhe touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. To gape; to hang prominent.
The ends of the wound muſt come over one another, with a compreſs to preſs the lips equally down, which would otherwiſe become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wiſeman.*
Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked noſe and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

POWDER. *n. ſ.* [*poudre*, Fr.]
1. Duſt; any body comminuted.
The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to *powder.* *Ex.* xxxii. 20.
2. Gunpowder.
The ſeditious being furniſhed with artillery, *powder* and ſhot, battered Biſhopſgate. *Hayward.*
As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors could ſignalize themſelves that way, before the invention of *powder* and fortifications. *Addiſon.*
3. Sweet duſt for the hair.
When th' hair is ſweet through pride or luſt,
The *powder* doth forget the duſt. *Herbert.*
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To ſave the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To PO'WDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to duſt, to comminute; to pound ſmall.

2. To ſprinkle

2. [*Poudrer*, Fr.] To ſprinkle, as with duſt

Powder thy radiant hair,
Which if without ſuch aſhes thou would'ſt wear,
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'ſt be Phaeton. *Donne.*

In the galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou ſee'ſt
Powder'd with ſtars. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vii.

The *powder'd* footman
Beneath his flapping hat ſecures his hair *Gay.*

3. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt.

If you embowel me to day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Salting of oyſters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

My hair I never powder, but my chief
Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Cleaveland.*

Immoderate feeding upon *powdered* beef, pickled meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy do inflame and acuate the blood *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To Po'wder. *v. n.* To come tumultuouſly and violently. A low corrupt word.

Whilſt two companions were diſputing it at ſword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both. *L'Eſtrange.*

Po'wderbox. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *box.*] A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

There ſtands the toilette,
The patch, the *powderbox*, pulville, perfumes. *Gay.*

Powderhorn. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *horn.*] A horn caſe in which powder is kept for guns.

You may thick your candle in a bottle or a *powderhorn. Sw.*

Powdermill. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *mill.*] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled

Upon the blowing up of a *powdermill*, the windows of adjacent houſes are bent and blown outwards, by the elaſtick force of the air within exerting itſelf *Arbuthnot.*

Po'wder-room. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *room.*] The part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame invades the *powderrooms*, and then
Their guns ſhoot bullets, and their veſſels men. *Waller.*

Powder chests. *n. ſ.* On board a ſhip, wooden triangular cheſts filled with gunpowder, pebble-ſtones and ſuch like materials, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy, which ſoon makes all clear before them. *Diſt.*

Powdering-tub. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *tub.*]

1. The veſſel in which meat is ſalted.

When we view thoſe large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceit them to be, than ſo many living and walking *powdering-tubs*, and that they have animam ſalis. *More.*

2. The place in which an infected lecher is phyſicked to preſerve him from putrefaction.

To the ſpital go,
And from the *powdering tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearſheet. *Shakeſp.*

Po'wdery. *adj.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder.*] Duſty; friable.

A brown *powdery* ſpar, which holds iron, is found amongſt the iron ore. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

POWER *n. ſ.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.]

1. Command, authority; dominion; influence.

If law, authority and *pow'r* deny not,
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakeſp.*

No man could ever have a juſt *power* over the life of another, by right of property in land. *Locke.*

Power is no bleſſing in itſelf, but when it is employ'd to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

2. Influence; prevalence upon.

This man had *power* with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Dejected! no, it never ſhall be ſaid,
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan ſoul;
My mind on its own centre ſtands unmov'd
And ſtable, as the fabrick of the world *Dryden.*

3. Ability, force; reach.

That which moveth God to work is goodneſs, and that which ordereth his work is wiſdom, and that which perfecteth his work is *power.* *Hooker.*

I have ſuffer'd in your woe;
Nor ſhall be wanting ought within my *pow'r*,
For your relief in my refreſhing bow'r. *Dryden.*

You are ſhall living to enjoy the bleſſings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your *power* of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dry.*

It is not in the *power* of the moſt enlarged underſtanding, to invent one new ſimple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

'Tis not in the *power* of want or ſlavery to make them miſerable. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Though it be not in our *power* to make affliction no affliction, yet it is in our *power* to take off the edge of it, by a ſteady view of thoſe divine joys prepared for us in another life. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Strength, moving force.

Obſerving in ourſelves, that we can at pleaſure move ſeveral parts of our bodies, which were at reſt, the effects alſo that natural bodies are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to our ſenſes, we both theſe ways get the idea of *power.* *Locke.*

5. The moving force of an engine.

By underſtanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the *power*, a man may add ſuch a fitting ſupplement to the ſtrength of the *power*, that it ſhall move any conceivable weight, though it ſhould never ſo much exceed that force, which the *power* is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins.*

6. Animal ſtrength; natural ſtrength.

Care, not fear; or fear not for themſelves altered ſomething the countenances of the two lovers but ſo as any man might perceive, was rather an aſſembling of *powers* than diſmayedneſs of courage. *Sidney, b.* .

He died of great years, but of ſtrong health and *powers.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

7. Faculty of the mind.

If ever
You meet in ſome freſh cheek the *power* of fancy,
Then you ſhall know the wounds inviſible,
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakeſp.*

I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the guiltineſs of my mind, the ſudden ſurprize of my *powers* drove the groſſneſs of the foppery into a received belief. *Shakeſp.*

In our little world, this ſoul of ours
Being only one, and to one body tyed,
Doth uſe, on divers objects, divers *powers*,
And ſo are her effects diverſify'd *Davies.*

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due ſubjection to the reaſoning *powers* of the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

'The deſign of this ſcience is to reſcue our reaſoning *powers* from their unhappy ſlavery and darkneſs. *Watts.*

8. Government; right of governing.

My labour
Honeſt and lawful, to deſerve my food
Of thoſe who have me in their civil *power.* *Milton.*

9. Sovereign, potentate

'Tis ſurpriſing to conſider with what heats theſe two *powers* have conteſted their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

10. One inveſted with dominion.

After the tribulation of thoſe days ſhall the ſun be darkened, and the *powers* of the heavens ſhall be ſhaken. *Mat.*

The fables turn'd ſome men to flow'rs,
And others did with brutiſh forms inveſt;
And thoſe of others make celeſtial *pow'rs*,
Like angels, which ſtill travel, yet ſit ſtill reſt. *Davies.*

If there's a *pow'r* above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he muſt delight in virtue. *Addiſon.*

11. Divinity.

Merciful *powers!*
Reſtrain in me the curſed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Caſt down thyſelf, and only ſtrive to raiſe
The glory of thy maker's ſacred name,
Uſe all thy pow'rs, that bleſſed *pow'r* to praiſe,
Which gives thee pow'r to be and uſe the ſame. *Davies.*

With indignation, thus he broke
His awful ſilence, and the *pow'rs* beſpoke. *Dryden.*

Tell me,
What are the gods the better for this gold?
The wretch that offers from his wealthy ſtore
Theſe preſents, bribes the *pow'rs* to give him more. *Dryd.*

12. Hoſt, army; military force.

He, to work him the more miſchief, ſent over his brother Edward with a *power* of Scots and Redſhanks into Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Never ſuch a *power*,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Young Octavius and Mark Antony
Come down upon us with a mighty *power*,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakeſp.*

Who leads his *power?*
Under whoſe government come they along? *Shakeſp.*

My heart, dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look, to ſee his father
Bring up his *pow'rs*; but he did long in vain. *Shakeſp.*

Gazelus, upon the coming of the baſſa, valiantly iſſued forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle *Knolles.*

13. A large quantity; a great number. In low language as, *a power of good things.*

Powerable *adj.* [from *power*] Capable of performing any thing.

That you may ſee how *powerable* time is in altering tongues, I will ſet down the Lord's prayer as it was tranſlated in ſundry ages. *Camden.*

POWERFUL. *adj.* [*power* and *ful.*]
1. Invested with command or authority, potent.
2. Forcible, mighty.
We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heaven's lord hath *powerfullest* to send
Against us from about his throne. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Henry II endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws, met with *powerful* opposition from archbishop Becket. *Ayliffe.*
3. Efficacious.
POWERFULLY. *adv.* [from *powerful.*] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly.
The sun and other *powerfully* lucid bodies dazzle our eyes. *Boyle.*
By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which a child must not aspire, you do but add new force to your example, and recommend the action more *powerfully*. *Locke.*
[illegible] impenitency of the heathen world was a much more excusable thing, because they had but very obscure apprehensions of those things which urge men most *powerfully* to forsake their sins. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
The grain-gold, upon all the golden coast of Guinea, is displaced by the rains falling there with incredible force, *powerfully* beating off the earth. *Woodward.*
POWERFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *powerful.*] Power; efficacy, might.
So much he stands upon the *powerfulness* of christian religion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philosophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue. *Duke with on Providence.*
POWERLESS. *adj.* [from *power.*] Weak; impotent.
I give you welcome with a *pow'rless* hand,
But with a heart full of unstained love. *Shakesp.*
POX. *n. s.* [properly *pocks*, which originally signified a small bag or pustule; of the same original, perhaps, with *pouke* or *pouch*. We still use *pock*, for a single pustule; poccan, Sax. *pokke* Dutch.]
1. Pustule [illegible] exanthematous eruptions.
2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no epithet.
Though brought to their ends by some other apparent disease, yet the *pox* hath been judged the foundation. *Wiseman.*
Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,
Still ogle in the ring?
Can'st thou forget thy age and *pox*. *Dorset.*
P[illegible] *apoyo*, Spanish, *appuy*, *poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole.
To POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE.
[illegible] then I shall *poze* you quickly. *Shakesp.*
[illegible] es I shall give instances, not that I design to *poze* them with those common enigmas of magnetism, fluxes and refluxes. *Glanville's Scepsis.*
PRACTICABLE. *adj.* [*praticable*, Fr.]
1. Performable; feasible, capable to be practised.
This falls out for want of examining what is *practicable* and what not, and for want again of measuring our force and capacity with our design. *L'Estrange.*
An heroick poem should be more like a glass of nature, bearing a more *practicable* virtue to us, than was done by the ancients. *Dryden on Heroick Plays.*
This is a *practicable* degree of christian magnanimity. *Att.*
[illegible] that [illegible] to keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible in the practice. *Swift.*
2. Assailable; fit to be assailed.
PRACTICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *practicable.*] Possibility to be performed.
P[illegible]] In a manner as may be performed.
The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule *practicably* applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be performed. *Rogers.*
PRACTICAL. *adj.* [*practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr. from *practice.*]
Relating to action; not merely speculative.
The image of God was no less resplendent in man's *practical* understanding; namely, that storehouse of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South's Sermons.*
Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis *practical*, wisdom. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
PRACTICALLY. *adv.* [from *practical.*]
1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact.
I honour her, having *practically* found her among the better sort of trees. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
PRACTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *practical.*] The quality of being practical.
PRACTICE. *n. s.* [πρακτικὴ; *pratique*, Fr.]
1. The habit of doing any thing.
2. Use; customary use.
Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in *practice*. *Dry.*
Of such a *practice* when Ulysses told;
Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd romancer and his bant'ring wit. *Tate.*
3. Dexterity acquired by habit.
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active *practice*. *Shakesp.*
4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.
There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and *practice*, according to that general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ our actions, so the understanding, with relation to these, is divided into speculative and practick. *South.*
5. Method or art of doing any thing.
6. Medical treatment of diseases.
This disease is beyond my *practice*; yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep, who have died holily in their beds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
7. Exercise of any profession.
8. [Pπεε, Saxon, is cunning, slyness, and thence *prat*, in *Douglas*, is a trick or fraud, latter times forgetting the orginal of words, applied to *practice* the sense of *prat*.] Wicked stratagem, bad artifice. A sense not now in use.
He sought to have that by *practice*, which he could not by prayer, and being allowed to visit us, he used the opportunity of a fit time thus to deliver us. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Partly with suspicion of *practice*, the king was suddenly turned. *Sidney, b. ii.*
It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,
The *practice* and the purpose of the king. *Shakesp.*
Shall we thus permit
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? this needs must be *practice*;
Who knew of your intent and coming hither? *Shakesp.*
Wise states prevent purposes
Before they come to practice, and foul *practices*
Before they grow to act. *Denham's Sophy.*
PRA'CTICK. *adj.* [πρακτικὸς, *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.]
1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.
When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still,
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences;
So that the act and *practick* part of life
Must be the mistress to this theorick. *Shakesp.*
Whilst they contend for speculative truth, they, by mutual calumnies, forfeit the *practick*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
True piety without cessation toil'd
By theories, the *practick* part is lost. *Denham.*
2. In *Spenser* it seems to signify, sly, artful.
She used hath the *practick* pain
Of this false footman, cloaked with simpleness. *F. Queen.*
Thereto his subtile engines he doth bend,
His *practick* wit, and his fair filed tongue,
With thousand other sleights. *Fairy Queen.*
To PRA'CTISE. *v. a.* [πρακτικὸς; *pratiquer*, Fr.]
1. To do habitually.
Incline not my heart to *practise* wicked works with men that work iniquity. *Psalm* cxli. 4.
2. To do, not merely to profess: as, *to* practise *law or physick*.
3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.
To PRA'CTISE. *v. n.*
1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed.
[illegible] truth return unto them that *practise* in her. *Esdras.*
They shall *practise* how to live secure *Milton.*
Oft have we wonder'd
How such a ruling spirit you could restrain,
And *practise* first over yourself to reign. *Waller.*
2. To transact, to negotiate secretly.
I've *practis'd* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know,
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addison.*
3. [illegible]
Others by guilty artifice and arts,
Of promis'd kindness *practise* on our hearts,
With expectation blow the passion up,
She fans the fire without one gale of hope. *Granvil.*
4. To use bad arts or stratagems.
If you there
Did *practise* on my state, your being in Egypt
Might be my question. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleop.*
If thou do'st him any slight disgrace, he will *practise* against thee by poison. *Shakespeare's As You Like it.*
5. To use medical methods.
I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little inclined to *practise* upon others, and as little that others should *practise* upon me. *Tempest's Mistel.*
6. To exercise any profession.
PRA'CTISANT. *n. s.* [from *practise*] An agent.
Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants*. *Shakesp.*

PRACTISER. n. [from *practise*.]
1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually.
We will, in the principles of the politician, shew how little efficacy they have to advance the *practiser* of them to the things they aspire to. *South's Sermons.*
2. One who prescribes medical treatment.
Sweet *practiser*, thy physick I will try,
That ministers thine own death if I die. *Shakespeare.*
I had reasoned myself into an opinion, that the use of physicians, unless in some acute disease, was a great venture, and that their greatest *practisers* practised least upon themselves. *Temple.*

PRACTITIONER. *n. f.* [from *practice*.]
1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art.
The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners* to exercise themselves in the translatory. *Arbuthnot.*
I do not know a more universal and unnecessary mistake among the clergy, but especially the younger *practitioners*. *Sw.*
2. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts.
There is some papistical *practitioners* among you. *Whitgifte.*
3. One who does any thing habitually
He must be first an exercised, thorough-paced *practitioner* of these vices himself. *South's Sermons.*

PRÆCOGNITA n. f. [Latin.] Things previously known in order to understanding something else; thus the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physick.
Either all knowledge does not depend on certain *præcognita* or general maxims, called principles, or else these are principles. *Locke.*

PRAGMA'TICK. } *adj.* [πραγματα; *pragmatique*, Fr.]
PRAGMA'TICAL. } Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation.
No sham so gross, but it will pass upon a weak man that is *pragmatical* and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*
Common estimation puts an ill character upon *pragmatick* meddling people. *Government of the Tongue.*
He understands no more of his own affairs, than a child; he has got a sort of a *pragmatical* silly jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my hands. *Arbuthnot.*
The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*
Such a backwardness there was among good men to engage with an usurping people, and *pragmatical* ambitious orators. *Swift.*
They are *pragmatical* enough to stand on the watch tower, but who assigned them the post? *Swift.*

PRAGMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *pragmatical.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS *n. f.* [from *pragmatical*.] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. *n. f.* [*prys*, Dutch.]
1. Renown; commendation; fame, honour; celebrity.
Best of fruits, whose taste has taught
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy *praise*. *Milt.*
Lucan, content with *praise*, may lie at ease
In costly grotts and marble palaces;
But to poor Bassus what avails a name,
To starve on compliments and empty fame. *Dryden.*
2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude, laud.
He hath put a new song in my mouth, even *praise* unto our God. *Psalm* xl. 3.
To God glory and *praise*. *Milton.*
3. Ground or reason of praise.
Praiseworthy actions are by thee embraced,
And 'tis my *praise* to make thy praises last. *Dryden.*

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*prysen*, Dutch.]
1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.
Will God incense his ire
For such a petty trespass, and not *praise*
Rather your dauntless virtue. *Milton.*
We *praise* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe. *Dryden.*
2. To glorify in worship.
The shepherds returned, glorifying and *praising* God for all the things that they had heard and seen. *Luke* ii. 20.
One generation shall *praise* thy works to another, and declare thy mighty works. *Psalm* cxlv. 4.
Their touch'd their golden harps, and hymning *prais'd*
God and his works. *Milton.*

PRAISEFUL. *adj.* [*praise* and *full*.] Laudable; commendable. Not now in use.
Of whose high praise, and *praiseful* bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is. *Sidney.*
He ordain'd a lady for his prise,
Generally *praiseful*, fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies. *Chapman's Iliad.*

PRAISER. *n. f.* [from *praise*.] One who praises; an applauder; a commender.
We men and *praisers* of men should remember, that if we have such excellencies, it is reason to think them excellent creatures, of whom we are. *Sidney.*

Forgive me, if my verse but say you are
A Sidney, but in that extend as far
As loudest *praisers*. *B. Johnson's Epig.*
Turn to God, who knows I think this true,
And useth oft, when such a heart mistays,
To make it good; for such a *praiser* prays. *Donne.*

PRAISEWO'RTHY. *adj.* [*praise* and *worthy*.] Commendable; deserving praise.
The Triton an goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her *praiseworthy* workmanship to yield. *Spenser.*
Since men have left to do *praiseworthy* things,
Most think all praises flatteries, but truth brings
That sound, and that authority with her name,
As to be rais'd by her is only fame. *Ben. Johnson.*
Firmus, who seized upon Egypt, was so far *praiseworthy* that he encouraged trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PRAME. *n. f.* A flat bottomed boat. *Bailey.*

To PRANCE *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch, to set one's self to show.]
1. To spring and bound in high mettle.
Here's no fantastick mask, nor dance,
But of our kids that frisk and *prance*,
Nor wars are seen,
Unless upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are butting one the other *Ff.*
With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near,
Now rule thy *prancing* steeds, lac'd charioteer. *Gay.*
Far be the spirit of the chace from them,
To spring the fence, to rein the *prancing* steed. *Thomson.*
2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously.
The horses hoofs were broken by means of the *prancings*, the *prancings* of their mighty ones. *Judges* v. 22.
I see
Th' insulting tyrant, *prancing* o'er the field,
Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in slaughter,
His horses hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison.*
3. To move in a warlike or showy manner
We should neither have meat to eat, nor manufacture to cloathe us, unless we could *prance* about in coats of mail, or eat brass. *Swift.*

To PRANK. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation.
Some *prunk* their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen.*
In wine and meats she flow'd above the bank,
And in excess exceeded her own might,
In sumptuous tire she joy'd herself so *prone*,
But of her love too lavish. *Fairy Queen.*
These are tribunes of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I despise them
For they do *prank* them in authority
Against all noble sufferance.
Your highness,
The gracious mark o' th' land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing, and me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks*, her mind attracts my soul.
I had not unlock'd my lips
In this unhallowed air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgement as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, *pranked* in reason's garb. *Milton.*

PRANK. *n. f.* A frolick; a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act.
Lay home to him;
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Sha.*
Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestiferous and dissentious *pranks*;
The very infants prattle of thy pride *Shakesp.*
They caused the table to be covered and meat set on, which was no sooner set down, than in came the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Raleigh.*
They put on their cloaths, and played all those *pranks* you have taken notice of. *Addison's Guardian.*

PRA'SON. *n. f.* [πρασον.] A leek: also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE. *v. n* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prate.
His knowledge or skill is in *prating* too much.
Behold me, which owe
A moiety of the throne, here standing
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore
Who please to hear *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
This starved justice hath *prated* to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-street, and every third word a lie. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
After Flammock and the blacksmith had, by joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of consent in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Oh often with attentive sight
To what my *prating* eyes indite! *Cleaveland.*

What

What nonſenſe would the fool thy maſter *prate*,
When thou, his knave, can'ſt talk at ſuch a rate. *Dryden.*
She firſt did wit's prerogative remove,
And made a fool preſume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*
This is the way of the world; the deaf will *prate* of diſcourſe to muſick. *Watts.*

PRATE *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tattle; ſlight talk; unmeaning loquacity.
If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,
He will awake my mercy which lies dead. *Shakeſp.*
Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me,
Oh! what a conflict do I feel *Denham's Sophy.*

PRATER *n. ſ.* [from *prate.*] An idle talker; a chatterer.
When expectation rages in my blood,
Is this a time, thou *prater*; hence be gone. *Southern.*

PRATINGLY. *adv.* [from *prate.*] With little tattle; with loquacity.

PRATIQUE n. ſ. [French; *pratica*, Italian.] A licence for the maſter of a ſhip to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious diſeaſe. *Bailey.*

To PRATTLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate.*] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.
But I *prattle*
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts
I therein do forget. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*
What the great ones do, the leſs will *prattle* of. *Shak.*
A French woman teaches an Engliſh girl to ſpeak and read French, by only *prattling* to her. *Locke.*
There is not ſo much pleaſure to have a child *prattle* agreeably, as to reaſon well. *Locke on Education.*
His tongue, his *prattling* tongue, had chang'd him quite
To ſooty blackneſs, from the pureſt white. *Ad Ovid.*
A little lively ruſtick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treaſon a whole evening. *Addiſon*
I muſt *prattle* on,
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour. *Prior.*
Let credulous boys and *prattling* nurſes tell,
How if the feſtival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from liberal horn ſhall ſtrow the year. *Gay.*

PRATTLE, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity.
In a theatre the eyes of men,
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the ſtage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*
The bookiſh theorick,
Wherein the toged conſuls can propoſe
As maſterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
The ſolid or ſubtile *prattle* and endleſs garrulity of the philoſophy of the ſchools. *Glanv.*

PRATTLER. *n. ſ.* [from *prattle.*] A trifling talker; a chatterer.
Poor *prattler!* how thou talk'ſt? *Shakeſp.*
Prattler, no more, I ſay;
My thoughts muſt work, but like a noiſeleſs ſphere,
Harmonious peace muſt rock them all the day;
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*

PRAVITY. *n. ſ.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Corruption; badneſs; malignity.
Doubt not but that ſin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xii.*
More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature. *L'Eſtrange.*
I will ſhew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the underſtanding to a diſbelief of Chriſtianity. *South.*

PRAWN. *n. ſ.* A ſmall craſtaceous fiſh, like a ſhrimp, but larger.
I had *prawns*, and borrowed a meſs of vinegar. *Shakeſp.*

To PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Italian.]
1. To make petitions to heaven.
I will buy with you, ſell with you; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Pray for this good man and his iſſue. *Shakeſp.*
Ne'er throughout the year to church thou go'ſt,
Except it be to *pray* againſt thy foes. *Shakeſp.*
I tell him, we ſhall ſtay here at the leaſt a month; and he heartily *prays*, ſome occaſion may detain us longer. *Shakeſp.*
Is any ſick? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them *pray* over him. *Jam. v. 14.*
Unſkilful with what words to *pray*, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton.*
He that *prays*, deſpairs not; but ſad is the condition of him that cannot *pray*; happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
Thou, Turnus, ſhalt attone it by thy fate,
And *pray* to heav'n for peace, but *pray* too late. *Dryden.*
He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my ſucceſs;
He was ſo true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes. *Dryden.*
Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how raſh would it be to accuſe God of not hearing your prayers, becauſe you found your diſeaſe ſtill to continue. *Wake.*
2. To entreat; to aſk ſubmiſſively.
You ſhall find
A conqu'ror that will *pray* in aid for kindneſs,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakeſpeare.*
Pray that in towns and temples of renown,
The name of great Anchiſes may be known. *Dryden.*
3. I PRAY; that is, *I pray you to tell me* is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion.
But I *pray*, in this mechanical formation, when the ferment was expanded to the extremities of the arteries, why did it not break through the receptacle? *Bent ley's Sermons.*
4. Sometimes only *pray* elliptically.
Barnard in ſpirit, ſenſe and truth abounds;
Pray then what wants he? fourſcore thouſand pounds. *Pope*

To PRAY. *v. a.*
1. To ſupplicate; to implore; to addreſs with ſubmiſſive petitions.
How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton.*
2. To aſk for as a ſuppliant.
He that will have the benefit of this act, muſt *pray* a prohibition before a ſentence in the eccleſiaſtical court. *Ayliffe.*
3. To entreat in ceremony or form.
Pray my colegue Antonius I may ſpeak with him,
And as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And *pray* him with the tribunes to come to me. *B. Jonſ.*

PRAYER. *n. ſ.* [*priere*, Fr.]
1. Petition to heaven.
They did ſay their *prayers*, and addreſs'd them
Again to ſleep. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
O remember, God!
O hear her *prayer* for them as now for us. *Shakeſp.*
Were he as famous and as bold in war,
As he is fam'd for mildneſs, peace and *prayer*. *Shakeſp.*
My heart's deſire and *prayer* to God for Iſrael is, that they might be ſaved *Romans x. 1.*
Sighs now breath'd
Inutterable, which the ſpirit of *prayer*
Inſpir'd. *Milton.*
No man can always have the ſame ſpiritual pleaſure in his *prayers*; for the greateſt ſaints have ſometimes ſuffered the baniſhment of the heart, ſometimes are fervent, ſometimes they feel a barrenneſs of devotion; for this ſpirit comes and goes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
2. Entreaty; ſubmiſſive importunity
Prayer among men is ſuppoſed a means to change the perſon to whom we pray; but prayer to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things prayed for. *Stillingfleet.*

PRAYERBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*prayer* and *book*] Book of publick or private devotions.
Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,
And ſtand between two churchmen;
For on that ground I'll build a holy deſcant. *Shakeſp.*
I know not the names or number of the family which now reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* informs me. *Swift.*

PRE. [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *preſcher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects.
From that time Jeſus began to *preach*. *Mat. iv. 17.*
Prophets *preach* of thee at Jeruſalem. *Neh. vi 7.*
Divinity would not paſs the yard and loom, the forge or anvil, nor *preaching* be taken in as an eaſier ſupplementary trade, by thoſe that diſliked the pains of their own. *D. of Pie.*
As he was ſent by his father, ſo were the apoſtles commiſſionated by him to *preach* to the gentile world. *D. of Piety.*
The ſhape of our cathedral is not proper for our *preaching* auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre with galleries. *Graunt.*

To PREACH. *v. a.*
1. To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations.
The Jews of Theſſalonica had knowledge, that the word of God was *preached* of Paul. *Acts.*
2. To inculcate publickly, to teach with earneſtneſs.
There is not any thing publickly notified, but we may properly ſay it is *preached*. *Hooker.*
He oft to them *preach'd*
Converſion and repentance. *Milton.*
Can they *preach* up equality of birth,
And tell us how we all began from earth. *Dryden.*
Huge heaps of ſlain,
Among the reſt, the rich Galeſus lies,
A good old man while peace he *preach'd* in vain,
Amidſt the maſſes of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

PREACH. *n. ſ.* [*preſche*, Fr. from the verb.] A diſcourſe; a religious oration.
This overſight occaſioned the French ſpitefully to term religion in that ſort exerciſed, a mere *preach*. *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER. *n. f.* [*prescheur*, Fr. from *preach*.]

1. One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects.

The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the *preachers*. *Psalm* lxviii. 11

You may hear the sound of a *preacher's* voice, when you cannot distinguish what he saith. *Bacon.*

Here lies a truly honest man,
One of those few that in this town
Honour all *preachers*; hear their own. *Crashaw.*

2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence.

No *preacher* is listened to but time, which gives us the same train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift*

PREA'CHMENT. *n. f.* [from *preach*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt or ridicule.

Was't you, that reveil'd in our parliament,
And made a *preachment* of your high descent. *Shakesp.*
All this is but a *preachment* upon the text at last.
L'Estrange.

PREAMBLE. *n. f.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.

How were it possible that the church should any way ease with such ease and certainty provide, that none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is so necessary a *preamble*, especially to common prayer. *Hooker, b.*

Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is the same gainsayed or crossed, no not in those very *preambles* placed before certain readings, wherein the steps of the Latin service book have been somewhat too nearly followed. *Hooker.*

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contestations with the queen, ad *preambles* of ruin, though now and then he did wring out some petty contentments. *Wotton.*

This *preamble* to that history was not improper for this relation. *Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.*

With *preamble* sweet
Of charming symphony they introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high. *Milton.*
I will not detain you with a long *preamble*. *Dryden.*

PREA'MBULARY. } *adj.* [from *preamble*.] Previous. Not in
PREA'MBULOUS. } use.

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but destroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*

PREAPPREHE'NSION. *n. f.* [*pre* and *apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREASE. *n. f.* Press; crowd. *Spenser.* See PRESS.

A ship into the sacred seas,
New-built, now launch we; and from out our *prease*
Chuse two and fifty youths. *Chapman.*

PREA'SING. *part. adj.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

PRE'BEND. *n. f.* [*præbenda*, low Latin, *prebende*, Fr.]

1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches.

His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift's Miscellanies*

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of council with the bishop. *Bacon.*

PRE'BENDARY. *n. f.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral.

To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries*. *Hubberd.*

I bequeath to the Reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audeon's, my gold bottle-screw. *Swift's Last Will.*

PRECA'RIOUS *adj.* [*precarius*, Lat. *precaire*, Fr.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another, held by courtesy, chargeable or amenable at the pleasure of another. No word is more unfaithfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for *uncertain* in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authors who mention the *precariousness* of an *account*, of the *weather*, of a *die*.

What subjects will *precarious* kings regard,
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannick power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are *precarious*. *Addison.*

Our little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Addison's Spectator.*

He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all these glories in the dust. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY. *n. f.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainly; dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

Our scene *precariously* subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song.

Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,
Be justly warm'd with your own native rage. *Pope.*

PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others. The following passage from a book, otherwise elegantly written, affords an example of the impropriety mentioned at the word *precarious*.

Most consumptive people die of the discharge they spit up, which, with the *precariousness* of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgement of extravasated matter, render the operation but little adviseable. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PRECAU'TION. *n. f.* *precaution*, Fr. [from *præcautus*, Lat.] Preservative caution, preventive measures.

Unless our ministers have strong assurances of his failing with the grand alliance, or not opposing it, they cannot be circumspect and speedy in taking their *precautions* against any contrary resolution. *Addison on the State of the War.*

To PRECAU'TION *v. a.* [*precautionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

By the disgraces, diseases and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*. *Locke.*

PRECEDANEOUS. *adj.* [This word is, I believe, made by the author for *præcedaneus*, *præcidaneus*, Lat. cut or slain before. Nor is it used here in its proper sense.] previous; antecedent.

That priority of particles of simple matter, influx of the heavens and preparation of matter might be [illegible] *precedaneous*, not only in order, but in time, to [illegible] productions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat. *preceder*, Fr.]

1. To go before in order of time.

How are we happy, still in fear of harm;
But harm *precedes* not sin. *Milton.*
Arius and Pelagius durst provoke,
To what the centuries *preceding* spoke: *Dryden.*

The ruin of a state is generally *preceded* by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE. }
PRECE'DENCY. } *n. f.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of going before; priority.
2. Something going before; something past.

I do not like but yet, it does allay
The good *precedence*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been sain. *Shake.*

3. Adjustment of place.

The constable and marshal had cognizance, touching the rights of place and *precedence*. *Hale.*

4. The foremost place in ceremony.

None sure will claim in hell
Precedence; none, whose portion is smallest
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the *precedency*. *Howel.*

That person hardly will be found,
With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd,
Yet if another could *precedence* claim,
My fixt desires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority.

Books will furnish him, and give him light and *precedency* enough to go before a young follower. *Locke.*

Being distracted with different desires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency*, in determining the will, to the next action. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT. *adj.* [*precedent*, Fr *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before.

Do it at once,
Or thy *precedent* services are all
But accidents unpurposed. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us
What levity's in youth. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

When you work by the imagination of another, it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have a *precedent* opinion of you, that you can do strange things. *Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make good observations of the diseases that ensue upon the nature of the *precedent* four seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unless we be notorious, wanting to ourselves; herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a *precedent* default in the will. *South.*

PRE'CEDENT. *n. f.* [The adjective has the accent on the second syllable, the substantive on the first.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over,
The *precedent* was full as long a doing. *Shakespeare.*

A reason

A reason mighty, strong and effectual,
A pattern, *precedent* and lively warrant
For me, most wretched, to perform the like.
No power in Venice
Can alter a decree established
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*;
And many an errour, by the same example,
Will rush into the state. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*
God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to *precedents*, and we cannot argue, that the providences of [illegible] towards other nations shall be conformable to his dealing with the people of Israel. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Such *precedents* are numberless; we draw
Our right from custom; custom is a law. *Granville.*

PRE'CEDENTLY. *adv.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRE'CENTOR. *n. s.* [*precentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir.

Follow this *precentor* of ours, in blessing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to those enemies, [illegible] he died to give us power to resist and overcome. *Hamm.*

PRE'CEPT. *n. s.* [*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given, a mandate, a commandment, a direction.

The custom of lessons furnishes the very simplest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and *precepts* of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God *Hooker*

'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows, that no arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

A *precept* or commandment consists in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine, *viz.* such as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

PRECE'PTIAL. *adj.* [from *precept*.] Consisting of precepts. A word not in use.

Men
Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage;
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words *Shakesp.*

PRECE'PTIVE *adj.* [*preceptivus*, Lat. from *precept*.] Containing precepts, giving precepts.

The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetick and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

As the *preceptive* part enjoins the most exact virtue, so it most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

The lesson given us here, is *preceptive* to us not to do any thing but upon due consideration. *L'Estrange.*

PRECE'PTOR. *n. s.* [*præceptor*, Lat *precepteur*, Fr.] A teacher, a tutor

Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *preceptors* give children, they will [illegible] *Locke*

It was to thee, great Stagyrite unknown,
[illegible] tay *preceptor* of divine renown *Blackmore.*

PRE'CESS. *n. s.* [from *præcedo*, *præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRE'CINCT. *n. s.* [*præcinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit, boundary.

The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers *precincts*, hath divers names; so the catholick church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies. *Hooker.*

Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way
Not far off heav'n, in the *precincts* of light,
Directly towards the new-created world. *Milton.*

PRECIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.]
1. Value; preciousness.
2. Any thing of high price.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciosities*, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarce unto the second joint. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Romans seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their [illegible]ation of these *preciosities*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PRE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.]
1. Valuable; being of great worth

Many things, which are most *precious*, are neglected only because the value of them lieth hid *Hooker.*

I cannot but remember such things were,
That were most *precious* to me. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those *precious* motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave taking? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

I never saw
Such *precious* deeds in one that promis'd nought
But beggary and poor luck *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and *precious* in his sight, from whom no secrets are concealed. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Costly; of great price: as, a precious *stone.*

Let [illegible]
That riches grow in hell, that soil may best
Deserve the *precious* bane. *Milton.*

3. Wo thieves. An epithet of contempt or irony.

More of the same kind, concerning these *precious* saints amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della valle. *Locke.*

PRE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *precious*.]
1. Valuably; to a great price.
2. Contemptuously. In irony.

PRE'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *precious*.] Valuableness; worth; price

Its *preciousness* equalled the price of pearls. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE. *n. s.* [*præcipitium*, Lat. *precipice*, Fr.] A headlong steep, a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in *precipice*, for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*

Ere long that *precipice* must tread,
Whence none return, that leads unto the dead. *Sandys.*

No stupendous *precipice* denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes,
And sinks in minutes, which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

His gen'rous mind the fair ideas drew
Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;
Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew,
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then shew your skill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*. *Swift.*

PRECIPITANCE } *n. s.* [from *precipitant*.] Rash haste, head
PRECIPITANCY. } long hurry.

Thither they haste with glad *precipitance*. *Milton.*

'Tis not likely that one of a thousand such *precipitances* should be crowned with so unexpected an issue. *Glanvill.*

As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, lost the philosophical elixir, so *precipitancy* of our understanding is an occasion of error. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

We apply present remedies according unto indications, respecting rather the acuteness of disease and *precipitancy* of occasion, than the rising or setting of stars. *Brown.*

Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary. *Gulliver's Travels.*

A rashness and *precipitance* of judgment, and haltiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Watts's Logick.*

PRECI'PITANT. *adj.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.]
1. Falling or rushing headlong.

Without longer pause,
Downright into the world's first region throws
His flight *precipitant*. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iii.

The birds heedless while they strain
Their tuneful throats, the tow'ring heavy lead
O'ertakes their speed; they leave their utterances
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so bathe[illegible],
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight,
And curse their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight. *Pope.*

3 Rashly hurried

The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion. *King Charles.*

PRECI'PITANTLY. *adv.* [from *precipitant*.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECI'PITATE *v. a* [*præcipito*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr. in all the senses.]
1. To throw headlong.

She had a king to her son in law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, *precipitated* and banished the world into a nunnery. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Ere vengeance
Precipitate thee with augmented pain, *Milton.*

They were wont, upon a superstition, to *precipitate* a man from some high cliff into the sea, tying about him with strings many great fowls. *Wilkins.*

The virgin from the ground
Upstarting fresh, already clos'd the wound,
Precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

The [illegible] guides her son, and turns him from the light,
Herself involv'd in clouds, *precipitates* her flight. *Dryden.*

2. To hasten unexpectedly.

Short, intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

3 To hurry blindly or rashly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well; but if they be stout and daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

Dear Erythræa, let not such blind fury
Precipitate your thoughts, nor set them working,
Till time shall lend them better means,
Than lost complaints. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. To throw to the bottom. *A* term of chymistry opposed to sublime.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be *precipitated*, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cosmol.*

To PRECIPITATE. *v. n.*

1. To fall headlong.

Had'st thou been aught but gossamer feathers,
So many fathom down *precipitating*,
Thou'dst shiver like an egg. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment

By strong water every metal will *precipitate*. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten without just preparation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces encrease, which might hasten him to *precipitate* and assail them. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Steeply falling.

Barcephas saith, it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four rivers, had they not fallen *precipitate*, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*

When the full floods their ancient bounds disdain,
Precipitate the furious torrent flows,
In vain would speed avoid, or strength oppose. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; hasty, rashly hasty.

The archbishop, too *precipitate* in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

3. Hasty; violent.

Mr Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; it was the most *precipitate* case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

PRECIPITATE *n. s.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the scar separated, I rubb'd the super-excrescence of flesh with the vitriol-stone, or sprinkled it with *precipitate*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

PRECI'PITATELY. *adv.* [from *precipitate*.]

1. Headlong; steeply down.

It may happen to those who vent praise or censure too *precipitately*, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot, that it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not so bold Arnall, with a weight of skull
Furious he sinks, *precipitately* dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*

PRECIPITA'TION. *n. s.* [*precipitation*, Fr. from *precipitate*.]

1. The act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the *precipitation* might down-stretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I fall
Be this to them. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, *precipitation* and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the sea. *Woodward.*

3. Tumultuous hurry, blind haste.

Here is none of the hurry and *precipitation*, none of the bluttering and violence, which must have attended those supposititious changes. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

4. In chemistry, Subsidency contrary to sublimation.

Separation is wrought by *precipitation* or sublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The *precipitation* of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so ungratefully abused by its former inhabitants. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

PRECI'PITOUS. *adj.* [*præcipites*, Lat.]

1. [illegible]

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a *precipitous* fall as they intended. *K. Charles.*

2. [illegible]

Though the attempts of some have been *precipitous*, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most defected by the way. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

How precious the time is, how *precipitous* the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season, after once a ground is in order. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

3. Rash, heady.

Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our triple hold,
Advice unsafe, *precipitous* and bold. *Dryden.*

PRE'CISE. *adj.* [*precis*, Fr. *præcisus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, strict, nice; having strict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preserve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without *precise* direction from God himself. *Hooker, b. i.*

You'll not bear a letter for me; you stand upon your honour, why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour *precise*. *Shakesp.*

The state hath given you licence to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask farther time, for the law in this point is not *precise*. *Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top
Of speculation; for the hour *precise*
Exacts our parting. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

In human actions there are no degrees and *precise* natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. *Taylor.*

The reasonings must be *precise*, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The *precise* difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective, things of the same kind. *Watts.*

2. Formal, finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

The raillery of the wits in king Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called *precise*, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all Christianity out of countenance. *Addison.*

PRECI'SELY. *adv.* [from *precise*.]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself *precisely* instituted? *Hooker, b. v.*

When the Lord had once *precisely* set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker, b. ii.*

He knows,
He cannot so *precisely* weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion,
His foes are so enrooted with his friends. *Shakesp.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Wotton's Architecture.*

In his tract my wary feet have stept,
His untreated ways *precisely* kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew *precisely* an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Holder.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch *precisely*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.

PRECISENESS *n. s.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in handling of them, not to sever them with too much *precise*ness. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious *precisen*ess, but with some good degrees of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

PRECISIAN *n.* [illegible]

1. One who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his *precision*, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.

A profane person calls a man of piety a *precisian*. *Watts.*

PRECISION *n. s.* [*precision*, Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without *precision* at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions in these computations as not necessary; their whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I was unable to treat this part more in detail, without sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wanton [illegible] *precision* or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

PRECI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *precisus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the precise point.

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart, as when we consider mode, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

To PRECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*præclude*, Lat.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigences or conveniences of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptation of chance, you have *precluded* yourself from any more reasoning against them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bribe can *preclude*, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

PRECO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*præcox*, Lat. *precoce*, Fr.] Ripe before the time.

Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts. *Brown.*

PRECOCITY *n. f.* [from *precocious*] Ripeness before the time.

Some impute the cause of his fall to a *precocity* of spirit and valour in him, and that therefore some mischievous southern air did blast him. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

To PRECOGITATE. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION. *n. f.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge, antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT. *n. f.* [*præ* and *conceit.*] An opinion previously formed.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned *preconceit*, appeared unto them no less certain than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Hooker.*

To PRECONCEIVE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive.*] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so. *Bacon.*

Fondness of *preconceived* opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor for want of sagacity or care, defective. *Government of the Tongue.*

The reason why men are so weak in governing us, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their *preconceived* ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently. *South's Sermons.*

PRECONCEPTION *n. f.* [*præ* and *conception.*] Opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth, according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself. *Hakewill.*

PRECONTRACT. *n. f.* [*præ* and *contract.* This was formerly accented on the last syllable.] A contract previous to another.

He is your husband on a *precontract*,
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin. *Shakesp.*

To PRECONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *contract.*] To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already *precontracted* to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity. *Ayliffe.*

PRECURSE *n. f.* [from *præcurro*, Lat.] Forerunning.

The like *precurse* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on,
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated. *Shakespeare.*

PRECURSOR. *n. f.* [*præcursor*, Lat. *precurseur*, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

Jove's lightnings, the *precursors*
Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary
Were not. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

This contagion might have been presaged upon consideration of its *precursors*, *viz.* a rude winter, and a clear, sulphurous and hery air *Harvey on the Plague.*

Thomas Barnet played the *precursor* to the coming of Homer in his Homerides. *Pope.*

PREDACEOUS *adj* [from *præda*, Lat.] Living by prey.

As those are endowed with poison, because they are *predaceous*; so these need it not, because their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without contest. *Derham.*

PREDAL *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. This word is not countenanced from analogy

Sarmatia, laid by *predal* rapine low,
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and fought relief in vain. *Sir. Boyle.*

PREDATORY. *adj.* [*prædatorius*, Lat. from *præda*, Lat.]

1. Plundering; practising rap
The king called his parliament, where he exaggerated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry, preying; rapacious; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

PREDECEA'SED. *adj* [*præ* and *deceased.*] Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began upon an honourable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of *predeceased* valour. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

PREDECESSOR *n. f* [*predecesseur*, Fr. *præ* and *decedo*, Lat.]

1. One that was in any state or place before another

In these pastoral pastime great many days were spent to follow their flying *predecessors*. *Sidney.*

There is cause, why we should be slow and unwilling to change, without very urgent necessity, the ancient ordinances, rites and long approved customs of our venerable *predecessors*. *Hooker*

If I seem partial to my *predecessor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

The present pope, who is well acquainted with the secret history, and the weakness of his *predecessor*, seems resolved to carry the project to its perfection. *Addison.*

The more beauteous Grace sat to thee,
Good Howard, envious of Angelica's art,
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,
And flames that pierc'd thy *predecessor*'s heart. *Prior*

2. Ancestors.

PREDESTINA'RIAN. *n. f.* [from *predestinate.*] One that holds the doctrine of predestination

Why does the *præsentinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentick transcript within himself. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*predestiner*, Fr. *præ* and *destino*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

Some gentleman or other shall scape a *predestinate* scratched face. *Shakespeare.*

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his son. *Romans* viii. 29.

Having *predestinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself. *Eph.* i. 5.

To PREDESTINATE. *v. n.* To hold predestination. In ludicrous language.

His ruff crest he rears,
And pricks up his *predestinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION. *n. f.* [*predestination*, Fr. from *predestinate*] Fatal decree, pre-ordination.

Predestination we can difference no otherwise from providence and prescience, than this, that prescience only foreseeth, providence foreseeth and careth for, and hath respect to all creatures, and *predestination* is only of men; and yet not of all men belonging, but of their salvation properly in the common use of divines; or perdition, as some have used it. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Nor can they justly accuse
Their maker, or their making, or their fate;
As if *predestination* over-rul'd
Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree,
Or high fore-knowledge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.*

PREDESTINA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *predestinate*] One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

Me, mine example let the Stoicks use,
Their sad and cruel doctrine to maintain;
Let all *predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

To PREDESTINE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *destine.*] To decree beforehand

Ye careful angels, whom eternal fate
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait,
Who turn with secret power this restless ball,
And bid *predestin'd* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PREDETERMINA'TION. *n. f* [*predetermination*, Fr. *præ* and *determination.*] Determination made beforehand.

This *predetermination* of God's own will is so far from being the determining of ours, that it is distinctly the contrary; for supposing God to predetermine that I shall act freely, 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in respect of God, and not predetermined. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To PREDETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine.*] To doom or confine by previous decree.

We see in brutes certain sensible instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are *predetermined* to the convenience of the sensible life *Hale.*

PREDIAL. [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms.

By the civil law, their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the service of divine worship, but for profane uses. *Ayliffe.*

PREDICABLE. *adj.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something

PREDICABLE. *n. f.* [*prædicabile*, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

These they call the five *predicables*; because every thing that is affirmed concerning any being, must be the genus, species, difference, some property or accident. *Watts.*

PREDICAMENT. *n. f.* [*predicament*, Fr. *prædicamentum*, Lat.]

1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures, called also categorema or category. *Harris.*

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the *predicament* of place, then that description would be allowed by them as sufficient. *Digby on Bodies*

2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice;
In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st. *S*
I shew the line and the *predicament*,
Wherein you range under this subtle king. *Shakesp*

PREDICAMENTAL. *adj* [from *predicament*] Relating to predicaments.

PRE'DICANT. *n. f.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.

To PRE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propositions, wherein a part of the complex idea, which any term stands for, is *predicated* of that term, are only verbal, *v. g.* to say that gold is a metal. *Locke*

To PRE'DICATE. *v. n.* To affirm or ſpeak.

It were a preſumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect reſemblance of the incomprehenſible perfection of the divine nature, very being itſelf not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PRE'DICATE. *n. ſ.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the ſubject, as *man is rational.*

The *predicate* is that which is affirmed or denied of the ſubject. *Watts's Logick*

PREDICA'TION. *n. ſ* [*prædicatio*, Lat. from *predicate*] Affirmation concerning any thing.

Let us reaſon from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence. *Locke.*

To PREDI'CT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat. *predire*, Fr.] To foretell, to foreſhow

He is always unweighing againſt ſuch unequal diſtributions, nor does he ever ceaſe to *predict* publick ruins, till his private are repaired. *Government of the Tongue.*

PREDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*prædictio*, Lat. *prediction*, Fr. from *predict*] Prophely; declaration of ſomething future.

Th[illegible]

Are to the world in general, as to Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and dry ſummers, are good to be known. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt*

How ſoon hath thy *prediction*, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

In Chriſt they all meet with an invincible evidence, as if they were not *predictions*, but after relations; and the penmen of them not prophets but evangeliſts. *South's Sermons.*

He, who prophely'd the beſt,
Approves the judgment to the reſt;
He'd rather chooſe, that I ſhould die,
Than his *prediction* prove a lie. *Swift's Miſcel*

PREDICTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *predict*] Foreteller.

Whether he has not been the cauſe of this poor man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be diſputed. *Swift.*

PREDIGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *digeſtion.*] Digeſtion too ſoon performed.

Predigeſtion, or haſty digeſtion, fills the body full of crudities and ſeeds of diſeaſes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To PREDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *diſpoſe.*] To adapt previouſly to any certain purpoſe

Vegetable productions require heat of the ſun, to *prediſpoſe* and excite the earth and the ſeeds. *Burnet*

Unleſs nature be *prediſpoſed* to friendſhip by its own propenſity, no arts of obligation ſhall be able to abate the ſecret hatreds of ſome perſons towards others. *South's Sermons.*

PREDISPOSI'TION. *n ſ.* [*præ* and *diſpoſition.*] Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe.

It was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the conſtitution of the air, gathered by the *prediſpoſitions* of ſeaſons. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Tunes and airs have in themſelves ſome affinity with the affections; ſo as it is no marvel if they alter the ſpirits, conſidering that tunes have a *prediſpoſition* to the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.*

External accidents are often the occaſional cauſe of the king's evil, but they ſuppoſe a *prediſpoſition* of the body. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PREDO'MINANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *domina*, Lat.] Prevalence,
PREDO'MINANCY. } ſuperiority; aſcendency; ſuperior influence.

We make guilty of our diſaſters, the ſun, the moon and the ſtars, as if we were knaves, thieves and treacherous by ſpherical *predominance.* *Shakeſp. King Lear*

An inflammation conſiſts only of a ſanguineous affluxion, or elſe is denominable from other humours, according to the *predominancy* of melancholy, phlegm or choler. *Brown.*

In human bodies, [illegible] humours for *predominancy.* *Howel's Vocal F[illegible]*

The true cauſe of the Phariſees diſbelief of Chriſt's doctrine, was the *predominance* of their covetouſneſs and ambition over their wills. *South's Sermons.*

The ſeveral rays therefore in that white light do retain their coloriſic qualities, by which thoſe of any ſort, whenever they become more copious than the reſt, do, by their exceſs and *predominance*, cauſe their proper colour to appear *Newton*

PREDO'MINANT. *adj.* [*predominant*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor.*]

[illegible]

Miſerable were the condition of that church, the weighty affairs whereof ſhould be ordered by thoſe deliberations, wherein ſuch an humour as this were *predominant.* *Hooker.*

Foul ſubornation is *predominant*,
And equity exil'd your highneſs' land. *Shakeſp.*

It is a planet, that will ſtrike
Where 'tis *predominant*; and 'tis powerful *Shakeſp*

Thoſe helps were overweighed by divers things that made againſt him, and were *predominant* in the king's mind

[illegible]

Whether the ſun, *predominant* in heav'n,
Riſe on the earth; or earth riſe on the ſun. *Mil*

I could ſhew you ſeveral pieces, where the beauties of kind are ſo *predominant*, that you could never be able to read or underſtand them. *Stoſh*

To PREDO'MINATE. *v. n.* [*predominer*, Fr. *præ* and *domi* Lat.] To prevail, to be aſcendent; to be ſupreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart *I*

The gods formed womens ſouls out of theſe principles which compoſe ſeveral kinds of animals, and their good or bad diſpoſition ariſes, according as ſuch and ſuch principles *predominate* in their conſtitutions. *Addiſon*

The rays, reflected leaſt obliquely, may *predominate* over the reſt, ſo much as to cauſe a heap of ſuch particles to appear very intenſely of their colour. *Newton's Opt.*

Where judgment is at a loſs to determine the choice of a lady who has ſeveral lovers, fancy [illegible]

To PRE'ELECT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect.*] To chuſe by previous decree

PRE'EMINENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preeminence*, Fr. *præ* and *eminence*, It is ſometimes written, to avoid the junction of *ee*, *preheminence.*]

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the *preeminence* of epick poetry. *Dryden.*

Let poetry have the *preeminence* [illegible] the [illegible] poetry; pleaſure, though but the ſecond in degree, is the firſt in favour. *Dryden.*

The *preeminence* of chriſtianity to any other religious ſcheme which preceded it, appears from this, that the moſt eminent among the Pagan philoſophers diſclaimed many of thoſe ſuperſtitious fooleries which are condemned by revealed [illegible] *Addiſon.*

2. Precedence, priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph of Arteſia's beauty, ſuch, as though Arteſia be amongſt the faireſt, yet in that company were to have the *preeminence.* *Sidney.*

He toucheth it as a ſpecial *preeminence* of Junias and Andronicus, that in chriſtianity they were his ancients. *Hooker.*

I do inveſt you jointly with my power,
Preeminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majeſty. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The Engliſh deſired no *preeminence*, but offered equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capacity of offices and employments. *Hayward.*

Am I diſtinguiſh'd from you but by toils,
Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares!
Painful *preeminence.* *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which ſtandeth on record, hath *preeminence* above that which paſſeth from hand to hand, and hath no pens but the tongues, no book but the ears of men. *Hooker.*

Beyond the equator, the Southern point of the needle is ſovereign, and the North ſubmits his *preeminen[illegible]* *Brown*

PRE'EMINENT. *adj.* [*preeminent*, Fr. *præ* and *eminent.*] Excellent above others

Tell how came I here? by ſome great maker
In goodneſs and in pow'r *preeminent* *Mil*

We claim a proper intereſt above others, in the *preeminent* rights of the houſhold of faith. *Sprat's Sermon.*

PREEMPTION. *n. ſ.* [*præmptio*, Lat.] The right of purchaſing before another.

Certain perſons, in the reigns of king Edward VI and queen Mary, ſought to make uſe of this *preemption*, but croſſed in the proſecution, or defeated in their expectation, gave it over *Carew.*

To PREENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage*] To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

The world has the unhappy advantage of *preengaging* our paſſions, at a time when we have not reflection enough to look beyond the inſtrument to the hand whoſe direction it obeys. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To Cipſeus by his friends his ſuit he mov'd,
But he was *preengag'd* by former ties. *Dryden.*
Not only made an inſtrument,
But *preengaged* without my own conſent. *Dryden.*

PREENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preengage.*] Precedent obligation.

My *preengagements* to other themes were not unknown to thoſe for whom I was to write. *Bayle.*

The opinions, ſuited to their reſpective tempers, will make way to their aſſent, in ſpite of accidental *preengagements.* *Glanvill's Scepſ*

Men are apt to think, that thoſe obediences they pay to God ſhall, like a *preengagement*, diſannull all after contracts made by guilt. *Decay of P.*

As far as opportunity and former *preengagements* will give leave. *Letter of Friendſhip.*

To PREEN *v. a.* [*pre nen*, Dutch, to dreſs or prank up.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more eaſily through the air: for this uſe nature has furniſhed them with two peculiar glands, which ſecrete an unctuous matter into a perforated ſac, out of which the bird, on occaſion, draws it with its bill *Bacon.*

To PREESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*præ* and *eſtabliſh.*] To ſettle beforehand

PREESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preeſtabliſh.*] Settlement

To PREEXI'ST. *v. a.* [*præ* and *exiſto*, Lat.] To exiſt before.

If this *preexiſting* ſoul
Was form'd at firſt with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll. *Dryden.*

PREEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preexiſtence*, Fr from *preexiſt.*] Exiſtence beforehand, exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body

Wiſdom declares her antiquity and *preexiſtence* to all the works of this earth *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As Simonides has expoſed the vicious part of women, from the doctrine of *preexiſtence*, ſome of the ancient philoſophers have ſatyrized the vicious part of the human ſpecies, from a notion of the ſoul's poſſeſſion. *Addiſon.*

PREEXI'STENT. *adj.* [*preexiſtent*, Fr *præ* and *exiſtent*] Exiſtent beforehand, preceding in exiſtence

Artificial things could not be from eternity, becauſe they ſuppoſe man, by whoſe art they were made, *preexiſtent* to them, the workman muſt be before the work. *Burnet.*

Blind to former, as to future fate,
What mortal knows his *preexiſtent* ſtate? *Pope.*

If this *preexiſtent* eternity is not compatible with a ſucceſſive duration, then ſome being, though infinitely above our ſhorteſt comprehenſions, muſt have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God *Bentley's Sermons.*

PRE'FACE *n. ſ.* [*preface*, Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.] Something ſpoken introductory to the main deſign; introduction; ſomething proemial.

This ſuperficial tale
Is but a *preface* to her worthy praiſe. *Shakeſp.*

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judgment in ſtate affairs in his Utopia, than which, in the opinion of Budæus in a *preface* before it, our age hath not ſeen a thing more deep. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Heav'n's high beheſt no *preface* needs,
Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death
Defeated of his ſeizure. *Milton's Par Loſt*, b. xi.

To PRE'FACE. *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To lay ſomething introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is neceſſary to *preface*, that ſhe is the only child of a decrepid father. *Spectator*, N° 449.

To PRE'FACE. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by ſomething proemial.

Thou art raſh,
And muſt be *prefac'd* into government. *Southern.*

2. To face, to cover. A bad croſs term.

I love to wear cloaths that are ſlaſh,
Not *prefacing* old rags with paſh. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'FACER *n. ſ.* [from *preface.*] The writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all theſe ſix, the *prefacer* gave me no occaſion to write better. *Dryden.*

PRE'FATORY. *adj.* [from *preface*] Introductory.

If this propoſition, whoſoever will be ſaved, be reſtrained only to thoſe to whom it was intended, the chriſtians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens, who had never heard of Chriſt: after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed. *Dryden*

PRE'FECT. *n. ſ.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governor; commander.

He was [illegible]
The better ſoldier, having been a tribune,
Prefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war. *Ben Johnſon.*

It was the cuſtom in the Roman empire, for the *prefects* and vice-roys of diſtant provinces to tranſmit a relation of remarkable in their adminiſtration. *Addiſon.*

[illegible] *n. ſ.* [*prefecture*, Fr. *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; government

[illegible] *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.]

[illegible]re than another

love, to honour *prefer* one another. *Ro.*

2. With *above* before the things poſtponed.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I *prefer* not Jeruſalem *above* my chief *Pſalm* cxxxvii. 6.

3. With *before.*

He that cometh after me, is *preferred before* me, for he was before me. *John* i. 15

It may worthily ſeem unto you a moſt ſhameful thing to have *preferred* an inglorious peace *before* a moſt juſt war. *Bacon.*

O ſpirit, that doſt *prefer*
Before all temples th' upright heart. *Milton.*

4. With *to.*

Would he rather leave this frantick ſcene,
And trees and beaſts *prefer to* courts and men. *Prior.*

5. To advance, to exalt, to raiſe.

By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *preferr'd to* the biſhoprick of Coventry and Litchfield. *Clarend.*

He ſpake, and *to* her hand *prefer'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

6. To offer ſolemnly; to propoſe publickly, to exhibit.

They ſtatly diſavouch
To yield him more obedience or ſupport,
And as t' a perjur'd duke of La[illegible]r,
Their cartel of defiance they *prefer* *Daniel.*

I, when my ſoul began to faint,
My vows and prayers *to* thee *prefer'd*;
The lord my paſſionate complaint,
Even from his holy temple, heard. [illegible]

I [illegible] againſt all kings and parliaments ſince the conqueſt, and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houſes. *Collier on Duelling.*

Take care,
Leſt thou *prefer* ſo raſh a pray'r;
Nor vainly hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve. *Prior.*

Every perſon within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accuſation, that the delinquent may ſuffer condign puniſhment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRE'FERABLE. *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr from *prefer*] Eligible before ſomething elſe. With *to* commonly before the thing refuſed.

The ſtronger ties we have to an unalterable purſuit of happineſs, which is greateſt good, the more are we free from any neceſſary compliance with our deſire, ſet upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it. *Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the ſcore due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable* to it. *Locke.*

Almoſt every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a ſcheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable* to that of any other. *Addiſon' Freeholder.*

Even in ſuch a ſtate as this, the pleaſures of virtue would be ſuperior to thoſe of vice, and juſtly *preferable.* *Atterb.*

PRE'FERABLENESS. *adj.* [from *preferable.*] The ſtate of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY. *adv.* [from *preferable.*] In preference; in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuſe a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets; or how comes he to chuſe Plautus *preferably* to Terence. *Dennis.*

PRE'FERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preference*, Fr from *prefer.*]

1. The [illegible] other, election of one rather than another

It gives as much due to good works, as is conſiſtent with the grace of the goſpel, it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is conſiſtent with the precepts of the goſpel. *Sprat.*

Leave the critucks on either ſide, to contend about the *preference* due to this or that ſort of poetry. *Dryden.*

We find in ourſelves a power to begin or forbear ſeveral actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind, ordering the doing, or not doing ſuch a particular act on. *Locke.*

The ſeveral muſical inſtruments in the hands of the Apollos, Muſes and Fauns, might give riſe to the diſpute for *preference* between the ancient and modern muſick *Addiſon.*

A ſecret pleaſure touch'd Athena's ſoul
To ſee the *preference* due to ſacred age
Regarded. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. With *to* before the thing poſtponed.

Ennius paſſes with his ſoft admirers, and gives him the *preference to* Virgil. *Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference to*, or with neglect of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary *Locke.*

3. With *above*

I ſhall give an account of ſome of thoſe appropriate and diſcriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference above* the moſt perfect brutal nature. *Hale.*

4. With *before*

Here it is evident the viſible diſtinction between the human nature, and its *preference before* it. *Hale.*

5. With *over*

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reaſonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge *over* another. *Locke.*

PRE'FERMENT *n. ſ.* [from *prefer*]

1. Advancement to a higher ſtation.

I'd move the King
To any ſhape of thy *preferment*, ſuch
As thou'lt deſire. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

If you hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shakeſp.*

Princes

Princes muſt, by a vigorous exerciſe of that law, make it every man's intereſt and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a diſgrace, and the certain ruin to *preferment* or pretenſions *Swift.*

2. A place of honour or profit.

All *preferments* ſhould be placed upon fit men. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Preference; act of prefering. Not in uſe.

All which declare a natural *preferment* of the one unto the motion before the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREFE'RER [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figura*, Lat.] To ſhew by an antecedent repreſentation.

PREFIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prefigurate.*] Antecedent repreſentation.

The ſame providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other, the former being pledges, as well as *prefi[illegible]* [illegible] *Bacon's Hiſtory of the Life*

The variety of propheſies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accompliſhment in the author of this inſtitution. *Norris.*

To PREFIGURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figura*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent repreſentation.

What the Old Teſtament hath, the very ſame the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a ſhadow, is here brought forth unto the open ſun; things there *prefigured*, are here performed *Hooker.*

Such piety, ſo chaſte uſe of God's day,
That what we turn to feaſt, ſhe turn'd to pray,
And did *prefigure* here in devout taſte,
The reſt of her high ſabbath, which ſhall laſt. *Donne.*

If ſhame ſuperadded to woe, and both met together, as the ſinners portion here, perfectly *prefiguring* the two ſaddeſt ingredients in hell, depravation of the bleſſed viſion, and confuſion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of [illegible] *Hammond*

To PREFI'NE. *v. a.* [*prefinir*, Fr. *præfinio*, Lat.] To limit beforehand.

He, in his immoderate deſires, *prefined* unto himſelf three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in ſo many hundreds. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

To PREFIX. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.]

1. To appoint beforehand.

At the *prefix'd* hour of her awaking,
Came I to take her from her kindred's vault. *Shakeſp.*

A time *prefix*, and think of me at laſt! *Sandys.*

Its inundation conſtantly increaſeth the ſeventh day of June; whereas a larger form of ſpeech were ſafer, than that which punctually *prefixeth* a conſtant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only ſerv'd to ſhow,
He durſt that duty pay we all did owe:
Th' attempt was fair; but heav'ns *prefixed* hour
Not come. *Dryden.*

2. To ſettle, to eſtabliſh

Becauſe I would *prefix* ſome certain boundary between them, the old ſtatutes end with king Edward II. the new or later ſtatutes begin with king Edward III. *Hale's Law of England*

Theſe boundaries of ſpecies are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any ſuch *prefixed* bounds. *Locke.*

3. To put before another thing; as, *he* prefixed *an advertiſement to his book.*

PRE'FIX *n. ſ.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its ſignification.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *prefix* and affixa, the former to ſignify ſome few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns poſſeſſive and relative. *Clarke*

It is a *prefix* of augmentation to many words in that language. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREFI'XION. *n. ſ.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *prefix*] The act of prefixing. *Diet.*

To PREFO'RM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form.*] To form beforehand.

If you conſider the true cauſe,
Why all theſe things change, from their ordinance,
Their natures and *preformed* faculties,
To monſtrous quality; why you ſhall find,
That heav'n made them inſtruments of fear
Unto ſome monſtrous ſtate. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

PREGNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *pregnant*]

1. The ſtate of being with young.

The breaſt is encompaſſed with ribs, and the belly left free, for reſpiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extenſion in the time of their *pregnancy.* *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Fertility, fruitfulneſs; inventive power; acuteneſs.

Pregnancy is made a tapſter, and hath his quick wit waſted in giving reckonings. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

This writer, out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of inſinuating the groſſeſt reflections under the appearance of admonitions. *Swift's Miſcel.*

PRE'GNANT. *adj* [*pregnant*, Fr. *prægnans*, Lat.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Thou
Dove-like ſat'ſt brooding on the vaſt abyſs,
And mad'ſt it *pregnant.* *Milton.*

His town, as fame reports, was built of old
By Danae, *pregnant* with almighty gold. *Dryden.*

Through either ocean, fooliſh man!
That *pregnant* word ſent forth again,
Might to a world extend each atom there,
For every drop call forth a ſea, a heav'n for ev'ry ſtar *Pope.*

2. Fruitful; fertile, impregnating.

All theſe in their *pregnant* cauſes mixt *Milton.*

Call the floods from high, toruſh amain
With *pregnant* ſtreams, to ſwell the teeming grain. *Dryden.*

3. Full of conſequence.

Theſe knew not the juſt motives and *pregnant* grounds, with which I thought myſelf furniſhed. *King Charles.*

An egregious and *pregnant* inſtance how far virtue ſurpaſſes ingenuity. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

O deteſtable, paſſive obedience! did I ever imagine I ſhould become thy votary in ſo *pregnant* an inſtance. *Ard.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obſolete ſenſe

This granted, as it is a moſt *pregnant* and unforc'd poſition, who ſtands ſo eminent in the degree of this fortune as Caſſio? a knave very voluble. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Were't not that we ſtand up againſt them all,
'Twere *pregnant*, they ſhould ſquare between themſelves.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

5. Eaſy to produce any thing

A moſt poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

6. Free [illegible]

My matter hath no voice, but to your own moſt *pregnant* and vouchſafed ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRE'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *pregnant*]

1. Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thouſand moral paintings I can ſhew,
That ſhall demonſtrate theſe quick blows of fortune
More *pregnantly* than words. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is ſo *pregnantly* ſet forth in holy writ, that it is unqueſtionable; kings and prieſts are mentioned together. *South's Sermons.*

PREGUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *guſto*, Lat.] The act of taſting before another.

To PREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, Fr. *præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any queſtion beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

If he ſtood upon his own title of the houſe of Lancaſter, he knew it was condemn'd in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the diſheriſon of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The child was ſtrong and able, though born in the eight month, which the phyſicians do *prejudge.* *Bacon.*

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole caſe, by calling the united ſenſe of both houſes of parliament an univerſal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, leſt a greater cauſe ſhould be injured and *prejudged* thereby. *Ayliffe.*

To PREJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to diſadvantage.

Our deareſt friend
Prejudicates the buſineſs, and would ſeem
To have us make denial *Shakeſpeare.*

Are you, in favour of his perſon, bent
Thus to *prejudicate* the innocent? *Sandys.*

PREJU'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice, formed before examination.

This rule of caſting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions, is not propoſed to any of us to be practiſed at once as ſubjects or chriſtians, but merely as philoſophers. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; prepoſſeſſed.

Their works will be embraced by moſt that underſtand them, and their reaſons enforce belief from [illegible] readers. *Brown's Vulgar*

PREJUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging beforehand.

PRE'JUDICE. *n. ſ.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *prejudicium*, Lat.]

1. Prepoſſeſſion; judgment formed beforehand without examination. It is uſed for prepoſſeſſion in favour of any thing or againſt it. It is ſometimes uſed with *to* before that which the *prejudice* is againſt, but not properly

The king himſelf frequently conſidered more the perſon who ſpoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than the counſel itſelf that was given. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

My comfort is, that their manifeſt *prejudice to* my cauſe will render their judgment of leſs authority. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice to* projectors of all kinds, for which reaſon, when I talk of practiſing to fly, [illegible] an owl for my pains. *Addiſon*

2. [illegible] hurt; injury. This ſenſe is only accidental or conſequential, *a bad thing* being called *a prejudice*, only becauſe *prejudice* is commonly *a bad thing*, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word it were therefore better to uſe it leſs; perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any miſchief, which does not imply ſome partiality or prepoſſeſſion. In ſome of the following examples its impropriety will be diſcovered

I have

I have not ſpake one the leaſt word,
That might be *prejudice* of her preſent ſtate,
Or touch of her good perſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him ſome *prejudice*, for from this league
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a ſign of weakneſs in princes, and much to the *prejudice* of their authority and buſineſs. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuſe is, and what *prejudice* it does to the underſtanding of the ſacred ſcriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will inſtruct us by his example, to fix the unſteadineſs of our politicks, or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any *prejudice*. *Addiſon*

To PREJUDI'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices.

Half-pillars wanted their expected height,
And roofs imperfect *prejudic'd* the ſight. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved ſtudy to *prejudice* your mind, ſo far as to deſpiſe all other learning. *Watts.*

[illegible]
Nor bribes your eyes to *prejudice* your heads. *Anonym.*

2. To obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed.

Companies of learned men, be they never ſo great and reverend, are to yield unto reaſon; the weight whereof is no whit *prejudiced* by the ſimplicity of his perſon, which doth alledge it. *Hooker*, b. ii. ſ. 7.

Neither muſt his example, done without the book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in the book. *Whitgifte.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cauſe of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

3. To injure, to hurt; to diminiſh, to impair; to be detrimental to. This ſenſe, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original ſenſe; who can read with patience of an ingredient that *prejudices* a medicine?

The ſtrength of that law is ſuch, that no particular nation can lawfully *prejudice* the ſame by any their ſeveral laws and ordinances, more than a man by his private reſolutions, the law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube reſcu'd, and the empire ſav'd,
Say, is the majeſty of verſe retriev'd?
And would it *prejudice* thy ſofter vein,
To ſing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the compoſition of its ingredients than the watry infuſion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bitter of ſo grateful a flavour, the only care required in this compoſition was to chuſe ſuch an addition as might not *prejudice* it. *London Diſpenſatory.*

PREJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*prejudiciable*, Fr. from *prejudice*.]

1. Obſtructive by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions.

2. Contrary; oppoſite.

What one ſyllable is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold? *Hooker*, b. ii. ſ. 5.

3. Miſchievous, hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This ſenſe is improper. See PREJUDICE, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was moſt *prejudicial* and moſt ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarend.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; ſo that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

A ſtate of great proſperity, as it expoſes us to [illegible] temptations, ſo it is often *prejudicial* to us, in that it [illegible] the mind with undue thoughts. [illegible]

PREJUDI'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prejudicial*.] The ſtate of being prejudicial; miſchievouſneſs.

PRELACY. *n. ſ.* [from *prelate*.]

1. The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices, as that of the pontificate, a patriarchſhip, an archbiſhoprick and biſhoprick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Epiſcopacy; the order of biſhops.

The preſbyter, puff'd up with ſpiritual pride,
Shall on the necks of the lewd nobles ride,
His brethren damn, the civil power defy,
And parcel out republick *prelacy*. *Dryden.*

How many are there, that call themſelves proteſtants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible. *Swift.*

3. Biſhops Collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other moſt judicious men, have eſpecially beſtowed their pains about the matter of juriſdiction. *Hooker's Dedication.*

PRELATE. *n. ſ.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity.

It beſeemed not the perſon of ſo grave a *prelate*, to be either utterly without counſel, as the reſt were, or at a common conſultation to ſhew himſelf alone ſecure. *Hooker.*

Hear him but reaſon in divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wiſh
You would deſire the king were made a *prelate*. *Shakeſp.*

The archbiſhop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*, [illegible] day to king Lewis XI. of France, ſir, your mortal [illegible] dead, what time duke Charles of Burgundy was ſlain. *Bacon.*

Yet Munſter's *prelate* ever be accurſt,
In whom we ſeek the German ſo th in vain. *Dryden.*

PRELATICAL. *adj.* [from *prelate*.] Relating to prelate or prelacy. *Dict.*

PRELATION. *n. ſ.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; ſetting of one above the other.

In caſe the father left only daughters, they equally ſucceeded as in co-partnerſhip, without any *prelation* or preference of the eldeſt daughter to a double portion. *Hale.*

PRE'LATURE. } *n. ſ.* [*prælatura*, Lat. *prelature*, Fr.] The
PRE'LATURESHIP. } ſtate or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

PRELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading, lecture; diſcourſe.

He that is deſirous to proſecute theſe aſyſtata of infinitude, let him reſort to the *prelections* of Faber. *Hale.*

PRELIBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prelibo*, Lat.] Taſte beforehand; effuſion previous to taſting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent ſoul, is a high *prelibation* of thoſe eternal joys. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PRELI'MINARY. *adj.* [*preliminaire*, Fr. *præ limine*, Lat.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

My maſter needed not the aſſiſtance of that *preliminary* poet to prove his claim; his own majeſtick mien diſcovers him to be the king. *Dryden.*

PRELI'MINARY. *n. ſ.* Something previous; preparatory meaſures.

The third conſiſts of the ceremonies of the oath on both ſides, and the *preliminaries* to the combat. *Notes on Iliad.*

PRELUDE. *n. ſ.* [*prelude*, Fr. *præludium*, Lat.]

1. Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert.

2. Something introductory; ſomething that only ſhews what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppoſe
His father's rebels and his brother's foes;
Thoſe were the *preludes* of his fate,
That form'd his manhood, to ſubdue
The hydra of the many-headed hiſſing crew *Dryden.*

The laſt Georgick was a good *prelude* to the Æneid, and very well ſhewed what the poet could do in the deſcription of what was really great. [illegible]

One conceſſion to a man is but a *prelude* to another. [illegible]

To PRELU'DE. *v. a.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Lat.] To ſerve as an introduction; to be previous to.

Either ſongſter holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,
As if all day, *preluding* to the fight,
They only had rehears'd, to ſing by night. *Dryden.*

PRELU'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory.

That's but a *preludious* bliſs,
Two ſouls pickeering in a kiſs. *Cleaveland.*

PRELUDIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Prelude.

This Menelaus knows, expos'd to ſhare
With me the rough *preludium* of the war. *Dryden.*

PRELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

The clouds
Softly ſhaking on the dimpled pool
Preluſive drops, let all their moiſture flow. *Thomſon.*

PREMATU'RE. *adj.* [*prematuré*, Fr. *præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too ſoon; formed before the time; too early; too ſoon ſaid, believed, or done; too haſty.

'Tis hard to imagine, what poſſible conſideration ſhould perſuade him to repent, 'till he depoſited that *premature* perſuaſion of his being in Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

PREMATU'RELY. *adj.* [from *premature*.] Too early; too [illegible]

PREMATU'RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *premature*.] Too great haſte;
PREMATU'RITY. } unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To PREMEDITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat. *premediter*, Fr.] To contrive or form beforehand, to conceive before- [illegible]

Where I have come, great clerks have purpoſed
To greet me with *premeditated* welcomes. *Shakeſp.*

With words *premeditated* thus he ſaid. *Dryden.*

To PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand.

Of themſelves they were rude, and knew not ſo much as how to *premeditate*; the ſpirit gave them ſpeech and eloquent utterance. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity.*

PREMEDITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat. *premeditation*, Fr. from *premeditate*.] Act of meditating beforehand.

Are all th' unlook'd-for iſſue of their bodies
To take their rooms ere I can place myſelf
A cold *premeditation* for my purpoſe? *Shakeſp.*

Hope is a pleaſant *premeditation* of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, that his maſter has done picking of the bone. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Verſe is not the effect of ſudden thought; but theſe readers not, that ſudden thought may be repreſented in verſe, ſince thoſe thoughts muſt be higher than nature can raiſe without *premeditation*. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

PREMICES. *n. ſ.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premices*, Fr.] Firſt fruits

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the at their feſtivals, as the *premices* or firſt gatherings. *Dry.*

PREMIER *adj.* [French.] Firſt, chief

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden's Remains.*

Thus families like realms, with equal fate,
Are ſunk by *premier* miniſters of ſtate. *Swift.*

To PREMISE. *v. a.* [*præmiſſus*, Lat.]

1. To explain previouſly, to lay down premiſes.

The apoſtle's diſcourſe here is an anſwer upon a ground taken, he *premiſeth*, and then infers. *Burnet*

I *premiſe* theſe particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful taſk. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſend before the time. Not in uſe.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premiſed* flames of the laſt day
Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

To PREMERIT *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Lat.] To deſerve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had ſo much *premerited* of them. *King Charles*

PREMISES *n. ſ.* [*præmiſſa*, Lat. *premiſſes*, Fr.]

1. Propoſitions antecedently ſuppoſed or proved

They aſſert upon the *premiſes*, that as great difference as commodiouſly may be, there ſhould be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God, and them which are not his people. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 7.*

This is ſo regular an inference, that whilſt the *premiſes* ſtand firm, it is impoſſible to ſhake the concluſion. *Decay of Piety.*

She ſtudy'd well the point, and found
Her foes concluſions were not ſound,
From *premiſes* erroneous brought,
And therefore the deduct on's nought. *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. In low language, houſes or lands. as, *I was upon the pre-*

PREMISS. *n. ſ.* [*præmiſſum*, Lat.] Antecedent propoſition. This word is rare in the ſingular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you pronounce the other *premiſs* and the concluſion *Watts*

PREMIUM. *n. ſ.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project, whereas men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or intereſt allowed them is ſuited to the hazard they run. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 23

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large intereſt, and it concerned them to preſerve that government, which they had truſted with their money *Swift's Miſcel.*

To PREMONISH. *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Lat.] To warn or admoniſh beforehand

PREMONISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous information.

After theſe *premoniſhments*, I will come to the compartition itſelf. *Wotton's Architecture.*

PREMONITION. *n. ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous notice, previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been ſpent
On your forbearance, and their vain event. *Chapman*

How great the force of ſuch an erroneous perſuaſion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *premonition* to his diſciples, when he tells them, that thoſe who killed them ſhould think they did God ſervice. *Decay of Piety.*

PREMONITORY. *n. ſ.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Lat.] Previouſly adviſing.

To PREMONSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monſtro*, Lat.] To ſhow beforehand.

PRAEMUNIRE. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as incurring ſome ſtatute

Præmunire is now grown a good word in our Engliſh laws, by tract of time; and yet at firſt it was merely miſtaken for a premonere. *Bramhall againſt Hobbs*

Woolſey incurred a *præmunire*, forfeited his honour, eſtate and life, which he ended in great calamity. *South.*

2. The penalty ſo incurred

3. Difficulty, diſtreſs. A low ungrammatical word.

PREMUNITION. *n. ſ.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objections.

To PRENOMINATE. *v. a.* [*prænomino*, Lat.] To forename.

Ile you would found,
Having ever ſeen, in the *prenominate* crimes,
The youth, you breathe of, guilty *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

PRENOMINATION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named firſt.

The watry productions ſhould have the *prenomination*, and they of the land rather derive their names, than nominate thoſe of the ſea. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PRENOTION. *n. ſ.* [*prenotion*, Fr. *præ* and *notio*, Lat.] Fore-

The hedgehog's preſervation of winds is ſo exact, that ſtoppeth the north or ſouthern hole of its neſt, according *ation* of theſe winds to come.

PRENTIC *n. ſ.* [contracted, by colloquial licence, from *apprentice*.] One bound to a maſter, in order to learn

My accuſer is my *prentice*, and when I did correct his fault, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

PRENTICESHIP *n. ſ.* [from *prentice.*] The ſervitude of apprentice

He ſerv'd a *prenticeſhip*, who ſets up ſhop,
Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor his drop. *P*

PRENUNCIATION *n. ſ.* [*præmuncio*, Lat.] The act of telling before. *D*

PREOCCUPANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *præoccupate.*] The act of taking poſſeſſion before another

To PREOCCUPATE *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, Fr. *præoccupo*, Lat.

1. To anticipate.

Honour aſpireth to death; grief flieth to it; and fear *preoccupeth* it. *Bacon*

2. To prepoſſeſs, to fill with prejudices.

That the model be plain without colours, leſt the eye *preoccupate* the judgment. *Wotton's Architecture*

PREOCCUPATION. *n. ſ.* [*præoccupation*, Fr. from *præoccupate.*]

1. Anticipation.
2. Prepoſſeſſion.
3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *præoccupation*, he ſhould have ſaid; well, here you ſee your commiſſion, this is your duty, theſe are your diſcouragements; never ſeek for evaſions from worldly affections; this is your reward, if you perform it, this is your doom, if you decline it. *South's Sermons.*

To PREOCCUPY. *v. a.* To prepoſſeſs, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more reſpectful to the reader to leave ſomething to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

To PRE'OMINATE. *v. n.* [*præ* and *omino*, Lat.] To prognoſticate; to gather from omens any future event.

Becauſe many ravens were ſeen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death. *Brown.*

PRE'OPINION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed, prepoſſeſſion.

Liſt holds no ſtated rule of ſelection; ſome, in inſtinct voracity, eating almoſt any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from very many things. *Brown.*

To PRE'ORDAIN. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain.*] To ordain beforehand

It is the contrariety to the will of God, and if all things be *preordained* by God, and ſo demonſtrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no ſuch thing as ſin. *Hammond.*

Few ſouls *preordain'd* by fate,
The race of gods have reach'd that envy'd ſtate *Roſcom.*

PREORDINANCE. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree, firſt decree. Not in uſe.

Theſe lowly courteſies
Might ſtir the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *preordinance* and firſt decree
Into the law of children. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

PREORDINATION. *n. ſ.* [from *preordain.*] The act of preordaining

PREPARATION. *n. ſ.* [*preparatio*, Lat. *preparation*, Fr. from *prepare.*]

1. The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *preparation* for another life, than our unhappy miſtake of the nature and end of this. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Previous meaſures

I will ſhew what *preparations* there were in nature for this great dilaceration, and after what manner it came to paſs *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Ceremonious introduction

I make bold to preſs, with ſo little *preparation*, upon you. You're welcome. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs.

In the *preparations* of cookery, the moſt volatile parts of vegetables are deſtroyed. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Any thing made by proceſs of operation

I wiſh the chymiſts had been more ſparing, who magnify their *preparations*, overlade the curioſity of many, and delude the ſecurity of moſt *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

6. Accompliſhment, qualification. Out of uſe.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of exce[illegible] themſelves in your grace and perſon, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike and learned *preparations*. *Shakeſp.*

PREPARATIVE. *adj.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare.*] Having the power of preparing or qualifying

Would men have ſpent ſo much time and watched nights in the laborious queſt of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South's Sermons.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *n. f.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare*.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a *preparative* unto sermons. *Hooker.*

My book of advancement of learning may be some *preparative* or key for the better opening of the instauration. *Bacon.*

Resolvedness in sin can, with no reason, be imagined a *preparative* to remission. *Decay of Piety.*

2. That which is done in order to something else.

The miseries, which have ensued, may be yet, through thy mercy, *preparatives* to us of future blessings. *K. Charles.*

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the destruction of those qualities, which are the [illegible]s and *preparatives* to it. *South's Sermons.*

[illegible]t to make all the necessary *preparatives* for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey. *Dryden.*

PREPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *preparative*.] Previously; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician. *Hale.*

PREPA'RATORY. *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary.

The practice of all these is proper to our condition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

2. Introductory, previous, antecedent.

Preparatory, limited and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occasional interrogatories. *Hale.*

Rains were but *preparatory*, the violence of the deluge depended upon the dissolution of the great abyss. *Burnet.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Lat. *preparer*, Fr.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose.

Patient Octavia, plough thy visage up
With her *prepared* nails. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Confound the peace establish'd, and *prepare*
Their souls to hatred, and their hands to war. *Dryden.*

Our souls, not yet *prepar'd* for upper light,
Till doomsday wander in the shades of night. *Dryden.*

The beams of light had been in vain display'd,
Had not the eye been fit for vision made;
In vain the author had the eye *prepar'd*
With so much skill, had not the light appear'd. *Blackmore.*

2. To qualify for any purpose.

Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the same round. *Addison.*

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Psalm* cvii. 36.

Now *prepare* thee for another sight. *Milton.*

[illegible]

In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This all in verse. *Milton.*

4. To form; to make.

The woman fled into the wilderness, where she hath a place *prepared* of God to feed her. *Rev.* xii. 6.

He hath founded it upon the seas, and *prepared* it upon the floods. *Psalm* xxiv. 2.

5. To make by regular process: as, *he* prepared *a medicine.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures.

Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents to our minds the lively ideas of things so truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; as Dido *preparing* to kill herself. *Peacham.*

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order.

Go in, sirrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner. *Shakesp.*

The long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing*. 1 *Peter* iii. 2.

3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPA'RE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. Not in use.

In our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shakesp.*

PREPA'REDLY. *adv.* [from *prepared*.] By proper precedent measures.

She *preparedly* may frame herself
To th' way she's forc'd to. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

PREPA'REDNESS. *n. f.* [from *prepare*.] State or act of being prepared: as, *he's in a* preparedness *for his final exit.*

PREPA'RER. *n. f.* [from *prepare*.]

1. One that prepares, one that previously fits.

The bishop of Ely, the fittest *preparer* of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her. *Wotton.*

2. That which fits for any thing.

Codded grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

PREPE'NSE. } *adj.* [*prepensus*, Lat.] Forethought; precon-
PREPE'NSED. } ceived, contrived beforehand: as, *malice* prepense.

To PREPO'NDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate*.] To outweigh.

Though pillars by channelling be seemingly ingrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakned, and therefore ought not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless [illegible]s *prepollent* truths. *Hatton's Architecture.*

PREPO'NDERANCE. } *n. f.* [from *preponderate*.] The state of
PREPO'NDERANCY. } outweighing; superiority of weight.

As to addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, comparing them into blocks, this occasional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The mind should examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

Little light boats were the ships which people used, to the sides whereof this fish remora fastening, might make it stag, as the least *preponderance* on either side will do, and so retard its course. *Grew's Museum.*

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*præpondero*, Lat.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanvill.*

The trivialest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence.

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

He that would make the lighter scale *preponderate*, will not so soon do it, by adding increase of new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier, what he adds to the lighter. *Locke.*

Unless the very mathematical center of gravity of every system be placed and fixed in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of all the rest, they cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must *preponderate* some way or other. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be sure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at present seems to *preponderate* with us. *Locke.*

By putting every argument on one side and the other into the balance, we must form a judgment which side *preponderates*. *Watts.*

PREPONDERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *preponderate*.] The act or state of outweighing any thing.

In matters, which require present practice, we must content ourselves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts's Logick.*

To PREPO'SE. *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr. *præpono*, Lat.] To put before. *Dict.*

PREPOSI'TION. *n. f.* [*præpositio*, Fr. *præpositus*, Lat.] In grammar, a particle governing a case.

A *preposition* signifies some relation, which the thing signified by the word following it, has to something going before in the discourse, as, Cæsar came *to* Rome. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

PREPO'SITOR. *n. f.* [*præpositor*, Lat.] A scholar appointed by [illegible] overlook the rest.

To PREPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*pre* and *possess*.] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

She was *prepossessed* with the scandal of salivating. *Wiseman.*

PREPOSSE'SSION. *n. f.* [from *prepossess*.]

1. Preoccupation; first possession.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepossession*, before other competitors should be able to pretend to him, and so to engage him in holiness first and then in bliss. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepossessions* of education, been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, it might have been pitied, but not so much wondred at. *South's Sermons.*

With thoughts, from *prepossession* free, reflect
[illegible]

PREPO'STEROUS. *adj.* [*præposterus*, Lat.]

1. Having that first which ought to be last; wrong; absurd; perverted.

Put a case of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, publick and private, is in the hands of women: is not such a *preposterous* government against the first order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itself void? *Bacon.*

Death from a father's hand, from whom I first
Receiv'd a being! 'tis a *preposterous* gift,
An act at which inverted nature starts,
And blushes to behold herself so cruel. *Denham.*

Such is the world's *preposterous* fate;
Amongst all creatures, mortal hate
Love, though immortal, doth create. *Denham.*

By this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies, quite contrary to the *preposterous* reasonings of those men, who expected so different [illegible]t. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in order of nature. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. Applied to persons: foolish; absurd.

Preposterous ass! that never read so far
To know the cause why musick was ordain'd. *Shakesp.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *prepoſterous*] In a wrong ſituation; abſurdly.

Thoſe things do beſt pleaſe me,
That beſal *prepoſt'rouſly*. *Shakesp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

Upon this ſuppoſition, one animal would have its lungs, where another hath its liver, and all the other members *prepoſterouſly* placed; there could not be a like configuration of [illegible]

PREPO'STEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prepoſterous.*] Abſurdity; wrong order or method.

PRE'POTENCY. *n. ſ.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Superior power; predominance.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, and ſuch as ariſeth from a conſtant root in nature, we might expect the ſame in other animals. *Brown.*

PREPU'CE. *n. ſ.* [*prepuce*, Fr *præputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans, foreſkin.

The *prepuce* was much inflamed and ſwelled. *Wiſeman*

To PRE'REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *require*] To demand previouſly.

Some primary literal ſignification is *prerequired* to that other of figurative. *Hammond.*

PREREQUISITE *adj.* [*præ* and *requiſite*] Something previouſly neceſſary.

The conformation of parts is neceſſary, not only unto the *prerequiſite* and previous conditions of birth, but alſo unto the parturition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Before the exiſtence of compounded body, there muſt be a pre-exiſtence of active principles, neceſſarily *prerequiſite* to the mixing thoſe particles of bodies. *Hale.*

PREROGATIVE *n. ſ.* [*prerogative*, Fr. *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An excluſive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prerogative*. *Sidney.*

Our *prero*
Calls not your counſels, [illegible] natural goodneſs
Imparts this. *Sha[illegible]*

How could communities,
The primogeniture, and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, ſceptres, and crowns,
But by degree, ſtand in authentick place? *Sa[illegible]*

The great Caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Aſſyria. *Knolles.*

They are the beſt laws, by which the king hath the juſteſt *prerogative*, and the people the beſt liberty. *Bacon.*

Had any of theſe ſecond cauſes deſpoiled God of his *prerogative*, or had God himſelf conſtrained the mind and will of man to imp ous acts by any celeſtial inforcements? *Raleigh.*

They obtained another royal *prerogative* and power, to make war and peace at their pleaſure. *Davies.*

The houſe of commons to theſe their *prerogatives* over the lords, ſent an order to the lieutenant of the tower, that he ſhould cauſe him to be executed that very day. *Clarendon.*

For freedom ſtill maintain'd alive,
Freedom an Engliſh ſubjects' ſole *prerogative*,
Accept our pious praiſe. *Dryden.*

All with the dire *prerogative* to kill,
Even they would have the pow'r, who want the will.
Dryden.

It ſeems to be the *prerogative* of human underſtanding, when it has diſtinguiſhed any ideas, ſo as to perceive them to be different, to conſider in what circumſtances they are capable to be compared. *Locke.*

I will not conſider only the *prerogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on his body in common with them. *Ray on the Creation.*

PREROGATIVED. *adj.* [from *prerogative.*] Having an excluſive privilege; having prerogative.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they leſs than the baſe;
'Tis deſtiny unſhunnable. *Shakeſp.*

PRES. *Pres*, *preſt*, ſeem to be derived from the Saxon, preoſt, a prieſt, it being uſual in after times to drop the letter *s* in like caſes. *Gibſon's Camden.*

PRESAGE. *n. ſ.* [*preſage*, Fr. *præſagium*, Lat.] Prognoſtick; preſention of futurity

Joy and ſhout *preſage* of victory. *Milton.*

Dreams have generally been conſidered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *preſages* of what is to happen. *Addiſon.*

To PRESAGE. *v. a.* [*preſager*, Fr. *præſagio*, Latin.]

1. To forebode, to foreknow; to foretell; to propheſy.

Henry's late *preſaging* propheſy
Did glad my heart with hope. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

What pow'r of mind
Foreſeeing, or *preſaging* from the depth
Of knowledge paſt or preſent, could have fear'd
How ſuch united force of gods, how ſuch
As ſtood like theſe, could ever know repulſe. *Milton*

This contagion might have been *preſaged* upon conſideration of its precurſors. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

With'd freedom, I *preſage* you ſoon will find,
If heav'n be juſt, and if to virtue kind. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain ſigns we may *preſage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,
The ſov'reign of the heav'ns has ſet on high
The moon to mark the changes of the ſky. *Dryden.*

2. To foretoken, to foreſhow

If I may truſt the flattering truth of ſleep,
My dreams *preſage* ſome joyful news at hand. [illegible]
Dreams adviſe ſome great good *preſaging*. [illegible]
That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *preſages*
A greater ſtorm than all the Turkiſh power
Can throw upon us. *Denham's Sophy.*

When others fell, this ſtanding did *preſage*
The crown ſhould triumph over popular rage. *Waller.*

PRESA'GEMENT *n. ſ.* [from *preſage.*]

1. Forebodement, preſenſion.

I have ſpent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous *preſagement* before his end. *Wotton.*

2. Foretoken.

The failing of ſalt is an authentick *preſagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithſtanding nothing can be naturally feared. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [*preſbyter*, Lat. πρεσβύτερος.]

1. A prieſt.

Preſbyters abſent through infirmity from their churches, might be ſaid to preach by thoſe deputies who in their ſtead did but read homilies. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 20.*

2. A preſbyterian.

And *preſbyters* have their jackpuddings too. *Butler.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN. *adj.* [πρεσβύτερος] Conſiſting of elders; a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of epiſcopal, and the eſtabliſhing of *preſbyterian* government. *King Charles.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN *n. ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] An abettor of preſbytery or calviniſtical diſcipline.

One of the more rigid *preſbyterians* *Swift.*

PRESBYTE'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *preſbyter*] Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen.

Thoſe which ſtood for the *preſbytery*, thought their cauſe had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England *Bacon.*

Lean-bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders and, like the rude
Chaos of *preſbytry*, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preſcience*, Fr from *prejcient.*] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Foreſtall our *preſcience*, and eſteem no act
But that of hand. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Preſcience or foreknowledge, conſidered in order and nature, if we may ſpeak of God after the manner of men, goeth before providence, for God foreknew all things before he had created them, or before they had being to be cared for, and *preſcience* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. *Ral.*

If certain *preſcience* of uncertain events imply a contradiction, it ſeems it may be ſtruck out of the omniſciency of God, and leave no blemiſh behind. *More.*

Of things of the moſt accidental and mutable nature, God's *preſcience* is certain. *South.*

Freedom was firſt beſtow'd on human race,
And *preſcience* only holds the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

PRE'SCIENT. *adj.* [*præjciens*, Lat.] Foreknowing, prophetick.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldeſt daughter into Scotland, had ſhewed himſelf ſenſible and almoſt *preſcient* of this event. *Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood?
Preſcient, the tides or tempeſts to withſtand. *Pope.*

PRE'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*præjcius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
Whoſe duty ſtill the ſtroke of fortune fled,
Preſcious of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To PRESCIND. *v. a.* [*præſcindo*, Lat.] To cut off; to abſtract.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *preſcind* from, but poſitively deny ſuch a ſpecial dependence. *Norris.*

PRESCINDENT. *adj.* [*præſcindens*, Lat.] Abſtracting.

We may, for one ſingle act, abſtract from a reward, which nobody, who knows the *preſcindent* faculties of the ſoul, can deny *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To PRESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*præſcribo*, Lat.]

1. To ſet down authoritatively, to order, to direct.

Doth the ſtrength of ſome negative arguments prove this kind of negative argument ſtrong, by force whereof all things are denied, which ſcripture affirmeth not, or all things, which ſcripture *preſcribeth* not, condemned. *Hooker.*

To the blanc moon her office they *preſcrib'd* *Milton.*

There's joy, when to wiſe will you laws *preſcribe*,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe *Dryden.*

When parents loves are order'd by a ſon,
Let ſtreams *preſcribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

2. To direct

2. To direct medically.

The end of ſature is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honeſtly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the phyſician to the patient, when he *preſcribes* harſh remedies. *Dryden.*

The extremeſt ways they firſt ordain,
Preſcribing ſuch intolerable pain,
As none but Cæſar could ſuſtain. *Dryden*

By a ſhort account of the preſſing obligations which lie on the magiſtrate, I ſhall not ſo much *preſcribe* directions for the future, as praiſe what is paſt. *Atterbury.*

Should any man argue, that a phyſician underſtands his own art beſt, and therefore, although he ſhould *preſcribe* poiſon to all his patients, he cannot be juſtly puniſhed, but is anſwerable only to God. *Swift.*

To

1. To influence by long cuſtom.

A reſerve of puerility we have not ſhaken off from ſchool, where being ſeaſoned with minor ſentences, they *preſcribe* upon our riper years, and never are worn out but with our memories. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To influence arbitrarily.

The aſſuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardneſs to *preſcribe* to their opinions, is a conſtant concomitant of this brat of our judgments. *Locke.*

3. [*Preſcrire*, Fr.] To form a cuſtom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *preſcribe* or come into diſuſe, but by fifty conſecutive years of exemption. *Arb.*

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of miſtaken rules,
Preſcribe, apply, and call their maſters fools. *Pope.*

PRESCRIPT. *adj.* [*preſcriptus*, Lat.] Directed, accurately laid down as a precept.

Thoſe very laws ſo added, they themſelves do not judge unlawful; as they plainly confeſs both in matter of *preſcript* attire, and of rites appertaining to burial. *Hooker.*

PRE'SCRIPT *n. ſ.* [*præſcriptum*, Lat.] Direction; precept; model preſcribed.

By his *preſcript*, a ſanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

PRESCRIPTION. *n. ſ.* [*preſcription*, Fr. *præſcriptio*, Lat. from *præſcribo*, Lat.]

1. Rules produced and authoriſed by long cuſtom, cuſtom continued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree
Of threeſcore and two years, a ſilly time
To make *preſcription* for a kingdom's worth. *Shakeſp.*

Uſe ſuch as have prevailed before in things you have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will ſtrive to maintain their *preſcription*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

It will be found a work of no ſmall difficulty, to diſpoſſeſs a vice from that heart, where long poſſeſſion begins to plead *preſcription*. *South's Sermons.*

[illegible]
whom by long *preſcription* you are kind *Dryden.*

The Lucquois plead *preſcription*, for hunting in one of the duke's foreſts, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addiſon.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me ſome *preſcriptions*
Of rare and prov'd effects; ſuch as his reading
And manifeſt experience had collected
For general ſov'reignty *Shakeſp.*
Approving of my obſtinacy againſt all common *preſcrip-*
[illegible]
way of curing the gout by moxa. *Temple.*

PRE'SEANCE. *n. ſ.* [*preſeance*, Fr.] Priority of place in ſitting.

The gheſts, though rude in their other faſhions, may, for their diſcreet judgment in precedence and *preſeances*, read a leſſon to our civileſt gentry *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

PRESENCE *n. ſ.* [*preſence*, Fr. *præſentia*, Lat.]

1. State of being preſent, contrary to abſence.

To-night we hold a ſolemn ſupper,
And I'll requeſt your *preſence*. *Shakeſp.*

The *preſence* of a king engenders love
Amongſt his ſubjects and his loyal friends,
As it diſanimates his enemies. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

2. Approach face to face to a great perſonage.

The ſhepherd Dorus anſwered with ſuch a trembling voice and abaſhed countenance, and oftentimes ſo far from the matter, that it was ſome ſport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education, which made him ſo diſcountenanced with unwonted *preſence*. *Sidney, b. i.*

Men that very *preſence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear! *Daniel.*

3. State of being in the view of a ſuperior.

Thou know'ſt the law of arms is ſuch,
That, whoſo draws a word in th' *preſence* 'tis death. *Sha.*
I know not by what power I am made bold,
In ſuch a *preſence* here, to plead my thoughts. *Shakeſp.*
Wiſdom thy ſiſter, and with her did'ſt play
In *preſence* of th' Almighty. *Milton.*
Perhaps I have not ſo well conſulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into ſuch a ſeeming *preſence*. *Glanvill's Sceſ.*

Since ranging cares and trains of inbred fears,
Not awe'd by arms, but in the *preſence* bold,
Without reſpect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. A number aſſembled before a great perſon.

Look I ſo pale
—Ay; and no man in the *preſence*,
But his red colour hath forſook his cheeks. *Shakeſp.*
Odmar, of all this *preſence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you eſteem moſt fair. *Dryden.*

5. Port, air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is beſt in a body that is comely, and that hath rather dignity of *preſence*, than beauty of aſpect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *preſence* beſpeaks acceptance, gives a force to language, and helps to convince by look and poſture. *Collier.*

How great his *preſence*, how erect his look,
How ev'ry grace, how all his virtuous mother
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes. *Smith.*

6. Room in which a prince ſhows himſelf to his court.

By them they paſs, all gazing on them round,
And to the *preſence* mount, whoſe glorious view
Their feeble amazed ſenſes did confound. *Fairy Queen.*

An't pleaſe your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *preſence*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, paſſing through the *preſence* in the court of France, and eſpying Chartier, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow faſt aſleep, openly kiſſing him, ſaid, we muſt honour with our kiſs, the mouth from whence ſo many ſweet verſes have proceeded *Peacham.*

7. Readineſs at need, quickneſs at expedients.

A good body ſtrength is a felicity of nature, but nothing comparable to a large underſtanding and ready *preſence* of mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find
Their beſt redreſs from *preſence* of the mind,
Courage our greateſt failings does ſupply. *Waller.*

8. The perſon of a ſuperior.

To her the ſov'reign *preſence* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER *n. ſ.* [*preſence* and *chamber* or *room*.] The room in which a great perſon receives company.

If theſe nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *preſence-room*, are ſo diſordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no poſtern to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with ſilence and ſurpriſe,
We ſee Britannia's monarch riſe,
And aw'd by thy deluſive hand,
As in the *preſence-chamber* ſtand. *Addiſon.*

PRESE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*præſenſio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *preſenſion* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

PRE'SENT. *adj.* [*preſent*, Fr. *præſens*, Lat.]

1. Not abſent; being face to face, being at hand.

But neither of theſe are any impediment, becauſe the regent thereof is of an infinite immenſity more than commenſurate to the extent of the world, and ſuch as is moſt intimately *preſent* with all the beings of the world. *Hale.*

Be not often *preſent* at feaſts, not at all in diſſolute company; pleaſing objects ſteal away the heart. *Taylor.*

Much I have heard
Incredible to me, in this diſpeas'd,
That I was never *preſent* on the place
Of thoſe encounters. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Not paſt; not future.

Thou future things can'ſt repreſent
As *preſent*. *Milton.*

The moments paſt, if thou art wiſe, retrieve
With pleaſant mem'ry of the bliſs they gave;
The *preſent* hours in pleaſant mirth employ,
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *preſent* age hath not been leſs inquiſitive than the former ages were. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a *preſent* wit, and if he read little, he had need have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philoſophy and virtue for a man to be ſo *preſent* to himſelf, as to be always provided againſt all accidents. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Favourably attentive, not neglectful; propitious.

Be *preſent* to her now, as then,
And let not proud and factious men
Againſt your wills oppoſe their mights. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The golden goddeſs, *preſent* at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,
And gave the ſign of granting his deſire. *Dryden.*

Nor could I hope in any place but there,
To find a god ſo *preſent* to my pray'r. *Dryden.*

5. Unforgotten, not neglectful.

The ample mind keeps the ſeveral objects all within ſight, and *preſent* to the ſoul. *Watts.*

6. Not abſtracted, not abſent of mind, attentive;

The

The PRESENT. An elliptical expreſſion for *the preſent time*, the time now exiſting.

When he ſaw deſcend
The ſon of God to judge them, terrify'd
He fled; not hoping to eſcape, but ſhun
The *preſent*; fearing guilty, what his wrath
Might ſuddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Men that ſet their hearts only upon the *preſent*, without looking forward into the end of things are ſtruck at. *L'Eſtr.*

Who, ſince their own ſhort underſtandings reach
No further than the *preſent*, think ev'n the wiſe,
Speak what they think, and teſtifies of themſelves. *Roſcommon.*

At PRESENT. [*à preſent*, Fr.] At the preſent time; now; eſpecially, for *the preſent time*.

The ſtate is *at preſent* very ſenſible of the decay in their trade. *Addiſon.*

PRESENT. *n. ſ.* [*preſent*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A gift, a donative, ſomething ceremoniouſly given.

Plain Clarence
I will ſend thy ſoul to heav'n,
If heav'n will take the *preſent* at our hands. *Shakeſp.*

His dog to-morrow, by his maſter's command, he muſt carry for a *preſent* to his lady. *Shakeſp.*

He ſent part of the rich ſpoil, with the admiral's enſign, as a *preſent* unto Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks*

Say heav'nly muſe, ſhall not thy ſacred vein
Afford a *preſent* to the infant God?
Haſt thou no verſe, no hymn, no ſolemn ſtrain,
To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton.*

[illegible]
Make a *preſent* of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is ſure deſign'd by fraud or force;
Truſt not their *preſents*, nor admit the horſe. *Dryden.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited.

Be it known to all men by theſe *preſents*. *Shakeſp.*

To PRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*preſento*, low Lat. *preſenter*, Fr. in all the ſenſes.]

1. To place in the preſence of a ſuperior.

On to the ſacred hall
They led him high approached, and *preſent*
Before the ſeat ſupreme. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. vi.*

2. To exhibit to view or notice.

He knows not what he ſays; and vain is it,
That we *preſent* us to him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To offer; to exhibit.

Thou therefore now adviſe,
Or hear what to my mind firſt thoughts *preſent*. *Milton.*

Now ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry moving breath
Preſents a foe, and ev'ry foe a death. *Denham.*

Lectlordes's memory is ever ready to offer to his mind ſomething out of other men's writings or converſations, and is *preſenting* him with the thoughts of other perſons perpetually. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

4. To give formally and ceremoniouſly.

Folks in mud-wall tenement,
Affording pepper-corn for rent,
[illegible]
To thoſe might better ſpare them ten. *Prior.*

5. To put into the hands of another.

So ladies in romance aſſiſt their knight,
Preſent the ſpear, and arm him for the fight. *Dryden.*

6. To favour with gifts. To *preſent*, in the ſenſe of to *give*, has ſeveral ſtructures: we ſay abſolutely, *to* preſent *a man*, to give ſomething to him. This is leſs in uſe. The common phraſes are *to* preſent *a gift to a man*, or, *to* preſent *the man with a gift*.

Thou ſpendeſt thy time in waiting upon ſuch a great one, and thy eſtate in *preſenting* him; and, after all, haſt no other reward, but ſometimes to be ſmiled upon, and always to be ſmiled at. *South's Sermons.*

He now *preſents*, as ancient ladies do,
That courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dryden*

Octavia *preſented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her ſon Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I *preſent* thee with rare figur'd plate,
O how thy riſing heart would throb and beat. *Dryden*

7. To prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices.

That he put theſe biſhops in the places of the deceaſed by his own authority, is notoriouſly falſe, for the duke of Saxony always *preſented*. *Atterbury.*

8. To offer openly.

He was appointed admiral, and *preſented* battle to the French navy, which they refuſed. *Hayward.*

9. To introduce by ſomething exhibited to the view or notice. Not in uſe.

Tell on, quoth ſhe, the woful tragedy,
The which theſe relques ſad *preſent* unto. *Spenſer*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of cognizance.

The grand juries were practiſed effectually with to *preſent* the ſaid pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

PRESENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *preſentaneus*, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of ſuch malignity, that, like a *preſentaneous* poiſon, they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

PRESE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *preſent*.] What may be preſented.

Incumbents of churches *preſentable* cannot, by their ſole act, grant their incumbencies to others, but may make leaſes of the profits thereof *Ayliffe's Parergon*

PRESENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preſentation*, Fr. from *preſent*.]

1. The act of preſenting.

Prayers are ſometimes a *preſentation* of mere deſires, as a mean of procuring deſired effects at the hands of God. *Hooker*

2. The act of offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

He made effectual proviſion for recovery of advowſons and *preſentations* to churches. *Hale*

What, ſhall the curate controul me? have not I the *preſentation*? *Gay.*

3. Exhibition.

Theſe *preſentations* of fighting on the ſtage, are neceſſary to produce the effects of an heroick play.

4. This word is miſprinted for *preſenſion*.

Although in ſundry animals, we ſee by not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate *preſentation* both of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from ſenſe, they cannot [illegible] prehenſion after death.

PRESENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *preſent*.] Such as that preſentation [illegible]

Mrs. Guſton poſſeſſed of the impropriate perſonage of Barkwell, did procure from the king leave to annex the ſame to the vicarage, and to make it *preſentative*, and gave them both to St. John's College in Oxon. *Spelman*

PRESENTEE. *n. ſ.* [from *preſente*, Fr.] One preſented to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a diſturber, if he does not give inſtitution upon the fitneſs of a perſon preſented to him, or at leaſt give notice to the patron of the diſability of his *preſentee*. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

PRESENTER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſent*.] One that preſents.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *preſenter* *L'Eſtr.*

PRESE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *preſent*.] Suppoſing actual preſence.

By ubiquity, I do not underſtand that which is local or *preſential*, becauſe I conſider God as omnipreſent. *Norris.*

PRESENTIALITY. *n. ſ.* [from *preſential*.] State of being [illegible]

This eternal, indiviſible act of his exiſtence makes all futures actually preſent to him, and it is the *preſentiality* of the object, which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge. *South's Sermons.*

To PRESE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *preſent*.] To make preſent.

The fancy may be ſo ſtrong, as to *preſentiate* upon one theatre, all that ever it took notice of in times paſt: the power of fancy, in *preſentiating* any one thing that is paſt, being no leſs wonderful, than having that power, it ſhould alſo acquire the perfection to *preſentiate* them all. *Grew.*

PRESENTIFICK. *adj.* [*præſens* and *facio*, Latin.] Making preſent. Not in uſe.

PRESENTIFICKLY. *adv.* [from *preſentifick*.] In ſuch a manner as to make preſent.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlaſting to everlaſting, is collectedly and *preſentifickly* repreſented to God at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very inſtant, really preſent and exiſtent before him. *More.*

PRE'SENTLY. *adv.* [from *preſent*.]

1. At preſent; at this time, now.

The towns and forts you *preſently* have, are ſtill left unto you to be kept either with or without garriſons, ſo as you alter not the laws of the country. *Spenſer.*

I hope we may preſume, that a rare thing it is not in the church of God, even for that very word which is read to be *preſently* their joy, and afterwards their ſtudy that hear it. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 2.*

To ſpeak of it as requireth, would require very long diſcourſe, all I will *preſently* ſay is this. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 10.*

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *preſently* it hath, ſupporteth itſelf to ſtand in need of all which it hath not. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Immediately, ſoon after.

Tell him, that no hiſtory can match his policies, and *preſently* the fox ſhall meaſure himſelf by himſelf. *Sidney.*

[illegible]

1. The act of preſenting.

When comes your book forth?
Upon the heels of my *preſentment*.

2. Any thing preſented or exhibited; repreſentation.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling ſpells into the ſpungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with bleer illuſion,
And give it falſe *preſentments*, leſt the place
And my quaint habits breed aſtonishment. *Milton.*

3. In law, *preſentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themſelves or ſome other officer, as juſtice, conſtable, ſcatcher, ſurveyors, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is preſented. *Cowel.*

[illegible]

The grand ones were practiſed effectually with, to preſent the ſaid pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *preſentments* publiſhed for ſeveral weeks in all the news-papers. *Swift to Pope.*

PRE'SENTNESS *n. ſ.* [from *preſent.*] Preſence of mind, quickneſs at emergencies.

Goring had a much better underſtanding, a much keener courage, and *preſentneſs* of mind in danger. *Clarendon.*

P[illegible] [illegible]ing, care to preſerve, act of keeping from deſtruction, decay, or any ill.

Nature does require
Her times of *preſervation*, which, perforce,
I give my tendance to *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, be their mighty protection, a *preſervation* from ſtumbling, and a help from falling. *Eccluſ.* xxxv. 16.

Every ſenſeleſs thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preſervation* ſeek, deſtruction ſhun. *Davies.*

Our allwiſe maker has put into man the uneaſineſs of hunger, thirſt, and other natural deſires, to determine their wills for the *preſervation* of themſelves, and the continuation of their ſpecies. *Locke.*

PRESERVATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*préſervatif*, Fr. from *preſerve.*] That which has the power of preſerving, ſomething preventive; ſomething that confers ſecurity.

I think that the church needeth not thoſe ancient *preſervatives*, which ages before us were glad to uſe, we deceive ourſelves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in uſe to wear tablets of arſenick, as *preſervatives* againſt the plague, for that being poiſons themſelves, they draw the venom to them from the ſpirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Were there truth herein, it were the beſt *preſervative* for princes, and perſons exalted unto ſuch fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which uſe *preſervatives*, are likely to eſcape infection. *Harvey.*

The moſt effectual *preſervative* of our virtue, is to avoid the converſation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made uſe of as a *preſervative* againſt concubinage. *Broome's Notes on Odyſſ.*

To PRESERVE. *v. a.* [*præſervo*, low Latin, *préſerver*, Fr.]

1. To ſave; to defend from deſtruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord ſhall deliver me from every evil work, and *preſerve* me unto his heavenly kingdom. *2 Tim.* iv. 18.

God ſent me to *preſerve* you a poſterity, and ſave your lives. *Gen.* xlv. 7.

She ſhall lead me ſafely in my doings, and *preſerve* me in her power. *Wiſdom* x. 11.

He did too frequently gratify their unjuſtifiable deſigns, a guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly *preſerve* themſelves from. *Clarendon.*

We can *preſerve* unhurt our minds. *Milton.*

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that *preſerves* it from being impoſed on, that has done its beſt to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany muſt be intreated to [illegible] the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

[illegible] ſea-weeds and other vegetables with ſugar and in other proper pickles as, *to preſerve plumbs, walnuts, and cucumbers.*

PRESERVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar.

All this is eaſily diſcerned in thoſe fruits, which are [illegible] *preſerves* unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the huſk, when tender and young, makes [illegible]

1. One who preſerves, one who keeps from ruin or miſchief.

Sir, my *preſerver*, by thy patient ſide,

To be always thinking, [illegible] is the privilege of the infinite author and *preſerver* of things, who never ſlumbers nor ſleeps [illegible] is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

[illegible] Rome has a ſtatue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him the *preſerver*. *Addiſon.*

2. He who makes preſerves of fruit.

PRESIDE. [from *præſideo*, Lat. *préſider*, Fr.] To have authority over.

[illegible] ck magazines,
[illegible] new ſtorage to provide. *Dryden.*

O'er the plains
Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful fires *preſide*. *Thom.*

PRE'SIDENCY. *n. ſ.* [*préſidence*, Fr. from *préſident.*] Superintendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the *preſidency* and guidance of ſome ſuperior agent. *Ray on the Creation.*

PRESIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*præſidens*, Lat. *préſident*, Fr.]

1. One placed with authority over others, one at the head of [illegible]

[illegible] the *preſident* of my kingdom, will I
Appear there for a man *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The tutor ſits in the chair as *preſident* or moderator, to ſee that the rules of diſputation be obſerved. *Watts.*

2. Governour; preſect.

How might thoſe captive Iſraelites, under the overſight and government of Aſſyrian *preſidents*, be able to leave the places they were to inhabit. *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. A tutelary power.

Thus laſt compaſſion th' indulgent ears did pierce
Of juſt Apollo, *preſident* of verſe. *Waller.*

PRE'SIDENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *preſident.*] The office and place of preſident.

When things came to trial of practice, their paſtors learning would be at all times of force to overperſuade ſimple men, who, knowing the time of their own *preſidentſhip* to be but ſhort, would always ſtand in fear of their maſters perpetual [illegible]

PRESIDIAL. *adj.* [*præſidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garriſon.

To PRESS. *v. a.* [*preſſer*, Fr. *premo*, *preſſus*, Lat.]

1. To squeeze; to cruſh.

The grapes I *preſſed* into Pharaoh's cup. *Gen.* xl. 11.

Good meaſure *preſſed* down, ſhaken together, and running over, ſhall men give into your boſom. *Luke* vi. 38.

From ſweet kernels *preſs'd*,
She tempers dew creams. *Milton.*

I put pledgets of lint *preſſed* out on the excoriation. *Wiſeman.*

The morning milk the peaſants *preſs* at night,
Their evening milk before the riſing light. *Dryden.*

After *preſſing* out of the coleſeed for oil in Lincolnſhire, they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Mortimer.*

2. To diſtreſs; to cruſh with calamities.

Once or twice ſhe heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it *preſt* her heart. *Shakeſp.*

3. To conſtrain; to compel, to urge by neceſſity.

The experience of his goodneſs in her own deliverance, might cauſe her more full diſpoſition to take ſo much the more delight in ſaving others, whom the like neceſſity ſhould *preſs*. *Hooker.*

The poſts that rode upon mules and camels, went out, being haſtened and *preſſed* on by the king's commands. *Eſther.*

I was *preſſed* by his majeſty's commands, to aſſiſt at the treaty. *Temple's Miſcel.*

He gapes; and ſtraight
With hunger *preſt*, devours the pleaſing bait. *Dryden.*

He *preſſed* a letter upon me, which this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

4. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medical as true,
Honeſt as either, to purge him of that humour
That *preſſes* him from ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

5. To affect ſtrongly.

Paul was *preſſed* in ſpirit, and teſtified to the Jews that Jeſus was Chriſt. *Act.* xv[illegible]

Wickedneſs condemned by her own witneſs, and [illegible] with conſcience, forecaſteth grievous things. *Wiſdom* xv[illegible]

6. To enforce, to inculcate with argument or importunity.

Be ſure to *preſs* upon him every motive. *Addiſon.*

I am the more bold to *preſs* it upon you, becauſe theſe accompliſhments ſit more handſomely on perſons of quality, than any other. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Thoſe who negotiated, took care to make demands impoſſible to be complied with, and therefore might ſecurely *preſs* every article, as if they were in earneſt. *Swift.*

7. To urge, to bear ſtrongly on.

Chymiſts I may *preſs* with arguments, drawn from ſome of the eminenteſt writers of their ſect. *Boyle.*

8. To compreſs, to hug, as in embracing.

He *preſs'd* her matron lips
With kiſſes pure. *Milton.*

She took her ſon, and *preſs'd*
Th' illuſtrious infant to her fragrant breaſt. *Dryden.*

His eaſy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,
And from that time he *preſt* her with his paſſion. *Smith.*

Locoothe ſhook,
And *preſs'd* Palemon cloſer in her arms. *Pope.*

9. To act upon with weight.

The place thou *preſſeſt* on thy mother earth,
Is all thy empire now now it contains thee. *Dryden.*

10. To make earneſt. *Preſt* is here perhaps rather an adjective; *preſſe*, Fr. or from *preſſe* or *empreſſé*, Fr.

Let them be *preſſed*, and ready to give ſuccours to their confederates, as it ever was with the Romans, for if the confederate had leagues defenſive with divers other ſtates, and implored their aids, the Romans would ever be the forwardeſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Preſt for their country's honour and their king's,
On their ſharp beaks they whet their pointed ſtings. *Dryd.*

11. To force into military ſervice. This is properly *impreſs*.

Do but ſay to me what I ſhould do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *preſt* unto it. *Shakeſp.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath *preſs'd*
To lift ſharp ſteel againſt our golden crown,
Heav'n for his Richard hath in ſtore
A glorious a[illegible] *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

From London by the king was I *preſt* forth. *Shakeſp.*

They are enforced of very neceſſity to *preſs* the beſt and greateſt part of their men out of the Weſt countries, which is no ſmall charge. *Raleigh.*

The endeavour to raiſe new men for the recruit of the army by *preſſing*, found oppoſition in many places. *Clarendon.*

The peaceful peaſant to the wars is *preſt*,
The fields lie fallow in inglorious reſt. *Dryden.*

Muſt grandſon Filbert to the wars be *preſt*. *Gay.*

You were *preſſed* for the ſea-ſervice, and got off with much a-do. *Swift.*

To Preſs. *v. n.*

1. To act with compulſive violence; to urge; to diſtreſs.

If there be fair proofs on the one ſide, and none at all on the other, and if the moſt *preſſing* difficulties be on that ſide, on which there are no proofs, this is ſufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other altogether incredible. *Tillotſon Sermons.*

A great many uneaſineſſes always ſollicating the will, it is natural, that the greateſt and moſt *preſſing* ſhould determine it to the next action. *Locke.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object.

I make bold to *preſs*
With ſo little preparation.
—You're welcome. *Shakeſp.*

I *preſs* toward the mark for the prize. *Phil.* iii. 14.

The Turks gave a great ſhout, and *preſſed* in on all ſides, to have entered the breach. *Knolles.*

Thronging crowds *preſs* on you as you paſs,
And with their eager eyes meet in your face. *Dryden.*

Th' inſulting victor *preſſes* on the more,
And treads the ſteps the vanquiſh'd trod before. *Dryden.*

She is always drawn in a poſture of walking, it being as natural for Hope to *preſs* forward to her proper objects, as for Fear to fly from them. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much leſs turn back or ſit down in deſpair, but *preſs* chearfully forward to the high mark of our calling. *Rogers.*

3. To make invaſion; to encroach.

On ſuperior powers
Were we to *preſs*, inferior might *on* ours. *Pope.*

4. To croud; to throng.

For he had healed many, inſomuch that they *preſſed* upon him for to touch him *Mar.* iii. 10.

Counſel ſhe may; and I will give thy ear
The knowledge firſt of what is fit to hear.
What I tranſact with others or alone,
Beware to learn, nor *preſs* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

5. To come unſeaſonably or importunately.

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *preſſed* upon them greatly, and they turned in. *Gen.*

The leſs blood he drew, the more he took of treaſure, and, as ſome conſtrued it, he was the more ſparing in the one, that he might be the more *preſſing* in the other. *Bacon.*

So thick the ſhiv'ring army ſtands,
And *preſs* for paſſage with extended hands. *Dryden.*

7. To act upon or influence

When arguments *preſs* equally in matters indifferent, the ſafeſt method is to give up ourſelves to neither. *Addiſon.*

8. To Preſs upon. To cruſh, to cruſh by preſſing.

Patroclus *preſſes upon* Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, deſtroys the whole Action. *Pope.*

Preſs. *n. ſ.* [*preſſoir*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed

The *preſs* is full, the fats overflow. *Joel* iii. 13.

When one came to the *preſs* fats to draw out fifty veſſels out of the *preſs*, there were but twenty. *Hog* ii. 16.

The ſtomach and inteſtines are the *preſs*, and the lacteal veſſels the ſtrainers, to ſeparate the pure emulſion from the feces. *Arbuthnot.*

They kept their cloaths, when they were not worn, conſtantly in a *preſs*, to give them a luſtre. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The inſtrument by which books are printed

Theſe letters are of the ſecond edition; he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the *preſs*, when he would put as two in. *Shakeſp.*

3. Croud; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to ſacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and as frighted, ran crying through the *preſs* of the people, O men wherefore do ye theſe things. *Hooker.*

She held a great gold chain ylinked well,
Whoſe upper end to higheſt heaven was knit,
And lower part did reach to loweſt hell,
And all that *preſs* did round about her ſwell,
To catchen hold of that long chain. *Fairy Queen.*

Who is it in the *preſs* that calls on me?
I hear a tongue, ſhriller than all the muſick,
Cry, Caeſar. *Shakeſp. Julius Caeſar.*

Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,
Leaves them inſenſible, his ſiege is now
Againſt the mind; the which he pricks and wounds
With many legions of ſtrange fantaſies;
Which in their throng, and *preſs* to that laſt hold,
Confound themſelves. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ambitious Turnus in the *preſs* appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryden.*

A new expreſs all Agra does affright,
Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight,
The *preſs* of people thickens to the court,
Th' impatient croud devouring the report. *Dryden.*

Through the *preſs* enrag'd Thaleſtris flies,
And ſcatters deaths around from both her eyes. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wooden caſe or frame for cloaths and other uſes.

Creep into the kil hole.—Neither *preſs*, coffer, cheſt, trunk; but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. A commiſſion to force men into military ſervice. For *impreſs*.

If I be not aſhamed of my ſoldiers, I am a ſowc'd gurnet; I have miſus'd the king's *preſs* damnably. *Shakeſp.*

Concerning the makers and *preſſers* for ſufficient mariners to ſerve in his majeſty's ſhips, either the care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Raleigh.*

Preſs-bed. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *bed*] Bed ſo formed, as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

Preſſer. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs*] One that preſſes or works at a preſs.

Of the ſtuffs I give the profits to dyers and *preſſers*. *Swift.*

Preſsgang *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *gang*] A crew that ſtrole about the ſtreets to force men into naval ſervice.

Preſſingly. *adv.* [from *preſſing*] With force; cloſely.

The one contracts his words, ſpeaking *preſſingly* and ſhort; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howel.*

Preſſion. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs*] The act of preſſing.

If light conſiſted only in *preſſion*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies, which refract and reflect it: if it conſiſted in motion, propagated to all diſtances in an inſtant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every ſhining particle, to generate that motion: and if it conſiſted in *preſſion* or motion, propagated either in an inſtant or in time, it would bend into the ſhadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

Preſſitant. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. A word not in uſe.

Neither the celeſtial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water are *preſſitant* in their proper places. *More.*

Preſſman. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *man*.]

1. One who forces another into ſervice; one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *preſſmen* came. *Chap.*

2. One who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs diſtinct from the compoſitor, who ranges the types.

Preſſmoney. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *money*.] Money given to a ſoldier when he is preſſed into the ſervice.

Here Peaſcod, take my pouch, 'tis all I own,
'Tis my *preſſmoney*.—Can this ſilver fail? *Gay.*

Preſſure. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs*.]

1. The act of preſſing or cruſhing.

2. The ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed.

3. Force acting againſt any thing, gravitation; preſſion.

The inequality of the *preſſure* of parts appeareth by this, that if you take a body of ſtone, and another of wood of the ſame magnitude and ſhape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood ſo far as the ſtone. *Bacon.*

Although the glaſſes were a little convex, yet this tranſparent ſpot was of a conſiderable breadth, which breadth ſeemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glaſſes, by reaſon of their mutual *preſſure*. *Newton.*

The blood flows through the veſſels by the exceſs of the force of the heart above the incumbent *preſſure*, which in fat people is exceſſive. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Violence inflicted; oppreſſion.

A wiſe father ingenuouſly confeſſed, that thoſe, which perſuaded *preſſure* of conſciences, were commonly intereſted therein. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Affliction; grievance; diſtreſs.

Mine own and my people's *preſſures* are grievous, and peace would be very pleaſing. *King Charles.*

The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years purchaſe, were it not for accidental *preſſures* under which it labours. *Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.*

To this conſideration he retreats, in the midſt of all his *preſſures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithſtanding the ſad afflictions with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury Sermons.*

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in the midſt of his great troubles and *preſſures*, acquaint thyſelf now with God, and be at peace. *Atterbury.*

6. Impreſſion, ſtamp; character made by impreſſion.

From my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All ſaws of books, all forms, all *preſſures* paſt,
That youth and obſervation copy'd there. *Shakeſp.*

Preſt. *adj.* [*preſt* or *prêt*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory This is ſaid to have been the original ſenſe of the word *preſt men*; men, not forced into the ſervice, as now we underſtand it, but men, for a certain ſum received, *preſt* or ready to march at command.

Each

Each mind is *preſt*, and open every ear,
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us. *Fairfax.*
Gratus deſired nothing more than, at his firſt entrance, to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *preſt* and ready attendance of the Vayvod *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

2. Neat, tight. In both ſenſes the word is obſolete.
More wealth any where, to be breeſe
More people, more handſome and *preſt*
Where find ye? *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

PREST. *n. ſ.* [*preſt*, Fr.] A loan.
He required of the city a *preſt* of ſix thouſand marks, but, after many parlees, he could obtain but two thouſand pounds. *Bacon's Henry* VII

PRESTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preſtigatio*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dict.*

PRE'STIGES. *n. ſ.* [*preſtigiæ*, Lat.] Illuſions; impoſtures, juggling tricks. *Dict.*

PRE'STO. *n. ſ.* [*preſto*, Italian.] Quick; at once. A word uſed by thoſe that ſhow legerdemain.
Preſto! begone! 'tis here again;
There's ev'ry piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

PRESU'MABLY. *adv.* [from *preſume.*] Without examination.
Authors *preſumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiſcuouſly amaſſing all that make for their ſubject, break forth at laſt into uſeleſs rhapſodies. *Brown.*

To PRESU'ME. *v. n.* [*preſumer*, Fr. *præſumo*, Lat.]
1. To ſuppoſe; to believe previouſly without examination.
O much deceiv'd, much failing, hapleſs *Eve*!
Of thy *preſum'd* return! event perverſe! *Milton.*
Experience ſupplants the uſe of conjecture in the point, we do not only *preſume* it may be ſo, but actually find it is ſo. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To ſuppoſe, to affirm without immediate proof
Although in the relation of Moſes there be very few perſons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *preſumed*. *Brown.*
I *preſume*,
That as my hand has open'd bounty to you,
My heart dropp'd love; my pow'r rain'd honour more
On you, than any. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

3. To venture without poſitive leave.
There was a matter we were no leſs deſirous to know, than fearful to aſk, leſt we might *preſume* too far. *Bacon.*
I to the heav'nly viſion thus *preſum'd*. *Milton.*

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions.
The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *preſume* ſo far upon myſelf, to think I can add any thing to Mr Sandys his undertaking. *Dryden.*
This man *preſumes* upon his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and ſo thinks it ſuperfluous labour to make any proviſion beforehand. *Locke.*

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts.
In this we fail to perform the thing, which God ſeeth meet, convenient and good; in that we *preſume* to ſee what is meet and convenient, better than God himſelf. *Hooker.*
God, to remove his ways from human ſenſe,
Plac'd heav'n from earth ſo far, that earthly ſight,
If it *preſume*, might err in things too high,
And no advantage gain. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

6. It has *on* or *upon* ſometimes before the thing ſuppoſed, or cauſing preſumption.
He, that would not deceive himſelf, ought to build his hypotheſis on matter of fact, and not *preſume on* matter of fact, becauſe of his hypotheſis. *Locke.*
Luther *preſumes upon* the gift of continency. *Atterbury.*

7. It has *of* ſometimes, but not properly
Preſuming of his force, with ſparkling eyes,
Already he devours the promis'd prize. *Dryden.*

PRESU'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſume.*] One that preſuppoſes; an arrogant perſon.
Heavy with ſome high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwiſe great deſervers do grow intolerable *preſumers*. *Wotton.*

PRESU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*præſumptus*, Lat. *preſomption*, Fr.]
1. Suppoſition previouſly formed.
Thou haſt ſhewed us how unſafe it is to offend thee, upon *preſumptions* afterwards to pleaſe thee. *King Charles.*
Though men in general believed a future ſtate, yet they had but confuſed *preſumptions* of the nature and condition of it. *Rog.*

2. Confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed.
A *preſumption*, upon this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
Thoſe at home held their immoderate engroſſments of power by no other tenure, than their own *preſumption* upon the neceſſity of affairs. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. An argument ſtrong, but not demonſtrative; a ſtrong probability.
The error and unſufficience of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary ſide againſt them, a ſtrong *preſumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think ſuch things, as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 10.

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; preſump-

Let my *preſumption* not provoke thy wrath;
For I am ſorry, that with reverence
I did not entertain thee as thou art. *Shakeſp.*
It warns a wiſer carriage in the thing,
Leſt blind *preſumption* work their ruining. *Daniel.*
I had the *preſumption* to dedicate to you a very unfiniſhed piece. *Dryden.*

5. Unreaſonable confidence of divine favour.
The awe of his majeſty will keep us from *preſumption*, and the promiſes of his mercy from deſpair. *Rogers.*

PRESU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*preſomptive*, Fr. from *preſume.*]
1. Taken by previous ſuppoſition.
We commonly take ſhape and colour for ſo *preſumptive* ideas of ſeveral ſpecies, that, in a good picture, we readily ſay this is a lion, and that a roſe. *Locke.*

2. Suppoſed, as, *the* preſumptive *heir* oppoſed to the heir apparent.

3. Confident; arrogant; preſumptuous.
There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *preſumptive* or ſceptical to doubt of both. *Brown.*

PRESU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*preſumptueux*, *preſomptueux*, Fr.]
1. Arrogant; confident, inſolent.
Preſumptuous prieſt, this place commands my patience. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
I follow him not
With any token of *preſumptuous* ſuit;
Nor would I have him, till I do deſerve him. *Shakeſp.*
The boldneſs of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they ſhould imitate God, who repreſſeth the *preſumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modeſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Their minds ſomewhat rais'd
By falſe *preſumptuous* hope. *Milton.*
Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have ſo *preſumptuous* a thought, as to be wiſer than their neighbours. *Locke.*

2. Irreverent with reſpect to holy things
Thus I *preſumptuous*, and the viſion bright,
As with a ſmile more brighten'd, thus reply'd. *Milton.*
The pow'rs incens'd
Puniſh'd his *preſumptuous* pride,
That for his daring enterprize ſhe dy'd. *Dryden.*
Can'ſt thou love
Preſumptuous Crete, that boaſts the tomb of Jove. *Pope.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *preſumptuous.*]
1. Arrogantly; irreverently.
Do you, who ſtudy nature's works, decide,
Whilſt I the dark myſterious cauſe admire;
Nor, into what the gods conceal, *preſumptuouſly* enquire. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. With vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour.
I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me from all premature perſuaſion of my being in Chriſt, and not ſuffer me to go on *preſumptuouſly* or deſperately in any courſe *Hamm.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preſumptuous*] Quality of being preſumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*pre* and *ſuppoſal.*] Suppoſal previouſly formed.
All things neceſſary to be known that we may be ſaved, but known with *preſuppoſal* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already perſuaded. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*preſuppoſer*, Fr. *pre* and *ſuppoſe.*] To ſuppoſe as previous.
In as much as righteous life *preſuppoſeth* life, in as much as to live virtuouſly it is impoſſible except we live; therefore the firſt impediment, which naturally we endeavour to remove, is penury and want of things, without which we cannot live. *Hooker, b. i. ſ.* 10.
All kinds of knowlege have their certain bounds; each of them *preſuppoſeth* many neceſſary things learned in other ſciences, and know beforehand *Hooker, b.*

PRESUPPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preſuppoſition*, Fr. *pre* and *ſuppoſition.*] Suppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*pre* and *ſurmiſe.*] Surmiſe previouſly formed.
It was your *preſurmiſe*,
That, in the doſe of blows, your ſon might drop. *Shakeſp.*

PRETE'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*pretenſe*, Lat.]
1. A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates.
This *pretence* againſt religion will not only be baffled, but we ſhall gain a new argument to perſuade men over. *Tillot.*

2. The act of ſhowing or alleging what is not real.
With flying ſpeed and ſeeming great *pretence*
Came running in a meſſenger. *Fairy Queen.*
So ſtrong his appetite was to thoſe executions he had been accuſtom'd to in Ireland, without any kind of commiſſion or *pretence* of authority. *Clarendon.*
O worthy not of liberty alone,
Too mean *pretence*, but honour. *Miltor.*
Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd *pretence*
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*
I ſhould have drilled the whole with greater care, but I had little time, which I am ſure you know to be more than *pretence*. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Aſſumption;

3. [illegible]
[illegible] ng pages, for never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingenuously imparted. *Evelyn.*

4. Claim true or false.

Spirits in our just *pretences* arm'd
Fell with us. *Milton*

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

5. *Shakespeare* uses this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for something threatened, or held out to terrify

I have conceived a most faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very *pretence* and purpose of unkindness. *Shakesp*

In the great hand of God I stand, and thence
Against the undivulg'd *pretence* I fight
Of treas'nous malice. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He hath writ this to feel my affection for your honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

To PRETEND. *v. a.* [*pretendo*, Lat. *pretendre*, Fr.]

1. To hold out; to stretch forward. This is mere Latin and not used.

Lucagus, to lash his horses, bends
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends*. *Dryden.*

2. To portend, to foreshow. Not in use.

All these movements seemed to be *pretended* by moving of the earth in Sussex. *Bacon.*

3. To make any appearance of having, to allege falsely

I'll let him know,
Lest wilfully transgressing he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton.*

What reason then can any man *pretend* against religion, when it is so apparently for the benefit, not only of human society, but of every particular person. *Tillotson.*

4. To show hypocritically.

'Tis their interest to guard themselves from those noxious effects of *pretended* zeal, nor is it less their duty. *D. of Piety.*

5. To hold out as a delusive appearance; to exhibit as a cover of something unseen. This is rather Latin.

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heav'nly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them *Milton's Par. Lost*

6. To claim. In this sense we rather say, *pretend to.*

Chiefs shall be grudg'd the part which they *pretend*. *Dry.*
Are they not rich? what more can they *pretend*? *Pope.*

To PRETEND.

1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. It is seldom used without shame of censure.

What peace can be, where both to one *pretend*?
But they more diligent, and we more strong. *Dryden.*

In those countries that *pretend* to freedom, princes are subject to those laws which their people have chosen. *Swift.*

2. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously

Of the ground of redness in this sea are we not fully satisfied, for there is another red sea, whose name we *pretend* not to make out from these principles. *Brown.*

PRETE'NDER *n. f.* [from *pretend.*] One who lays claim to any thing.

The prize was disputed only till you were seen; now all *pretenders* have withdrawn their claims. *Dryd*

Whatever victories the several *pretenders* to the empire obtained over one another, they are recorded on coins without the least reflection. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

The numerous *pretenders* to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off. *Swift.*

To just contempt ye vain *pretenders* fall,
The people's fable and the scorn of all. *Pope.*

Pretenders to philosophy or good sense grow fond of this sort of learning. *Watts.*

PRETE'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *pretending*] Arrogantly; presumptuously

I have a particular reason to look a little *pretendingly* at present. *Collier on Pr.*

PRETE'NSION *n. f.* [*pretensio*, Lat. *pretension*, Fr.]

1. Claim true or false

But if to unjust things thou dost pretend,
Ere they begun, let thy *pretensions* end. *Denham*

Men indulge those opinions and practices, that favour their [illegible]

The commons demand that the consulship should be in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. *Swift*

[illegible]

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

PRE'TER. *n. f.* [*præter*, Lat.] A particle, which prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *beside.*

PRE'TERIMPERFECT. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRE'TERIT. *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Lat.] Past.

PRETERI'TION *n. f.* [*preterition*, Fr. from *preterit.*] The act of going past, the state of being past.

PRE'TERITNESS. *n. f.* [from *preterit.*] State of being past; not presence; not futurity

We cannot conceive a *preterituess* still backwards in infinitum, that never was present, as we can an endless futurity, that never will be present, so that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheless the other is positively finite. And this reasoning doth not at all affect the eternal existence of the adorable divinity, in whose invariable nature there is no past nor future. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PRETERLAPSED. *adj.* [*præterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsed* ages. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

Never was there so much of ether, in any *preterlapsed* age, as in this. *Walker.*

PRETERLEGAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *legal.*] Not agreeable to law.

I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed. *King Charles.*

PRETERMISSION. *n. f.* [*preter-missio*, Fr. *prætermissio*, Lat.]

To PRETERMI'T *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To pass by

The fees, that are termly given to these deputies, for recompence of their pains, I do purposely *pretermit*; because they be not certain *Bacon.*

PRETERNATURAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *natural.*] Different from what is natural, irregular

We will enquire into the cause of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that should make a man please himself with that, which can no ways reach those faculties, which nature has made the proper seat of pleasure. *South's Sermons.*

That form, which the earth is under at present, is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again. *Burnet.*

PRETERNATURALLY *adv.* [from *preternatural.*] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break and blow up all that which resisteth it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

PRETERNATURALNESS *n. f.* [from *preternatural*] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT *adj.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past

The same natural aversion to loquacity has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by coining in one syllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tense, as drown'd, walk'd, for drowned, walked. *Addison's Spectator.*

PRETERPLUPERFECT *adj.* [*præteritum pluquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT. *n. f.* [*prætextus*, Lat. *prétexte*, Fr.] Pretence, false appearance, false allegation

My *pretext* to strike at him admits
A good construction. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Under this *pretext*, the means he sought
[illegible]
His pow'r to wrong. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

As chymists gold from brass by fire would draw,
Pretexts are into treason forged by law. *Denham*

I shall not say with how much, or how little *pretext* of reason they managed those disputes. *Decay of Piety.*

[illegible]
pretext of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

PRE'TOR *n. f.* [*prætor*, Lat. *preteur*, Fr.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

Good Cinna, take this paper,
And look you lay it in the *prætor's* chair *Shakesp.*

Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *prætor* made,
Is come from Alexandria to your aid *Dryden.*

An advocate, pleading the cause of his client before one of the *prætors*, could only produce a single witness, in a point where the law required two. *Spectator*, N° 556.

PRETORIAN. *adj.* [*prætorianus*, Lat. *prétorien*, Fr.] Judicial; exercised by the prætor

The chancery had the *prætorian* power for equity, the star-chamber had the censorian power for offences *Bacon.*

PRETTILY. *adv.* [from *pretty.*] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly without dignity or elevation

How *prettily* the young swain seems to wash
The hand was fair before. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

One saith *prettily*, in the quenching of the flame of a pestilent ague, nature is like people that come to quench the fire of a house, so busy, as one letteth another *Bacon.*

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily*, after the fashion of others. *L*

PRE'TTINESS. *n. f.* [from *pretty.*] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

There is goodness in the bodies of animals, as in the ox, grey hound and stag; or majesty and stateliness, as in the lion, horse, eagle and cock, grave awfulness, as in mastiffs; or elegancy and *prettiness*, as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds; all which are several modes of beauty *More.*

Those drops of *prettiness*, scattered gayly sparkled amongst the creatures, were designed to delectate and exalt our conceptions, not to ravage or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

PRE TTY

PRETTY. *adj.* [præt, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *pratigh*, Dutch.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation.

Of these the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales. *Raleigh.*

They found themselves involved in a train of mistakes, by taking up some *pretty* hypothesis in philosophy. *Watts.*

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world, and is always of my mind. *Spectator.*

3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt. In poetry, and in conversation. as, *a* pretty *fellow indeed!*

A *pretty* task; and so I told the fool,
Who needs must undertake to please by rule. *Dryden.*

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*

4. Not very small. This is a very vulgar use.

A knight of Wales, with flapping and some *pretty* company, did go to discover those parts. *Abbot.*

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

I would have a mount of some *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the enclosure breast high. *Bacon's Essays.*

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible, and suffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot. *Boyle.*

A weazle a *pretty* way off stood leering at him. *L'Estr.*

PRE'TTY. *adv.* In some degree. This word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend their signification. it is less than *very*.

The world began to be *pretty* well stocked with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

I shall not enquire how far this lofty method may advance the reputation of earning; but I am *pretty* sure 'tis no great addition to the rs who use it. *Collier.*

A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while. *Addison.*

I have a fondness for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myself. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 107.

These colours were faint and dilute, unless the light was trajected obliquely; for by that means they became *pretty* v d N . . . b.

This writer every where insinuates, and, in one place, *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere christian. *Atterbury.*

The copper halfpence are coined by the public, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper. *Swift.*

The first attempts of this kind were *pretty* modest. *Baker.*

To PRE'VAIL. *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, Fr. *prævalere*, Lat.]

1. To be in force, to have effect, to have power; to have influence.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots, and the wa r er scepticks, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

2. To overcome; to gain the superiority. With *on* or *upon*, sometimes *over* or *against*.

They that were your enemies, are his,
And have *prevail'd* as much *on* him as you. *Shakesp.*

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and jealousies of too many, which thou hast suffered to *prevail upon* me. *King Charles.*

I told you then he should *prevail*, and speed
On his bad errand. *Milton.*

The multitude *prevailed* long *against* the truth upon the strength of authority. *Decay of Piety.*

While Malbro's cannon thus *prevails* by land,
Britain's sea-chiefs by Anna's high command,
Resistless o'er the Tuscan billows rule. *Blackmore.*

Thus long could *prevail*
O'er death and *o'er* hell,
A conquest how hard and how glorious;
Though fate had fast bound her
With Styx nine times round her,
Yet musick and love were victorious. *Pope.*

This kingdom could never *prevail against* the united power . T

3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.

4. To persuade or induce by entreaty. It has *with*, *upon* or *on* before the person persuaded.

Hard minds obdurate nothing *prevaileth*, as well they that preach, as they that read unto such, shall still have cause to complain with the prophets of old, who will give credit unto our teaching? *Hooker*, b. v. *f.* 22.

He was *prevailed with* to restrain the earl of Bristol upon his first arrival. *Clarendon.*

The serpent *with* me
Persuasively have so *prevail'd*, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, that it is an hundred to one will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to be *prevailed on* to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*

There are four sorts of arguments that men, in their reasonings with others, make use of to *prevail on* them. *Locke.*

The gods pray
He would resume the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be lost in endless night;
Prevail'd upon at last, again he took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook. *Addis.*

Upon assurances of revolt, the queen was *prevailed with* to send her forces upon that expedition. *Swift.*

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom. *Swift.*

PREVAI'LING. *adj.* [from *prevail.*] Predominant; having most influence.

Probabilities, which cross men's appetites and *prevailing* passions, run the same fate: let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

Save the friendless infants from oppression;
Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers,
And warring angels combat on thy side. *Rowe.*

PREVAI'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *prevail.*] Prevalence.

Messengers
Of strong *prevailment* in unharden'd youth. *Shakesp.*

PRE'VALENCE, } *n. s.* [*prevalence*, Fr. *prevalentia*, low Lat.]
PRE'VALENCY. } Superiority, influence; predominance.

The duke better knew, what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of these ornaments their predecessors wore, to the power and *prevalency* of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*

Animals, whose forcings supply the use of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a *prevalency* oft times in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Why, fair one, would you not rely
On reason's force with beauty's join'd;
Could I their *prevalence* deny,
I must at once be deaf and blind. *Prior.*

Least of all does this precept imply, that we should comply with any thing that the *prevalence* of corrupt fashion has made reputable. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PRE'VALENT. *adj.* [*prævalens*, Lat.] Victorious; gaining superiority.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get. *Raleigh.*

On the foughten field,
Michael and his angels *prevalent* encamping. *Milton.*

The conduct of a peculiar providence made the instruments of that great design *prevalent* and victorious, and all those mountains of opposition to become plains. *South's Sermons.*

2. Predominant; powerful.

Eve . easily may faith admit, that all
The good which we enjoy, from heav'n descends;
But, that from us aught should ascend to heav'n,
So *prevalent*, as to concern the mind
Of God high-blest; or to incline his will;
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton Par. Lost.*

This was the most received and *prevalent* opinion, when I first brought my collection up to London. *Woodward.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *adv.* [from *prevalent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

The ev'ning-star so falls into the main;
Tho rise at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

To PREVARICATE. *v. n.* [*prævaricor*, Lat. *prevariquer*, Fr.] To cavil, to quibble; to shuffle.

Laws are either disannulled or quite *prevaricated* through change and alteration of times, yet they are good in themselves. *Spenser.*

He *prevaricates* with his own understanding, and cannot seriously consider the strength, and discern the evidence of argumentations against his desires. *South.*

Whoever helped him to this citation, I desire he will never trust him more; for I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*. *Stilling fleet.*

PREVARICA'TION. *n. s.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat. *prevarication*, Fr. from *prevaricate*.] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken prisoners by Hannibal, were released upon obliging themselves by an oath to return again to his camp: among these was one, who, thinking to evade the oath, went the same day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot something, but this *prevarication* was so shocking to the Roman senate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addison's Freeholder.*

PREVARICA'TOR. *n. s.* [*prævaricator*, Lat. *prevaricateur*, Fr. from *prevaricate*.] A caviller; a shuffler.

PREVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*prævenient*, Lat.] Preceding, going before; preventive.

From the mercy-seat above
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To PREVE'NE. *v. a* [*prævenio*, Lat.] To hinder.

If thy indulgent care
Had not *preven'd*, among unbody'd shades
I now had wander'd

To PREVENT *v. a.* [*præveniens*, Lat. *prevenir*, Fr.]

1. To go before as a guide, to go before, making the way easy

[illegible]

fite action, only because we have in the practice thereof been *prevented* by idolaters. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 12

Prevent him with the blessings of goodness. *Psalm* xxi. 3.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour. *Common Prayer.*

Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and follow us. *Common Prayer*

2. To go before; to be before; to anticipate

Mine eyes *prevent* the night watches, that I might be occupied in thy words. *Psalm* cxix. 4

The same officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had *prevented* the hour, because we might have the whole day before us for our business. *Bacon.*

Nothing engendred doth *prevent* his meat:
Flies have their tables spread, ere they appear;
Some creatures have in winter what to eat,
Others do sleep. *Herbert's Temple of Sacred Poems.*

Soon shalt thou find, if thou but arm their hands,
Their ready guard *preventing* thy commands,
Could'st thou some great proportion'd mischief frame,
They'd prove the father from whose loins they came. *Pope.*

To preoccupy; to prepossess; to attempt first.

Thou hast *prevented* us with offertures of love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

4. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. This is now almost the only sense.

They *prevented* me in the day of my trouble, but the Lord was my upholder. *Psalms.*

I do find it cowardy and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to *prevent*
The time of life. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

This your sincerest care could not *prevent*,
Foretold so lately what would come to pass. *Milton.*

Too great confidence in success is the likeliest to *prevent* it; because it hinders us from making the best use of the advantages which we enjoy. *Atterbury.*

To PREVENT. *v. n.* To come before the time. A latinism.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

[illegible]

1. One that goes before.

The archduke was the assistant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an obstructer

PREVENTION. *n. s.* [*prevention*, Fr. from *preventum*, Lat.]

1. The act of going before.

The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention*; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

No odds appear'd
In might or swift *prevention.*

2. Preoccupation, anticipation.

Atchievements, plots, orders, *preventions*,
Success or loss.

3. [illegible] *erance*; obstruction.

Half way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevention* more
Incens'd. *Milton.*

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe *South's Sermons.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. A French expression

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *prevention.*] Tending to prevention. *Dict.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *prevent.*]

1. Tending to hinder.

Wars *preventive* upon just fears are true defensives, as well as upon actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Preservative; hindering ill. It has *of* before the thing prevented

Physick is curative or *preventive* of diseases; *preventive* is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth sickness. *Brown.*

Procuring a due degree of sweat and perspiration, is the best *preventive* of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *n. s.* [from *prevent.*] A preservative, that which prevents, an antidote.

PREVE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *preventive.*] In such a manner as tends to prevention.

Such as fearing to concede a monstrosity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, *preventively* conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PRE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*previus*, Lat.] Antecedent, going before; prior

By this *previous* intimation we may gather some hopes, that the matter is not desperate. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering Earth. *Thomson*

PRE'VIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *previous.*] Beforehand, antecedently.

During their things, they *previously* decree
Delightful exercise, and heroick merit of war. *Prior.*

It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as *previously* implying some neglect of better information. *Fiddes.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *previous.*] Antecedence.

PREY. *n. s.* [*proie*, Fr.]

1. Something to be devoured, something to be seized, food gotten by violence, rapine, wealth gotten by violence; plunder.

A garrison supported itself by the *prey* it took from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

The whole inhabited race his purpos'd *prey*. *Milton.*

She sees herself the monster's *prey*,
And feels her heart and [illegible] *Dryden.*

Hear, that eagle, mourns the skies,
While virtue leads the noble way,
Lo! the vulture Envy flies,
Where fortune shews the *prey*. *Prior.*

2. Ravage, depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shakesp.*

3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals

There are men of *prey*, as well as beasts and birds of *prey*, that live upon, and delight in blood. *L'Estrange.*

To PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.]

1. To feed by violence. With *on* before the object.

A lioness
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
When that the sleeping man should stir, for 'tis
The royal disposition of that beast
To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead. *Shakesp.*

Put your torches out;
The wolves have *prey'd*, and look the gentle day
Dappies the drowsy east. *Shakesp.*

Jove venom first infus'd in serpents fell,
Taught wolves to *prey*, and stormy seas to swell. *May.*

Their impious folly dar'd to *prey*
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To plunder, to rob.

They pray continually unto their saint the commonwealth, or rather not pray to her, but *prey* on her, for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots. *Shakesp.*

3. To corrode, to waste.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love, it *preys* upon his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison.*

PREYER. *n. s.* [from *prey*] Robber, devourer; plunderer.

PRIAPISM. *n. s.* [*priapismus*, Lat. *priapisme*, Fr.] A preternatural tension.

Salt causeth a flagrancy in the eyes and *priapism*. *Bacon.*

The person every night has a *priapism* but sleeps. *Fryer.*

PRICE. *n. s.* [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing

I will buy it of thee at a price, neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which cost me nothing. 2 *Samuel* xxiv. 24.

From that which hath its *price* in composition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is disgrace. *Bacon.*

If fortune has a niggard been to thee,
Devote thyself to thrift, not luxury,
And wisely make that kind of food thy choice,
To which necessity continues thy *price*. *Dryden.*

2. Value; estimation, supposed excellence.

We stand in some jealousy, lest by thus overvaluing their sermons, they make the *price* and estimation of scripture, otherwise noised, to fall. *Hooker.*

Sugar hath put down the use of honey, insomuch as we have lost those preparations of honey which the ancients had, when it was more in *price*. *Bacon.*

3. Rate at which any thing is sold.

Supposing the quantity of wheat, in respect to its vent be the same, that makes the change in the *price* of wheat. *Locke.*

4. Reward, thing purchased at any rate.

Sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed,
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That, which we merit, 'tis the *price* of toil.
The knave deserves it, when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

To PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for.

Some shall pay the price of others guilt,
And he the man that basely fears to fall,
Shall with his own blood *price* that he hath spilt. *F. Queen*

To PRICK. *v. a.* [prician, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture.

Leave her to heaven,
And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge,
To *prick* and sting her. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

There shall be no more a *pricking* brier unto the house of Israel, nor any grieving thorn. *Ezekiel* xxviii. 24.

If she *pricked* her finger, Jack laid the pin in the way. *Arb.*

2. To form or erect with an acuminated point

The poets make fame a monster, they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath, so many tongues, so many voices, for *pricks* up so many ears *Bacon's E*

A hunted panther caſts about
Her glaring eyes, and *prricks* her list'ning ears to scout. *Dry.*
His rough crest he rears,
And *pricks* up his prescient bristling ears *Dryden.*
The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg.*
A greyhound hath *pricked* ears, but those of a hound hang down, or that the former hunts with his ears, the latter only with his nose. *G*
The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,
Paws the green turf, and *pricks* his trembling ears. *Gay.*
Keep close to ears, and those let alles *prick*,
'Tis nothing—nothing, if they bite and kick. *Pope.*

To fix by the point

I caused the edges of two knives to be ground truly strait and *pricking* their points into a board, so that their edge might look towards one another, and meeting near their points contain a rectilineal angle, I fastened their handles together with pitch, to make this angle invariable. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks slice it into little gobbets, *prick* it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

5. To nominate by a puncture or mark.

Those many then shall die, their names are *pricht*. *Shakespeare.*

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite.

When I call to mind your gracious favours,
My duty *pricks* me on to utter that,
Which else no worldly good should draw from me. *Shakesp.*
Well, 'tis no matter, honour *pricks* me on,
But how if honour *prick* me off, when
I come on. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
His high courage *prick'd* him forth to wed. *Pope.*

7. To pain, to pierce with remorse.

When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their heart, and said, men and brethren what shall we do? *Acts ii.*

8. To make acid

They their late attacks decline,
And turn as eager as *prick'd* wine. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

9. To mark a tune

To Prick *v. n.* [*pryken*, Dutch.]

1. To dress one's self for show

To come upon the spur. This seems to be the sense in

[illegible],
Fie on the plain fast *pricking* Guyon spied,
One in bright arms embattled full strong *Fa. Queen.*
A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plain,
Yclad in mighty arms of silver shield. *Fa. Queen.*
They had not ridden far, when they might see
One *pricking* towards them with hasty heat. *Fa. Queen.*
The Scottish horsemen began to hover much upon the English army, and to come *pricking* about them, sometimes within length of their staves. *Hayward.*
Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*
In this king Arthur's reign,
A lusty knight was *pricking* o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

Prick *n. s.* [pricca, Saxon.]

1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made.

The country gives me proof
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakesp.*
It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. *Acts* ix. 5.
If the English would not in peace govern them by the law, nor could in war root them out by the sword, must they not be *pricks* in their eyes, and thorns in their sides. *Davies.*
If God would have had men live like wild beasts, he would have armed them with horns, tusks, talons or *pricks*. *Brown.*

2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience.

My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness,
Scruple, and *prick*, on certain speeches utter'd
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.

For long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard, their *pricks* twenty-four score; for strength, they would pierce any ordinary armour. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. A point, a fixed place.

Now guides this goodly frame of temperance
Fairly to rule, and her adorned head
To *prick* of highest praise forth to advance. *Spenser.*
Preston hath turned from his ear,
And made an evening at the noon-tide *prick*. *Shakesp.*

5. A puncture.

No traps were discovered in the place of her death, only two small indistinct *pricks* were found in her arm. *Brown.*

6. The print of a hare in the ground

Prick'er. *n. s.* [from *prick*.]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument.

Pricker is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for turner's use, it hath most commonly a square blade. *Moxon's Mechan. Exer.*

2. A light horseman

They had horsemen, *prickers* as they are termed, fitter to make excursions and to chase, than to sustain any strong charge. *Hayward.*

Pri'cket *n. s.* [from *prick*.] A buck in his second year.

I've can'd the deer; the princess kill'd a *pricket*. *Shakesp.*
The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second year a *pricket*. *Adamson of the Laws of the Forest.*

Prickle. *n. s.* [from *prick*.] Small sharp point, like that of a briar

The *prickles* of trees are a kind of excrescence, the plants that have *prickles*, are black and white, those have it in the bough, the plants that have *prickles* in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles also have a small venomous *prickle*. *Bacon.*
An herb growing in the water, called sicoitis, is full of *prickles*; this putteth forth another small herb out of the leaf, imputed to moisture gathered between the *prickles*. *Bacon.*
A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his fall, the *prickles* ran into his feet *L'Estrange.*
The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a sorry chaw
The *prickles* of unpalatable law *Dryden.*
The flower's divine, where'er it grows,
Neglect the *prickles*, and assume the rose. *Watts.*

Pri'ckliness. *n. s.* [from *prickly*.] Fulness of sharp points.

Prickmouse. *n. s.* [*prick* and *louse*.] A word of contempt for a taylor A low word.

A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *prickmouse*. *L'Estrange.*

Pri'cksong *n. s.* [*prick* and *song*.] Song set to musick

He fights as you sing *pricksongs*, keeps time, distance and proportion. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Pri'ckly. *adj.* [from *prick*.] Full of sharp points.

Artichokes will be less *prickly* and more tender, if the seeds have their tops grated off upon a stone. *Bacon.*

[illegible]
Shall see you browzing, on the mountain's brow,
The *prickly* shrubs. *Dryden*
How did the humbled swain detest
His *prickly* beard, and hairy breast *Swift's Miscel.*

Pri'ckmadam. *n. s.* A species of houseleek, which see.

Prickpunch. *n.*
Prickpunch is a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

[illegible]

Pride. *n. s.* [ppiċ or pryd, Saxon.]

1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem.

I can see his *pride*
Peep through each part of him. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
Pride hath no other glass
To shew itself, but *pride*, for supple knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees. *Shakesp.*
He has wonted *pride* soon recollects. *Addison.*
Vain aims, inordinate desires
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring *pride*. *Milton.*

2. Insolence, rude treatment of others, insolent exultation.

That which
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares;
That hardly we escap'd the *pride* of France. *Shakesp.*
They undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their *pride* and joy for man seduced. *Milton.*
Wantonness and *pride*
Raise out of friendship, hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

3. Dignity of manner, loftiness of air.

4. Generous elation of heart

The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Sir R.*

5. Elevation; dignity.

A falcon, tow'ring in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawkt at and kill'd. *Shakesp.*

6. Ornament; show; decoration

Whose lofty trees, yclad with summer's *pride*,
Did spread so broad, that heavens light did hide. *F. Q.*
Smallest lineaments exact,
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's *pride*. *Addison.*
Be his this sword,
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. *Pope.*

7. Splendour; ostentation.

In this array the war of either side,
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride*. *Dryden.*

8. The state of a female beast to receive the male.

It is impossible you should see this,
Were they as fat as wolves in *pride*. *Shakesp.*

To Pride *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud, to rate himself high. It is only used with the reciprocal pronoun.

He could have made the most deformed beggar as rich, as those who most *pride themselves* in their wealth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

This little impudent hardware-man turns into ridicule the direful apprehenſions of the whole kingdom, *praiſing himſelf* as the cauſe of them. *Swift's Miſcel.*

PRIE. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe an old name of privet.

Lop poplet and ſallow, elme, maple and *prie*,
Wel ſaved from cattel, till ſummer to lie. *Tuſſer.*

PRIEF for *proof*. *Spenſer.*

PRI'ER. *n. ſ* [from *pry*.] One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, *n.ſ* [ꝑeoꝛt, Sax *preſtre*, Fr.]

1 One who officiates in ſacred offices.

I'll to the vicar,
Bring you the maid, you ſhall not lack a *prieſt*. *Shakeſp.*

The high *prieſt* ſhall not uncover his head. *Lev.* xxi. 10

Our practice of ſinging differs from the practice of David, the *prieſts* and Levites. *Peacham.*

Theſe pray'rs I thy *prieſt* before thee bring. *Milton.*

2. One of the ſecond order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a biſhop.

No neighbours, but a few poor ſimple clowns,
Honeſt and true, with a well-meaning *prieſt*. *Rowe.*

PRI'ESTCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*prieſt* and *craft*.] Religious frauds, management of wicked prieſts to gain power.

Puzzle has half a dozen common-place topicks; though the debate be about Doway, his diſcourſe runs upon bigotry and *prieſtcraft*. *Spectator.*

From *prieſtcraft* happily to free,
Lo every iſle is roſemary and bays. *Pope.*

PRIE'STESS. *n ſ.* [from *prieſt*.] A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

Then too, our mighty ſire, thou ſtood'ſt diſarm'd,
When thy rapt ſoul the lovely *prieſteſs* charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addiſon.*

Theſe two, being the ſons of a lady who was *prieſteſs* to Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple. *Spectator.*

She as *prieſteſs* knows the rites,
Wherein the God of earth delights. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Th' inferior *prieſteſs*, at her altar's ſide,
Trembling, begins the ſacred rites of pride. *Pope.*

PRIE'STHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſt*.]

1. The office and character of a prieſt.

Jeroboam is reproved, becauſe he took the *prieſthood* from the tribe of Levi. *Whitgifte.*

The *prieſthood* hath in all nations, and all religions, been held highly venerable. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. The order of men ſet apart for holy offices.

Is your *prieſthood* grown ſo peremptory? *Shakeſp.*

He pretends, that I have fallen foul on *prieſthood*. *Dryden.*

3. The ſecond order of the hierarchy. See PRIEST.

PRIE'STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſtly*.] The appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRIE'STLY. *adj.* [from *prieſt*.] Becoming a prieſt; ſacerdotal, belonging to a prieſt.

In the Jewiſh church, none that was blind or lame was capable of the *prieſtly* office. *South's Sermons.*

How can inceſt ſuit with holineſs,
Or *prieſtly* orders with a princely ſtate? *Dryden.*

PRIE'STRIDDEN. *adj.* [*prieſt* and *ridden*.] Managed or governed by prieſts.

Such a cant of high-church and perſecution, and being *prieſtridden*. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE for *proue*. *Spenſer.*

PRIG *n. ſ.* [A cant word derived perhaps from *prick*, as he *pricks* up, he is *pert*; or from *prickeared*, an epithet of reproach beſtowed upon the preſbyterian teachers.] A pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

The little man concluded, with calling monſieur Meſnager an inſignificant *prig*. *Spectator*, N° 482.

There have I ſeen ſome active *prig*,
To ſhew his parts, beſtride a twig. *Swift's Miſcel.*

PRILL. *n. ſ.* A bird or turbot. *Ainſworth.*

PRIM *adj.* [by contraction from *primitive*.] Formal; preciſe; affectedly nice.

A ball of new dropt horſe's dung,
Mingling with apples in the throng,
Said to the pippin, pump and *prim*,
See, brother, how we apples ſwim. *Swift.*

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up preciſely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY. *n. ſ.* [*primatie*, *primorie*, Fr. *primatus*, Lat.] The chief eccleſiaſtical ſtation.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand, he thought he ſhould be to blame if he did not apply remedies. *Clarend.*

PRIMAGE. *n ſ* The freight of a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

PRI'MAL. *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.] Firſt. A word not in uſe, but very commodious for poetry.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* ſtate,
That he, which is, was wiſh'd, until he were. *Shakeſp.*

Oh! my offence is rank, it ſmells to heav'n,
It hath the *primal*, eldeſt curſe upon't. *Shakeſp.*

PRI'MARILY. *adv.* [from *primary*.] Originally; in the firſt intention; in the firſt place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* ſuffereth, we apply medicines unto the wriſts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe conſiderations ſo exactly ſuiting the parable of the wedding-ſupper to this ſpiritual banquet of the goſpel, if it does not *primarily*, and in its firſt deſign, intend it; yet certainly it may, with greater advantage of reſemblance, be applied to it, than to any other duty. *South's Sermons.*

PRIMARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *primary*.] The ſtate of being firſt in act or intention.

That which is peculiar, muſt be taken from the *primarineſs* and ſecondarineſs of the perception. *Norris.*

PRI'MARY. *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.]

1. Firſt in intention.

The figurative notation of this word, and not the *primary* or literal, belongs to this place. *Hammond.*

2 Original, firſt.

Before that beginning, there was neither *primary* matter to be [illegible] not form to form, nor any [illegible] but the eternal. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

When the ruins both *primary* and ſecondary were ſettled, the waters of the abyſs began to ſettle too. *Burnet.*

Theſe I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which produce ſimple ideas in us, *viz.* ſolidity, extenſion, figure and motion. *Locke.*

3. Firſt in dignity; chief, principal.

As the ſix *primary* planets revolve about him, ſo the ſecondary ones are moved about them in the ſame ſeſquiateral proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

PRIMATE. *n. ſ.* [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief eccleſiaſtick.

When the power of the church was firſt eſtabliſhed, the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York had then no preheminence one over the other; the former being *primate* over the Southern, as the latter was over the Northern parts. *Ayliffe.*

The late and preſent *primate*, and the lord archbiſhop of Dublin hath left memorials of his bounty. *Swift.*

PRI'MATESHIP. *n ſ.* [from *primate*.] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME. *n. ſ* [*primus*, Lat.]

1. The firſt part of the day; the dawn, the morning.

His larum bell might loud and wide be heard
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time,
Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime*. *Spenſer.*

Sure pledge of day, that crown'ſt the ſmiling morn
With thy bright circlet, praiſe him in thy ſphere
While day ariſes, that ſweet hour of *prime*. *Milton.*

2. The beginning, the early days.

Quickly ſundry arts mechanical were found out in the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker*, b. [illegible]

Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime*. *Milton.*

3. The beſt part.

Give no more to every gueſt,
Than he's able to digeſt,
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time. *Swift.*

4. The ſpring of life; the height of health, ſtrength or beauty.

Make haſte, ſweet love, whilſt it is *prime*,
For none can call again the paſſed time. *Spenſer.*

Will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me,
That crept the golden *prime* of this ſweet prince,
And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Youth, beauty, wiſdom, courage, virtue, all
That happineſs and *prime* can happy call. *Shakeſp.*

Likeſt ſhe ſeem'd to Ceres in her *prime*. *Milton.*

No poet ever ſweetly ſung,
Unleſs he were, like Phœbus, young,
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs, like Venus, in her *prime*. *Swift.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*
Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

5. Spring.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry *prime*,
And ſummer, though it be leſs gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of declination or decay. *Waller.*

The poet and his theme in ſpite of time,
For ever young enjoys an endleſs *prime*. *Granville.*

6. The height of perfection.

The plants which now appear in the moſt different ſeaſons, would have been all in *prime*, and flouriſhing together at the ſame time. *Woodward*

Ainſworth.

7. The firſt canonical hour.

8 The firſt part; the beginning: as, *the* prime *of the moon*.

PRIME, *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.]

1. Early, blooming.

His ſtarry helm unbuckl'd, ſhew'd him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Principal; firſt rate.

Divers of *prime* quality, in ſeveral counties, were, for refuſing to pay the ſame, committed to priſon. *Clarendon.*

Nor can I think, that God wilt ſo deſtroy
Work his *prime* creatures dignify'd ſo high. *Milton.*

Humility and reſignation are our *prime* virtues *Dryden.*

3. Firſt;

3. First; original.

We smother'd
The most replenished sweet work of nature,
That from the *prime* creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakesp.*

Moses being chosen by God to be the ruler of his people, will not prove that priesthood belonged to Adam's heir, or the *prime* fathers. *Locke.*

4. Excellent. It may, in this loose sense, perhaps admit, though scarcely with propriety, a superative.

We are contented with
Catharine our queen, before the *primest* creature
That's paragon'd i' th' world. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

To PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun.

A pistol of about a foot in length, we *primed* with well-dried gunpowder. *Boyle.*

Prime all your firelocks, fasten well the flake. *Gay.*

His friendship was exactly prim'd,
He shot before your foes were *prim'd*. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. [*Primer*, Fr. to begin.] To lay the first colours on in painting. A Gallicism.

PRIMELY. *adv.* [from *prime*.]

1. Originally; primarily, in the first place; in the first intention.

Words signify not immediately and *primely* things themselves, but the conceptions of the mind about them. *South.*

2. Excellently; supremely well. A low sense.

PRIMENESS. *n. f.* [from *prime*.]

1. The state of being first.
2. Excellence.

PRIMER. *n. f.*

1. An office of the blessed Virgin.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Primarius*, Lat.] A small prayer book in which children are taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devotions; an elementary book.

The Lord's prayer, the creed and ten commandments he should learn by heart, not by reading them himself in his *primer*, but by somebody's repeating them before he can read *Locke on Education.*

PRIME'RO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A game at cards.

I left him at *primero*
With the duke of Suffolk. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

PRIME'VAL. } *adj.* [*primævus*, Lat.] Original, such as was
PRIME'VOUS } at first.

Immortal dove,
Thou with almighty energy didst move
On the wild waves, incumbent did'st display
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

All the parts of this great fabrick change,
Quit their old stations and *primeval* frame,
And lose their shape, their essence, and their name. *Prior.*

PRIMITIAL. *adj.* [*primitivus*, *primitiæ*, Lat.] Being of the first production. *Bishop Wilkins.*

PRIMITIVE. *adj.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.]

1. Ancient, original; established from the beginning.

Their superstition pretends, they cannot do God greater service, than utterly to destroy the *primitive* apostolical government of the church by bishops. *King Charles.*

David reflects sometimes upon the present form of the world, and sometimes upon the *primitive* form of it. *Burnet.*

The doctrine of purgatory, by which they mean an estate of temporary punishments after this life, was not known in the *primitive* church, nor can be proved from scripture. *Tillot.*

2. Formal; affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary, not derivative: as, in grammar, a *primitive verb.*

Our *primitive* great fire, to meet
His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton.*

PRI'MITIVELY. *adv.* [from *primitive*.]

1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined, were afterward omitted, the occasion ceasing. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule; according to ancient practice.

The purest and most *primitively* reformed church in the world was laid in the dust. *South's Sermons.*

PRI'MITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *primitive*.] State of being original; antiquity, conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MNESS. *n. f.* [from *prim*.] Affected niceness or formality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL. *adj.* [*primogenius*, Lat. it should therefore have been written *primigenial*.] Firstborn, original; primary, constituent; elemental.

The *primogenial* light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

It is not easy to discern, among many differing substances obtained from the same matter, what *primogenial* and simple bodies convened together compose it. *Boyle.*

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos, was not like the present earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE *n. f.* [*primogeniture*, Fr. from *primus genitus*, Lat.] Seniority; eldership, state of being firstborn.

Because the scripture affoureth the priority of order unto Sem, we cannot from hence infer his *primogeniture*. *Brown.*

The first provoker has, by his seniority and *primogeniture*, a double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *adj.* [*primordial*, Fr. *primordium*, Lat.] Original, existing from the beginning.

Salts may be either transmuted or otherwise produced, and so may not be *primordial* and immutable beings. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *n. f.* [from the adj.] Origin; first principle.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PRIMO'RDIAN. *n. f.* See PLUM, of which it is a species.

PRIMO'RDIATE. *adj.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur or spirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingenerable body. *Boyle.*

PRIMROSE. *n. f.* [*primula veris*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of the *primrose* consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is tubulose, but the upper part expands itself flat in form of a saver, and is cut into several segments; from the flower-cup, which is fistulous, arises the pointal, which, when the flower is decayed, becomes an oblong fruit or husk, lying almost concealed in the flower-cup, and opens at the top, in which are contained many roundish seeds fastened to the placenta. *Miller.*

Pale *primroses*,
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

I would look pale as *primrose*. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

There followeth, for the latter part of January, *primroses*, and [illegible] take *Bacon's Essays.*

2. *Primrose* is used by *Shakespeare* for gay or flowery.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose* way to the everlasting bonefire. *Shakesp.*

PRINCE. *n. f.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.]

1. A sovereign, a chief ruler.

Celestial; whether among the thrones, or nam'd
Of them the highest; for such of shape may seem
Prince above *princes*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

Forces come to be used by good *princes*, only upon necessity of providing for their defence. *Temple.*

Esau founded a distinct people and government, and was himself a distinct *prince* over them. *Locke.*

The succession of crowns, in several countries, places it on different heads, and he comes, by succession, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be a subject in another. *Locke.*

Had we no histories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we should take them for most virtuous *princes*. *Addison.*

Our tottering state still distracted stands,
While that *prince* threatens, and while this commands. *Pope.*

2. A sovereign of rank next to kings.

3. Ruler of whatever sex.

Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex for her princely virtues. *Camden.*

God put it into the heart of one of our *princes*, towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege. *Atter.*

4. The son of a king; in England only the eldest son; the kinsman of a sovereign.

A *prince* of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Heav'n forbid, that such a scratch should drive
The *prince* of Wales from such a field as this. *Shakesp.*

5. The chief of any body of men.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats, they glide over the face of the Virginian sea. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state.

Nature prompts them,
In simple and low things, to *prince* it, much
Beyond the trick of others. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

PRINCEDOM. *n. f.* [from *prince*.] The rank, estate or power of the prince, sovereignty.

Next Archigald, who, for his pr[illegible]
Deposed was from *princedom* sovereign. *Fairy Queen.*

Under thee, as head supreme
Thrones, *princedoms*, pow'rs, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

PRINCELIKE. *adj.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince.

The wrongs he did me were with princelike patience. *Shakesp.*

PRI'NCELINESS. *n. f.* [from *princely*.] The state, manner or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY. *adj.* [from *prince*.]

1. Having the appearance of one highborn.

In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,
Than was that young and *princely* gentleman. *Shakesp.*

2. Having the rank of princes.

Meaning only to do honour to their *princely* birth, they flew among them all. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding; if with pure heart's love,
I tender not thy beauteous *princely* daughter. *Shakesp.*

The *princely* hierarch left his pow'rs to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton.*
I expressed her commands
To mighty lords and *princely* dames. *Waller.*
So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore
Her *princely* burthen to the Gallick shore. *Waller.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.
I, that but now refus'd most *princely* gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shakesp.*
Princely counsel in his face yet shone. *Milton.*
Born to command, your *princely* virtues slept
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Waller.*

PRI'NCELY. *adv.* [from *prince*] In a princely manner.
PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. s.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsw.*
PRI'NCESS. *n. s.* [*princesse*, Fr.]

1. A sovereign lady, a woman having sovereign command.
Ask why God's anointed he revil'd;
A king and *princess* dead. *Dryden.*
Princess ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give
A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. *Granvil.*
Under so excellent a *princess* as the present queen, we suppose a family strictly regulated. *Swift.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.
3. The daughter of a king.
Here the bracelet of the truest *princess*,
That ever swore her faith. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. The wife of a prince; as, *the* princess *of Wales*.

PRINCIPAL. *adj.* [*principal*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]

1. Princely. A sense found only in *Spenser*. A Latinism.
Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all,
But walk'd at will, and wandered to and fro,
In the price of his freedom *principal*. *Spenser.*

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important, considerable.
This latter is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. *Hooker, b. v. s. 4.*
Can you remember any of the *principal* evils, that he laid to the charge of women *Shakesp. As You like it.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *n. s.* [from the adj.]

1. A head; a chief; not a second.
Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon.*

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessary or auxiliary.
We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*
In judgment, some persons are present as *principals*, and others only as accessaries. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. A capital sum placed out at interest
Thou wilt not only loose the forfeiture,
But touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a moiety of the *principal*. *Shakesp.*
Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the *principal*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

4. The president or governour.

PRINCIPALITY. *n. s.* [*principauté*, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty, supreme power.
Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to make a prince none of the basest, to think all *principalities* base, in respect of the sheephook. *Sidney, b.*
Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king, and other absolute power of *principality* he had. *Spens.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.
Then speak the truth by her, if not divine,
Yet let her be a *principality*,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakesp.*
Nadroch of *principalities* the prime. *Milton.*

3. The country which gives title to a prince; as, *the* principality *of Wales*.
To the boy Cæsar send this grizled head,
And he will fill thy wishes to the brim
With *princely pastes*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

4. Superiority, predominance.
In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality* and excels over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*
If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing else. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

PRI'NCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*] Chiefly, above all; above the rest.
If the manner of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God *principally*, he poluteth his heart. *Tayl.*
They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*
The resistance of water arises *principally* from the vis inertiæ of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

What I *principally* insist on, is due execution. *Swift.*

PRI'NCIPALNESS. *n. s.* [from *principal*] The state of being principal or chief.

PRI'NCIPIATION. *n. s.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received
The separating of any metal into its original or element, we will call *principiation*. *Bacon.*

PRI'NCIPLE. *n. s.* [*principium*, Lat. *principe*, Fr.]

1. Element, constituent part, primordial substance.
Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*

2. Original cause
Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led,
From cause to cause to nature's secret head,
And found that one first *principle* must be. *Dryden.*
For the performance of this, a vital or directive *principle* seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal. *Grew's Cosmol.*

3. Being productive of other beings, operative on
The soul of man is an active *principle*, and will be employed one way or other. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
[illegible] general postulate, first position from which orders are deduced
Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things which stand as *principles* universally agreed upon; and out of those *principles*, which are in themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hooker.*
All of them may be called *principles*, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of these primary propositions. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Ground of action; motive.
Farewel, young lords, these warlike *principles*
Do not throw from you *Shakesp.*
As no *principle* of vanity led me first to write it, so much less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Hale.*
There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common *principle* of action, working equally with all men. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 255.

6. Tenet on which morality is founded.
I'll try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour. *Dryden's Cong.*
A feather shooting from another's head,
Extracts his brain, and *principle* is fled. *Pope.*

To PRI'NCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To establish or fix in any tenet, to impress with any tenet good or ill.
Wisest and best men full oft beguil'd,
With goodness *principl'd* not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton.*
It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough persuasion of the virtues of the old king's cause. *Swift.*
There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill *principling* of whom next under God, depends the happiness or misery of this church and state *South's Sermons.*
Governors should be well *principled* and good-natured. *Locke.*
Men have been *principled* with an opinion, that they must not consult reason in things of religion *Locke.*
Let an enthusiast be *principled*, that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reason against his doctrine. *Locke.*
He seems a settled and *principled* philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquility he has by her aversion. *Pope to Swift.*

2. To establish firmly in the mind.
The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion. *Locke.*

PRI'NCOCK } *n. s.* [from *prink* or *prim cock*; perhaps *praecox*
PRI'NCOX. } *praecoquum ingenium*, Lat.] A coxcomb; a conceited person, a pert young rogue.
You are a saucy boy,
This trick may chance to scathe you I know what;
You must contrary me! you are a *princox*, go. *Shakesp.*

To PRANK. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank, to deck for show.
Hold a good wager she was every day longer *pranking* in the glass than you was. *Art of Tormenting.*

To PRINT *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *entrevint*, Fr.]

1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another
On his fiery neck betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.

3. To form by impress
Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince,
For she did *print* your royal father off,
Conceiving you *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you *Lev.* xix. 28.
Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay,
Will to my love direct your wand'ring way. *Rosscommon.*

His royal bounty brought its own reward,
And in their minds so deep did *print* the sense,
That if their ruins sadly they regard,
'Tis but with fear. *Dryden.*

4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.

Thou hast caused *printing* to be used, and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, built a paper mill. *Shakesp.*

This nonsense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who *printed* from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*

Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of *printing* letter should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper a coherent discourse. *Locke.*

As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the *printed* names to them. *Locke.*

To PRINT. *v. n.* To publish a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

PRINT. *n. s.* [*empreinte*, Fr.]

1. Mark or form made by impression.

Some more time
Must wear the *print* of his remembrance out. *Shakesp.*

Which any *print* of goodness will not take,
Being capable of all ill! *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Attend the foot,
That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. *Shakesp.*

Up they toss the sand,
No wheel seen, nor wheels *print* was in the mould impress
Behind them. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Our life so fast away doth slide,
As doth an hungry eagle through the air,
Or as a ship transported with the tide
Which in their passage leave no *print* behind. *Davies.*

My life is but a wind,
Which passeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. *Sandys.*

O'er the smooth enamell'd green,
Where no *print* of step hath been. *Milton.*

While the heav'n, by the sun's team untrod,
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*

Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. *South.*

Winds bear me to some barren island,
Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*

From hence Astrea took her flight, and here
The *prints* of her departing steps appear *Dryden.*

If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the *print* wears out. *Locke.*

2. That which being impressed leaves its form.

Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden *prints* and copper plates.

4. Picture made by impression.

From my breast I cannot tear
The passion, which from thence did grow;
Nor yet out of my fancy rase
The *print* of that supposed face. *Waller.*

The *prints*, which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*

Words standing for things, should be expressed by little draughts and *prints* made of them. *Locke.*

5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books.

To refresh the former hint,
She read her maker in a fairer *print*. *Dryden.*

6. The state of being published by the printer.

I love a ballad in *print*, or a life. *Shakesp.*

It is so rare to see
Ought that belongs to your nobility
In *print*, that we must praise. *Suckling.*

This natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to signalize his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in *print*. *Addison.*

I published some tables, which were out of *print*. *Arbuth.*

The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in *print*. *Atterbury.*

[illegible] sheet printed and sold,
[illegible], about three days after, were filled with the [illegible] *Addison.*
[illegible] that they were dull, and they [illegible] room in the *prints*, to test by [illegible] der their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*

Inform us, will the emperor treat,
Or do the *prints* and papers lie? *Pope.*

8. Formal method

[illegible] es higher, sometimes lower, that he [illegible] e change, who is not designed to have [illegible] it, and tuck him in warm *Locke.*

Pr[illegible]

3. One that prints

I find, in reading all over, to deliver to the *printer*, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am a very short. *Digby.*

To buy books, only because they were published by an eminent *printer*, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous taylor. *Pope.*

See, the *printer's* boy below;
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*

2. One that stains linen.

PRI'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no impression.

Ye elves,
And ye, that on the sands with *printless* foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune. *Shakesp. Tem.*

Whilst from off the waters fleet,
Thus I set my *printless* feet
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*

PRIOR. *adj.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former, being before something else; antecedent, anterior.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. *Rogers.*

PRIOR. *n. s.* [*prieur*, Fr.]

1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

Neither she, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. *Prior* is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRI'ORESS. *n. s.* [from *prior*.] A lady superior of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,
But in the presence of the *prioress*. *Shakesp.*

The reeve, miller and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady *prioress* and the broad speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

PRIO'RITY. *n. s.* [from *prior*.]

1. The state of being first, precedence in time.

From son to son of the lady, as they should be in *priority* of birth. *Hayward.*

Men shall affirm, that it kicketh at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by *priority* of vision. *Brown.*

This observation may assist, in determining the dispute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Hesiod. *Broome.*

Though he oft renew'd the fight,
And almost got *priority* of sight,
He never could overcome her quite. *Swift.*

2. Precedence in place.

Follow, Cominius, we must follow you,
Right worthy your *priority*. *Shakesp.*

PRI'ORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *prior*.] The state or office of prior.

PRI'ORY. *n. s.* [from *prior*.]

1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

Our abbies and our *priories* shall pay
This expedition's charge. *Shakesp. King John.*

2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRI'SAGE. *n. s.* [from *prise*.]

Prisage, now called butlerage, is a custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, containing less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price.

PRISM. *n. s.* [*prisme*, Fr. πρίσμα.]

A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton's Opticks.*

Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form frosting, on the sun, thy showery *prism*. *Thomson.*

PRISMA'TICK. *adj.* [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prism*.] Formed as a prism.

If the mass of the earth was cubick, *prismatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Denham.*

False eloquence, like the *prismatick* glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place,
The face of nature we no more survey,
All glares alike, without distinction gay. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *prismatick*.] In the form of a prism.

Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either tin, sulphur or mercury befals the glass, by being *prismatically* figured, and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. *Boyle.*

PRISMOI'D. *n. s.* [πρίσμα and εἶδος.] A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON. *n. s.* [*prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol.

He hath commission
To hang Cordelia in the *prison*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I thought

For those rebellions here their *prison* ordain'd. *Milton.*

I thought our utmost good
Was in one word of freedom understood,
The fatal blessing came, from *prison* free,
I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily. *Dryden.*

Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,
Set open to your slave the *prison* door. *Dryden.*

The tyrant Æolus,
With pow'r imperial, curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds. *Dryden.*

He, that has his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors set open to him, is presently at liberty. *Locke.*

To PRI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To emprison; to shut up in hold, to restrain from liberty.
2. To captivate; to enchain.

Calling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,
They, as they sung, would take the *prison'd* soul,
And lap it in Elysium. *Milton.*

3. To confine.

Universal plodding *prisons* up
The nimble spirits in the arteries. *Shakesp.*

Then did the king enlarge
The spleen he *prison'd*. *Chapman's Iliads*

PRI'SON-BARS. *n. f.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prison-base*.

The sparables of the court play every friday at cuchoo di cover, which is no other than *prisonbase* upon horseback, hunting one another with darts, as the others do with their hands. *Sandys's Travels.*

PRI'SONER. *n. f.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.]

1. One who is confined in hold

Cesar's ill erected tower,
To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
Is doomed a *prisoner*. *Shakesp. Rich. II*

The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been long and close, and nastily kept. *Bacon.*

He that is tied with one slender string, such as one resolute struggle would break, he is *prisoner* only to his own sloth, and who will pity his thraldom. *Decay of Piety.*

A *prisoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would, and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know whither to go. *L'Estrange.*

2. A captive; one taken by the enemy

So oft as homeward I from her depart,
I go like one that having lost the field,
Is *prisoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenser.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, the taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo *prisoner*, with the loss of few of the English. *Bacon.*

He yielded on my word,
And as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword. *Dryden.*

3. One under an arrest

Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,
Secure her person *prisoner* to the state. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE. *n. f.* Gaol, hold in which one is confined

I am forbid to tell the secrets of my *prisonhouse*. *Shakesp.*

PRI'SONMENT. *n. f.* [from *prison.*] Confinement, emprisonment; captivity.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
But hold himself safe in his *prisonment*. *Shakesp.*

PRI'STINE. *adj.* [*pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient, original.

Now their *pristine* worth
The Britons recollect. *Philips.*

This light being trajected only through the parallel superficies of the two prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one superficies, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other superficies, and so, being restored to its *pristine* constitution, became of the same nature and condition as at first. *Newton's Opticks.*

PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which some of the tragick writers have injudiciously used.

Well, what was that scream for, I *prithee*? *L'Estrange.*

Alas! why comest thou at this dreadful moment,
To shock the peace of my departing soul?
Away! I *prithee* leave me! *Rowe's Jane Shore*

PRI'VACY. *n. f.* [from *private*]

1. State of being secret, secrecy.
2. Retirement, retreat

Clamours our *privacies* uneasy make,
Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their haunts forsake. *Dryden.*

3. [*Privauté*, Fr.] Privity, joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Privacy* in this sense is improper.

You see frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*. *Arbuthnot*

4. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*

PRIVADO. n. f. [Spanish] A secret friend

The lady Brampton, an English lady, embarked for Portugal at that time, with some *privado* of her own. *Howel.*

PRIVATE. *adj.* [*privatus*, Lat.]

1. Not open, secret.

You shall go with me,
I have some *private* schooling for you both. *Shakesp.*

Fancy retires
Into her *private* cell, when nature rests.
The harmless freedom, and the *private* friend. *Dyer.*

2. Alone; not accompanied
3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular: opposed to publick.

When publick consent of the whole hath established any thing, every man's judgment, being thereunto compared, were not *private*, howsoever his calling be to some kind of publick charge; so that of peace and quietness there is not any way possible, unless the probable voice of every entire society or body politic overrule all *private* of like nature in the same body. *Hooker's Preface.*

He sues
To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,
A *private* man in Athens. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

What infinite heartease must kings neglect,
That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,
That *private* have not too, save ceremony? *Shakesp.*

Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any way compared with the dukes of his house. *Peacham of Antiquities*

The first principles of christian religion should not be farced with school points and *private* tenets. *Sanderson.*

Dare you,
A *private* man presume to love a queen. *Dryden.*

4. Particular, not relating to the publick.

My end being *private*, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the schools. *Digby.*

5. *In* PRIVATE. Secretly, not publickly; not openly

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

PRI'VATE. *n. f.* A secret message.

His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than these lines import. *Shakesp.*

PRIVATEER. *n. f.* [from *private.*] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on a pyratical war at their own expence. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

To PRI'VATEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRI'VATELY. *adv.* [from *private.*] Secretly; not openly

There, this night,
We'll pass the business *privately* and well. *Shakesp.*

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him *privately*. *Mat.* xxiv 3.

PRIVATENESS. *n. f.* [from *private.*]

1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.
2. Secrecy; privacy.

Ambassadors attending the court in great number, he did content with courtesy, reward and *privateness*. *Bacon*

3. Obscurity; retirement.

He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved *privateness*, where he bent his mind to a retired course. *Wotton.*

PRIVATION. *n. f.* [*privation*, Fr. *privatio*, Lat.]

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality.

For, what is this contagious sin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within. *Davies.*

So bounded are our natural desires,
That wanting all, and setting pain aside,
With bare *privation* sense is satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

After some account of good, evil will be known by consequence, as being only a *privation* or absence of good. *South.*

A *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing, or which ought to be present with it; as when a man or horse is deaf or dead, or a physician or divine unlearned; these are *privations*. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant.
3. The act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or translation. *Bacon*

If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condition was evil, but less good; for the flower or blossom is a positive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVE. *adj.* [*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.]

1. Causing privation of any thing.
2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is something, what motive is [illegible] opposed to

The impression from *privative* to active, as from silence to noise, is a greater degree than from less noise to more. *Bacon.*

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity, which we enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life. *Taylor.*

PRIVATIVE. *n. f.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they do constitute, but very little. *Baron's Nat. Hist.*

PRIVA[illegible]

PRI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *privative.*] By the abſence of ſomething neceſſary to be preſent, negatively

The duty of the new covenant is ſet down, firſt *privatively*, not like that of Moſaical obſervances external, but poſitively, laws given into the minds and hearts. *Hammond.*

PRI'VATIVENESS *n. ſ.* [from *privative.*] Notation of abſence of ſomething that ſhould be preſent.

PRI'VET *n. ſ.* The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite to each other; [illegible] top into five ſegments; the ovary in the center of the flower-cup becomes a globular ſoft fruit full of juice, in which are lodged four ſeeds. *Miller.*

PRI'VET. *n. ſ.* Evergreen. It is diſtinguiſhed from the phillyrea by the leaves being placed alternately upon the branches, whereas thoſe of the phillyrea are produced by pairs oppoſite to each other: it hath three ſeeds incloſed in each berry, whereas the phillyrea has but one. *Miller.*

PRI'VILEGE. *n. ſ.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.]

1. Peculiar advantage.

Here's my ſword,
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
My oath, and my profeſſion. *Shakeſp.*

He went
Inviſible, yet ſtay'd, ſuch *privilege*
Hath omni preſence. *Milton.*

He claims his *privilege*, and ſays 'tis fit,
Nothing ſhould be the judge of wit, but wit. *Denham.*

Smiles, not allow'd to beaſts, from reaſon move,
And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden.*

The *privilege* of birth right was a double portion. *Locke.*

2. Immunity; publick right.

I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shakeſp.*

A ſoul that can ſecurely death defy,
And counts it nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden.*

To PRI'VILEGE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inveſt with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.

The great are *privileg'd* alone,
To puniſh all injuſtice but their own. *Dryden.*

He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate
To ſhorter labour, and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yeſterday the gift of breath,
Ordain'd to-morrow to return to death *Prior.*

2. To exempt from cenſure or danger.

The court is rather deemed as a *privileged* place of unbridled acentiouſneſs, than as the abiding of him, who, as a Lawgiver, ſhould give a fatherly example. *Sidney, b.*

[illegible] took this place for ſanctuary,
And that had *privilege* from your hands. *Shakeſp.*

[illegible] place
[illegible]game, I ſpeak what reaſon will. *Daniel.*
[illegible] paying tax or impoſt.
[illegible]es are by our laws *privileged* from tythes, which [illegible] canon law are chargeable. *Hale.*

PRI'VILY *adv.* [from *privy.*] Secretly, privately.

They have the profits of their lands by pretence of conveyances thereof unto their privy friends, who *privily* ſend them the revenues. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

PRIVITY. *n. ſ.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy.*]

1. Private conſent.

I write unto your *privity* diſcover the drift of my purpoſe, I mean thereby, to ſettle an eternal peace in that country, and alſo to make it very profitable to her majeſty. *Spenſer.*

2. Conſciouſneſs, joint knowledge; private concurrence.

The authority of higher powers have force even in theſe things which are done without their *privity*, and are of meaning. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 7.*

Upon this French going out, took he upon him,
Without the *privity* o' th' king, t' appoint
Who ſhould attend him? *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the prince of Orange, concluding that the kingdom might better be ſettled in his abſence. *Swift.*

[illegible] the plural.] Secret parts.

Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities*. *Abbot.*

PRI'VY *adj.* [*privé*, Fr.]

1. Private, not publick; aſſigned to ſecret uſes.

The party, gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods, the other half
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the [illegible] *Shakeſp.*

He took advantage of the night for ſuch *privy* attempts, inſomuch that the bruit of his manliness was ſpread every where 2 *Mac.* viii 7.

3

The ſword of the great men that are ſlain entereth into their *privy* chamber. *Ezek.* xxi. 14.

4. Admitted to ſecrets of ſtate.

The king has made him
One of the *privy* council. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of king Charles I. till the reſtoration, deſired to be made a *privy* [illegible]

5. Conſcious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge.

Sir Valentine
This night intends to ſteal away your daughter;
My [illegible]

Many being *privy* to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel.*

He would rather loſe half of his kingdom, than be *privy* to ſuch a ſecret, which he commanded me never to mention. *Gulliver's Travels.*

PRI'VY. *n. ſ.* Place of retirement, neceſſary houſe.

Your fancy
Would find the ſame ideas give ye,
As when you ſpy'd her on the *privy*. *Swift.*

PRIZE *n. ſ.* [*prix*, Fr.]

1. A reward gained by conteſt with competitors.

If ever he go alone, I'll never wreſtle for *prize*. *Shakeſp.*

I fought and conquer'd, yet have loſt the *prize*. *Dryden.*

The raiſing ſuch fury competitions among the ignorant, propoſing *prizes* for ſuch a caſt accompliſhments, and inſpiring them with ſuch abſurd ideas of ſuperiority, has in it ſomething immoral as well as ridiculous. *Addiſon.*

2. A reward gained by any performance.

True poets empty fame and praiſe deſpiſe,
Fame is the trumpet, but your ſcorn the *prize*. *Dryden.*

3 [*Prise*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.

The king of Scots he did ſend to France,
To fill king Edward's fame with priſoner kings,
And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,
As is the ouzy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

He acquitted himſelf like a valiant, but not like an honeſt man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own uſe. *Arbuthnot.*

Then proſtrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes
Soon to obtain and long poſſeſs the *prize*,
The pow'rs gave ear. *Pope.*

To PRIZE. *v. a.* [from *appraiſe*; *priſer*, Fr. *appretiare*, Lat.]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price.

Life I *prize* not a ſtraw, but for mine honour
Which I would free. *Shakeſp.*

Caſt it unto the potter; a goodly price that I was *prized* at of them. *Zech.* xi. 13.

2. To eſteem, to value highly.

I go to free us both of pain,
I *priz'd* your perſon, but your crown'd ſcorn. *Dryden.*

Some the French writers, ſome our own deſpiſe,
The ancients only, or the moderns *prize*. *Pope.*

PRI'ZER *n. ſ.* [*priſeur*, Fr. from *prize.*] He that values

It holds its eſtimate and dignity,
As well wherein 'tis precious of itſelf,
As in the *prizer*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*prize* and *fighter.*] One that fights publickly for a reward

Martin and Crambe engaged like *prizefighters*. *Arb. and Pope.*

In Fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. *Bramſton.*

PRO. [Latin.] For, in defence of, *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and againſt. Deſpicable cant.

Doctrinal points in controverſy had been agitated in the pulpits, with more warmth than had uſed to be, and thence the animoſity increaſed in books *pro* and *con*. *Clarendon.*

Matthew met Richard, when
Of many knotty points they ſpoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*

PROBABILITY. *n. ſ.* [*probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilité*, Fr. from *probable.*] Likelihood, appearance of truth; evidence ariſing from the preponderation of argument. It is leſs than moral certainty

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or diſagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whoſe connection is not conſtant, but appears for the moſt part to be ſo. *Locke.*

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever ſet down ſo agreeable with ſound reaſon, but ſome probable ſhew againſt it might be made? *Hooker's Preface.*

If a truth be certain, and thwart intereſt, it will quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*, nay, if it does not carry with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debaſe it to a downright falſity. *South's Sermons.*

Though moral certainty be ſometimes taken for a high degree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful aſſent; yet it is alſo frequently uſed for a firm aſſent to a thing upon ſuch grounds, as are ſufficiently to ſatisfy a prudent man. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without ſome ſtrong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins.*

PROBABLE. *adj.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

The publick approbation, given by the body of the whole church unto thoſe things which are eſtabliſhed, doth make it but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a neceſſary proof that they are not good it muſt give place. *Hooker.*

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*

They assented to things, that were no ther evident nor certain, but only *probable*, for they converſed, they merchandized upon a *probable* perſuaſion of the honeſty and truth of thoſe whom they correſponded with. *South's Sermons.*

PRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *probable*] Likely, in likelihood.

Diſtinguiſh betwixt what may poſſibly, and what will *probably* [illegible] in church or ſtate could not *probably* have been long preſerved, without ſuch methods. *Swift.*

PROBAT. n. ſ. [Latin] The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witneſſes. *Dict.*

PROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*probatio*, Lat. from *probo*, Lat. *probation*, Fr.]

1. Proof, evidence; teſtimony.

Of the truth herein,
Thus preſent object made *probation*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He was lapt in a moſt curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony.

When theſe principles, what is, is, and it is impoſſible for the ſame thing to be, and not to be, are made uſe of in the *probation* of propoſitions, wherein are words ſtanding for complex ideas, as man or horſe, there they make men receive and retain falſehood for manifeſt truth. *Locke.*

3. [*Probation*, Fr.] Trial, examination.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to [illegible]ence and *probation*, whereunto tuition cannot ſo fully reach. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. Trial before entrance into monaſtick life; novicíate.

I ſuffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a ſharer. *Pope to Swift.*

PROBA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *probation*.]

1. One who is upon trial.

Hear a mortal muſe thy praiſe rehearſe,
In no ignoble verſe,
But ſuch as thy own verſe did practiſe here,
When thy firſt fruits of poeſy were giv'n,
To make thyſelf a welcome inmate there;
While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*

Build a thouſand churches, where theſe *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*

2. A novice.

This root of bitterneſs was but a *probationer* in the ſoil, and though it ſet forth ſome offſets to preſerve its kind, yet Satan was ſoon to cheriſh them. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a probationer; novicíate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, ſuitable to that ſtate of mediocrity and *probationerſhip*, he has been pleaſed to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence. *Locke.*

PRO'BATORY. *adj.* [from *probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were no vindicatory puniſhments, but *probatory* chaſtiſements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

PROBATUM EST. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of [illegible], ſignifying *it is tried* or *proved*.

Vain the concern that you expreſs,
That uncle A ard will poſſeſs
Your houſe and coach both day and night,
And that Macbeth was haunted leſs
By Banquo's reſtleſs ſprite
Lend him but fifty louis d'or,
And you ſhall never ſee him more;
Take my advice *probatum eſt*?
Why do the gods indulge our ſtore,
But to ſecure our reſt. *Prior.*

PROBE. *n. ſ.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds.

I made ſearch with a *probe*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *n. ſ.* [*probe* and *ſciſſors*] Sciſſors uſed to open wounds, of which the blade thruſt into the orifice has a button at the end.

The ſinus was ſnipt up with *probe-ſciſſors*. *Wiſeman.*

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To ſearch; to try by an inſtrument.

Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and ſearch a purulent old ſore to the bottom. *South's Sermons.*

He'd raiſe a bluſh, where ſecret vice he found,
And tickle, while he gently *prob'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

PRO'BITY. *n. ſ.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honeſty; ſincerity, veracity.

The truth of our Lord's aſcenſion, might be deduced from the *probity* of the apoſtles. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

So near approach we their celeſtial kind,
By juſtice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope.*

PROBLEM. *n. ſ.* [*problème*, Fr. πρόβλημα] A queſtion propoſed.

The *problem* is, whether a man conſtantly and ſtrongly believing, that ſuch a thing ſhall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Although in general one underſtood colours, yet were it not an eaſy *problem* to reſolve, why graſs is green? *Brown.*

This *problem* let philoſophers reſolve,
What makes the globe from Weſt to Eaſt revolve. *Blackm.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *problem*, *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unſettled, diſputed; diſputable.

I promiſed no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical*. *Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *problematical*] Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS. *n. ſ.* [*probaſcis*, Lat.] A ſnout; the trunk of an elephant, but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature, that bears any reſemblance thereunto.

The elephant wreath'd to make them ſport
His liſber *probaſcis*. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*procax*, Lat.] Petulant, looſe. *Dict.*

PROCA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance. *Dict.*

PROCATARCTICK. *adj.* [προκαταρκτικὸς.] Precurrunning, antecedent. See PROCATARXIS.

James IV of Scotland, falling away in his fleſh, without the precedence of any *procatarctick* cauſe, was ſuddenly cured by diſcharming the witchcraft. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The phyſician enquires into the *procatarctick* cauſes. *Harv.*

PROCATARXIS. *n. ſ.* [προκαταρξις.]

Procatarxis is the pre-exiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which cooperates with others that are ſubſequent, whether internal or external, as anger or heat of climate, which bring ſuch an ill diſpoſition of the juices, as occaſion a fever: the ill diſpoſition being the immediate cauſe, and the bad air the procatarctick cauſe. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *n. ſ.* [*procedure*, Fr. from *proceed*.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management, conduct.

This is the true *procedure* of conſcience, always ſuppoſing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man. *South.*

2. Act of proceeding; progreſs, proceſs, operation.

Although the diſtinction of theſe ſeveral *procedures* of the ſoul do not always appear diſtinct, eſpecially in ſudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all theſe have their diſtinct order and *procedure*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Produce, thing produced.

No known ſubſtance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and ſtone, yieldeth any moiſt or herby ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

To PROCEED. *v. n.* [*proceder*, Fr.]

1. To paſs from one thing or place to another.

Adam
Proceeded thus to aſk his heav'nly gueſt.

Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*,
His horns, yet ſore, he tries a [illegible]
I ſhall *proceed* to more compleat.

2. To go forward; to tend to the end deſigned.

Compleatly *proceed* to what you would
Thus violently redreſs. *Shakeſp. Cor.*

Theſe things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward. *Bp. Johnſon's Cordiale.*

3. To come forth from a place or from a tender.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myſelf, but he ſent me. *John* viii. 42.

4. To go or march in ſtate.

He aſk'd a clear ſtage for his muſe to *proceed* in. *Anon.*

I [illegible] to be the effect of; to be produced from [illegible], a falſe creation
[illegible] from the heat oppreſſed brain. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

From me what *proceeds*
But all corrupt, both mind and will both depray'd. *Milt.*

All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

6. To proſecute any deſign.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his enquiry into any ſciences, poſſeſſes himſelf in a party. *Locke.*

Since huſbandry is of large extent, the poet ſingles out ſuch precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament. *Addiſon.*

7. To be tranſacted; to be carried on.

He will, after his uſual method, tell you,
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shakeſp.*

8. To make progreſs; to advance.

Violence
Proceeded, and oppreſſion and ſword law
Through all the plain. *Milton.*

9. To carry on juridical proceſs.

Proceed by proceſs, leſt parties break out,
And ſack great Rome with Romans. *Shakeſp.*

Inſtead of a ſhip, to levy upon his county ſuch a ſum of money for his majeſty's uſe, with direction in what manner he ſhould *proceed* againſt ſuch as refuſed. *Clarendon.*

To judgment he *proceeded* on th' accuſ'd. *Milton.*

10. To tranſact, to act, to carry on any affair methodically.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*,
As how with peccant angels late they ſaw

How severely with themselves *proceed*,
The men who write such verse as who can read?
Their own strict judges, not a word they spare,
That wants or force, or light, or weight, or care. *Pope*

11. To take effect, to have its course.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Duffe.*

12. To be propagated, to come by generation.

From my loins thou shalt *proceed*. *Milton.*

13. To be produced by the original efficient cause.

O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom
All things *proceed*, and up to him return. *Milton*

PROCEED. *n. s.* (from the verb.) Produce: as, *the* proceeds *of an estate*. *Clarissa*. Not an unusual word, though much used in law writings.

PROCEEDER. *n. s.* [from *proceed*.] One who goes forward, one who makes a progress.

He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing, and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often prevailings. *Bacon.*

PROCEEDING. *n. s* [*procede*, Fr. from *proceed*.]

1. Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; management.

I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,
With all your just *proceedings* in this case. *Shakesp.*
My dear love
To your *proceedings* bids me tell you this. *Shakesp.*
[illegible]
In such a general *proceeding*, nothing is hard. *Locke.*
It is a very unusual *proceeding*, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. *Arbuthnot's Hist of J. Bull*
From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a *proceeding*. *Swift.*

2. Legal procedure: as, *such are the* proceedings *at law.*

PROCELLOUS. *adj.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Dict.*

PRECEPTION *n. s.* Preoccupation, act of taking something sooner than another. A word not in use.

Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *preception*. *King Charles.*

PROCERITY. *n. s.* [from *procerus*, Lat.] Tallness; height of stature.

We shall make attempts to lengthen out the humane figure, and restore it to its ancient *procerity*. *Addison.*

PROCESS. *n. s* [*procès*, Fr. *processus*, Latin.]

1. Tendency progressive course.

That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very *process* of man's desire, which being natural should be frustrate, if there were not some farther thing wherein it might rest at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. *Hooker.*

2. Regular and gradual progress.

Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end,
Say how I loved you, speak me fair in death. *Shakesp.*
They declared unto him the whole *process* of that war, and with what success they had endured *Knolles.*
Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion; but to human ears
Cannot without *process* of speech be told. *Milton.*
Saturnian Juno
Attends the fatal *process* of the war. *Dryden.*
In the parable of the wasteful steward, we have a lively image of the force and *process* of this temptation. *Rogers.*

3. Course, continual flux or passage.

I have been your wife, in this obedience,
Upward of twenty years, and in the course
And *process* of this time you can report,
And prove it too against mine honour aught,
Turn me away. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
This neither empire rise,
By policy and long *process* of time. *Milton.*
Many acts of parliament have, in long *process* of time, been lost, and the things forgotten. *Hale's Law of England.*

4. Methodical management of any thing.

Experiments, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical *processes*. *Boyle.*
An age they have retrieved
From all the labour, *process*, clamour, woe,
Which our sad scenes of daily action know *Prior.*

5. Course of law.

Proceed by *process*,
Lest parties, as he is beloved, break out.
All *processes* ecclesiastical should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. *Hayward.*
The patricians they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any *process*. *Swift.*

PROCESSION. *n. s.* [*procession*, Fr. *processio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn *procession*, his whole family have such boldness come upon them, that no one can be spared. *Hooker.*
Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *procession*. *Milton*

'Tis the *procession* of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. *Dryden.*
The priests, Pots on their head,
In skins of beasts involv'd, the long *procession* led *Dryden.*
When this vast congregation was formed into a regular *procession* to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. *Addison*
It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their *procession* through the members of these new erected fraternities, will contribute to the maintenance. *Addison*
The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the Gods, all that time they carried their images in *procession*, and placed them at their festivals.

To PROCESSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.

PROCESSIONAL. *adj* [from *procession*.] Relating to procession.

PROCESSIONARY. *adj.* (from *procession*.] Consisting in procession.

Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should hallow yearly at the feast of pentecost, three days in that *processionary* service. *Hooker.*

PROCHRONISM. *n. s.* [προχρόνισμος.] An error in chronology, a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*

PROCIDENCE. *n. s.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down, dependence below its natural place.

PROCINCT. *n. s.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

When all the plain
Cover'd with thick imbattled squadrons bright,
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view,
War he perceiv'd, war in *procinct*. *Milton.*

To PROCLAIM. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat. *proclamer*, Fr.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.

When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, *proclaim* peace unto it *Deut* xx. 10.
I *proclaim* a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword and to the pestilence. *Jer* xxxiv. 17.
Heralds
With trumpet's sound, throughout the host *proclaim*
A solemn council. *Milton.*
While in another's name you peace declare,
Princes, you in your own *proclaim* a war. *Dryden.*
She to the palace led her guest,
Then offer'd incense, and *proclaim'd* a feast *Dryden.*

2. To tell openly.

Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments or shame taken away, would as openly *proclaim* their atheism, as their eyes do. *Locke.*
Where the deathless muse
Shall sing the just, shall o'er their head diffuse
Perfumes with lavish hand, she shall *proclaim*
Thy crimes alone. *Prior.*

3. To outlaw by publick denunciation.

I heard myself *proclaimed*. *Shakesp.*

PROCLAIMER. *n. s.* [from *proclaim*.] One that publishes by authority.

The great *proclaimer*, with a voice
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cry'd
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand
To all baptiz'd *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

PROCLAMATION *n. s.* [*proclamatio*, Lat. *proclamation*, Fr. from *proclaim*.]

1. Publication by authority.
2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

If the king sent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a proclamation against those

PROCLIVITY. *n. s* [*proclivitas*, *proclivus*, Lat.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

2. Readiness; facility of attaining.

He had such a dextrous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him *Watson.*

PROCLIVOUS. *adj.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] Inclined, tending by nature. *Dict*

PROCONSUL. *n. s.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Antonius to Gratian, who made him *proconsul*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV. *Peacham.*

PROCONSULSHIP. *n. s.* [from *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE. *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wind,
But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end.

Let men ſeriouſly and attentively liſten to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus *procraſtinating* their repentance. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROCRASTINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory.

I *procraſtinate* more than I did twenty years ago, and have ſeveral things to finiſh, which I put off to twenty years hence.

PROCRASTINA'TION *n. ſ.* [*procraſtinatio*, Lat. from *procraſtinate*.]

How deſperate the hazard of ſuch *procraſtination* is, hath been convincingly demonſtrated by better pens. *D. of Piety.*

PROCRASTINATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *procraſtinate*.] A dilatory perſon.

Pr[illegible] [illegible]]

The temple haunting martlet, does approve
By his lov'd manſionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here: no jutting frieze,
But this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle. *Shakeſp.*

To PRO'CREATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat. *procrer*, Fr.] To generate; to produce.

Fleas crushed and corrupted, when incloſed in ſuch veſſels, did never *procreate* a new fly. *Bentley.*

Since the earth retains her fruitful power,
To *procreate* plants the foreſt to reſtore;
Say, why to nobler animals alone
Should ſhe be feeble, and unfruitful grown. *Hartmore.*

PROCREA'TION *n. ſ.* [*procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreate*.] Generation; production.

The incloſed warmth, which the earth hath in itſelf, ſtirred up by the heat of the ſun, aſſiſteth nature in the ſpeedier *procreation* of thoſe varieties, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Neither her outſide form'd ſo fair, nor ought
In *procreation* common to all kinds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Unchaſtneſs is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of [illegible] *creation.* *South's Sermons.*

PROCREATIVE *adj.* [from *procreate*.] Generative, productive.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is ſixty five, in females forty five. *Hale.*

PROCREATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *procreative*.] Power of generation.

Theſe ſeem to have the accurſt privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeneſs* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal ſubſtance. *Decay of Piety.*

Pr[illegible]

PROCTOR. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs.

The moſt clamorous for this pretended reformation, are either atheiſts, or elſe *proctors* ſuborned by atheiſts. *Hooker.*

2. An attorney in the ſpiritual court.

I find him charging the inconveniencies in the payment of tythes upon the clergy and *proctors*. *Swift.*

To PROCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word.

I cannot *proctor* mine own cauſe ſo well
To make it clear. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

PROCTORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *proctor*.] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a ſcholar he became a fellow, and the preſident of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the *proctorſhip* and the doctorſhip. *Clarendon.*

PROCUMBENT. *adj.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down, [illegible]

PROCURABLE, *adj.* [from *procure*.] To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

Though it be a far more common and *procurable* liquor than the infuſion of lignum nephriticum, it may yet be eaſily ſubſtituted in its room. *Boyle on Colours.*

PROCURACY. *n. ſ.* [from *procure*.] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *procure*.] The act of procuring.

Thoſe, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon ſtrict and repeated inſpection of theſe bodies, and *procuration* of plants and ſhells from this iſland, are now convinced, that theſe are the remains of ſea-animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

PROCURATOR *n. ſ.* [*procurateur*, Fr. from *procure*, Lat.] Manager; one who tranſacts affairs for another.

I had in charge at my depart from France,
As *procurator* for your excellence,
To marry princeſs Margaret for your grace. *Shakeſp.*

Their undertaking with their deareſt blood,
As *procurators* for the commonweal. *Daniel.*

When the *procurators* of king Antigonus impoſed a rate upon the ſick people, that came to Epſum to drink the waters which were lately ſtrong, and were very healthful, they inſtantly dried up. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

PROCURATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Made by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before conteſtation of ſuit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and conſtituted. *Ayliffe.*

PROCURATORY. *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Tending to procuration.

To PROCURE *v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat. *procurer*, Fr.]

1. To manage; to tranſact for another.

2. To obtain, to acquire.

They ſhall fear and tremble, for all the proſperity that I *procure* unto it. *Jer. xxxiii. 9.*

Happy though but ill,
If we *procure* not to ourſelves more woe. *Milton.*

We no other
Than thoſe that we ou[illegible] *Dryden.*

Then by thy toil *pro*[illegible] thou food ſhalt eat. *Dryden.*

3. To perſuade, to prevail on.

Is it my lady mother?
What unaccuſtom'd cauſe *procures* her hither? *Shakeſp.*

[illegible]
Whom nothing can *procure*,
When the wide world runs bias, from his will
To writhe his limbs, and ſhare, not mend the ill. *Herbert.*

4. To contrive, to forward.

Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall,
And by the doom of death end woes and all. *Shakeſp.*

To PROCURE *v. n.* To bawd, to pimp.

Our author calls colouring, lena ſorores, in plain Engliſh, the bawd of her ſiſter, the deſign or drawing ſhe cloaths, ſhe dreſſes her up, ſhe paints her, ſhe makes her appear more lovely than naturally ſhe is, ſhe *procures* for the deſign, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold,
The wife by her *procuring* huſband ſold *Dryden.*

PROCUREMENT *n. ſ.* The act of procuring.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,
Curſing the empreſs; for they think it done
By her *procurement.* *Dryden's Aurengz.*

PROCURER. *n. ſ.* [from *procure*.]

1. One that gains, obtainer.

Arguing was after tedious ſtudy, a moderator of paſſions, and a *procurer* of contentedneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Pimp, pandar.

Strumpets in their youth, turn *procurers* in their age. *South.*

PROCURESS. *n. ſ.* [from *procure*.] A bawd.

I ſaw the moſt artful *procureſs* in town, ſeducing a young girl. *Spectator.*

PRODIGAL. *adj.* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, Fr.] Profuſe, waſteful, expenſive; laviſh, not frugal, not parſimonious.

Leſt I ſhould ſeem over *prodigal* in the praiſe of my countrymen, I will only preſent you with ſome few verſes. *Camd.*

Be now as *prodigal* of all dear grace,
As nature.
When ſhe did ſtarve the general world before,
And prodigally gave them all to you.
My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts,
Wherein my time, ſomething too *prodigal*,
Hath left me gaged. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Diogenes did beg more of a *prodigal* man than the reſt, whereupon one ſaid, ſee your baſeneſs, that when you find a liberal mind, you will take moſt of him, no, ſaid Diogenes, but I mean to beg of the reſt again. *Bacon.*

As a hero, whom his baſer ſoes
In troops ſurround, now theſe aſſails, now thoſe,
Though *prodigal* of life, diſdains to die
By common hands. *Denham.*

Here patriots live, who for their country's good,
In fighting fields were *prodigal* of blood *Dryden.*

The *prodigal* of ſoul purſu'd on the ſtroke
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke. *Dryden.*

O! beware,
Great warrior, nor too *prodigal* of life,
Expoſe the Britiſh ſafety. *Philips.*

Some people are *prodigal* of their blood, and others ſo ſparing, as if ſo much life and blood went together. *Baker.*

PRO'DIGAL. *n. ſ.* A waſter, a ſpendthrift.

A beggar ſuddenly grown rich, becomes a *prodigal*, for to obſcure his former obſcurity, he puts on riot and excels. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

[illegible]
Thou'ſt all thy loſſes to the fates, but I,
Like waſteful *prodigals*, have caſt away
My happineſs *Denham's Sophy.*

Let the waſteful *prodigal* be ſlain. *Dryden.*

PRODIGA'LITY *n. ſ.* [*prodigalité*, Fr. from *prodigal*.] Extravagance; profuſion; waſte, exceſſive liberality.

A ſweeter and lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the *prodigality* of nature,
The ſpacious world cannot again afford. *Shake[illegible]*

He that decries covetouſneſs, ſhould not be held an adverſary to him that oppoſeth *prodigality*. *Clement.*

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and act of *prodigality*. *South's Sermons.*

The most severe senior cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit, though at the same time he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dry.*

PRODIGALLY. *adv.* [from *prodigal*.] Profusely, prodigally; wastefully; lavishly.

We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,
Nor in our wits so lost, as to abandon
A friendship *prodigally*, of that price
As is the senate and the people of Rome. *B. Johnson.*

I cannot well be thought so *prodigally* thrifty of my subjects blood, as to venture my own life. *King Charles.*

The next in place and punishment are they,
Who *prodigally* throw their souls away;
Fools, who repining at their wretched state,
And hating anxious life, laboured their fate. *Dryden.*

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,
Our paths with flow'rs the *prodigality* strows. *Dryden.*

PRODIGIOUS. *adj.* [*prodigiosus*, Lat. *prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing, astonishing, such as may seem a prodigy, portentous; monstrous.

If ever he have a child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light. *Shakesp.*

An emission of immaterate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it being so *prodigious*, but that it is constantly avouched by many. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Brown.*

Then entring at the gate,

He mixed, unmarked, among the busy throng. *Dryden.*

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along with it a *prodigious* quantity of water. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

It is a scandal to christianity, that in towns, where there is a *prodigious* increase in the number of houses and inhabitants, so little care should be taken for churches. *Swift.*

PRODIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *prodigious*.]

1. Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously.

rate or innumerable as to us, or their number *prodigiously* great. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. I

I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume. *Pope.*

[illegible] portentousness, amazing qualities.

PRODIGY. *n. s.* [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Lat.]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn, portent.

Be no more an exhaled meteor,
A *prodigy* of fear, and a portent
Of broached mischief, to the unborn times. *Shakesp.*

The party opposite to our settlement, seem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of *prodigies* and old womens fables. *Addison.*

2. Monster.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children. *Ben Johnson.*

3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad.

They would seem *prodigies* of learning. *Spectator.*

PRODITION. *n. s.* [*proditio*, Lat.] Treason; treachery. *Ain.*

PRODITOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A traytor. Not in use.

Proud priest, dost thou command me be shut out?
—I do, thou most usurping *proditor*. *Shakesp.*

PRODITORIOUS. *adj.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]

1. Trayterous; treacherous; perfidious.

Now *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base assassinate? *L*

2. Apt to make discoveries.

Sons and conclusive characters are emergent from the mind, and start out of children when themselves least think of it; for nature is *proditorious*. *Watton on Education.*

To PRODUCE. *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produire*, Fr.]

1. To offer to the view or notice.

Produce your cause, saith the Lord; bring forth your strong [illegible]

2. To exhibit to the publick.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world, whereby you avoided many wrong steps. *Swift.*

3. To bring as an evidence.

It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place,
To be *produced* against the Moor. *Shakesp. Othello.*

4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.

This tree *produces* all sorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*

5. To cause, to effect, to generate; to beget.

Somewhat is *produced* of nothing, for eyes are sufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on substance. *Bacon.*

They by impregnance mix'd
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

[illegible] all this good of evil shall *produce*. *Milton.*

[illegible]
Fruits in her softened soil. *Milton.*

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies, the effects also, that human bodies are able to *produce* on one another, occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

Harder light but from striking on porphyre, and its colours vanish, it no longer *produces* any such ideas, upon the return of light, it *produces* these appearances again. *Locke.*

This wonder of the sculptor's hand
Produc'd, his art was at a stand. *Addison.*

PRODUCE. *n. s.* [from the verb. The noun, though accented on the last syllable by *Dryden*, is generally accented on the former.]

1. Product, that which any thing yields or brings.

You hoard not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich *produce*. *Dryden.*

2. Amount; profit; gain, emergent sum or quantity.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common *produce* is thirty bushels. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

This tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact *produce* of it. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 20.

PRODUCENT. *n. s.* [from *produce*.] One that exhibits; one that offers.

If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour of the *producent*, and the adverse party does not contradict it, it shall be construed to the advantage of the *producent*. *Ayliffe.*

PRODUCER. *n. s.* [from *produce*.] One that generates or produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine own being, should be here, I came to ask the same question for my father, and so am led in a direct line to a first *producer* that must be more than man. *Suckling.*

Whenever want of money, or want of desire in the consumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the first *producer*.

PRODUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *produce*.]

1. Such as may be exhibited.

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments *producible* for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Such as may be generated or made.

The salts *producible*, are the alcalis or fixt salts, which seem to have an antipathy with acid ones. *Boyle.*

PRODUCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *producible*.] The state of being producible.

To confirm our doctrine of the *producibleness* of salts, Helmont assures us, that by Paracelsus's sal circulatum fossile bodies, particularly stones, may be transmuted into actual salt equiponderant. *Boyle.*

PRODUCT. *n. s.* [*productus*, Lat. *produit*, Fr.]

1. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the *product* of his land will yield, must take the market-rate. *Locke.*

Our British *products* are of such kinds and quantities, as can turn the balance of trade to our advantage. *Addison.*

Range in the same quarter, the *products* of the same season. *Spectator.*

See thy bright altars
Heap'd with the *products* of Sabæan springs. *Pope.*

2. Work; composition.

Most of those books, which have obtained great reputation in the world, are the *products* of great and wise men. *Watts.*

3. Thing consequential, effect.

These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

PRODUCTILE. *adj.* [from *produco*, Lat.] Which may be produced.

PRODUCTION. *n. s.* [*production*, Fr. from *product*.]

1. The act of producing.

A painter should foresee the harmony of the lights and shadows, taking from each of them that which will most conduce to the *production* of a beautiful effect. *Dryden.*

2. The thing produced, fruit; product.

The best of queens and best of herbs we owe
To that bold nation, which the way did show
To the fair region, where the sun does rise,
Whose rich *productions* we so justly prize. *Waller.*

What would become of the scrofulous consumptive *production*, furnished by our men of wit and learning. *Swift.*

3. Composition.

We have had our names prefixed at length, to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift.*

PRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *produce*.] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

In thee
Nor in themselves, all their known virtue appears
Productive as in herb and plant. *Milton.*

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit, as it is understood to have been originally a reward of it. *Spectator*, N° 537.

Be thou my aid, my tuneful ſong inſpire,
And kindle, with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

If the *productive* fat of the marl be ſpent, it is not capable of being mended with new. *Mortimer.*

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills for our fruitful vales ſo *productive* of that grain. *Swift.*

Hymen's flames like ſtars unite,
And burn for ever one;
Chaſte as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the ſun. *Pope.*

Plutarch, in his life of Theſeus, ſays, that that age was *productive* of men of prodigious ſtature. *Broome.*

PRO'EM. *n. ſ.* [προοίμιον; *proœmium*, Lat. *proeme*, old Fr.] Preface; introduction.

So gloz'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd: *Milton.*
Thus much may ſerve by way of *proem*,
Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Juſtinian has, in the *proem* to the digeſts, only prefixed the term of five years for ſtudying the laws. *Ayliffe.*

PROFANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*profanation*, Fr. from *profane*, Lat.]

1. The act of violating any thing ſacred.

He knew how bold men are to take even from God himſelf; how hardly that houſe would be kept from impious *profanation* he knew. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 12.

What I am and what I would, are to your ears, divinity; to any others, *profanation*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

'Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

All *profanation* and invaſion of things ſacred, is an offence againſt the eternal law of nature. *South.*

Others think I ought not to have tranſlated Chaucer; they ſuppoſe a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little leſs than *profanation* and ſacrilege to alter it. *Dryden.*

2. Irreverence to holy things or perſons.

Great men may jeſt with ſaints, 'tis wit in them;
But, in the leſs, foul *profanation*. *Shakeſp.*

PROFA'NE. *adj.* [*profane*, Fr. from *profanus*, Lat.]

1. Irreverent to ſacred names or things.

Profane fellow!
Wert thou the ſon of Jupiter, and no more
But what thou art beſides, thou wert too baſe
To be his groom. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Theſe have cauſed the weak to ſtumble, and the *profane* to blaſpheme, offending the one, and hardening the other. *South.*

2. Not ſacred; ſecular.

The univerſality of the deluge is atteſted by *profane* hiſtory; for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are records or traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and the new-found world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that ſerveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

4. Not purified by holy rites.

Far hence be ſouls *profane*,
The Sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abſtain. *Dryden.*

To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, Fr.]

1. To violate; to pollute.

He then, that is not furniſh'd in this ſort,
Doth but uſurp the ſacred name of knight,
Profaning this moſt honourable order. *Shakeſp.*

Foretaſted fruit
Profan'd firſt by the ſerpent, by him firſt
Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton.*

Pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men. 2 *Maccab.* ii.

How far have we
Profan'd thy heav'nly gift of poeſy?
Made proſtitute and profligate the muſe,
Debas'd. *Dryden.*

2. To put to wrong uſe.

I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shakeſp.*

PROFA'NELY. *adv.* [from *profane*.] With irreverence to ſacred names or things.

I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their wickedneſs, which they *profanely* commit. 2 *Eſdr.* xv. 8.

Let none of things ſerious, much leſs of divine,
When belly and head's full, *profanely* diſpute. *B. Johnſ.*

That proud ſcholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, ſpeaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

PROFA'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *profane*.] Polluter; violater.

The argument which our Saviour uſeth againſt *profaners* of the temple, he taketh from the uſe whereunto it was with ſolemnity conſecrated. *Hooker. b. v. ſ.* 12.

Rebellious ſubjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour ſtained ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

There are a lighter ludicrous ſort of *profaners*, who uſe the ſcripture to furniſh out their jeſts. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROFA'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profane*.] Irreverence of what is ſacred.

Apollo, pardon
My great *profaneneſs* 'gainſt thy oracle! *Shakeſp.*

[illegible] reſtrain the acentious inſolence of poets and their actors. *Dry.*

Edicts againſt immorality and *profaneneſs*, laws againſt oaths and execrations, we trample upon. *Atterbury.*

PROFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progreſſion.

This, with *profection* of the horoſcope unto the ſeventh houſe or oppoſite ſigns, every ſeventh year oppreſſeth living natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [*profeſſer*, Fr. from *profeſſus*, Lat.]

1. To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or paſſion.

Would you have me ſpeak after my cuſtom,
As being a *profeſs'd* tyrant to their ſex. *Shakeſp.*

Pretending firſt
Wiſe to fly pain, *profeſſing* next the ſpy. *Milton.*

A ſervant to thy ſex, a ſlave to thee,
A foe *profeſt* to barren chaſtity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. To make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration.

Love well your father;
To your *profeſſing* boſoms I commit him. *Shakeſp.*

3. To declare publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment.

What, maſter, read you? firſt reſolve me that.
—I read that I *profeſs* the art of love. *Shakeſp.*

Without eyes thou ſhalt want light; *profeſs* not the knowledge therefore that thou haſt not. *Ecclus.* iii. 25.

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.*

1. To declare openly.

The day almoſt itſelf *profeſſes* yours,
And little is to do. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They *profeſs*, that they know God, but in works they deny him. *Tit.* i. 16.

Profeſs unto the Lord, that I am come unto the country, which the Lord ſware unto our fathers. *Deutr.* xxvi. 3.

2. To declare friendſhip. Not in uſe.

As he ſeems conſcious,
He is diſhonour'd by a man, which ever
Profeſs'd to him; why, his revenges muſt
In that be made more bitter. *Shakeſp.*

PROFE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *profeſſed*.] According to open declaration made by himſelf.

I could not grant too much to men, that being *profeſſedly* my ſubjects, pretended religious ſtrictneſs. *King Charles.*

Virgil, whom he *profeſſedly* imitated, has ſurpaſſed him among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

England I travelled over, *profeſſedly* ſearching all places I paſſed along. *Woodward.*

PROFE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*profeſſion*, Fr. from *profeſs*.]

1. Calling; vocation; known employment.

I muſt tell you,
You tender more your perſon's honour, than
Your high *profeſſion* ſpiritual. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

If we confound arts with the abuſe of them, we ſhall condemn all honeſt trades; for there are that deceive in all *profeſſions*, and bury in forgetfulneſs all knowledge. *Raleigh.*

Some of our *profeſſion* [illegible]

No other one race, not the ſons of any one other *profeſſion*, not perhaps altogether, are ſo much ſcattered amongſt all *profeſſions*, as the ſons of clergymen. *Sprat's Sermons.*

This is a practice, in which multitudes, beſides thoſe of the learned *profeſſions*, may be engaged. *Watts.*

2. Declaration.

A naked *profeſſion* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given. *Glanvill's Sceſſ.*

Moſt profligately falſe, with the ſtrongeſt *profeſſions* of ſincerity. *Swift.*

3. The act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

For by oil in their lamps, and the firſt lighting of them, which was common to them both, is meant that ſolemn *profeſſion* of faith and repentance, which all chriſtians make in baptiſm. *Taylor's Duct. Dub.*

When chriſtianity came to be taken up, for the ſake of thoſe civil encouragements which attended their *profeſſion*, the complaint was applicable to chriſtians. *Swift.*

PROFE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *profeſſion*.] Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion.

Profeſſional, as well as national, reflections are to be avoided. *Clariſſa.*

PROFE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*profeſſeur*, Fr. from *profeſs*.]

1. One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party.

When the holineſs of the *profeſſors* of religion is decayed you may doubt the ſpringing up of a new ſect. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. One who publickly practiſes or teaches an art.

Profeſſors in moſt ſciences, are generally the worſt qualified to explain their meanings to thoſe who are not of their tribes. *Swift.*

3. One who is viſibly religious.

Ordinary illiterate people, who were *profeſſors*, that ſhewed a concern for religion, ſeemed much converſant in St. Paul's Epiſtles. *Locke.*

PROFE'SSORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *profeſſor*.] The ſtation or office of a public teacher.

Dr. Prideaux ſucceeded him in the *profeſſorſhip*, being then elected biſhop of Worceſter, Sanderſon ſucceeded him in the regius *profeſſorſhip*. *Walton.*

To PROFFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat. *proferer*, Fr.]

1. To propose; to offer.

To them that covet such eye-glutting gain,
Proffer thy gifts, and fitter servants entertain. *Fairy Queen.*

None, among the choice and prime
Of those heav'n-warring champions, could be found
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept
Alone, the dreadful voyage. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Does Cato send this answer back to Cæsar,
For all his generous cares and *proffer'd* friendship. *Addis.*

2. To attempt. *Ainsworth.*

PRO'FFER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance.

Basilius, content to take that, since he could have no more, allowed her reasons, and took her *proffer* thankfully. *Sidney.*

Proffers, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shakesp.*

The king
Great *proffers* sends of pardon and of grace,
If they would yield, and quietness embrace. *Daniel.*

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of command in the army. *Clarendon.*

But these, nor all the *proffers* you can make,
Are worth the heifer which I set to stake. *Dryden.*

2. Essay; attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays and *proffers*. *Bacon's Essays.*

PROFFERER. *n. f.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers.

Maids, in modesty, say no, to that
Which they would have the *proffer'rer* construe ay. *Shakesp.*

He who always refuses, taxes the *proffererer* with indiscretion, and declares his assistance needless. *Collier.*

PROFI'CIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *proficio*, Lat.] Profit; advance-
PROFI'CIENCY. } ment in any thing, improvement gained. It is applied to intellectual acquisition.

Persons of riper years, who flocked into the church during the three first centuries, were obliged to pass through instructions, and give account of their *proficiency*. *Addison.*

Some reflecting with too much satisfaction on their own *proficiencies*, or presuming on their election by God, persuade themselves into a careless security. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PROFI'CIENT. *n. f.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made advances in any study or business.

I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own language. *Shakesp.*

I am disposed to receive further light in this matter, from those whom it will be no disparagement for much greater *proficients* than I to learn. *Boyle.*

Young deathlings were, by practice, made
Proficients in their father's trade. *Swift's Miscel.*

PROFI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*proficuus*, Lat.] Advantageous; useful.

It is very *proficuous*, to take a good large dose. *Harvey.*

To future times
Proficuous, such a race of men produce,
As in the cause of virtue firm, may fix
Her throne inviolate. *Philips.*

PROFI'LE. *n. f.* [*profile*, Fr.] The side face; half face.

The painter will not take that side of the face, which has some notorious blemish in it; but either draw it in *profile*, or else shadow the more imperfect side. *Dryden.*

Till the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majestic. *Addison.*

PROFIT. *n. f* [*profit*, Fr.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.

Thou must know,
'Tis not my *profit* that does lead mine honour. *Shakesp.*

He thinks it highly just, that all rewards of trust, *profit*, or dignity should be given only to those, whose principles direct them to preserve the constitution. *Swift.*

2. Advantage. accession of good

What *profit* is it for men now to live in heaviness, and after death to look for punishment? 2 *Esdr.* vii. 47.

Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what *profit* is in them both? *Eccluf.* xx. 30.

Say not what *profit* is there of my service; and what good things shall I have hereafter. *Eccluf.* xi. 23.

The king did not love the barren wars with Scotland, though he made his *profit* of the noise of them. *Bacon.*

3. Improvement, advancement, proficiency.

To PROFIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.]

1. To benefit, to advantage.

Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit* me. *Job.*

Let it *profit* thee to have heard,
By terrible example, the reward
Of disobedience *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* vii.

2. To improve, to advance

It is a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently [illegible] designs. *Dryden*

To [illegible]

1. To gain advantage

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To make improvement.

Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly to them, that thy *profiting* may appear to all. 1 *Tim.* iv. 15.

She has *profited* so well already by your counsel, that she can say her lesson. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

3. To be of use or advantage.

Oft times nothing *profits* more,
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right. *Milton.*

What *profited* thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years? *Prior.*

PRO'FITABLE. *adj.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit*.]

1. Gainful, lucrative.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable or *profitable*,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakesp.*

The planting of hop-yards, sowing of wheat and rape-seed, are found very *profitable* for the planters, in places apt for them, and consequently *profitable* for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Useful; advantageous.

To wail friends lost
Is not by much so wholesome, *profitable*,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakesp.*

Then Judas, thinking indeed that they would be *profitable* in many things, granted them peace. 2 *Mac.* xii.

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PRO'FITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *profitable*]

1. Gainfulness.

2. Usefulness, advantageousness.

We will now briefly take notice of the *profitableness* of plants for physick and food. *More's Antidote against Athei.m.*

What shall be the just portion of those, whom neither the condescension or kindness, nor wounds and sufferings of the son of God could persuade, nor yet the excellency, easiness and *profitableness* of his commands invite? *Calamy's Sermons.*

PRO'FITABLY. *adv.* [from *profitable*]

1. Gainfully.

2. Advantageously; usefully.

You have had many opportunities to settle this reflection, and have *profitably* employed them. *Wake.*

PRO'FITLESS. *adj.* [from *profit*.] Void of gain or advantage.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
To leave that latest, which concerns him first;
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and wage a danger *profitless*. *Shakesp.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *adj.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless.

Time sensibly all things impairs;
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,
And we than ours, next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we,
With all the pains we take, have skill enough to be. *Roſc.*

How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of poesy?
Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debas'd to each obscene and impious use,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love. *Dryden.*

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,
And he wou'd dictate what he'd have you swear,
Be not so *profligate*, but rather chuse
To guard your honour, and your life to lose. *Dryden.*

Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times, impress the most *profligate* spirits. *Clarissa.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *n. f.* An abandoned shameless wretch.

It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal. *Add.*

I have heard a *profligate* offer much stronger arguments against paying his debts, than ever he was known to do against christianity; because he happened to be closer pressed by the bailiff than the parson. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the law to such an empire and people. *Swift.*

To PRO'FLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away. A word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the sense, but not used.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently *profligate* and keep off the venom. *Harv.*

PRO'FLIGATELY. *adv.* [from *profligate*.] Shamelelly.

Most *profligately* false, with the strongest professions of sincerity. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

PRO'FLIGATENESS. *n. f.* [from *profligate*.] The quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE. *n. f.* [from *profluent*] Progress; course.

In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes there was much difference between them. *Watson.*

PRO'FLUENT. *adj.* [from *profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe
Baptizing in the *profluent* stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin. *Milton.*

PROFOUND. *adj.* [*profond*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places.

All elfe deep snow and ice;
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old. *Milton.*
He hath hither thrust me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound*. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed.

3. Lowly; humble; submiss; submissive.

What words wilt thou use to move thy God to hear thee? what humble gestures? what *profound* reverence? *Duppa.*

4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom.

Not orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most. *Hooker, b. i. s. 7.*

5. Deep in contrivance.

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them. *Hosea v. 2.*

PROFOUND. *n. s.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea.

God, in the fathomless *profound*,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. *Sandys.*
Now I am absent in the vast *profound*;
And me without my aid the seas have drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. The abyss.

If some other place th' ethereal king
Possesses lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this *profound*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

To PROFOUND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature, nor see the first springs that set the rest a-going. *Glanvil.*

PROFOUNDLY. *adj.* [from *profound*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shakesp.*
The virgin started at her father's name,
And sigh'd *profoundly*, conscious of the shame. *Dryd.*

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight.

Domenichino was *profoundly* skill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had less of nobleness. *Dryden.*

PROFOUNDNESS. *n. s.* [from *profound*.]

1. Depth of place.

2. Depth of knowledge.

Their wits, which did every where else conquer hardness, were with *profoundness* here over-matched. *Hooker*

PROFUNDITY. *n. s.* [from *profound*.] Depth of place or knowledge.

Round through the vast *profundity* obscure. *Milton.*

PROFUSE. *adj.* [*profusus*, Lat.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding, exuberant.

On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flow'rs,
Pensive I sat. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
Oh cherry, thou goddess heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight. *Addison.*
One long dead has a due proportion of praise; in which, whilst he lived, his friends were too *profuse*, and his enemies too sparing. *Addison.*

PROFUSELY. *adv.* [from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishly; prodigally.

2. With exuberance.

Then spring the living herbs *profusely* wild. *Thomson.*

PROFUSENESS. *n. s.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his store with extreme parsimony, but, with fear of running into *profuseness*, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden.*

Profuseness of doing good, a soul unsatisfied with all it has

PROFUSION. *n. s.* [*profusio*, Lat. *profusion*, Fr. from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishness, prodigality; extravagance.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire?
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles. *Rowe.*

2. Lavish expence, superfluous effusion.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of christian blood. *Hayward.*
The great *profusion* and expence
Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel.*

3. Abundance, exuberant plenty.

Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great *profusion* of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addison.*
The ravish'd eye,
The fair *profusion*, yellow Autumn spies. *Thomson.*

PROG. *v. a.*

1. To rob; to steal.

2. To shift meanly for provisions. A low word.

She went out *progging* for provisions as before. *L'Estr.*

PROG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. A low word.

O nephew! your grief is but folly,
In town you may find better *prog*. *Swift's Miscel.*
Spouse tucks up doth in pattens trudge it,
With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget;
And eat by turns pancake and pudge it. *Congreve.*

PROGENERATION. *n. s.* [*progenero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

[illegible], Lat. [illegible] cestor in a direct line.

Although these things be already past away by her *progenitors* former grants unto those lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Spenser's state of Ireland.*
Like true subjects, sons of your *progenitors*,
Go cheerfully together. *Shakesp.*
All generations had hither come,
From all the ends of th' Earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great *progenitor*. *Milton.*

Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in any one, otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as *progenitor* over his own descendants. *Locke.*

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our [illegible]

PROGENY. *n. s.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation.

The sons of God have God's own natural son as a Adam from heaven, whose race and *progeny* they are by spiritual and heavenly birth. *Hooker, b. v. s. 56.*
Not me begotten of a shepherd swain,
But issu'd from the *progeny* of kings. *Shakesp.*
By promise he receives
Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton.*
The base degenerate iron offspring ends;
A golden *progeny* from heav'n descends. *Dryden.*
Thus shall we live in perfect bliss, and see
Deathless ourselves, our num'rous *progeny*. *Dryden.*
We are the more pleased to behold the throne surrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we consider the virtues of those from whom they descend. *Addison's Freeh.*

PROGNOSTICABLE. *adj.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses. *Brown.*

To PROGNOSTICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretell; to foreshow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognosticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive. *Clarend.*
Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*,
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate. *Dryden.*

PROGNOSTICATION. *n. s.* [from *prognosticate*.]

1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing.

If an ony palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Raw as he is, and in the hottest day *prognostication* proclaims, shall he be set against a brick-wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him, where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an history of things past. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Foretoken.

He bid him farewell, arming himself in a black armour, as a badge or *prognostication* of his mind. *Sidney.*

PROGNOSTICATOR. *n. s.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foreteller, foreknower.

That almanack-maker, who made his almanack gave a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inversion of the common *prognosticators*, to let his benefactor run quite counter to reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROGNOSTICK. *adj.* [*prognostique*, Fr. προγνωστικος.] Foretokening disease or recovery, foreknowing: as, a prognostick [illegible]

PROGNOSTICK. *n. s.* [from the adj.]

1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases.

Hippocrates's *prognostick* is generally true, that it is very hard to resolve a mad apoplexy. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A prediction.

Though your *prognosticks* run too fast,
They must be verify'd at last. *Swift.*

3. A token forerunning.

Whatsoever you are or shall be, has been but an easy *prognostick* from what you were. *South.*
Careful observers
May foretel a storm by sure *prognosticks*. *Swift.*

PROGRESS. *n. s.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.]

1. Course; procession; passage.

I cannot, by the *progress* of the stars,
Give guess how near to-day. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
The morn begins
Her rosy *progress* smiling. *Addison.*
The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,
And pleas'd pursue its *progress* through the skies. *Pope.*

2. Advancement,

2. Advancement; motion forward

Through all thy veins shall run
A cold and drowzy humour, which shall seize
Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep
His nat'ral *progress*, but surcease to beat. *Shakesp.*

This motion worketh in round at first, which way to deliver itself; and then worketh *progress*, where it findeth the deliverance easiest. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange *progress* for ten hundred thousand men. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*

Whosoever understands the *progress* and revolutions of nature, will see that neither the present form of the earth, nor its first form, were permanent and immutable. *Burnet*

It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped in its *progress* in this space. *Locke*

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its *progress* into the endless expansion. *Locke.*

Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in whose writings I have made very little *progress*. *Swift's Miscel.*

3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge.

Solon the wise his *progress* never ceas'd,
But still his learning with his days increas'd. *Denham.*

It is strange, that men should not have made more *progress* in the knowledge of these things. *Burnet.*

Several defects in the understanding hinder it in its *progress* to knowledge *Locke.*

Others despond at the first difficulty, and conclude, that attaining any *progress* in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

4. Removal from one place to another.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece,
Wrapt in the robe of the golden fleece. *Denham.*

5. A journey of state; a circuit.

He gave order, that there should be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the *progress* of a king in full peace. *Bacon.*

O may I live to hail the day,
When the glad nation shall survey
Their sov'reign, through his wide command,
Pass in *progress* o'er the land. *Addison.*

To PRO'GRESS. *v. n.* [*progredior*, Lat.] To move forward, to pass. Not used.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shakesp.*

PROGRE'SSION, *n. f.* [*progression*, Fr. *progressio*, Lat.]

1. Process, regular and gradual advance.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatick colour, were in arithmetical *progression*. *Newton.*

2. Motion forward

Those worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, are likely to find a clearer *progression*, when so many rubs are levelled. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature should govern, which in all *progression* is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it. *Locke.*

3. Course; passage.

He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of *progression*, hath miscarried. *Shakesp.*

4. Intellectual advance.

For the saving the long *progression* of the thoughts to first principles, the mind should provide several intermediate principles. *Locke.*

PROGRE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progression.*] Such as are in a state of encrease or advance.

They maintain their accomplished ends, and relapse not again into their *progressional* imperfections. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*progressif*, Fr. from *progress.*] Going forward; advancing.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still *progressive*, and not retrograde. *Bacon.*

In *progressive* motion, the arms and legs move successively; but in natation, both together. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *progressive* motion of this animal is made not by walking, but by leaping. *Ray on the Creation*

Their course
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. *Milton.*

Ere the *progressive* course of restless age
Performs three thousand times its annual stage,
May not our pow'rs and learning be suppress,
And arts and empire learn to travel west? *Prior.*

PROGRE'SSIVELY *adv.* [from *progressive.*] By gradual steps or regular course.

The reason why they fall in that order, from the greatest epacts *progressively* to the least, is, because the greatest epacts denote a greater distance of the moon before the sun, and consequently a nearer approach to her conjunction. *Holder.*

PROGRE'SSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *progressive*] The state of advancing

To PROHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat. *prohiber*, Fr.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.

She would not let them know of his close lying in that *prohibited* place, because they would be offended. *Sidney.*

The weightiest, which it did command them, are to us in the gospel *prohibited*. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 11.*

2. To debar, to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*

PROHI'BITER. *n. f.* [from *prohibit*] Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBI'TION. *n. f.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *prohibitus*, Lat. from *prohibit*] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

Might there not be some other mystery in this *prohibition*, than they think of? *Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.*

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a *prohibition* so divine,
That cravens my weak hand. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

He bestowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only *prohibition*, to try his obedience. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Let us not think hard
One easy *prohibition*, who enjoy
Free leave so large to all things else. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of *prohibitions*; thou shalt not do such a thing. *Tillotson.*

PROHI'BITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed; because it has words *prohibitory*, as well as a penalty annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To PROJECT. *v. a.* [*projecto*, *projectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to cast forward.

Th' ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirrour

Diffusive of themselves where e'er they pass,
They make that warmth in others they expect;
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,
And does its image on their men *project*. *Dryden.*

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, *projected* on the meridian, a learner might much more speedily advance himself in the knowledge of geography. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. [*Projetter*, Fr.] To scheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

It ceases to be council, to compel men to assent to whatever tumultuary patrons shall *project*. *King Charles.*

What sit we then *projecting* peace and war? *Milton.*

What desire, by which nature *projects* its own pleasure or preservation, can be gratified by another man's personal pursuit of his own vice? *South's Sermons*

To PRO'JECT. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it

PRO'JECT. *n. f.* [*projet*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; design, contrivance.

It is a discovering the longitude, and deserves a much higher name than that of a *project*. *Addison's Guardian.*

In the various *projects* of happiness, devised by human reason, there still appeared inconsistencies not to be reconciled. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PROJE'CTILE. *n. f.* [from the adj.] A body put into motion by the force of impulse.

Projectils would for ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the plane stop their motion. *Cheyne's Philos. Principles.*

PROJE'CTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.

Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or circulation are necessary to convert the aliment into laudable juices. *Arbuth.*

PROJE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *project*]

1. The act of shooting forwards.

If the electrick be held unto the light, many particles thereof will be discharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvium issuing with agility; for as the electrick cooleth, the *projection* of the atoms ceaseth. *Brown*

2. [*Projection*, Fr.] Plan; delineation. See to PROJECT.

For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that *projection* of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38½ degree of the southern latitude. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Scheme; plan of action.

4. [*Projection*, Fr.] In chemistry, an operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation.

A little quantity of the medicine, in the *projection*, will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold by multiplying. *Bacon.*

PROJE'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *project.*]

1. One who forms schemes or designs.

The following comes from a *projector*, a correspondent as diverting as a traveller; his subject having the same grace of novelty to recommend it. *Addison.*

Among all the *projectors* in this attempt, none have met with so general a success, as they who apply themselves to soften the rigour of the precept. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes.

Chymists, and other *projectors*, propose to themselves things utterly impracticable. *L'Estrange.*

Astrologers that future fates foreshew,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few. *Pope.*

PROJECTURE. *n. s.* [*projectura*, Fr. *projectura*, Lat.] A jutting out.

To PRO'IN. *v. a.* [corruption of *prune*.] To lop; to cut off; to dress; to prune.

I fit and *proin* thy wings
After their pens, and put new things
To our hurt
The carpet [illegible]
A young plant, as not able to admit the scal[illegible] *B. Johnson.*

To PROLA'TE. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter.

The prelates of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if full complaining and craft fallen *Howel.*

PROLATION. *n. s.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Utterance.

As to [illegible] though it be the necessary mode of the [illegible] yet is also very convenient for us. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

PROLA'TION. *n. s.* [*prolatus*, Lat.]

1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Parrots, having been used to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the same. *Ray.*

2. Delay, act of deferring. *Ainsworth.*

PROLE'GOMENA. *n. s.* [προλεγομενα; *prolegomenes*, Fr.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.

PROLEPSIS. *n. s.* [προλεψις; *prolepse*, Fr.] A form of rhetorick, in which [illegible]

This was [illegible] answer. *Howel's Letters.*

PROLE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *prolepsis*.] Previous, antecedent.

The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be so well defended by the professed servants of the altar *Glanvil.*

PROLE'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *proleptical*.] By way of anticipation. *Cudworth.*

PROLETA'RIAN. *adj.* Mean, wretched, vile, vulgar.

Like speculators should foresee,
From [illegible]
Portended mischiefs farther than
Low *proletarian* tything-men. *Hudibras*, p. i.

PROLIFICATION. *n. s.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children.

Their fruits, proceeding from simpler roots, are not so distinguishable as the offspring of sensible creatures, and *prolifications* descending from double origins. *Brown.*

PROLIFICK, *adj.* [*prolifique*, Fr. *proles* and *facio*.] Fruitful; genitive; pregnant, productive.

PROLIFICAL.

Main ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm
Prolifick humour soft'ning all her globe,
Fermented the great mother to conceive,
Satiate with genial moisture. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Every dispute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one question, many new ones were started. *Decay of Piety.*

[illegible]'s vital pow'r air, earth and seas supplies,
And breeds whate'er is bred beneath the skies,
For every kind, by thy *prolifick* might,
[illegible] *Dryden.*

All dogs are of one species, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of such mixtures being *prolifick*. *Ray.*

From the middle of the world,
The sun's *prolifick* rays are hurl'd,
'Tis from that seat he darts those beams,
Which quicken earth with genial flames. *Prior.*

PROLIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *prolifick*.] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLIX. *adj.* [*prolixe*, Fr. *prolixus*, Latin.]

1. Long; tedious; not concise.

According to the caution we have been so *prolix* in giving, if we aim at right understanding the true nature of it, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it. *Digby.*

Should I at large repeat
The head-roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *prolix*. *Pope.*

2. Of long duration. This is a very rare sense.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term. *Ayliffe.*

PROLIXIOUS. *adj.* [from *prolix*.] Dilatory; tedious. A word of *Shakespeare's* coining.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes. *Shakesp.*

PROLI'XITY. *n. s.* [*prolixité*, Fr.] Tediousness, tiresome length, want of brevity.

It is true, without any flips of *prolixity*, or crossing the plain highway of talk, that the good Anthonio hath lost a ship. *Merchant of Venice.*

In some other passages, I may have, to shun *prolixity*, unawares slipt into the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

PROLI'XLY. *adv.* [from *prolix*.] At great length, tediously.

On these *prolixly* thankful she enlarg'd. *Dryden.*

PROLI'XNESS. *n. s.* [from *prolix*.] Tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] The foreman, the first act of a convocation.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was design'd the *prolocutor*. *Swift.*

PROLOCUTORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *prolocutor*.] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE. *n. s.* [προλογος; *prologue*, Fr. *prologus*, Latin.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.

Come, sit, and a song.

—Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only *prologues* to a bad voice? *Shakesp. As You Like it.*

In her face excuse
Came *prologue*, and apology too prompt. *Milton.*

2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the *prologue* to their play. *Shakesp.*

[illegible] spoke the *prologue* of our comedy *Shakesp.*

To PRO'LOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface.

He has special nothing ever *prologues*. *Shakesp.*

To PROLO'NG. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr. *pro* and *longus*, Lat.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life [illegible] *Milton.*

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night. *Dryd.*

2. To put off to a [illegible]

To-morrow in my judgment is too sudden;
For I myself am not so well provided,
As else I would be were the day *prolong'd*. *Shakesp.*

PROLONGA'TION. *n. s.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong*.]

1. The act of lengthening.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Delay to a longer time.

This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of money [illegible] *Bacon's Henry VII.*

PROLUSION. *n. s.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diversion.

It is memorable, which Famianus Strada, in the first book of [illegible] *Howel.*

PROMINENT. *adj.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the near parts; protuberant; extant.

Whales are described with two *prominent* spouts on their heads, whereas they have buttons in the forehead terminating over the windpipe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

She has her eyes so *prominent*, and placed so that she can see better behind her than before her. *More.*

Two goodly bowls of massy silver,
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought. *Dryd.*

Some have their eyes stand so *prominent* as the hare, that they can see as well behind as before them. *Ray.*

PRO'MINENCE. } *n. s.* [*prominentia*, Latin; from *prominent*.]
PRO'MINENCY. } Protuberance; extant part.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

PROMISCUOUS. *adj.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,
Promiscuous from all nations. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Promiscuous love by marriage was restrained. *Rogers.*

[illegible]
The guards, and then each other overbear,
And in a moment throng the theatre. *Dryden.*

No man, that considers the *promiscuous* dispensations of [illegible] conclude, that after this life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners punished. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiscuous* mass of sand, earth, shells, subsiding from the water. *Woodward.*

[illegible]
With throngs *promiscuous* strow the level green. *Pope.*

A wild, where weeds and flowers *promiscuous* shoot *Pope.*

PROMI'SCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *promiscuous*.] With confused mixture; indiscriminately.

We beheld where once flood Troy, called Troy *promiscuously* of Tros. *Sandys's Journ.*

That generation, as the sacred writer modestly expresses, married and gave in marriage without discretion or discernment, but *promiscuously*, and with no better a guide than the impulses of a brutal appetite. *Wasdale.*

Here might you see
Barons and peasants on the embattled field,
In one huge heap, *promiscuously* amass'd.
Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,
Lords and beasts *promiscuously* the [illegible]

PRO'MISE. *n. s.* [*promissum*, Lat. *promesse*, [illegible]

1. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

I eat the air, *promise*-cramm'd; you can not feed capons so. *Sha.*

His *promises* were, as he then was, mighty,
But his performance, as he now is, nothing.
O Lord, let thy *promise* unto David be
Behold, the said, performed in ever
My *promise* made; and Vulcan's labour'd art. *Dr.*

Let any man consider, how many sorrows he would have escaped, had God called him to his rest, and then say whether the *promise* to deliver the just from the evils to come, ought not to be made our daily prayer. *Wake.*

2. Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from thee. *Acts.*

3. Hopes; expectation.

Your young prince Mamillius is a gentleman of the greatest *promise*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale*

To PRO'MISE. *v. a.* [*promettre*, Fr. *promitto*, Lat.]

1. To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

While they *promise* them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption. *2 Peter* ii. 19

I could not expect such an effect as I found, which seldom reaches to the degree that is *promised* by the prescribers of any *Tr. de Myst.*

To PRO'MISE.

1. To assure one by a promise.

Promising is the very air o' th' time, it opens the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the duller for his act. *Shak.*

I dare *promise* for this play, that in the roughness of the numbers, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

As he *promised* in the law, he will shortly have mercy, and gather us together. *2 Mac.* i. 18.

All the pleasure we can take, when we met these *promising* sparks, is in the disappointment. *Felton.*

[illegible] *promise* to be now
Immortal life. *Pope's Odyssey*

2. It is used of assurance, even of ill.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
—I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shakesp.*

PRO'MISEBREACH. *n. s.* [*breach* and *promise*.] Violation of promise. Not in use.

Crimes in double violation
Of sacred chastity, and of *promise-breach*. *Shakesp.*

PRO'MISE-BREAKER. *n. s.* [*promise* and *break*.] Violator of promises.

He's an hourly *promise-breaker*, the owner of no one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shakesp.*

PRO'MISER. *n. s.* [from *promise*.] One who promises.

Who let this *promiser* in? did you, good Diligence?
Give him his bribe again. *Ben Jonson*
Fear's a large *promiser*; who subject live
To that base passion, know not what they give. *Dryden.*

PRO'MISSORY. *adj.* [*promissorius*, Lat.] Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*, which is most exquisitely adapted to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

[illegible] of great men are known by standing, hugging, squeezing, smiling and bowing. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'MISSORILY. *adv.* [from *promissory*.] By way of promise.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which *promissorily* was unlawful. *Brown.*

PRO'MONT. } *n. s.* [*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorium*, Latin.
PRO'MONTORY. } *Promont* I have observed only in *Suckling*.]

A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea.

The land did shoot out with a great *promontory*. *Abbot.*

I have dogs
Will climb the highest *promontory* top. *Shakesp.*

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,
And spies a far off shore where he would tread. *Shakesp.*

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,
With trees upon't, nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The waving sea can with each flood
Bath some high *promont*. *Suckling.*

They, on their heads,
Main *promontories* flung, which in the air
Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions arm'd. *Milt.*

Every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked *promontory*. *Milton.*

If you drink sea upon a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

To PROMOTE *v. a.* [*promotus*, *promotus*, Lat.]

1. To forward; to advance.

Next to religion, let your care be to *promote* justice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,
Than good works in her husband to *promote*. *Milton.*

He that talks deceitfully for truth, must hurt it more by [illegible]ample, than he *promotes* it by his arguments. *Atterb.*

[illegible]s of the extreme parts *promote* the flux of the juices in the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour. *Num.* xxii. 17

Shall I leave my fatness wherewith they honour God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the trees. *Judges* ix. 9.

Did I solicit thee
From darkness to *promote* me. *Milton.*

PRO'MOTER. *n. s.* [*promoteur*, Fr. from *promote*.]

1. An advancer; forwarder; encourager.

Knowledge hath received little improvement from the encouragement of many pretending *promoters*. *Grew.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity; verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; maleficator. An odious use.

His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to spie. *Tusser.*

Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin the estates of many of his best subjects. *Drummond.*

PROMOTION. *n. s.* [*promotion*, Fr. from *promote*.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment.

Many fair *promotions*
[illegible]
And daily given to ambitious use,
That scarce some two days since, were worth a noble. *Shak.*

The [illegible] grace of Canterbury,
Who hunds [illegible] pursuivants *Sandys.*

My rising is thy fall,
And my *promotion* will be thy destruction *Milton.*

Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies,
Made in the last *promotion* of the blest;
Whose palms, new-pluck'd from paradise,
In spreading branches more sublimely rise *Dryden.*

To PROMOVE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat. *promouvoir*, Fr.] To forward; to advance, to promote. A word little used.

Never yet was honest man,
That ever drove the trade of love:
It is impossible, nor can
Integrity our ends *promove*. *Suckling*

PROMPT. *adj.* [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very *prompt*, both from without and from within. *Wotton.*

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders, as occasions required

Prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. *Milton.*

To the stern sanction of th' offended sky,
My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive.

Tell him, I'm *prompt*
To lay my crown at's feet, and there to kneel. *Shakesp.*

The brazen age,
A warlike offspring, *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryden.*

Still arose some rebel slave,
Prompter to sink the state, than he to save. *Prior.*

4. Ready; told down: as, prompt *payment*.

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.]

1. To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss.

Sitting in some place, where no man shall *prompt* him, let the child translate his lesson. *Ascham.*

You've put me now to such a part, which never
I shall discharge to th' life.
—Come, come, we'll *prompt* you. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

My voice shall sound as you do *prompt* mine ear,
And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your well practis'd wise directions. *Shakesp.*

None could hold the book so well to *prompt* and instruct this stage play, as she could. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

He needed not one to *prompt* him, because he could say the prayers by heart. *Stillingfleet.*

Every one some time or other dreams he is reading books, in which case the invention *prompts* so readily, that the mind is imposed on. *Addison.*

Grace shines around her with serenest beams,
And whisp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

2. To incite; to instigate.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall *prompt* them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Speak not by th' matter
Which your heart *prompts* you to, but with such words
But rooted in your tongue. *Shakesp.*

If they *prompt* us to anger, their design makes use of it to a further end, that the mind, being thus disquieted, may not be easily composed to prayer. *Duppa.*

Rage *prompted* them at length and found them arms. *Milt.*
Kind occasion *prompts* their warm desires. *Pope.*

3. To remind.

The inconcealable imperfections of ourselves will hourly *prompt* us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PROMPTER. *n. s.* [from *prompt*.]

1. One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters.

Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it
Without a *prompter*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the *prompter* breathes, the puppet squeaks. *Pope.*

2. An

2. An admonisher; a reminder.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter*. *L'Estrange.*

PRO'MPTITUDE. *n. s.* [*promptitude*, Fr. from *promptus*, Lat.] Readiness; quickness.

PRO'MPTLY. *adv.* [from *prompt*.] Readily, quickly, expeditiously.

He that does his merchandise chearfully, *promptly* and readily, and the works of religion slowly, it is a sign that his heart is not right with God. *Taylor.*

PRO'MPTNESS. *n. s.* [from *prompt*.] Readiness; quickness; alacrity.

Had not this stop been given him by that accidental sickness, his great courage and *promptness* of mind would have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him midway in the career of Pavia. *South's Sermons.*

Firm and rigid muscles, strong pulse, activity, and *promptness* in animal actions, are signs of strong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'MPTURE. *n. s.* [from *prompt*.] Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation. A word not used.

Though he hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood;
Yet hath he in him such a mind of honour,
That had he twenty heads to tender down
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up. *Shakesp.*

PRO'MPTUARY. *n. s.* [*promptuaire*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Lat.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine.

This stratum is still expanded at top, serving as the seminary or *promptuary*, that furnisheth forth matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

To PROMULGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publish, to make known by open declaration.

Those albeit I know he nothing so much hateth as to *promulgate*, yet I hope that this will occasion him to put forth divers other goodly works. *Spenser.*

Those, to whom he entrusted the *promulgating* of the gospel, had far different instructions. *Decay of Piety.*

It is certain laws, by virtue of any sanction they receive from the *promulgated* will of the legislature, reach not a stranger, if by the law of nature every man hath not a power to punish offences against it. *Locke.*

PROMULGATION. *n. s.* [*promulgatio*, Lat. from *promulgate*.] Publication; open exhibition.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long as the very *promulgation* of the gospel. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 42.

The very *promulgation* of the punishment will be part of the punishment, and anticipate the execution. *South.*

PROMULGATOR. *n. s.* [from *promulgate*.] Publisher, open teacher.

How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designments and aims of its first *promulgators*. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROMULGE. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.

The chief design of them is, to establish the truth of a new revelation in those countries, where it is first *promulged* and propagated *Atterbury.*

PROMU'LGER. *n. s.* [from *promulge*.] Publisher; promulgator.

The *promulgers* of our religion, Jesus Christ and his apostles, raised men and women from the dead, not once only, but often. *Atterbury.*

PRONA'TOR. *n. s.* In anatomy, a muscle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downwards. *Dict.*

PRONE. *adj.* [*pronus*, Latin.]

1. Bending downward, not erect.

- There wanted yet a creature not *prone*,
And brute as other creatures, but indu'd
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

2. Lying with the face downwards, contrary to supine.

Upon these three positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those postures, *prone*, supine and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Precipitous, headlong; going downwards.

Down thither *prone* in flight
He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between worlds. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

4. Declivous; sloping.

Since the floods demand,
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land:
Does not this due declivity declare
A wise director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed. It has commonly an ill sense.

The labour of doing good, with the pleasure arising from the contrary, doth make men for the most part slower to the one and *prone* to the other, than that duty, preserved them by law, can prevail sufficiently with them. *Hooker.*

Those who are ready to confess him in judgment and profession, are very *prone* to deny him shamefully in their doings. *South's Sermons.*

If we are *prone* to sedition, and delight in change, there is no cure more proper than trade, which supplies business to the active, and wealth to the indigent. *Addison.*

Still *prone* to change, though still the slaves of state. *Pope.*

PRO'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *prone*.]

1. The state of bending downwards, not erectness.

If erectness be taken, as it is largely opposed unto *proneness*, or the posture of animals looking downwards, carrying their venters, or opposite part to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of question. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.

3. Descent; declivity.

4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill.

The holy spirit saw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteousness is the less accounted of, by reason of the *proneness* of our affections to that which delighteth. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 8.

The sun being first from nothing brought,
When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall;
And this declining *proneness* unto nought,
Is ev'n that sin that we are born withal. *Davies.*

He instituted this way of worship, because of the carnality of their hearts, and their *proneness* of the people to idolatry *Tillotson's Sermons.*

The *proneness* of good men to commiserate want, in whatsoever shape it appears. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

How great is the *proneness* of our nature, to comply with this temptation. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PRONG. *n. s.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to squeeze. *Minsheu.*] A fork.

The cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Journey.*

Whacum his sea-coal *prong* threw by,
And basely turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras.*

Be mindful,
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move
The crusted earth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

PRO'NITY. *n. s.* [from *prone*.] Proneness. A word not used.

Of this mechanick *pronity*, I do not see any good tendency. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PRONOU'N. *n. s.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Lat.]

I, thou, he, we, ye, they, are names given to persons, and used instead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themselves, but used instead of nouns. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

To PRONOUNCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]

1. To speak, to utter.

He *pronounced* all these words unto me with his mouth. *Jer. xxxvi. 18.*

2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently.

She
So good a lady, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce dishonour of her. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

I have *pronounced* the word, saith the Lord. *Jer. xxxiv. 5.*

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods. *Milton.*

Sternly he *pronounc'd* the rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

The *pronouncing* of sentence of death is the office of inferior magistrates. *Locke.*

Absalom *pronounced* a sentence of death against his brother. *Locke.*

3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech.

Language of man *pronounc'd*
By tongue of brute, and human sense express'd. *Milton.*

Though diversity of tongues continue, this would render the *pronouncing* them easier. *Holder*

4. To utter rhetorically.

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.

How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves, and believe that they are then most pious, when they are most eager and unquiet; yet 'tis sure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *Decay of Piety.*

Every fool may believe, and *pronounce* confidently; but wise men will, in matters of discourse, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act surely. *South's Sermons.*

PRONOU'NCER. *n. s.* [from *pronounce*.] One who pronounces.

The *pronouncer* thereof shall be condemned in expences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRONUNCIA'TION. *n. s.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *prononciation*, Fr.] The act or mode of utterance.

The design of speaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, easy and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been searched out, that were serviceable for the purpose. *Holder.*

It were easy to produce thousands of his verses, which are lame for want of half a foot, sometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwise. *Dryden.*

PROOF. *n. f.* [from *prove*]

1. Evidence, teſtimony, conviction, argument; means of conviction.

That they all have always ſo teſtified, I ſee not how we ſhould poſſibly with a *proof* more palpable than this. *Hooker.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* ſufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

Though the manner of their trials ſhould be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing muſt needs be by the teſtimony of ſuch perſons as the parties ſhall produce. *Spenſer.*

That which I ſhall report will bear no credit,
Were not the *proof* ſo high. *Shakeſp.*

One ſoul in both, whereof good *proof*
This day affords. *Milton.*

Thus, verſe on death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for *proof* fulfil'd their common fates. *Dryden*

Thoſe intervening ideas, which ſerve to ſhew the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*. *Locke.*

2. Teſt, trial, experiment.

Hell-born! not to contend with ſpirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

Sampſon,
This day to Dagon is a ſolemn feaſt,
They ſtrength they know ſurpaſſing human race,
And now ſome publick *proof* thereof require
To honour this great feaſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

When the imagination hath contrived the frame of ſuch an inſtrument, and conceives that the event muſt infallibly anſwer its hopes, yet then does it ſtrangely deceive us in the *proof*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Gave, while he taught, and edify'd the more,
Becauſe he ſhew'd, by *proof*, 'twas eaſy to be poor. *Dryd*

My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the *proof*. *Addiſon.*

Here for ever muſt I ſtay,
Sad *proof* how well a lover can obey. *Pope.*

3. Firm temper, impenetrability; the ſtate of being wrought and hardened, till the expected ſtrength is found by trial to be attained.

Add *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings ſteel my lance's point. *Shakeſp.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my ſabre, and of *proof* my arms;
I aſk no other bleſſing of my ſtars. *Dryden.*

With arms of *proof*, both for myſelf and thee,
Chuſe thou the beſt. *Dryden.*

4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.

He Bellona's bridegroom, laſt in *proof*,
Confronted him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. In printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

PROOF. *adj.* [This word, though uſed as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof*.]

1. Impenetrable, able to reſiſt.

Now put your ſhields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more *proof* than ſhields. *Shakeſp.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, ſit thee, and confeſs have found thee
Proof againſt all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton's Par. Regain.*

He paſt expreſſion lov'd,
Proof to diſdain, and not to be remov'd. *Dryden.*

When the mind is throughly tinctured, the man will be *proof* againſt all oppoſitions. *Collier.*

Guiltleſs of hate, and *proof* againſt deſire,
That all things weighs, and nothing can acquire. *Dryden.*

When a capuchin, that was thought *proof* againſt bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after. *Addiſon.*

2. It has either *to* or *againſt* before the power to be reſiſted.

Imagin'd wife,
Conſtant, mature, *proof againſt* all aſſaults. *Milton.*

Deep in the ſnowy Alps, a lump of ice
By froſt was harden'd to a mighty price,
Proof to the ſun it now ſecurely lies,
And the warm dog-ſtar's hotteſt rage defies. *Addiſon.*

The God of day,
To make him *proof againſt* the burning ray,
[illegible]

PROOF'LESS. *adj.* [from *proof*] Unproved; wanting evidence.

Some were ſo manifeſtly weak and *proofleſs*, that he muſt be a very courteous adverſary, that can grant them. *Boyle.*

To PROP. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſupport by ſomething placed under or againſt.

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prop*, or bind,
One night deſtroys. *Milton.*

2. To ſupport by ſtanding under or againſt.

Like theſe earth unſupported keeps its place,
Though no fixt bottom *props* the weighty maſs. *Creech.*

Eternal ſnows the growing maſs ſupply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent ſky;
As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears. *Pope.*

3. To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

The nearer I find myſelf verging to [illegible] to be labour and ſorrow, the [illegible] few ſupports that are left me. *Boyle.*

PROP. [illegible] which any thing reſts.

The boy was the very ſtaff of my age, my very *prop*. *Sha.*

You take my houſe, when you do take the *prop*
That doth ſuſtain my houſe; you take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakeſp.*

Some plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees or *props*, and cannot ſupport themſelves. *Bacon*

That he might on many *props* repoſe,
He ſtrengths his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel.*

Again, if by the body's *prop* we ſtand,
If on the body's life, her life depend,
As Meleager's on the fatal brand,
The body's good the only wound amend. *Davies.*

Faireſt unſupported flower
From her beſt *prop* ſo far. *Milton.*

The current of his victories found no ſtop,
Till Cromwell came, his party's cheapeſt *prop*. *Waller.*

'Twas a conſiderable time before the great fragments that fell reſted in a firm poſture, for the *props* and ſtays, whereby they leaned one upon another, often failed. *Burnet.*

The *props* return
Into thy houſe, that bore the burden'd vines. *Dryden.*

PRO'PAGABLE. *adj.* [from *propagate*] Such as may be ſpread, ſuch as may be continued by ſucceſſion.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar ſeed, conſtitute a diſtinct *propagable* ſort of creatures. *Boyle.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Latin.]

1. To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production.

All that I eat, or drink, or ſhall beget,
Is *propagated* curſe! *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

Is it an elder brother's duty ſo
To *propagate* his family and name;
You would not have yours die and buried with you? *Otway.*

From hills and dales the cheerful cries rebound,
For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the ſound. [illegible]

2. To extend, to widen.

I have upon a high and pleaſant hill
Feign'd fortune to be thron'd the baſe o' [illegible]
Is rank'd with all deſerts, all kind of natures,
That labour on the boſom of this ſphere
To *propagate* their ſtates. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

3. To carry on from place to place; to promote.

Some have thought the *propagating* of religion by arms not only lawful, but meritorious. *Decay of Piety.*

Who are thoſe that truth muſt *propagate*,
Within the confines of my father's ſtate. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who ſeek truth only, and deſire to *propagate* nothing elſe, freely expoſe their principles to the teſt. *Locke.*

Becauſe denſe bodies conſerve their heat a long time, and the denſeſt bodies conſerve their heat the longeſt, the vibrations of their parts are of a laſting nature, and therefore may be *propagated* along ſolid fibres of uniform denſe matter to a great diſtance, for conveying into the brain the impreſſions made upon all the organs of ſenſe. [illegible]

4. To encreaſe, to promote.

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breaſt,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have them preſt
With more of thine. *Shakeſp.*

Sooth'd with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name. *Dryden.*

5. To generate.

Superſtitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Clariſſa.*

To PROPAGATE. *v. n.* To have offſpring.

No need that thou
Should'ſt *propagate*, already infinite,
And through all numbers abſolute, though one. *Milton.*

PROPAGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*propagatio*, Lat. *propagation*, Fr. from *propagate*.] Continuance or diffuſion by generation or ſucceſſive production.

Men have ſouls rather by creation than *propagation*. *Hooker.*

There are other ſecondary ways of the *propagation* of it, as lying in the ſame bed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

There is not in all nature any ſpontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*, wherein chance hath not the leaſt part. *Ray on the Creation.*

Old ſtakes of olive trees in plants revive;
But nobler vines by *propagation* thrive. *Dryden.*

PROPAGATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *propagate*]

1. One who continues by ſucceſſive production.

2. A ſpreader; a promoter.

Socrates, the greateſt *propagator* of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was ſo famous for this talent, that he gained the name of the Drole. *Addiſon.*

To PROPE'L. *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward.

Avicen witneſſes the blood to be frothy that is *propelled* out of a vein of the breaſt. [illegible]

This motion, in ſome human creatures, may be weak in reſpect to the viſcidity of what is taken, ſo as not to be able to *propel* it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* ſo vaſt and ponderous a body, with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To PROPE'ND. *v. n.* [*propendeo*, Lat. to hang forwards.] To incline to any part, to be diſpoſed in favour of any thing.

My ſprightly brethren, I *propend* to you,
In reſolution to keep Helen ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

PROPE'NDENCY *n. ſ.* [from *propend*.]

1. Inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing.
2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Conſideration, attentive deliberation; perp

An act above the animal actings, which are tranſient, and admit not of that attention, and *propendency* of actions. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE *adj.* [*propenſus*, Lat.] Inclined, diſpoſed. It is uſed both of good and bad.

Women, *propenſe* and inclinable to honeſty, be otherwiſe edified in good things, rather than carried away as captives. *Hooker's Preface.*

I have brought ſcandal
In feeble hearts, *propenſe* enough before
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols *Milton.*

PROPE'NSION } *n. ſ.* [*propenſion*, Fr. *propenſio*, Lat. from
PROPE'NSITY. } *propenſe*.]

1. Inclination, diſpoſition to any thing good or bad.

Some miſcarriages might eſcape, rather through neceſſities of ſtate, than any *propenſity* of myſelf to injuriouſneſs. *K. Char.*

So forcible are our *propenſions* to mutiny, that we equally take occaſions from benefits or injuries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Let there be but *propenſity*, and bent of will to religion, and there will be fedulity and indefatigable induſtry. *South.*

It requires a critical nicety to find out the genius or the *propenſions* of a child. *L'Eſtrange.*

The natural *propenſion*, and the inevitable occaſions of complaint, accidents of fortune. *Temple.*

He aſſiſts us with a meaſure of grace, ſufficient to overbalance the corrupt *propenſity* of the will. *Rogers.*

2. Tendency.

Bodies, that of themſelves have no *propenſion* to any determinate place, do nevertheleſs move conſtantly and perpetually one way. *Digby.*

This great attrition muſt produce a great *propenſity* to the

PROPER *adj.* [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common.

As for the virtues that belong unto moral righteouſneſs and honeſty of life, we do not mention them, becauſe they are not *proper* unto chriſtian men as they are chriſtian, but do concern them as they are men. *Hooker.*

Men of learning hold it for a ſlip in judgment, when offer is made to demonſtrate that as *proper* to one thing, which reaſon findeth common unto many. *Hooker.*

No ſenſe the precious joys conceives,
Which in her private contemplations be;
For then the ravith'd ſpirit the ſenſes leaves,
Hath her own pow'rs, and *proper* actions free. *Davies.*

Of nought no creature ever formed ought,
For that is *proper* to th' Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

Dufreſnoy's rules, concerning the poſture of the figures, are almoſt wholly *proper* to painting, and admit not any compariſon with poetry *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Outward objects, that are extrinſecal to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinſecal and *proper* to itſelf, which become alſo objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. Noting an individual.

A *proper* name may become common, when given to ſeveral beings of the ſame kind; as Cæſar *Watts.*

3. One's own. It is joined with any of the poſſeſſives: as, *my* proper, *their* proper.

The bloody book of law
You ſhall yourſelf read in the bitter letter,
After your own ſenſe, yea, though *our proper* ſon
Court the age
With ſomewhat of *your proper* rage. *Waller.*

If we might determine it, *our proper* conceptions would be all voted axioms. *Glanvil's Sceph.*

Now learn the diff'rence at *your proper* coſt,
Betwixt true valour and an empty boaſt. *Dryden.*

4. Natural, original.

In our *proper* motion we aſcend
Up to our native ſeat. *Milton.*

5. Fit, accommodated, adapted; ſuitable; qualified.

In Athens all was pleaſure, mirth and play,
All *proper* to the ſpring, and ſprightly May *Dryden.*

He is the only *proper* perſon of all others for an Epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a ſtrong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

In debility, from great loſs of blood, wine and all aliment, that is eaſily aſſimilated or turned into blood, are *proper*: for blood is required to make blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Exact; accurate, juſt.
7. Not figurative.

Thoſe parts of nature, into which the chaos was diveſted, they ſignified by dark names, which we have expreſſed in their plain and *proper* terms. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

8. It ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify, mere; pure.

See thyſelf, devil,
Proper deformity ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

9. [*Propre*, Fr.] Elegant, pretty.

Moſes was a *proper* child. *Heb.* xi. 23.

10. Tall, luſty, handſome with bulk.

At laſt ſhe concluded with a ſigh, thou waſt the *propereſt* man in Italy. *Shakeſp.*

A *proper* goodly fox was carrying to execution. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROPERLY, *adv.* [from *proper*.]

1. Fitly, ſuitably.
2. In a ſtrict ſenſe.

What dies but what has life
And ſin'd the body *properly* hath neither *Milton.*

The miſeries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal diſtribution of things. *Swift.*

There is a ſenſe in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are *properly* his own. *Rogers.*

[illegible]

1. The quality of being proper.
2. Taſteſs.

PROPERTY *n.* [from *proper*.]

1. Peculiar quality.

What ſpecial *property* or quality is that, which being no where found but in ſermons, maketh them effectual to save *Hooker, b.*

A ſecondary eſſential mode, is any attribute of a thing which is not of primary conſideration, and is called a *property*. *Watts.*

[illegible]

'Tis conviction, not force, that muſt induce aſſent; and ſure the magick of a conquering ſword has no great *property* that way, ſilence it may, but convince it cannot. *D. of Piet.*

It is the *property* of an old ſinner to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others. *South's Sermons.*

3. Right of poſſeſſion.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and *property* in things, ſprang from the ſame original, and were to deſcend by the ſame rules. *Locke.*

Property, whoſe original is from the right a man has to uſe any of the inferior creatures, for ſubſiſtence and comfort, is for the ſole advantage of the proprietor, ſo that he may even deſtroy the thing that he has *property* in. *Locke.*

4. Poſſeſſion held in one's own right.

For numerous bleſſings yearly ſhow'r'd,
And *property* with plenty crown'd,
Accept our pious praiſe. *Dryden.*

5. The thing poſſeſſed.

'Tis a thing impoſſible
I ſhould love thee but as a *property*. *Shakeſp.*

No wonder ſuch men are true to a government, where liberty runs ſo high, where *property* is ſo well ſecured. *Swift.*

6. Nearneſs or right. I know not which is the ſenſe in the following lines.

Here I diſclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and *property* of blood,
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

7. Something uſeful, an appendage.

I will draw a bill of *properties*, ſuch as our play wants. *Shakeſp. Midſummer's Night's Dream.*

The purple garments raiſe the lawyer's fees,
High pomp and ſtate are uſeful *properties* *Dryden.*

Greenfield was the name of the *property* man in that time, who furniſhed implements for the actors. *Pope.*

8. *Property* for *propriety*. Any thing peculiarly adapted.

Our poets excel in grandeur and gravity, ſmoothneſs and *property*, in quickneſs and briefneſs *Camden.*

To PROPE'RTY *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inveſt with qualities.

His rear'd arm
Creſted the world, his voice was *propertied*
As all the tuned ſpheres. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

2. To ſeize or retain as ſomething owned, or in which one has a right, to appropriate, to hold. This word is not now uſed in either meaning.

A large fortune
Subdues and *properties* to his love and tendance
All ſorts of hearts. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

They have here *propertied* me, keep me in darkneſs, and do all they can to face me out of my wits. *Shake.*

I am too highborn to be *propertied*,
To be a ſecondary at controul *Shakeſp. King John.*

PROPHA'SIS. *n. f.* [προφασις.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diſeaſes.

PROPHE'CY. *n. f.* [προφητια; *propheſie*, Fr.] A declaration of ſomething to come; pred[illegible]

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shakeſp.*

Poets may boaſt
Their work ſhall with the world remain;
Both bound together, live or die,
The verſes and the *prophecy*. *Waller.*

PRO'PHESIER. *n. f.* [from *prophefy*.] One who propheſies.

To PRO'PHESY. *v. a.*

1. To predict, to foretell; to prognoſticate.

Miſerable England,
I *prophefy* the fearfu'ſt time to thee,
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon. *Shakeſp.*

I hate him, for he doth not *prophefy* good, but evil. *1 Kings.*

The Lord ſent me to *prophefy*, againſt this houſe, all the words that ye have heard. *Jer. xxvi. 12.*

2. To foreſhow

Methought thy very gait did *prophefy*
A royal nobleneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To PRO'PHESY. *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions.

Strange ſcreams of death;
And *prophefying* with accents terrible

Receiv'd by thee, I *prophefy*, my rhymes,
Mix'd with thy works, their life no bounds ſhall ſee. *Fiſh.*

2. To preach. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

Prophefy unto the wind, *prophefy*, ſon of man. *Ezekiel.*

The elders of the Jews builded, and proſpered through the *prophefying* of Haggai. *Eſdras vi. 14.*

PROPHET. *n. ſ.* [*prophete*, Fr. προφητης.]

1. One who tells future events, a predicter, a foreteller.

Ev'ry flower
Did as a *prophet* weep what it foreſaw,
In Hector's wrath. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Jeſters oft prove *prophets*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

O *prophet* of glad tidings! finiſher
Of utmoſt hope! *Milton.*

He lov'd ſo faſt,
As if he fear'd each day would be her laſt,
Too true a *prophet* to foreſee the fate,
That ſhould ſo ſoon divide their happy ſtate. *Dryden.*

God, when he makes the *prophet*, does not unmake the man *Locke.*

2. One of the ſacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

His champions are the *prophets* and apoſtles. *Shakeſp.*

PRO'PHETESS. *n. ſ.* [*prophetеſſe*, Fr. from *prophet*.] A woman that foretells future events.

He ſhall ſpit thy very heart with ſorrow,
And ſay poor Marg'ret was a *prophetеſs*. *Shakeſp.*

That it is conſonant to the word of God, ſo in ſinging to anſwer, the practice of Miriam the *prophetеſs*, when ſhe anſwered the men in her ſong, will approve. *Pearſon.*

If my love but once were crown'd
Fair *prophetеſs*, my grief would ceaſe *Prior.*

PROPHE'TICK.
PROPHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr. from *prophet*.]

1. Foreſeeing or foretelling future event

Say, why
Upon this blaſted heath you ſtop our way,
With ſuch *prophetick* greeting. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The counſel of a wiſe and then *prophetical* friend was forgotten. *Wotton.*

Some perfumes procure *prophetical* dreams. *Bacon*

Till old experience do attain
To ſomething like *prophetick* ſtrain. *Milton.*

Some famous *prophetick* pictures repreſent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and buſy, ſmooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be diſcerned in the ſurface. *Stilling.*

No arguments made a ſtronger impreſſion on theſe Pagan converts, than the predictions relating to our Saviour in thoſe old *prophetick* writings depoſited among the hands of the greateſt enemies to chriſtianity, and owned by them to have been extant many ages before his appearance. *Addiſon.*

2. It has *of* before the thing foretold

The more I know, the more my fears augment,
And fears are oft *prophetick of* th' event. *Dryden.*

PROPHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *prophetical*.] With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

He is ſo *prophetically* proud of an heroical cudgelling, that he raves in ſaying nothing. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

This great ſucceſs among Jews and Gentiles, part of it hiſtorically true at the compiling of theſe articles, and part of it *prophetically* true then, and fulfilled afterward, was a moſt effectual argument to give authority to this ſaith. *Hammond*

She ſigh'd, and thus *prophetically* ſpoke. *Dryden.*

To PRO'PHETIZE. *v. n.* [*prophetiſer*, Fr. from *prophet*.] To give predictions

Nature elſe hath conference
With profound ſleep, and ſo doth warning ſend
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel's Civil War*

PROPHY'LACTICK. *adj.* [προφυλακτικος.] Preventive, preſervative.

Medicine is diſtributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preſerving health; and therapeutick, or the art of reſtoring health *Watts's Logick.*

PROPI'NQUITY. *n. ſ.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.]

1. Nearneſs, proximity; neighbourhood.

They draw the retina nearer to the cryſtalline humour, and by their relaxation ſuffer it to return to its natural diſtance according to the exigency of the object, in reſpect of diſtance or *propinquity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Nearneſs of time.

Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their deſolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration, than thoſe ſoon decaying fruits of ſummer. *Brown.*

3. Kindred; nearneſs of blood.

Here I diſclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood,
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

PROPI'TIABLE. *adj.* [from *propitiate*.] Such as may be induced to favour, ſuch as may be made propitious.

To PROPI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] To induce to favour, to gain, to conciliate, to make propitious.

Yet, her pride, declare
What off'rings may *propitiate* the fair,
Rich orient pearl, bright ſtones that ne'er decay,
Or poliſh'd ores which longer laſt than they. *Waller.*

They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain ſpirits under him, whom they endeavour to *propitiate* by certain rites. *Stilling fleet.*

Vengeance ſhall purſue the inhuman coaſt,
Till they *propitiate* thy offended ghoſt. *Dryden.*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The Gods *propitiate*, and the peſt aſſuage. *Pope.*

PROPITIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*propitiation*, Fr. from *propitiate*.]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiouſneſs is obtained

He is the *propitiation* for the ſins of the whole world. *1 Jo.*

PROPITIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *propitiate*.] One that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORY. *adj.* [*propiciatoire*, Fr. from *propitiate*.] Having the power to make propitious.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for their virtues, when a *propitiatory* ſacrifice is offered for their honour? *Stilling.*

PROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*propitius*, Lat. *propice*, Fr.] Favourable; kind.

T' aſſuage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I mean to ſing the praiſes of thy name. *Spenſer.*

Let not my words offend thee,
My maker, be *propitious* while I ſpeak! *Milton.*

Indulgent God *propitious* pow'r to Troy,
Swift to relieve, unwilling to deſtroy *Dryden.*

Would but thy ſiſter Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Ere Phœbus roſe, he had implor'd
Propitious heav'n. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *propitious*.] Favourably; kindly.

So when a muſe *propitiouſly* invites,
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Roſcommon.*

PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *propitious*.] Favourableneſs; kindneſs.

As theſe joined with the *propitiouſneſs* of climate to that ſort of tree and the length of age it ſhall ſtand and grow, may produce an oak. *Temple.*

PROPLA'SM. *n. ſ.* [πρὸ and πλασμα.] Mould; matrix.

Thoſe ſhells ſerving as *propliſms* or moulds to the matter which ſo filled them, limited and determined its dimenſions and figure. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

PROPLA'STICE. *n. ſ.* [προπλαστικὴ.] The art of making moulds for caſting.

PROPO'NENT. *n. ſ.* [from *proponens*, Lat.] One that makes a propoſal.

For myſterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent*, heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

PROPORTION. *n. ſ.* [*proportion*, Fr. *proportio*, Lat.]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio.

Let any man's wiſdom determine by lengthening the territory, and increaſing the number of inhabitants, what *proportion* is requiſite to the peopling of a region in ſuch a manner, that the land ſhall be neither too narrow for thoſe whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude. *Raleigh.*

By *proportion* to theſe rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all ſorts of injurious perſons. *Taylor.*

Things nigh equivalent and neighb'ring value
By lot are parted; but high heav'n thy ſhare,
In equal balance weigh'd 'gainſt earth and hell,
Flings up the adverſe ſcale, and ſhuns *proportion*. *Prior.*

2. Settled

3. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Greater visible good does not always raise men's desires, in *proportion* to the greatness it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble sets us on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

He must be little skilled in the world, who thinks that men's taking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in *proportion* as they converse more or less with those of the re-

In *proportion* as this resolution grew, the terrors before us seemed to vanish. *Tatler*, N° 81.

3. Harmonick degree.

His volant touch
Instinct through all *proportions*, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

It must be mutual in *proportion* due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton.*

No man of the present age is equal in the strength, *proportion* and knitting of his limbs to the Hercules of Farnese.

The *proportions* are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above the rest. *Addis.*

Harmony, with every grace,
Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*

5. Form; size.

All things receiv'd, do such *proportion* take,
As those things have, wherein they are receiv'd;
So little glasses little faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd. *Davies.*

To PROPO'RTION *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To adjust by comparative relation.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to *pro-portion* as well excesses as defects, are opposite. *Hooker.*

Till body up to spirit work, in bounds
Proportion'd to each kind. *Milton.*

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 256.

2. To form symmetrically.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault, quickly to be discovered by the senses; yet altogether seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, because he offers us an assistance *proportionable* to the difficulty. *Tillotson.*

It was contrived with an hundred and twenty trumpets, assisted with a *proportionable* number of other instrumen-

PROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relations.

The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it *proportionably* to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability, on one side or the other.

The parts of a great thing are great, and there are *proportionably* large estates in a large country. *Arbuthnot.*

Though religion be more eminently necessary to those in stations of authority, yet these qualities are *proportionably* conducive to publick happiness in every inferior relation. *Rogers.*

PROPO'RTIONAL. *adj.* [*proportionel*, Fr. from *proportion.*] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

As likely tasting to attain
Proportional ascent, which cannot be
But to be gods or angels. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Four numbers are said to be *proportional*, when the first containeth, or is contained by the second, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth. *Cocker.*

If light be swifter in bodies than in vacuo in the proportion of the sines which measure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly *proportional* to the densities of the same bodies. *Newton.*

PROPORTIONA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional.

All taste, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionality* of the motion or impression made. *Grew.*

PROPO'RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *proportional.*] In a stated degree.

If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their interfering one with another, and by consequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays would be *proportionally* diminished. *Newt.*

PROPO'RTIONATE. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means *proportionate*. *Grew.*

The use of spectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occasion to think of microscopes and telescopes, but the invention of burning glasses depended on a *proportion* body, that is, the rays by which it is seen, would, in the same proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied. *Grew's*

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power, to use a creature according to the passion or heats of his own will, but only to retribute to him, so far as conscience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

To PROPO'RTIONATE *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjust, according to settled rates, to something else.

The parallelism and due *proportionated* inclination of the axis of the earth *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Since every single particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, *proportionated* by matter and distance, it evident appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would necessarily tend inwards, and descend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole space. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PROPO'RTIONATENESS. *n. s.* [from *proportionate.*] The state of being by comparison adjusted.

By this congruity of those faculties to their proper objects, and by the fitness and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the soul of man hath so much of perception, as is necessary for its rational being. *Hale.*

PROPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *propose.*]

1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.

If our *proposals* once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

The work, you mention, will sufficiently recommend itself, when your name appears with the *proposals*. *Add. to Po.*

2. Offer to the mind.

Upon the *proposal* of an agreeable object, a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refuse it. *South.*

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *propo-*

To PROPO'SE *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr. *propono*, Lat.] to the consideration

Raphael to Adam's doubt *propos'd*,
Benevolent and facil thus reply'd.

My design is to treat only of those, who have chiefly *proposed* to themselves the latter as the principal reward of their labours. *Tatler*, N° 81.

In learning any thing, there should be as little as possible first *proposed* to the mind at once, and that being understood, proceed then to the next adjoining part. *Watts.*

To PROPO'SE *v. n.* To lay schemes. Not in use.

Run thee into the parlour,
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,
Proposing with the prince and Claudio. *Shakesp.*

PROPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *propose.*] One that offers any thing to consideration.

Faith is the assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the *proposer*, as coming from God. *Locke.*

He provided a statute, that whoever proposed any alteration to be made, should do it with a rope about his neck; if the matter proposed were generally approved, then it should pass into a law, if it went in the negative, the *proposer* to

PROPOSITION *n. s.* [*proposition*, Fr. *propositio*, Lat.]

1. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.

Chrysippus, labouring how to reconcile these two *propositions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that something is in our own power, cannot extricate himself. *Hammond.*

The compounding of the representation of things, with an affirmation or negation, makes a *proposition*. *Hale.*

2. Proposal, offer of terms.

The enemy sent *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon.*

PROPOSI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *proposition.*] Considered as a proposition.

If it has a singular subject its *propositional* sense, it is always ranked with universals *Watts's Logick.*

To PROPOU'ND. *v. a.* [*ponens*, Lat.]

1. To offer to consideration, to propose.

The parliament, which now is held, decreed
Whatever pleas'd the king but to *propound*. *Daniel.*

To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule. *Watson.*

Dar'st thou to the son of God *propound*
To worship thee. *Milton.*

The greatest stranger must *propound* the argument. *Hale.*

The arguments, which christianity *propounds* to us, are reasonable encouragements to bear sufferings patiently. *Tillotson.*

2. To offer; to exhibit.

A spirit rais'd from depth of under-ground,
That shall make answer to such questions,
As by your grace shall be *propounded* him *Shakesp.*

PROPOU'NDER. *n. s.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds, he that offers, proposer.

PROPRI'ETARY. *n. f.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *property*.] Poſſeſſor in his own right.

'Tis a great miſtake to think ourſelves ſtewards in ſome of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the deſignation of the donor. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROPRI'ETARY. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though ſheep, which are *proprietary*, are ſeldom marked, yet they are not apt to ſtraggle. *Grew's Cosmol.*

PROPRI'ETOR. *n. f.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] A poſſeſſor in his own right.

Man, by being maſter of himſelf, and *proprietor* of his own perſon, and the actions or labour of it, had ſtill in himſelf the great foundation of property. *Locke.*

Though they are ſcattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermoſt parts of the ſea, even there ſhall his right hand ſeek them out, and lead them home to their ancient *proprietor*. *Rogers.*

PROPRI'ETRESS. *n. f.* [from *proprietor*.] A female poſſeſſor in her own right: a miſtreſs.

A big-bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burthen in, the *proprietreſs* demanded poſſeſſion, but the other begged her excuſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROPRI'ETY. *n. f.* [*propriété*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.]

1. Peculiarity of poſſeſſion; excluſive right.

You that have promis'd to yourſelves *propriety* in love,
Know womens hearts like ſtraws do move. *Suckling.*

Benefit of peace, and vacation for piety, render it neceſſary by laws to ſecure *propriety*. *Hammond.*

Had wedded love! myſterious law, true ſource
Of human offſpring, ſole *propriety*
In Paradiſe! of all things common elſe. *Milton.*

They ſecure *propriety* and peace. *Dryden.*

To that we owe not only the ſafety of our perſons and the *propriety* of our poſſeſſions, but our improvement in the ſeveral arts. *Atterbury.*

2. Accuracy; juſtneſs.

Common uſe, that is the rule of *propriety*, affords ſome aid to ſettle the ſignification of language. *Locke.*

PROPT, for *propped*. [from *prop*.] Suſtained by ſome prop.

See in her cell ſad Eloiſa ſpread,
Propt on ſome tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

To PROPUGN. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Lat.] To defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulneſs is our meet tribute to thoſe ſacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond.*

PROPUGNA'TION. *n. f.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Latin.] Defence.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
To ſtand the puſh and enmity of thoſe
This quarrel would excite? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

PROPU'GNER. *n. f.* [from *propugn*.] A defender.

So zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed, that they are importunately diligent to inſtruct men in it, and in all the little ſophiſtries for defending it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROPU'LSION. *n. f.* [*propulſus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.

Joy worketh by *propulſion* of the moiſture of the brain, when the ſpirits dilate and occupy more room. *Bacon.*

The evaneſcent ſolid and fluid will ſcarce differ, and the cavities of thoſe ſmall canals will by *propulſion* be carried off with the fluid continually. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PRORE. *n. f.* [*prora*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of the ſhip. A poetical word uſed for a rhyme.

There no veſſel, with vermil *prore*,
Or bark of traffick, glides from ſhore to ſhore. *Pope.*

PROROGA'TION. *n. f.* [*prorogation*, Fr.]

1. Continuance; ſtate of lengthening out to a diſtant time; prolongation.

The fulneſs and effluence of man's enjoyments in the ſtate of innocence, might ſeem to leave no place for hope, in reſpect of any farther addition, but only of the *prorogation* and future continuance of what already he poſſeſſed. *South.*

2. Interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority.

It would ſeem extraordinary, if an inferior court ſhould take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation*. *Swift.*

To PROROGUE. *v. a.* [*proroga*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.]

1. To protract; to prolong.

He *prorogued* his government, ſtill threatning to diſmiſs himſelf from publick cares. *Dryden.*

2. To put off; to delay.

My life were better ended by their hate,
Than death *prorogued*, wanting of thy love. *Shakeſp.*

3. To interrupt the ſeſſion of parliament to a diſtant time.

By the king's authority alone, they are aſſembled, and by him alone are they *prorogued* and diſſolved, but each houſe may adjourn itſelf. *Swift.*

PRORU'PTION. *n. f.* [*proruptus*, from *prorumpo*, Lat.] The act of buſting out.

Others ground this diſruption upon their continued or pro[illegible] the latter brood impatient by a forcible *proruption* anticipates their period of excluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PROSAICK. *adj.* [*proſaique*, Fr. *proſaicus*, from *proſa*, Lat.] Belonging to proſe; reſembling proſe.

To PROSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*proſcribo*, Lat.]

1. To cenſure capitally, to doom to deſtruction.

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was baniſhed the realm, and *proſcribed*. *Spenſer.*

I bid for thee
Thy murder of thy brother, being ſo brib'd,
And writ him in the liſt of my *proſcrib'd*
After thy fact. *Benj. Johnſon.*

Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,
But dreaded and *proſcrib'd* by men of ſenſe. *Refl. on Ridic.*

Some utterly *proſcribe* the name of chance, as a word of impious and profane ſignification, and indeed if taken by us in that ſenſe, in which it was uſed by the heathen, ſo as to make any thing caſual, in reſpect of God himſelf, their exception ought juſtly to be admitted. *South's Sermons.*

2. To interdict. Not in uſe.

He ſhall be found,
And taken or *proſcrib'd* this happy ground. *Dryden.*

PROSCRIBER. *n. f.* [from *proſcribe*.] One that dooms to deſtruction.

The triumvir and *proſcriber* had deſcended to us in a more hideous form, if the emperor had not taken care to make friends of Virgil and Horace. *Dryden.*

PROSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*proſcriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiſcation.

You took his voice who ſhould be prickt to die,
In our black ſentence and *proſcription*. *Shakeſp.*

Sylla's old troops
Are needy and poor, and have but left t' expect
From Catiline new bills and new *proſcriptions*. *B. Johnſ.*

For the title of *proſcription* or forfeiture, the emperor hath been judge and party, and judiced himſelf. *Bacon.*

PROSE. *n. f.* [*proſe*, Fr. *proſa*, Lat.] Language not reſtrained to harmonick ſounds or ſet number of ſyllables, diſcourſe not metrical.

Things unattempted yet in *proſe* or rhime. *Milton.*

The reformation of *proſe* was owing to Boccace, who is the ſtandard of purity in the Italian tongue, though many of his phraſes are become obſolete. *Dryden.*

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *proſe* writer, as his deſcriptions are often more diffuſe. *Add.*

Proſe men alone for private ends,
I thought, forſook their ancient friends. *Prior.*

I will be ſtill your friend in *proſe*:
Eſteem and friendſhip to expreſs,
Will not require poetick dreſs. *Swift.*

My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,
Verſe man and *proſe* man, term me which you will. *Pope.*

To PROSECUTE. *v. a.* [*proſequor*, *proſecutus*, Lat.]

1. To purſue; to continue endeavours after any thing.

I am beloved of beauteous Hermia,
Why ſhould not I then *proſecute* my right? *Shakeſp.*

I muſt not omit a father's timely care,
To *proſecute* the means of thy deliverance
By ranſom. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He *proſecuted* this purpoſe with ſtrength of argument and cloſe reaſoning, without incoherent tallies. *Locke.*

2. To continue; to carry on.

The ſame reaſons, which induced you to entertain this war, will induce you alſo to *proſecute* the ſame. *Hayward.*

All reſolute to *proſecute* their ire,
Seeking their own and country's cauſe to free. *Daniel.*

He infeſted Oxford, which gave them the more reaſon to *proſecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

With louder cries
She *proſecutes* her griefs, and thus repines. *Dryden.*

3. To proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing.

It were an infinite labour to *proſecute* thoſe things, ſo far as they might be exemplified in religious and civil actions. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

4. To purſue by law, to ſue criminally.

5. To *proſecute* differs from to *perſecute*: to *perſecute* always implies ſome cruelty, malignity or injuſtice; to *proſecute*, is to proceed by legal meaſures, either with or without juſt cauſe.

PROSECU'TION. *n. f.* [from *proſecute*.]

1. Purſuit; endeavour to carry on.

Many offer at the effects of friendſhip, but they do not laſt; they are promiſing in the beginning, but they fail, jade, and tire in the *proſecution*. *South.*

Their jealouſy of the Britiſh power, as well as their *proſecutions* of commerce and purſuits of univerſal monarchy, will fix them in their averſions towards us. *Addiſon.*

2. Suit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

PROSECUTOR. *n. f.* [from *proſecute*.] One that carries on any thing; a perſuer of any purpoſe; one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

PROSELYTE *n. f.* [προσηλυτος; *proſelite*, Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.

He that ſaw hell in melancholy dream,
Scar'd from his ſins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scot and, had turn'd *proſelyte*. *Cleaveland.*

Men become profeſſors and combatants for thoſe opinions they were never convinced of, nor *proſelyted* to. *Locke.*

Where'er you tread,
Millions of *proſelytes* behind are led,
Through crowds of new-made converts ſtill you go. *Granv.*
What numbers of *proſelytes* may we not expect. *Addiſon.*

To PROSELYTE. *v. a.* To convert. A bad word.

Men of this temper cut themſelves off from the opportunities of *proſelyting* others, by averting them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROSEMINATION *n. ſ.* [*proſemino*, Lat.] Propagation by ſeed.

Touching the impoſſibility of the eternal ſucceſſion of men, animals or vegetables by natural propagation or *proſemination*, the reaſons thereof ſhall be delivered. *Hale.*

PROSODIAN *n. ſ.* [from *proſody*.] One ſkilled in metre or proſody.

Some have been ſo bad *proſodians*, as from thence to derive malum, becauſe that fruit was the firſt occaſion of evil. *Brown.*

PROSODY. *n. ſ.* [*proſodie*, Fr. προσῳδια.] The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſe.

PROSOPOPŒIA. *n. ſ.* [προσωποποιια; *proſopopée*, Fr.] Perſonification.

Theſe reaſons are pathetically urged, and admirably raiſed by the *proſopopœia* of nature ſpeaking to her children. *Dryden.*

PROSPECT, *n. ſ.* [*proſpectus*, Lat.]

1. View of ſomething diſtant.

Eden and all the coaſt in *proſpect* lay. *Milton.*

The Jews being under the œconomy of immediate revelation, might be ſuppoſed to have had a freer *proſpect* into that heaven, whence their law deſcended. *Decay of Piety.*

It is better to marry than to burn, ſays St. Paul; a little burning felt puſhes us more powerfully, than greater pleaſures in *proſpect* allure. *Locke.*

2. Place which affords an extended view.

Him God beholding from his *proſpect* high,
Wherein paſt, preſent, future he beholds,
Thus ſpake. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.*

3. Series of objects open to the eye.

There is a very noble *proſpect* from this place: on the one [illegible] eye can reach: juſt oppoſite ſtands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other ſide the whole circuit of the bay of Naples. *Addiſon.*

4. Object of view.

Man to himſelf
Is a large *proſpect*, rais'd above the level
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Denham.*

Preſent, ſad *proſpect!* I can be ought deſcry,
But what affects his melancholy eye,
The beauties of the ancient fabrick loſt
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coaſt. *Prior.*

5. View into futurity: oppoſed to retroſpect.

[illegible]
Stands not within the *proſpect* of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To him, who hath a *proſpect* of the different ſtate of perfect happineſs or miſery, that attends all men after this life, the meaſures of good and evil are mightily changed. *Locke.*

If there be no *proſpect* beyond the grave, the inference is right; let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we ſhall die. *Locke.*

Againſt himſelf his gratitude maintain'd,
By favours paſt, not future *proſpects* gain'd. *Smith.*

6. Regard to ſomething future.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal eſtate, that lays deſigns only for a day, without any *proſpect* to, or proviſion for the remaining part of his life. *Tillotſon.*

To PROSPECT. *v. a.* [*proſpectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Dict.*

PROSPECTIVE. *adj.* [from *proſpect*.]

1. Viewing at a diſtance.
2. Acting with foreſight.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumſpect, induſtrious and *proſpective* too in this affair. *Clarid.*

To PROSPER. *v. a.* [*proſpero*, Lat.] To make happy, to favour.

Kind gods, forgive
Me that, and *proſper* him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

All things concur to *proſper* our deſigns,
All things to *proſper* any love but mine *Dryden*

[illegible]

1. To be proſperous; to be ſucceſsful.

My word ſhall not return void, but accompliſh that which I pleaſe, and it ſhall *proſper* in the thing whereto I ſent it. *Iſ.*

Thus man encreaſed by little and little, and things *proſpered* with him more and more. 2 *Mac.* viii. 8.

Surer to *proſper*, than proſperity
Could have aſſur'd us. *Milton.*

2. To make proſperous.

All things do *proſper* beſt, when they are advanced to the better; a nurſery of ſtocks ought to be in a more barren ground, than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

The plants, which he had ſet, did thrive and *proſper*. *Cowl.*

She viſits how they *proſper'd*, bud, and bloom. *Milton.*

PROSPE'RITY *n. ſ.* [*proſperitas*, Lat. *proſperité*, Fr.] Succeſs; attainment of wiſhes, good fortune.

Proſperity, in regard of our corruption to abuſe the bleſſings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to the ſouls of men. *Hooker, b. v. 48.*

God's juſtice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our *proſperity*. *King Charles.*

PRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*proſperus*, Lat.] Succeſsful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which ſtill hath been both grave
And *proſper* us. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Either ſtate to bear *proſperous* or adverſe. *Milton.*

May he find
A happy paſſage, and a *proſp'rous* wind. *Denham.*

PRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *proſperous*.] Succeſsfully; fortunately.

Proſperouſly I have attempted, and
With bloody paſſage led your wars, even to
The gates of Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

In 1596, was the ſecond invaſion upon the main territories of Spain, *proſperouſly* atchieved by Robert earl of Eſſex, in conſort with the earl of Nottingham. *Bacon.*

Thoſe, who are *proſperouſly* unjuſt, are intitled to panegy-[illegible]

PRO'SPEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *proſperous*.] Proſperity.

PROSPICIENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *proſpicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION. *n. ſ.* [from *proſterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depreſſion, ſtate of being caſt down, act of caſting down. A word not to be adopted.

Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are ſtirred up a fever, watching, and *proſternation* of ſpirits. *Wiſeman.*

PRO'STHESIS. *n. ſ.* [προσθεσις.] In ſurgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fiſtulous ulcers are filled up with fleſh. *Dict.*

To PROSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*proſtitus*, Lat. *proſtituer*, Fr.]

1. To ſell to wickedneſs, to expoſe to crimes for a reward. It is commonly uſed of women ſold to whoredom by others or themſelves.

Do not *proſtitute* thy daughter, to cauſe her to be a whore. *Lev. xix. 29.*

Marrying or *proſtituting*,
Rape or adultery *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

Who ſhall prevail with them to do that themſelves which they beg of God, to ſpare his people and his heritage, to *proſtitute* them no more to their own ſinful deſigns. *D. of Pie.*

Affections, conſecrated to children, huſbands, and parents, are vilely *proſtituted* and thrown away upon a hangman. *Add.*

2. To expoſe upon vile terms.

It were unfit, that ſo excellent and glorious a reward, as the goſpel promiſes, ſhould ſtoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven ſhould be *proſtituted* to ſorrowful men. *Tillotſon.*

PROSTITUTE. *adj.* [*proſtitutus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire, ſold to infamy or wickedneſs, ſold to whoredom.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
By ſloth corrupted, by debauch'ry fed,
Made bold by want, and *proſtitute* for bread. *Prior.*

PROSTITUTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A hireling, a mercenary, one who is ſet to ſale.

At open ſulſome bawdry they rejoice,
Baſe *proſtitute!* thus doſt thou gain thy bread. *Dryden.*
No hireling ſhe, no *proſtitute* to praiſe. *Pope.*

2. [*Proſtibula*, Lat.] A publick ſtrumpet.

From every point they come,
Then dread no dearth of *proſtitutes* at Rome. *Dryden.*

PROSTITUTION. *n. ſ.* [*proſtitution*, Fr. from *proſtitute*.]

1. The act of ſetting to ſale, the ſtate of being ſet to ſale.
2. The life of a publick ſtrumpet.

An infamous woman, having paſſed her youth in a moſt ſhameleſs ſtate of *proſtitution*, now gains her livelihood by inducing others. *Auditor's Collector.*

PROSTRATE. *adj.* [*proſtratus*, Lat. The accent was formerly on the firſt ſyllable.]

1. Lying at length.

Once I ſaw with dread oppreſſed
Her whom I dread, ſo that with *proſtrate* lying,
Her length the earth in love's chief cloathing dreſſed. *Sidney.*
He heard the weſtern lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his tow'rs *proſtrate*.
Before fair Britomart ſhe fell *proſtrate*.
Groveling and *proſtrate* on yon lake of fire.

2. Lying at mercy.

Look gracious on thy *proſtrate* thrall. *Shakeſp.*

3. Thrown down in humbleſt adoration.

The warning ſound was no ſooner heard, but the churches were filled, the pavements covered with bodies *proſtrate*, and waſhed with tears of devout joy. *Addiſon.*

Let us to the place
Repairing where he pray'd us, *proſtrate* fall
Before him reverent, and there confeſs
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg.
While *proſtrate* here in humble grief I lie,
Kind virtuous drops juſt gath'ring in my eye. *Pope.*

To PROSTRATE. *v. a.* [*proſtratus*, Lat.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down.

In the ſtreets many they ſlew, and fired divers places, *proſtrating* two pariſhes almoſt out right. *Hayward.*

A ſtorm that all things doth *proſtrate*,
Finding a tree alone all comfortleſs,
Beats on it ſtrongly, it to runinate. *Spenſer.*

Stake and bind up your weakeſt plants againſt the winds, before they come too fiercely, and in a moment *proſtrate* a whole year's labour *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The drops falling thicker, faſter, and with greater force, beating down the fruit from the trees, *proſtrating* and laying corn growing in the fields. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. [*Se proſterner*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration.

Some have *proſtrated* themſelves an hundred times in the day, and as often in the night. *Duppa.*

PROSTRA'TION, *n. ſ.* [*proſternation*, Fr. from *proſtrate*]

1. The act of falling down in adoration

Nor is only a reſolved *proſtration* unto antiquity a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto authority. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

The worſhip of the Gods had been kept up in temples, with altars, images, ſacrifices, hymns and *proſtrations*. *Stuart.*

The truths, they had ſubſcribed to in profeſſion, they reverted by a brutiſh ſenſeleſs devotion, managed with a greater *proſtration* of reaſon than of body. *South's Sermons.*

2. Dejection; depreſſion.

A ſudden *proſtration* of ſtrength or weakneſs attends this colick. *Arbuthnot.*

PROSTYLE. *n. ſ.* [*proſtyle*, Fr. πρόστυλος.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Diſt.*

PROSYLLOGISM. *n. ſ.* [*pro* and *ſyllogiſm.*]

A *proſyllogiſm* is when two or more ſyllogiſms are ſo connected together, that the concluſion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

PROTASIS. *n. ſ.* [*proteſe*, Fr. πρότασις]

1. A maxim or propoſition.

2. In the ancient drama, the firſt part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Diſt.*

PROTATICK. *n. ſ.* [*protatique*, Fr. πρωτατικὸς]

Theſe are *protatick* perſons in the ancients, whom they uſe in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.*

To PROTE'CT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Lat. *proteger*, Fr.] To defend, to cover from evil; to ſhield.

The king
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace. *Shakeſp.*
Leave not the faithful ſide,
That gave thee being, ſtill ſhades thee and *protects*. *Milt.*
Full in the midſt of his own ſtrength he ſtands,
Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,
His ſhade *protects* the plains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

PROTE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*protection*, Fr. from *protect*]

1. Defence; ſhelter from evil.

Drive tow'rd Dover, friend, where thou ſhalt meet
Both welcome and *protection*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they could not with juſtice lament their condition. *Swift.*

2. A paſſport, exemption from being moleſted, as, *he had a protection during the rebellion*

PROTE'CTIVE *adj.* [from *protect*] Defenſive, ſhelt[illegible]

The ſtately lanning ſwan guards his other iſle,
Protective of his young [illegible]

PROTE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*protecteur*, Fr. from *protect*]

1. Defender; ſhelterer, ſupporter; one who ſhields from evil or oppreſſion; guardian

[illegible] th' oppreſſed ſhall henceforth reſort,
Juſtice to crave, and ſuccour at your court;
And then your highneſs, not for our's alone,
But for the world's *protector* ſhall be known. *Waller.*

The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke. *Addiſon.*

[illegible] who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in minority

Is it concluded, he ſhall be *protector*?
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet. *Shakeſp.*

PROTE'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*protectrice*, Fr. from *protector*] A woman that protects

All things ſhould be guided by her direction, as the ſovereign patroneſs and *protectreſs* of the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Behold thoſe arts with propitious eye,
That ſupplant to their great *protectreſs* fly. *Addiſon.*

To PROTE'ND *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to ſtretch forth

All ſtood with their *protended* ſpears prepar'd. *Dryden.*
With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

To PROTE'ST *v. n.* [*proteſtor*, Lat. *proteſter*, Fr.] To give

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit firſt, for, I *proteſt* mine never ſhall *Shakeſp.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the inſtant, after we had *proteſted* and ſpoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakeſp.*

[illegible]

on her, followed her with a doating obſervance. *Shakeſp.*

He *proteſts* againſt your votes, and ſwears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers *Denham*

The conſcience has power to diſapprove and to *proteſt* againſt the exorbitances of the paſſions. *South.*

To PROTE'ST *v. a.*

1. To prove; to ſhow, to give evidence of. Not uſed.

Many unfought youths, that even now
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To call as a witneſs

Fiercely they oppoſ'd
My journey ſtrange, with clamorous uproar,
Proteſting fate ſupreme. *Milton.*

PRO[illegible] from the verb.] A ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt ſomething.

PRO'TESTANT. *adj.* [from *proteſt*] Belonging to proteſtants.

[illegible]e the ſpreading of the *proteſtant* religion, ſeveral nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Ad[illegible]*

PRO'TESTANT *n. ſ.* [*proteſtant*, Fr. from *proteſt*] One of thoſe who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, proteſted againſt the errours of the church of Rome.

This is the firſt example of any proteſtant ſubjects, that have [illegible]

PROTESTATION. *n. ſ.* [*proteſtation*, Fr. from *proteſt*] A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fact or opinion.

He maketh *proteſtation* to them of Corinth, that the goſpel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the ſame goſpel taught by the reſt of the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

But to your *proteſtation*, let me hear
What you profeſs. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

If the lords of the council iſſued out any order againſt them, ſome nobleman publiſhed a *proteſtation* againſt it. *Clarend.*

I ſmiled at the ſolemn *proteſtation* of the poet in the firſt page, that he believes neither in the fates or deſtinies. *Addiſ.*

PROTESTER *n. ſ.* [from *proteſt*] One who proteſts; one who utters a ſolemn declaration.

Did I uſe
To ſtale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *proteſter*? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

What if he were one of the lateſt *proteſters* againſt popery? and but one among many, that ſet about the ſame work? *Att.*

PROTHONOTARY. *n. ſ.* [*prothonotaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*, Lat.] The head regiſter

Salignacus, the pope's *prothonotary*, denies the Nubians profeſſing of obedience to the biſhop of Rome. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONOTARISHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prothonotary.*] The office or dignity of the principal regiſter

He had the *prothonotariſhip* of the chancery. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL. *n. ſ.* [*protokol*, Dutch; *protocole*, Fr. πρωτόκολλον, from πρῶτος and κόλλα.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is ſtiled the *protocol*, or ſcriptura matrix, and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the inſtrument, does not appear, the inſtrument is not valid *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMARTYR *n. ſ.* [πρῶτος and μάρτυς.] The firſt martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST. *n. ſ.* [πρῶτος and πλάσσω.] Original; thing firſt formed as a copy to be followed afterwards.

The conſumption was the primitive diſeaſe, which put a period to our *protoplaſts*, Adam and Eve. [illegible]

PRO'TOTYPE. *n. ſ.* [*prototype*, Fr. πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype

Man is the *prototype* of all exact ſymmetry. *Wotton.*

The image and *prototype* were two diſtinct things, and therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attributed to the image. *Stillingfleet.*

To PROTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out, to delay, to lengthen; to ſpin to length

Where can they get victuals to ſupport ſuch a multitude, if we do but *protract* the war. *Knolles.*

He ſhrives this woman to her ſmock;
Elſe ne'er could he ſo long *protract* his ſpeech. *Shakeſp.*

PROTRACT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.

Since I did leave the preſence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights, that ſlowly ſeem'd to move
Their ſad *protract* from evening until morn. *Spenſer.*

PROTRACTER. *n. ſ.* [from *protract*]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length

2. A mathematical inſtrument for taking and meaſuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length.

Thoſe delays
And long *protraction*, which he muſt endure,
Betrays the opportunity. *Daniel.*

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the age of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain oral traditions, *Hale.*

PROTRA[illegible]

PROTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *protract*] Dilatory; delaying, spinning to length.

Our works are nought else
But the *protractive* tryals of great Jove,
To find persistive constancy in men. *Shakesp.*
He offer'd their *protractive* arts,
And strove by mildness to reduce their hearts. *Dryden.*

PROTREPTICAL. *adj.* [προτρεπτικὸς] Hortatory; suatory

The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*, demonstrating the truths of the gospel, and then urging the professors to be stedfast in the faith, and beware of infidelity *Ward on Inf.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Lat.] To thrust forward

When the stomach has performed its office upon the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by whose peristaltick motion it is gently conveyed along. *Locke.*

They were not left, upon the sea's being *protruded* forwards, and constrained to fall off from certain coasts by the mud or earth, which is discharged into it by rivers. *Woodward.*

By slow degrees,
High as the hills *protrude* the swelling vales. *Thomson.*
His left arm extended, and fore finger *protruded*. *Garlick.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward.

If the spirits be not merely detain'd, but *protrude* a little, and that motion be confused, there followeth putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

PROTRU'SION. *n. s.* [*protrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward, thrust.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and without all *protrusion* of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilst others are at rest, then the place, it deserted, gives us the idea of pure space without solidity, whereunto another body may enter, without either resistance or *protrusion* of any thing. *Locke.*

PROTU'BERANCE. *n. s.* [*protubero*, Lat.] Something swelling above the rest, prominence, tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the *protuberances* of the earth would infinite ages since have been levelled, and the superficies of the earth rendered plain. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth. *More.*

PROTU'BERANT. *adj.* [from *protuberate*] Swelling; prominent

One man's eyes are more *protuberant* and swelling out, another's more sunk and depressed. *Glanvil's Scepsis.*

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white, else the eye could not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Ray.*

To PROTU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel *protuberate*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia succeeding. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PROUD. *adj.* [prude or prut, Saxon]

1. Too much pleased with himself.

The *proudest* admirer of his own parts might find it useful to consult with others, though of inferior capacity. *Watts.*

2. Elated; valuing himself. With *of* before the object.

Fortune, that with malicious joy,
Does man her slave oppress,
Proud of her office to destroy,
Is seldom pleas'd to bless. *Dryden's Horace.*
In vain *of* pompous chastity you're *proud*,
Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud. *Dryden.*
High as the mother of the gods in place,
And *proud*, like her, *of* an immortal race. *Dryden.*

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient.

The patient in spirit is better than the *proud* in spirit. *Eccles.*
A foe so *proud* will not the weaker seek. *Milton.*

4. Daring; presumptuous.

By his understanding he smiteth through the *proud*. *Job.*
The blood foretold the giant's fall,
By this *proud* Palmer's hand. *Drayton.*
The *proud* attempt thou hast repell'd. *Milton.*
Proud Sparta with their wheels resounds. *Pope.*

5. Lofty of mien; grand of person.

He like a *proud* steed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton.*

6. Grand, lofty; splendid; magnificent.

So much is true, that the said country of Atlantis, as well as that of Peru, then called Coya, as that of Mexico, then named Tyrambel, were mighty and *proud* kingdoms in arms, shipping and riches. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
City and *proud* seat. *Milton.*
Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight. *Dryden.*
The palace built by Picus vast and *proud*,
Supported by a hundred pillars. *Dryden.*

7. Ostentatious; specious, grand.

I better brook the loss of brittle life,
Than those *proud* titles thou hast won of me. *Shakesp.*

8. Salacious; eager for the male

That camphire begets in men an impotency unto venery, observation will hardly confirm, and we have found it fail in cocks and hens, which was a more favourable tryal than that of Scaliger, when he gave it unto a bitch that was *proud*. *Bro.*

9. [Pryee, Sax. a swelling] Fungous; exuberant.

When the vessels are too lax, and do not sufficiently resist the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungus or *proud* flesh. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

This eminence is composed of little points, called fungus or *proud* flesh *Sharp's Surgery*

PROUDLY. *adv.* [from *proud*] Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner

He bears himself more *proudly*
Even to my person, than I thought he would. *Shakesp.*
The swan
Between her white wings mantling *proudly* rows. *Milton.*
Aneas follows with a fawning air;
But vain wishes, and *proudly* popular. *Dryden.*
Proudly he marches on, and void of fear;
Vain insolence. *Addison.*

To PROVE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat. *prouver*, Fr.]

1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony.

Let the trumpet sound,
If none appear to *prove* upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,
There is my pledge; I'll *prove* it on thy heart. *Shakesp.*
So both their deeds compar'd this day shall *prove*. *Id.*
Smile on me, and I will *prove*,
Wonder is shorter liv'd than love. *Waller.*

If it *prove* any things, it can only *prove* against our author, that the assignment of dominion to the elders is not by divine institution. *Locke.*

In spite of Luther's declaration, he will *prove* the retort upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. To try, to bring to the test.

Wilt thou thy idle rage by reason *prove*?
Or speak those thoughts, which have no power to move?

Thy overpraising leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit, in thee first *prov'd*.

3. To experience.

Delay not the present, but
Filling the air with swords advanc'd, and darts,
We *prove* this very hour. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Could sense make Marius sit unbound, and *prove*
The cruel lancing of the knotty gout. *Daniel.*
Well I deserv'd Evadne's scorn to *prove*,
That to ambition sacrific'd my love. *Waller.*
Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus *prove*,
And learn to fear whom he disdains to love. *Dryden.*

To PROVE. *v. n.*

1. To make tryal.

Children *prove*, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another. *Bacon.*

The sons prepare
Meeting like winds broke loose upon the main,
To *prove* by arms whose fate it was to reign. *Dryden.*

2. To be found by experience.

Prove true, imagination; oh, *prove* true,
That I, dear brother, be now ta'en for you. *Shakesp.*
All esculent and garden herbs, set upon the tops of hills, will *prove* more medicinal, though less esculent. *Bacon.*

3. To succeed.

If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event.

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed,
And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton.*
The beauties which adorn'd that age,
The shining subjects of his rage
Hoping they should immortal *prove*,
Rewarded with success in love *Waller.*

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

Property, you see it alter,
Or in a mortgage *prove* a lawyer's share,
Or in a jointure vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

PRO'VEABLE. *adj.* [from *prove*] That may be proved.

PROVE'DITOR. } *n. s.* [*provéditore*, Italian.] One who under-
PROVEDO'RE. } takes to procure supplies for an army.

The Jews, in those ages, had the office of *provedore*. *Friend.*

PRO'VENDER. *n. s.* [*provande*, Dutch; *provende*, Fr.] Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

Good *provender* labouring horses would have. *Tusser.*
I do appoint him store of *provender*,
It is a creature that I teach to fight. *Shakesp.*
Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave
Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
For nought but *provender*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Whene'er

Whene'er he chanc'd his hands to lay
On magazines of corn or hay,
Gold ready coin'd appear'd, instead
Of poultry *provender* and bread. *Swift's Miscel.*

For a fortnight before you kil them, fed them with hay or other *provender*. *Mortimer.*

PROVERB. *n. s.* [*proverbe*, Fr *proverbium*, Lat.]

1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage.

The sum of his whole book of *proverbs* is an exhortation to the study of this practick wisdom. *Decay of Piety.*

It is in praise and commendation of men, as it is in gettings and gains; for the *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses, for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then *Bacon's Essays*

The Italian *proverb* says of the Genoese, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without faith.

2. A word, name or observation commonly received or uttered.

Thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and a *proverb* of reproach. *Tob.* iii. 4.

To PROVERB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Not a good word.

1. To mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In ev'ry street, do they not say, how well
Are come upon him his deserts? *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. To provide with a proverb.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tread the senseless rushes with their heels:
For I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase;
I'll be a candle-holder and look on *Shakesp.*

PROVERBIAL. *adj.* [*proverbial*, Fr. from *proverb*.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world, and the best, the monks diet, to eat till you are sick, and fast till
in. *Temple's Miscel.*

and curs'd Leontius must descend
Through hissing ages, a *proverbial* coward *Irene.*

2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb.

This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion thereof became without bounds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Comprised in a proverb.

Moral sentences and *proverbial* speeches are numerous in this poet *Pope.*

PROVERBIALLY. *adv.* [from *proverbial*.] In a proverb.

It is *proverbially* said, formicæ fua bilis inest, habet & musca sperma, whereas these parts anatomy hath not discovered in insects. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To PROVIDE. *v. a.* [*provideo*, Lat.]

1. To procure beforehand, to get ready; to prepare.

God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. *Gen.*
Provide out of all, able men that fear God *Ex. x.*
He happier seat *provides* for us.

2. To furnish, to supply. With *of* or *with* before the thing provided.

Part incentive reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. *Milton*

To make experiments of gold, be *provided of* a conservatory of snow, a good large vault under ground, and a deep well. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The king forthwith *provides* him *of* a guard,
A thousand archers daily to attend. *Daniel*

If I have ready drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist *provide* himself *of* a deeper canvas, and take these hints, set the figure on its legs, and finish it. *Dryden.*

He went,
With large expence and *with* a pompous train
Provided, as to visit France or Spain. *Dryden.*

An earth well *provided of* all requisite things for an habitable world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

When the monasteries were granted away, the parishes were left destitute, or very meanly *provided of* any more than a pastor. *Swift's Miscel.*

of good birth, and such who, although inheriting good estates, yet happened to be well educated, and *provided with* learning. *Swift.*

3. To stipulate

4. *To* PROVIDE *against*. To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill.

Sagacity of brutes in defending themselves, *providing against* the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young. *Hale.*

Some men, instructed by the labouring ant,
Provide against th' extremities of want. *Dryden.*

Fraudulent practices were *provided against* by laws. *Arbuth.*

5. *To* PROVIDE *for*. To take care of beforehand.

. which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverend regard of religion, and to *provide for* the same by all means. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2*

He hath intent, his wanted followers
Shall all be very well *provided for*. *Shakesp.*

A provident man *provides for* the future. *Raleigh.*

My arbitrary bounty's indeny'd,
I gave reversions, and *for* heirs *provide*. *Garth.*

He will have many dependents, whose wants he cannot *provide for* *Addison.*

PROVIDED *that*. [This has the form of an adverbial expression, and the French number *pourvu que* among their conjunctions; it is however the participle of the verb *provide*, used as the Latin, *audito hoc fiet*.] Upon these terms, this stipulation being made

If I come off, the your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours, *provided* I have your commendation for any more free entertainment. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

I take your offer, and will live with you,
Provided that you do no outrages. *Shakesp.*

Provided that he set up his resolution, not to let himself down below the dignity of a wise man.

PROVIDENCE. *n. s.* [*prudence*, Fr. *pru*

1. Foresight; timely care, forecast, th

The only people, which as by the
give neither cause nor hope to their
so are they not stored with false p to trouble others
q

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*

An established character spreads the influence of such as move in a high sphere, on all around; it reaches farther than their own care and *providence* can do. *Atterbury.*

2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence.

This appointeth unto them their kinds of working, the disposition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed *providence*. *Hooker.*

Is it not an evident sign of his wonderful *providence* over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless destruction ensueth, is prepared and always set in such a readiness. *Hooker.*

Eternal *providence* exceeding thought,
Where none appears can make herself away. *Spenser.*

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foreseeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all past, all present, and all to come; but is the cause of their so being, which presence is not. *Raleigh.*

The world was all before them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and *providence* their guide. *Milton.*

They could not move me from my settled faith in God and his *providence*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence.

By thrift my sinking fortune to repair,
Though late, yet is at last become my care;
My heart shall be my own, my vast expence
Reduc'd to bounds, by timely *providence* *Dryden.*

PROVIDENT. *adj.* [*providens*, Lat.] Foreseeing, cautious; prudent with respect to futurity

I saw your brother
Most *provident* in peril, bind himself
To a strong mast that lived upon the sea. *Shakesp.*

We ourselves account such a man for *provident*, as remembering things past, and observing things present, can, by judgment, and comparing the one with the other, provide for the future. *Raleigh.*

First crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future.
Orange, with youth, experience has,
In action young, in council old;
Orange is what Augustus was,
Brave, wary, *provident* and bold. *Waller.*

A very prosperous people, flushed with great successes, are seldom so pious, so humble, so just, or so *provident*, as to perpetuate their happiness. *Atterbury.*

PROVIDENTIAL. *adj.* [from *providence*.] Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind, if those, unsatisfied with the *providential* distribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands. *L'Estrange.*

The flies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the course of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, nor are these things less *providential*, because regular. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The scorched earth, were it not for this remarkably *providential* contrivance of things, would have been uninhabitable. *Woodward.*

This thin, this soft contexture of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care. *Blackmore.*

PROVIDENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *providential*.] By the care of providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons *Ray on the Creation.*

It happened very *providentially* to the honour of the christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height. *Addison.*

PROVIDENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *provident*.] With foresight; with wise precaution.

Nature having designed water-fowls to fly in the air, and swim in the water, she *providently* makes their feathers of such a texture, that they do not admit the water. *Ray.*

PROVIDER. *n. f.* [from *provide*.] He who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat,
I would have left it on the board, so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted thence
With prayers for the *provider*. *Shak.*

PROVINCE. *n. f.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.

Those *provinces* these arms of mine did conquer. *Shak.*

Greece, Italy and Sicily were divided into commonwealths, till swallowed up, and made *provinces* by Rome. *Temple.*

See them broke with toils, or sunk in ease,
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces*. *Pope.*

2. The proper office or business of any one.

I am fit for honour's tough est task,
Nor ever yet found fooling was my *province*. *Otway.*

Nor can I alone sustain this day's *province*. *More.*

'Tis thine, whate'er is pleasant, good or fair;
All nature is thy *province*, life thy care. *Dryden.*

'Tis not the priest's *province* to bestow
True freedom. *Dryden's Persius.*

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*

3. A region, a tract.

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a *province* wide. *Milt.*

Her understandings are cooped up in narrow bounds, so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

PROVINCIAL. *adj.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*.]

1. Relating to a province.

The duke dare not more stretch
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own;
His subject am I not, nor here *provincial*. *Shakesp.*

2. Appendant to the provincial country.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account even to their *provincial* dominions. *Brown.*

3. Not of the mother country, rude, uncouth.

They build and treat with such magnificence,
That, like th' ambitious monarchs of the age,
They give the law to our *provincial* stage. *Dryden.*

A country squire having only the *provincial* accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy, must marry a cast wench. *Swift.*

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction, not œcumenical.

A law made in a *provincial* synod, is properly termed a *provincial* constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PROVINCIAL. *n. f.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*.] A spiritual governor.

Valgnatius was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the Indies. *Still.*

To PROVINCIATE. *v. a.* [from *province*.] To turn to a province. A word not in use.

When there was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Drusus, though offered a canton, would not accept of it. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

To PROVINE. *v. n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVISION. *n. f.* [*provision*, Fr. *provisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of providing beforehand.

Kasander knew, that *provision* is the foundation of hospitality, and thrift the jewel of magnificence. *Sidney.*

2. Measures taken beforehand.

Five days we do allot thee for *provision*,
To shield thee from disasters of the world. *Shakesp.*

He preserved all points of humanity, in taking order and making *provision* for the relief of strangers distressed. *Bacon.*

The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils, and *provisions* against future events. *Temple.*

Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next. *Tillotson.*

3. Accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected.

Mendoza advertised, that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals. *Knolles.*

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging incorruptible, till men
Grow up to their *provision*. *Milton.*

David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred place. *South.*

4. Victuals; food, provender.

He caused *provisions* to be brought in. *Clarendon.*

Provisions laid in large for man or beast. *Milton.*

5. Stipulation; terms settled.

His law was only to reform the degenerate English, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Irish, no ordinance, no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs. *Locke on Ireland.*

PROVISIONAL. *adj.* [*provisionel*, Fr. from *provision*.] Temporarily established, provided for present need.

The commendam semestre grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's respite given him to present, the church should not be without a *provisional* pastor. *Ayliffe.*

PROVISIONALLY. *adv.* [from *provisional*.] By way of provision.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should shew what he would prove, nature had moulded him so untowardly. *Locke.*

PROVISO. n. f. [Latin, as, *proviso rem non se habiturum esse*.] Stipulation, caution, provisional condition.

This *proviso* is needful, that the sheriff may not have the like power of life as the marshal hath. *Spenser.*

Some will allow the church no further power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *proviso* too, that it extends not to such as think themselves too wise to be advised. *South.*

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception,
That we, at our own charge, shall ransom straight
His brother-in-law. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

PROVOCATION. *n. f.* [*provocatio*, Lat. *provocation*, Fr.]

1. An act or cause by which anger is raised.

It is a fundamental law, in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other *provocation*, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*

Tempt not my swelling rage
With black reproaches, scorn and *provocation*. *Smith.*

2. An appeal to a judge.

A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked, a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe.*

3. I know not whether, in the following passage, it be *appeal* or *amusement*.

The like effects may grow in all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably pass in the hearing of God and men, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exhortations, *provocations*, and petitions. *Hooker.*

PROVOCATIVE. *n. f.* [from *provoke*.] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety. *Addison.*

PROVOCATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *provocative*.] The quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE. *v. a.* [*provoquer*, Fr. *provoco*, Lat.]

1. To rouse, to excite by something offensive; to awake.

Ye *provoke* me unto wrath, burning incense unto other Gods. *Jer. xliv. 8.*

Neither to *provoke* nor dread
New war *provok'd*. *Milton.*

To whet their courage, and their rage *provoke*. *Dryden.*

Fame her fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense.

Though often *provoked*, by the insolence of some of the bishops, to a dislike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemish. *Clarendon.*

Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the highest. *Milton.*

Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo against them, whom he was willing to appease afterwards. *Pope.*

3. To cause; to promote.

Drink is a great provoker; it *provokes* and unprovokes. *Shak.*

One Petro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink that he *provoked* sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore,
With envy Triton heard the martial sound,
And the bold champion for his challenge crown'd. *Dryden.*

5. To induce by motive, to move, to incite.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the crust of earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of, and observe such a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To PROVOKE. *v. n.*

1. To appeal. A Latinism.

Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shakesp. As.*

The Lord abhorred them, because of the *provocations*.

If we consider man in such a loathsome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to

PROVOKER. *n. f.* [from *provoke*.]

1. One that raises anger.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

Drink, Sir, is a great *provoker* of nofepa rting, fleep, and ur ne *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

PRO'VOKINGLY. *adv.* [from *provoking.*] In fuch a manner as to raife anger.

When we fee a man that yefterday kept a hamlet, today invading the poffeffions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocr tically and *provokingly* he conteited his pride. *Decay of Piety.*

PRO'VOST *n. f.* [prapare, Sax. *prevoft*, Fr *prevoffe*, Ital. *præpofitus*, Lat.]

1 The chief of any body as, *the* provoft *of a college.*

2 The executioner of an army.

voft marfhal of the king's army, was deemed *f*

PRO'VOSTSHIP *n. f* [from *provoft.*] The office of a provoft.

C. Pio firft rofe, and afterwards was advanced to the *provoftfhip* of Rom by Tiberius. *Hakewill*

PROW *n. f.* [*prone*, Fr. *proa*, Spanifh; *pro a*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a fhip.

he fea-victory of Vefpafian was a lady ho ding a palm n her hand, at her foot the *prow* of a fhip. *Peacham*

Stra ght to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *prow*,
More fierce th' important quarrel to decide. *Dryden.*

PROW. *adj.* Valiant. *Spenfer*

PRO'WESS. *n. f.* [*prodezza*, Italian, *proueffe*, Fr.] Bravery; va our, m litary gallantry.

Men of fuch *prowefs*, as not to know fear in themfelves, and yet to teach it in others that fhould con with them; for they had often made their lives triumph over moft terrible dangers, never dismayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

I hope
That your w'dom will d rect my th ught,
Or that your *prowefs* can me yield relief. *Fa. Queen.*
By heav ns mere grace, not by our *prowefs* done. *F. Qu.*
Henry the fifth,
By his *prowefs* conquered all France. *Shakefp.*
Nor fhould thy *prowefs* want praife and eiteem,
But that 'tis fhewn in treafon. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
Thofe are t ey
Firft feen in acts of *prowefs* eminent,
And great exp ots, but of true virtue void. *Milton*
Thefe beyond compare of mortal *prowefs.* *Milton.*
Michael f celeftial armies prince,
And thou in military *prowefs* next,
Gabriel! *Milton's Par Loft, b.* vi.
The vigour of this arm was never vain,
And that my wonted *prowefs* I retain,
Weafes their hea s of flaughter on the plain *Dryden.*
If it were the enterta nments of the fofter nations, that fet t pler the virtue and *prowefs* of the two laft empires. *Temp.*

PRO'WEST. *adj* [the fuperative formed from *prow*, adj.]

1. Braveft, moft valiant.
They be two of the *prowefl* knights on ground,
And oft approv'd n many a hard affay,
And eke of fureft fteel, that may be found,
Do arm vourfelf againft that day them to confound. *F. Q.*

2. Brave, valiant.
The faireft of her fex, Angelica,
His daughter, fought by many *prowefl* knights *Milton.*

To PROWL. *v. n.* Of this word the etymology is doubtful. the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer *Cajaubon* derives from πρωλὼς, ready, quick. *Skinner*, a far more judicious etymologift, deduces it from *proteler*, a diminutive formed by Lomb rd from *preier*, to prey, Fr. perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *patrol.*] To rove about
He *prowls* each place, ftill in new colours dreft,
Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Sidney*

To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.
The champion robbeth by night,
And *prowleth* and filcheth by day. *Tuffer.*
Nor do they bear fo quietly the lofs of fome parcels confifcated abroad, as the great detriment which they fuffer by fome *prowling* vice-admiral or publick minifter. *Raleigh.*
As when a *prowling* wolf,
Whom hunger drives to feek new haunt for prey. *Milton.*
Shall he, who looks erect on heav'n,
E er ftoop to mingle with the *prowling* herd,
And dip his tongue in gore. *Thomfon.*
And here the fell attorney *prowls* for prey. *Dunn*

PROWLER. *n. f.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey.
On churchyards drear,
The difappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The fhrouded body from the grave. *Thomfon.*

PROXIMATE. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the feries of on, near and immediate oppofed to remote and r
a theory of the deluge, we were to fhew the *pro* caufes of it. *Burnet's Theory of the Ea*
e is the remote genus of b rd, becaufe it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but alfo to things inanim

but animal is the *proximate* or neareft genus of bird, becaufe it agrees to fewefl other things. *Watts's Logick.*

MATELY. *adv.* [from *proximate.*] Immediately, with-
The contemplation of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance, thefe alone eafily and *proximately* guide us to the wife author of all things. *Bentley.*

PROXIME. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next, immediate.
A fyllogifm is made up of three propofitions, and thefe of three terms variously joined the three terms are called the remote matter of a fyllogifm, the three propofitions the *proximate* or immediate m of it. *Watts's Logick*

PROXIMITY. *n. f.* [*Proximité*, Fr, *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Lat.] Nearnefs.
When kingdoms have cuftomably been carried by right of fucceffion, according to *proximity* of blood, the violation of this courfe hath always been dangerous. *Heyward.*
If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with eafe withftood. *Dryden.*
And the convenience of the fituation of the eye, in refpect of its *proximity* to the brain, the feat of common fenfe. *Ray.*
I can call to my affiftance
Proximity, mark that! and diftance. *F*
Muft we fend to ftab or poifon all the popifh prin have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

PRO'XY. *n. f.* [By contraction from *procuracy.*]

1. The agency of another.

2. The fubftitution of another, the agency of a fubftitute, appearance of a reprefentative.
None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by *proxy.* *South's Sermons.*
Had Hyde then fat by *proxy* too,
As Venus once was faid to do,
The painter muft have fearch'd the ftars,
To match the ftare of her eyes. *Cow.*

3. The perfon fubftituted or deputed.
A wife man will commit no bufinefs of importance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himfelf *L'Eftrange.*

PRUCE. *n. f.* [*Pruce* is the old name for Pruffia.] Pruffian leather.
Some leathern bucklers ufe
Of folded hides, and others fhields of *pruce.* *Dryden.*

PRUDE. *n. f* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over nice and fcrupulous, and with falfe affectation.
The grave *prude* finks downward to a gnome,
In fearch of mifchief, ftill on earth to roam. *Pope.*
Not one carelefs thought intrudes,
Lefs modeft than the fpeech of *prude.* *Swift.*

PRUDENCE. *n. f.* [*prudence*, Fr *prudentia*, Lat.] Wifdom applied to practice.
Under *prudence* is comprehended, that difcrete, apt, fuiting, and difpofing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time and manner *Peacham.*
Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, feafon, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

PRU'DENT. *adj.* [*prudent*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]

1. Practically wife.
The impious inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge. *Prov.* xiv. 18.
I have feen a fon of Jeffe, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. *1 Sam.* xvi. 18.
The monarch prevented all reply,
Prudent, leaft others might offer. *Milton.*

2. Foreiceing by natural in
So fteers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage. *Milton.*

PRUDENTIAL. *adj.* [from *prudent.*] Regulated on principles of prudence.
He acts upon the fureft and moft *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or falfe, yet fecures a happy iffue to his actions *South.*
Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonftrative. *Tillot*
Thefe virtues, though of excellent ufe, fome *prudential* rules it is neceffary to take with them in practice. *Rogers.*

PRUDE'NTIALS. *n. f.* Maxims of prudence or practical wifdom.
Many ftanzas, in poetick meafures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

PRUDENTIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *prudential.*] Regulation on principles of prudence.
Being incapable rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the vifible fuccefs, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progreffion. *Brown.*

PRUDE'NTIALLY *adv.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence
If he acts prudly, ſoberly and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and fafely. *South's Sermons.*

PRUDENTLY *adv.* [from *prudent.*] Difcretely; judicioufly.
Thefe laws were fo *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all fucceeding times. *Bacon's Henry VII*

Such

Such deep designs of empire does he lay
O'er them, whose cause he seems to take in hand;
And *prudently* would make them lords at sea,
To whom with ease he can give laws by land. *Dryden.*

PRU'DERY. *n. f.* [from *prude.*] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRU'DISH. *adj.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave.

I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*

To PRUNE. *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.]

1. To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities.

So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flourish fair. *Davies.*

Let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful task,
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend these flow'rs. *Milt.*

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,
One night with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ix.

Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune. *Waller.*

You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand that raised a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*

2. To clear from excrescences.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shak.*

Many birds *prune* their feathers, and crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The muse, whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights, and *prun'd* her tender wing. *Pope.*

To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word

Every scribbling man
Grows a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face. *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *n. f.* [*prune*, *prunean*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum.

In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

PRU'NEL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PRUNE'LLO. *n. f.*

1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.

Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow,
The rest is all but leather or *prunelle*. *Pope.*

2. [*Prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*

PRU'NER. *n. f.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees.

Left thy redundant juice
Should fasting leaves, instead of fruits, produce,
The *pruner's* hand with timely blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*

PRUNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plum bearing.

PRUNINGHOOK. } *n. f.* A hook or knife used in lopping
PRU'NINGKNIFE } trees

Let thy hand suppply the *pruninghook*,
And crop luxuriant stragglers. *Dryden.*

No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine.
Dryden's Virgil.

The cyder land obsequious still to thrones,
Her *pruninghooks* extended into swords. *Philips.*

PRU'RIENCE. } *n. f.* [from *prurio*, Lat.] An itching or a great
PRU'RIENCY. } desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRURIGINOUS. *adj.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.

To PRY. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly, to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on ev'ry side,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads. *Shakesp.*

Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shakesp.*

We of th' offering tribe
Must keep aloof from strict arraignment;
And stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reason may *pry* in upon us. *Shakesp.*

He that *pryeth* in at her windows, shall also hearken at her doors. *Ecclus.* xxv. 23.

And *pry*
In every bush and brake, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton.*

We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*

Each grove and thicket, *pry* in ev'ry shape,
Lest hid in some th' arch hypocrite escape. *Dryden.*

I walk'd, and looking round the bow'r
Search'd ev'ry tree, and *pry'd* in ev'ry flow'r,
If any where by chance I might espy
The rural poet of the melody *Dryden.*

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies, to find the milky way.

Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men *pry* [illegible] or observe some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addis.*

All these I frankly own without denying,
But where has this Praxiteles been *prying*. *Addison.*

PSALM. *n. f.* [*psalme*, *pseaume*, Fr. ψαλμὸς.] A holy song.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *psalms* do both more briefly contain and more movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 3

Sternhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning certain of David's *psalms* into verse. *Peacham.*

Let spirits that wear victorious palms,
Hymns devout and holy *psalms*
Singing continually. *Milton.*

In another *psalm*, he speaks of the wisdom and power of God in the creation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

PSALMIST. *n. f.* [*psalmiste*, Fr. from *psalm.*] Writer of holy songs.

How much more rational is this system of the *psalmist*, [illegible]
[illegible] fented as raising a storm, and another as saying it? *Addis.*

PSALMODY. *n. f.* [*psalmodie*, Fr. ψαλμῳδία.] The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [ψαλμὸς and γράφω.] The act of writing psalms.

PSALTER. *n. f.* [*psautier*, Fr. ψαλτήριον.] The volume of psalms; a psalmbook.

PSALTERY. *n. f.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

The trumpets, sackbuts, *psalteries* and fifes
Make the sun dance. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

[illegible] with trumpets, pierce the skies,
[illegible] ries. *Sandys's Paraph.*
[illegible] with his *psaltery*, loudly resounded
[illegible] ity creator. *Peacham.*

Nought shall the *psaltery* and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has embrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

PSEU'DO *n. f.* [from ψεῦδος] A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit, as, *pseudopostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY.

I will not parade the many *pseudographies* in use, but shew of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used. *Gould.*

PSEUDOLOGY. *n. f.* [ψευδολογία.] Falsehood of speech.

It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did not deserve it *Arbuthn.*

PSHAW *interj.* An expression of contempt.

A peevish fellow has some reason for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs all with pshaws and *pshaws*. *Spectator*, N° 438.

PTISAN. *n. f.* [*ptisane*, Fr. πτισάνη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

Thrice happy were those golden days of old,
When dear as Burgundy the *ptisans* sold
When patients chose to die with better grace
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were *ptisans* and cream of barley *Arbuthnot.*

PTYALISM. *n. f.* [*ptyalisme*, Fr. πτυαλισμὸς.] Salivation; effusion of spittle.

PTYSMAGOGUE. *n. f.* [πτύσμα and ἄγω.] A medicine which discharges spittle. *Dict.*

PUBERTY. *n. f.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

The cause of changing the voice at the years of *puberty* seemeth to be, for that when much of the moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the spermatical vessels, it maketh the body more hot than it was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*

All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceedingly, before these children that escaped could come to the age of *puberty*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PUBESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *pubesco*, Lat.] The state of arriving at puberty.

Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first is dedentition or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence*. *Brown.*

PUBESCENT. *adj.* [from *pubescens*, Lat.] Arriving at puberty.

That the women are menstruent, and the men *pubescent* the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*

PUBLICAN *n. f.* [from *publicus*, Lat.]

1. A toll gatherer.

As Jesus sat at meat, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him. *Matth.*

2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

language.

PUBLICATION *n. f.* [*publico*, Lat.]

1. The act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world, divulgation, proclamation.

For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it is necessary that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published unto them, which open *publication* of heavenly mysteries is by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*

2. Edition,

2. Edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.
An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookfeller, you consented to the *publication* of one more correct. *Pope.*
The *publication* of these papers was not owing to our self, but that of others.

PUBLICK. *adj.* [*public*, *publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private.
By following the law of private reason, where the law of *publick* should take place, they breed direful havock. *Hooker.*
Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the state,
Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd
For *publick* use, the slaves of others pride. *Granville.*
Have we not able counsellors, hourly watching over the *publick* weal.
2. Open, notorious, generally known.
Joseph being a just man, and not willing to make her a *publick* example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matth.*
3. General, done by many.
Of *publick* scorn. *Milton.*
Acting not private interest, but the good of the community.
They were as stout hearted men, as they paid all taxes, so they gave up all their time to their country's service, without any reward. *Clarendon.*
All nations that grew great out of little or nothing, did so meerly, by the *publick* mindedness of particular persons. *South.*
A good magistrate must be endued with a *publick* spirit, that is with such an excellent temper, as sets him loose from all selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good. *Atterbury.*
5. Open for general entertainment.
The income of the commonwealth is raised on such as have money to spend at taverns and *publick* houses. *Addison.*

PUBLICK. *n. s.* [from *publicus*, Lat. *le publique*, Fr.]
1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people.
The *publick* is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Add.*
2. Open view, general notice.
Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress, yet, when it appears to *publick*, must have so much complacency, as to be cloathed in the ordinary fashion. *Locke.*
In private grieve, but with a careless scorn,
In *publick* seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*
In *publick* 'tis they hide,
Where none did regard. *Pope.*

PUBLICKLY. *adv.* [from *publick*.]
1. In the name of the community.
This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are *publickly* offered for its supply. *Addison.*
2. Openly, without concealment.
Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the wise some things not fit to be *publickly* delivered. *Bacon.*

PUBLICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *publick*.]
1. State of belonging to the community.
The multitude of patients does detract nothing from each man's share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety at all. *Boyle.*
2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICK-SPIRITED. *adj.* [*publick* and *spirit*.] Having regard to the public above private good.
'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest purposes, to kill all generous and *publick-spirited* motions in the conception. *L'Estrange.*
These were the *publick-spirited* men of their age, that is, cheats for their own interest. *Dryden.*
Another *publick-spirited* project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might set king Charles on the throne. *Add.*
It was generous and *publick-spirited* in you, to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing, without reserve, your disapprobation of Wolsey's design.

To PUBLISH, *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.]
1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known, to proclaim, to divulge.
How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have *published* me. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
His commission from God and his doctrine tend to the publishing the necessity of that reformation, which he came to effect. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Suppose he should relent,
And *publish* grace to all. *Milton.*
Thy unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does *publish* to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To put forth a book into the world.
If I had not so hastily too far engaged myself for the present *publishing* it, I should have kept it by me. *Digby.*
3. To make publick or generally known.
Hath made me *publisher* of this pretence. *Shakesp.*
The holy lives, the exemplary sufferings of the *publishers* of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine which they published. *Atterbury.*
One who puts out a book into the world.
A collection of poems appeared, in which the *publisher* has given me some things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*

PUCELAGE *n. s.* [French.] A state of virginity. *Dict.*

PUCK. *n. s.* [perhaps the same with *pug*.] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.
Go, get you *puck*, take this transformed scalp
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shakesp.*
Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *puck* is busy in these oaks,
And this is fairy ground. *Corbet.*

PUCKBALL or *puckfist. n. s.* [from *puck* the fairy, as *elf-dart*, from *elves*; or from *pouk*, a pocket or hollow.] A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Dict.*

To PUCKER *v. a.* [from *puck* the fairy, as *elf-dart*, from *elves*; or from *pouk*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corrugations, to contract into folds or plications.
I saw an hideous spectre, his eyes were sunk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* up in wrinkles. *Spectator*, N° 192.
A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious, as it *puckers* up the intestines, and disorders its situation. *Sharp.*

PUDDER *n. s.* [This is commonly written *pother*. See POTHER. This is most probably derived by Mr *Lye* from *fudur*, Islandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult, a turbulent and irregular bustle.
Let the great gods,
That keep this dreadful *pudder* o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
What a *pudder* is made about offences, and how much is all knowledge pestered by the care of use of words! *Locke.*

To PUDDER, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult, to make a bustle.
Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from names, and setting before their minds the ideas themselves, have avoided a great part of that perplexity, *puddering* and confusion, which has so much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*

To PUDDER, *v. a.* To perplex, to disturb, to confound.
He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim, will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder* him. *Locke.*

PUDDING *n. s.* [*potten*, Welsh, an intestine; *boudin*, French, *puding*, Swedish.]
1. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.
Salads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian spark's guitar;
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight. *Prior.*
2. The gut of an animal.
He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of these days; the king has kill'd his heart. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
As sure as his guts are made of *puddings*. *Shakesp.*
3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.
Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

PU'DDINGPIE *n. s.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat baked in it.
Some cry the covenant, instead
Of *puddingpies* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDINGTIME. *n. s.* [*pudding* and *time*.]
1. The time of dinner, the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.
2. Nick of time, critical moment.
Mars that still protects the stout,
In *puddingtime* came to his aid. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDLE *n. s.* [from *puteolus*, Lat. *Skinner*, from *pool*, dirt, old Bavarian, *Junius*; hence *pool*.] A small muddy lake; a dirty plash.
The Hebrews drank of the well-head, the Greeks of the stream, and the Latins of the *puddle*. *Hall.*
Thou didst drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleop.*
A physician cured madmen thus: they were tied to a stake, and then set in a *puddle*, 'till brought to their wits. *L'Estr.*
Treading where the treacherous *puddle* lay,
His heels flew up, and on the grassy floor
He fell, besmear'd with filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand to the most remote street, which he performed with the greatest alacrity, ran through every *puddle*, and took care to return covered with dirt. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To PUDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to polute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.
As if I saw my fair flame in a *puddled* water, I cried out of nothing but Mopsa. *Sidney.*

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit, and, in such cases,
Men's natures wrangle with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakesp. Othello.*
His beard they sing'd off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair. *Shakesp.*
The noblest blood of Atreus
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;
For, though derived from the same source, thy current
Is *puddl'd* and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*

[illegible]
Lousy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them. *Carew.*

PU'DDOCK or *purrock*. *n. s.* [for *paddock* or *parrock*.] A provincial word for a small inclosure. *Dict.*

PU'DENCY. *n. s.* [*pudens*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.
A *pudency* so rosy, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakesp.*

PUDI'CITY. *n. s.* [*pudicité*, Fr. from *pudicitia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity. *Ayl.*

PUE'FELLOW. *n.* [illegible]
Preys on the issue of his mother's body;
And makes her *puefellow* with others moan. *Shakesp.*

PUE'RILE *adj.* [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish.
I looked upon the mansion with a veneration mixt with a pleasure, that represented her to me in those *puerile* amusements. *Pope.*

PUERI'LITY *n. s.* [*puerilité*, Fr. from *puerilitas*, Lat.] Childishness, boyishness.
A reserve of *puerility* not shaken off from school. *Brown.*
Some men imagining themselves possessed with a divine fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only *puerilities*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

PU'ET. *n. s.* A kind of water fowl.
Among the first sort are coots, tanderlings and *peuets*. *Carew.*
The fish have enemies enough; as otters, the cormorant and the *puet*. *Walton's Angler.*

PUFF *n. s.* [*puf*, Dutch, a blast which swells the cheeks.]
1. A quick blast with the mouth.
In garret wide, he with a warming *puff*
Regales chill'd fingers. *Philips.*
2. A small blast of wind.
The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a sudden *puff* of wind stooped her side, and took in water at her ports in such abundance, as that she instantly sunk. *Raleigh.*
The naked breathless body lies,
To every *puff* of wind a slave,
[illegible]
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout and wise. *Fletcher.*
A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Estrange.*
There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,
Whose every *puff* bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*
With one fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the fearful-discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*
3. A mushroom. *Ainsworth.*
4. Any thing light and porous as, puff *paste*.
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth.*

To PUFF. *v. n.* [*loffen*, Dutch.]
1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blast.
Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South *puffing* with wind and rain. *Shakesp.*
Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakesp.*
To blow with scornfulness.
Some *puff* at these instances, as being such as were under a different economy of religion, and consequently not directly pertinent to ours. *South's Sermons.*
It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at damnation, and bid omnipotence do its worst. *South.*
4. To breathe thick and hard.
Soothsown flamins
Do press among the popular throngs, and *puff*
To win a vulgar station. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing, from the chase. *L'Estrange.*
A true son of the church
Came *puffing* with his greasy band-pate choir,
And fumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation.
More unconstant than the wind, who woos
Even now the frozen bosom of the North,
And, being anger'd, *puffs* away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South.
Then came brave glory *puffing* by
In tilts that whistled, who but he?
He scarce allow'd one half an eye. *H.*
6. To swell with the wind.
A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the detonation be quite ended, unless the *puffing* matter blow the coal out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To PUFF. *v. a.*
1. To swell as with wind.
Let him fall by his own greatness,
And *puff* him up with glory, that it swell
And break him. *Denham's Sophy.*
Flattering of others, and boasting of ourselves, may be referred to lying; the one to please others, and *puff* them up with self-conceit, the other to gain more honour than is due to ourselves. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.
I have seen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And from his arm *puff'd* his own brother. *Shakesp.*
Have I not heard the sea, *puff'd* up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat? *Shakesp.*
The unerring sun by certain signs declares,
When the South projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing North will *puff* the clouds away.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.
Why must the winds all hold their tongue?
If they a little breath should raise,
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,
Or *puff'd* away the monarch's praise? *Prior.*
I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a friendship, which the first breath of any ill-natured by-stander could *puff* away. *Pope.*
3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully.
When she dances in the wind,
And shakes her wings, and will not stay,
I *puff* the prostitute away;
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd. *Dryd.*
4. To swell or blow up with praise.
The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of jurisdiction, being truly parasiti curiæ, in *puffing* a court up beyond her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*
5. To swell or elate with pride.
His looke like a coxcombe up *puffed* with pride. *Tusser.*
This army, led by a tender prince,
Whose spirit with divine ambition *puffs*,
Makes mouths at the invisible event. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
Think not of men above that which is written, that no one of you be *puffed* up one against another. *1 Cor.* iv. 6.
Your ancestors, who *puff* your mind with pride,
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryden.*
Who stands surest, tell me, is it he
That spreads and swells in *puff'd* posterity? *P*
The Phæacians were so *puffed* up with their constant felicity, that they thought nothing impossible. *Broome.*

PU'FFER. *n. s.* [from *puff*.] One that puffs.

PU'FFIN *n. s.* [*puffins*, Italian.]
1. A water fowl.
Among the first sort, we reckon the dipchick, marrs, creyssers, curlews and *puffins*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
2. A kind of fish.
3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

PU'FFINGAPPLE *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*

PU'FFINGLY *adv.* [from *puffing*.]
1. Tumidly; with swell.
2. With shortness of breath.

PU'FFY. *adj.* [from *puff*.]
1. Windy; flatulent.
Emphysema is a light *puffy* tumour, easily yielding to the pressure of your fingers, and ariseth again in the instant you take them off. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
2. Tumid, turgid.
An unjudicious poet, who aims at lofiness, runs easily into the swelling *puffy* style, because it looks like greatness. *Dryden.*

PUG. *n. s.* [pyga, Saxon, a girl. *Skinner*.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.
Upon seeing him down, and calling him *pug*, I found him to be her favourite monkey. *Addison's Spectator.*

PUGGERED. *adj.* [perhaps for *puckered*.] Crowded; complicated. I never found this word in any other passage.
Nor are we to cavil at the red *puggered* attire of the turkey, and the long excrescency that hangs down over his bill, when he swells with pride. *Adams's Antidote against Atheism.*

PUGH. *interj.* [corrupted from *puff*, or borrowed from the sound.] A word of contempt.

PU'GIL. *n. s.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Diet.*
Take violets, and infuse a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

PUGNACIOUS. *adj.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelsome, fighting.

PUGNA'CITY. *n.* [from *pugnax*, Lat.] Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

PUISNE *adj.* [*puis né*, French. It is commonly spoken and written *puny*. See PUNY.]
1. Young, younger; later in time.
When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a *puisne* judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be preferred. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

H

If he undergo any alteration, it muſt be in time, or of a *puiſne* dare to enterprize *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

2. Petty, inconſiderable, ſmall.

A *puiſne* tilter, that ſpurs his horſe but one ſide, breaks his ſtaff like a noble gooſe *Shakeſp. As You Like it.*

PUISSANCE. *n. ſ.* [*puiſſance*, Fr.] Power; ſtrength, force.

The chariots were drawn not by the ſtrength of horſes, but by the *puiſſance* of men. *Deſtruction of Troy.*

Grandſires, babies and old women,
Or paſt, or not arriv'd to, pith and *puiſſance*. *Shakeſp.*
Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the pow'r and *puiſſance* of the king. *Shakeſp.*
Our *puiſſance* is our own, our own right hand
Shall teach us higheſt deeds. *Milton.*

PUISSANT. *adj.* [*puiſſant*, Fr.] Powerful; ſtrong; forcible.

The queen is coming with a *puiſſant* hoſt. *Shakeſp.*
Tole the moſt piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting
His grief grew *puiſſant*, and the ſtrings of life
Began to crack. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
For piety renown'd and *puiſſant* deeds. *Milton.*

The climate of Syria, the far diſtance from the ſtrength of Chriſtendom, and the near neighbourhood of thoſe that were moſt *puiſſant* among the Mahometans, cauſed that famous enterprize, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite abandoned. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

PUISSANTLY. *adv.* [from *puiſſant*] Powerfully, forcibly.

PUKE *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation] Vomit, medicine cauſing vomit.

To PUKE. *v. n.* To ſpew, to vomit.

The infant
Mewing and *puking* in the nurſe's arms. *Shakeſp.*

PU'KER *n. ſ.* [from *puke*.] Medicine cauſing a vomit.

The *puker* rue,
The ſweetner faſſafras are added too. *Garth.*

PU'LCHRITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] Beauty, grace; handſomeneſs; quality oppoſite to deformity.

Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein there is an approved *pulchritude*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward ſenſes unto the ſoul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which reliſhes it. *More.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the hardneſs of their favour, and by the *pulchritude* of their ſouls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies *South.*

That there is a great *pulchritude* and comeneſs of proportion in the leaves, flowers and fruits of plants, is atteſted by general verdict of mankind. *Ray on the Creation.*

PULE. *v. n.* [*pauler*, Fr.]

1. To cry like a chicken.

Let the ſongs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings*; let the muſick likewiſe be ſharp and loud. *Bacon.*

2. To whine; to cry, to whimper.

To ſpeak *puling* like a beggar at Hallomaſs. *Shakeſp.*
To have a wretched *puling* fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,
To anſwer, I'd not weep. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Weak *puling* things unable to ſuſtain
Their ſhare of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*
When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs, and when he began this cuſtom, was *puling* and tender. *Locke.*
This *puling* whining harlot rules his reaſon,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's baſtard brood *R*

PU'LICK *n. ſ.* An herb *Mi*

PULICOSE. *adj.* [*pulicoſus*, *pulex*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas. *Dict.*

PU'LIOL. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To PULL. *v. a* [*pullan*, Saxon]

1. To draw violently towards one.

What they ſeem to offer us with the one hand, the ſame with the other they *pull* back. *Hooker.*
He put forth his hand, and *pulled* the dove in. *Gen.* viii. 9
His hand was put forth dried up, ſo that he could not *pull* it in again. 1 *Kings* xiii. 4.
Pull them out like ſheep for the ſlaughter, and prepare them for the day of ſlaughter. *Jer.* xii. 11
They *pulled* away the ſhoulder and ſtopped their ears. *Zech.*
If fortune never crulhed that man, whom good fortune deceived not, I therefore have counſelled my friends to place all things ſhe gave them ſo, as ſhe might take them from them, not *pull* them. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcovery.*

2. To draw forcibly.

He was not ſo deſirous of wars, as without juſt cauſe of his own to *pull* them upon him. *Hayward.*
A boy came in great hurry to *pull* off my boots. *Swift.*

3. To pluck, to gather.

When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to *pull* the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*
Flax *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and ſtronger than if let ſtand till the ſeed is ri *Mortimer*

4. To tear, to rend.

He hath turned aſide my wa . . . . . ,
he hath made me deſo a . . . .

Ye *pull* off the robe with the garment from them that paſs by ſecurely. *Mic.* ii. 8.

I rent my cloaths, and *pulled* off the hair from off my head 1 *Ezra* ix. 3.

5. *To* PULL *down.* To ſubvert; to demoliſh.

Although it was judged in form of a ſtatute, that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiſcated, and his houſes *pulled down*, yet his caſe even then had no great blot of ignominy. *Bacon.*

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far eaſier to *pull down* than build up, for that ſtructure, which was above ten ſummers a building, and that by no mean artiſts, was deſtroyed in a moment. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

When God is ſaid to build or *pull down*, 'tis not to be underſtood of an houſe, God builds and unbuilds worlds. *Burn.*

6. *To* PULL *down.* To degrade.

He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,
To raiſe the wretched, and *pull down* the proud. *Roſcom.*
What title has this queen but lawleſs force?
And force muſt pull her down. *Dryden.*

7. *To* PULL *up.* To extirpate, to eradicate.

What cenſure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may deſerve from men, who will be apt to call it *pulling up* the old foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I perſuade myſelf, that the way I have purſued, being conformable to truth, lays thoſe foundations ſurer. *Locke.*

PULL *n. ſ.* [from the verb] The act of pulling; pluck.

This wreſtling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog is reported to have befallen at Dover. *Carew.*

Duke of Gloſter, ſcarce himſelf,
That bears ſo ſhrewd a maim, two *pulls* at once,
His lady baniſh'd, and a limb lopt off
I awaked with a violent *pull* upon the ring, which was faſtened at the top of my box. *Gulliver's Travels.*

PULLER *n. ſ.* [from *pull*] One that pulls.

Shameleſs Warwick, peace?
Proud ſetter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shakeſp.*

PULLEN. *n. ſ.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] Poultry *Bailey.*

PULLET *n. ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen.

Brew me a pottle of ſack finely.
—With eggs, Sir
—Simple of itſelf, I'll no *pullet* ſperm in my brewage *Sha.*

I felt a hard tumour on the right ſide, the bigneſs of a *pullet's* egg *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

They died not becauſe the *pullets* would not feed, but becauſe the devil foreſaw their death, he contrived that abſtinence in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PULLEY. *n. ſ.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outſide in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the ſtrongeſt men were employed to draw up theſe cords by many *pulleys* faſtened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raiſed and ſlung into the engine. *Gulliver.*

Here *pullies* make the pond'rous oak aſcend. *Gay.*

To PULLULATE. *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Lat. *pulluler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

PU'LMONARY. *adj.* [from *pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but ſmall in reſpect of that of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the ſurface of the lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all ſorts of *pulmonick* conſumptions. *Arbuthn.*

PU'LMONARY. *n. ſ.* [*pulmonaire*, Fr.] The herb lungwort. *Ai*

PULMONICK. *adj.* [*pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cauſe of *pulmonick* conſumption, or conſumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*

PULP *n. ſ.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]

1. Any ſoft maſs.

The jaw bones have no marrow ſevered, but a little *pulp* of marrow diſtained. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The ſoft part of fruit; the part of fruit diſtinct from the ſeeds and rind.

The ſavoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirſted, ſcoop the brimming ſtream. *Milton.*

Beſides this uſe of the *pulp* or pericarpium for the guard of the ſeed, it ſerves alſo by a ſecondary intention for the ſuſtenance of man and other animals. *Ray.*

The grub
Oft unobſerv'd invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant, and her ſecret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp*
Ceaſeleſs. *Philips.*

PULPIT *n. ſ.* [*pulpitum*, Lat. *pulpitre*, *pupitre*, Fr.]

1. A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands.

[illegible] his body to the market-place,
[illegible] he *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
[illegible] the order of his funerals. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

[illegible]
nounced, diſtinct from the lower deſk where prayers are read

We ſee on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument againſt the art, any more than the impieties of the *pulpit* in the late reaction. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has given a handsome *pulpit* cloth, and railed in the communion table. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 112.

Bishops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit*. *Aylisse*

Pulpits their sacred satyr learn'd to spare,
And vice admir'd to find a flatterer there. *Pope.*

PU'LPOUS. *adj.* [from *pulp.*] Soft,

The redbreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines.

PULPOUSNESS. *n.* [from *pulpous.*] The quality or being pulpous.

PU'LPY. *adj.* [from *pulp.*] Soft, pappy

In the walnut and plumbs is a thick *pulpy* covering, then a hard shell, within which is the seed *Ray on the Creation*

Putrefaction destroys the specifick difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* substance of

PULSATION. *n. s.* [*pulsation*, Fr *pulsatio*, from *pulso*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing

his original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the *pulsation* of the great artery *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choaked and obstructed in its *pulsation Harvey.*

PULSA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *pulso*, Lat.] A striker, a beater.

PU'LSE. *n. s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Pulse is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated, because fluids, when they are pressed, press again to all sides, and their pressure is always perpendicular to the sides of the containing vessels; but the coats of the artery, by any small impetus, may be distended: therefore, upon the contraction or systole of the heart, the blood from the left ventricle will not only press the blood in the artery forwards, but both together will distend the sides of the artery: when the impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases, that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart: this diastole of the artery is called its *pulse*, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two *pulses*: this *pulse* is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; for, while the blood is thrust out of the heart into the artery, the artery being full, the blood must move in all the arteries at the same time; and because the arteries are conical, and the blood moves from the basis of the cone to the apex, therefore the blood must strike against the sides of the vessels, and consequently every point of the artery must be dilated at the same time that the blood is thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart, and as soon as the elasticity of the spiral fibres can overcome the impetus of the blood, the arteries are again contracted: thus two causes operating alternately, the heart and fibres of the arteries, keep the blood in a continual motion. an high *pulse* is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak *pulse*; but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow *pulse*: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard *pulse*, but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft *pulse* *Quincy.*

Think you, I bear the shears of destiny?
Have I commandment on the *pulse* of life? *Shakesp.*

The prosperity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulse* of states, great diminution of their wealth. *Clarendon.*

My body is from all diseases free;
My temp'rate *pulse* does regularly beat. *Dryden.*

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every p those, in many *pulses*, will grow to a considerable mass. *Ar*

2. Oscillation, vibration, alternate expansion and contraction, alternate approach and recession

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sounds. *Newton*

3. *To feel one's* PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [From *pulse*.] Leguminous plants.

With Elijah he partook,
Or as a guest with Daniel at his *pulse*. *Milton*

Mortals, from your kindows blood abstain!
While corn and *pulse* by nature are bestow'd *Dryden.*

Tares are as advantageous to land as other *pulses*. *Mort.*

To PULSE *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time. *Ray.*

PULSION *n. s.* [from *pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction.

Admit it might use the motion of *pulsion*, yet it could never that of attraction. *More's Dialogues.*

By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly called so, as the operations of drawing, sucking and pumping, which is really *pulsion* and not on. *Bentley*

PU'LVERABLE. *adj.* [from *pulver*, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black *pulverable* substance that remained in the fire. *Boyle on Colours*

PULVERIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *pulverize*] The act of pow reduction to dust or powder

'PULVERIZE. *v. a.* [from *pulvis*, Lat. *poudre*, Fr.]
to be
to be of an uniform
least enough to be even by this, and
to endure to be *pulverized* and sifted. *Boyle.*

PULVERULENCE *n. s.* [*pulverulentus*, Lat.] Dustiness; abun-

olum, Lat.] Sweet scents.
ic toilette, nursery of charms,
Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes. *Gay.*

To PU'LVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion, that they may not think of the stable *Congreve's Way of the World.*

PU'MICE. *n. s.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.]

The *pumice* is evidently a slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and spongy matter
e pores and cavities, found in masses of different sizes and shapes, of a pale, whitish, grey colour: the *pumice* is found in many parts of the world, but particularly about the burning mountains Etna, Vesuvius and Hecla: it is used as a dentifrice *Hill's Materia Medica.*

So long I shot, that all was spent,
Though *pumice* stones I nightly hent,
And threw, but nought availed. *Spenser.*

Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon.*

Near the Lucrine lake,
Steams of sulphur raise a scalding heat,
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* sweat. *Addison.*

PU'MMEL *n. s.* See POMMEL

PUMP *n. s.* *pompe*, Dutch and French]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.

A *pump* grown dry will yield no water, unless you pour a little water into it first *Adere's Antidote against Atheism.*

In the framing that great ship built by Hiero, Athenæus mentions this instrument as being instead of a *pump*, by the help of which one man might easily draw out the water though very deep. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

These *pumps* may be made single with a common *pump* handle, for one man to work them, or double for two. *Mortimer.*

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Get good strings to your beards, new ribbons to your *pumps* *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Gabriel's *pumps* were all unpink'd i' th' heel *Shakesp.*

Follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn out thy *pump*, that when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain singular. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Thalia's ivy shews her prerogative over comical poesy; her mask, mantle and *pumps* are ornaments belonging to the stage. *Peacham.*

The water and sweat
Squish splash in their *pumps* *Swift's Miscel.*

To PUMP. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

The folly of him, who *pumps* very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

To PUMP. *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out by means of a pump.

2. To examine artfully by sly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out,
And *pump* them what they come about.
Ask him what passes
Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you,
But *pump* not me for politicks. *Otway's Venice Preserv'd.*

PUMPER. *n. s.* [from *pump*.] The person or the instrument that pump

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time t *pumper* began to draw out air.

The flower of the *pumpion* consists of one le bell shaped, expanded at the top, and cut into five segments of their flowers some are male, and some female, in the cucumbers and melons the female flowers grow upon the top of the embryo, which afterwards becomes an oblong or round fleshy fruit, having sometimes a hard, r

uneven rind, with knobs and furrows, and is often divided into three parts, inclosing flat seeds that are edged or rimmed about as it were with a ring, and fixed to a spongy placenta. *Miller.*

We'll use this gross watry *pumpion*, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

PUN *n. s.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *pestle*, can *pun* mean in empty sound, since that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, seems only a corruption of *clink*?] An equivocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: the same *pun* may stand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison.*

But for these puns, our poet's work is done,
And all to them by pathos, or by *pun*. *Pope.*

To PUN *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

The hand and head will never last, of those
Who deal in augure, or who *pun* in prose. *Dryden.*

You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Sir Tristram. *Tatler*, N° 57.

To PUNCH, *v. a* [*poinçonner*, Fr.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shakesp.*

By reason of its constitution it continued open, as I have seen a hose *punched* in leather. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Your work will sometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge, you must then make a steel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Moxon.*

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the eruca, and cast her eggs into her body. *Ray on the Creation.*

PUNCH *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates metals.

The shank of a key the *punch* cannot strike, because the shank is not forged with substance sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. [Cant word.] A liquour made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

The West India dry gripes are occasioned by lime juice in *punch*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and frequently it is against all the rules of hieroglyph to assign those animals as patrons of *punch*. *Swift.*

3. [*Punchinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.

Of raree-shows he sung and *punch*'s feats. *Gay.*

4. *Punch* is a horse that is well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. [*Punais obesus*, Lat.] In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

PUNCHEON. *n. s.* [*poinçon*, Fr.]

1. An instrument driven to use to make a hole or impression.

He granted mercy of coming to certain cities and abbies, allowing them one staple and two *puncheons* at a rate. *Camd.*

2. A measure of liquids.

PU'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not incisors or cutters, but thick *punchers*. *Grew's Museum.*

PUNCTILIO. *n. s.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

Common people are much astonished, when they hear of those solemn contests which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a publick ceremony. *Addison.*

Punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house. *Clarissa.*

PUNCTILIOUS. *adj.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact, punctual to superstition.

So we depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will attone for the habitual transgression of the rest. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PUNCTILIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety, exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTO. *n. s.* [*punto*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conquest of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinando displayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were observed in the reception of that city and kingdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Nice point in fencing.

Vat be all you come for?
—To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy *punto*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

PUNCTUAL. *adj.* [*ponctuel*, Fr.]

1. Comprised in a point, consisting in a point.

This earth a spot, a grain,
An atom with the firmament compared,
And all her number'd stars, that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot. *Milton.*

2. Exact, nice, punctilious.

A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected an hour, would say of him, he is a young man then. *Bacon.*

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the *punctum* differences of time, and so the width thereof, as not to confound or lose the one in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That the women are menstruent, and the men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a *punctum* truth. *Bro.*

He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings. *Atterbury.*

The correspondence of the death and sufferings of our lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem rather like a history of events past, than a prophecy of such as were to come. *Rogers.*

PUNCTUALITY. *n. s.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety, scrupulous exactness.

For the encouragement of those that hereafter should serve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronia had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, where he might set down his own conditions. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them shew, the rule to care which was taken, that there might be no mistake in a single letter. *Grew's Cosmol.*

PUNCTUALLY. *adv.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himself, and were withal so *punctually* just as to perform what he knew requisite, and to rest contented with his own. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so much exactness in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the same periods to the hundredth part of a minute. *Ray on the Creation.*

I freely acquitting what Moses hath related to the text, comparing it with things as now they stand, and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find. *Woodward.*

The most literal translation of the scriptures, in the most natural signification of the words, is generally the best, and the same *punctualness* which debaseth other writings, preserveth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Felton.*

PUNCTUA'TION. *n. s.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation*. *Addison.*

PU'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*punctum*, Lat.] A small prick, a hole made with a very sharp point.

With the loadstone of Laurentius Gaulcus, whatsoever needles or hooks were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Nerves may be wounded by section or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable, but when pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wiseman.*

To PUNCTULATE. *v. a.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with [illegible].

The stones have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other stones infinitely lesser. *Woodward.*

PU'NDLE. *n. s.* [*mulier pumila & obesa*, Lat.] A short and fat woman. *Ainsworth.*

PUNGAR. *n. s.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

PU'NGENCY. *n. s.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the persuasiveness of promises, *pungency* of menaces, or prospect of mischiefs upon neglect can be. *Hamm.*

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.

When he hath considered the force and *pungency* of these expressions applied to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the Western bishops, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillingfl.*

PU'NGENT. *adj.* [*pungens*, Lat.]

1. Pricking.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just,
The *pungent* grains of titillating dust. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. Sharp on the tongue, acrid.

Do not the sharp and *pungent* tastes of acids arise from the strong attraction, whereby the acid particles rush upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Piercing; sharp.

How can it sit [him] on the rack
Inclos'd [him] in a wooden tow'r,
With *piercing* pains on ev'ry limb,
So Racks us in torments dy [illegible] *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.

It consists chiefly in a sharp and *pungent* manner of speech, but partly in a facetious way of jesting. *Dryden.*

PUNICK. *n. f.* A whore, a bawd. *Hudibras. A poor b.*

PUNICEOUS *adj.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple *Dict.*

To PUNISH, *v. a.* [*punio*, Lat.]

1. To chastise, to afflict with penalties or death for some crime

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches
Are *punished* with. *Shakesp. King*

If you will not hearken, I will *punish* you seven times more for your sins. *Lev.* xxvi. 18.

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE. *adj.* [*punissable*, Fr. from *punish.*] Worthy of punishment, capable of punishment.

There is naturally *punishable*, but lacks no punishment positive, and such lawful, as men shall think with reason convenient to appoint. *Hooker*, b. iii. § 9.

Such creatures, which have no understanding, can shew no will; and where no will is, there is no sin, and only that which sinneth, is subject to punishment; which way should any such creature be *punishable* by the law of God? *Hooker.*

Their bribery is less *punishable*, when bought off and the door by which they entred. *Taylor. Rule of Living Holy*

PUNISHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *punishable.*] The quality of deserving or meriting punishment.

PUNISHER. *n. f.* [from *punish.*] One who inflicts pains for a crime

This knows my *punisher*, therefore as far
From granting me, as I from begging peace. *Milton*

In vengeance of a crime.

The basest of their pains is hardly any,
In which ten thousand sorts of *punishment*
The cursed creatures do eternally torment. *Fa. Queen.*

Could it were a bloody murderer,
I never gave them condign *punishment.* *Shakesp.*

Thou, through the judgment of God, shalt receive just *punishment* for thy pride. 2 *Mac.* vii. 36.

Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange *punishment* to the workers of iniquity? *Job* xxxi. 3.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the *punishments* those crimes have met. *Dryden.*

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established, as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice, against whatever pleasure or pain this life can shew. *Locke.*

PUNITION *n. f.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Punishment. *Ainsw.*

PUNITIVE. *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Neither is the cylinder charged with sin, whether by God or men, nor any *punitive* law enacted by either against its rolling down the hill. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

PU'NITORY. *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Punishing, tending to punishment.

PUNK. *n. f.* A whore, a common prostitute, a strumpet.

She may be a *punk*; for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
For game religion as for *punk.* *Hudibras.*

Near these a nursery erects its head,
Where infant *punks* their tender voices try. *Dryden*

PU'NSTER. *n. f.* [from *pun.*] A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

His mother was cousin to Mr Swan, gamester and *punster* of London *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To PUNT. *v. n.* To play at basset and ombre.

One is for setting up an assembly for basset, where none shall be admitted to *punt* that have not taken the oaths. *Add.*

When a duke to Jockey *punts* at White's,
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,
Satan himself feels far less joy than they. *Pope.*

PUNY. *adj.* [*puis ne*, Fr.]

1. Young.

2. Inferior, petty; of an under rate.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name, a *puny* subject strikes
At thy great glory *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

Know we not,
Lest that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones,
In *puny* battle slay me. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Drive
A little *puny* habitants, or if not drive,
Seduce them to our party. *Milton*

PUP

The friendship is of that brave nature, as to remain unshaken by such assaults, which are strong enough to shake down and annihilate the inferior ship of *puny* minds. *South*

Jove at their head ascends his lofty seat,
And thence the trembling *puny* powers awes. *Dryden.*

PU'NY. *n. f.* A young inexperienced or conceited wretch.

Tenderness of heart makes a man but a *puny* in this sin; it spoils the growth, and stamps the crowning excellency of his vice *South's Sermons.*

To PU[illegible] *v. a.* [from *puny.*] To keep forth [illegible]

[illegible] of the eye
[illegible]g in a glass, when you shut one eye, the *pupil* of [illegible], that is open, dilates. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
[illegible] a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, his *pupil* shall contract itself very much to exclude the [illegible] as when after we have been some time in the dark, a bright light is suddenly brought in and set before us, the *pupils* of our eyes have gradually contracted *Ray on the Creation.*

The iris has a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, call'd the *pupil* of the eye

The rays, which enter the eye at several parts of the *pupil*, have several collocations to the genius. *Newton's Opt.*

2 [*Pupa*, Lat. *papule*, Lat.] A female, one under the care of another

My master sues to her, and she hath taught her suitor,
He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor *Shak.*
One of my mother's servants,
With flame of tears this treason got abroad,
And had my guardian word of his *pupil's*
If this arch-politician should in his *pupil* any remorse, fear of God's future judgments, by persuasion such that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition. *Rog.*
[illegible]tors should behave reverently before their *pupils.* *Locke.*
The great work of a governor is, to settle in his *pupil* good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

3 A ward, one under the care of his guardian

Tell me, thou *pupil* to great Hercules,
What are the greatest
Thou seem'st so young to wait a care? *Dryden.*

So some weak shoot, which care would poorly raise,
Jove's treasures drops, and rains him to the skies,
Through the new *pupil* tender leaves flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and give the boughs to blow *Tate.*

PU'PILAGE *n. f.* [from *pupa.*]

1 State of being a scholar

The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are under the discipline of *pupilage*, should be relaxed as fast as their age, discretion, and good behaviour allow.

2. Wardship, minority

Two sons be dying left, all under age,
By means whereof their uncle Corineus
Usurp'd the crown, during their *pupilage*,
Which the infant's tutors grieving to bear,
Them closely into Armorick did bear. *Fairy Queen.*

PU'PILARY *adj.* [*pupillaire*, Fr. *pupillaris*, Lat. from *pupa.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward

PU'PPET. *n. f.* [*poupée*, Fr. *pupa*, Lat.]

1. A small image moved by men in a mock drama, a wooden

Once Zelmane could not stir, but that as if they had been *puppets*, whose motion stood only upon her pleasure, Basilius with enviceable steps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would follow her. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Divers of them did keep in their houses certain things made of cotton wool, in the manner of *puppets* *Grant.*

His last wife was a woman of breeding, good humour and complaisance, as for you, you look like a *puppet* moved by clock-work. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

As the pipes of some carv'd organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the *puppet* squeaks. *Pope.*

2. A word of contempt

Thou, an Egyptian *puppet*, shalt be shewn
In Rome as well as I. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding *puppet!* *Shakesp.*

PU'PPETMAN *n. f.* [*puppet* and *man.*] Master of a puppet-show

Why is a handsome wife ador'd
By every coxcomb but her lord?
From yonder *puppet-man* inquire,
Who wisely mocks his wood and wire. *Sw.*

PU'PPETSHOW *n. f.* [*puppet* and *show.*] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire

I'm sure, you have a tale I know,
And can see a *puppet-show*. *Sw. P.*

To amuse him as he lay, by way of soothing, he would frequently carry him to the *puppet-show.* *Arbuthnot and Pope*

A [illegible]

A prefect of the council will make no more impreſſion upon the ſtreets, than the ſight of a *puppetſhow*. *Pope.*

PUPPY. *n. ſ.* [*poupée*, Fr.]

1. A whelp, a young dog of a ſnarling kind.

He
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy* dogs. *Shakeſp.*

I have forgiven and forgotten my brother's raviſher with as little remorſe, as I have drowned a bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen days old. *Sharpe's Sermons, Preface.*

Now to the bitch ſays, your *puppies* are all blind. *L'Eſt.*

He does the *puppy*'s eyelids cloſe,
Juſt when it has learn'd to ſet and roſe. *Gay.*

2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.

I have laugh'd myſelf to death at this *puppy* headed monſter, and ſtarv'd my maſter! *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Thus much I have ſaid, becauſe there are ſome *puppies* who have given out. *Raleigh.*

I found my eaſe taken up by an ill-bred awkward *puppy*.

To PUPPY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PURBLIND. *adj.* [corrupted from *pore* and *blind*, which is ſtill *pore*-blind.] Short ſighted, thoroughſighted.

Purblind Venus ſo far wears,
One neck-cloth to her *purblind* man of years. *Swakeſp.*

The trivial agents aſſiſted on my ſide,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out. *Shakeſp.*

Their ſervile
Offices extraordinary, baſer meſſes
Purſuit would ſhame, carriage, *purblind*. *Shakeſp.*

Let the *purblind* mole, no clearer ſight than that little ſkin gives her. *Denham.*

Darkneſs has ſurrounded our *purblind* underſtandings, which muſt both dawn by ſupernatural day. *Boyle.*

Let doubt's miſguided eyes,
Prove what miſts from weak darkneſs ariſe,
Lunatick, thoſe *purblind* in the light. *Hudibras.*

Purblind man
Is both to chuſe, the neareſt links,
And ſtill miſcarrying to that equal beam,
That weighs all above. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

PURBLINDNESS. *n. ſ.* from *purblind*.] Shortneſs of ſight.

PURCHASABLE. *adj.* [from *purchaſe*.] That may be purchaſed or bought.

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchaſable* by it, as much as you take off from the value of money, ſo much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*

PURCHASE. *v. a.* [*pourchaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To buy for a price.

You have many a *purchaſ'd* ſlave,
Which like your aſſes, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part. *Shakeſp.*

It is ſome burial-place at the cave, which Abraham *purchaſed* of the ſons of Heth. *Acts* xxv.

2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger.

All this we had no doubt to *purchaſe* with a blow. *Milton.*

3. To expiate or recompence by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuſes,
Nor tears nor prayers ſhall *purchaſe* out abuſe.
Therefore be gone. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

PURCHASE. *n. ſ.* [*pourchas*, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price.

He that procures us cheap is a good friend, makes a better *purchaſe* for us, than he that lays out the money for an eſtate to make a penny of ſixpence. *Locke on Education.*

Our thriving dean has purchaſ'd land,
A *purchaſe* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year.

2. Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken.

A rich war'ring and diſcreet widow
Muſt prize and *purchaſe* of his wand'ring eye;
Secure of ſex, and height of all his thoughts
To baſe deſcenſion. *Shakeſp.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes poſſeſſion of his ſtores, but he had more joy of the *purchaſe*. *L'Eſtrange.*

PURCHASER. *n. ſ.* [from *purchaſe*.] A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.

Upon the only alienation and change, the *purchaſer* is to

So unhappy have been the *purchaſers* of church lands, that, though in ſuch purchaſes men have uſually the cheapeſt penny-worths, yet they have not always the beſt bargains. *South.*

Moſt of the curioſities may be well ſuppoſed to have been cheaper to their firſt owners, than they are to a modern *purchaſer*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PURE. *adj.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.]

1. Not filthy, not foul.

There is a generation that are *pure* in their own eyes, and yet is not waſhed from their filthineſs. *Prov.* xxx. 12.

2. Clear, tranſparent, not muddy.

Thou *purer* ſtream, whoſe purenеſs doth proclaim
My purer mind.

3. Unmingled, not allayed by mixtures, mere.

What philoſophy ſhall comfort a villain, that is racked to the rack for murthering his prince? his cup is full of *pure* and unmingled ſorrow, his body is rent with torment, his name with infamy, his ſoul with ſhame and ſorrow, which are to laſt eternally. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much akin to ſimple and compound; ſo a guinea is *pure* gold, if it has in it no alloy. *Watts's Logick.*

Not connected with any thing extrinſick, as, *pure* mathematicks.

Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into *pure* and mixed, and though the *pure* do handle only abſtract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth conſider the quantity of ſome particular determinate ſubject. *Wilkins.*

When a propoſition expreſſes that the predicate is connected with the ſubject, it is called a *pure* propoſition, as every true chriſtian is an honeſt man. *Watts.*

His mind of evil *pure*
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*

6. Free from guilt, guiltleſs; innocent.

Who can ſay, I have made my heart clean, I am *pure* from my ſin? *Prov.* xx. 9.

O we come *pure* eyes ſaid,
And thou unblemiſh'd form of chaſtity. *Milton.*

No hand of ſtrife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel.*

7. Incorrupt, not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.

Her gracious glory juſt Britannia draws
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tate.*

8. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech.

As oft as I read thoſe comedies, ſo oft doth ſound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Aſcham.*

9. Mere as, *a pure villain*, *purus putus nebulo*, Lat.

The lord of the caſtle was a young man of ſpirit, but had lately out of *pure* wearineſs of the fatigue, and having ſpent moſt of his money, left the king. *Clarendon.*

There happened a bloody civil war among the hawks, when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good nature, ſend their mediators to make them friends again.

10. Chaſte, modeſt. *Addiſon.*

PURELY. *adv.* [from *pure*.]

1. In a pure manner, not ſoully; not with mixture.

I will *purely* purge away thy droſs, and take away all thy tin. *Iſaiah* i. 25.

2. Innocently; without guilt.

3. Merely.

The being able to raiſe an army, and conducting it to fight againſt the king, was *purely* due to him, and the effect of his power. *Clarendon, b.*

Upon the particular obſervations on the metallick and mineral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what *purely* and immediately concerns the natural hiſtory of thoſe bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

I converſe in full freedom with men of both parties, and if not in equal number, it is *purely* accidental, as having made acquaintance at court more under one miniſtry than another. *Swift.*

PURENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pure*.]

1. Clearneſs, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.

They came to the river ſide, which of all the rivers of Greece had the prize for excellent *pureneſs* and ſweetneſs, in ſo much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding healthful. *Sidney.*

No circumſtances are like to contribute more to the advancement of learning, than exact temperance, great *pureneſs* of air, equality of climate, and long tranquility of government. *Temple.*

3. Simplicity, exemption from compoſition.

An eſſence eternal and ſpiritual, of abſolute *pureneſs* and ſimplicity. *Raleigh.*

My love was ſuch,
It could, though he ſupply'd no fuel, burn,
Rich in itſelf, like elemental fire,
Whoſe *pureneſs* does no aliment require. *Dryden.*

3. Innocence, freedom from guilt.

May we evermore ſerve thee in holineſs and *pureneſs* of living. *Common Prayer.*

4. Freedom from various modes of ſpeech.

To all this good propriety of words, and *pureneſs* of phraſes in Terence, you muſt not follow him always in placing of them. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

PURFLE. *n. ſ.* [*pourfile*, Fr.] A ſort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of gold and thread; called alſo bouſant work. *Bailey.*

To PURFLE. *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr. *profilare*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border, to border with embroidery, to embroider.

A goodly lady clad in ſcarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich aſſay. *Fa. Queen.*

An

Tremola tufts, flow'rs *purfled* blue and white,
Like saphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Sandys*
Iris there with humid bow
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue,
Than her *purfled* scarf can shew. *Milton.*
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd
Their hoods and sleeves the same, and *purfled* o'er
With diamonds. *Dryden.*

PU'RFLE } *n. f.* [*pourfile*, Fr. from the verb.] A border of
PU'RFLEW } embroidery.

PURGATION, *n. f.* [*purgation*, Fr. *purgatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures.
We do not suppose the separation finished, before the *purgation* of the air began. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation.
Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to alteration, because the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*

3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.
If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purgation*. *Shak.*
Proceed in justice, which shall have due course,
Even to the guilt or the *purgation*. *Shakesp.*

PU'RGATIVE. *adj.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuations downward.
Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spirit, they ordinarily bring with them lees of virtue. *Bacon.*
that fills and satisfieth full
All the round world, to more than half a pail,
In all it works not, but turns into
Pernicious, or *purgative*, or carnal *Donne*
Lenient *purgatives* evacuate the humours. *Hymn.*

PURGATORY. *n. f.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged free from carnal impurities, before they are received into

Thou by thy folly, through the merit of *purgatory*,
Dost bear unto thy bills *Speght's Hymn to Envy.*
In this age, there may be as great a profit produced of real charity, as when men thought to get souls out of *purgatory*. *Sterling.*

To PURGE. *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Lat.]

1. To cleanse, to clear.
It will be like that labour of Hercules, in *purging* the stables of Augeas, to separate from superfluous observations any thing that is clean and pure natural. *Bacon.*

2. To clear from impurities.
To the English court assembled now
From every region apes of idleness,
Now neighbour confines *purge* you of your scum. *Shak.*
Air ventilates and cools the mines, and *purges* and frees them from mineral exhalations. *Woodward.*

3. To clear from guilt.
Blood hath been shed ere now, i'th'olden time
Ere human statute *purg'd* the gen'ral weal. *Shakesp.*
My soul is *purg'd* from grudging hate,
And with my hand I seal my true heart's love. *Shakesp.*
The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience from dead works to serve God. *Heb.* ix. 14.
Syphax, will join our cares to *purge* away
Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation. *Addison.*

4. To clear from imputation of guilt.
He, I accuse,
Intends t'appear before the people hopin
Marquis Dorset was hasting towards him, to *purge* himself of some accusation. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. To sweep or put away impurities.
I will *purge* out from among you the rebels. *Ezek.* xx. 38.
Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts, may *purge* out every prejudice and passion. *Law of Piety.*

6. To evacuate the body by stool.
Sir Philip Calthrop *purged* John Drakes, the shoemaker of Norwich, of the proud humour. *Camden's Remains.*
The frequent and wise use of emacting diets, and of *purging*, is a principal means of a prolongation of life. *Bacon.*
If he was not cured, he *purged* him with salt water. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To clarify; to defecate.

8. To PURGE. *v. n.* To have frequent stools.

PURGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.
Meet we the medicine of the sickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's *purge*
Each drop of us. *Shakesp.*
Pleas nor laxatives I like,
Of these his grave physician makes,
And often gives a *purge*, but seldom takes. *Dryden.*
He was no great friend to purging and clysters, he was for mixing aloes with all *purges*. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'RGER. *n. f.* [from *purge*.]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious.
This shall make
Our purpose necessary, and not envious;
We shall be call'd *purgers*, not murtherers.

2. Purge; cathartick.
It is of good use in physick, if you can retain the purger's virtue, and take away the unpleasantness of the *purger*.

PURIFICATION. *n. f.* [*purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making pure, act of cleansing from extraneous mixture.
I observed a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of saltpetre, even after *purification*. *Boyle.*

2. The act of cleansing from guilt.
The sacraments, in their own nature, are all such as they seem, water, and bread, and wine, but because they are made signs of a secret mystery, and water is the symbol or *purification* of the soul from sin, and bread and wine, at Christ's soul and blood, therefore the symbols receive the names of what they sign. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PU'RIFICATIVE } *adj.* [from *purify*.] Having power or tendency to make pure.

PU'RIFICATORY }

PU'RIFIER. *n. f.* [from *purify*.] Cleanser; refiner.
He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver. *Mal.* iii.

To PU'RIFY. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.]

1. To make pure.
a free from any extraneous admixture.
If any bad humour should be left in the kingdom, an honourable foreign war will vent or *purify* it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The winds of the air was many thousand times greater than the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to be *purified*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
By chace our long-lived fathers earn'd their food,
Toil strung the nerves, and *purified* the blood. *Denham.*

3. To make clear.
It ran down so fine and delicate a ground, as one could not easily judge, whether the river did more wash the gravel, or the gravel the *purify* the river. *Sidney*, p. 2.

4. To free from guilt or corruption.
He gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people. *Tit.*
If God gives grace, knowledge will not stay long behind; since it is the true spirit and scripture that *purifies* the heart, and clarifies the understanding. *South's Sermons.*

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.
There were set six water pots of stone, after the manner of the *purifying* of the Jews. *John* ii. 6.

6. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties.
He saw the French tongue abundantly *purified*. *Sprat.*

To PU'RIFY. *v. n.* To grow pure.
We do not suppose the separation of these two bodies [air and water] to be finished before the purgation of the air began, though it might begin to *purify* at the same time. *Burnet.*

PU'RISM. *n. f.* [*purisme*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.

PU'RITAN. *n. f.* [from *pure*.] A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.
Idolatry which the papists on the one hand, and the superstition which the *puritans* on the other, lay to our charge, are very paltry chargeable upon ourselves. *Sanderson.*

PURITANICAL. *adj.* [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans.
Such guides set over the several congregations will teach each them, by inculcating into them *puritanical* and superstitious principles, that they may the more securely exercise their prophetical tyranny. *Walton.*

PU'RITANISM. *n. f.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan.
A serious and impartial examination of the grounds, as well of popery as *puritanism*, according to that measure of understanding God hath afforded me. *Walton.*

PU'RITY. *n. f.* [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.]

1. Clearness, freedom from foulness or dirt.
Return
Pours streams select, and *purity* of waters. *Prior.*
From the body's *purity*, the mind
Receives a secret aid. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.
Desirous as they daily do more and more in our long-expected Canaan, where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but eternal *purity* and immortal joys secure our innocence and happiness for ever. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Chastity, freedom from contamination of sexes.
Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could disvouch her then from the ward of her *purity*, her reputation, and her marriage vow. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

PURL. *n. f.* [this is justly supposed by *Minsheu* to be contracted from *purfle*.]

1. A thin embroidered and puckered border.
Then first came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Sidney.*
The jagging of pinks [like] the regularity of oak leaves

2. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infused.

To PURL v. n. [of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive signification; if it is referred originally to the appearance of a quick stream, which is always imped on the surface, it may come from *purl*, a *plaiter* or *fringe*; but if, as the use of authors seem to show, it relates to the sound, it must be derived from *purla*, Swedish, to *murmur*, according to Mr. *Lye*.] To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise

Tones are not so apt to procure sleep, as some other sounds; as the wind, the *purling* of water, and humming of bees *Bacon's Nat. Hist*

Instruments that have returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as cornets, or are drawn up, and put from, as sackbuts, have a *purling* sound, but the recorder or flute, that have none of these accidences, give a clear sound. *Bacon.*

All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet, or *purling* brook, or shell or fin. *Milton.*
My flowry theme,
A painted mistress, or a *purling* stream. *Pope.*
Around th' adjoining brook, that *purls* along
The vocal grove, now wetting o'er a rock. *Thomson*

To PURL. v. a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

When was old Sherewood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and *purl'd*. *B. Johnson.*

PURLIEU. n. f. The grounds on the borders of a forest; border,

In the *purlieus* of this forest stands
A sheepcote, fenc'd about with olive trees. *Shakesp.*
Such civil matters fall within the *purlieus* of religion *L'Estr.*
To understand all the *purlieus* of this place, and to illustrate this subject, I must venture myself into the haunts of beauty and gallantry *Spectator*
He may be sent to rot among thieves in some stinking jail, merely for mistaking the *purlieus* of the law. *Swift.*
A party next of glitt'ring dames,
Thrown round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early out. *S*

PU'RLINS. n. f. In architecture, those pieces of timber lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

To PURLOIN. v. a. [this word is of doubtful etymology. *Skinner* deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, French, Mr *Lye* from purloohnan, Saxon, to be hid] To steal, to take by theft.

He, that brave steed there finding ready dight,
Purloin'd both steed and spear, and ran away full tight. *F. Q.*
The Armenian by stealth
Hid, from his wakeful custody, *purloin*
The golden gifts. *Milton.*
They not content like felons to *purloin*,
And treason to it, and debase the coin. *Denham.*
Some writers make all blanks *purloin'd*,
And knights parfumg like a whirlwind. *Hudibras.*
When did the muse from Fletcher scenes *purloin*,
As thou whole Eth'rege dost transfuse to thine? *Dryden.*
Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer sells your hog-wash. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
Prometheus once this chain *purloin'd*,
Divided, and into money coin'd. *Swift*

PURLOINER. n. f. [from *purloin*] A thief, one that steals clandestinely.

It may seem hard, to see publick *purloiners* sit upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows. *L'Estrange*

PURPARTY. n. f. [*pour* and *parti*, Fr.] Share; part in division.

Coparceners had an entire county allotted for *Davies on Ireland.*

PURPLE. n. f. [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]

1. Red tinctured with blue.

The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that
The winds were love-sick with 'em. *Shakesp.*
You violets, that first appear,
By your pure *purple* mantles known;
What are you when the rose is blown? *Waton.*
A small oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and polished, is prettily variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and *purple*. *Woodward on Fossils*

2. Red.

I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden*
Their mangled limbs
Crashing at once, death dyes the *purple* seas
With gore. *Thomson's Summer*

To PURPLE. v. a. [*purpura*, Lat.] To make red, to colour with purple.

Whilst your *purpled* hands do reak and smoak,
Fulfil your pleasure. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
Cruel and sudden, hast thou since
Purpled thy nail in blood of innocence? *Donne.*
Though fall'n on evil days,
In darkness, and with dangers compass'd round,
And solitude! yet, not alone, while thou
Visit'st my slumbers nightly, or when morn
Purples the East. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xxx.

Throw hither all your quaint enamel'd eyes,
That on the green turf suck the honied show'rs,
And *purple* all the ground with vernal flow'rs. *Milton.*
Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light. *Dryden.*
Not with more glories in th' ethereal plain,
The sun first rises o'er the *purpled* main. *Pope.*
Reclining soft in blissful bow'rs,
Purpled sweet with springing flow'rs. *Fenton*

PU'RPLES. n. f [without a singular] Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PU'RPLISH. adj. [from *purple*] Somewhat purple

I could change the colour, and make it *purplish*. *Boyle.*

PU'RPORT n. f [*pourporte*, Fr.] Design, tendency of a writing or discourse

That Plato intended nothing less, is evident from the whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

To PURPORT. v. a. [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to show.

There was an article against the reception of the rebels, *purporting*, that if any such rebel should be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter, which unto *purported*, but words
Rank'd in right learned phrase. *Reve.*

PURPOSE. n. f. [*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Lat.]

1. Intention; design

He quit the house of *purpose*, that their punishment
Might have the freer course. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Change this *purpose*,
Which being so horrible, so bloody, must
Lead on to some foul issue. *Shakesp.*
He with troops of horsemen beset the passages of *purpose*, that when the army should set forward, he might in the streights, fit for his *purpose*, set upon them. *Knolles.*
And I persuade me God hath not permitted
His strength again to grow, were not his *purpose*
To use him further yet. *Milton's Agonistes.*
St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this very *purpose* *Burn.*
They, who are desirous of a name in painting, should read and make observations of such things as they find for their *purpose*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
[illegible] to [illegible] most learned men. *Guardian*, N° 165
The common materials, which the ancients made their ships of, were the ornus or wild ash; the fir was likewise used for this *purpose*. *Arbuthnot.*
I do this, on *purpose* to give you a more sensible impression of the imperfection of our knowledge. *Hooker.*
Where men err against this method, it is usually on *purpose*, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

2. Effect; consequence

To small *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem been assembled, if once their determination being set down, men might afterwards have defended their former opinions. *Hooker.*
The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth out the sun, and so continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze, to *purpose* that year. *Bacon's Nat. Hist*
Their design is a war, whenever they can open it with a prospect of succeeding to *purpose*. *Temple.*
Such first principles will serve us to very little *purpose*, and we shall be as much at a loss with, as without them, if they may, by any human power, such as is the will of our teachers, or opinions of our companions, be altered or lost in us. *Locke.*
He that would reign with success to *purpose*, should keep his passion cool, and his expectation low. *Cotton on Desire.*
What the Romans have done is not worth notice, having had little occasion to make use of this art, and what they have of it to *purpose* being borrowed from Aristotle. *Baker.*

3. Instance, example

'Tis common for double-dealers to be taken in their own snares, as for the *purpose* in the matter of power. *L'Estr.*

To PURPOSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To intend, to design; to resolve

What he did *purpose*, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform. *Hooker.*
It is a *purpos'd* thing, and grows by plot,
To curb the nobility. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
I am *purposed*, that my mouth shall not transgress. *Ps.* xvii.
This is the purpose that is *purposed* upon the whole earth. *Isa* xiv. 26.
Paul *purposed* in the spirit, to go to Jerusalem *Acts* xix. 21.
The christian captains, *purposing* to retire home, placed on each side of the army four ranks of waggons. *Knolles.*
The whole included race his *purpos'd* prey. *Milton.*
Oaths were not *purpos'd* more than laws,
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and false,
Like moral cattle in a pinfold. *Hudibras.*
Doubting my crime, I promise and deceive,
Purpose to slay, whilst swearing to forgive. *Prior.*

PURPOSELY *adv.* [from *purpose.*] By design; by intention.

Being the instrument which God hath *purposely* framed, thereby to work the knowledge of salvation in the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore it should not be acknowledged a most apt mean? *Hooker.*

I have *purposely* avoided to speak any thing concerning the treatment due to such persons. *Addison.*

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths. *Atterbury.*

The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the learned by being singular;
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong. *Pope.*

PU'RPRISE. *n. f.* [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purprisum*, law Lat.] A close or inclosure, as also the whole compass of a manour.

The place of justice is hallowed; and therefore not only the bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, and *purprise* ought to be preserved without corruption. *Bacon's Essays.*

PURR. *n. f.* A sea ark. *Ainsworth.*

To PURR. *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

PURSE. *n. f.* [*bourse*, Fr. *pwrs*, Welsh.] A small bag in

She bears the *purse* too; she is a region in Guiana all gold and beauty. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Shall the son of England prove a thief,
And take *purses*? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

He sent certain of the chief prisoners, richly apparelled with their *purses* full of money, into the city. *Knolles.*

I will give him the thousand pieces, and, to his great surprise, present him with another *purse* of the same value. *Add.*

[illegible] from the noun.]

[illegible] purse.

I am mail-caught by Philidel,
And *purs'd* with a net [illegible]
I *purs'd* it up, but little reck'ning made,
I'll now that this extremity compels,
I hold it true. [illegible]

Thou cried'st,
And dic'st contract and *purse* thy brow together,
As if thou then had'st shut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit. *Shakesp. Othello.*

PURSENET. *n. f.* [*purse* and *net*.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Coneys are taken by *pursenets* in their burrows. *Mortimer.*

PURSEPROUD. *adj.* [*purse* and *proud.*] Puffed up with money.

PURSER. *n. f.* [from *purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.

PU'RSINESS. } *n. f.* [from *pursy.*] Shortness of breath.
PU'RSIVENESS. }

PURSLAIN. *n. f.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of *purslain* consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose, out of whose flower-cup, which consists of one leaf, arises the pointal, which, together with the flower-cup, becomes a fruit, for the most part oval, full of small seeds, and furnished with two shells or husks at top; of which the outer one, which was the part of the flower-cup that was split in two, opens first, and the inner, which is the pointal unarged, opens last, doubly and transversely, where the lower part of the flower cup adheres to the footstalk. *Miller.*

The medicaments, proper to diminish the milk, are lettuce, *purslain* and endive. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

PURSUABLE. *adj.* [from *pursue*.] What may be pursued.

PURSUANCE. *n. f.* [from *pursue*.] Prosecution, process.

PURSUANT. *adj.* [from *pursue*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To PURSUE. *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr.]

1. To chase, to follow in hostility.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love *pursues*;
Pursuing that that flies, and flying what *pursues*. *Shakesp.*

When Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, and *pursued*. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

To thy speed add wings,
Lest with a whip of scorpions I *pursue*
Thy lingering. *Milton.*

2. To prosecute, to continue.

As righteousness tendeth to life, so he that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death. *Prov.* xii. 19.

Inanimate to *pursue*
Vain war with heaven *Milton.*

I will *pursue*
This ancient story, whether false or true. *Dryden.*

When men *pursue* their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*

3. To imitate, to follow as an example.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*,
And stand a blameless pattern to the new. *Dryden.*

4. To endeavour to attain.

Let us not then *pursue*
Splendid vassalage. *Milton.*

We happy fools *pursue*, we fly from pain,
Yet like pursue, and yet the flight is vain. *Pre.*

To PURSUE. *v. n.* To go on, to proceed.

I have, *pursued* Carneades, wondered chymists should not confuse. *Boyle.*

PURSUER. *n. f.* [from *pursue*.] One who follows in hostility.

And with the rest,
And falling from a hill he was so bruis'd,
That the *pursuers* took him. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

His swift *pursuers* from heav'n's gates discern
Th' advantage, and descending tread us down
Thus drooping. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

Like a declining statesman left forlorn
To his friends pity and *pursuers* scorn. *Denham.*

PURSUIT. *n. f.* [*poursuite*, Fr.]

1. The act of following with hostile intention.

Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will save us long *pursuit*. *Milton.*

2. Endeavour to attain.

This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,
Yet after much *pursuit*, at length obtain'd.

Its honours and vanities are continually passing before it, and inviting its *pursuit*. *Rogers.*

He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the *pursuit* after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation. *Addison.*

The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the *pursuit* of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses it feels in its longings after them. *Locke.*

3. Prosecution.

He concluded with sighs and tears, to conjure them, that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *pursuit* of it. *Clarendon.*

PURSUIVANT. *n. f.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.] A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting skies, like flying *pursuivant*. *Fairy Queen.*

Pursuivants he often for them sent. *Hubberd.*

These grey locks, the *pursuivants* of death,
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer. *Shakesp.*

Send out a *pursuivant* at arms
To Stanley's regiment, bid him bring his power
Before sun-rising. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I leave the reader to Edmond Bolton, Gerard Leigh, John Ferne, and John Guillim Portsmouth, *pursuivants* of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory. *Camden's Remains.*

The *pursuivants* came next,
And like the heralds each his tourneon bore. *Dryden.*

PU'RSY *adj.* [*poussif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat.

In the fatness of these *pursy* times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea court and woo for leave to do it good.
Now breathless wrong
Shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease,
And *pursy* insolence shall break his wind
With fear and horrid flight. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

By these, the Medes
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *pursy* men. *Temple.*

Grown fat and *pursy* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale. *Hudibras, p. i.*

PU'RTENANCE. *n. f.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal.

Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs and with the *purtenance* thereof. *Ex.* xii.

The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purtenance*. *Hudibras, p. i.*

To PURVEY *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]

1. To provide with conveniencies. This sense is now not in use.

Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourself of sword before that bloody day. *Fa. Qu.*

His house with all convenience was *purvey'd*,
The rest he found. *Dryden.*

2. To procure.

What though from outmost land and sea *purvey'd*
For him; each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not. *Thomson's Summer.*

To PURVEY. *v. n.* To buy in provisions.

I the praise
Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purvey'd*. *Milt.*

PURVEYANCE. *n. f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. Provision.

Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet
Of all, that royal princes court became. *Fa.*

2. Procurement of royalties.

Some lands be more changeable than others, as for the lying near to the borders, or because of [illegible] *purveyances* that are made upon them. *L.*

PURVE'YOR. *n. f.* [from *purvey.*]

1. One that provides victuals.

The purveyors or victuallers are much to be condemned, as not a little faulty in that behalf. *Raleigh*

2. A procurer; a pimp.

These women are such cunning *purveyors!*
Mark where their appetites have once been pleased,
The same resemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures. *Dryden.*

The stranger, ravished at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title, for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies *Addison.*

PURVIEW. *n. f.* [*pourveu*, French.] Proviso; providing clause.

Though the petition expresses only treason and felony, yet the act is general against all appeals in parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the petition. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

PURULENCE, } *n. f.* [from *purulent.*] Generation of pus or
PU'RULENCY } matter.

Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the viscera. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

PURULENT. *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr *purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

A carcase of man is most infectious and odious to man, and *purulent* matter of wounds to sound flesh. *Bacon.*

It spews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads a proly. *Swift's Miscel.*

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, stagnating in some organ, is more easily deposited upon the liver than any other part. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The matter of a wounded gested sore.

Acrid substances break the vessels, and produce an ichor instead of laudable *pus.* *Arbuthnot.*

To PUSH *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.]

1. To strike with a thrust

If the ox *push* a man-servant, he shall be stoned *Ex.* xxi.

2. To force or drive by impulse of any thing.

The youth *push* away my feet. *Job* xxx. 12.

3. To [illegible]

Shew your mended faults,
To *push* destruction and perpetual shame
Out of the weak door of our fainting land *Shakesp.*
Through thee will we *push* down our enemies. *Ps.* xliv. 5
Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton*

The description of this terrible scene threw her into an hysterick fit, which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *pushed* out of the room. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

4. To press forward.

He forewarns his care
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear *Dryden*

With such impudence did he *push* this matter, that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he termed it the clamours of faction. [illegible]

Arts and sciences, in one and the same century, have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder, since every age has a kind of universal genius, which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies, the work then being *pushed* on by many hands, must go forward. *Dryden.*

5. To urge; to drive

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To enforce, to drive to a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer, and are forced at last freely to confess, that the corruptions of the administration were intolerable. *Swift.*

7. To importune; to teaze

To PUSH

1. To make a thrust.

But silent, ere the fight, his dread command,
That none shall dare
With shortned sword to stab in closer war,
Nor *push* with biting point, but strike at length. *Dryden.*

A calf will so manage his head, as though he would *push* with his horns even before they shoot. *Ray.*

Lambs, though they never saw the actions of their species, *push* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn. *Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length
Both sides resolv'd to *push*, we try'd our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To make an attack.

The king of the South shall *push* at him, and the king of the North shall come against him. *Dan.* xi. 40.

PUSH *n. f.* [from the verb

1. Thrust, the act of striking with a pointed instrument.

Ne might his corse be harmed
With dint of sword or *push* of pointed spear. *Spenser.*

So great was the puissance of his *push*,
That from his saddle quite he did him bear. *Fa. Queen.*

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach, receiving them with deadly shot and *push* of pike, in such furious manner, that the Turks began to retire. *Knolles.*

2. An impulse, force impressed.

Jove was not more
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first *push*, and see it roll
Among the vast abyss. *Sir J. Denham.*

3. Assault, attack.

He gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh with gybing boys, and stand the *push*
Of every beardless vain comparative. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

When such a resistance is made, these bold talkers will draw in their horns, when their fierce and feeble *pushes* against truth are repelled with pushing and contumacy. *Watts.*

4. A forcible struggle, a strong effort.

A sudden *push* gives them the overthrow,
Ride, ride, Messala. *Shakesp.*

Away he goes, makes his *push*, stands the shock of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg behind him [illegible]

We have beaten the French from all their advanced posts, and driven them into their last entrenchments one vigorous *push*, one general assault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial.

We'll put the matter to the present *push*. *Shakesp.*

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend, but when it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*

The question we would put, is not whether the sacrament of the mass be as truly propitiatory, as those under the law? but whether it be as truly a sacrifice? if so, then it is a true proper sacrifice, and is not only commemorative or representative, as we are told at a *push*. *Atterbury.*

6. A sudden emergence.

There's time enough for that,
Lest they desire, upon this *push*, to trouble
Your joys with like relation. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

7. [*Pustula*, Lat.] A pimple, an efflorescence; a wheal.

He that was praised to his hurt, should have a *push* rise upon his nose; as a blister will rise upon one's tongue, that tells a lye. *Bacon's Essays.*

PU'SHER *n. f.* [from *push.*] He who pushes forward.

PU'SHING. *adj.* [from *push.*] Enterprising; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN. *n. f* [*push* and *pin.*] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wisdom out of the mouth of a philosopher, deserve as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at *pushpin*, when they should be learning. *L'Estrange*

PUSILLANI'MITY. *n. f.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

The property of your excellent sherris is the warming of the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice. *Shakesp.*

The Chinese fain where they will; which sheweth, that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of *pusillanimity* and fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of courage and an act of rashness, an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South's Sermons.*

PUSILLANIMOUS. *adj* [*pusillanime*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Mean spirited, narrowminded, cowardly.

An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmeasuring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprizes, nor, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels *Bacon's Essays.*

He became *pusillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every little passion within, supine, and as openly exposed to any temptation from without. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

What greater instance can there be of a weak *pusillanimous* temper, than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to his own sentiments. *Spectator*, N° 576.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *pusillanimous*] Meanness of spirit

PUSS. *n. f* [I know not whence derived, *pusa*, Lat. a dwarf.]

1. The fondling name of a cat.

A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble suit to Venus to turn *puss* into a woman. *L'Estrange.*

Let *puss* practise what nature teaches. *Watts.*

I will permit my son to play at apocadrascinda, which can be no other than our *puss* in a corner. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

The sportsman's term for a hare.

Poor honest *puss*,
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;
Nor hounds eat sheep as well as hares. *Gay.*

PU'STULE

PUSTULE. *n. ſ.* [*puſtule*, Fr. *puſtula*, Lat.] A ſmall ſwelling, a pimple, a puſh, an efflorescence, [illegible] ulcering hemorrhages, *puſtules* red, black and gangrenous. [illegible]

To PUT *v. a.* [of this word, ſo common in the Engliſh language, it is very difficult to find the etymology. *putter*, to plant, is Danish. *Junius.*]

1 To lay or repoſite in any place.

God planted a garden, and there he *put* a man. *Gen.* ii. 8.
Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Ex.* iv. 15.
If a man *put* in his beaſt, and feed in another man's field; of the beſt of his own ſhall he make reſtitution. *Ex.* xxii. 5.
In theſe he *put* two weights. *Milton.*
Feed land with beaſts and horſes, and after both *put* in ſwine. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2 To place in any ſituation.

When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in. *Mar.* v. 40.
Four ſpeedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the ſounding alchimy. *Milton.*
Put all your other objects together, they have not taken half the pains for your majeſty's ſervice that I have. *L'Eſtr.*

3 To place in any ſtate or condition.

Before we will lay by our juſt born arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainſt whom theſe arms we bear,
Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shakeſp.*
Put me in a ſurety with thee. *Job* xvii. 3.
The ſtones he *put* for his pillows. *Gen.* xxviii. 11.
He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job* xix. 13.
As we were *put* in truſt with the goſpel, even ſo we ſpeak, not as pleaſing men, but God. 1 *Theſſ.* ii. 4.
They ſhall ride upon horſes, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle againſt thee. *Jer.* l. 42.
He *put* them in ward three days. *Gen.* xli.
Since ſhe ſhall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deut.* xxi.
Haman ſaid, *put* theſe two aſide. *Eſth.* v. 51.
Having loſt two of their braveſt commanders at ſea, they durſt not *put* it to a battle at ſea, and ſet up their reſt wholly upon ſome land enterpriſe. *Bacon.*
Doubt has queſt on aſk'd *puts* me in doubt. *Milton.*
So nature prompts, ſo ſoon we go aſtray,
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*
[illegible]

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himſelf wholly into the ſtate of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*

Declaring by word or action a ſedate, ſettled deſign upon another man's life, *puts* him in a ſtate of war with him. *Locke.*

As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you muſt conſider at what time your goats will maintain them. *Mort.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his intereſt and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

4 To repoſe.

How will thou *put* thy truſt on Egypt for chariots. 2 *Kings.*
God was entreated of them, becauſe they *put* their truſt in him. 1 *Chr.* v. 20.

5 To truſt; to give up.

That thou *put* all in the hands of Aaron, and wave them for a wave-offering. *Ex.* xxix. 24.

6 To expoſe, to apply to any thing.

A new cracked ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, or the memory of it leaves a laſting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robuſt employment. *Locke.*

7 To puſh into action.

Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*
When men and women are mixed and well choſen, and *put* their beſt qualities forward, there may be any intercourſe of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8 To apply.

Your goodlieſt young men and aſſes he will *put* them to his work. 1 *Sam.* viii. 16.
No man, having *put* his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke* ix. 62.
Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *puteſt* thine hand unto. *Deut.* xii. 18.
[illegible] operations are excellent tools in the hands of a rational philoſopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uſes, than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*
The avarice of their relations *put* them to pawning, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different uſe they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*
I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to. *Tatler*, N° 7.

9 To make any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed.

I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy ſword. *Shakeſp.*
Put up your ſword, if this young gentleman
Have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakeſp.*
He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Ex.* xxii.
Whatſoever cannot be digeſted by the ſtomach, is by the ſtomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*
It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's diſcourſes tedious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
A nimble fencer will *put* in a thruſt ſo quick, that the ſteel will be in your boſom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*
A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himſelf under the abſolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*
Inſtead of making apologies, I will ſend it with my hearty prayers, that theſe few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly uſeful to you. *Ware.*
He will know the truth of theſe maxims, upon the firſt occaſion that ſhall make him *put* together thoſe ideas, and obſerve whether they agree or diſagree. *Locke.*
When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

10. To cauſe, to produce.

There is great variety in men's underſtanding; and their natural conſtitutions *put* ſo wide a difference between ſome men, that induſtry would never be able to maſter. *Locke.*

11. To comprile, to confign to writing.

Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it alſo in writing. 2 *Chr.*

12. To add.

Whatſoever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Eccl.* iii. 14.

13. To place in a reckoning.

If we will rightly eſtimate things, we ſhall find, that moſt of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*
That ſuch a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourſelves.

14. To reduce to any ſtate.

Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling ſcarfs off Cæſar's images, are *put* to ſilence. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
[illegible]
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which elſe would *put* you to your fortune. *Shakeſp.*
And five of you ſhall chaſe an hundred, and an hundred of you ſhall *put* ten thouſand to flight. *Lev.* xxvi. 8.
With well-doing, ye may *put* to ſilence fooliſh men. 1 *Pet.*
The Turks were in every place *put* to the worſt, and lay by heaps ſlain. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*
This ſcrupulous way would make us deny our ſenſes, for there is ſcarcely any thing but *puts* our reaſon to a ſtand. *Coll.*
Some modern authors, obſerving what ſtrains they have been *put to* to find out water enough for Noah's flood, ſay, Noah's flood was not univerſal, but a national mundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
We ſee the miſerable ſhifts ſome men are *put* to, when that, which was founded upon, and ſupported by idolatry, is become the ſanctuary of atheiſm. *Bentley.*

15. To oblige, to urge.

Thoſe that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in moſt ſickneſſes, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*
The diſcourſe I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that talk. *Boyle.*
He *put* to proof his high ſupremacy. *Milton.*
When the wiſeſt counſel of men have with the greateſt prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foreſee, and therefore they are *put* upon repeals and ſupplements of ſuch their laws; but Almighty God, by one ſimple foreſight, foreſaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*
We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotſon.*
Where the loſs can be but temporal, every ſmall probability of it need not *put* us ſo anxiouſly to prevent it. *South.*
They ſhould ſeldom be *put* about doing thoſe things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

16. To propoſe, to ſtate.

A man of Tyre, ſkilful to work in gold and ſilver, to find out every device which ſhall be *put* to him. 2 *Chr.* ii. 14.
Put it thus—unfold to Staius ſtraight,
What to Jove's ear thou didſt impart of late.
He'll ſtare. *D*
The queſtion originally *put* and diſputed in [illegible] was, whether, under any pretence whatſoever, it may be lawful to reſiſt the ſupreme magiſtrate. *Swift.*
I only *put* the queſtion, whether, in reaſon, it would not have been proper the kingdom ſhould have received timely notice. *Swift.*
I *put* the caſe at the worſt, by ſuppoſing what ſeldom happens, [illegible]
Spectator, N° 576.

17 To form; to regulate.

18. To reach

18. To reach to another.

Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *puttest* thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken. *Hab.* ii. 15.

19. To bring into any ſtate of mind or temper.

Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all ſuſpicion of invaſion, ſent thoſe ſoldiers he had levied in the countries neareſt unto Rhodes far away, and ſo upon the ſuddain to ſet upon them. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

His highneſs *put* him in mind of the promiſe he had made the day before, which was ſo ſacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon*

To *put* your lazyſh pain mind of the advantages you have in all theſe points, would look like a deſign to flatter you. *Temple.*

I broke all hoſpitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by force,
And *put* your noble perſon in a fright. *Dryden.*

The leaſt harm that befalls children, *puts* them into complaints and bawling. *Locke on Education.*

20. To offer; to advance.

I am as much aſhamed to *put* a looſe undigeſted play upon the publick, as I ſhould be to offer braſs money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Wherever he *puts* a ſlight upon good works, 'tis as they [illegible]

21. To unite; to place as an ingredient.

He has right to *put* into his complex idea, ſignified by the word gold, thoſe qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke*

22. *To* PUT *by.* To turn off, to reject.

Watch and reſiſt the devil; his chief deſigns are to hinder thy deſire in good, to *put* thee *by* from thy ſpiritual employment. *Taylor.*

A fright hath *put by* an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Grew's Coſmol.*

23. *To* PUT *by.* To thruſt aſide.

Baſilius, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her thoſe two daughters ſo famous in beauty, which *put by* their young couſin from that expectation. *Sidney.*

Was the crown offer'd him thrice?
—Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it *by* thrice,
Every time gentler than other. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Jonathan had died for being ſo,
Had not juſt God *put by* th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

When I drove a thruſt, home as I could,
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it *by*,
And cried, ſpare the ſtripling. *Dryden.*

24. *To* PUT *down.* To baffle, to repreſs; to cruſh.

How the ladies and I have *put* him *down!* *Shakeſp.*

25. *To* PUT *down.* To degrade.

The greedy thirſt of royal crown
Stirr'd Portex up to *put* his brother *down.* *Fa. Queen.*

I [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] at Jeremy 2 Ch.

26. *To* PUT *down.* To bring into diuſe.

[illegible] the uſe of money [illegible]

Locke.

With copper collars and with brawny backs,
Qu te to *put down* the faſhion of our blacks. *Dryden.*

27. *To* PUT *down.* To confute.

We two ſaw you four ſet on four; mark now how a plain tale ſhall *put* you *down.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

28. *To* PUT [illegible] To propoſe.

[illegible], I will now *put forth* a riddle unto you. *Judg.*

29. *To* PUT *forth.* To extend.

He *put forth* his hand, and pulled her in. *Gen.* viii. 9.

30. *To* PUT *forth.* To emit, as a ſprouting plant

An excellent obſervation of Ariſtotle, why ſome plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put forth* new leaves, whereas living creatures *put forth*, after the period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrements. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He ſaid, let th' earth
Put forth the verdant graſs, herb [illegible] ing ſeed,
And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton.*

31. *To* PUT *forth.* To exert.

I *put* not *forth* my goodneſs *Milton.*

In honouring God, *put forth* all thy ſtrength. *Taylor*

We ſhould *put forth* all our ſtrength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greateſt path we are able *Addiſon.*

32. *To* PUT *in.* To interpoſe.

Give me leave to *put in* a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

33. *To* PUT *in practice.* To uſe, to exerciſe.

Neither gods nor man will give conſent,
To *put in practice* your unjuſt intent. *Dryden.*

34. *To* PUT *off* To diveſt, to lay aſide.

None of us *put off* our cloaths, ſaving that every one *put* them *off* for waſhing. *Nehem.* iv 23.

Put off thy ſhoes from off thy feet. *Ex* iii. 5.

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back;
And is a ſwelling, and the laſt affection
A high mind can *put off* *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

It is the new ſkin or ſhell that *puts* off the old, ſo we ſee, that it is the young horn that *putteth* off the old, and in birds, the young feathers *put off* the old, and ſo birds caſt their beaks, the new beak *putting off* the old *Bacon.*

Ye ſhall die perhaps, by *putting off*
Human, to put on gods, death to be wiſh'd. *Milton.*

I for his ſake will leave
Thy boſom, and this glory next to thee
Freely *put off*, and for him laſtly die. *Milton.*

Let not the work of to-day be *put off* till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain. *L'Eſtrange.*

When a man ſhall be juſt about to quit the ſtage of this world, to *put off* his mortality, and to deliver up his laſt accounts to God, his memory ſhall ſerve him for little elſe, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his paſt life. *South.*

Now the cheerful light her fears diſpel'd,
She with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,
But *put* the woman *off*, and ſtood reveal'd. *Dryden.*

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, *put off* his hat to her, when the perſon pulling off his maſk, appeared a ſmock-faced young fellow. *Addiſon.*

Homer ſays he *puts off* that air of grandeur which ſo properly belongs to his character, and debaſes himſelf into a droll. *Broom's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

35. *To* PUT *off.* To defeat or delay with ſome artifice or exciſe

The gains of ordinary trades are honeſt; but thoſe of bargains are more doubtful, when men ſhould wait upon others neceſſity, broke by ſervants to draw them on, *put off* others cunningly that would be better chapmen. *Bacon.*

I hoped for a demonſtration, but Themiſtius hopes to *put* me *off* with an harangue. *Boyle.*

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox *put off* all with a jeſt *L'Eſtrange.*

I do not intend to be thus *put off* with an old ſong. *More.*

Do men in good earneſt think that God will be *put off* ſo? Or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie cloathed in a ſcoff? *South.*

This is a very unreaſonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this anſwer, that there are ſeveral things which all men in their wits diſbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to diſprove. *Bentley.*

36. *To* PUT *off.* To delay; to defer; to procraſtinate.

So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never ſay, that he who neglects to ſecure his ſalvation today, may without danger *put* it *off* to to-morrow. *Wake.*

37. *To* PUT *off.* To paſs fallaciouſly

He ſeems generally to prevail, perſuading them to a confidence in ſome partial works of obedience, or elſe to *put off* the care of their ſalvation to ſome future opportunities. *Rog*

38. *To* PUT *off* To diſcard.

Upon theſe taxations,
The clothiers all *put off*
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakeſp.*

39. *To* PUT *off.* To recommend, to vend or obtrude.

The effects which paſs between the ſpirits and the tangible parts, are not at all handled, but *put off* by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and paſſions. *Bacon.*

It is very hard, that Mr Steele ſhould take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them *off* upon the world as additional fears of a popiſh ſucceſſor. *Swift*

40. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impute, to charge

41. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To inveſt with, as cloaths or covering.

Strangely viſited people he cures,
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy pray'rs. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Give even way unto my rough affairs,
Put not you *on* the viſage of the times,
And be like them to Percy troubleſome. *Shakeſp.*

So ſhall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviour from the great,
Grow great by your example, and *put on*
The dauntleſs ſpirit of reſolution. *Shakeſp King John.*

Rebekah took goodly raiment, and *put* them *upon* Jacob. *Gen.* xxvii. 15.

If God be with me, and give me bread to eat, and raiment to *put on*, then ſhall the Lord be my God. *Gen* xxviii. 20.

She has
Very good ſuits, and very rich, but then
She cannot *put* 'em *on*; ſhe knows not how
To wear a garment. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

Taking his cap from his head, he ſaid, this cap will not hold two heads, and therefore it muſt be fitted to one, and ſo *put* it *on* again. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

Avarice *puts on* the canonical habit. *Decay of Piety.*

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had in the world, and ſo *put on* the ſhape of a man. *L'Eſtrange.*

The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can *put* them *on*. *Locke.*

42. *To* PUT *on*. To forward; to promote, to incite.

I grow fearful,
By what yourself too late have spoke and done,
That you protect this course, and *put it on*
By your allowance. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Say, you ne'er had don't,
But by our *putting on*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Others envy to the state draws, and *puts on*
For contumelies receiv'd. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace, because it was a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

As danger did approach, her spirits rose,
And *putting on* the king dismay'd her foes. *Hausax*

43. *To* PUT *on* or *upon*. To impose; to inflict.

I have offended; that which thou *putteſt on* me, I will bear. 2 *King.* xviii. 14.

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but *puts upon* us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*

The stork found he was *put upon*, but set a good face however upon his entertainment. *L'Estrange.*

Fallacies we are apt to *put upon* ourselves, by taking words for things. *Locke.*

Why are scripture maxims *put upon* us, without taking notice of scripture examples which lie cross them. *Atterbury.*

44. *To* PUT *on*. To assume; to take.

The duke hath *put on* a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shakesp.*

Wise men love you, in their own despight,
And, finding in their native wit no ease,
Are forc'd to *put* your folly *on* to please. *Dryden.*

There is no quality so contrary to any nature which one cannot affect, and *put on* upon occasion, in order to serve an interest. *Swift*

45. *To* PUT *over*. To refer.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you *o'er* to heav'n, and to my mother. *Shakesp.*

46. *To* PUT *out*. To place at usury.

Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that *putteth* not *out* his money to usury. *Ps.* xv. 5.

To live retir'd upon his own,
He call'd his money in,
But the prevailing love of self,
Soon split him on the former shelf,
He *put* it *out* again *Dryden's Horace.*

Money at use, when returned into the hands of the owner, usually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can *put* it *out* again. *Locke.*

An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a country life, in order to make a purchase, called in all his money; but, in a very few days after, he *put* it *out* again. *Addison.*

One hundred pounds only, *put out* at interest at ten per cent. doth in seventy years encrease to above one hundred thousand pounds. *Child.*

47. *To* PUT *out*. To extinguish.

The Philistines *put out* his eyes. *Judg.* xvi. 21.

Wherefoever the wax floated, the flame forsook it, till at last it spread all over, and *put* the flame quite *out*. *Bacon.*

I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes *put out*. *Milton.*

In places that abound with mines, when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a certain steam, which they call a damp, so gross and thick, that it would oftentimes *put out* their candles. *Boyle.*

This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonable passion, quite *put out* those little remains of affection she still had for her lord. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 171.

48. *To* PUT *out*. To emit, as a plant.

Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach to the sun, forsake their first root, and *put out* another more towards the top of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

49. *To* PUT *out*. To extend; to protrude.

When she travailed, the one *put out* his hand. *Gen.*

50. *To* PUT *out*. To expel, to drive from

When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finished, shall they themselves be *put out*? *Spenser.*

I am resolved, that when I am *put out* of the stewardship, they may receive me into their houses. *Luke* xvi. 4.

The nobility of Castile *put out* the king of Arragon, in favour of king Philip. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

51. *To* PUT *out*. To make publick.

You tell us, that you shall be forced to leave off your modesty; you mean that title which is left, for it was worn to rags when you *put out* this medal. *Dryden.*

When I was at Venice, they were *putting out* curious stamps of the several edifices, most famous for their beauty or magnificence. *Addison.*

52. *To* PUT *out*. To disconcert.

There is no affectation in passion, for that *putteth* a man *out* of his precepts, and in a new case their custom leaveth him. *Bacon.*

53. *To* PUT *to*. To kill by; to punish by.

From Ireland am I come,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And *put* the Englishmen *unto* the sword. *Shakesp.*

There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and send them away by sea, they were *put* all to the sword. *Bacon.*

Such as were taken on either side, were *put to* the sword or to the halter *Clarendon.*

Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They *put* [illegible] *Hudibras.*

54. *To* PUT *to it*. To distress; to perplex, to press hard.

What would'ſt thou write of me, if thou should'ſt praise me
—O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to't*,
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;
He *puts* transgression *to't*. *Shakesp. Meas for Meas.*

They have a leader,
Tullus Aufidius, that will *put* you *to't*. *Shakesp.*

It is to be *put to* question in general, whether it be lawful for christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*

I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our universal state
Was *put to* hazard, and the grant race
Our captive skies were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*

He took the opportunity of pursuing an argument, which had been before started, and *put* it *to* her in a syllogism. *Add.*

They were actually making parties to go up to the moon together, and were more *put to it* how to meet with accommodations by the way, than how to go thither. *Addison.*

The figures and letters were so mingled, that the comet was hard *put to it* on what part of the money to bestow the inscription. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

I shall be hard *put to it*, to bring myself off. *Addison.*

55. *To* PUT *to*. To assist with.

Zelmane would have *put to* her helping hand, but she was taken a quivering. *Sidney.*

The carpenters being set to work, and every one *putting to* his helping hand, the bridge was repaired. *Knolles.*

56. *To* PUT *to death*. To kill.

It was spread abroad, that the king had a purpose to *put to death* Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*

One Bell was *put to death* at Tyburn, for moving a new rebellion. *Hayward.*

Teuta *put to death* one of the Roman ambassadors; she was obliged, by a successful war, which the Romans made, to content to give up all the sea coast. *Arbuthnot.*

57. *To* PUT *together*. To accumulate into one sum or mass.

This last age has made a greater progress, than all ages before *put together*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

58. *To* PUT *up*. To pass unrevenged.

I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded to *put up* in peace what already I have foolishly suffered. *Shak.*

It is prudence, in many cases, to *put up* the injuries of a weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the displeasure of a stronger *L'Estrange.*

How many indignities does he pass by, and how many assaults does he *put up* at our hands, because his love is invincible *South.*

The Canaanitish woman must *put up* a refusal, and the reproachful name of dog, commonly used by the Jews of the heathen. *Boyle.*

Nor *put up* blow, but that which laid
Right worshipful on shoulder-blade. *Hudibras.*

Such national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below resentment. *Addison.*

59. *To* PUT *up*. To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants.

Hartshorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung, and watered, *putteth up* mushrooms. *Bacon.*

60. *To* PUT *up*. To expose publickly: as, *these goods are* put up *to sale*.

61. *To* PUT *up*. To start.

In town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and *put up* such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chace. *Addison's Spectator.*

62. *To* PUT *up*. To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent, but disposed of it by the assistance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's portion. *Swinden.*

63. [illegible]

Why so earnestly seek you to *put up* that letter. *Shakesp.*

64. *To* PUT *upon*. To incite; to instigate.

The great preparation *put* the king *upon* the resolution of having such a body in his way. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with a great deal more trouble, because they are *put upon* changing the whole course of their life. *Tillotson.*

This caution will *put* them *upon* considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself upon that study, or *put* others *upon* it. *Hooker.*

He replied, with some vehemence, that he would undertake to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation; I would fain have *put* him *upon* it. *Addison.*

This *put* me *upon* observing the thickness of the glass, and considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*

It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion, and *puts* us *upon* so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

These wretches *put* us *upon* all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagancies *Swift.*

65. *To* PUT *upon.* To impose; to lay upon.

Where [illegible]
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not *put upon*
His spungy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quel? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

66. *To* PUT *upon trial.* To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be *put* every one *upon* his own *trial*, and receive judgment. *Locke.*

Jack had done more wisely, to have *put* himself *upon* the trial of his country, and made his defence in form. *Arbuth.*

To PUT. *v. n.*

1. To go or move.

The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the first *putting* up, it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.*

2. To shoot or germinate.

In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

3. To steer a vessel.

An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place that has always a considerable number of men of war ready to *put* to sea. *Addison.*

His fury thus appeas'd, he *puts* to land;
The ghosts forsake their seats. *Dryden.*

4. *To* PUT *forth.* To leave a port.

Order for sea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

5. *To* PUT *forth.* To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.

No man is free,
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,
Amongst the infinite doings of the world,
Sometimes *puts forth.* *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The fig-tree *putteth forth* her green figs. *Cant.* ii. 13.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth* in abundance, without any string of the nettles, and pot that earth, and set in it flock gilliflowers. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Hyacinth roots, besides the *putting forth* upwards and downwards, *putteth forth* in round. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

6. *To* PUT *in.* To enter a haven.

As Homer went, the ship *put in* at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men, with a train of boys after him. *Pope.*

7. *To* PUT *in for.* To claim; to stand candidate for. A metaphor, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.

This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not *put in for* the name of virtue. *Locke.*

8. *To* PUT *in.* To offer a claim.

They shall stand for seed; they had gone down too, but that a wise burgher *put in* for them. *Shakesp.*

Although astrologers may here *put in*, and plead the secret influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no such consideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If a man should *put in* to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less qualified competitor. *Collier.*

9. *To* PUT *off.* To leave land.

As the hackney boat was *putting off*, a boy desiring to be taken in, was refused. *Addison.*

10. *To* PUT *over.* To sail cross.

Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Cartagena, a city of the main land to which he *put over*, and took it. *Abbot.*

11. *To* PUT *to sea.* To set sail; to begin the course.

It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down, and to *put to sea.* *Bacon.*

He warn'd him for his safety to provide;
Not *put to sea*, but safe on shore abide. *Dryden.*

They *put to sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which they lost the half. *Arbuthnot.*

With fresh provision hence our fleet to store,
Consult our safety, and *put off to sea.* *Pope.*

12. *To* PUT *up.* To offer one's self a candidate.

Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up.* *L'Estrange.*

13. *To* PUT *up.* To advance to; to bring one's self forward.

With this he *put up* to my lord,
The courtiers kept their distance due,
He twitch'd his sleeve, *Swift.*

14. *To* PUT *up with.* To suffer without resentment.

PUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An action of attrition.

The stag's was a forced *put*, and a chance rather than a choice.

2. A rustick; a clown.

Queer country *puts* extol queen Bess's reign,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*

3. PUT *off.* Excuse; shift.

The fox's *put off* is instructive towards the government of our lives, provided his footing be made our earnest. *L'Estr.*

PUTAGE. *n. s.* [*putage*, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part.

PU'TANISM. *n. s.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

PU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Lat.] Supposed; reputed.

If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife. *Ayliffe.*

PU'TID. *adj.* [*putidus*, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless.

He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas an imitation is *putid* and servile. *L'Estrange.*

PU'TIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *putid.*] Meanness; vileness.

PUTLOG. *n. s.*

Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven foot long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

PU'TREDINOUS. *adj.* [from *putredo*, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.

A *putredinous* ferment congulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer.*

PUTREFACTION. *n. s.* [*putrefaction*, Fr. *putris* and *facio*, Lat.]

The [illegible], the [illegible]

Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their existence, which is said to be their natural state. *Quincy.*

If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate, there followeth *putrefaction*, which ever dissolveth the consistence of the body into much inequality. *Bacon.*

Vegetable *putrefaction* is produced by throwing green vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together, by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and odour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

From swampy fens,
Where *putrefaction* into life ferments,
And breathes destructive myriads. *Thomson's Summer.*

PUTREFACTIVE. *adj.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten.

They make *putrefactive* generations, conformable unto seminal productions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will discover it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To PUTREFY. *v. a.* [*putrifier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.

To keep them here,
They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air. *Shakesp.*

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy* the publick good. *Bacon.*

The ulcer itself being *putrefied*, I scarified it and the parts about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh. *Wiseman.*

A wound was so *putrefied*, as to endanger the bone. *Temple.*

Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally *putrefy* raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

To PUTREFY. *v. n.* To rot.

From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds, and bruises, and *putrifying* sores. *Isaiah.*

All imperfect mixture is apt to *putrefy*, and watry substances are more apt to *putrefy* than oily. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

These hymns, though not revive, embalm and spice
The world, which else would *putrefy* with vice. *Donne.*

The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum, which, falling into this decaying part *putrefied.* *Wiseman.*

PUTREFICENCE. *n. s.* [from *putrefio*, Latin.] The state of rotting.

Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because being the fiery humour, it will readiest surmount the water, we may confess in the common *putrescence*, it may promote elevation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PUTRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*putrescens*, Lat.] Growing rotten.

Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the *putrescent* alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant motion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PU'TRID. *adj.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows. *Waller.*

If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk, instead of turning sour, will turn *putrid*, and smell like urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quin.*

PU'TRIDNESS

Pu'trioness. *n. f.* [from *putrid.*] Rottenness.

Nidorous ructus depend on the foetid spirituosity of the ferment, and the *putridness* of the meat. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Pu'tter. *n. f.* [from *put.*]

1. One who puts.

The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of cases. *L'Estrange.*

2. Putter *on.* Inciter; instigator.

My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, as *putter on*
Of these exactions. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII

You are abus'd, and by some *putter on*,
That will be damn'd for't. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Pu'ttingstone. *n. f.*

In some parts of Scotland, stones for the same purpose are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *puttingstones*, for trials of strength. *Pope.*

Pu'ttock. *n. f.* [derived, by *Minsheu*, from *buteo*, Lat.] A buzzard.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead. *Shakesp.*

The next are those, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cormorant. *Peacham.*

Pu'tty. *n. f.*

1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground.

An object glass of a fourteen foot telescope, made by an [illegible], I have mended contrary, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very easily in the grinding, lest the *putty* should scratch it. *Newton.*

2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.

To Pu'zzle. *v. a.* [for *posse*, from *pose. Skinner.*]

1. To perplex; to confound, to embarrass; to entangle; to gravel, to put to a stand; to teaze.

Your presence needs must *puzzle* Antony. *Shakesp.*

I say there is no darkness but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog. *Shakesp.*

[illegible] would have been [illegible] what to have done. *Clarendon, b.* VIII.

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thorough-paced speculators in those great theories. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders, and mistakes the sense of those he would confute. *Addison.*

Persons, who labour under real evils, will not *puzzle* themselves with conjectural ones. *Clarissa.*

2. To make intricate, to entangle.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*

These, as my guide informed me, were men of subtle tempers, and *puzzled* politicks, who would supply the place of real wisdom with cunning and avarice. *Tatler*, N° 81.

I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it such a jargon of ideas, such an inconsistency of notions, such a confusion of particles, that rather *puzzle* than connect the sense, which in some places he seems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer perusal of it. *Addison.*

To Pu'zzle. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estr.*

Pu'zzle *n. f.* [from the verb.] Embarassment; perplexity.

Men in great fortunes are strangers to themselves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of business, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind. *Bacon's Essays.*

Pu'zzler. *n. f.* [from *puzzle.*] He who puzzles.

Py'oarg. *n. f.* A bird *Ainsworth.*

Py'gmean. *adj.* [from *pygmy.*] Belonging to a pygmy

They, less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room,
Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race
Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*

Py'gmy. *n. f.* [*pygmée*, Fr. πυγμαῖος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.

If they deny the present spontaneous production of [illegible] plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the other; yet surely in such a supposed universal decay of nature, even mankind itself that is now nourished, though not produced, by the earth, must have degenerated in stature and strength in every generation. *Bentley.*

Pylo'rus. *n. f.* [πυλωρός] The lower orifice of the stomach.

[illegible]

Py'ramid. *n. f.* [*pyramide*, Fr. πυραμις, from πῦρ, fire; [illegible] metry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*

Know, Sir, that I will not wait pinion'd at your master's court; rather make my country's high *pyramids* my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

An hollow crystal *pyramid* he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

Part of the ore is shot into quadrilateral *pyramids*. *Woodw.*

Pyra'midal. } *adj.* [from *pyramid.*] Having the form of a
Pyrami'dical. } pyramid.

Of which sort likewise are the gems or stones, that are here shot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The *pyramidical* idea of its flame, upon occasion of the candles, is what is in question. *Locke.*

Pyrami'dically. *adv.* [from *pyramidical.*] In form of a pyramid.

Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes it the basis upon which Ossa stands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise *pyramidically*. *Broome's Notes on Odyssey.*

Py'ramis. *n. f.* A pyramid

The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we usually see, merely by accident, and that the air about, by quenching the sides of the flame, crusheth it, and extenuateth it into that form, for of itself it would be round, and therefore smoke is in the figure of a *pyramis* reversed; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the smoke. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Pyre. *n. f.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.

When his brave son upon the fun'ral *pyre*
He saw extended, and his beard on fire. *Dryden.*

With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*,
And breathes three am'rous sighs to raise the fire. *Pope.*

Pyri'tes. *n. f.* [from πῦρ.] Firestone.

Pyrites contains sulphur, sometimes arsenick, always iron, and sometimes copper. *Woodward.*

Py'romancy. *n. f.* [πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire.

Divination was invented by the Persians, and is seldom or never taken in a good sense: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, aeromancy, geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

Pyrote'chnical. *adj.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks.*] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

Pyrote'chnicks. *n. f.* [πῦρ and τεχνή.] The act of employing fire to use or pleasure; the act of fireworks.

Pyrote'chny. *n. f.* [*pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire.

Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chymistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Pyrrhonism. *n. f.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the scepticks.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

Pyx. *n. f.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romanists keep the host.



Q.

QUA

Is a contonant borrowed from the Latin and French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally uſed *cp*, *cw*, as *cpellan* or *cwellan*, to quell. *Qu* in Engliſh, pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards *cu*; as *quail*, *quench*, except *quoit*, which is ſpoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail, its form being that of an O with a tail.

QUAD. *n. ſ.* [derived, by *Skinner*, from *gobio*, the Latin name.] A ſort of fiſh.

To QUACK. *v. n.* [*quacken*, Dutch, to cry as a gooſe.]

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quoake*, to repreſent the ſound better.

   Wild-ducks *quack* where graſhoppers uſed ſing. *King.*

2. To chatter boaſtingly, to brag loudly, to talk oſtentatiouſly.

   Believe mechanick virtuoſi
   Can raiſe them mountains in Potoſi,
   Seek out for plants with ſignatures,
   To *quack* of univerſal cures. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

QUACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A noiſtful pretender to arts which he does not underſtand.

   The change, ſchools and pulpits are full of *quacks*, impoſtors and plagiaries. *L'Eſtrange.*

   Some *quacks* in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen maſters of the languages, before they can be maſters of common ſenſe. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. A vain boaſtful pretender to phyſick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places.

   At the firſt appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris a little boy walked before him, publiſhing with a ſhrill voice, "My father cures all ſorts of diſtempers," to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child ſays true."

3. An artful tricking practitioner in phyſick.

   Deſpairing *quacks* with curſes fled the place,
   And vile attorneys, now an uſeleſs race. *Pope.*

QUA'CKERY. *n. ſ.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in phyſick.

QUA'CKSALVER. *n. ſ.* [*quack* and *ſalve*.] One who brags of medicines or ſalves, a medicaſter, a charlatan.

   Ignorance, *quackſalvers* and charlatans deceive the vulgar in lower degrees, were Æſop alive, the piazza and the pont neuf could ſpeak their fallacies. *Brown.*

   Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their ſhifts, to turn mountebanks, *quackſalvers* and empiricks. *Burton on Melancholy.*

QUADRAGESIMAL. *adj.* [*quadrageſimal*, Fr. *quadrageſima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to Lent, uſed in Lent.

   I have compoſed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, *quadrageſimal*, paſchal, or pentecoſtal. *Sanderſon.*

QUADRANGLE. *n. ſ.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A ſquare; a ſurface with four right angles.

   My choler being overblown
   With walking once about the *quadrangle*,
   I come to talk. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

   The eſcurial hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year. *Howel.*

QUADRA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles.

   Common ſalt ſhooteth into little cryſtals, coming near to a cube, ſometimes into ſquare plates, ſometimes into ſhort *quadrangular* pillars. *Greenhill's Nympha.*

   Each environed with a cruſt, conforming itſelf to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*. *Woodward.*

   I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, oppoſite to the mace-bearer. *Spectator*, N° 617.

QUADRANT. *n. ſ.* [*quadrans*, Lat.]

1. The fourth part, the quarter.

   In ſixty-three years may be loſt eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant* or ſix hours ſupernumerary. *Brown.*

2. The quarter of a circle.

   The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the ſun's right aſcenſions, which finiſh their variations in each *quadrant* or the circle of heaven, being joined to the former inequalities, or the excentricity, makes theſe quarterly and leaning irregular inequalities of natural days. *Holder on Time.*

3. An inſtrument with which altitudes are taken.

   Some had compaſſes, others *quadrants*. *Tatler*, N° 81.

   Thus taper ſticks muſt from one center part,
   Let theſe into the *quadrant*'s form divide. *Gay.*

QUADRA'NTAL. *adj.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle.

   To fill that ſpace of dilating, proceed in ſtrait lines, and diſpoſe of thoſe lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* ſpace, there appears but one way poſſible; to form all the interſections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

QUADRATE. *adj.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel ſides.

2. Divided into four equal parts.

   The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrate* and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

   Some tell us, that the years Moſes ſpeaks of were ſomewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-ſix days, which is a number *quadrate*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited, applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*.

   The word conſumption, being applicable to a proper or improper conſumption, requires a generical deſcription, *quadrate* to both. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

QUADRATE. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſquare; a ſurface with four equal and parallel ſides.

   And 'twixt them both a *quadrate* was the baſe,
   Proportion'd equally by ſeven and nine;
   Nine was the circle ſet in heaven's place,
   All which compacted, made a goodly diapaſe. *Fa. Queen.*

   Whether the exact *quadrate* or the long ſquare be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. *Wotton.*

   The powers militant
   That ſtood for heav'n, in mighty *quadrate* join'd
   Of main impreſſible, mov'd on
   In ſilence their bright legions. *Milton.*

   To our finite underſtanding a *quadrate*, whoſe diagonal is commenſurate to one of the ſides, is a plain contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

2. [*Quadrat*, Fr.] In aſtrology, an aſpect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are diſtant from each other ninety degrees, and the ſame with quartile. *Diſt.*

To QUA'DRATE. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To ſuit, to be accommodated.

   Ariſtotle's rules for Epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be ſuppoſed to *quadrate* exactly with the heroick poems, which have been made ſince his time, as it is plain, his rules would have been ſtill more perfect, could he have peruſed the Æneid. *Addiſon.*

QUA'DRATICK. *adj.* Four ſquare; belonging to a ſquare. *Diſt.*

QUADRATICK *equations*. In algebra, are ſuch as retain, on the unknown ſide, the ſquare of the root or the number ſought: and are of two ſorts; firſt, ſimple quadraticks, where the ſquare of the unknown root is equal to the abſolute number given; ſecondly, affected quadraticks, which are ſuch as have, between the higheſt power of the unknown number and the abſolute number given, ſome intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

QUADRATURE. *n. ſ.* [*quadrature*, Fr. *quadratura*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſquaring.

   The ſpeculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the *quadrature* of curves ſhould not intrench upon our ſtudies of morality. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The

2 The first and last quarter of the moon.

It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the *quadratures*, we see but half the enlightened part.

3 The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.

All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*quadriennium*, from *quatuor* and *annus*, Latin.]

1 Comprising four years.

2 Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE. *adj.* [from *quadro*, Lat.] That may be squared.

Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. *Derham.*

[illegible] [illegible] *quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] Having four sides.

Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a *quadrilateral* pyramid, sometimes placed on a *quadrilateral* base or column. *Woodward on Fossils.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS. *n. f.* [from *quadrilaterus.*] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

[illegible] *n. f.* A name of cards. *Ozell.*

QUA'DRIN. *n. f.* [*quadrans*, Lat.] A mite, a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bacon.*

QUA'DRINOMICAL. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Dict.*

QUADRIPARTITE. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four partes, divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY. *adv.* [from *quadripartite.*] In a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION. *n. f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*

QUADRIPHYLLOUS. *adj.* [*quatuor* and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIREME. *n. f.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

[illegible] [*quatuor* and *fusible.*] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES. *n. f.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL. *adj.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRU'PED. *n. f.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.

The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other *quadrupeds* *Brown.*

The tang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some *quadruped.* *Woodward on Fossils.*

All *quadrupedes*, that live upon herbs, have incisor teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbuthnot.*

The king of brutes,
Of *quadrupeds* I only mean.

QUADRUPED. *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprised with many actions of the *quadruped* and winged animals. *Watts.*

QUADRUPLE. *adj.* [*quadruple*, Fr. *quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold, four times told.

[illegible] that to broke theft doth punish thieves with a *quadruple* restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Hooker.*

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble or *quadruple*, to any of the longest times of the first age. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of ailment during the winter, and some animals have a *quadruple* caul. *Arbuthnot.*

To QUADRU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*quadrupler*, Fr. *quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice, to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *quadruplicate.*] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY. *adv.* [from *quadruple.*] To a fourfold quantity.

If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed. *Swift.*

QUÆRE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.

Quære, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To QUAFF. *v. a.* [of this word the derivation is uncertain. *Junius*, with his usual darkness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, κυαφίζειν in the Doric dialect used for κυαθίζειν. *Skinner* from *go off*, as *go off*, *guff*, *quaff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coiffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been abroad carousing to his mates

After a storm, *quaff* off the muscadel,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face. *Shakesp.*

I found the prince,
With such a deep demeanour in great fortune,
That tyranny, which never *quaffed* but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have washed his knife
With gentle eye drops. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd
They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.

We may contrive this afternoon,
And *quaff* carouses to our mistress' health. *Shak.*

Belshazzer, *quaffing* in the sacred vessels of the temple, has fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
And *quaff* with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Pope.*

QUA'FFER. *n. f.* [from *quaff.*] He who quaffs.

To QUAFFER. *v. n.* [a low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To fear out. This seems to be the meaning in

Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, *quaffer* and grope out their meat the most. *Derham.*

QUAGGY. *adj.* [from *quagmire.*] Boggy; soft; not solid. *Ainsw.*

QUA'GMIRE. *n. f.* [that is, *quakemire.*] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

The fen and *quagmire*, so nourish by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tusser.*

Your beams I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,
And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains. *Shakesp.*

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through fire and water led, o'er bog and *quagmire.* *Shakesp.*

The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the dry, and so all had either been fen or *quagmire.* *Addison.*

The brain is of such a clammy consistence, that it can no more retain motion than a *quagmire.* *Granville's Scept.*

QUAID. *part.* [of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by *Spenser*, who often took great liberties, for *quailed*, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; dejected; depressed.

Therewith his sturdy courage soon was *quaid*,
And all his senses were with sudden dread dismaid. *F. Q.*

QUAIL. *n. f.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game.

His *quails* ever
Beat mine, inhoop'd at odds. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Hen birds have a particular sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is so eminent in *quails*, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a *quail* pipe, easily draw the cocks into their snares. *Ray on the Creation.*

A fresher gale
Sweeping with shadowy gust the field of corn,
While the *quail* clamours for his running mate. *Thomson.*

[illegible] *n. f.* [*quail* and *pipe.*] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, which concluded with a late invention for improving the *quail*-pipe. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 108.

To QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.] To languish, to sink into dejection, to lose spirit. *Spenser.*

He writes there is no *quailing* now,
Because the king is certainly possest
Of all our purposes. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. i.*

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakesp.*

After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege. *Knolles.*

While rocks stand,
And rivers flow, thou can'st not shrink or *quail*;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall stand,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

When Dido's ghost appear'd,
It made this hardy warriour *quail*. *Wandering Pr. of Troy.*

At this the errant's courage *quails*. *Cleaveland.*

To pass the *quailing* and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving by the reaccess of the sun, the sap in trees precisely follows the motion of the sun. *Hakewill.*

To QUAIL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush, to quell, to depress, to sink; to overpower.

To drive him to despair, and quite to *quail*,
He shewed him painted in a table plain
The damned ghosts. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Three, with fierce rage, he affails,
Three, all as keen [illegible]
[illegible] ter other *quail*,
[illegible] hence to many kings should rise. *Dan.*

QUAINT. [cognitus, Lat.]

1. Nice, scrupulous, unusually, superfluously exact, having petty elegance.

Each ear sucks up the words a true love flatterer hath,
And pleasant speech oft, than *quaint* phrase cunning is. *Sidn.*

You were glad to be employ'd,
To shew how *quaint* an orator you are.
He spends some pages about two small nodes; one of mine, and another *quaint* of his own. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Subtle, artful. Obsolete
As clerkes been ful taught and *quaint*. *Chaucer.*

3. Neat, pretty, exact.
But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful excellent fashion, yours is worth ten on't. *Shakesp.*

my cher hath intended,
That, *quaint* in green, she shall be loose enrob'd
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shak.*
I never saw a better fashion'd gown,
More *quaint*, more pleasing, nor more commendable. *Shak.*

4. Smoky, escheated, finespun.
I'll speak of fays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies,
How honourable ladies sought my love,
Which I denying they fell sick and died. *Shakesp.*
He his fabrick of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide
Hereafter. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

5. *Quaint* is, in *Spenser*, quailed; depressed. I believe by a very licentious irregularity
With which fair flight from Guyon fast he fled
Till at the last, all breathless, weary and faint,
Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming *quaint*,
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoop. *Fairy Queen, b. v.*

6. Affected, foppish. This is not the true idea of the word, which Skinner seems not to have well understood
I do not owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, foins, amulcets, and other conceited *quaint* fopperies were wholly unknown to graver subjects. *Sw.*

QUAINTLY. *adv.* [from *quaint*.]
1. Nicely, exactly; with propriety.
Where would I Sherwood have more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more exchas'd and pearl'd. *B. Jonson.*

2. Artfully.
Breathe his faults so *quaintly*,
That they seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shakesp.*

3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.
As my Susanna
With gentle finger stroak'd her milky care,
I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.*

There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

To QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacan, Saxon.]
1. To shake with cold or fear, to tremble
Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is even ready to seize
Sidney, b. i.
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt *quake* for this.
Do face business as the better day
Would *quake* to look on *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
Who honours not his father,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by *Shakesp.*
The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence. *Nah. i. 5.*
Son of man eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulness. *Ezek. xii. 18.*
In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noise of war their souls does wound,
They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets sound. *Dryden.*

2. To shake, not to be solid or firm.
Next Bracley view'd, how ceaseless deluges o'er
The *quaking* moss, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

QUAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shudder, a tremulous
As the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds that upward will cause a *quake*,
So often jealousy and fear
Stir'n to my heart, cause tremblings there. *Sucl.*

QUAKE-GRASS. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

QUALIFICATION. *n. s.* [*qualification*, Fr. from *qualify*.]
1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.
It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the fashion, if he would make them necessary *qualifications* for preferment. *Swift.*

Good *qualifications* of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick esteem of him. *Atter.*

3. Abatement; diminution.
had the waters of the flood refused such an imputhereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change *Raleigh's History of the World.*

1. To fit for any thing.
Place over them such governors, as may be *qualified* in fact
I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a surgeon. *Swift's Will.*

2. To furnish with qualifications, to accomplish
That which ordinary men are fit for, I am
and the best of me is diligence.
She is of good esteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Beside so *qualified*, as may beseem
The spouse of any noble gentleman.
To make capable of any employment or privilege.
To absolve, to fashion, to dismiss,
I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to *qualify*
His rigorous course, *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*
I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage,
Lest it should burn above the bounds of reason. *Shak.*
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too, and behold what innovation it makes here. *Sha.*
They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will *qualify* it, expounding the years not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*
It hath so pleased God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels, to be so *qualified*, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,
As your high majesty with awful fear
In human breasts might *qualify* that fire,
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*
Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or *qualifying* one thing with another. *L'Estrange.*
My proposition I have *qualified* with the word, often, thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have removed even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*

5. To calm, to assuage.
The balms and herbs thereto apply'd,
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,
That in short space he has them *qualify'd*,
And him restor'd to health, that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*

6. To moderate, to regulate.
It hath no larinx or throttle to *qualify* the sound. *Brown.*

QUALITY. *n. s.* [*qualitas*, Lat. *qualité*, Fr.]
1. Nature relatively considered
These, being of a far other nature and *quality*, are not so strictly or evidentingly commanded in scripture. *Hooker*
Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves. *Hooker*
nce the event of an action usually follows the nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the rule direct. concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be ed in the rule *South*
power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*

2. Property, accident.
In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for *qualities* are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety *Shak.*
No sensible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these *qualities* are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position. *Bentley.*

3. Particular efficacy
O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true *qualities*. *Shakesp.*

4. Disposition; temper.
To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

5. Virtue or vice.
One doubt remains, I, the dames in green,
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen? *Dryden.*

6. Accomplishment, qualification
He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.
The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

We,

We, who are hearers, may be allowed some opportunities in the *quality* of standers-by *Swift.*

8. Comparative or relative rank.

It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected, even as it is with other men; their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth. *Hooker*

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

The masters of these horses may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what *quality* soever the persons are of. *Temple.*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station

Let him be so entertained, as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collective

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 112.

Of all the servile herd, the worst is he,
That in proud dulness joins with *quality*,
A constant critick at the great man's board,
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord. *Pope*

QUALM *n. s.* [cpealm, Saxon, a sudden stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me to the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shak.*

Some distilled cardinus benedictus, laid to your heart, is the only thing for a *qualm*. *Shakesp.*

Compar'd to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,
Heal somewhat lightsome, the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*

I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I faint, I can speak no longer. *Hooker.*

Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, *qualms*
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd. *Roscommon.*

They have a sickly weakness upon them, fasting and changing from one error, and from one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous *qualms* of ten months and travail to requite

D

When he hath stretched his vessels with wine to their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick, and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter contain himself within the bounds of sobriety. *Calamy.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood
Rise in proportion to your food *Prior.*

QUA'LMISH. *adj.* [from *qualm*.] Seized with sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shakesp.*

You drop into the place,
Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

QUA'NDARY. *n. s.* [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

QUA'NTITIVE. *adj.* [*quantitivus*, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity.

This explication of rarity and density, by the composition of substance with quantity, may peradventure give little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive therein no other composition or resolution, but such as our senses shew us, in coming and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts.
Grby on Bodies.

QUA'NTITY *n. s.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]

1. That property of any thing which may be encreased or diminished.

Quantity is what may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne.*

2. Any indeterminate weight or measure.

3. Bulk or weight.

Unskill'd in herbs, if thou should'st try
To mix it, and mistake the *quantity*,
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryden.*

4. A portion; a part.

If I were sawed into *quantities*, I should make four dozen of such bearded hermites staves as master Shallow. *Shakesp.*

5. A large portion.

The warm antiscorbutical plants, taken in *quantities*, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by position, long in verse, as pattern. *Harris's Elements of Speech.*

QUA'NTUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount.

The *quantum* of presbyterianism, during the reign of a moderated prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

QUA'RANTAIN. } *n. s.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] The space of forty
QUA'RANTINE. } days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

Pass your *quarantine* among some of the churches round this town, where you may learn to speak before you venture to expose your parts in a city congregation. *Swift.*

QUA'RREL. *n. s.* [*querelle*, Fr.]

1. A brawl, a petty fight; a scuffle.

I'll fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drank to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,
As my young mistress' dog.

2. A dispute, a contest.

The part, which in this present *quarrel* striveth against the current and stream of laws, was a long while nothing feared. *Hooker's Dedication.*

As if earth too narrow were for fate,
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate;
In hollow wood they floating armies bear,
And forc'd impris'on'd winds to bring 'em near. *Dryden.*

3. A cause of debate.

I could not die any where so contented, as in the king's company, his cause being just, and his *quarrel* honourable.

If not in service of our God we fought,
In meaner *quarrel* if this sword were shaken,
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought,
So fair a princess should not be forsaken. *F*

4. Something that gives a right to mischief or reprisal.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holinshed.*

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses, so a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Objection; ill will.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him, and would have killed him, but she could not. *Mar.* vi. 19.

We are apt to pick *quarrels* with the world for every little foolery. *L'Estrange.*

I have no *quarrel* to the practice, it may be a diverting way. *Felton on the Classicks.*

6. In *Shakespeare*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.

Better
She ne'er had known pomp, though't be temporal;
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance panging
As soul and body's severing. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

7. [From *quadreau*, Fr. *quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a square head.

It is reported by William Bato, that the arcubalists or arbalest was first shewed to the French by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain by a *quarrel* thereof. *Camden.*

Twang'd the string, our flew the *quarrel* long. *Fairfax.*

To QUA'RREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fr.]

1. To debate; to scuffle, to squabble.

I love the sport well, but I shall as soon *quarrel* at it as any man. *Shakesp.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring manslaughter into form, set *quarrelling*
Upon the head of valour *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

Wine drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of the mind, with brawling and *quarrelling*. *Eccluf.* xxxi. 29

Beasts called sociable, *quarrel* in hunger and lust; and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

2. To fall into variance.

Our discontented counties do revolt;
Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shakesp. King John.*

3. To fight; to combat.

When once the Persian king was put to flight,
The weary Macedons refus'd to fight,
Themselves their own mortality confess'd,
And left the son of Jove to *quarrel* for the rest. *Dryden.*

4. To find fault, to pick objections.

To admit the thing, and *quarrel* about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*

They find out miscarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they *quarrel* first with the officers, and then with the prince and state. *Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ,
I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake. *Roscommon*

I *quarrel* not with the word, because used by Ovid. *Dryd.*

QUA'RRELLER. *n. s.* [from *quarrel*.] He who quarrels.

QUA'RRELLOUS. *adj.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant, easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.

Ready in gybes, quick answered, saucy, and
As *quarrellous* as the weazel. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

QUA'RRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel*.] Inclined to brawl, easily irritated, irascible, cholerick, petulant.

Cholerick and *quarrelsome* persons will engage one into their quarrels. *Bacon's Essays.*

There needs no more to the setting of the whole world in a flame, than a *quarrelsome* plaintiff and defendant. *L'Estr.*

QUA'RRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from *quarrelsome*.] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly, cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *quarrelſome.*] Cholenckreſs; petulance.

QUA'RRY. *n. f.* [*quarrè*, Fr.]

1. A ſquare.

To take down a *quarry* of glaſs to ſcowre, ſodder, band, and to ſet it up again, is three halfpence a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a ſquare head.

The ſhafts and *quarries* from their engines fly
As thick as falling drops in April ſhow'rs. *Fairfax.*

3. [From *querir*, to ſeek, Fr. *Skinner*; from *carry*, *Kennet.*] Game flown at by a hawk.

Your wife and babes
Savagely ſlaughter'd; to relate the manner,
[illegible]
To add the death of you. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

She dwells among the rocks, on every ſide
With broken mountains ſtrongly fortify'd,
From thence whatever can be ſeen ſurveys,
And ſtooping, on the ſlaughter'd *quarry* preys. *Sandys.*

So ſcented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his *quarry*. *Milton.*

They their guns diſcharge;
This heard ſome ſhips of ours, though out of view,
And ſwift as eagles to the *quarry* flew *Waller.*

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguiſher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their *quarry* ſtrove. *Dryden.*

No toil, no hardſhip can reſtrain
Ambitious man mar'd to gain;
The more confin'd, the more he tries,
And at forbidden *quarry* flies. *Dryden's Horace.*

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,
At this new *quarry* he prepares to ſhoot. *Dryden.*

Let reaſon then at her own *quarry* fly,
But how can finite graſp infinity. *Dryden.*

4. [*Quarriere*, *quarrel*, Fr. from *carrig*, Iriſh, a ſtone, Mr. *Lye*, *craigg*, Erſe, a rock.] A ſtone mine; a place where they dig ſtones.

The ſame is alſo of ſtone out of the *quarry*, to make it more durable. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Pyramids and tow'rs
From diamond *quarries* hewn, and rocks of gold. *Milton.*

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,
Yet on the ſoften'd *quarry* would I ſcore
My plaining verſe as lively as before. *Milton.*

As hard and unrelenting ſtone,
As the new-cruſted Niobe,
Or, what doth more of ſtatue carry,
A nun of the Platonick *quarry*. *Cleaveland.*

He like Amphion makes thoſe *quarries* leap
Into fair figures from a confus'd heap. *Waller.*

Could neceſſity inſtruct any produce *quarries* of ſtone, which are the materials of all magnificent ſtructures. *More.*

For them all on the heav'ns had kindly ſhed
In eaſtern *quarries*, ripening precious dew. *Dryd.*

As long as the next coal-pit, *quarry* or chalk-pit will give abundant atteſtation to what I write, to theſe I may very ſafely appeal. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To QUA'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in uſe.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUA'RRYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry.

One rhomboidal bony ſcale of the needle-fiſh, out of Stunsfield quarry, the *quarryman* aſſured me was flat, covered over with ſcales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART. *n. ſ.* [*quart*, Fr.]

1. The fourth part, a quarter. Not in uſe.

Albanact had all the northern part,
Which of himſelf Albania he did call,
And Camber did poſſeſs the weſtern *quart*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon.

When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath ſerved me inſtead of a *quart* pot to drink in. *Shakeſp.*

You have made an order, that ale ſhould be ſold at three halfpence a *quart*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] The veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed.

You'd rail upon the hoſteſs of the houſe,
And ſay you would preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone jugs and no ſeal'd *quarts*. *Shakeſp.*

QUA'RTAN. *n. ſ.* [*febris quartana*, Lat.] The fourth day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a *quartan* ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head. *Brown.*

Call her the metaphyſicks of her ſex,
A [illegible]v ſhe tortures wits, as *quartans* vex
Phyſicians. *Cleaveland.*

Among theſe, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance moſt menace this ſymptom. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A look ſo pale no *quartan* ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs ſeem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation.

In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of ſilver be ſo exquiſitely mingled by fuſion with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the reſulting maſs acquires ſeveral new qualities; yet, if you caſt this mixture into aqua fortis, the ſilver will be diſſolved in the menſtruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUARTER. *n. ſ.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]

1. A fourth part.

It is an accuſtomed action with her, to ſeem waſhing her hands, I have known her continue in this a *quarter* of an [illegible]

Suppoſe the common depth of the ſea, taking one place with another, to be about a *quarter* of a mile. *Burnet.*

Obſerve what ſtars ariſe or diſappear,
And the four *quarters* of the rolling year. *Dryden.*

Suppoſing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they muſt, to the conſumer, be raiſed a *quarter* in their price, ſo that every thing, to him that uſes it, muſt be a *quarter* dearer *Locke.*

2. A region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeaman's card.

I give thee a wind.
—I myſelf have all the other,
And the very points they blow,
And all the *quarters* that they know
I' th' ſhipman's card. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

His praiſe, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,
Breathe ſoft or loud. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. v.

When the winds in ſouthern *quarters* roſe,
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their ſport,
And ſudden tempeſts rage within the port. *Addiſon.*

3. A particular region of a town or country.

The like is to be ſaid of the populouſneſs of their coaſts and *quarters* there. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

No heaven ſhall be ſeen in thy *quarters*. *Exodus* xiii. 7

The ſons of the church being ſo much diſperſed, though without being driven, into all *quarters* of the land, there was ſome extraordinary deſign of divine wiſdom in it. *Sprat.*

A bungling cobler, that was ready to ſtarve at his own trade, changes his *quarter*, and ſets up for a doctor. *L'Eſtr.*

4. The place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed.

Where is lord Stanley quarter'd?
—Unleſs I have miſta'en his *quarters* much,
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the k[illegible] *Shakeſp.*

The *quarters* of the ſeveral chiefs th[illegible]
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode. *Dryden.*

It was high time to ſhift my *quarters*. *S*

5. Proper ſtation.

They do beſt, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep *quarter*, and ſever it wholly from their ſerious affairs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Swift to their ſeveral *quarters* haſted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

6. Remiſſion of life, mercy granted by a conqueror.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the caſtle. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they muſt never expect better *quarter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Diſcover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the trueſt; for they will give you no *quarter*, and allow nothing to complaiſance. [illegible]

[illegible]t the enemy a[illegible]y

To the young if you give any tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in their idleneſs, and ruin them. *Collier.*

Mr. Wharton, who detected ſome hundreds of the biſhop's miſtakes, meets with very ill *quarter* from his lordſhip. *Swift.*

8. Friendſhip, amity, concord. Not now in uſe.

Friends, all but now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom
Diveſting them for bed, and then, but now
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breaſts. *Shakeſp.*

9. A meaſure of eight buſhels.

There may be kept in it fourteen thouſand *quarters* of corn, which is two thouſand *quarters* in each loft *Mortimer.*

10. Falſe *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horſe's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inſide of it, that being the weakeſt and thinneſt part

To QUA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts.

A thought that *quarter'd*, hath but one part wiſdom,
And ever three parts coward *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. To divide; to break by force.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* ſteel, and climbing fire. *Shakeſp.*

Mothers ſhall but ſmile, when they behold
Their infants *quarter'd* by the hands of war. *Shakeſp.*

3. To divide into diſtinct regions.

Then ſaints *quarter'd* heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar. *Dryden.*

To ſtation or lodge ſoldiers.

When they hear the Roman horſes neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires,
They will waſte their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Where is lord Stanley *quarter'd*?
—His regiment lies half a mile ſouth. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

They o'er the barren ſhore purſue their way,
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Theſſalians lay
Dryden.

You have *quarteren* all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of Billingſgate. *Spectator*, N° 595.

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*. *Shakeſp.*

6. To diſtract.

He fed on vermin,
And when theſe fail'd, he'd ſuck his claws,
And *quarter* himſelf upon his paws. *Hudibras*, p. 1.

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

The firſt ordinary and natural, being compounded of argent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the county of Somerſet, now *quartered* by the earl of Hertford.
Peacham on Blazonry.

QUA'RTERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance.

He as'd two equal ways of gaining,
By hunting juſtice or maintaining,
To many a whore gave privilege,
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*. *Hudibras*, p.

QUA'RTERDAY. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *day*.] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or intereſt is paid.

The uſurer would be very well ſatisfied to have all that time annihilated, that lies between the preſent moment and next *quarterday*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 93.

QUARTERDECK. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *deck*.] The ſhort upper deck.

QUA'RTERLY. *adj.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part.

The moon makes four *quarterly* ſeaſons within her little year or month of conſecution. *Holder on Time.*

From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator ariſe the diurnal differences of the ſun's right aſcenſion, which, their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptick, and thus being added to the former inequality from eccentricity, makes theſe *quarterly* and ſeemingly irregular inequalities of natural days. *Bentley.*

QUA'RTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *maſter*.] One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers.

The *quartermaſter* general was marking the ground for the encampment of the covering army. *Tatler*, N° 62.

QUARTERN. *n. ſ.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF. *n. ſ.* A ſtaff of defence ſo called, I believe, from the manner of uſing it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.

His *quarterſtaff*, which he could ne'er forſake,
Hung half before, and half behind his back. *Dryden.*

Immenſe riches he ſquandered away at *quarterſtaff* and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbuth.*

QUA'RTILE. *n. ſ.* An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other, and is marked thus □.
Harris

Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move
My pangs of jealouſy for Ariel's love. *Dryden.*

QUA'RTO. *n. ſ.* [*quarto*, Lat.] A book in which every ſheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.

Our fathers had a juſt value for regularity and ſyſtems; then folio's and *quarto's* were the faſhionable ſizes, as volumes in octavo are now. *Watts*

To QUASH. *v. a.* [*quaſſen*, Dutch, *ſquaccare*, Italian, *quaſſo*, Latin.]

1. To cruſh, to ſqueeze.

The whales
Againſt ſharp rocks like reeling veſſels *quaſh*.
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces daſh. *Waller.*

2. To ſubdue ſuddenly.

'Twas not the ſpawn of ſuch as theſe,
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd ſeas,
And *quaſh'd* the ſtern Æacides. *Roſcommon.*

Our ſhe confederates keep pace with us in *quaſhing* the rebellion, which had begun to ſpread itſelf among part of the fair ſex. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 15.

3. [*Caſſus*, Lat. *caſſer*, Fr.] To annul, to nullify; to make void: as, *the indictment was* quaſhed.

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be ſhaken with a noiſe.

A thin and fine membrane ſtrait and cloſely adhering to keep it from *quaſhing* and ſhaking. *Ray on the Creation.*

The water in this dropſy, by a ſudden jirk, may be heard to *quaſh*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

QUASH. *n. ſ.* A pompion. *Ainſworth.*

QUATERCOUSINS. As, *they are not* quater-couſins, as it is commonly ſpoken *cater-couſins, plus ne ſont pas de quatre couſins*, they are not of the four full degrees of kindred, that is, they [illegible]

QUATE'RNARY. *n. ſ.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four.

The objections againſt the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be oppoſed ſo much againſt the doctrines themſelves. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNION. *n. ſ.* [*quaternio*, Lat.] The number four.

Air and the elements! the eldeſt birth
Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and [illegible]
And nouriſh all things, let your ceaſeleſs change
Vary to our great maker ſtill new praiſe. *Milton.*

I have not in this ſcheme of theſe nine *quaternions* of conſonants, diſtinct known characters, whereby to expreſs them, but muſt repeat the ſame. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

QUATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*quaternus*, Lat.] The number four.

The number of four ſtands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God. *Brown.*

QUA'TRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately: as,

Say, Stella, what is love, whoſe fatal pow'r
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddeſs in a luckleſs hour
Diclos'd to light the miſchief-making boy. *Mr. Mallet.*

I have writ my poem in *quatrains* or ſtanza's of four in alternate rhyme, becauſe I have ever judged them of greater dignity for the ſound and number, than any other verſe in uſe. *Dryden.*

To QUA'VER. *v. n.* [cpavan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhake the voice; to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice.

Miſo ſitting on the ground with her knees up, and her hands upon her knees taming her voice with many a *quavering* cough, thus diſcourſed. *Sidney, b.*

The diviſion and *quavering*, which pleaſe ſo much in muſick, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing upon a wave. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Now ſportive youth
Carol inconcrete rhythms with ſuiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *Philips.*

We ſhall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us, to ſome ſprightly airs of the opera. *Addiſon.*

2. To tremble; to vibrate.

A membrane, ſtretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulſe of the ſound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions. *Ray on the Creation.*

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, theſe colours vaniſh in a ſecond minute of time, but if the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they appear again. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUAY. *n. ſ.* [*quai*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the ſea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

QUEAN. *n. ſ.* [cpean, Saxon, a barren cow, *ponepen*, in the laws of Canute, a ſtrumpet.] A worthleſs woman, generally a ſtrumpet.

A fit as the nail to his hole, or as a ſcolding *quean* to a wrangling knave. *Shakeſp.*

[illegible]
And hide their nakedneſs behind the ſcenes. *Dryden.*

Such is that ſprinkling, which ſome careleſs *quean*
Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift.*

QUEA'SINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queaſy*.] The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUEA'SY. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. Sick with naſea.

He, *queaſy* with his inſolence already,
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shakeſp.*

Whether a rotten ſtate and hope of gain,
Or to diſcuſe me from the *queaſy* pain
Of being beaw'd and loving,
Out-puſh me firſt. *Donne.*

2. Faſtidious, squeamiſh.

[illegible], with your two helps, will ſo practiſe on Benedict, that, deſpight of his quick wit and his *queaſy* ſtomach, he ſhall fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakeſp.*

The humility of Gregory the great would not admit the ſtile of biſhop, but the ambition of Boniface made no ſcruple thereof, nor have *queaſy* conſciences been troubled in their ſucceſſors ever ſince. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Men's ſtomachs are generally ſo *queaſy* in theſe caſes, that it is not ſafe to overload them. *Government of the Tongue.*

Without queſtion,
Their conſcience was too *queaſy* of digeſtion.

3. Cauſing naſeouſneſs.

I have one thing of a *queaſy* queſtion,
Which I muſt act. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To QUECK. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſhow pain; perhaps to compa

The lads of Sparta were accuſtomed to be whipped at altars, without ſo much as *quecking*. *Bacon.*

QUEEN. *n. f.* [cpen, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a king.]

1. The wife of a ki

I w

In a moſt curious mantle, wrought by the hand
Of his *queen* mother. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. A woman w io is ſovereign of a kingdom.

That *queen* Elizabeth l ved ſixty-nine, and reigned forty five years, means no more than, that the duration of her exiſtence was equa to ſixty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty-five annual revolutions of the ſun. *Locke.*

Have I a *queen*
P ſt by my fe low ru ers of the world?
H e I refus'd their blood to mix with yours,
A d raiſe new kings from ſo obſcure a race? *Dryden.*

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen.

A threepence bow a would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Of your own ſtate take care: this dream of mine,
Be ng now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther,
But mark my ewes and weep. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

QUEEN APPLE. *n. f.* A ſpecies of apple.

I

apple mixed with others. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Her cheeks with kind v e ance ſpread,
Aurora like new ſtart of bed,
Or like the freſh *queen appie's* ſide,
Blaſhing at ſight of Phœbus' pride. *Sidney, b.* ii.

QUEENING. *n. f.* An apple.

The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer.*

QUEER. *adj.* [of this word the origina. is not known: a reſpon dent ſuppoſes a *queer* man to be one who has a *q.* to his name as a fi ſt.] Odd; ſtrange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, becauſe he would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then knocked down by a conſtable, to ſignalize his vivacity.

QUEERLY. *adv.* [from *queer*.] Par

QUEEST. *n. f.* [from *queſtus*, Lat. *Skinner.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To cruſh, to ſubdue; originally, to kill.

What avails
Valour or ſtrength, though matchleſs, *quell'd* with pain,
Which all ſubdues, and makes rem is the hands
Of mightieſt? *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.*

Compaſſion *quell'd*
His beſt of man, and gave h m up to tears
A ; til ſtrner thoughts reſtrain d exceſs. *Milton.*

as *quell'd* her pr de, but other doubts remain'd,
That once diſde nig, ſhe might be diſda n'd. *Dryden.*

He is the guardian of the pub ck quiet, appoi ted to reſtrain violence, to *quell* ſeditions and tumults, and to preſerve that peace which preſerves the world. *Atterbury.*

To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenſer.*

QUELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in uſe.

What can not we put upon
His ſpungy followers, who ſhall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

QUELLER. *n. ſ* [from *quell.*] One that cruſhes or ſubdues.

Had ſon of the moſt high,
of Satan, on thy glor ous work
N enter. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b* iv.

QUELQUHOSE [French.] A trifle; a kickſhaw.

From country graſs to combitures of court,
Or city's *quelquechoſes*, let not report
My mind tranſport. *Donne.*

To QUEME. *v. n.* [cpeman, Saxon.] To pleaſe. An old word. *Skinner.*

T

t

ſeam, air, fa d, mine eyes and ears conſpire,
What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the fire. *Suln*

No Engliſh ſoul
More ſtronger to direct you than yourſelf,
If with the ſap of reaſon you would *quench*,
Or but al ay, the fire of paſſion. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

This is the way to kindle, not to *quench.* *Shakeſp.*

A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being ſuffer'd, rivers cannot *quench.* *Shakeſp.*

The fire had power in the water forgetting his own virtue; and the water forgat his own *quenching* nature. *Wiſd.* xix. 20.

Milk *quencheth* wild fire better than water, becauſe it cooleth better. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Subdu'd in fire the ſtubborn metal lies,
One draws and blows reciprocat r,
Others to *quench* the hiſſing maſs prepare. *Dryden.*

You have already *quench'd* faction's brand,
And zea., which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*

When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itſelf, for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it. *Moxon.*

2. To ſtill any paſſion or commotion.

But if all a n but this be level'd falſe,
The ſuppoſition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shakeſp.*

3. To allay thirſt.

Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirſt, is but a further quenching of nature, a proviſion for rheum and diſeaſes, a drowning of the ſpirits. *South.*

4. T

When death's form appears, ſhe feareth not
An utter *quenching* or extinguiſhment;
She would be glad to meet with ſuch a lot,
That ſo ſhe might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

Covered with ſkin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and alſo to *quench* and diſſipate the force of any ſtroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

Doſt thou think, in time
She will not *quench*, and let inſtructions enter
Where folly now poſſeſſes? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

QUENCHABLE. *adj.* [from *quench.*] That may be quenched.

QUENCHER. *n. f.* [from *quench.*] Extinguiſher; one that

QUENCHLESS. *adj.* [from *quench.*] Unextinguiſhable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchleſs* fury to more rage. *Shakeſp.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
He hills a burniſh'd throne of *quenchleſs* fire. *Craſhaw.*

QUERELE. *n. f.* [*querela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to

A circumduction obtains not in cauſes of appeal, but in cauſes of firſt inſtance and ſimple *querele* only. *Ayliffe.*

QUERENT. *n. f.* [*querens*, Latin.] The complainant, the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS. *adj.* [*querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querimonious.*] Querulouſly; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom, myſelf addreſſing,
Moſt *querimoniouſly* confeſſing. *Denham.*

Q C temper.

QUERIST. *n. ſ* [from *quæro*, Lat.] An enquirer; an aſker of queſtions.

I ſhall propoſe ſome conſiderations to my gentle *queriſts*. *Spect.*

The jaggling ſea god, when by chance trepan'd
By ſome inſtructed *queriſt* ſleeping on the ſtrand,
Impatient of all anſwers, ſtrait became
A ſteaming brook. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

QUERN. *n. ſ* [cpeorn, Saxon.] A handmill.

Skim milk, and ſometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootleſs make the breathleſs huſwife churn. *Shakeſp.*

Some apple colour'd corn
Ground in fair *querns*, and ſome did ſpindles turn. *Chapm.*

QUERPO. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Spaniſh.] A dreſs cloſe to the body; a waiſtcoat.

I would fain ſee him walk in *querpo*, like a caſed rabbit, without his holy furr upon his back. *Dryden.*

QUERRY, for *equerry.* *n. ſ.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables, and having the charge of his horſes, alſo the ſtable of a prince. *Bailey.*

QUERULOUS. *adj.* [*querulus*, Latin.] Mourning; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature hard hearted, *querulous*, wrathful and impatient of reſt and quietneſs, yet was there nothing of force to work the ſubverſion of their ſtate, till the time before-mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*

The preſſures of war have cowed their ſpirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if ſtill complaining and creſt-fallen. *Howell's Vocal Foreſt.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the *querulous*, yet curb the inſolence of the injurious. *Locke.*

QUERULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *querulous.*] Habit or quality of complaining mu

QUERY *n. ſ.* [from *quære*, Lat.] A queſtion; an enquiry to be reſolved.

I ſhall conclude, with propoſing only ſome *queries*, in order to a farther ſearch to be made by others. *Newton.*

This ſhews the folly of this *query*, that might always be demanded, that would impiouſly and abſurdly attempt to tie the arm of omnipotence from doing any thing at all, becauſe it can never do its utmoſt.

To QUERY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To aſk queſtions.

Three Cambridge ſophs
Each prompt to *query*, anſwer and debate.

QUEST *n. ſ* [*queſte*, Fr.]

1. Search, act of ſeeking.

None but ſuch as this bold ape unbleſt,
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *queſt*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

If luſty love ſhould go in *queſt* of beauty,
Where ſhould he find it fairer than in Blanch.

Fair silver buskin'd nymphs,
I know this *queſt* of yours and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant,
To the great miſtreſs of your princely ſhrine. *Milton.*
An aged man in rural weeds,
Following, as ſeem'd, the *queſt* of ſome ſtray ewe. *Milton.*
One for all.
Myſelf expoſe, with lonely ſteps to tread
Th' unfounded deep, and the void immenſe
To ſearch with wand'ring *queſt* a place foretold
Should be. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.
Since firſt break of dawn, the fiend,
Mere ſerpent in appearance, forth was come,
And on his *queſt*, where likelieſt he might find
The only two of mankind. *Milton.*
'Twould be not ſtrange, ſhould we find Paradiſe at this day where Adam left it; and I the rather note this, becauſe I ſee there are ſome ſo earneſt in *queſt* of it. *Woodward.*
There's not an African,
That traverſes our vaſt Numidian deſarts
In *queſt* of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practiſes theſe boaſted virtues. *Addiſon's Cato.*
We ſee them active and vigilant in *queſt* of deſign. *Spect.*

2. [For *inqueſt*.] An empanell'd jury.
What's my offence?
Where is the evidence, that doth accuſe me?
What lawful *queſt* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

3. Searchers. Collectively.
You have been hotly call'd for,
When, being not at your lodging to be found,
The ſenate ſent above three ſeveral *queſts*
To ſearch you out. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

4. Enquiry, examination.
O place and greatneſs! millions of falſe eyes
Are ſtuck upon thee; volumes of report
Run with theſe falſe and moſt contrarious *queſts*
Upon thy doings. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

5. Requeſt; deſire; ſolicitation.
Gad not abroad at every *queſt* and call
Of an untrained hope or paſſion. *Herbert.*

To QUEST. *v. n.* [*queſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in ſearch.

QUE'STANT. *n. ſ.* [from *queſter*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after.
See, that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it, when
The braveſt *queſtant* ſhrinks, find what you ſeek,
That fame may cry you loud *Shak.*

QUE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*queſtion*, Fr. *queſtio*, Latin.]

1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired.
Becauſe he that knoweth leaſt is fitteſt to aſk *queſtions*, it is more reaſon for the entertainment of the time, that ye aſk me *queſtions*, than that I aſk you. *Bacon.*

2. Enquiry, diſquiſition.
It is to be put to *queſtion*, whether it be lawful for chriſtian princes to make an invaſive war ſimply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. A diſpute; a ſubject of debate.
There aroſe a *queſtion* between ſome of John's diſciples and the Jews about purifying. *Jo.* iii. 25.

4. Affair to be examined.
In points of honour to be try'd,
Suppoſe the *queſtion* not your own. *Swift.*

5. Doubt, controverſy, diſpute.
This is not my writing,
Though I confeſs much like the character:
But out of *queſtion* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakeſp.*
'Tis time for him to ſhew himſelf, when his very being is called in *queſtion*, and to come and judge the world, when men begin to doubt whether he made it. *Tillotſon.*
The doubt of their being native impreſſions on the mind, is ſtronger againſt theſe moral principles than the other; not that it brings their truth at all in *queſtion*. *Locke.*
Our own earth would be barren and deſolate, without the benign influence of the ſolar rays, which without *queſtion* is true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*

6. Judicial trial.
But whoſoever be found guilty, the communion book hath ſurely deſerved leaſt to be called in *queſtion* for this fault. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 31.

7. Examination by torture.
Such a preſumption is only ſufficient to put the perſon to the rack or *queſtion*, according to the civil law, and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

8. State of being the ſubject of preſent enquiry.
If we being defendants do anſwer, that the ceremonies in *queſtion* are goodly, comely, decent, profitable for the church, their reply is childiſh and unorderly to ſay, that we demand the thing in *queſtion*, and ſhew the poverty of our cauſe, the goodneſs whereof we are fain to beg that our adverſaries would grant. *Hooker, b.* iv. *f.* 4.
If he had ſaid, it would purchaſe ſix ſhillings and threepence weighty money, he had proved the matter in *queſtion*.
Nor are theſe aſſertions that dropped from their pens by chance, but delivered by them in places where they profeſs to ſtate the points in *queſtion*. *Atterbury's Preface.*

9. Endeavour, ſearch. Not in uſe.
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile *queſtion* bear it,
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dreſs'd in.

To QUE'STION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To enquire.
Suddenly out of this oppreſſive dream
The man awoke, and would have *queſtion'd* more,
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenſer.*
He that *queſtioneth* much ſhall learn much, and content much, but eſpecially if he apply his queſtions to the ſkill of the perſons whom he aſketh. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.
I pray you think you *queſtion* with a Jew;
You may as well uſe queſtion with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakeſp.*

To QUE'STION. *v. a.* [*queſtionner*, Fr.]

1. To examine one by queſtions.
Queſtion your royal thoughts, make the caſe yours,
Be now the father, and propoſe a ſon,
Hear your own dignity ſo much profan'd,
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your power ſo ſilencing your ſon.
But hark you, Kate,
I muſt not have you henceforth *queſtion* me,
Whither I go. *Shakeſp. Henry IV, p.*
This conſtruction is not ſo undubitably to be received, as not at all to be *queſtioned*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.
O impotent eſtate of human life!
Where fleeting joy does laſting doubt inſpire,
And moſt we *queſtion* what we moſt deſire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be truſted.
Be a deſign never ſo artificially laid, if it chances to be defeated by ſome croſs accident, the man is then run down, his counſels derided, his prudence *queſtioned*, and his perſon deſpiſed. *South's Sermons.*

QUE'STIONABLE. *adj.* [from *queſtion*.]

1. Doubtful; diſputable.
Your accuſtomed clemency will take in good worth, the offer of theſe my ſimple labours, beſtowed for the neceſſary juſtification of laws heretofore made *queſtionable*, becauſe not perfectly underſtood. *Homer's Dedication.*
That perſons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall breaketh, is a *queſtionable* determination, both in the one and cauſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
It is *queſtionable*, whether the uſe of ſteel ſprings was known in thoſe ancient times. *Wotton's Anim. Mech.*
It is *queſtionable*, whether Galen ever ſaw the diſſection of a human body. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. Suſpicious, liable to ſuſpicion; liable to queſtion.
Be thy advent wicked or charitable,
Thou com'ſt in ſuch a *queſtionable* ſhape,
That I will ſpeak to thee. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

QUE'STIONARY. *adj.* [from *queſtion*.] Enquiring, aſking queſtions.
I grow laconick even beyond laconiciſm; for ſometimes I return only yes or no to *queſtionary* epiſtles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

QUE'STIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queſtion*.] The quality of being queſtionable.

QUE'STIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *queſtion*.] An enquirer.

QUE'STIONLESS. *adv.* [from *queſtion*.] Certainly; without doubt.
Queſtionleſs hence it comes that many were miſtaken. *Raleigh.*
Queſtionleſs duty moves not ſo much upon command or promiſe; now that which propoſes the greateſt and moſt ſuitable rewards to obedience, and the greateſt puniſhments to diſobedience, doubtleſs is the moſt likely to inforce the one and prevent the other. *South.*

QUE'STMAN } [from *queſt*.] Seeker of
QUE'STMONGER } lawſuits or proſecutions.
Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein they ſpared none, great nor ſmall, but raked over all new and old ſtatutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *queſtmongers* and leading jurors at their command. *Bacon.*

QUE'STRIST. [from *queſt*.] Seeker, purſuer.
Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *queſtriſts* after him, met him at the gate,
Are gone with him toward Dover. *Shakeſp. King John.*

QUE'STUARY. *adj.* [from *queſtus*, Lat.] Studious of gain.
Although lapidaries and *queſtuary* enquirers affirm it, the writers of minerals conceive the ſtone of this name to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals.

Q[illegible] *n. f.* A ſarcaſm; a bitter taunt. *Ainſ.* The ſame perhaps with *quip*.

To QUI'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun, to play on the ſound of words

The firſt ſervice was neats tongues ſliced, which the philoſophers took occaſion to diſcourſe and *quibble* upon in a grave formal way *L'Eſtrange.*

QUIBBLE. *n. f.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat n.] A low conceit depending on the ſound of words, a pun.

This may be of great uſe to immortalize puns and *quibbles*, and to let poſterity ſee their forefathers were blockheads. *Add.*

Quirks or *quibbles* have no place in the ſearch after truth. *Watts.*

QUI'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *quibble*] A punſter.

QUICK. *adj.* [epic, Saxon.]

1. Living; not dead

They ſwallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled againſt us. *Pſalm* cxxiv. 3.

If there be *quick* raw fleſh in the riſings, it is an old leproſy *Lev.* [illegible]

The *quick* and the dead *Common Pray.*

As the ſun makes, here noon, there day, there night
Melts wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, ſome *quick*, ſome dead. *Davies.*

Thence ſhall come,
When this world's diſſolution ſhall be ripe,
With glory and pow'r to judge both *quick* and dead. *Milt.*

2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.

Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to expreſs that *quick* and ſpeedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to preſent our ſuits in heaven. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 33.

3. Speedy; free from delay.

Off he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

4. Active; ſpritely; ready

A man of great ſagacity in buſineſs, and he preſerved ſo great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty, that ſome, who had known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than before *Clarendon.*

A man muſt have paſſed his noviciate in ſinning, before he comes to this, be he never ſo *quick* a proficient. *South.*

The animal, which is firſt produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that which hath its reſurrection thence, is a *quick* eyed, volatile and ſprightly fly. *Grew's Cojmol.*

QUICK. *adv.* Nimbly; ſpeedily, readily.

Ready in gybes, *quick* anſwer'd, ſaucy, and
As quarrelous as the weazel. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Thus ſhall your underſtanding clear
Thoſe things from me that you ſhall hear,
Conceiving much the *quicker*. *Drayton's Nymph*

They gave thoſe complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the eaſier and *quicker* underſtood *Locke.*

This is done with little notice, if we conſider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crowded into an inſtant. *Locke.*

QUICK. *n. ſ.*

1. Alive animal.

Peeping cloſe into the thick,
Might ſee the moving of ſome *quick*,
Whoſe ſhape appeared not;
But were it fairy, fiend or ſnake,
My courage earned it to wake,
And manful thereat ſhot. *Sp[illegible]*

2. The living fleſh; ſenſible parts.

If Stanley help, that a ſon of king Edward had ſtill the better right, it was to teach all England to ſay as much; and therefore that ſpeech touched the *quick*. *B[illegible]*

Seiz'd with ſudden ſmart,
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*

The thoughts of this diſgraceful compoſition ſo touches me to the *quick*, that I cannot ſleep. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull*

Scarifying gangrenes, by ſeveral inciſions down to the [illegible] almoſt univerſal, and with reaſon, ſince it not only [illegible] ichor, but makes way for topical [illegible]
Sharp's Surgery.

[illegible] plants.

For incloſing of land, the moſt uſual way is [illegible] and bank ſet with *quick*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

QUI'CKBEAM, or *quickentree. n. ſ.*

Quickbeam or wild ſorb, by ſome called the Iriſh aſh, is a ſpecies of wild aſh, preceded by bloſſoms of an agreeable ſcent. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [cpiccan, Saxon.]

1. To make alive.

All they that go down into the duſt, ſhall kneel before him; and no man hath *quickened* his own ſoul. *Pſalm* xxii. 30.

I will never forget thy commandments; for with them thou haſt *quickened* me. *Pſalm* cxix.

This my mean taſk would be
As heavy to me, as odious, but
The riches which I ſerve, *quickens* with duties,
And makes my labours pleaſures. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To *quicken* with killing, had my lips that power,
Thus would I wear them out. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Fair ſoul, ſince to the faireſt body join'd
You give each living life, ſuch *quick'ning* pow'r,
And influence of ſuch celeſtial kind,
As keeps it freſh in youth's immortal flower. *Davies.*

He throws
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beaſts and fowls
With breath are *quickened*, and attract their ſouls. *Dryden.*

2. To haſten, to accelerate

You may ſooner by imagination *quicken* or ſtack a motion, than raiſe or ceaſe it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower, than to make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Others were appointed to conſider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the moſt principal. *Hayward*

Though any commodity ſhould ſhift hands never ſo faſt, it, if they did not ceaſe to be any longer traffick, this would not at all make or *quicken* their vent. *L.*

3. To ſharpen; to actuate; to excite

Though my ſenſes were aſtoniſhed, my mind forced them to *quicken* themſelves; becauſe I had learnt of him, how little favour he is wont to ſhew in any matter of advantage. *Sidney.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quickens* the appetite to enjoy ſo tempting a prize. *South.*

They endeavour by bravery to *quicken* their taſte already extinguiſhed. *Tatler*, N° 57.

This review he makes uſe of, as an argument of great force to *quicken* them in the improvement of their advantages to which the mercy of God had called them by the goſpel *Rogers's Sermons.*

The deſire of fame hath been no inconſiderable motive to *quicken* you in the purſuit of thoſe actions, which will beſt deſerve it. *Swift*

To QUICKEN. *v. n.*

1. To become alive, as, *a woman* quickens *with child.*

Theſe tears, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,
Will *quicken* and accuſe thee; I'm your hoſt,
With robbers hands, my hoſpitable favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They rub out of it a red duſt, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to *quicken*. *Sandys's Journey.*

The heart is the firſt part that *quickens*, and the laſt that dies. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move with activity.

Sees by degrees a purer bluſh ariſe,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes. *Pope.*

QUI'CKENER. *n. ſ.* [from *quicken.*]

1. One who makes alive.

2. That which accelerates, that which actuates.

Love and enmity, averſation and fear are notable whetters and *quickeners* of the ſpirit of life in all animals. *Ayl.*

QUI'CKLIME. *n. ſ.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick* and *lime.*] Lime unſlaked.

After burning the ſtone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered ſtate, it is called *quicklime*. *Hill's Materia Med.*

QUI'CKLY *adv.* [from *quick.*] Nimbly, ſpeedily, actively.

Thou com'ſt to uſe thy tongue; thy ſtory *quickly*. *Shak.*

Pleaſure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the neceſſities of nature, which are *quickly* and eaſily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppreſſion. *South.*

[illegible]

1. Speed; velocity, celerity.

What any invention hath in the ſtrength of its motion, is abated in the ſlowneſs of it, and what it hath in the extraordinary *quickneſs* of its motion, muſt be allowed for in the great ſtrength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the ſun, reflects with a greater ardour and *quickneſs*, when it rebounds upon a man from the breaſt of his friend. *South's Serm.*

2. Activity, briſkneſs.

The beſt choice is of an old phyſician and a young lawyer; becauſe, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and moderation are required; but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and *quickneſs* of wit. *Bacon.*

The *quickneſs* of the imagination is ſeen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expreſſion.

3. Keen ſenſibility

Would not *quickneſs* of ſenſation be an inconvenience to an animal, that muſt live [illegible] *L.*

4. Sharpneſs, pungency.

Thy gen'rous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,
Still ſhew'd a *quickneſs*; and maturing time
But mellows what we write to the uſual meaſure of rhime.

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its winduneſs, and juice of corinths whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleaſant *quickneſs*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

QUI'CKSAND *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſand.*] Moving ſand; unſolid ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthleſs ſea?
What Clarence, but a *quickſand* of deceit? *Shakeſp.*

Undergirding the ſhip, and fearing leſt they ſhould fall in the *quickſands*, they ſtrake ſail, and ſo were driven. *Acts* xxv.

But when the veſſels on *quickſands* caſt,
The flowing tide does more the ſinking haſte. *Dryden.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, ſtems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune ſhoves her off the *quickſands*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

I have marked out ſeveral of the ſhoals and *quickſands* of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addiſon.*

To QUI'CKSET. *v. a.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get ſet to *quickſet* it, learn commonly which. *Tuſſer.*

A man may ditch and *quickſet* three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKSET. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] Living plant ſet to grow.

Plant *quickſets* and tranſplant fruit trees towards the decreaſe. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Nine in ten of the *quickſet* hedges are ruined for want of ſkill. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

QUI'CKSIGHTED. *adj.* [*quick* and *ſight.*] Having a ſharp ſight.

No body will deem the *quickſighted* amongſt them to have very enlarged views in ethicks. *Locke.*

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet theſe ſame cautious and *quickſighted* gentlemen can ſwallow down this ſottiſh opinion about percipient atoms. *Bentley.*

QUI'CKSIGHTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quickſighted.*] Sharpneſs of ſight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindneſs of a mole is an argument againſt the *quickſightedneſs* of an eagle. *Locke.*

QUI'CKSILVER. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſilver*; *argentum vivum*, Lat.]

Quickſilver, called mercury by the chymiſts, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heavieſt of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure, its nature is ſo homogene and ſimple, that it is a queſtion whether gold itſelf be more ſo. It penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part diſſolves them. It is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the leaſt tenacious of all bodies, and every ſmaller drop may be again divided by the lighteſt touch into a multitude of others, and is the moſt divilible of all bodies. mercury very readily mixes with gold, ſilver, lead and tin, by chymical operations, but not without difficulty with copper and iron; and it mixes eaſily with zink and biſmuth among the ſemimetals. the ſpecifick gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000 and as it is the heavieſt of all fluids, it is alſo the coldeſt, and when heated the hotteſt of the various ores, in which mercury is found, cinnabar is the richeſt and moſt valuable, which is extremely heavy, and of a bright and beautiful red colour. native cinnabar is principally found in the mines of Idria, belonging to the Venetians, in Italy, and ſome others in Spain, Hungary, and the Eaſt Indies. *quickſilver* is alſo found ſometimes in its pure and fluid ſtate lodged in cavities of hard ſtones in the cinnabar mines, and the purer ores are chiefly compoſed of cinnabar in ſmall quantities, mixed with various other ſubſtances. the ancients all eſteemed *quickſilver* a poiſon, nor was it brought into internal uſe till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was firſt occaſioned by the ſhepherds, who ventured to give it their ſheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was ſoon concluded, that men might take it ſafely. in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, ſwallowed it in vaſt quantities, in order to ſell it privately, when they had voided it by ſtool: but too free a uſe of ſo powerful a medicine cannot be always without danger: the miners ſeldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and then die in a moſt miſerable condition; and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally ſeized with paralytick diſorders: however, under proper regulation, it is a moſt excellent medicine. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Mercury is very improperly called a metal, for though it has weight and ſimilarity of parts, it is neither diſſolvable by fire, malleable nor fixed. it ſeems to conſtitute a particular claſs of foſſils, and is rather the mother or baſis of all metals, than a metal itſelf: mercury is of conſiderable uſe in gilding, making looking glaſſes, in refining gold, and various other mechanical operations beſides medicine. *Chambers.*

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red roſe; the beſt was wont to be made in Libia of brimſtone and *quickſilver* burnt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

QUI'CKSILVERED. *adj.* [from *quickſilver.*] Overlaid with quickſilver.

Metal is more difficult to poliſh than glaſs, and is afterwards very apt to be ſpoiled by tarniſhing, and reflects not ſo much light as glaſs *quickſilvered* over does. I would propound to uſe inſtead of the metal a glaſs ground concave on the foreſide, and as much convex on the backſide, and *quickſilvered* over on the convex ſide. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUI'DAM. [Latin.] Somebody.

For envy of ſo many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due, you will be perſuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkneſs thoſe ſo many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenſer.*

QUI'DDANY. *n. ſ.* [*cydonium*, *cydoniatum*, Lat. *quidden*, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with ſugar.

QUI'DDE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat. or from *que dit*, Fr.] A ſubtilty, an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his *quiddits* now? his quillets? his caſes? and his tricks? *Hamlet.*

QUI'DDITY. *n. ſ.* [*quiditas*, low Latin.]

1. Eſſence, that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion, *quid eſt?* a ſcholaſtick term.

He could reduce all things to acts,
And know their natures and abſtracts,
Where entity and *quiddity*,
The ghoſts of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras*, p. i.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil, a captious queſtion.

Mis-nomer in our laws, and other *quiddities*, I leave to the profeſſors of law. *Camden's Remains.*

QUI'ESCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *quieſco*, Lat.] Reſt, repoſe.

Whether the earth move or reſt, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quieſcence*, the teſtimony of ſenſe, is weak and frivolous. *Glanvill's Scepſ.*

QUIE'SCENT. *adj.* [*quieſcent*, Latin.] Reſting, not being in motion; not moving, lying at repoſe.

Though the earth move, its motion muſt needs be as inſenſible as if it were *quieſcent*. *Glanvill's Scepſ.*

The right ſide, from whence the motion of the body beginneth, is the active or moving ſide; but the ſiniſter is the weaker or more *quieſcent* ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Sight takes in at a greater diſtance and more variety at once, comprehending alſo *quieſcent* objects, which hearing does not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If it be in ſome part movent, and in ſome part *quieſcent*, it muſt needs be a curve line, and ſo no rad us. *Grew.*

Preſſion or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obſtacle which ſtops part of the motion, but will bend and ſpread every way into the *quieſcent* medium, which lies beyond the obſtacle. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUIET. *adj.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Still; free from diſturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath,
And ſlyding ſoft, as down to ſleep her laid,
She ended all her woe in *quiet* death. *Fa. Queen.*

This life is beſt,
If *quiet* life is beſt; ſweeter to you,
That have a ſharper known. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. Peaceable, not turbulent; not offenſive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and *quiet* ſpirit. 1 *Pet.*

3. Still, not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were *quiet* all the night. *Judges* xvi. 2.

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace,
That can tranſlate the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo *quiet* and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſp.*

QUI'ET. *n. ſ.* [*quies*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity; freedom from diſturbance; peace; ſecurity.

They came unto Laiſh unto a people that were at *quiet* and ſecure. *Judges* xviii. 27.

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name,
And there in *quiet* rules. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Indulgent *quiet*, pow'r ſerene,
Mother of joy and love. *Hughes.*

To QUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to ſtill, to pacify, to put to reſt.

The loweſt degree of faith, that can *quiet* the ſoul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Fa*

2. To ſtill.

Putting together the ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion, joined to ſubſtance, we have the idea of an immaterial ſpirit. *Locke.*

QUI'ETER. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet.*] The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet.*]

What is called by the poets apathy or diſpaſſion, by the ſceptucks undiſturbance, by the Moraliſts *quietiſm*, by common men peace of conſcience, ſeems all to mean but great tranquility of mind. *Temple*

QUI'ETLY *adv.* [from *quiet*]
1. Calmly; without violent emotion.
Let no man for his own poverty become more oppreſſing in his bargain, but *quietly*, modeſtly and patiently recommend his eſtate to God, and leave the ſecrets to him. *Taylor.*
2. Peaceably, without offence.
Although the rebels had behaved themſelves *quietly* and morally by the way as they went, yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the ſpoil in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. At reſt; without agitation.

QUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet*]
1. Coolneſs of temper.
This cruel *quietneſs* neither returning to miſlike nor exceeding to favour, gracious, but graciouſly ſtuff after one manner. *Sidney, b. ii.*
That which we move for our better inſtruction ſake, turneth into anger and choler in them, they grow altogether out of *quietneſs* with it; they anſwer fumingly. *Hooker.*
2. Peace, tranquility.
And ſtabliſh *quietneſs* on every ſide. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
What miſeries have both nations avoided, and what *quiet* and ſecurity attained by their peaceable union? *Hayward.*
3. Calmneſs, ſedateneſs.
Not rude
Let the night be calm and *quietſome*,
Without tempeſtuous ſtorms or ſad affray. *Spenſer.*

QUI'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet*] Reſt, repoſe, tranquility. Not in common uſe.
From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humours, the proper allay of fervent blood, will flow a future *quietude* and ſerenity in the affections. *Wotton on Education.*

QUILL *n. ſ.*
1. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.
Birds have three other hard ſubſtances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the ſhell of the egg, and their *quills*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
2. The inſtrument of writing.
I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that iſland, the proper ſubject of my *quill*. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
Thoſe lives they ſav'd to reſcue by their ſkill,
Their muſe would make immortal with her *quill*. *Garth.*
From him whoſe *quills* ſtand quiver'd at his ear,
To him that notches ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope.*
3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.
Near theſe was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whoſe ſide was ſeen the *quill* darting porcupine. *Arbuth. and Pope.*
4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.
The preſumptuous dame raſhly dar'd
The goddeſs' ſkill to challenge to the field,
And to compare with her in curious ſkill
Of works with needle, with reed, and with *quill*. *Spenſer.*
5. The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings.
His flying fingers and harmonious *quill*
Strike ſev'n diſtinguiſh'd notes, and ſev'n at once they fill. *Dryden's Æneis.*

QUI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtilty; nicety, fraudulent diſtinction.
Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his *quillets*? his caſes? and his tricks? *Shak.*
What fowl weighs in the ſcale of reaſon, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too ſcrupulous a diligence upon little *quillets* and niceties. *Digby.*
Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well for quirks and *quillets*. *Hudibras.*

QUILT. *n. ſ.* [*couette*, Fr. *kulcht*, Dutch, *culcita*, *culcitra*, Lat.] A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.
Quilts of roſes and ſpices are nothing ſo helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little ſack. *Bacon.*
In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts* amongſt the richer ſort. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
She on the *quilt* ſinks with becoming woe,
Wrapt in a gown, for ſickneſs and for ſhow. *Pope.*

To QUILT *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.
The ſharp ſteel arriving forcibly
On his horſe neck before the *quilted* fell,
Then from the head the body ſundred quite. *Fairy Queen.*
A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Eneas for the ſtrife prepares,
Strip'd of his *quilted* coat, his body bares,
Compoſed of mighty bone. *Dryden's Æneis.*
A chair was ready,
So *quilted*, that he lay at eaſe reclin'd. *Dryden.*
Mayn't I *quilt* my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbuthnot.*

QUI'NARY *adj.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five.
This *quinary* number of elements ought to have been reſtrained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *n. ſ.* [*coin*, Fr. *quidden*, German.]
1. The tree.
The *quince* tree is of a low ſtature; the branches are diffuſed and crooked, the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree, but, however cultivated, the fruit is ſour and aſtringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the ſpecies are ſix. *Miller.*
2. The fruit.
They eat dates and *quinces* in the paſtry. *Shakeſp.*
A *quince*, in token of fruitfulneſs, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To QUINCH. *v. n.* [this word ſeems to be the ſame with *quetch*, *winch* and *queck*.] To ſtir, to flounce as in reſentment or pain.
Beſtow all my ſoldiers in ſuch ſort as I have, that no part of all that realm ſhall be able to dare to *quinch*. *Spenſer.*

QUINCUNCIAL. *adj.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx.
Of a pentagonal or *quincuncial* diſpoſition, Sir Thomas Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*

QUI'NCUNX *n. ſ.* [Latin.]
Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderneſs; and, when viewed by an angle of the ſquare or parallelogram, preſents equal or parallel alleys.
Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the *quincunx*. *Ray on the Creation.*
He whoſe lightning pierc'd th' Iberian lines,
Now forms my *quincunx*, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*

QUINQUAGE'SIMA [Latin.] Quinquageſima ſunday, ſo called becauſe it is the fiftieth day before Eaſter, reckoned by whole numbers, ſhrove ſunday. *Diſt.*

QUINQUA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners.
Each talus, environed with a cruſt, conforming itſelf to the ſides of the talus, is of a figure *quinquangular*. *Woodw.*
Exactly round, ordinately *quinquangular*, or having the ſides parallel. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

QUINQUARTICULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five articles.
They have given an end to the *quinquarticular* controverſy, for none have ſince undertaken to ſay more. *Sanderſon.*

QUINQUEFID. *adj.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED. *adj.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNAL *adj.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Laſting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NSY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſquinancy*.] A morbid inflammation in the throat, which ſometimes produces ſuffocation.
The throttling *quinſey* his mortar appoints,
And rheumatiſms I tend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
Great heat and cold, ſucceeding one another, occaſion pleuriſies and *quinſies*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

QUINT. *n. ſ.* [*quint*, Fr.] A ſet of five.
For ſtate has made a *quint*
Of generals he's liſted in't. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

QUI'NTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*quintain*, Fr.] A poſt with a turning top. See QUINTIN.
My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that, which here ſtands up,
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeleſs block. *Shakeſp.*

QUINTESSENCE *n. ſ.* [*quinta eſſentia*, Lat.]
1. A fifth being.
From their groſs matter the abſtracts the forms,
And draws a kind of *quinteſſence* from things. *Davies.*
The ethereal *quinteſſence* of heav'n
Flew upward, ſpirited with various forms,
That rowl'd orbicular, and turn'd to ſtars. *Milton.*
They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four elements, of which all earthly things were compounded, and ſuppoſed the heavens to be a *quinteſſence* or fifth ſort of body diſtinct from all theſe. *Watts's Logick.*
2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.
To me what is this *quinteſſence* of duſt? man delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Who can in memory, or wit, or will,
Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?
What alchymiſt can draw, with all his ſkill,
The *quinteſſence* of theſe out of the mind. *Davies.*
For I am a very dead thing,
In whom love wrought new alchymy,
For by his art he did expreſs
A *quinteſſence* even from nothingneſs,
From dull privations and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*
Paracelſus, by the help of an intenſe cold, teaches to ſeparate the *quinteſſence* of wine. *Boyle.*
Let there be light! ſaid God; and forthwith light
Ethereal, firſt of things, *quinteſſence* pure,
Sprung from the deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iii.*

W

When the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior paſſions and affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity and complacency upon the whole ſoul, infinitely beyond the greateſt bodily pleaſures, the higheſt *quinteſſence* and elixir of worldly delights. *South's Sermons.*

QUINTE'SSENTIAL. *adj.* [from *quinteſſence.*] Conſiſting of quinteſſence.

Venturous aſſertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, ſpecially conſidering that there is nothing contrary to the *quinteſſential* matter and circular figure of the heavens; ſo neither is there to the right thereof. *Hakew.*

QUI'NTIN. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived; *Minſheu* deduces it from *quintus*, Lat. and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year, *pulus quintanus*, Lat. *Anſ. quintaine*, Fr.] An upright poſt, on the top of which a croſs poſt turned upon a pin, at one end of the croſs poſt was a broad board, and at the other a heavy ſand bag; the play was to ride againſt the broad end with a lance, and paſs by before the ſand bag coming round, ſhould ſtrike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* he,
In honour of his bridalkee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee;
Come cut and long tail, for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he,
Adjuring to his company,
And each one hath his livery. *Ben. Jonſon.*

QUINTU'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Fivefold

In the country, the greateſt proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty ſix, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the leaſt. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

QUIP *n. ſ.* [derived, by the etymologiſts, from *whip.*] A ſharp jeſt; a taunt; a ſarcaſm.

Notwithſtanding all her ſudden *quips*,
The leaſt whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, ſpaniel like, the more ſhe ſpurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

If I ſent him word his beard was not well cut, he would ſend me word, he cut it to pleaſe himſelf: this is called the *quip* modeſt. *Shakeſp. As You Like it.*

Nymph bring with thee
Jeſt and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed ſmiles. *Milton.*

To QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter ſarcaſms. *Ayliffe.*

QUIRE. *n. ſ.* [*chœur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]

1. A body of ſingers; a chorus.

The trees did bud and early bloſſoms bore,
And all the *quire* of birds did ſweetly ſing,
And told that garden's pleaſures in their caroling *Fa. Qu.*

Myſelf have limed a buſh for her,
And plac'd a *quire* of ſuch enticing birds,
That ſhe will light to liſten to their lays. *Shakeſp.*

At thy nativity a glorious *quire*
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem ſang
To ſhepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Meſſiah now was born. *Milton.*

I may worſhip thee
For ay, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires.* *Addiſon.*

As in beauty ſhe ſurpaſs'd the *quire*,
So nobler than the reſt was her attire *Dryden.*

2. The part of the church where the ſervice is ſung.

I am all on fire,
Not all the buckets in a country *quire*
Shall quench my rage. *Cleaveland*

Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quire*,
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play. *Dryden.*

The fox obſcene to gaping tombs retires,
And wolves with howling fill the ſacred *quires.* *Pope.*

3. [*Cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſing in concert

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still *quiring* to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſp.*

My throat of war be turn'd
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice
That babies lulls aſleep. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

QUI'RISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *quire.*] Choriſter; one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice.

The coy *quiriſters*, that lodge within,
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomſon's Spring.*

QUIRK. *n. ſ.* [of this word I can find no rational derivation.]

1. Quick ſtroke, ſharp fit.

I've ſeen ſo many *quirks* of joy and grief,
That the firſt face of neither on the ſtart,
Can woman me unto't. *Shakeſp.*

2. Smart taunt.

Some kind of men quarrel purpoſely on others to taſte their valour, of like, this is a man of that *quirk.* *Shakeſp.*

I may chance to have ſome odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shakeſp.*

Conceits, puns, *quirks* or quibbles, jeſts and repartees may agreeably entertain, but have no place in the ſearch after truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

3. Subtilty; nicety; artful diſtinction

Moſt fortunately he hath atchiev'd a maid,
That paragons deſcription and wild fame,
One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens. *Shakeſp.*

Let a lawyer tell them he has ſpied ſome deceit in an entail; how ſolicitous are they to repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk?* *Decay of Piety.*

Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well for *quirks* and quiblets. *Hudibras.*

There are a thouſand *quirks* to avoid the ſtroke of the law. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. Looſe light tune.

Now the chappel's ſilver bell you hear,
That ſummons you to all the pride of pray'r;
Light *quirks* of muſick, broken and uneven, *Pope.*

To QUIT. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *quit*; pret. *I have quit* or *quitted.* [*quiter*, Fr. *quitare*, Italian; *quitar*, Spaniſh.]

1. To diſcharge an obligation, to make even.

We will be *quit* of thine oath, which thou haſt made us to ſwear. *Joſh. ii 20.*

By this act, old tyrant,
I ſhall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous,
I was a ſtranger to thy blood, but now
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime. *Dennis.*

To John I ow'd great obligation,
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To puniſh it to all the nation,
Sure John and I are more than *quit.* *Prior*

2. To ſet free.

Thou art *quit* from a thouſand calamities; therefore let thy joy, which ſhould be as great for thy freedom from them, as is thy ſadneſs when thou feeleſt any of them, do the ſame cure upon thy diſcontent. *Taylor.*

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much, bent rather how I may be *quit*
Faireſt and eaſieſt of this cumb'rous charge. *Milton.*

To *quit* you wholly of this fear, you have already looked death in the face; what have you found ſo terrible in it. *Wake.*

3. To carry through; to diſcharge, to perform.

Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Daniel.*

4. To clear himſelf of an ill

Samſon hath *quit* himſelf
Like Samſon, and heroickly hath finiſh'd
A life heroick, on his enemies
Fully reveng'd hath left them years of mourning. *Milton.*

5. To repay; to requite.

He fair the knight ſaluted, louting low,
Who fair him *quitted*, as that courteous was. *Fa. Queen.*

Enkindle all the ſparks of nature,
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

6. To vacate obligations.

For our reward,
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments againſt us *quitted.* *B. Jonſ.*

One ſtep higher
Would ſet me higheſt, and in a moment *quit*
The debt immenſe of endleſs gratitude. *Milton.*

7. To pay any obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount.

They both did fail of their purpoſe, and got not ſo much as to *quit* their charges, becauſe truth, which is the ſecret of the moſt high God, whoſe proper handy-work all things are, cannot be compaſſed with that wit and thoſe ſenſes which are our own. *Hooker, b. i*

Far other plaints, tears and laments
The time, the place, and our eſtates require,
Thank on thy ſins, which man's old foe preſents
Before that judge that *quits* each ſoul his hire. *Fairfax*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame at the ſame time warm and enlighten the air? and does not the earth *quit* ſcores with all the elements in the noble fruits that iſſue from it. *South's Sermons.*

Still I ſhall hear, and never *quit* the ſcore,
Stunn'd with hoarſe Codrus' Theſeid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, ſo as to *quit* the coſt of the carriage. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

8. [Contracted from *acquit.*] To abſolve, to acquit.

Nor further ſeek what their offences be,
Guiltleſs I *quit*, guilty I ſet them free

9. To abandon; to forſake

Their father,
Then old and fond of iſſue, took ſuch ſorrow,
That he *quit* being. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline*

Honours are promiſe
To all who *quit* 'em; and rewards propos'd
Even to ſlaves that can detect their couries. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Such variety of arguments only diſtract the underſtanding, ſuch a ſuperficial way of examining is to *gueſs* truth for appearance, only to ſerve our vanity. *Locke.*

2. To reſign, to give up.

The prince, renown'd in bou as in arms,
With pity ſaw the ill-conceal'd
Quitted his title to Campaſpe's charms,
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace. *Pr*

QUITCH-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [cpic, Saxon.] Dog graſs.

They are the beſt corn to grow on grounds ſubject to *grais* or other weeds. *Mortimer's Hu*

QUITE. *adv.* [this is derived, by the etymologiſts, from *qu*

likely is much favoured by the original uſe of the word, which was, in this combination, *quite* and *clean*, that is, *with a clean riddance*: its preſent ſignification was gradually intro-

Thoſe latter exclude not the former *quite* and clean as unneceſſary. *Hooker, b*

He hath ſold us, and *quite* devoured our money *Gen.* xxxi.

If ſome foreign ideas will offer themſelves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts *quite* from the ſubject in hand. *Locke.*

The ſame actions may be aimed at different ends, and ariſe from *quite* contrary principles. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

QUIT-RENT. *n. ſ.* [*quit* and *rent*] Small rent reſerved.

Such a tax would be inſenſible, and paſs but as a ſmall *quit-rent*, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the ſeas. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

My old maſter, a little before his death, wiſhed him joy of the eſtate which was falling to him, adviſing him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quit-rents* upon the eſtate *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 517

QUITS *interj.* [from *quit*] An exclamation uſed when any thing is repayed and the parties become even

QUITTANCE *n. ſ.* [*quitance*, Fr.]

1. Diſcharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

Now I am remembr'ed, he ſcorn'd at me
's all one, omittance is no *quittance* *Shakeſp.*

2. [illegible], return, repayment

Rend'ring faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreath'd,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.*

Is but his ſteward; no meed but he repays
Seconded above itſelf; no gift to him
But breeds the giver a return exceeding
All uſe of *quittance*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

We ſhall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than *quittance* of deſert and merit. *Shakeſp.*

To QUITTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay, to recompenſe A word not uſed.

Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting beſt to *quittance* their deceit. *Shakeſp.*

QUITTER. *n. ſ.*

1. A deliverer. *Ainſworth.*
2. Sconce of tin. *Ainſworth.*

QUITTERBONE *n. ſ.*

Quitterbone is a hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows moſt commonly on the inſide of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUIVER. *n. ſ.* [this word ſeems to be corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. or *cover*.] A caſe for arrows.

As Dianne hunted on a day,
She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay,
His *quiver* by his head,
One of his ſhafts ſhe ſtole away,
And one of hers did cloſe convey
Into the other's ſtead,
With that love wounded my love's heart,
But Dianne beathes with Cupid's dart. *Spenſer.*

Diana's nymphs ſhould be arrayed in white, their arms and ſhoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their ſides. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Her ſounding *quiver* on her ſhoulder ty'd,
One hand a dart, and one a bow ſupply'd *Dryden.*

QUIVER *adj.* Nimble; active

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus, and he would about and about. *Shakeſp*

To QUIVER *v. n.*

1. To quake, to play with a tremulous motion.

The birds chaunt melody on every buſh,
The gentle *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shakeſp.*

Over the pommel caſt the knight,
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

With what a ſpring his furious foal broke looſe,
And left the limbs ſtill *quivering* on the ground. *Addiſon.*

Eurydice with *quivering* voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's banks Euryoice return'd *Gay's Trivia.*

Dancing ſun beams on the waters play'd,
And verdant alders form'd a *quivering* ſhade. *Pope.*

The dying gales that pant upon the trees,
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze *Pope.*

2. To ſhiver, to ſhudder.

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but ſhe was taken with ſuch a *quivering*, that ſhe thought it more wiſdom to lean herſelf to a tree and look on. *Sidney, b. ii.*

QUI'VERED. *adj.* [from *quiver*.]

1. Furniſhed with a quiver

'Tis chaſtity,
She that has that, is clad in compleat ſteel,
And like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge foreſts and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and ſandy wilds. *Milton.*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

From him whoſe quills ſtand *quivered* at his ear,
To him who notches ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope.*

To QUIVER. *v. n.* [a low word.] To move as the embrio does in the womb, to move as the heart does when throbbing.

QUODLIBET. n. ſ. [Latin.] A nice point; a ſubtlety

He who reading on the heart,
When all his *quodlibets* of art
Could not expound its pulſe and heat,
Swore, he had never felt it beat. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or diſputes on any ſubject. *Dict.*

QUODLIBE'TICAL. *adj.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] Not reſtrained to a particular ſubject in the ſchools theſes or problems, anciently propoſed to be debated for curioſity or entertainment, were ſo called *Dict.*

QUOIF. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, Fr.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF.

Hence thou ſickly *quoif*,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,
Which princes, fleſh'd with conqueſt, aim to hit. *Shakeſp.*

2. The cap of a ſerjeant at law

To QUOIF. *v. a.* [*coeffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dreſs with a head

She is always *quoiffed* with the head of an elephant, to ſhow that it was an male of the breed of that country. *Addiſon.*

QUOIF'FURE *n. ſ.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dreſs.

The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

QUOIL *n. ſ.* See COIL.

QUOIN *n. ſ.* [*coin*, Fr.]

1. Corner.

A ſudden tempeſt from the deſert flew
With horrid wings, and thundered as it blew,
Then whirling round, the *quoins* together ſtrook. *Sandys.*

Build brick houſes with ſtrong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

An inſtrument for raiſing warlike engines. *Ainſworth.*

QUOIT. *n. ſ.* [*coite*, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point

He plays at *quoits* well. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

When he played at *quoits*, he was allowed his breeches and ſtockings. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh *quoit*, but unproperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of ſkill, the diſcus was only a trial of ſtrength, as among us to throw the hammer.

To QUOIT *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden* uſes it to throw the diſcus. See the noun.

Noble youths for maſterſhip ſhould ſtrive
To *quoit*, to run, and ſteeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

To QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a ſhove-groat ſhilling. *Shak.*

QUONDAM. [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

This is the *quondam* king, let's ſeize upon him. *Shakeſp.*

What lands and lordſhips for their owner know
My *quondam* barber, but his worſhip now. *Dryden.*

QUOOK *preterite of quake.* Obſolete.

Freely up thoſe royal ſprays he took,
Yet at the lion's ſkin he ſtly *quook*. *Spenſer.*

QUORUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A bench of juſtices; ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs

They were a parcel of plummers, and being himſelf one of the *quorum* in his own country, he wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to lay ſome of them by the heels. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 44.

QUO'TA *n. ſ.* [*quotus*, Lat.] A ſhare; a proportion as aſſigned to each

Scarce one in this liſt but engages to ſupply a *quota* of briſk young fellows, equipt with hats and feathers. *Addiſon.*

QUOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *quote*.]

1. The act of quoting, citation
2. Paſſage adduced out of an authour as evidence or illuſtration.

He, that has but ever ſo little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deſerve, where the originals are wanting. *Locke.*

He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with *quotations*. *Prior.*

To QUOTE, *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an authour or paſſage of an authour; to adduce by way of authority or illuſtration the words of another.

The ſecond chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margent. *Whitgifte.*

St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this ſaying. *Stillingfl.*

He changed his mind, ſay the papers, and *quote* for it Meuch or Adams and Hoſpinian. *Atterbury.*

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*

He will, in the middle of a ſeſſion, *quote* paſſages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift's Miſcellanies*

QUO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes.

I propoſed this paſſage entire, to take off the diſguiſe which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH. *verb. imperfect.* [this is only part of cpoðan, Saxon, retained in Engliſh, and is now only uſed in ludicrous language. It is uſed by *Sidney* irregularly in the ſecond perſon.] *Quoth I*, ſay I or ſaid I, *quoth he*, ſays he or ſaid he.

Enjoying *quoth* you. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Shall we, *quoth* he, ſo baſely brook
This paltry aſs. *Hudibras.*

QUOTI'DIAN *adj.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Latin.] Daily; happening every day.

Quotidian things, and equidiſtant hence
Shut in for man in one circumference. *Donne*

Nor was this a ſhort fit of ſhaking, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increaſing to higher inflammation. *King Charles.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.

If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him ſome good counſel, for he ſeems to have the *quotidian* of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUO'TIENT. *n. ſ.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quotes*, Latin.]

In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the diviſion of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*

To make all the ſteps belonging to the ſame pair of ſtairs of an equal height, they conſider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whoſe product, with the number of odd inches, gives the ſum of the whole height in inches, which ſum they divide by the number of ſteps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* ſhall be the number of inches and parts that each ſtep ſhall be high. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſe.*

R.

R A B

R, Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur. it has one constant sound in English, such as it has in other languages; as *red*, *rose*, *mere*, *maritack*. in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhapsody*. *r* is never mute, unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used, as *myrrh*.

To RA'BATE. *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*

To RA'BBET. *v. n.* [*rabaisser*, *rabeter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

The rabbet plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board straight or square down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the same manner, may join into the square of the first; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbeting*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbetted* on its outside about half an inch into the frame, and all these rabbets, but that on the ground-sel, are groved square. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

RA'BBET. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

Having drove in the hooks, they set the *rabbets* of the door within the *rabbets* of the door-post. *Moxon's Mechan. Exer.*

R[illegible] } *n. s.* A doctor among the Jews.

The Hebrew *rabbins* say, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate and throat. *Camden's Remains.*

Be not ye called *rabbi*; for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. *Mat.* xxiii 8.

RA'BBIT. *n. s.* [*robbe*, *robbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

I knew a wench married, as she went to the garden for parsly to stuff a *rabbit*. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring of them, but he no sooner espied a company of *rabbits*, but he cried aloud, *ecce multi cuniculi*; which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows, and he being checked by them for it, answered, who would have thought that the *rabbits* understood Latin? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

RA'BBLE. *n. s.* [*rabula*, Lat. *rabulari*, low Lat.] A tumultuous croud, an assembly of low people.

Countrymen, wil ye relent, and yield to mercy,
Or let a *rabble* lead you to your deaths? *Shakesp.*

Go bring the *rabble* here to this place. *Shakesp.*

Of these his several ravishments, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that *rabble* of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*

The better sort abhors scurrility,
And often censures what the *rabble* like. *Roscommon.*

That profane, atheistical, epicurean *rabble*, whom the whole nation so rings of, are not the wisest men in the world. *South's Sermons.*

To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short *rabble* scene, because the mob are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*

In change of government,
The *rabble* rule their great oppressors fate,
Do sov'reign justice and revenge the state. *Dryden.*

His enemies have been only able to make ill impressions upon the low and ignorant *rabble*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 24.

RA'BBLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *rabble*.] Croud; tumultuous assembly of mean people.

A rude *rabblement*,
Whose like he never saw, he durst not stay,
But got his ready steed, and fast away 'gan ride. *Fa. Qu.*

R A C

The *rabblement* houted, clap'd their chapt hands, and uttered a deal of stinking breath. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar*

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the same *rabblement*. *Camden's Remains.*

RA'BID. *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious, mad.

RA'BINET. *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*

RACE. *n. s.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.]

1. A family ascending.

2. Family descending.

He in a moment will create
Another world, out of man, a *race*
Of men innumerable, there to dwell. *Milton.*

Male he created thee, but thy consort
Female for *race*. *Milton.*

High as the mother of the gods in place,
And proud like her of an immortal *race*. *Dryden.*

Hence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*

3. A generation, a collective family.

A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*

4. A particular breed.

Instead
Of spirits malign, a better *race* to bring
Into their vacant room. *Milton.*

In the *races* of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to have the right of inheritance. *Locke.*

5. RACE *of ginger*. [*raye de gengibre*, Spanish.] A root or sprig of ginger.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine, applied by *Temple* to [illegible].

Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others; but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the seat, or some great *race* of fancy or judgment in contrivance. *Temple.*

7. [*Ras*, Islandick.] Contest in running.

To describe *races* and games
Or tilting furniture. *Milton.*

8. Course on the feet.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon.*

9. Progress; course.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples having taught them, never stopt his *race* till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney.*

My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame. *Milton.*

Their ministry perform'd, and *race* well run. *Milton.*

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his *race* though steep. *Milton.*

He safe return'd, the *race* of glory past,
Now to his friends embraces. *Pope's Odyssey.*

10. Train; process.

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor; the prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant, shall he sit down, and not put himself in defence? *Bacon.*

The *race* of this war fed upon the loss of Urbin, which he re-obtained. *Bacon.*

RA'CEHORSE. *n. s.* [*race* and *horse*.] Horse bred to run for prizes.

The reason Hudibras gives, why those, who can talk on trifles, speak with the greatest fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *racehorse*, which runs the faster the less weight it carries. *Addison.*

RACEMA'TION. *n. s.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluster, like that of grapes.

A cock will in one day fermentate the whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RACEMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing clusters.

RA'CER

RA'CER. *n. f.* [from *race.*] Runner; one that contends in ſpeed.

His ſtumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the ſwift-finn'd *racers* of the flood. *Denham.*

A poet's form ſhe plac'd before their eyes,
And bade the nimbleſt *racer* ſeize the prize. *Pope.*

RA'CINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *racy.*] The quality of being racy.

RACK. *n. ſ.* [*racke*, Dutch, from *racken*, to ſtretch.]

1. An engine to torture.

Vex not his ghoſt; O let him paſs! he hates him
That would, upon the *rack* of this rough world,
Stretch him out longer. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Did ever any man upon the *rack* afflict himſelf, becauſe he had received a croſs anſwer from his miſtreſs. *Taylor.*

Let them feel the whip, the ſword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the *rack* expire. *Addiſon.*

2. Torture; extreme pain.

A fit of the ſtone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miſerable as it does the meaneſt ſubject. *Temple.*

A cool behaviour ſets him on the *rack*, and is interpreted as an inſtance of averſion or indifference. *Addiſon.*

3. Any inſtrument by which extenſion is performed.

Theſe bows, being ſomewhat like the long bows in uſe amongſt us, were be it only by a man's immediate ſtrength, without the help of any bender or *rack* that are uſed to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

4. A diſtaff, commonly a portable diſtaff, from which they ſpin by twirling a ball.

The ſiſters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack*, and fill the reel. *Dryden.*

5. [*Racke*, Dutch, a track.] The clouds as they are driven by the wind.

That, which is now a horſe, even with a thought
The *rack* diſlimns, and makes it indiſtinct
As water is in water. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The great globe itſelf,
Yea, all, which it inherit, ſhall diſſolve,
And, like this inſubſtantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

We often ſee againſt ſome ſtorm,
A ſilence in the heav'ns, the *rack* ſtand ſtill,
The bold winds ſpeechleſs, and the orb below
As huſh as death. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, paſs without noiſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As wint'ry winds contending in the ſky,
With equal force of lungs their tides try,
They rage, they roar: the doubtful *rack* of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the toſs undriven. *Dryden.*

6. [Bracca, the breech, Saxon; *racon*, Iſland ock, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.

7. A grate.

8. A wooden grate on which hay is placed for cattle.

Their bulls they ſend to paſtures far,
Or hills, or ſeed them at full *racks* within. *May's Virgil.*

The beſt way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in *racks*, becauſe of the great quantity they tread down. *Mortimer.*

Let bold the nimble hours
Bring forth the ſteeds, the nimbler hours obey
From their full *racks* the gen'rous fleeces retire. *Addiſon.*

9. Arrack, a ſpirituous liquor. See ARRACK.

To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtream as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun,
Not ſeparated with the *racking* clouds,
But ſever'd in a pale clear ſhining ſky. *Shakeſp.*

To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To torment by the rack.

Hold, O dreadful Sir,
You will not *rack* an innocent old man. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To torment; to harraſs.

Th' apoſtate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but *rack'd* with deep deſpair. *Milton.*

3. To harraſs by exaction.

The landlords there ſhamefully *rack* their tenants, exacting of them, beſides their covenants, what he pleaſeth. *Spenſer.*

The commons haſt thou *rack'd*, the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakeſp.*

He took poſſeſſion of his juſt eſtate,
Nor *rack'd* his tenants with increaſe of rent. *Dryden.*

4. To ſcrew; to force to performance.

They *racking* and ſtretching ſcripture farther than by God was meant, are drawn into ſundry inconveniencies. *Hooker.*

The wiſeſt among the heathens *racked* their wits, and caſt about every way, managing every little argument to the utmoſt advantage. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

5. To ſtretch, to extend.

Nor have I money nor commodity
To raiſe a preſent ſum,
Try what my credit can in Venice do,
That ſhall be *rack'd* even to the uttermoſt. *Shakeſp.*

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. I know not whence this word is derived in this ſenſe; *rein*, German, is clear, pure, whence our word to *rinſe*; this is perhaps of the ſame race.

It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much the ſooner.

Some roll their caſk about the cellar to mix it with the lees, and, after a few days ſettlement, *rack* it off. *Ayl.*

RACK-RENT. *n. ſ.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Rent raiſed to the utmoſt.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents*, paid for the lands of the church? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

RACK-RENTER. *n. ſ.* [*rack* and *renter.*] One who pays the utmoſt rent.

Though this be a quarter of his yearly income, and the publick tax takes away one hundred, yet this influences not the yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or undertenant pays. *Locke.*

RACKET. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation; M. *Caſaubon* derives it, after his cuſtom, from *παγὶς*, the daſh of fluctuation againſt the ſhore.]

1. An irregular clattering noiſe.

That the tennis court keeper knows better than I, it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keepeſt not *racket* there. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

2. A [illegible] talk, [illegible]

Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives the next door to faction, where they keep ſuch a *racket*, that the whole pariſh is diſturbed and every night in an uproar. *Swift.*

3. [*Raquette*, Fr.] The inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball. Whence perhaps all the other ſenſes.

When we have matcht our *rackets* to theſe balls,
We will in France play a ſet,
Shall ſtrike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakeſp.*

The body, into which impreſſion is made, either can yield backward or it cannot. If it can yield backward, then the impreſſion made is a motion; as we ſee a ſtroke with a *racket* upon a ball, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

He talks much of the motives to do and forbear, how they determine a reaſonable man, as if he were no more than a [illegible] ball, to be toſſed to and fro by the *rackets* of the ſecond. *Bramhall againſt Hobbs.*

RA[illegible] *n. ſ.*

[illegible]ing pace of a horſe is the ſame as an amble, only that it is a ſwifter time and a ſhorter tread; and though it does not rid ſo much ground, yet it is ſomething eaſier. *Far. Dict.*

R[illegible]

The *raccoon* is a New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep fur. It ſleeps in the day time in a hollow tree, and goes out [illegible]bits, when the moon ſhines, to feed on the ſea ſide, where it is hunted by dogs. *Bailey.*

RA'CY. *adj.* [perhaps from *raya*, Spaniſh, a root.] Strong; flavorous, taſting of the ſoil.

Rich *racy* verſes in which we
The ſoil, from which they come, taſte, ſmell, and ſee. *Cowley.*

From his brain that Helicon did ſtill,
Whoſe *racy* liquor did his offſpring fill. *Denham.*

The cyder at firſt is very luſcious, but if ground more early, it is more *racy*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The hoſpitable ſage, in ſign
Of ſocial welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine,
Late from the mellowing caſk reſtor'd to light,
By ten long years refin'd, and roſy bright. *Pope.*

RAD. the old pret. of *read.* *Spenſer.*

RAD.

Rad, *red* and *rod*, differing only in dialect, ſignify counſel; as Conrad, powerful or ſkilful in counſel; Ethelred, a noble counſellor, Rodbert, eminent for counſel. Eubulus and Thraſybulus have almoſt the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon.*

RA'DDOCK, or *ruddock*. *n. ſ.* A bird.

The *raddock* would,
With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shakeſp.*

RA'DIANCE } *n. ſ.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling luſtre; glitter.
RA'DIANCY }

By the ſacred *radiance* of the ſun,
By all the operations of the orbs,
Here I diſclaim all my paternal care. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Whether there be not too high an apprehenſion above the natural *radiancy*, is not without juſt doubt, however it granted a very ſplendid gum, and whoſe ſparkles may ſomewhat reſemble the glances of fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſon
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majeſty divine. *Milton.*

A glory ſurpaſſing the ſun in its greateſt *radiancy*, which, though we cannot deſcribe, will bear ſome reſemblance. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The rapid *radiance* inſtantaneous ſtrikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomſon's Spring.*

R ..IANT. *adj* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining, brightly sparkling; emitting rays

There was a fon of gold *radiant* upon the top, and before, a fmall cherub of gold with wings difplayed. *Bacon*

Mark what *radiant* ftate fhe fpreads,
In circle round her fhining throne,
Shooting her beams like filver threads,
This, this is fhe alone. *Milton's Arcades.*

Virtue could fee to do what virtue would
By her own *radiant* light, though fun and moon
Were in the flat fea funk *Milton.*

I fee the warlike hoft of heaven,
Radiant in glitt'ring arms and beamy pride,
Go forth to fuccour truth below *Milton.*

To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to fhine; to fparkle.

Though with wit and parts their poffeffors could never engage God to fend forth his light and his truth, yet now that revelation hath difclofed them, and that he hath been pleafed to make them *radiate* in his word, men may recollect thofe fcattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes, and thus we fee the fun or a flame; or it is reflected from other bodies, and thus we fee a man or a picture. *Locke.*

RA'DIATED. *adj.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays.

The *radiated* head of the phœnix gives us the meaning of a paffage in Auſonius. *Addifon.*

RADIA'TION. *n. f.* [*radiatio*, Lat. *radiation*, Fr.]

1 Beamy luftre; emiſſion of rays.

We have perfpective houſes, where we make demonſtrations of all lights and *radiations*, and of all colours. *Bacon.*

Should I fay I liv'd darker than were true,
Your *radiation* can all clouds fubdue,
But one; 'tis beſt light to contemplate you. *Donne.*

2 Emiſſion from a center every way.

Sound paradeleth in many things with the light, and *radiation* of things viſible. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

RA'DICAL. *adj.* [*radical*, Fr. from *radix*, Latin.]

1. Primitive, original.

The differences, which are ſecondary and proceed from theſe *radical* differences, are, plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Boreu.*

Such a *radical* truth, that God is, ſpringing up together with the eſſence of the ſoul, and previous to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

2 [illegible]

Inflammation of the looſe and adventitious moiſture doth betray the *radical* moiſture, and carneth it for company. *Bac.*

If the *radical* moiſture of gold were ſeparated, it might be contrived to burn without being conſumed. *Wilkins.*

The ſun beams render the humours hot, and dry up the [illegible] *Arbuthnot.*

3 Serving to origination.

RA'DICALITY *n. f.* [from *radical.*] Origination

There may be equivocal ſeeds and hermaphroditical principles, that contain the *radicality* and power of different forms, thus, in the ſeeds of wheat, there lieth obſcurely the feminality of darnel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RA'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *radical.*] Originally, primitively.

It is no eaſy matter to determine the point of death in inſects, who have not their vitalities *radically* confined unto one part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe great orbs thus *radically* bright,
Primitive founts, and origins of light
Environ worlds denyd to human ſight. *Prior*

RA'DICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *radical.*] The ſtate of being radical

To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from *radix*, Lat.] To root, to plant deeply and firmly

Meditation will *radicate* theſe ſeeds, fix the tranſient gleam of light and warmth, confirm reſolutions of good, and give them a durable conſiſtence in the ſoul. *Hammond.*

Nor have we let fall our pen upon diſcouragement of unbelief, from *radicated* beliefs, and points of high preſcription. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the object ſtays not on the ſenſe, it makes not impreſſion enough to be remembered, but if it be repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of thoſe images behind it, to ſtrengthen the knowledge of the object in which *radicated* knowledge, if the memory conſiſt, there would be no need of reſerving thoſe atoms in the brain. *Glanvill's Defence.*

RADICA'TION. *n. f.* [*radication*, Fr. from *radicate.*] The act of fixing deep.

[illegible]y that were to plant a church, were to deal with men of various inclinations, and of different habits of ſin, and degrees of *radication* of thoſe habits; and to each of theſe ſome proper application was to be made to cure their ſouls. *Hooker, ed. Lon. Iuvenis.*

R[illegible] *n. f.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.]

[illegible] is that part of the ſeed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

RA'DISH. *n. f* [*radic*, Sax. *radis*, *raifort*, Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.] A root

The flower of the *radiſh* conſiſts of four leaves, which are placed in the form of a croſs, out of the flower cup riſes the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod in form of an horn, that is thick, ſpungy, and furniſhed with a double row of roundiſh ſeeds, which are ſeparated by a thin membrane; there are five ſpecies, of that which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen-gardens for its root, there are ſeveral varieties, as the ſmall topped, the deep-red, and the long topped ſtripped *radiſh.* *Miller.*

RA'DIUS. n. f. [Latin]

1. The ſemi diameter of a circle.

2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt

To RAFF. *v. n.* To ſweep; to huddle, to take haſtily without diſtinction.

Their cauſes and effects I thus *raff* up together *Carew.*

To RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to ſnatch, Fr.] To caſt dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a ſtake.

Letters from Hampſtead give me an account, there is a late inſtitution there, under the name of a *raffling* ſhop *Tatler.*

RA'FFLE. *n. f* [*raſle*, Fr. from the verb] A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many take a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it.

The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious ſtones, three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine *raffle.* *Arbuthnot on Coins*

RAFT *n. f.* [probably from *ratis*, Latin.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other.

Where is his ſon
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft.* *Shakeſp.*

Fell the timber of yon ſhaft grove,
And form a *raft*, and build the ſtrong ſhip. *Pope.*

RAFT part paſſ. of *reave* or *raff* *Spenſer.* Torn; rent.

RA'FTER. *n. f.* [ræfter, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, ſays *Junius*, from *roof tree.*] The ſecondary timbers of the houſe; the timbers which are let into the great beam.

The *rafters* of my body, bone,
Being fill'd with you, the muſcle, ſinew and vein,
Which tie this houſe, will come again. *Donne.*

Shepherd,
I truſt thy honeſt offer'd courteſy,
Which oft is ſooner found in lowly ſheds
With ſmoky *rafters*, than in tap'ſtry halls. [illegible]

[illegible]n them the Trojans caſt
Stones, *rafters*, pillars, beams. *Denham.*

From the Eaſt, a delgan wind
His hoſtile breath through the dry *rafters* ſent;
The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*

The roof began to mount aloft,
Aloft roſe every beam and *rafter*,
The heavy wall climb'd ſlowly after. *Swift's Miſcel.*

RA'FTERED. *adj* [from *rafter.*] Built with rafters.

No *raft'red* roofs with dance and tabor ſound,
No noon-tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*

RAG. *n. f.* [ꝓaccobe, torn, Saxon; ꝓæꝛ]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the reſt, a tatter

Cowls, hoods and habits, with their wearers toſt,
And flutter'd into *rags.* *Milton.*

Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. *Mortimer.*

2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out cloaths.

Fathers that wear *rags*,
Do make their children blind;
But fathers that bear bags,
Shall ſee their children kind. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into *rags* by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

Content with poverty, my ſoul I arm;
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of dreſs.

He had firſt matter ſeen undreſt;
He took her naked all alone,
Before one *rag* of form was on. *Hudibras*, p. 1.

RAGAMU'FFIN. *n. f.* [from *rag* and I know not what elſe.]

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they were pepper'd; there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are for the town's end to beg during life. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Shall we brook that paltry aſs
And feeble ſcoundrel, Hudibras,
With that more paltry *ragamuffin*,
Ralpho, vapouring and huffing. *Hudibras*, p. i.

Attended with a crew of *ragamuffins*, ſhe broke into his houſe, turned all things topſy-turvy, and then ſet it on fire. *Swift.*

RAGE *n. f.* [*rage*, Fr.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury.

This tiger-footed *rage*, when it ſhall find
The harm of unſkann'd ſwiftneſs, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Deſire not
T' allay my *rages* and revenges with
Your colder reaſons. *Shakeſp.*
Argument more heroick than the *rage*
Of Turnus for Lavinia diſeſpous'd. *Milton.*

3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.
The party hurt who hath been in great *rage* of pain, till the weapon was re anointed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Torment and loud lament and furious *rage*. *Milton.*
The *rage* of thirſt and hunger now ſuppreſt *Pope.*

To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury, to be heated with exceſſive anger.
Wine is a mocker, ſtrong drink is *raging*, and whoſoever is deceived thereby, is not wiſe. *Prov.* xx. 1
Why do the heathen *rage*. *Pſalms* ii
At this he highly *rag'd*, and as they talk'd,
[illegible] *Milton.*

2. To ravage, to exerciſe fury.
Heart-rending news,
That death ſhould licenſe have to *rage* among
The fair, the wiſe, the virtuous. *Waller.*

3. To act with miſchievous impetuoſity.
The chariots ſhall *rage* in the ſtreets, they ſhall juſtle one againſt another, ſeem like torches, and run like the lightnings. *Nah.* ii 4.
The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd*. *Milton.*
After theſe waters had *raged* on the earth, they began to aſſuage and ſhrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being quieted by degrees, the waters returned. *Burnet.*

RA'GEFUL. *adj.* [*rage* and *full*.] Furious, violent.
This courteſy was worſe than a baſtinado to Zelmane, ſo that again with *rageful* eyes ſhe bad him defend himſelf; for no leſs than his life would anſwer it. *Sidney, b.*
A popular orator may repreſent vices in ſo formidable appearances, and ſet out each virtue in ſo amiable a form, that the covetous perſon ſhall ſcatter moſt liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the *rageful* perſon ſhall find a calm. *Hamm.*

RA'GGED. *adj.* [from *rag*.]

1. Rent into tatters.
How like a prodigal,
The ſkarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind,
How like the prodigal doth ſhe return
With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* ſails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſp.*
As I go in this *ragged* tattered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Uneven, conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited.
The earl of Warwick's *ragged* ſtaff is yet to be ſeen pourtrayed in their church ſteeple. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
That ſome whirlwind bear
Unto a *ragged*, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the raging ſea. *Shakeſp.*
The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glaſs, rude and *ragged*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Dreſſed in tatters.
Since noble arts in Rome have no ſupport,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*

4. Rugged, not ſmooth.
The wolf would barter away a *ragged* coat and a raw boned carcaſe, for a ſmooth fat one. *L'Eſtrange.*
What ſhepherd owns thoſe *ragged* ſheep? *Dryden.*

RA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ragged*.] State of being dreſſed in tatters.
Poor naked wretches, wherſo'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedneſs* defend you. *Shakeſp.*

RA'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *raging*.] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *man*.] One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT. n. ſ. [French.] Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.
To the ſtage permit
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyeſtes dreſt,
'Tis taſk enough for thee t' expoſe a Roman feaſt. *Dryden.*
No fiſh they reckon comparable to a *ragout* of ſnails. *Add.*
When art and nature join, th' effect will be
Some nice *ragout*, or charming fricaſy *King's Cookery.*

RA'GWORT. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *wort*.] A plant.
Ragwort hath a radiated flower, the tube of which is almoſt of a cylindrical figure, and the ſeeds are faſtened to a down, the leaves are deeply lacinated or jagged. *Miller.*

RA'GSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *ſtone*.]

1. A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, [illegible] gular manner. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. The ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAIL. *n. ſ.* [*riegel*, German.]

1. A croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts.
If you make another ſquare, and alſo a tennant on each untennanted end of the ſtiles, and another mortiſs on the top and bottom *rails*, you may put them together. *Moxon.*

2. A ſeries of poſts connected with beams, by which any thing is incloſed: a *pale* is a ſeries of ſmall upright poſts riſing above the croſs beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a ſeries of croſs beams ſupported with poſts, which do not riſe much above it.
A man, upon a high place without *rails*, is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
A large ſquare table for the commiſſioners, one ſide being ſufficient for thoſe of either party, and a *rail* for others which went round. *Clarendon.*

3. A kind of bird.
Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, *rail*, partridge and pheaſant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. [pægle, Saxon.] A woman's upper garment. This is preſerved only in the word *nightrail*.

To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with rails.
The hand is ſquare, with four rounds at the corners; this ſhould firſt have been planched over, and *railed* about with baluſters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, ſo it ought to be fenced in and *railed*. *Ayliffe.*
Sir Roger has given a handſome purple-cloth, and *railed* in the communion-table. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 112.

2. To range in a line.
They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horſes in a cart, and were executed ſome of them at London and Wapping, and the reſt at divers places upon the ſea coaſt. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr. *railen*, Dutch.] To uſe inſolent and reproachful language; to ſpeak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms.
Your huſband is in his old lunes again, he ſo *rails* againſt all married mankind, curſes all Eve's daughters. *Shakeſp.*
What a monſtrous fellow art thou? thus to *rail* on one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakeſp.*
Till thou can'ſt *rail* the ſeals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'ſt thy lungs to ſpeak ſo loud. *Shakeſp.*
He tript me behind; being down, inſulted, *rail'd*,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakeſp. K[illegible]*
Of words cometh *railings* and evil ſurmiſings. 1 *Tim.* vi.
Angels bring not *railing* accuſation againſt them. 2 *Pet.* ii.
If any is angry, and *rails* at it, he may ſecurely *Locke.*
Thou art my blood, where Johnſon has no p[illegible],
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And *rail* at arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*
Leſbia for ever on me *rails*,
To talk of me ſhe never fails. *Swift.*

RAILER. *n. ſ.* [from *rail*.] One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language.
If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy as long as the *railer* will give me leave. *South's Sermons.*
Let no preſuming impious *railer* tax
Creative wiſdom. *Thomſon's Summer.*

RA[illegible]LLERY [illegible], Fr.] [illegible] ment.
Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *Ben. Johnſon.*
A quotation out of Hudibras ſhall make them treat with levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to this world and the next: *raillery* of this nature is enough to make the hearer tremble. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 6.
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is almoſt ſufficient to turn them into *raillery*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*
To theſe we are ſolicited by the arguments of the ſubtile, and the *railleries* of the prophane. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RAI'MENT. *n. ſ.* [for *arrayment*, from *array*.] Veſture; veſtment, cloaths; dreſs, garment. A word now little uſed but in poetry.
His *raiments*, though mean, received handſomeneſs by the grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*
O Proteus, let this habit make thee blush!
Be thou aſham'd, that I have took upon me
Such an immodeſt *raiment*. *Shakeſp.*
Living, both food and *raiment* ſhe ſupplies. *Dryden.*

To RAIN. *v. n.* [renian, Saxon [illegible]]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds.
Like a low-hung cloud, it *rains* ſo faſt,
That all at once it falls. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
The wind is South-Weſt, and the weather lowring, and like to *rain*. *Locke.*

2. To fall as rain.
The eye marvelleth at the whiteneſs thereof, and the heart is aſtoniſhed at the *raining* of it. *Eccluſ.* xliii. 18.
They ſat them down to weep, nor only to
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds roſe with [illegible] *Milton.*

3. *It* RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.
That which ſerves for gain,
And ſo lows but for form.
Will pack when it begins to *rain*,
And leave thee in the ſtorm. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain.
It *rain'd* down fortune, ſhow'ring on your head. *Shak.*

Rain facrificial whifp'rings in his ear,
Make facred even his ftirrop. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
Ifrae here had famifh'd, had not God
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* ii.

RAIN. *n. f.* [ren, Saxon.] The moifture that falls from the clouds.

When fhall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightning, or in *rain*. *Shakefp.*
With ftrange *rains*, hails, and fhowers were they perfecuted. *Wifdom* xvi. 16.
The loft clouds pour
Into the fea an ufelefs fhow'r,
And the vext failors curfe the *rain*,
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Rain is water by the heat of the fun divided into very fmall parts afcending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be condenfed into clouds, and defcends in drops. *A.*

RAINBOW. *n. f.* [*rain* and *bow.*] The iris; the femicircle of various colours which appears in fhowery weather.

Caiting of the water in a moft cunning manner, makes a perfect *rainbow*, not more pleafant to the eye than to the mind, fo lively to fee the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*
To add another hue unto the *rainbow*. *Shakefp.*
The *rainbow* is drawn like a nymph with large wings difpread in the form of a femicircle, the feathers of fundry colours. *Peach.*
They could not be ignorant of the promife of God never to drown the world, and the *rainbow* before their eyes to put them in mind of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
This *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in the funfhine, and may be made artificially by fpouting up water, which may break aloft, and fcatter into drops, and fall down like rain; for the fun, fhining upon thefe drops, certainly caufes the bow to appear to a fpectator ftanding in a true pofition to the rain and fun. this bow is made by refraction of the fun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton's Opticks.*
The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a *rainbow* of alternate rays. *Pope.*

RAINDEER. [hpanap, Saxon; *rangifer*, Latin.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws fledges through the fnow.

RAININESS. *n. f.* [from *rainy.*] The ftate of being fhowery.

RAIN-WATER. *n. f.* [*rain* and *water.*] Water not taken from fprings, but falling from the clouds.

Court holy water in a dry houfe, is better than the *rain-water* out o' doors. *Shakefp. King Lear*
We took diftilled *rain-water*. *Boyle*
Rain-water is to be preferred before fpring water. *Mort.*

RAINY. *adj.* [from *rain.*] Showery; wet.

Our gayneis and our gilt are all befmirch'd,
With *rainy* marching in the painful field. *Shakefp. Hen V.*
A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day, and a contentious woman are alike. *Prov.* xxvii. 15.

To RAISE. *v. a.* [*refa*, Swedifh; *reifer*, Daniih.]

1. To lift; to heave.
The riders went to *raife* him up from the earth. 2 *Sam.* xii.
Such a bulk as no twelve bards could *raife*
Twelve ftarv'ling bards. *Pope.*
2. To fet upright: as, *he* raifed *a maft.*
3. To erect; to build up.
Take his carcafe down from the tree, caft it at the entering of the gate, and *raife* thereon a heap of ftones. *Jof.* viii.
4. To exalt to a ftate more great or illuftrious.
Counfelors may manage affairs, which nevertheleis are far from the ability to *raife* and amplify an eftate. *Bacon*
Thou fo pleas'd,
Can'ft *raife* thy creature to what height thou wilt
[illegible] *Milton.*
5. To amplify; to enlarge.
That eyelefs head of thine was firft fram'd flefh,
To *raife* my fortunes. *Shakefp. King Lear*
6. To increafe in current value.
The plate-pieces of eight were *raifed* three-pence in the [illegible] *Temple's Mifcellanies.*
7. To elevate; to exalt.
The Perfians gazing on the fun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it fhone,
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were *rais'd*,
And foon they worfhip'd, what at firft they prais'd. *Prior.*
8. To advance, to promote, to prefer.
This gentleman came to be *raifed* to great titles. *Clarend.*
9. To excite, to put in action.
He *raifeth* the ftormy wind. *Pfalm* cvii. 28.
He might taint
Th' animal fpirits, that from pure blood arife,
Thence *raife* diftemper'd thoughts. *Milton.*
Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune *raifing* his tempefts. *Pope.*
10. To excite to war or tumult; to ftir up.
He firft *rais'd* head againft ufurping Richard. *Shakefp.*
They neither found me in the temple difputing with any man, neither *raifing* up the people. *Acts* xxiv. 12.
Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to *raife* the Tufcan fwains. *Dryden.*

11. To rouſe; to ſtir up.
They ſhall not awake, nor be *raiſed* out of their ſleep. *Job.*
12. To give beginning to: as, *he* raiſed *the family.*
13. To bring into being.
Marry her, and *raiſe* up ſeed. [illegible]
I *raiſed* up of your ſons for prophets. *Amos* ii. 11.
I will *raiſe* up for them a plant of renown, and they ſhall be no more conſumed with hunger. *Ezek.* xxxiv. 29.
I will *raiſe* up evil againſt thee. 2 *Samuel* xii. 11.
One hath ventur'd from the deep to *raiſe*
New troubles *Milton.*
God vouchſafes to *raiſe* another world
From him. *Milton.*
14. To call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits.
The ſpirits of the deceaſed, by certain ſpells and infernal ſacrifices, were *raiſed*. *Sandys's Journey.*
Theſe are ſpectres, the underſtanding *raiſes* to itſelf, to flatter its own lazineſs. *Locke.*
15. To bring from death to life.
He was delivered for our offences, and *raiſed* again for our juſtification. *Roman.* iv. 25.
It is ſown in diſhonour, it is *raiſed* in glory; it is ſown in weakneſs, it is *raiſed* in power. 1 *Cor.* xv. 43.
16. To occaſion; to beget.
Raiſe not a falſe report. *Exodus* xxiii. 1
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and ſolemn ſtories *raiſed* after him. *Bro.*
Wantonneſs and [illegible]
Raiſe out of friendſhip hoſtile deeds in peace. *Milton*
17. To ſet up, to utter loudly.
All gaze, and all admire, and *raiſe* a ſhouting ſound. *Dry.*
Soon as the prince appears, they *raiſe* a cry. *Dryden.*
18. To [illegible], to obtain a certain [illegible]
Britain, once deſpis'd, can *raiſe*
As ample ſums, as Rome in Cæſar's days.
I ſhould not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but *raiſe* five pound. *Gay.*
19. To collect, to aſſemble, to levy.
He out of ſmalleſt things could without end
Have *rais'd* inceſſant armies. *Milton.*
20. To give rue to.
Higher argument
Remains, ſufficient of itſelf to *raiſe*
That name, unleſs years damp my wing. *Milton.*
21. *To* RAISE *paſte.* To form paſte into pies without a diſh.
Miſs Laddy can dance a jig, and *raiſe paſte*. *Spectator*

RAISER. *n. f.* [from *raiſe.*] He that raiſes.

Then ſhall ſtand up in his eſtate a *raiſer* of taxes. *Dan.* xi.
They that are the firſt *raiſers* of their houſes, are moſt indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*
He that boaſts of his anceſtors, the founders and *raiſers* of a family, doth confeſs that he hath leſs virtue. *Taylor.*
Raiſer of human kind! by nature caſt,
Naked and helpleſs. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

RAISIN. *n. f* [*racemus*, Lat. *raiſin*, Fr.]

Raiſins are the fruit of the vine ſuffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the ſun or the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preſerved in this manner, are called *raiſins*, but thoſe dried in the ſun are much ſweeter and pleaſanter than thoſe dried in ovens; they are called jar *raiſins*, from their being imported in earthen jars: the fineſt are the fruit of the vitis Damaſcena. *Hill's Materia Med.*
Dried grapes or *raiſins*, boiled in a conve[illegible] of water, make a ſweet liquor, which, being betimes diſtilled, afford an oil and ſpirit much like the *raiſins* themſelves. *Boyle.*

RAKE. *n. f.* [*raſtrum*, Lat. pace, Sax. *raeche*, Dutch.]

1. An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.
At Midſummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forkes and thy *rakes*. *Tuſſer.*
O that thy bounteous deity wou'd pleaſe
To guide my *rake* upon the chinking ſound
Of ſome vaſt treaſure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*
He examines his face in the ſtream, combs his ruful locks with a *rake*. *Garth.*
2. [*Racaille*, Fr. the low rabble; or *reked*, Dutch, a worthleſs cur dog.] A looſe, diſorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow, a man addicted to pleaſure.
The next came with her ſon, who was the greateſt *rake* in the place, but ſo much the mother's darling, that ſhe left her huſband for the ſake of this graceleſs youth. *Addiſon.*
Rakes hate ſober grave gentlewomen. *Arbuthnot.*
Men, ſome to buſineſs, ſome to pleaſure take,
But ev'ry woman is at heart a *rake*. *Pope.*
The ſire ſaw ſmiling his own virtues wake;
The mother begg'd the bleſſing of a *rake*. *Pope.*

To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather with a rake.
Mow barley, and *rake* it, and ſet it on cocks. *Tuſſer.*
Harrows iron teeth ſhall every where
Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgics.*

If it be ſuch a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to *rake* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apoſtle gives it a value ſuitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake.

As they *rake* the green appearing ground,
The ruſſet hay-cock riſes. *Thomſon.*

3. To draw together by violence.

An eager deſire to [illegible] whatſoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath cauſed the collector's pen ſo to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which ſhould guide it, had no leiſure to think. *Hooker, b. v. ſ 20.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!
How, i' th' the name of thrift,
Does he *rake* this together. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

A ſport more formidable
Had *rak'd* together village rabble. *Iudibras, p. 1.*

Ill-gotten goods are ſquandered away with as little conſcience as they were *raked* together *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To ſcour; to ſearch with eager and vehement diligence.

The ſtateſman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift*

5. To heap together and cover.

Here i' th' ſands
Thee I'll *rake* up, the poſt unſanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The blazing wood may to the eye ſeem great,
But 'tis the fire *rak'd* up that has the heat,
And keeps it long *Suckling.*

To RAKE. *v. n.*

1. To ſearch; to grope. It has always an idea of coarſeneſs or naſtineſs.

If you hide the crown
Ev'n in your hearts, there will he *rake* for it. *Shakeſp.*

It is as offenſive, as to *rake* into a dunghill. *South.*

Another finds the way to dye in grain;
Or for the golden ore in rivers *rakes*,
Then melts the maſs. *Dryden's Perſius.*

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be reviv'd, but when found of ſignificancy is wanting. *Dryden.*

After having made eſſays into it, as they do for coal in England, they *rake* into the moſt promiſing parts. *Addiſon.*

2. To paſs with violence.

When Pas hand reached him to take,
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:
Pas could not ſtay, but over him did *rake*,
And crown'd the earth with his firſt touching crown. *Sidn.*

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And *raking* chaſe-guns through our ſterns they ſend. *Dryd*

RA'KER *n. ſ.* [from *rake.*] One that rakes.

RA'KEHELL. *n. ſ.* [of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly repreſent a wretch whoſe life is paſſed in places of lewdneſs and wickedneſs. *Skinner* derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble, *Junius*, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched, ſorry fellow

Out of the fire of theſe *rakehell* horſe-boys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern ſupplied. *Spenſer.*

The king, when he heard of Perkins's ſiege of Exeter, ſaid in ſport, that the king of *rakehells* was landed in the Weſt, and that he hoped now to ſee him. *Bacon.*

A *rakehell* of the town, whoſe character is ſet off with exceſſive prodigality, prophaneneſs, intemperance and luſt, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almoſt ruined. *Swift.*

RA'KEHELLY. *adv.* [from *rakehell*] Wild; diſſolute.

I ſcorn the *rakehelly* rout of our ragged rhimers, which without learning boaſt, without judgment jangle, and without reaſon rage and foam. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

No breaking of windows or glaſſes for ſpight,
And ſpoiling the goods for a *rakehelly* prank. *Ben. Johnſon.*

RA'KISH *adj.* [from *rake.*] Looſe; lewd; diſſolute.

There ſeldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *rakiſh* heart. *Clariſſa*

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.]

1. To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order.

With *rallied* arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

Public arguing ſerves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by ſhewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to *rally* all their ſophiſtry to fortify them with fallacy *D of Pre.*

Luther deters men from ſolitarineſs; but he does not mean from a ſober ſolitude, that *rallies* our ſcattered ſtrengths, and prepares us againſt any new encounters from without. *Attero.*

2. [*Railler*, Fr.] To treat with ſlight contempt; to treat with ſatirick merriment.

Honeycomb has not lived a month, for theſe forty years, out of the ſmoke of London, and *rallies* me upon a country [illegible] *Addiſon Spectator*

If after the reading of this letter, you find yourſelf in a humour rather to *rally* and ridicule, than to comfort me, I deſire you would throw it into the fire. *Addiſon.*

Strephon had long confeſs'd his am'rous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rally'd* with diſdain. *Gay.*

To RALLY.

1. To come together in a hurry.

If God ſhould ſhew this perverſe man a new heaven and a new earth, ſpringing out of nothing, he might ſay, that innumerable parts of matter chanced juſt then to *rally* together, and to form themſelves into this new world. *Tillotſon.*

2. To come again into order.

The Grecians *rally*, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us. *Dryden's Æneis.*

3. To exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

RAM *n. ſ.* [ram, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.]

1. A male ſheep; in ſome provinces, a tup.

The ewes, being rank, turned to the *rams*. *Shakeſp.*

An old ſheep-whiſtling rogue, a *ram* tender

You may draw the bones of a *ram*'s head hung with [illegible] of beads and ribbands *Peacham on Drawing.*

A *ram* their offſpring, and a *ram* their meat. *Dryden.*

The *ram*, having paſs'd the ſea, ſerenely ſhines,
And leads the year. *Creech's Manilius.*

2. An inſtrument with an iron head to batter walls.

Antony,
Let not the piece of virtue, which is ſet
As the cement of our love,
To keep it builded, be the *ram* to batter
The fortreſs of it. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any *rams* or engines of war did caſt down Jericho, gave a fierce aſſault againſt the walls. *2 Mac. xii. 15.*

To RAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram

Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,
That long time have been barren. *Shakeſp.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he ſet one of the gates on fire. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard ſtopped, or with powder alone *rammed* up hard, maketh no great difference in the loudneſs of the report. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A mariner loading his gun, while he was *ramming* in a cartridge, the powder took fire. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Here many poor people roll in vaſt balls of ſnow, which they *ram* together, and cover from the ſun ſhine. *Addiſon.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with ſome ſound materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation ſolid. *Breakfaſt on Corn.*

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together

As when that deviliſh iron engine wrought
In deepeſt hell, and fram'd by furies fkill,
With windy nitre and quick ſulphur fraught,
And *ramm'd* with bullet round ordain'd to kill. *Fa. Queen.*

He that proves the king,
To him will we prove loyal, till that time,
Have we *ramm'd* up our gates againſt the world. *Shakeſp.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and *rammed* the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

Thus into hollow engines, long and round,
Thick *ramm'd*, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated and inflamed, ſhall ſend forth
Such inſtruments of miſchief, as ſhall daſh
To pieces. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.*

Leave a convenient ſpace behind the wall to *ram* in clay *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

To RA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch, to rove looſely in luſt; *ramb*, Swediſh, to rove.] To rove looſely and irregularly; to wander

Shame contracts the ſpirits, fixes the *ramblings* of fancy, and gathers the man into himſelf. *Scut*

He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkneſs, what has liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind *Lo*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeaſurable length of verſe, notwithſtanding which, there is ſcarce any paraphraſe ſo looſe and *rambling* as his. *Pope.*

Never aſk leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift's Directions to Footmen*

O'er all his ample ſides the *rambling* ſprays
Luxuriant ſhoot. *Thomſon's Spring.*

RA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Wandering irregular excurſion.

This conceit puts us upon the *ramble* up and down for relief, 'till very wearineſs brings us at laſt to ourſelves. *L'Eſ*

Coming home after a ſhort Chriſtmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift*

She quits the narrow path of ſenſe
For a dear *ramble* through impertinence. *Swift's Miſc.*

RA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ramble.*] Rover; wanderer

Says the *rambler*, we muſt e'en beat it out *L'Eſtrange*

RA'MBOOZE. } *n. ſ.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs and ſugar
RA'MBUSE. } in the winter time; or of wine, milk, ſugar and roſewater in the ſummer time.

RA'MEKIN, RA'MEQUINS. } *n. f.* [*ramequin*, Fr.] In cookery, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and

RA'MENTS *n. f.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dict.*

RAMIFICATION *n. f.* [*ramification*, Fr. from *ramus*, Latin.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.

By continuation of professe auflories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and *ramifications* of some single families to a vast extension may be preserved. *Hale.*

As the blood and chyle pass together through the *ramifications* of the pulmonary artery, they will be still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and these again subdivided, the red and white liquors, as they pass through the *ramifications*, will be more intimately mixed; the more *ramifications*, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arb.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr. *ramus* and *facio*, Lat.] To separate into branch

The mint, grown to have a pretty thick stalk, with the ... ous and *ramified* roots, which it shot into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasant to behold. *Boyle.*

To RA'MIFY *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

Asparagus affects the urine with a fœtid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

RA'MMER. *n. f.* [from *ram*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard.

The master bricklayer must try the foundations with an iron crow and *rammer*, to see whether the foundations are sound. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun

A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and shot the *rammer* out of his hand. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

RA'MMISH. *adj.* [from *ram*.] Strong scented

RA'MOUS. *adj.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branchy; consisting of branches

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton's Opticks.*

A *ramous* efflorescence, of a fine white spar, found hanging from a cruft of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To RAMP *v. n.* [*ramper*, French; *rampare*, Italian; pempen, Saxon.]

Foaming tart, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp*. *F. Q.*

Out of the thickest wood
A *ramping* lyon rushed suddenly,
Hunting full greedy after savage blood. *Fairy Queen.*

They gape upon me with their mouths; as a *ramping* and ... *Psalm* xxii. 13.

... bull, that deadly bellowed,
Two horrid lions *rampt*, and tear'd, and tugg'd off *Chapm.*

Sporting the lion *ramp'd*; and in his paw
Dandled the kid *Milton.*

2. To climb as a plant.

... urnished with claspers and tendrils, they catch hold of t... nd so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great *Ray on the Creation.*

R...

In your despight, upon your purse. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Fled from his lion *ramp*, old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton's Agonistes.*

RAMPA'LLIAN. *n. f.* A mean wretch. Not in use

Away you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian. *Shak.*

RAMPA'NCY *n. f.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance.

As they are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice, from the countenance of their betters, so they have took some steps in the same, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old. *South.*

RA'MPANT *adj.* [*rampant*, Fr. from *ramp*.]

... indation of this behaviour towards persons set apart ... ce of God, can be nothing else but atheism; the ... *pant* sin of the times. *South.*

... of death grow up, tall, like *rampant* weeds, ... tender flower of life. *Clarissa.*

2. [In heraldry.]

Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combate with his enemy. *Peacham.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion *rampant*, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*

The lion *rampant* shakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

To RAMPART *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with ... b...

Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope. *Shakesp.*

The marquis directed part of his forces to *rampart* the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

RA'MPART. } *n. f.* [*rempart*, Fr.
RA'MPIRE }

1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.

2. The wall round fortified places.

She fetcht it, when past preventing, like a river; no *ramparts* being built against it, till already it have overflowed. *Sidney.*

Yo' have cut a way for virtue, which our great men
Held shut up, with all *ramparts*, for themselves. *B. Johns.*

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practises what he knows, has the equity of God to stand as a mighty wall or *rampart* between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The son of Thetis, *rampire* of our host,
Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast,
And pallisades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No standards, from the hostile *ramparts* torn,
Can any future honours give
To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

RA'MPIONS. *n. f.* [*rapunculus*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of *rampions* consists of one leaf, in its form approaching to a bell-shape; but is so expanded and cut, that it almost represents the figure of a star: the pointal is commonly split into two horned divisions, and the flower-cup becomes a fruit, which is divided into three cells inclosing many small seeds. *Miller.*

Rampion is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten in the spring, like those of rushes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RA'MSONS. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

RAN. *preterite* of *run*

The dire example *ran* through all the field,
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Addison*

To RANCH. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench*.] To sprain, to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper sense, but, in *Dryden*, it seems to be to *tear*.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And *ranch'd* his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

Emeticks *ranch*, and keen cathartick scour *Garth.*

RA'NCID. *adj.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented.

The oil, with which fishes abound, often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

RA'NCIDNESS. } *n. f.* [from *rancid*, *rancor*, Lat.] Strong scent,
RANCI'DITY. } as of old oil.

RA'NCOROUS. *adj.* [from *rancour*.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Fa. Qu.*

Because I cannot
Buck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a *rancorous* enemy. *Shakesp. Rich. III*

The most powerful of these were Pharisees and Sadducees, of whose chief doctrines some notice is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their *rancorous* opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West on the Resurrection.*

RA'NCOUR. *n. f.* [*rancœur*, old Fr.] Inveterate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate

His breast full of *rancor* like canker to fret. *Tusser.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight
With deadly *rancour* he entranged found. *Fairy Queen.*

All the way that they fled for very *rancour* and despite, in their return, they utterly consumed and wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face
I see thy fury. *Shakesp. Henry VI p*

It flies from the *rancour* of a villain,
A recreant and most degen'rate traitor *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murther'd,
Put *rancour* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Such ambush
Watted with hellish *rancour* imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure, than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of *rancour* and virulence, with which works of this nature abound. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 40.

Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a personal *rancour* towards the clergy *Swift.*

RAND. *n. f.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; seam: as, *the* rand *of a woman's shoe.*

RA'NDOM. *n. f.* [*random*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

Thy words at *random* argue thy inexperience. *Milton.*

He lies at *random* carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head unpropt,
As one past hope abandon'd *Milton.*

Fond love his darts at *random* throws,
And nothing springs from what he sows. *Waller*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity the angle, which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one; and the figure of the missive must be such, as may give scope to the air to bear it. *Digby.*

R A N

In the days of old the birds lived at *random* in a lawless ſtate of anarchy; but in time they moved for the ſetting up of a king. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Who could govern the dependance of one event upon another, if that event happened at *random*, and was not caſt into a certain relation to ſome foregoing purpoſe to direct. *South.*

'Tis one thing when a perſon of true merit is drawn as like as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at *random*, and perſuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own likeneſs. *Pope.*

RA'NDOM. *adj.* Done by chance, roving without direction.

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a *random* blow! 'twas fortune's work,
And fortune take the praiſe. *Dryden.*

RA'NDOMER. *n. ſ.* The ring at a gun next the touch-hole. *Bailey.*

RANG. *preterite* of *ring*.

Complaints were ſent continually up to Rome, and *rang* all over the empire. *Grew's Cojmol.*

To RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *rhengu*, Welſh.]

1. To place in order, to put in ranks.

Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands, and went againſt Timotheus. 2 *Mac.* xii. 20.

He ſaw not the marquis till the battle was *ranged*. *Clarend.*

Somewhat raiſ'd
By falſe preſumptuous hope, the *ranged* powers
Diſband, and wand'ring each his ſeveral way
Purſues. *Milton.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they obſerve ſeveral knowledges to agree, *range* them into ſorts for the convenience of comprehenſive ſigns. *Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long accuſtomed ourſelves to *range* our ideas, may be beſt for us now, though not originally beſt in itſelf. *Watts.*

2. To rove over.

To the copſe thy eager ſpaniel take,
Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake *Gay.*

To [illegible]

1. [illegible]tage

Cæſar's ſpirit *ranging* for revenge,
With Ate by his ſide come hot from hell,
Shall in theſe confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry havock, and let ſlip the dogs of war. [illegible]

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſt'ning grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

I ſaw him in the battle *range* about,
And watch'd him, how he ſingled Clifford forth. *Shakeſp.*

As a roaring lion and a *ranging* bear; ſo is a wicked ruler over the poor people. *Prov.* xxviii. 15.

Other animals unactive *range*,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

Thanks to my ſtars, I have not *rang'd* about
The wilds of life, e're I could find a friend. *Addiſon.*

2. To be placed in order.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly *ranges*
In heaps of ruin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

RANGE. *n. ſ.* [*rangée*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A rank, any thing placed in a line.

[illegible]ſhed
From that great face of war, whoſe ſeveral *ranges*
Frighted each other *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The light, which paſſed through its ſeveral interſtices, painted ſo many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white *Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge *range* of mountains, that lie in the country of the Griſons. *Addiſon.*

Theſe *ranges* of barren mountains, by condenſing the vapours and producing rains, fountains and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boaſt of. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Aſcaſs, an order

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial [illegible]gences, the next below him is the ſenſible nature. *Hale.*

3. Excurſion, wandring.

He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of ſin and vice, and center it in his own breaſt. *South's Sermons.*

4. Room for excurſion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own intereſt. *Addiſon.*

5. Compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive, extended, or ranked in order

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The ſcale of ſenſual mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

Judge we by nature? habit can efface;
Affections? they ſtill take a wider *range*. *Pope.*

6. Step of a ladder

The bargy, practiſed in England, would kindle that jealouſy, as the prologue to that deſign, and as the firſt *range* of that ladder, which ſhould ſerve to mount over all their cuſtoms. *Clarendon.*

7. A kitchen grate.

Its door forth right to him did open,
Therein an hundred *ranges* weren pight,
And hundred furnaces all burning bright *Fairy Queen.*

It was a vault ybuilt for great diſpence,
With many *ranges* reard along the wall,
And one great chimney. *Fairy Queen.*

The buttery muſt be viſible, and we need for our *ranges*, a more laborious and lumbrous kitchen. *Wotton's Architect.*

The implements of the kitchen are ſpits, *ranges*, cobirons and pots. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

He was bid at his firſt coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *L'Eſtrange.*

RANGE. *n. ſ.* [from *range*.]

1. One that ranges, a rover, a robber.

They walk not widely, as they were wont,
For fear of *rangers* and the great hoont,
But privily prolling to and fro. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Come, ſays the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money to be got by ſtaying. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A dog that beats the ground.

Let your obſequious *ranger* ſearch around,
Nor wild the rov[illegible]er ſpy'd re[illegible]
[illegible]y thy pain. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

3. An officer who tends the game of a foreſt

Their father Tyrrheus old his fodder bringe,
Tyrrheus chief *ranger* to the Latian king. *Dryden.*

RANK. *adj.* [ranc, Saxon.]

1. High growing, ſtrong, luxuriant.

Down with the graſſe,
That groweth in ſhaddow ſo *ranke* and ſo ſtout. *Taſſer.*

Is not tank ſame gotcheard proud,
That ſits in younder bank,
Whoſe ſtraying heard themſelfe ſhrowde
Emong the buſhes *rank*. *Spenſer.*

Who would be out, being before his beloved miſtreſs?

—That ſhould you, if I were your miſtreſs, or I ſhould think my honeſty *ranker* than my wit. *Shakeſp.*

In which diguiſe,
While other jeſts are ſomething *rank* on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Wind.*

Seven ears came up upon one ſtalk, *rank* and good. *Gen.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appulſe, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appulſe than the other. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The moſt plentiful ſeaſon, that gives birth to the fineſt flowers, produces alſo the *rankeſt* weeds. *Addiſon.*

2. Fruitful, bearing ſtrong plants.

Seven thouſand broad-tailed ſheep graz'd on his downs;
Three thouſand camels his *rank* paſtures fed. *Sandys.*

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to ſow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. [*Rancidus*, Lat.] Strong ſcented, rancid.

Rank ſmelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenſer.*

In their thick breaths,
Rank of groſs diet, ſhall we be enclouded,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The ewes, being *rank*,
In the end of Autumn turned to the rams
The drying marſhes ſuch a ſtench convey,
Such the *rank* ſteams of reeking Abula. *Addiſon.*

Hircina, *rank* with ſweat, perfumes
To cenſure Phyllis for perfumes. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

4. High taſted; ſtrong in quality

Such animals as feed upon fleſh, becauſe ſuch kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it, the one by ſwallowing the hair of the beaſts they prey upon, the other by devouring ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

Divers ſea fowl taſte *rank* of the fiſh on which they feed. *Bacon.*

5. Rampant; highgrown.

For you, moſt wicked Sir, whom to call brother
Would infect my mouth, I do forgive
Thy *rankeſt* faults. *Shakeſp. Temp.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and a device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under falſe pretences. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſcourſe on Roman Idol.*

'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and hang'd be ſhe of you,
The Romans call it ſtoicism. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. Groſs; coarſe.

My wife's a hobby-horſe, deſerves a name
As *rank* as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her troth-plight. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as an undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the moſt *rank* encroachment and the groſſeſt degeneracy from the laws of Solon left. *Swift.*

7. The iron of a plane is ſet *rank*, when its edge ſtands flat below the ſole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick ſhaving. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

RAN

R A N

RANK. *n. f.* [*rang*, Fr.]

1. Line of men placed a-breaſt

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,
In *ranks*, and ſquadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſeen the cannon,
When it hath blown his *ranks* into the air *Shakeſp.*

Is't not pity,
That we, the ſons and children of this iſle,
Fall up her enemies *ranks*? *Shakeſp. King John.*

If you have a ſtation in the fight,
And not in the worſt *rank* of manhood, ſay it. *Shakeſp.*

2. A row

Weſt of this place down in the neighbour bottom,
The *rank* of oſiers, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakeſp.*

A ſylvan ſcene, and as the *ranks* aſcend
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre. *Milton.*

If the walk, in ever *ank* they ſtand,
Like ſome well marſhall'd and obſequious band. *Waller.*

Our throughout *ranks* of ruin go,
Where forms above and rocks below. *Dryden's Horace.*

3. Range of inferior nation.

The wiſdom and goodneſs of the maker plainly appears in the parts of this ſtupendous fabrick, and the ſeveral degrees and *ranks* of creatures in it *Locke.*

4. Claſs, order

The enchanting power of proſperity over private perſons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick bleſſings, equally join in ſpreading the infection. *Atterbury.*

5. Degree of dignity.

In *rank* ſhall place me with the bleſs'd above. *Dryden.*

Theſe all are virtues of a meaner *rank*,
Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves. *Addiſon.*

Leonidas's houſe, which in his conſulate was the fineſt in Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth *rank*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of* rank.

RANK. *adj.*

1. To place a-breaſt.

In view ſtood *rank'd* of ſeraphim another row. *Milton.*

2. To range in any particular claſs.

If four woe delights in fellowſhip,
And needly will be *rank'd* with other grief
Why follow'd not, when ſhe ſaid Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother *Shakeſp.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded ſtomach, ever *ranking*
Himſelf with princes *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Hereſy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft.
Decay of Piety.

I have *ranked* this diverſion of chriſtian practice among the effects of our contentions *Decay of Piety.*

Poets were *ranked* in the claſs of philoſophers, and the ancients made uſe of them as preceptors in muſick and morality *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. To arrange methodically

Who now ſhall rear you to the ſun, or *rank*
Your tribes, *Milton.*

Ranking all things under general and ſpecial heads, renders the nature or uſes of a thing more eaſy to be found out, when we ſeek in what rank of beings it lies. *Watts's Logick.*

To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged, to be placed.

Let that one article *rank* with the reſt,
And thereupon give me your daughter *Shakeſp.*

From ſtraggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To *rank* in tribes, and quit the ſavage wood *Tate*

To RA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To feſter, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

As when two boars with *rankling* malice met,
Their gory ſides freſh bleeding fiercely fret *Fa. Queen.*

Little ſmart and fear;
But ſoon it ſore increaſed,
And now it *rankleth* more and more,
And inwardly it feſtereth ſore. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

The grief thereof him wondrous ſore diſeaſed,
Ne might his *rankling* pain with patience be appeaſed.
Fairy Queen.

That freſh bleeding wound
Whilome doth *rankle* in my riven breaſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Beware of yonder dog,
Look, when he fawns, he bites, and, when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death *Shakeſp.*

The ſtorm of his own rage the fool confounds,
And envy's *ranking* ſting th' imprudent wounds. *Sandys.*

Thou ſhalt feel, enrag'd with inward pains,
The hydra's venom *ranking* in thy veins. *Addiſon.*

I have endur'd the rage of ſecret grief,
A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

On the *rankl'd* ſoul the fury falls. *Thomſon.*

RA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *rank*.] Coarſely; groſsly.

'Tis given out, that, ſleeping in my garden,
A ſerpent ſtung me; ſo the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged proceſs of my death,
Rankly abus'd *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

RA'NKNESS. [*ranknes*, Fr.] Exuberance of growth

It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much *rankneſs*, things leſs profitable, whereby that which principally it ſhould yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nouriſhment, faileth. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 11.*

Begin you to grow upon me; I will phyſick your *rankneſs*. *Shakeſp. As You Like it.*

Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more, I am ſtifled
With the mere *rankneſs* of their joy. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*

Will like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our *rankneſs* and irregular courſe,
Stoop low within thoſe bounds, we have o'erlook'd *Shak.*

The crane's pride is in the *rankneſs* of her wing. *L'Eſtr.*

He the baboon ſoil manur'd,
With rules of huſbandry the *rankneſs* cur'd,
Tam'd us to manners. *Dryden.*

RA'NNAY. *n. ſ.* The ſhrewmouſe.

The mus araneus, the ſhrewmouſe or *ranny*. *Brown*

To RANSACK. [*ranſaken*, Saxon, and *ſoeka*, Swediſh, to ſearch for or ſeize

1. To plunder; to pillage.

Warily awaited day and night,
From other covetous hands it to defend,
Who it to rob and *ranſack* did intend. *Fairy Queen.*

Their vow is made to *ranſack* Troy.
Men by his ſuggeſtion taught,
Ranſack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of the earth. *Milton.*

The *ranſack'd* city, taken by our toils,
We left, and hither brought the golden ſpoils *Dryden.*

The ſpoils which they from *ranſack'd* houſes brought,
And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*

2. To ſearch narrowly

I *ranſack* the ſeveral caverns, and ſearch into the ſtore-houſes of water, to find out where that mighty maſs of water, which overflowed the earth, is beſtowed. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to deflower.

With greedy force he 'gan the fort aſſail,
Whereof he weened poſſeſſed ſoon to be,
And with rich ſpoil of *ranſacked* chaſtity *Fairy Queen.*

RA'NSOME. *n. ſ.* [*rançon*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment.

By his captivity in Auſtria, and the heavy *ranſom* that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to purſue the conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

Ere the third dawning light
Return, the ſtars of morn ſhall ſee him riſe,
Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning light,
Thy *ranſom* paid, which man from death redeemes,
His death for man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii.*

Has the prince loſt his army or his liberty?
Tell me what province they demand for *ranſom*. *Denham.*

This as a *ranſom* Albemarle did pay,
For all the glories of ſo great a life. *Dryden.*

To adore that great myſtery of divine love, God's ſending his only ſon into this world to ſave ſinners, and to give his life a *ranſom* for them, would be noble exerciſe for the pens of the greateſt wits. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Th' avenging pow'r
Thus will perſiſt, relentleſs in his ire,
Till the fair ſlave be render'd to her ſire,
And *ranſom* free reſtor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

To RANSOME. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or puniſhment

How is't with Titus Lartius?
—Conſidering ſome to death and ſome to exile,
Ranſoming him, or pitying, threatning the other. *Shakeſp.*

I will *ranſom* them from the grave, and redeem them from death. *Hoſea* xiii. 14.

He'll dying riſe, and riſing with him raiſe
His brethren, *ranſom'd* with his own dear life. *Milton.*

RA'NSOMELESS. *adj.* [from *ranſome*.] Free from ranſome.

Ranſomeleſs here we ſet our priſoners free. *Shakeſp.*

Deliverſon
Up to his pleaſure *ranſomeleſs* and free, *Shakeſp.*

To RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high ſounding language without proportionable dignity of thought

Look where my *ranting* hoſt of the garter comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purſe, when he looks ſo merrily *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou. *Shak.*

They have attacked me; ſome with piteous moans, others grinning and only ſhewing their teeth, others *ranting* and hectoring, others ſcolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

RANT.

RANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High ſounding language unſupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himſelf, to pleaſe a frantick age,
Was forc'd to let his judgment ſtoop to rage,
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,
Comply'd to cuſtom, but not err'd through choice;
Deem then the people's, not the writer's ſin,
Almanſor's rage, and *rants* of Maximin. *Granville*

This is a ſtoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man or reaſon of things. *Atterbury's Preface*

RA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *rant.*] A ranting fellow

RA'NTIPOLE. *adj.* [this word is wantonly formed from *rant*] Wild, roving; rakiſh. A low word.

What at years of diſcretion, and comport yourſelf at this *rantipole* rate! *Congreve's Way of the World.*

To RA'NT POLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. It is a low word.

The eldeſt was a termagant imperious wench; ſhe uſed to *rantipole* about the houſe, pinch the children, kick the ſervants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot*

RA'NULA n. f. [Lat.]

A *ranula* is a ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing thoſe ſalivals under the tongue: it is made by congeſtion, and its progreſs filleth up the ſpace between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RANU'NCULUS. *n. f.* Crowfoot.

Ranunculuſes excel all flowers in the richneſs of their colours: of them there is a great variety. *Mortimer.*

To RAP *v. n.* [hpæppan, Saxon.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow.

Knock me at this gate
And *rap* me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakeſp.*

With one great peal they *rap* the door,
Like footmen on a viſiting day. *Prior*

He was provoked in the ſpirit of magiſtracy, upon diſcovering a judge, who *rapped* out a great oath at his footman. *Addiſon.*

To RAP. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra ſe*, Lat.]

1. To affect with rapture; to ſtrike with extaſy; to hurry out of himſelf.

Theſe are ſpeeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they deſire, but *rapped* with admiration at the view of enjoyed bleſs. *Hooker.*

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of ſo great excellency, they all adore him; and being *rapt* with the love of his beauty, they cleave inſeparably for ever unto him. *Hook.*

What, thus *raps* you? are you well? *Shakeſp.*

The government I caſt upon my brother,
And to my ſtate grew ſtranger, being tranſported
And *rapt* in ſecret ſtudies. *Shakeſp.*

You're *rapt* in ſome work, ſome dedication
To the great lord. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

I'm *rapt* with joy to ſee my Marcia's tears. *Addiſ. Cato.*

It is impoſſible duly to conſider theſe things, without being *rapt* into admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the divine architect. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun,
A virgin ſhall conceive, a virgin bear a ſon! *Pope.*

[illegible]
Not touch'd, but *rapt*, not waken'd, but inſpir'd. *Pope.*

2. To ſnatch away.

He leaves the welkin way moſt beaten plain,
And *rapt* with whirling wheels, inflames the ſkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhyne *F. Q.*

Underneath a bright ſea flow'd
Of jaſper, or of liquid pearl, whereon
Who after came from earth, ſailing arriv'd
Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake
Rap'd in a chariot drawn by fiery ſteeds. *Milton.*

Standing on earth, not *rapt* above the pole. *Milton.*

To RAP *and rend.* [more properly *rap and ran*; hæpan, Saxon, to bind, and *rana*, Iſlandick, to plunder.] To ſeize by violence.

Their huſbands robb'd, and made hard ſhifts
T' adminiſter unto their gifts
All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer,
To ſcraps and ends of gold and ſilver *Hudibras, p. ii.*

RAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick ſmart blow.

How comeſt thou to go with thy arm tied up? has old Lewis given thee a *rap* over thy fingers ends? *Arbuthnot.*

RAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; ſeizing by violence.

Well may thy Lord, appeas'd,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*

Shall this prize,
Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,
On that *rapacious* hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

RAPA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rapacious*] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*rapacitas*, Lat. *rapacité*, Fr. from *rapax*] Addictedneſs to plunder; exerciſe of plunder, ravenouſneſs.

Any of theſe, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge them thoſe ſmall remains of ancient piety, which the *rapacity* of ſome ages has ſcarce left to the church. *Sprat.*

RAPE. *n. ſ.* [*rapt*, Fr. *raptus*, Latin.]

1. Violent deflouration of chaſtity.

You are both decypher'd
For villains mark'd with *rape*. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

Rape call you it, to ſeize my own,
My true betrothed love. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into poſſeſſion, howſoever afterwards aſſent might follow by allurements, was but a *rape* drawn forth in length, becauſe the firſt force drew on all the reſt. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Witneſs that night
In Gibeah, when the hoſpitable door
Expos'd a matron, to avoid worſe *rape*. *Milton.*

The haughty fair,
Who not the *rape* ev'n of a god could bear,
Tell Thracian tyrant's alter'd ſhape,
And dire revenge of Philomela's *rape*. *Roſcommon*

2. Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

3. Something ſnatched away.

Sad widows by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys*

Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
Shall they revive! nor death hide *rapes* reſtore! *Sandys.*

4. The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes pluck'd from the cluſter, and wine pour'd upon them in a veſſel, as from a vat, where they are bruiſed. *Ray.*

5. A plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RA'PID. *adj.* [*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Lat.] Quick, ſwift.

Part ſhun the goal with *rapid* wheels, *Milton.*

While you ſo ſmoothly turn and roll our ſphere,
That *rapid* motion does but reſt appear. *Dryden.*

RAPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*rapidité*, Fr. *rapiditas*, from *rapidus*, Lat.] Celerity, velocity; ſwiftneſs.

Where the words are not monoſyllables, we make them ſo by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

RAPI'DLY *adv.* [from *rapid.*] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RAPI'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rapid.*] Celerity, ſwiftneſs.

RA'PIER. *n. ſ.* [*rapiere*, Fr. ſo called from the quickneſs of its motion.] A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.

I will turn thy falſehood to thy heart,
Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point. *Id.*

A ſoldier of far inferior ſtrength may manage a *rapier* or fire-arms ſo expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adverſary. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

RAPIER FISH. *n. ſ.*

The *rapier-fiſh*, called xiphias, grows ſometimes to the length of five yards: the ſword, which grows level from the ſnout of the fiſh, is here about a yard long, at the baſis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a *rapier*: he preys on fiſhes, having firſt ſtabbed them with ſword. *Grew's Muſæum.*

RA'PINE. *n. ſ.* [*rapina*, Lat. *rapine*, Fr.]

1. The act of plundering.

If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty of England cannot, excuſe the envy and *rapine* of the church's rights. *King Charles.*

The logick of a conquering ſword may ſilence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds averſion and abhorrence of that religion, whoſe firſt addreſs is in blood and *rapine*. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Violence; force.

Her leaſt action overaw'd
His malice, and with *rapine* ſweet bereav'd
His fierceneſs of its fierce intent. *Milton.*

RA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *rap.*] One who ſtrikes.

RA'PPORT. *n. ſ.* [*rapport*, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, *Temple*, but not copied by others.

'Tis obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this muſt make in the excellence of books. *Temple.*

To RAPT. *v. n.* [this word is uſed by *Chapman* for *rap* improperly, as appears from the participle, which from *rapt* would be not *rapt*, but *rapted.*] To raviſh, to put in ecſtaſy.

You may ſafe approve,
How ſtrong in inſtigation to their love
Their *rapting* tunes are. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

RAPT. *n. ſ.* [from *rap.*] A trance; an ecſtaſy.

RA'PTURE. *n. ſ.*

1. Ecſtaſy, tranſport; violence of any pleaſing paſſion, thuſiaſm; uncommon heat of imagination.

Muſick, when thus applied, raiſes in the mind of the hearer great conceptions, it ſtrengthens devotion, and advances [illegible] to *rapture*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 4. b.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

[illegible]y, haſte.

The wat'ry throng,
Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,
If ſteep, with torrent *rapture*, if through plain
[illegible]-ebbing; nor withſtood them rock or hill. *Milton.*

RA'PTURED. *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Ravished; tranſported. A bad word.

He drew
Such madning draughts of beauty to the ſoul,
As for a while canceil'd his *rapture'd* thought
With luxury too daring. *Thomſon's Summer.*

RA'PTUROUS. *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Ecſtatick, tranſporting.

Are the pleaſures of it ſo raviſhing and *rapturous*? as a man bound to look out ſharp to plague himſelf? *Collier.*

RARE. *adj.* [*rarus*, Lat. *rare*, Fr. in all the ſenſes but the laſt.]

1. Scarce, uncommon.

Live to be the ſhew, and gaze o' th' time;
We'll have you, as our *rarer* monſters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakeſp.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree ſeldom found.

This jealouſy
Is for a precious creature, as ſhe's *rare*,
Muſt it be great; and as his perſon's mighty,
Muſt it be violent. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,
Rare work, and fill'd with terror and delight. *Cowley.*

Above the reſt I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*

3. Thinly ſcattered.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green
Thoſe *rare* and ſolitary, theſe in flocks
Paſturing at once, and in broad herds upſprung. *Milton.*

4. Thin; ſubtle, not denſe.

They are of ſo tender and weak a nature, as they affect only ſuch a *rare* and attenuate ſubſtance, as the ſpirit of living creatures. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog or ſteep, through ſtrait, rough, denſe, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, purſues his way. *Milt.*

The denſe and bright light of the circle will obſcure the *rare* and weak light of theſe dark colours round about it, and render them almoſt inſenſible. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by conſequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold, and gold is ſo *rare*, as very readily, and without the leaſt oppoſition, to tranſmit the magnetick effluvia, and eaſily to admit quickſilver into its pores, and to let water paſs through it. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. Raw; not fully ſubdued by the fire. This is often pronounced *rear*.

New-laid eggs, with Baucis' buſy care,
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roaſted *rare*. *Dryden.*

RA'REESHOW. *n. ſ.* [this word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare ſhew.*] A ſhow carried in a box.

The faſhions of the town affect us juſt like a *rareeſhow*, we have the curioſity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Of *rareeſhows* he ſung, and Punch's feats. *Gay.*

RARE'FACTION. *n. ſ.* [*rarefaction*, Fr. from *rarefy.*] Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to condenſation.

The water within being rarefied, and by *rarefaction* reſolved into wind, will force up the ſmoak. *Wotton's Architecture.*

When exhalations, ſhut up in the caverns of the earth by *rarefaction* or compreſſion, come to be ſtraitened, they ſtrive every way to ſet themſelves at liberty. *Burnet.*

RARE'FIABLE. *adj.* [from *rarefy.*] Admitting rarefaction.

To RA'REFY. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr. *rarus* and *facio*, Lat. *rarify* were more proper.] To make thin; contrary to condenſe.

To the hot equator croud ing faſt,
Where highly *rarefied* the yielding air
Admits their ſteam. *Thomſon.*

To RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin.

Earth *rarefies* to dew, expanded more
The ſubtle dew in air begins to [illegible] *Dryden's Fables.*

RA'RELY. *adv.* [from *rare.*]

1. Seldom; not often, not frequently.

Rarely they riſe by virtue's aid, who lie
Plunged in the depth of helpleſs poverty. *Dryden's Juven.*

Vaneſſa in her bloom,
Advanc'd like Atalanta's ſtar,
But *rarely* ſeen, and ſeen from far. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. Finely, nicely; accurately.

How *rarely* does it meet with this time's gauſe,
When man was wiſh'd to love his enemies. [illegible]

RA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rare.*]

1. Uncommonneſs, ſtate of happening ſeldom; infrequency.

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles, armholes and ſides: the reaſon is the rawneſs of the ſkin, joined with the *rareneſs* being touched there, for tickling is a light motion of the ſp[illegible] thinneſs of the ſkin, the ſuddenneſs and *rare-* *Bacon.*

For the *rareneſs* and rare effect of that petition, I'll inſert it as preſented. *Clarendon.*

Of my heart I now a preſent make,
Accept it as when early fruit we ſend,
And let the *rareneſs* the ſmall gift commend. *Dryden.*

2. Value ariſing from ſcarcity.

Roſes ſet in a pool, ſupported with ſome ſtay, is matter of *rareneſs* and pleaſure, though of ſmall uſe. *Bacon.*

To worthleſt things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I ſee
Rareneſs or uſe, not nature, value brings. *Donne.*

RA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.]

1. Uncommonneſs, infrequency.

So far from being fond of any one for its *rarity*, if I meet with any in a field which pleaſes me, I give a place in my [illegible] *Spectator.*

2. A thing valued for its ſcarcity.

Sorrow would be a *rarity* moſt belov'd,
If all could ſo become it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

It would be a *rarity* worth the ſeeing, could any one ſhew us ſuch a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *South.*

I ſaw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleaſed me more than any other ſhows of the place. *Addiſon.*

3. Thinneſs; ſubtlety: the contrary to denſity.

Bodies under the ſame outward bulk, have a greater thinneſs and expanſion, or thickneſs and ſolidity, which terms, in Engliſh, do not ſignify fully thoſe differences of quantity, therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and denſity. *Digby.*

This I do, not to draw any argument againſt them from the univerſal reſt or accurately equal diffuſion of matter, but only that I may better demonſtrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley's Sermons.*

RA'SCAL. *n. ſ.* [raſcal, Saxon, a lean beaſt.] A mean fellow, a ſcoundrel; a ſorry wretch.

For the *raſcal* commons, leſt he cared. *Spenſer.*

And when him liſt the *raſcal* routs appal,
Men into ſtones therewith he could tranſmew. *Fa. Queen.*

When Marcus Brutus grows ſo covetous
To lock ſuch *raſcal* counters from his friends
Be ready, gods, with all your thunder-bolts,
Daſh him to pieces. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The *raſcal* people, thirſting after prey,
Join with the traitor. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

But for our gentlemen,
The mouſe ne'er ſhunn'd the cat, as they did budge
From *raſcals* worſe than they. *Shakeſp.*

I am accurſt to rob in that thief's company; the *raſcal* hath removed my horſe. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Scoundrels are inſolent to their ſuperiors; but it does not become a man of honour to conteſt with mean *raſcals*. *L'Eſt.*

Did I not ſee you, *raſcal*, did I not!
When you lay ſnug to trap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

I have ſenſe, to ſerve my turn, in ſtore,
And he's a *raſcal* who pretends to more. *Dryden's Perſius.*

The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a *raſcal*. *Sw.*

RASCA'LION. *n. ſ.* [from *raſcal.*] One of the loweſt people.

That proud dame
Us'd him ſo like a baſe *raſcallion*,
That old pig—what d'ye call him—marion,
That cut his miſtreſs out of ſtone,
Had not ſo hard a hearted one. *Hudibras, p. i.*

RASCA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *raſcal.*] The low mean people.

Pretended philoſophers judge as ignorantly in their way, as the *raſcality* in theirs. *Glanvill's Scepſ.*

Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing was to provide prieſts hereupon, to the calves he adds a commiſſion, for the approving, trying and admitting the *raſcality* and loweſt of the people to miniſter in that ſervice. *South.*

RA'SCALLY. *adj.* [from *raſcal.*] Mean, worthleſs.

Would'ſt thou not be glad to have the niggardly *raſcally* ſheep-biter come by ſome notable ſhame *Shakeſp.*

Our *raſcally* porter is fallen faſt aſleep with the black cloth and ſconces, or we might have been tacking up by this time. *Swift.*

To RASE. *v. a.* [this word is written *raſe* or *raze*. I would write *raſe*, when it ſignifies to ſtrike ſlightly, *perſtringere*, and *raze*, when it ſignifies to ruin, *delere*, *raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Lat.]

1. To ſkim; to ſtrike on the ſurface.

He certifies your lordſhip, that this night
He dreamt the boar had *raſed* off his helm. *Shakeſp.*

Was he not in the neareſt neighbourhood to death? and might not the bullet, that *raſed* his cheek, have gone into his head. *South's Sermons.*

2. To overthrow, to deſtroy; to root up.

Her better angels bent to *raſe* ſome city. *Milton.*

3. To blot out by marring, to eraſe.

Though of their names in heav'nly records now
Be no memorial, blotted out and *raſed*. *Milton.*

RASH. *adj.* [*raſch*, Dutch.] Haſty, violent; precipitate, acting without caution or reflection.

This is to be bold without ſhame, *raſh* without ſkill, full of words without wit *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Blaſt

Baſt her pride, O ye bleſt gods! ſo will you wiſh on me, when the *raſh* mood is on me. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſcarce leiſure to ſalute you,
My matter is ſo *raſh*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida*

Be not *raſh* with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be haſty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth, therefore let thy words be few. *Eccluſ.*

Her *raſh* hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, ſhe pluck'd, ſhe eat. *Milton*

RASH. *n. ſ.* [*raſura*, Italian.
† Sc[illegible]
2. [Corrupted probably from *raſh*.] An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.

RA'SHER *n. ſ.* [*raſura tardi*, Lat.] A thin ſlice of bacon.

If we grow all to be pork eaters, we ſhall not ſhortly have a *raſher* on the coals for money. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

White and black was all her homely cheer,
And *raſhers* of ſing'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*

Quenches his thirſt with ale in nut-brown bowls,
And takes the haſty *raſher* from the coals. *King.*

RA'SHLY. *adv.* [from *raſh*.] Haſtily; violently; without due conſideration.

This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too *raſhly* plotted. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. i.*

[illegible] done. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He that doth any thing *raſhly*, muſt do it willingly, for he was free to deliberate or not. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Dec'are the ſecret villain,
The wretch ſo meanly baſe to injure Phædra,
So *raſhly* brave to dare the ſword of Theſeus. *Smith.*

RA'SHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *raſh*.] Fooliſh contempt of danger, inconſiderate heat of temper, precipitation; temerity.

Who ſeeth not what ſentence it ſhall enforce us to give againſt all churches in the world; in as much as there is not one, but hath had many things eſtabliſhed in it, which though the ſcripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were *raſhneſs*. *Hooker, b. iii. ſ 6.*

Nature to youth hot *raſhneſs* doth diſpence,
But with cold prudence age doth recompence. *Denham.*

In ſo ſpeaking, we offend indeed againſt truth; yet we offend not properly by falſhood, which is a ſpeaking againſt our thoughts, but by *raſhneſs*, which is an affirming or denying, before we have ſufficiently informed ourſelves. *South.*

The vain Morat by his own *raſhneſs* wrought,
Too ſoon diſcover'd his ambitious thought,
Believ'd me his, becauſe I ſpoke him fair. *Dryden.*

RASP. *n. ſ.* [*raſpo*, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble, a raſpberry

Sorrel ſet amongſt *raſps*, and the *raſps* will be the ſmaller. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Now will the corinths, now the *raſps* ſupply
Delicious draughts, when preſt to wines. *Philips*

To RASP. *v. a.* [*raſpen*, Dutch, *raſper*, Fr. *raſpare*, Italian.] To rub to powder with a very rough

Some authors have adviſed the *raſping* of theſe bones, but in this caſe it is needleſs. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathe with *raſping*, they pitch it between the pikes. *Moxon.*

RASP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood

Caſe-hardening is uſed by file-cutters, when they make coarſe files, and generally moſt *raſps* have formerly been made of iron and caſe-hardened. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

RA'SPATORY. *n. ſ.* [*raſpatoir*, Fr. from *raſp*.] A chirurgeon's raſp

I put into his mouth a *raſpatory*, and pulled away the corrupt fleſh, and with cauteries burnt it to a cruſt. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RA'SPBERRY, or *Raſberry. n. ſ.* A kind of berry

Raſpberries are of three ſorts, the common wild one, the large red garden *raſpberry*, which is one of the pleaſanteſt of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the red. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RASPBERRY BUSH. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.

RA'SURE *n. ſ.* [*raſura*, Lat.]
1. The act of ſcraping or ſhaving
2. A mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out.

Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *raſure*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RAT. *n. ſ.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Spaniſh.] An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips.

Our natures do purſue,
Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane. *Shakeſp.*

Make you ready your ſtiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſeen the time, with my long ſword I would have made you four tall fellows ſkip like *rats*. *Shakeſp.*

Thus horſes will knaſle at walls, and *rats* will gnaw iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If in deſpair he goes out of the way like a *rat* with a doſe of arſenick, why he dies nobly. *Dennis*

To ſmell a RAT. To be put on the watch by ſuſpicion as the cat by the ſcent of a rat, to ſuſpect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, *I ſmell a rat*,
Ralpho, thou doſt prevaricate. *Hudibras, p. i.*

RATABLE *adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value.

The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per oras; I collect out of the abby book of Burton, that twenty ores were *ratable* to two marks of ſilver *Camden's Remains.*

RATABLY *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of ſhot and powder allowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance. *Raleigh.*

RATAFIA. *n. ſ.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſprats. *Hatley.*

RATA'N *n. ſ.* An Indian cane. *Diet.*

RATCH } *n. ſ.* In clockwork, a ſort of wheel, which ſerves
RASH. } to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock ſtrike. *Harris.*

RATE. *n. ſ.* [*ratus*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]
1. Price fixed on any thing.

How many things do we value, becauſe they come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which if they were our own manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money, would be neglected? *Locke.*

I'll not betray the glory of my name,
'Tis not for me, who have preſerv'd a ſtate,
To buy an empire at ſo baſe a *rate*. *Dryden.*

The price of land has never changed, in the ſeveral changes have been made in the *rate* of intereſt by law; nor now that the *rate* of intereſt is by law the ſame, is the price of land every where the ſame. *Locke.*

2. Allowance ſettled

His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily *rate* for every day. 2 *Kings* xxv. 30.

They obliged themſelves to remit after the *rate* of twelve hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, divided into ſo many monthly payments. *Addiſon.*

3. Degree; comparative height or value

I am a ſpirit of no common *rate*;
The ſummer ſtill doth tend upon my ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

I have obſerved in the eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance,
Nor do I now make moan to be abridged
From ſuch a noble *rate*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

In this did his holineſs and goodneſs appear above the *rate* and pitch of other mens, in that he was ſo infinitely merciful. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To which relation whatſoever is done agreeably, is morally and eſſentially good; and whatſoever is done otherwiſe, is at the ſame *rate* morally evil. *South.*

4. Quantity aſſignable.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge their number
Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thouſand. *Shakeſp.*

5. That which ſets value

Heretofore the *rate* and ſtandard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days, no man was then accounted a witty perſon, in ſpeaking ſuch things, as deſerved to have the tongue cut out *South's Sermons.*

A virtuous heathen is, at this *rate*, as happy as a virtuous [illegible]

6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done.

Many of the horſe could not march at that *rate*, nor come up ſoon enough *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Tom hunting his diſlike of ſome trifle his miſtreſs [illegible], ſhe aſked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before? *Addiſon.*

7. Tax impoſed by the pariſh

They paid the church and pariſh *rate*,
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*

To RATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To value at a certain price.

I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins, I was a gentleman,
And yet, dear lady,
Rating myſelf at nothing, you ſhall ſee
How much I was a braggart. *Shakeſp. Merch.*

We may there be inſtructed, how to name and *rate* all goods, by thoſe that will concentre into felicity. *Boyle.*

You ſeem not high enough your joys to *rate*,
You ſtand indebted a vaſt ſum to fate,
And ſhould large thanks for the great bleſſing pay *Dryden.*

2. [*Reita*, Iſlandick.] To chide haſtily and vehemently.

Go *rate* thy minions, proud inſulting boy,
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy ſovereign. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the ſtreet about you, Sir. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converſe, comparable to what he feels for one hour, when his conſcience ſhall take him aſide and *rate* him by himſelf *South.*

If words are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind and ſober, repreſenting the ill or unbecomingneſs of the faults, rather than a haſty *rating* of the child for it. *Locke.*

RATH *n. ſ.* A hill. I know not whence derived.

There is a great uſe among the Iriſh, to make great aſſemblies together upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about matters and wrongs between townſhips or private perſons. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

RATH. *adv.* Early.

Thus is my ſummer worn away and waſted,
Thus is my harveſt haſten'd all too *rathe*,
The ear, that budded fair, is burnt and blaſted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to ſcathe. *Spenſer.*

Strong Lagean wines
Rath ripe and purple grapes there be. *May's Virgil.*

Rath ripe are ſome, and ſome of later kind,
Of golden ſome, and ſome of purple rind. *May's Virgil.*

RATH *adj.* [hað, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before the time.

Bring the *rath* primroſe that forſaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe and pale jeſſamine. *Milton.*

RA'THER *adv.* [this is a comparative from *rath*, hað, Saxon, ſoon. Now out of uſe. One may ſtill ſay, by the ſame form of ſpeaking, *I will ſooner do this than that*, that is, *I like better to do this*.]

1. More willingly; with better liking.

Almighty God deſireth not the death of a ſinner, but *rather* that he ſhould turn from his wickedneſs and live. *Common Prayer.*

2. Preferably to the other, with better reaſon.

'Tis *rather* to be thought, that an heir had no ſuch right by divine inſtitution, than that God ſhould give ſuch a right, but yet leave it undeterminate who ſuch heir is. *Locke.*

3. In a greater degree than otherwiſe.

He fought through the world, but ſought in vain,
And no where finding, *rather* fear'd her ſlain. *Dryden.*

4. More properly.

This is an art,
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itſelf is nature. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

5. Eſpecially.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The *rather* for I have ſome ſport in hand. *Shakeſp.*

6. *To have* RATHER. [this is, I think, a barbarous expreſſion of late intruſion into our language, for which it is better to ſay *will rather*.] To deſire in preference.

'Tis with reluctancy he is provoked by our impenitence to apply the diſcipline of ſeverity and correction; he *had rather* mankind ſhould adore him as their patron and benefactor. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RATIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ratification*, Fr. from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ratify*.] The perſon or thing that ratifies.

They cry, "chuſe we Laertes for our king;"
The *ratifiers* and props of every word,
Caps, hands and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakeſp.*

To RA'TIFY *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to ſettle.

The church being a body which dieth not, hath always power, as occaſion requireth, no leſs to ordain that which never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before. *Hooker.*

By the help of theſe, with him above
To *ratify* the work, we may again
Give to our tables meat, ſleep to our nights. *Shakeſp.*

We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judæa. 1 *Macc.*

God *ratified* their prayers by the judgment they brought down upon the head of him, whom they prayed againſt. *South.*

Tell me, my friend, from whence had'ſt thou the ſkill,
So nicely to diſtinguiſh good from ill?
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,
'Tis to condemn, and that to *ratify*? *Prior.*

RA'TIO. n. ſ. [Latin.] Proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the ſine of the angle of incidence of every ray conſidered apart, ſhall have to the ſine of the angle of refraction a conſtant *ratio*. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To RATIOCINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reaſon, to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of reaſoning, the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes.

In ſimple terms, expreſſing the open notions of things, which the ſecond act of reaſon compoundeth into propoſitions, and the laſt into ſyllogiſms and forms of *ratiocination*. *Brown.*

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Chriſt all the marks of the Meſſiah, and yet deny him to be the Meſſiah? *South.*

Such an inſcription would be ſelf-evident without any *ratiocination* or ſtudy, and could not fail conſtantly to exert its energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

RATIOCINATIVE. *adj.* [from *ratiocinate*.] Argumentative; advancing by proceſs of diſcourſe.

Some concluſions are ſo intimately and evidently connexed to, or found in the premiſes, that the concluſion is attained quaſi per ſaltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* proceſs, even as the eye ſees his object immediately, and without any previous diſcourſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

RATIONAL. *adj.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of reaſoning.

2. Agreeable to reaſon.

What higher in her ſociety thou find'ſt
Attractive, humane, *rational*, love ... *Milton.*

When the concluſion is deduced from the [illegible] of our faculties, we ſay the inference is *rational*.

If your arguments be *rational*, offer them [illegible] manner as the nature of the ſubject will admit, but beware of letting the pathetick part ſwallow up the *rational*. *Att. ſt.*

3. Wiſe; judicious; as, *a* rational *man*.

RATIONA'LE. *n. ſ.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reaſons; as, *Dr. Sparrow's* Rationale *of the Common Prayer*.

RA'TIONALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon.

He often uſed this compariſon, the empirical philoſophers are like to pismires; they only lay up and uſe their ſtore: the *rationaliſts* are like to ſpiders; they ſpin all out of their own bowels: but give me a philoſopher, who, like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digeſting that which is gathered by his own virtue.

RATIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *rational*.]

1. The power of reaſoning.

When God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind, how came it to be thy unhappineſs? *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Reaſonableneſs.

In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whoſe *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *rational*.] Reaſonably; with reaſon.

Upon the propoſal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally* be objectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than to refuſe it. *South.*

RATIONALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rational*.] The ſtate of being rational.

RA'TSBANE. *n. ſ.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poiſon for rats, arſenick.

Poor Tom! that hath laid knives under his pillow, and haters in his pew, ſet *ratſbane* by his porridge. *Shakeſp.*

He would throw *ratſbane* up and down a houſe, where children might come at it. *L'Eſtrange.*

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?
Unleſs the new-found poiſ'ning trick of France,
And when their art of *ratſbane* we have got,
By way of thanks, we'll ſend 'em o'er our plot. *Dryden.*

I can hardly believe the relation of his being poiſoned, but ſuch might do it, though *ratſbane* would not. *Swift to Pope.*

RA'TTEEN. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtuff.

We'll rig in Meath-ſtreet Egypt's haughty queen,
And Anthony ſhall court her in *rattern*.

To RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and colliſions of bodies not very ſonorous. When bodies are ſonorous, it is called *ringing*.

The quiver *rattleth* againſt him. *Job* xxxix. 23.

The noiſe of a whip, of the *rattling* of the wheels, of prancing horſes, and of the jumping chariots. *Nah.* iii. 2.

They had, to affright the enemies horſes, big rattles covered with parchment, and ſmall ſtones within; but the *rattling* of ſhot might have done better ſervice. *Hayward.*

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
He fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and *rattled* all was well. *Dryden.*

There ſhe aſſembles all her blackeſt ſtorms,
And the rude hail in *rattling* tempeſt forms.

2. To ſpeak eagerly and noiſily.

With jealous eyes at diſtance ſhe had ſeen
Whiſp'ring with Jove the ſilver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden.*

He is a man of pleaſure, and a free-thinker; he is an aſſertor of liberty and property, he *rattles* it out againſt popery. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE *v. a.*

1. To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe.

Her chains ſhe *rattles*, and her whip ſhe ſhakes. *Dryden.*

2. To ſtun with a noiſe, to drive with a noiſe.

Sound but another, and another ſhall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear,
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakeſp.*

He ſhould be well enough able to ſcatter the Iriſh as a flight of birds, and *rattle* away this ſwarm of bees with their [illegible] *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To

3. To scold; to rail at with clamour.

Hearing Atop had been beforehand, he sent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house *L'Estrange.*

She that would sometimes *rattle* off her servants pretty sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took any notice. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

RA'TTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick noise nimbly repeated

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;
I'd tell it you but for the *rattle*
Of those confounded drums. *P*

2. Empty and loud talk.

All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty *rattle* and frivolous conceit *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. An instrument, which agitated makes a noise.

The *rattles* of Peru and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other *Raleigh's History of the World.*

They had, to affright the enemies horses, big *rattles* covered with parchment and small stones within. *Hayward.*

Opinions are the *rattles* of immature and infects, but the advanced seasons have outgrown them. *Glanville's Scep.*

They want no *rattles* for their froward mood,
Nor nurse to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden.*

Farewel then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy,
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy;
What right, what true, what fit we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all. *Pope.*

4. A plant.

RA'TTLEHEADED. *adj.* [*rattle* and *head.*] Giddy; not steady.

RA'TTLESNAKE. *n. f.* A kind of serpent.

The *rattlesnake* is so called, from the rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew's Museum.*

She loses her being at the very sight of him, and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a *rattlesnake.* *Moore's Foundling*

RATTLESNAKE *Root. n. f.*

Rattlesnake root, called also seneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake it has been recommended in all cases, in which the blood is known to be thick and sizy. *Hill.*

RA'TTOON *n. f.* A West Indian fox, which has this peculiar property, that if any thing be offered to it that has lain in water, it will wipe and turn it about with its fore feet, before it will put it to its mouth. *Bailey.*

To RA'VAGE. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.

Already Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword. *Addison.*

His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The shatter'd forest, and the *ravag'd* vale. *Thomson.*

RAVAGE. *n. f.* [*ravage*, Fr. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin, waste

Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise,
To view the mighty *ravage* of your eyes. *Dryden.*

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul *Addison.*

Those savages were not then, what civilized nations are now; but without mutual society, without arms of offence, without houses or fortifications, an obvious and exposed prey to the *ravage* of devouring beasts. *Bentley.*

RA'VAGER. *n. f.* [from *ravage.*] Plunderer; spoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plundering of the conquerors, and what remained was carried off by those *ravagers.* *Swift's Miscellanies.*

RAU'CITY, *n. f.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise

Inequality not favour upon, but passing, is rather an increase of sweetness, as in the purling of a wreathed string, and in the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To RAVE. *v. n.* [*rever*, Dutch, *rêver*, Fr.]

1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally

Men who thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with such. *Government of the Tongue.*

It soon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and *raving* *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed.
Sometimes she *raves* for musick, light and air,
Nor air, nor light nor musick calm her pains. *Smith*

2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.

Shall these wild distempers of thy mind,
This tempest of thy tongue, thus *rave*, and find
No opposition? *Sandys's Paraphrase on Job.*

Our *ravings* and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose. *Temple.*

Wonder at my patience,
Have I not cause to *rave*, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted. *Addison*

Revenge, revenge, thus *raving* through the streets,
I cry for vengeance. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

He swore he could not leave me,
With ten thousand *ravings* *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

3. To be unreasonably fond. With *upon* before the object of fondness. A colloquial and improper sense

Another part may be a fantastical and wild attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns; this *raving upon* antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his satires. *Locke.*

To RA'VEL. *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.]

1. To entangle, to entwist one with another, to make intricate; to involve, to perplex.

her love from him,
I and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me.

It then such praise the Macedonian got,
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot,
What glory's due to him that could divide
Such *ravel'd* intrests, has the knot untry'd,
And without stroke so smooth a passage made,
Where craft and malice such obstructions laid. *Waller*

2. To unweave; to unknit. As, *to ravel out a twist or piece of*

Let for a pair of reechy kisses,
Or padling in your neck with his damn'd fingers,
Make you to *ravel* all this matter out. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

Sleep that knits up the *ravel'd* sleeve of care. *Shakesp.*

3. To hurry over in confusion. This seems to be the meaning in *Digby.*

They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions, that at the first encounter of them single, seem harsh to them. *Digby.*

To RAVEL. *v. n.*

1. To fall into perplexity or confusion.

Give the reins to wandering thought,
Regardless of his glory's diminution;
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They *ravel* more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying solution. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances. *Decay of Piety*

The humour of *revelling* into all these mystical or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and passions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes. *Temple.*

RA'VELIN. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers it is raised before [illegible] *Dict.*

RA'VEN *n. f.* [hpæpn, Saxon.] A large black fowl.

The *raven* himself is hoarse
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Come thou day in night,
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,
Whiter than snow upon a *raven's* back. *Shakesp.*

I have seen a perfectly white *raven*, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle on Colours.*

He made the greedy *ravens* to be Elias' caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

On several parts a several praise bestows,
The ruby lips, and well-proportion'd nose,
The snowy skin, the *raven* glossy hair,
The dimpled cheek. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.*

The *raven* once in snowy plumes was dress't,
White as the whitest dove's unsully'd breast,
His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite
To sooty blackness from the purest white. *Addison.*

To RA'VEN. *v. a.* [hpæpan, Saxon, to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

Tortures ambition! that will *raven* up
Thine own life's means. *Shakesp.*

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakesp.*

The cloyed will,
That satiate, yet unsatisfied desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, *ravening* first the lamb,
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakesp. Cymbeline*

They [illegible] *ravening* the prey. *Ezek.* xxii. 25.

To RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil *Gen.*

To [illegible] make clean the outside of the cup; but their inward part is full of *ravening* and wickedness *Luke* xi.

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a *ravening* and a roaring lion. *Psalm* xxii. 13.

The

The more they fed, they *raven'd* ſtill for more,
They drain'd from Dan, and left Beerſheba poor;
But when ſome lay-preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*
Convulſions rack man's nerves and cares his breaſt,
His flying life is chas'd by *ravening* pains
Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackmore.*

RA'VENOUS. *adj.* [from *raven.*] Furiouſly voracious; hungry to rage.

Thy deſires
Are wolfiſh, bloody, ſtarv'd and *ravenous.* *Shakeſp.*
As when a flock
Of *ravenous* fowl, though many a league remote,
Againſt the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying, lur'd
With ſcent of living carcaſſes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
What! the kind Iſmene,
That nurs'd me, watch'd my ſickneſs! oh ſhe watch'd me,
As *ravenous* vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith.*

RA'VENOUSLY *adv.* [from *ravenous.*] With raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ravenous.*] Rage for prey; furious voracity.

The *ravenouſneſs* of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their miſſion upon an extraordinary occaſion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence. *Hale.*

RAUGHT. the old pret. and part. paſſ. of *reach.* Snatched; reached; attained.

His tail was ſtretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the houſe of heavenly gods it *raught,*
And with extorted power and borrow'd ſtrength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Fa. Qu.*
And that as ſoon as riper years he *raught,*
He might, for memory of that day's ruth,
Be called Ruddyman. *Fairy Queen.*
In like delights of bloody game,
He trained was till riper years he *raught,*
And there abode whilſt any beaſt of name
Walk'd in that foreſt. *Fairy Queen.*
This ſtaff of honour *raught,* there let it ſtand,
Where beſt it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shakeſp.*
The hand of death has *raught* him. *Shakeſp.*
Grittus furiouſly running in upon Schenden, violently *raught* from his head his rich cap of ſables, and with his horſemen took him. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

RA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [from *raven*, this were better written *raven.*]

1. Prey; food gotten by violence.

The lion ſtrangled for his lioneſſes, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin.* *Nah.* ii. 2.
To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradiſe, or heav'n;
There beſt; where moſt with *ravin* I may meet. *Milton.*

2. Rapine; rapaciouſneſs.

They might not lie long in a condition expoſed to the *ravin* of any vermin that may find them, being unable to eſcape. *Ray on the Creation.*

RA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *rave.*] With frenzy; with diſtraction.

In this depth of muſes and divers ſorts of diſcourſes, would ſhe *ravingly* have remained. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [*ravir*, Fr.]

1. To conſtuprate by force.

They *raviſhed* the women and maids. *Lam.* v. 11.
They cut thy ſiſter's tongue, and *raviſh'd* her. *Shakeſp.*

2. To take away by violence.

Theſe hairs, which thou doſt *raviſh* from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Their vow is made
To ranſack Troy, within whoſe ſtrong immures
The *raviſh'd* Helen ſleeps. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
I owe myſelf the care,
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy deſpite,
This hand ſhall *raviſh* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

3. To delight to rapture; to tranſport.

Thou haſt *raviſhed* my heart. *Cant.* iv. ix.
Be thou *raviſhed* always with her love. *Prov.* v. 19.

RA'VISHER. *n. ſ.* [*raviſſeur*, Fr. from *raviſh.*]

1. He that embraces a woman by violence.

They are cruel and bloody, common *raviſhers* of women, and murtherers of children. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*
A *raviſher* muſt repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if ſhe deſire it. *Taylor.*
Turn hence thoſe pointed glories of your eyes!
For if more charms beneath thoſe circles riſe,
So weak my virtue, they ſo ſtrong appear,
I ſhall turn *raviſher* to keep you here. *Dryden.*

2. One who takes any thing by violence.

Shall the *raviſher* diſplay your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies ſtare. *Pope.*

RAVI'SHMENT *n. ſ.* [*raviſſement*, Fr. from *raviſh.*]

1. Violation; forcible conſtupration.

Of his ſeveral *raviſhments*, betrayings and ſtealing away of women's wives, came in all thoſe ancient fables of his transformations and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*
Tell them a great deal of the excellency of chaſte maidens. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from *raviſhment.* *Dryden.*

2. Tranſport, rapture; ecſtaſy; pleaſing violence on the mind.

All things joy, with *raviſhment*
Attracted by thy beauty ſtill to gaze. *Milton.*
Thee all things gaze on,
With *raviſhment* beheld! *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.
Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe ſuch divine enchanting *raviſhment.* *Milton.*
What a *raviſhment* was that, when having found out the way to meaſure Hiero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and, as if he were ſuddenly poſſeſt, ran naked up and down. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

RAW. *adj.* [hneap, Saxon; *raa*, Daniſh; *rauw*, Dutch.]

1. Not ſubdued by the fire.

Full of great lumps of fleſh, and gobbets *raw.* *Spenſer.*

2. Not covered with the ſkin.

All aloud the wind doth blow,
And coughing drowns the parſon's ſaw;
And birds ſit brooding in the ſnow,
And Marian's noſe looks red and *raw.* *Shakeſp.*
If there be quick *raw* fleſh in the riſings, it is an old leproſy. *Lev.* xiii. 10.

3. Sore.

This her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his ſinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long impriſonment. *Spenſer.*

4. Immature; unripe.

5. Unſeaſoned; unripe in ſkill.

Some people, very *raw* and ignorant, are very unworthily and unfitly nominated to places, when men of deſert are held back and unpreferred. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
People, while young and *raw*, and ſoft-natured, are apt to think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendſhip a ſure price of another man's; but when experience ſhall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God. *South.*
Sails were ſpread to ev'ry wind that blew,
Raw were the ſailors, and the depths were new. *Dryden.*
Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would purſue,
Young as thou wert in dangers, *raw* to war. *Dryden.*

6. New. This ſeems to be the meaning.

I have in my mind
A thouſand *raw* tricks of theſe bragging jacks. *Shakeſp.*

7. Bleak; chill.

They carried always with them that weed, as their houſe, their bed and their garment; and coming laſtly into Ireland, they found there more ſpecial uſe thereof, by reaſon of the *raw* cold climate. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*
Youthful ſtill in your doublet and hoſe, this *raw* rheumatick day. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
Once upon a *raw* and guſty day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his ſhores. *Shakeſp.*
God help thee, ſhallow man; God make
Inciſion in thee, thou art *raw.* *Shakeſp.*

8. Not concocted.

Diſtilled waters will laſt longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon.*

RA'WBONED. *adj.* [*raw* and *bone.*] Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh.

Lean *rawboned* raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe
They had ſuch courage. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.* i.
The wolf was content to barter away a *rawboned* carcaſe for a ſmooth and fat one. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'WHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*raw* and *head.*] The name of a ſpectre, mentioned to fright children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the ſtage permit
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragouſts for Tereus or Thyeſtes dreſt. *Dryden.*
Servants awe children, and keep them in ſubjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloodybones. *Locke.*

RA'WLY. *adv.* [from *raw.*]

1. In a raw manner.
2. Unſkilfully.
3. Newly.

Some crying for a ſurgeon, ſome upon the debts they owe, ſome upon their children *rawly* left. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

RA'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *raw.*]

1. State of being raw.

Chalk helpeth concoction, ſo it be out of a deep well, for then it cureth the *rawneſs* of the water. *Bacon.*

2. Unſkilfulneſs.

Charles V. conſidering the *rawneſs* of his ſeamen, eſtabliſhed a pilot major for their examination. *Hakewill.*

3. Haſty manner. This ſeems to be the meaning in this obſcure paſſage.

Why in that *rawneſs* left he wife and children,
Without leave taking. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

RAY. *n. f.* [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.]
1. A beam of light.

These eyes that roll in
To find thy piercing *ray*, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

The leaſt light, or part of light, which may be ſtopt alone, or do or ſuffer any thing alone, which the reſt of the light doth not or ſuffers not, I call a *ray* of light. *Newton.*

2. Any luſtre corporeal or intellectual.

The air ſharpen'd his viſual *ray*. *Milton.*

3. [*Raye*, Fr. *raia*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
4. [*Lolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To RAY *v. a.* [*rayer*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſtreak, to mark in long lines. An old word.

Beſide a bubbling fountain low ſhe lay,
Which ſhe increated with her bleeding heart,
And the clean waves with purple gore did *ray*. *Fa. Qu.*
His horſe is *rayed* with the yellows. *Shakeſp.*
Was ever man ſo beaten? was ever men ſo *rayed*? was ever man ſo weary? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shr.*

RAY, for *array*. *Spen.*

RAZE. *n. ſ.* [*rayz*, a root, Spaniſh.] A root of ginger. It is commonly written *race*, but leſs properly.

I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of ginger to be delivered. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

To RAZE *v. a.* [*raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Lat. See RASE.
1. To overthrow; to ruin, to ſubvert.

Will you ſuffer a temple, how poorly built ſoever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be *razed*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

He yoaketh your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and ſubverts your towns. *Shakeſp.*

It grieved the tyrant, that ſo baſe a town ſhould ſo long hold out, ſo that he would threaten to *raze* it. *Knolles.*

Shed chriſtian blood, and populous cities *raze*;
Becauſe they're taught to uſe ſome diff'rent phraſe. *Waller.*

We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *raz'd* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

The place would be *razed* to the ground, and its foundations ſown with ſalt. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 189.

2. To efface.

Fatal this marriage; canceling your fame,
Razing the characters of your renown. *Shakeſp.*

Pluck from the memory a rooted ſorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakeſp.*

He in deriſion ſets
Upon their tongues a various ſpirit, to *raze*
Quite out their native language; and inſtead,
To ſow a jangling noiſe of words. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To extirpate.

I'll find a day to maſſacre them all,
And *raze* their faction and their family. *Shakeſp.*

RAZOR. *n. ſ.* [*raſor*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving.

Zeal, except ordered aright, uſeth the *razor* with ſuch eagerneſs, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded. *Hooker.*

Theſe words are *razors* to my wounded heart. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe thy boiſterous locks, no by the ſword
Of noble warrior, ſo to ſtain his honour,
But by the barber's *razor* beſt ſubdued. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

All our lords are by his wealth outvy'd,
Whoſe *razor* on my callow beard was try'd *Dryden.*

Razor makers generally clap a ſmall bar of Venice ſteel between two ſmall bars of Engliſh ſteel, and weld them together, to ſtrengthen the back of the *razor*. *Moxon.*

RA'ZORABLE *adj.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be ſha[illegible]

New born chins be rough and *razorable*.

The ſheath or *razorfiſh* reſembleth in length and bigneſs a man's finger. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

RA'ZURE *n. ſ.* [*raſure*, Fr. *raſura*, Latin.] Act of eraſing.

Oh! your deſert ſpeaks loud,
It well deſerves with characters of braſs
A forted reſidence, 'gainſt the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

RE Is an inſeparable particle uſed by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action as, *return*, to come back, to *revive*, to live again; *reper-*

RE'ACCESS. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *acceſs*.] Viſit renewed.

Let paſs the quaking and withering of all things by the receſs, and their reviving by the *reacceſs* of the ſun. *Hakewill*

To REACH. *v. a.* ancient preterite *raught*. [ræcan, Saxon.]
1. To touch with the hand extended.

What are riches, empire, pow'r,
But larger means to gratify the will,
The ſteps by which we climb to riſe and *reach*
Our wiſh, and that obtained, down with a ſcaffolding
Of ſceptres, crowns and thrones, they've ſerv'd their end,
And are there like lumber to be left and ſcorn'd. *Cowper.*

2. To arrive at, to attain any thing diſtant; to ſtretch from a diſtance.

Round the tree
They long'ning ſtood, but could not *reach*. *Milton.*

O patron pow'r, thy preſent aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beaſt. *Dryden.*

The coaſt ſo long deſir'd
Thy troops ſhall *reach*, but having *reach'd*, repent. *Dryden.*

What remains beyond this, we have no more a poſitive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the ſea, where, having let down his ſounding line, he *reaches* no bottom. *Locke.*

It muſt fall perhaps before this letter *reaches* your hands. *Pope.*

3. To ſtretch from ſome place diſtant, and give.

He *reached* me a full cup. 2 *Eſdr.* xv. 39.

4. To bring forward from a diſtant place.

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thruſt it into my ſide. *John* xx. 27.

5. To hold out, to ſtretch forth.

Theſe kinds of goodneſs are ſo nearly united to the things which deſire them, that we ſcarce ever perceive the appetite to ſtir in *reaching* forth her hand towards them. *Hooker.*

When thou ſitteſt among many, *reach* not thine hand out firſt. *Eccluſ.* xxxi. 18.

6. To attain; to gain, to obtain.

The beſt accounts of the appearances of nature, which human penetration can *reach*, comes ſhort of its reality. *Locke.*

7. To tranſfer.

Through ſuch hands
The knowledge of the gods is *reach'd* to man. *Rowe.*

8. To penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

9. To be adequate to.

The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*

If theſe examples of grown men *reach* not the caſe of children, let them examine. *Locke on Education.*

10. To extend to.

Thy deſire leads to no exceſs that *reaches* blame. *Milton.*

Her imprecations *reach* not to the tomb,
They ſhut not out ſociety in death. *Addiſon's Cato.*

11. To extend, to ſpread abroad.

Trees *reach'd* too far their pamper'd boughs. *Milton.*

To REACH *v. n.*
1. To be extended.

We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully to make laws doth extend unto ſundry things of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and ſuch other matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's authority and power doth not *reach*. *Hooker.*

The new world *reaches* quite croſs the torrid zone in one tropick to the other. *Boyle.*

When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they are apt to ſtop at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end too, and *reached* no farther. *Locke.*

If I do not aſk any thing improper, let me be buried by Theodoſius; my vow *reaches* no farther than the grave. *Add.*

The influence of the ſtars *reaches* to many events, which are not in the power of reaſon. *Swift.*

2. To be extended far.

Great men have *reaching* hands. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

3. To penetrate.

He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have ſlain them in a rage, that *reacheth* up into heaven. 2 *Chr.* xxv.

We *reach* forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts objects hid in the remoteſt depths of time. *Add.*

4. To make efforts to attain.

Could a ſailor always ſupply new line, and find the plummet ſink without ſtopping, he would be in the poſture of the mind, *reaching* after a poſitive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

5. To take in the hand.

Leſt he *reach* of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton.*

REACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of reaching or bringing by extenſion of the hand.
2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.

There may be in a man's *reach* a book containing pictures and diſcourſes, capable to delight and inſtruct him, which yet he may never have the will to open. *Locke.*

3. Power of attainment or management.

In actions, within the *reach* of power in him, a man ſeems as free as it is poſſible for freedom to make him. *Locke.*

4. Power; extent of faculties.

Our ſight may be conſidered as a more diffuſive kind of touch, that brings into our *reach* ſome of the moſt remote parts of the univerſe. *Addiſon.*

Be ſure yourſelf and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taſte and learning go. *Pope.*

5. Contrivance, artful ſcheme, deep thought.

Drawn by others, who had deeper *reaches* than themſelves to matters which they leaſt intended. *Hayward.*

Some, under types, have affected obſcurity to amuſe and make themſelves admired for profound *reaches*. *Howel.*

6. A fetch, an artifice to attain ſome diſtant advantage.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own ſometimes, to croſs the deſign. *Bacon.*

7. Tendency to diſtant conſequences.

Strain not my ſpeech
To groſſer iſſues, nor to larger *reach*,
Than to ſuſpicion. *Shakſp. Othello*

8. Extent.

8 Extent.

The confines met of empyrean heav'n,
And of this world, and, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interpos'd. *Milton's Par. Loft, b.* x.

To REA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return the impulse or

[illegible] the chief instrument of fanguification,
[illegible] by upon the chyle to bring it to an animal
Blood, muft be *reacted* upon as ftrongly. *Arbuthnot.*

Caft off your hand, and you may do
With t other hand the work of two;
Becaufe the foul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb *reacts*. *Swift's Miftellanies.*

REACTION. *n. f.* [*reaction*, Fr. from *react*.] The reciprocation of any impulfe or force impreffed, made by the body on which fuch impreffion is made. *action* and *reaction* are equal.

Do not great bodies conferve their heat the longeft, their parts hearing one another; and may not great, denfe and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit [illegible] quickly, as, by the emiffion and *reaction* of its light, and the reflexions and refractions of its rays within its [illegible] heat, fuch as is that of the fun? *Newton's Opticks.*

Aftringent fubftances, of a mild nature, act with fmall force upon the fonds, and as the action and *reaction* are equal, the fmalleft degree of force in the fol ds engages them. *Arb.*

READ. *n. f.* [pæd, Saxon, *raed*, Dutch.]

1. Counfel.

The man is beft that hath no lent
To wicked *read* his ear. *Sternhold.*

2. Saying, law. This word is in both fenfes obfolete.

This *reade* is moft true of economie
Great cumbers fall unlooft,
In humble cares as frothy faft,
The trace is not fo tickle. *Spenfer.*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. paff. *read* [pæS, Saxon.]

1. To peruſe any thing written.

I have feen her take forth paper, write upon it, *read* it, and afterwards feal it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The paſſage you muſt have *read*, though ſince ſlept out of your memory. *Pope.*

If we have not le ſure to *read* over the book itſelf regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruſe [illegible] ſections. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To diſcover by characters or marks.

An armed corſe do ye,
In whoſe dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenſer.*

3. To learn by obſervation.

Thoſe about her
From her ſhall *read* the perfect ways of honour. *Shakeſp.*

4. To know fully.

O moſt delicate fiend!
Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To READ. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of peruſing writing.

It ſhall be with him, and he ſhall *read* therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord. *Deut.* xvii. 19.

2. To be ſtudious in books.

'Tis time that I were gone.
It is *read* and prayers. *Taylor.*

3. To know by reading.

I have *read* of an eaſtern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous ſentence. *Swift.*

READ. *partic. adj.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced in the preterite and participle *red*.] Skilful by reading.

Thoſe ſhepherds are too well *read* in the philoſophy of Epicurus. *Dryden.*

We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his ſtature, and who is very well *read* in Longinus his treatiſe of the ſublime. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 108.

READ'ING. *n. f.* [from *read*.]

1. Study in books; perual of books.

Though *reading* and converſation may furniſh us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation muſt form our judgment. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Leſs *reading* than makes felons 'ſcape,
Leſs human genius than God gives an ape,
Can make a Cibber. *Pope.*

2. A lecture, a prelection.

3. Publick recital.

The Jews always had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 8.

Give attendance to *reading*, exhortation and doctrine. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

4. Variation of copies.

That learned prelate has reſtored ſome of the *readings* of the authors with great ſagacity. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

READ[illegible] [illegible] In[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] or re[illegible]

Will any ſay, that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of ſimple? *Bacon.*

READ'ER. *n. f.* [from *read*.]

1. One that peruſes any thing written.

As we muſt take the care that our words and ſenſe be clear; ſo if the obſcurity happen through the hearers or *readers* want of underſtanding, I am not to anſwer for them. *B. Johnſon.*

2. One ſtudious in books.

Baſens' glaſs and the dere decrees
Of hard Eureſtheus, ev'ry *reader* ſees. *Dryden.*

3. One whoſe office is to read prayers in churches.

He got into orders, and became a *reader* in a pariſh church at twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

READ'ERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading prayers.

When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and ſollicit a *readerſhip*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

READ'ILY. *adv.* [from *ready*.] Expeditely, with little hinderance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and *readily* could name
Whate'er I ſaw. *Milton.*

Thoſe very things, which are declined as impoſſible, are *readily* practicable in a caſe of extreme neceſſity. *South.*

I *readily* grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Every one ſometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which caſe the invention prompts ſo *readily*, that the mind is impoſed upon. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 487.

READ'INESS. *n. f.* [from *ready*.]

1. Expeditenefs; promptitude.

He would not forget the *readineſs* of their king, in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*

He opens himſelf to the man of buſineſs with reluctancy, but offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with facility and alacrity meeting *readineſs* of deſire. *South.*

2. The ſtate of being ready or fit for any thing.

Have you an army ready?

—The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.

—I am joyful to hear of their *readineſs*. *Shakeſp.*

They remained near a month, that they might be in *readineſs* to attend the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*

3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obſtruction.

Nature has provided for the *readineſs* and eaſineſs of ſpeech. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

4. State of being willing or prepared.

A pious and well-diſpoſed mind, attended with a *readineſs* to obey the known will of God, is the ſureſt means to enlighten the underſtanding to a belief of chriſtianity. *South.*

Their conviction grew ſo ſtrong, that they embraced the ſame truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a *readineſs* to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addiſon.*

READMI'SSION. *n. f.* [*re* and *admiſſion*.] The act of admitting again.

In an exhauſted receiver, animals, that ſeem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmiſſion* of freſh air. *Arbuthnot.*

To READMIT'. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit*.] To let in again.

Theſe evils I deſerve,
Yet deſpair not of his final pardon,
Whoſe ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the ſuppliant. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

After twenty minutes I *readmitted* the air. *Derham.*

To READO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn*.] To decorate again, to deck a-new.

The ſtreams now change their langaid hue,
Regain their glory, and their fame renew,
With ſcarlet honours *readorn* the tide. *Blackmore.*

READY. *adj.* [pæd, Saxon, *redo*, Swediſh; hnabe, nimble, Saxon.]

1. Prompt, not delayed.

Theſe commodities yield the *readieſt* money of any in this kingdom, becauſe they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

He overlook'd his hands; their pay was juſt
And *ready*: for he ſcorn'd to go on truſt. *Dryden.*

Fit for a purpoſe; not to ſeek.

All things are *ready*, if our minds be ſo.

—Perſh the man whoſe mind is backward now! *Shakeſp.*

Make you *ready* your ſtiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shakeſp.*

One hand the ſword, and one the pen employs,
And in my lap the *ready* paper lies. *Dryden.*

The ſacred prieſts with *ready* knives bereave
The beaſts of life, and in full bowls receive
The ſtreaming blood. *Dryden's Æneis.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any deſign, ſo as that there can be no delay.

Trouble and anguiſh ſhall prevail againſt him, as a king *ready* to the battle. *Job* xv. 24.

Death *ready* ſtands to interpoſe his dart. *Milton.*

The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;
If he be brave, he's *ready* for the ſtroke. *Dryden.*

The imagination is always reſtleſs, and the will, reaſon being laid aſide, is *ready* for every extravagant project. *Locke.*

4. Willing; eager.

Men, when their actions ſucceed not as they would, are always *ready* to impute the blame thereof into the heavens, ſo as to excuſe their own folies. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

5 Being

5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be.
He knoweth that the day of darkness is *ready* at hand. *Job.*
Satan *ready* now
To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet
On this world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
6. Being at hand, next to hand.
A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*
7. Facil; easy; opportune; near.
Sometimes the *readiest* way, which a wise man hath to conquer, is to fly. *Hooker's Preface.*
The race elect,
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance
Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way *Milton.*
Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,
They leave the camp, and take the *readiest* way. *Dryden.*
The *ready* way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not so. *Spectator*, N° 577.
8. Quick, not done with hesitation.
A *ready* consent often subjects a woman to contempt *Clarissa.*
9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.
Those, who speak in publick, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively genius and a *ready* memory, than when they are forced to read all. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
10. *To make* READY. To make preparations.
He will shew you a large upper room; there *make ready* for us. *Mar.* xiv. 15.

READ'Y. *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.
We will go *ready* armed before the children of Israel. *Num.*

READ'Y. *n. f.* Ready money. A low word.
Lord Strutt was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

REAFFI'RMANCE. *n. f.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation.
Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of a wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his error, or a *reaffirmance* after such revocation. *Ayliffe.*

RE'AL. *adj.* [*reel*, Fr. *realis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to things not persons; not personal.
Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business; which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books. *Bacon.*
2. Not fictitious; not imaginary, true; genuine.
We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little a-kin to the *real* one. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*
When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is *real.* *Addison.*
3. In law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.
I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal, into *real.* *Child's Discourse of Trade.*

RE'ALGAR *n. f.* A mineral.
Realgar or sandaracha is red arsenick. *Harris*
Put *realgar* hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*

REA'LITY. *n. f.* [*realité*, Fr. from *real.*]
1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.
I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critic, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 291.
The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its *reality* and internal constitution, for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cheyne.*
2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.
Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her shows,
Made so adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

To REALIZE *v. a.* [*realiser*, Fr. from *real.*]
1. To bring into being or act.
Thus we *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glanvill.*
As a Diocesan, you are like to exemplify and *realize* every word of this discourse. *Sanderson.*
2. To convert money into land.

REA'LLY. *adv.* [from *real.*]
1. With actual existence.
There cannot be a more important case of conscience for men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do *really* will a thing, and when they have *really* no power to do, what they have willed. *South.*
2. In truth; truly; not seemingly.
The understanding represents to the will things *really* evil, under the notion of good. *South.*
These orators inflame the people, whose anger is *really* but a short fit of madness. *Swift.*
3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.
Why *really* sixty-five is somewhat old. *Dryden.*

REALM [*reame*, Fr.]
1. A kingdom, a king's dominion.
Is there any part of that *realm*, or any nation therein, which have not yet been subdued to the crown of England. *Spenser.*
They had gather'd a wise council to them
Of every *realm*, that did debate this business. *Shakesp.*
A son whose worthy deeds
Raise him to be the second in that *realm.* *Milton.*
2. Kingly government. This sense is not frequent.
Learn each small people's genius, policies,
The ant's republick, and the *realm* of bees. *Pope.*

REA'LTY. *n. f.* [a word peculiar, I believe, to *Milton.*]
Reality means not in this place reality in opposition to show, but loyalty, for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by *loyal.* *Pearce on Milton.*
O heaven, that such resemblance of the highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *reality*
Remain not. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.

REAM *n. f.* [*rame*, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.
All vain petitions mounting to the sky,
With *reams* abundant this abode supply. *Pope.*

To REANIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *anima*, Lat.] To revive, to restore to life.
We are our *reanimated* ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*
The young man left his own body breathless on the ground, while that of the doe was *reanimated.* *Spectator*, N° 578.

To REANNEX. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again.
King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and *reannex* that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To REAP *v. a.* [pepan, Saxon.]
1. To cut corn at harvest.
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And *reap* the harvest which that rascal sow'd. *Shakesp.*
When ye *reap* the harvest, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xix. 9.
The hire of the labourers, which have *reaped* down your fields, is kept back by fraud. *Ja.* v. 5.
Is it fitting in this very field,
Where I so oft have *reap'd*, so oft have till'd,
That I should die for a deserter? *Gay.*
2. To gather; to obtain.
They that love the religion which they profess, may have failed in choice, but yet they are sure to *reap* what benefit the same is able to afford. *Hooker.*
What sudden anger's this? how have I *reap'd* it? *Shak.*
This is a thing,
Which you might from relation likewise *reap*,
Being much spoke of. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from *reaping* that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*

To REAP. *v. n.* To harvest.
They that sow in tears, shall *reap* in joy. *Psalm* cxxvi. 5.

REA'PER. *n. f.* [from *reap.*] One that cuts corn at harvest.
Your ships are not well mann'd,
Your mariners are muleteers, people
Ingrost by swift impress. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleop.*
From hungry *reapers* they their sheaves withhold. *Sandys.*
Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And nodding tempt the joyful *reaper's* hand. *Pope.*
A thousand forms he wears,
And first a *reaper* from the field appears,
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain
O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain. *Pope.*

REA'PINGHOOK. *n. f.* [*reaping* and *hook.*] A hook used to cut corn in harvest.
Some are brib'd to vow it looks
Most ghastly done by thieves with *reapinghooks.* *Dryden*

REAR. *n. f.* [*arriere*, French.]
1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.
The *rear* admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with a great shot. *Knolles's History of the Turks*
Argive chiefs
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and gleam'd the *rear* *Dryd.*
Snowy headed winter leads,
Yellow autumn brings the *rear.* *Waller.*
2. The last class.
Coins I place in the *rear*, because made up of both the other. *Peachum.*

REAR. *adj.* [hnepe, Saxon.]
1. Raw; half roasted, half sodden.
2. Early. A provincial word.
O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*? *Gay.*

To Rear. *v. a.* [aræran, Saxon.]

1. To raiſe up.

All the people ſhouted with a loud voice, for the *rearing* up of the houſe of the Lord. *1 Eſdr.* v. 62.

Who now ſhall *rear* you to the ſun, or rank
Your tribes. *Milton.*

2. To lift up from a fall.

Down again ſhe fell into the ground,
But he her quickly *rear'd* up again. *Fa. Queen, b.*

In adoration at his feet I fell,
Submiſs: he *rear'd* me. *Milton.*

3. To move upwards.

Up to a hill anon his ſteps he *rear'd*.
From whoſe high top to ken the proſpect round, *Milton.*

4. To bring up to maturity.

No creature goeth to generate, whilſt the female is buſy in ſitting or *rearing* her young. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They were a very hardy breed, and *rear'd* their young ones without any care. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

They flouriſh'd long in tender buſs, and *rear'd*
A numerous offspring, lovely like themſelves. *Thomſon.*

5. To educate, to inſtruct.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southern.*

They have in every town publick nurſeries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to ſend their infants to be *reared* and educated. *Swift.*

6. To exalt, to elevate.

Charity decent, modeſt, eaſy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior.*

7. To rouſe; to ſtir up.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And ſeeks the tuſky boar to *rear*,
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

Rearward. *n. ſ.* [from *rear*.]

1. The laſt troop.

He from the beginning began to be in the *rearward*, and before they left fighting, was too far off. *Sidney.*

The ſtandard of Dan was the *rearward* of the camp. *Num.*

2. The end, the tail; a train behind.

Why follow'd not, when ſhe ſaid Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is baniſhed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. The latter part. In contempt.

He was ever in the *rearward* of the faſhion. *Shakeſp.*

Rear'mouse. *n. ſ.* [more properly *reremouſe*, hperemuꝛ, Sax.] The leather-winged bat.

Some war with *rearmice* for their leathern wings
To make my ſmall elves coats. *Shakeſp.*

Of flying fiſhes, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of ſkin, like the wings of a bat or *rearmouſe*. *Abbot.*

To Reascend. *v. n.* [*re* and *aſcend*.] To climb again.

When as the day the heaven doth adorn,
I wiſh that night the noyous day would end;
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I wiſh that day would ſhortly *reaſcend*. *Spenſer.*

Taught by the heav'nly muſe to venture down
The dark deſcent, and up to *reaſcend*. *Milton.*

Theſe puiſant legions, whoſe exile
Hath empty'd heav'n, ſhall fail to *reaſcend*,
Self-rais'd, and repoſſeſs their native ſeat? *Milton.*

To Reascend *v. a.* To mount again.

When the god his fury had allay'd,
He mounts aloft, and *reaſcends* the ſkies. *Addiſon.*

Reason *n. ſ.* [*raiſon*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.]

1. [illegible] other, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequence, the rational faculty.

Reaſon is the director of man's will, diſcovering [illegible] what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right *reaſon*. *Hooker, b.* [illegible]

Though brutiſh that conteſt and foul,
When *reaſon* hath to deal with force; yet ſo
Moſt reaſon is that *reaſon* overcome. *Milton.*

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and ſtars
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is *reaſon* to the ſoul: and as on high,
Thoſe rowling fires diſcover but the ſky,
Not light us here; ſo *reaſon*'s glimmering ray
Was lent, not to aſſure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

It would be well, if people would not lay ſo much weight on their own *reaſon* in matters of religion, as to think every thing impoſſible and abſurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do we contradict the right rules of *reaſon* in the whole courſe of our lives? *reaſon* itſelf is true and juſt, but the *reaſon* of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually ſwayed and turned by his intereſts, his paſſions and his vices. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. Cauſe, ground or principle.

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal *reaſon* for that goodneſs and virtue, and againſt vice and wickedneſs. *Tillotſon.*

3. Cauſe efficient.

Spain is thin ſown of people, partly by *reaſon* of the ſterility of the ſoil, and partly their natives are exhauſted by ſo many employments in ſuch vaſt territories as they poſſeſs. *Bac.*

The *reaſon* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

By *reaſon* of the ſickneſs of a reverend prelate, I have been overruled to approach this place. *Sprat.*

I have not obſerved equality of numbers in my verſe, partly by *reaſon* of my haſte, but more eſpecially becauſe I would not have my ſenſe a ſlave to ſyllables. *Dryden.*

4. Final cauſe.

Reaſon, in the Engliſh language, ſometimes is taken for true and clear principles, ſometimes for clear and fair deductions, ſometimes for the cauſe, particularly the final cauſe: but here for a faculty in man. *Locke.*

5. Argument; ground of perſuaſion, motive.

I maſk the buſineſs from the common eye
For ſundry weighty *reaſons*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that there is ſome ground and *reaſon* for theſe fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpoſe. *Tillotſ.*

6. Ratiocination, diſcurſive power.

When ſhe rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of *reaſon* ſhe obtains by this;
But when by *reaſon* ſhe the truth hath found,
And ſtanderd ſet, ſhe underſtanding is. *Davies.*

7. Clearneſs of face.

Lovers and madmen have their ſeething brains,
Such ſhaping fantaſies that apprehend
More than cool *reaſon* ever comprehends. *Shakeſp.*

When paſſion preys on *reaſon*,
It eats the ſword it fights with. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

8. Right, juſtice.

I was propoſ'd on a time,
To have *reaſon* for my rhyme:
From that time unto this ſeaſon,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor *reaſon*. *Spenſer.*

Are you in earneſt?
Ay, and reſolv'd withal
To do myſelf this *reaſon* and this right. *Shakeſp.*

The papiſts ought in *reaſon* to allow them all the excuſes they make uſe of for themſelves, ſuch as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition and authority. *Stillingfleet.*

Let it drink deep in thy moſt vital part;
Strike home, and do me *reaſon* in thy heart. *Dryden.*

9. Reaſonable claim; juſt practice.

God brings good out of evil, and therefore it were but *reaſon* we ſhould truſt God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the reaſon be diſcovered. *Taylor.*

Conſcience. [illegible] thing, and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge to it a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all *reaſon* too much, either for man or angel. *South.*

A ſevere reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in *reaſon* to have any expectations of favour from them. *Dryden's Dedication to Aurengzebe.*

We have as great aſſurance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in *reaſon* expect to have. *Tillotſon's Preface.*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reaſon* to doubt of its exiſtence. *Tillotſon.*

10. Rationale; juſt account.

To render a *reaſon* of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from ſomething elſe more known than itſelf. *L.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands.

The moſt probable way of bringing France to *reaſon*, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great ſource of riches. *Addiſon.*

To Reason. *v. n.* [*raiſonner*, Fr.]

1. To argue rationally, to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes.

No man, in the ſtrength of the firſt grace, can merit the ſecond; for *reaſon* they do not, who think ſo; unleſs a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are thoſe, that for the moſt part men *reaſon* of within themſelves, and always thoſe which they commune about with others. *Locke.*

Every man's *reaſoning* and knowledge is only about the ideas exiſting in his own mind; and our knowledge and *reaſoning* about other things is only as they correſpond with thoſe our particular ideas. *Locke.*

Love is not to be *reaſon'd* down, or loſt
In high ambition. *Addiſon.*

In the lonely grove,
'Twas there juſt and good he *reaſon'd* ſtrong,
Clear'd ſome great truth.

2. To debate; to diſcourſe; to talk [illegible] count. Not in uſe.

Reaſon with the fellow,
Before you puniſh him, where he heard this. *Shakeſp.*

I *reaſon'd* with a Frenchman yeſterday,
Who told me in the narrow ſeas,
There miſcarried a veſſel of our country *Shakeſp.*
Stand ſtill, that I may *reaſon* with you of all the righteous acts of the Lord. 1 *Sam.* xii. 7.

3. To raiſe diſquiſitions; to make enquiries.
Jeſus, perceiving their thoughts, ſaid, what *reaſon* ye in your hearts? *Luke* v. 22.
They *reaſon'd* high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. *Milton.*
Already by thy *reaſoning* this I gueſs,
Who art to lead thy offspring, and ſuppoſeſt,
That bodies bright and greater ſhould not ſerve
The leſs not bright. *Milton.*
Down reaſon then, at leaſt vain *reaſonings* down. *Milt.*

To REA'SON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. This is a French mode of ſpeech.
When they are clearly diſcovered, well digeſted, and well *reaſoned* in every part, there is beauty in ſuch a theory. *Burn.*

REA'SONABLE. *adj.* [*raiſon*, Fr.]
1. Having the faculty of reaſon; endued with reaſon
She perceived her only ſon lay hurt, and that his hurt was ſo deadly, as that already his wife had loſt uſe of the *reaſonable* and almoſt ſenſible part. *Sidney.*
2. Acting, ſpeaking or thinking rationally:
The parliament was diſſolved, and gentlemen furniſhed with ſuch forces, as were held ſufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of *reaſonable* people. *Hayward.*
3. Juſt; rational, agreeable to reaſon.
A law may be *reaſonable* in itſelf, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reaſon of the lawgivers. *Swift.*
4. Not immoderate.
Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reaſonable* ſwiftneſs add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.
I could with *reaſonable* good manner receive the ſalutation of her and of the princeſs Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one princeſs oweth to another. *Sidney.*
A good way diſtant from the nigra ripes, there are four ſeveral lands of *reaſonable* quantity. *Abbot's Deſcr. of the World.*
Notwithſtanding theſe defects, the Engliſh colonies maintained themſelves in a *reaſonable* good eſtate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

REA'SONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reaſonable.*]
1. The faculty of reaſon.
2. Agreeableneſs to reaſon.
They thought the work would be better done, if thoſe, who had ſatisfied themſelves with the *reaſonableneſs* of what they wiſh, would undertake the converting and diſpoſing of other men. *Clarendon.*
The paſſive reaſon, which is more properly *reaſonableneſs*, is that order and congruity which is impreſſed upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a *reaſonableneſs* in it, the paſſive impreſſion of the reaſon or intellectual idea that was in the artiſt. *Hale.*
3. Moderation.

REA'SONABLY. *adv.* [from *reaſonable.*]
1. Agreeably to reaſon.
Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjuſt in the purſuit of it, yet when he came to die, he made him think more *reaſonably.* *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*
2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.
Some man *reaſonably* ſtudied in the law, ſhould be perſuaded to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
If we can by induſtry make our deaf and dumb perſons *reaſonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be alſo capable of the ſame privilege of underſtanding by the eye what is ſpoken. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

REA'SONER. *n. ſ.* [*raiſonneur*, Fr. from *reaſon.*] One who reaſons; an arguer
Due reverence pay
To learn'd Epicurus; ſee the way
By which this *reaſoner* of ſo high renown
Moves through th' ecliptick road the rolling ſun. *Blackm.*
The terms are looſe and undefined; and what leſs becomes a fair *reaſoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every thing to colour a falſe way of arguing. *Addiſon*
Thoſe *reaſoners*, who employ ſo much of their zeal for the upholding the balance of power in Chriſtendom, by their practices are endeavouring to deſtroy it at home. *Swift.*

REA'SONING. *n. ſ.* [from *reaſon.*] Argument.
Thoſe who would make uſe of ſolid arguments and ſtrong *reaſonings* to a reader of ſo delicate a turn, would be like that fooliſh people, who worſhiped a fly, and ſacrified an ox to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 32.

REA'SONLESS. *adj.* [from *reaſon.*] Void of reaſon.
This proffer is abſurd and *reaſonleſs.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
Is it
Her true perfection, or my falſe tranſgreſſion,
That makes me *reaſonleſs* to reaſon thus? *Shakeſp.*
That they wholly direct the *reaſonleſs* mind, I am reſolved; for all thoſe which were created mortal, as birds and beaſts, are left to their natural appetites. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*
Theſe reaſons in love's law have paſt for good,
Though fond and *reaſonleſs* to ſome. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To REASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſemble.*] To collect anew.
There *reaſſembling* our afflicted pow'rs,
Conſult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To REASSE'RT, *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſert.*] To aſſert anew; to maintain after ſuſpenſion or ceſſation.
His ſteps I followed, his doctrine I *reaſſerted.* *Atterbury.*
Young Oreſtes grown
To manly years ſhould *reaſſert* the throne. *Pope.*

To REASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reaſſume*, Lat. *re* and *aſſume.*] To reſume; to take again.
To him the ſon return'd
Into his bliſsful boſom *reaſſum'd*,
In glory as of old. *Milton.*
Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at laſt the vanquiſh'd *reaſſume.* *Denham.*
For this he *reaſſumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*
After Henry VIII. had *reaſſumed* the ſupremacy, a ſtatute was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be made chancellors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To REASSU'RE. [*raſſurer*, Fr.] To free from fear, to reſtore from terrour
They roſe with fear,
Till dauntleſs Pallas *reaſſur'd* the reſt. *Dryden.*

REATE. *n. ſ.* A kind of long ſmall graſs that grows in water, and complicates itſelf together.
Let them lie dry ſix months to kill the water-weeds, as water-lilies, candocks, *reate* and bulruſhes. *Walton.*

To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *reft* [ræpian, Saxon; whence to *bereave*]
1. To take away by ſtealth or violence. An obſolete word.
Diſmounting from his lofty ſteed,
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenſer*
Some make his meaſhy bed, but *reave* his reſt. *Carew.*
Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow,
To do a murd'rous deed, to rob a man,
To force a ſpotleſs virgin's chaſtity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reaſon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a ſolemn oath *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
2. It was uſed as well in a good as bad ſenſe
They ſought my troubled ſenſe how to deceave
With tr ik, that might unquiet fancies *reave.* *Hubberd.*
Each ſucceeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils, according to the occaſions itſelf produceth. *Carew.*

To REBA'PTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiſer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize.*] To baptize again.
Underſtanding that the rites of the church were obſerved, he approved of their baptiſm, and would not ſuffer them to be *rebaptized.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REBAPTIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*rebaptiſation*, Fr. from *rebaptize.*] Renewal of baptiſm.
In maintainance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built upon this, that hereticks are not any part of the church of Chriſt. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 1.

To REBA'TE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuſeneſs; to deprive of keenneſs.
He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, ſtudy and faſt. *Shakeſp.*
The [illegible] bear'ſt with thoſe ſcales the ſcales,
With thoſe of aries trine conſent to hate
The ſcales of libra, and her rays *rebate.* *Creech.*
He modifies his firſt ſevere decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebate*,
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryden.*
My flagging ſoul flies under her own pitch,
My ſenſes too are dull and ſtupify'd,
Their edge *rebated.* *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford
To the honeſt nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebate* the miſeries of age. *Philips.*

REBECK. *n. ſ.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Italian.] A three ſtringed fiddle.
When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* ſound,
To many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd ſhade. *Milton.*

RE'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who oppoſes lawful authority.
The mercileſs Macdonel
Worthy to be a *rebel*; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The *rebels* there are up,
And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shakeſp.*
Shall man from nature's ſanction ſtray,
A *rebel* to her rightful ſway. *Fenton.*

To REBE'L. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority.
Boys, immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their preſent pleaſure,
And ſo *rebel* to judgment. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

If [illegible] perceive diſſention in our looks,
How will their grudging ſtomachs be provok'd
To wilful diſobedience, and *rebel*? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion,
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;
Bring oil to fire. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
There was a time, when all the body's members
Rebell'd againſt the belly. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of theſe *rebell'd*. *Milt.*
How cou'd my hand *rebel* againſt my heart?
How cou'd your heart *rebel* againſt your reaſon? *Dryden.*
Part of the angels *rebelled* againſt God, and thereby loſt happy ſtate. *Locke.*

Re[illegible] [from *rebel*] One that rebels. *Dict.*

Rebe'llion *n. ſ.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Lat. from *rebel*.] Inſurrection againſt lawful authority.
He was victorious in *rebellions* and ſeditions of people. *Bac.*
Adam's ſin, or the curſe upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or reluctation. *Bacon's Holy War.*
Raz'd by *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*

Rebe'llious *adj.* [from *rebel*.] Oppoſent to lawful authority.
From the day that thou didſt depart out of Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious* againſt the Lord. *Deutr.* ix. 7.
This our ſon is ſtubborn and *rebellious*, he will not obey our voice. *Deutr.* xxi. 20.

Rebe'lliously *adv.* [from *rebellious*.] In oppoſition to lawful authority.
When one ſhewed him where a nobleman, that had *rebelliouſly* born arms againſt him, lay very honourably intombed, and adviſed the king to deface the monument; he ſaid, no, no, but I would all the reſt of mine enemies were as honourably intombed *Camden's Remains.*

Rebe'lliousness. *n. ſ.* [from *rebellious*.] The quality of being rebellious.

To Rebe'llow. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe
He loudly bray'd with beaſtly yelling ſound,
That all the fields *rebellowed* again. *Fairy Queen.*
The reſiſting air the thunder broke,
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple ſhook. *Dryden.*
From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,
The roars of lions. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Rebo'ation. *n. ſ.* [*rebo*, Lat.] The return of a loud bellowing ſound

To Rebou'nd. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound*.] To ſpring back; to be reverberated, to fly back, in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power.
Whether it were a roaring voice of moſt ſavage wild beaſts, or a *rebounding* echo from the hollow mountains. *Wiſd.* xvii.
It with *rebounding* ſurge the bars aſſail'd. *Milton*
Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with regard to what may *rebound* to ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*
Bodies which are abſolutely hard, or ſo ſoft as to be void of elaſticity, will not *rebound* from one another: impenetrability makes them only ſtop. *Newton's Opticks.*
She bounding from the ſhelfy ſhore,
Round the deſcending nymph the waves *rebounding* roar. *Po.*

To Rebou'nd. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back.
All our invectives, at their ſuppoſed errors, fall back with a *rebounded* force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*
Silenus ſung, the vales his voice *rebound*,
And carry to the ſkies the ſacred ſound. *Dryden.*
How'rs, by the ſoft South Weſt
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their ſweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

Rebou'nd. *n. ſ* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted; reſilition.
I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that ſhoots
My very heart. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
If you ſtrike a ball ſidelong, not full upon the ſurface, the *rebound* will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any ſuch reſilience in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*
The weapon with unerring fury flew,
At his left ſhoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with ſwift *rebound*,
Harmleſs return'd *Dryden.*

Rebu'ff. *n. ſ.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, Italian.] Repercuſſion; quick and ſudden reſiſtance
By ill chance
The ſtrong *rebuff* of ſome tumultuous cloud,
Inſtruct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i.*

To Rebu ff. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To Rebu ild. *v. a.* [*re* and *build*.] To reedify; to reſtore from demoliſhion, to repair.

The fines impoſed there were the more queſtioned, and repined againſt, becauſe they were aſſigned to the *rebuilding* and repairing of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*
Mine is the ſecret, delicate the art,
To raiſe the ſhades of heroes to our view,
Rebuild fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tickell.*

Rebu'kable. *adj.* [from *rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehenſion.
Rebukable
And worthy ſhameful check it were, to ſtand
On mere mechanick compliment. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To Rebu ke. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend, to repreſs by objurgation.
I am aſham'd; does not the ſtone *rebuke* me,
For being more ſtone than it? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
He was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb aſs, ſpeaking with man's voice, forbad the madneſs of the prophet. 2 *Pet.*
My ſon, deſpiſe not thou the chaſtening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art *rebuked* of him *Heb.* xii. 15.
The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

Rebu'ke. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Reprehenſion; chiding expreſſion; objurgation.
Why bear you theſe *rebukes*, and anſwer not? *Shakeſp.*
If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they ſhall do their office. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
The channels of waters were ſeen; at thy *rebuke*, O Lord, at the blaſt of the breath of thy noſtrils. *Pſalm* xviii. 15.
Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart; I am full of heavineſs. *Pſalm* lxix. 21.
The *rebukes* and chiding to children, ſhould be in grave and diſpaſſionate words. *Locke.*
Shall Cibber's ſon, without *rebuke*,
Swear like a lord? *Pope.*
Should vice expect to 'ſcape *rebuke*,
Becauſe its owner is a duke? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*
2. In low language, it ſignifies any kind of check.
He gave him ſo terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length. *L'Eſtrange*

Rebu'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender
The revolters are profound to make ſlaughter, though I have been a *rebuker* of them all. *Hoſea* v. 2.

Re'bus. *n. ſ.* [*rebus*, Latin] A word repreſented by a picture.
Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themſelves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*. Maſter Jugge the printer, in many of his books, took, to expreſs his name, a nightingale ſitting in a buſh with a ſcroll in her mouth, wherein was written jugge, jugge, jugge. *Peac.*

To Rebu't. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To recure back. Obſolete.
Themſelves too rudely rigorous,
Aſtonied with the ſtroke of their own hand,
Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land. *Fa. Queen.*

Rebu'tter. *n. ſ.* An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To Reca'll. *v. a.* [*re* and *call*.] To call back; to call again, to revoke.
They who *recal* the church unto that which was at the firſt, muſt ſet bounds unto their ſpeeches. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 2.*
If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
Theſe news would cauſe him once more yield the ghoſt. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p. i.*
Neglected long, ſhe let the ſecret reſt,
Till lov'd *recall'd* it to her lab'ring breaſt. *Dryden.*
It is ſtrange the ſoul ſhould never once *recal* over any of its pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never any other ideas, but what derive their original from that union. *Locke.*
To the churches, wherein they were ordained, they might of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of excommunication. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
It is neceſſary to *recall* to the reader's mind, the deſire Ulyſſes has to reach his own country. *Broome's Notes on Odyſſ.*
If princes, whoſe dominions lie contiguous, be forced to draw from thoſe armies which act againſt France, we muſt hourly expect having thoſe troops *recalled*, which they now leave with us in the midſt of a ſiege. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Reca'll. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back.
Other decrees
Againſt thee are gone forth, without *recall*. *Milton.*
'Tis done, and ſince 'tis done, 'tis paſt *recal*;
And ſince 'tis paſt *recal*, muſt be forgotten. *Dryden.*

To RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once ſaid or done.
He ſhall do this, or elſe I do *recant*
The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*
Eaſe would *recant* vows made in pain. *Milton.*
If it be thought, that the praiſe of a tranſlation conſiſts in adding new beauties, I ſhall be willing to *recant*. *Dryden.*
That the legiſlature ſhould have power to change the ſucceſſion, whenever the neceſſities of the kingdom require, is ſo uſeful towards preſerving our religion and liberty, that I know not how to *recant*. *Swift.*

RECANTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *recant.*] Retractation; declaration contradictory to a former declaration

She could not see means to join this *recantation* to former vow. *Sidney.*

The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a publick *recantation.* *Stillingfleet.*

RECA'NTER. *n. f* [from *recant.*] One who recants.

The publick body, which doth seldom
Play the *recanter*, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon. *Shakesp.*

To RECAPITULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr. *re* and *capitulum*, Lat.] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again

Hylobares judiciously and relentingly *recapitulates* your main reasonings. *More's Divine Dialogues*

I have been forced to *recapitulate* these things, because mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleasing error *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

RECAPITULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *recapitulate.*] Detail repeated; distinct repetition of the principal points

He maketh a *recapitulation* of the christian churches; among the rest he addeth the isle of Eden by name. *Raleigh.*

Instead of raising any particular rules from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief *recapitulation* of the whole *South.*

RECAPI'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again.

Recapitulatory exercises. *Garretson.*

To RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rodes, pigeons carried and *recarried* letters. *Walton's Angler.*

To RECE'DE *v. n.* [*recedo*, Latin.]

1. To fall back, to retreat.

A deaf noise of sounds that never cease,
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, *receding* from th' insulted shoar. *Dryden.*

Ye doubts and fears!
Scatter'd by winds *recede*, and wild in forests rove. *Prior.*

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to *recede* from the center, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not violently restrained by contiguous matter. *Bentley.*

2. To desist.

I can be content to *recede* much from my own interests and personal rights. *King Charles.*

They hoped that their general assembly would be persuaded to depart from some of their demands; but that, for the present, they had not authority to *recede* from any one proposition. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

RECEIPT. *n. f.* [*receptum*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

William, thou didst deny the gold's *receipt*,
And told me of a mistress. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

It must be done upon the *receit* of the wound, before the patient's spirits be overheated. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory must not be expressed like the ecstasy of a harlequin, on the *receipt* of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

2. The place of receiving.

Jesus saw Matthew sitting at the *receipt* of custom. *Matt.*

3. [*Recepte*, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received

4. Reception, admission.

It is of things heavenly an universal declaration, working in them, whose hearts God inspireth with the due consideration thereof, an habit or disposition of mind, whereby they are made fit vessels, both for the *receipt* and delivery of whatsoever spiritual perfections *Hooker, b. v. f.* 37.

5. Reception, welcome

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth might have had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler *receipt.* *Sidney.*

6. [From *recipe.*] Prescription of ingredients for any composition.

On's bed of death
Many *receipts* he gave me, chiefly one
Of his own experience th' only darling. *Shakesp.*

That Medea could make old men young again, was nothing else, but that, from knowledge of simples, she had a *receipt* to make white hair black. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Wise leeches will not vain *receipts* obtrude,
While growing pains pronounce the humours crude. *Dryd.*

Some coxcomb plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull *receipts* how poems may be made. *Pope.*

Scribonius found the *receipt* in a letter wrote to Tiberius, and was never able to procure the *receipt* during the emperor's life. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

RECE'IVABLE *adj.* [*recevable*, Fr. from *receive.*] Capable being received *Locke.*

To RECEIVE *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr *recipio*, Lat.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due.

If by this crime he owes the law his life,
Why, let the war *receive* 't in valiant gore *Shakesp.*

A certain nobleman went into a far country, to *receive* for himself a kingdom, and return. *Luke* xix. 12.

2. To take or obtain from another.

Ye shall *receive* of me gifts. *Dan.* ii. 6.

Though I should *receive* a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand against the king's son. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 12.

What? shall we *receive* good at the hands of God, and shall we not *receive* evil? *Job* ii. 10.

To them hast thou poured a drink-offering? should I *receive* comfort in these? *Is.* lvii. 6.

He that doeth wrong, shall *receive* for the wrong done; and there is no respect of persons. *Col.* iii. 25.

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren, *received* no laws from one another, but lived separately. *Locke.*

3. To take any thing communicated.

Put all in writing that thou givest out, and *receivest* in. *Ecclus.* xlii. 7

Draw general conclusions from every particular they read; with these make little true benefit of history; nay, being of forward and active spirits, *receive* more harm by it. *Locke.*

The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

The same inability will every one find, who shall go about to fashion in his understanding any simple idea, not *received* in by his senses or by reflection. *Locke.*

To conceive the ideas we *receive* from sensation, consider them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make their approaches to our minds. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually.

We have set it down as a law, to examine things to the bottom, and not to *receive* upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the *receiving* it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our principles, and not *receiving* any for such, till we are fully convinced of their certainty, consists the freedom of the understanding. *Locke.*

5. To allow.

Long *received* custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the scripture, they could shew some law, that did licence them thus to break a *received* custom. *Hooker, b. ii. f.* 5.

Will it not be *receiv'd*,
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
And us'd their very daggers; that they have done't?
—Who dares *receive* it other? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Lest any should think that any thing in this number eight creates the disdain; this computation of eight is rather a thing *received*, than any true computation. *Bacon.*

6. To admit.

When they came to Jerusalem, they were *received* of the church. *Acts* xv. 4.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward *receive* me to glory. *Psalm* lxxiii. 24.

Let her be shut out from the camp seven days, and after that *received* in again. *Numb.* xii. 14.

Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to *receive* them into all the degrees of unity and affection, which the word of God requires. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To take as into a vessel.

He was taken up, and a cloud *received* him out of their sight. *Acts* i. 9.

8. To take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken, he was *received* up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. *Mar.* xvi. 19.

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually

To one of your *receiving*,
Enough is shewn. *Shakesp.*

10. To entertain as a guest.

Abundance fit to honour, and *receive*
Our heavenly stranger. *Milton.*

RECE'IVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *received.*] General allowance.

Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

RECEI'VER. *n. f.* [*receveur*, Fr from *receive.*]

1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another.

All the learnings that his time could make him *receiver* of, he took as we do air. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

She from whose influence all impression came,
But by *receivers* impotences came. *Donne.*

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid

There is a *receiver*, who alone handleth the monies. *Bac.*

In all works of liberality, something more is to be considered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the occasion of the *receivers* *Sprat.*

Gratitude is a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, as the occasions of the doer shall require, and the abilities of the *receiver* extend to. *South.*

If one third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders must receive one third less for their goods; a less quantity of money by one third being to be distributed amongst an equal number of *receivers*. *Locke.*

Wood's halfpence will be offered for six a penny, and the necessary *receivers* will be losers of two thirds in their pay &c.

3. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

The signification and sense of the sacrament dispose the spirit of the *receiver* to admit the grace of the spirit of God there consigned. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

4. One who cooperates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals.

This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their *receivers* always ready; for were there no *receivers*, there would be no thieves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

5. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still.

These liquors, which the wide *receiver* fill,
Prepar'd with labour, and refin'd with skill,
Another course to distant parts begin. *Blackmore.*

Alkaline spirits run in veins down the sides of the *receiver* in distillations, which will not take fire. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

The air that in exhausted *receivers* of air pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density or rarefaction, as that we respire in. *Bentley.*

To RECELE'BRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate*.] To celebrate anew.

French air and English verse here wedded be;
Who did this knot compose,
Again hath brought the lily to the rose;
And with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyful match. *Ben. Johnson.*

RE'CENS. *n. s.* [*recens*, Lat.] Newness; new state.

A schirrhus in its *recency*, whilst it is in its augment, requireth more later applications than the confirmed one. *Wiseman.*

RECENSION. *n. s.* [*recensio*, Lat.] Enumeration, review.

In this *recension* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood from its first appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn's Kalen.*

RE'CENT. *adj.* [*recens*, Latin.]

1. New; not of long existence.

The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was *recent*, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighbouring sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique.

Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or *recent*, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love. *Bacon.*

3. Fresh; not long distilled from.

Ulysses moves,
Void of by want, and *recent* from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

RE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *recent*.] Newly; freshly.

Those tubes, which are most *recently* made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. *Arbuthnot.*

RE'CENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *recent*.] Newness; freshness.

This inference of the *recentness* of mankind from the *recentness* of these apotheoses of gentile deities, seems too weak to bear up this supposition of the novitas humani generis. *Hale.*

RECE'PTACLE. *n. s.* [*receptaculum*, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

When the sharpness of death was overcome, he then opened heaven, as well to believing gentiles as Jews: heaven and then was no *receptacle* to the souls of either. *Hooker.*

The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuse of some bad ones made a *receptacle* to rob the rest of the counties about it. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,
Where for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are packt. *Shakesp.*

The eye of the soul, or *receptacle* of sapience and divine knowledge. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Left paradise a *receptacle* prove
To spirits foul, and all my trees their prey. *Milton.*

Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, shall convey it into a little *receptacle* at the bottom. *Addison.*

These are conveniencies to private persons, instead of being *receptacles* for the truly poor, they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to share the advantages. *Atterbury.*

Though the supply from this great *receptacle* below be continual and alike to all the globe, yet when it arrives near the surface, where the heat is not so uniform, it is subject to

RECEPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Possibility of receiving.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power, and the conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility*. *Glanvill.*

RE'CEPTARY. *n. s.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received. Not in use.

They, which behold the present state of things, cannot condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful appertenancies of arts and *receptaries* of philosophy. *Breton.*

RECE'PTION. *n. s.* [*receptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Both serve completely for the *reception* and communication of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty *reception* of air, provisions had been superfluous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The state of being received.

3. Admission of any thing communicated.

Causes, according full
To the *reception* of their matter, act;
Not to th' extent of their own sphere. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the *reception* of sensations, are few, and the perception, they are received with, obscure and dull. *Locke.*

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. The act of containing.

I cannot survey this word of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that first poured it out, and made a proper channel for its *reception*. *Addison.*

6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment.

This succession of so many powerful methods being further prescribed by God, have found so discouraging a *reception*, that nothing but the violence of storming or battery can pretend to prove successful. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Pretending to consult
About the great *reception* of their king,
Thither to come. *Milton.*

7. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

8. Recovery.

He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of those towns from Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RE'CEPTIVE. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

The soul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace and delight. *Hooker.*

The pretended first matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanvill.*

RE'CEPTORY. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted.

Although therein be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also *receptory*, and will not endure the test. *Brown.*

RECE'SS. *n. s.* [*recessus*, Latin.]

1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession.

What tumults could not do, an army must; my *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*

Fair Thames she haunts, and every neighb'ring grove,
Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Prior.*

2. Departure.

We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a self-nescience, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our *recess*. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode.

This happy place, our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The deep *recesses* of the grove he gain'd. *Dryden.*

I wish that a crowd of bad writers do not rush into the quiet of your *recesses*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

4. [*Recez*, Fr.] Perhaps an abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial *recess*. *Ayliffe.*

5. Departure into privacy.

The great seraphick lords and cherubim,
In close *recess*, and secret conclave sat. *Milton.*

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.

On both sides they made rather a kind of *recess*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient *recesses*, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

7. Removal to distance.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose *recess* or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually extant. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

8. Privacy, secrecy of abode.

Good verse, *recess* and solitude requires;
And ease from cares, and undisturb'd desires. *Dryden.*

9. Secret part.

In their mysteries, and most secret *recesses*, and adyta of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. *Hammond.*

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recesses*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RECE'SSION. *n. f.* [*receſſio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.

To RECHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr. *re* and *change*.] To change again.

These endued with foresight, work with facility, others are perpetually changing and *rechanging* their work. *Dryden.*

To RECHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accuse in return.

The fault, that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in these things wherein upon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

2. To attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea

They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

RECHEA'T. *n. f.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterscent. *Bailey.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *rechate* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakesp.*

RECIDIVA'TION. *n. f.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

RECI'DIVOUS. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE. *n. f.* [*recipe*, Lat. the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel, for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physicians first *recipe*, vomiting and purging, but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

Th' apothecary train is wholly hired,
From files a random *recipe* they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

RE[illegible], I[illegible]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Glanvill.*

2. [*Recipient*, Fr.] The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive. *D. of Pis.*

RECIPROCAL. *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star,
Enlight'ning her by day, as she by night,
This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,
Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *L'Estrange.*

In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined, which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

RECI'PROCALLY. *adv.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably.

Its mind and place
Infecting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the light, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch, and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less, and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton's Opticks.*

Those two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

RECI'PROCALNESS. *n. f.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual return; [illegible]

The *reciprocalness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECI'PROCATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproquer*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny fireman the puffing bellows plies,
And blows, and blows *reciprocating* air *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,
The lobe adhesive, and the seat of death. *Sewel.*

RECIPROCA'TION. *n. f.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Lat.] Alternation, action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* of rarefaction, condensation and separation. *Bacon.*

Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as despairing to find the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, as generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is even or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Ray.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural site: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Ray.*

RECISION. *n. f.* [*recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

RECITAL. *n. f.* [from *recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the first. *Dryden.*

[illegible] his often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into fantastick *recitals* of his own performances. *Addison.*

2. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,
Or bring the sum of Gotha's loss to rhime,
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

RECITATION. *n. f.* [from *recite*.] Repetition, rehearsal.

If menaces of scripture fall upon men's persons, if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temple.*

RECITATIVE. } *n. f.* [from *recite*.] A kind of musical pro-
RECITATIVO. } nunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, [illegible]

By singing peers upheld on either hand,
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke. [illegible]

To RECITE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms,
His rosy neck, and winding arms,
With endless rapture you *recite*,
And on the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*,
And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,
You lose your patience. *Pope's Epistles of Horace.*

RECITE. *n. f.* [*recit*, Fr. from the verb.] Recital. Not in use.

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-liv'd races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

To RECK *v. n.* [pecan, Saxon.] To care; to heed, to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland.

Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And *recks* much of thy swinke,
That with fond terms and witless words,
To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

Good or bad,
What do I *reck*, sith that he dy'd entire. *Fairy Queen.*

I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good befortune you. *Shakesp.*

[illegible] or [illegible] me not,
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill greeting touch attempt the person
Of our unowned sister. *Milton.*

With that care lost
Went all his fear; of God, or hell or worse
He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unspeakable grief. *Sidney.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing,
That none but fools would *reck*. *Shakesp.*

Do not you as ungracious parsons do,
Who shew the steep and thorny way to heav'n,
Yet like unthinking reckless libertines,
That in the soft path of dalliance treads,
Recks not his own rede. *Shakesp.*

RE'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *reck*; peccelear, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; regardless; untouched. See RECK.

It made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. *Sir.*

Till after, more to be revenged of Eglamour
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia. *Shakesp.*

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep; careless, *reckless*, and fearless of what's past, present [illegible] sensible of mortality and desperately mortal. *Sha.*

Next

Next this was drawn the *reckless* crew of flame,
When a strange hail pour'd down from heaven there came

[illegible] LESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *reck*.] This word is to be fix'teenth [illegible]

[illegible] them. *Sidney.*

To RECKON. *v. a.* [gecean, Saxon, *reckenen*, Dutch.]

1. To number, to count.

The priest shall *reckon* unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it shall be abated. *Lev.* xxvii. 18

Nay o'ring of his years pra'se,
He *reckoning* of his days. *Crashaw.*

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us *reckoned* from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it. *Locke*

[illegible] freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returnings, would as well serve men to *reckon*

[illegible]

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church, though I only had three sides of it. *Addison.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and *reckon* it among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbuthnot on*

[illegible]

we should far reject the authority of men, as to *reckon* it [illegible]. *Hooker.*

[illegible]arro's aviary is still so famous, that it is *reckoned* for one of those notables, which men of foreign nations record. *Watts*

For him I *reckon* not in high estate
But thee, whose strength, while virtue was her mate,
[illegible]ight have subdu'd the earth. *Milton's Agonistes.*

People, young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and *reckon* their own friendship at the price of another man's: but when experience shall have shown them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowness of others, and the baseness of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only, who made hearts, can

South's Sermons.

3. To assign an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* of grace, [illegible] *Romans* iv. 4.

RE'CKON. *v. n.*

1. To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly *reckon*, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century *Add.*

2. To state an account.

We shall not spend a large expence of time,
Before we *reckon* with your several loves,
And make us even with you. *Shakesp.*

3. To charge to account.

I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. To pay a penalty.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon* for it one day *Sanderson's Judgment.*

5. To call to punishment.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his office will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon* with them. *Tillotson.*

6. [*Compter sur*, Fr.] To lay stress or dependance upon.

You *reckon* upon losing your friends kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

RE'CKONER. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates.

Readers without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

RE'CKONING. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.]

1. Computation, calculation.

2. Account of time.

Can'st thou their *reck'nings* keep, the time compute?
When their swoln berries shall exude their fruit. *Sandys.*

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own *reck'ning* goes,
Account not what they have, but what they lose. *Daniel.*

It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes lasting friends, and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*

[illegible] by an host.

His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

When a man's verses cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room. *Shak.*

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning* [illegible]

[illegible] Account taken.

There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money received into their hand [illegible]

6. Esteem; account; estimation.

Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning* of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney.*

Were they all of as great account as the best among them, with us notwithstanding they ought not to be of such *reckoning*, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker's Preface.*

To RECLAIM. *v. a.* [*reclame*, Latin.]

1. To reform, to correct.

He spared not the heads of any such evils practices, but shewed sharp judgment on them for example sake, that all the meaner sort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be *reclaimed* and saved. *Spenser.*

This error whosoever is able to *reclaim*, he shall save more in one summer, than Themison destroy'd in any autumn. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Reclaim your wife from strolling up and down
[illegible]al assizes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

[illegible]s the intention of providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errors. *Swift.*

2. [*Reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired.

It was for him to hasten to set his people see, that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he came in by the sword; and fit also to *reclaim* them, to know him for their king, whom they had so lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees, to tame
Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

Minds she the dangers of the Lycian coast?
Or is her tow'ring flight *reclaim'd*,
By seas from Icarus's downfal nam'd?
Vain is the call, and useless the advice. *Prior.*

3. To recall, to cry out against.

The head-strong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them *Dryd.*

Oh tyrant love!
Wisdom and wit in vain *reclaim*,
And arts but soften us to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

4. To tame.

Upon his fist he bore
An eagle well *reclaim'd*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tygers and bears *reclaimed* by good usage? *L'Estrange's Fables*

To RECLINE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat. *recliner*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean sidewise.

The mother
Reclin'd her dying head upon his breast *Dryden.*

While thus she rested, on her arm *reclin'd*,
The purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,
In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid *Addison.*

To RECLI'NE. *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.

RECLI'NE. *adj.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning posture.

They sat *recline*
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flow'rs. *Milton.*

To RECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*re* and *close*.] To close again.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door *reclos'd*,
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong staples inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyssey*

To RECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Lat.] To open.

The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *recludes* oppilations, and mundifies the blood. *Harvey.*

RECLU'SE. *adj.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired.

This must be the inference of a mere contemplative; a *recluse* that converses only with his own meditations. *D. of P.*

The nymphs
Melissan, sacred and *recluse* to Ceres,
Pour streams select, and purity of waters. *Prior.*

Lead the live long day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse* from human converse. *Pomfret.*

RECOAGULA'TION. *n. f.* [*re* and *coagulation*.] Second coagulation.

This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* dispose of the aqueous particles among its own same ones, and shoot into crystals. *Boyle.*

RECO'GNISANCE. *n. f.* [*recognisance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgement of person or thing.

2. Badge.

Apparent it is, that all men are either christians or not; if by external profession they be christians, then are they of the visible church of Christ; and christians by external profession they are all, whose mark of *recognisance* hath in it those things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolators and wicked hereticks. *Hooker, b. iii. s. 1.*

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognisance* and pledge of love,
Which I first gave her; an handkerch[illegible] *Shakesp.*

3 A bond of record teſtifying the recognizor to owe unto the recognizee a certain ſum of money; and is acknowledged in ſome court of record, and thoſe that are mere recognizances are not ſealed but enrolled: It is alſo uſed for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an aſſize. *Cowel.*

The Engliſh ſhould not marry with any Iriſh, unleſs bound by *recognizance* with ſureties, to continue loyal. *Davies.*

To RECOGNI'SE. *v. a.* [*recognoſco*, Lat.]

1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing.

The Britiſh cannon formidably roars,
While ſtarting from his oozy bed,
Th' aſſerted ocean rears his reverend head,
To view and *recognize* his ancient lord. *Dryden.*
Then firſt he *recogniz'd* th' aethereal gueſt,
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breaſt. *Pope.*

2 To review; to reexamine.

However their cauſes ſpeed in your tribunals, Chriſt will *recogniſe* them at a greater. *South.*

RECOGNIS. E'E. *n. ſ.* He in whoſe favour the bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR. *n. ſ.* He who gives the recognizance.

RECOGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]

1. Review, renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of ſome being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of ſuch ſaints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, ſolemn *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 20.*

2. Knowledge confeſſed.

Every ſpecies of fancy hath three modes, *recognition* of a thing, as preſent; memory of it, as paſt; and foreſight of it, as to come. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. Acknowledgment.

If the *recognition* or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ of covenant finaly, be taken by juſtice of aſſize, and the yearly value of thoſe lands be declared by affidavit made before the ſame juſtice; then is the *recognition* and [illegible] the hand-writing of that juſtice. *Bacon.*

To R[illegible] *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.]

1. To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance, which cannot be overcome by the force impreſſed.

The very thoughts of my revenges that way
Recoil upon me; in himſelf too mighty. *Shakeſp.*
Revenge, at firſt though ſweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itſelf *recoils*. *Milton.*
Amazement ſeiz'd
All th' hoſt of heav'n, back they *recoil'd*, afraid
At firſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i.*
Evil on itſelf ſhall back *recoil*. *Milton.*
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, miſſes or *recoils*. *Dryden.*
My hand's ſo ſoft, his heart ſo hard,
The blow *recoils*, and hurts me while I ſtrike! *Dryden.*
Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reaſon men into a contrary perſuaſion, nature will if I *recoil*, and at laſt return to itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

2. To ſhrink back.

Yet ſhall we not be, therefore aw'd
I read you reſt, and to your bowers *recoil*. *Fairy Queen.*
Ten paces huge
He back *recoil'd*, the tenth on bended knee,
His maſſy ſpear upſtay'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. vi.*

3. To fail, to ſhrink.

A good and virtuous nature may *recoil*
In an imperial charge. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To RECOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preſerve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very ſcarce, it was often *recoined* by a ſucceeding emperor. *Addiſon.*

RECOI'NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *coinage.*] The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late ſtatute, by the *recoinage* of groats and half groats, now twelvepences and ſixpences. *Bacon.*

To RECOLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.]

1. To recover to memory.

It did relieve my paſſion much;
More than light airs and *recollected* terms
Of theſe moſt briſk and giddy paced times. *Shakeſp.*

Recollect every day the things ſeen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your underſtanding. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To recover reaſon or reſolution.

The Trojan queen
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;
Then *recollected* ſtood. *Dryden's Æneis.*

3. To gather what is ſcattered; to gather again.

Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word, men may *recollect* thoſe ſcattered divine beams, and kindle with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, and inflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

RECOLLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *recollect.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Recollection is when an idea is ſought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

Let us take care that we ſleep not without ſuch a *recollection* of the actions of the day as may repreſent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of ſorrow or thank giving. *Taylor.*

The laſt image of that troubled heap,
When ſenſe ſubſides, and fancy ſports in ſleep,
Though paſt the *recollection* of the thought,
Becomes the ſtuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*

To RECOMFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort.*]

1. To comfort or conſole again.

What place is there left, we may hope our woes to *recomfort*. *Sidney, b. i.*
Ne'er through an arch ſo hurried the blown tides,
As the *recomforted* through th' gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
As one from ſad diſmay
Recomforted, and, after thoughts [illegible]
Submitting to what ſeem'd remedileſs *Milton.*

2 To give new ſtrength.

In ſtrawberries, it is uſual to help the ground with muck; and likewiſe to *recomfort* it ſometimes with muck put to the roots; but to water with muck water is not practiſed. *Bacon.*

To RECOMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr. *re* and *commence.*] To begin anew.

To RECOMMEND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr. *re* and *commend.*]

1. To praiſe to another.

2. To make acceptable.

Mecenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Auguſtus, whoſe praiſes helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to poſterity. *Dryden.*
A decent boldneſs ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and ev'n a ſtranger *recommends*. *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

They had been *recommended* to the grace of God. *Acts xv.*

RECOMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*recommendable*, Fr. from *recommend.*] Worthy of recommendation or praiſe.

Though theſe purſuits ſhould make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are *recommendable*. *Granville's Preface to Scepſ.*

RECOMMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recommendation*, Fr. from *recommend.*]

1. The act of recommending.

2. That which ſecures to one a kind reception from another.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outſide, to ſave the people even the common civility of aſking entrance, where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*; and where want itſelf was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*

RECOMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *recommend.*] That which commends to another.

Verſes *recommendatory* they have commanded me to prefix before my book. *Swift.*

RECOMME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *recommend.*] One who recommends.

St. Chryſoſtom, as great a lover and *recommender* of the ſolitary ſtate as he was, declares it to be no proper ſchool for thoſe who are to be leaders of Chriſt's flock. *Atterbury.*

To RECOMMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve biſhops, who were in the Tower, the houſe of commons expoſtulated with them, and cauſed them to be *recommitted*. *Clarendon.*

To RECOMPA'CT. [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my ſcatter'd body. *Donne.*

To RECOMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*recompenſer*, Fr. *re* and *compenſo*, Lat.]

1. To repay; to requite.

Continue faithful, and we will *recompenſe* you. *1 Mac. x.*
Hear from heaven, and requite the wicked, by *recompenſing* his way upon his own head. *2 Chron. vi. 23.*

2. To give in requital.

Thou waſt begot of them, and how canſt thou *recompenſe* them the things they have done for thee! *Eccluſ. xli. 28.*
Recompenſe to no man evil for evil. *Rom. xii. 17.*

3. To compenſate; to make up by ſomething equivalent.

French wheat, which is bearded, requireth the beſt ſoil, *recompenſing* the ſame with a profitable plenty. *Carew.*
Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, ſaid, that he would in ſhort time find occaſion for them to *recompenſe* that diſgrace, and again to ſhew their approved valour. *Knolles.*
He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, *recompenſeth* the ſlowneſs of his maturation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. To redeem; to pay for.

If the man have no kinſman to *recompenſe* the treſpaſs unto, let it be *recompenſed* unto the Lord. *Num. v. 8.*

RECO'MPENSE. *n. ſ.* [*recompenſe*, Fr. from the verb.]

Thou'rt ſo far before,
That ſwifteſt wing of *recompenſe* is ſlow
To overtake thee. *Shakeſp.*

2 Equivalent, compenſation.

Wiſe men thought the vaſt advantage from their learning and integrity an ample *recompenſe* for any inconvenience from their paſſion. *Clarendon.*
Your mother's wrongs a *recompenſe* ſhall meet,
I lay my ſceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*

RECOMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*re* and *complement*] New completion.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recomplement* of the laws, I laid it aside. *Bacon.*

To RECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr. *re* and *compose.*]

1. To settle or quiet anew.

Elijah was so transported, that he could not receive answer from God, till by miracle he was *recomposed.* *Taylor.*

2. To form or adjust anew.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure, by severing or reapproaching the edges

RECOMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*re* and *composition.*] Composition re-

To RECONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Lat.]

1. To make to like again

This double passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, *reconcil'd* my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour S. s.
Submit to Cæsar;
And *reconcile* thy mighty soul to life. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To make to be liked again.

Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* himself to wavering affections, believed the zeal of the duke was unseasonable. *Clarend.*

He that has accustomed himself to take up with what easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall never *reconcile* himself to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to discover their r[illegible] secrets. *Locke.*

2. [illegible] any thing consistent.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labour with affairs of state. *Locke.*

Questions of right and wrong
Which though our consciences have *reconciled*,
My learning cannot answer. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

Some figures monstrous and misshap'd appear,
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,
Due distance *reconciles* to form and grace. *Pope.*

3. To restore to favour.

So thou shalt do for every one that erreth and is simple, so shall ye *reconcile* the house. *Ezek.* xlv. 20.

Let him live before thee *reconcil'd.* *Milton.*

RECONCILEABLE. *adj.* [*reconciliable*, Fr. from *reconcile.*]

1. Capable of renewed kindness.

2. Consistent, possible to be made consistent.

What we did was against the dictates of our own conscience; and consequently never makes that act *reconcileable* with a regenerate estate, which otherwise would not be [illegible] *Hammond.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcileable*, by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports. *Arbuthnot*

The bones, to be the most convenient, ought to have been as light, as was *reconcileable* with sufficient strength. *Cheyne.*

RECONCILEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *reconcileable*]

1. Consistence, possibility to be reconciled.

The cylinder is an inanimate lifeless trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it, and therefore cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the *reconcileableness* of fate with choice. *Hammond*

Discerning how the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons and occurrences, we shall discover not only a *reconcileableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

2. Disposition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT. *n. f.* [from *reconcile.*]

1. Reconciliation, renewal of kindness; favour restored.

No cloud
Of anger shall remain, but peace assur'd
And *reconcilement.* *Addison's Paradise Lost, b.* [illegible]
[illegible] *atonement* seeking,
Whom she had disp[illegible] *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x.

2. Friendship renewed.

Injury went beyond a high degree of *reconcilement.* *Sidney.*

On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so as to make all *reconcilement* impracticable. *Swift.*

RECONCILER. *n. f.* [from *reconcile.*]

1. One who renews friendship between others.

2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.

Part of the world know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul, better than some late *reconcilers.* *Norris.*

RECONCILIATION. *n. f.* [*reconciliatio*, from *re* and *concilio*, Lat. *reconciliation*, Fr.]

1. Renewal of friendship

2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrariety.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of scripture, with respect to this affection. [illegible]

3. Attonement; expiation.

He might be a merciful and faithful high priest to make *reconciliation* for sin. *Heb.* ii. 17.

To RECONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *condense.*] To condense anew.

In the heads of stills and necks of cucurbites, such vapours quickly are by a very little cold *recondensed* into water. *Boyle.*

RECO'NDITE. *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound, abstruse.

A disagreement between thought and expression seldom happens, but among men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning. *Felton on the Classicks.*

To RECONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr. *reconductus*, Lat. *re* and *conduct.*] To conduct again

Wander'st thou with this lucid orb,
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,
Amid'st this new creation want'st a guide,
To *reconduct* thy steps? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

To RECONJOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join anew.

Some liquors, although colourless themselves, when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspicuous colour, which they lose again when *reconjoined* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

To RECO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr. *re* and *conquer.*] To conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to *reconquer* Orier. *Davies.*

To RECONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*re* and *convene.*] To assemble anew

A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses *reconvening*, which made a wonderful impression *Clarendon.*

To RECO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *consecrate.*] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To RECONVEY. *v. a* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey again.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again. *Denham.*

To RECO'RD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat. *recorder*, Fr.]

1. To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost.

I made him my book, where my soul *recorded*
The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shakesp.*

He shall *record* a gift
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son Lorenzo. *Shakesp.*

Those things that are *recorded* of him and his impiety, are written in the chronicles. 1 *Esdr.* i. 42.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. *Deutr.* xxx. 20.

They gave complex ideas names, that they might the more easily *record* and discourse of those things they were daily conversant in *Locke.*

2. To celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly.

They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark,
Record her hymns, and chant her carrols blest. *Fairfax.*

So ev'n and morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*

RECO'RD *n. f* [*record*, Fr. from the verb The accent of the noun is indifferently on either syllable; of the verb always on the last.] Register, authentick memorial.

Is it upon *record*? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

It cannot be
The Volscians dare break with us
—We have *record* that very well it can,
And three examples of the like have been. *Shakesp.*

The king made a *record* of these things, and Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Esth.* xii. 4.

An ark, and in the ark his testimony,
The *records* of his covenant. *Milton*

Of such a goddess no time leaves *record*,
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd. *Dryden*

If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the flood, I would know what *records* he has it from. *Locke.*

Though the attested copy of a *record* be good proof, yet the copy of a copy never so well attested will not be admitted as a proof in judicature. *Locke.*

Thy elder look, great Janus cast
Into the long *records* of ages past,
Review the years in fairest action dress'd. *Prior.*

RECORDATION. *n. f.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. Not in use.

I never shall have length of life enough,
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and spout as high as heav'n
For *recordation* to my noble husband. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Make a *recordation* to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke. *Shakesp.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowliness did flourish in high examples, which I have inserted as a due *recordation* of his virtues, having been much obliged to him for many favours. *Wotton.*

RECO'RDER. *n. f.* [from *record.*]

1. One whose business is to register any events.

I but your *recorder* am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make the verse. *Donne*

2. The

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.

I aſk'd, what meant this wi ful ſilence?
His anſwer was, the people were not aſ'd
To be ſpoke to except by the *recorder*. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

The office of *recorder* to this city being vacant, five or ſix perſons are ſoliciting to ſucceed h m. *Swift.*

3. A kind of flute; a wind inſtrument.

The ſhepherds went among them, and ſang an eclogue, wh le the other ſhepherds, pulling out *recorders*, which poſſeſt the place of pipes, accorded their muſick to the others voice. *Sidney, b. ii.*

In a *recorder*, the three uppermoſt holes yield one tone, which is a note lower than the tone of the firſt three. *Bacon.*

The figures of *recorders*, and flutes and pipes are ſtraight; but the *recorder* hath a leſs bore and a greater above and below. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch.*] To lie down again.

Thou mak'ſt the night to overvail the day,
Then lions whelps lie roar ng for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food,
Who when at morn they al *recouch* again,
Then toil ng man till eve purſues his pain. *Wotton*

To RECO'VER. *v. a.* [*recouvrer* Fr. *recupero*, Lat.]

1. To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder.

Every of us, each for his ſelf, laboured how to *recover* him, while he rather daily ſent us companions of our deceit, than ever return d up any ſound and faithful manner. *Sidney.*

Would my Lord were with the prophet, for he would *recover* him of his leprоſy. 2 *Kings* v. 3.

The clouds diſpell'd, the ſky reſum'd her light,
And nature ſtood *recover'd* of her fright. *Dryden.*

2. To repair.

Should we apply this precept only to thoſe who are concerned to *recover* time they have loſt, it would extend to the whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*

Even good men have many failings and lapſes to lament and *recover*. *Rogers.*

3. To regain.

Stay a while; and we'll debate,
By what ſafe means the crown may be *recover'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The ſpirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the goſpel to the poor, and *recovering* of ſight to the blind. *Luke* iv. 18

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that caſteth his eye upon the k ngdom of Naples, to *recover* it to the church. *Bac.*

Theſe Italians, in deſpight of what could be done, *recovered* Tithaventum. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I who e'er while the happy garden ſung,
By one man's diſobedience loſt, now ſing
Recover'd Paradiſe to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Any other perſon may join with him that is injured, and aſſiſt him in *recovering* from the offender ſo much, as may make ſatisfaction. *Locke*

4. To releaſe.

That they may *recover* themſelves out of the ſnare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. 2 *Tim.* ii. 26.

5. To attain; to reach, to come up to.

The foreſt is not three leagues off,
If we *recover* that, we're ſure enough. *Shakeſp.*

To RECO'VER. *v. n.* To grow well from a diſeaſe.

Adam, by this from the cold ſudden damp
Recovering, his ſcatter d ſpirits return'd. *Milton.*

RECO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*recouvrable*, Fr. from *recover*.]

1. Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs.

2. Poſſible to be regained.

A prodigal's courſe
Is like the ſun's, but not like his, *recoverable*, I fear. *Shak.*

They promiſed the good people eaſe in the matter of pr teſtions, by which the debts from parliament men and their ſe lowers were not *recoverable*. *Clarendon*

RECO'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *recover.*]

1. Reſtora ion from ſickneſs.

Your hopes are regular and reaſonable, though n tempo- *very* from ſickneſs. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The ſweat ſometimes acid, is a ſign of *recovery* after acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Power or act of regaining.

What ſhould move me to undertake the *recovery* of this, being not ignorant of the impoſſibility? *Shakeſp.*

Theſe counties were the keys of Normandy
But wherefore weeps Warwick?
For grief that they are paſt *recovery*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man ful of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. The act of cutting off an entail.

The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcared out of h m; if the devil have him not in fee ſimple, with fine and *recovery*. *Shak.*

To RECOUNT. *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail, to tell diſtinctly.

Bid him *recount* the fore-recited practices. *Shakeſp.*

How I have thought of theſe times,
I ſhall *recount* hereafter. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar*

Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian prieſt, who *recounted* to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the ſtory of the flood univerſal, which happened long before the Grecian inundation. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The talk of worldly affairs hindreth much, although *counted* with a fair intention we ſpeak wa ſ r return to ſilence. *Taylor's Guide to D*

Say, from theſe glorious ſeeds what harveſt flows,
Recount our bleſſings, and compare our woes.

RECOU'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *recount*.] Relation; recital.

When from the firſt to laſt, betw xt us two,
Tears our *recountments* had moſt kindly bath'd,
As how I came into that deſart place. *Shakeſp.*

RECOURED, for RECOVERED. *Spenſer.*

RECOURSE. *n. ſ.* [*recurſus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.]

1. Frequent paſſage. Obſolete.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergal ed with *recourſe* of tears. *Shakeſp.*

2. Return, new attack.

Preventive phyſick, by purging noxious humours and the cauſes of diſeaſes, preventeth ſickneſs in the hea thy, or the *recourſe* thereof n the valetudinary. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

3. [*Recours*, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This is the common uſe.

Thus uſed this great peer, in a time of great *recourſe* unto him and dependance upon him, the houſe and town ful of ſervants and ſuiters. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

The council of Trent commends the mak ng *recourſe*, not only to the prayers of the ſaints, but to their aid and aſſiſtance. *Stillingfleet's Def of Diſ on Roman Idol.*

Can any man think, that this privilege was at firſt conferred upon the church of Rome, and that chriſtians in all ages had conſtant *recourſe* to it for determining their differences, and yet that that very church ſhould now be at a loſs where to find it? *Tillotſon.*

All other means have faiſ'd to wound her heart,
Our laſt *recourſe* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. Acceſs.

The doors be lockt,
That no man hath *recourſe* to her by night. *Shakeſp.*

RE'CREANT. *adj.* [*recriant*, Fr.]

1. Cowardly; meanſpirited, ſubdued; crying out for mercy, recanting out of fear.

Let be that lady debona re,
Thou *recreant* knight, and ſoon thyſelf prepare
To battle. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Doſt
Thou wear a lion's hide? doff it for ſhame,
And hang a calf's ſkin on thoſe *recreant* limbs. *Shakeſp.*

Here ſtandeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found falſe and *recreant*. *Shakeſp.*

Thou
Muſt, as a foreign *recreant*, be led
With manacles along our ſtreet. *Shakeſp.*

The knight, whom fate and happy chance ſhall grace
From out the bars to force his oppoſite,
Or kill, or make him *recreant* on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love ſhall gain. *Dryden.*

2. Apoſtate, falſe.

Who for ſo many benefits receiv'd,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and falſe,
And ſo of all true good himſelf deſpoil'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

To RE/CREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Lat *recreer*, Fr.]

1. To refreſh after toil, to amuſe or divert in wearineſs.

He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever, common pleaſures,
To walk abroad and *recreate* yourſelves. *Sh[illegible]*

Neceſſity and the example of St. John, who *recreated* himſelf with ſporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow, but not ſuffer it to be unſtrung. *Tayl.*

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours next with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes, which wearying and pining the ſight more than any. *Dryden.*

2. To delight, to gratify.

Theſe ripe fruits *recreate* the noſtrils with their aromatick ſcent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

3. To relieve; to revive.

Take a walk to refreſh yourſelf with the open air, which ſo red freſh doth exceedingly *recreate* the lungs, heart and vital ſpirits. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

RECREATION. *n. ſ.* [from *recreate.*]

1. Relief after toil or pain, amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs.

The chief *recreation* ſhe could find in her anguiſh, was ſometime to viſit that place, where laſt ſhe was ſo happy as to ſee the cauſe of her unhap. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Viſit
The chapel where they ſ ghs, and tears, ſhed there,
Shall be my *recreation*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The great men among th ancients underſtood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of ſtate, and thought it no leſſening to their dignity to make the one the *recreation* to the other. *Locke on Education.*

Refreſhment,

2 Refreſhment; amuſement; diverſion

You may have the *recreation* of ſurpriſing thoſe with admiration, who ſhall hear the deaf perſon pronounce whatſoever they ſhall deſire, without your ſeeming to guide him. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Nor is that man leſs deceived, that thinks to maintain a conſtant tenure of pleaſure, by a continual purſuit of ſports and *recreations* for all theſe things, as they refreſh a man when weary, ſo they weary him when refreſhed *South.*

RE'CREATIVE. *adj.* [from *recreate.*] Refreſhing; giving relief after labour or pain; amuſing, diverting.

Let the muſick be *recreative*, and with ſome ſtrange changes. *Bacon*

Let not your recreations be laviſh ſpenders of your time; but chuſe ſuch as are healthful, *recreative* and apt to refreſh you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Taylor.*

The acceſs theſe trifles gain to the cloſets of ladies, ſeem to promiſe ſuch eaſy and *recreative* experiments, which require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*

RE'CREATIVENESS. *n. ſ* [from *recreative*] The quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT. *n. ſ* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Droſs; ſpume, ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

The vital fire in the heart requires [illegible] yielding nature, to receive the ſuperfluous ſerofities or *recrements* of the blood.

RECREMENTAL. } *adj* [from *recrement*] Droſſy.
RECREMENTI'TIOUS. }

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr *re* and *crimino*, Lat.] To return one accuſation with another.

It is not my buſineſs to *recriminate*, hoping ſufficiently to clear myſelf in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*

How ſhall ſuch hypocrites reform the ſtate,
On whom the brothels can *recriminate?* *Dryden.*

To RECRI'MINATE, *v. a.* To accuſe in return. Unuſual.

Did not Joſeph hereunder back infamy? he ſcorned ſo much as to clear himſelf, or to *recriminate* the ſtrumpet. *South.*

RECRIMINATION. *n. ſ* [*recrimination*, Fr. from *recriminate.*] Accuſation of one accuſation with another.

Black defamation will ſeem diſobliging enough to provoke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and ſo the quarrel is carried on with mutual *recriminations* *Gov. of Tong.*

RECRIMINATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *recriminate.*] He that returns accuſation for accuſation.

RECRUDESCENT. *adj.* [*recrudeſcens*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUIT. *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.]

1 To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies.

He was longer in *recruiting* his fleſh than was uſual, but with a low diet he recovered it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Increaſe thy care to ſave the ſinking kind,
With greens and flow'rs *recruit* their empty hives,
And ſeek freſh forage to ſuſtain their lives. *Dryden.*

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour,
As flowers by ſprinkling revive with freſh odour. *Granville.*

Thus ſun is ſet; but ſee in bright array
What hoſts of heavenly lights *recruit* the day!
Love in a ſhining galaxy appears
[illegible] *Granville*

[illegible] city of motion, which we find in the world [illegible], there is a neceſſity of conſerving and [illegible] by active principles, ſuch as are the cauſe of gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newt.*

To ſupply an army with new men.

He truſted the earl of Holland with the command of that army, with which he was to be *recruited* and aſſiſted. *Clar.*

To RECRUIT *v. n.* To raiſe new ſoldiers

The French have only Switzerland beſides their own country to *recruit* in, and we know the difficulties they meet with in getting thence a ſingle regiment.

RECRUIT *n. ſ* [from the verb.]

1. Supply of any thing waſted.

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope.*

The endeavour to raiſe new men for the *recruit* of the army found oppoſition. *Clarendon*

2. New ſoldiers.

The pow'rs of Troy
With freſh *recruits* their youthful chief ſuſtain
Not theirs a raw and unexperienc'd train,
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*

RECTANGLE. *n. ſ.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

If all Athens ſhould decree, that in *rectangle* triangles the ſquare, which is made of the ſide that ſubtendeth the right angle, is equal to the ſquares which are made of the ſides containing the right angle, geometricians would not receive that concluſion without demonſtration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The mathematician conſiders the truth and properties belonging to a *rectangle*, only as it is an idea in his own mind. *Locke.*

RECTA'NGULAR *adj.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr. *rectus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary *rectangular* form, if they ſhall be laid one by another in a level row between any ſupporters ſuſtaining the two ends, then all the pieces will neceſſarily link. *Wotton's Architecture.*

RECTA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *rectangular*] With right angles.

At the equator, the needle will ſtand *rectangularly*; but approaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the ſtone obliquely. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RECTIFIABLE, *adj* [from *rectify*] Capable to be ſet right.

The natural heat of the parts being inſufficient for a perfect and thorough digeſtion, the errors of one concoction are not *rectifiable* by another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RECTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*rectification*, Fr from *rectify.*]

1. The act of ſetting right what is wrong

It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuſes with ſuch authority for the renewal and *rectification*, as was ſufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed [illegible]

2. In chymiſtry, *rectification* of ſome [illegible] by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

At the firſt *rectification* of ſome pint of ſalt in a retort, a ſingle pound afforded no leſs than ſix ounces of phlegm *Boyle.*

To RE'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, Fr *rectus* and *facio*, Lat.]

1. To make right; to reform, to redreſs.

That wherein unſounder times have done amiſs, the better ages enſuing muſt *rectify* as they may *Hooker.*

It ſhall be bootleſs
That longer you defer the court, as well
For your own quiet, as to *rectify*
What is unſettled in the king. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Where a long courſe of piety has purged the heart, and *rectified* the will, knowledge will break in upon ſuch a ſoul, like the ſun ſhining in his full might. *South.*

The ſubſtance of this theory I may very depend on, being willing to ſuppoſe that many particularities may be *rectified* upon farther thoughts. *Burnet*

If thoſe men of parts, who have been employed in vituperating the age, had endeavoured to *rectify* and amend it, they needed not have ſacrificed their good ſenſe to their fame. *Addiſ.*

The ſame judgment he made of things are owned; and the methods pointed out by which he *rectified* them. *Atterbury.*

2. To exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation.

The ſkin hath been kept white and ſmooth for above [illegible] teen years, by being included with *rectified* ſpirit of wine in a cylindrical glaſs. *Grew's Muſeum.*

RECTILINEAR. } *adj.* [*rectus* and *linea*, Lat.] Conſiſting of
RECTILINEOUS. } right Lines.

There are only three *rectilineous* and ordinate figures, which can ſerve to this purpoſe; and inordinate or unlike ones muſt have been not only leſs elegant, but unequal. *Ray*

The image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with two *rectilinear* and parallel ſides and two ſemicircular ends. *Newton's Opticks.*

The rays of light, whether they be very ſmall bodies jected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in right Lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obſtacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return into the ſame *rectilinear* way, unleſs perhaps by very great accident. *Newton's Opticks.*

RECTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*rectitude*, Fr from *rectus*, Lat.]

1 Straitneſs, not curvity.

2. Rightneſs; uprightneſs, freedom from moral curvity or obliquity

Faith and repentance, together with the *rectitude* of their preſent engagement would fully prepare them for a better life. *King Charles.*

Calm the diſorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wiſdom, equity and abſolute *rectitude* of all his proceedings. *Att.*

RECTOR. *n. ſ.* [*rectour*, Fr. *rector*, Latin.]

1 Ruler; lord; governour

God is the ſupreme *rector* of the world, and of all thoſe ſubordinate parts thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

When a *rector* of an univerſity of ſcholars is choſen by the corporation or univerſity, the election ought to be confirmed by the ſuperior of ſuch univerſity. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

RECTORSHIP, *n. ſ.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector*] The rank or office of rector

Had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Againſt the *rectorſhip* of judgment. *Shakeſp.*

RECTORY. *n. ſ.* [*rectorerie*, Fr from *rector.*]

A *rectory* or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or miniſter thereof, to whoſe charge the ſame is committed. *Spelman.*

RECUBATION, *n. f.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it sitting, it cannot have that relation, for the French and Italian translations express neither position of session or *recubation*. *Brown.*

[illegible]

RECUMBENCY *n. f.* [from *recumbent.*]

1. The posture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable shew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the sound of musick, and after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of festival *recumbency*. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke*

RECUMBENT. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning.

The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly accumbent, posture in eating was introduced after the first Punick war. *Arb.*

To RECUR. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it *recurs* the same in my memory. *Locke.*

In this life, the thoughts of God and a future state often offer themselves to us, they often spring up in our minds, and when expelled, *recur* again. *Colane*

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans *recurring* on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [*Recourir*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to *recur* to the first. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To RECU'RE. *v. n.* [*re* and *cure.*] To recover from sickness or labour.

Through wise handling and fair governance,
I him *recured* to a better will,
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Fairy Queen.*

[illegible]

In western waves his weary wagon did *recure*. *Fa. Queen.*

With one look she doth my life dismay,
And with another doth it straight *recure*. *Spenser.*

The wanton boy was shortly well *recur'd*
Of that his malady. *Spenser.*

Thy death's wound
He who comes thy Saviour shall *recure*,
Not by destroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy seed. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

RECURE. *n. f.* Recovery; remedy

Whatsoever fell into the enemies hands, was lost without *recure* the old men were slain, the young men led away into captivity. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

RECU'RRENCE. } *n. f.* [from *recurrent.*] Return.
RECU'RRENCY. }

Although the opinion at present be well suppressed, yet, [illegible], it may revive in the next generation. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

RECU'RRENT *adj.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingring durable pains, short intermittent or swift *recurrent* pains precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harv.*

RECU'RSION. *n. f.* [*recursus*, Lat.] Return.

One of the assistants told the *recursions* of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

RECURVA'TION. } *n. f.* [*recurvo*, Lat.] Flexure backward
RECU'RVITY. }

Ascending first into a capsulary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine *recurvation*, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RECU'RVOUS. *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long *recurvous* tails, longer than their bodies. *Derham.*

RECU'SANT. *n. f.* [*recusant*, Lat.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society.

They demand of the lords, that no *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act. *Clarendon.*

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of *recusants* should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience! *Decay of Piety.*

To RECU'SE *v. n.* [*recuser*, Fr. *recuso*, Lat.] To refuse. A [illegible] law.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recused* as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I [illegible] as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RED. *adj.* [from the old Saxon, red, *rhud*, Welsh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. *Camden*, in his Britannia, noteth, first was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the red ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Greek, ἐρυθρὸν, French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin, *ruber*. *Peacham.*] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into many, as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I so pale
—Ay, and no man in the presence,
But his *red* colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakesp.*

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
To prove whose blood is *reddest* *Shakesp. Merch of Ven.*

His eyes shall be *red* with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Gen. xlix. 12.*

Th' angelick squadron turn'd fiery *red*. *Milton.*

If *red* lead and white paper be placed in the *red* light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the *red* lead, and therefore reflects the *red* making rays more copiously than *red* lead doth *Newton's Opticks.*

The sixth *red* was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and soon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the *reds*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Why heavenly truth,
And moderation fair, were the *red* marks
Of superstition's scourge. *Thomson's Winter.*

To REDA'RGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] To refute. Not in use

The last wittily *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Augustus Cæsar, in the American mines. *Hakewill on Providence.*

REDBERRIED *shrub cassia. n. f.* A plant. It is male and female in different plants the male both flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always sterile: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form. *Miller.*

RE'DBREAST. *n. f.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast

No burial this pretty babe
Of any man receives,
But robin *redbreast* piously
Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wo[illegible]*

The *redbreast*, sacred to the household gods,
Pays to trusted man his annual visit *T[illegible]*

RE'DCOAT. *n. f.* A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late,
Shakes at the moon-shine shadow of a rush,
And sees a *redcoat* rise from ev'ry bush *Dryden.*

To REDDEN. *v. a.* [from *red*] To make red.

In a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear
Redd'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The tempered mass clash. *Dryden's Æne*

To REDDEN. *v. n.* To grow red.

With shame they *reddened*, and with spight grew pale.

[illegible]

Turn upon the ladies in the pr[illegible]
And if they *redden*, you are sure [illegible]
The poor inhabitant beho[illegible]
The *redd'ning* orange and the swelling gra[illegible] *Addison.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak,
And flares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye,
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry *Pope.*

REDDISH. [from *red.*] Somewhat red

A bright spot, white and somewhat *reddish*. *Lev.*

REDDISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *reddish.*] Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the *reddishness* of the copper. *Boyle*

REDDITION. *n. f* [from *redde*, Lat.] Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest. *Howel's Vocal Forest*

RE'DDITIVE. *adj.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

REDDLE. *n. f* A sort of mineral.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture its surface is smooth and [illegible], and it is soft [illegible] very much. It is remarkably heavy, and its colour of a florid, though not very deep red: our American colonies abound with it; and in England we have the finest in the world: it has been used as an astringent. *Hill's Mat. Me[illegible]*

RE[illegible] *f* [ræb, Saxon.] Counsel, advice. Not used.

Do not as some ungracious pastors do,
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilst he a puft and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *rede*. *Shakesp. Ha[illegible]*

To REDE *v. a.* [ræban, Saxon.] To advise.

I *rede* thee hence to remove,
Lest thou the price of my displeasure prove. *Sp[illegible]*

To REDEEM *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.]

1. To ransom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price.
   The kinsman said, I cannot *redeem* it for myself, lest I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth* iv. 6.
2. To release; to recover.
   If, when I am laid into the tomb,
   I wake before the time that Romeo
   Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point
   Thy father
   Levied an army, weeping to *redeem*
   And re-establish him in the diadem *Shakesp. Henry VI*
   Th'army newly from the grave
   Hath me *redeem'd*: he will the humble save. *Sandys*
   Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Ps.* xxv.
   Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghost. *Dryden.*
3. To recompense; to compensate, to make amends for.
   Waywardly proud, and therefore bold, because extremely faulty, and yet having no good thing to *redeem* these. *Sidney.*
   This feather stirs, she lives; if it be so,
   It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
   That ever I have felt. *Shakesp. King Lear*
   Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious and pliant to *redeem* it. *Wotton*
   Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate
   You can secure the constancy of fate,
   Whose kindness sent what does your mind deem
   By lesser ills the greater to *redeem*. *Dryden.*
4. To pay an atonement.
   I have but one daughter,
   Who *redeems* nature from the general curse,
   Which twain have brought her to. *Shakesp.*
5. To save the world from the curse of sin
   Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
   Man's mortal crime. *Milton.*

REDEEMABLE. *n. f.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *redeemable.*] The state of being redeemable

REDEEMER. *n. f.* [from *redeem.*]

1. One who ransoms or redeems.
   She inflamed him to,
   That he would gates with Proclus fight,
   And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
   Because he had not well maintained his right *Fa. Queen.*
2. The Saviour of the world.
   I every day expect an embassage
   From my *redeemer* to redeem me hence;
   And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n. *Shakesp.*
   Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd
   Both ransom and *redeemer* voluntary. *Milton's Par. Lost*
   When saw we thee any way distressed, and relieved thee? will be the question of those, to whom heaven itself will be at the last day awarded, as having ministred to their *redeemer*. *Boyle.*

To REDELI'VER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back.
   I have remembrances of you
   That I have longed long to *redeliver*. *Shakesp*
   Infruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts, and therefore may be *redelivered* on the demand of the person that exhibited them. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

REDELIVERY. *n. f.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back

To REDEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*redemander*, Fr. *re* and *demand*] To demand back

Therefore attacked the place where they were kept in body, and rescued them: the duke *redemands* his prisoners, who, seeing only excuses, he retired to do himself justice. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

REDEMPTION. *n. f.* [*redemption*, Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.]

1. Ransome; release
   Utter darkness his place
   Ordain'd without *redemption*, without end. *Milton.*
2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ
   I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption*,
   That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shakesp.*
   The Saviour son be gladly'd,
   Who for lost man's *redemption* dy'd. *Dryden.*

REDE'MPTORY. *adj.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ransome.
   Omega sings the exequies,
   And Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman's Iliads*

RE'DHOT *adj.* [*red* and *hot*] Heated to redness.
   Iron *red hot* burneth and consumeth not. *Bacon*
   Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously? for what else is a *redhot* iron than fire? and what else is a burning coal than *redhot* wood? *Newton's Opticks*
   The *redhot* metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

REDINTEGRATE [*redintegratus*, Latin.] Restored, renewed, made new.
   Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being *redintegrate* in those principal members, which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were ever dismembered: so as they remained only in homage, and not severty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

REDINTEGRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *redintegrate.*]

1. Renovation, restoration.
   They kept the feast indeed, but with the leven of malice, and unduly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his mystical. *Dec. of Piety.*
2. *Redintegration* chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Quincy.*
   He but prescribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philosophical *redintegration* of it. *Boyle*

REDIRAD. *n. f.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium. See MINIUM
   To draw with dry colours, make long pastils, by grinding *redlead* with strong wort, and so roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the sun. *P*

REDNESS. *n. f.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red.
   There was a pretty *redness* in his lips. *Shakesp.*
   In the red sea, most apprehend a material *redness*, from whence they derive its common denomination. *Brown.*
   The growing *redness* of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves. *Spectator*, N° 477.

REDOLENCE. } *n. f.* [from *redoleo.*] Sweet scent
RE'DOLENCY }
   We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle*
   Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency* *Mortim.*

REDOLENT. *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of scent.
   Thy love excels the joys of wine,
   Thy odours, O how *redolent*! *Sandys' Paraphras.*

To REDOU'BLE *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double.*]

1. To repeat often
   So ended she; and all the rest around
   To her *redoubled* that her undersong. *Spens.*
   They were
   As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
   So they *redoubled* strokes upon the foe. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
2. To encrease by addition of the same quantity over and over.
   Parnassus swear,
   And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat. *Addison.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much.
   If we consider, that our whole eternity is to take its colour from those hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument *redoubles* upon us, for putting in practice this method of passing away our time. *Addison's Spectator*

REDOU'BT. *n. f.* [*redut*, *redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Italian.] The outwork of a fortification, a fortress.
   Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and our many safe and commodious ports are as *redoubts* to secure them. *Bacon.*

REDOU'BTABLE. *adj.* [*redoubtable*, Fr.] Formidable, terrible to foes.
   The enterprising Mr Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope.*

REDOU'BTED. *adj.* [*redoubté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable.
   His kingdom's seat Cleopolis is red,
   There to obtain some such *redoubted* knight,
   That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might. *F. Q.*
   So far be mine, my most *redoubted* lord,
   As my true service shall deserve your love

To REDOU'ND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin]

1. To be sent back by reaction
   The evil, soon
   Driv'n back, *redounded*, as a flood, on those
   From whom it sprung. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.
   Nor hope to be myself less miserable
   By what I seek, but others to make such
   As I, though thereby worse to me *redound*. *Milton*
2. To conduce in the consequence.
   As the care of our national commerce *redounds* more to the riches and prosperity of the publick, than any other act of government, the state of it should be marked out in every particular reign with greater distinction. *Addison.*
   He had drawn many observations together, which very much *redound* to the honour of this prince. *Addison.*
3. To fall in the consequence
   As both these monsters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 114.
   The honour done to our king ultimately *redounds* to God the author of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To REDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*redresser*, Fr.]

1. To set right; to amend.
   In yonder spring of roses,
   Find what to *redress* till noon. *Milton.*
2. To relieve, to remedy; to ease. It is sometimes used of persons, but more properly of things.
   She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity, and straight laboured to *redress* my pain, which was her pain. *Sidney*
   'Tis true, O king! th'afflicted to *redress*. *Dryden.*
   In countries of freedom, princes are bound to protect their subjects in liberty, property and religion, to receive their petitions, and *redress* their grievances. *Swift.*

REDRE'SS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Reformation; amendment.
To ſeek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more neceſſary is a ſpeedy *redreſs* of ourſelves. *Hooker.*
2. Relief; remedy
No humble ſuitors preſs to ſpeak for right;
No, not a man comes for *redreſs* to thee. *Shakeſp.*
Such people, as break the law of nations, all nations are intereſted to ſuppreſs, conſidering that the particular ſtates, being the delinquents, can give no *redreſs*. *Bacon.*
Grief, finding no *redreſs*, ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds immedicable,
Rankle, and feſter, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton.*
3. One who gives relief
Fair majeſty, the refuge and *redreſs*
Of thoſe whom fate purſues, and wants oppreſs. *Dryden.*
REDRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *redreſs*.] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.
The generous band,
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redreſſive* ſearch'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomſon.*
To REDSEA'R. *v. n.* [*red* and *ſear*.] A term of workmen.
If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer, and if it be too hot, it will *redſear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
RE'DSHANK. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *ſhank*.]
1. This ſeems to be a contemptuous appellation for ſome of the people of Scotland.
He ſent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redſhanks* unto Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenſer.*
2. A bird. *Ainſworth.*
REDSTREAK. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *ſtreak*.]
1. An apple.
The *redſtreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleaſing to the palate; there are ſeveral ſorts of *redſtreak*. Some ſorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is eſteemed to give the cyder the richeſt tincture. *Mortimer.*
2. Cyder preſſed from the redſtreak.
Redſtreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,
Gives Tuſcan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith.*
To REDU'CE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat. *reduire*, Fr.]
1. To bring back. Obſolete
Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!
That would *reduce* theſe bloody days again. *Shakeſp.*
2. To bring to the former ſtate.
It were but juſt
And equal to *reduce* me to my duſt,
Deſirous to reſign and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*
3. To reform from any diſorder.
That temper in the archbiſhop, who licenſed their moſt pernicious writings, left his ſucceſſor a very difficult work to do, to reform and *reduce* a church into order, that had been ſo long neglected, and ſo ill ſilled. *Clarendon.*
4. To bring into any ſtate of diminution.
A diaphanous body, *reduced* to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little ſurfaces in a narrow compaſs. *Boyle.*
As he will quite conſume us, and *reduce*
To nothing this eſſential, *Milton.*
The ordinary ſmalleſt meaſure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by diviſion would *reduce* them into leſs fractions. *Locke.*
5. To degrade; to impair in . .
There is nothing ſo bad, but a man may lay hold of ſomething about it, that will afford matter of excuſe, nor nothing ſo excellent, but a man may faſten upon ſomething belonging to it, whereby to *reduce* it. *Tillotſon.*
6. To bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs.
The moſt prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not *reducing* them to deſperation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
7. To ſubdue.
Under thee, as head ſupreme,
Thrones, princedoms, pow'rs, dominions I *reduce*. *Milton.*
8. To bring into any ſtate more within reach or power
To have this project *reduced* to practice, there ſeems to want nothing.
9. To reclaim to order.
Theſe left deſert utmoſt hell,
Reduc'd in careful watch round their metropolis. *Milton.*
10. To ſubject to a rule, to bring into a claſs.
REDU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reduce*.] The act of bringing back, ſubduing, reforming or diminiſhing.
The navy received bleſſing from pope Sixtus, and was aſſigned as an apoſtolical miſſion for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*
REDU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *reduce*.] One that reduces
They could not learn to digeſt, that the man, which they ſo long had uſed to maſk their own appetites, ſhould now be the *reducer* of them into order. *Sidney, b. ii.*

REDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce*.] Poſſible to be reduced.
A law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the poſitive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*
Actions, that promote ſociety and mutual fellowſhip, ſeem *reducible* to a principle to do good to others, and a ready ſenſe of any good done by others. *South.*
All the parts of painting are *reducible* into thoſe mentioned by our author. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
If minerals are not convertible into another ſpecies, though of the ſame genus, much leſs can they be ſurmiſed *reducible* into a ſpecies of another genus. *Hartley on* .
Our damps in England are *reducible* to the ſuffocating or the ſtupifying. *Woodward.*
REDU'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reducible*.] Quality of being reducible.
Spirit of wine, by its pungent taſte, and eſpecially by its *reducibleneſs*, according to Helmont, into alcali and water, ſeems to be as well of a ſaline as a ſulphureous nature. *Boyle.*
REDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*reduction*, Fr. from *reductus*, Lat.]
1. The act of reducing.
Some will have theſe years to be but months, but we have no certain evidence that they uſed to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not ſerve. *Hale.*
2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*
REDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*reductif*, Fr. *reductus*, Latin.] Having the power of reducing.
Thus far concerning theſe *reductive* by inundations and conflagrations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
REDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reductive*.] By reduction, by conſequence.
If they be our ſuperiors, then 'tis modeſty and reverence to all ſuch in general, at leaſt *reductively*. *Hammond.*
Other niceties, though they are not matter of conſcience, ſingly and apart, are yet ſo *reductively*; that is, though they are not ſo in the abſtract, they become ſo by affinity and connection. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
REDU'NDANCE } *n. ſ.* [*redundantia*, Lat. from *redundant*.] Su-
REDU'NDANCY. } perfluity, ſuperabundance.
The cauſe of generation ſeemeth to be fulneſs; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulneſs ariſeth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moiſt and ſanguine, or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*
It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himſelf, leaving him void of that principle, which alone ſhould diſpoſe him to communicate and impart thoſe *redundancies* of good, that he is poſſeſſed of. *South.*
I ſhall ſhow our poets *redundance* of wit, juſtneſs of compariſons, and elegance of deſcriptions. *Garth.*
Labour ferments the humours, caſts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*. *Addiſon.*
REDU'NDANT. *adj.* [*redundans*, Latin.]
1. Superabundant; exuberant; ſuperfluous.
His head,
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidſt his circling ſpires, that on the graſs
Floated *redundant*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*
Notwithſtanding the *redundant* oil in fiſhes, they do not encreaſe fat ſo much as fleſh *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. Uſing more words or images than are uſeful.
Where the author is *redundant*, mark thoſe paragraphs to be retrenched, when he trifles, abandon thoſe paſſages. *Watts.*
REDU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *redundant*.] Superfluouſly; ſuperabundantly.
To REDUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate*.] To double
REDUPLICATION. *n. ſ.* [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling.
This is evident, when the mark of exception is put; as when we ſpeak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other conſiderations. *Digby.*
REDU'PLICATIVE. *adj.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr. from *reduplicate*.] Double.
Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propoſitions; as men, conſidered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. becauſe they are men. *Watts's Logick.*
RE'DWING. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
To REE. *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.] To riddle, to ſift.
After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you muſt then *ree* it over in a ſieve. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
To REECHO. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back
Around we ſtand, a melancholy train,
And a loud groan *reechoes* from the main. *Pope.*
REE'CHY. *adj.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *rauk*.] Smoky; ſooty, tanned.
Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kiſſes,
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck. *Shakeſp.*
REED. *n. ſ.* [*hreod*, Saxon, *riet*, Dutch, *gramen*, Lat.]
1. An hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds
A *reed* is diſtinguiſhed from the graſſes by its magnitude, and by its having a firm ſtem: the ſpecies are, the large ma-

...ed cane or *reed*, the ſugar cane, the common *reed*, the ...egated *reed* ... Bamboo cane, and dark red *reed*. *Miller.*

This Dercetis, the mother of Semiramis, was ſometimes a mermaid, and falling in love with a goodly young man, the was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme puniſh... conveyed away and caused the ſame to be hidden ... *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World

The knotty bulruſh next in order ſtood,
And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood. *Dryden.*
Her lover Cimon lay concealed in the *reeds*. *Broome*

A ſmall pipe
I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice. *Shakeſp.*

Arcadian pipe, the paſtoral *reed*
Of Hermes. *Milton.*

... in turn'd his ſteed,
And from the hoſtile camp withdrew;
... cruel lot the backward *reed*
He ſcarce and as he fled, he flew. *Prior.*

REE'DED. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Covered with reeds.
Where hoar ...
Now pare off the moſs, and go beat in the reed. *Tuſſer.*

REE'DEN. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Conſiſting of reeds.
Henry in the ſickly ...
... *Cowley.*

To REE'DIFY. *v. a.* [*reædifier*, Fr. *re* and *ædify*.] To rebuild; to build again.
The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. *Fa. Queen.*
This monument five hundred years hath ſtood,
Which I have ſumptuouſly *reedified*. *Shakeſp.*
The Aolians, who repeopled, *reedified* Ilium. *Sandys.*
The houſe of God they firſt *reedify*. *Milton.*

REE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds.
Youths tomb'd before their parents were
Whom fou. Cocytus' *reedleſs* banks encloſe. *May.*

REE'DY. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds.
The ſportive flood in two ...ides,
And forms with erring ſtreams the *reedy* iſles. *Blackmore.*
Around th' adjoining brook,
Now ſtretching o'er a rock,
Now ſcarcely moving through a *reedy* pool. *Thomſon.*

REEK. *n. ſ.* [ree, Saxon. *reuke*, Dutch.]
1. Smoke; ſteam; vapour.
'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a ...me kiln. *Shakeſp.*
2. [*Reke*, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay.
Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*
The covered *reek*, much in uſe weſtward, muſt needs prove of great advantage in wet harveſts. *Mortimer.*

To REEK. *v. n.* [recan, Saxon.]
1. To ſmoke; to ſteam; to emit vapour
... ...
Except they meant to bathe in *reeking* wounds,
Or memorize another Golgotha. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
To the battle came he, where he did
Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men, as if
'Twere a perpetual ſpoil. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
You remember
How under my oppreſſion I did *reek*,
When I firſt mov'd you. *Shakeſp.*
Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,
They ſhall be fam'd; for there the ſun ſhall greet them
And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n. *Shak.*
... ...
In balmy ſweat; which with his beams the ſun
Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moiſture fed. *Milton.*
Love one deſcended from a race of tyrants,
... ... *Smith.*

REE'KY. *adj.* [from *reek*.] Smoky, tanned; black.
Shut me in a charnel houſe,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With *reeky* ſhanks and yellow chapleſs ſkulls. *Shakeſp.*

REEL. *n. ſ.* [neol, Saxon.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into ſkeins from the ſpindle.

To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the ſpindle.
It may be uſeful for the *reeling* of yarn. *Wilkins.*

To REEL. *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch, *ragla*, Swediſh.] To ſtagger; to incline in walking, firſt to one ſide and then to the other.
Him when his miſtreſs proud perceiv'd to fail,
While yet his feeble feet for faintneſs *reel'd*,
She 'gan call, help Orgoglio! *Fairy Queen, b. 1*
... ...
'Tis a *reeling* world,
And I believe will never ſtand upright,
Till Richard wear the garland. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
It is an ill ſign
... keep the turn of tipling with a ſlave,
... the ſtreets at noon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
They *reel* to and fro, and ſtagger like a drunken man. *Pſ.*
... the dark, and to no ſeat confine
Their wandring feet, but *reel* as drunk with wine. *Sandys.*

He with heavy fumes oppreſt,
Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to reſt. *Pope.*
Should he hide his face,
Th' extinguiſh'd ſtars would looſening *reel*
Wide from their ſpheres. *Thomſon.*

REELECTION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election.
Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift.*

To REENA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew.
The conſtruction of ſhips was forbidden to ſenators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *reenacted* by the Julian law of conceſſions. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To REENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce*.] To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance.
The French have *reenforc'd* their ſcatter'd men. *Shakeſp.*
They uſed the ſtones to *reenforce* the pier. *Hayward.*
The preſence of a friend raiſes fancy, and *reenforces* reaſon. *Collier.*

REENFO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *enforcement*.] Freſh aſſiſtance.
Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With ſhunleſs deſtiny; aidleſs came off,
And with a ſudden *reenforcement* ſtruck
Corioli like a planet. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
They require a ſpecial *reenforcement* of ſound endoctrinating to ſet them right. *Milton.*
What *reenforcement* we may gain from hope. *Milton.*
The words are a reiteration or *reenforcement* of a corollary. *Ward.*

To REENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a ſecond time.
The calmneſs of temper Achilles *reenjoyed*, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded *Pope.*

To REE'NTER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew.
With opportune excurſion, we may chance
Reenter heav'n. *Milton.*
The fiery ſulphurous vapours ſeek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To REENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne.
He diſpoſes in my hands the ſcheme
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southerne.*

REENTRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again.
Their repentance, although not their firſt entrance, is notwithſtanding the firſt ſtep of their *reentrance* into life. *Hooker.*
The pores of the brain, through the which the ſpirits before took their courſe, are more eaſily opened to the ſpirits which demand *reentrance*. *Glanvill's Sceſ.*

REE'REMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [hneremuſ, Saxon.] A bat.

To REESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *eſtabliſh*.] To eſtabliſh ...
To *reeſtabliſh* the right of lineal ſucceſſion to paternal government, is to put a man in poſſeſſion of that government, which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*
Peace, which hath for many years been baniſhed the chriſtian world, will be ſpeedily *reeſtabliſhed*. *Smalridge.*

REESTA'BLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh*.] One that reeſtabliſhes.

REESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh*.] The act of reeſtabliſhing, the ſtate of being reeſtabliſhed, reſtauration.
The Jews made ſuch a powerful effort for their *reeſtabliſhment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as ſhook the whole Roman empire. *Addiſon.*

REEVE. *n. ſ.* [geneſa, Saxon.] A ſteward. Obſolete.
The *reeve*, miller and cook are diſtinguiſhed. *Dryden.*

To REEXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew.
Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cauſe. *Hook.*

To REFECT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To refreſh; to reſtore after hunger or fatigue. Not in uſe.
A man in the morning is lighter in the ſcale, becauſe in ſleep ſome pounds have perſpired; and is alſo lighter unto himſelf, becauſe he is *refected*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

REFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*refection*, Fr. from *refectio*, Lat.] Refreſhment after hunger or fatigue.
After a draught of wine, a man may ſeem lighter in himſelf from ſudden *refection*, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Brown.*
Faſting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of ſouls, and the richeſt aliment of grace. *South.*
For ſweet *refection* due,
The genial viands let my train renew. *Pope.*

REFE'CTORY. *n. ſ.* [*refectoire*, Fr. from *refect*.] Room of refreſhment, eating room.
He cells and *refectories* did prepare,
And large proviſions laid of winter fare. *Dryden.*

To REFE'L. *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To refute; to repreſs.
Friends not to *refel* ye,
Or any way quell ye,
Ye aim at a myſtery,
Worthy a hiſtory. *Ben. Johnſon's Gypſies.*

It inſtructs the ſcholar in the various methods of diſcovering and *refelling* the fubtil tricks of ſophiſters. *Watts.*

To REFE'R *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat. *referer*, Fr.]

1. To diſmiſs for information or judgment.

Thoſe cauſes the divine hiſtorian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To betake for deciſion.

The heir of his kingdom hath *referred* herſelf unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end

You profeſs and practiſe to *refer* all things to yourſelf *Bac*

4. To reduce, as to a claſs.

The ſalts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to nitriate, than acid. *Boyle on Colours.*

To REFER. *v. n.* To reſpect, to have relation.

Of thoſe places, that *refer* to the ſhutting and opening the abyſs, I take notice of that in Job. *Burnet.*

REFEREE'. *n. ſ.* [from *refer.*] One to whom any thing is referred.

Referees and arbitrators ſeldom forget themſelves. *L'Eſtr.*

RE'FERENCE, *n. ſ* [from *refer.*]

1. Relation; reſpect; view towards; alluſion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himſelf and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all thoſe principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed. *Hooker*

Jupiter was the ſon of Æther and Dies; ſo called, becauſe the one had *reference* to his celeſtial conditions, the other diſcovered his natural virtues. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Chriſtian religion commands ſobriety, temperance and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and paſſions. *Tillotſon.*

2. Diſmiſſion to another tribunal.

It paſſed in England without the leaſt *reference* hither. *Sw.*

REFERE'NDARY. *n. ſ* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whoſe deciſion any thing is referred.

In ſuits, it is good to *refer* to ſome friend of truſt; but let him chuſe well his *referendaries*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To REFERME'NT, *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment anew.

Th' admitted mine agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Blackmore.*

REFE'RRIBLE, *adj.* [from *refer.*] Capable of being conſidered, as in relation to ſomething elſe.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things preſent, unto whom nothing is paſt or to come, but who is the ſame yeſterday, to-day and to-morrow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To REFINE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.]

1. To purify; to clear from droſs and recrement.

I will *refine* them as ſilver is *refined*, and will try them as gold is tried. *Zech.* xiii. 9.

Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought *refine*. *Anon*

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined* ſugar. *Mortimer.*

2. To make elegant, to poliſh, to make accurate

Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of *refined* wits, who honoured poeſy with their pens. *Peacham.*

Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his ſeat
In reaſon. *Milton.*

The ſame traditional ſloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps *refine* their ſpirits. *Swift.*

To REFI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended ſtories. *Dryden.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the ſenſe *refines!* *Pope.*

2. To grow pure.

The pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains,
Works itſelf clear, and as it runs *refines*. *Addiſon.*

3. To [illegible].

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controverſy, and coming nearer ſtill to the church of Rome. *Atterbury*

REFI'NEDLY. *adv.* [from *refine.*] With affected elegance.

With any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,
To turn a wheel? *Dryden.*

REFI'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *refine.*]

1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from droſs and recrementitious matter.

The more bodies are of kin to ſpirit in ſubtilty and *refinement*, the more diffuſive are they. *Norris.*

2. Improvement in elegance or purity

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements*. *Sw.*

3. Artificial practice

Thoſe rules religion preſcribes are more ſucceſsful in publick [illegible] affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning *Reg.* [illegible] of elegant improvement.

The flirts about town had a deſign to leave us in the lurch, by ſome of their late *refinements*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

REFI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *refine.*]

1. Purifier, one who clears from droſs or recrement.

The *refiners* of iron obſerve, that that iron ſtone is hardeſt to melt, which is full of metal, and that caſteſt, which hath moſt droſs. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains*

2. Improver in elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, ſo hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Sw. ft*

3. Inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtilties.

No men ſee leſs of the truth of things, than theſe great *refiners* upon incidents, who are ſo wonderfully ſubtle, and over wiſe in their conceptions. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 170.

Some *refiners* pretend to argue for the ſtateſmen of parties ſuch a government as ours. *Swift*

To REFI'T. *v. a* [*refit*, Fr. *re* and *fit.*] To repair, to reſtore after damage

He will not allow that there are any ſuch ſigns of art in the make of the preſent globe, or that there was ſo great care taken in the *refitting* of it up again at the deluge. *Woodw.*

Permit our ſhips a ſhelter on your ſhores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryd.*

To REFLE'CT, *v. a.* [*reflecter*, Fr. *reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back

We, his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter ſere foment. *Milton.*

Bodies cloſe together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*

To REFLE'CT *v. n*

1. To throw back light.

In dead men's ſculls, and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, *reflecting* gems. *Shakeſp.*

2. To bend back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a ſtraight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unleſs either by ſome external impulſe, or by an intrinſick principle of gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. To throw back the thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves.

The imagination calls thoughts in our way, and forces the underſtanding to *reflect* upon them. *Duppa.*

In every action *reflect* upon the end, and in your undertaking it, conſider why you do it. *Taylor*

Who ſaith, who could ſuch ill events expect?
With ſhame on his own counſels doth *reflect*. *Denham.*

When men are grown up, and *reflect* on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than thoſe opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a regiſter of their actions. *Locke.*

It is hard, that any part of my land ſhould be ſettled upon one who has uſed me ſo ill, and yet I could not ſee a ſprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I ſhould *reflect* upon her and her ſeverity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Let the king diſmiſs his woes,
Reflecting on her fair renown,
And take the cypreſs from his brows,
To put his wonted laurels on. *Prior.*

4. To conſider attentively.

Into myſelf my reaſon's eye I turn'd;
And as I much *reflected*, much I mourn'd *Prior.*

5. To throw reproach or cenſure

Neither do I *reflect* in the leaſt upon the memory of his late majeſty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Sw.*

[illegible]

Errors of wives *reflect* on huſbands ſhame. *Dryden.*

REFLE'CTENT. *adj.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back

The ray deſcendent, and the ray *reflectent*, flying with ſo great a ſpeed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both ſides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid [illegible]

REFLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *reflect*. thence I think *reflexion* is a [illegible]

1. The act of throwing back.

The eye ſees not itſelf,
But by *reflection* from other things *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

If the ſun's light conſiſted but of one ſort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impoſſible to produce any new by *reflections* or refractions. *Cheyne*

2. [illegible]

Inanimate matter moves always in a ſtraight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual *reflection*, unleſs by ſome external impulſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. That which is reflected

She ſhines not upon fools, leſt the *reflection* ſhould hurt her *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

As the ſun in water we can bear,
Yet not the ſun, but his *reflection* there;
So let us view her here, in what ſhe was,
And take her image in this watry glaſs. *Dryden.*

4. Thought thrown back upon the paſt.

The three firſt parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off thoſe melancholy *reflections*, which the ſenſe of age, infirmity and death may give them. *Denham.*

This dreadful image ſo poſſeſs'd her mind,
She ceas'd all farther hope, and now beg
To make *reflection* on th' unhappy man. *[illegible]*

Job's

[illegible]'s *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, did at the

What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel, from the *reflections* on his own ingratitude. *Regers's Sermons.*

The act or the mind upon itself

Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got *Locke.*

Attentive consideration.

This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection*, and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the mind, at the same time employing and inflaming the meditations. *South's Sermons*

He cry'd, and oh! may no *reflection* shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead.

REFLE'CTANT. *adj.* [from *reflect*] Throwing back images.

When the weary King gave place to night,
His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And so the moon full in his *reflective* light *Dryden.*
In the *reflective* stream the fig
Viewing her charms in pairs, abash'd shall hide
Her guilty head. *Prior.*

2 Considering things past, considering the operations of the mind

Pierc'd by *reflective* reason I confess,
That human science is uncertain guess. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *reflect*] Considerer.

There is scarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* can not take an occasion of an admiring meditation. *Boyle on Colours*

REFLE'X. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the *reflex* act of the mind, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the passions of my sense are obvious to my [illegible] see the object, and I perceive that I see it. *Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, [illegible] ble ends of them do evince by a *reflex* argument, that it is the work manship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

REFLE'X. *n. s.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection.

There was no other way for angels to sin, but by *reflex* of their understandings upon their eyes. *Hooker.*

[illegible] say you gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shakesp.*

REFLEXIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *reflexive*.] The quality of being reflexible

Reflexibility of rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same medium from any other medium, upon whose surface they fall; and rays are more or less reflexible, which are turned back more or less easily *Newton.*

adj. [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back

That Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*; and that those rays are differently *reflexible*, that are differently refrangible. *Cheyne*

REFLE'XIVE. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having respect to something past

That assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith, but at the most an human, yet such as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

REFLE'XIVELY. *adv.* [from *reflexive*] In a backward direction.

Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the [illegible] and that not only directly in regard of the good [illegible] do to others, but *reflexively* also, in respect of what may redound to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

REFLOAT. *n. s.* [*re* and *float*] Ebb, reflux.

The main float and *reflout* of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon*

To REFLOURISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew.

Virtue given for lost
Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most,
When most inactive deem'd. *Milton's Agonistes*

To REFLO'W. *v. n.* [*effluer*, Fr. *re* and *flow.*] To flow back

REFLUENT. *adj.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back

The liver receives the *refluent* blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Tell, by what paths,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The *refluent* rivers, and the land repays. *Blackmore.*

REFLU'X. *n. s.* [*reflux*, Fr. *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward course of water

Before
Mine own that bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound. *Milton.*

The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Europus, or whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is incontravertible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

REFOCILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

To REFO'RM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.] To change from worse to better.

A sect in England, following the very same rule of piety, seeketh to *reform* even the French reformation, and purge out from thence also dregs of popery

Seat worthier of Gods, was built
[illegible]
May no such storm
Fall on our times, where ruin must *reform.* *Denham.*

Now low'ring looks pretage approaching storms,
And now prevailing love her face *reforms* *Dryden.*

One cannot attempt the perfect *reforming* the languages of the world, without renouncing himself ridiculous. *Locke.*

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age, but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Sw.*

To REFO'RM. *v. n.* To make a change from worse to better

Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in the council? or did it give him occasion of *reforming* in this

REFO'RM. n. s. [French.] Reformation.

REFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [*reformation*, Fr. from *reform.*]

1. Change from worse to better

Never came *reformation* in a flood
With such a heady current, scowring faults;
Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, as in this king *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Nature labes vice [illegible] *reformation.* *Dryden*

The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sadden and surprising change, which the christian religion made in their lives [illegible] the most profligate. *Addison.*

2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state

The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's shoulders.

REFO'RMER. *n. s.* [from *reform.*]

1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender

Publick *reformers* had need first practise that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others. *King Charles.*

The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it. Abroad every man would be a *reformer*, how very few at home. *Sprat's Sermons*

It was honour enough, to behold the English churches reformed, that is, delivered from the *reformers* *South*

2. Those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.

Our first *reformers* were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*

To REFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be *refracted.* *Cowley's Pin. Prop.*

Rays of light are urged by the *refracting* media. *Cheyne.*

The grand ethereal now shoots up. *Thomson.*

[illegible]

Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it when it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris.*

Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular *Newton's Opticks.*

REFRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *refract*] Having the power of refraction

Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their

REFRACTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obstinacy

I did never allow any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the houses. *King Charles.*

Great complaint was made by the presbyterian party of my *refractoriness* to obey the parliament's order *Saunderson.*

REFRACTORY. *adj.* [*refractaire*, Fr. *refractarius*, Lat. and so should be written *refractary.* It is now accented on the first syllable, but by *Shakespeare* on the second.] Obstinate,

There is a law in each well-order'd nation,
To curb those raging appetites that are

A rough hewn seaman, being brought before a wise justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was *refractory* after he heard his doom, insomuch as he would not stir a foot from the place where he stood, saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon's Apothegms.*

Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant will like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a *refractory* sullenness. *King Charles.*

Refractory mortal! if thou will not truſt thy friends, take what follows; know aſſuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Theſe atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are *refractory* and ſullen; and therefore, like men of the ſame tempers, muſt be banged and buffeted into reaſon. *Bentley.*

RE'FRAGABLE. *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAI'N. *v. a.* [*refrener*, Fr. *re* and *frenum*, Lat.] To hold back, to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not ſtill ſilence: *from* not thyſelf. *Pſalm* lxxxiii. 1.

My ſon, walk not thou in the way with them, *refrain* thy foot from their path. *Prov.* i. 15.

Nor from the holy one of heav'n
Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath ſhall now *refrain*,
Or thwart the ſynod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

To REFRAI'N. *v. n.* To forbear, to abſtain; to ſpare.

In what place, or upon what conſideration ſoever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's ſake will I defer mine anger, and *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Iſ.* xlviii. 9.

That they fed not on fleſh, at leaſt the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, becauſe they *refrained* therefrom ſome time after. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

REFRANGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *refrangible*.]

A ſuperadded property of the rays of light, is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.]

As ſome rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their courſe, in paſſing from one medium to another, it follows, that after ſuch refraction, they will be ſeparated, and their diſtinct colour obſerved. *Locke.*

REFRENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *frenum*, Lat.] The act of reſtraining.

To REFRE'SH. *v. a.* [*rafraiſchir*, Fr. *refrigero*, Lat.]

1. To recreate, to relieve after pain, fatigue or want.

Service ſhall with ſteeled ſinews toil,
And labour ſhall *refreſh* itſelf with hope. *Shakeſp.*

Muſick was ordain'd to *refreſh* the mind of man,
After his ſtudies or his uſual pain. *Shakeſp.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; ſo that he was content to *refreſh* his men. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

His meals are coarſe and ſhort, his employment warrantable, his ſleep certain and *refreſhing*, neither interrupted with the laſhes of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nouriſhment, or hinder *refreſhings* and helps that they might receive. *Mortim.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The reſt *refreſh* the ſcaly ſnakes, that ſhed
The ſhield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To refrigerate, to cool.

A dew coming after heat *refreſheth*. *Eccluſ.* xliii. 22.

REFRE'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *refreſh*.] That which refreſhes.

The kind *refreſher* of the ſummer heats. *Thomſon.*

REFRE'SHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *refreſh*.]

1. Relief after pain, want or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief, as food, reſt.

He was full of agony and horrour upon the approach of a diſmal death, and ſo had moſt need of the *refreſhments* of ſociety, and the friendly aſſiſtances of his diſciples. *South.*

Such honeſt *refreſhments* and comforts of life, our chriſtian liberty has made it lawful for us to uſe. *Sprat.*

REFRI'GERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerate*.] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you muſt beware of dry heat, and reſort to things that are *refrigerant*, with an inward warmth and virtue of cheriſhing. *Bacon.*

If it ariſe from an external cauſe, apply *refrigerants*, without any preceding evacuation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To REFRI'GERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, *re* and *frigus*, Lat.]

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, ſuch as the girdle of the world, produceth, do *refrigerate*; and therefore in thoſe parts noon is nothing ſo hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whether they be *refrigerated* immaturely or ſomewhat equinoctially, though in a leſſer degree, they diſcover ſome verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

REFRIGERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration*, Fr.] The act of cooling, the ſtate of being cooled.

Dr. S. does ſtut; the cauſe may be the *refrigeration* of the tongue, whereby it is leſs apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be ſomewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

REFRI'GERATIVE. } *adj.* [*refrigeratif*, Fr. *refrigeratorius*, Lat.]
REFRI'GERATORY. } Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY. [illegible]

1. That part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours, but this is now generally done by a worm or pipe, turning through a tub of cold water.

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGERA'TORY. n. ſ. [Latin.] Cool refreſhment, refrigeration.

It muſt be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*, reſpites or intervals of puniſhment to the damned, as particularly on the feſtivals. *South.*

REFT *part. pret.* of *reave*.

1. Deprived, taken away.

Thus we well reſt, he better [illegible],
In heaven to take his place,
That by like life and death, at laſt,
We may obtain like grace. [illegible]
I, [illegible] a deſperate bay of death,
Like a poor bark, of ſails and [illegible] reſt,
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bottom. *Shakeſp.*

Another ſhip had ſeiz'd on us,
And would have *reft* the fiſhers of their prey. *Shakeſp.*

Our dying hero, from the continent
Ravith'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards *reft*,
As his laſt legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*

2. *Preterite* of *reave*. Took away.

So 'twixt them both, they not a lambkin left,
And when ſcabs fail'd, the old ſheeps lives they *reft*. *Sp.*

About his ſhoulders broad he threw
An hairy hide of ſome wild beaſt, whom he
In ſavage foreſt by adventure ſlew,
And *reft* the ſpoil his ornament to be. [illegible]

RE'FUGE. *n. ſ.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]

1. Shelter from any danger or diſtreſs; protection.

Rocks, dens and caves! but I in none of theſe
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton's Par. L.* 9, *b.* ix.

The young ones, ſuppoſed to break through the [illegible] to the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run [illegible], for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being paſt, they will return again, which is a peculiar way of *refuge*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thoſe, who take *refuge* in a multitude, have [illegible] count'd to anſwer for.

2. That which gives ſhelter or protection.

The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppreſſed; a *refuge* in times of trouble. *Pſalm* ix. 9.

They ſhall be your *refuge* from the avenger of blood. *Joſ.*

Fair majeſty, the *refuge* and redreſs
Of thoſe whom fate purſues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in diſtreſs.

This laſt old man,
Whom with a crack'd heart I have ſent to Rome,
Lov'd me above the meaſure of a father;
Their laſteſt *refuge* was to ſend him. [illegible]

4. Expedient in general.

Light muſt be ſupplied another graceful *refuge*, by the [illegible] any ſtory in danger of darkneſs.

To RE'FUGE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſhelter, to protect.

Silly beggars,
Who ſitting in the ſtocks, *refuge* their ſhame,
That many have, and others muſt, ſit there. *Shakeſp.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;
Ev'n by thoſe gods, who *refug'd* her, abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

REFUGE'E. *n. ſ.* [*refugie*, Fr.] One who flies to ſhelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at firſt they purchaſe here,
And ſoon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*

This is become more neceſſary in ſome of their governments, ſince ſo many *refugees* ſettled among them. *Addiſon.*

REFU'LGENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *refulgent*.] Splendour, brightneſs.

REFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*refulgens*, Latin.] Bright, ſhining; glittering, ſplendid.

He neither might, nor wiſh'd to know
A more *refulgent* light.

So conſpicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the diſpute is not ſo much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train,
When his *refulgent* arms flaſh'd through the ſhady plain,
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To REFU'ND. *v. n.* [*refundo*, Lat.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and ſo it would not be repreſented as in itſelf it is. *Ray.*

2. To repay what is received; to reſtore.

A governor, that had pilled the people, [illegible] of bribes, ſentenced to *refund* what he [illegible] taken.

South

Such wife men as himſelf account all that is paſt, to be alſo gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarus, in the bridal hour,
Shall I, by waſte undone, *refund* the dow'r. *Pope.*

3. *Swift* has ſomewhere the abſurd phraſe, *to* refund *himſelf*, for to *remunerate*.

REFU'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *refuſe.*]

1. The act of refuſing; denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited

God has born with all his weak and obſtinate *refuſals* of grace, and has given him time day after day *Rogers*

2. The preemption, the right of having any thing before another; option

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they ſhall be ſure to have the *refuſal*. *Swift.*

To REFU'SE. *v. a* [*refuſer*, Fr.]

1. To deny what is ſolicited or required

If he ſhould chooſe the right caſket, you ſhould *refuſe* to perform his father's will, if you ſhould *refuſe* to accept him. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Common experience has juſtly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuſe* credit to any thing propoſed. *Locke*

Women are made as they themſelves would chooſe,
Too proud to aſk, too humble to *refuſe*. *Garth.*

2. To reject; to diſmiſs without a grant

I may neither chuſe whom I would, nor *refuſe* whom I diſlike. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To REFU'SE. *v. n.* Not to accept.

Wonder not then what God for you ſaw good
If I *refuſe* not, but convert, as you,
To proper ſubſtance. *Milton.*

RE'FUSE. *adj.* [from the verb The noun has its accent on the firſt ſyllable, the verb on the ſecond.] Unworthy of reception; left when the reſt is taken

Every thing vile and *refuſe* they deſtroyed. *Sam.* xv 9.

Pleaſe to beſtow on him the *refuſe* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful proviſion. *Spectator.*

RE'FUSE. *n. ſ.* That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken

We dare not diſgrace our worldly ſuperiours with offering unto them ſuch *refuſe*, as we bring unto God himſelf *Ld. C.*

Many kinds have much *refuſe*, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more ſhame or wonder, to ſee that men can ſo put off ingenuity, as to deſcend to ſo baſe a vice, yet we daily ſee it done, and that not only by the ſcum and *refuſe* of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling ſtream the *refuſe* run,
To raiſe with joyful news his drooping ſon. *Dryden.*

This humour it keeps more than he wants, and gives a vaſt *refuſe* of his ſuperfluities to purchaſe heaven. *Addiſon.*

REFU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *refuſe.*] He who refuſes.

Some few others are the only *refuſers* and condemners of this catholick practice. *Taylor.*

REFU'TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *refute.*] Refutation. *Dict.*

REFUTATION. *n. ſ.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. from *refute.*] The act of refuting, the act of proving falſe or erroneous

'Tis ſuch miſerable abſurd ſtuff, that we will not honour it with eſpecial *refutation*. *Bentley.*

To REFU'TE. *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.] To prove falſe or erroneous. Applied to perſons or things.

Self deſtruction fought, *refutes*
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He knew that there were ſo many witneſſes in theſe two miracles, that it was impoſſible to *refute* ſuch multitudes. *Add.*

To REGAI'N. *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr. *re* and *gain.*] To recover, to gain anew.

Hopeful to *regain*
Thy love, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breaſt are ris'n. *Milton.*

We've driven back
Theſe heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as the mind *regains* the power to ſtop or continue any of theſe motions of the body or thoughts, we then conſider the man as a free agent. *Locke.*

RE'GAL. *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Uſurps the *regal* title and the ſeat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shakeſp.*

Why am I ſent for to a king,
Before I have ſhook off the *regal* thoughts
Wherewith I reign'd *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

With them comes a third of *regal* port,
But faded ſplendour wan, who by his gait
And fierce demeanour ſeems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the preſent queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal*, but her piety, charity, temperance and conjugal love. *Swift.*

RE'GAL. *n. ſ.* [*regale*, Fr.] A muſical inſtrument.

The ſounds, that produce tones, are ever from ſuch bodies as are in their parts and ports equal, and ſuch are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs. *Bacon*

REGALE. n. ſ. [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy

To REGALE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. *regalare*, Italian.] To refreſh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff *regale* chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

REGA'LEMENT. *n. ſ* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreſhment; entertainment.

The muſes ſtill require
Hard *regalement*, not will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoiſten'd lips. *Philips.*

REGALIA n. ſ. [Latin.] Enſigns of royalty.

REGALITY. *n. ſ.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; ſovereignty, kingſhip.

Behold the image of mortality,
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleſhly 'tire,
When raging paſſion with fierce tyranny,
Robs reaſon of her due *regality*. *Fairy Queen.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality* *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the ſword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The majeſty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houſes, in any imagination of *regality*. *King Charles.*

To REGA'RD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aſpect of mine,
The beſt *regarded* virgins of our clime
Have lov'd. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

He denies
To know their God, or meſſage to *regard*. *Milton.*

2. To obſerve; to remark.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not. *Shakeſp.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terrour.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he noth ng *regarded* the pains. 2 *Mac* vi. 12.

4. To obſerve religiouſly

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord, and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Rom.* xiv 6.

5. To pay attention to.

He that obſerveth the wind ſhall never ſow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds ſhall never reap. *Proverbs.*

6. To reſpect, to have relation to.

7. To look towards.

It is a peninſula, which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*

REGA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*regard*, Fr from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance

The nature of the ſentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our obſervation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

2. Reſpect; reverence.

To him they had *regard*, becauſe long he had bewitched them. *Acts* viii. 11.

With ſome *regard* to what is juſt and right,
They [illegible] *Milton.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Feragh was a man of meaneſt *regard* amongſt them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

4. Reſpect, account.

Change was thought neceſſary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in uſe. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ* 14.

5. Relation, reference.

How beſt we [illegible]
Compoſe our preſent evils, with *regard*
Of what we are and where, *Milton.*

Their buſineſs is to addreſs all the ranks of mankind, and perſuade them to purſue and perſevere in virtue, with *regard* to themſelves; in juſtice and goodneſs, with *regard* to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*

6. [*Regard*, Fr.] Look, aſpect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce paſſion ſhe aſſay'd;
But her with ſtern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*

He, ſurpriz'd with humble joy, ſurvey'd
One ſweet *regard*, ſhot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Proſpect; object of ſight. Not proper, nor in uſe.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indiſtinct *regard*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

REGA'RDABLE *adj.* [from *regard.*]

1. [illegible]

I cannot diſcover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* ſide be defined, and the brevity by moſt imputed unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Worthy of notice.

Tintoge, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable* for his preſent eſtate, abutteth on the ſea. *Carew.*

REGA'RDER. *n. ſ* [from *regard.*] One that regards.

REGA'RDFUL

REGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*regard* and *full.*] Attentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed [illegible]

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South.*

REGA'RDFULLY. *adv.* [from *regardful*]

1. Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so *regardfully*. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens*

REGA'RDLESS. *adj.* [from *regard*] Heedless; negligent; inattentive.

He liketh us to fall into mischance,
That so *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser.*
Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat,
[illegible]
For man's offence. *Milton's Par. Loft*, b. iii.
We must learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other things besides the present subject of our meditation. *Watts.*

REGA'RDLESLY. *adv.* [from *regardless.*] Without heed.

[illegible] gence; inattention.

REGE'NCY. *n. f.* [from *regent.*]

1. Government.

As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himself; so because manhood is the proper subject of compassion and feeling pity, which maketh the sceptre of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 51.

Men have knowledge and strength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their subjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew.*

2. Vicarious government.

This great murderer, finding the *regency* shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spanish greatness without, durst begin a war. *Temple.*

3. The district governed by a vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of Seraphim. *Milton.*

4. Those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.

To REGE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]

1. To reproduce; to produce anew.

Albert the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland.*

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads.
Blackmore.

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence, at the cessation of which, the parts, of which the acid is composed, will be *regenerated.*

2. [*Regenerer*, Fr.] To make to be born anew, to renew by grace of carnal nature to a christian life.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time into another state of existence. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

REGE'NERATE. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.]

1. Reproduced.

Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigor lift me up
To reach at victory *Shakesp. Richard II.*

2. Born anew by grace to a christian life.

For from the mercy-seat above,
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by contrition and amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate* state, you have the life of a christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

REGENERA'TION. *n. f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit.* iii. 5.

REGE'NERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *regenerate.*] The state of being regenerate.

REGE'NT. *adj.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]

1. Governing, ruling.

The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body, or governs it, which we call the soul. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He together calls the *regent* pow'rs
Under him *regent.* *Milton's Par. Loft*, [illegible]

REGE'NT. *n. f.*

1. Governour, ruler.

Now for once beguil'd
Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*
Neither of these are any impediment, because the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale.*
But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed.

2. One invested with vicarious royalty.

Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence
With letters of commission from the king

REGE'NTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *regent.*]

1. Power of governing.

2. Deputed authority.

If York have ill demeaned himself in France,
Then let him be denied the *regentship.* *Shakesp.*

REGERMINATION. *n. f.* [*re* and *germination.*] The act of sprouting again.

[illegible] Governable. *Dict.*

REGICIDE. *n. f.* [*regicida*, Lat.]

1. Murderer of his king.

I through the mazes of the bloody field,
Hunted your sacred life; which that I missed
Was the propitious error of my fate,
Not of my soul; my soul's a *regicide.* *Dryden.*

2. [*Regicidium*, Lat.] Murder of his king.

Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, sacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their sainthip. *D. of Piety*
Did fate or we, when great Amurates dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide.* *Pope's Odyssey.*

REGIMEN. *n. f.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is so table to every patient as course of medicine.

Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,
Just in the parts where I complain,
How many a message would he send?
What hearty prayers, that I should mend?
Inquire what *regimen* I kept,
What gave me ease, and how I slept? *Swift.*

REGIMENT. *n. f.* [*regiment*, old Fr.]

1. Establish'd government; polity. Not in use.

We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjustly, for the days are evil, but compare them with those times wherein there were no civil societies, with those times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* established, and we have surely good cause to thank, that God hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 10.

The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment.* *Hooker*, b. i. f. 10.

2. Rule; authority. Not in use.

The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the passive *Hale.*

3. [*Regiment*, Fr.] A body of soldiers under one colonel.

Th' adventurous Antony turns you off,
And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull. *Shakesp.*
Higher to the plain we'll set forth,
In best appointment, all our *regiments.* *Shakesp.*
The elder did whole *regiments* afford,
The younger brought his conduct and his sword *Waller.*
The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town,
All but this wicked litter are our own. *Waller.*
Now thy aid
Eugene, with *regiments* unequal prest,
Awaits. *Philips.*

REGIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *regiment*] Belonging to a regiment, military.

REGION. *n. f.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.]

1. Tract of land, country; tract of space.

All the *regions*
Do seemingly revolt, and, who resist,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance.
Her eyes in heav'n
Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,
That birds would sing, and think it were not night. *Shak.*
The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*
They rag'd the goddess, and with fury fraught,
The restless *regions* of the storms she sought. *Dryden.*

2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

PRIDE, &c.

The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much *Shak.*

REGISTER. *n. f.* [*registre*, Fr. *registrum*, Lat.] An account of any thing regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,
Of late most hard atchievement by you done,
For which inrolled is your glorious name
In heavenly *registers* above the sun. *Fairy Queen.*

Sir

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you them unfolded, turn another into the *register* of your own

This island, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of those times, had ships of great content. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the *register* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle*

For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, it was ordered, that Seneca's name and consulate should be effaced out of all publick *registers* and inscriptions. *Addison*

2. [*Registrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.

To RE'GISTER. *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To record, to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts.

The Roman emperors *registered* their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. To enrol, to set down in a list.

Such follow him, as shall be *register'd*;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer scrowl. *Milton.*

RE'GISTRY. *n. s.* [from *register*.]

1. The act of inserting in the register.

A little fee was to be paid for the *registry*. *Graunt.*

2. The place where the register is kept.

3. A series of facts recorded.

I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented. *Temple.*

RE'GLEMENT. *n. f.* [French.] Regulation. Not used.

To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon's Essays.*

RE'GLET. *n. f.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT. *adj.* [French.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent, having power.

Princes are shy of their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings. *Wotton.*

The law was *regnant*, and confin'd his thought,
Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
A traytor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

To REGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]

1. To vomit up; to throw back.

It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*

2. To swallow eagerly.

Drunk with wine,
And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton's Agonistes*

3. [*Regorger*, Fr.] To swallow back.

As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood,
So fate, that could no more improve their joy,
Took a malicious pleasure to destroy *Denham.*

To REGRAFT. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr. *re* and *graft*.] To graft again.

Oft *regrafting* the same cions, may make fruit greater. *Bac.*

To REGRANT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant*.] To grant back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity church in Norwich, and *regranted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To REGRATE. *v. a.*

1. To offend, to shock.

The cloathing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrateth*, than pleaseth the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology*

2. [*Regratter*, Fr.] To engross, to forestall.

Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof, for by such engrossing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been caused. *Spenser.*

RE'GRATER. *n. s.* [*regrattier*, Fr. from *regrate*.] Forestaller, engrosser.

To REGREET. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet*.] To salute, to greet a second time.

Hereford, on pain of death,
Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,
But tread the stranger paths of banishment. *Shakesp.*

REGREET. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.

And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*?
Play fast and loose with faith? *Shakesp. King John.*

REGRE'SS. *n. s.* [*regres*, Fr. *regressus*, Latin.] Passage back, power of passing back.

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor *regress*. *Burnet.*

To REGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*regressus*, Lat.] To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

All being forced unto fluent consistences, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities. *Brown.*

REGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwish their own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from *regression* into nothing. *Breton.*

REGRE'T. *n. s.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian. *Prior* has used it in the plural; but, I believe, without authority.]

1. Vexation at something past, bitterness of reflection.

I never bare any touch of conscience with greater *regret*. *King Charles.*

A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing a dress, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the soul, upon the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint gratifications it affords the senses. *South's Sermons.*

2. Grief; sorrow.

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*

That freedom, which all sorrows claim,
She does for thy content resign;
Her piety itself would blame,
If her *regrets* should waken thine. *Prior.*

3. Dislike, aversion. Not proper.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall serve to balance all our vices. *Decay of Piety.*

To REGRE'T. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To repent; to grieve at.

I shall not *regret* the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found serviceable to the purposes of respiration. *Boyle.*

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;
From nature's temp'rate feast rose satisfy'd,
Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope.*

2. To be uneasy at. Not proper.

Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

REGUE'RDON. *n. s.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompence.

Stoop, and set your knee against my foot;
And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakesp.*

To REGUE'RDON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete.

Long since we were resolved of your truth,
Your faithful service and your toil in war;
Yet never have you tasted your reward,
Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks. *Shakesp.*

RE'GULAR. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to rule, consistent with the mode prescribed.

The common cant of criticks is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece. *Guardian.*

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors,
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search;
Nor sees with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the *regular* confusion ends. *Addison.*

So when we view some well-proportion'd dome,
No monstrous height or breadth or length appear,
The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope.*

2. Governed by strict regulations.

So just thy skill, so *regular* my rage. *Pope.*

3. In geometry, *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles. and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. *Arbuthnot*

There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*

4. Limited or initiated according to established forms or discipline; as, a *regular doctor*; regular *troops*.

REGULAR. *n. s.* [*regulier*, Fr.]

In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin stiled *regulæ*; and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity and obedience *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REGULA'RITY. *n. s.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular*.]

1. Agreeableness to rule.

2. Method; certain order.

Regularity is certain, where it is not so apparent, as in all kinds, for *regularity* is a continued continuance. *Grew.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. *Atterbury.*

REGULARLY, *adv.* [from *regular.*] In a manner concordant to rule.

If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryd.*

On the plain ground Apelles drew
A circle *regularly* true. *Prior.*

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold and *regularly* low. *Pope.*

To REGULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.]

1. To adjust by rule or method.

Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, *regulated*, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, that cruce scire, would need some better explication. *Locke.*

2. To direct.

Regulate the patient in his manner of living. *Wiseman.*

Ev'n goddesses are women, and no wife
Has pow'r to *regulate* her husband's life. *Dryden.*

REGULATION. *n. f.* [from *regulate.*]

1. The act of regulating.

Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the guidance and *regulation* of some intelligent being. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Method; the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR. *n. f.* [from *regulate.*]

1. One that regulates.

The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine *regulator*. *Grew's Cosmol.*

2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS *n. f.* [Lat. *regule*, Fr.]

Regulus is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

To REGURGITATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gurges*, Lat. *regorger*, Fr.] To throw back, to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of recept and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back. *Graunt.*

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate, as to give a free passage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

To REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

REGURGITATION. *n. f.* [from *regurgitate.*] Reflorption; the act of swallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom *Sharp.*

To REHEAR. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again.

My design is to give all persons a *rehearing*, who have suffered under any unjust sentence. *Addison's Examiner.*

REHEARSAL. *n. f.* [from *rehearse.*]

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
With sweet *rehearsal* of my morning's dream. *Shakesp.*

What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearsal*, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is so generally known *Swift.*

2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

With gaping mouths to these *rehearsals* come. *Dryden.*

To REHEARSE. *v. a.* [from *rehearse.*] *Skinner.*

1. To repeat; to recite.

Rehearse not unto another that which is told *Ecclus.*

Of modest poets be thou just,
To silent shades repeat thy verse,
'Till fame and echo almost burst,
Yet hardly dare one side *rehearse*. *Swift.*

2. To relate; to tell.

Great master of the muse! inspir'd
The pedigree of nature to *rehearse*,
And sound the maker's work in equal verse. *Dryden.*

3. To recite previously to publick exhibition.

All Rome is pleased, when Statius will *rehearse*. *Dryden.*

To REJECT. *v. a.* [*rejicio*, *rejectus*, Lat.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.

Barbarossa was *rejected* into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. To cast off; to make an abject.

Thou hast *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king. 1 *Sam.* xv. 26.

Give me wisdom, and *reject* me not from among thy children. *Wisd.* ix. 4.

He is despised and *rejected* of men, a man of sorrows. *Is.*

3. To refuse, not to accept.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou shalt be no priest. *Hosea* iv. 6.

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to *reject* a [illegible] to embrace what is self-evident.

4. To throw aside.

REJECTION. *n. f.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.

The *rejection* I use of experiments, is ultimate, but permanent be probable and of great use, I receive [illegible].

Medicines alterative do not work by *rejection* [illegible] tion, as solutive do.

REIGLE *n. f.* [*regle*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the *reigles* in the four posts. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To REIGN. *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.]

1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.

This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he *reigned*, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Tell me, shall Banquo's issue ever
Reign in this kingdom? *Shakesp. Macb.*

A king shall *reign* in righteousness, and princes rule judgment. *Isaiah.*

Did he not first sev'n years a life [illegible]
This right arm shall fix
Her seat of empire; and your son shall *reign*. *A. Philips.*

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Now did the sign *reign*, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon.*

More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

Great secrecy *reigns* in their publick councils. *Addison.*

3. To obtain power or dominion.

That as sin *reigned* unto death, even so might grace *reign* through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. *Romans.*

REIGN *n. f.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]

1. Royal authority, sovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*,
So soon forgot, was just and wise in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.

Queer country puts extol queen Bess's *reign*,
And of late hospitality complain [illegible]
Paffel's blood
Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy *reign*. *Thomson.*

3. Kingdom; dominion.

Saturn's sons receiv'd the threefold *reign*
Of heav'n, of ocean and deep hell beneath *Prior.*

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy *reign*,
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain *Pope.*

To REIMBO'DY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written *embody*.] To embody again.

Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately *reimbody*. *Boyle.*

To REIMBURSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *im* and *bourse*, Fr. a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.

Hath he saved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of *reimbursing* himself by the destruction of ours? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

REIMBU'RSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *reimburse.*] Reparation or repayment.

If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the *reimbursement*. *Ayliffe.*

To REIMPRE'GNATE *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate anew.

The vigor of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

REIMPRESSION. *n. f.* [*re* and *impression.*] A second or repeated impression.

REIN. *n. f.* [*resne*, Fr.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand.

Every horse bears his commanding *rein*,
And may direct his course as please himself. *Shakesp.*

Take you the *reins*, while I from cares remove,
And sleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryden.*

With hasty hand the ruling *reins* he drew,
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew. *Pope.*

2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government.

The hard *rein*, which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. *To give the* REINS. To give license.

War to disorder'd rage let loose the *reins*. *Milton.*

When to his lust Ægisthus *gave the rein*,
Did fate or we th' adulterous act constrain. *Pope.*

To REIN *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.

He, like a proud steed *rein'd*, went haughty on *Milton.*

His son retain'd
His father's art, and warrior steeds he *rein'd* [illegible]

2. To reſtrain; to control

And where you find a maid,
That, ere ſhe ſleep, hath thrice her prayers ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her fantaſy,
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy *Shakeſp.*
Be ſhe once chaſt, he cannot
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he ſpeaks
What's in his heart. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

REINS. *n. ſ.* [*renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I ſhall ſee for myſelf, though my *reins* be conſumed. *Job* xix. 27.

To REINGE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſert.*] To inſert a ſecond time.

To REINSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſpire.*] To inſpire anew

On ſmoother, till Favonius *reinſpire*
The frozen earth, and cloath in freſh attire
The lily and roſe. *Milton.*
The mangled dame lay breathleſs on the ground,
When on a ſudden *reinſpir'd* with breath,
Again ſhe roſe *Dryden.*

To REINSTA'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtal*]

1. To eſtabliſh again
That alone can truly *reinſtall* thee
In David's royal ſeat, his true ſucceſſor. *Milton.*
2. To put again in poſſeſſion. This example is not very proper
Levied an army, weening to redeem
And *reinſtall* me in the diadem. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

To REINSTATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtate.*] To put again in poſſeſſion.

David, after that ſignal victory, which had preſerved his life, *reinſtated* him in his throne, and reſtored him to the ark and ſanctuary, yet ſuffered the loſs of his rebellious ſon to overwhelm the ſenſe of his deliverance. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Modeſty *reinſtates* the widow in her virginity *Addiſon.*

The *reinſtating* of this hero in the peaceable poſſeſſion of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*

To REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*reinteger*, Fr. *re* and *integer*, Lat. It ſhould perhaps be written *redintegrate*] To renew with regard to any ſtate or quality; to repair; to reſtore.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a diſcord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are *reintegrated* to the better after ſome diſſikes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To REINVE'ST *v. a.* [*re* and *inveſt*] To inveſt anew.

To REJOICE. *v. n.* [*rejouir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult, to receive pleaſure from ſomething paſt.

Thus is the *rejoicing* city that dwelt carelеſſly, that ſaid, there is none beſide me. *Zeph.* ii. 15.

I will comfort them, and make them *rejoice* from their ſorrow. *Jer* xxxi. 13.

Let them be brought to confuſion, that *rejoice* at mine hurt. *Pſalm* xxxv. 26.

Jethro *rejoiced* for all the goodneſs which the Lord had done. *Exodus* xviii. 9

They *rejoice* each with their kind. *Milton.*

To REJOICE. *v. a.* To exhilarate, to gladden; to make joyful, to glad.

Thy teſtimonies are the *rejoicings* of my heart. *Pſ.* cxix.
Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go;
While the great ſaint *rejoices* heav'n,
And thou ſuſtain'ſt the orb below. *Prior.*

I ſhould give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would *rejoice* his ſoul to ſee what miſchief it had made. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

REJOICER. *n. ſ.* [from *rejoice*] One that rejoices.

Whatſoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greateſt part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To REJOIN. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.]

1. To join again.

The grand Signior conveyeth his gallies down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and *rejoined* together at Sues. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. To meet one again.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,
Meet and *rejoin* me in the penſive grot. *Pope.*

To REJOIN. *v. n.* To anſwer to an anſwer

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his ſuperfluous branches; but I *rejoin*, that a tranſlator has no ſuch right. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

REJOINDER. *n. ſ.* [from *rejoin.*]

1. Reply to an anſwer.

The quality of the perſon makes me judge myſelf obliged to a *rejoinder*. *Granville to Atterbury.*

2. Reply; anſwer.

Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoinder*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

REJO'LT. *n. ſ.* [*rejaillir*, Fr.] Shock; ſucceſſion.

The ſinner, at his higheſt pitch of enjoyment, is not pleaſed with it ſo much, but he is afflicted more, and as long as theſe inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind continue, the ſinner will find his accounts of pleaſure very poor. *South.*

REIT. *n. ſ.* Sedge or ſea weed. *Barley.*

To REITERATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat. *reiterer*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.

You never ſpoke what did become you leſs
Than this, which to *reiterate*, were ſin. *Shakeſp.*
With *reiterated* crimes he might
Heap on himſelf damnation *Milton.*

Although Chriſt hath forbid us to uſe vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to *reiterate* the ſame requeſts will not be vain *Smalridge.*

REITERATION. *n. ſ.* [*reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterate.*] Repetition.

It is uſeful to have new experiments tried over again; ſuch *reiterations* commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a *reiteration* or reinforcement of an application, ariſing from the conſideration of the excellency of Chriſt above Moſes. *Ward of Infidelity.*

To REJU'DGE *v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To recxamine; to review, to refer to a new trial.

The muſe attends thee to the ſilent ſhade;
'Tis hers the brave man's laſteſt ſteps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify diſgrace. *Pope.*

To REKI'NDLE *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle*] To ſet on fire again

Theſe diſappearing, fixed ſtars were actually extinguiſhed, and would for ever continue ſo, if not *rekindled*, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating boſom warms. *Pope.*

To RELAPSE. *v. n.* [*relapſus*, Lat.]

1. To ſlip back, to ſlide or fall back.
2. To fall back into vice or errour.

The oftner he hath *relapſed*, the more ſignifications he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapſed*. *Wiſem.*

RELA'PSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or errour once forſaken

This would but lead me to a worſe *relapſe*
And heavier fall *Milton.*

We ſee in too frequent inſtances the *relapſes* of thoſe, who, under the preſent ſmart, or the near apprehenſion of the divine pleaſure, have reſolved on a religious reformation *Reg.*

2. Regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

It was even as two phyſicians ſhould take one ſick body in hand, of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and ſtrengthen it ſuddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a moſt dangerous *relapſe Spenſ.*

3. Return to any ſtate. The ſenſe here is ſomewhat obſcure.

Mark a bounding valour in our Engliſh;
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,
Breaks out into a ſecond courſe of miſchief,
Killing in *relapſe* of mortality. *Shakeſp. Henry* V

To RELATE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.]

1. To tell, to recite.

Your wife and babes
Savagely ſlaughter'd; to *relate* the manner,
Were to add the death of you *Shakeſp. Macbeth*
Here I could frequent
With worſhip place by place, where he vouchſaf'd
Preſence divine; and to my ſons *relate*. *Milton.*

The drama repreſents to view, what the poem only does *relate*. *Dryden.*

A man were better *relate* himſelf to a ſtatue, than ſuffer his thoughts to paſs in ſmother *Bacon.*

2. To ally by kindred

Avails thee not,
To whom *related*, or by whom begot,
A heap of duſt alone remains. *Pope.*

3. To bring back; to reſtore. A Latiniſm. *Spenſer.*

To RELA'TE *v. n.* To have reference, to have reſpect.

All negative or privative words *relate* to poſitive ideas, and ſignify their abſence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of perſons dead in law, this gave the laſt orders *relating* to thoſe dead in reaſon. *Tatler*, N° 110.

RELA'TER *n. ſ.* [from *relate*] Teller; narrator

We ſhall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any diſſervice unto their *relaters*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Her huſband the *relater* ſhe prefer'd
Before the angel. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

The beſt Engliſh hiſtorian, when his ſtyle grows antiquated, will be only conſidered as a tedious *relater* of facts. *Swift.*

RELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*relation*, Fr. from *relate.*]

1. Manner of belonging to any perſon or thing.

Under this ſtone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemiſh'd probity and truth,
Juſt unto all *relations* known,
A worthy patriot, pious ſon *Waller.*

So

So far as ſervice imports duty and ſubjection, all created beings bear the neceſſary *relation* of ſervants to God. *South.*

Our neceſſary *relations* to a family, oblige all to uſe their reaſoning powers upon a thouſand occaſions. *Watts.*

2. Reſpect; reference, regard

I have been importuned to make ſome obſervations on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry *Dryden*

Relation conſiſts in the conſideration and comparing Idea with another *Locke.*

3. Connexion between one thing and another.

Augurs, that underſtand *relations*, have
Magpies, chaughs and rooks brought forth
The ſecreteſt man of blood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of fathers, ſon and brother firſt were known. *Milton.*

Be kindred and *reaſon* laid aſide,
[illegible] *Dryden*

Are we not to pity and ſupply the poor, though they have no *relation* to us? no *relation?* that cannot be, the goſpel ſtiles them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer *relation* to us, our fellow-members, and both theſe from their *relation* to our Saviour himſelf, who calls them his brethren. *Sprat.*

5. Perſon related by birth or marriage; kinſman, kinſwoman.

A ſhe-couſin, of a good family and ſmall fortune, paſſed moſt months among all her *relations.* *Swift.*

Dependants, friends, *relations*,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tenderer tie. *Thomſon.*

6. Narrative; tale; account, narration; recital of facts.

In an hiſtorical *relation*, we uſe terms that are moſt proper *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The author of a moſt fable, muſt pleaſe more than the writer of an hiſtorical *relation.* *Dennis's Letters.*

RE'LATIVE, *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relatif*, Fr.]

1. Having relation; reſpecting.

Not only ſimple ideas and ſubſtances, but modes are poſitive beings, though the parts of which they conſiſt, are very often *relative* one to another. *Locke*

2. Conſidered not abſolutely, but as belonging to, or reſpecting ſomething elſe.

The eccleſiaſtical, as well as the civil governour, has cauſe to purſue the ſame methods of confirming himſelf; the grounds of government being founded upon the ſame bottom of nature in both, though the circumſtances and *relative* conſiderations of the perſons may differ. *South.*

Every thing ſuſtains both an abſolute and a *relative* capacity; an abſolute, as it is ſuch a thing, endued with ſuch a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the univerſe, and ſo ſtands in ſuch relation to the whole. *South.*

Wholeſome and unwholeſome are *relative*, not real qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Particular; poſitive; cloſe in connection. Not in uſe.

I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

RE'LATIVE. *n. ſ.*

[illegible]

'Tis an evil diſpoſition in friends and *relatives*, to ſuffer one to periſh without reproof. *Taylor.*

2. Pronoun anſwering to an antecedent.

Learn the right joining of ſubſtantives with adjectives, and the *relative* with the antecedent. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

3. Somewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe.

When the mind conſiders one thing, that it ſets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and reſpect, and the denominations given to poſitive things, intimating that reſpect, are *relatives* *Locke.*

RE'LATIVELY. *adv.* [from *relative.*] As it reſpects ſomething elſe, not abſolutely.

All thoſe things, that ſeem ſo foul and diſagreeable in nature, are not really ſo in themſelves, but only *relatively. More.*

Theſe being the greateſt good or the greateſt evil, either abſolutely ſo in themſelves, or *relatively* ſo to us; [illegible] before good to be zealouſly affected for the one againſt the other *Spenſer.*

Conſider the abſolute affections of any being as it ſtands alone, before you conſider it *relatively*, or ſurvey the various relations in which it ſtands to other beings. *Watts.*

RE'LATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *relative.*] The ſtate of having relation.

To RELA'X. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.]

1. To ſlacken, to make leſs tenſe.

The ſinews, when the ſouthern wind bloweth, are more *relax.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To remit; to make leſs ſevere or rigorous.

The ſtatute of mortmain was at ſeveral times *relaxed* by the following ſtatute. *Swift.*

3. To make leſs attentive or laborious.

Nor praiſe *relax*, nor difficulty fright. *Family of Weſtbeer.*

4. To eaſe; to divert.

5. To open, to looſe.

It ſerv'd not to *relax* their ſerried files. *Milton.*

To RELAX. *v. n.* To be mild, to be remiſs; to be not rigorous.

To [illegible] poor Paulo in too cloſe,
In others ſhe *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looſer rein. *Prior*

[illegible]

1. Diminution of tenſion; the act of looſening.

Cold ſweats are many times mortal, for that they come by a *relaxation* or forſaking of the ſpirits *Bacon*

Many, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all the diſeaſes that depend upon *relaxation* in a moiſt one. *Arbuthnot*

2. Ceſſation of reſtraint.

The ſea is not higher than the land, as ſome imagined the ſea flood upon heap higher than the ſhore; and at the [illegible]

3. Remiſſion, abatement of rigour.

They chriſtianly granted, by common conſent of their whole ſenate, under their town ſeal, a *relaxation* to one Bertelier, whom the eldership had excommunicated. *Hayward.*

The *relaxation* of the ſtatute of mortmain, is one of the reaſons which gives the biſhop terrible apprehenſions of poverty coming on us. *Swift.*

4. Remiſſion of attention or application.

As God has not ſo devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us ſome recreation, ſo doubtleſs he indulges the ſame *relaxation* to our minds. *Government of the Tongue.*

There would be no buſineſs in ſolitude, nor proper *relaxations* in buſineſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

RELAY'. *n. ſ.* [*relais*, Fr.] Horſes on the road to relieve others.

To RELEASE. *v. a.* [*relaſcher*, *relaxer*, Fr.]

1. To ſet free from confinement or ſervitude

Pilate ſaid, whom will ye that I *releaſe* unto you? *Mat.*

You *reliev'd* his courage, and ſet free
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*

Why ſhould a reaſonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miſerable, when his anceſtors have taken care to *releaſe* him from her? *Dryden.*

2. To ſet free from pain.

3. To free from obligation.

Too ſecure, becauſe from death *releas'd* ſome days. *Milt.*

4. To quit; to let go.

He had been baſe, had he *releas'd* his right,
For ſuch an empire none but kings ſhould fight. *Dryden.*

5. To relax; to ſlacken. Not in uſe

It may not ſeem hard, if in caſes of neceſſity certain profitable ordinances ſometimes be *releaſed*, rather than all men always ſtrictly bound to the general rigor thereof. *Hooker.*

RELEA'SE. *n. ſ.* [*relaſche*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Diſmiſſion from confinement, ſervitude or pain.

O fatal ſearch! in which the labʼring mind,
Still preſs'd with weight of woe, ſtill hopes to find
A ſhadow of delight, a dream of peace,
From years of pain, one moment of *releaſe.* *Prior.*

2. Relaxation of a penalty.

3. Remiſſion of a claim.

The king made a great feaſt, and made a *releaſe* to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Eſth.* [illegible]

The king would not have one penny abated, of what had been granted by parliament, becauſe it might encourage other countries to pray the like *releaſe* or moderation. *Bacon.*

4. Acquittance from a debt ſigned by the creditor.

To RE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*releguer*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.] To baniſh, to exile.

RELEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*relegation*, Fr. *relegatio*, Lat.] Exile, judicial baniſhment.

According to the civil law, the extraordinary puniſhment of adultery was deportation or *relegation.* *Ayliffe.*

To RELE'NT. *v. n.* [*ralentir*, Fr.]

1. To ſoften; to grow leſs rigid or hard, to give.

In ſome houſes, ſweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

In that ſoft ſeaſon, when deſcending ſhow'rs
Call forth the greens, and wake the riſing flow'rs;
When opening buds ſalute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To melt, to grow mild.

Crows ſeem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they ſeem to receive in the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fuſion, and placed in a cellar will, in a few minutes, begin to *relent*, and have its ſurface ſoftened by the imbibed moiſture of the air, wherein if it be left long, it will totally be diſſolved. *Boyle*

[illegible]

Huſh'd are the birds, and cloſe the drooping flow'rs;
If Delia ſmile, the flow'rs begin to ſpring,
The ſkies to brighten, and the birds to ſing. *Pope*

3. To grow leſs intenſe.

I have marked in you a *relenting* truly, and a ſlacking of the main career, you had ſo notably begun, and almoſt performed. *Sidney.*

The workmen let glaſs cool by degrees in ſuch *relentings* of fire, as they call their nealing heats, leſt it ſhould ſhiver in pieces by a violent ſucceeding of air. *Digby on Bodies.*

4. To

4. To ſoften in temper, to grow tender; to feel compaſſion.

Can you behold
My tears, and not once *relent?* *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

I will not be
A ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, *relent*, and ſigh, and yield
To chriſtian interceſſors. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Undoubtedly he will *relent*, and turn
From his diſpleaſure. *Milton.*

He ſtarts, and hears conſecrated
To hear the poet's pray'r.
Stern Proſerpine *relented*,
And gave him back the fair. *Pope.*

To RELE'NT. *v. a.*

1. To ſlacken; to remit. Obſolete.

Apace he ſhot, and yet he fled apace,
And oftentimes he would *recent* his pace,
That him his foe more fiercely ſhould purſue. *Fa. Queen.*

2. To ſoften, to mollify. Obſolete.

That love *relented* their rebellious ire *Spenſer.*

RELE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *relent*]

1. Unpitying, unmoved by kindneſs or tenderneſs

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts;
Thus will perſiſt, *relentleſs* in his ire,
In the fair ſtate be render'd to her ſire. *Dryden.*

Why ſhould the weeping hero now
[illegible]
Or perhaps ſighings unremitted, intenſely fixed upon
[illegible]

Only in deſtroying, I find eaſe
To my *relentleſs* thoughts. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

RE'LIENT. *adj.* [French.] Relieving. *Dict.*

RELEVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nevatio*, Lat.] A raiſing or lifting up.

RELIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *rely.*] Truſt; dependance; confidence; repoſe of mind. With *on* before the object of truſt.

His days and times are paſt,
And my *reliance on* his tracted dates
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

That pellucid gelatinous ſubſtance, which he pitches upon with ſo great *reliance* and poſitiveneſs, is chiefly of animal conſtitution. *Woodward.*

He ſecured and encreaſed his proſperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful *reliance on* his providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

They afforded a ſufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm *reliance on* the promiſes contained in it. *Rogers.*

Reſignation in death, and *reliance on* the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying. *Clariſſa.*

Misfortunes often reduce us to a better *reliance*, than that we have been accuſtomed to fix upon. *Clariſſa.*

RELICK. *n. ſ.* [*reliquiæ*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loſs or decay of the reſt. It is generally uſed in the plural.

Up dreary dame of darkneſs queen,
Go gather up the *reliques* of thy race,
Or elſe go them avenge. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Shall we go ſee the *relicks* of this town. *Shakeſp.*

The fragments, ſcraps, the bits and greaſy *reliques*
Of her o'ereaten faith are bound to Diomede. *Shakeſp.*

Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh the ſtains,
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains;
The *relicks* of inveterate vice they wear,
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. It is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul.

What needs my Shakeſpeare for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled ſtones;
Or that his hallow'd *reliques* ſhould be hid
Under a ſtar-ypointed pyramid. *Milton.*

In peace, ye ſhades of our great grandſires, reſt;
Eternal ſpring, and riſing flow'rs adorn
The *relicks* of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*

Shall our *relicks* ſecond birth receive?
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live! *Prior.*

Thy *relicks*, Rowe, to this fair ſhrine we truſt,
And ſacred place by Dryden's awful duſt;
Beneath a rude and nameleſs ſtone he [illegible]
To which thy tomb ſhall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration

Cowls flutter'd into rags, then *reliques* leaves
The ſport of winds. *Milton.*

This church is very rich in *relicks*; among the reſt, they ſhow a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as indeed there are very few treaſuries of *relicks* in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this ſaint. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

RE'LICKLY. *adv.* [from *relick.*] In the manner of relicks.

Thirty wench ſcrapes kitchen ſtuff,
And barrelling the dropp'ings and the ſnuff
Of waſteful candles, which in thirty year
[illegible] perhaps buys wedding cheer
[illegible]

If the fathers and huſbands were of the houſhold of Faith, then certainly their *reliefs* and children cannot be ſtrangers to the houſhold. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Chaſte *relicts!*
Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love
Of ſuch a ſpouſe, as now reſides above. *Garth.*

RE[illegible]

1. The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal; the ſeeming prominence of a picture.

The figures of many ancient coins riſe up in a much more beautiful *relief* than thoſe on the modern; the face ſinking by degrees in the ſeveral declenſions of the empire, till about Conſtantine's time, it lies almoſt even with the ſurface of the medal. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Not with ſuch majeſty, ſuch bold *relief*,
The forms auguſt of kings, or conqu'ring chief,
E'er ſwell'd on marble, as in verſe have ſhin'd,
In poliſh'd verſe, the manners and the mind. *Pope.*

2. The recommendation of any thing, by the interpoſition of ſomething different.

3. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or ſorrow.

Thoughts in my unquiet breaſt are riſen,
Tending to ſome *relief* of our extremes. *Milton*

4. That which frees from pain or ſorrow.

So ſhould we make our death a glad *relief*
From future ſhame. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Nor dar'd I to preſume, that preſs'd with grief,
My flight ſhould urge you to this dire *reliefs*;
Stay, ſtay your ſteps. *Dryden's Æneis.*

5. Diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am ſick at heart. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

6. [*Relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIE'VABLE. *adj.* [from *relieve.*] Capable of relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, where in the party is *relievable* by common law. *Hale.*

To RELIE'VE. [*releve*, Lat. *relever*, Fr.]

1. To recommend by the interpoſition of ſomething diſſimilar.

As the great lamp of day,
Through diff'rent regions, does his courſe purſue,
And leaves one world but to revive a new;
While, by a pleaſing change, the queen of night
Relieves his luſtre with a milder light. *Stepney.*

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tireſome, the poet muſt not encumber his poem with too much [illegible], but ſometimes [illegible] a moſt [illegible] reflection. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgics.*

2. To ſupport; to aſſiſt.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will paſs aſunder, yet are they plauſible together. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To eaſe pain or ſorrow.

4. To ſuccour by aſſiſtance

From th' growing ſtore,
Now lend aſſiſtance, and *relieve* the poor;
A pittance of thy land will ſet him free. *Dryden.*

5. To ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt

Honeſt ſoldier, who hath *relieved* you?
—Bernado has my place, give you good night. *Shakeſp.*
[illegible] the ſentinels that have watch'd all night. [illegible]

6. To right by law

RELIE'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *relieve.*] One that relieves.

He is the protector of his weakneſs, and the *reliever* of his wants. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RELIE'VO. n. ſ. [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirrour makes the objects in the middle come out from the ſuperficies the painter muſt do ſo in reſpect of the lights and ſhadows of his figures, to give them more *relievo* and more ſtrength. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To RELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*re* and *light.*] To light anew.

His pow'r can heal me, and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

RELIGION. *n. ſ.* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*, Lat.]

1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments.

He that is void of fear, may ſoon be juſt,
And no *religion* binds men to be traitors. *Benj. Johnſon.*

One ſpake much of right and wrong,
Of juſtice, of *religion*, truth and peace
And judgment from above. *Milton*

If we conſider it as directed againſt God, it is a breach of *religion*; if as to men, it is an offence againſt morality. *South.*

By her inform'd, we beſt *religion* learn,
Its glorious object by her aid diſcern. *Buckingham.*

Religion or virtue, in a large ſenſe, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper ſenſe, virtue ſignifies duty towards men, and *religion* duty to God *Watts.*

2. A ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip as oppoſite to others.

The image of a brute, adorn'd
With gay *religions*, full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

The chriſtian *religion*, rightly underſtood, is the deepeſt and choiceſt piece of philoſophy that is. *More*

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no *religion* ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had. *Tillotson.*

RELI'GIONIST. *n. f.* [from *religion.*] A bigot to any religious persuasion.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other subject, under such a motly administration, what pulings and haulings, what a zeal and brass there will be in each *religionist* to advance his own tribe, and depress the others. *Swift.*

RELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*religieux*, Fr. *religiosus*, Lat.]

1. Pious, disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of sound consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more *religious*, from whose habitudes the same proceed. *Hook.*

When holy and devout *religious* christians
Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence;
So sweet is zealous contemplation! *Shakesp.*

Their lives
Religious titled them the sons of God. *Milton.*

2. Teaching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmless day
With a *religious* book or friend. *Wotton*

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

Certain fryars and *religious* men were moved with some zeal, to draw the people to the christian faith. *Abbot.*

France has vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, secular and *religious*. *Addison's State of the War.*

What the protestants would call a fanatick, is in the Roman church a *religious* of such an order; as an English merchant in Lisbon, after some great disappointments in the world, resolved to turn capuchin. *Addison.*

4. Exact; strict

RELI'GIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *religious.*]

1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

2. According to the rites of religion

These are their brethren, whom you Goths behold
Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice. *Shakesp. Titus Andron.*

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Dost thou in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and *religiously* bowing thyself before him. *Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*

4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are *religiously* to be maintained. *Bacon.*

RELI'GIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *religious.*] The quality or state of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]

1. To forsake, to abandon, to leave, to desert.

The habitation there was utterly *relinquished*. *Abbot.*

The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty, for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquished* by the English. *Davies.*

2. To quit, to release; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God, by which act he *relinquishes* and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God. *South's Sermons.*

3. To forbear; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noisom quality; there is no doubt but we ought to *relinquish* such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to [illegible] the other still. *Hooker, b. iv. f.* 11.

[illegible] *n. f.* [from *relinquish.*] The act of forsaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all things popish. *Hooker.*

That natural tenderness of conference, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a *relinquishment* of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning. *South.*

RE'LISH *n. f.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. *Minsheu, Skinner.*]

1. Taste, the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *relishes* or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern. *Boyle on Colours.*

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coolness mixed with a somewhat lingering *relish* retaining to bitterness. *Boyle.*

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now
True *relish*, tasting.
Could we suppose their *relishes* as different there
yet the manna in heaven suits every palate *Locke.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh and fat are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of *relishes* to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant. *Locke.*

2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no *relish* of them. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have such a *relish* for faction, as to have lost that of wit. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the *relishes* and perfections of those settled in them. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste.

A man, who has any *relish* for fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him. *Addison.*

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a *relish* of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 262.

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the *relish* of the spectator. *Seed's Sermons.*

5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given

[illegible] reflection whirls me round;
Th' imaginary *relish* is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*. *Addison's Cato.*

6. Cast, manner

It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

To RE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.

On smoaking hard they dine;
A savory bit that serv'd to *relish* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To taste; to have a liking

I love the people;
Though it do well, I do not *relish* well
Their loud applause. *Shakesp.*

How will dissenting brethren *relish* it?
What will malignants say? *Hudibras, p.* 1.

Men of nice palates would not *relish* Aristotle, as dealt up by the schoolmen. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

He knows how to prize his advantages, and *relish* the honours which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

To RE'LISH. *v. n.*

1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest beauties would not *relish* to their palates. *Hakewill on Providence*

2. To give pleasure

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

RE'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *relish.*] Gustable, having a taste.

To RELIVE. *v. n.* [*re* and *live.*] To revive, to live anew.

The thing on earth, which is of most [illegible],
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,
Relived not for any good. [illegible]

To RELOVE. *v. a.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty [illegible]

RELU'CENT. *adj.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; [illegible] pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *reluctent* stream
Plays o'er the mead *Thomson's Summer.*

To RELU'CT. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To struggle again

We, with studied mixtures, force our *reluctant* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Decay of Piety*

RELUCTATION } [illegible]
RELU'CTANCY. } pugnance; struggle in opposition.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their *reluctancy* to separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum. *Boyle.*

It favours
Reluctance against God, and his just yoke
Laid on our necks. *Milton.*

Bear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her hapless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctances* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue. *Atterbury.*

Many hard stages of discipline must be pass through, before he can subdue the *reluctances* of his corruption. *Rogers*

With great *reluctancy* man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity. *Rogers's Sermons*

RELUCTANT *adj* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with reluctance.

Reluctant, but in vain! a greater pow'r
Now rul'd him. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x.

Some refuge in the muse's art I found,
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string
Bereft of him, who taught me how to sing *Tickell*

To RELUCTATE. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horrour, and men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. *Decay of Piety*

RELUCTA'TION. *n. s.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; resistance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a more slow or *reluctation*. *Ba.*

To RELU'ME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, not kindle new. *Pope.*

To RELU'MINE. *v. a.* To light anew

Once put out thy light,
I know not where is that Promethean heat,
That can thy light *relumine*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

To RELY' *v. n.* [*re* and *lie.*] To lean upon with confidence, to put trust in, to rest upon, to depend upon.

Go in thy native innocence! *rely*
On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!
For God tow'rds thee hath done his part, do thine. *Milton*

Egypt does not on the clouds *rely*,
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky. *Waller.*

Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,
Demanded, on what succour he *rely'd*,
When with so few he boldly did engage;
He said, he took his courage from his age. *Denham.*

Though reason is not to be *relied* upon, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied* upon and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do. *South.*

Fear *relies* upon a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation. *Tillotson.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that *relies* on them *Locke.*

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be *relied* upon for a decision. *Atterbury.*

Do we find so much religion in the age, as to *rely* on the general practice for the measures of our duty? *Rogers.*

No prince can ever *rely* on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator. *Rogers.*

To REMAIN. *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Lat.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number

That that *remains*, shall be buried in death. *Job* xxvii. 15.

Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over, lay up until the morning. *Ex.* xvi. 23.

2. To continue; to endure, to be left.

He for the time *remains* stupidly good. *Milton.*

If what you have heard, shall *remain* in you, ye shall continue in the son 1 *Jo.* ii. 24.

3. To be left after any event.

Oh lefs thou art, oh lefs *remain*. *Milton.*

In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance. *Locke.*

4. Not to be lost

Now somewhat sung, whose endless sovenance
Among the shepheras may for aye *remain*. *Spenser.*

I was increated more than all that were before me, also my wisdom *remained* with me. *Eccluf.* ii. 9.

5. To be left as not compressed

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

To REMAIN *v. a.* To await, to be left to.

Such end had the kid, for he would weaned be
Of craft, coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them *remain*
That of such saffers friendship shall be fain. *Spenf.*

With oaken st[illegible]
raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,
[illegible] a little time, while breath *remains* thee,

Thou oft shalt with thyself at Gath to boast,
But never shalt see Gath. *Milton.*

It thence he 'scape, what *remains* more less
Than unknown dangers. *Milton.*

The easier conquest now
Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,
Back on thy foes more glorious to return. *Milton.*

REMAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences, more than their small *remain* of life seemed destined to undergo. *Pope.*

2. The body left by the soul.

But fowls obscene dismember'd his *remains*,
And dogs had torn him. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Windsor bore,
Or raise old warriors, whose adored *remains*,
In weeping vaults, her hallowed earth contains. *Pope.*

3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often since my here *remain* in England,
I've seen him do. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

REMAINDER. *adj.* [from *remain.*] Remaining; refuse, left.

His brain
Is as dry as the *remainder* basket
After a voyage. *Shakesp. As You Like it.*

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them, nor the *remainder* viands
We do not throw in unrespective place,
Because we now are full. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

REMAINDER. *n. s.*

1. What is left.

The gods protect you,
And bless the good *remainders* of the court! *Shakesp.*

A fine is levied to grant a reversion or *remainder*, expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent. *Bacon.*

Mahomet's crescent by our feuds encreast,
Blasted the learn'd *remainders* of the East. *Denham.*

Could bare ingratitude have made any one so diabolical, had not cruelty come in as a second to its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all *remainders* of humanity? *South.*

There are two restraints which God hath put upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there are some *remainders* of virtue. *Tillotson.*

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy? *Dryden.*

If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has squandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the *remainder*. *Rogers.*

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt. *Arbuthnot.*

Of six millions raised every year for the service of the public, one third is intercepted through the several subordinations of artful men in office, before the *remainder* is applied to the proper use. *Swift.*

2. The body when the soul is departed; remains.

Shew us
The poor *remainder* of Andronicus. *Shakesp.*

To REMA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

That, which she owns above her, must perfectly *remake* us after the image of our maker. *Glanvill's Apology.*

To REMA'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back

The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to *remand* them back. *Davies on Ireland*

Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries, from whence being *remanded*, at his return Dionysius produced some other of his verses, which as soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but, calling to the waiters, said, carry me again to the quarries. *Government of the Tongue*

REMANENT. *n. s.* [*remanens*, Lat. *remanant*, old Fr. It is now contracted to *remnant*.] The part remaining.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years. *Bacon.*

REMARK. *n. s.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Observation, note; notice taken

He cannot distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar *remarks* *Collier on Pride.*

To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.]

1. To note; to observe.

It is easy to observe what has been *remarked*, that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistakes. *Locke.*

The prisoner Samson here I seek.
—His manacles *remark* him, there he sits. *Milton.*

2. To distinguish, to point out, to mark.

REMA'RKABLE. *adj.* [*remarkable*, Fr.] Observable, worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had beginning in time, from the will of the most high God, whose *remarkable* words are thus converted. *Raleigh.*

To

'Tis *remarkable*, that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior.*

What we obtain by converſation ſoon vaniſhes, unleſs we note down what *remarkables* we have found. *Watts.*

REMA'RKABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervableneſs, worthineſs of obſervation.

They ſignify the *remarkableneſs* of this puniſhment of the Jews, as ſignal revenge from the crucified Chriſt. *Hammond.*

REMA'RKABLY. *adv.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervably, in a manner worthy of obſervation.

C[illegible],
Remarkably ſo late, of thy ſo true,
So faithful love. *Milton.*

Such parts of theſe writings, as may be *remarkably* ſtupid, ſhould become ſubjects of an occaſional criticiſm. *Watts.*

REMA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*remarkeur*, Fr.] Obſerver; one that remarks.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outſhine the author by writing a better book on the ſame ſubject, he would ſoon be convinced of his own inſufficiency. *Watts.*

REME'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Capable of remedy.

REME'DIATE. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Medicinal; affording a remedy. Not in uſe.

All you, unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

REME'DILESS. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Not admitting remedy, irreparable; cureleſs; incurable.

Sad Æſculapius
Impriſon'd was in chains *remedileſs*. *Fairy Queen.*

The war, grounded upon this general *remedileſs* neceſſity, may be termed the general, the *remedileſs*, or the neceſſary war. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

We, by rightful doom *remedileſs*,
Were loſt in death, till he that dwelt above
High thron'd in ſecret bliſs, for us frail duſt
Emptied his glory. *Milton.*

Flatter him it may, as thoſe are good at flattering, who are good for nothing elſe; but in the mean time, the poor man is left under a *remedileſs* deluſion. *South.*

REME'DILESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remedileſs.*] Incurableneſs.

REMEDY. *n. ſ.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr.]

1. A medicine by which any illneſs is cured.

The difference between poiſons and *remedies* is eaſily known by their effects; and common reaſon ſoon diſtinguiſhes between virtue and vice. *Swift.*

2. Cure of any uneaſineſs.

Here hope began to dawn; reſolv'd to try,
She fix'd on this her utmoſt *remedy*. *Dryden.*

O how ſhort my interval of woe!
Our griefs how ſwift, our *remedies* how ſlow. *Prior.*

3. That which counteracts any evil

What may be *remedy* or cure
To evils, which our own miſdeeds have wrought *Milton.*

Civil government is the proper *remedy* for the inconveniencies of the ſtate of nature. *Locke.*

Attempts have been made for ſome *remedy* againſt this evil. *Swift.*

4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.

Things, without all *remedy*,
Should be without regard. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

In the death of a man there is no *remedy*. *Wiſd.* ii. 1.

To REME'DY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, Fr.]

1. To cure, to heal.

Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind ſhould be grieved with that which is done; but to *remedy* their grief, ſerveth not ſo much in us as in themſelves. *Hooker.*

2. To repair or remove miſchief.

To REMEMBER. *v. a.* [*remembrer*, old Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.]

1. To bear in mind any thing, not to forget.

Remember not againſt us former iniquities. *Pſ.* lxxix. 8.

2. To recollect; to call to mind.

He having once ſeen and *remembered* me, even from the beginning began to ſet in the nerward *Sidney.*

We ſaid to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it comes in the mind with a conſciouſneſs that we have had this idea before. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To keep in mind, to have preſent to the attention.

Remember what I warn thee, ſhun to taſte;
And ſhun the bitter conſequence. *Milton.*

This is to be *remembered*, that it is not poſſible now to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it; unleſs you will all his life mew him up. *Locke.*

4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or puniſhment.

Cry unto God, for you ſhall be *remembered* of him. *Bar.*

He brings them back,
Remembring mercy and his covenant ſworn. *Milton.*

5. To mention, not to omit.

A citation ought to be certain, in reſpect of the perſon cited, for, if ſuch certainty be therein omitted, ſuch citation is invalid, as in many caſes hereafter to be *remembered*. *Ayliffe.*

6. To put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.

His hand and leg commanding without threatning, and rather *remembering* than chaſtiſing. *Sidney.*

Joy, being altogether wanting,
It doth *remember* me the more of ſorrow. *Shakſp.*

Theſe petitions, and the anſwer of the common council of London, were ample materials for a conference with the lords, who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty *Clarend.*

REME'MBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers.

A brave maſter to ſervants, and a *remembrer* of the leaſt good office, for his flock he tranſplanted moſt of them into [illegible]

REME'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*remembrance*, Fr.]

1. Retention in memory.

Though Cloten then but young, time has not worn him
From my *remembrance* *Sidney. Cymbeline.*

Thee I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my *remembrance*.

Had memory been loſt with innocence,
We had not known the ſentence nor th' offence,
It was his chief puniſhment to keep in ſtore
The ſad *remembrance* what he was before. *Dr.*

Sharp *remembrance* on the Engliſh part,
And ſhame of being match'd by ſuch a foe,
Rouſe conſcious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden.*

This ever grateful in *remembrance* bear
To me thou ow'ſt, to me the vital air. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Recollection; revival of any idea.

I hate thy beams,
That bring to my *remembrance* from what ſtate
I fell; how glorious once above thy ſphere. *Milton.*

Remembrance is when the ſame idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external ſenſory.

3. Honourable memory. Out of uſe.

Roſemary and rue keep
Seeming and ſavour all the winter long,
Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both *Shakeſp.*

4. Intimation of a fact from one to another.

Titan,
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact diſplay'd,
Leſt the *remembrance* of his grief ſhould fade,
And in the conſtellations wrote his rule. *Addiſon.*

5. Account preſerved.

Thoſe proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Ha.*

[illegible]
But in *remembrance* of ſo brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*

7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.

I have [illegible],
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's ſake. *Shakeſp.*

8. Notice of ſomething abſent.

Let your *remembrance* ſtill apply to Banquo;
Preſent him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakeſp.*

REME'MBRANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *remembrance.*]

1. One that reminds, one that puts in mind.

Sweet *remembrancer*! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A ſly knave, the agent for his maſter,
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold
The hand faſt to her lord. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

God is preſent in the conſciences of good and bad, he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a witneſs to bring them to judgment. *Taylor.*

Would I were in my grave;
For, living here, you're but my curſed *remembrancers*.
I once was happy. *Otway's Venice Preſerv'd.*

2. An officer of the exchequer.

All are digeſted into books, and ſent to the *remembrancer* of the exchequer, that he make proceſſes upon them *Bacon.*

To REME'RCIE. *v. a.* [*remercier*, Fr.] To thank. Obſolete.

Off'ring his ſervice and his deareſt life
For her defence, againſt that caitif knight;
She him *remerced*, as the patron of her right

To RE'MIGRATE [illegible], Latin again.

Some other ways he propoſes to diveſt ſome bodies of their borrowed ſhapes, and make them *remigrate* to their firſt ſimplicity. *Boyle.*

REMIGRATION. *n. ſ.* [from *remigrate.*] Removal back again.

The Scots, tranſplanted hither, became acquainted with our cuſtoms, which, by occaſional *remigrations*, became uſeful in Scotland *Hale.*

To REMIND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind, to force to remember

When age itſelf, which will not be defied, ſhall begin to ariſe, ſeize and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dulneſs of ſenſes; yet then the pleaſure of the mind ſhall be in its full vigour. *South's Sermons.*

The brazen figure of the conſul, with the ring on his finger, *reminded* me of Juvenal's magnus pondere [illegible]

REMINISCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reminiſcence*, Latin.] Recollection; recovery of ideas

I caſt about for all circumſtances that may revive my memory or *reminiſcence*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

For the other part of memory, called *reminiſcence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at preſent forgot, or but confuſedly remembered, by ſetting the mind to ranſack every little cell of the brain; while it is thus buſied, how accidentally does the thing ſought for offer itſelf to the mind? *South.*

REMINISCE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *reminiſcence.*] Relating to reminiſcence.

Would truth diſpenſe, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquiſition were but *reminiſcential* evocation. *Brown.*

REMI'SS. *adj.* [*remiſ*, Fr. *remiſſus*, Lat.]

1. Not vigorous; ſlack.

The water deſerts the ſaid corpuſcles, unleſs it flow forth with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiſs.* *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Not careful; ſlothful.

Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,
That thus we die, while *remiſs* traitors ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

If when by God's grace we have conquered the firſt difficulties of religion, we grow careleſs and *remiſs*, and neglect our guard, God's ſpirit will not always ſtrive with us. *Tillot.*

Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more remiſs in correcting them. *Dryden.*

3. Not intenſe.

Theſe nervous, bold, thoſe languid and *remiſs*,
Here colouring ſtrokes, but there a lover's kiſs. *Roſcommon.*

REMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *remit*] Admitting forgiveneſs.

REMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*remiſſion*, Fr. *remiſſio*, Lat.]

1. Abatement, relaxation; moderation.

Error, miſtake and forgetfulneſs do now and then become ſubſervient for ſome *remiſſion* of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

2. Ceſſation of intenſeneſs.

In September and October theſe diſeaſes do not abate and remit in proportion to the *remiſſion* of the ſun's heat. *Woodw.*

This difference of intention and *remiſſion* of the mind in thinking, every one has experimented in himſelf. *Locke.*

3. In phyſick, *remiſſion* is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

4. Releaſe.

Not only an expectation, but the *remiſſion* of a duty or tax, were tranſmitted to poſterity after this manner. *Addiſon.*

Another ground of the biſhop's fears is the *remiſſion* of the firſt fruits and tenths. *Swift.*

5. Forgiveneſs; pardon.

My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remiſſion* for my folly paſt. *Shakeſp.*

That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remiſſion.* *Milton.*

Many believe the article of *remiſſion* of ſins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of holy life. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

REMI'SSLY. *adv.* [from *remiſs*]

1. Carelеſsly, negligently, without cloſe attention.

How ſhould it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remiſſly?* ſo that our deſire being natural, is alſo in that degree of earneſtneſs whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker.*

2. Not vigorouſly; not with ardour or eagerneſs; ſlackly.

There was not an equal concurrence in the proſecution of this matter among the biſhops; ſome of them proceeding more *remiſſly* in it. *Clarendon.*

REMI'SSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remiſs.*] Careleſsneſs, negligence; want of ardour, inattention.

Future evils,
Or new, or by *remiſſneſs* new conceiv'd,
Are now to have no ſucceſſive degrees. *Shakeſp.*

No great offenders 'ſcape their dooms,
Small praiſe from lenity and *remiſſneſs* comes. *Denham.*

Jack, through the *remiſſneſs* of conſtables, has always found means to eſcape. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

The great concern of God for our ſalvation, is ſo far from an argument of *remiſſneſs* in us, that it ought to excite our utmoſt care. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To REMI'T. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.]

1. To relax, to make leſs intenſe.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

Our ſupreme foe may much *remit*
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,
Not mind us not offending, ſatisfy'd
With what is puniſh'd. *Milton.*

2. To forgive a puniſhment.

With ſuppliant prayers their pow'rs appeaſe;
The ſoft Napæan race will ſoon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the puniſhment. *Dryden.*

The magiſtrate can often, where the publick good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the puniſhment of criminal offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the ſatisfaction due to any private man. *Locke.*

3. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.

At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* theſe young men's heinous faults. *Shakeſp.*

Whoſe ſoever ſins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them, and whoſe ſoever ſins ye retain, they are retained. *Jo.* xx. 23.

4. To give up; to reſign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders ſhould be *remitted* to their prince to be puniſhed in the place where they have offended. *Howward.*

Th' Ægyptian crown I to your hands *remit*,
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*

Heaven thinks fit
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

5. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To defer, to refer.

The biſhop had certain proud inſtructions in the front, though there were a plain clauſe at the foot, that *remitted* all to the biſhop's diſcretion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I *remit* me to themſelves, and challenge their natural ingenuity to ſay, whether they have not ſometimes ſuch ſh verings within them. *Government of the Tongue.*

6. To put again in cuſtody.

This bold return with ſeeming patience heard,
The priſoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To ſend money to a diſtant place.

They obliged themſelves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, divided into ſo many monthly payments. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

8. To reſtore. Not in uſe.

The archbiſhop was retained priſoner, but after a ſhort time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

To REMI'T. *v. n.*

1. To ſlacken; to grow leſs intenſe.

When our paſſions *remit*, the vehemence of our ſpeech *remits* too. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. To abate by growing leſs eager.

As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their induſtry, loathed their buſineſs, and gave way to their preſſures, they let fall thoſe generous principles, which had raiſed them to worthy thoughts. *South's Sermons.*

3. In phyſick, to grow by intervals leſs violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REMI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *remit.*] The act of remitting to cuſtody.

REMITTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *remit.*]

1. The act of paying money at a diſtant place.

2. Sum ſent to a diſtant place.

A compact among private perſons furniſhed out the ſeveral *remittances.* *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

REMI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*remettre*, Fr.] In common law, a reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective. *Cowel.*

You ſaid, if I return'd next ſize in Lent,
I ſhould be in *remitter* of your grace;
In th' interim my letters ſhould take place
Of affidavits. *Donne.*

RE'MNANT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *remanent*] Reſidue, that which is left; that which remains.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodleſs *remnant* of that royal blood,
Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghoſt? *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Beat me hence
From forth the noiſe and rumour of the field,
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

About his ſhelves
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roſes
Were thinly ſcatter'd. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

I was entreated to get them ſome reſpite and breathing by a ceſſation, without which they ſaw no probability to preſerve the *remnant* that had yet eſcaped. *King Charles.*

Their Andes are far higher than thoſe with us; whereby it ſeems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in ſuch a deluge ſaved. *Bacon.*

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

A feeble army and an empty ſenate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addiſon.*

See the poor *remnants* of theſe ſlighted hairs!
My hands ſhall rend what e'en thy rapine ſpares. *Pope.*

The frequent uſe of the latter was a *remnant* of popery, which never admitted ſcripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift.*

RE'MNANT. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remanent*] Remaining; yet left.

It bid her feel
No future pain for me; but inſtant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the juſt duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

REMOLTEN. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good to try in glaſs works, whether the crude materials, mingled with glaſs already made and *remolten*, do not facilitate the making of glaſs with leſs heat. *Bacon.*

[illegible]
1. Show, discovery. Not in use.

You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

2. Strong representation.

The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also give them power of confirming it unto others, either with miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible *remonstrance* of sound reason. *Hooker, b. v. s. 10.*

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to take in the Spectator, they offered to bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addison's Spectator*

Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer him to attend to the *remonstrances* of justice. *Rogers.*

To REMO'NSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Lat. *remonstrer*, Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on any side in strong terms.

[illegible]
1. A fish or obstacle.
2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water.

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach and *remora*. *Peacham on Blazoning*

The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard long; his body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader; and produced forward near an inch, his lips rough with a great number of little prickles. *Grew.*

To REMO'RATE. *v. a.* [*remoror*, Latin.] To hinder, to delay. *Dict.*

REMO'RSE. *n. s.* [*remorsus*, Lat.]
1. Pain of guilt.

Not that he believed they could be restrained from that impious act by any *remorse* of conscience, or that they had not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.*

2. Tenderness, pity; sympathetick sorrow.

Many lade esteem of their own lives, yet, for *remorse* of their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.*

Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shakesp. Mer. of Ven.*

The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little *remorse* as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shakesp.*

Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse*; who rules by iron law. *Dryden.*

REMO'RSEFUL. *adj.* [*remorse* and *full*.] Tender; compassionate.

O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wise, *remorseful*, well accomplish'd. *Shakesp.*

Love, that comes too late,
Like a *remorseful* pardon slowly carried,
To the great sender turns a sowre offence. *Shakesp.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and *remorseful* day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

REMO'RSELESS. *adj.* [from *remorse*.] Unpitying, cruel, savage.

Where were the nymphs, when the *remorseless* deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas. *Milton.*

O the inexpressible horrour that will seize upon a sinner, when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his *remorseless* adversaries. *South's Sermons.*

REMO'TE, *adj.* [*remotus*, Lat.]
1. Distant; not immediate.

In this narrow scanting of capacity, it is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

2. Distant, not at hand.
3. Removed far off; placed not near.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst, or *remote* from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*

In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

4. Foreign.
5. Distant; not closely connected.

An unadvised transiliency from the effect to the *remotest* cause. *Glanvill.*

Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate ideas, that shew the connection of *remote* ones. *Locke.*

6. [illegible]ent, not agreeing.

All those propositions, how *remote* soever from reason, are so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke.*

[illegible]
REMO'TELY. *adv.* [from *remote*.] Not nearly; at a distance.

It is commonly supposed, that the earth was thinly inhabited, at least not *remotely* planted before the flood. *Brown.*

Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed *remotely* allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dry.*

While the fainting Dutch *remotely* fire
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd file,
High on the mound he ply'd. *Swift.*

REMO'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *remote*.] State of being remote; distance, not nearness.

The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of our *remoteness* appear extremely little. *Boyle.*

I have employed brown and earthly colours upon the forepart, and have reserved his greater light for *remotenesses* and the back part of his landschapes. *Dryden.*

If the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by their *remoteness*, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.*

His obscurities generally arise from the *remoteness* of the customs, persons and things he alludes to. *Addison.*

REMO'TION. *n. s.* [from *remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing, the state of being removed to distance.

All this safety were *remotion*, and thy defence absence. *Sha.*

[illegible]
'Tis this *remotion* of the duke and her. *Shakesp.*

The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illation, in reference to antecedency or consequence, as to conclude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or from the *remotion* of the consequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

REMO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *remove*.] Such as may be removed.

The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore *removeable* at their bishop's will, yield what pleaseth him. *Spenser.*

In such a chapel, such curate is *removeable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REMO'VAL. *n. s.* [from *remove*.]
1. The act of putting out of any place.

By which *removal* of one extremity with another, the world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*

2. The act of putting away.

The *removal* of such a disease is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be taken away by violence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Dismission from a post.

If the *removal* of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.*

Whether his *removal* was caused by his own fears or other men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of government they pleased. *Swift.*

4. The state of being removed.

The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a *removal*, is voluntary. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Lat. *remuer*, Fr.]
1. To put from its place; to take or put away.

Good God *remove*
The means that makes us strangers! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He *removeth* away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job* xii. 20.

Remove thy stroke away from me; I am consumed by the blow. *Psalm* xxxix. 13.

So would he have *removed* thee out of the straight into a broad place. *Job* xxxvi. 16.

He longer in this paradise to dwell
Permits not; to *remove* thee I am come,
And send thee from the garden forth to till
The ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* [illegible].

Whether he will *remove* his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*

You, who fill the blissful seats above!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
But every monarch be the scourge of God,
If from your thoughts Ulysses you *remove*,
Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To place at a distance.

They are farther *removed* from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. n.*
1. To change place.
2. To go from one place to another.

A short exile must for show precede,
The term expir'd, from Candia they *remove*,
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*

How oft from pomp and state did I *remove*
To feed despair. *Prior.*

REMO'VE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Change of place.
2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.

What is early received in any considerable strength of impress, grows into our tender natures, and therefore is of difficult *remove*. *Glanvill's Scepsis*

[illegible]

3. Tranſlation of one to the place of another.
Roſaline, this favour thou ſhalt wear;
Hold, take you this, my ſweet, and give me thine,
So ſhall Biron take me for Roſaline:
And change your favours too; ſo ſhall your loves
Woo contrary deceiv'd by theſe *removes*. *Shakeſp.*
4. State of being removed.
This place ſhould be both ſchool and univerſity, not needing a *remove* to any other houſe of ſchoolſhip. *Addiſon.*
He that conſiders how little our conſtitution can bear a *remove* into parts of this air, not much higher than that we breathe in, will be ſatisfied, that the allwiſe architect has ſuited our organs, and the bodies that are to effect them, one to another *Locke.*
5. Act of moving a cheſſman or draught.
6. Departure, act of going away.
So look'd Aſtrea, her *remove* deſign'd,
On thoſe diſtreſſed friends ſhe left behind *Waller.*
7. The act of changing place.
Let him, upon his *remove* from one place to another, procure recommendation to ſome perſon of quality reſiding in the place whither he removeth. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
8. A ſtop in the ſcale of gradation.
In all the viſible corporeal world, quite down from us, the deſcent is by eaſy ſteps, and a continued ſeries of things, that in each *remove* differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*
A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legiſlator, and ought to ſtand up in the defence of thoſe laws. *Addiſon.*
9. A ſmall diſtance.
The fierceſt contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greateſt diſtinction of circumſtances, of but a very ſmall *remove* one from another. *Rogers.*
10. Act of putting a horſe's ſhoes upon different feet.
His horſe wanted two *removes*, your horſe wanted nails. *Swift.*

REMOVED *particip. adj.* [from *remove.*] Remote; ſeparate from others.
Your accent is ſomething finer, than you could purchaſe in ſo *removed* a dwelling. *Shakeſp. As You Like it.*

REMO'VEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *removed.*] The ſtate of being removed, remoteneſs.
I have eyes under my ſervice, which look upon his *removedneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

REMO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *remove.*] One that removes.
The miſlayer of a meſtone is to blame; but the unjuſt judge is the capital *remover* of landmarks, when he deſtroyeth amiſs. *Bacon.*
Haſty fortune maketh an enterpriſer and *remover*, but the exerciſed fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*

To REMOU'NT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again.
Stout Cymon ſoon *remounts*, and caſt in two
His rival's head. *Dryden.*
The reſt *remounts* with the aſcending vapours, or is waſhed down into rivers, and tranſmitted into the ſea. *Woodward.*

REMUNERABLE *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat. *remunerer*, Fr.] To reward; to repay; to requite, to recompenſe
Is ſhe not then beholden to the man,
That brought her for this high good turn ſo far?
[illegible] *Taming of a Shrew.*
Money the king thought not fit to demand, becauſe he had received ſatisfaction in matters of ſo great importance, and becauſe he could not *remunerate* them with any general pardon, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*
In another parable, he repreſents the great condeſcenſions, wherewith the Lord ſhall *remunerate* the faithful ſervant. *Boyle.*

REMUNERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*remuneration*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Lat.] Reward, requital; recompenſe; repayment.
Bear this ſignificant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there is *remuneration*; for the beſt ward of mine honour is reward ing my dependants. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*
He begets a ſecurity of himſelf, and a careleſs eye on the laſt *remunerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
A collation is a donation of ſome vacant benefice in the church, eſpecially when ſuch donation is freely beſtowed without any proſpect of an evil *remuneration*. *Ayliffe.*

REMUNERATIVE. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Exerciſed in giving rewards.
The knowledge of particular actions ſeems requiſite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the manifeſtation of his puritive and *remunerative* juſtice. *Boyle.*

To REMURMUR. *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarſe ſounds.
Her fate is whiſper'd by the gentle breeze,
And told in ſighs to all the trembling trees;
The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the ſilver flood. *Pope.*

To REMURMUR. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back, to echo a low hoarſe ſound.
Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around,
And echoes to th' Athenian ſhoars rebound. *Dryden.*

His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods
In ſighs *remurmur'd* to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*

RENARD. *n. ſ.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in fable.
Before the break of day,
Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*

RENASCENT. *adj.* [*renaſcens*, Lat.] Produced again, again into being.

RENASCIBLE. *adj.* [*renaſcor*, Lat.] Poſſible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE. [*re* and *navigate*] To ſail again.

RENCOUNTER. *n. ſ.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]
1. Claſh; colliſion.
You may as well expect two bowls ſhould grow ſenſible by rubbing, as that the *rencounter* of any bodies ſhould awaken them into perception. *Culver.*
2. Perſonal oppoſition.
Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's ſpeech, that has a relation to the *rencounter*. *Addiſon.*
So when the trumpet ſounding gives the ſign,
The juſtling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join:
So meet, and ſo renew the dextrous fight,
Their clattering arms with the fierce ſhock reſound. *Granville.*
3. Looſe or caſual engagement.
The confederates ſhould turn to their advantage their apparent odds in men and horſe; and by that means out-number the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addiſon.*
4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOU'NTER. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]
1. To claſh; to coliſde.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly
3. To ſkirmiſh with another
4. To fight hand to hand.

To REND. *v. a. pret. and part paſſ. rent.* [rentan, Saxon.] To tear with violence: to lacerate.
Will you hence
Before the tag return, whoſe rage doth *rend*
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are uſed to bear. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
He *rent* a lion as he would have *rent* a kid, and he had nothing in his hand. *Judges* xiv. 4.
I will not *rend* away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to thy ſon. 1 *Kings* xi. 13.
By the thund'rer's ſtroke it from th' root is *rent*,
So fare the blows, which from high heaven are ſent. *Cowley.*
What you command me to relate,
Renews the ſad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations *rent*. *Dryden.*
Look round to ſee
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then *rend* it off. *Dryden's Æneis.*
Is it not as much reaſon to ſay, when any monarchy was ſhattered to pieces, and divided amongſt revolted ſubjects, that God was careful to preſerve monarchical power, by *rending* a ſettled empire into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*
When its way th' impetuous paſſion found,
I *rend* my treſſes, and my breaſt I wound. *Pope.*
From cloud to cloud the *rending* lightnings rage. *Thomſon.*

RE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *rend*] One that rends, a tearer

To RE'NDER. *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]
1. To return; to pay back
What ſhall I *render* unto the Lord for all his benefits. *Pſ.* cxvi.
They that *render* evil for good are adverſaries. *Pſ.* xxxv.
Will ye *render* me a recompenſe? *Joel* iii. 4.
Let him look into the future ſtate of bliſs or miſery, and ſee there God, the righteous judge, ready to *render* every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*
2. To reſtore; to give back.
Hither the ſeas at ſtated times reſort,
And ſhove the loaden veſſels into port,
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And *render* back their cargo to the main. *Addiſon.*
3. To give upon demand
The ſluggard is wiſer in his own conceit, than ſeven men that can *render* a reaſon. *Proverbs* xxvi. 16.
4. To inveſt with qualities, to make
Becauſe the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the ſame nature *renders* him ſolicitous about the iſſue. *South's Sermons.*
Love
Can anſwer love, and *render* bliſs ſecure *Dryden.*
5. To repreſent; to exhibit.
I heard him ſpeak of that ſame brother,
And he did *render* him the moſt unnatural
That liv'd 'mongſt men
6. To tranſlate
Render it the Engliſh a circle; but 'tis more truly *rendered* a ſphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
He has a clearer idea of ſtrigil and ſtrigmentum, a curry-comb and cymbal, which are the Engliſh names dactors *render* them by

He uſes only a prudent diſſimulation, the word we may almoſt literally *render* maſter of a great preſence of mind. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

7. To ſurrender, to yield, to give up.

I will call him to ſo ſtrict account,
That he ſhall *render* every glory up,
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart. *Shakeſp.*

My *rendring* my perſon to them, may engage their affections to me. *King Charles.*

One, with whom he uſed to adviſe, propoſed to him to *render* himſelf upon conditions to the earl of Eſſex. *Clarendon.*

Would he *render* up Hermione,
And keep Aſtyanax, I ſhould be bleſt! *A. Philips*

8. To offer, to give to be uſed.

Sick *renders* its daily ſervice to wiſdom and virtue. *Watts.*

RENDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Surrender.

Newneſs
Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor muſter'd
Among the bands, may drive us to a *render*. *Shakeſp.*

RENDEZVOUS. *n. ſ.* [*rendez vous*, Fr.]

1. Aſſembly; meeting appointed.

A commander of many ſhips ſhould rather keep his fleet together, than have it ſevered far aſunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next *rendezvous* would conſume time and victual. *Raleigh's Apology.*

2. A ſign that draws men together.

The philoſophers ſtone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head inſtead of their hat. *Bacon.*

3. Place appointed for aſſembly.

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*

This was the general *rendezvous* which they all got to, and, mingling more and more with that oil [illegible] ſtocked it all up. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To RENDEZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

RENDITION. *n. ſ.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of [illegible].

RENEGA'DE, RENEGA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*renegado*, Spaniſh; *renegat*, Fr.]

1. One that apoſtatiſes from the faith; an apoſtate.

There lived a French *renegado* in the ſame place, where the Caſtilian and his wife were kept priſoners. *Addiſon.*

2. One who deſerts to the enemy; a revolter.

[illegible] ſoldiers might prove *renegadoes*, but they would not revolt in troops. *Decay of Piety.*

If the Roman government ſubſiſted now, they would have had *renegade* ſeamen and ſhipwrights enough. *Arbuthnot.*

To RENEGE. *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat. *renier*, Fr.] To diſown.

His captain's heart,
Which, in the ſcuffles of great fights, hath burſt
The buckles on his breaſt, *reneges* all temper *Shakeſp.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion,
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their maſters. *Shakeſp.*

The deſign of this war is to make me *renege* my conſcience and thy truth. *King Charles.*

To RENE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*, *renovo*, Lat.]

1. To renovate; to reſtore the former ſtate.

In ſuch a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did *renew* old Æſon. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

It is impoſſible for thoſe that were once enlightened—if they ſhall fall away to *renew* them again unto repentance. *Hebrews* vi. 6.

[illegible] to me, that ſhe might daily die,
And daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden's Theo. and Honor.*

2. To repeat, to put again in act.

Thy famous grandfather
Doth live again in thee; long may'ſt thou live,
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories! *Shakeſp.*

The body perculſed hath, by reaſon of the perculſion, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and ſo *reneweth* the perculſion of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The learned corn enfu'd
From earth unſaſk'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*. *Dryden*

3. To begin again.

The laſt great age, foretold by ſacred rhymes,
Renews its finiſh'd courſe, Saturnian times
Roll round again. *Dryden's Virgil's Paſtorals.*

4. In theology, to make anew; to tranſform to new life.

Be ye tranſformed by the *renewing* of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Rom.* xii. 2.

RENE'WABLE. *adj.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed.

The old cuſtom upon many eſtates is to let for leaſes of lives, *renewable* at pleaſure. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

RENE'WAL. *n. ſ.* [from *renew*.] The act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the deity, perfiſting in the purpoſe of mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to reſtify abuſes, with ſuch authority for the *renewal* and rectification, as was ſufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

RENITENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *renitent*.] That reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon, or are impelled one againſt another, or the reſiſtance that a body makes on account of [illegible]. *Ray.*

RENITENT. *adj.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting againſt any impulſe by elaſtick power.

By an inflation of the muſcles, they become ſoft, and yet *renitent*, like ſo many pillows, diſſipating the force of the preſſure, and ſo taking away the ſenſe of pain. *Ray.*

RENNET. *n. ſ.* See RUNNET.

A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with *rennet* is turned. *Floyer on the Humours.*

RENNET, RENE'TING. *n. ſ.* [properly *reinette*, a little queen.] A kind of apple.

[illegible] *rennet* is a very pleaſant and faſt fruit, of a yel[illegible]h, and the beſt of bearers for all ſorts of ſo[illegible] which there are two ſorts, the large ſort and the ſmall. *Mortimer.*

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a ſyrupy tenacious nature. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To RE'NOVATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew, to reſtore to the firſt ſtate.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtleſs eye
In ruin ſeen. *Thomſon's Winter.*

RENOVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*renovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the ſtate of being renewed.

Sound continueth ſome ſmall time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body perculſed hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and ſo reneweth the perculſion of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The kings entered into ſpeech of renewing the treaty; the king ſaying, that though king Philip's perſon were the ſame, yet his fortunes were raiſed; in which caſe a *renovation* of treaty was uſed. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To ſecond life,
Wak'd in the *renovation* of the juſt,
Reſigns him up, with heav'n and earth renew'd. *Milton.*

To RENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.]

1. To diſown, to abnegate.

From Thebes my birth I own; nor do diſgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race. *Dryden.*

2. To quit upon oath.

This world I do *renounce*; and in your ſights
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

To RENOU'NCE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The following paſſage is a mere Gallicism: *renounce a man ſuit.*

On this firm principle I ever ſtood,
He of my ſons, who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces to* my blood. *Dryden.*

RENOU'NCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *renounce*.] Act of renouncing, renunciation.

I hold you as a thing en[illegible]
By your *renouncement*, an immortal ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

RENO'WN. *n. ſ.* [*renommée*, Fr.] Fame; celebrity, widely ſpread.

She
Is daughter to the famous duke of Milan,
Of whom ſo often I have heard *renown*. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis of more *renown*
To make a river, than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor envy we
Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*

To RENO'WN. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous.

Let us ſatisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do *renown* this city. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Soft elocution does thy ſtyle *renown*,
Gentle or ſharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at folies, or to laſh at vice. *Dryden.*

In ſolemn hence ſtand
[illegible], whom their cruelties *renown*,
[illegible]s in Parian marble frown. *Addiſon.*

A bard, whom pilfer'd paſtorals *renown*,
Juſt writes to make his barrenneſs appear. *Pope.*

RENO'WNED. *partiſip. adj.* [from *renown*.] Famous; celebrated, famed.

[illegible] the *renowned* of the congregation, princes of the tribes, heads of thouſands. *Numbers* i. 16.

That thrice *renowned* and learned French king, finding Petrarch's tomb without any inſcription, wrote one himſelf, ſaying, ſhame it was, that he who ſung his miſtreſs's praiſe years before her death, ſhould twelve years want an epitaph. *Peacham on Poetry.*

The reſt were long to tell, though far *renowned*. *Milton.*
Of all the cities in Romanian lands,
The chief and moſt *renown'd* Ravenna ſtands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts. *Dryden.*

Iva,
An iſle *renown'd* for ſteel and unexhauſted mines. *Dryden.*

RENT. *n. f.* [from *rend.*] A break; a laceration.

Thy mother
That cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,
And through her bony bowels gnaw'd thy way,
Through thy own blood to empire. *Dryden.*

He who sees this vast *rent* in so high a rock, how the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was the effect of an earthquake. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

To RENT. *v. a.* [rather to *rend.*] To tear; to lacerate.

A time to *rent*, and a time to sew *Eccluf.* iii 7.

To RENT. *v. n.* [now written *rant*] To roar; to bluster. we ſtill ſay, *a* tearing *fellow*, for *a noiſy bully.*

He ventur'd to diſmiſs his fear,
That partings wont to *rend* and tear,
And give the deſperateſt attack
To danger ſtill behind its back.

RENT. *n. f.* [*rente*, Fr.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,
What are thy *rents?* what are thy comings in?
O ceremony ſhew me but thy worth! *Shakeſp. Hen. V*

I bought an annual *rent* or two,
And live juſt as you ſee I do. *Pope's Epiſt. of Horace.*

2. Money paid for any thing held of another

Such is the mould, that the built re[illegible]s
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in weeds. *Waller.*

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Preſent a peppercorn for *rent.* *Prior.*

To RENT. *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.]

1. To hold by paying rent

When a ſervant is called before his maſter, it is often to know, whether he paſſed by ſuch a ground, if the old man, who *rents* it, is in good health. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To ſet to a tenant

RE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *rent*] That may be rented.

RE'NTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *rent*] Schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *rent.*] He that holds by paying rent

[illegible] *renter*, amongſt whomſoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke.*

RENVE'RSED. *adj.* [*renverſe*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenſer*

[illegible], Lat.] The act of renouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Taylor.*

To REORDAI'N. *v. a* [*reordiner*, Fr. *re* and *ordain.*] To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion of miniſtry.

REORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reordain.*] Repetition of ordination.

He proceeded in his miniſtry without expecting any new miſſion, and never thought himſelf obliged to a *reordination.* *Atterbury.*

To REPA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again.

Henry, who next commands the ſtate,
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate. *Daniel.*

REPAI'D *part.* of *repay.*

To REPAI'R *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.]

1. To reſtore after injury or diſapidation.

Let the prieſts *repair* the breaches of the houſe. 2 *Kings.*

The fines impoſed were the more repined againſt, becauſe they were aſſigned to the rebuilding and *repairing* of St. Paul's Church. *Clarendon.*

Heav'n ſoon *repair'd* her mural breach. *Milton.*

2. To amend any injury by an equivalent.

He juſtly hath driv'n out his rebel foes
To deepeſt hell, and to *repair* that loſs
Created this new happy race of men *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt.

To be reveng'd,
And to *repair* his numbers thus impair'd, *Milton.*

REPAI'R. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] Reparation, ſupply of loſs, reſtoration after diſapidation

Before the curing of a ſtrong diſeaſe,
Ev'n in the inſtant of *repair* and health,
The fit is ſtrongeſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and ſimple diet, proportioning the daily *repairs* to the daily decays of our waſting bodies. *Temple's Miſcellanies*

All automata need a frequent *repair* of new ſtrength, the cauſes whence their motion does proceed, being ſubject to fail. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

To REPAI'R. *v. n.* [*repairer*, Fr.] To go to, to betake himſelf

May all to Athens back again *repair* *Shakeſp.*

Depart from hence in peace,
Search the wide world, and where you pleaſe *repair*. *Dryd.*

'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove!
Haſte then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,
Go mount the winds, and to the ſhades *repair.* *Pope.*

REPAI'R. *n. ſ.* [*repaire*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Reſort, abode

So 'ſcapes th' inſulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall outlets into open air,
There the fierce winds his tender force aſſail,
And beat him downward to his firſt *repair.* *Dryden.*

2. Act of betaking himſelf any whither.

The king ſent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houſes, and for a preſervation of the peace. *Clarendon.*

REPAI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *repair*] Amender; reſtorer.

He that governs well, leads the blind, but he that teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the *repairer* of a decayed intellect. *South's Sermons.*

O ſacred reſt
O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay,
Whoſe balms renew the limbs to labours of the day. *Dryd.*

REPA'NDOUS. *adj.* [*repandus*, Lat.] Bent upwards.

Though they be drawn *repandous* or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavouſly inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed in another. *Brown.*

RE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*reparable*, Fr. *reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or ſupplied by ſomething equivalent.

The parts in man's body eaſily *reparable*, as ſpirits, blood and fleſh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves and membranes. *Bacon.*

When its ſpirit is drawn from wine, it will not, by the reunion of its conſtituent liquors, be reduced to its primitive nature, becauſe the workmanſhip of nature, in the diſpoſition of the parts, was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by the bare appoſition of thoſe divided parts to each other. *Boyle.*

An adulterous perſon is tied to reſtitution of the injury, ſo far as it is *reparable*, and can be made to the wronged perſon; to make proviſion for the children begotten in unlawful embraces. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

RE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *reparable*] In a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment or ſupply

RE'PARATION. *n. ſ.* [*reparation*, Fr. *reparatio*, from *repare*, Lat.]

1. The act of repairing.

Antonius Philoſophus took care of the *reparation* of the highways. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Supply of what is waſted.

When the organs of ſenſe want their due repoſe and neceſſary *reparations*, the ſoul exerts herſelf in her ſeveral faculties. *Addiſon.*

In this moveable body, the fluid and ſolid parts muſt be conſumed; and both demand a conſtant *reparation.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Recompenſe for any injury; amends

The king ſhould be able, when he had cleared himſelf, to make him *reparation.* *Bacon.*

I am ſenſible of the ſcandal I have given by my looſe writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

REPA'RATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *repair.*] Whatever makes amends for loſs or injury.

New preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at ſea. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

REPARTEE. *n. ſ.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply.

The fools overflowed with ſmart *repartees*, and were only diſtinguiſhed from the intended wits, by being called coxcombs. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Sullen was Jupiter juſt now:
And Cupid was as mad as he;
For [illegible] *reparties.* *Prior*

To REPARTEE. *v. n.* To make ſmart replies.

[illegible] flew to the head, and wit at will,
And ſo her tongue may ſeldom ſtill,
For in all viſits who but ſhe,
To argue, or to *repartee?* *Prior*

To REPA'SS. *v. a.* [*repaſſer*, Fr.] To paſs again, to paſs back.

Well we have paſs'd, and now *repaſs'd* the ſeas,
And brought deſir'd help *Shakeſp. Henry VI*

We ſhall find ſmall reaſon to think, that Abraham paſſed and *repaſſed* thoſe ways more often than he was enforced ſo to do, if we conſider that he had no other comforter in this weariſom journey, than the ſtrength of his faith in God. *Ral.*

If his ſoul hath wing'd the deſtin'd flight,
Homeward with proſperous ſpeed *repaſs* the main,
To the pale ſhade funereal rites ordain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To REPA'SS. *v. n.* To go back in a road.

Five girdles bind the ſkies, the torrid zone
Glows with the paſſing and *repaſſing* ſun. *Denham.*

REPA'ST. *n. ſ.* [*repas*, Fr. *re* and *paſtus*, Lat.]

1. A meal.

From dance to ſweet *re*, *oft* they turn
Deſirous, all in circles as they ſtood,
Tables are ſet *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. v.

What neat *repaſt* ſhall feaſt us, light and choice,
Of Attick taſte, with wine. *Milton.*

Sleep, that is thy beſt *repaſt*,
Yet of death it bears a taſte,
And both are the ſame thing at laſt. *Denham.*

The day
Had ſummon'd him to due *repaſt* at noon. *Dryden*

Keep regular hours for *repaſt* and ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me ſome *repaſt*,
I care not what, ſo it be wholſome food. *Shakeſp.*

To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*repaiſtre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed, to feaſt.

To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
And, like the kind life-redeeming pelican,
Repaſt them with my blood. *Shakeſp.*

REPA'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *paſture*.] Entertainment. Not in uſe.

He from forage will incline to play;
But if thou ſtrive, poor ſoul, what art thou then?
Food for his rage, *repaſture* for his den. *Shakeſp.*

To REPA'Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.]

1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.

According to their deeds he will *repay* recompenſe to his enemies; to the iſlands he will *repay* recompenſe. *Iſ.* lxv. 18.

The falſe honour, which he had ſo long enjoyed, was plentifully *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*

2. To recompenſe.

He clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts, or ſlain,
Or as the ſnake with youthful coat *repaid*. *Milton.*

3. To requite either good or ill.

The pooreſt ſervice is *repaid* with thanks, *Shakeſp.*
Having heav'n *repaid* my glorious toils
With a ſack'd palace and barbarick ſpoils. *Pope.*
I have fought well for Perſia, and *repaid*
The benefit of birth with honeſt ſervice. *Rowe.*

4. To reimburſe with what is owed.

If you *repay* me not on ſuch a day,
Such ſums as are expreſs'd in the condition,
Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair fleſh. *Shak.*

REPA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *repay*.]

1. The act of repaying.

2. The thing repaid.

The centeſima uſura it was not lawful to exceed, and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To REPEAL. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.]

1. To recall. Out of uſe.

I will *repeal* thee, or be well aſſur'd,
Adventure to be baniſhed myſelf *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge, repeal thee home again *Shakeſp.*

2. To abrogate; to revoke.

Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repealed*, and diſputed againſt by the authors themſelves. *Hooker's Pref.*

Adam ſoon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart aroſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Statutes are ſilently *repealed*, when the reaſon ceaſes for which they were enacted. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

REPEA'L. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Recall from exile. Not in uſe.

If the time thruſt forth
A cauſe for thy *repeal*, we ſhall not ſend
O'er the vaſt world to ſeek a ſingle man *Shakeſp.*

2. Revocation; abrogation.

The king being adverteſed, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords ſo inſolent, did abſolutely reſume all ſuch grants; but the earl of Deſmond above all found himſelf grieved with this reſumption or *repeal* of liberties, and declared his diſlike. *Davies on Ireland.*

If the preſbyterians ſhould obtain their ends, I could not be ſorry to find them miſtaken in the point which they have moſt at heart, by the *repeal* of the teſt; I mean the benefit of employments. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

To REPEA'T. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, Fr.]

1. To iterate; to uſe again; to do again.

Theſe evils thou *repeat'ſt* upon thyſelf,
Have baniſh'd me from Scotland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He, though his power
Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth
Us to aboliſh. *Milton.*

Where ſudden alterations are not neceſſary, the ſame effect may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more ſafety to the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To ſpeak again.

The pſalms, for the excellency of their uſe, deſerve to be oftner *repeated*, but that their multitude permitteth not any oftner repetition *Hooker.*

3. To try again.

Neglecting for Creuſa's life his own,
Repeats the danger of the burning town *Waller.*
Beyond this place you can have no retreat,
Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*

4. To recite; to rehearſe.

Thou their natures know'ſt, and gav'ſt them names,
Needleſs to thee *repeated*. *Milton.*

He *repeated* ſome lines of Virgil, ſuitable to the occaſion. *Waller's Life.*

REPEA'TEDLY. *adv.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more than once.

And are not theſe vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly*, and moſt forcibly cautioned againſt? *Stephens.*

REPEA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *repeat*.]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.

2. A watch that ſtrikes the hours at will by compreſſion of a ſpring.

To REPE'L. *v. a.*

1. To drive back any thing.

Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakneſs in ſtriking only, but alſo in *repelling* their ſtrokes with whom he contended. *Hooker.*

With hills of ſlain on ev'ry ſide,
Hippomedon *repell'd* the hoſtile tide *Pope.*

2. To drive back an aſſailant.

Stand faſt, and all temptation to tranſgreſs *repel*. *Milt.*
Repel the Tuſcan foes, their city ſeize,
Protect the Latians in luxurious eaſe *Dryden's Æneis.*
Your foes are ſuch, as they, nor you, have made,
And virtue may *repel*, though not invade.

To REPE'L. *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed.

From the ſame *repelling* power it ſeems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*

2. In phyſick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

REPE'LLENT. *n. ſ.* [*repellent*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.

In the cure of an eryſipelas, whilſt the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by diſcutients you will encreaſe the heat *Wiſeman.*

REPE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.

To REPE'NT. *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.]

1. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow.

God led them not through the land of the Philiſtines, leſt peradventure the people *repent*, when they ſee war and they return. *Exodus* xiii. 17.

Nor had I any reſervations in my own ſoul, when I paſſed that bill, nor *repentings* after. *King Charles.*

Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature ſo deviating, ſhould condemn, renounce, and be ſorry for every ſuch deviation, that is, *repent* of it. *South.*

First ſhe relents
With pity, of that pity then *repents*. *Dryden.*
Still you may prove the terror of your ſex,
Teach traitors to *repent* of faithleſs leagues. *A. Philips.*

2. To expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt.

Poor Enobarbus did before thy face *repent*. *Shakeſp.*

3. To have ſuch ſorrow for ſin, as produces amendment of life.

Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matt.* [illegible]

To REPE'NT. *v. a.*

1. To remember with ſorrow.

If Deſdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my ſuit, and *repent* my unlawful ſolicitation. *Shakeſp.*

2. To remember with pious ſorrow.

Thou, like a contrite penitent
Chaſtiſed by warn'd of thy ſins, doſt *repent*
Theſe vanities and giddineſſes, lo
I ſhut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*
His late folies he would late *repent*. *Dryden.*

3. [*Se repenter*, Fr.] It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

I *repent me*, that the duke is ſlain. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

No man *repented him* of his wickedneſs; ſaying, what have I done? *Jeremiah* viii. 6.

Judas, when he ſaw that he was condemned, *repented himſelf*. *Matthew* xxvii. 3.

My father has *repented him* ere now,
Or will *repent him* when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*

Each age grew on;
Till God arose, and great in anger ſaid,
Lo! it *repenteth me*, that man was made. *P.*

REPE'NTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]

1. Sorrow for any thing paſt.

2. Sorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces newneſs of life; penitence.

Repentance ſo altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he never ſo defiled, that it maketh him pure. *White's Fa.*

Who by *repentance* is not ſatisfied,
Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for theſe are pleaſed,
By penitence th' eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shakeſp.*

Repentance is a change of mind, or a converſion from ſin to God: not ſome one bare act of change, but a laſting durable ſtate of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammond.*

This is a confidence, of all the moſt irrational; for upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future *repentance*, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity *South.*

REPE'NTANT. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent*.]

1. Sorrowful for the paſt.

2. Sorrowful for ſin.

Thus they, in lowlieſt plight, *repentant* ſtood *Milton.*

3. Expreſſing ſorrow for ſin.

After I have interr'd this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears,
I will with all expedient duty ſee *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

There is no malice in this burning coal,
The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out,
And strew'd *repentant* ashes on its head. *Shakesp. K. John.*
Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*

To REPEO'PLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *people*; *repeupler*, Fr.] To stock with people anew.

An occurrence of such remark, as the universal flood and the *repeopling* of the world, must be fresh in memory for about eight hundred years; especially considering, that the peopling of the world was gradual. *Howel's Origin of Mankind.*

To REPERCUSS. *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercussus*, Lat.] To beat back, to drive back, to rebound. Not in use.

Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*

REPERCUSSION. *n. f.* [from *repercuss*; *repercussio*, Lat. *repercussion*, Fr.] The act of driving back, rebound.

In echoes, there is no new elision, but a *repercussion*. *Bacon.*
They various ways recoil, and swiftly flow
By mutual *repercussions* to and fro. *Blackmore.*

REPERCUSSIVE. *adj.* [*repercussif*, Fr.]
1. Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound.
2. Repellent.

Blood is stanched by astringent and *repercussive* medicines. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Defluxions, if you apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected, and do not take away the cause, will shift to another place. *Bacon.*

3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* roar: with mighty crush
Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson.*

REPERTITIOUS. *adj.* [*repertus*, Fr.] Found; gained by finding.

REPERTORY. *n. f.* [*repertoire*, Fr. *repertorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.

REPETITION. *n. f.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Lat.]
1. Iteration of the same thing.

The frequent *repetition* of aliment is necessary for repairing the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Recital of the same words over again.

The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftener repeated, but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftener *repetition*. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 30.

3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.

If you conquer Rome, the benefit,
Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name,
Whose *repetition* will be dogg'd with curses. *Shakesp.*

4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPINE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret, to vex himself; to be discontented.

Of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you *repin'd*. *Shakesp.*

The fines imposed were the more *repined* against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clar.*

If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and instead of *repining* at one affliction, will admire so many blessings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*

The ghosts *repine* at vanished night,
And curse th' invading sun, and sicken at the sight. *Dryden.*

Just in the gate
Dwell pale diseases and *repining* age. *Dryden.*

REPINER. *n. f.* [from *repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr. *re* and *place*.]
1. To put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himself so well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

The bowls, remov'd for fear,
The youths *replac'd*; and soon restor'd the chear. *Dryden.*

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection, to be *replaced* in their promised Italy. *Dryden's Ded. to Virgil.*

To REPLANT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant*.] To plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the spring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*

REPLANTATION. *n. f.* [from *replant*.] The act of planting again.

To REPLAT'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait*.] To fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often *replaited*, which look like so many whip-cords. *Dryden.*

To REPLE'NISH. *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *replenir*, old Fr.]
1. To stock; to fill.

Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Gen.* i. 28

The waters
With fish *replenished*, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*

2. To consummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in use.

We smother'd
The most *replenished* sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakesp.*

To REPLE'NISH. *v. n.* To be stocked. Not in use.

The humours in men's bodies encrease and decrease as the moon doth, and therefore purge some day after the full, for then the humours will not *replenish* so soon. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TE. *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.

The world's large tongue
[illegible]
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts.

This mortification, if in over high a degree, [illegible] than the corrosion of poison; as sometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours save the parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

His words, *replete* with guile,
Into her heart too easy entrance won. *Milton.*

In a dog, out of whose eye being wounded the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the application of any medicines. *Ray on the Creation.*

REPLETION. *n. f.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The state of being overfull.

The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppressed with its own sap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*

All dreams
Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;
From noisy fumes of undigested food. *Dryden.*
Thirst and hunger may be satisfy'd;
But this *repletion* is to love denied. *Dryden.*

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by too great [illegible]. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

REPLEVIABLE. *adj.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.

To REPLEVIN } *v. a. Spenser.* [*replegio*, low Lat. of *re* and
To REPLEVY. } *pleuir* or *plegir*, Fr. to give a pledge.] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.

That you're a beast, and turn'd to grass,
Is no strange news, nor ever was,
At least to me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you. [illegible]

REPLICATION. *n. f.* [*replico*, Lat.]
1. Rebound, reverberation. Not in use.

Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the *replication* of your sounds,
Made in his concave shores. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

2. Reply; answer.

To be demanded of a sponge, what *replication* should be made by the son of a king? *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offered, concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

To REPLY'. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer, to make a return to an answer.

O man! who art thou that *repliest* against God? *Rom.* ix.

Would we ascend higher to the rest of these lewd persons, we should find what reason Castalio's painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their life time they were pale mortified men, but that since they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their successors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

His trembling tongue invok'd his bride;
With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd
Eurydice the rocks and river-banks *reply'd*. *Dryden.*

To REPLY. *v. n.* To return for an answer.

Perplex'd
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton.*

REPLY. *n. f.* [*repique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer.

But now return,
And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shakesp.*

If I sent him word, it was not well cut; he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: if again, it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churlish. *Shakesp.*

One rises up to make *replies* to establish or confute what has been offered on each side of the question. *Watts.*

To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *reply*;
Ah, why ill-fating pastime must I try? *Pope.*

REPLYER. *n. f.* [from *reply*.] He that makes a return to an answer.

At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy: the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state: the answerer said, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much straightened if they should give questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised, and added we have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say you put much in practice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

To REPO'LISH. *v. a.* [*polir*, Fr. *re* and *polish*.] To polish again.

A hundred clocks in pieces laid
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*

To REPO'RT.

To REPORT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, Fr.]

1. To noise by popular rumour.

Is it upon record? or else *reported* succeſſively from age to age? *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

It is *reported*,
That good duke Humphry traiterouſly is murther'd. *Shak.*

Report, ſay they, and we will *report* it. *Jer.* xx. 10.

There is a king in Judah; and now ſhall it be *reported* to the king. *Neh.* vi. 7.

2. To give repute.

Timotheus was well *reported* of by the brethren *Acts* xvi.

A widow well *reported* of for good works. 1 *Tim.* v. 10.

3. To give an account of.

4. To return; to rebound; to give back.

In the dome is a church with windows only from above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times, if you ſtand by the cloſe end wall over against the door. *Bacon.*

REPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. Rumour; popular fame.

2. Repute; publick character.

My body's mark'd
With Roman ſwords; and my *report* was once
Firſt with the beſt of note. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

In all approving ourſelves as the miniſters of God, by honour and diſhonour, by evil *report* and good *report*. 2 *Cor.* vi.

3. Account returned.

We command our ambaſſadors to make *report* unto you. 1 *Mac.* xi. 23.

Sea nymphs enter with the ſwelling tide,
From Thetis ſent as ſpies to make *report*,
And tell the wonders of her ſov'reign's court. *Waller.*

4. Account given by lawyers of caſes.

After a man has ſtudied the general principles of the law, reading the *reports* of adjudged caſes, will richly improve his mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Sound, loud noiſe, repercuſſion.

The ſtronger ſpecies drowneth the leſſer; the *report* of an ordnance, the voice. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The laſhing billows make a long *report*,
And beat her ſides. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.*

REPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *report*.] Relater; one that gives an account.

There ſhe appear'd; or my *reporter* deviſ'd well for her. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Rumours were raiſed of great diſcord among the nobility; for this cauſe the lords aſſembled, gave order to apprehend the *reporters* of theſe ſurmiſes. *Hayward.*

If I had known a thing they concealed, I ſhould never be the *reporter* of it. *Pope.*

REPO'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *reporting*.] By common fame.

Others ſay thou doſt deſerve; and I
Believe it better than *reportingly*. *Shakeſp.*

REPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſe*.] The act of repoſing.

Doſt thou think,
If I would ſtand againſt thee, would the *repoſal*
Of any truſt, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words faith'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To REPOSE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Lat.]

1. To lay to reſt.

Rome's readieſt champions, *repoſe* you here,
Secure from worldly chances and miſhaps;
[illegible]

I will *repoſe* myſelf with her; to live with her hath no ſorrow, but mirth. *Wiſdom* viii. 16.

Have ye chos'n this place,
After the toils of battle, to *repoſe*
Your wearied virtue. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

2. To place as in confidence or truſt.

I *repoſe* upon your management, what is deareſt to me, my fame. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*

That prince was conſcious of his own integrity in the ſervice of God, and relied on this as a ſure foundation for that truſt he *repoſed* in him, to deliver him out of all his diſtreſſes. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To lodge; to lay up.

Pebbles, *repoſed* in thoſe cliffs amongſt the earth, being not ſo diſſoluble and likewiſe more bulky, are left behind. [illegible]

To REPO'SE. *v. n.* [*repoſer*, Fr.]

1. To ſleep; to be at reſt.

Within a thicket I *repoſed*; when round
I ruffl'd up fallen leaves in heap; and found,
Let fall from heaven, a ſleep interminate.

2. To reſt in confidence.

And, for the ways are dangerous to paſs,
I do deſire thy worthy company,
Upon whoſe faith and honour I *repoſe*.

REPO'SE. *n. ſ.* [*repos*, Fr.]

1. Sleep, reſt; quiet.

Merciful pow'rs!
Reſtrain in me the curſed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in *repoſe*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Th' hour
Of night, and of all things now retir'd to reſt,
Mind us of like *repoſe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv.

Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the livelong day
Conſume in meditation deep, recluſe
From human converſe; nor at ſhut of eve
Enjoy *repoſe*. *Philips.*

2. Cauſe of reſt.

After great lights muſt be great ſhadows, which we call *repoſes*; becauſe in reality the ſight would be tired, if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

REPO'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſed*.] State of being at reſt.

To REPOSITE. *v. a.* [*repoſitus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of ſafety.

Others *repoſite* their young in holes, and ſecure themſelves alſo therein, becauſe ſuch ſecurity is wanting, their lives being ſought. *De Iſam's Phyſico-Theology.*

REPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſite*.] The act of replacing.

Being ſatisfied in the *repoſition* of the bone, take care to keep it ſo by deligation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

REPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [*repoſitoire*, Fr. *repoſitorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is ſafely laid up.

The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was neceſſary to have a *repoſitory* to lay up thoſe ideas. *Locke.*

He can take a body to pieces, and diſpoſe of them, ſo as not without the appearance of irretrievable confuſion, but with reſpect to his own knowledge into the moſt regular and methodical *repoſitories*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To REPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *poſſeſs*.] To poſſeſs again.

How comes it now, that almoſt all that realm is *repoſſeſſed* of them? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Her ſuit is now to *repoſſeſs* thoſe lands,
Which we in juſtice cannot well deny. *Shakeſp.*

Nor ſhall my father *repoſſeſs* the land,
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To REPREHEND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To reprove, to chide.

All as before his ſight, whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt unſeemlineſs, we would be ſurely as loth as they, who moſt *reprehend* or deride that we do. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *f.* 29.

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou haſt done a charitable deed. *Shakeſp.*

They, like dumb ſtatues ſtar'd,
Which, when I ſaw, I *reprehended* them,
And aſk'd the mayor, what meant this wilful ſilence? *Sha.*

2. To blame; to cenſure.

I not adviſe, nor *reprehend* the choice
Of Mapley-hill. *Philips.*

Friends *reprehend* him, *reprehend* him there:
For what? for ſteering Gaffer Gap's gray mare. *Gay.*

3. To detect of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

4. To charge with as a fault. With *of* before the crime.

Ariſtippus, being *reprehended of* luxury by one that was not rich, for that he gave ſix crowns for a ſmall fiſh, anſwered, why, what would you have given? the other ſaid, ſome twelve pence: Ariſtippus ſaid again, and ſix crowns is no more with me. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

REPREHE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *reprehend*.] Blamer; cenſurer.

Theſe fervent *reprehenders* of things, eſtabliſhed by publick authority, are always confident and bold-ſpirited men; but their confidence for the moſt part riſeth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cauſe they are ſeldom free from errours. *Hooker's Dedication.*

REPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*reprehenſible*, Fr. *reprehenſus*, Lat.] Blameable; culpable; cenſurable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reprehenſible*.] Blameableneſs.

REPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *reprehenſible*.] Blameably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*reprehenſio*, Latin.] Reproof, open blame.

To a heart fully reſolute counſel is tedious, but *reprehenſion* is loathſome. *Bacon.*

There is likewiſe due to the publick a civil *reprehenſion* of advocates, where there appeareth cunning counſel, groſs neglect, and ſlight information. *Bacon's E[illegible]*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal of his fellow chriſtians, or the governors of the church, then more publick *reprehenſions* and increpations. *Hammond.*

What effect can that man hope from his moſt zealous *reprehenſions*, who lays himſelf open to recrimination. *Go. of T.*

REPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *reprehend*.] Given to reproof.

To REPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*repræſento*, Lat. *repreſenter*, Fr.]

1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were preſent.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *repreſenting*
The heavenly fires. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

2. To

2. To describe; to show in any particular character.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been *represented* as a second kind

3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate: as, *the parliament* represents *the people*.

4. To exhibit to show.

One of his cardinals admonished him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity, by *representing* to him, that no reformation could be made, which would not notably diminish the rents of the church. *Decay of Piety.*

REPRESENTA'TION *n. f.* [*representation*, Fr. from *represent*.]

1. Image; likeness.

If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, which Celsus denied, or as *representations* of God, which cannot be, because God is invisible and incorporeal. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.

3. Respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE. *adj.* [*representatif*, Fr. from *represent*.]

1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body *representative* of the people; though the people collective reserved a share of power. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTATIVE, *n. f.*

1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.

was the *representative* of credulity. *Addison's Freeholder*

2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.

I wish the welfare of my country; and my morals and politicks teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our *representatives* above, and to the providence. *Blount to Pope.*

3. That by which any thing is shown.

Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which supposes that the perfections of God are the *representatives* to us, of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

REPRESE'NTER *n. f.* [from *represent*.]

1. One who shows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of story, are to be described, art, being but the imitator or secondary *representer*, must not vary from the verity. *Brown.*

2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation.

My rude officious ventures
On the nation's *representers*. *Swift*

REPRESE'NTMENT. *n. f.* [from *represent*.] Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

When it is bleſſed, some believe it to be the natural body of Christ, others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in *representment*, and his grace in real exhibition. *Taylor.*

We have met with some, whose reals made good their *representments* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To REPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*repressus*, Lat. *reprimer*, Fr.]

1. To crush, to put down; to subdue.

Discontents and ill blood having used always to *repress* and appease in person, he was loth they should find him beyond sea. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against dangers, endeavoured to set up the faction again, but they were speedily *repressed*, and thereby the sedition suppressed wholly. *Hayward.*

Such kings
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold,
And, while they flourish, make an age of gold. *Waller.*

How can I
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly
The sad remembrance. *Denham.*

Thus long succeeding crimes unjust, unpunish'd,
Licence *repress'd*, and useful laws ordain'd,
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew. *Pope.*

The frantick Alexander of the North. *Thomson.*

2. To compress. Not proper.

REPRE'SS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing. Not in use

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repress* of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience, than authorised by justice. *Government of the Tongue.*

REPRE'SSION. *n. f.* [from *repress*.] Act of repressing.

No declaration from myself could take place, for the due *repression* of these tumults. *King Charles.*

REPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *repress*.] Having power to repress; acting to repress.

1 [illegible] *reprendre*, *reprens*, Fr.] To reprieve; to respite sentence of death; to give a respite.

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his conscience. *South.*

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to *reprieve* him, with several of his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addison.*

He *reprieves* the sinner from time to time, and continues and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency so undeserved, he may prevail on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers's Sermons*

REPRIE'VE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death.

In his *reprieve* he may be so fitted,
That his soul sicken not. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

I hope it is some pardon or *reprieve*
For Claudio. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

He cannot thrive,
Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,
And loves to grant, *reprieve* him from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well*

The morning sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*

All that I ask, is but a short *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

To REPRIMA'ND. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr. *reprimo*, Lat.] To chide, to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

REPRIMA'ND. *n. f.* [*reprimande*, *reprimende*, Fr. from the verb.] Reproof, [illegible]

He inquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he does not see at church, which is understood as a secret *reprimand* to the person absent. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 112.

To REPRI'NT *v. a.* [*re* and *print*.]

1. To renew the impression of any thing.

The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to *reprint* God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition. *South*

2. To print a new edition.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the essay on criticism. *Pope.*

REPRI'SAL. *n. f.* [*reprisalia*, low Lat. *représaille*, Fr.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury

The English had great advantage in value of *reprisals*, as being more strong and active at sea. *Hayward.*

Sense must save thy safest plunder be,
Since no *reprisals* can be made on thee. *Pope.*

REPRI'SE. *n. f.* [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near;
If so, a just *reprisal* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*

To REPROA'CH *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.

Mezentius, with his ardour warm'd
His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their shameful flight,
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden's Æneis.*

The French writers do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been *reproached* to them as a fault. *Dry.*

2. To charge with a fault in severe language

If ye be *reproached* for the name of Christ, happy are ye.
1 Peter iv.

That shame
There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

3. To upbraid in general.

These things are grievous; the upbraiding of house-room, and *reproaching* of the lender. *Ecclus.* xxix. 28

The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, will *reproach* our own lazyness, and even shame us into imitation. *Rogers.*

REPROA'CH. *n. f.* [*reproche*, Fr. from the verb.] Censure, infamy, shame.

With his *reproach* and odious menace,
The knight embosoming in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces. *Fairy Queen.*

If black scandal or foul-fac'd *reproach*
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me. *Shakesp.*

Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne
Universal *reproach*. *Milton.*

REPROA'CHABLE. *adj.* [*reproachable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROA'CHFUL. *adj.* [from *reproach*.]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

O monstrous! what *reproachful* words are these. *Shakesp.*

I have sheath'd
My rapier in his bosom, and withal
Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat. *Shakesp.*

An advocate may be punished for *reproachful* language, in respect of the parties in suit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Shameful; infamous; vile.

To make religion a stratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and *reproachful* to christianity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Thy punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a *reproachful* life and cursed death. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

REPROA'CHFULLY, *adv.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.

Shal. I then be us'd *reproachfully?* *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.

I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully.* 1 *Tim.* v. 14.

2. Shamefully; infamously.

RE'PROBATE. *adj.* [*reprobus*, Lat.] Lost to virtue, lost to grace; abandoned.

They profess to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work *reprobate.* *Tit.* i. 16.

Strength and art are easily outdone
By spirits *reprobate.* *Milton.*

God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and what acted against conscience, for the aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. *South's Sermons.*

RE'PROBATE. *n. s.* A man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

What if we omit
This *reprobate*, till he were well inclin'd. *Shakesp.*

I acknowledge myself for a *reprobate*, a villain, a traytor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Rul.*

All the saints have profited by tribulations, and they that could not bear temptations, became *reprobates.* *Taylor*

To RE'PROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.]

1. To disallow; to reject.

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*

2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.

What should make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly *reprobated.* *Hammond.*

A *reprobated* hardness of heart does them the office of philosophy towards a contempt of death *L'Estrange.*

3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out
To *reprobated* exile round the world,
[illegible] *S*

RE'PROBATENESS. *n. s.* [from *reprobate.*] The state of being reprobate.

REPROBA'TION. *n. s* [*reprobation*, Fr. from *reprobate.*]

1. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.

This sight would make him do a desperate turn;
Yea curse his better angel from his side,
And fall to *reprobation.* *Shakesp. Othello*

Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell fire. *Bramhall against Hobbs*

God, upon a true repentance, is not so fatally tied to the spindle of absolute *reprobation*, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Adams.*

2. A condemnatory sentence.

You are empower'd to give the final decision of wit, to put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

To REPRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*reproduco*, Lat.]

To produce again; to produce anew

If horse dung *reproduces* oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation resteth. *Brown.*

Those colours are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colours are mixed again, they *reproduce* the same white light as before. *Newton's Opticks.*

REPRODU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *reproduce*] The act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a *reproduction* in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*

REPROO'F. *n. s* [from *reprove.*

1. Blame to the face; reprehension.

Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with [illegible]

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise,
Those best can bear *reproof*, who merit praise. *Pope.*

2. Censure; slander Out of use.

Why, for thy sake, have I suffer'd *reproof?* shame hath covered my face. *Psalm* lxix. 7.

REPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *reprove.*] Culpable, blamable; worthy of reprehension.

If thou dost find thy faith as dead after the reception of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but *reprovable.* *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To REPROVE. *v. a.* [*reprouver*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to censure.

I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices. *Psalm* l. 8

2. To charge to the face with a fault, to check; to chide, to reprehend.

What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will *reprove* them. *Ho.*

There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove.* *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*

What if thy son
Prove disobedient and *reprov'd*, retort,
Wherefore didst thou beget me? *Milton.*

If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he shall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to *reprove* him. *Taylor's Rule of Living.*

3. To refute; to disprove.

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

4. To blame for. With *of.*

To *reprove* one *of* laziness, they will say, dost thou make idle a coat? that is a coat for laziness. *Carew.*

REPRO'VER. *n. s.* [from *reprove.*] A reprehender; one that reproves.

Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold *reprover.* *South.*

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of having wit. *Locke on Education.*

To REPRU'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a second time

Reprune apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

RE'PTILE. *adj.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines *reptile* is confounded with *serpent*

Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloss,
Cherish the fully'd *reptile* race with moss. *Gay.*

REPTILE. *n. s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or *reptiles*, which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

Holy retreat! from thence no female hither,
Conscious of social love and nature's rites,
Most dare approach, from the inferior *reptile*,
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

REPU'BLICAN *adj.* [from *republick.*] Placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN. *n. s.* [from *republick.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves so, though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to *republicans.* *Add.*

REPU'BLICK *n. s.* [*respublica*, Lat. *republique*, Fr.] Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,
Whose dignity they do sustain,
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick's*, not their own. *Ben. Johnson.*

They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republick* is worth. *Addison's State of the War.*

REPU'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected

To REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat. *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce, to reject, to put away

Here is a notorious instance of the folly of the atheists, that while they *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, behaves the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Let not those, that have *repudiated* the more inviting sins, show themselves plastered and bewitched by this. *G. of Tongue.*

REPUDIA'TION. *n. s.* [*repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiate.*] Divorce, rejection

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of *repudiation* of a wife. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

REPU'GNANCE. } *n. s.* [*repugnance*, Fr. from *repugnant.*]
REPU'GNANCY. }

1. Incompatibility; contrariety

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reason of the formal incapacity and *repugnancy* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*

2. Reluctance, unwillingness, struggle of opposite passion.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy?* *Shakesp. Timon of Athens*

Thus did the passions act without any of their present jars, combats or *repugnancies*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the sweetness of composure. *South's Sermons.*

That which causes us to lose most of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*

REPU'GNANT. *adj.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.]

1. Disobedient, not obsequious.

His antique sword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. Contrary, opposite.

Why I reject the other conjectures is; because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly *repugnant* thereunto. *Woodward's Natural History*

REPU'GNANTLY.

REPU'GNANTLY, *adv.* [from *repugnant.*] Contradictorily.
They speak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To REPULLULATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat. *repullular*, Fr.] To bud again.
Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field *Howel's Vocal Forest*

REPU'LSE. *n. s.* [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, Latin.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.
My *repulse* at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it. *K. Cha.*
Nor much expect
A foe so proud will first the weaker seek,
So bent, the more shall shame him his *repulse*. *Milton.*
By fate repell'd, and with *repulses* tir'd. *Denham.*

To REPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.
The christian defendants still *repulsed* them with greater courage than they were able to afford them *Knolles.*
This fleet, attempting St. Maloes, were *repulsed*, and without glory or gain, returned into England. *Hayward.*
Man complete to have discover'd and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*

REPU'LSION. *n. s.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself.
Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another, at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulsion* or flying off from one another. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *repulse.*] Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.
The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a *repulsive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another? *Newton's Opticks.*

To REPU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase.*] To buy again.
Once more we sit on England's royal throne,
Repurchas'd with the blood of enemies.
What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakesp.*
If the foreigners those lands, and *repurchase* them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale's Laws of England.*

REPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *repute.*] Honourable, not infamous.
If ever any vice shall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to tyrannize home? *Rogers's Sermons.*
In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

REPUTABLY *adv.* [from *reputable.*] Without discredit.
To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse *Atterbury's Sermons.*

REPUTATION *n. s.* [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute.*] Credit; honour, character of good.
Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and oft without deserving: you have lost no *reputation* at all, unless you repute yourself such a loser *Shak.*
Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addison*
A thousand interprets motions, looks and eyes,
At every word a *reputation* dies. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To REPU'TE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.
The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent. *Shakesp.*
I do *repute* her grace
The rightful heir to England's royal seat. *Shakesp.*
I do know of those,
That therefore only are *reputed* wise,
For saying nothing *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Men, such as chuse
Law practice for mere gain, bold *repute*
Worse than embrothel'd strumpets prostitute. *Donne.*
If the grand vizier be so great, as he is *reputed*, in politicks he will never consent to an invasion of Hungary. *Temple.*

REPU'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Character, reputation.
2. Established opinion.
He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then as one secure,
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*. *Milton.*

REPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *repute.*] Disreputable, disgraceful.
A word not me'egant, but out of use.
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me in *reputeless* banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

REQUEST *n. s.* [*requeste*, Fr.]
1. Petition, entreaty.
But ask what you would have reform'd
I will both hear and grant you your *requests*. *Shakesp.*
Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther. *Esth.*
My *request* for man accepted for man,
Obtain, all thy *request* was my decree. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Ask him to lend
To this, the last *request* that I shall send,
A gentle ear. *Denham.*
2. Demand, repute; credit, state of being desired.
Tullius Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer Coriolanus being now in no *request* of his country. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, is in *request*, many excellent notions are suppressed. *Boyle.*
Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now *Temple.*

To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] To ask, to solicite; to entreat.
To-night we hold a solemn supper, Sir,
And I'll *request* your presence. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
It was to be *requested* of Almighty God by prayer, that those things would seriously fulfil all that hope of peace. *Hooker.*
The virgin quire for her *request*,
The god that sits at marriage feast;
He at their invoking came,
But with a scarce well-lighted flame. *Milton.*
In things not unlawful, great persons cannot be properly said to *request*, because all things considered, they must not be denied. *South's Sermons.*

REQUESTER *n. s.* [from *request.*] Petitioner; suitor.

To REQUI'CKEN *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate.
By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

RE'QUIEM. *n. s.* [Latin.]
1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest.
We should profane the service of the dead,
To sing a *requiem* and such peace to her,
As to peace-parted souls.
2. Rest, quiet, peace. Not in use.
The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,
With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes,
Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept,
And in the arms of peace for ever slept. *Sandys.*

REQUIRABLE *adj.* [from *require.*] Fit to be required.
It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform. *Hale.*

To REQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requerir*, Fr.]
1. To demand, to ask a thing as of right.
Ye me *require*
A thing without the compass of my wit;
For both the lineage and the certain fire,
From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet. *Spenser.*
We do *require* them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do, and this the law of God *requireth* also at our hands. *Spelman.*
This imply'd
Subjection, but *requir'd* with gentle sway. *Milton.*
Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we seek of you, of us *requir'd* *Dryden*
God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men also to labour, and the penury of his condition *required* it. *Locke.*
2. To make necessary; to need.
The king's business *required* haste. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 8.
High from the ground the branches would *require*
Thy utmost reach. *Milton.*
But why, alas! do mortal men complain;
God gives us what he knows our wants *require*,
And better things than those which we desire. *Dryden.*

RE'QUISITE. *adj.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Necessary; needful, required by the nature of things.
When God new modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one set up by himself, it was *requisite*, that he should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South's Sermons.*
Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together on the head, which is ever *requisite* to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately *requisite* to this performance. *Wake*

REQUISITE. *n. s.* Any thing necessary.
Res non parta labore, sed relicta, was thought by a poet to be one of the *requisites* to a happy life. *Dryden.*
For want of these *requisites*, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried up English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*
This God on his part has declared for the *requisites* on ours, what we must do to obtain these blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*

RE'QUISITELY. *adv.* [from *requisite.*] Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

RE'QUISITENESS. *n. f.* [from *requisite.*] Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscurer passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written so obscurely. *Boyle.*

REQUI'TAL. *n. f.* [from *requite.*]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker.*

Since you
Wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you.
We hear
Such goodness of your justice, that our soul
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profess *requital*.

No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

2. Reward; recompense.

He ask'd me for a song,
And in *requital* op'd his leathern scrip,
And shew'd me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

I have taken a cordial,
Sent by the king of Italy, in *requital*
Of all my miseries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense, so that there is some return however, though there can be no *requital*. *South's Sermons.*

To REQUITE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. *Shak.*

He hath *requited* me evil for good. *1 Sam.* xxv. 21.

Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee with a shrewd turn. *Ecclus.* viii. 19.

When Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead, they said, Joseph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Genesis l.*

An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall *requite* kindness to his friends. *Ecclus.* xxx. 6.

Him will in protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milton.*

Great soul of mankind, we neither claim
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from sight
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*:
O let us still the secret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake. *Pope.*

Unhappy Wallace,
Great patriot hero! ill *requited* chief! *Thomson.*

RE'REMOUSE. *n. f.* [hpe-mus, Saxon.] A bat.

RE'REWARD. *n. f.* The rear or last troop.

RESA'LE. *n. f.* [*re* and *sale*.] Sale at second hand.

Monopolies and exemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not refrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

To RESALU'TE. *v. a.* [*resaluto*, Lat. *resaluer*, Fr.] To salute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* sand *Chapman.*

To *resalute* the world with sacred light,
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton.*

To RESAI'L. *v. n.* [*re* and *sail.*] To sail back.

From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court,
Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed *Pope's Odyssey.*

To RESCIND. *v. a.* [*rescindo*, Lat. *rescinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to *rescind* or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I spake against the test, but was not heard,
These to *rescind*, and peerage to restore. *Dryden.*

RESCI'SSION. *n. f.* [*rescission*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

RESCI'SSORY. *adj.* [*rescissoire*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*rescribo*, Lat. *rescrire*, Fr.]

1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribe*, or writes back his determinations, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To write over again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* by them, he shewed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand box. *Howel.*

RE'SCRIPT. *n. f.* [*rescrit*, Fr. *rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperour.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground, and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor, who made a *rescript* thus, Use it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were stiled *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To RESCUE. *v. a.* [*rescorre*, old Fr.] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who succoured him and *rescued* his love. *Spens.*

My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me. *Shakesp.*

We're beset with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shakesp.*

Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clar.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the super-

Who was that just man, whom had not heav'n
Rescu'd, had in his righteousness been lost? *Milton.*

Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

RESCUE. *n. f* [*rescousse*, *rescosse*, old Fr. *rescussus*, low Lat. De

How comes it, you
Have holp to make this *rescue*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

RE'SCUER. *n. f* [from *rescue.*] One that rescues.

RESEA'RCH. *n. f.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Enquiry; search.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained in such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, emptying mines and draining fens. *Glanvill's Sceps.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better consideration of others, who shall have made *research* into this business with more felicity. *Holder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. *Rogers.*

To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] To examine; to enquire.

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

To RESEA'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *seat.*] To seat again.

When he's produc'd, will you *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

RESEI'ZER. *n. f.* One that seizes again.

RESEI'ZURE. *n. f.* [*re* and *seizure.*] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the forfeiture or *reseizure*: deface the image, and you divest the right. *Bacon.*

RESEMBLANCE. *n. f.* [*resemblance*, Fr.] Likeness; similitude; representation.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual, whereunto they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton.*

One main end of poetry and painting is to please, they bear a great *resemblance* to each other. *Dryden's Dufresn.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *resemblance* with the thing producing it; wherefore, we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke.*

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. *Addison.*

So chymists boast they have a pow'r,
From the dead ashes of a flow'r,
Some faint *resemblance* to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

To RESEMBLE. *v. a.* [*ressembler*, Fr.]

1. To compare; to represent as like something else.

Most safely may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect that pure faculty, which is never separate from the love of God. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The torrid parts of Africk are *resembled* to a leopard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the dispersedness of habitations. *Brerewood on Language.*

2. To

2. To be like; to have likeness to.

If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character. *Addison.*

To RESEND. *v. a.* [*re* and *send.*] To send back; to send again. Not in use.

I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend.* *Shakesp.*

To RESENT. *v. a.* [*ressentir*, Fr.]

1. To take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his territories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then so well *resented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordships understand, how great an inclination he hath to farther so hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is now the most usual sense.

I hou with scorn
And anger would'st *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

RESENTER *n. s.* [from *resent.*] One who feels injuries deeply.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace. *Wotton.*

RESENTFUL. *adj.* [*resent* and *full.*] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY. *adv.* [from *resenting.*] With deep sense; with strong perception; with anger.

Hyssopares judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulates your main reasonings. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

RESENTMENT. *n. s.* [*ressentiment*, Fr.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Some faces we admire and dote on; others, in our impartial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without *resentment*; yea, with an invincible disregard. *Glanvill.*

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very grand work of his demonstration, is but the knowledge of his own *resentment*; but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in themselves, only he that made them. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

2. Deep sense of injury.

Can heavy minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spight in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment* against the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

RESERVATION. *n. s.* [*reservation*, Fr.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

Nor had I any *reservations* in my own soul, when I passed that bill, nor repentings after. *King Charles.*

We swear with Jesuitical equivocations and mental *reservations.* *Sanderson against the Covenant.*

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

Ourself by monthly course,
With *reservation* of an hundred knights,
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode
Make with you by due turns. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

This is academical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason. *Bro.*

Those opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry, with what *reservation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.

He will'd me,
In heedfull'st *reservation*, to bestow them
As notes, whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they of note. *Shakesp.*

RESERVATORY. *n. s.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

How far soever we may be from the financial *reservatories* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

To RESERVE. *v. a.* [*reserver*, Fr. *reservo*, Lat.]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they should be too long for this, and I *reserve* them for another. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? *Job* xxxviii. 23.

David houghed all the chariot horses, but *reserved* of them for an hundred chariots. 2 *Sam.* viii. 4.

Flowers
Reserv'd from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

Reserve thy state, with better judgment check
This hideous rashness. *Shakesp.*

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jer.* iii. 5.

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to *reserve* the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished. 2 *Peter* ii. 9.

The breach seems like the fissures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and *reserves* its cure only for omnipotence. *Dryden of Fevers.*

Conceal your crimes as well as you can from the world, but never *reserve* your blushes and confusion for the last hours. *South.*

RESERVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Store kept untouched.

The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion, that I know not yet all that may be said; and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not necessary I should yield, not knowing what forces there are in *reserve* behind. *Locke.*

2. Something kept for exigence.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is full with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgement. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. Exception, prohibition.

Is knowledge so defpis'd?
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton.*

5. Exception in favour.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*, and which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.

Ere guardian thought cou'd bring its scatter'd aid,
My soul surpris'd, and from herself disjoin'd,
Lost all *reserve*, and all the sex behind. *Prior.*

RESERVED. *adj.* [from *reserve.*]

1. Modest; not loosely free.

To all obliging, yet *reserv'd* to all,
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Gay.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

Nothing *reserv'd* or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards. *Dryden.*

RESERVEDLY. *adv.* [from *reserved.*]

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

I must give only short hints, and write but obscurely and *reservedly*, until I have opportunity to express my sentiments with greater copiousness and perspicuity. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulously, coldly.

He speaks *reserv'dly*, but he speaks with force;
Nor can a word be chang'd but for a worse. *Pope.*

RESERVEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *reserved.*] Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity
And their *reservedness*, their many cautions
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and compliment, even a solemn *reservedness*, which may well consist with honesty. *Wotton.*

There was great warmness and *reservedness*, and so great a jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive visits. *Clarendon, b.* vi.

Dissimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness*, that every man may innocently practise. *South's Sermons.*

RESERVER. *n. s.* [from *reserve.*] One that reserves.

RESERVOIR. *n. s.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow-water. *Add.*

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;
This year a *reservoir*, to keep and spare;
The next, a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*

To RESETTLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *settle.*] To settle again.

Will the house of Austria yield the least article, even of usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the emperor's death. *Swift.*

RESETTLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *resettle.*]

1. The act of settling again.

To the quieting of my passions, and the *resettlement* of my discomposed soul, I consider that grief is the most absurd of all the passions. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

2. The state of settling again.

Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and, after a *resettlement*, they rack it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RESIANCE. *n. s.* [from *resiant.*] Residence; abode, dwelling. *Resiance* and *resiant* are now only used in law.

The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

RESIANT. *adj.* [*resiant*, Fr.] Resident; present in a place.

Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*, before that the Hungarians were aware. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The Allobroges here *resiant* in Rome. *Benj. Johns.*

To RESI'DE. *v. n.* [*reſideo*, Lat. *reſider*, Fr.]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be preſent.

How can God with ſuch *reſide*? *Milton.*

In no fix'd place the happy ſouls *reſide*;
In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. [*Reſido*, Lat.] To ſink; to ſubſide; to fall to the bottom.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, turn into a mouldy ſubſtance; there *reſiding* in the bottom a fair cloud and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle.*

RE'SIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſidence*, Fr.]

1. Act of dwelling in a place.

Something holy lodges in that breaſt,
And with theſe raptures moves the vocal air,
To teſtify his hidden *reſidence*. *Milton.*

There was a great familiarity between the confeſſor and duke William; for the confeſſor had often made conſiderable *reſidences* in Normandy. *Hale's Law of England.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Within the infant rind of this ſmall flower,
Poiſon hath *reſidence* and medicine power. *Shakeſp.*

Of fiſh within their wat'ry *reſidence*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Capræa had been the retirement of Auguſtus for ſome time, and the *reſidence* of Tiberius for ſeveral years. *Addiſon.*

3. [From *reſide*, Lat.] That which ſettles at the bottom of liquours.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *reſidence* or ſettlement of Liquors. *Bacon.*

Our cleareſt waters, and ſuch as ſeem ſimple unto ſenſe, are much compounded unto reaſon, as may be obſerved in the evaporation of water, wherein, beſides a terreous *reſidence*, ſome ſalt is alſo found. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RE'SIDENT *adj.* [*reſidens*, Lat. *reſident*, Fr.] Dwelling or having abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it neceſſary, that Chriſt ſhould be perſonally preſent or *reſident* on earth in the millenium. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He is not ſaid to be *reſident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpoſe of returning immediately; ſo alſo he is ſaid to be abſent, who is abſent with his family. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RE'SIDENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador.

The pope fears the Engliſh will ſuffer nothing like a *reſident* or conſul in his kingdoms. *Addiſon.*

RESIDE'NTIARY *adj.* [from *reſident*.] Holding reſidence.

Chriſt was the conductor of the Iſraelites into the land of Canaan, and their *reſidentiary* guardian. *More.*

RESI'DUAL. } *adj.* [from *reſiduum*, Lat.] Relating to the
RESI'DUARY. } reſidue; relating to the part remaining.

'Tis enough to loſe the legacy, or the *reſiduary* advantage of the eſtate left him by the deceaſed. *Ayliffe.*

RE'SIDUE. *n. ſ.* [*reſidu*, Fr. *reſiduum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left.

The cauſes are all ſuch as expel the moſt volatile parts of the blood, and fix the *reſidue*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To RESIE'GE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſiege*, Fr.] To ſeat again. Obſolete.

In wretched priſon long he did remain,
Till they outreigned had their utmoſt date,
And then therein *reſieged* was again,
And ruled long with honourable ſtate. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

To RESI'GN. *v. a.* [*reſigner*, Fr. *reſigno*, Lat.]

1. To give up a claim or poſſeſſion.

Reſign
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shakeſp.*

I'll to the king, and ſignify to him,
That thus I have *reſign'd* to you my charge. *Shakeſp.*

To her thou didſt *reſign* thy place. *Milton.*

Phœbus *reſigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*

Ev'ry Iſmena would *reſign* her breaſt;
And ev'ry dear Hippolytus be bleſt. *Prior.*

2. To yield up.

Whoever ſhall *reſign* their reaſons, either from the root of deceit in themſelves, or inability to reſiſt ſuch trivial inganations from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they ſtill within the line of vulgarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Deſirous to *reſign* and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

Thoſe, who always *reſign* their judgment to the laſt man they heard or read, truth never ſinks into thoſe men's minds; but, cameleon-like, they take the colour of what is ſaid before them, and as ſoon loſe and *reſign* it to the next that comes in their way. *Locke.*

3. To give up in confidence. With *up* emphatical.

What more reaſonable, than that we ſhould in all things *reſign up* ourſelves to the will of God. *Tillotſon.*

4. To ſubmit; particularly to ſubmit to providence.

Happy the man, who ſtudies nature's laws,
His mind poſſeſſing in a quiet ſtate,
Fearleſs of fortune, and *reſign'd* to fate: *Dryden.*

A firm, yet cautious, mind,
Sincere, though prudent; conſtant, yet *reſign'd*. *Pope.*

5. To ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur.

What thou art, *reſign* to death *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

RESIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.*

1. The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion.

Do that office of thine own good will;
The *reſignation* of thy ſtate and crown. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

He intended to procure a *reſignation* of the rights of the king's majeſty's ſiſters and others, entitled to the poſſeſſion of the crown. *Hayward.*

2. Submiſſion; unreſiſting acquieſcence.

We cannot expect, that any one ſhould readily quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *reſignation* to an authority, which the underſtanding acknowledges not. *Locke.*

There is a kind of ſluggiſh *reſignation*, as well as poorneſs and degeneracy of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery, that very few will recover themſelves out of. *Addiſon.*

3. Submiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

RESI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſign*.] One that reſigns.

RESIGNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reſign*.] Act of reſigning.

RESI'LIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *reſilio*, Lat.] The act of ſtarting
RESI'LIENCY. } or leaping back.

If you ſtrike a ball aſlope, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any ſuch *reſilience* in echoes, that is, whether a man ſhall hear better if he ſtand near the body repercuſſing, than if he ſtand where he ſpeaketh, may be tried. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

RESI'LIENT. *adj.* [*reſiliens*, Lat.] Starting or ſpringing back.

RESILITION. *n. ſ.* [*reſilio*, Lat.] The act of ſpringing back; reſilience.

RE'SIN. *n. ſ.* [*reſine*, Fr. *reſina*, Lat.] The fat ſulphureous parts of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum. *Quincy.*

RESINOUS. *adj.* [from *reſin*; *reſineux*, Fr.] Containing reſin; conſiſting of reſin.

Reſinous gums, diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, are let fall again, if the ſpirit be copiouſly diluted. *Boyle on Colours.*

RE'SINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſinous*.] The quality of being reſinous.

RESIPISCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſipiſcence*, Fr. *reſipiſcentia*, low Lat.] Wiſdom after the fact; repentance.

To RESI'ST. *v. a.* [*reſiſto*, Lat. *reſiſter*, Fr.]

1. To oppoſe; to act againſt

All the regions
Do ſeemingly revolt, and, who *reſiſt*,
Are mocked for valiant fools. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Submit to God, *reſiſt* the devil, and he will flee. *Jam.*

2. To not admit impreſſion or force.

Nor keen nor ſolid could *reſiſt* that edge. *Addiſon.*

RESI'STANCE. } [*reſiſtance*, Fr. This word, like many other,
RESISTENCE. } is differently written, as it is ſuppoſed to have come from the Latin or the French.]

1. The act of reſiſting, oppoſition.

Demetrius, ſeeing that the land was quiet, and that no *reſiſtance* was made againſt him, ſent away all his forces. *1 Mac.*

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impreſſion.

The *reſiſtance* of bone to cold is greater than of fleſh, for that the fleſh ſhrinketh, but the bone *reſiſteth*, whereby the cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*

Muſick ſo ſoftens and diſarms the mind,
That not an arrow does *reſiſtance* find. *Waller.*

The idea of ſolidity we receive by our touch, and it ariſes from the *reſiſtance* which we find in body to the entrance of any other body into the place it poſſeſſes. *Locke.*

But that part of the *reſiſtance*, which ariſes from the vis inertiæ, is proportional to the denſity of the matter, and cannot be diminiſhed by dividing the matter into ſmaller parts, nor by any other means, than by decreaſing the denſity of the medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

RESISTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *reſiſtible*.] Quality of reſiſting.

Whether the *reſiſtibility* of Adam's reaſon did not equivalence the facility of Eve's ſeduction, we refer unto ſchoolmen. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The name body, being the complex idea of extenſion and *reſiſtibility*, together, in the ſame ſubject, theſe two ideas are not exactly one and the ſame. *Locke.*

RESI'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *reſiſt*.] That may be reſiſted.

That is irreſiſtible, this, though potent, yet is in its own nature *reſiſtible* by the will of man; though it many times prevails by its efficacy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

RESI'STLESS *adj.* [from *reſiſt*.] Irreſiſtable, that cannot be oppoſed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the ſudden and *reſiſtleſs* aſſaults of death. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

All at once to force *reſiſtleſs* way. *Milton.*

Since you can love, and yet your error ſee,
The ſame *reſiſtleſs* power may plead for me. *Dryden.*

She chang'd her ſtate;
Reſiſtleſs in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*

[illegible]
A ſtronger charm is theſe, a generous heart. *Lyric.*

RE[illegible]

RESO'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *resolve.*]

1. That may be analysed or separated.

Pride is of such intimate connect on w[illegible] structure, that the actions of ingratitude seem directly *resolvable* into pride, as the principal reason of them *South.*

As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny like parchment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Capable of solution or of being made less obscure.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable* from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts through which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RESO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*resoluble*, Fr. *re* and *solubilis*, Lat.] That may be melted or dissolved.

Three is not precisely the number of the distinct elements, whereunto mixt bodies are *resoluble* by fire. *Boyle*

To RESO'LVE *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Lat. *resoudre*, Fr.]

1. To inform, to free from a doubt or difficulty

In all things then are our consciences best *resolved*, and in most agreeable sort unto God and nature *resolved*, when they are so far persuaded, as those grounds of persuasion will bear. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

Give me some breath,
Before I positively speak in this
I will *resolve* your grace immediately. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

I cannot brook delay, *resolve* me now;
And what your pleasure is, shall satisfy me. *Shakesp.*

Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are? *Dryd.*

2. To solve; to clear.

Examine, sift, and *resolve* their alleged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they spring, and it shall clearly appear, that the most which can be infered upon such plenty of divine testimonies, is only this, that some things, which they maintain, do seem to have been out of scripture not absurdly gathered. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*

I *resolve* the riddle of their loyalty, and give them opportunity to let the world see, they mean not what they do, but what they say. *King Charles.*

He always bent himself rather judiciously to *resolve*, than by doubts to perplex a business. *Heyward*

The gravers, when they have attained to the knowledge of these reposes, will easily *resolve* those difficulties which perplex them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

The man, who would *resolve* the work of fate,
May limit number. *Prior.*

Happiness, it was presently *resolved* by all, must be some one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune. *Rogers's Sermons*

3. To settle in an opinion.

Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service, and your toil in war. *Shakesp.*

4. To fix in a determination.

Good proof
This day affords, declaring thee *resolv'd*
To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton.*

I run to meet th' alarms,
Resolv'd on death, *resolv'd* to die in arms. *Dryden.*

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Nothing retards thy voyage, unless
Thy other lord forbids voluptuousness. *Dryden's Persius.*

5. To fix in constancy; to confirm

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more amazement
I'll make the statue move. *Shakesp.*

6. To melt, to dissolve.

Resolving is bringing a fluid, which is now concreted, into the state of fluidity again. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Vegetable salts *resolve* the congulated humours of a human body, and attenuate, by stimulating the solids, and dissolving the fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

7. To analyse.

Into what can we *resolve* this strong inclination of mankind to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the reason of so universal a consent should be constant. *Tillotson.*

Ye immortal souls, who once were men,
And now *resolv'd* to elements again. *Dryden.*

The decrees turn upon this point, and *resolve* all into a monarchical power at Rome. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To RESOLVE. *v. n*

1. To determine; to decree within one's self.

Confirm'd, then I *resolve*
Adam shall share with me. *Milton.*

Covetousness is like the sea, that receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore those, who have *resolved* upon the thriving sort of piety, have seldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom. *D. of Pi.*

2. To melt; to be dissolved.

Have I not hideous death within my view?
Retaining but a quantity of life,
Which bleeds away, even as a form of wax
Resolveth from its figure 'gainst the fire. *Shakesp.*

No man condemn me, who has never felt
A woman's power, or try'd the force of love;
All tempers yield and soften in those fires,
Our honours, interests, *resolving* down,
Run in the gentle current of our joys. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then *resolves* and turns alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To be settled in opinion.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please: this every intelligent being must grant, that there is something that is himself, that he would have happy. *Locke.*

RESO'LVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Resolution; fixed determination.

I'm glad, you thus continue your *resolve*,
To suck the sweets of sweet philosophy. *Shakesp.*

When he sees
Himself by dogs, and dogs by men pursu'd,
He straight revokes his bold *resolve*, and more
Repents his courage, than his fear before. *Denham.*

Cæsar's approach has summon'd us together,
And Rome attends her fate from our *resolves*. *Addis. Cato.*

RESO'LVEDLY. *adv.* [from *resolved.*] With firmness and constancy.

A man may be *resolvedly* patient unto death; so that it is not the mediocrity of resolution, which makes the virtue, nor the extremity, which makes the vice. *Crew's Cosmol.*

RESO'LVEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *resolved.*] Resolution; constancy; firmness.

This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission. *D. of Piety.*

RESO'LVENT. *n. s.* [*resolvens*, Latin.] That which has the power of causing solution.

In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellents; and in the increase, somewhat of *resolvents* ought to be mixed. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain a most wholesome juice, *resolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

RE[illegible] [from *resolve.*]

1. One that forms a firm resolution.

Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere *resolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.

It may be doubted, whether or no the fire be the genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

RE'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*resolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady, firm.

Be bloody, bold, and *resolute*; laugh to scorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Edward is at hand
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

RE[illegible] [from *resolute*] Determinedly, firmly; constantly; steadily.

We *resolutely* must,
To the few virtues that we have, be just. *Roscommon.*

A man, who loves a virtuous life, despises the pleasures of sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of sense persists *resolutely* in his course. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Some of those facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies; others he endeavours to extenuate, and the rest he distorts with unnatural turns. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

RE'SOLUTENESS. *n. s.* [from *resolute.*] Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution.

All that my *resoluteness* to make use of my ears, not tongue, could do, was to make them acquiesce. *Boyle.*

RESOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolution*, Fr.]

1. Act of clearing difficulties.

In matters of antiquity, if their originals escape due relation, they fall into great obscurities, and such as future ages seldom reduce into a *resolution*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The unravelling and *resolution* of the difficulties, that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts.

To the present impulses of sense, memory and instinct, all the sagacities of brutes may be reduced, though witty men, by analytical *resolution*, have chymically extracted an artificial logick out of all their actions. *Hale's Orig of Mankind.*

3. Dissolution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed. *Digby on Bodies.*

4. [From *resolute*] Fixed determination; settled thought.

I' th' progress of this business,
Ere a determinate *resolution*,
The bishop did require a respite. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

O Lord, *resolutions* of future reforming do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former miscarriages. *King Charles*

We spend our days in deliberating, and we end them without coming to any *resolution*. *L'Estrange.*

How

How much this is in every man's power, by making *resolutions* to himself, easy to try. *Locke.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, *resolution*; and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew's Cosmol.*

5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *resolution*; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

I would unstate myself to be in a due *resolution*. *Shakesp.*

They, who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

What reinforcement we may gain from hope,
If not what *resolution* from despair. *Milton.*

6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions*, which might occasion such alterations. *Hale.*

RESOLUTIVE. *adj.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.

RE'SONANCE. *n. s.* [from *resono*, Lat.] Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old. *Bayle.*

RE'SONANT. *adj.* [*resonnant*, Fr. *resonans*, Lat.] Resounding.

His vocant touch
Fled and pursu'd transverse the *resonant* fugue. *Milton.*

To RESORT. *v. n.* [*sortir*, Fr.]

1. To have recourse.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much despised all his gentler remedies. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

2. To go publickly.

Thither shall all the valiant youth *resort*,
And from his memory inflame their breasts
To matchless valour. *Milton's Agonistes*

Hither the heroes and the nymphs *resort*. *Pope.*

3. To repair to.

The sons of light
Hasted, *resorting* to the summons high. *Milton.*

To Argos' realms the victor god *resorts*,
And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts. *Pope.*

4. To fall back. In law

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession. *Hale's Law of England.*

RESO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.

Unknown, unquestioned in that thick *resort*. *Dryden.*

2. Concourse, confluence.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort*. *Shakesp.*

4. [*Ressort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring.

Some know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. *Bacon's Essays.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
We wander after pathless deities,
Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be. *Dryden.*

To RESOU'ND. *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat. *resonner*, Fr.]

1. To echo, to sound back; to celebrate by sound.

The sweet singer of Israel with his psaltery loudly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

The sound of hymns, wherewith thy throne
Incompass'd shall *resound* thee ever blest. *Milton.*

2. To sound, to tell so as to be heard far

The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! *resound*. *Pope.*

3. To return sounds; to sound with any noise.

With other echo late I taught your shades,
To answer and *resound* far other song. *Milton.*

To RESOU'ND. *v. n.* To be echoed back.

What *resounds* in fable or romance of Uther's sons. *Milt.*

What is common fame, which sounds from all quarters of the world, and *resounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye? *South's Sermons.*

RESOU'RCE. *n. f.* [It is commonly written *ressource*, which see. *ressource*, Fr. *Skinner* derives it from *resoudre*, Fr. to spring up.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort, expedient.

Pallas view'd
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursu'd;
Us'd threatnings, mix'd with pray'rs, his last *resource*;
With these to move their minds, with those to fire their force. *Dryden.*

To RESOW. *v. a.* [*re* and *sow*.] To sow anew.

Over wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth, insomuch as they are forced to *resow* summer corn. *Bacon.*

To RESPEAK. *v. n.* [*re* and *speak*.] To answer.

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's rowse the heav'n shall bruit again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To RESPECT. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Lat.]

1. To regard, to have regard to.

Claudio, I quake,
Lest thou should'st seven winters more *respect*
Than a perpetual honour. *Shakesp. Measf for Measf.*

In orchards and gardens we do not so much *respect* beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

2. [*Respecter*, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a *respected* friend. *Sidney.*

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart
Respect that ancient loyal house. *Philips.*

I always loved and *respected* Sir-William. *Swift to Gay.*

3. To have relation to.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *respect* them. *Brown.*

Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should so *respect* the South, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RESPECT. *n. f.* [*respect*, Fr. *respectus*, Lat.]

1. Regard; attention.

You have too much *respect* upon the world;
They lose it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakesp.*

I love
My country's good with a *respect* more tender
[illegible] *Shakesp. Coriol.*

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore
Let me not shame *respect*, but give me leave
To take that course by your consent and voice. *Shakesp.*

Æneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido, with *respect* in his gestures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect,
Seen without awe, and serv'd without *respect*. *Id.*

3. Awful kindness.

He, that will have his son have a *respect* for him, must have a great reverence for his son. *Locke.*

4. Goodwill.

Pembroke has got
A thousand pounds a year, for pure *respect*,
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and his offering. *Gen. iv.*

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment. *Prov.*

6. Reverend [illegible]

Many of the best *respect* in Rome,
Groaning under this age's yoke,
Have wish'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes. *Shakesp.*

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit *respects*, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not errors. *Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair *respect*, and bountiful to the soldier, according to any special value which he spied in any. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatsoever secret *respects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned. *Hooker.*

The love of him, and this *respect* beside;
For that my grandsire was an Englishman,
Awakes my conscience to confess all this. *Shakesp.*

Since that *respects* of fortune are his love,
I shall not be his wife. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

9. Relation; regard.

In *respect* of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may. *Bacon.*

I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in *respect* of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in *respect* of the perfection of its laws. *Tillotson.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many *respects*, had some cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*

They believed but one supreme deity, which, with *respect* to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillo.*

RESPECTER. *n. f.* [from *respect*.] One that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwise he would be a *respecter* of persons: for he hath proposed the same salvation to all. *Swift.*

RESPECTFUL. *adj.* [*respect* and *full*.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine?
From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn? *Prior.*

With humble joy, and with *respectful* fear,
The assembling people shall his glory hear. *Prior.*

RESPECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *respectful*.] With some degree of reverence.

To your glad genius sacrifice this day,
Let common meats *respectfully* give way. *Dryden.*

RESPECTIVE

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Moſes mentions the immediate cauſes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental cauſes, that conſtitution of the heavens, and that conſtitution of the earth, in reference to their *reſpective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

When ſo many preſent themſelves before their *reſpective* magiſtrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due ſenſe of their engagements. *Atterbury.*

[*Reſpectif*, Fr.] Relative, not abſolute.

The medium intended is not an abſolute, but a *reſpective* medium, the proportion recommended to all is the ſame, but the things to be deſired in this proportion will vary. *Reg.*

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in uſe.

What ſhould it be, that he reſpects in her,
But I can make *reſpective* in myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

4. Accurate, nice, careful; cautious. Obſolete.

Reſpective and wary men had rather ſeek quietly their own, and wiſh that the world may go well, ſo it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themſelves adviſers for the common good. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 1.*

He was exceeding *reſpective* and preciſe. *Raleigh.*

RESPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reſpective.*]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the Engliſh and Flemiſh began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to diſpoſe their ſovereigns *reſpectively* to open the intercourſe again. *Bacon.*

The impreſſions from the objects of the ſenſes do mingle *reſpectively* every one with his kind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Good and evil are in nature, as the Eaſt and Weſt are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable ſituation, which they have *reſpectively* in the whole body of the univerſe. *South's Sermons.*

The principles of thoſe governments are *reſpectively* diſclaimed and abhorred by all the men of ſenſe and virtue in both parties. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 54.

Relatively; not abſolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the univerſal, Moſes would not then have ſaid, eaſtward in Eden, ſeeing the world hath not Eaſt nor Weſt, but *reſpectively*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. Partially; with reſpect to private views. Obſolete.

Among the miniſters themſelves, one being ſo far in eſtimation above the reſt, the voices of the reſt were likely to be given for the moſt part *reſpectively* with a kind of ſecret dependency. *Hooker's Preface.*

4. With great reverence. Not in uſe.

Honeſt Flaminius, you are very *reſpectively* welcome. *Shak.*

RESPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*reſperſio*, Lat.] The act of ſprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſpiration*, Fr. *reſpiratio*, from *reſpiro*, Lat.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the ſea was the *reſpiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*

Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by ſlipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I inſtanced before, that muſt neceſſarily occaſion a greater cough and difficulty of *reſpiration*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The author of nature foreknew the neceſſity of rains and dews to the preſent ſtructure of plants, and the uſes of *reſpiration* to animals; and therefore created thoſe correſpondent properties in the atmoſphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day
Appear of *reſpiration* to the juſt,
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xii.*

To RESPI'RE. *v. n.* [*reſpiro*, Lat. *reſpirer*, Fr.]

1. To breath.

The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely could *reſpire*;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The ſanty knights were ſcorch'd. *Dryden.*

To catch breath.

Till breatheleſs both themſelves aſide retire,
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tuſks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whines they may *reſpire*. *Dryden.*

I, a priſoner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught, but here I feel amends,
In this ſweet blowing, pure, and ſweet,
ſpring born; here leave me to *reſpire*. *Milton.*

3. To reſt; to take reſt from toil.

Hark! he ſtrikes the golden lyre,
And liſten'd to the tuneful ghoſts *reſpire*,
Shades forms and airs! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

RESPITE. *n. ſ.* [*reſpit*, Fr.]

1. Reprieve, ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence.

I had hope to ſpend
Quiet, though ſad, the reſpite of that day,
That muſt be mortal to us both. *Milton.*

Wiſdom and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *reſpite* for the learned head,
Judges of writings and of men have dy'd. *Prior.*

Pauſe; intervene.

The fox then conſider'd the ape, for to reſpite
Reſpite till morrow to anſwer his deſire. *Hubberd T.*

This cuſtomary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little *reſpite* or breathing time of peace, doth uſually borrow pretence from the neceſſary, to make itſelf appear more

Some pauſe and *reſpite* only I require,
Till with my tears I ſhall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

To RESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pauſe.

In what bow'r or ſhade
Thou found'ſt him, from the heat of noon reſpir'd,
To *reſpite* his day-labour with repaſt,
Or with repoſe *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

2. [*Reſpiter*, old Fr.] To ſuſpend, to delay.

An act paſſed for the ſatisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promiſed payment, upon the publick faith, in November following, till which time they were to *reſpite* it, and be contented that the common ſoldiers and inferior officers ſhould be ſatisfied upon their diſbanding. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE } *n. ſ.* [from *reſplendent*] Luſtre; bright-
RESPLE'NDENCY. } neſs; ſplendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *reſplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton.*

To neglect that ſupreme *reſplendency*, that ſhines in God, for thoſe dim repreſentations of it in the creature, is as abſurd as it were for a Perſian to offer his ſacrifice to a parhelion inſtead of adoring the ſun. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT. *adj.* [*reſplendens*, Lat.] Bright; ſhining; having a beautiful luſtre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in ſituation, *reſplendent* in all glory. *Camden's Remains.*

There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arras and *reſplendent* gold. *Fairy Queen.*

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of ſilver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for moſt uſes as gold, and more *reſplendent*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Empreſs of this fair world, *reſplendent* Eve! *Milton.*

Every body looks moſt ſplendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnaber in the homogeneal light is moſt *reſplendent*, in the green light it is manifeſtly leſs *reſplendent*, in the blue light ſtill leſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

Reſplendent braſs, and more *reſplendent* dames. *Pope.*

RESPLE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *reſplendent*] With luſtre; brightly; ſplendidly.

To RESPOND. *v. n.* [*reſpondeo*, Lat. *reſpondre*, Fr.]

1. To anſwer. Little uſed.

2. To correſpond; to ſuit.

To ev'ry theme *reſponds* thy various lay;
Here rowls a torrent, there meanders play. *Broome.*

RESPO'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſpondens*, Lat.]

1. An anſwerer in a ſuit.

In giving anſwer, the *reſpondent* ſhould be in court, and perſonally admoniſhed by the judge to anſwer the judge's interrogatories. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. One whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exerciſe his office, and ſeaſonably commit the opponent with the *reſpondent*, like a long practiſed moderator? *More's Divine Dialogues.*

The *reſpondent* may eaſily ſhew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the ſoul and body of him. *Watts's Logick.*

RESPO'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*reſponſum*, Lat.]

1. An anſwer.

Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the *reſponſes* of the gods with all poſſible veneration. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The oracles, which had before flouriſhed, began to droop, and from giving *reſponſes* in verſe, deſcended to proſe, and within a while were utterly ſilenced. *Hammond.*

2. [*Reſpons*, Fr.] Anſwer made by the congregation, ſpeaking alternately with the prieſt in publick worſhip.

To make his pariſhioners kneel and join in the *reſponſes*, he gave every one of them a haſſock and common prayer book. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 112.

3. Reply to an objection in a formal diſputation.

Let the reſpondent not turn opponent; except in retortion, the argument upon his adverſary after a direct *reſponſe*, and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *reſponſe*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RESPO'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *reſpond*, Lat.]

1. Anſwerable; accountable.

He as much ſatisfies the itch of telling news; he as much perſuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat ſecure, and ſtands not *reſponſible* for the truth of his relations. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Capable

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.

The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot supply the place of; since the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted by another, he not knowing what the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible*. *Locke.*

RESPONSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *responsible*.] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPONSION. *n. s.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE. *adj.* [*responsif*, Fr. from *responsus*, Lat.]

1. Answering, making answer.

A certificate is a *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

Sing of love and gay desire,
Responsive to the warbling lyre. *Fenton.*

Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,
Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings
The vocal lyre [illegible] the strings. *Pope. Odyss.*

RESPONSORY. *adj.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.

REST. *n. s.* [reste, Saxon, *rust*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep, repose.

All things retir'd to *rest*, mind us of like repose. *Milton.*
My toss limbs are wearied into *rest*. *Pope.*

2. The final sleep; the quietness of death

Oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
For David left him, when he went to *rest*,
His lyre. *Dryden's Parson.*

3. Stillness; cessation of motion

Putrefaction asketh *rest*; for the subtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation. *Bacon.*

What cause mov'd the Creator, in his holy *rest*,
So [illegible] *Milton.*

All things past are equally and perfectly at *rest*, and to this way of consideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or but yesterday. *Locke.*

4. Quiet; peace, cessation from disturbance.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls. *Mat.* xi. 29.

He giveth you *rest* from all your enemies. *Deut.* xii. 10.

Though the righteous be prevented with death, yet shall he be in *rest*. *Wisd.* iv. 7.

'Scap'd from such storms of pow'r, holding it best
To be below herself to be at *rest*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The root cut off, from whence these tumults rose,
He should have *rest*, the commonwealth repose. *Daniel.*

Thus fenc'd, but not at *rest* or ease of mind. *Milton.*

With what a load of vengeance am I prest,
Yet never, never, can I hope for *rest*;
For when my heavy burden I remove,
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love *Dryden*

Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew no *rest* but in motion, no quiet but in activity *South's Sermons.*

Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms
Shall a short life enjoy a little *rest*. *Fanshaw.*

Thither, where sinners may have *rest*, I go. *Pope.*

The grave, where ev'n the great find *rest*. *Pope.*

The midnight murderer
Invades the sacred hour of silent *rest*. *Anonym.*

5. Cessation from bodily labour.

There the weary be at *rest*. *Job* iii. 17.

6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests.

Forth prick'd Corinda from the throng,
And 'gainst Tancredie set her spear in *rest*. *Fairfax.*

A man may think, that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm, as upon a *rest*; but when all is done, good counsel setteth business straight. *Bacon.*

Their vizors clos'd, their lances in the *rest*,
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest,
They speed the race. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*

Take the handle in your right hand, and clasping the blade of it in your left, lean it steady upon the *rest*, holding the edge a little aslant over the work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chissel may bear upon the *rest*, and the flat face of the chissel may make a small angle with the *rest*. *Moxon.*

7. Place of repose

Sustain'd by him with comforts till we end
In dust, our final *rest* and native home. *Milton.*

8. Final hope.

He sets up his *rest*, to do more exploits with his mace, than a morrice pike. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*

Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle. *Bacon*

This answer would render their councils of less reverence to the people, if, upon those reasons, they should recede from what they had, with that confidence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore resolved to set up their *rest* upon that stake, and to go through with it, or perish in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

9. [*Reste*, Fr. *quod restat*, Latin.] Remainder; what [illegible]

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty; and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give. *Tillotson.*

The pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known
The *rest* a huntress. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*

REST. *adj.* [*reste*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Others, those not included in any proposition.

By description of their qualities, many things may be learned concerning the *rest* of the inhabitants. *Abbot*

They had no other consideration of the publick, than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that the *rest*, who had larger hearts and more publick spirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Clarendon.*

Plato, and the *rest* of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of supreme God

Arm'd like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears,
And by his pious labour urges the rest. *Dryden.*

Upon so equal terms did they all stand, that no one had a fairer pretence of right than the *rest*. *Woodward.*

To REST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.

Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *rests* *Milton.*

2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.

[illegible]
(And [illegible]),
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*
And sleep secure. *Milton.*

3. To be at quiet, to be at peace; to be without disturbance.

Thither let us tend
From off the tossing of these fiery waves,
There *rest*, if any rest can harbour there.

4. To be without motion; to be still.

Over the tent a cloud shall *rest* by day.

5. To be fixed in any state or opinion.

He will not *rest* content, though thou giveſt many gifts *Prov.* vi. 35

Every creature has a share in the common blessings of providence; and every creature should *rest* well satisfied with its proportion in them. *L'Estrange.*

After such a lord I *rest* secure,
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure. *Dryden.*

[illegible]
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce,
I *rest* assur'd to see you pale with fear. *Dryden.*

6. To cease from labour.

Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt *rest*. *Exodus* xxiii. 12.

The ark went before, to search out a *resting* place for them. *Numb.* x.

From work *resting* he bless'd the seventh day.

When you enter into the regions of death, you *rest* from all your labours and your fears. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. To be satisfied, to acquiesce.

To urge the foe to battle,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse th' awards of providence,
And not to *rest* in heaven's determination.

8. To lean; to be supported.

As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;
So England now doth, with like toil oppress,
Her weary head upon your bosom *rest*. *Waller.*

[illegible]
And, not without consulting, fix'd my fate. *Dryden*

Sometimes it *rests* upon testimony, when testimony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed *Locke*

The philosophical use of words conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may *rest* upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after knowledge *Locke.*

9. [*Resto*, Lat. *rester*, Fr.] To be left, to remain.

[illegible]
What *rests*, but that the mortal sentence pass
On his transgression. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.

There *resteth* the comparative, that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not prefered before it, as extirpation of heresies. *Bacon.*

To REST. *v. a.*

1. [illegible]
Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *rest* my wand'ring shade. *Dryden.*

2. To place as on a support.

RESTAGNANT. *adj.* [*restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion

Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears against the *restagnant* quicksilver, is less pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle.*

To RE-

To RESTAGNATE, *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnate*.] To ſtand without flow.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *reſtagnate*. *Wiſeman.*

RESTAGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtagnate*.] The ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtaure*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former ſtate.

Adam is in us an original cauſe of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which cauſeth death, Chriſt as the cauſe original of *reſtauration* to life. *Hooker, b. v. §c.*

O my dear father! *reſtaura*
Thy med'cine on my lips, and let
Repair thoſe violent harms, that my two ſiſters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration, much leſs will they receive an integral *reſtauration*. *Brown.*

To RESTEM. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſtem*.] To force back againſt the current.

How they *reſtem*
Their backward courſe, bearing with frank appearance
Toward Cyprus. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

RE'STFUL. *adj.* [*reſt* and *ful*.] Quiet, being at reſt.

Is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *reſtful* Engliſh court,
As far as Calais to my uncle's head. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

RESTHA'RROW. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Reſtharrow hath a papilionaceous flower, which is ſucceeded by a ſwelling pod, and which is ſometimes long, and at other times ſhort, is bivalve, and filled with kidney ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

RESTIFF. *adj.* [*reſtif*, Fr. *reſtivo*, Ital.]

1 [illegible] forward, obſtinate, ſtubborn. It is originally uſed of an horſe, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.

Ah, who before him did aſcend the throne,
Labour'd to draw three *reſtive* nations on. *Roſcommon.*

This *reſtiff* ſtubbornneſs is never to be excuſed under any pretence whatſoever. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some, with ſtudious care,
Their *reſtiff* ſteeds in ſandy plains prepare. *Dryden.*

The archangel, when diſcord was *reſtive*, and would not be driven from her beloved monaſtery with fair words, drags her out with many ſtripes. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

So James the drowſy genius wakes
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,
Reſtiff, and ſlumb'ring on its arms. *Dryden.*

The pamper'd colt will diſcipline diſdain,
Impatient of the laſh, and *reſtiff* to the rein. *Dryden.*

2. Being at reſt; being leſs in motion. Not uſed.

Palſies oftenеſt happen upon the left ſide; the moſt vigorous part protecting itſelf, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *reſtive* ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RESTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtiff*.] Obſtinate reluctance.

Overt virtues bring forth praiſe, but ſecret virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a man's ſelf, which the Spaniſh name deſembaraura, partly expreſſeth, where there be not ſtands nor *reſtiveneſs* in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

That it gave occaſion to ſome men's further *reſtiveneſs*, is imputable to their own depraved tempers. *King Charles.*

RESTRICTION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtrictus*, Lat.] The act of reſtraining.

RESTITUTION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtitutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away.

To ſubdue an uſurper, ſhould be no unjuſt enterpriſe or wrongful war, but a *reſtitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were moſt unjuſtly expelled and long kept out. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeleſs *reſtitution*, ſo he might
Be call'd your vanquiſher. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Now is Cupid a child of conſcience, he makes *reſtitution*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He *reſtitution* to the value makes,
Nor joy in his extorted treaſure takes.

Whoſoever is an effective real cauſe of doing a neighbour wrong, by what inſtrument ſoever he does it, is bound to make *reſtitution*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

In caſe our offence againſt God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reaſonable we ſhould make *reſtitution* alſo. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a juſt debt, ought not all of a ſudden to be introduced, making *reſtitution* of thouſands he has cheated: let it ſuffice to twenty pounds to a friend, who has loſt his note. *Arbuth.*

2. The act of recovering its former ſtate or poſture.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the [illegible] and to cloſe, that ſo their roots may yield to [illegible] and their trunks to the wind, with a power of *reſti-*

RES

Reſtleſs he paſs'd the remnants of the night,
Till the freſh air proclaim'd the morning nigh. [illegible]
With pale fires beneath the eaſtern ſky. *Dryden.*
[illegible]
Of hornets arm'd, no ſooner [illegible]
But ruſh upon me thronging, and preſent
[illegible]
Could we not wake from that lethargick dream
[illegible]
We find our ſouls diſordered and *reſtleſs*, toſſed and diſquieted by paſſions, ever ſeeking happineſs in the enjoyment of this world, and never finding what they ſeek. *Atterbury.*

What tongue can ſpeak the *reſtleſs* monarch's woes,
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes.

3. Unconſtant; unſettled.

He was ſtout of courage, ſtrong of hand,
Bold was his heart, and *reſtleſs* was his [illegible] *Daniel.*
He's proud, fantaſtick, apt to change,
Reſtleſs at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden.*

4. Reſtleſs, in continual motion.

How could nature on their orbs impoſe
Such *reſtleſs* revolution, day by day [illegible] *Milton.*
[illegible]
[illegible] to another, ſtrains this power of the ſoul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and ſcarce obſervable difference of ſome things, [illegible] agreement of others, [illegible] ends of a long hypotheſis together. *South.*

RESTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtleſs*.]

1. Want of ſleep.

Reſtleſsneſs and intermiſſion from ſleep, grieved perſons are moſt [illegible] *Bacon.*

2. Want of reſt, unquietneſs.

Let him keep the reſt,
But keep them with repining *reſtleſsneſs*!
Let him be rich and weary, that at leaſt,
If goodneſs lead him not, yet wearineſs
May toſs him to my breaſt. *Herbert.*

3. Motion; agitation.

The trembling *reſtleſsneſs* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compaſs, manifeſts its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and reſtleſs bear equal witneſs to. *Boyle.*

RESTORABLE. *adj.* [from *reſtore*.] What may be reſtored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *reſtorable* land are made utterly deſperate. *Swift.*

RESTORATION. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore*; *reſtauration*, Fr.] The act of replacing in a former ſtate. This is properly *reſtauration*.

Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,
Thy longing people's expectation!
Sent from the gods to ſet us free
From bondage and from uſurpation
Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *reſtoration*. *Dryden's Albion.*

The Athenians, now deprived of the only perſon that was able to recover their loſſes, repent of their raſhneſs, and endeavour in vain for his *reſtoration*. *Swift.*

2. Recovery.

The change is great in this *reſtoration* of the man, from a ſtate of ſpiritual darkneſs, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers.*

RESTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *reſtore*.] That which has the power to recruit [illegible]

Their taſte no knowledge works at leaſt of evil;
But life preſerves, deſtroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with ſweet *reſtorative* delight. *Milton.*

RESTORATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

I will kiſs thy lips,
Haply ſome poiſon yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *reſtorative*. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

God ſaw it neceſſary by ſuch mortifications to quench the boundleſs rage of an inſatiable intemperance, to make the weakneſs of the fleſh, the phyſick and *reſtorative* of the ſpirit. *South's Sermons.*

Aſſes milk is an excellent *reſtorative* in conſumptions. *Mort.*

He preſcribes an Engliſh gallon of aſſes milk, eſpecially as a *reſtorative*. *Arbuthnot.*

To RESTORE. *v. a.* [*reſtaurer*, Fr. *reſtauro*, Lat.]

1. To give back what has been loſt or taken away.

Reſtore the man his wife. *Gen. xx. 7.*

He ſhall *reſtore* in the principal, and add the fifth part more. *Lev. vi. 5.*

She lands him on his native ſhores,
And to his father's longing arms *reſtores*. *Dryden.*

2. To bring back.

The father baniſh'd virtue ſhall *reſtore*,
And crimes ſhall threat the guilty world no more. *Dryd.*

This

Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *restore*
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin to its former state.

These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *restore* themselves from the first general curse [illegible]

In his odysses, Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *restored* after the severest [illegible]

4. To recover passages in books from corruption

RESTO'RER *n. s.* [from *restore.*] One that restores.

Next to the son,
Destin'd *restorer* of mankind, by whom
New heav'n and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milton*
I foretel you, as the *restorer* of poetry. *Dryden.*
Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift.*

To RESTRAI'N, *v. a.* [*restreindre*, Fr. *restringo*, Lat.]

1. To withold, to keep in.

If she *restrain'd* the nots of your followers,
'Tis to such wholsome end as clears her. *Shakesp.*
The gods will plague thee,
That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To repress, to keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body, that, in the state of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke.*

That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder [illegible] *Locke.*

3. To suppress, to hinder, to repress.

A heavy summons lies like lead upon me,
Merciful pow'rs!
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Compassion gave him up to tears
A space, till firmer thoughts *restrain'd* excess. *Milton.*

4. To abridge.

Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*,
And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

5. To hold in.

His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from slumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots. *Shakespeare.*

6. To limit; to confine.

We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men *Hooker, b. i. s. 8.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next minute. *South's Sermons.*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; i. e. they are generally so. *Watts's Logick.*

RESTRAI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *restrain.*] Capable to be restrained.

Wherein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Bro.*

RESTRAI'NEDLY. *adv.* [from *restrained.*] With restraint without latitude.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the scripture, as manifested by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller disproportionable part of the world. *Hammond's Fundamentals*

RESTRAI'NER. *n. s.* [from *restrain.*] One that restrains, one that withholds

If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the *restrainer.*
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

RESTRAINT *n. s.* [from *restrain*; *restraint*, Fr.]

1. Abridgement of liberty

She will will execute,
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you,
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourself alone,
To know the reason of this strange *restraint.* [illegible]

I request
Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth move the murmuring lips of discontent. *Shakesp.*
It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke.*
I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great *restraint* [illegible] *Felton on the Classicks.*
[illegible]

What mov'd our parents to transgress his will,
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides?

3. Limitation, restriction

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received *Brown.*

4. Repression, hindrance of will, act of withholding.

There is no *restraint* to the Lord to save, by many or by few. *1 Sam. xiv. 6.*

Thus it shall befal
Him who, to worth in women overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook. *Milton.*
Is there any thing, which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person, than a severe temperance and a *restraint* of himself from vicious pleasures? *South*

To RESTRICT, *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. A word scarce English.

In the enumeration of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *restricted* by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRICTION *n. s.* [*restriction*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation

This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertisement not a trade *Ga. of [illegible]*
Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be [illegible] or, but [illegible] to certain places. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
All duties are matter of conscience, with this *restriction*, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior

Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bounds and due *restriction* knows,
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *P*
Celsus's rule, with the proper *restrictions*, is good for people in health. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *restrict.*]

1. Expressing limitation.

They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Roman Idols.*

2. [*Astringent*, Fr.] Styptick; astringent.

I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

RESTRI'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *restrictive.*] With limitation.

All speech, tending to the glory of God or the good of men, aright directed; which is not to be understood so *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity, or the necessary concerns of human life, may lawfully be brought into discourse.
Government of the Tongue

To RESTRINGE. *v. a.* [*restringo*, Lat.] To limit, to confine.

RESTRI'NGENT. *n. s.* [*restringens*, Lat. *restringent*, Fr.] That which hath the power of restraining.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stench, and incrassatives to thicken the blood. *Ar*

RE'STY. *adj.* [*restif*, Fr.] Obstinate in standing still.

RESTIFF.

Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury, weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakesp. Cymbeline*
Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, find them neither *resty* nor vicious *Swift.*

To RESUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*re* and *sublime.*] To sublime another time.

When mercury sublimate is *resublimed* with fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water, and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with spirit of salt returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton.*

To RESULT *v. n.* [*resulter*, Fr. *resulto*, Lat.]

1. To fly back.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone,
The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smoaks along the ground.
Pope's Odyssey.

2. [*Resulter*, Fr.] To rise as a consequence, to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring

Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *result* sweet, the other bitter *Bacon Natural History*

Juice

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight. *Denh.*
Upon the diffolution of the firſt earth, this very face of things would immediately *reſult*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Pleaſure and peace do naturally *reſult* from a holy and good life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
The horror of an object may overbear the pleaſure *reſulting* from its greatneſs. *Addiſon.*
Their effects are often very diſproportionable to the principles and parts that *reſult* from the analyſis. *Bider.*
3. To ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes.

RESULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Reſilience, act of flying back.
Sound is produced between the ſtring and the air, by the return or the *reſult* of the ſtring, which was ſtrained by the touch to his former place. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. Conſequence; effect produced by the concurrence of cooperating cauſes.
Did my judgment tell me, that the propoſitions ſent to me were the *reſults* of the major part of their votes, I ſhould not ſuſpect my own judgement for not ſpeedily concurring with them. *King Charles.*
As in perfumes, compoſ'd with art and coſt,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is uppermoſt,
Nor this part muſk or civet can we call,
Or ambergriſe, but a rich *reſult* of all
So ſhe was all a ſweet, whoſe ev'ry part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Dry.*
Buying of land is the *reſult* of a full and ſatiated gain: men in trade ſeldom lay out money upon land, till their buſineſs has brought in more than trade can employ. *Locke.*
3. Inference from premiſes.
Theſe things are a *reſult* or judgment upon fact. *South.*
4. Reſolve, decree. Improper.
Rude, paſſionate, and raſh-taken *reſults* have, at certain times, fallen from great aſſemblies. *Bacon.*

RESULTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſultance*, Fr.] The act of reſulting.

RESU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *reſume*.] What may be taken back.
This was but an indulgence, and therefore *reſumable* by the donor, unleſs there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*

To RESU'ME. *v. a.* [*reſumo*, Lat.]
1. To take back what has been given.
The ſun, like this, from which our ſight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, *reſumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*
Sees not my love, how time *reſumes*
The glory which he lent their flow'rs,
Though none ſhou'd taſte of their perfumes,
Yet muſt they live but ſome few hours
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*
2. To take back what has been taken away.
Which theſe they had to take from's, to *reſume*
We have again. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
3. To take again.
He'll enter into glory, and *reſume* his ſeat. *Milton.*
At this, with look ſerene, he rais'd his head,
Reaſon *reſum'd* her place, and paſſion fled. *Dryden.*
4. *Dryden* ufes it with *again*, but improperly, unleſs the return repeated.
To him our common grandſire of the main
Had given to change his form, and charged, *reſume again*,
Dryden
5. To begin again what was broken off, as, *to reſume a*

RESUMPTION. *n. ſ.* [*reſomption*, Fr. *reſumptus*, Lat.] The act of reſuming.
And if there be any fault in the laſt, it is the *reſumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments *Denham.*

RESUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*reſumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.

RESUPINATION. *n. ſ.* [*reſupino*, Lat.] The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſurvey*.] To review, to ſurvey a
e, with curſory eye, o'erglanc'd the articles,
Appoint ſome of your council preſently
To ſit with him, once more with better heed
To *reſurvey* them. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

RESURRECTION. *n. ſ.* [*reſurrection*, Fr. *reſurrectum*, Lat.] Revival from the dead, return from the grave.
The Sadducees were grieved, that they taught, and preached through Jeſus the *reſurrection* from the dead.
reſurrection ſhall he ſtay
than certain times t' appear
Milton.
nes, whoſe the ſoul ſprings forward to
the have been in view, and leaves
of being converted to her in a
ſtrious and joyful *reſurrection*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all paſt ages, and which was not a publick fact, ſo well atteſted as the *reſurrection* of Chriſt *Hamm.*
n.] To lift up

We have beaſts and birds for affections, though divers parts, which you account vital, be pierced and taken forth, *reſuſcitating* of ſome that ſeem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*

RESUSCITATION. *n. ſ.* [from *reſuſcitate*.] The act of ſtirring up anew, the act of reviving, or ſtate of being revived.
Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *reſuſcitation*, ſhould have been ſooner anſwered; I ſincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*

To RETAIL. *v. a.* [*retailler*, Fr.]
1. To divide into ſmall parcels.
Bound with triumphant garlands will I
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed,
To whom I will *retail* my conqueſt won,
And ſhe ſhall be ſole victreſs, Cæſar's Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*
2. To ſell in ſmall quantities.
All encouragement ſhould be given to artificers; and thoſe, who make, ſhould alſo vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*
3. To ſell at ſecond hand.
The ſage dame,
By names of toaſts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*
4. To tell in broken parts.
He is furniſh'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me *Shakeſp.*

RETAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sale by ſmall quantities.
The author, to prevent ſuch a monopoly of ſcate, reſolved to deal in it himſelf by *retail*.
We force a wretched trade by beating down the ſale,
And ſelling baſely by *retail*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

RETAILER. *n. ſ.* [from *retail*.] One who ſells by ſmall quantities.
From theſe particulars we may gueſs at the reſt, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakew.*

To RETAIN. *v. a.* [*retineo*, Lat. *retenir*, Fr.]
1. To keep; not to loſe.
Where is the patience now,
That you ſo oft have boaſted to *retain*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
Though th' offending part felt mortal pain,
The immortal part its knowledge did *retain*. *Denham.*
The vigor of this arm was never vain,
And that my wonted proweſs I *retain*,
Witneſs theſe heaps of ſlaughter. *Dryden.*
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed,
The place your armour and your name *retains*. *Dryden.*
Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reaſonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke.*
2. To keep; not to lay aſide.
Let me *retain*
The name and all the addition to a king;
The ſway, beloved ſons, be yours. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Rom.* i. 22.
Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Broun's Vulgar Errours.*
Be obedient and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*
They, who have reſtored painting in Germany, not having ſeen any of thoſe fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method *Dryden.*
3. To keep, not to diſmiſs.
Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philem.* xii. 13.
Hollow rocks *retain* the ſound of bluſt'ring winds. *Milt.*
4. To keep in pay; to hire.
A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the moſt learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addiſon.*

To RETAIN. *v. n.*
1. To belong to, to depend on.
Theſe betray upon the tongue no heat nor corroſiveneſs, but colaneſs mixed with a ſomewhat languid reliſh *retaining* to bitterneſs. *Boyle.*
In animals many actions depend upon the living form, as well as that of mixtion, and though they wholly ſeem to *retain* to the body, depart upon diſſolution. *Brown.*
2. To keep, to continue. Not in uſe.
No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,
Than earthy ſubſtance can unfold a ſpire,
And leave his nature to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

RETAINER. *n. ſ.* [from *retain*.]
1. An adherent, a dependant, a hanger-on.
You now are mounted,
Where pow'rs are your *retainers*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the ſpirit of oppoſition, that lived long before chriſtianity, and can eaſily ſubſiſt without it. *Swift.*
2. In common law, *retainer* ſignifieth a ſervant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his houſe, but only wearing or bearing his name or livery *Cowel.*
3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.
By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in caſe of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful aſſemblies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A com

A corre pat on of honeſt men would endeavour to ex ſe all the proſligate immoral *retainers* to each ſide, that have nothing to recommend them but an unplia at ſubmiſſion to their leaders. *Addiſon's Spectator*

To RETA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take*.] To take again.

A day ſhould be appointed, when the remonſtrance ſhould be *retaken* into conſideration. *Clarendon.*

To RETALIATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Lat.] To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whoſe works are ſo ſoon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the firſt aggreſſors. *Swift.*

If a Turkiſh miniſter of ſtate had uſed me as you have done, *retaliating* would be thought a mark of courage. *Swift.*

RETALIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *retaliate*.] Requital; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to proſecute the ſevereſt *retaliation* or revenge; ſo that at the ſame time their outward man might be a ſaint, and their inward man a devil. *South.*

God, graciouſly becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himſelf, and by promiſe obliges himſelf to ſuch *retaliation*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To RETA'RD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to obſtruct in ſwiftneſs of courſe.

How Iphitas with me, and Pelias
Slowly retire, the one *retarded* was
By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham.*

2. To delay, to put off.

Nor kings nor nations
One moment can *retard* th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

It is as natural to delay a cure at ſuch a ſeaſon, as to *retard* a melancholy act to a perſon one cannot relieve. *Pope.*

To RETARD. *v. n.* To ſtay back.

Some years it hath alſo *retarded*, and come far later, than anciently it was expected. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RETARDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*retardation*, Fr. from *retard*.] Hindrance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may deviſe the means of altering the colour of hairs, as the *retardation* of hoary hairs.

RETA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *retard*.] Hinderer, obſtructer.

This adjuſting way of enquiry, is ſo far from advancement of ſcience, that it is no inconſiderable *retarder*. *Cheyne.*

To RETCH. *v. n.* [hpæcan, Saxon.] To force up ſomething from the ſtomach.

RE'TCHLESS. *adj.* [ſo not unfrequently written *wretchleſs*, properly *reckleſs*. See RECKLESS.] Careleſs.

He ſtruggles, pants, breath, and cries for aid;
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks, and ſtiffening into man,
Grudges their life, from whence his own began;
Retchleſs of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden.*

RETE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*retectus*, Lat.] The act of diſcovering to the view.

This is rather a reflouration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle.*

RETE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*retention*, Fr. *retentio*, from *retentus*, Lat.]

1. The act of retaining.

No woman's heart
So big to hold ſo much, they lack *retention*. *Shakeſp.*

A froward *retention* of cuſtom is as turbulent a thing, as an innovation; and they, that reverence too much old times, are but a ſcorn to the new. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that ſtate or conſtitution in the ſolid parts, which makes them hold faſt their proper contents. *Quincy.*

3. Memory.

The backward learner makes amends another way, exerciſing his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted *retention*. *South's Sermons.*

Retention is the keeping of thoſe ſimple ideas, which from ſenſation or reflection have been received. *Locke.*

4. Limitation.

Haſte I gave him, and ſaid thereto add
My love without *retention* or reſtraint,
All his. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

I ſent the old and miſerable king
To ſome *retention* and appointed guard. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

RETE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*retentus*, Lat. *retenir*, Fr.]

1. Having the power of retention.

He that *retains* in memory, and doth in that reſpect, though not the beſt, yet help the *retentive* force of that faculty. *Hooker.*

Have I not ever free, and muſt my houſe
Be my *retentive* enemy, my gaol? *Shakeſp.*

Here *retentive* cells are
Whence full-mouthed hounds, like roaring cataracts,
Shew ſtrength, and of paſt up-riſing breath. *Pope.*

In Pharamond he ſhews the brethren who amaze
Pack all the rearward in, and forget no grace,
Long Chancery lane *retentive* rolls the ſuits,
And courts to courts return in endleſs circuits. *Pope.*

2. Having memory.

To remember a ſong or tune, our ſenſe muſt be an inſtantaneous conſtant by running over all the ſucceſſive whiſper to all the muſical accents, which our *retentive* faculty has preſerved. *Addiſon.*

RETE'NTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *retentive*.] Having the quality of retention.

RE'TICENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *reticence*, Fr. *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Lat. to conceal or ſay ſilence.]

RE'TICLE. *n. ſ.* [*reticulum*, Lat.] A ſmall net.

RETI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *reticulum*, Lat.] Having the form of a ſmall net.

RETI'CULATED. *adj.* [*reticulatus*, Lat.] Made of network; formed with interſtitial vacancies.

The interſtices of the cavities, riſing a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* work. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

RE'TIFORM. *adj.* [*retiformis*, Lat.] Having the form of a net.

The *retiform* coat and uvea of the chameleon are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the ſight, and it may be by the *retiform* coat reflected, they are ſoon drawn in the black ſide of the uvea. *Ray.*

RE'TINUE. *n. ſ.* [*retenue*, Fr.] A number attending upon a perſon.

Not only this your all-licenſed fool,
But other of your inſolent *retinue*,
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

What followers, what *retinue* can'ſt thou gain,
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou can'ſt feed them on thy coſt?
Here appears
The long *retinue* of a proſperous reign,
A ſeries of ſucceſsful years. *Dryden.*

Neither pomp nor *retinue* ſhall be able to divert the great, nor ſhall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treaſurers. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To RETIRE. *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herſelf, and ſhrinketh in,
And to herſelf ſhe gladly doth *retire*. *Davies.*

The leſs I may be bleſt with her company, the more I will *retire* to God and my own heart. *King Charles.*

Thou open'ſt wiſdom's way,
And giv'ſt acceſs, though ſecret ſhe *retire*. *Milton.*

The parliament adjourned, and gentlemen charged to *retire* to their country habitations. *Hayward.*

2. To retreat from danger.

Set up the ſtandard towards Zion, *retire*, ſtay not. *Jer.*

Set Uriah in the fore-front of the hotteſt battle, and *retire* ye from him, that he may die. 2 *Sam.* xi. 15.

From each hand with ſpeed *retir'd*,
Where erſt was thickeſt th' angelick throng. *Milton.*

3. To go from a publick ſtation.

He, that had driven many out of their country, periſhed in a ſtrange land, *retiring* to the Lacedemonians. 2 *Mac.* v.

4. To go off from company.

The old fellow ſkulked out of the room, and *retired*. *Ayliffe.*

To RETIRE. *v. a.* To withdraw, to take away.

He brake up his court, and *retired* himſelf, his wife, and chamber into a foreſt thereby. *Sidney.*

They, full of rage, *retired* themſelves into the caſtle. *Sidney.*

He, our hope, might have *retir'd* his power,
And driven into deſpair an enemy's hope. *Shakſp.*

Thence *retire* me to my Milan. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

There may be as great a variety in *retiring* and withdrawing men's conceits as in obtruding them. *Bacon.*

As when the ſun in preſent view the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray,
Needs muſt the ſpring be everlaſting there,
And every ſeaſon like the month of May. *Davies.*

Theſe actions in her cloſet, all alone,
Retir'd within herſelf, ſhe doth fulfil. *Davies.*

After ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes, he *retired* himſelf into the caſtle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*

Hydra like, the fire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And ſcarce the wealthy can one half *retire*,
Before he ruſhes in to ſhare the prey. *Dryden.*

RETI'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat, receſſion.

I heard his profeſſion purſue.
But never, alas, by ſcandal of *retire*. *Shakſp.*

Time will bring on this buſineſs by his own courſe,
Where after haply may be found his pauſe
And *retire*. *Shakſp.*

Of ſallies and *retires*, of trenches, tents. *Shakſp.*

The burning and the *retire* of the Engliſh ſuccours were the cauſes of the loſs of that battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Retirement, place of privacy. Not in uſe.

Yet ſeek no more,
Nor ſeek to hear, with idle lament
Diſcover'd ſooner the place of her *retire*.

RETI'RED. *part. adj.* [from *retire*.] Secret, private.

Language moſt ſhews a man, ſpeak that I may ſee thee
ſprings out of the moſt *retired* and moſt paſſages of
the mind as deep *retired* from the ſenſes, and out
of theſe motions made on the organs of ſenſe. *Locke.*

Some, accustomed to *retirement* from occupations, run nature's thread into metaphysical notions and the abstract generalities of logick. *Locke.*

He was admitted to the most secret and *retired* thoughts of his mind.

RETIREDNESS. *n. f.* [from *retired*] Solitude; privacy; secrecy.

Lucretius, who in verse thus bids us how mad doth proceed
Herself a man, eye to *retiredness*;
so affects my muse now a cause for whose. *Donne.*

How could he have the leisure and *retiredness* of thought, to reform all those acts of devotion, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders?

RETIREMENT. *n. f.* from *retire*

1. Private abode, secret habitation.

No *retirement* there tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts. *Denham's Dedication.*

Capreæ had been the *retirement* of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years. *Swift.*

Private way of life.

An elegant sufficiency, content
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and improving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. Act of withdrawing.

Short *retirement* urges sweet return. *Milton.*

In this *retirement* of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

RETO'LD part. pass. of *retell*. Related or told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had said
At such a time, with all the rest *retold*,
May reasonably die.

Upon his dead corpse there was such misuse
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be
Without much shame *retold* or spoken of.

To RETORT *v. a.* [*retortus*, Lat.]

1. To throw back.

His virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

He pass'd through nile scorn,
And with *retorted* scorn his back he turn'd *Milton.*

2. To return any argument, censure, or injury.

His proof will easily be *retorted*, and the contrary proved, by interrogating; that the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God: if he shall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he shall not, then certain of I, that am such, am none of the elect; for all, that are elect, shall certainly inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond.*

What if my son
Prove disobedient, and reproved, *retort*,
Wherefore did'st thou beget me? *Milton.*

The respondent may shew, how the opponent's argument may be *retorted* against himself. *Watts.*

3. To curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is arched, or in a trumpet, which is a little *retorted*, or in some pipe that were sinuous. *Bacon.*

RETO'RT. *n. f.* [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.]

1. A censure or injury returned.

I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *retort* courteous *Shakesp.*

2. A chemical close vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

Recent urine distilled yields a limpid water
remains at the bottom of the *retort*, of a saline taste. *Arb.*

RETO'RTER. *n. f.* [from *retort*] One that retorts.

RETORTION. *n. f.* [from *retort*] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS *v. a.* [*re* and *toss*] To toss back.

To hit and *retoss* the ball recreant foes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To RETOUCH *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches.

He turn'd me with all the natives in Aristotle and Horace, often to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I *retouch* this essay, shall be inserted *Dryden.*

I intend, if I regret will thank your price too much
"Not, Sir, if you retouch and *retouch*." *Pope.*

To RETRACE *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.] To trace back.

the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
Rising from Inachus or Argive race. *Dryden.*

To RETRACT *v. a.* [*retractus*, Lat. *retracter*, Fr.]

retract what he hath done,
the pursuit *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

by putting the word mandrake in the text, they
retracted that error. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*

shall [illegible] confess to me, I would as freely
retract this charge of calumny, as I ever made it. *Swift.*

[illegible] grains, scarce

[illegible] to their misfortunes,
Wheelwright's Natural History.

RETRACTATION *n. f.* [*retractation*, Fr. *retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion.

These words are David's *retractation*, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful resolution *South's Sermons.*

RETRACTION. *n. f.* [from *retract*]

1. Act of withdrawing; remark of advance.

They make head with the enemy, when they make him do as much to go forward and backward by such countermarches and *retractions*, as we do not expect to the Almighty. *Woodw.*

2. Recantation, declaration of change of opinion.

There came into her head certain verses, which if they had present commodity, she would have adjoined as a *retraction* to the other. *Sidney, b. i.*

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath woefully galled both church and state, of the benefit of all my other *retractions* or concessions. *King Charles.*

RETRACTIVE *n. s. Spenser.* [*retractif* Fr.]

1. Retreat. Obscure.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse to him, and seeing the business past *retrait*, resolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle. *Bacon.*

2. [*Retrait*, Fr. *ritratto*, Italian.] A cast of the countenance. Obscure.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working belgards and amorous *retraits*,
And every one her with a grace endows. *Fairy Queen.*

RETREAT. *n. f.* [*retraite*, Fr.]

1. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built him for a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious *retreat*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Place of security.

This place our dungeon, not our safe *retreat*,
Beyond his potent arm.

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*
From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dry.*

There is no safer way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these *retreats* more like the dens of robbers, than the fortresses of our warriors. *Locke.*

3. Act of retiring before a superiour force.

Honourable *retreats* are no ways inferior to brave charges, as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

To RETREAT *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To go to a private abode.

Corners more made
Retreaten in a silent valley, sing
Their own heroick deed *Milton.*

2. To take shelter, to go to a place of security.

3. To retire from a superiour enemy.

4. To go out of the former place.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the *retreating* sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now *retreated*. *Woodw.*

Having taken her by the hand, he *retreated* with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbuthnot and Pope*

RETREATED. *part. adj.* [from *retreat*] Retired, gone to private abode.

To RETRENCH *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut off, to pare away.

The pruner's hand must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts *retrench*. *Denham.*

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Metamorphoses, but many things ought to have been *retrenched*. *Dryden.*

We ought to *retrench* those superfluous expences to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To confine. Improper.

In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited, and in others, are for *retrenching* within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the subject. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 6.

To RETRENCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence.

Can I *retrench*? yes mighty well
Shrink back to my paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And like its master, very low *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*

RETRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench*] The act of lopping away.

I have studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the least *retrenchments* of his stories, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure. *Dryden's Dedication to Virg*

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our poetest authors, who nevertheless have made these *retrenchments*, and consequently encreased our former

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment*, than the encreate of this charity. *Atterb*

To RETRIEVE

To RETRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat. *retribuer*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to ſerve him are his upon ſo many ſcores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unleſs we do reſtore; and all the duties we can pay our maker are leſs properly re- [illegible]

In the ſtate of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to uſe a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, ſo far as calm reaſon and conſcience dictate, what is proportionate to his tranſgreſſion. *Locke.*

RETRIBUTION. *n. ſ.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribute*.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his [illegible] ſufficiently with good laws, which evermore was for treaſure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful ſuperſtition, and blind zeal,
Nought ſeeking but the praiſe of men, here find
Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds. *Milton's Par. I.*

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly; it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged to haggle and dodge in the amends. *Hall.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never ſuch groſs idolatry, but has ſome awful ſenſe of a deity, and a perſua- [illegible]

It is a ſtrong argument for a ſtate of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous perſons are very often unfortunate, and vicious perſons proſperous. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

RETRI'BUTORY. } *adj.* [from *retribute*.] Repaying; making
RETRIBUTIVE. } repayment.

Something ſtrangely *retributive* is working. *Clariſſa.*

RETRIE'VABLE. *adj.* [from *retrieve*.] That may be retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.]

1. To recover; to reſtore.

By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and leſſen the danger we complain of. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To repair.

O reaſon! once again to thee I call,
Accept my ſorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forſook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

Philomela's liberty *retrieve*,
Cheers her ſad ſoul. *Philips.*

4. To recall; to bring back.

If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predeceſſors. *Berkeley to Pope.*

RETROCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*retroceſſum*, Lat.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *copulation*.] Poſt-copulation.

From the nature of this poſition, there enſueth a neceſſity of *retrocopulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RETROGRADA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, ſtations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, obſerved conſtantly in moſt certain periods of time, ſufficiently demonſtrates, that their motions are governed by counſel. *Ray on the Creation.*

RE'TROGRADE. *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.]

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they uſe ambitious men, ſhould handle it ſo, as they be ſtill progreſſive, and not *retrograde*. *Bacon.*

2. Contrary, oppoſite.

Your intent
In going back to ſchool to Wittenberg,
Is moſt *retrograde* to our deſire. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. In aſtronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns; as from the ſecond degree of Aries to the firſt: but this retrogradation is only apparent and occaſioned by the obſerver's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the ſun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either ſtationary or *retrograde*. *Hutton.*

Their wand'ring courſe, now high, now low, then hid,
Progreſſive, *retrograde*, or ſtanding ſtill,
In ſix thou ſeeſt. *Shakeſp. Paradiſe Loſt.*

Two geomantick figures were diſplay'd;
One when direct, and one when *retrograde*. *Dryden.*

[illegible] Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and in *retrogradation* from pneumatical to that which is de- [illegible]

RETROGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] The act of going backwards.

[illegible]e account, eſtabliſhed upon the riſe and deſcent of the ſtars, can be no reaſonable rule unto diſtant nations, and by reaſon of their *retrogreſſion*, be temporary unto any one. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENCY. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of ſtaling backwards.

The laſt foundation was *retromingency*, or piſſing backwards; for men obſerve both ſexes to urine backwards, or averſly between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RETROMI'NGENT. *adj.* [*retro* and *mingens*, Lat.] Staling backward.

By reaſon of the backward poſition of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the ſubſtitution of maſculine generations, except it be in *retromingent*. *Brown.*

RE'TROSPECT. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *ſpecto*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things paſt.

As you arraign his majeſty by *retroſpect*, ſo you condemn [illegible]

RETROSPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *retroſpect*.] Act or faculty of looking backwards.

Can'ſt thou take delight in viewing
This poor iſle's approaching ruin,
When thy *retroſpection* vain
Sees the glorious ages paſt?
Happy nation were we blind,
Or had only eyes behind. *Sheriff.*

RETROSPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *retroſpect*.] Looking backwards.

In vain the grave, with *retroſpective* eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why. *Pope.*

To RETU'ND. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with ſkin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and alſo to quench and diſſipate the force of any ſtroke that ſhall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray on the Creation.*

To RE'TURN. *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.]

1. To come to the ſame place.

Return, my ſon David, for I will do thee no harm. *1 Sam.*
Whoſo roileth a ſtone, it will *return* upon him. *Prov. xxvi.*
Go, *return* on thy way to the wilderneſs. *1 Kings xix. 15.*

2. To come back to the ſame ſtate.

The waters *returned* from off the earth continually. *Gen.*
Judgment ſhall *return* unto righteouſneſs. *Pſalm xciv. 15.*
In *returning* and reſt ſhall ye be ſaved. *Iſaiah xxx. 15.*
On their embattled ranks the waves *return*. *Milton.*
If they *returned* out of bondage, it muſt be into a ſtate of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To go back.

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Hezekiah ſent to the king of Aſſyria, ſaying, I have offended, *return* from me. *2 Kings xviii. 1.*

To *return* to the buſineſs in hand, the uſe of a little inſight in thoſe parts of knowledge, is to accuſtom our minds to all ſorts of ideas. *Locke.*

4. To make anſwer.

The thing of courage,
As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth ſympathize;
And with an accent tun'd in ſelf-ſame key,
Returns to chiding fortune. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

He ſaid; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*,
Muſt I, oh Jove! in bloody wars contend! *Pope.*

5. To come back, to come again; to reviſit.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly ſtill, and oft *return*. *Milton.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the ſame again.

With the year
Seaſons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the ſweet approach of ev'n or morn. *Milton.*

7. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

To RETU'RN. *v. a.*

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a treſpaſs offering. *1 Sam. vi. 3.*
Thy Lord ſhall *return* thy wickedneſs upon thine own head. *1 Kings ii. 44.*

What peace can we *return*,
But to our power, hoſtility, and hate. *Milton.*
When anſwer none *return'd*, I ſat me down. *Milton.*

2. To give back.

What counſel gave they to *return* anſwer to this people. *2 Chr.*

3. To ſend back.

Reject not then what offer'd means, who knows
But God hath ſet before us, to *return* thee
Home to thy country and his ſacred houſe. *Milton's Agon.*

4. To give account of.

Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. To tranſmit.

Inſtead of a ſhip, he ſhould levy money, and *return* the ſame to the treaſurer for his majeſty's uſe. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of coming back to the ſame place.

The king of France ſo ſuddenly gone back!
Something near his coming forth is thought of,
Whether his *return* was now moſt neceſſary.
When forc'd from hence to [illegible]
Takes little journies, and makes ſu- [illegible]

2. Retrogreſſion.

3. Act of coming back to the ſame ſtate.
At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up. *1 Kings* xx. 22.

4. Revolution; viciſſitude.
Weapons hardly fall under rule, yet even they have *returns* and viciſſitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraces in *India*, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for ſale.
As for any merchandize you have bought, ye ſhall have your *return* in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.*
As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that thoſe things bear, and the ſwiftneſs of their *returns*; [illegible] hands, a radiſh comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and ſo make double *returns.* *Bacon.*

6. Profit; advantage.
The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from theſe few hours we ſpend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Remittance; payment from a diſtant place.
With theſe two months, I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakeſp.*
Brokers cannot have leſs money by them, than one twentieth part of their yearly *returns* *Locke.*

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.
You made my liberty your late requeſt,
Is no *return* due from a grateful breaſt?
I grow impatient, 'till I find ſome way,
Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*
Since theſe are ſome of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our ſucceſſes, can we reaſonably preſume, that we are in the favour of God? *Atterbury.*
Nothing better becomes a perſon in a publick character, than ſuch a publick ſpirit, nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of eſteem. *Atterbury.*
Returns, like theſe, our miſtreſs bids us make,
When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Prior.*
Ungrateful lord!
Would'ſt thou invade my life, as a *return*
For proffer'd love? *Rowe.*

9. Act of reſtoring or giving back; reſtitution.
The other ground of God's ſole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapſe.
This is breaking into a conſtitution to ſerve a preſent expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to ſtifle the preſent pain, but with certain proſpect of ſudden *returns.* *Swift*

11. [*Retour*, Fr.]
Either of the adjoining ſides of the front of an houſe, or ground plot, is called a *return* ſide. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
Both theſe ſides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a ſtately tower in the midſt of the front. *Bacon.*

RETURNABLE. *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term
It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable.* *Hale.*
He ſhall have an attachment againſt the ſheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* into the king's bench. *Ayliffe*

RETU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *return.*] One who pays or remits money.
The chapmen, that give higheſt for this, can make moſt profit by it, and thoſe are the *returners* of our money. *Locke.*

REVE. *n. ſ.* The bailiff of a franchiſe or manour.
The *reve*, the miller, and the mincing lady prioreſs ſpeak in character. *Dryden.*

To REVEA'L. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.]
1. To ſhow; to diſcover, to lay open; to diſcloſe a ſecret.
Be aſhamed ſpeaking again that which thou haſt heard, and *revealing* of ſecrets. *Eccluſ* xli. 23.
I will cure them, and *reveal* unto them the abundance of peace. *Jer.* xxxiii. 6.
Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown,
She might not, would not yet *reveal* her own. *Waller.*
The anſwer to one who aſked what time was, *ſi non rogas intelligo*; that is, the more I think of time, the leſs I underſtand it, might perſuade one, that time, which *reveals* all other things, is itſelf not to be diſcovered. *Locke.*
2. To impart from heaven
The ſufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which ſhall be *revealed* in us. *Romans* viii. 18.

REVEALER. *n. ſ.* [from *reveal.*]
1. Diſcoverer; one that ſhows or makes known.
The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unſeen, as a ſtable aſſent unto things inevident, upon authority of the divine *revealer.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The lives of the *revealers* may be juſtly ſet over againſt the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*
2. One that diſcovers to view.
He brought a taper, the *revealer* light
Expos'd both crime and criminal to light. *Dryden.*

To REVEL. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; Mr. *Lye* from *reveelen*, Dutch, to rove looſely about, which is much countenanced by the old phraſe, *revel-rout*]
1. To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment.

My honey love,
Will we return unto thy father's houſe,
And *revel* it as bravely as the beſt. *Shakeſp.*
We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two,
Tybalt being ſlain ſo late,
It may be thought we held him carelеſsly,
Being our kinſman, if we *revel* much. *Shakeſp.*
Antony, that *revels* long o' nights,
Is up. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
We ſhall have *revelling* to-night;
I will aſſume thy part in ſome diſguiſe. *Shakeſp.*
He can report you more odd tales
Of our outlaw Robin Hood,
That *revell'd* here in Sherewood,
Though he ne'er ſhot in his bow. *Benj. Johnſon.*
Were the doctrine new,
That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true;
For every part to dance and *revel* goes,
They tread the air, and fall not where they roſe. *Donne.*
Whene'er I *revel'd* in the women's bow'rs,
For firſt I ſought her but at looſer hours.
The apples ſhe had gather'd ſmelt moſt ſweet. *Pri.*

REVEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity.
Let them pinch th' unclean knight,
And aſk him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*,
In their ſo ſacred paths he dares to tread? *Shakeſp.*
They could do no leſs but, under your fair conduct,
Crave leave to view theſe ladies, and intreat
An hour of *revels* with them. *Shakeſp.*

To REVEL. *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back.
Thoſe, who miſcarry, eſcape by their blood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

REVEL-ROUT. *n. ſ.* A mob; an unlawful aſſembly of a rabble. *Ainſworth.*
For this his minion, the *revel-rout* is done.
—I have been told, that you
Are frequent in your viſitation to her. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

REVELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *revelation*, Fr.] Diſcovery; communication; communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven.
When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were ſuch ſcrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Teſtament. *D. of Pic.*
As the goſpel appears in reſpect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the myſtical part, ſo it is a far more benign diſpenſation of the practical part. *Sprat.*

REVELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *revel.*] One who feaſts with noiſy jollity.
Fairies black, grey, green and white,
You moonſhine *revellers* attend your office. *Shakeſp.*
Unwelcome *revellers*, whoſe lawleſs joy
Pains the ſage ear, and hurts the ſober eye. *Pope.*

REVELRY. *n. ſ.* [from *revel.*] Looſe jollity; feſtive mirth.
Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our ruſtick *revelry*. *Shakeſp.*
There let Hymen oft appear
In ſaffron robe with taper clear,
And pomp, and feaſt, and *revelry*,
With maſk and antick pageantry. *Milton.*

To REVENGE. *v. a.* [*revencher*, *revancher*, Fr.]
1. To return an injury.
2. To vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy.
If our hard fortune no compaſſion draws,
The gods are juſt, and will *revenge* our cauſe. *Dryden.*
3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun.
Come, Antony and young Octavius,
Revenge yourſelves alone on Caſſius. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*
It is a quarrel moſt unnatural,
To be *reveng'd* on *him* that loveth thee. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
Northumberland ſlew thy father,
And thine, lord Clifford, and you vow'd revenge;
If I be not, heav'ns be *reveng'd* on *me!* *Shakeſp.*
Edom hath *revenged himſelf* upon Judah. *Ezek.* xxv. 12.
O Lord, viſit me, and *revenge me* of my perſecutors. *Jer.*
Who ſhall come to ſtand againſt thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous men? *Wiſdom* xii. 12.
Your fury of a wife,
Not yet content to be *reveng'd* on *you*,
Th' agents of your paſſion will purſue. *Dryden.*

REVE'NGE. *n. ſ.* [*revenche*, *revanche*, Fr.] Return of an injury.
Revenges burn in them. For their dear cauſes
Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm,
Excite the mortified man. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
May we, with the witneſs of a good conſcience, purſue him with further *revenge.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
I will make mine arrows drunk with blood, from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy. *Deutr.* xxxii. 42.
Peradventure he will be enticed, and we ſhall prevail againſt him, and take our *revenge* on him. *Jer.* xx. 10.
Deformed perſons are commonly even with nature, for as nature has done ill by them, ſo they do by nature, being void of natural affection, they have their *revenge* of nature. *Bacon.*

What will not ambition and *revenge* deſcend to. *Milton.*

The ſatyr in a rage
Forgets his buſ'neſs is to laugh and bite,
And will of death and dire *revenges* write. *Dryden.*

Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an impunity to any perſon that took *revenge* upon an adulterer *Broome.*

REVE'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge, full of vengeance.

May my hands
Never brandiſh more *revengeful* ſteel
Over the glitt'ring helmet of my foe. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo! here I lend thee this ſharp-pointed ſword,
Which hide in this true breaſt. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Into my borders now Jarbas falls,
And my *revengeful* brother ſcales the walls. *Denham.*

Repenting England, this *revengeful* day,
To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden*

REVE'NGEFULLY. *adv.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictively

He ſmil'd *revengefully*, and leap'd
Upon the floor, thence gazing at the ſkies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance,
[illegible] *Fairy Queen.*

REVE'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *revenge.*]

1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reaſon will aſſwage
The raſh *revenger's* heat; words, well diſpos'd,
Have ſecret pow'r t'appeaſe enflamed rage. *Fairy Queen.*

I do not know,
Wherefore my father ſhould *revengers* want,
Having a ſon and friends. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

So ſhall the great *revenger* ruinate
Him and his ſtate, by a dreadful fate *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

Morocco's monarch
Had come in perſon, to have ſeen and known
The injur'd world's *revenger* and his own *Waller.*

2. One who puniſhes crimes.

What government can be imagined, without judicial proceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a religious oath, which ſuppoſes an omniſcient being, as conſcious to its falſehood or truth, and a *revenger* of perjury *Bentley.*

REVE'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *revenge.*] Vengeance; return of an injury.

It may dwell
In her ſon's fleſh to mind *revengement*,
And be for all chaſte dames an endleſs monument. *F. Q.*

By the cloſe of the ſame verſe, vagabond is underſtood for ſuch a one as travelleth in fear of *revengement* *Raleigh.*

REVE'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *revenging.*] With vengeance, vindictively

I've bely'd a lady,
The princeſs of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

REVENUE. *n. ſ.* [*revenu*, Fr. Its accent is uncertain.] Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily ſend over unto them the *revenues*, whereon they are there maintained *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart ſcorns our poverty. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Only I retain
The name and all th' addition to a king,
The ſway, *revenue*, beloved ſons, be yours. *Shakeſp.*

Many offices are of ſo ſmall *revenue*, as not to furniſh a man with what is ſufficient for the ſupport of his life. *Temple.*

If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs, ſhe might have kept that *revenue* on ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

His vaſſals eaſy, and the owner bleſt,
They pay a taſte, and enjoy the reſt
Not ſo a nation's *revenues* are paid,
The ſervant's fauts are on the maſter laid. *S[illegible]*

To REVERB. *v. n.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To ſtrike againſt, to reverberate. Not in uſe.

Reſerve thy ſtate, with better judgment check
This hideous raſhneſs
The youngeſt daughter does not love thee leaſt;
Nor are thoſe empty hearted, whoſe loud ſound
Reverbs no hollowneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

REVERBERANT. *adj.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Reſounding, beating back. The reading in the following paſſage ſhould be, I think, *reverberant.*

Hollow your name to the *reverberate* hills,
And make the babbling goſſip of the air
Cry out, Olivia! *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night*

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat. *reverberer*, Fr.]

1. To beat back.

Start
An echo with the clamour of thy drum,
And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brac'd,
That ſhall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shakeſp. K John.*

Nor doth he know them for aught,
Till he behold them formed in th' applauſe
Where they're extended; which, like an arch, *reverb'rates*
The ſound again. *Shakeſp.*

As the light of the eye is like a glaſs, ſo is the ear a finuous cave, with a hard bone, to ſtop and *reverberate* the ſound. *Bacon.*

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expence of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the ſun, ſo we, by the help of a good ſoil, equal the production of warmer countries. *Boyle.*

2. To heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus martis, that is ſteel corroded with vinegar or ſulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadſtone will not attract. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To REVERBERATE. *v. n.*

1. To be driven back; to bound back.

The rays of royal majeſty *reverberated* ſo ſtrongly upon [illegible], that they diſpelled all clouds. *Howel.*

2. To rebound.

REVERBERATION. *n. ſ.* [*reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of viſibles, ſmall glaſſes ſuffice; but to the *reverberation* of audibles, are required greater ſpaces. *Bac.*

The firſt repetitions follow very thick, for two parallel walls beat the ſound back on each other, like the ſeveral *reverberations* of the ſame image from two oppoſite looking glaſſes. *Addiſon.*

REVE'RBERATORY. *adj.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back.

Good lime may be made of all kinds of ſtones, but they are hard to burn, except in a *reverberatory* kiln. *Mortimer.*

To REVE'RE. *v. a.* [*revereer*, Fr. *revereor*, Lat.] To reverence, to honour; to venerate, to regard with awe.

An emperor often ſtamp'd on his coins the face or ornaments of his colleague, and we may ſuppoſe Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Jove ſhall again *revere* your pow'r,
And riſe a ſwan, or fall a ſhow'r *Prior.*

Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r *rever'd*,
And that the prince below'd was truly fear'd. *Prior.*

In my conqueſt be thy might declar'd,
And for thy juſtice be thy name *rever'd.* *Pope.*

REVERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]

1. Veneration; reſpect, awful regard

God is greatly to be feared in the aſſembly of the ſaints; and to be had in *reverence* of all about him. *Pſ.* lxxxix.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a ſign the *reverence* of government is loſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Higher of the genial bed,
And with myſterious *reverence* I deem. *Milton.*

In your prayers, uſe reverent poſtures and the loweſt geſtures of humility, remembring that we ſpeak to God, in our *reverence* to whom we cannot exceed. *Taylor.*

A poet cannot have too great a *reverence* for readers. *Dryd.*

The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a juſt eſteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his ſervice, and an unwillingneſs to offend him. *Rogers.*

2. Act of obeiſance; bow, courteſy.

Now lies he there,
And none ſo poor to do him *reverence.* *Shakeſp. J[illegible]*

Mordecai bowed not, nor did him *reverence.* *Eſth.*

He led her eaſily forth,
Where Godfrey ſat among his lords and peers,
She *reverence* did, then bluſh'd as one diſmay'd. [illegible]

Had not men the hoary heads rever'd,
Or boys paid *reverence*, when a man appear'd,
Both muſt have dy'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Upſtarts the bedlam,
And *reverence* made, accoſted thus the queen. *Dryden.*

The monarch
Commands into the court the beauteous Emily;
So call'd, ſhe came, the ſenate roſe and paid
Becoming *reverence* to the royal maid. *Dryden.*

3. Title of the clergy.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your *reverence* ſhall incite us to. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

4. Poetical title of a father.

O my dear father! let this kiſs
Repair thoſe violent harms, that my two ſiſters
Have in thy *reverence* made. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To RE'VERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence, to regard with awful reſpect.

Thoſe that I *reverence*, thoſe I fear, the wiſe;
At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathſome ſickneſs, worthily ſince they
God's image did not *reverence* in themſelves. *Milton.*

He ſlew Aetion, but deſpoil'd him not;
Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;
Arm'd as he was, he ſent him whole below,
And *reverenc'd* thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden*

As

As his goodneſs will forbid us to dread him as ſlaves, ſo his majeſty will command us to *reverence* him as ſons. *Rogers.*

REVERENCER. *n. ſ.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians quite ſunk in their affairs, had little commerce with the reſt of Greece, and were become great *reverencers* of crowned heads. *Stu.*

RE'VEREND. *adj.* [*reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.]

1. Venerable; deſerving reverence; expecting reſpect by his appearance.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a *reverend* eſtimation. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice*

Reverend and gracious ſenators. *Shake.*

Onias, who had been high prieſt, *reverend* in converſation, and gentle in condition, prayed for the Jews. 2 *Mac.* xv. 12.

Rev'rend old man! to here confeſt he ſtands. *Pope.*

2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We ſtile a clergyman, *reverend*, a biſhop, right *reverend*, an archbiſhop, moſt *reverend*.

A *reverend* ſire among them came,
Who preach'd converſion and repentance. *Milton.*

REVERENT. *adj.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expreſſing ſubmiſſion, teſtifying veneration.

They forthwith to the place
Repairing where he judg'd them, proſtrate fell
Before him *reverent*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Meet then the ſenior, far renown'd for ſenſe,
With *rev'rent* awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*

REVERE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*reverentielle*, Fr. from *reverent.*] Expreſſing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

That oaths made in *reverential* fear
Of love and his wrath may any forſwear. *Dan.*

The leaſt degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly conſiſting in a *reverential* eſteem of things ſacred. *South.*

The reaſon of the inſtitution being forgot, the after-ages perverted it, ſupplying only a *reverential* gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

All look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'ſcape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*

[illegible] ſhow of

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the ſituation of their temple, place their beds from North to South. *Brown.*

REVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *reverent.*] Reſpectfully; with awe; with reverence.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shakeſp.*

To neareſt ports their ſhatter'd ſhips repair,
Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;
So *reverently* men quit th' open air,
When thunder ſpeaks th' angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

Then down with all thy boaſted volumes, down,
Only reſerve the ſacred one.
Low, *reverently* low,
Make thy ſtubborn knowledge bow:
To look to heav'n be bland to all below. *Prior.*

REVERER. *n. ſ.* [from *revere.*] One who venerates; one who reverences.

When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were ſuch ſcrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the buſineſs of the Maſorites, to number not only the ſections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Teſta[illegible] *Government of the Tongue.*

REVERSAL. *n. ſ.* [from *reverſe.*] Change of ſentence.

The k[illegible], in the *reverſal* of the attainders of his partakers, had his *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To REVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*reverſus*, Lat.]

1. To turn upſide down.

A pyramid *reverſed* may ſtand upon his point, if balanced by admirable ſkill. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

2. To overturn; to ſubvert.

Theſe now controul a wretched people's fate,
Theſe can divide, and theſe *reverſe* the ſtate. *Pope.*

3. To turn back.

Michael's ſword ſtay'd not;
But with ſwift wheel *reverſe*, deep entring ſhar'd
Satan's right ſide. *Milton*

4. To contradict; to repeal.

Better it was in the eye of his underſtanding, that ſometime an erroneous ſentence definitive ſhould prevail, till the ſame authority, perceiving ſuch overſight, might afterwards correct or *reverſe* it, than that ſtrifes ſhould have reſpite to grow, and not come ſpeedily unto ſome end. *Hooker's Pref.*

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not procure this ſentence to be *reverſed*. *Hayward*

Death, his doom which I
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverſe*,
To better life ſhall yield him. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

[illegible] *reverſed* the condemning ſentence, and ſealed the ſinner's pardon before God, yet it may have left no tranſcript of that pardon in the ſinner's breaſt. *South.*

Thoſe ſeem to do beſt, who, taking uſeful hints from facts, carry them in their minds to be judged of, by what

they ſhall find in hiſtory to confirm or *reverſe* theſe imperfect obſervations. *Locke.*

5. To turn to the contrary.

Theſe plain characters we rarely find,
Though ſtrong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;
Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,
Or affectations quite *reverſe* the ſoul. *Pope.*

6. To put each in the place of the other.

With what tyranny cuſtom governs men, it makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and *reverſes* even the diſtinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

7. To recall, to renew. Obſolete.

Well knowing true all he did rehearſe,
And to his freſh remembrance did *reverſe*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Fairy Queen.*

To REVE'RSE *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reverſus*, Lat.] To return. *Spenſ.*

REVE'RSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Change; viciſſitude.

The ſtrange *reverſe* of fate you ſee;
I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

By a ſtrange *reverſe* of things, Juſtinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theodoſian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*

2. A contrary, an oppoſite.

Count Tariff appeared the *reverſe* of Goodman ſact. *Aud.*

The performances, to which God has annexed the promiſes of eternity, are juſt the *reverſe* of all the purſuits of ſenſe. *Rog.*

3. [*Revers*, Fr.] The face of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed.

As the Romans ſet down the image and inſcription of the conſul, afterward of the emperor on the one ſide, ſo they changed the *reverſe* always upon new events. *Camden.*

Our guard upon the royal ſide,
On the *reverſe* our beauty's pride. *Waller.*

Several *reverſes* are owned to be the repreſentations of antique figures. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

REVE'RSIBLE. *adj.* [*reverſible*, Fr. from *reverſe.*] Capable of being reverſed.

REVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*reverſion*, Fr. from *reverſe.*]

1. The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor.

As were our England in *reverſion* his,
And he our ſubjects next degree in hope. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

A life in *reverſion* is not half ſo valuable, as that which may at preſent be entered on. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Succeſſion; right of ſucceſſion.

He was very old, and had out-lived moſt of his friends; many perſons of quality being dead, who had, for recompence of ſervices, procured the *reverſion* of his office. *Clarend.*

Upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity? whoſe life depends upon his breath, and is ſo reſtrained to the preſent, that it cannot ſecure to itſelf the *reverſion* of the very next minute. *South's Sermons.*

So many candidates there ſtand for wit,
A place at court is ſcarce ſo hard to get.
In vain they croud each other at the door;
For e'en *reverſions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*

REVE'RSIONARY. *adj.* [from *reverſion.*] To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion.

There are multitudes of *reverſionary* patents and *reverſionary* promiſes of preferments. *Arbuthnot*

To REVE'RT. *v. a.* [*reverto*, Lat.]

1. To change; to turn to the contrary.

Wretched her ſubjects, gloomy ſits the queen,
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel ſcene,
And ap'ſh folly, with her wild reſort
Of wit and jeſt, diſturbs the ſolemn court. *Prior.*

2. To reverberate.

The ſtream boils
Around the ſtone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomſon.*

To REVE'RT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old Fr.] To return, to fall back.

My arrows,
Too ſlightly timbred for ſo loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

If his tenant and patentee ſhall diſpoſe of his gift without his kingly aſſent, the lands ſhall *revert* to the king. *Bacon.*

REVE'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Return, recurrence. A muſical term.

Hath not muſick her figures the ſame with rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her antiſtrophe? *Peacham of Muſick.*

REVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *revert.*] Returnable.

REVE'RY. *n. ſ.* [*reſverie*, Fr.] Looſe muſing, irregular thought.

Reverie is when ideas float in our mind, without any reflection or regard of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

If the minds of men were laid open, we ſhould ſee but little difference between that of the wiſe man and that of the fool, there are infinite *reveries* and numberleſs extravagancies paſs through both. *Addiſon.*

I am really ſo far gone, as to take pleaſure in *reveries* of this kind. *Pope.*

To Reve'st. *v. a.* [*revestir, revêtir*, Fr. *revestio*, Lat.]
1. To clothe again.

Her, nathless,
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus *revest*, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenser.*
When thou of life reneweſt the ſeeds,
The withered fields *reveſt* their chearful weeds. *Waller.*

2. To reinveſt, to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

Reve'stiary. *n. ſ.* [*reveſtiaire*, Fr. from *reveſtio*, Lat.] Place where dreſſes are repoſited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled; the impious Jews aſcribed all miracles to a name, which was ingraved in the *reveſtiary* of the temple. *Camden's Remains.*

Revi'ction. *n. ſ.* [*revictum*, Lat.] Return to life.

If the Rabbines prophecy ſucceed, we ſhall conclude the Acts of the phœnix, not in its own, but in the laſt and general flames, without all hope of *reviction*. *Brown.*

To Revi'ctual. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual.*] To ſtock with victuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and ſpent much time there, taking care to *revictual* myſelf and none of the reſt. *Raleigh's Apology.*

To Revie'w. *v. a.* [*re* and *view.*]
1. To look back.

So ſwift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye
Has loſt the chaſers, and his ear the cry. *Dryden.*

2. To ſee again.

I ſhall *review* Sicilia; for whoſe ſight
I have a woman's longing. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. To conſider over again; to retrace; to reexamine.

Segrais ſays, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and, for that reaſon, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

Shall I the long laborious ſcene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew. *Pope.*

4. To ſurvey; to overlook, to examine.

Revie'w *n. ſ.* [*revue*, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; reexamination.

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature, that, by comparing them, their full correſpondency may appear. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The works of nature will bear a thouſand views and *reviews*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occaſion we ſhall have to admire. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To Revi'le. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

Aſked for their paſs by every ſquib,
That lift at will them to *revile* or ſnib. *Spenſer.*

I read in's looks
Matter againſt me; and his eye *reviled*
Me as his abject object. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their *revilings*. *Iſaiah* li. 7.

She ſtill beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to his face, and raileth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

Revi'le. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reproach, contumely, exprobration. Not uſed, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myſelf,—to whom
The gracious judge, without *revile*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Revi'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

The bittereſt *revilers* are often half-witted people. *G. of T.*

Revi'lingly. *adv.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expreſſion will not ſuffer me to be *revilingly* broad. *Moore.*

Revi'sal. *n. ſ.* [from *reviſe.*] Review; reexamination.

The *reviſal* of theſe letters has been a kind of examination of conſcience to me; ſo fairly and faithfully have I ſet down in them the undiſguiſed ſtate of the mind. *Pope.*

To Revi'se. *v. a.* [*reviſus*, Lat.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;
Not, Sir, if you *reviſe* it, and retouch. *Pope.*

Revi'se. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Review, reexamination.

The author is to be excuſed, who never, in regard to his eyes and other impediments, gives himſelf the trouble of corrections and *reviſes*. *Boyle.*

2. Among printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet corrected.

Revi'ser. *n. ſ.* [*reviſeur*, Fr. from *reviſe.*] Examiner; ſuperviſer.

Revision *n. ſ.* [*reviſion*, Fr. from *reviſe.*] Review.

To Revi'sit *v. a.* [*reviſiter*, Fr. *reviſo, reviſito*, Lat.] To viſit again.

Thee I *reviſit* ſafe,
And feel thy ſov'reign vital lamp; but thou
Reviſit'ſt not theſe eyes, that roll in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

Let the pale ſire *reviſit* Thebes, and hear
Theſe pleaſing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope's Statius.*

Revival. *n. ſ.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a ſtate of languour, obſcurity, or obſcurity.

To Revive. *v. n.* [*revivre*, Fr. *revivo*, Lat.]
1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the ſoul of the child came unto him again, and he *revived*. 1 *Kings* xvii. 22.

So he dies;
But ſoon *revives*: death over him no power
Shall long uſurp. *Milton.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to riſe from languour, obſcurity, or obſcurity.

I revive at this laſt ſight, aſſur'd that man ſhall live. *Milt.*

To Revi've. *v. a.*
1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious, than thoſe gardens feign'd
Of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton.*

2. To raiſe from languour, inſenſibility, or oblivion.

Noiſe of arms, or view of martial guiſe,
Might not *revive* deſire of knightly exerciſe. *Fa. Queen.*

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our bondage. *Ezra* ix. 8.

3. To renew; to recollect, to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds thoſe ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aſide out of ſight. *Locke.*

The mind has a power in many caſes to *revive* perceptions, which it has once had. *Locke.*

4. To quicken; to rouſe.

I ſhould *revive* the ſoldiers hearts;
Becauſe I ever found them as myſelf *Shakeſp.*

What firſt Æneas in this place beheld,
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*

Old Egeus only could *revive* his ſon,
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

Revi'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *revive.*] That which invigorates or revives.

To Revivi'ficate. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr. *re* and *vivifico*, Lat.] To recall to life.

Revivifica'tion *n. ſ.* [from *revivificate.*] The act of recalling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, ſo long are theſe medicines of *revivification* in preparing. *Spectator.*

Revivi'scency. *n. ſ.* [*reviviſco, reviviſcentia*, Lat.] Renewal of life.

Scripture makes mention of a reſtitution and *reviviſcency* of all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

Reu'nion. *n. ſ.* [*reunion*, Fr. *re* and *union.*] Return to a ſtate of junCture, cohetion, or concord.

She, that ſhould all parts to *reunion* bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and faſten ſundred parts in one. *Donne.*

To Reuni'te. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite.*]
1. To join again; to make one whole a ſecond time; to join what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the great
Was *reunited* to the crown of France. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

2. To reconcile, [not in uſe.]

To Reuni'te. *v. n.* To cohere again.

Re'vocable. *adj.* [*revocable*, Fr. *revoco, revocabilis*, Lat.]
1. That may be recalled.

Howſoever you ſhew bitterneſs, do not act any thing that is not *revocable*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. That may be repealed.

Re'vocableness. *n. ſ.* [from *revocable.*] The quality of being revocable.

To Re'vocate. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Lat.] To recall; to call back.

His ſucceſſor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And re-aſſume his liberalities. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Re'vocation. *n. ſ.* [*revocation*, Fr. *revocatio*, Lat.]
1. Act of recalling.

One, that ſaw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.

Eſſanna's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation*. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

3. Repeal; reverſal.

If a grievance be inflicted on a perſon, he may appeal, it is not neceſſary to pray a *revocation* of ſuch a grievance. *Ayliffe.*

To Revo'ke. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.]
1. To repeal, to reverſe.

That ſociety hath before conſented, without *revoking* the ſame after. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 10.

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole cauſe for which it was made ſtill remaining, do we not herein *revoke* our very own deed, and upbraid ourſelves with folly, yea all that were makers of it with overſight and error. *Hook.*

What reaſon is there, but that thoſe grants and privileges ſhould be *revoked*, or reduced to the firſt intention. *Spenſer.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;
Revoke his doom, or elſe my ſentence give. *Dryden.*

2. To check; to repreſs.

She ſtrove their ſudden rages to *revoke*,
That at the laſt ſuppreſſing fury mad,
They 'gan abſtain. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

3. To

3. To draw back.

Shame were to *revoke*
The forward footing for an hidden shade. *Fairy Q.*
Seas are troubled, when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Daniel.*

REVO'KEMENT. *n. f.* [from *revoke*.] Revocation, repeal, recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd,
That through our intercession, this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

[illegible]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of gravity or rebellion.

All will *revolt* from me, and turn to him. *Shakesp.*
Our discontented counties do *revolt*,
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakesp. K. John*
Jason and his company *revolted* from the kingdom. *2 Mac.*
This people hath a *revolting* and a rebellious heart, they are *revolted* and gone *Jer.* v. 53.

2. To change. Not in use.

You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind. *Shakesp.*

REVO'LT. *n. s.* [*revolte*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Defection, change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts*. *Raleigh's History of the World*
If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not those two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest, case of a *revolt*. *Addison's State of the War.*

2. A revolter; one who changes sides Not in use.

You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Nero's, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England. *Shakesp. King John.*

3. Gross departure from duty

Your daughter hath made a gross *revolt*
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger. *Shakesp.*

REVOLTED *part. adj.* [from *revolt*.] Having swerved from duty

Thou single hast maintain'd
Against *revolted* multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*

REVO'LTER. *n. s.* [from *revolt*.] One who changes sides; a deserter, a renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting
He will accept thee to defend his cause,
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber. *Milton's Agonistes.*
He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once embraced. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Those, who are negligent or *revolters*, shall perish. *Swift.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. n.* [*revolvo*, Lat.]

1. To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common center. *Cheyne.*
If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the equator must move a thousand miles an hour. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

Each *revolving* year,
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

2. To fall in a regular course of changing possessors; to devolve.

On the desertion of an appeal, the jurisdiction does *ipso jure revolve* to the judge *a quo*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*revolvo*, Lat.]

1. To roll any thing round

Then in the East her turn she shines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To consider, to meditate on

You may *revolve* what tales I told you
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakesp.*

REVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*revolution*, Fr. *revolutus*, Lat.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move.

On their orbs impose
Such restless *revolution*, day by day
Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.*
They will be taught by the diurnal *revolution* of the sun. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

2. Space measured by some revolution

At certain *revolutions* are they brought,
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*
Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mounting, than the short *revolution* of a day. *Dryden*
The Persian wept over his army, that within the *revolution* of a single age, not a man would be left alive. *Wake.*

3. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used long as κατ' ἐξοχήν, for the change produced by the admission of king William and queen Mary

4. Rotation in general, returning motion.

Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head. *Milton*

To REVO'MIT. *v. a.* [*revomir*, Fr. *re* and *vomit*.] To vomit, to vomit again.

They might cast it up, and take more vomiting and *vomiting* what they drink *Hakewill on Providence.*

REVU'LSION. *n. s.* [*revulsion*, Fr. *revulsio*, Lat.] The act of revolving or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from *revulsion* only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used. If we draw it to some very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion*; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. *Wiseman of Tumours.*

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an adverse part. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours from the head *Temple's Miscellanies.*

To REWA'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to give in return. *Skinner.*]

1. To give in return.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. *1 Sam.* xxiv. 17.
They *rewarded* me evil for good. *Psalm* xxxv. 12.

2. To repay, to recompense for something good.

To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to *reward*
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*
The supreme being *rewards* the just, and punishes the unjust. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*

REWA'RD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and not a *reward*. *Hooker, b. 1 s. 9.*
They have a good *reward* for their labour. *Eccles.* iv 9.
To myself I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward*. *Dryden.*
Men have consented to the immortality of the soul and the recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some *rewards* of virtue after this life. *Tillotson.*

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil

REWA'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *reward*.] Worthy of reward

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *rewardable* or punishable. *Hooker, b.*
The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and *rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our superiors. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

REWA'RDER *n.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards, one that recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*
As the supreme Being is the only proper judge of our perfections, so is he the only fit *rewarder* of them. *Addison.*
Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular assemblies been, of those who best deserved from them. *Swift.*

To REWO'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will *reword*; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

RHABA'RBARATE. *adj.* [from *rhabarbara*, Lat.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters. *Floyer on the Humours.*

RHA'BDOMANCY. *n. s.* [ῥάβδος and μαντεία.] Divination by a wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in mineral discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will flit and play if any mine be under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RHA'PSODIST. *n. s.* [from *rhapsody*.] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHA'PSODY. *n. s.* [ῥαψῳδία; ῥάπτω, to sew, and ᾠδή, a song.] Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
This confusion and *rhapsody* of difficulties was not to be supposed in each single sinner. *Hammond.*
He, that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*
The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a *rhapsody* of evening tales. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHE'TORICK. *n. s.* [ῥητορική; *rhetorique*, Fr.]

1. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the best thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhetorique*, if he had not acquired the art of using them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Of the passions, and how they are moved, Aristotle, in his second book of *rhetorick*, hath admirably discoursed in a little compass. *Locke's Thoughts on Reading*
Grammar teacheth us to speak properly, *rhetorick* instructs to speak elegantly. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. The power of perſuaſion, oratory

The heart's thief *rhetorick*, diſclos'd with eyes. *Shakeſp.*

His ſober lips thenadid he ſoftly part,
Whence of pure *rhetorick* whoſe ſtreams outflow. *Fairfax.*

Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetorick*,
That hath ſo well been taught her dazling fence. *Milton.*

RHETO'RICAL. *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from *rhetorick*.] Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorial, figurative.

The apprehenſion is ſo deeply riveted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flouriſhes cannot at all looſen it. *More.*

Becauſe Brutus and Caſſius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharſalia, theſe were preſages of their overthrow, which notwithſtanding are ſcarce *rhetorical* ſequeſtrations; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*

The ſubject moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our ſenſes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

RHETO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator, figuratively; with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETO'RICATE. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Lat. from *rhetorick*.] To play the orator, to attack the paſſions.

'Twill be much more ſeaſonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetoricate*, not to ſuffer themſelves to periſh in the midſt of ſuch ſolicitations to be ſaved. *Decay of Piety.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*rhetoricien*, Fr. *rhetor*, Lat.] One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick

The ancient ſophiſts and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon.*

'Tis the buſineſs of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the paſſions. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the ſame time a mean orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *adj.* Suiting a maſter of rhetorick.

Boldly preſum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any queſtion either ſide. *Blackmore.*

RHEUM *n. ſ.* [ῥεῦμα; *rheume*, Fr.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

I truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes,
For villainy is not without ſuch a *rheum*,
And he long traded in it, makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe. *Shakeſp.*

You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shakeſp.*

Why holds thine eye that lamentable *rheum*,
Like a proud river peering o'er his bounds. *Shakeſp.*

Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*

RHEU'MATICK. *adj.* [ῥευματικὸς; from *rheum*.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watry humour.

The moon, the governeſs of floods,
Pale in her anger, waſhes all the air,
That *rheumatick* diſeaſes do abound. *Shakeſp.*

The blood taken away looked very ſizy or *rheumatick*. *Floyer.*

RHEU'MATISM. *n. ſ.* [ῥευματισμὸς, *rheumatiſme*, Fr. *rheumatiſmus*, Lat.] A painful diſtemper ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours.

Rheumatiſm is a diſtemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis muſculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it ſeems to be occaſioned amoſt by the ſame cauſes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered ſtiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*

The throbbing quinſey 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And *rheumatiſms* I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

RHEU'MY *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of ſharp moiſture.

Is Brutus ſick?
And will he ſteal out of his wholſome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the *rheumy* and impurged air
To add unto his ſickneſs. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The South he loos'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are ſhaken from his flaggy wings.
From his divided beard two ſtreams he pours;
His head and *rheumy* eyes diſtil in ſhow'rs. *Dryden.*

RHINO'CEROS. *n. ſ.* [ῥὶς and κέρας; *rhinoceros*, Fr.] A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies armed with a horn in his front.

Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If you draw your beaſt in an emblem, ſhew a landſcape of the country natural to the beaſt; as to the *rhinoceros* an Eaſt Indian landſcape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham.*

RHOMB. *n. ſ.* [*rhombe*, Fr *rhombus*, Lat. ῥόμβος.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe, it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their baſe. *Trevoux and Harris.*

Save the ſun his labour, and that ſwift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* ſuppos'd
Inviſible elſe above all ſtars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton.*

See how in warlike muſter they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milton.*

RHO'MBICK. *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured; the aſteria in form of a ſtar, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*

RHO'MBOID *n. ſ.* [ῥομβοειδὴς, *rhomboide*, Fr.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.

Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhombick figure, talk, of ſuch as are *rhomboid*. *Grew.*

RHOMBOI'DAL. *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb.

Another *rhomboidal* ſelenites of a compreſſed form, had many others inlaid round the middle of it. *Woodward.*

RHU'BARB. *n. ſ.* [*rhabarbara*, Lat.] A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock.

What *rhubarb*, ſenna, or what purgative drug
Would ſcour theſe Engliſh hence. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infuſion of *rhubarb* in ſmall ale. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RHYME. *n. ſ.* ῥυθμὸς; *rythme*, Fr.]

1. A harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds.

2. The conſonance of verſes; the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another.

The youth with ſongs and *rhymes*:
Some dance, ſome haul the rope. *Dryden.*

For *rhyme* the rudder is of verſes,
With which like ſhips they ſteer their courſes. *Hudibras*

Such was the news, indeed, but ſongs and *rhymes*
Prevail as much in theſe hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling ſows, that riſe
A[illegible] *Dryden.*

If Cupid throws a ſingle dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart,
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis ſure he muſt tranſfix the liver;
For *rhyme* with reaſon may diſpenſe,
And ſound has right to govern ſenſe *Pr.*

3. Poetry; a poem.

All his manly power it did diſperſe,
As he were warmed with inchanted *rhimes*,
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Who would not ſing for Lycidas? he knew
Himſelf to ſing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*

Now ſportive youth,
Carol incondite *rhythms* with ſuiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

RHYME or *reaſon*. Number or ſenſe.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reaſon* for my *rhyme*,
But from that time unto this ſeaſon,
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reaſon*. *Spenſer.*

The guiltineſs of my mind drove the groſſneſs of the foppery into a received belief, in deſpight of the teeth of all *rhime* and *reaſon*, that they were fairies. *Shakeſp.*

To RHYME. *v. n.*

1. To agree in ſound.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But ſagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhim'd* and ratled, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To make verſes.

Theſe fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhime* themſelves into ladies favours, they do always reaſon themſelves out again. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

There march'd the bard and blockhead, ſide by ſide,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patron'd for pride. *Dunciad*

RHY'MER
RHY'MISTER. } *n. ſ.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes rhymes; a verſifier, a poet in contempt

Scall'd *rhimers* will ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſp.*

It was made penal to the Engliſh, to permit the Iriſh to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minſtrels, *rhimers*, or news-tellers. *Davies on Ireland.*

Rhymer come on, and do the worſt you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

His rhime is conſtrained at an age, when the paſſion of love makes every man a *rhimer*, though not a poet. *Dryden.*

I ſpeak of thoſe who are only *rhimeſters*. *Dennis.*

So modern *rhimers* wiſely blaſt
The poetry of ages paſt,
And from its ruin build their own. *Sh.*

RHYTHMICAL. *adj.* [ῥυθμικὸς; *rythmique*, Fr from *rhyme* or *rhythm*.] Harmonical; having proportion of one ſound to another.

RIB. *n. ſ.* [ribbe, Saxon.] A bone in the body.

1. Of theſe there are twenty four in number, *viz.* twelve on each ſide the twelve vertebræ of the back, they are ſegments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the ſternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebræ, the rounder and thicker they are, at which end they have a round head, which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the ſinus in the bodies of the vertebræ: the *ribs*, thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebræ: the *ribs* have each a ſmall canal or ſinus, which runs along their under ſides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery. their extremities, which are faſtened to the ſternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuſe angle with the bony part of the *ribs*, this angle reſpects the head; the cartilages are

harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breasts: the *ribs* are of two forts; the seven [illegible] called true *ribs*, because their cartilages [illegible] to the sinus of the sternum, the five lower are [illegible] *ribs*, because they are softer and shorter, of which only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and intrails: the last of these short *ribs* is shorter than all the rest: it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the [illegible] abliquus or cenerus. *Quincy*

Why do I yield to that suggest on?
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my *ribs*,
Against the use of nature! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a *rib*, with cordial spirits warm
And life blood streaming fresh. *Milton's Par. Loft*, b. viii.

He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart and side,
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his side,
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden's Horace.*

2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the boat.

I should not see the sandy hour glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats,
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her *ribs*,
To kiss her burial *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

RIBALD. *n. f.* [*ribaud*, Fr *ribaus*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

That lewd *ribaud*, with vile lust advanced,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and sheen. *Fairy Queen.*

Your *ribald* nag of Egypt,
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The busy day,
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the *ribald* crows,
And driving night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakesp.*

Ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these *ribalds*,
From sunk'n Bentley down to puling Tibbalds. *Pope.*

RIBALDRY. *n. f.* [from *ribald*, *ribaudaire*, old Fr.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than bare-faced *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*

The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other. *Dryden.*

In the same antique room these scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jests and fulsom *ribaldry*. *Granville.*

If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or propaneness. *Swift.*

RIBAND. *n. f.* [*ruban*, Fr.] A filet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd,
With *ribands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakesp.*

A *ribband* did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

See! in the lists they wait the trumpets sound;
Some love device is wrought on every sword,
And every *riband* bears some mystick word. *Granville.*

RIBBED. *adj.* [from *rib*.]

1. Furnished with ribs.

Was I by rocks engender'd? *rib'd* with steel?
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel? *Sandys.*

Hung on each bough a fringe leaf appears,
[illegible]
Like a clos'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins,
But as the seasons in their circle run,
Opes its *ribb'd* surface to the nearer sun.

2. Inclosed as the body by ribs.

[illegible]
The natural bravery of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in,
With rocks unscaleable, and roaring [illegible]

RIBBON. *n. f.* See RIBAND.

To RIBBROAST. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast*.] To beat soundly. A burlesque word.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows,
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *ribroasting*. *Butler.*

I have been pinched in flesh, and well *ribroasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all. *L'Estrange.*

RIBWORT. *n. f.* A plant.

RIC. *n. f.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as in these verses of Fortunatus

Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus adsit,
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.

Here Barbarians a stout helper term.

[illegible] is altogether strong, Athelric, noble strong or powerful: to the same sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Optimus. *Gibson's Camden.*

RICE. *n. f.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the esculent grains: it hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick husky somewhat like barley: this grain is greatly cultivated in most of the Eastern countries. *Miller.*

Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human constitutions, proper for the consumptive, and those subject to haemorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into a dish of *rice* milk. *Swift's Directions to the Butler*

RICH. *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *ricco*, Italian, *pica*, Saxon.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent.

I am as *rich* in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl. *Shakesp.*

The *rich* shall not give more, and the poor no less. *Exod.*

A thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some *rich* burgher. *Milton.*

Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*

He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beautified the prospect all around him. *Seed*

2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid, sumptuous.

Earth, in her *rich* attire,
Consummate lovely smil'd *Milt.*

3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.

So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow,
By the *rich* odour taught to steer,
Though neither day nor star appear. *Waller.*

If life be short, it shall be glorious,
Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

Sauces and *rich* spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*

4. Fertile, fruitful.

There are, who fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

RICHED. *adj.* [from *rich*.] enriched. Obsolete.

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests, and with champions *rich'd*,
With plenteous rivers and wide skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

RICHES. *n. f.* [*richesses*, Fr.]

1. Wealth, money or possession.

The instrumentalness of *riches* to charity has rendered it necessary by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

Chemists seek *riches* by transmutation and the great elixir. *Sprat.*

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniencies of life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer *Locke.*

What *riches* give us, let us first enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope.*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heav'ns pavement, trodden gold *Milton.*

RICHLY. *adv.* [from *rich*.]

1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly, magnificently.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakesp.*

Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milton.*

2. Plenteously

In animals, some smells are found more *richly* than in plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged cases will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*

3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.

There is such incontinency among the basest of the people, that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one another a chastisement, which they so *richly* deserve. *Addison.*

RICHNESS. *n. f* [from *rich*.]

1. Opulence; wealth.

Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richness* adorn'd. *Sid.*

2. Finery; splendour.

3. Fertility; fecundity, fruitfulness.

This town is famous for the *richness* of the soil. *Addison.*

4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.

I amused myself with the *richness* and variety of colours in the western parts of heaven. *Spectator.*

5. Pampering qualities.

The lively tincture of whose gushing blood
Shou'd clearly prove the *richness* of his food. *Dryden.*

RICK. *n. f.* See REEK.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation
O'erflowed a farmer's barn and ſtable;
Whole *ricks* of hay and ſtacks of corn
Were down the ſudden current born. *Swift.*

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houſes, barns, *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

In the North they bind them up in ſmall bundles, and make ſmall *ricks* of them in the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RI'CKETS. *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Lat. A name given to the diſtemper at its appearance by *Gliſſon.*]

The *rickets* is a diſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction. *Quincy.*

In ſome years, liver-grown, ſpleen, and *rickets* are put altogether, by reaſon of their likeneſs. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,
I ſhou'd poſſeſs th' eſtate, if he were dead,
He's ſo far gone with the *rickets* and th' ev'.
That one ſmall doſe will ſend him to the de'. *Dryden.*
So when at ſchool we firſt declaim,
Old Buſby walks as in a theme,
Whoſe props ſupport our infant vein,
And help the *rickets* in the brain;
But when our ſouls their force dilate,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's eſtate. *Prior.*

RI'CKETY *adj.* [from *rickets.*] Diſeaſed with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the ſolids are too lax, the caſe of *rickety* children, the diet ſhould be gently aſtringent. *Arb.*

RI'CKLES. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

RICTURE. *n. f.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict.*

R.D. pret. of *ride.*

To RID *v. a.* [from hreddan, Saxon.]

1. To ſet free, to redeem.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou ſhalt *rid* me from the wicked man. *Pſalm* xviii. 49.

Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters. *Pſalm* cxliv.

I will bring you out from under their burthens, and *rid* you out of their bondage. *Exodus* vi. 6.

2. To clear, to diſencumber.

They were not before ſo willing to be *rid* of their learned paſtor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment. *Hooker.*

I muſt *rid* all the ſeas of pirates. *Shakeſp.*

We'll uſe his countenance; which being done,
Let her, who would be *rid* of him, deviſe
His ſpeedy taking off. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Upon the word, ſtept forth
Three of thy crew, to *rid* thee of that care. *B. Johnſon.*

I can put on
Thy terrors, as I put thy mildneſs on,
Image of thee in all things; and ſhall ſoon,
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heav'n of theſe rebell'd. *Milton.*

Did ſaints for this bring in their plate;
For when they thought the cauſe had need on't,
Happy was he that could be *rid* on't. *Hudibras.*

e god uneaſy till he ſlept aga .,
Reſolv'd at once to *rid* himſelf of pa n *Dryden.*

At any rate we deſire to be *rid* of the preſent evil, which we are apt to think nothing abſent can equal. *Locke.*

The greater viſible good does not always raiſe men's deſire, in proportion to the greatneſs it appears to have; though every little trouble moves us, and ſets on work to get *rid* of it. *Locke.*

The ladies aſked, whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the ſame conjuncture, have loaden themſelves with their wives, or rather, whether they would not have been glad of ſuch an opportunity to get *rid* of them? *Addiſon.*

The father, feeling himſelf entirely *rid* of Theodoſius, was not very much concerned at the obſtinate refuſal of his daughter *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 164.

3. To diſpatch.

Having the beſt at Barnet field,
We'll thither ſtraight, for willingneſs *rids* away. *Shakeſp.*

4. To drive away, to preſs away, to deſtroy.

Ah deathſmen! you have *rid* this ſweet young prince. *Sha.*

RI'DDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *rid.*]

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from ſudden death, *riddance* from all adverſity, and the extent of ſaving mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

2. Diſencumbrance; loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe.

I have too griev'd a heart
To take a tedious leave: thus loſers part.
—A gentle *riddance* *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

By this, the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival. *L'Eſtr.*

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Thoſe bloſſoms, and thoſe dropping gums,
That lie beſtrown, unſightly and unſmooth,
Aſk *riddance*, if we mean to tread with eaſe . ,

RI'DDEN. the participle of *ride.*

He could never have *ridden* out an eternal period, but it muſt be by a more powerful being than himſelf. *Hale.*

RI'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [rædelr, Saxon, from rædan, counſel, perhaps a trial of wit.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling queſtion; a dark problem.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In *riddles* and in charms of death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The Theban monſter, that propoſ'd
Her *riddle*, and him, who ſolv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and ſolv'd, for grief and ſpight
Caſt herſelf headlong from the Iſmenian ſteep. *Milton.*

Her mother was thinking of a *riddle*. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a ſtrange *riddle* of a lady;
Not love, if any lov'd her—hey day!
So cowards never uſe their might,
But againſt ſuch as will not fight. *Hudibras.*

3. [hribble, Saxon.] A coarſe or open ſieve.

Horſe-beans and tares, ſown together, are eaſily parted with a *riddle*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſolve; to unriddle. There is ſomething of whimſical analogy between the two ſenſes of the word *riddle*: as we ſay, *to lift a queſtion* but their derivations differ.

Riddle me this, and gueſs him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a ſingle man? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve.

The fineſt ſifted mould muſt be *riddled* in. *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely.

Be plain, good ſon, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confeſſion finds but *riddling* ſhrift. *Shakeſp.*

RI'DDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *riddle.*] In the manner of a riddle.

Though like the peſtilence and old-faſhion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be ſtarv'd out, yet their ſtate
Is poor. *Donne.*

To RIDE. *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden.* [ridan, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horſeback.

Brutus and Caſſius
Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome. *Shak.*

Were you but *riding* forth to air yourſelf,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Am not I thine aſs, upon which thou haſt *ridden*? *Numb.*

So ſtands a foreſt tall of mountain oaks
Advanc'd to mighty growth; the traveller
Hears from the humble valley, where he *rides*,
The hollow murmurs of the winds that blow
Amidſt the boughs. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Let your maſter *ride* on before, and do you gallop after him. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they *ride*. *Shakeſp.*

Upon this chaos *rid* the diſtreſſed ark, that bore the ſmall remains of mankind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To be ſupported in motion.

As venerable Neſtor, hatch'd in ſilver,
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree,
On which heav'n *rides*, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

4. To manage an horſe.

Skill to *ride* ſeems a ſcience,
Proper to gentle blood, ſome others feign,
To manage ſteeds, as did this vaunter; but in va n. *F. Q.*
The horſes I ſaw well choſen, *ridden*, and furniſhed. *Shak.*
Inſpir'd by love, whoſe buſineſs is to pleaſe,
He *rode*, he ſenc'd, he mov'd with graceful eaſe. *Dryden.*

5. To be on the water.

On the Weſtern coaſt
Rideth a puiſant army *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

The ſea was grown ſo rough, that the admiral was not able longer to *ride* it out with his galleys; but was enforced to ſlip his anchors, and run his gallies on ground. *Knolles.*

They were then in a place to be aided by their ſhips, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Frith *Hayward.*

Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride*,
And wiſhing winds to their low'r'd ſails deny'd. *Dryden.*

Men once walk'd where ſhips at anchor *rode*. *Dryden.*

Now on their coaſts our conquering navy *rides*,
Way-lays their merchants, and their land beſets. *Dryden.*

6. To be ſupported by ſomething ſubſervient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whoſe nature is ſo far from doing harms,
That he ſuſpects none, on whoſe foo ſh honeſty
My practices *ride* eaſy. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To RIDE. *v. a.* To manage inſolently at will.

Humility does not make us ſervile or inſenſible, nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleaſure of every coxcomb. *Collier.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers and brewers. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

RIDER

Ri'der. *n. f.* [from *ride*.]
1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.
The strong camel and the gen'rous horse,
Restrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,
Do to the *rider*'s will their rage submit,
And answer to the spur, and own the bit. *Prior.*
2. One who manages or breaks horses.
His horses are bred better; and to that end *riders* dearly hired. *Shakesp. As You Like it.*
I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough *riders* give my choicest wine. *Bramston.*
3. An inverted leaf.
Ridge. *n. f.* [hrycg, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.]
1. The top of the back.
He thought it was no time to stay;
But in a trice advanc'd the knight
Upon the bare *ridge* bolt upright. *Hudibras.*
2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebræ of the back.
As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
Whose snowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,
Dislodges from a region scarce of prey. *Milton.*
His sons
Shall dwell to Seir, on that long *ridge* of hills! *Milton.*
The highest *ridges* of those mountains serve for the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the valleys. *Ray.*
3. A steep protuberance.
Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct,
For haste. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vii.
About her coasts unruly waters roar,
And, rising on a *ridge*, insult the shore. *Dryden.*
4. The ground thrown up by the plow.
Thou visitest the earth, thou waterest the *ridges* thereof abundantly, thou settlest the furrows thereof. *Psalm* lxv. 10.
The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis set with *ridges* round the point. *Woodward.*
Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm *ridges*. *Mort.*
Land for grass lay down when you sow wheat or rye; but then your corn should be sowed on broad *ridges*. *Mortimer.*
5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.
Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches, and made circular breadthways like an half cylinder, whose diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in thickness, are laid upon the upper part or *ridge* of the roof, and also on the hips. *Moxon.*
6. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities. *Farrier's Dict.*
To Ridge. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.
Thou from heav'n
Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs
Were bristles rang'd like those that *ridge* the back
Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffl'd porcupines. *Milton.*
Ri'dgling. } *n. f.* [*vitis rejecta*, Lat. *Ainsw.*] A ram half
Ridgil. } castrated.
Tend my herd, and see them fed,
To morning pastures, evening waters led:
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgil*'s butting head. *Dryden.*
Tend them well, and see them fed
In pastures fresh, and to their watering led;
And 'ware the *ridgling* with his butting head. *Dryden.*
Ridgy. *adj.* [from *ridge*.] Rising in a ridge.
Far in the sea against the foaming shore,
There stands a rock, the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,
Unveil their *ridgy* backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*
Ri'dicule. *n. f.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter.
Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope.*
Touch'd and shamed by *ridicule* alone. *Pope.*
Those, who aim at *ridicule*,
Should fix upon some certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jest. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
To Ri'dicule. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.
I wish the vein of *ridiculing* all that is serious and good may have no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*
He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant, that he might the better turn to *ridicule* those that valued themselves on their books. *Addison on Medals.*
Ridiculous. *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of laughter, exciting contempt.
The [illegible]
Ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd. *Milton.*
It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous*. *South.*
Ridi'culously. *adv.* [from *ridiculous*.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.
Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is so *ridiculously* merry, that the design of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction. *South.*
Ridi'culousness. *n. f.* [from *ridiculous*.] The quality of being ridiculous.
What sport do Tertullian, Minucius and Arnobius make with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the meanness of the matter they are made, the casualties of fire, and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the *ridiculousness* of worshipping such things. *Stillingfleet.*
Ri'ding. *particip. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.
It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no suffragan bishop shall have more than one *riding* apparitor, and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one *riding* apparitor, but only a foot messenger. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
Ri'ding. *n. f.* [from *ride*.] A district visited by an officer.
Ri'dingcoat. *n. f.* [*riding* and *coat*.] A coat made to keep out weather.
When you carry your master's *ridingcoat* in a journey, wrap your own in it. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*
Ri'dinghood. *n. f.* [*riding* and *hood*.] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.
The palliolum was like our *ridinghood*, and served both for a cloak and a coat. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,
Defended by the *ridinghood*'s disguise. *Gay.*
Rie. *n. f.* An esculent grain. The flowers have no leaves, but consist of several stamina, produced from the flower-cup; these flowers are collected into a small spike, and are disposed almost singly: from the flower-cup arises the pointal, afterward an oblong slender seed inclosed in an husk, which was before the flower-cup: this differs from wheat in having a flatter spike, the corn larger and more naked. *Miller.*
August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and *rie*. *Peacham.*
Rife. *adj.* [ryfe, Saxon; *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing, abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.
While those restless desires, in great men *rife*,
To visit so low folks did much disdain,
This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign. *Sid.*
Guyon closely did await
Avantage; whilst his foe did rage most *rife*;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,
And falsed oft his blows. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*
Blessings then are plentiful and *rife*,
More plentiful than hope. *Herbert.*
Space may produce new worlds; whereof so *rife*
There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long
Intended to create. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* i.
This is the place,
Where ev'n now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect in my list'ning ear. *Milton.*
That grounded maxim
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men, that to the publick good
Private respects must yield. *Milton.*
Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
Ri'fely. *adv.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly.
It was *rifely* reported, that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Ri'feness. *n. f.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance.
He ascribes the great *rifeness* of carbuncles in the summer, to the great heats. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
To Ri'fle. *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, Fr. *rijfelen*, Dutch.] To rob, to pillage; to plunder.
Stand, Sir, and throw us what you have about you, if not, we'll make you, Sir, and *rifle* you. *Shakesp.*
Men, by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth
For treasures better hid. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* i.
You have *rifled* my master, who shall maintain me? *L'Estr.*
A commander in the parliament's rebel army *rifled* and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield. *South.*
Mine is thy daughter, priest, and shall remain,
And pray'rs, and tears, and bribes shall plead in vain,
Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*
Ri'fler. *n. f.* [from *rifle*.] Robber, plunderer; pillager.
Rift. *n. f.* [from *rive*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening.
He pluckt a bough, out of whose *rift* there came
Small drops of gory blood. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
She did contrive thee
Into a cloven pine, within which *rift*
Imprison'd, thou didst painfully remain. *Shakesp.*
In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault; at the end of that is a round house, with a small slit or *rift*, and in the conduit a window: if you cry out in the *rift*, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bac.*

They have an idle tradition, that a miſſel bird, feeding upon a ſeed ſhe cannot digeſt, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath ſome *riſt*, putteth forth the miſſeltoe. *Bacon.*

Ether tropick
'Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n, the clouds
From many a horrid *riſt* abortive pour'd
Fierce rain, with lightning mixt. *Milton.*

Some pick out bullets from the veſſels ſides,
Some drive old oakum through each ſeam and *riſt*. *Dryd.*

To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to ſplit.

To the dread rattling thunder
Have I giv'n fire, and *riſted* Jove's ſtout oak
With his own bolt. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

At ſight of him the people with a ſhout
Riſted the air *Miltan's Agoniſtes.*

On *riſted* rocks, the dragon's late abodes,
The green reed trembles. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

To RIFT. *v. n.*

1. To burſt; to open.

I'd ſhriek, that even your ears
Should *riſt* to hear me. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Some trees are beſt for ſhip-timber, as oaks that grow in moiſt grounds, for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to *riſt* with ordnance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When ice is congealed in a cup, it will ſwell inſtead of contracting, and ſometimes *riſt*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. [*Reven*, Daniſh.] To beach; to break wind.

RIG. *n. ſ.* *Rig*, ridge, ſeem to ſignify the top of a hill falling [illegible] *brugge*, both ſignifying a back. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]

1. To dreſs; to accoutre. Cloaths are proverbially ſaid to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and ſilver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To fit with tackling.

He, like a fooliſh pilot, hath ſhipwreck'd
My veſſel gloriouſly *rigg'd*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The ſinner ſhall ſet forth like a ſhip launched into the wide ſea, not only well built and *rigged*; but alſo carried on with full wind *South's Sermons.*

He bids them *rig* the fleet. *Denham.*

He *rigged* out another ſmall fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

[illegible] *n. ſ.* [illegible French.] A [illegible]

RIGA'TION *n. ſ.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering. *Dict.*

RI'GGER, *n. ſ.* [from *rig*.] One that tugs or dreſſes.

RI'GGING. *n. ſ.* [from *rig*.] The ſails or tackling of a ſhip.

To plow the deep,
To make fit *rigging*, or to build a ſhip. *Creech.*

His batter'd *rigging* their whole war receives;
All bare, like ſome old oak with tempeſts beat,
He ſtands, and ſees below his ſcatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*

RI'GGISH *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton, whoriſh.

Vileſt things
Become themſelves in her, that the holy prieſts
bleſs her, when ſhe is *riggiſh*. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleop.*

To RI'GGLE. *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle*.] To move backward and forward, as ſhrinking from pa

RIGHT. *adj.* [riht, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch; *retto*, Italian; *rectus*, Latin.]

1. Fit, proper, becoming; ſuitable; true; not erroneous; not wrong.

How forcible are *right* words! but what doth your arguing reprove? *Job* vi. 25.

The words of my mouth are plain to him that underſtandeth, and *right* to them that find knowledge. *Prov.*

The Lord God led me in the *right* way. *Gen.* xxiv. 48.

There being no law of nature, nor poſitive law of God, that determines which is the *right* heir in all caſes, the right of ſucceſſion could not have been certainly determined *Locke.*

If there be no proſpect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke*

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed; and being once reformed and ſet *right*, it may be kept ſo, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Holder on Time.*

A time there will be, when all theſe unequal diſtributions of good and evil ſhall be ſet *right*, and the wiſdom of all his tranſactions made as clear as the noon-day *Atterbury.*

2. Not miſtaken; paſſing a true judgement, paſſing judgement according to the truth of things.

You are *right*, juſtice and you weigh this well;
Therefore ſtill bear the balance and the ſword. *Shakeſp.*

3. Juſt, honeſt; equitable.

Their heart was not *right* with him, neither were they ſtedfaſt in his covenant. *Pſalm* lxxviii. 37.

4. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been diſappointed on the *right* ſide, and found nothing more diſagreeable in the huſband, than ſhe diſcovered [illegible] the other.

5. Not left.

It is not with that certainty to be received, what is believed concerning the *right* and left hand, that men naturally make uſe of the *right*, and that the uſe of the other is a digreſſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight
But in a bull's raw hide they ſheathe the *right*. *Dryden.*

6. Straight; not crooked.

The idea of a *right* lined triangle neceſſarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*

7. Perpendicular.

RIGHT. *interject.* An expreſſion of approbation.

Right, cries his lordſhip, for a rogue in need
To have a taſte, is inſolence indeed:
In me 'tis noble, ſuits my birth and ſtate. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *adv.*

1. Properly; juſtly; exactly; according to truth.

Then ſhall the *right* aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, ſhall they fly to the mark. *Wiſdom* v. 21.

With ſtrict diſcipline inſtructed *right*,
Have learn'd to uſe your arms before you fight. *Roſcommon.*

Take heed you ſteer your veſſel *right*, my ſon,
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unſeen whirlpool draws you faſt,
And in a moment ſinks you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

To underſtand political power *right*, and derive it from its original, we muſt conſider what ſtate all men are naturally in, and that is a ſtate of perfect freedom to order their actions, and diſpoſe of their poſſeſſions and perſons. *Locke.*

2. In a direct line.

Let thine eyes look *right* on, and let thine eyelids look ſtraight before thee. *Proverbs* iv. 25.

Ye ſhall be driven out *right* forth, and none ſhall gather up him that wandereth. *Jer.* xlix. 5.

The people paſſed over *right* againſt Jericho. *Joſ.* iii. 16

Inſects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right* forwards to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*

This way, *right* down to Paradiſe deſcend. *Milton.*

3. In a great degree; very. Now obſolete.

I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly. *Pſalm* xxx. 8

Right noble princes,
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Pardon us the interruption
Of thy devotion and *right* chriſtian zeal, *Shakeſp.*

I cannot joy, until I be reſolv'd
Where our *right* valiant is become. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

God ſhall help her *right* early *Pſalm* xlvi. 5.

The ſenate will ſmart deep
For your upbraidings: I ſhould be *right* ſorry
To have the means ſo to be veng'd on you,
As I ſhall ſhortly on them. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Right many a widow his keen blade,
And many fatherleſs, had made. *Hudibras*, p. i.

4. It is ſtill uſed in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*

I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard lord high [illegible] *Peacham on Drawing.*

RIGHT. *n.*

1. Juſtice, not wrong.

Perſons of noble blood are leſs envied in their riſing; for it ſeemeth but *right* done to their birth. *Bacon.*

In the midſt of your invectives, do the Turks this *right*, as to remember that they are no ſcoraters. *L*

One riſing, eminent
In wiſe deport, ſpake much of *right* and wrong,
Of juſtice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgement from above. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deſerv'd, had fortune done him *right* *Dryd.*

He, that would do *right* to religion, cannot take a more effectual courſe, than by reconciling it with the happineſs of mankind. *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from errour.

Seldom your opinions err;
Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

3. Juſt claim.

The Roman citizens were, by the ſword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what *right*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The proud tyrant would many times ſay, that whatſoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of *right* his, for as much as he was poſſeſſed of the imperial ſcepter, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Conſtantine. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Subdue by force, all who refuſe
Right reaſon for their law; and for their king
Meſſiah, who by *right* of merit reigns [illegible]

My *right* to it appears,
By long poſſeſſion of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*

Might and *right* are inſeparable in the opinion of the world. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Deſcriptions, figures, and fables muſt be in all heroick poems; every poet hath as much *right* to them, as every man hath to air. *Dryden.*

Judah pronounced ſentence of death againſt Thamar; our author thinks it a very good proof, that becauſe he did it, therefore he had a *right* to do it. *Locke.*

Agrippa is generally ranged in ſets of medals among the the emperors, as ſome among the empreſſes have no other *right*. *Addiſon.*

2. That which juſtly belongs to one.

I thee doth the *right* of her appertain, ſeeing thou only art of her kindred. *Tob.* vi. 11.

The cuſtom of employing theſe great perſons in all great offices, paſſes for a *right* *Temple.*

The priſoner freed himſelf by nature's laws,
Born free, he fought his *right*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

5. Property; intereſt.

A ſubject in his prince may claim a *right*,
Nor ſuffer him with ſtrength unpair'd to fight. *Dryden.*

6. Power; prerogative.

God hath a ſovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injuſtice, have impoſed difficult taſks: but in making laws, he hath not made uſe of this *right*. *Tillotſon.*

7. Immunity, privilege.

The citizens,
Let them but have their *rights*, are ever forward
In celebration of this day with ſhews. *Shakeſp.*

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law. *Clarendon.*

8. The ſide not left

On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory ſat,
His only ſon. *Milton.*

9. *To* RIGHTS. In a direct line; ſtraight.

Theſe ſtrata ſa ling, the whole tract ſinks down *to rights* into the abyſs, and is ſwallowed up by it. *Woodward.*

10. *To* RIGHTS. Deliverance from errour.

Several have gone about to inform them, and ſet them *to rights*; but for want of that knowledge of the preſent ſyſtem [illegible] the ſatisfaction expected *Woodw.*

To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do juſtice to; to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you,
When you ſhall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have publiſh'd me! gentle my lord,
You ſcarce can *right* me throughly. *Shakeſp.*

If the injured perſon be not *righted*, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and bound to reſtitution. *Taylor.*

I cou'd not expedient ſee,
On this ſide death, to *right* our family. *Waller.*

Make my father known,
To *right* my honour, and redeem your own. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUS. *adj.* [pihtpipe, Saxon; whence *rightwiſe* in old authours, and *rightwiſely* in biſhop *Fiſher*: ſo much are words corrupted by pronunciation.]

1. Juſt, honeſt; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That far be from thee, to ſlay the *righteous* with the wicked, and that the *righteous* ſhould be as the wicked. *Gen.*

2. Equitable.

Kill my rival too; for he no leſs
Deſerves, and I thy *righteous* doom will bleſs. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *righteous.*] Honeſtly, virtuouſly.

Athens did *righteouſly* decide,
When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd;
As *righteouſly* they did thoſe dooms repent,
Still they were wiſe, whatever way they went. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ* [from *righteous.*] Juſtice, honeſty; virtue, goodneſs

The ſcripture, aſcribing to the perſons of men *righteouſneſs*, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be conſtrued, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults. *Hooker.*

[illegible] the word with cries,
Could warning make the world more juſt or wiſe;
Learn *righteouſneſs*, and dread th' avenging deities. *Dry.*

RI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*right* and *full.*]

1. Having the right, having the juſt claim.

As in this haughty great attempt,
They laboured to ſupplant the *rightful* heir;
I loſt my liberty, and they their lives. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Some will mourn in aſhes, ſome coal black,
For the depoſing of a *rightful* king. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

2. Honeſt, juſt.

Nor would, for gold or fee,
Be won, their *rightful* cauſes down to tread. *Fairy Queen.*

Gather all the ſmiling hours;
Such as with friendly care have guarded
Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars. *Prior.*

RI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *rightful.*] According to right; according to juſtice.

Henry, who claimed by ſucceſſion, was ſenſible that his title was not found, but was *rightfully* in Mortimer, who had married the heir of York. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

RIGHT-HAND. *n. ſ.* Not the left.

The rank of oſiers, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your *right-hand* brings you to the place. *Shakeſp.*

RI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rightful.*] Moral rectitude.

But ſtill although we fall of perfect *righteouſneſs*,
Seek we to tame theſe ſuperfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of pureſt ſightfulneſs *Sp.*

RI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *right.*]

1. According to truth; properly; ſuitably; not erroneouſly.

Each of [illegible]
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton.*

Deſcend from heav'n, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vii.

For glory done
Of triumph, to be ſtyl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and ſons of gods,
Deſtroyers *rightlier* call'd, and plagues of men. *Milton.*

A man can never have ſo certain a knowledge, that a propoſition, which contradicts the clear principles of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed, or that he underſtands the words *rightly*, wherein it is delivered, as he has, that the contrary is true. *Locke.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feaſt?
Or from their deeds I *rightlier* may divine,
Unſeemly flown with inſolence or wine. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Honeſtly; uprightly

Let not my jealouſies be your diſhonour;
You may be *rightly* juſt, whatever I ſhall think. *Shakeſp.*

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didſt not *rightly* ſee;
Then thou wert firſt deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

4. Straitly, directly.

We wiſh one end; but differ in order and way, that leadeth *rightly* to that end. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

RI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *right.*]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude.

It is not neceſſary for a man to be aſſured of the *rightneſs* of his conſcience, by ſuch an infallible certainty of perſuaſion, as amounts to the clearneſs of a demonſtration, but it is ſufficient if he knows it upon grounds of ſuch a probability, as ſhall exclude all rational grounds of doubting. *South.*

Like brute beaſts we travel with the herd, and are never ſo ſolicitous for the *rightneſs* of the way, as for the number or figure of our company. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Straitneſs.

Sounds move ſtrongeſt in a right line, which nevertheleſs is not cauſed by the *rightneſs* of the line, but by the ſhortneſs of the diſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

RI'GID *adj.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Latin.]

1. Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant.

A body, that is hollow, may be demonſtrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible, than a ſolid one of the ſame ſubſtance and weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Severe, inflexible.

His ſevere judgment giving law,
His modeſt fancy kept in awe,
As *rigid* huſbands jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair. *Denham.*

3. Sharp; cruel. It is uſed ſomewhat harſh by *Philips.*

Queen of this univerſe! do not believe
Thoſe *rigid* threats of death; ye ſhall not die. *Milton.*

Creſſy plains
And Agincourt, deep dy'd with blood, confeſs
What the Silures vigour unwithſtood
Could do in *rigid* fight. *Philips.*

RIGIDITY. *n. ſ.* [*rigidité*, Fr. from *rigid.*]

1. Stiffneſs.

Rigidity is ſaid of the ſolids of the body, when, being ſtiff or unpliable, they cannot readily perform their reſpective offices; but a fibre is ſaid to be rigid, when its parts ſo ſtrongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their reſiſtance in order to the preſervation of health: it is to be remedied by fomentations.

Rigidity of the organs is ſuch a ſtate as makes them reſiſt that expanſion, which is neceſſary to carry on the vital functions: *rigidity* of the veſſels and organs muſt neceſſarily follow from the *rigidity* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Stiffneſs of appearance; want of eaſy or airy elegance.

This ſevere obſervation of nature, by the one in her commoneſt, and by the other in her abſoluteſt forms, muſt necessarily produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and conſequently more unnaturalneſs than gracefulneſs. *Wotton's Architecture.*

RI'GIDLY. *adv.* [from *rigid.*]

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; inflexibly.

RI'GIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rigid.*] [illegible]

RIGLE.

RI'GLET. *n. f.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood
Thus the pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets*. *Mox.*

RI'GOL. *n. f.* A circle. Used in *Shakespeare* for a diadem.
This sleep is sound; this is a sleep,
That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorc'd
So many English kings. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

RI'GOUR. *n. f.* [*rigor*, Latin.]

1. Cold; stiffness.
The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milton.*

2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold.
A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease: during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation. *Arb.*

3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others.
Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham's Sophy.*
Honour makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. *Clarif.*

4. Severity of conduct
Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary? *Sprat.*
This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

5. Strictness; unabated exactness.
It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be released, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.*
Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour*, the efficients; but are names expressing our passions. *Glanvill.*
The base degenerate age requires
Severity and justice in its *rigour*:
This awes an impious bold offending world. *Addison.*

6. Rage; cruelty, fury
He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Queen.*
Driven by the circumstances of the times and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles.*

7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.
The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel,
And supple into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

RI'GOROUS. *adj.* [from *rigour*.] Severe; allowing no abatement
He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial,
Than the severity of public power. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers's Sermons*

RI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rigorous*.] Severely; without tenderness or mitigation.
Left they faint
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd,
For I behold them soften'd, and with tears
Bewailing their excess, all terror hide. *Milton.*
The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. *Dryden.*

RILL. *n. f.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet.
May thy brimmed waves from this
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the snowy hills. *Milton.*

To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams.
To Apollo, mighty king, let envy,
Ill judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeasurable, while thy favour
Admits to my ambitious thirst
The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring
Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*

RI'LLET. *n. f.* [corrupted from *rivulet*.] A small stream.
A creek of Ose, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

RIM. *n. f.* [rima, Saxon.]

1. A border, a margin.
It keeps of the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the *rim*. *Grew.*

2. That which encircles something else.
We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*
The drum-maker uses it for *rims*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RIME. *n. f.* [hrim, Saxon.]

1. Hoar frost
In a hoar frost, a *rime*, is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another *Grew.*

2. [*Rima*, Lat.] A hole, a chink
Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their larinx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To RIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.

To RI'MPLE. *v. a.* To pucker, to contract into corrugations. See CRUMPLE and RUMPLE.
The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered *Wiseman.*

RI'MY. *adj.* [from *rime*.] Steamy, foggy; misty.
The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous. *Harvey.*

RIND. *n. f.* [rinb, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk.
Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard,
Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear
My tender sides in this rough *rind* embar'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Within the infant *rind* of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakesp.*
These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.*
Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*,
Hung amiable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Thou can'st not touch the freedom of this mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*
Thou hast imanacl'd. *Milton.*
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view;
On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden*

To RIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

RING. *n. f.* [hpingz, Saxon.]

1. A circle, any orbicular figure
In this habit
Met I my father with his bleeding *rings*,
Their precious gems new lost *Shakesp.*
Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism girded about with many parallel and horizontal *rings*. *Newton.*

2. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament.
A quarrel.
—About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*. *Shakesp.*
I have seen a Roman lady very much shocked, and even frighted at such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*

3. A circle of metal to be held by.
The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*
Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Gulliver.*

4. A circular course.
Chaste Diana,
Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race,
Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

5. A circle made by persons standing round.
Make a *ring* about the corps of Cæsar,
And let me shew you him, that made the will. *Shakesp.*
The Italians, perceiving themselves almost environed, cast themselves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. *Hayw.*
Round my arbour a new *ring* they made,
And footed it about the secret shade *Dryden.*

6. A number of bells harmonically tuned.
A squirrel spends his little rage,
In jumping round a rowling cage;
The cage as either side turn'd up,
Struck a *ring* of bells a-top. *Prior*

7. The sound of bells or any other sonorous body.
Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon.*
Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring*, than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open air. *Bacon.*
Sullen Moloch fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning idol all of blackest hue;
In vain with cymbals *ring*,
They call the grisly king. *Milton.*

8. A sound of any kind.
The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To RING. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rung*. [hpingan, Saxon.]

1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound.
I 'gin to be aweary of the sun;
Ring the alarum bell *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. [From *ring*.] To encircle.
Talbot,
Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

3. To fit with rings.
Death, death; oh amiable lovely death!
Thou odoriferous ſtench, ſound rottenneſs,
Ariſe forth from thy couch of laſting night,
Thou hate and terrour to proſperity,
And I will kiſs thy deteſtable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And *ring* theſe fingers with thy houſhold worms. *Shakeſp.*
4. To reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.

To RING *v. n.*
1. To ſound as a bell or ſonorous metal.
Ring out ye cryſtal ſpheres,
And let your ſilver chime
Move in melodious time
And let the baſe of heav'n's deep organ blow. *Milton.*
No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mourniful bell ſhall *ring* her burial. *Shakeſp.*
Eaſy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the ſame
[illegible]
At Latagus a weighty ſtone he flung
His face was flatted, and his helmet *rung*. *Dryden*
2. To practiſe the art of making muſick with bells
Signs for communication may be contrived at pleaſure: four bells admit twenty four changes in *ringing*, each change may, by agreement, have a certain ſignification. *Holder.*
3. To ſound; to reſound.
Hercules, in flinging his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the ſhore *rung* of it. *Bacon*
The particular *ringing* found in gold, diſtinct from the ſound of other bodies, has no particular name *Locke.*
With ſweeter notes each riſing temple *rung*,
A Raphael painted! and a Vida ſung
Immortal Vida! *Pope.*
4. To utter as a bell.
Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
5. To tinkle.
My ears ſhall *ring* with noiſe, I'm next to death
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*
6. To be filled with a bruit or report.
That profane, atheiſtical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation to *rings* of, are not indeed, what they vote themſelves, the wiſeſt men in the world. *South.*

RING-BONE. *n. ſ.*
Ring-bone is a hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe, juſt above the coronet: it ſometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone* *Farrier's Dictionary.*

RI'NGDOVE. *n. ſ.* [*ringeduyve*, German.]
Pigeons are of ſeveral ſorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dovecote pigeons, and *ringdoves*. *Mortimer.*

RI'NGER *n. ſ.* [from *ring*.] He who rings.

RINGLEA'DER *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The head of a riotous body.
He cauſed to be executed ſome of the *ringleaders* of the Corniſh men, in ſacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The nobility eſcaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by theſe *ringleaders*, were executed *Addiſon*

RI'NGLET *n. ſ.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.]
1. A ſmall ring.
Silver the lintals, deep projecting o'er,
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*
2. A circle.
You demy puppets, that
By moon ſhine do the green *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Never met we,
Upon the beached margent of the ſea,
To dance our *ringlets* to the whiſtling wind,
But with thy brawls thou haſt diſturb'd our ſport. *Shakeſp.*
3. A curl.
With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove. *Milt.*
[illegible] golden treſſes in wanton *ringlets* wav'd,
As [illegible] curls her tender neck *Milton.*
Theſe in two ſable *ringlets* taught to break,
Once gave new beauties to the ſnowy neck *Pope.*

RI'NGSTREAKED. *adj.* [*ring* and *ſtreaked*.] Circularly ſtreaked.
He removed the he goats that were *ringſtreaked* and ſpotted, and all the ſhe goats that were ſpeckled. *Gen. xxx. 35.*

RI'NGTAIL *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *tail*.] A kind of kite with a whitiſh tail *Bailey.*

RI'NGWORM *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A circular tetter.
It began with a ſerpigo, making many round ſpots, ſuch generally called *ringworms*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To RINSE. *v. a.* [from *rein*, German, pure, clear.]
1. To waſh; to cleanſe by waſhing.
This laſt coſtly treaty
Swallow'd ſo much treaſure, and like a glaſs
Did break i' th' *rinſing* *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
Whomſoever he toucheth, and hath not *rinſed* his hands in water, he ſhall be unclean. *Lev. xv. 11.*
2. To waſh the ſoap out of cloaths.
They cannot boil, nor waſh, nor *rinſe*, they ſay,
[illegible]
According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*

RINSER. *n. ſ.* [from *rinſe*.] One that waſhes or rinſes; a waſher.

RIOT. *n. ſ.* [*riotte*, old Fr. *riotta*, Italian.]
1. Wild and looſe feſtivity.
When his headſtrong *riot* hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counſellors,
When means and laviſh manners meet together,
O! with what wings ſhall his affection fly
Tow'rd fronting peril and oppoſ'd decay. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*
So fenceleſs of expence,
That he will neither know how to maintain it,
Nor ceaſe his flow of *riot*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
[illegible]
To luxury and *riot*, feaſt and dance. *Milt.*
2. A ſedition, an uproar.
Transform'd to ſerpents all, as acceſſories
To his bold *riot* [illegible]
3. *To run* RIOT. To move or act without control or reſtraint.
One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice. *L'Eſtr.*
You never can defend his breeding,
Who, in his ſatyre's *running riot*,
Could never leave the world in quiet. *Sunft's Miſcel.*

To RIOT *v. n.* [*rioter*, old Fr.]
1. To revel, to be diſſipated in luxurious enjoyments.
Let us walk honeſtly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenneſs. *Romans xiii. 13.*
Now he exacts of all, walles in delight,
And *riots* in pleaſure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*
2. To luxuriate, to be tumultuous.
Thy ſea a long dead calm of fix'd repoſe;
No pulſe that *riots*, and no blood that glows *Pope.*
3. To banquet luxuriouſly.
4. To raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RI'OTER. *n. ſ.* [from *riot*.]
1. One who is diſſipated in luxury.
2. One who raiſes an uproar or ſedition.

RI'OTISE. *n. ſ.* [from *riot*.] Diſſolateneſs; luxury.
From every work he challenged eſſoin
For contemplation ſake; yet otherwiſe
His life he led in lawleſs *riotiſe*. *Fairy Queen.*

RI'OTOUS. *adj.* [*rioteux*, Fr. from *riot*.]
1. Luxurious; wanton, licentiouſly feſtive.
What needs me tell their feaſt and goodly guiſe,
In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain. *Fairy Queen.*
[illegible] laviſh offices have been oppreſt
With *riotous* feeders,
I have retir'd me to a waſteful cock,
And ſet mine eyes at flow. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
John came neither eating nor drinking, that is far from the diet of Jeruſalem and other *riotous* places, but fared coarſely *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
With them no *riotous* pomp nor Aſian train,
T' infect a navy with their gaudy ſtains,
But war ſeverely like itſelf appears. *Dryden.*
2. Seditious, turbulent.

RI'OTOUSLY. *adv.*
1. Luxuriouſly, with licentious luxury.
He that gathereth by detraction his own ſoul, gathereth for others that ſhall ſpend his goods *riotouſly*. *Eccluſ. xxv. 4.*
2. Seditiouſly, turbulently.

RI'OTOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *riotous*.] The ſtate of being riotous.

To RIP. *v. a.* [hpypan, Saxon.]
1. To tear, to lacerate; to cut aſunder by a continued act of the knife.
You bloody Nero's, *ripping* up the womb
Of your dear mother England, bluſh for ſhame. *Shakeſp.*
Wilt thou daſh their children, and *rip* up their women with child? *2 Kings viii. 12.*
The beaſt prevents the blow,
And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe *Dryden.*
The *ripping* chiſſel is a ſocket chiſſel, about an inch broad, and hath a blunt edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*
2. To take away by laceration or cutting.
Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Eſculapius, becauſe *ripped* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the ſon of Apollo. *Hayward.*
Rip this heart of mine
Out of my breaſt, and ſhew it for a coward's. *Otway.*
The conſcious huſband
Charges on her the guilt of their diſeaſe,
Affecting fury acts a madman's part,
He'll *rip* the fatal ſecret from her heart. *Granvill.*
3. To diſcloſe, to ſearch out; to tear up, to bring to view.
Let it be awful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your diſcipline was planted, at ſuch time as this age we live in began to make firſt trial thereof *Hooker.*

You *rip* up the original of Scotland. *Spenser on Ireland.*

This *ripping* of ancestors is very pleasing unto me, and indeed favoureth of some reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the reformation. *Clarendon.*

The relations considering that a trial would *rip* up old sores, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design. *Arbuthnot.*

RIPE. *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.

Macbeth

Is *ripe* for shaking, and the pow'rs above
Put on their instruments. *Shake.*

The time was the time of the first *ripe* grapes. *Numbers.*

So may'st thou live, full, like *ripe* fruit, thou
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd, for death mature. *Milton.*

2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.

That play'd on her *ripe* lip, seem'd not to know
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakesp.*

3. Complete, proper for use.

I by letters shall direct your course,
When time is *ripe*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.

There was a pretty redness in his lips,
A little *riper* and more lusty red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakesp.*

O early *ripe!* to thy abundant store,
What could advancing age have added more. *Dryden.*

5. Finished; consummate.

Beasts are in sensible capacity as *ripe*, even as men themselves, perhaps more *ripe*. *Hooker, b. i. s. 6.*

6. Brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured.

He thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*. *Milton.*

While things were just *ripe* for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quarrel. *Addison.*

7. Fully qualified for any employment.

Ripe for heav'n, when fate Æneas calls,
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me. *Dryden.*

To RIPE. *v. n.* [from the adj.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shakesp.*

Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;
But stay the very *riping* of the time. *Shakesp.*

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,
In my grave's inside, see what thou art now,
Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, w' are stubborn clay *Donne.*

To RIPE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,
To Scotland. *Shakesp.*

RI'PELY. *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely, at the fit time.

It fits us therefore *ripely*;
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness. *Shakesp.*

To RI'PEN. *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root,
And then he falls as I do. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

After the sour grape is *ripening* in the flower. *Isa.* xviii. 5.

The pricking of a fruit, before it *ripeneth*, ripens the fruit more suddenly. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Trees, that *ripen* latest, blossom soonest, as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they blossom so soon, for otherwise they could not have the sun long enough to *ripen*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*

To RI'PEN. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

My father was no traitor,
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will. *Shakesp.*

When to *ripen'd* manhood he shall grow,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*

That I settled
Your father in his throne, was for your sake,
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*. *Dryden.*

The genial sun
Has daily, since his course begun,
Rejoiced the metal to refine,
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*

Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,
The rest succeeding times shall *ripen* into fate. *Pope.*

Here elements have lost their uses;
Air *ripens* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

Before the *ripen'd* field the reapers stand *Dryden.*

RI'PENESS. *n. s.* [from *ripe*.]

1. The state of being ripe; maturity.

They have compared it to the *ripeness* of fruits. *Wiseman.*

Little matter is deposited in the affects, before it arrives towards its *ripeness*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Full growth.

. . . , which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Dr...*

3. Perfection; completion.

To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of psalms devised for us, that they, which are either in years but young, or touching perfection of virtue as yet not grown to *ripeness*, might, when they think they sing, learn. *Hooker.*

Thus royal infant promises
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

I to man's god am arriv'd so near,
And inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th. *Milton.*

4. Fitness, qualification.

Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither
Ripeness is all. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

RI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *rip*.] One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

To RI'PPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RI'PTOWELL. *n. s.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To RISE. *v. n.* pret. *rose*, part. *risen* [risan, Saxon; *reisen*, Dutch.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture.

I have seen her *rise* from her bed, and throw her night-gown upon her. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. To get up from rest.

Never a wise lends a better life than she does; do what she will, go to bed when she list, *rise* when she list. *Shakesp.*

As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to their work, *rising* betimes for a prey. *Job* xxiv. 5.

That is to live,
To rest secure, and not *rise* up to grieve *Daniel's Civ. War.*

Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, *rise*. *Milton.*

3. To get up from a fall.

True in our fall,
False in our promis'd *rising*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

4. To spring, to grow up.

They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude,
Now *risen* to work them further woe. *Milton.*

5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall *Shakespeare.*

If they *rise* not with their service, they will make their service fall with them. *Bacon.*

To *rise* 'th' world,
No wise man that's honest should expect. *Otway.*

Those, that have been raised by some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they *rise*, to reveal him. *South.*

6. To swell.

If the bright spot stay in his place, it is a *rising* of the burning. *Lev.* xiii. 28.

7. To ascend; to move upwards.

The sap in old trees is not so frank as to *rise* all to the boughs, but turneth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon.*

If two plane polish'd plates of a polished looking-glass be laid together, so that their sides be parallel, and at a very small distance from one another, and then their lower edges be dipped into water, the water will *rise* up between them *Newt.*

8. To break out from below the horizon, as the sun.

He maketh the sun to *rise* on the evil and the good *Matt.* v.
The sun *rose* upon him. *Gen.* xxxii. 31.

He affirmeth, that Tunny is fat upon the *rising* of the Pleiades, and departs upon Arcturus. *Brown's Vul.*

Whether the sun
Rise on the earth, or earth *rise* on the sun, *Milton.*

9. To take beginning, to come into existence, or notice.

10. To begin to act.

High winds began to *rise*. *Milton.*

With Vulcan's rage the *rising* winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*

11. To appear in view.

The poet must lay out all his strength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he describes may animated ately present itself, and *rise* up to the reader's view. *Addison.*

12. To change a station, to quit a siege.

He, *rising* with great honour from Ganza, and fearing the power of the christians, was gone

13. To be excited, to be produced.

Indeed you thank'd me, but a nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul; for from that hour she lov'd me. *Otway.*

A thought *rose* in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Spectator*, N° 565.

14. To break into military commotion; to make insurrections.
At our heels all hell should *rise*,
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*
Numa's spacious kingdom lies
Ready to *rise* at its young prince's call. *Addison's Cato.*
No more shall nation against nation *rise*,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*

15. To be roused, to be excited to act on
Who will *rise* up for me against evil doers? or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity? *Ps.* xciv.
Gather together, come against, and *rise* up to the battle. *Jer.*
He shall *rise* up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of musick shall be brought low. *Eccl.* xii. 4.

16. To make hostile attack.
If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and *rise* up against him, and smite him mortally, and fleeth into one of these cities, the elders of his city shall fetch him thence. *Deut.*

17. To grow more or greater in any respect.
A hideous gabble *rises* loud
Among the builders. *Milton.*
The great duke *rises* on them in his demands, and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg pardon. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

18. To increase in price.
But coin is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce, i. e. that an ounce of uncoined silver will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined silver. *Locke.*

19. To be improved
From such an untainted couple, we can hope to have our family *rise* to its ancient splendour of face, air, countenance, and shape. *Tatler*, N° 75.

20. To elevate the style.
Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he *rises*, *rise*. *Roscommon.*

21. To be revived from death.
After I am *risen* again, I will go before you. *Mat.* xxvi.
The stars of morn shall see him *rise*
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

22. To come by chance.
As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
A [illegible] *Fairy Queen*, b. v.

23. To be elevated in situation.
He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a *rising* ground the trunk he prac'd,
Which with the spoils of his dead foe he grac'd. *Dryden.*
A house we saw upon a *rising*. *Addison.*
Ash, on banks or *rising* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RISE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of rising.
2. The act of mounting from the ground.
In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards, with so much the greater force, for the hands go backward before they take their *rise*. *Bacon.*
3. Eruption, ascent
Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden *rise* of water, for the flame filling no more place, the air and water succeed. *Bacon.*
The bird but shoots itself
In small descents, which do its flight beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but so as bellows play,
Whose *rise* not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*
4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.
Rais'd so high, from that convenient *rise*
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the skies. *Creech.*
Since the arguments against them rise from common received opinions, it happens, in controversial discourses, as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm, whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit *rise* for the present purpose. *L.*
5. Elevated place.
Such a *rise*, as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight. *Denham.*
6. Appearance of the sun in the East
Phœbus' fiery
The word to which you fly so fast,
From us to them can pay your haste
With no such object, and salute your *rise*
With no such wonder, as De Mornay's eyes. *Waller.*
7. Encrease in any respect.
8. Encrease of price
Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered the present state of the king's treasure, the *rise* or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war *Temple.*
The bishops have had share in the gradual *rise* of lands. *Swift.*
9. Beginning, original.
It has its *rise* from the lazy admonitions of those who give rules, and propose examples, without joining practice with their instructions. *Locke on Education.*

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave *life* to the re- [illegible] *Addison.*
10. Elevation; encrease of sound
In the ordinary *rises* and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two semitones between the union and the diapason. *Bacon.*

RISER. *n. s.* [from *rise*.] One that rises.
The isle Ægea, where the palace stands
Of th' early *riser*, with the rosy hands, [illegible] *Chapman.*

RISIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing.
How comes lowness of style to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without it a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without *risibility* he can be a man. *Dryden.*
Whatever the philosophers may talk of their *risibility*, laughing is a more noble expression than laughing. *Arbuth.*

RISIBLE. *adj.* [*risible*, Fr. *risibilis*, Lat.]
1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.
We are in a merry world, laughing is our business; as if because it has been made the definition of man, that he is *risible*, his manhood consisted in nothing else. *Govt. of Tongue.*
2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RISK. *n. s.* [*risque*, Fr. *resgo*, Spanish.] Hazard; [illegible] chance of harm.
Some run the *risk* of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply. *L'Estrange.*
When an insolent despiser of discipline [illegible] tempt of all order by a long *risk* of licence, shall appear before a church governor, severity and resolution are that governor's virtues. [illegible]
By allowing himself in what is innocent, he would [illegible] the *risk* of being betrayed into what is not so. [illegible]
An innocent man ought not to run an equal *risk* as a guilty one. *Clarissa.*

To RISK. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.
Who would hope new fame to raise,
Or *risk* his well established praise,
That, his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or carv'd a Jove. [illegible]

RISKER. *n. s.* [from *risk*.] He who risks.
He thither came, t' observe and smoak
What courses other *riskers* took. *Butler.*

RISS. the obsolete preterite of *rise*.
Riss not the consular men and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down; and fled thy side. *Ben. Johns.*

RITE. *n. s.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance.
The ceremonies, we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient *rites* and customs of the church. *Hooker.*
It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a holy *rite*, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden.*

RITUAL. *adj.* [*ritual*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution
Instant I bade the priests prepare
The *ritual* sacrifice, and solemn pray'r. *Prior.*
If to tradition were added, certain constant *ritual* and emblematical observances, as the emblems were expressive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain. *Forbes.*

RITUAL. *n. s.* [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.
An heathen *ritual* could not instruct a man better than these several pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies, that attended different sacrifices. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

RITUALIST. *n. s.* [from *ritual*.] One skilled in the ritual

RIVAGE. n. s. [French.] A bank, a coast. Not in use.
Think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on th' inconstant billows dancing;
For so appears this fleet *Shakesp. Henry V.*

RIVAL. *n. s.* [*rivalis*, Lat.]
1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues, a competitour.
Oh love thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*
2. A competitour in love.
She saw her father was grown her adverse party, and yet her fortune such as she must favour her *rival*. *Sidney*
France and Burgundy,
Great *rivals* in our youngest daughter's love. *Shakesp.*
Your *rival*'s image in your worth I view,
And what I lov'd in him, esteem in you *Granville.*

RIVAL. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous.
Had I but the means
To hold a *rival* place with one of them,
I should be fortunate. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Equal

Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Epaphus, [illegible]
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*
You bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

To Ri'val. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtand in competition with another; to oppoſe.

Thoſe, that have been raiſed by the intereſt of ſome great maſter, trample upon the ſteps by which they roſe, to *rival* him in his greatneſs, and at length ſtep into his place. *South.*

2. To emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to paſs
O'er hollow arches of reſounding braſs,
To *rival* thunder in its rapid courſe,
And imitate inimitable force *Dryden's Æneis*

To Ri'val. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of uſe.

Burgundy,
We firſt addreſs'd tow'rd you, who with this kiſs
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Riva'lity } *n. ſ.* [*rivalitas*, Lat. from *rival.*] Competition,
Ri'valry. } emulation.

It is the privilege of poſterity to ſet matters right between thoſe antagoniſts, who, by their *rivalry* for greatneſs, divided a whole age. *Addiſon.*

Ri'valship. *n. ſ.* [from *rival.*] The ſtate or character of a riv

To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven.* [ꝛyfan, broken Saxon, *ryven*, Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To ſplit, to cleave, to divide by a blunt inſtrument; to force in diſruption.

At his haughty helmet
So hugely ſtruck, that if the ſteel did *rive*,
And cleft his head. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
The varlet at his plaint was grieved ſore,
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Fa. Queen.*
Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,
The fierce three-forked engine making way,
Both lofty towers and higheſt trees hath rent. *Fa. Queen.*

O Cicero!
I have ſeen tempeſts, when the ſcolding winds
Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempeſt dropping fire *Shakeſp.*
As one he ſtood eſcap'd from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*
The neighbouring foreſts, formerly ſhaken and *riven* with the thunder bolts of war, diſdain envy the ſweet peace of Druina. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*
Had I not been blind, I might have ſeen
Yon *riven* oak, the faireſt of the green. *Dryden.*
Let it come,
Let the fierce lightning blaſt, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*

To Rive. *v. n.* To be ſplit, to be divided by violence.

Freeſtone *rives*, ſplits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodw.*

To Rive for *derive* or *direct*

Ten thouſand French have ta'en the ſacrament,
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no chriſtian ſoul but Engliſh Talbot. *Shakeſp.*

To Rivel. *v. a.* [ꝛeplian, Saxon, corrugated, rumpled.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

[illegible]
And cloſ'd their ſickly eyes and hung the head,
And *riveled* up with hoar, lay dying in their bed. *Dryd.*
And ſince that plenteous autumn now is paſt,
Whoſe grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taſte,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *riveled* fruits as winter can afford *Dryden.*
Alum ſtyptics, with contracting pow'r,
Shrink his thin eſſence like a *riveled* flow'r. *Pope.*

Ri'ven. part. of *rive*

River. *n. ſ.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook.

It is a moſt beautiful country, being ſtored throughout with many goodly *rivers*, replenished with all ſorts of fiſh. *Spenſ.*
The moſt of theſe *rivers* has been celebrated by the Latin poets for the gentleneſs of its courſe, as the other for its rapidity. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

River-dragon. *n. ſ.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

Thus wintry waters
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, ſubmits
To let his ſojourners depart *Milton's Par. Loſt*

River-god. *n. ſ.* Tutelary deity of a river.

His wig hung as ſtrait as the hair of a *river-god* riſing from the water. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

River-horse. *n. ſ.* Hippopotamus.

Rate,
As plants ambiguous between ſea and land,
The *river-horſe* and ſcaly crocodile. *Milton.*

Ri'vet. *n. ſ.* [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing, to drive.] A faſtening pin clenched at both ends.

The armourers accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Thy armour
I'll ſcuſh, and unlock the *rivet* all,
But I'll be maſter of it. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
Though Valeria's fair, and though ſhe loves me too,
'Gainſt her my ſoul is armed on every part,
Yet there are ſecret *rivets* to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*
The verſe in faſhion is, when numbers flow
So ſmooth and equal, that no light can find
The *rivet*, where the poliſh'd piece was join'd *Dryden.*
The *rivets* of thoſe wings unclos'd
Fit not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
This inſtrument ſhould move eaſy upon the *rivet.* *Sharp.*

To Ri'vet *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with rivets.

This man
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him
To Caucaſus, ſhould he but frown *Ben. Johnſon*
In *riveting*, the pin you *rivet* in ſhould ſtand upright to the plate you *rivet* it upon, for if it do not ſtand upright, you will be forced to ſet it upright, after it is *rivetted* *Moxon.*

2. To faſten ſtrongly, to make immoveable.

You were to blame to part with
A thing ſtuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And *rivetted* with faith unto your fleſh. *Shakeſp.*
Why ſhould I write this down, that's *rivetted*,
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
What one party thought to *rivet* to a littleneſs by the ſtrength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*
Till fortune's fruitleſs ſpite had made it known,
Her blows not ſhook but *rivetted* his throne. *Dryden.*
This hath God not only *rivetted* the notion of himſelf into our natures, but likewiſe made the belief of his being neceſſary to the peace of our minds and happineſs of ſociety. *Till.*
If the eye ſees thoſe things *rivetted*, where all are looſe, where will you begin to rectify the miſtake. *Locke.*
Where we ſee words of a looſe and wandering ſignification, hence follows miſtake and error, which thoſe maxims, brought as proofs to eſtabliſh propoſitions, wherein the terms ſtand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm and *rivet.* *Locke.*
Rivet and nail me where I ſtand, ye powers. *Congreve.*
They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, ſtooping from your horſe,
Rivet the panting ſavage to the ground. *Addiſon's Cato.*
A ſimilitude of nature and manners, in ſuch a degree as we are capable of, muſt tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the friendſhip between us. *Atterbury.*

Ri'vulet. *n. ſ.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A ſmall river; a brook; a [illegible]

By mountain or by ſhady *rivulet*,
He ſought them. *Milton.*
The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*
I ſaw the *rivulet* of Sallorata, formerly called Arbula, and ſmelt the ſtench that ariſes from its water, which Martial mentions. *Addiſon's Remarks on It.*

Rixdo'llar. *n. ſ.* A German coin, worth about four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling. *Dict.*

Roach. *n. ſ.* [from *rutilus*, Lat. reddened.]

A *roach* is a fiſh of no great reputation for his dainty taſte: his ſpawn is accounted much better than any other part of him: he is accounted the water ſheep, for his ſimplicity and [illegible] grow to a fortnight after ſpawning. *Walton's Angler.*
If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet ſtill he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

Road. *n. ſ.* [*rode*, Fr.]

1. Large way; path.

Would you not think him a madman, who, whilſt he might eaſily ride on the beaten *road* way, ſhould trouble himſelf with breaking up of gaps? *Sucking.*
To God's eternal houſe direct the way,
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*
To be indifferent whether we embrace falſehood or truth, is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*
Could ſtupid atoms, with impetuous ſpeed,
By diff'rent *roads* and adverſe ways proceed,
That here they might rencounter, here unite. *Bentley.*
There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addiſon.*

2. [*Rade*, Fr.] Ground where ſhips may anchor.

I ſhould be ſtill
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*,
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
About the iſland are many *roads*, but only one harbour

3. Inroad,

3. Inroad, incurſion.

The Volſcians ſtand
Ready, when time ſhall prompt them, to make *road*
Upon's again. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Cato was deſirous of the ſpoil, for that he was, by the former *road* into that country, become famous and rich.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

The king of Scotland, ſeeing none came into Perkin, turned his enterprize into a *road*, and waſted Northumberland with fire and ſword. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. Journey. The word ſeems, in this ſenſe at leaſt, to be deduced from *rode*, the preterite of *ride*, as we ſay, *a ſhort* ride; *an eaſy* ride.

With eaſy *roads* he came to Leiceſter,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

He from the Eaſt his flaming *road* begins. *Milton.*

To ROAM *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian. See ROOM.] To wander without any certain purpoſe, to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant.

Five ſummers have I ſpent in fartheſt Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Aſia. *Shakeſp.*

Or phine *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shakeſp.*

The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,
On ſecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*

What were unenlighten'd man,
A ſavage *roaming* through the woods, and wild
In queſt of prey. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To ROAM, *v. a.* To range, to wander over.

Now fowls in their clay neſts were couch'd,
And now wild beaſts came forth the woods to *roam*.
Milton.

ROA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *roam.*] A rover; a rambler, a wanderer.

ROAN. *adj.* [*rouen*, Fr.]

Roan horſe is a horſe of a bay, ſorrel, or black colour, with grey or white ſpots interſperſed very thick. *Farr. Diſt.*

To ROAR. *v. n.* [*ranan*, Saxon.]

1. To cry as a lion or other wild beaſt.

Roaring balls he would him make to tame. *Spenſer.*

Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains faſtner'd the kingly lion,
And made the foreſt tremble when they *roar'd*. *Shakeſp.*

Have I not in my time heard lions *roar*? *Shakeſp.*

The young lions *roared* upon him and yelled. *Jer.* ii. 15.

The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,
[illegible]
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing *roar*. *Dryden.*

2. To cry in diſtreſs.

At his nurſe's tears
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Soſe on the barren ſands the ſuff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguiſh, and unbrac'd his grief. *Dryden.*

3. To ſound as the wind or ſea.

South, Eaſt, and Weſt, with mix'd confuſion *roar*,
And rowl the foaming billows to the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Loud as the wolves on Orcas' ſtormy ſteep,
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*

4. To make a loud noiſe.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*. *Milton.*

Conſider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I croſs'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*. *Gay.*

ROAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beaſt.
2. An outcry of diſtreſs.
3. A clamour of merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your ſongs?
[illegible] would not tickle the fools
in a *roar*? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

4. The ſound of the wind or ſea.
5. Any loud noiſe.

Deep throated engines belch'd, whoſe *roar*
Imbowel'd with outrageous noiſe the air. *Milton.*

Oft on a plat of riſing ground,
I hear the far-off curfew ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhoar,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen *roar*. *Milton.*

When cannons did diffuſe,
Preventing poſts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*. *Waller.*

The waters, liſtning to the trumpet's *roar*,
Obey the ſummons, and forſake the ſhore. *Dryden.*

ROARY. *adj.* [better *rory*; *roris*, Lat.] Dewy.

On Lebanon his foot he ſet,
And [illegible] dews wet. *Fairfax.*

To ROAST. *v. a.* [*roſtir*, *rotir*, Fr. *roſten*, German, geroſtod, Saxon, roaſted, from *aſtrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roaſt*, being, in its original ſenſe, to broil on a gridiron.]

1. To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire.

He *roaſteth* not that which he took in hunting. *D. of Piety.*

Roaſting and boiling are below the dignity of your office.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

2. To impart dry heat to fleſh.

Here elements have loſt their uſes,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces,
Fire will not *roaſt*, nor water boil. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. To dreſs at the fire.

In eggs boiled and *roaſted*, there is ſcarce difference to be diſcerned. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To heat any thing violently.

Roaſted in wrath and fire,
He thus o'erſized with coagulate gore,
Old Priam ſeeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROAST. for *roaſted*.

He loſt his *roaſt* beef ſtomach, not being able to touch a ſirloin. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 517.

And if Dan Congreve judges right,
Roaſt beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*

It warms the cook-maid, not to burn
The *roaſt* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preſide. It was perhaps originally *raiſe*, which ſignified a tumult, to direct the populace.

The new-made duke, that *rules the roaſt*. *Shakeſp.*

Where champions *rule the roſt*,
[illegible]
There diſmal diſorder is moſt
Alma flap-dash, is all again
In ev'ry ſinew, nerve, and vein,
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghoſt,
While every where ſhe *rules the roaſt*. *Prior.*

ROB. *n. ſ.* [I believe Arabick.] Inſpiſſated juices.

The infuſion, being evaporated to a thicker conſiſtence, paſſeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues of the infuſion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ROB. *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.]

1. To deprive of any thing by an awful force, or by ſecret theft, to plunder. To be *robbed*, according to the preſent uſe of the word, is to be injured by theft ſecret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *ſteal*, is to take away privately.

Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with theſe ſawcy terms? *Shakeſp.*

Our ſins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's juſtice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we *robbed* him of in our proſperity. *King Charles.*

I have not here deſigned to *rob* him of any part of that commendation, which he has ſo juſtly acquired from the whole author, whoſe fragments only fall to my portion. *Dry.*

The water nymphs lament their empty urns,
Bœotia, *robb'd* of ſilver Dirce, mourns. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſet free, to deprive of ſomething bad. Ironical.

Our houſe is hell, and thou, a merry devil,
Did'ſt *rob* it of ſome taſte of tediouſneſs. *Shakeſp.*

3. To take away unlawfully.

Better be diſdained of all, than faſh on a carriage to *rob* love from any. *Shakeſp.*

Procure, that the nouriſhment may not be *robbed* and drawn away. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus aſſuming all, he *robs* from you. *Dryden.*

Oh double ſacrilege on things divine,
To *rob* the relick, and deface the ſhrine! *Dryden.*

ROBBER. *n. ſ.* [from *rob.*] A thief; one that robs by force, or ſteals by ſecret means, a plunderer.

Theſe hairs, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee, I'm your hoſt;
With *robbers* hands, my hoſpitable favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Barabbas was a *robber*. *St. John.*

Has't thou not committed
Notorious murder on thoſe thirty men
At Aſcalon; then, like a *robber*, ſtrip'd'ſt them
Of their robes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The *robber* muſt run, ride, and uſe all the deſperate ways of eſcape; and probably, after all, his ſin betrays him to the gaol, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*

Bold Prometheus did aſpire,
And ſtole from heav'n the ſeeds of fire;
A train of ills, a ghaſtly crew,
The *robber's* blazing track purſue. *Dryden's Horace.*

ROBBERY. *n. ſ.* [*roberie*, old Fr. from *rob.*] [illegible] trated by force or with privacy.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,
When judges ſteal themſelves. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

A ſtorm or *robbery*
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I hate *robbery* for burnt-offering. *Iſaiah* lxi. 8.

Some more effectual way might be found, for ſuppreſſing common thefts and *robberies*. *Temple.*

ROBE. *n. ſ.* [*robbe*, Fr. *roba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A gown of ſtate, a dreſs of dignity.

Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear,
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

My Nan ſhall be the queen of all fairies,
Finely attir'd in a *robe* of white. *Shakeſp.*

The laſt good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,
Was the poor offſpring of a captive maid;
Yet he thoſe *robes* of empire juſtly bore,
Which Romulus, our ſacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*

How by the ſkilful art the native *robe*
To weave. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To ROBE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs pompouſly; to inveſt.

What chriſtian ſoldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to ſee an order of Jeſus do ſuch ſervice for enlarging the chriſtian borders; and an order of St. George only to ſtrut, and feaſt, and perform rites and obſervances. *Bacon.*

There in long robes the royal magiſtrates,
The ſage Chaldæans *rob'd* in white appear'd,
And Brachmans. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*

Robed in looſe array ſhe came to bathe. *Prior.*

ROBBERSMAN, ROBB'RETSMAN } *n. ſ.* In the old ſtatutes, a ſort of bold and ſtout robbers or night thieves, ſaid to be ſo called from Robin hood, a famous robber.

ROB'IN, ROBIN-RED-BREAST, } *n. ſ.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A bird ſo named from his red breaſt

Up a grove did ſpring, green as in May,
When April had been moiſt; upon whoſe buſhes
The pretty *robins*, nightingales, and thruſhes
Warbled their notes. *Spenſer.*

The *robin-red-breaſt*, till of late had reſt,
And chearen ſacred held a martin's neſt. *Pope.*

ROBO'REOUS *adj.* [*robur*, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict.*

ROBUST, ROBU'STIOUS, } *adj.* [*robuſtus*, Lat. *robuſte*, Fr.]

1. Strong; luſty, vigorous, forceful.

Theſe redundant locks,
Robuſtious to no purpoſe, cluſtring down,
Vain monument of ſtrength. *Miltun's Agoniſtes.*

2. Boiſterous; violent; unwieldy

The men ſympathize with the maſtiffs, in *robuſtious* and [illegible]

It offends me to hear a *robuſtious* periwig-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to very rags, to ſplit the ears of the groundlings. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

While I was managing this young *robuſtious* fellow, that old ſpark, who was nothing but ſkin and bone, ſlipt through my fingers. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

[illegible]
Is haul'd about in gallantry *robuſt*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. Requiring ſtrength.

The tenderneſs of a ſprain remains a good while after, and leaves a laſting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any *robuſt* employment. *Locke.*

4. *Robuſtious* is now only uſed in low language, and in a ſenſe of contempt.

ROBU'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *robuſt*.] Strength; vigour.

Beef may confer a *robuſtneſs* on my ſon's limbs, but will beſtow no additional ſtrength on his underſtanding. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

ROCAMBOLE. *n. ſ.* See GARLICK.

Rocambole is a ſort of wild garlick, otherwiſe called Spaniſh garlick: the ſeed is about the bigneſs of ordinary peaſe. *Mort.*

Garlick, *rocambole*, and onions abound with a pungent volatile ſalt *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ROCHE-ALUM. *n. ſ.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.

Roche-alum is alſo good. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RO'CHET. *n. ſ.* [*rochet*, Fr. *rochetum*, from *roccus*, low Lat. a coat.]

1. A ſurplice; the white upper garment of the prieſt officiating.

What zealous phrenzy did the ſenate ſeize,
That tare the *rochet* to ſuch rags as theſe? *Cleaveland.*

2. [*Rubellio*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſ.*

ROCK *n. ſ.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Italian.]

1. A vaſt maſs of ſtone.

The ſplitting *rocks* cow'r'd in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides. *Shakeſp.*

There be *rock* herbs, but thoſe are where there is ſome mould. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Diſtilling ſome of the tinctur'd liquor, all that came over was as inſipid and colourleſs as *rock* water, and the liquour remaining in the veſſel deeply cerulcous. *Boyle.*

Theſe leſſer *rocks*, or great bulky ſtones, are they not manifeſt fragments? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Of amber a nodule, inveſted with a coat, called *rock* amber. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Pigeons or doves are of ſeveral ſorts; as wood pigeons and *rock* pigeons. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ye darkſome pines, that o'er yon *rocks* reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

2. Protection; defence. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him that leans on them, yet the *rock* of Iſrael will be an everlaſting ſtay. *King Charles.*

3. [*Rock*, Daniſh; *rocca*, Italian, *rueca*, Spaniſh; *ſpunrock*, Dutch.] A diſtaff held in the hand, from which the wool was ſpun by twirling a ball below.

A learned and a manly ſoul
I purpoſ'd her; that ſhould with even powers,
The *rock*, the ſpindle, and the ſhears, controul
Of deſtiny, and ſpin her own free hours. *Ben. Johnſon.*

On the *rock* a ſcanty meaſure place
Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

To ROCK. *v. a.* [*roquer*, Fr.]

1. To ſhake; to move backwards and forwards.

If, by a quicker *rocking* of the engine, the ſmoke were more ſwiftly ſhaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and fro. *Boyle.*

The wind was laid; the whiſp'ring ſound
Was dumb; a riſing earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

A living tortoiſe, being turned upon its back, could help itſelf only by its neck and head, by puſhing againſt the ground to *rock* itſelf as in a cradle, to find out the ſide towards which the inequality of the ground might more eaſily permit to roll its ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move the cradle, in order to procure ſleep.

Come, take hand with me,
And *rock* the ground whereon theſe ſleepers be. *Spenſer.*

Leaning her head upon my breaſt,
My panting heart *rock'd* her aſleep. *Suckling.*

My bloody reſolutions,
Like ſick and froward children,
Were *rock'd* aſleep by reaſon *Denham.*

While his ſecret ſoul on Flanders preys,
He *rocks* the cradle of the babe of Spain *Dryden.*

High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of ſtate,
The king with his tempeſtuous council ſate. *Dryden.*

3. To lull, to quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain,
And never come miſchance between us twain! *Shakeſp.*

To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footſteps; to and fro they reel
Aſtoniſh'd. *Philips.*

Like this *rocking* of the battlements. *Young's Revenge.*

ROCK-DOE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable ſwiftneſs; and may probably be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns grow ſometimes ſo far backward, as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew's Muſeum.*

ROCK-RUBY. *n. ſ.* A name given improperly by lapidaries or jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardeſt of all the kinds [illegible]

ROCK-SALT. *n. ſ.* Mineral ſalt

Two pieces of tranſparent *rock-ſalt*; one white, the other red. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

RO'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *rock*.] One who rocks the cradle.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without [illegible] *Dryden.*

RO'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*rocchetto*, Italian A [illegible] being a cylindrical caſe of paper filled with nitre, charcoal and ſulphur, and which mounts in the air to a conſiderable height, and there burſts

Every *rocket* ended in a conſtellation, ſtrowing the air with a ſhower of ſilver ſpangles. *Addiſon.*

When bonefires blaze, your vagrant works ſhall riſe
In *rockets*, till they reach the wond'ring ſkies. *Gay.*

RO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flower of the *rocket* conſiſts of four leaves expanded in form of a croſs; the pointal becomes a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides: theſe cells are full of round ſeeds, to which may be added, the whole plant hath a peculiar ſtrong ſmell. *Mill.*

Rocket is one of the ſallet furniture. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RO'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *rock*.] Being without rocks.

A cryſtal brook
Is weedleſs all above, and *rockleſs* all below. *Dyer.*

RO'CKROSE. *n. ſ.* [*rock* and *roſe*.] A plant.

RO'CKWORK. *n. ſ.* [*rock* and *work*.] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural mound of *rockwork*. *Addiſon.*

RO'CKY. *adj.* [from *rock*.]

1. Full of rocks.

Val de Compare preſenteth her *rocky* mountains. [illegible]
Make the bold prince
Through the cold North and *rocky* regions run. *Waller.*
The vallies he refrains
[illegible] *Dryden.*
Nature lodges her treaſures in *rocky* ground. *Locke.*

2. Reſembling

2. Rafer bling a rock.
Such deſtruction to withſtand, he oppos'd the *rocky* orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample ſhield. *Milton.*
3. Hard, thony; obdurate
I, like a poor bark, of ſails and tackling reft,
Rafh all to pieces on thy *rocky* boſom. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Rod. *n. ſ.* [*roede*, Dutch.]
1. A long twig.
Some chuſe a hazel *rod* of the ſame year's ſhoot, and this they bind on to another ſtraight ſtick of any wood, and walking ſoftly over thoſe places, where they ſuſpect the bowels of the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing towards it, diſcover it. *Boyle.*
2. A kind of ſceptre.
She had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy old Edward confeſſor's crown,
The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
3. Any thing long and ſlender
The paſtoral reed of Hermes, or his opiate *rod*. *Milton.*
Let the fiſherman
Increaſe his tackle, and his *rod* renue. *Gay.*
Haſte, ye Cyclops, with your forked *rods*,
This rebel love braves all the gods,
And every hour by love is made,
Some heaven-defying Encelade. *Granville*
4. An inſtrument for meaſuring.
Decempeda was a meaſuring *rod* for taking the dimenſions of buildings, and ſignified the ſame thing as pertica, taken as a meaſure of length. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
5. An inſtrument of correction, made of twigs tied together
If he be but once ſo taken idly roguing, he may puniſh him with ſtocks; but if he be found again ſo loitering, he may ſcourge him with whips or *rods*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
I am whipt and ſcourg'd with *rods*,
Nettled, and ſtung with pismires, when I hear
Of Bolingbroke. *Shake ſp. Henry IV.*
In this condition the *rod* of God hath a voice to be heard, and he, whoſe office it is, ought now to expound to the ſick man the particular meaning of the voice. *Hammond.*
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaſtiſements; that thy *rod*, as well as thy ſtaff, may comfort us. *K. Charles.*
They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And under *rods* of rough centurions ſmart. *Dryden.*
As ſoon as that ſentence is executed, theſe *rods*, theſe inſtruments of divine diſpleaſure, are thrown into the fire. *Att.*
A wit's a feather, and a chief a *rod*,
An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.*

Rode. pret. of *ride*.
He in paternal glory *rode*. *Milton.*

Rodomonta'de *n. ſ.* [from a boaſtful boiſterous hero of Arioſto, called *Rodomonte*; *rodomontade*, Fr.] An empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt; a rant
He only ſerves to be ſport for his company; for in theſe gameſome days men will give him hints, which may put him upon his *rodomontades*. *Government of the Tongue.*
The libertines of painting have no other model but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries them away. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
He talks extravagantly in his paſſion, but if I would quote a hundred paſſages in Ben Johnſon's Cethegus, I could ſhew that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither ſo irrational nor impoſſible, for Cethegus threatens to deſtroy nature. *Dry.*

To Rodomonta'de. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thraſonically, to boaſt like Rodomonte.

Roe *n. ſ.* [ha, ha-beon, Saxon.]
1. A ſpecies of deer
He would him make
The *roe* bucks in flight to overtake. *Fairy Queen.*
were as ſwift as the *roes* upon the mountains. *1 Chr.*
Procure me a Trogiodyte footman, who can catch a *roe* at his full ſpeed? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. The female of the hart.
Thy greyhounds are fleeter than the *roe*. *Shakeſp.*
Run like a *roe* or hart upon
The lofty hills of Bitheron. *Sandys's Paraphraſe*

Roe. *n. ſ.* [properly *roan* or *rane*, *rann*, Daniſh: *rogen*, German.] The eggs of fiſh
Here comes Romeo
Without his *roe*, like a dried herring. *Shakeſp.*

Roga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*rogation*, Fr. from *roga*, Lat.] Litany; ſupplication.
He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in uſe, and addeth unto them that which the preſent neceſſity required. *Hook.*
Supplications, with this ſolemnity for appeaſing of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and *rogations* of the Latin. *Taylor.*

Rogation week. *n. ſ.* The week immediately preceding Whitſunday, thus called from three faſts obſerved therein, the Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, called rogation days, becauſe of the extraordinary prayers and proceſſions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy Thurſday. *Dict.*

ROGUE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.
For fear leſt we, like *rogues*, ſhould be reputed,
And for ear-marked beaſts abroad be bruted. *Hubberd.*
The ſheriff and the marſhal may do the more good, and more terrify the idle *rogue*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
The ſcum of people and wicked condemned men ſpoileth the plantation; for they will ever live like *rogues*, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do miſchief. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
The troops are all ſcattered, and the commanders very poor *rogues*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
2. A knave, a diſhoneſt fellow, a villain, a cheat.
Thou kill'ſt me like a *rogue* and a villain. *Shakeſp.*
A *rogue* upon the highway may have as ſtrong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner, but then there is a vaſt diſparity, when one action is murther, and the other juſtice. *South.*
If he call *rogue* and raſcal from the garret,
He means you no more miſchief than a parrot. *Dryden.*
The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wiſe,
And even the beſt, by fits, what they deſpiſe. *Pope.*
3. A name of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment.
Oh, what a *rogue* and pleaſant ſlave am I! *Shakeſp.*
I never knew a woman love man ſo.
—Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed ſhe loves. *Shakeſp.*
4. A wag.

To Rogue. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To wander; to play the vagabond.
If he be but once ſo taken idly *roguing*, he may puniſh him with the ſtocks. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
He *rogued* away at laſt, and was loſt. *Carew.*
2. To play knaviſh tricks.

Ro'guery. *n. ſ.* [from *rogue*.]
1. The life of a vagabond.
To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery*. *Donne.*
2. Knaviſh tricks.
They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted lewd life in thievery and *roguery*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
You rogue, here's lime in this ſack too; there is nothing but *roguery* to be found in villainous man. *Shakeſp.*
Like the devil did tempt and ſway 'em
To *roguiries*, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras, p. i.*
The kid ſmelt out the *roguery*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
'Tis no ſcandal grown,
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*
The *roguery* of alchymy,
And we, the bubbled fools,
Spend all our preſent ſtock in hopes of golden rules. *Swift.*
3. Waggery; arch tricks.

Ro'gueship. *n. ſ.* [from *rogue*.] The qualities or perſonage of a rogue.
Say, in what naſty cellar under ground,
Or what church porch, your *rogueſhip* may be found? *Dry.*

Ro'guish. *adj.* [from *rogue*.]
1. Vagrant; vagabond.
Though the perſons, by whom it is uſed, be of better note than the former *roguiſh* ſort; yet the fault is no leſs worthy of a puniſhment. *Spenſer.*
2. Knaviſh; fraudulent.
He gets a thouſand thumps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his *roguiſh* tricks. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*
3. Waggiſh, wanton; ſlightly miſchievous.
The moſt bewitching face with her eyes, the moſt *roguiſh* caſt; her cheeks are dimpled when ſhe ſmiles, and her ſmiles would tempt an hermit. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
I am pleaſed to ſee my tenants paſs away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimble is as merry as any of them, and ſhews a thouſand *roguiſh* tricks on theſe occaſions *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 269.
Timothy uſed to be playing *roguiſh* tricks; when his miſtreſs's back was turned, he would roll out his tongue. *Arb.*

Ro'guishly. *adv.* [from *roguiſh*.] Like a rogue; knaviſhly; wantonly.

Ro'guishness. *n. ſ.* [from *roguiſh*.] The qualities of a rogue.

Ro'guy. *adj.* [from *rogue*.] Knaviſh; wanton. A bad word.
A ſhepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying a wolf, and fooling the country with falſe alarms. *L'Eſtrange*

To Roist. } *v. n.* [of this word the moſt probable ety-
To Roi'ster. } mology is from *riſter*, Blandick, a violent man.]
To behave turbulently; to act at diſcretion, to be at free quarter; to bluſter.
I have a *roiſting* challenge ſent amongſt
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will ſtrike amazement to their drowſy ſpirits. *Shakeſp.*
Among a crew of *roiſting* fellows,
He'd ſit whole ev'nings at the alehouſe. *Swift.*

Roister, or *roiſterer*. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL. *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotulo*, of *roto*, Lat.]

1. To move any thing by voutation, or fucceffive application of the different parts of the furface, to the ground.
   Who fhall *roll* us away the ftone from the door of the fepulchre? *Mark* xvi. 3.
2. To move any thing round upon its axis.
   Heav'n fhone and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton*
3. To move in a circle.
   To drefs, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton.*
4. To produce a periodical revolution.
5. To wrap round upon itfelf.
6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.
   By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. *Wifem.*
7. To form by rolling into round maffes.
   Grind red-lead, or any other colour with ftrong wort, and fo *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peacham*
   The pin ought to be as thick as a *rolling* pin. *Wifeman.*
8. To pour in a ftream or waves.
   A fmall Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,
   And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

To ROLL. *v. n.*

1. To be moved by the fucceffive application of all parts of the furface to the ground.
   Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itfelf; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greateft changes that can happen, yet England will be fafe. *Temple*
   Reports, like fnow-balls, gather ftuff the farther they *roll*. *Government of the Tongue.*
   Fire muft rend the fky,
   And wheel on th' earth, devouring where it *rolls*. *Milton.*
   A tortoife, by puſhing againſt the ground only with its neck and head, rocks itſelf as in a cradle, to find out the ſide towards which the inequality of the ground might more eaſily permit it to *roll* its ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. To run on wheels.
   He next eſſays to walk, but downward preſs'd,
   On four feet imitates his brother beaſt;
   By ſlow degrees he gathers from the ground
   His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*
3. To perform a periodical revolution.
   Thus the year *rolls* within itſelf again *Dryden.*
   When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. *Dryden.*
4. To move with appearance of circular direction.
   Thou, light,
   Reviſit not theſe eyes, which *roll* in vain,
   To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*
   A boar is chaf'd, his noſtrils flames expire,
   And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*
5. To float in rough water.
   Twice ten tempeſtuous nights I *roll'd*, reſign'd
   To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope.*
6. To move as waves or volumes of water.
   Wave *rolling* after wave in torrent rapture. *Milton.*
   Till the huge ſurge *roll'd* off, then backward ſweep
   The refluent tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*
   Tempeſtuous ſeas, where ſcarce the waters *roll*. *Pope.*
   Storms beat, and *rolls* the main,
   Oh beat thoſe ſtorms, and *roll* the ſeas in vain. *Pope.*
7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuouſly.
   Here tell me, if thou dar'ſt, my conſcious ſoul,
   What diff'rent ſorrows old within thee *roll*. *Prior.*
   The thoughts, which *roll* within my raviſh'd breaſt,
   To me, no ſeer, th' inſpiring gods ſuggeſt *Pope.*
   In her ſad breaſt the prince's fortunes *roll*,
   And hope and doubt alternate ſeize her ſoul. *Pope*
8. To revolve on its axis
   He faſhion'd thoſe harmonious orbs, that *roll*
   In reſtleſs gyres about the Attick pole. *Sandys's Paraph.*
9. To be moved tumultuouſly
   Down they fell
   By thouſands, angel on archangel *roll'd*. *Milton*

ROLL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the ſtate of being rolled.
2. The thing rolling.
   Liſtening ſenates hang upon thy tongue,
   Devolving through the maze of eloquence
   A *roll* of periods, ſweeter than her ſong. *Tate*
3. [*Rouleau*, Fr.] Maſs made round
   Large *rolls* of fat about his ſhoulders clung,
   And from his neck the double dewlap hung. *Addiſon.*
   To keep ants from trees, encompaſs the ſtem four fingers breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool newly plucked. *Mort.*
4. Writing rolled upon itſelf.
   His chamber all was hanged about with *rolls*
   And old records, from antient times deriv'd. *Fa. Queen.*
5. A round body rolled along.
   Where land is clotty, and a ſhower of rain comes that ſoaks through, uſe a *roll* to break the clots. *Mortimer.*
6. [*Rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing.
   Cromwell is made maſter
   O' th' *rolls* and the king's ſecretary. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
   Darius made a decree, and ſearch was made in the houſe of the *rolls*, where the treaſures were laid up. *Ezra* vi. 1.
   The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, anſwers, and tranſactions in parliament are extant. *Hale.*
7. A regiſter; a catalogue.
   Beaſts only cannot diſcern beauty, and let them be in the *roll* of beaſts, that do not honour it. *Sidney.*
   The *roll* and liſt of that army doth remain. *Davies.*
   Of that ſhort *roll* of friends writ in my heart,
   There's none, that ſometimes greet us not. *Donne*
   Theſe ſigns have mark'd me extraordinary,
   And all the courſes of my life do ſhew,
   I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
   'Tis a mathematical demonſtration, that theſe twenty four letters admit of ſo many changes in their order, and make ſuch a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike, that they could not all be exhauſted, though a million millions of writers ſhould each write above a thouſand alphabets a-day, for the ſpace of a million millions of years. *Bent.*
8. Chronicle.
   Pleaſe thy pride, and ſearch the herald's *roll*,
   Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*
   The liſting *roll*, recording what we ſaid. *Prior.*
   The eye of time beholds no name
   So bleſt as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*
9. Warrant. Not in uſe
   We have, with ſpecial *roll*,
   Elected him our abſence to ſupply. *Shakeſp. Meaſ for Meaſ.*
10. [*Role*, Fr.] Part, office. Not in uſe.
    In human ſociety, every man has his *roll* and ſtation aſſigned him. *L'Eſtrange*

ROLLER. *n. ſ.* [*rouleau*, Fr. from *roll.*]

1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks
   When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the violent enforcer of the firſt motion; but when it is once tumbling, the property of the thing itſelf continues it. *Evanſ.*
   The long ſlender worms, that breed between the ſkin and fleſh in the iſle of Ormus and in India, are generally twiſted out upon ſticks or *rollers*. *Ray on the Creat.*
   They make the ſtring of the pole horizontal towards the lathe, conveying and guiding the ſtring from the pole to the work, by throwing it over a *roller*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
   Lady Charlotte, like a ſtroller,
   Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*
2. Bandage; fillet.
   Faſten not your *roller* by tying a knot, leſt you hurt your patient. *Wiſeman's Surge*
   Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due ſituation of a dreſſing, ſurgeons always turn a *roller* with that view. *Sharp*

ROLLINGPIN. *n. ſ.* [*rolling* and *pin*.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded.
   The pin ſhould be as thick as a *rollingpin*. *Wiſe*

ROLLYPOOLY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll into the pool.*
   Let us begin ſome diverſion; what d'ye think of *roulpoole* or a country dance? *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull*

ROMAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ramage*, Fr.] A tumult, a buſtle, an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing.
   This is the main motive
   Of this poſt haſte, and *romage* in the land.

ROMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love.
   What reſounds
   In fable or *romance* of Uther's ſon. *Milton.*
   A brave *romance* who would exactly frame,
   Firſt brings his knight from ſome immortal dame *Waller.*
   Some *romances* entertain the genius, and ſtrengthen it by the noble ideas which they give of things, but they corrupt the truth of hiſtory. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
2. A lie, a fiction. In common ſpeech.

To ROMANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.
   This is ſtrange *romancing*. *Pa*

ROMANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *romance.*] A liar; a forger of tales.
   The alluſion of the daw extends to all impoſtors, vain pretenders, and *romancers*. *L'Eſtrange.*
   Shall we, cries one, permit
   This loud *romancer*, and his bantering wit. *Tate's Juvenal*

To ROMANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to ſtain with modes of the Roman ſpeech.
   He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words, he tranſlated, almoſt as much Latin as he found them. *Dryd.*

ROMANTICK. *adj.* [from *romance.*]

1. Reſembling the tales of romances; wild.
   Philoſophers have maintained opinions, more abſurd than any of the moſt fabulous poets or *romantick* writers. *Keil.*
   Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have repreſented, as chimerical and *romantick*. *Addiſon.*
2. Improbable; falſe.
3. Fanciful; full of wild ſcenery.
   The dun umbrage, o'er the falling ſtream,
   Romantick hangs. *Thomſon.*

ROMISH. *adj* [from *Rome*] Popish.

Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* countries. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ROMP. *n. f.*

1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.

She was in the due mean between one of your affected courtesying pieces of formality, and your *romp* that have no regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Rough rude play.

Romp loving miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

To ROMP *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously

In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, squall, and *romp* in full security. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

A stool is the first weapon taken up in a general *romping* or skirmish. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

Men presume greatly on the liberties taken in *romping* *Clarissa.*

RO'NDEAU. *n. f.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux.*

RONT. *n. f.* An animal stinted in the growth.

My ragged *rents* all thiver and shake,
As done high towers in an earthquake;
They wont in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,
Peark as a peacock, but nought it avails *Spenser.*

RO'NDLES. *n. f.* [from *round*] A round mass.

Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

RO'NION. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology, nor certainly the [illegible] A [illegible]

Give me, quoth I,
Aroint the witch! the rump fed *ronyon* cries *Shakesp.*

ROOD. *n. f.* [from *rod.*]

1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure.

I've often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, set out to plant a wood. *Swift.*

2. A pole, a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.

Satan,
With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a *rood*. *Milton.*

For stone fences in the North, they dig the stones for eighteen-pence a *rood*, and make the walls for the same price, reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole. *Mortimer.*

3. [rode, Saxon.] The cross.

By the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils. *Shakesp.*

ROOF. *n. f.* [hpop, Saxon.]

1. The cover of a house.

Her shoulders like two white doves,
Perching within square royal *rooves* *Surrey.*
Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd?
No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and choose
To wage against the enmity o' th' air. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

2. [illegible], the inside of the arch that covers a building.

From the resolution of the Jews, in cases of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the *roof* of heaven did ever match. *Hooker.*

The dust
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleop.*

In thy fane, the dusky spoils among,
High on the burnish'd *roof*, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

3. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the *roof* of my mouth, ere I should come by a fire to thaw me. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The nobles held their peace, and their tongue cleaved to the *roof* of their mouth. *Job* xxix. 10.

Some fishes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouth, as pikes, salmons, and trouts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof.

He enter'd soon the shade
High *roof'd*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton.*

Large foundations may be safely laid,
Or houses *roof'd*, if friendly planets aid. *Creech.*

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

2. To include in a house.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the gracious person of our Banquo present

ROOFY. *adj.* [from *roof*] Having roofs.

Snakes,
Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of pestilential kind
[illegible] *Dryden.*

ROOK. *n. f.* [hpoc, Saxon.]

1. A bird resembling a crow; it feeds not on carrion, but grain.

Augurs, that understood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks*, brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Huge flocks of rising *rooks* forsake their food,
And crying seek the shelter of the wood. *Dryden.*

The jay, the *rook*, the daw
And the full concert. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. [*Rocco*, Italian.] A mean man at chess.

So have I seen a king on chess,
His *rooks* and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress,
Nothing about grow less and less,
Here and there a pawn. *Dryden's Songs.*

3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.

I am, like an old *rook*, who is ruined by gaming, forced to live on the good fortune of the pushing young men. *Wycherly.*

To ROOK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob, to cheat.

They *rook'd* upon us with design,
To out-reform and undermine. *Hudibras, p.* .

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at span-farthing, fits him for conversation, I do not see. *Locke on Education.*

ROO'KERY *n. f.* [from *rook.*] A nursery of rooks.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a *rookery*, is more contemptuous than this court. *Pope.*

ROO'KY. *adj* [from *rook.*] Inhabited by rooks.

Night thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to th' *rooky* wood. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

ROOM. *n. f* [rum, Saxon; *rumi*, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place.

With new wonder, now he views,
To all delight of human sense expos'd
In narrow *room*, nature's whole wealth. *Milton.*

2. Space or place unoccupied.

If you will have a young man to put his travels into a little *room*, and in short time gather much, this he must do. *Bac.*

The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants; and that before they shall want *room* by encreasing and multiplying, there may be new heavens and a new earth. *Bentley.*

3. Way unobstructed.

Make *room*, and let him stand before our face. *Shakesp.*

What train of servants, what extent of fields,
Shall add the birth, or give him *room* to build? *Creech.*

This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no *room* for human prudence to place it any where. *Locke.*

4. Place of another, stead.

In evils, that cannot be removed without the manifest danger of greater to succeed in their *rooms*, wisdom of necessity must give place to necessity. *Hooker, b. v. s. 9.*

For better ends our kind redeemer dy'd,
Or the fallen angels *rooms* will be but ill supply'd. *Rose.*

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering them as happy as lies in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and *room*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

5. Unobstructed opportunity.

When this princess was in her father's court, she was so celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire, who had *room* for such an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining [illegible] *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 2

[illegible] t of the advantages of life, [illegible] great author of them. *Att.*

Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no *room* for pardon? *A. Philips*

6. An apartment in a house; so much of a house as is included within partitions.

I found the prince in the next *room*,
Washing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks. *Shakesp.*

If when she appears in th' *room*,
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb;
Know this,
Thou lov'st amiss;
And to love true,
Thou must begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*

In a prince's court, the only question a man is to ask is, whether it be the custom of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in some *rooms* and not in others. *St.* [illegible]

It will afford me a new pleasant *room*, for such a friend [illegible] *Pope.*

ROOMAGE. *n. f* [from *room.*] Space; place.

Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellective faculties: it must be a silent character of hope, when there is good store of *roomage* and receipt, where those powers are flower. *Hakewill.*

ROOMINESS. *n. f.* [from *roomy.*] Space; quantity of extent.

Roo'[illegible] *adj.* [from *room.*] Spacious, wide; large.

[illegible]
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*
This sort of number is more *roomy*, the [illegible]
itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *L*

ROOST *n. s.* [Dutch, Saxon.]
1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.
Sooner than the matin-bell was rung,
He clap'd his wings upon his *roost*, and sung. *D*
2. The act of sleeping
A fox spied out a cock at *roost* upon a tree. *L'Estrange.*
Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the body at *roost*. *Derham's Physico Theology.*

To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roesten*, Dutch; of the same etymology with *rest.*]
1. To sleep as a [illegible]
The cock *roosted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*
2. To lodge. In burlesque.

ROOT. *n. s.* [*rót*, Swedish; *rod*, Danish.]
1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment.
[illegible]
light loamy earth, mixed with excellent rotten soil, and sifted. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches flat upon the ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take *root*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A flow'r in meadow ground, amel as call'd,
And from one *root* the rising stem bestows
A wood of leaves. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgics.*
In October, the hops will settle and strike *root* against spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. The bottom; the lower part.
Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd breach
They fasten'd *Milton.*
These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about the *roots* of the mountains. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
3. A plant of which the root is esculent.
Those plants, whose *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips, and radishes. *Wats.*
4. The original; the first cause.
Why did my parents send me to the schools,
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?
Since the desire to know first made men fools,
And did corrupt the *root* of all mankind. *D*
Whence,
But from the author of all ill, could spring
So deep a malice, to confound the race
Of mankind in one *root*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* 1
The love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth universally agreed in. *Temple.*
5. [illegible]
It was said,
That myself should be the *root*, and father
Of many kings. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
They were the *roots*, out of which sprang two distinct people, under two distinct governments. *Locke.*
6. Fixed residence.
That love took deepest *root*, which first did grow. *Dry.*
7. Impression; durable effect.
Having this way eased the church, as they thought of superfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even those things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper *root*. *Hooker, b. iv. s.* 14.

To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.
Her sallow leas
The darnel, hemlock and rank fumitory
Doth *root* upon. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
Underneath the grove of sycamour,
That westward *rooteth*, did I see your son. *Shakesp.*
The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep *rooting* from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation. *Wisd.*
After a year's *resting*, then shaking doth the tree good, by loosening of the earth *Bacon.*
The coulter must be proportioned to the soil, because, in deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer.*
2. To turn up earth.

To ROOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix deep in the earth.
When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,
And *rooted* forests fly before their rage,
At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *D*
Where th' impetuous torrent rushing down
Huge craggy stones, and *rooted* trees had thrown,
They left their courses. *Dryden's Æneis.*
2. To impress deeply.
The great important end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being corrupt by any ordinary violence. *South.*
They have so *rooted* themselves in the opinions of their party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts.*
3. To turn up out of the ground, to radicate, to extirpate.
He's a rank weed,
And we must *root* him out. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,
Who, like a boar too savage, doth *root* up
His country's peace. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*
[illegible]
Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy rite. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden.*
The royal husbandman appear'd,
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd,
The thorns he *rooted* out, the rubbish clear'd,
And built th' obedient field. *Dryden.*
4. To destroy, to banish
Not to destroy, but *root* them out of heav'n. *Milton.*
In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,
If conscience *roots* up all our inward peace. *Granville.*

ROOTED. *adj.* [from *root.*] Fixed, deep; radical.
Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakesp.*
The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker foundation, do yet stand firmly *rooted*, and grounded in the love of Christ *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing places with a *rooted* laziness. *Swift to Gay.*

ROOTEDLY *adv.* [from *rooted.*] Deeply, strongly.
They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I. *Shakesp.*

ROOTY. *adj.* [from *root.*] Full of roots. *Litt.*

ROPE. *n. s.* [rap, Saxon, *reep*, *roop*, Dutch.]
1. A cord, a string; a halter
Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a *rope*,
And told thee to what purpose. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*
An anchor, let down by a *rope*, maketh a sound, and yet the *rope* is no solid body, whereby the sound can ascend. *Ba.*
Who would not guess there might be hopes,
The fear of gallowses and *rope*,
Before their eyes, might reconcile
Their animosities a while. *Hudibras.*
I cannot but confess myself mightily surprized, that, in a book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I should find nothing but a *rope* of sand. *Locke.*
Hang yourself up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no trick in it. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
2. Any row of things depending as, *a rope of onions.*

To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments
Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and partly stick to themselves and therefore *rope* and draw themselves in threads; as pitch, glue and birdlime. *Bacon.*
In this close vessel place the earth accurs'd,
But half-fill with wholesome water first,
Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around *Dryden.*

ROPEDANCER. *n. s.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] An artist who dances on a rope
Salvian, amongst other publick shews, mentions the Petauristæ, probably derived from the Greek πίτομαι, which signifies to fly, and may refer to such kind of *ropedancers.*
[illegible]
Statius, posted on the highest of the two summits, the people regarded with the same terror, as they look upon a daring *ropedancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment. *Addison's Guardian.*
Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your nimblest tumblers or *ropedancers*, and fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbuthnot*

ROPINESS. *n. s.* [from *ropy.*] Viscosity; glutinousness.

ROPEMAKER, or *roper.* *n. s.* [*rope* and *maker.*] One who makes ropes to sell
The *ropemaker* bear me witness,
That I was sent for nothing but a rope. *Shakespeare.*

ROPERY. *n. s.* [from *rope.*] Rogue's tricks. See ROPETRICK.
What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

ROPETRICK *n. s.* [*rope* and *trick.*] Probably rogue's tricks, tricks that deserve the halter
She may perhaps call him half a score knaves, or so: as he began once, he'll rail in his *ropetricks*. *Shakespeare.*

ROPY. *adj.* [from *rope.*] Viscous, tenacious;
Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold,
Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropy* wine, a dish
Of thotten herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden's Juv.*
Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser *ropy* lees. *P*

ROQUELAURE. *n. s.* [French.] A cloak for men
Within the *roquelaure*'s clasp thy hands are pent,

RORATION *n. s.* [*ros*, Latin.] A falling of dew. *Did.*

RO'RID. *a. f.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy.

A vehicle conveys it through leſs acceſſible cavities into the liver, from thence into the veins, and ſo in a *roriid* conſiſtance through the capillary cavities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Dict.*

RORI'FLUENT. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

RO'SARY. *n. ſ.* [*roſarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which the Roman ſits number their prayers.

No *roſary* this votreſs needs,
Her very ſyllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

Every day propound to yourſelf a *roſary* or a chaplet of good works, to preſent to God at night. *Taylor.*

RO'SCID. *adj.* [*roſcidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew; conſiſting of dew.

Wine is to be forborn in conſumptions, for the ſpirits of wine prey upon the *roſcid* juice of the body. *Bacon.*

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth than upon another; for that earth is moſt *roſcid*. *Bacon.*

ROSE. *n. ſ.* [*roſe*, Fr. *roſa*, Lat.] A flower

are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whoſe leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundiſh or oblong fleſhy fruit incloſing ſeveral angular hairy ſeeds, to which may be added, it is a weak pithy ſhrub, for the moſt part beſet with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the ſpecies are, 1. The wild briar, dog *roſe*, or hep tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *roſe*, with large prickly heps. 3. The greater Engliſh apple-bearing *roſe*. 4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *roſe*. 5. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *roſe*, with variegated leaves. 6. The ſtriped Scotch *roſe*. 7. The ſweet briar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other ſorts of *roſes* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and produce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller.*

Make uſe of thy ſalt hours, ſeaſon the ſlaves
For tubs and baths, bring down the *roſe* cheek'd youth
To th' tub faſt and the diet. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Patience thou young and *roſe* lipp'd cherubin. *Shakeſp.*

Let us crown ourſelves with *roſe* buds, before they be withered *Wiſdom* ii. 8

This way of procuring autumnal *roſes* will, in moſt *roſe* buſhes, fail; but, in ſome good bearers, it will ſucceed. *Bayle.*

Here without thorn the *roſe*. *Milton.*

For her th' unfading *roſe* of Eden blooms *Pope.*

To ſpeak under the ROSE. To ſpeak any thing with ſafety, ſo as not afterwards to be diſcovered

By deſiring a ſecrecy to words *ſpoke under the roſe*, we mean, in ſociety and compotation, from the ancient cuſtom in ſympoſiack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roſes* about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ROSE. pret. of *riſe*.

Eve *roſe* and went forth 'mong her flow'rs. *Milton.*

RO'SEATE. *adj.* [*roſat*, Fr. from *roſa*.]

1. Roſy; full of roſes.

I come, ye ghoſts! prepare your *roſeate* bow'rs,
Celeſtial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope.*

2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a roſe.

RO'SED *adj.* [from the noun.] empurpled; fluſhed

Can you blame her, being a maid yet *roſed* over with the virgin crimſon of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blunt boy. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

ROSE MALLOW. *n. ſ.* Is in every reſpect larger than the common mallow; the leaves are rougher, and the plant grows almoſt ſhrubby. *Miller.*

RO'SEMARY. *n. ſ.* [*roſmarinus*, Lat.] Is a verticillate plant, with a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip or creſt is cut into two parts, and turns up backward with crooked ſtamina or chives, but the under lip or beard is divided into three parts, the middle ſegment being hollow like a ſpoon; out of the two or three-toothed flower cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which afterward turn to ſo many ſeeds that are roundiſh, and are incloſed in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

Beclam beggars, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of *roſemary*;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

... cell
Set rows of *roſemary* with flowering ſtem. *Dryden.*

Roſemary is ſmall, but a very odoriferous ſhrub; the principal uſe of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for waſhing. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The neighbours
In order rang'd with waſtful look the damſel bier,
... lads and laſſes bore. *Gay.*

... An Engliſh gold coin, in value anciently
D ſt
... ngs coined *roſe-nobles* and double *roſe-nobles*, the great ſovereigns with the ſame deſcription, *Jeſus autem tranſiens per medium eorum ibat.* *Camden's Remains.*

RO'SEN. *adj.* [from *roſe*.] Reſembling roſes. The example ſhould perhaps be *roſely*. See ROSSEL.

The beſt ſoil is that upon a ſandy gravel or *roſiny* ſand. *Temp.*

R... [illegible]

A true *roſſel* or light land, whether white or black, is what ... *Hu...*

RO'SSELLY. *adj.* [from *roſſel*.]

In Eſſex, moory land is thought to be the moſt proper: that which I have obſerved to be the beſt ſoil is a *roſſelly* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RO'STRATED. *adj.* [*roſtratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ſhips.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *roſtrated* gallies of the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'STRUM. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. The beak of a bird.
2. The beak of a ſhip.
3. The ſcaffold whence orators harangued.

Veſpaſian erected a column in Rome, upon whoſe top was the prow of a ſhip, in Latin *roſtrum*, which gave name to the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were made, being built of the prows of thoſe ſhips of Antium, which the Romans overthrew. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Myſelf ſhall mount the *roſtrum* in his favour,
And ſtrive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addiſon.*

4. The pipe which conveys the diſtilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; alſo a crooked ſciſſars, which the ſurgeons uſe in ſome caſes for the dilatation of wounds. *Quin.*

RO'SY *adj.* [*roſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance

When the *roſy* fing'red morning fair,
Weary of aged Tithon's ſaffron bed,
Had ſpred her purple robe through dewy air. *Fa. Queen.*

A ſmile that glow'd
Celeſtial *roſy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Faireſt bloſſom! ſo not ſhalt
That age, which you may know ſo ſoon;
The *roſy* morn reſigns her light,
And milder glory to the noon. *Waller.*

The *roſy* finger'd morn appears,
And from her mantle ſhakes her tears,
In promiſe of a glorious day. *Dryden's Albion.*

As Theſſalian ſteeds the race adorn,
So *roſy* colour'd Helen is the pride
Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beſide. *Dryden.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *roſy* cheeks confeſt,
Thou haſt, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this deſtin'd breaſt. *Prior.*

To ROT. *v. n.* [notan, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify; to loſe the cohelion of its parts.

A man may *rot* even here. *Shakeſp.*

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we *rot* and *rot*. *Shakeſp.*

Being more nearly expoſed to the air and weather, the bodies of the animals would ſuddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones would likewiſe all *rot* in time, except thoſe which were ſecured by the extraordinary ſtrength of their parts. *Woodward.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption

No wood ſhone that was cut down alive, but ſuch as was *rotted* in ſtock and root while it grew. *Bacon.*

Frowning Auſter ſeeks the ſouthern ſphere,
And *rots*, with endleſs rain, th' unwholeſome year. *Dryden.*

ROT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A diſtemper among ſheep, in which their lungs are waſted.

In an unlucky grange, the ſheep died of the *rot*, the ſwine of the mange, and not a gooſe or duckling throve. *B. Johnſ.*

The

The cattle muſt of *rot* and murrain die *Milton.*

The wool of Ireland ſuffers under no defect, the country being generally full ſtocked with ſheep, and the ſoil little ſubject to other *rots* than of hunger. *Temple.*

2 Putrefaction; putrid decay.

Brandy ſcarce prevents the ſudden *rot*
Of freezing noſe, and quick decaying feet. *Philips.*

RO'TARY. *adj.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

ROTATED. *adj.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.

ROTATION. *n. ſ.* [*rotation*, Fr. *rotatio*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; the ſtate of being ſo whirled round, whirl.

Of this kind is ſome diſpoſition of bodies to *rotation* from Eaſt to Weſt; as the main float and reflow of the ſea, by conſent of the univerſe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

By a kind of circulation or *rotation*, arts have their ſucceſſive invention, perfection, and traduction from one people to another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels. *Newton's Opticks.*

In the paſſions wild *rotation* toſt,
Our ſpring of action to ourſelves is loſt. *Pope.*

In ſond *rotation* ſpread the ſpotted wing,
And ſhiver every feather with deſire. *Thomſon.*

ROTATOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.

This articulation is ſtrengthened by ſtrong muſcles; on the inſide by the triceps and the four little *rotators*. *Wiſeman.*

ROTE. *n. ſ.* [rote, Saxon, merry.]

1. [*Rote*, old Fr.] A harp, a lyre. Obſolete.

Wele couthe he ſing, and playen on a *rote*. *Chaucer.*

Worthy of great Phœbus' *rote*,
The triumphs of Pelegrean Jove he wrote,
That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. *Spenſer.*

2 [*Routine*, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe.

Firſt rehearſe this ſong by *rote*,
To each word a warbling note. *Shakeſp.*

Thy loved diſciple
Thy loved did read by *rote*, and could not ſpell. *Shakeſp.*

He rather faith it by *rote* to himſelf, than that he can throughly believe it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

All which he underſtood by *rote*,
And as occaſion ſerv'd would quote. *Hudibras*, p. i.

Learn Ariſtotle's rules by *rote*,
And at all hazard's boldly quote. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To ROTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the underſtanding.

Speak to the people
Words *roted* in your tongue, baſtards and ſyllables
Of no allowance to your boſom's truth. *Shakeſp.*

ROTGUT. *n. ſ.* [*rot* and *gut*.] Bad beer.

They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut*, we with a bitter greggiſh ſmall liquor. *Harvey.*

ROTHER-NAILS. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *rudder*.] Among ſhipwrights, nails with very full heads uſed for faſtening the rudder irons of ſhips. *Bailey.*

ROTTEN. *adj.* [from *rot*.]

1. Putrid; carious; putreſcent.

Truſt not to *rotten* planks. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Proſperity begets to mellow,
And drop into the *rotten* mouth of death. *Shakeſp.*

O'erbuild breeding ſun, draw from the earth
Rotten humidity, below thy ſiſters orb
Infect the air. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

There is by fermentation or excitation, as when a *rotten* apple lieth cloſe to another apple that is ſound, or when dung, or is already putrified, is added to other bodies. *Bacon.*

Who prais'as *rotten* wood, and ſteel no more
Regards than reeds. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

It groweth by a dead ſtock of a tree, and about the roots of *rotten* trees, and takes his place from wood putrefied. *Bacon.*

They kenewood from the *rotten* hedges took,
And ſeeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

2. Not firm; not truſty.

Hence, *rotten* thing, or I ſhall ſhake thy bones
Out of thy garments. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. Not ſound; not hard.

You common cry of curs whoſe breath I hate,
As reek o' th' *rotten* fens. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They were leſt moiſted with dirt and mire, by reaſon of the deepneſs of the *rotten* way. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

ROTTENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten, carouſneſs; putrefaction.

Diſeas'd ventures,
That play with all infirmities for gold,
Which *rottenneſs* lends nature! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

If the matter ſtink and be oily, it is a certain ſign of a *rottenneſs*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ROTUND. *adj.* [*rotunde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Lat.] Round; circular.

The croſs figure of the chriſtian temples is more proper for ſpacious buildings than the *rotund* of the heathen; the eye is much better filled at firſt entering the *rotund*, but ſuch as are built in the form of a croſs gives us a greater variety. *Add.*

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY. *n. ſ.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotondité*, Fr. from *rotund*.] Roundneſs; ſphericity; circularity.

Thou all-ſhaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' th' world. *Shakeſp.*

With the *rotundity* common to the atoms of all fluids, there is ſome difference in bulk, elſe all fluids would be alike in weight. *Grew.*

A *rotundity* is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Who would part with theſe ſolid bleſſings, for the little fantaſtical pleaſantneſs of a ſmooth convexity and *rotundity* of a globe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ROTUNDO *n. ſ.* [*rotonda*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide; ſuch as the pantheon at Rome. *Trev.*

To ROVE. *v. n.* [*roſſer*, Daniſh, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range, to wander.

Thou ſit years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the wars furrets, to go *rove* with one
That's yet unbruis'd *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Fauitleſs thou dropt from his unerring ſkill,
With the bare power to ſin, ſince free of will;
Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,
For who has power to walk, has power to *rove*. *Arbuth.*

If we indulge the frequent riſe and *roving* of paſſions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts.*

I view'd the effects of that diaſtrous flame,
Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Conſtrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*. *Pope.*

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over.

Roving the field, I eſpied
A goodly tree far diſtant to behold,
Loaden with fruit of faireſt colours. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Cloacina as the town ſhe *rov'd*,
A mortal ſcavenger ſhe law, ſhe lov'd. *Gay.*

ROVER. *n. ſ.* [from *rove*.]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.
2. A fickle inconſtant man.
3. A robber, a pirate.

This is the caſe of *rovers* by land, as ſome cantons in Arabia.

4. *At* ROVERS. Without any particular aim.

Nature ſhoots not *at rovers*, even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it. *Glanvill's Scepſ.*

Providence never ſhoots *at rovers*: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the perſon that ſhoots it. *South's Sermons.*

Men of great reading ſhow their talents on the meaneſt ſubjects; this is a kind of ſhooting *at rovers*. *Addiſon.*

ROUGE. *n. ſ.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.

ROUGH *adj.* [hpuh, hpuhe, hpuge, Saxon; *ruuw*, Dutch.]

1. Not ſmooth, rugged, having inequalities on the ſurface.

The hind
O'er bog or ſteep, through ſtrait, *rough*, denſe, or rare,
Purſues his way. *Milton.*

Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the *rougheſt* ſea; whereas the face of the earth ſhould reſemble that of the calmeſt ſea, full in the form of its firſt mafs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Auſtere to the taſte as, rough *wine*.

3. Harſh to the ear.

Moſt by the numbers judge a poet's ſong,
And ſmooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*

4. Rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; not ſoft, coarſe; not civil, ſevere, not mild; rude.

A fiend, a fury, pitileſs and *rough*,
A wolf, nay worſe, a fellow all in buff. *Shakeſp.*

Straight with a band of ſoldiers tall and *rough*
On him he ſeizes. *Cowley's Davideis.*

5. Not gentle, not proceeding by eaſy operation.

He gave not the king time to proſecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy. *Clar.*

Hippocrates ſeldom mentions the doſes of his medicines, which is ſomewhat ſurprizing, becauſe his purgatives are generally very *rough* and ſtrong. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. Harſh to the mind, ſevere.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverſeneſs, which *rough* and imperious uſage often produces in generous minds. *Locke.*

7. Hard featured; not delicate.

A ropy chain of rheums, a viſage *rough*,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a ſkin of buff *Dryden.*

8. Not poliſhed; not finiſhed by art: as, a rough *diamond*.

9. Terrible, dreadful.

Before the cloudy van,
On the *rough* edge of battle ere it join'd,
Satan advanc'd *Milton.*

10. Rugged;

10. Rugged, disordered in appearance; coarse.

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

11. T[illegible] flaws, [illegible]

Come what come may,
Time and the hour run through the *roughest* day. *Shakesp.*

To Rough'cast. *v. a.* [*rough* and *cast.*]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.

Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could
Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould. *Cleaveland*

2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.

In merriment they were first practised, and this *roughcast* unhewn poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal*

Rough'cast. *n. f.* [*rough* and *cast.*]

1. A rude model, a form in its rudiments.

The whole piece seems rather a loose model and *roughcast* of what I design to do, than a compleat work. *Digby.*

2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.

Some man must present a wall, and let him have some plaster, some, or *roughcast* about him to signify wall. *Shakesp.*

Rough'draught. *n. f.* [*rough* and *draught.*] A draught in its rudiments.

My elder brothers came
Roughdraughts of nature, ill design'd and lame,
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear,
'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden*

To Rough'draw. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw.*] To trace coarsely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast, as he *roughdrew* *Dryden*

To Rough'en. *v. a.* [from *rough.*] To make rough.

Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure, which *roughens* one, gives majesty to another; and that was it which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden's Ded. to Æneis.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade?
His only coat; when dust confus'd with rain,
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*

To Rough'en. *v. n.* To grow rough.

The broken landskip
Ascending *roughens* into rigid hills. *Thomson's Spring*

To Roughhew'. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew.*] To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

The whole world, without art and dress,
Would be but one great wilderness,
And mankind but a savage herd,
For all that nature has conferr'd.
This does but *roughhew* and design,
Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

Rough'hewn. *part. pass. adj.*

1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.

A *roughhewn* seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison; and would not stir; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Not yet nicely finished.

I hope to obtain a candid construction of this *roughhewn* ill-numbered discourse. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Roughly. *adv.* [from *rough.*]

1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.

2. Harshly; unevenly; rudely.

Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,
For terror of the torments manifold,
In which the damned souls he did behold,
But *roughly* him bespake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Rebuk'd, and *roughly* sent to prison,
The immediate heir of England! was this easy? *Shakesp.*

3. Severely; without tenderness.

Some friends of vice pretend,
That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame. *Dryden.*

4. Austerely to the taste

5. Boisterously; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear

Rough'ness. *n. f.* [from *rough.*]

1. Superficial asperity, unevenness of surface.

The little *roughnesses* or other inequalities of the leather against the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker. *Boyle.*

While the steep horrid *roughness* of the wood
Strives with the gentle calmness of the flood. *Denham.*

When the diamond is not only found, but the *roughness* smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Dryden.*

Such a persuasion as this well fixed, will smooth all the *roughness* of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing. *Atterbury.*

2. Asperity to the taste.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and unconcocted *roughness*, as sloes. *Bacon.*

3. Taste of astringency.

A tobacco pipe broke in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious *roughness* on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear.

In the *roughness* of the numbers and cadences of this play, [illegible] more masterly than in any of my former tragedies *Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and frequency of consonants. *Sw.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.

Roughness is a needless cause of discontent, severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*

When our minds eyes are disengag'd,
They quicken both, perpetuities unty,
Make *roughness* smooth, and hardness mollify. *Denham.*

Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest. *Addison.*

6. Absence of delicacy.

Should feasting and balls once get among the cantons, their military *roughness* would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate. *Addison*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpolished or unfinished state.

10. Indelegance of dress or appearance.

11. Tempestuousness, storminess.

12. Coarseness of features.

Rought. old pret. of *reach.* [commonly written by *Spenser* *raught*] Reached.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *rought* not to five weeks, when he came to fivescore.
Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost

To Rough'work. *v. a.* [*rough* and *work.*] To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

Thus you must continue, till you have *roughwrought* all your work from end to end. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

Rou'ncival. *n. f.* [from *Roncesval*, a town at the foot of the Pirenees.] See Pea, of which it is a species.

Dig garden,
And set as a daintie thy *roncival* pease. *Tusser.*

ROUND. *adj.* [*rond*, French; *ronde*, Italian; *rund*, Dutch; *rotundus*, Latin.]

1. Cylindrical.

Hollow engines long and *round* thick ram'd. *Milton.*

2. Circular.

His ponderous shield large and *round* behind him. *Milton.*

3. Spherical; orbicular.

The outside bare of this *round* world *Milton.*

4. [*Rotunde ore*, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in sound.

In his satyrs Horace is quick, *round*, and pleasant, and as nothing so bitter, so not so good as Juvenal. *Peacham.*

5. Not broken.

Play put a *round* number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. Large, not inconsiderable.

Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good *round* sum. *Shakesp.*

They set a *round* price upon your head. *Addison.*

It is not easy to foresee what a *round* sum of money may do among a people, who have tamely suffered the *Franche compte* to be seized on. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

She called for a *round* sum out of the privy purse. *Hooker.*

7. Plain; clear, fair; candid; open.

Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like allay in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it. *Bacon.*

8. Quick; brisk.

Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a *round* rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Sir Roger heard them upon a *round* trot; and after passing, told them, that much might be said on both sides. *Addis.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.

Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,
To shew his griefs; let her be *round* with him. *Shakesp.*

The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.*

Round. *n. f.*

1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,
Which fate and metaphysick aid doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

I'll charm the air to give a ſound,
While you perform your antick *round*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakeſp. After Windſ.*

What is this,
That riſes like the iſſue of a king,
And wears upon his baby brow the *round*
And top of ſovereignty? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Hirſute roots are a middle ſort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, beſides the putting forth ſap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in *round*. *Bacon.*

What if the ſun
Be centre to the world; and other ſtars,
By his attractive virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various *rounds*. *Milton.*

Knit your hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantaſtick *round* *Milton.*

He did foretel and propheſy of him,
Who to his realms that azure *round* hath join'd. *Denham.*

They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar,
Then in a *round* the mingled bodies run,
Flying they follow, and purſuing ſhun. *Dryden.*

How ſhall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame ſo truly circular?
For, in a *round*, what order can be ſhew'd,
Where all the parts ſo equal perfect are? *Dryden.*

The mouth of Veſuvio has four hundred yards in diameter; for it ſeems a perfect *round* *Addiſon*

This image on the medal plac'd,
With its bright *round* of titles grac'd,
And ſtampt on Britiſh coins ſhall live. *Addiſon.*

2. Round; ſtep of a ladder.

When he once attains the upmoſt *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, ſcorning the baſe degrees
By which he did aſcend. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Many are kick'd down ere they have climbed the two or three firſt *rounds* of the ladder *Government of the Tongue.*

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder riſe,
The loweſt hid in earth, the topmoſt in the ſkies. *Dryden.*

This is the laſt ſtage of human perfection, the utmoſt *round* of the ladder whereby we aſcend to heaven. *Norris.*

3. The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt, hence applied to a carouſal.

A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,
To this and t'other friend I drink. *Suckling.*

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away. *Granville.*

The feaſt was ſerv'd; the bowl was crown'd,
To the king's pleaſure went the merriful *round*. *Prior.*

4. A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began.

We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the ſtarry quire,
Who, in their nightly watchful ſpheres,
Lead in ſwift *rounds* the months and years. *Milton.*

If nothing will pleaſe people, unleſs they be greater than nature intended, what can they expect, but the aſs's *round* of vexatious changes. *L'Eſtrange.*

How then to drag a wretched life beneath
An endleſs *round* of ſtill returning woes,
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorſe?
What torment's this? *South.*

Till by one countleſs ſum of woes oppreſt,
Heavy with cares, and ignorant of reſt,
We find the vital ſprings relax'd and worn,
[illegible]
Thus through the *round* of age, to childhood we return. *Pope.*

5. [*Ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

ROUND. *adv.*

1. Every way; on all ſides.

The terror of God was upon the cities *round* about. *Gen.*

All ſounds whatſoever move *round*, that is, on all ſides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*

In darkneſs and with dangers compaſs'd *round*. *Milton.*

2. [*En rond*, *à la ronde*, Fr.] In a revolution.

At the beſt 'tis but coming; and if he can in his own fancy raiſe that to the opinion of true wiſdom, he comes *round* to practiſe his deceits upon himſelf. *Gov. of the Tong.*

Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points, run the ſame *round* from one end of the year to another. *Add.*

Circularly.

One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Milton.*

4. Not in a direct line.

If merely to come in, Sir, they go out;
The way they take is ſtrangely *round* about. *Pope.*

ROUND. *prep.*

1. On every ſide of

To officiate light *round* this opacous earth. *Milton.*

2. About, circularly about.

He led the hero
The confines of the bleſſed Elyſian ground. *Dryden.*

3. All over

Round the world we roam,
Forc'd from our pleaſing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

To ROUND. *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To ſurround, to encircle.

Would that th' incluſive verge
Of golden metal, that muſt *round* my brow,
Were redhot ſteel to ſear me to the brain. *Shakeſp.*

We are ſuch ſtuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a ſleep. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

This diſtemper'd meſſenger of wet,
The many coloured Iris, *rounds* thine eyes. *Shakeſp.*

The vileſt cockle gaping on the coaſt,
That *rounds* the ample ſea. *Prior.*

2. To make ſpherical or circular.

Worms with many feet, which *round* themſelves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

When ſilver has been leſſened in any piece carrying the publick ſtamp, by clipping, waſhing, or *rounding*, the laws have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke.*

With the cleaving knife and maul ſplit the ſtuff into a ſquare piece near the ſize, and with the draw-knife *round* off the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Moxon*

Can any one tell, how the ſun, planets, and ſatellites were *rounded* into their particular ſpheroidical orbs. *Cheyne.*

3. To raiſe to a relief.

The figures on our modern medals are raiſed and *rounded* to a very great perfection. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

4. To move about any thing

To thoſe beyond the polar circle, day
Had unbenighted ſhone, while the low ſun,
To recompenſe his diſtance, in your ſight
Had *rounded* ſtill th' horizon, and not known
Or Eaſt or Weſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.*

5. To mould into ſmoothneſs.

Theſe accompliſhments, applied in the pulpit, appear by [illegible] without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To ROUND. *v. n.*

1. To grow round in form.

The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace; we ſhall
Preſent our ſervices to a fine new prince. *Shakeſp.*

2. [*Runen*, German, whence *Chaucer* writes it better *roun*] To whiſper

Being come to the ſupping place, one of Alexander's ſervants *rounded* in his ear, at which he retired. *Sidney.*

France,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field
As God's own ſoldier, *rounded* in the ear,
With that ſame purpoſe changes.

They're here with me already, whiſpering, *rounding*,
Sicilia is a ſo-forth, 'tis far gone. *Shakeſp.*

Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady ſaid ſhe was [illegible] one that ſat by *rounded* him in the ear, ſhe is far more out of the queſtion. Cicero anſwered, I muſt believe her, for I heard her ſay ſo any time theſe ten years. *Bacon.*

The fox *rounds* the new elect in the ear, with a piece of ſecret ſervice that he could do him. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To go round.

They keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

ROUNDABOUT. *adj.* [This word is uſed as an adjective, though it is only an adverb united to a ſubſtantive by a colloquial looſeneſs of language, which ought not to have been admitted to book

1. Ample, extenſive.

Thoſe ſincerely follow reaſon, but for want of having large *roundabout* ſenſe, have not a full view of all that relates to the queſtion. *Locke on Underſtanding.*

2. Indirect, looſe.

Paraphraſe is a *roundabout* way of tranſlating, invented to help the barrenneſs, which tranſlators, overlooking in themſelves, have apprehended in our tongue. *Felt[illegible]*

ROUNDEL
ROUNDLAY

1. [*Rouderet*, French.] A kind of ancient poetry, which commonly conſiſts of thirteen verſes, of which [illegible] are of one kind of rhyme and five of another it is divided into three couplets; and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible. *Trev[illegible]*

Such, ſince a *roundel* never heard I none,
Little lacketh Perigot of the beſt,
And Willie is not greatly over-gone,
So weren his under-ſongs well addreſt. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To hear thy rimes and *roundelays*,
Which thou wert wont in waſtful hills to ſing,
I more delight than lark in ſummer
Whoſe echo made the neighb'ring grove to ring. *Spenſer.*

Come

Come now a *roundel* and a fairy song. *Shakesp.*
They list'ning heard him, while he search'd the grove,
And loudly sung his *roundelay* of love,
But on the sudden stop'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. [*Rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure.
The Spaniards, casting themselves into *roundels*, and their strongest ships wading in the rest, made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*
The muses and graces made fest vans, the fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*. *Howel.*

ROU'NDER. *n. f.* [from *round.*] Circumference; inclosure.
If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,
'T is not the *rounder* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Shakesp.*

ROU'NDHEAD. *n. f.* [*round* and *head.*] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.
Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank confusion to the *roundheads*. *Spectator*, N° 629.

ROU'NDHOUSE. *n. f.* [*round* and *house.*] The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.
They march'd to some fam'd *roundhouse*. *Pope.*

ROU'NDISH. *adj.* [from *round.*] Somewhat round; approaching to roundness.
It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as of a *roundish* figure, useless to our experiment. *Boyle.*

ROUNDLY. *adv.*
1. In a round form, in a round manner.
2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.
[illegible], that where our duty is submission, weak oppositions betoken pride. *Hooker, b. v. §. 8.*
You'll prove a jolly surly groom,
That take it on you at the first so *roundly*. *Shakesp.*
Mr. de Mortier *roundly* said, that to cut off all contentions of words, he would propose two means for peace. *Hayward.*
From a world of phænomena, there is a principle that acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was abundantly evidenced, and as *roundly* acknowledged. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any art, rhetorick, or circumlocution. *Addison's Count Tariff.*
3. Briskly; with speed.
When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*
4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.
I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
This lord justice caused the earl of Kildare to be arrested, and cancelled such charters as were lately resumed, and proceeded every way so *roundly* and severely, as the nobility did much distaste him. *Davies on Ireland.*

ROU'NDNESS. *n. s.* [from *round.*]
1. Circularity, sphericity; cylindrical form.
The same reason is of the *roundness* of the bubble; for the air within avoideth discontinuance, and therefore casteth itself into a round figure. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Bracelets of pearl gave *roundness* to her arm,
And every gem augmented every charm. *Prior.*
Roundness is the primary essential mode or appearance of a [illegible] *Watts's Logick.*
2. Smoothness.
The whole period and compass of this speech was delightsome for the *roundness*, and grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*
3. [illegible] openness; vigorous measures.

ROU'SE. *n. s.* [*rus*, Welsh.] A bumper.
[illegible] rest
At once the crowd arose, confus'd and high;
For Mars was early up, and *rous'd* the sky. *Dryden.*
Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal,
To *rouse* the watchmen of the publick weal,
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall,
And goad the prelate slumb'ring in his stall. *Pope.*
2. To excite to thought or action.
The Dane and Swede, *rous'd* up by fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*
Let thunder in their ears their country's cause,
And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them. *Addis. Cat.*
The heat, with which Luther treated his adversaries, though carried too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatick of any in christendom. *Atterbury.*
They would be very much *roused* and awakened by such a sight, but they would not however be convinced. *Atterbury.*
3. To put into action.
As an eagle, seeing prey appear,
His airy plumes doth *rouse* full rudely dight;
So shaked he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*

Blust'ring winds had *rous'd* the sea. *Milton.*
4. To drive a beast from his lair.
The blood more stirs,
To *rouze* a lion, or to start a hare. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall *rouse* him up? *Genesis* xlix. 9.
Th' unexpected sound
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound,
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Waking to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm. *Denham.*
Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,
The youth rush eager to the sylvan war,
Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest-walks surround,
Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope.*

To ROUSE. *v. n.*
1. To awake from slumber.
Men, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*
Richard, who now was half asleep,
Rous'd; nor would longer silence keep. *Prior.*
Melancholy lifts her head,
Morpheus *rouzes* from his bed. *Pope's St Cecilia.*
2. To be excited to thought or action.
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do *rouze*. *Shakesp.*

ROUSE. *n. s.* [*rusch*, German, half drunk.] A dose of liquor rather too large.
They have given me a *rouse* already.
—Not past a pint as I am a soldier. *Shakesp. Othello.*
No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
And the king's *rouse* shall bruit it back again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakesp.*

ROU'SER. *n. s.* [from *rouse.*] One who rouses.

ROUT. *n. s.* [*rot*, Dutch.]
1. A clamorous multitude, a rabble; a tumultuous croud.
Besides the endless *routs* of wretched thralls,
Which thither were assembled day by day
From all the world. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
A *rout* of people there assembled were,
Of every sort and nation under sky,
Which with great uproar preased to draw near
To th' upper part. *Spenser.*
If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject *routs*,
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanced by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakesp.*
Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful retainer, or partaking in *routs* and unlawful assemblies. *Bacon.*
Such a tacit league is against such *routs* and shows, as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*
Nor do I name of men the common *rout*,
That wandring loose about,
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The mad ungovernable *rout*,
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,
Lov'd such variety and antick tricks. *Reformation.*
Harley spies
The doctor falter'd by the eyes
At Charing-cross among the *rout*,
Where painted monsters are hung out. *Swift.*
2. [*Route*, Fr.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.
Thy army,
As if they could not stand when thou wer't down,
Dispers'd in *rout*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*
Their mightiest quell'd, the battle swerv'd,
With many an inroade gor'd; deformed *rout*
Enter'd, and foul disorder. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

To ROUT. *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.
The next way to end the wars with him, and to *rout* him quite, should be to keep him from invading of those countries adjoining. *Spenser on Ireland.*
That party of the king's horse, that charged the Scots, so totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

To ROUT. *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crouds.
The meaner sort *routed* together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

ROUTE. *n. s.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way.
Wide through the fuzzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

ROW. *n. s.* [*reih*, German.] A rank or line; a number of things ranged in a line.
Lips never part, but that they show
Of precious pearl the double *row*. *Spenser, b. i.*
After them all dancing on a *row*,
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As fresh as flowers. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Where

Where any *row*
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. v.*
A triple mounted *row* of pillars, laid
On wheels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.*
Where the bright ſeraph m in burning *row*,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*
The victor honour'd with a nobler veſt,
Where gold and purple ſtrive in equal *rows*. *Dryden.*
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux,
Why bows the ſidebox from its inmoſt *rows*. *Pope.*

To ROW. *v. n.* [ropan, Saxon.] To impel a veſſel in the water by oars.

He ſaw them toiling in *rowing*; for the wind was contrary. *Mark* vi. 48.

Some of theſe troughs or canoes were ſo great, that above twenty men have been found *rowing* in one. *Abbot.*

The bold Britons then ſecurely *row'd*,
Charles and his virtue was their ſacred load. *Waller.*

The watermen turned their barge, and *rowed* ſoftly, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden.*

The *rowing* crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

To Row. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

The ſwan *rows* her ſtate with oary feet. *Milton.*

Ro'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*rouelle*, Fr.]

1. The points of a ſpur turning on an axis.

He gave his able horſe the head,
And, bending forward, ſtruck his agile heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel* head. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.* 1.
A rider like myſelf, who ne'er wore *rowel*
Nor iron on his heel. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
A mullet is the *rowel* of a ſpur, and hath never but five points; a ſtar hath ſix. *Peacham on Blazoning*
He ſpurr'd his fiery ſteed
With goring *rowels*, to provoke his ſpeed. *Dryden.*

2. A ſeton; a roll of hair or ſilk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a diſcharge.

To Ro'WEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the ſkin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Rowel the horſe in the cheſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ro'WEN. *n. ſ.*

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may ſprout into green. *Notes on Tuſſer.*

Then ſpare it for *rowen*, to Michel be paſt,
To lengthen thy dairie, no better thou haſt. *Tuſſer.*

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens*, till ſnow comes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ro'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *row*.] One that manages an oar.

Four gallies firſt, which equal *rowers* bear,
Advancing in the watry liſts, appear. *Dryden.*

The biſhop of Saliſbury ran down with the ſtream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one *rower*. *Addiſon.*

RO'YAL. *adj.* [*reial*, Fr.]

1. Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king; regal.

The *royal* ſtock of David. *Milton.*
Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retired, poſſeſs their peaceful loves:
O *royal* maids how wretched is the fate! *Granville.*

2. Noble, illuſtrious.

What news from Venice?
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shakeſp.*

Ro'YALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *royal*.] Adherent to a king.

Where Cavendiſh fought, the *royaliſts* prevail'd,
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller.*

The old church of England *royaliſts*, another name for a man who prefers his conſcience before his intereſts, are the moſt meritorious ſubjects in the world, as having paſſed all thoſe terrible teſts, which domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conſcience clear. *South.*

To Ro'YALIZE *v. a.* [from *royal*.] To make royal.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your huſband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I ſpilt mine own. *Shakeſp.*

Ro'YALLY. *adv.* [from *royal*.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

It ſhall be my care,
To have you *royally* appointed *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*
His body ſhall be *royally* interr'd,
And the laſt funeral pomps adorn his herſe. *Dryden.*

ROYALTY. *n. ſ.* [*royalté*, Fr.]

1. Kingſhip; character or office of a king.

Suppoſe, that you have ſeen
The well appointed king at Hampton peer,
Embark his *royalty*. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
Draw, you raſcal; you come with letters againſt the king, and take vanity the puppet's part againſt the *royalty* of her father. *Shakeſp. King Lear*
He will loſe his head, ere give conſent,
His maſter's ſon, as worthipfully he terms it,
Shall loſe the *royalty* of England's throne. *Shakeſp.*
If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either theſe muſt have been but one ſovereign, or elſe every father of a family had as good a claim to *royalty* as theſe. *Locke.*

2. State of a king.

I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And ſigh in *royalty*, and grieve in ſtate. *Prior.*

3. Emblems of royalty.

Wherefore do I aſſume
Theſe *royalties*, and not refuſe to reign. *Milton.*

To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenſer.*

RO'YNISH *adj.* [*rogneux*, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; ſorry; mean, rude.

The *roynish* clown, at whom ſo oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is alſo miſſing. *Shakeſp.*

To RUB. *v. a.* [*rhwbio*, Welſh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it; to ſcour, to wipe; to perfricate.

2. To touch ſo as to have ſomething of that which touches behind.

Their ſtraw-built citadel new *rub'd* with balm. *Milton.*
In narrow cleits, in the monument that ſtands over him, catholicks *rub* their beads, and ſmell his bones, which they ſay have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoplectick balſom; and what would make one ſuſpect, that they *rub* the marble with it, it is obſerved, that the ſcent is ſtronger in the morning than at night. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

3. To move one body upon another

Look, how ſhe *rubs* her hands
—It is an accuſtomed action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands. *Shakeſp Macbeth.*
The bare *rubbing* of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Locke.*
Two bones, *rubbed* hard againſt one another, produce a fetid ſmell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To obſtruct; confuſion

'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition all the world well know,
Will not be *rub'd* nor ſtop'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. To poliſh, to retouch.

The whole buſineſs of our redemption is, to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the ſoul. *South.*

6. To remove by friction.

A forcible object will *rub* out the freſheſt colours at a ſtroke, and paint others. *Collier of the Aſpect.*
If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughneſs, which ſticks to the outſide for want of better teaching, time, and obſervation, will *rub* off, but if ill, all the rules in the world will not poliſh them. *Locke.*

7. To touch hard.

He, who before he was eſpied, was afraid, after being perceived, was aſhamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and ſhame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

8. *To* RUB *down.* To clean or curry a horſe.

When his fellow beaſts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* 'em *down*. *Dryd.*

9. *To* RUB *up.* To excite; to awaken.

You will find me not to have *rubbed up* the memory of what ſome heretofore in the city did. *South.*

10. *To* RUB *up.* To poliſh; to retouch.

To RUB. *v. n.*

1. To fret, to make a friction.

This laſt alluſion gall'd the panther more,
Becauſe indeed it *rubb'd* upon the ſore;
Yet ſeem'd the not to wince, though ſhrewdly pain'd. *Dry.*

2. To get through difficulties.

Many a lawyer, when once hampered, *rub* off as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*
'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world, though perpetually a doing. *L'Eſtrange.*

RUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision, hinderance; obſtruction.

The breath of what I mean to ſpeak
Shall blow each duſt, each ſtraw, each little *rub*
Out of the path, which ſhall directly lead
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shakeſp. King John.*
Now every *rub* is ſmoothed in our way. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe you make friends,
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The leaſt *rub* in your fortunes, fall away. *Shakeſp*
Upon this *rub*, the Engliſh embaſſadors thought fit to demur, and ſent to receive directions. *Hayward.*
He expounds the giddy wonder
Of my weary ſteps, and under
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churliſh *rub* lays nay. *Crashaw.*
He that once ſins, like him that ſlides on ice,
Goes ſwiftly down the ſlippery ways of vice,
Though conſcience checks him, yet thoſe *rubs* gone o'er,
He ſlides on ſmoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*
An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; becauſe the government is ſo diſpoſed, that it almoſt executes itſelf and upon the death of a prince, the adminiſtration goes on without any *rub* or interruption *Swift.*

2. Fraction;

5. Evasion; act of rubbing.
3. [illegible] of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.
We'll play at bowls.
—'Twill make me think the world is full of *rubs*,
And that my fortune runs against the bias. *Shakesp.*
4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.
To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Sha.*

RUB-STONE. *n. s.* [*rub* and *stone*.] A stone to scour or sharpen.
A cradle for barley, with *rub-stone* and sand. *Tusser.*

RU'BBER. *n. s.* [from *rub*.]
1. One that rubs.
2. The instrument with which one rubs.
Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets display. *Dryden.*
Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your wearing out the common *rubbers*. *Swift.*
3. A coarse file.
The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a *rubber*, and takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the forging. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
4. A game; a contest; two games out of three.
The ass was to stand by, to see two boobies try their title to him by a *rubber* of cuffs. *L'Estrange.*
If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be contented with a *rubber* at cuffs. *Cotton on Duelling.*
5. A whetstone. *Ainsw.*

RU'BICAN. *adj.* [*rubican*, Fr.] *Rubican* colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light grey, or white upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Far. Dict.*

RU'BBAGE } *n. s.* [from *rub*, as perhaps meaning, at first,
RU'BBISH. } dust made by rubbing. *Rubbage* is not used.]
1. Ruins of building, fragments of matter used in building.
What trash is Rome?
What *rubbish*, and what offal? when it serves
For the base matter to illume Cæsar. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
Such conceits seem too fine among the *rubbage*. *Wotton.*
A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rubbish*, is easily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanv. Scepsi.*
When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least commotion lays the whole in *rubbish*. *L'Estrange.*
Th' Almighty cast a pitying eye,
He saw the town's one half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryden.*
The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and *rubbish*. *Swift.*
2. Confusion; mingled mass.
That noble art of politics lying ought not to lie any longer in *rubbish* and confusion. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
3. Any thing vile and worthless.

RU'BBLE STONE. *n. s.*
Rubble stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation. *Woodward.*

RU'BICUND *adj.* [*rubicunde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redness. *Dict.*

RU'BIED. *adj.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby.
Thrice upon thy fingers tip,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton.*
Angels food, and *rubied* nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in massy gold. *Milton.*

RUBIFICK *adj.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] Making red.
While the several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each. *Grew's Cosmol.*

To RU'BIFY. *v. a.* To make red.
This topically applied, becomes a phænigmus or *rubifying* medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RU'BICUS. *adj.* [*rubeus*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used.
Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

RU'BRICATED. *adj.* [from *rubrico*, Lat.] Smeared with red.

RU'BRICK. *n. s.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.
No date prefix'd,
Directs me in the starry *rubrick* set. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to instruct them. *Stilling fleet.*

RU'BRICK. *adj.* Red.
The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call *rubrick* or red-making. *Newton.*
What though my name stood *rubrick* on the walls. *Pope.*

To RU'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RUBRIFORM. *adj.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the form of red.
Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubriform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the reddest lines. *Newton's Opticks.*

RU'BY. *n. s.* [from *ruber*, Lat.]
1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond.
Up, up, fair bride! and call
Thy stars from out their several boxes, take
Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make [illegible]
Melpomene would be represented like a manly lady, upon her head a dressing of pearl, diamonds, and *rubies*. *Peacham.*
Crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With saphires, diamonds, and with *rubies* grac'd. *Dryden.*
2. Redness.
You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
3. Any thing red.
Desire of wine
Thou could'st repress, nor did the dancing *ruby*
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream. *Milton.*
4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. *Ainsw.*

RU'BY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.
Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips. *Shak.*
Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *ruby* than thy small pipe
Is at the maiden's organ shrill and sound. *Shakesp.*

RUCTA'TION. *n. s.* [*ructo*, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

To RUD. *v. a.* [rubu, Saxon, redness.] To make red.
Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had *rudded*. *Spenser.*

RU'DDER. *n. s.* [*roeder*, Dutch.]
1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed.
My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by th' string,
And thou should'st towe me after. *Shakesp.*
They loosed the *rudder* bands, and hoised up the main-sail, and made toward shore. *Acts* xxvii. 40.
Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole power, have therein no other understanding, than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and *rudder*, doth ascribe some absolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the hand that guides it. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Fishes first to shipping did impart;
Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*
Thou held'st the *rudder* with a steady hand,
Till safely on the shore the bark did land. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

RU'DDINESS. [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redness.
The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet,
You'll mar it, if you ki[illegible] *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
If the flesh lose its *ruddiness*, and look pale and withered, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

RU'DDLE. *n. s.* [*rudd*, Islandick.] Red earth.
Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specifick gravity, consistence, or hardness. *Woodward.*

RU'DDOCK. *n. s.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A kind of bird.
Of singing birds, they have linnets, and *ruddocks*. *Carew.*

RU'DDY *adj.* [rudu, Saxon.]
1. Approaching to redness; pale red.
We may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come *ruddy* to the field,
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again. *Cowley.*
New leaves on every bough were seen,
Some *ruddy* colour'd, some of lighter green. *Dryden.*
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How *ruddy* like your lips their streaks appear! *Dryden.*
Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with *ruddiest* freight bedeckt. *Philip.*
2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all, only in poetry.
A crown of *ruddy* gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *adj.* [rebe, Saxon, *rudis*, Lat.]
1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners, [illegible]; brutal.
Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch,
Thou friend of an ill fashion. *Shakesp.*
Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and ruffian-like, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*
You can with single look inflame
The coldest breast, the *rudest* tame. *Waller.*
It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man is thought *rude* to his reader, who does not give him some account beforehand. *Watts.*
2. Violent; tumultuous, boisterous; turbulent.
Clouds push'd with winds *rude* in their shock. *Milton.*
The water appears white near the shore, and a ship, because the *rude* agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*

3. Harsh; inclement.
Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller*
4. Ignorant; raw; untaught.
Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge. 2 *Cor*
He was yet but *rude* in the profession of arms, though greedy of honour. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
Such tools as art yet *rude* had form'd. *Milton.*
5 [*Rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven, shapeless.
It was the custom to worship *rude* and unpolished stones. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Artless; inelegant.
I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath for such a senseless fable; and if he have any of the *rude* Irish books. *Spenser.*
One example may serve, till you review the Æneis in the [illegible] *Dryden*
7. Such as may be done with strength without art
To his country farm the fool confin'd;
Rude work well suited with a ruftick mind. *Dryden.*

RU'DELY. *adv.* [from *rude*]
1 In a rude manner
Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,
Or *rudely* visit them in parts remote,
To fright them ere destroy *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
2. Without exactness, without nicety; coarsely.
I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
I that am *rudely* stampt, and want love's majesty
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakesp.*
[illegible]
My muse, though *rudely*, has resign'd
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*
4. Violently; boisterously.
With his truncheon he so *rudely* stroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spen.*

RU'DENESS *n. f.* [*rudesse*, Fr. from *rude*.]
1. Coarseness of manners; inelegance
This *rudeness* is a sauce to his good wit,
Which gives men stomach to digest his words
With better appetite. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
The publick will in triumphs rudely share,
And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear. *Dryden.*
The *rudeness*, tyranny, the oppression, and ingratitude of the late favourites towards their mistress, were no longer to be born. *Swift's Miscellanies*
2. Ignorance, unskilfulness.
What he did amiss, was rather through *rudeness* and want of judgment, than any malicious meaning. *Hayward.*
3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.
Let be thy bitter scorn,
And leave the *rudeness* of that antique age
To them, that liv'd therein in state forlorn *Fairy Queen.*
4 Violence; boisterousness.
The ram, that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and *rudeness* of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakesp.*
5 Stormness, rigour
You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than all the *rudenesses* of the season. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

RU'DENTURE n. f. [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

RU'DERARY. *adj* [*rudera*, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*

RUDERA'TION. *n. f.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey*

RU'DESBY. *n. f.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word, now little used.
I must be forced
To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad brain *rudesby*, full of spleen. *Shakesp.*
Out of my sight, *rudesby* be gone. *Shakesp.*

RU'DIMENT *n. f.* [*rudiment*, Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.]
1 The first principles, the first elements of a science.
Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and were so made fit to be by baptism received into the church, the fathers usually term hearers. *Hooker.*
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shakesp.*
Thou soon shalt quit
Those *rudiments*, and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and state,
Sufficient introduction to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
Could it be believed, that a child should be forced to learn the *rudiments* of a language, which he is never to use, and neglect the writing a good hand, and casting accounts. *Locke.*
2. The first part of education
He was nurtured where he was born in his first *rudiments*, till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of musick. *Wotton's Life of Villiers.*
The skill and *rudiments* austere of war *Philips.*

3 The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or original of any thing.
Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of earth or bark. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the grosser appearances. *Granvill's Scep.*
So looks our monarch on this early fight,
Th' essay and *rudiments* of great success,
Which ad-maturing time must bring to light. *Dryden.*
Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral? which are but the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and first draught of religion; as religion is the [illegible]
God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the soul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received every grace it is capable of. *Addison's Spectator.*
The sappy boughs
Are themselves with blooms, sweet *rudiments*
Of future harvest. *Philips.*

RUDIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *rudiment*] Initial; relating to first principles.
Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours. *Spectator.*

To RUE. *v. a.* [reopnian, Saxon.] To grieve for, to regret; to lament.
Thou temptest me in vain;
To tempt the thing which daily yet I *rue*,
And the old cause of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Fairy Queen.*
You'll *rue* the time,
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakesp.*
France, thou shalt *rue* this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
There are two councils held,
And that may be determin'd at the one,
Which may make you and him to *rue* at th' other. *Shak*
Oh! treacherous was that breast, to whom you
Did trust our countess, and we both may *rue*,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me cast you guilty, and yourself. *Donne.*
I *rue*
That error now, which is become my crime. *Milton*
Against this, thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly *rues*. *Milton.*

RUE. *n. f.* [*rue*, Fr. *ruta*, Lat.] An herb called, herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.
The flower of *rue* for the most part consists of four hollow leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, out of whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a roundish fruit, which is generally four cornered, and composed of four cells, fixed to an hard shell of small angular seeds. *Miller.*
What savour is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*.
Where did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace,
Rue, even for Ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*
The weasel, to encounter the serpent, arms herself with eating of *rue*. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

RUEFUL. *adj* [*rue* and *full*] Mournful, woful, sorrowful.
When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,
Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from ruth. *Shakesp.*
Cocytus, named of lamentation loud,
Heard on the *rueful* stream. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He sigh'd, and cast a *rueful* eye,
Our pity kindles, and our passions die. *Dryden.*

RUE'FULLY. *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; sorrowfully.
Why should an ape run away from a snail, and very *ruefully* and frightfully look back, as being afraid? *More*

RUE'FULNESS *n. f.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulness, mournfulness

RUE'LLE. n. f. [French.] A circle, an assembly at a private house.
The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned the *ruelle*. *Dryden's Preface to Ann*

RUFF. *n. f.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. See RUFFLE
You a captain, for what? for tearing a whore's *ruff* in a bawdy house? *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.*
Well reverted,
With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and farthingals. *Shakesp.*
Like an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a *ruff*, and some a gown.
Sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme his certainty,
What fashion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or suits next year,
Our giddy headed antick youth will wear *Donne.*
The ladies freed the neck from those yokes, those linen *ruffs* in which the simplicity of their grandmothers had enclosed it. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 100.

I rear'd

I rear'd this flow'r,
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread. *Pope.*

2. [From *rough* scales.] A small river fish
A *ruff* or pope is much like the pearch for shape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon he is an excellent fish and of a pleasant taste. *Walton.*

3. A state of roughness. Obsolete.
As fields set all their bristles up, in such a *ruff* were thou. *Chapman's Iliads*

4. New state. This seems to be the meaning of this cant word
How many princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot. *L'Estrange.*

RU'FFIAN. *n. s.* [*raffiano*, Italian; *raffien*, Fr. a bawd; *raffver*, Danish, to pillage; perhaps it may be best derived from *rough*.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer
Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch,
Thou friend of an ill fash on! *Shakesp. Two Gent. of Ver.*
Have you a *ruffian* that will swear? drink? dance?
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers termed rude and *ruffian* like, falling into years apt to take offence, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*
The boasted ancestors of these great men,
Whose virtues you admire, were all such *ruffians*,
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addison's Cato.*
[illegible]
Experience'd age
May timely intercept the *ruffian* rage,
Convene the tribes *Pope's Odyssey.*

To RU'FFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage, to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in use.
A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements,
If it hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortise. *Shakesp. Othello.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. a.* [*uyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
1. To disorder; to put out of form, to make less smooth.
Naughty lady,
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host,
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour
You should not *ruffle* thus. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and vanish upon the *ruffling* of the same piece of silk. *Boyle.*
As you come here to *ruffle* vizard punk,
When sober ran, and roar when you are drunk. *Dryden.*
As she first began to rise,
She smooth'd the *ruffled* seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*
Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense,
Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,
And the free soul looks down to pity kings. *Pope.*
2. To discompose; to disturb, to put out of temper.
Were I Brutus,
And Brutus, Antony, there were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny *Shakesp.*
We are transported by passions, and our minds *ruffled* by the disorders of the body, nor yet can we tell, how the soul should be affected by such kind of agitations. *Glanvill*
3. To put out of order; to surprise
The knight found out
Th' advantage of the ground, where best
He might the *ruffled* foe infest. *Hudibras, p. 1*
4. To throw disorderly together.
Within a thicket I repos'd, when round
I *ruffled* up fallen leaves in heap, and found,
[illegible] *Chapman.*
A small skirt of fine *ruffled* linnen, running along the upper part of the stays before, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent.
The night comes on, and the high winds
Do sorely *ruffle*, for many miles about
There's scarce a bush. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
The riding winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*
2. To be in loose motion, to flutter.
The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind *Dryden.*
3. To be rough; to jar, to be in contention
[illegible] Out of use
[illegible]ant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome *Shakesp.*
They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RU'FFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Pleated linnen used as an ornament.
The tucker is a slip of fine linnen, run in a small kind of *ruffle* round the uppermost verge of the women's stays. *Addison.*
2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.
Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent *ruffle* or special commotion of the blood. *Watts.*

RU'FFLERHOOD. *n. s.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG. *n. s* [*rugget*, rough, Swedish.]
1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloath.
January must be expressed with a horrid and fearful aspect, clad in Irish *rug* or coarse freeze. *Peacham on Drawing.*
2. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds.
A *rug* was o'er his shoulders thrown;
A *rug*, for night-gown he had none. *Swift's Miscel.*
3. A rough woolly dog.
Mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and demy wolves are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

RU'GGED. *adj.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.
Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,
Tir'd with a tedious and *rugged* way. *Denham.*
Since the earth revolves not upon a material and *rugged*, but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*
2. Not neat; not regular
His hair is shagging;
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd *Shakesp.*
3. Savage of temper, brutal, rough.
The greatest favours to such an one neither soften nor win upon him; they neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, as *rugged*, and as unconcerned as ever. *South's Sermons.*
4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous.
Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The *rugged'st* hour that time and spite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enrag'd Northumberland. *Shakesp.*
5. Rough or harsh to the ear.
A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and even that prose is *rugged* and unharmonious. *Dryden's Dedic. to Æneis.*
6. Sour; surly, discomposed.
Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night. *Shakesp.*
7. Violent, rude, boisterous.
Fierce Talgol, gath'ring might,
With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudibras.*
8. Rough; shaggy.
Through forests wide,
To chase the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

RU'GGEDLY. *adv.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner

RU'GGEDNESS. [from *rugged*.]
1. The state or quality of being rugged.
2. Roughness, asperity
Hardness and *ruggedness* is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon*
Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoarseness and violence of a cough, by mollifying the *ruggedness* of the intern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey.*
This softness of the foot, which yields and fits itself to the *ruggedness* and unevenness of the roads, does render it less capable of being worn. *Ray on the Creation.*

RU'G WORK. *n. s.* A nappy cloth.
The nips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rug work* with her own hand. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

RU'GINE. *n. s.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chirurgeon's rasp.
If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine*. *Sharp.*

RUGOSE. *adj.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles.
It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that the internal *rugose* coat of the intestine turneth out, and beareth down *Wiseman's Surgery.*

RU'IN. *n. s.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.]
1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.
2. The remains of building demolished
The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,
And one promiscuous *ruin* cover all,
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay [illegible]
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,
And men shall from her *ruins* know her fame. *Prior.*
Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the *ruins* made
Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*

3. Destruction;

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune, overthrow.
He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII
Those whom God to *ruin* has design'd,
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*
4. Mischief, bane.
The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*
Havock, and spoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*

To RU'IN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To subvert; to demolish
A nation loving gold must rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*
2. To destroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune.
By thee rais'd I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*
A confident dependence ill-grounded creates such a negligence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*
3. To impoverish.
She would *ruin* me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

To RU'IN. *v. n.*
1. To fall in ruins.
Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, hell saw
Heav'n *running* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but strict fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*
2. To run to ruin.
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys*
3. To be brought to poverty or misery
If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*

To RUINATE. *v. a* [from *ruin*. This word is now obsolete.]
1. To subvert; to demolish
I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shakesp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.
We'll order well the state,
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate*. *Shakesp*
2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable
The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be assailed. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
So shall the great revenger run*ate*
His land to ruine by a dreadful fate. *Sandys*

RUINATION. *n. s.* [from *ruinate*.] Subversion; demolition; overthrow. Obsolete.
Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the sudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden's Remains.*

RU'INOUS. *adj.* [*ruineux*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr.]
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated, demolished.
It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is *ruinous*. *Hayward.*
2. Mischievous, pernicious; baneful; destructive.
The birds,
After a night of storm so *ruinous*,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than such *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human blood. *Glanvill's Preface to Sceps.*
A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practise of gaming. *Sw.*

RU'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous*]
1. In a ruinous manner.
2. Mischievously, destructively.
If real uneasinesses may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most *ruinously* on himself. *Decay of Piety.*

RULE. *n. s.* [*regula*, Lat.]
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.
I am asham'd, that women
Should seek for *rule*, supremacy, or sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakesp.*
May he live
Ever beloved, and loving may his *rule* be! *Shakesp.*
A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that causeth shame. *Proverbs* xvii. 2.
There being no law of nature nor positive law of God, that determines which is the positive heir, the right of succession, and consequently of bearing *rule*, could not have been determined. *Locke.*
This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to endanger that form of *rule* established by the law of their country. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 52
Instruct me whence this unkind
And wherefore Vanoc, the sworn friend to Rome,
Should spurn against our *rule*, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Philips's Briton.*
Sev'n years the traytor rich Mycenæ sway'd,
And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*
2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.
If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With the long level'd *rule* of streaming light. *Milton*
A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to the *rule*. *South's Sermons*
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.
Adam's sin did not deprive him of his *rule*, but left the creatures to a rebellion. *Bacon.*
This little treatise will furnish you with infallible *rules* of judging truly. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Know how sublime that precept is to keep
Within the *rule* of right the human breast,
See'st where the reasons punch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail. *Dry.*
We profess to have embraced a religion, which contains the most exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tillotf*
We owe to christianity the discovery of the most certain and perfect *rule* of life. *Tillotson.*
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.
Some say he's mad, others, that lesser hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shakesp. Macbeth*

To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to control, to manage with power and authority.
It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer't, and live with such as cannot *rule*,
Nor ever will be *rul'd*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Margaret shall now be queen, and *rule* the king.
But I will *rule* both her, the king, and realm. *Shakesp*
A greater power now *rul'd* him. *Austen.*
Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful sway,
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,
Disposing peace and war thy own majestick way. *Dryd.*
2. To manage.
He fought to take unto him the *ruling* of the affairs. 1 *Mac.*
3. To settle as by a rule
Had he done it with the pope's license, his adversaries must have been silent; for that's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen.

To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command.
Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the saints. *Hosea*
Three happy men! whom God hath thus advanced
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worship him, and in reward to *rule*
Over his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost. b*
We subdue and *rule* over all other creatures; and use for our own behoof those qualities wherein they excel. *Ray.*
He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot shew his divine right to the power of *ruling* over me. *Locke.*

RULER. *n. s.* [from *rule*.]
1. Governour; one that has the supreme command.
Soon *rulers* grow proud, and in their pride foolish. *Sidney.*
God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and the law of nature, leaders and *rulers* over others. *Raleigh.*
The pompous mansion was design'd
To please the mighty *rulers* of mankind;
Inferior temples rise on either hand. *Addison.*
2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.
They know how to draw a straight line between two points by the side of a *ruler*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

RUM *n. s.*
1. A country parson. A cant word.
I'm grown a mere mopus, no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull *rums* *Swift*
2. A kind of spirits drawn from molasses.

To RU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch] To make a hoarse low continued noise.
The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear
To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear
A base's part amongst their consorts oft,
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears. *Spenser.*
Rumble thy belly full, spit fire, spout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters,
I tax not you, you elements with unkindness *Shakesp.*
At the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness. *Jeremiah* xlvii. 3.
Our courtier thinks that he's preferr'd, whom every man envies,
When love so *rumbles* in her pate, no sleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling.*

Apollo ſtarts, and all Parnaſſus ſhakes
At the rude *rumbling* Earal pton makes. *Roſcommon.*
The fire ſhe fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling w thin. *Dryden.*
Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwel.,
Lab ring with couck pangs, and clole confin'd,
In va n fought ſtue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryden.*
On a ſudden there was heard a moſt dreadful *rumbling* noiſe within the entrails of the machine, after which the mountain burſt. *Addiſon*
Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they have been ſhook from their reſpective thrones, by the *rumbling* of a wheelbarrow *Spectator*, N° 597
RU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *rumble*] The perſon or thing that rumb es.
the property of chew ng the cud.
Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this peri-ſtaltick motion upwards and downwards. *Ray.*
wen of the muſcular part of the gu.et,
is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men. *Derham.*
To RU'MINATE. *v n.* [*ruminer*, Fr. *rumino*, Lat.]
1. To chew the cud
Others fill a w th paſture gazing fat,
Or bedward *ruminating*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv.*
The neceſſity of ſpittle to diſſolve the al ment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the ſalivary ducts of animals, which *ruminate* or chew the cud, extremely *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. To muſe; to think again and again.
Alone ſometimes ſhe walk'd in ſecret where,
To *ruminate* upon her diſcontent. *Fairfax, b. iv*
Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,
Of riſing k ngdoms, and of fa ling ſtates. *Waller.*
I am at a lo.itude, an houſe between Hampſtead and London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died: this circumſtance lets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in which men of wit exerciſe themſelves *Steele to Pope.*
He practiſes a ſlow med tation, and *ru minates* on the ſubject, and perhaps in two nights and days rouſes thoſe ſeveral ideas which are neceſſary. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*
To RU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*rumino*, Lat.]
1. To chew over again.
2. To muſe on, to meditate over and over again.
'Tis a ſtudied, not a preſent thought,
By duty *ruminated*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Knock at the ſtudy, where he keeps,
To *ruminate* ſtrange plots of dire revenge. *Shakeſp.*
The condemned Engl ſh
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminate*
The morning's danger. *Shakeſp.*
Mad w th deſire ſhe *ruminates* her ſin,
And w.ſhes all her w ſhes o'er again,
Now ſhe deſpairs, and now reſolves to try;
Would not, and would again, ſhe knows not why. *Dry.*
RUMINA TION *n. ſ* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from *ruminate*.]
1. The property or act of chewing the cud.
Rumination is g ven to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great ſtore of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arb.*
2. Med tation; reflection.
It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a moſt humorous ſadneſs. *Shakeſp. As You like it.*
Returning, full of *rumination* ſad,
He mourns the weakneſs of theſe latter times. *Thomſon*
To RU'MMAGE. *v. a.* [*rommen*, German, to empty *Skinner. rimari*, Lat.] To ſearch; to plunder, to evacuate.
Our greedy ſeamen *rummage* every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier cheſt. *Dryden.*
To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To ſearch places.
A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures, there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Eſtrange.*
Some on antiquated authors pore,
R e for ſenſe. *Dryden's Perſius.*
I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*
RU MMER. *n ſ* [*roemer*, Dutch] A glaſs; a drinking cup.
Imperial Rh ne beſtow'd the generous *rummer*. *Philips.*
RU'MOUR. *n ſ.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.
We hold *rumour* from what we fear. *Shakeſp*
There ran a *rumour*
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shakeſp Macbeth.*
Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,
And his atchievements of no leſs account. *Shakeſp*
This *rumour* of him went forth throughout all Judea. *Luke.*
Rumour next and chance
And tumult and confu ion all embroil'd. *Milton.*
She heard an ancient *rumour* by,
That times to come ſhould ſee the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To RU'MOUR. *v. a* [from the noun] To report abroad; to bruit.
Careſby, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is ſick, and like to die. *Shakeſp.*
All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day
Samſon ſhould be brought forth. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
'Twas *rumour'*
My father 'ſcap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*
RU MOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *rumour*] Reporter; ſpreader of news.
A ſlave
Reports, the Volſcians, with two ſeveral powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.
—Go ſee this *rumourer* whipt it cannot be. *Shakeſp.*
RUMP. *n.ſ.* [*rumpff*, German]
1. The end of the backbone.
At her *rump* ſhe growing had behind
A fox's tail. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
If h s holineſs would thump
His reverend bum 'gainſt horſe's r [illegible], *Prior.*
Rumps of beef with virgin honey ſtrew'd. *Arg.*
Laſt trotted forth the gentle ſwine,
To eaſe her itch againſt the ſtump,
And diſmally was heard to whine,
All as the ſcrubb'd her meazly *rump*. *Swift's Miſcel.*
2. The buttocks
A ſailor's wife had cheſnuts in her lap,
And mouncht,—give me quoth I
Aroint the witch —the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shakeſp.*
He charg'd him firſt to bind
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras, p. i.*
To RU MPLE *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch] To cruſh or contract into inequalities and corrugations, to cruſh together out of ſhape
Each vital ſpeck, in which remains
Th' entire, but *rumpled* animal, contains
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
Rumpled petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or diſcompos'd the head-dreſs of a prude. *Pope.*
Never put on a clean apron, 'till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*
RU MPLE. *n. ſ.* [hrympelse, Saxon] Pucker; rude plait.
Fair Virginia would her fate beſtow
On Rutila, and change her faultleſs make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel back. *Dryden.*
To RU'N. *v. n.* pret. *ran.* [*rinnan*, Gothick, ynnan, Saxon; *rennen*, Dutch]
1. To move ſwiftly; to ply the legs in ſuch a manner, as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to make haſte, to paſs with very quick pace
Their feet *run* to evil, and make haſte to ſhed blood *Prov.*
Laban *ran* out unto the man unto the well. *Gen. xxiv. 29.*
When ſhe knew Peter's voice, ſhe *ran* in, and told how Peter ſtood before the gate. *Acts xii. 14.*
Since death's near, and *runs* w th ſo much force,
We muſt meet firſt, and intercept his courſe. *Dryden.*
He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryden.*
Let a ſhoe-boy clean your ſhoes and *run* of errands *Swift.*
2. To uſe the legs in motion.
Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run* about. *Locke*
3. To move in a hurry.
The prieſt and people *run* about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their ſafety were to quit
Their mother. *Ben Joh*
4. To paſs on the ſurface, not through the air.
The Lord ſent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground *Exodus ix. 23.*
5. Toruſh violently.
Let not thy voice be heard, leſt angry fellows *run* upon thee, and thou loſe thy l fe *Judges xviii. 25.*
Now by the winds and raging waves I ſwear,
Y [illegible]
Let [illegible]
Your ſhip ſhou'd *run* againſt the rocky coaſt. *Dryden.*
They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no leſs dangerous. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
I diſcover thoſe ſhoals of life which are concealed in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addiſon*
6. To take a courſe at ſea
Running under the iſland Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat. *Acts xxvii. 16.*
7. To contend in a race
A horſe-boy, being lighter than you, may be truſted to *run* races with leſs damage to the horſes. *Swift*
8. To fly, not to ſtand. It is often followed by *away* in this ſenſe.
My conſcience will ſerve me to *run* from this Jew, my maſter. *Shakeſp Merchant of Venice.*

RUN

T[illegible] and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other ſtraight after. *Bacon.*

I do not ſee a face
Worthy a man, that dares look up and ſtand,
One thunder out, but downward all like beaſts
Running away at every flaſh. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The reſt diſperſed *run*, ſome organs'd,
To unknown coaſts; ſome to the ſhores do fly. *Daniel.*

They, when they ſee out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras.*

Your blood thricks, and *runs away* at a frog. *Locke.*

9. To ſtream, to flow.

My ſtatues,
Like a fountain, with a hundred ſpouts,
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar*

I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shak.*

The precious ointment upon the head *ran* down upon Aaron's beard. *Pſalm* cxxxiii 2.

In ſome houſes, wainſcots will ſweat, ſo that they will almoſt *run* with water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*

Cæſus roll'd a crimſon flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives blood. *Dryden*

The greateſt veſſel, when full, if you pour in fluid, it muſt *run* out ſome way, and the more it *runs* out at one ſide, the leſs it *runs* out at the other. *Temple*

Innumerable iſlands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with ſhining ſeas that *ran* among them. *Addiſon.*

Her fields he cloath'd, and cheer'd her blaſted face
With *running* fountains and with ſpringing graſs. *Addiſon.*

10. To be liquid, to be fluid.

In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little hole, in which put quickſilver wrapped in a piece of linen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in ſnow,
The mountain ſtands; nor can the riſing ſun
Unfix her ſtuffs, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addiſon.*

As wax diſſolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the ſun,
So melts the youth. *Addiſon's Ovid's Metam.*

11. To be fuſible, to melt.

Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way,
This iron heart, which no impreſſion took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if ſhe but look. *Dryden.*

Suffex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

Your iron muſt not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt; for then it will be brittle. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

12. To paſs, to proceed.

You, having *run* through ſo much publick buſineſs, have found out the ſecret ſo little known, that there is a time to give it over. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

If there remains an eternity to us after the ſhort revolution of time, we ſo ſwiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the happineſs, that can be imagined in this fleeting ſtate, is not valuable in reſpect of the future. *Locke.*

13. To go away, to vaniſh.

As faſt as our time *runs*, we ſhould be very glad in moſt parts of our lives that it *ran* much faſter. *Addiſon.*

14. To have a legal courſe; to be practiſed

Cuſtoms *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas intereſt *runs* as well upon our ſhips as goods, and muſt be yearly paid. *Child.*

15. To have a courſe in any direction.

A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Sha.*

Little is the wiſdom, where the flight
So *runs* againſt all reaſon. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

That puniſhment follows not in this life the breach of this rule, and conſequently has not the force of a law, in countries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it, is evident. *Locke.*

Had the preſent war *run* againſt us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy to be determined on ſo impracticable an undertaking. *Addiſ*

16. To paſs in thought or ſpeech.

Could you hear the annals of our fate;
Through ſuch a train of woes if I ſhould *run*,
The day would ſooner than the tale be done. *Dryden.*

By reading, a man antedates his life, and this way of *running* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's preexiſtence. *Collier*

Virgil, in his firſt Georgick, has *run* into a ſet of precepts foreign to his ſubject. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks*

Raw and injudicious writers propoſe one thing for their ſubject, and *run* off to another. *Felton.*

17. To be mentioned curſorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* ſo ſhort, like articles in an account, whereas, if the ſubject were fully explained, each of them might take up half a page. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

18. To have a continual tenour of any kind

Diſcourſes *ran* thus among the cleareſt obſervers, it was ſaid, that the prince, without any imaginable ſtain of his religion, had, by the ſight of foreign courts, much corroborated his judgement. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

The king's ordinary ſtyle *runneth*, our ſovereign lord the k[illegible] *Davies.*

19. To be buſied upon.

His griſly beard his penſive boſom ſought,
And all on Laufus *ran* his reſtleſs thought. *Dryden.*

When we deſire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumſtances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

20. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

21. To have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance.

22. To go on by ſucceſſion of parts.

She ſaw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each ſire impreſt, and glaring in his ſon. *Pope.*

23. To proceed in a train of conduct.

If you ſuſpend your indignation againſt my brother, till you can derive from him better teſtimony of his intent, you ſhould *run* a certain courſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

24. To paſs into ſome change.

Is it really deſirable, that there ſhould be ſuch a being in the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run* into confuſion, and ruin mankind? *Tillotſon.*

Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cauſe to rave, and beat my breaſt,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* diſtracted. *Addiſon.*

25. To paſs.

We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through. *Taylor.*

26. To proceed in a certain order.

Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton.*

Thus in a circle *runs* the peaſant's pain,
And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryden.*

This church is very rich in relicks, which *run* up as high as Daniel and Abraham. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all the intermediate degrees, till it ſtops in an intenſe red. *Arb.*

27. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs that *runneth* againſt him. *Bacon.*

The time of inſtance ſhall not commence or *run* till after conteſtation of ſuit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

28. To be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himſelf, and how he had loſt the hearts of his ſubjects. *Knolles.*

29. To be carried on in any manner.

Conceſſions, that *run* as high as any, the moſt charitable proteſtants make. *Atterbury.*

In popiſh countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher, and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

30. To have a track or courſe.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the ſinus *ran* up above the orifice. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

One led me over thoſe parts of the mines, where metalline veins *run*. *Boyle.*

31. To paſs progreſſively.

The planets do not of themſelves move [illegible], but are kept in them by ſome attractive force, which, if once ſuſpended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.*

32. To make a gradual progreſs.

The wing'd colonies
There ſetting, ſeize the ſweets the bloſſoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*

33. To be predominant.

This *ran* in the head of a late writer of natural hiſtory, who is not wont to have the moſt lucky hits in the conduct of his thoughts. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

34. To tend in growth.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds, therefore let him ſeaſonably water the one, and deſtroy the other. *Bac.*

35. To grow exuberantly

Joſeph is a fruitful bough, whoſe branches *run* over the wall *Geneſis* xlix. 22.

Study your race, or the ſoil of your family will dwindle into cits or *run* into wits. *Tatler*, N° 75.

If the richneſs of the ground cauſe turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

In ſome, who have *run* up to men without a liberal education, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton.*

Magnanimity may *run* up to profuſion or extravagance. *Pope.*

36. To excern pus or matter.

Whether his fleſh *run* with his iſſue, or be ſtopped, it is his uncleanneſs. *Leviticus* xv. 3.

37. To become irregular, to change to ſomething wild.

Many have *run* out of their wits for women. 1 *Eſdr.* iv.

Our king return'd,
The muſe *ran* mad to ſee her crown'd lord,
On the crack'd ſtage the bedlam heroes roar'd. *Granville*

For th's tak it up all forts of ware,
And *run* int' ev'ry tradesman's book,
'Till both turn'd bankrupts. *Hudibras.*
Run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages.

39. To fall by hafte, paſſion, or folly into fault or misfortune.
If thou remember'ſt not the ſlighteſt folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into,
Thou haſt not lov'd. *Shakeſp. As You Like it*
Solyman himſelf, in puniſhing the perjury of another, *ran* into wilful perjury himſelf, perverting the commendation of juſtice, which he had ſo much deſired by his moſt bloody and unjuſt ſentence. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
I am not uſing it right, come all thoſe miſtakes we *run* into in our endeavours after happineſs. *Locke.*

40. To fall; to paſs.
In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed, but near the borders they *run* into one another, ſo that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Ha*

41. To have a general tendency.
Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into deſpotick power. *Swift*

42. To proceed as on a ground or principle
It is a confederating with him, to whom the ſacrifice is offered; for upon that the apoſtle's argument *runs*. *Atterbury.*

43. To go on with violence.
Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*

44. *To* RUN *after*. To ſearch for; to endeavour at, though out of the way
The mind, upon the ſuggeſtion of any new notion, *runs after* ſimilies, to make it the clearer to itſelf, which, though it may be uſeful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no right method to ſettle true notions in ourſelves. *Locke.*

45. *To* RUN *away with*. To hurry without conſent.
Thoughts will not be directed what objects to purſue, but *run away with* a man in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view. *Locke*

46. *To* RUN *in with*. To cloſe; to comply.
Though Ramus *run in with* the firſt reformers of learning, in his oppoſition to Ariſtotle; yet he has given us a plauſible ſyſtem *Baker.*

47. *To* RUN *on*. To be continued
If, through our too much ſecurity, the ſame ſhould *run on*, ſoon might we feel our eſtate brought to thoſe lamentable terms, whereof this hard and heavy ſentence was by one of the ancients uttered. *Hooker.*

48. *To* RUN *over*. To be ſo full as to overflow.
He fills his famiſh'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*
With unchew'd morſels, while he churns the gore. *Dryd.*

49. To be ſo much as to overflow.
Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run* over the veſſels they are in, and poſſeſs more place than when they were cool. *Digby on Bodies.*

50. *To* RUN *out*. To be at an end.
When a leaſe had *run out*, he ſtipulated with the tenant to reſign up twenty acres, without leſſening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine. *Swift*

51. *To* RUN *out*. To ſpread exuberantly
Inſectile animals, for want of blood, *run* all *out* into legs. *Hammond.*
The zeal of love *runs out* into ſuckers, like a fruitful tree. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
Some papers are written with regularity, others *run out* into the wildneſs of eſſays. *Spectator.*

52. *To* RUN *out*. To expatiate.
Nor is it ſufficient to *run out* into beautiful digreſſions, unleſs they are ſomething of a piece with the main deſign of the Georgick. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*
On all occaſions, the *run out* extravagantly in praiſe of Horus. *Arbuthnot*
They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*
He ſhews his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run out* into long deſcriptions. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

53. *To* RUN *out*. To be waſted or exhauſted.
He hath *run out* himſelf, and led forth
His deſp'rate party with him, blown together
Aids of all kinds. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
Th' eſtate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*
From growing riches with good cheer,
To *running out* by ſtarving here. *Swift.*
So little gets for what ſhe gives,
We really wonder how ſhe lives!
And had her ſtock been leſs, no doubt,
She muſt have long ago *run out*. *Swift.*

To RUN *with*.

1. To pierce, to ſtab.
Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love ſong *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Hipparchus, going to marry, conſulted Philander upon the occaſion; Philander repreſented his miſtreſs in ſuch ſtrong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spectator.*

2. To force, to drive.
In nature, it is not convenient to conſider every difference that is in things, and divide them into diſtinct claſſes as will *run* us into particulars, and we ſhall be able to eſtabliſh no general truth. *Locke.*
Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unuſual ſtreſs may diſcourage it, yet this muſt not *run* it, by an over great ſhyneſs of difficulties, into a lazy ſauntring about ordinary things. *Locke.*

3. To force into any way or form.
Some, uſed to mathematical figures, give a preference to the methods of that ſcience in divinity or politick enquiries; others, accuſtomed to retired ſpeculations, *run* natural philoſophy into metaphyſical notions *Locke.*
What is raiſed in the day, ſettles in the night; and its cold *runs* the thin juices into thick lazy ſubſtances. *Cheyne.*
The daily complaiſance of gentlemen *runs* them into variety of expreſſions; whereas your ſchoolmen are more cloſe, and frugal of their words. *Felton on the Criticks.*

4. To drive with violence.
They *ran* the ſhip aground *Acts* xxvii. 41.
This proud Turk offered ſcornfully to paſs by without vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, ſet upon him with ſuch fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their galleies on ſhore. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
A talkative perſon *runs* himſelf upon great inconveniencies, by boaſting of his own or diſparaging other men's merits. *K.*

5. To melt.
The pureſt gold muſt be *run* and waſhed. *Felton.*

6. To incur
He *runneth* two dangers, that he ſhall not be faithfully counſeled, and that he ſhall have hurtful counſel given. *Bacon.*
The tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*
Conſider the hazard I have *run* to ſee you here. *Dryden.*
O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his moſt beloved ſins, what a dreadful danger he *runs*. *Calamy.*
I ſhall *run* the danger of being ſuſpected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

7. To venture; to hazard
He would himſelf be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*
Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denh.*
A wretched exil'd crew
Reſolv'd, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of ſea and land. *Dryden.*

8. To import or export without duty.
Heavy impoſitions leſſen the import, and are a ſtrong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

9. To proſecute in thought.
To *run* the world back to its firſt original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the firſt inſtance of his creative power, is a reſearch too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*
The world hath not ſtood ſo long, but we can ſtill *run* it up to thoſe artleſs ages, when mortals lived by plain nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
I would gladly underſtand the formation of a ſoul, and *run* it up to its *punctum ſaliens*. *Collier.*
I have choſen to preſent you with ſome peculiar thoughts, rather than *run* a needleſs treatiſe upon the ſubject at length. *Felton.*

10. To puſh.
Some Engliſh ſpeakers *run* their h[illegible] to the ſockets, others look with great attention on a [illegible] *Addiſon.*

11. *To* RUN *down*. To chaſe to wearineſs.
They *ran down* a ſtag, and the reſt divided the prey very honeſtly. *L'Eſtrange, Fable.*

12. *To* RUN *down*. To cruſh, to overbear.
Though out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Some corrupt affections in the ſoul urge him on with ſuch impetuous fury, that, when we ſee a man overborn and *run down* by them, we cannot but pity the perſon, while we abhor the crime. *South's Sermons.*
It is no ſuch hard matter to convince or *run down* a drunkard, and to anſwer any pretences he can alledge for his ſin. *South's Sermons.*
The common cry
Then *ran* you *down* for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*
Religion is *run down* by the licenſe of theſe times. *Berkley*

13. *To* RUN *over*. To recount curſorily
I ſhall *run* them *over* ſlightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye. *Ray*

I ſhall

I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*

14. *To* RUN *over*. To consider cursorily.

I must [illegible] the works he shall view. *Wotton's Architecture.*

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*

15. To run through.

Should a man *run* over the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*

RUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of running.

The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouth. *L'Estrange's Fables*

2. Course; motion.

Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; cadence.

He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. Course; process.

5. Way of management; uncontroled course.

Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Long reception, continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*

7. Modish clamour.

You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Sw.*

8. *At the long* RUN. In fine; in conclusion; at the end

They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal *in the long run* of the disease. *Wiseman.*

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but *at the long run*, he that sets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange.*

Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it *at the long run*. *L'Estrange.*

Hath falsehood proved *at the long run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Tillotson.*

RUNAGATE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate.

The wretch compel'd, a *runagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. *Sidney.*

God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Psalm* lxviii. 6.

I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure,
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakesp.*

As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding, so the Jews, after they had crucified the son of God, became *runagates*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

RUNAWAY. *n. f.* [*run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive.

Come at once,
For the close night doth play the *runaway*,
And we are staid for. *Shakesp.*

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shak.*

RUNDLE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*.]

1. A round; a step of a ladder.

The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*

2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis.

The third mechanical faculty, stiled *axis in peritrochio*, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick*

RUNDLET. *n. f.* [perhaps *rundle* or *roundlet*.] A small barrel.

Set a *rundlet* of verjuice overagainst the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon's Natural History.*

RUNG. pret. and part. pass. of *ring*.

The heav'ns and all the constellations *rung*. *Milton.*

RUNNEL. *n. f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*

RUNNER. *n. f.* [from *run*.]

1. One that runs.

2. A racer

Fore-spent with toil, as *runners* with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Sh[illegible]*

Here those that in the rapid course delight,
The rival *runners* without order stand. *Dryden.*

3. A messenger.

To Tonson or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the post-office. *Swift to Pope.*

4. A shooting sprig.

In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*

5. One of the stones of a mill.

The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the *runner*, being so large. *Mortim.*

6. A bird.

RUNNET. *n. f.* [*gejunnen*, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is sometimes w[illegible]

The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheese. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*

The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arb.*

RUNNION. *n. f.* [*regnant*, Fr. scrubbing.] A paltry scurvy wretch.

You witch! you polecat! you *runnion!* *Shakesp.*

RUNT. *n. f.* [*runte*, in the Teutonick dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is used in contempt by us for small cattle; as *hefty*, the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind.

Reforming Tweed
Hath sent us *runts* even of her church's breed. *Cleaveland.*

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and *runts*. *Walton.*

This overgrown *runt* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure. *Addison.*

RUPTION. *n. f.* [*ruptus*, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity.

The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or aperion. *Wiseman.*

RUPTURE. *n. f.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking, state of being broken, solution of continuity.

Th' egg,
Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth disclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*

A lute string will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbuthnot.*

The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, such as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A breach of peace; open hostility.

When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to chuse a side. *Swift.*

3. Burstenness, hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To RUPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst, to suffer disruption.

The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp's Surgery.*

RUPTUREWORT. *n. f.* [*herniaria*, Lat.] A plant

The calyx of *rupturewort* is quadrifid, or, for the most part, quinquefid, and expanded in form of a star, having five stamina in the centre the fruit, which grows in the bottom of the flower, becomes a membranaceous, furrowed, round capsule, which is divided into eight cells, each of which contains one small pointed seed. *Miller.*

RURAL. *adj.* [*rural*, Fr. *ruralis*, from *rura*, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities, suiting the country, resembling the country.

Lady, reserved to do pastor company honour,
Joining your sweet voice to the *rural* musick of desert. *Sid.*

Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be deny'd your highness' presence,
He brings you figs. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

We turn
To where the silver Thames first *rural* grows. *Thomson.*

RURALITY, RURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *rural*.] The quality of being rural. *Dict.*

RURICOLIST. *n. f.* [*ruricola*, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

RURIGENOUS. *adj.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE. *n. f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem, trick; wile; fraud, deceit. A French word neither elegant nor necessary

I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruses* which those timid creatures use to save themselves. *Ray.*

RUSH *n. f.* [*rise*, Saxon.]

1. A plant.

A *rush* hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, from the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or husk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth, for the roots of these *rushes* fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together *Miller.*

He taught me how to know a man in love, in which cage of *rushes* I am sure you are not prisoner. *Shak. In*

Man but a *rush* against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes* strew'd, cobwebs swept? *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Your farm requires your pains,
Though *rushes* overspread the neighbouring plains. *Dryden.*

2. *May*

2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.
Not a *ruſh* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Eſtrange.*
What occaſion haſt thou to give up, John Bull's friendſhip is not worth a *ruſh*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt of John Bull.*

RUSH-CANDLE *n. ſ.* [*ruſh* and *candle*] A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh, except one ſmall ſtripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.
Be it moon or ſun, or what you pleaſe,
And if you pleaſe to call it a *ruſh-candle*,
Henceforth it ſhall be ſo for me. *Shakeſp.*
If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a *ruſh-candle* from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us. *Milton.*

To RUSH. *v. n.* [hneopan, Saxon] To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.
The liers in wait haſted and *ruſhed* upon Gibeah. *Judges*
Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *ruſh* upon the camp of the Jews. 1 *Mac.* iv. 2.
Every one that was a warrior *ruſhed* out upon them. *Judith.*
Armies *ruſh* to battle in the clouds *Milton.*
Why wilt thou *ruſh* to certain death, and rage
In raſh attempts beyond thy tender age,
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden's Virgil.*
Deſperate ſhould he *ruſh*, and loſe his life,
With odds oppreſs'd. *Dryden's Æneis.*
They will always ſtrive to be good chriſtians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *ruſh* into the office of princes or miniſters. *Sprat.*
You ſay, the ſea
Does with its waves fall backward to the Weſt,
And, thence repell'd, advances to the Eaſt,
While this revolving motion does indure,
The deep muſt reel, and *ruſh* from ſhoar to ſhoar. *Blackm.*
With a *ruſhing* ſound th' aſſembly bend
Diverſe their ſteps. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Now ſunk the ſun from his aereal height,
And o'er the ſhaded billows *ruſh'd* the night. *Pope.*
At firſt an azure ſheet it *ruſhes* broad,
Then whit'ning by degrees, as prone it falls,
Daſh'd in a cloud of foam, it ſends aloft
A hoary miſt. *Thomſon.*

RUSH *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe.
A gentleman of his train ſpurred up his horſe, and with a violent *ruſh* ſevered him from the duke. *Hatton.*
Him while freſh and fragant time
Cheriſht in his golden prime,
Ere Hebe's hand had over aid
His ſmooth cheeks with a downy ſhade,
The *ruſh* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Craſhaw.*
Auſter ſpy'd him,
Cruel Auſter thither hy'd him,
And with the *ruſh* of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not ſpitefully to caſt
All his leaves ſo freſh, ſo ſweet,
And laid them trembling at his feet. *Craſhaw.*

RU'SHY. *adj.* [from *ruſh*.]
1. Abounding with ruſhes.
In *ruſhy* grounds, ſprings are found at the firſt ſpit. *Mort.*
The timid hare to ſome lone ſeat
Retir'd; the *ruſhy* fen or rugged furze, *Thomſon.*
2. Made of ruſhes.
What knight like him could toſs the *ruſhy* lance. *Tickel.*

RUSK. *n. ſ.* Hard bread for ſtores.
The lady ſent me divers preſents of fruits, ſugar, and *ruſk*. *Raleigh.*

RU'SMA. *n. ſ.* A brown and light iron ſubſtance, with half as much quicklime ſteeped in water, the Turkiſh women make their philothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

RU'SSET. *adj.* [*rouſſet*, Fr. *ruſſus*, Lat.]
1. Reddiſhly brown.
The morn, in *ruſſet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eaſtward hill. *Shakeſp.*
Our ſummer ſuch a *ruſſet* livery wears,
As is a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*
2. *Newton* ſeems to uſe it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly
This white ſpot was immediately encompaſſed with a dark grey or *ruſſet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the firſt iris. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Coarſe, homeſpun; ruſtick. It is much uſed in deſcriptions of the manners and dreſſes of the country, I ſuppoſe, becauſe it was formerly the colour of ruſtick dreſs: in ſome places, the ruſticks ſtill die cloaths ſpun at home with bark, which muſt make them *ruſſet*.
Affata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Figures pedantical; their ſummer flies
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In *ruſſet* yeas, and honeſt kerſy noe

RU'SSET. *n. ſ.* Country dreſs. See RUSSET, *adj.*
The Doriſk dialect has a ſweetneſs in its clownliſhneſs, like a fair ſhepherdeſs in her country *ruſſet*. *Dryden*

RU'SSET. } *n. ſ.* A name given to ſeveral ſorts of pears or
RU'SSETING } apples from their colour.
The *ruſſet* pearmain is a very pleaſant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conſervatory partakes both of the *ruſſeting* and pearmain in colour and taſte, the one ſide being generally *ruſſet*, and the other ſtreaked like a pearmain *Mortimer.*

RUST. *n. ſ.* [ruſt, Saxon]
1. The red deſquamation of old iron.
This iron began at the length to gather *ruſt*. *Hooker.*
Ruſt eaten pikes and ſwords in time to come,
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,
The huſbandman ſhall oft diſcover. *May's Georgicks.*
But Pallas came in ſhape of *ruſt*,
And 'twixt the ſpring and hammer thruſt,
Her Gorgon ſhield, which made the cock
Stand ſtiff, as 'twere transform'd to ſtock. *Hudibras*
My ſcymitar got ſome *ruſt* by the ſea water. *Gulliver*
2. The tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal.
By dint of ſword his crown he ſhall increaſe,
And ſcour his armour from the *ruſt* of peace. *Dryden.*
3. Loſs of power by inactivity
4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.
Let her ſee thy ſacred truths cleared from all *ruſt* and droſs of human mixtures. *King Charles.*

To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather ruſt; to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded.
Her ſallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth reſt upon, while that the culter *ruſts*,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch ſavagery *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*
Our armours now may *ruſt*, our idle ſcymiters
Hang by our ſides for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*
2. To degenerate in idleneſs.
Muſt I *ruſt* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece.

To RUST, *v. a.*
1. To make ruſty.
Keep up your bright ſwords, for the dew will *ruſt* them. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Lat. *ruſtique*, Fr.] Rough; ſavage; boiſterous, brutal, rude.
One he brought me unto ſo bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich beggary, ſerved only by a company of *ruſtical* villains, full of ſweat and duſt, not one of them other than a labourer *Sidney.*
This is by a *ruſtical* ſeverity to baniſh all urbanity, whoſe harmleſs and confined condition is conſiſtent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
He confounds the ſinging and dancing of the ſatyrs with the *ruſtical* entertainment of the firſt Romans. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ruſtical*.] Savagely; rudely, inelegantly.
My brother Jaques he keeps at ſchool,
And report ſpeaks goldenly of his profit,
For my part he keeps me *ruſtically* at home. *Shakeſp.*
Quintus here was born,
Whoſe ſhining plough-ſhare was in furrows worn,
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *ruſtically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſtical*.] The quality of being ruſtical, rudeneſs; ſavageneſs

To RU'STICATE. *v. n.* [*ruſticor*, Latin] To reſide in the country.
My lady Scudamore, from having *ruſticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the ſake of ſeeing the ſun, and to ſleep becauſe it is night. *Pope.*

To RU'STICATE. *v. a.* To baniſh into the country.
I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was ſent away, or, in the univerſity phraſe, *ruſticated* for ever. *Spect.*

RUSTICITY. *n. ſ.* [*ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſticitas*, from *ruſticus*, Lat.]
1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; ſimplicity; artleſsneſs, rudeneſs, ſavageneſs.
There preſented himſelf a tall, clownish, young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, deſired that he might have the atchievement of any adventure, which, during the feaſt, might happen; that being granted, he reſted him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *ruſticity*. *Spenſer.*
The ſweetneſs and *ruſticity* of a paſtoral cannot be ſo well expreſt in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Doriſk dialect. *Addiſon.*
This ſo general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould ſhorten the opportunities of vice; and ſo accordingly an univerſal *ruſticity* preſently took place, and ſtopped not till it had over-run the whole ſtock of mankind. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. Rural appearance.

RU'STICK. *adj* [*ruſticus*, Lat.]

1. Rural, country.

By Lelius willing miſſing was the odds of the Iberian ſide, and continued ſo in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though foſtered ſo by the muſes, as many times the very *ruſtick* people left both their delights and profits to harken to his ſongs. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Rude; untaught, inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly [illegible] the age of forty. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Brutal, ſavage.

My ſoul foreboded I ſhould find the bow'r
Of ſome fell monſter, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *ruſtick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's deſpight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artleſs; honeſt, ſimple.

5. Plain; unadorned

An altar ſtood, *ruſtick*, of graſſy ſord. *Milton.*
With unguents ſmooth the pouſh'd marble ſhone,
Where ancient Neleus ſat, a *ruſtick* throne. *Pope.*

RU'STICK. *n. ſ.* A clown, a ſwain; an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is ſo rude and inſolent as a wealthy *ruſtick*, all this his kindneſs is overlooked, and his perſon moſt unworthily raiſed at. *South.*

RU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſty.*] The ſtate of being ruſty.

To RU'STLE. *v. n.* [hpyſtlan, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick ſucceſſion of ſmall noiſes.

Let not the creaking of ſhoes, nor the *ruſtling* of ſilks, betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He is coming; I hear the ſtraw *ruſtle*. *Shakeſp.*

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than *ruſtling* in unpaid for ſilk. *Shakeſp.*

Thick ſwarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Briſh'd with the hiſs of *ruſtling* wings. *Milton.*

As when we ſee the winged winds engage,
Ruſtling from ev'ry quarter of the ſky,
North, Eaſt, and Weſt, in airy ſwiftneſs vy. *Granville.*

All began the attack;
Fans clap, ſilks *ruſtle*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*

Not leſs their number than the milk-white ſwans,
That o'er the winding of Cayſter's ſprings,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *ruſtling* wings. *Po.*

RU'STY. *adj* [from *ruſt.*]

1. Covered with ruſt; infected with ruſt

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a *ruſty* ſword and empty purſe. *Howel.*

Part ſcour the *ruſty* ſhields with ſeam, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector, in his naſt and long continued truce,
Is *ruſty* grown. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To R[illegible] *v. n.* [*rut*, Fr.] To deſire to come together. Uſed

R[illegible] [*rut*, Fr.]

1. [illegible]

The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole ſummer's feed to make them fit for generation; and if rain come about the middle of September, they go to *rut* ſomewhat the ſooner. *Bacon*

The ground hereof was the obſervation of this part in d[illegible] after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*. *B*

2. [*Route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.

RUTH. *n. ſ.* [from *rue.*] Mercy, pity; tenderneſs, [illegible] for the miſery of another.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way
With wretched miſeries and woful *ruth*,
Were to thoſe Pagans made an open prey. *Fa[illegible]*
[illegible]
She fair, he foll of baſhfulneſs and truth
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and deſired nought;
He durſt not ſpeak, by ſuit to purchaſe *ruth*. *F[illegible]*
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Choſen thou haſt; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *S[illegible]*

RU'THFUL. *adj.* [*ruth* and *full.*] Rueful; woful, ſorrowful.

The inhabitants ſeldom take a *ruthful* and reaving experience of thoſe harms, which infectious diſeaſes carry with them. *Carew's Survey of Corn.*

RU'THFULLY *adv.* [from *ruthful.*]

1. Woefully; ſadly.

The flower of horſe and foot, loſt by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* periſhed. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. [illegible]

Help me, ye baneful birds, whoſe ſhrieking ſound
Is ſign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Moſt *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

3. Woefully. In irony

By this Minerva's friend bereft
Of leads of that rich bow, and left his lips, noſe, eyes
Ruthfully ſmear'd. *Chapman's Iliads.*

RU'THLESS. *adj* [from *ruth.*] Cruel; pitileſs; uncompaſſionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthleſs* ſea?
What Clarence but a quickſand of deceit? *S[illegible]*
The *ruthleſs* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I ſtart, the cruel people laugh. *S[illegible]*
His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthleſs* ſhed my gall upon the ground.
Their rage the hoſtile powers reſtrain
All but the *ruthleſs* monarch of the main. *F[illegible]*
To *ruthleſs* deeds, blind rage, and feb revenge,
Their fervid ſpirits fires. *Thomſon's Summer.*

RU'THLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Want of pity.

RU'THLESLY. *adv.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Without pity, [illegible] barbarouſly

RU'TTIER. *n. ſ.* [*routtere*, Fr.] A direction of the road [illegible]

RU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; libidinous, [illegible] luſtful; lecherous

[illegible] the allurement of count Rouſillon, a fooliſh idle boy; but for all that very *ruttiſh*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

RYE. *n. ſ.* [ryge, Saxon.]

1. A coarſe kind of bread corn

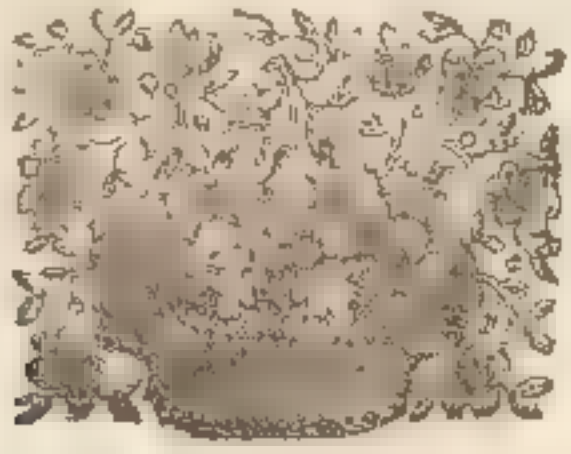
Between the acres of the *rye*,
Theſe pretty country folks would lye. *Shakeſp.*

Rye is more acrid, laxative, and leſs nouriſhing than wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A diſeaſe in a hawk. *Ainſ.*

RYE GRASS. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtrong graſs.

Some ſow *ryegraſs* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*



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S, Has in English the ſame hiſſing ſound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in ſo many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued ſibilation.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine ſound: in the middle it is ſometimes uttered with a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the palate, like *z*, as *roſe*, *reſemble*, *roſy*, *oſier*, *noſe*, *reſident*, *buſy*, *buſineſs*. It ſometimes keeps its natural ſound, as *looſe*, *reſignation*, for which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monoſyllables it is ſometimes *s*, as in *this*; and ſometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *e* ſtands in verbs for *th*, as *gives*. It ſeems to be eſtabliſhed as a rule, that no noun ſingular ſhould end with *ſ* ſingle therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheleſs added at the end, as *gooſe*, *houſe*, and where the ſyllable is ſhort the *ſ* is doubled, and was once *ſſe*, as *aſs*, anciently *aſſe*; *tenderneſs*, anciently *tenderneſſe*; *diſtreſs*, anciently *diſtreſſe*.

SABA'OTH } *n. ſ.* [An Hebrew word ſignifying *reſt*, *ſabbat*,
SABBATH } *ſabbaton*, Lat.

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for publick worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

Holy Lord God of *ſabaoth*. *Common Prayer.*

I purpoſe,
And by our holy *ſabbath* have I ſworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

Glad we return'd up to the coaſts of light,
Ere *ſabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *ſabbath*: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from ſervile toil releaſt,
Where works of mercy were a part of reſt
Such as bleſt angels exerciſe above,
Vary'd with ſacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *ſabbaths* as that one ſhe now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which ſhe employs:
For ſuch viciſſitudes in heav'n there are,
In praiſe alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow; time of reſt.

Never any *ſabbath* of releaſe
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel's C. War.*

Nor can his bleſſed ſoul look down from heav'n,
Or break th' eternal *ſabbath* of his reſt,
To ſee her miſeries on earth *Dryden.*

Peaceful ſleep out the *ſabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SA'BBATHBREAKER *n. ſ.* [*ſabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs.

The uſurer is the greateſt *ſabbathbreaker*, becauſe his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſabbaticus*, Lat. *ſabbatique*, Fr. from *ſabbath*.] Reſembling the ſabbath; enjoying or bringing intervals of labour

The appointment and obſervance of the *ſabbatical* year, and after the ſeventh *ſabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumſtance of great moment *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabbatum*, Latin.] Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SA'BINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabine*, Fr. *ſabina*, Latin.] A plant

Sabine or ſavin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond any of the ſorts of trees commonly made uſe of for that purpoſe. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*zibellu*, Latin.] Fur

Sable is worn of great perſonages, and brought out of Ruſſia, being the fur of a little beaſt of that name, eſteemed for the perfectneſs of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *ſable*, in heraldry, ſignifies the black colour in gentlemens arms. *Peacham on Blazoning*

Furiouſly running in upon him, with tumultuous ſpeech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *ſables*. *Knolles.*

The peacocks plumes thy tackle muſt not ſail,
Nor the dear purchaſe of the *ſable's* tail *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word uſed by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night,
Who with her *ſable* mantle 'gan to ſhade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*

With him enthroned
Sat *ſable* veiled night, eldeſt of things,
The conſort of his reign. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They ſoon begin that tragick play,
And with their ſmoaky cannons banith day:
Night, horrour, ſlaughter, with confuſion meet,
And in their *ſable* arms embrace the fleet *Waller.*

Adorning firſt the regions of the place,
And night, and all the ſtars that gild her *ſable* throne. *Dryd.*

SABLIERE *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A ſandpit. *Bailey.*
2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not ſo thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabre*, French, I ſuppoſe, of Turkiſh original.] A cymetar; a ſhort ſword with a convex edge, a falchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *ſabre*, and of proof my arms,
I aſk no other bleſſing of my ſtars,
No prize but fame, no intereſt but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *ſabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village ſlave,
The foe deceived. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SABULO'SITY *n. ſ.* [from *ſabulous*.] Grittineſs, ſandineſs.

SA'BULOUS *adj.* [*ſabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; ſandy

SACCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly: a correction uſed when the horſe bears heavy on the hand *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *adj.* [*ſaccharum*, Latin.] Having the taſte or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar

Manna is an eſſential *ſaccharine* ſalt, ſweating from the leaves of moſt plants. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SACERDO'TAL. *adj.* [*ſacerdotalis*, Latin.] Prieſtly; belonging to the prieſthood.

They have ſeveral offices and prayers, eſpecially for the dead, in which functions they uſe *ſacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfl.*

He fell violently upon me, without reſpect to my *ſacerdotal* orders. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the perſons intruſted with theſe powers, behold the importance and extent of the *ſacerdotal* commiſſion *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſaculus*, Lat.] A ſmall ſack or bag

SACK. *n. ſ.* [סק Hebrew; σακκος; *ſaccus*, Lat. ſæc, Sax. It is obſervable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag, a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *jacks* ſhall be a mean to ſack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Roam. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Vaſius cauſed the authors of that mutiny to be thruſt into *ſacks*, and in the ſight of the fleet caſt into the ſea. *Knolles.*

2. The meaſure of three buſhels.
3. A woman's looſe robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground
The griſt is *ſack'd*, and every ſack well bound. *Fetherton.*

2. [From *ſacar*, Spaniſh.] To take by ſtorm; to pillage; to plunder

Edward Bruce ſpoiled and burnt all the old Engliſh pale inhabitants, and *ſacked* and raſed all cities and corporate towns. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I'll make thee ſtoop and bend thy knee,
Or *ſack* this country with a mutiny *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

What armies conquer'd, periſh'd with thy ſword?
What cities *ſack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who ſees theſe diſmal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *ſack'd* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himſelf was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *ſacked* in his reign *South's Sermons*

The great magazine for all kinds of treaſure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their city *ſacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take

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care to beſtow ſuch of their riches this way as could beſt bear the water. *Addiſon.*

SACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town, pillage; plunder.

If Saturn's ſon beſtows
The *ſack* of Troy, which he by promiſe owes,
Then ſhall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loſs reſtore. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*Sac*, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by *Skinner*, after *Mandeſlo*, from *Xeque*, a city of *Morocco*.]

Pleaſe you drink a cup of *ſack*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glaſs of *ſack*. *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacabuche*, Spaniſh; *ſambuca*, Latin, *ſambuque*, French.]

The trumpets, *ſackbuts*, pſalteries and fife,
Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

SA'CKCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *cloath*.] Cloath of which ſacks are made; coarſe cloath ſometimes worn in mortification.

A ſort of coarſe ſtuff made of goats hair, of a black or dark colour, worn by ſoldiers and mariners; and uſed as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning and diſtreſs. It was called *ſackcloth*, either becauſe ſacks were made of this ſort of ſtuff, or becauſe ſackcloths were ſtraight and cloſe like a ſack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in aſhes ſhe did ſit,
And next her wrinkled ſkin rough *ſackcloth* wore. *F. Queen.*

Thus with *ſackcloth* I inveſt my woe,
And daſt upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*

Being clad in *ſackcloth*, he was to lie on the ground, and conſtantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the ſin he had committed. *Aylifſe's Parergon.*

SA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſack*.] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *full*.] Top full.

Wood goes about with *ſackfuls* of droſs, odiouſly miſrepreſenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SA'CKPOSSET. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *poſſet*.] A poſſet made of milk, ſack, and ſome other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at ſupper on the table, becauſe the burning ſnuff may fall into a diſh of ſoup or *ſackpoſſet*. *Swift.*

SACRAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrement*, Fr. *ſacramentum*, Latin.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

2. An outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace.

As often as we ment on a *ſacrament*, it is improperly underſtood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Chriſtian faith, and duties of religion containing that which ſenſe or natural reaſon cannot of itſelf diſcern, are moſt commonly named *ſacraments*; our reſtraint of the word to ſome few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every ſuch ceremony two things, the ſubſtance of the ceremony itſelf, which is viſible; and beſides that, ſomewhat elſe more ſecret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *ſacrament*. *Hooker.*

3. The euchariſt, the holy communion.

Ten thouſand French have ta'en the *ſacrament*
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no Chriſtian ſoul but Engliſh Talbot. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

As we have ta'en the *ſacrament*,
We will unite the white roſe with the red. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Before the famous battle of Creſſy, he ſpent the greateſt part of the night in prayer, and in the morning received the *ſacrament*, with his ſon, and the chief of his officers. *Addiſon.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *adj* [*ſacramental*, Fr. from *ſacrament*.] Conſtituting a ſacrament, pertaining to a ſacrament.

To make complete the outward ſubſtance of a ſacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *ſacramental* elements receive from *ſacramental* words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the *ſacramental* efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the bleſſing. *Taylor*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ſacramental*.] After the manner of a ſacrament.

My body is *ſacramentally* contained in this ſacrament of bread. *Holt.*

The law of circumciſion was meant by God *ſacramentally* to impreſs the duty of ſtrict purity. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED *adj* [*ſacre*, French, *ſacer*, Latin.]

1. Devoted to religious uſes, holy.

Gods love to haunt her *ſacred* ſhades. *Milton.*

2. Dedicated; conſecrate; conſecrated.

His temple and his holy ark,
With all his *ſacred* things, *Milton*

O'er its eaſtern gate was rais'd above
A temple, *ſacred* to the queen of love. *Dryden.*

3. Inviolable.

The honour's *ſacred*, which he talks on now,
Suppoſing that I lackt it. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

How haſt thou yielded to tranſgreſs
The ſtrict forbiddance? how to violate
The *ſacred* fruit
[illegible]e ſhall are *ſacred* held;
[illegible]weet and bitter by the wiſe conceal'd, *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY *adv.* [from *ſacred*.] Inviolably; religiouſly.

When God had manifeſted himſelf in the fleſh, how *ſacredly* did he preſerve this privilege? *South's Sermons.*

SA'CREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacred*.] The ſtate of being ſacred; ſtate of being conſecrated to religious uſes; holineſs, ſanctity.

In the ſanctuary the cloud, and the oracular anſwers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *ſacredneſs* of the place.

[illegible] manifeſtates the *ſacredneſs* of power, [illegible] tion of it be what it will.

SACRIFICK. *adj* [*ſacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in ſacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE. *adj* [from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in ſacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatſoever ſhall come forth, yet might it be reſtrained in the ſenſe, for whatſoever was *ſacrificable*, and juſtly ſubject to lawful immolation, and ſo would not have ſacrificed either horſe or dog. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SACRIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrificateur*, Fr. from *ſacrificor*, Latin.] Sacrificer; officer of ſacrifice.

Not only the ſubject of ſacrifice is unqueſtionable, but alſo the *ſacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SA'CRIFICATORY. *adj* [from *ſacrificor*, Latin.] Offering ſacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*ſacrifier*, French, *ſacrificio*, Latin.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate.

Anubis' limbs are lopt,
And intrails feed the *ſacrificing* fire. *Shakeſ. Titus Andron.*

This blood, like *ſacrificing* Abel's, cries
To me for juſtice. *Shakeſ. Richard II.*

I *ſacrifice* to the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males. *Ex.* xiii. 1

Men from the herd or flock
Of *ſacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*

2. To deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe.

'Tis a ſad contemplation, that we ſhould *ſacrifice* the peace of the church to a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*

The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that intereſt men *ſacrifice* to when they break it. *Locke.*

Syphax loves you, and would *ſacrifice*
His life, nay more, his honour, in your ſer[illegible]
A great genius ſometimes *ſacrifices* ſound to ſenſe [illegible]

3. To deſtroy, to kill.

4. To devote with loſs.

Condemn'd to *ſacrifice* his childiſh years
To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer ſacrifice.

He that *ſacrificeth* of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Eccluſ.* xxxiv 18.

Let us go to *ſacrifice* to the Lord. *Ex.* iii. 18

Some miſchief is befallen
To that meek man who well had *ſacrific'd*. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrifice*, French; *ſacrificium*, Latin.]

1. The act of offering to heaven.

God will ordain religious rites
Of *ſacrifice*. *Milton.*

2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated.

Upon ſuch *ſacrifice*
The gods themſelves throw incenſe. *Shak. King Lear.*

Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long divorce of ſteel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one ſweet *ſacrifice*,
And lift my ſoul to heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moloch beſmear'd with blood
Of human *ſacrifice*. *Milton.*

My life if thou preſerv'ſt, my life
Thy *ſacrifice* ſhall be;
And death, if death muſt be my doom,
Shall join my ſoul to thee *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Any thing deſtroyed, or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe.

4. Any thing deſtroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacrifice*.] One who offers ſacrifice, one that immolates.

Let us be *ſacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shakeſp.*

When ſome brawny *ſacrificer* knocks,
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox,
His eyeballs rooted out are thrown to ground. *Dryden.*

A prieſt pours wine between the horns of a bull: the prieſt is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *ſacrificers*. *Addiſon.*

SACRIFICIAL. *adj* [from *ſacrifice*.] Performing ſacrifice, included in ſacrifice.

Rain *ſacrificial* whiſp'rings in his ear;
Make ſacred even his ſtirrup. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Tertullian's obſervation upon theſe *ſacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

SACRILEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrilege*, Fr. *ſacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion, the crime of robbing heaven, the crime of violating or profaning things ſacred.

By what eclipſe ſhall that ſun be deface'd,
What mine hath erſt thrown down ſo fair a tower!
What *ſacrilege* hath ſuch a ſaint diſgrac'd?

Then 'gan a curſed hand the quiet womb
Of his great grandmother with ſteel to wound,
And the hid treaſures in her ſacred tomb
With *ſacrilege* to dig. *Fairy Queen.*

We need not go many ages back to ſee the vengeance of God upon ſome families, raiſed upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the ſpoils of *ſacrilege*. *South's Sermons.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*ſacrilegus*, Lat. from *ſacrilege*.] Violating things ſacred; polluted with the crime of ſacrilege.

To *ſacrilegious* perjury ſhould I be betrayed, I ſhould account it greater miſery. *King Charles.*

By vile hands to common uſe debas'd,
With *ſacrilegious* taunt, and impious jeſt. *Prior.*
O'er green with bays each ancient altar ſtands,
Above the reach of *ſacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

Blaſphemy is a malediction, and a *ſacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY *adv.* [from *ſacrilegious*.] With ſacrilege.

When theſe evils befell him, his conſcience tells him it was for moſt *ſacrilegiouſly* pillaging and invading God's houſe. *South's Sermons.*

SA'CRING. *part.* [This is a participle of the French *ſacrer*. The verb is not uſed in Engliſh.] Conſecrating.

I'll ſtartle you,
Worſe than the *ſacring* bell. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The *ſacring* of the kings of France is the ſign of their ſovereign prieſthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SACRIST. } *n. ſ.* [*ſacriſtain*, French.] He that has the care
SACRISTAN. } of the utenſils or moveables of the church.

A *ſacriſt* or treaſurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by cuſtom. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SA'CRISTY. *n. ſ.* [*ſacriſtie*, French.] An apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are repoſited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd veſtry brings
A ſconce that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd, to light the *ſacriſty*. *Dryden.*

A third apartment ſhould be a kind of *ſacriſty* for altars, idols, and ſacrificing inſtruments. *Addiſon.*

SAD *adj.* [Of this word, ſo frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *fagged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *To fag*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful, full of grief.

Do you think I ſhall not love a *ſad* Pamela ſo well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

I now muſt change
Theſe notes to tragick, *ſad* taſk! *Milton.*
Six brave companions from each ſhip we loſt:
With ſails outſpread we fly th' unequal ſtrife,
Sad for their loſs, but joyful of our life. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy, gloomy; not gay, not cheerful.

It miniſtreth unto men, and other creatures, all celeſtial influences. It diſpateth thoſe *ſad* thoughts and ſorrows, which the darkneſs both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *ſad* Eloiſa ſpread,
Propp'd on ſome tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Serious; not light, not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *ſad*,
From point to point diſcours'd his voyage. *Spenſer.*

The lady Katharine, a *ſad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII's reſolution of a divorce from her was firſt made known, ſaid that ſhe had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bac.*

If it were an embaſſy of weight, choice was made of ſome *ſad* perſon of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in ſtate matters. *Bacon.*

A *ſad* wiſe valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and ſwallows up the ſcenes.
The giggler is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

4. Afflictive; calamitous.

5. Bad, inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burleſque complaint.

Theſe qualifications make him a *ſad* huſband. *Addiſon.*

6. Dark coloured.

Cryſtal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and ſhadow of blue; and in its coarſe pieces is of a *ſadder* hue than the powder of Veniice glaſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I met him accidentally in London in *ſad* coloured clothes, far from being coſtly. *Walton's Life of Bp. Sanderſon.*

Scarce any dyeing ingredient is of ſo general uſe as woad, or glaſtum, for though of itſelf it dye but a blue, yet it is uſed to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *ſaddeſt* colours, when the dyers make them laſt without fading. *Boyle.*

Woad or wade is uſed by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *ſad* colours. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *ſad* than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he wemed with Morodure,
His own good ſword, Morduare, to cleave his head *F 2*

8. Cohesive, not light; firm, cloſe.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *ſad* and therefore require warm applications, and light compoſt. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN *v. a.* [from *ſad*.]

1. To make ſad.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy preſence *ſaddens* all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods.

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy, to make cohesive.

Marl is binding, and *ſaddening* of land the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝥæl, Saxon, *ſadel*, Dutch.] The ſeat which is put upon the horſe for the accommodation of the rider.

His horſe hipped with an old mothy ſaddle, and the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *ſaddles*, after the [illegible] *Bacon.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *ſaddle* bow,
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

'Tis good to provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's *ſaddle*, which will be ſure to amble, when the world is upon the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *ſaddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

To SA'DDLE *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a ſaddle.

I will *ſaddle* me an aſs, that I may ride thereon. 2 *Sa.* xix.

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worſe,
Who *ſaddled* his own back to ſhame his horſe. *Cleaveland.*
No man, ſure, e'er left his houſe,
And *ſaddl'd* Hall, with thoughts ſo wild,
To bring a midwife to his ſpouſe,
Before he knew ſhe was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen.

Reſolv'd for ſea, the ſlaves thy baggage pack,
Each *ſaddl'd* with his burden on his back,
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *adj.* [*ſaddle* and *back*.]

Horſes, *ſaddleback'd*, have their backs low, and a raiſed head and neck. *Farrier's Diſt.*

SA'DDLEMAKER } *n. ſ.* [from *ſaddle*.] One whoſe trade is to
SA'DDLER. } make ſaddles.

Sixpence that I had
To pay the *ſaddler* for my miſtreſs' crupper,
The *ſaddler* had it. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

The utmoſt exactneſs in theſe belongs to farriers, *ſaddlers*, and ſmiths. *Digby.*

The ſmith and the *ſaddler's* journeyman ought to partake of your maſter's generoſity. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*

SA'DLY. *adv.* [from *ſad*.]

1. Sorrowfully, mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave,
For in his tomb lie my affections,
And with his ſpirit *ſadly* I ſurvive,
To mock the expectations of the world. *Shak. Henry* IV.
He griev'd, he wept, the fight an image brought
Of his own final love; a *ſadly* pleaſing thought. *Dryden.*
He *ſadly* ſuffers in their grief,
Out-weeps an hermit, and out-prays a ſaint. *Dryden.*
Common dangers paſt, a *ſadly* pleaſing theme. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitouſly; miſerably.

We may at preſent eaſily ſee, and one day *ſadly* feel. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſad*.]

1. Sorrowfulneſs, mournfulneſs, dejection of mind.

The ſoul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And ſo imparts a *ſadneſs* to the ſenſe. *Daniel's Civil War.*
And let us not be wanting to ourſelves,
Leſt ſo ſevere and obſtinate a *ſadneſs*
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham's Sophy.*
A paſſionate regret at ſin, a grief and *ſadneſs* of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*
If the ſubject be mournful, let every thing in it have a ſtroke of *ſadneſs*. *Dryden.*

2. Melancholy look.

Dim *ſadneſs* did not ſpare
Celeſtial viſages. *Milton.*

3. Seriouſneſs, ſedate gravity.

SAFE. *adj.* [*ſauf*, French, *ſalvus*, Latin.]

1. Free from danger.

Our ſeparated fortune
Shall keep us both the *ſafer*, where we are,
There's daggers in men's ſmiles. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
But Trivia kept in ſecret ſhades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown,
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where there he liv'd obſcure, but *ſafe* from Jove. *Dryden.*

Beyond the beating large his course he bore,
With longing eyes observing, to survey
Some smooth ascent, or *safe* sequester'd bay. *Pope.*

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of a reward. *L'Estrange.*

3. Conferring security.

To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous, but to you *safe*. *Phil.* iii. 1.

Ascend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path
Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*

4. No longer dangerous, reposited out of the power of doing harm.

Banquo's *safe*.

——Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch he lies
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Our great forbidder *safe*, with all his spies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. s.* [from the adject ve.] A buttery; a pantry. *Bailey.*

SAFECONDUCT *n. s.* [*sauf conduit*, French.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.

A trumpet was sent to sir William Waller, to desire a *safe-conduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

2. Pass; warrant to pass.

SAFEGUARD. *n. s.* [*safe* and *guard*.]

1. Defence; protection, security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof, ever according to his own will, and do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our *safeguard*. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors. *Shakesp.*

The smallest worm will turn, if trod upon,
And doves will peck in *safeguard* of their brood. *Shakesp.*

Cæsar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the opinion that there should be in him little *safeguard* for his friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities, than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the blessing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a *safeguard* to that altar, at which their ancestors minister'd. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy, guard through any unfrequented road, granted by the possessor.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.

On *safeguard* he came to me. *Shakespeare.*

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *safeguard* necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves *Shak. Hen. V.*

SA'FELY. *adv.* [from *safe*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as *safely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around,
But none presumes to give a nearer wound *Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.

God *safely* quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travel, [illegible] *Shak. Hen. VI.*

SA'FENESS. *n. s.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger.

If a man should forbear his food or his business, 'till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing. *South's Sermons.*

SA'FETY. *n. s.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *safety*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

If her acts have been directed well,
Wive with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with *safety* reach her pristine seat,
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete? *Prior.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

3. Preservation from hurt.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly just,
[illegible] *Shak. Hen. V.*

4. Custody; security from escape.

[illegible] imprison him,
Deliver him to *safety*, and return. *Shak. King John*

SA'FFLOW *n. s.* A plant.

An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'FFRON. *n. s.* [*safran*, French, from *sapphor*, Arabick. It is yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary *crocus*, Latin.]

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is shaped like a lily, fistulous underneath, the tube widening into six segments, and resting on the foostalk: the pointal rises out of the bottom of the flower, and is divided into three-headed or crested cap flaments; but the empalement afterwards turns to an oblong triangular fruit, divided into three cells, full of roundish seeds. It hath a tuberose root, and long nervous grassy leaves, with a longitudinal furrow through the middle of each. There are spring-flowering crocuses, and those which flower in Autumn. Their seeds are ripe about the latter end of April: the time of planting is in July. About the beginning of September they begin to spire, and sometime after appear the saffron flowers, which are gathered as well before as after they are full blown; and the most proper time for this is early in the morning: the chives being all picked out of the flowers, the next labour about them is to dry them on the kiln: at first they give it a pretty strong heat. The charges and profits attending the culture of saffron, have been computed in the following manner: the rent of an acre of ground, and the expence of manuring it, is reckoned at twenty-three pounds: the value of twenty-six pounds of saffron, the computed produce of an acre in three years, is, at a mean, supposed to be thirty-nine pounds; and consequently the neat profits of an acre of ground, producing saffron, will in three years amount to sixteen pounds. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of saffron. *Peacham.*

SA'FFRON *Bastard. n. s.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant.

This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters; but the seeds of it are always destitute of down. It is very much cultivated in Germany for the dyers use, and is brought from thence into England. As it grows it spreads into many branches, each producing a flower at the top of the shoot, which, when fully blown, is cut or pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers use. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.

Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut? *Shakespeare.*

Soon as the white and red nimble finger'd Jane
Had gilt the mountains with her *saffron* flame,
I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,
And way'd her *saffron* streamer through the skies. *Dryden.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I say by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakesp.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*sagax*, Latin.]

1. [illegible]

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air;
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire *sagacious* hounds. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought, acute in making discoveries.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.

2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sagacious*.] The quality of being sagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. s.* [*sagacité*, French; *sagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickness of scent.

2. Acuteness of discovery.

It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what [illegible] wherein the extremes are held together *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of it, but though the knowledge they have left be worth our study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages. *Locke.*

SA GAMORE. *n. s.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme ruler *Bailey.*

2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE *n. s.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Latin.] A plant of which the school of *Salernum* thought so highly, that they left this verse:

Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto.

It hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is sometimes arched, and sometimes hooked, but the under lip or beard is divided into three parts, bunching out, and not hollowed at the centre: out of the flower-cup rises the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryoes, which afterward become so many seeds, which are roundish, shut up in an husk, which before was the flower-cup: to which may be added, that the stamina do somewhat resemble the os hyoides. *Miller.*

By the colour, figure, taſte, and ſmell, we have as clear ideas of *ſage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Mingled with *ſage* the hard'ning cheeſe ſhe preſs'd. *Gay.*

SAGE *adj.* [*ſage*, Fr. *ſaggio*, Ital.] Wiſe; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to reſt,
O matron *ſage*, quoth ſhe, I hither came. *Fairy Queen.*

Vane, young in years, but in *ſage* counſels old,
Than whom a better ſenator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that ſhe ſhould be ſo *ſage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage. *Waller.*

SAGE *n.ſ.* [from the adjective.] A philoſopher; a man of gravity and wiſdom.

Though you profeſs
Yourſelves ſuch *ſages*; yet know I no leſs,
Nor am to you inferior *Sandys.*

At his birth a ſtar proclaims him come,
And guides the eaſtern *ſages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incenſe, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

For ſo the holy *ſages* once did ſing,
That he our deadly forfeit ſhould releaſe,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*

Groves, where immortal *ſages* taught,
Where heav'nly viſions Plato hir'd. *Pope.*

SAGELY *adv.* [from *ſage.*] Wiſely, prudently.

SAGENESS *n.ſ.* [from *ſage.*] Gravity; prudence. *Ainſw.*

SAGITTAL *adj.* [from *agitta*, Lat. an arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A ſuture ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow.

His wound was between the *ſagittal* and coronal ſutures to the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SAGITTARY *n.ſ.* [*ſagittarius*, Latin; *ſagittaire*, French.] A centaur; an animal half man half horſe, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *ſagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

SA'GO. *n.ſ.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK *n.ſ.* [*ſaica*, Italian, *ſaique*, Fr.] A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe. *Bailey.*

SAID. *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *ſay.*

1. Aforeſaid.

King John ſucceeded his *ſaid* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; ſhewed.

SAIL. *n.ſ.* [ſegl, Saxon; *ſeyl*, *ſeyl*, Dutch.]

1. The expanded ſheet which catches the wind, and carries on the veſſel on the water.

He came too late, the ſhip was under *ſail.* *Shakeſpeare.*

They looſed the rudder-bands, and hoiſed up the main *ſail* to the wind. *Acts* xxvii. 40.

The galley born from view by riſing gales,
She follow'd with her ſight and flying *ſails.* *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way
With his broad *ſails*, about him ſoared round;
At laſt, low ſtooping with unwieldy ſway,
Snatch'd up both horſe and man. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ſhip; a veſſel.

A *ſail* arriv'd
From Pompey's ſon, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death *Addiſ. Cato.*

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips.

So by a roaring tempeſt on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *ſail*
Is ſcatter'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is written of Fingar, that he increaſed the fleet he found two thouſand ſix hundred *ſail.* *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

A ſecond year deſtroys us, againſt whom
Toledes nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thouſand *ſail.* *Denham.*

He had promiſed to his army, who were diſcouraged at the ſight of Seleucus's fleet, conſiſting of an hundred *ſail*, that at the end of the ſummer they ſhould ſee a fleet of his of five hundred *ſail* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. *To ſtrike SAIL.* To lower the ſail

Among thoſe ſhould fall into the quickſands, they *ſtrake* their ſail and ſo were driven *Acts* xxvii. 17.

6. A proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority.

Muſt ſtrike her *ſail*, and learn a while to ſerve
Where kings command. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with ſails.

I ſhall not mention any thing of the *ſailing* waggons. *Mort.*

2. To paſs by ſea.

When *ſailing* was now dangerous, Paul admoniſhed them. *Acts.*

3. To ſwim.

To which the ſtores of Creſſus, in the ſcale,
Would look like ſtuff doſh'ns, when they *ſail*
In the vaſt ſhadow of the Britiſh whale. *Dryden.*

4. To paſs ſmoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this night, being o'er my head,
As is a winged meſſenger from heav'n,
When he beſtrides the lazy pacing clouds,
And *ſails* upon the boſom of the air *Shak. Rom. and Ju.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To paſs by means of ſails.

A thouſand ſhips were mann'd to *ſail* the ſea. *Dryden.*

View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the ſpaces of the boundleſs deep,
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Philips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime ſhe *ſails*
Th' aerial ſpace, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SAILER. } *n.ſ.* [*ſailer* is more uſual, *ſailer* more analogical
SAILOR. } from *ſail.*] A ſeaman; one who practiſes or underſtands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *ſailors.* *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The paſſing winds through their torn canvas play,
And flagging ſails on heardleſs *ſailors* fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ſhips, and had good *ſailors*, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbuthnot.*

Full in the openings of the ſpacious main
It rides, and, lo, deſcends the *ſailor* train. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SAILYA'RD. *n.ſ.* [*ſail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the ſail is extended.

With glance ſo ſwift the ſubtle lightning paſt,
As ſplit the *ſailyards.* *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SAIM. *n.ſ.* [*ſaime*, Italian.] Lard. It ſtill denotes this in Scotland: as ſwine's *ſaim.*

SAIN

Some obſcure precedence, that hath tofore been *ſain* *Shak.*

SA'INFOIN. *n.ſ.* [*ſainfoin*, Fr.] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n.ſ.* [*ſaint*, French; *ſanctus*, Latin.] A perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worſhip and thy *ſaints* for aye. *Shakeſp.*

She will not ſtay the ſiege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to *ſaint* ſeducing gold *Shakeſpeare.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villainy
With old odd ends, ſtol'n forth of holy writ,
And ſeem a *ſaint*, when moſt I play the devil. *Shakeſpeare.*

Miracles are required of all who aſpire to this dignity, becauſe they ſay an hypocrite may imitate a *ſaint* in all other particulars. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By thy example kings are taught to ſway,
Heroes to fight, and *ſaints* may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, ſo compoſ'd a mind,
So firm, yet ſoft, ſo ſtrong, yet ſo refin'd,
Heav'n, as its pureſt gold, by tortures try'd;
The *ſaint* ſuſtain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among ſaints; to reckon among ſaints by a publick decree, to canonize.

Are not the principles of thoſe wretches ſtill owned, and their perſons *ſainted*, by a race of men of the ſame ſtamp? *South.*

Over againſt the church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a ſhoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *ſainted.* *Add.*

Thy place is here, ſad ſiſter; come away:
Once, like thyſelf, I trembled, wept, and pray'd,
Love's victim then, though now a *ſainted* maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a ſhew of piety.

Whether the charmer *ſinner* it or *ſaint* it,
If folly grows romantick, I muſt paint it. *Pope.*

SAI'NTED. *adj.* [from *ſaint.*]

1. Holy, pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a moſt *ſainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Holy, ſacred.

I hold you as a thing enſky'd and *ſainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal ſpirit,
And to be talk'd with in ſincerity
As with a ſaint *Shakeſpeare.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true ſervants,
Amongſt the enthron'd gods on *ſainted* hills. *Milton.*

SAINT *John's Wort. n.ſ.* A plant.

This plant hath a fibroſe root: the leaves grow oppoſite by pairs at the joints of the ſtalks: the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expanded: the flower conſiſts of five leaves expanded like a roſe, having many ſtamina in the centre ſurrounding a conical ovary, which becomes a three-cornered pointed fruit, and is divided into three cells, containing many ſmall ſeeds. There are thirty ſpecies of this plant, of which the four firſt ſorts grow wild, and the reſt are exoticks. The firſt ſort, called common *Saint John's* is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

SAINTLIKE *adj.* [*ſaint* and *like.*]

1. Becoming a ſaint.

If ſtill thou doſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame folies too,
Gloſs'd over only with a *ſaintlike* ſhow,
Still thou art bound to vice *Dryden's Perſ*

2. Reſembling

2. Resembling a saint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a *saintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon*

SA'INTLY. *adj.* [from *saint.*] Like a saint; becoming a saint.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure *Milt. Par. Lost*

SA'INTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *saint.*] The character or qualities of a saint.

He that thinks his *saintship* licenses him to censures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper *Decay of Piety.*

This favours something ranker than the tenents of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon *saintship. South.*

The devil was piqu'd such *saintship* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE. *n. s.* [rac, Saxon; *zaecke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end, purpose.

Thou neither dost persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and sins only for sin's *sake*. *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart,
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *sake*. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your *sake*, mistress Anne! *Shakesp.*

The general so likes your mistick, that he desires you, for love's *sake*, to make no more noise with it. *Shakesp. Othello.*

SA'KER. *n. s.* [*Saker* originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her majesty's *sakers*, and a very accurate pendulum-chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a time above seventeen half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SA'KERET. *n. s.* [from *saker.*] The male of a saker-hawk. This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyr-falcon, but differently to be managed. *Bailey.*

SAL n. s. [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.

Sal-so acids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*

Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward's Nat. Foss.*

Sal Ammoniack is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*

SALA'CIOUS *adj.* [*salax*, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous.

[illegible], and old,
Out-bids, and buys her *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of *salacious* kind. *Dryd. Virg.*

An male spleened, grow extremely *salacious*. *Arbuthnot.*

SALA'CIOUSLY *adv.* [from *salacious.*] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY *n. s.* [*salacitas*, Lat. from *salacious.*] Lust; lechery.

Immoderate *salacity* and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lympha produces *salacity.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

SA'LAD. *n. s.* [*salade*, Fr. *salat*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs.

I climbed into this garden to pick a *salad*, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

My *sallet* days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakespeare.*

You have, to nicely your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better *salad*,
Ush'ring the mutton. *Ben. Johnson.*

Some course cold *salad* is before thee set,
Fall on. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

The happy old Corcyan's fruits and *salads*, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *salad*: if boiled, they become potherbs, and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are *sallad* in another. *Watts.*

SALAMA'NDER *n. s.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The *salamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

According to this hypothesis the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, except they are *salamanders* which dwell therein *Glanv. Scepf.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *salamander* could have been safe in such a situation *Addison's Guardian.*

SALAMA'NDER's *Hair.* } *n. s.* A kind of asbestos, or stone
SALAMA'NDER's *Wool.* } [illegible]

There may be such candles as are made of *salamander's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth by the burning, and consumeth not *Bacon*

Of English race, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget, the finer, spread, earth flax, or *salamander's hair* *Holdsworth.*

SALAMA'NDRINE. *adj.* [from *salamander.*] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Spectator*

SA'LARY. *n. s.* [*salaire*, Fr. *salarium*, Latin.]

1. Salarium, or *salary*, is derived from *sal.* *Arbuthnot*

2. Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shak. Hamlet*

Several persons, out of a *salary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand *Swift.*

SALE. *n. s.* [*saal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of selling.

2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser*

3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the *sale*. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal, price.

The other is not a thing for *sale*, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakesp. Cymb.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim
Private reward, for which both God and state
They'd set to *sale*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to *sale*. *Addison.*

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket, perhaps from *fallow*, in which fish are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale*
Was better seen? *Spenser.*

SA'LEABLE. *adj.* [from *sale.*] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *saleable* things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any *saleable* commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *saleable.*] The state of being saleable.

SA'LEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable.*] In a saleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS. *adj.* [*salebrosus*, Latin.] Rough; uneven, rugged.

SA'LESMAN. *n. s.* [*sale* and *man.*] One who sells cloaths ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* cloaths,
We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift*

SA'LEWORK. *n. s.* [*sale* and *work.*] Work for sale; work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of nature's *salework* *Shakesp. As you like it*

SALIANT. adj. [French.] Denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harris*

SALIANT, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacham.*

SA'LIENT. *adj.* [*saliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *saltent* animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point of first is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compress,
Expels and entertains the purple guest *Blackmore*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high
The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

SA'LINE. } *adj.* [*salinus*, Latin.] Consisting of salt, com-
SA[illegible] } [illegible]

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold, but rather unto *saline* spirits and concretive juices. *Brown*

This *saline* sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by dissolving the radical moisture. *Harvey on [illegible]*

If a very ſmall quantity of any ſalt or vitriol be diſſolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the ſalt or vitriol will not ſink to the bottom, though they be heavier in ſpecie than the water; but will evenly diffuſe themſelves into all the water, ſo as to make it as *ſalſe* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

As the ſubſtance of coagulations is not merely *ſaline*, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SA'LIGOTS. *n. ſ.* A kind of thiſtle. *Ainſworth.*

SALIVA n. ſ. [Latin.] Every thing that is ſpit up, but more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with diſturbance from the *ſaliva*, I the ſooner extirpated them. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SA'LIVAL } *adj.* [from *ſaliva*, Latin.] Relating to ſpittle.
SA'LIVARY. }

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the ſaid glands have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, which, by ſmall canals, like the *ſalival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and ſo with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The neceſſity of ſpittle to diſſolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *ſalivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open; ſuch animals as ſwallow their aliment without chewing, want *ſalivary* glands. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To SA'LIVATE *v. a.* [from *ſaliva*, Latin.] To purge by the ſalival glands.

She was prepoſſeſſed with the ſcandal of *ſalivating*, and went out of town. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SALIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalivate.*] A method of cure much practiſed of late in venereal, ſcrophulous, and other obſtinate caſes, by promoting a ſecretion of ſpittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-taſted things in the mouth will make a ſmall *ſalivation.* *Grew's Coſmol.*

SALI'VOUS. *adj.* [from *ſaliva.*] Conſiſting of ſpittle; having the nature of ſpittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *ſalivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wiſeman.*

SA'LLET. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted by pronunciation from *ſalad.*]
SA'LLETING. }

I tried upon *ſallet* oil. *Boyle.*

Sow ſome early *ſalleting.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SA'LLIANCE *n. ſ.* [from *ſally.*] The act of iſſuing forth; ſally. A word not inelegant, but out of uſe.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with ſo fierce *ſalliance*
And ſell intent, ye did at earſt me meet. *Fairy Queen.*

SA'LLOW *n. ſ.* [*ſalix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. See WILLOW.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to ſtay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW *adj.* [*ſale*, German, black, *ſale*, French, *ſoul.*] Sickly, yellow.

What a deal of brine
Hath waſht thy *ſallow* cheeks for Roſaline? *Shakeſp.*

The ſcene of beauty and delight is chang'd,
No roſes bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes,
But haggard grief, lean-looking *ſallow* care,
And pining diſcontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſallow.*] Yellowneſs; ſickly paleneſs.

A fiſh diet would give ſuch a *ſallowneſs* to the celebrated beauties of this iſland, as would ſcarce make them diſtinguiſhable from thoſe of France. *Addiſon.*

SA'LLY *n. ſ.* [*ſallie*, French.]

1. Eruption; iſſue from a place beſieged; quick egreſs.

The deputy ſat down before the town for the ſpace of three Winter months; during which time *ſallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loſs. *Bacon.*

2. Range, excurſion.

Every one ſhall know a country better, that makes often *ſallies* into it, and traverſes it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horſe, goes ſtill round in the ſame track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or ſprightly exertion.

Theſe paſſages were intended for *ſallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfleet.*

4. Eſcape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excurſion was eſteemed but a *ſally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *ſally* of youth. *Denham's Sophy.*

We have written ſome things which we may wiſh never to have thought on: ſome *ſallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The epiſodical part, made up of the extravagant *ſallies* of the prince of Wales and Falſtaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

To SA'LLY *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to riſue out.

The Turks *ſallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knolles.*

The noiſe of ſome tumultuous fight
They break the truce, and *ſally* out by night. *Dryden.*

The ſummons came of the ſame trumpet's call,
To *ſally* from one port, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſally* and *port.*] Gate at which ſallies are made.

My ſlippery ſoul had quit the fort,
But that the ſtopp'd the *ſallyport*. *Cleaveland.*

Love to our citadel reſorts
Through thoſe deceitful *ſallyports*,
Our ſentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SA'LMAGUNDI. *n. ſ.* [It is ſaid to be corrupted from *ſelon mon gout*, or *ſale à mon gout.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON *n. ſ.* [*ſalmo*, Latin; *ſaumon*, French.]

The ſalmon is accounted the king of freſh-water fiſh, and breed in rivers relating to the ſea, yet ſo far from it as admits no tincture of brackiſhneſs. He is ſaid to breed or caſt his ſpawn in moſt rivers in the month of Auguſt: ſome ſay that then they dig a hole in a ſafe place in the gravel, and there place the eggs or ſpawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and ſtones, and ſo leave it to their Creator's protection, who, by a gentle heat which he infuſes into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the ſpawn, and to become famlets early in the ſpring: having ſpent their appointed time, and done this natural duty in the freſh waters, they haſte to the ſea before Winter, both the melter and ſpawner. Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the age of a *ſalmon* exceeds not ten years: his growth is very ſudden, ſo that after he is got into the ſea he becomes from a famlet, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a ſalmon, in as ſhort a time as a groſling becomes a gooſe. *Walton's Angler.*

They poke them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the *ſalmon* ſpear. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

They take *ſalmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and ſo throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fiſhes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *ſalmon* and trout. *Peacham.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *n. ſ.* A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon; a famlet.

There is in many rivers that relate to the ſea *ſalmontrouts* as much different from others, in ſhape and ſpots, as ſheep differ in their ſhape and bigneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

SALPI'CON. *n. ſ.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bacon.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalſamentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to ſalt things. *Dict.*

SA'LSIFY *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A plant.

Saſſify, or the common ſort of goatsbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over ſtreaked, and engraven in the ſpaces between the ſtreaks, which are ſharp pointed towards the end. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

[illegible] compounded of ſaltneſs and fourneſs.

The *ſalſacids* help its paſſing off, as ſal prunel. *Flower.*

SALSU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*ſalſugo*, Latin.] Salt iſh, ſomewhat ſalt.

The diſtinction of ſalts, whereby they are diſcriminated into acid, volatile, or *ſalſuginous*, if I may ſo call the fugitive ſalts of animal ſubſtances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

SALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt*, Gothick; *ſealt*, Saxon; *ſal*, Latin; *ſel*, French.]

1. *Salt* is a body whoſe two eſſential properties ſeem to be diſſolubility in water, and a pungent ſapor: it is an active incompound ſubſtance: it gives all bodies conſiſtence, and preſerves them from corruption, and occaſions all the variety of taſtes. There are three kinds of ſalts, fixed, volatile, and eſſential: fixed ſalt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the aſhes in a good deal of water, after this the ſolution is filtrated, and all the moiſture evaporated, when the ſalt remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious ſalt. Eſſential ſalt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and ſome putrified parts of vegetables: it riſes eaſily, and is the moſt volatile of any. The eſſential ſalt is drawn from the juice of plants by cryſtalization. *Harris.*

Is not diſcourſe, manhood, learning, gentleneſs, virtue and liberality, the ſpice and *ſalt* that ſeaſons a man? *Shakeſp.*

He periſhingly has given up,
For certain drops of *ſalt*, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Since *ſalts* differ much, ſome being fixt, ſome volatile, ſome acid, and ſome urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is eaſily diſſoluble in water, and affects the palate with a ſapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle

A particle of *ſalt* may be compared to a chaos, being denſe, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, ſoft, and moiſt in the circumference. *Newton's Opt.*

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in ſome degree pellucid, ſharp or pungent to the taſte, and diſſoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, cryſtalizing, and forming themſelves into angular figures. *Woodward.*

2. Taſte; ſmack.

Though we are juſtices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have ſome *ſalt* of our youth in us; we are the ſons of women. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. Wit; merriment.

SALT *adj.*

1. Having the taſte of ſalt: as *ſalt* fiſh.

We were better parch in Africk ſun,
Than in the pride and *ſalt* ſcorn of his eyes. *Shakeſp.*
Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are *ſalter* than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that *ſalt* water will diſſolve ſalt put into it in leſs time than freſh water. *Bacon.*

2. Impregnated with ſalt.

Hang him, mechanical *ſalt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A leap into *ſalt* waters very often gives a new motion to the ſpirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addiſon.*

3. Abounding with ſalt.

He ſhall inhabit the parched places in the wilderneſs in a *ſalt* land, and not inhabited. *Jer.* xvii. 6.

In Cheſhire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *ſalt* ſprings on them, always after rain. *Mortim.*

4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous, ſalacious.

Be a whore ſtill!
Make uſe of thy *ſalt* hours, ſeaſon the ſlaves
For tubs and baths, bring down the roſe-cheek'd youth
To the tub-faſt, and the diet. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy wan lip! *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
This new married man, approaching here,
Whoſe *ſalt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well defended honour, you muſt pardon. *Shakeſp.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſalt.

If the offering was of fleſh, it was *ſalted* thrice. *Brown.*

SALT-PAN, } [*ſalt* and *pan*, or *pit*.] Pit where ſalt is
SALT-PIT. } got.

Moab and Ammon ſhall be as the breeding of nettles, *ſalt-pits*, and a perpetual deſolation. *Zeph.* ii. 9.

Cicero prettily calls them ſalinas *ſalt-pans*, that you may extract ſalt out of, and make it where you pleaſe. *Ayliffe.*

The ſtratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerſet's *ſalt pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

SALTANT. *adj.* [*ſaltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping.

The locuſts being ordained for *ſaltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Beat; palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will diſcover it by its *ſaltation* and florid colour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Many give a lump of ſalt, which they uſually call a *ſaltcat*, made at the ſalterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SALTCE'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and *cellar*.] Veſſel of ſalt ſet on the table.

When any ſalt is ſpilt on the table-cloth, ſhake it out into the *ſaltcellar*. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

SALTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt*.]

1. One who ſalts.

2. One who ſells ſalt.

After theſe local names, the moſt have been derived from occupations; as ſmith, *ſalter*, armorer. *Camden's Remains.*

SALTERN. *n. ſ.* A ſaltwork.

A lump of ſalt, which they uſually call a *ſaltcat*, made for that purpoſe at the *ſalterns*, makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SALTIMBANCO. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank.] A quack or mountebank.

Saltimbancoes, quackſalvers, and charlatans deceive them, were A ſop all'e, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not ſpeak their fallacies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He play'd the *ſaltimbanco*'s part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*

SALTIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſautoir*, French.]

A *ſaltier* is made in the form of a St. Andrew's croſs, and by ſome is taken to be an engine to take wild beaſts withal: in French it is called *un ſautoir*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

SALTISH. *adj.* [from *ſalt*.] Somewhat ſalt.

Sods of a *ſaltiſh* nature improve ſandy grounds. *Mortimer.*

SALTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſalt*.] Inſipid, not taſting of ſalt.

SA'LTLY. *adv.* [from *ſalt*.] With taſte of ſalt, in a ſalt manner.

SA'LTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt*.] Taſte of ſalt.

Salt water paſſing through earth, through two veſſels, one within another, hath not loſt its *ſaltneſs*, ſo as to become potable, but drained through twenty, become freſh. *Bacon.*

Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *ſaltneſs* and bitterneſs. *Bacon.*

SA'LTPETRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſal petræ*, Latin; *ſalpetre*, Fr.] Nitre.

Nitre, or *ſaltpetre*, having a crude and windy ſpirit, by the heat of the fire ſuddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*

Nitre or *ſaltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be expoſed to the air, ſo as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*

SALVABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvable*.] Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life.

Why do we Chriſtians ſo fiercely argue againſt the *ſalvability* of each other, as if it were our wiſh that all ſhould be damned, but thoſe of our particular ſect. *Decay of Piety.*

SALVABLE. *adj.* [from *ſalvo*, Latin.] Poſſible to be ſaved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees, have in event reprobated more than thoſe decrees, and have led faſt to the damning of many whom thoſe left *ſalvable*. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVAGE. *adj.* [*ſauvage*, French; *ſelvaggio*, Italian, from *ſilva*, Latin.] Wild; rude, cruel. It is now ſpoken and written *ſavage*.

May the Eſſexian plains
Prove as a deſert, and none there make ſtay
But *ſavage* beaſts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*
A *ſavage* race inur'd to blood. *Dryden.*

SALVATION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvo*, Latin.] Preſervation from eternal death; reception to the happineſs of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of meer underſtanding or knowledge, ſo means *ſalvation*, and all means endleſs perdition, are things ſo oppoſite, that whoſoever doth affirm the one muſt neceſſarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Him the moſt High,
Wrapt in a balmy cloud with winged ſteeds,
Did, as thou ſaw'ſt, receive; to walk with God
High in *ſalvation*, and the climes of bliſs,
Exempt from death. *Milton's Parad. Loſt*, b. xi.

SALVATORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalvatoire*, French.] A place where any thing is preſerved.

I conſider the admirable powers of ſenſation, phantaſy, and memory, in what *ſalvatories* or repoſitories the ſpecies of things paſt are conſerved. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalubris*, Latin.] Wholſome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm umbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Phillips.*

Muſt we then reſign our worthy paſtor to the *ſalubrious* air of Kilkeam, rather than he ſhould longer breathe in the groſſer vapours of Inverneſs? *Macbean's Remonſtrance.*

SALU'BRITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalubrious*.] Wholſomeneſs, healthfulneſs.

SALVE. *n. ſ.* [This word is originally and properly *ſalf*, which having *ſalves* in the plural, the ſingular *ſalve* was afterwards made from it: *ſealf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *ſalvus*, Latin.] A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaſter.

Let us hence, my ſov'reign, to provide
A *ſalve* for any ſore that may betide. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Go ſtudy *ſalve* and treacle; ply
Your tenant's leg, or his ſore eye. *Cleaveland.*
Sleep is pain's eaſieſt *ſalve*, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*
The royal ſword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
For which no other *ſalve* could have been found. *Waller.*
Though moſt were ſorely wounded, none were ſlain,
The ſurgeons ſoon deſpoil'd them of their arms,
And ſome with *ſalves* they cure. *Dryden.*

2. Help; remedy.

If they ſhall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekneſs any *ſalve* for me then? *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*ſalvo*, Latin; or from the noun.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.

Many ſkilful leeches him abide,
To *ſalve* his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*

It ſhould be to little purpoſe for them to *ſalve* the wound, by making proteſtations in diſgrace of their own actions. *Hooker.*

The which if I perform, and do ſurvive,
I do beſeech your majeſty may *ſalve*
The long grown wounds of my intemperature. *Sh. H. IV.*

2. To help; to remedy.

Some ſeek to *ſalve* their blotted name
With others blot, 'till all do taſte of ſhame. *Sidney.*

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itſelf is both full enough for proſe, and ſtately enough for verſe, hath long time been counted moſt bare and barren of both, which default, when as ſome endeavoured to *ſalve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Spenſer.*

3. To help or ſave by a *ſalvo*, an excuſe, or reſervation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *ſalved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifeſt. *Hooker.*

My more particular,
And that which moſt with you ſhould *ſalve* my going,
Is Fulvia's death *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The ſchoolmen were like the aſtronomers, who, to *ſalve* phænomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles, ſo they, to *ſalve* the practice of the church, had deviſed a great number of ſtrange poſitions. *Bacon.*

There muſt be another ſtate to make up the inequalities of this, and *ſalve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

This conduct might give Horace the hint to ſay, that when Homer was at a loſs to bring any difficult matter to an iſſue, he laid his hero aſleep, and thus *ſaved* all difficulty. *Broome.*

4. [From *ſalve*, Latin.] To ſalute. Obſolete

That ſtranger knight in preſence came,
And goodly *ſalved* them; who nought againe
Him anſwered as courteſy became *Fairy Queen.*

SA'LVER. *n. ſ.* [A veſſel, I ſuppoſe, uſed at firſt to carry away or ſave what was left.] A plate on which any thing is preſented.

He has printed them in ſuch a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a ſingle plate; and is of opinion, that a *ſalver* of ſpectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *ſalver* of ſweetmeats. *Addiſ.*

Between each act the trembling *ſalvers* ply
From ſoup to ſweet wine. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvo jure*, Latin, a form uſed in granting any thing as *ſalvo jure patet.*] An exception; a reſervation, an excuſe.

They admit many *ſalvos*, cautions, and reſervations, ſo as they croſs not the chief deſign. *King Charles.*

It will be hard if he cannot bring himſelf off at laſt with ſome *ſalvo* or diſtinction, and be his own confeſſor. *L'Eſtr.*

If others of a more ſerious turn join with us deliberately in their religious profeſſions of loyalty, with any private *ſalvos* or evaſions, they would do well to conſider thoſe maxims in which all caſuiſts are agreed. *Addiſon.*

SA'LUTARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalutary.*] Wholeſomeneſs; quality of contributing to health or ſafety

SA'LUTARY. *adj.* [*ſalutaire*, Fr. *ſalutaris*, Latin.] Wholeſome, healthful; ſafe, advantageous; contributing to health or ſafety

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and ſo more *ſalutary* as more elegant. *Ray.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from ſhedding among them the *ſalutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, becauſe of their unbelief *Bentley.*

SALUTATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſalutation*, Fr. *ſalutatio*, Latin.] The act or ſtile of ſaluting, greeting.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *ſalutation* to the morn. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *ſalutation* in their minds;
Whoſe voices I deſire aloud with mine,
Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

On her the angel hail
Beſtow'd, the holy *ſalutation* uſed
To bleſt Mary. *Milton.*

In all publick meetings, or private addreſſes, uſe thoſe forms of *ſalutation*, reverence and decency, uſual amongſt the moſt ſober perſons *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Court and ſtate he wiſely ſhuns;
Nor bribed, to ſervile *ſalutations* runs. *Dryden's Horace.*

To SALU'TE. *v. a.* [*ſaluto*, Latin; *ſaluer*, French.]

1. To greet; to hail

The golden ſun *ſaluteth* the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shakeſ. Tit. And.*

One hour hence
Shall *ſalute* your grace of York as mother. *Shak. R. III.*

2. To pleaſe; to gratify

Would I had no being,
If this *ſalute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

3. To kiſs.

SALU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.

The cuſtom of praying for thoſe that ſneeze is more ancient than theſe opinions hereof, ſo that not any one diſeaſe has been the occaſion of this *ſalute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conſor'd of God, or that *ſalute*,
Hail, highly favoured, among women bleſt! *Parad. Reg.*

Continual *ſalutes* and addreſſes entertaining him all the way, kept him from ſaving ſo great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, 'till he came to the fatal place where he was ſtabbed *South's Sermons.*

I ſhall not trouble my reader with the firſt *ſalutes* of our three friends. *Addiſon.*

2. A kiſs

There cold *ſalutes*, but here a lover's kiſs. *Roſcommon.*

SALU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalute.*] He who ſalutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſalutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.

The king commanded him to go to the ſouth of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the reſtoring of his former vigour than the gentle *ſalutiferous* air of Montpelier. *Dennis's Letters.*

SAME. *adj.* [*ſama*, Gothick; *ſamma*, Swediſh.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, ſort, or degree.

Miſo, as ſpitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, ſet forth the *ſame* ſins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

The tenor of man's woe
Holds on the *ſame.* *Milton.*

Th' etherial vigour is in all the *ſame*;
And every ſoul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden's Æn.*

If itſelf had been coloured, it would have tranſmitted all viſible objects tinctured with the *ſame* colour; as we ſee whatever is beheld through a coloured glaſs, appears of the *ſame* colour with the glaſs. *Ray on the Creation.*

The merchant does not keep money by him, but if you conſider what money muſt be lodged in the bankers hands, the caſe will be much the *ſame.* *Locke.*

The *ſame* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *ſame* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That which was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *ſame* he ſpends,
Who ſpends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

SA'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſame.*] Identity; the ſtate of being not another; not different.

Difference of perſuaſion in matters of religion may eaſily fall out, where there is the *ſameneſs* of duty, allegiance, and ſubjection. *King Charles.*

If all courts have a *ſameneſs* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliamentmens friends. *Swift.*

SA'MLET. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmonet*, or *ſalmonlet.*] A little ſalmon.

Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the age of a ſalmon exceeds not ten years, ſo his growth is very ſudden: after he is got into the ſea he becomes from a *ſamlet*, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a ſalmon, in as ſhort a time as a goſling becomes a gooſe. *Walton's Angler.*

SA'MPHIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint Pierre*, French; *rubinum*, Latin.] A plant preſerved in pickle.

The leaves are thick, ſucculent, narrow, branchy, and trifid: the flowers grow in an umbel, each conſiſting of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the empalement of the flower becomes a fruit, conſiſting of two plain and gently ſtreaked leaves. This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the ſea-ſhore, where it is waſhed by the ſalt water. It is greatly eſteemed for pickling, and is ſometimes uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Half way down
Hangs one that gathers *ſamphire*: dreadful trade!
Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his head. *Shakeſp.*

SA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [from *exemple.*] A ſpecimen; a part of the whole ſhown that judgment may be made of the whole.

He intreated them to tarry but two days, and he himſelf would bring them a *ſample* of the ore *Raleigh.*

I have not engaged myſelf to any, I am not loaded with a full cargo 'tis ſufficient if I bring a *ſample* of ſome goods in this voyage. *Dryden.*

I deſign this but for a *ſample* of what I hope more fully to diſcuſs. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Determinations of juſtice were very ſummary and deciſive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-ſuit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant. travellers have recorded ſome *ſamples* of this kind. *Addiſon.*

From moſt bodies
Some little bits aſk leave to flow;
And, as through theſe canals they roll,
Bring up a *ſample* of the whole. *Prior.*

To SA'MPLE. *v. a.* To ſhow ſomething ſimilar. *Ainſworth.*

SA'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin; whence it is ſometimes written *ſampler.*] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

O love, why doſt thou in thy beautiful *ſampler* ſet ſuch a work for my deſire to ſet out, which is impoſſible. *Sidney.*

Fair Philomela, ſhe but loſt her tongue,
And in a tedious *ſampler* ſew'd her mind. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *ſampler*, ſitting on one cuſhion;
Both warbling of one ſong, both in one key,
As if our hands, our ſides, voices and minds
Had been incorp'rate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Coarſe complexions,
And cheeks of ſorry grain, will ſerve to ply
The *ſampler*, and to teaze the houſewife's wool. *Milton.*

I ſaw her ſober over a *ſampler*, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

SA'NABLE. *adj.* [*ſanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; ſuſceptive of remedy, recoverable.

SANATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *fanation*, cut it off quickly *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *sano.*] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *sanative.*] Power to cure

SANCTIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*sanctification*, Fr. from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.

The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as maled ction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*

2. The act of making holy; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *sanctify*] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham's Physico-T-*

To SA'NCTIFY *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr. *sanctifico*, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifieth* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ? *Heb.* ix. 13.

2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness.

The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use. *Hooker.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act *King Charles.*

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible heaps to higher purposes. *South.*

What actions can express the intire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addison.*

3. To make free from guilt.

The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

4. To secure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly, having the appearance of sanctity.

A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. [illegible]

SA'NCTIMONY. *n. f.* [*sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a superstitious Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shak. Othello.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage to St. Jaques le Grand, which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplish'd. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of *sanctimony*. *Rul.*

SA'NCTION. *n. f.* [*sanction*, French; *sanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave,
And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *Ben. Johns. Catil.*

Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden's Æn.*

There needs no positive law or *sanction* of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced, that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South's Sermons.*

The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour *Swift.*

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private w[illegible] *Baker on Learning.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *sanctus*, Latin.] Holiness; goodness, saintship.

[illegible]
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure *Milton.*

SA'NCTITY. *n. f.* [*sanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch,
Such *sanctity* hath heaven given his hand,
They presently amend. *Shakespeare.*

God attributes to place
No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; goodness.

Thus youth
I relieved with such *sanctity* of love,
And to his image, which methought did promise
Most venerable worth, did devotion. *Shakespeare.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd
Beatitude past utterance. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary.*] To shelter by means of sacred privileges

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise*. *Shakesp.*

SA'NCTUARY. *n. f.* [*sanctuaire*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Latin.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,
Shall we desire to raze the *sanctuary*,
And pitch our evils there. *Shakesp. Lear.*

They often plac'd
Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines. *Milton.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum whence a *sanctuary man*, one who takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary*. *Shakesp. R. III.*
I'll hence forthwith unto the *sanctuary*,
To save at least the heir of Edward's right *Shak. H VI.*
Oft have I heard of *sanctuary* men;
But *sanctuary* children, never 'till now. *Shakesp. R. III.*

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary* men. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not. *Bacon's H. VII.*

This our high place, our *sanctuary*, our hill. *Milton.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worsted will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire, but some relques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

SAND. *n. f.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.

That finer matter called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here i' th' *sands*
Thee I'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
Hark, the fatal followers do pursue!
The *sands* are number'd that make up my life
Here must I stay, and here my life must end. *Shak. H. VI.*

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *sand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to subscribe, king Philip shewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and *sand* box. *Howel.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopped, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold
As men with *sand* bags did of old *Hudibras*

The force of water casts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the *sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodw.*

Celia and I, the other day,
Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, fought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands*. *Knolles.*

Her sons spread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *sands*. *Milton.*

SA'NDAL. *n. f.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Latin.] A loose shoe.

Thus sung the uncouth swain to th' oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with *sandals* grey. *Milton.*

From his robe
Flows light ineffable his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold with golden *sandals*
His feet are shod [illegible]

The *fandals* of celeſtial mold,
Fledg'd with ambrotial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SA'NDARAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſandaraque*, French; *ſandaraca*, Latin.]
1. A mineral of a bright right colour, not much unlike to red arſenick. *Bailey.*
2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND *adj.* [*ſand* and *blind.*] Having a defect in the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than *ſandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree. n. ſ.* [*buxus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a funnel-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is ſpread open at the brim, and ſlightly cut into twelve parts: at the bottom of the tube is placed the pointal, which afterward becomes a globular compreſſed fruit, which has twelve cells, in each of which is contained one roundiſh flat ſeed. The fruit of this plant, if ſuffered to remain on 'till they are fully ripe, burſt in the heat of the day with a violent exploſion, making a noiſe like the firing of a piſtol, and hereby the ſeeds are thrown about to a conſiderable diſtance. Theſe ſeeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat akin to *nux vomica*. *Miller.*

SA'NDED *adj.* [from *ſand.*]
1. Covered with ſand; barren.

In weſt *ſanded* lands ſnow or no ſnow lies. *Marvel.*

The river pours along
Reſiſtleſs, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *ſanded* valley floating ſpreads. *Thomſon.*

2. Marked with ſmall ſpots; variegated with duſky ſpecks.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, ſo *ſanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that ſweep away the morning dew;
Crook knee'd and dewlap'd, like Theſſalian bulls;
Slow in purſuit, but match'd in mouth like bells,
Each under each. *Shakſpeare.*

SA'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* A bird.

Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, *ſanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [*ſantalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bacon.*

Aromatize it with *ſanders*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SA'NDEVER. *n. ſ.*

That which our Engliſh glaſſmen call *ſandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *ſandever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glaſs, namely, ſand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been firſt melted together, and kept long in fuſion, the mixture caſts up the ſuperfluous ſalt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH *adj.* [from *ſand.*] Approaching to the nature of ſand, looſe; not cloſe; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia's and ranunculus's in freſh *ſandiſh* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SA'NDSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſand* and *ſtone.*] Stone of a looſe and friable kind, that eaſily crumbles into ſand.

Grains of gold in *ſandſtone* grey, variegated with a faint green and blue, from the mine of Coſſa Reca, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. *adj.* [from *ſand.*]
1. Abounding with ſand, full of ſand.

I ſhould not ſee the *ſandy* hourglaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats. *Shakeſpeare.*

Safer ſhall he be on the *ſandy* plains,
Than where caſtles mounted ſtand. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

A region ſo deſert, dry, and *ſandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Rough unwieldy earth, nor to the plough
Nor to the cattle kind, with *ſandy* ſtones
And gravel o'er abounding *Philips.*

O'er *ſandy* wilds were yellow harveſts ſpread. *Pope.*

2. Conſiſting of ſand, unſolid.

Favour, ſo bottomed upon the *ſandy* foundation of perſonal merits only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon to Villiers.*

SANE *adj.* [*ſanus*, Latin.] Sound, healthy. *Baynard* wrote a poem on preſerving the body in a *ſane* and ſound ſtate.

SANG The preterite of *ſing*

Then *ſang* Moſes and Iſrael this ſong unto the Lord *Ex.* xv.
Thee next they *ſang*, of all creation firſt. *Milton.*

SANGUIFEROUS. *adj.* [*ſanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muſcles of the face, particularly the cheek, whoſe *ſanguiferous* veſſels it twiſts about. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SANGUIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguification*, Fr. *ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood, the converſion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief inſtrument of *ſanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*

Aldermanick perſons have voracious appetites, and conſequently, for want of a right *ſanguification*, are leucopolegma-

SA'NGUIFIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the beſt *ſanguifiers*, and alſo the beſt febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood.

At the ſame time I think, I command, in inferior faculties, I walk, ſee, hear, digeſt, *ſanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual ſoul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *adj.* [*ſanguinarius*, Lat. *ſanguinaire*, French, from *ſanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody, murtherous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *ſanguinary* perſecutions to force conſcience. *Bacon.*

The ſcene is now more *ſanguinary*, and fuller of actors never was ſuch a confuſed myſterious civil war as this. *Howel.*

Paſſion transforms us into a kind of ſavages, and makes us brutal and *ſanguinary*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

SA'NGUINARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *adj.* [*ſanguin*, Fr. *ſanguineus*, from *ſanguis*, Lat.]
1. Red; having the colour of blood

This fellow
Upbraided me about the roſe I wear;
Saying, the *ſanguine* colour of the leaves
Did repreſent my maſter's bluſhing cheeks. *Shak. H. VI.*

A ſtream of nectarous humour iſſuing flow'd
Sanguine, *Milton.*

Dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *ſanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, ſpread ruffling to the wind,
And *ſanguine* ſtreamers ſeem the flood to fire:
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom deſign'd,
Goes on to ſea, and knows not to return. *Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

The cholerick felt ſhort of the longevity of the *ſanguine*. *Bac.*

Though theſe faults differ in their complexions as *ſanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Gov. of Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent, confident.

A ſet of *ſanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of ſuperiors, all ſuch apprehenſions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanguis.*] Blood colour

A griſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of gore, blood thick,
That all her goodly garments ſtain'd around,
And in deep *ſanguine* dy'd the griſly ground. *Fa. Queen.*

SA'NGUINENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſanguine.*] Ardour; heat of ex-
SANGUINITY. } pectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only uſed by *Swift*

Rage, or phrenſy it may be, in ſome perhaps natural courage, or *ſanguineneſs* of temper in others, but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to ſuffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which ſtands above the power of all extrinſick violence; which keeps itſelf a diſtinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*

I very much diſtruſt your *ſanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſanguineus*, Latin; *ſanguin*, French.]
1. Conſiſting blood

This animal of Plato containeth not only *ſanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethorick conſtitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *ſanguineous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *n. ſ.* [*ſynedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided

SA'NICLE *n. ſ.* [*ſanicle*, Fr. *ſanicula*, Latin.] A plant.

It is an umbelliferous plant, and its flower conſiſts of five leaves, placed orbicularly, but bent back to the centre of the flower, and reſting on the empalement, which becomes a fruit compoſed of two ſeeds, which are gibbous and prickly on one ſide, but plain on the other. *Miller.*

SA'NIES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Thin matter, ſerous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the ſkin, without other matter than a little *ſanies*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SA'NIOUS *adj.* [from *ſanies.*] Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well digeſted pus

Obſerving the ulcer *ſanious*, I propoſed digeſtion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanitas*, Latin.] Soundneſs of mind.

How pregnant, ſometimes, his replies are?
A happineſs that often madneſs hits on,
Which *ſanity* and reaſon could not be
So proſp'rouſly delivered of. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

SANK. The preterite of *ſink.*

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened ſome great floodgate of ſorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent iſſue, ſhe *ſank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them cloſe, took two ſhips, and gave divers others of their ſhips their death's wounds, whereof ſoon after they *ſank* and periſhed. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

SANS.

SANS. *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of uſe.

Laſt ſcene of all,
That ends this ſtrange eventful hiſtory,
Is ſecond childiſhneſs and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *ſans* eyes, *ſans* taſte, *ſans* every thing. *Shakeſp.*

For nature ſo prepoſterouſly to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of ſenſe,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakeſ. Of the*

SAP. *n. ſ.* [ſæpe, Saxon; *ſap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the nutritious juice of trees and herbs.

Now ſucking of the *ſap* of herbs moſt ſweet,
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the ſame bathing his tender feet. *Spenſer.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In *ſap* conſuming Winter's drizzled ſnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,
Leſt, being over-proud with *ſap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itſelf. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

His preſence had infus'd
Into the plant ſciential *ſap*. *Milton.*

The *ſap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is ſpread. *Waller.*

Vegetables conſiſt of the ſame parts with animal ſubſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth, all which are contained in the *ſap* they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a.* [*ſapper*, French; *zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to ſubvert by digging, to mine.

Their dwellings were *ſapp'd* by floods,
Their houſes fell upon their houſhold gods. *Dryden.*

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed inviſibly

For the better ſecurity of the troops, both aſſaults are carried on by *ſapping*. *Tatler*

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
If ſecret gold *ſaps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

SA'PPHIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſapphirus*, Latin: ſo that it is improperly written *ſaphyre*.] A precious ſtone of a blue colour.

Saphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*

In enroll'd tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like *ſaphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shakeſpeare.*

He tinctures rubies with their roſy hue,
And on the *ſaphire* ſpreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

That the *ſaphire* ſhould grow foul, and loſe its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous ſtories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *adj.* [*ſapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of ſapphire; reſembling ſapphire.

She was too *ſaphirine* and clear for thee;
Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*

A few grains of ſhell ſilver, with a convenient proportion of powdered cryſtal glaſs, having been kept three hours in fuſion, I found the coliquated maſs, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *ſaphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

SA'PID. *adj.* [*ſapidus*, Latin.] Taſteful; palatable; making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *ſapid*, do raiſe the mud with their feet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The moſt oily parts are not ſeparated by a ſlight decoction, 'till they are diſentangled from the ſalts, for if what remains of the ſubject, after the infuſion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of freſh water, a fat, *ſapid*, odorous, viſcous, inflammable, frothy water will conſtantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbuthn.*

SAPI'DITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſapid*.] Taſtefulneſs; power of ſti-
SA'PIDNESS. } mulating the palate.

As for their taſte, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an inſtrument thereof; for the body of that element is unguſtible, and void of all *ſapidity*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

If *ſapidneſs* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will ſcarce be diſcriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſapience*, Fr. *ſapientia*, Latin.] Wiſdom; ſageneſs; knowledge.

By *ſapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philoſophy; the habit or diſpoſition of mind which importeth the love of wiſdom. *Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly duſt,
The ſons of darkneſs and of ignorance,
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjuſt,
Diſ'ſt to the top of honour earſt advance:
They now, puft up with's deceitful inſolence,
Deſpiſe the brood of bleſſed *ſapience*. *Spenſer.*

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *ſapience*, accompliſhed at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Hall on.*

Becauſe enterpriſes guided by ill counſels have equal ſucceſs to thoſe by the beſt judgment conducted, therefore had violence the ſame external figure with *ſapience*. *Raleigh.*

Sapience and love
Immenſe, and all his father in him ſhone *Milton.*

O ſov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees
In Paradiſe! of operation bleſt
To *ſapience*. *Milton.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the root
He wildly flings his filth about,
Still has gratitude and *ſapience*
To ſpare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *adj.* [*ſapient*, Latin.] Wiſe; ſage.

There the *ſapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS. *adj.* [*ſaploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting ſap; wanting vital juice.

Pithleſs arms, like to a withered vine,
That droops his *ſapleſs* branches to the ground. *Shak. H. VI.*

The tree of knowledge, blaſted by diſputes,
Produces *ſapleſs* leaves inſtead of fruits. *Denham.*

This ſingle ſtick was full of ſap; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *ſapleſs* trunk. *South.*

2. Dry; dun, huſky.

If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would enſnare
Some *ſapleſs* uſurer that wants an heir. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SA'PLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſap*.] A young tree, a young plant.

Like a blaſted *ſapling*, wither'd up. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Nurſe the *ſaplings* tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*

A *ſapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readieſt weapon that his fury found *Dryden.*

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *ſapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*

Slouch turn'd his head, ſaw his wife's vig'rous hand
Wielding her oaken *ſapling* of command. *King's Laura.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *adj.* [from *ſapo*, Latin, ſoap.] Sopy; reſembling ſoap; having the qualities of ſoap.
SAPO'NARY. }

By digeſting a ſolution of ſalt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a ſoft *ſaponary* ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

Any mixture of an oily ſubſtance with ſalt, may be called a ſoapy [illegible]

SA'POR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Taſte, power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

There is ſome *ſapor* in all aliments, as being to be diſtinguiſhed and judged by the guſt, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſhape of thoſe little particles of matter which diſtinguiſh the various *ſapors*, odours, and colours of bodies *Watts.*

SAPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſaporifique*, Fr. *ſapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce taſtes.

SA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſappy*.] The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap, ſucculence, [illegible]

SA'PPY. *adj.* [from *ſap*.]

1. Abounding in ſap; juicy, ſucculent

The *ſappy* parts, and next reſembling juice,
Were turn'd to nouriture for the body's uſe,
Supplying humours, blood, and nouriſhment. *Dryden.*

The *ſappy* boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms, ſweet rudiments
Of future harveſt. *Philips*

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green [illegible] ſtalks, which continue moiſt and *ſappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer*

2. Young; not firm; weak.

This young prince was brought up among nurſes, 'till he arrived to the age of ſix years: when he had paſſed this weak and *ſappy* age, he was committed to Dr Cox. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſarabande*, Spaniſh; *ſarabande*, French.] A Spaniſh dance.

The ſeveral modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *ſarabands*, jigs and gavots, are as much real qualities in the inſtrument as the thought is in the mind of the compoſer. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Adam Scribl.*

SA'RCASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſarcaſme*, Fr. *ſarcaſmus*, Lat.] A keen reproach, a [illegible]

Sarcaſms of wit are tranſmitted in ſtory. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Rejoice, O young man, ſays Solomon, in a ſevere *ſarcaſm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart, but know that for theſe things God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers's Sermons.*

When an angry maſter ſays to his ſervant it is bravely done, [illegible]

SARCA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſarcaſtick*.] Tauntingly; ſeverely.

He aſked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country uſed to have any children or no; thereby *ſarcaſtically* reproaching them for miſplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to ſet up. *South.*

SARCA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *ſarcaſm*.] Keen, taunting; ſe-
SARCA'STICK. } vere.

What a fierce and *ſarcaſtick* reprehenſion would this have drawn from the friendſhip of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Chriſt?

SA'RCENET.

SA'RCENET. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be *ferecum farace-nicum*, Latin.] Fine thin woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sley'd silk, thou green *sarcenet* flap for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

If they be covered, though but with linnen or *sarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvium. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

These are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figur'd silks and under *sarcenets* sweat. *Dryd. Juven.*

She darts from *sarcenet* ambush wily leers,
Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will pat the cheek; these snares disdain. *Gay.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, French; *sarcula*, Latin.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *n. f.* [σάρξ and κήλη; *sarcocele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *n. f.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *n. f.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating flesh.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood, and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

SARCO'TICK. *n. f.* [from σάρξ; *sarcotique*, Fr.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnatives.

By this means the humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; the eschar also separated in the fontanel: after which the ulcer incarned with common *sarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like epuloticks. *Wiseman on Inflammations.*

SARCULA'TION. *n. f.* [*sarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding, plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL.
SA'RDINE *Stone.*
SA'RDIUS. } *n. f.* A sort of precious stone.

He that sat was to look upon, like a jasper and a *sardine stone*. *Rev.* iv. 3.

Thou shalt set in it four rows of stones: the first row shall be a *sardius*. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

SA'RDONYX. *n. f.* A precious stone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*

SARK. *n. f.* [ɔeyrk, Saxon.]

1. A shark or shirk. *Bailey.*

2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waistcoats. *Arbuthn. Hist. of John Bull*

SARN. *n. f.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones, still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampsh.

SA'RPLIER. *n. f.* [*sarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing cloth *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *n. f.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA.
SARSAPARE'LLA. } *n. f.* Both a tree and a plant. *Ainsworth.*

SARSE. *n. f.* A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, French.] To sift through a sarse or searse. *Bailey.*

SART. *n. f.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SASH. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give no account. I suppose it comes from *sçache*, of *sçavoir*, to know, a *sash* worn being a mark of distinction; and a *sash* window being made particularly for the sake of seeing and being seen.]

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army

2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulies.

She ventures now to lift the *sash*,
The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*

As for the poem he writ on your *sash*,
My sister transcrib'd it last night. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the yard *Swift.*

SA'SHOON. *n. f.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *n. f.* A tree: one of the species of the cornelian cherry The wood is medicinal.

SAT 'The preterite of *sit*.

The picture of fair Venus, that
For which, men say, the goddess *sat*,
Was lost, 'till Lely from your look
Again that glorious image took. *Waller*

I answered not the rehearsal, because I knew the author *sat* to himself when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays of his own farce. *Dryden.*

SA'TAN *n. f.* [שָׂטָן *Satanas*, Latin.] The prince of hell, [illegible], wicked spirit

[illegible] *man* accounting fall from heaven. *Lu.* x. 18.

They are much increased by the false suggestions of *Satan*. *Sanderson's Judgment in one View.*

The despiteful act
Of *Satan* done in Paradise. *Milton.*

SATA'NICAL. } *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.
SATA'NICK }

The faint *satanick* host
Defensive scarce. *Milton.*

SA'TCHEL. *n. f.* [*sechel*, German; *sacculus*, Latin.] A little bag commonly a bag used by schoolboys to carry their books.

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwilling to school. *Shak. As you like it.*

Schoolboys sag with *satchels* in their hands.

To SATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.] To satiate, to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

How will their bodies stript
Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*
Their maws with full repast. *Philips.*

Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ;
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

SATE'LLITE. *n. f.* [*satellites*, Lat. *satellite*, Fr. This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites*. *Locke.*

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are widely removed to the extreme regions of the system. *Bentley.*

Ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.

Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axes, are exactly the same. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.]

1. To satisfy; to fill.

Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *satiate* it. *Bacon.*

Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

The loosen'd winds
Hurl'd high above the clouds; 'till all their force
Consum'd, her ravenous jaws th' earth *satiate* clos'd *Philips.*

2. To glut; to pall, to fill beyond natural desire.

They *satiate* and soon fill,
Though pleasant. *Milton.*

Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd. *Norris.*

3. To gratify desire.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*

SA'TIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety.

When it has *with*, it seems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals, retir'd to their estates,
In life's cool evening, *satiate of* applause,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*

Now mayors and shrieves all hush'd and *satiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope's Dunc.*

SATI'ETY. *n. f.* [*satietas*, Latin; *satiété*, Fr.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough, wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted

He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakespeare.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waning time and suspect of *satiety*. *Wotton.*

In all pleasures there is *satiety*, and after they be used, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*

They satiate and soon fill,
Though pleasant, but thy words, with grace divine
Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*

No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*. *South.*

The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,
Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*

SA'TIN *n. f.* [*satin*, French; *drappo di setino*, Italian; *satijn*, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.

Such a glittering ſhew it bare, and ſo bravely it was held up from the head: upon her body ſhe wore a doublet of ſky-colour *ſatin*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious ſtones, that in it ſhe might ſeem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies dreſs'd in rich ſymars were ſeen,
[illegible]
And for a ſhade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *ſatin* flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a caſe, covered with a mantle of blue *ſatin*. *Arbuthn. and Pope.*

SA'TIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſatira*, anciently *ſatura*, Lat. not from *ſatyrus*, a ſatyr, *ſatire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedneſs or folly is cenſured. Proper *ſatire* is diſtinguiſhed, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon* which is aimed againſt a particular perſon; but they are too frequently confounded.

He dares to ſing thy praiſes in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *ſatyr* on the moſt of human kind. *Dryden.*

SATI'RICAL, } *adj.* [*ſatiricus*, Latin; *ſatirique*, French; from
SATI'RICK. } *ſatire.*]

1. Belonging to ſatire; employed in writing of invective.

You muſt not think, that a *ſatyrick* ſtyle
Allows of ſcandalous and brutiſh words. *Roſcommon.*

What human kind deſires, and what they ſhun,
Rage, paſſions, pleaſures, impotence of will,
Shall this *ſatirical* collection fill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Cenſorious, ſevere in language.

Slanders, ſir; for the *ſatirical* ſlave ſays here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled *Shak. Hamlet.*

He that hath a *ſatirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, ſo he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*

On me when dunces are *ſatirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

SATI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſatirical*] With invective; with intent to cenſure or vilify.

He applies them *ſatirically* to ſome cuſtoms, and kinds of philoſophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatire.*] One who writes ſatires.

Wycherly, in his writings, is the ſharpeſt *ſatyriſt* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the ſoftneſs of the tendereſt diſpoſitions: in his writings he is ſevere, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modeſt, inoffenſive. *Granville.*

All vain pretenders have been conſtantly the topicks of the moſt candid *ſatyriſts*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau *Letter to the Publiſher of the Dunciad.*

Yet ſoft his nature, though ſevere his lay;
His anger moral, and his wiſdom gay.
Bleſt *ſatyriſt!* who touch'd the mean ſo true,
As ſhow'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRIZE *v. a.* [*ſatiriſer*, Fr. from *ſatire.*] To cenſure as in a ſatire.

Covetouſneſs is deſcribed as a veil caſt over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *ſatiriſe* his prodigality and voluptuouſneſs. *Dryden.*

Should a writer ſingle out and point his raillery at particular perſons, or *ſatiriſe* the miſerable, he might be ſure of making a great part of his readers; but muſt be a very ill man if he could pleaſe himſelf *Addiſon.*

I inſiſt that my Lion's mouth be not defiled with ſcandal; for I would not make uſe of him to revile the human ſpecies, and *ſatiriſe* his betters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

[illegible] as hard to *ſatiriſe* well a man of diſtinguiſhed vices, as to praiſe well a man of diſtinguiſhed virtues. *Swift.*

SATISFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſatisfactio*, Latin; *ſatisfaction*, French.]

1. The act of pleaſing to the full.

The mind, having a power to ſuſpend the execution and *ſatisfaction* of any of its deſires, is at liberty to conſider the objects of them. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being pleaſed.

'Tis a wretched *ſatisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in cauſing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Eſtr.*

There are very few diſcourſes ſo ſhort, clear, and conſiſtent, to which moſt men may not, with *ſatisfaction* enough to themſelves, raiſe a doubt. *Locke.*

3. Releaſe from ſuſpenſe, uncertainty, or uneaſineſs.

Will thou leave me ſo unſatisfied?
—What *ſatisfaction* can you have? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Gratification; that which pleaſes.

Ran over the circle of earthly pleaſures, and had not God ſecured a man a ſolid pleaſure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleaſure was not *ſatisfaction.* *South.*

Of ev'ry nation each illuſtrious name,
Such toys as theſe have cheated into fame;
Exchanging ſolid quiet to obtain
The wiſhed *ſatisfaction* of the brain *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Amends; atonement for a crime, recompenſe for an injury.

Die he or juſtice muſt; unleſs for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
[illegible] *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

SATISFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ſatisfactus*, Lat.] Giving ſatisfaction.

By a firm and *ſatisfactive* diſcernment of faith, we lay the laſt effects upon the firſt cauſe of all things. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SATISFA'CTORILY. *adj.* [from *ſatisfactory.*] To ſatisfaction.

Bellonius hath been more *ſatisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exenteration he found theſe animals in their bellies. *Brown's V. Er.*

They ſtrain their memory to anſwer him *ſatisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatisfactory.*] Power of ſatisfying, power of giving content.

The incompleatneſs of the ſeraphick lover's happineſs, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *ſatisfactorineſs*, but his want of an intire poſſeſſion of them. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY. *adj* [*ſatisfactoire*, Fr. *ſatisfactus*, Latin.]

1. Giving ſatisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would ſcarce take it for a *ſatisfactory* account, if, deſiring to learn our architecture, he ſhould be told that a pillar was a thing ſupported by a baſis. *Locke.*

2. Atoning, making amends.

A moſt wiſe and ſufficient means of redemption and ſalvation, by the *ſatisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate ſon of God, Jeſus Chriſt. *Sanderſon.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*ſatisfaire*, Fr. *ſatisfacio*, Latin.]

1. To content, to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that nothing more is deſired.

A good man ſhall be *ſatisfied* from himſelf. *Prov. xiv. 14.*

Will he ſatisfy his rigour,
Satisfy'd never? [illegible]

2. To feed to the full.

Who hath cauſed it to rain on the earth, to *ſatisfy* the deſolate and waſte ground, and to cauſe the bud of the [illegible] tree to ſpring forth? *Job xxxviii. 27.*

I will purſue and divide the ſpoil my luſt ſhall be *ſatisfied* upon them. *Ex. xv. 9.*

The righteous eateth to the *ſatisfying* of his ſoul. *Prov. xiii.*

3. To recompenſe; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *ſatisfied*;
And I, delivering you, am *ſatisfied*,
And therein do account myſelf well paid. [illegible]

4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or ſuſpenſe.

Of many things uſeful and curious you may *ſatisfy* yourſelves in Leonardo de Vinci. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmoſt extremity of body, what can there put a ſtop and *ſatisfy* the mind that it is at the end of ſpace, when it is *ſatisfied* that body itſelf can move into it? *Locke.*

Thus I would willingly be *ſatisfied* in, whether the ſoul, when it thinks thus, ſeparate from the body, acts leſs rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

5. To convince.

He declares himſelf *ſatisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cauſe. *Dryden.*

The ſtanding evidences of the truth of the Goſpel, are in themſelves moſt firm, ſound, and *ſatisfying.* *Atterbury.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. n.* To make payment.

By the quantity of ſilver they give or take, they eſtimate the value of other things, and *ſatisfy* for them: thus ſilver becomes the meaſure of commerce. *Locke.*

SA'TURABLE. *adj.* [from *ſaturate.*] Impregnable with any thing ſo that it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the atoms never ſo various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always ſo conform to thoſe figures as to fill up all vacuities; and conſequently the water would be *ſaturable* with the ſame quantity of any ſalt, which it is not. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

SA'TURANT. *adj.* [from *ſaturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the full.

To SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*ſaturo*, Latin.] To impregnate ſo that no more can be received or imbibed

Rain-water is plentifully *ſaturated* with terreſtrial matter, and more or leſs ſtored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully *ſaturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to laſt ſo many years without any ſenſible diminution, though there are conſtant emanations thereof. *Cheyn.*

Still night ſucceeds
A ſoften'd ſhade, and *ſaturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomſon.*

SA'TURDAY. *n. ſ.* [pæteppbæg, or pæreppbæg, Saxon, according to *Verſtegan*, from pætep, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn*, *dies Saturni.*] The laſt day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in laſt *Saturday's* Spectator. *Add.*

SATU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſaturitas*, from *ſatura*, Latin.] Fulneſs; ſtate of being ſaturated; repletion.

SA[illegible]RN *n. ſ.* [*ſaturne*, French, *ſaturnus*, Latin.]

1. The remoteſt planet of the ſolar ſyſtem: ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to impreſs melancholy, dulneſs, or ſeverity of temper

The ſmalleſt planets are placed neareſt the ſun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vaſtly greater, are wiſely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds
Of utmoſt *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomſon.*

2. [in

2. [In chimeſtry.] Lead

SA'TURNINE. *adj.* [*ſaturninus*, Lat. *ſaturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn.*] Not light; not volatile, gloomy; grave; melancholy; ſevere of temper: ſuppoſed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may caſt my readers under two diviſions, the mercurial and *ſaturnine*: the firſt are the gay part, the others are of a more ſober and ſolemn turn. *Addiſon.*

SATU'RNIAN. *adj.* [*ſaturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden, uſed by poets for times of felicity, ſuch as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn.*

Th' Auguſtus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *n. ſ.* [*ſatyrus*, Latin.] A ſylvan god: ſuppoſed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyrs, as Pliny teſtifies, were found in times paſt in the eaſtern mountains of India. *Peacham on Drawing*

SA'TYRIASIS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatyr.*]

If the chyle be very plentiful it breeds a *ſatyriaſis*, or an abundance of ſeminal lympha's. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SA'VAGE. *adj.* [*ſauvage*, French, *ſelvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

Theſe godlike virtues wherefore do'ſt thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obſcure
In *ſavage* wilderneſs? *Milton.*

Cornels, and *ſavage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to ſome ſteep mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *ſavage* lions roam. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tyrants no more their *ſavage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught.

Hence with your little ones.
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *ſavage*;
To do worſe to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Thus people lived altogether a *ſavage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on thoſe coaſts, deviſed laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The *ſavage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beaſts on the mountains, or a *ſavage* drove of men in caves, might be ſo diſordered; but never a peculiar people. *Sprat's Sermons*

SA'VAGE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

Long after theſe times were they but *ſavages*. *Raleigh.*

The ſeditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *ſavages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *ſavages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houſes and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for ſkins of beaſts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and ſciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*

TO SAVAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authoriſed.

Friends, relations, love himſelf,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomſon.*

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *ſavage.*] Barbarouſly; cruelly

Your caſtle is ſurpriſ'd, your wife and babes
Savagely ſlaughter'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SA'VAGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavage.*] Barbarouſneſs; cruelty; wildneſs

A *ſavageneſs* in unreclaimed blood
Of general aſſault *Shakeſp. Troil. & Creſſ.*

Wolves and bears, they ſay,
Caſting their *ſavageneſs* aſide, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *ſavageneſs* and cruelty. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

SA'VAGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavage.*]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodieſt ſhame,
The wildeſt *ſavag'ry*, the vileſt ſtroke,
That ever wall-ey'd wrath, or ſtaring rage,
Preſented to the tears of ſoft remorſe. *Shak. King John.*

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culterruſts,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch *ſavagery*. *Shakeſp. H V*

SA'VANNA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh, according to *Bailey.*] An open meadow without wood; paſture ground in America.

He that rides poſt through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie, here a moraſs, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *ſavanna's* in another. *Locke.*

Plains immenſe,
And vaſt *ſavanna's*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean loſt. *Thomſon's Summer.*

SAUCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauce*, *ſauſſe*, French, *ſalſa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taſte.

The bitter *ſauce* of the ſport was, that we had our honours for ever loſt, partly by our own faults, but principally by his falſly uſing of our faults. *Sidney.*

To feed were beſt at home;
From thence the *ſauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyleſs *ſauce* his appetite. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such was the *ſauce* of Moab's noble feaſt,
'Till night far ſpent invites them to their reſt. *Cowley*

He that ſpends his time in ſports, is like him whoſe meat is nothing but *ſauces*; they are healthleſs, chargeable, and uſeleſs. *Taylor.*

High *ſauces* and rich ſpices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker*

2. *To ſerve one the ſame* SAUCE. A vulgar phraſe to retaliate one injury with another.

TO SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh.

2. To gratify with rich taſtes. Obſolete.

Earth yield me roots,
Who ſeeks for better of thee, *ſauce* his palate
With thy moſt operant poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell ſhe to *ſauce* her deſires with threatnings, ſo that we were in a great perplexity, reſtrained to ſo unworthy a bondage, and yet reſtrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an anſwering. *Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but fooliſhly mixed with bitterneſs, and ſorrow *ſauced* with repentance. *Spenſer*

Thou ſay'ſt his meat was *ſauc'd* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digeſtions. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'UCEBOX. *n. ſ.* [from *ſauce*, or rather from *ſaucy.*] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

The fooliſh old poet ſays, that the ſouls of ſome women are made of ſea-water, this has encouraged my *ſaucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SA'UCEPAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſauce* and *pan.*] A ſmall ſkillet with a long handle, in which ſauce or ſmall things are boiled.

Your maſter will not allow you a ſilver *ſaucepan*. *Swift.*

SAU'CER. *n. ſ.* [*ſauciere*, Fr. from *ſauce.*]

1. A ſmall pan or platter in which ſauce is ſet on the table.

Infuſe a pugil of new violets ſeven times, and it ſhall make the vinegar ſo freſh of the flower, as, if brought in a *ſaucer*, you ſhall ſmell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*

Some have mi ſtaken bucks and poſts
For ſpectres, apparitions, ghoſts,
With *ſaucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is ſet.

SA'UCILY. *adv.* [from *ſaucy.*] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly, in a ſaucy manner

Though this knave came ſomewhat *ſaucily* into the world before he was ſent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakeſp*

A freed ſervant, who had much power with Claudius, very *ſaucily*, had almoſt all the words; and amongſt other things, he aſked in ſcorn one of the examinates, who was likewiſe a freed ſervant of Scribonianus, I pray, ſir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He anſwered, I would have ſtood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*

A trumpet behaved himſelf very *ſaucily*. *Addiſon*

SAU'CINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaucy.*] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of ſuperiours.

With how ſweet ſawe ſhe blam'd their *ſaucineſs*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her ſide
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *ſaucineſs*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well*

Being intercepted in your ſport,
Great reaſon that my noble lord be rated
For *ſaucineſs*. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

It is *ſaucineſs* in a creature, in this caſe, to reply *Brume.*

Imputing it to the natural *ſaucineſs* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Eſtrange.*

You *ſaucineſs*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may uſe for you. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

This might make all other ſervants challenge the ſame liberty, and grow pert upon their maſters, and when this *ſaucineſs* became univerſal, what leſs miſchief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

SAUCISSE. n. ſ. [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder ſewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombchoſt *Bailey*

SAUCISSON. n. ſ. [French.] In military architecture, faggots or faſcines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly uſed to cover men, to make epaulments, traverſes, or breaſtworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Harris.*

SA'UCY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be eaſily deduced from *ſauce*: it may come more properly from *inſulſus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of ſuperiours, inſolent, impudent; impertinent

You are more *ſaucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commiſſion *Shake*

Study is like the heav'ns glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save base authority from others' books. *Shakespeare.*

And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours against these *saucy* walls. *Shakesp. K John.*

Power's first pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *saucy* eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham's Sophy.*

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* price
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscommon.*

No *saucy* citizen shall dare
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent
The wrong. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Homer, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Addison's Spectator.*

To SAVE. *v. a.* [*sauver*, *sauver*, French; *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction.

Let me die ere men can say God *save* the queen. *Shakesp.*

One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble. *Is.* xlvi. 7.

A wond'rous ark,
To *save* himself and household from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

We may be confident whatever he does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by repining, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple.*

The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden.*

2. To preserve finally from eternal death.

Whatsoever we read in Scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*

There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be damned. *Shakespeare.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition, but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Heb.* x. 39.

His mercies *save* them. *Milton.*

He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to spend, to hinder from being spent.

With your cost you terminate the cause,
And *save* th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

4. To reserve or lay by.

He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which he desired. *Job* xx. 20.

5. To spare, to excuse

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*

Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryd.*

These sinews are not so much unstrung,
To fail me when my master should be serv'd;
And when they are, then will I steal to death,
Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

6. To salve; to reconcile

How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances, how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose

The same persons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell, foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*

To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including.

But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she slew. *Fa. Qu.*

All the conspirators, *save* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shakesp.*

He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*

SA'VEALL. *n. s.* [*save* and *all.*] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *n. s.* [from *save*

They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that country *Sidney.*

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain

Laws of arms permit each injur'd man
To make himself a *saver* where he can *Dryden.*

Who dares affirm this is a pious age,
When charity begins to tread the stage?

When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift*

3. A good husband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his gaits sons and his feastings soaked his exchequer. *Weston.*

SA'VIN. *n. s.* [*sabina*, Latin; *savin*, *savin*, Fr.] A tree

It hath compact, rigid, and prickly ever-green leaves the fruit is small, spherical, and warted; and the whole plant has a very rank strong smell. The species are three, and commonly cultivated for medicinal use. *Miller.*

SA'VING. *adj.* [from *save.*]

1. Frugal, parsimonious; not lavish

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuthn. Hist. of J. Bull.*

Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*

2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.

Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own.

SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* she. *Spenser.*

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hooker.*

Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*

SA'VING. *n. s.* [from *save.*]

1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent.

It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*

By reducing interest to four *per cent* there was a considerable *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Addison.*

2. Exception in favour.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *saving*] With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *saving*]

1. Parsimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [*sauveur*, Latin.] Redeemer; he that has saved mankind from eternal death.

So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* sent. *Milton.*

However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Addison.*

To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land, or *sans terre*, as having no settled home.] To wander about idly; to loiter, to linger.

The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cast up. *L'Estrange.*

Tell me, why *saunt'ring* thus from place to place
I meet thee? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

Yourself look after him, to cure his *sauntering* at his business. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *sauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uselessly away, they would acquire skill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

So the young 'squire, when first he comes
From country school to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *saunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*

The brambles stripping
Spy Is uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *saunt'ring* tribe! such born to wide estates,
With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Tickel.*

Here *saunt'ring* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Gay.*

Led by my hand, he *saunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd ev'ry vice. *Dunciad.*

SA'VORY. *n. s.* [*savoree*, French; *satureia*, Latin.] A plant.

It is of the verticillate kind, with a labiated flower, whose upper lip or crest is divided into two parts, but the lower lip or beard is divided into three parts, the middle part being crenated these flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves in a loose order, and not in whorles or spikes, as are most of this tribe of plants. *Miller*

SA'VOUR. *n. s.* [*saveur*, French.]

1. A scent; odour

What *savour* is better, if physick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tusser.*

Benzo calls its smell a tartarous and nellish *savour*. *Arbuthnot*

Turn

Top then my freſheſt reputation to
A *favour* that may ſtrike the dulleſt noſtril? *Shakeſpeare*
I ſmell ſweet *favours*, and I ſee ſoft things. *Shakesp.*
That Jews ſtink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *favour*, is a received opinion we know not how to overcome. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile ſalt of a grateful *favour*, are heating. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Taſte, power of affecting the palate.
I taſte
The *favour* of death from all things. *Milton.*
A directer influence from the ſun gives fruit a better *favour* and a greater worth. *South.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*ſavourer*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To have any particular ſmell or taſte.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taſte of ſomething.
This ripping of anceſtors is very pleaſing, and *favoureth* of good conceit and ſome reading. *Spenſer on Ireland*
The duke's anſwers to his appeachments are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *favour* of an humble ſpirit. *Wotton.*
If 'twere a ſecret that concern'd my life,
This boldneſs might become thee,
But ſuch unneceſſary rudeneſs *favours*
Of ſome deſign. *Denham's Sophy.*
I have rejected every thing that *favours* of party. *Addiſon.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. a*
1. To like.
Wiſdom and goodneſs to the vile ſeem vile;
Filths *favour* but themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To exhibit taſte of.
Thou *favoureſt* not the things that be of God. *Goſpel.*
That *favours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*

SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *ſavoury.*]
1. With guſt; with appetite.
The collation he fell to very *favourily*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables*
This muſti is ſome Engliſh renegado, he talks ſo *favourily* of toaping. *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*
2. With a pleaſing reliſh.
There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When ſilly plays ſo *favourily* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavoury.*]
1. Taſte pleaſing and piquant.
2. Pleaſing ſmell.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*ſavoureux*, Fr. from *ſavour*]
1. Pleaſing to the ſmell.
The pleaſant *ſavoury* ſmell
So quickned appetite, that I
Could not but taſte! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
From the boughs a *ſavoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at even. *Milton.*
2. Piquant to the taſte
Savoury meat, ſuch as my father loveth. *Gen.*
The *ſavoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SAVO'Y. *n. ſ.* [*braſſica, ubauica*, Latin.] A ſort of colwort.

SA'USAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauciſſe*, French; *ſalſum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and ſometimes of beef, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice, ſometimes it is ſtuffed into the guts of fowls, and ſometimes only rolled in flower.

SAW. The preterite of *ſee.*
I never *ſaw* 'till now
Sight more deteſtable. *Milton.*

SAW *n. ſ.* [*ſaw*, Daniſh; ſaga, or ſige, Saxon, *ſcie*, Fr.]
1. A dentated inſtrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.
The teeth are fixed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *ſaw*, and not towards the handle of the *ſaw*, or ſtraight between the handle and end; becauſe the *ſaw* is deſigned to act only in its progreſs forwards, a man having in that more ſtrength than he can have in drawing back his *ſaw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unſawn ſtuff, which enables him the longer to continue his ſeveral progreſſions of the *ſaw*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The roach is a leather-mouth'd fiſh, and has *ſaw* like teeth in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*
Their *ſaws* were tooth'd, and ſounding axes made. *Dryd.*
If they cannot cut,
His *ſaws* are toothleſs, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*
2. [Sage, Sax. *ſaegbe*, Dut.] A ſaying; a ſentence; a proverb.
Good king, that muſt approve the common *ſaw*
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'ſt
To the warm ſun! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *ſaws* of books. *Shakeſ. Hamlet*
His weapons, holy *ſaws* of ſacred writ;
His ſtudy in his tilt-yard. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*
Strict age and ſour ſeverity,
With their grave *ſaws* in ſlumber lie. *Milton.*

To SAW part. *ſawed* and *ſawn*. [*ſcier*, French, from the noun.]
They were ſtoned, they were *ſawn* aſunder *Heb.* xi. 37.

A carpenter, after he hath *ſawn* down a tree, and wrought it handſomely, ſets it in a wall. *Hooker.*
It is an incaleſcency, from a ſwift motion, ſuch as that of running, threſhing, or *ſawing*. *Ray on the Creation.*
If I cut my finger, I ſhall as certainly feel pain as if my ſoul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *ſawn* through. *Collier.*
Maſter-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *ſaw* a piece of ſtuff, have ſeveral phraſes for the *ſawing* of it: they ſeldom ſay, *ſaw* the piece of ſtuff, but, draw the ſaw through it; give the piece of ſtuff a kerf. *Moxon*
It is the carpenters work to new the timber, *ſaw* it out, and frame it *Mortimer.*

SA'WDUST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *duſt*.] Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw.
If the membrane be fouled by the *ſawdu* of the bone, wipe it off with a ſponge *Wiſ's Surgery.*
Rotten *ſawduſt*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'WFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *fiſh*.] A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

SA'WPIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.
Let them from forth a *ſawpit* ruſh at once
With ſome diſuſed ſong. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*
They colour it by laying it in a *ſawpit* that hath oak ſawduſt therein. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SAW-WORT *n. ſ.* [*ſerratula*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a floſculous flower, conſiſting of ſeveral florets divided into many parts, reſting on the embryo, and contained in a ſcaly empalement, like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having ſmaller heads, and from the knapweed in having the borders of the leaves cut into ſmall ſharp ſegments, reſembling the teeth of a ſaw. *Miller*

SAW-WREST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *wreſt*.] A ſort of tool.
With the *ſaw-wreſt* they ſet the teeth of the ſaw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wreſt between the firſt two teeth on the blade of the ſaw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the ſaw; and that at once turns the firſt tooth ſomewhat towards you, and the ſecond tooth from you. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SA'WER. } *n. ſ.* [*ſcieur*, French; from *ſaw*.] One whoſe trade
SA'WYER. } is to ſaw timber into boards or beams.
The pit-ſaw is uſed by joiners, when what they have to do may be as ſoon done at home as ſend it to the *ſawyers*. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaxifrage*, Fr. *ſax fraga* Lat.] A plant.
The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly, which expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe manifold flower-cup riſes the pointal, which commonly ends in two horns, and afterward turns, together with the flower-cup, into a roundiſh fruit, which has likewiſe two horns and two cells, which are full of ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*
Saxifrage, quaſi ſaxum frangere, to break the ſtone, is applicable to any thing having this property, but is a term moſt commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE *Meadow* *n. ſ.* [*filipendula*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a roſe and umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves placed circularly, and reſting upon the empalement, which afterward becomes a fruit compoſed of two ſhort channelled ſeeds.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*ſaxum* and *frago*, Latin.] Diſſolvent of the ſtone
Becauſe goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the ſtone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond, and ſo it came to be ordered that the goats ſhould be fed on *ſaxifragous* herbs, and ſuch as are conceived of power to break the ſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SAY. *v. a.* preter *ſaid*. [ſecgan, Saxon, *ſeggen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſpeak; to utter in words; to tell.
Say it out, Diggon, for whatever it hight;
For nought but well mought him betight,
He is ſo meek. *Spenſer.*
In this flambry agitation what have you heard her *ſay*? *Shak.*
Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *ſay* thee nay. 1 *Kings.*
2. To allege.
After all can be *ſaid* againſt a thing, this will ſtill be true, that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotſon.*
In vain ſhall we attempt to juſtify ourſelves, as the rich young man in the goſpel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unleſs we can *ſay* ſomewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our diſtributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*
3. To tell in any manner
With flying ſpeed, and ſeeming great pretence,
Came meſſenger with letters which his meſſage *ſaid*. *F. Qu.*

To SAY. *v. n.*
1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to utter.
He *ſaid* moreover, I have ſomewhat to *ſay* unto thee; and ſhe *ſaid*, *ſay* on. *1 Kings.*
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Matt.*
To the others he *ſaid*, go ye after him *Exod.*
The council table and ſtar-chamber hold, as Thucydides *ſaid* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleaſed, and for juſt that which profited. *Clarendon.*

The lion here has taken his right meaſures, that is to *ſay*, he has made a true judgment. *L'Eſtrange.*

He has left his ſucceſſion as undetermined as if he had *ſaid* nothing about it. *Locke*

This ought to weigh with thoſe whoſe reading is deſigned for much talk and little knowledge, and I have nothing to *ſay* to it. *Locke.*

Of ſome propoſitions it may be difficult to *ſay* whether they affirm or deny, as when we *ſay*, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*

2. In poetry, *ſay* is often uſed before a queſtion; tell.

Say firſt what cauſe
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well-ſpent. *Swift.*

SAY *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſpeech; what one has to ſay.

He no ſooner ſaid out his *ſay*, but up riſes a cunning [illegible] *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [For *eſſay*.] Sample.

Since thy outſide looks ſo fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue ſome *'ſay* of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I diſdain. *Shakeſpeare.*

So good a *ſay* invites the eye,
A little downward to eſpy
The lively cluſters of her breaſts. *Sidney.*

3. Trial by a ſample.

Lee gentleman having brought that earth to the publick *'ſay* maſters, and upon their being unable to bring it to faſhion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux ſeparated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*

4. [*Soie*, French.] Silk. Obſolete.

5. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

SA'YING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſay*.] Expreſſion; words, opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou haſt prov'd Lucilius' *ſaying* true. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moſes fled at this *ſaying*, and was a ſtranger in Median. *Acts.*

Many are the *ſayings* of the wiſe,
Extolling patience as the trueſt fortitude. *Milton*

Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plauſible *ſayings*, ſuch as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

We poetick folks, who muſt reſtrain
Our meaſur'd *ſayings* in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to thoſe,
Who let their fancy looſe in rambling proſe. *Pope.*

The ſacred function can never be hurt by their *ſayings*, if not firſt reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*

SCAB. *n. ſ.* [ſcæb, Saxon; *ſcabbia*, Italian; *ſchabbe*, Dutch; *ſcabies*, Latin.]

1. An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you diſſentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves *ſcabs?* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

That free from gouts thou may'ſt preſerve thy care,
And clear from *ſcabs*, produc'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*

2. The itch or mange of horſes.

3. A paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

I would thou did'ſt itch from head to foot, and I had the ſcratching of thee, I would make thee the loathſom'ſt *ſcab* in Greece. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Well ſaid, wart, thou art a good *ſcab*: there is a teſter for thee. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

One of the uſurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *ſcab* of a cartner. *L'Eſtrange.*

This vap'ring *ſcab* muſt needs deviſe
To ape the thunder of the ſkies. *Swift.*

SCA'BBARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſchap*, German. *Junius.*] The ſheath of a ſword.

Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *ſcabbard* ſheath that famous blade,
'Till ſettled be thy kingdom and eſtate *Fairfax.*

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd, they are too ſharp to be truſted out o' th' *ſcabbard.* *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

SCA'BBED. *adj.* [from *ſcab.*]

1. Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs.

The briar fruit makes thoſe that eat them *ſcabbed.* *Bacon.*

2. Paltry; ſorry.

To you ſuch *ſcabb'd* harſh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their exerciſings gnaw *Dryden*

SCA'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabbed.*] The ſtate of being ſcabbed.

SCA'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabby.*] The quality of being ſcabby.

SCA'BBY *adj.* [from *ſcab.*] Diſeaſed with ſcabs.

Her wrinkled ſkin, as rough as maple rind,
So *ſcabby* was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *F. Q.*

A *ſcabby* tetter on their pelts will ſtick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

If the grazier ſhould bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the ſame price for a whole hundred, without giving me ſecurity to reſtore my money for thoſe that were lean, ſhorn, or *ſcabby*, I would be none of his cuſtomer. *Swift.*

SCA'BROUS. *adj.* [*ſcabioſus*, Latin.] Itchy; leprous.

In the Spring *ſcabrous* eruptions upon the ſkin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SCA'BROUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcabieuſe*, Fr. *ſcabioſa*, Latin.] A plant.

[illegible] flowers, [illegible] Botrets, contained in a common empalement: ſome of theſe, which occupy the middle, are cut into four or five ſegments; the reſt, which are placed at the edge, are bilabiated: each of theſe ſits on the top of the embryo, which is crowned, and is contained in a proper empalement, which afterward becomes a capſule, either ſimple or funnel-ſhaped, pregnant with ſeed crowned, which before was the embryo. *Miller.*

SCA'BROUS. *adj.* [*ſcabre*, Fr. *ſcaber*, Latin.]

1. Rough; ragged; pointed on the ſurface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occaſioned by ſomething ſharp or *ſcabrous* wounding the ſmall blood-veſſels: if the ſtone is ſmooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Harſh, unmuſical.

Lucretius is *ſcabrous* and rough in theſe: he ſeeks them, as ſome do Chauceriſms with us, which were better expunged *Ben Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabrous.*] Roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

SCA'BWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

SCAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. Probably the ſame with *ſcad.*

Of round fiſh there are ſprat, barn, ſmelts, and *ſcad Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD *n. ſ.* [*eſchafaut*, French; *ſchavot*, Dutch, from *ſchauwen*, to ſhow.]

1. A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators.

Pardon
The flat unraiſed ſpirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy *ſcaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

The throng
On banks and *ſcaffolds* under ſky might ſtand. *Milton.*

2. The gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune ſmiling at her fortune therein, that a *ſcaffold* of execution ſhould grow a *ſcaffold* of coronation. *Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen.

Theſe outward beauties are but the props and *ſcaffolds*
On which we build our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without thoſe ſupports. *Denham's Sophy.*

Sylla added three hundred commons to the ſenate, then aboliſhed the office of tribune, as being only a *ſcaffold* to tyranny, whereof he had no farther uſe. *Swift.*

To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold.*] Gallery; hollow floor.

A ſtrutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and ſound,
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the *ſcaffoldage.* *Shakeſp.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold.*]

1. Temporary frames or ſtages.

What are riches, empire, power,
But ſteps by which we climb to riſe and reach
Our wiſh; and, that obtain'd, down with the *ſcaffolding*
Of ſceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*

Sickneſs, contributing no leſs than old age to the ſhaking down this *ſcaffolding* of the body, may diſcover the inward ſtructure *Pope.*

2. Building ſlightly erected.

Send forth your labr'ing thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of ſpheres of ſmoke:
Yet this ſolution but once more affords
New change of terms and *ſcaffolding* of words. *Prior*

SCALA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [French; *ſcalada*, Spaniſh, from *ſcala*, Latin,
SCALA'DO. } a ladder.] A ſtorm given to a place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls.

What can be more ſtrange than that we ſhould within two months have won one town of importance by *ſcalade*, battered and aſſaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field? *Bacon.*

Thou raiſeſt thy voice to record the ſtratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *ſcalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbuthn. Hiſt of J. Bull.*

SCA'LARY *adj.* [from *ſcala*, Latin.] Proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder.

He made at nearer diſtances certain elevated places and *ſcalary* aſcents, that they might better aſcend or mount their horſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*ſcaldare*, Italian, *calidus*, Latin.] To burn with hot liquor.

I am *ſcalded* with my violent motion,
And ſpleen of ſpeed to ſee you. *Shak. King John.*

O r [illegible]
When thou do'ſt pinch thy bearer, thou do'ſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That *ſcalds* with ſafety. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Thou art a fool; in bids; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do *ſcald* like molten lead. *Shakeſp. King Lear*
Here the blue flames of *ſcalding* brimſtone fall,
Involving ſwiftly in one ruin all. [illegible]
Scalding tears wore a channel where they fell. *Dryden*
That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not deſpair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It *ſcalds* along my cheeks, like the greenwood,
That, ſputt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears.
Dryden's Cleomenes.
It depends not on his will to perſuade himſelf, that what actually *ſcalds* him, feels cold. *Locke*
Has he any other wound about him, except the accidental *ſcaldings* of his wort? *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Warm cataplaſms diſcuſs, but *ſcalding* hot may confirm the [illegible]ar heat, in general, doth not reſolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce con[illegible] *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
beſt thing we can do is to *ſcald* him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift*

2. A provincial phraſe in huſbandry.
In Oxfordſhire they ſcar land the fallow when the ſun is pretty high, which they call a *ſcarring* fallow. *Mortimer.*

SCALD *n. ſ.* [from the verb] Scurf on the head.
Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with ſcurff and filthy *ſcald*. *Spenſer.*

SCALD. *adj.* Paltry, ſorry
Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets, and *ſcald* rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCALDHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick. *Fuchſes*] A loathſome diſeaſe, a kind of local leproſy in which the head is covered with a continuous ſcab
The ſerum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a ſalt humour, to which the ſcab, pox, and *ſcaldhead* are referable. *Flover.*

SCALE. *n. ſ.* [ſcale, Saxon; *ſchael*, Dutch, *ſkal*, Iſlandick]
1. A balance; a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another veſſel.
If thou tak'ſt more
Or leſs than juſt a pound, if the *ſcale* turn
But in the eſtimation of a hair,
Thou dieſt. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
Your vows to her and me, put in two *ſcales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakeſpeare.*
Here's an equivocator, that could ſwear, in both the *ſcales*, againſt either *ſcale*, who committed treaſon enough for God's ſake, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Long time in even *ſcale*
The battle hung. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b.* vi.
The world's *ſcales* are even; what the man
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*
The *ſcales* are turn'd, her kindneſs weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*
In full aſſemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common *ſcale*,
The conſcience is the teſt. *Dryden.*
If we conſider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *ſcales* againſt brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the ſoul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the ſun and his planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. The ſign Libra in the Zodiack.
Juno puts out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The *ſcales*, as the juſt product of his flames. *Creech.*
3. [*Eſcaille*, French, *ſquama*, Latin.] The ſmall ſhells or cruſts which lying one over another make the coats of fiſhes.
He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fiſh's *ſcale*. *Drayton*
Standing aloof, with lean they bruiſe the *ſcales*,
And tear the fleſh of the incenſed whales *Waller.*
4. Any thing exfoliated or unſquamated; a thin lamina.
Take jet and the *ſcales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the ſmith hath taken an heat, take up the *ſcales* that fly from the iron, and thoſe *ſcales* you ſhall grind upon your painter's ſtone. *Peacham.*
When a *ſcale* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the ſeparation. *Sharp's Surgery.*
5. [*Scala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder, means of aſcent.
Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his ſeat
In reaſon, and is wiſe, is the *ſcale*
By which to heav'nly love thou may'ſt aſcend. *Milton.*
On the benchings of theſe mountains as the marks of ſeveral ancient *ſcales* of ſtairs may be ſeen, by which they uſed to aſcend them. *Addiſon on Italy.*
6. The act of ſtorming by ladders
Others to a city ſtrong
Lay ſiege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, *ſcale*, and mine
Aſſaulting. *Addiſon Parad. Loſt.*
7. Regular gradation, a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder.
Well haſt thou the *ſcale* of nature ſet,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By ſteps we may aſcend to God. *Milt. Par. Loſt*
The *ſcale* of the creatures is a matter of high ſpeculation. *Grew.*
The higher nature it advances, and preſerves his ſuperiority in the *ſcale* of being. *Addiſon.*
All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whoſe images are more or leſs expreſſive, according to their ſeveral gradations in the *ſcale* of beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
We believe an inviſible world, and a *ſcale* of ſpiritual beings all nobler than ourſelves. *Bentley's Sermons*
Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *ſcale* of ſenſual mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*
In contemplation's *ſcale* I'll ſoar,
And be enraptur'd more and more;
Whilſt thus new matter of ſurpriſe
In each gradation ſhall ariſe. *Macbean*
8. A figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder, which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented.
The map of London was ſet out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *ſcale* of yards. *Graunt.*
9. Line ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions.
The bent of his thoughts and reaſonings run up and down this *ſcale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*
10. Any thing marked at equal diſtances.
They take the flow o' th' Nile
By certain *ſcales* i' th' pyramids they know
By th' height, the lowneſs, or the mean, if dearth
Or foizon follow. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To SCALE *v. a.* [*eſcalader*, Fr. *ſcalare*, Ital.]
1. To climb as by ladders.
Often have I *ſcal'd* the craggy oak,
All to diſlodge the raven of her neſt.
How have I wearied, with many a ſtroke,
The ſtately walnut-tree, the while the reſt
Under the tree ſcal'd for nuts at ſtrife! *Spenſer*
Upon the ceaſing of the great artillery they aſſaulted the breach, and others with their ſcaling ladders *ſcaled* the walls. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
The way ſeems difficult, and ſteep, to *ſcale*
With upright wing againſt a higher foe. *Milton.*
Heav'n with theſe engines had been *ſcal'd*,
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller.*
When the bold Typhœus *ſcal'd* the ſky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The leſſer gods all ſuffer'd. *Dryden.*
2. To meaſure or compare, to weigh.
[illegible]ſcal'd,
Scaling his preſent bearing with his paſt,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
3. [From *ſcale* of a fiſh.] To take off a thin lamina.
Raphael was ſent to *ſcale* away the whiteneſs of Tobit's eyes. *Tob.* iii. 17.
4. To pare off a ſurface.
If all the mountains were *ſcaled*, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its ſmooth ſurface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.
Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter and crab: the old ſkins are found, but the old ſhells never; ſo as it is like they *ſcale* off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

SCALED. *adj.* [from *ſcale.*] Squamous; having ſcales like fiſhes.
Half my Egypt was ſubmerg'd, and made
A ciſtern for *ſcal'd* ſnakes. *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleopat.*

SCALE'NE *n. ſ.* [French; *ſcalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three ſides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCALINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaly.*] The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick. See SCALDHEAD.] Leproſy; morbid baldneſs.
It is a dry *ſcall*, a leproſy upon the head *Lev.* xiii. 30.

SCALLION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcalogna*, Italian; *aſcalonia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.

SCALLOP *n. ſ.* [*eſcallop*, French] A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell.
So th' emperour Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the Britiſh ſea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce buſſles
With periwinckles, prawns, and muſcles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *ſcallops*. *Hudibras.*

The ſand is in Scilly gliſtering, which may be occaſioned from freeſtone mingled with white *ſcallop* ſhells. *Mortimer.*

To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

SCALP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchelpe*, Dutch, a ſhell; *ſcalpo*, Italian.]

1. The ſcull, the cranium; the bone that incloſes the brain.

High brandiſhing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his creſted *ſcalp* ſo ſore did ſmite,
That to the ſcull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*

O gentle Puck, take this transformed *ſcalp*
From off the head of this Athenian ſwain,
That he awaking, when the others do,
May all to Athens back again repair. *Shakeſpeare.*

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairleſs *ſcalps*
Againſt thy majeſty. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

The hairy *ſcalps*
Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks beſtrow
Th' enſanguin'd field *Philips*

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *ſcalp*, or the wound is too ſmall to admit of the operation, the fracture muſt be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *ſcalp*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. The integuments of the head.

To SCALP. *v. a* [from the noun.] To deprive the ſcull of its integuments.

We ſeldom inquire for a fracture of the ſcull by *ſcalping*, but that the ſcalp itſelf is contuſed. *Sharp*

SCALPEL: *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ſcalpellum*, Latin.] An inſtrument uſed to ſcrape a bone by chirurgeons.

SCA'LY. *adj.* [from *ſcale*.] Covered with ſcales.

The river horſe and *ſcaly* crocodile. *Milton.*

His awful ſummons they ſo ſoon obey,
So hear the *ſcaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And ſo to paſture ſollow through the ſea. *Dryden.*

A *ſcaly* fiſh with a forked tail. *Woodward.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is ſcarcely in uſe, has much exerciſed the etymological ſagacity of *Merrie Caſaubon*, but, as is uſual, to no purpoſe.]

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to ſcramble; to get by ſtruggling with others.

Have freſh chaff in the bin,
And ſomewhat to *ſcamble* for hog and for hen. *Tuſſer.*

Scambling, out-facing, faſhion-mong'ring boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and ſlander. *Shakeſp.*

That ſelf bill is urg'd, and had againſt us paſt,
But that the *ſcambling* and unquiet time
Did puſh it out of further queſtion. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*

He was no ſooner entered into the town but a *ſcambling* ſoldier caught hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken faſhion. *Wotton.*

2. To ſhift awkwardly.

Some *ſcambling* ſhifts may be made without them. *More.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *ſcambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A bold intruder upon one's generoſity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcambling*.] With turbulence and noiſe, with intruſive audaciouſneſs.

SCAMMO'NIATE *adj* [from *ſcammony*.] Made with ſcammony.

It may be excited by a local, *ſcammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SCA'MMONY. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *ſcammonee*, French.] A concreted reſinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyiſh-brown colour, and diſagreeable odour. It flows upon inciſion of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Aſia. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*ſchampen*, Dutch; *ſcampare*, Italian.] To fly with ſpeed and trepidation.

A fox ſeized upon the fawn, and fairly *ſcampered* away with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

You will ſuddenly take a reſolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *ſcamper* off with your new crown. *Addiſon.*

Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
And as you're *ſcamp'ring* ſtop you in your coach. *King*

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*ſcandre*, French; *ſcando*, Latin.]

1. To examine a verſe by counting the feet.

Harry, whoſe tuneful and well meaſur'd ſong
Firſt taught our Engliſh muſick how to ſpan
Words with juſt note and accent, not to *ſcan*
With Midas' ears, committing ſhort and long. *Milton.*

They *ſcan* their verſes upon their fingers, run after conceits and glaring thoughts. *Walſh.*

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heav'n,
And ſo am I reveng'd. that would be *ſcann'd*. *Shakeſ. Ham.*

The reſt the great architect
Did wiſely to conceal, and not divulge
His ſecrets to be *ſcann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Every man has ſome guilts, which he deſires ſhould not be rigorouſly *ſcanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and juſtice, ought not to do that which he would not ſuffer. *Government of the T*

At the final reckonings, when all mens actions ſhall be *ſcanned* and judged, the great king ſhall paſs his ſentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calam.*

Sir Roger expoſing his palm, they crumpled it into all ſhapes, and diligently *ſcanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addiſon.*

The actions of men in high ſtations are all conſpicuous, and liable to be *ſcanned* and ſifted. *Atterbury.*

In full fruition of ſucceſsful pow'r,
One moment and one thought might let him *ſcan*
The various turns of life, and fickle ſtate of man. *Prior.*

SCA'NDAL. *n. ſ.* [σκάνδαλον; *ſcandale*, French.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His luſtful orgies he enlarg'd
Even to the hill of *ſcandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. *Miltons Paradiſe Loſt, b.* .

2. Reproachful aſperſion; opprobrious cenſure; infamy.

If black *ſcandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your meer enforcement ſhall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shak. R. III.*

My known virtue is from *ſcandal* free,
And leaves no ſhadow for your calumny *Dryd. Aurengz.*

In the caſe of *ſcandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To SCANDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriouſly; to charge falſely with faults.

You reprov'd
Scandal'd the ſupplicants; for the people call'd them
Time-pleaſers, flatterers. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *ſcandal* them. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω; *ſcandaliſer*, French; from *ſcandal*.]

1. To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *ſcandalize* by uſing harmleſs things? Among ourſelves, that agree in this uſe, no man will ſay that one of us is offenſive and ſcandalous unto another. *Hooker.*

It had the excuſe of ſome baſhfulneſs, and care not to *ſcandalize* others. *Hammond on Fundamentals*

Whoever conſiders the injuſtice of ſome miniſters, in thoſe intervals of parliament, will not be *ſcandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of thoſe meetings. *Clarendon.*

Many were *ſcandalized* at the perſonal ſlander and reflection flung out by *ſcandalizing* libellers. *Addiſon*

2. To reproach, to diſgrace, to defame.

Thou do'ſt appear to *ſcandalize*
The publick right, and common cauſe of kings. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *adj.* [*ſcandaleux*, French, from *ſcandal*.]

1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing *ſcandalous* or offenſive unto any, eſpecially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with ſeemlineſs. *Hooker.*

Something ſavouring
Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
Yea, *ſcandalous* to the world. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Opprobrious; diſgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the *ſcandalous* meanneſs of that proceeding, which was uſed. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcandalous*.]

1. Cenſoriouſly; opprobriouſly.

Shun their fault, who, *ſcandalouſly* nice,
Will needs miſtake an author into vice. *Pope.*

2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His diſcourſe at table was *ſcandalouſly* unbecoming the gravity of his ſtation, noiſe, brutality, and obſceneneſs. *Swift.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcandalous*.] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCA'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcanſio*, Latin.] The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [gescænan, Saxon, to break; *ſkuaner*, Daniſh, to ſpare.] To limit, to ſtraiten.

You think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs *ſcant*,
For ſhe is with me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They need rather to be *ſcanted* in their nouriſhment than repleniſhed, to have them ſweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

We might do well to think with ourſelves, what time of ſtay we would demand, and not bade us not to *ſcant* ourſelves. *Bacon.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perſpective, which *ſcants* their dimenſions, we neglect and contemn them. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

Starve

Starve them,
For fear the rankneſs of the ſwelling womb
Should *ſcant* the paſſage and confine the room. *Dryden.*
I am *ſcanted* in the pleaſure of dwelling on your actions.
Dryden's Fable., Dedication.

SCANT *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Wary; not liberal; parſimonious.
From this time,
Be ſomewhat *ſcanter* of your maiden preſence. *Shakeſp.*
2. Not plentiful; ſcarce; leſs than what is proper or competent.
White is a penurious colour, and where moiſture is *ſcant*; ſo blue violets, and other flowers, if they be ſtarved, turn pale and white. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
A ſingle violet tranſplant
The ſtrength, the colour, and the ſize,
All which before was poor and *ſcant*,
Redoubles all and multiplies. *Donne.*
To find out that,
In ſuch a *ſcant* allowance of ſtar-light,
Would over-taſk the beſt land-pilot's art. *Milton.*

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely, hardly.
The people, beſide their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *ſcant* twenty ſhillings for thirty *Camden's Remains.*
We *ſcant* read in any writer, that there have been ſeen any people upon the ſouth coaſt. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*
A wiſe pamphlet, beſides other malignities, would *ſcant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*
O'er yonder hill does *ſcant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

SCA'NTILY *adv.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Sparingly, niggardly.
He ſpoke
Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
2. Narrowly; not plentifully.

SCA'NTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Narrowneſs, want of ſpace; want of compaſs.
Virgil has ſometimes two of them in a line; but the *ſcantineſs* of our heroick verſe is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*
2. Want of amplitude or greatneſs.
Alexander was much troubled at the *ſcantineſs* of nature itſelf, that there were no more worlds for him to diſturb. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *ſcantling.*] A ſmall pattern; a ſmall quantity, a little piece.
While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, ſo their lives were ſucceſſively reduced to a ſhorter *ſcantlet*, 'till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [*eſchantillon*, French; *cantone*, Italian.]
1. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe
'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a juſt *ſcantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A certain proportion
The ſucceſs,
Although particular, ſhall give a *ſcantling*
Of good or bad unto the general. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*
3. A ſmall quantity.
Reduce deſires to narrow *ſcantlings* and ſmall proportions. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
A *ſcantling* of wit lay gaſping for life, and groaning beneath [illegible]. *L'Eſtrange.*
In this narrow *ſcantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleaſure at once. *Locke.*

SCA'NTLY *adv.* [from *ſcant.*]
1. Sparingly, hardly.
[illegible] the opinion of the popes, was preferred, becauſe it contained in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion two large provinces, which had their ſeveral *legati nati*, whereas France has *ſcantly* one. *Camden's Remains.*
2. Narrowly; penuriouſly; without amplitude.
My eager love, I'll give myſelf the lye;
The very hope is a full happineſs,
Yet *ſcantly* meaſures what I ſhall poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcant.*] Narrowneſs, meanneſs; ſmalneſs.
He was a man of a fierce ſpirit, and of no evil diſpoſition, ſaving that he thought *ſcantneſs* of eſtate too great an evil *Bacon.*
Did we but compare the miſerable *ſcantneſs* of our capacities with the vaſt profundity of things, truth and modeſty would teach us wary language. *Glanv. Sceph.*

SCA'NTY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſcant.*]
1. Narrow, ſmall; wanting amplitude, ſhort of quantity ſufficient.
As long as one can increaſe the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *ſcanty* for poſitive infinity *Locke.*
His dominions were very narrow and *ſcanty*; for he had not the poſſeſſion of a foot of land, 'till he bought a field of the ſons of Heth. *Locke.*

Now *ſcantier* limits the proud arch confine;
And ſcarce are ſeen the proſtrate Nile and Rhine;
A ſmall Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*
2. Small poor; not copious; not ample.
Their language being *ſcanty*, and accommodated only to the few neceſſaries of a needy ſimple life, had no words in it to ſtand for a thouſand. *Locke.*
There remained few marks of the old tradition, ſo they had narrow and *ſcanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*
They with ſuch *ſcanty* wages pay
The bondage and the ſlavery of years. *Swift.*
3. Sparing; niggardly; parſimonious.
In illuſtrating a point of difficulty, be not too *ſcanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *eſcape.*] To eſcape; to avoid, to ſhun; not to incur; to fly.
What, have I *ſcaped* love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſpeare.*
I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *ſcape* hanging. *Shak.*
What can 'ſcape the eye
Of God all-ſeeing? *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.
Could they not fall unpity'd on the plain,
But ſtain revive, and, taken, *ſcape* again. *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Eſcape, flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of ſafety.
I ſpoke of moſt diſaſtrous chances,
Of hair-breadth *ſcapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*
2. Means of eſcape; evaſion.
Having purpoſ'd falſhood, you
Can have no way but falſhood to be true!
Vain lunatick, againſt theſe *ſcapes* I could
Dilate, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*
3. Negligent freak
No natural exhalation in the ſky,
No *ſcape* of nature, no diſtemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its natural cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Looſe act of vice or lewdneſs.
A bearne! a very pretty bearne! ſure ſome *ſcape*: though I am not bookiſh, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *ſcape* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Thou lurk'dſt
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
Some beauty rare, Calliſto, Clymene.
Too long thou lai'dſt thy *ſcapes* on nymphs ador'd. *Milton.*

SCAPULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſhoulder-blade.
The heat went off from the parts, and ſpread up higher to the breaſt and *ſcapula*. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *adj.* [*ſcapulaire*, Fr. from *ſcapula*, Lat.] Re-
SCA'PULARY. } lating or belonging to the ſhoulders.
The humours diſperſed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *ſcapulary* branches. *Wiſeman of Ulcers.*
The viſcera were counterpoiſed with the weight of the *ſcapular* part. *Derham.*

SCAR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchar*, *eſcare*, French; *ἐσχάρα.*] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some *ſcar* of it. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
The ſoft delicious air,
To heal the *ſcars* of theſe corroſive fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*
It may be ſtruck out of the omniſciency of God, and leave no *ſcar* nor blemiſh behind. *More.*
This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *ſcar*, or fracture on all its body *Burnet.*
In a hemorrhage from the lungs ſtypticks are often inſignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, ſo far as to make a *ſcar*, when that fell off, the diſeaſe would return. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a ſore or wound
Yet I'll not ſhed her blood,
Nor *ſcar* that whiter ſkin of her's than ſnow,
And ſmooth as monumental alabaſter. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SCA'RAB. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarabee*, Fr. *ſcarabæus*, Latin.] A beetle, an inſect with ſheathed wings.
A ſmall *ſcarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: theſe leaves may be obſerved to be dry and dead, as alſo turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitiſh, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SCARAMOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*eſcaramouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motly dreſs.
It makes the ſolemnities of juſtice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *ſcaramouches* in ſcarlet. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *adj.* [*ſcarſo*, Italian, *ſchaers*, Dutch.]
1. Not plentiful.
A Swede will no more ſell you his hemp for leſs ſilver, becauſe you tell him ſilver is *ſcarcer* now in England, and therefore

fore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the isle of Man, because money is *scarce* there. *Locke.*

2 Rare; not common.

The *scarcest of* all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addis.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]
SCA'RCELY. }

1. Hardly, scantly.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak. King Lear.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryd.*

2. With difficulty

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides,
The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS. } *n. s.* [from *scarce.*]
SCA'RCITY. }

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want shall shun you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you. *Shakespeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *scarceness* recommend the fare. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not rain in fresco, so much that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most serviceable. *Collier on Pride.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*scorare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright, to frighten, to affright, to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Tom hath been *scared* out of his good wits. *Shakesp.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit, and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand fast, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

The light
Waves threaten now, as that was *scar'd* by fire. *Waller.*

One great reason why mens good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior*

SCA'RECROW. *n. s.* [*scare* and *crow*] An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence any vain terrour

Thereat the *scarecrow* waxed wond'rous proud,
Through fortune of his first adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revil'd him loud. *Fa. Queen.*

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it
Their perch, and not their terrour. *Shakespeare.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten foes away. *Dryden.*

SCA'REFIRE. *n. s.* [*scare* and *fire.*] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terrour

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Holder.*

SCARF *n. s.* [*escharpe*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *scarf* can show. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarfs*. *Addison.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on.

My sea gown *scarf't* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind! *Shakspeare.*

Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SCA'RFSKIN *n. s.* [*scarf* and *skin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarfskin*, being uppermost, is composed of several lays of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another, between these the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true skin open *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*scarificatio*, Lat. *scarification*, French, from *scarify*] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *scarify.*] One who scarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *n. s.* [from *scarify.*]

1. He who scarifies.

2. The instrument with which scarifications are made

To SCA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

Washing the sores out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dressed it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

SCA'RLET. *n. s.* [*escarlate*, French; *scarlato*, Ital.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloath dyed with a scarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

As a bull
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far
By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned. *Locke.*

SCARLET. *adj* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply died

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

Thy ambition
Thou *scarlet* sin, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak. Henry VIII*

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.*

The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *n. s.* [*scarlet* and *bean.*] A plant.

The *scarletbean* has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

SCA'RLETOAK. *n. s.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. } *n. s.* [For skirmish. *Spenser.*]
SCA'RMOGE. }

Such cruel game my *scarmoges* disturms,
Another war, and other weapons I,
Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms. *Fa. Queen.*

SCARP. *n. s.* [*escarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dict.*

SCATCH. *n. s.* [*escache*, French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATCHES *n. s.* [*chaussi*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. s.* [*skeder*, Swedish; *skid*, Islandick] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.

To SCATE. *v.* . [from the noun.] To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATE. *n.* [*ſquatus*, Latin.] A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS. *adj.* [from *ſcatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with ſprings. *Dict.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [ꝩeaðan, ꝩeaðan, Saxon; *ſchaeden*, Dut.] To waſte; to damage; to deſtroy.

As when heaven's fire
Hath *ſcath'd* the foreſt oaks, or mountain pines,
With ſinged top their ſtately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blaſted heath. *Miltons Parad. Loſt*, b. i.

SCATH. *n. ſ.* [ꝩeað, Saxon.] Waſte; damage; miſchief, depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes ſpoil or damage. as, he bears the *ſcath* and the ſcorn. A proverb.

She ſuborned hath
This crafty meſſenger, with letters vain,
To work new woe and unprovided *ſcath*. *Fairy Queen.*

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blaſted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *ſcath*. *Spenſer.*

He bore a ſpiteful mind againſt king Edward, doing him all the *ſcath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenſer.*

My proud one doth work the greater *ſcath*,
Through ſweet allurement of her lovely hue. *Spenſer.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *ſcath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, ſo overlaid them, that he won the iſland from them. *Knolles.*

Still preſerv'd from danger, harm, and *ſcath*,
By many a ſea and many an unknown ſhore. *Fairfax.*

SCA'THFUL. *adj.* [from *ſcath*.] Miſchievous; deſtructive.

A bawbling veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which ſuch *ſcathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loſs,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To SCATTER. *v. a.* [ꝩceatepan, Saxon; *ſchatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw looſely about, to ſprinkle.

Where cattle paſtur'd late, now *ſcatter'd* lies
With carcaſes and arms th' enſanguin'd field. *Milton*

Teach the glad hours to *ſcatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endleſs joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, ſtill
Voracious, ſwallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *ſcatter'd* o'er the ſavage year. *Thomſon.*

2. To diſſipate; to diſperſe.

A king, that ſitteth in the throne of judgment, *ſcattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Prov.* xx 8.

The Lord ſhall cauſe his glorious voice to be heard with *ſcattering* and tempeſt and ſtones. *Iſ.* xxx. 30.

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *ſcattered* from Saul. 1 *Sa.* xiii. 8.

Again he, this from the cold ſudden damp
Recovering, and his *ſcatter'd* ſpirits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To ſpread thinly.

Why ſhould my muſe enlarge on Libyan ſwains,
Their *ſcatter'd* cottages and ample plains, *Dryden.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be diſſipated, to be diſperſed.

Sound diffuſeth itſelf in rounds, but if that which would *ſcatter* in open air, be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the ſound. *Bacon.*

The ſun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *ſcattering* clouds. *Thom.*

SCA'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcattering*.] Looſely; diſperſedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *ſcatteringly*, upon the ſea-coaſts, ſet up ſome towns. *Abbot.*

Thoſe drops of pretty nes, *ſcatteringly* ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

SCA'TTERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcatter*.] A vagabond, one that has no home or ſettled habitation.

Such looſels and *ſcatterlings* cannot eaſily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſer*

Gathering unto him all the *ſcatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the Engliſh pale. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

SCATU'RIENT. *adj.* [*ſcaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATU'RIGINOUS *adj.* [from *ſcaturigo*, Latin.] Full of ſprings or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER *n. ſ.* [from ꝩeapan, to ſhave, perhaps to ſweep, Saxon.] A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgments, and move their affections, to reſolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controverſies, I cannot ſee how to be a butcher, *ſcavenger*, or any other ſuch trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *Sanderſon.*

Faſting's nature's *ſcavenger*. *Baynard.*

Duck the *ſcavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud on Walpole's face. *Swift*

SCE'LERAT. n. ſ. [French, *ſceleratus*, Latin.] A villain, a wicked wretch. A word introduced unneceſſarily from the French by a Scottiſh author

Scelerats can by no arts ſtifle the cries of a wounded conſcience. *Cheyne*

SCE'NARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcene*.]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He muſt gain a wealth of the works of nature, and be converſant in the various *ſcenary* of a country life. *Auſtin.*

2. The repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progreſs of the ſound, and the *ſcenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æn. vii. on the ſounding the horn of Alecto *Pope.*

3. The diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play

To make a more perfect model of a picture, as, in the language of poets, to draw up the *ſcenary* of a play. *Dryden*

SCENE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcena*, Latin; σκηνὴ, *ſcene*, French.]

1. The ſtage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A ſylvan [illegible]
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtateſt view. *Milton.*

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects, a diſplay, a ſeries; a regular diſpoſition.

Now prepare thee for another *ſcene*. *Milton.*

A mute *ſcene* of ſorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfiniſh'd cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *ſcene* of action is diſplay'd,
And, riſing hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry ſeveral place muſt be
A *ſcene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When riſing Spring adorns the mead,
A charming *ſcene* of nature is diſplay'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *ſcenes* and changes muſt we paſs! *Addiſ*

About eight miles diſtance from Naples lies a very noble *ſcene* of antiquities. what they call Virgil's tomb is the firſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Say, ſhepherd, ſay, are theſe reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *ſcene*, unjuſt to love and you. *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It ſhall be ſo my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *ſcene* you play were mine. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Our author would excuſe theſe youthful *ſcenes*
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as paſſes between the ſame perſons in the ſame place.

If his characters were good,
The *ſcenes* entire, and freed from noiſe and blood,
The action great, yet circumſcrib'd by time,
The words not forc'd, but flowing into rhime,
He thought, in hitting theſe, his buſineſs done. *Dryden.*

5. The place repreſented by the ſtage.

The king is ſet from London, and the *ſcene*
Is now tranſported to Southampton. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play

The alteration of *ſcenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the ſame object. *Bacon*

SCE'NICK. *adj.* [*ſcenique*, Fr. from *ſcene*.] Dramatick, theatrical.

With *ſcenick* virtue charm the riſing age. *Anonym.*

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω.] Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcenographical*.] In perſpective.

If the workman be ſkilled in perſpective, more than one face may be repreſented in our diagram *ſcenographically*. *Mort.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω; *ſcenographie*, Fr.] The art of perſpective.

SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſentir*, to ſmell, French.]

1. The power of ſmelling; the ſmell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, croſſes and confounds her former track, and uſes all poſſible methods to divert the *ſcent* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The object of ſmell; odour good or bad.

Beaman cried upon it at the meereſt loſs,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dulleſt *ſcent*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *ſcent* of the ſmell of a mellow apple. *Bacon*

Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freſhneſs and good *ſcent*. *Bacon*

Good *ſcents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

Partake
The ſeaſon, prime for ſweeteſt *ſcents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler ſenſe
Their diſproportion'd ſpeed does recompenſe;
Then curſes his conſpiring feet, whoſe *ſcent*
Betrays that ſafety which their ſwiftneſs ſent. *Denham.*

Chearful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With laviſh hand diffuſes *ſcents* ambrofial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the ſmell.

He gained the obſervations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the ſame *ſcent* into Æthiopia. *Temple.*

S C H

To SCENT, *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To ſmell, to perceive by the noſe

So *ſcented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from ſo far. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *ſcent* the ſacred ground. *Dryd*

He ſpies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,
Or ſnuff the vapour from the *ſcented* graſs. *Addiſon.*

SCE'NTLESS, *adj.* [from *ſcent.*] Inodorous; having no ſmell.

SCE'PTRE, *n. ſ.* [*ſceptrum*, Latin; *ſcepire*, Fr] The enſign of royalty born in the hand.

Nor ſhall proud Lancaſter uſurp my right,
Nor hold the *ſceptre* in his childiſh fiſt. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Thou *ſceptre's* heir,
That thus affect'ſt a ſheephook. *Shakeſpeare.*

How, beſt of kings, do'ſt thou a *ſceptre* bear!
How, beſt of poets, do'ſt thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their ſtore,
And gave thee both, to ſhew they could no more. *B. Johnſ.*

The *ſceptre* bearers lent
Their free attendance. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

The parliament preſented thoſe acts which were prepared by them to the royal *ſceptre*, in which were ſome laws reſtraining the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon*

The court of Rome has, in other inſtances, ſo well aſſerted its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *ſceptres* are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

SCE'PTRED, *adj.* [from *ſceptre.*] Bearing a ſceptre.

The *ſceptred* heralds call
To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To Britain's queen the *ſcepter'd* ſuppliant bends,
To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel*

SCEPTICK, See SKEPTICK.

SCHE'DULE, *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin; *ſchedule*, French.]

1. A ſmall ſcroll

The firſt publiſhed *ſchedule* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unſavory ſentence or two, and delivered back the libel. *Hooker.*

All, which all
Prophets or poets ſpake, and all which ſhall
Be annexed in *ſchedule* unto this by me,
Fall on that man. *Donne.*

2. A little inventory

I will give out *ſchedules* of my beauty: it ſhall be inventoried, and every particle and utenſil label'd to my will. *Shak*

SCHE'MATISM, *n. ſ.* [σχηματισμὸς] Combination of the aſpects of heavenly bodies; particular form or diſpoſition of a thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *ſchematiſm* it puts on, muſt in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the ſame room. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST, *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; one given to forming ſchemes.

SCHEME, *n. ſ.* [σχῆμα.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe; a ſyſtem.

Were our ſenſes made much quicker, the appearance and outward *ſcheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconſiſtent with our well being. *Locke*

We ſhall never be able to give ourſelves a ſatisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming ſuch a *ſcheme* of things as ſhall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a deſign.

The haughty monarch was laying *ſchemes* for ſuppreſſing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

He forms the well-concerted *ſcheme* of miſchief,
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*

The ſtoical *ſcheme* of ſupplying our wants by lopping of our deſires, is like cutting off our feet when we want ſhoes. *Swift.*

3. A repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

It hath emboldened the endeavours of aſtrology in the erection of *ſchemes*, and the judgment of death and diſeaſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is a *ſcheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aſpects are diſpos'd this even. *Hudibras.*

SCHEMER, *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS, *n. ſ.* [σχέσις.] An habitude, ſtate of any thing with reſpect to other things.

If that mind which has exiſting in itſelf from all eternity all the ſimple eſſences of things, and conſequently all their poſſible *ſchеſes* or habitudes, ſhould ever change, there would ariſe a new *ſchеſis* in the mind, which is contrary to the ſuppoſition. *Ner.*

SCHI'RRHUS, *n. ſ.* [*ſcirrhe*, French. This ſhould be written *ſkirrhus*, not merely becauſe it comes from σκιρρος, but becauſe it in Engliſh has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*. See SKEPTICK.]

An indurated gland

Any of theſe three may degenerate into a *ſcirrhus*, and that *ſcirrhus* into a cancer *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

SCHI'RRHOUS, *adj.* [from *ſcirrhus.*] Having a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are ſtrumous, *ſcirrhous*, or cancerous, you may ſee. *Wiſeman*

SCIRRHO'SITY, *n. ſ.* [from *ſcirrhous*] An induration of the glands

The difficulty of breathing, occaſioned by *ſcirrhoſities* of the [illegible] is not to be cured *Arbuthnot*

SCHISM, *n. ſ.* [σχίσμα; *ſchiſme*, Fr] A ſeparation or diviſion in the church of God.

Set bounds to our paſſions by reaſon, to our errours by truth, and to our *ſchiſms* by charity *King Charles.*

Oppoſe *ſchiſms* by unity, hypocriſy by ſober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Sprat's Sermons.*

When a *ſchiſm* is once ſpread, there grows at length a diſpute which are the ſchiſmaticks: in the ſenſe of the law the *ſchiſm* lies on that ſide which oppoſes itſelf to the religion of the ſtate. *Swift.*

SCHISMA'TICAL, *adj.* [*ſchiſmatique*, Fr from *ſchiſmatick*] Implying ſchiſm; practiſing ſchiſm.

By theſe tumults all factions, ſeditions, and *ſchiſmatical* propoſals againſt government, eccleſiaſtical and civil, muſt be backed. *King Charles*

Here bare anathema's fall but like ſo many *brutа fulmina* upon the obſtinate and *ſchiſmatical*, who are like to think themſelves ſhrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuſe not to be of, and ſo being puniſhed into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved ſeparation. *South's Sermons*

SCHISMA'TICALLY, *adv.* [from *ſchiſmatical.*] In a ſchiſmatical manner

SCHI'SMATICK, *n. ſ.* [from *ſchiſm.*] One who ſeparates from the true church.

No known heretick nor *ſchiſmatick* ſhould be ſuffered to go into thoſe countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *ſchiſmaticks* bravado's:
Wild ſpeaks in ſquibs, and Calamy in grenado's. *Butler.*

The *ſchiſmaticks* united in a ſolemn league and covenant to alter the whole ſyſtem of ſpiritual government. *Swift*

To SCHI'SMATIZE, *v. a.* [from *ſchiſm.*] To commit the crime of ſchiſm, to make a breach in the communion of the church

SCHO'LAR, *n. ſ.* [*ſcholaris*, Latin; *ecolier*, French.]

1. One who learns of a maſter, a diſciple

Many times that which deſerveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propoſe it were not to profeſs themſelves *ſcholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*

The *ſcholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confeſs
The difference but from more to leſs. *Prior*

2. A man of letters.

This ſame *ſcholar's* fate, *res anguſta domi*, hinders the promoting of learning. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

To watch occaſions to correct others in their diſcourſe, and not ſlip any opportunity of ſhewing their talents, *ſcholars* are moſt blamed for *Locke.*

3. A pedant, a man of books.

To ſpend too much time in ſtudies, is ſloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *ſcholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My couſin William is become a good *ſcholar*: he is at Oxford ſtill, is he not? *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

SCHO'LARSHIP, *n. ſ* [from *ſcholar*]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

It pitied my very heart to think that a man of my maſter's underſtanding, and great *ſcholarſhip*, who had a book of his own in print, ſhould talk ſo outragiouſly. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place ſhould be ſchool and univerſity, not needing a [illegible] *Ayliffe*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar *Aſhworth.*

SCHOLA'STICAL, *adj* [*ſcholaſticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool

SCHOLA'STICALLY, *adv.* [from *ſcholaſtick.*] According to the niceties or method of the ſchools.

No moraliſts or caſuiſts, that treat *ſcholaſtically* of juſtice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it *South's Sermons.*

SCHOLA'STICK, *adj.* [from *ſchola*, Latin; *ſcholaſtique*, French.]

1. Pertaining to the ſchool; practiſed in ſchools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little verſed in *ſcholaſtick* learning. *Digby on Bodies.*

Scholaſtick education, like a trade, does ſo fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Befitting the ſchool, ſuitable to the ſchool; pedantick, needleſſly ſubtle.

The

The favour of propoſing there, in conven'ent ſort, whatſoever ye can object, which th ng I have known them to grant of *ſcholaſtick* courteſy unto ſtrangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to ſay, that thoſe who left uſeful ſtudies for uſeleſs *ſcholaſtick* ſpeculat ons, were like the Olympick gameſters, who abſtained from neceſſary labours, that they might be fit for ſuch as were not ſo. *Bacon*

Both ſides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conſc.ence, and not a *ſcholaſtick* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO'LIAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholiaſte*, French, *ſcholiaſtes*, Latin.] A writer of explanatory not

The title of this ſatyr, in ſome ancient manuſcripts, was the reproach of idleneſs; though n others of the *ſcholiaſts* 'tis inſcribed aga nſt the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobæus cook d before,
Or chew'd by blind old *ſcholiaſts* o'er and o'er *Dunciad.*

SCHOLION. } *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory ob-
SCHOLIUM. } ſervation.

Hereunto have I added a certain gloſs or *ſcholion*, for the expoſi on of old words, and harder phraſes, which manner of gloſſing and commenting will ſeem ſtrange in our language. *Spenſer.*

Some caſt all their metaphyſical and moral learn ng into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to thoſe abſtracted or practical ſciences under theorems, problems, poſtulates, *ſcholiums*, and corollar es. *Wat*

SCHOLY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholie*, Fr *ſchorium*, Latin.] An explanatory note. This word, w th the verb follow ng, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned *Hooker.*

He therefore, which made us to live, hath alſo taught us to pray, to the end, that ſpeak ng unto the Father in the Son s own preſcript form, without *ſcholy* or gloſs of ours, we may be ſure that we utter noth ng which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *ſcholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a traſtable, that ſhould think it pla n conſtruction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made a l one. *Hooker.*

To SCHO'LY. *v. n* [from the noun] To write expoſitions

The preacher ſhould want a text, whereupon to *ſcholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *n ſ* [*ſchola*, Latin; *ecole*, French.]

1. A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruct on

Their age the ſame, their inc.nations too,
And bred together in one *ſchool* they grew. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary educat on.

My end being private, I have not expreſſed my conceptions in the language of the *ſchools*. *Digby*

Writers on that ſubject have turned it into a compoſition of hard words, trifles, and fantaſties, for the mere uſe of the *ſchools*, and that only to amuſe men with empty ſounds. *Watts*

3 A [illegible]

The calf bred to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to *ſchool*, and let him be
Inſtructed there in rules of huſbandry. *Dryden.*

4. Syſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No crazʼd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the ſou , ſo vain and fond a thought,
But ſome among theſe maſters have been found,
Which in their *ſchools* the ſelf-ſame thing had taught *Davies.*

Let no man be leſs confident in his faith, concerning the great bleſſings God deſigns in theſe divine myſteries, by reaſon of any d fference in the ſeveral *ſchools* of Chriſtians, concerning the conſequent bleſſings thereof *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology ſucceeding that of the fathers

The firſt pr nciples of Chriſtian religion ſhould not be farced with *ſchool* points and private tenets. *Sanderſon.*

A man may find an infinite number of propoſitions in books of metaphyſicks, *ſchool* d vinity, and natural philoſophy, and know as l tle of God, ſpirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To inſtruct; to train

Una her beſought t to be ſo good
As in her virtuous rules to *ſchool* her knight. *Fa. Queen.*

He's gentle, never ſchool'd, and yet learned. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To teach w th ſuperiority, to tutor.

You ſhall go with me
I have ſome private *ſchooling* for you both. *Shakeſpeare.*

Couſin, *ſchool* yourſelf, but for your huſband,
He's noble, wiſe, judicious. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

School your child,
And aſk why God's anointed he revil'd. *Dryden.*

If th s be *ſchooling*, 'tis well for the conſiderer: I'll engage that no adverſary o his ſhall in this ſenſe ever *ſchool* him. *Att.*

SCHOOLBOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *boy*] A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool.

Schoolboys tears take up
The glaſſes of my ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

He grins, ſmacks, ſhrugs, and ſuch an itch endures,
As 'prentices or *ſchoolboys*, which do know
Of ſome gay ſport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

A *ſchoolboy* brought his mother a book he had ſtolen. *L'Eſtr.*

Once he hau heard a *ſchoolboy* tell,
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHOOLDAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *day.*] Age in which youth is ſent to ſchool.

Is all forgot?
All *ſchool-days* friendſh p, ch ldhood, innocence? *Shakeſp.*

SCHOOLFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *fellow.*] One bred at the ſame ſchool.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth purſue;
Join'd w th his *ſchoolfellows* by two and two:
Perſuade them firſt to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke *Dryden.*

The emulation of *ſchoolfellows* often puts life and induſtry into young adv. *Locke.*

SCHOOLHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *houſe*] Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruct on.

Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair requeſt,
To have her knight unto her *ſchoolhouſe* plac'd. *Spenſer.*

SCHOOLMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *man.*]

1. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation.

The king, though no good *ſchoolman*, converted one of them by diſpute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *ſchoolman's* ſubtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. One ſkilled in the divinity of the ſchool

If a man's wit be not apt to diſtinguiſh or find differences, let him ſtudy the *ſchoolmen*. *Bacon.*

To *ſchoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulneſs,
My ſickneſs to phyſicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not reliſh Ariſtotle, as he was dreſt up by the *ſchoolmen*. *Baker.*

Let ſubtle *ſchoolmen* teach theſe friends to fight,
More ſtudious to div de than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMASTER. *n. ſ* [*ſchool* and *maſter*] One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

I, thy *ſchoolmaſter*, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not ſo careful. *Shakeſpeare.*

Adrian VI was ſometime *ſchoolmaſter* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

The ancient ſophiſts and rhetoricians lived 'till they were an hundred years old, and ſo likewiſe did many of the grammarians and *ſchoolmaſters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may ſee his children taught, though he himſelf does not turn *ſchoolmaſter*. *South's Sermons.*

SCHOOLMISTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *miſtreſs.*] A woman who governs a ſchool.

Such precepts I have ſelected from the moſt conſiderable which we have received from nature, that exact *ſchoolmiſtreſs*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

My *ſchoolmiſtreſs*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy huſband. *Gay's What d'ye Call it.*

SCHREIGHT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SCIAGRAPHY *n ſ.* [*ſciographie*, French; σκιαγραφία. This ſhould be written with a *k*]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or ſection of a building, to ſhew the inſide thereof. *Bailey.*

2. [In aſtronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, or ſtars. *Bailey.*

SCIATHERICAL. } *adj.* [*ſciatérique*, Fr σκιαθηρικός.] Be-
SCIATHERICK } longing to a ſun-dial. *Did* This ſhould be written *ſkiatherical.*

There were alſo, from great antiquity, *ſciatherical* or ſun-dials, by the ſhadow of a ſtile or gnomon denoting the hours of the day; an invention aſcribed unto Anaximines by Pliny. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

SCIATICA. } *n. ſ.* [*ſciatique*, French; *ſchiadica paſſio*, Latin.]
SCIATICK } The hip gout.

Which of your hips has the moſt profound *ſciatica*? *Shakeſ.*

Thou cold *ſciatica*,
Cripple our ſenators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The Scythians, uſing continual riding, were generally moleſted with the *ſciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Rack'd with *ſciatica*, martyr'd with the ſtone,
Will any mortal let himſelf alone? *Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL. *adj* [from *ſciatica.*] Afflicting the hip.

In obſtinate *ſciatical* pains, bliſtering and cauteries have been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcience*, French; *ſcientia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's ſight or *ſcience*, before the creation of the world, to be extended to all and every part of the world, ſeeing every thing as it is, his preſcience or foreſight of any action of man, or rather his *ſcience* or ſight, from all eternity, lays no neceſſity on any thing to come to paſs, any more than my ſeeing the ſun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hamm.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonſtration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at *ſcience*. *Berkley.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.
[illegible] which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. *Dryd.*

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

No *science* doth make known the first principles, whereon he doth, but they are always taken as plain and manifest themselves, or as proved and granted already, some former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*

Whatsoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which mere discourse of wit and reason findeth out. *Hooker.*

I present you with a man
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. *Shakespeare.*

The indisputable mathematicks, the only *science* heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. *Glanv. Sc. p.*

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, nitronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the sev'n. *Pope.*

SCIE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *science.*] Producing science.

From the tree her step she turn'd,
But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within; whose presence had infus'd
In to the plant *sciential* sap, deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SCIENTI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*scientifique*, Fr. *scientia* and *facio*, Lat.]
SCIENTI'FICK. } Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge. *Howel.*

No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty, that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. *South's Sermons.*

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

SCIENTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientifical.*] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *n. f.* [See CIMETER.] A short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

SCI'NKEY *Clese. n. f.* A species of violet. *Ainsworth.*

SCINK. *n. f.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *sc*[illegible].

To SCINTILLATE. *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Latin.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintillate.*] The act of sparkling, sparks emitted.

He saith the planets *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity. *Grew. Cosm.*

These *scintillations* are not the accension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

SCIO'LIST. *n. f.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] One who knows many things superficially.

[illegible] sciolizing of authors which gave birth to [illegible] pertinent citations, these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pedantry of the affected *sciolists*. *Glanv. Scep.*

These passages, in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

SCIOLOUS. *adj.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Howel.*

SCIOMACHY. *n. f.* [*sciomachie*, Fr. σκία and μαχή.] Battle [illegible]

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*

SCION. *n. f.* [*scion*, French.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

Sweet maid, we marry
A gentle *scion* to the wildest stock
And make conceive a bark of baser kind,
By bud of nobler race. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

March is drawn in his left hand blossoms, and *scions* upon his arm. *Peacham.*

The *scions* are best of an old tree. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCIRE FACIAS. n. f. [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, whence a sentence, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed, after the judgment given. *C.*

SCI'SSILE. *adj.* [from *scissus*, Latin.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, *scissile* and not *scissile*, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Locke.*

SCISSILE. *adj.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissus*, Latin.] Capable of being [illegible]

Asbestus is a sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* [illegible] fluid, and re-olveable by heat.

SCI'SSION. *n. f.* [*scission*, Fr. *scissio*, Latin.] The act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by *scission* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SCI'SSOR. *n. f.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cisors*, from *cædo*, or *incido*, others *scissors*, from *scindo*; and some *cisors*, *cizers*, or *sizars*, *ciseaux*, Fr.] A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.
My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *scissars* nicks him for a fool. *Shakespeare.*
Wanting the *scissars*, with these hands I'll tear,
If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prior.*

When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger wore a pair of *scissors* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSURE. *n. f.* [*scissum*, Latin.] A crack; a rent, a fissure.

The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLEROTICK. *adj.* [*sclerotique*, Fr. σκληρός.] Hard: epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotick* tunicle of the eye, serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*

SCLEROTICKS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to.

To SCOAT } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by putting a [illegible] or
To SCOTCH. } piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

To SCOFF. *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language. With *at.*

Of two noblemen at the West of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there ever a flout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than prophanely to *scoff at* religion. *T[illegible]*

Such is love,
And such the laws of his fantastick empire,
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And *scoffs at* the vain wisdom of the wise. *Rowe.*

SCOFF. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language.

Our answer therefore to their reasons is no; to their *scoffs* nothing. *Hooker.*

With *scoffs* and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market place produc'd they me. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scoffs* and the sharpest invectives? *South.*

Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scoff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science. *Watts.*

SCOFFER. *n. f.* [from *scoff.*] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner, contumelious reproacher.

I must tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can, you are not for all markets.
Cry mercy, love him, take his offer,
Foh is foul, being found to be a *scoffer*. *Shakesp.*

Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scoffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue.*

Consider what the apostle tells these *scoffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge, but he tells them that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so constituted. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

SCOFFINGLY. *adv.* [from *scoffing.*] In contempt, with ridicule.

And all apiece this hen-flock *scoffingly* to the tree chants at Athens. *Evelyn's Notes to the*

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*schelden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Pardon me, [illegible] the first time that ever
I am forc'd to *scold*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The one as famous for a *fcolding* tongue,
As the other is for beauteous modesty. *Shakespeare.*
They attacked me, some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others raving, and others cursing and reviling. *Strangfleet*
Pallas greets the queen of love;
For gods, we are by Homer told,
Can in celestial language *scold* *Swift*
Scolding and cursing are her common conversation. *Swift*

SCOLD *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamourous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.
A threw in domestick life, is now become a *scold* in politicks. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between;
Scolds answer foul-mouth'd *scolds* *Swift*

SCOLLOP. *n. f.* [Written properly *scallop.*] A perforated shell-fish.

SCOLOPENDRA. *n. f.* [*scolopendra*, Latin.]
1. A sort of venomous serpent.
2. *Scolopendrium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCOMM. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *scomma*, Latin.] A buffoon. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.
The *scomms*, or buffoons of quality, are wolvish in conversation. *L'Estrange.*

SCONCE *n. f.* [*schantz*, German.]
1. A fort; a bulwark.
Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *sconce*, at such a breach. *Shak. Henry V.*
2. The head; perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. A low word.
Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
An candlestick, generally with a looking glass to reflect
Golden *sconces* hang upon the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the balls. *Dryden's Lucret.*
Triumphant Umbriel, on a *sconce*'s height,
Clapp'd his glad wings, and sat to view the fight. *Pope.*
Put candles into *sconces*. *Swift's Direct. to the Bailiff.*

To SCONCE. *v. a.* [A word used in the universities, and derived plausibly by *Skinner*, whose etymologies are generally rational, from *sconce*, as it signifies the head, to *sconce* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct, to fine. A low word which ought not to be retained.

SCOOP *n. f.* [*schepe*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.
They turn upside down hops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a *scoop*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Endeavour with thy *scoop*, or fingers, to force the stone outwards. *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. A sweep, a stroke. Perhaps it should be *sweep*.
O hell-kite!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *scoop*! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Dutch.]
1. To bale out.
As by the brook he stood,
He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood *Dryden's Æn.*
2. This word seems to have not been understood by *Thomson.*
Melted Alpine snows
The mountain cisterns fill, those ample stores
Of water *scoop'd* among the hollow rocks. *Thomson.*
3. To empty by lading.
If some penurious source by chance appear'd,
Scanty of waters, when you *scoop'd* it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? *Addison.*
4. To carry off in any thing hollow.
A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space *Spectator*
Her fore-feet are broad, that she may *scoop* away much earth at a time. *Addison.*
5. To cut hollow, or deep.
Whatever part of the harbour they *scoop* in, it has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addison on Italy.*
Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky staff we dext'rously apply'd,
Which, in the spat'rous socket turning round,
Scoop'd out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addison.*
It much concerns how to scare
The little race of birds, that hop
From spray to spray, *scooping* the costliest fruit,
Philips.
The genius of the place.
Or helps th'ambitious hill the heav'n to scale;
Or *scoops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*

SCOOPER *n. f.* [from *scoop.*] One who scoops.

SCOPE *n. f.* [*scopus*, Latin.]
1. Aim; intention; drift.
Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce or qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*
His coming hither hath no further *scope*
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shak. R. II.*
Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of, but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. Thing aimed at, mark, final end.
The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*
Now was time
To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*. *Hubberd's Tale.*
We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*
He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair,
And is [illegible] the *scope*
Of all his aim. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
3. Room, space, amplitude of intellectual view.
An heroick poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination. *Dryden.*
These theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be *scope* enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner, not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton's Opt.*
4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.
If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, save in those things only where the church hath larger *scope*, it resteth that they search out some stronger reason. *Hooker.*
Ah, cut my lace asunder,
That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shakespeare.*
5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.
Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *scope*,
'Twould be my tyranny to strike and gall them,
For what I bid them do. *Shakespeare.*
Being moody, give him line and *scope*,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
6. Act of riot; sally.
As furiest is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint *Shakespeare.*
7. Extended quantity.
The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for subjects. *Davies on Ireland.*
8. It is out of use, except in the three first senses.

SCOPULOUS. *adj.* [*scopulosus*, Latin.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBU'TICAL. } *n. f.* [*scorbutique*, Fr. from *scorbutus*, Latin.]
SCORBU'TICK. } Diseased with the scurvy.
A person about forty, of a full and *scorbutical* body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing the ulcer famous, I proposed digestion. *Wiseman*
Violent purging hurts *scorbutick* constitutions, sensitive substances relieve. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *scorbutical.*] With tendency to the scurvy, in the scurvy.
A woman of forty, *scorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a foul ulcer, put herself into my hand. *Wiseman.*

SCORCE. *n. f.* This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse, or power of reason.
Lively vigour rested in his mind,
And recompensed him with a better *scorce*;
Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *F. Q.*

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [*scorcheb*, Saxon, burnt.]
1. To burn superficially.
Fire *scorcheth* in frosty weather. *Bacon Nat. Hist.*
The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The fainty knights were *scorch'd*. *Dryden.*
2. To burn.
Power was given to *scorch* men with fire. *Rev.* xvi. 8.
The fame that left thee by the cooling stream,
Safe from sun's heat, but *scorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairf.*

S C O

Not look with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more
So lightnings which in storms appear,
Scorch more than when the skies are clear. *Waller*
The same beams that shine, *scorch* too. *South.*

I rage,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death. *Dryden.*

He from whom the nations should receive
Justice and freedom, lies himself a slave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires,
Lash'd by mad rage, and *scorch'd* by brutal fires. *Prior.*

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially, to be dried up.

To see the chariot of the sun
So near the *scorching* country run. *Roscommon.*

The love was made in Autumn, and the hunting followed properly, when the heats of that *scorching* country were declining. *Dryden.*

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*, and to receive the moisture that falls. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCORDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An herb *Ainsworth.*

SCORE. *n. f.* [*skora*, Islandick, a mark, cut, or notch.]

1. A notch or long cut.

Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally: thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shakes. Henry VI.*

2. A line drawn.

3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more:
They say he parted well, and paid his *score*. *Shakesp. Mach.*

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit *scores* with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it. *South.*

4. Account kept of something past.

Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who began the world again upon a new *score*. *Tillotson.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou do'st love her, strikes some *scores* away
From the great compt. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

He can woo widows and pay *scores*,
Out-flatter favourites, or out-lie either
Jovius or Surius, or both together. *Donne.*

6. Reason, motive.

The knight, upon the fore-named *score*,
In question of his prophet advance,
Was now in prospect of the mansion. *Hudibras.*

He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same *score*. *Hudibras.*

A lion, that had got a politick fit of sickness, wrote the fox word how glad he should be of his company, upon the *score* of ancient friendship. *L'Estrange.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that *score*. *Collier on Pride.*

7. Sake, account, reason referred to some one.

You act your kindness on Cydaria's *score*. *Dryden.*

Kings in Greece were deposed by their people upon the *score* of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*

8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty, being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score.

How many *score* of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shakes. Cymbeline.*

The fewer still you name, you wound the more,
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a *score*. *Pope.*

For some *scores* of lines there is a perfect absence of that spirit of poesy. *Watts.*

9. *A song in* SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE. *v. a.*

1. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when
Instead of five you *score'd* me ten. *Swift.*

2. To impute, to charge.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot *score* 'em on the stage,
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notcht prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*

3. To mark by a line.

Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,
And with her purple light adorn the skies?
Score'd out the bounded sun's obliquer ways,
That he on all might spread his equal rays? *Sandys.*

SCO'RIA. n. f. [Latin.] Dross, recrement.

The *scoria*, or vitrified part, which most metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin, causes these colours, is much denser than water. *Newt. Opt.*

SCO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy, recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many drossy and *scorious* parts. *Brown.*

To SCORN *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dutch; *escorner*, French.] To despise, to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.

My friends *scorn* me, but mine eye poureth out tears unto God. *Job* xvi. 20.

To SCORN *v. n.* To scoff.

Were mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And now, I am remembered, *scorn'd* at me. *Shakespeare.*

Our soul is filled with the *scorning* of those that are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud. *Ps.* cxxiii. 4.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he *scorn'd* to think of night.

Fame, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way *Pope's Statius.*

SCORN *n. s.* [*escorne*, old Fr. from the verb.] Contempt, scoff; slight, act of contumely.

If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should think *scorn* of him. *Sidney.*

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no *scorn* of me, lest if thou make as tho' thou hearest not, I become like them that go down into the pit. *Ps.* xxviii. 1

We were better parch in Africk's sun,
Than in the pride and salt *scorn* of his eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Why should you think that I should woo in *scorn*?
Scorn and derision never come in tears. *Shakespeare.*

If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to *scorn*. *Jud.*

Diogenes was asked in *scorn*, what was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the others did not. *Bacon.*

Whosoever hath any thing in his person that induces contempt, hath also a perpetual spur to redeem himself from *scorn*: therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own defence as exposed to *scorn*. *Bacon.*

Every fallen frown and bitter *scorn*,
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*

Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a *scorn* of him that made us? *Tillotson.*

Numidia's grown a *scorn* among the nations
For breach of publick vows. *Addison's Cato.*

SCO'RNER *n. s.* [from *scorn*.]

1. Contemner, despiser.

They are very active, vigilant in their enterprises, present in perils, and great *scorners* of death. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Scoffer, ridiculer.

The *scorner* should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that it was only the distinguishing mercy of heaven that kept him from being one too. *L'Estrange.*

They, in the *scorner's* or the judge's seat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFUL *adj.* [*scorn* and *full*.]

1. Contemptuous; insolent.

Th' enamour'd deity
The *scornful* damsel shuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I over the hills had run,
Scornful of Winter's frost and Summer's sun: *Prior.*

SCO'RNFULLY *adv.* [from *scornful*.] Contemptuously; insolently.

He us'd us *scornfully*: he would have shew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country. *Shakes.*

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

SCO'RPION. *n. s.* [*scorpion*, French; *scorpio*, Latin.]

1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail ends in a point with a very venomous sting.

Did seem to say, seek not a *scorpion's* nest. *Shakesp. H VI.*

Full of *scorpions* is my mind, dear wife. *Shak. Macbeth.*

If he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a *scorpion*? *Lu.* xi.

2. One of the signs of the zodiack.

The squeezing crab and stinging *scorpion* shine. *Dryden.*

3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*. 1 *Kings* xii. 11

4. [*Scorpius*, Latin.] A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCORPION *Sena. n. f.* [*emerus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath cases like those of the colutea: the flowers are papilionaceous; the pods are slender, and contain two or three cylindrical-shaped seeds in each. *Miller.*

SCORPION *Grass*, *Scorpion Wort*, *n. f.* Herbs. *Miller.*

SCOT, *n. s.* [*scot*, French.]

1. Shot; payment.

2. Scot *and Lot*. Parish payments.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me *scot and lot* too. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Protogenes, historians note,
Into's will'd there a burgess, *scot and lot*. *Prior.*

The

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as those that pay *scot and lot*, but about these six months, is, whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder or imprison. *Addison.*

To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions.

He was too hard for him directly before Corioli, he *scotcht* and notcht him like a carbonado. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

SCOTCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes. I have yet room for six *scotches* more. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Give him four *scotches* with a knife, and then put into his belly and these *scotches* sweet herbs. *Walton's Angler.*

SCOTCH *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops*. *n. s.* [from *To scotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into small pieces.

SCOTCH *Hoppers*. *n. s.* A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and *scotch hoppers* would be the same thing to them. *Locke.*

SCOTOMY. *n. s.* [σκοτωμα.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem to turn round. *Ainsw.* and *Bailey.*

SCO'TTERING. A provincial word which denotes, in Herefordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey.*

SCO'VEL. *n. s.* [*scopa*, Latin.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainsw.* and *Bailey.*

SCOUNDREL. *n. s.* [*scondarnolo*, Italian, a coward. *Skinner.*] A mean rascal, a low petty villain.

Now to be baffl'd by a *scoundrel*,
An upstart sect'ry, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*

Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*scurer*, Danish; *scheuren*, Dutch.]

1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be *scour'd* to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And *scour* his armour from the rust of peace. *Dryden's Æn.*

Part *scour* the rusty shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of soap and sand to *scour* the rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Poor Wadus, long with learned spleen devour'd,
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was *scour'd*. *Pope.*

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanche.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as, if foul clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself, and, if they stay, they moulder away. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A garden-worm should be well *scoured* eight days in moss, before you fish with him. *Walton's Angler.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new *scour'd* manteau, and the flattern air. *Gay.*

4. To remove by scouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, *scouring* faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
Soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

I will wear a garment all of blood,
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,
Which, wash'd away, shall *scour* my shame with it. *Shak.*

Then, in the clemency of upward air,
We'll *scour* our spots, and the dire thunder's fear. *Dryden.*

5. To range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away.

The kings of Lacedemon having set out some galleys, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to *scour* these seas, infested daily by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *scour'st* the streets by night,
And dost murders, rapes, and spoils delight,
Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
'Tis fulsome stuff. *Dryden's Pers.*

6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes
He *scours* the right hand coast, sometimes the left. *Milton.*

Not half the number in their seats are found,
But men and steeds lie grov'ling on the ground,
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,
The steeds without their riders *scour* the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow,
Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main.
Pope's Essay on Critic.

To SCOUR. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils.

I keep as a house, and was to wring, brew, bake, *scour*, dress meat, and make the beds. *Shakespeare.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it *scoureth* better. *Bac.*

3. To be purged or lax.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping coloquintida, have been put into a great *scouring* by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

Convulsion and *scouring*, they say, do often cause one another. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To rove, to range.

Barbarossa, thus *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knolles.*

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *scouring*
Doth choak the air with dust. *Shak. Timon.*

6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as hastily 'gan to *scour*. *Fairy Queen.*

I saw men *scour* so on their way: I eyed them
Even to their ships. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away he *scours* to learn the truth. *L'Estrange.*

If they be men of fraud, they'll *scour* off themselves, and leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning. *L'Estrange.*

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace,
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries can fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits, which are posted upon the out-guards, immediately take the alarm, and *scour* off to the brain, which is the head quarters. *Cheyne.*

Swift at her call her husband *scour'd* away,
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

SCO'URER. *n. s.* [from *scour*.]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.

2. A purge.

3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE. *n. s.* [*escourge*, French; *sferza*, Italian; *corrigia*, Latin.]

1. A whip, a lash; an instrument of discipline.

When he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *Jo. ii. 15.*

The *scourge*
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*

2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.

What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shakespeare.*

See what a *scourge* is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shak.*

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amendment. *2 Esd.*

2. One that afflicts, harrasses, or destroys. Thus *Attila* was called *flagellum Dei*.

Is this the *scourge* of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes? *Sh. H VI.*

Such conquerors are not the favourites, but *scourges* of God, the instruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

In all these trials I have born a part;
I was myself the *scourge* that gave the smart. *Pope.*

Immortal Jove,
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey,
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *scourge* of God. *Pope.*

3. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge* stick and leather strap should be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lash with a whip, to whip.

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to *scourge* us. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Others had trial of cruel mockings and *scourgings*. *Hebr.*

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a Roman, and uncondemned? *Act. xxii. 25.*

He *scourg'd* with many a stroke the indignant waves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *scourged*. *Watts.*

2. To punish; to chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to caſtigate with any puniſhment or affliction.

Seeing that thou haſt been *ſcourged* from heaven, declare the mighty power of God. 2 *Mac.* i. 5.

He doth *ſcourge*, and hath mercy. *Tob.* xiii. 2.

He will *ſcourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tob.* xiii. 5.

SCO'URGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcourge*.] One that ſcourges; a puniſher or chaſtiſer.

To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to ſwap. *Ainſw.* It ſeems a corruption of *ſcorſa*, Ital. exchange; and hence a *horſe ſcourſer*.

SCOUT. *n. ſ.* [*eſcout*, Fr. from *eſcouter*; *auſcultare*, Lat. to liſten; *ita*, Italian.] One who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions of the enemy

Are not the ſpeedy *ſcouts* return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin? *Shakeſp.*

As when a *ſcout*,
Through dark and deſert ways with peril gone
All night, at laſt, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of ſome high-climbing hill. *Milton.*

This great veſſel may have leſſer cabins, wherein *ſcouts* may be lodged for the taking of obſervations. *Wilkins.*

The *ſcouts* to ſev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coaſts. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to obſerve the motions of an enemy privately.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obſcure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning ſurprize *Milton.*

As a hunted panther caſts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her liſtning ears to *ſcout*,
So fi[illegible] caſes on pi[illegible]

Command a party out,
With a ſtrict charge not to engage, but *ſcout*. *Dryden*

To SCOWL. *v. n.* [*ſcylhan*, to ſquint, Saxon; *ſkeela ſig*, to look ſour, Iſlandick.] To frown; to pout, to look angry, ſour, or ſullen

Miſo, having now her authority increaſed, came with *ſcowling* eyes to deliver a ſlavering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

With bent louring brows, as ſhe would threat,
She *ſcowl'd* and frowned with froward countenance. *F. Q.*

Even ſo, or with much more contempt, mens eyes
Did *ſcowl* on Richard. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *ſcowl* at. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

[illegible]
Heav'n's cheerful face, the low'ring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landſchape ſnow or ſhow'r. *Milton.*

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
With your dull influence; it is for you
To ſit and *ſcowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Cotton.*

In rueful gaze
The cattle ſtand, and on the *ſcowling* heavens
Caſt a deploring eye. *Thomſon's Summer.*

SCOWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent[illegible]

I've ſeen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With roſy wings ſo richly bright,
As if he ſcorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy ſtorm, whoſe *ſcowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night,
To blot the newly-bloſſom'd light. *Crashaw.*

SCO'WLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcowl*.] With a frowning and ſullen look.

To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *ſcraffelen*, to ſcrape or ſcratch,

He feigned himſelf mad in their hands, and *ſcribbled* on the doors of the gate. 1 *Sa.* xxi. 13.

SCRAG. *n. ſ.* [*ſcraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

SCRA'GGED. *adj.* [This ſeems corrupted from *cragged*.] Rough, uneven; full of protuberances or aſperities.

Is there then any phyſical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, becauſe our imagination can ſtrip it of its muſcles and ſkin, and ſhew us the *ſcragged* and knotty backbone? *Bentley's Sermons*

SCRA'GGEDNESS, SCRA'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcragged*.] [from *ſcraggy*.]

1. Leanneſs, marcour
2. Unevenneſs; roughneſs, ruggedneſs.

SCRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *ſcrag*.]

1. Lean; mared; th[illegible]

Such a conſtitution is eaſily known by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *ſcraggy*, and dry, without a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged, uneven.

From a *ſcraggy* rock, whoſe prominence
Half overſhades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearleſs of rending winds and daſhing waves,
Cut ſamphire. *Phillips.*

To SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [The ſame with *ſcrabble*, *ſcraffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands; to catch with haſte preventive of another, to contend tumultuouſly which ſhall catch any thing.

England now is left
To tug and *ſcramble*, and to part by th' teeth
The unow'd intereſt of proud ſwelling ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to *ſcramble* at the ſheaves feaſt,
And ſhove away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*

It is not to be ſuppoſed, that, when ſuch a tree was ſhaking, there would be no *ſcrambling* for the fruit. *Still my ſleet.*

They muſt have *ſcrambled* with the wild beaſts for crabs and nuts. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To climb by the help of the hands. as, he *ſcrambled* up that rock.

SCRA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager conteſt for ſomething, in which one endeavours to get it before another

As they were in the middle of their gambols, ſome body threw a handful of apples among them, that ſet them preſently together by the ears upon the *ſcramble*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Becauſe the deſire of money is conſtantly almoſt every where the ſame, its vent varies very little, but as its greater ſcarcity enhances its price and increaſes the *ſcramble*. *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcramble*.]

1. One that ſcrambles.

All the little *ſcramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addiſon.*

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH *v. a.* [*ſchrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind ſomewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRANNEL *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile, worthleſs. Perhaps grating by ſome ſound.

When they liſt, their lean and flaſhy ſongs
Grate on their *ſcrannel* pipes of wretched ſtraw. *Milton.*

SCRAP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrape*, a thing ſcraped or rubbed off.]

1. A ſmall particle, a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to ſpend all our time raking into the *ſcraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glanv.*

Trencher eſquires ſpend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *ſcrap* and intelligence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *ſcraps* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*

No rag, no *ſcrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once ſo flutter'd, and that once ſo writ. *Pope.*

I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *ſcrap* of paper loſt *Pope.*

2. Crumb, ſmall particles of meat left at the table

The contract you pretend with that baſe wretch,
One bred of alms, and foſter'd with cold diſhes,
With *ſcraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *ſcraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*

On bones, or *ſcraps* of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and expoſe my head
To bleakeſt colds. *Granv.*

What has he elſe to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *ſcraps*?
The offals of a church diſtreſt,
A hungry vicarage.

3. A ſmall piece of paper. This is properly *ſcrip*.

Pregnant with thouſands flits the *ſcrap* unſeen,
And ſilent ſells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [ſcæpan, Saxon, *ſchrapen*, Dutch; *ſgriobhaim*, Erſe, *craven*, Welſh.]

1. To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument, uſed with the edge almoſt perpendicular

Theſe hard woods are more properly *ſcraped* than planed. *Moxon.*

2. To take away by ſcraping; to eraze.

They ſhall deſtroy the walls, and I will *ſcrape* her duſt, and make her like the top of a rock *Ezek.* xxvi.

Bread for a toaſt lay on the coals; and, if toaſted quite through, *ſcrape* off the burnt ſide, and ſerve it up. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe.

The chiming cocks to dinner call,
A hundred footſteps *ſcrape* the marble hall.

4. To gather by great effort, or penurious or trifling di[illegible]

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if, by the ſame avarice, he can *ſcrape* together ſo much as to make his peace. *South's Sermons.*

Unhappy thoſe who hunt for a party, and *ſcrape* together out of every author all thoſe things only which favour their own tenets. *Hooker.*

5. To

5. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phrase. To curry favour, or ingratiate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*
1. To make a harsh noise.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an awkward bow. *Hinkesman.*

SCRAPE *n. f.* [*skrap*, Swedish.] [illegible], difficulty, distress. This is a low word.

SCRAPER *n. f.* [from *scrape.*]
1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.
Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift.*
2. A miser, a man intent on getting money; a scrapepenny.
Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *scraper* brave man. Get to live,
Then live, and use it; else it is not true
That thou hast gotten. Surely use alone
Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Herbert.*
3. A vile fiddler.
Out! ye infernal *scrapers.* *Cowley.*
Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient musicians? *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAT *n. f.* [ycrrta, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite. *Skinner* and *Junius.*

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*krutzen*, Dutch.]
1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.
The labouring swain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again. *Dryden.*
A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* [illegible] *Grew's Museum.*
2. To tear with the nails.
How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand. *Fa. Queen*
I should have *scratch'd* out your unseeing eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakespeare.*
I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man swear he loves me.
—— Keep your ladyship still in that mind! so some gentleman or [illegible]
——*Scratching* could not make it worse, an 'twere such a face as yours were. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*
Scots are like witches: do out what your pen,
Scratch 'til the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleav.*
To wish that there were nothing but such dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *scratch*, is as childish as to wish there were no fire in nature. *More.*
Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face;
Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*
3. To wound slightly.
4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.
[illegible] roaming through a thorny wood,
[illegible] g her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds. *Shakesp.*
5. To rub with the nails.
Francis Cornaro did *scratch* his elbow, when he had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*
Other mechanical helps Aretæus uses to procure sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbuthnot.*
The modish, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*
6. To [illegible]
If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. An incision ragged and shallow.
The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the work; and before you can take out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut files, those places where the risings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the *scratches*, by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances, and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the surface become too small to become visible. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Laceration with the nails.
These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,
Lest by my look or colour be express'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd. *Prior.*
3. A slight wound.
The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws, she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of Amphanes, with a little *scratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*
Heaven forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak. H IV.*

SCRATCHER. *n. f.* [from *scratch.*] He that scratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *n. f.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot.

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *scratching.*] With the action of scratching.
Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse. *Sidney.*

SCRATH. *n. f.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf.
Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scrath*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their thatches. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [I suppose to be corrupted from *scrabble.*]
1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.
2. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.
Peruse my leaves through every part,
And think thou see'st its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as fondness, and as light. *Swift.*
Think not your verses flattering,
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
And scribble in a Bevis. *Swift.*
3. [From *crawl.*] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth.*

SCRAWL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing.
The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbuthn. Hist. of John Bull.*
Mr Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl.* *Pope.*

SCRAWLER. *n. f.* [from *scrawl.*] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY *n. f.* A bird called a sea swallow. *Ainsworth* and *Bailey.*

SCREABLE. *adj.* [*screabilis*, Latin.] That which may be spit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK. *v. n.* [Properly *creak*, or *shriek*, from *skrige*, Dan.] To make a shrill or hoarse noise. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [ȝneman, Saxon.]
1. To cry out shrilly, as in terrour or agony.
Soon a whirlwind rose around,
And from afar he heard a *screaming* sound,
As of a dame distress'd, who cry'd for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*
The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*
If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright,
So sweetly *screams*, if it comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*
2. To cry shrilly.
I heard the owl *scream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakesp.*

SCREAM *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick loud cry of terrour or pain.
Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, strange *screams* of death. *Shak.*
Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *screams* of horror rend th' affrighted skies. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*skrækia*, to cry, Islandick.]
1. To cry out as in terrour or anguish.
Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly frights the spirits. *Bacon.*
2. To cry as a night owl, thence called a screechowl.

SCREECH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Cry of horrour and anguish.
2. Harsh horrid cry.
The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
With hollow *screeches* fled from the fire repast;
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by scented blood,
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

SCREE'CHOWL. *n. f.* [*screech* and *owl.*] An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.
Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when *screechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shakesp.*
Let him, that will a *screechowl* may be call'd,
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead. *Shakespeare.*
By the *screechowl's* dismal note,
By the black night raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*
Jupiter, though he had hung the balance, and given it a jog to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him. *Dryden.*
O, that *screechowl* at the window! we shall be pursued immediately. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
Sooner shall *screechowls* bask in sunny day,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

SCREEN. *n. f.* [*ecran*, French.]
1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.
Now near enough: your leavy *screens* throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages. *Swift*

My juniors by a year,
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,
When death approach'd, to stand between,
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*

One speaks the glory of the British queen,
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*. *Pope.*

Ladies make their old cloaths into patchwork for *screens*, and fans. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift sand

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth and seats of men,
From cold Septentrion blasts. *Milt. Par. Regain'd.*

A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers, which he is to incur for the sake of it. *Atterbury.*

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion. *Rowe.*

2. [*Cerno creon*, Latin.] To sift; to riddle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, mixed with one part of very fine low soil *screened*. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *n. s.* [*screeve*, Dutch; *escrou*, French.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral; of this there are two kinds, the male and female, the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy*

The *screw* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroak, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins's Math. Magick*

After your apples are ground convey them to the *screw* press, which is the best. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn by a screw.

If we should fail!
——We fail!
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Some, when the press by utmost vigour *screw'd*,
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse. *Phillips*

2. To fasten with a screw.

To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the screw. *Moxon.*

3. To deform by contortions.

Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*

With *screwed* face, and doleful whine, they pay you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other *South.*

He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
And said Sebastian knew to govern slaves. *Dryden.*

Let others *screw* their hypocritick face,
She shews her grief in a sincerer place. *Swift*

4. To force, to bring by violence.

He resolved to govern by subaltern magistrates, who *screwed* up the pins of power too high. *Howel's Vocal For.*

No cord scourge can be administered, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel, or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did. *Government of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift*

SCREW *Tree. n. s.* [*sfera*, Latin.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. a.* [*scribo*, *scribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.

How gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, *scribbl'd* o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To write without use or elegance.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm, that an ape casually meeting with pen, ink and paper, and having to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that. *Bently.*

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite,
There are, who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope*

Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more
Than when they promise to give *scribblers* pow'r. *Id.*

SCRI'BBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical on a hasty *scribble*. *Boyle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language

SCRI'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth

The most copious writers are the greatest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Estrange*

The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
And to your genius must conform his line. *Granville*

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribblers*. *Swift.*

No body was concerned or surprised, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Dunciad.*

SCRIBE. *n. s.* [*scribe*, French, *scriba*, Latin.]

1. A writer

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho
His love to Antony. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakespeare.*

A certain *scribe* came and said, master, I will follow thee. *Matt.* viii. 19.

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes*. *Grew's Coll.*

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*.

2. A publick notary. *Ainsworth.*

SCRI'MER. *n. s.* [*escrimeur*, French.] A gladiator; a fencing master. Not in use.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

SCRINE. *n. s.* [*scrinium*, Latin.] A place in which writings or curiosities are repositted.

Help then, O holy virgin,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
The antique rolls which there lie hidden still. *Fa. Queen.*

SCRIP. *n. s.* [*skreppa*, Islandick.]

1. A small bag, a satchel.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shak.*

He'd in requittal ope his leathern *scrip*,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

2. [From *scriptus*, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule, a small writing

Call them generally man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, 'till bills *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

SCRI'PPAGE. *n. s.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip. *Dict.*

SCRIPTORY. *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift*

SCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible, biblical.

By creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines it sometimes to men. *Atterbury*

SCRIPTURE. *n. s.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scriptures*, which we account a thing most necessary. *Hooker*

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakespeare.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept, or pattern for it. *Sprat*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, 'till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry *Locke*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that he cross 'em? *Atterbury.*

The author of nature and the *scriptures* has expressly conjoined, that he who will not work, shall not eat. *Seed's Serm.*

SCRI'VENER.

SCRI'VENER. *n. f.* [*scrivano*, Latin.]

1. One who draws contracts

We'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servant here,
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*. *Shakes. Tam. of the Shrew.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest

How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *scrivener* free? *Dryden's Horace.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and usurers, that suck the heart and blood. *Arbuthn. Hist. of John Bull*

SCROFULA. *n. f.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a sow, as χοῖρας.]

A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *scrofula*. *Wiseman of Tumours.*

SCRO'FULOUS. *adj.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and mesentery. *Arbuthnot on*

English consumptions generally proceed from a *scro-*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to, before the *scrofulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? *Swift*

SCROLL. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Minsheu* to be corrupted from *roll*, by *Skinner* derived from *escroüelle*, a shrimp given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *escrou*.] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from ancestries deriv'd,
Some made in books, some in long parchment *scrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes. *Spens.*

Accept this *scroll*,
Which, in right of Richard Plantagenet,
We do exhibit to your majesty. *Shakesp. H VI.*

See'st thou this letter, take it up,
And give the king this fatal-plotted *scroll*. *Shakes. Tit. Andr.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *scroll*, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shakespeare.*

Here is the *scroll* of every man's names, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakespeare.*

A Numidian priest, bestowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers *scrolls* of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the Christians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a *scroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremost man. *Bacon*

Such fellow him, as shall be register'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *scroll*. *Milton.*

With this apostolary *scroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmost soul. *Prior.*

Yet if he will, may change or spoil the whole;
May take your beauteous, mystick, starry roll,
And burn it, like an heretick's parchment *scroll*. *Pope*

SCROYLE. *n. f.* [This word I remember only in *Shakespeare*. it seems derived from *escrouelles*, French, a scrofulous swelling, as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedness.] A mean fellow, a rascal, a wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *Shakespeare's King John.*

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*schrubben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough

Such wrinkles as a slothful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,
She sits at squat, and *scrubs* her leathern face. *Dryden.*

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and *scrubbing* ...

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.

2. Any thing mean or despicable.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd,
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn out broom. *Ainsworth.*

SCRU'BBED. } *adj.* [*scrubet*, Danish.] Mean; vile; worth-
SCRU'BBY. } less, dirty, sorry.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *scrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyself. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

The *scrubbiest* cur in all the pack,
Can set the mastiff on your back. *Swift.*

The scene a wood, produc'd no more
Than a few *scrubby* trees before. *Swift.*

SCRUFF. *n. f.* The same, I suppose, with *scurf*, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation.

SCRU'PLE. *n. f.* [*scrupule*, French; *scrupulus*, Latin.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; ... about minute ...

... a scrupulous passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black *scruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts
To your good truth *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least *scruple*, pause, or question *Bacon.*

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious, but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary *scruples*, which only entangle the soul. *Taylor*

Men make no *scruple* to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else. *Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *scruple*, doth coagulate; the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor *Shakesp. Meas for Meas.*

To SCRU'PLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate.

He *scrupled* not to eat
Against his better knowledge, not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with female charms. *Milt. Par. Lost*

SCRU'PLER. *n. f.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter; one who has scruples.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptised, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptised by such *scruplers*, to carry their children unto other ministers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

SCRUPULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *scrupulous*.]

1. Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulness

Amongst ourselves there was some question moved, ... son of a few mens *scrupulosity* touching certain things. *Hook.*

The one sort they wanted to take heed, that *scrupulosity* ... not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence a... their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. *Hook.*

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.

The first sacrilege is looked on with some horror, but when they have once made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRU'PULOUS. *adj.* [*scrupuleux*, French; *scrupulosus*, Latin, from *scrupus*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were *scrupulous*. *Hooker*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections, captious.

Equality of two domestick pow'rs
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

3. Nice, doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous* *Bacon's Holy War*

4. Careful, vigilant, cautious.

I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences drawn from these observations are of some importance. *Woodward.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scrupulous*.] Carefully; nicely;

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half ...

Henry V manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to ...

SCRU'PULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scrupulous*.] The state of being scrupulous.

SCRU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Discoverable by ...

... we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us? *Decay of Piety.*

... inquiry. *Dict.*

SCRUTA'TOR. *n. f.* [*scrutateur*, Fr. from *scrutor*, Lat.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner

In proceſs of time, from being a ſimple *ſcrutator*, an archdeacon became to have juriſdiction more ample [illegible] ries. A word little uſed.

Age is froward, uneaſy, *ſcrutinous*,
Hard to be pleaſ'd, and paramountous. [illegible]

SCRUTINY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutinium*, Latin.] Enquiry, ſearch, examination with nicety.

In the *ſcrutinies* for righteouſneſs and judgment, when it is required whether ſuch a perſon be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *ſcrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The ſon of God. *Milton's Paraditſe Regain'd.*

They that have deſigned exactneſs and deep *ſcrutiny*, have taken ſome one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to meaſure, and to reach,
Reaſon well rectify'd muſt nature teach;
And theſe high *ſcrutinies* are ſubjects fit
For man's all-ſearching and enquiring wit. *Denham*

We are admoniſhed of want of charity towards others, and want of a Chriſtian *ſcrutiny* and examination into ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth, which a ſerious conviction of it generally inſpires, ſomewhat may eaſily eſcape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the teſt of a ſevere *ſcrutiny*. *Atterbury.*

Theſe, coming not within the *ſcrutiny* of human ſenſes, cannot be examined by them, or atteſted by any body. *Locke.*

To SCRU'TINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *ſcrutiny.*] To ſearch, to exa-
To SCRU'TINY. } mine.

The compromiſarii ſhould chooſe according to the votes of ſuch, whoſe votes they were obliged to *ſcrutinize*. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTO'IRE. *n. ſ.* [for *ſcritoire*, or *eſcritoire.*] A caſe of drawers for writings.

I locked up theſe papers in my *ſcrutoire*, and my *ſcrutoire* came to be unlocked *Prior.*

To SCRUZE *v. a.* [Perhaps from *ſcreen.* This word, though now diſuſed by writers, is ſtill preſerved, at leaſt in its corruption, *to ſcrunge*, in the *London* jargon.] To ſqueeze; to compreſs.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puiſſant hands,
And having *ſcruzed* out of his carrion corſe
The loathful life, now loos'd from ſinful bands,
Upon his ſhoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*ſcuta*, Italian; *ſkutta*, Swediſh; *ſkutar*, ſwift, Iſlandick.] To fly, to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no ſooner paſſed, but away they *ſcudded* to the next lake *Bp. Hall.*

The frighted fatyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight,
And *ſcudding* thence, wave their horn-coated feet,
About their ſires the little ſylvans cry. *Dryden*

Away the frighted ſpectre *ſcuds*,
And leaves my lady in the ſuds. *Stuff*

To SCUDDLE. *v. n.* [from *ſcud.*] To run with a kind of aſſected haſte or precipitation. A low word.

SCUFFLE. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *ſhuffle.*] A confuſed quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *ſcuffles* of great fights hath burſt
The buckles on his breaſt *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Avowed atheiſts, placing themſelves in the ſeat of the ſcorner, take much pleaſing divertiſement, by deriding our eager *ſcuffles* [illegible]

The dog leaps upon the ſerpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *ſcuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pop iſh miſſionaries mix themſelves in theſe dark *ſcuffles*, and animate the mob to ſuch outrages and inſults. *Addiſon.*

To SCU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly.

I muſt confeſs I've ſeen, in former days,
The beſt knights in the world, and *ſcuffled* in ſome frays.
Drayton

A gallant man had rather fight to great diſadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *ſcuffle* with an undiſciplined rabble. *King Charles.*

To SCULK *v. n.* [*ſculcke*, Daniſh.] To lurk in hiding places, to lie cloſe.

It has ſtruck on a ſudden into ſuch a reputation, that it ſcorns any longer to *ſculk*, but owns itſelf publickly. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Fearing to be ſeen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *ſculk'd* 'till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden.*

My prophets and my ſophiſts ſhall appear,
The rival efforts of the verbal war.
Not ſo my rabbins and logicians yield;
Returning ſtill they combat, from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *ſculk* behind the ſubterfuge of art. *Prior.*

No news of ſtyl'd the bridegroom came,
And thought he had *ſculk'd* for ſhame;
Becauſe no word he had to ſay
The girl had ſuch a baſhful way. *Swift*

The immediate publiſhers thereof lay *ſculking* under the wings of an act of parliament. *Letter to Publiſher of the Dunc*

SCU'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſculk.*] A lurker, one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

SCULL. *n. ſ.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *ſhell*, in ſome provinces called *ſhull*, as *teſta* and *teſte*, or *tete*, ſignify the head. Mr *Lye* obſerves more ſatisfactorily, that *ſkoll* is in Iſlandick the *ſkiull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incaſes and defends the brain, the cranium, bone of the head.

Fractures of the *ſcull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the preſſure. *Sharp.*

2. A ſmall boat; a cockboat. [See SCULLER.]

3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like caitiff vile, that for miſdeed
Rides with his face to rump of ſteed;
Or rowing *ſcull*, he's faſt to love,
Look one way and another move *Hudibras*

4. [Scole, Saxon, an aſſembly.] In *Aſchon's* ſtyle, a ſhoal or [illegible]

Each bay
With fry innumerable ſwarm, and ſhoals
Of fiſh, that with their fins and ſhining
Glide under the green wave, in *ſculls* that oft
Bank the mid ſea. *Milton.*

SCU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſcull* and *cap.*]

1. A helmet.
2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is in Iſlandick a veſſel, and *eſcuelle* in French a diſh.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her ſoul already was conſign'd to fate,
And ſhiv'ring in the leaky *ſculler* ſate. *Dryden.*

They hire the *ſculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow ſick, and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkiola*, a veſſel, Iſlandick; or *eſcuelle*, French, a diſh.] The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyrrhus was famous for counterfeiting baſe things, as pitchers, a *ſcullery*, and ſetting rogues together by the ears. *Brock.*

SCU'LLION. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcuelle*, French, a diſh.] The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen.

I muſt, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a curſing like a very drab,
A *ſcullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shak. Hamlet.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the ſtablemen, and the *ſcullion*, to ſtand in his way *Stuff.*

To SCULP. *v. a.* [*ſculpo*, Latin; *ſculper*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in uſe.

Oh, that the tenor of my juſt complaint
Were *ſculpt* with ſteel on rocks of adamant! *Sandys.*

SCU'LPTILE. *adj.* [*ſculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving.

In a ſilver medal is upon one ſide Moſes horned, and on the reverſe the commandment againſt *ſculptile* images. *Brown.*

SCU'LPTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptor*, Latin, *ſculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or ſtone into images.

Thy ſhape's in every part
So clean, as might inſtruct the *ſculptor's* art. *Dryden.*

The Latin poets give the epithets of *trifidum* and *trifulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *ſculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addiſon.*

SCU'LPTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptura*, Latin, *ſculpture*, French.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone into [illegible]

Then *ſculpture* and her ſiſter arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *P*

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with boſſy *ſculpture* [illegible] *M*
There too, in dying *ſculpture*, [illegible]
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *D*

3. The act of engraving.

To SCU'LPTURE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, ſilver, ivory vaſes *ſculptur'd* high,
There are who have not *P*

SCUM. *n. ſ.* [*ecume*, French, *ſchiuma*, Italian; *ſkum*, Daniſh; [illegible]]

1. That which riſes to the top of any [illegible]

The reſt had ſeveral offices aſſign'd,
Some to remove the *ſcum* as it did riſe,
Others to bear the ſame away did mind,
And others it to uſe according to his kind. *Fairy Queen*

The ſalt part of the water doth partly riſe into a *ſcum* on top, and partly goeth into a ſediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *ſcum*, and fer'd to itſelf,
Self-fed and ſelf-conſum'd. *Milton.*

Away,

Away, ye *scum*,
That rise upmost when the nation boils. *Prior.*
They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs,
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims. *Dryden.*

2. The dross; the refuse, the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

Here flocked unto him all the *scum* of the Irish out of all places, that e're long he had a mighty army. *Spenser.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *scum* of the world, such as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, base *scum* *Hudibras.*
The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost ruin'd Rome. *Roscommon.*
You'd find, in their hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jayls. *Dryden's Juven.*
The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum. Commonly written and spoken *skim.*

A second multitude
Severing each kind, and *scum'd* the bullion dross. *Milton.*
Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye takers of the dead
You that boiling caudrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*
What corns swim upon the top of the brine, *scum* off. *Mort.*

SCUMMER *n. s.* [*écumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed, commonly called a *skimmer.*

SCUPPER *Hose. n. s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper* leathers, and the nails with which they are fastened *scupper* nails. *Bailey.*

SCURF. *n. s.* [*scruff*, Saxon; *skurfa*, Islandick; *skurff*, Danish; *schurft*, Swedish.]

1. A kind of dry morbid scab.
Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy cald. *Fairy Queen.*
The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pactolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *scurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. Any thing sticking on the surface.
Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No speck is left. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing flicking on the surface.
There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a hoary *scurf*. *Milton.*
Upon throwing in a stone the water boils; and at the same time are seen little flakes of *scurf* rising up. *Addison.*

SCU'RFINESS. *n. s.* [from *scurfy.*] The state of being scurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; loudly jocose.
With him, Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *scurril* jests. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and *scurril* scoffing. *Ben. Jonson.*
Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmannerly *scurril* taunts. *Dryden.*

SCURRILITY. *n. s.* [*scurrilité*, Fr. *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach, loudness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.
Good master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*. *Shakespeare.*
Banish *scurrility* and profaneness, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Grossly opprobrious; [illegible] rant; loudly jocular; vile, low.
Yet is not their goodness so intolerable, as, on the contrary side, the *scurrilous* and more than satyrical immodesty of Martinism. *Hooker.*
Let him approach singing.
— Forewarn him that he use no *scurrilous* words in's tunes. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addison's Freeholder.*
Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scurrilous.*] With gross reproach, with low buffoonery, with lewd merriment.
Such men there are, who have written *scurrilously* against me, without any provocation. *Dryden.*
It is barbarous and royal sport *scurrilously* to spoil that which others count religion. *Tillotson.*

SCURVILY. *adv.* [from *scurvy.*] Vilely, basely, coarsely. It is seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.
Look in your glass now,
And see how *scurvily* that countenance shows,
You would be loth to own it. *Ben. Jonson. Catiline.*
This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very *scurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*
The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCU'RVINESS. *n. s.* [from *scurvy.*] This word was, I believe, originally [illegible]
The *scurvy* is a distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries; and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water, fresh or salt; invading chiefly in the Winter such as are sedentary, or live upon salted or smoaked flesh and fish; or countries of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *adj.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy.*]

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs, diseased with the scurvy.
Whatsoever man be *scurvy* or scabbed. *Lev. xxi. 20.*

2. Vile, bad, sorry, worthless, contemptible; offensive.
I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *scurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakespeare.*
This is a very *scurvy* tune to sing at a man's funeral. *Locke.*
He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shakspeare.*
A crane, which is but *scurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Grey.*
It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCU'RVY-GRASS. *n. s.* [*scurvy* and *grass*.] The spoonwort. A plant.
The flower consists of four leaves, which are disposed in form of a cross: from the flower-cup arises the pointal, which becomes an almost globular fruit, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are furnished with many round seeds. *Miller.*

SCU'SE. For excuse.
I shifted him away,
[illegible]

SCUT. *n. s.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.
In the hare it is averse, and in its distension inclines unto the coccix or *stut*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
He fled to earth; but first it cost him dear,
He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCUTCHEON. *n. s.* [*escusson*, French; *scutum*, Latin.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See ESCHUTCHEON.
And thereto had she that *scutcheon* of her desires, supported by certain badly diligent ministers. *Sidney.*
Your *scutcheons*, and your signs of conquest, shall
Hang in what place you please. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Honour is a meer *scutcheon* *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

SCUTELLATED. *adj.* [*scutella*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces.
It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution. *Woodward.*

SCUTIFORM. *adj.* [*scutiformis*, Latin.] Shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE. *n. s.* [*scutella*, Latin, *scuttel*, Celt. *Ainsw.*]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form.
A *scuttle* or skreen to rid foul fro' the corn *Tusser.*
The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. A small grate.
To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. [From *scud.*] A quick pace; a short run, a pace of affected exception.
She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *scut* or *scudde.*] To run with affected precipitation.
The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Spenser Saegnare*, Ital. *Milton*, for *disdain.*]
[illegible] fted up so high,
I [illegible] *Milton.*

SDE'IGNFUL. *adj.* Contracted for *disdainful.*
They now, puft up with *sdeignful* insolence,
Despite the brood of heeled sapience. *Spenser.*

SEA. *n. s.* [*see*, Saxon; *zee*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water opposed to the land.
Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous *sea* incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
The rivers run into the *sea*. *Common.*
He made the *sea*, and all that is therein. *Ex. xx. 11.*
So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air,
So working *seas* settle and purge the wine. *Davies.*
Amphibious between *sea* and land
The river horse. *Milton.*

Same leviathan,
Haply flumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the *sea*. *Milton.*

Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores, are used for manuring of *sea* land. *Woodward.*

They put to *sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail. *Arbuthn.*

Sea-racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden's Albion.*

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest, and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid sides
Wash off the *sea*-weeds, and the founding tides. *Dryden.*

The *sea* could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world. *Bentley.*

[illegible] the *sea*,
[illegible] d his strain,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

2. A collection of water, a lake.

Jesus walking by the *sea* of Galilee, saw two brethren *Matt.* iv. 18.

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.

That *sea* of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles.*

4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.

To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled *sea* of passion tost. *Milton.*

5. *Half* SEAS *over*. Half drunk.

The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was *half seas over* before the bonfire was out. *Spectator.*

SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

SEABEAT. [*sea* and *beat*.] Dashed by the waves of the sea.

The sovereign of the seas he blames in vain,
That once *seabeat* will to sea again. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things: along the *seabeat* shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SEABOAT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boat*.] Vessel capable to bear the [illegible]

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being laid *sideways*, and themselves but indifferent seamen. *Arbuthnot.*

SEABORN. *adj.* [*sea* and *born*.] Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his *seaborn* nieces, shall be
The flaming glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*

All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their *seaborn* king. *Dryden.*

SEABOY. *n.* [*sea* and *boy*.] Boy employed on shipboard.

Can'st thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night,
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare.*

SEABREACH. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breach*.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempests and *seabreaches* are nothing. *L'Estrange.*

SEABREEZE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breeze*.] Wind blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to shelter the grass from the *seabreeze*. *Mortimer.*

SEABUILT. *adj.* [*sea* and *built*.] Built for the sea.

Borne each by oar in a distant bay,
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*

SEACABBAGE. *n. s.* [*crambe*, Latin.] Seacole-wort. A plant.

It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage [illegible]

SEAHOLLY. *n. s.* [*eryngium*, Latin.] A plant.

The species are, *seaholly*, or eryngo. Common eryngo, &c. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true eryngo.

SEACALF. *n. s.* [*sea* and *calf*.] The [illegible]

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and mustaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy. His forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going [illegible] feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as [illegible] amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpess, and other viviparous fishes. *Grew's Museum.*

SEACAP. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cap*.] Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head.

SEACHART. *n. s.* [*sea* and *chart*.] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *presentment*, than reading the description. *Watts.*

SEACOAL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coal*.] Coal, so called not because found in the sea, but because brought to *London* by sea; pitcoal.

We'll have a postset soon at the latter end of a *seacoal* fire. [illegible]

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal. *Bacon.*

The pulmonique transpiration of the air is very much lightened, where a great quantity of *seacoal* is burnt. *Harvey.*

SEACOAST. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coast*.] Shore; edge of the sea.

The venturous mariner that way,
Learns his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern *seacoast* lay. [illegible]
And namish it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SEACOMPASS. *n. s.* [*sea* and *compass*.] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle at the *seacompass* still moving but to the northpoint only, with moveor immotus, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden's Remains.*

SEACOW. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cow*.] The manatee.

The *seacow* is a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference. Its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick. Its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures in the place of them; yet its sense of hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards first called it manatee. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths of the large rivers in Africa, the East Indies, and America, and feeds upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and very well tasted. The lapis manati, which is of a fine clean white colour, and bony texture, is properly the os petrolum of this animal. This stone has been supposed to be a powerful amulet, but is now neglected. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

SEADOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *dog*.] Perhaps the shark.

[illegible]
When, stung with hunger, she embroils the flood,
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SEAFARER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *farer*.] A traveller by sea; a mariner.

They daily perished by the [illegible] of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *seafarers*. *Carew.*

A wand'ring merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain,
Studious of freight, no naval trade well skill'd;
But dreads the athletick labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFARING. *adj.* [*sea* and *fare*.] Travelling by sea.

My wife laden'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms. *Shakespeare.*

It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against their will, to other ales than they were appointed. *Arbuthnot.*

SEAFENNEL. The same with SAMPHIRE, which see.

SEAFIGHT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fight*.] Battle of ships, battle on the sea.

Seafights have been often final to the war, but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon.*

They were full of drink at the time of their *seafights*.

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep than in the middle of a *seafight*.

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, [illegible] they lost ninety three in a *seafight*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SEAFOWL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fowl*.] Birds that live at [illegible]

The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowl*, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Derham.*

A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the seas. *Broome's Notes to the Odyssey.*

A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year d[illegible]

SEAGIRT. *adj.* [*sea* and *girt*.] Girded or incircled by the [illegible]

Neptune, besides the sway
[illegible]
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* sea. *Milton.*

Telemachus, the blooming heir
[illegible]
To come to form his green unpractis'd years
In sage debates. *Pope.*

SEAGULL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *gull*.] A water-fowl.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, foreshow rain and wind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

SE'AGREEN. *adj* [*sea* and *green*.] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *sea-green*, come in only by the eyes. *Locke*

Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd *Pope.*

SE[illegible] A plant.

SEAGULL. *n. s.* A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *n. s.* [*sea*, *hedge*, and *hog*.] A kind of sea fish.

The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer fence full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Ca. ew.*

SEAHOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *hog*.] The porpus.

[illegible]

1. A small uninhabited island.

2. Seaholy. A kind of sea weed.

Cornwal bringeth forth greater store of *seabalm* and sampire than any other county. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *horse*.]

1. The *seahorse* is a fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. Its colour, as we see it dried, is a deep reddish brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. It is found about the Mediterranean, and has been celebrated for medicinal virtues; but is at present wholly neglected. *Hill's materia Med.*

2. The morse.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering, a tusk of the morse, or walrous, called by some the *sea-horse*. *Woodward.*

3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the seahorse *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.

By 'em
Seahorses, flound'ring in the slimy mud,
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em. *Dry.*

SE'AMAID. *n. s.* [*sea* and *maid*.] Mermaid.

Certain stars shot from their spheres,
To hear the *seamaids* musick. *Shakespeare.*

SE'AMAN. *n. s.* [*sea* and *man*.]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout. *Denham.*

Seamen, through dismal storms, are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont. *Evelyn.*

The whole poem was first written, and now sent you from a place where I have not so much as the converse of any *seaman*. *Dryden.*

Æneas order'd
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier's cauchon, and a *seaman's* oar,
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no opportunity of rendering yourself useful. *Dryden*

Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most *seamen* of any state in Europe *Addison.*

2. Merman, the male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at sea, and porpuses have the warm blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids, or *seamen*. *Locke.*

SE'AMARK. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mark*.] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.

Those white rocks,
Which all along the southern seacoast lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,
For safety's sake his *seamark* made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail. *Shakesp. Othello.*

They were executed at divers places upon the seacoast, for *seamarks* or lighthouses, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the coast *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon them, and set as *seamarks* for those who observe them to avoid. *Dryden.*

The fault of others sway,
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun. *Dryden.*

SEAME'W. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mew*.] A fowl that frequents the sea.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcks, and *seamews* clang *Milton.*

The chough, the *seamew*, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SE'AMONSTER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *monster*.] Strange animal of the

Seamonsters gave suck to their young
Where luxury once reign'd, *seamonsters* w[illegible]

[illegible]ng'l, after Homer's example, gives us a [illegible] of *Æneas's* ship into *seanymphs* *Broome.*

SE'AONION. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SEAOOZE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *ooze*.] The mud in the sea or shore.

All *seaooze*, or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

SE'APIECE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *piece*.] A picture representing any thing at sea.

Great painters often employ their pencils upon *seapieces*.
Addison's Spectator.

SE'APOOL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *pool*.] A lake of salt water.

I have often heard it wished, that all that land were a *seapool*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SE'APORT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *port*.] A harbour

SEARISQUE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *risque*.] Hazard at sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the *searisque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the Winter *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AROCKET. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller*

SE'AROOM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *room*.] Open sea, spacious main

There is *searoom* enough for both nations, without offending one another, and it would exceedingly support the navy

[illegible]

The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *searoom* with her fins to play. *Waller.*

SEAROVER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *rover*.] A pirate.

SE'ASHARK. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shark*.] A ravenous fish

Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening salt *seashark*. *Shakespeare.*

SE'ASHELL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shell*.] Shells found on the shore

Seashells are great improvers of sour or cold land *Mortim.*

SE'ASHORE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shore*.] The coast of the sea.

That *seashore* where no mute word is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden*

Fourn[illegible]er gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *seashore*. *Burnet*

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the positive idea of the number of the sands on the *seashore*. *Locke.*

SE'ASICK. *adj.* [*sea* and *sick*.] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of weather continuing. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was, as they said, *seasick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage nothing can offend;
Women are never *seasick*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Weary and *seasick*, when in thee confin'd
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind *Swift.*

SE'ASIDE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *side*.] The edge of the sea.

Their camels were without number, as the sand by the *seaside*. *Jud. vii. 12.*

There disembarking on the green *seaside*,
We land our cattle, and the span divide. *Pope.*

SE'ASERPENT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *serpent*.] Serpent generated in the water

SEASE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *service*.] Naval war.

You were pressed for the *seaservice*, and got off with much ado. *Swift's Direct. to Servants.*

SEASU'RGEON. *n. s.* [*sea* and *surgeon*.] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

My design was to help the *seasurgeon*. *W[illegible] Surgery*

SEASURRO'UNDED. *adj.* [*sea* and *surround*.] Encircled by the sea.

To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign
Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine. *Pope.*

SEATE'RM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *term*.] Word of art used by the seamen.

I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

SEAWA'TER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *water*.] The salt water of the sea.

By digging of pits in the seashore, he did frustrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the *seawater* upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

I took off the dressings, and bathed the member with *seawater* *Wiseman*

Seawater has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it, as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure and innocent. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

SEAL. *n. s.* [reol, ræl, Saxon; *seel*, Danish.] The seacalf. See SEACALF.

The *seal* or soyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp. he delighteth in musick, or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above water they also come on land. *Carew.*

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of *ſeals* and orcs, and ſeamaws clang. *Milton.*

SEAL. *n. ſ.* [ſiȝel, Saxon; *ſigillum*, Latin.]

1. A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great *ſeal*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impreſſion of the *ſeal*; or, like wax of a temper too ſoft, will not hold it; or elſe ſuppoſing the wax of a temper fit, but the *ſeal* not applied with a ſufficient force to make a clear impreſſion: in any of theſe caſes the print left by the *ſeal* will be obſcure. *Locke.*

The fame
His grandſire wore about his neck
In three *ſeal* rings, which after, melted down,
Form'd a veſt buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impreſſion made in wax.

I'd thou can'ſt rail the *ſeal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'ſt thy lungs to ſpeak ſo loud. *Shakeſp.*

Solyman ſhewed him his own letters, aſking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that *ſeal*. *Knolles.*

He ſaw his monkey picking the *ſeal* wax from a letter. *Arb.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual gust the *ſeal*. *Milton.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſeal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me,
And by him *ſeal* up thy mind. *Shakeſp. As you like.*

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards *ſeal* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To confirm or atteſt by a ſeal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *ſeal'd*,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this ſhall ſlay them both. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To confirm; to ratify, to ſettle.

My ſoul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *ſeal* our true hearts love. *Shak. R. III.*

When I have performed this, and *ſealed* to them this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Rom.* xv. 28.

4. To ſhut; to cloſe.

Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum! *Shakeſ.*

At my death
Thou haſt *ſeal'd* up my expectation. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The root of evil is *ſealed* up from you. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 53.

The ſenſe is like the ſun; for the ſun *ſeals* up the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: ſo the ſenſe doth obſcure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Euren.*

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *ſeal* thee ſo, as henceforth not to ſcorn
The facile gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milton.*

5. To mark with a ſtamp.

You'd rail upon the hoſteſs,
And ſay you would preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone jugs, and no *ſeal'd* quarts. *Shakeſ.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a ſeal.

I will *ſeal* unto this bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

We make a ſure covenant and write it, and our princes and prieſts *ſeal* unto it. *Neh.* ix. 38.

SE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeal*.] One that ſeals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *n. ſ.* [*ſeal* and *wax*.] Hard wax made of roſin uſed to ſeal letters.

The prominent orifice was cloſed with *ſealing-wax*. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *n. ſ.* [ȝeam, Saxon, *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the future where the two edges are ſewed together.

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
The *ſeams* with ſparkling emeralds ſet around. *Dryden.*

Precepts ſhould be ſo finely wrought together in the ſame piece, that no coarſe *ſeam* may diſcover where they join. *Add.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ſhip.

With boiling pitch the *ſeams* unſtops,
Which, well laid o'er, the ſalt ſea waves withſtand. *Dryd.*

3. A cicatrix; a ſcar.

4. [ȝeam, Saxon, a load.] A meaſure; a veſſel in which [illegible] are held; eight buſhels of corn. *Ain*

5. [ſeme, Saxon; *ſaim*, Welſh; *ſain*, French.] Tallow, greaſe; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That baſtes his arrogance with his own *ſeam*,
Be worſhipp'd? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Part ſcour theruſty ſhields with *ſeam*, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æ.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by future, or otherwiſe.

2. To mark, to ſcar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own ſabre gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the ſmall, or greater pox
Sunk down her noſe, or *ſeam'd* her face? *Swift.*

[illegible] ſeparation of any thing
[illegible] f the ſtitches.
A woman whoſe
[illegible] and rancour; ſo they took
[illegible] ſtreſs and their cook. *Cleaveland.*
[illegible] having a ſeam, ſhewing the ſeam.
[illegible] unto ſuch ſtature he was,
[illegible] your wit to the *ſeam* ſide [illegible]. *Shak. O*
[illegible] ſometimes written *ſeme*, or *ſo*

SEAR. *n. ſ.* [ȝeapan, Saxon, to dry.] Dry, not any longer green. *Spenſer uſes it.*

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *ſear*, the yellow leaf. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *ſear*. *Milton.*

Some may be cheriſhed in dry places, as in *ſear* wood. *Ray.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [ȝeapian, Saxon.] To burn, to cauterize.

The ſcorching flame ſore ſinged all his face,
And through his armour all his body *ſear'd*. *Fairf.*

Some ſhall depart from the faith, ſpeaking lies, conſcience *ſeared* with a hot iron. 1 *Tim.* iv.

Cheriſh veins of good humour, and *ſear* up thoſe of ill. *Temp.*

I am *ſear'd* with burning ſteel, 'till the ſcorch'd marrow
Fries in the bones. *Rowe's Fair Penitent.*

SE'ARBREACH. *n. ſ.* [*ſear* and *breach*.] Perhaps *ſeabreach*.

'Tis one thing for a man to be firm againſt boiſterous dangers; but to run his head againſt ſtone walls, or to put his ſhoulders in a *ſearbreach*, to attempt inſuperable difficulties, would be juſt the moral of the ram in the fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

SE'ARCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [ȝeapclaþ, Saxon, from ȝeap, part, claþ, a plaiſter, ſo that *cerecloth*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, ſeems to be wrong.] A poultice, a large plaiſter.

Bees wax is the ground of all *ſearcloths* and ſalves. *Mortimer.*

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, French.] To ſift finely.

Put the finely *ſearced* powder of alabaſter into a flat-bottomed and well heated braſs veſſel. *Boyle.*

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *ſearce* it from the bran. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SEARCE. *n. ſ.* A ſieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſearce*.] He who ſearces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, French.]

1. To examine; to try, to explore, to look through.

Help to *ſearch* my houſe this one time: if I find not what I ſeek, let me for ever be your table ſport.

They returned from *ſearching* of the land. Num. xiii. 25.

Through the void immenſe
To *ſearch* with wand'ring queſt a place foretold. *Milton.*

2. To inquire; to ſeek.

Now clear I underſtand
What oft my ſteddieſt thoughts have *ſearch'd* in vain. *Milt.*

Enough is left beſides to *ſearch* and know. *Milton.*

Draw up ſome valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *ſearch* them through the vaſt ocean. *Watts.*

3. To probe as a chirurgeon.

Alas, poor ſhepherd! *ſearching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shakeſpeare.*

With this good ſword,
That ran through Cæſar's bowels, *ſearch* this boſom. *Shak.*

For the diviſions of Reuben there were great *ſearchings* of heart. *Judg.* v.

The ſigns of wounds penetrating are diſcovered by the proportion of the *ſearching* candle, or probe which enters the cavity. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. To SEARCH *out*. To find by ſeeking.

Who went before you, to *ſearch* you *out* a place to pitch your tents in? *Deutr.* i. 33.

They may ſometimes be ſucceſsful to *ſearch out* truth. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a ſearch.

Sat'ſfy me once more; once more *ſearch* with me. *Shak.*

To aſk or *ſearch* I blame thee not. *Milt.*

2. To make inquiry.

Thoſe who ſeriouſly *ſearch* after or maintain truth, ſhould ſtudy to deliver themſelves without obſcurity or equi[illegible]

It ſuffices that they have once with care ſifted the matter, and *ſearched* into all the particulars that could give any light [illegible]. *Locke.*

[illegible] ing eye ſome *ſearch* where nature plays,
[illegible]ce the wanton through her darkſome maze. *Tickell.*

3. To ſeek, to try to find.

Your huſband is coming, women, to *ſearch* for a gentleman that is here now in the houſe. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

We in vain *ſearch* for that conſtitution within a fly, upon which depend thoſe powers we obſerve in them. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place.

The orb he roam'd
With narrow *ſearch*, and with inſpection deep. *Milt.*

2. Inquiry,

2. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking.
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the *search*. *Shakespeare.*
Who great in *search* of God and nature grow,
They best the wise Creator's praise declare. *Dryden.*
Now mourn thy fatal *search*;
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*
The mind sets itself on work in *search* of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*
By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its *search* after knowledge. *Locke.*
The parents, after a long *search* for the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*
This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our *search* after truth. *Watts.*
3. Quest; pursuit.
If zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shakesp.*
Stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into, in that it is a thing of his own *search*, and altogether against my will. *Shakesp. As you like it*
Nor did my *search* of liberty begin,
'Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER. *n. s.* [from *search*.]
1. Examiner; inquirer; trier.
The Agareres that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and *searchers* out of understanding. *Baruch* iii. 23.
The *searchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themselves. *Raleigh.*
Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*
In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies,
The *searcher* follows fast; the object flies. *Prior.*
Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecoming a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watts.*
2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.
The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

SE'ASON. *n. s.* [*saison*, French.]
1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.
The fairest flowers o' th' *season*
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shakesp.*
Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear,
And Spring was but a *season* of the year. *Dryden.*
We saw, in six days travelling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison.*
2. [illegible]
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' *season*. *Shakesp.*
The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*
3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.
At *season* fit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*
All business should be done betimes, and there's as little trouble of doing it in *season* too, as out of *season*. *L'Estrange.*
For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possest;
The best is but in *season* best. *Dryden.*
I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of *season*. *Philips.*
There is no *season* to which such thoughts as these are more [illegible] *Atterbury.*
The *season* when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*
4. A time not very long.
We'll slip you for a *season*, but our jealousy
Does yet depend. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
5. [From the verb.] That which gives a high relish.
You lack the *season* of all natures, sleep. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, French.]
1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.
Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt. *Lev.* ii. 13.
[illegible] *seasoned* every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was [illegible] the priests. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
For [illegible] and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children, only let them be *seasoned* with sugar. *Locke.*
The wise contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with salt, and *season'd* all the sea. *Blackmore.*
2. To give a relish to.
You *season* still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*
The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. *Tillotson.*
3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.
Mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly pow'r does then shew likest God's,
When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
Season your admiration but a while,
With an attentive ear, 'till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shak. Hamlet.*
4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.
Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour unspar'd,
'Till it, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And *season* him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Secure their religion, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*
Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also *seasons*: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*
5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.
The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended, and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren.
How many things by season *season'd* are,
To their right praise and true perfection. *Shakespeare.*
Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *seasons* him his enemy. *Shakespeare.*
We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all *season'd* office, and to wind
Yourself unto a power tyrannical. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
The archers of his guard shot two arrows every man together against an inch board of well *seasoned* timber. *Hayward.*
His plenteous stores do *season'd* timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*
A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpose.
Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SE'ASONABLE. *adj.* [*saison*, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.
Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Ecclus.* v. 2.
If ever it was *seasonable* to preach courage in the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. *South's Sermons.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *seasonable*.] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.
A [illegible] freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *seasonableness* of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. *Addison's Freeholder.*

SE'ASONABLY. *adv.* [from *seasonable*.] Properly with respect to time.
This is that to which I would most earnestly, most *seasonably* advise you all. *Sprat's Sermons.*

SE'ASONER. *n. s.* [from *To season*.] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *n. s.* [from *season*.] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.
Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and *seasonings*, so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*
Some abound with words, without any *seasoning* or taste of matter. *Ben. Johnson.*
A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a *seasoning* to retirement, and make us taste the bustling. *Dryden.*
Poetical speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent [illegible] *seasonings*. *Addison's Spectator.*
The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those *seasonings* that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Addison's Spectator.*
Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as *seasonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil; as thyme and savory. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SEAT. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Latin; *sett*, old German. *Skinner.*]
1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit.
The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their *seats*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When, lo, a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden *seats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryd.*

2. [illegible]

2. Chair of ſtate; throne; poſt of authority; tribunal.
With due obſervance of thy goodly *ſeat*,
Great Agamemnon, Neſtor ſhall ſupply
Thy lateſt words. *Shakſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
Thus we debaſe
The nature of our *ſeats*, and make the rabble
Call our cares fears. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
Whatſoever be the manner of the world's end, moſt certain it is an end it ſhall have, and as certain that then we ſhall appear before the judgment *ſeat* of Chriſt; that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil. *Hakewill on Providence.*
3. Manſion; reſidence, dwelling; abode.
It were enough in reaſon to ſuccour with victuals, and other helps, a vaſt multitude, compelled by neceſſity to ſeek a new *ſeat*, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Raleigh.*
O earth, how like to heav'n! if not preferr'd
Moſt juſtly, *ſeat* worthier of gods, as built
With ſecond thoughts, reforming what was old! *Milton.*
In Asia he ſhall fix his royal *ſeat*;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget *Dryden.*
Has Winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy *ſeat*,
And ſeek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*
The promis'd *ſeat* of empire ſhall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*
4. Situation; ſite.
The fitteſt and the eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war,
The rather for their *ſeat*, being next borderers
On Italy. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
He that builds a fair houſe upon an ill *ſeat*, committeth himſelf to priſon. *Bacon.*
A church by Strand bridge, and two biſhops houſes, were pulled down to make a *ſeat* for his new building. *Hayward.*
It followeth now that we find out the *ſeat* of Eden; for in it was Paradiſe by God planted
To SEAT *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place on ſeats, to cauſe to ſit down.
The gueſts were no ſooner *ſeated* but they entered into a warm debate *Arbuthnot*
2. To place in a poſt of authority, or place of ſtate.
Thus high was king Richard *ſeated*. *Bacon's R. III.*
Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, ſuch magnificence
Equal'd in all their glories to enſhrine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or *ſeat*
Their kings. *Milton.*
A ſpirit of envy or oppoſition makes mankind uneaſy to ſee others of the ſame ſpecies *ſeated* above them in a ſort of perfection. *Pope.*
3. To fix in any particular place or ſituation, to ſettle.
Should one family or one thouſand hold poſſeſſion of all the ſouthern undiſcovered continent, becauſe they had *ſeated* themſelves in Nova Guiana. *Raleigh.*
By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, truth, to be as unfortunately *ſeated* on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the moſt part ever in combuſtion, or obſcurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Wotton.*
4. To fix; to place firm.
Why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion,
Whoſe horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my *ſeated* heart knock at my ribs,
Againſt the uſe of nature. *Shak. Macbeth.*
From their foundations looſening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *ſeated* hills. *Milton.*
SEAWARD. *adv.* [*ſea* and peapb, Saxon.] Towards the ſea.
The rock ruſh'd *ſeaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyſs the boaſter bore. *Pope.*
SE'CANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſecans*, Latin, *ſecante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it. *Dict.*
To SECE'DE *v. n.* [*ſeceſſo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.
SECE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecede*.] One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.
To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*ſecerno*, Latin.] To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter; to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body.
Birds are commonly better meat than beaſts, becauſe their fleſh doth aſſimilate more finely, and *ſecerneth* more ſubtilly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The pituite or mucus *ſecerned* in the noſe and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, neceſſary for defending thoſe parts, from which it is *ſecerned*, from excoriations. *Arbuthnot*
SECE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeceſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of departing.
The acceſſion of bodies upon, or *ſeceſſion* thereof from the earth's ſurface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemiſphere. *Brown.*
2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſiecle*, French; *ſeculum*, Lat. *n.*] A century.
Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's life-time, and part after his ſon's birth, and thereupon it is wont to be ſaid that three generations make one *ſeele*, or hundred years in the world.
To SECLU'DE *v. a.* [*ſecludo*, Latin.] To confine from, to ſhut up apart; to exclude.
None is *ſecluded* from that function of any degree, ſtate, or calling. *Whitgifte.*
Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *ſeclude* from us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by precept and commination, but with difficulties and impoſſibilities. *Decay of Piety.*
The number of birds deſcribed may be near five hundred, and the number of fiſhes, *ſecluding* ſhell-fiſh, as many; but if the ſhell-fiſh be taken in, more than ſix times the number *Ray on the Creation.*
Incloſe your tender plants in your conſervatory, *ſecluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*
Let eaſtern tyrants from the night of ſleep,
Seclude their bottom ſlaves *Thomſon.*
SE'COND *n. ſ.* [*ſecond*, French; *ſecundus*, Lat. *n.*] It is obſervable that the Engliſh have no ordinal of *two*, as the Latins and the nations deriving from them have none of *one*. What the Latins call *ſecundus*, from *ſequor*, the Saxons term after, or next.
1. The next in order to the firſt, the ordinal of two.
Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *ſecond* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*
2. Next in value or dignity, inferiour.
I ſhall not ſpeak ſuperlatively of them, leſt I be ſuſpected of partiality, but this I may truly ſay, they are *ſecond* to none in the Chriſtian world. *Lord's Abſtract of Princes.*
None I know
Second to me, or like, equal much leſs. *Milton.*
My eyes are ſtill the ſame, each glance, each grace,
Keep their firſt luſtre, and maintain their place,
Not *ſecond* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*
Not theſe huge bolts, by which the giants ſlain,
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain;
'Twas of a leſſer mould and lighter weight,
They call it thunder of a *ſecond* rate. *Addiſon.*
By a ſad train of miſeries alone
Diſtinguiſh'd long, and *ſecond* now to none. *Pope.*
Perſons of *ſecond* rate merit in their own country, like birds of paſſage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*
SE'COND-HAND. *n. ſ.* Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.
SECOND-HAND is ſometimes uſed adjectively. Not original; not primary.
Some men build ſo much upon authorities, they have but a *ſecond-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*
They are too proud to cringe to *ſecond hand* favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay.*
At SECOND-HAND. In imitation, in the ſecond place of order; by tranſmiſſion; not primarily; not originally.
They pelted them with ſatyrs and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at firſt only to make their court, and *at ſecond-hand* to flatter thoſe who had flattered their king. *Temple.*
In imitation of preachers *at ſecond-hand*, I ſhall tranſcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*
Spurious virtue in a maid,
A virtue but *at ſecond-hand*. *Swift.*
SE'COND. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond*, French; from the adjective.]
1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him.
Their *ſeconds* miniſter an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magick them ſupplied,
And ſought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with ſimple open arms
To have their cauſes tried. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
Their firſt encounters were very furious, 'till after ſome toil and bloodſhed they were parted by the *ſeconds*. *Addiſon.*
Perſonal brawls come in as *ſeconds* to finiſh the diſpute of opinion. *Watts.*
2. One who ſupports or maintains; a ſupporter; a maintainer.
He pronounced the duke as a main cauſe of divers infirmities in the ſtate, being ſure enough of *ſeconds* after the firſt onſet. *Wotton.*
Courage, when it is only a *ſecond* to injuſtice, and falls on without provocation, is a diſadvantage to a character. *Collier.*
3. A *ſecond* minute, the *ſecond* diviſion of an hour by ſixty, the ſixtieth part of a minute.
Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the ſpace of ſixteen *ſecond* minutes, though one of theſe flames alone, in the ſame veſſel, will not laſt above twenty-five or at moſt thirty *ſeconds*. *Hawkins's Method of Phyſic.*

Sounds of ve above 1140 English feet in a *fecond* minute of time, and in feven or eight minutes of time about two English miles. *Locke*

To SE'COND. *v. a.* [*fecunder*, Fr. *fecundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To fupport; to forward, to aflift; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were preſently *ſeconded* by other writers and other learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they ſought to bring in, ſhould be otherwiſe than in the higheſt degree accounted of, took firſt an exception againſt the difference between church polity and matters of neceſſity to ſalvation. *Hooker.*

Though we here fall down,
We have ſupplies to *ſecond* our attempt;
If they miſcarry, theirs ſhall *ſecond* them. *Shak. Henry VI.*

I to be the power of Hector's God
Avow, and challenge Dares to the teſt,
Offering to combat: thee his champion bold,
With th' utmoſt of his godhead *ſeconded*. *Milton.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inſpires,
And nature *ſeconds* all his fair deſires. *Roſcommon.*

If in company you offer ſomething for a jeſt, and nobody *ſeconds* you in your laughter, you may conclude their taſte; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thouſand movements ſcarce one purpoſe gain;
In God's, one ſingle can its end produce,
Yet ſerves to *ſecond* too ſome other uſe.

2. To follow in the next place.

You ſome permit
To *ſecond* ills with ills. *Shakſpeare.*

Having formerly diſcourſed of a marginal note, it is not impertinent to *ſecond* it with ſome other remarks concerning the royal navy. *Evelyn.*

He ſaw his gallant act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *ſeconded*
Upon her huſband. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Sin is uſually *ſeconded* with ſin, and a man is ſometimes one ſin to preſerve, but he commits another to defend himſelf. *Sprat's Sermons.*

SE'COND *Sight. n. ſ.* The power of ſeeing things future, or things diſtant ſuppoſed therefore: In ſome of the Scottiſh iſlanders.

As he was going out to ſteal a ſheep, he was ſeized with a fit of *ſecond ſight*: the face of the country preſented him with a wide proſpect of new ſcenes, which he had never ſeen before.

SE'COND-*ſighted. adj.* [from *ſecond ſight*.] Having the ſecond ſight.

Sawney was deſcended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognoſticks: moſt of his anceſtors were *ſecond-ſighted*, and his mother but narrowly eſcaped for a witch. *Add.*

SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *ſecondary*.] In the ſecond degree; in the ſecond order; not primarily, not originally; not in the firſt intention.

Theſe atoms make the wood primarily tend downwards, though other accidental cauſes impel them *ſecondarily* to a ſloping motion. *Digby.*

He confeſſes that temples are erected, and feſtivals kept, to the honour of ſaints, at leaſt *ſecondarily*.

It is primarily generated out of the effuſion of melancholick blood, or *ſecondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecondary*.] The ſtate of being ſecondary.

That which is peculiar and diſcriminative, muſt be taken from the primarineſs and *ſecondarineſs* of the perception. *Norr.*

SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [*ſecundarius*, Lat.]

1. Not primary, not of the firſt intention; not of the firſt rate, next to the firſt.

Two are the radical differences the *ſecondary* differences are as four. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Wherſoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *ſecondary* right can diſcharge it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent ſtructure of the world, which ſtretcheth the North over the empty ſpace, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to tranſfer the words of Job from the firſt and real cauſe to the *ſecondary*. *Bentley.*

If the ſyſtem had been fortuitouſly formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *ſecondary*, ſhould revolve the ſame way from the Weſt to the Eaſt, and that in the ſame plane? *Bentl.*

2. Acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation.

That we were form'd then, ſay'ſt thou? and the work
Of *ſecondary* hands, by taſk tranſfer'd
From father to his ſon? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.*

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful ſprings are ſeen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *ſecondary* pow'r
From that which ſimply points the hour.

3. A *ſecondary* fever is that which ariſes after a criſis, or the diſcharge of ſome morbid matter, as after the detenſion of the ſmall pox or meaſles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *adv.* [from *ſecond*.] In the ſecond place.

Firſt ſhe hath diſobeyed the law, and *ſecondly* treſpaſſed againſt her huſband. *Exod.* xxii. 23.

Firſt, metals are more durable than plants, and *ſecondly*, they are more tough and hard. *Bacon.*

The houſe of commons in Ireland, and, *ſecondly*, the privy council, addreſſed his majeſty againſt theſe acts of peace. *Swift.*

SE'CONDRATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond* and *rate*.]

1. The ſecond order in dignity or value.

They call it the order of the *ſecondrate*. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed adjectively, one of the ſecond order. A colloquial barbariſm.

He was not then a *ſecondrate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the firſt virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret*.]

1. Privacy; ſtate of being hidden.

That's not ſufficiently to be perform'd,
But with advice and ſilent *ſecrecy*. *Shak. Henry VI.*

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *ſecrecy* long married,
This day was viewed in open as his queen. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

In nature's book of infinite *ſecrecy*,
Some can I read *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. Solitude, retirement.

Thou in thy *ſecrecy*, although alone,
Beſt with thyſelf accompany'd, ſeek'ſt not
Social communication. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

There is no ſuch thing as perfect *ſecrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any baſe action; for a man muſt firſt extinguiſh and put out the great light within him, his conſcience, he muſt get away from himſelf, and ſhake off the thouſand witneſſes which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South's Serm.*

3. Forbearance of diſcovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayers: in this rather *ſecrecy* is commanded than outward ſhew; whereas that being the publick act of a whole ſociety, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a ſecret; taciturnity inviolate; cloſe ſilence.

SE'CRET. *adj.* [*ſecret*, French, *ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept from men, not revealed; concealed, private.

The *ſecret* things belong unto the Lord our God, but thoſe things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deutr.* xxix. 29.

2. Retired, private, unſeen.

Thou open'ſt wiſdom's way,
And giv'ſt acceſs, though *ſecret* ſhe retire:

Milton.

3. Faithful to a ſecret entruſted.

Secret Romans, that have ſpoke the word,
And will not palter? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

4. Unknown, not diſcovered: as, a *ſecret* remedy.

SE'CRET. *n. ſ.* [*ſecret*, French; *ſecretum*, Latin.]

1. Something ſtudiouſly hidden.

Inflicted wrongs
To their deaf pillows will diſcharge their *ſecrets*. *Shakeſp.*

There is no *ſecret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezek.* xxvi.

We not to explore the *ſecrets* aſk
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

2. A thing unknown, ſomething not yet diſcovered.

All th' oft *ſecrets*,
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

All *ſecrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*

The Romans ſeem not to have known the *ſecret* of paper-credit. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Privacy, ſecrecy.

Bread eaten in *ſecret* is pleaſant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

In *ſecret*, riding through the air ſhe comes *Milton.*

To SE'CRETE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

Great care is to be uſed of the works of the council, for the *ſecreting* of their reſolutions. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr. from *ſecretary*.] The office of a ſecretary.

SE'CRETARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr. *ſecretarius*, low Lat.] One entruſted with the management of buſineſs; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new *ſecretary*. *Shakeſp.*

That which is moſt of all profitable is acquaintance with the *ſecretaries*, and employed men of ambaſſadors. *Bacon.*

Coſmogeton was *ſecretary* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

To SECRE'TE. *v. a.* [*ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aſide; to hide.

2. [In the animal œconomy.] To ſecern; to ſeparate.

SECRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the animal œconomy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body.

2. The fluid ſecreted.

SECRE'TITIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal ſecretion.

They have a fur[illegible] to the [illegible] mouth [illegible] *Locke's Hist.*

SE'CRETARY, [from *secret.*] A dealer in secrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY, *adv.* [*secretement*, Fr.] Privately, privily, not openly; not publickly, not so as to be known.

Give me his letters, that I may [illegible] *Shakespeare.*

Those thoughts are not wholly mine, but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryd.*

Now *secretly* with inward grief the prince,
Now warm resentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addison.*

Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving [illegible] what is to be distributed, others, in being the [illegible] avowed instruments of making such distributions. *Addison.*

SE'CRETNESS, *n. s.* [from *secret.*]

1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a secret.

I could muster up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY, *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion.

All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. *Ray.*

SECT, *n. s.* [*secte*, French; *secta*, Latin, from *sequendo*.]

1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.

We'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions: the true religion is built upon the rock, the rest are tossed upon the waves of time. *Bacon's Essays.*

The jealous *sects* that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their synod take. *Dryden.*

The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity, but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*

A *sect* of free thinkers is a sum of ciphers. *Bentley.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to be misprinted for *set*.

Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or sion. *Shakesp. Othello.*

SE'CTARISM, *n. s.* [from *sect.*] Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.

Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*

SE'CTARY, *n. s.* [*sectaire*, French; from *sect.*]

1. One who divides from public establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.

My lord, you are a *sectary*,
That's the plain truth. *Shakesp.*

Roman catholick tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protested by the church of England, whence we are called protestants, and the anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bac.*

The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Swift.*

2. A follower, a pupil.

The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,
And earned imps that wont to shoot up still,
They under keep. *Spenser.*

SECTA'TOR, *n. s.* [*sectateur*, Fr. *sectator*, Latin.] A follower, an imitator, a disciple.

Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. *Raleigh.*

SECTION, *n. s.* [*section*, French; *sectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing.

In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Wotton.*

2. A part divided from [illegible]

3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book.

Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law. *Hooker.*

The production of volatile salts I reserve 'till I mention them in another *section*. *Boyle.*

Without breaking upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. [illegible]

SECTOR, *n. s.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry.

Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, solids, latitudes, metals and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off [illegible] parts, and not [illegible] of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle, bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harris.*

SECULAR, *adj.* [*secularis*, Latin; *seculier*, French.]

1. Not spiritual, relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.

This in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto morals; in publick and politick *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom. *Hooker.*

Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r, though feigning still to act
By spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. [In the church of *Rome*.] Not bound by monastick rules.

Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease to the clergy both *secular* and regular. *Temple.*

In France vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addison.*

3. [*Seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *secle* or century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Arbuthnot.*

SECU[illegible] [illegible] to the things of the present life.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To SE'CULARIZE, *v. a.* [*secularifer*, Fr. from *secular*.]

[illegible]

SE'CULARLY, *adv.* [from *secular*.] In a worldly manner.

[illegible]

SE'CUNDINE, *n. s.* [*secundines*, *secondes*, Fr. *secundæ*, viz. *partes*] [illegible] in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Future ages lie
Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley.*

If the fœtus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundines*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Ray.*

SECURE, *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; easy; assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *secure*
To meet no danger *Milton.*

One maid she had, belov'd above the rest;
Secure of her, the secret she confess'd. *Dryden.*

In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past. *Dryden.*

But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes;
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure* of the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*

The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*

It concerns the most *secure* of his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers.*

2. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.
3. Free from danger, safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not *secure* to single or combin'd. *Milton.*

Mesapus next,
Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears. *Dryden.*

4. It has sometimes *of* before the object in all its senses; but more properly *from* before *evil*, or the *cause of evil*.

Haply too *secure* of our discharge
From penalty *Milton.*

Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnace I can sail. *Dryden's Horace.*

To SECU'RE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain.

Nothing left
That might his happy state *secure*,
Secure from outward force. *Milton.*

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secur'd* his flight;
Ev'n then *secur'd* him, when I fought with joy
The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*

Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter. *Locke.*

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. *Locke.*

That prince who shall be so wise as by established laws of liberty to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight;
She drops her arms to gain the field,
Secures her conquest by her flight,
And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior.*

Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses, to *secure* him self of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous [illegible]

2. To protect, to make safe.

Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logick, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness. *Watts.*

3. To insure.

4. To make fast.

SECURELY. *adv.* [from *secure*.] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely.

Love, that has now long time *securely* slept
In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
'Gan rear his head, by Cupid being waked. *Spenser.*

I done like Hector, but *securely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal misprizing
The knight oppos'd. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida*

His daring foe *securely* him defy'd, *Milton.*

A soul that can *securely* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden's Juven.*

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*

Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury.*

SECUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *secure*.] The cause of safety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Brown.*

SECURITE. *n. s.* [*securité*, Fr. *securitas*, Lat. from *secure*.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not [illegible] any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings. *Hayward.*

2. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies secure; but *security* enough to make fellowships accurst. *Shakespeare.*

How senseless then, and dead a soul hath he,
Which thinks his soul doth with his body die,
Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
That he might sin with more *security*. *Davies.*

3. Protection, defence.

If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have [illegible] it those inevitable dangers to which human nature [illegible] usually exposed? *Tillotson.*

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution, insurance; assurance [illegible] Jacob, they divided among [illegible] *Acts* xvii. 9.

It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift's Examiner.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. [illegible]

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift*

SEDAN. *n. s.* [from *sedes*, Latin.] A kind of portable coach, [illegible]

Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryden.*

by a mix of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament and *sedan*, exceeding 121 *l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* halfpenny, should pay 30*s.* in the hundred pound value. *Arbuthn.*

SEDATE. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet, still; unruffled; undisturbed, serene

With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*

Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*

SEDATELY. *adv.* [from *sedate*.] Calmly; without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents reason. *Locke*

SEDATENESS. *n. s.* [from *sedate*.] Calmness, tranquillity, serenity; freedom from disturbance

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and be- [illegible] duty that fits them for action. *Addison on the War.*

SE[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The Rate [illegible]

SE[illegible], Italian, [illegible]

Sedentary life, appropriate to all stu[illegible], [illegible] the [illegible], and, for want of [illegible] to be dormant. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Torpid; inactive, sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* earth,
That better might with far less compass move,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least motion. *Milton.*

Till length of years
And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton's Agonistes.*

The soul, conquered abstractedly from its passions, as of a remiss *sedentary* nature, flow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. *Addison's Spectator.*

SEDGE. *n. s.* [secg, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sag* or *seg*.] A growth of narrow flags, a narrow flag.

T' one eyeth for turf and for *sedge*. *Tusser.*

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
[illegible]
He makes sweet musick with th' enamel'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage,
And so by many winding nooks he strays,
With willing sport, to the wild ocean *Shakespeare.*

Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid,
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind. *Shakespeare.*

In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of Summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*

He hid himself in the *sedge* adjoining. *Sandys.*

My bonds I brake,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*

Niphates, with inverted [illegible]
And drooping *sedge*, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*

SEDGY. *adj.* [from *sedge*.] Overgrown with narrow flags.

[illegible] the gentle [illegible]
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower *Shak. H. IV*

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Simois would return.
Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedgy* bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

SEDIMENT. *n. s.* [*sediment*, French; *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of foam on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South's Sermons.*

That matter sunk not down 'till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. *Woodward.*

SEDITION. *n. s.* [*sedition*, Fr. *seditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection, a popular commotion; an uproar

That sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. *Shak. H. IV.*

In soothing them we nourish 'gainst our senate,
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition*. *Shak. Coriolan.*

SEDITIOUS. *adj.* [*séditieux*, Fr. *seditiosus*, Lat.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.

The cause, why I have brought this army hither,
Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the state *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *seditious* behaviour [illegible]

Thou return'st
From flight, *seditious* angel. *Milton.*

But if she has deform'd this earthly life
With mard'rous rapine and *seditious* strife,
In everlasting darkness must she lie;
Still more unhappy that she cannot die. *Prior.*

SEDITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *seditious*.] Tumultuously, with factious turbulence.

SEDITIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *seditious*.] Turbulence; disposition to sedition

To SEDUCE *v. a.* *seduco*, Latin, *seduire*, French] To draw aside from the right, to tempt, to corrupt, to deprave, to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be *seduced*? *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*
Me the gold of France did not *seduce*,
Although I did admit it as a motive,
The sooner to effect what I intended.
A beauty-wanning and distressed widow,
Seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension *Shakesp. R. III.*
In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. *1 Tim. iv. 1.*
I shall never greatly like the sightfulness of a few with another thought of all their allegiance, whom pious fathers have *educed*. *King Charles.*
Subtle he needs must be who could *seduce*
Angels. *Milton.*
Nor let false friends *seduce* thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Jonson's hostile name;
Let father Thames bear witness with my praise,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise.

SEDUCEMENT *n. s.* [from *seduce*] Practice of seduction, art or means used in order to seduce.

To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *seducement* or vain object can come between, some easy and delightful book of education should be read to them *Milton on Education.*
How have I dangers touch'd the purging power,

SEDUCER *n. s.* [from *seduce*] One who draws aside from the right, a tempter, a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakespeare.*
There is a teaching by restraining *seducers*, and by removing

The foul *seducer*, with an
The benevolence rivals to the sight provokes. *Dryden.*
He whose harm so oft no reason could remove,
Was most before that foul *seducer*, love *Dryden.*

SEDUCIBLE *adj.* [from *seduce*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside.

The pernicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of further unto *seducible* spirits.

We owe much of our errour to the power which our affections have over our so easy *seducible* understandings. *Grave.*

t

of seducing, the act of drawing aside.

Whatsoever meanness, patience, or perseverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the *seduction* of Balaam, were fure to bring judgment. *Hammond.*
procure the miseries of others in those extremities, wherein we had an hope to have no sorcery but our own, Brain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *seduction* of hell. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Whereby is evident the easy *seduction* of man, neither querying into the verity of the substance, nor relying upon repugnance of circumstances. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The deceiver soon found out the first place of Adam's, and innocency such did not secure him from this way of *seduction*. *Grove. Scepf.*
Helen ascribes her *seduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*
A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise, that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction*. *Guardian.*

SEDULITY *n. s.* [*sedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness, industry, application, interestedness of endeavour.

A man intent thus pursues, with great *sedulity* and earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital purposes. *Hooker.*
If there be but the same propensity and bent of will in others, and there will be the same *sedulity* and as deft guile and subtlety in arts and means enquires into it. *South.*

SEDULOUS *adj.* [*sedulus*, Latin] Assiduous, industrious, laborious, diligent; painful.

was by nature to create
the only argument
and. *Milton's Paradise Lost*
What figure is the sound of words in prayer, without the affections of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end. *L'Estrange.*
The goat, now eight months mated her fellow stars,
And Amalthea reach'd her teat, and flent
Warm milk, thy early food, the *sedulous* bee
Left her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*
The bare majority of a few representatives is often procured by great industry and application, wherein those who engage in the pursuits of malice are much more *sedulous* than such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

6

SEDULOUSLY *adv.* [from *sedulous*] Assiduously, industriously, laboriously; diligently, painfully.

The ritual, precepts, prophecies, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously*, most religiously guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*
All things by experience
Are most improv'd; then *sedulously* think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be unessay'd. *Philips.*

SEDULOUSNESS *n. s.* [from *sedulous*] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry, diligence.

SEE *n. s.* [*sedes*, Latin.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and horrid tongue of war? *Shakesp. H. IV.*
It is a safe opinion for their *sees*, empires, and kingdoms and for themselves, if they be wise. *Bacon.*
The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great curacy that should endanger the holy *see*. *Addison.*
Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four *sees* were often united to make a tolerable competency *Swift.*

To SEE, *v. a.* preter. *I saw*, part. pass. *seen*. [seon, Saxon; *zien*, Dutch]

1. To perceive by the eye.
Dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to *see* thee in my touch,
I'd say I had eyes again *Shakesp. King Lear.*
I was bowed down at the hearing of it, I was dismayed at the *seeing* of it *Is. xxi. 3.*
I speak that which I have *seen* with my father, and ye do that which you have *seen* with yours. *Jo. viii. 38.*
He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *seen*, and gods and heroes *see*. *Dryden.*
[illegible] had sore eyes If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you, but if the pleasure of *seeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*
I *see* her sober over a sampler. *Pope.*
2. To observe, to find
Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as I never *saw* for badness. *Gen. xli. 19.*
Such command we had,
To *see* that none thence issued forth a spy. *Milton.*
Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*
The thunderbolt we *see* used by the greatest poet of Augustus's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Addison.*
3. To discover; to descry
Who is so gross
As cannot *see* this palpable device?
Yet who so bold but says he *sees* it not?
Were such dealings must be *seen* in thought *Shakespeare.*
4. To converse with.
The mean of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke.*
5. To attend, to remark
I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care for

To SEE, *v. n.*
1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant.
Who maketh the *seeing* or the blind? have not I the Lord? *Ex. iv. 11.*
Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and owls could not *see* in the night. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Could you *see* into my secret soul,
Here you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*
2. To discern without deception.
Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look under our mask, and *see* through all our fine pretentions, and discern the absurdity of us brag the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary *Swift.*
You may *see* into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions. *Felton.*
3. To enquire; to distinguish.
See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Sharp.*
4. To be attentive.
Mark and perform it, *see'st* thou, for the fail
Of any point in't shall be death. *Shakespeare.*
5. To scheme, to contrive
Cassio's a proper man let me *see* now,
To get his place. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

SEE.

SEE, *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *see.*] Lo; look; observe, behold.

See, see upon the banks of Boyne he ſtands,
By his own view adjuſting his commands. *Halifax.*

See! the foe hi ſs heav'n could on all beſtow,
Which who but feels can taſte, but thinks can know? *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your houſe. *Pope.*

SEED *n. ſ.* [ſæd, Saxon; *feed*, Daniſh; *ſaen*, Dutch.]

1. The organiſed particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *ſeeds* of time,
And ſay which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Seed of a year old is the beſt, though ſome *ſeed* and grains laſt better than others. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*

That every plant has its *ſeed* is an evident ſign of div ne providence. *More.*

Did they ever ſee any herbs, except thoſe of the graſs-leaved tribe, come up without two *ſeed* leaves; which to me is an argument that they came all of *ſeed*, there being no rea ſon elſe why they ſhould produce two *ſeed* leaves different from the ſubſequent. *Ray.*

Juſt gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine ariſes from her mother's juice
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their *ſeed* their images convey. *Prior.*

In the ſouth part of Staffordſhire they go to the north for *ſeed* corn. *Mortimer.*

2. Firſt principle; original.

The *ſeed* of whatſoever perfect v rtue groweth from us, is a ſ opin on touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production

Praiſe of great acts he ſcatters as a *ſeed*,
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; off ſ ſ deſcendants

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no iſſue male t h m to ſucceed,
But three fa r daughters, wh ch were well uptrain'd
In all that ſeemed fit for kingly *ſeed*. *Fairy Queen.*

The thing doth touch
The main of all your ſtates, your blood, your *ſeed*. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *ſeed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race, generation; birth.

Of mortal *ſeed* they were not held,
Which other mortals ſo exceed,
And beauty too in ſuch exceſs,
As your's, Zenobia! claims no leſs. *Waller.*

To SEED, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow to perfect maturity ſo as to ſhed the ſeed

Whate'er I plant, I ſee corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

They pick up all the old roots, except what they deſign for ſeed, which they let ſtand to *ſeed* the next year *Mortimer*

SEEDCAKE *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *cake*.] A ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds.

Remember, wi
The *ſeedcake*, the paſties, and furmenty pot. *Tuſſer*

SEEDLIP. } *n. ſ.* A veſſel in which the ſower carries his SEEDLOP } ſeed. *Ainſworth.*

SEEDPEARL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *pearl*.] Small grains of pearl.

In the diſſolution of *ſeedpearl* in ſome acid menſtruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be caſt in whole, they will be carried in ſwarms from the bottom to the top. *Bacon.*

SEEDPLOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *plot*.] The ground on wh ch plants are ſowed to be afterwards tranſplanted.

To counſel others, a man muſt be furniſhed with an univerſal ſtore in himſelf to the knowledge of all nature: that is the matter and *ſeedplot*; there are the ſeats of all argument and invention. *Ben Johnſon.*

Humility is a *ſeedplot* of virtue, eſpecially Chriſtian, which thrives beſt when 'tis deep rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuſeful to preſent a full narration of this r bellion, looking back to thoſe paſſages by which the *ſeedplots* were made and framed, from whence thoſe miſchiefs have ſucceſſively grown. *Clarendon.*

SEEDTIME. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *time*.] The ſeaſon of ſowing.

While the earth remaineth, *ſeedtime* and harveſt ſhall not ceaſe *Gen.* viii. 22.

If he would have two tributes in one year, he muſt give them two *ſeedtimes*, and two harveſts. *Bacon.*

The firſt rain fell upon the *ſeedtime* about October, and was to make the ſeed to root; the latter was to fill the ear *Bacon.*

Their very *ſeedtime* was their harveſt, and by ſowing tares they immediately reaped g [illegible] *Decay of Piety.*

Day and night,
Seedtime and harveſt, heat and hoary froſt,
Shall hold their courſe, 'till fire purge all things *Milton.*

He that too curiouſly obſerves the face of the heavens, by miſſing his *ſeedtime*, will loſe the hopes of his harveſt. *Atterb.*

SEEDLING *n. ſ.* [from *ſeed*.] A young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed

Carry into the ſhade ſuch *ſeedlings* or plants as are for their chocchels reſerved in pots *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SEEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeed*.] Seedtime; the time of ſowing.

Bloſſoming time
From the *ſeedneſs* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foyſon. *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

SEEDSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *man*.] The ſower; he that ſcatters the ſeed.

The higher Nilus ſwells
The more it promiſes: as it ebbs, the *ſeedſman*
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his grain,
And ſhortly comes to harveſt *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*

SEEDY. *adj.* [from *ſeed*.] Abounding with ſeed.

SEEING *n. ſ.* [from *ſee*.] Sight; viſion.

Love adds a precious *ſeeing* to the eye: *Shakeſpeare.*

SEEING. } *adv.* [*en gue*, French; from *ſee*. It would be SEEING *that*. } more grammatically written, as in French, *ſeen that*, or *provided that*.] Since; ſith; it being ſo that.

Why ſhould not they be as well victualled for a long time, as the ſhips are uſually for a year, *ſeeing* it is eaſier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

How ſhall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *ſeeing that* he may not publickly either teach or exhort, becauſe he is not yet called to the miniſtry? *Whitgift.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of thoſe people who have been moſt induſtrious after wiſdom. *Milton on Education*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of viſion, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the ſurfaces of bodies, and by their ſubtlety penetrate any obſtacle, and yet retain the exact meaments of the ſeveral bodies from which they proceed. In conſequence of this hypotheſis they maintained, that we could have no phantaſy of any thing, but what did really ſubſiſt either intire or in its ſeveral parts. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I ſought*, part. paſſ. *ſought*. [ſecan, Sax. *ſoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To look for, to ſearch for.

He did range the town to *ſeek* me out. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have a venturous fairy, that ſhall *ſeek*
The ſquirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak.*

Becauſe of the money returned in our ſacks, are we brought in, that he may *ſeek* occaſion againſt us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18

He *ſeeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. *Iſ.* xl. 20.

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Tob.* v. 3.

The king meant not to *ſeek* out nor to decline fighting w th them, if they put themſelves in his way. *Clarendon.*

Sweet peace, where doſt thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I *ſought* thee in a ſecret cave,
And aſk'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

So fatal 'twas to *ſeek* temptations out?
Moſt confidence has ſtill moſt cauſe to doubt. *Dryden.*

We muſt *ſeek* out ſome other original of power for the government of polticks than this of Adam, or elſe there will be none at all in the world. *Locke*

2. To ſolicit; to endeavour to gain

Others tempting him, *ſought* of him a ſign. *Lu.* xi. 16.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *ſeek* their meat from God *Pſ.* civ. 21.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us, unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd,
And what we *ſeek* of you, of us requir'd. *Dr.*

3. To go to find.

Yet as *ſeek* death, or, he not found, ſupply
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet *ſought* the Phrygian ſhore. *Dryden.*

Like fury ſeiz'd the reſt, the progreſs known,
All *ſeek* the mountains, and forſake the town. *Dryden.*

Since great Ulyſſes *fought* the Phrygian plains,
Within theſe walls inglorious ſilence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,
And *ſeek* Atrides on the Spartan ſhore. *Pope.*

4. To purſue by ſecret machinations.

I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *ſought* my life. *Shakeſp.*

David ſaw that Saul was come out to *ſeek* his life. 1 *Sa.* xxiii.

To SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make ſearch; to make inquiry; to endeavour.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Iſ.* xxxiv.

Why ſhould he mean me ill, or *ſeek* to harm? *Milton.*

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden*
I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have endeavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Addison's Spectat.*

2. To make pursuit.
Whom it men have *sought* after my soul. *Ps.* lxxxvi. 14.
If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee until thy brother *seek* after it *Deut.* xxii. 2.

3. To apply to; to use for citation.
All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. 1 *K.*
Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt come *Deut.* xii. 5.

4. To endeavour after
Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order that which the young prince *sought* for by war. *Knolles.*

To SEEK. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience.
Being brought and transferred from other services abroad, though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they will be new to *seek*; and before they have gathered experience, they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty *Spenser.*
Unprepar'd, unprepar'd, and still to *seek*. *Milton.*
And are as much to *seek* in other things,
As he that only can delight a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Reformation*

SEEKER. *n. s.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer.
Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *seeker*, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity *Glanv.*
A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after novelty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*

SEE'KSORROW. *n. s.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation
Abeid they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seekjorr* w, Klaus, them among:
Indeed thou sadit it was thy friend to see,
Stephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*

A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed
Now she brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who the blinder she was, the higher she strave. *Sidney.*
As gentle hind, whose side with cruel steel
Through laced, her bleeding life does rain;
While the sad pang approaching she does feel,
Straight out her latest breath, and up her eyes doth *seel*. *F. Q.*
Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *F. Q.*
Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he be like the *seeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he cannot see about him *Bacon.*
Since, hooded with ambition, he did soar
To be deprived of sight. *Denham's Sophy.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [sylian, Saxon.] To lean on one side
When a ship *seels* or rows in foul weather, the breaking

SEE'LY. *adj.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Saxon.]
1. Lucky, happy
My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and row,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*
2. Silly, foolish; simple. *Spenser.*
Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor hop. *Tusser*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French, unless it has a Teutonick original, as *seemly* certainly has.]
1. To appear; to make a show, to have semblance.
My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed,
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakesp. H. IV.*
Without our ears thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shakes.*
So spake th' Omnipotent, and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton*
In holy nuptials ty'd,
A *seeming* widow, and a fet'er or as. *Dryden.*
Observe the youth
Already *seems* to doff the vital air. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To have the appearance of truth.
It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*

3. In *Shakespeare*, to *seem*, perhaps signifies to be beautiful.
Sir, there she stands
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May match my face
She's there, and she is yours. *Shakesp. King Lear*

4. *It* SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *fortasse*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id mihi datur vegata sedulitate*. *This*, it seems, *is to me my task*.
The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, by chance, *it seems*, espous'd,
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creation.*

5 It is sometimes a slight affirmation
A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great lake. *Addison's Guardian.*
The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, *it seems*, and took offence. *Addison.*
He had been a chief magistrate, and had, *it seems*, executed that high office justly and honourably *Atterbury.*
It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver.*

6. It appears to be.
Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, *it seems*,
Roder go meant t' have sent. *Shakesp. Othello.*
It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEE'MER. *n. s.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.
Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone hence shall we see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shakespeare.*

1. Appearance, show, semblance.
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villany. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Give him heedful note,
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shak. Hamlet*

2. Fair appearance.
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long. *Shakespeare.*

3 Opinion.
Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that a new Jerusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*
His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show; in semblance.
To this her mother's plot,
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
They to their wards feel, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton*
I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so, since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Grand Sign.*
The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in good part. *L'Estrange.*
The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not atton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*
Thus the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards refusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison's Freeholder*
They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned [illegible]

SEE'MINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair appearance
The *seemingness* of those reasons pertinaces as on the other side. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *n. s.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handsomeness;
When sublunary shades combineth with delightfulness, *seemliness* with portliness, and currentness with stayedness, how came the language found other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*

SEE'MLY. *adj.* [*sæmlicher*, Danish, from *sæme*, Saxon, honour or decency.] Decent, becoming, proper; fit.
Suspence of judgment and exercise of charity were safer a *seemlier* for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of those controversies. *Hooker*
I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shakes. H. VIII.*
The wife safest and *seemliest* by her husband stays. *Shakes.*
May we prove
[illegible]
Kindness in mirth and hospitable love. *Pope.*

SEE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner, [illegible]
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood. *Pope*

SEEN. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled
Instruction shall seem new,
Perhaps to have slept in her sack,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in music. *Shakespeare.*
Nicole

Noble Boyle, not leſs in nature *ſeen*,
Than as great brother read in ſtates and men. *Dryden*

SEER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſee*.]
1. One who ſees.
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *ſeer* of viſions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
2. A prophet; one who foreſees future events.
How ſoon hath thy prediction, *ſeer* bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*
By day your frighted *ſeers*
Shall call for fountains to expreſs their tears,
And wiſh their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening graves, black ſtorms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, ſhall to the people ſhow
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and myſtick types of woe. *Pr.*

SEE'RWOOD. *n. ſ.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.
Caught, like dry ſtubble fir'd, or like *ſeerwood*,
Yet from the wound enſu'd no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling maſs of fry'ing blood. *Dryden.*

SEESAW. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaw*.] A reciprocating motion.
His wit all *ſeeſaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now maſter up, now miſs,
And he himſelf one vile antithеſis. *Pope*

To SEESAW. *v. n.* [from *ſaw*.] To move with a reciprocating motion.
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a ſudden again on John's ſide, ſo they went *ſeeſawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I ſed* or *ſeethed*, part. paſſ. *ſeeden*. [ſeoðan, Saxon, *ſieden*, Dutch.] To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.
The Scythians uſed to *ſeeth* the fleſh in the hide, and ſo do the northern Iriſh. *Spenſer.*
Go, ſuck the ſubtle blood o' th' grape,
Till the high fever *ſeeth* your blood to froth,
And ſo ſcape hanging. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
Set on the great pot, and *ſeeth* pottage for the ſons of the prophets. 2 *Kings iv.*

To SEETHE. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of ebullition; to be hot.
The boiling baths at Carbadon,
Which *ſeeth* with ſecret fire eternally,
And in the entrails, full of quick brimſtone,
Nouriſh the flames, which they are warm'd upon. *Fa. Qu.*
I will make a compendious aſſault upon him; for my buſineſs *ſeethes*. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida.*
Lovers and madmen have their *ſeething* brains,
Such ſhaping fantaſies, that apprehend
More than cool reaſon ever comprehends. *Shakeſpeare.*
The prieſt's ſervant came, while the fleſh was in *ſeething*, with a fleſh-hook, and ſtuck it into the pan. 1 *Sam.*

SEE'THER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeeth*.] A boiler; a pot.
The fire thus form'd, ſhe ſets the kettle on;
Like burniſh'd gold the little veſſel ſhone. *Dryden.*

SEGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſegment*, French; *ſegmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or ſo much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.
Even unto a paradel ſphere, and ſuch as live under the poles for half a year, ſome *ſegments* may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the ſun not ſetting, but walking round. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Their *ſegments* or arcs, which appeared ſo numerous, for the moſt part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton*

SE'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſegnis*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*ſegrego*, Latin; *ſegreger*, French.] To ſet apart, to ſeparate from others.
[illegible]
ration from others.
What ſhall we hear of this?
A *ſegregation* of the Turkiſh fleet;
For do but ſtand upon the foaming ſhore,
The chiding billows ſeem to pelt the clouds. *Shak. Othello*

SEIGNEURIAL. *adj.* [from *ſeigneur*.] Inveſted with large powers, independant.
Thoſe lands were *ſeigneurial*. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior*, Latin, *ſeigneur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneurie*, Fr. from *ſeigneur*.] A lordſhip; a territory.
O Neal never had any *ſeigniory* over that country, but what by incroachment he got upon the Engliſh. *Spenſer.*
To all the duke of Norfolk's *ſeigniories*? *Shakeſp. H. IV.*
Hoſea, in the perſon of God, ſayeth of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they have ſet a *ſeigniory* over themſelves: which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not allow. *Bacon.*
William Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinſter, had royal juriſdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five ſons enjoyed that *ſeigniory* ſucceſſively. *Davies on Ireland.*

SE'IGNORAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneurage*, Fr. from *ſeignior*.] Authority, acknowledgment of power.
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *ſeigniorage*. *Locke.*

To SE'IGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *ſeignior*.] To lord over.
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *ſeignioriſeth* heal. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *n. ſ.* [regne, Saxon, *ſeine*, *ſenne*, *ſeine*, French.] A net uſed in fiſhing.
They have cock boats for paſſengers, and *ſeine* boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeine*.] A fiſher with nets.
Seiners complain with open mouth, that theſe drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fiſhermen, and reap ſmall gain to themſelves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*ſaiſir* French.]
1. To take poſſeſſion of, to graſp; to lay hold on; to faſten on.
In her ſad breaſt the prince's fortunes rowl,
And hope and doubt alternate *ſeize* her ſoul. *Pope.*
2. To take forcible poſſeſſion of by law.
An eſcheator of London had arreſted a clothier that was outlawed, and *ſeized* his goods. *Camden.*
It was judged by the higheſt kind of judgment, that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiſcated and *ſeized*, and his houſes pulled down. *Bacon.*
3. To make poſſeſſed.
So th' one for wrong, the other ſtrives for right:
As when a gryfon, *ſeized* of his prey,
A dragon horce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wideſt air making his ready way. *Fa. Queen.*
So Pluto, *ſeiz'd* of Proſerpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,
There grimly ſmil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his ſunſhine and his ſkies. *Addiſ. Cato.*

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the graſp or the power on any thing.
Hareſt Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *ſeize* upon:
Be it lawful I take up what's caſt away? *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
Where there is a deſign of ſupplanting, that neceſſarily requires another of accuſing, even Jezebel projects not to *ſeize* on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Decay of Piety.*

SEIZIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſaiſine*, French.]
1. [In law.] Is of two ſorts, *ſeiſin* in fact, and *ſeiſin* in law. *Seiſin* in fact, is when a corporal poſſeſſion is taken. *Seiſin* in law, is when ſomething is done which the law accounteth a *ſeiſin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong diſſeized of them. *Cowel.*
2. The act of taking poſſeſſion.
Every indulged ſin gives Satan livery and *ſeiſin* of his heart, and a power to diſpoſe of it as he pleaſes. *Decay of Piety.*
Seiſin is the ſame in the canon law as livery and *ſeiſin* at the common law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. The things poſſeſſed.
Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as ſucceſſors of the *ſeiſin* of their predeceſſors. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeize*.]
1. The act of ſeizing.
2. The thing ſeized.
Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard; and death,
Then due by ſentence when thou did'ſt tranſgreſs,
Defeated of his *ſeizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
3. The act of taking forcible poſſeſſion.
Thy lands, and all things that thou do'ſt call thine,
Worth *ſeizure*, do we ſeize into our hands. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the general town he maintained a *ſeizure*, and poſſeſſion of the whole. *Hayward.*
Henry continued to burn proteſtants, after he had caſt off the pope, and his *ſeizure* of eccleſiaſtical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *S[illegible]*
4. Gripe, poſſeſſion.
And ſhall theſe hands, ſo lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *ſeizure*, and this kind regreet? *Shakeſpeare.*
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of truſt,
And give me *ſeizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*
5. Catch.
Let there be no ſudden *ſeizure* of a lapſed ſyllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

SELCOUTH. *adj.* [ſelb, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenſer.* The ſame with *uncouth*.

SELDOM. *adv.* [ſeldan, rarely; ſeldor, more rarely, ſeldoyſt, moſt rarely. Seldan is ſuppoſed to be contracted from ſelcan, or ſelb, rare, and þænne, when, Saxon. *Seldom*, Dutch; *ſelten*, German.] Rarely, not often; not frequent.
Wiſdom and youth are *ſeldom* joined in one; and the ordinary courſe of the world is more according to Job's obſervation, who giveth men advice to ſeek wiſdom amongſt the ancients, and in the length of days underſtanding. *Hooker.*
There is true joy conveyed to the heart by p[illegible], which pardoning grace *ſeldom* gives. [illegible]

Where

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *feldomer* it is ſeen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

SE'LDOMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeldom.*] Uncommonneſs; infrequency; rareneſs; rarity. Little uſed.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *ſeldomneſs* and oftenneſs of doing well. *Hooker.*

SE'LDSHOWN. *adj.* [*ſeld* and *ſhown.*] Seldom exhibited to view.

[illegible]

Do preſs among the popular throngs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To SELE'CT *v. a.* [*ſelectus*, Latin.] To chuſe in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *ſelected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminiſhed, being now ſcarce eight thouſand ſtrong. *Knolles.*

The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train *ſelects*. *Dryden.*

SELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely choſen; choice; culled out on account of ſuperiour excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, bluſhing like the morn: all heav'n,
And happy conſtellations, on that hour
Shed their *ſelecteſt* influence. *Miltons Parad. Loſt.*
Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls aſcend the ſacred way. *Prior.*

SELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſelectio*, Lat. from *ſelect.*] The act of culling or chuſing; choice.

While we ſingle out ſeveral diſhes, and reject others, the *ſelection* ſeems but arbitrary. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SELE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] The ſtate of being ſelect.

SELE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] He who ſelects.

[illegible]

SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *adj.* Belonging to ſelenography.

SELE'NOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſelenographie*, Fr. σελήνη and γράφω.] A deſcription of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *ſelenography*, or deſcription of the moon, hath well tranſlated the known appellations of regions, ſeas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun.* plur. *ſelves.* [*ſilba*, Gothick; ſylf, ſylfa, Sax. *ſelf*, *ſelve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others; ſometimes, one's own.

Shoot another arrow that *ſelf* way
Which you did ſhoot the firſt *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*
The cruel miniſters, by *ſelf* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shakeſpeare.*
On theſe *ſelf* hills the air is ſo thin, that it is not ſufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Raleigh.*
At that *ſelf* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neuter pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally, or return upon themſelves: as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himſelf, *the people hiſs* me, *but I clap* myſelf, *thou loveſt* thyſelf, *though the world ſcorns* thee.

Self is that conſcious thinking thing, which is ſenſible or conſcious of pleaſure and pain, capable of happineſs and miſery, and ſo is concerned for *itſelf*, as far as that conſciouſneſs extends. *Locke.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically in the nominative caſe, as, *myſelf* will decide it, I *myſelf* will come, *himſelf* ſhall revenge [illegible] perſonal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun ſubſtantive, *ſelf* is in appearance an adjective, joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſubſtantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at laſt found to be a ſubſtantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of Engliſh adjectives, as *himſelf*, *themſelves*.

5. *Ourſelf*, *himſelf*, *themſelves*, and the reſt, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be uſed as nominatives.

6. It often adds only emphaſis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded.

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *ſelves* ſeems moſt worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*

The fondneſs we have for ſelf, and the relation which other things have to our *ſelves*, furniſhes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

7. It ſignifies the individual, as ſubject to his own contemplation or action.

The ſpark of noble courage now awake,
And ſtrive your excellent *ſelf* to excel. *Fairy Queen.*
Since conſciouſneſs always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *ſelf*, and thereby diſtinguiſhes himſelf from all other thinking things; in this alone conſiſts perſonal identity, *i. e.* the ſameneſs of a rational being. *Locke.*
It is by the conſciouſneſs it has of its preſent thoughts and actions, that it is *ſelf* to it *ſelf* now, and ſo will be the ſame *ſelf*, as far as the ſame conſciouſneſs can extend to actions paſt or to come. *Locke.*

8. It is much uſed in compoſition, which it is proper to explain

by a train of examples. It is to be obſerved, that its compoſit on in *Shakeſpeare* is often harſh.

Then held ſhe her tongue, and caſt down a *ſelf* accuſing look, finding that in her ſelf ſhe had ſhot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind, than ſhe minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy miſt
Of our *ſelf* love, ſo paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney.*
'Tis Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *ſelf*-like caſe he knew *Sidney.*
Ah! where was firſt that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a veſſel of the mind,
Where it ſhould be to *ſelf*-deſtruction bound? *Sidney.*
Before the door ſat *ſelf*-conſuming care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Fa. Queen.*
My ſtrange and *ſelf* abuſe,
Is the initiate fear that wants hard uſe. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
I have heard ſo much,
And with Demetrius thought t' have ſpoke thereof;
but being over-full of *ſelf* affairs,
My mind did loſe it. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*
Nor know I aught
By me that's ſaid or done amiſs this night,
Unleſs *ſelf*-charity be ſometimes a vice,
And to defend ourſelves it be a ſin,
When violence aſſails us. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
He walks, and that *ſelf* chain about his neck,
Which he forſwore. *Shakeſpeare.*
It is in my power, in one *ſelf* born hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm cuſtom. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
His treaſons will ſit bluſhing in his face,
Not able to endure the ſight of day,
But *ſelf*-affrighted tremble at his ſin *Shak. Rich. II.*
The ſtars above us govern our conditions,
Elſe one *ſelf* mate and mate could not beget
Such different iſſues. *Shakeſpeare.*
I am made of that *ſelf* metal as my ſiſter,
And prize me at her worth. *Shak. King Lear.*
In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the *ſelf* ſame flight
The *ſelf* ſame way, with more adviſed watch,
To find the other forth. *Shakeſpeare.*
He may do ſome good on her:
A peeviſh *ſelf*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
but left myſelf be guilty of *ſelf*-wrong,
I'll ſtop mine ears againſt the mermaid's ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*
He conjunct and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind: being down, inſulted, rail'd,
Got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting who was *ſelf*-ſubdu'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
[illegible]
His canon 'gainſt *ſelf* ſlaughter *Shak. Hamlet.*
Know if his laſt purpoſe hold,
Or whether ſince he is adviſed by aught
To change the courſe? He's full of alteration,
And *ſelf*-reproving. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*
More or leſs to others paying,
Than by *ſelf*-offences weighing,
Shame to him whoſe cruel ſtriking,
Kills for faults of his own like. *Shakeſpeare.*
Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with *ſelf*-compariſons,
Point againſt point rebellious, arm 'gainſt arm,
Curbing his lavith ſpirit. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Self love, my liege, is not ſo vile a ſin
As *ſelf* neglecting. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*
Anger is like
A full hot horſe, who, being allow'd his way,
Self mettle tires him.
His lords deſire him to have borne
His bruiſed helmet and his bended ſword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainneſs and *ſelf*-glorious pride.
You promiſed
To lay aſide *ſelf* harming heavineſs,
And entertain a cheerful diſpoſition. *Shakeſ. Rich. III.*

In their anger they ſlew a man, and in their *ſelf*-will they digged down a wall. *Gen. xlix.*

The moſt ordinary cauſe of a ſingular life is liberty, eſpecially in certain *ſelf* pleaſing and humorous minds, which are ſo ſenſible of every reſtraint as to rank their garters and garters to be bonds and ſhackles. *Bacon.*

Haſt thou ſet up nothing in competition with God, no pride, pleaſure, profit, *ſelf* love, or *ſelf* intereſt of thy own? *Duppa.*

Up through the ſpacious palace paſſed ſhe,
[illegible]
If any can be ſoft to tyranny,
And *ſelf* tormenting ſin, had a ſoft bed *Crashaw.*

With a joyful willingneſs theſe *ſelf* loving reformers took poſſeſſion of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and ſubſiſtence. *Walton.*

Repent the ſin; but if the puniſhment
Thou can'ſt avoid, *ſelf* preſervation bids. *Milton.*

Him faſt ſleeping ſoon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *ſelf*-roll'd. *Milton.*

Oft times nothing profits more
Than *ſelf*-eſteem, grounded on juſt and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous, to correſpond with heav'n. *Milton.*

So virtue giv'n for loſt,
Depreſt and overthrown, as ſeem'd,
Like that *ſelf*-begotten bird,
In th' Arabian woods emboſt,
That no ſecond knows nor third,
And lay ere while a holocauſt,
From out her aſhy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agon.*

He ſorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *ſelf*-homicide *Hakewill.*

Thyſelf from flatt'ring *ſelf* conceit defend,
Nor what thou do'ſt not know, to know pretend. *Denham.*

Man's that ſavage beaſt, whoſe mind,
From reaſon to *ſelf*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

Farewel, my tears;
And my juſt anger be no more confin'd
To vain complaints, or *ſelf*-devouring ſilence. *Denham.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may go to reſt by death, though they die in *ſelf*-murder, the greateſt ſin.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

Are not theſe ſtrange *ſelf*-deluſions, and yet atteſted by common experience? *South's Sermons.*

If the image of God is only ſovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much miſtaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourſelves unlike God, by too much *ſelf*-denial and humility. *South's Sermons.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, ſin-abhorring, *ſelf*-denying frame of ſpirit, he cannot take a more efficacious courſe to attain it than by praying himſelf into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himſelf to the difficult work of *ſelf*-examination by a ſtrict ſcrutiny into the whole eſtate of his ſoul. *South's Sermons.*

A fatal *ſelf* impoſture, ſuch as defeats the deſign, and deſtroys the force of all religion. *South's Sermons.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illuſtrious perſon, he may caſt him upon a bold *ſelf*-opinioned phyſician, worſe than his diſtemper, who ſhall make a ſhift to cure him into his grave. *South's Sermons.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, 'till we prove the perſon uſing it omnipotent and *ſelf* ſufficient, and ſuch as can never need any mortal aſſiſtance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *ſelf*-murder has ever been agreed on as the greateſt crime. *Temple.*

A *ſelf*-conceited fop will ſwallow any thing. *L'Eſtrange.*

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came,
Yet my *ſelf*-conſcious worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryden.*

He has given you all the commendation which his *ſelf*-ſufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below yon ſphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

All theſe receive their birth from other things,
But from himſelf the phœnix only ſprings,
Self born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the ſame. *Dryden.*

The burning fire that ſhone ſo bright,
Grew off all ſudden with extinguiſh'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little ſpace,
Which turn'd *ſelf*-kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou firſt, O king! releaſe the rights of ſway,
Pow'r, *ſelf* reſtrain'd, the people beſt obey. *Dryden.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty ſeven, by the ſame *ſelf* evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been ſaid, is a mark of yet greater pride and *ſelf* conceitedneſs, when we take upon us to ſet another right in his ſtory. *Locke.*

I am as juſtly accountable for any action done many years ſince, appropriated to me now by this *ſelf* conſciouſneſs, as I am for what I did the laſt moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each ſide with thoſe two, it is immediately placed between the ideas of men and *ſelf*-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *ſelf*-exiſtent being hath the power of perfection, as well as of exiſtence in himſelf; for he that is above, or exiſteth without, any cauſe, that is, hath the power of exiſtence in himſelf, cannot be without the power of any poſſible exiſtence. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Body cannot be *ſelf*-exiſtent, becauſe it is not *ſelf*-movent; for motion is not of the eſſence of body, becauſe we may have a definitive conception of body, abſtracted from that of motion wherefore motion is ſomething elſe beſides body, and ſomething without which a body may be conceived to exiſt.
Grew's Coſmol.

Confidence, as oppoſed to modeſty, and diſtinguiſhed from decent aſſurance, proceeds from *ſelf*-opinion, occaſioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier of Confidence.*

Bewilder'd I, my author cannot find,
'Till ſome firſt cauſe, ſome *ſelf*-exiſtent mind,
Who form'd, and rules all nature, is aſſign'd. *Blackm.*

If a firſt body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundleſs ſpace,
'Tis plain it then may abſent be from all,
Who then will this a *ſelf* exiſtence call? *Bentley.*

Shall nature, erring from her firſt command,
Self preſervation fail by her own hand? *Granville.*

Low nonſenſe is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper a writer of this complexion gropes his way ſoftly amongſt *ſelf*-contradiction, and grovels in abſurdities. *Addiſon.*

This fatal hypocriſy and *ſelf*-deceit is taken notice of in theſe words, Who can underſtand his errours? Cleanſe thou me from ſecret faults. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The guilt of perjury is ſo *ſelf*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongſt the greateſt crimes, by thoſe who were only governed by the light of reaſon. *Addiſon.*

Self ſufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addiſon.*

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *ſelf*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is neareſt allied to ſpirit, is alſo moſt diffuſive and *ſelf*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we ſee in bodies, the more of them they are to ſpirit in ſubtlety and refinement, the more ſpreading are they and *ſelf*-diffuſive. *Norris.*

God, who is an abſolute ſpiritual act, and who is ſuch a pure light as in which there is no darkneſs, muſt needs be infinitely *ſelf*-imparting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conſcious of ſome individual, *ſelf*-moving, *ſelf*-determining principle. *Pope and Arbuthn. Mart. Scrib.*

No man will pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradeſman, a *ſelf* ſeeking wretch. *Arbuthn. John Bull.*

By the baſis of *ſelf* opinion mov'd,
We wiſh to charm, and ſeek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and underſtanding ſubſtances do moſt clearly demonſtrate to philoſophical inquirers the neceſſary *ſelf*-exiſtence, power, wiſdom, and beneficence of their maker.
Bentley's Sermons.

If it can intrinſically ſtir itſelf, and either commence or alter its courſe, it muſt have a principle of *ſelf*-activity, which is life and ſenſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

This deſire of exiſtence is a natural affection of the ſoul; 'tis *ſelf* preſervation in the higheſt and trueſt meaning. *Bentley.*

The philoſophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *ſelf* ſufficiency of the Godhead, and ſeldom or never ſacrificed at all. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Matter is not endued with *ſelf*-motion, nor with a power to alter the courſe in which it is put: it is merely paſſive, and muſt ever continue in that ſtate it is ſettled in. *Cheyne.*

I took not arms, but urg'd by *ſelf*-defence,
The eldeſt law of nature. *Rowe's Amiable Stepmother.*

His labour and ſtudy would have ſhewn his early miſtakes, and cured him of *ſelf*-flattering deluſions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a raſh and *ſelf*-ſufficient manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among ſnares. *Watts.*

The religion of Jeſus, with all its *ſelf* denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete, this iſland's name,
For 'twas in Crete, my native ſoil, I came
Self-baniſh'd thence. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable; that of Ajax is heavy and *ſelf*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ſhip,
A mark of vengeance on the fable deep;
To warn the thoughtleſs *ſelf*-confiding train,
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is looſe love? a tranſient guſt,
A vapour fed from wild deſire,
A wand'ring *ſelf*-conſuming fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *ſelf* conſidering, as he ſtands, debates.
Is mighty Jove's command,
Have I trod this pleaſant land,
For why *ſelf*-mov'd with weary wing would ſweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnaſſus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to ſpurn ſome others down,
And while *ſelf*-love each jealous writer rides,
Contending wits become the ſport of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulyſſes here is too oſtentatious, and that he dwells more than modeſty allows upon his own accompliſhments; but *ſelf*-praiſe is ſometimes no ſaun. *Broome.*

No wonder ſuch a ſpirit, in ſuch a ſituation, is provoked beyond the regards of reaſon or *ſelf*-conviction. *Swift.*

SE'NNEAL. *n. ſ.* [*branetta*, Latin.] A plant. The ſame with SANICLE, which ſee.

SE'LFISH. *adj.* [from *ſelf*.] Attentive only to one's own intereſt; void of regard for others.

What could the moſt aſpiring *ſelfiſh* man deſire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himſelf, than ſuch a knowledge as can diſcover the leaſt appearance of perfection, and ſuch a goodneſs as will proportion a reward to it? *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Paſſions, though *ſelfiſh*, if their means be fair,
[illegible]
Thoſe that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take ſome virtue's name. *Pope.*

SE'LFISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelfiſh*.] Attention to one's own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love.

This ſubdued love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, throughly refined from all baſe droſs of *ſelfiſhneſs* and intereſt, nobly begets a perfect ſubmiſſion of our wills to the will of God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SE'LFISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſelfiſh*.] With regard only to his own intereſt, without love of others.

He can your merit *ſelfiſhly* approve,
And ſhew the ſenſe of it without the love. *Pope.*

SE'LFSAME. *adj.* [*ſelf* and *ſame*.] Numerically the ſame.

I have no great cauſe to look for other than the *ſelf-ſame* portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker, Pref.*

Flight purſu'd one way the *ſelf-ſame* hour. *Milton.*

I have been baſe,
Baſe even to him from whom I did receive
All that a ſon could to a parent give
Behold me puniſh'd in the *ſelf ſame* kind;
'Tis ingrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryden.*

SE'LION. *n. ſ.* [*ſelio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainſw.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *ſelf*.] *Sell* is retained in Scotland for ſelf, and *ſells* in the plural for ſelves.

They turn round like grindle-ſtones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their barns bread, wives and *ſells*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SELL. *n. ſ.* [*ſelle*, French; *ſella*, Latin.] A ſaddle.

Turning to that place, in which
He left his lofty ſteed with golden *ſells*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there. *F. Qu.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [ꝩylan, Saxon; *ſæla*, Iſlandick.] To give for a price, the word correlative to buy, to vend.

The Midianites *ſold* him unto Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Gen.*

Let us *ſell* him to the Iſhmaelites. *Gen.* xxxvii. 27.

The firſt tenth part I gave to the ſons of Aaron, and another I *ſold* away. *Tobit.*

All the inns and publick houſes are obliged to furniſh themſelves with corn, which is *ſold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

You have made an order that ale ſhould be *ſold* for three half pence a quart. *Swift.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will buy with you, *ſell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Conſult not with a buyer of *ſelling*. *Eccluſ.* xxxvii. 11.

SELLANDER. *n. ſ.* A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern. *Ainſworth.*

SE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſell*.] The perſon that ſells; vender.

To things of ſale a *ſeller's* praiſe belongs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The name of the agent, of the *ſeller*, notary, and witneſſes, are in both inſtruments. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SE'LVAGE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skinner* thinks *ſelvage* is ſaid as *ſalvage*, from its ſaving the cloath.] The edge of cloath where it is cloſed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *ſelvage* in the coupling. *Ex.* xxvi. 4.

SELVES. The plural of *ſelf*.

Conſciouſneſs being interrupted, and we loſing ſight of our paſt *ſelves*, doubts are raiſed whether we are the ſame. *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE. *adj.* [*ſemblable*, French.] Like; reſembling.

Then be abhorr'd
All feaſts, ſocieties, and throngs of men!
His *ſemblable*, yea himſelf, Timon diſdains. *Shakeſpeare.*

With *ſemblable* reaſon we might expect a regularity in the winds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SE'MBLABLY. *adv.* [from *ſemblable*.] With reſemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt,
Semblably furniſh'd like the king himſelf. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

SE'MBLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemblance*, Fr. from *ſemblant*.]

1. Reſemblance, reſemblance, ſimilitude; repreſentation.

Sir, what Henry with her wond'rous praiſe,
Bethink thee on her virtues, that ſurmount
Her natural graces, that extinguiſh art,
Repeat their *ſemblance* often. *Shakeſpeare.*

He's but the ſign and *ſemblance* of her honour:
Behold how like a maid ſhe blaſhes here!
O, what authority and ſhew of truth
Can cunning ſin cover itſelf withal! *Shakeſpeare.*

He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not ſubſtance, gently raiſed
Their fainting courage, and diſpell'd their fears. *Milton.*

This laſt effort brought forth the opinion, that theſe bodies are not what they ſeem to be; that they are no ſhells, but mere ſportings of active nature, and only *ſemblances* or imitations of ſhells. *Woodward.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *ſemblance* of virtue, only to conceal and diſguiſe our vice. *Reg.*

2. Appearance; ſhow; figure.

Be you the ſoldier, for you likeſt are,
For manly *ſemblance* and for ſkill in war. *Spenſer.*

Their *ſemblance* kind, and mind-like geſtures were,
Peace in their hands, and friendſhip in their face. *Fanſax.*

All that fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I beheld. *Mult. Par. Reſt.*

SE'MBLANT. *adj.* [*ſemblant*, French.] Like; reſembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed.

In deſpite of age, of impious flame,
And eating time, thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may laſt; that as their eyes ſurvey
The *ſemblant* ſhade, men yet unborn may ſay,
Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus ſmooth, her look was thus ſerene. *Prior.*

SE'MBLANT. *n. ſ.* Show; figure, reſemblance, repreſentation. Not in uſe.

Her purpoſe was not ſuch as ſhe did feign,
Nor yet her perſon ſuch as it was ſeen;
But under ſimple ſhew, and *ſemblant* plain,
Lurks falſe Dueſſa, ſecretly unſeen. *Fairy Queen.*

Full lively is the *ſemblant*, tho' the ſubſtance dead. *Spenſ.*

SE'MBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *ſemblant*.] Suitable, accommodate, fit; reſembling.

Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and ruby; thy ſmall pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, ſhrill and ſound;
And all is *ſemblative* a woman's part. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

To SE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, French.] To repreſent; to make a likeneſs. Little uſed.

Let Europe, ſav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *ſembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full atchievement of thy great deſigns. *Prior.*

SEMI. n. ſ. [Latin.] A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half: as *ſemicircle*, half a circle.

SE'MIANNULAR. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another boar tuſk, ſomewhat ſlenderer, and of a *ſemiannular* figure. *Grew's Muſæum.*

SE'MIBREVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemibreve*, French.]

Semibreve is a note in muſick relating to time, and is the firſt in augmentation. It is commonly called the maſter-note, or meaſure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate meaſure or length of time by itſelf, and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjuſted to its value. *Harris.*

He takes my hand, and as a ſtaff which ſtays
A *ſemibreve*, 'twixt each drop, he nigg'ardly,
As loth to enrich me, ſo tells many a lye. *Donne.*

SEMICI'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemicirculus*, Lat. *ſemi* and *circle*.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows
Become ſome women beſt, ſo they be in a *ſemicircle*,
Or a half-moon, made with a pen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Has he given the eye
In circle, or oblique, or *ſemicircle*,
Or direct parallel? *Shakeſpeare.*

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a *ſemicircle*. *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED. } *adj.* [*ſemi* and *circulus*.] Half round.
SEMICI'RCULAR. }

The firm fixure of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *ſemicircled* farthingale. *Shakeſpeare.*

The rainbow is cauſed by the rays of the ſun falling upon a round and oppoſite cloud, whereof ſome reflected, others refracted, beget the *ſemicircular* variety we call the rainbow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſeas are incloſed between the two *ſemicircular* moles that ſurround it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SEMICO'LON. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIAMETER. *n. f.* [*semi* and *diameter*.] Half the line which, or which through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle.

And therefore is as little considerable as a *semidiameter* of the earth in two measures of the highest heaven, the one taken from the surface of the earth, the other from its centre, the disproportion is yet nothing. *More.*

The force of this instrument consists in the disproportion of distance betwixt the *semidiameter* of the cylinder and the *semidiameter* of the rundle with the spokes. *Wilkins.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY. *n. f.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half transparency, imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semidiaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey or sky, yellow and brown. *Woodward on Fossils.*

SEMIDOUBLE. *n. f.* [*semi* and *double*.] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLOSCULOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *flosculus*, Latin.] Having a semiforet. *Lovelace.*

SEMIFLORET. *n. f.* [*semi* and *floret*.] Among florists, an half flourish, which is usually at the beginning like a florer, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLUID. *adj.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or pituite, is a sort of *semifluid*, it being so far solid as that one part draws along several other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid, and yet no part will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Arb.*

SEMILU'NAR } *adj.* [*semilunaire*, Fr. *semi* and *luna*, Latin.]
SEMILU'NARY } Resembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *Grew.*

SEMIMETAL. *n. f.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallick fossils, heavy, opake, of a bright glittering surface, and not malleable under the hammer; such as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, with the arsenicks, bismuth, zink, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semimetallick recrements, such as tutty and pamphoryx. *Hill.*

SEMINA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *semen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of seed.

As though there were a *seminality* in urine, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly conceive we visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat there lieth obscurely the *seminality* of oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEMINAL. *adj.* [*seminal*, French; *seminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.

2. Contained in the seed, radical.

Had our senses never presented us with those obvious *seminal* principles of apparent generations, we should never have suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from such unlikely materials. *Glanv. Scepf.*

[illegible] cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the strength of the *seminal* virtue; yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a [illegible]. *Swift.*

SE'MINARY. *n. f.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium* from *semen*, Lat.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted [illegible]

[illegible]me, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.

This stratum is still expanded at top of all, serving for a [illegible]ment, and being the *seminary* or promptuary forth matter for the formation and increment of [illegible]n. and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Original state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best maintain the intention of their species. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. Original; first principles.

Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into virulent *seminaries*, sooner than steams of salty folks and [illegible]. *Harvey on the Plague.*

5. [illegible] place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life.

It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the *seminary* of the greatest men of [illegible].

The sons of court must be the world instituted *seminaries* in any Christian country. *Swift.*

SEMINATION. *n. f.* [from *semino*, Latin.] The act of sowing.

SEMINIFICAL. } *adj.* [*semen* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of
SEMINIFICK. } seed.

We are made to observe, that in the fourteenth year [illegible] are *seminifical* and pubescent, but he that shall require [illegible] the generality, we rather adhere unto Aristotle, [illegible]. *Brown.*

Seminification is the propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Raleigh's Origin of Mankind.*

Semina rerum bodies are such as, to keen upon an ordinary light, and not hele betwixt it and the eye, are not worth to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

SEMIPEDAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPERSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half transparent.

A kind of amethyst ne flint, not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire milky stone, *semiperspicuous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cow's horns. *Woodward.*

SEMIORDINATE. *n. f.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

SEMIPELLUCID. *adj.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common kind an agat. *Woodward.*

SE'MIPROOF. *n. f.* [*semi* and *proof*.] The proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUADRATE. } *n. f.* [in astronomy.] An aspect of the
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } planets when distant from each other forty five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUAVER. *n. f.* [In musick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] A sixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spherical*.] Belonging to half a sphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHEROI'DAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*.] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *n. f.* [*semi* and *tertian*.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, *semitertians*, and some quartans. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SEMITONE. *n. f.* [*semiton*, French.] In musick, one of the degrees of concordious intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

SEMIVOWEL. *n. f.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth.

When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing *semivowels*. *Broome's Notes to the Odyssey.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *n. f.* [*semper* and *vivus*, Latin, that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three years, but they wrap the root in an oil cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*sempiternel*, Fr. *sempiternus*, from *semper* and *æternus*, Latin.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, *a parte ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternal*, or eternal *a parte post*, but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is often simply for eternal.

Should we the long depending scale ascend
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?
If 'twill, then must we through the order run,
To some one man whose being ne'er began;
If that one man was *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independant, ever die? *Blackmore.*

SEMPITE'RNITY. *n. f.* [*sempiternitas*, Latin.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity, or *sempiternity* of the world, being admitted, though the eternity *a parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness. *Hale.*

SE'MSTRESS. *n. f.* [reamerepe, Saxon.] A woman whose business is to sew, a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *sempstresses* were employed to make me shirts, and linnen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in several folds. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The tucked up *sempstress* walks with hasty strides. *Swift.*

SE'NARY. *adj.* [*senarius*, *seni*, Latin.] Belonging to the number six, containing six.

SE'NATE. *n. f.* [*senatus*, Latin; *senat*, French.] An aſſembly of counſellors; a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good.

We debaſe
The nature of our ſeats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' *ſenate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

There they ſhall found
Their government, and their great *ſenate* chaſe. *Milton.*

He had not us'd excurſions, ſpears, or darts,
But counſel, order, and ſuch aged arts;
Which, if our anceſtors had not retain'd,
The *ſenate*'s name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the ſacred ſtrand,
The *ſenate* riſing to ſalute their gueſt. *Dryden.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*ſenate* and *houſe*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earneſtneſs are going
All to the *ſenatehouſe*; ſome news is come. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'NATOR. *n. f.* [*ſenator*, Latin; *ſenateur*, French.] A publick counſellor.

Moſt unwiſe patricians,
You grave but reckleſs *ſenators*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

As if to ev'ry fop it might belong,
Like *ſenators*, to cenſure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *adj.* [*ſenatorius*, Lat. *ſenatorial*, *ſenatorien*, Fr.]
SENATORIAN. } Belonging to ſenators, befitting ſenators.

To SEND. *v. a.* [*ſendgan*, Gothick, yeneam, Saxon; *ſenden*, Dutch.]

1. To diſpatch from one place to another.

There ſhalt thou ſerve thine enemies, which the Lord ſhall *ſend* againſt thee, in hunger and in thirſt. *Deutr.* xxviii. 48.

Send our brother with us, and we will go down. *Gen.* xlii.

His citizens *ſent* a meſſage after him, ſaying, we will not have this man to reign over us. *Lu.* xix. 14.

The meſſenger came, and ſhewed David all that Joab had *ſent* him for. 2 *Sa.* xi. 22.

My overſhadowing ſpirit and might with thee
I *ſend* along. *Milton.*

His wounded men he firſt *ſends* off to ſhore. *Dryden.*

Servants, *ſent* on meſſages, ſtay out ſomewhat longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

2. To commiſſion by authority to go and act.

There have been commiſſions
Sent down among them, which have flow'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

3. To grant as from a diſtant place: as, if God *ſend* life

I pray thee *ſend* me good ſpeed this day, and ſhew kindneſs unto my maſter. *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

O *ſend* out thy light and thy truth, let them lead me. *Pſ.*

4. To inflict, as from a diſtance.

The Lord ſhall *ſend* upon thee curſing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou ſetteſt thine hand unto. *Deutr.* xxv.

5. To emit; to immit, to produce.

The water *ſends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almoſt but leaves. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The ſenſes *ſend* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory preſent only their pictures or images, when the objects themſelves are abſent. *Cheyne.*

6. To diffuſe, to propagate.

When the fury took her ſtand on high,
A hiſs from all the ſnaky tire went round:
The dreadful ſignal all the rocks rebound,
And through the Achaian cities *ſend* the ſound. *Pope.*

7. To let fly, to caſt or ſhoot.

To SEND. *v. n.*

1. To deliver or diſpatch a meſſage.

I have made bold to *ſend* in to your wife
My ſuit is that ſhe will to Deſdemona
Procure me ſome access. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and ſtate, 'till thoſe votes were utterly abolliſhed, therefore they *ſent* the ſame day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. *To* SEND *for*. To require by meſſage to come, or cauſe to be brought.

Go with me ſome few of you, and ſee the place; and then you may *ſend for* your ſick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He *ſent for* me; and, while I rais'd his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, ſeeing that I wept, he preſs'd me cloſe. *Dryden.*

SE'NDER. *n. f.* [from *ſend*.] He that ſends.

This was a merry meſſage.
—We hope to make the *ſender* bluſh at it. *Shak. H. V.*

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorſeful pardon ſlowly carried,
To the great *ſender* turns a ſour offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſt with the beſt, the *ſender*, not the ſent *Milton.*

SENE'SCENCE. *n. f.* [*ſeneſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of growing old, decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the ſtate wherein they now are, without the leaſt *ſeneſcence* or decay, without jarring, diſorder, or invaſion of one another. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL. *n. f.* [*ſeneſchal*, French, of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts, or domeſtick ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his ſeal of arms, made Sir John Arundel, of Trerice, *ſeneſchal* of his houſhold, as well in peace as in war. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Martha was caſt,
Serv'd up in hall with ſewers and *ſeneſchals*;
The ſkill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The *ſeneſchal* rebuk'd, in haſte withdrew,
With equal haſte a menial train purſue. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It afterwards came to ſignify other offices.

SE'NGREEN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

SE'NILE. *adj.* [*ſenilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conſequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a taſk of that nature, whoſe difficulty requires that it ſhould be handled by a perſon in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *ſenile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy *Boyle on Colours.*

SE'NIOR. *n. f.* [*ſenior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has ſome ſuperiority

How can you admit your *ſeniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts alſo? *Whitgifte.*

2. An aged perſon.

A *ſenior* of the place repairs,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *n. f.* [from *ſenior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in all civil inſurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar ſeverity, ſo, in this caſe, the firſt provoker has, by his *ſeniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulyſſes might be conſigned to his care, by the right due to his *ſeniority*. *Broome.*

SE'NNA. *n. f.* [*ſenna*, Latin.] A phyſical tree.

The flower, for the moſt part, conſiſts of five leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe: the pointal afterwards becomes a plain, incurved, bivalve pod, which is full of ſeeds, each being ſeparated by a double thin membrane. The ſpecies are three. The third ſort, that uſed in medicine, is at preſent very rare. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, *ſenna*, or what purgative drug,
Would ſcour theſe Engliſh hence! *Shak. Macbeth.*

Senna tree is of two ſorts: the baſtard *ſenna*, and the ſcorpion *ſenna*, both which yield a pleaſant leaf and flower *Mort.*

SE'NNIGHT *n. f.* [Contracted from *ſevennight*.] The ſpace of ſeven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is ſolemnized: if the interim be but a *ſennight*, time's pace is ſo hard that it ſeems the length of ſeven years. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

SENO'CULAR. *adj.* [*ſeni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having ſix eyes.

Moſt animals are binocular, ſpiders octonocular, and ſome *ſexocular* *Derham.*

SENSA'TION. *n. f.* [*ſenſation*, French; *ſenſatio*, low Latin.] Perception by means of the ſenſes.

Diverſity of conſtitution, or other circumſtances, vary the *ſenſations*; and to them of Java pepper is cold *Grew. Coſm.*

The brain, diſtempered by a cold, beating againſt the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, cauſes the *ſenſation* of noiſe. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

This great ſource of moſt of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our ſenſes, and derived by them to the underſtanding, I call *ſenſation*

When we are aſleep, joy and ſorrow give us more vigorous *ſenſations* of pain or pleaſure than at any other time. *Addiſon.*

The happieſt, upon a fair eſtimate, have ſtronger *ſenſations* of pain than pleaſure. *Rogers.*

SE'NSE. *n. f.* [*ſens*, French; *ſenſus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived, the ſight; touch; hearing; ſmell; taſte.

This pow'r is *ſenſe*, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taſte, and touch, and ſcent, and ſound,
The quantity and ſhape of ev'ry thing
Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found
And though things ſenſible be numberleſs,
But only five the *ſenſe*'s organs be,
And in thoſe five, all things their forms expreſs,
Which we can touch, taſte, ſeel, or hear or ſee. *Davies.*

Then is the ſoul a nature, which contains
The pow'r of *ſenſe* within a greater pow'r,
Which doth employ and uſe the *ſenſe*'s pains;
But ſits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain
Within them ev'ry lower faculty
Of *ſenſe*, whereby they hear, ſee, ſmell, touch, taſte *Milt.*

Of the five *ſenſes*, two are uſually and moſt properly called the *ſenſes of* learning, as being moſt capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by ſelected ſigns, and theſe are hearing and ſeeing. *Hobbes's Elements of Law.*

There

Percept on by the ſenſes, ſenſation.

In a living creature, though never ſo great, the p ſe and the affects of any one part of the body i ſtantly make it ſenſation throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If we had nought but *ſenſe*, then only they
Should have found m ads which have their teaſes found,
But wiſdom grows when ſenſes go decay,
And folly moſt in qu ckeſt *ſenſe* is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty ſwiftneſs of your m nd,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *eaſe* beh. ind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect, apprehenſion of mind.

This Baldus, having the quick *ſenſe* of a lover, took as though h s miſtreſs had given him a ſecret reprehenſion *Sidn.*

God, to remove his ways from human *ſenſe*,
Plac'd heav'n from earth ſo far. *Milton.*

Why haſt thou added *ſenſe* of endleſs woes? *Milton.*

4 Senſuality, quickneſs or keenneſs of perception.

He ſhould have l v'd,
Save that h s riotous youth, with dangerous *ſenſe*,
And ri g, fo naneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy broken *ſenſes*. *Shakeſ.*

God nath endued mankind with powers and ab l ties, w h ch we cal natural light and reaſon, and common *ſenſe*. *Bentley.*

There's ſomething prev ous ev n to taſte; 'tis *ſenſe*,
Good *ſenſe*, which only is the gift of Heav'n
And, though no ſcience, fairly worth the ſev'n.
A ght woman yourſelf you muſt perceive;
Jones and Le Notre have r not to give. *Pope.*

6 Reaſon; reaſonable meaning.

He raves, his words are looſe
As heaps of ſand, and ſcattering wide from *ſenſe*:
You ſee he kn ows not me, his natural father,
That now the wind is got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Lord. Spaniſh Friar.*

7. Opinion, notion,

I ſpeak my private but impartial *ſenſe*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Dryden.*

8 Conſciouſneſs; conviction.

In the due *ſenſe* of my want of learning, I only make a confeſſion of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9 Moral perception

Some are ſo hardened in wickedneſs, as to have no *ſenſe* of the moſt friendly offices. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. Meaning, import.

In this *ſenſe* to be preſerved from all ſin is not impoſſible. *Hooker, b. v.*

My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *ſenſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

This comes out of a haughty preſumption, that becauſe we are encouraged to believe that in ſome *ſenſe* all th ngs are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themſelves. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

All before Richard I is before t me of memory, and what is ſince, is, in a ſega *ſenſe*, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one *ſenſe* it is, indeed, a building of gold and ſilver upon the foundation of Chriſtianity. *Tillotſon.*

When a word has been uſed in two or three *ſenſes*, and has made a great uproar for error, drop one or two of thoſe *ſenſes*, and leave it only one remain ng, and affix the other *ſenſes* or

n *part.* [from *ſenſe*] Perceived by the ſenſes. A word

Let the ſcho ar tell me, why th ngs muſt needs be ſo as h s ſenſes repreſent them: is he ſure that objects are not otherwiſe ſenſ d by others, than they are by him? And why muſt his ſenſe be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes. *Grew. Scepſ.*

SE'NSEFUL *adj.* [from *ſenſe* and *full*] Reaſonable, judicious.

Men, otherwiſe *ſenſeleſs* and ingenious, quote ſuch things out of an author as would never paſs in converſation. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS *adj.* [from *ſenſe*]

1. Wanting ſenſe, wanting uſe, void of all uſe or perception.

The charm and venom, which they drunk,
Their blood with ſecret filth infected hath,
Being diffuſed through the *ſenſe*leſs trunk,
That through the great contagion diſeaſe doth ſtark *F 2*

The ears are *ſenſeleſs* that ſhould give us hearing
To tell him his command ment is fulfilled. *Shak. Hamlet*

You ſtocks, you worſe than *ſenſeleſs* things! *Shakeſp.*

It is as repugnant to the idea of *ſenſeleſs* matter, that it ſhould at any time have ſenſe, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it ſhould put into itſelf three angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

want ng perception.

Is not your pious ſorrows. *Rowe*

this their *ſenſeleſs* perverſeneſs when it
e, and what they found themſelves under a
t muſt deſtroy them. *Clar.*

If we be not extremely fooliſh, thankleſs, or *ſenſeleſs*,
Joy is more apt to cure ſorrow than a great trouble
The great deſign of this ad mirable book is to prove
which I believe no man in the world was ever ſo *ſenſeleſs* as to
y *Tillotſon.*

She ſaw her favour was miſplac'd,
The fellows had a wretched taſte
She needs muſt tell them to their face,
They were a *ſenſeleſs* ſtupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reaſon.

It is a *ſenſeleſs* thing, in reaſon, to think that one of theſe intereſts can ſtand without the other, when, in the very order of natural cauſes, government is preſerved by religion *South.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiſer than they, deſtroy their young by *ſenſeleſs* fondneſs, and too much embracing *Locke.*

5 Wanting ſenſibility, wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perc

To draw Mars, like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-ſpurred Hercules in Virgil, proceeded from a *ſenſeleſs* and overcold judgment. *Peacham.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconſcious. *With of.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His ſoul is ſtupid, and his heart aſleep,
Fatten'd in vice, ſo callous and ſo groſs,
He ſins and ſees not, *ſenſeleſs of* his loſs. *Dryden.*

Hear th's,
You unhous'd, lawleſs, rambling libertines,
Senſeleſs of any charm in love, beyond
The proſtitution of a common bed *Southerne.*

SE'NSELESSLY *adv.* [from *ſenſeleſs.*] In a ſenſeleſs manner, ſtupidly, unreaſonably

If any one ſhould be found ſo *ſenſeleſsly* arrogant as to ſuppoſe man alone knowing and wiſe, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the reſt of the univerſe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I ſhall leave with him that very rational and emphatical reproof of Tully *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſeleſs.*] Folly; unreaſonableneſs, abſurdity; ſtupidity

The *ſenſeleſſneſs* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

SE'NSIBILITY *n. ſ.* [*ſenſibilité*, French.]

1. Quickneſs of ſenſation

Modeſty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the ſoul. it is ſuch an exquiſite *ſenſibility*, as warns a woman to ſhun the firſt appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Quickneſs of perception.

SE'NSIBLE. *adj* [*ſenſible*, French; *ſenſilis*, Latin]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes.

Would your cambrick were as *ſenſible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe be thoſe diſcourſes of God, whoſe effects we behold and ſee with our eyes, the *ſenſible* natures, are round about us. *Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of ſome other *ſenſible* faculty *Grew. Scepſ.*

2 er b

By reaſon man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *ſenſible*: reſteth, therefore, that we ſearch how man attaineth unto the knowledge of ſuch things unſenſible as are to be known. *Hooker.*

Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I ſee thee ſtill.
Art thou not, fatal viſion, *ſenſible*
To feeling as to ſight? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The ſpace left and acquired in every *ſenſible* moment in ſuch ſlow progreſſions, as ſo inconſiderable, that it cannot poſſibly move the ſenſe. *Grew. Scepſ.*

It is man feſt that the heavens are void of all *ſenſible* reſiſtance, and by conſequence of all *ſenſible* matter. *Newton.*

The far greater part of men are no otherwiſe moved than ſenſe, and have neither leiſure nor abi ty ſo far to improve r power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the perfections, without the aſſiſtance of *ſenſible* objects. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Air is *ſenſible* to the touch by its motion, and by its reſiſtance to bodies moved in it. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleneſs was puniſhed by ſo many ſtripes in publick, and the diſgrace was more *ſenſible* than the pain.

4. Perceiving by either mind or ſenſes, h y the mind or ſenſes

This muſt needs remove
The *ſenſible* of pain *Milton.*

I ſaw you in the laſt at your firſt ariſing. I was as ſoon *ſenſible* as any of that light, when juſt ſhooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not ſay there is no ſoul in man, becauſe he is not *ſenſible* of it in his ſleep; but I do ſay, he cannot think at any time, waking or ſleeping, without being *ſenſible* of it. *Locke.*

'The verification is as beautiful as the description complete; every eye must be *ſenſible* of it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſ.*

5 Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *ſenſible* of courteſy,
I ſhould not make ſo great a ſhew of zeal *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling, being eaſily or ſtrongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *ſenſible* of wrong,
Reſtrain'd by ſhame, was forc'd to hold my tongue. *Dryd.*

[illegible]

They are very *ſenſible* that they had better have puſhed their conquelts on the other ſide of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together *Addiſon.*

8 In low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable; judicious; wiſe.

I have been tired with accounts from *ſenſible* men, furniſhed with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addiſon.*

SE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſible.*]

1 Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes.
2 Actual perception by mind or body
3. Quickneſs of perception; ſenſibility.

The *ſenſibleneſs* of the eye renders it ſubject to pain, as alſo unfit to be dreſſed with ſharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful conſciouſneſs

There is no condition of ſoul more wretched than that of the ſenſeleſs obdurate ſinner, being a kind of numbneſs of ſoul; and, contrariwiſe, this feeling and *ſenſibleneſs*, and ſorrow for ſin, the moſt vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reaſonableneſs. An uſe not admitted but in converſation.

[illegible]

He is your brother, lords; *ſenſibly* fed
Of that ſelf-blood, that firſt gave life to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſudden pain in my right foot increaſed *ſenſibly*. *Temple.*

The ſalts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corroſive; and ſo they affect the fibres of the brain more *ſenſibly* than other parts. *Arb.*

7 With perception of either mind or body.

3. Externally; by impreſſion on the ſenſes.

That church of Chriſt, which we properly term his body myſtical, can be but one; neither can that one be *ſenſibly* diſcerned by any, inaſmuch as the parts thereof are ſome in heaven already with Chriſt. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception

5. In low language, judiciouſly; reaſonably

SE'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*ſenſif*, French.] Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon.

The *ſenſitive* faculty may have a *ſenſitive* love of ſome *ſenſitive* objects, which though moderated ſo as not to fall into ſin; yet, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more ſenſitively towards that inferior object than towards God this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *ſenſitive* appetite are in painting called paſſions, becauſe the ſoul is agitated by them, and becauſe the body ſuffers and is ſenſibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are ſuch as are endued with a vegetative ſoul, as plants, a *ſenſitive* ſoul, as animals; or a rational ſoul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant*, *n. ſ.* [*mimoſa*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel, having many ſtamina in the centre these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower ſ the piſtillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundiſh ſeed. Of this plant the humble plants are a ſpecies, which are ſo called, becauſe, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward, but the leaves of the *ſenſitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller*

Vegetables have many of them ſome degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briſkly alter their figure and motion, and ſo have obtained the name of *ſenſitive plants*, from a motion which has ſome reſemblance to that which in animals follows upon ſen-

[illegible]

Whence does it happen, that the plant which well
[illegible] name the *ſenſitive*, ſhould move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to anſwer her command,
And with quick horrour fly the neighb'ring hand? *Prior.*

The *ſenſitive plant* is ſo call'd, becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, the leaf ſhrinks. *Mortimer*

SE'NSITIVELY *adv.* [from *ſenſitive.*] In a ſenſitive manner.

The ſenſitive faculty, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more *ſenſitively* towards an inferior object than towards God this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SE'NSORIUM. } *n. ſ.* [L.
SENSORY.

1. The part where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind, the ſeat of ſenſe

Spiritual ſpecies, both viſible and audible, will work upon the *ſenſories*, though they have not any other body. *Bacon.*

As ſound in a bell or muſical ſtring, or other ſounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *ſenſorium* 'tis a ſenſe of that motion under the form of ſound *Newton.*

Is not the *ſenſory* of animals the place to which the ſenſitive ſubſtance is preſent, and unto which the ſenſible ſpecies of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate preſence to that ſubſtance? *Newton's Opt.*

2. Organ of ſenſation

That we all have double *ſenſories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheiſtical ſophiſm. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *adj.* [*ſenſuel*, French.]

1. Conſiſting in ſenſe; depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes.

Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *ſenſual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Eſtr.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The ſcale of *ſenſual*, mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

2. Pleaſing to the ſenſes; carnal; not ſpiritual.

The greateſt part of men are ſuch as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *ſenſual* before whatſoever is moſt divine. *Hooker*

3. Devoted to ſenſe, lewd, luxurious.

From amidſt them roſe
Belial, the diſſoluteſt ſpirit that fell,
The *ſenſualleſt*; and, after Aſmodai,
The fleſh-luſt incubus. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

No ſmall part of virtue conſiſts in abſtaining from that wherein *ſenſual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SE'NSUALIST *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] A carnal perſon; one devoted to corporal pleaſures.

Let atheiſts and *ſenſualiſts* ſatisfy themſelves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reaſon keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will loſe her's. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] Devotedneſs to the ſenſes, addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or thoſe pamper'd animals
That rage in ſavage *ſenſuality*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kill not her quick'ning pow'r with ſurfeitings;
Mar not her ſenſe with *ſenſuality*
Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make not her free will ſlave to vanity. *Davies*

Senſuality is one kind of pleaſure, ſuch an one as it is. *South.*

They avoid dreſs, leſt they ſhould have affections tainted by any *ſenſuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings *Addiſ.*

Impure and brutal *ſenſuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of thoſe countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To SE'NSUALIZE *v. a.* [from *ſenſual.*] To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures, to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes.

Not to ſuffer one's ſelf to be *ſenſualized* by pleaſures, like thoſe who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſual.*] In a ſenſual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *adj.* [from *ſenſe.*] Tender; pathetick; full of [illegible]

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being leſs ſubtle and fine; but more ſimple, *ſenſuous*, and paſſionate. *Milt.*

SENT. The participle paſſive of *ſend.*

I make a decree that all Iſrael go with thee; foraſmuch as thou art *ſent* of the king. *Ezr.* vii. 14.

SE'NTENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſentence*, French, *ſententia*, Latin.]

1. Determination or decilion, as of a judge civil or ecclaſtical.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *ſentence* that reaſon giveth, concerning the goodneſs of thoſe things which they are to do *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that ſo pronounceth of them, neither *ſentence* of men grounded upon ſuch manifeſt and clear proof, that they, in whoſe hands it is to alter them, may likewiſe infallibly, even in heart and conſcience, judge them ſo, upon neceſſity to urge alteration, is to trouble and diſturb without neceſſity *Hooker.*

How will I give *ſentence* againſt them. *Jer.* iv. 12.

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, ſtill there are other lenitives, that friendſhip will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *ſentence* *South's Sermons.*

Let him ſet out ſome of Luther's works, that by them we may paſs *ſentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is uſually ſpoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge, doom

By the conſent of all laws, in capital cauſes, the evidence muſt be full and clear; and if ſo, where one man's life is in queſtion, what ſay we to a war, which is ever the *ſentence* of death upon many? *Bacon's holy War.*

What reſts but that the mortal *ſentence* paſs? *Milton.*

3 A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

A *ſentence* may be defined a moral inſtruction couched in a few words. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey*

An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sentences* were found in Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.

After this cold consid'rance, *sentence* me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakesp.*
Came the mild judge and intercessor both,
To *sentence* man. *Milton.*

2. To condemn.

Could that decree from our brother come!
Nature herself is *sentenc'd* in your doom
Piety is no more. *Dryden.*

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Temple*

SENTENTIOSITY. *n. f.* [from *sententious.*] Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiosity* of common concerns with us. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*sententieux*, Fr. from *sentence.*] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick.

He is very swift and *sententious.* *Shakesp. As you like it.*
Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues,
Sententious showers! O let them fall;
Their cadence is rhetorical *Crashaw.*
Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*
How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious* *Addison's Cato.*

The making of those figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them; as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sententious.*] In short sentences; with striking brevity

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously* they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon's Essays*

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sententious.*] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryd.*

SE'NTERY. *n. f.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel.*] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army

What strength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *centuries*, and stations thick
Of angels watching round *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT. *adj.* [*sentiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal syllogism presseth him to eat. *Hale*

SE'NTIENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception

If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus aequis*, with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Grew. Sens.*

SE'NTIMENT. *n. f.* [*sentiment*, French.]

1. Thought; notion, opinion

The configuration of the reason, why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Loc.*

Anke to council or th' assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things, a striking sentence in a composition.

SE'NTINEL. *n. f.* [*sentinelle*, French, from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprize.

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even
[illegible] *Ch.*

SE'NTINEL. *n. f.* [Corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel.*]

1. A watch; a sentinel, one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch
Those *centries* to our aid; the rest will serve
For a short holding. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
The youth of Hell strict guard may keep,
And set their *centries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*
One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow,
A wakeful *centry*, and on duty now *Dryden.*

2. Guard, watch, the duty of a sentry.

Here toils and death, and death's half brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *centry* keep. *Dryden.*
Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my slumbers *centry* keep;
Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes,
Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *separable.*] The quality of admitting disunion or discerption.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glan.*
The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation, for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate.*]

1. Susceptive of disunion; discerptible.
2. Possible to be disjoined from something.

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one from another. *Locke.*

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *separable.*] Capableness of being separable.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Latin, *séparer*, French.]

1. To break, to divide into parts.
2. To disunite; to disjoin

I'll to England.
——To Ireland, I
Our *separated* fortunes
Shall keep us both the safer. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*

3. To sever from the rest

Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*
Death from sin no power can *separate.* *Milton.*

4. To set apart; to segregate.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts* xiii. 2.
David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. 1 *Chron.* xxv. 1

5. To withdraw.

Separate thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Gen.* xiii. 9.

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part, to be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest

Eve *separate* he wish'd. *Milton.*

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *separate* grove, *Dryden.*

2. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too, or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY *adv.* [from *separate.*] Apart; singly; not in conjunction.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *separately* and together, for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved *Bac.*

If you admit of many figures, then conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in part cubes. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS. *n. f.* [from *separate.*] The state of being separate.

SEPARATION *n. f.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr. from *separate.*]

1. The act of separating, disjunction.

They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Aves.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves, but upon its *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated,

nitated, that which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*

2. The state of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The chemical analysis, or operation of distinguishing things long co

A fifteenth part of silver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce, disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Catharine? *Shakespeare.*

SEPARATIST. *n. s.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church, a schismatick, a seceder.

The anabaptists, *separatists*, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*

Says the *separatist*, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you

SEPARATOR. *n. s.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.

SEPARATORY *adj.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation.

the great glands of the liver is the office of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

SEPIBLE. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SEPIMENT. *n. s.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge, a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSITION. *n. s.* [*sepono*, Latin.] The act of setting apart, segregation.

SEPT. *n. s.* [*septum*, Latin.] A clan; a race, a generation. A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plain'sts. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish as did possess this island. *Davies on Ireland.*

SEPTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTE'MBER. *n. s.* [Latin; *Septembre*, French.] The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.

September hath his name as being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacham on Drawing.*

SEPTE'NARY. *adj.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven.

Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; tho' the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this *septenary* number. *Watts.*

SEPTE'NARY. *n. s.* The number seven.

The days of men are cast up by *septenaries*, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*septennis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting seven years.

2. Happening once in seven years.

Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he received to govern them by subaltern masters. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

With weekly bells and *septennial* ale,
Their wish is full, to riot and to rail. *Anonym.*

SEPTE'NTRION. *n. s.* [Fr. *septentrio*, Latin.] The North.

Thou art as opposite to every good,
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the South to the *Septentrion*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

SEPTE'NTRION } *adj.* [*septentrionalis*, Latin; *septentrional*,
SEPTENTRIONAL. } French.] Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of the earth and seats of men
From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

If the Spring
Preceding should be destitute of rain,
Or blasts *septentrional* with blushing wings
Sweep up the smoaky mists and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

[illegible]]

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Towards the North; northerly.

If they be pressed [illegible] cast soft and small [illegible] fat common yoke down, and break it

[illegible]

northerly.

Steel and good iron, never
[illegible] are made at one [illegible] and

SEPTIC. *adj.* [σηπτικος.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *septick* medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a

SEPTILATERAL. *adj.* [*septem* and *latera*, Lat.] Having seven sides.

By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEPTUAGENARY. *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of Gmes, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Nestor's *septuagenary* determination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEPTUAGESIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy.

In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEPTUAGINT. *n. s.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

Which way soever you try, you shall find the products enough for the extent of this earth, and if you follow *septuagint* chronology, it will then be far higher. *Burnet.*

[illegible]

A technical term.

SEPULCHRAL. *adj.* [*sepulcral*, Fr. *sepulcralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

With our fair deeds be memorate there.
We like *sepulchral* statues
All day the same our postures were,
And we so found nothing at the day. *Donne.*
Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock,
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*
Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SEPULCHRE. *n. s.* [*sepulcre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave, a tomb.

To crystal him and his heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shak. Henry VI.*

Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Brown.*

There where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought,
Where I, by thee inspir'd, his praises sung,
And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilk.*

If not one common *sepulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone shall join. *Dryden.*

To SEPU'LCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakespeare* and *Milton*; on the first, more properly, by *Jonson* and *Prior*.] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence,
Or, at the least, in her's *sepulchre* thine. *Shakesp.*

I am glad to see that time survive,
Where merit is not *sepulcher'd* alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *Ben. Johnson.*

Thou so *sepulcher'd* in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*

Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,
And, deep surcharg'd, by sandy mountains lie,
Obscurely *sepulcher'd*. *Prior.*

[illegible] *n. s.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over her *sepultures* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare,
With speed to Merlinda bring relief,
Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*

In England *sepulture*, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*sequacious*, Latin.]

1. Following, attendant.

Orpheus could lead the
And trees uprooted left their
Sequacious of the lyre.
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard and straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heav'n.

Above thoſe ſuperſtitious horrours that enſlave
The fond *ſequacious* herd, to myſtick faith
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few
The glorious ſtranger hail! *Thomſon.*

2. Duc'le; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was eaſy, the matter being ductile and *ſequacious*, and obedient to the hand and ſtroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughneſs.

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a cloſeneſs, tenor, and *ſequacity*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SE'QUEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſequelle*, French; *ſequela*, Latin.]

1. Concluſion; ſucceeding part.

If black ſcandal or foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the *ſequel* of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me. *Shak. R. III.*

Was he not a man of wiſdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not alſo ſucceſsful? True, but ſtill he was poor: and once grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *ſequel* in the next verſe, the poor man's wiſdom is deſpiſed. *South's Sermons.*

2. Conſequence, event.

Let any principal thing, as the ſun or the moon, but once ceaſe, fail, or ſwerve, and who doth not eaſily conceive that the *ſequel* thereof would be ruin both to uſe and whatſoever dependeth on it? *Hooker.*

In theſe he put two weights,
The *ſequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Conſequence inferred, conſequentialneſs.

What *ſequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: *ergo*, he is only a deacon. *Hall.*

SE'QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequor*, Latin.]

1. Order of ſucceſſion.

How art thou a king,
But by fair *ſequence* and ſucceſſion? *Shakeſp. R. II.*

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cauſe proceedeth from a precedent *ſequence*, and ſeries of the ſeaſons of the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

SE'QUENT. *adj.* [*ſequens*, Latin.]

1. Following, ſucceeding.

Let my tryal be mine own confeſſion:
Immediate ſentence then, and *ſequent* death,
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakeſ. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation, and now grown,
Suſpected to a *ſequent* king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their overgrowth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Conſequential.

SE'QUENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in uſe.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *ſequent* of the ſtranger queen's, which accidentally is ſcarried *Shakeſpeare.*

To SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*ſequeſtrer*, Fr. *ſecreſtar*, Spaniſh; *ſequeſtro*, low Latin.]

1. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy.

Why are you *ſequeſter'd* from all your train? *Shakeſp.*

To the wretched place a poor *ſequeſter'd* ſtag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languiſh. *Shak. As you like it.*

In ſhady bow'rs,
More *ſecret* and *ſequeſter'd*, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never ſlept. *Milton.*

Ye ſacred Nine! that all my ſoul poſſeſs,
Whoſe raptures fire me, and whoſe viſions bleſs,
Bear me, oh bear me to *ſequeſter'd* ſcenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and ſurrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aſide; to remove.

Although I had wholly *ſequeſtered* my civil affairs, yet I ſet down, out of long continued experience in buſineſs, and converſation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw, to ſegregate.

A thing as ſeaſonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greateſt weight and ſolemnity, as being uſed when men moſt *ſequeſter* themſelves from action. *Hooker.*

4. To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others.

5. To deprive of poſſeſſions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine faſhions and his French ragou's, which *ſequeſtered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as ſinfully as ſome uſually do by their riches. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *adj.* [from *ſequeſtrate*.]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of ſeparation.

Hartſhorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not unlikely *ſequeſtrable* ſalt. *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. n.* To ſequeſter; to ſeparate from

In general contagions more periſh for want of neceſſaries than by the malignity of the diſeaſe, they being *ſequeſtrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſequeſtration*, Fr. from *ſequeſtrate*.]

1. Separation, retirement.

His addiction was to courſes vain;
I never noted in him any ſtudy,
Any retirement, any *ſequeſtration*
From open haunts and popularity. *Shak. Henry V.*

There muſt be ſome retirement, ſome *ſequeſtration* of a man's ſelf from the noiſe and toils of the world, for truth ſcorns to be ſeen by eyes too much fixt upon inferior objects. *South's Sermons.*

2. Diſunion; diſjunction.

The metals remain unſevered, the fire only dividing the body into ſmaller particles, hindering reſt and continuity, without any *ſequeſtration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*

3. State of being ſet aſide.

Since Henry Monmouth firſt began to reign,
Before whoſe glory I was great in arms,
This loathſome *ſequeſtration* have I had. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

4. Deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion.

If there be a ſingle ſpot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the boſhop, to build upon it, under pain of *ſequeſtration*. *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequeſtrate*.] One who takes from [illegible] poſſeſſion.

I am taken into the hands of publicans and *ſequeſtrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*

SERA'GLIO. *n. ſ.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is loſt in the pronunciation.] A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more ſolid content to be found in a conſtant courſe of well living, than in the voluptuouſneſs of a *ſeraglio*. *Norris.*

SE'RAPH. *n. ſ.* [שרף] One of the orders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the higheſt and perfecteſt of all created beings, than the pureſt *ſeraph* is from the moſt contemptible part of matter, and conſequently muſt infinitely exceed what our narrow underſtandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *ſeraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*ſeraphique*, French, from *ſeraph*.] An-

Love is curious of little things, deſiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *ſeraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*

Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton.*

'Tis to the world a ſecret yet,
Whether the nymph, to pleaſe her ſwain,
Talks in a high romantick ſtrain;
Or whether he at all deſcends
To like with leſs *ſeraphick* ends. *Swift.*

SE'RAPHIM. *n. ſ.* [This is properly the plural of *ſeraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *ſeraphims* is ſometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To thee cherubim and *ſeraphim* continually do cry. *Com. Pr.*

Then flew one of the *ſeraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Iſ.* vi. 6.

Of *ſeraphim* another row. *Milton.*

SERE. *adj.* [reapian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See SEAR.

The muſes, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *ſere* *Spenſer.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and *ſere*,
Ill-fac'd, worſe bodied, ſhapeleſs every where;
Vicious, ungentle. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Ere this diurnal ſtar
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter *ſere* foment. *Milton.*

They *ſere* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And ſeeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

On a *ſere* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I ſat me down,
Viewing and ſkil. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

SERE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this paſſage, the meaning. Can it come, like *ſheers*, from ſcýpan, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.

Two eagles,
That, mounted on the winds, together ſtill
Their ſtrokes extended; but arriving now
Amidſt the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threatning death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *feres* *Chapm.*

SERENA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenade*, Fr. *ſerenata*, Italian, whence, in *Milton*, *ſerenate*, from *ſerenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their miſtreſſes in fair nights.] Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton maſk, or midnight ball,
Or *ſerenate*, which the ſtarv'd lover ſings
To his proud fair, beſt quited with diſdain. *Milton.*

Fooliſh ſwallow, what do'ſt thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneleſs *ſerenade*? *Cowley.*

Shall I the neighbours nightly reſt invade,
At her deaf doors, with ſome vile *ſerenade*? *Dryden.*

Will fancies he never ſhould have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and diſturbed honeſt people with his midnight *ſerenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon.*

To SERENA'DE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal muſick.

He continued to *ſerenade* her every morning, 'till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*

SERE'NE *adj.* [*ſerein*, French; *ſerenus*, Latin.]

1. Calm, placid, quiet.

Spirits live inſpher'd
In regions mild, of calm and *ſerene* air. *Milton.*

The moon, *ſerene* in glory, mounts the ſky. *Pope.*

2. Untroubled; undiſturbed, even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; ſhewing a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His ſtature, and upright with front *ſerene*
Govern the reſt. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is paſt, unto future circumſpection, and a *ſerene* expectation of the future life. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Gutta SERE'NA. *n. ſ.* An obſtruction in the optick nerve.

Theſe eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop *ſerene* hath quench'd their orbs. *Milton.*

SERE'NE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Clear ſky.

Where ever death doth pleaſe t' appear,
Seas, *ſerene*, ſwords, ſhot, ſickneſs, all are there. *Ben. Jonſ.*

To SERE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſerener*, French; *ſereno*, Latin.]

1. To calm, to quiet.
2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to *ſerene*, and drive
Precipitant the baſer ropy lees. *Philips.*

SERENELY. *adv.* [from *ſerene.*]

1. Calmly; quietly

The ſetting ſun now ſhone *ſerenely* bright, *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be ſuppoſed innate, it being impoſſible that men ſhould, without ſhame or fear, confidently and *ſerenely* break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had ſet up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, calmly fair
Soft fell her words as flew the air *Prior.*

SERE'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Calmneſs, coolneſs of mind. Not in uſe.

From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour, will flow quietude and *ſerenitude* in the affections. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenité*, Fr. from *ſerenus*, Latin.]

1. Calmneſs; temperature

In the conſtitution of a perpetual equinox, the beſt part of the globe would be deſolate, and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reaſon to expect that it would conſtantly enjoy that admired calm and *ſerenity*. *Bentley.*

Pure *ſerenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation ſtill. *Thomſon.*

2. Peace, quietneſs, not diſturbance.

A general peace and *ſerenity* newly ſucceeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind

I cannot ſee how any men ſhould ever tranſgreſs thoſe moral rules, with confidence and *ſerenity*, were they innate, and ſtamped upon their minds. *Locke.*

SERGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſerge*, French; *xerga*, Spaniſh, which *Covarruvias* derives from *ſirica*, Arabick, *Skinner* from *ſerge*, German, a mat.] A kind of cloath.

The ſame wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloath, another into kerſey or *ſerge*, and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your ſhuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloaths and *ſerges* grow *Gay.*

SE'RGEANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſergent*, French, *ſergente*, Italian, from *ſervientes*, Latin.]

1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute the commands of ſuperiours.

Had I but time, as this fell *ſergeant*, death,
Is ſtrict in his arreſt, oh, I could tell *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

When it was day the magiſtrates ſent the *ſergeants*, ſaying, let theſe men go. *Acts* xvi. 35

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the *ſergeant*,
Who, like a good and hardy ſoldier, fought. *Shakeſ. Mach.*

3. A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge.

None ſhould be made *ſergeants*, but ſuch as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

4. It is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants: as, *ſergeant chirurgeons.*

SE'RGEANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſergeant.*]

Grand *ſergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king, by ſervice, which he ought to do in his own perſon unto the king, as to bear the king's banner or his ſpear, or to lead his hoſt, or to be his marſhal, or to blow a horn, when the foreſt his enemies invade the land, or to find a man at arms to fight within the four ſeas, or elſe to do it himſelf, or to bear the king's ſword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his ſewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *ſergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly ſome ſmall thing toward his wars: as a ſword, dagger, bow, knife, ſpear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of ſpurs, or ſuch like. *Cowel.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſergeant.*] The office of a ſergeant.

SERIES. *n. ſ.* [*ſerie*, Fr. *ſeries*, Latin.]

1. Sequence, order

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text as it lies in the *ſeries* of the epiſtle. *Ward of Infidelity.*

The chaſms of the correſpondence I cannot ſupply, having deſtroyed too many letters to preſerve any *ſeries*. *Pope.*

2. Succeſſion, courſe

I has is the *ſeries* of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas, and thine are born to know. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſerieux*, Fr. *ſerius*, La.

1. Grave; ſolemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.
2. Important, weighty, not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *ſerious* matter. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

There's nothing *ſerious* in mortality;
All is but toys. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravely; ſolemnly; in earneſt, without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful conſideration to any one, ſober and in his wits, to think *ſeriouſly* with himſelf, what horror and confuſion muſt needs ſurprize that man, at the laſt day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*

Ah, laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind,
That thou could'ſt *ſeriouſly* perſuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a god. *Dryden.*

Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom firſt of all made them *ſeriouſly* inquiſitive into that religion, which could endue the mind with ſo much ſtrength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, the earneſt deſire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addiſ.*

SE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravity; ſolemnity; earneſt attention.

That ſpirit of religion and *ſeriouſneſs* vaniſhed all at once, and a ſpirit of libertiniſm and profaneneſs ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The youth was received at the door by a ſervant, who then conducted him with great ſilence and *ſeriouſneſs* to a long ga-

SERMONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ſpeeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſermocinor*, Latin.] A preacher; a ſpeechmaker.

Theſe obſtreperous *ſermocinators* make eaſy impreſſion upon the minds of the vulgar. *Hewel.*

SE'RMON. *n. ſ.* [*ſermon*, Fr. *ſermo*, Lat.] A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *ſermons*, be they never ſo found and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *ſermons* of the prophets were, no, they are but ambiguouſly termed his word, becauſe his word is commonly the ſubject whereof they treat, and muſt be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooker.*

This our life, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in ſtones, and good in every thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

In his *ſermons* unto the ſoldiers, and in open talk with the nobility, it ſhould ſeem that he himſelf had been enough to have overthrown the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Sermons he heard, yet not ſo many
As left no time to practiſe any:
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them over again. *Craſhaw.*

Many, while they have preached Chriſt in their *ſermons*, have read a lecture of atheiſm in their practice. *South.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,
A living *ſermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*ſermonner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To diſcourſe as in a ſermon.

Some would rather have good diſcipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *ſe monſtrated* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices *Spenſer.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically, to leſſon.

Come, *ſermon* me no further.
No villainous bounty yet hath pleaſed my heart. *Shak. Timon.*

SERMOUNTAIN, or *Seſeli*. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſeli*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a roſe and umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are ranged orbicularly, and reſt on the empalement, which becomes a fruit compoſed of two large oblong furrowed ſeeds, having foliaceous edges on one ſide. To theſe notes muſt be added, that the ſides of the leaves are large, long, and more, excepting their extremity, where they are ſlightly cut into three parts. *Miller.*

SERO'SITY. *n. f.* [*ſeroſité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In theſe the ſalt and laxuriated *ſeroſity* is divided between the gut and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occaſions the difficulty of ſwallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *ſeroſity* obſtructing the glands, which may be watery, oedematoſe, and ſchirrous, according to the viſcoſity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *adj.* [*ſereux*, French; *ſeroſus*, Latin.]

1. Thin; watery. Uſed of the part of the blood which ſeparates in congelation from the grumous or red part.

2. Adapted to the ſerum.

This diſeaſe is commonly an extravaſation of ſerum, received in ſome cavity of the body; for there may be alſo a dropſy by a dilatation of the *ſerous* veſſels, as that in the ovarium. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SE'RPENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſerpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young, and the *ſnake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water filled up to the height,
In which a *ſerpent* did himſelf enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold. *Fairy Queen.*

She ſtruck me with her tongue,
Moſt *ſerpent* like, upon the very heart. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

[illegible] round, or circuit wide,
With *ſerpent* error wand'ring, found their way *Milton.*

Happy piercing through the darkeſt diſguiſe,
The chief I challeng'd, he whoſe practiſ'd wit
Knew all the *ſerpent* mazes of deceit,
Eludes my ſearch. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SE'RPENTINE. *adj.* [*ſerpentinus*, Lat. from *ſerpent*.]

1. Reſembling a ſerpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from ſo *ſerpentine* a companion as I am. *Sidney.*

This of ours is deſcribed with legs, wings, a *ſerpentine* and winding tail, and a creſt or comb ſomewhat like a cock. *Brown.*

Nothing wants, but that thy ſhape
Like his, and colour *ſerpentine*, may ſhew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The figures and their parts ought to have a *ſerpentine* and flaming form naturally: theſe ſorts of outlines have, I know not what of life and ſeeming motion in them, which very much reſembles the activity of the flame and ſerpent. *Dryden.*

2. Winding like a ſerpent; anfractuous.

Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct, but where he roſe to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steers by that point, and ſo is *ſerpentine*. *Donne.*

Has band the adorned firmament diſplay'd,
Thoſe *ſerpentine*, yet conſtant motions made. *Sandys.*

How many ſpacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding barks, and mazes *ſerpentine*,
Traverſe, before he ſpits in Belgia's plain,
And, loſt in ſand, creeps to the German main? *Buckinghamſhire.*

SE'RPENTINE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPENTINE *Stone. n. ſ.*

There were three ſpecies of this ſtone known among the ancients, all reſembling one another, and celebrated for the ſame virtues. They were all of the marble kind: the one was green, variegated with ſpots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green alſo, but variegated with ſpots of white: the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with ſmall black ſpots. The firſt ſpecies was chiefly uſed in medicine, and found by the ancients only in Egypt; but it is frequent in the deſarts of Arabia, in the iſlands of the Archipelago, in Italy, and we have whole quarries of it in Wales. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy againſt the poiſon of the bite of ſerpents; but it is now juſtly rejected. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *ſerpentine ſtone*, which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that ſhall be infuſed therein for four and twenty hours, the taſte and operation of the ſpaw-water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the ſpleen and gravel. *Wotton.*

SE'RPENTS *Tongue. n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPET. *n. ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſerpigo*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo.

The ſkin behind her ear downwards became *ſerpiginous*, and was covered with white ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

S[illegible]

For thy own bowels, which do call thee ſire,
Do curſe the gout, *ſerpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no ſooner. *Shakeſpeare.*

She had a node with pains on her right leg, and a *ſerpigo* on her right hand. *Wiſeman.*

To SE'RRE. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little ſpace. Not received into uſe, nor deſerving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *ſerring* of the ſpirits, to reſiſt in ſome meaſure, and alſo this knitting will follow upon earneſt ſtudying, though it be without diſlike. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Heat attenuates and ſends forth the ſpirit of a body, and upon that the more groſs parts contract and *ſerr* themſelves together. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *adj.* [*ſerratus*, Latin.] Formed with jags or
SE'RRATED } indentures like the edge of a ſaw.

All that have *ſerrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck anſwerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes with ſtrong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *ſerrate* on the edge. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

This ſtick is uſually knotted, and always armed one of them with a curious ſhark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *ſerrated* on both edges: a ſcurvy weapon. *Grew.*

SERRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

SE'RRATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of a ſaw.

Theſe are ſerrated on the edges; but the *ſerratures* are deeper and groſſer than in any of the reſt. *Woodward.*

To SE'RRY. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French; *ſerrare*, Italian.] To preſs cloſe, to drive hard together. For *ſerry Burton* uſes *ſerr*; but neither *ſerr* nor *ſerry* are received.

With them roſe
A foreſt huge of ſpears; and throng'd beams
Appear'd, and *ſerried* ſhields in thick array,
Of depth immeaſurable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Foul diſſipation follow'd, and forc'd rout,
Nor ſerv'd it to relax their *ſerried* files. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

SE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſervant*, French; *ſervus*, Latin.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. The correlative of maſter.

We are one in fortune; both
Felt by our *ſervants*, by thoſe men we lov'd moſt. *Shakeſp.*

I had rather be a country *ſervant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shak. R. III.*

He diſdain'd not
Thenceforth the form of *ſervant* to aſſume, *Milton.*

For maſter or for *ſervant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

2. One in a ſtate of ſubjection. Unuſual.

Being unprepar'd,
Our will became the *ſervant* to defect,
Which elſe ſhould free have wrought. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. A word of civility uſed to ſuperiours or equals.

This ſubjection due from all men to all men, is ſomething more than the compliment of courſe, when our betters tell us they are our humble *ſervants*, but underſtand us to be their ſlaves. *Swift.*

To SE'RVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſubject. Not in uſe.

My affairs
Are *ſervanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remiſſion lies
In Volſcian breaſts. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*ſervir*, French; *ſervio*, Latin.]

1. To attend at command.

Becauſe thou art my brother, ſhouldſt thou therefore *ſerve* me for nought? *Gen. xxix. 15.*

A goddeſs among gods ador'd, and *ſerv'd*
By angels numberleſs, thy daily train *Milton.*

2. To obey ſervilely or meanly.

When wealthy, ſhew thy wiſdom not to be
To wealth a ſervant, but make wealth *ſerve* thee. *Denham.*

3. To ſupply with food ceremoniouſly.

Others, pamper'd in their ſhameleſs pride,
Are *ſerv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

4. To bring as a menial attendant.

Bid them cover the table, *ſerve* in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Soon after our dinner was *ſerved* in, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat. we had alſo drink of three ſorts, all wholſome and good. *Bacon.*

Beſmeared with the horrid juice of ſepia, they danced a little antick poſtures, retired a while, and then returned *ſerving* up a banquet as at ſolemn funerals. *Taylor.*

Some part he roaſts; then *ſerves* it up ſo dreſt,
And bids me welcome to this humble feaſt.
Mov'd with diſdain,
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The ſame meſs ſhould be *ſerved* up again for ſupper, and breakfaſt next morning. *Arbuthn. Hiſtory of John Bull.*

5. To be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater ſhould not *ſerve*
The leſs not bright. *Milton.*

6. To ſupply with any thing.

They that *ſerve* the city, ſhall *ſerve* it out of all the tribes of Iſrael. *Ezek. xlviii. 19.*

7. To

7. To obey in military actions.
8. To be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fash on, it *serves* their turn. *Locke.*

9. To be of use to; to assist.

When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

10. To promote.

He consider'd every creature
Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*

11. To comply with.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

12. To satisfy; to content.

As the former empty plea *served* the sottish Jews, this equally *serves* these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*

Nothing would *serve* them then but riding. *L'Estrange.*

One half pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

13. To stand instead of any thing to one.

The dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy,
And in the cunning, truth itself's a lye. *Pope.*

14. [*Se servir de*, French.] *To* SERVE *himself of.* To make use of. A mere Gallicism.

A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and w thal how to *serve himself* of the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations. *Digby on the Soul.*

They would *serve themselves* of this form. *Taylor.*

I will *serve myself* of this concession. *Chillingworth.*

It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends of those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there *Tillotson's Sermons.*

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves* of other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden's Dufresn.*

15. To requite: as, he *served* me ungratefully.
16. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Be ·
Matters hid leave to God, him *serve* and fear. *Milton.*
17. *To* SERVE *a warrant.* To take an offender, and carry to justice.

To SERVE. *v. n.*

1. To be a servant, or slave.

Israel *served* for a wife, and for a w fe he kept sheep. *Hos.*

We will g ve thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* w th me. *Gen.* xx. 27.

2. To be in subjection.

Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Is.* xliii. 24.

3. To attend, to wait.

Martha was cumbered about much *serving*, and said, Lord, do'st thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* a one? *Luke* x. 40.

4. To act in war.

Both more or less have given him the revolt;
And none *serve* with but constrained things,
Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

5. To produce the end desired.

The look bewrayed, that as she used these ornaments, not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not *serve.* *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose.

Take it, she said, and when your needs require,
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

7. To suit, to be convenient.

We have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall *serve* to shew in articles. *Shakesp. H IV.*

Yet time *serves*, wherein you may redeem
Your banish'd honours. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

As occasion *serves*, this noble queen
And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shakesp. H VI.*

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,
And given me by the king, when time should *serve*,
To be perus'd by you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

8. To conduce, to be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve.* *Hooker.*

Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as *serveth* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*

Priests *serve* unto the example and shadow of heavenly things. *Hebr.* viii. 5.

Who lessens thee, against his purpose *serves*
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation

of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather encreases than lessens its vent. *Locke.*

First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *serve* for articulation, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Hold.*

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift.*

9. To officiate or minister.

SE'RVICE *n. s.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his king, and did him *service*
Improper for a slave. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

2. Attendance of a servant.

Both fed by our servants, by those men we lov'd most:
A most unnatural and faithless *service.* *Shakesp.*

3. Place; office of a servant.

I have served prince Florizel; but now I am out of *service.* *Shakespeare.*

By oppressing and betraying me,
Thou might'st have sooner got another *service.* *Shakesp.*

These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men; very rogues, now they be out of *service.* *Shakesp.*

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself *Temple.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.

That *service* is not *service*, so being done,
But being so allow'd. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master King Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Attendance on any superiour.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my duteous *service.* *Shakesp.*

Riches gotten by *service*, tho' it be of the best rise, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

I am a woman, lacking wit,
To make a seemly answer to such persons,
Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.

7. Obedience; submission.

Thou nature, art my Goddess; to thy law
My *services* are bound. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable Terms. *Tillotson. Serm.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.

Altho' they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

9. Actual duty, office.

The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *services* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; business.

If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick *service.* *Swift.*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*

At the parliament at Oxford his youth and want of experience in sea *service* had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet set open. *Clarendon's Background.*

12. A military atchievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where *services* were done, at such and such a breach. *Shakesp Hen. V.*

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour, some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

14. Useful office; advantage.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venemous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *service* to religion, by affecting so much to converse with each other, and caring so little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to them. *Pope.*

15. Favour

To thee a woman's *services* are due,
My fool usurps my body. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

16. Publick office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, no sermon, no *service.* *Hooker.*

If that very *service* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect

was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*

I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite justle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the *service*-book were. *K Charles.*

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off *Hayward.*

18 Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal, howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill*

19. A tree and fruit. [*sorbus*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar: to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash *Miller.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation, in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

SERVICEABLE. *adj.* [*serviable*, old French, from *service*.]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *serviceable* diligence in discovering so great a personage, adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain;
As duteous to the vices of thy mistress
As badness could desire. *Shakesp. K Lear*

2. Useful, beneficial

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *serviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors, for conscience sake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting,
Be *serviceable* to my son. *Shakesp.*

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *serviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

A book to justify the revolution, archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king as the most *serviceable* treatise could have been published then. *Swift.*

SERVICEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *serviceable*.]

1. Officiousness, activity

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

SERVILE. *adj.* [*servil*, French; *servilis*, Latin.]

1. Slavish; mean

Sight and die, is death destroying death,
Where fearing dying, pays death *servile* breath. *Shakesp.*

From imposition of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear
To filial. *Milton.*

Even fortune rules no more a *servile* land,
Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*

2. Cringing, fawning.

The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity, for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greaters, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

She must bend the *servile* knee,
And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*

SERVILELY. *adv.* [from *servile*.] Meanly; slavishly.

To each changing news, they chang'd affections bring,
And *servilely* from fate expect a King. *Dryd. Aurengzebe*

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wisest. *Swift.*

SERVILENESS. } *n. f.* [from *servile*.]
SERVILITY.

1. Slavishness; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? *Govern. of the Tongue.*

2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.

The angels and daemons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*

3. Slavery, the condition of a slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*;
For princes should be free. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

SERVING MAN. *n. f.* [*serve* and *man*.] A menial servant

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man*, than ever she bestowed on me. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Just in the nick, the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice
His summons did obey;
Each *serving-man*, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
Presented and away *Suckling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine;
Not you, to steal your master's wine;
Except a bottle now and then,
To welcome brother *serving-men*. *Stepney.*

SERVITOR. *n. f.* [*serviteur*, French]

1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete

His workman, whose *servitor* nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter, in the air, of Juno, in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta; and Ceres. *Hooker.*

Your trusty and most vacant *servitor*,
With his free duty recommends you thus. *Shakesp.*

Thus are poor *servitors*,
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
Constrain'd to watch in darkness rain and cold. *Shakesp.*

Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay,
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary. *Shakesp.*

My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI*

2. One of the lowest order in the university

His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*

SERVITUDE. *n. f.* [*servitude*, French; *servitus*, Latin.]

1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.

Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for the state of *servitude*, saying, they have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them *Hooker.*

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*,
His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shakesp. Hen V.*

Though it is necessary, that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleased at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *South Sermons.*

Unjustly thou depray'st it with the name
Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the same,
When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*

2. Servants collectively

After him a cumbrous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton.*

SERUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The thin and watry part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk from the cream.

2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume.

Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *serum*, the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIALTER. } *adj.* [*sesquialtere*, Fr. *sesquialter*, Lat.]
SESQUIALTERAL. }

In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dict.*

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times is in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance. *Cheyne*

As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same *sesquialteran* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

SESQUIPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half

The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne's Pint Prin.*

SESQUIPEDAL. } *adj.* [*sesquipedalis*, Latin.] Containing
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN } a foot and a half.

As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature. *Addis Guard.*

Hast thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *sesquipedalian* pigmy? *Arbuth and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

SESQUITERTIAN. [In mathematicks] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. *Dict.*

Sess. *n. f.* [for *assess, ass, or cess.*] Rates cess charged, tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suf-
[illegible] by
ed profit or security by abating the pride of their ene-
mies. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*

Session. *n. f.* [*session*, French, *sessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of sitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme dominion over quick and dead; for so much his ascension into heaven, and his *session* at the right-hand of God do import. *Hooker*

Many, tho' they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *session*. *Brown's Vulg. Errour.*

2. An assembly of magistrates or senators.

They are ready t'appear
Where you shall hold your *session*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Summon a *session* that we may arraign
Our most disloyal lady. *Shakesp.*

The old man mindful still of moan,
Weeping, thus bespake the *session*. *Chapman's Hom. Odyss.*

Of their *session* ended they bid cry
The great result. *Milton.*

Call'd to council all the Achaian states,
Nor herald sworn the *session* to proclaim. *Pope's Odyss.*

3. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess.

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected should be again preferred the same *session*. *Clarendon.*

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful assistance, in the first *session*, wherein the popes vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned *Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *session* are repealed. *Norris.*

4. A meeting of justices: as the sessions of the peace.

Sesterce. *n. f.* [*sesterce*, French, *sestertium*, Latin.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8 l. 1 s. 5 d. half-penny *sterling*. *Dict.*

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in *sesterces*, than in pounds *sterling* *Addison on Medals.*

To SET. *v. a.* preterite *I set*, part. pass. *I am set.* [*Satgan*, or *sotyan*, Gothick; *reccan*, Saxon; *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To place, to put in any situation or place; to put.

E're I could
Give him that parting kiss which I had *set*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakesp.*

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave constable had *set* me i' th' common stocks for a witch. *Shakesp.*

They that are younger have me in derision, whose fathers I would have disdained to have *set* with the dogs of my flock. *Job* xxx. 1.

He that hath received his testimony, hath *set* to his seal, that God is true. *John* iii. 33.

They have *set* her a bed in the midst of the slain. *Ezek.* xxxii.

God *set* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Gen.* i. 17.

In their *setting* of their threshold by my thresholds, they have defiled my holy name. *Ezek.* xliii. 8.

I have *set* thee for a tower among my people. *Jer.* vi. 27.

By his aid aspiring
To *set* himself in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

She *sets* the bar that causes all my pain,
One gift refused, makes all their bounty vain. *Dryd.*

The lives of the revealers may be justly enough *set* over
against the revealed [illegible] *Ayliffe.*

2. To put into any condition, state, or posture.

They thought the very disturbance of things established an hire sufficient to *set* them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might he *set* abroach? *Shakesp.*

Our princely general,
Will give you audience; and wherein
It shall appear that your demands are just,
You shall enjoy them; ev'ry thing *set* off
That might so much as think you enemies. *Shakesp.*

This present enterprize *set* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Ye caused every man his servant, whom he had *set* at liberty, to return. *Jer.* xxxiv. 16.

Every sabbath ye shall *set* it in order. *Lev.* xxiv. 8.

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father *Mat.*

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels; and *set* aside that which is full. 2 *Kings* iv. 4.

The beauty of his ornament he *set* in majesty, but they made images, therefore have I *set* it far from them. *Ezek.*

The gates of thy land shall be *set* wide open. *Nah.* iii. 13.

The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are *set* on edge. *Jer.* xxx.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and *setteth* on fire the course of nature, and is *set* on fire of hell. *Jam.* iii. 6.

The shipping might be *set* on work by fishing, by transportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

This when *set* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and Trevigi were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, some hours must be *set* apart for this examination. *Duppa.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *set* over his horse. *Heywood.*

Equal success had *set* these champions high,
And both resolv'd to conquer, or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable; for it *sets* him above the meaner sort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some are *set* right by good nature. *L'Estrange.*

The fire was form'd, she *set* the kettle on. *Dryd.*

Leda's present came,
To ruin Troy, and *set* the world on flame. *Dryd.*

Set cast geniuses to school, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryd.*

Over labour'd with so long a course,
'Tis time to set at ease the smoking horse. *Dryd.*

The punish'd crime shall *set* my soul at ease,
And murmuring manes of my friend appease. *Dryd.*

Jove call'd in haste
The son of Maia with severe decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *set* her free. *Dryd.*

If such a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be *set* on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment. *Tillotson.*

When the father looks sour on the child, every body else should put on the same coldness, till forwardness asked, and a reformation of his fault has *set* him right again, and restored him to his former credit. *Locke on Educat.*

His practice must by no means cross his precepts, unless he intend to *set* him wrong. *Locke on Educat.*

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power *set* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to stick the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that proportionably gives him uneasiness which determines his will, and *sets* him at work in pursuit of his choice, on all occasions. *Locke.*

This river,
When nature's self lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *set* the world on fire. *Addis.*

The many hospitals every where erected, serve rather to encourage idleness in the people than to *set* them at work *Add.*

A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to *set* aside one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addis.*

Your fortunes place you far above the necessity of learning, but nothing can *set* you above the ornament of it *Felton.*

Their first movement and impressed motions demand the impulse of an almighty hand to *set* them agoing *Cheyne.*

Men of quality look upon it as one of their distinguishing privileges, not to *set* other people at ease, with the loss of the least of their own. *Pope.*

That the wheels were but small, may be guessed from a custom they have of taking them off, and *setting* them on *Pope.*

Be frequent in *setting* such causes at work, whose effects you desire to know *Watts.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immoveably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems,
Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix, to state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter *sets* to flat railing in the bitterest terms, which the gentleman with a *set* gesture and countenance still soberly treated until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was fain to give over *Carew.*

The town of Bern has handsome fountains planted, at *set* distances, from one end of the streets to the other. *Addison.*

5. To regulate; to adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his desires, which is a kind of *setting* the sun by the dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different respect to places *set* apart and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears to places designed to common uses. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning and cookery, which by custom they are *set* to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's blest dominions,
And *sets* men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Against experience he believes,
He argues against demonstration
Pleads when his reason he deceives,
And *sets* his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to musick; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

Grief he tames that fetters it in verſe;
But when I have done ſo,
Some man, his art or voice to ſhow,
Doth *ſet* and ſing my paine;
And by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verſe did reſtrain *Donne.*

I had one day *ſet* the hundreath pſalm, and was ſinging the firſt line, in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spect.*

7. To plant, not ſow.

Whatſoever fruit uſeth to be *ſet* upon a root or a ſlip, if it be ſown, will degenerate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

I proſtrate fell,
To ſhrubs and plants my devotion paid
And *ſet* the bearded leek to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

8. To interſperſe or mark with any thing.

As with ſtars, their bodies all
And wings were *ſet* with eyes. *Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly *ſet*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

The body is ſmooth on that end, and on this 'tis *ſet* with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate.

Can honour *ſet* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no ſkill in ſurgery then? no. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Conſidering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg ſhould be *ſet*, and my body anointed with oil. *G. Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the oſſa of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *ſetting*. *Wiſeman.*

Credit is gained by courſe of time, and ſeldom recovers a ſtrain; but if broken, is never well *ſet* again. *Temple.*

10. To fix the affection, to determine the reſolution.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. *Col.* iii. 2.

They ſhould *ſet* their hope in God, and not forget his works. *Pſ.* lxxviii. 7.

Becauſe ſentence againſt an evil work is not executed ſpeedily, the heart of men is fully *ſet* in them to do evil. *Eccl.*

Set to work millions of ſpinning worms,
That in their green ſhops weave the ſmooth hair'd ſilk
To deck her ſons. *Milt.*

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

When we are wed, our hearts are *ſet*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great. *Denham.*

Our hearts are ſo much *ſet* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the beſtower. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe bubbles of the ſhalloweſt, emptieſt ſorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *ſet* on. *Dryd. and Lee.*

Should we *ſet* our hearts only upon theſe things, and be able to taſte no pleaſure but what is ſenſual, we muſt be extremely miſerable when we come into the other world, becauſe we ſhould meet with nothing to entertain ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

No ſooner is one action diſpatched, which we are *ſet* upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to *ſet* us on work. *Locke.*

Minds, altogether *ſet* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowneſs of temper. *Addiſon.*

Men take an ill natured pleaſure in diſappointing us in what our hearts are moſt *ſet* upon. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

An Engliſhman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a ſenſe of religion in general, than by obſerving how the minds of all mankind are *ſet* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great buſineſs of their being. *Addiſon.*

I am much concerned when I ſee young gentlemen of fortune ſo wholly *ſet* upon pleaſures, that they neglect all improvements in wiſdom and knowledge. *Addiſon.*

11. To predetermine, to fettle.

We may ſtill doubt whether the Lord, in ſuch indifferent ceremonies as thoſe whereof we diſpute, did frame his people of *ſet* purpoſe unto any utter diſſimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation. *Hooker.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other on *ſet* purpoſe, to ſhew his country ſwain was no great ſcholar. *Dryden.*

12. To eſtabliſh; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this ſervice, the greateſt is that very *ſet* and ſtanding order itſelf, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form preſcribed whatſoever is herein publickly done. *Hooker.*

It pleaſed the king to ſend me, and I *ſet* him a time. *Neh.* ii.

Am I a ſea, or a whale, that thou *ſetteſt* a watch over me? *Job* vii. 12.

He *ſetteth* an end to darkneſs, and ſearcheth out all perfection. *Job* xxviii.

In ſtudies, whatſoever a man commandeth upon himſelf, let him *ſet* hours for it; but whatſoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *ſet* times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themſelves, ſo as the ſpaces of other buſineſs or ſtudies will ſuffice. *Bacon.*

For things *ſet* and preſcribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholſome words, being known, are apteſt to excite judicious and fervent affections. *King Charles.*

His ſeed, when is not *ſet*, ſhall bruiſe my head. *Milton.*

Though *ſet* form of prayer be an abomination,
Set forms of petitions find great approbation. *Denham.*

Set places and *ſet* hours are but parts of that worſhip we owe. *South.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more uſe than you *ſet*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we conſider how hard it is to *ſet* a price upon unneceſſary commodities, but how impoſſible it is to *ſet* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. *Locke.*

Set him ſuch a taſk, to be done in ſuch a time. *Locke.*

As in the ſubordinations of government the king is offended by any inſults to an inferior magiſtrate, ſo the ſovereign ruler of the univerſe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to thoſe whom he has *ſet* over us. *Addiſon.*

Take *ſet* times of meditating on what is future. *Atterbury.*

Should a man go about, with never ſo *ſet* ſtudy and deſign, to deſcribe ſuch a natural form of the year as that which is at preſent eſtabliſhed, he could ſcarcely ever do it in ſo few words that were ſo fit. *Woodward.*

13. To exhibit; to diſplay; to propoſe. With *before*.

Through the variety of my reading, I *ſet before* me many examples both of ancient and later times. *Bacon.*

Reflect not then what offer'd means, who knows
But God hath *ſet before* us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his ſacred houſe? *Milton.*

Long has my ſoul deſir'd this time and place,
To *ſet before* your ſight your glorious race. *Dryden.*

All that can be done is to *ſet* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice. *Tillotſon.*

A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders flew,
That *ſet* th' unhappy Phaeton to view
The flaming chariot and the ſteeds it ſhew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. *Addiſon.*

When his fortune *ſets before* him all
The pomps and pleaſures that his ſoul can wiſh,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Addiſon's Cato.*

He ſupplies his not appearing in the preſent ſcene of action, by *ſetting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our obſervation. *Broome.*

14. To value, to eſtimate; to rate.

Be you contented
To have a ſon *ſet* your decrees at nought?
To pluck down juſtice from your awful bench,
To trip the courſe of law? *Shakeſ. H IV.*

The backwardneſs parents ſhew in divulging their faults, will make them *ſet* a greater value on their credit themſelves, and teach them to be the more careful to preſerve the good opinion of others. *Locke.*

If we act by ſeveral broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *ſet* upon it by the world, we ſhall live and die in miſery. *Addiſ.*

Have I not *ſet* at nought my noble birth,
A ſpotleſs fame, and an unblemiſh'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has giv'n thee all. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Though the ſame ſun, with all diffuſive rays,
Bluſh in the roſe and in the diamond blaze,
We praiſe the ſtronger effort of his pow'r,
And always *ſet* the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

15. To ſtake at play.

What ſad diſorders play begets!
Deſp'rate and mad, at length he *ſets*
Thoſe darts, whoſe points make gods adore. *Prior.*

16. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *ſets* me elſe? I'll throw at all. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

17. To fix in metal.

Think ſo vaſt a treaſure as your ſon
Too great for any private man's poſſeſſion;
And him too rich a jewel to be *ſet*
In vulgar metal, or vulgar uſe. *Dryden.*

He may learn to cut [illegible], and *ſet* precious ſtones. *Locke.*

18. To embarraſs; to diſtreſs, to perplex. [This is uſed, I think, by miſtake, for *beſet*: as,

Adam, hard *beſet*, replied. *Milton.*]

Thoſe who raiſe popular murmurs and diſcontents againſt his majeſty's government, that they find ſo very few and ſo very improper occaſions for them, ſhew how hard they are *ſet* in this particular, repreſent the bill as a grievance. *Addiſ.*

19. To fix in an artificial manner, ſo as to produce a particular [illegible].

The proud have laid a ſnare for me, they have *ſet* gins. *Pſ.*

20. To apply to ſomething.

Unto thy brother thou ſhalt not lend upon uſury, that the Lord may bleſs thee in all that thou *ſetteſt* thine hand to. *Deut.*

With whate'er gall thou *ſet'ſt* thyſelf to write,
Thy inoffenſive ſatires never bite. *Dryden.*

21. To fix the eyes.

I will *ſet* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jer.* xxxv. 6.

Joy ſalutes me when I *ſet*
My bleſt eyes on Amoret. *Waller.*

23. To offer for a price.

1 There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for ſuch an one *ſetteth* his own ſoul to ſale. *Eccluſ.* x. 9.

24. To place in order; to frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *ſet* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels, through that hot and ſandy country, from Cairo to Suetia *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

25. To ſtation; to place.

Cornus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our looſe court upbraid.
Your friend was *ſet* upon you for a ſpy,
And on his witneſs you are doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

26. To oppoſe.

Will you *ſet* your wit to a fool's? *Shakſpeare.*

27. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *ſet* a razor.

28. *To* SET *about.* To apply to.

They ſhould make them play-games, or endeavour it, and themſelves *about* it. *Locke.*

29. *To* SET *againſt.* To place in a ſtate of enmity or oppoſition.

The terrors of God do *ſet* themſelves in array *againſt* me. *Job* vi. 4.

The king of Babylon *ſet* himſelf *againſt* Jeruſalem. *Ezek.*

The devil hath reaſon to *ſet* himſelf *againſt* it; for nothing is more deſtructive to him than a ſoul armed with prayer. *Du pa.*

There ſhould be ſuch a being as aſſiſts us againſt our worſt enemies, and comforts us under our ſharpeſt ſufferings, when all other things *ſet* themſelves *againſt* us. *Tillotſon.*

30. *To* SET *againſt.* To oppoſe; to place in rhetorical oppoſition.

This periſhing of the world in a deluge is *ſet againſt*, or compared with, the periſhing of the world in the conflagration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

30. *To* SET *apart.* To neglect for a ſeaſon.

They highly commended his forwardneſs, and all other matters for that time *ſet apart.* *Knolles*

31. *To* SET *aſide.* To omit for the preſent.

Set your knighthood and your ſoldierſhip *aſide*, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

In 1585 followed the proſperous expedition of Drake and Carlile into the Weſt Indies; in the which I *ſet aſide* the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hiſpaniola, as ſurprizes rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

My higheſt intereſt is not to be deceived about theſe matters; therefore, *ſetting aſide* all other conſiderations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotſon.*

32. *To* SET *aſide.* To reject.

I'll look into the pretenſions of each, and ſhew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *ſet aſide* the reſt. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

No longer now does my neglected mind
The wanted ſtores and old ideas find
Which judgment there no longer does abide,
To take the true, or *ſet* the falſe *aſide.* *Prior.*

33. *To* SET *aſide.* To abrogate; to annul.

Several innovations, made to the detriment of the Engliſh merchant, are now entirely *ſet aſide.* *Addiſon.*

There may be
Reaſons of ſo much pow'r and cogent force,
As may ev'n *ſet aſide* this right of birth.
If ſons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. *Rowe.*

He ſhows what abſurdities follow upon ſuch a ſuppoſition, and the greater thoſe abſurdities are, the more ſtrongly do they evince the falſity of that ſuppoſition from whence they flow, and conſequently the truth of the doctrine *ſet aſide* by that ſuppoſition. *Atterbury.*

34. *To* SET *by.* To regard, to eſteem.

David behaved himſelf more wiſely than all, ſo that his name was much *ſet by* 1 *Sa.* xviii. 30.

35. *To* SET *by.* To reject or omit for the preſent.

You ſhall hardly edify me, that thoſe nations might not, by the law of nature, have been ſubdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we ſhall ſpeak in the proper place, were *ſet by*, and not made part of the caſe. *Bacon.*

36. *To* SET *down.* To mention; to explain; to relate in writing.

They have *ſet down*, that a roſe ſet by garlick is ſweeter, becauſe the more ſenſible ſpirit goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*

Some rules were to be *ſet down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

I ſhall *ſet down* an account of a diſcourſe I chanced to have with one of theſe rural ſtateſmen. *Addiſon.*

37. *To* SET *down.* To regiſter or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.

Let thoſe that play your clowns ſpeak no more than is *ſet down* for them. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

Every man, careful of virtuous converſation, ſtudious of ſcripture, and given unto any abſtinence in diet, was *ſet down* [illegible]

Take
One half of my commiſſion, and *ſet down*
As beſt thou art experienc'd, ſince thou know'ſt
Thy country's ſtrength and weakneſs. *Shak. Coriolanus*

The reaſons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *ſet down.* *Locke.*

An eminent inſtance of this, to ſhew what uſe can do, I ſhall *ſet down.* *Ibid.*

I cannot forbear *ſetting down* the beautiful deſcription Claudian has made of a wild beaſt, newly brought from the woods, and making its firſt appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addiſon.*

38. *To* SET *down.* To fix on a reſolve.

Finding him ſo reſolutely *ſet down*, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he incloſed the ſame round. *Knolles.*

39. *To* SET *down.* To fix; to eſtabliſh

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *ſet down* with himſelf, for himſelf to do all things by *Hooker*

40. *To* SET *forth.* To publiſh; to promulgate; to make appear.

My wiſhing love,
The rather by theſe arguments of fear,
Set forth in your purſuit. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night*

The poems, which have been ſo ill *ſet forth* under his name, are as he firſt writ them. *Waller*

41. *To* SET *forth.* To raiſe; to ſend out.

Our merchants, to their great charges, *ſet forth* fleets to diſcry the ſeas. *Abbot.*

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of ſixty gallies, *ſet forth* by the Venetians. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks*

[illegible] ſend unto Vienna ſuch warlike forces, as they had in any time before *ſet forth*, for the defence of the Chriſtian religion *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When poor Rutilus ſpends all his worth,
In hopes of *ſetting* one good dinner *forth*,
'Tis downright madneſs. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

42. *To* SET *forth.* To diſplay; to explain.

As for words to *ſet forth* ſuch lewdneſs, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted ſhew thereunto, borrowed even from the praiſes proper to virtue. *Spenſer.*

So little have theſe falſe colours diſhonoured painting, that they have only ſerved to *ſet forth* her praiſe, and to make her merit further known. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

43. *To* SET *forth.* To arrange, to place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *ſet forth*
In beſt appointment all our regiments. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

44. *To* SET *forth.* To ſhow; to exhibit.

To render our errours more monſtrous, and what unto a miracle *ſets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured make the world believe he was God himſelf. *Brown*

Whereas it is commonly *ſet forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown's Vulg. Er*

To *ſet forth* great things by ſmall. *Mo*

The two humours of a chearful truſt in providence, and a ſuſpicious diffidence of it, are very well *ſet forth* here for our inſtruction [illegible]

45. *To* SET *forward.* To advance; to promote

They yield that reading may *ſet forward*, but not begin the work of [illegible]

Amongſt them there are not thoſe helps which others have, to *ſet* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker.*

In the external form of religion, ſuch things as are apparently or can be ſufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit to *ſet forward* godlineſs, either as betokening the greatneſs of God, or as beſeeming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celeſtial impreſſions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hooker.*

They mar my path, they *ſet forward* my calamity.
[illegible] *ſet* them *forwards.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

46. *To* SET *in.* To put in a way to begin

If you pleaſe to aſſiſt and *ſet* me *in*, I will recollect myſelf. *Collier.*

47. *To* SET *off* To decorate; to recommend; to adorn, to embelliſh. It anſwers to the French *relever*

Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,
My reformation, glitt'ring o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *ſet* it *off* *Shak. H. IV.*

The prince put thee into my ſervice for no other reaſon than to *ſet* me *off*; *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Neglect not the examples of thoſe that have carried themſelves ill in the ſame place; not to *ſet off* thyſelf by taxing their memory, but to direct thyſelf what to avoid. *Bacon.*

May you be happy, and your ſorrows paſt
Set off thoſe joys I wiſh may ever laſt. *Waller.*

The figures of the groupes muſt contraſt each other by their ſeveral poſitions: thus in a play ſome characters muſt be raiſed to oppoſe others, and to *ſet* them *off*. *Dryden.*

The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the other is so much *set off*, and adorned by the owner. *Addison.*

Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves to the best advantage they are always gay and sprightly, and *set off* the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

The general good sense and worthiness of his character, [illegible] ends observe these little singularities as foils, that rather *set off* than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*

The work will never take, if it is not *set off* with proper [illegible]

Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories. *Addison on Italy.*

48. SET *on* or *upon*. To animate, to [illegible]

You had either never attempted his charge, *set on* with hope, or never discovered it, stopt with [illegible]

He upbraids Iago. That he made him

Brave me upon the watch, whereon it came

That I was cast, and even now he spake

Iago *set* him *on*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

[illegible]ou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this *Shakespeare.*

Baruch *setteth* thee *on* against us, to deliver us up to the Chaldeans *Jer.* xliii. 3.

He should be thought to be mad, or *set on* and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke. *Clarendon.*

In opposition

Grim death, my son and foe, who *set* them *on*. *Milton.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will soon forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness and *set on* by misinformation. *South's Serm.*

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *set* men *on* the more eagerly to scramble? *Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every particular person *upon* making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue. *Addison.*

49. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To attack, to assault

Where you missing me, I was taken up by pyrates, who putting me under board prisoner, presently *set upon* another ship, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been *set on* in the dark:

He's almost slain, and Roderigo dead. *Shakesp. Othello.*

So other foes may *set upon* our back. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Alphonsus, captain of another of the galleys, suffering his men to straggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by [illegible] rish pyrate, and taken. [illegible]

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and such as came daily in, we *set upon* them, and gave them the chace. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

If I had been *set upon* by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now suffer. *Taylor.*

When once I am *set upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting when I should be fighting. *L'Estrange.*

When some rival-power invades a right,

Flies *set on* flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth's Dispens.*

50. *To* SET *on*. To employ as in a task.

Set on thy wife to observe. [illegible]

51. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To fix the attention, to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

Some I found wond'rous harsh,

Contemptuous, proud, *set on* revenge and spite. *Milton.*

52. *To* SET *out*. To assign; to allot.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to [illegible] should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at a better rate than others, to whom the same shall be *set out*. *Spenser.*

The squaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has *set out* for him is a blessing. *L'Estrange.*

53. *To* SET *out*. To publish.

I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*

If all should be *set out* to the world by an angry whig, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his garret. *Swift.*

54. *To* SET *out*. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite voyages of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptation. *Locke.*

55. *To* SET *out*. To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

56. *To* SET *out*. To raise; to equip.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galies, and ten galeasses. *Addison on Italy.*

57. *To* SET *out*. To show; to display; to recommend

Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africk, *set* him *out* as a most fit instrument for subduing the kingdom of Tunis. *Knolles.*

I could *set out* that best side of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view. *Atterb.*

58. *To* SET *out*. To show, to prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. *Atterb.*

59. *To* SET *up*. To erect, to establish newly

There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set up*, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Who could not win the mistress, woo'd the maid,

Set up themselves, and drove a separate trade. *Pope.*

60. *To* SET *up*. To build, to erect.

The ancient habitations they neglect,

And *set up* new [illegible] then, if the echo like not

In such a room, they pluck down those. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*

Jacob took the stone, that he had for his pillow, and *set* it *up* for a pillar *Gen.* xxviii 18.

Saul *set* him *up* a place, and is passed on, and gone down to Gilgal [illegible]

Such delight hath God in men

Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes

Among them to *set up* his tabernacle. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Images were not *set up* or worshipped among the heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like them. *Stillingfleet.*

Statues were *set up* to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*

I shall shew you how to *set up* a forge, and what tools you must use. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead,

With-hold the pension, and *set up* the head. *Pope.*

61. *To* SET *up*. To raise; to exalt, to put in power.

He was skilful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be *set up* against mortality. *Shakespeare.*

I'll translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and *set up* the throne of David over Israel. 2 *Sam.* iii. 10.

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *set up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*

Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryd.*

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, generally break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *set up*. *Locke.*

62. *To* SET *up*. To place in view

He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to pieces, and *set* me *up* for his mark. *Job* xvi. 12.

Scarecrows are *set up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bacon.*

Thy father's merit *sets* thee *up* to view,

And shows thee in the fairest point of light,

To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison.*

63. *To* SET *up*. To place in repose; to fix; to rest

Whilst we *set up* our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as we ought, consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

64. *To* SET *up*. To raise by the voice.

My right eye itches, some good luck is near,

Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear,

I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

65. *To* SET *up*. To advance; to propose to reception.

The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves [illegible] *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

66. *To* SET *up*. To raise to a sufficient fortune.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit *sets up* a man for ever. *L'Estrange.*

To SET *up*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.

The sun was *set*. *Gen.* xxviii. 11.

Whereas the *setting* of the pleiades and seven stars is designed the term of Autumn and the beginning of Winter, unto some latitudes these stars do never *set*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars

Gave a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*

Now the latter watch of wasting night,

And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite. *Dryden's Æn.*

Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main,

When pale Orion *sets* in wintry rain,

Than stand these troops. *Dryden's Æn.*

My eyes no object met,

But distant skies that in the ocean *set*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The Julian eagles here their wings display,

And there like *setting* stars the Decii lay *Garth's Ovid.*

2. To be fixed hard.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night

Abijah could not see; for his eyes were *set*, by reason of his age. 1 *Kings* xiv. 4.

4. To fit muſick to words.
That I might ſing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyſhip can *ſet*
—As little by ſuch toys as may be poſſible.

5. To become not fluid
That fluid ſubſtance in a few minutes begins to *ſet*, as the tradeſmen ſpeak, that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmneſs. *Boyle.*

6. To begin a journey.
So let him land,
And ſolemnly ſee him *ſet* on to London. *Shakeſp. H. V.*
On Wedneſday next, Harry, thou ſhalt *ſet* forward,
On Thurſday we ourſelves will march. *Shakeſpeare.*
The king is *ſet* from London, and the ſcene
Is now tranſported to Southampton. *Shakeſ. Hen. V.*

7. To go, or paſs, or put one's ſelf into any ſtate or poſture.
The faithleſs pirate ſoon will *ſet* to ſea,
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*
When *ſets* he forward?
—He is near at hand *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
He with forty of his gallies, in moſt warlike manner appointed, *ſet* forward with Solyman's ambaſſador towards Conſtantinople. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

8. To catch birds with a dog that *ſets* them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.
When I go a hawking or *ſetting*, I think myſelf beholden to him that aſſures me, that in ſuch a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*

9. To plant, not ſow
In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To ſow dry, and *ſet* wet. *Old Proverb.*

10. It is commonly uſed in converſation for *ſit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is ſometimes found in authors.
If they *ſet* down before's, 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. To apply one's ſelf
If he *ſets* induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt, he can have no ground of doubting but it ſhall prove ſucceſsful to him *Hammond.*

12. *To* SET *about* To fall to; to begin.
We find it moſt hard to convince them, that it is neceſſary now, at this very preſent, to *ſet about* it we are thought a little too hot and haſty, when we preſs wicked men to leave their ſins to-day, as long as they have ſo much time before them to do it in. *Calamy's Sermons.*
How prepoſterous is it, never to *ſet about* works of charity, whilſt we ourſelves can ſee them performed? *Atterbury.*

13. *To* SET *in.* To fix in a particular ſtate.
When the weather was *ſet in* to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to ſee a gallery furniſhed by great maſters.
As November *ſet in* with keen froſts, ſo they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or leſs ſeverity, as the winds changed. *Ellis's Voyage.*
A ſtorm accordingly happened the following day; for a ſouthern monſoon began to *ſet in.* *Gulliver's Travels*

14. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To begin a march, journey, or enterprize.
Be't your charge
To ſee perform'd the tenor of our word:
Set on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*
He that would ſeriouſly *ſet upon* the ſearch of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke*
The underſtanding would preſently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then *ſet upon* ſome new inquiry. *Locke.*

15. *To* SET *on.* To make an attack
Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their anſwer we will *ſet on* them. *Shak. Hen IV.*

16. *To* SET *out.* To have beginning
If any inviſible cauſality there be, it is queſtionable whether its activity only *ſet out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Brown's Vulg Errours.*
The dazzling luſtre to abate,
He *ſet* not *out* in all his pomp and ſtate,
Clad in the mildeſt lightning. *Addiſon.*

17. *To* SET *out.* To begin a journey.
At their *ſetting out* they muſt have their commiſſion from the king. *Bacon.*
I ſhall put you in mind where you promiſed to *ſet out*, or begin your firſt ſtage. *Hammond.*
Me thou think'ſt not ſlow,
Who ſince the morning-hour *ſet out* from heav'n,
Where God reſides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
My ſoul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Your's firſt *ſet out*, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*
Theſe doctrines, laid down for foundations of any ſcience, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we muſt *ſet out*, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*
He that *ſets out* upon weak legs will not only go ſlack, but grow ſtronger too, than one who with firm limbs only ſits ſtill
For theſe reaſons I ſhall *ſet out* from London to-morrow. *Addiſon.*
his *ſetting out* for ever try *Addiſon.*
If we ſlacken our arms, and drop our oars, we ſhall be immediately carried back to the place from whence we firſt *ſet out.* *Addiſon.*

18. *To* SET *out.* To begin the world.
Ludovius, at his firſt *ſetting out*, threw himſelf into court. *Tatler, Spectator.*
Lucenio *ſet out* from the ſame univerſity, and about the ſame time with Coruſodes.

19. *To* SET *to.* To apply himſelf to.
I may appeal to ſome, who have made this their buſineſs, whether it go not againſt the hair with them to *ſet to* any thing elſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

20. *To* SET *up.* To begin a trade openly
We have ſtock enough to *ſet up* with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no leſs capable of total decay *Decay of Piety.*
A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be ſplit, yet he ſaves his cargo; has ſomething left towards *ſetting up* again, and ſo is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own induſtry, but the friendſhip of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Thoſe who have once made their court to thoſe miſtreſſes without portions, the muſes, are never like to *ſet up* for fortunes. *Pope.*
That habit of writing and diſcourſing was acquired during my apprenticeſhip in London, and a long reſidence there after I had *ſet up* for myſelf. *Swift.*

21. *To* SET *up.* To begin a project of advantage.
Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *ſetting up* for himſelf after the death of his maſter, perſuaded his principal officers to lend him great ſums, after which they were forced to follow him for their own ſecurity *Arbuthnot.*
A ſevere treatment might tempt them to *ſet up* for a republick *Addiſon on Italy.*

22. *To* SET *up.* To profeſs publickly.
Scow'ring the watch grows out of faſhion wit,
Now we *ſet up* for taking in the pit. *Dryden.*
Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,
Who gorge themſelves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryd. Juvenal.*
It is found by experience, that thoſe men who *ſet up* for morality, without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

SET *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in conſequence of ſome formal rule.
Ruoe am I in my ſpeech,
And little bleſs'd with the *ſet* phraſe of peace. *Shak. Othello.*
Th' indictment of the good lord Haſtings,
In a *ſet* hand fairly is engroſs'd. *Shakeſ. Richard III.*
He would not perform that ſervice by the hazard of one *ſet* battle, but by daily nibbling off the time. *Knolles.*
Set ſpeeches, and a formal tale,
With none but ſtateſmen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*
In ten *ſet* battles have we driv'n back
Theſe heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*
What we hear in converſation has this general advantage over *ſet* diſcourſes, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the compoſure than to the matter delivered. *Rogers.*

SET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A number of things ſuited to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be ſeparated from the reſt
Senſations and paſſions ſeem to depend upon a particular *ſet* of motions. *Collier.*
All corpuſcles of the ſame *ſet* or kind agree in every thing *Boyle.*
'Tis not a *ſet* of features or complexion,
The tincture of a ſkin, that I admire, *Addiſon.*
I ſhall here lay together a new *ſet* of remarks, and obſerve the artifices of our enemies to raiſe ſuch prejudices. *Addiſon.*
Homer introduced that monſtrous character to ſhow, in a marvellous, and paint it in a new *ſet* of colours. *Broome.*
He muſt change his comrades,
In half the time he talks them round,
There muſt another *ſet* be found. *Swift.*
They refer to thoſe criticks who are partial to ſome particular *ſet* of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*
Perhaps there is no man, nor *ſet* of men, upon earth, whoſe ſentiments I entirely follow. *Watts.*
2. Any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the ground.
'Tis raiſed by *ſets* or berries, like white thorn, and lies the ſame time in the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. The apparent fall of the ſun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The

The weary ſun hath made a golden *ſet*;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives ſignal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shak. R. II.*
When the battle's loſt and won
—That will be ere *ſet* of ſun. *Shak. Mac.*
Before *ſet* of ſun that day, I hope to reach my winter-quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*

4. A wager at dice.
That was but civil war, an equal *ſet*,
Where pies with pies, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*

5. A game.
Have I not here the beſt cards for the game,
To win this eaſy match play'd for a crown?
And ſhall I now give o'er the yielded *ſet*? *Shakeſpeare*
When we have match'd our rackets to theſe balls,
We will, in France, play a *ſet*
Shall ſtroke his father's crown into the hazard. *Shak. H. V.*

SETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*ſeta*, Latin.] Briſtly; ſet with ſtrong hairs; conſiſting of ſtrong hairs.
The parent inſect, with its ſtiff *ſetaceous* tail, terebrates the [illegible] and makes way for [illegible] the very path. *Derham.*

SE'TON *n. ſ.* [*ſeton*, French, from *ſeta*, Latin.]
A *ſeton* is made when the ſkin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twiſt of ſilk or hair, that humours may vent themſelves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*
I made a *ſeton* to give a vent to the humour. *Wiſeman.*
If the ſinus be of great length depending, make a perforation in the lower part by a *ſeton*-needle with a twiſted ſilk. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SE'TTLE. *n. ſ.* A large long ſeat with a back to it.

SE'TTER, *n. ſ.* [from *ſet*.]
1. One who ſets.
When he was gone I caſt this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *ſetter* on to do it. *Ayſcham.*
Shameleſs Warwick, peace!
Proud *ſetter* up and puller down of kings! *Shakeſ. H VI.*
He ſeemeth to be a *ſetter* forth of ſtrange gods. *Acts* xvii.
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the ſportſman.
3. A man who performs the office of a ſetting dog, or finds out perſons to be plundered.
Another ſet of men are the devil's *ſetters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in ſome innocent unguarded heir into their helliſh net, learning his humour, prying into his circumſtances, and obſerving his weak ſide. *South.*

SE'TTERWORT *n. ſ.* An herb; a ſpecies of hellebore.

SE'TTING *Dog. n. ſ.* [*cane ſentinchiane*, Ital. *ſetting* and *dog*.]
A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the ſportſman.
Will obliges young heirs with a *ſetting dog* he has made [illegible]

SE'TTLE *n. ſ.* [*ſetl*, Sax.] A ſeat, a bench, ſomething to ſit on.
From the bottom to the lower *ſettle* ſhall be two cubits. *Ezek.* xliii. 14.
The man, their hearty welcome firſt expreſt,
A common *ſettle* drew for either gueſt,
Inviting each his weary limbs to reſt. *Dryden.*

To SE'TTLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in any certain ſtate after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance.
I will *ſettle* you after your old eſtates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 11.
In hope to find
Better abodes, and my afflicted powers
To *ſettle* here. *Milton.*
2. To fix in any way of life.
The father thought the [illegible]
Of *ſettling* in the world [illegible] *Dryden.*
3. To fix in any place.
Settl'd in his face I ſee
Sad reſolution. *Milton.*
4. To eſtabliſh; to confirm
Juſtice ſubmitted to what Abra pleas
Her will alone could *ſettle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what ſhe lateſt ſpoke. *Dryden.*
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.
This exactneſs will be judged troubleſome, and therefore moſt men will think they may be excuſed from *ſettling* the complex ideas of mixed modes ſo preciſely in their minds. *Locke.*
Medals give a very great light to hiſtory, in confirming ſuch paſſages as are true in old authors, and *ſettling* ſuch as are told after different manners. *Addiſon.*
6. To fix, to make certain or unchangeable
This baniſh'd gods reſtor'd to rites divine,
And *ſettl'd* ſure ſucceſſion in his line. *Dryden's Æn.*
If you will not take ſome care to *ſettle* our language, and put it into a ſtate of continuance, your memory ſhall not be preſerved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Swift.*
7. To fix, not to ſuffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or deſultory and wavering in conduct.
This, by a *ſettled* habit in things, whereof we have frequent experience, is performed ſo quick, that we take that for the perception of our ſenſation which is an idea formed by our judgment *Locke.*
A pamphlet that talks of ſlavery, France, and the pretender, they deſire no more: it will *ſettle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*
8. To make cloſe or compact
Cover and hills up, that the rain may *ſettle* the turf before the ſpring. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
9. To fix unalterably by legal ſanctions.
I have given him the parſonage of the pariſh, and, becauſe I know his value, have *ſettled* upon him a good annuity for life. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
10. To fix inſeparably.
Exalt your paſſion by directing and *ſettling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whoſe lovelineſs may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Bp. Pearce.*
11. To affect ſo as that the dregs or impurities ſink to the bottom.
So do the winds and thunders cleanſe the air,
So working ſeas *ſettle* and purge the wine *Davies.*
12. To compoſe; to put into a ſtate of calmneſs.
When thou art *ſettling* thyſelf to thy devotions, imagine thou hearſt thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou ſo careful? *Duppa.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. n.*
1. To ſubſide; to ſink to the bottom and repoſe there.
This is mere moral babble, and direct
Againſt the canon laws of our foundation
I muſt not ſuffer this, yet 'tis the leſs
And *ſettlings* of a melancholy blood. *Milton.*
2. To take motion or fermentation, to depoſite fæces at the bottom.
Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam,
But ſince this meſſage came, you ſink and *ſettle*,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*
A government, upon ſuch occaſions, is always thick before it *ſettles*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
3. To fix one's ſelf; to eſtabliſh a reſidence.
The Spinetæ, deſcended from the Peleſgi, *ſettled* at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To chuſe a method of life; to eſtabliſh a domeſtick ſtate.
As people marry now, and *ſettle*,
Fierce love abates his uſual mettle;
Worldly deſires, and houſhold cares,
Diſturb the godhead's fort affairs. *Prior.*
5. To become fixed ſo as not to change
The wind came about and *ſettled* in the Weſt, ſo as we could make no way. *Bacon.*
6. To quit an irregular and deſultory for a methodical life.
7. To take any laſting ſtate.
That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nuus, which *ſettled* by degrees into a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
According to laws eſtabliſhed by the divine wiſdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, 'till it *ſettled* at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*
Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitiſh: by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, 'till it *ſettles* in an intenſe red. *Arbuthnot.*
8. To reſt; to repoſe.
When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them diſcretion, their fondneſs *ſettles* on its proper object. *Spect.*
Warm'd in the ſun the brazen weapon lies,
And ſhades eternal *ſettle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*
9. To grow calm.
'Till the fury of his highneſs *ſettle*,
Come not before him. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
10. To make a jointure for a wife.
He ſighs with moſt ſucceſs that *ſettles* well. *Garth.*
11. To crack as work ſinks.
One part being moiſt, and the other dry, occaſions its *ſettling* more in one place than another, which cauſes cracks and *ſettlings* in the wall. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SE'TTLEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſettle*.] The ſtate of being ſettled; confirmed ſtate.
What one party thought to rivet to a *ſettledneſs* by the ſtrength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns. *King Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſettle*.]
1. The act of ſettling; the ſtate of being ſettled.
2. The act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſanction.
My flocks, my fields, my woods, my paſtures take,
With *ſettlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

3. A jointure granted to a wife.
Strephon figh'd fo loud and ftrong,
He blew a *fettlement* along,
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and fix, and houfe in town. *Swift.*
4. Subfidence, dregs.
Fullers earth left a thick *fettlement*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
5. Act of quitting a roving for a domeftick and methodical life.
Every man living has a defign in his head upon wealth, power, or *fettlement* in the world. *L'Eftrange.*
6. A colony, a place where a colony is eftablifhed.
SE'TWAL. *n. f.* An herb. *Dict.*
SE'VEN *adj* [peopon, Saxon.]
1. Four and three; one more than fix. It is commonly ufed in poetry as one fyllable.
Let every man be mafter of his time
'Till *feven* at night. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Of every clean beaft thou fhalt take to thee by *fevens*. *Gen.*
Pharnus, king of the Medes, it is faid, he overthrew and cruelly murdered, with his *feven* children. *Raleigh.*
Sev'n bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chufe,
And for Diana *fev'n* unfpotted ewes. *Leyden's Æn.*
SE'VENFOLD. *adj.* [*feven* and *fold.*] Repeated feven times, having feven doubles.
Upon this dreadful beaft with *fevenfold* head,
He fet the falfe Duessa for more awe and dread *Fa. Queen.*
The *fevenfold* fhield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from my heart. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopat.*
Not for that filly old morality,
That as theſe ſinks were knit, our loves fhould be,
Mourn I, that I thy *fevenfold* chain have loft,
Nor for the luck's fake, but the bitter coft. *Donne.*
What if the breath that kindled thofe grim fires
Awak'd, fhould blow them into *fevenfold* rage. *Milton.*
Fair queen,
Who fway'ſt the fceptre of the Pharian ifle,
And *fev'nfold* falls of difmooguing Nile. *Dryden.*
SE'VENFOLD. *adv.* Seven times.
Whofoever flayeth Cain, vengeance fhall be taken on him *fevenfold*. *Gen.* iv. 15
Wrath meet thy flight *fevenfold*. *Milton.*
SE'VENNIGHT. *n. f.* [*feven* and *night.*]
1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the fame denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight.*
Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itſelf, than juſts with the ſword and lance, maintained for a *fevennight* together *Sidney.*
Iago's footing here anticipates our thoughts
A *fe'nnight's* ſpeed. *Shak. Othello.*
Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *fevennight* loſt their ſhining. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. We uſe ſtill the word *fevennight* or *fe'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *fevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before laſt Monday*; it will be done on Monday *fevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday.*
This comes from one of thoſe untucker'd ladies whom you were ſo ſharp upon on Monday was *fe'nnight.* *Addiſ*
SE'VENSCORE *adj* [*ſeven* and *ſcore.*] Seven times twenty; an hundred and forty
The old counteſs of Deſmond, who lived till ſhe was *fevenſcore* years old, did denture twice or thrice; caſting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*
SE'VENTEEN. *adj.* [peopontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten, ſeven added to ten
SE'VENTEENTH. *adj.* [peopontteopa, Saxon.] The ſeventh after the tenth, the ordinal of ſeventeen.
In the ſix hundredth year of Noah's life, the ſecond month, the *ſeventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. *Gen.* vii. 11.
The conqueſt of Ireland was perfected by the king in the *ſeventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*
SE'VENTH. *adj* [peopoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of ſeven; the firſt after the ſixth.
The child born in the *ſeventh* month doth commonly well. *Bacon.*
So Pharaoh, or ſome greater king than he,
Provided for the *ſeventh* neceſſity:
Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented e'er it came. *Dryd.*
2. Containing one part in
Thy air is like the firſt
A third is like the former. Fi thy hags!
Why do you ſhew me this? A fourth? Start, eye!
What! will the line ſtretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A *ſeventh!* I'll ſee no more. *Shakeſp.*
SE'VENTHLY *adv.* [From *ſeventh.*] In the ſeventh place, an ordinal adverb.
Seventhly, living bodies have ſenſe, which plants have not. *Bacon*

SE'VENTIETH. *adj.* [From *ſeventy.*] The tenth ſeven times repeated, the ordinal of ſeventy.
SE'VENTY. *adj* [Hanbpeopontix, Saxon.] Seven times ten.
Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would matter all,
From twelve to *ſeventy*. *Shak. Coriolanus*
We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *ſeventy*.
The weight of *ſeventy* winters preſt him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown
In the Hebrew, there is a particle conſiſting but of one ſingle letter, of which there are reckoned up *ſeventy* ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*
To SE'VER. *v. a.* [*ſevrer*, French; *ſeparo*, Latin.]
1. To part by violence from the reſt
Forgetful queen, who *ſevered* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granv.*
2. To divide; to part; to force aſunder
They are not ſo far diſjoined and *ſevered*, but that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*
Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a ſufferance panging,
As ſoul and body's *ſev'ring* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.
Our force by land
Hath nobly held, our *ſever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
What thou art is mine
Our ſtate cannot be *ſever'd*, we are one,
One fleſh; to loſe thee were to loſe myſelf *Milton.*
3. To ſeparate, to put in different orders or places
The angels ſhall *ſever* the wicked from among the juſt *Mat.*
He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd,
Where *ſever'd* from the reſt the warrior ſouls remain'd. *Dryd.*
4. To ſeparate by chymical operation
This axiom is of large extent, and would be *ſevered* and refined by trial. *Bacon.*
5. To disjoin, to diſunite.
Look, love, what envious ſtreaks
Do lace the *ſevering* clouds in yonder eaſt. *Shakeſp.*
How ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract,
So ſhould my thoughts be *ſever'd* from my griefs;
And woes by wrong imaginations, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſp.*
The medical virtues lodge in ſome one or other of its principles, and may therefore uſefully be ſought for in that principle *ſever'd* from the others. *Boyle.*
6. To keep diſtinct, to keep apart.
Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun;
Not ſeparated with the racking clouds,
But *ſever'd* in a pale clear ſhining ſky *Shakeſp.*
I will *ſever* Goſhen, that no ſwarms of flies ſhall be there. *Exod.* viii. 22.
To SE'VER. *v. n.* To make a ſeparation; to make a partition.
The Lord ſhall *ſever* between the cattle of Iſrael and of Egypt. *Exod.* ix. 4.
There remains ſo much religion, as to know how to *ſever* between the uſe and abuſe of things. *K. Charles.*
Better from me thou *ſever* not. *Milton.*
SE'VERAL *adj* [from *ſever.*]
1. Different; diſtinct, unlike one another
Divers ſorts of beaſts came from *ſeveral* parts to drink, and ſo being refreſhed, fell to couple, and many times with *ſeveral* kinds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
The conqueſt of *Ireland* was made piece and piece, by *ſeveral* attempts, in *ſeveral* ages. *Daniel's Hiſt. of Ireland.*
Four *ſeveral* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head. *Dryd.*
2. Divers; many. It is uſed in any number not large, and more than two.
This country is large, having in it many people, and *ſeveral* [illegible]
This elſe to *ſeveral* ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe. *Milton.*
We might have repaired the loſſes of one campaign by the advantages of another, and after *ſeveral* victories gained over us might have ſtill kept the enemy from our gates. *Addiſ.*
3. Particular; ſingle.
Each *ſeveral* ſhip a victory did gain,
As Rupert, or as Albemarle were there. *Dryd.*
4. Diſtinct, appropriate.
The parts and paſſages of ſtate are ſo many, as to expreſs them fully, would require a *ſeveral* treatiſe. *Davies's Ire and*
Like things to like, the reſt to *ſeveral* place
Diſparted.
Each might his *ſeveral* province [illegible]
Would all but ſtoop to what they [illegible]
SE'VERAL. *n. ſ* [from the *adj.*]
1. A ſtate of ſeparation; ſeparation. This ſubſtantive has no plural

More

More profit is quickly found
Where pastures in *several* be,
Of one fully acre of ground
Than champion maketh of three. *Tusser.*

2. Each particular singly taken.
This by some *several*
Of head piece extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shakesp.*
There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*, *Shakesp.*
That will appear to be a methodical successive observation of these *severals*, as degrees and steps preparative the one to the other *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison's Freeholder*

3. Any inclosed or separate place.
They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for their priests, and for the high priest alone their *several*. *Hooker.*

4. Inclosed ground
There was a nobleman that was lean of visage, but immediately after his marriage he grew pretty plump and fat One said to him, your lordship doth contrary to other married men; for they at first wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Raleigh stood by and said, there is no beast, that if you take him from the common, and put him into the *several*, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

SE'VERALLY. *adv.* [from *several*.] Distinctly; particularly; separately, apart from others.
Consider angels each of them *severally* in himself, and their law is, all ye his angels praise him. *Hooker*
Nature and scripture, both jointly and not *severally*, either of them, be so competent, that unto everlasting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may easily furnish our minds with *Hooker.*
The apostles could not be confin'd
To these or those, but *severally* design'd
Their large commission round the world to blow *Dryd*
We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty, and to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the fairest parts. *Dryd.*
Others were so very small and close together, that I could not keep my eye steddy on them *severally* so as to number them. *Newt. Opt.*

SE'VERALTY. *n. s* [from *several*] State of separation from the rest.
The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwal, and earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty*. *Bacon.*
Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to their particular requisites, I am now come to the casting and contexture of the whole work. *Wotton*

SE'VERANCE. *n. s.* [from *sever*] Separation; partition
Those rivers enclose a neck of land, in regard of his fruitfulness, not unworthy of a *severance*. *Carew, Survey of Cornw.*

SEVERE. *n. s.* [*severe*, French, *severus*, Latin.]
1. Sharp, apt to punish, censorious, apt to blame, hard, rigorous.
Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always more *severe* against thy self than against others. *Taylor.*
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe*? *Milton.*
What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with Origen for, but admiring the incense in his hands, which those about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the church. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Rigid, austere, morose, harsh, not indulgent.
Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*
It seems, in thy restraint. *Milton.*
In his looks serene,
When angry most he seem'd and most *severe*,
What has else but favour shone? *Milton.*
Nor blame *severe* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. Cruel, inexorable.
His *severe* wrath shall be sharpen for a sword. *Wisd.*
4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*
5. Exempt from all levity of appearance, grave, sober, sedate.
Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*
6. Not lax, not airy, close, strictly methodical, rigidly exact.
His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*
Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject with my *severer* style. *More.*
7. Painful, afflictive.
8. Close, concise; not luxuriant.
The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*
These piercing fires as soft as now *severe*. *Milton.*

SEVERELY. *adv.* [from *severe*]
1. Painfully; afflictively.
We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from those for which we undertook the war, and often to effect others which after a peace, we may *severely* repent. *Swift*
2. [illegible]
More formidable Hydra stands within,
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *[illegible]*

SEVERITY. *n. s.* [*severitas*, Latin.]
1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment
I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,
To think that you have ought but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to practise your *severity*. *Shakesp*
He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial
Than the *severity* of publick power,
Which he so sets at nought. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Never were so great rebellions expiated with so little blood, as for the *severity* used upon those taken in Kent, it was but upon a scum of people. *Bacon*
There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and *severity*: for under a censure we only include excommunication, suspension, and an interdict, but under an ecclesiastical *severity* every other punishment of the church is intended, but according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same *Ayliffe*
2. Hardness, power of distressing.
Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out. *Hale's Orig of Mank.*
3. Strictness, rigid accuracy.
Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill *Dryd.*
4. Rigour; austerity, harshness, want of mildness; want of indulgence.

SEVOCATION. *n. s.* [*revoco*, Latin.] The act of calling aside.

To SEW for *sue Spenser* To follow.

To SEW. *v. n* [*suo*, Latin.] To any thing by the use of the needle.
A time to rent and a time to *sew*. *Eccles.*

To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.
No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Mark.* ii. 21.

To SEW *up*. To inclose in any thing sewed.
If ever I said loose bodied gown, *sew* me up in the skirts of it. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou *sewest up* mine iniquity. *Job.* xiv 17

To SEW *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SEWER *n. s.* [*ejecteur tranchant*, French; or *asseur*, old French, from *asseoir*, to set down, for those officers set the dishes on the table *Menage Dict.*]
1. An officer who serves up a feast.
Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with *sewers* and seneschals:
The skill of artifice or office mean. *Milt.*
The cook and *sewer*, each his talent tries,
In various figures scenes of dishes rise.
2. [from *issue*, *issuer*.] *Cowel.* A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore*.
The fenmen hold that the *sewers* must be kept so, as the water may not stay too long in the spring till the weeds and sedge be grown up. *Bacon.*
Men suffer their private judgment to be drawn into the common *sewer*, or stream of the present vogue. *K. Charles.*
As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milt.*
3. He that uses a needle.

SEX. *n. s.* [*sexe*, French; *sexus*, Latin.]
1. The property by which any animal is male or female.
These two great *sexes* animate the world. *Milton.*
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *sex*. *Milton.*
2. Womankind, by way of emphasis
Unhappy *sex*! whose beauty is your snare,
Expos'd to trials, made too frail to bear. *Dryd.*
Shame is hard to be overcome, but if the *sex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Gurth.*

SEXAGENARY. *adj.* [*sexagenaire*, French, *sexagenarius*, Latin.] Aged sixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA. *n. s* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *sexagesimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXA'NGLED. } *adj* [from *sex* and *angular*, Latin.] Having
SEXA'NGULAR. } six corners or angles; hexagonal.
Snow *sexangular*, at least of starry and many pointed figure.
The grubs from their *sexangular* abode
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryd.*

SEXA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *sexangular*] With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*sex* and *annus*, Latin] Lasting six years; happening once in six years

S H A

SE'XTAIN *n. f.* [from *sextus*, Latin.] A stanza of six lines

[illegible] The sixth part of a circle.

SE'XTARY *n. f.* A pint and a half

SEXTARY, SEXTRY. } *n. f.* The same as sacristy; a vestry. *Dict.*

SE'XTILE. *adj.* [*sextilis*, Latin.] Is such a position or aspect of two planets, when at 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus * *Harris*

Planetary motions and aspects,
In *sextile*, square, and trine, *Milton*

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville.*

SE'XTON. *n. f.* [corrupted from *sacristan*.] An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

A stool and cushion for the *sexton*. *Shakesp.*

When any dies, their by tolling a bell, or bespeaking a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known to the searchers corresponding with the said *sexton*. *Graunt.*

SE'XTONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *sexton*.] The office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in commendam. *Swift.*

SEXTU'PLE *adj.* [*sextuplus*, Latin.] Sixfold, six times told

Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another. *Brown*

To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks; a low barbarous cant word

SHA'BBILY. *adv.* [from *shabby*.] Meanly, reproachfully; despicably; paltrily. A cant word

SHA'BBINESS. *n. f.* [from *shabby*.] Meanness; paltriness.

He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of cloaths fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Addis. Spectator.*

SHA'BBY *adj.* [A word that has crept into conversation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language.] Mean, paltry

The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a nasty,
That the captain supposed he was curate to Jenny. *Sw.*

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun, *shackles*, *shackelen*, Dutch.] To chain, to fetter; to bind.

[illegible] is great,
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakesp.*

You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke*

No trivial price
Should set him free, or small should be my praise
To lead him *shackled*. *Philips.*

So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* dancers ease,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES. *n. f.* want ing the singular. [*Sceacul*, Saxon; *schoeckels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves, chains [illegible]

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean. *Fa. Queen.*

A servant commonly is less free in mind than in condition, his very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*, and desires itself under durance and captivity. *South's Sermons.*

The forge in fetters only is employed,
Our iron mines exhausted and destroyed
In *shackles* *Dryd. Juv.*

SHAD. *n. f.* A kind of fish.

SHADE. *n. f.* [*sceadu*, Saxon; *schade*, Dutch.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.

Spring no obstacle found here nor *shade*,
But all sunshine. *Milton.*

2. Darkness, obscurity.

The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world resign'd. *Rose.*

3. Coolness made by interception of the sun

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such volleys of arrows that hid the sun, said, that suits out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall fight in the *shade* *Eikon.*

That high mount of God whence light and *shade*
Spring both. *Milton.*

4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded.

Let us suck out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakesp.*

Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*. *Milton.*

Then to the desart takes his flight;
Where still from *shade* to *shade* the son of God,
After forty days fasting, had remain'd. *Milton.*

The pious prince then seeks the *shade*,
Which hides from sight his venerable maid. *Dryd.*

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage.

Let the arched knife
Well sharpen'd now assail the spreading *shades*
Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs dissever. *Philips.*

In Brazil are trees which kill those that sit under their *shade* in a few hours. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Protection; shelter

7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades* what seen would not delight. *Dryd.*

8. A colour; gradation of light

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or *shades* and mixtures, as green come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted

Envy will merit as its *shade* pursue, *Pope.*

10. The soul separated from the body, so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit, a ghost; manes.

To Trachin swift as thought the flitting *shade*
Thro' air his momentary journey made *Dryd.*

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest,
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade*. *Tickell.*

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overspread with opacity

Then *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy skirts appear *Milton.*

2. To cover from the light or heat, to overspread

A seraph six wings wore to *shade*
His limbs of heavenly *Milton.*

And after these, came arm'd with spear and shield
An host so great, as cover'd all the field
And all their foreheads like the knights before,
With lawrels ever-green were *shaded* o'er
I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryd.*

While beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,
And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn *Pope's Wint.*

3. To shelter; to hide.

E're in our own house I do *shade* my head,
The good patricians must be visited. *Shakesp.*

4. To protect, to cover, to screen.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects.

5. To mark with different gradations of colours.

The portal shone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn. *Milton.*

6. To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DINESS. *n. f.* [from *shady*.] The state of being shady, umbrageousness.

SHADOW *n. f.* [*sceadu*, Saxon; *schaduwe*, Dutch.]

1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted

Poor Tom's proud of heart, to ride over four inch'd bridges, to course his own *shadow* for a traitor. *Shakesp.*

Life's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. *Shak.*

Such a nature,
Tick'd with good success, disdains the *shadow*
Which he treads on at noon

The body, tho' it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with some other bodies, the thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of clocks, and *shadows* of sun-dials. *Locke.*

2. Opacity, darkness, shade

By the revolution of the skies
[illegible] *shadows* from the ocean rise *Dryden*
[illegible] the shake of the earthquake and *shadow* of the eclipse. *Addison*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the sight, heat, or influence of the

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies soft and laid. *Fa. Queen.*

Here father, take the *shadow* of this tree
For your good host. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

4. Obscure place.

To the secret *shadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire.

5. Dark part of a picture

A *shade* was a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightned body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light spreading itself into the air or medium proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold; the first is a single *shadow*, and the least of all, and is proper to the plain surface where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double *shadow* again, which darkneth by a third part. It is used for the smoak *shadow*, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacham.*

After great lights there must be great *shadows*. *Dryden.*

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight, a ghost; a spirit, or the

Hence, terrible *shadow*!
Unreal mock'ry, hence *Shak.*

7. An imperfect and faint representation.

If resistance might be call'd that *shadow* seems, *Milt.*

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance *Raleigh.*

Without

Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate *Milton*
the creatures are particular excellencies scattered,
some *shadows* of the divine perfections. *Tillotson.*

5 Inseparable companion
Sin and her *shadow*, death. *Milton.*
I hear my *shadow*
Now I wish me be[illegible]. *Milton.*
shadow of that destined seed. *Milton.*

10 Protection, shelter, favour
Keep me under the *shadow* of thy wings. *Psalms.*

† SHADOW *v. a.* [from the noun]

1 To cover with opacity.
The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground. *Fa. Q.*
The Assyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *shadowing* shroud. *Ezek.* xxxi 3.

2 To cloud; to darken
Mistake me not for my complexion,
The *nonpareil* fairy of the burning sun
To whom I am a neighbour *Shakesp.*

3 To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat
A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over flowery fields and *shadows* waters in the extreme heat of summer. *Sidney.*

4 To conceal under cover, to hide; to screen
Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shakesp.*

5 To protect, to screen from danger, to shroud
God shall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakesp.*
[illegible]ations of colour, or light
Turnsole is made of old linnen rags dried, and laid in a[illegible]r of vinegar, and set over a chafing dish of coals till it [illegible]n wring it into a shell, and put it into a little gum[illegible]it is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows. *Bacon.*
From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted in our mind is of a flat circle, variously *shadowed* with [illegible]nt degrees of light coming to our eyes *Locke.*
More broken scene, made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings*, that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. *Addis.*

7 To paint in obscure colours.
If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, then place in those voids some fold to make a joining of the parts. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

[illegible]
Whereat I wak'd and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively *shadowed*. *Milton Parad. Lost.*
Aeneas is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas. *Dryd.*
I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under another name. *Dryd.*

9 To represent typically.
Many times there are three things said to make up the sub[illegible]a sacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which *shadoweth* or signifieth grace, and the word which expresseth what is done by the element. *Hook.*
The shield being to shield the body from weapons, apt to *shadow* out to us the countenance of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleasure. *Addison.*

SHADOWY. *adj* [from *shadow.*]

1 Full of shade, gloomy
[illegible]art, unfrequented woods,
[illegible] flourishing peopled towns. *Shakesp.*
[illegible]ore flourish'd
[illegible] groves enjoy *Fenton.*

[illegible]More pleasant
Than wanton steps of the face of things. *Milton.*

3 Family representative, typical
When they see
Law can subdue sin, but not remove
Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
[illegible]and more precious must be paid for man. *Milt.*
[illegible]al, unreal
[illegible] has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fantastic nature, in the persons of sin and death; by which he hath interwoven a fable very beautiful allegory. *Addis.*

5 Dark, opake
By command, e're yet dim night
[illegible]shadowy wings, I am to haste
[illegible]. *Parad. Lost.*

SHADY. *adj* [from *shade.*]

1 Full of shade, gloomy
[illegible] The wanton
[illegible]and to their *shady* covert hied
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milt. Parad Lost.*
Since [illegible]e one you sing your happy loves,
And Arcas [illegible]s the *shady* groves. *Dry*

2 Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat
Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer and warm for winter *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *n. s.* [sceapt, Saxon]

1 An arrow; a missive weapon.
To pierce pursuing shield,
By parents trained, the Parthians wood are taught,
With *shafts* shot out from their back-turned bow *Sidney.*
Who in the spring, from the new sun,
Already has a fever got,
Too late begins those *shafts* to shun,
Which Phœbus thro' his veins has shot. *Waller.*
They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim afar off, and then shooting themselves directly upon the desired mark. *More.*
So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn, must send the *shaft* below. *Dryd.*
O'er thee the secret *shaft*
That wastes at midnight, or th'andreaded hour
Of noon, flies harmless. *Thomson.*

2 [*Shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.
They sink a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length. *Carew.*
The fulminating damp, upon its accension, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *shaft.* *Woodward.*
Suppose a tube, or as the miners call it, a *shaft*, were sunk from the surface of the earth to the center. *Arbuthnot.*

3 Any thing strait; the spire of a church.
Practise to draw small and easy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *shaft* of a steeple. *Peacham.*

SHAG *n. s.* [sceacga, Saxon]

1 Rough wooly
Foil often like a *shag* hair'd crafty kern,
Hath he conversed with the enemy;
And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakesp.*
Where is your husband?
He's a traitor.
Thou lie'st thou *shag*-ear'd villain *Shakesp.*
From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the slowness of his gate, and his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*
True Witney broad cloth, with its *shag* unshorn,
Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay.*

2 A kind of cloth.

SHAG, *n. s.* A sea bird
Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and mallard. *Car.*

SHA'GGED. } *adj* [from *shag*]
SHAGGY.

1 Ruggedly, hairy
They change their hue, with haggar'd eyes they stare,
Lean are their looks, and *shagged* are their hair. *Dryden.*
A lion's case he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin *Dryden.*
From the frosty north
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battalious array, while Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad
Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent. *Philips.*

2 Rough, rugged.
They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *shaggy* tops
Uplifting bore them in their hands. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
There, where very desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades,
She may pass on with unaltered majesty,
Be it not done in pride. *Milt.*
Through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd its course, but through the *shaggy* hill
Pass'd underneath engulph'd. *Milton.*
How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws when tip'd with gold,
And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders. *Addis.*
Ye rugged rocks! which how knees have worn,
Ye grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid thorn *P*[illegible]
[illegible] of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a* [*chagriner*, French.] To irritate; to provoke. Both should be written *chagrin.*

To SHAIL *v. n.* To walk sideways, a low word.
Child, you must walk strait, without shewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *L'Estrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit, *shook*, part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook* [sceacan, Saxon, *schecken*, Dutch.]

1 To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to agitate.
Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth that made all France to quake,
Shake his weapon at us, and pass by *Shakesp.*
I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants. *Zech.* ii 9.
I *shook* my lap and said, so God *shake* out every man from his house, even thus be he *shaken* out and emptied. *Neh.* v.

The

The ſtars fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree caſteth her untimely figs when ſhe is *ſhaken* of a mighty wind. *Rev.* vi.

He *ſhook* the ſacred honours of his head,
With terror trembled heav'n's ſubſiding baſe,
And from his *ſhaken* curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryden*

She firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies,
Shaking his hand at diſtance on the main,
She took the ſign, and *ſhook* her hand again. *Dryden*

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels *ſhake* heav'n's baſis. *Milton.*

Let France acknowledge that her *ſhaken* throne
Was once ſupported, ſir, by you alone. *Roſcommon.*

3. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for *ſhaking*, and the powers above
Put on their inſtruments. *Shakeſp.*

The tyrannous breath ng of the North
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakeſpeare.*

When ye depart, *ſhake* off the duſt of your feet. *Matt* x.

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into ſuch a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *ſhaked* it off. *Tatler.*

4. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our firſt intent
To *ſhake* all cares and buſineſs from our age,
Conferring them on younger ſtrengths, whilſt we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too ſtrong to be *ſhook* by his enemies, they perſecuted his reputation. *Atterbury*

6. To drive from reſolution, to depreſs; to make afraid

A ſly and conſtant knave, not to be *ſhak'd*. *Shakeſ. Cymb.*

'Tis reſpite *ſhook*
The boſom of my conſcience. *Shakeſ. Henry VIII.*

Be not ſoon *ſhaken* in mind, or troubled, as that the day of Chriſt is at hand. 2 *Theſ.* ii. 2.

Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *ſhaken* or ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

7. *To* SHAKE *hands.* This phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſometimes ſignifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of*.

With the ſlave,
He ne'er *ſhook hands*, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he unſeam'd him from the nape to th' chops. *Shakeſp.*

Nor can it be ſafe to a king to tarry among them who are *ſhaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faſter hold of their religion. *King Charles.*

8. *To* SHAKE *off.* To rid himſelf of, to free from, to divert of

Be pleas'd that I *ſhake off* theſe names you give me:
A [illegible] *Dryden.*

If I could *ſhake off* but one ſeven years,
From theſe old arms and legs,
I'd with thee every foot. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Say, ſacred bard! what could beſtow
Courage on thee, to ſoar ſo high?
Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee ſo
To *ſhake off* all mortality? *Waller.*

Then I reſerved to be anſwered by himſelf, after I had *ſhaken off* the leſſer and more barking creatures. *Stillingfleet.*

Can I want courage for ſo brave a deed?
I've *ſhook* it off: my ſoul is free from fear. *Dryden.*

Here we are free from the formalities of cuſtom and reſpect: we may *ſhake off* the haughty impertinent. *Collier*

How does thy beauty ſmooth
The face of war, and make even horrour ſmile?
At ſight of thee my heart *ſhakes off* its ſorrows. *Addiſon*

To SHAKE *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.

Darts are counted as ſtubble, he laugheth at the *ſhaking* of a ſpear. *Job* xli. 29

2. To totter.

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body ſtill.

Thy ſight, which ſhould
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
Conſtrains them weep, and *ſhake* with fear and ſorrow. *Shak.*

What ſaid the wench, when he roſe up again?
Trembled and *ſhook*; for why, he ſtamp'd,
As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *ſhaking* through their limbs they find,
Like leaves ſaluted by the wind. *Waller.*

4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmneſs.

He ſhort of ſuccours, and in deep deſpair,
Shook at the diſmal proſpect of the war. *Dryd. Æn.*

SHAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Concuſſion.

If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be poſ'd,
'Tis a thin web, which poiſonous fancies make;
But the great ſoldier's honour was compoſ'd
Of thicker ſtuff, which could endure a *ſhake*
Wiſdom packs friends, civility plays the reſt,
A toy ſhunn'd cleanly paſſeth with thee beſt. *Herbert.*

The freeholder is the baſis of all other titles: this is the ſubſtantial ſtock, without which they are no more than bloſſoms that would fall away with every *ſhake* of wind. *Addiſon*

2. Vibratory motion.

Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *ſhake* of the earthquake, and the ſhadow of the eclipſe, which are recorded by this author. *Addiſon.*

3. Motion given and received.

Our ſalutations were very hearty on both ſides, conſiſting of many kind *ſhakes* of the hand. *Addiſon.*

SHA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhake.*] The perſon or thing that ſhakes.

Go then, the guilty at thy will chaſtiſe,
He ſaid, the *ſhaker* of the earth replies. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SHALE. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted, I think, for *ſhell.*] A huſk, the caſe of ſeeds in ſiliquous plants.

Behold yon poor and ſtarved band,
And your fair ſhew ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,
Leaving them but the *ſhales* and huſks of men. *Shakeſp.*

SHALL. *v. defective.* [ſceal, Sax. is originally I owe, or I ought. In *Chaucer*, *the ſouthe I ſhal to God*, means *the ſooth I owe to God*: thence it became a ſign of the future tenſe. The French uſe *devoir*, *dois*, *doit*, in the ſame manner, with a kind of future ſignification; and the Swedes have *ſkall*, and the Iſlanders *ſkal*, in the ſame ſenſe. It has no tenſes but *ſhall* future, and *ſhould* paſt.

The explanation of *ſhall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not eaſy; and the difficulty is increaſed by the poets, who ſometimes give to *ſhall* an emphatical ſenſe of *will*: but I ſhall endeavour, *craſſi Minervâ*, to ſhow the meaning of *ſhall* in the future tenſe.

1. *I* SHALL *love.* It will ſo happen that I muſt love, I am reſolved to love.

2. SHALL *I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it happen that I muſt love?

3. *Thou* SHALT *love.* I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love: [in poetry or ſolemn diction:] it will happen that thou muſt love.

4. SHALT *thou love?* Will it happen that thou muſt love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?

5. *He* SHALL *love.* It will happen that he muſt love, it is commanded him that he love.

It is a mind, that *ſhall* remain a poiſon where it is.
——— *Shall* remain
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His abſolute *ſhall*? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

See Romulus the great:
This prince a prieſteſs of your blood *ſhall* bear,
And like his ſire in arms he *ſhall* appear. *Dryden's Æn.*

That he *ſhall* receive no benefit from Chriſt, is the aſſumption whereon all his deſpair is founded, and the one way of removing this diſmal apprehenſion, is to convince him that Chriſt's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, *ſhall* certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals*

6. SHALL *he love?* Is it permitted him to love? In ſolemn language, Will it happen that he muſt love?

7. The plural perſons follow the ſignification of the ſingulars.

SHA'LLOON. *n. ſ.* A ſlight woollen ſtuff.

In blue *ſhalloon* ſhall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Iriſh purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [*chaloupe*, French.] A ſmall boat.

You were reſolved, after your arrival into Oroonoque, to paſs to the mine; and, to that end, you deſired to have ſir John Fearne's *ſhallop*. I do not allow of that courſe, becauſe ye cannot land ſo ſecretly but that ſome Indians on the river ſide may diſcover you, who giving knowledge of your paſſage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat. *Raleigh.*

There with your *ſhallop* ſtay
The game's not loſt, I have one card to play. *Waller.*

Our hero ſet
In a ſmall *ſhallop*, fortune in his debt;
So near a hope of crowns and ſcepters, more
Than ever Priam, when he flouriſh'd, wore. *Waller.*

SHA'LLOW *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *ſhoal* and *low*.]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great diſtance from the ſurface or edge.

I had been drowned, but that the ſhore was ſhelvy and *ſhallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

That inundation, though it were *ſhallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, periſhed for want of food. *Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of Meotis Paludis, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew obſervably *ſhallower* in his days, and would in proceſs of time become a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

I am made a *ſhallow* forded ſtream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearneſs ſcorn'd,
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden's All for Love*

Shallow brooks, that flow'd ſo clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

In *ſhallow* furrows vines ſecurely grow. *Dryden.*

2. Not

2. Not intellectually deep, not profound, not very knowing or wife, empty, trifling, futile; filly.

I'll fhew my mind,
According to my *fha'low* fimple fkill. *Shakefpeare.*
This is a very *fhallow* monfter:
Afraid of him? A very *fhallow* monfter,
The man i'th moon! A moft poor credulous monfter. *Shak.*

The king was neither fo *fhallow* nor fo ill advertifed as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the inveſting ramfelf of Britaigne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Uncertain and unfettled he remains,
Deep verſt in books, and *fhallow* in himſelf *Milton.*

One would no more wonder to fee the moſt *fhallow* nation of Europe the moſt vain, than to find the moſt empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the reſt. *Addiſon.*

3. Not deep of ſound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the ſtrings, as the harp hath, it muſt make the ſound perfecter, and not ſo *fhallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHALLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſhelf, a ſand, a flat, a ſhoal, a place where the water is not deep.

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of *fhallows* and of flats,
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiſs her burial. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A ſwift ſtream is not heard in the channel, but upon *fhallows* of gravel. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Having but newly left thoſe grammatick flats and *fhallows*, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtruction, and now on the ſudden tranſported, to be toſt with their unbaliaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milt.*

You that ſo oft have ſounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *fhallows* of his heart, ſhould need no inſtruments
To advance your ends. *Denham.*

In arms of the ſea, and among iſlands, there is no great depth, and ſome places are plain *fhallows*. *Burnet.*

He ſounds and fathoms him, to find
The *fhallows* of his ſoul. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

The wary Dutch
Behind their treach'rous *fhallows* now withdraw,
And there lay ſnares to catch the Britiſh hoſt *Dryden.*

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Daſh'd on the *ſhallows* of the moving ſand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryd. Æn.*

Their ſpawn being lighter than the water, there it would not ſink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the *ſhallows*. *Ray on the Creation.*

With the uſe of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may ſhun both rocks and *ſhallows*. *Norris.*

The ſea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world, and muſt we now have an ocean of mere flats and *ſhallows*, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

SHALLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [*ſhallow* and *brain*.] Fooliſh, futile, trifling, empty.

It cannot but be matter of juſt indignation to all good men to ſee a company of lewd *ſhallowbrained* huffs making atheiſm, and contempt of religion, the ſole badge of wit. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY *adv.* [from *ſhallow*.]

1. With no great depth.

The road lieth open on the graſs, or but *ſhallowly* covered. *Carew.*

2. Simply, fooliſhly.

Moſt *ſhallowly* did you theſe arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and fooliſhly ſent hence
Strike up our drums, purſue the ſcatter'd ſtray. *Shak.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of underſtanding; futility; fooliſhneſs, emptineſs.

By it do all things live their meaſur'd hour:
We cannot aſk the thing which is not there,
Blaming the *ſhallowneſs* of our requeſt. *Herbert.*

I cannot wonder enough at the *ſhallowneſs* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar ſort in Drama, who were carried away with ſuch an ignorant devotion for his ſucceſſes, when little concerned their religion or ſecurity *Howel.*

SHALM *n. ſ.* [German.] A kind of muſical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his ſoldiers in readineſs to ſet forward upon the ſign given, which was by the ſound of a *ſhalm* or hobby. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

SHALT. Second perſon of *ſhall*.

TO SHAM. *v. a.* [*ſhamian*, Welſh, to cheat.]

1. To trick, to cheat; to fool with a fraud, to delude with falſe pretences. A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are ſooner wrought upon by ſhame than by conſcience, when they find themſelves fooled and *ſhammed* into a conviction. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We muſt have a care that we do not, for want of having things and things together, *ſham* fallacies upon the world for current reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Then all your wits that fear and *ſham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jeſts and puns purloin,
And ſilly put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

SHAM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fraud, trick; deluſion, falſe pretence, impoſture. A low word.

No *ſham* ſo groſs but it will paſs upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquiſitive. *L'Eſtrange.*

It goes a great way when natural credulity and vulgar prejudice ſhall be aſſiſted with the *ſhams* of aſtrological judgments. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that firſt brought the *ſham*, wheedle, or hunter of uſe, put together, as he thought fit, thoſe ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

That in the ſacred temple needs would try
Without a fire th' unheated gums to fry,
Believe who will the ſolemn *ſham*, not I. *Addiſon.*

SHAM. *adj.* Falſe, counterfeit, fictitious, pretended.

Never join the fray,
Where the *ſham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Scamnella*, Lat.]

1. The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat, a butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *ſhambles* of the parliament houſe. *Shak. H. VI.*

I hope my noble lord eſteems me honeſt.
—Oh, ay, as ſummer-flies are in the *ſhambles*,
That quicken even with blowing *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He warned a flock of ſheep, that were driving to the *ſhambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering ſome ſounds, they all fled. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is here improperly uſed.

When the perſon is made the reſt of the mob, or his back the *ſhambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

SHA'MBLING. *adj.* [See SCAMBLING.] Moving awkwardly and irregularly. A low bad word.

By that *ſhambling* in his walk, it ſhould be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

So when nurſe Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
With *ſhambling* legs, long chin, and fool-ſhrewd eyes,
With dangling hands he ſtrokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe *Smith.*

SHAME. *n. ſ.* [ſceam, Saxon, *ſchaemte*, Dutch.]

1. The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt, the paſſion expreſſed ſometimes by bluſhes.

Lamenting ſorrow did in darkneſs lye,
And *ſhame* his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Fa. Qu.*

Peace, peace, for *ſhame*, if not for charity.
—Urge neither charity nor *ſhame* to me.
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd
My charity is outrage, life my *ſhame*,
And in my *ſhame* ſtill lives my ſorrow's rage. *Shak. R. III.*

Hide, for *ſhame*,
Romans, your grandſires images,
That bluſh at their degenerate progeny *Dryden.*

In the ſchools men are allowed, without *ſhame*, to deny the agreement of ideas, or out of the ſchools, from thence have learned, without *ſhame*, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

2. The cauſe or reaſon of ſhame, diſgrace; ignominy.

The more *ſhame* for him that he ſends it me,
For I have heard him ſay a thouſand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure *Shakeſpeare.*

Aaron had made them naked unto their *ſhame* amongſt their enemies. *Exod.* xxxii. 25.

God deliver the world from ſuch guides, who are the *ſhame* of religion. *South.*

This jeſt was firſt of the other houſe's making,
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking,
For 'twere a *ſhame* a poet ſhould be kill'd,
Under the ſhelter of ſo broad a ſhield. *Dryden.*

O *ſhame* to manhood! ſhall one daring boy
The ſcheme of all our happineſs deſtroy? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Reproach.

A foul *ſhame* is upon the thief. *Eccluſ.* v. 14.

Turn'd to exploding hiſs, triumph to *ſhame*,
Caſt on themſelves from their own mouths. *Milton.*

TO SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make aſhamed, to fill with ſhame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were ſhame enough to *ſhame* thee, wert thou not ſhameleſs. *Sh.*

If thou haſt power to raiſe him, bring him hither,
And I've power to *ſhame* him hence
Oh, while you live tell truth and *ſhame* the devil *Shakeſp.*

Hyperbolus by ſuffering did traduce
The oſtraciſm, and *ſham'd* it out of uſe. *Cleaveland.*

Defpo'd
Of all our good, *fham'd*, naked, miserable. *Milton*
What hurt can there be in all the flander and difgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence to *fhame* us into the glories of the next. *South.*
Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour, he would *fhame* the world, and not the world him.
He in a loathfome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *fham'd* oppreffion, 'till it fet him free
The coward bore the man immortal fpite,
Who *fham'd* him out of manners into fight *Dryden.*
Who *fhames* a fcribler, breaks a cobweb through,
He fpins the flight felf-pleafing thread a-new *Pope.*

Cæres, fir knight, ye bow too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowards dare his carcafs *fhame*. *Fairy Queen.*
So bent, the more fhall *fhame* his, fhall repulfe. *Milton.*
To SHAME. *v. n.* To be aſhamed.
Great fhame it is, thing fo divine in view,
Made for to be the world's moſt ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew,
Good *fhames* to be to ill an inſtrument *Spenſer.*
Swam'ſt thou not, knowing whence thou art extract,
To let thy tongue detect thy baſe-born heart? *Shakeſpeare.*
To the trunk of it authors give ſuch a magnitude, as I
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World
'd upon.
Cruel Auſter thither hy'd him,
And with the ruſh of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not ſpitefully to waſte
All its leaves, ſo freſh, ſo ſweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Crafhaw.*

SHA'MEFACED. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *face*] Modeſt, bafhful, eaſily put out of countenance.
Philoclea, who bluſhing and withal ſmiling making ſhamefacedneſs pleaſing, and pleaſure *ſhamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*
Conſcience is a bluſhing *ſhamefac'd* ſpirit, that mutinies in a man's boſom it fills one full of obſtacles. *Soak. R. III.*
A man may be *ſhamefaced*, and a woman modeſt, to the degree of ſcandalous. *L'Eſtrange.*
Your *ſhamefac'd* virtue ſhunn'd the people's praiſe
And ſenate's honours. *Dryden.*
From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our faſhionable Engliſhmen, that makes them *ſhamefaced* in the exerciſe of thoſe duties which they were ſent into the world to perform. *Auditor's Freeholder.*

SHAMEFACEDLY. *adv.* [from *ſhamefaced.*] Modeſtly; bafhfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhamefaced*] Modeſty; bafhfulneſs, timidity.
Horus, when he had ſung thus, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have ſpared ſuch horrour, and defended the aſſault he gave unto her face with bringing a ſad ſtain of *ſhamefacedneſs* into it. *Sidney.*
Why wonder ye,
Fair Sir, at that which ye ſo much embrace?
'Tis the fountain of your modeſty;
You ſhamefac'd are, but *ſhamefacedneſs* itſelf is ſhe. *Fa. Qu.*
None but fools, out of *ſhamefacedneſs*, hide their ulcers, which, if known, might be healed. *Dryden's Dufreſny.*

SHAMEFUL. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *full*] Diſgraceful, ignominious, injurious, reproachful.
Phœbus flying ſo moſt *ſhameful* ſight,
His bluſhing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for ſhame. *Fairy Queen.*
Thus all through that great princeſs pride diſdain'd,
And came to *ſhameful* end *Fairy Queen.*
For this he ſhall have hated, be blaſphemed,
Scorn'd on by force, judged, and to death condemn'd,
A *ſhameful* and accurſed *Milton.*
His naval preparations were not more ſurpriſing than his quick and *ſhameful* retreat, for he returned to Carthage with only one ſhip, having fled without ſtriking one ſtroke. *Arbuth.*
The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *ſhameful* chance the queen of hearts. *Pope.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſhameful*] Diſgracefully, ignominiouſly, injuriouſly, reproachfully.
None but that ſaw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *ſhamefully* that maid he did torment. *Fairy Queen.*
But I leſs holy ſecret
Preſumptuouſly have publiſh'd, impr
Weakly at leaſt, and *ſhamefully*. *Milton's Ag.*
Would he *ſhamefully* fail in the laſt act in this converſance of the nature of man? *Mo.*
Thoſe who are ready enough to confeſs him, both in judgment and profeſſion, are, for the moſt part, very prone to deny him *ſhamefully* in their doings. *South Sermons.*

SHA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhame*] Wanting ſhame; wanting modeſty.
To tell thee whence thou cam'ſt, of whom deriv'd,
Were ſhame enough to ſhame thee, were thou not *ſhameleſs*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.
Beyond imagination is the wrong
That he this day hath, *ſhameleſs*, thrown on me. *Shakſp.*
The *ſhameleſs* denial hereof by ſome of their friends, and the more *ſhameleſs* juſt reaſon by ſome of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Ral.*
God deliver the world from ſuch huckſters of fools, the very ſhame of religion, and the *ſhameleſs* ſubverters of morality. *South's Sermons.*
Such *ſhameleſs* bards we have, and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad abandon'd critics too. *Pope.*

SHA'MELESLY. *adv.* [from *ſhameleſs.*] Impudently, audaciouſly, without ſhame.
The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *ſhameleſly* affected.
He muſt needs be *ſhamelefly* wicked that abhors not accidental ſinneſs. *Hall.*

SHA'MELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhameleſs*] Impudence, want of modeſty.
Being moſt impudent in her heart, ſhe could, when ſhe would, teach her cheeks bluſhing, and make ſhamefaſtneſs the cloak of *ſhameleſſneſs*. *Sidney.*
He that bluſhes not at his crime, but adds *ſhameleſſneſs* to his ſhame, hath nothing left to reſtore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſham.*] A cheat; an impoſtor. A low word.

SHAMOIS *n. ſ.* [*chamois*, French.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat
I'll bring thee
To clamb'ring hills, and ſometimes I'll get thee
Young *ſhamois* from the rocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHAMROCK. *n. ſ.* The Iriſh name for three leaved graſs.
They found a plot of watercreſſes, or *ſham*
rocks as to a feaſt for the time. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

SHANK. *n. ſ.* [*ſcanca*, Saxon, *ſchanck*, Dutch.]
1 The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee
Faſtoons her white ſtrait legs were dreſſed
To crooked cramping *ſhanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathſome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew.
The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon,
With ſpectacles on noſe, and pouch on ſide;
His youthful hoſe, well ſav'd, a world too wide
For his ſhrunk *ſhanks*. *Shakeſpeare.*
A dog days, if thoſe prodigal *ſhanks* of mine were but anſwerable to this branching head, I can't but think now I ſhould defy all my enemies.
2 The bone of the leg
But newly in a charnel-houſe,
Our coverlets groſs with dead men's rattling bones,
With ſkulls, and yellow chaplets ſtrewed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3 The long part of any inſtrument.
The *ſhank* of a key, or ſome ſuch long hole, the punch cannot ſtrike, becauſe the *ſhank* is not forged with ſubſtance ſufficient. *Moxon.*

SHA'NKED. *adj.* [from *ſhank.*] Having a ſhank.

SHA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*chancre*, French] A venereal excreſcence.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *ſhaped*; part. paſſ. *ſhaped* and *ſhapen*. *ſchepen*, Dutch.
To mould with reſpect to external dimenſions.
That am not *ſhap'd* for ſportive tricks
Nor made to court an amorous looking-glaſs;
I, that am rudely ſtampt, and want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakeſ. R. III.*
Thoſe nature hath *ſhaped* with a great head, narrow breaſt, and ſhoulders ſticking out, ſeem much inclined to a conſumption. *Harvey.*
Nature then was, of Egypt's race,
Grace *ſhap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*
Of beauteous form,
Shap'd by the hand of harmony
2 To mould, to caſt, to regulate, to adapt.
Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour ſhall *ſhape* privilege
Mr Caneſh, when without hope, and ready to
courſe over the
the Philippines
For the dream, which
Nor ſpeed nor art avails, no *ſhape* it
Charm'd by their eyes, their
ſhape my ſenſes to.
3 To image, to conceive
Lovers and madmen have ſuch eyes and brains,
Such *ſhapes* of fantaſies that apprehend
More

It is a, nature's plague
To spy, to slander, and exult my jealously
Shapes faults that are not
When fancy hath formed and *shaped* [illegible] of greater moment
disconsolate as *Boyle.*

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me *Ps.* li. 5

SHAPE *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Form, external appearance

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman, for in the *shape* of a man, master Book, I fear not Goliah with a weaver's beam. *Shakespeare.*

Shapes of the locusts were like unto horses prepared for battle. *Rev.* ix. 7.

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it might be called that *shape* had none,
Distinct in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

and among the *shape* we must fix on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

First a charming *shape* enslav'd me,
And eye then gave the fatal stroke,
Love by her wit Corinna sav'd me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

3. Being, as moulded into shape.

Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable *shape.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Idea, pattern

Thy heart
Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape.* *Milton*

5. It is now used in low conversation for mean

SHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *shape.*] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions

You are born
To set a form upon that indigest,
Which he hath left so *shapeless* and so rude. *Shakespeare.*
He is deformed, crooked, old and sere;
Ill faced, worse-bodied, *shapeless* every where. *Shakespeare.*
What fools were here,
Disguis'd like Muscovites in *shapeless* gear? *Shakespeare.*
Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worshipped be. *Donne.*
Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nodding flood, or seem'd to stand,
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,
Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night! *Pope.*
Some objects please our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order rise,
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

[illegible] to improve the form of the body. A burlesque word.

No *shapemonger* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that provident care had made. *Garth.*

SHA'PELINESS *n. s.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *adv.* [from *shape.*] Symmetrical, well formed.

SHARD. *n. s.* [*scheard*, Teutonick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen pot.

For charitable prayers
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden strewments *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. [*Caard.*] A plant

Shards or mallows for the pot,
Keep the lookers-on from body found. *Dryden's Horace.*

3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a froth or scum.

Upon that shore he spied Artegall,
There by his master left, when late he sar'd
In Pheenix's fleet bark, over that perilous *shard* *Fa. Queen.*

4. A sort of fish

SHA'RDBORN *adj.* [*shard* and *born.*] Born or produced among [illegible]

nity the sheaths of the wings of insects
Ere to black Hecat's summons
The *shardborn* beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note *Shakespeare.*

SHA'RDED. *adj.* [from *shard.*] Inhabiting shards.

Often shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold,
Than is the full-winged eagle. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To SHARE *v. n.* [ycearian, reyran, Saxon.]

1. To divide, to part among many

Good fellows all,
The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you. *Shakespeare.*

any road may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out unto him a tool's crew.

What they have then to you be pleased impart,
And *share* its burden where [illegible] heart,

In the primitive times the advantage of priesthood was equally *shared* among all the order, and none of that character

Though the weight of a fashion would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is *shared* among many. *Addison's Spectator*

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger, what hurt does that create them? *Swift.*

2. To partake with others.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other quarter never muttered or seen, comes shortly to demand payment of his whole account; where, by good means of some great ones, and privy *sharings* with the officers of other some, he receiveth his debt. *Spenser on Ireland.*

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton.*
Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,
And *share* the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*
Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes. *Dryden.*
This was the prince decreed
To *share* his sceptre. *Dryden's Æn.*
Not a love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces. *Addis. Cato.*
All night it rains, the skies return with day;
Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway. *Logic.*

3. To cut, to separate; to sheer. [From sceran, Saxon.]

With swift wheel reverse deep entrenching *shar'd*
All his right side. *Milton.*
Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

To SHARE *v. n.* To have part, to have a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shakes. Henry IV.*
Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs *shar'd*,
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden*
A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke*
This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all our beneficial bargains, and excuse us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

SHARE *n. s.* [scear, Saxon.]

1. Part, allotment, dividend.

If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beseeming *share*,
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some with vast excess. *Milton.*
They went a hunting, and every one to go *share* and *share* like in what they took. *L'Estrange.*
The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller *shares*, besides that reserved to the prince [illegible] *Temple.*
I'll give you armies burn, ravish, and destroy,
For my own *share* one beauty I design,
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*
While fortune favour'd,
I made some figure; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryd. Æn.*
The youths have equal *share*
In Marcia's wishes, and divide their affair. *Addis. Cato*
In poets, as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critick's *share*. *Pope.*
He who doth not perform that part assigned him, is a very mischievous member of the publick, because he takes his *share* of the profit, and yet leaves his *share* of the burden to be born by others. *Swift.*

2. A part.

These, although they bear a *share* in the discharge, yet have different offices in the composition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. [Sceran, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground

Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of husbanding oxen, nor the shaping *share* *Dryden.*
Then let him mark the sheep, or what the shaming *share*
Dryden's Virgil's Georg.
Great cities shall with walls be compass'd round,
And sharpen'd *shares* shall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden.*
Incumbent o'er the shining *share*
The master leans, removes th' obstructive clay. *Thom.*
For clay the coulter is long and beaming, and the *share* narrow. *Mortimer*

SHA'REBONE *n. s.* [*share* and *bone.*] The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or *sharebones*, Bartholine saith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men. *Derh.*

SHA'RER. *n. s.* [from *share.*]

1. One who divides, or apportions to others, a divider.
2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

Most seem to the French king to import,
As *sharers* in his daughter's injury. *Daniel's Civil War.*
People not allowed to be *sharers* with their companions in fortune, will hardly agree to be *sharers* in sad. *L'Estr.*

An overgrown eſtate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into ſo many portions as render the *ſharers* rich enough. *Addiſon.*

You muſt have known it
—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a *ſharer* in the ſecret. *Rowe.*

If, by taking on himſelf human nature at large, he hath a compaſſionate and tender ſenſe of the infirmities of mankind in general, he muſt needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiſerate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himſelf was ſo eminent a *ſharer*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

I ſuffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a *ſharer*. *Pope to Swift.*

SHARK. *n. ſ.* [*canis charcharia*, Latin.]

1. A voracious ſea-fiſh.

His jaws horrifick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful *ſhark*. *Thomſon's Summer*

2. A greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks.

David's meſſengers are ſent back to him, like ſo many *ſharks* and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an idnature out of itſelf, and ſeeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their ſword. *South's Sermons.*

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine.

Wretches who live upon the *ſhark*, and other mens ſins, the common poiſoners of youth, equally deſperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of ſouls. *South's Sermons.*

To SHARK *v. n.* To pick up baſely or ſlily

Young Fortinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the ſkirts of Norway, here and there,
Sharkʼd up a liſt of landleſs reſolutes. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

1. To play the petty thief

The ſly leads a lazy, voluptuous, ſcandalous, *ſharking* life, hateful wherever ſhe comes. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To cheat; to trick *Ainſworth.*

There are cheats by natural inclination as well as by corruption: nature taught this boy to *ſhark*, not diſcipline. *L'Eſt.*

The old generous Engliſh ſpirit, which heretofore made this nation ſo great in the eyes of all the world, ſeems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *ſharking*, ſupplanting, undermining converſe, there being a ſnare and a trapan almoſt in every word we hear, and every act on we ſee. *South.*

SHARP *adj.* [preapp, Saxon, *ſcherpe*, Dutch.]

1. Keen, piercing, having a keen edge; having an acute point, [illegible]

She hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindneſs like a vulture here [illegible]
In Ireland have I ſeen this ſtubborn Caue
Oppoſe himſelf againſt a troop of kerns,
And fought ſo long, 'till that his thighs with darts
Were almoſt like a *ſharp* quill-proceſſe. *Shak. H VI.*

Thy tongue deviſeth miſchiefs, like a *ſharp* raſor working deceitfully. *Pſalm 52.*

With edged grooving tools they cut down and moothen away the extuberances left by the *ſharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect ſhape. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe.

The form of their heads is narrow and *ſharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their ſwift flight. *More.*

There was ſeen ſometimes in the ſea a great pillar of light, not *ſharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, riſing a great way up towards heaven. *Bacon.*

To come near the point, and draw unto a *ſharper* angle, they do not only ſpeak and practiſe truth, but really deſire its enlargement. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, *ſharp*, ſmooth, light or ſlow *Milton.*

It is ſo much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and *ſharper* the top *Temple.*

In ſhipping ſuch as the Iriſh kern,
[illegible]ght Indian, on the ſtream do glide,
Lee *ſharp* keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or ſmall oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

3. Acute of mind, witty; ingenious, inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verſe for verſe with the *ſharpeſt* witted lover in Arcadia. *Sidney.*

If we had nought but ſenſe, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more *ſharp* than we. *Davies.*

Sharp to the world, but thoughtleſs of renown,
They plot not on the ſtage, but on the town *Dryden.*

There is nothing makes men *ſharper*, and ſets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *ſharpeſt* philoſophers have never yet arrived at clear and diſtinct ideas *Watts*

4. Quick, as of ſight or hearing

[illegible]the *ſharpeſt* eye diſcerneth nought,
Except the ſun-beams in the air do ſhun
So the beſt ſoul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herſelf, without ſome grace divine. *Davies.*

To *ſharp* ey'd reaſon this would ſeem untrue;
But reaſon I through love's falſe optick vie[illegible] *Dryden.*

5. Sour without [illegible]ngency; ſour but not auſtere; acid.

[illegible] children young diſeaſed we find,
Anoint with ſweets the veſſel's foremoſt parts,
To make them taſte the potions *ſharp* we [illegible]
They drink deceiv'd, and ſo deceiv'd they live. *Fa. Qu.*

Sharp taſted citrons Median climes produce,
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

Different ſimple ideas are ſometimes expreſſed by the ſame word, as ſweet and *ſharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and taſting. *Watts*

6. Shrill, piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat.

In whiſtling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *ſharp*, men uſe their finger. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Let one whiſtle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſtrikes ſo *ſharp* as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with ſeveral cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *ſharp*. *Ray.*

7. Severe, harſh; biting; ſarcaſtick.

If he ſhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her looſe to him, and what he gets more of her than *ſharp* words, let it be on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

How often may we meet with thoſe who are one while courteous, but within a ſmall time after are ſo ſupercilious, *ſharp*, troubleſome, fierce and capricious, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of friendſhip, but become the very ſcorn and burdens of ſociety! *South.*

Ceaſe contention, be thy words ſevere,
Sharp as he merits, but the ſword forbear *Dryden.*

8. Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel, ſeverely rigid.

There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
And to that place the *ſharp* Athenian law
Cannot purſue us *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Eager, hungry, keen upon a queſt

My falcon now is *ſharp* and paſſing empty,
And, 'till ſhe ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full gorg'd,
For then ſhe never looks upon her lure. *Shakeſpeare*

The *ſharp* deſire I had
Of [illegible] *Milton.*

10. Painful, [illegible]
That ſhe may feel
How *ſharper* than a ſerpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankleſs child *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He cauſed his father's friends to be cruelly tortured, grieving to ſee them live to whom he was ſo much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with ſuch *ſharp* payment. *Knolles.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in *ſharp* tribulation, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi.*

It is a very ſmall comfort that a plain man, lying under a *ſharp* fit of the ſtone, receives from this ſentence. *Tillotſon.*

11. Fierce, ardent; fiery.

Their piety feign'd,
In *ſharp* conteſt of battle found no aid. *Milton.*

A *ſharp* aſſault already is begun
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive, vigilant.

Sharp at her utmoſt ken ſhe caſt her eyes,
And ſomewhat floating from afar deſcries *Dryden.*

Is a man bound to look out *ſharp* to plague himſelf, and to take care that he ſlips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Collier.*

A clergyman, eſtabliſhed in a competent living, is not under the neceſſity of being ſo *ſharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

13. Acrid, biting; pinching, piercing, as the cold

The windpipe is continually moiſtened with a glutinous humour, ſtreaming out of ſmall glandules in its inner coat, to fence it againſt the *ſharp* air. *Ray.*

Not here the ſun's meridian rays had pow'r,
Nor wind *ſharp* piercing, nor the raſhing ſhow'r,
The verdant arch ſo cloſe its texture kept. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

14. Subtle, nice, witty, acute

Sharp and ſubtile diſcourſes procure very great applauſe, but being laid in the balance with that which ſound experience plainly deliverech, they are overweighed. *Hooker*

The inſtances you mention are the ſtrongeſt and *ſharpeſt* that can be urged. *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard

They make uſe of the *ſharpeſt* ſand, that being beſt for mortar, to lay bricks and tiles in. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

16. Emaciated, lean.

His viſage drawn he felt to *ſharp* and ſpare. *Milton.*

SHARP *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A ſharp or acute ſound.

It is the lark that ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh diſcords and unpleaſing *ſharps*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A pointed weapon, ſmall ſword; rapier.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *ſharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier*

S H A

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

Whom the whetſtone *ſharps* to eat,
They cry, ſhallones are good meat. *Ben Johnſon.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thevliſh tricks.

I live upon what's my own, whereas your ſcandalous life is only cheating or *ſharping*, one half of the year, and ſtarving the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHA'RPEN. *v. a.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. To make keen, to edge, to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *ſharpen* the edge of their own induſtry. *Hooker.*

The aſſyrians went down to the Philiſtines to *ſharpen* every man his ſhare and his coulter. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 20.

His ſevere wrath ſhall be *ſharpen* for a ſword. *Wiſd.*

The grating of a ſaw when *ſharpen'd*, offends ſo much as it ſetteth the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

Th' ſquadron bright, *ſharp* ning in mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

It may contribute to his miſery, heighten the anguiſh, and *ſharpen* the ſting of conſcience, and ſo add fury to the everlaſting flames, when he ſhall reflect upon the abuſe of wealth and greatneſs. *South's Sermons.*

No: 'tis reſiſtance that inflames deſire,
Sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire. *Dryd.*

Ere ten moons had *ſharpen'd* either horn,
To crown their thefts, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd.*

Her nails are *ſharpen'd* into pointed claws,
Her hands bear half her weight and turn to paws. *Addiſ.*

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickneſs of wit, either given by nature, or *ſharpen'd* by ſtudy, doth not commonly bring greateſt learning, beſt manners, or happieſt life in the end. *Aſcham.*

3. To make quicker of ſenſe.

Th' air *ſharpen'd* his viſual ray
To objects diſtant far. *Milton.*

4. To make eager or hungry.

Sharpen with cloyleſs ſauce his appetite. *Shakeſp.*

Such an aſſurance as will *ſharpen* mens deſires and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a leſſer good, ought to inſpire men with more vigour in purſuit of what is greater. *Tillot.*

4. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy *ſharpeneth* his eyes upon me. *Job* xvi. 9.

5. To make biting, or ſarcaſtick.

My haughty ſoul would ſwell;
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *Smith.*

6. To make leſs flat; more piercing to the ears.

Enclоſures not only preſerve ſound, but encreaſe and *ſharpen* it. *Bacon.*

7. To make ſour.

SHARPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp.*] A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a raſcal.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſhould retrench what he oft to *ſharpers*, and ſpent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that uſe. *Arbuth.*

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, ſupercargoes, *ſharpers*, and directors. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY *adv.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. With keenneſs; with good edge or point.

2. Severely, rigorouſly; roughly.

They are more *ſharply* to be chaſtiſed and reformed than the rude Iriſh, which being very wild at the firſt, are now become more civil. *Spenſer.*

3. Keenly, acutely, vigorouſly.

The mind and memory are more *ſharply* exerciſed in comprehending another man's things than our own. *Ben. Johnſon.*

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the Engliſh embaſſadors the ſoldiers were *ſharply* aſſailed with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With quickneſs.

You contract your eye when you would ſee *ſharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. *Bacon.*

6. Judiciouſly, acutely; wittily.

SHARPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. Keeneſs of edge or point.

Paladius neither ſuffering us nor himſelf to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwiſe from earneſt, but that the *ſharpneſs* of the weapons was taken away. *Sidney.*

A ſecond glance came gliding like the firſt;
And he who ſaw the *ſharpneſs* of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. *Dryd.*

2. Not obtuſeneſs.

Force conſiſteth in the roundings and raiſings of the work, according as the limbs do more or leſs require it; ſo as the beholder ſhall ſpy no *ſharpneſs* in the bordering lines. *Wotton.*

3. Sourneſs without auſtereneſs.

There is a *ſharpneſs* in vinegar, and there is a *ſharpneſs* in pain, in ſorrow, and in reproach; there is a ſharp eye, a ſharp wit, and a ſharp ſword, but there is not one of theſe ſevere *ſharpneſſes* the ſame as another of them; and a ſharp eaſt wind is different from them all. *Watts's Logick.*

Provoking ſweat extremely, and taking away all *ſharpneſs* from whatever you put in, muſt be of good effect in the cure of the gout. *Temple.*

4. Severity of language; ſatyrical ſarcaſm.

There's gold for thee,
Thou muſt not take my former *ſharpneſs* ill,
I will employ thee back again. *Shakeſp.*

Some did all ſolely with coſt *ſharpneſs* blame,
While others laugh'd and ſcorn'd them into ſhame,
But, of theſe two, the laſt ſucceeded beſt,
As men aim righteſt when they ſhoot in jeſt. *Dryd.*

This is a ſubject of which it is hard to ſpeak without ſatyrical *ſharpneſs* and particular reflections on many churches of chriſtians. *Sprat.*

The *ſharpneſs* of his ſtyle, next to himſelf, falls moſt heavily on his friends. *Dryden.*

5. Fierceneſs; attrociouſneſs.

At this tone
We ſweat and bleed; the friend hath loſt his friend,
And the beſt quarrels in the heat are curſt
By thoſe that feel their *ſharpneſs*. *Shak.*

Not a ſingle death only that then attended this profeſſion; but the terror and *ſharpneſs* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumſtances. *South.*

6. Intellectual acuteneſs, ingenuity, wit.

Till Arminius has made it a matter of great *ſharpneſs*, and ſubtilty of wit to be a ſound believing chriſtian, men were not curious what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker.*

The daring of the ſoul proceeds from thence,
Sharpneſs of wit and active diligence. *Dryd.*

The ſon returned with ſtrength of conſtitution, *ſharpneſs* of underſtanding, and ſkill in languages. *Addiſon.*

7. Quickneſs of ſenſes.

If the underſtanding or faculty of the ſoul be like unto bodily ſight, not of equal *ſharpneſs* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-ſighted man is directed by the clear about things viſible, ſo likewiſe in matters of deeper diſcourſe the wiſe in heart doth ſhew the ſimple where his way lieth. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET. [*ſharp* and *ſet.*] Eager; vehemently deſirous.

Baſſus forced her to ſtay, tho' with much ado, the being *ſharp-ſet* upon the fulfilling of a ſhrewd office, an overlooking [illegible]

An eagle *ſharp-ſet*, looking about her for her prey, ſpy'd a leveret. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our ſenſes are *ſharp-ſet* on pleaſures. *L'Eſtrange.*

A comedy of Johnſon's, not Ben, held ſeven nights; for the town is *ſharp-ſet* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *viſage.*] Having a ſharp countenance.

The Welſh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *ſharp-viſaged*. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *ſight.*] Having quick ſight.

If ſhe were the body's quality,
Then would ſhe be with it ſick, maim'd, and blind,
But we perceive, where theſe privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *ſharp-ſighted* mind. *Davis.*

I am not ſo *ſharp-ſighted* as thoſe who have diſcerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Q. Elizabeth. *Clarend.*

Your majeſty's clear and *ſharp-ſighted* judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. *Denham.*

Nothing ſo fierce but love will ſoften, nothing ſo *ſharp-ſighted* in other matters but it throws a miſt before the eyes on't. *L'Eſt.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*ſchetteren*, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts.

He raiſ'd a ſigh ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to *ſhatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shakeſp.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never ſear,
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milt.*

They eſcape diſſolution, becauſe they can ſcarce ever meet with an agent minute, and ſwifty enough moved, to *ſhatter* or diſſociate the combined parts. *Boyle.*

A monarchy was *ſhattered* to pieces, and divided amongſt revolted ſubjects, into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

Back from the ſtroke above, the ſmouldring [illegible]
Stands as a *ſhatter'd* trunk. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To diſſipate; to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention.

A man of a looſe, volatile and *ſhattered* humour, thinks only by fits and ſtarts. *Norris.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, ſome are fragil; and ſome are tough and not fragil; and in the breaking, ſome fragil bodies break but where the force is; ſome *ſhatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the g[illegible] the sconce and break it into *shatters*. *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *adj.* [from *shatter brain* and *pate.*] In-
SHATTERPATED. } attentive; not consistent. A low word.

SHA'TTERY *adj.* [from *shatter.*] Distracted; not compact, easily falling into many parts, loose of texture.

A brittle *shattery* sort of spar, found in form of a white fume chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metals. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE. *v. a.* preter. *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven* [reafian, Saxon, *scheren*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall *shave* off all his hair *Lev.*

Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did *shave* his beard a bashaw asked why he alter'd the custom of his predecessors? He answered, because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard as you do them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this *shaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I caused the hair of his head to be *shaven* off. *Wiseman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
That chantress, oft the woods among,
I woo to hear thy evening song
And missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry smooth *shaven* green. *Milt.*

The bending scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He *fences* with level wing the deep, then soars
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants brayed or *shaven* in leaf or root *Bacon.*

5. To strip, to oppress by extortion, to pillage.

SHA'VELING. *n. s.* [from *shave.*] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt.

Of fees, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish *shavelings* so feigned.

SHA'VER *n. s.* [from *shave.*]

1. A man that practises the art of *shaving*.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
Was now disposed to crack a jest,
And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
This Lewis is a cunning *shaver*. *Swift.*

3. A robber, a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by these *shavers* the Turks were stript of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *n. s.* [from *shave.*] Any thin slice pared off from any body.

Take human aloes in gross *shavings*, steep them in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth, then take the *shavings* forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *shavings* are good for the fining of wine. *Mort.*

SHAW *n. s.* [sceaga, Saxon; *schaw*, Dutch; *skugga*, Islandick.]
[illegible] field is called Gentle *shaw*.

SHAWANDER. *n. s.* [among the Persians.] A great officer; a viceroy. *Barrey.*

SHAWFOWL *n. s.* [*shaw* and *fowl.*] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

[illegible] A hobby, a cor-

With trumpets also and *shawms*. *Psalm Common Prayer.*

SHE, *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*si*, Gothick; seo, Sax. *sche*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman, the woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,
That for allay unto so pure a mind
She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*

Thus once disclosed,
The ladies did change favours, and when we
Pol owing the signs, would but the sign of *she*. *Shakesp.*

What, at any time, have you heard *her* say? *Shakesp.*

The most upright of mortal men was he,
The most sincere, and holy woman, *she*. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakespear's Cymbeline.*

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive,
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

I was wont
To load my *she* with knacks, I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd
To her acceptance. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outface the fiercest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Let us do it with no show of fear,
No, with no more, than if we heard that England
Were busied with a Whitson morris dance;
For my good liege, *she* is so idly king'd,
That fear attends her not. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

The nightingale, if *she* should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren *Shakespeare.*

He-lions are furious, and have great manes, the *shes* are smooth like cats.

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,
That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,
Smote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd *Prior.*

SHEAF. *n. s.* *sheaves* plural. [reap, Saxon; *schoof*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,
That feed thy valiant acts, the world the field *Fairf.*

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *sheaves*
New-reap'd; the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milt.*

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryd.*

I pitch'd the *sheaves* (oh could I do so now)
Which the in rows pil'd. *Gay's Past rals.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vanish'd,
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryd.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences grasp at a time whole *sheaves*; and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole species.

To SHEAL, *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *shealed* peascod *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

To SHEAR preter. *shore*, or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn.* [creopan, scyran, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young,
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean;
So many months, ere I shall *shear* the fleece.
I am shepherd to another man,
And do not *shear* the fleeces that I graze. *Shakesp.*
Laban went to *shear* his sheep. *Genesis.*
When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by some room to increase its weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To lay my head and hollow pole
Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,
Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece. *Milt.*
The same ill taste of sense would serve to judge
Dog foxes in the yoak, and *shear* the swine.
May it thou henceforth sweetly sleep,
Shear, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep
To swell his couch *Gay.*
O'er the congenial dust to *shear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap fits into a canal cut into the bone of the upper, and the toothed tuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether, by which means he easily *shears* the grass whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

SHEARS. } singular, but is found once in *Dryden.*

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are large, and *scissors* a small instrument of the same kind.

Alas, thought Philoclea to herself, your *shears* come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
Have I commandment on the pulse of life?
The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *shears*.
When the fleece is shorn,
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their woe, and naked from the *shears*
That people live and die, I knew,
An hour ago, as well
And if fate spins us longer years,
Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
I know, we must both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of employing the *shears* for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by cropping it into half crowns. *Swift.*

Fate urg'd the *sheers* and cut the sylph in twain,
But airy substance soon unites again *Pope.*
Beneath the *sheers* they felt no lasting smart,
They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.
When sheep is one *shear*, they with two broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when , six, when four, eight, and after that, their mouths break. *Hartmar.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *sheers*.

4. Wings, in *Spenser*.
Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*
Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

SHEARD *n. s.* [sceard, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.
In the burning of it, not a *sheard* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water out of the pit. *Isa.* xxx. 14.

SHEARER, *n. s.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep.
Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers* feast,
And shave away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*
Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers.*

SHEARMAN. *n. s.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that *shears*.
Thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*. *Shakesp. care.*

SHEARWATER. *n. s.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH. *n. s.* [scæðe, Saxon.] The case of any thing, the scabbard of a weapon.
The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fa. Queen.*
Doth not each rook a flash of lightning feel,
Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel? *Cleav.*
Swords, by the lightning's subtle force unsheath'd,
And in the *sheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

To SHEATH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a *sheath* or scabbard; to inclose in any case.
This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,
Before 'tis *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest. *Waller.*
Those active parts of a body are of a sifting nature when *sheath'd* up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a concrete, and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*
In his hair one hand he wreathes,
His sword, the other, in his bosom *sheaths*. *Dunham.*
Is this her hate to him, his love to me?
'Tis in my breast she *sheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*
The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right. *Dryden.*
The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*
Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demulcent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts as pease, and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fit with a *sheath*.
There was no ink to colour Peter's hat,
Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*. *Shak.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering.
It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWINGED. *adj.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.
Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous, or *sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and dorrs. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

SHEATHY *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a sheath.
With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on each backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHECKLATON. *n. s.*
He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *sheclaton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they use to embroider the Irish jackets. *Spenser.*

To SHED *v. a.* [sceadan, Saxon.]

1. To effuse, to pour out, to spill.
The painful service, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country are requited
But with that surname of Coriolanus. *Shakespeare.*
Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear
In all my miseries. *Shakespeare.*
Without *shedding* of blood is no remission. *Heb.* ix. 22.
For this is my blood which is *shed* for many, for the remission of sins. *Matth.* xxvi. 28.
Some think one gen'ral soul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star. *Davies.*
Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow,
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing, *sheds* it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*
You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*. *Dryden.*
Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause!
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood. *Dryden.*
In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. To scatter; to let fall.
Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
So the returning year be blest,
As his infant months bestow,
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his summer's youth shall *shed*
Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.
White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHED *n. s.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *sheath*.]

1. A slight temporary covering.
The first Aretes born in lowly *shed*,
Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
With jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd,
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *sheds* of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*
So all our minds with his conspire to grace
The Gentiles great apostle, and deface
Those state-obscuring *sheds*, that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*
In such a season born, when scarce a *shed*
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me
From the bleak air. *Paradise Regain'd.*
Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*,
With twining osiers fenc'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden.*
An hospitable house they found,
A homely *shed*, the roof, not far from ground
Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound. *Dryd.*
Then out he steals, and finds where by the head,
Their horse hung fasten'd underneath a *shed*. *Betterton.*
Their various kinds by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance, underneath a *shed*. *Swift.*

2. In composition Effusion; as blood-*shed*.

SHE'DDER. *n. s.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one who sheds.
A *shedder* of blood shall surely die. *Ezek.* xviii. 10.

SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only the old pronunciation
SHEENY. } of *shine*.] Bright, glittering; shewy. A word now not in use.
That lewd ribbald, with vile lust advanc'd,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and *sheen*. *Fa. Queen.*
When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the forest, that he might be seen
Of the wild beasts, in his new glory *sheen*. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen*. *Shakespeare.*
Up arose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistering in fine steel and armour *sheen*. *Fairfax.*
Out of the hierarchies of angels *sheen*,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax.*
By the rushy fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays,
Which set with agat, or the azure *sheen*,
Of turcois blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*
Or did of late earth's sons besiege the wall
Of *sheeny* heav'n *Milton.*

SHEEN. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour.
Mercy will sit between,
Throned in celestial *sheen*. *Milton.*
Far above, in spangled *sheen*,
Celestial Cupid, her fam'd son advanc'd,
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *n. s.* plural likewise *sheep*. [sceap, Saxon; of which the plural was scep, *schaep*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool; remarkable for its usefulness and innocence.
Fire the brambles, snare the birds, and steep
In wholesome water falls the fleecy *sheep*. *Dryden.*
Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one of single substances, as they exist separately, as a man or *sheep*. *Locke.*

2. In contempt. A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

To SHEEPBITE *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite*.] To use petty thefts.
Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you, shew your *sheepbiting* face, and be hanged. *Shakespeare.*

SHEEPBITER. *n. s.* [from *sheepbite*.] A petty thief.
His gate like a *sheepbiter* peering aloof. *Tusser.*

Wouldſt thou not be glad to have the niggardly raſcally *ſheepbiter* come to ſome notable ſhame. *Shakeſpeare.*

There are political *ſheepbiters* as well as paſtoral: betrayers of publick truſts, as well as of private. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHEE'PCOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *cot.*] A little incloſure for *ſheep.*

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *ſheepcots* and mills
Inforce their charity *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Up to a hill anon his ſteps he rear'd,
From whoſe high top to ken the proſpect round,
If cottage were in view, *ſheepcot* or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *ſheepcot* none he ſaw. *Milton.*

SHEEPFO'LD. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *fold*] The place where ſheep are incloſed

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *ſheepfold* ſcatter'd and the ſhepherd ſlain. *Prior*

SHEE'PHOOK *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *hook.*] A hook faſtened to a pole by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep.

The one carried a crozier of balm-wood, the other a paſtoral ſtaff of cedar like a *ſheep-hook.* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

If you dare think of deſerving our charms,
Away with your *ſheephook*, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH. *adj.* [from *ſheep.*] Baſhful, over-modeſt; timorouſly and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *ſheepiſh* or conceited creature. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepiſh.*] Baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfus'd a *ſheepiſhneſs* into thy ſtory. *Herbert.*

Sheepiſhneſs and ignorance of the world, are not conſequences of being bred at home. *Locke.*

Without ſucceſs, let a man be never ſo hardy, he will have ſome degree of *ſheepiſhneſs* *Grew.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *maſter.*] An owner of *ſheep.*

A nobleman was a great graſier, and a great *ſheepmaſter.* *Bacon.*

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *ſhear*] The time of ſhearing ſheep; the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn.

There happening a ſolemn feſtivity, ſuch as the *ſheepſhearings* uſed to be, David begs ſome ſmall repaſt. *South.*

SHEEP'S EYE *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *eye*] A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes.

Caſt a *ſheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden.*

SHEEPWALK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Paſture for ſheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd; the other part *ſheepwalks* and folds. *Milt.*

SHEER. *adj.* [ſcyn, Saxon] Pure, clear; unmingled.

If the ſay, I am not fourteen pence on the ſcore for *ſheer* ale, ſcore me up for the lying'ſt rogue in Chriſtendom. *Shak.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wreſted ſentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he ſinks downright, when he once pretends to ſwim without them. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the cryſtal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A ſummer's day; and with the ſetting ſun,
Dropp'd from the zenith, like a falling ſtar,
On Lemnos. *Milton.*

The ſword of Satan, with ſteep force to ſmite
Deſcending, and in half cut *ſheer.* *Milton.*

Due entrance he diſdain'd, and in contempt
At one flight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or higheſt wall, and *ſheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

To SHEER. *v. a.* [See SHEAR.]

I keep my birth-day; ſend my Phillis home
At *ſheering* time. *Dryden.*

To SHEER *off. v. n.* To ſteal away; to ſlip off clandeſtinely.

SHEERS. *n. ſ.* [See SHEARS.]

SHEET. *n. ſ.* [ſceat, Saxon.

1. A broad and large piece of linen.

He ſaw heaven opened, and a veſſel deſcending unto him, as a great *ſheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts* x. 11.

2. The linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, ſhroud me
In one of theſe ſame *ſheets.* *Shakeſpeare.*

You think none but your *ſheets* are privy to your wiſhes. *Sha.*

Some unequal bride in nobler *ſheets*
Receives her lord. *Dryden*

3. *Escutes*, French; *ſchoten*, Dutch.] In a ſhip are ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, which ſerve in all the lower ſails to haul or round off the clew of the ſail, but in topſails they draw the ſail cloſe to the yard arms. *Dict.*—*Dryden* ſeems to underſtand it otherwiſe

The little word behind the back, and undoing whiſper, like pulling off a *ſheet*-rope at ſea, ſlackens the ſail. *Suckling.*

Fierce Boreas drove againſt his flying ſails,
And rent the *ſheets.* *Dryden.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body

As much love in rhime,
As could be cramm'd up in a *ſheet* of paper,
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margin and'all *Shakeſpeare.*

When I firſt put pen to paper, I thought all I ſhould have to ſay would have been contained in one *ſheet* of paper *Locke.*

I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *ſheet* of white paper upon the oppoſite wall. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. A ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any thing expanded

Such *ſheets* of fire, ſuch burſts of horrid thunder
I never remember to have heard. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

Rowling thunder roars,
And *ſheets* of lightning blaſt the ſtanding field. *Dryden.*

An azure *ſheet* of ruffles broad,
And from the loud reſounding rocks below,
Daſh'd in a cloud of foam *Thomſon.*

SHEET-*anchor* *n. ſ.* [*ſheet* and *anchor.*] In a ſhip is the largeſt anchor; which, in ſtreſs of weather, is the mariners laſt refuge, when an extraordinary ſtrong gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To SHEET *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with *ſheets*
2. To enfold in a *ſheet*
3. To cover as with a *ſheet*

Like the ſtag when ſnow the paſture *ſheets*,
The barks of trees thou browſed'ſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHE'KEL. *n. ſ.* [שקל] An ancient Jewiſh coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2*s.* 6*d.* ſterling. *Dict.*

The Jews, albeit they deteſted images, yet imprinted upon their *ſhekle* on one ſide the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*

The huge iron head ſix hundred *ſhekels* weighed,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made,
Able death's worſt command to overdoe
Deſtroying life at once and carcaſe too. *Cowley.*

This coat of mail weighed five thouſand *ſhekels* of braſs. *Broome.*

SHE'LDAPLE. *n. ſ.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAPE. *n. ſ.* A bird that preys upon fiſhes.

SHELF. *n. ſ.* [ſcylf, Saxon; *ſelf*, Dutch] A board fixed againſt a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed upon it.

About his *ſhelves*
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakeſp.*

Bind faſt, or from their *ſhelves*
Your books will come and right themſelves. *Swift.*

You have the pleaſure of the proſpect whenever you take it from your *ſhelf*, and the ſolid caſh you ſold it for. *Blount.*

2. A ſand bank in the ſea; a rock under ſhallow water

Our tranſported ſouls ſhall congratulate each other their having now fully eſcaped the numerous rocks, *ſhelves*, and quick-ſands. *Boyle.*

Near the *ſhelves* of Circe's ſhores they run,
A dang'rous coaſt. *Dryden.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon ſplit him on the former *ſhelf*,
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically *ſhelves*; *Dryden* has *ſhelfs*, probably by negligence.

He ſeiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd ſhort upon the *ſhelfs* and madly ſteer'd. *Dryden.*

SHE'LFY. *adj.* [from *ſhelf*]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous ſhallows.

Glides by the ſyren's cliffs a *ſhelfy* coaſt,
Long infamous for ſhips and ſailors loſt,
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this paſſage, perhaps rocky.

The tillable fields are in ſome places ſo tough, that the plough will ſcarcely cut them; and in ſome ſo *ſhelfy* that the corn hath much ado to faſten its root. *Carew.*

SHELL. *n. ſ.* [ſcyll, ſceall, Saxon, *ſchale*, *ſchelle*, Dutch.

1. The hard covering of any thing; the external craſt

The ſun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *ſhell* of the colipile, and the abyſs as the water within it; now when the heat of the ſun had pierced thro' the *ſhell* and reach'd the waters, it rarefy'd them. *Burn. Theo. of the Earth.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the *ſhell* of the earth. *Locke.*

2. The covering of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal.

Her women wear
The ſpoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treaſure of a *ſhell*,
And in their looſe attires do ſwell. *Ben. Jonſ. Catiline*

Arion
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty ſpread the ſails
Venus, in her *ſhell* before him,
From the ſands in ſafety bore him. *Dryden's Alman.*

The *ſhells* ſerved as moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated, and afterwards freed from its preſſent *ſhell*, is of the ſame ſhape as the cavity of the *ſhell.* *Woodward.*

He,

He, whom ungrateful Athens could exile,
At all times juſt, but when he ſign'd the *ſhell*. *Pope.*

3. The covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants.
Some fruits are contained within a hard *ſhell*, being the ſeeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The covering of kernels.
Chang'd loves are but chang'd ſorts of meat,
And when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the *ſhell*? *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg
I think him as a ſerpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow miſchievous,
And kill him in the *ſhell*. *Shakeſ. Julius Cæſar.*

6. The outer part of an houſe.
The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *ſhell* of a houſe, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addiſon on Italy.*

7. It is uſed for a muſical inſtrument in poetry, from *teſtudo*, Latin, the firſt lyre being ſaid to have been made by ſtraining ſtrings over the ſhell of a tortoiſe.
Leſs than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that *ſhell*,
That ſpoke ſo ſweetly *Dryden.*

8. The ſuperficial part
So devout are the Romaniſts about this outward *ſhell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a ſtone of it broken, it ought to be reconſecrated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the ſhell, to ſtrip of the ſhell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken ſhells.
The ulcers were cured, and the ſcabs *ſhelled* off. *Wiſeman.*

2. To caſt the ſhell.

SHE'LDUCK. *n. ſ.* A kind of wild duck.
To preſerve wild ducks, and *ſhelducks*, have a place walled in with a pond. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHE'LFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſhell* and *fiſh*.] Fiſh inveſted with a hard covering, either teſtaceous, as oyſters, or cruſtaceous, as lobſters.
The ſhells, being found, were ſo like thoſe they ſaw upon their ſhores, that they never queſtioned but that they were the exuviæ of *ſhellfiſh*, and once belonged to the ſea. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLY. *adj.* [from *ſhell*.]

1. Abounding with ſhells.
The ocean rolling, and the *ſhelly* ſhore,
Beautiful objects, ſhall delight no more. *Prior.*

2. Conſiſting of ſhells.
The conceit of Anaximander was, that the firſt men and all animals were bred in ſome warm moiſture, incloſed in cruſtaceous ſkins, as lobſters; and ſo continued 'till their *ſhelly* priſons, growing dry and breaking, made way for them. *Bentley.*

SHE'LTER. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown. *Skinner* deduces it from *ſhell*, *Junius* from σκηλο, a ſhield, Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.
We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no *ſhelter* to avoid the ſtorm. *Shakeſp. R. II.*
They wiſh'd the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *ſhelter* from his ire. *Milton.*
Heroes of old, when wounded, *ſhelter* ſought;
But he who meets all dangers with diſdain,
Ev'n in their face his ſhip to anchor brought,
And deeply laugh'd upon the main. *Dryden.*
They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worſt *ſhelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryden.*
The healing plant ſhall aid,
From ſtorms a *ſhelter*, and from heat a ſhade. *Pope.*

2. A protector, a defender, one that gives ſecurity
Thou haſt been a *ſhelter* for me, and a ſtrong tower from the enemy *Pſ.* lxi. 3.

3. The ſtate of being covered, protection, ſecurity.
Low at his foot a ſpacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the ſtream embrac'd,
Which ſhade and *ſhelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.
We beſought the deep to *ſhelter* us. *Milton.*
Thoſe ruins *ſhelter'd* once his ſacred head,
When he from Worſter's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to protect; to ſuccour with refuge, to harbour
What endleſs honour ſhall you gain,
To ſave and *ſhelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To betake to cover.
They *ſheltered* themſelves under a rock. *Abbot.*
Comfort thyſelf with ſuch thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to thoſe conſiderations, and *ſhelter* thyſelf under them. *Atterbury.*

4. To cover from notice.
In vain I ſtrove to check my growing flame,
Or *ſhelter* paſſion under friendſhip's name,
You ſaw my heart. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.*

1. To take ſhelter.
There the Indian herdſman, ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give ſhelter.
Then ſeeks the fartheſt ooze, the *ſhelt'ring* weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old ſecure abode. *Thomſon.*

SHE'LTERLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhelter*.] Harbourleſs; without home or refuge
Now ſad and *ſhelterleſs*, perhaps, ſhe lies,
Where piercing winds blow ſharp. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

SHE'LVING. *adj.* [from *ſhelf*.] Sloping, inclining; having declivity
[illegible]
And but ſo *ſhelving*, that one cannot climb it,
Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shakeſpeare.*
Amidſt the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *ſhelving* arches vaulted round. *Addiſon.*

SHE'LVY. *adj.* [from *ſhelf*.] Shallow, rocky, full of banks.
I had been drowned, but that the ſhore was *ſhelvy* and ſhallow. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *ſhent*. [ſcendan, Saxon, *ſchenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to ſpoil, to miſchief
Provide for thy wife, or elſe look to be *ſhent*,
Good morrow for Winter, another for Lent *Tuſſer.*
Shepherds, ſhould it not *ſhend*
Your roundels freſh, to hear a doleful verſe
Of Roſalind that Colin made? *Spenſer.*
Such a dream I had of dire portent,
That much I fear my body will be *ſhent*,
It bodes I ſhall have wars *Dryden.*

2. To diſgrace; to degrade; to blame.
Debateful ſtrife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *ſhend*. *Fa. Queen.*
Sore bruſed with the fall, he ſlow uproſe,
And all enraged thus, thus him loudly *ſhent*,
Diſcreet knight, whoſe coward courage choſe
To wreak itſelf on ſenſleſs. *Fairy Queen.*
My tongue and ſoul in this be hypocrites,
How in my words ſoever ſhe be *ſhent*,
To give them ſeals never my ſoul conſent. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. To overpower; to cruſh, to ſurpaſs.
She paſs'd the reſt as Cynthia doth *ſhend*
The leſſer ſtars. *Spenſer.*

4. It is, though uſed by *Dryden*, wholly obſolete.

SHE'PHERD. *n. ſ.* [ſceap, ſheep, and þyno, a keeper, Saxon, ſceapaþyno.]

1. One who tends ſheep in the paſture.
I am *ſhepherd* to another man,
And do not ſhear the fleeces that I graze. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *ſhepherd* next
More meek came with the firſtlings of his flock. *Milton.*

2. A lover, a rural lover
If that the world and love were young,
And truth in ev'ry *ſhepherd's* tongue,
Theſe pretty pleaſures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. One who tends the congregation; a paſtor.
Lead up all thoſe who heard thee, and believ'd;
Muſt thy own flocks, great *ſhepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heav'n with millions thou haſt ſav'd *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhepherd*.] A woman that tends ſheep, a rural maid.
She put herſelf into the garb of a *ſhepherdeſs*, and in that diſguiſe lived many years, but diſcovering herſelf a little before her death, did profeſs herſelf the happieſt perſon alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him ſhe firſt loved, and that ſhe would rather, ten thouſand times, live a *ſhepherdeſs* in contentment and ſatisfaction *Sidney.*
Theſe your unuſual weeds, to each part of you
Do give a grace: no *ſhepherdeſs*, but Flora
Peering in April's front *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
She like ſome *ſhepherdeſs* did ſhew,
Who ſat to bathe her by a river's ſide. *Dryden.*
His doric dialect has an incomparable ſweetneſs in its clowniſhneſs, like a fair *ſhepherdeſs* in her country ruſſet. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SHEPHERDS *Needle*. *n. ſ.* [*ſcandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS *Purſe*, or *Pouch*. *n. ſ.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Latin.] A common weed.

SHE'PHERDS *Rod*. *ſ.* Teaſel, of which plant it is a ſpecies

SHE'PHERDISH. *adj.* [from *ſhepherd*.] Reſembling a ſhepherd, ſuiting a ſhepherd, paſtoral; ruſtick. Not in uſe.
He would have drawn her eldeſt ſiſter, eſteemed her match for beauty, in her *ſhepherdiſh* attire. *Sidney.*
She ſaw walking from her ward a man in *ſhepherdiſh* apparel. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET. *n. ſ.* [*ſharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar. *Dict.*

They prefer our beer above all other drinks, and considering that water is with the carest, especially in this clime, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof *Sand.*

SHERD. *n. s.* [yreapn, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The travet-table of a foot was lame;
[illegible] *Dryden.*

SHE'RIFF. *n. s.* [ryrepegepepa, Saxon, from ryrre, a shire, [illegible], which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of English and of Scots
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown. *Shakesp.*

Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom *Bacon.*

Now mayrs and *sheriffs* all hush'd and fat-ate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY
SHERIFFDOM.
SHE'RIFFSHIP.
SHE'RIFFWICK } *n. s.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff

There was a resumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *sheriffwicks*; privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHE'RIS
SHE'RIS *Sack.*
SHE'RRY. } *n. s.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.] A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity; but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare.*

Good *sherris sack* ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shak.*

SHEW. See SHOW

SHIDE *n. s.* [from yceadan, to divide, Saxon.] A board, a cutting *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. s.* [yceld, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *shields* *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or security

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *shield*,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To SHIELD. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were't my fitness to let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones: howe'er
A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shakes. King Lear.*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off, to defend against

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with them their thick weeds, fit to *shield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I must intreat the time alone.
—God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shakespeare.*

To SHIFT. *v. a* [Of this word the original is obscure: *skipta*, Runick, *is* to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to *shift* and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change, to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift*, in a continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.

She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*. *Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift* being in, we must go on. *Daniel*

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be dispensed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift*

5. To practise indirect methods.

As those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger *L'Estrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a*

1. To change, to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the fish *shift* their condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse [illegible],
Let us try some new expedient;
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy pow'r. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or set or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tusser.*

3. To put by some expedient out of the way

I *shifted* him away,
And laid good 'scuses on your ecstasy. *Shakes. Othello.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine delveries, and *shiftings* of dangers and mischiefs, when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon*

4. To change in position

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the sides, but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft she steers and *shifts* her sail. *Milton.*

We strive in vain against the seas and wind,
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To change, as cloaths.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakes. Cymbeline.*

6. To dress in fresh cloaths.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

7. *To* SHIFT *off* To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with vulgar expressions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you please, the traders will *shift* it *off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to *shift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which salvation is promised. *Rogers's Se*

SHIFT *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other *shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the image of innocency against violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakes. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the water *Adare's Antidote against At*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*
How to regain my sever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat, but they can make *shift* without it. *Addison.*

Our herbals are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge, last recourse.

The very custom of seeking to particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was awkward at a trick,
For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud, artifice; stratagem

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?
Their swords less danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion, elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any *shift*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hooker.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you see your commissions; this is your duty, these are your discouragements, never seek for *shifts* and evasions from worldly affections: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

SHI'FTER. *n. s.* [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks, a man of artifice.

'I was such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Bunyan*

SHI'FTLESS *adj.* [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.

For the poor *ſhiftleſs* erra nds, it is a prodigious act of the
d
with ſuch cloathing. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SHI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [ſcylling, Sax and Erſe; *ſchelling*, Dut.] A coin of various value at different times. It is now twelve pence.
of theſe pence made their *ſhilling*, which they called *ſolling*, probably from *ſolingus*, which the Romans uſed for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of theſe *ſellings* made their pound, and four hundred of theſe pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the laſt will of
.

The very ſame *ſhilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another reſt in the ſame hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

SHI'LLY-SHALLY. A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* The queſtion of a man heſitating. To ſtand *ſhilly-ſhally* is to continue heſitating and procraſtinating.

I am ſomewhat vain-glorious in making a reſolution, becauſe when I
ke it, I keep it. I don't ſtand *ſhilly-ſhally I ſhall I* then, if I ſay't, I'll do't. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

SHI'LY. *adv.* [from *ſhy.*] Not familiarly, not frankly.

SHIN. *n. ſ.* [ſcina, Saxon; *ſchien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruiſed my *ſhin* the other day with playing at ſword and dagger. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The *ſhin* bone, from the knee to the inſtep, is made by ſhadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow. *Peacham.*

His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak,
For when a *ſhin* in fight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an houſe we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; ſo one muſt kick your *ſhin*,
Ere he can find your foot's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I ſhone*, *I have ſhone*; ſometimes *I ſhined*, *I have ſhined.* [ſcinan, Saxon, *ſchynen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter, to gliſten; to gleam.

To-day the French,
All cinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Engliſh; and to-morrow
Made Britain India: every man that ſtood,
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

True paradiſe incloſ'd with *ſhining* rock. *Milton.*
We can diſmiſs thee ere the morning *ſhine*. *Milton.*
Fair daughter, blow away theſe miſts and clouds,
And let thy eyes *ſhine* forth in their full luſtre. *Denham*
The ſun *ſhines* when he ſees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *ſhines* bright: in ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,
And they did make no noiſe. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *ſhines* the moon!
The moon! the ſun it is not moonlight now. *Shakeſp.*
Two men ſtood by them in *ſhining* garments. *Lu* xxiv. 4.
Clear proſpects greatly comfort the eyes when the ſun is overcaſt, or when the moon *ſhineth.* *Bacon.*

fly,
are waxen fat, they *ſhine*. *Jer* v. 28.
Fiſh with their fins and *ſhining* ſcales. *Milton.*
The colours and *ſhining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

He gat ſo to be ſpied
So proud ſhe *ſhined* in her princely ſtate,
Looking to heaven, for earth ſhe did diſdain,
And ſitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamel'd race, whoſe ſilv'ry wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Spring,
Or ſwims along the fluid atmoſphere,
brighteſt *ſcience* that child of heat and air *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conſpicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their ſpeeches *ſhine*,
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well?

Her face was veil'd, yet to my fancied ſight
Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs, in her perſon *ſhin'd*
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's ſoul
Shines out in every thing ſhe acts or ſpeaks;
While winning mildneſs and attractive ſmiles
Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

The reformation, in its firſt eſtabliſhment, produced its proper fruits, and enſtamped the whole age with *ſhining* inſtances of virtue and morality. *Anonymous's Freeholder*

The courtier ſmooth, who forty years had *ſhin'd*
An humble ſervant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *ſhine* in company; but it is in moſt mens power to be agreeable. *Su*

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *ſhine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num* vi. 25

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.

The light of righteouſneſs hath not *ſhined* unto us, and the ſun of righteouſneſs roſe not upon us. *Wiſd.* v. 6.

Celeſtial light
Shone inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

SHINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *ſhine*. *Dryden.*

He will accuſtom himſelf to heat and cold, and *ſhine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will ſerve him to very little purpoſe. *Locke*

2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little uſed

He that has inured his eyes to that divine ſplendour, which reſults from the beauty of holineſs, is not dazzled with the glittering *ſhine* of gold, and conſiders it as a vein of the ſame earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal ſoil thou deign'ſt to grow?
Fair opening to ſome court's propitious *ſhine*,
Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SHI'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhy.*] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *ſhineſs* is the vice of Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the Winter forces the breeders there to houſe and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their juſtice in commerce, but extreme *ſhineſs* to ſtrangers: they expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houſes.

The beſt to cleave, is the moſt uſeful for pales, laths, *ſhingles*, and wainſcot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHINGLES. *n. ſ.* Wants ſingul. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

Such are uſed ſucceſsfully in eryſipelas and *ſhingles*, by a ſlender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SHI'NY. *adj.* [from *ſhine*] Bright; ſplendid; luminous.

When Aſtrea was mounted high,
Above the *ſhiny* Caſſiopeia's chair,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fa Queen.*

The night
Is *ſhiny*, and they ſay we ſhall embattle
By th' ſecond hour o' th' morn *Shak. Ant and Cleopatra.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like diſtant thunder on a *ſhiny* day,
For abſent friends we were aſham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [ſcip, ſcyp, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſtewardſhip.*

SHIP. *n. ſ.* [ſcip, Saxon, *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back, and fly like *ſhips* before the wind. *Shak. H. VI.*

There made forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipſtaff, who came aboard our *ſhip*. *Bacon*

Two other *ſhips* loaded with victuals were burnt, and ſome of the men ſaved by their ſhipboats. *Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a *ſhip* to venture on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, toſſ'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Inſtead of a *ſhip*, he ſhould levy upon his country ſuch a ſum of money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ſhip*-money, by which accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ſhip*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciouſly. *Addiſon.*

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To put into a ſhip.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to ſee me *ſhipp'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor, *ſhipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *ſhipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by ſea tranſported to Peluſium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors *ſhip* their oars, and ceaſe to row,
Then hoiſt their yards a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall. *Dryden*

2. To tranſport in a ſhip.

Andronicus, would thou were *ſhipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakeſpeare.*

The

The ſun no ſooner ſhall the mountains touch,
But we will *ſhip* him hence. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

In Portugal men ſpent with age, ſo as they cannot hope for above a year of life, *ſhip* themſelves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

A ſingle leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ſhip* off ſenates to ſome diſtant ſhore. *Pope.*

The canal that runs from the ſea into the Arno gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *ſhipped* off. *Addiſ.*

SHI'PBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *board* See BOARD.]

1. This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes: *a ſhipboard*, *on ſhipboard*, and the like.

Let him go *on ſhipboard*, and the mariners of the ſhip clear their ſtarboard and larboard. *Brown.*

Friend,
What do'ſt thou make *a ſhipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*

Ovid, writing from *on ſhipboard* to his friends, excuſed the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden*

2. The plank of a ſhip.

They have made all thy *ſhipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make maſts. *Ezek.* xxv. 5

SHI'PBOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *boy.*] Boy that ſerves in a ſhip.

Few or none know me: if they did,
This *ſhipboy's* ſemblance hath diſguis'd me quite. *Shakeſp.*

SHI'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *man.*] Sailor; ſeaman.

I myſelf have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' th' *ſhipman's* card. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Hiram ſent in the navy *ſhipmen* that had knowledge of the ſea. 1 *King.* ix. 27.

SHI'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* Maſter of the ſhip.

The *ſhipmaſter* came to him, and ſaid unto him, what meaneſt thou, O ſleeper? ariſe, call upon thy God. *Jon.* i. 6.

SHI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhip.*]

1. Veſſels of navigation.

Before Cæſar's invaſion of this iſland, the Britons had not any *ſhipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the ſtrength of our *ſhipping*, have for many ages paſt made us a match for the greateſt of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the ſtrongeſt at ſea. *Temple.*

Athens firſt to *ſhipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Paſſage in a ſhip.

They took *ſhipping* and came to Capernaum, ſeeking for Jeſus. *Jo.* vi. 24.

SHI'PWRECK. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wreck.*]

1. The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean firſt
Spread their new ſails, when *ſhipwreck* was the worſt. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *ſhipwrecks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſea war coſt the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans ſeven hundred, including their *ſhipwrecks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The parts of a ſhattered ſhip.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *ſhipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

3. Deſtruction; miſcarriage.

Holding faith and a good conſcience, which ſome having put away, concerning faith, have made *ſhipwreck*. 1 *Tim.* i.

To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows.

Whence the ſun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking ſtorms and direful thunders break. *Shakeſp.*

2. To make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that can'ſt ſtill the raging of the ſeas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempeſts ceaſe,
Redeem my *ſhipwreck'd* ſoul from raging guſts
Of cruel paſſion and deceitful luſts. *Prior.*

A ſquare piece of marble ſhews itſelf to have been a little pagan monument of two perſons who were *ſhipwrecked*. *Addiſ.*

3. To throw by loſs of the veſſel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shakeſp.*

SHI'PWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wright.*] A builder of ſhips.

Why ſuch impreſs of *ſhipwrights*, whoſe ſore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakeſp.*

A miſerable ſhame it were for our *ſhipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the fetting up of our royal ſhips. *Ral.*

Vaſt numbers of ſhips in our harbours, and *ſhipwrights* in our ſea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *ſhipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot*

As when a *ſhipwright* ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly ſpins about,
The grain deep piercing, 'till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑcip, from ꝑcipan, to divide, Sax. *ſkire*, Erſe.] A diviſion of the kingdom: a county; ſo much of the kingdom as is under one ſheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, ſet in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *ſhire*. *Fa. Queen*

The noble youths from diſtant *ſhires* reſort. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhirt*, Daniſh; ꝑeyꝑe, ꝑeyꝑic, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *ſhirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as a horſe. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

I take but two *ſhirts* out with me, and I mean not to ſweat extraordinarily *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

When we lay next us what we hold moſt dear,
Like Hercules, envenom'd *ſhirts* we wear,
And receiving miſchiefs. *Dryden.*

Several perſons in December had nothing over their ſhoulders but their *ſhirts*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a ſhirt.

Ah! for ſo many ſouls, as but this morn
Were cloath'd with fleſh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *ſhirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhirt.*] Wanting a ſhirt.

Linſey-woolſey brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and *ſhirtleſs* others *Pope.*

SHITTAH } *n. ſ.* A ſort of precious wood, of which *Moſes*
SHITTIM } made the greateſt part of the boards, or rather planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, ſmooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

I will plant in the wilderneſs the *ſhittah*-tree. *Iſ.* xli. 19.

Bring me an offering of badgers ſkins and *ſhittim*-wood. *Ex.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *n. ſ.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *ſhuttlecock*. Of *ſhuttle* or *ſhuttle* the etymology is doubtful. *Skinner* derives it from *ſchutteln*, German, to ſhake; or ꝑceaꝑan, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *ſhuttlework*, a cork driven to and fro, as the inſtrument in weaving, and ſoftened by frequent and rapid utterance from *work* to *cock*.] A cork ſtuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledores.

You need not diſcharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts; the pat of a *ſhuttlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his buſineſs. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchyve*, Dutch.]

1. A ſlice of bread.

Eaſy it is
Of a cut loaf to ſteal a *ſhive*. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. A thick ſplinter, or lamina cut off from the main ſubſtance.

Shavings made by the plane are in ſome things differing from thoſe *ſhives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To SHIVER. *v. n.* [*ſchauren*, German.] To quake, to tremble; to ſhudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harſh noiſe will ſet the teeth on edge, and make all the body *ſhiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious palſy's this,
Which makes the boughs diveſt their buſs?
And that they might her footſteps ſtraw,
Drop their leaves with *ſhivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why ſtand we longer *ſhivering* under fear? *Milton.*

The man that *ſhiver'd* on the brink of ſin,
Thus ſteel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He deſcribed this march to the temple with ſo much horror, that he *ſhivered* every joint. *Addiſon.*

Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whoſe ghoſt, yet *ſhiv'ring* on Cocytus' ſand,
Expects its paſſage to the farther ſtrand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucaſus to *ſhiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

To SHIVER. *v. n.* [from *ſhiver.*] To fall at once into many parts or ſhives.

Had'ſt thou been aught but goſſamer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'ſt *ſhiver'd* like an egg. *Shakeſ. King John.*

Upon the breaking and *ſhivering* of a great ſtate, you may be ſure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, ſhould gravity once ceaſe, or be withdrawn, would inſtantly *ſhiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodw.*

To SHIVER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to ſhatter.

The ground with *ſhiver'd* armour ſtrown. *Milton.*

Show'rs of granado's rain, by ſudden burſt
Diſploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of ſteel
A thouſand ways at once, the *ſhiver'd* orbs
Fly diverſe, working torment. *Philips.*

SHIVER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *ſhivers* with his fiſt, as a ſailor breaks a biſket. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Criſſida.*

As brittle as the glory is the face,
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shakespeare.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shivers* and fritters. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though to *shivers* struck, th' assault renew,
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHI'VERY *adj.* [from *shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

SHOAD-STONE. *n. s.*

Shoad-stone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Certain tin-stones lie on the face of the ground which they call *shoad*, washed from the main load, and made somewhat round by the water. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or grains of metallick fragments born off from them, and lying in trains from these veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. s.* [peole, Saxon.

1. A crowd, a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *shoals* of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *shoals* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *shoals* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoal* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *shoals*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddess rose
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a sable *shoal*,
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand bank.

The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous *shoals*. *Abbot's Descript. of the World.*

He heaves them off the *shoals*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the sides some *shoals* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which sausens and fish did *shoal*. *Chapman.*

2. To be shallow, to grow shallow.

What they met
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crowded drove,
From each side *shoaling* towards the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow, obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS. *n. s.* [from *shoaly*.] Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOA'LY. *adj.* [from *shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

Those who live
Where, with his *shoaly* fords Vulturnus roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful heroe felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel laid on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *n. s.* [*choc*, French; *schocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concourse.

Thro' the *shock*
Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceivable how any such man that hath stood the *shock* of an eternal duration, without corruption or alteration, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of seas and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continued vein
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain. *Black.*

Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring form,
'Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addison.*

— at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes *Addison.*

The tender apples from their parents rent,
By stormy *shocks* must not neglected lye,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies

— The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock*. *Milton.*

Those that run away are in more danger than the others that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desp'rate king:
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*Schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, by parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser.*

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his season *Job.*

Thou full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born. *Rowe.*

Behind the master walks, binds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy *Tickell.*

6. [from *shaggy*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species. *Locke.*

To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.

1. To shake by violence.

These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shakesp. K. John.*

2. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing verses are never so beautiful yet if they contain any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are *Versus inopes rerum nugæ & canorus*. *Dryden.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shock'd* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

My son
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear.
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tusser.*

SHOD for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of to *shoe*.

Strong exercised cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tusser.*

SHOE. *n. s.* plural *shoes* anciently *shoon*. [sceo, scoc, Saxon; *schoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot.

Your hose should be ungartered, your *shoes* untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakesp.*

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shakesp. Hen VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather *Boyle.*

Unknown and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,
And yet more medicinal than that moly
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
He call'd it harmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled of my *shoe*, and some ease that gave me. *Temple.*

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterit, I *shod*; participle passive *shod*. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with a *shoe*.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shakesp.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe* him himself *Shakespeare.*

Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With teeth it *shod* at. *Drayt.*

SHOE'BOY. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans *shoes*.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

How each the publick good pursues,
Make all true patriots up to *shoeboys*,
Huzza their brethren. *Swift.*

SHOE'ING-HORN. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow *shoe*.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium. In contempt

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows which they use like whiffers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Spectator.*

I have been an arrant *shoeing horn* for above these twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the number before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop. *Spectator.*

SHOEMA'KER. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobler or *flecmaker* may find fome li tle fault with the latchet of a fhoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure s uch, as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts*

SHOE'TYE *n. f.* [*fhoe* and *tye*.] The ribband with which women tie their *fhoes*.

Madam, I do as is my duty,
Honour the fhadow of your *fhoe*. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. f.* [from *fhock*.] Violent concuffion.

Another's giving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *fhog*, c fts all the hair before. *Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digefting baineum, where all the heavier lees may fubfide, and a due æquilibrium be maintained, not difturbed by any fuch rude and violent *fhogs* that would ruffle and break all the little ftamina of the embryon. *Bentley*

To SHOG *v. a.* To fhake; to agitate by fudden interrupted impulfes.

After it is waſhed, they put the remnant into a wooden difh, the which they foftly *fhog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy fubftance be ſifted away. *Carew.*

SHOGE. The preterite of *fhoe*.

Al his father n him *fhoge*. *Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle paſſive of *fhake*.

Taxalan *fhook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
Has, to reinft his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT *v. a* preterite I *fhot*; participle, *fhot* or *fhotten*. [ſceotan. Saxon.]

1. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence.

Light
Shoots far into the boſom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

2. To diſcharge from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and like a witleſs youth,
That which I owe is loſt, but if you pleaſe
To *fhoot* an arrow that ſelf way
Which you did *fhoot* the firſt, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakſpeare.*

This murtherous ſhaft that's *fhot*
Hath not yet lighted; and our fateſt way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shakſpeare.*

3. To let off.

The men *fhoot* ſtrong ſhoots with their bows. *Abbot.*

The two ends of a bow *fhot* off, fly from one another *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts, ſhould make examples,
Which like a warning-piece, muſt be *fhot* off,
To fright the reſt from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To ſtrike with any thing *fhot*.

Not an hand ſhall touch the mount, but he ſhall be ſtoned or *fhot* thro'. *Exod.* xix. 13.

The ſwift air his moving pinions wound,
And, in the moment, *fhoot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themſelves, neither *fhoot* up their top among the thick boughs. *Ezek.* xxxi. 14.

A grain of muſtard groweth up and *ſheweth* out great branches. *Mark.* iv. 32.

Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *ſhoots*,
To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thruſt forth.

Ye bucks, who pluck the flow'rs,
Beware the ſecret ſnake that *ſhoots* a ſting. *Dryden.*

The laſt had a ſtar upon its breaſt, which *ſhot* forth pencilled beams of a peculiar luſtre. *Addiſon.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriate hill forth *ſhoots* the pitch'd flame. *Thomſon.*

7. To puſh ſuddenly.

I have laugh'd ſometimes when I have reflected on thoſe men who have *ſhot* themſelves into the world; ſome bolting out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and ſome ſneaking off, quitting it with diſgrace. *Dryden.*

8. To puſh forward.

They that ſee me *ſhoot* out the lip, they ſhake the head. *Pſ.*

9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.

Straight lines in joiner's language are called a joint; that is two pieces of wood that are *ſhot*, that is planed or elſe pared with a paring chiſſel. *Moxon.*

10. To paſs through with ſwiftneſs.

Thus having ſaid, ſhe ſinks beneath the ground,
With furious haſte, and *ſhoots* the Stygian ſound. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of *ſhooting*.

The archers have ſorely grieved him and *ſhot* at him. *Gen.*

When he has *ſhot* his beſt, he is ſure that none ever did *ſhoot* better. *Temple.*

When you *ſhoot*, and ſhut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t'other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid *Prior*

2. To germinate; to increaſe in vegetable growth.

Such trees as love the ſun do not willingly deſcend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *ſhoot* up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *ſhoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *ſhoots*,
And juſt as much grows downward to the roots *Cleav.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees *Dryden.*

Nor will the wither'd flock be green again,
But the wide oak ſhoots and ſhades the ungrateful plain. *Dr.*

New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs,
Till *ſhooting* out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*

The corn laid up by ants would *ſhoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing *Addiſon.*

This valley of the Tirol lies enclofed on all ſides by the Alps, though its dominations *ſhoot* out into ſeveral branches among the breaks of the mountains. *Addiſon's Italy.*

Expreſs'd juices of plants, boiled into the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, and ſet into a cool place, the eſſential ſalt will *ſhoot* upon the ſides of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiſcuous *ſhoot*,
Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itſelf into any ſhape.

If the menſtruum be over charged, metals will ſ[illegible] cl[illegible]

Although exhaled and placed in cold conſervatories it will chryſtalize and *ſhoot* into glaceous bodies. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

That rude maſs will *ſhoot* itſelf into ſeveral forms, till it make an habitable world the ſteady hand of Providence being the inviſible guide of all its motions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To be emitted.

There *ſhot* a ſtreaming lamp along the ſky,
Which on the wrinkled lightning ſeem'd to fly. *Dryden.*

Tell them that the rays of light *ſhoot* from the ſun to our earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thouſand miles in the ſecond of a minute, they ſtand aghaſt at ſuch talk *Watts.*

The grand æthereal bow
Shoots up immenſe. *Thomſon.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out.

The land did *ſhoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

6. To paſs as an arrow.

Thy words *ſhoot* thro' my heart,
Melt my reſolves, and turn me all to love. *A.*

7. To become any thing ſuddenly.

Let me but live to ſhadow this young plant
From blites and ſtorms: he'll ſoon *ſhoot* up a heroe. *Dryd.*

8. To move ſwiftly along.

A *ſhooting* ſtar in autumn thwarts the night. *Milton.*

A ſhining harveſt either hoſt diſplays,
And *ſhoots* againſt the ſun with equal rays. *Dryden.*

At firſt ſhe flutters, but at length ſhe ſprings,
To ſmoother flight, and *ſhoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*

The broken air loud whiſtling as ſhe flies,
She ſtops and liſtens, and *ſhoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryden.*

Heav'n's imperious queen *ſhot* down from high,
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *ſhoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*

Where the mob gathers, ſwiftly *ſhoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noiſy throng. *Gay.*

At the ſummons roll'd her eyes around,
Not half ſo ſwiftly *ſhoots* along in air,
The gliding lightning. *Pope.*

9. To feel a quick pain.

SHOOT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impreſſion of any thing emitted from a diſtance.

The Turkiſh bow giveth a very forcible *ſhoot*, inſomuch as the arrow, hath pierced a ſteel target two inches thick, but the arrow if headed with wood, hath been known to thro' a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument.

The noiſe of thy croſs-bow
Will ſcare the herd, and ſo my *ſhoot* is loſt
But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And ſhooting well is then accounted ill
Thus will I ſave my credit in the *ſhoot*,
Not wounding, pity would not let me do't *Shakſpeare.*

As a country fellow was making a *ſhoot* at a pigeon, he trode upon a ſnake that bit him. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. [*Scheuten*, Dutch.] Branches ſhooting from the main ſtock.

They will not come juſt on the tops where they were cut, but out of thoſe *ſhoots* which were water boughs. *Bacon.*

I ſaw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe cluſters from the tender *ſhoots*. *Milton.*

Prune off ſuperfluous branches and *ſhoots* of the ſecond ſpring, but expoſe not the fruit without leaves ſufficient. *Evel.*

The hook she bore,
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To deceive form the law as *shoots* to bring,
And teach to obedient branches where to spring. *Pope.*
Now should my praises owe their truth
To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,
'Twere grafting on an unsound stock
That must our expectations mock,
And making one luxuriant *shoot*,
Die the next year for want of root *Swift.*

SHOOTER. *n. f.* [from *shoot*] One that shoots, an archer; a gunner.
The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore, *Fairfax.*
We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign
To enter combat with us, and contest
With thine own clay. *Herbert.*
The king with gifts a vessel stores;
And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,
With after-hollow fires the sacrifice he stow'd.

SHOP *n. f.* [reoppe, Saxon, a magazine, *eschoppe*, French, *shoppa*, low Latin] *A workhouse.*
1. A place where any thing is sold.
Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*. *Shakespeare.*
Your most grave belly thus answered,
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That the general food at first,
Which you do live upon, and fit it is,
Because I am the store-house and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
A needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes, and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*
Scarce any food in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully prepared. *Stowe*
He does in his element and his employment of himself live out of it. *South's Sermons.*
2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.
We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them; and *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*

SHOPBOARD. *n. f.* [*shop* and *board*.] Bench on which any work is done
That beastly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And fleas, and *shoemakers*, in vast swarms,
With new chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*
It dwells not in shops or work-houses, nor till the late age was it ever known, that any one served seven years to a smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the anvil, or from whistling to a team, come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*

SHOPBOOK. *n. f.* [*shop* and *book*.] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.
They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their understandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractised in writing up a *shopbook*. *Locke*

SHOPKEEPER. *n. f.* [*shop* and *keep*.] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.
Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a clock. *Addison.*

SHOPMAN. *n. f.* [*shop* and *man*.] A petty trader
Garth, generous as his muse, prescribes and gives,
The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*

SHORE. the preterit of *shear*
I'm glad thy father's dead!
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*

SHORE *n. f.* [rcope, Saxon.]
1. The coast of the sea.
Sea cover'd sea;
Sea without *shore*. *Milton.*
2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.
Before the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
In monstrous length a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*
3. A drain, properly *sewer*
4. [*Schoren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.
Were I after the work *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building. *Watts's Logick.*

SHORE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A prop, to support
They underpropped the wall, and as they wrought *shored* it up with timber *Knolles.*
He could not much strengthen his own subsistence in court, but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Wotton.*
There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for reparation of such houses as any person had a-levy sold by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
2. To set on shore. Not in use
I will bring these two and-ones aboard him; if he thinks it fit to *shore* them again and scape hanging me for the rogue,

SHORELESS. *adj.* [from *shore*] Having no bank.
This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that all the saints and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*

SHORLING. *n. f.* [from *shear*, *shore*] The pelt or skin of a sheep shorn

SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*.
So rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength *Milton*
Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze; the tow'ring hedge
Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*
He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal sight. *Dryden.*

SHORT *adj.* [reoht, Saxon.
1. Not long, commonly not long enough
Walk though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I'll do what Mead and Chesterfield advise,
To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*
2. Not long in space or extent.
This less'ning earth,
By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*
Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends *Pope.*
3. Not long in time or duration
They change the night into day the light is *short*, because of darkness *Job* xvii. 12.
Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
Live well, how long or *short* permit to heav'n. *Milton.*
Short were her marriage joys for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time *Dryden.*
Her breath then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass,
Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*
Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou were pursu'd. *Dryden.*
My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. *Smith.*
5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point, not adequate, not equal
Immoderate praises, the foolish lover thinks *short* of his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*
Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna. *Sandys.*
The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short* of your expectation. *Sandys.*
Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next
Provokes my envy. *Milton.*
I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*
To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things. *Milton.*
O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but *short*
Of thy perfection, how shall I attain. *Milton.*
To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;
That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*
We err, and come *short* of science, because we are so frequently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Grew.*
That great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *Ailesbury.*
As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short* of the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short* of their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as much below those by which they judged, as their feet were below their head. *South's Sermons.*
He who has not death should terminate their strife,
And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short* of life. *Dryden.*
Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and falls *short* of him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of style. *Pope*
Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which side the truth lay *Locke.*
Defect in our behaviour, coming *short* of the utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*
If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent from all mankind, practical principles come *short* of an universal reception. *Locke.*
Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which beasts come *short* in *L'*
The people fall *short* of those who border upon them, in strength of understanding. *Addison.*
A neutral indifference falls *short* of that obligation they lie under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*
When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but using another way of pouring them, he fell much *short* of what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*

It

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had eſtabliſhed colonies in the Perſian gulph, ſtopt *ſhort*, without puſhing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Doing is expreſly commanded, and no happineſs allowed to any thing *ſhort* of it. *South's Sermons.*

The ſignification of words will be allowed to fall much *ſhort* of the knowledge of things. *Baker.*

6. Not far diſtant in time.

He commanded thoſe, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *ſhort* day. *Clarendon.*

7. Defective; unperfect.

8. Scanty; wanting.

The Engliſh were inferior in number, and grew *ſhort* in their proviſions. *Hayward.*

They *ſhort* of ſuccours, and in deep deſpair,
Shook at the diſmal proſpect of the war. *Dryden.*

9. Not fetching a compaſs.

So ſoon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *ſhort* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſpur'd the beam, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd *ſhort* upon the ſheaves, and madly ſteer'd. *Dryden.*

Not turning *ſhort*, he ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*

10. Not going ſo far as was intended

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *ſhort*. *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is ſhorn,
When their defenceleſs limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the ſheer. *Dryden.*

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *ſhort* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to diſtruſt every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, ſince their own *ſhort* underſtandings reach
No farther than the preſent, think ev'n the wiſe
Like them diſcloſe the ſecrets of their breaſts. *Rowe.*

13. Brittle; friable.

His fleſh is not firm, but *ſhort* and taſteleſs. *Walton.*

Marl from Derbyſhire was very fat, though it had ſo great a quantity of ſand, that it was ſo *ſhort*, that, if you wet it, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

14. Not bending

The lance broke *ſhort*, the beaſt then bellow'd loud,
And his ſtrong neck to a new onſet bow'd. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account

The *ſhort* and long is our play is preſer'd. *Shakeſp.*

In *ſhort*, ſhe makes a man of him at ſixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Eſtrange.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I truſt to the goodneſs of my cauſe: the *ſhort* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble ſervant whatever your party ſays. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleaſing ſtream
To Severn's roar be thine
In *ſhort*, reſtore my love, and ſhare my kingdom. *Dryden.*

The proprieties and delicacies of the Engliſh are known to few: 'tis impoſſible even for a good wit to underſtand and practiſe them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *ſhort*, without wearing off the ruſt which he contracted while he was laying in a ſtock of learning. *Dryden.*

The *ſhort* is, to ſpeak all in a word, the poſſibility of being found in a ſalvable ſtate cannot be ſufficiently ſecured, without a poſſibility of always perſevering in it. *Nort*

To ſee whole bodies of men breaking a conſtitution; in *ſhort*, to be encompaſſed with the greateſt dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be ſecure and ſenſeleſs, are the moſt likely ſymptoms, in a ſtate, of ſickneſs unto death. *Swift.*

SHORT. *adv.* [It is, I think, only uſed in compoſition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,
And ſprightly hope and *ſhort*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*

One ſtrange draught preſcribed by Hippocrates, for a *ſhort*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot*

To SHO'RTEN *v. a.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. To make ſhort, either in time or ſpace.

Becauſe they ſee it is not generally fit, or poſſible, that churches ſhould frame thankſgivings anſwerable to each petition, they *ſhorten* ſomewhat the reins of their cenſure. *Hooker.*

Would you have been ſo brief with him, he would
Have been ſo brief with you, to *ſhorten* you,
For taking ſo the head, the whole head's length. *Shakeſp.*

To *ſhorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehenſive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*

None ſhall dare
With *ſhorten'd* ſword to ſtab in cloſer war,
But in fair combat *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *ſhorten* mortal breath,
With all the num'rous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *ſhortens* the fibres, by inſinuating themſelves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *ſhorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
While our two ſouls
Perceiv'd no paſſing time, as if a part
Our love had been of full eternity. *Sandys.*

3. To confine; to hinder from progreſſion.

To be known, *ſhortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here where the ſubject is ſo fruitful, I am *ſhortened* by my chain, and can only ſee what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryd.*

4. To cut off; to defeat.

The Iriſh dwell altogether by their ſepts, ſo as they may conſpire what they will, whereas if there were Engliſh placed among them, they ſhould not be able to ſtir but that it ſhould be known, and they *ſhortened* according to their demerits. *Spenſ.*

5. To lop.

Diſhoneſt with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and *ſhorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTHAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters.

Your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot ſcore them on the ſtage,
Unleſs each vice in *ſhorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as notcht 'prentices whole ſermons write. *Dryden.*

Boys have but little uſe of *ſhorthand*, and ſhould by no means practiſe it, 'till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*

In *ſhorthand* ſkill'd, where little marks compriſe
Whole words, a ſentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo 'tis very comprehenſive: no laconiſm can reach it: 'tis the *ſhorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*

SHO'RTLIVED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *live*.] Not living or laſting long.

Unhappy parent of a *ſhort liv'd* ſon!
Why loads he this embitter'd life with ſhame? *Dryden.*

The joyful *ſhortliv'd* news ſoon ſpread around,
Took the ſame train. *Dryden.*

Some vices promiſe a great deal of pleaſure in the commiſſion; but then, at beſt, it is but *ſhortlived* and tranſient, a ſudden flaſh preſently extinguiſhed. *Calamy's Sermons.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *ſhortlived* favourites that prevailed in their ſeveral turns under the government of her ſucceſſors, have broken us into theſe unhappy diſtinctions. *Addiſon's Freeh . .*

A piercing torment that *ſhortlived* pleaſure of yours muſt bring upon me, from whom you never received any offence. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

All thoſe graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *ſhortliv'd* praiſes to engage,
The joy and wonder of a ſingle age. *Addiſon.*

Admiration is a *ſhortlived* paſſion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unleſs it be ſtill fed with freſh diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

In youth alone its empty praiſe we boaſt;
But ſoon the *ſhortliv'd* vanity is loſt. *Pope.*

Then paeans ſhall riſe; the joyful ſon
Shall finiſh what his *ſhortliv'd* ſire begun. *Pope.*

SHO'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a little time.

I muſt leave thee, love, and *ſhortly* too. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king
Open the gates, or I'll ſhut thee out *ſhortly*. *Shak. H. VI.*

The armies came *ſhortly* in view of each other *Clarendon*

The time will *ſhortly* come, wherein you ſhall more rejoice for that I tile you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by ſo long toil you ſhall have ſaved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniverſary of his father's funeral, and *ſhortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whoſe ſoul now melts in mourniful lays,
Shall *ſhortly* want the generous tear he pays. *Pope.*

2. In a few words, briefly

I could expreſs them more *ſhortly* this way than in proſe, and much of the force, as well as grace of argument, depends on their conciſeneſs. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhort*.]

1. The quality of being ſhort, either in time or ſpace:

I'd make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy
A ſecond night of ſuch ſweet *ſhortneſs*, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

They move ſtrongeſt in a right line, which is cauſed by the *ſhortneſs* of the diſtance *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *ſhortneſs* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*

May they not juſtly to our climes upbraid
Shortneſs of night, and penury of ſhade? *Prior.*

2. Fewneſs of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.

The neceſſity of *ſhortneſs* cauſeth men to cut off impertinent diſcourſes, and to compoſe much matter in few words.
Hooker, b.

Sir, pardon me in what I have to ſay,
Your plainneſs and your *ſhortneſs* pleaſe me well. *Shakeſp.*

3. Want of retention.

Whatſoever is above theſe proceedeth of *ſhortneſs* of memory, or of want of a ſtayed attention. *Bacon.*

4. Defect; imperfection.

Another account of the *ſhortneſs* of our reaſon, and cauſes of deception, is the forwardneſs of our underſtandings aſſent to ſlightly examined concluſions. *Grew. Sacr.*

From the inſtances I had given of human ignorance, to our *ſhortneſs* in moſt things elſe, 'tis an eaſy inference. *Grew.*

It may be eaſily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameneſs and *ſhortneſs* of tranſlations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*

SHO'RTRIBS *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *rib*] The baſtard ribs; the ribs below the ſternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right ſide, ſlanting by his *ſhortribs* [illegible] cle

SHO'RTSIGHTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *ſight*]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far.

Shortſighted men ſee remote objects beſt in [illegible] therefore they are accounted to have the moſt laſting [illegible]
Newton's Opt.

2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far.

The fooliſh and *ſhortſighted* die with fear
That they go no where, or they know not where *Denham.*

Other propoſitions were deſigned for ſnares to the *ſhortſighted* and credulous. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHO'RTSIGHTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]

1. Defect of ſight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.

2. Defect of intellectual ſight.

Cunning is a kind of *ſhortſightedneſs*, that diſcovers the minuteſt objects which are near at hand, but is not able to diſcern things at a diſtance. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SHO'RTWAISTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *waiſt*] Having a ſhort body.

Duck legg'd, *ſhortwaiſted*, ſuch a dwarf ſhe is,
That ſhe muſt riſe on tip toes for a kiſs *Dryden's Juv.*

SHO'RTWINDED *adj.* [*ſhort* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; aſthmatick, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

Sure he means brevity in breath, *ſhortwinded. Shak. H. IV.*

So ſhaken as we are, ſo wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *ſhortwinded* accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in ſtrands afar *Shakeſ. H. IV.*

With this the Mede *ſhortwinded* old men eaſes,
And cures the lungs unſavory diſeaſes. *Addy's Virgil.*

SHO'RTWINGED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *wing.*] Having ſhort wings.

Hawks are divided into long and ſhort winged.

Shortwing'd, unfit himſelf to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

SHO'RY *adj.* [from *ſhore.*] Lying near the coaſt.

There is commonly a declivity from the ſhore to the middle part of the channel, and thoſe *ſhory* parts are generally but ſome fathoms deep. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

SHOT. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſhoot.*

On the other ſide a pleaſant grove
Was *ſhot* up high, full of the ſtately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*

Their tongue is as an arrow *ſhot* out, it ſpeaketh deceit.
Jer. ix. 8

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiouſneſs afforded by the ground, and *ſhot* rather at a ſafe preſerving the harbour from ſudden attempts of little fleets, than to withſtand any great navy. *Carew.*

He only thought to crop the flow'r,
New *ſhot* up from a vernal ſhow'r. *Milton.*

From before her vaniſh'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Sometimes they *ſhot* out in length like rivers, and ſometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*

The ſame metal is naturally *ſhot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the ſame figure. *Woodw.*

Prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *ſhot* the ſeas along. *Pope.*

SHOT *n. ſ.* [*ſchot*, Dutch; from *ſhoot*]

1. The act of ſhooting.

A *ſhot* unheard gave me a wound unſeen. *Sidney.*

Proud death
What feaſt is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou ſo many princes at a *ſhot*
So bloodily haſt ſtruck? *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

2. The miſſive weapon emitted by any inſtrument.

I ſhall here abide the hot [illegible]
Of angry eyes. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

At this boot they were [illegible] that they were ſupplied thereby with good ſtore of [illegible] *Haywood.*

Above one thouſand great *ſhot* were ſpent upon the walls, without any damage to the garriſon. *Clarendon.*

He cauſed twenty *ſhot* of his greateſt cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

Important to revenge
His ſlighted hand or ruby to his left ſucceeds. *Dryden.*

3. The flight of a ſhot.

She ſat over againſt him, a good way off, as it were a bow *ſhot*. *Gen.* xxi. 16.

4. [*Ecot*, French] A ſum charged, a reckoning.

A man is never welcome to a place, till ſome certain *ſhot* be paid, and the hoſteſs ſay we come. *Shakeſpeare.*

As the lord of our pleaſure, at each pay his *ſhot*,
Far hence be the ſad, the dow'l fop, and the ſot.
Shepherds, leave decoy
Lives are ſweet a Summer's day;
But a little after toying,
Women have the *ſhot* to pay. *Dryden.*

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot,
The hand that ſign'd the mortgage paid the *ſhot*. *Swift.*

SHOTE *n. ſ.* [ſceota, Saxon.] A fiſh.

The *ſhote*, peculiar to Devonſhire and Cornwal, in ſhape and colour reſembleth the trout, howbeit, in bigneſs and goodneſs cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

SHOT-FREE *adj.* [*ſhot* and *free*] Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could 'ſcape *ſhotfree* at London, I fear the ſhot here: here's no ſcoring out upon the pate. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

SHO'TTEN *adj.* [from *ſhoot.*] Having ejected the ſpawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *ſhotten* herring. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Aſk for what price thy venal tongue was ſold:
Tough withered truffles, ropy wine, a diſh
Of *ſhotten* herrings, or ſtale ſtinking fiſh *Dryden.*

To SHOVE *v. a.* [ſcufan, Saxon; *ſchuyven*, Dutch.]

1. To puſh by main ſtrength.

The hand could pluck her back, that *ſhov'd* her on. *Shak.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *ſhove* by juſtice,
And oft the wicked prize itſelf
Buys out the law *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with ſcorn *ſhov'd* from the court. *Shak.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to ſcramble at the ſhearers feaſt,
And *ſhove* away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*

There the Britiſh Neptune ſtood,
Beneath them to ſubdue th' officious flood,
And with his trident *ſhov'd* them off the ſand *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I ſit,
I'll mount. *Dryd. Tyrannick Love.*

A ſtrong man was going to *ſhove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arb.*

2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.

3. To puſh; toruſh againſt.

He uſed to *ſhove* and elbow his fellow-ſervants to get near his miſtreſs, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbuthn.*

Behold a reverend ſire
Crawl through the ſtreets, *ſhov'd* on or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons. *Pope.*

You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your full,
Walk ſober off, before a ſprightlier age
Come titt'ring on, and *ſhove* you from the ſtage. *Pope.*

Make nature ſtill encroach upon his plan,
And *ſhove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*

Eager to expreſs your love,
You never conſider whom you *ſhove*,
But rudely preſs before a duke. *Swift.*

To SHOVE. *v. n.*

1. To puſh forward before one.

The ſeamen towed, and I *ſhoved* 'till we arrived within forty yards of the ſhore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

He graſp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his gueſts aboard, and *ſhov'd* from ſhore. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſhoving, a puſh.

I was forced to ſwim behind, and puſh the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground. I reſted two minutes, and then gave the boat another *ſhove*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SHOVEL *n. ſ.* [ſcopl, Saxon; *ſchoffel*, Dutch] An inſtru- [illegible]

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *ſhovel* and ſpade. *Tuſſer.*

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the ſea, might be performed at an eaſier rate than by the *ſhovels* of his Janizaries. *Howel. Scepſ.*

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought
To die upon the bed my father dy'd,
To lie close by his honest bones, but now
Some hangman must put on my shrowd, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters; but divers weeds also devour them. *Derham.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. s.* [*shovel* and *board*.] A long board on which they play by flinging metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard*;
He barely lays his piece. *D.*

SHO'VELLER, or *Shoveler*. *n. s.* [from *shovel*.] A bird.

Shoveler, or spoonbill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Museum.*

Pewets, gulls, and *shovellers* feed upon flesh, and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar to the swan, but common unto the platea, or *shoveler*, a bird of no musculous throat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SHOUGH. *n. s.* [for *shock*.] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hound and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi wolves are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*scude*, Dutch; *sceolban*, Saxon.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.
2. *I* SHOULD *go*. It is my business or duty to go.
3. *If I* SHOULD *go*. If it happens that I go.
4. *Thou* SHOULD'ST *go*. Thou oughtest to go.
5. *If thou* SHOULD'ST *go*. If it happens that thou goest.
6. The same significations are found in all the other persons singular and plural.

Let not a desperate act on more engage you
Than fately *should*. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Some praises come of good wishes and respects, when by telling men what they are, they represent to them what they *should* be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I would shed their blood,
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, *should*. *Waller.*
So subjects love just kings, or so they *should*. *Dryden.*
I conclude, that things are not as they *should* be. *Swift.*

7. SHOULD *be*. A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than she *should be*. *Addison.*

8. There is another significations now little in use, in which *should* has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. *It should be* differs in this sense very little from *it is*.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *should be* an herb that groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

SHOULDER. *n. s.* [yeulone, Saxon; *schoulder*, Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have seen better faces in my time,
Than stand on any *shoulder* that I see
Before me. *Shakespeare.*

If I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *shoulder-blade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job* xxxi. 22.

It is a fine thing to be carried on mens *shoulders*; but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy *shoulders*, as those poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the *shoulder*-bone being round, is inserted into so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion. *Wiseman.*

2. The upper joint of the foreleg.

We must have a *shoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shakesp.*
He took occasion, from a *shoulder* of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. The upper part of the back.

Lively dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

Even as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be,
For on thy *shoulders* do I build my seat. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
The king has cur'd me; and from these *shoulders*,
These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would sink a navy. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

5. A rising part; a prominence.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a *shoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *shoulder* slip not through the hole as well as the shank. *Moxon.*

To SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with insolence and violence.

The roiling billows beat the ragged shore,
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Fairy Queen.*

Dudman, a well-known foreland to mariners, here *shoulders* out the ocean, to shape the same a large bosom between itself. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

You debase yourself,
To think of mixing with [illegible]
What, shall the people know their god once prince
Headed a rabble, and profan'd his person,
Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the press'd waters fail,
And, with its weight, it *shoulders* off the tides. *Dryden.*

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,
Should'ring each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living sav'd a candle's end;
Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds little more credit than that of the giants *shouldering* mountains. *Cheyne.*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that comes across the shoulder.

Thou hast an ulcer, which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *shoulderbelt* the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *clap*.] One who affects familiarity, or one that mischiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough,
A back friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that commands
The passages of alleys. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [*shoulder* and *shot*.] Strained in the shoulder.

His horse was in the back, and *shoulder-shotten*. *Shakesp.*

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *slip*.] Dislocation of the shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip*. *Swift.*

To SHOUT *v. n.* [A word of which no etymology is known.]

To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They *shouted* thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shakesp.*
Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Ps.* xlvii. 1.
It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery. *Ex.* xxxii.
The *shouting* for thy summer fruits and harvest is fallen. *Is.*
He storms and *shouts*; but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow
They miss, or sweep but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and *shoutings* of poor naked men, belaboring one another with knagged sticks. *Adams.*

All clad in skins of beasts the javelin bear,
And shrieks and *shoutings* rend the suff'ring air. *Dryden.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the soldier *shout*;
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens
This general applause, and cheerful *shout*,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shakespeare.*

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Then he might have dy'd of all adorn'd,
And his triumphant soul with *shouts* expir'd. *Dryden.*

SHO'UTER. *n. s.* [from *shout*.] He who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thunder'd the air, 'till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters* heads. *Dryden's Clomenes.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shown*, part. pass. *shown*. [sceapan, Saxon; *schouwen*, Dutch. This word is frequently written *shew*; but since it is always pronounced and often written *show*, which is favoured likewise by the Dutch *schouwen*, I have adapted the orthography to the pronunciation.]

1. To exhibit to view.

If I do feign,
O let me in my present wildness die,
And never live to *shew* th' incredulous world
The noble change that I have purposed. *Shakesp. H IV.*

Shew me a token for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Ps.* lxxxvi. 17.

Wilt thou *shew* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise and praise thee? *Ps.* lxxxviii. 10.

Men should not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if singing, dancing, and *shewing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor. *L'Estrange.*

2. To give proof of, to prove.

This I urge to *show*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd *Milton.*
I'll to the citadel repair,
And *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*
Achates' diligence his duty *shows* *Dryden.*

3. To publish, to make publick, to proclaim.

Ye are a chosen generation, that ye should *shew* forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness. 1 *Pet.* ii.

4. To

4. To make known.
I raiſed thee up to *ſhew* in thee my power. *Ex.* ix. 16.
I ſhall no more ſpeak in proverbs, but *ſhew* you plainly of the Father *Jo.* xvi. 25.
Nothing wants but that thy ſhape may *ſhew*
Thy inward fraud. *Milton.*
5. To point the way; to direct.
She taking him for ſome cautious city patient, that came for privacy, *ſhews* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*
6. To offer, to afford
To him that is afflicted, pity ſhould be *ſhewed* from his friend. *Job.* vi. 14.
Feſtus, willing to *ſhew* the Jews a pleaſure, left Paul bound *Acts* xxiv. 27.
Thou ſhalt utterly deſtroy them; make no covenant with them, nor *ſhew* mercy unto them. *Deutr.* vii. 2.
7. To explain, to expound
Foraſmuch as knowledge and *ſhewing* of hard ſentences, and diſſolving of doubts, were found in the ſame, Daniel let him be called. *Dan.* v. 12.
8. To teach, to tell
I'm ſent to *ſhew* thee what ſhall come. *Milton.*

To Show *v. n.*
1. To appear, to look; to be in appearance.
She *ſhews* a body rather than a life,
A ſtatue than a brother. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Juſt ſuch ſhe *ſhews* before a riſing ſtorm. *Dryden.*
Still on we preſs; and here renew the carnage,
So great, that, in the ſtream, the moon *ſhow'd* purple. *Philips.*
2. To have appearance.
My lord of York, it better *ſhew'd* with you,
When that your flock aſſembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with rev'rence
Your expoſition on the holy text,
Than now to ſee you here an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Show. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſpectacle; ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money
I do not know what ſhe may produce me; but, provided it be a *ſhow*, I ſhall be very well ſatisfied. *Addiſon.*
The dwarf kept the gates of the *ſhow* room. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Superficial appearance.
Mild heav'n
Diſapproves that care, though wiſe in *ſhow*,
That with ſuperfluous burden loads the day. *Milton.*
3. Oſtentatious diſplay
Nor doth his grandeur and majeſtick *ſhow*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
Stand before her in a golden dream,
Set all the pleaſures of the world to *ſhow*,
And in vain joys let her looſe ſpirits flow. *Dryden.*
The radiant ſun
Sends from above ten thouſand bleſſings down,
Nor is he ſet ſo high for *ſhow* alone. *Granville.*
Never was a charge, maintained with ſuch a *ſhow* of gravity, which had a lighter foundation. *Atterbury.*
4. Object attracting notice.
The city itſelf makes the nobleſt *ſhow* of any in the world: the houſes are moſt of them painted on the outſide, ſo that they look extremely gay and lively. *Addiſon.*
5. Splendid appearance.
Jeſus, riſing from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open *ſhew*, and with aſcenſion bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*
6. Semblance; likeneſs.
When dev'ls will their blackeſt ſins put on,
They do ſuggeſt at firſt with heav'nly *ſhows*. *Shak. Othello.*
He through paſs'd the midſt unmark'd,
In *ſhew* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*
Courteſy; plauſibility
The places of Ezechiel have ſome *ſhew* in them; for there the Lord commandeth the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and ſerve in inferior [illegible] *Hooker.*
The kindred of the ſlain forgive the deed,
But a ſhort exile muſt for *ſhow* precede. *Dryden.*
8. External appearance.
And I ſay O Zelmane? Alas, your words be againſt it. Shall I ſay prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *ſhew* is manifeſt againſt it *Sidney.*
Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians ſide,
For honour, which they ſeldom fought before;
But now they by their own vain boaſts were ty'd,
And fore'd, at leaſt in *ſhew*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*
9. Exhibition to view.
I have a letter from her;
The mirth whereof's ſo larded with my matter,
That neither ſingly can be manifeſted,
Without the *ſhew* of both *Shakeſp.*

10. Pomp; magnificent ſpectacle.
As for triumphs, maſks, feaſts, and ſuch *ſhews*, men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*
11. Phantoms, not realities.
What you ſaw was all a fairy *ſhow*;
And all thoſe airy ſhapes you now behold,
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*
12. Repreſentative action.
Florio was ſo overwhelmed with happineſs, that he could not make a reply, but expreſſed in dumb *ſhew* thoſe ſentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance *Addiſon.*

Sho'wbread, or *Shewbread. n. ſ.* [*ſhew* and *bread.*] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every ſabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the ſanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, repreſenting the twelve tribes of Iſrael. They ſerved them up hot, and at the ſame time took away the ſtale ones, and which could not be eaten but by the prieſt alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincenſe and ſalt. *Calmet.*
Set upon the table *ſhewbread* before me. *Ex.* xxv. 30.

Sho'wer. *n. ſ.* [*ſchoure*, Dutch.]
1. Rain either moderate or violent.
If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *ſhower* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the dryeſt; and in *ſhowers* it proſpered worſt. *Bacon.*
2. Storm of any thing falling thick.
I'll ſet thee in a *ſhower* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon them. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
With *ſhow'rs* of ſtones he drives them far away;
The ſcatt'ring dogs around at diſtance bay. *Pope.*
3. Any very liberal diſtribution.
He and myſelf
Have travell'd in the great *ſhower* of your gifts,
And ſweetly felt it. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To Showe'r. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wet or drown with rain
Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind
The fluid ſkirts of that ſame wat'ry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve, and *ſhow'r* the earth? *Milton.*
The ſun more glad impreſs'd his beams,
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
When God hath *ſhow'r'd* the earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Cæſar's favour,
That *ſhow'rs* down greatneſs on his friends, will raiſe me
To Rome's firſt honours. *Addiſon's Cato.*
2. To pour down.
Theſe, lull'd by nightingales, embracing ſlept;
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof
Shower'd roſes, which the morn repair'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
3. To diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality.
After this fair diſcharge, all civil honours having *ſhowered* on him before, there now fell out great occaſion to action. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

To Sho'wer. *v. n.* To be rainy

Sho'wery. *adj.* [from *ſhower.*] Rainy
A hilly field, where the ſtubble is ſtanding, ſet on fire in the *ſhowery* ſeaſon, will put forth muſhrooms. *Bacon.*
Murranus came from Anxur's *ſhow'ry* height,
With ragged rocks and ſtony quarries white,
Seated on hills. *Addiſon on Italy.*
The combat thickens, like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward, when the *ſhow'ry* winds ariſe. *Addiſon.*

Sho'wish, or *Showy. adj.* [from *ſhow.*]
1. Splendid; gaudy.
The eſcutcheons of the company are *ſhowiſh*, and will look magnificent *Swift.*
2. Oſtentatious.
Men of warm imaginations neglect ſolid and ſubſtantial happineſs for what is *ſhowy* and ſuperficial. *Addiſon.*

Shown. pret. and part. paſſ. of *To ſhow.* Exhibited.
Mercy *ſhown* on man by him ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

Shrank. The preterite of *ſhrink.*
The children of Iſrael eat not of the ſinew which *ſhrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Gen.* xxxii. 32

To Shred *v. a.* pret. *ſhred.* [ſcheadan, Saxon.] To cut into ſmall pieces. Commonly uſed of cloath or herbs
It hath a number of ſhort cuts or *ſhreddings*, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers. *Hooker.*
One gathered wild gourds, and *ſhred* them. 2 *Kings* iv. 39.
Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And *ſhred* the leeks that in your ſtomach riſe? *Dryd. Juv.*

Shred. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmall piece cut off
Gold, grown ſomewhat churliſh by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *ſhreds* of tanned leather. *Bacon.*
The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With ſubtle *ſhreds* a tract of land,
Did leave it with a caſtle fair
To his great anceſtor. *Hudibras*

His panegyrick is made up of half a dozen *shrews*, like a ſchoolboy's theme, beaten general topicks. *Swift.*

A beggar might patch up a garment with ſuch *shreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.

That hunger broke ſtone walls, and dogs muſt eat
Anew to theſe *shreds* they vented their complaints. *Shak.*
Shreds of wit and ſtolen rhimes
Would not a thouſand buy. *Swift.*

SHREW *n. ſ.* [*ſchreyen*, German, to clamour.] A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, ſpiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman (properly any one perverſe or moſt mate of either ſex.)

There dwelt a man in Babylon
Lady beware of him
Of nature as the devil
Your wife as well as mine
Lady beware of him
For he will make you rue. *Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry.*

There dwelt a man in Babylon, two wives he had, you may believe me;
The one was rich, and was a ſcold and *ſhrew* to her husband;
The other poor, but very kind, and merry as the day is long. *Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry.*

There was no body longer a thouſand and me,
And yet no dide the *ſhrewes* to none penie. *Robert of Glouceſter.*
Be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *ſhrews* both ſhort and tall. *Shak. H IV.*
By this reckoning he is more *ſhrew* than ſhe. *Shakeſpeare.*
A man had got a *ſhrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the houſe for her. *L'Eſtrange.*

Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
Her features ſpoke aloud the *ſhrew*. *Dryden.*

Every one of them, who is a *ſhrew* in domeſtick life, is now become a fool to politicks. *Addiſ. Freeholder*

SHREWD. *adj.* [Contracted from *ſhrewed*.]

1. Having the qualities of a ſhrew; malicious, troubleſome, curſt.

Her eldeſt ſiſter is ſo curſt and *ſhrewd*,
That 'till the father rids his hands of her,
Never love muſt ſue to her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Miſchievouſly ſly, cunning, more artful than good.

It was a *ſhrewd* ſaying of the old monk, that two kind of priſons would ſerve for all offenders, an inquiſition and a bedlam: if any man ſhould deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the ſoul, ſuch a one ſhould be put into the firſt, as being a deſperate heretick; but if any man ſhould profeſs to believe theſe things, and yet allow himſelf in any known wickedneſs, ſuch a one ſhould be put into bedlam. *Tillotſon.*

A ſpiteful ſaying gratifies ſo many little paſſions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *ſhrewd* ſatiriſt. *Addiſon.*

Corruption proceeds from employing thoſe who have the character of *ſhrewd* worldly men, inſtead of ſuch as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addiſon.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening.

Scarce any man paſſes to a liking of ſin in others, but by firſt practiſing it himſelf; and conſequently we may take it for a *ſhrewd* indication, and ſign, whereby to judge of thoſe who have ſinned with too much caution, to ſuffer the world to charge ſins directly upon their converſation. *South's Serm.*

4. Painful, pinching, dangerous; miſchievous.

Every of this number,
That have endur'd *ſhrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall ſhare the good of our returned fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

When a man thinks he has a ſervant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is ready to do him a miſchief, and a *ſhrewd* turn, than an open adverſary. *South's Sermons.*

No enemy is ſo deſpicable but he may do a body a *ſhrewd* turn. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHREW'DLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrewd*.]

1. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

This practice hath moſt *ſhrewdly* paſt upon thee. *Shakeſp.*

At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in martiall ſervice, had ſomewhat been *ſhrewdly* touched, even before the fumes of popular liberty were ſet open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiouſly. It is uſed commonly of ſlight miſchief, or in ironical expreſſion.

The obſtinate and ſchiſmatical are like to think themſelves *ſhrewdly* hurt, forſooth, by being cut off from that body which they chooſe not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

A caſual alluſion rubb'd upon the ſore;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to winch, tho *ſhrewdly* pain'd. *Dryden.*

3. With ſtrong ſuſpicion.

Four *per cent.* increaſes not the number of lenders; as any man at firſt hearing will *ſhrewdly* ſuſpect it. *Locke.*

SHREW'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrewd*.]

1. Sly cunning; archneſs.

Her garbones, which not wanted *ſhrewdneſs* of policy too, did you too much diſquiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

The neighbours round admire his *ſhrewdneſs*,
For ſongs of loyalty and lewdneſs. *Swift.*

2. Miſchievouſneſs, petulance.

SHREW'ISH. *adj.* [from *ſhrew*.] Having the qualities of a ſhrew, (peeviſh, clamorous, ſpiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman, uſually any one perverſe or moſt mate of either ſex.)

My wife is *ſhrewiſh* when I keep not hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHREW'ISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrewiſh*.] Petulantly, peeviſhly, clamorouſly; frowardly.

He ſpeaks very *ſhrewiſhly*, one would think his mother's milk were ſcarce out of him. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHREW'ISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrewiſh*.] The quarrels of a ſhrew, clamorouſneſs, petulance; clamorous ells.

I have no gift in *ſhrewiſhneſs*,
I am a right maid for my cowardſhip.
Let her not ſtrike me. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHREW'MOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrepa*, Saxon.] A mouſe of which the bite is generally ſuppoſed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition aſſigns ſuch malignity, that ſhe is ſaid to lame the foot over which ſhe runs. I am informed that all theſe reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmleſs with thoſe of any other little mouſe. Our anceſtors however looked on her with ſuch terrour, that they are ſuppoſed to have given her name to a ſcolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *ſhrew*.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*ſkriger*, Daniſh; *ſcritcolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horrour, to ſcream.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghaſtly owl,
Shrieking his balefull note. *Fa. Queen.*
It was the owl that *ſhriek'd*, the fatal bellman
Which gives the ſtern'ſt good-night. *Shakeſpeare.*
Were I the wretch that watch'd,
I'd *ſhriek*, that even your ears ſhould rift to hear me. *Shak.*

I ſaw my lord ſo near deſtruction,
'Twas *ſhriek'd* myſelf awake. *Denham.*

Hark! Peace!
At this ſhe *ſhriek'd* aloud, the mournful train
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Why did you *ſhriek* out? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

SHRIEK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkrig*, Daniſh, *ſcrocco*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horrour.

Una hearing evermore
His ruefull *ſhrieks* and groanings, often tore
Her guiltleſs garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Fa. Queen.*

I alone have been my ſenſes would have cool'd,
To hear a night *ſhriek*, and my fell of hair
Would at a dreadful treatiſe riſe and ſtir
As life were in't. *Shakeſpear's Macbeth.*

The corps of Action, and the reſt are ſhown,
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryd.*

SHRIFT *n. ſ.* [*ſcrift*, Saxon.] Confeſſion made to a prieſt.

A word out of ſeaſon
Often hath
Bernardine's head. I will give a preſent *ſhrift*,
And will adviſe him for a better place. *Shakeſpeare.*

My lord ſhall never reſt,
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out
Has bed ſhall ſeem a ſchool, his board a *ſhrift*. *Shakeſp.*

The duke's commands were abſolute,
Therefore my lord, addreſs you to your *ſhrift*,
And be yourſelf, for you muſt die this inſtant. *Rowe.*

SHRIGHT, for *ſhrieked*. *Spenſer.*

SHRILL. [A word ſuppoſed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expreſſed, which naked it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound.

Thy hounds ſhall make the welkin anſwer them,
And fetch *ſhrill* echoes from the hollow earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have heard
The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and *ſhrill* ſounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Have I not heard
From the dread ſummit of this chalky bourn!
Look up a height, the *ſhrill* gorged lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

Upſprings the lark,
Shrill voic'd and loud, the meſſenger of morn. *Thomſon.*

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with ſharp and quick vibrations of ſound.

The ſun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herſe,
Break we our pipes that *ſhrill'd* as loud as lark,
O careful verſe. *Spenſer.*

Hark how the muſtrels 'gin to *ſhrill* aloud
Their merry muſick that reſounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd
That well agree withouten breach or jar *Spenſer.*

A *ſhrilling* trumpet ſounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themſelves addreſs *Shakeſpeare.*

Here, no clarion's *ſhrilling* note
The muſe's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noiſy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verſe. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons mix a *ſhrilling* ſound. *Pope.*

SHRILLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrill*.] With a ſhrill noiſe.

SHRILLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrill*.] The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP. *n. f.* [*ſhrumpe*, a wrinkle, German; *krympe*, Danish.]

1. A ſmall cruſtaceous verm culated fiſh
   Of ſhel fiſh there are wrinkles, *ſhrimps*, crabs. *Carew.*
   Hawks and gulls can at a great he ght ſee mice on the

2. A little wr nkled man, a dwarf In contempt
   It cannot be, this weak and wr nkled *ſhr*
   Sho ld ſtrike ſuch terrour an h s enemies. *Shakeſpeare*
   He hath found,
   W thin the ground,
   An mal, no *ſhrimp*,
   Whereon to imp
   His j ly c ub. *Ben. Jonſon.*

SHRINE *n. f.* [ſrein, Saxon; *ſcrinium*, Latin.] A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited.
   You living powers enclos'd in ſtately *ſhrine*
   Of growing trees, you rural gods that w ld
   Your ſcepters here, if to your cares dev ne
   A voice may come, which troubled ſoul doth yield. *Sidney.*
   A i the worl co ne
   To kiſs th s *ſhrine*, th s mortal breath ng nt. *Shakeſpeare*
   Come after it my *ſhrin* and I will ne
   They of en plac'd
   Within his ſanct'ry itſelf their *ſhrines*,
   Abominations! and with curſed things
   His holy r tes prof an'd. *Milton.*
   Falling on his k nees before her *ſhrine*,
   He thus implor d her pow r *Dryden*
   Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair dol, they lav ſh out all their incenſe a ound that *ſh ne*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemiſh thereon. *Watts*

To SHRINK *v. n.* preterite, *I ſhr nk*, or *ſhrunk*; participle, *ſhrunken*. [ſcr ncan, Saxon.]

1. To contract itſelf into leſs room, to ſhrivel, to be drawn together by ſome external power
   B t it be ſh nor ſummer's tan ngs, and
   The *ſhrinking* ſlaves of winter *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*
   I am a ſcribbled form, drawn w th a pen
   U pon a parchment, and against this h e
   Do I *ſhrink* up. *Shakeſpeare's K. John*
   I have not found that water, by mixture of aſhes, will *ſhrink* or draw to leſs room *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
   Ill weav'd ambition how much art thou *ſhrunk!*
   When that r is body'd d ſcover'd a ſpirit,
   A kingdom for t was too ſmall a b und,
   But n w two paces of the v ieſt earth
   Is room enough. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.
   The noiſe encreaſes,
   She comes, and feeble nature now I ſhr nk
   Starts back in danger, and forſakes my m nd. *Dryden.*
   Am becom'e ſo monſtrous, ſo deſigur e,
   That nature ſtands aghaſt,
   And the fair light which g ds this new made orb,
   Shorn of his beams, *ſhrinks* in *Dryden.*
   Love is a plant of the moſt tender kind,
   That *ſhrinks* and ſhakes with ev'ry ruffl ng wind *Granv.*
   Aſt fibres have a contractive power, whereby they ſhorten; as appears if a fibre be cut tranſverſe, the end *ſh nk* and make the wound gape *Arbuthnot.*
   Philoſophy that touch d the heav ns before,
   Shrinks to her hidden cauſe, and is no more. *Pope.*

3. To expreſs fear, horrour, or pain, by ſhrugg ng, or contracting the body.
   There is no particular object ſo good, but it may have the ſhew of ſome miſchief or unpleaſant qual ty annexed to , in reſpect whereof the w ll may *ſhrink* and decline it. *Hooker.*
   The morning cock crew loud,
   And at the ſound it *ſh nk* in haſte away,
   And van ſh'd from our ſight. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
   I'll embrace him with a ſoldier's arm,
   That he ſhall *ſhrink* under my courteſy. *Shakeſpeare.*
   When he walks, he moves like an eng ne,
   And the ground *ſhrinks* before his treading.

4. To fall back as from danger
   Many *ſhrunk*, who on at the firſt would dare,
   And be the foremoſt men to execute. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
   I laugh, when thoſe who at the ſpear are bold
   And vent rous, if that fail them, *ſhrink* and fear
   To encounter eque, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*
   If a man accuſtoms himſelf to ſl ght thoſe firſt motions to good, or *ſhrinking* of his conſcience from evil, conſcience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South's Sermons.*
   The ſky *ſh nks* upward with unuſual dread,
   And trembl ng Tyber div'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*
   The gold-fraught veſſel which mad tempeſts beat,
   He ſees now vainly make to his retreat,
   And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,
   Shrinks up in haſte joy, that he's not there. *Dryden.*
   The fires but ſafely lick'd their prey,
   Then loath'd their impious food, and would have *ſhrunk* away. *Dryden.*
   Fall on: behold a noble beaſt at bay,
   And the vile hu dſmen *ſhrink*. *Dryden.*
   Inuring children to ſuffer ſome pain, without *ſhrinking*, is a way to give firmneſs and courage. *Locke.*
   What happy natures *ſhrink* at with affright,
   The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope*

To SHRINK *v. a.* participle paſſ. *ſhrunk*, *ſhrunk*, or *ſhrunken*.

   O mighty Cæſar! dſt thou lye ſo low?
   Are all thy conqueſts, glories, triumphs, ſpoils,
   Shrunk to this little meaſure? *Shakeſpeare.*
   The ſixth age ſh nks
   Into the lean and ſl pper'd pantaloon
   With youthful hoſe well ſav d, a world too w de
   For his *ſhrunk* ſhank. *Shakeſpeare.*
   If he leſſens the revenue, he will alſo *ſhrink* the neceſſary *Taylor.*
   Keep it from coming too long, leſt it ſhould *ſhrink* the corn in meaſure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into leſs compaſs.
   There is, in this, a crack, which ſeems a *ſhrink*, or contraction in the body ſince it was firſt formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour
   His publick death, receiv'd with ſuch a chear,
   As not a ſigh, a look, a *ſhrink* bewrays
   The leaſt felt touch of a degenerous fear. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

SHRINKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrink*.] He who ſhrinks.

SHRIVALTY. *n. ſ.* Corrupted for SHERIFFALTY, which ſee.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* [ſcr fan, Saxon.] To hear at confeſſion.
   What, talking with a prieſt, lord chamberlain?
   Your friends at Pomfret they do need a pr eſt,
   Your honour hath no *ſhriving* work in hand. *Shakeſpeare.*
   He *ſhrives* this woman,
   Elſe ne'er could he ſo long protract his ſpeech. *Shakeſp.*
   If he had the conſcience of a ſaint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he ſhould *ſhrive* me than wive me. *Shak.*
   Some but their title, and their manors poſſeſs,
   A laird and twenty pence pronounc'd with aſſe,
   When conſtrue out for a plain yeoman go,
   And a good ſober two pence, and w r ſo. *Cleaveland*

To SHRIVEL *v. n.* [*ſchrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itſelf into wrinkles.
   Leaves, if they *ſhrivel* and fold up, give them drink. *Evel*
   If the ſmoked to the freſheſt noſegay, it would *ſhrivel* and w ther as it had been blighted *Arbuthnot.*

To SHRIVEL *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.
   He burns the leaves, the ſcorching blaſt invades
   The tender corn, and *ſhrivels* up the blades. *Dryden*
   When the fiery ſuns too fiercely play,
   And *ſhrivel'd* herbs on wither'ring ſtems decay
   The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
   Unbeams his watry ſtor *Dryden.*

SHRIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrive*.] A confeſſor
   The ghoſtly father now hath done his off ce,
   When he was made a *ſhriver* 'twas for ſh ft. *Shakeſp.*

SHROUD. *n. ſ.* [ſcrud, Saxon.

1. A ſhelter, a cover
   It would warm his ſp rits,
   To hear from me you had left Antony,
   And put yourſelf under his *ſhroud*, the univerſal landlord *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
   By me inveſted with a va r of clouds,
   And ſwaddled, as new-born, in ſable *ſhrouds*,
   For theſe a receptacle I deſign'd. *Sandys.*
   The winds
   Blow maſt and keen, ſhattering the graceful locks
   Of theſe fair ſpread ng trees; which bids us ſeek
   Some better *ſhroud*, ſome better warmth, to cher ſh
   Our limbs benumb'd. *Addiſon's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. The dreſs of the dead; a winding ſheet.
   Now the waſted brands do glow,
   Whilſt the ſcreech owl ſcreeching loud,
   Puts the wretch that lies in woe
   In remembrance of a *ſhroud*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The ſail ropes. It ſeems to be taken ſometimes for the ſails
   I turned back to the maſt of the ſhip; there I found my ſword among ſome of the *ſhrouds*. *Sidney.*
   The vi ſtation of the winds,
   Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
   Curling their monſtrous heads, and hanging them
   With deafning clamours in the ſl pp ry *ſhrouds*,
   That with the hurley death itſelf awakes. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
   And all the *ſhrouds* wherewith my life ſhould ſail,
   Are turned to one little hair. *Shakeſpeare.*

A weather-beaten veſſel holds
Gladly the port, tho' *ſhrouds* and tackle torn. *Milton.*
The flaming *ſhrouds* ſo dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryden.*
The cries of men are mix'd with rattling *ſhrouds*,
Seas daſh on ſeas, and clouds encounter clouds. *Dryden.*
He ſummons ſtraight his denizens of air,
The lucid ſquadrons round the ſails repair:
Soft o'er the *ſhrouds* aerial whiſpers breathe,
That ſeem'd but zephyrs. *Pope.*

[illegible]

1. To ſhelter; to cover from danger.
Under your beams I will be ſafely *ſhroud*. *Fa. Queen.*
He got himſelf with his fellows to the town of Megc, in hope to *ſhroud* himſelf, until ſuch time as the rage of the people were appeaſed. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
The governors of Corfu cauſed the ſuburbs, which were very great, to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks *ſhrouding* themſelves in them, ſhould with more eaſe beſiege the town. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
One of theſe trees, with all his young ones, may *ſhroud* four hundred horſemen. *Raleigh.*
Beſides the faults men commit, with theſe ſtained are avowed aſpect upon their religion, there are others which ſly *ſhroud* themſelves under the ſkirt of its mantle. *Decay of Piety.*
So Venus, from prevailing Greeks did *ſhroud*
The hope of Rome, and fav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*
2. To dreſs for the grave.
If I die before thee *ſhroud* me
In one of theſe ſame ſheets. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
The antient Egyptian mummies were *ſhrouded* in a number of folds of linen, bemeared with gums, like ſearcloth. *Bacon.*
Whoever comes to *ſhroud* me, do not harm
That ſubtle wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*
3. To cloathe; to dreſs.
4. To cover or conceal.
That ſame evening, when all *ſhrouded* were
In careleſs ſleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenſer.*
Under this thick-grown brake we'll *ſhroud* ourſelves,
For through this land anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our ſtand,
Culling the principal. *Shakeſpeare's Hen. VI.*
Moon, ſlip behind ſome cloud, ſome tempeſt riſe,
And blow out all the ſtars that light the ſkies,
To *ſhroud* my ſhame. *Dryden.*
Thither the loud tumultuous winds reſort,
And on the mountain keep their boiſt'rous court,
That in thick ſhow'rs her rocky ſummit *ſhrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addiſon.*
5. To defend; to proteſt.

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take ſhelter.
If your ſtray attendance be yet long'd,
Or *ſhroud* within theſe limits, I ſhall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*

SHRO'VETIDE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrove*, the preterite of *ſhrive*.]
SHRO'VETUESDAY } The time of confeſſion, the day before Aſh-wedneſday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confeſſion.
At *ſhrovetide* to ſhroving. *Tuſſer.*

SHRUB. *n. ſ.* [ſcrubbe, Saxon.]
1. A buſh; a ſmall tree.
Trees generally ſhoot up in one great ſtem or body; and then at a good diſtance from the earth ſpread into branches, thus gooſeberries and currans are *ſhrubs*, oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*
He came unto a gloomy glade,
Cover'd with boughs and *ſhrubs* from heav'n's light. *Fa. Q.*
Th' humble *ſhrub* and buſh with friezed hair *Milton.*
All might have been as well bruſhwood and *ſhrubs*. *Spenſer.*
Comedy is a repreſentation of common life, in low ſubjects, and is a kind of juniper, a *ſhrub* belonging to the ſpecies of cedar. *Dryden.*
I've rid
Amidſt theſe woods, gleaning from thorns and *ſhrubs*
A wretched ſuſtenance. *Addiſon.*
2. [A cant word.] Spirit, acid, and ſugar mixed.

SHRU'BBY, *adj.* [from *ſhrub*.]
1. Reſembling a ſhrub.
Plants appearing weathered, *ſhrubby* and curled, are the effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
2. Full of ſhrubs, buſhy
Gentle villager,
What readieſt way would bring me to that place?
Due weſt it riſes from this *ſhrubby* point. *Milton.*
On that cloud piercing hill
Plinlimmon, the goats their *ſhrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

To SHRUGG. *v. n.* [*ſchricken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To expreſs horror or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders or whole body.

Like a fearful deer that looks moſt about when he comes to the beſt feed, with a *ſhrugging* kind of trembling through all her principal parts, ſhe gave theſe words. *Sidney.*
The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *ſhrugging* come over her body like the twinkling of the ſtarlit among the fixed ſtars. *Sidney.*
Be quick, thou art beſt
To anſwer other humours, *ſhrug* at thou malice? *Shakeſp.*
He grins, ſmacks, *ſhrugs*, and ſuch an itch endures,
As prentices or ſchool boys which do know
Of ſome gay ſport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
They grin, they *ſhrug*,
They bow, they ſnarl, they ſcratch, they hug. *Stafford.*

To SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up.
He *ſhrugs* his ſhoulders when you talk of ſecurities. *Addiſon.*
Zealots will *ſhrug* up their ſhoulders. *Blount.*
He *ſhrug'd* his ſturdy back,
As if he felt his ſhoulders ake. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion.
And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dreſt, or how to liſp abroad,
To return knowing in the Scottiſh *ſhrug*. *Cleaveland.*
As Spaniards talk in dialogues,
Of heads and ſhoulders, nods and *ſhrugs*. *Hudibras.*
Put on the critick's brow, and ſit
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a *ſhrug*, a ſcornful ſmile,
With caution us'd may ſerve a while. *Swift.*

SHRUNK. The preterite and part. paſſive of *ſhrink*.
Leaving the two friends alone I *ſhrunk* aſide to the Banqueting houſe where the pictures were. *Sidney.*
The wicked *ſhrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of iniquity were troubled. *Pſalms.*

SHRU'NKEN. The part. paſſive of *ſhrink*.
She weighing the decaying plight,
And *ſhrunken* ſinews of her choſen knight;
Would not a while her forward courſe purſue. *Fa. Queen.*
If there were taken out of mens minds, vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor *ſhrunken* things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*

To SHU'DDER. *v. n.* [*ſchudderen*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with averſion.
All the other paſſions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd deſpair,
And *ſhudd'ring* fear *Shakeſpeare.*
The fright was general; but the female band
With horror *ſhudd'ring* on a heap they run. *Dryden.*
I love,—alas! I *ſhudder* at the name,
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the ſound. *Smith.*
Ceſar will ſhrink to hear the words thou utter'ſt,
And *ſhudder* in the midſt of all his conqueſts. *Addiſon.*
Youth's bold courage cools,
Each *ſhudd'ring* owns the genius of the ſchools. *Dunciad.*

To SHUFFLE. *v. a.* [ſcyfeling, Saxon, a buſtle, a tumult.]
1. To throw into diſorder; to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another, to confuſe; to throw together tumultuouſly.
When the heavens *ſhuffle* all in one,
The torrid, with the frozen zone,
Then, ſybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*
From a new *ſhuffling* and diſpoſition of the component particles of a body, might not nature compoſe a body diſſoluble in water. *Boyle.*
In moſt things good and evil lie *ſhuffled*, and thruſt up together in a confuſed heap; and it is ſtudy which muſt draw them forth and range them. *South's Sermons.*
When lots are *ſhuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reaſon can a man have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black. *South's Sermons.*
A glimpſe of moonſhine ſheath'd with red,
A *ſhuffled*, ſullen and uncertain light
That dances thro' the clouds and ſhuts again. *Dryden.*
Children ſhould not loſe the conſideration of human nature in the *ſhuffling* of outward conditions. The more they have, the better humoured they ſhould be taught to be. *Locke.*
We ſhall in vain, *ſhuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waſte all the remainder. *Locke.*
Theſe vapours ſoon, miraculous event,
Shuffl'd by chance, and mix'd by accident. *Blackmore.*
Shuffl'd and entangl'd in their race,
They graſp each other. *Blackmore.*
He has *ſhuffled* the two ends of the ſentence together, and by taking out the middle, makes it ſpeak juſt as he would have it. *Atterbury.*
'Tis in no wiſe ſtrange that ſuch a one ſhould believe, that things were blindly *ſhuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were a conſtant ſtrife with each other. *Hooker.*

2. To remove, or put by with ſome artifice or fraud.
I can no other anſwer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *ſhuffled* off with ſuch uncurrent pay. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her mother,
Now firm for dear Caius, hath appointed
That he ſhall likewiſe *ſhuffle* her away. *Shakeſpeare.*
If any thing hits, we take it to ourſelves; if it miſcarries, we *ſhuffle* it off to our neighbours. *L'Eſtrange.*
It was contrived by your enemies, and *ſhuffled* into the papers that were ſeiz'd. *Dryden.*
If, when a child is queſtioned for any thing, he perſiſts to *ſhuffle* it off with a falſhood, he muſt be chaſtiſed. *Locke.*
3. To ſhake, to diveſt
In that ſleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *ſhuffled* off this mortal coil,
Muſt give us pauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other.
The notions of *ſhuffling* of cards or caſting of dice, are very right. *Bacon.*
We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both cut and *ſhuffled* them. *Prior.*
5. To form tumultuouſly, or fraudulently
They ſent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commiſſion, and there uſed to *ſhuffle* up a ſummary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury *Bacon.*
He *ſhuffled* up a peace with the cedar, in which the Burnetians were excluded. *Howel.*

To SHUFFLE *v. n.*
1. To throw the cards into a new order.
A ſharper both *ſhuffles* and cuts. *L'Eſtrange.*
Cards we play
A round or two, when us'd, we throw away,
Take a freſh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *ſhuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*
2. To play mean tricks; to practiſe fraud, to evade fair queſtion.
I myſelf, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and having mine honour on my neceſſities, am fain to *ſhuffle*. *Shak.*
I have nought to do with that *ſhuffling* ſect, that doubt eternally, and queſtion all things. *Granville's Defence.*
The crab adviſed his companion to give over *ſhuffling* and contriving, and practiſe good faith *L'Eſtrange.*
It is an unhappineſs that children ſhould be ſo much addicted to the humour of *ſhuffling*. *L'Eſtrange.*
If a ſteward be ſuffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, ſuch a ſottiſh forbearance will teach him to *ſhuffle*, and ſtrongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*
To theſe arguments concerning the novelty of the earth, there are ſome *ſhuffling* excuſes made. *Burn. Theory of the Earth.*
Tho' he durſt not directly break his appointment, he made many a *ſhuffling* excuſe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*
3. To ſtruggle; to ſhift.
Your life, good maſter,
Muſt *ſhuffle* for itſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
4. To move with an irregular gait.
Mincing poetry,
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *ſhuffling* nag. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHUFFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of diſordering things, or making them take confuſedly the place of each other.
Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at firſt created, and are continually diſpoſed for the beſt, than that the whole univerſe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpoſe, but all ill-favouredly cobled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *ſhuffle* of matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. A trick, an artifice.
The gifts of nature are beyond all ſhams and *ſhuffle*. *L'Eſtr.*

SHU'FFLECAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhuffle* and *cap*] A play at which money is ſhaken in a hat.
He loſt his money at chuck farthing, *ſhufflecap*, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

SHUFFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhuffle*] He who plays tricks or ſhuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſhuffle*] With an irregular gait.
I may go *ſhufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I ſhall drudge and mount at contrancy, 'till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To SHUN. *v. a.* [ſcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to eſcape; to eſchew
Conquer death in itſelf, and nature teacheth Chriſt to *ſhun* it *Hooker.*
The lark *ſhuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble neſt lies ſecret in the field. *Waller.*
Birds and beaſts can fly their foe
So chaunt cheer, who never ſaw a fox,
Yet *ſhun'd* him as a ſailor *ſhuns* the rocks. *Dryden.*
Cato will learn thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but obſerve him well,
Thou *ſhun'ſt* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addiſ.*

SHU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhun*] Inevitable; unavoidable.
Anone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *ſhunleſs* deſtiny. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To SHUT. *v. a.* preterite, *I ſhut*; part. paſſive *ſhut* [ſcutian, Saxon, *ſchutten*, Dutch]
1. To cloſe ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs, to make not open
Kings ſhall *ſhut* their mouths at him. *Iſaiah* lii. 15.
To a ſtrong tower fled all the men and women, and *ſhut* it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges* ix. 51.
We ſee more exquiſitely with one eye *ſhut* than with both open; for that the ſpirits viſual unite more, and become ſtronger. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
She open'd but to *ſhut*
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates wide open ſtood. *Milton.*
2. To incloſe; to confine.
Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *ſhut* up unto the faith, which ſhould afterwards be revealed. *Gal.* iii.
They went in male and female of all fleſh; and the Lord *ſhut* him in *Gen.* vii. 16.
3. To prohibit, to bar.
Shall hat be *ſhut* to man, which to the beaſt
Is open? *Milton.*
4. To exclude.
On various ſeas, not only loſt,
But *ſhut* from ev'ry ſhoar and barr'd from ev'ry coaſt. *Dryd.*
5. To contract, not to keep expanded
Harden not thy heart, nor *ſhut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deut.* xv. 7.
6. *To* SHUT *out.* To exclude; to deny admiſſion.
Beat in the reed
The ſafer you drive it to *ſhut off* the rain. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*
In ſuch a night
To *ſhut* me out? pour on I will endure. *Shakeſpeare.*
Wiſdom at one entrance quite *ſhut out*. *Milton.*
He in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
Sometimes the mind fixes itſelf with ſo much earneſtneſs on the contemplation of ſome objects, that it *ſhuts out* all other thoughts. *Locke.*
7. *To* SHUT *up.* To cloſe; to confine. Up is ſometimes little more than emphatical
Thou haſt known my ſoul in adverſities; and not *ſhut* me *up* into the hand of the enemy *Pſalms* xxxi. 8.
Woe unto you ſcribes; for you *ſhut up* the kingdom of heaven againſt men. *Matth.* xxiii. 3.
Dangerous rocks *ſhut up* the paſſage. *Raleigh.*
What barbarous cuſtoms
Shut up a deſart ſhore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel ſeas. *Dryden's Æneid.*
A loſs at ſea, a fit of ſickneſs, are trifles, when we conſider whole families put to the ſword, wretches *ſhut up* in dungeons. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
His mother *ſhut up* half the rooms in the houſe, in which her huſband or ſon had died. *Addiſon.*
Lucullus, with a great fleet, *ſhut up* Mithridates in Pontus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
8. *To* SHUT *up.* To conclude;
The king's a bed,
He is *ſhut* up in meaſureleſs content. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Altho' he was patiently heard as he delivered his meſſage; yet, in the *ſhutting up* of all, he received no more but an inſolent anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
To leave you bleſt, I would be more accurſt,
Than death can make me, for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *ſhuts up* the mournful ſcene. *Dryden.*
When the ſcene of life is *ſhut up*, the ſlave will be above his maſter, if he has acted better. *Collier of Envy.*

To SHUT. *v. n.* To be cloſed; to cloſe itſelf
SHUT. Participial adjective. Rid; clear, free.
We muſt not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *ſhut* of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloſe, act of ſhutting.
I ſought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the ſlaves but had for anſwer,
That ſince the *ſhut* of evening none had ſeen him. *Dryden.*
2. Small door or cover.
The wind gun is charged by the forcible compreſſion of air, the impriſoned air ſerving, by the help of little tails or *ſhuts* within, to ſtop the vents by which it was admitted *Wilk.*
In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the *ſhut* of a window, I placed a glaſs priſm *Newton's Opticks.*
There were no *ſhuts* or ſtopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noiſe might awaken it. *Ray's Creation.*

SHU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhut*]
1. One that ſhuts.

2. A cover, a door.

The wealthy,
In lofty litters born, read and write,
Or sleep at ease, the *shuttles* make at night. *Dryden's Juven.*

SHU'TTLE. *n. f.* [*schutsceete*, Dutch, *skutta*, Islandick] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads

I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Like *shuttles* through the room, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys*
With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgins thread
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead *Rowe.*

SHU'TTLECOCK. *n. f.* [See SHUTTLECOCK] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward

With dice, with cards, with bowls for wager,
With *shuttlecocks* midsummer-madness war. *Howard's Tale.*

SHY *adj.* [*schuw*, Dutch, *schivo*, Italian]

1. Reserved, not familiar, not free of address

She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison's Guardian.*
What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's no body loves you better than I. *Arbuthn. Hist. of John Bull.*

2. Cautious, wary, chary

I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of med cines. *Boyle.*
We are not *shy* of assent to celestial reformations, because they were laid from ages *Gauden. Serj.*
We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *shy* of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
The breast impostumated, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
The horses of the army, having been accustomed before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet, without starting. *Gulliver's T.*
But when we come to seize th' unwary prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away *Norris*

4. Suspicious, jealous, unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.

Princes are, by reason of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors, and therefore may be supposed to queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness more that way more than to kings. *Hayward.*
I know you *shy* to be obliged by me. *Southern.*

SIBILANT *adj.* [*sibilans*, Latin] Hissing

Of lisping and *sibilant* letters. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

SIBILA'TION. *n. f.* [from *sibilo*, Latin] A hissing sound

Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry, but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or pursing. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

SI'CAMORE. *n. f.* [*sycamorus*, Latin.] A tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sycamore*. *Peacham.*

To SI'CCATE *v. a.* [*siccus*, Lat.]

SICCA'TION *n. f.* [from *siccate.*] The act of drying

SICCI'FICK *a.* [*siccus* and *facio*, Latin.] Causing dryness

SICCITY. *n. f.* [*siccitas*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Latin.] Dryness, aridity; want of moisture.

That which is coagulated by a dry *siccity* will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar *Bacon's Natural Errours.*
The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and dryness of its flesh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*
In application of medicaments consider what degree of heat and *siccity* is proper. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SICE. *n. f.* [*six*, French.] The number six at dice.

My lady was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky *sice*,
To shun ames-ace, that swept my stakes away. *Dryden.*

SICH. *adj.* Such. See SUCH.

I thought he sou would have made me rich,
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*,
For either the shepherds been idle and ill,
And rid of their sheep what they will. *Spenser's Past orals.*

SICK. *adj.* [seoc, Saxon; *siek*, Dutch

1. Afflicted with disease.

'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shak. H. V*
In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shakesp.*
Cassius, I am *sick* of many griefs. *Shakesp. Jul*
Ammon was so vexed, that he fell *sick* for Tamar 2 *S.*
Where's the rock can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick* of Pym's disease? *Cleveland.*

Despair
Tended the *sick*, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*
A spark of the man-killing trade
Fell *sick.* *Dryden's Pers.*
[illegible]

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do best,
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allowed what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. Disgusted

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of mercenary men;
But rather shew a willingness war,
To diet rank minds *sick* of happiness,
And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare.*
He was not so *sick* of his master as of his work *L'Estrange.*
Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike of envy and of praise? *Pope.*

To SI'CK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. Not in use

A little time before
Our great grandsire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shakesp. H IV.*

To SI'CKEN *v. a.* [from *sick*]

1. To make sick, to disease

We should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Reason to strengthen, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*

2. To impair.

men of mine have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly *Shak. Henry VIII*

To SI'CKEN, *v. n.*

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease

I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is. *Shakespeare.*
The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*
Merely to drive away the time, he *sickens*,
Fainted, and died, nor would with ale be quickened. *Hist.*

2. To be satiated, to be filled to disgust.

Though the treasons
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Even 'till destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.

The ghosts repine at wonted night,
And curse the dawning sun, and *sicken* at the light. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak, to decay, to languish

They'd the sea and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away
So *sicken* warming moons too near the sun,
And burst their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*
Abstract what others see, what others think;
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SI'CKER *adj.* [*seker*, Welsh; *seker*, Dutch.] Sure, certain, firm

Being some honest curate
Content with bread, in commission *sicker*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SI'CKER. *adv.* Surely, certainly

Sicker thou'st but a lazy lord,
And rekes much of thy swink,
That with fond terms and witless words,
To bleer mine eyes dost think *Spenser.*

SI'CKLE *n. f.* [*sicel*, Saxon, *sickel*, Dutch, from *secare*, or *secui*, Latin] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow *Hudibras.*
When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit from the sunshine. *Sou[illegible]*
O'er whom time gently shakes his wings of down,
'Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown.

SI'CKLEMAN
SICKLER. } *n. f.* [from *sickle.*] A reaper.

You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry.
Shake[illegible]
Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows. *Sand*

SI'CKLINESS. *n. f* [from *sickly.*] Disposition to sickness, habitual disease.

Impute
His words to wayward *sicklyness* and age. *Shakesp R II*

Next compare the *ſickneſs*, healthfulneſs, and fruitfulneſs of the ſeveral years. *Graunt.*

SICKLY. *adv.* [from *ſick.*] Not in health

We wear our health but *ſickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

SICKLY *adj.* [from *ſick.*]

1. Not healthy, not ſound; not well; ſomewhat diſordered.

I am fall'n out with more heavier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and *ſickly* fit
For the found man *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well,
For he went *ſickly* forth *Shakeſ. Julius Cæſar.*

A pleaſing counſel, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *ſickly* heart. *Shakeſ. R. III.*

[illegible]
Sickly cocks have ſummon'd me away. *Dryden.*
It ſeems not now beneath his years to ſtoop,
Nor do his wings with *ſickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we know what health and eaſe are worth, let us aſk one that is *ſickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*

There affectation, with a *ſickly* mien,
Shows on her cheek the roſes of eighteen,
Practis'd to lift, and hang the head aſide,
[illegible] *Pope.*

When on my *ſickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift*

2. Faint; weak; languid.

To an mate the doubtful fight,
Nam'r in vain expects that ray,
In vain France hopes the *ſickly* light
Should ſhine near William's toiler day *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diſeaſed, to taint with the hue of diſeaſe. Not in uſe.

The native hue of reſolution
Is *ſicklied* o'er with the pale caſt of thought.

SI'CKNESS *n. ſ.* [from *ſick.*]

1. State of being diſeaſed.

I do lament the *ſickneſs* of the king,
[illegible] *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

2. [illegible]

My people are with *ſickneſs* much enfeebled,
My numbers leſſen'd *Shakeſ. Henry V.*
He took our infirmities, and bare our *ſicknеſſes.* *Mat*
When I ſay every *ſickneſs* has a tendency to death, I mean every individual *ſickneſs* as well as every kind *Watts*

Truſt not too much your now reſiſtleſs charms,
Thoſe age or *ſickneſs* ſoon or late diſarms. *Pope.*

3. Diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.

SIDE. *n. ſ.* [ſyde, Saxon, *ſide*, Dutch.]

1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs

When two boars with rank'ning malice meet,
Their gory *ſides* freſh bleeding fierce'y fret. *Fairy Queen.*

The clamour much,
Ere the ſoft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *ſides.*

2. Any part of any body oppoſed to any other part

The tables were written on both their *ſides*, on the one ſide and on the other *Ex.* xxxii. 5

The force of theſe outward ſtreams might well enough ſerve for the turning of the ſcrew, if it were ſo that both its *ſides* would co-operate. *Watkins.*

3. The right or left.

4. Margin, edge, verge.

Or where Hydaſpes' wealthy *ſide*
Pays tribute to the Perſian pride,
Poor wretch! on ſtormy ſeas to loſe thy life,
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *ſide.* *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaſte,
A ſylvan ſcene, with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *ſides*, and in the midſt a lawn.

I could ſee perſons dreſſed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the *ſides* of fountains. *Addiſ.*

5. Any kind of local reſpect.

They looking back, all the eaſtern *ſide* beheld
Of Paradiſe *Milton*

If our ſubſtance be indeed divine,
And cannot ceaſe to be, we are at worſt
On this *ſide* nothing *Milton.*

6. Party; intereſt; ſect on; ſect.

To take the widow,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Goneril;
And hardly ſhall I carry out my *ſide*,
Her huſband being alive. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The ſe weapons only
Seem'd on our *ſide*; but for their ſpirits and ſouls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fiſh are in a pond. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Favour, cuſtom, and at laſt number, will be on the *ſide* of grace. *Spra..*

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never ſo much hurt had done him,
As his own *ſide* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the ſerious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on Chaucer's *ſide.* *Dryden.*

That perſon, who fills their chair, has juſtly gained the eſteem of all *ſides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addiſ.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, deſpair,
While on his *ſide* he reckons half the fair. *Tickell.*

Some valuing thoſe of their own *ſide*, or mind,
Still I make themſelves the meaſure of mankind
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praiſe ourſelves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taſte obſcene reclaims our youth,
And ſets the paſſions on the *ſide* of truth,
Forms the ſoft boſom with the gentleſt art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another. It is uſed of perſons, or propoſitions reſpecting each other

There began a ſharp and cruel fight, many being ſlain and wounded on both *ſides.* *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

The plague is not eaſily received by ſuch as continually are about them that have it: on the other *ſide*, the plague taketh ſooneſt hold of thoſe that come out of a freſh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well ſatisfied of my own weakneſs to be pleaſed with any thing I have written; but, on the other *ſide*, my reaſon tells me, that what I have long conſidered may be as juſt as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My ſecret wiſhes would my choice decide;
But open juſtice bends to neither *ſide.* *Dryden.*

It is granted on both *ſides*, that the fear of a Deity doth univerſally poſſeſs the minds of men. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Two nations firſt purſued
Peculiar ends, on each *ſide* reſolute
To fly conjunction *Phillips.*

SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Lateral, oblique, not direct; being on either ſide.

They preſume that the law doth ſpeak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *ſide* reſpect to their perſons. *Hooker.*

Take of the blood, and ſtrike it on the two *ſide* poſts, and on the upper door poſt of the houſes. *Exod.*

People are ſooner reclaimed by the *ſide* wind of a ſurpriſe, than by downright admonition. *L'Eſtrange.*

One mighty ſquadron with a *ſide* wind ſped *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being eaſily ſeparable from each other, will, by a *ſide* motion, be eaſily removed, and give way to the approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aſide, could impel them ſo ſtrongly with a tranſverſe *ſide* blow againſt that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are riſing *Bentley's Sermons.*

He not only gives us the full proſpects, but ſeveral unexpected picturesques, and *ſide* views, unobſerved by any painter but Homer *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

My ſecret enemies could not forbear ſome expreſſion which by a *ſide* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *ſided*
In his behalf, *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

All riſing to great place is by a winding ſtair, and if there be factions, it is good to *ſide* a man's ſelf whilſt riſing, and balance himſelf when placed. *Bacon.*

As ſoon as diſcontents drove men into *ſidings*, as ill humours fall to the diſaffected part, which cauſes inflammations, ſo did all who affected novelties adhere to that faction. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and not ons duly fitted to them, require a brain free from all inclination to *ſiding*, or affection to opinions for the authors ſakes, before they be well underſtood. *Digby on Bodies.*

Not yet ſo dully deſperate
To *ſide* againſt ourſelves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to ſuffer,
Are blinded firſt, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and ſome with beauty *ſide.* *Granville.*

It is pleaſant to ſee a verſe of an old poet revolting from its original ſenſe, and *ſiding* with a modern ſubject. *Addiſon.*

All *ſide* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Thoſe who pretended to be in with the principles upon which her majeſty proceeded, either abſconded themſelves where the whole cauſe depended, or *ſided* with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of thoſe who now *ſide* againſt the court, will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

SI'DEBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *board.*] The ſide table on which conveniencies are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table.

At a ſtately *ſideboard* by the wine
That fragrant ſmell diffus'd. *Milt. Paradiſe Regain'd.*

No *ſideboards* then with gilded plate were dreſs'd,
No ſweating ſlaves with maſſive diſhes preſs'd. *Dryden.*

The snow white damask, and the *sideboard* displays,
And gutt'ring salvers on the *sideboard* laid. *King.*
The shining *sideboards*, and the burnish'd plate,
Let other ministers, great Anne, require. *Prior.*
Scipio Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver vessels, to the value of 11966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a quantity exceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'DEBOX. *n. s.* [*side* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaus?
Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows? *Pope.*

SI'DELLY. *n. s.* An insect.
From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum rectum of horses, the *sidefly* proceeds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To SI'DLE *v. n.* [from *side*] To go with the body the narrowest way.
The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping and *sidling*, and squeezing his body. *Swift.*
I passed very gently and *sidling* through the two principal streets. *Gulliver's Travels.*
A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sidling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels. *Swift.*

SI'DELONG. *adj* [*side* and *long*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.
She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance,
Just as she spoke, and, like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dryden.*
The deadly wound is in thy son.
When thou a tempting harlot do'st behold,
And when she casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance? *Dryden.*
The reason of the planets motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse. *Locke.*
The kiss snatch'd hasty from the *sidelong* maid. *Thomson.*

SI'DELONG. *adv.*
1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition.
As if on earth
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.*
2. On the side.
If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*; but shade those which blow from the afternoon sun. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SI'DER. *n. s.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL. *adj.* [from *sidus*, Latin.] Starry; astral.
These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd
Like change on sea, and land; *sideral* blast,
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The musk gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts. *Philips.*

SI'DERATED. *adj.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted, planet struck.
Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffering an extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SIDERA'TION. *n. s.* [*sideration*, French; *sideratio*, Latin] A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy.
The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray on the Creation.*

SI'DESADDLE. *n. s.* [*side* and *saddle.*] A woman's seat on horseback.

SI'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*side* and *man.*] An assistant to the churchwarden.
A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesmen* or vestry, is void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SI'DEWAYS. } *adv.* [from *side* and *way*, or *wise.*] Laterally,
SI'DEWISE. } on one side.
The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed,
And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton.*
If in the third experiment the image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *sideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *sideways*. *Newton's Opt.*

SIEGE *n. s.* [*siege*, French]
1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer.
Our castle's strength
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,
Till famine eat them up. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than by assault to take the town. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
The more I see pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *siege*
Of contraries. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.
Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair *Shakesp. H VI.*
Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife. *Shakesp.*
Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryd.*
3. [*Siege*, French.] Seat, throne. Obsolete.
Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound. *Fa. Qu.*
4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.
I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shakesp. Othello.*
Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Shakesp. Hamlet*
5. [*Siege*, French.] Stool.
It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, as the mouths of the meseraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the *siege*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*sieger*, Fr. from the noun.] To besiege. A word not now in use.
Him he had long oppress with tort,
And fast imprisoned in *sieged* fort. *Fairy Queen.*

SIEVE. *n. s.* [from *sift*] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a boulter; a searce.
Thy counsel
Falls now into my ears as profitless
As water in a *sieve*. *Shakespeare*
In a *sieve* I'll thither sail,
And like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to stopping the holes. *L'Estrange.*
If life sunk through you like a leaky *sieve*,
Accuse yourself you'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [ꝑiftan, Saxon, *siften*, Dutch.]
1. To separate by a sieve.
In the *sifting* of such favour all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of pease and bran. *Hooker.*
2. To separate; to part.
When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glitt'ring bubbles give a golden show. *Dryden.*
3. To examine; to try.
We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-eminences royal. *Hooker, Preface.*
All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by *sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all Christian churches ought to have their superiors. *Hooker.*
I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shakesp.*
Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
One would think, that every member who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly convinced of their preference to those he rejects. *Addison.*

SI'FTER. *n. s* [from *sift*] He who sifts.

SIG was used by the Saxons for victory. *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquering temper: and almost in the same sense are Nicodes, Nicomachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Gibson.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [ꝑican, ꝑicettan, Saxon; *suchten*, Dutch.]
To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.
I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield
To Christian intercessors. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*
He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and saith, why doth this generation seek after a sign? *Mar.* viii. 12.
For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing* of the needy will I arise. *Ps.* xii. 5.

Happ er

[illegible]
Who ſeeks not pleaſure through neceſſity,
Than ſuch as once on ſlipp'ry thrones were plac'd,
And chaſing, *ſigh* to think themſelves are chas'd. *Dryden.*
The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the ſwains, and *ſighs* for one. *Prior.*
ſighed he away the melancholy night *Ark. and Pope.*

To SIGH *v. n.* To lament, to mourn. Not in uſe.
Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bleſs her name, and *ſigh* her fate. *Prior.*

SIGH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] A violent and audible emiſſion of the breath which has been long retained, as in ſadneſs.
Full often has my heart ſwoln with keeping my *ſighs* impriſoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes, turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*
Love is a ſmoke rais'd with the fume of *ſighs*;
Being purg'd, a fire ſparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*
What a *ſigh* is there! The heart is ſorely charg'd. *Shakeſp.*
Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *ſigh*; and all pleaſures have a ſting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the face. *Taylor.*
In Venus' temple, on the ſides were ſeen
Burning *ſighs*, that ſmoked along the wall. *Dryden.*

SIGHT *n. ſ.* [gyrſde, Saxon, *ſicht*, *geſicht*, Dutch.]
1. Perception by the eye; the ſenſe of ſeeing.
If bees go forth right to a place, they muſt needs have *ſight*. *Bacon.*
O loſs of *ſight*, of thee I moſt complain!
Blind among enemies, O worſe than chains,
Dungeon or beggary, decrepit age! *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Things inviſible to mortal *ſight*. *Milton.*
'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape
All but a quick poetick *ſight* eſcape. *Denham.*
My eyes are ſomewhat dimniſh grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *ſight*. *Swift.*
2. Open view; a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye.
Undaunted Hotſpur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And placed the ſame before the king in *ſight*. *Daniel*
Æneas caſt his wond'ring eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *ſight*,
Stretch'd on the ſpacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*
I met Brutidius in a mortal fright,
He's dipt for certain, and plays booty *ſight*. *Dryd. Juven.*
3. Act of ſeeing or beholding.
Nine things to *ſight* required are,
The pow'r to ſee, the light, the viſible thing,
Being not too ſmall, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear ſpace and time, the form diſtinct to bring. *Davies.*
Mine eye purſu'd him ſtill, but under ſhade
Loſt *ſight* of him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv.*
What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with fearleſs *ſight*,
Could view the ſurges mounting ſteep,
And monſters roaring in the deep! *Dryden's Horace.*
Having little knowledge of the circumſtances of thoſe St. Paul writ to, it is not ſtrange that many things lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned in the letter underſtood at firſt *ſight* *Locke.*
4. Notice, knowledge.
It was writ as a private letter to a perſon of piety, upon an aſſurance that it ſhould never come to any one's *ſight* but her own. *Wake.*
5. Eye, inſtrument of ſeeing.
From the depth of hell they lift their *ſights*,
And at a diſtance ſee ſuperior light. *Dryden.*
6 Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye; as, the *ſights* of a quadrant
Their armed ſtaves in charge, their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire ſparkling through *ſights* of ſteel. *Shakeſp.*
7. Spectacle; ſhow; thing wonderful to be ſeen.
Thus are my eyes fall'n victims to one *ſight*;
Thus all my thoughts are ſlaves to one thought ſtill. *Sidney.*
Them ſeem'd they never ſaw a *ſight* ſo fair
Of fowls ſo lovely, that they ſure did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenſer.*
Not an eye
But is a-weary of thy common *ſight*,
Save mine, which hath deſir'd to ſee thee more. *Shakeſp.*
Moſes ſaid, I will turn aſide and ſee this great *ſight*, why the buſh is not burnt. *Ex. iii. 3.*
I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not run over the ſame *ſights* a ſecond time. *Addiſon.*
Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *ſight*,
Though gods aſſembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their bleſſings, all thoſe gods appear. *Pope.*
Before you paſs th' imaginary *ſights*
Of lords and earls, and dukes and garter'd knights,
While the ſpread fan o'erſhades your cloſing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the viſion flies. *Pope.*

SIGHTED. *adj.* [from *ſight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is uſed only in compoſition, as *quickſighted*, *ſharpſighted*.
As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the coach up cloſe, ſo they might put each end down, and remain as diſcovered and open *ſighted* as on horſeback. *Sidney.*
The king was very quick *ſighted* in diſcerning difficulties, and raiſing objections, and very ſlow in maſtering them. *Clarendon.*

SIGHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſight* and *full*] Perſpicuity; clearneſs of ſight. Not in uſe.
But ſtill, although we fail of perfect rightfulneſs,
Seek we to tame theſe childiſh ſuperfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of pureſt *ſightfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

SIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſight*.]
1. Wanting ſight, blind.
The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or *ſightleſs* ſoar. *Pope.*
2. Not ſightly; offenſive to the eye, unpleaſing to look at.
Full of unpleaſing blots and *ſightleſs* ſtains,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shak.*

SIGHTLY *adj.* [from *ſight*] Pleaſing to the eye; ſtriking to the view
It lies as *ſightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides ſhews upon an aſs. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
Their having two eyes and two ears ſo placed, is more *ſightly* and uſeful. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
A great many brave *ſightly* horſes were brought out, and only one plain nag that made ſport. *L'Eſtrange.*
We have thirty members, the moſt *ſightly* of all her majeſty's ſubjects: we elected a preſident by his height. *Addiſon.*

SIGIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſigillum*, Latin.] Seal
Secures as to raiſe th' infernal pow'rs.
And *ſigils* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

SIGN. *n. ſ.* [*ſigne*, French; *ſignum*, Latin]
1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is ſhown.
Signs muſt reſemble the things they ſignify. *Hooker.*
Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of ſounds of one ſenſe appertaining to either ſenſe. *Holder.*
To expreſs the paſſions which are ſeated in the heart by outward *ſigns*, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
When any one uſes any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *ſign* of, and to which he ſhould keep it ſteadily annexed. *Locke.*
2. A wonder, a miracle.
If they will not hearken to the voice of the firſt *ſign*, they will not believe the latter *ſign*. *Ex iv. 8.*
Cover thy face that thou ſee not; for I have ſet thee for a *ſign* unto Iſrael. *Ezek. xii. 6*
Compell'd by *ſigns* and judgments dire. *Milton.*
3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is ſold within.
I found my miſs, ſtruck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To hold acquaintance ſtill, where he did dwell,
He barely nam'd the ſtreet, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very *ſign*. *Donne.*
Underneath an alehouſe' paltry *ſign*. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
True ſorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *ſign*. *Suckling.*
Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article ſo much as that of contriving *ſigns* to hang over houſes. *Swift.*
4. A monument; a memorial.
The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *ſign*. *Num. xxvi. 10.*
5. A conſtellation in the zodiack.
There ſtay until the twelve celeſtial *ſigns*
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now did the *ſign* reign, and the conſtellation was come; under which Perkin ſhould appear. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
After ev'ry foe ſubdu'd, the ſun
Thrice through the *ſigns* his annual race ſhall run. *Dryden.*
6. Note of reſemblance.
7. Enſign.
The enſign of Meſſiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *ſign* in heaven. *Milton.*
8. Typical repreſentation; ſymbol
The holy ſymbols or *ſigns* are not barely ſignificative; but what they repreſent is as certainly delivered to us as the ſymbols themſelves. *Brerewood.*
9. A ſubſcription of one's name as, a *ſign* manual.

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*ſigno*, Latin]
1. To mark.
You *ſign* your place and calling in full ſeeming
With meekneſs and humility; but your heart
Is crammed with arrogancy. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*
2. [*Signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or ſeal.
Be pleas'd to *ſign* theſe papers they are all
Of great concern! *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
3. To betoken; to ſignify; to repreſent typically.
The ſacraments and ſymbols are juſt ſuch as they ſeem; but becauſe they are made to be ſigns of a ſecret myſtery, they receive the names of what themſelves do *ſign*. *Taylor.*

SIGNAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſignal*, French; *ſennale*, Spaniſh] Notice given by a ſign; a ſign that gives notice.

The weary ſun hath made a golden ſet,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *ſignal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Scarce the dawning day began to ſpring,
As at a *ſignal* giv'n, the ſtreets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*

SI'GNAL. *adj.* [*ſignal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was eſteemed more by the parliament, for the *ſignal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Iriſh. *Clarendon*

The Thames frozen twice in one year, ſo as men to walk on it, is a very *ſignal* accident. *Swift.*

SIGNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignal.*] Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *ſignality*, the firſt was natural, ariſing from phyſical cauſes. *Brown.*

It ſeems a *ſignality* in providence, in erecting your ſociety in ſuch a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glanv. Sceſ. Pref.*

To SI'GNALIZE. *v. a.* [*ſignaler*, French.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *ſignalize* themſelves by works of this nature, plainly diſcover that they are not acquainted with the moſt common ſyſtems of arts and ſciences. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Some one eminent ſpirit, having *ſignalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by the practice of popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

SI'GNALLY. *adv.* [from *ſignal.*] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Perſons *ſignally* and eminently obliged, yet miſſing of the utmoſt of their greedy deſigns in ſwallowing both gifts and [illegible] took themſelves to barbarous threatnings. *South's Sermons.*

SIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſigno*, Latin.] Sign given; act of [illegible]

A horſeſhoe Baptiſta Porta hath thought too low a *ſignation*, he raiſed unto a lunary repreſentation. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſignature*, Fr. *ſignatura*, from *ſigno*, Lat.]

1. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon anything; a ſtamp; a mark.

The brain being well furniſhed with various traces, *ſignatures*, and images, will have a rich treaſure always ready to be offered to the ſoul. *Watts.*

That natural and indelible *ſignature* of God, which human ſouls, in their firſt origin, are ſuppoſed to be ſtampt with, we have no need of in diſputes againſt atheiſm. *Bentley.*

Vulgar parents cannot ſtamp their race
With *ſignatures* of ſuch majeſtick grace. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impreſſion and *ſignatures* of their motions: the diffuſion of ſpecies viſible, ſeemeth to participate more of the former, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Some plants bear a very evident *ſignature* of their nature and uſe. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Seek out for plants, and *ſignatures*,
To quack of univerſal cures. *Hudibras*

Herbs are deſcribed by marks and *ſignatures*, ſo far as to diſtinguiſh them from one another. *Baker on Learning.*

3. Proof, evidence.

The moſt deſpicable pieces of decayed nature are curiouſly wrought with eminent *ſignatures* of divine wiſdom. *Grew.*

Some rely on certain marks and *ſignatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to ſome particular church or ſect. *Regers's Sermn*

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SI'GNATURIST *n. ſ.* [from *ſignature.*] One who holds the doctrine of ſignatures.

Signaturiſts ſeldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received diſtinctions. *Brown.*

SI'GNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſignette*, French.] A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal-manual of a king.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the moſt gen'ral way,
To them to uſe your *ſignet* and your name. *Shakeſ. Timon.*

Here is the hand and ſeal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *ſignet*. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Give thy *ſignet*, bracelets, and ſtaff. *Gen. xxxviii. 18.*

He delivered him his private *ſignet*. *Knolles.*

He knew my pleaſure to diſcharge his bands.
Proof of my life my royal *ſignet* made,
Yet ſtill he armed *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

The impreſſion of a *ſignet* ring. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SIGNI'FICANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify.*]
SIGNI'FICANCY. }

1. Power of ſignifying; meaning.

Speaking is a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind by diſcriminations of utterance of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate *ſignificancies*. *Holder.*

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *ſignificance* of his action. *Stillingfl.*

2. Force; energy; power of impreſſing the mind.

The clearneſs of conception and expreſſion, the boldneſs maintained to majeſty, the *ſignificancy* and ſound of words, not ſtrained into bombaſt, muſt eſcape our tranſient view upon the theatre. *Dryden.*

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *ſignificancy* and force. *Atterb.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *ſignificancy* of that word perfection, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*

3. Importance; moment, conſequence.

How fatal would ſuch a diſtinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumſtance of leſs *ſignificancy* has been conſtrued into an overt act of high treaſon? *Addiſon.*

SIGNI'FICANT *adj.* [*ſignifiant*, Fr. *ſignificans*, Latin.]

1. Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-ty'd, and ſo loth to ſpeak,
In dumb *ſignificants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

2. Betokening, ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething.

It was well ſaid of Plotinus, that the ſtars were *ſignificant*, but not efficient. *Raym. b.*

3. Expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; forcible to impreſs the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religion [illegible] ſuch rites and ceremonies as are *ſignificant*, is to ſuperadd new ſacraments. *Hooker.*

Common uſe is full of this kind of *ſignificant* expreſſions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb perſons are ſpacious in the uſe of them. *Bacon on Speech.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the one more *ſignificant*, as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addiſon.*

4. Important, momentous. A low word.

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſignificant.*] With force of expreſſion.

Chriſtianity is known in Scripture [illegible] *cantly* as by the ſimplicity of the Goſpel.

SIGNIFICA'TION *n. ſ.* [*ſignification*, French, *ſignificatio*, Latin, from *ſignify.*]

1. The act of making known by ſigns.

A lye is properly a ſpecies of injuſtice, and a violation of the right of that perſon to whom the falſe ſpeech is directed, for all ſpeaking, or *ſignification* of one's mind, implies an act or addreſs of one man to another. *South.*

2. Meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word.

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to ſhew his *ſignification*. *Ben.*

Brute animals make divers motions to have ſeveral *ſignifications*, to call, warn, cheriſh, and threaten. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *adj.* [*ſignificatif*, Fr. from *ſignify.*]

The holy ſymbols or ſigns are not barely *ſignifica* [illegible] what by divine inſtitution they repreſent and tellify unto our ſouls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*

2. Forcible, ſtrongly expreſſive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were deſtitute of *ſignificative* words, for whom we call grandfather, they called eardfader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called threa-fader. *Lamman's Remains.*

SIGNI'FICATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify.*] That which ſignifies or betokens.

Here is a double *ſignificatory* of the ſpirit, a word and a ſign. *Taylor.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*ſignifier*, French, *ſignifico*, Latin.]

1. To declare by ſome token or ſign.

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,
Nor knew what *ſignify'd* the boding ſign,
But found the pow'rs diſpleas'd. *Dryden.*

Thoſe parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *ſignified* by dark and obſcure names, as the night, Tartarus, and oceanus. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To mean; to expreſs.

Life's but a walking ſhadow, a poor player,
That ſtruts and frets his hour upon the ſtage,
And then is heard no more. It is a tale,
Told by an idiot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

[illegible]
Within the houſe your miſtreſs is at hand *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To import; to weigh. This is ſeldom uſed but interrogatively, *what ſignifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.

Though he that ſins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reaſon to believe his repentances before God *ſignify nothing*; yet that is nothing to us. *Taylor.*

What ſignifie the ſplendor of courts, conſidering the ſlavish attendances that go along with it? *L'Eſtrange.*

He hath one way more, which although it *ſignify little* to men of ſober reaſon, yet unhappily hits the ſuſpicious humour of men, that governors have a deſign to impoſe. *Tillotſon.*

If the firſt of theſe fail, the power of Adam, were it never ſo great, will *ſignify nothing* to the preſent ſucceſſors in the world. *Locke.*

What ſignifies the people's conſent in making and repealing

4 [illegible]

I'll to the king, and *ſignify* to him,
That thus I have reſign'd to you my charge. *Shakeſ. R. III.*
He ſent and *ſignified* it by his angel unto John. *Rev.* i. 1.
The government ſhould *ſignify* to the proteſtants of Ireland,

[illegible]

To SI'GNIFY *v. n.* To expreſs meaning with force.
If the words be but comely and *ſignifying*, and the ſenſe gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SI'GNIORY *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneurie*, Italian.] Lordſhip, dominion.
If ancient ſorrow be moſt reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *ſignory*,

[illegible]

At that time
Through all the *ſignories* it was the firſt,
And Proſpero the prime duke. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
The earls, their titles and their *ſignories*
They muſt reſtore again. *Daniel's Civil War.*

[illegible]

Gain'd thoſe high honours, princely *ſignories*,
And proud prerogatives. *Weſt*

SI'GNPOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſign* and *poſt*.] That upon which a ſign hangs.
He ſhould ſhare with them in the preſerving
A ſtall or *ſignpoſt*. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*
This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by ſo many *ſignpoſt* dawbers, that now 'tis grown faſhion, rather by their want of ſkill than by the commonneſs. *Dryden.*

SI'KER. *adv.* The old word for *ſure*, or *ſurely*. *Spenſer.*

SI'KERNESS *n. ſ.* [from *ſiker*.] Sureneſs; ſafety

SI'LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſilence*, French, *ſilentium*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of holding peace.
Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *ſilence* at my counſel. *Job* xxix. 21.
I ſuffer not a woman to teach, nor to uſurp authority over the man, but to be in *ſilence*.

[illegible]

Firſt to himſelf he inward *ſilence* broke.

[illegible]

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity
I think the beſt grace of wit will ſhortly turn into *ſilence*,
And diſcourſe grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shak.*
3. Secrecy.
4. Stillneſs; not noiſe
Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs ceaſe,
And ſacred *ſilence* reigns, and univerſal peace. *Pope.*
5. Not mention
Thus fame ſhall be atchiev'd,
And what moſt merits fame in *ſilence* hid. *Milton.*

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech.
Sir, have pity; I'll be his ſurety
—*Silence* one word more
Shall make me chuſe thee, if not hate thee *Shakeſpeare.*

To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtill, to oblige to hold peace.
We muſt ſuggeſt the people, that to's pow'r
He would have made them mules, *ſilenc'd* their pleaders, and
Diſpropertied their freedoms. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ambaſſador is *ſilenc'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Hen. V.*
Silence that dreadful bell, it frights the iſle
From her propriety *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
This paſſed as an oracle, and *ſilenced* thoſe that moved the queſtion. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be *ſilenced*, who being expoſed unto wolves, gave loud expreſſions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
This would *ſilence* all further oppoſition *Clarendon.*
Since in dark ſorrow I my days did ſpend,
I could not *ſilence* my complaints. *Denham*
Theſe dying lovers, and their floating ſons,

[illegible]

Suſpend the fight and *ſilence* all our guns

[illegible]

Had they duly conſidered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, theſe would have *ſilenced* their ſcruples, and they had adored the amazing myſtery *Rogers's Sermons.*
If it pleaſe him altogether to *ſilence* me, ſo that I ſhall not only ſpeak with difficulty, but wholly be diſabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praiſe him. *Wake.*

[illegible]

A reverend horror *ſilenc'd* all the ſky. *Pope's Iliad.*

SI'LENT. *adj.* [*ſilens*, Latin.]
1. Not ſpeaking, mute
O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night ſeaſon I am not *ſilent*. *Pſalms* xxii. 2.
Silent, and in face
Confounded long they ſat as ſtricken mute.

[illegible]

Be not *ſilent* to me leſt if thou be *ſilent*, I become like thoſe that go down into the pit. *Pſalm* xxviii. 1.
2. Not talkative, not loquacious.
Ulyſſes, adds he, was the moſt eloquent and moſt *ſilent* of men, he knew that a word ſpoken never wrought ſo much good as a word conceal'd *Notes on the Odyſſey.*
3. Still, having no noiſe.
Deep night, dark night, the *ſilent* of the night,
The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when ſcreech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl. *Shak.*
Now is the pleaſant time,
The cool, the *ſilent*, ſave where ſilence yields
To the night-warbling bird
4. Wanting efficacy I think an Hebraiſm.
Second and inſtrumental cauſes, together with nature itſelf, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *ſilent*, virtueleſs and dead. *Raleigh's Hiſtory*
The ſun to me is dark,
And *ſilent* as the moon,
When ſhe deſerts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*
5. Not mentioning.
This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *ſilent*. *Milton.*

SI'LENTLY *adv.* [from *ſilent*.]
1. Without ſpeech
When with one three nations join to fight,
They *ſilently* confeſs that one more brave. *Dryden*
For me they beg, each *ſilently*
Demands thy grace, and ſeems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*
2. Without noiſe.
You to a certain victory are led,
Your men all arm'd ſtand *ſilently* within. *D*
3. Without mention.
The difficulties remain ſtill, till he can ſhow who is meant by right heir, in all thoſe caſes where the preſent poſſeſſor hath no ſon that he *ſilently* paſſes over *Locke.*

SILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*.] It ſhould be therefore written *cilicious*. Made of hair.
The *ſilicious* and hairy veſts of the ſtricteſt orders of friars, deriveth their inſtitution from St John and Elias. *Brown.*

SILICULOSE. *adj.* [*ſiliqua*, Latin.] Huſky, full of huſks *Diſt.*

SILI'GINOSE *adj.* [*ſiligo*, Latin.] Made of fine wheat. *Diſt.*

SI'LIQUA. n. ſ. [Latin.]
1. [With goldſmiths.] A carat of which ſix make a ſcruple.
2. [*Siliqua*, French, with botaniſts.] The ſeed-veſſel, huſk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind. *Diſt.*

SILIQUOSE } *adj.* [from *ſiliqua*, Latin.] Having a pod, or
SILI'QUOUS } capſule.
All the tetrapetalous *ſiliquoſe* plants are alkaleſcent. *Arbuth.*

SILK. *n. ſ.* [ſeolc, Saxon.]
1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly.
The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *ſilk*,
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the ſkilful
Conſerv'd of maiden's hearts. *Shakeſpeare's Othello*
2. The ſtuff made of the worms thread
Let not the creaking of ſhoes, or ruſtling of *ſilk* betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
He cauſed the ſhore to be covered with Perſian *ſilk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles.*
Without the worm, in Perſian *ſilk* we ſhine. *Waller*

SI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *ſilk*.]
1. Made of *ſilk*
Men counſel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themſelves not feel; but taſting it,
Their counſel turns to paſſion, which before
Would give preceptial medicine to rage;
Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a *ſilken* thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now, will we revel it
With *ſilken* coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakeſpeare.*
She weeps,
And words addreſs'd ſeem tears
Wetting the borders of her *ſilken* veil. *Milton.*
2. Soft, tender.
Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him ſecretly envied,
And wiſht that two ſuch fans, ſo *ſilken* ſoft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenſer.*
All the youth of England are on fire,
And *ſilken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*
For then the hills with pleaſing ſhades are crown'd,
And ſleeps are ſweeter on the *ſilken* ground. *Dryden.*
Dreſs up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild paſſions of men too violent to be reſtrained by ſuch mild and *ſilken* language. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*
3. Dreſſed in ſilk.
Shall a beardleſs boy,
A cocker'd, *ſilken* wanton, brave our fields,
And ſteſh his ſpirit in a warlike ſoil,
Mocking the air with colours idly ſpread,
And find no check? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

SILKMERCER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *mercer*.] A dealer in ſilk

SILKWEAVER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *weaver*.] One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken ſtuffs.
True Engliſh hate your monſieurs paltry arts,
For you are all *ſilk-weavers* in your hearts. *Dryden.*
The Chineſe are ingenious *ſilk weavers*. *Watts*

SI'LKWORM. *n. f.* [*ſilk* and *worm.*] The worm that ſpins ſilk.

Sir ſ pp ſ eat up the green of whole countries, and *ſilk-worms* devour leaves ſw ſ ſy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt ry.*

Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue,
The *ſilk worm* never drew A purer web *Dryden.*

SI'LKY. *adj.* [from *ſilk.*]

1. Made of ſilk

2 Soft, pl ant

These k nd of knaves, in pla nneſs,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends
Than twenty *ſilky* ducking obſervants,
That ſtretch their duties nicely. *Shak ſpeare, K Lear*

SILL. *n. f.* [ſyl, Sax *ſuerl*, French, *ſu l*, Dutch, *ſuppa*, to ſound, Gothick.] The t mber or ſtone at the foot of the door.

The farmer's gooſe,
Grown fat w th corn and ſitting ſtill,
Can ſcarce get o'er the barn-door *ſill*
And hardly waddles forth.

SI'LLABUB. *n. ſ* [This word has exerciſed the etymolo. *Minſhew* thinks it corrupted from *ſuringbuppa*. *Junius* omits it. *Henſhaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *ſuer*, a pipe, and *buck*, a paunch; because *ſu r-bubs* are commonly drunk through a ſpout, out of a jug with a large belly It ſeems more probably derived from *eſil*, in old English *vinegar*, *eſil a bouc*, *vinegar for the mouth*, v.negar [illegible]

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now
She trips to m lk the ſand red cow,
Where, for ſome ſturdy foot-ball ſwa ,
Joan ſtrokes a *hanſom* or twain. *Wotton.*

A feaſt,
By ſome rich farmer's wife and ſiſter dreſt,
M ght be reſembled to a ſick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run ſo faſt,
That *ſil abub.* come firſt, and ſoups the laſt. *King.*

SI'LLILY. *adv.* [from *ſilly.*] In a ſilly manner, ſimply, fooliſhly

I wonder, what thou and I
Did, till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But ſuck'd on childiſh pleaſures *ſilly* I?
Or ſlumber'd we in the ſeven ſleepers den? *Donne.*
We are caught as *ſillily* as the bird n the net. *L'Eſtrange.*
Do, do, look *ſillily*, good colonel, 'tis a decent melancholy after an abſolute defeat. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

SI'LLINESS. *n. ſ* [from *ſilly.*] Simplicity, weakneſs, harmleſs folly

The *ſillineſs* of the perſon does not derogate from the dig- of his character. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'LLY *adj* [*ſeelig*, German. *Skinner*]

1. Harmleſs; innocent, inoffenſive; plain; artleſs.

After long ſtorms,
In dread of death and dangerous diſmay,
With wh ch my *ſilly* bark was toſſed ſore,
I do at length deſcry the happy ſhore. *Spenſer*

2. Weak, helpleſs.

3. Fool ſh, witleſs.

Perhaps their loves, or elſe their ſheep,
Was that did their *ſilly* thoughts ſo buſy keep. *Milton.*

The meaneſt ſubjects cenſure the actions of the greateſt prince; the *ſilleſt* ſervants, of the wiſeſt maſter *Temple.*

I have no diſcontent at living here, beſides what ariſes from a *ſilly* ſpirit of liberty, which I reſolve to throw off. *Swift.*

Such parts of writings as are ſtupid or *ſilly*, falſe or miſtaken, ſhould become ſubjects of occaſional criticiſm. *Watts.*

SI'LLYHOW *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *pel.* happy, and *hoofd*, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

Great conceits are raiſed, of the membranous cover ng called the *ſillyhow*, ſometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SILT, *n. ſ.* Mud, ſlime

Several trees of oak and fir ſtand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *ſilt* and moor ſh earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN. *adj.* [from *ſilva*, Lat n.] Woody, full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *ſilvan* ſcene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*

SI'LVER. *n. ſ.* [ſeolfen, Saxon; *ſilver*, Dutch]

1. *Silver* is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts's Logick*

2. Any thing of ſoft ſplendour.

Pallas, pitcous of her plaintive cries,
In ſlumber cloſ'd her *ſilver*-ſtreaming eyes. *Pope.*

3. Money made of ſilver.

SI'LVER. *adj*

1. Made of ſilver

Put my *ſilver* cup in the ſack's mouth. *Gen.* xliv. 2.
Hence had the huntreſs Dian her dread bow,
Fair *ſilver*-ſhafted queen for ever chaſte. *Milton.*
The *ſilver*-ſhafted goddeſs of the place. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. White like ſilver.

Of all the race of *ſilver*-winged flies
[illegible] more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Canion. *Spenſer.*

Cold Saturn, ſhame to thy *ſilver* hair,
Thou mad miſleader of thy brain ſick ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

The great in honour are not always wiſe,
Nor judgment under *ſilver* treſſes lies. *Sandys.*

Others on *ſilver*-lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breaſt. *Milton.*

3 Having a pale luſtre.

So ſweet a kiſs the golden ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe,
As thy eye beams, when their freſh rays have ſmote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows,
Nor ſhines the *ſilver* moon one half ſo bright,
Through the tranſparent boſom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light *Shakeſpeare.*

4 Soft of voice. This phraſe is Italian, *voce argentina*

From all their groves, which with the heavenly noiſes,
Of their ſweet inſtruments were wont to ſound,
And th' hollow hills, from which their *ſilver* voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,
Do now rebound with nought but rueful [illegible],
And yelling ſhrieks thrown up into the
It is my love that calls upon my name,
How *ſilver* ſweet ſound lovers tongues by night,
Like ſoureſt muſick to attend ear ears.

SI'LVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover ſuperficially with ſilver

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and ſo was this *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſplendour of ſilver is more pleaſing to ſome eyes, than that of gold, as in cloth of ſilver, and *ſilver'd* rapiers. *Bacon.*

Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

A gilder ſhewed me a ring *ſilver'd* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to reſtore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with mild luſtre.

Here retir'd the ſinking billows ſleep,
And ſmiling calmneſs *ſilver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

SI'LVERBEATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilver* and *beat*] One that foliates ſil-

Silverbeaters chuſe the fineſt coin, as that which is moſt extenſive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

A thouſand vines, at a thouſand *ſilverlings*, ſhall be for briars and thorns. *Iſaiah* vii. 23.

SI'LVERLY. *adv.* [from *ſilver*] With the appearance of ſilver

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *ſilverly* doth progreſs on thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI'LVERSMITH *n. ſ.* [*ſilver* and *ſmith.*] One that works in ſilver

Demetrius a *ſilverſmith*, made ſhrines for Diana. *Acts* xix.

SI'LVERTHISTLE. } *n. ſ* Plant
SI'LVERWEED. }

SI'LVERTREE. *n. ſ.* [*conocarpodendron*, Latin] A plant

The leaves throughout the year are of a fine ſilver colour, it hath an apetalous flamineous flower, which is ſurrounded by a number of long leaves immediately under the flower-cup, which conſiſts of five narrow leaves, theſe are ſucceeded by [illegible], in ſhape like thoſe of the larchtree; the ſeeds are each [illegible] included in a ſquare cell. *Miller.*

SI'LVERY. *adj* [from *ſilver.*] Beſprinkled with ſilver

A gritty ſtone, with ſmall ſpangles of a white *ſilvery* talc in it. *Woodward on Foſſils*

Of all th' enamel'd race whoſe *ſilvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the ſpring,
Once brighteſt ſhin'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

SI MAR *n. ſ.* [*ſimarre*, French] A woman's robe.

The ladies dreſs'd in rich *ſimars* were ſeen,
Of Florence ſatin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*

SI MILAR. } *adj.* [*ſimilaire*, French, from *ſimilis*, Latin.]
SI MILARY. }

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *ſimilar*, as metal; or at leaſt to conſiſt but of two or three diſtinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*

2. Reſembling, having reſemblance

The laws of England, relative to thoſe matters, were the original and exemplar from whence thoſe *ſimilar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale's Hiſt. of Com. Law of En.*

SI MILARITY. *n. ſ* [from *ſimilar*] Likeneſs.

The blood and chyle are intimately mixed, and by an [illegible] ce of fluidity and *ſimilarity*, or homogeneity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimile*, Latin] A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, of oath, and big compare,
Want *ſimiles*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Lucentio ſlip'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himſelf, and catches for his maſter:
A good ſwift *ſimile*, but ſomething currish. *Shakeſpeare*

In argument.

Similes are like ſongs in love,
They much deſcribe; they nothing prove. *Prior.*

Poets, to give a looſe to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *ſimiles*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

SIMILITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimilitude*, French, *ſimilitudo*, Latin.]

1 Likeneſs, reſemblance.

Similitude of ſubſtance would cauſe attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity, for then lead would draw lead *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Our immortal ſouls, where righteous, are by God himſelf beautified with the true of his own image and *ſimilitude*. *Ral.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *ſimilitude*, and let them rule
Over the fiſh and fowl

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worſhip to, and looked on as ſymbols of a god they worſhipped. *Stillingfleet*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of ſeventeen, with that of the ſame perſon at the years of threeſcore, hardly the leaſt trace or *ſimilitude* of one face can be found in the other *South's Sermons*

Fate ſome future bard ſhall join,
In ſad *ſimilitude* of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in abſence to deplore,
And image charms he muſt behold no more. *Pope.*

2 Compariſon, ſimile

Plutarch [illegible] his tractates, by ſundry *ſimilitudes*, [illegible] of education. *Ivetaus.*

ſimilitudes, never departed from the woods; [illegible] his compariſons were taken from the country *Dryd.*

SCIMITAR. *n. ſ.* [See CIMETER.] A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge

To STEAMER *v. n.* [A word made probably from the ſound, but written by *Skinner*, *ſimber*.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hiſſing

Place a veſſel in warm ſand, increaſing the heat by degrees, till the ſpirit *ſimmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*

Their vital heat and moiſture may always not only *ſimber* in one ſluggiſh tenour, but ſometimes boil up higher, and run over, the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon ſome emergent occaſion *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

SIMNEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſimnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of ſweet bread or cake

SIMONIACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſimoniaque*, French, *ſimoniacus*, Latin.] One who buys or ſells [illegible] preferment in the church.

[illegible] of the biſhop alleges that the perſon preſented is a *ſimoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial *Ayliffe*

SIMONIACAL. *adj.* [from *ſimoniack*.] Guilty of buying or ſelling eccleſiaſtical preferment.

Add to your criminals the *ſimoniacal* ladies, who ſeduce the ſacred order into the diſloyalty of breaking their troth. *Spect.*

SIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſimonie*, French, *ſimonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.

One that by ſuggeſtion
Tied all the kingdom: *ſimony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of [illegible] and I wiſh the world might ſee it, that it might underſtand ſome patrons, who think they have diſcharged that [illegible] to money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends leſs juſtifiable *Walton's Life of Biſhop Sanderſon.*

No *ſimony* nor ſinecure is known,
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth*

To SIMPER *v. n.* [from *wimbelen*, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Skinner*. He derives *ſimper* from the ſame word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *ſimber*. It is perhaps derived from *ſimmer*, as it may ſeem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To ſmile, generally to ſmile fooliſhly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *ſimpering* and ſmiling, her head bowed ſomewhat down, ſeemed to anguiſh with over much chaſtneſs. *Sidney.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *ſimpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleaſes them. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Stars above *ſimper* and ſhine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert*

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
Dreſt in ſmiles of ſweet Cecilia ſhine,
With *ſimp'ring* angels, palms and harps divine. *Pope.*

SIMPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Smile, generally a fooliſh ſmile

[illegible] elbow ſtared him in the face, with ſo be- [illegible] grin that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres into a [illegible] and at length burſt out into an open laugh. *Add.*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnaſſian ſneer,
The conſcious *ſimper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look *Pope's Dunciad.*

SIMPLE. *adj.* [*ſimplex*, Latin, *ſimple*, French.]

1. Plain; artleſs; unſkilled; undeſigning; ſincere; harmleſs.

Were it not to ſatisfy the minds of the *ſimpler* ſort of men, theſe nice curioſities are not worthy the labour which we beſtow to anſwer them. *Locke.*

They meet upon the way,
A *ſimple* huſbandman in garments grey. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I am a *ſimple* woman, much too weak
T' oppoſe your cunning *Shakeſpeare's Hen. VIII.*

O Edmund,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

2 Uncompounded; unmingled, ſingle; only one, plain; not complicated.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal *ſimple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*

Simple philoſophically ſignifies ſingle, but vulgarly fooliſh. *Watts.*

Among ſubſtances ſome are called *ſimple*, ſome compound, whether taken in a philoſophical or vulgar ſenſe. *Watts.*

If we take *ſimple* and compound in a vulgar ſenſe, then all thoſe are *ſimple* ſubſtances which are generally eſteemed uniform in their natures: ſo every herb is called a *ſimple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymiſt perhaps may find all his ſeveral elements in each of them. *Watts's Logick*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundleſs works,
From laws, ſublimely *ſimple*, ſpeak thy fame
In all philoſophy. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Silly; not wiſe; not cunning

The *ſimple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov. xv.*

I would have you wiſe unto that which is good, and *ſimple* concerning evil. *Rom. xvi. 19.*

Deck, *ſimple* odes too many ſhow
My ſervile complaiſance to Cloe. *Prior.*

SIMPLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimple*, French.] A ſingle ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly uſed for an *herb*.

Of *ſimples* in theſe groves that grow,
We'll learn the pereſt ſkill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*

[illegible],
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *ſimples* operative, whoſe power
Will cloſe the eye of anguiſh *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

He would ope his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew me *ſimples* of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties
What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *ſimple* [illegible], as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *ſimples* that ſweet reſt beſtow;
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing, ſheds it on the fluent plains. *Dryden.*

Medicine is mine: what herbs and *ſimples* grow
In fields and foreſts, all their pow'rs I know,
And am the great phyſician call'd. *Dryden.*

To SIMPLE. *v. n.* To gather ſimples.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Laſcivious Circe well the youth ſurvey'd,
As *ſimpling* on the flow'ry hills he ſtray'd. *Garth.*

SIMPLESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſimpleſſe*, French.] Simplicity; ſilineſs; folly. An obſolete word.

Their weeds been not ſo nighly were,
Such *ſimpleſſe* mought them ſhend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

SIMPLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] The quality of being ſimple.

I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiſs,
When *ſimpleneſs* and duty tender it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such perfect elements may be found in theſe four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are leaſt compounded, and approach moſt to the *ſimpleneſs* of the elements. *Digby.*

[illegible]

SIMPLETON. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] A ſilly mortal; a trifler; a fooliſh fellow. A low word.

A country farmer ſent his man to look after an ox; the *ſimpleton* went hunting up and down till he found him in a wood *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe letters may prove a diſcredit, as laſting as mercenary ſcribblers, or curious *ſimpletons* can make it. *Pope*

SIMPLICITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſimplicitas*, Latin; *ſimplicité*, French.]

1. Plainneſs; artleſſneſs, not ſubtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The ſweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well doing, to whom the not knowing of evil ſerveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unſpotted *ſimplicity*, than many who rather cunningly ſeek to know what goodneſs is, than willingly take unto themſelves the following of it. *Sidney.*

In

In low *simplicity*,
He lends out money *gratis*, and brings down
The rate of usance. *Shakespeare.*

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity*, neither misliked nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Hayward.*

Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Resigns her charge. *Milton.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child *Pope.*

Beauty is their own,
The feeling heart, *simplicity* of life,
And elegance and taste. *Thomson's Summer.*

The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners, were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainness; not subtilty, not abstruseness.

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancienter times. *Hooker*

I [illegible] which is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *simplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herself. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of the *simplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleness; not composition, state of being uncompounded

Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, as is discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world, to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakness, silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless dissemble it, and to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*

How long ye simple ones will ye love *simplicity*? and fools hate knowledge? *Prov.* i. 22.

SIMPLIST. *n. s.* [from *simple.*] One skilled in simples.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

SIMPLY. *adv.* [from *simple.*]

1. Without art, without subtlety; plainly; artlessly

Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak;
Subverting worldy strong and worldly wise,
By *simply* meek. *Milt[illegible]*

2. Of itself; without addition.

This question about the changing of laws concerneth only such laws as are positive, and so make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other *Hooker.*

3. Merely, fooli

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as ours doth. *Hooker*

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live *Shakspeare.*

To say, or to do ought with memory and imitation, no purpose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milton.*

4. Foolishly, fully.

SIMULAR. *n. s.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

SIMULATION. *n. s.* [*simulation*, French, *simulatio* from *simulo*, Latin] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not

Simulation is a vice rising of a natural fearfulness, or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise *simulation*. *Bacon.*

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he was expressed his love in an act and time of no *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Wotton.*

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly [illegible], and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South's Sermons.*

SIMULTANEOUS. *adj* [*simultaneus*, Latin] Acting together, existing at the same time.

If the parts may all change places at the same time, without any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely crouded in a box, move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Granville.*

SIN. *n. s.* [*synn*, Saxon]

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,

A *sin* absolver, and my friend profest,
To mangle me with that word banishment *Shakespeare.*

But those that sleep, and think not on their *sins*,
Pinch them. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with man. *Job* iii. 14.

2. Habitual neglect of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shakespeare.*

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works honour dishonourable!
Sin-bred! how have ye troubled all mankind? *Milton.*

Is there no means, but that a *sin*-sick and
Should be let blood with such a boist'rous hand? *Daniel.*

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts's Logick.*

Light from her thought, as summer's careless robe,
Foil each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brown.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* emphatically for a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To [illegible] the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe and *sin* not.
Many also have perish'd, err'd, and *sinn'd* for women. *Esdr.*

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not unto death. 1 *John* v. 16.

2. To offend against right.

I am a man,
More *sinn'd* against than *sinning*. *Shakespeare*

And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal cause. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

SIN'WORM. *n. s.* [*sin* and *worm*] A vicious creature.

I would not foul these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worn mould. *Milton.*

SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from *þe*, Saxon.]

1. Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obeyed. [illegible]

2. From the time that

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever *since* I was thine unto this day? *Numb.* xxii. 30.

He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him, that ever was, without shifting into a new body. *Pope.*

3. Ago, before this.

About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house. *Sidney.*

Spies held me in chase, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about, else had I, sir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

A law was made no longer *since* than the two[illegible]
Henry the eighth. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*

How many ages *since* has Virgil writ? *Addison.*

SINCE. *prepositive.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

He *since* the morning hour set out from heav'n *Milton.*

If such a man arise, I have a mould by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*

SINCERE. *adj.* [*sincerus*, Latin, *sincere*, French]

1. Uncorrupt, unfigured

He try'd a tough well chosen spear,
Th' inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow:
A joy which never was *sincere* till now,
That which my conquest gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I saw your eyes. *Dryden*

The pleasures of sense beasts taste *sincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury.*

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that being reduced to ashes, they are perfectly simple, and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Honest, undissembling, uncorrupt

This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt *Shakespeare's Hen.* VIII.

Nor troubled at these tragedies from the earth,
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent,
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this temper crost her grief from heal. *Milton.*

In English I would have all Gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton on the Classicks.*

SINCE'RELY *adv.* [from *sincere.*] Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion, the worthier effects it hath in them who stedfastly and sincerely embrace it. *Hooker.*

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent on the pursuit of truth. *Watts's Logick.*

SINCE'RENESS. } *n. s.* [*sincerité*, French; from *sincere.*]
SINCE'RITY. }

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this *sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.

In thy consort cease to fear a foe;
For thee she feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope's Odyssey.*

[illegible]

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon*

SINE. *n. s.* [*sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it half the chord of twice the arch. *Harr.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio. *Cheyne's Phil. Prine.*

SINECURE. *n. s.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Latin.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A *sine cure* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*

Nor simony nor *sinecure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*

SINEW. *n. s.* [*penye*, Saxon; *fenetum*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty *sinews* *Shakesp Julius Cæsar.*

The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground.
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood,
Fear shrank my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

A *sinew* cracked, seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.

Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of strength in persuasion doth arise *Hooker.*

Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *sinews* of government, for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to employ the *sinews* of his art, for in them consists the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Muscle or nerve.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all over the body spread. *Davies.*

To SINEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews.

Not in use
Ask the lady Bona for thy queen,
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together. *Shak. H. VI.*

SINEWED. *adj.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Furnished with sinews.

Strong *sinewed* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it, when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence. *Shakesp. King John.*

SINEWSHRUNK. *adj.* [*sinew* and *shrunk.*] A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly. *Farriers Dict.*

SINEWY. *adj.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. The nerves and sinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signifies a sinew.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous, vigorous, forcible.

And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*

[illegible]-bows, and like to prove
Most *sinewy* swordsmen.

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Fainting as he reach'd the shore,
He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope's Odyss.*

SINFUL. *adj.* [*sin* and *full.*]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.

Drive out the *sinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It is used both of persons and things.

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shews the way his *sinful* sou to save,
Who better can the way to heaven aread? *Fairy Queen.*

It is great sin to swear unto a sin;
But greater sin to keep a *sinful* oath *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd. *Milton.*

The stoicks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irregularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

SINFULLY. *adv.* [from *sinful.*] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluckt, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakesp. R. III.*

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and calmly, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*

SINFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *sinful.*] Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion, contrariety to religious goodness.

I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*

Peevishness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness* *Hooker*

To SING *v. n.* preter. I *sang*, or *sung*; part. pass. *sung* [singan, Saxon; *singen*, Islandick; *singhen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody, to articulate musically

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did *sing*
To his native plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And some for sorrow *sung* *Shakesp. King Lear.*

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pestering streets, than see
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

The morning stars *sang* together. *Job*

Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the presence of the Lord. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 33.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
Some in heroick verse divinely *sing*. *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come. *Cant.* ii. 12.

You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying. *Bac.*

Join voices all ye birds,
That *singing* up to heav'n's gate ascend. *Milton.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy *Pope's Summer.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.

A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind. *Shakespeare.*

You leaden messengers,
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,
That *sings* with piercing, do not touch my lord. *Shakesp.*

We hear this fearful tempest *sing*. *Shakespeare.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and fav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah *sing*. *Milton.*

Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to.

3. To utter harmoniously

Incles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns, why
He *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakesp.*

They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, *sing us* one of the songs of Zion *Ps.* cxxxvii. 3.

How could we to the godhead *sing*
Forc'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ȝængan, Saxon; *fengben*, Dutch.] To ſcorch; to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially.

They bourd the doctor,
Whoſe beard they have *ſing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shak.*

You ſulph'rous and thought executing fires,
Singe my white head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting ſtile of a ſoldier, would call this enterprize the *ſingeing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *ſinged* in the combuſtion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *ſinged* bottom all involv'd
With ſtench and ſmoke. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I *ſinged* the toes of an ape through a burning-glaſs, and he never would endure it after. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus riding on his curls he ſeem'd to paſs
A rolling fire along, and *ſinge* the graſs *Dryden.*

SINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſing.*] One that ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

His filching was like an unſkilful *ſinger*, he kept not time. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I got me men *ſingers* and women *ſingers*, and the delights of the ſons of men. *Eccl.*

To the chief *ſinger* on my ſtringed inſtruments. *Hab.* iii.

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged ſtone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Mole to compaſſion: now my trait'rous ſong
With thee conſpires to do the *ſinger* wrong *Waller.*

Cockbirds amongſt ſinging birds are ever the better *ſingers*, becauſe they are more lively. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The birds know how to chuſe their ſare,
To peck this fruit they all forbear
Thoſe cheerful *ſingers* know not why
They ſhould make any haſte to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a chorus of *ſingers*. *Dryden.*

SINGINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter.*] One who teaches to ſing.

He employed an itinerant *ſingingmaſter* to inſtruct them rightly in the tunes of the pſalms. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SINGLE. *adj.* [*ſingulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and eaſy, and their originals are of *ſingle* ſignification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *ſingle* acts, though each compleat;
But ev'ry act ſtood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theſeus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *ſingle* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alba,
A lonely deſart, and an empty land,
Shall ſcarce afford, for needful hours of reſt,
A *ſingle* houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Where the poeſy or oratory ſhines, a *ſingle* reading is not ſufficient to ſatisfy a mind that has a true taſte; nor can we make the fulleſt improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *ſingle* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the reſt, ſo the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular perſon. *Pope.*

If one *ſingle* word were to expreſs but one ſimple idea, and nothing elſe, there would be ſcarce any miſtake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded

As ſimple ideas are oppoſed to complex, and *ſingle* ideas to compounded, ſo propoſitions are diſtinguiſhed the Engliſh tongue has ſome advantage above the learned languages, which have no uſual word to diſtinguiſh *ſingle* from ſimple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant.

Servant of God, well haſt thou fought
The better fight, who *ſingle* haſt maintain'd
Againſt revolted multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

His wiſdom ſuch,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilſt *ſingle* he ſtood forth. *Denham.*

In ſweet poſſeſſion of the fairy place,
Single and conſcious to myſelf alone,
Of pleaſures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *ſingle* man therefore bleſſed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, ſo is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a batchelor *Shak.*

Pygmalion
Abhorr'd all womankind, but moſt a wife;
So *ſingle* choſe to live, and ſhunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a conſort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated, not duplicated.

To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth, as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *ſingle*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded, ſimple. A ſcripturaliſm

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *ſingle*, thy whole body ſhall be full of light. *Mat.* vi.

8. That in which one is engaged alone

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *ſingle* fight. *Dryden's Ep.*

To SINGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective]

1. To chuſe out from among others.

I ſaw him in the battle range about,
And how he *ſingled* Clifford *Shak. Henry VI.*

Every man may have a peculiar favour, which although not perceptible unto man, yet ſenſible unto dogs, who hereby can *ſingle* out their maſter in the dark. *Brown.*

Do'ſt thou already *ſingle* me? I thought
Gyves and the man had tam'd thee.
Begun, auſpicious boy, to caſt about
Thy infant eyes, and with a frame thy mother *ſingle* out. *Dry.*

Aſk for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Pr.*

2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw

Yea ſimply, ſaith Baſil, and univerſally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I ſee not any thing done as it ſhould be, if it be wrought by an agent *ſingle*
[illegible]
[illegible]
able when they are *ſingled*, and yet, in ſociety with others, none leſs fit to anſwer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To ſeparate

Hardly they heard, which by good hunters *ſingled* are *Sidn.*

SINGLENESS *n. ſ.* [from *ſingle.*] Simplicity, ſincerity, honeſt plainneſs.

It is not the deepneſs of their knowledge, but the ſingleneſs of their belief, which God accepteth.

SINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſingle.*]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured perſon be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and therefore bound to reſtitution *ſingly* and entirely. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *ſingly* and perſonally good, or tend to the happineſs of
[illegible]

2. Only,
Look thee, 'tis ſo; thou *ſingly* honeſt man,
Here take the gods out of my miſery
Have ſent thee treaſure. *Shakeſ. Timon of Athens.*

3. Without partners or aſſociates

Belinda
Burns to encounter two adventrous knights,
At ombre *ſingly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honeſtly; ſimply, ſincerely

SINGULAR *adj.* [*ſingulier*, Fr. *ſingularis*, Latin.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound

That idea which repreſents one particular determinate thing is called a *ſingular* idea, whether ſimple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural.

If St Paul's ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt perſon *ſingular* has ſo various meanings, his uſe of the firſt perſon plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *ſingular* a ſaurels
Muſt have a cauſe as ſtrange as the effect *Denham's Sophy.*

Doubtleſs, if you are innocent, your caſe is extremely hard, yet it is not *ſingular*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Having ſomething not common to others. It is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of diſapprobation, whether applied to perſons or things.

His zeal
None ſeconded, as *ſingular* and raſh. *Milton.*

It is very commendable to be *ſingular* in any excellency, and religion is the greateſt excellency: to be *ſingular* in any thing that is wiſe and worthy is not a diſparagement, but a praiſe. *Tillot.*

5. Alone, that of which there is but one.

Theſe buſts of the emperors and empreſſes are all very ſcarce, and ſome of them almoſt *ſingular* in their kind. *Addiſ.*

SINGULA'RITY *n. ſ.* [*ſingularité*, Fr. from *ſingular.*]

1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others
[illegible] with this *ſingularity* to that ſoil, that the ſecond year the very laying down of the ſeeds yieldeth corn. *Ralegh.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be ſingular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *ſingularity* in this matter is a ſingular commendation of it *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

I took notice of this little figure for the *ſingularity* of the inſtrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Any thing remarkable, a curioſity.
[illegible]
Have we paſs'd through, not without much content
In many *ſingularities*; but we ſaw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The ſtatue of her mother. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

3. Particular

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.
St Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith that none of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title, no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*. *Hooker*
4. Character or manners different from those of others.
The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to pub-

Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it, but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SINGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*se singulariser*, Fr. from *singular*] To make singular.

SINGULARLY *adv.* [from *singular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.
Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be *singularly* good. *South.*

SINGULTUS. *n. s.* *singultus*, Latin] A sigh. *Spenser*

SINISTER *adj.* [*sinister*, Latin.]
1. Being on the left hand; left, not right, not dexter.
My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my father's. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida*
Captain Speed, with his escutcheon, and an emblem of woe here on his *sinister* cheek. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
But a rib, crooked by nature, bent, as now appears
More to the part *sinister* from me drawn. *Milton's*
The spleen is unskilfully introduced to mitigate the *sinister* [illegible]
situate it. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*
In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*
2. [illegible] corrupt, deviating from honesty; unfair
a matter to find a good thing furthered by [illegible]
men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hooker.*
The duke of Clarence was soon after by *sinister* means made away. *Spenser on Ireland.*
When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do parties and *sinister* affections more enter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgift*
He professes to have received no *sinister* measure from his [illegible] but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
Those may be accounted the left hands of courts, persons that are full of nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby to pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon's Essays*
The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*
[illegible]*tre*, French.] Unlucky; inauspicious.
Tempt it again: that's thy act, or none:
What all the several ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *sinister* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
Or sword, nor furies, let thy fury do. *Ben. Jonson.*
[illegible]
A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and disabled choice. *Bentley.*

SINISTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sinistrous*.]
1. With absurdness or perverseness.
Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak perfect use of the right. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*
2. Perversely, absurdly.

To SINK *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sunk*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [sencan, Saxon, *sinken*, German]
1. To fall down through any medium, not to swim; to go to the bottom.
Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ooze bottom of the sea
With *sunken* wreck and sumless treasuries. *Shakesp. H V.*
In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose,
Satan, involv'd in rising smoke, then sought
Where to be hid. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x*
[illegible] swims or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps or flies. *Milton*
The pirate *sinks* with his ill gotten gains,
And in a drag to another's use remains. *Dryden*
Supposing several in a tempest were rather worthy than unworthy, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share? *Addison on the W*
2. To fall gradually.
The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his [illegible] 2 *Kings* ix. 24.
3. To enter or penetrate into any body.
David took a stone and slang it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 49.
4. To lose height, to fall to a level.
In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage,
[illegible]
The Alps and Pyreneans *sunk* before him. *Addison's Cato.*
5. To lose or want prominence.
What were his marks?——A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
Deep plough'd wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden.*
6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.
Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
They arraign'd shall *sink*
Beneath thy sentence *Milton.*
But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms. *Dryden.*
7. To be received; to be impressed
Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Lu* ix. 44.
Truth never *sinks* into these mens minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*
8. To decline, to decrease; to decay
This republick has been much more powerful than it [illegible] at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions [illegible]
Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Ascham.*
9. To fall into rest or indolence
Would'st thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake? *Addison's Cato.*
10. To fall into any state worse than the former, to tend to ruin.
Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SINK *v. a.*
1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.
A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping, besides smaller vessels *Bacon.*
2. To delve; to make by delving.
At Sagan in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* pitches two foot deep, and in the space of ten years the pitches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*
Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*
3. [illegible] pref[illegible]
A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I [illegible]
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*
Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, 'till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
4. To plunge into destruction.
Heav'n bear witness,
And if I have a conscience let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakesp.*
5. To make to fall
These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss. *Woodward.*
6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.
When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sink* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? *Addison.*
7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.
That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may
[illegible] to diminish.
They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison on the War.*
I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness, and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Rogers.*
9. To make to decline.
Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe.*
To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Id.*
10. To suppress; to conceal, to intervert.
If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

SINK. *n. s.* [sinc, Saxon.]
1. A drain, a jakes
Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd,
Who is the *sink* o' th' body. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Had

Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *sink*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*
Gather more filth than any *sink* in town. *Granville.*
Returning home at night, you'll find the *sink*
Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift.*

2. Any place where corruption is gathered
What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,
Wearied and gall'd with their necessities,
Durst have thought it? *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
Our soul, whose country's heav'n and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent;
Yet so much in her travail she doth gather,
That she returns home wiser than she went. *Donne.*

SI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *sin.*] Exempt from sin.
Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know,
What nearer might concern him, how this world
Of heav'n, and earth conspicuous, first began. *Milton.*
At that tasted fruit,
The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd
His course; else how had the world
Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat? *Milton.*
Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee, some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace *Milton.*
No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane,
Observant of the right. *Dryden's Ovid*
Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*

SI'NLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinless*] Exemption from sin.
We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinfulness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle's Scraphick Love.*

SI'NNER. *n. f.* [from *sin.*]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good
Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to sin, that whether the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*

2. An offender; a criminal.
Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Over the guilty then the fury shakes
The flaming torch, and shows the snaky snakes,
And the pale *sinner* with her sisters takes. *Dryden's Æn.*
Thither, where *sinners* may have rest, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow. *Pope.*
Whether the charmer *sinner* it or sing it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SI'NOFFERING. *n. f.* [*sin* and *offering.*] An expiation or sacrifice for sin
The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp, it is a *sinoffering*. *Ex.* xxix. 14.

SI'NOPER, or *Sinople*, *n. f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsw.*

To SI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*sinus*, Latin.] To bend in and out.
Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinuated*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

SINUA'TION *n. f.* [from *sinuate.*] A bending in and out.
The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SI'NUOUS. *adj.* [*sinueux*, French, from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.
Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous*. *Bacon.*
These, as a line, their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
In the deflections of horses, in the concave or *sinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, and membranous substance.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

SI'NUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.
Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinus's*, might have had such an original. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Any fold or opening.

To SIP. *v. a.* [sypan, Saxon; *sippen*, Dutch.]

1. To drink by small draughts; to take at one application of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain
Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

2. To drink in small quantities.
Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth shew,
And every herb that *sips* the dew *Milton.*

3. To drink out of.
The winged nation o'er the forest flies:
Then stooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
They skim the floods and *sip* the purple flow'rs. *D*

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity
She raised it to her mouth with sober grace;
Then *sipping*, offer'd to the next *Dryden's Æn.*

SIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold
Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
She would to each one *sip*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

SI'PHON *n. f.* [σίφων; *siphon*, Lat. *siphon*, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.
Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains
I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay *Thomson's Autumn.*

SI'PPER. *n. f.* [from *sip.*] One that sips.

SI'PPET *n. f.* [from *sip.*] A small sop.

SIR *n. f.* [*sire*, Fr. *seigneur*, Ital. *senor*, Spanish; *senior*, Latin.]

1. The word of respect in compellation.
Speak on, *sir*,
I dare your worst objections if I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*
But, *sirs*, be sudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead *Shakesp. R. III.*
Sir king,
The man is better than the man he slew. *Shakespeare.*
At a banquet the ambassador desired the wise men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *sir*, let it not displease you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon's Apophthegms*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses expressed it in Hebrew characters.
Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
The court forsakes him, and *sir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

3. It is sometimes used for *man.*
I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a false report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.
He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *sir-loin* which was served up. *Addison.*
And the strong table groans
Beneath the smoaking *sir-loin*, stretch'd immense
From side to side. *Thomson's Autumn.*
It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is strong enough to turn a *sir-loin* of beef, should not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*

SIRE. *n. f* [*sire*, French; *senior*, Latin.]

1. A father, in poetry.
He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shak.*
A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*
The pow'r of the Most High. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
And now I leave the true and just supports
Of legal princes and of honest courts,
Whose *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *P.*
Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or meets his spouse's fonder eye. *Pope's Chorus to Brutus.*

2. It is used in common speech of beasts as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.

3. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sire*, great-grand-*sire*

SI'REN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous enticer
Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:
Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote,
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare.*

SIRI'ASIS. *n. f.* [σιρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Did.*

SI'RIUS *n. f.* [Latin] The dog-ſtar.

SI'RO, *n. f.* [Italian; *ſirus ventus*, Latin.] The ſouth-eaſt or Syrian wind

Forth ruſh the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noiſe,
Sirocco and Libecchio *Milton.*

SIRRAH *n. f.* [*ſir*, or *ſeigneur*, *Mr. Lye.*] A compellation of reproach and inſult.

Go, *ſirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handſomely. *Shakeſ. Tempeſt.*

Sirrah, There's no room for faith, troth, or honeſty in this boſom of thine. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *ſirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gueſs how the goddeſs greets her ſon,
Come hither, *ſirrah*, no, begone. *Prior.*

SI'ROP. } *n. f.* [Arabick] The juice of vegetables boiled
SI'RUP. } with ſugar

Shall I, whoſe ears her mournful words did ſeize,
Her words in *ſirup* laid of ſweeteſt breath,
Relent. *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowſy *ſirups* of the world
Shall ever medicine thee to that ſweet ſleep,
Which thou owed'ſt yeſterday *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

And firſt, behold this cordial julap here,
That flames and dances in his cryſtal bounds,
With ſpirits of balm, and fragrant *ſyrops* mixt. *Milton.*

Thoſe expreſſed juices contain the true eſſential ſalt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the conſiſtence of a *ſyrup*, and ſet in a cool place, the eſſential ſalt of the plant will ſhoot upon the ſides of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot*

SI'RUPED. *adj.* [from *ſirup.*] Sweet, like ſirup; bedewed with ſweets.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *ſyrupt* leaves:
And tell the bees that their's is gall. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*

SI'RUPY. *adj.* [from *ſirup.*] Reſembling ſirup.

Apples are of a *ſirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

SISE *n. f.* [contracted from *aſſize.*]

You ſaid, if I returned next *ſize* in lent,
I ſhould be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SI'SKIN *n. f.* A bird; a green finch.

SI'STER. *n. f.* ꝥpeoꝥen, Saxon, *zuſter*, Dutch.]

1. A woman deſcended of the ſame parents, or nearly related to another.

Her *ſiſter* began to ſcold. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

I have ſaid to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *ſiſter*. *Job* xvii. 14.

2. One of the ſame faith, a chriſtian. One of the ſame nature, human being.

If a brother or *ſiſter* be naked, and deſtitute of food, and you ſay unto them, depart in peace, be you warmed and filled notwithſtanding you give them not thoſe things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James* ii. 15.

3. A woman of the ſame kind.

He chid the *ſiſters*,
And bade them ſpeak to him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. One of the ſame kind, one of the ſame office.

The women, who would rather wreſt the laws,
Than let a *ſiſter*-plaint miſcarry loſe the cauſe,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cry'd one and all, the ſuppliant ſhould have right.
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden*

There grew two olives, cloſeſt of the grove,
With roots entwin'd, and branches interwove.
Alike their leaves, but not alike they ſmil'd
With *ſiſter*-fruits one fertile, one was wild *Pope.*

SISTER *in law. n. f.* A huſband or wife's ſiſter

Thy *ſiſter in law* is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *ſiſter in law*. *Ruth* i. 15.

SI'STERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *ſiſter.*]

1. The office or duty of a ſiſter.

She abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *ſiſterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A ſet of ſiſters.

3. A number of women of the ſame order.

I ſpeak,
With more ſtrict reſtraint
Upon the *ſiſterhood*, the votariſts of Saint Clare. *Shakeſp.*

A woman who flouriſhes in her innocence, amidſt that ſpite and rancour which prevails among her exaſperated *ſiſterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

SI'STERLY. *adj.* [from *ſiſter.*] Like a ſiſter, becoming a

After much debatement,
Siſterly remorſe confutes mine honour,
I daſh'd to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

pretence, *Sſat* [*ſitan*, Gothick, *ſitten*, Sax.

1. To reſt upon the buttocks.

There were ſtays on each ſide of the *ſitting* place. 1 *Chron.*

He *ſat* for alms at the beautiful gate. *Acts* iii. 10.

Their wives do *ſit* beſide them carding wool. *May's Virgil.*

Aloft in awful ſtate,
The godlike hero *ſat*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

2. To perch

All new faſhions be pleaſant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee,
Now I am a ſticker, all men on me look,
What ſhould I do but *ſit* cock on the hoop?
What do I care if all the world me bad,
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Baird.*

3. To be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs

Shall your brethren go to war, and ſhall ye *ſit* here? *Num.*

Why *ſit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milton.*

4. To be in any local poſition

I ſhould be ſtill
Plucking the graſs to know where *ſits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Thoſe
Appointed to *ſit* there had left their charge *Milton.*

The ſhips are ready, and the wind *ſits* fair. *A. Philips.*

5. To reſt as a weight or burthen.

Your brother's death *ſits* at your heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

When God ſets looſe upon us a ſickneſs, if we fear to die then the calamity *ſits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*

To toſs and fling, and to be reſtleſs, only galls our ſores, and makes the burden that is upon us *ſit* more uneaſy *Tillotſon.*

Fear, the laſt of ills, remain'd behind,
And horrour, heavy *ſat* on every mind. *Dryden.*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the preſent evil, as the firſt neceſſary condition to our happineſs. Nothing, as we paſſionately think, can equal the uneaſineſs that *ſits* ſo heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To ſettle; to abide.

That thus new comer flame,
There *ſit* not and reproach us. *Milton*

When Thetis bluſh'd, in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown,
A ſudden ſilence *ſate* upon the ſea,
And ſweeping oars, with ſtruggling, urg'd their way. *Dryd.*

He to the void advanc'd his pace,
Pale horrour *ſat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood, to incubate.

As the partridge *ſitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, ſo he that getteth riches not by right, ſhall leave them in the midſt of his days. *Jer.* xvii. 11.

The egg laid and ſever'd from the body of the hen, hath no more nouriſhment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when ſhe *ſitteth*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

She miſtakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *ſits* upon it in the ſame manner. *Addiſon.*

8. To be adjuſted; to be with reſpect to fitneſs or unfitneſs, decorum or indecorum

Thus new and gorgeous garment, majeſty,
Sits not ſo eaſy on me as you think. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heav'n knows,
By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well,
How troubleſome it *ſate* upon my head,
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your preferring that to all other conſiderations does, in the eyes of all men, *ſit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted

One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he tranſlates, than a painter is to make every face that *ſits* to him handſome. *Garth.*

10. To be in any ſituation or condition

As a farmer cannot huſband his ground ſo well, if he *ſit* at a great rent; ſo the merchant cannot drive his trade ſo well, if he *ſit* at great uſury. *Bacon.*

Suppoſe all the church lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *ſit* eaſier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To be fixed, as an aſſembly,

12. To be placed at the table.

Whether is greater he that *ſitteth* at meat, or he that ſerveth? *Luke* xxii. 27.

13. To exerciſe authority.

The judgment ſhall *ſit*, and take away his dominion. *Dan.*

Aſſes are ye that *ſit* in judgment. *Judges* v. 10.

Down to the golden Cherſoneſe, or where
The Perſian in Ecbatan *ſate*. *Milton.*

One court *ſits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the diſtributions of juſtice. *Addiſon.*

Aſſert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *ſit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe*

14. To be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member.

Three hundred and twenty men *ſat* in council daily 1 *Mac.*

15. To ſit *down*. *Down* is little more than emphatical.

Go and *ſit down* to meat. *Luke* xvii. 7

When

When we *fit down* to our meal, we need not ſuſpect the intruſion of armed uninvited gueſts. *Decay of Piety.*

16. *To* SIT *down.* To begin a ſiege.

Nor would the enemy have *ſate* down before it, till they had done their buſineſs in all other places. *Clarendon.*

17. *To* SIT *down.* To reſt, to ceaſe ſatisfied

Here we cannot *ſit down*, but ſtill proceed in our ſearch, and ook higher for a ſupport. *Rogers*

18. *To* SIT *down.* To ſettle; to fix abode.

From beſides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *ſat down.* *Spenſer.*

19. *To* SIT *out.* To be without engagement or employment

They are glad, rather than *ſit out*, to play very ſmall game, and to make uſe of arguments, ſuch as will not prove a bare inexpediency. *Bp. Sanderſon's Judgment.*

20. *To* SIT *up.* To riſe from lying to ſitting

He that was dead, *ſat up*, and began to ſpeak. *Luke* vii.

21. *To* SIT *up.* To watch, not to go to bed.

[illegible],

And entertain, and feaſt, *ſit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and ſpirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a faſhion
Of freedom. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Some *ſit up* late at winter-fires, and ſit
Their ſharp edg'd tools. *Mor.*

Moſt chuſe to ſhorten that time by *ſitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*

To SIT *v. a*

1. To keep the ſeat upon.

Hardly the muſe can *ſit* the head-ſtrong horſe,
Nor would ſhe, if ſhe could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *ſit*, it ſeems to be an active verb.] To place on a ſeat.

The happieſt youth viewing his progreſs through,
What perils paſt, what croſſes to enſue,
Would ſhut the book, and *ſit him* down and die. *Shakeſp.*

He came to viſit us, and calling for a chair, *ſat him* down, and we ſat down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus ſenc'd,
But not at reſt or eaſe of mind,
They *ſat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be ſettled to do buſineſs.

The court was *ſat* before ſir Roger came, but the juſtices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addiſon.*

SITE *n. ſ.* [*ſitus*, Latin.]

1. Situation, local poſition.

The city ſelf he ſtrongly fortifies,
Three ſides by *ſite* it well defenced has. *Fairfax.*

May fold ſtreams of goodly navigable rivers, and ſometimes chains, environed the ſame *ſite* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we conſider the heart in its conſtituent parts, we ſhall find nothing ſingular, but what is in any muſcle. 'Tis only the *ſite* and poſture of their ſeveral parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a ſtructure fair,
Its *ſite* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Thomſon* for poſture, or ſituation of a thing with reſpect to itſelf, but improperly.

And leaves the ſemblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *ſite*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomſon's Spring*

SI'TFAST *n. ſ.* [*ſit* and *faſt*]

A [illegible] *Farmer's L.*

SITH. *adv.* [ſiðe, Saxon.] Since, ſeeing that. Obſolete.

What ceremony of odours uſed about the bodies of the dead? after which cuſtom notwithſtanding, *ſith* it was their cuſtom, our Lord was contented that his own moſt precious blood ſhould be intombed. *Hooker.*

Not I, my lord; *ſith* you demand
Warrants theſe words in princely courteſie. *Shakeſpeare.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *ſith* love breeds ſuch offence. *Shakeſp.*

SITHE. *n. ſ.* [ſiðe, Saxon. This word is very variouſly written by authors. I have choſen the orthography which is at once moſt ſimple and moſt agreeable to etymology.] The inſtrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſtred upon our brazen tombs,
And then grace us in the diſgrace of death:
When, ſpight of cormorant-devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy
That honour which ſhall bate his *ſcythe's* keen edge;
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *ſithe*, and an hour-[illegible] *Peacham on Drawing.*

[illegible] impetuous rage does ſtorm and fret,
And there, as maſter of this murd'ring brood,
Swinging a huge *ſcythe*, ſtands impartial death,
With endleſs buſineſs almoſt out of breath. *Crashaw.*

The milk-maid ſingeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *ſcithe.* *Milton*

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more,
But uſeleſs lances into *ſythes* ſhall bend,
And the broad faulchion in a plough-ſhare end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their ſeats the form of time was found,
His *ſcythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, ſay, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That time ſits with his *ſythe* to mow
Where erſt ſat Cupid with his bow.

Echo no more returns the chearful ſound
Of ſharpening *ſcythe.* *Thomſon's Summer*

SITHENCE. *adv.* [Now contracted to *ſince*. See SINCE.] Since; in latter times.

This over-running and waſting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *ſithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

SITHES. *n. ſ.* Times. *Spenſer.*

SI'THNESS. *adv.* Since. *Spenſer.*

SITTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit*]

1. One that ſits.

The Turks are great *ſitters*, and ſeldom walk; whereby they ſweat leſs, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A hen that broods.

The oldeſt hens are reckoned the beſt *ſitters*, and the youngeſt the beſt layers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SITTING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit*]

1. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat.

2. The act of reſting on a ſeat.

Thou knoweſt my down-*ſitting* and mine up riſing. *Pſal.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finiſhed at one *ſitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an aſſembly

I'll write you down;
The which ſhall point you forth at every *ſitting*,
What you muſt ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*

I wiſh it may be at that *ſitting* concluded, unleſs the neceſſity of the time preſs it. *Bacon.*

5. A courſe of ſtudy uninterrupted.

For the underſtanding of any one of St. Paul's epiſtles, I read it all through at one *ſitting.* *Locke.*

6. A time for which one ſits without riſing.

What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort *ſitting* many hundred drains,
And not enough is left him to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.

Whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuſes her with his ſongs during the whole time of her *ſitting.* *Addiſon.*

SI'TUATE. *part. adj.* [from *ſitus*, Latin.]

1. Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe.

He was reſolved to chuſe a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being ſo great and opulent a duchy, and *ſituate* ſo opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *ſituate* on a haven's ſide. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

The eye is a part ſo artificially compoſed, and commodiouſly *ſituate*, as nothing can be contrived better for uſe, ornament, or ſecurity. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Placed; conſiſting.

Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
Of pleaſure *ſituate* in hill and dale. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

SITUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſituate*; *ſituation*, French.]

1. Local reſpect; poſition.

Prince Cæſarini has a palace in a pleaſant *ſituation*, and ſet off with many beautiful walks. *Addiſon's Italy.*

2. Condition; ſtate.

Though this is a *ſituation* of the greateſt eaſe and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the ſubject of all men's petitions to God. *Roger's Sermons.*

SIX. *n. ſ.* [*ſix*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but muſt carry on the main deſign; all things elſe are like *ſix* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*

That of *ſix* hath many reſpects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural conſideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

SIX *and ſeven. n. ſ.* To be *at ſix and ſeven*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at ſix and ſeven.* *Shakeſpeare.*

In 1588, there ſat in the ſee of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would ſet all *at ſix and ſeven*, or at ſix and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*

What blinder bargain e'er was driv'n,
Or wager laid *at ſix and ſeven.* *Hudibras.*

John once, turned his mother out of doors, to his great ſorrow; for his affairs went on *at ſixes and ſevens.* *Arbuthnot.*

The goddeſs would no longer wait,
But riſing from her chair of ſtate,
Left all below *at ſix and ſeven*,
Harneſs'd her doves and flew to heav'n. [illegible]

S. [illegible]

Si'xpence. *n. f.* [*fix* and *pence.*] A coin; half a fhilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh!—*fixpence* that I had. *Shakefpeare.*

The wifeft man might blufh,
If D—lov'd *fixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

Sixsco're. *adj.* [*fix* and *fcore.*] Six times twenty.

Sixfcore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this laft *fixfcore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

Sixtee'n. *adj.* [pixtyne, Saxon.] Six and ten.

I have been begging *fixteen* years in court. *Shakefpeare.*

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *fixteen* times. *Bacon.*

If men lived but twenty years, we fhould be fatisfied if they died about *fixteen* or eighteen *Taylor.*

Si'xteenth. *adj.* [pixteopa, Saxon.] The fixth after the tenth, the ordinal of fixteen.

The firft lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *fixteenth* to Immer. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 14.

Sixth. *adj.* [pxta, Saxon.] The firft after the fifth; the ordinal of fix.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *fixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakefpeare.*

There fucceeded to the kingdom of England James the *fixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

Sixth. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A fixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable feat for rational creatures, and five *fixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered ufelefs. *Cheyne's Phyfico-Theol. Principles.*

Si'xthly. *adv.* [from *fix.*] In the fixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diverfity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

Si'xtieth. *adj.* [pixtegoopa, Saxon.] The tenth fix times repeated, the ordinal of fixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *fixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 fuch parts *Digby on Bodies.*

Si'xty. *adj.* [pixtig, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *fixty* yards of the pillar, they found themfelves all bound, and could go no farther *Bacon.*

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the moft confiderable fatality. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Size. *n. f.* [perhaps rather *cife*, from *incifa*, Latin; or from *aſſiſe*, French.] Bulk, quantity of fuperficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever mortified my friends,
With all the *fize* that verity
Would with moft lapfing fuffer. *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*

If any decayed fhip be new made, it is more fit to make her a *fize* lefs than bigger *Raleigh.*

The diftance judg'd for fhot of ev'ry *fize*,
The boftocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than thofe of a larger *fize*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

The martial goddefs,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *fize*,
With fpeed divine, from ftreet to ftreet fhe flies;
She bids the mariners prepare to ftand. *Pope's Odyffey.*

2. [*Aſſiſe*, old French.] A fettled quantity. In the following paffage it feems to fignify the allowance of the table: whence they fay a *fizer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee
To cut off my train, to fcant my *fizes*,
And, in conclufion, to oppofe the bolt
Againft my coming in. *Shakefpeare's King Lear.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a lefs *fize* and quality *L'Eſtrange.*

They do not conſider the difference between elaborate difcourfes, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain fermon, intended for the middling or lower *fize* of people. *Swift.*

4. [*Siſa*, Italian.] Any viſcous or glutinous fubftance.

To Size. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjuft, or arrange according to fize.

The foxes weigh the geefe they carry,
And ere they venture on a ftream,
Know how to *fize* themfelves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops fo match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for ftrength, of equal age,
In ſtature *fiz'd* *Dryden's Knights Tale.*

2. [From *aſſiſe.*] To fettle; to fix.

There was a ſtatute for diſperſing the ſtandard of the exchequer throughout England, thereby to *fize* weights and meaſures. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To cover with glutinous matter, to befmear with fize.

Si'zed. *adj.* [from *fize.*] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,
And as my love is *fiz'd*, my fear is fo. *Shakeſpeare.*

That will be a great horfe to a Welfhman, which is but a fmall one to a Fleming, having, from the different breed of their countries, taken feveral *fized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

Si'zeable. *adj.* [from *fize.*] Reafonably bulky.

He fhould be purged, fweated, vomited, and ſtarved, till he come to a *fizeable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

Sizer. or *Scholar. n. f.* A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.

They make a fcramble for degree
Maſters of all forts and of all ages,
Keepers, fub *ſizers*, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbet.*

Si'zers. *n. f.* See Scissars.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and nail,
An apron and *fizer* for head and for tail *Tuſſer.*

Si'ziness. *n. f.* [from *fizy.*] Glutinouſneſs, viſcoſity.

In rheumatiſms, the *ſizineſs* paſſes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous ſweats. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Cold is capable of producing a *ſizineſs* and viſcoſity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Si'zy. *adj.* [from *fize.*] Viſcous, glutinous.

The blood is *fizy*, the alkaleſcent ſalts in the ſerum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Ska'ddle. *n. f.* [ſceaðdaðpe, Saxon.] Hurt, damage. *Dict.*

Ska'ddons. *n. f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

Skein. *n. f.* [*eſcaigne*, French.] A knot of thread or ſilk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exaſperate, thou die immaterial *ſkein* of fley'd ſilk, thou taffet of a prodigal's purſe? *Shakeſp.*

Our ſtile ſhould be like a *ſkein* of ſilk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Beſides, ſo lazy a brain as mine is, grows ſoon weary when it has ſo entangled a *ſkein* as this to unwind *Digby.*

Skimmilk. *n. f.* [I ſuppoſe from *ſkim*, or *ſkean*, a knife, and *milk*, a meſſmate.] It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills,
I am none of his *ſkeanſmates*. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Skate. *n. f.* [ſceaðe, Saxon.]

1. A flat ſea fiſh.

2. A ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.

They ſweep
On ſounding *ſkates* a thouſand different ways,
In circling poiſe ſwift as the winds. *Thomſon.*

Skean. n. f. [Iriſh and Erſe; ſagene, Saxon.] A ſhort ſword, a knife.

Any diſpoſed to do miſchief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *ſkean*, or piſtol, to be always ready. *Spenſer.*

The Iriſh did not fail to courage or fierceneſs, but being only armed with darts and *ſkeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Skeg. *n. f.* A wild plum.

Skegger. *n. f.*

Lane ſalmons called *ſkeggers*, are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

Skeleton. *n. f.* [ſκελετος, Gr.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation. *Quincy.*

From the four corners of the ſky,
When ſnows o'er the *ſkeletons* are ſpread,
Thoſe cloth'd with fleſh, and life inſpires the dead. *Dryden.*

A *ſkeleton*, in outward figure,
His meagre corps, though full of vigour,
Would ſtart behind him were it bigger. *Swift.*

2. The compages of the principal parts.

The great ſtructure itſelf, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in ſuch a poſition and ſituation, the great *ſkeleton* of the world *Hale.*

The ſchemes of any of the arts or ſciences may be analyzed in a ſort of *ſkeleton*, and repreſented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their ſeveral parts. *Watts.*

Ske'llum. *n. f.* [*ſkelm*, German.] A villain; a ſcoundrel *Skin.*

Skep. *n. f.* [ſceppen, lower Saxon, to draw.]

1. *Skep* is a ſort of baſket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in.

A pitchforke, a doongforke, ſeeve, *ſkep*, and a bin. *Tuſſer.*

2. In Scotland, the repoſitories where the bees lay their honey is ſtill called *ſkep.*

Skeptick. *n. f.* [ſκεπτικος, Gr *ſceptique*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

Bring the cauſe unto the bar; whoſe authority none muſt diſclaim, and leaſt of all thoſe *ſcepticks* in religion. *Dec. of Piety.*

Survey
Nature's extended face, then *ſcepticks* ſay,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art *Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *ſceptick* ſide,
With too much weakneſs for the ſtoicks pride,
Man hangs between. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

The dogmatift is fure of every thing, and the *fceptick* be-
[illegible]

SKEPTICAL. *adj.* [from *fceptick*] Doubtful, pretending to univerfal doubt

May the Father of mercies confirm the *fceptical* and wavering minds, and fo prevent us that ftand faft, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICISM *n. f.* [*fcepticifme*, French, from *fceptick*.] Univer-
[illegible]

I held by my natural diffidence and *fcepticifm* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *n. f.* [*fchedula*, Latin] An outline; a rough draught, a firft plan

I fhall not attempt a character of his prefent majefty, having already given an imperfect *fketch* of it. *Addifon.*

As the higheft *fketch*, if juftly trac'd,
Is by ill colouring but the more difgrac'd,
So by falfe learning is good fenfe defac'd. *Pope.*

To SKETCH, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuoufly of [illegible] admirable deſign *fketched* out only with a black pen-[illegible] though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To plan, by giving the firft or principal notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midft of filence, to contemplate thofe ideas which I have only *fketch*'d, and which every man muft finifh for himfelf. *Dryden's Dufrefnoy.*

SKE WER, *n. f.* [*fkere*, Danifh.] A wooden or iron pin, ufed to keep meat in form.

Sweet breeds and collops were with *fkewers* prick'd
About the fides *Dryden's Iliad.*
From his rug the *fkewer* he takes,
And on the ftick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*
I once may overlook,
A *fkewer* fent to table by my cook. *King*

Send up meat well ſtuck with *fkewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *fkewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handſomer. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

To SKEWER, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faften with fkewers.

SKIFF *n. f* [*efquife*, French; *fcapha*, Lat.] A fmall light boat.

If in two *fkiffs* of cork, a loadſtone and ſteel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other ſtanding ſtill, but both ſteer unto each other.
[illegible]

In a poor *fkiff* he paſs'd the bloody main,
Choak'd with the ſlaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*
On Garraway cliffs
A ſavage race by ſhipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *fkiffs*,
And ſtrip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

SKI'LFUL. *adj.* [*ſkill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with ſkill; poſſeſſing any art; dexterous, able.

His father was a man of Tyre, *ſkilful* to work in gold and ſilver. *2 Chron.* ii. 14.

They ſhall call the huſbandman to mourning, and ſuch as are *ſkilful* of lamentation, to wailing. *Amos* v. 16.

Will Vafer is *ſkilful* at finding out the ridiculous ſide of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well ſpent,
Your *ſkilful* hand employ'd to ſave
Deſpairing wretches from the grave?
And then ſupporting with your ſtore
Thoſe whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*

Inſtructors ſhould not only be *ſkilful* in thoſe ſciences which they teach; but have ſkill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

SKI'LFULLY *adv.* [from *ſkilful*.] With ſkill; with art; with uncommon ability, dexterouſly

As ſoon as he came near me, in fit diſtance, with much fury, but with fury *ſkilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*

Ulyſſes builds a ſhip with his own hands, as *ſkilfully* as a ſhipwright. *Broome.*

SKI'LFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *ſkilful*.] Art; ability; dexterouſneſs.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *ſkilfulneſs* of his hands. *Pſalms* lxxviii. 72.

SKILL. *n. f.* [*ſkil*, Iſlandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readineſs in any practice, knowledge, dexterity; artfulneſs

Skill in the weapon is nothing without ſack. *Shakeſpeare.*
You have
As little *ſkill* to fear, as I have purpoſe
To put you to't. *Shakeſpeare.*
Oft nothing profits more
Than ſelf eſteem grounded on juſt and right,
Well manag'd; of that *ſkill* the more thou know'ſt,
The more ſhe will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*
I will from wond'rous principles ordain
A race unlike the firſt, and try my *ſkill* again. *Dryden.*

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambaſſador from the ſtate, by his great wiſdom and *ſkill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conqueſt of Athens, and reſtored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.

Learned in one *ſkill*, and in another kind of learning unfkilful. [illegible]

To SKILL. *v. n.* [*ſkilia*, Iſlandick.]

1. To be knowing in, to be dextrous at.

They that *ſkill* not of ſo heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenſer.*
The overſeers were all that could *ſkill* of inſtruments of muſick. *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 12.
One man of wiſdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in thoſe things that he can *ſkill* of, than ten thouſand others that be ignorant. *Whitgift.*

2. [*Skilia*, Iſlandick, ſignifies to diſtinguiſh.] To differ, to make difference; to intereſt; to matter. Not in uſe.

Whether the commandments of God in ſcripture be general or ſpecial, it *ſkilleth* not. *Hooker.*
What *ſkills* it, if a bag of ſtones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee? raiſe thy head,
Take ſtars for money; ſtars not to be told,
By any art yet to be purchas'd,
None is ſo waſtful as the ſcraping dame,
She loſeth three for one; her ſoul, reſt, fame. *Herbert.*
He intending not to make a ſummer buſineſs of it, but a reſolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *ſkilled* not much when he began the war, eſpecially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*

SKILLED. *adj.* [from *ſkill*.] Knowing; dextrous, acquainted with

Of theſe nor *ſkilled* nor ſtudious. *Milton.*
Moſes, in all the Egyptian arts was *ſkill'd*,
When heav'nly power that choſen veſſel fill'd *Denham.*
He muſt be very little *ſkill'd* in the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue ſhall accompany only a good underſtanding. *Locke.*

SKI'LLESS. *adj* [from *ſkill*.] Wanting art. Not in uſe.

Nor have I ſeen
More that I may call men than you.
How features are abroad I am *ſkilleſs* of *Shakeſpeare.*
Jealouſly what might befal your travel,
Being *ſkilleſs* in theſe parts; which to a ſtranger
Unguided and unfriended, often prove
Rough and unhoſpitable. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
Thy wit, that ornament to ſhape and love,
Miſhapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *ſkilleſs* ſoldier's flaſk
Is ſet on fire. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

SKI'LLET *n. f.* [*eſcuellette*, French.] A ſmall kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dullneſs
My ſpeculative and offic'd inſtruments
Let houſe-wives make a *ſkillet* of my helm,
And all indign and baſe adverſities
Make head againſt my eſtimation. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *ſkillet* ſet it over a ſoft fire. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SKILT. *n. f.* [A word uſed by *Cleaveland*, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Smectymnus! ha! what art?
Syriack? Or Arabick? Or Welſh? What *ſkilt*?
Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleaveland.*

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *ſcum*, from *ſcum*; *eſcume*, French.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by paſſing a veſſel a little below the ſurface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary
Who hold the plough or *ſkim* the [illegible],
My fav'rite books, and pictures ſell. *Prior.*

2. To take by ſkimming.

She boils in kettles muſt of wine, and *ſkims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims. *Dryden.*
His principal ſtudies were after the works of Titian, whoſe cream he has *ſkimm'd*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
The ſurface of the ſea is covered with its bubbles, while it riſes, which they *ſkim* off into their boats, and afterwards ſeparate in pots. *Addiſon.*
Whilome I've ſeen her *ſkim* the cloated cream,
And preſs from ſpongy curds the milky ſtream. *Gay.*

3. To ruſh the ſurface ſlightly; to paſs very near the ſurface

Nor ſeeks near her humble flight to raiſe,
Content to *ſkim* the ſurface of the ſeas. *Dryden.*
The ſwallow *ſkims* the river's watry face. *Dryden.*
A winged caſtern blaſt juſt *ſkimming* over
The ocean's brow, and ſinking on the ſhore. *Prior.*

4. To cover ſuperficially. Improper

[illegible] rous flats in ſecret [illegible]
Where the falſe tides *ſkim* over the covert ſand,
And ſeamen with dread ſounded depths betray. *Dryden.*

To SKIM *v. n.* To paſs lightly; to glide along.

Their airy ſhapes o'er the furrows rove,
A dreadful ſcene! and *ſkim* before his eyes. *Addiſon.*

When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow;
Not ſo when ſwift Camilla ſcours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *ſkims* along the main *Pope.*

Such as have active ſpirits, who are ever *ſkimming* over the ſurface of things with a volatile ſpirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

They *ſkim* over a ſcience in a very ſuperficial ſurvey, and never lead the diſciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

The boat, light *ſkimming* ſtretch'd his oary wings. *Thomſ.*

SKIMBLESKAMBLE *adj.* [A cant word formed by reduplication from *ramble.*] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And ſuch a deal of *ſkimble-ſkamble* ſtuff,
As puts me from my faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkim.*] A ſhallow veſſel with which the ſcum is taken off

Waſh your wheat in three or four waters, ſtirring it round; and with a *ſkimmer*, each time, take off the light.

SKI'MMILK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken

Then cheeſe was brought: ſays Slouch, this e'en ſhall roll,
This is *ſkimmilk*, and therefore it ſhall go. *King*

SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſkind*, Daniſh.]

1. The natural covering of the fleſh. It conſiſts of the *cuticle*, outward ſkin, or ſcarf ſkin, which is thin and inſenſible, and the *cutis*, or inner ſkin, extremely ſenſible.

The body is conſumed to nothing, the *ſkin* feeling rough as leather. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

[illegible] things takes his eaſe,
And nightly viſions in his ſlumber ſees. *Dryden's Fa.*

2. Hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

3. The body; the perſon

We meet with many of theſe dangerous adventures, wherein 'tis hard for a man to ſave both his *ſkin* and his credit. *L'Eſtr.*

To SKIN *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay, to ſtrip or diveſt of the ſkin.

The beavers run to the door to make their eſcape, are there intangled in the nets, ſeized by the Indians, and immediately *flayed.* *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To cover with the ſkin

It will but *ſkin* and film the ulcerous place,
Whilſt rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unſeen *Shakeſpeare.*

Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itſelf,
That *ſkins* the vice o' th' top. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

The wound was *ſkinned*, but the ſtrength of his thigh was not reſtored. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *ſkins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the ſore. *Locke.*

The laſt ſtage of healing, or *ſkinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To cover ſuperficially.

What I took for ſolid earth was only heaps of rubbiſh, *ſkinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addiſon.*

SKINK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑcenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage

Scotch *ſkink*, which is a pottage of ſtrong nouriſhment, is made with the knees and ſinews of beef, but long boiled. jellies alſo of knuckles of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To SKINK. *v. n.* [ꝑcencan, Saxon.] To ſerve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obſolete.

SKINKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkink.*] One that ſerves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of ſugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *ſkinker*; one that never ſpake other Engliſh in his life, than eight ſhillings and ſix pence, and you are welcome, ſir *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *ſkinkers.* *Ben. Johnſon*

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which, empty'd, the rude *ſkinker* ſtill reſtor'd. *Dryden.*

SKI'NNED. *adj.* [from *ſkin.*] Having the nature of ſkin or leather; hard, callous.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and diſcharges a naſty ichor, the edges in proceſs of time tuck in, and, growing *ſkinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp's Surgery.*

SKI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkin.*] A dealer in ſkins.

SKI'NNINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkinny.*] The quality of being ſkinny

SKI'NNY. *adj.* [from *ſkin.*] Conſiſting only of ſkin; wanting fleſh

Her chappy finger laying
Upon her *ſkinny* lips. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Leaſt the aſperity of theſe cartilages of the windpipe ſhould hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *ſkinny* ſubſtance, theſe annulary griſtles are not made round, but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a ſoft membrane, which may eaſily give way *Ray on the Creation.*

His fingers meet
In *ſkinny* films, and ſhape his oary feet. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

To SKIP *v. n.* [*ſquittire*, Italian; *eſquiver*, French. I know not whether it may not come from *ſcape.*]

1. To fetch quick bounds; to paſs by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Iſrael a deriſion unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For ſince thou ſpakeſt of him, thou *ſkippedſt* for joy. *Jer. xlviii. 27.*

The queen, bound with love's powerful charm,
Sat with Pigwiggen arm in arm:
Her merry maids, that thought no harm,
About the room were *ſkipping.* *Drayton.*

At ſpur or ſwitch no more he *ſkips*,
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

The earth-born race
O'er every hill and verdant paſture ſtray,
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackmore.*

John *ſkipped* from room to room, ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbuthn. & Pope. Bull.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleaſing pain,
And quick ſenſations *ſkip* from vein to vein. *Pope's Dunc.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy reaſon, would he *ſkip* and play? *Pope.*

2. To paſs without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to ſay, that the former popes did wiſely to ſet the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Conſtantine the Great to Sylveſter of St Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or not; the better to *ſkip* over the matter in fact, whether there was ever any ſuch thing at all or no. *Bacon's Apoph. cxvii.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *ſkip* over all ſentences where he ſpied a note of admiration at the end *Swift.*

To SKIP. *v. a.* [*eſquiver*, French.] To miſs, to paſs.

Let not thy ſword *ſkip* one
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard,
He is an uſurer. *Shak. ſp. Timon of Athens*

Although to engage very far in ſuch a metaphyſical ſpeculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate ſuddenly, yet we dare not quite *ſkip* it over, leſt we be accuſed of overſeeing it. *Bayle.*

They who have a mind to ſee the iſſue may *ſkip* theſe two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

SKIP *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound

He looked very curiouſly upon himſelf, ſometimes fetching a little *ſkip*, as if he had ſaid his ſtrength had not yet forſaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make ſo large a *ſkip* as to caſt yourſelf from the land into the water. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

SKI'PJACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkip* and *jack.*] An upſtart.

The want of ſhame or brains does not preſently entitle every little *ſkipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Eſtr.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkip* and *kennel.*] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſchipper*, Dutch.] A ſhipmaſter or ſhipboy

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, ſays the *ſkipper.* *L'Eſtrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved.——Yes, refined like a Dutch *ſkipper* from a whale-fiſhing. *Congreve.*

SKI'PPET. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *ſkiff.*] A ſmall boat.

Upon the bank they ſitting do eſpy
A dainty damſel, dreſſing of her hair,
By whom a little *ſkippet* floating did appear *Fairy Queen.*

SKI'RMISH. *n. ſ.* [from *yſ* and *carm*, Welſh, the ſhout of war, whence *ygarm*, and *ygarmes*, old Britiſh words. *Mae a naw 'ſgarmes a wnaan*, ſays an ancient writer *Eſcarmouche*, French.]

1. A ſlight fight; leſs than a ſet battle.

One battle, yes, a *ſkirmiſh* more there was
With adverſe fortune fought by Carliſmand,
Her ſubjects moſt revolt. *Philips's Briton.*

2. A conteſt, a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt ſignior Benedick and her; they never meet but there's a *ſkirmiſh* of wit. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe *ſkirmiſhes* expire not with the firſt propugners of the opinions; they perhaps began as ſingle duellers; but then they ſoon have their partiſans and abettors, who not only enhance, but intail the feud to poſterity *Decay of Piety.*

To SKI'RMISH *v. n.* [*eſcarmoucher*, French; from the noun.] To fight looſely, to fight in parties before or after the ſhock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will,
Though broken, ſcatter'd, fled, they *ſkirmiſh* ſtill. *Fairfax.*

A gentleman volunteer, *ſkirmiſhing* with the enemy before Worceſter, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a ſword, and ſhot with a muſket-bullet in the ſame ſhoulder *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I'll paſs by the little *ſkirmiſhings* on either ſide. *Atterbury.*

SKI'RMISHER *n. ſ.* [from *ſkirmiſh.*] He who ſkirmiſhes. *Ainſ.*

To SKIRR *v. a.* [This word ſeems to be derived from ꝑcip, Saxon, pure, clean, unleſs it ſhall be rather deduced from σκιρδαω.] To ſcour, to ramble over in order to clear

Send out more horſes, *ſkirre* the country round;
Hang thoſe that talk of fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To ſcour; to ſcud; to ryn in haſte.

We'll make them *ſkirre* away as ſwift as ſtones
Enforced from the old Aſſyrian ſlings. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

SKI'RRET. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſarum*, Latin.] A plant.

It produces its flowers in an umbel, which conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed circularly, and expanded in form of a roſe: the empalement afterward becomes a fruit, compoſed of two narrow ſeeds, that are gibbous, and furrowed on one ſide, but plain on the other. The roots are ſhaped like long turneps, and are joined to one head. *Miller.*

Skirrets are a ſort of roots propagated by ſeed. *Mortimer.*

SKIRT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiorte*, Swediſh.]

1. The looſe edge of a garment; that part which hangs looſe below the waiſt.

It's but a nightgown in reſpect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, ſuch ſleeves and *ſkirts*, round underborne with a bluiſh tinſel. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *ſkirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 *Sa.* xv. 27.

2. The edge of any part of the dreſs.

A narrow lace, or a ſmall *ſkirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, and croſſes the breaſt, being a part of the tucker, is called the modeſty-piece. *Addiſon.*

3. Edge; margin, border; extreme part.

He ſhould ſeat himſelf at Athie, upon the *ſkirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Ye miſts, that riſe
From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or grey,
Till the ſun paint your fleecy *ſkirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author riſe. *Milton.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmoſt *ſkirts*
Of glory, and far off his ſteps adore. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

The northern *ſkirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conqueſts or commerce of the four great empires; but that which ſeems to have ſecured the other is the ſtony and ſandy deſarts, through which no army can paſs. *Temple.*

Upon the *ſkirts*
Of Arragon our ſquander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *ſkirteth* this hundred on the waſte ſide. *Carew.*

Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide *ſkirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

A ſpacious circuit on the hill there ſtood,
Level and wide, and *ſkirted* round with wood. *Addiſon.*

SKI'TTISH. *adj.* [*ſky*, Daniſh; *ſchuw*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; eaſily frighted.

A reſtleſs *ſkittiſh* jade had gotten a trick of riſing, ſtarting, and flying out at his own ſhadow. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Wanton; volatile, haſty; precipitate.

Now expectation, tickling *ſkittiſh* ſpirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſtill reſolv'd, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obſtinater;
And ſtill the *ſkittiſher* and looſer,
Her freaks appear'd to fit the cloſer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men ſleep in *ſkittiſh* fortune's hall,
While others play the idiots in her eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unſtaid and *ſkittiſh* in all motions elſe,
Save in the conſtant image of the creature
That is belov'd. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

SKI'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKI'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonneſs; fickleneſs.

SKONCE. *n. ſ.* [See SCONCE.]

Reinard ranſacketh every corner of his wily *ſkonce*, and beſturreth the utmoſt of his nimble ſtumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

SKREEN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcran*, *eſcrein*, French, which *Minſheu* derives from *ſecernendum*, Latin. *Nimis violenter ut ſolet*, ſays *Skinner*, which may be true as to one of the ſenſes; but if the firſt ſenſe of *ſkreen* be a kind of coarſe *ſieve or riddle*, it may perhaps come if not from *cribrum*, from ſome of the deſcendants of *cerno*.]

1. A riddle or coarſe ſieve.

A ſkuttle or *ſkreen* to rid ſoil fro' the corn. *Tuſſer.*

2. Any thing by which the ſun or weather is kept off.

3. Shelter, concealment.

Fenc'd from day, by night's eternal *ſkreen*;
Unknown to heav'n, and to myſelf unſeen. *Dryden.*

To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To riddle; to ſift. A term yet uſed among maſons when they ſift ſand for mortar.

2. To ſhade from ſun or light, or weather.

3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains cloſely drawn, the light to *ſkreen*:
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interpoſition betwixt the earth and the ſun *ſkreen* and fence off the heat, otherwiſe inſupportable. *Hooker's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. To ſhelter; to protect.

Ajax interpos'd
His ſevenfold ſhield, and *ſkreen'd* Laertes' ſon,
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him ſore. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *ſkreen* them, and get them out when they have run themſelves into the briars. *Locke.*

His majeſty encouraged his ſubjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *ſkreened* them from puniſhment. *Spect.*

The ſcales, of which the ſcaly ſkin is compoſed, are deſigned to fence the orifices of the ſecretory ducts of the miliary glands, and to *ſkreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

SKUE. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no ſatisfactory derivation.] Oblique; ſidelong. It is moſt uſed in the adverb *aſkue.*

Several have imagined that this *ſkue* poſture of the axis is a moſt unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradiſe. *Bentley.*

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Diſcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *ſkulk'd* behind the fence, and ſneak'd away. *Dryden.*

SKULL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiola*, Iſlandick; *ſkatti*, Iſlandick, a head.]

1. The bone that incloſes the head: it is made up of ſeveral pieces, which, being joined together, form a conſiderable cavity, which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigneſs of the brain. Its figure is round, and a little depreſſed on its ſides. The ſeveral pieces, of which the ſkull is compoſed, are joined together by ſutures, which makes it leſs apt to break: theſe pieces or bones are ſix proper and two common, and each is made up of two tables, or lamina, between which there is a thin and ſpongious ſubſtance, mad of ſome bony fibres, which come from each lamina, called in Greek διπλόη, and in Latin *meditullium*. In it are a great many veins and arteries, which bring blood for the nouriſhment of the bones. The tables are hard and ſolid, becauſe in them the fibres of the bones are cloſe to one another. The *diploe* is ſoft, becauſe the bony fibres are at a greater diſtance from one another. The external lamina is ſmooth, and covered with the pericranium: the internal is likewiſe ſmooth; but on it are ſeveral furrows, made by the puſe of the arteries of the dura mater, whilſt the cranium was ſoft and yielding. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead mens *ſkulls*; and, in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shakeſ. R. III.*

With redoubled ſtrokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd *ſkull* within the brains. *Dryden.*

2. [ſceole, Saxon, a company.] A ſhoal. See SCULL.

Repair to the river where you have ſeen them ſwim in *ſkulls* or ſhoals. *Walton.*

SKU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* A headpiece.

SKU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* [*caſſida*, Latin.] A plant.

The flowers are longiſh, one in each ala of the leaves: the upper leaf is galeated like an helmet, with two auricles adjoining: the under leaf, for the moſt part, is divided into two: the cuyx, having a cover, contains a fruit reſembling the heel of a ſlipper or ſhoe. *Miller.*

SKY. *n. ſ.* [*ſky*, Daniſh.]

1. The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops aſcend the *ſky*. *Milton.*

The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *ſkies*. *Roſcommon.*

Raiſe all thy winds, with night involve the *ſkies*,
Sink, or diſperſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolt you know,
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coaſts. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

What is this knowledge but the *ſky* ſtol'n fire,
For which the thief ſtill chain'd in ice doth ſit. *Davies.*

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *ſky*. *Dryden.*

3. The weather.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to anſwer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *ſkies*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

SKY'EY. *adj.* [from *ſky*. Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *ſkiey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'ſt,
Hourly afflict. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

S L A

SKY'COLOUR. *n. f.* [*ſky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the ſky.

A ſolution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *ſky-colour*, but nothing near ſo high as the cerulcous tincture of ſilver. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *adj.* [*ſky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the ſky.

This your Ovid himſelf has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water nymphs are dreſſed in *ſkycoloured* garments. *Add.*

SKY'DYED. *adj.* [*ſky* and *dye*.] Coloured like the ſky.

There figs, *ſkydyed*, a purple hue diſcloſe *Pope.*

SKY'ED. *adj.* [from *ſky*.] Enveloped by the ſkies. This is unuſual and unauthoriſed.

The pale deluge floats
O'er the *ſky'd* mountain to the ſhadowy vale. *Thomſon.*

SKY'ISH. *adj.* [from *ſky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the ſky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *ſkyiſh* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

SKY'LARK. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and ſings.

He next proceeded to the *ſkylark*, mounting up by a proper ſcale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very eaſy deſcent. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monſtrous fowl dropt through the *ſkylight*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scribleri.*

SKY'ROCKET. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *rocket*.] A kind of firework, which flies high and burns as it flies.

I conſidered a comet, or in the language of the vulgar a blazing ſtar, as a *ſkyrocket* diſcharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addiſon.*

SLAD *n. ſ.*

1. A puddle. *Ainſworth.*
2. A plane of ſtone: as, a marble *ſlab*.

SLAB. *adj.* [A word, I ſuppoſe, of the ſame original with *ſlubber*, or *ſlaver*.] Thick, viſcous; glutinous.

Noſe of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-ſtrangl'd babe,
Dutch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and *ſlab*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*ſlabben*, *ſlabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.
2. To ſhed or pour any thing.

To SLA'BBER. *v. a.*

1. To ſmear with ſpittle.

He *ſlabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. To ſhed; to ſpill.

The milk pan and cream pot ſo *ſlabber'd* and ſoft,
That butter is wanting, and cheeſe is half loſt. *Tuſſer.*

SLA'BBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlabber*.] He who ſlabbers.

SLA'BBY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſlab*.]

1. Thick; viſcous.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moiſt intemperies, *ſlabby* and greaſy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be uſed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Wet; bloody.

When waggiſh boys the ſtunted beſom ply,
To rid the *ſlabby* pavements, paſs not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [ɼleac, Saxon; *ſlaken*, Iſlandick; *yſlack*, Welſh; *laxus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenſe; not hard drawn; looſe.

The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution in this caſe to make a *ſlack* compreſſion, for fear of exciting a convulſion. *Arbuthn.*

2. Remiſs, not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if ſo be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *ſlack*, the alacrity and fervour of others ſerveth as a preſent ſpur. *Hooker*

Seeing his ſoldiers *ſlack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treaſon. *Knolles.*

Nor were it juſt, would he reſume that ſhape,
That *ſlack* devotion ſhould his thunder 'ſcape. *Waller.*

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *ſlack*. *Hudibras.*

3. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *ſlack*:
His nimble wit out-ran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

A handful of *ſlack* dried hops ſpoil many pounds, by taking away their pleaſant ſmell. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. Relaxed; weak; not holding faſt.

All his joints relax'd
From his *ſlack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roſes ſhed. *Milton.*

To SLACK. } *v. a.* [from the adjective.
To SLA'CKEN }

1. To be remiſs; to neglect.

When thou ſhalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *ſlack* not to pay *Deutr.* xxiii. 21.

2. To loſe the power of coheſion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, ſo that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *ſlacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

3. To abate.

Whence theſe raging fires
Will *ſlacken*, if his breath ſtir not their flames. *Miltan.*

4. To languiſh; to fail; to flag. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLACK } *v. n.*
To SLACKEN }

1. To looſen, to make leſs tight.

Ah generous youth, that wiſh forbear;
Slack all thy ſails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*

Had Ajax been employ'd, our *ſlacken'd* ſails
Had ſtill at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulſes beat, and lungs reſpire;
This holds the ſinews like a bridle's reins,
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn or ſtop, as ſhe them *ſlacks* or ſtrains. *Davies.*

Taught power's due uſe to people and to kings,
Taught nor to *ſlack* nor ſtrain its tender ſtrings. *Pope.*

3. To eaſe; to mitigate. *Philips* ſeems to have uſed it by miſtake for *ſlake*.

Men, having been brought up at home under a ſtrict rule of duty, always reſtrained by ſharp penalties from lewd behaviour, ſo ſoon as they come thither, where they ſee laws more ſlackly tended, and the hard reſtraint, which they were uſed unto, now *ſlacked*, they grow more looſe. *Spenſer.*

If there be cure or charm
To reſpite or deceive, or *ſlack* the pain
Of this ill manſion. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons ſome ſucculent plant
Allow'd, that poor helpleſs man might *ſlack*
His preſent thirſt, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*

4. To remit for want of eagerneſs.

My guards
Are you, great powers, and th' unbated ſtrength
Of a firm conſcience; which ſhall arm each ſtep
Ta'en for the ſtate, and teach me *ſlack* no pace. *Ben. Johnſ.*

With ſuch delay well pleas'd, they *ſlack* their courſe. *Milt.*

5. To cauſe to be remitted.

You may ſooner by imagination quicken or *ſlack* a motion, than raiſe or ceaſe it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower than make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon.*

This doctrine muſt ſuperſede and *ſlacken* all induſtry and endeavour, which is the loweſt degree of that which hath been promiſed to be accepted by Chriſt; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wiſe man's cumbrance, if not ſnare; more apt
To *ſlacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praiſe. *Milton.*

Balls of this metal *ſlack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the am'rous youth beſtow'd the race. *Waller.*

One conduces to the poet's aim; which he is driving on in every line: the other *ſlackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to unbend.

Here have I ſeen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *ſlacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chaſe by all the flow'r
Of youth, whoſe hopes a nobler prey devour. *Denham*

7. To with-hold; to uſe leſs liberally.

He that ſo generally is good, muſt of neceſſity hold his virtue to you, whoſe worthineſs would ſtir it up where it wanted, rather than *ſlack* it where there is ſuch abundance. *Shakeſp.*

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of coheſion.

Some unſlacked lime cover with aſhes, and let it ſtand till rain comes to *ſlack* the lime; then ſpread them together. *Mort.*

9. To neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From thoſe that ſhe calls ſervants, or from mine?
—If then they chanc'd to *ſlack* ye,
We could controul them. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *ſlacks* not. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Stack not the good preſage, while heav'n inſpires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires. *Dryden.*

10. To repreſs; to make leſs quick or forcible.

I ſhould be griev'd, young prince, to think my preſence
Unbent your thoughts, and *ſlacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addiſon.*

SLACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To ſlack*.] Small coal; coal broken in ſmall parts.

SLA'CKLY. *adv.* [from *ſlack*.]

1. Looſely; not tightly; not cloſely.
2. Negligently; remiſsly.

That a king's children ſhould be ſo conveyed,
So *ſlackly* guarded, and the ſearch ſo ſlow
That could not trace them. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

SLA'CKNESS

S L A

SLACK[illegible] *n. f.* [from *slack*.]

1. Looseness, not tightness.
2. Negligence, inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker.*

These thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *slackness*. *Shak. Winter's Tale*

From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,
Who should better hold his place
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*

3. Want of tendency.

When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness.

Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the [illegible] *Boyle.*

SLAG. *n. f.* The dross or recrement of metal.

Not only the cakes but the glasses of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or *slag* of copper. *Boyle.*

SLAIE *n. f.* A weaver's reed. *Ainsworth.*

SLAIN The participle passive of *slay*.

The *slain* of the Lord shall be many. *Is.* lxvi. 16.

The king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the *slain*. *Dryden.*

To SLAKE *v. a* [from *sleck*, *Skinner*; from *sleck*, Islandick, to quench, Mr *Lye*.]

1. To quench, to extinguish.

He did always strive
Himself with salves to health for to restore,
And *slake* the heavenly fire that raged evermore. *Fa. Queen.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

She with her cold hand *slakes*
His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart. *Crashaw.*

From Julus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair. *Dryden.*

The fragrant fruit from bending branches shake,
And with the crystal stream their thirst at pleasure *slake*.
Richmore's Creation.

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chace,
Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst. *Addis. Cato.*

2. It is used of lime, so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To slack* or *slake* lime be to powder or quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it. *Woodward*

To SLAKE. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *slack*.] To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If the the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength decay;
But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay *Davies.*

To SLAM. *v. a* [*lema*, Islandick, *schlagen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A word not used but in low conversation.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*esclaundre*, French; *scandalum*, Latin.]

To censure falsely, to belie.

Slander Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent. *Shakespeare.*

He hath *slandered* thy servant unto the king 2 *Sa.* xix. 27.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *slandering* it. *Whitgifte.*

Thou do'st with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy *slandering* trade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befal,
And sputt'ring under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

Of all her dears she never *slander'd* one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone. *Dryden.*

SLA'NDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. False invective.

When *slanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Stat. K. Lear*

Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not so;
Yet charge the consul with our harms,
That let him go
So in our censure of the state
We shall do warier,
And make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander*. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

2. Disgrace, reproach.

Thou *slander* of thy heavy mother's womb,
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakesp. R. III.*

3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most step-mothers,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *n. f.* [from *slander*.] One who belies another; one who says false imputations on another.

In your servants suffer any offence against yourself rather than against God. ensure not that they should be raisers or [illegible] *Taylor.*

Thou shalt answer for this, thou *slanderer* *Dryden.*

SLA'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *slander*.]

1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the *slanderous* tongue? *Shakespeare.*

To me belongs
The care to stain the blast of *sland'rous* tongues
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious.

I was never able 'til now to choke the mouth of such detractors, with the certain knowledge of their *slanderous* untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We lay these honours on this man,
To ease ourselves of divers *sland'rous* loads. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *slanderous*.] Calumniously; with false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and *slanderously* bark at the courses which are held against that traiterous earl and his adherents. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They did *slanderously* object,
How that they durst not hazard to present
In person their defences. *Daniel's Civil War.*

SLANG. The preterite of *sling*.

David *slang* a stone, and smote the Philistine. 1 *Sa.* xvii.

SLANK. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SLANT } *adj.* [from *slanghe*, a serpent, Dutch *Skinner*.]
SLA'NTING. } Oblique; not direct, not perpendicular.

Late the clouds
Justling, or pushed with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The sun round the globe describes th' Æquator line,
By which wise means he can the whole survey
With a direct or with a *slanting* ray,
In the succession of a night and day *Blackmore.*

SLA'NTLY. } *adv.* [from *slant*.] Obliquely; not perpendi-
SLA'NTWISE } cularly; slope.

Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,
With sower sets in it, set *slantwise* asleep. *Tusser's Husband.*

SLAP *n. f.* [*schlap*, German.] A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp.

The laugh, the *slap*, the second curse go round. *Thomson.*

SLAP *adv.* [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow.

Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouse, then strait went the yard *pap* over their noodle. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull*

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a flap.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here stroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

SLA'PDASH. *antiq.* [from *slap* and *dash*.] All at once as any thing broad falls with a *pap* into the water, and *dashes* it about. A low word.

And yet, *slapdash*, is all again
In ev'ry sinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*

To SLASH. *v. a.* [*slacken*, to strike, Islandick.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To lash. *Slash* is improper.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *flash*
The vig'rous steeds that drew his lord's caash,
To Peggy's side inclin'd. *King.*

To SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword, to lay about him.

The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *flashing* at their idle shades. *Fairy Queen.*

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *flashing* Bentley with his desp'rate hook. *Pope*

SLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cut, wound.

Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*

2. A cut in cloath.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and cut, and slish and *slash*,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

Diſtinguiſh'd *flatlet* deck the great,
As each exceſs in hats or ſtate,
His oylet holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a ſtamper. *Prior.*

SLATCH. *n. ſ.* [A ſea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe. *Bailey.*

SLATE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſplit*, *ſlate* is in ſome counties a crack, or from *eſclate*, a tile, French.] A grey ſoſſile ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon.

A ſquare cannot be ſo truly drawn upon a *ſlate* as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew's Coſmol.*

A ſmall piece of a flat *ſlate* the ants laid over the hole of their neſt, when they foreſaw it would rain. *Addiſon's Spect.*

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof, to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,
Would raiſe a houſe about two ſtories,
A lyrick one would *ſlate*. *Swift.*

SLA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlate*.] One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [*ſlotta*, Swediſh.] A woman negligent, not elegant or neat.

Without the riſing of which ſum,
You dare not be ſo troubleſome
To pinch the *ſlattern* back and breaſt,
For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*

We may always obſerve, that a goſſip in politicks is a *ſlattern* [illegible]

The ſallow ſkin is for the ſwarthy put,
And love can make a *ſlattern* of a ſlut. *Dryden.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbans glare,
The new-ſcour'd mantera and the *ſlattern* air. *Gay.*

SLA'TY. *adj.* [from *ſlate*.] Having the nature of ſlate.

All the ſtone that is *ſlaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the ſite of the ſtratum, will ſplit only lengthways, or horizontally, and, if placed in any other poſition, 'tis apt to give way, ſtart, and burſt, when any conſiderable weight is laid upon it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

SLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*eſclave*, French. It is ſaid to have its original from the *Sclavi*, or *Sclavonians*, ſubdued and ſold by the *Venetians*.] One mancipated to a maſter; not a freeman; a dependant.

The baniſh'd Kent, who in diſguiſe
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him ſervice
Improper for a *ſlave*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

[illegible]

Thou that waſt ſeal'd in thy nativity
The *ſlave* of nature, and the ſon of hell. *Shakeſp. R III.*

Of gueſts he makes them *ſlaves*
Inhoſpitably. *Milton.*

Slaves to our paſſions we become, and then
It grows impoſſible to govern men. *Waller.*

The condition of ſervants was different from what it is now, they being generally *ſlaves*, and ſuch as were bought and ſold for money. *South.*

Perſpective a painter muſt not want; yet without ſubjecting ourſelves ſo wholly to it, as to become *ſlaves* of it. *Dryden.*

To-morrow, ſhould we thus expreſs our friendſhip,
Each might receive a *ſlave* into his arms:
This ſun perhaps, this morning ſun's the laſt,
That e'er ſhall riſe on Roman liberty. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men ſhould *ſlave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift.*

SLA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſalivum*, Latin; *ſlefa*, Iſlandick.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

Matholus hath a paſſage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *ſlaver* of its mouth, which will not conſiſt with truth. *Brown.*

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *ſlaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

To SLA'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be ſmeared with ſpittle.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the ſtairs
That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falſhood as with labour. [illegible]

2. To emit ſpittle.

Miſo came with ſcowling eyes to deliver a *ſlavering* good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

Why muſt he ſputter, ſpawl, and *ſlaver* it,
In vain, againſt the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*

To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To ſmear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the ſlave he mouths it more and more,
'Till with white froth his gown is *ſlaver'd* o'er. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER. *n. ſ.* [*ſlabberaer*, Dutch, from *ſlaver*.] One who cannot hold his ſpittle, a driveller; an ideot.

SLA'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlave*.] Servitude; the condition of a ſlave, the offices of a ſlave.

If my diſcernings were out of errour, weakneſs, or obſtinacy in me, yet no man can think it other than the badge and

method of *ſlavery*, by ſavage rudeneſs and importunate obtruſions of violence to have the maſk of his errour diſpelled.

SLAUGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughtor*, Saxon, from *plægan*, *plegan*, to ſtrike or kill.] Maſſacre; deſtruction by the ſword.

They were all ſtruck for thee!
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell *ſlaughter* on their ſouls. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

On each hand *ſlaughter* and gigantick deeds. *Addiſon.*

The pair you ſee,
Now friends become, in cloſe embraces join'd,
But when they leave the ſhady realms of night,
With mortal heat each other ſhall purſue
What wars, what wounds, what *ſlaughter* ſhall enſue! *Dryd.*

To SLAUGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſſacre; to ſlay; to kill with the ſword.

Your caſtle is ſurpriz'd, your wife and babes
Savagely *ſlaughter'd*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *houſe*.] Houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whoſe ſouls abhor
Th' uncleanly ſavour of a *ſlaughterhouſe*;
For I am ſtifled with the ſmell of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLAUGHTERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting *ſlaughterman*. *Shak. Hen. V.*

Ten chas'd by one,
Are now each one the *ſlaughterman* of twenty. *Shakeſpeare.*

See, thou fight'ſt againſt thy countrymen,
And join'ſt with them, will be thy *ſlaughterman*. *Shak. H VI.*

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *adj.* [from *ſlaughter*.] Deſtructive; murderous.

I have ſupt full with horrours,
Direneſs familiar to my *ſlaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shake[illegible]*

SLA'VISH. *adj.* [from *ſlave*.] Servile; mean; baſe, dependant.

A thing
More *ſlaviſh* did I ne'er, than anſwering
A ſlave without a knock. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your aſſes, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in *ſlaviſh* part,
Becauſe you bought them. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

I believe
That he, the ſupreme God, t' whom all things ill
Are but as *ſlaviſh* officers of vengeance,
Would feed a gaſt'ring guard an, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unſtain'd. *Milton.*

Thoſe are the labour'd births of *ſlaviſh* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

Scottiſh bards our mutual loves rehearſe
In lying ſtrains and ignominious verſe. *Prior.*

SLA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſlaviſh*.] Servilely; meanly.

[illegible]

To SLAY *v. a.* preter *ſlew*; part. paſſ. *ſlain* [*ſlahan*, Gothick; *ſlean*, Sax. *ſlachten*, Dutch, to ſtrike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord, or ſhall I ſay her uncle?
Or he that *ſlew* her brothers and her uncle? *Shak. R III.*

Tyrant, ſhew thy face!
If thou be'ſt *ſlain*, and with no ſtroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghoſts will haunt me ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

The dead y-handed Clifford *ſlew* my ſteed. *Shak. H VI.*

I ſaw under the altar the ſouls of them that were *ſlain* for the word of God. *Rev. vi.*

Thus there was killing of young and old, and *ſlaying* of virgins and infants. *2 Mac. v. 13.*

Slay and make ready. *Gen. xliii. 16.*

Wrath killeth the fooliſh man, and envy *ſlayeth* the ſilly one. *Job v. 2.*

They *ſlew* ten thouſand men [illegible]

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train,
All much lamented, all in battle *ſlain*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Abraham
By blood and battles muſt his pow'r maintain,
And *ſlay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain. *Prior.*

SLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlay*.] Killer; murderer; deſtroyer.

Witneſs the guiltleſs blood poured oft on ground;
The crowned often ſlain, the *ſlayer* crowned. *Fairy Queen.*

They ſlew thoſe that were *ſlayers* of their countrymen. *Abb.*

The *ſlayer* of himſelf yet ſaw I there;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair;
With eyes half cloſ'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his ſullen ſoul away. *Dryden.*

SLEAVE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning. *Sleave* ſilk is explained by *Gouldman floccus ſericus*, a lock of ſilk; and the women ſtill ſay *ſleave the ſilk*, for *unwind* it. *Ainſworth* calls

twist into ſlight ſtrings.]

I on a fountain light,
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffadillies dight,
With graſs that *fleave* was matted. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

SLEAZY. *adj.* [often written *fleezy.*] Weak; wanting ſubſtance. This ſeems to be of the ſame race with *fleave*, or from to *fly*.

SLED. *n. ſ.* [*ſled*, Danish; *ſledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *ſled*, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *adj.* [from *ſled.*] Mounted on a ſled

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He ſmote the *ſledded* Pollack on the ice. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLEDGE *n. ſ.* [ſleeg, Saxon; *ſleggia*, Iſlandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him ſpying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beſet,
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel, without remorſe,
And on his ſhield like iron *ſledges* bet. *Fairy Queen.*

The painful ſmith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardeſt iron ſoon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *ſledge* he can it beat,
And faſhion to what he it liſt apply. *Spenſer.*

The uphand *ſledge* is uſed by under workmen, when the work is not of the largeſt, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they uſe it with both their hands before them, and ſeldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

Ariſtotle aſcribes it unto the ſwiftneſs of that motion; but it would follow that the quick ſtroak of a light hammer ſhould be of greater efficacy, than any ſofter and more gentle ſtroking of a great *ſledge*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *ſled*. See SLED.

In Lancaſhire, they uſe a ſort of *ſledges* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horſe. *Mort.*

SLEEK *n. ſ.* [*ſleyck*, Dutch.] Smooth, mild, glaſſy

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and ſuch as ſleep a-nights. *Shakeſpeare.*

Envy!
How eagerly ye follow my diſgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *ſleek* and wanton
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet are the men more looſe than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rub'd, and trim'd,
More *ſleek'd*, more ſoft, and ſlacker limb'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all dreſt in flowers,
And that the *ſleek*-haired nymphs were ſeen,
To ſeek them ſummer bowers. *Drayton*

The pureſt paſteboard, with a *ſleek* ſtone rub ſmooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret creſt, and *ſleek* enamel'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thoſe rugged names to our like mouths grow *ſleek*,
That would have made Quintilian ſtare and gaſp. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *ſleek*,
And then thou kemb'ſt the tuzzes on thy cheek *Dryden.*

So *ſleek* her ſkin, ſo faultleſs was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleaſure take
To ſee ſo fair a rival *Dryden.*

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb ſmooth and even.

[illegible]
And hair Lucina's golden comb,
Wherewith ſhe ſits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render ſoft, ſmooth, or groſſy

Gentle my lord, *ſleek* o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your gueſts to night. *Shakeſp.*

She does *ſleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

A ſheet of well *ſleeked* marble paper did not caſt any of its diſtinct colours upon the wall. *Boyle.*

The perſuaſive rhetorick
That *ſleek'd* his tongue, and won ſo much on Eve,
So little here, nay loſt *Milton.*

A cruiſe of fragrance, form'd of burniſh'd gold,
Odour divine! whoſe ſoft refreſhing ſtreams
Sleek the ſmooth ſkin, and ſcent the ſnowy limbs. *Pope.*

SLEEKLY. *adv.* [from *ſleek.*] Smoothly; groſſly

Let their heads be *ſleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats bruſh'd. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To SLEEP. *v. n.* [*ſlepan*, Gothick; *ſleepan*, Saxon; *ſlaepen*, Dutch.]

1. To take reſt, by ſuſpenſion of the mental powers.

I've watch'd and travel'd hard:
Some time I ſhall *ſleep* out; the reſt I'll whiſtle. *Shakeſp.*

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere ſhe *ſleep*, hath thrice her prayers ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her fantaſy
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy;
But thoſe that *ſleep*, and think not on their ſins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, ſhoulders, ſides, and ſhins. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

If the man be poor, thou ſhalt not *ſleep* with his pledge. *Exod.*

Sleep on now, and take your reſt, behold the hour is at hand. *Matth.* xxvi. 45.

Peace, good reader! do not weep,
Peace! the lovers are aſleep.
They, ſweet turtles! folded lie,
In the laſt knot that love could tie.
Let them *ſleep*, let them *ſleep* on,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never *ſleep* in night. *Craſhaw.*

Thoſe who at any time *ſleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To reſt, to be motionleſs

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-boned clown in chines of beef ere thou *ſleep* in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove on my knees thou mayſt be turned into hobnails.

How ſweet the moonlight *ſleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

The giddy ſhip, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows, then ſhoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd the ſtops, and *ſleeps* again. *Dryden.*

3. To live thoughtleſsly.

We *ſleep* over our happineſs, and want to be rouzed into a quick thankful ſenſe of it. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead; death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake.

If we believe that Jeſus died and roſe again, even ſo them alſo which *ſleep* in Jeſus will God bring with him. *1 Theſſ.*

A perſon is ſaid to be dead to us, becauſe we cannot raiſe from the grave, though he only *ſleeps* unto God, who can raiſe from the chamber of death. *Aylliffe's Parergon.*

5. To be inattentive, not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that ſo long have *ſlept* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever
Have wiſh'd the *ſleeping* of this buſineſs, never
Deſir'd it to be ſtirr'd *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

SLEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Repoſe; reſt, ſuſpenſion of the mental powers, ſlumber

Methought I heard a voice cry ſleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder *ſleep*; the innocent *ſleep*,
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd ſleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's ſecond courſe,
Chief nouriſher in life's feaſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Cold calleth the ſpirits to ſuccour; and therefore they cannot ſo well cloſe and go together in the head, which is ever requiſite to *ſleep*. And for the ſame cauſe, pain and noiſe hinder *ſleep*; and darkneſs furthereth *ſleep*. *Bacon.*

Beaſts that ſleep in winter, as wild bears, during their *ſleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing. *Bacon.*

His faſten'd hands the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *ſleep*. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings diſcloſ'd the god,
And in his hand the *ſleep*-compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants ſpend the greateſt part of their time in *ſleep*, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or ſome pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

SLEE'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleep.*]

1. One who ſleeps, one who is not awake.

Sound muſick; come my queen, take hand with me.
And rock the ground whereon theſe *ſleepers* be. *Shakeſp.*

What's the buſineſs,
That ſuch an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *ſleepers* of the houſe? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In ſome countries, a plant which ſhutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon, the inhabitants ſay is a plant that ſleepeth. There be *ſleepers* enow then; for almoſt all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a ſpy taken, and a *ſleeper* ſlain *Dryden.*

He muſt be no great eater, drinker, nor *ſleeper*, that will diſcipline his ſenſes, and exert his mind: every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

2. A lazy inactive drone.
3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.
Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*
4. Not *A fleep.*

SLEEPILY. *adv.* [from *sleepy.*]
1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.
2. Dully; lazily.
I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*
3. Stupidly.
He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEEPINESS. *n. s.* [from *sleepy.*] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.
Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most ill boding symptom of a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEEPLESS. *adj.* [from *sleep.*] Wanting sleep.
The field
To labour calls us, now with sweat imposed,
Though after *sleepless* night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep. *Pope.*

SLEEPY. *adj.* [from *sleep.*]
1. Drowsy, disposed to sleep.
2. Not awake.
Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go, carry them and smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
She wak'd her *sleepy* crew
And rising hastily, took a short adieu. *Dryden.*
3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep.
We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses unintelligent of our insufficience, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still. *Milton.*
I sleeped about eight hours, and no wonder, for the physicians had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slet.*] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.
Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hastning up behind,
Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*
Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below.
Huge oxen stand incross'd in wintry wains
Of snow congeal'd. *Dryden.*
Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *sleet*, then snow, and ice, and frost. *Cheyne.*

TO SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEEVE. *n. s.* [*slefe*, Dutch.]
1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.
Once my well waiting eyes espy'd my treasure,
With *sleeves* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure. *Sidney.*
The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion for in armory, the fashion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve*, is fashioned much like to that *sleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's *sleeve* upon their arms, sir Launcelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Astolath in a tourney. *Spenser's Ireland.*
Your hose should be ungartered, your *sleeve* unbuttoned, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakesp.*
You would think a smock a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve*-band, and the work about the square on't. *Shakespeare.*
He was cloathed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. *Dryden.*
2. *Sleeve*, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk, which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in the following passage. [See SLEAVE.]
Methought I heard a voice cry, sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder sleep, the innocent sleep,
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care,
The death of each day's life. *Shakespeare.*
3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, signifies a cover; any thing spread over; which seems to be the sense of *sleeve* in the proverbial phrase.
A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *sleeves*. *L'Estrange.*
Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent sycophant ascribes to them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South's Sermons.*
John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride of the squire. *Arbuthnot's Hist of John Bull.*
4. To hang on a *sleeve*, to make dependent.
It is not for a man which doth know, or should know what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgment upon the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*
5. [*Lallige*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEEVED. *adj.* [from *sleeve.*] Having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS. *adj.* [from *sleeve.*]
1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.
His cloaths were strange, though coarse, and black, tho' bare,
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,
Become tuftaffaty. *Donne.*
They put on long *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton. *Sandys.*
Behold yon tie by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Grave mummers! *sleeveless* some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*
2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long possessed, I know not well how it obtained; *Skinner* thinks it properly *sleeveless* or *lifeless* to this I cannot heartily agree, though I [illegible] a knot, or *skein*, and so signify *unentangled, hanging straight*; or from *sleeve*, a cover; and therefore means *plainly uttered*, *openly* without palliation?]
This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipresence. *Hall.*
My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as she calls it. *Spectator.*

SLEIGHT. *n. s.* [*slagd*, cunning, Islandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice, as sleight of hand, the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight.*
He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent [illegible] over-reach us by cunning *sleights*. *Hooker.*
Fair Una to the red cross knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though false Duessa it to bar,
Her false *sleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*
[illegible]
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground,
And that distill'd by magick *sleights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Out stept the ample size
Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength, to him, Laertes' son,
That crafty one as huge in *sleight*. *Chapman.*
She could not so convey
The massy substance of that idol great,
What *sleight* had she the wardens to betray?
What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? *Fairfax.*
In the wily snake
Whatever *sleights*, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit, and native subtility
Proceeding. *Milton.*
Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat,
As lookers on feel most delight,
That least perceive the juggler's *sleight*. *Hudibras.*
Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths [illegible]
When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *sleight*, when the poet does not too grossly impose upon us. *Dryden.*
While innocent he scorns ignoble slight,
His honest friends preserve him by a *sleight*. *Swift.*

SLEIGHT. *n. s.* [This word is apparently misprinted for *seine.*] Is a net of about forty fathoms in length, with which they encompass a part of the sea, and draw the same on land by two ropes fastned at its ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct. *Carew.*

SLENDER. *adj.* [*slinder*, Dutch.]
1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length, not thick.
So thick the roses bushing round
About her glow'd; half stooping to support
Each flow'r of *slender* stalk. *Milton.*
2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.
What *slender* youth bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave. *Milton.*
Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,
Tall, *slender*, straight, with all the graces blest. *Dryden.*

3. Not

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*
4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.
Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy sentence upon as many as refuse to embrace the same, must have special regard, that their first foundations and grounds be more than *slender* probabilities. *Hooker.*
Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident. *Shakespeare.*
Positively to define that season, there is no *slender* difficulty. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
It is a very *slender* comfort that leans upon the nice distinction between things being troublesome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotson.*
5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a *slender* estate and *slender* parts.
At my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so *slender* warning,
You're like to have a thin and *slender* pittance. *Shakesp.*
In cold and dry ons inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *slender*, thin, drawing. *Arbuthnot.*
The good Ollonius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table with his presence. *Philips.*

SLE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *slender*.]
1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly.
If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*
If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if *slenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. 2 *Mac.*

SLE'NDERNESS. *n. s.* [from *slender*.]
1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slenderness*, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of the feathers, that is from the *slenderness* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the grosser lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*
2. Want of bulk or strength.
It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness* and weakness of the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
3. Slightness, weakness, inconsiderableness.
The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniencies that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgifte.*
4. Want of plenty.

SLEPT. The preterite of *sleep*.
Silence coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all *slept* fast in thee. *Pope.*

SLEW. The preterite of *slay*.
He *slew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chased Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest princes, out of the country. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

To SLEY. *v. n.* [See to SLEAVE.] To part or twist into threads.
Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of *sley'd* silk? *Shakespeare.*

To SLICE. *v. n.* [*ÿlitan*, Saxon.]
1. To cut into flat pieces.
Their cooks make no more ado, but *slice* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Journey.*
The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*
2. To cut into parts.
Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must
Slice one in two to keep her number just. *Cleaveland.*
When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,
I *sliced* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*
3. To cut, to divide.
Ambitious princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

SLICE. *n. s.* [*ÿlice*, Saxon, from the verb.]
1. A broad piece cut off.
Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across, so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself. *Swift.*
He from out the chimney took,
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fattest side,
Cut out large *slices* to be fry'd. *Swift.*
2. A broad piece.
Then clap four *slices* of plaister on't,
That lac'd with bits of rusty, makes a front. *Pope.*
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel, a spatula.
The [illegible] hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice* of our apothecaries, with which they spread plaisters. *Hakewill.*
When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice*, clap the coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Mortimer.*

SLICK. *adj.* [*slickt*, Dutch. See SLEEK.]
Glass attracts but weakly, some *slick* stones, and thick glasses indifferently. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SLID. The preterite of *slide*.
At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden's Enuid.*

SLI'DDEN. The participle passive of *slide*.
Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backsliding? *Jer.* viii. 5.

To SLI'DDER. *v. n.* [*slidderen*, Dutch.] To slide with crepitation.

To SLIDE. *v. n.* [*slidan*, Saxon; *slyden*, Dutch; *yÿ-lithe*, Welsh.]
1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.
[illegible] but communicate with the spirits in the pores of the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Ulysses, Sthenelus, Tisander *slide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Denham.*
2. To move without change of the foot.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *slide* than run by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Sidney.*
Smooth *sliding* without step. *Milton.*
He that once sins, like him that *slides* on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:
Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*
3. To pass inadvertently.
Make a door and a bar for thy mouth, beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclus* xxv. 26.
4. To pass unnoticed.
In the princess I could find no apprehension of what I said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing *slide*, softly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*
5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.
Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none,
But let the famish'st flesh *slide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakespeare.*
Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure leaving,
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*
Rescue me from their ignoble hands
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryden.*
Their eye *flies* over the pages, or the words *slide* over their eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts.*
6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.
Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and dictates of right reason. *South.*
To pass without difficulty or obstruction.
Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*
Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answ'ring parts shall *slide* into a whole;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*
8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet.
The gamarts dancing by the river side,
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller.*
9. To fall by errour.
The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things, which so cleareth man's judgment, as it is the less apt to *slide* into any errour. *Bacon.*
10. To be not firm.
Ye saints!
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thomson.*
11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.
Little tricks of sophistry by *sliding* in, or leaving out such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants. *Watts.*

SLIDE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Smooth and easy passage.
We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, continued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *flow* into their business; for people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course.

There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bac.*

SLIDER. *n. s.* [from *slide.*] He who slides.

SLIGHT *adj.* [*slecht*, Dutch.]

1. Small, worthless, inconsiderable.

Is Cæsar with Antonius priz'd so *slight*? *Shakespeare.*

Their arms, their arts, their manners I describe,
Slight is the subject, but the praise not small,
If heav'n assist, and Phœbus hear my call. *Dryden.*

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise;
If she inspire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, some upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon.*

He in contempt
At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton.*

4. Foolish; weak of mind.

No beast ever was so *slight*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not strong, thin, as a *slight* silk.

SLIGHT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect, contempt; act of scorn.

People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into *slights* or neglects. *Clarissa.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.

As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely atchieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*

After Nic had bamboozled John a while, what with *slight* of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLIGHT *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to disregard.

Beware lest they transgress and *slight* that sole command. *Milton.*

You cannot expect your son should have any regard for one whom he sees you *slight.* *Locke.*

2. To throw carelessly, unless in this passage to *slight* be the same with to *sling*

The rogues *slighted* me into the river, with as little remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakespeare.*

3. [*Slichten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius, Skinner*, and *Ainsworth.*

4. To SLIGHT *over.* To treat or perform carelessly.

Those men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but *slight* it *over*, and no more ado. *Bacon's Essays.*

His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *slighted over* *Dryden.*

SLI'GHTER. *n. s.* [from *slight*] One who disregards.

SLI'GHTINGLY. *adv.* [from *slighting*] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my sceptick speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *slight*]

1. Negligently, without regard

Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but *slightly* heard. *Hooker.*

Give nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or *slightly* handled in discourse. *Shakespeare.*

You were to blame
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shakespeare.*

A letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of this restriction, and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*

2. Scornfully, contemptuously.

Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd,
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opposite *slightly* thought. *Philips*

3. Weakly, without force.

Scorn not the sacred gates of heav'n too *slightly* barr'd. *Milton.*

4. Without worth

SLI'GHTNESS. *n. s* [from *slight*]

1. [illegible]

2. Negligence, want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable *slightness.* *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy hearts and devotions? *Decay of Piety.*

SLI'LY. *adv.* [from *sly.*] Cunningly, with cunning secrecy, with subtle covertness.

Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,
That *slily* glided towards your majesty,
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shakespeare.*

He, closely false and *slily* wise,
Cast how he might annoy them most from far. *Fairfax.*

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs us of our grand treasure. *Decay of Piety.*

With this he led a herd of goats controul;
Which by the way he met, and *slily* stole:
Clad like a country swain *Dryden.*

May hypocrites,
That *slily* speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,
Drink on unwarned, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips.*

SLIM. *adv.* [A cant word as it seems, and therefore not to be used.] Slender; thin of shape.

A thin *slim*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a henroost, and when he had stuft his guts well, squeezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Estr.*

I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seventeen. *Addison.*

SLIME. *n. s.* [slim, Saxon, *slym*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shakespeare.*

Brick for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Gen.*

The vale of Siddim was full of *slime*-pits. *Gen.* xiv. 10.

God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholsome mists. *Raleigh.*

Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some concretion of *slime* where the sun beateth hot, and the sea stirreth little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And with Asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Now dragon grown; larger than whom the sun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,
Huge Python] *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

O foul descent! I'm now constrain'd
Into a beast, to mix with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

SLI'MINESS. *n. s.* [from *slimy.*] Viscosity; glutinous matter.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer.*

SLI'MY. *adj* [from *slime*]

1. Overspread with slime.

My bended hook shall pierce
Their *slimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakespeare.*

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shak.*

They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy* river. *Locke.*

The rest are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *slimy* tract they tread. *Dryden.*

Eels for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy.* *Arbuthnot.*

Shoals of slow house-bearing do snails creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks
In the sleek rind. *Philips.*

The swallow sweeps
The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house. *Thomson.*

2. Viscous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell-gates, into the waste,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton.*

From their groins they shed
A *slimy* juice by false conception bred. *Dryden.*

The astrological undertakers would raise men like vegetables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence of the stars. *Bentley.*

SLI'NESS. *n. s* [from *sly.*] Designing artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my correspondent can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness*, which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Addison.*

SLING. *n. s* [slinga, Saxon, *slingen*, Dutch.]

1. A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

The arrow cannot make him flee *sling* stones are turned with him into stubble. *Job* xli. 28.

Dreads

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's ſtring?
Or ſinging ſtones [illegible] Sa.
Slings have ſo much greater ſwiftneſs than a ſtone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the *ſling* is farther off from the ſhoulder joint, the center of motion - *Wilkins*
The Lycian king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *ſling*,
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew *Dryden's Æn.*
Whirl'd from a *ſling*, or from an engine thrown,
Amidſt the foes, as flies a mighty ſtone,
So flew the beaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. A throw; a ſtroke
'Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burſt
With ſuck'd and gutted rival, at one *ſling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleaſing ſon. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

3. A kind of hanging bandage.

To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a ſling.
2. To throw; to caſt. Not very proper.
Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,
That now caſts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Inceniſt, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *ſlings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addiſon.*
3. To hang looſely by a ſtring.
From rivers drive the kids, and *ſling* your hook,
Anon I will waſh 'em in the ſhadow brook. *Dryden.*
4. To move by means of a rope.
Cœnus I ſaw amidſt the ſhouts
Of mariners, and buſy care to *ſling*
His horſes ſoon aſhore. *Dryden's Clemenes.*
They *ſling* up one of their largeſt hogſheads, then rolled [illegible]

SLI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſling*.] One who ſlings or uſes the ſling.
The *ſlingers* went about it, and ſmote it. 2 *Kings* iii. 25

To SLINK. *v. n.* preter. *ſlunk*. [ſlingan, Saxon, to creep.] To ſneak; to ſteal out of the way.
We will *ſlink* away in ſupper-time, diſguiſe us at my lodging, and return all in an hour. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink away *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
He, after Eve ſeduced, unminded *ſlunk*
Into the wood faſt by. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair,
When braſs and pewter hap to ſtray,
And linen *ſlinks* out of the way *Hudibras*
She *ſlunk* into a corner, where ſhe lay trembling 'till the company went their way *L'Eſtrange.*
He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *ſlink* into a corner, as if no body had done it. *Arbuton. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*
A weaſel once made ſhift to *ſlink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink,
But having amply ſtuff'd his ſkin,
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope's Epiſt. of Horace.*
We have a ſuſpicious, fearful, and conſtrained countenance, often turning back, and *ſlinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

To SLINK. *v. a.* To caſt; to miſcarry of. A low word.
To prevent a mare's *ſlinking* her foal, in ſnowy weather keep her where ſhe may have good ſpring-water to drink. *Mort.*

To SLIP. *v. n.* [ſlipan, Saxon; *ſlippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſlide; not to tread firm.
If a man walks over a narrow bridge, when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution, when he overlooks his danger, but he who is ſober, and views that nice ſeparation between himſelf and the devouring deep, ſo that, if he ſhould *ſlip*, he ſees his grave gaping under him, ſurely muſt needs take every ſtep with horrour and the utmoſt caution. *South.*
A ſkilful dancer on the ropes *ſlips* wilfully, and makes a ſeeming ſtumble, that you may think him in great hazard, when he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*
If after ſome unſtrung'd leap
He drops his pole, and ſeems to *ſlip*,
Straight gath'ring all his active ſtrength,
He riſes higher half his length. *Prior.*
2. To ſlide; to glide.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather ſlide than run by her, leſt thou ſhouldſt make her legs *ſlip* from her. *Sidney.*
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and ſlippery, that the water may *ſlip* off them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. To move or fly out of place
Sometimes the ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either ſide, by reaſon of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the leaſt walking on it, the bone *ſlips* out again. *Wiſeman.*
4. To ſneak; to ſlink
From her moſt beaſtly company
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *ſlip* away,
Soon as appear'd ſafe opportunity. *Spenſer.*
When Judas ſaw that his hoſt *ſlipt* away, he was ſore troubled. *1 Mac.* ix. 7
I'll *ſlip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
Thus one tradeſman *ſlips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*
5. To glide, to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly.
The banks of either ſide ſeeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which ſtill would *ſlip* from it *Sidney*
The blaſting of the Lord ſhall *ſlip* from thee, without doing thee any good, if thou haſt not ceaſed from doing evil. *Taylor.*
Slipping from thy mother's eye thou went'ſt
Alone into the temple, there was found
Among the graveſt rabbies diſputant
On points and queſtions fitting Moſes' chair *Milton.*
Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting ſhadow *ſlipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day *Dryden.*
Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear ſo fair,
I would have ſtrain'd him with a cloſe embrace;
But through my arms he *ſlipt*, and vaniſh'd from the place. *Dryden.*
When a corn *ſlips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
Wiſe men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every miſpent hour which has *ſlipped* from them. *Rogers.*
I will impute no defect to thoſe two years which have *ſlipped* by ſince. *Swift to Pope.*
6. To fall into fault or errour.
If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *ſlipt* like him;
But he, like you, would not have been ſo ſtern. *Shakeſpeare.*
One *ſlippeth* in his ſpeech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*
An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of underſtanding knoweth when he *ſlippeth*. *Ecclus.* xx.
7. To creep by overſight.
Some miſtakes may have *ſlipt* into it; but others will be prevented by the names being now ſet at length. *Addr. to Dunciad.*
8. To eſcape, to fall away out of the memory.
By the hearer it is ſtill preſumed, that if they be let *ſlip* for the preſent, what good ſoever they contain is loſt, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*
The mathematician proceeds upon propoſitions he has once demonſtrated; and though the demonſtration may have *ſlipt* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addiſon.*
Uſe the moſt proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired, for the mind is ready to let many of them *ſlip*, unleſs ſome pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To SLIP. *v. a.*

1. To convey ſecretly.
In his officious attendance upon his miſtreſs he tried to *ſlip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuton. Hiſt. of John Bull.*
2. To loſe by negligence.
You are not now to think what's beſt to do,
As in beginnings; but what muſt be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *ſlip* no advantage
That may ſecure you. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*
Let us not *ſlip* th' occaſion, whether ſcorn
Or ſatiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*
One ill man may not think of the miſchief he could do, or *ſlip* the occaſion. *L'Eſtrange.*
To *ſlip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence. *Cotton.*
For watching occaſions to correct others in their diſcourſe, and not to *ſlip* any opportunity of ſhewing their talents, ſcholars are moſt blamed. *Locke.*
Thus far my author has *ſlipt* his firſt deſign; not a letter of what has been yet ſaid promoting any ways the trial. *Atterb.*
3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.
The runners ſpread from the maſter-roots, and have little ſprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent ſets: the branches alſo may be *ſlipped* and planted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
4. To eſcape from; to leave ſlily.
This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
— Oh, ſir, Lucentio *ſlipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himſelf, and catches for his maſter. *Shakeſp.*
5. To let looſe
On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new ſatten to the ſtormy ſeas;
Then *ſlips* his hauſſers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*
6. To let a dog looſe
The impatient greyhound, *ſlipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe, to courſe the fearful hare. *Dryden.*
7. To throw off any thing that holds one.
Forced to alight, my horſe *ſlipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*
8. To paſs over negligently
If our author gives us a liſt of his doctrines, with what reaſon can that about indulgences be *ſlipped* over? *Atterbury.*

SLIP *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of slipping, false step.
2. Error, mistake; fault.

There put on him
What forgeries you please; marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,
As are most known to youth and liberty *Shakespeare.*

Of the pramide there made, our matter hath so led us, by *slip* of memory, or injury of time. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This religious affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the most enormous *slip* he could commit.
Addr's Antidote against Atheism.

One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the fanctital service of a long life. *L'Estrange.*

Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if th' impostor's pen have made a *slip*,
That shews it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*

Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened to me this present view. *Locke.*

Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character. *Addison's Spectator.*

A twig torn from the main stock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by reason, than otherwise they seem, when by heat of contention they are ongled into many *slips*, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*

[illegible] have been brought into Spain. *Abb.*
[illegible] nature, and choice breeds
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shakespeare.*

Thy mother took it to her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*, whose fruit thou art. *Shakes.*

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck, and setting seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender *slip*,
Sav'd with care from Winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton.*

[illegible]he lab'rer cuts
Young *slips*, and in the stock securely puts. *Dryden.*

They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creat.*

4. A leash or string in which a dog is held.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not ope[illegible], nor effectively, as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the *slip*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramh.*

5. An escape, a desertion. I know not whether *to give the slip*, be not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the string or *slip* in the leader's hand.

The more shame for her goodyship,
To give so near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*, and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*

[illegible]heir explications are not your's, and will give you the *slip*. *L[illegible]*

6. A long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*

SLI'PBOARD. *n. f.* [*slip* and *board.*] A board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SLI'PKNOT. *n. f.* [*slip* and *knot.*] A bowknot; a knot easily untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-row. with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn off. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

[illegible] large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen [illegible]s, on which is to be made another single knot, and then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation.
Sharp's Surgery.

SLI'PPER, or *Slipshoe*. *n. f.* [from *slip.*] A shoe without leat[illegible] behind, into which the foot slips easily.

A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull,
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold;
A belt of straw and ivy buds,
With coral clasps, and amber studs. *Raleigh.*

If he went abroad too much, she'd use
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *King.*

Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground,
And the prest'n watch return'd a silver sound *Pope.*

SLI'PPER. *adj.* [gripan, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Obsolete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience.

A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope
Of mortal men, that swinke and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

SLI'PPERINESS. *n. f.* [from *slippery*.]
1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.

We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the breast. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLI'PPERY *adj.* [gripan, Saxon, *slipperig*, Swedish.]
1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slippery*, that the water slips off *Mortimer*

Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slippery*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
Is certain falling; or so *slippery*, that
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice. *Tuffer.*

Their way shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkness. *Jer. xx.*

The *slippery* tops of human state,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more *slippery* is their standing, and the deeper the fall. *L'Estrange.*

The highest hill is the most *slippery* place,
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*

Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*

3. Hard to hold, hard to keep.

Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold,
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,
And with vain images of beasts affright. *Dryden's Georg.*

4. Not standing firm.

When they fall, as being *slippery* standers,
The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fall. *Shakes. Troilus and Cressida.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; inflable.

Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity *Shakespeare.*

He looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, who tread upon the neck of fate. *Denh. Sophy.*

6. Not certain in its effect.

One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estr.*

7. [*Lubrique*, French.] Not chaste.

My wife is *slippery*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

SLI'PPY. *adv.* [from *slip.*] Slippery; easily sliding. A barbarous provincial word.

The white of an egg is ropy, *slippy*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

SLI'PSHOD. *adj.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

SLI'PSLOP. *n. f.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *slop.*

SLISH. *n. f.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash.*

What [illegible]s a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted.* [slitan, Saxon.] To cut longwise.

To make plants medicinable *slit* the root, and infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The deers of Argyrusa had their ears divided, occasioned at first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Had [illegible]t
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*

We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the cheeks *Temple.*

If a turned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its colour *Newton's Opt.*

He took a freak
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak *Swift.*

SLIT. *n. f.* [slite, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

In St James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of stone, and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round

round house a *slit* or slit of some little breadth: if you cry out in the slit, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
The shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows.
Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inserted thus, the wounded rind we close. *Dryden.*

I found, by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distincter, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton.*

To SLIVE } *v. a.* [ylpan, Saxon.] To split, to divide
To SLI'VER. } lengthwise, to tear off longwise.

Liver of blaspheming Jew,
Gall of goat, and *slips* of yew,
[illegible]

SLI'VER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef.

There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,
When down her weedy coronet and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak. Hamlet*

SLOATS. *n. f.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLOBBER. *n. f.* [*glaverie*, Welsh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.

To SLOCK. *v. a.* [*slack*, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slake, to quench.

SLOE. *n. f.* [*pla*, Saxon, *slaae*, Danish.] The fruit of the black-horn, a small wild plum.

The fair pomgranate might adorn the pine,
The grape the bramble and the *sloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, sow haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SLOOP *n. f.* A small ship.

To SLOP, *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop.*] To drink grossly and [illegible]

SLOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *L'Estrange.*

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,
Be thankful. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SLOP. *n. f.* [*propp*, Saxon, *slove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowsers; open breeches.

What said Mr Dombledon about the satin for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

SLOPE *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. *Junius* omits it. *Skinner* derives it from *slap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *slope* [illegible], or *slip*, to glide.] Oblique; not perpendicular; it is generally used of acclivity or declivity, forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *slipper* ease and fall. *Bacon.*

Murm'ring waters fall
Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton.*

SLOPE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
2. Declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moist, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must out slide, not be in a pool. *Bac.*

My lord advances with majestick mien,
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Lionel
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'n. *Milton.*

To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity, [illegible]

Though blasted corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

On each hand the flames
Driv'n backward *slope* their pointing spires, and roll'd
In billows, leave i'th' midst a horrid vale. *Milt. Par. Lost*

The star, that rose at evening bright,
Toward heav'n's descent had *slop'd* his westering wheel. *Milt.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain,
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain
Nor 'till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the midst and these the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats for human kind,
And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden.*

Upstarts a palace, lo! th' obedient base
Stairs at its foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope.*

There is a strait hole in every ants nest half an inch deep, and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addison's Spectator.*

SLOPENESS. *n. f.* [from *slope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness*, [illegible]
serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Wotton's Architect.*

SLOPEWISE *adj.* [*slope* and *wise.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

The Weir is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through the Ose from the land to low water mark, and having in it a boat or cod with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from slipping out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the Ose. *Carew.*

SLOPINGLY *adv.* [from *sloping.*] Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby on the Soul.*

SLOPPY *adj.* [from *slop.*] Miry and wet: perhaps rather [illegible] See SLAB.

To SLOT. *v. a.* [*slogher*, Dutch.] To strike or clash [illegible]

SLOT. *n.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.

SLOTH. *n. f.* [*plapð*, *plæpð*, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *sloath*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *slow.*]

1. Slowness, tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me. I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

2. Laziness, sluggishness, idleness.

Pale of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milt.*

Industry approach'd,
And rous'd him from his miserable *sloth*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew.*

SLOTHFUL. *adj.* [*sloth* and *full.*] Idle, lazy, sluggish, inactive, indolent, full of motion.

He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov. xviii. 9.*

The desire of the *slothful* killeth him, for his hands refuse to labour. *Prov. xxi. 25.*

To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *slothful*. *Milton.*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in *slothful* ease and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden.*

The very soul of the *slothful* does effectually but lie drowning in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange.*

SLOTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *slothful.*] With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *slothful.*] Idleness, lazyness; sluggishness, inactivity.

To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneness, it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slothfulness* and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov. xix. 15.*

SLOUCH. *n. f.* [*sloff*, Danish, stupid.]

1. A downcast look, a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is.

Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Steele.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.

Begin thy carrols then, thou vacant [illegible]
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN. *n.* [*sloef*, Dutch, *ysloven*, Welsh, nasty, shabby.] A man recently negligent of cleanliness, a man dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that master did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*. *Hooker.*

Assist in things about thee cleanliness,
That all may gladly board thee as a flow'r.
Slovens take up their stock of nastiness
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herbert.*

For as when *slovens* do amiss
At others doors. *Hudibras*

You laugh, half beau, half *floven* if I ſtand;
My wig half powder, and all ſnuff my hand. *Pope.*

SLO'VENLINESS *n. ſ.* [from *floveny.*] Indecent negligence of dreſs; neglect of cleanlineſs.

Slovenineſs is the worſt ſign of a hard ſtudent, and civility the beſt exerciſe of the remiſs; yet not to be exact in the phraſe of compliment, or geſtures of courteſy. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY *adj.* [from *floven.*] Negligent of dreſs; negligent of neatneſs, not neat, not cleanly.

Æſop at laſt found out a *floveny* lazy fellow, lolling at his eaſe, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLO'VENLY *adv.* [from *floven.*] In a coarſe inelegant manner.

I hang my cloaths on ſomewhat *flovenly*, I no ſooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY. *n. ſ.* [from *floven.*] Dirtineſs; want of neatneſs.

Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field
There's not a piece of feather in our hoſt
And time hath worn us into *floverny*. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

SLOUGH *n. ſ.* [ſlog, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place, a bog full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereunto the Engliſh could not enter, but over a croſs ditch and a *ſlough*, in paſſing whereof many of the Engliſh horſe were plunged, and ſome maimed. *Hayward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here ſtuck in a *ſlough*, and overthrown. *Milton.*

A carter had laid his waggon faſt in a *ſlough*. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and ſpirit embrace them, and to inure thyſelf to what thou art like to be, caſt thy humane *ſlough*, and appear freſh, *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move,
With caſted *ſlough* and freſh legerity. *Shakeſpeare.*

[illegible]
With ſhining checker'd *ſlough*, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shak. Hen VI.*

Oh let not ſleep my cloſing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the ſecret ſhade,
When he, renew'd in all the ſpeckl'd pride
Of pompous youth, has caſt his *ſlough* aſide;
And in his Summer livery rolls along,
Trail and brandiſhing his forky tongue. *Dryden.*

ſlough of an Engliſh viper, that is, the cuticula, they caſt off twice every year, at ſpring and fall, the ſeparation begins at the head, and is finiſhed in twenty-four hours. *Grew.*

The body, which we leave behind in this viſible world, is as the womb or *ſlough* from whence we iſſue, and are born into the other. *Grew's Coſmo.*

3. The part that ſeparates from a ſoul ſore.

At the next dreſſing I found a *ſlough* come away with the [illegible]

SLOUGHY. *adj.* [from *ſlough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy.

That cuſtom ſhould not be allowed of cutting ſcrawſ in low grounds *ſloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOW. *adj.* [ſlap, ſleap, Saxon; *ſleuw*, Friſick.]

1. Not ſwift, not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

Me thou think'ſt not *ſlow*,
Who ſince the morning hour ſet out from heav'n,
Where God reſides, and on mid-day arriv'd
In Eden, diſtance inexpreſſible. *Milton.*

Where the motion is ſo *ſlow* as not to ſupply a conſtant train of freſh ideas to the ſenſes, the ſenſe of motion is loſt. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a ſhort time.

Theſe changes in the heav'ns, though *ſlow*, produc'd
Like change on ſea and land, ſidereal blaſt. *Milton.*

3. Not ready, not prompt, not quick.

I am *ſlow* of ſpeech, and a *ſlow* tongue. *Ex.* iv. 10.

Mine ear ſhall not be *ſlow*, mine eye not ſhut. *Milton.*

The *ſlow* of ſpeech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converſe readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addiſon.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy, ſluggiſh.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *ſlow*
To guard their ſhore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not haſty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and *ſlow* to anger. *Common Prayer.*

He that is *ſlow* to wrath is of great underſtanding. *Prov.*

6. Dull; heavy in w[illegible]

The politick and wiſe
Are ſly *ſlow* things with circumſpective eyes. *Pope.*

[illegible]
This *ſlow*-pac'd ſoul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Diſpatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heav'n and earth *Donne.*

To the ſhame of *ſlow*-endeavouring art
Thy eaſy numbers flow. [illegible]

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I ſee,
Will prove no ſudden, but a *ſlow*-paced evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

For eight *ſlow*-circling years by tempeſts toſt. *Pope.*

Some demon urg'd
T' explore the fraud with guile oppoſ'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around th' inſidious pile. *Pope.*

To SLOW *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatorineſs; to delay, to procraſtinate. Not in uſe.

Now do you know the reaſon of this haſte?
—I would I knew not why it ſhould be *ſlow'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *ſlow.*]

1. Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,
Spreads his black wings, and *ſlowly* mounts to day *Pope.*

2. Not ſoon, not early, not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human ſeed peopled their country again *ſlowly*, by little and little.

Our fathers bent their baneful induſtry
To check a monarchy that *ſlowly* grew,
But did not France or Holland's fate foreſee,
Whoſe riſing pow'r to ſwift dominion flew. *Dryden.*

We oft our *ſlowly* growing works impart,
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope.*

3. Not haſtily; not raſhly.

4. Not promptly; not readily.

5. Tardily, ſluggiſhly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances ſo very *ſlowly*, that 'tis not impoſſible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finiſhed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SLO'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlow.*]

1. Smalneſs of motion; not ſpeed; want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftneſs.

Providence hath confined theſe human arts, that what any invention hath in the ſtrength of its motion, is abated in the *ſlowneſs* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickneſs of its motion, muſt be allowed for in the great ſtrength that is required unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Motion is the abſolute mode of a body, but ſwiftneſs or *ſlowneſs* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs, not quickneſs.

Tyrants uſe what art they can to increaſe the *ſlowneſs* of death. *Hooker.*

3. Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection.

Chriſt would not heal their infirmities, becauſe of the hardneſs and *ſlowneſs* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs.

5. Deliberation, cool delay.

6. Dilatorineſs, procraſtination.

SLO'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [ſlapſpinn, Saxon.] The blind worm; a ſmall viper, venomous, but ſcarcely mortal.

Though we have found formed ſnakes in the belly of the cecilia, or *ſlowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *ſubber.*]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle haſty.

Nature ſhewed ſhe doth not like men, who *ſlubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*

Baſſanio told him, he would make ſome ſpeed
Of his return: he anſwer'd, do not ſo,
Slubber not buſineſs for my ſake. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

As they are *ſlubbered* over, the malignity that remains will ſhow itſelf in ſome chronick diſeaſe, or in ſome ſpecies of the *lues venerea*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To ſtain; to daub. [This ſeems to be from *ſlobber*, *ſlabber*, or *ſlaver.*]

You muſt be content to *ſlubber* the gloſs of your new fortunes, with this more ſtubborn and boiſterous expedition *Shak.*

3. To cover coarſely or carelеſſly.

A man of ſecret ambitious ends, and proportionate counſels, ſmothered under the habit of a ſcholar, and *ſlubbered* over with a certain rude and clowniſh faſhion, that had the ſemblance of integrity. *Wotton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch.

Quoth ſhe, although thou haſt deſerv'd,
Baſe *ſlubberdegullion*, to be ſerv'd
As thou did'ſt vow to deal with me,
If thou had'ſt got the victory. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *ſlog*, ſlough, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere ſoft *ſludge* or mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUG *n. ſ.* [*ſlug*, Daniſh, and *ſlock*, Dutch, ſignify a glutton, and thence one that has the ſloth of a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch.

Fie, what a *ſlug* is Haſtings, that he comes not! *Shakeſp.*

2. An hindrance; an obſtruction.

Uſury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be ſtirring, if it were not for this *ſlug*. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail.
4. [Slecg, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun.

When fractures are made with bullets or *flugs*, there the ſcalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

As, forc'd from wing-guns, lead itſelf can fly,
And pond'rous *flugs* cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle, to play the drone, to move ſlowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from purſuit of praiſe and fame,
To *flug* in ſloth and ſenſual delights,
And end their days with irrenowned ſhame. *Fairy Queen.*

He lay not all night *flugging* in a cabbin under his mantle, but uſed commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenſer.*

One went *flugging* on with a thouſand cares. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLU'GGARD. *n. ſ.* [from *flug*.] An idler, a drone, one lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have ta'en a tardy *ſluggard* here. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Up, up, ſays avarice; thou ſnor'ſt again,
Stretcheſt thy limbs, and yawn'ſt, but all in vain:
The tyrant lucre no denial takes,
At his command th' unwilling *ſluggard* wakes. *Dryden.*

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *ſluggard* ſleep. *Dry.*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſluggard*.] To make idle, to make dronish.

Rather ſee the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *ſluggardiz'd* at home,
Wear out thy youth with ſhapeleſs idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLU'GGISH *adj.* [from *flug*.] Dull; drowſy; lazy, ſlothful, idle; inſipid; ſlow, inactive, inert.

Sluggiſh idleneſs, the nurſe of ſin,
Upon a ſlothful aſs he choſe to ride *Fairy Queen.*

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their ſeat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their *ſluggiſh* ſource. *Spenſ.*

One, bolder than the reſt,
With his broad ſword provok'd the *ſluggiſh* beaſt. *Waller.*

Matter, being impotent, *ſluggiſh*, and inactive, hath no power to ſtir or move itſelf. *Woodward.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſluggiſh*.] Dully; not nimbly, lazily, idly, ſlowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluggiſh*.] Dulneſs, ſloth; lazi-

The moſt of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains, no leſs than birds to fly, and horſes to run; which, if they loſe, it is thro' their own *ſluggiſhneſs*, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children. *H. Johnſ.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to ſhake off its *ſluggiſhneſs*, and vigorouſly employ itſelf about what reaſon ſhall direct. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſluyſe*, Dutch; *eſcluſe*, French; *ſluſa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate, a vent for water.

Two other precious drops that ready ſtood,
Each in their cryſtal *ſluice*, he ere they fell
Kiſs'd, as the gracious ſigns of ſweet remorſe,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

Divine Alpheus who, by ſecret *ſluice*,
Stole under ſeas to meet his Arethuſe. *Milton.*

If we receive them all, they were more than ſeven; if only the natural *ſluices*, they were fewer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As waters from her *ſluices*, flow'd
Unbounded ſorrow from her eyes
And ſent her wailings to the ſkies. *Prior.*

To SLUICE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Sluic'd out his innocent ſoul through ſtreams of blood. *Shak.*

Venus of liquid ore *ſluic'd* from the lake. *Milton.*

You wrong me, if you think I'll ſell one drop
Within theſe veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll *ſluice* it into ſtreams,
Turn fortune looſe again to my purſuit,
And let me hunt her through embattl'd foes
In duſty plains, there will I be the firſt. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

SLU'ICY. *adj.* [from *ſluice*.] Falling in ſtreams as from a ſluice or floodgate.

And oft whole ſheets deſcend of *ſluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the ſpongy clouds from off the main:
The lofty ſkies at once come pouring down,
The pronis'd crop and golden labours drown. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [ſlumeran, Saxon; *ſluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound ſleep.

He that keepeth Iſrael ſhall neither *ſlumber* nor ſleep. *Pſ.*

Conſcience wakes deſpair that *ſlumber'd*. *Milton.*

2. To ſleep; to repoſe. *Sleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded.

God ſpeaketh, yet man perceiveth it not; in a dream, in a viſion of the night, when deep ſleep falleth upon men, in *ſlumberings* upon the bed. *Job* xxxiii. 15

Have ye choſen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repoſe
Your wearied virtue, for the eaſe you find
To *ſlumber* here *Milton.*

3. To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

To SLU'MBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to ſleep.
2. To ſtupify, to ſtun.

Then up he took the *ſlumbered* ſenſeleſs corſe,
And ere he could out of his ſwoon awake,
Him to his caſtle brought. *Fairy Queen.*

To honeſt a deed after it was done, or to *ſlumber* his conſcience in the doing, he ſtudied other incentives. *Wotton.*

SLU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Light ſleep, ſleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's ſo fond
To truſt the mockery of unquiet *ſlumbers*. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

From careleſſneſs it ſhall fall into *ſlumber*, and from a *ſlumber* it ſhall ſettle into a deep and long ſleep, 'till at laſt, perhaps, it ſhall ſleep itſelf into a lethargy, and that ſuch an one that nothing but hell and judgment ſhall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and reſt, that equal periods keep;
Obedient *ſlumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repoſe.

Boy! Lucius! faſt aſleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey heavy dew of *ſlumber*. *Shakeſ. Jul. C.*

Love denies
Reſt to my ſoul, and *ſlumber* to my eyes
Three days I promiſ'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBEROUS *adj.* [from *ſlumber*.]

1. Inviting to ſleep; ſoporiferous; cauſing ſleep.

The timely dew of ſleep,
Now falling with ſoft *ſlumb'rous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

While penſive in the ſilent *ſlumb'rous* ſhade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, Life-like, on embodied air
Impreſs'd the form of Iphthema. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

There every eye with *ſlumb'rous* chains ſhe bound,
And daſh'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching! in this *ſlumbery* agitation, what have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SLUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſling*.

SLUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſink*.

Silence accompany'd, for beaſt, and bird,
They to their graſſy couch, theſe to their neſts,
Were *ſlunk*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Back to the thicket *ſlunk*
The guilty ſerpent, and well might; for Eve,
Intent now wholly on her taſte, nought elſe
Regarded. *Milton, P.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*ſtorris*, Dutch, naſty; *ſtorre*, [illegible]

1. To ſully, to ſoil, to contaminate.
2. To put ſlightly; to balk, to miſs.

The atheiſts laugh in their ſleeves, and not a little triumph to ſee the cauſe of theiſm thus betrayed by its profeſſed friends, and the grand argument *ſlurred* by them, and ſo their work done to their hands *Cudworth.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he *ſlurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to reſtore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.

What was the publick faith found out for,
But to *ſlur* men of what they fought for? *Hudibras.*

Come, ſeven's the main,
Cries Ganymede, the uſual trick
Seven, *ſlur* a ſix; eleven, a nick. *P.*

SLUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; ſlight diſgrace.

Here's an ape made a king for ſhewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *ſlur* upon him, in expoſing him for ſport to the ſcorn of the people. *L'Eſtrange.*

No one can rely upon ſuch an one, either with ſafety to his affairs, or without a *ſlur* to his reputation, ſince he that truſts a knave has no other recompence, but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South's Sermon.*

SLUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlodde*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.

Cricket, to Windſor chimneys ſhalt thou leap
Where fires thou find'ſt unrak'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry,
Our radiant queen hates *ſluts* and ſluttery *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſallow ſkin is for the ſwarthy put,
And love can make a ſlattern of a *ſlut*. *Dryden.*

The veal's all ra[illegible], the butter's turn'd to oil,
And thus I buy good meat for *ſluts* to ſpoil. *King.*

2. A

5. A word of light contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *flirt*,
Your aprons mountant; you're not othable,
Although I know you'll swear. *Shakesp. Timon.*

The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy, 'till one crafty old *flut* in the company advised them to consider a little better on't. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *flut*.] The qualities or practice of a slut.

Slutt'ry, to such great excellence opposed,
Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates sluts and *slutt'ry*. *Shakespeare.*

These make our girls their *slattery* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swarthy colour was rather *slattery* than nature, and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *slut*.] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty, indecently negligent of cleanness.

All preparations both for food and lodging such as would make one detest niggardness, it is so *sluttish* a vice. *Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covet store of cabins, yet indeed they are but *sluttish* dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their splinters. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Fortune's displeasure is but *sluttish*, if it smell so strongly as thou speak'st of. I will henceforth eat no fish of fortune's buttering. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*

Nastiness of that nation, and *sluttish* course of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*

Sloth's disorder fill'd his stable,
And *sluttish* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

SLU'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *sluttish*.] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sluttish*.] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness, dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in *slutt shness*. *Sidney.*

I look on the instinct of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, designed to deter men and women from *sluttishness* and fordidness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray on the Creation.*

SLY. *adj.* [ylwð, Saxon, slippery and metaphorically deceitful, *slegur*, Islandick.] Meanly artful, secretly nefarious; cunning.

For my *sly* wyles and subtile craftiness,
That title of the kingdom I possess. *Hubberd's Tale.*

And for I doubt the Grecish monarch *sly*,
Will use with him some of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*

His proud step he scornful turn'd,
And with *sly* circumspection. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Envy is a cursed plant, some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *sly* and unperceptible manner. *Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *sly* and leering at a woman. *Carriss.*

SLY'LY. *adv.* [from *sly*.] With secret artifice; insidiously.

To SMACK, *v. n.* [ymæccan, Saxon; *smacken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.
2. To have a tincture or quality infused.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

[illegible]
That doth not *smack* of observation. *Shakesp. King John.*

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.
4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the snoring lout;
Nor such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

He gives a *smacking* buss. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiss.

So careless flowers, strow'd on the waters face,
The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

2. To make any quick smart noise.

SMACK. *n. s.* [*smaeck*, Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taste, savour.
2. Tincture, quality from something mixed.

The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his first speech of her, the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him, insomuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first will always abide with him. *Spenser.*

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

It caused the neighbours to rub, that a petty *smack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean soul
Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl,
And has a *smack* of ev'ry one,
So love does, and has ever gone. *L[illegible].*

3. A pleasing taste.

Stack pease upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Lest dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
With all stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Tusser.*

4. A small quantity, a taste.

Trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
H' essays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*. *Dryden's P*

5. The act of parting the lips and biy, as after a pleasing taste.
6. A loud kiss.

He took
The bride about the neck, and kist her lips
With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*. *Donne.*

7. [Snacca, Saxon; *snekra*, Islandick.] A small ship.

SMALL. *adj.* [smal, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch; *smaar*, Islandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Is. l*

Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
The mighty soul how *small* a body holds. *Dryden's Juven.*

All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary *smallest* measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great, for a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Arbuthn.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work such as the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*

2. Slender; exile; minute.

After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a still *small* voice. *1 Kings* xix. 12.

Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *small*, 'till it was as *small* as dust. *Deutr.* ix. 21.

Those wav'd their amber fans
For wings, and *smallest* ornaments exact. *Milton.*

Small grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Little in degree.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts* xix. 23.

4. Little in importance; petty, minute.

Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband? *Gen.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,
Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares,
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
And drawn their sound gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*

Some mens behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*

5. Little in the principal quality, as *small* beer, not strong, weak.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Swift.*

SMALL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might sometimes discern the *small* of her leg. *Sidney.*

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her calf into a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*

His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SMA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *small age*, because it soon withers. *Skinner.*] A plant. It is a species of parsley, and a common weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*

Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is redish, and pretty big, of a round oval figure; a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and streaked from one end to the other. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SMA'LLCOAL. *n. s.* [*small* and *coal*.] Little wood coals used to light fires.

A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years imprisonment. *Spectator.*

When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,
From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat. *Gay.*

SMA'LLCRAFT. *n. s.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel, below the denomination of ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom t other day
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
Where stain'd with prunes, and rotten figs, he lay. *Dryd.*

SMALLPO'X *n. f.* [*small* and *pox.*] An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity, *variola*.

He fell ſick of the *ſmallpox*. *Wiſeman.*

SMA'LLY *adv.* [from *ſmall.*] In a little quantity; with minuteneſs; in a little or low degree.

A child that is ſtupid, and ſomewhat hard of wit, is never choſen by the father to be made a ſcholar, or elſe when he cometh to the ſchool, is *ſmally* regarded. *Aſcham.*

SMA'LLNESS *n. f.* [from *ſmall.*]

1. Littleneſs; not greatneſs.

The parts in glaſs are evenly ſpread, but are not ſo cloſe as in gold, as we ſee by the eaſy admiſſion of light, and by the *ſmallneſs* of the weight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Littleneſs; want of bulk, minuteneſs, ſubtilty.

Whatſoever is inviſible, in reſpect of the fineneſs of the body, or the *ſmallneſs* of the parts, or ſubtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *ſmallneſs* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newt.*

3. Want of ſtrength, weakneſs.

SMALT *n. f.*

A beautiful blue ſubſtance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fuſed with three parts common ſalt, and one part potaſh. *Hill on Foſſils.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruſe with logwood water, and moreover turmeric with lac mingled with *ſmalt* of blue. *Peacham.*

SMARAGDINE. *adj.* [*ſmaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald, reſembling emerald.

SMART. *n. f.* [ȝmeopta, Saxon; *ſmert*, Dutch; *ſmarta*, Swediſh.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late, by the *ſmart*, was brought to think of the diſeaſe. *Sidney.*

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.

Mishaps are maſter'd by advice diſcreet,
And counſel mitigates the greateſt *ſmart*. *Fairy Queen.*

It increaſed the *ſmart* of his preſent ſufferings, to compare them with his former happineſs. *Atterbury.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [ȝmeopan, Saxon; *ſmerten*, Dutch; *ſmerta*, Swediſh.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds ceaſe to *ſmart*, only becauſe he has loſt his feeling, they are nevertheleſs mortal. *South.*

Human blood, when firſt let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a freſh wound *ſmart*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is ſurety for a ſtranger ſhall *ſmart* for it. *Prov.*

No creature *ſmarts* ſo little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd can'ſt hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent, ſharp; cauſing ſmart.

How *ſmart* a lath that ſpeech doth give my conſcience? *Shakeſpeare.*

To the fair he fain would quarter ſhow,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *ſmart* a ſtroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granville.*

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was ſpent in *ſmart* ſkirmiſhes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*

This ſound proceeded from the nimble and *ſmart* percuſſions of the ambient air, made by the ſwift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

After ſhow'rs,
The ſtars ſhine *ſmarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her ſharpen'd horns. *Dryden.*

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *ſmart* reply that Auguſtus made to one that manifeſted this comfort of the fatality of things: this was ſo far from giving any eaſe to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *South.*

5. Briſk; vivacious; lively.

You may ſee a *ſmart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole courſe of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addiſon.*

SMART. *n. f.* A fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſmart.*] After a ſmart manner; ſharply, briſkly; vigorouſly; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of thoſe proceedings, where ſhort, ſevere, conſtant rules were ſet, and *ſmartly* purſued, made them leſs taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſmart.*]

1. The quality of being ſmart; quickneſs; vigour.

What intereſt ſuch a *ſmartneſs* in ſtriking the air hath in the production of ſound, may in ſome meaſure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a ſwitch or other wand, which produce no ſound, if they do but ſlowly paſs through the air; whereas if the one do ſmartly ſtrike the air, and the other be ſhot out of a gun, the celerity of their percuſſions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noiſe. *Boyle.*

2. Liveline ſs, briſkneſs; wittineſs.

I defy all the clubs to invent a new phraſe, equal in wit, humour, *ſmartneſs* or pointedneſs, to my ſet. *Steele.*

SMATCH *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſmack.*]

1. Taſte; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good reſpect,
Thy life hath had ſome *ſmatch* of honour in't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or naſal *ſmatch* in their language. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Theſe ſalts have ſomewhat of a nitrous taſte, but mixed with a *ſmatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

2. [*Cirrus*, Latin.] A bird.

To SMATTER. *v. n.* [It is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſmack* or *taſte.*]

1. To have a ſlight taſte; to have a ſlight, ſuperficial, and imperfect knowledge.

Such a practice gives a ſlight *ſmattering* of ſeveral ſciences, without any ſolid knowledge. *Watts.*

Since, by a little *ſmattering* in learning, and great conceit of himſelf, he has loſt his religion, may he find it again by harder ſtudy and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

2. To talk ſuperficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, ſuch as men *ſmatter*,
When they throw out and miſs the matter. *Hudibras.*

Of ſtate affairs you cannot *ſmatter*,
Are awkward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Superficial or ſlight knowledge.

All other ſciences were extinguiſhed during this empire, excepting only a *ſmatter* of judicial aſtrology. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER *n. ſ.* [from *ſmatter.*] One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

Theſe few who preſerve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *ſmatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

To SMEAR. *v. a.* [ȝmeapan, Saxon; *ſmeeren*, Dutch.]

1. To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive, to beſmear.

If any ſuch be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you ſee me *ſmear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a veſſel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch. *Milton.*

Smear'd as ſhe was with black Gorgonean blood,
The fury ſprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

2. To ſoil, to contaminate.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's iſſue at my gates?
Who *ſmeared* thus, and mir'd with infamy,
I might have ſaid no part of it is mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

SMEARY. *adj.* [from *ſmear.*] Dawby; adheſive.

A *ſmeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmoſt anguiſh ſhakes my labouring frame. *Rowe.*

SMEARING *n. ſ.* [from *ſmear.*]

To SMEETH. or *ſmeech.* *v. a.* [ȝmiðbe, Saxon.] To ſmoke; to [illegible]

SMEGMATICK. *adj.* [ſμηγμα.] Soapy; deterſive. *Dict.*

To SMELL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very obſcure. *Skinner*, the moſt acute of all etymologiſts, derives it from *ſmeel*, warm, Dutch; becauſe ſmells are encreaſed by heat.]

1. To perceive by the noſe.

Their neighbours hear the ſame muſick, or *ſmell* the ſame perfumes with themſelves: for here is enough. *Collier.*

2. To find out by mental ſagacity.

The horſe *ſmelt* him out, and preſently a crochet came on his head how to countermine him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrike the noſtrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet *ſmells* to him as it doth to me, all his ſenſes have but human conditions. *Shak.*

The daintieſt ſmells of flowers are out of thoſe plants whoſe leaves *ſmell* not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To have any particular ſcent.

Honey in Spain *ſmelleth* apparently of the roſemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and ſhould *ſmell* of oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a ſilver ſaucepan, and the butter *ſmells* of ſmoak, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift.*

3. To have a particular ſtructure or ſmack of any quality.

My unſoil'd name, the auſtereneſs of my life,
Will ſo your accuſation overweigh,
That you ſhall ſtifle in your own report,
And *ſmell* of calumny. *Shakeſpeare.*

Down with the noſe, take the bridge quite away
Of him that his particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakeſpeare.*

A man

A man to *finding* of the people's lee,
The court receiv'd him firſt for charity. *Dryden.*

4. To practiſe the act of ſmelling.

Whoſoever ſhall make like unto that, to *ſmell* thereto, ſhall be cut off *Exod* xxx. 38

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treaſure, and whether *ſcenting* enabled them to know what is good for their nourſhment. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SMELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of ſmelling, the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ.

Next, in the noſtrils ſhe doth uſe the *ſmell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give;
So makes me now this power in them to dwell,
To judge all airs, whoſe coy we breathe, and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent, power of affecting the noſe.

The ſweeteſt *ſmell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a year *Bacon.*

All ſweet *ſmells* have joined with them ſome earthy or crude odours. *Bacon*

Pleaſant *ſmells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There is a great variety of *ſmells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *ſmell* of a violet and of muſk, both ſweet, are as diſſimilar as any two *ſmells*. *Locke.*

SMELLER *n. ſ.* [from *ſmell.*] He who ſmells.

SMELLFEAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſmell* and *feaſt.*] A paraſite, one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honeſtly gotten, whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *ſmellfeaſt* that ſponges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Eſtrange.*

SMELT. The preterite and participle paſſ. of *ſmell.*

SMELT. *n. ſ.* [ſmelt, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea fiſh

Of round fiſh there are brit, ſprat, barn, *ſmelts*. *Carew.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*ſmelta*, Iſlandick, *ſmelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, ſo as to extract the metal.

A ſort of earth, of a duſky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *melting*. *Woodward.*

SMELTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmelt.*] One who melts ore

The *ſmelters* come up to the aſſayers. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To SMERK. *v. a.* [ſmercan, Saxon.] To ſmile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whoſe awkward, ſpruce, prim, ſneering, and *ſmirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SMERKY, } *adj.* Nice; ſmart; jaunty.
SMIRK }

Seeſt, how bragg yon bullock bears,
So ſmirk, ſo ſmooth his pricked ears
His horns been as braide as rainbow bent,
His dew-lop as blith as aſs of Kent. *Spenſer.*

SMERLIN. *n. ſ.* A fiſh *Ainſworth.*

SMICKET. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſmock*, *ſmocket*, *ſmicket.*] The under garment of a woman

To SMIGHT. For *ſmite.*

As when a griffin, ſeized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountreth in his flight,
Through wideſt air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend and bite,
With hideous horror both together ſmight,
And ſouce ſo ſore that they the heavens affray. *Fa. Queen.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*ſmeylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleaſure; to expreſs gladneſs by the countenance.

I would, while it was *ſmiling* in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his boneleſs gums. *Shakeſpeare.*

The goddeſs of the mountain *ſmiled* upon her votaries, and cheated them in their paſſage to her palace. *Tatler*

'Twas what I ſaid to Craggs and Child,
Who prais'd my modeſty, and *ſmil'd* *Pope.*

Our king replied, which ſome will *ſmile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

3. To look gay or joyous.

Let the bears enrich their time
With *ſmiling* plenty and faſt proſp'rous days. *Shakeſpeare.*

All things *ſmile*,
It roſe on the branches warbling *Milton.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let paſs
Occaſion which now *ſmiles*. *Milton*

SMILE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A look contraction of the face; look of pleaſure, or kindneſs

I frown upon him, yet he loves me ſtill —
— Oh that your frowns would teach my *ſmiles* ſuch ſkill.
Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Feaſt.

No man meaſures the narrow ſpace
'Twixt a priſon and a *ſmile*. *Wotton.*

Sweet intercourſe
Of looks and *ſmiles*: for *ſmiles* from reaſon flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

SMILINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſmiling.*] With a look of pleaſure.

His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of paſſion, joy and grief,
Burſt *ſmilingly*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

Carneades ſtopping him *ſmilingly*, told him, we are not to forward to loſe good company *Bayle.*

To SMIRT *v. n.* [corrupted from *ſmelt*, or *melt.*]

Having too much water, many corns will *ſmirt*, or have their pulp turned into a ſubſtance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *mirky.*] To cloud; to duſk; to ſoil

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *ſmirch* my face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Like the ſhaven Hercules in the *ſmirch* worm-eaten tapeſtry. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SMIRK. See SMERK

SMIT. The participle paſſive of *ſmite*

Fir'd with the views this glitt'ring ſcene diſplays,
And *ſmit* with paſſion for my country's praiſe,
My artleſs reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where ſacred Iſis rolls her antient ſtream. *Tickell.*

To SMITE. *v. a* preterite *ſmote*; participle paſſ. *ſmit*, *ſmitten.* [ſmitan, Saxon; *ſmijten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike, to reach with a blow.

So ſweet a kiſs the golden ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe,
As thy eye beams, when their freſh rays have *ſmote*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Shak.*

I have *ſmitten* mine hand at thy diſhoneſt gain. *Ezek.*

2. To kill, to deſtroy

The ſervants of David had *ſmitten* of Benjamin's men, ſo that three hundred and threeſcore died. 2 *Sam.* ii. 31.

God *ſmote* him for his errour, and he died. 2 *Sam.* vi.

3. To afflict, to chaſten A ſcriptural expreſſion

Let us not miſtake God's goodneſs, nor imagine, becauſe he *ſmites* us, that we are forſaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To blaſt.

5. To affect with any paſſion.

[illegible]
Clear ſpring, or ſhady grove, or ſunny hill,
Smit with the love of ſacred ſong. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *ſmite* the ſimple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Pope.*

Smit with the love of ſiſter arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To ſtrike, to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *ſmite* together. *Nahum.*

SMITER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmite.*] He who ſmites.

I gave my back to the *ſmiters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Iſa* l. 6.

SMITH. *n. ſ.* [ſmiꝺ, Saxon, *ſmith*, German; *ſmid*, Dutch; from ſmitan, Saxon, to beat]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and can ſhoe him. I am afraid, my lady, his mother, played falſe with a *ſmith*.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

Lawleſs man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that ſteel by which a man is ſlain:
Which earth at firſt for plough ſhares did afford,
Nor yet the *ſmith* had learn'd to form a ſword. *Tate.*

The ordinary qualities obſervable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *ſmith* or a jeweller commonly knows better than a philoſopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *ſmiths* of their own fooliſh fate. *Dryden.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [ſmiꝺcræft, Sax.] The art of a ſmith.

Inventors of paſtorage, *ſmithcraft*, and muſick. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith.*] The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMI'THING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith.*] *Smithing* is an art manual, by which an irregular lump, or ſeveral lumps of iron is wrought into an intended ſhape. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſe.*

SMI'THY *n. ſ.* [ſmiꝺꝺe, Saxon.] The ſhop of a ſmith.

His blazing locks ſent forth a crackling ſound,
And hiſs'd, like red hot iron, within the *ſmithy* drown'd.
Dryden.

SMITT. *n. ſ.* The fineſt of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they uſe for marking of ſheep, and call it *ſmitt*. *Woodward*

SMI'TTEN. The participle paſſive of *ſmite.* Struck; blaſted, killed, affected with paſſion.

And the flax and the barley was *ſmitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exod.* ix. 31.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *ſmitten* againſt the other, it ſhall be broken. *Eccluſ.*

The third part of the ſun was *ſmitten*. *Rev.* viii. 12.

We did eſteem him ſtricken, *ſmitten* of God and afflicted. *Iſa* liii. 4.

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he ſaid, and ſtood
But Satan *ſmitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

By the advantages of a good perſon and a pleaſing converſation, he made ſuch an impreſſion on her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himſelf no leſs *ſmitten* with Conſtantia. *Addiſon.*

SMOCK. *n. f.* [smic, Saxon.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.

Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*

How do'st thou look now? oh ill-starr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock*! when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n. *Shakesp.*

Their apparel was linnen breeches, and over that a *smock* cloke girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*

Though Artemisia talks by fits,
Of councils, classicks fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails,
'Twere well, if she would pair her nails,
And wear a cleaner *smock*. *Swift.*

2. *Smock* is used in a ridiculous kind of composition for any thing relating to women.

At *smock* treason, matron, I believe you,
And if I were your husband's but when I
Trust to your cob-web bolsons any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feast you, spider. *Ben. Johnson.*

Plague on his *smock*-loyalty!
I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Make sour and soulless, turn'd to whey by love. *Dryden.*

SMOCK-FACED. *adj.* [*smock* and *face.*] Palefaced, maidenly.

Old ladies reflecting on their former deeds,
Disdain to rust with batter'd rivals,
But active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smock-faced* beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *n. f.* [ysmuc, Welsh, ymec, ymoc, Saxon; *smook*, Dutch.] The whole effluvium, or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames wherewith herself was not only burned, but smothered. *Sidney.*

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of mouth-friends *smoke*, and lukewarm water,
Is your perfection. *Shakespeare.*

Stand off, and let me take the air,
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair? *Cleaveland.*

He knew 'twas caused by *smoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires,
Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

Smoke passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace and a burning lamp passed between those pieces. *Gen. xv. 17.*

Brave Macbeth
Disdaining fortune, with his brandish'd steel,
Which *smoak'd* with bloody execution,
Like valour's minion carved out his passage,
Till he had fac'd the slaves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Queen Margaret saw
Thy murderous falchion *smoking* in his blood. *Shakespeare.*

To him no temple stood, nor altar *smok'd*. *Milton.*

For Venus, Cytherea was invok'd,
Altars for Pallas to Athenia[illegible] *Granville.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man. *Deut.*

3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast so as to raise dust like smoke.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;
Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field,
His father's hydra fills the ample shield. *Dryden's Æn.*

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *smok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To find, or hunt out.

He hither came t'observe and *smoke*
What courses other rakers took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To use tobacco.

6. To suffer to be punished.

Maugre all the world will I keep safe,
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shakespeare.*

To SMOKE. *v. a.*

1. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke.

Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *smoked* with penetrating aromatical substances, have proved effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To smell out; to find out.

He was first *smok'd* by the old lord Lafeu; when his disguise and he is parted, tell me what a sprat you shall find him? *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

Tom Tuttle passes for an impertinent, and Will. Trippet begins to be *smoked*, in case I print this paper. *Addis. Spect.*

3. To insnare, to ridicule to the face.

[illegible] *Congreve.*

To SMOKE-*dry*. *v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry.*] To dry by smoke.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Bacon.*

SMO'KER. *n. f.* [from *smoke.*]

1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.

2. One that uses tobacco.

SMOKELESS. *adj.* [from *smoke.*] Having no smoke.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* towers survey,
And turn th' unwilling steed another way. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *adj.* [from *smoke.*]

1. Emitting smoke, fumid.

O he's as tetchy
As a tir'd horse, or as a railing wife,
Worse than a *smoky* house.

Victorious to the top spires,
Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. [illegible]

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs. *Harvey.*

If blast septentrional with brushing wings
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Pope.*

3. Noisome with smoke.

Courtesy
Is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With *smoky* rafters, than in tap'stry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells
In cottages and *smoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Perham.*

SMOOTH. [ymeð, ymoeð, Saxon; *mwyth*, Welsh.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. *Gen. xxvii. 11.*

Missing thee, I walk unseen,
On the dry *smooth*-shaven green,
To behold the wandring moon,
Riding near her highest noon. *Milton.*

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

Nor box nor limes, without their use,
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade.
Which curious hands may carve and steel with ease invade. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread, glossy.

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *smooth*-hair'd horses, and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.

By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-sliding without step. *Milton.*

The fair-hair'd queen of love
Descends *smooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

4. Flowing, soft; not harsh.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton.*

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose,
In *smooth*-pac'd verse or hobling prose. *Prior.*

5. Bland; mild, adulatory.

The subtle fiend,
Though only stung with anger and disdain,
Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd. *Mist. Par. Reg.*

Thus *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

He was *smooth*-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

The madding monarchs to compose
The Pylian prince, the *smooth*-speech'd Nestor, rose. *Tickel.*

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the surface.

This man's a flatterer? if one be,
So are they all, for every grize of fortune
Is *smooth'd* by that below. *Shakespeare.*

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that *smoothed* with the hammer him that smote the anvil. *Isa. xli.*

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep,
For God had *smooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. To work into a soft uniform mass.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach. *Ray on the Creation.*

The board on which we sit
Is not so smooth as are thy verses, *Stepney.*

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To

4. To make flowing; to free from harſhneſs.
In their motions harmony divine
So *ſmooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*
All your muſe's ſofter art diſp'ay,
Let Carolina *ſmooth* the tuneful lay
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And ſweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*
5. To palliate, to ſoften.
Had it been a ſtranger, not my child,
To *ſmooth* his fault, I would have been more mild *Shakeſp.*
6. To calm, to mollify
Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pauſe,
And *ſmooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakeſp.*
Fr m perturbation *ſmooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*
ſmiling ſhe ſeem'd, and full of pleaſing thought,
From ocean as ſhe firſt began to riſe,
And *ſmooth'd* the ruffled ſeas, and clear'd the ſkies. *Dryden.*
7. To eaſe.
Reſtor'd it ſoon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty *ſmooth'd*, the danger ſhar'd
Be but yourſelf *Dryden.*
8. To flatter, to ſoften with blandiſhments.
Becauſe I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *ſmooth*, deceive and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apiſh courteſy,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SMO'OTHEN *v. a.* [A bad word among mechanicks for *ſmooth.*] To make even and ſmooth.
With edged grooving tools they cut down and *ſmoothen* the exuberances firſt. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *adj.* [*ſmooth* and *face.*] Mild looking; having a ſoft air.
O, ſhall I ſay I thank you, gentle wife?
— Not ſo, my lord, a twelve-month and a day,
I'll mark no words that *ſmoothfac'd* woers ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *ſmoothfac'd* peace,
With ſmiling plenty, and fair proſp'rous days. *Shak. R. III.*

SMO'OTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſmooth.*]
1. Not roughly; evenly.
2. With even glide
The muſick of that murm'ring ſpring
Is not ſo mournful as the ſtrains you ſing,
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So ſweetly warble, or ſo *ſmoothly* flow. *Pope.*
3. Without obſtruction; eaſily; readily.
Had Joſhua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not ſo *ſmoothly* have paſt uneſpied 'till there was no help *Hoo.*
4. With ſoft and bland language.

SMO'OTHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmooth.*]
1. Evenneſs on the ſurface, freedom from aſperity.
The purling, which proceeds of inequality, is bred between the *ſmoothneſs* of the inward ſurface of the pipe, which is wet, and the reſt that remaineth dry. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
A countryman feeding his flock by the ſeaſide, it was ſo delicate a fine day, that the *ſmoothneſs* of the water tempted him to ſet up for a merchant. *L'Eſtrange.*
The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *ſmoothneſs* of her ſkin remains alone. *Dryden.*
2. Softneſs or mildneſs on the palate.
Falſe'cious drink! ye honeſt men beware,
Nor truſt its *ſmoothneſs*, the third circling glaſs
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*
3. Sweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers.
As French has more fineneſs and *ſmoothneſs* at this time, ſo it had more compaſs, ſpirit, and force in Montaigne's age *Temp.*
Virgil, though ſmooth, where *ſmoothneſs* is required, is ſo far from affecting it, that he rather diſdains it; frequently uſing synalephas, and concluding his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryden.*
4. Blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech.
She is too ſubtle for thee, and her *ſmoothneſs*,
Her very ſilence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakeſpeare.*

SMOTE. The preterite of *ſmite.*
Death with a trident *ſmote.* *Milton.*

To SMO'THER *v. a.* [ſmoþan, Saxon.]
1. To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by exclution of the air
She might give paſſage to her thoughts, and ſo as it were utter out ſome ſmoke of thoſe flames, wherewith elſe ſhe was not only burned but *ſmothered* *Sidney.*
We *ſmother'd*
The moſt replenished ſweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er ſhe fram'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
We are enow yet living in the field,
To *ſmother* up the Engliſh in our throngs. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*
She was warmed with the graceful appearance of the hero: ſhe *ſmothered* thoſe ſparkles out of decency, but converſation blew them up into a flame. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*
The helpleſs traveller, with wild ſurpriſe,
Sees the dry deſart all around him riſe,
And *ſmother'd* in the duſty whirlwind dies. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To ſuppreſs
Lewd and wicked cuſtom, beginning perhaps at the firſt amongſt few, afterwards ſpreading to greater multitudes, ſo continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *ſmother* the light of natural underſtanding. *Hooker.*

SMO'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion.
This unfortunate prince, after a long *ſmother* of diſcontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into ſedi ions, was at laſt diſtreſſed by them. *Bacon.*
A man were better relate himſelf to a ſtatue, than ſuffer his thoughts to paſs in *ſmother* *Ba*
Nothing makes a man ſuſpect much, more than to know little, and therefore men ſhould procure to know more, and not to keep their ſuſpicions in *ſmother.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*
2. Smoke, thick duſk.
Thus muſt I from the ſmoke into the *ſmother,*
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shakeſpeare.*
Where yon diſorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from ſtones, where clouds of duſt ariſe,
Amid' that *ſmother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryd. Æn.*
The greater part enter only like motes to fill the ſtage, and ſpend their taper in ſmoke and *ſmother.* *Collier on Pane.*

To SMO'THER *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmoke without vent
Hay and ſtraw have a very low degree of heat, but yet cloſe and *ſmothering*, and which drieth not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
2. To be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe
The advantage of converſation is ſuch, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a poſt than let his thoughts be ſmoking and *ſmothering* *Comfort of Friendſhip.*

SMO'ULDERING, SMO'ULDRY. [This word ſeems a participle; but I know not whether the verb *ſmoulder* be in uſe: ſmopan, Saxon, to ſmother, *ſmoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and ſmoking without vent.
None can breathe, nor ſee, nor hear at will,
Through *ſmouldry* cloud of duſkiſh ſtinking ſmoke,
That th' only breath him daunts who hath eſcap'd the ſtroke. *Fairy Queen.*
In ſome cloſe pent room it crept along,
And, *ſmould'ring* as it went, in ſilence fed,
Till th' infant monſter, with devouring ſtrong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head *Pa*

SMUG. *adj.* [*ſmuck*, dreſs, *ſmucken*, to dreſs, Dutch.] Trim, ſpruce, dreſſed with affectation of neatneſs, but without
There I have a bankrupt for a proud gal, who dares ſcarce ſhew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that uſed to come ſo *ſmug* upon the mart. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
He who can make your viſage leſs horrid, and your perſon more *ſmug*, is worthy ſome good reception. *Spectator.*

To SMU'GGLE *v. a* [*ſmuckelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMU'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmuggle.*] A wretch, who, in defiance of juſtice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMU'GLY. *adv.* [from *ſmug.*] Neatly, ſpruceſy
Lilies and roſes will quickly appear,
And her face will look wond'rous *ſmug'ly.* *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmug.*] Spruceneſs; neatneſs.

SMUT *n. ſ.* [ſmuꝛꝛa, Saxon, *ſmette*, Dutch.]
1. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal
2. Muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn, mildew
Farmers have ſuffered by ſmutty wheat, which ſuch will not ſell for above five ſhillings a buſhel; whereas that which is free from *ſmut* will ſell for ten. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. Obſcenity.

To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtain, to mark with ſoot or coal
He is far from being *ſmutted* with the ſoil of atheiſm. *Atterb.*
A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thouſand thanks; but, ſays he, as faſt as I make any thing clean, you'll be *ſmutting* it again. *L'Eſtrange.*
The palace is ſo *ſmutted* with duſt and ſmoke, that neither the marble, ſilver, nor braſs works ſhew themſelves *Addiſon on Italy.*
I am wonderfully pleaſed to ſee my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *ſmutting* one another. *Addiſon.*
2. To taint with mildew.
Mildew falleth upon corn, and *ſmutteth* it. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather muſt.
White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and ſeldom *ſmuts.* *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH. *v. a* [from *ſmut.*] To black with ſmoke
Has't *ſmutch'd* thy noſe?
They ſay it's a copy out of mine. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Have you ſeen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the ſnow,
Before the ſoil hath *ſmutch'd* it? *Ben. Jonſon's Underwoods.*

SMU'TCHILY [*ſmutch* and *ly*]
1. Blackly; ſmokily.
2. Obſcenely.

SMU'TTILY.

SMU'TTINESS *n. f.* [from *smutty.*]
1. Soil from ſmoke.
My vines and peaches, upon my beſt ſouth walls, were apt to a ſoot or *ſmuttineſs* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*
2. Obſceneneſs.
SMU'TTY *adj.* [from *ſmut.*]
1. Black with ſmoke or coal
The *ſmutty* grain,
With ſudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*
The *ſmutty* wainſcot full of cracks. *Swift*
He was a *ſmutty* dog yeſterday, and coſt me near two hours to waſh the ink off his face. *Pope.*
2. Tainted with mildew
Smutty corn will ſell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*
3. Obſcene; not modeſt
The place is a cenſure of a profane and *ſmutty* paſſage in the Old Batchelor. *Collier*
SNACK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare, a part taken by compact
If the maſter gets the better on't, they come in for their *ſnack.* *L'Eſtrange.*
For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be canſtled, and the judge go *ſnack.* *Dryden.*
All my demurs but double his attacks,
At laſt he whiſpers, "Do, and we go *ſnacks.*" *Pope.*
SNACOT *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
SNA'FFLE *n. ſ.* [*ſnavel*, Dutch, the noſe.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe.
The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *ſnaffle*
You may pace eaſy, but not ſuch a wiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sooth him with praiſe;
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a ſoft *ſnaffle* wrought. *Dryden's Georg.*
To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle, to hold, to manage.
SNAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]
1. A jag, or ſharp protuberance.
The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a ſtaff, all full of little *ſnags*,
She did diſport, and impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*
The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *ſnag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt.
In China none hold women ſweet,
Except their *ſnags* are black as jet
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on ſtature, ivory teeth. *Prior.*
SNA'GGED, } *adj.* [from *ſnag.*] Full of ſnags; full of ſharp
SNA'GGY. } protuberances, ſhooting into ſharp points.
His ſtalking ſteps are ſtay'd
Upon a *ſnaggy* oak, which he had torn
(
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he diſmay'd. *Spenſ.*
Naked men belabouring one another with *ſnagged* ſticks, or dully fighting together by the ears at fiſty-cuffs. *More.*
SNAIL *n. ſ.* [*ſnegel*, Saxon, *ſnegel*, Dutch.]
1. A [illegible] on their backs
I can tell why a *ſnail* has a houſe.—Why?—Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a caſe. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*
Fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *ſnail*-pac'd beggary. *Shak. R. III.*
The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder.
Snail flow in profit, but he ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakeſpeare.*
Seeing the *ſnail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own houſe ſtill, ſtill is at home,
Follow, for he is eaſy pac'd, this *ſnail*
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol. *Donne.*
A river *ſnail*-ſhell decayed, ſhewed ſpar within. *Woodward.*
There may be as many ranks of beings in the inviſible world ſuperior to us, as we ourſelves are ſuperior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this viſible world, even though we deſcend below the *ſnail* and the oyſter *Watts.*
2. A name given to a drone from the ſlow motion of a ſnail.
Why prat'ſt thou to thyſelf, and anſwer'ſt not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *ſnail*, thou ſlug, thou ſot! *Shak.*
SNA'IL-CLAVER, or *Snail-trefoil.* *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
SNAKE. *n. ſ.* [pnaca, Saxon, *ſnake*, Dutch.] A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from a viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a viper.
Glo'ſter's ſhew begins him,
As the *ſnake*, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With ſharing checker'd ſlough, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſ. Hen. VI.*
We have ſcotch'd the *ſnake*, not kill'd it
She'll cloſe, and be herſelf, whilſt our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The parts muſt have their curl nes in waves, reſembling the gliding of a *ſnake* upon the ground: they muſt be ſmooth and even. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
Nor chalk, nor crumbling ſtones, the food of *ſnakes*
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks *Dryden.*
SNA'KEROOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnake* and *root.*] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLESNAKE-ROOT
SNA'KESHEAD *Iris.* *n. ſ.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath a lily-ſhaped flower, of one leaf, ſhaped exactly like an iris, but has a tuberoſe root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*
SNA'KEWEED, or *Biſtort* *n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Latin.] A plant.
It flowers in May; and, if the ſeaſon proves moiſt, will [illegible] may be propagated by planting the roots in a moiſt ſhady border, and will ſoon furniſh the ground with plants. *Miller.*
SNA'KEWOOD *n. ſ.* [from *ſnake* and *wood.*]
What we call *ſnakewood* is properly the ſmaller branches of the root of a tall ſtrait tree growing in the iſland of Timor, and other parts of the Eaſt. It has no remarkable ſmell, but is of an intenſely bitter taſte. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded ſerpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *ſnakewood.* We very ſeldom uſe it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *ſnake.*]
1. Serpentine, belonging to a ſnake; reſembling a ſnake.
Venomous tongue, tipt with vile adder's ſting,
Of that ſame kind with which the furies ſeal
Their *ſnaky* heads do comb. *Spenſer.*
The true lover's knot had its original from *nodus Herculaneus*, or Hercules's knot, reſembling the *ſnaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
So to the coaſt of Jordan he directs
His eaſy ſteps, girded with *ſnaky* wiles. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
2. Having ſerpents
Look, look unto this *ſnaky* rod,
And ſtop your ears againſt the charming god. *Ben Johnſon.*
In his hand
He took caduceus, his *ſnaky* wand. *Hubberd's Tale.*
What was that *ſnaky*-headed gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone? *Milton.*
His flying hat was faſten'd on his head,
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *ſnaky* wand. *Dr[illegible]*
To SNAP. *v. a.* [The ſame with *knap.*]
1. To break at once, to break ſhort.
If the charm of neceſſity be no ſtronger, but that it may be *ſnapped* ſo eaſily in ſunder; if his will was no otherwiſe determined from without himſelf, but only by the ſignification of your deſire, and my modeſt intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by abſolute neceſſity
[illegible]
Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *ſnapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*
Dauntleſs as death, away he walks,
Breaks the doors open, *ſnaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, ſtudy,
Nor ſtops 'till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*
2. To ſtrike with a knocking noiſe, ſnap, or ſharp knap.
The bowzy fire
Firſt ſhook from out his pipe the ſeeds of fire,
Then *ſnapt* his box. *Dunciad.*
3. To bite.
A gentleman paſſing by a coach, one of the horſes *ſnaps* off the end of his finger. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
All mungrel curs bawl, ſnarl, and *ſnap*, where the lion goes before him. *L'Eſtrange.*
A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occaſion to a ſooliſh report, that my lion's jaws are ſo contrived as to *ſnap* the hands of any of the female ſex, who are not thus qualified. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
He *ſnaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The ſubtle hare darts ſwift beneath his paws. *Gay.*
4. To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly
Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *ſnap* one of the kids, and make ſome ſhift to carry him cloſe to their lodgings. *Walton.*
Some with a noiſe and greaſy light
Are *ſnapt*, as men catch larks at night. *Butler.*
You ſhould have thought of this before you was taken; for now you are in no danger to be *ſnapt* ſinging again. *L'Eſtr.*
Did I not ſee you, rascal, did I not
When you lay ſnug to *ſnap* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*
Belated ſeem on watch to me,
And *ſnap* ſome cully paſſing by. *Swift*
5. [*Snappen,*

5. [*Snappen*, Dutch] To treat with ſharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And *ſnapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

A ſurly ill-bred lord
That chides and *ſnaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNAP *v. n.*

1. To break ſhort, to fall aſunder

Note the ſhip's ſickneſſes, the maſt
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waſt
With a ſalt dropſy clogg'd, and our tackl'ngs
Snapping, like to too high-ſtretch'd treble ſtrings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into ſo many vertebræ for commodious bending, and not one more rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *ſnapping* in . *Ray on the Creation.*

... r ſteel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a ... it will not bow, but with the leaſt bending it will *ſnap* aſunder. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The makers of theſe needles ſhould give them a due tem- ... f they are too ſoft they will bend, and if they are too brittle they *ſnap*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I ſee no reaſon but I may *ſnap* at him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

We *ſnap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Towzer *ſnaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow

He had no ſooner ſaid out his ſay, but up riſes a cunning *ſnap*, then at the board. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted croſſwiſe at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *ſnap*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft

SNAPDRAGON, or *Calf's ſnout. n. ſ.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is ſet on fire, and raiſins thrown into it, which thoſe who are unuſed to the ſport are afraid to take out; but which may be ſafely ſnatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being cloſed, the fire is at once extinguiſhed.

SNA'PPER *n. ſ.* [from *ſnap*] One who ſnaps.

My father named me Autolycus, being letter'd under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewiſe a *ſnapper* up of unconſider'd trifles *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *ſnap*.]

1. Eager to bite

The *ſnappiſh* cur, the paſſenger's annoy,
Cloſe at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temples; but were ſuch *ſnappiſh* curs, that they ſo ſcared away moſt of the votaries. *Spectator.*

2. Peeviſh, ſharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſnappiſh*] Peeviſhly, tartly.

... [from *ſnappiſh*] Peeviſhneſs, tartneſs

SNAPSACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſnappſack*, Swediſh] A ſoldier's bag.

SNARE *n. ſ.* [*ſnara*, Swediſh and Iſlandick, *ſnare*, Daniſh, *ſnaer*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing ſet to catch an animal; a gin, a net.

O poor hapleſs nightingale, thought I,
How ſweet thou ſing'ſt, how near the deadly *ſnare*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I ſpeak for your own profit, not that I may caſt a *ſnare* upon you. *1 Cor.* vii. 35.

A fool's mouth is his deſtruction, and his lips are the *ſnare* of his ſoul. *Prov.* xviii. 7.

Propound to thyſelf a conſtant rule of living, which though it may not be fit to obſerve ſcrupulouſly, leſt it become a *ſnare* to thy conſcience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *ſnare*. *Milton.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And proweſs, to the pow'r of love ſubmit,
The ſpreading *ſnare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle.

Gloſter's ſhew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With ſorrow *ſnares* relenting paſſengers. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

The wicked is *ſnared* in the work of his own hands. *Pſ.* ix.

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, leſt that too heav'nly form, pretended
To helliſh falſhood, *ſnare* them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To SNARL *v. n.* [*ſnarren*, Dutch]

1. To growl as an angry animal, to gnarre.

What! were you *ſnarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakeſp. R. III.*

He is born with teeth:
And ſo I was; which plainly ſignify'd
That I ſhould *ſnarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shak. H. VI.*

The ſheep even of the ſavage herd are ſafe
All, when they *ſnarl* or bite, have no return
But courtſhip from the mate. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Now, for the bare pick'd bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war briſtle his angry creſt,
And *ſnarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace *Shakeſp. K. John.*

An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To ſpeak roughly, to talk in rude terms

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *ſnarl* at the little lapſes of a pen, from which Virgil himſelf ſtands not exempted. *Dryden.*

The honeſt farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had ſtruggled with the marriage-nooſe,
As almoſt ev'ry couple does:
Sometimes my plague! ſometimes my darling!
Kiſſing to-day, to-morrow *ſnarling*. *Prior.*

Where haſt thou been *ſnarling* odious truths, and entertaining company with diſcourſe of their diſeaſes? *Congreve.*

To SNARL *v. a.* To intangle; to embarraſs. I know not that this ſenſe is well authorized.

Confuſed *ſnarled* conſciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER *n. ſ.* [from *ſnarl.*] One who ſnarls, a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, ſnarling fellow.

Should ſtupid libels grieve your mind,
You ſoon a remedy may find,
Lie down obſcure, like other folks,
Below the laſh of *ſnarlers* jokes. *Swift.*

SNA'RY *adj.* [from *ſnare*] Intangling; inſidious.

Spiders in the vault their *ſnary* webs have ſpread. *Dryden.*

SNAST *n. ſ.* The ſnuff of a candle

It firſt burned fair, 'till ſome part of the candle was conſumed, and the ſawduſt gathering about the *ſnaſt*, but when it made the *ſnaſt* big and long, and burn duſkiſhly, and the candle waſted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*ſnacken*, Dutch]

1. To ſeize any thing haſtily.

A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of treatable diſſolution, than to be ſuddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than *ſnatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker*

Death,
So *ſnatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton*

Life's ſtream hurries all too faſt
In vain ſedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we muſt *ſnatch*, not take. *Pope.*

She *ſnatch'd* a ſheet of Thule from her bed
Sudden ſhe flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down ſink the flames. *Pope's Dunciad.*

They, ſailing down the ſtream,
Are *ſnatch'd* immediate by the quick-ey'd trout
Or darting ſalmon. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To tranſport or carry ſuddenly.

He had ſcarce performed any part of the office of a biſhop in the dioceſs of London, when he was *ſnatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon*

Oh nature!
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at ſomething

Lords will not let me if I had a monopoly on't, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *ſnatching*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He ſhall *ſnatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Iſ.* ix. 20.

Lycus, ſwifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidſt the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *ſnatches* at the beam he firſt can find. *Dryden's Æn.*

SNATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A haſty catch.

2. A ſhort fit of vigorous action.

After a ſhower to weeding a *ſnatch*;
More eaſily weed with the root to diſpatch. *Tuſſer.*

3. A ſmall part of any thing; a broken part.

She chaunted *ſnatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own diſtreſs *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being compoſed by *ſnatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a ſhort fit.

The *ſnatches* in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking, were as his. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

They move by fits and *ſnatches*; ſo that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reaſon of its perpetuity, muſt be regular and equal. *Watkins's Dædalus.*

We have often little *ſnatches* of ſunſhine and fair weather in the moſt uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*

5. A quip; a ſhuffling anſwer.

Come, leave your *ſnatches*, and yield me a direct anſwer. *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

SNA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] One that ſnatches, or takes any thing in haſte

They of thoſe marches
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers
——We do not mean the coarſing *ſnatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. *Shakeſp. H V.*

SNA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſnatching.*] Haſtily, with interruption

To SNEAK *v. n.* [ſnican, Saxon, *ſnige*, Daniſh.]

1. To creep ſlily; to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen

Once the eagle, bag and, being in prey,
To her unguarded neſt the weaſel, Scot,
Comes *ſneaking*, and ſo ſucks her princely eggs. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sneak not away, ſir, for the friar and you
Muſt have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shakeſpeare.*
Diſcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You ſkulk'd beyond the fence, and *ſneak'd* away. *Dryden.*
I ought not to turn my back, and to *ſneak* off, and leave the truth to be baffled, bleeding, and ſlain.
He *ſneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half and half a harlot's ſlave. *Duncad*
Are you all ready? Here's your muſick here.
Author, *ſneak* off, we'll tickle you, my dear. *Moore*

2. To behave with meanneſs and ſervility; to crouch; to truckle

I need ſalute no great man's threſhold, *ſneak* to none of his friends to ſpeak a good word for me to my conſcience. *South*
Nothing can ſupport minds drooping and *ſneaking*, and inwardly reproaching them, from a ſenſe of their own guilt, but to ſee others as bad *South's Sermons.*
When pit'reſt calls off all her *ſneaking* train,
When all th' obliged deſert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the ſcaffold, or the cell,
When the laſt lingering friend has bid farewel. *Pope.*
Tom ſtrets a ſoldier, open, bold, and brave,
Will *ſneak*, a ſcriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

SNE'AKER *n. ſ.* A large veſſel of drink

I have juſt left the right worſhipful and his myrmidons about a *ſneaker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*

SNE'AKING *participial adj.* [from *ſneak.*]

1. Servile; mean; low.
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parſimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſneaking.*] Meanly, ſervilely.

Do all things like a man, not *ſneakingly*:
Think the king ſees thee ſtill. *Herbert.*
While you *ſneakingly* ſubmit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Diſcourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*

SNE'AKUP *n. ſ.* [from *ſneak.*] A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel. Obſolete.

The prince is a jack, a *ſneakup*; and, if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would ſay ſo. *Shak. H IV*

To SNEAP *v. a.* [This word ſeems a corruption of *ſnib*, or of *ſnap*, to reprimand. Perhaps *ſnap* is in that ſenſe from *ſnib*, [illegible]

Men ſhould him *ſnibbe* bitterly. *Chaucer.*

1. To reprimand; to check.
2. To nip.

What may
Breed upon our abſence, may there blow
No *ſneaping* winds at home. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNEAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *ſneap* without reply. you call honourable boldneſs impudent ſawcineſs: if a man will court'ſy and ſay nothing, he is virtuous. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [Properly to *ſnib.* See SNEAP.] To check, to reprimand.

Which made this fooliſh bird ſo wax ſo bold,
That on a time he call him to ſcold,
And *ſnebbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenſer*

To SNEER *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the ſame family with *ſnore* and *ſnort.*]

1. To ſhow contempt by looks: *naſo ſuſ. endere adunco.*
2. To manifeſt contempt by covert expreſſions.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *ſneering* way adviſed him not to threaten a prince againſt his ſubjects. *L'Eſtrange.*
I could be content to be a little *ſneered* at in a line, for the ſake of the pleaſure I ſhould have in reading the reſt. *Pope.*
If there has been any thing expreſſed with too much ſeverity, it will fall upon thoſe *ſneering* or daring writers of the age againſt religion, who have not reaſon and decency *Watts.*

3. To utter with grimace.

I have not been *ſneering* aſſenting lies, and nauſeous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*

4. To ſhow awkward mirth

I had no power over one muſcle in their faces, though they *ſneered* at every word ſpoken by each other. *Tatler.*

SNEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

Did not the *ſneer* of more impartial men
At ſenſe and virtue, balance all again. *Pope.*

2. An expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.

Socrates or Cæſar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and in this diſguiſe neither the wiſdom of the one nor the majeſty of the other could ſecure them from a *ſneer* *Watts.*

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [nieſan, Saxon; *nieſen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the noſe.

If one be about to *ſneeze*, rubbing the eyes till tears run will prevent it, for that the humour deſcending to the noſtrils [illegible]

If the pain be more intenſe and deeper within amongſt the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and noſtrils, with frequent *ſneezing.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To thee Cupid *ſneez'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen ſent before,
To meet thee landing on the Spartan ſhore. *Dryden.*

If any thing oppreſs the head, it hath a power to free itſelf by *ſneezing.* *Ray on the Creation.*

Violent *ſneezing* produceth convulſions in all the muſcles of reſpiration: ſo great an alteration can be produced only by the tickling of a feather, and if the action of *ſneezing* ſhould be continued by ſome very acrid ſubſtance, it will produce headach, univerſal convulſions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot*

An officer put the ſharp end of his half-pike a good way up into my noſtril, which tickled my noſe like a ſtraw, and made me *ſneeze* violently. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SNEEZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.

I heard the rack
As earth and ſky would mingle, but
Theſe flaws, though mortals fear them
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Are to the main as wholeſome as a *ſneeze*
To man's leſs univerſe, and ſoon are gone. *A*
We read in Godwin, that upon a *ſneeze* of the emperor of Monomotapa, there paſt acclamations ſucceſſively through the city. *Brown's Vulgar E*

SNEEZEWORT. *n. ſ.* [*Ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath radiated flowers, whoſe diſk conſiſts of many florets; but the borders are compoſed of half florets. the embryoes are lodged in the flowercup, which is ſcaly, each of which becomes one ſlender ſeed. *Miller.*

SNET. *n. ſ.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer *D.*
SNEW The old preterite of *To ſnow.* *Dict.*

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*ſnibbe*, Daniſh. See SNEAP.] To check; to nip, to reprimand.

Aſked for their paſs by every ſquab,
That liſt at will them to revile or *ſnib.* *Hubberd's Tale.*

SNICK *and* SNEE. *n. ſ.* A combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *ſnick and ſnee* was in faſhion, a boatſwain with ſome of our men drinking together, became quarreſome one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breaſt, he drew out a knife, ſticking in his fleſh, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

To SNI'CKER, or *Snigger.* *v. n.* To laugh ſlily, wantonly, contemptuouſly; to laugh in one's ſleeve. *Di.*

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*ſniffa*, Sweduſh.] To draw breath audibly up the noſe.

So then you look'd ſcornful, and *ſnift* at the dean,
As, who ſhould ſay, now am I ſick merry and lean? *Swift.*

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n.*

Snigging is thus performed in a warm day, when the water is loweſt, take a ſtrong ſmall hook, tied to a ſtring about a yard long, and then go to one of the holes, where an eel may hide herſelf, with the help of a ſhort ſtick put in your bait leiſurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if with the ſight of it, the eel will bite inſtantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees, *Walton's Angler.*

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*ſnipen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with ſciſſars.

The ſinus ſhould be laid open, which was *ſnipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe-ſciſſars, and the inciſion [illegible] *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

When tradeſmen brought extravagant bills, ſir Roger uſed to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of ſciſſars for this purpoſe, and would *ſnip* it off nicely *Arbuthnot.*

Putting one blade of the ſciſſars up the gut, and the other up the wound, *ſnip* the whole length of the fiſtula. *Sharp.*

SNIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſingle cut with ſciſſars

What! this a ſleeve?
Here's *ſnip* and nip, and cut, and ſlaſh and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſer in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare*

The ulcer would not cure ſooner than it was laid open, therefore with one *ſnip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wiſ.*

2. A ſmall ſhred.

Thoſe we keep within compaſs by ſmall *ſnips* of emplaſt. hoping to defend the parts about, but, in ſpite of all, they will ſpread farther. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3 A ſhare; a ſnack. A low word.
He found his friend upon the meaning hand, which he was glad to hear, becauſe of the *ſnap* that he himſelf expected upon the dividend. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNIPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnippe*, German, *gnite*, Saxon; *yſnit*, Welſh.]
1 A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill.
The external evident cauſes of the attribute are a high fermenting diet, as old cheeſe, birds feeding in fens, as geeſe, ducks, woodcocks, *ſnipes*, and ſwans. *Floyer.*
2. A fool, a blockhead.
Thus do I ever make my fool my purſe,
For I mine own gained knowledge ſhould profane,
If I ſhould time expend with ſuch a *ſnipe*,
But for my ſport and profit. *Shakeſp. Oth.*

SNIPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnip.*] One that ſnips.

SNIPPET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnip.*] A ſmall part, a ſhare.
Witches ſimpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *ſnippets*,
Or from the pultry tips of eats. *Hudibras.*

SNIPPET. *n. ſ.* [A cant word formed by reduplication of *ſnip.*] Tart dialogue.
Dean's and diſſonance, and captious art,
And *ſnipſnap* ſhort, and interruption ſmart. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SNITE. *n. ſ.* [gnita, Saxon.] A ſnipe. This is perhaps the true name; but *ſnipe* prevails.
Of tame birds Cornwal hath doves, geeſe, and ducks: of wild quail, rail, *ſnite*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*

To SNITE. [gnýtan, Saxon.] To blow the noſe.
Nor would any one be able to *ſnite* his noſe, or to ſneeze; in both which the paſſage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the [illegible]

SNIVEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſnivel*, *ſnevel*, German.] Snot, the running of the nose.

To SNIVEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1 To run at the noſe.
2. To cry as children.
Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *ſniveling* or ſinging, 'tis all mere [illegible]
goes he *ſniveling* and yelping, that he had dropt his [illegible] the water *L'Eſtrange.*

SNIVELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnivel.*] A weeper, a weak lamenter.
[illegible]
Than all the *ſnivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

To SNORE. *v. n.* [*ſnarchen*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep.
I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who make for thee, though thou *ſnore* for thyſelf *B. Johnſ.*
Whoſe raſing heroes, and whoſe wounded gods,
Makes ſome ſuſpect he *ſnores* as well as nods. *Roſcommon.*
He may lie ſnoring in his ſhades, and *ſnore* on to doomſday for me, unleſs I ſee farther reaſon of diſturbing his repoſe. *Stillingfl.*
Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is, and in it lies the god aſleep;
And *ſnoring* by
We may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. *Dryden's Aurun.*
'Twas Acme's and Septimius
The lady ſigh'd, the lover *ſnor'd.* *Prior.*
The giant, gorg'd with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretcht at length, and *ſnoring* in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg
With purple wine and curdled gore confus'd. *Addiſon.*

SNORE. *n. ſ.* [gnora, Saxon; from the verb.] Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe.
The ſurfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *ſnores*: I've drugg'd their poſſets.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

To SNORT. *v. n.* [*ſnorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the noſe as a high mettled horſe.
The *ſnorting* of his horſes was heard. *Jer.* viii. 16.
The fiery war-horſe paws the ground,
And *ſnorts* and trembles at the trumpet's ſound. *Addiſon.*
From their full racks the gen'rous ſteeds retire,
Dropping ambroſial foams and *ſnorting* fire. *Addiſon's Ovid.*
He with wide noſtrils, *ſnorting*, ſkims the wave. *Thomſon.*

SNOT. *n. ſ.* [gnote, Saxon, *ſnot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the noſe.
Thus, when a greedy ſloven once has thrown
A *ſnot* into the meſs, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*

SNOTTY. *adj.* [from *ſnot.*] Full of ſnot.
This ſquire South my huſband took in a dirty *ſnotty* noſed [illegible] *Arbuthnot.*

SNOUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuyt*, Dutch.]
1. The noſe of a beaſt.
His noſe in the air, his *ſnout* in the ſkies. *Tuſſer.*
In ſhape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a ſharper *ſnout.* *Dryden.*
2 The noſe of a man, in contempt.
Her ſubtle *ſnout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*
But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the ſympathetick *ſnout.* *Hudibras.*
What Ethiop lips he has,
How ou. a *ſnout*, and what a hang ng face! *Dryd. Juven.*
Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *ſnout*,
Her pocket-glaſs drew ſtay out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As juſt the counterpart of his.
3. The noſe or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED. *adj.* [from *ſnout.*] Having a ſnout.
Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat *Grew.*

SNOW. *n. ſ.* [gnap, Saxon; *ſneeu*, Dutch.] The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops *Locke.*
Benaiah ſlew a lion in a pit, in time of *ſnow.* 2 *Sa.* xxi.
Drought and heat conſume *ſnow* waters. *Job* xxiv. 19.
He gives the Winter's *ſnow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* [gnapan, Saxon; *ſneeuwen*, Dutch.] To have ſnow fall.

To SNOW. *v. a.* To ſcatter like ſnow.
If thou be ſt born to ſee ſtrange ſights,
Ride ten thouſand days and nights,
'Till age *ſnow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

SNOWBALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *ball.*] A round lump of congelated ſnow.
They paſſed to the eaſt- ing of Yorkſhire, their company daily increaſing, like a *ſnowball* in rolling. *Hayward.*
[illegible]
And, rolling o'er you, like a *ſnowball* grows. *Dryden.*
A *ſnowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *ſnowball*, I call qualities; and as they are ſenſations in our underſtandings, ideas. *Locke.*

SNOWBROTH. *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *broth.*] Very cold liquor.
[illegible]
Is very *ſnowbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton ſtings and motions of the ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNOWDROP. *n. ſ.* [*narciſſonarcum*, Latin.] An early flower.
The flower is, for the moſt part, compoſed of ſix leaves, in form of a lily, which are ſometimes equal, and ſometimes unequal and pendulous: the empalement becomes a roundiſh fruit, which is divided into three cells, and full of roundiſh ſeeds: to which may be added, it hath a bulbous root. *Miller.*
When we tried the experiment with the leaves of thoſe purely white flowers that appear about the end of Winter, called *ſnowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle on Colours.*
The little ſhape, by magick pow'r,
Grew leſs and leſs, contracted to a flow'r,
A flow'r, that firſt in this ſweet garden ſmil'd,
To virgins ſacred, and the *ſnowdrop* ſtyl'd. *Tickell.*

SNOW WHITE. *adj.* [*ſnow* and *white.*] White as ſnow.
A *ſnow-white* bull ſhall on your ſhore be ſlain;
His offer'd entrails caſt into the main. *Dryden's Æn.*

SNOWY. *adj.* [from *ſnow.*]
1. White like ſnow.
So ſhews a *ſnowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows ſhews. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now I ſee thy jolly train,
Snowy headed Winter leads,
Spring and Summer next ſucceeds,
Yellow Autumn brings the rear,
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*
The bluſhing ruby on her *ſnowy* breaſt,
Render'd its panting whiteneſs more confeſt.
2. Abounding with ſnow.
Theſe firſt in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *ſnowy* top
Of cold Olympus ruled the middle air. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
As when the Tartar from his Ruſſian foe,
By Aſtracan, over the *ſnowy* plains,
Retires. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SNUB. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnebbe*, Dutch, a noſe, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag, a ſnag; a knot in wood.
Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *ſnubs* and knotty grain,
Him thought at firſt encounter to have ſlain. *Fairy Queen.*

To SNUB. *v. a.* [Rather *To ſnib.* See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB.]
1. To check; to reprimand.
2. To nip.
Near the ſeaſhores the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward, but toward the ſea are ſo *ſnubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or ſhaven off. *Ray.*

To SNUB. *v. n.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.] To ſob with convulſion.

To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [*ſnuger*, Danish.] To be idle, cloſe, or ſnug.

Now

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *fnudge* in quiet; now he ſcorns increaſe;
Now all day ſpares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuf*, Dutch, ſnot.]

1. Snot. In this ſenſe it is not uſed

2. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle, whence *moucher la chandelle.*

My great affliction,
If I could bear longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your oppoſeleſs wills,
My *ſnuff* and loathed part of nature ſhould
Burn itſelf out. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

But deareſt heart, and dearer image, ſtay
Alas! true joys at beſt are dreams enough
Though you ſtay here, you paſs too faſt away;
For even at firſt life's taper is a *ſnuff* *Donne.*
The *ſnuff*-diſhes ſhall be of pure gold *Ex.* xxv. 38.

If the liquor be of a cloſe and glutinous conſiſtency, it may burn without any *ſnuff*, as we ſee in campbire, and ſome other bituminous ſubſtances, and moſt of the ancient lamps were of this kind, becauſe none have been found with ſuch wicks. *Wilk.*

3. A candle almoſt burnt out.

Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant ſun, and ſolace
I' th' dungeon by a *ſnuff* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *ſnuff* and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped into the vapour. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Reſentment expreſſed by ſnifting; perverſe reſentment.

What hath been ſeen
Either in *ſnuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Againſt the old kind king. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Jupiter took *ſnuff* at the contempt, and puniſhed him, he ſent him home again. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of *ſnuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt
The pungent grains of titillating duſt. *Pope*

To SNUFF *v. a.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her noſe, and *ſnuff* in the air againſt rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he *ſnuff'd* the ſmell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He *ſnuffs* the wind, his heels the ſand excite,
But when he ſtands collected in his might,
He roars and promiſes a more ſucceſsful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,
Who holds the neareſt ſtation to the light,
Already ſeems to *ſnuff* the vital air,
And leans juſt forward on a ſhining ſpear. *Dryden's Æn.*

My troops are mounted, their Numidian ſteeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to ſcour the deſart. *Addiſon.*

My nag's greateſt fault was *ſnuffing* up the air about Brackdenſtown, whereby he became ſuch a lover of liberty, that I could ſcarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To ſcent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heav'n, and *ſnuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the ſtream, and *ſnuff* their abſent loves *Dryden.*

O'er all the blood-hound boaſts ſuperior ſkill,
To ſcent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms rejects with ſcorn,
True to the maſter's voice, and learned horn:
His noſtrils oft, if ancient fame ſing true,
Trace the ſly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *ſnuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the choſen game,
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentleſs, and to death purſues. *Tickell*

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!
To be her miſtreſs' miſtreſs!
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I muſt *ſnuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Againſt a communion-day our lamps ſhould be better dreſſed, and our lights *ſnuffed*, and our religion more active. *Taylor's worthy Communicant.*

You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *ſnuff* the lights, and ſtir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

To SNUFF *v. n.*

1. To ſnort; to draw breath by the noſe.

The fury fires the pack, they *ſnuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry noſtrils with the ſcent. *Dryd. Æn.*

Says Humpus, ſir, my maſter bad me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day
He *ſnuffs*, then follows, up the ſtairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his ſhoes. *King.*

2. To ſnift in contempt.

Ye ſaid, what a wearineſs is it, and ye have *ſnuff'd* at it. *Mal.* i. 13.

SNUFFBOX. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuff* and *box*.] The box in which ſnuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *ſnuffbox* on the table, and does not take away, look it up as part of your vails.

Sir Plume, of amber *ſnuffbox* juſtly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

SNUFFERS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuff*.] The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have ſnuffed the candle, leave the *ſnuffers* open. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

To SNUFFLE *v. n.* [*ſnuffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak through the noſe, to breath hard through the noſe.

A water-ſpaniel came down the river, ſhewing that he hunted for a duck, and with a *ſnuffling* grace, diſdaining that his ſmelling force could not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to ſee whether he could eſpy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudeſt drones,
With *ſnuffling* broken-winded tones,
Whoſe blaſts of air in pockets ſhut,
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Prior.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who ſmelt and *ſnuffled*, and conſidered on't *L'Eſtrange.*

One clad in purple,
Eats and recites ſome lamentable rhyme;
Some ſenſeleſs Philiſ in a broken note,
Snuffling at noſe, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*ſnuger*, Dutch.] To lie cloſe; to ſnudge.

There *ſnugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiſs, ſo to be ſhent. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *ſnugging* together, Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners with her ſhape, turned a mouſe looſe into the chamber. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNUG *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloſe, free from any inconvenience.

They ſpy'd a country farm,
Where all was *ſnug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Cloſe; out of notice.

At Will's
Lie *ſnug*, and hear what cracks ſay. *Swift.*

3. Sly or inſidiouſly cloſe.

Did I not ſee you, raſcal, did I not!
When you lay *ſnug* to ſnap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

To SNUGGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſnug*.] To lie cloſe; to lie warm.

So. *adv.* [ꝑa, Saxon, *ſoo*, Dutch, *ſo*, German.]

1. In like manner. It anſwers to *as* either preceding or following. Noting compariſon.

As whom the fables feign of monſtrous ſize,
Titanian or earthborn that warr'd on Jove,
So ſtretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay. *Milton.*

Thick *as* autumnal leaves that ſtrew the brooks
In Valombroſa, where th' Etrurian ſhades
High over-arch'd embow'r, *ſo* thick beſtrewn
Abject and loſt lay theſe. *Milton.*

Fir'd at firſt ſight with what the muſe imparts,
In fearleſs youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and ſeem to tread the ſky. *Pope.*

As into air the purer ſpirits flow,
And ſep'rate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew her ſoul to its congeneal place. *Pope.*

2. To ſuch a degree.

Why is his chariot *ſo* long in coming? *Judg.* v. 28.

Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain *ſo* long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance
That ſtill deſires new ſtates t' advance. *Ben. Johnſ. Catiline.*

Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ſtrength does lie,
Where the pow'r that charms us *ſo*,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, *ſo* far as I was able, the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why ſhould we mourn that he *ſo* ſoon is freed. *Dryden.*

Upon our firſt going into a company of ſtrangers, our benevolence or averſion riſes towards ſeveral particular perſons, before we have heard them ſpeak, or *ſo* much as know who they are. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We think our fathers fools, *ſo* wiſe we're grown.
Our wiſer ſons, no doubt, will think us ſo. *Pope.*

3. In ſuch a manner
4. It is regularly anſwered by *as* or *that*, but they are ſometimes uſed

wn d the mighty combatants, that hell
ew darker at their frown *Milton.*
Here's no ſuch thing, as that we beauty call,
It is meer colenage all,
For though ſome long ago
Ha'd certain colours mingled *ſo* and *ſo*,
That doth not us me now from chuſing new. *Suckling.*
There is ſomething equivalent in France and Scotland, *ſo*
'tis a very hard calumny upon our ſoil to affirm that ex
cellent a fruit will not grow here *Temple.*
We may be certain that man is not a creature that has
because this outward ſeems the manner of his exiſtence,
at leaſt, may certainly know that he is not
ſo or *ſo* *Locke.*
I ſhall minutely tell him the ſteps by which I was brought into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if *ſo* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*
The gentleman is a perſon of good ſenſe, and knows that he is very much in ſir Roger's eſteem, *ſo that* he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addiſon.*
5. In the ſame manner.
Of ſuch examples add me to the roll,
Me eaſily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's propoſed deliverance not *ſo* *Milton.*
To keep up the tutor's authority, uſe him with great reſpect yourſelf, and cauſe all your family to do *ſo* too. *Locke.*
According to the multifariouſneſs of this immutability, *ſo* are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris.*
6. Thus, in this manner
Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*
Does it not deſerve to be rewarded *ſo?*
Did you come here a ſtranger or a foe? *Dryden.*
It concerns every man, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs, to enquire into thoſe matters whether they be *ſo* or not. *Tillotſon.*
No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep, or too many rivers; they underſtand better than *ſo*, how to uſe theſe ineſtimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*
So when the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the ſeas,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his ſtrain. *Pope.*
Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal ſpirits, or from the alteration of the conſtitution, by ſome more unaccountable way, this is certain that *ſo* it is. *Locke.*
7. Therefore, for this reaſon; in conſequence of this.
The god, though loth, yet was conſtrain'd t'obey;
For longer time than that, no living wight,
Below the earth, might ſuffered be to ſtay
So back again him brought to living light. *Fairy Queen.*
If he ſet induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt, he can have no ground of doubting but it ſhall prove ſucceſsful to him, and *ſo* all that he hath to do is to endeavour by prayer and uſe of the means, to qualify himſelf for this bleſſed condition. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Some are fall'n, to diſobedience fall'n,
And *ſo* from heav'n to deepeſt hell. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *ſo* capable of dominion. *Locke.*
8. On theſe terms; noting a conditional petition anſwered by *as*
O goddeſs! tell what I would ſay,
Thou know'ſt it, and I feel too much to pray,
So grant my ſuit, *as* I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*
Here then exchange we mutually forgiveneſs,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten,
As here my ſoul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*
So may kind rains their vital moiſture yield,
And ſwell the future harveſt of thy field. *Pope.*
9. Provided that; on condition that, *mods.*
Be not ſad
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, *ſo* unapprov'd, and leave
No ſpot or blame behind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
So the doctrine be but wholſome and edifying, though there ſhould be a want of exactneſs in the manner of ſpeaking or reaſoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury*
Too much of love thy hapleſs friend has ſhown,
Too many giddy fooliſh hours are gone,
May the remaining few know only friendſhip.
So thou, my deareſt, trueſt, beſt Alicia,
Vouchſafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there; I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*
10. In like manner, noting conceſſion of one propoſition and aſſumption of another, anſwering to *as*
As a war ſhould be undertaken upon a juſt motive, *ſo* a prince ought to conſider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*
11. It ſometimes anſwers to the word or ſentence going before, and returns the ſenſe.
Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *ſo*,
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know. *Denham.*
Angling is ſomething like poetry, men are to be born *ſo*.
Walton, Angler.
One may as well ſay, that the conflagration ſhall be only national, as to ſay that the deluge was *ſo*. *Burnet.*
However ſoft within themſelves they are,
To you they will be valiant by deſpair;
For having once been guilty, well they know
To a revengeful prince they muſt are *ſo*. *Dryden.*
He was great ere fortune made him *ſo*. *Dryden.*
I laugh at every one, ſaid an old cynick, who laughs at me. Do you *ſo*? repied the philoſopher; then you live the merrieſt life of any man in Athens. *Addiſon.*
They are beautiful in themſelves, and much more *ſo* in that noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addiſon.*
Common place books have been long uſed by induſtrious young divines, and muſt continue *ſo* *Swift.*
As to his uſing judicious expreſſions, my opinion is, that they are not *ſo*. *Pope.*
The bleſt to-day is as completely *ſo*,
As who began a thouſand years ago. *Pope.*
12. Thus it is, this is the ſtate.
How ſorrow ſhakes him!
So, now the tempeſt tears him up by th' roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*
13. At this point, at this time.
When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' ſtrew'd his grave,
And on it ſaid a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and ſigh,
And, leaving *ſo* his ſervice, follow you. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well.
O, *ſo*, and had you a council
Of ladies too? who was your ſpeaker,
Madam? *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*
15. It ſometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies ſome latent or ſurd compariſon
An aſtringent is not quite *ſo* proper, where relaxing the urinary paſſages is neceſſary. *Arbuthnot.*
16. A word of aſſumption, thus be it.
There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour, *ſo*; if not, let him kill the next Percy himſelf *Shakeſpeare.*
I will never bear a baſe mind; if it be my deſtiny, *ſo*; if it be not, *ſo*. No man is too good to ſerve his prince. *Shak.*
17. A form of petition.
Ready are th' appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the liſts,
So pleaſe your highneſs to behold the fight. *Shak.*
18. So *much as*. However much. This is, I think, not a proper expreſſion.
So much as you admire the beauty of his verſe, his proſe is full as good *Pope.*
19. So *ſo*. An exclamation after ſome thing done or known.
I would not have thee anger in thy pain.
So ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
So ſo; it works. now miſtreſs, ſit you aſt. *Dryden.*
20. So *ſo*. [*coſi coſi*, Italian.] Indifferently, not much amiſs nor well.
He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall,
His leg is but *ſo ſo*: and yet 'tis well. *Shakeſpeare.*
Deliver us from the nauſeous repetition of As and So, which ſome *ſo ſo* writers, I may call them ſo, are continually ſounding in our ears. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*
21. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore
So then the Volſcians ſtand; but as at firſt
Ready, when time ſhall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
To a war are required a juſt quarrel, ſufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the deſigns: *ſo then*, I will firſt juſtify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound variety of deſigns. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [ſocian, Saxon.]
1. To lie ſteeped in moiſture.
For thy conceit in *ſoaking* will draw in
More than the common blocks *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To enter by degrees into pores.
Lay a heap of earth in great frofts upon a hollow veſſel, putting a canvaſs between, and pour water upon it, ſo as to *ſoak* through it will make a harder ice in the veſſel, and leſs apt to diſſolve than ordinary. *Bacon.*
Rain *ſoaking* into the ſtrata, which lie near the ſurface, bears with it all ſuch moveable matter as occurs. *Woodward.*
3. To drink gluttonouſly and intemperately. This is a low term.
Let a drunkard ſee that his health decays, his eſtate waſtes, yet the habitual thirſt after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loſs of health and plenty; the leaſt of which he confeſſes is far greater than the breaking of his palace with a glaſs of wine, or the idle chat of a *ſoaking* club. *Locke.*

To Soak v. a.

1. To macerate in any moisture, to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood *Isa.* xxxiv. 7

There deep Galesus *soaks* the yellow sands. *Dryden.*

Thou whose life's a dream of lazy pleasure!
'Tis all thy business, business how to shun
To bask thy naked body in the sun;
Supping thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil,
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryden*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak* and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them *Bacon*

A greater sparer than a saver, for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garrisons, and his seafarings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Hist. on.*

Soap *n. s.* [sape, Saxon; *sape*, Latin.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving, and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a *soap*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

Fire is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *soap*. *Malachi.*

A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dissolving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton's Opticks*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna. *Hasselquist.*

Soap-ashes are much commended, after the *soap*-boilers have done with them, for cold or sour lands. *Mortimer*

As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of them with chamber-lee or *soap*-suds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

Soapboiler. *n. s.* [*soap* and *boil.*] One whose trade is to make *soap*.

A *soapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on castile-soap. *Addison.*

Soapwort. *n. s.* Is a species of campion. *Miller.*

To Soar *v. n.* [*sorare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft, to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings.

Feather'd soon and fledg'd,
They summ'd their pens, and *soaring* th' air sublime,
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

'Tis but a base ignobie mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shakespeare.*
How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shakespeare.*
Valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison*

3. To rise high.

Who aspires must down as low
As high he *soar'd*. *Milton.*
Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more *Dryden.*
When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear *Gay.*

Soar. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

Within *soar*
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phœnix. *Milton.*

To Sob *v. n.* [seob, geab, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopœia* copied from the sound.] To heave and sigh with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
Me twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep. *Shakespeare.*
As if her life and death lay on his saying.
Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*
She sigh'd, she *sob'd*, and furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*
When children have not the power to obtain their desire, they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke on Education*

He *sobbing* sees
The glades, unfolding to the golden day. *Thomson.*

Sob. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh, a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow

Break heart, or choak with *sobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

The short thick *sob*, loud scream, and shrieks equal. *Swift*

A wond'rous bag with both her hands she bore
There she collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope*

To Sob. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word.

The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

Sober. *adj.* [*sobrius*, Latin, *sobre*, French.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquours; not drunken

Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Common Prayer*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober* man. *Taylor's Holy Living*

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and sottishness of his neighbour *South's Sermons.*

2. Not overpowered by drink

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author, that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double, as much as if he had done the same being *sober* *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right to the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raging mad there was not a *sober* person to be had, all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This same young *sober* blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakespeare*

Cieca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writer *Abbot's Description of the W*

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded. *Tit.* ii. 6.

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *sober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding to wish for peace. *Clarendon.*

After them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majesty's fears then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To these, that *sober* race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

5. Serious, solemn; grave.

Petruchio shall
Offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shakespeare.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad. *Milton*

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain,
A little rising rocky chain:
Of men born south or north th' hail,
Those seldom move, these never stand still. *Prior*

Swift and he despis'd the farce of state,
The *sober* fooleries of the wise and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby *Pope.*

To Sober. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober.

A little learning is a dang'rous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope*

Soberly. *adv.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madness.
3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly, calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and *soberly* laying on the blows slowly. *Locke.*

Soberness. *n. s.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity. *Common Prayer*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyrical preparations, made [illegible]

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn him the difference. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

Sobriety. *n. s.* [from *sobriété*, French; *sobrietas*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink, sobriety.

Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in scripture is more declaimed against than gluttony, and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Taylor*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong [illegible].

3. General temperance

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the leaving of a fit, or the manners of an ignorant minister, more than that he [illegible]

defect both the manner how to pass a field, should
of moderation and *sobriety* indeed. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *sobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

To enquire with all *sobriety* and severity, whether there be in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission of inveterate virtues and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon's Natural History*

Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted warmth, but where the principles are only phlegm what can be expected but an insipid manhood, and stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

Sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret grace of youth which accompanies his writings, though the flowerets and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

Mirth makes them not mad;
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SO'CCAGE. *n. f.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *socage*; so that whatever is not knight's service, is *socage*. This *socage* is of three kinds; a *socage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a-year for all manner of services. *Socage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ *secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Socage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*, and such sockmen hold not by certain service. *Cowel.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *socage*, or by knight's service. *Bacon.*

SO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*sociable*, French; *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body, a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild, and *sociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.

Them thus employ'd, beheld
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclin'd to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age. *Wotton.*

[illegible]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign
To *sociableness* a name profane *Donne.*

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *sociableness*, or love of converse. *More.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none; sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well lik'd by many *Hayw.*

SO'CIABLY. *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversibly; as a companion.

Yet not terrible,
That I should fear, nor *sociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I should much confuse;
But solemn and sublime. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

SO'CIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a general or publick interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke*

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.

Where'er adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone,
Best with thy self accompany'd, seek'st not
[illegible] common care on. *Milton.*

SO'CIALNESS. [from *social*.] The quality of being social.

SOCIETY. *n. f.* [*société*, French, *societas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

[illegible]ers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and public *so-*
Tillotson

2. Company, converse.

To make *society*
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself
Till supper time alone. *Shakspeare's [illegible]*

Wh. I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *society*. *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

Solitude sometimes is best *society*,
And short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can sort? *Milton.*
Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear;
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here. *Dryden.*

SOCK. *n. f.* [*soccus*, Latin; *soc*, Saxon; *sok*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

A physician, that would be mystical, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley, meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*. *Bacon*

2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.

Then to the well trod stage anon,
If Johnson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
Nor greater Johnson dares in *socks* appear,
But gentle Shade in just reception finds
Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds. *Dryden*

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva. *Addison.*

SOCKET. *n. f.* [*fouchette*, French.]

1. Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually,
For they of living fire most subtly
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright. *Fairy Queen.*

She at your flames would soon take fire,
And like a candle in the *socket*
Dissolve *Hall*

The nightly virgin sees
When sparkling lamps their sputt'ring light advance,
And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The stars amaz'd ran backward from the light,
And, shrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light. *Dryden.*

Two dire comets
In their own plague, and fire have breath'd their last,
Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown. *Dryden.*

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last, is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *socket* sink;
Bereft of sleep he loaths his meat and drink,
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man *Dryden.*

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers. *Bacon.*

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Hale.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some aptitude and residency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. *Wilkins*

On either side the head produce an ear,
And sink a *socket* for the flaming share. *Dryden.*

SOCKETCHISEL. *n. f.*

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socketchisels*; their shank made with a hollow socket at top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit into the socket. *Moxon.*

SOCLE. *n. f.* [With architects.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases. It serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN, or *Soccager*. *n. f.* [socarman, Saxon.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE *Cowel*

SO'COME. *n. f.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A custom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD. *n. f.* [*sod*, Dutch.] A turf, a clod.

The sexton shall green *sod* on thee bestow;
Alas the sexton is thy banker now. *Swift*

Here same shall dress a sweeter *sod*,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

SOD. The preterite of *seethe*.

Never caldron *sod*
With so much fervour, fed with all the store
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*

Jacob *sod* pottage, and Esau came from the field faint *Gen.* xxv. 29.

SODA'LITY. *n. f.* [*sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship, a fraternity.

A new confraternity was inſtituted in Spain, of the ſlaves of the bleſſed virgin, and this *ſodality* eſtabliſhed with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet.*

SO'DDEN. [The participle paſſive of *ſeethe.*] Boiled, ſeethed.

Can *ſodden* water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shakeſpeare.*

Sodden buſineſs! there's a new'd phraſe indeed. *Shakeſp.*

Thou *ſodden*-witted lord; thou haſt no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Try it with milk *ſodden*, and with cream. *Bacon*

Mixt with *ſodden* wines and raiſins. *Dryden.*

To SO'DER. *v. a.* [*ſoudre*, French, *ſouderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *ſolder*, from *ſoldare*, Italian, *ſoldare*, Latin.] To cement with ſome metallick matter.

He that ſmootheth with the hammer, encourageth him that ſmote the anvil, ſaying, it is ready for *ſoldering*. *Iſa.* xli.

Still the difficulty returns, how theſe hooks were made what is it that faſtens this *ſolder*, and links theſe firſt principles of bodies one to a chain? *Collier on Pride*

SOE. *n. ſ.* [*ſae*, Scottiſh.] A large wooden veſſel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it firſt, for one baſon full you may fetch up as many *ſoe*-fulls. *More.*

SOEVER. *adv.* [*ſo* and *ever.*] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whoſoever, whatſoever, howſoever.

What great thing *ſoever* a man propoſed to do in his life, he ſhould think of atchieving it by fifty. *Temple.*

What love *ſoever* by an hair is ſhown,
Or you could ne'er ſuſpect my loyal love. *Dryden.*

SO'FA. *n. ſ.* [I believe an eaſtern word.] A ſplended ſeat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *ſofa* on which he ſat, and cried out, 'tis my Abdallah! *Guardian.*

SOFT. *adj.* [ſope, Saxon; *ſaft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.

Hard and *ſoft* are names we give things, only in relation to the conſtitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain ſooner than change figure, by the preſſure of any part of our bodies; and that *ſoft*, which changes the ſituation of its parts upon an eaſy touch. *Locke.*

Some bodies are hard, and ſome *ſoft*: the hardneſs is cauſed by the groſſneſs of the ſpirits, which if a greater degree, make them not only hard, but frigid. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *ſoft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to ſee? a man clothed in *ſoft* raiment? behold, they that wear *ſoft* raiment are in kings houſes. *Matth.*

3. Pliable; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either ſex aſſume; ſo *ſoft*
And uncompounded is their eſſence pure. *Milton.*

4. Facile; flexible, not reſolute, yielding.

A few divines of ſo *ſoft* and ſervile tempers as diſpoſed them to ſo ſudden acting and compliance. *K. Charles.*

One king is too *ſoft* and eaſy, another too fiery. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. Tender; timorous.

What he hath done famouſly, he did it to that end; tho' *ſoft* conſcienced men can be content to ſay, it was for his country. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

However *ſoft* within themſelves they are,
To you they will be valiant by deſpair. *Dryden.*

Curſt be the verſe, how well ſoe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue ſcandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *ſoft* ey'd virgin ſteal a tear. *Pope.*

6. Mild; kind; gentle; civil.

Would my heart were flint like Edward's,
Or Edward's *ſoft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our torments may become as *ſoft* as now ſevere. *Milton.*

Yet *ſoft* his nature, though ſevere his lay,
His anger moral, and his wiſdom gay. *Pope*

7. Meek, civil; complaiſant.

Thou art their ſoldier, and being bred in broils,
Haſt not the *ſoft* way, which thou doſt confeſs
Were fit for thee to uſe, as they to claim
In aſking their good loves. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

8. Placid, ſmooth, eaſy.

On her *ſoft* axle while ſhe paces even,
She bears thee *ſoft* with the ſmooth air along. *Milton.*

There *ſoft*-extended, to the murmuring ſound
Of the high porch, Ulyſſes ſleeps profound. *Pope.*

9. Effeminate, voluptuouſly nice.

This ſenſe is alſo miſtreſs of an art
Which to *ſoft* people ſweet perfumes doth ſell,
Though this near art doth little good impart,
Since they ſmell beſt, that do of nothing ſmell. *Davies.*

An idle and *ſoft* courſe of life is the ſource of criminal pleaſures. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

10. Delicate; elegantly tender.

Her form more *ſoft* and feminine *Milton*
Leſs winning *ſoft*, leſs amiably mild. *Addiſon.*

11. Weak; ſimple.

The deceiver ſoon found this *ſoft* place of Adam's, and in- [illegible]

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *ſoft*,
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in women. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Dorian mood of flutes and *ſoft* recorders. *Milton.*

When ſome great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whiſpers firſt, and mournful murmurs riſe
Among the ſad attendants, then the crowd
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*

Soft whiſpering thus to Neſtor's ſon,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus began. *Pope.*

13. Smooth; flowing.

The ſolemn nightingale tun'd her *ſoft* lays. *Milton.*

Soft were my numbers, who could take offence,
While ſmooth deſcription held the place of ſenſe. *Pope.*

Hark, the numbers *ſoft* and clear
Gently ſteal upon the ear *Pope.*

14. Not forcible, not violent.

Sleep falls with *ſoft* dumb'rous weight. *Milton.*

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; ſtop, not ſo faſt.

But *ſoft*, I pray you; did king Richard then
Proclaim my brother. *Shakeſpeare's Hen. IV.*

Oh, come in Romans,
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw *Shakeſpeare*
But *ſoft*, my muſe, the word is wide,
And all at once was not deſcry'd. *Sucking*

To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. To make ſoft, to make leſs hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long ſeething will rather *ſoften* than indurate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Their arrow's point they *ſoften* in the flame,
And ſounding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay.*

2. To intenerate, to make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to mollify.

I will *ſoften* ſtony hearts. *Mi*

Our friends ſee not our faults, or conceal them, or *ſoften* them by their repreſentation. *Addiſon.*

I would correct the harſh expreſſions of one party, by *ſoftening* and reconciling methods. *H*

3. To make eaſy; to compoſe; to make placid, to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of deſire,
Bid her be all that cheers or *ſoftens* life,
The tender ſiſter, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

Muſick the fierceſt griefs can charm,
Muſick can *ſoften* pain to eaſe,
And make deſpair and madneſs pleaſe. *Pope.*

4. To make leſs harſh.

He bore his great commiſſion in his look,
But ſweetly temper'd awe, and *ſoften'd* all he ſpoke. *Dryd.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs hard.

Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *ſoften*; as iron in the forge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate.

He may *ſoften* at the ſight of the child,
The ſilence often of pure innocence
Perſuades, when ſpeaking fails. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. Without hardneſs.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.

Solid bodies, if very *ſoftly* percuſſed, give no ſound; as when a man treadeth very *ſoftly* upon boards. *Bacon.*

3. Not loudly.

Ahab rent his cloaths, and went *ſoftly*. 1 *Kings* xxi. 27.

In this dark ſilence *ſoftly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your ſteps. *Dryden.*

4. Gently, placidly.

Death will diſmiſs me,
And lay me *ſoftly* in my native duſt,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd truſt *Dryden*
She with a wreath of myrtle crowns the head,
And *ſoftly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Lord Lyttelton*

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king muſt die,
Though pity *ſoftly* plead within my ſoul,
Yet he muſt die, that I may make you great. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. That which makes ſoft.

2. One who palliates.

Thoſe *ſoftners*, and expectation mongers, ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly, that we can hear the pockets jingle. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. The quality of being ſoft.

2. Quality contrary to hardneſs.

Softneſs cometh by the greater quantity of ſpirits, which ever induce yielding and ceſſion; and by the more equal ſpread-

ing of the tangible parts, which thereby are more flaggy and
fe[illegible]wing, as in old [illegible]

3. Mildneſs; kindneſs.
A wiſe man, when there is a neceſſity of expreſſing any evil actions, ſhould do it by a word that has a ſecondary idea of kindneſs or *ſoftneſs*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and ſeverity *Watts's Logick*

4. Civility; gentleneſs.
Improve theſe virtues, with a *ſoftneſs* of manners, and a ſweetneſs of converſation. *Dryden.*

5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy
So long as idleneſs is quite ſhut out from our lives, all the ſins of wantonneſs, *ſoftneſs*, and effeminacy are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor*
He was not [illegible]ten with the *ſoftneſſes* of the court *Clarend.*

6. Timorouſneſs; puſillanimity.
This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *ſoftneſs*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon's Henry VII*
Saving a man's ſelf, or ſuffering, if with reaſon, is virtue if without it, is *ſoftneſs*, or obſtinacy. *Grew.*

Quality contrary to harſhneſs.
Softneſs of ſounds is diſtinct from the exility of ſounds. *Bac.*

8. Facility, gentleneſs; candour; eaſineſs to be affected
Such was the ancient ſimplicity and *ſoftneſs* of ſpirit, which ſometimes prevailed in the world, that they whoſe words were even as oracles amongſt men, ſeemed evermore loth to give ſentence againſt any thing publickly received in the church of God *Hooker.*

9. Mildneſs; meekneſs
For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *ſoftneſs* ſhe and ſweet attractive grace. *Milton.*
Her ſtubborn look
Thus *ſoftneſs* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

SOHO. *interj.* A form of calling from a diſtant place.

To SOIL. *v. a* [ſolian, Saxon, *ſoelen*, old German; *ſouiller*, French.]

1 To foul, to dirt; to polute; to ſtain; to ſully.
A ſilly man in ſimple weeds forlorn,
And *ſoiled* with duſt of the long dried way. *Fairy Queen.*
Although ſome hereticks have abuſed this text, yet the ſun is not *ſoiled* in paſſage. *Bacon's Holy War.*
If I *ſoil*
Myſelf with ſin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*
I would not *ſoil* theſe pure ambroſial weeds,
With the rank vapours of this ſin-worn mould. *Milton.*
Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *ſoil'd* and ſtain'd. *Milton.*
One who couldn't for a taſte o' th' fleſh come on,
Licks the *ſoil'd* earth,
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Tate.*
If the eye-glaſs be tinctled faintly with the ſmoke of a lamp or torch to obſcure the light of the ſtar, the fainter light in the circumference of the ſtar ceaſes to be viſible, and the ſtar, if the glaſs be ſufficiently *ſoiled* with ſmoke, appears ſomething more like a mathematical point. *Newton.*
An abſent hero's bed they ſought to *ſoil*,
An abſent hero's wealth they made their ſpoil. *Pope.*

2. To dung, to manure
Men now preſent, juſt as they *ſoil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

SOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1 Dirt; ſpot; polution; foulneſs.
By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well
How troubleſome it ſate upon my head
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet;
For all the *ſoil* of the atchievement goes
With me into the earth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV*
That would be a great *ſoil* in the new gloſs of your marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*
Vexed I am with paſſions,
Which give ſome *ſoil* perhaps to my behaviour *Shakeſpeare.*
I would have the *ſoil* of her fair rape
Wip'd off *Shakeſpeare.*
A lady's honour muſt be touch'd,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *ſoil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Sol*, French, *ſolum*, Latin.] Ground; earth, conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities.
Judgment may be made of waters by the *ſoil* whereupon they run. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Her ſpots thou ſee'ſt
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her ſoften'd *ſoil*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
The firſt cauſe of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulneſs of the *ſoil*, to produce the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift.*

3. Land, country
Dorſet, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign *ſoil*,

Thus far advance ſhall call home
To high promotions.
O unexpected ſtroke, worſe than of death!
Muſt I thus leave thee, paradiſe? thus leave
Thee, native *ſoil*! theſe happy walks and ſhades;
Fit haunts of gods. *Milton*

4. Dung, compoſt
The haven has been ſtopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the ſea has thrown into it; for all the *ſoil* on that ſide of Ravenna has been left there inſenſibly by the ſea. *Addiſ.*
Improve land by manure, dung, and other ſort of *ſoils*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SOI'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoil*] Stain, foulneſs.
Make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin, whether it yield no *ſoilineſs* more than ſilver. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE. *n. ſ* [from *ſoil.*] Stain, polution.
He means well to have her,
Not making any ſcruple of her *ſoilure*. *Shakeſpeare*

To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*ſejourner*, French, *ſoggiornare*, Italian.]
To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation. Almoſt out of uſe.
If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return and *ſojourn* with my father,
Diſmiſſing half your train, come then to me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Th' advantage of his abſence took the king,
And in the mean time *ſojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakeſp.*
How comes it he is to *ſojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
Here dwells he; though he *ſojourn* every where
In progreſs, yet his ſtanding houſe is here. *Donne.*
The *ſojourning* of Iſrael, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exod.* xii. 40.
The ſoldiers firſt aſſembled at Newcaſtle, and there *ſojourned* three days. *Hayward.*
To *ſojourn* in that land
He comes invited. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
He who *ſojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he ſees abroad to the ſtate of things at home *Atterbury.*

SO'JOURN. *n. ſ.* [*ſejour*, French, from the verb.] A temporary reſidence, a caſual and no ſettled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable. *Aſham* accents it indifferently
The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their amorous *ſojourn*. *Shakeſp.*
Thee I reviſit now,
Eſcap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obſcure *ſojourn*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a year Jeruſalem, few days
Short *ſojourn*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained*

SO'JOURNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſojourn.*] A temporary dweller.
We are ſtrangers and *ſojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a ſhadow 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.
Waves o'erthrew
Pha[illegible] and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they purſu'd
The *ſojourners* of Goſhen. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
Not for a night, or quick revolving year,
Welcome an owner, not a *ſojourner*. *Dryden.*

To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*ſoulager*, old French, *ſollazzare*, Italian; *ſolatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuſe.
We will with ſome ſtrange paſtime *ſolace* them. *Shakeſpeare.*
The birds with ſong
Solac'd the woods. *Milton.*

To SOLACE. *v. n.* To take comfort, to be recreated. The neutral ſenſe is obſolete.
Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *ſolace*, and my age would eaſe. *Shak. H. VI.*
One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *ſolace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*
Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This ſickly land might *ſolace* as before. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

SO'LACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolatium*, Latin. Comfort; pleaſure; alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleaſure; recreation, amuſement.
If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *ſolace*; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every ſuch thing their tormentors. *Hooker.*
Therein ſat a lady freſh and fair,
Making ſweet *ſolace* to herſelf alone;
Sometimes ſhe ſung as loud as lark in air,
Sometimes ſhe laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *Fa.*
Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new
Solace in her return. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
If I would delight my private hours
With muſick or with poem, where ſo ſoon
As in our native language can I find
That *ſolace*? *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Though fight be loft,
Life yet hath many *folaces*, enjoy'd
[illegible]
At home in leiſure and domeſtick eaſe,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eye-ſight expoſes daily men abroad *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Through waters, and through flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and *ſolace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

Sr[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

A rattling tempeſt through the branches went,
That ſtr pp'd them bare, and one *ſole* way they rent. *Dryd.*
He, *ſ l* n power, at the beginning ſaid,
Let ſea r ar, and earth and heav'n be mad.
A id it w s ſo; and when he ſhall ordain
In other ſort, has but to ſpeak again,
And they ſhall be no more. *Prior.*

2. [In law.] Not married.

Some others are ſuch as a man cannot make his wife, though he himſ f be *ſole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM. *n. ſ.* [σολοικισμὸς.] Unfitneſs of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbariſm may be in a ſingle word, a ſoleciſm muſt be of more.

Th r is ſcarce a *ſoleciſm* in writing which the beſt author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of ſome manuſcript *Addiſon.*

SO'LELY. *adv.* [from *ſole.*] Singly; only.

You know my father well, and in him me,
Left *ſolely* heir to all his lands. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
This n ght's great buſineſs
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *ſolely* ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shakſpeare.*
That the intemperate heat of the clime *ſolely* occaſions this complexion, experience admits not. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *ſolely*, upon ſinners of the firſt rate, who have caſt off all regard for piety. *Atterbury.*

SO'LEMN *adj.* [*ſolennel*, French; *ſolemnis*, Latin.]

1. Anniverſary; obſerved once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worſhip of this image was advanced, and a *ſolemn* ſupplication obſerved every year. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Religiouſly grave.

His holy rites and *ſolemn* feaſts profan'd. *Milton.*

3. Awful, ſtriking with ſeriouſneſs.

Then 'gan he loudly through the houſe to call,
But no one care to anſwer to his cry;
There reigned a *ſolemn* ſilence over all. *Fairy Queen.*
To 'ſwage with *ſolemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milt.*
Nor then the *ſolemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milton.*

4. Grave; affectedly ſerious.

When Steele reflects upon the many *ſolemn* ſtrong barriers to our ſucceſſion of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vaniſheth: ſo do I, provided the epithet *ſolemn* goes for nothing; becauſe though I have heard of a *ſolemn* day, and a *ſolemn* coxcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *ſolemn* barrier. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*ſolemnité*, French; from *ſolemn.*]
SOLE'MNITY. }

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Great was the cauſe; our old *ſolemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition riſe;
But, ſav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
Theſe grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. Religious ceremony.

3. Awful ceremony or proceſſion.

The lady Conſtance,
Some ſpeedy meſſenger bid repair
To our *ſolemnity.* *Shakeſp. King John.*
The moon, like to a ſilver bow,
New bent in heaven, ſhall behold the night
Of our *ſolemnities.* *Shakeſpeare.*
There may be great danger in uſing ſuch compoſitions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *ſolemnities.* *Bacon.*
What fun'ral pomp ſhall floating Tiber ſee,
When riſing from his bed he views the ſad *ſolemnity!* *Dryd.*
Though the forms and *ſolemnities* of the laſt judgment may bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding ſhall be very different. *Atterbury.*

4. Manner of acting awfully ſerious.

With much more ſkilful cruelty, and horrible *ſolemnity*, he cauſed each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sid.*

5. Gravity; ſteady ſeriouſneſs.

The ſtateline's and gravity of the Spaniards ſhews itſelf in the *ſolemnity* of their language. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. Awful grandeur; grave ſtateline's; ſober dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom though the higheſt praiſe be attributed by the moſt, yet ſome think he wanted *ſolemneſs.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

7. Affected gravity.

Pr'ythee, Virgilia, turn thy *ſolemneſs* out o' door,
And go along with us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
This ſpeech ended with a *ſolemnity* of accent. *Don. Quixote.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolemnize.*] The act of ſolemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *ſolemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutcheſs of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [*ſolemniſer*, French, from *ſolemn.*]

1. To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate.

Dorimus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obſequies being no more *ſolemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*
Baptiſm to be adminiſtred in one place, and marriage *ſolemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan they ſprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feaſt to *ſolemnize* that day. *Fairy Queen.*
The multitude of the celeſtial hoſt were heard to *ſolemnize* his miraculous birth. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *ſolemnize* this feaſt. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

2. To perform religiouſly once a year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feaſt of dedication is never ſpoken of in the law, yet *ſolemnized* even by our Saviour himſelf. *Hooker*

SO'LEMNLY. *adv.* [from *ſolemn.*]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

2. With formal gravity and ſtateline's.

There are, in points of wiſdom and ſufficiency, that do nothing or little very *ſolemnly.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. With formal ſtate.

Let him land,
And *ſolemnly* ſee him ſet on to London. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

4. With affected gravity.

The miniſters of ſtate, who gave us law,
In corners, with ſelected friends, withdraw,
There in deaf murmurs *ſolemnly* are wiſe,
Whiſp'ring like winds, ere hurricanes ariſe. *Dryden.*

5. With religious ſeriouſneſs.

To demonſtrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *ſolemnly* aſſure the reader, that he is the only perſon from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

To SOLI'CIT. *v. a.* [*ſolicito*, Latin.]

1. To importune; to intreat.

If you bethink yourſelf of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it ſtraight. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
We heartily *ſolicit*
Your gracious ſelf to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land. *Shak. R. III.*
How he *ſolicits* heav'n
Himſelf beſt knows, but ſtrangely viſited people,
The mere deſpair of ſurgery, he cures. *Shakeſpeare.*
This in obedience hath my daughter ſhewn me,
And, more above, hath his *ſolicitings*,
As they fell out by time, by means and place,
All given to mine ear. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*
Did I requeſt thee, Maker! from my clay,
To mold me man? Did I *ſolicit* thee
From darkneſs to promote me? *Milt. Par. Loſt*, b. x.
The guardian of my faith ſo falſe did prove,
As to *ſolicit* me with lawleſs love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. To call to action; to ſummon; to awake; to excite.

This ſupernatural *ſoliciting*
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praiſe;
Bethink thee on her virtues that ſurmount
Her natural graces, that extinguiſh art. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
That fruit *ſolicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*
Sounds and ſome tangible qualities *ſolicit* their proper ſenſes, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*
He is *ſolicited* by popular cuſtom to indulge himſelf in forbidden libertines. *Rogers's Sermons*

3. To implore; to aſk.

With that ſhe wept again, 'till he again *ſoliciting* the concluſion of her ſtory, then muſt you, ſaid ſhe, know the ſtory of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repent old pleaſures, and *ſolicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To diſturb; to diſquiet. A Latiniſm.

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*
I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *ſolicit* my weak breaſt *Dryd. Span. Fryar*

SOLICITA'TION. *n. ſ.* from *ſolicit.*

1. Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man
Of female ſeed, far abler to reſiſt
All his *ſolicitations*, and at length
All his vaſt force, and drive him back to hell. *Parad. Reg.*

2. Invitation; excitement.

Children are ſurrounded with new things, which, by a conſtant *ſolicitation* of their ſenſes, draw the mind conſtantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLI'CITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*]

1. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Caſſio,
For thy *ſolicitor* ſhall rather die,
Than give thy cauſe away. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Honeſt minds will conſider poverty as a recommendation in the perſon who applies himſelf to them, and make the juſtice of his cauſe the moſt powerful *ſolicitor* in his behalf. *Addiſon.*

2. One who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts.

For the king's attorney and *ſolicitor* general, their continual uſe for the king's ſervice requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLICITOUS. *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful, [illegible] anxiety; sometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous* of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Taylor.*

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* for the future. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were marvellously *solicitous*, there arose a question. *Clarend.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous* for his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In council sat, *solicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperour sent. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicit us and blank, he thus began. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

No man is *solicitous* about the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South's Sermons.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness, but you have been *solicitous* of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

SOLICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *solicitous.*] Anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errours in it are to be *solicitously* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SOLICITUDE. *n. s.* [*solicitude*, Latin.] Anxiety, carefulness.

In this, by comparison, [illegible] the many cares and great labours of worldly [illegible] outward shew, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLICITRESS. *n. f.* [Feminine of *solicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitress*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *adj.* [*solidus*, Latin; *solide*, French.]

1. Not liquid, not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Strong, firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestick. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true, not fallacious.

This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *K. Charles.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain
More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light, not superficial, grave; profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men, and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *n. f.* [In physick.] The part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arb.*

SOLIDITY. *n. f.* [*solidité*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solid.*]

1. Fulness of matter, not hollowness.

2. Firmness, hardness, compactness, density.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but washed down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth, not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, [illegible] more convinced of their [illegible] *Addison's Spectator.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

SOLIDLY. *adv.* [from *solid.*]

1. Firmly; densely, compactly.

2. Truly, on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtilest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure. [illegible]

SOLIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *solid.*] Soundness; firmness, density.

It beareth misseroe, the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems be intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contest with the iron teeth of time. *Howel's Foreti Forest.*

SOLIDUNGULOUS. *adj.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Latin.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse and all *solidungulous* or whole-hooted animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SOLIFIDIAN. *n. f.* [*solus* and *fides*, Latin.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

SOLILOQUY. *n. f.* [*soliloque*, Fr. *solus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A [illegible]

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*. Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him.

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,
Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garth's Dispensatory.*

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

SOLIPEDE. *n. f.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

Solipedes, or firm footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SOLITAIRE. *n. f.* [*solitaire*, French.]

1. A recluse, a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*. [illegible]

2. An ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY. *adv.* [from *solitary.*] In solitude, with loneliness; without company.

How should that subsist *solitarily* by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it. *Hooker.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Mic.* vii. 14.

SOLITARINESS. *n. f.* [from *solitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the sly enemy that doth most separate a man from well doing. *Sidney.*

At home in wholsome *solitarine*,
My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

SOLITARY. *adj.* [*solitaire*, French; *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton.*
Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*
Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Retired; remote from company.

In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well, but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

4. Single.

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved. *K. Charles.*

Relations [illegible], their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* unstabilities. *Brown.*

SOLITARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; an hermit.

You describe so well your heremitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cell with a spring, or any of the accommodations of a *solitary*. *Pope's Letters.*

SOLITUDE. *n. s.* [*solitude*, French; *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life, state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech; whosoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god.

What call ſt thou *ſolitude?* Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Replenish'd, and all theſe at thy command
To come, and play before thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *ſolitude*, and in that *ſolitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. A lonely place; a deſert.

SO'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſolarium*, low Latin.] A garret.

Some ſkilfully drieth their hops on a kell,
And ſome on a *ſollar*, oft turning them well. *Tuſſer.*

SO'LO. n. ſ. [Italian.] A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument.

SO'LOMON'S *Leaf. n. ſ.* A plant.

SO'LOMON'S *Seal. n. ſ.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SO'LSTICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolſtice*, French, *ſolſtitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the ſun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longeſt in Summer, or ſhorteſt in Winter.

2. It is taken of itſelf commonly for the Summer ſolſtice.

The ſun, aſcending unto the northern ſigns, begetteth firſt a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *ſolſtice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaſeth the ſame even upon declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moiſt *ſolſtices*, and Winters fair. *May's Virgil.*

SOLSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [*ſolſticial*, French; from *ſolſtice*.]

1. Belonging to the ſolſtice.

Obſerving the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *ſolſtitial* points, by this obſervation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Happening at the ſolſtice.

From the North to call
Decrepit Winter; from the South to bring
Solſtitial Summer's heat. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The fields labour'd with thirſt; Aquarius had not ſhed
His wonted ſhowers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solſtitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

SO'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *ſolve.*] Poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, becauſe it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, becauſe it is not *ſolvable*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*ſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of diſſolution or ſeparation of parts.

Sugar is a *ſal alcaſum*, being *ſoluble* in water and fuſible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoluble.*] Suſceptiveneſs of ſeparation of parts.

He cannot account for the not ſolvable coherence of ſome bodies, and the fragility and *ſolubility* of others. *Glanv. Scep.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*ſolvo*, Latin.] To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *ſolve* high diſpute
With conjugal careſſes *Milton.*

Do thou, my ſoul, the deſtin'd period wait,
When God ſhall *ſolve* the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal diſpenſations clear,
And make all wiſe and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raiſe objections, merely for the ſake of anſwering and *ſolving* them. *Watts.*

SO'LVENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolvent.*] Ability to pay.

SO'LVENT. *adj.* [*ſolvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cauſe diſſolution.

When diſſolved in water, it is not by the eye diſtinguiſhable from the *ſolvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SO'LAND-GOOSE. *n. ſ.* A fowl.

A *ſolland-gooſe* is in bigneſs and feather very like a tame gooſe, but his bill longer, and ſomewhat pointed, his wings alſo much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let looſe,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *ſolland-gooſe*. *Cleaveland.*

SOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſolution*, French; *ſolutio*, Latin.]

1. Diſruption; breach; diſjunction; ſeparation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *ſolution* of continuity. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Matter diſſolved; that which contains any thing diſſolved.

Aretæus, to procure ſleep, recommends a *ſolution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When ſalt of Tartar *per deliquium*, poured into the *ſolution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more ſtrongly by the ſalt of tartar than by the metal, and by the ſtronger attraction go from the metal to the ſalt of tartar? *Newton's Opt.*

3. Reſolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *ſolution* can reſolve. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
Till by their own perplexities involv'd
They ravel more, ſtill leſs reſolv'd,
But never find ſelf-ſatisfying *ſolution*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

With hope and fear
The woman did the new *ſolution* hear;
The man diffides in his own augury,
And doubts. *Dryden.*

This will inſtruct you to give a plainer *ſolution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

SO'LUTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſolve*, Latin.] Laxative; cauſing relaxation.

Though it would not be ſo abſterſive, opening, and *ſolutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in ſharp diſeaſes. *Bacon.*

SOMATO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [σῶμα and λόγος.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a ſubſtantive: as *gameſome.* [*ſaam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *adj.* [rum, rym, Saxon; *ſumt*, Gothick; *ſum*, Germ. *ſom*, Daniſh; *ſom, ſomming*, Dutch.]

1. More or leſs, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed ſome hundred men, where we found *ſome* freſh water *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *ſome* of the folk that are with me. *Gen.* xxxiii.

Firſt go with me *ſome* few of you, and ſee the place and how it may be made convenient for you; and then ſend for your ſick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain perſons. *Some* is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people, part.

Some to the ſhores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear adviſ'd;
But running from, all to deſtruction hye. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon as *ſome* have dream'd. *Milt.*

Your edicts *ſome* reclaim from ſins,
But moſt your life and bleſt example wins. *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is oppoſed to *ſome*, or to *others.*

It may be that the queen's treaſure, in ſo great occaſions of diſburſements, is not always ſo ready; but being paid as it is, now *ſome*, and then *ſome*, it is no great impoveriſhment to her coffers. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

5. It is added to a number, to ſhow that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a ſtrong ſtorm *ſome* eight leagues to the weſtward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to take a port. *Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of *ſome* eighty houſes. *Carew.*

Old mens ſpirits viſual, contrary to thoſe of purblind men, unite not, but when the object is at *ſome* good diſtance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Sluice *ſome* good while, returned unto the king, then before Bologne. *Bac.*

The number ſlain on the rebels part were *ſome* two thouſand. *Bacon.*

He bore away the prize to the admiration of *ſome* hundreds. *Addiſon.*

Your good-natur'd gods, they ſay,
Deſcend *ſome* twice or thrice a day. *Prior.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *ſome* forty-three. *Prior.*

6. One; any without determining which.

The pilot of *ſome* ſmall night founder'd ſkiff. *Milton.*

SO'MEBODY. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *body.*]

1. One; not nobody; a perſon indefinitely and undetermined.

O that ſir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *ſomebody*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Jeſus ſaid *ſomebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *Lu.* viii. 46.

If there be a tacit league, it is againſt ſomewhat or *ſomebody*: who ſhould they be? Is it againſt wild beaſts? No. It is againſt ſuch routs and ſhoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

We muſt draw in *ſomebody*, that may ſtand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

The hopes that what he has muſt come to *ſomebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A perſon of conſideration.

Theudas roſe up, boaſting himſelf to be *ſomebody*. *Acts* v.

SO'MEDEAL. *adv.* [rumdeal, Saxon.] In ſome degree. Obſolete.

Siker now I ſee thou ſpeak'ſt of ſpite,
All for thou lackeſt *ſomedele* their delight. *Spenſer.*

SOMERSAULT. } *n. ſ.* [*Somerſet* is the corruption. *Sommer*, a
SO'MERSET. } beam, and *ſault*, French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himſelf from a beam, and turns over his head.

SO'MEHOW. *adj.* [*ſome* and *how.*] One way or other; I know not how.

The veſicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that, by their action upon one another, they may be ſwelled *ſomehow*, ſo as to ſhorten the length of every fibril. *Cheyne.*

SOMETHING. *n. ſ.* [ſumSing, Saxon]

1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar
Did from afar the Britiſh chief behold,
Betwixt deſpair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring boſom roll'd. *Prior.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but ſmall, in reſpect of that of the heart; but it is ſtill *ſomething*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

You'll ſay the whole world has *ſomething* to do, *ſomething* to talk of, *ſomething* to wiſh for, and *ſomething* to be employed about; but pray put all theſe *ſomethings* together, and what is the ſum total but juſt nothing. *Pope's Letters.*

Here the beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameleſs *ſomethings* in their cauſes ſleep. *Pope.*

2. More or leſs.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Years ſo lowing years ſteal *ſomething* ev'ry day,
At leaſt they ſteal us from ourſelves away. *Pope.*

3. Part.

Something of it ariſes from our infant ſtate. *Watts*

4. Diſtance not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect ſpy o' th' time; for't muſt be done to-night, and *ſomething* from the palace. *Shakeſp.*

SO'METHING *adv.* In ſome degree.

The pain went away upon it; but he was *ſomething* diſcouraged by a new pain falling ſome days after upon his elbow on the other ſide. *Temple.*

SO'METIME. *adv.* [*ſome* and *time.*] Once; formerly.

What art thou that uſurp'ſt this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majeſty of buried Denmark
Did *ſometime* march? *Shakeſp. Ham.*

Good *ſometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France. *Id.*

SO'METIMES. *adv.* [*ſome* and *time.*]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

'Twill render me more equal, *ſometime* ſuperior. *Milton.*

It is good that we *ſometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this world. *Taylor.*

2. At one time, oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *another time.*

The body paſſive is better wrought upon at *ſometimes* than at others. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Sometimes the one, and *ſometimes* the other, may be glanced upon in theſe ſcripture deſcriptions. *Burnet.*

He writes not always of a piece, but *ſometimes* mixes trivial things with thoſe of greater moment: *ſometimes* alſo, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has ſaid enough. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

SO'MEWHAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *what.*]

1. Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what.

Upon the ſea *ſomewhat* methought did riſe
Like bluiſh miſts. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

He that ſhuts his eyes againſt a ſmall light, on purpoſe to avoid the ſight of *ſomewhat* that diſpleaſes him, would, for the ſame reaſon, ſhut them againſt the ſun. *Atterbury.*

2. More or leſs.

Concerning every of theſe, *ſomewhat* Chriſt hath commanded, which muſt be kept 'till the world's end, on the contrary ſide, in every of them *ſomewhat* there may be added, as the church judges it expedient. *Hooker.*

Theſe ſalts have *ſomewhat* of a nitrous taſte, but mixt with a ſmatch of vitriolick. *Grew*

3. Part greater or leſs.

Somewhat of his good ſenſe will ſuffer in this tranſlation, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be loſt. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHAT. *adv.* In ſome degree.

Holding of the breath doth help *ſomewhat* to ceaſe the hiccough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He is *ſomewhat* arrogant at his firſt entrance, and is too inquiſitive through the whole; yet theſe imperfections haunt not our compaſſion. *Law.*

SO'MEWHERE. *adv.* [*ſome* and *where.*] In one place or other; not nowhere.

Hopeleſs and forelorn
They are return'd, and *ſomewhere* live obſcurely. *Denham.*

Compreſſing two priſms hard together, that their faces, which by chance were a very little convex, might *ſomewhere* touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become abſolutely tranſparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glaſs. *Newton's Opt.*

Does ſomething ſtill, and *ſomewhere* yet remain,
Reward or puniſhment? *Prior.*

Of the dead we muſt ſpeak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden ſays *ſomewhere*, peace be to its manes. *Pope.*

SO'MEWHILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *while.*] Once; for a time. Out of uſe.

Though under colour of the ſhepherds *ſometimes*,
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own ſheep,
And often the ſhepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

SOMNI'FEROUS *adj.* [*ſomniferus*, Fr. *ſomnifer*, Latin] Cauſing ſleep, procuring ſleep, ſoporiferous, dormitive.

I wiſh for ſome *ſomniferous* potion, that might force ſleep away the intermitted time, as it goes with me to ...

SOMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſomnus* and *facio*, Latin] Cauſing ſleep.

SO'MNOLENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſomnolentia*, Latin] Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep.

SON *n.* [*ſunus*, Gothick, *ſunu*, Saxon; *ſoon*, *ſon*, Swediſh, *ſoon*, Dutch; *ſyn*, Scavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one, correlative to father or mother.

She had a *ſon* for her cradle, ere ſhe had a huſband for her bed.

Caſt out this bondwoman and her *ſon*.

He compares the affection of the ... to the ... ſence of a wiſe father, who would ... his *ſon* exerciſed with labour and pain, that they may gather ſtrength.

2. Deſcendant however diſtant; as, the *ſons* of *Adam*.

I am the *ſon* of the wiſe, the *ſon* of ancient kings. *Iſ.* xix.

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confeſſor to his penitent.

Be plain, good *ſon*, and homely in thy drift,
Riddling confeſſion finds but riddling ſhrift.

4. Native of a country.

Britain then
Sees arts her ſavage *ſons* controul. *Pope.*

5. The ſecond perſon of the Trinity.

If thou be the *ſon* of God, come down. *Matt.* xxvii. 40.

6. Product of any thing.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are *ſons* of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Earth's tall *ſons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parents undecaying ſtrength declare. *Blackmore.*

7. In ſcripture, *ſons* of pride, and *ſons* of night, denoting ſome quality. 'Tis a Hebraiſm.

This new fav'rite
Of heav'n, this man of clay, *ſon* of deſpite. *Milton.*

SON-IN-LAW. *n. ſ.* One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no delighted beauty lack,
Your *ſon-in-law* is far more fair than black. *Shak. Orb.lo.*

A foreign *ſon-in-law* ſhall come from far,
Whoſe race ſhall bear aloft the Latian name. *Dryd. Æn.*

SO'NSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſon.*] Filiation, the character of a ſon.

The apoſtle to the Hebrews makes alluſions not only incident but neceſſary to Chriſtianity, the badge and cognizance of *ſonſhip*. *Decay of Piety.*

SONATA. *n. ſ.* [Italian] A tune.

He whiſtled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *ſonata*. *Addiſon.*

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *ſonata* on his viol,
Unleſs he had the total gut,
Whence every ſtring at firſt was cut. *Prior.*

SONG. *n. ſ.* [from gerungen, Saxon]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.

Noiſe other than the ſound of dance and *ſong*. *Milton.*

He firſt thinks fit no ſonneteer advance
His cenſure farther than the *ſong* or dance.

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.

Parcae, goddeſs of the ninth ...
Thoſe that ſlew thy virgin knight ...
For the which, with *ſongs* of woe,
Round about his tomb they go. *Shakeſpeare.*

In her days ev'ry man ſhall ſing
The merry *ſongs* of peace to all his neighbours. *Sh. H. VIII.*

3. A poem; lay; ſtrain.

The bard that firſt adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient *ſong*. *Dryden.*

4. Poetry; poeſy.

This ſubject for heroick *ſong* pleas'd me. *Milton.*

Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue, or in *ſong*. *Dryden.*

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the meſſenger of day,
Saluted in her *ſong* the morning grey. *Dryden.*

6. *An old* SONG. A trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old ſong*. *Addiſon.*

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobler to reſign all for an *old ſong*. *Addiſon.*

SO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *ſong.*] Containing ſongs; conſiſting of ſongs. A low word.

The *ſongiſh* part muſt abound in the ſoftneſs and variety of numbers, its intention being to pleaſe the hearing. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong.*] A ſinger. Uſed of human ſingers, it is a word of ſlight contempt.

The pretty *ſongſters* of the Spring with their various notes ...

Some *ſongſters* can no more ſing in any chamber but their ...

Either *ſongſter* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. ...

SO'NGSTRESS. *n. f.* [from *song*.] A female singer.

> The sentence of the listening night,
> Attentive *songstress* trills her lay. *Thomson's Summer.*

SONNET, *n. f.* [*sonnet*, French; *sonnetto*, Italian.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suitable to the genius of our language, and has not been used by any

> A neat woven cloke, both for matter, form, and fashion,
> The subject new found out in the town of where,
> Numb'ring good ante-cesars, now seldom portraicted:
> Cries the frail reader, Sirs, what a word on
> A title page is this! and forme in fine
> Standeth specking false, while one might walk to Mile-End-green. Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon,
> Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galasp?
> Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
> That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp.
> Thy age like ours, soul of sir John Cheek,
> Hating worse than toad or asp,
> Hast thou not worshipt Cambridge and king Edward Greek. *Milton.*

2. A small poem.

> Let us into the city presently,
> To sort some gentlemen well skill'd in musick,
> I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shakespeare.*

SONNETTE'ER. *n. f.* [*sonnetier*, French; from *sonnet*.] A small poet, in contempt.

> Assist me, some extemporal god of rhime; for I am sure I shall turn *sonnet eer.* *Shakesp. Love's Labour's Lost.*
>
> He first thinks fit no *sonnetteer* advance
> His censure farther than the song or dance. *Dryden.*
>
> There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and *sonnetteers* in this art. *Spectator.*
>
> What woful stuff this madrigal would be,
> In some starv'd hackney *sonnetteer* or me!
> But let a lord once own the happy lines,
> How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

SONI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*sonus* and *fero*, Latin.] Giving or bringing sound.

> This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what it will, either the atmosphere, or the ethereal part thereof, or *soniferous* particles of bodies. *Derham.*

SONORI'FICK. *adj.* [*sonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing sound.

> If he should ask me way a clock strikes, and points to the hour; and I should say, it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality, this would be unsatisfactory. *Watts's Logick.*

SONOROUS. *adj.* [*sonore*, French; *sonorus*, Latin.]

1. Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound. Bodies are distinguished as *sonorous* or *unsonorous*.

> All the while
> *Sonorous* metal blowing martial sounds;
> At which the universal host up sent
> A shout that tore hell's concave. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound.

> The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison on Italy.*

SONO'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sonorous*.] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONO'ROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sonorous*.]

1. The quality of giving sound.

> Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness*, he replied, that in some twenty years would be requisite, and in others forty *Bacon.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

SOON. *adv.* [*suns*, Gothick; *sona*, Saxon; *zoon*, Dutch.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time alligned or supposed.

> Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
> Yet to their general's voice they *soon* obey'd *Milton.*
>
> You must obey me, *soon* or late;
> Why should you vainly struggle with your fate? *Dryden.*

2. Early, before any time supposed, opposed to late.

> O boy! thy father gave thee life too *soon*,
> And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
>
> Do this, that I may be restored to you the *sooner*. *Heb.* xiii.
>
> How is it that you are come so *soon* to-day? *Ex.* ii. 18.
>
> The earlier stayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh *sooner*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

3. Readily; willingly.

> I would as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at [illegible]

4. It has in *Surrey* the signification of an adjective, whether used coarsely or according to the custom of his time.

> He hath preserved Argalus slave, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*

5. SOON *as*. Immediately; at the very time.

> As *soon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and the dance. *Ex.* xxxii. 19.
>
> Nor was his virtue poison'd, *soon as* born,
> With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryd. n.*

SOONLY. *adv.* [from *soon*.] Quickly; speedily. This word I remember in no other place, but if *soon* be, as it seems once to have been, an adjective, *soonly* is proper.

> A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work *Moxon.*

SOOPBERRY. *n. f.* [*sapindus*, Latin.] A plant.

> It hath a flower, which for the most part is composed of four leaves, expanding in form of a rose, from whose four-leaved empalement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a spherical fruit, including a nut of the same form. *Miller.*

SOOT. *n. f* [rot, Saxon; *soet*, Islandick; *soet*, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke.

> *Soot*, though thin spread in a field, is a very good compost. *Bacon.*
>
> If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the *soot*, the house will be in danger of burning. *Heyw.*
>
> Oft they assay'd,
> Hunger and thirst constraining; drugs as oft
> With hatefullest disrelish writh'd their jaws,
> With *soot* and cinders fill'd *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
>
> Our household gods, that droop upon our hearths,
> Each from his venerable face shall brush
> The Macedonian *soot*, and shine again. *Dryd. Clemenes.*

SOOTED. *adj.* [from *soot*.] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

> The land was *sooted* before. *Mortimer.*

SOOTERKIN. *n. f.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

> When Jove was, from his teeming head,
> Of wit's fair goddess brought to-bed,
> There follow'd at his lying-in,
> For after-birth, a *sooterkin* *Swift.*

SOOTH. *n. f.* [rob, Saxon.] Truth; reality. Obsolete.

> Sir, understand you this of me in *sooth*,
> Th' youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,
> Her father keeps from all access of suitors,
> Until the eldest sister first be wed. *Shakespeare.*
>
> That e'er this tongue of mine,
> That laid the sentence of dread banishment
> On yond proud man, should take it off again
> With words of *sooth*. *Shakesp. Richard II.*
>
> He looks like *sooth*: he says he loves my daughter;
> I think so too; for never gaz'd the moon
> Upon the water, as he'll stand and read
> My daughter's eyes *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
>
> If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in *sooth* I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. *Camden's Rem.*
>
> The very *sooth* of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Estrange.*
>
> I did not mean to chide you;
> For, *sooth* to say, I hold it noble in you
> To cherish the distress'd. *Rowe.*

SOOTH. *adj.* [rob, Saxon.] Pleasing; delightful.

> Some other means I have,
> Which once of Melibœus old I learn'd,
> The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton.*

To SOOTH. *v. a.* [geroðian, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments.

> In *soothing* them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
> The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shakespeare.*
>
> Can I *sooth* tyranny?
> Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd,
> His crown usurp'd, and stalk in the throne? *Dryden.*
>
> By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
> Who *sooths* to dear delight his anxious mind;
> [illegible]
> To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope's Odyssey.*
>
> Thanks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,
> Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his *soothing*? *Rowe.*
>
> I've try'd the force of every reason on him,
> *Sooth'd* and caress'd, been angry, *sooth'd* again;
> Laid flattery, life, and interest in his sight;
> But all are vain, he scorns them all for Cato. *Addis. Cato.*

2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.

> The beldame
> *Sooths* her with blandishments, and frights with threats. *Dry.*

3. To gratify, to please.

> This calm'd his cares, *sooth'd* with his future fame,
> And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SOOTHER. *n. f.* [from *sooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by [illegible]

> I cannot flatter. I defy
> The tongues of *soothers*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

To SOOTHSAY. *v. n.* [*sooth* and *say*.] To predict; to foretell.

> A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying*. *Acts* xvi.

SOOTHSAY'ER. *n. f.* [from *soothsay.*] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognosticator.

Scarce was Mufidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *soothsayers* who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A soothsayer bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakesp.*

He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *soothsayer*, that one should succeed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

SOO'TINESS *n. f.* [from *sooty.*] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOO'TY. *adj.* [from *soot.*]

1. Breeding soot.

By fire of *sooty* coal th' alchymist turns
Metals to gold

2. Consisting of soot, fuliginous.

There may be some chymical way so to defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. *Hakins*

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All the grisly legions that troop
Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras and all monstrous forms. *Milton.*

Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*

SOP. *n. f.* [sop, Saxon; *sopa*, Spanish; *soppe*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing steeped in liquor.

The bounded waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shakespeare.*

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, yet the moon shines: I'll make a *sop* o'th' moonshine of you. *Shakespeare.*

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd
A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard,
Which mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before
His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryden.*

Ill nature is not to be cured with a *sop*; but quarrelsome men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair usage. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus.

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His tripple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

To SOP. *v. a.* To steep in liquour.

SOPE. *n. f.* [See SOAP.]

SOPH. *n. f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the university.

Three Cambridge *sophs*, and three pert templars came,
The same the dances, and the same the game,
Each prompt to query, answer and debate,
And smit with love of poesy and prate. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SO'PHI. *n. f.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia.

By this scimitar
That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shakespeare.*

A fig for the sultan and *sophi*. *Congreve.*

SOPHISM. *n. f.* [*sophisma*, Latin.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty; a fallacy.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy *Watts.*

SO'PHIST. *n. f.* [*sophista*, Latin.] A professor of philosophy.

The court of Croesus is said to have been much resorted by the *sophists* of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

SO'PHISTER. *n. f.* [*sophiste*, French; *sophista*, Latin.]

1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.

A subtle traitor needs no *sophister*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

If a heathen philosopher bring arguments from reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no such thing. *Denham.*

Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of christians. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. This sense is antiquated.

Alcidimus the *sophister* hath many arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICAL. *adj.* [*sophistique*, Fr. from *sophist.*] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and *sophistical* couzenage, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this sublunary world. *Hall.*

When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet*

That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a more *sophistical* knot. *More.*

SOPHI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *sophistical.*] With fallacious subtilty.

Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically*. *Swift.*

To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, Fr. from *sophist.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understandings, they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where scarce any probable shew appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here's three of us are *sophisticated*. *Shakespeare.*

Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophisticated* ones. *Boyle.*

The only persons amongst the heathens, who *sophisticate* nature and philosophy, were the Stoicks, who affirm moral, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the contracts of man's will. *South's Sermons.*

Yet the rich cozens may their boasting spare;
They purchase but *sophisticated* ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat.

The eye hath its coats and humours [illegible] lest, lest it should tinge and *sophisticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Boyle.*

SOPHI'STICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

Since then a great part of our scientifical [illegible] likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophisticate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone. *Granville.*

So truth, when only one supply'd the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate*. *Dryden.*

SOPHISTICA'TION. *n. f.* [*sophistication*, Fr. from *sophisticate.*] Adulteration; not genuineness.

Sophistication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so, good, for the sake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

The drugs and simples sold in shops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial *Boyle.*

Besides easy submission to *sophistications* of sense, we have inability to prevent the miscarriages of our junior reasons. *Glanv.*

SOPHISTICA'TOR *n. f.* [from *sophisticate*] Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

SO'PHISTRY. *n. f.* [from *sophist.*] Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

These men have obscured and confounded the natures of things, by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*; tho' an act be never so lawful, they will strip it of its guilt. *South.*

To SOPORATE. *v. n.* [*sopare*, Latin.] To lay asleep. *Dict.*

SOPORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*sopor* and *fero.*] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive, somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor *Gulliver's Travels.*

SOPORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *soporiferous.*] The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*sopor* and *facio.*] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

SO'PPER. *n. f.* [from *sop.*] One that steeps any thing in liquor.

SO'PPLE. *adj.* [from *sorbeo*, Latin.] What may be drunk or sipped.

SORBI'TION. *n. f.* [*sorbitio*, Latin.] The act of drinking or sipping.

SORBS. *n. f.* [*sorbum*, Lat.] The berries of the sorb or service-tree.

SO'RCERER. *n. f.* [*sorcier*, French; *sortiarius*, low Latin.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working *sorcerers* that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakespeare.*

The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *sorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt such. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw a subtle *sorcerer* arise,
All sudden gorgon's hiss and dragon's glare,
And ten horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses, but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God. *Watts's Logick.*

SORCERESS

SO'RCERESS. *n. f.* [Female of *sorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantress.

Bring forth that *sorceress* condemn'd to burn *Shakesp.*

Divers witches and *sorceresses* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

The snaky *sorceress* that sat
Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key,
Ris'n, and with hideous outcry rush'd between. *Milton.*

How cunningly the *sorceress* displays
Her own transgressions, to upbraid me, mine. *Milton.*

SO'RCERY. *n. f.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft, charms.

This witch Sycorax,
For mischiefs manifold, and *sorceries* terrible,
Was banish'd. *Shakespeare.*

Adders wisdom I have learn'd
To fence my ear against thy *sorceries.* *Milton.*

Actæon has long tracts of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *sorcery.* *Tatler.*

SORD. *n. f.* [from *sward.*] Turf; grassy ground.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever ran on the green *sord* *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

An altar of grassy *sord.* *Milton.*

SO'RDES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Foulness; dregs.

The sea washes off the *soil* and *sordes* wherein mineral mosses were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous. *Woodward*

SO'RDET. } *n. f. sourdine*, French, *sordina*, Italian.] A small
SO'RDINE. } pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller. *Bailey.*

SO'RDID. *adj.* [*sordidus*, Latin.]

1. Foul, gross, filthy; dirty.

There Charon stands
A *sordid* god, down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*

2. [*Sordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

It is strange since the priests office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *sordid.* *South's Sermons.*

3. [*Sordide*, French.] Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold. *Denham.*

If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is *sordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues. *L'Estrange.*

SO'RDIDLY. *adv.* [from *sordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetously;

SO'RDIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *sordid.*]

1. Meanness; baseness.

I omit the madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley*

2. Nastiness; not neatness.

Providence deters people from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness. *Ray.*

SORE. *n. f.* [ran, Saxon; *saur*, Danish.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cause: to be a *sore*, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *sore* before some disruption happen.

Let us hence provide
A salve for any *sore* that may betide. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience, to salve state *sores.* *King Charles.*

Receipts abound; but searching all thy store,
The best is still at hand to launce the *sore*,
And cut the head; for till the core be found
The secret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*

By these all festring *sores* her councils heal,
Which time or has disclos'd, or shall reveal. *Dryden.*

Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishment of their young, lay their eggs upon *sores.* *Bentley.*

SORE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch.

We can ne'er be sure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And just so far are *sore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*

While *sore* of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why should we tempt the doubtful dye again. *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had *sore* eyes, if you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind. *Tillotson.*

Laugh at your friends, and if your friends are *sore*,
So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See SORE. adverb.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange, but this *sore* night
Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakespeare.*

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

My loins are filled with a *sore* disease; and there is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*

Sore hath been their fight,
As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm'd. *Milton.*

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have,
After this day's travel *sore*
Sweet rest seize thee evermore *Milton.*

They are determin'd to live up to the holy rule, though *sore* evils and great temporal inconveniencies should attend the discharge of their duty. *Decay of Piety*

4. Comma. Out of use.

To lapse in fullness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need, and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

5. [From *sour*, free.]

The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket, the third, a sorel; and the fourth year, a *sore.* *Shak.*

SORE. *adv.* [This the etymologists derive from *seer*, Dutch; but *seer* means only an intenseness of any thing; *sore* almost always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little used

Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me *sore.* *Common Prayer.*

The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal steel him smote again so *sore*,
That headless his unwieldy body lay. *Fairy Queen.*

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid so *sore.* *Daniel.*

Though iron hew and mangle *sore*,
Would wounds and bruises honour more. *Hudibras.*

Distrust shook *sore* their minds. *Milton.*

So that Palamon were wounded *sore*,
Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*

Sore-sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon heard
At length, considering all, his heart he cheer'd. *Dryden.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman *sore* repuls'd
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

SO'REHON. } *n. f.* [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of arbitrary
SORN. } exaction or service tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland; whenever a chieftan had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands gillwhites, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner* *Macbean.*

They exact upon them all kind of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, cuagne, livery, and *sorehon*; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenser's Ireland*

SO'REL. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *sore.*]

The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a *sorel.* *Shakespeare.*

SO'RELY. *adv.* [from *sore.*]

1. With a great degree of pain or distress.

Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sigh is there? the heart is *sorely* overcharged. *Shakespeare.*

The warrior train,
Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain. *Dryden.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill,
Of which I do accuse myself so *sorely*,
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakespeare*

SO'RENESS. *n. f.* [from *sore.*] Tenderness of a hurt.

He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Piety*

My foot began to swell, and the pain and *soreness* it left such a *soreness*, that I could hardly suffer the cloaths of my bed. *Temple*

SORITES. *n. f.* [σωρείτης.] Properly an heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another

Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called *sorites*, or a heap. *Dryden.*

Sorites is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, all men of revenge have their souls often uneasy, uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts's Logick.*

SORO'RICIDE. *n. f.* [*soror* and *cædo*.] The murder of a ſiſter.

SORRANCE. *n. f.* [In farriery.] Any diſeaſe or ſore in horſes. *Ainſ.*

SO'REL. *n. f.* [rupe, Saxon; *ſorel*, French.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taſte. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *ſorrel* goeth the fartheſt into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the ſun. *Bacon.*

Acid auſtere vegetables contract and ſtrengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *ſorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid aſtringent ſalt, a ſovereign antidote againſt the putrefcent bilious alkali.

SORRILY. *adv.* [from *ſorry*.] Meanly; poorly, deſpicably; wretchedly.

Thy pipe, O Pan, ſhall help though I ſing *ſorrily*. *Sidney.*

SO'RRINESS. *n. f.* [from *ſorry*.] Meanneſs, wretchedneſs; paltableneſs; deſpicableneſs.

SO'RROW. *n. f.* [ſorg, Daniſh.] Grief; pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs, mourning. Sorrow is not commonly underſtood as the effect of preſent evil, but of loſt good.

Sorrow is uneaſineſs in the mind, upon the thought of a good loſt, which might have been enjoyed longer, or the ſenſe of a preſent evil. *Locke.*

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my miſery! *Shakeſpeare.*

A world of woe and *ſorrow*. *Milton.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But having you, can ſhow no *ſorrow* now. *Dryden.*

To SO'RROW. *v. n.* [*ſaurran*, Gothick; *ſorgian*, Sax.] To grieve, to be ſad; to be dejected.

Thy mortable change, now at my end,
Lament, not *ſorrow* at. *Shakſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Where ever ſorrow is relief would be,
If you do *ſorrow* at my grief in love,
By giving love, your ſorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made ſorry, but that ye *ſorrowed* to repentance. 2 *Cor.* vii. 9.

I neither fear to die nor deſire to live; and having maſtered all grief in myſelf, I deſire no man to *ſorrow* for me. *Hayw.*

Send them forth, though *ſorrowing*, yet in peace. *Addiſon.*

Said the prince encourages
The neighb'ring main, and *ſorrowing* treads the ſhores. *Pope.*

SO'RROWED. *adj.* [from *ſorrow*.] Accompanied with ſorrow. Out of uſe.

Now the publick body, which doth ſeldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itſelf
A lack of Timon's aid, hath ſenſe withal
Of its own fall, reſtraining aid to Timon;
And ſends forth us to make their *ſorrowed* tender. *Shakeſp.*

SO'RROWFUL. *adj.* [*ſorrow* and *full*.]

1. Sad for ſomething paſt, mournful, grieving.

Bleſſed are they which have been *ſorrowful* for all thy ſcourges, for they ſhall rejoice for thee, when they have ſeen all thy glory. *Tob.* xiii. 14.

2. Deeply ſerious. Not in uſe.

Hannah ſaid, no, my lord, I am a woman of a *ſorrowful* ſpirit: I have poured out my ſoul before the Lord. 1 *Sam.*

3. Expreſſing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my ſoul refuſed to touch are as my *ſorrowful* meat. *Job*, vi. 7.

SO'RRY. *adj.* [rapig, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for ſomething paſt. It is generally uſed of ſlight or caſual miſcarriages or vexations, but ſometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

What we are *ſorry* for ourſelves in thee. *Timon of Athens.*

The king was *ſorry*; nevertheleſs for the oath's ſake he commanded the Baptiſt's head to be given her. *Matth.* xiv. 9.

I am *ſorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleaſure. *Shak.*

We are *ſorry* for the ſatire interſperſed in ſome of theſe pieces, upon a few people, from whom the higheſt provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. [From *four*, filth, Iſland ick.] Vile, worthleſs, vexatious.

A ſalt and *ſorry* rheum offends me:
Lend me thy handkerchief. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *ſorrieſt* fancies your companions making,
Using thoſe thoughts, which ſhould, indeed, have died
With them they think on. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

If the union of the parts conſiſt only in reſt, it would ſeem that a bag of duſt would be of as firm a conſiſtence as that of marble, and Bajazet's cage had been but a *ſorry* priſon. *Glanv.*

Coarſe complexions,
And cheeks of *ſorry* grain will ſerve to ply
The ſampler, and to teaze the houſewife's wool. *Milton.*

How vain were all the enſigns of his power, that could not terrify into a moment one ſlighting look of a *ſorry* ſlave! *L'Eſt.*

If one innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found ſome *ſorry* excuſe for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If ſuch a ſlight and *ſorry* buſineſs as that could produce one organical body, one might reaſonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SORT. *n. f.* [*ſorte*, French.]

1. Kind; ſpecies.

Deſigned more than ſpirit of happy *ſort*. *Milton.*

A ſubſtantial and unaffected piety, not only gives a man a credit among the ſober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *ſort* of men. *Tillotſon.*

Theſe three *ſorts* of poems ſhould differ in their numbers, deſigns, and every thought. *Waſh.*

Endeavouring to make the ſignification of ſpecifick names clear, they make their ſpecifick ideas of the *ſorts* of ſubſtances of a few of thoſe ſimple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Flowers in ſuch *ſort* worn, can neither be ſmelt nor ſeen well by thoſe that wear them. *Hooker.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *ſort*
As ſhe doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her ſport.
Spenſer's Sonnet.

Rhetm and Shimſhai wrote after this *ſort*. [illegible]
To Adam in what *ſort* ſhall I appear? *Milt.*

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in ſome *ſort*, as putting you in mind. *Rom.* xv. 15.

I ſhall not be wholly without praiſe, if in ſome *ſort* I have copied his ſtile. *Dryden.*

4. A claſs, or order of perſons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all, the other, ſuch as none but the wiſer and more judicious *ſort* can perform. *Hooker.*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all *ſorts* of people. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hoſpitality to the better *ſort*, and charity to the poor, two virtues that are never exerciſed ſo well as when they accompany each other. *Atterbury's Serm.*

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears. I cannot ſee,
And yet ſalt water blinds them not ſo much,
But they can ſee a *ſort* of traitors here. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Rank, condition above the vulgar.

Is ſignior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know none of that name, lady; there was none ſuch in the army of any *ſort*. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

7. [*Sort*, Fr. *ſortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of uſe.

Make a lottery,
And by decree, let blockiſh Ajax
Draw the *ſort* to fight with Hector. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. A pair; a ſet.

The firſt *ſort* by their own ſuggeſtion fell. *Milton.*

To SORT. *v. a.* [*Sortiri*, Lat. *aſſortire*, Italian.]

1. To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes.

Theſe they *ſorted* into their ſeveral times and places, ſome to begin the ſervice of God with, and ſome to end; ſome to be interlac'd between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

I come to thee for charitable licence,
To *ſort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakeſpeare.*

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled aſunder, and *ſorted* each colour by itſelf. *Boyle.*

Shell-fiſh have been, by ſome of the ancients, compared and *ſorted* with the inſects. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

With this deſire, ſhe hath a natural might
To find out every truth, if ſhe had time,
Th' innumerable effects to *ſort* aright,
And by degrees from cauſe to cauſe to climb. *Davies.*

The number of ſimple ideas, that make the nominal eſſence of the loweſt ſpecies, or firſt *ſorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *ſorted* from one another, and that either by refraction, or by [illegible] *Newton.*

But grant that actions beſt diſcover man,
Take the moſt ſtrong and *ſort* them as you can;
The few that glare, each character muſt mark:
You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion.

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy huſband;
And never be Baſſanio ſo for me,
But God *ſort* all! *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in diſtribution.

For, when the *ſort* things preſent with things paſt,
And thereby things to come doth oft foreſee;
When ſhe doth doubt at firſt, and chuſe at firſt,
Theſe acts her own, without her body bear. *Davies.*

4. To

4. To cull, to chuſe; to ſelect
Send his mother to his father's houſe,
That he may *fort* her out a worthy ſpouſe. *Chapman.*

To SORT v. n.

1. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies.
Nor do metals only *fort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals, but both in common together. *Woodward.*

2. To [illegible]
The diſperſity of parents towards their children, makes them baſe and *fort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To ſuit; to fit.
A man cannot ſpeak to a ſon but as a father; whereas a friend may ſpeak as the caſe requires, and not as it *forteth* with the perſon. *Bacon.*
They are happy whoſe natures *fort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*
Among unequals, what ſociety
Can *fort*, what harmony, or true delight?
Which muſt be mutual, in proportion due,
Giv'n, and receiv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them ſeveral charge,
As *ſorted* beſt with preſent things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
For diff'rent ſtiles with diff'rent ſubjects *fort*,
As ſeveral garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*

4. To terminate, to iſſue.
It *ſorted* not to any fight of importance, but to a retreat. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

5. To have ſucceſs
The ſlips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *ſorted* to the ſame purpoſe as in their native country. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*
It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto fleſh and a flower were put, and it *ſorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [from *ſort*, a lot, or *ſortir*, to iſſue, French.]
And ſo far am I glad it did ſo *ſort*,
As this their jangling I eſteem a ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*
Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raiſe ſome perſons to be companions; which many times *ſorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

SO'RTAL. *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received
As things are ranked under names, into ſorts or ſpecies only as they agree to certain abſtract ideas, the eſſence of each ſort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *ſortal*, if I may ſo call it from ſort, as I do general from *genus*, name ſtands for. *Locke.*

SO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſort*.] Suitableneſs; agreement.
I have received
New dated letters from Northumberland,
Their cold intent, thus
Here doth he wiſh his perſon, with ſuch power
As might hold *ſortance* with his quality,
The which he could not levy *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

SO'RTILEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſortilege*, Fr. *ſortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SO'RTMENT *n. ſ.* [from *ſort*.]
1. The act of ſorting; diſtribution
2. A parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

To SOT. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To ſit lazily on a chair; to ſink at once into a chair.
The winter ſky began to frown,
Poor Stella muſt pack off to town;
From wholeſome exerciſe and air,
To *ſotting* in an eaſy chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *n. ſ.* [rot, Saxon; *ſot*, French, *ſot*, Dutch.]
1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant ſtupid fellow; a dolt.
Of Glo'ſter's treachery,
And of the loyal ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *ſot*;
And told me I had turn'd the wrong ſide out. *Shakeſpeare.*
This by his tongue being made his miſtreſs' picture,
And then a mind put in't, either our brags
Were crackt of kitchen trulls, or his deſcription
Prov'd as ſpeaking *ſots*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Tell him that no hiſtory or antiquity can match his conduct; and preſently the *ſot*, becauſe he knows neither hiſtory nor antiquity, that begin to meaſure himſelf by himſelf, which is the only ſure way for him not to fall ſhort. *South's Sermons.*
2. A wretch ſtupified by drinking.
Every ſign
That calls the ſtaring *ſots* to naſty wine. *Roſcommon.*
A ſurly ill-bred lord,
That chides and ſnaps her up at every word
A brutal *ſot*; who while ſhe holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed. *Granville.*

To SOT. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to beſot.
Pox on his loyalty!
I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow *ſotted*,
Made four and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey by love;
A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*
The potion
Turns his brain and ſtupifies his mind;
The *ſotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

To SOT v. n. To tipple to ſtupidity.

SO'TTISH. *adj.* [from *ſot*.]
1. Dull, ſtupid, ſenſeleſs, infatuate; doltiſh
All's but naught
Patience is *ſottiſh*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and diſperſed; the reſidue, being more deſperate or more *ſottiſh*, did abide in the field, of whom many were ſlain. *Hayward.*
He gain'd a king
Ahaz his *ſottiſh* conqueror *Milton.*
'Tis *ſottiſh* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Eſtrange.*
How ignorant are *ſottiſh* pretenders to aſtrology. *Swift.*
2. Dull with intemperance.

SO'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſottiſh*.] Stupidly; dully; ſenſeleſsly
Northumberland *ſottiſhly* mad with over great fortune, procured the King by his letters patent under the great ſeal, to appoint the lady Jane to ſucceed him in the inheritance of the crown. *Hayward.*
Atheiſm is impudent in pretending to philoſophy, and ſuperſtition *ſottiſhly* ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion. *Glanville.*
So *ſottiſhly* to loſe the pureſt pleaſures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and ſo deſperately to run the riſk of dwelling with everlaſting burnings, plainly diſcovers itſelf to be the moſt pernicious folly and deplorable madneſs in the world. *Bentley.*

SO'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſottiſh*.] Dulneſs; ſtupidity; inſenſibility
Few conſider what a degree of *ſottiſhneſs* and confirmed ignorance men may ſin themſelves into. *South's Sermons.*
No ſober temperate perſon can look with any complacency upon the drunkenneſs and *ſottiſhneſs* of his neighbour. *South.*
The firſt part of the text, the folly and *ſottiſhneſs* of Atheiſm, will come home to their caſe; ſince they make ſuch a manifeſt preference to wit and ſagacity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SO'VEREIGN *adj.* [*ſouverain*, French; *ſoberano*, Spaniſh.]
1. Supreme in power; having no ſuperiour
As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our ſupreme truth, ſo prayer teſtifieth that we acknowledge him our ſovereign good *Hooker.*
You, my *ſovereign* lord,
Cauſeleſs have laid diſgraces on my head. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*
None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of *ſovereign* queen before,
Till giddy chance, whoſe malice never bears
That mortal bliſs ſhould laſt for length of years,
Caſt us headlong from our high eſtate. *Dryden.*
Whether Eſau, then, were a vaſſal to Jacob, and Jacob his *ſovereign* prince by birth right, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*
2. Supremely efficacious.
A memorial of their fidelity and zeal, a *ſovereign* preſervative of God's people from the venomous infection of hereſy. *Hooker.*
The moſt *ſovereign* preſcription in Galen is but empirick; and to this preſervative of no better report than a horſe drench. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Love-wounded Proteus,
My boſom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be throughly heal'd,
And thus I ſearch it with a *ſovereign* kiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
A water of cold water of parſnips by that we drink for, is made very *ſovereign* for health. *Bacon.*
Like the ſcum ſtarv'd men did draw
From parboil'd ſhoes and boots, and all the reſt
Which were with any *ſovereign* fatneſs bleſt. *Donne.*
Be cool, my friend, and hear my muſe diſpenſe
Some *ſovereign* comforts drawn from common ſenſe. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGN *n. ſ.* Supreme lord
O, let my *ſovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakeſpeare.*
By my *ſovereign*, and his fate, I ſwear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGNLY. *adv.* [from *ſovereign*.] Supremely; in the higheſt degree.
He was *ſovereignly* lovely in himſelf. *Boyle.*

SO'VEREIGNTY *n. ſ.* [*ſouveraineté*, French.] Supremacy; higheſt place; ſupreme power; higheſt degree of excellence.
Give me pardon,
That I, your vaſſal, have employed and pain'd
Your unknown *ſovereignty*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on his grace the *ſovereignty* thereof. *Shakeſpeare.*
To give laws unto a people, to inſtitute magiſtrates and officers over them; to puniſh and pardon malefactors, to have the

the ſole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *ſovereignty*. *Locke.*

A mighty hunter thence he ſhall be ſtil'd
Before the Lord; as in defiance of heav'n,
Or from heav'n, claiming ſecond *ſov'reignty*. *Milton.*

Nothing does ſo gratify a haughty humour, as this piece of uſurped *ſovereignty* over our brethren. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *ſov'reignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as its topmoſt boughs to heav'n aſcend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foreſee, whene'er thy ſuit I grant,
That I my much lov'd *ſov'reignty* ſhall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryden.*

Let us above all things poſſeſs our ſouls with awful apprehenſions of the majeſty and *ſovereignty* of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almoſt exterminated by Sandracottus, Seleucus recovered the *ſovereignty* in ſome degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SOUGH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaut*, French.] A ſubterraneous drain.

Yet could not ſuch mines, without great pains, and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would be ſo flown with waters, it being impoſſible to make any adits or *soughs* to drain them, that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry *Ray on the Creation.*

Another of like ſort, was found in ſinking a *ſough*-pit at Haugh in Lancaſhire. *Woodward.*

SOUGHT. The preterite and participle paſſ. of *ſeek*.

I am *ſought* of them that aſked not for me: I am found of them that *ſought* me not. *Iſa* lxv. 1.

The works of the Lord are great, *ſought* out of all them that have pleaſure therein. *Pſal* cxi. 2.

SOUL, *n. ſ* [ſapel, Sax. *ſael*, Dan. *ſiual*, Iſlandick; *ſiel*, Dutch.]

1. The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews. heaven till then was no receptacle to the *ſouls* of either. *Hooker.*

Fie, fie, unreverent tongue! to call her bad,
Whoſe ſov'reignty ſo oft thou haſt preferr'd
With twenty thouſand *ſoul*-confirming oaths. *Shakeſpeare.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the *ſoul* may pine;
But that were ſtrange, ſince all things bad and good;
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine;
Since God himſelf is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promiſes, ſeals and oaths, which by publick authority had paſſed for concluding this marriage, that theſe being religious bonds betwixt God and their *ſouls*, could not by any politick act of ſtate be diſſolved. *Haywood.*

Eloquence the *ſoul*, ſong charms the ſenſe. *Milton.*

2. Vital principle.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
Drug-working ſorcerers that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *ſouls* of animals infuſe themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Thou ſun, of this great world both eye and *ſoul*. *Milton.*

Join voices all ye living *ſouls*! ye birds,
That ſinging up to heav'n gate aſcend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praiſe. *Milton.*

In common diſcourſe and writing, we leave out the words vegetative, ſenſitive, and rational; and make the word *ſoul* ſerve for all theſe principles. *Watts.*

3. Spirit; eſſence; quinteſſence; principal part.

He has the very *ſoul* of bounty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Charity the *ſoul* of all the reſt. *Milton.*

4. Interiour power.

There is ſome *ſoul* of goodneſs in things evil,
Would men obſervingly diſtil it out. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A familiar appellation expreſſing the qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I ſtood, cry'd:
"Alas, good *ſoul*!" *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

This is a poor mad *ſoul*; and ſhe ſays up and down the town, that her eldeſt ſon is like you. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

The poor *ſoul* ſat ſinging by a ſycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow
Her hand on her boſom, her head on her knee. *Shakeſp.*

Unenlarged *ſouls* are diſguſted with the wonders of the microſcope, diſcovering animals which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

6. Human being.

The moral is the caſe of every *ſoul* of us. *L'Eſtrange.*

Keep the poor *ſoul* no longer in ſuſpenſe,
Your change is ſuch as does not need defence. *Dryden.*

It is a republick; there are in it a hundred burgeois, and about a thouſand *ſouls*. *Addiſon's Italy.*

My ſtate of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *ſoul*'s concern. *Swift*

7. Active power

Earth, air and ſeas, through empty ſpace would roll,
And heav'n would fly before the driving *ſoul*. *Dryden.*

8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

9. Intelligent being in general.

Every *ſoul* in heav'n ſhall bend the knee. *Milton.*

SOU'LED. *adj* [from *ſoul*.] Furniſhed with mind.

Griping, and ſtill tenacious of thy hold,
Would'ſt thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *ſoul'd*,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before *Dryden.*

SOU'LLESS. *adj.* [from *ſoul*.] Mean; low; ſpiritleſs

Slave, *ſoulleſs* villain, dog, O rarely baſe! *Shakeſpeare.*

SOU'LSHOT *n. ſ.* [*ſoul* and *ſhot*.] Something paid for a ſoul's requiem among the Romaniſts.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called *pecunia ſepulcralis & ſymbolum animæ*, and a Saxon *ſoul ſhot*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SOUND, *adj.* [ſunb, Saxon]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diſeaſed, not hurt.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indiſpoſ'd and ſickly fit
For the *ſound* man. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He hath a heart as *ſound* as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue ſpeaks. *Shak.*

He hath received him ſafe and *ſound*. *Luke* xv. 27.

We can preſerve
Unhurt our minds, and underſtanding *ſound*. *Milton.*

The king viſits all around,
Comforts the ſick, congratulates the *ſound*;
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

But Capys, and the reſt of *ſounder* mind,
The fatal preſent to the flames deſign'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden*

When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular object, is attributed to ſeveral other objects, on account of ſome evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; ſo a *ſound* or healthy pulſe, a *ſound* digeſtion, *ſound* ſleep, are all ſo called, with reference to a *ſound* and healthy conſtitution; but if you ſpeak of *ſound* doctrine, or *ſound* ſpeech, this is by way of reſemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Right; not erroneous.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our *ſoundeſt* knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him: and our faireſt eloquence concerning him is ſilence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be *ſound* in thy ſtatutes, that I be not aſhamed. *Pſal.* cxix. 80.

The rules are *ſound* and uſeful, and may ſerve your devotion. *Wake.*

3. Stout; ſtrong; luſty.

The men are very ſtrong and able of body; and therefore either give *ſound* ſtrokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or elſe ſhoot ſtrong ſhots with their bows. *Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.

They reſerved their titles, tenures, and ſignories whole and *ſound* to themſelves. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

5. Faſt; hearty. It is applied to ſleep.

New wak'd from *ſoundeſt* ſleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy ſweat. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SOUND. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely faſt.

The meſſenger approaching to him ſpake,
But his waſte words return'd to him in vain;
So *ſound* he ſlept that nought might him awake. *Fa. Queen.*

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, French.] A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded

The *ſound* of Denmark, where ſhips pay toll. *Camden.*

Wake,
Behold I come, ſent from the Stygian *ſound*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
T' ingender with the night, and blaſt the day. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Him young Thooſa bore, the bright increaſe
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the *ſounds* and ſeas. *Pope.*

SOUND. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, Fr.] A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, paſs the *ſound* till it meet with ſome reſiſtance. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*

1. To ſearch with a plummet; to try depth.

In this ſecret there is a gulf, which while we live we ſhall never *ſound*. *Hooker.*

You are, Haſtings, much too ſhallow
To *ſound* the bottom of the after-times. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before *ſounded* you in this buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Invites theſe lords, and thoſe he meant to *ſound*. *Daniel.*

I was in jeſt,
And by that offer meant to *ſound* your breaſt. *Dryden.*

I've *ſounded* my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To Sound. *v. n.* To try with the founding line.

The ſhipmen deemed that they drew near to ſome country and *ſounded* and found it near twenty fathoms. *Acts* xxv.

Beyond this we have no more a poſitive diſtinct notion of, infinite ſpace than a mariner has of the depth of the ſea, where having let down a large portion of his *ſounding*-line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

Sound. *n. ſ.* The cuttle-fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Sound *n. ſ.* [*ſon*, French; *ſonus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing audible; a noiſe; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideouſly
With horrid *ſound*, though having little ſenſe,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marred the face of goodly poeſy,
And made a monſter of their fantaſy. *Spenſer.*

Come, ſiſters, cheer we up his ſprights,
And ſhew the beſt of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *ſound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Daſh a ſtone againſt a ſtone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *ſound*; ſo a long pole ſtruck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a *ſound*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The warlike *ſound* of trumpets loud. *Milton.*

With ſuch a voice his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a ſilver *ſound*. *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *ſound*, though, 'till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning.

He contented himſelf with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *ſound* in mens ears. *Locke.*

Let us conſider this propoſition as to its meaning; for it is the ſenſe and not *ſound* that muſt be the principle. *Locke.*

To Sound. *v. n.*

1. To make a noiſe; to emit a noiſe.

From you *ſounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 *Theſ.* i. 8.

A trumpet once more to *ſound* at general doom. *Milton.*

That with one blaſt through the whole houſe does bound,
And firſt taught ſpeaking trumpets how to *ſound*. *Dryden.*

I bathe the ſilver *ſounding* lyres
Shall call the ſmiling loves and young deſires. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit by likeneſs of ſound.

Why do you ſtart, and ſeem to fear
Things that do *ſound* ſo fair? *Shakeſpeare.*

They being told there was ſmall hope of eaſe
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the firſt to give an ear
To any thing that *ſounded* liberty. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

This relation *ſounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philoſophical truth. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

To Sound. *v. a.*

1. To cauſe to make a noiſe; to play on.

And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *ſound*. *Spenſer.*

Michael bid *ſound*
Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*

Muſeus lay; none ſo renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *ſound*,
With breathing braſs to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouze to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryden.*

2. To betoken or direct by a ſound.

Once Jove from Ida did both hoſts ſurvey,
And when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat ſhould *ſound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

3. To celebrate by ſound.

Sion, *ſound* his praiſe *Milton.*

So'undboard *n. ſ.* [*ſound* and *board*.] Board which propagates the ſound in organs.

Try it without any *ſoundboard* along, only harpwiſe at one end of the ſtring. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As in an organ, from one blaſt of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *ſoundboard* breathes. *Milton.*

Sounding. *adj.* [from *ſound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent ſound.

Obſolete words may then be revived, when more *ſounding* or more ſignificant than thoſe in practice. *Dryden.*

Soundly *adv.* [from *ſound*.]

1. Healthily; heartily.
2. Luſtily, ſtoutly; ſtrongly.

When Duncan is aſleep,
Whereto the rather ſhall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They did ply
My feet and hands with cords, and to the maſt
With other halſers make me *ſoundly* faſt. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Who had ſo often in your aid
So many ways been *ſoundly* paid;
Came in at laſt for better ends. *Hudibras.*

Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jeſt,
Be *ſoundly* maul'd, and plague the reſt. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, baniſhed, or converted. they all *ſoundly* feel the ſmart of the laſt Iriſh war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.

The wiſeſt are always the readieſt to acknowledge, that *ſoundly* to judge of a law is the weightieſt thing which any man can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, is ſo *ſoundly* and orthodoxly ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*

4. Faſt; cloſely.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfin knight he bad him fly,
Where he ſlept *ſoundly*, void of evil thought. *Fairy Queen.*

When the ſucceſſion of ideas ceaſes, our perception of duration ceaſes with it, which every one experiments whilſt he ſleeps *ſoundly*. *Locke.*

Sou'ndness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſound*.]

1. Health, heartineſs.

I would I had that corporal *ſoundneſs* now,
As when thy father and myſelf in friendſhip
Firſt tried our ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude, incorrupt ſtate.

In the end, very few excepted, all became ſubject to the ſway of time other odds there was none amongſt them, having only that ſome fell ſooner away, and ſome later from the *ſoundneſs* of belief. *Hooker.*

Leſly is miſled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *ſoundneſs* in religion. *Swift.*

3. Strength; ſolidity.

This preſuppoſed, it may ſtand then very well with ſtrength and *ſoundneſs* of reaſon, even thus to anſwer. *Hooker.*

Soup. *n. ſ.* [*ſoupe*, French.] Strong decoction of fleſh for the table.

Spongy morells in ſtrong ragouſts are found,
And in the *ſoup* the ſlimy ſnail is drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or, when he is going up with a diſh of *ſoup*, let her follow him ſoftly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

Sour. *n. ſ.* [ſup, ſupig, Saxon; *ſur*, Welſh.]

1. Acid; auſtere; pungent on the palate with aſtringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.

All *ſour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

Their drink is *ſour*. *Hoſ* iv. 18.

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,
Nor things of diſagreeing natures mix'd,
Nor ſweet with *ſour*, nor birds with ſerpents join'd. *Dryden.*

2. Harſh of temper; crabbed; peeviſh, moroſe; ſevere.

He was a ſcholar,
Lofty and *ſour* to them that lov'd him not. *Shakeſ. H. VIII.*

A man of pleaſant and popular converſation, rather free than *ſour* and reſerved. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Tiberius, otherwiſe a very *ſour* man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the ſame. *Brown.*

He ſaid a *ſour* thing to Laura the other day. *Tatler.*

Sullen and *ſour*, with diſcontented mien
Jocaſta frown'd. *Pope.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace theſe *ſour* adverſities;
For wiſe men ſay it is the wiſeſt courſe. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

4. Expreſſing diſcontent.

The lord treaſurer often looked on me with a *ſour* countenance. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Sour *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Acid ſubſtance.

A thouſand *ſours* to temper with one ſweet,
To make it ſeem more dear and dainty. *Spenſer.*

To Sour. *v. n.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal leven which ferments to the *ſouring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began,
'Till knowledge miſapply'd, miſunderſtood,
And pride of empire, *ſour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paſſion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn.
So the ſun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *ſours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harſh.

Tufts of graſs *ſour* land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make uneaſy; to make leſs pleaſing.

Hail, great king!
To *ſour* your happineſs, I muſt report
The queen is dead. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition into Paradiſe, which *ſoured* to him the ſweetneſs of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make diſcontented.

Not my own diſgrace
Hath ever made me *ſour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my ſovereign's face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Three crabbed mouths had *sour'd* themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakespeare.*

To SOUR *v. n.*

1. I become acid
A medicine, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey, turned sour, will purge strongly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.
They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*
If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour* upon it. *Spectator.*

SOURCE *n. f.* [*source*, French.]

1. Spring, fountain; head.
Kings that rule
Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Original; first cause.
This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
This is the true *source* and original of this mischief *South.*
Of himself is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*

3. First producer
Famous Greece,
That *source* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought. *Waller.*

SOURISH *adj.* [from *sour*] Somewhat sour
By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve coral. *Boyle.*

SOURLY *adv.* [from *sour*]

1. With acrity
2. With acrimony
The stern Athenian prince
Then *sourly* smil'd *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

SOURNESS. *n. f.* [from *sour*]

1. Acidity, sulfereness of taste.
Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body, and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*
I' th' Spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste,
But Summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*
He knew
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
And tame to plums the *sourness* of the sloes. *Dryd. Virg.*
Of acid or sour one has a notion from taste, *sourness* being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbuthn.*
Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end? *Pope.*

2. Asperity; surliness of temper
Frag as carped at the curious neatness of mens apparel in those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke somewhat too hardly thereof. *Isaac.*
He was never thought to be of that superstitious *sourness*, which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*
Her religion is equally free from the weakness of superstition and the *sourness* of enthusiasm, it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature *Addison's Freeholder.*

SOURSOP. *n. f.* [*guanabanus*, Latin.] Custard-apple.
It grows in several parts of the Spanish West Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Miller.*

SOUSE. *n. f.* [*sol*, French.] A small denomination of money.

SOUSE. *n. f.* [*saut*, salt, Dutch]

1. Pickle.

2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-pickle.
And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*
All-saints, do lay for pork and *souse*,
For sprats and sprulings for your house *Tusser.*

To SOUSE *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To parboil, and steep in pickle.
Ov'ry though it flank, they drop by drop unpart;
But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense
They *soused* me into the Thames with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*
Who those were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day;
Although the rabble *sous'd* them for't,
Over head and ears in mud and dirt *Butler.*
They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy, so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Ironsides. *Addison's Guardian*

To SOUSE *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original.] To fall as a bird on its prey.
Thus on some fever swan, or timorous hare,
Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air;
Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey,
Then out of sight she soars. *Dryden's Æn.*
Jove's bird will *souse* upon the tim'rous hare,
And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden, jun.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.
The gallant monarch is in arms,
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakespeare.*

SOUSE. *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.

SOUTERRAIN *n. f.* [*souterrain*, French.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not English.
Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH *n. f.* [*suð*, Saxon; *suyd*, Dutch; *sud*, French.]

1. The part where the sun is to us at noon.
East and West have no certain points of heaven, but North and *South* are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*

2. The southern regions of the globe.
The queen of the *South.* *Bible.*
From the North to call
Decrepit Winter, from the *South* to bring
Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton.*

3. The wind that blows from the South.
All the contagion of the *South* light on you,
You shames of Rome, you! *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
The North-east spends its rage, and now
Th' effusive *South* warms the wide air. *Thomson's Spring.*

SOUTH. *adj* [from the noun] Southern; meridional
One inch of delay more is a *south* sea off discovery. *Shakes.*
How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth by the *south* wind. *Job* xxxvii. 17.
Mean while the *south* wind rose, and with black wings
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*

SOUTH. *adv.*

1. Towards the South.
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shak. R. III.*

2. From the South
Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*. *Bacon.*

SOUTHING. *adj.* [from the noun.] Going towards the South.
I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *southing* sun inflames the day. *Dryden.*
Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,
Sicilia lies. *Dryden's Æn.*

SOUTHEAST. *n. f.* [*South* and *East*.] The point between the East and South; the point of Winter sunrise
The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South, or *Southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening; and the *Southeast* is found better than the southwest. *Bacon.*
The three seas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the *Southeast*, the Ionian towards the South, and the Adriatick on the Northeast side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuth.*

SOUTHERLY. *adj.* [from *South*.]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the South; not absolutely southern.

2. Lying towards the South
Unto such as live under the Pole that is only north which is above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown.*
Two other country hills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

3. Coming from about the South
I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind [illegible]
I know a hawk from a handsaw *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

SOUTHERN. *adj.* [*suðerne*, Saxon; from *South*.]

1. Belonging to the south, meridional.
Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shak. H VI.*

2. Lying towards the South.

3. Coming from the South.
Mens bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Frowning Auster seeks the *southern* sphere,
And rots with endless rain th' unwholsome year. *Dryden.*

SOUTHERNWOOD. *n. f.* [*suðerne apulon*, Saxon; *abrotanum*, Lat.]
This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller*

SOUTHMOST. *adj* [from *South*.] Farthest toward the South.
Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton.*

SOUTHSAY. *n. f.* [Properly *soothsay*.] Prediction.
All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,
Devices, dreams, opinions unsound,
Shews, visions, *southsays*, and prophecies,
And all that feigned is, as dealings, tales, and lies. *Fa. Qu.*

To SOUTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAY.] To predict
Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names. *Camden.*

SOUTHSAYER. *n. f.* [properly *sothsayer*. See SOOTHSAYER.] A predicter.

SOUTHWARD. *adv.* [from *South*.] Towards the South.
Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every life, from the dreary mountains,
Flies conscious *southward*. *Thomson's Winter.*

SOUTHWE'ST. *n. s.* [*south* and *West*] Point between the South and West, Winter sun-set.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *South-west*. *Acts* xxvii. 12.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South, or Southeast sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening, and the Southeast is found to be better than the *Southwest*, tho' the *Southeast* be the hotter coast. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SOUVENANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which with many more is now happily disused.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
Love will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spens.*

Have wondrous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenser.*

SOW. *n. s.* [*su*, Saxon; *soeg*, *souwe*, Dutch.]

1. A female pig, the female of a boar
Boars have great fangs, *sows* not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
A *sow* beneath an oak shall dye as soon,
And white heifers, and white ewes thriving young. *Dryden.*
For which they scorn and hate them worse
Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*
The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. *Addison's Spectator*

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *swine*, ƿpina, Saxon.
And was't thou fain,
To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. An oblong mass of lead. *Ainsworth.*

4. An insect, a millepede. *Ainsworth.*

SOWBREAD. *n. s.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a thick round fleshy root: the flowers arise singly upon pedicles from the root, which consist of one leaf, divided into five or six segments, which are reflexed almost to the bottom, where they are divided: the pointal of the flower becomes a round membranaceous fruit, which contains roundish seeds. *Miller*

To SOW. *v. n.* [*saian*, Gothick; ƿapan, Saxon; *zaeyen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.
The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*
The vintage shall reach unto the *sowing* time. *Lev.* xxvi. 5.
They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.
He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Gal.* vi. 8.
Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hos.*

To SOW. *v. a.* (irregular past part. sown)

1. To scatter on the ground in order to growth; to propagate by seed
Like was not to be found,
Save in that soil where all good things did grow,
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground
As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Fairy Queen.*
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd*. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Esdr.*
Many plants, which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the Spring, come up and abide most part of the Summer. *Bacon.*
The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
When to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,
I [illegible]. *Dryden's Georg.*
The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To spread, to propagate.
Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually; he *soweth* discord. *Prov.* vi. 14.
To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown *Milton*
Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd,
It were worthy a king's head, to *sow* division,
And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds. *Rowe.*
Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissention in the hearts of brothers. *Addis. Cato.*

3. To impregnate or stock with seed
He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the ground withal. *Isa.* xxx. 23.

4. To besprinkle
He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n thick as a field. *Milton.*
Morn new *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

To SOW. *v. a.* For *sew*
Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton.*

To SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE.
He *sowced* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

SO'WER. *n. s.* [from *sow*]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.
A *sower* went forth to sow. *Mat.* xiii. 3.
It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower*. *Dryden.*

2. A scatterer
Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. A breeder; a promoter
They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

SO'WINS. *n. s.* Flummery, somewhat sour'd and made of oatmeal.
These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
See where Norah with the *sowins* comes *Swift.*

To SOWL. *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *sule*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet.*] To pull by the ears.
He'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome-gates by th' ears. *Shak.*

SOWTHISTLE. [illegible]
Sowthistles though coneys eat, yet sheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them away, which sheweth it is corrosive. *Bacon.*

SPAAD. *n. s.* A kind of mineral.
English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister or parget, the finer, *spaad*, earth flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

SPACE. *n. s.* [*spatium*, Latin.]

1. Room; local extension.
Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*
Oh, had extinguish'd *space* of woman's wit
A plot upon her virtuous husband's life,
And the exchange my brother. *Shak. King Lear.*
This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton.*
Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*
Space and motion can never be actually infinite, they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end; so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived *Ashley.*

2. Any quantity of place.
I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich East to boot *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
There was but two ways to escape, the one through the woods about ten miles *space* to Walpo. *Knolles.*
In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall, but that they would be hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted amongst them *Burnet.*
Measuring first with careful eyes
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*

3. Quantity of time.
Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal *Milton.*
In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulcrument and the weight *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*
God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay 'till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance *Tillotson's Sermons.*
The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their decease *Addison's Freeholder*

4. A small time; a while.
Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Fairy Queen.*
Compassion quell'd
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A *space*, 'till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*

SPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Latin.] Wide, extensive; roomy; not narrow
The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not *spacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*
Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;
And yet seem cold. *Shakesp.*
Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the sight,
But too much awe chastis'd the bold delight. *Cowley.*
Like an English gen'rous wild I die,
And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave
Women and cowards on the land may rot;
The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*

SPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spacious*.] Roomness; wide extension.

SPADE

S P A

SPA'DDLE. *n. f.* [D minutive of *ſpade.*] A [illegible]
O hers deſtroy moles with a *ſpaddle*, [illegible]
gs and evenings for them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SPADE *n. ſ.* [ſpad, Saxon; *ſpade*, Iſland ck and Dutch.]

1. The inſtrument of digging.

Take the ſur face of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *ſpade*, or ſtanding by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that ſome ſtones have been eat through by the ſea, and others cut by the *ſpade*. *Brown.*

His next advance was to the ſoldier's trade,
Where if he did not nimbly ply the *ſpade*,
His ſturdy officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

Here nature never diff'rence made
Between the ſceptre and the *ſpade*. *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainſworth.*

3. A ſuit of cards.

SPA'DICEOUS. *adj.* [*ſpadiceus*, Latin.]

Of thoſe five Scaliger beheld, though one was *ſpadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SPADI'LLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpadille*, or *eſpadille*, French.] The ace of ſpades at ombre.

SPAGY'RICK *adj.* [*ſpagyricus*, Lat. A word coined by *Paracelſus* from *ſpahen*, a ſearcher, Teutonick.] Chymical.

SPA'GYRIST. *n. ſ.* A chymiſt.

This change is ſo well exampled, that though among the more curious *ſpagyriſts* it be very well known, yet many naturaliſts cannot eaſily believe it *Boyle.*

SPAKE The old preterite of *ſpeak.*

So *ſpake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*

SPALL. *n. ſ.* [*eſpaule*, French.] Shoulder. Out of uſe.

Their mighty ſtrokes their habergions diſmay'd,
And naked made each others manly *ſpalles*. *Fairfax.*

SPALT, or *Spelt* *n. ſ.* A white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN *n. ſ.* [ſpan, ſponne, Saxon; *ſpanna*, Ital *ſpan*, Dutch.]

1. The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended.

A foot, the length of it, is a ſixth part of the ſtature; a *ſpan*, one eight; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one ſeventy-ſecond; and a forefinger's breadth one ninety-ſixth. *Holder on Time.*

Will you with counters ſum
The vaſt proportion of his infinite?
And buckle in a waiſt moſt fathomleſs,
With *ſpans* and inches ſo diminutive
As fears and reaſons? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the ſtretching of a *ſpan*
Buckles in his ſum of age. *Shakeſpeare.*

When I removed the one, although but at the diſtance of a *ſpan*, the other would ſtand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any ſhort duration.

You have ſcarce time
To ſteal from ſpiritual leiſure a brief *ſpan*,
To keep your earthly audit *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The virgin's part, the mother and the wife,
So well ſhe acted in this *ſpan* of life. *Waller.*

Then conſcience, unreſtrain'd by fears, began
To ſtretch her limits, and extend the *ſpan*. *Dryden.*

Life's but a *ſpan*, I'll ev'ry inch enjoy. *Garth.*

To SPAN. *v. a.*

1. To meaſure by the hand extended.

Oft on the well-known ſpot I fix my eyes,
And *ſpan* the diſtance that between us lies. *Tickell.*

2. To meaſure.

My ſurveyor is falſe; the o'er great cardinal
Hath ſhew'd him gold; my life is *ſpann'd* already. *Shakeſp.*

This ſoul doth *ſpan* the world, and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well furniſh'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*

Harry, whoſe tuneful and well-meaſur'd ſong
Firſt taught our Engliſh muſick how to *ſpan*
Words with juſt note and accent, not to ſcan
With Midas' ears, counting ſhort and long. *Milton.*

SPAN. The preterite of *ſpin.* See SPIN

Together furiouſly they ran,
That to the ground came horſe and man;
The blood out of their helmets *ſpan*,
So ſharp were their encounters. *Drayton's Nymphid*

SPA'NCOUNTER } *n. ſ.* [from *ſpan*, *counter* and *farthing*.] A
SPA'NCOUNTER } play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark

Tell the king, that for his father's ſake, Henry V. in whoſe time boys went to *ſpancounter* for French crowns, I am content he ſhall reign. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Boys ſhall not play
At *ſpancounter* or blowpoint, but ſhall pay
Toll to ſome courtier. *Donne.*

His chief ſolace is to ſea. down, and play at *ſpanfarthing* with the page *Swift.*

SPANG *n. ſ.* [*ſpange*, Dutch.] This word ſeems to have ſignified a caſter of ſhining bodies.

The colours that ſhew beſt by candle-light are white, carnation, and a kind of ſea-water green; and oaches or *ſpangs*, as they are of no great coſt, ſo they are of moſt glory. *Bacon*

SPA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpange*, German, a buckle, a locket, whence *aber ſpangen*, ear-rings.]

1. A ſmall plate or boſs of ſhining metal.

2. Any thing ſparkling and ſhining.

As hoary froſt with *ſpangles* doth attire
The moſſy branches of an oak half dead *Fairy Queen.*

Thus in a ſtarry night ſond chuſers try
For the rich *ſpangles* that adorn the ſky. *Waller.*

The twinkling *ſpangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, loſe their beauty and magnificence vulgar ſpectators ſee them but as a confuſed huddle of petty luminants. *Granville*

That now the dew with *ſpangles* deck'd the ground,
A ſweeter ſpot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

To SPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *ſpangled* ſtarlight ſheen. *Shakeſpeare.*

What ſtars do *ſpangle* heaven with ſuch beauty,
As thoſe two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon that *ſpangled* breaſtplate which you wear,
That th' eyes of buſy fools may be ſtopt there. *Donne.*

Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their ſhape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than thoſe
Of Argus. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Then appear'd
Spangling the hemiſphere, then firſt adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that ſet and roſe. *Milton.*

The ſpacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial ſky,
And *ſpangl'd* heav'ns, a ſhining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SPA'NIEL. *n. ſ.* [*hiſpaniolus*, Latin, *eſpagneul*, French.]

1. A dog uſed for ſports in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience.

Divers days I followed his ſteps 'till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *ſpaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildeſt men, as there are to make *ſpaniels* fetch and carry chooſe 'em often, and feed 'em ſeldom. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. A low, mean, ſneaking fellow; a courtier, a dedicator, a penſioner, a dependant; a placeman.

I mean ſweet words,
Low crooked curteſies, and baſe *ſpaniel* fawning. *Shakeſp.*

I am your *ſpaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on, to play the ſpaniel.

The hearts
That *ſpaniel'd* me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wiſhes, do diſcandy and melt their ſweets
On blaſting Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPANISH *Broom.* *n. ſ.* [*geniſta juncea*, Lat.] A plant ſo called, as being a native of Spain it hath plant branches, leaves placed alternately, flowers of the pea-bloom kind, ſucceeded by ſmooth pods, containing ſeveral kidney-ſhaped ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

SPANISH *Nut.* *n. ſ.* [*ſiſyrinchium*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a flower reſembling the iris, from whence it differs in having a double root, one lying over another, after the ſame manner as thoſe of crocus and gladiolus. *Miller.*

SPA'NNER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall coin.

Your cure too coſts you but a *ſpanner*. *Denham.*

SPA'NNER. *n. ſ.* The lock of a fuſee or carabine. *Bailey*

My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats, *ſpanners*, and muſket-reſts. *Howel.*

SPAR. *n. ſ.*

1. Marcaſite.

Spar is a mixed body, conſiſting of cryſtal incorporated ſometimes with *lac lunæ*, and ſometimes with other mineral, ſtony, earthy, or metallick matter. *Woodward.*

Some ſtones, as *ſpar* of lead, diſſolved in proper menſtruums, become ſalts. *Newton's Opt.*

2. [*Sparre*, Dutch.] A ſmall beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with preluſive ſtrokes.

To SPAR. *v. a.* [ſparran, Saxon; *ſparren*, German.] To ſhut; to cloſe; to bar.

And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sparre the yate faſt for fear of fraud,
Ne for all his worſt, nor for his beſt,
Open the door at his requeſt. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Six gates i' th' city with maſſy ſtaples,
And correſpondive and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the ſons of Troy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet for the rode thereat half afraid
And Kidde the door *ſparred* after her laſt *Spenſer*

SPA'NABLE. *n. ſ.* [ſpanan, Saxon, to ſaſten] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *n. ſ.* [In pharmacy] A cerecloth

With application of the common *ſparadrap* for iſſues, this ulcer was by a ſtrumpet kept open. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To SPARE. [ſparen, Saxon; ſparer, French]

1. To uſe frugally; not to waſte; not to conſume.

Thou thy father's thunder doſt not *ſpare*. *Milton.*

2. To have unemployed; to forbear to uſe to a particular end.

All the time he could *ſpare* from the neceſſary cares of his weighty charge he ſpent wholly in prayer, and ſerving of God: he often-times ſpent the night alone in church-prayings, his head-piece, gorget, and gauntets lying by him. *Knolles.*

He had no bread to *ſpare* *L'Eſtrange.*

Only the fourth ſort entertained this fooliſh conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace ſufficient to ſupply their want, but they knew not of any that they had to *ſpare*, but ſuppoſed all that they had were enough. *Hooker.*

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *ſpare* a ſhilling ſhall be a ſubſcriber

3. To do without; to loſe willingly

I could have better *ſpar'd* a better man. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

For his mind, I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *ſpare*,
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band ſit neat *Ben. Johnſon.*

Senſe of pleaſure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine,
But pain is perfect miſery *Milton.*

Now ſhe might *ſpare* the ocean, and oppoſe
Your conduct to the fierceſt of her foes. *Prior.*

The tax bidding we vouchſafe to ſhed,
Nor can we *ſpare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryd.*

4. To omit; to forbear

We might have *ſpar'd* our coming. *Milton.*

Be pleas'd your palaces to *ſpare*;
I'm old enough, and can myſelf take care. *Dryden.*

5. To uſe tenderly; to forbear, to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to deſtroy; to uſe with mercy.

Spare us, good Lord *Common Prayer.*

Who will ſet the diſcipline of wiſdom over mine heart, that they *ſpare* me not for my ignorances? *Ecclus.*

Doth not each rook a flaſh of lightning feel?
Which *ſpare* the body's ſheath, but melts the ſteel. *Cowley.*

Celeſtial things *Milton.*

Leſs pleaſure take brave minds in battles won
Than in reſtoring ſuch as are undone
Tygers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *ſpare*. *Waller*

Spare me one hour! O *ſpare* me but a moment. *Id.*

6. To grant, to allow, to indulge.

Set me in ſome remoteſt place,
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *ſpare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roſcommon.*

7. To forbear to affect or impoſe.

Spare my remembrance, 'twas a guilty day,
And all the bluſh hangs here. *Dryd. All for Love.*

O ſpare this great, this good, this aged king,
And *ſpare* your ſon the crime! *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Spare my ſhame the pain
Of ſeeing what a world of tears it coſts you. *Dryden.*

To SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parſimonious; to be not liberal.

He has wherewithal, in truth to
Sparing would ſhow a worſe ſin than old doctrine. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *ſparing* and patience. *Knolles.*

Our labours late and early every morning,
Leſt Winter froſts, then clad and fed with *ſparing*,
Riſe to our toils. *Otw.*

God has not been ſo *ſparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Ariſtotle to make them

[illegible] *Locke.*

When they diſcover the paſſionate deſire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *ſparing* and ſaving in their commendations, they envy him the ſatisfaction of an applauſe. *Addiſ.*

Now a reſervoir to keep and ſpare,
The next a fountain ſpouting through his heir. *Pope.*

No ſtatute in his favour ſays
How free or frugal ſhall paſs my days;
Who at ſome times ſpends, at others *ſpares*,
Divided between carefulneſs and care *Pope.*

2. To forbear, to be ſcrupulous.

His ſubjects *ſpared* not to ſay that they ſhould be unkindly dealt with, if they were not rouſed out of the ſpoil *Knolles.*

In their relations, and things he be more *ſparing*, his predeceſſors were very numerous *Browne's Vulgar Errours*

To pluck and eat my full, I *ſpar'd* not. *Milton.*

3. To uſe mercy, to forgive; to be tender

The king, out of a princely feeling, was *ſparing* and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *adj.*

1. Scanty, not abundant; parſimonious.

He was *ſpare*, but diſcreet of ſpeech; better conceiving than delivering; equally ſtout and wiſe. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Men ought to beware, that they uſe not exerciſe and *ſpare* diet both *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Join with thee calm peace and quiet,
Spare faſt, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*

The maſters of the world were bred up with *ſpare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of ſtrength, becauſe they ate but once a day. *Locke.*

2. Superfluous, unwanted.

If that be *ſpare* clothes he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it diſtribute glad *Fairfax.*

As any of our clocks would well, he might be removed; for which purpoſe there were ſet forth ten *ſpare* chambers *Bacon.*

[illegible] leſſons more adapted to the female world than to the male, becauſe they have no *ſpare* time upon their hands, for the buſineſs of life *Addiſon's Spectator*

Spare hours are the whole buſineſs of your part;
Let it now my lovers and your lovers go will obeys. *Norris.*

3. Lean, wanting fleſh, meagre

O give me your *ſpare* men, and ſpare me the great ones. *Sh.*

If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I ſhould avoid
So ſoon as that *ſpare* Caſſius. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

His viſage drawn he felt to ſharp and *ſpare*,
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

SPARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Parſimony; frugal uſe, huſbandry.

Not in uſe,

Our victuals ſerved us, though we had made good *ſpare* of them. *Bacon.*

SPA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpare*] One who avoids expence.

By nature far from profuſeneſs, and yet a greater *ſparer* than a ſaver; for though he had much means to accumulate, yet his forts, gartions, and his feaſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but ſoak his treaſury. *Hayward.*

SPA'RERIB. *n. ſ.* [*ſpare* and *rib*] Some part cut off from the ribs, as a *ſpareribs* of pork.

SPARGEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpargo*, Lat.] The act of ſprinkling.

SPA'RING. *adj.* [from *ſpare*.]

1. Scarce; thin.

Of this there is with you *ſparing* memory or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful

If much exerciſe, then uſe a plentiful diet; and if *ſparing* diet, then little exerciſe. *Bacon.*

Good air, ſolitary groves, and *ſparing* diet, ſufficient to make you fancy yourſelf one of the fathers of the deſert *Pope.*

3. Parſimonious; not liberal

Virgil being ſo very *ſparing* of his words, and leaving ſo much to be imagined by the reader, can never be tranſlated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

Though *ſparing* of his grace, to miſchief bent,
He ſeldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparing*]

1. Not abundantly

Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge,
Or ſhall we *ſparingly* ſhew you far off
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees ſhould be large, and ſet with fine flowers, but thin and *ſparingly*, leſt they deceive the trees. *Bacon's Eſſays*

2. Frugally; parſimoniouſly; not laviſhly.

Speech of touch towards others ſhould be *ſparingly* uſed: for diſcourſe ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

High duties of honour were in the king's minority *ſparingly* granted, becauſe dignity then waited on deſert. *Hayward*

Commend but *ſparingly* whom thou doſt love;
But leſs condemn whom thou doſt not approve. *Denham.*

The morality of a grave ſentence, affected by Lucan, is more *ſparingly* uſed by Virgil. *Dryden.*

3. With abſtinence

Chriſtians are obliged to paſſe even the innocent pleaſures of life but *ſparingly*. *Atterbury.*

4. Not with great frequency.

Our ſacraments, which had been frequented with ſo much zeal, were approached more *ſparingly*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. Cautiouſly, tenderly.

SPARK. *n. ſ.* [ſpeanca, Saxon; *ſparke*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall particle of fire, or ſome fiery matter

If any marvel how a thing, in itſelf ſo weak, could import any great danger, they muſt conſider not ſo much how ſmall the *ſpark* is that flieth up, as how apt things about it are to take

I am about to weep, but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To *ſparks* of fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

I was not forgetful of the *ſparks* which ſome mens diſtempers formerly ſtudied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what ſource unknown,
Thoſe ſeeds of fire that fatal birth diſcloſe
And firſt, few ſcatt'ring *ſparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin roſe *Dryden.*
[illegible], may I me *ſpark* of your celeſtial fire
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire. *Pope.*

2. Any thing ſhining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, ſome *ſparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *ſpark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and ſay, I ſent thee thither. *Shakeſp.*

4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. It is commonly uſed in contempt.

How many huffing *ſparks* have we ſeen, that in the ſame day have been both the idols and the ſcorn of the ſame ſlaves? *L'Eſtrange.*

A *ſpark* like thee, of the marketing trade?
Fell Tek. *Dryden.*

As for the diſputes of ſharpers, we don't read of any proviſions made for the honours of ſuch *ſparks*. *Collier.*

The fineſt *ſparks*, and cleaneſt beaux
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I who have been the poet's *ſpark* to day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*

Unlucky as Fungoſo in the play,
Theſe *ſparks* with awkward vanity diſplay
What the fine gentlemen wore yeſterday. *Pope.*

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire, to ſparkle. Not in uſe.

Fair is my love,
When the roſe in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *ſpark*. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RKFUL. *adj.* [*ſpark* and *full*.] Lively, briſk; airy.

Hitherto will our *ſparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfathers Engliſh, who had more care to do well than to ſpeak in faſhion-like. *Camden's Remains.*

SPA'RKISH. *adj.* [from *ſpark*.]

1. Airy, gay. A low word.

Is any thing more *ſparkiſh* and better humour'd than Venus's coaſting her ſon up the deſarts of Libya? *Walſh.*

2. [illegible]

A daw, to be *ſparkiſh*, trick'd himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPA'RKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpark*.]

1. A ſpark, a ſmall particle of fire.

He with repeated ſtrokes
Of claſhing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame ſucceeds, a heap of wither'd graſs
The dying *ſparkles* in their fall receives
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they riſe,
And, fed with ſtronger food, invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.

To deduct from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himſelf, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath ſent out theſe lights whereof we are capable, even as ſo many *ſparkles* reſembling the bright fountain from which they riſe. *Hooker.*

When reaſon's lamp, which, like the ſun in ſky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did ſpread,
Is now become a *ſparkle* which doth lie
Under the aſhes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloiſa ſee!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me.
See from my cheek the tranſient roſes die,
See the laſt *ſparkle* languiſh in my eye. *Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit ſparks.

2. To diffuſe in ſparks.

The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal ſtates, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To ſhine; to [illegible]

A hair ſeen in a microſcope loſes its former colour, and is in a great meaſure periſhed, with a mixture of ſome bright *ſparkling* colours, ſuch as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Fopulus is a fine young gentleman, who *ſparkles* in all the ſhining things of dreſs and equipage. *Watts.*

SPA'RKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling [illegible]

Diamonds ſometimes would look more *ſparklingly* than they were wont, and ſometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

[illegible] ſhire

I have obſerved a manifeſtly greater clearneſs and *ſparklingneſs* at ſome times than at others, though I could not refer it to the ſuperficial clearneſs or foulneſs of the ſtone. *Boyle.*

[illegible]

Diſmay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As *ſparrows*, eagles, or the hare, the lion. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is great probability that a thouſand *ſparrows* will fly away at the ſight of a hawk among them. [illegible]

SPA'RROWHAWK, or *ſparhawk*. *n. ſ.* [ſpeapa-pac, Saxon.] [illegible] *It*

SPARROWGRASS. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *aſparagus*.]

Your infant peaſe to *ſparrowgraſs* preferr,
Which to the ſupper you may beſt defer *King.*

SPA'RRY. *adj.* [from *ſpar*.] Conſiſting of ſpar.

In which manner ſpar is uſually found herein, and other minerals; or ſuch as are of ſome obſervable figure; of which ſort are the *ſparry* ſtone, or icicles called ſtalactitæ. *Woodw.*

SPASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaſme*, Fr. σπασμος.] Convulſion, violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghaſtly *ſpaſm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart ſick agony *Milton.*

Wounds are ſubject to pain, inflammation, *ſpaſm*. *Wiſeman.*

Carminative things diſcuſs and relax; becauſe wind occa[illegible] *Arbuth.*

SPA'SMODICK. *adj.* [*ſpaſmodique*, Fr. from *ſpaſm*.] Convulſive.

SPAT. [illegible] the preſent.

And when he had *ſpat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. [illegible]

SPAT. *n. ſ.* The young ſhell-fiſh.

A reticulated ſlime found upon ſea-ſhells, and uſually ſuppoſed to be the remains of the veſicles of the *ſpat* of ſome ſort of ſhell-fiſh. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body, cauſed by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *ſpatiate* and tranſcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *ſpatiate* at large through the whole univerſe. *Bentley.*

To SPATTER. *v. a.* [ſpatt, ſpat, Saxon.]

1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive.

The pavement ſwam in blood, the walls around
Were *ſpatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addiſon.*

2. To throw out any thing offenſive.

His forward voice now is to ſpeak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *ſpatter* foul ſpeeches, and to detract. *Shak.*

3. To aſperſe; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſpatter as at any thing naſeous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with guſt, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter aſhes, which th' offended taſte
[illegible]

SPATTERDASHES. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLING *Poppy*. *n. ſ.* White behen. A plant which is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

SPATULA. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatha*, *ſpathula*, Latin.] A ſpattle or ſlice.

Spatula is an inſtrument uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaiſters or ſtirring medicines together. *Sharp.*

In raiſing up the hairy ſcalp ſmooth with my *ſpatula*, I could diſcover no fault in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SPA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſparvent*, Fr. *ſparvaus*, Italian.] A diſeaſe on horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſtas hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the ſame matter by which the bones or ligaments are nouriſhed: it is at firſt like a tender griſtle, but by degrees comes to hardneſs. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and ſame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the *ſpavin*,
And ſpringhalt reign'd among them. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it had been a *ſpavin*, and the aſs had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reaſonable. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPAW. *n. ſ.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ſpeccan, to ſpit, Saxon.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

He who does on ivory tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *ſpawlings* ſhine. *Dryden.*

What miſchief can the dean have done him,
That Trutus calls for vengeance on him?
Why muſt he ſputter, *ſpawl*, and ſlaver it,
In vain againſt the people's favourite. *Swift.*

SPAWL. *n. ſ.* [ſpæl, Saxon.] Spittle, moiſture ejected from the mouth.

Of ſpittle the luſtration makes,
Then in the *ſpawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fiſh, or of frogs.

Maſters of the people,
Your multiplying *ſpawn* how can he flatter
That's thouſand to one good one? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

God

God faid, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *fpawn* abundant, living foul!
These ponds, in fpawning time abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *fpawn*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.
"I was not the *fpawn* of fuch as thefe
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd feas,
And quaft the ftern Acacides. *Rehearſal.*
This atheiſtical humour was the *fpawn* of the groſs ſuperſtitions of the Romiſh church and court. *Tillot.*

To SPAWN, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To produce as fiſhes do eggs.
Some report a ſea-maid *ſpawn'd* him. *Shakſpeare.*
2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.
What practices ſuch principles as theſe may *ſpawn*, when they are laid out to the ſun, you may determine. *South.*

To SPAWN, *v. n.*
1. To iſſue as eggs from fiſh.
2. To iſſue; to proceed. In contempt.
It is ſuch a quality, and the mother of ſo many ill ones that *ſpawn* from it, that a child ſhould be brought up in the greateſt abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPAWNER, *n. ſ.* [from *ſpawn*.] The female fiſh.
The barbel, for the preſervation of their ſeed, both the *ſpawner* and the melter cover their ſpawn with ſand. *Walton.*

To SPAY, *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Latin.] To caſtrate female animals.
Be dumb you beggars of the rythming trade,
Geld your looſe wits, and let your muſe be *ſpay'd*. *Cleav.*
The males muſt be gelt, and the ſows *ſpay'd*; the *ſpay'd* they eſteem as the moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Martimer's Huſbandry.*

To SPEAK, *v. n.* [Preterite, *ſpake* or *ſpoke*; participle paſſive, *ſpoken*; ſpecan, Saxon; *ſpreken*, Dutch.]
1. To utter articulate ſounds; to expreſs thoughts by words.
Speaking is nothing elſe than a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by ſeveral diſcriminations of utterance of [illegible], having by conſent ſeveral determinate [illegible]. *Holder.*
Hannah *ſpake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. 1 *Sam.* i. 13.
2. To harangue, to make a ſpeech.
Many of the nobility made themſelves popular by *ſpeaking* in parliament, againſt thoſe things which were moſt grateful to his majeſty, and which ſtill paſſed notwithſtanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*
Therſites, though the moſt preſumptuous Greek,
Yet durſt not for Achilles' armour *ſpeak*. *Dryden.*
3. To talk for or againſt, to diſpute.
A knave ſhould have ſome countenance at his friend's requeſt. An honeſt man, ſir, is able to *ſpeak* for himſelf when a knave is not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*
The general and his wife are talking of it;
And the *ſpeaker* for you ſtoutly. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
When he had no power,
He was your enemy; then *ſpake* againſt
Your liberties and charters. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
4. To diſcourſe, to make mention.
Were ſuch things here as we do *ſpeak* about?
Or have we eaten of the inſane root,
That takes the reaſon priſoner *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
[illegible] and *ſpake* unto his ſons in law. *Gen.* xix. 14.
Therefore you *ſpeak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with rain. *Ben Johnſon.*
They could never be loſt, but by an univerſal degage which has been *ſpoken* to already. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
Lucan *ſpeaks* of a part of Cæſar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addiſ.*
Had Luther *ſpoke* up to this accuſation, yet Caryſtonion's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*
4. To give ſound.
Make all your trumpets *ſpeak*, give them all breath,
Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*
5. *To* SPEAK *with*. To addreſs, to converſe with.
Thou can'ſt not fear us, Pompey, [illegible].
We'll *ſpeak with* thee at ſea. *Shakeſ.* [illegible]
I *ſpoke with* one that came from thence,
That freely rendered me theſe news for true. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nicholas was by a herald ſent for to come into the great baſſa; Solyman diſdaining to *ſpeak with* him himſelf. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK, *v. a.*
1. To utter with the mouth, to pronounce.
Said I *ſpake* not any think that day 1 *Sam.* xx. 26.
Mordecai had *ſpoken* good. *Eſth.* vii. 9.
Conſider of it, take advice, and *ſpeak* your minds. *Judges.*
They ſat down with him upon the ground, and none *ſpake* a word *Job* ii. 13.
When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *ſpake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts* xix. 9.
You, from my youth,
Have known and tried me; *ſpeak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*
What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *ſpoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*
Under the tropick is our language *ſpoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*
He no where *ſpeaks* it out, or in expreſs terms calls them ſubſtances. *Locke.*
Colours *ſpeak* all languages, but words are underſtood only by ſuch a people or nation. *Spectator.*
2. To proclaim, to celebrate.
It is my father's muſick
To *ſpeak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompenſed. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
3. To addreſs, to accoſt.
If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, fawn upon thee, put thee in hope, *ſpeak* thee fair, and ſay, what wanteſt thou? *Eccluſ.* xii. 6.
4. To exhibit.
Let heav'n's wide circuit *ſpeak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Addiſon.*

SPEAKABLE, *adj.* [from *ſpeak*.]
1. Poſſible to be ſpoken.
2. Having the power of ſpeech.
Why can'ſt thou not *ſpeakable* of mute. *Milton.*

SPEAKER, *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak*.]
1. One that ſpeaks.
Theſe fames grew ſo general, as the authors were loſt in the generality of *ſpeakers*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
In converſation or reading, find out the true ſenſe, idea which the *ſpeaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts's Logick.*
Common *ſpeakers* have only one ſet of ideas, and one ſet of words to cloath them in, and theſe are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*
2. One that ſpeaks in any particular manner.
Horace's phraſe is *terſus loquor*;
And happy was that curious *ſpeaker*. *Prior.*
3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.
After my death, I wiſh no other herald,
No other *ſpeaker* of my living actions
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The prolocutor of the commons.
I have diſabled myſelf like an elected *ſpeaker* of the houſe. *Dryd.*

SPEAKING *Trumpet*. *n. ſ.* A ſtentorophonick inſtrument, a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance.
That with one blaſt through the whole houſe does bound,
And firſt taught *ſpeaking trumpet* how to ſound *Dryden.*

SPEAR, *n. ſ.* [*ſpere*, Welſh, ſpepe, Saxon, *ſpere*, Dutch, *ſpare*, old French, *ſparum*, low Lat.]
1. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing in battle.
Thoſe [illegible] like a hill, himſelf did rear,
Like ſome tall tree; upon it ſeem'd a *ſpear*. *Cowley.*
Nor wanted in his graſp
What ſeem'd both ſhield and *ſpear*. *Milton.*
The flying *ſpear*
Sung innocent, and ſpent its force in air. *Pope.*
The rous'd up lion, reſolute and ſlow,
Advances full on the protended *ſpear* *Thomſon.*
2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fiſh.
The borderers watching, until they be paſt up into ſome narrow [illegible], with which, and their loud ſhouting, they ſtop them from returning, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunter's mercy, who, by an old cuſtom, ſhare them with ſuch indifferency, as if a woman with child be preſent, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point alſo obſerved by the *ſpear* hunters in taking of ſalmons. *Carew.*

To SPEAR, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR, *v. n.* To ſhoot or ſprout. This is commonly written *ſpire*.
Let them not be left they ſhould *ſpear*, and the air dry and ſpoil the ſhoot. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPEARGRASS, *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *graſs*.] Long ſtiff graſs.
Tickle our noſes with *ſpeargraſs* to make them bleed; and [illegible]

SPEAR'MAN, *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *man*.] One who uſes a lance in fight.
The *ſpearman's* arm by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEAR'MINT, *n. ſ.* A plant; a ſpecies of mint.

SPEAR'WORT, *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CIAL, *adj.* [*ſpecial*, Fr. *ſpecialis*, Latin.]
1. Noting a ſort or ſpecies.
A *ſpecial* idea is called by the ſchools a ſpecies. *Watts.*
2. Particular; peculiar.
Moſt commonly with a certain *ſpecial* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning inſtead of ſmiling. *Sidney.*
The ſeveral books of ſcripture having had each ſome ſeveral occaſion and particular purpoſe which cauſed them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *ſpecial* end whereunto they are ordered. *Hooker.*

Of all men alive
I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakespeare.*
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shakespeare.*
Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture, as the *special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as having their interests to heart more nearly than those of any other of his members. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Appropriate, designed for a particular purpose
O Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare, was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Davies.*

4. Extraordinary, uncommon
That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Like bare
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still me had a *special* care
To keep well crammed with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence
The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

SPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *special.*]
1. Particularly above others.
Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord *Deuter.*
A brother beloved, *specially* to me. *Philem.* xvi.
2. Not in a common way, peculiarly
If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attaint, find it *specially.* *Hale.*

SPE'CIALTY. } *n. s.* [*spécialité*, French, from *special.*] Particularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent. *Hooker.*
The packet is not come,
Where that and other *specialties* are bound. *Shakespeare.*
Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakespeare.*
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare contract without *specialties*, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a *speciality* which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES. *n. s.* [*species*, Latin.]
1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.
A special idea is called by the schools a *species*, it is one common nature that agrees to several singular individual beings: so horse is a special idea or *species* as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*
2. Class of nature, single order of beings.
He intendeth only the care of the *species* or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single exorbencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*
Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*
A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *species*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermons.*
3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.
An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*
It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray on the Creation.*
The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and undistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*
4. Representation to the mind
In the poet, or wit-writing is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*
5. Show; visible exhibition
Shews and *species* serve best with the common people. *Bacon.*
6. Circulating money.
As there was in the time of the greatest splendour of the Roman empire, a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound.

SPECI'FICAL. } SPECI'FICK. } *adj.* [*specifique*, French, *species* and *facio*.
1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.
That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all their *specifick* forms I'll shew *Denham.*
The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though as to the *specifical* nature of its acts it is determined by the object. *South.*
By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their
These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed to result from the *specifick* forms of things, but as general laws of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phænomena, though their causes be not yet discovered *Newton's Opticks.*
As all things were formed according to these *specifical* platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*
Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight, which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are primarily distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*
The *specifick* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit, oil and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt and earth appear to be the same in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*
Specifick difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet that is but a general or generick difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specifick* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*
2. [In medicine] Appropriated to the cure of some particular disemper. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.
The operation of purging medicines have been referred to a hidden propriety, a *specifical* virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
If she would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual *specificks*, she might enjoy a good health. *Harvey.*

SPECI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *specifick.*] In such a manner as to constitute a species, according to the nature of the species
His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South's Sermons.*
Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically* differ from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of any other universal. *Grew.*
He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since, and that, if an axle-tree be supposed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it has been supernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECI'FICATE. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio.*] To mark by notation of difference.
Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, *specificating*, concurrent, new imperate act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICATION, *n. s.* [from *specifick*; *specification*, Fr.]
1. Distinct notation; determination by a per
This *specification* or imitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. [illegible]
The constitution here speaks generally without the *specification* of any place. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To SPE'CIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specifier*, Fr.] To mention; to show by some particular marks of distinction
As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is necessary, so the evidence that they are such, must be great. *Hooker.*
Sr Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Burnet.*
He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the sites of their forts are *specified.* *Pope.*

SPE'CIMEN. *n. s.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known
Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Addison's Spectator.*

SPE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*specieux*, Fr. *speciosus*, Latin.]
1. Showy, pleasing to the view
The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in wanton wide and *specious* forms,
Re[illegible] formed.
She next I took to wife,
O that I never had found worse by far!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That *specious* monster, my accomplished

2. Plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſoundly right; ſtriking at firſt view.

But men boaſt
Their *ſpecious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or cloſe ambition varniſh'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Somewhat of *ſpecious* they muſt have to recommend themſelves to princes; for folly will not eaſily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, becauſe it is covered with the *ſpecious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *ſpecious* objection which our Romiſh adverſaries urge againſt the doctrine of this church in the point of [illegible]

SPECIOUSLY *adv.* [from *ſpecious.*] With fair appearance.

Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and inſincerity; eſpecially to that perſonated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be diſguiſed, and put off more *ſpeciouſly.* *Hammond.*

SPECK. *n. ſ.* [ſpecca, Saxon.] A ſmall diſcoloration, a ſpot.

Every *ſpeck* does not blind a man. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Then are they happy, when
No *ſpeck* is left of their habitual ſtains;
But the pure æther of the ſoul remains. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To ſpot; to ſtain in drops.

[illegible]
Carnation, purple, azure, or *ſpeck'd* with gold. *Milton.*

SPECKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeck.*] Small ſpeck; little ſpot.

To SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with ſmall ſpots.

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his *ſpeckled* breaſt,
And often bounding on the bruſted graſs,
As for great joy of his new comen gueſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Speckl'd vanity
Will ſicken ſoon and die,
And leprous ſin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*
Saw ſt thou not late a *ſpeckl'd* ſerpent rear
His guided ſpires to climb on you fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The ſmiling infant in his hand ſhall take
The creſted baſiliſk and *ſpeckled* ſnake;
Pleas'd the green luſtre of the ſcales ſurvey,
And with their forky tongue and pointleſs ſting ſhall play.
Pope. [illegible]

The tortoiſe here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the *ſpeckled* and the white. *Pope.*

SPECKT, or *ſpecht*, *n. ſ.* A woodpecker. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CTACLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectacle*, Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Latin.]

1. A ſhow; a gazing ſtock, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick *ſpectacle* to all. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
We are made a *ſpectacle* unto angels, and men. *1 Cor.* iv. 9.

2. Any thing perceived by the ſight.

Forth riding underneath the caſtle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcaſes he ſpy'd,
The dreadful *ſpectacle* of that ſad houſe of pride. *Fa. Queen.*

When pronouncing ſentence, ſeem not glad,
Such *ſpectacles*, though they are juſt, are ſad. *Denham.*

3. [In the plural.] Glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon,
With *ſpectacles* on noſe and pouch on ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have helps for the ſight far above *ſpectacles* and glaſſes. *Bacon.*

It is no fault in the *ſpectacles* that the blind man ſees not. *Glanville's Apology.*

Shakeſpeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *ſpectacles* of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

The firſt *ſpectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the diſcovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reaſon of the decay of ſight in old men, and ſhews why their ſight is mended by *ſpectacles.* *Newton.*

This day, then let us not be told,
That you are ſick and I grown old,
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *ſpectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

SPECTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with ſpectacles.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are *ſpectacled* to ſee him *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

SPECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectatio*, Latin.] Regard; reſpect.

This ſimple *ſpectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleuriſy. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectateur*, Fr. *ſpectator*, Latin.] A looker [illegible]

More
Than hiſtory can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd, to take *ſpectators.* [illegible]
If it proves a good repaſt to the *ſpectators*, the diſh pays the ſhot. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

An old gentleman mounting on horſeback got up heavily, but desired the *ſpectators* that they would count fourſcore and eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former valour loſt ſo far,
To make him now *ſpectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleaſure hath the owner more than the *ſpectator?* *Seed.*

SPECTRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectre*, Fr. *ſpectrum*, Latin.] Apparition; appearance of perſons dead.

The ghoſts of traitors from the bridge deſcend,
With bold fanatick *ſpectres* to rejoice *Dryden.*

The very pictural uſe of the word for a *ſpectre*, doth imply an exact reſemblance to ſome real being it repreſents. *Stirling.*

Theſe are nothing but *ſpectres* the underſtanding raiſes of itſelf to flatter its own fancies *Locke.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpectator.*] Act of beholding.

I now ſtand'ſt in th' ſtate of hanging, or of ſome death more long in *ſpectatorſhip*, and crueller in ſuffering. *Shakeſpeare.*

[illegible]
This priſm had ſome veins running along within [illegible] from the one end to the other, which ſcattered ſome of the light irregularly, but had no ſenſible effect in encreaſing the length of the coloured *ſpectrum.* *Newton's Opticks.*

SPE'CULAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking glaſs.

It were but madneſs now t' impart
The ſkill of *ſpecular* ſtone. *Donne.*

Quickſilver may by the fire alone, in glaſs veſſels, be turned into a red body, and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *ſpecular* as before. *Boyle.*

A ſpeculum of metal without glaſs, made ſome years ſince for optical uſes, and very well wrought, produced none of theſe rings, and thence I underſtood that theſe rings ariſe not from *ſpecular* ſurface alone, but depend upon the two ſurfaces of the plate of glaſs whereof the ſpeculum was made, and upon the thickneſs of the glaſs between them. *Newton.*

2. Aſſiſting ſight. Improper.

The hidden way
Of nature would'ſt thou know, how firſt ſhe frames
All things in miniature? thy *ſpecular* orb
Apply to well diſſected kernels; lo!
In each obſerve the ſlender threads
Of firſt-beginning trees. *Philips.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. n.* [*ſpeculer*, Fr. *ſpeculor*, Lat.] To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Conſider the quantity, and not *ſpeculate* upon an intranſecarnation. *Digby on Bodies.*

As our news-writers record many facts which afford great matter of ſpeculation, their readers *ſpeculate* accordingly, and by their variety of conjectures become conſummate ſtateſmen. *Addiſon.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* To conſider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward with the eye, but to have his thoughts ſublime, and not only behold, but *ſpeculate* their nature with the eye of the underſtanding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SPECULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpeculation*, Fr. from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Examination by the eye, view.

2. Examiner; ſpy. This word is found no where elſe, and probably is here miſprinted for *ſpectator.*

They who have, as who have not, whom their great
[illegible]
Throne and ſet high? ſervants
Which are to France the ſpies and *ſpeculations*,
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all theſe things being fully perſuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men ſhould do the like, there remained after *ſpeculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *ſpeculations* high or deep,
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Conſider'd all things viſible. *Milton.*
News writers afford matter of *ſpeculation.* *Addiſon.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and moſt part of his natural *ſpeculations.* *Temple.*

5. Mental ſcheme not reduced to practice.

This terreſtrial globe, which before was only round in *ſpeculation*, has ſince been ſurrounded by the fortune and boldneſs of many navigators. *Temple.*

6. Power of ſight. Not in uſe.

Thy bones are marrowleſs; thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no *ſpeculation* in thoſe eyes
Thou ſtar'ſt with. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* [*ſpeculatif*, Fr. from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Given to ſpeculation, contemplative.

If all other uſes were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *ſpeculative* and delighted with contemplation in itſelf, they were to be known even for meer knowledge ſake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *ſpeculative* perſons who have no turn of mind to encreaſe their fortunes. *Addiſon.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.
Some take it for a *ſpeculative* platform, that reaſon and nature would that the beſt ſhould govern, but no wiſe to create a right. *Bacon's holy War.*

SPE'CULATIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſpeculative.*]
1. Contemplatively, with meditation.
2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeculate.*]
1. One who forms theories.
He is dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced *ſpeculators* in thoſe great theories. *Atterb.*
2. [*Speculateur*, French.] An obſerver; a contemplator.
Although lapidaries and queſtuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *ſpeculators*, conceive the ſtones which bear this name to be a minera. concretion. *Brown.*
3. A ſpy, a watcher.
All the boats had one *ſpeculator*, to give notice when the fiſh approached. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

SPE'CULATORY. *adj.* [from *ſpeculate.*] Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPE'CULUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A mirrour; a looking-glaſs, that in which repreſentations are formed by reflection.
A rough and coloured object may ſerve for a *ſpeculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle on Colours.*

SPED. The preterite and part. paſſive of *ſpeed.*
His horſe full of windgalls, *ſped* with the ſpavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakeſpeare.*
Barbaroſſa, *ſped* of that he deſired, ſtaid not long at Conſtantinople, but ſhaped his courſe towards Italy. *Knolles.*
With all his harneſs ſoon the god was *ſped*;
His flying hat, wings on his heels. *Dryden.*

SPEECH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak.*]
1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expreſſing thoughts by vocal words.
There is none comparable to the variety of inſtructive expreſſions by *ſpeech*, wherewith a man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*
Though our ideas are firſt acquired by various ſenſations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain ſounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by theſe means, which are called *ſpeech.* *Watts.*
2. Language; words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts.
In *ſpeech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*
The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without proceſs of *ſpeech* be told, *Milton.*
3. Particular language as diſtinct from others.
There is neither *ſpeech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Pſ. Common Prayer.*
4. Any thing ſpoken.
A plague upon your epileptick viſage!
Smile you my *ſpeeches* as I were a fool. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
5. Talk; mention
The duke did of me demand
What was the *ſpeech* among the Londoners,
Concerning the French journey. *Shakeſpeare*
Speech of a man's ſelf ought to be ſeldom. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
6. Oration; harangue.
The conſtant deſign of theſe orators, in all their *ſpeeches*, was to drive ſome one particular point. *Swift.*
7. Liberty to ſpeak.
I, with leave of *ſpeech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton.*

SPE'ECHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpeech.*]
1. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking, made mute or dumb.
He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *ſpeechleſs.* *Shakeſp.*
The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's prieſts are become *ſpeechleſs.* *Raleigh.*
A ſingle viſion tranſports them: it finds them in the eagerneſs and height of their devotion; they are *ſpeechleſs* for the time that it continues, and proſtrate when it departs. *Dryden.*
Speechleſs with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addiſon.*
2. Mute; dumb.
I kneel'd before him;
'Twas very faintly he ſaid riſe: diſmiſs'd me
Thus, with his *ſpeechleſs* hand. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
From her eyes
I did receive fair *ſpeechleſs* meſſages. *Shakeſpeare.*
He that never hears a word ſpoken, it is no wonder he remain *ſpeechleſs*; as any one muſt do, who from an infant ſhould be bred up among mutes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To SPEED. *v. n.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſped* and *ſpeeded.* [*ſpoeden*, Dutch.]
1. To make haſte, to move with celerity
So well they *ſped* that they be come at length
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay,
Devoid of outward ſenſe and native ſtrength,
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day. *Fa. Queen*
Do you think me a ſwallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *ſpeeded* hither with the very extremeſt inch of poſſibility. *Shak.*
If pray'rs
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *ſpeed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton.*
See where Idwal *ſpeeds!* a truſty ſoldier. *A Phillips.*
2. [Spedian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have ſucceſs.
Make me not ſighted like the baſiliſk
I've look'd on thouſands, who have *ſped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none ſo. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Now if this fact lay in Bianca's pow'r,
How quickly ſhould you *ſpeed.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Marcatus ſhewed them what an offence it was raſhly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they ſhould *ſpeed* never ſo well. *Knolles.*
When firſt this tempter croſs'd the gulph from hell,
I told you then he ſhould prevail, and *ſped*
In his bad errand. *Milton.*
Theſe were violators of the firſt temple, and thoſe that profaned and abuſed the ſecond *ſped* no better *South.*
3. To have any condition good or bad.
Ships heretofore in ſeas like fiſhes *ſped.*
The mightieſt fiſh upon the ſmalleſt feed. *Waller.*

To SPEED. *v. a.*
1. To diſpatch in haſte.
The tyrant's ſelf, a thing unuſed, began
To feel his heart relent with meer compaſſion,
But not diſpos'd to ruth or mercy then,
He *ſped* him thence home to his habitation *Fairfax.*
2. To furniſh in haſte.
3. To diſpatch, to deſtroy; to kill
With a *ſpeeding* thruſt his heart he found;
The lukewarm blood came ruſhing thro' the wound. *Dryd.*
A dire dilemma! either way I'm *ſped*;
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*
4. To miſchief, to ruin.
5. To haſten; to put into quick motion.
She,
Hearing ſo much, will *ſpeed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
Satan, tow'rd the coaſt of earth beneath,
Down from th' ecliptick *ſped* with hop'd ſucceſs,
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*
The prieſt reply'd no more,
But *ſped* his ſteps along the hoarſe reſounding ſhore. *Dryden.*
6. To execute; to diſpatch.
Judicial acts are all thoſe writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *ſped* in open court at the inſtance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
7. To aſſiſt; to help forward.
Lucina
Reach'd her mid-wife hands to *ſpeed* the throws. *Dryden.*
Propitious Neptune fleet'd their courſe by night
With riſing gales, that *ſped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*
Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And waft a ſigh from Indus to the Pole. *Pope.*
8. To make proſperous.
If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your houſe, neither bid him God *ſpeed.* *St Paul.*
Timon is ſhrunk, indeed,
And he, that's once deny'd, will hardly *ſpeed.* *Shakeſp.*

SPEED. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoed*, Dutch.]
1. Quickneſs, celerity.
Earth receives
As tribute, ſuch a numberleſs journey brought
Of incorporeal *ſpeed*, her warmth and light,
Speed! to deſcribe whoſe ſwiftneſs number fails. *Milt.*
We obſerve the horſe's patient ſervice at the plough, his *ſpeed* upon the highway, his docibleneſs, and deſire of glory *More.*
2. Haſte; hurry; diſpatch.
When they ſtrain to their utmoſt *ſpeed*, there is ſtill the wonted diſtance between them and their aims: all their eager purſuits bring them no acqueſts. *Decay of Piety.*
3. The courſe or pace of a horſe.
He that rides at high *ſpeed*, and with a piſtol, kills a ſparrow flying. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
4. Succeſs; event.
The prince your ſon, with more conceit and fear
Of the queen's *ſpeed*, is gone. *Shakeſpeare.*
O Lord, I pray thee ſend me good *ſpeed.* *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

SPE'EDILY. *adv.* [from *ſpeedy.*] With haſte, quickly.
Poſt *ſpeedily* to your huſband,
Shew him this letter *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Send *ſpeedily* to Bertran; charge him ſtrictly
Not to proceed. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

SPE'EDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeedy.*] The quality of being ſpeedy

SPEEDWELL. *n. ſ.* [*veronica*, Latin.] Fluellin. A plant.
The leaves grow oppoſite by pairs: the calyx conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into four parts, expanding in form of a ſtar: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, divided into four ſegments, expanding in a circular order: when the flower decays, the ovary becomes a membranaceous fruit, divided into two cells, ſhaped like an heart, and filled with ſeeds, ſometimes ſmall, and at other times large and thick. *Miller*

In a ſcarcity in Sicily a rumour was ſpread of its raining millet-ſeed, but 'twas found to be only the ſeeds of the ivy-

SPEEDY. *adj.* [from *ſpeed.*] Quick; ſwift; nimble; quick of diſpatch.

How near's the other army?
—Near, and on *ſpeedy* foot: the main deſcry
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Back with *ſpeedieſt* fail
Zophiel, of cherubim the ſwifteſt wing,
Came flying. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let it be enough what thou haſt done,
When ſpotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry ſtreet,
With poiſon'd darts, which not the good could ſhun,
The *ſpeedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*

SPELL. *n. ſ.* [ſpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power. Thus *Horace* uſes *verbis*:

Sunt verba & voces quibus hunc lenire dolorem
Poſſit.

Start not; her actions ſhall be holy:
You hear my *ſpell* is lawful: do not ſhun her,
Until you ſee her die again; for then
You kill her double. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, that they ſtand in
2 of charms, *ſpells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, and daſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thou durſt not thus diſparage glorious arms,
Had not *ſpells*
And black enchantments, ſome magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee ſtrong. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Begin, begin, the myſtick *ſpell* prepare,
Yourſelf you ſo excel,
When you vouchſafe to breathe my thought,
[illegible]
Of my own teaching, I am caught. *Waller*

Mild Lucina
Then reach'd her midwife hands to ſpeed the throes,
And ſpoke the powerful *ſpells* that babes to birth unloſe. *Dry.*

2. A turn of work

Their toil is ſo extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are ſucceeded by *ſpells*, the reſidue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*

To SPELL. *v. a.* [*ſpellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.

In the criticiſm of *ſpelling*, the word *future* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be ſo, then it is falſe *ſpelled* throughout. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. To read by naming letters ſingly.

I never yet ſaw man,
How wiſe, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But ſhe would *ſpell* him backward; if fair faced,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter. *Shakeſp.*

3. To charm.

I have you faſt
Unchain your ſpirits now with *ſpelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shak. Henry VI.*

This gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *ſpell'd* with words of pow'r,
Dire ſtepdames in the magick bowl infuſe. *Dryden.*

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters.

What ſmall knowledge was, in them did dwell;
And he a god, who could but read or *ſpell*. *Dryden.*

By paſting on the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldeſt ſon in coats, has played himſelf into *ſpelling*. *Locke.*

The Latin, being written of the ſame character with the mother-tongue, by the aſſiſtance of a *ſpelling* book, it is legible. *Spectator.*

Another cauſe, which hath maimed our language, is a fooliſh opinion that we ought to *ſpell* exactly as we ſpeak. *Swift*

2. To read

If I read aught in heav'n,
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the ſtars,
Voluminous or ſingle characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *ſpell*,
Sorrows and labours, oppoſition, hate,
Attends thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,
Whether to ſettle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow ſtates, hard to be *ſpell'd*. *Milton.*

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may ſit and rightly *ſpell*
Of every ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And every herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

3. To read unkindly.

As to his underſtanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude unwritten blank, ſent into the world only to read and *ſpell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

To SPELT. *v. n.* To ſplit; to break. A bad word.

Feed geeſe with oats, *ſpelted* beans, barley-meal, or ground malt mixed with beer *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPE'LTER. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſemi-metal.

Metals in fuſion do not flame for want of a copious fume, except *ſpelter*, which fumes copiouſly, and thereby flames. *Newt*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [ſpenban, Saxon; *ſpendere*, Italian.]

1. To conſume; to exhauſt; to lay out.

Our cannons malice vainly ſhall be *ſpent*
Againſt th' invulnerable clouds. *Shakeſpeare*

I will very gladly *ſpend* and be *ſpent* for you. 2 Cor. xii. 15.

There is oil in the dwelling of the wiſe, but a fool ſwallows it up. *Prov. xxi. 20.*

We muſt exaſperate
Th' almighty Victor to *ſpend* all his rage. *Milton.*

Thus labour could at firſt begin a title of property in the common things of nature, and *ſpending* it upon our uſes bound it. *Locke.*

Money is brought into England by nothing but *ſpending* here leſs of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

2. To beſtow as expence, to expend.

Wherefore do ye *ſpend* money for that which is not bread? *Iſ. lv. 2.*

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *ſpend* any more time upon the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the propoſed opinion. *Boyle.*

3. To effuſe.

Coward dogs
Moſt *ſpend* their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

4. To ſquander; to laviſh.

They bend their bows, they whirl their ſlings around,
Heaps of *ſpent* arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground. *Dryden*

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what courſe we are to take to paſs our time; ſome to get, and others to *ſpend* their eſtates. *Wake.*

5. To paſs.

When we can intreat an hour to ſerve,
Would *ſpend* it in ſome words upon that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

They *ſpend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave *Job xxi. 13*

He *ſpends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother *1 Eſdr. iv. 21.*

When he was of riper years, for his farther accompliſhment, he *ſpent* a conſiderable part of his time in traveling. *Pope.*

6. To waſte, to wear out.

In thoſe paſtoral paſtimes a great many days were *ſpent*, to follow their flying predeceſſors. *Sidney.*

The waves aſcended and deſcended, 'till their violence being *ſpent* by degrees, they ſettled at laſt *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

The winds are raiſ'd, the ſtorm blows high;
Take your care, my friends, to keep it up
In full fury, and direct it right,
'Till it has *ſpent* itſelf on Cato's head. *Addiſon's Cato.*

7. To fatigue, to harraſs.

Nothing but only the hope of ſpoil did relieve them, having ſcarce clothes to cover their nakedneſs, and their bodies *ſpent* with long labour and thirſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Or come your ſhipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and diſabled in ſo long a way? *Dryden's Æn.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our beſt men ſlain;
The reſt, an heartleſs number, *ſpent* with watching,
And harraſs'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *ſpent* with toil, ſome with deſpair oppreſs'd,
Leap'd headlong from the heights, the flames conſum'd the reſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thou oft haſt ſeen me
Wreſtling with vice and faction; now thou ſee'ſt me
Spent, overpower'd, deſpairing of ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*

1. To make expence.

Henceforth your tongue muſt *ſpend* at leſſer rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*

He *ſpends* as a perſon who knows that he muſt come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the uſe.

Butter *ſpent* as if it came from the richer ſoil. *Temple.*

3. To be loſt or waſted.

The ſound *ſpendeth* and is diſſipated in the open air; but in ſuch concaves it is conſerved and contracted *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many winds fall, that *ſpend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

4. To be employed to any uſe.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines, for the wreſtling that they uſe for wine are ſo often cut, that their ſap *ſpendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpend.*]

1. One who ſpends.

Let not your recreation be laviſh *ſpenders* of your time, but healthful, ſhort, and apt to refreſh you. *Taylor*

2. A prodigal; a laviſher

Biſhop Morton told the commiſſioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were ſparing, tell them that they muſt needs have, becauſe they laid up; and if they were *ſpenders*, they muſt needs have, becauſe it was ſeen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpend* and *thrift*] A prodigal; a laviſher.

Bitter cold weather ſtarved both the bird and the *ſpend-thrift*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some fawning uſurer does feed
With preſent ſums th' unwary *ſpendthrift's* need. *Dryden.*

Moſt men, like *ſpendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*

The ſon, bred in ſloth, becomes a *ſpendthrift*, a proſligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *adj.* [*ſperabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be hoped.

We may caſt it away, if it be found but a bladder, and diſcharge it of ſo much as is vain and not *ſperable*. *Bacon.*

SPERM. *n. ſ.* [*ſperme*, Fr. *ſperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and ſome but one: this may be cauſed by the quantity of *ſperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may ſever the *ſperm*. *Bacon.*

There is required to the preparation of the *ſperm* of animals a great apparatus of veſſels, many ſecretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

SPE'RMACETI. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Corruptedly pronounced [illegible]

[illegible] of which all the [illegible] is [illegible] and that is very improperly called *ſperma*, becauſe it is [illegible] It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itſelf being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to ſhoot into flakes, not much unlike the cryſtalliſation of ſalts; but in this ſtate 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankneſs, from which it is freed by ſqueezing it between warm metaline plates in a preſs, and afterwards expoſing the remainder to the open air: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, ſmooth, white, and in ſome meaſure tranſparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL. SPERMA'TICK. } *adj.* [*ſpermatique*, Fr. from *ſperm*.]

1. Seminal; conſiſting of ſeed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *ſpermatical* or vital. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Metals and ſundry meteors rude ſhapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *ſpermatical* form, diſtinct from the reſt or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

2. Belonging to the ſperm.

The moiſture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *ſpermatical* veſſels. *Bacon.*

Two different ſexes muſt concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *ſpermatick* veſſels, wherein the more ſpirituous part of the blood is by many digeſtions and circulations exalted into ſperm. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *ſperm*.] To yield ſeed.

Ariſtotle affirming that women do not *ſpermatize*, and conſer a receptacle rather than eſſential principles of generation, deductively excludes both ſexes in mankind. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [σπερμα and κηλη.] A rupture cauſed by the contraction of the ſeminal veſſels, and the ſemen falling into the ſcrotum. *Barey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of ſeeds. *Dict.*

To SPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*ſperſus*, Latin.] To diſperſe; to ſcatter. A word not now in uſe.

The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold ſtorms, burſt out of Scythian mew
That *ſperſt* thoſe clouds, and in ſo ſhort as thought
This dreadful ſhape was vaniſhed to nought. *Spenſer.*

He making ſpeedy way through *ſperſed* air,
And through the world of waters wide and deep,
To Morpheus' houſe doth haſtily repair. *Fairy Queen.*

To SPET. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. [*Spet* in Scotland is a ſuperabundance of water: as, that ride or freſh was a high *ſpet*.]

Myſterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkneſs *ſpets* her thickeſt gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air,
[illegible] Cimmerian chair. *Milton.*

To SPEW. *v. a.* [ſpeopan, Saxon, *ſpouwen*, Dutch.]

1. To vomit, to eject from the ſtomach.

A ſwordfiſh ſmall him from the reſt did ſunder,
That in his throat him pricking ſoftly under
His wide abyſs, him forced forth to *ſpew*,
That all the ſea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were ſtain'd with filthy hue. *Spenſer.*

2. To eject, to caſt forth.

When earth with ſlime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *ſpew* their wat'ry ſtore. *Dryden's Georg.*

When yellow ſands are ſifted from below,
The guſhing billows give a golden ſhow;
And when the fouler bottom *ſpews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*

3. [illegible]

Keep my ſtatutes, and commit not any of theſe abominations, that the land *ſpew* not you out. *Lev. xviii. 28.*

Contentious ſuits ought to be *ſpewed* out, as the ſurfeit of courts. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit, to eaſe the ſtomach.

He could have hauld in
The drunkards, and the noiſes of the inn;
But better 'twas that they ſhould ſleep or *ſpew*,
Than in the ſcene to offend or him or you. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SPE'WY. *adj.* [from *ſpew*.] A provincial word.

The lower valies in wet Winters are ſo *ſpewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* [from *ſphacelus*, medical, Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *ſphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify, to ſuffer the gangrene.

The ſkin, by the great diſtenſion, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *ſphacelate*, and the reſt degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp's Surgery.*

SPHA'CELUS. *n. ſ.* [σφακελος, *ſphacele*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *ſphacelus*. *Wiſem.*

SPHERE. *n. ſ.* [*ſphere*, French, *ſphæra*, Latin.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the center is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference.

Forth the ſun, a mighty *ſphere*, he fram'd. *Milton.*

2. Any globe of the mundane ſyſtem.

What if within the moon's fair ſhining *ſphere*,
What if in every other ſtar unſeen,
Of other worlds he happily ſhould bear? *Fairy Queen.*

And then mortal ears
Had heard the muſick of the *ſpheres*. *Dryden.*

3. A globe repreſenting the earth or ſky.

[illegible]
Conon, and what's his name who made the *ſphere*,
And ſhew'd the ſeaſons of the fading year. *Dryden.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Half unſung, but narrower bound
Within the viſible diurnal *ſphere*. *Milton.*

5. Province; compaſs of knowledge or action; employment. [From the *ſphere* of activity aſcribed to the power emanating from bodies.]

To be call'd into a huge *ſphere*, and not to be ſeen to move in't. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Of enemies he could not but contract good ſtore, while moving in ſo high a *ſphere*, and with ſo vigorous a noſtre. *K. C.*

Every man, verſed in any particular buſineſs, finds fault with theſe authors, ſo far as they treat of matters within his *ſphere*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Ye know the *ſpheres* and various taſks aſſign'd
By laws eternal to the aethereal kind. *Pope.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in a ſphere.

The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *ſphere'd*
Amidſt the reſt, whoſe med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aſpects of planets evil. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To form into roundneſs.

Light from her native Eaſt
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Sphere'd in a radiant cloud, for yet the ſun
Was not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SPHE'RICAL. SPHE'RICK. } *adj.* [*ſphérique*, French; from *ſphere*.]

1. Round, orbicular; globular.

What deſcent of waters could there be in a *ſpherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low. *Raleigh.*

Though ſounds ſpread round, ſo that there is an orb or *ſpherical* area of the ſound, yet they go fartheſt in the forelines from the firſt local impulſion of the air. *Bacon.*

By diſcernment of the moiſture drawn up in vapours, we muſt know the reaſon of the *ſpherical* figures of the drops. *Glan.*

A fluid maſs neceſſarily falls into a *ſpherical* ſurface. *Ken.*

Where the central nodule was globular, the inner ſurface of the firſt cruſt would be *ſpherick*, and if the cruſt was in all parts of the ſame thickneſs, that whole cruſt would be *ſpherical*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains by *ſpherical* predominance. *Shakeſ.*

SPHE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpherical*.] In form of a ſphere.

SPHERICALNESS. SPHERI'CITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſphere*.] Roundneſs, rotundity.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from ſuch leſs as hinder them from attaining to that *ſphericalneſs* they [illegible]

Water conſiſts of ſmall, ſmooth, ſpherical particles; their ſmoothneſs makes 'em ſlip eaſily upon one another; [illegible]

rusty keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SPHEROID. *n. f.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος; *spheroide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figures into oblong *spheroids*, in the capillary vessels. *Cheyn's Phil. Princ.*

SPHEROIDICAL. *adj.* [from *spheroid*.] Having the form of a spheroid.

If these corpuscles be *spheroidical*, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light. *Cheyne.*

SPHERULE. *n. f.* [*sphærula*, Latin.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy *spherules*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SPHINX. *n. f.* [σφίγξ]

The *sphinx* was a famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham on Drawing.*

SPIAL. *n. f.* [*espie*, Fr.] A spy, a scout; a watcher. Obsolete.

His ears be as *spials*, alarum to cry. *Tusser's Husbandry*

Be privy *spials* plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Fa. Qu.*

For he by faithful *spial* was assured
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good *spials* or good whisperers, than good magistrates and officers. *Bac.*

SPICE. *n. f.* [*épice*, French.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatick substance used in sauces.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the *spices* on the stream *Shakespeare.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue, the *spice* and salt that seasons a man? *Shakesp. Troil and Cressida.*

The traffick of the *spice*-merchants. *1 Kings* x. 15.

Garlick, the northern *spice*, is in mighty request among the Indians. *Temple.*

High sauces and rich *spices* are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned.

Think what they have done,
And then run stark mad, for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *spices* of it. *Shakespeare.*

In [illegible], without some *spice* or sprinkling of all learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the saints have not a *spice*. *Hudibras.*

To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice, to mix with aromatick bodies.

His mother was a votress of my order,
And in the *spiced* Indian air by night
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakespeare.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great-grand-children of thy praises grow;
And so, though not revive, embalm and *spice*
The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though some have a draught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,
If thou hast wherewithal to *spice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

SPICER. *n. f.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as Salter and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

SPICERY. *n. f.* [*épiceries*, French, from *spice*.]

1. The commodity of spices.

Their camels were loaden with *spicery*, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

She in whose body
The western treasure, eastern *spicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown rest,
Were easily found *Donne.*

2. A repository of spice.

The *spicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon. *Addison on Italy.*

SPICK *and* SPAN. [This word I should not have expected to be found authorised by a polite writer. *Span-new* is used by *Chaucer*, and is supposed to come from spannan, to stretch, Sax. *expandere*, Lat. whence *span*. *Span-new* is therefore originally used of cloath new extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick and span* is newly extended on the *spikes* or tenters. It is however a low word.] Quite new; now first used

While the honour, thou hast got,
Is *spick and span* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely *Butler.*

They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *pick and pan* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no ant quated stuff,
But *spick and span* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPICKNEL. *n. f.* The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

SPICY. *adj.* [from *spice*.]

1. Producing spice, abounding with aromaticks.

For them the Idumæan balm did sweat,
And in hot Ceylon *spicy* forests grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice.

Off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabæan odour, from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest, with such delay
Well pleas'd they slack their course, and many a league,
Cheer'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles. *Milt.*

The regimen in this disease ought to be of *spicy* and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscosity. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales! *Pope.*

SPICOSITY. *n. f.* [*spica*, Latin.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dict.*

SPIDER. *n. f.* [*Skinner* thinks this word softened from *spinder*, or *spinner*, from *spin*. *Junius*, with his usual ferocity, dreams that it comes from σπάζειν, to extend; for the spider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *spieden*, Dutch, [illegible], Danish, to spy, to lye upon the catch. Drip, born, [illegible] is a *beetle*, or properly an *humble bee*, or *stinging bee*. May not *spider* be *spy der*, the object that watches the *deer*?] The animal that spins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wish to adders, *spiders*, toads, [illegible]
The *spider's* web to watch we'll stand,
And when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free [illegible]
[illegible], refine, [illegible],
Fear no officious damsel's broom,
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And spread thy banners round my room
While I thy curious fabrick stare at,
And think on hapless poet's fate,
Like thee confin'd to noisome garret,
And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *Dr Littleton.*

The *spider's* touch how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

SPIDERWORT. *n. f.* [*phalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Miller.*

SPIGNEL. *n. f.* [*meum*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is an umbelliferous plant, with very narrow leaves: the seeds are large, oblong, and striated. To which may be added, it hath a perennial root. It is medicinal. *Miller.*

SPIGOT. *n. f.* [*spycker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *spigot* wield. *Shakesp.*

Take out the *spigot*, and clap the pouit in your mouth *Sw.*

SPIKE. *n. f.* [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes*
Guard it from birds as with a stand of pikes. *Dryden.*

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,
He trampies down the *spikes*, and intercepts the year. *Dryd.*

The gleaners,
Spike after *spike*, their sparing harvest pick. *Thomson.*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear.

For the body of the ships, no nation equals England for the oaken timbers; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to fasten them. *Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be seen to more advantage, if it were placed on a *spike* of the tower *Dryden.*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity, the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. *Addison.*

SPIKE. *n. f.* The name of a plant. This is a smaller species of lavender.

The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To SPIKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they are. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning them down fast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To set with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was suddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was catched by those spikes. *L'Estrange.*

SPIKENARD. *n. f.* [*spica nardi*, Latin.] A sort, a kind, or balsam produced from the plant.

There are three sorts of spikenard. 1. The Indian spikenard is most famous: it is a congeries of fibrous substances adhering to the upper part of the root, of an agreeable aromatick and bitterish taste: it grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages. 2. Celtick spikenard is an oblong root, of an irregular figure, a fragrant and aromatick but not very pleasant smell. It had its name from Celtick Gaul, and is still found in great abundance on the Alpine and Pyrenean mountains. 3. Mountain spikenard is a moderately large oblong root of a plant of the valerian kind, its smell and qualities resembling those of the Celtick spikenard. *Ex H. Mat. Med.*

A woman having an alabaſter box of ointment of [illegible], brake and poured it on his head *Mar.* xiv.

He caſt into the pile bundles of myrrh, and ſheaves of *ſpikenard*, enriching it with every ſpicy ſhrub. *Spectator.*

SPILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijlen*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.

The oyſters, beſides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick ſtrong net, faſtened to three *ſpills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern *Carew.*

Have near the bunghole a little venthole, ſtopped with a *ſpill*. *Mortimer.*

2. A ſmall quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

The biſhops, who conſecrated this ground, were wont to have a *ſpill* or ſportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

To SPILL. *v. a.* [ꝑpillan, Saxon; *ſpillen*, Dutch; *ſpilla*, [illegible].]

1. To ſhed; to loſe by ſhedding.

Be ſatisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'ſt, unjuſtly muſt be *ſpilt*. *Shakeſp.*

Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *ſpills* another. *Shak. Timon.*

Themſelves exact their cruelty,
And I conſtrained am this blood to *ſpill*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

They having *ſpilt* much blood, and done much waſte,
Subduing nations; and atchiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,
Shall change their courſe to pleaſure, eaſe, and ſloth *Milton.*

Sichæus' blood, by his falſe brother *ſpilt*,
I have reveng'd. *Denham.*

Medea muſt not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *ſpill* her children's blood upon the ſtage. *Roſcommon.*

Orbellan did diſgrace
With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race,
And to revenge his blood, ſo juſtly *ſpilt*,
What is it leſs than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*

Nor the Centaurs tale
Be here repeated; how, with luſt and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *ſpilt* their drunken ſouls
At feaſting hour *Philips.*

2. To deſtroy, to miſchief.

Thus is our thought with pain of thiſtle tilled,
Thus be our nobleſt parts dried up with ſorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *ſpilled* *S. ...*

Why are ye ſo fierce and cruel?
Is it becauſe your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to ſave than *ſpill*. *Spenſer*

Thou all-ſhaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins *ſpill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

Be not angry with theſe fires,
For then their threats will kill me
Nor look too kind on my deſires;
For then my hopes will *ſpill* me. *Ben. Johnſon.*

All bodies are with other bodies filled;
But ſhe receives both heav'n and earth together
Nor are their forms by raſh encounters *ſpilt*,
For there they ſtand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*

3. To throw away.

This ſight ſhall damp the raging ruffian's breaſt,
The poiſon *ſpill*, and halt drawn ſword arreſt. *Tickell.*

To SPILL. *v. n.*

1. To waſte, to be laviſh.

Thy father bids thee ſpare, and chides for *ſpilling*. *Sidney.*

2. To be ſhed; to be loſt by being ſhed.

He was ſo topfull of himſelf, that he let it *ſpill* on all the company: he ſpoke well indeed, but he ſpoke too long. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fiſhing line.

In harbour they are taken by *ſpillers* made of a cord, to which divers ſhorter are tied at a little diſtance, and to each of theſe a hook is faſtened with a bait. With this *ſpiller* they ſink in the ſea where thoſe fiſhes have their accuſtomed haunt. *Carew.*

SPILTH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpilt*.] Any thing poured out or waſted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *ſpilth* of wine. *Shakeſp.*

To SPIN *v. a.* preter *ſpun* or *ſpan*, part. *ſpun*. [ꝑpinnan, Sax. *ſpinnen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw out into threads.

The women *ſpun* goats hair. *Ex.* xxxv. 26

2. To form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope; yet they ſay all the yarn ſhe *ſpun*, in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The fates but only *ſpin* the coarſer clue,
The fineſt of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out.

By one delay after another they *ſpin* out their whole lives, 'till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*

If his cure lies among the lawyers let nothing be ſaid againſt intangling property, *ſpinning* out cauſes, and ſqueezing clients. *Collier.*

Why ſhould Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *ſpin* it to the laſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. To form by degrees, to draw out tediouſly.

I paſſed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *ſpin* out large volumes. *Digby.*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehenſions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *ſpun* out of my own coarſe thoughts, is fitted to men of my own ſize. *Locke.*

The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to ſay,
Lord Fanny *ſpins* a thouſand ſuch a day *Pope.*

To SPIN *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning.

We can ſing our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *ſpin*. *More.*

Ten thouſand ſtalks their various broſſoms ſpread,
Peaceful and lowly in their native ſoil,
They neither know to *ſpin*, nor care to toil.

For this Arcades learn'd to *ſpin*,
His club laid down, and lion's ſkin. *Prior.*

2. [*Spingare*, Italian.] To ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current.

Together furiouſly they ran,
That to the ground came horſe and man,
The blood out of their helmets *ſpun*,
So ſharp were their encounters. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

3. To move round as a ſpindle.

Whether the ſun, predominant in heav'n,
Riſe on the earth, or earth riſe on the ſun,
He from the Eaſt his flaming road begin,
Or ſhe from Weſt her ſilent courſe advance
With inoffenſive pace, that *ſpinning* ſleeps
[illegible]
And bears thee ſoft with the ſmooth air along,
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.*

As when a ſhipwright ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly *ſpins* about,
The grain deep piercing 'till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

SPI'NACH. } *n. ſ.* [*ſpinachia*, Latin.] A plant.
SPINAGE }

It hath an apetalous flower, conſiſting of many ſtamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in ſpikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryoes are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundiſh or angular ſeeds, which, in ſome ſorts, have thorns adhering to them *Miller.*

Spinage is an excellent herb crude, or boiled *Mortimer.*

SPI'NAL *adj.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back bone.

All *ſpinal*, or ſuch as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are ſomewhat analogous thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thoſe ſolids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain, and *ſpinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear ſufficient to furniſh all the ſtamina or threads of the ſolid parts. *Arb.*

Deſcending careleſs from his couch, the ſal-
Laxed his ſtiff neck [illegible]

SPINDLE *n. ſ.* [ꝑpindl, ꝑpinde, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by moiſture incorporate with other thread, eſpecially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twiſting of thread, and twirling about of *ſpindles*.

Sing to thoſe that hold the vital ſheers,
And turn the adamantine *ſpindle* round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*

Upon a true repentance, God is not ſo fatally tied to the *ſpindle* of abſolute reprobation as not to keep his promiſe, and ſeaſonable pardons. *Dr. Jaſper Mayne.*

So Pallas from the duſty field withdrew,
And when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Reſum'd her female arts, the *ſpindle* and the clew,
Forgot the ſceptre ſhe ſo well had ſway'd,
And with that majeſty, ſhe had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepney.*

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *ſpindle* and the loom? *A. Philips.*

2. Any ſlender ſtem or ſtalk.

The *ſpindles* muſt be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods ſet by them, leſt by their bending they ſhould break *Mort.*

3. Any thing ſlender. In contempt.

Repoſe yourſelf, if thoſe *ſpindle* leg of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The marriage of one of our heireſſes with an eminent courtier gave us *ſpindle* ſhanks and cramps. *Tatler.*

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *ſpindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in better countries common, inſomuch as the word calamity was firſt derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *ſpindle*, all but one or two of the biggeſt, at each root, ſhould be nipped off *Mortimer.*

SPINDLESHA'NKED *adj.* [*ſpindle* and *ſhank*.] Having ſmall legs.
Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *ſpindleſhanked* gentleman. *Addiſ.*

SPINDLETREE. *n. ſ.* Prickwood. A plant.

SPINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] The back bone
The rapier entered his right ſide, reaching with the finger's breadth of the *ſpine*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
There are who think the marrow of a man,
The *ſpine*, while he was living, ran;
When dead, the pith corrupted, will become
A ſnake, and hiſs within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*

SPI'NEL. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral. *Spinel*-ruby is of a bright roſy red, it is ſofter than the rock or baſtard ruby. *Woodward.*

SPINET. *n. ſ.* [*eſpinette*, French.] A ſmall harpſichord, an inſtrument with keys.
When muſic delights in her *ſpinet*,
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINIFEROUS. *adj.* [*ſpina* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing thorns.

SPINNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpin*.]
1. One ſkilled in ſpinning.
A practiſed *ſpinner* ſhall ſpin a pound of wool worth two ſhillings for ſixpence. *Graunt.*
2. A garden ſpider with long jointed legs.
Weaving ſpiders come not here.
Hence you long-legg'd *ſpinners*, hence. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPINNING *wheel*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpin*.] The wheel by which, ſince the uſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn.
My *ſpinning wheel* and rock.
Let Sukan keep for her dear ſiſter's ſake. *Gay.*

SPINNY. *adj.* I ſuppoſe *ſmall*, *ſlender*. A barbarous word.
They plow it early in the year, and then there will come ſome *ſpinny* graſs that will keep it from treading in ſummer. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPINO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpinoſus*, Latin.] Crabbedneſs, thorny or briary perplexity.
Philoſophy conſiſted of nought but dry *ſpinoſities*, learned horrors, and endleſs altercations about things of nothing. *Glanv.*

SPINOUS. *adj.* [*ſpinoſus*, Latin.] Thorny, full of thorns.

SPINSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *pin*.]
1. A woman that ſpins.
The *ſpinſters* and the knitters in the ſun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do uſe to chant it. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.
One Michael Caſſio,
That never ſet a ſquadron in the field,
Nor the diviſion of a battle knows
More than a *ſpinſter*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
I deſire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds ſhall be paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, *ſpinſter*, during her life. *Swift.*

SPINSTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpinſter*.] The work of ſpinning.

SPINY. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult, troubleſome.
The firſt attempts are always imperfect, much more in ſo difficult and *ſpiny* an affair as ſo nice a ſubject. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. [*ſpiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent, a ſmall aperture.
Moſt of theſe *ſpiracles* perpetually ſend forth fire, more or leſs. *Hale.*

SPI'RAL. *adj.* [*ſpirale*, Fr. from *ſpira*, Latin.] Curve, winding, circularly involved.
The ſucceſs of the fibres in the ventricles, running *ſpiral* lines from the tip to the baſe of the heart, ſhews that the ſyſtole of the heart is a muſcular conſtriction, as a purſe is ſhut by drawing the ſtrings contrary ways. *Ray.*
Why earth or ſun diurnal ſtages keep?
ſpiral tracks why through the zodiack creep? *Beach.*
The inteſtinal tube aſſects a ſtraight, inſtead of a *ſpiral* order. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SPI'RALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiral*.] In a ſpiral form.
The fides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running circularly or *ſpirally* from baſe to tip. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpira*, Latin, *ſpira*, Italian, *ſpira*, Swediſh.]
1. A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl, a twiſt, a wreath.
Creſted aloft, and
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidſt his circling *ſpires*, that on the graſs
Floated redundant. *Milton.*
A dragon's fiery form beſtrid the god,
Sublime on radiant *ſpires* he rode. *Dryden.*
Air ſeems to conſiſt of *ſpires* contorted into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light may freely paſs, as light, the ſolid ſubſtance of the *ſpires* being very ſmall in proportion to the ſpaces they take up. *Chyne.*
2. Any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, ſo called perhaps becauſe a line drawn round and round in leſs and leſs circles, would be a ſpire, a ſteeple.
With glitt'ring *ſpire* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*
He cannot make one *ſpire* of graſs more or leſs than he hath made. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*
These pointed *ſpires* that wound the ambient ſky,
Th' ingorious charge! ſhall in deſtruction lie. *Pope.*
3. Top or uppermoſt point.
I owe no leſs than a traducement to ſilence, that
Which to the *ſpire* and top of praiſes vouch'd,
Would ſeem but modeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhoot up pyramidically.
It will grow to a great bigneſs; but it is not ſo apt to *ſpire* up as the other ſorts, being more inclined to branch into [illegible]
2. [*Spiro*, Latin.] To breathe. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

SPIRIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpiritus*, Latin.]
1. Breath, wind in motion.
All purges have in them a raw *ſpirit* or wind, which the principal cauſe of tenſion in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*
The balmy *ſpirit* of the weſtern breeze.
2. [illegible]
Spirit is a ſubſtance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do ſubſiſt. *Locke.*
I ſhall depend upon your conſtant friendſhip, like the truſt we have in benevolent *ſpirits*, who, though we never ſee or hear them, we think are conſtantly praying for us. *Pope.*
She is a *ſpirit*, yet not like air, or wind,
Nor like the ſpirits about the heart, or brain;
Nor like thoſe ſpirits which alchymiſts do find,
When they in every thing ſeek gold in vain;
For ſhe all natures under heav'n doth paſs,
Being like thoſe *ſpirits* which God's bright face do ſee,
Or like himſelf whoſe image once ſhe was,
Though now, alas! ſhe ſcarce his ſhadow be;
For of all forms ſhe holds the firſt degree,
That are to groſs material bodies knit,
Yet ſhe herſelf is bodyleſs and free,
And though confin'd is almoſt infinite. *Davies.*
If we ſeparate ſpace, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *ſpirit*. *Watts's Logick.*
3. The ſoul of man.
The *ſpirit* ſhall return unto God that gave it. *Bible.*
Look, who comes here! a grave unto a ſoul,
Holding th' eternal *ſpirit* 'gainſt her will
In the vile priſon of afflicted breath. *Shakeſpeare's K. John.*
[illegible]
They were terrified, and ſuppoſed that they had ſeen a *ſpirit*. *Luke* xxiv. 37.
Perhaps you might ſee the image, and not the glaſs, the former appearing like a *ſpirit* in the air. *Bacon.*
Whilſt young, preſerve his tender mind from all impreſſions of *ſpirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*
5. Temper; habitual diſpoſition of mind.
He ſits
Upon their tongues a various *ſpirit*, to raiſe
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*
That peculiar law of chriſtianity which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous who conſiders the reſtleſs torment of a malicious and revengeful *ſpirit*. *Tillotſon.*
Nor once diſturb their heav'nly *ſpirits*
With Scapin's ſhears, or Ceſar's merits. *Prior.*
6. Ardour; courage; elevation, vehemence of mind.
'Tis well known, Iaos;
This morning, like the *ſpirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes. [illegible]
Farewell the big war,
The *ſpirit*-ſtirring drum, th' ear-piercing fife. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Genius, vigour of mind.
More ample *ſpirit* than hitherto was wont,
Here needs me, whilſt the famous anceſtors
Of my moſt dreaded ſovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes ſhe doth far ſurmount. *Fa. Q.*
To a mighty work thou goeſt, O king,
That equal *ſpirits* and equal pow'rs ſhall bring. *Donne.*
A wild Tartar, when he ſpies
A man that's handſome, valiant, [illegible]
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *ſpirit*. *Butler.*
The nobleſt *ſpirit* or genius cannot deſerve enough of mankind, to pretend to the eſteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*
A perfect judge will read each work of wit,
With the ſame *ſpirit* that its author writ
Survey the whole, nor ſeek ſlight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and raptures warms the mind. *Pope.*
8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.
You were uſed
To ſay extremity was the trier of *ſpirits*,
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*
I aſk but half thy mighty *ſpirit* for me. *Cowley.*
9. Intellectual powers diſtinct from the body.
Theſe diſcourſes made ſo deep impreſſion upon the mind and *ſpirit* of the prince, whoſe nature was inclined to adventures, that he was tranſported with the thought of it. *Carendon.*
In *ſpirit* perhaps he alſo ſaw
Rich Mexico, the ſeat of Montezume. *Milton.*
10. Sen-

10. Sentiment; perception.
You are too great to be by me gainsaid:
Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakespeare.*
11. Eagerness; desire.
God has changed mens tempers with the times, and made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*
12. Man of activity, man of life, fire and enterprise.
The watry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shakespeare.*
13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obsolete.
Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I chuse for my judges. *Dryden.*
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind, the purest part of the body bordering, says *Sydenham*, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.
Though thou didst but jest
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake *Shakespeare's King John.*
When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his *spirits* fly out
Into my story. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies wasted, and our *spirits* spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament,
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Davies.*
To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*
By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the auditory nerves, the orgasms of the *spirits* should be allayed. *Derham.*
In some fair body thus the secret soul
With *spirits* feeds, with vigour fills the whole,
Each motion guides and every nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains. *Pope.*
The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits* *Swift.*
15. The likeness; essential qualities.
Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows are high, because they are commonly made to a descending light, which of all other doth set off mens faces in their truest *spirit*. *Wotton.*
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined
Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself. *Shakespeare.*
17. That which hath power or energy.
All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all contained within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is, and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort, but the *spirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon's Natural History.*
18. An inflammable liquour raised by distillation.
What the chymists call *spirit*, they apply the name to so many differing things, that they seem to have no settled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of *spirit* to any distilled volatile liquour. *Boyle.*
All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*
In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *spirit*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
19. It may be observed, that in the old poets *spirit* was commonly a monosyllable, being written *spright* or *sprite*.
The charge thereof unto a courteous *spright*
Commanded was. *Spenser.*

To SPI'RIT. *v. a.*
1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.
So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.
He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless *spirited* by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*
Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spiriting* the ambition of private men. *Swift on the Cont in Athens and Rome.*
Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*
3. To draw; to entice.
In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and *spirited* that way, by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*
The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SPI'RITALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Latin.] By means of the breath.
Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

SPI'RITED. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Lively; vivacious, full of fire.
Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind.
He showed the narrow *spiritedness*, pride, and ignorance of pedants. *Addison.*

SPI'RITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness.
A cocks crowing is, a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*. *Harvey.*

SPI'RITLESS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed.
A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, *spiritless*, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless*, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die. *L.*
Art thou so base, so *spiritless* a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him.

SPI'RITOUS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.]
1. Refined; defecated, advanced near to spirit.
More refin'd, more *spiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tend
2. Fine, ardent; active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spiritous*.] Fineness and activity of parts.
They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spiritousness* of the liquor, did, before they broke, lift up the upper surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Boyle.*

SPIRITUAL. *adj.* [*spirituel*, Fr from *spirit*.
1. [illegible]
Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*
Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no corporeal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain *spiritual* species. *Bacon.*
All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, declare their absolute dependence upon the first author of all beings, the only self-existent God. *Bentley.*
2. Mental; intellectual.
The same disaster has invaded his *spirituals*; the passions rebel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no government. *South.*
3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.
Some who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God *Calamy's Sermons.*
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastick.
Place man in some publick society, civil or *spiritual*. *Hooker.*
[illegible]
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life. *Shakespeare.*
[illegible]
Upon our *spiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did
Spiritual armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*
The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation of mens souls, than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as agreeable as they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*

SPIRITUALITY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual*.]
1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.
If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto *spirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtile and pure. *Raleigh.*
2. Intellectual nature.
A pleasure made for the soul; suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South's Sermons.*
3. [*Spiritualité*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.
Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall prepare it for the *spiritualities* of religion. *South's Sermons.*
4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.
Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualties*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

SPI'RITUALTY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body.
We of the *spiritualty*
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakespeare.*

SPIRITUALIZATION. *n. s.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of spiritualizing.

To SPI'RITUALIZE *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, Fr from *spirit*.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.
This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to *spiritualize* and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our ſurvey from the loweſt dregs of ſenſe, and ſo aſcend to our more *ſpiritualized* ſelves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption, muſt be calcined and *ſpiritualized*, and thus be clothed upon with glory. *Decay of Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary ſatisfaction, and an everlaſting happineſs, as great as God can give, and our *ſpiritualized* capacities receive. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SPIRI'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiritual*] Without corporeal groſſneſs; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the ſame degree that virgins live more *ſpiritually* than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent ſtate. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living.*

SPI'RITUOUS. *adj.* [*ſpiritueux*, Fr. from *ſpirit*]

1 Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity and activity of parts.

More refin'd, more *ſpirituous* and pure,
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*

The moſt *ſpirituous* and moſt fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Lively, gay; vivid; airy.

It may appear airy and *ſpirituous*, and fit for the welcome of cheerful guests. *Weſton's Architecture.*

SPIRITUOSITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſpirituous.*] The quality of be-
SPIRITUOUSNESS. } ing ſpirituous, tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*ſpruyten*, Dutch, to ſhoot up. *Skinner*; *ſprutta*, Swediſh to fly out. *Lye.*] To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream; to ſtream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of ſpirit, ſo that it *ſpirteth* when the flopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more lively and wincy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As the ſmall jett, which haſty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gardner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus
Retir'd for ſhelter to his wonted caves,
His ſcaly flocks about their ſhepherd play,
And rowling round him, *ſpirt* the bitter ſea. *Dryden.*

When rains the paſſage hide,
Oft the looſe ſtones *ſpirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careleſs foot *Gay.*

To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [A corruption of *ſpirt.*] To diſſipate.

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be ſoon diſſipated and *ſpirtled* into the circumambient ſpace, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SPI'RY. *adj.* [from *ſpire.*]

1. Pyramidal.

Waſte ſandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *ſpiry* fir, and ſhapely box adorn. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

In theſe lone walls, their days eternal bound,
Theſe moſs-grown domes with *ſpiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows ſhed a ſolemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *ſpiry* volumes of the ſnake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*

SPISS. *adj.* [*ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Cloſe, firm, thick.

From his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling windineſs of much knowledge, iſſued this *ſpiſs* and denſe, yet poliſhed; this copious, yet conciſe treatiſe of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

SPISSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Groſſneſs, thickneſs.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the ſooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it laſting, yet they caſt up ſome *ſpiſſitude.* *Bacon.*

[illegible]*ſpiſſitude* is ſubdued by acrid things, and acrimony by incraſſating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SPIT. *n. ſ.* [ſpreat, Saxon; *ſpit*, Dutch; *ſpede*, Italian.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Leſt that thy wives with *ſpits*, and boys with ſtones
In puny battle ſlay me. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

They may be contrived to the moving of jacks in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *ſpit.* *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful ſit,
Contriving for the pot and *ſpit.* *Swift.*

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade.

Where the earth is waſhed from the quick, face it with the firſt *ſpit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* Preterite *ſpat*; participle paſſ. *ſpit*, or *ſpitted.* [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a ſpit.

I ſee my couſin's ghoſt
Seeking out Romeo, that did *ſpit* his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

2. To thruſt through.

I *ſpitted* frogs, I cruſh'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* [ſpeotan, Saxon, *ſpitter*, Daniſh.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
That *ſpits* forth death, and mountains, rocks and ſeas.

Commiſſions which compel from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, make bold mouths,
Tongues *ſpit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *ſpit* *Shak. ſp.*

I dare meet Surrey,
And *ſpit* upon him whilſt I ſay he lies, *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

You *ſpit* upon me laſt Wedneſday,
You ſpurn'd me ſuch a day. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

The watry kingdom, whoſe ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits, but they come. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *ſpat* on the ground, made clay of the ſpittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *John* ix. 6

A maid came from her father's houſe to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herſelf a Chriſtian, *ſpit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *ſpit* at him, were it not for fear he ſhould ſomething more than *ſpit* at them. *South's Sermons.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the ſnuff till the candle goes out. *Swift's Rules for the Servants.*

SPI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *hoſpital.*] A chantable foundation. In uſe only in the phraſes, *a ſpittal ſermon*, and *rob not the ſpittal.*

To SPI'TCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards faſt pork with orange peel,
Or garniſhes his lamb with *ſpitchcock* eel. *King.*

SPITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpyt*, Dutch; *deſpit*, French.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *ſpite* than ſhame in her, or, if it were a ſhame, a ſhame not of the fact, but of the repulſe, ſhe did thirſt for a revenge. *Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *ſpite*,
Each ſtirring others to revenge their cauſe. *Daniel.*

Done all to ſpite
The great Creator; but their *ſpite* ſtill ſerves
His glory to augment. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Be gone, ye criticks, and reſtrain your *ſpite*,
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. SPITE *of*, or *In* SPITE *of.* Notwithſtanding, in defiance of. It is often uſed without any malignity of meaning.

Bleſſed be ſuch a preacher, whom God made uſe of to ſpeak a word in ſeaſon, and ſaved me *in ſpite of* the world, the devil, and myſelf. *South.*

In ſpite of me I love, and ſee too late
My mother's pride muſt find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd ſake, *ſpite of* my boding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

My father's fate,
In ſpite of all the fortitude that ſhines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my ſoul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addiſ. Cato.*

In ſpite of all applications the patient grew worſe every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To miſchief, to treat maliciouſly; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguil'd, divorced, wronged, *ſpighted*, ſlain,
Moſt deteſtable death, by thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll ſacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *ſpight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To fill with ſpite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight againſt the fight of Zelmane, who, more *ſpited* with that courteſy, than one that did nothing ſhould be able to reſiſt her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own ſweet [illegible] *Sidney.*

Darius, *ſpited* at the magi, endeavoured to aboliſh not only their learning but their language. *Temple.*

SPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*ſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadlieſt and *ſpitefulleſt* enemies of Chriſtianity that were in the world, and in this reſpect their orders to be ſhunned *Hooker.*

All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward ſon,
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſneſs, and a *ſpiteful* endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame flight eſteem of him. *South's Sermons.*

The *ſpiteful* ſtars have ſhed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

SPI'TEFULLY, *adv.* [from *ſpiteful*] Malicioufly, malignantly

I would to Heaven, *ſpitefully* forſworn
That fatal beaſt like this I would have torn. *Waller*

Vaneſſa ſat,
Scarce liſt'ning to their idle chat,
Further than ſometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to put them down;
At laſt ſhe *ſpitefully* was bent
To try their wiſdom's full extent. *Swift*

SPI'TEFULNESS, *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiteful*] Malice, malignity, deſire of vexing.

It looks more like *ſpitefulneſs* and ill-nature, than a diligent ſearch after truth. *Keil againſt Burnet*

SPITTED. *adj.* [from *ſpit*] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *ſpitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*

SPITTER. [from *ſpit*]

1. One who puts meat on a ſpit.
2. One who ſpits with his mouth.
3. A young deer. *Ainſworth.*

SPI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *hoſpital*, and therefore better written *ſpital*, or *ſpittal*.] Hoſpital. It is ſtill retained in Scotland.

To the *ſpittle* go,
And from the powd'ring tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Creſſid's kind. *Shakeſp. H V*

This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again;
She whom the *ſpittle* houſe, and uicerous ſores,
Would caſt the gorge at, this embalms and ſpices
To th' April-day again. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Care the *ſpittle* world of maladies. *Cleaveland*

SPI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [ſpeodlan, Saxon] Moiſture of the mouth.

The ſaliva or *ſpittle* is an humour of eminent uſe. *Ray.*

Mænas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head,
No blood from bitten nails thoſe poems drew,
But churn'd like *ſpittle* from the lips they flew *Dryden.*

The *ſpittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the arterial blood it is ſaponaceous *Arbuthnot.*

A genius for all ſtations fit,
Whoſe meaneſt talent is his wit;
His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a raſcal ſtateſman's *ſpittle*. *Swift*

SPI'TTVENOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpit* and *venom*.] Poiſon ejected from the mouth

The *ſpittvenom* of their poiſoned hearts breaketh out to the [illegible] *Feaver*

SPLANCHNO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*ſplanchnologie*, French; σπλάγχνα and λόγος] A treatiſe or diſcourſe of the bowels. *Dict*

To SPLASH *v. a.* [*plaſka*, Swediſh. They have both an affinity with *pluſh*.] To daub with dirt in great quantity

SPLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *ſplaſh*.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

SPLA'YFOOT *adj.* [*ſpley* or *diſplay* and *foot*.] Having the foot turned toward

Though ſtill ſome traces of our ruſtick vein,
And *ſpayfoot* verſe remain'd, and will remain. *Pope.*

SPLA'YMOUTH. *n. ſ.* [*ſplay* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by deſign.

All authors to their own defects are blind
Had'ſt thou but Janus-like a face behind,
To ſee the people when *ſplaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues lolling out a foot. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpleen*, Latin.]

1. The milt, one of the viſcera, of which the uſe is ſcarcely known. It is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger and melancholy.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the ſhort ribs, you may conclude the *ſpleen* wounded. *Wiſeman.*

2. Anger; ſpite; ill-humour.

If the maſt ſeem,
Create her child of *ſpleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart diſnatur'd torment to her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Charge not in your *ſpleen* a noble perſon,
And ſpoil your nobler ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kind pity checks my *ſpleen*; brave ſcorn forbids
Thoſe tears to flow, which ſwell my eye-lids. *Donne.*

All envy'd; but the Theſſyan brethren ſhow'd
The leaſt reſpect; and thus they vent their *ſpleen* aloud:
Lay down thoſe honour'd ſpoils. *Dryden.*

In noble minds ſome dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *ſpleen* and four diſdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a *ſpleen*, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath power to ſay, behold!
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapour

Spleen, vapours, and ſmall pox above them all. *Pope*
Bodies chang'd to various forms by *ſpleen*. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENED. *adj.* [from *ſpleen*.] Deprived of the ſpleen.

Animals *ſpleened* grow ſalacious. *Arbuth.*

SPLE'ENFUL *adj.* [*ſpleen* and *full*.] Angry, peeviſh, fretful, melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, ſcatter up and down,
Myſelf have calm'd their *ſpleenful* mutiny. *Shak. H VI.*

The chearful ſoldiers, with new ſtores ſupply'd,
Now long to execute their *ſpleenful* will. *Dryden.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that over hangs the ſea, the whiſtling of the wind is better muſick to contented minds than the opera to the *ſpleenful*. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENLESS *adj.* [from *ſpleen*.] Kind, gentle; mild. Obſolete.

Mean time flew our ſhips, and ſtreight we ſeicht
The ſyren's iſle, a *ſpleenleſs* wind ſo ſtreicht
Her wings to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

SPLE'ENWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpleen* and *wort*.] Miltwaſte. A plant

The leaves and fruit are like thoſe of the fern, but the pinnulæ are eared at their baſis. *Miller*

Safe paſs'd the gnome through this fantaſtick band,
A branch of healing *ſpleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

SPLEENY. *adj.* [from *ſpleen*.] Angry, peeviſh.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deſerving; yet I know her for
A *ſpleeny* Lutheran, and not wholeſome to
Our cauſe. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

SPLE'NDENT *adj.* [*ſplendens*, Latin.] Shining, groſſly; having luſtre

They aſſigned them names from ſome remarkable qualities, that is very obſervable in their red and *ſplendent* planets. *Brown.*

Metallick ſubſtances may, by reaſon of their great denſity, reflect all the light incident upon them, and ſo be as opake and *ſplendent* as it's poſſible for any body to be. *Newton.*

SPLENDID. *adj.* [*ſplendide*, Fr. *ſplendidus*, Latin.] Showy; magnificent; ſumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our ſtate
Of *ſplendid* vaſſalage. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonade.
Faſt by his ſide Piſiſtratus lay ſpread,
In age his equal, on a *ſplendid* bed. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SPLE'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſplendid*.] Magnificently; ſumptuouſly; pompouſly

Their condition, though it look *ſplendidly*, yet when you handle it on all ſides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *ſplendidly*, yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *Addre.*

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *ſplendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*

He, of the royal ſtore
Splendidly frugal, ſits whole nights devoid
Of ſweet repoſe. *Philips.*

SPLE'NDOUR *n. ſ.* [*ſplendeur*, French, *ſplendor*, Latin.]

1. Luſtre; power of ſhining

Splendour hath a degree of whiteneſs, eſpecially if there be a little repercuſſion, for a looking-glaſs, with the ſtee behind, looketh whiter than glaſs ſimple. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The dignity of gold above ſilver is not much, the *ſplendour* is alike, and more pleaſing to ſome eyes, as in cloth of ſilver. *Bacon's Phyſ Remarks.*

The firſt ſymptoms are a chilneſs, a certain *ſplendour* or ſhining in the eyes, with a little moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an eſteem and reverence to them, than by firſt procuring it to himſelf by *ſplendour* of habit and retinue. *South's Sermons.*

'Tis uſe alone that ſanctifies expence,
And *ſplendour* borrows all her rays from ſenſe. *Pope.*

SPLE'NETICK. *adj* [*ſplenetique*, French.] Troubled with the ſpleen; fretful; peeviſh

Horace purged himſelf from theſe *ſplenetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his ſatyrs. *Dryden.*

This daughter ſullenly lowers, t'other ſteals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *ſplenetick*. *Tatler.*

You humour me when I am ſick;
Why not when I am *ſplenetick*? *Pope.*

SPLE'NICK. *adj.* [*ſplenique*, French; *ſplen*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpleen.

Suppoſe the ſpleen obſtructed in its lower parts and *ſplenick* arch, a potent heat cauſeth the orgaſmus to burſt. *Harvey.*

The *ſplenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *ſplenick* veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPLE'NISH *adj.* [from *ſpleen*.] Fretful; peeviſh.

Yourſelves you muſt engage,
Somewhat to cool your *ſpleniſh* rage,
Your grievous thirſt, and to aſſwage,
That firſt you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITE

SPLENITIVE, *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Hot, fiery, passionate. Not in use.

Take thy fingers from my throat,
For though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

SPLENT. *n. s.* [Or perhaps *splint*; *spinetta*, Italian.]

Splent is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single *splent*; but when there is another opposite to it on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *splent*. *Farrier's Dict.*

To SPLICE. *v. a.* [*spliessen*, Dutch; *plico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splints*, which not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up in linnen cloths *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To SPLINT, To SPLINTER } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To secure by splints.

This broken joint intreat her to *splinter*, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak. Othello.*

2. To shiver, to break into fragments.

SPLINTER. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of Montgomery's staff going quite at his beaver. *Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them flie;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatick *splinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.

A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides. *Grew's Museum.*

To SPLINTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. *split* [*spletten*, *splitten*, Dutch.]

1. To cleave, to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Mine own tongue *splits* what it speaks. *Shakespeare.*

That self-hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Wer't thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather
To *split* thy fire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*

When cold Winter *split* the rocks in twain,
He stript the bearsfoot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *split* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *splits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in some miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide, to part.

Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphysicks the skill of *splitting* an hair, of distinguishing without a difference. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered, dilated, and *split*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newt.*

He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience; two crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more solemn shew he *split* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh, would it please the gods to *split*
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair,
With half the lustre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and size. *Swift.*

3. To dash and break on a rock.

God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *split*. *Decay of Piety.*

Those who live by shores, with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly. *Dryden.*

4. To divide, to break into discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power [illegible] their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*

[illegible] under, to crack, to suffer disruption.

[illegible] exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by contraction. *Boyle.*

What's't to me,
Who never fail on her unfaithful sea,
If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the mast *split*, and threaten wrack? *Dryden.*

The road that to the lungs this store transmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits*. *Blackmore.*

Each had a gravity would make you *split*,
And shook his head at Moody as a wit. *Pope.*

2. To be broken against rocks.

After our ship did *split*,
When you, and the poor number saved with you,
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakespeare.*

These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lovers daily *split*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and projector are cast away. *Addison's Spectator.*

The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *split*. *Gulliver.*

SPLI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *split*.] One who splits.

How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst! *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER *n. s.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Latin; *spolier*, French.]

1. To rob, to take away by force.

Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance. *Heb.*

This mount
With all his verdure *spoil'd*, and trees adrift. *Milton.*

2. To plunder; to strip of goods.

Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled* of all that they had. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoil'st* the field. *Prior.*

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt, to mar; to make useless. [This is properly *spill*, spillan, Saxon.]

Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain deceit *Col.* 8

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

To SPOIL. *v. n.*

1. To practice robbery or plunder.

England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used often to break forth to rob and *spoil*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They which hate us *spoil* for themselves. *Ps.* xliv. 14.

2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.

He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

SPOIL. *n. s.* [*spolium*, Latin.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword,
For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,
Using no other weapon but his name. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Where the cleaver chops the heifer's *spoil*,
Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*. *Shakespeare.*

Go and speed!
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin are my gain. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

3. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shakespeare.*

4. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live till they be old. *Bacon.*

SPO'ILER. *n. s.* [from *spoil.*]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth suffer now, as she's become
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey. *Ben. Johns. Catiline.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of religious persons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Came you, then, here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,
To waste, to plunder, out of meer compassion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,
Had your human tyrants ne'er reach'd our world! *A. Philips.*

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPOILFUL. *adj.* [*spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful; rapacious.

Having oft in battle vanquished
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established *Fairy Queen.*

SPOKE. *n. s.* [ꝑpaca, Saxon, *spelche*, German.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the *spokes* and felloes of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shakes.*

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach;
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

SPOKE. The preterite of *speak*.

They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest. *Sprat*

SPOKEN. Participle passive of *speak*.

Wouldst thou be *spoken* for to the king? 2 *Kings* iv. 13.

The original of these signs for communication is found in *viva voce*, in *spoken* language. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

SPO'KESMAN. *n. s.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One who speaks for another

'Tis you that have the reason.
—To do what?
—To be a *spokesman* from madam Silvia: *Shakespeare.*

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Ex.* iv. 16.

To SPOLIATE *v. a* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder *Dict.*

SPOLIA'TION. *n. f.* [*spoliation*, French; *spoliatio*, Latin.] The act of robbery or privation.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*, and sometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*, as when a man suffers a *spoliation* by his own act. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

SPO'NDEE. *n. f* [*spondée*, French; *spondæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone, and the striving to heave it up the mountain. Homer clogs the verse with *spondees*, and leaves the vowels open. *Broome.*

SPO'NDYLE. *n. f.* [σφόνδυλος; *spondile*, Fr. *spondylus*, Latin.] A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance, without any *spondyles*, processes, or protuberances. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *n. f.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A soft porous substance supposed by some the moss of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large but tough moss. *Ham.*

They opened and washed part of their *sponges*. *Sandys.*

Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till they are full, and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's blood come away. *L'Estrange.*

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge

Except between the words of translation and the mind of Scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *sponged* out. *Hooker.*

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by means

The ant lives upon her own honesty; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common smell-feast, that *sponges* upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

Here wont the dean, when he's to seek,
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift.*

SPO'NGER. *n. f.* [from *sponge*.] One who hangs for a maintenance on others

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher flies and *spongers*. *L'Estrange.*

SPO'NGINESS. *n. f.* [from *spongy*.] Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*. *Harvey.*

SPONGIOUS. *adj* [*spongieux*, French; from *sponge*.] Full of small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongeous*, and contain an oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres. *Chey.*

SPO'NGY. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and therefore aptest to contract and dilate itself. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

A *spongy* excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The body of the tree being very *spongy* within, though hard without, they easily contrive into canoes. *More.*

Into earth's *spungy* veins the ocean sinks,
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks. *Denham.*
Return, unhappy swain!
The *spungy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain. *Dryden.*

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*

2. Wet; drenched, soaked; full like a sponge.

When their drenched natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *spungy* officers, who shall bear the guilt. *Shakesp.*

SPONK. *n. f.* A word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, any *sponks* will ye buy? Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

SPONSION. *n. f.* [*sponsio*, Latin.] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'NSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A surety, one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women and one man, and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for their education in the true Christian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with the person to whom he becomes surety *Browne.*

SPONTA'NEITY. *n. f* [*spontaneitas*, school Lat. *spontanéité*, Fr. from *spontaneus*] Voluntariness, willingness, accord uncompelled

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together, so may *spontaneity* and liberty, but real necessity and true liberty can never. *Bramh. against Hobbs.*

Strict necessity they simple call;
It so behoves the will, that things foreknown
Be *spontaneity* not choice are done *Dryden.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*spontanée*, French; from *sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary, not compelled, acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analogal motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*. I have reason to conclude, that these are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

They now came forth
Spontaneous, for within them spirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord *M.*

While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove *P.*

Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance,
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow. *Pope.*

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spontaneous*] Voluntarily, of its own accord

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an ed[illegible] should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themselves beneath it. *Bentley.*

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as hard as a stone. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

[illegible]

The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneous* gusts of many of their animal motions, are not explicable without supposing some active determinate power connexed to and coherent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SPOOL. *n. f.* [*spuhl*, German, *spoel*, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end, or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill

To SPOOM *v. n.* [Probably from *spume*, or *foam*, as a ship driven with violence spumes, or raises a foam.]

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*

SPOON *n. f.* [*spaen*, Dutch, *spone*, Danish, *spoon*, Islandick.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Would'st thou drown thyself,
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up. *Shakesp. King John.*

This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him, I have no long *spoon*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope.*

SPO'ONBILL. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *bill*.] A bird.

The shoveller, or *spoonbill*, the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Museum.*

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *spoonbill*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SPO'ONFUL. *n. f* [*spoon* and *full*]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half an ounce.

Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt, that he take such a pill, or a *spoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as of what we take seldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls*. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *meat*] Liquid food, nourishment taken with a spoon.

We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only *spoonmeats*. *Wise.*

Wretched
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy gugaws cry,
Be sullen, and refuse the lullaby. *Dryde Pers.*

Diet moſt upon *ſpoonmeats*, as veal, or cock broths. *Harv.*

SPOONWORT, or *Scurvygraſs*. *n. ſ.* See SCURVYGRASS

SPOON. *v. n.* In ſea language, is when a ſhip being under ſail in a ſtorm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind *Bailey.*

SPORA'DICAL. *adj.* [σποραδικὸς; *ſporadique*, French.]

A ſporadical diſeaſe is an endemial diſeaſe, what in a particular ſeaſon affects but few people. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſport*, a make-game, Skinner.

1. Play; diverſion, game, frolick and tumultuous merriment.

were ſuch as carried riches of knowledge upon the ſtream of delight *Sidney.*

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their *ſport*. *Shakſpeare's K. Lear.*

If I ſuſpect without cauſe, why then make *ſport* at me, then let me be your jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

When their hearts were merry, they ſaid, call for Samſon, that he may make us *ſport*, and they called for him, and he made them *ſport*. *Judg.* xvi. 25

As a mad man who caſteth fire-brands, arrows and death, ſo is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and ſaith, am not I in *ſport*? *Prov.* xxv.

The diſcourſe of fools is irkſome, and their *ſport* is mere wantonneſs of ſin. *Eccluſ* xxvii. 13.

2. Mock, contemptuous mirth.

They had his meſſengers in deriſion and made a *ſport* of his [illegible]hets. 1 *Eſdr.* i 51.

To make *ſport* with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into raillery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

3 That with which one plays

Each on his rock tranſfix'd, the *ſport* and prey
Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton.*

Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting caves, the *ſport* of every wind,
Leſt they diſperſe in air. *Dryden.*

4. Play, idle gingle.

An author who ſhould introduce ſuch a *ſport* of words upon our ſtage, would meet with ſmall applauſe. *Broome.*

5. Diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing.

Now for our mountain *ſport*, up to yon hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The king, who was exceſſively affected to hunting, and the *ſports* of the field, had a great deſire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton court. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they *ſported* themſelves in his pain, and delighted in his prayers as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her *ſport* herſelf
With that ſhe's big with. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Againſt whom do ye *ſport* yourſelves? againſt whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Iſa.* lvii. 4.

What pretty ſtories theſe are for a man of his ſeriouſneſs to [illegible]

Let ſuch writers go on at their deareſt peril, and *ſport* themſelves in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

2. To repreſent by any kind of play.

Now *ſporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth,
Expreſſing juſtly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majeſtick part. *Dryden.*

3. To play; to frolick, to game; to wanton.

They *ſporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the ſun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*

Lariſſa, as ſhe *ſported* at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

4. To trifle

If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jeſts, he renders himſelf ridiculous, becauſe he *ſports* with his own ſe[illegible] *Till.*

SPORTFUL. *adj.* [*ſport* and *full.*] Merry; frolick; wanton, ludicrous; done in jeſt.

How with a *ſportful* malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge *Shakeſpeare.*

His highneſs, even in ſuch a flight and *ſportful* combate, had a nobler ſenſe of juſt dealing. *Howel.*

Down he alights among the *ſportful* herd
Of thoſe four-footed kinds. *Milton.*

Behold your own Aſcanius, while he ſaid,
He drew his glitt'ring helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *ſportful* arms he led *Dryden.*

They are no *ſportful* productions of the ſoil, but did once belong to real and living fiſhes; ſeeing each of them doth exactly reſemble ſome other ſhell on the ſea ſhore. *Bentley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis, which, becauſe it is too *ſportful*, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*

SPORTFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonly; merrily

SPORTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonneſs, play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himſelf ſo, as the ladies loſt the further marking of his *ſportfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

SPORTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſport.*] Gay, merry, frolick; wanton, playful; lud crous.

I am not in a *ſportive* humour now;
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakeſpear.*

Is it I
That drive thee from the *ſportive* court, where thou
Was't ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of ſmoky muſkets? *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

While thus the conſtant pair alternate ſaid,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *ſportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bo[illegible] *Pope.*

We muſt not hope wholly to change their or[illegible]pers, nor make the gay, penſive and grave, nor the melancholy, *ſportive*, without ſpoiling them. *Locke.*

No wonder ſavages or ſubjects ſlain,
Were equal crimes in a deſpotick reign;
Both doom'd alike for *ſportive* tyrants bled,
But ſubjects ſtarv'd while ſavages were fed. *Pope.*

SPO'RTIVENESS *n. ſ.* [from *ſportive.*] Gaiety, play; wantonneſs.

Shall I conclude her to be ſimple, that has her time to begin, or refuſe *ſportiveneſs* as freely as I have? *Walton's Angler.*

SPO'RTSMAN *n. ſ.* [*ſport* and *man.*] One who purſues the recreations of the field.

Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the Chriſtians have their St. Hubert: he ſpeaks of the conſtellation which makes a good *ſportſman*. *Addiſon.*

SPORTULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſportule*, French, *ſportula*, Latin.] An alms; a dole.

The biſhops, who conſecrated the ground, had a ſtall or *ſportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpette*, Daniſh, *ſpotte*, Dutch.]

1. A blot; a mark made by diſcoloration

This three years day, theſe eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemiſh or of *ſpot*,
Bereft of light, their ſeeing have forgot. *Milton.*

A long ſeries of anceſtors ſhews the native luſtre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the leaſt *ſpot* is viſible on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. A taint, a diſgrace, a reproach.

3. I know not well the meaning of *ſpot* in this place, unleſs it be a ſcandalous woman, a diſgrace to her ſex.

Let him take thee,
And boaſt thee up to the ſhouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greateſt *ſpot*
Of all thy ſex. *Shakſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

4. A ſmall extent of place.

That *ſpot* to which I point is paradiſe,
Adam's abode, thoſe lofty ſhades his bow'r. *Milton.*

He, who with Plato, ſhall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raiſed to other contemplations than thoſe who looked not beyond this *ſpot* of earth, and thoſe periſhing things in it. *Locke.*

About one of theſe breathing paſſages is a *ſpot* of myrtles, that flouriſh with the ſteam of theſe vapours. *Addiſon.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *ſpots* of flowers. *The Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *ſpot* of ground where only one grew before, would deſerve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Gulliver.*

5. Any particular place.

I would be buſy in the world, and learn,
Not like a coarſe and uſeleſs dunghil weed,
Fix'd to one *ſpot*, and rot juſt as I grow. *Cowley.*

As in this grove I took my laſt farewel,
As on this very *ſpot* of earth I fell,
So ſhe my prey becomes ev'n here *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell upon that fatal *ſpot*
Our brother died. *Granville.*

6. *Upon the* SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. [*Sur le champ.*]

The lion did not chop him up immediately *upon the ſpot*; and yet he was reſolved he ſhould not eſcape. *L'Eſtrange.*

It was determined *upon the ſpot*, according as the oratory on either ſide prevailed. *Swift.*

To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with diſcolorations, to maculate.

They are polluted off'rings, more abhorr'd
Than *ſpotted* livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Have you not ſeen a handkerchief,
Spotted with ſtrawberries in your wife's hand? *Shakeſpeare.*

But ſerpents now more amity maintain,
From *ſpotted* ſkins the leopard does refrain:
No weaker lion's by a ſtronger ſlain. *Tate's Juvenal.*

I counted the patches on both ſides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty ſtronger than the whig; but next morning the whole puppet-ſhow was filled with faces *ſpotted* after the whiggiſh manner. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

I [illegible] of God's mansion,
My virgin life, no *spotted* thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the christian faith, from the time of the apostles, but at this day it is *spotted* with many absurdities. *Abbot's Descript. of the World.*

SPOTLESS. *adj.* [from *spot*.]

1. Free from spots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity, immaculate, pure; untainted.

So much fairer
And *spotless* shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakespeare.*

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *spotless*
In th' eyes of heaven. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

You grac'd the several parts of life,
A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to observe his *spotless* behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*

SPOTTER. *n. s.* [from *spot*.] One that spots; one that maculates.

SPOTTY. *adj.* [from *spot*.] Full of spots; maculated.

The moon whose orb
Through optick glass the Tuscan artist views
In Valombrosa to descry new lands,
Rivers or mountains on her *spotty* globe. *Milton.*

[illegible] [from *sponsalia*, Latin.] Nuptial, matrimonial, conjugal, connubial; bridal.

There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites. *Shakespeare.*

Hope's chast kiss wrongs no more joy's maiden head,
Than *spousal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crashaw.*

This other in her prime of love,
Spousal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*

Sleep'st thou, careless of the nuptial day?
Thy *spousal* ornament neglected lies,
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope's Odyssey.*

[illegible] *n. s.* [*sponsalia*, Latin.] Marriage nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*,
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakespeare.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung *spousal*, and bid haste the ev'ning star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*

The *spousals* of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*

Æthereal musick did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of *spousals* in the air
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *n. s.* [*sponsa*, *sponsus*, Latin; *espouse*, French.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem,
Beside so qualified as may beseem
The *spouse* of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

At once farewel, O faithful *spouse*! they said,
At once th'encroaching flames their closing lips invade *Dryd.*

SPOUSED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused, joined together as in matrimony

The led the vine
To wed her elm, she *spous'd* about him twins
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*

SPOUSELESS. *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *spouseless* queen with am'rous wiles,
Resort the nobles from the neighbring isles. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *n. s.* [from *spuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured.

She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two *spouts*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

In whales that breathe, lest the water should get unto the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fistula or *spout* at the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this snout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout*. *Ben. Johnson.*

As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout*. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some equality of bores that it stay little. *Bacon.*

In this single cathedral the very *spouts* are loaded with ornaments. *Addison on Italy.*

From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. *Pope.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once.

Not the dreadful *spout*,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

The force of these motions pressing more in some places than in others, there would fall not showers, but great *spouts* or cascades of water *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout

We will bear home that lusty blood again,
Which here we came to *spout* against your town. *Shakesp.*

I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkleth or *spouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw
To heav'n, that heav'n sees cruelties might know. *Waller.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale,
He twists his back, and rears his threatning tail
He *spouts* the tide *Creech.*

To SPOUT [illegible] like as from a spout.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring musick of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills. *Sidney.*

No hands cou'd force it thence, so fixt it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood *Dryd.*

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground *Woodward.*

All the glittering hills
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson's Autumn.*

To SPRAIN. *v. a.* [Corrupted from *strain*.] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

Should the big vast extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle *sprain*. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint

I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis [illegible]

SPRAINTS. *n. s.* The dung of an otter. [illegible]

SPRANG The preterite of *spring*.

Mankind *sprang* from one common original; whence this tradition would be universally diffused *Tillotson.*

SPRAT. *n. s.* [*sprot*, Dutch.] A small sea fish.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

All saints do lay for porke and sowse,
For *sprats* and spurlings for their house. *Tusser.*

Of round fish there are bret, *sprat*, barn, smelts. *Carew.*

To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Danish, *spurtelen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death.

Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*;
A sight to vex the father's soul. *Shakespeare.*

Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble with agitation and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged; but upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

Telamon hap'd to meet
A rising root that held his fallen'd feet,
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*. *Prior.*

Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to human race? who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawled* out of ditches? *Bentley.*

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *sprawl'd* a while, and scarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*

SPRAY. *n. s.* [Of the same race with *sprit* and *sprout*.]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At sight whereof each bird that sits on *spray*,
And every beast that to his den was fled,
Come forth afresh out of their late dismay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*,
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakespeare.*

In hewing Rutland, when his leaves put forth,
Clifford set his murth'ring knife to the root,
From whence that tender *spray* did sweetly spring. *Shakesp.*

The wind that whistles through the *sprays*,
Maintains the consort of the song:
And hidden birds with native lays,
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The

S P R

2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*.
Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*. *Arbuthnot.*

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [ꝩppeban, Saxon; *spreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand, to make to cover or fill a larger space than before.
He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Gen.* xxxv.
Rizpah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the rock. 2 *Sam.* xxi.
Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more hasty than they use to be. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish. *Jer.* x.

2. To cover by extension
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Granville.*

3. To cover over.
The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. *Isa* xl 19.

4. To stretch, to extend.
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. *Shakespeare.*
He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up to heaven, and he blessed the congregation. 1 *Kings* viii 54.
The stately trees fast *spread* their branches. *Milton.*
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay *spread*,
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publish, to divulge; to disseminate.
They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country. *Matth.* ix. 31.

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.
Their course thro' thickest constellations held,
They *spread* their bane. *Milton.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself
Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds, or the noise of his tabernacle? *Job* xxxvi. 29.
The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their *spreading* and ambitious designs. *Bacon.*
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*
Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,
And lov'd the *spreading* oak, was there. *Addison's Cato.*
The valley opened at the farther end *spreading* forth into an immense ocean *Addison*

SPREAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent, compass
I have got a fine *spread* of improveable lands, and am already ploughing up some, fencing others. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts
No flower hath that *spread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

SPREADER *n. s.* [from *spread.*]

1. One that spreads.
By conforming ourselves we should be *spreaders* of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw from Papists by our conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. Publisher, divulger, disseminator.
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news *Swift*

SPRENT *part.* [from *sprenge*, to sprinkle, ꝩppenzan, ꝩppeman, Saxon, *sprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.
O lips, that kiss'd that hand, with my tears *sprent*. *Sidney.*

SPRIG *n. s.* [*ysprig*, Welsh, *fo Davies:* but it is probably of the same race with *spring.*] A small branch; a spray.
The substance is true ivy, after it is taken down, the friends of the family are desirous to have some *sprig* to keep. *Bacon*
Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *sprig* of bays in fifty years,
While ev'ry foot his claim al edges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

SPRIG *Chrystal. n. s.*
In perpendicular fissures, chrystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *chrystal*. *Woodward.*

SPRIGGY. *adj* [from *sprig.*] Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT. *n. s.* [Contraction of *spirit*, *spiritus*, Latin: it was anciently written *sprete* or *spryte*, and *spirit*, as now written, was long considered in verse as a monosyllable this word should therefore be spelled *sprite*, and its derivatives *spritely*, *sprightful*, *sprightly*, otherwise.]

1. Spirit, shade, soul, incorporeal agent.
She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the message of her *spright*. *Spenser.*
Forth he called out of deep darkness dread,
Legions of *sprights*, the which like little flies,
Flutt'ring about his ever damned head,
Await whereto their service he applies. *Fairy Queen.*
While with heav'nly charity she spoke,
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke,
The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves received the guilty *spright*. *Dryden.*
Of these am I who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*. *Pope.*

2. Walking spirit; apparition.
The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more to do with darkness than light, yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to separate them again. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.
O chastity, the chief of heav'nly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*:
To only thee my constant course I bear,
Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly,
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow.
We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. A ludicrous use.
I am *sprighted* with a fool. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

SPRIGHTFUL. *adj* [*spright* and *full*] Lively; brisk, gay; vigorous.
The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—
—Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
Happy my eyes when they behold thy face
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beats,
At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightful* joys. *Otway.*

SPRIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *sprightful.*] Briskly; vigorously.
Norfolk, *sprightfully* and bold,
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakesp.*

SPRIGHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sprightly*] Liveliness; briskness; vigour, gaiety, vivacity.
The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction with a companion so heavy, but in dreams, observe with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does she exert herself *Addison.*

SPRIGHTLY. *adj.* [from *spright.*] Gay; brisk; lively, vigorous; airy; vivacious.
Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*
When now the *sprightly* trumpet, from afar,
Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryden.*
Each morn they wak'd me with a *sprightly* lay
Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day. *Prior.*
The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* Preterite *sprung* or *sprong*, anciently *sprang.* [ꝩppingan, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.
All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare.*
To his musick, plants and flowers
Ever *sprung*, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.
To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job* xxxviii. 27
Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *sprang* up and encreased. *Mark* iv. 8
Tell me, in what happy fields
The thistle *springs*, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*

2. To begin to grow
That the nipples should be made with such perforations as to admit passage to the milk, when drawn, otherwise to retain it, and the teeth of the young not *sprung*, are effects of providence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from seed.
Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves; and in the second year that which *springeth* of the same. 2 *Kings.*
Much more good of sin shall *spring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into existence, to issue forth
Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies. *Shakespeare.*
Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wish *springs* mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

5. To arise; to appear
When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judges.*
To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is *sprung* up. *Matth.* iv 16

6. To issue with effect or force.
Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn;
Oh *spring* to light auspicious babe be born. *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from ancestors.
How youngly he began to serve his country,
How long continued; and what stock he *springs* of;
The noble house of Marcius. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Our Lord *sprung* out of Juden. *Heb.* vii. 14.
All these
Shall, like the brethren *sprung* of dragon's teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em. *Ben. Johnson.*
Heroes of old, by rapine, and by spoil,
In search of fame did all the world embroil;

Thus

Thus to their gods, each then ally'd his name,
This *sprang* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Granv.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.

They found new hope to spring
Out of despair *Milton.*

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *sprang* from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

Do not blast my *springing* hopes
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Rowe.*

9. To grow, to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*
Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of necessity *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

10. To bound, to leap, to jump.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain, he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again. *Shak. H. VIII.*

I *sprang* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man chuse, than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man *Shakesp.*

He called for a light, and *sprang* in and fell before Paris. *Id.*

When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again,
Then *sprang* she forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

Her blood already fever'd, with a furious leap
She *sprung* from bed. *Dryden.*

Nor rises she long; but as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain,
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

See, aw'd by heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;
And *springing* from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Badmore.*

From height to height, and bounds along the plains,

That mountain stag would I once rather be,
Than be a slave. *Prior's Britain.*

11. To fly with elastick power.

A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of the stick that *springs.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

12. To rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damn'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring.* *Otway.*

A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our

13. To rise from a fountain.

Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of *springing* water *Gen.* xxvi. 19.

Let the wide world his praises sing,
Where Tigris and Euphrates *springs*;
And from the Danube's frosty banks to those
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Rofcomm.*

14. To proceed as from a source.

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day
With your dull influence 'tis for you
To sit and scowl upon night's heavy brow.

15. To shoot; to flee with speed and violence.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright.
The pow'r, behold the pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*

The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarg'd,
The fleet swift skimming o'er the surges flew,
And Grecian cliffs appeared. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. a.*

1. To start, to rouse game.

Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose:
Now negligent of sport I lie,
And now, as other fawkners use,
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and dye,
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne.*

That *sprung* the game you were to set,
Before you had time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*

A large cock pheasant he *sprung* in one of the neighbouring woods. *Addison's Spectator.*

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can *spring* any thing, whereas in town, whilst I am following one character, I am crolled by another, that they puzzle the chace. *Addison.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The scent grows warm, he stops, he *springs* the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce to light.

The nurse, surpriz'd with fright,
Starts and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,
And would not be obliged to God for more.
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heaven, and of a nobler kind
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy light,
And reason saw not, 'till faith *sprung* the light. *Dryden.*

He that has such a burning zeal, and *springs* such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Cato.*

3. To make by starting a plank.

People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *sprung* a leak. *L'Estrange.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time
Beware the publick slaughter of the town,
Thou *sprung'st* a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*

Whether she *sprang* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

4. To discharge a mine.

Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who have *sprung* divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole rest was overthrown.

5. To contrive as a sudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprung* a new project, and it was advertised that the crisis could not appear 'till the ladies had shewn their zeal against the pretender *Swift.*

6. To produce hastily.

7. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.

Unbeseeming skill
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*

SPRING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The season in which plants spring and vegetate; the vernal season.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing
To his musick, plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting *Spring.* *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

The *Spring* visiteth not these quarters so timely as the eastern parts. *Carew.*

Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. An elastick body; a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself to its former state.

Spring as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one

Wilkins's Math. Magick.

The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder it throws the chaps of the vice open *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

He that was sharp sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastick motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastick force.

Heav'ns, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! *Dryd.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another impenetrability makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly *in vacuo*, they will by the laws of motion stop where they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they be elastick, and receive new motion from their *spring.* *Newt.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring* which is weakened, when she operates more in concert with the body *Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or propagated.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *springs* of life,
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

Nature is the same, and man is the same; has the same affections and passions, and the same *springs* that give them motion. *Rymer.*

Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move
The hero's glory, or the virgin's love. *Pope's Prol. to Cato.*

5. A leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a sudden struggle.

The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke:
Then stretch'd his feather'd vans with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight.

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground. *Add. Cato.*

O. A

6. A leak, a ſtart of plank.
Each petty hand
Can ſteer a ſhip becalm'd, but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, muſt know
His tides, his current; how to ſhift his ſails,
Where her *ſprings* are, her leaks, and how to ſtop 'em
Ben Jonſon's Catiline.

7. A fountain, an iſſue of water from the earth.
Now ſtop thy *ſprings*, my ſea ſhall ſuck them dry,
And ſwell ſo much the higher by their ebb. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
Springs on the tops of hills paſs through a great deal of pure earth, without the mixture of other waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
When in th' effects ſhe doth the cauſes know,
And ſeeing the ſtream, thinks where the *ſpring* doth riſe,
And ſeeing the branch, conceives the root below
Theſe things ſhe views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*
He adds the running *ſprings* and ſtanding lakes,
And bounding barks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*
Nor hears him knocking at his ſeven-fold gates,
And ſeeks his hidden *ſpring*, and fears his neighbours fates. *Dry.*
He bathed himſelf in cold *ſpring* water in the moſt of Winter *Locke.*
The water that falls down from the clouds, ſinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *ſprings*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

8. A ſource, that by which any thing is ſupplied
To that great ſprin, which doth great kingdoms move,
The ſacred *ſpring*, whence right and honour ſtream,
Diffuſing virtue, ſhedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia ſheds her beams. *Davies.*
I move, I ſee, I ſpeak, diſcourſe, and know,
Though now I am, I was not always ſo.
Then that from which I was, muſt be before,
Whom, as my *ſpring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*
Rolling down through ſo many barbarous ages, from the *ſpring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. *Dryden.*
He has a ſecret *ſpring* of ſpiritual joy, and the continual feaſt of a good conſcience within, that forbids him to be miſerable. *Bentley.*

9. Riſe, beginning.
About the *ſpring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of the houſe. 1 *Sa.* ix. 26.

10. Courſe, or [illegible]
The firſt *ſprings* of great events, like thoſe of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift.*

SPRING. *adv.* [from the noun.] With elaſtick vigour.
Before the bull the pictur'd winged love,
With his young brother ſport, light fluttering
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove,
The one his bow and ſhafts, the other *ſpring*
A burning lead about his head did move,
As in their ſire's new love both triumphing. *Spenſer.*

SPRI'NGAL. *n. ſ.* A youth, *Spenſer.*

SPRINGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring*.] A gin, a nooſe which faſtened to any elaſtick body catches by a ſpring or jerk.
As a woodcock to my own *ſpringe*, Oſrick,
I'm juſtly kill'd with mine own treachery.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet
Let goats for food their loaded udders lend,
But neither *ſpringe*, nets, nor ſnares employ *Dryden.*
With hairy *ſprings* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair ſurprize the finny prey. *Pope.*

SPRINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring*.] One who rouſes game.

SPRI'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpringy*.] Elaſticity; power of reſtoration.
Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themſelves into another ſtate, the progreſs may be much more ſlow, ſince it was a great while before the texture of the corpuſcles of the ſteel were ſo altered as to make them loſe their former *ſpringineſs*. *Boyle.*
The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elaſticity and *ſpringineſs*, capable of condenſation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

SPRI'NGHALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpring* and *halt*.] A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs.
They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the ſpavin
And *ſpringhalt* reign'd among them. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

SPRI'NGTIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new moon, high tide.
Love, like *ſpringtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youth a vein,
But each tide does leſs ſupply,
Till they quite ſhrink in again
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryd. Tyrannick Love.*
Moſt people die when the moon chiefly reigns, that is, in the night, or upon or near a *ſpringtide*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

SPRI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring*.] A ſprinkle; an elaſtick nooſe.
Woodcocks arrive firſt on the north coaſt, where every plaſh ſhoot ſerveth for *ſpringes* to take them. *Carew.*

To SPRI'NGLE. *v. n.* Miſprinted, I ſuppoſe, for *ſprinkle*.

This is Timon's laſt,
Who, ſtuck and ſpangled with your flatteries,
Waſhes it off, and *ſprinkles* in your faces
Your reeking villany. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

SPRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *ſpring*.]
1. Elaſtick, having the power of reſtoring itſelf
Had not the Maker wrought the *ſpringy* frame,
[illegible]
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languiſh'd in th' arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had ſtrove, with fruitleſs pain,
To puſh the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackm. Creation.*
This vaſt contraction and expanſion ſeems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be *ſpringy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulſive power. *Newton.*
Though the bundle of fibres which conſtitute the muſcles may be ſmall, the fibres may be ſtrong and *ſpringy*. *Arbuthnot.*
If our air had not been a *ſpringy* body, no animal could have exerciſed the very function of reſpiration, and yet the ends of reſpiration are not ſerved by that ſpringineſs, but by ſome other unknown quality. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. [From *ſpring*.] Full of ſprings or fountains. Not uſed.
Where the ſandy or gravelly lands are *ſpringy* or wet, rather mar them for graſs than corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [*ſprinkelen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſcatter, to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes.
Take handfuls of aſhes of the furnace, and let Moſes *ſprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Ex.* ix. 8
2. To ſcatter in drops.
Sprincle water of purifying upon them. *Num.* viii. 7.
3. To beſprinkle; to waſh, wet, or daſh by ſprinkling
Let us draw near with a true heart, in full aſſurance of faith, having our hearts *ſprinkled* from an evil conſcience. *Heb.*
Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *ſprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*
The prince, with living water *ſprinkl'd* o'er
His limbs and body, then approach'd the door,
Poſſeſs'd the porch. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops.
The prieſt ſhall *ſprinkle* of the oil with his finger *Levit.*
Baptiſm may well enough be performed by *ſprinkling*, or effuſion of water *Aylifſe's Parergon.*
When dextrous damſels twirl the *ſprinkling* mop,
And cleanſe the ſpatter'd ſaſh, and ſcrub the ſtairs,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay's Trivia.*

To SPRIT. *v. a.* [ꝩpȳttan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out, to eject with force. Commonly *pro.*
Toads ſometimes exclude or *ſprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To SPRIT. *v. n.* [ꝩpȳttan, Saxon, *ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To ſhoot; to germinate, to ſprout.

SPRIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shoot, ſprout.
The barley, after it has been couched four days, will ſweat a little, and ſhew the chit or *ſprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPRI'TSAIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſprit* and *ſail*.] The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit-maſt. *Dict.*
Our men quitted themſelves of the fireſhip, by cutting the *ſpritſail* tackle off with their ſhort hatchets. *Wiſeman.*

SPRITE. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *ſpirit*.] A ſpirit; an incorporeal agent
The *ſprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a ſalamander's name. *Pope.*

SPRI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorouſly, with life and ardour.
The Greeks *ſpritefully* drew from the darts the corſe,
And hearſt it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliads.*

SPRONG. The preterite of *ſpring*. Obſolete.
Not miſtruſting, 'till theſe new curioſities *ſprang* up, that ever any man would think our labour here [illegible] time waſtefully conſumed. *Hooker.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [ꝩpȳttan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhoot by vegetation; to germinate.
Try whether theſe things in the *ſprouting* do increaſe weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *ſprouted*. *Bacon.*
That leaf faded, but the young buds *ſprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
We find no ſecurity to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whoſe ends, cut off, have notwithſtanding *ſprouted*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Old Baucis is by old Philemon ſeen
Sprouting with ſudden leaves of ſprightly green. *Dryden.*
Hence *ſprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood:
For phyſick ſome, and ſome deſign'd for food. *Blackmore.*
Envy'd Britannia, ſturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top ſhe proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *ſprouts* againſt the ſtroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior*

Rub malt between your hands to get the corne or *sprouting* clean away. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

Th' enliv'ning dust its head begins to rear,
And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickell.*

SPROUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.

Stamp o' trees, lying out [illegible] with *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassel'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. *Milton.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPRUCE. *adj.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *preux*, French, but he proposes it with hesitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from *sprout*; *Casaubon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance.

The tree
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond *Donne.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou do'st meet. *Donne.*
Along the crisped shades and bow'rs
Revels the *spruce* and jocund Spring;
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*

I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by many chymists. *Boyle.*

He put his band and beard in order,
The *spruce* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*
He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel *Tatler.*
This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbuthnot.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCEBEER. *n. s.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir

In ulcers of the kidneys *sprucebeer* is a good balsamick. *Arb.*

SPRU'CELEATHER *n. s.* [Corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Ainsw.*

The *leather* was of *Pruce*. *Dryden's Fables.*

SPRU'CENESS. *n. s.* [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *spring*.

Tall Norway fir, their masts in battle spent,
And English oaks, *sprung* leaks, and planks, restore. *Dryd.*
Now from beneath Malea's airy height,
Aloft she *sprung*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*
Who *sprung* from kings shall know less joy than I. *Pope.*

SPRUNT. *n. s.* Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.

SPUD. *n. s.* A short knife.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt,
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt
My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn. n. s.* Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME. *n. s.* [*spuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, 'till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light *Milton.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which are caused by the airy parts diffused by the congealable mixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*spuma*, Latin.] To foam; to froth

SPU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*spumeus*, Latin; from the noun.] Frothy;
SPU'MY. } foamy.

The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence, and becoming airy and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madness, rolling from afar,
The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through the lungs, arises from its own elastic city, and its violent motion, the aerial particles expanding themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN. The preterite and part. pass. of *spin*

The nymph nor *spun*, nor dress'd with artful pride;
Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd. *Addison.*

SPUNGE. *n. s.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A sponge. See SPONGE.

When he [illegible] you, and, *spunge*, you shall be dry again. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Considering the motion that was impressed by the painter's hand upon the *spunge*, compounded with the specifick gravity of the *spunge* and the resistance of the air, the *spunge* did [illegible] motion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [Rather *To sponge*.] To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *spunging* while you are young. *Swift to Gay.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [*spunge* and *house*.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs spunge upon them, or riot at their cost

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *spunginghouse*. *Sw.*

SPU'NGY *adj.* [from *spunge*.]

1. Full of small holes, and soft like a spunge

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *spungy* softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse art our staple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet, moist, watery

There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spungy* to suck in the sense of fear *Shakespeare.*
I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spungy* South to this part of the West,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

3. Drunken, wet with liquor

What cannot we put upon
His *spungy* officers? [illegible]

SPUNK. *n. s.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See SPONK

To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of [illegible] make it ruffet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SPUR. *n. s.* [ɼpura, Sax. *spore*, Danish, Islandick, and Dutch; *eperon*, French.

1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidney.*

Whether the body politick be
A horse whereon the governour doth ride,
Who, new-y in the fear, that it may know
He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*. *Shakesp.*

He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the rest of the company *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Was I for this entitled, sir,
And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

2. Incitement; instigation.

Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some end, the desire whereof provoketh unto motion, how should that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur*? [illegible]

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress? *Shakesp. Julius Cæs.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *spur* of a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future, to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *spur* of virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts, and emulation, which is the other *spur*, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only, *spur* to human industry and action, is uneasiness. *Locke.*

The former may be a *spur* to the latter, 'till age makes him in love with the study, without any church bait. *Cheyne.*

3. A stimulus, a prick, any thing that galls and teazes.

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the feet [illegible] their *spur*, it is but a nail

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks. *Ray.*

5. Any thing standing out, a snag.

The strong bas'd promontory
Have I made shake, and pluckt up by the *spurs*
The pine and cedar *Shakespeare.*

To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the spur, to drive with the spur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of starting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the couch. *Addison.*

Your father, when he mounted,
Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spurr'd* them hard. *Dryden.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is caressed? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them men; for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace. *Collier on Pride.*

2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time
So much they *spur* their expedition. *Shakespeare.*

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with the marks of good will, that affection may *spur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

3. To

3. To drive by force.
Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loaths.

To SPUR. *v. n.*
1. To travel with great expedition
With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear.
A double wreath shall crown our Cæsar's brows. *Dryden.*
2. To press forward
Ascanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass'd. *Dryd. Æn.*
Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and error, yet, by *spurring* on, redress themselves. *Grew.*

SPU'RGALLED. *adj.* [*spur* and *gall*] Hurt with the spur.
I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass,
Spurgall'd and tir'd, by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*
What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend. *Pope.*

SPURGE. *n. s.* [*espurge*, French; *spurge*, Dutch, from *purga*, Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner*

The flower consists of one leaf, of the globous bell shape, cut into several moon-shaped segments, and encompassed by two little leaves, which seem to perform the office of a flower cup: the pointal is for the most part triangular, which rises from the bottom of the flower, and becomes a fruit of the same shape, divided into three cells, each containing an oblong seed. Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wartwort is one. The first sort, called broad-leaved spurge, is a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some to destroy warts, but particular care should be taken in the application, because it is a strong caustick. *Miller.*

The leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional operations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SPURGE *Laurel*, or *Mezereon*. *n. s.* [*thymelæa*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower consists of one leaf, as, for the most part, funnel-shaped, and cut into four segments; from whose centre rises the pointal, which afterward becomes an oval fruit, which is in some full of juice, but in others is dry. In each is contained one oblong seed. It is a rough purge. *Miller.*

SPURIOUS. *adj.* [*spurius*, Latin.]
1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.
The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the present Roman medallists. *Addison on Italy.*
If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. *Swift*
2. Not legitimate; bastard.
Your Scipios, Cæsar's, Pompey's, and your Cato's,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addison. Cato.*

SPURLING. *n. s.* [*esperlan*, French.] A small sea-fish.
A [illegible]
For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser.*

To SPURN. *v. a.* [spornan, Saxon.]
1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.
They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
Say my request's unjust,
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
He in the surging smoke
Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*
So was I forc'd
To do a sovereign justice to myself,
And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with my foot. *Addison's Spectator.*
A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,
That threats a fight, and *spurns* the rising sand. *Pope.*
When Athens sinks by fates unjust,
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust. *Pope.*
Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down *Pope.*
2. To reject, to scorn; to put away with contempt, to disdain.
In wisdom I should ask your name;
But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
What safe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shakespeare.*
3. To treat with contempt.
Domesticks will pay a more chearful service, when they find themselves not *spurned*, because fortune has laid them at their masters feet. *Locke.*

To SPURN. *v. n.*
1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance.
A son to blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person,
Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shakesp.*
I, Pandulph, do religiously demand
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully do'st *spurn*? *Shakesp. King John.*
Instruct me why
Vanoc should *spurn* against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips's Britan.*
2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.
The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

SPURN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Kick, insolent and contemptuous treatment.
The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

SPU'RNEY. *n. s.* A plant.

SPURRER. *n. s.* [from *spur*.] One who uses spurs.

SPU'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *spur*.] One who makes spurs.

SPU'RRY. *n. s.* [*spergula*, Latin.] A plant.
Spurry seed is sown in the low countries in Summer, the first time in May, that it may flower in June and July; and in August the seed is ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To SPURT. *v. n.* [See To SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick stream.
If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurting* out of the blood will shew it. *Wiseman's Surgery*

SPU'RWAY. *n. s.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horseway; a bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*sputum*, Latin.] The act of spitting.
A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Latin.]
1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.
If a many drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood;
That, *sputt'ring* in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dry.*
2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.
The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,
Foresees the storms impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their *sputt'ring* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*
3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech.
A pinking owl sat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what he meant to stand staring her in the eyes. *L'Estrange.*
They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*
Though he *sputter* through a session,
It never makes the least impression;
Whate'er he speaks for madness goes. *Swift.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation.
Thou do'st with lies the throne invade,
Obtaining heav'n for whate'er ails befall,
And *sputt'ring* under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*
In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

SPU'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *sputter*.] One that sputters.

SPY. *n. s.* [*espie*, Welsh, *espion*, French, *spion*, Dutch, *spector*, Latin.] It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expressed: thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were so called from *ari*, which, among the nations of *Caucasus*, still signifies *one*, and *spi*, which has been received from the old Asiatick languages for an *eye*, *sight*, or one that *sees*.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.
We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon's the mystery of things,
As if we were God's *spies*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress. *Clarendon.*
I come no *spy*,
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a *spy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton.*
Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their *spies*:
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

O'er my men I'll ſet my careful *ſpies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*
Theſe wretched *ſpies* of wit muſt then confeſs,
They take more pains to pleaſe themſelves the leſs. *Dryden.*
Thoſe who attend on their ſtate, are ſo many *ſpies* placed upon them by the publick to obſerve them nearly. *Atterbury.*

To SPY *v. a.* [See SPY, *n. ſ.*]

1. To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance, or in a ſtate of concealment; to eſpy.

I ſpit hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could ſpeak as well as *ſpy*,
This were the worſt that it could ſay,
That being well I fain would ſtay. *Donne.*
As tiger *ſpy'd* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*
A countryman *ſpied* a ſnake under a hedge, half frozen to death. *L'Eſtrange.*
My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *ſpy*
Haſte in his ſteps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*
One in reading ſkip'd over all ſentences where he *ſpy'd* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To diſcover by cloſe examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has *ſpy'd* ſome defect in an entail, how ſo ſcrious are they to repair that errour. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To ſearch or diſcover by artifice.

Moſes ſent to *ſpy* out Jaazer, and took the villages. *Numb.*

To SPY, *v. n.* To ſearch narrowly.

It is my nature's plague
To *ſpy* into abuſe; and oft my jealouſy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

SPY'BOAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpy* and *boat.*] A boat ſent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the ſea to their *ſpyboats* to keep them from being diſcovered, came from the Venetians. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why muſt old pidgeons, and they ſtale, be dreſt,
When there's ſo many *ſquab* ones in the neſt. *King.*

2. Fat, thick and ſtout; awkwardly bulky

The nappy ale goes round,
Nor the *ſquab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice. *Betterton.*

SQUAB. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſofa or couch; a ſtuffed cuſhion.

On her large *ſquab* you find her ſpread,
Like a fat corpſe upon a bed. *Swift.*

SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy ſudden fall, plump and flat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoiſe up into the air, and dropt him down, *ſquab*, upon a rock, that daſhed him to pieces. *L'Eſtr.*

SQUA'BBIE. *n. ſ.* [*ſquab*, and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients.

Cornwal *ſquabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings,
And Leiceſter beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to ſquelch or ſquaſh.

SQUA'BBISH. *adj.* [from *ſquab.*] Thick; heavy; fleſhy.

Diet renders them of a *ſquabbiſh* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabla*, Swediſh.] To quarrel; to debate peeviſhly, to wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and ſpeak parrot? and *ſquabble*? ſwagger? oh, thou invincible ſpirit of wine! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
I thought it not improper in a *ſquabbling* and contentious age, to deteſt the vanity of confeſſing ignorance. *Glanville.*
If there muſt be diſputes, is not *ſquabbling* leſs inconvenient than murder? *Collier on Duelling.*
The ſenſe of theſe propoſitions is very plain, though logicians might *ſquabble* a whole day, whether they ſhould rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts's Logick.*

SQUA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *ſquabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Eſtrange.*
A man whoſe perſonal courage is ſuſpected, is not to drive ſquadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of ſome *ſquabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbuth.*

SQUA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquabble.*] A quarrelſome fellow; a brawler.

SQUADDRON. *n. ſ.* [*eſcadron*, Fr. *ſquadrone*, Italian, from *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. A body of men drawn up ſquare.

Thoſe half rounding guards
Juſt met, and cloſing ſtood in *ſquadron* join'd. *Milton.*

2. A part of an army; a troop.

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a ſet battle to fight with *ſquadrons* coming orderly on. *Knolles.*
Then beauteous Atys, with luxurious bred,
Of equal age, the ſecond *ſquadron* led. *Dryden.*

3. Part of a fleet, a certain number of ſhips.

Rome could not maintain its dominion over ſo many provinces, without *ſquadrons* ready equipped. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUADRONED. *adj.* [from *ſquadron.*] Formed into ſquadrons.

They gladly thither haſte; and by a choir
Of *ſquadron'd* angels hear his carol ſung. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

SQUA'LID. *adj.* [*ſqualidus*, Latin.] Foul, naſty; filthy.

A doleful caſe deſires a doleful ſong,
Without vain art or curious compliments,
And *ſqualid* fortune into baſeneſs flowing,
Doth ſcorn the pride of wonted ornaments *Spenſer.*
Uncomb'd his locks, and *ſqualid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay deſire. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
All theſe Cocytus bounds with *ſqualid* reeds,
With muddy ditches and with deadly weeds. *Dryden.*

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*ſquala*, Swediſh.] To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling ſhoulder veal *ſqualls* out at the ſight of a knife. *Spectator.*
I put five into my coat pocket, and as to the ſixth I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *ſqualled* terribly. *Swift.*
Cornelius ſunk back on a chair, the gueſts flood aſtoniſhed, the infant *ſquall'd.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SQUALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Loud ſcream.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The ſhort thick ſob, loud ſcream, and ſhriller *ſquall.* *Swift.*

2. Sudden guſt of wind. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquall.*] Screamer; one that ſcreams.

SQUA'LOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Coarſeneſs; naſtineſs, want of cleanlineſs and neatneſs.

Take heed that their new flowers and ſweetneſs do not as much corrupt as the others dryneſs and *ſqualor*. *Ben Johnſon.*
What can filthy poverty give elſe, but beggary, ſu ſome naſtineſs, *ſqualor*, uglineſs, hunger, and thirſt? *Burton.*

SQUA'LLY. *adj.* [from *ſquall.*] Windy, guſty. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'MOUS. *adj.* [*ſquameus*, Latin.] Scaly, covered with ſcales.

The ſea was replenished with fiſh, of the cartilaginous and *ſquamoſe*, as of the teſtaceous and cruſtaceous kinds. *Wiſeman.*
Thoſe galls and balls are produced, in the gems of oak, which may be called *ſquamous* oak cones. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To SQUA'NDER. *v. a.* [*verſchwenden*, Teutonick.]

1. To ſcatter ravenouſly; to ſpend profuſely; to throw away in idle prodigality.

We *ſquander* away ſome part of our fortune at play. *Atterb.*
They often *ſquander'd*, but they never gave. *Savage.*
Never take a favourite waiting maid, to inſinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *ſquander*. *Swift.*
Then, in plain proſe, were made two ſorts of men,
To *ſquander* ſome, and ſome to hive again. *Pope.*
True friends would rather ſee ſuch thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *ſquander* about to all the world. *Pope.*
How uncertain it is, whether the years we propoſe to ourſelves ſhall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we ſhall have power or even inclination to improve them better than thoſe we now *ſquander* away. *Rogers.*

2. To ſcatter; to diſſipate; to diſperſe.

He hath an argoſie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *ſquandered* abroad. *Shakeſpeare.*
The troops we *ſquander'd* firſt, again appear
From ſev'ral quarters, and encloſe the rear. *Dryden.*
He is a ſucceſsful warrior,
And has the ſoldiers hearts upon the ſtirrup
Of Arragon our *ſquander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

SQUA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquander.*] A ſpendthrift, a prodigal, a waſter, a lavither.

Plenty in their own keeping, teaches them from the beginning, to be *ſquanderers* and waſters. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *adj.* [*ſgwar*, Welſh; *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of four equal ſides and four right angles.

All the doors and poſts were *ſquare*, with the windows. *Kings.*
Water and air the varied form confound;
The ſtraight looks crooked, and the *ſquare* grows round *Prior.*

2. Forming a right angle.

This inſtrument is for ſtriking lines *ſquare* to other lines or ſtreight ſides, and try the ſquareneſs of their work *Moxon.*

3. Cornered, having angles of whatever content; as three ſquare, five ſquare.

Catching up in haſte his three *ſquare* ſhield,
And ſhining helmet, ſoon him buckled to the field. *Spenſer.*
The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker and almoſt three *ſquare*, is inſerted into the firſt bone of the ſternon. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. Parallel; exactly ſuitable.

She's a moſt triumphant lady, if report be *ſquare* to her. *Shak.*

5. Strong, ſtout; well ſet. As, a *ſquare* man.

6. Equal; exact; honeſt; fair. As, *ſquare* dealing.

All have not offended;
For thoſe that were, it is not *ſquare* to take
On thoſe that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands,
Are not inherited. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the *ſquare*, as 4 is the *ſquare* root of 16; becauſe $4 \times 4 = 16$; and likewiſe 6 the *ſquare* root of 36, as $6 \times 6 = 36$.

SQUARE.

S QUARE *n. f.* [*quadra*, Latin.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.

Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way in *square* appear to me,
Justly proportion'd up unto his height,
So far as archer might his level see. *Spenser.*
Rais'd of grassy turf their table was,
And on her ample *square* from side to side
All Autumn pil'd. *Milton.*

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles the *square* which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides, containing the right angle. *Brown.*

4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct.

In St Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous. Corinth many ways reproved: they of Galatia much more out of *square*.

The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other overslights came more out of *square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto. *Spenser's Ireland.*

I have not kept my *square*, but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Nothing so much setteth this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education. *Raleigh.*

6. Squadron; troops formed square.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war *Shakespeare.*

Our superfluous lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our *squares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of such a hilding foe. *Shakespeare.*

7. A *square* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square. The following example is not accurate.

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise,
Add one round hundred, and if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square*. *Pope.*

8. Quaternion; number four.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your love. *Shakespeare.*

9. Level; equality.

Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the square with a poor man, shall certainly undoe him. *L'Estrange.*

We live not on the *square* with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please. *Dryden.*

10. Quartile; the astronomical situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine and opposite
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.

I shall break no *squares* whether it be so or not. *L'Estrange.*

12. SQUARES *go.* The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of squares.

One frog looked about him to see how *squares* went with their new king. *L'Estrange.*

To SQUARE *v. a.* [*quadro*, Latin, from the noun.]

1. To form with right angles.

He employs not on us the hammer and the chizzel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

2. To reduce to a square.

Circles to *square*, and cubes to double,
Would give a man excessive trouble. *Prior.*

3. To measure, to reduce to a measure.

Stubborn criticks, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* all the sex
By Cressida's rule. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

4. To adjust, to regulate; to mould, to shape.

Dreams are toys,
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,
I will be *squar'd* by this. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

How frantickly I *square* my talk! *Shakespeare.*
to have a stubborn soul,
no further than this world,
Square accordingly *Shakespeare.*
[illegible] as a measure of our undertakings, as
[illegible] the proportions whereof we are to [illegible]
Decay of Piety.

The oracle was inforced to proclaim Socrates to be wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives. *Hammond.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,
A living sermon of the truths he taught;
For this by rules severe his life he *squar'd*,
That all might see the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden.*

This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education. *Swift.*

5. To accommodate, to fit.

Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial
To my proportion'd strength *Milton.*

6. To respect in quartile.

O'er libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy goat and crab that *square* the scales. *Creech.*

Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government. *South's Sermons.*

To SQUARE. *v. n.*

1. To suit with; to fit with.

I set them by the rule, and, as they *square*,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. *Dryden.*
His description *squares* exactly to mine *Woodward.*
These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phænomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*

2. To quarre; to go to opposite sides. Obsolete.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? would it offend you then
That both should speed! *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*
But they do *square*, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. *Shakespeare.*

SQUARENESS. *n. f.* [from *square*.] The state of being square.

This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squareness* of their work. *Moxon.*

Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body. *Watts's Logick.*

SQUASH. *n. f.* [from *quash*.]

1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a *squash* is before it is a peascod, or a coddling, when it is almost an apple. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. [*Melopepo*.] A plant.

The characters are, it hath the whole appearance of a pumpion or gourd, from which this differs in its fruit, which is round, fleshy, streaked, angular, and for the most part divided into five partitions, inclosing flat seeds adhering to a spongy placenta. *Miller.*

Squash is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.

How like I then was to this kernel,
This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. A sudden fall.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To SQUAT, *v. n.* [*quatter*, Italian.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cowering, close to the ground.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*
Her dearest comrades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift.*

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

The squill-insect is so called from some similitude to the squill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*. *Grew.*

Alma in verse, in prose, the mind,
By Aristotle's pen defin'd,
Throughout the body *squat* or tall,
Is *bonâ fide*, all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT. *n. f.*

1. The posture of cowering or lying close.

A flutch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden fall.

Bruises, *squats* and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *n. f.* A sort of mineral.

The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated. *Woodw.*

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*squara*, Swedish.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.

2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakespeare.*

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

I see the new Arion sail,
The lute still trembling under each thy nail
At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bases roar. *Dryden.*

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addison.*

How like brutes organs are to ours,
They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that for any thing in nature,
Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satyr. *Prior.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*, *Pope.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3 To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

SQUEAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of pursuing dogs
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,
Thor swore! as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice, to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.

SQUEAMISH. *adj.* [for *squeamish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned, being apt to take offence without much reason. It is used always in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela. *Sidney.*

Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*,
That takes a balking for a blemish;
For what's more honourable than scars,
Or skin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*

His musick is rustick, and perhaps too plain,
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious.
South.

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-pac'd politician must presently laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture.
South's Sermons.

[illegible] principles they may revive the worship of the [illegible]; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of [illegible] *Swift.*

[illegible] house, fifty thousand operators, considering the [illegible] squeamishness of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is but reasonable. *Swift.*

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [cpyan, Saxon; *yr gwasgu*, Welsh.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing. *Wilkins.*

The sinking of the earth would make an extraordinary convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze* the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*

None acted mournings forc'd to flow,
Or *squeeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden.*

When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope.*

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3 To force between close bodies.

4. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.

A concave sphere of gold fill'd with water and solder'd up, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton's Opticks.*

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

5. To force way through close bodies.

Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *L'Estrange.*

SQUEEZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Compression, pressure.

A subtile artist stands with wond'rous bags,
That bears imprison'd winds, of gentler sort
Than those that eas'd Laertes' son encloses
Peaceful they sleep; but let the touch *squeeze*
Of labouring elbow rouse them, out they fly
Melodious, and with spritely accents charm.

SQUELCH. *n. f.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.

He tore the earth which he had sav'd
From [illegible]
So close as the poor devil [illegible]
he stampers, bawling like mad.

SQUIB. *n. f.* [*schieten*, German, to push forward. This etymology, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.

The armada at Calais, sir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*, for it was no more than a stratagem of fire-boats marshes, and sent upon them. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The forest of the south, compareth the French valour to a *squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes. *Howel's Local Parallels.*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze,
But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays. *Waller.*

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

2. Any petty fellow.

Asked for their pass by every *squib*,
That list at will them to revile or snub. *Spenser.*

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Tatler.*

SQUILL. *n. f.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Latin; *squille*, Fr.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves are broad, the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out before the leaves. *Miller.*

Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*

'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*. *Roscommon.*

The self same atoms
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast,
And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste. *Garth.*

2. A fish.

3. An insect.

The *squill*-insect is so called from some similitude to the *squill* fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, composed of several rings, the head broad and squat. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY. *n. f.* [*squinance*, *squinancie*, Fr. *squinanzia*, Italian.] An inflammation in the throat, a quinsey.

It is used for *squinances* and inflammations of the throat; whereby it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue.
[illegible]

In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation. *Wiseman.*

SQUINT. *adj.* [*schuynte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly, looking suspiciously.

Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will, and children set upon a table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move inwards, as affecting to see the light, and so induce *squinting*.
Bacon's Natural History.

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

To SQUINT. *a.*

1. To form the eye to oblique vision.

This is the foul Flibbertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shakespeare.*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

SQUI'NTEYED. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]

1. Having the sight directed oblique.

He was so *squinteyed*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

The timbrel and the *squintifego* maid
Of Lesbos thee; lest the gods for sin,
Should, with a swelling dropsy stuff thy skin. *Dryden.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look asquint. A cant word.

I remember I once saw him

Do'st thou *squint* at me? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

SQUIRE. *n. s.* [Contraction of *esquire*, *escuyer*, French. See ESQUIRE.]

1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a *squire*. *Shakesp.*

The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

2. An attendant on a noble warriour.

Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' *squire*
Now left to rule Ascanius. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope.*

3. An attendant at court.

Return with her—
I could as well be brought
To knee his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg,
To keep base life a-foot. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

SQUIRREL. *n. s.* [*escurieu*, French, *scurus*, Latin.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

One chanc'd to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a *squirrel*
Which out the kernel gotten had,
When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream. Of uncertain etymology.

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to *squirt* kennel water upon him as he passed along. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate, to let fly. Low cant.

You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.

He with his *squirt* fire could disperse
Whole troops. *Hudibras.*

There is war declared by a lord, his weapons are a pin to scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope.*

2. A small quick stream.

Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in damped water *Bacon's Natural History.*

SQUIRTER. *n. s.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a squirt.

The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loss of their bubble. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*storen*, old Dutch.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.

Be't lawful, that I invocate thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
Stabb'd by the self same hand that made these wounds *Shak.*

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
To *stab* at my frail life. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war,
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as no distinct species of action, but if the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a distinct name, as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke.*

Pope us, think, thou seest thy dying brother
Stabb'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee! *Addison's Cato.*

2. To wound mortally or mischievously.

He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs* *Shakespeare.*

What tears will then be shed!
Then, to compleat her woes, will I espouse
Hermione.—'twill *stab* her to the heart! *A. Philips.*

STAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stab or wound with a sharp pointed weapon.

The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
Kill the still closing waters. *Shakespeare.*

Cleander,
Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriours,
To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe.*

2. [illegible], a fly mischief.

3. A stroke; a blow.

He had a suitable scripture ready to repell them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *stab* to a temptation. *South's Sermons.*

STABBER. *n. s.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABILIMENT. *n. s.* [from *stabilis*, Latin.] Support, firmness; act of making firm.

They serve for *stabilisment*, propagation and shade. *Derham.*

STABILITY. *n. s.* [*stabilité*, Fr. from *stabilitas*, Latin.]

1. Stableness; steadiness, strength to stand.

By the same degrees that either of these happens, the *stability* of the figure is by the same lessened *Temple.*

These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
Such strength and such *stability* impart,
That storms above, and earthquakes under ground
Break not the pillars. *Blackmore.*

He began to try
The [illegible], and that hanging alone's *stability*. [illegible]

2. [illegible], not fluidity.

Since hardness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion. *Boyle.*

3. Firmness of resolution.

STABLE. *adj.* [*stable*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fixed; able to stand.

2. Constant, fixed in resolution or conduct.

If man would be unvariable,
He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
But had a far more desperate than we. *Dennis.*

He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

3. Strong; fixed in state.

This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*, nothing equal, nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers's Sermons.*

STABLE. *n. s.* [*stabulum*, Latin.] A house for beasts.

I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels. *Ezra* xxv. 5.

To STABLE. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled* *Milton.*

STABLEBOY. } *n. s.* [*stable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who at-
STABLEMAN. } tends in the stable.

As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the *stableboy*. *Swift.*

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stablemen* and the stallion to stand in his way. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wines;
I would caress some *stableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Brunsfon.*

STABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *stable*.]

1. Power to stand.

2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.

The king becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, *stableness*,
Bounty, persev'rance, I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare.*

STABLESTAND. *n. s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer, or with a long bow, or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. *Cowel.*

I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in couples with her. *Shakespeare.*

To STABLISH. *v. a.* [*establir*, Fr. *stabilio*, Latin.] To establish, to fix; to settle.

Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Fairy Queen.*

Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work. *2 Thess.* ii. 17.

Poor hereticks in love there be,
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy,
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who're false to you. *Donne.*

His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of heav'n. *Milton.*

STACK. *n. s.* [*stacca*, Italian.]

1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine laid there. *Evelyn's Natural History.*

While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback aided him with a pistol. *Hayward's Buckingham.*

While the cock
To the *stack* or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dame before. *Milton.*

Stacks of maize corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton.*

An inundation, says the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable,
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*

A number of hangings or funerals flanked together.

A mason making a *ſtack* of chimneys, the foundation of the houſe ſunk. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewiſe a hovel will ſerve for a room,
To *ſtack* on the peaſe. *Tuſſer.*

The prices of *ſtacking* up of wood I ſhall give you. *Mort.*

STACTE. *n. ſ.* An aromatick, the gum that diſtils from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take ſweet ſpices, *ſtacte*, and galbanum. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

STA'DLE. *n. ſ.* [ſtæbel, Saxon, a foundation.]

1. Any thing which ſerves for ſupport to another.
2. A ſtaff, a crutch.

He cometh on, his weak ſteps governing
And aged limbs on cypreſs *ſtadle* ſtout,
And with an ivy twine his waiſt is girt about. *Fa. Quem.*

3. A tree ſuffered to grow for coarſe and common uſes, as poſts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.

Leave growing for *ſtaddles* the likelieſt and beſt,
Though ſeller and buyer diſpatched the reſt. *Tuſſer.*

Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *ſtaddles* too thick, will run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bac.*

To STA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtadles.

Firſt ſee it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then ſee it well *ſtadled* without and within. *Tuſſer.*

STA'DTHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *n. ſ.* plur. *ſtaves*. [ſtæf, Saxon; *ſtaff*, Daniſh; *ſtaf*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking.

It much would pleaſe him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *ſtaff*
To lean upon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaſtiſements, that thy rod as well as thy *ſtaff* may comfort us. *K. Charles.*

Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, ſhould now throw away his *ſtaff*, out of fear of a dog. *Bramh.*

2. A prop, a ſupport.

[illegible] *ſtaff*, which hence to the laſt,
And manage it againſt deſpairing thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*

The boy was the very *ſtaff* of my age, my very prop. *Shak.*

3. A ſtick uſed as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *ſtaff* of length.

I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hir'd to bear their *ſtaves*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He that bought the ſkin ran greater riſque than t'other that ſold it, and had the worſe end of the *ſtaff*. *L'Eſtrange.*

With forks and *ſtaves* the felon they purſue. *Dryden.*

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glitt'ring *ſtaff* unfurl'd
Th' imperial enſign. *Milton.*

To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,
A forky *ſtaff* we dext'rouſly apply'd,
Which, in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*

5. An enſign of an office, a badge of authority.

Methought this *ſtaff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

All his officers brake their *ſtaves*, but at their return new *ſtaves* were delivered unto them. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

6. [*Stef*, Iſlandick.] A ſtanza; a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the ſtanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *ſtaff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from conſtraint, he affects half verſes. *Dryden.*

STA'FFISH. *adj.* [from *ſtaff*.] Stiff; harſh. Obſolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpiſh, but hard, tough, and though ſomewhat *ſtaffiſh*, both for learning and whole courſe of living, proveth always beſt. *Aſcham.*

STA'FFTREE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ever green privet.

STAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer, the male of the hind.

To the place a poor ſequeſtred *ſtag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languiſh. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The ſwift *ſtag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*

Th' inhabitants of ſeas and ſkies ſhall change,
And fiſh on ſhore, and *ſtags* in air ſhall range. *Dryden.*

The *ſtag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they ſound like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

STAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage*, French.]

1. A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited.
2. The theatre; the place of ſcenick entertainments.

And much good do't you then,
Brave plush and velvet men:
Can feed on oft; and, laſtly, on your *ſtage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers and the *ſtage* wrights too. *Ben Johnſon.*

Thoſe two Mytilene brethren, baſely born, crept out of a ſmall gallot unto the majeſty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of theſe worldly things, [illegible] down, as if the life of man were not of much more reverend dignity than a *ſtage* play. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I maintain, againſt the enemies of the *ſtage*, that patterns of piety, decently repreſented, may ſecond the precepts. *Dryd.*

One Livius Andronicus was the firſt *ſtage* player in Rome. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Knights, ſquires, and ſteeds muſt enter on the *ſtage*. *Pope.*

Among ſlaves, who exerciſed polite arts, none ſold ſo dear as *ſtage* players or actors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *ſtage* of fools *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. A place in which reſt is taken on a journey, as much of a journey as is performed without intermiſſion. [*Statio*, Latin.]

I ſhall put you in mind where it was you promiſed to ſet out, or begin your firſt *ſtage*, and beſeech you to go before me my guide. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Our next *ſtage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Add.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her lateſt *ſtage*. *Prior.*

By opening a paſſage from Muſcovy to China, and marking the ſeveral *ſtages*, it was a journey of ſo many days. *Baker.*

5. A ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs.

The changes and viciſſitude in wars are many; but chiefly in the feats or *ſtages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

We muſt not expect that our journey through the ſeveral *ſtages* of this life ſhould be all ſmooth and even. *Atterbury.*

To prepare the ſoul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aſpire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through ſeveral hard and laborious *ſtages* of diſcipline. *Regers's Sermons.*

The firſt *ſtage* of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called digeſtion. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly.

Out of uſe
I love the people,
But do not like to *ſtage* me to their eyes:
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applauſe. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The quick comedians
Extempt'rally will *ſtage* us, and preſent
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

STA'GECOACH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its ſtages, a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the accommodation of paſſengers.

The ſtory was told me by a prieſt, as we travelled in a *ſtagecoach*. *Addiſon.*

When late their miry ſides *ſtagecoaches* ſhow,
And their ſtiff horſes through the town move ſlow,
Then let the prudent walker ſhoes provide. *Gay.*

STAGEPLAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.

This rough-caſt unhewn poetry was inſtead of *ſtageplays* for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

STA'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtage*.]

1. A player.

You ſafe in your ſtage clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *ſtagers* and the ſtage wrights too. *Ben Johnſon.*

2. One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner; a perſon of cunning.

I've heard old cunning *ſtagers*
Say, fools for argument uſe wagers. *Hudibras.*

One experienced *ſtager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some *ſtagers* of the wiſer ſort
Made all theſe idle wonderments their ſport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could ſay,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryd.*

One cries out, theſe *ſtagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryd.*

Be by a parſon cheated!
Had you been cunning *ſtagers*,
You might yourſelves be treated
By captains and by may[illegible]

STA'GGARD. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes.

STA'GGARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtag*.] A four year old ſtag.

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*ſtaggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel, not to ſtand or walk ſteadily.

He began to appear ſick and giddy, and to *ſtagger*; after which he fell down as dead. *Bacon.*

He ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *ſtaggr'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*

Then

Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *flaggering* legs betray'd.
Strange odds! where cropsick drunkards muft engage
An hungry foe. *Tate's Juvenal.*

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, *flaggering*, and loſs of memory. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy *flaggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet, but if you allow him reſpite, he will recover his ſtrength *Addiſon.*

3. To heſitate, to fall into doubt, to become leſs confident or determined

A man may, if he were fearful, *flagger* in this attempt. *Shak.*

He *flaggered* not at the promiſe of God through unbelief; but was ſtrong in faith. *Rom* iv. 20.

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reaſon, and authority of theſe the moſt potent is authority; for belief upon reaſon, or experience, will *flagger*. *Bacon.*

No hereticks deſire to ſpread
Their light opinions, like theſe Epicures;
For ſo their *flagg'ring* thoughts are comforted,
And other mens aſſent their doubt aſſures. *Davies.*

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any doubting or *flaggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hamm.*

But let it inward ſink and drown my mind,
Falſhood ſhall want its triumph, I begin
To *flagger*; but I'll prop myſelf within. *Dryden.*

To STA'GGER, *v. a*

1. To make to flagger; to make to reel

That hand ſhall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *flaggers* thus my perſon. *Shakeſp. Richard* II

2. To ſhock; to alarm, to make leſs ſteady or confident.

The queſtion did at firſt ſo *flagger* me,
Bearing a ſtate of mighty moment on't. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

When a prince fails in honour and juſtice, 'tis enough to *flagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Eſtrange.*

Whoſoever will read the ſtory of this war, will find himſelf much *flaggered*, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howel.*

The ſhells being lodged with the ſolemnites, ſelenites, and other like natural foſſils, it was enough to *flagger* a ſpectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that theſe were ſo too. *Woodward.*

STA'GGERS. *n. ſ* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horſe apoplexy.

His horſe paſt cure of the fives, ſtark ſpoil'd with the *flaggers*. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Madneſs, wild conduct, irregular behaviour. Out of uſe.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *flaggers*, and the careleſs lapſe
Of youth and ignorance. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

STA'GNANCY *n. ſ* [from *ſtagnant.*] The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation

STAGNANT *adj.* [*ſtagnant*, Latin.] Motionleſs, ſtill, not agitated; not flowing, not running

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *ſtagnant* in its ample ſeat,
The ſun would through it ſpread deſtructive heat. *Blackm.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the ſand now was caſt into layers, and not to a regular ſettlement, from a water quiet and *ſtagnant*. *Woodward.*

Immur'd and buſied in perpetual ſloth,
That gloomy ſlumber of the *ſtagnant* ſoul. *Irene.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*ſtagnum*, Latin.] To lye motionleſs; to have no courſe or ſtream.

The water which now ariſes muſt have alſo *ſtagnated* at the ſurface, and could never poſſibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the ſtrata been thus raiſed up *Woodw.*

The ailment moving through the capillary tubes *ſtagnates*, and unites itſelf to the veſſel through which it flows *Arbuthn*

Where [illegible]
Where marſhes *ſtagnate*. *Thomſon.*

STAGNATION *n. ſ* [from *ſtagnate.*] Stop of courſe; ceſſation of motion

As the Alps ſurround Geneva on all ſides, they form a vaſt baſon, where there would be a conſtant *ſtagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind ſcatter them from time to time. *Addiſon.*

To what great ends ſo ſervient is the wind?
Behold, where e'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the ſkies.
This from *ſtagnation* and corruption ſaves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore's Creation*

STAID. *participial adjective.* [from *ſtay.*] Sober; grave; regular, compoſed; not wild, not volatile.

Put thyſelf
Into a 'haviour of leſs fear, ere wildneſs
Vanquiſh my *ſtaider* ſenſes. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*

This ſeems to our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black *ſtaid* wiſdom's hue. *Milton.*

I ſhould not be a perſuader to them of ſtudying much in the Spring, after three years that they have well paid their grounds, but to ride out, with prudent and *ſtaid* guides, to all the quarters of the land. *Milton on Education*

I am the more at eaſe in ſir Roger's family, becauſe it conſiſts of ſober and *ſtaid* perſons. *Addiſon.*

STA'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtaid.*] Sobriety; gravity, regularity; contrariety to wildneſs.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that ſerenity and fixed *ſtaidneſs* which is neceſſary to ſo ſevere an intentneſs. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

If ſometimes he appears too gay, yet a ſecret gracefulneſs of youth accompanies his writings, though the *ſtaidneſs* and ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*

To STAIN *v. a.* [*yſtaenio*, Welſh, from *yſ* and *taenu*.

Rhag Gwyar or Gnawo,
Afar *yſtaenawd*. *Taliеſſyn*, an old Britiſh poet.]

1. To blot; to ſpot, to maculate.

Lend me a looking glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or *ſtain* the ſtone,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

From the gaſh a ſtream
His armour *ſtain'd*, ere while ſo bright. *Milton.*

Embrace again, my ſons! be foes no more,
Nor *ſtain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now ſoil'd and *ſtain'd*. *Milton.*

STAIN *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration.

Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh the *ſtains*;
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden's Æn.*

We no where meet with a more pleaſing ſhow than what appears in the heavens at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, which is wholly made up of thoſe different *ſtains* of light that ſhew themſelves in clouds of a different ſituation. *Addiſon.*

Swift trouts diverſify'd with crimſon *ſtains*,
And pikes, the tyrants of the watry plains. *Pope.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

To ſolemn actions of royalty and juſtice their ſuitable ornaments are a beauty are they only in religion a *ſtain*? *Hooker.*

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which ſuch places have, is, I truſt, without any blemiſh or *ſtain* of hereſy. *Hooker.*

Then heav'n and earth renew'd, ſhall be made pure
To ſanctity, that ſhall receive no *ſtain*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt lots; for if he had made the choice himſelf, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *ſtain* upon them for want of merit. *Broome.*

3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praiſe, and yet the *ſtain* of all womankind. *Sidney.*

STA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtain.*] One who ſtains; one who blots.

STA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtain.*]

1. Free from blots or ſpots.

The phenix wings are not ſo rare
For faultleſs length and *ſtainleſs* hue. *Sidney.*

2. Free from ſin or reproach

I cannot love him;
Yet I ſuppoſe him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great eſtate, of freſh and *ſtainleſs* youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

STAIR. *n. ſ* [ȝræȝen, Saxon; *ſtegle*, Dutch.] Steps by which we riſe an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently uſed for the whole order of ſteps; but *ſtair* now, if it be uſed at all, ſignifies, as in *Milton*, only one flight of ſteps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *ſtair* upright, but winding almoſt the full compaſs about, that the ſteepneſs be the more inſenſible. *Stancy.*

How many cowards, whoſe hearts are all as falſe
As *ſtairs* of ſand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shakeſpeare.*

Slaver with lips as common as the *ſtairs*
That mount the Capitol. *Shakeſp.*

I would have one only goodly room above *ſtairs*, of ſome forty foot high. *Bacon's Eſſays*

Sir James Turel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two ſervants, ſtood at the *ſtair*-foot, and ſent theſe two villains to execute the murder *Bacon.*

There being good *ſtairs* at either end, they never went through each other's quarters *Clarendon.*

The *ſtairs* were ſuch as whereon Jacob ſaw
Angels aſcending and deſcending. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Satan now on the lower *ſtair*,
That ſcal'd by ſteps of gold to heav'n gate,
Looks down with wonder at the ſudden view
Of all this world. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

[illegible] Trembling he ſprings,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor ſtaid for *ſtairs*; but down the depth he threw
His body on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*

STA'IRCASE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtair* and *caſe.*] The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs.

To make a complete *ſtaircaſe* is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

I cannot forbear mentioning a *ſtaircaſe*, where the eaſineſs of the aſcent, the diſpoſition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addiſon on Italy.*

STAKE *n. ſ.* [ſpeaca, Saxon, *ſtaeck*, Dutch; *eſtaca*, Spaniſh.]

1. A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground.

The more I ſhaked the *ſtake*, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper ſtill it ſunk into it. *Sidney.*

His credit in the world might ſtand the poor town in great ſtead, as hitherto their miniſters foreign eſtimation hath been the beſt *ſtake* in their hedge. *Hooker.*

He wanted pikes to ſet before his archers;
Inſtead whereof ſharp *ſtakes*, pluckt out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to ſmall *ſtakes*, and the raiſed vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Or ſharpen *ſtakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The ſallow twigs to tie the ſtraggling vine. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of wood

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
[illegible]
And in the ſhoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing placed as a paliſade or fence.

That hollow I ſhould know what are you, ſpeak?
Come not too near, you fall on iron *ſtakes* elſe. *Milton.*

4. The poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited.

We are at the *ſtake*,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

Have you not ſet mine honour at the *ſtake*,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shak. Twelfth Night*

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning.

'Tis time ſhort pleaſure now to take,
Of little life the beſt to make,
And manage wiſely the laſt *ſtake*. *Cowley.*

O then, what intereſt ſhall I make
To ſave my laſt important *ſtake*,
When the moſt juſt have cauſe to quake! *Roſcommon*

He ventures little for ſo great a *ſtake*. *More.*

Th' increaſing ſound is borne to either ſhore,
And for their *ſtakes* the throwing nations fear. *Dryden.*

The game was ſo contrived, that one particular caſt took up the whole *ſtake*; and when ſome others came up, you laid down. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he ſaw plainly that his kingdom muſt again be put to the *ſtake*, and that he muſt fight for it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at *ſtake*,
For cov'nant and the cauſe's ſake? *Hudibras.*

Of my crown thou too much care do'ſt take,
That which I value more, my love's at *ſtake*. *Dryden.*

Hath any of you a great intereſt at *ſtake* in a diſtant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good ſhare of his fortune? *Att.*

Every moment Cato's life's at *ſtake*.

7. The *ſtake* is a ſmall anvil, which ſtands upon a ſmall iron foot on the work bench, to remove as occaſion offers; or elſe it hath a ſtrong iron ſpike at the bottom let into ſome place of the work bench, not to be removed. Its office is to ſet ſmall coin work ſtraight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cord chiſſel or cold punch *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright.

Stake and bind up your weakeſt plants and flowers againſt the winds, before they in a moment proſtrate a whole year's [illegible]

2. To wager; to hazard, to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his neareſt concerns? The cauſe is, he [illegible] upon the ſervices of a pack of villains, who deſigned nothing but their own game, and to *ſtake* him while they played for themſelves. *South.*

Perſons, after their priſons have been flung open, have choſen rather to languiſh in their dungeons than *ſtake* their miſerable lives on the ſucceſs of a revolution. *Addiſon.*

They durſt not *ſtake* their preſent and future happineſs on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addiſon.*

I'll *ſtake* your lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing ſhade ſurveys. *Pope.*

STALACTITES *n. ſ.* [from σταλάζω]

Stalactites is only ſpar in the ſhape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fiſſures of the ſtone. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL *adj.* Reſembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with thoſe *ſtalactical* ſtones on the top and ſides *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

STALAGMI'TES. *n. ſ.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward's Foſſils.*

STALE. *adj.* [*ſalt*, Dutch]

1. Old, long kept, altered by time *Stale* is not uſed of perſons otherwiſe than in contempt.

This, Richard, is a curious caſe
Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays
Upon two diſtant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or *ſtale*,
In this ſad ſtate your doubtful choice
Would never have the caſting voice. *Prior.*

A *ſtale* virgin ſets up a ſhop in a place where ſhe is not known [illegible]

2. Uſed till it is of no uſe or eſteem; worn out of regard or not ſo

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *ſtale* and vaniſh with time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a packet mail,
Fraught with advice, ſome freſh, ſome *ſtale*. *Butler.*

Many things beget opinion, ſo doth novelty: but itſelf, if *ſtale*, is leſs taking. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people, but his pretenſions grew *ſtale* for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the ſtage. *Swift*

They reaſon and conclude by precedent,
And own *ſtale* nonſenſe which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*

STALE. *n. ſ.* [from ſtælan, Saxon, to ſteal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, ſerved for a *ſtale* to bring in more. *Sidney.*

Still as he went he crafty *ſtales* did lay,
With cunning traine him to entrap unwares,
And privy ſpials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what courſe he takes, and how he fares. *Fa. Qu.*

The trumpery in my houſe bring hither,
For *ſtale* to catch theſe thieves. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Had he none elſe to make a *ſtale* but me?
I was the chief that raiſ'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakeſ. H VI.*

A pretence of kindneſs is the univerſal *ſtale* to all baſe projects by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *ſtale* for the ambitious. *Levay of P*

This eaſy fool muſt be my *ſtale*, ſet up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify a proſtitute.

I ſtand diſhonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *ſtale* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [From *ſtale*, adj.] Urine, old urine.

4. Old beer, beer ſomewhat acidulated.

5. [*Stele*, Dutch, a ſtick.] A handle.

It hath a long *ſtale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To STALE *v. a.* [from the adjective] To wear out; to make old.

Age cannot wither her, nor cuſtom *ſtale*
Her infinite variety *Shakſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Were I a common laugher, or did uſe
To *ſtale* with ordinary oaths my love
To every new profeſſor [illegible]
A barren-ſpirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations,
Which, out of uſe, and *ſtal'd* by other men,
Begin his faſhion. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

To STALE *v. n.* [from the noun.] [illegible]

Having ty'd his beaſt t'a pale,
And taken time for both to *ſtale*. [illegible]

STALELY. *adv.* [from *ſtale*.] Of old; long time.

All your promis'd mountains
And ſeas I am ſo *ſtalely* acquainted with. *Ben. Johnſon.*

STA'LENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtale*.] Oldneſs, ſtate of being long kept; ſtate of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been pa.led; but ſomewhat better than bottles of the ſame drinks and *ſtaleneſs*, kept in a cellar. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Provided our landlord's principles were ſound, we did not take any notice of the *ſtaleneſs* of his proviſions. *Addiſon.*

To STALK. *v. n.* [ꝑealcan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps. It is uſed commonly in a ſenſe of diſlike.

His monſtrous enemy
With ſturdy ſteps came *ſtalking* in his ſight. *Fairy Queen.*

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?
Or ſhall we give the ſignal to our rage,
And *ſtalk* in blood to our poſſeſſion? *Shakeſp. K John.*

Unfold, th' eternal door
You ſee before the gate what *ſtalking* ghoſt
Commands the guard, what ſentries keep the poſt. *Dryden.*

Bertran

Perfian
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend
Preſſing to be employ'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
They paſs their precious hours in plays and ſports,
'Till death behind came *ſtalking* on unſeen. *Dryden.*
With manly mien he *ſtalk'd* along the ground,
Nor wanted voice by'd, nor vaunting ſound. *Dryden.*
Then *ſtalking* through the deep
He forms the ocean, while the topmoſt wave
Scarce reaches up his middle thigh. *Addiſon.*
'Tis not to *ſtalk* about, and draw freſh air
From time to time *Addiſon's Cato.*
Vexatious thought ſtill found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd,
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days
Stalk'd through my gardens, and purſu'd my ways,
Nor ſhut from artful bow'r, nor loſt in winding maze. *Pr.*
Scornful turning from the ſhore
My haughty ſtep, I *ſtalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To walk behind a ſtalking horſe or cover.
The king aſked how far it was to a certain town they ſaid ſix miles Half an hour after he aſked again one ſaid ſix miles and a half The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the ſhoulder of his led horſe and when ſome aſked his majeſty what he meant, I muſt *ſtalk*, ſaid he, for yonder town is ſhy, and flies me. *Lacon's Apophthegms.*

STALK *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep.
Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than diſmal day,
The which with monſtrous *ſtalk* behind him ſtept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Fa. Queen.*
Great Milton next, with high and haughty *ſtalks*,
Unconfin'd in majeſtick numbers walks. *Addiſon.*

2. [*Stoc*, Dutch.] The ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow.
A ſtock-gill flower, gently tied on a ſtick, put into a deep glaſs full of quickſilver, ſo that the quickſilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower freſh, and the *ſtalk* harder and leſs flexible than it was. *Bacon.*
Small ſtore will ſerve, where ſtore,
All ſeaſons, ripe for uſe hangs on the *ſtalk*. *Milton.*
That amber attracts not baſil is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *ſtalks*, be ſtripped into ſmall ſtraws, they ariſe unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no otherways than thoſe of wheat and rye. *Brown.*
Roſes unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Fall from their *ſtalks* to ſtrew thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

3. The ſtem of a quill.
Viewed with a glaſs, they appear made up of little bladders, like thoſe in the plume or *ſtalk* of a quill. *Grew.*

STALKINGHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtalking* and *horſe*.] A horſe either real or fictitious by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game, a maſk, a pretence.
Let the counſellor give counſel not for faction but for conſcience, forbearing to make the good of the ſtate the *ſtalking-horſe* of his private ends. *Hoſeaud. on Pro.*
Hypocriſy is the devil's *ſtalking-horſe*, under an affectation of ſimplicity and religion. *L'Eſtrange.*

STALKY. *adj.* [from *ſtalk*.] Hard like a ſtalk.
It grows upon a round ſtalk, and at the top bears a great *ſtalky* head. *Mortimer.*

STALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtal*, Saxon; *ſtal*, Dutch; *ſtalla*, Italian.]
1. A cell in which an ox is fed, or where any horſe is kept in the ſtable.
A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads, forg'd all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *ſtall*,
Ruſht to their paſtures. *Chapman's Iliad.*
Duncan's horſes,
Beauteous and ſwift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *ſtalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainſt obedience. *Shakeſ. Macbet*
Solomon had forty thouſand *ſtalls* of horſes. *1 Kings i.*
His fellow ſought what lodging he could find,
At laſt he found a *ſtall* where oxen ſtood. *Dryden.*

2. A bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale.
Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are ſmother'd up, leads filled, and ridges hors'd
With variable complections; all agreeing
In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
They are nature's coarſer wares that lie on the *ſtalls*, expoſed to the tranſient view of every common eye *Glanv.*
Beſs Hoy firſt found it troubleſome to baw,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a *ſtall*. *King.*
How pedlars *ſtalls* with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various finings of the country maid. *Gay.*
Harley, the nation's great ſupport,
Returning home one day from court,
Obſerv'd a parſon near Whitehall,
Cheap'ning old authors on a *ſtall*.

3. [*Stall*, Swediſh; *ſtal*, Armorick.] A ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed.
All theſe together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcaſes of beaſts in butcher's *ſtall*,
And in another corner wide were ſtrown
The antique ruins of the Roman's fall. *Fairy Queen.*

4. The ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.
The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to aſſign unto ſuch canon a *ſtall* in the choir and place in the chapter *Ayliffe Parergon.*
The dignified clergy, out of mere humanity, have called their thrones by the names of *ſtalls*. *Warburton.*

To STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To keep in a ſtall or ſtable.
For ſuch encheaſon, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will eſpy;
The fat ox, that wont lag in the ſtall,
Is now faſt *ſtalled* in his crudneſs. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*
For my part, he keeps me ruſticly at home; or, to ſpeak more properly, ſtalls me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *ſtalling* of an ox? *Shakeſpeare.*
Now the foreſt paſs'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name ſo called,
Where king Latinus then his oxen *ſtall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [For *inſtall*.] To inveſt
Long may'ſt thou live to wail thy children's loſs;
And ſee another as I ſee thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *ſtall'd* in mine. *Shakeſp.*

To STALL. *v. n.*
1. To inhabit, to dwell.
We could not *ſtall* together in the wood. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To kennel

STA'LLED. *adj.* [*ſtall* and *fed*.] Fed not with graſs but dry feed.
Stalled oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diſeaſed in their livers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STA'LLWORN. *adj.* [*ſtall* and *worn*.] Long kept in the ſtable. But it is probably a miſtake for *ſtalwarth*, [ꝑeapalpeꝛ'ð, Saxon, ſtout.]
His *ſtallworn* ſteed the champion ſtout beſtrode *Shakeſp.*

STA'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtalwyn*, an old Welch word the one is derived from the other, but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Wotton.* *Eſtallon*, French, *ſtallone*, Italian; *ſtalhengſt*, Dutch. *Junius* thinks it derived from ꝑtealan, to leap.] A horſe kept for mares.
The preſent defects are breeding without choice of *ſtallions* in ſhape or ſize. *Temple.*
If fleet Dragon's progeny at laſt
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches caſt,
No favour for the *ſtallion* we retain,
And no reſpect for the degen'rate ſtrain *Dryden.*
I will not aſk him one of his Egyptians;
No, let him keep 'em all for ſlaves and *ſtallions*. *Dr.*

STAMINA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The firſt principles of any thing.
2. The fibres of a human body
3. [In botany.] Thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompaſſing round the ſtyle, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STA'MINEOUS. *adj.* [*ſtamineus*, Lat.]
1. Conſiſting of threads.
2. Staminous flowers.
Staminous flowers are ſo far imperfect as to want thoſe coloured leaves which are called petala, and conſiſt only of the ſtylus and the ſtamina, and ſuch plants as do bear theſe *ſtaminous* flowers Ray makes to conſtitute a large genus of plants theſe he divides into ſuch as, firſt, have their fruit or ſeed totally divided from the flower, and theſe are ſuch plants as are ſaid to be of different ſexes the reaſon of which is, that from the ſaid ſeed ſome plant ſhall ariſe with flowers and no fruit, and others with fruit and no flowers, as hops, hemp, ſtinging nettles. 2. Such as have their fruit only a little disjointed from their flowers, as the ricinus, and the heliotropium triconon. 3. Such as have their fruit immediately contiguous, or adhering to their flower. 4. Such whoſe flowers adhere to the top or uppermoſt of the ſeed, as the beta, amarum, and alchimilla.

STAMMEL. *n. ſ.* Of this word I know not the meaning.
Redhood, the firſt that doth appear
In *ſtammel*, ſcarlet is too dear. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [ꝑtamop, a ſtammerer, Saxon; *ſtameren*, *ſtameren*, to ſtammer, Dutch.] To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation; to utter words with difficulty.
Sometimes to her news of myſelf to tell
I go about; but then is all my beſt
Wry words, and *ſtammering*, or elſe doltiſh dumb.
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*
I would thou could'ſt *ſtammer*, that thou might'ſt pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakeſpeare.*

She *flammers*; oh what grace in lisping lies!
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wise. *Dryden.*
Lagean juice,
Which *flammering* tongues and stagg'ring feet produce. *Dryd.*
Cornelius hoped he would come to *flammer* like Demosthenes. *Arbuthn. Mart Scrib.*
Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than perpetually *flammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms in rhetorick. *Swift*

STA'MMERER. *n. f.* [from *flammer*] One who speaks with hesitation.
A *flammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor*

To STAMP *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stamper*, Danish.]
1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.
If Arcite thus deplore
His suff'rings, Palamon yet suffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around *Dryden.*
2. To pound, to beat as in a mortar.
I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped* and ground it very small. *Deut.* ix. 21
Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquintida, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon*
3. [*Estamper*, French, *stampare*, Italian; *estampar*, Spanish.] To impress with some mark or figure.
Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South.*
Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great,
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*
4. To fix a mark by impressing it.
Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *stamped* on the king's coin. *Shakespeare.*
These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary notions which nature *stamps* alike in all men of common sense. *Digby on Bodies.*
There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South's Sermons.*
No constant reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and *stamped* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in the free use of itself it will find out God. *Tillotson.*
Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself, though he has *stamped* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left himself without witness. *Locke.*
Can they perceive the impressions from things without, and be at the same time ignorant of those characters which nature herself has taken care to *stamp* within? *Locke.*
What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of sovereignship
Upon their baser metal? *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*
What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible characters? *Watts.*
5. To make by impressing a mark.
If two penny weight of silver, marked with a certain impression, shall have the same equivalent to three penny weight marked with another impression, they will not fail to *stamp* pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your silver. *Locke*
6. To mint; to form; to coin.
We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which
I did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *stamped*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.
What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? *Shakespeare.*
The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs of his strong horses. *Jer.* xlvii. 3.
There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. *Addison's Spectator.*
He cannot hear th' astonishing delight,
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves and dies. *Dennis.*
They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping* upon it, they found it was hollow. *Gulliver's Travels.*

STAMP, *n. f.* [*estampe*, French, *stampa*, Italian.]
1. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made.
Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time destroy.
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*
'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*
2. A mark set on any thing; impression.
That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes baleful metals pass
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. *Dryd.*
Ideas are imprinted on the memory, some by an object affecting the senses only; others, that have more than once offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of, the mind, intent only on one thing, not setting the *stamp* deep into itself. *Locke.*
3. A thing marked or stamped.
The mere despair of surgery he cures,
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
4. A picture cut in wood or metal, a picture made by impression, a cut; a plate.
At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison on Italy.*
5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.
Indeed the paper *stamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*
6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.
The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp* of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical society for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*
Where reason or scripture is expressed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority, but it is not the strength of our own persuasions which can give it that *stamp*. *Locke.*
7. Authority; currency, value derived from any suffrage or attestation.
Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Brown.*
The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by morality, or the immorality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon't by men of figure. *L'Estrange.*
8. Make; cast; form.
If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flattery,
Such attribution should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's *stamp*
Should go so general current through the world. *Shakesp.*
When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the same *stamp* in a court of justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong suspicion. *L'Estrange.*
Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lye in every look; but if one of his own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*

STA'MPER. *n. f.* [from *stamp*] An instrument of pounding.
From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet *stampers*. *Carew.*

STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Athelstan*, most noble; *Beorstan*, the best; *Leofstan*, the dearest; *Wistan*, the wisest; *Dunstan*, the highest.

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*estanchar*, French; *stagnare*, Italian.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.
Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra sigillata, communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanching* of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*
Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanched* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
He fought to hinder fighting, and allay'd
To *stanch* blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.
A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue *stanched*. *Lu.* viii. 44.

STANCH *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]
1. Sound, such as will not run out.
What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some virtuoso, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more sunny days. *Boyle.*
2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.
The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is that there is a calf's head club. *Addison.*
In politicks, I hear, you're *stanch*,
Directly bent against the French. *Prior*
Each *staunch* polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician fit expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope.*
3. Strong;

3. Strong, not to be broken.

If I knew
What hoop would hold us *ſtaunch* from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would purſue it. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

You will loſe their love: this is to be kept *ſtaunch*, and carefully watched *Locke.*

STANCHION *n. ſ.* [*eſtançon*, French.] A prop; a ſupport.

STA'NCHLESS *adj.* [from *ſtanch*] Not to be ſtopped.

There grows,
In my moſt ill compoſ'd affection, ſuch
A *ſtanchleſs* avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

To STAND *v. n.* preterite *I ſtood*, *I have ſtood*. [ſtandan, Gothick and Saxon; *ſtaen*, Dutch; *ſtare*, Italian; *eſtar*, Spaniſh, *ſtare*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet, not to ſit or lie down.

2. To be not demoliſhed or overthrown

What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *ſtand*? *Milton.*

3. To be placed as an edifice

This poet's tomb *ſtood* on the other ſide of Naples, which looks towards Veſuvio. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming ſteeds: what *ſtood*, recoil'd
O'erweary'd, through the faint ſatanick hoſt
Defenſive ſcarce, or with pale fear ſurpriſ'd
Fled ignominious. *Addiſon's Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. To become erect

The rooted thorns roſe, and from the wound
Black bloody drops diſtill'd upon the ground
Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *ſtood*;
Fear ſhrunk my ſenſes, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair *ſtood* up; convulſive rage poſſeſs'd
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. To ſtop; to halt; not to go forward

The leaders, having charge from you to *ſtand*,
Will not go off until they hear you ſpeak. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

Sun in Gideon *ſtand*,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*

Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms preſum'ſt to tread, I charge thee *ſtand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden's Æn.*

7. To be at a ſtationary point without progreſs or regreſſion

This nation of Swiſs runs a race ſtill of empire, when all other ſtates of Chriſtendom *ſtand* at a ſtay. *Bacon.*

Immenſe the pow'r, immenſe were the demand,
Say, at what part of nature will they *ſtand*? *Pope.*

8. To be in a ſtate of firmneſs, not vacillation

Commonwealths by virtue ever *ſtood*. *Dawes.*

To *ſtand* or fall,
I free in thine own arbitrement it lies. *Milton.*

My mind on its own centre *ſtands* unmov'd,
And ſtable as the fabrick of the world,
Propt on itſelf. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence

Seeing how loathly oppoſite I *ſtood*
To his unnat'ral purpoſe, in fell motion
With his prepared ſword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

From enemies heav'n keep your majeſty,
And when they *ſtand* againſt you, may they fall. *Shakeſp.*

10. To be in a ſtate of hoſtility; to keep the ground.

If he would preſently yield, Barbaroſſa promiſed to let him go free; but if he ſhould *ſtand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his fooliſh hardineſs. *Knolles.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themſelves together, and *ſtand* for their life. *Eſth.* viii. 11.

We are often conſtrained to *ſtand* alone againſt the ſtrength of opinion. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

It was by the ſword they ſhould die, if they *ſtood* upon defence, and by the halter, if they ſhould yield. *Hayward.*

11. Not to yield, not to fly, not to give way.

Who before him *ſtood* to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him *Eccluſ.* xlv. 3.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *ſtand* againſt the wiles of the devil. *Eph.* vi. 11.

Their lives and fortunes were put in ſafety, whether they ſtood it or ran away. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

12. To ſtay, not to fly

At the ſold cry word *ſtand* the flyers halted a little. *Clarend.*

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongſt liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *ſtands* firſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it ſtudied with that freedom and that ſacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore *ſtand* always chief *Watts.*

14. To remain in the preſent ſtate.

If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no fleſh while the world *ſtandeth*. 1 *Cor.* viii. 13

That fops and knaves ſhould be ſo vain
To wiſh their vile reſemblance may remain,
And *ſtand* recorded, at their own requeſt,
To future days a libel or a jeſt. *Dryden.*

15. [*Eſtar*, Spaniſh.] To be in any particular ſtate, to be emphatically expreſſed.

The ſea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moſes ſo to *ſtand*,
Divided. *Milton.*

Accompliſh what your ſigns foreſhow:
I *ſtand* reſign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden's Æn.*

He ſtruck the ſnakes, and *ſtood* again
New ſex'd, and ſtraight recover'd into man. *Addiſon.*

They expect to be favoured, who *ſtand* not poſſeſſed of any one of thoſe qualifications that belonged to him. *Atterbury.*

Some middle prices ſhew us in what proportion the value of their lands *ſtood*, in regard to thoſe of our own country. *Arbuth.*

God, who ſees all things intuitively, does not want theſe helps: he neither *ſtands* in need of logick nor uſes it. *Baker.*

Perſians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor *ſtood* ſubdu'd by ſound. *Pope.*

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being ſo concerted by little occaſions, frame their malignant ſyſtems accordingly, and *ſtand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whoſe ſentence in matters of controverſy he ordained ſhould *ſtand*, ſometimes would be deceived. *Hooker.*

A thing within my boſom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *ſtand* *Shakeſ. H. IV.*

I will puniſh you, that ye may know that my words ſhall ſurely *ſtand* againſt you for evil. *Jer.* xliv. 29.

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant ſhall *ſtand* faſt with him. *Pſ.* lxxxix. 28

17. To conſiſt, to have its being or eſſence.

That could not make him that did the ſervice perfect, as pertaining to the conſcience, which *ſtood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.

18. To be with reſpect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *ſtand* at a certain wages. *Carew*

19. To have a place

Within the eye of honour, be aſſured
My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occaſions. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, ſhould have *ſtood* that night
Againſt my fire. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A philoſopher diſputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that *ſtood* by, ſaid, Methinks you were not like yourſelf laſt day in argument with the emperor; I could have anſwered better myſelf. Why, ſaid the philoſopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions? *Bacon.*

This excellent man, who *ſtood* not upon the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Learned.*

Chariots wing'd
From th' armoury of God, where *ſtand* of old
Myriads. *Milton.*

We make all our addreſſes to the promiſes, hug and careſs them, and in the interim let the commands *ſtand* by neglected. *Decay of Piety.*

20. To be in any ſtate at the time preſent.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps
This reſt might yet have bal'm'd thy broken ſenſes,
Which *ſtand* in hard cure. *Shak. King Lear.*

So it *ſtands*; and this I fear at laſt,
Hume's knavery will be the dutcheſs' wreck. *Shak. H. VI.*

Our company aſſembled, I ſaid, My dear friends, let us know ourſelves, and how it *ſtands* with us. *Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's ſolicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint-John, *ſtood* revoked. *Clarendon.*

Why *ſtand* we longer ſhivering under fears? *Milton.*

As things now *ſtand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illuſtrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy's Serm.*

21. To be in a permanent ſtate

The iron doubtful long *ſtood*,
As two ſpent ſwimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakeſpeare.*

Live thy perſevering ſhall rejoice,
And all the beſt *ſtand* faſt. *Milton.*

22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.

I *ſtand* in need of one whoſe glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*

23. To have any particular reſpect.

Here ſtood he in the dark, his ſharp ſword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To *ſtand*'s auſpicious miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

An utter unſuitableneſs diſobedience has to the relation which man neceſſarily *ſtands* in towards his Maker. *South.*

24. To be without action.

25. To depend; to reſt, to be ſupported.

This reply *ſtandeth* all by conjectures *Whitgift.*

The preſbyterians of the kirk, leſs forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *ſtand* upon the latter only. *Sanderſ.*

He that will know, muſt by the connexion of the proofs ſee the truth and the ground it *ſtands* on. *Locke.*

26. To be with regard to ſtate of mind

Stand in awe and ſin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be ſtill. *Pſal.* v. 4

I deſire to be preſent, and change my voice, for I *ſtand* in doubt of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

27. To ſucceed; to be acquitted, to be ſafe.

Readers, by whoſe judgment I would *ſtand* or fall, would not be ſuch as are acquainted only with the French and Italian criticks. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

28. To be with reſpect to any particular.

Cæſar entreats,
Not to conſider in what caſe thou *ſtand'ſt*
Further than he is Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To heav'n I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and common-wea;
As for my wife, I know not how it *ſtands*. *Shak. Henry* VI

29. To be reſolutely of a party.

The cauſe muſt be preſumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *ſtood* for the truth, and who for error. *Hooker.*

Shall we ſound him?
I think, he will *ſtand* very ſtrong with us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who will riſe up or *ſtand* up for me againſt the workers of iniquity? *Pſalm* xciv. 16.

30. To be in the place, to be repreſentative.

Chilon ſaid, that kings friends and favourites were like caſting counters; that ſometimes *ſtood* for one, ſometimes for ten. *Bacon*

I will not trouble myſelf, whether theſe names *ſtand* for the ſame thing, or really include one another. *Locke*

Their language being ſcanty, had no words in it to *ſtand* for a thouſand. *Locke*

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, *ſtand* faſt in the faith, quit you like men, be ſtrong. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 13.

How ſoon hath thy prediction, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world, the race of time,
Till time *ſtand* fix'd. *Milton.*

32. To hold a courſe.

Behold on Latian ſhores a foreign prince!
From the ſame parts of heav'n his navy *ſtands*,
To the ſame parts on earth his army lands. *Dryden.*
Full for the port the Ithacenſians *ſtand*,
And furl their ſails, and iſſue on the land. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

33. To have direction towards any local point.

The wand did not really *ſtand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle.*

34. To offer as a candidate.

He *ſtood* to be elected one of the proctors for the univerſity. *Sanderſon's Life.*

35. To place himſelf; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *ſtand* in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a tricky word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

He was commanded by the duke to *ſtand* aſide and expect his anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I *ſtood* between the Lord and you, to ſhew you the Lord's word. *Deuter.* v. 5.

Stand by when he is going. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

36. To ſtagnate; not to flow.

Where Uſens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *ſtands*. *Dryden.*

37. To be with reſpect to chance.

Yourſelf, renowned prince, then *ſtood* as fair
As any comer I have look'd on,
For my affection. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Each thinks he *ſtands* faireſt for the great lot, and that he is poſſeſſed of the golden number. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

He was a gentleman of conſiderable practice at the bar, and *ſtood* fair for the firſt vacancy on the bench. *Rowe.*

38. To remain ſatisfied.

Though Page be a ſecure fool, and *ſtand* ſo firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion ſo eaſily. *Shak.*

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *ſtands* it ſtill withal?—With lawyers in the vacation; for they ſleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakeſpeare.*

40. To make delay.

They will ſuſpect they ſhall make but ſmall progreſs, if, in the books they read, they muſt *ſtand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke.*

41. To inſiſt; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To *ſtand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the firſt author of the ſtory. 2 *Maccab.* ii 30.

It is ſo plain that it needeth not to be *ſtood* upon. *Bacon.*

42. To be expoſed

Have I lived to *ſtand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

43. To perſiſt, to perſevere.

Never *ſtand* in a lie when thou art accuſed, but aſk pardon and make amends. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living.*

The emperor *ſtanding* upon the advantage he had got by the ſeizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Hath the prince a full commiſſion,
To hear, and abſolutely to determine
Of what conditions we ſhall *ſtand* upon? *Shak. Henry* IV.

44. To perſiſt in a claim.

It remains,
To gratify his noble ſervice, that
Hath thus *ſtood* for his country. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

45. To offer to abide.

Leſter would *ſtand* to the ſword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford. *Daniel.*

46. To be conſiſtent.

His faithful people, whatſoever they rightly aſk, the ſame ſhall they receive, ſo far as may *ſtand* with the glory of God and their own everlaſting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpoſe to ſeek any thing prejudicial *Hooker*

Some inſtances of fortune cannot *ſtand* with ſome others, but if you deſire this, you muſt loſe that. *Taylor.*

It *ſtood* with reaſon that they ſhould be rewarded liberally out of their own labours ſince they received pay. *Davies.*

Sprightly youth and cloſe application will hardly *ſtand* together. *Felton.*

47. *To* STAND *by.* To ſupport, to defend; not to deſert.

The aſs hoped the dog would *ſtand by* him, if ſet upon by the wolf. *L'Eſtrange.*

If he meet with a repulſe, we muſt throw off the fox's ſkin, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen, you'll *ſtand by* me. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Our good works will attend and *ſtand by* us at the hour of death. *Calamy.*

48. *To* STAND *by.* To be preſent without being an actor.

Margaret's curſe is fall'n upon our heads,
For *ſtanding by* when Richard kill'd her ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

49. *To* STAND *by.* To repoſe on, to reſt in.

The world is inclined to *ſtand by* the Arundelian marble. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

50. *To* STAND *for.* To propoſe one's ſelf a candidate.

How many *ſtand for* conſulſhips?—three; but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a deſign on their liberties when he *ſtood for* the conſulſhip, it was but juſt that they ſhould give him a repulſe. *Dennis.*

51. *To* STAND *for.* To maintain, to profeſs to ſupport.

Thoſe which *ſtood for* the preſbytery thought their cauſe had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon*

Freedom we all *ſtand for.* *Dryden*

52. *To* STAND *off.* To keep at a diſtance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden.*

53. *To* STAND *off.* Not to comply

Stand no more *off*,
But give thyſelf unto my ſick deſires. *Shakeſpeare.*

54. *To* STAND *off.* To forbear friendſhip or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound diſtinction; yet *ſtand off*
In differences ſo mighty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such behaviour fights away friendſhip, and makes it *ſtand off* in diſlike and averſion. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *ſtand off* from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury.*

55. *To* STAND *off.* To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is beſt when it *ſtandeth off*, as if it were carved, and ſculpture is beſt when it appeareth ſo tender as if it were painted, when there is ſuch a ſoftneſs in the limbs, as if not a chiſel had hewed them out of ſtone, but a pencil had drawn and ſtroaked them in oil. *Wotton's Architecture.*

56. *To* STAND *out.* To hold reſolution, to hold a poſt, not to yield a point.

King John hath reconciled
Himſelf to Rome, his ſpirit is come in,
That ſo *ſtood out* againſt the holy church. *Shak. K. John.*

Pomtinius knows not you,
While you *ſtand out* upon theſe traiterous terms. *Ben. Johnſ.*

Let not men flatter themſelves, that though they find it difficult at preſent to combat and *ſtand out* againſt an ill practice, yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

Scarce can a good natured man refuſe a compliance with the ſolicitations of his company, and *ſtand out* againſt the raillery of his familiars. *Roger's Sermons*

57. *To* STAND *out.* Not to comply; to fecede
Thou ſhalt ſee me at Tullus' face
What, art thou ſtiff? *ſtand'ſt out?* *Shakeſpeare*
If the ladies will *ſtand out*, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden.*

58. *To* STAND *out.* To be prominent or protuberant.
Their eyes *ſtand out* with fatneſs. *Pſ.* lxxiii. 7.

59. *To* STAND *to.* To ply, to perſevere.
Palinurus, cry'd aloud,
What guſts of weather from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts preſage! ere that the tempeſt roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryden.*

60. *To* STAND *to.* To remain fixed in a purpoſe; to abide by a contract or aſſertion.
He that will paſs his land,
As I have mine, may ſet his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read,
And make the purchaſe ſpread
To both our goods if he *to* it will *ſtand.* *Herbert.*
I ſhall *ſtand to* it, that this is his ſenſe, as will appear from the deſign of his words. *Stillingfleet.*
As I have no reaſon to *ſtand to* the award of my enemies, ſo neither dare I truſt the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

61. *To* STAND *under.* To undergo; to ſuſtain.
If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a conſtancy, the cardinal
Cannot *ſtand under* them. *Shakeſpeare's H.* VIII.

62. *To* STAND *up.* To ariſe in order to gain notice.
When the accuſers *ſtood up*, he brought none accuſation of ſuch things as I ſuppoſed. *Acts* xxv. 18.

63. *To* STAND *up.* To make a party
When we *ſtood up* about the corn, he himſelf ſtuck not to call us the many-headed monſter. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

64. *To* STAND *upon.* To concern, to intereſt.
Does it not *ſtand* me now *upon?* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
The king knowing well that it *ſtood* him *upon*: by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by ſo much the ſooner to diſpatch with the rebels. *Bacon.*
It *ſtands* me much *upon*
T' enervate this objection. *Hudibras*
Does it not *ſtand* them *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they preſume it to be a revelation from God. *Locke.*

65. *To* STAND *upon.* To value; to take pride.
Men *ſtand* very much *upon* the reputation of their underſtandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the beſt way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotſon.*
We highly eſteem and *ſtand* much *upon* our birth, though we derive nothing from our anceſtors but our bodies; and it is uſeful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray on the Creation.*

66. *To* STAND *upon.* To inſiſt
A raſcally, yea—forſooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *ſtand upon* ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.*

[illegible]

3. To endure; to reſiſt without flying or yielding.
None durſt *ſtand* him,
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakeſpeare.*
Love *ſtood* the ſiege, and wou'd not yield his breaſt. *Dryd.*
Oh! had bounteous heav'n
Beſtow'd Hippolytus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *ſtood* the ſhock of angry fate. *Smith's Phæd. and Hip.*
That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *ſtood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critick *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to ſuffer
Bid him diſband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick cenſure,
And *ſtand* the judgment of a Roman ſenate. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. To keep; to maintain with *ground.*
Turning at the length, he *ſtood* his ground,
And miſs'd his friend *Dryden.*

STAND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtation; a place where one waits ſtanding.
I have found you out a *ſtand* moſt fit,
Where you may have ſuch 'vantage on the duke,
He ſhall not paſs you. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*
In this covert will we make a *ſtand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then from his lofty *ſtand* on that high tree,
Down he alights among the ſportful herds. *Milton.*
The princely hierarch
In their bright *ſtand* there left his pow'rs, to ſeize
Poſſeſſion of the garden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The male bird, whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *ſtand* upon a neighbouring bough and diverts her with his ſongs during her ſitting. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
I took my *ſtand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of theſe female carriers, to look into their ſeveral ladings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
Three perſons entered into a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple: in order to it they took their ſeveral *ſtands* in the moſt convenient places. *Addiſon.*
When juſt as by her *ſtand* Ariſaces paſt,
The window by deſign or chance fell down,
And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties. *Rowe.*
The urchin from his private *ſtand*
Took aim, and ſhot with all his ſtrength.

2. Rank; poſt, ſtation
Father, ſince your fortune did attain
So high a *ſtand*, I mean not to deſcend *Dante.*

3. A ſtop; a halt.
A race of youthful and unbandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of muſick touch their ears,
You ſhall perceive them make a mutual *ſtand*;
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt gaze. *Shakeſpeare.*
The earl of Northampton followed the horſe ſo cloſely, that they made a *ſtand*, when he furiouſly charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*
Once more the fleeting ſoul came back,
T' inſpire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *ſtand*,
Hov'ring like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns *Dryden*
At every turn ſhe makes a little *ſtand*,
And thruſt among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the roſe. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.
The greateſt part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at intereſt; ſo as, if the uſurer either call in, or keep back his money, there will enſue preſently a great *ſtand* of trade. *Bacon.*
Should this circulation ceaſe, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *ſtand.* *Woodward.*

5. The act of oppoſing
We are come off
Like Romans; neither fooliſh in our *ſtands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Higheſt mark, ſtationary point; point from which the next motion is regreſſive.
Our ſons but the ſame things can wiſh and do,
Vice is at *ſtand* and at the higheſt flow:
Then, ſatire, ſpread thy ſails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*
In the beginning of ſummer the days are at a *ſtand*, with little variation of length or ſhortneſs; becauſe the diurnal variation of the ſun partakes more of a right line than of a ſpiral. *Dryden.*
The ſea, ſince the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *ſtand*, without conſiderable variation. *Bentley.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.
Every part of what we would,
Muſt make a *ſtand* at what your highneſs will *Shakeſpeare*
When fam'd Vaneſſa this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchſaf'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's ſcience at a *ſtand*,
The goddeſs ſnatch'd the pencil from his hand:
And finiſhing the piece, ſhe ſmiling ſaid,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er ſhall fade. *Pope.*

8. Difficulty; perplexity, embarraſſment; heſitation.
A fool may ſo far imitate the mein of a wiſe man, as at firſt to put a body to a *ſtand* what to make of him. *L'Eſtrange.*
The well-ſhap'd changeling is a man, has a rational ſoul, tho' it appear not: this is paſt doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *ſtand.* *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which veſſels are placed
Such ſquires are only fit for country towns,
To ſtink of ale, and duſt a *ſtand* with clowns;
Who, to be choſen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wiſe electors. *Dryden.*
After ſupper a *ſtand* was brought in, with a braſs veſſel full of wine, of which he that pleas'd might drink; but no liquour was forced *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes*

STANDARD. *n. ſ.* [*eſtendart*, French.]

1. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe:
His armies, in the following day,
On thoſe fair plains their *ſtandards* proud diſplay *Fairfax.*
Erect the *ſtandard* there of ancient night,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge. *Milton.*
Behold Camillus loaded home,
With *ſtandards* well redeem'd and foreign foes o'ercome. *Dryden.*
To their common *ſtandard* they repair;
The nimble horſemen ſcour the fields of air. *Dryden*

2. [From *ſtand.*] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind.
The dogmatiſt gives the lie to all diſſenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fitteſt intellectual *ſtandard.* *Glanville*

The

The heavenly motions are more ſtated than the terreſtrial models, and are both originals and *ſtandards*. *Hooker.*

Theſe are our meaſures of length, but I cannot call them *ſtandard*, for *ſtandard* meaſures muſt be certain and fixed. *Hooker on Time.*

When people have brought the queſtion of right and wrong to a falſe *ſtandard*, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Romans made thoſe times the *ſtandard* of their wit, when they ſubdued the world. *Spect.*

From theſe ancient *ſtandards* I deſcend to our own hiſtorians.

When I ſhall propoſe the *ſtandard* whereby I give judgment, any may eaſily inform himſelf of the quantity and meaſure.

The court which uſed to be the *ſtandard* of propriety, and correctneſs of ſpeech, ever ſince continued the worſt ſchool in England for that accompliſhment. *Swift.*

Firſt follow nature, and your judgment frame,
By her juſt *ſtandard* which is ſtill the ſame. *Pope.*

3. That which has been tried by the proper teſt.

The Engliſh tongue, if refined to a certain *ſtandard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;
Imprint on ev'ry act its *ſtandard*-worth. *Prior.*

4. A ſettled rate.

That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *ſtandard*. *Locke.*

The device of King Henry VII was profound in making farms of a *ſtandard*, that is, maintained with ſuch a proportion of lands as may breed a ſubject to live in convenient plenty.

A *ſtandard* might be made, under which no horſe ſhould be uſed for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horſes. *Temp.*

By the preſent *ſtandard* of the coinage, ſixty two ſhillings is coined out of one pound weight of ſilver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A ſtanding ſtem or tree.

A *ſtandard* of a damaſk roſe with the root on, was ſet upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *ſtandard* being more than two foot above it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Plant fruit of all ſorts and *ſtandard*, mural, or ſhrubs which loſe their leaf. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits, ſome *ſtandards*, ſome againſt walls. *Temple.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear.*] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

They ſhall be as when a *ſtandardbearer* fainteth. *Iſa.* x. 18.

Theſe are the *ſtandardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and ſquires who carry the impreſſes of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

STA'NDDISH. *n. ſ.* An inkſtand. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDEL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] A tree of long ſtanding.

The Druidians were deſired to ſee the princely *ſtandel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. One who ſtands.

2. A tree that has ſtood long.

The young ſpring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very beaſts; and alſo the faireſt *ſtanders* of all were rooted up, and caſt into the fire. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

3. STA'NDER *by.* One preſent, a mere ſpectator.

Explain ſome ſtatute of the land to the *ſtanders by*. *Hooker.*

I would not be a *ſtander by* to hear
My ſovereign miſtreſs clouded ſo, without
My preſent vengeance taken. *Shakeſpeare.*

When a gentleman is diſpoſed to ſwear, it is not for any *ſtanders by* to curtail his oaths. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The *ſtanders by* ſee clearly this event,
All parties ſay, they're ſure, yet all diſſent. *Denham.*

The *ſtanders by* ſuſpected her to be a ducheſs. *Addiſon.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. Settled, eſtabliſhed.

Standing armies have the place of ſubjects, and the government depends upon the contented and diſcontented humours of the ſoldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,
And all the *ſtanding* army of the ſky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *ſtanding* meaſure of other commodities, men conſider it as a *ſtanding* meaſure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not ſo. *Locke.*

Such a one, by pretending to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the herd, becomes a *ſtanding* object of raillery. *Addiſon.*

The common *ſtanding* rules of the goſpel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *ſtanding* miracle that heav'n aſſign'd!
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Laſting; not tranſitory.

The landlord had ſwelled his body to a prodigious ſize, and worked up his complexion to a *ſtanding* crimſon by his zeal. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderneſs into a *ſtanding* water. *Pſalms.*

This made their flowing ſhrink
From *ſtanding* lake to trapping ebb. *Milton.*

4. Placed on feet.

There's his chamber,
His *ſtanding* bed and truckle bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more eaſy than to command a patron of a long *ſtanding*. *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly ſea, yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *ſtanding* as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wiſh your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the univerſity, till you were of ten years *ſtanding*. *Swift.*

2. Station; place to ſtand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, becauſe it was fitter for ſervice in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and ſuch little *ſtandings*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

His coming is in ſtate, I will provide you a good *ſtanding* to ſee his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to ſtand.

I ſink in deep mire, where there is no *ſtanding*. *Pſal.* lxix.

4. Rank, condition.

How this grace
Speaks his own *ſtanding*! what a mental power
This eye ſhoots forth! how big imagination
Moves in this lip. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

5. Competition, candidateſhip.

His former *ſtanding* for a proctor's place, and being diſappointed, muſt prove much diſpleaſing. *Walton.*

STA'NDISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh.*] A caſe for pen and ink.

A grubſtreet patriot does not write to ſecure, but get ſomething: ſhould the government be overturned he has nothing to loſe but an old *ſtandiſh*. *Addiſon.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift eſq; my large ſilver *ſtandiſh*, conſiſting of a large ſilver plate, an ink-pot, and a ſand box. *Swift.*

STANG. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpeng, Saxon.] A perch.

Theſe fields were intermingled with woods of half a *ſtang*, and the talleſt tree appeared to be ſeven feet high. *Swift.*

STANK. *adj.* Weak, worn out.

Diggon, I am ſo ill eſt and ſo *ſtank*,
That unneth I may ſtand any more,
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree.

STANK. The preterite of *ſtink*.

The fiſh in the river died, and the river *ſtank*. *Exod.* vii.

STA'NNARY. *adj.* [from *ſtannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tinworks.

A ſteward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *ſtannary* courts of the Latin *ſtannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or treſpaſs about white or black tin. *Carew.*

STA'NZA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Ital. *ſtance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other, ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a houſe, and came to ſignify a ſubdiviſion of a poem; a ſtaff.

Horace confines himſelf ſtrictly to one ſort of verſe or *ſtanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

In quatrains, the laſt line of the *ſtanza* is to be conſidered in the compoſition of the firſt. *Dryden.*

Before his ſacred name flies ev'ry fault,
And each exalted *ſtanza* teems with thought. *Pope.*

STAPLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtape*, Fr. *ſtapel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſettled mart; an eſtabliſhed emporium.

A *ſtaple* of romance and lies,
Falſe tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*

The cuſtoms of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *ſtaple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Tyre, Alexander the Great ſacked, and eſtabliſhing the *ſtaple* at Alexandria, made the greateſt revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

2. I know not the meaning in the following paſſage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one *ſtaple*, and two puncheons at a rate. *Camden.*

STAPLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Settled, eſtabliſhed in commerce.

Some Engliſh wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of ſpungy ſoftneſs made
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worſe ware our *ſtaple* trade. *Dryden.*

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not ſubmit to work under ſuch maſters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themſelves to examine whether it be *ſtaple* or no? *Swift.*

STAPLE. *n. f.* [ȝreapul, Saxon, a prop] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends

I have ſeen *ſtaples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The ſilver ring ſhe pull'd, the door recluſ'd
The bolt, obedient to the ſilken cord,
To the ſtrong *ſtaple*'s inmoſt depth reſtor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

STAR. *n. f.* [ȝreorna, Saxon, *ſterre*, Dutch]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillop the *ſtars*;
Murdering impoſſible, and make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

When an aſtronomer uſes the word *ſtar* in its ſtrict ſenſe, it is applied only to the fixt *ſtars*; but in a large ſenſe it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Hither the Syracuſan's art tranſlates
Heaven's form, the courſe of things and human fates;
Th' included ſpirit ſerving the *ſtar* deck'd ſigns,
The living work in conſtant motions winds. *Hakewill*

As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And ſhape *ſtar* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

2. The pole-ſtar.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more ſailing by the *ſtar*. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

3. Configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of theſe two foes,
A pair of *ſtar* croſt lovers take their riſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are apt to do amiſs, and lay the blame upon our *ſtars* or fortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. A mark of reference; an aſteriſk

Remarks worthy of riper obſervation, note with a marginal *ſtar*. *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem*, *n. f.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whoſe centre is poſſeſſed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh fruit, which is divided into three cells, and filled with roundiſh ſeeds: to which muſt be added, it hath a bulbous or tuberoſe root, in which it differs from ſpiderwort. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE *n. f.* A plant

It hath an open bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and cut into ſeveral ſegments towards the top; from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a globular or olive-ſhaped ſoft fleſhy fruit, incloſing a ſtone of the ſame ſhape. This plant grows in the warmeſt parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of deſert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet, and has a ſtrait ſmooth ſtem, regularly beſet with branches, which are adorned with leaves of a ſhining green colour on their upper ſides, but of a ruſſet colour underneath: from the ſetting on of the footſtalks of the leaves come out the flowers, which have no great beauty, but are ſucceeded by the fruit, which is about the ſize of a large apple, and of the ſame ſhape. *Miller*

STA'RBOARD. *n. f.* [ȝreonboꝛb, Saxon.] Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*

On ſhipboard the mariners will not leave their *ſtarboard* and larboard, becauſe ſome one accounts it gibriſh. *Brandt*

STARCH. *n. f.* [from *ſtare*, Teutonick, ſtiff] A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Has he
Diſtain'd your yellow *ſtarch*, or ſaid your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified. *Fletcher's Queen of Corinth.*

With *ſtarch* thin laid on, and the ſkin well ſtretched, prepare your ground *Peacham on Drawing.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

Her good-ly countenance I've ſeen
Set off with kerchief *ſtarch'd* and pinners clean. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *n. f.* [*camera ſtellata*, Latin] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now aboliſhed.

I'll make a *ſtar chamber* matter of it, if he were twenty ſir John Falſtaffs, he ſhall not abuſe Robert Shallow, eſq; *Shakeſ.*

STA'RCHED *adj.* [from *ſtarch.*]

1. Stiffened with ſtarch.
2. Stiff; preciſe; formal.

Does the Goſpel any where preſcribe a *ſtarched* squeezed countenance, a ſtiff formal gait, or a ſingularity of manners? *Swift*

STA'RCHER. *n. f.* [from *ſtarch.*] One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STA'RCHLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffly; preciſely

STA'RCHNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſtarch*] Stiffneſs; preciſeneſs.

To STARE. *v. n.* [ȝtæꝛian, Saxon; *ſterren*, Dutch]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, or horrour.

Her modeſt eyes, abaſhed to behold
So many gazers, as on her do *ſtare*,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenſer.*

Their *ſtaring* eyes, ſparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly ſhapes, did nigh the man diſmay,
That, were it not for ſhame, he would retire. *Fa. Queen.*

Look not big, nor *ſtare* nor fret:
I will be maſter of what is mine own. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were never ſatisfied with *ſtaring* upon their maſts, ſails, cables, ropes, and tackings. *Abbot.*

I hear
The tread of many feet ſteering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *ſtare*
At my affliction, and perhaps t' inſult. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

A ſatyr that comes *ſtaring* from the woods,
Muſt not at firſt ſpeak like an orator. *Waller.*

And while he *ſtares* around with ſtupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dies. *Dryden.*

What do'ſt thou make a ſhipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?
Stark *ſtaring* mad, that thou ſhould'ſt tempt the ſea? *Dryd*

Struggling, and wildly *ſtaring* on the ſkies
With ſcarce recover'd ſight. *Dryden's Æn.*

Trembling the miſcreant flood,
He *ſtar'd* and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*

Break out in crackling flames to ſhun thy ſhare,
Or hiſs a dragon, or a tyger *ſtare*. *Dryden's Virg.*

Why do'ſt thou not
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,
To *ſtare* me into ſtatue? *Dryden.*

I was unluckily prevented by the preſence of a bear, which, as I approached with my preſent, threw his eyes in my way, and *ſtared* me out of my reſolution. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the ſhoulder, and *ſtared* him in the face with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres. *Addiſon.*

Narciſſa
Has paid a tradeſman once, to make him *ſtare*. *Pope.*

Gods! ſhall the raviſher diſplay your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies *ſtare*. *Pope.*

Through nature and through art ſhe rang'd,
And gracefully her ſubject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to *ſtare*. *Swift.*

2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident.

Is it poſſible for people, without ſcruple to offend againſt the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *ſtares* them *in the face*, whilſt they are breaking it? *Locke.*

3. To ſtand out.

Take off all the *ſtaring* ſtraws and jags in the hive, and make them ſmooth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

STARE, *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *ſtare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

2. [*Sturnus*, Latin.] Starling. A bird.

STA'RER. *n. f.* [from *ſtare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid *ſtarers*, and of loud buzza's. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *n. f.* [*ſtar* and *fiſh.*] A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

This has a ray of one ſpecies of Engliſh *ſtarfiſh*. *Woodw.*

STARGA'ZER. *n. f.* [*ſtar* and *gaze*] An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer. In contempt.

Let the aſtrologers, the *ſtargazers*, and the monthly prognoſticators, ſtand up and ſave thee. *Iſ.* xlvii. 13.

A *ſtargazer*, in the height of his celeſtial obſervations, ſtumbled into a ditch. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'RHAWK. *n. f.* [*aſtur*, Latin.] A ſort of hawk. *Ainſw.*

STARK. *adj.* [ȝtepc, ȝtæc, Saxon; *ſterck*, Dutch.]

1. Stiff; ſtrong; rugged

His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whoſe ſenſes all were ſtraight benumed and *ſtark*. *Fa. Qu.*

Many a nobleman lies *ſtark* and ſtiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakeſ. H. IV.*

The North is not ſo *ſtark* and cold. *Ben. Johnſon.*

So ſoon as this ſprig is become *ſtark* enough, it breaks the caſe in two, and flings the ſeed. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. Deep; full.

Conſider the *ſtark* ſecurity
The commonwealth is in now; the whole ſenate
Sleepy, and dreaming no ſuch violent blow. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. Mere; ſimple; plain; groſs.

To turn *ſtark* fools, and ſubjects fit
For ſport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *ſtark* nonſenſe. *Collier.*

STARK. *adv.* Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word: as *ſtark mad*, mad in the higheſt degree. It is now little uſed but in low language.

Then are the beſt but *ſtark* naught; for open ſuſpecting others, comes of ſecret condemning themſelves. *Sidney.*

The fruitful-headed beaſt, amaz'd
At flaſhing beams of that ſun-ſhiny ſhield,
Became *ſtark* blind, and all his ſenſes doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenſer.*

Men and women go *ſtark* naked. *Swift.*

He is *stark* mad, who ever says
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne*
Those festivals, that seemed moderate before, became desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad, whence tumults, confused hollowings and howlings. *Howe*
Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe himself at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark* naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*
In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons, *stark* staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'RKLY *adv.* [from *stark.*] Stiffly; strongly.
As fast lock'd up in sleep as guiltless labour,
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakespeare.*

STA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *star*] Having no light of stars.
A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night,
Starless expos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.*
Cato might give them furlo's for another world,
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *n. s.* [*star* and *light*] Lustre of the stars.
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* sheen. *Shakespeare.*
Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*
They danc'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.
Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*

STA'RLIKE. *adj* [*star* and *like.*]
1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.
Nightshade-tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Bright; illustrious.
The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

STA'RLING. *n. s.* [ȝterling, Saxon.] A small singing bird
I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shak. Henry IV.*

STA'RPAVED. *adj.* [*star* and *pave.*] Studded with stars.
In progress through the road of heav'n *starpav'd.* *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF. *adj.* [*star* and *proof.*] Impervious to starlight.
Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof.* *Milton.*

STAR-READ. *n. s.* [*star* and *read.*] Doctrine of the stars, astronomy. *Spenser.*

STA'RRED. *adj.* [from *star*]
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.
My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
2. Decorated with stars.
That *starr'd* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton.*
He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *starr'd* with golden studs around. *Pope.*

STA'RRY. *adj.* [from *star*]
1. Decorated with stars.
Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky' *Pope.*
2. Consisting of stars; stellar.
Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*
Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*
3. Resembling stars.
Tears have comm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shak. Illust.*

STA'RRING. *adj.* [*stellans*, Latin; from *star.*] Shining with stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.
Such his feil glances as the fatal light
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Crashaw.*

STA'RSHOOT *n. s.* [*star* and *shoot.*] An emission from a star
I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star *Boyle.*

To START. *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.]
1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.
Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of shrinking; and likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would listen suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*; for the *starting* is an erection of the spirits to attend. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A shape appear'd
Beginning to look on me: I *started* back;
It *started* back. *Shakespeare.*
I *start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*
As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. *Dryden.*
He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and solicitous for fear of a surprize. *Collier on Covetousness.*
2. To rise suddenly
Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Rosscommon.*
They *starting* up beheld the heavy light. *Dryden.*
The mind often works in search of some hidden idea, though sometimes they *start* up in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*
Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *start* up from the dead. *Pope.*
3. To move with sudden quickness.
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their drowsy heads. *Crashaw.*
A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the *starting* serpents from the ground. *Pope.*
4. To shrink; to winch.
What trick, what *starting* hole, canst thou find out to hide thee from this open shame? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
With tryal fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare.*
5. To deviate.
The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, whensoever any of them *starteth* out. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Creech.*
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*
6. To set out from the barrier at a race.
It seems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle, as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs. *Boyle.*
Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;
Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting* place. *Denham.*
When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign,
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*
7. To set out on any pursuit.
Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*,
And run together, heart still yoke with heart. *Waller.*
People, when they have made themselves weary, set up their rest upon the very spot where they *started*. *L'Estrange.*
When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased with the other *Collier.*

To START. *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly.
Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me. *Shakespeare.*
Being full of supper and distemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To *start* my quiet. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
The very print of a fox-foot would have *started* ye. *L'Estr.*
2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place.
The blood more stirs
To rouze a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakespeare.*
I *started* from its vernal bow'r
The flying game, and chas'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.
Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*
It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier design, to *start* and follow another of less moment. *Sprat.*
Insignificant cavils may be *started* against every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonstration. *Addison.*
I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the people love to *start* in discourse. *Addison's Freeholder*
4. To discover, to bring within pursuit.
The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can *start*, *Temple.*
5. To put suddenly out of place.
One, by a fall in wrestling, *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

START. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terrour; a sudden stitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.

I hese flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakespeare.*

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*;
Against his bosom bounc'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden rousing to action, excitement.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

3. Sally, vehement eruption; sudden effusion.

Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Base inclination, and the *start* of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay. *Shakespeare.*

Several *starts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but them to the rest, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Estrange.*

Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul? *Addison's Cato.*

We were well enough pleased with this *start* of thought. *Add.*

4. Sudden fit, intermitted action.

Methought her eyes had crost her tongue,
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shakespeare.*

Thy forms are studied arts,
Thy subtle ways be narrow straits;
Thy curtesy but sudden *starts*;
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits. *Ben. Johnson.*

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but all her motions are gradual. *L'Estrange.*

An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of passion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier*

5. A quick spring or motion.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound; and the slacker they are, or less wound up, the baser is the sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*. *Bacon.*

How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing, but by some subtile freezing principle which as suddenly shoots into it *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot. *Chap.*

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*

7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

Get the start of the majestick world. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that time, doth cautelously *get the start* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in *statu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Doubtless some other heart
Will *get the start*,
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred store
Of hidden sweets. *Crashaw.*

Ere the knight could do his part,
The squire had *got* so much *the start*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*

She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start* of her. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

The reason why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have so much *got the start* in growth of other sciences, may be resolved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former discoverers. *Glanville.*

The French year has *got the start* of ours more in the works of nature than the new style. *Addison.*

STA'RTER. *n. f.* [from *start.*] One that shrinks from his purpose.

Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee see I am no *starter*. *Hudibras.*

STA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *starting.*] By sudden fits, with frequent intermission.

Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash. *Shak. Othello.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. n.* [from *start.*] To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terrour.

The *starting* steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding o'er the pommel cast the knight. *Dryden.*

Why thrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction? *Addis Cato.*

My frighted thoughts run back,
And *startle* into madness at the sound. *Addison's Cato.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. a.* To fright, to shock; to impress with sudden terrour, surprise, or alarm.

They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or *startle* him. *Clarendon.*

Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *startle* him, and would not have attained his end by any gross act of wickedness. *Clarendon.*

Such whisp'ring waked her, but with *startled* eye
On Adam *Milton.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing *startle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the skies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle* us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers seemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke*

Incest! Oh name it not!
The very mention shakes my utmost soul:
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,
And nature sickens at the shocking sound. *Smith.*

His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*

Now the leaf
Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove
Oft *startling* such as studious walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air. *Thomson.*

STA'RTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terrour.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased at the accident. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *n. f.* [*start* and *up.*] One that comes suddenly into notice.

That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow *Sh.*

To STARVE. *v. n.* [steorfan, Saxon; *sterven*, Dutch, to die.]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.

To her came message of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless *starve*. *Fairfax.*

2. To perish with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cause, *of* less properly.

Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving* with hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which to chuse. *Locke.*

An animal that *starves* of hunger, dies feverish and delirious. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be killed with cold.

Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*

4. To suffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:
What then? Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

5. To be destroyed with cold.

Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been born from Java to these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of sun. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*

1. To kill with hunger.

I cannot blame his cousin king,
That wish'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd*. *Shakesp.*

Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words.
To push this argument no further,
To *starve* a man in law is murther. *Prior.*

If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves, *Pope.*

2. To subdue by famine.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*

He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
As men by fasting *starve* th' untam'd disease *Dryden.*

Attalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy, by stopping their convoy of provisions from Africa. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. To kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to receive. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *n. f.* [from *starve.*] An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old sir John hangs with me, and he's no *starveling* *Shakespeare.*

Now the glass gives me the letter's read,
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and calling them *starvelings* *L'Estrange.*

The thronging clusters thin
By kind avulsion, else the *starv'ling* brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender Autumn. *Philips.*

Poor

Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*

STA'RWORT. *n. f.* [*aster*, Latin.] See ELECAMPANE.

It hath a fibrous root: the leaves for the most part mature, and placed alternately on the branches: the stalks are branched; the flowers radiated, specious, and have a scaly cup: the seeds are inclosed in a downy substance. *Miller.*

STA'TARY. *adj.* [from *status*, Latin.] Fixed; settled.

The set and *statary* times of paring of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition. *Brown.*

STATE. *n. f.* [*status*, Latin.]

1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.

I do not
Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*
Secure. *Milton.*

Relate what Latium was,
Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden's Æn.*

Like the papists is your poets *state*,
Poor and disarm'd. *Pope.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; crisis, height; point from which the next movement is regression.

The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is compleat at birth, carrieth very much more than it ought as having passed two general motions; that is, its beginning and increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its *state* and declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination. *Wiseman.*

4. [*Estat*, French.] Estate; signiory; possession.

Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

5. The community; the publick, the commonwealth.

If any thing more than your sport
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*,
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health sake. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

A *state*'s anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women
Ben. Johnson's Catiline.

I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate. *Ben. Jonson.*

What he got by fortune,
It was the *state* that now must make his right. *Daniel.*

The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land for the space of six weeks. *Bacon.*

It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with particular loss to many of the people, than that all the people should be well, and the *state* of the kingdom altogether lost. *Hayward.*

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience, thereby to salve *state* sores. *King Charles.*

For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*
'Till Alexander came. *Waller.*

Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *state* to keep them. *Graunt.*

These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *state*.
He hears and judges. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Hence *single state* in *Shakespeare* for individuality.

My thought, whose murther yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my *single state* of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

7. A republick; a government not monarchical.

They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in compass of land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*

8. Rank, condition, quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect. *Shakesp.*

High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies. *Fairfax.*

9. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.

When in triumphant *state* the British muse,
True to herself, shall barb'rous aid refuse. *Roscommon.*

There kings receiv'd the marks of sov'reign pow'r.
In *state* the monarchs march'd, the lictors bore
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden's Æn.*

Let my attendants wait, I'll be alone,
Where least of *state*, where most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

To appear in their robes would be a troublesome piece of *state*. *Letter.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,
His very *state* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

10. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes.
Bacon's Henry VII.

The swan rows her *state* with oary feet. *Milton.*

He was staid, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestick *state*. *Butler.*

Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again. *Pope's Statius.*

11. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre, and this cushion my crown. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy, she thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbuthn.*

The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room. *Arbuth.*

12. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy, somewhat whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously wrought with silver and silk. *Bacon.*

High throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton's Paradise.*

13. A person of high rank. Obsolete.

She is a duchess, a great *state*. *Latimer.*

14. The prime persons in the government.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

15. Joined with another word it signifies publick.

I am no courtier, not versed in *state*-affairs: my life hath rather been contemplative than active.

Council! What's that? a pack of bearded slaves,
The scavengers that sweep *states* nuisances,
And are themselves the greatest. *Dryden's Cleom.*

I am accused of reflecting upon great *states* folks.

To STATE. *v. a* [*constater*, French.]

1. To settle; to regulate.

This is so *stated* a rule, that all casuists press it in all cases of damage. *Decay of Piety.*

This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchandize than friendship. *Collier of Friendship.*

He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *stated* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Addison.*

2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *stating* of this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state* it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Its present state *stateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*

Were our case *stated* to any sober heathen, he would never guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and confess the same God, may not ask in the same form.
Decay of Piety.

To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

STA'TELINESS. *n. f.* [from *stately*.]

1. Grandeur; majestick appearance; august manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *statelinesse* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*

For *statelinesse* and majesty what is comparable to a horse?
More's Antidote against Atheism.

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

She hated *statelinesse*, but widely knew
What just regard was to her title due. *Betterton.*

STATELY. *adj.* [from *state*.]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestick; magnificent.

A *statelier* pyramid to her 'd rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first visit. *South.*

He many a walk travers'd
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.

He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majestically.

Ye that *stately* tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

STA'TESMAN. *n. f.* [*state* and *man*.]

1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough
To seem a *statesman*. *Ben. Johnson's Epigr.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statesman*. *Pope.*

2. One employed in publick affairs.

If such actions may have passage free,
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be. *Shak. Othello.*

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South's Sermons.*

A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify, since, to use the phrase of a late *statesman*, the pasture is not large enough. *Addison.*

Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

STA'TESWOMAN. *n. f.* [*state* and *woman.*] A woman who meddles with publick affairs. In contempt.

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums she's a great *stateswoman! B. Jonson.*

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions of our *stateswomen.* *Addison.*

STA'TICAL } *adj.* [from the noun.] Relating to the science
STA'TICK. } of weighing.

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of Winter, according to experience, and the *statick* aphorisms of Sanctorius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If one by a *statical* engine could regulate his ordinary perspiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

STA'TICKS *n. f.* [*statique*, Fr.] The science which considers the weight of bodies.

This is a catholick rule of *staticks*, that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *n. f.* [*station*, French; *statio*, Latin.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of *stations* given them. *Hooker.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heav'n-kissing hill, *Shakesp. Timon.*

The seditious remained within their *station*, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

The planets in their *station* list'ning stood. *Milton.*

To single *stations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another song. *Creech.*

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the place. *Milton.*

5. Situation; position.

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station* and an even plain,
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,
And while the hut with olive-shade is crown'd? *Pope.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it may be useful in some *station* or other. *L'Estrange.*

They believe that the common size of human understanding is fitted to some *station* or other. *Swift.*

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that *station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much dispute. *Swift.*

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept their *station*, *Milton.*

8. Rank, condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *station* in the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle *Dryden.*

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *station.*] Fixed; not progressive.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it happened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*

Between the descent and ascent, where the image seemed *stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that it should be moved no more. *Newton's Opt.*

STA'TIONER. *n. f.* [from *station.*]

1. A bookseller.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for his shop. *Dryden.*

With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain th' industrious tribe provoke,
And gentle dulness ever loves a joke. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A seller of paper.

STA'TIST. *n. f.* [from *state.*] A statesman; a politician, one skilled in government.

I once did hold it, as our *statists* do,
A baseness to write fair; and labour'd much
How to forget that learning. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

I do believe,
Statist though I am none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Their orators thou then extoll'st, as those
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

STA'TUARY *n. f.* [*statuaire*, French; from *statua*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or representations of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary. Temple.*

2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he considers that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering stone. *Swift.*

STA'TUE. *n. f.* [*statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin.] An image; a solid representation of any living being.

The princess heard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly perform'd by that rare Italian master. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

They spake not a word;
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

A *statue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deserves that name for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and adored;
And were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statued* in thy stead. *Shakespeare.*

STA'TURE. *n. f.* [*stature*, Fr. *statura*, Latin.] The height of any animal.

What *stature* we attain at seven years we sometimes double, most times come short of at one and twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect
His *stature*, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden*

Thyself but dust, thy *stature* but a span;
A moment thy duration, fool shun! *Prior.*

We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and many other antiquities, that human *stature* has not diminished for above two thousand years. *Bentley's Sermons.*

STA'TUTABLE. *adj.* [from *statute.*] According to statute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison's Guardian.*

STA'TUTE. *n. f.* [*statut*, French, *statutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legislature.

Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of parliament were specially intended for its benefit. *Spenser.*

Blood hath been shed,
Ere human *statute* purg'd the general weal. *Shakespeare.*

There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the dislike the parliament had of grouping them as chargeable and pesterous. *Bacon.*

Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those immutable rules of justice. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

O queen, indulg'd by favour of the gods,
To [illegible] a town, with *statutes* to restrain
How inhabitant beneath thy reign *Dryden's Æneid*

To STAVE. *v. n.* In the plural *staves* [from *staff.*]

1. To break in pieces, used originally of barrels made of small parts or staves.

If irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton are crept into my verses, let them be *stav'd* or forfeited like contraband goods. *Dryden.*

2. To push off as with a staff.

How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies have not *staved* off, from reading. *Ben. Johnson.*

The condition of a servant *stands* much on a distance, but the gospel speaks nothing but allurement, attraction, and invitation. *South's Sermons.*

3. To pour out by breaking the cask.

The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been *staved.* *Sandys's Travels.*

4. To furnish with rundles or staves.

This was the shameful end of Aloysius Gritius, Solyman's deputy in Hungary; who climbing too fast up the evil *staved* ladder of ambition, suddenly fell, and never rose more. *Knolles.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with staves.

Equal shame and envy stir'd
In th' enemy, that one should beard
So many warriours, and so stout,
As he had done, and *stav'd* it out. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE *and Tail. v. a.* To part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they ſoon aſſail'd,
First Trulla *ſtay'd*, and Cordon *tail'd*. *Hudibras*

STAVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of *ſtaff*.

All in ſtrange manner arm'd,
Some ruſtick knives, ſome *ſtaves* in fire warmed. *Fairy Qu.*
They tie teaſts up in bundles or *ſtaves*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

STAVESACRE *n. ſ.* Larkſpur. A plant.

To STAY *v. n.* [*ſtaen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.

Macbeth, we *ſtay* upon your leiſure. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
If ſhe do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though ſhe bid me *ſtay* by her a week. *Shakeſpeare.*
Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye *ſtay* for them from having huſbands? *Ruth* i. 13.
Not after reſurrection ſhall he *ſtay*
Longer on earth than certain times t'appear. *Milton.*
He did ordain that as many might depart as would, but as many as would *ſtay* ſhould have very good means to live from the ſtate. *Bacon.*
They flocked in ſuch multitudes, that they not only *ſtayed* for their reſort, but diſcharged divers. *Heyward.*
Th' injur'd ſea, which from her wonted place,
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *ſtay*. *Waller.*
Stay, I command you, *ſtay* and hear me firſt. *Dryden.*
Nor muſt he *ſtay* at home, becauſe he muſt be back again by one and twenty. The father cannot *ſtay* any longer. *Locke.*
Every plant has its atmoſphere, which hath various effects on thoſe who *ſtay* near them *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Servants ſent on meſſages *ſtay* out longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

2. To continue in a ſtate.

The flames augment, and *ſtay*
At their full height, then languiſh to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend.

I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *ſtays* for us. *Shakeſpeare.*
We for his royal preſence only *ſtay*
To end the rites. *Dryden.*
I *ſtay* for Turnus, whoſe devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead,
My ſon and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

4. To ſtop; to ſtand ſtill.

When ſhe liſt pour out her larger ſpright,
She would command the haſty ſun to *ſtay*,
Or backward turn his courſe. *Fairy Queen.*
Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *ſtay* not without a new force, reſolved to try ſome exploit upon England. *Bacon.*

Satan
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor *ſtay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*

5. To dwell; to be long.

Nor will I *ſtay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*
I muſt *ſtay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the conſideration of yourſelf. *Dryden.*

6. To reſt confidently.

Becauſe ye truſt in oppreſſion, and *ſtay* thereon, this ſhall be as a breach ready to fall. *Iſa.* xxx. 12.
They call themſelves of the holy city, and *ſtay* themſelves upon God. *Iſa.* xlviii. 2.

To STAY. *v. a.*

1. To ſtop; to withold; to repreſs.

All that may *ſtay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wiſh were falſe, but cannot think it ſo without ſome ſcruple. *Hooker.*
The Syrens ſang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus ſang ſo well that he *ſtaid* them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
He took nothing but a bit of bread to *ſtay* his ſtomach. *Locke.*
To *ſtay* theſe ſudden guſts of paſſion
That hurry you from reaſon, reſt aſſur'd
The ſecret of your love lives with me only. *Rowe.*
Stay her ſtomach with theſe half hundred plays, till I can procure her a romance big enough to ſatisfy her great ſoul with adventures. *Pope.*
Why ceaſe we then the wrath of heaven to *ſtay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

2. To delay, to obſtruct; to hinder from progreſſion.

The joyous time will not be *ſtay'd*
Unleſs ſhe do him by the forelock take. *Spenſer.*
Your ſhips are *ſtaid* at Venice. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unto the ſhore, with tears, with ſighs, with moan,
They him conduct; curſing the bounds that *ſtay*
Their wiſhing fleet, that would have further gone. *Daniel*
I will bring thee where no ſhadow *ſtay*.
Thy coming, and thy ſoft embraces. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
I was wiſhing to *ſtay* my reader on an argument that appears to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.

If as a priſoner I were here, you might
Have then ſatisfied on a conqueror's right,
And *ſtay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

4. [*Eſtayer*, French.] To prop, to ſupport, to hold up.

On this determination we might *ſtay* ourſelves without further proceeding herein *Hooker.*
Aaron and Hur *ſtayed* up his hands, the one on the one ſide and the other on the other. *Exod.* xvii. 12.
Sallows and reeds for vineyards uſeful found,
To *ſtay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY *n. ſ.* [*eſtaye*, French.]

1. Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure.

Determine,
Or for her *ſtay* or going; the affair cries haſte. *Shakeſpeare.*
Should judges make a longer *ſtay* in a place than uſually they do, a day more in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*
Her long with ardent look his eye purſu'd,
Delighted! but deſired more her *ſtay*. *Milton.*
The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from th' Elyſian ſhades,
Embrace the hero, and his *ſtay* implore. *Waller.*
So long a *ſtay* will make
The jealous king ſuſpect we have been plotting. *Denham.*
What pleaſure hop'ſt thou in my *ſtay*,
When I'm conſtrain'd and with my ſteed away? *Dryden.*
When the wine ſparkles,
Make haſte, and leave thy buſineſs and thy care,
No mortal intereſt can be worth thy *ſtay*. *Dryden.*

2. Stand; ceſſation of progreſſion.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a *ſtay*, teeth ſtand at a *ſtay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*
Affairs of ſtate ſeemed rather to ſtand at a *ſtay*, than to advance or decline. *Heyward.*
Made of ſphere metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *ſtay*. *Milton.*
Almighty crowd! thou ſhorten'ſt all diſpute,
Nor faith nor reaſon make thee at a *ſtay*,
Thou leap'ſt o'er all. *Dryden's Medal.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction; a hindrance from progreſs.

His fell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each ſtep, tormented with each *ſtay*. *Fairfax.*

4. Reſt and; prudence, caution.

Many laſt and temperate proviſos, well ſhewed and foretokened the wiſdom, *ſtay* and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*
With prudent *ſtay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*

5. A fixed ſtare.

Who have before, or ſhall write after thee,
Their works though tough y laboured will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *ſtay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*
Alas, what *ſtay* is there in human ſtate!
And who can ſhun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

6. A prop; a ſupport.

Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *ſtay* of the whole world. *Hooker.*
What ſurety of the world, what hope, what *ſtay*,
When this was once a king, and now is clay. *Shakeſpeare.*
My only ſtrength, and *ſtay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither ſhall I betake me?—where ſubſiſt? *Milton.*
Trees ſerve as ſo many *ſtays* for their vines, which hang like garlands from tree to tree. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

7. Tackling. [See STAYS.]

With *ſtays* and cordage laſt he rig'd a ſhip,
And roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

8. [In the plural.] Bodice.

No ſtubborn *ſtays* her yielding ſhape embrace. *Gay.*

9. Steadineſs of conduct.

STAYED. *part. adj.* [from *ſtay*.]

1. Fixed, ſettled, ſerious; not volatile.

For her ſon,
In her own hand the crown ſhe kept in ſtore,
Till riper years he raught, and ſtronger *ſtay*. *Fa. Queen.*
Whatſoever is above theſe proceedeth of ſhortneſs of memory, or of want of a *ſtayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*
He was well *ſtayed*, and in his gate
Preſerv'd a grave majeſtick ſtate. *Hudibras.*
A *ſtayed* man and wife are ſeldom ſo indolent as not to find conſolation in each other. *Pope.*

2. Stopped.

STAYEDLY *adv.* [from *ſtayed*.] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly; calmly, and cloſely.

STAYEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtayed*.]

1. Solidity; weight.

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and currantneſs with *ſtayedneſs*, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs. *Lauder's Remains.*

2. Com-

2. Compoſure, prudence; gravity; judiciouſneſs.

STA'YER *n. ſ.* [from *ſtay*.] One who ſtops, holds or ſupports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *ſtayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Philips.*

STA'YLACE *n. ſ.* [*ſtay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women faſten their bodice.

A *ſtay lace* from England ſhould become a topick for cenſure at viſits. *Swift.*

STAYS. *n. ſ.* Without ſingular.

1. Bodice; a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat made of whalebone, worn by ladies.

2. Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling aft. All maſts, topmaſts, and flagſtaves have *ſtays*, except the ſprit-ſail topmaſt: the mainmaſt, foremaſt, with the maſts belonging to them, have alſo back *ſtays*, which help to keep the maſt from pitching forward or overboard. *Harris.*

They were come upon the *ſtays*, when one of the ſailors deſcried a galley. *Sidney.*

3. Any ſupport, any thing that keeps another extended

Weavers ſtretch your *ſtays* upon the weft. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *n. ſ.* [ſtede, Saxon.]

1. Place. Obſolete.

Fly therefore, fly this fearful *ſtead* anon,
Leſt thy fool hardize work thy ſad confuſion. *Fairy Queen.*

They nigh approached to the *ſtead*
Where as thoſe maremaids dwelt. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor ſhorten it,
The ſoldier may not move from watchful *ſtead*,
Nor leave his ſtand until his captain bed. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have.

If we had ſimply taken them clean away, or elſe removed them, ſo as to place in their *ſtead* others, we had done worſe. *Hooker.*

There fell down many ſlain, and they dwelt in their *ſteads* until the captivity *1 Chron.* v. 22.

Nor do the boldeſt attempts brought forth
Events fit, or equal to their worth,
But ſometimes fail, and in their *ſtead*
Fortune and cowardice ſucceed. *Butler.*

Jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold deſpair ſucceeding in her *ſtead*,
To livid paleneſs turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. Uſe; help. *To ſtand in ſtead*, to be of great uſe; to help; to advantage.

A compleat man hath ſome parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his eſſence; yet to have them *ſtandeth* him *in* ſingular *ſtead*, in reſpect of ſpecial uſes. *Hooker.*

He makes his underſtanding the warehouſe of lumber rather than a repoſitory of truth, which will *ſtand* him *in ſtead* when he has occaſion for it. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt act of charity ſhall *ſtand* us *in* great *ſtead*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. The frame of a bed

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders and the *ſted*. *Dryden.*

STEAD, *ſted*, being in the name of a place that is diſtant from any river, comes from the Saxon ſtede, ſteyd, a place, but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ſtaeder, a ſtore or ſtation for ſhips. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help, to advantage, to ſupport, to aſſiſt. A word ſomewhat obſolete.

We are neither in ſkill, nor ability of power greatly to *ſtead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *ſteads* us
To chide him from our eves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rich garments, linnens, ſtuffs, and neceſſaries,
Which ſince have *ſteaded* much. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Madam, ſo it *ſtead* you I will write. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can you ſo *ſtead* me
As bring me to the ſight of Iſabella. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your friendly aid and counſel much may *ſtead* me. *Rowe.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obſolete.

We ſhall adviſe this wronged maid to *ſtead* up your appointment, and go in your place. *Shakeſpeare.*

STEA'DFAST. *adj.* [*ſtead* and *faſt*.]

1. Faſt in place; firm; fixed.

Such was the giant's fall, that ſeem'd to ſhake
This *ſtedfaſt* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *F. Qu.*

Laws ought to be like ſtony tables, plain, *ſtedfaſt*, and immoveable. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

2. Conſtant; reſolute.

I hope her ſtubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *ſtedfaſt* will endure. *Spenſer.*

A generation that ſet not their heart aright, and whoſe ſpirit was not *ſtedfaſt* with God. *Pſal.* lxxviii. 8.

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty, abide *ſtedfaſt* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus.* ii. 23.

Him reſiſt *ſtedfaſt* in the faith. *1 Pet.* v. 9.

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with *ſtedfaſt* ſight
Cou'd view the ſurges mounting ſteep,
And monſters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY *adv.* [from *ſtedfaſt*.] Firmly; conſtantly.

God's omniſcience *ſtedfaſtly* graſps the greateſt and moſt ſlippery uncertainties. *South's Sermons.*

In general, *ſtedfaſtly* believe that whatever God hath re[illegible]

STEA'DFASTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtedfaſt*.]

1. Immutability; fixedneſs.

So hard theſe heavenly beauties be enfir'd,
As things divine, leaſt paſſions do impreſs,
The more of ſtedfaſt minds to be admir'd,
The more they ſtayed be on *ſtedfaſtneſs*. *Spenſer.*

[illegible]

STEA'DILY. *adv.* [from *ſteady*.]

1. Without tottering, without ſhaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unleſs hindered by ſome accident which no man can *ſteadily* build upon *South's Sermons.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *ſteadily* does fickle fortune ſteer
Th' obedient orb that it ſhould never err *Prideaux.*

STEA'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteady*.]

1. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken.

2. Firmneſs, conſtancy.

John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himſelf up to a great *ſteadineſs* of mind, to purſue his intereſt through all impediments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Conſiſtent unvaried conduct.

Steadineſs is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Eſt.*

A friend is uſeful to form an undertaking, and ſecure *ſteadineſs* of conduct. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

STEA'DY *adj.* [ſtædig, Saxon.]

1. Firm, fixed, not tottering.

Their feet *ſteady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts reſolute. *Sanderſon.*

He ſails 'tween worlds and worlds with *ſteady* wing. *Milton.*

Steer the bounding bark with *ſteady* toil,
When the ſtorm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*

2. Not wavering, not fickle; not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

Now clear I underſtand,
What oft my *ſteadieſt* thoughts have ſearch'd in vain. *Milton.*

Steady to my principles, and not diſpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God, overcome all difficulties. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A clear ſight keeps the underſtanding *ſteady*. *Locke.*

STEAK *n. ſ.* [*ſtyck*, Iſlandick and Erſe, a piece; *ſteka*, Swediſh, to broil.] A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried; a collop.

The ſurgeon proteſted he had cured him very well; and offered to eat the firſt *ſteak* of him. *Tatler.*

Fair ladies who contrive
To feaſt on ale and *ſteaks*. *Swift.*

To STEAL *v. a.* Preterite *I ſtole*, part. paſſ. *ſtolen*. [ſtelan, Saxon; *ſtelen*, Dutch.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandeſtinely; to take without right.

To *ſteal* generally implies ſecrecy, to *rob*, either ſecrecy or violence.

Thou ran'ſt a tilt in honour of my love,
And *ſtol'ſt* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakeſpeare.*

There are ſome ſhrewd contents in yon ſame paper,
That *ſteal* the colour from Baſſanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

How ſhould we *ſteal* ſilver or gold? *Gen.* xliv. 8.

A ſchoolboy ſtriving a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion and be *ſteals* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Iriſh, by a purpoſed plot of government, but as they could inſinuate and *ſteal* themſelves under the ſame by their humble carriage and ſubmiſſion. *Spenſer.*

Let us ſhift away, there's warrant in that theft
Which *ſteals* itſelf when there's no mercy left. *Shakeſpeare.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *ſteal* away the mind from its ſteady purſuit of any ſubject. *Watts.*

3. To gain or effect by private means.

Young Lorenzo
Stole her ſoul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were it not that my fellow ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Bianca's ſteps ſo narrowly,
'Twere good to *ſteal* our marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

They hate nothing ſo much as being alone, for fear ſome affrighting apprehenſions ſhould *ſteal* or force their way in. *Calamy.*

To STEAL. *v. n.*

1. To withdraw privily, to paſs ſilently.

Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night ſhe *ſtole* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myself
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak.
I cannot think it,
That he would *steal* away so guilty like,
Seeing you coming. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him shew what he is, and *steal* out of your company. *Shakespeare.*
At time that lover's flights doth still conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *steal*.
In my conduct shall your ladies come,
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shak.*
Others weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *stolen* away; and they which were left, moiled with dirt and sore. *Knolles.*
A bride
Should vanish from her cloaths into her bed,
As souls from bodies *steal* and are not spy'd. *Donne.*
The vapour of charcoal hath killed many, and it is the more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and *stealeth* on by little and little. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A soft and solemn breathing sound,
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air, that even silence
Was took ere she was ware. *Milton.*
As wise artists mix their colours so,
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighb'ring white,
So on us *stole* our blessed change. *Dryden.*
At a time when he had no steward, he *stole* away *Swift*
Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow,
Now sighs *steal* out when tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practise theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievishly; to have the habit of thieving.

Stealing is the taking from another what is his, without the knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*
The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest. ——Convey, the wise it call. *Steal!* a fico for the phrase! *Shakespeare.*

STEA'LER. *n. s.* [from *steal.*] One who steals, a thief.
The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shakespeare.*

STEALINGLY *adv.* [from *stealing.*] Slily; by invisible motion; by secret practice.
They were diverse motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could discern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *n. s.* [from *steal.*]
1. The act of stealing, theft.
The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
The *stealth* of mutual entertainment
With character too gross is written on Juliet. *Shakespeare.*
In the secret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread *Spenser*
The gods perfuaded Mercury,
Their good observer, to his *stealth*. *Chapman's Iliad.*
2. The thing stolen.
On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage several. *Fairy Queen.*
Store of cabbins are but slattish dens, that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover *stealths*, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters. *Raleigh.*
3. Secret act; clandestine practice. *By stealth* means secretly, clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *steal*, is often used in a good sense.
The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from melody that pleasure, which mingled with heavenly mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of that which toucheth the ear, to convey as it were by *stealth* the treasure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker*
I see this youth's perfections,
With an invisible and subtile *stealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
The monarch blinded with desire of wealth,
With fleet invades his brother's life by *stealth*
Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*
Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

STEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *stealth.*] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth.
Now wither'd murder with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

STEAM. *n. s.* [yreme, Saxon.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.
Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is *steam* and heat, things of great refreshment. *Bacon.*
Reflecting soon propitious fire from heaven
Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful *steam*. *Milton.*
While the temple smoak'd with hallow'd *steam*,
They wash the virgin. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feast
Which, were it not for plenty and hot *steam*,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream. *King*
Some it bears in *steams* up into the air, and this in such a quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur.

To STEAM. *v. n.* [yreman, Saxon.]
1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.
Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east,
Got harnassed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming creast
When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam*. *Fairy Queen.*
See, see, my brother's ghost hangs hovering there,
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*
O wretched we! Why were we hurry'd down
This unbrick and adult'rate age,
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
To increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*
Let the crude humours dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*
These minerals not only issue out at these larger exits, but *steam* forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive stenches. *Woodward.*
2. To send up vapours.
Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton*
3. To pass in vapours.
The dissolved amber plainly came like a thin film upon the liquour, whence it *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

STEAN for *stone*. *Spenser.*

If the matter in a wen resembles melicerus, the tumour is called atheroma, if like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, *steatoma* *Sharp's Surgery.*

STEED. *n. s.* [steda, Saxon.] A horse for state or war
My noble *steed* I give him,
With all his trim belonging *Shak. Macbeth*
Imprelles quaint, caparisons and *steeds* *Milton.*
Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*: *Homer.*
She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,
And him the grisly ghost that spurr'd th' infernal *steed*. *Dryd.*
Who, like our active African, instructs
The fiery *steed*, and trains him to his hand? *Addison's Cato.*
See! the bold youth strain up the threat'ning steep,
Hang o'er their coursers heads with eager speed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed*. *Pope.*

STEEL. *n. s.* [yeal, Saxon; *staal*, Dutch.]
1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red-hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in a close furnace. It may also be made by fusion, and several other ways, but they are greatly in the wrong who prefer *steel* to iron for medicinal purposes. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*
At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with *steel*-headed darts wherewith she quell'd
The savage beasts in her victorious play. *Fairy Queen.*
With mighty bars of long enduring brass
The *steel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties. *Fairfax.*
A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not ready strike fire with *steel*, much less with one another, nor a flint easily with a *steel*, if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched in their eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*
Both were of shining *steel*, and wrought so pure
As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*
2. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour.
Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*
Which smok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his passage till he had fac'd the slave. *Shakespeare.*
A grove of oaks,
Whose polish'd *steel* from far severely shines,
Are not so dreadful as this beauteous queen. *Dryden.*
He sudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' bosom plunged the sword,
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Stood doubting, and while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryd.*
3. Chalybeate medicines.
After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids, and is likewise an antacid *Arbuthnot.*
4. It is used proverbially for hardness: as heads of *steel*.

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To point or edge with steel.
Arm proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings *steel* my lance's point. *Shak. R. II*

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad ſenſe.

Lies well *ſteel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shakeſpeare.*

So ſervice ſhall with *ſteeled* ſinews toil,
And labour ſhall refreſh itſelf with hope. *Shakeſpeare's H. V.*

From his metal was his party *ſteel'd*;
Which once in him rebated, all the reſt
Turn'd on themſelves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakeſp.*

O God of battles! *ſteel* my ſoldiers hearts,
Poſſeſs them not with fear. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion,
And *ſteel* your heart to ſuch a word of charms? *Addiſon.*

Man, foolish man!
Thou know'ſt how thyſelf began;
Yet *ſteel'd* with ſtudy'd boldneſs, thou dar'ſt try
To ſend thy doubted reaſon's dazzled eye
Through the myſterious gulph of vaſt immenſity. *Prior.*

Let the *ſteel'd* Turk be deaf to matrons cries,
See virgins ravish'd with reſiſtleſs eyes. *Tickell.*

STEE'LY. *adj.* [from *ſteel.*]

1. Made of ſteel.

Thy brother's blood the thirſty earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the *ſteely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shakeſp.*

Here ſmokes his forge, he bares his ſinewy arm,
And early ſtrokes the ſounding anvil warm,
Around his ſhop the *ſteely* ſparkles flew,
As for the ſteed he ſhap'd the bending ſhoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That ſhe would unarm her noble heart of that *ſteely* reſiſtance againſt the ſweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſteel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

STEEN, *or Stean. n. ſ.* A veſſel of clay or ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

STEEP *adj.* [ſteap, Saxon.] Riſing or deſcending with little inclination.

He now had conquer'd Anxur's *ſteep* aſcent. *Addiſon.*

STEEP. *n. ſ.* Precipice, aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Theban monſter that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who ſolv'd it not, devour'd,
That once found out and ſolv'd, for grief and ſpight
Caſt herſelf headlong from the Iſmenian *ſteep.* *Milton.*

As high turrets for their airy *ſteep*
Require foundations, in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards ſhoot,
As to the neather heavens they drive the root;
So low did her ſecure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*

Inſtructs the beaſt to know his native force,
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *ſteep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each ſide naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thouſand irregular *ſteeps* and precipices. *Addiſon.*

Leaning o'er the rails, he muſing ſtood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common ſhores a lulling murmur keep,
Whoſe torrents ruſh from Holborn's fatal *ſteep.* *Gay.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*ſtippen*, Dutch.] To ſoak, to macerate, to imbue; to dip.

When his brother ſaw the red blood trail
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour *ſteep*,
For very fellneſs loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenſer.*

He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,
His wandring thought in deep deſire does *ſteep*,
And his frail eye with ſpoil of beauty feeds. *Fairy Queen.*

A napkin *ſteeped* in the harmleſs blood
Of ſweet young Rutland. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Preſent to her, as ſometime Marg'ret
Did to thy father, *ſteep'd* in Rut and's blood,
A handkerchief, which, ſay to her, did drain
The purple rout from her ſweet brother's body. *Shakeſp.*

The conquering wine hath *ſteep'd* our ſenſe
In ſoft and delicate Lethe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many dream not to find, neither deſerve,
And yet are *ſteep'd* in favours. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Four days will quickly *ſteep* themſelves in night
Four nights will quickly dream away the time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moſt of the *ſteepings* are cheap things, and the goodneſs of the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood.
In large forgetful draughts to *ſteep* the cares
Of their paſt labours and their irkſome years. *Dryden.*

Wheat *ſteeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the ſmuttineſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

STEEPLE. *n. ſ.* [ſteepl, ſtypel, Saxon.] A turret of a church generally furniſhed with bells. A ſpire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes ſpout
Till you have drench'd our *ſteeples*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the ſeed of ivy- [illegible] *Peacham.*

A raven I ſaw yeſterday *ſteeple* high, juſt over your houſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

They, far from *ſteeples* and their ſacred ſound,
In fields their ſullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLY *adv.* [from *ſteep.*] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteep.*] Precipitous declivity.

The craggedneſs or *ſteepneſs* of that mountain maketh many parts of it inacceſſible. *Bacon's Advancement of Learning.*

Lord Lovel ſwam over Trent on horſeback, but could not recover the farther ſide, by reaſon of the *ſteepneſs* of the bank, and ſo was drowned. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Vineyards, meadows, and cornfields lie on the borders, and run up all the ſides of the Alps, where the barrenneſs of the rocks, or the *ſteepneſs* of the aſcent will ſuffer them. *Addiſon.*

STEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſteep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *ſteep.*

Who hath diſpos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where ſprings down from the *ſteepy* craggs do beat. *Wotton.*

A prophet ſome, and ſome a poet cry,
From *ſteepy* Othrys' top to Pyrus drove
His herd, and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The *ſteepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden.*

STEER. *n. ſ.* [ſteor, ſteoꝛ, ſteope, Saxon; *ſtier*, Dutch.] A young bullock.

They think themſelves half exempted from law and obedience, and having once taſted freedom, do, like a *ſteer* that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Lacaon, Neptune's prieſt,
With ſolemn pomp then ſacrific'd a *ſteer.* *Dryden.*

Nor has the *ſteer*,
At whoſe ſtrong cheſt the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomſon.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [ſteoꝛan, ſtyꝛan, Sax. *ſtieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a paſſage.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripeſt years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a ſtaff his feeble ſteps did *ſteer*,
Leſt his long way his aged limbs ſhould tire. *Fairy Queen.*

If a pilot cannot ſee the pole ſtar it can be no fault in him to *ſteer* his courſe by ſuch ſtars as do beſt appear to him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a courſe.

As when a ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman wrought
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſo *ſteers*, and ſhifts her ſail. *Milton.*

In a creature, whoſe thoughts are more than the ſands, and wider than the ocean, fancy and paſſion muſt needs run him into ſtrange courſes, if reaſon, which is his only ſtar and compaſs be not that he *ſteers* by. *Locke.*

STEERAGE. [from *ſteer.*]

1. The act or practice of ſteering.

2. Direction; regulation of a courſe.

He that hath the *ſteerage* of my courſe,
Direct my ſuit. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet*

Having got his veſſel launched and ſet afloat, he committed the *ſteerage* of it to ſuch as he thought capable of conducting it. *Spectator.*

3. That by which any courſe is guided.

His coſtly frame
Inſcrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *ſteerage* of his wings, and cut the ſky. *Dryden.*

4. Regulation, or management of any thing.

You raiſe the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *ſteerage.* *Swift.*

5. The ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

STEE'RSMATE, } *n. ſ. ſteer* and *mate.*] A pilot; one
STEE'RSMAN. } who ſteers a ſhip.

What pilot ſo expert but needs muſt wreck,
Embark'd with ſuch a *ſteerſmate* at the helm? *Milton.*

In a ſtorm, though the veſſel be preſſed never ſo hard, a ſkilful *ſteerſman* will yet bear up againſt it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Through it the joyful *ſteerſman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmoſt bay. *Dryden.*

STEGANO'GRAPHIST. *n. ſ.* [*ſτεγανὸς* and *γράφω.*] He who practiſes the art of ſecret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſτεγανὸς* and *γράφω.*] The art of ſecret writing by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the perſons who correſpond one with another. *Bailey.*

STEGNO'TICK. *adj.* [*ſτεγνωτικὸς.*] Binding, rendering coſtive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE. *n. ſ.* [ſteela, Sax. *ſtele*, Dutch.] A ſtalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *adj.* [from *ſtella.*] Aſtral; relating to the ſtars.

In parched down
Their *ſtellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the ſun's more potent ray. *M.*

Salt diſſolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of chryſtal, and *ſtellar* figure of the ſtone aſteria. *Glanville.*

STE'LLATE *adj.* [*ſtellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conſpicuous ſtar than I have ſeen in ſeveral *ſtellate* regu us s of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtella*.] Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STELLI'FEROUS *adj.* [*ſtella* and *fero*.] Having ſtars. *Dict.*

STE'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtellio*, Latin.] A newt. *Ainſworth.*

STE'LLIONATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtellionat*, French, *ſtellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful ſelling of a thing otherwiſe than it really is: as, if a man ſhould ſell that for his own eſtate which is actually another man's.

It diſcerneth of crimes of *ſtellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtamma*, Latin.]

1. The ſtalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one *ſtem*,
So with two ſeeming bodies, but one heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

After they are firſt ſhot up thirty foot in length, they ſpread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *ſtem*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Set them aſlope a reaſonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and ſo carry more ſhoots upon a *ſtem*. *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in th' earth,
God made, and ev'ry herb, before it grew
On the green *ſtem*. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

The *ſtem* thus threaten'd and the ſap in thee,
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whoſe buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the chearful ſun did rear.
Who now ſhall bind your *ſtems*? or, when you fall,
With fountain ſtreams your fainting ſouls recal? *Dryden.*

The low'ring Spring with laviſh rain
Beats down the ſlender *ſtem* and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

This is a *ſtem*
Of that victorious ſtock, and let us fear
His native mightineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

I will aſſay her worth to celebrate,
And ſo attend ye toward her glittering ſtate;
Where ye may all, that are of noble *ſtem*,
Approach. *Milton.*

Whoſoever will undertake the imperial diadem, muſt have of his own wherewith to ſupport it, which is one of the reaſons that it hath continued theſe two ages and more in that *ſtem*, now ſo much ſpoken of. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Do'ſt thou in bounds aſpire to deathleſs fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *ſtem*. *Tickell.*

3. [*Stamnen*, Swediſh.] The prow or forepart of a ſhip.

Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From *ſtem* to ſtern, by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*

To STEM. *v. a.* [*ſtemma*, Iſlandick.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape
Purſue, *ſtemming* nightly tow'rd the Pole. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Above the deep they raiſe their ſcaly creſts,
And *ſtem* the flood with their erected breaſts. *Denham.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
Ere ſharp-keel'd boats to *ſtem* the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. ſ.* [from ꝥencan, Saxon.]

1. A ſtink; a bad ſmell.

Death, death; oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *ſtench*, ſound rottenneſs,
Ariſe forth from thy couch of laſting night. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

So bees with ſmoke, and doves with noiſome *ſtench*,
Are from their hives, and houſes, driv'n away. *Shakeſpeare.*

Phyſicians by the *ſtench* of feathers cure the riſing of the mother *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The miniſtery will be found the fat of the earth, the only thing that keeps ſocieties of men from *ſtench* and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

The hoary Nar,
Corrupted with the *ſtench* of ſulphur flows,
And into Tiber's ſtreams th' infected current throws. *Addiſ.*

2. I find it uſed once for a good ſmell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of ſav'ry *ſtench* involve the ſky. *Dryden.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make to ſtink.

The foulneſs of the ponds only *ſtencheth* the water. *Mortim.*

2. [For *ſtaunch*, corruptly.] To ſtop; to hinder to flow.

They had better ſkill to let blood than *ſtench* it. *K. Charles.*

Reſtringents to *ſtench* and incraſſatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

STENO'GRAPHY. [ſτενος and γραφω.] Short-hand.

O the accurſt *ſtenography* of ſtate!
The princely eagle ſhrunk into a bat. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whoſe voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνη, a voice.] Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding.

Of this *ſtentorophonick* horn of Alexander there is a figure preſerved in the Vatican. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [ꝥeppan, Saxon; *ſtappen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot.

Whoſoever firſt after the troubling the water *ſtepped* in, was made whole. *Jo. v. 4.*

One of our nation hath proceeded ſo far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace to *ſtep* conſtantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion.

Ventidius lately
Bury'd his father, by whoſe death he's *ſtepp'd*
Into a great eſtate. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

3. To move mentally.

When a perſon is hearing a ſermon, he may give his thoughts leave to *ſtep* back ſo far as to recollect the ſeveral heads. *Watts.*

They are *ſtepping* almoſt three thouſand years back into the remoteſt antiquity, the only true mirrour of that ancient world. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood
Stepp'd in ſo far, that, ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The old poets *ſtep* in to the aſſiſtance of the mediſt. *Addiſ.*

5. To take a ſhort walk.

See where he comes: ſo pleaſe you, *ſtep* aſide;
I'll know his grievance. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

My brothers, when they ſaw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they ſaid, to the next thicket-ſide
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your maſter wants a ſervant who happens to be abroad, anſwer, that he had but juſt that minute *ſtept* out. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*

6. To walk gravely and ſlowly.

Pyrrhus, the moſt ancient of all the baſhaws, *ſtept* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earneſtly requeſted him to ſpare his life. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When you *ſtepp'd* forth, how did the monſter rage,
In ſcorn of your ſoft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

Home the ſwain retreats,
His flock before him *ſtepping* to the fold. *Thomſon's Summer.*

STEP. *n. ſ.* [ꝥeap, Saxon; *ſtap*, Dutch.]

1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot.

Thou ſound and firm-ſet earth,
Hear not my *ſteps*, which way they walk. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Lingring perdition, worſe than any death
Can be at once, ſhall *ſtep* by *ſtep* attend
You and your ways. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Who was the firſt to explore th' untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *ſtep*? *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a ſtair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, ſeven bloody heads of biſhops, ſlain in the battle, were all ſet in order upon a wooden *ſtep*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The breadth of every ſingle *ſtep* or ſtair ſhould be never leſs than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Wotton.*

Thoſe heights where William's virtue might have ſtaid,
And on the ſubject world look'd ſafely down,
By Marlbro' paſs'd, the props and *ſteps* were made
Sublimer yet to raiſe his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a ſaying among the ancients, truth lies in a well, and, to carry on this metaphor, we may juſtly ſay, that logick does ſupply us with *ſteps*, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman meaſure, may be tranſlated a *ſtep*, or the half of a paſſus or pace. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace.

There is but a *ſtep* between me and death. *1 Sa. xx. 3.*

5. Walk; paſſage.

O may thy pow'r, propitious ſtill to me,
Conduct my *ſteps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep foreſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Progreſſion; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phænomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from thoſe manifeſt principles, would be a very great *ſtep* in philoſophy, though the cauſes of thoſe principles were not yet diſcovered. *Newton.*

One

One injury is beſt defended by a ſecond, and this by a third: by theſe *ſteps* the old maſters of the palace in France became maſters of the kingdom; and by theſe *ſteps* a general, during pleaſure, might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*

The queriſt muſt not proceed too ſwiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more eaſe draw the learner to thoſe principles *ſtep* by *ſtep*, from whence the final concluſion will ariſe. *Watts.*

7. Footſtep; print of the foot.

From hence Aſtrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *ſteps* appear. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a ſubmiſſive *ſtep* I haſted down,
The growing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

9. Action; inſtance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the firſt *ſteps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

STEP, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage. [Steop, Saxon, from reopan, to *deprive* or *make an orphan*; for the Saxons not only ſaid a *ſtep-mother*, but a *ſtep-daughter*, or *ſtep-ſon*, to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now ſeldom applied but to the mother, it ſeems to mean, in the mind of thoſe who uſe it, a woman who has *ſtepped* into the vacant place of the true mother.]

How ſhould their minds chuſe but miſdoubt, leſt this diſcipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true ſiſter, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *ſtep-mother*. *Hooker.*

His wanton *ſtep-dame* loved him the more;
But when ſhe ſaw her offered ſweets refuſe,
Her love ſhe turn'd to hate. *Fairy Queen.*

You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the ſlander of moſt *ſtep-mothers*,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

A father cruel, and a *ſtep-dame* falſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman. His ſon came to him, and ſaid, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *ſtep-mother* into your houſe? The old man anſwered, Nay, quite the contrary, ſon; thou pleaſeſt me ſo well, as I would be glad to have more ſuch. *Bacon.*

The name of *ſtep-dame*, your practis'd art,
By which you have eſtrang'd my father's heart,
All you have done againſt me, or deſign,
Shows your averſion, but begets not mine. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

A *ſtep-dame* too I have, a curſed ſhe,
Who rules my hen-peck'd ſire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have gueſſed miſs to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *ſtep-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

STE'PPINGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtep* and *ſtone*.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt.

Like *ſtepping-ſtones* to ſave a ſtride,
In ſtreets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*ſtercoraceus*, Latin.] Belonging to dung, partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body, then a putrid *ſtercoraceous* taſte and odour, in taſte reſembling putrid fleſh, and in ſmell human faeces. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STERCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtercoro*, Latin.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

The firſt help is *ſtercoration*: the ſheeps dung is one of the beſt, and next the dung of kine, and that of horſes. *Bacon.*

Stercoration is ſeaſonable. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The exteriour pulp of the fruit ſerves not only for the ſecurity of the ſeed, whilſt it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *ſtercoration* of the ſoil, and promotion of the growth, though not the firſt germination of the ſeminal plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

STEREOGRAPHY *n. ſ.* [στερεὸς and γράφω, *ſtereographie*, Fr.] The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [στερεὸς and μετρέω, *ſtereometrie*, French.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL. *adj.* [*ſtérile*, French, *ſterilis*, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful, not productive; wanting fecundity.

Our elders ſay,
The barren, touched in this holy chaſe,
Shake off their *ſteril* curſe. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Thy ſea marge *ſteril*, and rocky hard. *Shakeſ. Tempeſt.*

In very *ſteril* years corn ſown will grow to another kind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ſeparate ſeeds, put them in water: ſuch as are corrupted and *ſteril* ſwim. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

She is grown *ſteril* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconſiderable. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

When the vegetative ſtratum was once waſhed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the ſtrata below yielding only more *ſteril* and mineral matter, ſuch as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtérilité*, French; *ſterilitas*, from *ſterilis*, Latin.] Barrenneſs; want of fecundity; unfruitfulneſs.

Spain is thin ſown of people, by reaſon of the *ſterility* of the ſoil, and becauſe their natives are exhauſted by ſo many employments in ſuch vaſt territories. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

An eternal *ſterility* muſt have poſſeſſed the world, where all things had been faſtened everlaſtingly with the adamantine chains of ſpecifick gravity, if the Almighty had not ſaid, Let the earth bring forth graſs, the herb yielding ſeed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He had more frequent occaſion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot aſcribe this to any *ſterility* of expreſſion, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in theſe reiterated verſes. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſteril.*] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well ſuppoſe the *ſterilizing* the earth was ſuſpended for ſome time, 'till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Go! *ſterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STE'RLING. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the moſt probable of which is that offered by *Camden*, who derives it from the *Eaſterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſtinguiſhed.

The king's treaſure of ſtore, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thouſand pounds *ſterling*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Several of them would rather chuſe to count out a ſum in ſeſterces than in pounds *ſterling*. *Addiſon.*

2. Genuine; having paſt the teſt.

There is not one ſingle witty phraſe in this collection, which hath not received the ſtamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be ſecure to find them all genuine, *ſterling*, and authentick. *Swift's Polite Converſation.*

STE'RLING. *n. ſ.* [*ſterlingum*, low Lat. from the adjective.]

1. Engliſh coin, money.

This viſionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wiſe:
By uſeful obſervation he can tell
The ſacred charms that in true *ſterling* dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a ſlave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Therſites brave. *Garth.*

Great name, which in our rolls recorded ſtands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in Engliſh *ſterling* view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

STERN. *adj.* [ſtyrn, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aſpect.

Why look you ſtill ſo *ſtern* and tragical. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

I would outſtare the *ſterneſt* eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart moſt daring on the earth,
Pluck the young ſucking cubs from the ſhe-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

It ſhall not be amiſs here to preſent the very outward countenance of this ſo famous a man. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Gods and men
Fear'd her *ſtern* frown, and ſhe was queen o' th' woods. *Milt.*

2. Severe of manners; harſh; unrelenting; cruel.

My ſometime general,
I've ſeen thee *ſtern*, and thou haſt oft beheld
Heart-hard'ning ſpectacles. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou *ſtern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shakeſp.*

The common executioner,
Whoſe heart th' accuſtom'd ſight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,
But firſt begs pardon: will you *ſterner* be
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakeſpeare.*

Did this in Cæſar ſeem ambitious?
When that the poor have cry'd, Cæſar hath wept;
Ambition ſhould be made of *ſternier* ſtuff. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

Then ſhall the war, and *ſtern* debate and ſtrife
Immortal, be the buſineſs of my life;
And in thy fane the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd roof, my banner ſhall be hung. *Dryd.*

How *ſtern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We laſh the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Perſ.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *ſtern* time,
Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

STERN *n. ſ.* [ſtæpn, Saxon. Of the ſame original with *ſteer*.]

1. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never ſeen a ſhip, view the ſeparate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *ſtern*, the ribs, maſts, ropes, and ſhrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

They

† They turn their heads to ſea, their *ſterns* to land. *Dryd.*

2. Poſt of management, direction.

The king from Eltam I intend to ſend,
And ſit at chiefeſt *ſtern* of publick weal. *H.*

3. The hinder part of any thing.

She all at once her beſt y body raiſed,
With doubled forces high above the ground,
Though wrapping up her wreathed *ſtern* around. *Fa. Queen.*

STE'RNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtern.*] The ſteerage or ſtern. Not uſed.

Grapple your minds to *ſternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

STE'RNLY. *adv.* [from *ſtern.*] In a ſtern manner; ſeverely; truculently.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Yet ſure thou art not, nor thy face the ſame,
Nor thy limbs moulded in ſo ſoft a frame,
Thou look'ſt more *ſternly*, do'ſt more ſtrongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'ſt, and leſs of love. *Dryden.*

STE'RNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtern.*]

1. Severity of look.

Of ſtature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That ſons of men amaz'd their *ſternneſs* to behold. *Spenſer.*

How would he look to ſee his work ſo noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in theſe my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *ſternneſs* of his preſence! *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Severity or harſhneſs of manners.

I have *ſternneſs* in my ſoul enough
To bear of ſoldiers work. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

STE'RNON. *n. ſ.* [στέρνον.] The breaſt-bone.

A ſoldier was ſhot in the breaſt through the *ſternon Wiſeman.*

STERNUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſternutatio*, Latin.] The act of ſneezing.

Sternutation is a convulſive ſhaking of the nerves and muſcles, firſt occaſioned by an irritation of thoſe in the noſtrils.

Concerning *ſternutation*, or ſneezing, and the cuſtom of ſaluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a diſeaſe wherein *ſternutation* proved mortal, and ſuch as ſneezed died *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

STERNU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*ſternutatif*, Fr. from *ſternuto*, Latin.] Having the quality of ſneezing.

STERNU'TATORY *n. ſ.* [*ſternutatoire*, Fr. from *ſternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to ſneeze.

In ſuffocations, in perſons near death, uſe *ſternutatories*, or ſuch medicines as provoke unto ſneezing; when if the faculty ariſe, and *ſternutation* enſueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

STE'VEN *n. ſ.* [ꝑreꝑen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne ſooner was out, but ſwifter than thought,
Faſt by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught;
And had not Roſſy renne to the *ſteven*,
Lowder had been ſlain thilke ſame even. *Spenſer.*

To STEW *v. a.* [*eſtuver*, French; *ſtoven*, Dutch.]

To ſeeth any thing in a ſlow moiſt heat.

Ere I was riſen from the place, that ſhow'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking poſt,
Stew'd in his haſte, half breathleſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I bruiſed my ſkin with playing at ſword and dagger with a maſter of fence, three veneys for a diſh of *ſtew'd* prunes. *Shak.*

To STEW. *v. n.* To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.

STEW *n. ſ* [*eſtuve*, French, *ſtufa*, Italian; *eſtufa*, Spaniſh.]

1. A bagnio, a hot-houſe.

As burning Ætna from his boiling *ſtew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks [illegible] ſmoke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy ſmoke. *Fa. Queen.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to uſe any armour, and give themſelves to baths and *ſtews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel, a houſe of proſtitution. [This ſignification is by ſome imputed to this, that there were licenſed brothels near the *ſtews* or fiſhponds in Southwark; but probably *ſtew*, like bagnio, took a bad ſignification from bad uſe.]

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *ſtews*; that abhor falſhood, and never brake promiſe. *Aſcham.*

My buſineſs in this ſtate
Made me a looker-on here in Vienna,
Where I have ſeen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er-run the *ſtew*. *Shakeſpeare.*

With them there are no *ſtews*, no diſſolute houſes, no curteſans. *Bacon's New Atlantis*

Her, though ſeven years ſhe in the *ſtews* had laid,
A nunnery durſt receive and think a maid
And though in childbirth's labour ſhe did lie,
Midwives would ſwear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*

What mod'rate fop would rake the park or *ſtews*,
Who among troops of faultleſs nymphs can chuſe? *Roſcom.*

Making his own houſe a *ſtews*, a bordel, and a ſchool of lewdneſs, to inſtill the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South's Sermons.*

3. [*Stouwen*, Dutch, to ſtore.] A ſtorepond, a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.

[illegible]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

There ſat yclad in red,
Down to the ground, a comely perſonage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *ſteward* was, hight Diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour ſober, and in council ſage. *Fa. Queen.*

Which if I have gold, I'll be his *ſteward* ſtill. *Shak. Timon*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *ſteward*, ſubſtitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy ſtewardſhip; for thou mayeſt be no longer *ſteward*. *Luke xvi.*

When a *ſteward* defrauds his lord, he muſt connive at the reſt of the ſervants while they are following the ſame practice. *Swift*

What can be a greater honour than to be choſen one of the *ſtewards* and diſpenſers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous ſpirit more complacency than to conſider, that great numbers owe to him, under God, their ſubſiſtence, and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*

2. An officer of ſtate.

The duke of Suffolk is the firſt, and claims
To be high *ſteward*. *Shakeſpeare.*

STE'WARDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteward*.] The office of a ſteward.

The earl of Worceſter
Hath broke his ſtaff, reſign'd his *ſtewardſhip*. *Shakeſp. R II.*

Shew us the hand of God
That hath diſmiſs'd us from our *ſtewardſhip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they are not employed to ſuch purpoſes, we are falſe to our truſt, and the *ſtewardſhip* committed to us, and ſhall be one day ſeverely accountable to God for it. *Colony's Sermons.*

STI'BIAL. *adj.* [from *ſtibium*, Latin.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adult *ſtibial* or erugnous ſulphur *Harv.*

STI'CADOS. *n. ſ.* [*ſtœchas*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STICK. *n. ſ.* [ꝑricca, Saxon, *ſtecco*, Italian, *ſtick*, Dutch.] A piece of wood ſmall and long.

Cottons as they hang will ſhoot forth, and ſo will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houſes, binding it to a lath or *ſtick* ſet againſt a wall. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Some ſtrike from claſhing flints their fiery ſeed,
[illegible] *Dryden.*

To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *ſtuck*; participle paſſ. *ſtuck*. [ꝑican, Saxon.] To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment ſhow'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies ſtrow'd
The points of ſpears are *ſtuck* within the ſhield,
The ſteeds without their riders ſcour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

Would our ladies, inſtead of *ſticking* on a patch againſt their country, ſacrifice their necklaces againſt the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour? *Addiſon.*

Oh for ſome pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bleſs the land again,
To *ſtick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To STICK. *v. n.*

1. To adhere, to unite by ſome tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cauſe the fiſh of thy rivers to *ſtick* unto thy ſcales. *Ez.*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roſes not blown, where the dew *ſticketh*. *Bacon.*

Though the ſword be put into the ſheath, we muſt not ſuffer it there to ruſt, or *ſtick* ſo faſt as that we ſhall not be able to draw it readily, when need requires. *Raleigh.*

2. To be inſeparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill ſenſe.

Now does he feel
His ſecret murthers *ſticking* on his hands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He is often ſtigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *ſtick* by him whilſt the world laſteth. *Sanderſon*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, 'till they light upon one that is ſure to *ſtick*. *Swift.*

3. To reſt upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had ſtaid ſo long, doth yet *ſtick* with me. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To ſtop; to loſe motion.

I ſhudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the ſound. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

5. To reſiſt emiſſion.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had moſt need of bleſſing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

6. To

6. To be constant; to adhere with firmness.

The knave will *stick* by thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The first contains a *sticking* fast to Christ, when the Christian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from sin, as he rose, to a new Christian life. *Hammond.*

Some *stick* to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*

They could not but conclude, that to be their interest, and being so convinced, pursue it and *stick* to it. *Tillotson.*

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick* to its essentials. *Addison's Freeholder.*

7. To be troublesome by adhering.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick* me. *Pope's Letters.*

8. To remain; not to be lost.

Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick* upon the memory. *Watts.*

9. To dwell upon, not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it 'till it has mastered the difficulty. *Locke.*

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick* to. *Locke.*

10. To cause difficulties or scruple.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the Revolution. *Swift.*

11. To scruple; to hesitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party *stick* the less. *Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of Scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter *Bacon.*

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to arraign providence itself. *L'Estrange.*

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to ascribe infinity to duration *Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the same place is a truth that no body any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*

To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest is represented as the refined part of the Venetian wisdom. *Addison on Italy.*

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we should fail.

——We fail!

But screw your courage to the *sticking* place,

And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lords house, and desired the names of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last. *Dryden.*

13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.

Where they *stick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke.*

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing. *Locke.*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick* and are confounded. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

14. *To* STICK *out.* To be prominent with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen *stick out* *Job* xxxiii. 21.

15. *To* STICK *out* To be unemployed.

To STICK. *v. a* [ꝑiccian, Saxon, *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fell sick, *stuck* them with a dagger. *Grew.*

2. To fix upon a pointed body.

3. To fasten by transfixion

Her death!

I'll stand between it first shall pierce my heart:

We will be *stuck* together on his dart. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

4. To set with something pointed.

A lofty pile they rear;

The fabrick's front with cypress twigs they strew,

And *stick* the sides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS. *n. s.* [from *sticky*] Adhesive quality; viscosity; tenacity.

To STICKLE. *v. n.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who [illegible]]

1. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd fickle,

And for the foe began to *stickle.* *Hudibras.*

2. To contest, to altercate, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence

Let them go to't, and *stickle*,

Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. *Cleveland.*

Heralds *stickle*, who got who,

So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*

3. To trim, to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.

When he sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

STI'CKLEBAG. *n. s.* [Properly *sticklebacke*, from *stick*, to prick.]

The [illegible]

A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles. *Walton's Angler.*

STI'CKLER. *n. s.* [from *stickle.*]

1. A sidesman to fencers, a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat.

Basilius came to part them, the *stickler's* authority being unable to persuade choleriek hearers; and part them he did [illegible].

Basilius, the judge, appointed *stickers* and trumpets, whom the others should obey. *Sidney*

Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,

First fought t' inflame the parties, then to pause:

The quarrel loved, but did the cause abhor;

And did not strike to hurt, but make a noise. *Dryden.*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing.

Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the *tria prima*, has this concession of the irresolubleness of diamonds. *Boyle.*

The inferior tribe of common women have, in most reigns, been the professed *sticklers* for such as have acted against the true interest of the nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of king James II *Swift.*

All place themselves in the list of the national church, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience. *Swift.*

STI'CKY. *adj.* [illegible] Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.

Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell and with a *sticky* stalk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STIFF. *adj* [ꝑeꝑ, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish; *styf*, Swedish, *stifur*, Islandick, *stif*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant.

They rising on *stiff* pinions tower

The mid aerial sky *Milton.*

The glittering robe

Hung floating loose, or *stiff* with mazy gold. *Thomson.*

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid, not easily yielding to the touch.

Still less and less my boiling spirits flow,

And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

Mingling with that [illegible] quantity they were when incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted.

On a *stiff* gale

The Theban swan extends his wings. *Denham.*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vile sense,

That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling

Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract! *Shakespeare.*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious.

We neither allow unmeet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of any unnecessary custom heretofore received. *Hooker.*

Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*

A wise man [illegible] the Greeks own their cause,

Stiff to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harsh, not written with ease, constrained.

7. Formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched, affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison on Italy.*

8. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

This is *stiff* news. *Shakespeare.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. a.* [ꝑiꝑian, Saxon]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.

When the clash of war blows in our ears,

Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,

Disguise fair nature with hard favour'd rage. *Shakesp. H. V.*

He *stiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 13.

The poor, by them disrobed, naked lie,

Veil'd with no other covering but the sky;

Expos'd to *stiffening* frosts, and drenching showers,

Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours. *Sandys.*

Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn. *Dryden.*

2. To make obstinate.

Her *stiffening* grief,

Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,

Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.

Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,

I stood; like bristles rose my *stiffening* hair. [illegible]

I ſtood in aſtoniſhment I gaze upon thee,
Like one juſt baffled by a ſtroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *ſtiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened.
The tender ſon, when *ſtiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. To grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion; to grow obſtinate.
Some ſouls, we ſee,
Grow hard and *ſtiffen* with adverſity *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *heart*] Obſtinate, ſtubborn; contumacious.
They are impudent children, and *ſtiffhearted*. *Ezek* ii.

ST.'FFLY. *adv.* [from *stiff*.]
In matters divine, it is ſtill maintained *ſtiffly*, that they have no ſtiffnecked force. *Hooker.*
I commended them that ſtood ſo *ſtiffly* for the Lord. 2 *Eſdr.*
The Indian fig of itſelf multiplieth from root to root, the plenty of the ſap and the ſoftneſs of the ſtalk making the bough, being overloaden and not *ſtiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

STI'FFNECKED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *neck*.] Stubborn, obſtinate; contumacious.
An infinite charge to her majeſty, to ſend over ſuch an army as ſhould tread down all that ſtandeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *ſtiffnecked*. *Spenſer.*
This *ſtiffneck'd* pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reaſon's lure deſcend. *Denham.*

STI'FFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtiff*]
1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardneſs; ineptitude to bend
The *ſtiffneſs* and dryneſs of iron to melt, muſt be holpen by moiſtening or opening it. *Bacon.*
The willow bows and recovers, the oak is [illegible] flexible; and the puniſhment of that *ſtiffneſs* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion.
The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My ſinews ſlacken, and an icy *ſtiffneſs*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

3. Tenſion; not laxity.
To try new ſhrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below, their eaſe or *ſtiffneſs* notes. *Dryden.*

4. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs, contumaciouſneſs.
The vices of old age have the *ſtiffneſs* of it too; and as it is the unfitteſt time to learn in, ſo the unfitneſs of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South's Sermons.*
Firmneſs or *ſtiffneſs* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but ſubmiſſion to prejudice. *Locke.*
Theſe hold their opinions with the greateſt *ſtiffneſs*, being generally the moſt fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*

5. Unpleaſing formality; conſtraint.
All this religion ſat eaſily upon him, without any of that *ſtiffneſs* and conſtraint, any of thoſe forbidding appearances which diſparage the actions of the ſincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigorouſneſs; harſhneſs.
There fill yourſelf with thoſe moſt joyous ſights;
But ſpeak no word to her of theſe ſad plights,
Which her too conſtant *ſtiffneſs* doth conſtrain. *Spenſer.*

7. Manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained.
Rules and critical obſervations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too ſcrupulous; for that will introduce a *ſtiffneſs* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To STIFLE. *v. a.* [*eſtouffer*, French.]
1. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air; to ſuffocate.
Where have you been broiling?
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am *ſtifled*
With the mere rankneſs of their joy *Shakeſpeare.*
Pray'r againſt his abſolute decree,
No more avails than breath againſt the wind;
Blown *ſtifling* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton.*
That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *ſtifling* ſteams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*
Stifled with kiſſes a ſweet death he dies. *Dryden.*
At one time they keep their patients ſo cloſe and warm, as almoſt to *ſtifle* them with care, and all on a ſudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*
I took my leave, being half *ſtifled* with the cloſeneſs of the room *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emiſſion.
Whilſt bodies become coloured by reflecting or tranſmitting this or that ſort of rays more copiouſly than the reſt, they ſtop and *ſtifle* in themſelves the rays which they do not reflect or tranſmit. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To extinguiſh by hindering communication.

4. To extinguiſh by artful or gentle means.
Every reaſonable man will pay a tax with chearfulneſs for *ſtifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. To ſuppreſs; to conceal.
If 't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Truſt me, and let me know thy love's ſucceſs,
That I may ever after *ſtifle* mine. *Otway's Orphan.*

Theſe concluſions have been acknowledged by the diſputers themſelves, tho' with labour and ſtudy they had *ſtifled* their firſt conv[illegible] *Rogers.*
You excel in the art of *ſtifling* and concealing your reſentment. *Swift.*

STIGMA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtigma*, Latin.]
1. A brand, a mark with a hot iron.
2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *ſtigma*.] Branded or marked
STI'GMATICK. } with ſome token of infamy.
Foul *ſtigmatick*, that's more than thou can'ſt tell. *Shak.*
Thou'rt like a foul miſhapen *ſtigmatick*,
Mark'd by the deſtinies to be avoided. *Shakeſpeare.*
He is deformed, crooked, old and ere,
Vicious, ungentle, fooliſh, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worſe in mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STI'GMATIZE. *v. a.* [*ſtigmatiſer*, French, from *ſtigma*.] To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach.
Men of learning who take to buſineſs, diſcharge it with greater honeſty than men of the world; becauſe the former in reading have been uſed to find virtue extolled and vice *ſtigmatized*, while the latter have ſeen vice triumphant and virtue diſcountenanced. *Addiſon.*
Sour enthuſiaſts affect to *ſtigmatize* the fineſt and moſt elegant authors both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
The privileges of juries ſhould be aſcertained, and whoever violates them *ſtigmatized* by publick cenſure. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *adj.* [from *ſtile*.] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial.
At fifty one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark, and laying a ruler to the center of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *ſtilar* line. *Moxon.*

STILE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑtigele, from ꝑtigan, Sax. to climb.]
1. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one incloſure to another.
There comes my maſter and another gentleman from Frogmare over the *ſtile* this way. *Shakeſpeare.*
If they draw ſeveral ways, they be ready to hang themſelves upon every gate or *ſtile* they come at. *L'Eſtrange.*
The little ſtrutting pile,
You ſee juſt by the church yard *ſtile*. *Swift.*

2. [*Stile*, Fr.] A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun dial.
Erect the *ſtile* perpendicularly over the ſubſtilar line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſe.*

STI'LETTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian; *ſtilet*, Fr.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point.
When a ſenator ſhould be torn in pieces, he hired one, who entering into the ſenate-houſe, ſhould aſſault him as an enemy to the ſtate; and ſtabbing him with *ſtiletto* leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [ꝑtillan, Sax *ſtillen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſilence, to make ſilent.
Is this the ſcourge of France?
Is this the Talbot ſo much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *ſtill* their babes. *Shakeſp.*

2. To quiet; to appeaſe.
In all reframings of anger, it is the beſt remedy to make a man's ſelf believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foreſees a time for it, and ſo to *ſtill* himſelf in the mean time, and reſerve it. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionleſs.
He having a full ſway over the water, had power to *ſtill* and compoſe it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Wotton.*
The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glaſſy ſmooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were hush'd, the billows ſcarcely curl'd,
And a dead ſilence *ſtill'd* the watry world. *Pope.*

STILL. *adj.* [*ſtil*, Dutch]
1. Silent; uttering no noiſe. It is well obſerved by *Junius*, that *ſt* is the ſound commanding ſilence.
We do not act, that often jeſt and laugh.
'Tis old but true, *ſtill* ſwine eat all the draugh. *Shakeſp.*
Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And *ſtill* concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
The ſtorm was laid, the winds retir'd,
Obedient to thy will;
The ſea that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *ſtill*. *Addiſon.*

2. Quiet; calm.
Aun when he ſpied
Thus in *ſtill* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him loudly cry'd. *Fairy Queen.*
From hence my lines and I depart,
I to my ſoft *ſtill* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurſe, they to the child of art. *Donne.*
Religious pleaſure moves gently, and therefore conſtantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleaſure of health, which is *ſtill* and ſober. *South's Sermons.*

Hope

Hope quickens all the *ſtill* parts of life, and keeps the ſoul awake in her moſt remiſs and indolent hours. *Addiſon.*

Silius Italicus has repreſented it as a very gentle and *ſtill* river, in the beautiful deſcription he has given of it. *Addiſon.*

How all things liſten, while thy muſe complains,
Such ſilence waits on philomela's ſtrains,
In ſome *ſtill* ev'ning, when the whiſp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3 Not moving.

Gyrecia ſit *ſtill*, but with no ſtill penſiveneſs. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance with other bodies, as faſt as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing ſeems to ſtand *ſtill*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That in this ſtate of ignorance, we ſhort-ſighted creatures might not miſtake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to ſuſpend any particular deſire. This is ſtanding *ſtill* where we are not ſufficiently aſſured. *Locke.*

This ſtone, O Syſiphus, ſtands *ſtill*;
Ixion reſts upon his wheel. *Pope.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* Calm; ſilence.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windſor foreſt,
Doth all the winter time at *ſtill* of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakeſpeare.*

He had never any jealouſy with his father, which might give occaſion of altering court or council upon the change, but all things paſſed [illegible] *Bacon's Henry VII.*

STILL. *adv.* [ſtille, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *ſtill* received, that extreme applauſes of great multitudes have ſo rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O matron!
Here dying to the ſhore haſt left thy name:
Caieta *ſtill* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurſe of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2 Never ceaſing; ever.

The deſire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that leſſen his reputation; he is *ſtill* afraid leſt any of his actions ſhould be thrown away in private. *Addiſon.*

3. In an encreaſing degree.

As God ſometimes addreſſes himſelf in this manner to the hearts of men; ſo, if the heart will receive ſuch motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *ſtill* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we conſider them, the more perfectly *ſtill* ſhall we know them. *Atterbury.*

4 Always; ever; continually.

Unleſs God from heaven did by viſion *ſtill* ſhew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*

My brain I'll prove the female to my ſoul;
My ſoul, the father; and theſe two beget
A generation of *ſtill*-breeding thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whom the diſeaſe of a king *ſtill* once poſſeſſeth, he can never hold his peace. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He told them, that if their king were *ſtill* abſent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies on Ireland.*

Chymiſts would be rich, if they could *ſtill* do in great quantities, what they have ſometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: ſo men run *ſtill* to a crowd in the ſtreets, though only to ſee. *Temple.*

The fewer *ſtill* you name, you wound the more,
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope.*

5 After that.

In the primitive church, ſuch as by fear being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, after repented, and kept *ſtill* the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgifte.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

STILL. *n. ſ* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe ſuckets are moſt alchymy;
The *ſtill* of his returning mouth,
Planting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the *ſtill* be taken off, the vapour which aſcends out of the *ſtill* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *ſtill*. *Newton's Opticks.*

This fragrant ſpirit is obtained from all plants in the leaſt aromatick, by a cold *ſtill*, with a heat not exceeding that of ſummer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract or operate upon by diſtillation.

To STILL. *v. n.* [*ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops.

Out of uſe.

His ſceptre 'gainſt the ground he threw,
And tears *ſtill'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapm.*
Short thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themſelves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *ſtill'd* out of her breaſt;
That ever-bubbling ſpring: *Croſhaw.*

STILLA'TITIOUS. *adj.* [*ſtillatus*, Latin.] Falling in drops.

drawn by a ſtill

STILLATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill* or *diſtil.*]

1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed.

In all *ſtillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itſelf, by the encounter of the ſides of the *ſtillatory*. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchins, *ſtillatories*, ſtoves, ſhould be meridional. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Theſe are nature's *ſtillatories*, in whoſe caverns the aſcending vapours are congealed to that univerſal aquavitæ, that good freſh water. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

STILLBORN. *adj.* [*ſtill* and *born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *ſtillborn*; and that we now poſſeſt
The utmoſt man of expectation; we are
A body ſtrong enough to equal with the king. *Shak.*

Many caſualties were but matter of ſenſe, as whether a child were abortive or *ſtillborn*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd;
The *ſtillborn* ſounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your *ſtillborn* poems ſhall revive,
And ſcorn to wrap up ſpice. *Swift.*

STI'LLICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtillicidium*, Latin.] A ſucceſſion of drops.

The *ſtillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread; becauſe they will not diſcontinue. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

STILLICI'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtillicide.*] Falling in drops.

Cryſtal is found ſometimes in rocks, and in ſome places not unlike the ſtrious or *ſtillicidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STI'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. Calm; quiet.

How ſweet the moonlight ſleeps upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears; ſoft *ſtillneſs* and the night
Become the touches of ſweet harmony. *Shakeſpeare.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring ſkies,
And horrid *ſtillneſs* firſt invades the ear;
And in that ſilence we the tempeſt fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to heighten the horrour of Æneas' paſſing by this coaſt, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral and the *ſtillneſs* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a houſe be on fire, thoſe at next door may eſcape, by the *ſtillneſs* of the weather. *Swift.*

2. Silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *ſtillneſs* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

STI'LLSTAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion.

The tide ſwell'd up unto its height,
Then makes a *ſtillſtand*, running neither way. *Shakeſpeare.*

STI'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. Silently; not loudly.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *ſtilly* ſounds. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

2. Calmly; not tumultuouſly.

STILTS. *n. ſ.* [*ſtylter*, Swediſh; *ſtelten*, Dutch; προκεφαλαι.] Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they muſt put themſelves upon *ſtilts*. *Howel's Lang. Tears.*

The heron and ſuch like fowl live of fiſhes, walk on long *ſtilts*, like the people in the marſhes. *More's Ant. againſt Atheiſm.*

Men muſt not walk upon *ſtilts*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To STIMULATE. *v. a.* [*ſtimulo*, Latin.]

1. To prick.
2. To prick forward, to excite by ſome pungent motive.
3. [In phyſick.] To excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation towards the part.

Extreme cold *ſtimulates*, producing firſt a rigour, and then a glowing heat; thoſe things which *ſtimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Some medicines lubricate, [and others both lubricate and *ſtimulate*. *Sharp.*

STIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.

Some perſons, from the ſecret *ſtimulations* of vanity or envy, deſpiſe a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholeſale. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To

S T I

To STING *v. a.* Preterite, *I ſtung*, participle paſſive *ſtung*, and *ſtung* [ſtingan, Saxon; *ſtungen*, ſore pricked, Iſlandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions.

The ſnake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd ſlough, doth *ſting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſpeare.*

That ſnakes and vipers *ſting* and tranſmit their miſchief by the tail is not eaſily to be juſtified, the poiſon lying about the teeth and communicated by the bite. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To pain acutely.

His own nurſe
That ſtripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear right,
To his doghearted daughters: theſe things *ſting* him
So venomouſly, that burning ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſpeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *ſtings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are miſtaken for their *ſting*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His rapier was a hornet's *ſting*,
It was a very dangerous thing
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with ſuch *ſting* in it, ſhews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the laſt verſe.

It is not the jerk or *ſting* of an epigram, nor the ſeeming contradiction of a poor antitheſis. *Dryden.*

STI'NGILY. *adv.* [from *ſtingy*.] Covetouſly.

STI'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtingy*.] Avarice; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs.

STI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *ſting*.] Having no ſting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *ſtingleſs*. *Decay of Piety.*

STI'NGO. *n. ſ.* [from the ſharpneſs of the taſte.] Old beer. A cant word.

STI'NGY. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *ſtingy* narrow hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Eſtrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole, which forces me to beſpeak his friends to engage him to lay aſide that *ſtingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

To STINK. *v. n.* Preterite *I ſtunk* or *ſtank*. [ſtinan, Saxon, *ſtincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *ſtinking* law for his breath. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the children of Ammon ſaw that they *ſtank* before David, they ſent and hired Syrians 2 *Sam.* x. 6.

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a naſty *ſtinking* goat? *L'Eſtrange.*

Moſt of ſmells want names, ſweet and *ſtinking* ſerve our turn for theſe ideas, which is little more than to call them pleaſing and diſpleaſing. *Locke.*

Chorus, this coſtly way to *ſtink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing ſweet into a common ſhore,
Not all Arabia would ſufficient be,
Thou ſmell'ſt not of thy ſweets, they *ſtink* of thee. *Granv.*

STINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Offenſive ſmell.

Thoſe *ſtinks* which the noſtrils ſtraight abhor are not moſt pernicious, but ſuch airs as have ſome ſimilitude with man's body, and ſo betray it to ſecret miſchief. *Ben. Johnſon's Volpone.*

They ſhare a fin; and ſuch proportions fall,
That, like a *ſtink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?
If this is prized for ſweetneſs, that for *ſtink*. *Pope.*

STI'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink*.] A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink*.] Something intended to offend by the ſmell.

The air may be purified by burning of ſtinkpots or *ſtinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtinking*.] With a ſtink.

Can ſt thou believe thy living is a Life,
So *ſtinkingly* depending? *Shakeſpeare.*

STI'NKPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtink* and *pot*.] An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, eſpecially in cloſe places, by burning of *ſtinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [*ſtynta*, Swed. *ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine, to reſtrain; to ſtop.

The reaſon hereof is the end which he hath propoſed, and the law whereby his wiſdom hath *ſtinted* the effects of his power in ſuch ſort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correſpondently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeleſs, heartleſs, 'gan the cunning thief,
Perſuade us all, to *ſtint* all further ſtrife. *Fairy Queen.*

Nature wiſely *ſtints* our appetite,
And craves no more than mind ſtarv'd delight. *Dryden.*

I ſhall not go about to extenuate the lamentable curſe upon the earth, or *ſtint* it only to the production of weeds, but give it its full ſcope in an univerſal diminution of the fruitfulneſs of the earth. *Woodward.*

A ſuppoſed heathen deity might be ſo poor in his attributes, ſo *ſtinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addiſon.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not ſupport double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *ſtinted* in neceſſaries. *Swift.*

STINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; reſtraint.

We muſt come at the length to ſome pauſe, for if every thing were to be deſired for ſome other without any *ſtint*, there could be no certain end propoſed unto our actions, we ſhould go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

Touching the *ſtint* or meaſure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature being hurtful unto the church, either in reſpect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done, their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

The exteriours of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits are the uſual *ſtints* of common huſbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity aſſigned.

Our *ſtint* of woe
Is common, every day, a ſailor's wife,
The maſters of ſome merchant, and the merchant
Have juſt our theme of woe. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Muſt alſo pay the *ſtint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *ſtint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STIPEND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipendium*, Latin.] Wages; ſettled pay.

All the earth,
Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *ſtipends*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

St. Paul's zeal was expreſſed in preaching without any offerings or *ſtipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *adj.* [*ſtipendiarius*, Latin.] Receiving ſalaries; performing any ſervice for a ſtated price.

His great *ſtipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horſemen not half full. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now ſerved only by *ſtipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipendiaire*, Fr *ſtipendiarius*, Latin.] One who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *ſtipendary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

STI'PTICK. } *adj.* [*ſtyptikos*.] Having the power to ſtaunch
STI'PTICAL. } blood, aſtringent. This by analogy ſhould be written *ſtyptick*.

There is a ſower *ſtiptick* ſalt diffuſed through the earth, which paſſing a concoction in plants, becometh murder. *Brown.*

From ſpirit of ſalt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glaſſes, having gently abſtracted the whole, there remained at the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *ſtiptical* ſubſtance, moſtly of a yellowiſh colour. *Boyle.*

In an effuſion of blood, having doſſils ready dipt in the royal *ſtiptick*, we applied them. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [*ſtipulor*, Latin, *ſtipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to ſettle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *ſtipulated* with the Carthaginians to furniſh them with ſhips for tranſport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipulation*, Fr from *ſtipulate*.] Bargain.

We promiſe obedience to keep all God's commandments the hopes given by the goſpel depend on our performance of that *ſtipulation*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To STIR *v. a.* [ſtyrian, Saxon; *ſtooren*, Dutch.]

1. To move, to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *ſtir* but as it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other ſpirits
Shoot through their tracts, and diſtent muſcles fill:
This ſov'reign, by his arbitrary nod,
Reſtrains or ſends his miniſters abroad,
Swift and obedient to his high commands
They *ſtir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preſerve the right of thy place, but *ſtir* not queſtions of juriſdiction, and rather aſſume thy right in ſilence than voice it with clamour. *Bacon.*

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred* yea, even though it should be *stirred* and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen
An Ate *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakespeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The soldiers love her brother's memory,
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

4. *To* STIR *up*. To excite; to provoke.

[illegible] a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirred Porrex *up* to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

God *stirred* him *up* another adversary. 1 *Kings* xi. [illegible]

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour. 2 *Maccab.* xiv. 17.

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he *stirred up* the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him *up* to make some attempt whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him *up* to so notable a design. *More's Antid. against Atheism.*

To *stir up* vigour in him, employ him in some constant [illegible]

Thou with rebel insolence did'st dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *stir* the factious rabble *up* to arms. *Rowe.*

The use of the passions is to *stir* it *up*, and put it upon action, to awake the understanding and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

5. *To* STIR *up*. To put in action.

Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming, it *stirreth up* the dead for thee. *Isa.* xiv. 9.

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir* nor will to rise. *Fairy Queen.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other side of the hill, the fashood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were therefore not to *stir*. [illegible]

2. To be in motion; not to be still, to pass from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit. [illegible]

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superiour character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her, there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STIR. *n. s.* [*stir*, Runick, a battle; *ystwrf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to-day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakespeare.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a necessity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour and this *stir*,
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? *Denham.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a *stir*. *South's Sermons.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them they are good for nothing. *Til.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder, seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come unto her majesty, he is like to make a sore *stir* there, though of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some others who are in the wind. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without striking a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth,
Satan from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf
Hath rais'd in paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair [illegible]

3. Agitation, conflicting passion.

[illegible]e did keep
The deck, with glove or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

STI'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *stria*, Latin.] Resembling icicles.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirrous* or shrubbish dependencies of ice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

STIRP. n. s. [*stirps*, Latin.] Race, family; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than where there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STI'RRER. *n. s.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riser in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shak.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRRER *up*. An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days, a *stirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot.*

STIRRUP. *n. s.* [*stigerap*, *stirap*, from *stigan*, Saxon, to climb; *rap*, [illegible] in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack *stirrups*, for in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way; and therefore the *stirrup* was called so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up, being derived of the old English word *sty*; which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser.*

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shak.*

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight began to cheer up,
And raising up himself on *stirrup*,
Cry'd out Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a* [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew, to work on with a needle.

2. To join, to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments, contemplative spirits are as restless as active. *Wotton.*

3. *To* STITCH *up*. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch up* his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *stitch'd up* the artery and the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [From *preon*, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me, yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

A simple bloody spitation of the lungs is differenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey on Consumption.*

3. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows or ridges, and perhaps has the same meaning in the following passage of *Dryden*, which otherwise I do not understand.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman's Iliads.*

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STI'TCHERY *n. s.* [from *stitch*.] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STITCHWORT. *n. s.* Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

STITHY. *n. s* [*stedie*, Islandick, [illegible]rð, hard, Saxon.]

1. An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. [illegible]

To Stive *v. n.* [Supposed of the same original with *stew.*]
1. To stuff up close.
You would admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships.
Sandys's Journey.
2. To make hot or sultry.
His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

Stoat. *n. s.* A small stinking animal.

Sto'cah. *n. s.* [Irish; *stock*, Erse.] An attendant, a valet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot; a horseboy.
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which he saith is the life of a peasant; but thenceforth becometh an horseboy, or a *stocah* to some kern, inuring himself to his sword, and the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

Stocca'do. *n. s.* [*stoccata*, from *stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust with the rapier.
I have heard the Frenchman hath good skill in his rapier.
—You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccado's*, and I know not what. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

STOCK. *n. s.* [stoc, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, French.]
1. The trunk; the body of a plant.
That furious beast
His precious horn, sought of his enemies,
Strikes in the *stock*, ne thence can be releas'd. *Fa. Queen.*
There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job* xiv. 8.
2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.
The cion over-ruleth the *stock* quite, and the *stock* is but passive only, and giveth ailment but no motion to the graft.
Bacon's Natural History.
As fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*
3. A log; a post.
That they kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipped *stocks* and stones,
Forget not
Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must shipped *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France? *Prior.*
4. A man proverbially stupid.
What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die? *Spenser.*
Who e we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let s be no stoicks, nor no *stock*. *Shakespeare.*
5. The handle of any thing.
6. A support of a ship while it is building.
Fresh supplies of ships,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road *Dryden.*
7. [*Stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a stoccado.
To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy punctо, thy *stock*, thy reverse. *Shakespeare.*
8. Something made of linen; a cravat, a close neckcloth. Anciently a stocken.
His lackey with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boothose on the other. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
9. A race; a lineage; a family.
Say what *stock* he springs of.—
—The noble house of Marcius. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*
The like shall sing
All prophesy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed. *Milton.*
Thou hast seen one world begin, and end,
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed. *Milton.*
To no human *stock*
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,
That cloven rock produc'd thee. *Waller.*
Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus, but in some horrid rock,
Portentous wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred. *Denham.*
10. The principal; capital store, fund already provided.
Prodigal men
Feel not their own *stock* wasting. *Bp. Yobns. Caroline.*
Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign, so the *stock* of the kingdom shall yearly increase, for then the balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
A king, against a storm, must foresee to a convenient *stock* of treasure. *Bacon.*
'Tis the place where God promises and delights to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the sons of men, upon the *stock* of their own interest as well as his own glory. *South.*
Some honour of your own acquire,
Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow,
Of those best shades to whom you all things owe. *Dryden.*
Yet was she not profuse; but fear'd to waste,
And wisely managed that the *stock* might last,
That all might be supplied, and she not grieve,
When crowds appear'd, she had not to relieve,
Which to prevent, she still increas'd her store,
Laid up, and spar'd, that she might give the more. *Dryden.*
Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *stock* their traffick drive
All is the state's, the state provides for all. *Dryden's Georg.*
If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *stock* of mankind? *L'Estrange.*
When we brought it out it took such a quantity of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of air that it lived a minute longer the second time. *Addison on Italy.*
Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by setting apart something out of thy *stock* for the use of some charities. *Atterb.*
Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat. *Prior.*
They had law-suits; but, though they spent their income, they never mortgaged the *stock*. *Arbuthnot.*
11. Quantity; store, body.
A great benefit such a natural history, as may be confided in, will prove to the whole *stock* of learned mankind. *Grauv.*
Not those who single bodies spoil,
But oftner bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryd.*
He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages, in being the first who has undertaken this design. *Arbuthnot.*
12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.
An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the hands of those who had been plundering the publick. *Swift.*
Statesman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*,
Peeresses and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

To Stock. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To store; to fill sufficiently.
If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and *stock* his mind with portions of Scripture answerable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss. *South.*
I, who before with shepherds in the groves,
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the glebe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*
The world began to be *stocked* with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*
Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked* with water. *Woodward.*
2. To lay in store.
3. To put in the stocks. See Stocks.
Can I not your stocks for me I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you:
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
4. *To* Stock *up.* To extirpate.
The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

Sto'ckdove, *n. s.* Ringdove.
Stockdoves and turtles tell their amorous pain,
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain. *Dryden.*

Sto'ckfish, *n. s.* [*stockvisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

Stockgi'llyflower. *n. s.* [*leucoium*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower is composed, for the most part, of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross: out of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a long flat pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are furnished with flat smooth seeds, which are orbicular, and bordered round their edges: to which may be added, the flowers are specious, and sweet smelling. *Miller.*
The *stockgilliflowers* are commonly biennial plants, and there are many different species of them, including the various sorts of wallflowers, of which the common sort grows on the walls of ruinous houses, and is used in medicine. The Ravenal wallflower is remarkable for the beauty of [illegible]

Sto'cking *n. s.* The covering of the leg.
In his first approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour she abhors. *Shakespeare.*
By the loyalty of that town he procured shoes, [illegible] and money for his soldiers. [illegible]

Unleſs we ſhould expect that nature ſhould make jerkins and *ſtockings* grow out of the ground, what could ſhe do better than afford us ſo fit materials for cloathing as the wool of ſheep? *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

He ſpent half a day to look for his odd *ſtocking*, when he had them both upon a leg. *L'Eſtrange.*

See how he rolls his *ſtockings!* *Spectator.*

At am'rous Flavio is the *ſtocking* thrown,
That very night he longs to lie alone *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs, without a ſhoe or *ſtocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To STOCK'ING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in ſtockings

Stocking'd with loads of fat town-dirt, he goes. *Dryden.*

STOCKJOBBER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtock* and *job.*] A low wretch who gets money by buying and ſelling ſhares in the funds.

The *ſtockjobber* turns from Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to ſerve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink *Swift.*

STO'CKISH. *adj.* [from *ſtock.*] Hard; blockiſh.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, ſtones, and flood,
Since nought ſo *ſtockiſh*, hard, and full of rage,
But muſick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakeſp.*

STO'CKLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtock* and *lock.*] Lock fixed in wood

There are locks for ſeveral purpoſes; as ſtreet-door locks, called *ſtocklocks*; chamber-door-locks, called ſpring-locks, and cupboard-locks. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

STOCKS. *n. ſ.* [Commonly without ſingular.] Priſon for the legs.

Fetch forth the *ſtocks:*
As I have life and honour, there ſhall he ſit 'till noon *Shak.*

Tom is whipt from tything to tything, *ſtock*-puniſh'd, and impriſoned *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

I have ſat in the *ſtocks* for the puddings he hath ſtol'n, otherwiſe he had been executed. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Matrimony is expreſſed by a young man ſtanding, his legs being ſaſt in a pair of *ſtocks*. *Peacham.*

The *ſtocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would tranſfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

STOCKSTILL. *adj.* [*ſtock* and *ſtill.*] Motionleſs as logs.

Our preachers ſtand *ſtockſtill* in the pulpit, and will not ſo much as move a finger to ſet off the beſt ſermon. *Addiſon*

STOICK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoïcus*, *ſtoïque*, Fr.] A philoſopher who followed the ſect of *Zeno*, holding the neutrality of external things,

While we admire
This virtue, and this moral diſcipline,
Let's be no *ſtoicks*, nor no ſtocks, I pray. *Shakeſpeare.*

STOKE, *ſtoat*, ſeem to come from the Saxon *ſtocce*, ſignifying the ſtock or body of a tree. *Gibſon's Camden.*

STOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtola*, Latin.] A long veſt.

Over all a black *ſtole* ſhe did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Fairy Queen.*

The ſolemn feaſt of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *ſtoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

STOLE The preterite of *ſteal*

A factor *ſtole* a gem away. *Pope.*

STOLEN Participle paſſive of *ſteal*

Stolen waters are ſweet, and bread eaten in ſecret is pleaſant. *Prov. ix. 17.*

STOLI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtolidus*, Lat. *ſtolidité*, French.] Stupidity; want of ſenſe.

Theſe are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whoſe *ſtolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley.*

STOMACH. *n. ſ.* [*eſtomach*, French; *ſtomachus*, Latin.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digeſted.

If you re ſick at ſea,
Or *ſtomach* qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away diſtemper. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

This filthy ſtuffing, this beaſtly line,
Quite turns my *ſtomach.* *Pope.*

2. Appetite; deſire of food.

Tell me, what is't that takes from thee
Thy *ſtomach*, pleaſure, and thy golden ſleep? *Shakeſpeare.*

Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words ſtill in foulſt letters?
She either gives a *ſtomach*, and no food,
Such are the poor in health; or elſe a feaſt,
And takes away the *ſtomach*, ſuch the rich,
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shakeſ. Hen. IV.*

As appetite or *ſtomach* to meat is a ſign of health in the body, ſo is this hunger in the ſoul a vital quality, an evidence of ſome life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *ſtomach*, is a moſt deſperate progreſſick *Hammond.*

3. Inclination, liking.

He which hath no *ſtomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*

The unuſual diſtance of time made it ſubject to every man's note, that it was an act againſt his *ſtomach*, and put upon him by neceſſity of ſtate. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

againſt his *ſtomach.* *L'Eſtrange.*

4. [*Stomachus*, Latin.] Anger; reſolution.

Doctor he called was, and did diſdain
To be ſo called, and who ſo did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *ſtomach* vaine,
His portance terrible, and ſtature tall. *Fairy Queen.*

Is't near dinner-time?——I would it were,
That you might kill your *ſtomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Inſtead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *ſtomach* come. *Butler.*

5. [illegible]

Some of the choiceſt piety profeſſed with greater *ſtomach* their judgments, that ſuch a diſcipline was little better than popiſh tyranny diſguiſed under a new form. *Hooker*

Arius, a ſubtile witted and a marvelous fair-ſpoken man, was diſcontented that one ſhould be placed before him in honour, whoſe ſuperior he thought himſelf in deſert, becauſe through envy and *ſtomach* prone unto contradiction *Hooker*

They plainly ſaw, that when *ſtomach* doth ſtrive with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker*

Whereby the ape in wond'rous *ſtomach* wox,
Strongly encouraged by the crafty fox. *Hubberd's Tale.*

That nobles ſhould ſuch *ſtomachs* bear!
I myſelf fight not once in forty year *Shakeſ Henry VI.*

It ſtuck in the camel's *ſtomach*, that bulls ſhould be armed with horns, and that a creature of his ſize ſhould be left deſtitute. *Ray.*

Not courage but *ſtomach* that makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſort of crying proceeding from pride, obſtinacy, and *ſtomach*, the will, where the fault lies, muſt be beat. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtineſs.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *ſtomach*, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*ſtomachor*, Latin.] To reſent; to remember with anger and indignity.

Believe not all, or, if you muſt believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *ſtomached* him, and therefore hated him. *Hall's Contempl.*

The lion began to ſhew his teeth, and to *ſtomach* the affront. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To STO'MACH. *v. n.* To be angry.

Let a man, though never ſo juſtly, oppoſe himſelf unto thoſe that are diſordered in their ways, and what one amongſt them commonly doth not *ſtomach* at ſuch contradiction, ſtorm at reproof, and hate ſuch as would reform them? *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED. *adj.* [from *ſtomach.*] Filled with paſſions of reſentment.

High *ſtomach'd* are they both, and full of ire,
In rage deaf as the ſea, haſty as fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

STO'MACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt.

Golden quoifs and *ſtomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Inſtead of a *ſtomacher*, a girding of ſackcloth. *Iſa. xxii. 24.*

Thou marry'ſt every year
The lyrick lark and the grave whiſpering dove,
The ſparrow that neglects his life for love,
The houſhold bird with the red *ſtomacher.* *Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL. *adj.* [*ſtomachoſus*, Latin; *ſtomach* and *full.*] Sullen; ſtubborn; perverſe.

A *ſtomachful* boy put to ſchool, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the firſt letter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Obſtinate or *ſtomachful* crying ſhould not be permitted, becauſe it is another way of encouraging thoſe paſſions which 'tis our buſineſs to ſubdue. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomachful.*] Stubbornneſs; ſullenneſs; obſtinacy.

STOMA'CHICAL. *adj.* [*ſtomachique*, Fr.] Relating to the ſto-
[illegible]

An hypochondriack conſumption is an extenuation, occaſioned by an inanition and obſtruction of the *ſtomachick* veſſels through melancholy humours. *Harvey.*

By a catarrh the *ſtomachical* ferment is vitiated *Fever.*

STOMA'CHICK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] A medicine for the ſtomach.

STO'MACHOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtomach.*] Stout; angry; diſdainful; obſtinate. Obſolete.

That ſtranger knight in preſence came,
And goodly ſaved them; but nought again
Him anſwered, as courteſy became,
But with ſtern looks, and *ſtomachous* diſdain,
Gave ſigns of grudge and diſcontentment vain *Fa. Queen.*

[illegible]

1. Poſt, ſtation.

Ca'th' other ſide, th' aſſaile caſt 's ward
The ſtouted aſt *ſtands* did maſtly maintain. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [illegible]nd poſition to proceed

There be not *ſtands* nor reſtiveneſs in a man's nature, but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

STONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtane*, Gothick; ꝑtan, Saxon; *ſteen*, Dutch.]

1. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or maleable, nor ſoluble in water. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſ.*

We underſtand by the term *ſtones* foſſile bodies, ſolid, not ductile under the hammer, fixed in the fire, not eaſily melted in it, and not to be diſſolved by water. *Stones* are arranged under two diſtinct ſeries, the ſofter and the harder. Of the ſofter *ſtones* there are three general diſtinctions. 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibroſe, as the aſbeſtus. 3. The granulated, as the gypſum. Of the harder ſtones there are alſo three general diſtinctions. 1. The opake ſtones, as limeſtone. 2. The ſemi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as cryſtal and the gems. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Should I go to church, and ſee the holy edifice of *ſtone*,
And not bethink me ſtrait of dang'rous rocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Engliſh uſed the *ſtones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*

2. Piece of ſtone cut for building.

He ſhall bring forth the head *ſtone* with ſhoutings. *Zech.* iv.

3. Gem; precious ſtone.

I never ſaw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Ineſtimable *ſtones*, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

4. Any thing made of ſtone.

Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or ſtain the *ſtone*,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder, the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus.

A ſpecifick remedy for preventing of the *ſtone* I take to be the conſtant uſe of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*

A gentleman ſuppoſed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *ſtone*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed.

To make fruits without core or *ſtone* is a curioſity. *Bacon.*

7. Teſticle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds.

Does Wood think that we will ſell him a *ſtone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*

9. STONE is uſed by way of exaggeration.

What need you be ſo boiſt'rous rough?
I will not ſtruggle, I will ſtand *ſtone* ſtill. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
And there lies Whacum by my ſide,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras.*

The fellow held his breath, and lay *ſtone* ſtill, as if he was dead. *L'Eſtrange.*

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *ſtone* dead. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cottages having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and ſtood *ſtone* ſtill with amazement. *Pope.*

10. *To leave no* STONE *unturned*. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that *left no ſtone unturn'd*
In which the cauſe might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's ſpoons and whiſtles,
To purchaſe ſwords, carbines, and piſtols. *Hudibras.*
The crimes invented, *left unturn'd no ſtone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

STONE. *adj.* Made of ſtone.

Preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought *ſtone* jugs, and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shakeſp.*

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pelt or beat or kill with ſtones.

Theſe people be almoſt ready to *ſtone* me. *Exodus.*

Crucifixion was a puniſhment unknown to the Jewiſh laws, among whom the *ſtoning* to death was the puniſhment for bluſphemy. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. To harden.

Oh perjur'd woman! thou do'ſt *ſtone* my heart,
And [illegible]
A murder, which I thought a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

[illegible] *Spenſer.*

STO'NECHATTER. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NECROP. *n. ſ.* A ſort of tree.

Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortim.*

STO'NECUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtone* and *cutter*.] One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.

A *ſtonecutter's* man had the veſiculæ of his lungs ſo ſtuffed with duſt, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of ſand. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

My proſecutor provided me a monument at the *ſtonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the pariſh-church. *Swift.*

STO'NEFERN. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEFLY. *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEFRUIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect ſome other ſorts of *ſtonefruit*. *Boyle.*

STO'NEHAWK *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſ[illegible]*

STO'NEHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *horſe*.] A horſe not caſtrated.

Where there is moſt arable land, *ſtonehorſes* or geldings are more neceſſary. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

STO'NEPIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug.

There's one found in a *ſtonepit*. *Woodward.*

STO'NEPITCH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtone* and *pitch*.] Hard inſpiſſated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *ſtonepitch*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

[illegible]

STO'NESMICKLE. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *work*.] Building of ſtone.

They make two walls with flat ſtones, and fill the ſpace with earth, and ſo they continue the *ſtonework*. *Mortimer.*

STO'NINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtony*.] The quality of having many ſtones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *ſtonineſs* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *ſtonineſs* is found therein. *Mortimer.*

STO'NY *adj.* [from *ſtone*.]

1. Made of ſtone.

Nor *ſtony* tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shak. Jul. C.*
With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe walls;
For *ſtony* lim'ts cannot hold love out. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Nor ſlept the winds
Within their *ſtony* caves, but ruſh'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vaſt wilderneſs, whoſe talleſt pines,
Though rooted deep as high and ſturdieſt oaks,
Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up ſheer. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Here the marſhy grounds approach your fields,
And there the ſoil a *ſtony* harveſt yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*

As in ſpires he ſtood, he turn'd to ſtone,
The *ſtony* ſnake retain'd the figure ſtill he was. *Dryden.*

They ſuppoſe theſe bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into theſe ſparry or *ſtony* icicles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with ſtones.

From the *ſtony* Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrifick.

Now let the *ſtony* dart of ſenſeleſs cold
Pierce to my heart, and paſs through every ſide. *F. Queen.*

4. Hard; inflexible, unrelenting.

The *ſtony* hardneſs of too many patrons hearts, not touched with any feeling in this caſe. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to anſwer
A *ſtony* adverſary, an inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threeſcore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *ſtony* hearted villains know it. *Shakeſ.*

At this ſight
My heart is turn'd to ſtone; and while 'tis mine,
It ſhall be *ſtony*. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*

I will clear their ſenſes dark,
What may ſuffice, and ſoften *ſtony* hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Indifference, clad in wiſdom's guiſe,
All fortitude of mind ſupplies;
For how can *ſtony* bowels melt,
In thoſe who never pity felt? *Swift.*

STOOD. The preterite of *To ſtand*.

Adam, at the news,
Heart-ſtruck with chilling gripe of ſorrow *ſtood*. *Milton.*

STOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtol*, Gothick; ꝑtol, Saxon; *ſtoel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair.

If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a *ſtool* is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

Thou fearful fool,
Why takeſt not of the ſame fruit of gold?
Ne ſitteſt down on that ſame ſilver *ſtool*,
To reſt thy weary perſon in the ſhadow cold? *Fa. Queen.*

Now which were wiſe, and which were fools?
Poor Alma ſits between two *ſtools*:
The more ſhe reads, the more perplext. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *ſtools*, and not urine; ſome other urine, and not *ſtools*: thoſe that purge by *ſtool*, are ſuch as enter not at all, or little, into the meſentery veins; but either at the firſt are not digeſtible by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or elſe are afterwards rejected by the meſentery veins, and ſo turn likewiſe downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The periſtaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, elſe one would have a continual needing of going to *ſtool*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. STOOL *of Repentance*, or *cutty ſtool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is ſomewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it, but it is generally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after ſermon

ſermon is called upon by name and ſurname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his poſt; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are ſet to publick view adulterers; only theſe are habited in a coarſe canvas, analogous to a hairy or monaſtick veſt, with a hood to it, which they call the ſack or ſackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreaſonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the *ſtool of repentance*. *L'Eſtrange.*

STO'OLBALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Sukan is at *ſtoolball* ſeen. *Prior*

To STOOP. *v. n.* [reupian, Saxon; *ſtuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward, and *ſtooped* toward the earth. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking.

When Pelopidas and Iſmenias were ſent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Iſmenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *ſtooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfleet*

He *ſtooping* open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton.*

3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit.

I am the ſon of Henry the fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *ſtoop*. *Shakeſp.*

Mighty in her ſhips ſtood Carthage long,
And ſwept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *ſtoop'd* to Rome, leſs wealthy, but more ſtrong. *Dryd.*

4. To deſcend from rank or dignity.

He that condeſcended ſo far, and *ſtooped* ſo low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuſe us a gracious reception there. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Where men of great wealth *ſtoop* to huſbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

5. To yield; to be inferiour.

Death his death-wound ſhall then receive,
And *ſtoop* inglorious. *Milton.*

Theſe are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *ſtoop* to Rome. *Addiſon.*

6. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend.

They, whoſe authority is required unto the ſatisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit ſuch a courſe of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once ſolemnly eſtabliſhed, are to exact obedience of all men and to conſtrain thereunto, ſhould ſo far *ſtoop* as to hold themſelves in ſuſpence from taking any effect upon you, 'till ſome diſaſter can perſuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

The bird of Jove *ſtoop'd* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayeſt plume before him drove. *Milton.*

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now
To *ſtoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outſide of this world. *Milton.*

Twelve ſwans behold in beauteous order move,
And *ſtoop* with cloſing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

9. To ſink to a lower place.

Cow'ring low
With blandiſhment, each bird *ſtoop'd* on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.

2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority.

Can any loyal ſubject ſee
With patience ſuch a *ſtoop* from ſovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *ſtoop* at ev'ry fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a *ſtoop* at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. [Scoppa, Saxon; *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor.

Come, I have a *ſtoop* with wine, and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a meaſure to the health of Othello. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

There's nothing more in me, ſir, but may be ſqueez'd out without racking, only a *ſtoop* or two of wine. *Denham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *ſtoop* of ale,
On the huzzaing mob ſhall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the niceſt art,
Ragouſts of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King*

STOOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtooping*.] With inclination downwards.

Nani was noted to tread ſoftly, to walk *ſtoopingly*, and raiſe himſelf from benches with laborious geſture. *Wotton*

To STOP. *v. a.* [*eſtouper*, Fr. *ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progreſſive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whoſe ſpiritual counſel had
Shall *ſtop* or ſpur me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can any dreſſes find a way
To *ſtop* th' approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorſet.*

2. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.

3. To hinder from action.

As the truth of Chriſt is in me, no man ſhall *ſtop* me of this boaſting. *2 Cor. xi. 10.*

4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing.

Friend, 'tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *ſtopp'd*. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

Amon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war,
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon ſtood,
And *ſtopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*

5. To ſuppreſs.

Every bold ſinner, when about to engage in the commiſſion of any known ſin, ſhould arreſt his confidence, and *ſtop* the execution of his purpoſe with this queſtion: Do I believe that God has denounced death to ſuch a practice, or do I not? *South.*

He, on occaſion of *ſtopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by repreſenting it as long ago deſigned. *Dryden.*

6. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers.

In inſtruments of ſtrings, if you *ſtop* a ſtring high, whereby it hath leſs ſcope to tremble, the ſound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. To cloſe any aperture.

Smite every fenced city, *ſtop* all wells of water, and mar land with ſtones. *2 Kings iii. 19.*

They pulled away the ſhoulder, and *ſtopped* their ears, that they ſhould not hear. *Zech. vii. 11.*

A hawk's bell, the holes *ſtopped* up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glaſs, and *ſtop* the glaſs cloſe with wax. *Bacon.*

His majeſty *ſtopped* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*

Stoppings and ſuffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*

They firſt raiſed an army with this deſign, to *ſtop* my mouth or force my conſent. *King Charles.*

Celſus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein ſhould be *ſtopped*. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To obſtruct; to encumber.

Mountains of ice that *ſtop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*

To STOP. *v. n.* To ceaſe to go forward.

Some ſtrange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and ſtarts;
Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait
Springs out into faſt gait, then *ſtops* again. *Shak. H. VIII.*

When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they *ſtop* at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop ſhort, nor ſtruggle through. *Gay.*

STOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ceſſation of progreſſive motion.

Thought's the ſlave of life, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes ſurvey of all the world,
Muſt have a *ſtop*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The marigold, whoſe courtier's face
Eccheos the ſun, and doth unlace
Her at his riſe, at his full *ſtop*
Packs and ſhuts up her gawdy ſhop,
Miſtakes her cue, and doth diſplay. *Cleaveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *ſtop* on a ſudden at a hideous yelling noiſe, which ſtartled him. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Hindrance of progreſs; obſtruction.

In weak and tender minds we little know what miſery this ſtrict opinion would breed, beſides the *ſtop*. it would make in the whole courſe of all mens lives and actions. *Hooker.*

Theſe gates are not ſufficient for the communication between the walled city and its ſuburbs, as daily appears by the *ſtops* and embarraſſes of coaches near both theſe gates. *Graunt.*

My praiſe the Fabii claim,
And thou great hero, greateſt of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to ſave the ſinking ſtate,
And, by delays, to put a *ſtop* to fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

Occult qualities put a *ſtop* to the improvement of natural philoſophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton's Opt.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *ſtops*, ſo that the returns muſt neceſſarily be ſlower and ſcantier. *Locke.*

Female zeal, that often proceeds from ſo good a principle, if we may believe the French hiſtorians, often put a *ſtop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Hindrance of action.

'Tis a great ſtep towards the maſtery of our deſires to give them a *ſtop* to them, and ſhut them up in ſilence. *Locke.*

4. Ceſſation of action.

Look you to the guard to-night:
Let's teach ourſelves that honourable *ſtop*,
Not to outſport diſcretion. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honeſty,
And weigh'ſt thy words before thou giv'ſt them breath,
Therefore theſe *ſtops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakeſp.*

6. Prohibition

6. Prohibition of fate.

If they ſhould open a war, they foreſee the conſumption France muſt fall into by the *ſtop* of their wine and ſalts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*

7. That which obſtructs; obſtacle; impediment.

The proud Ducſſa, full of wrathful ſpight
And fierce diſdain to be affronted ſo,
Inforc'd her purple beaſt with all her might,
That *ſtop* out of the way to overthrow. *Fairy Queen.*

On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *ſtop* travers'd their headlong courſe. *Daniel.*

Bleſſed be that God who caſt rubs, *ſtops*, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commiſſion of ſuch a ſin. *South's Sermons.*

So melancholy a proſpect ſhould inſpire us with zeal to oppoſe ſome *ſtop* to the riſing torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodlineſs. *Rogers.*

8. Inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated.

You would play upon me, you would ſeem to know my *ſtops*, you would pluck out the heart of my myſtery. *Shakeſp.*

Bleſt are thoſe,
Whoſe blood and judgment are ſo well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To ſound what *ſtop* ſhe pleaſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The harp
Had work, and reſted not; the ſolemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of ſweet *ſtop*. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *ſtops*, and chords, was ſeen; his volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

A variety of ſtrings may be obſerved on their harps, and of *ſtops* on their tibiæ, which ſhews the little foundation that ſuch writers have gone upon, who, from a ſhort paſſage in a claſſick author, have determined the preciſe ſhape of the ancient muſical inſtruments, with the exact number of their pipes, ſtrings, and *ſtops*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

9. Regulation of muſical chords by the fingers.

The further a ſtring is ſtrained, the leſs ſuperſtraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a ſtring before it will make any note at all: and in the *ſtops* of lutes, the higher they go, the leſs diſtance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the ſtops in muſick.

Th' organ-ſound a time ſurvives the *ſtop*,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

11. A point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed.

Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears ſtill'd from the eyes
Of the ſtinty deſtinies,
Would have learn'd a ſofter ſtyle,
And have been aſham'd to ſpoil
His life's ſweet ſtory by the haſte
Of a cruel *ſtop* ill-plac'd. *Craſhaw.*

STO'PCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by a turning cock.

No man could ſpit from him without it, but would drivel like ſome paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *ſtopcock* to the air, 'till upon its removal the ſpittle is driven away. *Grew.*

STO'PPAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop*.] The act of ſtopping; the ſtate of being ſtopped.

The effects are a *ſtoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and ſuffocation. *Arbuthnot.*

The *ſtoppage* of a cough, or ſpitting, increaſes phlegm in the ſtomach. *Floyer on the Humours.*

STO'PPLE, or *Stopper*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop*.] That by which any hole or the mouth of any veſſel is filled up.

Bottles ſwinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave ſome air; for if the liquor come cloſe to the *ſtopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*

There were no ſhuts or *ſtopples* made for the ears, that any loud or ſharp noiſe might awaken it, as alſo a ſoft and gentle murmur provoke it to ſleep. *Ray on the Creation.*

STO'RAXTREE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyrax*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a funnel, and cut into ſeveral ſegments, out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which is fixed like a nail in the forepart of the flower this afterwards becomes a roundiſh fleſhy fruit, including one or two ſeeds in hard ſhells. *Miller.*

2. A reſinous and odoriferous gum.

I yielded a pleaſant odour like the beſt myrrh, as galbanum, and ſweet *ſtorax*. *Eccluſ* xxiv. 15.

STORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtôr*, in old Swediſh and Runick, is *much*, and is prefixed to other words to intend their ſignification, *ſtor*, Daniſh; *ſtuer*, Iſlandick, is *great*. The Teutonick dialects nearer to Engliſh ſeem not to have retained this word.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ſhips are fraught with *ſtore* of victuals, and good quantity of treaſure. *Bacon.*

None yet, but *ſtore* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aereal vapours flew,
Of all things tranſitory and vain, when ſin
With vanity had fil'd the works of men. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *ſtore*
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A ſtock accumulated, a ſupply hoarded.

We liv'd
Supine amidſt our flowing *ſtore*,
We ſlept ſecurely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*

Thee, goddeſs, thee, Britannia's iſle adores:
How has ſhe oft exhauſted all her *ſtores*,
How oft in fields of death thy preſence ſought?
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addiſon.*

Their minds are richly fraught
With philoſophick *ſtores*. *Prior.*

3. The ſtate of being accumulated, hoard.

Is not this laid up in *ſtore* with me, and ſealed up among my treaſures? *Deutr.* xxxii. 34.

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame
The ſweet enthuſiaſt from her ſacred *ſtore*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds. *Dryden.*

4. Storehouſe; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and aduſted, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into *ſtore* convey'd *Milton.*

STORE. *adj.* Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

What floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action, ſo that the cauſe of Chriſtendom is raiſed ſince twenty times told: of this treaſure the gold was accumulate and *ſtore* treaſure; but the ſilver is ſtill growing. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh; to replenish.

Wiſe Plato ſaid the world with men was *ſtor'd*,
That ſuccour each to other might afford. *Davies.*

Her face with thouſand beauties bleſt,
Her mind with thouſand virtues *ſtor'd*,
Her pow'r with boundleſs joy confeſt,
Her perſon only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To ſtock againſt a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were beſt to ſtay where they were, until more aid and ſtore of victuals were come; but others ſaid the enemy were but barely *ſtored* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

One having *ſtored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, at ſeven years end, upon the draught, not one fiſh was left, but the two pikes grown to an exceſſive bigneſs. *Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby *ſtores* itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

To *ſtore* the veſſel let the care be mine,
With water from the rocks and roſy wine,
And life-ſuſtaining bread. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. To lay up, to hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common ſtock, laid in and *ſtored* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtore* and *houſe*.] Magazine, treaſury; place in which things are hoarded and repoſited againſt a future time.

By us it is willingly confeſſed, that the Scripture of God is a *ſtorehouſe* abounding with ineſtimable treaſures of wiſdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely neceſſary. *Hooker.*

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *ſtore-houſe* did with her remain. *Fairy Queen.*

Suffer us to famiſh, and their *ſtorehouſes* crammed with grain. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Joſeph opened all the *ſtorehouſes*, and ſold unto the Egyptians. *Gen.* xli. 56.

To theſe high pow'rs a *ſtorehouſe* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reaſons lay;
Which in the ſoul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethean flood can waſh away *Davies.*

My heart hath been a *ſtorehouſe* long of things
And ſayings laid up, portending ſtrange events. *Parad. Reg.*

The image of God was reſplendent in man's practical underſtanding, namely that *ſtorehouſe* of the ſoul, in which are treaſured up the rules of action and the ſeeds of morality. *South's Sermons.*

As many different ſounds as can be made by ſingle articulations, ſo many letters there are in the *ſtorehouſe* of nature. *Hold.*

STO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtore*.] One who lays up.

STO'RIED. *adj.* [from *ſtory*.] Adorned with hiſtorical pictures.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar maſſy proof,
And *ſtoried* windows richly dight,
Caſting a dim religious light

Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The trophy'd arches, *story'd* halls invade. *Pope.*

STORK. *n. f.* [ꝥonc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage famous for the regularity of its departure.

Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon ſerpents, frogs, and inſects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and alſo ſome part of its head and thighs black. it ſits for thirty days and lays but four eggs Formerly they would not eat the *ſtork*; but at preſent it is much eſteemed for the deliciouſneſs of its fleſh they go away in the middle of Auguſt, and return in ſpring. *Calmet*

The *ſtork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jer.*

STORM *n. f.* [*yſtorm*, Welſh; ꝥꝛopm, Saxon, *ſtorm*, Dutch; *ſtorms*, Italian]

1. A tempeſt, a commotion of the elements.
O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *ſtorm*-beat veſſel ſafely ride. *Spenſer*
We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no ſhelter to avoid the *ſtorm*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Them the ſplays, moſtleſs the while
Herſelf, though fairеſt unſupported flower,
From her beſt prop ſo far and *ſtorm* ſo nigh. *Milton.*
Sulphurous hail ſhot after us in *ſtorm*. *Milton.*
Then ſtay my child! *ſtorms* beat and roils the main;
Oh, beat thoſe *ſtorms* and roil the ſeas in vain. *Pope.*

2. A ſault on a fortified place.
How by *ſtorm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor ſack'd and burnt the town *Dryden.*

3. Commotion, ſedition; tumult, clamour; buſtle.
Whilſt I in Ireland nouriſh a mighty band,
I will ſtir up in England ſome black *ſtorm*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her ſiſter
Began to ſcold and raiſe up ſuch a *ſtorm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakeſp*

4. Affliction; calamity; diſtreſs.

5. Violence, vehemence, tumultuous force
As oft as we are delivered from thoſe either imminent or preſent calamities, againſt the *ſtorm* and tempeſt whereof we all inſtantly craved favour from above, let it be a queſtion how we ſhould render unto God for his bleſſings, univerſally, ſenſibly, and extraordinarily beſtowed. *Hooker.*

To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun] To attack by open force.
From ploughs and harrows ſent to ſeek renown,
They fight in fields, and *ſtorm* the ſhaken town. *Dryden.*
There the brazen tow'r was *ſtorm'd* of old,
When Jove deſcended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

To STORM. *v. n.*

1. To raiſe tempeſts.
So now he *ſtorms* with many a ſturdy ſtoure,
So now his buſtering blaſt each coaſt doth ſcoure. *Spenſer.*

2. To rage, to fume; to be loudly angry.
Hoarſe, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *ſtorm*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
When you return, the maſter *ſtorms*, the lady ſcolds. *Swift.*
While thus they rail, and ſcold, and *ſtorm*,
It paſſes but for common form. *Swift.*

STO'RMY. *adj.* [from *ſtorm*.]

1. Tempeſtuous.
Bellowing clouds burſt with a *ſtormy* ſound,
And with an armed winter ſtrew the ground. *Addiſon's Italy.*
The tender apples from their parents rent
By *ſtormy* ſhocks, muſt not neglected lie. *Phillips.*

2. Violent, paſſionate.
The *ſtormy* ſultan rages at our ſtay. *Irene.*

STORY *n. ſ.* ꝥtop, Saxon; *ſtoria*, Dutch; *ſtoria*, Italian; *ιστορία*.]

1. Hiſtory; account of things paſt
The fable of the dividing of the world between the three ſons of Saturn, aroſe from the true *ſtory* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren the ſons of Noah. *Raleigh.*
Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance, now hear me relate
My *ſtory* which perhaps thou haſt not heard, *Milton.*
To king Artaxerxes, thy ſervants Rathumnus the *ſtory*-writer, and Sheaſius the ſcribe. *1 Eſdr* ii. 17.
The four great monarchies make the ſubject of ancient *ſtory*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*
Governments that once made ſuch a noiſe, as founded upon the deepeſt counſels and the ſtrongeſt forces; yet by ſome ſlight miſcarriage which let in ruin upon them, are now ſo utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the leaſt traces of them to be found but only in *ſtory*. *South's Sermons*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a ſingle incident.
In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monument erected by the republick of Bern, tells us the *ſtory* of an Engliſhman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addiſon.*

3. An idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction
Theſe flaws and ſtarts, would well become
A woman's *ſtory* at a winter's fire,
Authoriſ'd by her grandame. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This ſcene had ſome bold Greek or Britiſh bard
Beheld of old, what *ſtories* had we heard
Of fairies, ſatyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feaſts, their revels, and their am'rous flames *Denham.*
My maid left on the table one of her *ſtory*-books, which I found full of ſtrange impertinence, of poor ſervants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

4. [ꝥꝛop, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.
Avoid enormous heights of ſeven *ſtories*, as well as irregular forms, and the contrary fault of low d ſtended fronts.
Wotton.
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,
Might raiſe a houſe about two *ſtories*;
A lyrick ode would ſtate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

To STORY. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To tell in hiſtory; to relate.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *ſtory* him in his own hearing. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the ſage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muſe,
Story'd of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimera's and enchanted iſles,
And rifted rocks, whoſe entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*
It is *ſtoried* of the brazen Coloſſus, in the iſland of Rhodes, that it was ſeventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being ſo big, that no man could graſp one of them about with both his arms. *Wilkins.*
Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,
To wound with *ſtoried* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

2. To range one under another.
Becauſe all the parts of an undiſturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *ſtoried* according to the difference of it, any concretion that can be ſuppoſed to be naturally and mechanically made in ſuch a fluid, muſt have a like ſtructure of its ſeveral parts; that is, either be all over of a ſimilar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its baſis. *Bentley's Sermons.*

STO'RYTELLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtory* and *tell.*] One who relates tales; An hiſtorian. In contempt.
In ſuch a ſatire all would ſeek a ſhare,
And every fool will fancy he is there,
Old *ſtorytellers* too muſt pine and die,
To ſee their antiquated wit laid by,
Like her, who miſs'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herſelf decay'd ſo ſoon. *Dryden.*
Company will be no longer peſtered with dull, dry, tedious *ſtorytellers*. *Swift's Polite Converſation.*

STOVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoa*, Iſlandick, a fire place; ꝥtopa, Saxon; *eſtuve*, French, *ſtove*, Dutch.]

1. A hot houſe, a place artificially made warm.
Fiſhermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up ſuch fiſh with their nets as reſort thither for breathing, light on ſwallows congealed in clods, of a ſlimy ſubſtance, and carrying them home to their *ſtoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The heat which ariſes out of the leſſer ſpiracles brings forth nitre and ſulphur; ſome of which it affixes to the tops and ſides of the grotto's, which are uſually ſo hot as to ſerve for natural *ſtove* or ſweating vaults. *Woodward.*
The moſt proper place for unction is a *ſtove*. *Bacon.*

2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.
If the ſeaſon prove exceeding piercing, in your great houſe kindle ſome charcoals; and when they have done ſmoaking, put them into a hole ſunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the ſafeſt *ſtove*. *Evelyn.*

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To keep warm in a houſe artificially heated.
For December, January, and the latter part of November, take ſuch things as are green all winter, orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *ſtoved*, and ſweet marjoram warm ſet. *Bacon.*

To STOUND. *v. n.* [*ſtunde*, I grieved, Iſlandick]

1. To be in pain or ſorrow. Out of uſe.

2. For *ſtun'd*. *Spenſer.*

STOUND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief, miſhap. Out of uſe. The *Scots* retain it.
Begin and end the bitter baleful *ſtound*,
If leſs than that I fear. *Fair. Queen.*
[illegible] the piteous ſtound,
[illegible] complaining his unhappy *ſtound*,
He with him far'd ſome better chance to find. *Hubberd.*

2. Aſtoniſhment; amazement.
Thus we ſtood as in a *ſtound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*

3. Hour, time, ſeaſon. *Spenſer.*

STOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle; ꝥtopian, Saxon, to diſturb] Battle, combat, encounter. Obſolete
And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *ſtour*,
The faulty ſouls from thence brought to his heavenly bowr
Fairy Queen.

Love, that long time has to thy mighty powre
Per force subdu'd my poor captived heart,
And reigning now therein with restless *stoure*,
Do'st tyrannize in every weaker part.
The giant struck so mainly merciless,
That cou'd have overthrown a stonny tower,
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *stoure*. *Fairy Queen.*

STOUT. *n. s.* [*stout*, Dutch, *stolz*, proud, German, *hautan*, Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.
When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

2. Brave; bold, intrepid.
The *stout*-hearted are spoiled, they have slept their sleep.
Psal. lxxvi. 5.
He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.
The lords all stand,
To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*
There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debar'd. *Lacherst.*

4. Strong, firm.
The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And suck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing sea. *Dryden.*

STOUT. *n. s.* A cant name for strong beer.
Should but his muse descending drop
A slice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*,
[illegible]
He flies and leaves the stars behind *Swift*

STOU'TLY. *adv.* [from *stout*.] Lustily; boldly, obstinately.

STOU'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *stout*.]

1. Strength, valour.

2. Boldness; sort rude.
His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.
Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*; for I mock at death
With as stout heart as thou. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To STOW. *v. a.* [στοφ, Sax. *stoe*, old Frisick, a place, *stouwen*, Dutch; to lay up.] To lay up, to repositе in order; to lay in the proper place.
Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter? *Shak.*
I'th'holsters of the saddle-bow,
Two aged pistols he did *stow*. *Hudibras.*
Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides. *Dryden.*
All the patriots of their ancient liberties were beheaded, *stowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Ad.*
The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores. *Pope.*

STOW'AGE. *n. s.* [from *stow*.]

1. Room for laying up.
In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value. *Addison on the State of the War*

2. The state of being laid up.
This plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

STOWE, *stoe*. Whether singly or jointly are the same with the Saxon stoep, a place. *Gibson's Camden.*

STRABISM. [στραβισμος.] Squinting, act of looking asquint.

To STRA'DDLE. *v. n.* [Supposed to come from *straddle* or *stride*.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.
Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked *straddling* animal, with bandy legs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE. [Of this word no etymology is known, it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *stravviare*, Italian, of *extravium*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.
But stay, like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end:
I *straggle* on too far *Suckling.*
Having passed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks, which seemed to cast out great store of flames and smoke. *Raleigh.*

A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid, and pursued him. *L'Estr.*
Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, [illegible] keep their minds from *straggling*. *Locke.*

2. To wander dispersedly.
He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great quantity. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
They found in Burford some of the *straggling* soldiers, who out of weariness stayed behind. *Clarendon.*
From *straggling* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood,
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake. *Tate.*

3. To exuberate, to shoot too far.
Were they content to prune the lavish year,
Or *straggling* branches, and improve the wine,
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge that *straggle* too far out. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body, to stand single.
Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *straggling* house;
Yet still he was at hand. *Dryden.*

STRAGGLER. *n. s.* [from *straggle*.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company, one who rambles without any settled direction.
The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers* from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and often times use to work much mischief *Spenser's Ireland.*
Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*
Bottles making are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*, and the other half broken. *Swift*

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.
Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT *adj.* [*strack*, old Dutch.] It is well observed by *Minsheu*, that for *not* crooked we ought to write *straight*, and for narrow *strait*; but for *streight*, which is sometimes found, [illegible]

1. Not crooked, right.
Beauty made barren the swell'd boast
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva.
A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the oblique, differ little in sound, save that the *straight* require somewhat a stronger blast *Bacon's Natural History.*
There are many several sorts of crooked lines, but there is one only which is *straight* *Dryden.*
Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round.
Prior.
When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a false idea. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*, *estroit*, Fr. [See STRAIT.]
Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great officers, that they were like to garments, *strait* at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough. *Bacon.*

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*strax*, Danish, *strack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.
If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not send them. I will after *straight*,
And tell him so. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are not the most pernicious. *Bacon's Natural History.*
With chalk I first describe a circle here,
Where the aetherial spirits must appear:
Come in, come in, for here they will be *strait*:
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*
I know thy generous temper well,
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

To STRAI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not crooked; to make straight.
A crooked stick is not *straightened* except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*
Of our selves being so apt to err, the only way which we have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

STRAI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *straight*.] Rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.
Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length and *straightness*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* [from *straight* and *way*.] Straight.

Let me here for ay In peace rema n,
Or *straightway* on that rait long voyage fare. *Fairy Queen.*
So n as he entred was, the door *straightway*
Did fhut. *Fairy Queen.*
Thus ftands my ftate, 'tw'xt Cade and York d reft;
Like to a fhip, that, having 'fcap'd a tempeft,
Is *ftraitway* cla m'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shak fp.*
Blood wi I draw on thee, thou art a witch,
And *ftraightway* give thy foul to him thou ferv'ft.

The Turks *ft aightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*

As foon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *ftra gotways* *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*

The found of a bell is ftrong, continueth fome time after the pe cuffion, but ceaſeth *ſtraightways* if the be ſor ſtrung be t wched *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*

The ſun's power being in thoſe months greater, it then *ſtraightways* hurries ſteams up into the atmoſphere. *Heidward.*

To STRAIN *v. a* [*ſtraindre*, French]

1. To ſqueeze through ſomething.
Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and *rained.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To purify by filtration.
Earth doth not *ſtrain* water ſo fi ely as ſand. *Bacon*

3. To ſqueeze in an embrace.
I would have *ſtrain'd* him with a ſtrict embrace,
But through my arms he ſlipt and vaniſh'd. *Dryden.*
Old Evander, with a cloſe embrace,
Strain'd his depa ting friend; and tears o'erflow his face.

4. To ſprain; to weaken by too much violence.
The jury make no more ſcruple to paſs againſt an Engliſh- n d the queen, though it be to *ſtrain* their oaths, than to drink m lk unſtrained. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*
Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain the r necks w th looking back *Swift*

5. To put to its utmoſt ſtrength.
By this we ſee in a cauſe of religion, to how deſperate adventures men will *ſt ain* themſelves for relief of their own part, having aw and authority againſt them. *Hooker.*
Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes beep rugged and unkempt,
Yet as I con my cunning I will *ſtrain.* *Spenſer.*
Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I ſet my foot on's neck;—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he ſweats,
Strains h s young nerves, and puts himſelf in poſture
That acts my words. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long ſtood under, *ſtrain'd* to th' height
In that celeſtial colloquy ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
The lark and linnet ſing with rival notes;
They *ſtrain* their warbling throats,
To welcome in the ſpring. *Dryden.*
Nor yet content, ſhe *ſtrain* her malice more,
And adds new ills to thoſe contriv'd before. *Dryden.*
It is the worſt ſort of good huſbandry for a father not to *ſtrain* himſelf a little for his ſon's breeding. *Locke.*
Our words flow from us in a ſmooth continued ſtream, without thoſe *ſtrainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and ity of the hand, which are ſo much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury*
Strain'd to the root, the ſtooping foreſt pours
A ruſhing ſhower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomſon.*

6. To make ſtraight or tenſe.
A bigger ſtring more *ſtrained*, and a leſſer ſtring leſs *ſtrained*, may fall into the ſame tone. *Bacon.*
Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *ſtrain* his fetters with a ſtricter care. *Dryden's Virgil.*

7. To puſh beyond the proper extent.
See they ſuffer death,
Put in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous *Addiſon.*
There can be no other meaning in this expreſſion, however one may pretend to *ſtrain* it. *Swift.*

8. To force, to conſtrain; to make uneaſy or unnatural.
The lark ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh diſcords and unpleaſing ſtrains. *Shakeſpeare.*
He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *ſtrain'd* in his looks appears
A wild diſtracted fierceneſs. *Dryden.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts.
To build his fortune I will *ſtrain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the ſtart *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*
That death may not themſelves find t' attend
Their certain laſt, but work to meet their end *Daniel.*

Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs muſt write epiſtles to the king. *Pope*

2. To be filtred by compreſſion.
Ceſar thought that all ſea ſands had natural ſp ings in them water but it is the ſea water, becauſe the pr ſh , according to the meaſure of the t de, and the ſea water paſſing or *ſtra ing* through the ſands leaveth the ſaltneſs behind them. *Bacon*

1. An injury by too much violence
Credit is gained by cuſtom, and ſeldom recovers a *ſtrain*, l , is never we. for again. *Temple*
In all pain there is a deformity by a ſolution of continu , as in cutting; or a tendency to ſolution, as in convulſions or *ſtrains.* *G*

2 [ſtreuge, Saxon] Race; generation; deſcent. *Spenſer.*
Thus far I can praiſe him, he is of a noble *ſtrain*,
Of approv'd valour. *Shakſpeare.*
Twelve Trojan youths, born of their nobleſt *ſtrain*,
I took alive, and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital ſpirits. *Chapman's Iliad.*
Why do'ſt thou falſly feign
Thyſelf a Sidney? from which noble *ſtrain*
He ſprung, that could ſo far exalt the name
Of love *Waller.*
Turn then to Pharamond and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallick *ſtrain.* *Prior.*

3. Hereditary diſpoſition.
Amongſt theſe ſweet knaves and all this courteſy! the *ſtrain* of man's bred out into baboon and monkey *Shakeſpeare.*
Intemperance and luſt breed diſeaſes, which propagated, ſpoil the *ſtrain* of a nation. *Tillotſon.*

4. A ſtile or manner of ſpeaking.
According to the genius and *ſtrain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wiſdom and righteouſneſs are uſed to ſignify religion and virtue. *Tillotſon*
In our liturgy are as great *ſtrains* of true ſublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Addiſon.*
Macrobius ſpeaks of Hippocrates' knowlege in very lofty *ſtrains.* *Baker.*

5. Song; note; ſound.
Wilt thou love ſuch a woman? what, to make thee an inſtrument, and play falſe *ſtrains* upon thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
Orpheus ſelf may heave his head
From golden ſlumber on a bed
Of heap'd Elyſian flowers, and hear
Such *ſtrains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite ſet free
His half regain'd Eurydice. *Milton*
Their heav nly harps a lower *ſtrain* began,
And in ſoft muſick mourn the fall of man *Dryden.*
When the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the ſeas,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his *ſtrain*,
While Argo ſaw her kindred trees
Deſcend from Pelion to the main. *Pope's St Cecilia.*

6. Rank; character.
But thou who lately of the common *ſtrain*,
Wert one of us, if ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame foibles too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn, tendency.
Becauſe hereticks have a *ſtrain* of madneſs, he applied her with ſome corporal chaſtiſements, which with reſpite of time might haply reduce her to good order *Hayward.*

8 Manner of violent ſpeech or action.
You have ſhew'n to-day your valiant *ſtrain*,
And fortune led you well. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Such take too high a *ſtrain* at the firſt, and are magnanimous more than exact of years can uphold, as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy ſaith, *ultima primis cruentat.* *Bacon.*

STRAINER *n. ſ* [from *ſtrain.*] An inſtrument of filtration
[illegible] paſſe[illegible] a
[illegible] againſt [illegible]
feathers paſs through quills, and hair through ſtrainers
Shave the goat's ſhaggy beard, leſt thou too late
In vain ſhould'ſt ſeek a *ſtrainer* to diſpart
The huſky terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Philips.*
The ſtomach and inteſtines are the preſs and the lacteal veſſels the *ſtrainers* to ſeparate the pure emulſion from [illegible] *Arb*
Theſe when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth, in rain or gentle ſhowers,
Th' inſinuating drops ſink through the land,
And paſs the porous *ſtrainers* of the land *Blackmore.*

STRAIT. *adj.* [*ſtroit*, French; *ſtretto*, Italian]

1 Narrow, cloſe, not wide.
Witneſſes, like watches go
Juſt as they're ſet, too faſt or ſlow;
And where in conſcience they're *ſtrait* lac'd,
'Tis ten to one that ſide is caſt. *Hudibras*

2. Cloſe; intimate.
He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *ſtraight* degree of favour, his goodneſs being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney*

3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utter y abhor. *Pſalms, Common Prayer.*

Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straighter* order taken. *Spenſer.*

He now, forſooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and ſome *strait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Difficult, diſtreſsful

Proceed no *strai ter* 'gainſt our uncle Gloſter,
Than from the evidence of good eſteem,
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakeſp. Henry VI*

5. It is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight.* [See STREIGHT]

A bel. or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the ſight of the ſound ng body, and ſounds are propagated as read. y through crooked pipes as through *ſtreight* ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

STRAIT *n. ſ.*

1. A narrow paſs, or frith.

Plant garriſons to command the *ſtreights* and narrow paſſages. *Spenſer.*

Honour travels in a *ſtreight* ſo narrow,
Where one but goes abreaſt. *Shakeſpeare's Troi. and Creſſida.*

Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *Straits.* *Abbot*

They went forth unto the *ſtraits* of the mountain. *Judith.*

The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coaſt of Africk, even from Egypt to the *ſtreights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood on Languages*

2. Diſtreſs; difficulty.

The independent party which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *ſtreights* as the other how to carry on their deſigns. *Clarendon.*

It was impoſſible to have adminiſtred ſuch advice to the king, in the *ſtreight* he was in, which being purſued might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*

Thyſelf
Bred up in poverty, and *ſtreights* at home,
Loſt in a deſart here, and hunger-bit. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*

Thus Adam, ſore beſet! reply'd,
O heav'n! in evil *ſtreight* this day I ſtand
Before my Judge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let no man who owns a Providence grow deſperate under any calamity or *ſtrait* whatſoever, but compoſe the anguiſh of his thoughts upon this one conſideration, that he comprehends not thoſe ſtrange unaccountable methods by which Providence may diſpoſe of him. *South's Sermons.*

Some modern authors obſerving what *ſtraits* they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, ſay, Noah's flood was not univerſal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I muſt not merit you, or muſt forſake:
But in this *ſtreight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*

Cæſar ſees
The *ſtreights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Ulyſſes made uſe of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *ſtraits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If your laſs
Interpretation ſhould abuſe, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty; you were *ſtraited*
For a reply, at leaſt, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To STRAITEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrait.*]

1. To make narrow

The city of Sion has a ſecure haven, yet with ſomething a dangerous entrance, *ſtraitened* on the north ſide by the ſea-ruined wall of the mole *Sandys's Journey.*

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *ſtraiten'd* by a foe,
Subtile or violent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whatever *ſtraitens* the veſſels, ſo as the channels become more narrow, muſt heat; therefore ſtrait cloaths and cold baths, heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *ſtraitning* and confining the profeſſion of the common law, muſt naturally extend and enlarge the juriſdiction of the church. *Clarendon*

The landed man finds him aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *ſtreightning* of his fortune, whilſt the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *ſtreightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and diſtance of its objects. *Addiſon*

The cauſes which *ſtraiten* the Britiſh commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

3. To make tight; to intend.

Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *ſtraighten'd* cords with all your ſtrength. *Dryd.*

prance, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and cuſtom in gown;
Gaſps, as they *ſtraiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when dulneſs gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*

4. To deprive of neceſſary room.

Waters when *ſtra tned* as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noiſe. *Bacon's Nat ral Hiſtory.*

He could not be *ſtraitened* in room or proviſions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

Several congregations find themſelves very much *ſtra tned*, and if the trade encreaſe, I wiſh it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. To diſtreſs; to perplex

Men by continually ſtriving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, ſeem to be *ſtraitened* for want of room *K*

STRAITLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrait*]

1. Narrowl

2. Strictly; rigorouſly.

Thoſe laws he *ſtraitly* requireth to be obſerved without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

3. Cloſely; intimately.

STRAITNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrait*]

1. Narrowneſs.

The town was hard to beſiege, and uneaſy to come unto, by reaſon of the *ſtraitneſs* of all the places *2 Maccab.* xi..

It is a great errour, and a narrowneſs or *ſtraitneſs* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The *ſtraitneſs* of my conſcience will not give me leave to ſwallow down ſuch camels. *King Charles.*

2. Strictneſs; rigour.

If his own life anſwer the *ſtraitneſs* of his proceeding, it ſhall become him well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *ſtraitneſſes* and hardſhips which were ſucceſſively remedied. *Hale.*

3. Diſtreſs; difficulty.

4. Want; ſcarcity.

The *ſtraitneſs* of the conveniences of life amongſt them had never reached ſo far, as to the uſe of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongſt them. *Locke.*

STRAITLACED. *adj.* [*ſtrait* and *lace.*] Stiff, conſtrained; without freedom.

Let nature have ſcope to faſhion the body as ſhe thinks beſt; we have few well ſhaped that are *ſtraitlaced*, or much tampered with. *Locke on Education.*

STRAKE. The obſolete preterite of *ſtrike.* Struck.

Did'ſt thou not ſee a bleeding hind
Whoſe right haunch earſt my ſtedfaſt arrow *ſtrake.* *Spenſer.*

Fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the quick-ſands, they *ſtrake* ſail, and ſo were driven. *Acts* xxvii. 17.

STRAND. *n. ſ.* [ȝtpanb, Saxon; *ſtrande*, Dutch; *ſtrand*, Iſlandick.] The verge of the ſea or of any water.

I ſaw ſweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiſs'd the Cretan *ſtrand.* *Shakeſp.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,
May find my hero on the foreign *ſtrand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the ſhallows.

Tarchon's alone was loſt, and *ſtranded* ſtood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood *Dryden's Æneid.*

I have ſeen of both thoſe kinds from the ſea, but ſo few that they can only be ſuch as have ſtrayed from their main reſidence, and been accidentally intercepted and *ſtranded* by great ſtorms. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Some from the *ſtranded* veſſel force their way,
Fearful of fate they meet it in the ſea;
Some who eſcape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and ſink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE. *adj* [*eſtrange*, French; *extraneus*, Latin.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not contemn the knowledge of *ſtrange* and diverſe tongues. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

The natural ſubjects of the ſtate ſhould bear a ſufficient proportion to the *ſtrange* ſubjects that they govern. *Bacon*

2. Not domeſtick.

As the man loves leaſt at home to be,
That hath a ſluttiſh houſe, haunted with ſprites,
So ſhe, impatient her own faults to ſee,
Turns from herſelf, and in *ſtrange* things delights. *Davies.*

3. Wonderful; cauſing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *ſtrangeſt* ſecrets in ſounds, that the whole ſound is not in the whole air only; but is alſo in every ſmall part of the air *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milt.*

It is *ſtrange* they ſhould be ſo ſilent in this matter, when there were ſo many occaſions to ſpeak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed ſuch an infallible judge of controverſies. *Till.*

Strange to relate, from young Iülus' head
A innocent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*

Strange to relate, the flames, involv'd in ſmoke
Of incenſe, from the ſacred altar broke. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

Deſire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *ſtrange* and peeviſh. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

A *ſtrange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*

4. Unknown; new.

Long cuſtom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *ſtrange* in their ears. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and ſeal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the ſignet is not *ſtrange* to you. *Shak.*

Joſeph ſaw his brethren, but made himſelf *ſtrange* unto them. *Gen.* xlii. 7.

Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion *ſtrange!* *Milton.*

5. Remote.

She makes it *ſtrange*, but ſhe would be beſt pleas'd
To be ſo anger'd with another letter. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Uncommonly good or bad.

This made David to admire the law of God at that *ſtrange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotſon.*

7. Unacquainted

They were now, like ſand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *ſtrange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expreſſion of wonder.

Strange! what extremes ſhould thus preſerve the ſnow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

Strange! that ſupremely authority ſhould be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder, to be aſtoniſhed

Were all the aſſertions of Ariſtotle ſuch as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *ſtrange* not at from one, of whom a father ſaith, *Nec Deum timuit, nec tutavit.* *Glanv.*

STRA'NGELY *adv.* [from *ſtrange*]

1. With ſome relation to foreigners.

As by ſtrange fortune
It came to us, I do in juſtice charge thee
That thou commend it *ſtrangely* to ſome place,
Where chance may nurſe or end it *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cauſe wonder, but with a degree of diſlike

My former ſpeeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I ſay,
Things have been *ſtrangely* borne. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

How *ſtrangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whoſe reſtleſs motions leſs than wars do ceaſe,
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noiſe,
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*

We ſhould carry along with us ſome of thoſe virtuous qualities, which we were *ſtrangely* careleſs if we did not bring from home with us. *Sprat's Sermons.*

In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *ſtrangely* cheer and ſupport our ſpirits. *Calamy.*

STRANGENESS *n.* [from *ſtrange*]

1. Foreigneſs; the ſtate of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the Goſpel, no diſtance of place, no *ſtrangeneſs* of country can make any man a ſtranger to me. *Sprat.*

2. Uncommunicativeneſs; diſtance of behaviour.

Unqird thy *ſtrangeneſs*, and tell me what I ſhall vent to my lady. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*

Will you not obſerve
The *ſtrangeneſs* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

3. Remoteneſs from common apprehenſion; uncouthneſs.

Men worthier than himſelf
Here tend the ſavage *ſtrangeneſs* he puts on;
And undergo, in an obſerving kind,
His humourous predominance. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida*

This raiſed greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *ſtrangeneſs* and ſeeming unreaſonableneſs of all the former articles *South's Sermons.*

4. Unuſualneſs

In this peace there was an article that no Engliſhman ſhould enter into Scotland and no Scottiſhman into England, without letters commendatory: this might ſeem a means to continue a *ſtrangeneſs* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers *Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulneſs, power of raiſing wonder.

If a man, for curioſity or *ſtrangeneſs* ſake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him conſider the motion of the inſtruments of voice, and the like ſounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

STRANGER *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrange*]

1. A foreigner; one of another country

I am a moſt poor woman, and a *ſtranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Your daughter hath made a groſs revolt,
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *ſtranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakeſpeare*

There is no place in Europe ſo much frequented by *ſtrangers* whether they are ſuch as come out of curioſity, or elſe are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addiſon*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear
And *ſtrangers* to the ſun yet ripen here *Granville*

After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the ſenate of their own authority choſe a ſucceſſor, and offered him, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift*

2. One unknown.

Strangers and foes do ſunder, and not kiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

You did void your rheum upon my beard
And foot me, as you ſpurn a *ſtranger* cur
Over your threſhold *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *ſtrangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*

That *ſtranger* gueſt the Taphean realm obeys. *Pope.*

They came, and near him plac'd the *ſtranger* gueſt *Pope.*

3. A gueſt; one not a domeſtick.

He will vouchſafe
This day to be our gueſt bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *ſtranger*. *Milton.*

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *ſtranger* in the world;
She hath not ſeen the change of fourteen years.

I was no *ſtranger* to the original I had alſo ſtudied your deſign, and his diſpoſition of it. *Dryden*

5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip.

I unſpeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myſelf,
For *ſtrangers* to my nature. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To eſtrange, to alienate

Will you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Dower'd with our curſe, and *ſtranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakeſpeare.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*ſtrangulo*, Latin.]

1. To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood,
His eye-balls farther out, than when he liv'd;
Staring full ghaſtly, like a *ſtrangled* man. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in,
And there be *ſtrangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'ſt thou not know that thou haſt *ſtrangled* three huſbands? *Tob.* ii. 8

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *ſtrangled* for his lioneſſes, and filled his holes with prey. *Nah.*

So heinous a crime was the ſin of adultery, that our Saxon anceſtors compelled the adultereſs to *ſtrangle* herſelf, and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

2. To ſuppreſs; to hinder from birth or appearance.

By th' clock, 'tis day,
And yet dark night *ſtrangles* the traveling lamp
Is't night's predominance, or the day's ſhame? *Shak. Mach.*

STRA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] One who ſtrangles

The hand that ſeems to tie their friendſhip together, will be the very *ſtrangler* of their amity. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra*

STRA'NGLES. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] Swellings in a horſe's throat

STRANGULA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] The act of ſtrangling, ſuffocation; the ſtate of being ſtrangled.

A ſponge is miſchievous, not in itſelf, for its powder is harmleſs; but becauſe, being received into the ſtomach, it ſwelleth, and, occaſioning its continual diſtenſion, cauſeth a *ſtrangulation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralyſis and *ſtrangulation* *Wiſe.*

STRA'NGURY. *n. ſ.* [στραγγουρία; *ſtrangurie*, French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtroppe*, Dutch, *ſtroppo*, Italian.] A narrow long ſlip of cloath or leather

Theſe cloaths are good enough to drink in, and ſo be theſe boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themſelves in their own *ſtraps.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

I found but one huſband, a lively cobler, that kicked and ſpurred all the while his wife was carrying him on, and had ſcarce paſſed a day without giving her the diſcipline of the *ſtrap.* *Addiſon*

STRA'PPADO *n. ſ.* Chaſtiſement by blows

Were I at the *ſtrappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'PPING. *adj.* Tall; large, bulky. Uſed of large men or women in contempt

STRATA. n. f. [The plural of *stratum*, Latin.] Beds, layers [illegible]

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends designed! *Blackmore.*

STRATAGEM *n. f.* [στρατήγημα, *stratagème*, French.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot, I did send for thee,
To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Every minute now
Should be the father of some *stratagem*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,
And think on all those *stratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers. *Denham's Sophy.*

Those oft are *stratagems* which errours seem,
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRATUM. n. f. [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langren iron-mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum*, every way
The waters with the sandy *stratum* rise. [illegible]

STRAW. *n. f.* [πρεοp, Saxon; *stroo*, Dutch.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Gate set with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm'd in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it. *Shakespeare.*

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently, but the apple in the *straw* more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

My new *straw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. *Gay's Pastorals.*

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,
And struts a *straw* breadth nearer to the skies. *Tickell.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not hate one *straw*. *Hudibras.*

'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause be right or wrong. *L'Estrange.*

STRA'WBERRY. *n. f.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant.

It has [illegible] creeping upon each footstalk, the stalks trail upon the ground: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, divided into ten equal parts, and expands in form of a star; the flower consists, for the most part, of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose, and having many stamina in the middle, round the base of the ovary: the fruit is globose or oval, and consists of a fleshy eatable pulp, full of protuberances. The species are seven. *Miller.*

The *strawberry* grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shak. Henry V.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *strawberries* they fed. *Dryden.*

Strawberries, by their fragrant smell, seem to be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in Winter, are an excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of *strawberries* and [illegible]-water is an excellent drink in bilious [illegible]. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree. n. f.* [*arbutus*, Latin.]

It is ever green, the leaves roundish and serrated on the edges: the flowers consist of one leaf, and shaped like a pitcher: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry, divided into five cells, which contain many small seeds. *Miller.*

STRA'WBUILT *adj.* [*straw* and *built*.] Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED. *adj.* [*straw* and *colour*.] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcolour'd* beard. *Shakespeare.*

STRA'WWORM. *n. f.* [*straw* and *worm*.] A worm bred in straw.

STRA'WY. *adj.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath. *Shakespeare.*

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *strawy* parts than the rest. *Boyle on Colours.*

STRAY *v. n.* [*estrayer*, Fr.]

1. To wander, to rove.

My eye, descending from the hill
Where Thames among the *wanton* valleys strays. *Denham.*

Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

2. To rove out of the way, to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doth thy feeble feet unwitting hither *stray*. *Fairy Queen.*

No where can I *stray*,
Save back to England all the world's my way. *Shakesp.*

Hath not else his eye
Strayed his affection in unlawful love? [illegible]

She doth *stray* about
By holy crosses, where she kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakespeare.*

Wand'ring thou within this broad orb,
And *strayed* from those fair heads of light above,
Amidst this new creation want a guide
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden.*

3. To err, to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed*. *Common Prayer.*

STRAY *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *stray*
The king of Scots. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Should I take you for a *stray*,
You must be kept a year and day. *Hudibras.*

When he has traced his walk through all its wide rambles,
let him bring home his *stray*, not like the lost sheep with joy,
[illegible]

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*. *Dryden.*

He cries out, neighbour, hast thou seen a *stray*
Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way? *Addison.*

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shakspeare.*

STREAK. *n. f.* [πρικε, Saxon, *streke*, Dutch; *striscia*, Ital.]
A line of colour different from that of the ground.

The West yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shak. Macbeth.*

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heav'n,
Distended, as the brow of God appeas'd? *Milton.*

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
The *streaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dryden.*

Ten windings have I gather'd for my dear,
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear! *Dryden.*

While the fantastick tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*. *Prior.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

Mark what Jacob did,
When all the yeanlings which were *streak'd* and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak. Merchant of Ve.*

A mule, admirably *streaked* and dapped with white and black. *Sandys's Journey.*

[illegible]
With first approach of light we must be risen,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry arbours [illegible]
Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon' azure sky.
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red,
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And shading sable for the peaceful night. *Pr[illegible]*

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, gaping round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

STREAKY *adj.* [from *streak*.] Striped, variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the leaf, and sap between
The fits of fasting snows appears the *streaky* green. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *n. f.* [πρεαm, Sax. *stroom*, Islandick, *straum*, Dut.]

1. A running water, the course of running water, current.

As plays the sun upon the glassy *stream*,
Twinking another counterfeited beam. *Shakesp. Hen VI.*

He brought *streams* out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. *Psalm lxxviii. 16.*

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any storm of weather. *Raleigh.*

Thus from one common source our *streams* divide,
Ours is the Trojan, yours th' Arcadian side. *Dryden.*

Divided interests, while thou think'st to sway,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away. *Dryden.*

2. Any

2. Any thing flying from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *ſtream* of brimſtone. *Iſ.*

You, Dances, never want a *ſtream* of words. *Dryden.*

The *ſtream* of beneficence hath, by ſeveral rivulets which have ſince taken into it, wonderfully enlarged its current. *Att.*

3. Any thing forcible and continued

The very *ſtream* of his life, and the buſineſs he hath helmed, muſt give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion, againſt the current *ſtream* of antiquity. *Locke.*

To STREAM *v. n.* [*ſtreama*, Iſlandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

On all ſides round

Streams the black blood, and ſmokes upon the ground. *Pope.*

2. To flow with a current, to pour out water in a ſtream, to be overflown

Then grateful Greece with *ſtreaming* eyes would raiſe

Her Doric marbles to record his praiſe. *Pope.*

3. To ſhine forth with continuance.

Now to impartial love, that god moſt [illegible],

Do my ſighs *ſtream*. *Shakeſ. All's well that ends well*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks

The herald's mantle is *ſtreamed* with gold. *Bacon*

STRE'AMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtream.*] An enſign, a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing looſely from a ſtock.

His brave fleet

With Iſken *ſtreamers*, the young Phœbus fanning. *Shakeſ.*

The roſy morn began to riſe,

And wav'd her ſaffron *ſtreamer* through the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Brave Rupert from afar appears,

Whoſe waving *ſtreamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*

The man of ſenſe his meat devours;

But only ſmells the peel and flow'rs.

And he muſt be an idle dreamer,

Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *ſtreamer*. *Prior.*

STRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *ſtream.*]

1. Abounding in running water.

Arcadia,

However *ſtreamy* now, adult and dry,

Deny'd the goddeſs water: where deep Melas,

And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot ſmoak'd

Obſcure with riſing duſt. [illegible]

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming his enormous ſhield,

Like the broad ſun, illumin'd all the field;

His nodding helm emits a *ſtreamy* ray. *Pope's Iliad.*

STREET. *n. ſ.* [ſtræt, Saxon; *ſtrat*, German; *ſtrada*, Spaniſh and Ital. *ſtræde*, Daniſh; *ſtraat*, Dutch; *ſtratum*, Lat.]

1. A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houſes

He led us through fair *ſtreets*, and all the way we went there were gathered people on both ſides, ſtanding in a row. *Bacon.*

The *ſtreets* are no larger than alleys. *Sandys.*

When night

Darkens the *ſtreets*, then wander forth the ſons

Of Belial, flown with inſolence and wine,

Witneſs the *ſtreets* of Sodom *Milton.*

The Italians ſay the ancients always conſidered the ſituation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open ſquare, or in a narrow *ſtreet*, and more or leſs deviated from their rule of art. *Addiſon on Italy.*

When you rattle with ſome crony ſervant in the ſame *ſtreet*, leave your own *ſtreet*-door open. *Swift.*

2. Proverbially, a publick place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *ſtreets*. *Pſalm* cxiv. 14.

Our publick ways would be ſo crowded, that we ſhould want *ſtreet*-room

Let us reflect upon what we daily ſee practiſed in the world, and can we believe, if an apoſtle of Chriſt appeared in our *ſtreets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world? *Rogers's Sermons.*

STRE'ETWALKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtreet* and *walk*] A common proſtitute that offers herſelf to ſale in the open ſtreet.

STRENGTH *n. ſ.* [ſtrengð, Saxon]

1. Force; vigour, power of the body.

Thy youth, thy *ſtrength*, thy beauty, which will change

To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

Th' inſulting Trojan came,

And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:

Was it the *ſtrength* of this tongue-valiant lord,

In that black hour, that ſav'd you from the ſword? *Dryden.*

2. Power of endurance, firmneſs, durability; toughneſs; hardneſs.

Not founded on the brittle *ſtrength* of bones. *Milton.*

3. Vigour of any kind, power of any kind.

The allies, after a ſucceſsful ſummer, are too apt, upon the *ſtrength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the enſuing campaign. *Addiſon.*

4. Power of mind, force of any mental faculty

Ariſtotle's large views, acuteneſs and penetration of thought, and *ſtrength* of judgment, few have equalled. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greateſt *ſtrength* of good-ſenſe, and the moſt exquiſite taſte of politeneſs. *Addiſon.*

5. Potency of liquours.

6. Fortification; fortreſs.

The raſhneſs of talking ſhould not only be retarded by the [illegible] in the mouth. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

He thought

This inacceſſible high *ſtrength* to have ſcal'd. *Milton.*

Betray'd in all his *ſtrengths*, the wood hetet;

All inſtruments, all arts of ruin met. *Denham.*

7. Support; maintenance of power

What they boded would be a miſchief to us, you are providing ſhall be one of our principal *ſtrengths*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

What is his *ſtrength* by land? *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Nor was there any other *ſtrength* deſigned to attend about his highneſs than one regiment. *Clarendon.*

9. Perſuaſive prevalence, argumentative force.

This preſuppoſed, it may then ſtand very well with *ſtrength* and ſoundneſs of reaſon, thus to anſwer. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To ſtrengthen. Not uſed.

Edward's happy-order'd reign, moſt fertile breeds

Plenty of mighty ſpirits, to *ſtrength* his ſtate. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrength.*]

1. To make ſtrong.

[illegible]

Let us riſe up and build. ſo they *ſtrengthened* their hands for this work. *Neh.* ii. 18.

Authority is by nothing ſo much *ſtrengthened* and confirmed as by cuſtom; for no man eaſily diſtruſts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to. *Temple.*

Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inſpire,

And bleſs your critick with a poet's fire.

An ardent judge, who, zealous in his truſt,

With warmth gives ſentence, yet is always juſt;

Whoſe own example *ſtrengthens* all his laws,

And is himſelf that great ſublime he draws. *Pope.*

3. To accumulate, to fix in reſolution.

Charge Joſhua, and encourage him and *ſtrengthen* him. *Deut.*

4. To make to increaſe in power or ſecurity

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the reſt,

With powerful policy *ſtrengthen* themſelves *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

They ſought the *ſtrengthening* of the heathen. *1 Mac.* v.

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow ſtrong.

Oh men for flatt'ry and deceit renown'd!

Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him,

'Till as your years increaſe, that *ſtrengthens* too,

T' undo poor maids. *Otway's Orphan.*

STRE'NGTHENER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrengthen*: by contraction
STRE'NGNER. }

1. That which gives ſtrength; that which makes ſtrong.

Garlick is a great *ſtrengthner* of the ſtomach upon decays of appetite or indigeſtion. *Temple.*

2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids. cordials are ſuch as drive on the vital actions; but theſe ſuch as confirm the ſtamina. *Quincy.*

STRE'NGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtrength*]

1. Wanting ſtrength; deprived of ſtrength

Yet are theſe feet, whoſe *ſtrengthleſs* ſtay is numb,

Unable to ſupport this lump of clay. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

As the wretch, whoſe fever-weaken'd joints,

Like *ſtrengthleſs* hinges, buckle under life,

Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire

Out of his keepers arms. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

2. Wanting potency; weak. Uſed of liquours.

This liquor muſt be inflammable or not, and yet ſubtile and pungent, which may be called ſpirit, or elſe *ſtrengthleſs* or inſipid, which may be named phlegm. *Boyle.*

STRENUOUS *adj.* [*ſtrenuus*, Latin]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant

Nations grown corrupt

Love bondage more than liberty;

Bondage with eaſe than *ſtrenuous* liberty. *Milton's Agoniſtes*

2. Zealous; vehement.

He reſolves to be *ſtrenuous* for taking off the teſt, againſt the maxims of all wiſe Chriſtian governments, which always had ſome eſtabliſhed religion, leaving at beſt a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope.*

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *ſtrenuous* againſt the church and crown. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrenuous.*]

1. Vigorouſly; actively.

Many can uſe both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *ſtrenuouſly* make uſe of neither. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Zealouſly; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers diſpute *ſtrenuouſly* for the liberty of conſcience, and inveigh largely againſt all eccleſiaſticks under the name of high church. *Swift.*

STRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*ſtrepo*, Latin.] Loud, noiſy.

Porta conceives, becauſe in a *ſtreperous* eruption it riſeth againſt fire, it doth therefore reſiſt lightning. *Brown.*

STRESS. *n. f.* [ſtreſſe, Saxon violence; or from *diſtreſs*]

1. Importance, important part.

A body may as well lay too little as too much *ſtreſs* upon a dream; but the leſs we need them the better. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *ſtreſs* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous flock of children. *L'Eſtrange.*

This, on which the great *ſtreſs* of the buſineſs depends, would have been made out with reaſons ſufficient. *Locke.*

Conſider how great a *ſtreſs* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earneſtly he recommended it. *Atterbury.*

2. Violence; force, either acting or ſuffered.

By *ſtreſs* of weather driv'n,
At laſt they landed. *Dryden's Æn.*

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exerciſe, yet they muſt not be put to a *ſtreſs* beyond their ſtrength. *Locke.*

To STRESS, *v. a.* [Evidently from *diſtreſs*] To diſtreſs, to put to hardſhips or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *ſtreſſed* plight
Of this ſad realm. *Fairy Queen.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [ꝑpecan, Saxon; *ſtrecken*, Dutch.]

1. To extend, to ſpread out to a diſtance.

The *ſtretching* out of his wings ſhall fill the breadth of thy land.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Ecclus.*

Take thy rod, and *ſtretch* out thine hand. *Exod.*

2. To elongate, or ſtrain to a greater ſpace.

3. To expand, to diſplay.

Leviathan on the deep,
Stretch'd out a promontory, ſleeps. *Milton.*

What more likely to *ſtretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotſon.*

4. To ſtrain to the utmoſt.

This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would *ſtretch* thy ſpirits up into the air. *Shak. K. Lear.*

5. To make tenſe.

So the *ſtretch'd* cord the ſkack'd dancer tries. *Smith.*

6. To carry by violence farther than is right: as, to *ſtretch* a text.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended.

Idolatry is a horrible ſin, yet doth repentance *ſtretch* unto it. *Whitgifte.*

A third is like the former: a fourth? ſtart eye!
What! will the line *ſtretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*

This to rich Ophir's riſing morn is known,
And *ſtretch'd* out far to the burnt ſwarthy zone. *Cowley.*

Your dungeon *ſtretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

2. To bear extenſion without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, becauſe it would *ſtretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To ſo ly beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the moſt probable event, that is reported by one who uſes to *ſtretch*? *Gov. Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Extenſion, reach; occupation of more ſpace.

At all her *ſtretch* her little wings ſhe ſpread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead.
Then flickering to his pallid lips, ſhe ſtrove
To print a kiſs. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyo.*

Diſrupt on, as ſtrong as they are, the bones would be in ſome danger of, upon a great and ſudden *ſtretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to ſwim the ſtormy main,
By *ſtretch* of arms the diſtant ſhore to gain. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Effort, ſtruggle from the act of running.

Thoſe put a lawful authority upon the *ſtretch* to the abuſe of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Eſtrange.*

Upon this alarm we made incredible *ſtretches* towards the South, to gain the faſtneſſes of Preſton.

4. Utmoſt extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmoſt *ſtretch*, can ſignify no more than that Luther lay under ſevere agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmoſt reach of power.

This is the utmoſt *ſtretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fulſome, falſe, and vain. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtretch.*]

1. Any thing uſed for extenſion.

Tooth in the ſtretching courſe two inches with the *ſtretcher* only. *Mason.*

2. The timber againſt which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery ſpeech inflames his fearful friends,
They tug at ev'ry oar, and ev'ry *ſtretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To STREW. *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is generally written *ſtrew*, and I have followed cuſtom; but [illegible] their reaſons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strowan*, Gothick; *ſtroyen*, Dutch; ꝑpeapian, Sax. *ſtreuen*, German; *ſtröer*, Daniſh. Perhaps *ſtrew* is beſt, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation.]

1. To ſpread by being ſcattered.

The ſnow which does the top of Pindus *ſtrew*,
Did never whiter ſhew. *Spenſer.*

Is thine alone the ſeed that *ſtrew'ſt* the plain?
The birds of heav'n ſhall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*

2. To ſpread by ſcattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, ſweet maid,
And not have *ſtrew'd* thy grave. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon,
And ſome flowers and ſome bays,
For thy herſe, to *ſtrew* the ways. *Milton.*

3. To ſcatter looſely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *ſtrewed* it upon the water, and made Iſrael drink of it. *Ex.*

With ſun'ral and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom ev'n the ſavage beaſts had ſpar'd, they kil'd,
And *ſtrew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STRE'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrew.*] Any thing ſcattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles ſhould be thrown on her;
Yet here ſhe is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *ſtrewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakeſ. Ha*

STRIÆ. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] In natural hiſtory, the ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcallops.

The ſalt, leiſurely permitted to ſhoot of itſelf in the liquor, expoſed to the open air, did ſhoot into more fair cryſtalline *ſtriæ*, than thoſe that were gained out of the remaining part of the ſame liquor by a more haſty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *adj.* [from *ſtriæ*, Latin, *ſtrie*, French.] Formed
STRIATED } in ſtriæ.

Theſe effluviums fly by *ſtriated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by ſtreams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a ſun, and ſo the centre of a leſſer vortex, whoſe axis ſtill kept the ſame poſture, by reaſon of the *ſtriate* particles finding no fit pores for their paſſages, but only in this direction. *Ray.*

Cryſtal, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs, ſhews, if broke, a *ſtriated* or fibrous texture, like thoſe talcs. *Woodw.*

STRI'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtriæ*, *ſtriature*, Fr.] Diſpoſition of ſtriæ.

Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ ſhew ſeveral varieties in the cruſts, *ſtriature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *n. ſ.* [ϛγίγξ, *ſtrix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill fac'd owl, death's dreadful meſſenger,
The hoarſe night-raven, trump of doleful dreare,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *ſtrick*, ſtill waiting on the bier. *Fairy Queen.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of *ſtrike.*

The cunningeſt mariners were ſo conquered by the ſtorm, as they thought it beſt with *ſtricken* ſails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

That ſhall I ſhew, as ſure as hound
The *ſtricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *F. Q.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *ſtricken* in age. *Gen.*

With baſhfulneſs were theſe *ſtricken*. *Ha[illegible]*

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controverſy touching certain arms, were appointed to run ſome courſes, when Parker was *ſtricken* into the mouth at the firſt courſe. *Bacon.*

Though the earl of Ulſter was of greater power than any other ſubject in Ireland, yet was he ſo far *ſtricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Davies.*

STRI'CKLE, or *Strickle*, or *Strickel. n. ſ.* That which ſtrikes the corn to level it with the buſhel. *Ainſworth.*

STRICT. *adj.* [*ſtrictus*, Latin.]

1. Exact, accurate; rigorouſly nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *ſtrict'ſt* watch. *Milton.*

As legions in the field their front diſplay,
To try the fortune of ſome doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with ſober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider ſpace. *Dr[illegible]*

He checks the bold deſign,
And rules as *ſtrict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope.*

2. Severe, rigorous; not mild, not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that ſhe make friends
To the *ſtrict* deputy. *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Thy will
By nature free, not over-rul'd by fate
Inextricable, or ſtrict neceſſity. *Milton.*

If a *ſtrict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, their labour be, as they deſerve it, gently relaxed, former reſtraint will increaſe their love. *Locke.*

Numa the rites of *ſtrict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incenſe due. *Pr[illegible]*

3. Confined, not extenſive.

As they took the compaſs of their commiſſion *ſtricter* or larger, ſo their dealings were more or leſs moderate. *Hooker.*

4. Cloſe, tight.

The god, with ſpeedy pace,
Juſt thought to ſtrain her in a *ſtrict* embrace. *D[illegible]*

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face *Arbuthnot.*

5. Tense; not relaxed

We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY. *adv.* [from *strict*]

1. Exactly, with rigorous accuracy

The other parts being grosser, composed not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies. *Burnet.*

Charge him *strictly*

Not to proceed but wait my farther pleasure. *Dryden.*

2. Rigorously, severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples, and after a time set before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not best at first *Bacon*

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavours from us, and without any inconsistency with his goodness inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Rogers's Sermons*

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift.*

3. Closely, with tenseness

STRI'CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *strict*]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much or distrust too little to men, that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *K. Charl.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden.*

[illegible] performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *South.*

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers.*

2. Severity, rigour

Those commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity

STRICTURE. *n. f.* [from *stricture*, Latin, a spark]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale*

2. Contraction; closure by contraction

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A slight touch upon a subject, not a set discourse.

STRIDE *n. f.* [ȝeȝæbe, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence, a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly *stride*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The monster moved on with horrid *strides*. *Milton.*

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preter. *I strode* or *strid*, part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is graved, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,
The brethren cry'd, and instant *stride* away. *Pope.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step.

See him *stride*
Valleys wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'DULOUS *adj.* [*stridulus*, Latin] Making a small noise.

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a devulsion of parts. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *n. f.* [from *strive*]

1. Contention; contest; discord

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judg. xii 2.*

Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good-will. *Phil. i. 15.*

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. *1 Tim. vi. 4.*

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love
She granting first, had right of time to plead,
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden.*

2. Opposition of nature or appearance; contrariety; contrast.

[illegible]
Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakespeare.*

How passion's well accorded *strife*
Makes all the harmony of life. *Johnson.*

[illegible]
Th' ape was *sirful* and ambitious,
And the fox guilerul and most covetous *Hubberd's Tale.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *sinful* heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are in lea. *Dr Maine*

STRI'GMENT. *n. f.* [*strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Lat. to scrape.] Scraping; recrement.

Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold [illegible]

To STRIKE *v. a.* preter. *I struck* or *strook*, part. pass. *struck*, [illegible] *strykia*, Icelandick; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow, to hit with a blow

[illegible] great Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleopat.*

We will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Cæsar when I *struck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

I [illegible] st

But wan his fail, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shak. Macb.*

2. To dash, to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strike* on the two side-posts. *Ex[illegible].*

3. To notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell.

The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shakesp.*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical [illegible]te. *Collier of Friendship.*

4. To stamp, to impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

5. [illegible]

[illegible] it is not [illegible] to *strike* hands for equity. *Prov. xvii. 26.*

6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is only used in the phrases to *strike sail*, or to *strike a flag*.

H[illegible] [illegible] lasses,
That must *strike sail* to spirits of vile sort *Shakesp. H IV.*

To this all differing passions and interests should *strike sail*, and like swelling streams, running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple.*

They *strike sail* where they know they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labours end,
Strike sail, and haul'ing to the harbour tend,
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend *Dryden.*

7. To alarm, to put into emotion.

The rest, *struck* with horror stood,
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with so loud a shout. *Dryden.*

His virtues render our assembly awful,
They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addis. Cato.*

Did it thou but view him right, thou'dst see him black
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes
That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Addison.*

We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable or a good natured man. *Addison.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate,
In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like,
They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

8. [*Ferdn ferire.*] To make a bargain.

Sign but his peace, he vows he'll never again
The sacred names of fops and beaus profane
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I swear,
As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*

I come to offer peace; to reconcile
Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Philips's Briton.*

9. To produce by a sudden action.

The court paved, *striketh* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

[illegible] Take my caduceus I
With this the infernal ghosts I can command,
And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand *Dryden.*

10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner

When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding, it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakesp.*

[illegible] her young [illegible]es,
Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Shakespeare.*

He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eye-sight lost. *Shakespeare.*

S[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility disarms envy, and *strikes* it dead *Collier*

Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addison's Cato.*

11. To

11. To cause to sound by blows. With *up* only emphatical.
The drums presently *striking up* a march, they packed up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Knolles*
Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our interest, and our being here. *Shakespeare.*
12. To forge; to mint.
Some very rare coins *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chrysericke. *Arbuthnot*
13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced in years.*
The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck* in years; fair and not jealous. *Shakespeare.*
14. *To* STRIKE *off.* To erase from a reckoning or account.
Deliver Helen, and all damages else
Shall be *struck off.* *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
I have this while with leaden thoughts been pinch'd,
But I shall in a more convenient time
Strike off this score of absence. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Ask mens opinions: So to-morrow shall you
How trade encreases, and the world goes well:
Strike off his pension by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*
15. *To* STRIKE *off.* To separate as by a blow.
Germany had *stricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline fit to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker*
They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay *struck off* his head. *Knolles.*
He was taken prisoner by Surenas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *struck off* his head. *Raleigh.*
A mass of water would be quite *struck off* and separate from the rest, and toss through the air like a flying river. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
16. *To* STRIKE *out.* To produce by any quick act of the mind.
My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpse was gone,
My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own. *Dryden.*
17. *To* STRIKE *out.* To blot, to efface.
By expurgatory animadversions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once conceded all, with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*
To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out.* *Pope.*
18. *To* STRIKE *out.* To bring to light.
19. *To* STRIKE *out.* To form at once by a quick effort.
Whether thy hand *strike out* some free design,
Where Life awakes and dawns at every line,
Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mass,
And from the canvass call the mimick face. *Pope.*

To STRIKE *v. n.*
1. To make a blow.
I in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he *struck.* *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
It pleased the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction;
When he tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
He wither'd all their strength before he *struck.* *Dryden.*
2. To collide; to clash.
Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. To act by repeated percussion.
Bid thy mistress when my drink is ready,
She *strike* upon the bell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles like kings,
Cries their lutes, and sobbeds hearts their strings;
On which with so divine a hand they *struck,*
Consent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*
4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer.
Cæsar, 'tis *stricken* eight. *Shakespeare.*
Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*
5. To make an attack.
Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory. *Shakespeare's Richard* II.
When by their designing leaders taught
To *strike* at power, which for themselves they sought.
The vulgar gull'd into rebellion arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden*
6. To act by external influx.
Consider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*
7. To sound with blows.
Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck* up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*
8. To [illegible]
The admiral galley wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Knolles*
9. To pass with a quick or strong effect.
Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these are a present liking, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*
10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail.
We see the wind sit sore upon our sails;
And [illegible]
I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear so low a sail, to *strike* to thee. *Shakespeare.*
The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swift.*
11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state, to break forth.
It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly. *Spectator.*
12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform, to suit itself to, to join with at once.
Those who by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really vitious that they may be thought young. *South.*
They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture *with* the next companion, and so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*
The cares or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought. *Addison.*
He immediately *struck in with* them, but deferred this march to the temple with so much horrour, that he shivered every joint. *Addison's Freeholder.*
13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To spread or rove, to make a sudden excursion.
In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and dispersed, the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue. *Letter of Pensionary.*

STRIKE. *n. s.* A bushel, a dry measure of capacity.
Wing, carnave and bushel, peck, *strike* ready at hand. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

STRIKEBLOCK. *n. s.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercise.*

STRI'KER. *n. s.* [from *strike.*] One that strikes.
A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no *striker.*
He thought with his staff to have struck the *striker.* *Sandys.*
The *striker* must be dense, and move next velocity. *Digby.*

STRIKING. *part. adj.* [from *strike.*] Affecting, surprising.

STRING. *n. s.* [*ping*, Saxon; *streng*, German and Danish; *stringhe* Dutch; *pingo*, Latin.]
1. A slender rope, a small cord; any slender and flexible band, a ribband; any thing tied.
Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived, as if the weight of it were to that point where its *string* touches the upper. *Wallis's Defence.*
Round Ormond's knee thou ty'st the mystick *string,*
That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*
2. A thread on which any things are filed.
Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Any set of things filed on a line.
I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. The chord of a musical instrument.
The *string* that jars
When rudely touch'd, unmindful to the sense,
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*
By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string*-instrument that seems comparable to our violins. *Addis.*
5. A small fibre.
Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*
In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow.
6. A nerve; a tendon.
The most piteous tale which in recounting,
His grief grew puissant, and the *strings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The *string* of his tongue loosed. *Mark* xxvii. 35.
7. The nerve of the bow.
The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows
8. Any concatenation or series, as *a string of propositions.*
9. *To have two* STRINGS *to the bow.* To have two views or two expedients to have double advantage, or double secu-

No lover has that pow'r
T' enforce a deſperate amour,
As he that has two *ſtrings* to's bow,
And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To STRING. *v. a.* Preterite *I ſtrung*, part. paſſ. *ſtrung*. [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with ſtrings.
Has not wiſe nature *ſtrung* the legs and feet
With ſtrongeſt nerves, deſign'd to walk the ſtreet? *Gay.*

2. To put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune.
Here the muſe ſo oft her harp has *ſtrung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unſung. *Addiſon.*

3. To file on a ſtring.
Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuſe to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *ſtringing* them. *Spect.*

4. To make tenſe.
To *ſtrung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

STRI'NGED. *adj* [from *ſtring*.] Having ſtrings; produced by ſtrings.
Praiſe him with *ſtringed* inſtruments and organs. *Pſalms.*
Divinely warbl'd voice,
Anſwering the *ſtringed* noiſe,
As all their ſouls in bliſsful rapture took. *Milton.*

STRINGENT. *adj* [*ſtringens*, Latin.] Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtring* and *halt*.]
Stringhalt is a ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulſive motion of the muſcles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

STRI'NGLESS. *adj* [from *ſtring*.] Having no ſtrings.
Nothing, all is ſaid.
His tongue is now a *ſtringleſs* inſtrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaſter hath ſpent. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *ſtring*.] Fibrous; conſiſting of ſmall threads.
A plain Indian fan, made of the ſmall *ſtringy* parts of roots ſpread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*

To STRIP. *v. a.* [*ſtroopen*, Dutch; berypipe, ſtripped, Sax.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering.
They began to *ſtrip* her of her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*
They *ſtript* Joſeph out of his coat. *Gen.* xxxvii. 23.
Scarce credible it is how ſoon they were *ſtript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*
Hadſt thou not committed
Notorious murder on thoſe thirty men
At Aſkelon, who never did thee harm,
Then like a robber *ſtrip'dſt* them of their robes. *Milton.*
You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *ſtrip* your maſter that gives you food. *L'Eſtrange.*
A rattling tempeſt through the branches went,
That *ſtript* them bare. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*
He ſaw a beauteous maid
With hair diſhevel'd, paſſing through the ſhade,
Stript of her cloaths. *Dryden.*
He left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without controul to *ſtrip* and ſpoil the dead. *Dryden.*
The bride was put in form to bed,
He follow'd *ſtript*. *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to diveſt.
The apoſtle in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, teacheth us to underſtand that thoſe are even the loweſt of things neceſſary, that if we ſhould be *ſtript* of all theſe things, without which we might poſſibly be, yet theſe muſt be left. *Hooker.*
We *ſtrip* and diveſt ourſelves of our own will, and give ourſelves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*
It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *ſtripped* of thoſe ſpecifick differences we give them *Locke.*
One would imagine theſe to be the expreſſions of a man bleſſed with eaſe and affluence, not of one juſt *ſtript* of all thoſe advantages, and plunged in the deepeſt miſeries, and now ſitting naked upon a dunghil. *Atterbury.*

3. To rob, to plunder, to pillage.
That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *ſtrips* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all thoſe intereſts that are capable of being weakned by the one and ſupported by the other. *South's Sermons.*

4. To peel; to decorticate.
If the leaves or dried ſtocks be *ſtripped* into ſmall ſtraws, they ariſe unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than thoſe of wheat or rye. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

5. To deprive of all.
When ſome fond eaſy fathers *ſtrip* themſelves before they lie down to their long ſleep, and ſettle their whole eſtates upon their ſons, has it not been ſeen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South's Sermons.*

6. To take off covering.
He *ſtript* off his cloaths. 1 *Sam.* xix. 24.
Logick helps us to *ſtrip* off the outward diſguiſe of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts*

7. To caſt off.
Unnatural deeds
That *ſtript* her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To her doghearted daughters: theſe things ſting a man. *Shakeſ.*

8. To ſeparate from ſomething adhereſive or connected.
Amongſt men who examine not ſcrupulouſly their own ideas, and *ſtrip* them not from the marks men uſe for them, but confound them with words, there muſt be endleſs diſpute.

STRIP. *n. ſ.* [Probably for *ſtripe*.] A narrow ſhred.
Theſe two apartments were hung in cloſe mourning, and only a *ſtrip* of bays round the other rooms.

To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*ſtreepen*, Dutch.] To variegate with ſtreaks of different colours.

STRIPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A linear variation of colour. This ſeems to be the original notion of the word.
Gardeners may have three roots among an hundred that are rare, as purple and carnation of ſeveral *ſtripes*. *Bacon.*

2. A ſtreak of a different colour.
One of the moſt valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *ſtripe* ſowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbuth.*

3. A weal; or diſcoloration made by a laſh or blow.
Cruelty marked him with inglorious *ſtripes*. *Thomſon.*

4. A blow, a laſh.
A body cannot be ſo torn with *ſtripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*
To thoſe that are yet within the reach of the *ſtripes* and reproofs of their own conſcience, I would addreſs that they would not ſeek to remove themſelves from that wholeſome diſcipline. *Decay of Piety.*

STRI'PLING. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth, one in the ſtate of adoleſcence.
'Thwart the lane,
He, with two *ſtriplings*, lads, more like to run
The country baſe, than to commit ſuch ſlaughter,
Made good the paſſage. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
Now a *ſtripling* cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet ſuch as in his face
Youth ſmil'd celeſtial. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Compoſitions on any important ſubjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *ſtriplings*, like blood out of the noſe, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton on Education.*
As when young *ſtriplings* whip the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden's Æneid.*
As every particular member of the body is nouriſhed with a ſeveral qualified juice, ſo children and *ſtriplings*, old men and young men muſt have divers diets. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To STRIVE. *v. n.* Preterite *I ſtrove*, anciently *I ſtrived*, part. paſſ. *ſtriven*. [*ſtreven*, Dutch; *eſtriver*, French.]

1. To ſtruggle; to labour, to make an effort.
The immutability of God they *ſtrive* unto, by working after one and the ſame manner. *Hooker.*
Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praiſes and eulogies of worthy men, been ſtirred up to affect the like commendations, and ſo *ſtrive* to the like deſerts. *Spenſer.*
Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Rom.* xv.
So have I *ſtrived* to preach the goſpel. *Rom.* xv. 20.

2. To conteſt, to contend, to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another: with *againſt* or *with* before the perſon oppoſed.
Do as adverſaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou art caught, becauſe thou haſt *ſtriven* againſt the Lord. *Jer.* l. 24.
Strive for the truth unto death. *Ecclus.* iv. 28.
Why doſt thou *ſtrive* againſt him? *Job* xxxiii. 13.
Charge them that they *ſtrive* not about words to no profit. 2 *Tim.* ii. 14.
Avoid contentions and *ſtrivings* about the law. *Tit.* iii. 9.
This is only warrantable conflict for the trial of our faith; ſo that theſe *ſtrivings* are not a contending with ſuperior powers. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thus does every wicked man that contemns God, who can ſave or deſtroy him who *ſtrives* with his maker. *Tillotſon.*
Now private pity *ſtrove* with public hate,
Reaſon with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*
If inteſtine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders oft for empire *ſtrive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar,
And murm'ring ſounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To vie; to be comparable to, to emulate, to contend in excellence.
Nor that ſweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inſpir'd
Caſtalian ſpring, might with this paradiſe
Of Eden *ſtrive*. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

STRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrive*.] One who labours; one who contends.

STRO'KAL. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument uſed by glaſs makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE. or *Streak*. Old preterite of *ſtrike*, now commonly *ſtruck*.

He hoodwinked with blindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*

STROKE *n. f.* [from *struck*, the preterite of *strike*.]

1. A blow, a knock, a sudden act of one body upon another.

I h' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

2. A hostile blow.

As cannons overcharged with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakespeare.*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without striking *stroke*. *Bacon.*

His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my penknife was ready *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'ns plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. The sound of the clock.

What is't o clock?—
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch, a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing, into the service of the confederates, an army that was raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I question not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbuthnot.*

Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

8. Power; efficacy

These having equal authority for instruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams, those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The subtile effluvia of the male seed have the greatest *stroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ɣenacan, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to sooth.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
More *stroken* and made of, when ought it doth ail,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the plane. *Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben. Johns.*

He set forth a proclamation *stroking* the people with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government. *Bacon.*

He dry'd the falling drops, and yet more kind,
He *strok'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the springing flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *strokings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be a vagrant.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granv.*

Your wine took'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers *stroll*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STROLLER. *n. f.* [from *stroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Their brother heroes, [illegible] travel,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent,
Where, in the *strollers* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe in the streets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. f.* [from *strand.*] The beach, the bank of the water

So looks the *strond* whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*

STRONG. *adj.* [ɣeapanz, Saxon.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Fairy Queen.*

The *strong* winged Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakespeare's Ant and Cleopatra.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal.* cxiv. 14.

The Marsian and Sabelian race,
Strong limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Orses the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapalo kill'd. *Dryden.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* [illegible]
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. [illegible]

An army of English engaged in the midst, between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

It is no matter how things are, so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful, mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul and David, Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. 2 *Sam.* iii. 6.

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and well underset with rich men and good order, held out bravely. [illegible]

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*, by conceiting themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*

4. Supplied with forces

When he was not six and twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shak. Hen. IV*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. [illegible]

5. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor being sound and *strong* in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Ecclus* xxx. 14.

6. Forcibly acting in the imagination

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was. *Bacon.*

7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakesp. Merr Wives of Wind.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both [illegible]

The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Add*

8. Full, having any quality in a great degree, affecting the sight or smell forcibly

Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury *Dryd.*

By mixing such powders we are not to expect a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or russet brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton's Opticks*

9. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*

10. Having a deep tincture, affecting the taste forcibly.

Many of their propositions savour very *strong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles*

11. Affecting the smell powerfully

The prince of Gambay's daily food
Is wasps, and bats fat and toad,
Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,
Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Hudibras.*

The

The heat of a human body as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*.

11. Hard of digestion, not easily nutrimental
Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*

13. Furnished with abilities for any thing.
I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

14 Valid; confirmed.
In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was kept as a law *Wisdom* xiv 16.

15. Violent, vehement forcible.
In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong* crying and tears. *Heb.* v. 7.
The Scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds of men, and whosoever denies this, as he is an point of reason and metaphysical, so in understanding is brutish. *J. Corbet.*

16. Cogent, conclusive.
Messengers
Of *strong* prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shakespeare.*
What *strong* eyes must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*
Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Isa.*
+ ful, of great force of mind
There is no English soul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
If with the sap of reason you would quench,
Or but allay the fire of passion *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

18 Firm, compact, not soon broken.
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

19. Forcibly written, comprising much meaning in few words.

STRONGFI'STED *adj.* [*strong* and *fist.*] Strong handed
John, who was pretty *strong fisted*, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water *Arbuthnot.*

STRONGHAND. *n. s.* [*strong* and *hand.*] Force; violence.
When their captain doth, if the seignory should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser*
They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*

STRONGLY. *adv.* [from *strong.*]
1. Powerfully; forcibly
The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*
Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbuthnot.*
When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression *Watts.*
2. With strength, with firmness, in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced
Great Dunsinane he *strongly* fortifies. *Shakespeare.*
Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra* vi. 3
3. Vehemently; forcibly, eagerly.
All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakespeare.*
The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*

STRO'NGWATER. *n. s.* [*strong* and *water.*] Distilled spirits
Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and stones, and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

STROOK. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck.*
A sudden tempest from the desart flew,
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then whirling round, the quoins together *stroock*. *Sandys.*
That conqu'ring look
When next beheld, like lightning *stroock*
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*
He, like a patient angler, ere he *stroock*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*
S[illegible] A[illegible]

STROVE The preterite of *strive.*
Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove* to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney*

To STROUT *v. n.* [*strutten*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness, to walk with affected dignity; to strut.
This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

To STROUT *v. a.* To swell out, to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.
I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

To STROW *v. n.* [See to STREW.]
1. To spread by being scattered
Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
Milton's Paradise Lost.
2. [illegible] scattering; to besprinkle
All the ground
With silver armour *strewed* [illegible] *Paradise Lost.*
Come, shepherds come, and *strew* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain *Dryden.*
With massy stones make bridges it at flow. *Dryden.*
3. To spread.
There have been three years dearth of corn, and every place *strowed* with beggars. *Sp[illegible]*
4. To scatter, to throw at random.
Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *strew* my store,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*
The tree in storms
The glad earth about her *strows*,
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
Possession kept the beaten road,
And gathered all his brother *strowed*. *Swift.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.
'Tis she who nightly *strowls* with haunting pace *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [For *destroy.*]
Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

STRUCK. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike.*
This message bear the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief,
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*
In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Spectator.*
High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
Whom sceptr'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*
Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at every line. *Pope.*

STRU'CKEN The old participle passive of *strike.*
Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd asunder,
Blind with the light, and *stricken* dead with wonder *Fairf.*
All liquours *stricken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*
Sin, and place
Confounded, long they sat, as *stricken* mute. *Milton.*

STRU'CTURE [*structure*, Fr. *structura*, from *structus*, Latin.]
1. Act of building; practice of building.
His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*
2. Manner of building, form; make.
Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*
3. Edifice, building
Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*
High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*
There stands a *structure* of majestick frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE. *or Strode. n. s.* A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]
1. To labour; to act with effort.
2. To strive; to contend; to contest.
No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborne it, without any trouble, upon the [illegible] of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*
In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*
I repent, like some despairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants, and *struggles* with the whirling waves;
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*
3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress
Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*
'Tis wisdom to beware
And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*
If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy; my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spect*
He *struggling* groans beneath the cruel hands
Even of the clowns he feeds. *Thomson.*

STRU'GGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1 Labour; effort.
2. Contest; contention
When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*
It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*
3. Agony, tumultuous distress

STRUMA. n. s. [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.
A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wiseman's Surgery*

STRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *struma.*] Having swelling in the gland
How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhous, or cancerous
Wiseman.

STRU'MPET. *n. s.* A whore; a [illegible]
Stupa vieux mot *patturage*. Stupet in, Lat. *Trevoux.*
How like a younker or a prodigal
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd
A[illegible]

Hug'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth she return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind. *Shakesp.*

With all her double vigour, art and nature,
Once fir my temper, but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
If to preserve this vessel for my lord
From any other, foul, unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet.* *L'Estrange.*
Honour had his due;
Before the holy priest my vows were ty'd
So came I not a *strumpet* but a bride. *Dryden.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch
If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakespeare.*

STRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *string*
The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*strutten*, German.]
1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.
Adore our errours, laugh at's while we *strut*
To our confusion. *Shakespeare's Ant and Cleopatra.*
Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shakesp.*
Though thou *strut* and paint,
Yet art thou both shrunk up and old. *Ben. Johnson.*
The false syren
Struts on the waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*
We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryd.*
2. To swell; to protuberate.
The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryd.*
The power appeas'd, with winds fulfil'd the sail,
The bellying canvass *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*
As thy *strutting* bags with money rise,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden*

STRUT *n. s.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.
Certain gentlemen of the gown, by smirking countenances and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift*

STUB *n. s.* [ſtybb, Sax. *stubbe*, Danish, [illegible], Dutch, [illegible], Latin.]
1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off
Dametas gauged the horses so ill, that the wheel coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*
All about, old stocks and *stubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Fairy Queen.*
To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*
Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
We here
Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirst inur'd,
More sad than that of darkness and blind lips born. *Milton.*
Prickly *stub*, instead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old,
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryd Knight's Tale.*
2. A log; a block.
You shall have more adoe to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our flocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.
His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding, by the help whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew's Museum.*
The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubby, dry'd a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

STU'BBED. *adj.* [from *stub.*] Truncated; short and thick.
A pain he in his head piece feels,
Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*
To fright the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *Ben. Johnson.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *stubbed.*] The state of being short, thick, and truncated

STU'BBLE *n. s.* [*estouble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch; *stipula*, Latin.]
The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.
This suggested
At some time, when his soaring insolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever *Shakespeare.*
If a small red flower in the *stubble*-fields, called the wincopipe, open in the morning, you may be sure of a fair day. *Bacon.*

His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble* of his own harvest. *Dryden.*
Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubble*,
Thy toil is lessen'd and thy profits double *Swift*
After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat *stu*

STU'BBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minsheu* from *stoborn*, reared by *furens* to *stubble*, and deduced better by Mr. *Lye*, from *stub*, perhaps from *stub-born.*]
The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by't *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
You *stubborn* ancient knave, you reverend braggart,
We'll teach you — *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
He believed he had so humoured the garrison, that they would be no longer so *stubborn.*
2. Persisting; persevering; steady.
All that is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with *stubborn* attention, and more than common application *Locke.*
3. Stiff; not pliable, inflexible, not easily admitting impression.
Strife to Atin on their *stubborn* mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance fin'd. *Spenser*
Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mass. *Dryd.*
I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,
But work on his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*
Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,
And favour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*
4. Hard;
Patience under torturing pain,
Where *stubborn* stocks would complain. *Swift.*
5. Harsh, rough,
We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but by a soft answer deaden their force. *Burnet.*
6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality.

STU'BBORNLY. *adv.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinately, contumaciously,
Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain question in the law. *Shakesp. H VI.*
He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any thing he can do. *Locke.*
So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*

STU'BBORNNESS. *n. s.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinacy; vicious [illegible]
Happy is your grace,
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stubbornness* and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*
Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*
Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mastered with blows. *Locke.*
It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it was designed. *Swift.*

STU'BBY. *adj.* [from *stub.*] Short and thick; short and strong.
The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby* bristles. *Grew's Museum*

STU'BNAIL. *n. s.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STUCCO. n. s. [Ital. *stucco*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and *stucco* [illegible] *Pope*

STUCK. The preterite and participle passive of *stick*
I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all, and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that [illegible]
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any, than those who used the best parts for the worst ends!
Decay of Piety.
The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up and see their fellow traitors
Stuck on a fork. *Addison.*
When the polypus from forth his cave,
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*
Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings,
That thou may'st be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope*

STUCKLE *n. s.* [*stook*, Scottish.] A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry. *A*

STUD. *n. s.* [ꝑtuðu, Saxon.]
1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the following passage, which I do not understand.
A barn in the country, that hath one large *stud*, or one height of *studs* to the roof, a two thirds above the [illegible] *Mortimer.*
2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament, any ornamental knob or protuberance

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *studs*. *Chapman's Iliad.*
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Raleigh.*
Crystal and myrrhine cups embos'd with gems,
And *studs* of pearl *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly in a quincunx order *Woodward on Fossils.*
A desk he had of curious work,
With glitt'ring *studs* about. *Swift.*

[Stobe, Saxon, *stod*, Islandick, is a stall or] A collection of breeding horses and mares.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size. *Temple.*

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*
A silver *studded* axe, all he bestrode. *Dryden's Æn.*

STU'DENT. *n. s.* [*studens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his book. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
This grave advice some sober *student* hears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden's Pers.*
A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull season. *Watts's Logick.*
I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some *student* of the profession. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

STU'DIED. *adj.* [from *study*.]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.

He died
As one that had been *studied* in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shakespeare.*
I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks,
Which I do owe you. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.

A prince that should be [illegible] *studied* as to remember so weak a composition. *Shakespeare.*

STU'DIER. *n. s.* [from *study*.] One who studies.

Lipsius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use arguments to persuade him to patience, the philosophy which he had studied would furnish him; he answers him, Lord Jesus, give me Christian patience. *Tillotson.*
There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths [illegible] *South.*

STU'DIOUS. *adj.* [*studieux*, French; *studiosus*, Latin.]

1. Given to books and contemplation [illegible]
A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*

2. Diligent, busy
Studious to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*

3. Attentive to; careful.
The people made
Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade. *Dryden.*
There are who, fondly *studious* of increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloister's pale. *Milton.*
Him for the *studious* shade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson's Summer.*

STU'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *studious*.]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully, attentively
On a short pruning hook his head reclines,
And *studiously* surveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden's Æn.*
All of them *studiously* cherished the memory of their honourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

STU'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *studious*.] Addiction to study.

STUDY. *n. s.* [*estude*, French; *studium*, Latin.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.
Study gives strength to the mind, conversation, grace. *Temple.*
Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the [illegible] pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Hale.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation
The idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing*
The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.
What can happen
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies* [illegible]
Make me a curse like this. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works [illegible]

4. Any particular kind of learning.
Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for ornament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and disposition of business *Bacon's Essays*

5. Apartment set off for literary employment.
Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*
Knock at the *study*, where, they say, he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*
Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the East. *Wotton.*
Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*
Both adorn'd their age,
One for the *study*, t'other for the stage. *Dryden.*

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*studeo*, Latin; *estudier*, French.]

1. To think with very close application, to muse.
I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To endeavour diligently.
Study to be quiet, and do your own business. 1 *Thess.* iv. 11.

To STU'DY. *v. a.*

1. To apply the mind to.
Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *study* houshold good. *Milton.*
If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*

2. To consider attentively.
He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty into English. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Study thyself: what rank, or what degree,
The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden's Pers.*
You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application.
You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines, which I would set down *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

STUFF. *n. s.* [*stoffe*, Dutch; *estoffe*, French.]

1. Any matter or body
Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve: though his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty, which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*
The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show,
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*
Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*
Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made
Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakesp. Timon.*
Cæsar hath wept,
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.*
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shakespeare.*
Thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject, who in spight put *stuff*
To some she-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscom.*

3. Furniture; goods.
Fare away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shakespeare.*
He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayw.*
Groaning waggons loaded high
With *stuff*. *Cowley's Davideis.*

4. That which fills any thing.
With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous *stuff*
Which weighs upon the heart *Shakespeare.*

5. Essence; elemental part.
Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience
To do no contriv'd murther. *Shakesp. Othello.*

6. Any mixture or medicine.
I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize
The present power of life. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and lighter than cloath
Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *stuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

9. Matter or thing. In contempt.
O proper *stuff!*
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakes. Macbeth.*
Such *stuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shakespeare.*
At this fusty *stuff*
The large Achilles, on his press'd bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakesp.*
Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
'Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden's Pers.*

Anger would indite
Such woful *ſtuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden's Juven.*
To-morrow will be time enough
To hear ſuch mortifying *ſtuff* *Swift*
The free things that among rakes paſs for wit and ſpirit, muſt be ſhocking *ſtuff* to the ears of perſons of delicacy *Clarr.*

10 It is now ſeldom uſed in any ſenſe but in contempt or [illegible]

To STUFF *v. a* [from the noun]

1. To fill very full with any thing.
When we've *ſtuff'd*
Theſe pipes, and theſe conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls. *Shakeſpeare.*
If I find him comforting the king,
It will *ſtuff* his ſuſpicion more fully. *Shakeſpeare.*
Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To *ſtuff* this maw, this vaſt unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*
What have we more to do than to *ſtuff* our guts with theſe figs? *L'Eſtrange.*
This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *ſtuff'd* her apron wide with nuts ſo brown. *Gay*

2. [illegible]
With ſome obſervous antidote
Cleanſe the *ſtuff'd* boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To thruſt into any thing.
Put roſes into a glaſs with a narrow mouth, *ſtuffing* them cloſe together, but without bruiſing, and they retain ſmell and colour freſh a year *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.
Grief fills the room up of my abſent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakeſpeare.*
With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *ſtuff* the dark abode. *Dryden's Æn*
A bed,
The *ſtuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erſpread. *Dryden.*

5. To ſwell out by ſomething thruſt in.
I will be the man that ſhall make you great.——I cannot perceive how, unleſs you give me your doublet, and *ſtuff* me out with ſtraw *Shakeſp. Henry IV*
The gods for ſin
Should with a ſwelling dropſy *ſtuff* thy ſkin. *Dryden.*
Officious Baucis lays
Two cuſhions *ſtuff'd* with ſtraw, the ſeat to raiſe. *Dryden.*

6. To fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous.
It is not uſual among the beſt patterns to *ſtuff* the report of particular lives with matter of publick record. *Wo*
Thoſe accuſations are *ſtuffed* with odious generals, that the proofs ſeldom make good. *Clarendon.*
For thee I dim theſe eyes, and *ſtuff* this head
With all ſuch reading as was never read *Pope.*

7 To obſtruct the organs of ſcent or reſpiration
Theſe gloves the count ſent me; they are an excellent perfume.——I am *ſtuffy*, couſin, I cannot ſmell. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh.
She went for parſly to *ſtuff* a rabbet. *Shakeſpeare*
He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *ſtuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*

9 To form by ſtuffing.
An eaſtern king put a judge to death for an unjuſtous ſentence, and ordered his hide to be *ſtuffed* into a cuſhion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To STUFF *v. n.* To feed gluttonouſly.
Wedg'd in a ſpacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble ſhare,
As if ſhe ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmleſs man to cram and *ſtuff* *Swift.*

STU'FFING. *n. ſ* [from *ſtuff.*]

1. That by which any thing is filled
Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations, and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people that were the *ſtuffing* and materials thereof, exiſted before. *Hale.*

2. Reliſhing ingredients put into meat.
Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *ſtuffings* *Mort.*

STOKE, or *Stuck. n. ſ* [*ſtuc*, French; *ſtucco*, Italian.] A compoſition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaiſter of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments reſembling ſculpture are made. *Bailey.*

STULM *n. ſ.* A ſhaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULTILOQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict.*

STUM *n. ſ.* [*ſtum*, Swediſh, ſuppoſed to be contracted from *muſtum*, Latin]

1. Wine yet unfermented; the cremor or froth of muſt.
An unctuous clammy vapour, that ariſes from the *ſtum* of grapes, when they lie maſhed in the vat, puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. New wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines.
Let our wines without mixture or *ſtum* be all fine,
Or call up the maſter, and break his dull noddle. *B. Johnſ.*

3 Wine revived by a new fermentation.
Drink ev'ry letter on't in *ſtum*,
And make it briſk champaigne become. *Hudibras*

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation.
Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give [illegible], and we *ſtum* our wines to renew their ſpirits. *Bacon.*

To STUMBLE. *v. n.* [This word *ſtumm* derives from *ſtump*, and ſays the original meaning is to *ſtrike* or *trip againſt a ſtump*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*]

1. To trip in walking.
When ſhe will take the rein, I let her run;
But ſhe'll not *ſtumble*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*
A headſtall being reſtrained to keep him from *ſtumbling*, hath been often burſt *Shak Taming of the Shrew.*
As we paſs'd along
Upon the ſlidd'ry footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ſter *ſtumbled*; and, in falling,
Struck me, that ſought to ſtay him, overboard. *Shakeſp.*
The way of the wicked is as darkneſs they know not at what they *ſtumble*. *Prov. iv. 19*
Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the parrot's breaſt in torrents flow'd,
He faints his ſteed no longer heeds the rein,
But *ſtumbles* o'er the heap his hand had ſlain. *Prior.*

2. To ſlip; to err; to ſlide into crimes or blunders.
He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is none occaſion of *ſtumbling* in him. *1 John ii 10.*
Thus my day of grace
They who neglect and ſcorn, ſhall never taſte,
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *ſtumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*

3. To ſtrike againſt by chance, to light on by chance.
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herſelf with a great lady of that country, by which occaſion ſhe had *ſtumbled* upon ſuch miſchances as were nigh for the honour of her or her family. *Sidney.*
What man art thou, that, thus beſcreen'd in night,
So *ſtumbleſt* on my counſe. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
A mouſe, bred in a cheſt, dropped out over the ſide, and *ſtumbled* upon a delicious morſel. *L'Eſtrange.*
Ovid *ſtumbled*, by ſome inadvertency, upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*
Many of the greateſt inventions have been accidentally *ſtumbled* upon by men buſy and inquiſitive. *Ray.*
Write down *p* and *b*, and make ſigns to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by ſhewing him the motion of your own lips, by which he will, with a little endeavour, *ſtumble* upon one of them. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. a*

1. To obſtruct in progreſs; to make to trip or ſtop.

2. To make to boggle; to offend.
Such terms amus'd them all,
And *ſtumbled* many. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
One thing more *ſtumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypotheſis. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE. *n. ſ* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.

2. A blunder, a failure.
One *ſtumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Eſtrange.*

STU'MBLER *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*] One that ſtumbles.
Be ſweet to all—is thy complexion ſour?
Then keep ſuch company, make them thy allay.
Get a ſharp wife, a ſervant that will low'r,
A *ſtumbler* ſtumbles leaſt in rugged way. *Herbert*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*] Cauſe of ſtumbling,
STU'MBLINGSTONE. }
We preach Chriſt crucified, unto the Jews a *ſtumbling-block*, and unto the Greeks fool iſhneſs. *1 Cor.*
This *ſtumbling-ſtone* we hope to take awa[illegible]
Shakeſpeare is a *ſtumbling-block* to theſe rigid criticks. *Spectat.*

STUMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtumpe*, Daniſh; *ſtompe*, Dutch; *ſtompen*, Dan. to lop.] The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away.
He ſtruck ſo ſtrongly, that the knotty ſtring
Of his huge tail he quite in ſunder cleft,
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *ſtump* him left. *Spenſ.*
Your colt's tooth is not caſt yet.—Not while I have a [illegible]
He through the boſhes ſcrambles,
A *ſtump* doth trip him in his pace,
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,
Amongſt the briers and brambles. *Drayton's Nymphid*
Who, 'cauſe they're waſted to the *ſtumps*,
Are repreſented beſt by rumps. *Hudibras*
A coach-horſe ſnapt off the end of his finger, and I dreſſed the *ſtump* with common digeſtive. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
A poor aſs, now wore out to the *ſtumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Eſtrange.*
Againſt a *ſtump* his tuſks the monſter grinds,
And in the ſharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden.*
A tongue

A tongue might have ſome reſemblance to the *ſtump* of a feather. *Grew's Muſæum.*

When to the *ſtump* in the ſervice of the maids, 'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*

STU'MPY. *adj.* [from *ſtump.*] Full of ſtumps, hard, ſtiff, ſtrong. A bad word.

They burn the ſtubble, which, being ſo *ſtumpy*, they ſeldom plow in. *Mortimer.*

To STUN *v. a.* [ſtunian, Saxon, ſtordan, noiſe.]

1. To confound or deprive with noiſe.

An univerſal hubbub wild
Of *ſtunning* ſounds, and voices all confus'd,
Aſſaults his ear. *Milton.*

Still ſhall I hear, and never quit the ſcore,
Stunn'd with hoarſe Cotus' Theſeid o'er and o'er *Dryden.*

Too ſtrong a noiſe *ſtuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*

So Anna, wearied of being great,
And nodding in her chair of ſtate,
Stunn'd and worn out with endleſs chat,
Of Will did this, and Nan ſaid that *Prior.*
Shouts as thunder loud affright the air,
And *ſtun* the birds reſeas'd. *Prior.*

, once a ſavage kind,
Deſcendents of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robuſt, and voice that *ſtuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And ſpeak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his ſaddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *ſtun* the foe *Dryden.*

STUNG The preterite and part paſſive of *ſting.*

To both theſe ſiſters have I ſworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *ſtung*
Are of the adder *Shak. King Lear.*

With envy *ſtung*, they view each other's deeds,
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*

STUNK The preterite of *ſtink.*

To STUNT, *v. a.* [*ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To hinder from growth.

Though this uſage *ſtunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy conſtitution, ſhe had life and ſpirit. *Arbuthnot.*

There he ſtopt ſhort, nor ſince has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the moſt of little,
Like *ſtunted* hide-bound trees, that juſt have got
Sufficient ſap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree grew ſcrubby, dry'd a top and *ſtunted*,
And the next parſon ſtubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE, *n. ſ.* [*ſtupa*, Latin.] Cloath or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore.

A fomentation was by ſome pretender to ſurgery applied with coarſe woollen *ſtupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To STUPE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment, to dreſs with ſtupes.

The ſcar divide, and *ſtupe* the part affected with wine. *Wiſem.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupefaction*, Fr. *ſtupefactus*, Lat.] Inſenſibility, dulneſs; ſtupidity, ſluggiſhneſs of mind; heavy folly.

All reſiſtance of the dictates of conſcience brings a hardneſs and *ſtupefaction* upon it. *South.*

She ſent to every child
Firm impudence, or *ſtupefaction* mild,
And ſtrait ſucceeded, leaving ſhame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom *Dunciad.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſtupefactus*, Latin; *ſtupefactif*, Fr.] Cauſing inſenſibility; dulling, obſtructing the ſenſes; narcotick, opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture, of ſome *ſtupefactive*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Opium hath a *ſtupefactive* part, and a heating part, the one moving ſleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS. *adj.* [*ſtupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing; aſtoniſhing.

All thoſe *ſtupendous* acts deſervedly are the ſubject of a hiſtory, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Claren.*

Great joy was at their meeting, and at ſight
Of that *ſtupendous* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton.*

Portents and prodigies their ſouls amaz'd;
But moſt, when this *ſtupendous* pile was raiſ'd *Dryden.*

Mortals, fly this curſt deteſted race,
A hundred of the ſame *ſtupendous* ſize,
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addiſon.*

Our numbers can ſcarce give us an idea of the vaſt quantity of ſyſtems in this *ſtupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*

STU'PID *adj.* [*ſtupide*, French, *ſtupidus*, Latin.]

1. Dull, wanting ſenſibility, wanting apprehenſion; heavy, ſluggiſh of underſtanding.

O that men ſhould be ſo *ſtupid* grown
As to forſake the living God. *Milton.*

Men, boys and women, *ſtupid* with ſurpriſe,
Where e'er ſhe paſſes, fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden.*

If I by chance ſucceed,
Know, I am not ſo *ſtupid*, or ſo hard,
Not to feel praiſe, or fame's deſerv'd reward. *Dryden.*

With wild ſurpriſe
A moment *ſtupid*, motionleſs he ſtood. *Dryden.*

2. Performed without ſkill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Diſdains to ſerve ignoble ends
Obſerve what loads of *ſtupid* rhimes
Oppreſs us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*Stupidité*, Fr. *ſtupiditas*, Latin.] Dulneſs; heavineſs of mind, ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

Shadwel alone, of all my ſons, is he
Who ſtands confeſs'd in full *ſtupidity*. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtupid.*]

1. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding.

That ſpace the evil one abſtracted ſtood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Dully; without apprehenſion.

On the ſhield there was engraven maps of countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *ſtupidly* as his fellow-beaſt the aſſes. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

STU'PIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtupify.*] That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STU'PIFY *v. a.* [*ſtupefacio*, Latin. This word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſtupefy*, but the authorities are againſt it.]

To make ſtupid, to deprive of ſenſibility, to dull.

It is not malleable, but yet is not fluent, but *ſtupifieth*. *Bac.*

Those
Will *ſtupify* and dull the ſenſe awhile. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Pounce it into the quickſilver, and ſo proceed to the *ſtupifying*. *Bacon.*

Conſider whether that method, uſed to quiet ſome conſciences, does not *ſtupify* more. *Decay of Piety.*

The fumes of his paſſion do as really intoxicate his diſcerning faculty, as the fumes of drink diſcompoſe and *ſtupify* the brain of a man overcharged with it *South.*

Envy, like a cold poiſon, benumbs and *ſtupifies*; and conſcious of its own impotence, folds its arms in deſpair. *Collier.*

STUPOR. n. ſ. [Latin, *ſtupeur*, French.] Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *ſtupor*, or dull pain in the thigh and colick, are ſymptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*ſtupro*, Latin.] To raviſh; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupratio*, from *ſtupro*, Lat.] Rape, violation.

Stupration muſt not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY. *adv.* [from *ſturdy.*]

1. Stoutly, hardily.

2. Obſtinately; reſolutely.

Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurſe, and, as the taſk,
Here tough'y chew and *ſturdily* digeſt
Th' immenſe vaſt volumes of our common law *Dr. ..*

STU'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſturdy.*]

1. Stoutneſs; hardineſs.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining ſome little ſkill of buſtling for himſelf, by his converſation with vitious boys, when the chief uſe of that *ſturdineſs*, and ſtanding upon his own legs, is only for the preſervation of his virtue. *Locke.*

2. Brutal ſtrength.

STU'RDY. *adv.* [*ſi ourdi*, French.]

1. Hardy, ſtout; brutal; obſtinate. It is always uſed of men with ſome diſagreeable idea of coarſeneſs or rudeneſs.

This muſt be done, and I would fain ſee
Mortal ſo *ſturdy* as to gainſay *Hudibras*

A *ſturdy* hardened ſinner ſhall advance to the utmoſt pitch of impiety with leſs reluctance than he took the firſt ſteps, whilſt his conſcience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*

Awd by that houſe, accuſtom'd to command,
The *ſturdy* kerns in due ſubjection ſtand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*

2. Strong, forcible.

The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of ſome *ſturdy* coat, he had ſo well defended himſelf. *Sidney.*

Ne ought his *ſturdy* ſtrokes might ſtand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *F. Q.*

3. Stiff, ſtout.

He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather *ſturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

Stubborn oaks
How'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up ſheer *Milton's Par. Reg.*

STU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſturio*, *turſio*, Latin.] A ſea-fiſh.

It is part of the ſcutellated bone of a *ſturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular conſtitution on one ſide, the other being worn down, and ſmooth on the other *Woodward.*

STURK. *n. ſ.* [ſtyrc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*

Thus they are ſtill called in Scotland.

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*ſtutten*, to hinder, Dutch.] To ſpeak
To STUTTER } with heſitation, to ſtammer.

Divers *ſtut* the cauſe is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is leſs apt to move, and therefore naturals *ſtut*. *Bacon.*

STUTTER

S T U

STU'TTERER, } *n. f.* [from *ſtut*.] One that ſpeaks with heſita-
STU'TTERIER } tion.

Many *ſtutters* are very choleriek, choler inducing a dryneſs in the tongue. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

STY. *n. f* [ſtige, Saxon.]

1. A ſcabby tuberous eruption

Tell Richmond,
That in the *ſty* of this moſt bloody boar,
My ſon George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakeſ. R. III.*
When her hogs had miſs'd their way,
Th' untoward creatures to the *ſty* I drove,
And whiſtl'd all the way. *Gay*
May thy black pigs lie warm in little *ſty*,
And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King*

2. Any place of beſtial debauchery

They all their friends and native home forget,
To roul with pleaſure in a ſenſual *ſty*. *Addiſon.*
With what eaſe
Might'ſt thou expel this monſter from his throne,
Now made a *ſty*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a ſty.

Here you *ſty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The reſt of the iſland. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To STY. *v. n.* To ſoar, to aſcend *Spenſer.*

STYGIAN *adj* [*ſtygius*, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that ſo ſudden blaze the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aſpect. *Milton.*

STYLE *n. ſ.* [*ſtylus*, Latin.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy
That can tranſlate the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo quiet, and ſo ſweet a *ſtyle*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon ſo tender and nice a ſubject with my ſeverer *ſtyle*. *Moore.*
Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of a *ſtyle*. *Swift.*
Let ſome lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, and the *ſtyle* refines. *Pope.*

2. Manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters.

No *ſtyle* is held for baſe, where love well named is. *Sidney.*
There was never yet philoſopher,
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the *ſtyle* of gods,
And make a piſh at chance and ſufferance. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Title, appellation.

Fond is a knave, and I will aggravate his *ſtile*; thou ſhalt know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*
The king gave them in his commiſſion the *ſtyle* and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*
O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *ſtyle*; O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble ſuppliant ſue in vain. *Dryden's Æn.*
Propitious hear our pray'r,
Whether the *ſtyle* of Titan pleaſe thee more,
Whoſe purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Courſe of writing. Unuſual

While his thoughts in ſing'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *ſtyle*. *Dryden.*

5. A pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax.

[illegible] with a ſharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.

two *ſtiles* or needles of the ſame ſteel, touched with the ſame loadſtone, when the one is removed but half a ſpan, the other would ſtand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

6. The ſtalk which riſes from and cleaves the leaves of a flower.

Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or ſeed: 'tis uſually ſlender and long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*
The figure of the flower-leaves, ſtamina, apices, *ſtile*, and ſeed-veſſel. *Ray.*

8. STYLE *of Court*, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To STYLE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To call, to term; to name.

The chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind ſhould [illegible] *Clarendon.*
Nor not that ſo ſhall end
The ſtrife which thou call'ſt evil, but we *ſtyle*
The ſtrife of glory. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *ſtile* their own rewards. *Denham's Sophy.*
Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought to carry the cauſe, and is ready to *ſtile* it impudence in any one who ſhall ſtand out. *Locke.*
His conduct might have made him *ſtil'd*
A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift*

STY'PTICK. *adj.* [*ſtyptikos*, *ſtyptique*, Fr. This is uſually written *ſtiptick*. See STIPTICK.] The ſame as aſtringent: but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*
Fruits of trees and ſhrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an eſſential ſalt, by which they are ſharp, ſweet, ſour or *ſtyptick*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STYPTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſtipticity*.] The power of ſtanching blood

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viſcidities by their *ſtypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer*

To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil

By the forge that *ſtithied* Mars his helm,
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and over. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. *adj* [from *ſuadeo*, Latin.] Eaſy to be perſuaded.

SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuadeo*, Lat.] Having power to perſuade.

It had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection, and though its command over them was but *ſuaſive* and political, yet it had the force of coaction, and deſpotical. *South's Sermons.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [*ſuaſorius*, Latin.] Having tendency to perſuade.

SUA'VITY. *n. ſ* [*ſuavité*, French; *ſuavitas*, Latin.]

1. Sweetneſs to the ſenſes.

She deſired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *ſuavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetneſs to the mind

SUB, in compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBACID. *adj* [*ſub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a ſmall degree.

The juice of the ſtem is like the chyle in the animal body, not ſufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *ſubacid* in all plants *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SUBA'CRID *adj* [*ſub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree.

The green choler of a cow taſted ſweet, bitter, *ſubacrid*, or a little pungent, and turned ſyrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubactus*, Latin.] To reduce, to ſubdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleaſure in the contact of air, but endeavour to *ſubact* it into a more denſe body *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION *n. ſ.* [*ſubactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any ſtate, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very ſmall powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one aſſimilation, or abſolute converſion and *ſubaction*; the other maturation, whereof the former is moſt conſpicuous in living creatures, in which there is an abſolute converſion and aſſimilation of the nouriſhment into the body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SUBALTERN. *adj.* [*ſubalterne*, French.] Inferiour, ſubordinate; that which in different reſpects is both ſuperiour and inferiour. It is uſed in the army of all officers below a captain.

There had like to have been a duel between two *ſubalterns*, upon a diſpute which ſhould be governor of Portſmouth. *Add.*
Love's *ſubalterns*, a dutcous band,
Like watchmen round the room appear,
Each had his lanthorn in his hand,
And Venus, maſk'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*
One, while a *ſubaltern* officer, was every day complaining againſt the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet after he received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed the ſpirit of colonelſhip was coming faſt upon him, and it daily increaſed to his death. *Swift.*
This ſort of univerſal ideas, which may either be conſidered as a genus or ſpecies, is called *ſubaltern*. *Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*ſubalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*ſub* and *aſtringent*.] Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBBEADLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute thoſe precepts by ſimple meſſengers, or *ſubbeadles*, but in their own perſons. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*ſub* and *celeſtial*.] Placed beneath the heavens.

The moſt refined glories of *ſubceleſtial* excellencies are but more faint reſemblances of theſe. *Grew. Sacr.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *n. ſ* [*ſub* and *chanter*; *ſuccentor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *adj.* [*ſub* and *clavis*, Latin.]

Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or ſhoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muſcle. *Quincy.*
The liver, though ſeated on the right ſide, yet, by the *ſubclavian* diviſion, doth equi-diſtantly communicate its activity unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The chyle firſt mixeth with the blood in the *ſubclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechaniſm nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Ard.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION *n. ſ* [*ſub* and *conſtellation*.] A ſubordinate or ſecondary conſtellation.

As to the picture of the ſeven ſtars, if thereby be meant the pleiades, or *ſubconſtellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are deſcribed in a clear night an ordinary eye may diſcover. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

SUBCONTRARY. *adj.* [*ſub* and *contrary*.] Contrary in an inferiour degree.

If two particular propoſitions differ in quality, they are *ſubcontraries*; as, ſome vine is a tree: ſome vine is not a tree. Theſe may be both true together, but they can never be both falſe. *Watts*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*fub* and *contracted*] Contracted after a former contract.

Yet can it,
I bar it in the intereſt of my wife,
'Tis ſhe is *ſubcontracted* to this lord,
And I her huſband contradict your banes. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *cutaneous.*] Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDEA'CON. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdiaconus*, Lat.]

In the Romiſh church they have a *ſubdeacon*, who is the [illegible]

SUBDE'AN. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *decanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean [illegible] confirmation may be valid, the dean muſt join in perſon, and not in the perſon of a deputy or *ſubdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *deriſor*] Scoffing or ridiculing with ſome reaſon and decency.

[illegible] *ſubdiviſus*, Latin.] Put ſecretly in the [illegible]

SUBDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *diverſify*] To diverſify a little what is already diverſified.

The ſame wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another in arras, and theſe variouſly *ſubdiverſified* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Grew.*

TO SUBDIVIDE. *v. a.* [*ſubdiviſer* French, *ſub* and [illegible] To divide a part into ſet more parts.

In the ſcale of eight, in tones, there be two bremols, or half notes, ſo as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but ſeven whole and equal notes, and if you *ſubdivide* that into [illegible] ſemitones, as in the ſtops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

When Brutus and Caſſius were overthrown, ſoon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *ſubdivided.* *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *ſubdivide* a fraction. *Roſcommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet ſwarmed into colonies, and thoſe colonies were *ſubdivided* into many others, in time their deſcendants loſt the primitive rites of divine worſhip, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdiviſion*, French; from *ſubdivide*]

1. The act of ſubdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *ſubdiviſion*, as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be further ſubdivided into minutes and ſeconds. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion.

How can we ſee ſuch a multitude of ſouls caſt under ſo many *ſubdiviſions* of miſery, without reflecting on the abſurdity of a government that ſacrifices the happineſs of ſo many reaſonable beings to the glory of one? *Addiſon.*

In the decimal table the *ſubdiviſions* of the cubit, as ſpan, palm, and digit, are deduced from the ſhorter cubit. *Arbuthn.*

SU'BDOLOUS. *adj.* [*ſubdolus*, Lat.] Cunning; ſubtle, ſly [illegible]

1. To withdraw, to take away.

Or nature faild in me, and left ſome part
Not proof enough ſuch object to ſuſtain;
Or from my ſide *ſubducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Addiſon's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To ſubſtract by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetick, ſubduction: if out of that ſuppoſed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we ſhould *ſubduct* ten, the reſidue muſt be leſs by ten than it was before, and yet ſtill the quotient muſt be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubduct*]

1. The act of taking away.

Poſſibly the Divine Beneficence ſubducting that influence, which it communicated from the time of their firſt creation, they were kept in a ſtate of immortality 'till that moment of the *ſubduction.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical ſubſtraction.

Suppoſe we take the other operation of arithmetick, *ſubduction* out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we ſhould ſubduct ten, the reſidue muſt be leſs by ten than it was before that, *and ſtill*, and yet ſtill the quotient be infinite. *Hale.*

TO SUBDU'E. *v. a.* [From *ſubdo*, or *ſubjuga*, Latin.]

1. To cruſh, to oppreſs; to ſink, to overpower.

Nothing could have *ſubdu'd* nature
To ſuch a lowneſs, but his unkind daughters. *Shakeſpeare.*
Them that roſe up againſt me, haſt thou *ſubdued* under me. *2 Sa. xxii. 40.*
If aught were worthy to *ſubdue*
The [illegible] *Addiſon.*

2. To conquer, to reduce under a new dominion.

Be fruitful, and replenish the earth, and *ſubdue* it. *Gen. i. 28.*
Auguſtus Cæſar *ſubdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peach.*
To overcome in battle, and *ſubdue*
Nations and bring home ſpoils. *Milton.*
The Romans made thoſe times the ſtandard of their wits, when they *ſubdued* the world. *Sprat.*

3. To tame, to ſubact.

Nor is't unwholſome to *ſubdue* the land
By often exerciſe, and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. [illegible]

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubdue*.] Conqueſt. A word not uſed, nor worthy to be uſed.

I have ſeen thee,
As hot as Perſeus, ſpur thy Phrygian ſteed,
Bravely deſpiſing fortune's ſtern *ſubdument.* *Shakeſpeare.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubdue*] Conqueror, tamer.

Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy heſt doſt frame,
Victor of gods, *ſubdue* of mankind,
That doſt the lions and the fierceſt tygers tame,
Who can expreſs the glory of thy might? *Spenſer.*
[illegible]
Diſcerns their great *ſubduer's* awful mien
And correſponding features fair. *Prior.*

Figs are great *ſubdues* of acrimony, uſeful in hoarſeneſs and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBDU'PLE. } *adj.* [*ſubduplus*, Lat. *ſub* and *duplus*, Latin]
SUBDU'PLICATE } Containing one part of two.

As one of theſe unequal cylinders ſhall have but half the heavineſs which the weight hath in order, and cauſe the power to be in a *ſubduplicate* proportion unto it, ſo two of the ſecond ſhall have but half of that which remains, and cauſe a ſubduplicate proportion, and three a ſubſeſquiplicate. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

The motion generated by the forces in which whoſe paſſage of the body or thing through that ſpace, ſhall be in a *ſubduplicate* proportion of the forces. *Newton's Opt.*

SUBFA'CENT. *adj.* [*ſubfacens*, Latin] Lying under.

The ſuperficial parts of rocks and mountains are waſhed away by rains, and borne down upon the *ſubjacent* plains. *Woodw.*

TO SUBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubjectus*, Lat.]

1. To put under.

The angel led them direct, and down the cliff as faſt
[illegible]
The medal bears each form and name:
In one ſhort view, *ſubject* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, ſages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make ſubordinate; to make ſubmiſſive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminiſhed name
Shall loſe of laſtre, by *abetting* rage
To the cool dictates of experienc'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enſlave, to make obnoxious.

Live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taſte grief, need friends, like you: *ſubject* thus,
How can you ſay to me, I am a king? *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*
I ſee thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
Led hence a ſlave. *Dryden.*
The blind muſt always be led by thoſe that ſee, or fall into the ditch: and he is the moſt *ſubjected*, the moſt enſlaved, who is ſo in his underſtanding. *Locke.*

4. To expoſe, to make liable.

If the veſſels yield, it *ſubjects* the perſon to all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To ſubmit, to make accountable.

God is not bound to *ſubject* his ways of operation to the ſcrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himſelf to do nothing but what we muſt comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make ſubſervient.

Subjected to his ſervice angel wings. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT. *adj.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.]

1. [illegible] or ſituated under.

Th' eaſtern tower,
Whoſe height commands, as *ſubject*, all the vale
To ſee the fight. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.

Edom was never *ſubject* to Jacob, but founded a diſtinct people and government, and was himſelf prince over them. *Locke.*

3. Expoſed; liable; obnoxious.

Moſt *ſubject* is the fatteſt ſoil to weeds,
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overſpread with them. *Shakeſpeare.*
All human things are *ſubject* to decay,
And when fate ſummons, monarchs muſt obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

I enter into the *ſubject* matter of my diſcourſe. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT. *n. ſ.* [*ſujet*, French.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another.

Every *ſubject's* duty is the king's,
But every *ſubject's* ſoul is his own. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
Never *ſubject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wiſh to be a *ſubject.* *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

The *fubject* muſt obey his prince, becauſe God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift*

Thoſe I call *ſubjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magiſtrates of the ſovereign. *Locke.*

Were *ſubjects* ſo but only by the
And not from birth and hereditary doom
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*

2. That on which any operation either mental or material is performed

Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *ſubject* of our watch. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This *ſubject* for heroick ſong pleas'd me. *Milton.*

Here he would have us fix our thoughts, nor are they too mean a *ſubject* for our contemplation *Treaty of Piety.*

I will not venture on ſo nice a *ſubject* with my ſeverer ſtyle *Addiſon.*

Make choice of a *ſubject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of deſign can give, ſhall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *ſubject* of a propoſition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied *Watts's Logick*

My real deſign is, that of publiſhing your praiſes to the world, not upon the *ſubject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exiſts

Anger is certainly a kind of baſeneſs, as it appears well in the weakneſs of thoſe *ſubjects* in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, ſick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [in Grammar] The nominative caſe to a verb, is called by grammarians the *ſubject* of the verb. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

SUBJECTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubject*]

1. The act of ſubduing.

After the conqueſt of the kingdom and *ſubjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting againſt the king had ſaved themſelves by flight. *Hale*

2. [*Sujettion*, Fr.] The ſtate of being under government

Becauſe the *ſubjection* of the body to the will is by natural neceſſity, the *ſubjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore ſtand in need of direction after what ſort our wills and deſires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himſelf to *ſubjection*, that having once ſet before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. *Spenſer.*

Both in *ſubjection* now to ſenſual appetite. *Milton.*

SUBJECTIVE *adj.* [from *ſubject.*] Relating not to the object but the ſubject.

Certainty, according to the ſchools, is diſtinguiſhed into objective and *ſubjective*, objective is when the propoſition is in itſelf true, and *ſubjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *ingreſſus*, Latin] Secret entrance

The preſſure of the ambient air is ſtrengthened upon the acceſſion of the air ſucked out; which, forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *ſubingreſſion* of its parts. *Boyle.*

To SUBJO'IN *v. a.* [*ſub* and *joindre*, French; *ſubjungo*, Latin] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuſe from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault, namely, that he knew not that he was the high-prieſt, and *ſubjoins* a reaſon *South's Sermons.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſubitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden, haſty

To SU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjuguer*, Fr. *ſubjugo*, Latin] To conquer, to ſubdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O ſav'rite virgin that haſt warm'd the breaſt,
Whoſe ſov'reign deſtates *ſubjugate* the eaſt! *Prior.*

He *ſubjugated* a king, and called him his vaſſal *Baker.*

SUBJUGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubjugate.*] The act of ſubduing.

This was the condition of the earned part of the world, after their *ſubjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJUNCTION *n. ſ.* [from *ſubjungo*, Latin] The ſtate of being ſubjoined, the act of ſubjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *ſubjunction* to ſome other verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*ſubjunctivus*, Latin; *ſubjunctif*, Fr.]

1. Subjoined to ſomething elſe.

2. [In Grammar]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation, to ſignify the ſame intentions as the indicative, yet not abſolutely but relatively to ſome other verb, which is called the *ſubjunctive* mood. *Clarke*

SUBLAPSARY. *adj.* [*ſub* and *lapſus*, Latin] Done after the fall of man.

SUBLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublatio*, Latin] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublevo*, Latin.] The act of raiſing on high

SUBLI'MABLE. *adj.* [from *ſublime*] Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublimable.*] Quality of admitting ſublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taſte and ſmell, and eaſy *ſublimableneſs*, as common ſalt armoniack. *Boyle*

[illegible]

1. Any thing raiſed by the fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of ſubliming, and what metals endure ſublimating, and what body the *ſublimate* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quickſilver raiſed in the retort

The particles of mercury uniting with the acid ſpirit of ſalt compoſe mercury *ſublimate*, and with the ſpirit of ſulphur, cinnabar *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *ſublime*]

1. To raiſe by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

Not only the groſs and illiterate ſouls, but the moſt acute and *ſublimated* are rather the more proper fuel for an inquiſitorial fire *Decay of P.*

The precepts of Chriſtianity are ſo excellent and refined, and ſo apt to cleanſe and *ſublimate* the more groſs and corrupt, as Paul's fleſh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety*

SUBLIMATION *n. ſ.* [*ſublimation*, Fr. from *ſublimate*]

1. A chemical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from ſublimation, except that in ſublimation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry, and that the matter to be ſublimed may be either ſolid or fluid, but *ſublimation* is only concerned about ſolid ſubſtances. There is alſo another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great uſe in ſublimation, has hardly any room in *ſublimation*, for the ſubſtances which are to be ſublimed being ſolid are incapable of rarefaction, and ſo it is only impoſſible that can raiſe them *Quincy*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ſettlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *ſublimation*; that is a calling of the ſeveral parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Since oil of ſulphur per campanam is of the ſame nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be aſcribed that ſulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts ſo ſtrongly cohering by attraction, as to aſcend together by *ſublimation.* *Newton Opt.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving

She turns
Rods to ſpirits, by *ſublimation* ſtrange. *Dryden.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and ſhort in moral, which are but the rudiments and firſt draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *ſublimation* of morality? *South.*

SUBLIME. *adj.* [*ſublimis*, Latin]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They ſum'd their pens, and ſoaring th' air *ſublime*
With clanging noiſe the ground. *Milton.*

Sublime on theſe a tow'r of ſteel is rear'd,
And there Tiſiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence, exalted by nature.

My earthly ſtrained to the height
In that celeſtial colloquy *ſublime.* *Milton.*

Can it be, that ſouls *ſublime*
Return to viſit our terreſtrial clime;
And that the generous mind releaſ'd by death,
Can cover lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in ſtile or ſentiment, lofty, grand.

In ſtile, thy work in ſome *ſublime.* *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n fallen, in conſtation flood or juſt array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton*

Their hearts were jocund and *ſublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Haughty, proud.

He was *ſublime*, and almoſt tumorous in his looks and geſtures. *H*

SUBLIME. *n. ſ.* The grand or lofty ſtile. *The ſublime* is a Galliciſm, but now naturalized

Longinus ſtrengthens all his laws,
And ſhews from the great *ſublime* he draws. *Pope*

The *ſublime* riſes from the nobleneſs of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phraſe; the perfect *ſublime* ariſes from all three together

To SUBLI'ME *v. a.* [*ſublimer*, Fr. from the adjective]

1. To raiſe by a chemical fire

Study our manuſcripts, thoſe myriads
Of letters, which have paſt 'twixt thee and me
Thence write our annals, and in them poſterity be
To ſee, whom love's *ſublimating* fire invades *D*

2. To raiſe on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor
Nor can thy head, not helpt, itſelf *ſublime*,
Yet, like a ſerpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

To exalt; to heighten; to improve

Flow'rs, and then fruit,
Man's nouriſhment, by gradual ſcale *ſublimed*
To vital ſpirits aſpire. *M.*

The fancies of moſt are moved by the inward ſprings of the corporeal machine, which even in the moſt *ſublimed* and refined as is dangerouſly influential. *Gov*

Art being ſtrengthened by the knowledge of things, may paſs into nature by ſlow degrees, and ſo be *ſublimed* into a pure gen us which is capa le of uniting nothing between the qualities of nature and that which is ſhewn in her *Drayton's Dyſtrypes.*

Meanly they ſeek the beſt to confine,
And force that ſun but on a part to ſhine,
Which not alone the ſouthern wit *ſublimes*,
But ripens ſpirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

To SUBLIME. *v. a.* To raiſe in the chemical veſſel by the force of fire.

The particles of al ammoniack in ſubl mation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *ſublime* alone. *Newt. Opt.*

This ſalt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *ſublimes* in a great one. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SUBLIMELY *adv.* [from *ſublime.*] Loftily; grandly.

'Tis not *ſublimely* bad,
It is not poetry, but proſe run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLIMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublime*; *ſublimité*, Fr *ſublimitas*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

As reflecteth upon him who in majeſty and power excelleth, as we ought we account not of it, unleſs we eſteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *ſublimity* itſelf is rightly conſidered. *Hooker.*

In reſpect of God's incomprehenſible *ſublimity* and purity, this is alſo true, that God is neither a mind, nor a ſpirit like other ſpirits, nor a light ſuch as can be diſcerned. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment.

Milton's diſtinguiſhing excellence lies in the *ſublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatneſs of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addiſon.*

SUBLINGUAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſublingua*, French, *ſub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue.

Thoſe ſalivating humours ſhould be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *ſublingual* pills. *Harvey on Conſumption.*

SUBLUNAR. *adj.* [*ſublunaire*, Fr *ſub* and *luna*, Latin.] Situated below the moon, and conſequently ſubject to the imperfections of the world.

All *ſublunary* lovers, love,

Oh adderlocks, your art of it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night meaſured with her ſhadowy cone,
Half way up hill has vaſt *ſublunar* vault. *Milton.*

Through ſeas of knowledge we our courſe advance,
Diſcovering ſtill new worlds of ignorance;
And thoſe diſcoveries make us all confeſs
That *ſublunary* ſcience is but gueſs *Denham.*

The celeſtial bodies above the moon being not ſubject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *ſublunary* are ſubject to change. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Ovid has warn'd her to beware
Of ſtraying goes, whoſe uſual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *ſublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

SUBMARINE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *mare*.] Lying or acting under the ſea.

This contrivance may ſeem difficult, becauſe theſe *ſubmarine* navigators want words and time for motion, and the ſight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *ſubmarine* plants, but alſo the lithophyta affect this manner of growing, as I obſerved in corals. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SUBMERGE *v. a.* [*ſubmerger*, Fr. *ſubmerge*, Lat.] To drown, to put under water.

So hath my Egypt were *ſubmerg'd* and made
A ciſtern for ſcal'd ſnakes. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

SUBMERSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubmerſion*, Fr from *ſubmerſus*, Latin.]

The great Atlantick iſland is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almoſt contiguous to the weſtern parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly ſwallowed up by that ocean which if true, might afford a paſſage from Africa to America by land before that *ſubmerſion.* *Hale's Origination of Mankind.*

To SUBMINISTER } *v. a.* [*ſubminiſtro*, Latin.] To ſup-
To SUBMINISTRATE. } ply; to afford. A word not much in uſe.

Some things have been diſcovered, not only by the induſtry of mankind, but even the inferiour animals have *ſubminiſtred* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

Nothing *ſubminiſtrates* apter matter to be converted into peſtilent ſeminaries, than ſteams of naſty folks. *Harvey.*

To SUBMINISTER *v. n.* To ſubſerve.

Our paſſions, as fire and water, are good ſervants, but bad maſters, and *ſubminiſter* to the beſt and worſt of purpoſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

SUBMISS. *adj.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble, ſubmiſſive; obſequious.

King James mollified by the biſhop's *ſubmiſs* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he ſhould not be fully ſatisfied except he ſpake with him. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Nearer his preſence, Adam though not aw'd,
Yet with *ſubmiſs* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a ſuperior nature, bowed low. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Bowing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell,
Submiſs, he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMISSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſoumiſſion*, Fr from *ſubmiſſus*, Lat.]

1. Delivery of himſelf to the power of another.

Submiſſion, Dauphin! 'tis a meer French word,
We Engliſh warriors wot not what it means. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependance, humble or ſuppliant behaviour.

In all *ſubmiſſion* and humility,
York doth preſent himſelf unto your highneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Great prince, by that *ſubmiſſion* you ſhall gain more
Than ever your haughty courage won before *Hayward.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confeſſion of error.

Be not as extreme in *ſubmiſſion*, as in offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Obſequiouſneſs; reſignation, obedience.

No duty in religion is more juſtly required by God Almighty than a perfect *ſubmiſſion* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

SUBMISSIVE. *adj.* [*ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble, teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority.

On what *ſubmiſſive* meſſage art thou ſent? *Shakeſpeare.*

Her at my feet *ſubmiſſive* in diſtreſs
He thus with peaceful words upraiſed
Sudden from the golden throne,
With a *ſubmiſſive* ſtep I haſted down,
Threw my wanton garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

SUBMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſſive.*] Humbly, with confeſſion of inferiority.

The goddeſs,
Often in her time, *ſubmiſſively* repines. *Dryden's Knight.*

Speech ev'n there *ſubmiſſively* withdraws
From rights of ſubjects, and the poor man's cauſe,
Then pompous inſolence reigns, and ſilks the noiſy laws. *Pope.*

SUBMISSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubmiſſive*] Humility, confeſſion of fault, or inferiority.

If thou find a ware and wantonneſs,
Boaſt not thereof, nor make thy ſhame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *ſubmiſſiveneſs*,
But he that boaſts, ſtuts hat out of his ſtory:
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the ſpacious ſky. *Herbert.*

SUBMISSLY. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſs.*] Humbly; with ſubmiſſion.

Humility conſiſts, not in wearing mean habits, and going ſoftly and *ſubmiſſly*, but in hearty mean opinion of thyſelf. *Taylor.*

To SUBMIT. *v. a.* [*ſoumettre*, Fr *ſubmitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down, to ſink.

Sometimes the baſe *ſubmits* itſelf a while
In ſmall concerns, which on its height beguile,
And ſometimes mounts, but ſo as boys will play,
Whoſe riſe not raiſers, but makes ſhort our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune flood,
With all his hoſts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *ſubmit* th' officious flood,
And with his trident ſhov'd them off the ſand *Dryden.*

2. To ſubject, to reſign without reſiſtance to authority.

Return to thy miſtreſs, and *ſubmit* thyſelf under her hands. *Gen. xvi. 9.*

Will ye *ſubmit* your neck, and chuſe to bend
The ſupplicating knee? *Milton.*

3. To leave to diſcretion, to refer to judgment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *ſubmitted* to the houſe. *Swift.*

To SUBMIT. *v. n.* To be ſubject, to acquieſce in the authority of another, to yield.

To thy huſband's will
Thine ſhall *ſubmit*, he over thee ſhall rule. *Milton.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleaſure, but to *ſubmit* to pain, affliction, diſgrace, and even death. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SUBMULTIPLE *n. ſ.* A *ſubmultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *ſubmultiple* of 21, as being contained in it ſeven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBOCTA'VE. } *adj.* [*ſub* and *octava*, Lat. and *octuple.*] Con-
SUBOCTU'PLE. } taining one part of eight.

As one of theſe under pulleys abates half of that heavineſs of the weight and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion, ſo two of them abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a ſubquadruple proportion, three a ſubſextuple, four a *ſuboctuple.* *Wilkins' Mathematical Magick.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for the principal concave, and geometrically taken its *ſuboctave*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly

larly the cube of a quarter foot, their well known palm: that is the cuadle taken for our gallon, which has the foot for its *subduple*. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

SUBORDINACY. } *n. f.* [from *subordinate*.] *Subordinate* proper and analogical word.
SUBO'RDINANCY }

1 The state of being subject

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason. *Spectator.*

2 Series of subordination

The *subordinacy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the publick interests. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE *adj.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Latin]

1. Inferiour in order; in nature; in dignity or power

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved to the understanding, not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, and yet retains a majesty.

Whether dark presages of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul, during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute. *Addison*

2 Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon*

——his next *subordinate*
Awak'ning, thus to him in secret spake. *Milton*

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or absurdity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily

To SUBO'RDINATE *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Latin] To range under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant.

If I have *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture as their mistress, so there are other interior arts subordinate to them *Wotton.*

SUBO'RDINATELY *adv.* [from *subordinate*] In a series regularly descending.

If being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *n. f.* [*subordination*, Fr. from *subordinate*.]

1. The state of being inferior to another

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *subordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A series regularly descending.

If we would suppose a ministry, where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state allowed diligent in chusing persons, who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed *Swift.*

To SUBO'RN *v. a.* [*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion

As judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned* *Hooker.*

Fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st,
Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour
In hateful practice *Shakspeare.*

Reason may meet
Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*;
And fall into deception. *Milton.*
His artful bosom heaved dissembled sighs;
And tears *suborn'd* fail dropping from his eyes. *Prior.*

2. To procure by unlawful means.

Behold
Those who by lingering sickness lost their breath,
And those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION. *n. f.* [*subornation*, Fr from *suborn*] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was, through false *subornation* of the Queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh most unjustly. *Spenser's Ireland.*

You set the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his sake wear the detested blot
Of murd'rous *subornation*. *Shakesp. Hen IV.*

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour, such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*. *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER. *n. f.* [*suborneur*, Fr. from *suborn.*] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPŒ'NA. *n. f.* [*sub* and *pœna*, Latin] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty

SUBQUADRU'PLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *quadruple*] Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heavyness the weight hath an effect, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

SUBQUINTUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *quintuple*] Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

SUBRECTOR. *n. f.* [*sub* and *rector*.] The rector's vice

He was chosen *subrector* of the college. *Walton.*

SUBREPTION. *n. f.* [*surreption*, Fr *subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprize or unfair representation. *Dict.*

SUBREPTITIOUS *adj.* [*surreptice*, French, *surreptitius*] Fraudulently obtained from a superior, by concealing truth, which, if known, would have prevented the

To SUBSCRIBE *v. a.* [*souscrire*, Fr *subscribo*, Lat.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They used by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of King James, and that his Majesty himself had *subscribed* by which imposture people of all degrees engaged themselves *Clarendon.*

The reader sees the names of those persons by whom this letter is *subscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited, than some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands. *Whitgift.*

3 To contract; to limit. Not used.

The king gone to night *subscribed* his pow'r;
Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakespeare.*

To SUBSCRIBE. *v. n.*

1. To give consent.

Of us, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down, and framed for the whole Christian world to *subscribe* unto so far vicked in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arrians confession. *Hooker.*

Advise thee what is to be done,
And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shakespeare.*

If wolves had at thy gate howled that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, good porter, turn the

So spake our humbled Eve; but fate
Subscribed not: nature first gave signs, impressed
On bird, beast, air *Milton's Parad. Lost*

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRIBER. *n. s.* [from *subscriptus*, Lat.]

1 One who subscribes.

2. One who contributes to any undertaking

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*. *Swift.*

SUBSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man asked, are ye Christians? We answered we were,

scription. *Bacon.*

2 Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he ply'd,
Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on every side. *Pope*
South-sea *subscriptions* take who please,
Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Submission; obedience. Not in use.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *subscription*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

SUBSE'CTION. *n. f.* [*sub* and *section*, Latin] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section. *Dict.*

SU'BSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *subsequor*, Latin.] The state of following, not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past. *Grew*

SUBSE'QUENTIVE. *adj.* [from *subsequor*] Following in train.

SUBSEPTU'PLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Latin.] Containing one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion, if a third, a *subseptuple*. *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENT. *adj.* [*subsequent* Fr. *subsequent*, Latin. The word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable *Shakespeare.*] Following in train, not preceding.

In such indexes, although small pricks
To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Locke.*

Why does each consenting sign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior*

This

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

SUBSEQUENTLY *adv.* [from *subsequent*] Not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends, but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by politic serious after-applications of them to their purposes. *South's Sermons.*

To SUBSERVE *v. a.* [*subservio*, Latin] To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy *Glanvil's*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers. *Watts.*

SUBSERVIENCE, SUBSERVIENCY *n. s.* [from *subservire*] Instrumental fitness or use.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning, carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance *Bentley*

There is an immediate and apt *subserviency* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles*

SUBSERVIENT *adj.* [*subservientis*, Latin] Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillingfleet*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them serviceable to man *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and they are his creatures subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton's Opticks.*

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one lov'd folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

SUBSEXTUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Latin] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pullies abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick*

To SUBSIDE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Latin] To sink; to tend downwards.

He shook the sacred honours of his head
With terror tremoled heav'ns *subsiding* hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair,
The doubtful beam long nods from side to side:
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*. *Pope.*

SUBSIDENCE, SUBSIDENCY *n. s.* [from *subside*] The act of sinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *subsidency* of the abyss would take up a considerable time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air-bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquour is still farther attenuated *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSIDIARY *adj.* [*subsidiaire*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidy*] Assistant; brought in aid.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SUBSIDY. *n. s.* [*subside*, Fr *subsidium*, Latin.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*. *Bacon.*

This all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison*

To SUBSIGN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Latin] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed before the conquest, but *subscribed* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Cowel.*

To SUBSIST. *v. n.* [*subsister*, Fr *subsisto*, Latin.]

1. To continue, to retain the present state or condition.

Then we *subsist*, but possible to swerve, *Milton.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republick could *subsist* any longer. *Swift.*

2. To have means of living, to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessaries, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembred, had it been our fate to *subsist* on other mens charity *Atterbury.*

3. To inhere, to have existence.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy *South's Sermons.*

SUBSISTENCE, *or Subsistency. n. s.* [*subsistance*, Fr. from *subsist*]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God began both at one instant, his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act, so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing *subsistences* that compound us, as how [illegible]

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were [illegible]

2. Competence, means of supportance.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province *Addison.*

SUBSISTENT *adj. subsistens.* Latin] Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty [illegible]

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

SUBSTANCE. *n. s.* [*substance*, Fr, *substantia*, Latin]

1. Being; something existing, something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone,
Springs not from sense, nor humours well agreeing,
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

The strength of gods,
And this empyreal *substance* cannot fail. *Milton.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mould,
And *substance* *Milton.*

Every being is considered as subsisting in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*, or it subsists in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burn.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty shadows to night

Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers
Arm'd in proof and led by shallow Richard. *Shakespeare.*

He the future evil shall no less
In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milton.*

Heroick virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not th' appearance chose:
To rescue one such friend he took more pride,
Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Dryden.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opake and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Wealth, means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his, but I will have some of it out again. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

SUBSTANTIAL. *adj* [*substantiel*, Fr. from *substance*.]

1. Real, actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. True, ſolid; real, not merely ſeeming.

O bleſſed! bleſſed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering ſweet to be *ſubſtantial*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my ſide to thee, neareſt my heart,
Subſtantial life. *Milton.*

If happineſs be a *ſubſtantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor ſubject to them,
I err'd to ſeek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and ſuperficial, while things more ſolid and *ſubſtantial* have been ſunnerſed *Grew.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of oſtentation, and the *ſubſtantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Eſtrange.*

Obſervations are the only ſure grounds whereon to build a laſting and *ſubſtantial* philoſophy. *Woodward.*

A ſolid and *ſubſtantial* greatneſs of ſoul, looks down with neglect on the cenſures and applauſes of the multitude. *Addiſon.*

3. Corporeal; material.

Now ſhine theſe planets with *ſubſtantial* rays?
Does innate luſtre gild their meaſur'd days? *Prior.*

The ſun appears flat like a plate of ſilver, the moon as big as the ſun, and the rainbow a large *ſubſtantial* arch in the ſky, all which are groſs falſhoods. *Watts.*

4. Strong; ſtout, bulky.

Subſtantial doors,
Croſs-barr'd and bolted faſt, fear no aſſault. *Milton.*

5. Reſponſible; moderately wealthy

Trials of crimes and titles of right ſhall be made by verdict of a jury, choſen out of the honeſt and moſt *ſubſtantial* freeholders. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The merchants, and *ſubſtantial* citizens, cannot make up more than a hundred thouſand families. *Addiſon on the War.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Eſſential parts.

Although a cuſtom introduced againſt the *ſubſtantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it ſhould not be appealed to a ſuperior, but to an inferior judge, yet a cuſtom may be introduced againſt the accidentals of an appeal *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. The ſtate of real exiſtence.

2. Corporeity; materiality.

Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the ſoul is a ſtranger to ſuch groſs *ſubſtantiality*, and owns nothing of theſe. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. In manner of a ſubſtance; with reality of exiſtence.

In him his Father ſhone *ſubſtantially* expreſs'd. *Milton.*

2. Strongly; ſolidly.

Having ſo *ſubſtantially* provided for the North, they promiſed themſelves they ſhould end the war that Summer. *Clarendon.*

3. Truly; ſoundly; really; with fixed purpoſe.

The laws of the reformers would make them, if they would truly obſerve them, *ſubſtantially* religious towards God, chaſte and temperate. *Tillotſon.*

4. With competent wealth

SUBSTANTIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. The ſtate of being ſubſtantial.

2. Firmneſs, ſtrength; power of holding or laſting.

When *ſubſtantialneſs* combineth with delightfulneſs, fulneſs with fineneſs, how can the language which conſiſteth of theſe [illegible] conſiſt of ſweetneſs? *Carpenter's Rhetorick.*

In degree of *ſubſtantialneſs* next above the dorique, ſuſtaining the third, and adorning the ſecond ſtory. *Wotton.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *ſubſtance.*] To make to exiſt.

The accidentals of any act is ſaid to be whatever advenes to the act itſelf already *ſubſtantiated.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBSTANTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtantif*, French; *ſubſtantivum*, Latin.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

Claudian perpetually cloſes his ſenſe at the end of a verſe, commonly called golden, or two *ſubſtantives* and two adjectives with a verb betwixt them. *Dryden.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE. *adj.* [*ſubſtantivus*, Latin.]

1. Solid, depending only on itſelf. Not in uſe.

He conſidered how ſufficient and *ſubſtantive* this land was to maintain itſelf, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. Betokening exiſtence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one propoſition, becauſe the repetition of the *ſubſtantive* verb would be tedious. *Arb.*

To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*ſubſtituer*, Fr. *ſubſtituo*, from *ſub* and *ſtatuo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

In the original deſigns of ſpeaking, a man can *ſubſtitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Gov. of Tongue.*

If a ſworthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him and *ſubſtitute* another. *Dryden.*

Some few verſes are inſerted or *ſubſtituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SU'BSTITUTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitut*, Fr. from the verb.] One placed by another to act with delegated power.

Were you ſworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
——To him and his *ſubſtitutes.* *Shakeſpeare.*

You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The ſubjects of his *ſubſtitute*, my father,
And here upſwarm'd them *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Haſt thou not made me here thy *ſubſtitute*,
And theſe inferior far beneath me ſet? *Milton.*

Providence delegates to the ſupreme magiſtrate the ſame power for the good of men, which that ſupreme magiſtrate transfers to thoſe ſeveral *ſubſtitutes* who act under him. *Addiſ.*

SUBSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitution*, Fr. from *ſubſtitute.*] The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another, the ſtate of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe
He was the duke, from *ſubſtitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Nor ſal, ſulphur, or mercury can be ſeparated from any perfect metals, for every part, ſo ſeparated, may eaſily be reduced into perfect metal without *ſubſtitution* of that which chymiſts imagine to be wanting. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubtrabo*, Lat. *ſouſtraction*, French.]

1. To take away part from the whole.

2. To take one number from another

SUBSTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſouſtraire*, *ſubſtraction*, Fr.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole

I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the ſtyle, but by addition and *ſubſtraction* *Denh.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, ſhewing or declaring the inequality, exceſs, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

SUBSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtructio*, from *ſub* and *ſtruo*, Latin.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underſtandings, or *ſubſtruction*, as the ancients called it. *Wotton's Archit.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſtylus.*] *Subſtylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dial.*

Erect the ſtyle perpendicularly over the *ſubſtylar* line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SUBSU'LTIVE. } *adj.* [*ſubſultus*, Latin.] Bounding; moving
SUBSU'LTORY. } by ſtarts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *adv.* [from *ſubſultory.*] In a bounding manner.

The ſpirits ſpread even, and move not *ſubſultorily*; for that will make the parts cloſe and pliant. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SUBTA'NGENT. *n. ſ.* In any curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axis prolonged *D A.*

To SUBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *tendo*, Latin.] To be extended under

In reſtangles and triangles the ſquare, which is made of the ſide that *ſubtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the ſquares which are made of the ſides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the ſame round, and let that line *ſubtend*
An equal triangle: now ſince the lines
Muſt three times couch the round, and meet three ſigns,
Where e'er they meet in angles, thoſe are trines. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *tenſus*, Latin.] The chord of an arch; that which is extended under any thing.

SU'BTER. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *under.*

SUBTERFLU'ENT } *adj.* [*ſubterfluo*, Latin.] Running under.
SUBTE'RFLUOUS }

SUBTERFU'GE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubterfuge*, French; *ſubter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A ſhift, an evaſion, a trick.

The king cared not for *ſubterfuges*, but would ſtand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*

Notwithſtanding all their ſly *ſubterfuges* and ſtudied evaſions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptineſs. *Glanv.*

Affect not little ſhifts and *ſubterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument *Hale.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL } *adj.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Lat. *ſouſterrain*, Fr. *Subterraneum* or *ſubterraneus* is the word
SUBTERRA'NEAN. } now uſed.] Lying under the earth, placed
SU'BTERRANEOUS. } below the ſurface.
SU'BTERRANY. }

Metals are wholly *ſubterrany*, whereas plants are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In *ſubterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimſtone and mercury *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The force
Of *ſubterraneous* wind tranſports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the ſhatter'd ſide
Of thund'ring Ætna, whoſe combuſtible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milton.*

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterraneal* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Blackmore.*

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like *subterraneous* streams, unheard, unknown. *Norris.*

This *subterranean* passage was not at first designed so much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addison.*

Rous'd within the *subterranean* world,
Th' expanding earthquake unresisted shakes
Aspiring cities. *Thomson*

SUBTERRANITY. *n. f.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider *subterranities*, not in contemplations, sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat. This word is often written *subtle*.]

1. Thin, not dense, not gross.

From his eyes the fleeting star
Retir'd, like *subtile* smoke dissolv'd in air. *Dryden's Georg.*

Deny Des Cartes his *subtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior*

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton's Opt.*

2. Nice; fine, delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock which in our breasts we bear,
The *subtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*

Thou only know'st her nature, and her pow'rs;
Her *subtile* form thou only can'st define. *Davies.*

I dividing singularly plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Piercing, acute

Pass we the slow disease and *subtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh. *Prior.*

4. Cunning, artful; sly, sublorious. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*.

Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile* witted and a marvellous fair spoken man, was ill contented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction *Hooker.*

Think you this York
Was not incensed by his *subtile* mother,
To taunt and scorn you? *Shakesp. Richard* III.

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By hamble suit, by service, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax.*

A woman, an harlot and *subtile* of heart. *Prov.* vii. 10.

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, contemn.
Subtile he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Deceitful

Like a bowl upon a *subtile* ground,
I've tumbled past the throw *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

6. Refined, acute beyond exactness.

Things remote from use, obscure and *subtile*. *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Finely; not grossly.

The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtilly* by worms oak-apples than to the sense of man. *Bacon.*

In these plasters the stone should not be too *subtilely* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible dimensions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The opakest bodies, if *subtilely* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*

2. Artfully; cunningly

By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtilely*. *Boyle.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtilly* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

SU'BTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Rareness, rareness.
2. Cunning, artfulness.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin.

A very dry and warm or *subtiliating* air opens the surface of the earth. *Harvey on the Plague.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *n. f.* [*subtiliation*, French, from *subtiliate*.] The act of making thin

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

SUBTILITY. *n. f.* [*subtilité*, French; from *subtilis*.]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

The *subtilities* of particular sounds may pass through small crannies not confused, but its majority not so well. *Bacon.*

How shall we this union well express?
Nought ties the soul, her *subtility* is such. *Davies*

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *consequently* all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtility* become vital, then any degree of *subtility* would produce [illegible]

Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtility* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris.*

2. Nicety.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtility* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtility*. *Boyle.*

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtility* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use,
Mankind with idle *subtilties* embroil,
And fashion systems with romantick toil. *Blackmore.*

They give method, and shed *subtility* upon their author. *Bak.*

4. Cunning, artifice, slyness

Standing force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *subtility* *Sidney*

The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians knows not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some mens *subtilty*. *K. Charles.*

Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *subtility*. *Milton.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *subtilize*.]

1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.*

Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining can alter these resistances. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtiliser*, French; from *subtile*.]

1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the slender orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

Body cannot be vital, for if it be, then is it so either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew.*

2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.

The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common opticks. *Glanville.*

To SUBTI'LIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. *Digby on Bodies.*

SU'BTILE. *adj.* [Written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *subtile* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. *Spenser.*

Shall we think the *subtile* witted French
Conjurers and sorcerers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end? *Shak. H* VI.

The serpent, *subtilest* beast of all the field. *Milton.*

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtile* wit. *Sprat.*

SU'BTLY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]

1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,
From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew? *Pope.*

To SU'BTRACT *v. a.* [*subtractus*, Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract*, those who know the French original, write *soustract*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale.*

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, lay nineteen successively, and then gave over &c.

SUBTRACTION. *n. f.* See SOUSTRACTION.

SU'BTRAHEND. *n. f.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBTRI'PLE. *adj.* [*subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triplus*, Latin.] Containing a third or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown.*

To SUBVERSE *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.] To subvert. *Spenser* uses *subverst* in the same sense.

Empires *subverst*, when ruling fate has struck
Th' unalterable hour. *Thomson's Autumn*

SUBVE'RSION. *n. f.* [*subversion*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin, destruction.

These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life. *Shak. H* VI

It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. *King Charles.*

These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. *Burnet.*

Laws

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*

SUBVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert.*] Having tendency to overturn.

Lying is a vice *subversive* of the very ends and design of conversation. *Rogers.*

To SUBVERT. *v. a.* [*sub vertir*, French; *subverto*, Latin.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wise. *Milton.*

No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*

2. To corrupt, to confound.

Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting* of the hearers. 2 *Tim.* ii. 4.

SUBVERTER. *n. s.* [from *subvert.*] Overthrower, destroyer.

O traytor! worse than Simon was to Troy,
O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign,
More false than Gano was to Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

SUBURB. *n. s.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful friends o' th' *suburbs*? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,
I have not left one skirt to sit upon. *Cleaveland.*

They on the smoothed plank,
The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel,
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburbs* and expectation of sorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBURBAN. *adj.* [*suburbanus*, Latin; from *suburb*.] Inhabiting the suburb.

Poor clinches the *suburban* muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*

SUBWORKER. *n. s.* [*sub* and *worker*.] Underworker, subordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else.

Nor is Æetus strictly to be believed when he prescribeth the stone of the ostrea as a *succedaneous* unto calloeum. *Brown.*

I have not discovered the menstruum. I will present a *succedaneous* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDANEUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve for something else.

To SUCCEED. *v. n.* [*succeder*, French; *succedo*, Latin.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,
'Twere to be most happy, for I fear,
My soul hath her content so absolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Those of all ages to *succeed* will curse my head. *Milton.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of heating heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

Enjoy 'till I return
Short pleasures, for long woes are to *succeed*. *Milton.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the eldest to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While these limbs the vital part feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *succeeds*,
While offrings morn and evening shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: some witty men may *succeed* to their designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation of the most innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the same title, *succeeded* in his throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition: imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of pleasing. *Dryden.*

This address I have long thought owing, and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I [illegible]

A knave's a knave to me in every state,
Alike my scorn, if he *succeed* or fail.
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wish.

If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succeed* to thee. *Tob.* iv. 6.

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the severity of the Roman language. Spencer endeavoured it in Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dry.*

5. To go under cover.

Please that sylvan scene to take,
Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread. *Dryden.*

To SUCCEED. *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and those destructive effects they now discover *succeeded* the curse, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.

Now frequent tribes the happier lights among,
And high-raised Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new and worse *succeed*. *Dryden.*

Succeed my wish, and second my design,
The fairest Decopera shall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden's Æn.*

SUCCEEDER. *n. s.* [from *succeed*.] One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

Why should calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy *succeeders* of intestate joys,
Poor breathing orators of misery! *Shakesp. R. III.*

Now this great *succeeder* all re[illegible]
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the envy of predecessors deny the secret to *succeeders*, they [illegible] would find it out. *Suckling.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps [illegible] rings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *successors*, who afterwards misname all unbequeathed as presumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCESS. *n. s.* [*succes*, French; *successus*, Latin.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *S. f.* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success.

For good *success* of his hands, he asketh ability to do of him that is most unable. *Ecclus.* xli. 19.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *success*
The tempter stood. *Milton.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counsel or instruct her heir;
Or teach, with more *success*, her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's interest that it should be true. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Whilst malice and ingratitude confess,
They've strove for ruin long without *success*. *Garth.*

Gas sulphuris may be given with *success* in any disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Succession. Obsolete.

All the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due *success*, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained. *Spenser.*

SUCCESSFUL. *adj.* [*success* and *full*.] Prosperous; happy, fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a long and *successful* imposture, by persuading the world that men might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South's Sermons.*

He observ'd the illustrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
In peaceful senates and *successful* war. *Dryden.*

The early hunter
Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *successful*,
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior.*

SUCCESSFULLY. *adv.* [from *successful*.] Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *successfully*. *Shakespeare.*

They would want a competent instrument to collect and convey their rays *successfully*, or so as to imprint the species with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *successfully* proposed but upon Christian principles; such as that this world is a place not of rest, but of discipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation *ſucceſsfully* carried on in this great town,

Breeding, when the expectoration goes on *ſucceſsfully*, ſuppreſſeth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Happy concluſion; deſired event; ſucceſs of good fortune.

An opinion of the *ſucceſsfulneſs* of the work is as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the perſuaſiveneſs of promiſes. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſion*, French; *ſucceſſio*, Latin.]

1. Conſecution; ſeries of one thing or perſon following another.

St Auguſtine, having reckoned up a great number of the biſhops of Rome, ſaith, in all this order of *ſucceſſion* of biſhops there is not one found a Donatiſt. *Hooker.*

Reflect on appearances of ſeveral ideas, one after another, in our minds, furniſhes us with the idea of *ſucceſſion*. *Locke.*

[illegible] paſs through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it muſt ſtrike ſucceſſively the two ſides of the room, touch one part of the fleſh firſt, and another after, and ſo in *ſucceſſion*. *Locke.*

2. A ſeries of things or perſons following one another.

Theſe decays in Spain have been occaſioned by ſo long a war with Holland, but moſt by two *ſucceſſions* of indolent princes. *Bacon.*

The ſmalleſt particles of matter may cohere by the ſtrongeſt attractions, and compoſe bigger particles of weaker virtue, and many of theſe may cohere and compoſe bigger particles, whoſe virtue is ſtill weaker, and ſo on for divers *ſucceſſions*, until the progreſſion ends in the biggeſt particles, on which the operations in chymiſtry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton's Opt.*

3. A lineage, an order of deſcendants.

Caſſibelan,
And his *ſucceſſion*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakeſ. Cymbel.*
A long *ſucceſſion* muſt enſue,
And his next ſon the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enſhrine. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors.

What people is ſo void of common ſenſe,
To vote *ſucceſſion* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*ſucceſſif*, French.]

1. Following in order; continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he aſſails,
And each *ſucceſſive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence ſo many kings ſhould riſe. *Daniel.*
God hath ſet
Labour and reſt, as day and night, to men
Succeſſive. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

God, by reaſon of his eternal indiviſible nature, is by one ſingle act of duration preſent to all the *ſucceſſive* portions of time, and all ſucceſſively exiſting in them. *South.*

Send the *ſucceſſive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his ſon. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by ſucceſſion. Not in uſe.

Countrymen,
Plead my *ſucceſſive* title with your ſwords.
Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

The empire being elective, and not *ſucceſſive*, the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [*ſucceſſivement*, Fr. from *ſucceſſive.*] In uninterrupted order; one after a nother.

Three ſons he left,
All which *ſucceſſively* by turns did reign. *Fairy Quem.*
Is it upon record? or elſe reported
Succeſſively from age to age? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

That king left only by his ſix wives three children, who reigned *ſucceſſively*, and died childleſs. *Bacon.*

We that meaſure times by firſt and laſt,
The ſight of things *ſucceſſively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth caſt,
And of all times doth but one inſtant make. *Davies*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the moſt refrangible rays might be more copiouſly reflected than the reſt, and the whiteneſs at length changed *ſucceſſively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton's Opt.*

No ſuch motion of the ſame atom can be all of it exiſtent at once: it muſt needs be made gradually and *ſucceſſively*, both as to place and time, ſeeing that body cannot at the ſame inſtant be in more places than one. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſſive.*] The ſtate of being ſucceſſive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *ſucceſſiveneſs* of its own operations, and partly by thoſe external meaſures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *adj.* [from *ſucceſs.*] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event deſired.

The hopes of thy *ſucceſsleſs* love reſign. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandiſhing his Norſe blade,
Beſt temper'd ſteel, *ſucceſsleſs* prov'd in field. *Philips.*
Paſſion unpity'd, and *ſucceſsleſs* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To baniſh from his breaſt his country's love. *P.*

SUCCE'SSOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſeur*, French; *ſucceſſor*, Latin. This is ſometimes pronounced *ſucceſſour*, with the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another; correlative to *predeceſſor*.

This king by this queen had a ſon of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themſelves, and already acceptation of the inconſtant people, as *ſucceſſor* of his father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *ſucceſſor* of Moſes in prophecies. *Ecclus. xlv. 1.*

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *ſucceſſour* to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity then, which now ſhines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The ſecond part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the biſhop, the *ſucceſſour* of the apoſtles in this office. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The ſurly ſavage offſpring diſappear,
[illegible]
Yet crafty kind with day-light can diſperſe. *Dryden.*
Whether a bright *ſucceſſor*, or the ſame. *Tate.*

The deſcendants of Alexander's *ſucceſſors* cultivated navigation in ſome leſſer degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCINCT. *adj.* [*ſuccinct*, French; *ſuccinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up to diſengage the legs.

His habit fit for ſpeed *ſuccinct*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
His veſt *ſuccinct* then girding round his waiſt,
Forth ruſh'd the ſwain.
Four knaves in garbs *ſuccinct*,

2. Short; conciſe, brief.

A ſtrict and *ſuccinct* ſtile is that where you can take nothing away without loſs, and that loſs manifeſt. *Ben Johnſon.*

Let all your precepts be *ſuccinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them ſoon. *Roſcommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *ſuccinct.*] Briefly; concitely, without ſuperfluity of diction.

I ſhall preſent you very *ſuccinctly* with a few reflections that moſt readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can ſhew me wit
As ſtrong as ours, and as *ſuccinctly* writ. *Roſcommon.*

SUCCO'RY. *n. ſ.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant.

It is one of the milky plants, with a plain radiated flower: the flowers are produced from the ſides of the branches, at the ſetting off of the branches upon ſhort footſtalks: the cup of the flower is like a contracted ſeed-veſſel: the ſeeds are angular, umbilicated, and ſhaped ſomewhat like a wedge. *Miller.*

A garden-ſallad
Of endive, radiſhes, and *ſuccory*. *Dryden.*

The medicaments to diminiſh the milk are lettuce, purſlane, endive, and *ſuccory*. *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſecourir*, French; *ſuccurro*, Lat.] To help; to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs; to relieve.

As that famous queen
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did deſtroy,
[illegible]
To *ſuccour* the weak ſtate of ſad afflicted Troy. *Fa. Qu.*

A grateful beaſt will ſtand upon record, againſt thoſe that in their proſperity forget their friends, that to their loſs and hazard ſtood by and *ſuccoured* them in their adverſity. *L. Eſſex.*

SU'CCOUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *ſecours*, French.]

1. Aid, aſſiſtance, relief of any kind; help in diſtreſs.

My father,
Flying for *ſuccour* to his ſervant Baniſter,
Being diſtreſſed, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
Here's a young maid with travel oppreſs'd,
And ſaints for *ſuccour*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The perſon or things that bring help.

Fear nothing elſe but a betraying of *ſuccour*, which reaſon offereth. *Wiſd. xvii. 12.*

Our watchful general had diſcern'd from far
The mighty *ſuccour* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

[illegible]
She hath been a *ſuccourer* of many. *Ro. xvi. 2.*

SU'CCOURLESS. *adj.* [from *ſuccour.*] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Succourleſs and ſad,
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Tate.*

SU'CCULENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucculent.*] Juiceneſs.

SU'CCULENT. *adj.* [*ſucculent*, French; *ſuccolentus*, Latin.] Juicy, moiſt.

Theſe plants have a ſtrong, denſe, and *ſucculent* moiſture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has ſpread her table every where, not with a juiceleſs green carpet, but with *ſucculent* herbage and nouriſhing graſs, upon which moſt beaſts feed. *More.*

On our account has Jove,
In 'ulgent, to all lands some *succulent* plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst. *Philips.*

To Succu'mb. *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Latin; *succomber*, French.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except among the Scotch.

To their wills we must *succumb*,
Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. *Fanshaw.*

Succe'ssate *v. n.* [*succedo*, Latin.] A trot.

They move two legs of one side together, which is tolutation or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

They rode, but authors do not say
Whether tolutation or *succussation*. *Butler.*

Succu'ssion *n. s.* [*succussio*, Latin.]

1. The act of shaking.

When any of that risible species were brought to the doctor, and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Mart. Scrib.*

2. [In physick.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like fermentatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectick affections.

Such. *pronoun.* [*swelc*, Gothick; *solk*, Dutch; *ypic*, Saxon.]

1. Of that kind, of the like kind. With *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such a* power *as* a king's, *such* a gift *as* a kingdom.

'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfumed one. *Shakes.*

Can we find *such* a one *as* this, in whom the spirit of God is? *Gen.* xli. 38.

The works of the flesh are manifest, *such* are drunkenness, revellings, and *such* like. *Gal.* v. 21.

You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from preaching of the Gospel *as* have thro' infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Such another idol was Mariah, worshipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillingfleet.*

Such precepts *as* tend to make men good, singly considered, may be distributed into *such as* enjoin piety towards God, or *such as* require the good government of ourselves. *Tillotson.*

If my song be *such*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attend ye listen. *Dryden.*

Such are the cold Rhetian race, and *such*
The savage Scythian. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man: *such* an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the representative of his Maker. *Addison.*

You love a verse, take *such as* I can send. *Pope.*

2. The same that. With *as*.

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time *as* Barbarossa, with Soliman's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knolles.*

3. Comprehended under the term premised.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the Divine Nature. *South.*

No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*. *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

I saw him yesterday
With *such* and *such*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are
Expressed in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. *1 Sam.*

Scarce this word death from sorrow d'd proceed,
When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, [illegible] at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarend.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the same to-morrow. *South's Sermons.*

Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such* a particular person, without election of those ideas beforementioned, have often been reproached for that omission. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To Suck. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *sugo*, *suctum*, Latin; *sucer*, French.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and *suck* it out. *Ezek.* xxiii. 34.

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*

Still she drew
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *suck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.

Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more sought the breast,
Like dropsy folk still drink to be a-thirst. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to *suck* her so long that her milk may go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at [illegible].

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'dst* it from me;
But own thy pride thyself. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

5. To empty by sucking.

A fox lay with whole swarms of flies *sucking* and galling of him. *L'Estrange.*

Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their beds to *suck* the balmy seed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.

I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a weazel *sucks* eggs. *Shakespeare.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into seas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but because it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

Old ocean, *suck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forlook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*

To Suck. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the least defects in *sucking* pumps are constantly requiring. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To draw the breast.

Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and *suck* at them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that nourishment ever offer to *suck*. *Ray on the Creation.*

I would
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breasts that I should *suck*? *Job* iii. 12.

A nursing father beareth with the *sucking* child. *Numb.* xi.

3. To draw, imbibe.

The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now being full, was like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

All the under passions,
As waters are by whirl-pools suck'd and drawn,
Were quite devoured in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

Suck. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking.

I hoped, from the descent of the quick-silver in the tube, upon the first *suck*, that I should be able to give a nearer guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air and the gravity of quick-silver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their *suck* the disposition of their nurses. *Spenser.*

I have given *suck* and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakespeare.*

Those first unpolish'd matrons
Gave *suck* to infants of gigantick mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give [illegible] *suck*.

Sucker. *n. s.* [*sucoir*, French; from *suck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil must be poured into the cylinder that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it more smoothly. *Boyle.*

The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forcers, or something equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called *suckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Grew's Museum.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.

Mariners ave ply the pump,
So they, but chearful, unfatigu'd, still move
The draining *sucker*. *Philips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock. This word was perhaps originally *surcle*, [*surculus*, Latin.]

The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and body, doth make trees grow high. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Our

Out of this old root a *ſucker* may ſpring, that with a little ſhelter and good ſeaſons, may prove a mighty tree. *Kay*

SU'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*.] A ſweet meat

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe *ſuckets* are moſt alchymy,
The ſtil of his refining mould,
Or the garden into gold. *Cowley*

SU'CKINGBOTTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap.

He that will ſay, children, in theſe general abſtract ſpeculations with their *ſuckingbottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but leſs ſincerity *Locke.*

To SU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſuck*.] To nurſe at the breaſt.

The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did *ſuckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier *Shakeſpeare*
She nurſes me up and *ſuckles* me. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Roman ſoldiers bare on their helmets the firſt hiſtory of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *ſuckled* by a wolf *Addiſon on Italy.*

SU'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*.] A young creature yet fed by the

That ne'er had nouriſhment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender ſuſtenance, as *ſucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*, *ſuccion*, Fr.] The act of ſucking.

Sounds exterious and interious may be made by *ſuction*, as by emiſſion of the breath.

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *ſuction*, or ſupported by the air, and what was caſt out of it weighed about ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *ſuction* of his child.

SUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuda*, Latin.] Sweat.

SU'DATORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Hot houſe; ſweating bath.

SU'DDEN. *adj.* [*ſoudain*, French; *ſoben*, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice, coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet ſet down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *ſudden*. *Shakeſpeare.*

There was never any thing ſo *ſudden* but Cæſar's thraſonical brag, of I came, ſaw and overcame. *Shakeſpeare.*

Herbs *ſudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

2. Haſty; violent; raſh; paſſionate; precipitate. Not in uſe.

I grant him
Sudden, malicious, ſmacking of every ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'DDEN. *n. ſ.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; ſurpriſe. Not in uſe.

Parents ſhould mark the witty excuſes of their children at *ſuddains* and ſurpriſals, rather than pamper them. *Wotton.*

2. *On or of a* SUDDEN, *or upon a Sudden.* Sooner than was expected, without the natural or commonly accuſtomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who *upon the ſudden*
Clapt to their gates. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

How art thou loſt, how *on a ſudden* loſt? *Milton.*

They keep their patients ſo warm as almoſt to ſtifle them, and all *on a ſudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Bacon.*

When you have a mind to leave your maſter, grow rude and ſaucy *of a ſudden*, and beyond your uſual behaviour. *Swift*

SU'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *ſudden*.] In an unexpected manner, without preparation; haſtily.

You ſhall find three of your Argoſies
Are richly come to harbour *ſuddenly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou can'ſt accuſe,
Do it without invention *ſuddenly*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

If elaſtion of the air made the ſound, the touch of the bell or ſtring could not extinguiſh ſo *ſuddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale foes they *ſuddenly* draw near,
And ſummon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*

She ſtruck the warlike ſpear into the ground,
Which ſprouting leaves did *ſuddenly* encloſe,
And peaceful olives ſhaded as they roſe. *Dryden.*

SU'DDENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſudden*.] State of being ſudden; unexpected preſence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

All in the open hall amazed ſtood,
At *ſuddenneſs* of that unwary fight,
And wond'red at his breathleſs haſty mood. *Fairy Queen.*

He ſpeedily run forward, counting his *ſuddenneſs* his moſt advantage that he might overtake the Engliſh. *Spenſer.*

The rage of people is like that of the ſea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *ſuddenneſs* and violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORIFICK. [*ſudorifique*, Fr. *ſudor* and *facio*, Latin.] Provoking or cauſing ſweat.

Phyſicians may do well when they provoke ſweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *ſudorifick* herbs in hot water *Bacon*

Exhaling the moſt liquid parts of the blood by *ſudorifick* or watery evaporations brings it into a morbid ſtate. *Arbuthnot*

SUDORI'FICK. *n. ſ.* A medicine promoting ſweat.

As to *ſudorificks*, conſider that the liquid which goes off by ſweat is often the moſt ſubtile part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS. *adj.* [from *ſudor*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſweat.

Beſide the ſtrigments and *ſudorous* adhetions from mens hands, nothing proceedeth from good in the uſual decoction thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUDS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeobian*, to ſeeth; whence *ſobben*, Saxon.]

1. A lixivium of ſoap and water.

2. *To be in the* SUDS, A familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To SUE. *v. a.* [*ſuivre*, French.]

1. To proſecute by law.

If any *ſue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloke alſo. *Mat.* v. 40.

2. To gain by legal procedure.

Nor was our beſſed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is ſtill our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *ſuing* out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy*

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg, to entreat; to petition.

Fall Lucifer, knoweſt thou that haſt not try'd,
What hell it is in *ſuing* long to bide *Hubberd's Tale.*

If me thou deign to ſerve and *ſue*,
At thy command to all theſe mountains be, *Spenſer*

When maidens *ſue*,
Men give like gods. *Shakeſpeare*

We were not born to *ſue* but command. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ambaſſadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, *ſuing* unto him for peace. *Knolles*

For this, this only favour let me *ſue*,
Refuſe it not, but let my body have
The laſt retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden, Æneid.*

Deſpiſe not then, that in our hands bear
Theſe holy boughs, and *ſue* with words of piety. *Dryden.*

'Twill never be too late,
To *ſue* for chains, and own a conqueror *Addiſon's Cato.*

The fair Egyptian
Courted with freedom now the beauteous ſlave,
Now falt'ring *ſued*, and threatning now did rave. *Blackm.*

By adverſe deſtiny conſtrain'd to *ſue*
For counſel and redreſs, be *ſues* to you. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SUET. *n. ſ.* [*ſuet*, an old French word, according to *Skinner*.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The ſteatoma being *ſuet*, yields not to eſcaroticks *Wiſeman.*

SUETY. *adj.* [from *ſuet*.] Conſiſting of ſuet; reſembling ſuet.

If the matter forming a wen, reſembles fat or a *ſuety* ſubſtance, it is called ſteatoma. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To SUFFER. *v. a.* [*ſuffero*, Latin; *ſouffrir*, French.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with ſenſe of pain.

A man of great wrath ſhall *ſuffer* puniſhment. *Prov.* xix.

A woman *ſuffered* many things of phyſicians, and ſpent all ſhe had *Mark* v. 26.

Obedience impoſ'd,
On penalty of death, and *ſuffering* death. *Milton.*

2. To endure; to ſupport; not to ſink under.

Our ſpirit and ſtrength entire
Strongly to *ſuffer* and ſupport our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow, to permit; not to hinder.

He wond'red that your Lordſhip
Would *ſuffer* him to ſpend his youth at home. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oft have I ſeen a hot o'erweening cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was withheld
Who being *ſuffered*, with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

My duty cannot *ſuffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakeſpeare*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *ſuffer* ſin upon him. *Lev.*

I *ſuffer* them to enter and poſſeſs. *Milton.*

He that will *ſuffer* himſelf to be informed by obſervation, will find few ſigns of a ſoul accuſtomed to much thinking in a new born child. *Locke*

4. To paſs through; to be affected by.

The air now muſt *ſuffer* change. *Milton.*

To SU'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breaſt I arm to overcome by *ſuffering*. *Milton.*

Prudence and good breeding are in all ſtations neceſſary, and moſt young men *ſuffer* in the want of them. *Locke*

2. To undergo puniſhment.

The father was firſt condemned to *ſuffer* upon a day appointed, and the ſon afterwards the day following. *Clarendon*

He thus
Was forc'd to *ſuffer* for himſelf and us!
Heir to his father's ſorrows with his crown. *Dryden*

3. To be injured.

Publick buſineſs *ſuffers* by private infirmities; and kingdoms fall into weakneſſes by the diſeaſes or decays of thoſe that manage them. *Temple.*

SU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [from *ſuffer*.] Tolerable; ſuch as may be endured.

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office *Wotton.*

SU'FFERABLY, *adv.* [from *sufferable.*] Tolerably, so as to be endured

An infant Titan held she in her arms,
Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

SU'FFERANCE *n. f.* [*soffrance*, Fr.]

1. Pain, inconvenience, misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To lingering *sufferance. Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta shew *Locke on Education.*

2. Patience, moderation

He thought t'have slain her in his fierce despight,
But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wide,
He staid his hand. *Fairy Queen.*

He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage, *Taylor.*

And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Otway's Orphan.*

3. Toleration, permission, not hinderance.

In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner *Hooker.*

Most wretched man
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end *Fairy Queen.*

Some very friends of my court
Are in consent and *sufferance* in this. *Shakespeare*

Both gloried to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;
Not by the *sufferance* of supernal pow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

SU'FFERER *n. f.* [from *suffer.*]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here,
From other hands we need not much to fear. *Milton.*

And when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the favorite of his last sad times,
That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects crime. *Dryden*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate. *Addison's Spectator.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in which we or our friends have been *sufferers.* *Addison.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

SU'FFERING *n. f.* [from *suffer.*] Pain suffered.

Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you *Col.* i. 24.

With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings!* *Addison*

We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts. *Addison.*

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

To SUFFICE. *v. n.* [*suffire*, French, *sufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *sufficeth*, my reasons are good. *Shakesp.*

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bac.*

To recount almighty works
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
O [illegible] *Par. L.*

The modency we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope.*

To SUFFICE. *v. a.*

1. To afford, to supply.

Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn,
Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *suffic'd* the sail;
The bellying canvas flutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To satisfy

Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezek.*

Parched corn she did eat and was *sufficed*, and left. *Ruth.*

Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st us happy. *Milton.*

When the herd *suffic'd*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the forest lare. *Dryden.*

He our conqueror left us this our strength,
That we may so *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton*

SUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [*suffisance*, Fr. from *sufficient.*]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.

'Tis all mens office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakespeare.*

His *sufficiency* is such, that he and bestows offices, his plenty being unexhausted *Boyle.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willingly to [illegible]

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy *Spenser's Ireland.*

Their pensioner De Witt was a master of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough

An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute, are questions not of the very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind, but rather the intermediate questions between them and there is a large *sufficiency* of them in the sciences. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him and is commonly compounded with *self.*

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Tempe.*

SUFFICIENT *adj.* [*suffisant*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]

1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough, competent, not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Mat.* vi. 34.

[illegible]

Number *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milt.*

Man is not *sufficient* of [illegible] self to his own happiness. *Tillot.*

It is *sufficient* for me, [illegible], by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to call about for new discoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat *Addis.*

Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct [illegible] tion.

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient.* *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

SUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *sufficient.*] To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hooker.*

Seem I to see *sufficiently* possess'd
Of happiness? *Milton.*

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them, and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Roger's Sermon*

SUFFISANCE [French.] Excess, plenty. Obsolete.

There in most rests in riotous *suffisance*
Of all his gladfulness and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

To SUFFOCATE. *v. a.* [*suffoquer*, Fr. *suffoco*, Latin.] To choak by exclusion or intercepti on of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate.* *Shakespeare.*

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choaking. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*

Air but momentary remains in our bodies, only to regenerate the heart, which being once performed, will being self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hasteth back the same way it passed. *Brown' Vulgar Errours.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier of Friendship.*

A [illegible] involv'd in smoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

SUFFOCATION. *n. f.* [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocate.*] The act of choaking; the state of being choaked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*

White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Cheyne.*

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SUFFOCATIVE. *adj.* [from *suffocate.*] Having the power to choak.

From rainy, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous runnings, and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

[illegible] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

Suffragan bishops shall have more than one rural apparitor.

Becket,

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans*. *Hale.*

To SUFFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and closeth with it. *Hale.*

SU'FFRAGE. *n. s.* [*suffrage*, Fr *suffragium*, Latin.] Vote, voice given to a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
Only your *suffrages* I will expect
At the assembly for the chusing of consuls. *Ben Johnson.*

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the defeats of those renovations. *King Charles.*

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause against you to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them. *Addison.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
A beardless consul made against the law,
And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Lactantius and St Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

SUFFRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*suffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough or *suffraginous* flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION *n. s.* [*suffumigation*, Fr *suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SUFFU'MIGE. *n. s.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume.

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoaks are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To SUFFUSE. *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Latin.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suspicions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy *suffus'd* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that recess,
When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
With me repair *Pope*
Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomson.*

SUFFU'SION. *n. s.* [*suffusion*, French; from *suffuse*.]

1. The act of overspreading with any thing.
2. That which is suffused or spread.

A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton.*

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye;
And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
His bail is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden.*

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour *Ray.*

SUG. *n. s.* [*sugo*, Latin, to suck.]

Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or tree-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head and sticks close to him and sucks his moisture *Wotton.*

SU'GAR *n. s.* [*sucre*, French, *saccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native salt of the *sugar* cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.*

All the blood of Zelmane's body flowed in her, as would do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney.*

Lumps of *sugar* use themselves, and twine
Their subtile essence with the soul of wine. *Crashaw.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar* loaf standing upon a flat steeple. *Peacham.*

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many slender sticks across a vessel of liquid *sugar*. *Grew's Museum.*

If the child must have *sugar*-plums when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour: why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *sugar*-baker's drying room, where the air was heated fifty four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar*-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,
Making the hard way sweet and delectable *Shakspeare.*

3. A chymical dry crystal matter.

Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and sour salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *Boyle.*

To SU'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with sugar

Short thick sobs
In panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does rest,
Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw*

2. To sweeten

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of respect, but follow'd
The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakspeare's Timon of Athens.*

And pious actions we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shakspeare.*

His gliding fire his errand daily said,
And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax.*

Who casts out threats, no man deceives,
But flatt'ry still in *sugar'd* words betrays,
And poison in high tasted meats conveys. *Denham.*

SU'GGARY. *adj* [from *sugar*.] Sweet, tasting of sugar.

With the *sugg'ry* sweet thereof allure
Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*

To SUGGEST. *v. a.* [*suggero*, *suggestum*, Lat. *suggerer*, Fr.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not asham'd?
What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shakspeare.*

I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to [illegible] *Kennet.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy their minds notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South's Sermons.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie and dreaming naturally enough *suggest*. *Locke.*

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,
And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r,
Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope's Odyssey.*

This the feeling heart
Would naturally *suggest* *Thomson.*

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do *suggest* at first with heav'nly shows. *Shakspeare.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakspeare*

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.

We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred
He still hath held them, that to's pow'r he would
Have made them mules. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

SUGGE'STION *n. s.* [[*suggestion*, Fr. from *suggest*.] Private hint, intimation; insinuation, secret notification

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister *Hooker.*

I met lord Bigot and lord Salisbury,
And other more going to seek the grave
Of Arthur, who, they say, is kill'd to night
On your *suggestion*. *Shakspeare's King John.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one that by *suggestion*
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

The native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after similies *Locke.*

To SU'GILLATE. *v. n.* [*sugillo*, Latin.] To beat black and blue, to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained *sugillated* long after. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

SUICIDE *n. s.* [Latin] Self murder, murder of one's self, crime of destroying one's self

Child of despair, and *suicide* my name. *Savage.*

To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to *suicide*. *Clarissa*

SUILLAGE. *n. s.* [*sullage*, French.] Drain of filth. Obsolete

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, some trial must be made of wells and cisterns, and other conveyances for the *suillage* of the house. *Wotton.*

SU'ING. *n. s.* [This word seems to come from *suer*, to sweat, French, it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon*.] The act of soaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the [illegible] would never have passed through [illegible] *Bacon.*

SUIT. *n. s.* [*suite*, French.]

1. A set, a number of things correspondent one to the other.

We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour fought,
Which borne before him, on his fleed he brought. *Dryd.*

2. Cloaths made one part to answer another.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the camp will do among foaming bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Him all repute
For his device in handsoming a *suit*;
To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of cloaths, with good proportions of shoes and stockings. *Clarendon.*

3. Consecution; series; regular order.

Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weathers comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they call it the prime. *Bacon*

4. *Out of* SUITS. Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I suppose, from cards.

Wear this for me, one *out of suits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shak.*

5. [*Suite*, French.] Retinue; company. Obsolete.

Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worse gotten honour, should have tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *suite* to his defence. *Sidney.*

6. [From *To Sue.*] A petition; an address of entreaty.

Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than
Your gates against my force. *Shakespeare.*

She gallops o'er a courtier's nose,
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit*. *Shakespeare.*

Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*

Many shall make *suit* unto thee. *Job* xi. 19.

My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been
Poison'd with love to see or to be seen,
I had no *suit* there, nor new suit to shew:
Yet went to court. *Donne.*

7. Courtship.

He that hath the steerage of my course,
Direct my *suit*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Their determinations are to return to their home and to trouble you with no more *suit*, unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition. *Shakespeare.*

8. In *Spenser* it seems to signify pursuit; prosecution.

High amongst all knights hast hung thy shield,
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest shoone,
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenser.*

9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*

All that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *Susanna.*

Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice, where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great personages. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

To Antech alone refer your *suit*,
And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden.*

John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *suit* would not last above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet possession of his business. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUIT, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to something else.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are so *suited* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*

2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit sits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face. *Dryden.*

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would set down only such as *suited* their [illegible] *Locke*

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior*

3. To dress, to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suited* to his watry tomb
If spirits can assume both form and suit,
You come to fright us. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

[illegible] better *suite*,
These weeds are memories of those worse fortunes
I pr'ythee put them off to worser hours. *Shakespeare*

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As do's a Briton peasant. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To SUIT, *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well *suit* with either; but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton*

The place itself was *suiting* to his care,
Uncouth and savage as the cruel race. *Dryden.*

Pity does unto a noble nature *suit*. *Dryden.*

Constraint does ill *with* love and beauty *suit*. *Dryden.*

This he says, because it *suits with* his hypothesis, but proves it not. *Locke.*

Give me not an office
That *suit* with me so ill; thou know'st my temper *Addis*

SUITABLE. *adj.* [from *suit*.] Fitting; according with, agreeable to.

Through all those miseries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleness not *suitable* to that affliction. *Sidney.*

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform, in manner *suitable* to their present and ancient state. *Hooker.*

To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their *suitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a stain? *Hook.*

It is very *suitable* to the principles of the Roman Church; for why should not their science as well as service be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotson.*

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been great, so he was not without intentions of making *suitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterbury.*

Expression is the dress of thought, and still
Appears more decent, as more *suitable*;
A vile conceit in pompous words expressed,
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. *Pope.*

SUITABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *suitable*.] Fitness, agreeableness.

In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them acceptable and effective. *Guardian.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *suitableness*, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is seldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not please him. *South's Sermons.*

He creates those sympathies and *suitablenesses* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendship, and by his providence brings persons so affected together. *South's Sermons.*

Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitableness* or unsuitableness to those to whom they are given. *Tillotson.*

SUITABLY. *adv.* [from *suitable*.] Agreeably; according to.

Whosoever speaks upon a certain occasion may take any text suitable thereto, and ought to speak *suitably* to that text. *South's Sermons.*

Some rank deity, whose filthy face
We *suitably* o'er stinking stables place. *Dryden.*

SUIT *Covenant.* [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man has covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

SUI'TER. } *n. s.* [from *suit*.]
SUI'TOR. }

1. One that sues; a petitioner; a supplicant.

As humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue, so the testification thereof, by such effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth a sound apprehension of his supereminent glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hook.*

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother,
Cut off by course of justice. *Shakes. Measure for Measure.*

My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of *suitors* at court to mourn, *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *suitors* also from offering. *Bacon.*

Yet their port
Not of mean *suitors*; nor important less
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to restore
The race of mankind drown'd, before the shrine
Of Themis stood devout. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I challenge nothing,
But I'm an humble *suitor* for these prisoners. *Denham.*

My lord, I come an humble *suitor* to you. *Addison.*

2. A woer; one who courts a mistress.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none.

——A dear happiness to women! they would else have been troubled with a pernicious *suitor*. *Shakespeare.*

He passed a year at Goodby under the counsels of his mother, and then became a *suitor* at London to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

By many *suitors* sought, she mocks their pains,
And foils her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*

He drew his fear, fam'liar, to her side,
Far from the *suitor* train, a brutal crowd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SULPHUR.

SU'LTRESS. *n. f.* [from *fuitor*.] A female fupplicant.

'Twere pity
That could refuſe a boon to ſuch a *ſultreſs*;
Y'have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *adj.* [*ſulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *ſulcated* by their having lain expoſed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the eroſion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongſt the clay. *Woodward.*

SULL. *n. ſ.* A plough. *Ainſworth.*

SU'LLEN. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obſcure.]

1. Sullenly angry; ſluggiſhly diſcontented.

Vortigern continued ſtill *ſullen* and perverſe, and every day grew more inſolent. *Giarendon.*

A man in a jail is *ſullen* and out of humour at his firſt coming in. *Locke.*

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern ſuppreſs'd;
Pretended [illegible],
And *ſullen* I forſook th' imperfect feaſt. *Prior.*

If we ſit down *ſullen* and inactive, in expectation that God ſhould do all, we ſhall find ourſelves miſerably deceived. *Rog.*

2. Miſchievous; malignant.

Such *ſullen* planets at my birth did ſhine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*
The *ſullen* fiend her ſounding wings diſplay'd,
Unwilling left the night, and ſought the nether ſhade. *Dryd.*

3. Intractable; untractate.

Things are as *ſullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. Gloomy, dark; cloudy, diſmal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *ſullen* earth,
Gazing at that which ſeems to dim thy light? *Shak. H. VI.*
Night with her *ſullen* wings to double ſhade,
The deſart fowls in their clay neſts were couch'd,
And now wild beaſts came forth the woods to roam. *Milt.*
A glimpſe of moon-ſhine, ſtreak'd with red;
A ſhuttled, *ſullen*, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and ſhuts again. *Dryden.*
No cheerful breeze this *ſullen* region knows,
The dreaded Eaſt is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; ſorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *ſullen* preface of your own decay. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

SU'LLENLY. *adv.* [from *ſullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; untractably.

To ſay they are framed without the aſſiſtance of ſome principle that has wiſdom in it, and that they come to paſs from chance, is *ſullenly* to aſſert a thing becauſe we will aſſert it. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

He in chains demanded more
Than he impoſed in victory before.
He *ſullenly* reply'd, he could not make
Theſe offers now. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

The gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And *ſullenly* to his revenge he ſails;
So glides ſome trodden ſerpent on the graſs,
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*

SU'LLENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſullen*.] Gloominеſs; moroſeneſs, ſluggiſh anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her ſilence without *ſullenneſs*, her modeſty without affectation, and her ſhamefaſtneſs without ignorance. *Sidney.*

To fit my *ſullenneſs*,
He to another key his ſtile doth dreſs. *Donne.*

In thoſe vernal ſeaſons, when the air is calm and pleaſant, it were an injury and *ſullenneſs* againſt nature not to go out, and ſee her riches. *Milton.*

Quit not the world out of any hypocriſy, *ſullenneſs*, or ſuperſtition, but out of a ſincere love of true knowledge and virtue. *More.*

With theſe comforts about me, and *ſullenneſs* enough to uſe no remedy, monſieur Zulichem came to ſee me. *Temple.*

SU'LLENS. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Moroſe temper; gloominеſs of mind. A burleſque word.

Let them die that age, and *ſullens* have. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'LLIAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſully*.] Pollution; filth, ſtain of dirt, foulneſs.

Require it to make ſome reſtitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *ſulliage* it has caſt upon his fame. *Government of the Tongue.*

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we wipe away with never ſo much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left ſome *ſullied* behind. *Decay of Piety.*

To SU'LLY. *v. a.* [*ſouiller*, French.] To ſoil, to tarniſh; to dirt; to ſpot.

Staining will *ſully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*
Deſtroying temples which the gods provoke,
And ſtatues *ſully'd* yet with ſacrilegious ſmoke. *Roſcommon.*
He's dead, whoſe love had *ſully'd* all your reign,
And made you empreſs of the world in vain. *Dryden.*
Lab'ring years ſhall weep their deſtin'd race,
Charg'd with ill omens, *ſully'd* with diſgrace. *Prior.*

Let there be no ſpots to *ſully* the brightneſs of this ſolemnity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three *ſullying* trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney-ſweeper ſkulks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the heedleſs throng. *Gay.*

SU'LLY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil, tarniſh; ſpot.

You laying theſe light *ſullies* on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shakeſp.*
A noble and triumphant mind breaks through little ſpots and *ſullies* in his reputation. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SU'LPHUR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Brimſtone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,
The work of *ſulphur*. *Milton.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the foſſil and fat. *Woodward.*

Thence nitre, *ſulphur*, and the fiery ſteam
Of fat bitumen. *Thomſon.*

SULPHU'REOUS. } *adj.* [*ſulphureus*, Latin.] Made of brim-
SULPHUROUS. } ſtone, or having the qualities of brimſtone, containing ſulphur, impregnated with ſulphur.

My hour is almoſt come,
When I to *ſulphurous* and tormenting flames
Muſt render up myſelf. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Dart and javelin, ſtones and *ſulphurous* fire. *Milton.*

Is not the ſtrength and vigour of the action between light and *ſulphureous* bodies, obſerved above, one reaſon why *ſulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently than other bodies do? *Newton's Opt.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink,
Her ſnakes untwiſted *ſulphurous* waters drink. *Pope.*

No *ſulphureous* glooms
Swell'd in the ſky, and ſent the lightning forth. *Thomſon.*

SU'LPHUREOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſulphureous*.] The ſtate of being ſulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *n. ſ.* The ſame with HOGSFENNEL.

SU'LPHURY. *adj.* [from *ſulphur*.] Partaking of ſulphur.

SU'LTAN. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The Turkiſh emperour.

By this ſcimitar,
That won three fields of *ſultan* Solyman. *Shakeſp.*

SU'LTANA. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan*.] The queen of an Eaſtern
SU'LTANESS. } emperour.

Lo! the *ſultana's* chamberlain *Cleaveland.*
Lay the tow'ring *ſultaneſs* aſide. *Irene.*

SU'LTANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan*.] An Eaſtern empire.

I affirm the ſame of the *ſultanry* of the Mamalukes, where ſlaves, bought for money, and of unknown deſcent, reigned over families of freemen. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultry*.] The ſtate of being ſultry; cloſe and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY *adj.* [This is imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *ſulphury*, or *ſwultry*.] Hot without ventilation; hot and cloſe; hot and cloudy.

It is very *ſultry* and hot. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
The *ſultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*
Such as burn beneath the burning ſky,
And *ſultry* ſun betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden's Æn.*
Our foe advances on us,
And envies us even Lybia's *ſultry* deſarts. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Then would *ſultry* heats and a burning air have ſcorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houſes or dens. *Cheyne.*

SUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſumma*, Latin; *ſomme*, French.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude ſo of every ſentence, as of the whole *ſum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*

How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *ſum* of them. *Pſ.* cxxxix. 17.

Th' Almighty Father, where he ſits
Shrin'd in his ſanctuary of heav'n ſecure,
Conſulting on the *ſum* of things, foreſeen
This tumult, and permitted all, adviſ'd. *Milton.*

Such and no leſs is he, on whom depends
The *ſum* of things. *Dryden.*

Weighing the *ſum* of things with wiſe forecaſt,
Solicitous of public good. *Philips.*

2. Quantity of money.

I did ſend to you
For certain *ſums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shakeſp.*
Return, once deſpiſ'd can raiſe
As ample *ſums* as Rome [illegible]

3. [*Somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgment, the whole abſtracted.

Thus, in effect, is the *ſum* and ſubſtance of that which they bring by way of oppoſition againſt thoſe orders, which we have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

They repreſented the hearts of the neareſt unto them with words of memorable conſolation, ſtrengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholeſome inſtructions of life, and confirmed them in true religion, in *ſum*, they taught the world no leſs virtuouſly how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

This

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum*
Of wisdom *Milton.*

In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself. *Dryden.*

Thy *sum* of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be just. *Prior.*

In *sum*, the Gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin. *Rogers.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what I have said be not this. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion.

Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,
Which I enjoy. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country, and the *sum* of our well-being, lies. *L'Estrange.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*sommer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total, to cast up. It has *up* emphatical.

You cast th' event of war,
And *summ'd* th' account of chance. *Shak. Henry IV.*

The high priest may *sum* the silver brought in. 2 *Kings* xxii.

In sickness time will seem longer without a clock than with it, for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum up* the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or *sum up* infinity. *South.*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass.

So lovely fair!
That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her *summ'd* up, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

To conclude, by *summing* up what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I shall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate transfe of colours, but an occasional essay. *Bayle.*

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, so few words *sums* up the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

This Atlas must our sinking state uphold,
In council cool, but in performance bold
He *sums* their virtues in himself alone,
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

A fine evidence *summ'd* up among you! *Dryden.*

4. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.

With prosperous wing full *summ'd*. *Milton.*

SU'MACH-TREE. *n. f.* [*sumach*, French.]

The flower consists of five leaves in a circular order, in form of a rose, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a vessel, containing one seed: the flowers grow in bunches, and the leaves either winged or have three lobes. The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS. *adj.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and *sumless* treasuries. *Shak. Hen. V.*

A *sumless* journey of incorporeal speed. *Milton.*

Above, beneath, around the palace shines,
The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines. *Pope.*

SU'MMARILY. *adv.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way

The decalogue of Moses declareth *summarily* those things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire. *Hooker.*

While we labour for these demonstrations out of Scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things which many ways have been spoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious. *Hooker.*

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. *Ayl.*

SU'MMARY. *adj.* [*sommaire*, French; from *sum*.] Short, brief, compendious.

The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor spend their time to shew their reading,
She'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift.*

SU'MMARY. *n. f.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abridgment.

We are enforc'd from our most quiet sphere
By the rough torrent of occasion,
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to shew in articles. *Shakesp. H IV.*

In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER. *n. f.* [*sumer*, Saxon; *somer*, Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at the higher solstice.

Sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;
And, after *Summer*, evermore succeeds
The barren Winter with his nipping cold *Shakesp. H VI.*

Can't such things be,
And overcome us like a *Summer*'s cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Two hundred loaves of bread, and an hundred bunches of raisins, and an hundred of *Summer* fruits. 2

He was sitting in a *Summer* parlour. *Judg.* iii. 20.

They marl and sow it with wheat, giving it a *Summer* fallowing first, and next year sow it with pease. *Mortimer.*

Dry weather is best for moist *Summer* corn. *Mortimer.*

The dazzling roots,
Resplendent as the blaze of *Summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*

Child of the sun,
See sultry *Summer* comes. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. [*Trabs summaria*.] The principal beam of a floor

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or bunting beams. *Wotton.*

Then enter'd sin, and with that sycamore,
Whose leaves first sheltered man from drought and dew,
Working and winding lay evermore,
The inward warm and *summers* cleft and tore;
But grace shor'd these, and cut that as it grew. *Herbert.*

To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the Summer

The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them. *Is.* xviii. 6.

To SU'MMER. *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maids well *summer'd*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakesp.*

SU'MMERHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *Summer* and *house*.] An apartment in a garden used in the Summer

I'd rather live
With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *summerhouse* in Christendom. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

And there a *summerhouse*, that knows no shade. *Pope.*

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *summerhouses*, to entertain our thoughts in any moment of leisure. *Addison.*

SU'MMERSAULT } *n. f.* [*soubresault*, French. *Sense fee* is a
SU'MMERSET } corruption. A trick of keeping the whole body in a circle, while the heels are thrown over the head.

Some do the *summerfault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault *Dryden.*

Frogs are observed to use divers *summersaults*. *Wotton.*

The treasurer cuts a caper on the strait rope: I have seen him do the *summerset* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SU'MMIT. *n. f.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height.

Have I fallen or no?
——From the dread *summit* of this chalky bourn!
Look up a-height, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Ætna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*

To SUMMON. *v. a.* [*summoner*, Latin.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite.

Catesby, found lord Hastings,
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower. *Shak. R III.*

The course of method *summoneth* me to discourse of the inhabitants. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The tarsan is assisted by the governour of the city, where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of both sexes are *summoned* to attend. *Bacon.*

Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all, *Milton.*

Not trumpets *summon* him to war,
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep. *Dryden.*

Let piety, safety, *summon* us away;
These are the voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raise. With *up* emphatical.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

SU'MMONER. *n. f.* [from *summon*.] One who cites; one who summons.

Close pent-up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful *summoners* grace. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

SU'MMONS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you answer
This present *summons*? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He sent to summon the fugitives, and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was any thing regarded. *Hayw.*

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the *summons* high,
And took their seats. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Strike your sails at *summons*, or prepare
To prove the last extremities of war. *Dryden.*

SU'MPTER *n. f.* [*sommier*, French; *somaro*, Italian.] A horse that carries the cloaths or furniture.

Return with her!
Perſuade me rather to be a ſlave and *ſumpter*
To this deteſted groom. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *ſumpters* ſent. *Dry.*
Two *ſumpter* mules, bred of large Flanders mares.

SUMPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking.
The *ſumption* of the myſteries does all in a capable ſubject. *Taylor.*

SUMPTUARY. *adj.* [*ſumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the coſt of life.
To remove that material cauſe of ſedition, which is want and poverty in the eſtate, ſerveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the baniſhing of idleneſs, the repreſſing of waſte and exceſs by *ſumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.
He adduces *ſumptuoſity*, invented jewels of gold and ſtone, and ſome engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

SUMPTUOUS. *adj.* [*ſumptuoſus*, from *ſumptus*, Lat.] Coſtly, expenſive; ſplendid.
We ſee how moſt Chriſtians ſtood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *ſumptuous* ſtateſtreſs of houſes built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*
We are too magnificent and *ſumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *P. Atterbury.*

SU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſively; with great coſt.
This monument five hundred years hath ſtood,
Which I have *ſumptuouſly* re-edified. *Shakeſpeare. Titus Andronicus.*
Ethelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter, in a famine, ſold all the rich veſſel and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and ſaid, there was no reaſon that the dead temples of God ſhould be *ſumptuouſly* furniſhed, and the living to [illegible]
A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, as *ſumptuouſly* here. *Swift.*

[illegible] [from *ſumptuous*.] Expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs.
I will not fall out with thoſe that can reconcile *ſumptuouſneſs* and charity *Pope.*

SUN. *n. ſ.* [*ſunna*, Goth ick; *runna*, *runne*, Saxon; *ſon*, Dut.]
1. The luminary that makes the day.
Doth beauty keep which never *ſun* can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn? *Sidney.*
Bid her ſteal into the pleached bow'r,
Where honeyſuckles, ripen'd by the *ſun*,
Forbid the ſun to enter *Shakeſpeare.*
Though there be but one *ſun* exiſting in the world, yet the idea of it being abſtracted, ſo that more ſubſtances might each agree in it, it is as much a ſort as if there were as many *suns* as there are ſtars. *Locke.*
2. A ſunny place; a place eminently warmed by the ſun.
This place has choice of *ſun* and ſhade. *Milton.*
3. Any thing eminently ſplendid.
I will never conſent to put out the *ſun* of ſovereignty to poſterity, and all ſucceeding kings. *King Charles.*
4. *Under the* SUN. In this world. A proverbial expreſſion.
There is no new thing *under the ſun.* *Eccl.* i. 9.

To SUN *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſolate; to expoſe to the ſun; to warm in the ſun.
The cry to ſhady cave him brought at laſt,
Where Mammon earſt did *ſun* his treaſury. *Fairy Queen.*
What am'ſt thou at? deviſous lare;
And then to *ſun* thyſelf in open air. *Dryden's Perſ.*

SU'NBEAM. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *beam.*] Ray of the ſun.
The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the ſpungy South to this part of the Weſt,
Vaniſhed in the *ſunbeams.* *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*
Gliding through the ev'n
On a *ſunbeam.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
There was a God, a being diſtinct from this viſible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *ſunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by univerſal conſent. *South.*

SU'NBEAT. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *beat.*] Shone on by the ſun.
Its length runs level with th' Atlantic main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *ſunbeat* waters by ſo long a way. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

SU'NBRIGHT *adj.* [*ſun* and *bright*] Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs.
Gathering up himſelf out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *ſunbright* ſhield. *Fairy Queen.*
[illegible]
How and which way I may beſtow myſelf,
To be regarded in her *ſunbright* eye. *Shakeſpeare.*
High in the midſt, exalted as a God,
Th' apoſtate in his *ſunbright* chariot ſat,
Idol of majeſty divine! incloſed
With flaming cherubims, and golden ſhields. *Milton.*

SU'NBURNING. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *burning*] The effect of the ſun upon the face.
If thou can'ſt love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whoſe face is not worth *ſunburning*, let the eye be thy cook. *Shakeſ.*
The heat of the ſun may darken the colour of the ſkin, which we call *ſunburning.*

SU'NBURNT. *participial adj.* [*ſun* and *burnt*] Tanned by the ſun.
Where ſuch radiant lights have ſhone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with luſtre of her own
Sunburnt and ſwarthy though ſhe be,
She'll fire for Winter-nights provide. *Dryden.*
How many nations of the *ſunburnt* ſou
Does Niger bleſs? how many drink the Nile?
One of them, older and more *ſunburnt* than the reſt, told him he had a widow in his line of life *Addiſon.*

SU'NCLAD. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *clad*] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SU'NDAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *day.*] The day anciently dedicated to the ſun; the firſt day of the week, the Chriſtian ſabbath.
If thou wilt needs throſt thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and ſigh away *Sundays.* *Shakeſpeare.*
An' ſhe were not kin to me, ſhe would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn,
Rich tap'ſtry ſpread the ſtreets. *Dryden.*

To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [ſyndpian, Saxon.] To part; to ſeparate; to divide.
Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That *ſundred* friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakeſp.*
It is *ſundred* from the main land by a ſandy plain. *Carew.*
She that ſhould all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and faſten *ſundred* parts in one. *Donne.*
A *ſundred* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be loſt, but by the maker's hand
Repoliſhed, without error then to ſtand. *Donne.*
When both the chiefs are *ſunder'd* from the fight,
[illegible]
Th' enormous weight was caſt,
Which Crantor's body *ſunder'd* at the waiſt. *Dryden.*
Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,
Its wiſely *ſundred* from the reſt, to yell
In forêſts. *Dryden.*
Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
— Jove may kill, but ne'er ſhall *ſunder.* *Granville.*

SU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [ſunbep, Saxon.] Two; two parts.
He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the ſpear in *ſunder.* *Pſ.*

SU'NDEW *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SUN-DIAL *n. ſ.* [*dial* and *ſun.*] A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour.
All your graces no more you ſhall have,
Than a *ſundial* in a grave. *Donne.*
The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance, ſeems to ſtand ſtill, as is evident in the ſhadows of *ſundials.* *Locke.*

SU'NDRY. *adj.* [ſunbep, Saxon.] Several, more than one.
That law, which, as it is laid up in the boſom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are ſubject unto it, different and *ſundry* kinds of names. *Hooker.*
Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *ſundry* people of different manners. *Spenſer.*
He cauſed him to be arreſted upon complaint of *ſundry* grievous oppreſſions. *Davies.*
How can the ſeveral bodies know,
If in herſelf a body's form ſhe bear?
How can a mirrour *ſundry* faces ſhow,
If from all ſhapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies.*
I have compoſed *ſundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadrageſimal, Paſchal or Pentecoſtal. *Sanderſon.*
Sundry foes the rural realm ſurround. *Dyer.*
Sundry of all manual arts are as wonderful. *Locke.*

SU'NFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*corona ſolis*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath a ſquamous cup, the flowers are radiated like the great ſtarwort; the embryoes of the ſeeds are diſtinguiſhed by little imbricated leaves in the diſk, the top of the ovary is crowned with two ſmall leaves; the ſeeds are puſhed out from the bottom of the flower, leaving a vacuity which appears very like a honeycomb. *Miller.*

SU'NFLOWER, *Little. n. ſ.* [*helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower-cup conſiſts of three leaves; the flower, for the moſt part, of five leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a roſe, the pointal of the flower becomes a globular fruit, which divides into three parts, having three cells, which are filled with roundiſh ſeeds fixed to thin capillaments. *Miller.*

SUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sing*.

A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *sung* across the main. *Pope.*
From joining stones the city sprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *sung*. *Pope.*

SUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *sink*.

We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* six hundred fathom, and some digged and made under great hills. *Bacon.*
Thus we act and thus we are,
Or tost'd by hope or *sunk* by care. *Prior.*
Sunk in Thalestris' arms the nymph he found. *Pope.*
His spirit quite *sunk* with those reflections that fourtune and disappointments bring, he is utterly undistinguished and forgotten. *Swift.*

SUNLESS. *adj.* [from *sun*] Wanting sun, wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *sunless* side,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines. *Thomson.*

SU'NLIKE. *adj.* [*sun* and *like*] Resembling the sun.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *sunlike* fixt stars, must be continually decreasing. *Coryne.*

SU'NNY. *adj.* [from *sun*]

1. Resembling the sun; bright.

She saw Duessa *sunny* bright.
Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining clear. *Fairy Queen.*
The eldest, that Fidelia hight,
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face. *Fa. Queen.*
[illegible]
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair. *Shakespeare.*
[illegible]
Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force
O'er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red. *Philips.*

2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,
And liquid lapse of murmuring streams. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found,
Back'd on the North and West by a thick wood. *Milton.*
The filmy gossamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short *sunny* shore. *Dryden.*
But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her valies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*

3. Coloured by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakespeare.*

SU'NRISE. } *n. f.* [*sun* and *rising*] Morning; the appear-
SUNRI'SING. } ance of the sun.

Send out a pursuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising*. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
They intend to prevent the *sunrising* *Walton's Angler.*
We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise* and sunset. *Bentley.*

SU'NSET. *n. f.* [*sun* and *set*] Close of the day; evening.

When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *sunset* of my brother's son
It rains downright. *Shakespeare.*
The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after *sunset*. *Raleigh.*
At *sunset* to their ship they make return,
And more secure on deck 'till rosy morn. *Dryden.*
He observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day
Through fortune's cloud *Pope.*

SU'NSHINE. *n. f.* [*sun* and *shine*] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,
Would be abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack, what mischiefs might be set abroach,
In shadow of such greatness? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon.*
Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton.*
I that in his absence
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen. *Denham's Sophy.*
Nor can we this weak flow'r a tempest call,
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall. *Dryden.*
The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sunshiny* day *Mortimer Husbandry.*
The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults: spots and blemishes are never [illegible]

SUP'ERABLE. *adj.* [*superabilis*, Lat. *superable*, French.] Conquerable, such as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *superable*.] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOU'ND. *v. n.* [*super* and *abound*] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough

This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majesty *superabound*. *Bacon.*
She *superabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin. *Howel.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE. *n. f.* [*super* and *abundance*] More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the deluge amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury and *superabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward.*

SUPERABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*super* and *abundant*] Being more than enough

So much *superabundant* sea could have no other design than to damp that spirit raised against Wood. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *superabundant*] More than sufficiently

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD. *v. n.* [*superadde*, Latin.] To add over and above, to join any thing so as to make it more.

The peacock laments extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of plumes. *L'Estrange.*
The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action *superadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal effect of the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial. *South.*
The strength of any living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* unto its natural gravity. *Hakewill's Mech. Diag.*

SUPERADDITION. *n. f.* [*super* and *addition*]

1. The act of adding to something else

The fabrick of the eye, its safe and useful situation, and the *superaddition* of muscles, are a certain pledge of the existence of God. *More.*

2. That which is added.

Of [illegible] more than of the [illegible] may

SUPERA'NNUATED. *adj.* [from *superannuate*. It was anciently accented on the second syllable.]

1. Bred in the summer.

About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather, we took several sorts of paper stained. *Boyle.*

2. Bright like the sun.

At flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,
That down he fell [illegible]

To SUP. *v. a.* [*super*, Norman French; *supan*, Saxon; *supen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time; to sip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which full she bore repleat with magick arts,
Death and despair did many thereof *sup*.
There find a purer air
To feed my life with; there shall *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*
We saw it smelling to every thing set in the room, and when it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk. *Ray.*
He call'd for drink, you saw him *sup*
Potable gold in golden cup. *Sa[illegible]*

To SUP. *v. n.* [*souper*, French.] To eat the evening meal.

You'll *sup* with me?
— Anger's my meat; I *sup* upon myself,
And so shall starve with feeding. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
I have *supt* full with horrours,
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakesp. Macbeth*
When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tobit vi.*
I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as distinctly as if I had *supped* with them. *Dryden.*
Late returning home, he *supp'd* at ease. *Dryden.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with supper

He's almost *supp'd*, why have you left the chamber. *Shak.*
Sup them well, and look unto them all. *Shakespeare.*
Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *sup* the stranger *Chapman's Odyssey.*

SUP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquour.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scarce left the cup. *Drayton.*
A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in't, and flew eagerly up to't for a *sup* to quench her thirst. *L'Estrange.*
The least transgression of your's, if it be only two bits and one *sup* more than your stint, is a great debauch. *Swift.*

SUPER, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

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Of [illegible] more than of the [illegible] may

may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not necessary to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hammond.*

An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing but vessels: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*superadvenient*, Latin.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair, nor will the eldest hopes be ever *superannuated*. *Brown.*

When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commissions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest fortune, and some of them *superannuated*. *Swift.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. n.* To last beyond the year. Not in use.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannuate*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUPERANNUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *superannuate*.] The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPE'RB. *adj.* [*superbe*, French; *superbus*, Latin.] Grand, pompous; lofty, august; stately; magnificent.

SUPE'RB-LILY. *n. f.* [*methonica*, Lat.] A flower.

SUPERCA'RGO. *n. f.* [*super* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *supercargo's*, sharpers. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*super* and *celestial*.] Placed above the firmament.

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal. *Raleigh.*

Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial* waters for the purpose. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

SUPERCI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *supercilium*, Latin.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial, arbitrary; despotick; overbearing.

Those who are once civil courteous, within a small time after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exceptious, that they are short of the true character of friendship. *South.*

Several *supercilious* criticks will treat an author with the greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle. *Addison.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *supercilious*.] Haughtily; dogmatically, contemptuously.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough, sent it to the king without performing the least ceremony. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *supercilious*.] Haughtiness; [illegible].

SUPERCONCEPTION. *n. f.* [*super* and *conception*.] A conception made after another conception.

Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*super* and *consequence*.] Remote consequence.

Not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the [illegible] their *superexistence* and coherences [illegible]

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *n. f.* [*super* and *crescu*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *supercrescences*, and like such as, living upon the stock of others, are termed parasitical plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERE'MINENCE. } *n. f.* [*super* and *eminence*, Latin.] Uncom-
SUPERE'MINENCY } mon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the archbishop of York. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *adj.* [*super* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in saints a decent virtue, so the testification thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only argueth a sound apprehension of his *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfu- [illegible] *Hooker.*

To SUPERE'ROGATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late,
I heard an eccho *supererogate*
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the hiccup o'er and o'er *Cleaveland.*

Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious sectators have *supererogated* in observance. *Glanv. Scepf.*

SUPEREROGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *supererogate*.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*; that no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY. *adj.* [from *supere rogate*.] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence. *Howel.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*super* and *excellent*.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse: suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *n. f.* [*super* and *excrescence*.] Something superfluously growing.

As the eschar separated between the scarifications, I rubbed the *superexcrescence* of flesh with the vitriol stone. *Wiseman.*

To SUPERFE'TATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *fœtus*, Latin.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *Grew's Museum.*

SUPERFETA'TION. *n. f.* [*superfetation*, French; from *superfetate*.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Quincy.*

Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the bough that putteth it forth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If the *superfetation* be made with considerable intermission, the latter most commonly becomes abortive, for the first being confirmed, engrosseth the aliment from the other. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE. *n. f.* [*superficie*, Fr. *superficies*, Latin.] Outside; surface.

Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*superficiel*, Fr. from *superficies*, Latin.]

1. Lying on the surface, not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon.*

From these phænomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, or cogitation, by those fleeting *superficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*

2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

Thus *superficial* take
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. Shallow; not profound; smattering, not learned.

That knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of those works. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *superficial*.] The quality of being superficial.

By these salts the colours of bodies receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity. *Brown.*

SUPERFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *superficial*.]

1. On the surface; not below the surface.

2. Without penetration; without close [illegible]

Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* observed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His eye so *superficially* surveys
These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

You have said well;
But on the cause and question now in hand,
Have glozed but *superficially*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

I have [illegible] *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIALNESS. *n.* [illegible]

1. Shallowness; position on the surface.

2. Slight knowledge, false appearance; show without substance.

SUPERFICIES. n. f. [Latin.] Outside; surface; superfice.

He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line. *Sandys.*

A convex mirrour makes objects in the middle to come out from the *superficies*: the painter must, in respect of the light and shadows of his figures, give them more relievo. *Dryden.*

SUPERFINE. *adj.* [*super* and *fine*.] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of the philosopher's stone: to which also other *superfine* chymists draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Estrange.*

If you observe your cyder, by interposing it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called [illegible]

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *n. f.* [*super* and *fluito*, Latin.] The act of floating above.

Sperma ceti, which is a *superfluitance* on the sea, is not the sperm of a whale. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *adj.* [*superfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affordeth a cream or fatness on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bottom: out of the cream, or *superfluitants*, the finest dishes are made; out of the residence, the coarser. *Brown.*

SUPERFLUITY.

SUPERFLU'ITY. *n. f.* [*superfluité*, Fr from *superfluous*] More than enough; plenty beyond use or neceſſity.

Having this way eaſed the church, as they thought, of *superfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even thoſe things which alſo had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as ſick that ſurfeit with too much, as they that ſtarve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happineſs to be ſeated in the mean: *ſuperfluity* comes ſooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakeſpeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is ſtill to be preferred before a troubled *ſuperfluity*. *Sucking.*

Like the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine that *ſuperfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* [*ſuperfluus*, Lat. from *ſuper* and *fluo*, Fr] Exuberant, more than enough; unneceſſary; offenſive by being more than ſufficient.

I think it *ſuperfluous* to uſe any words of a ſubject ſo praiſed in itſelf as it needs no praiſes. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaſeth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it muſt then appear *ſuperfluous*

Our *ſuperfluous* lacqueys and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd
At a *ſuperfluous* r[illegible]

A[illegible] nothing miſtring to the ſaints, it is *ſuperfluous* to write. 2 *Corinthians.*

Horace will our *ſuperfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and ſet our [illegible]
If ye know,
Why aſk ye, and *ſuperfluous* beg [illegible]
Your meſſage, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſuperfluous*] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *n. f.* [*ſuper* and *fluxus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take phyſick, pomp,
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the *ſuperflux* to them. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SU[illegible]PERCONCEPTION. *n. f.* [from *ſuper* and *conception*] Surperception; ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

It is ſometimes ſo extremely violent, that it forces the *ſuperincumbent* ſtrata; breaks them all throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *induco*, Latin]

1. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe.

Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething extraneous and *ſuperinduced*. *Locke.*

In children, ſavages, and ill-natured people, learning not having caſt their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *ſuperinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded thoſe fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

To *ſuperinduce* any virtue upon a perſon, take the living creature in which that [illegible] *Ray.*

Cuſtom and corruption *ſuperinduce* upon us a kind of neceſſity of going on as we began. *L'Eſtrange.*

Father is a notion *ſuperinduced* to the ſubſtance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long cuſtom of ſinning *ſuperinduces* upon the ſoul new and abſurd deſires, like the diſtemper of the ſoul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *n. f.* [from *ſuper* and *induce*.] The act of ſuperinducing.

A [illegible]nd nation is but the firſt rude draught of virtue; the *ſuperinduction* of ill habits quickly deface it. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *n. f.* [*ſuper* and *injection*] An injection ſucceeding upon another. *Dict.*

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *n. f.* [*ſuper* and *inſtitution*.] [In law] One inſtitution upon another; as if A be inſtituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be inſtituted and admitted by the preſentation of another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTEND. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *intend*.] To overſee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council who may *ſuperintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

This argues deſign, and a *ſuperintending* wiſdom, power and providence in this ſpecial buſineſs of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, [illegible] with ſuperior knowledge, to overſee Perſia and Greece of old; or if any ſuch *ſuperintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *n. f.* [from *ſuper* and *intend*] Supe-
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } rintendence; the act of overlooking with authority.

Such an univerſal *ſuperintendency* has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the moſt minute and inconſiderable things. [illegible]

The divine providence, [illegible] being of every man, is yet more obſervable in its *ſuperintendency* over ſocieties. [illegible]

An admirable indication of the divine *ſuperintendence* a management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperintendant*, Fr. from *ſuperintendens*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brama, one Devendre is the *ſuperintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to ſee themſelves conducted by thoſe who act under the care of a ſupreme being, and who think themſelves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addiſon.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperior*] Pre-eminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperiour, but he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the formal reaſon of it; whereas mere excellency without *ſuperiority* doth not require any ſubjection but only eſtimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The perſon who adviſes, does in that particular exerciſe a *ſuperiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or [illegible]

SUPERIOUR. *adj.* [*ſuperieur*, Fr *ſuperior*, Latin.]

1. Higher, greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another you do yourſelf right; for he that you commend is either *ſuperiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour; if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more. if he be *ſuperiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much leſs glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *ſuperior* to the people, yet not *ſuperior* to their own voluntary engagements once paſſed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppreſſed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *ſuperior* power. *L'Eſtrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happineſs, are more ſteadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not leſs happy or leſs free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *ſuperiour* underſtandings to [illegible] for not being as well dreſſed as himſelf. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the ſecond priſm, the breadth of the image was not encreaſed, but its *ſuperiour* part, which in the firſt priſm ſuffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the ſecond priſm ſuffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part which appeared red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered.

From amidſt them forth he paſs'd,
Long way through hoſtile ſcorn; which he ſuſtain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton.*

Here paſſion firſt [illegible] feat,
Commotion ſtrange! in all enjoyments elſe
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a ſpectacle more worthy than a great man *ſuperieur* to his ſufferings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SUPERIOUR. *n. ſ.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Thoſe under the great officers of ſtate, have more frequent opportunities for the exerciſe of benevolence than their [illegible]

SUPERLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raiſe a ſtyle as others can depreſs it; *ſuperlation* and overmuchneſs amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuperlatif*, Fr *ſuperlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree.

It is an uſual way to give the *ſuperlative* unto things of eminence; and when a thing is very great, preſently to define it to be the greateſt of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *ſuperlative*. *Watts.*

2. Riſing to the higheſt degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *ſuperlative*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongſt miracles; becauſe they ſeem to exceed the ſtrength of human natures, and I may do the like of *ſuperlative* and admirable holineſs. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the perſuading argument of its *ſuperlative* deſert; and common judges meaſure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compaſſion never cohabit in the ſame breaſt, which ſhews the *ſuperlative* malignity of this vice, and the baſeneſs of the mind in which it dwells. *South's Sermons.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY *adv.* [from *ſuperlative*]

1. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree.

I ſhall not ſpeak *ſuperlatively* of them, but that I may truly ſay, they are ſecond to none in the Chriſtian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the higheſt degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but *ſuperlatively* and monſtrouſly ſo in his old age. *South's Sermons.*

The Supreme Being is a ſpirit moſt excellently glorious, *ſuperlatively* powerful, wiſe and good, Creator of all things. *Bent.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperlative*] The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLU'NAR *adj.* [*ſuper* and *luna*] Not ſublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphyſicks, at a loſs,
May wander in a wilderneſs of moſs,
The head that turns at *ſuperlunar* things,
Poiſed with a tail, may ſteer on Wilkins' wings. *Dunciad.*

SUPERNAL *adj.* [*ſupernus*, Latin]

1. Having an higher poſition, locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the ſolid matter and ſubſtance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *ſupernal*, as of the globe of the earth and waters which covered it. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celeſtial, heavenly.

That *ſupernal* Judge that ſtirs good thoughts
[illegible]
To look into the bolts and ſtarts of night,
He with frequent intercourſe
Thither will ſend his winged meſſengers,
On errands of *ſupernal* grace. *Milton.*
Both glorying to have 'ſcap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd ſtrength,
Not by the ſuff'rance of *ſupernal* pow'r. *Milton.*

SUPERNA'TANT *adj.* [*ſupernatans*, Latin] Swimming above.

While the ſubſtance continued fluid, I could ſhake it with the *ſupernatant* menſtruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupernato*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *ſupernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quickſilver two drams, the diſſolution will not bear a ſtone as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Bodies are differenced by *ſupernatation*, as floating on waters; for chryſtal will ſink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderoſity than the ſpace of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only ſwim in molten metal and quickſilver. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *natura*.] Being above the powers of nature.

There reſteth either no way unto ſalvation, or if any, then ſurely a way which is *ſupernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himſelf had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cauſe we term it the myſtery or ſecret way of ſalvation. *Hooker.*

When *ſupernatural* duties are neceſſarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needleſs. *Hooker.*

The underſtanding is ſecured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *ſupernatural* aſſiſtance. *Tillotſon.*

What miſts of providence are theſe,
Through which we cannot ſee?
So ſaints by *ſupernatural* power ſet free
Are left at laſt in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *ſupernatural*.] In a manner above the courſe or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *ſupernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he aſſumed the Saviour. *South's Sermons.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *adj.* [*ſupernumerarius*, Fr. *ſuper* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, an uſual, or a round number.

Well if thrown out, as *ſupernumerary*
To my juſt number found! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In ſixty three years there may be loſt eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or ſix hours *ſupernumerary*. *Brown.*

The odd or *ſupernumerary* ſix hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the ſervices for which it is deſigned, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *ſupernumerary* expence this year. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Antiochus Eupator began to augment his fleet; but the Ro-
[illegible]

A *ſupernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and ſerves there on a future expectation of ſome prebend. *Ayliffe.*

[illegible] [illegible] on another plant.

No *ſuperplant* is a formed plant but miſletoe. *Bacon.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERABUNDANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *abundo*, Latin.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *ſuperproportion* in the cauſe, can be overcome in an inſtant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperpurgation*, Fr. *ſuper* and *purgation*.] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *ſuperpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *reflexion*.] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glaſs before and another behind, you ſhall ſee the glaſs behind with the image within the glaſs before, and again the glaſs before in that, and divers ſuch *ſuperreflexions*, till the ſpecies ſpecifical at laſt die. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſalio*, Latin, this were better written *ſuperſaliency*.] The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *ſuperſaliency*, like that of horſes. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſcribo*, Latin.] To inſcribe upon the top or outſide.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddeſs who ſent proſperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *ſuperſcribed*. *Addiſon.*

SUPERSCRIPTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſcriptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſuperſcribing.

2. That which is written on the top or outſide.

Doth this churliſh *ſuperſcription*
Portend ſome alteration in good will? *Shakeſpeare's H. VI.*

Read me the *ſuperſcription* of theſe letters. I know not which is which. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Let me love her my fill
No *ſuperſcriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name,
No thought but to improve
The gentle and quick approaches of my love. *Suckling.*

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *ſuperſcription*, in proſperous days
They ſwarm, but in adverſe withdraw their head. *Milton.*

It is enough her ſtone
May honour'd be with *ſuperſcription*
Of the ſole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by ſuperiour power; to ſet aſide.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind, and therefore in its preſent workings not controlable by reaſon, for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *ſuperſede* the workings of reaſon. *South's Sermons.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is ſuppoſed that can *ſuperſede* the known laws of natural motion. *Locke.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and ſundry caſes, in all which it ſignifies a command or requeſt to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cauſe whereupon the writ is granted. For example, a man regularly is to have ſurety of peace againſt him of whom he will ſwear that he is afraid, and the juſtice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elſewhere, this writ lieth to ſtay the juſtice from doing that, which otherwiſe he might not deny. *Cowel.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court, hath heretofore afforded it a *ſuperſedeas* from takers and purveyours. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *ſerviceable*.] Over officious; more than is neceſſary or required.

A glaſs-gazing, *ſuperſerviceable* finical rogue. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPERSTITION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperſtition*, Fr. *ſuperſtitio*, Latin.]

1. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion; obſervance of unneceſſary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

They the truth
With *ſuperſtition* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

A rev'rent fear, ſuch *ſuperſtition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then poſſeſs'd the ſwains. *Dryden.*

2. Falſe religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence, falſe worſhip.

They had certain queſtions againſt him of their own *ſuperſtition*. *Acts* xxv. 19.

3. Over-nicety; exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſuperſtitieux*, Fr. *ſuperſtitioſus*, Latin. Addicted to ſuperſtition; full of ſcruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they [illegible] shew that they honour the fire and the light *Spenser.*

Ha I
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?
[illegible] *Henry VIII*

Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art,
And to a *superstitious* eye the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton.*

A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden*

2. Over accurate, scrupulous, or needless.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *superstitious.*] In a superstitious manner.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore, not *superstitiously*, but as a divine instrument. *Bacon.*

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously, and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts's Logick.*

To SUPERSTRAI'N. *v. a.* [*super* and *strain.*] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*superstruo, superstructus*, Latin.] To build upon any thing

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one signifying that whereon our eternal hope is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded. *Hammond.*

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the virtuous Christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation [illegible]

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency and then virtue. *Decay of piety.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *superstruct.*] An edifice raised on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead, and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *superstruct.*] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE. *n. s.* *super* and *structure.*] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too. *South's Sermons.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstructure* upon the Christian religion. *Tillotson.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial

SUPERVACA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dict.*

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness. *Butler.*

To SUPERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SUPERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*superveniens*, Latin.] Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror unto it. *Brown*

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that. *Ham.*

SUPERVE'NTION. *n. s.* [from *supervene.*] The act of supervening.

To SUPERVI'SE. *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, Latin.] To oversee, to overlook; to intend.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press, in terms so feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve.*

SUPERVI'SOR. *n. s.* [from *supervise.*] An overseer; an inspector, a superintendant.

A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector [illegible] *for* of the excise.

How satisfy'd, my lord?
Would you be *supervisor*, grossly gape on? *Shakespeare.*
I am [illegible]

To SUPERVI'VE. *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *supervive*. *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION. *n. s.* [*supination*, Fr from *supine*, Latin.] The act of lying with the face upward.

SU'PINE. [*supinus*, Lat.]

1. Lying with the face upward.

Upon these divers postures in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, prone, *supine*, and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast,
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay *supine*, and forth the spirit fled *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Leaning backwards with exposure to the sun.

If the vine,
On rising ground be plac'd or hills *supine*,
[illegible] *Dryden*

3. Negligent, careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

These men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity *King Charles.*

Supine amidst our flowing store
We slept securely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies,
And all the busy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any [illegible]

SU'PINE. *n. s.* [*supinum*, Lat.] In Grammar [illegible]

SU'PINELY. *adv.* [from *supine.*]

1. With the face upward

2. Drowsily, thoughtlessly; indolently.

Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lie,
They in the summer of their age shall die, *Sandys.*

The old imprison'd king,
Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,
While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famish'd eyes.
Dryden's Lucretius.

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,
Horace, immortal bard, *supinely* laid. *Prior.*

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyself? and rather chuse
To lie *supinely*, hoping heaven will bless
Thy blighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd *Philips.*

SUPI'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *supine.*]

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to let dissenters in, considering their industry and our *supineness*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY. *n. s.* [from *supine.*]

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards.

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.

The fourth cause of errour is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *pes*, Latin] Placed under the feet.

He had slender legs, but encreased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability. *Brown.*

SU'PPER. *n. s.* [*souper*, French. See SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*. *Shakespeare.*

I'll to my book
For yet, ere *supper*-time must I perform
Much business. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Th' hour of *supper* comes unearn'd. *Milton.*

SU'PPERLESS. *adj.* [from *supper.*] Wanting supper; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed, should introduce him to the table of some great prince. *Spectator.*

She ey'd the bard, where *supperless* he sat,
And pin'd. *Pope.*

To SUPPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*supplanter*, French; *sub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, [illegible] *supplants* down he fell,
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone. *Addison.*

The thronging populace with hasty strides
Obstruct the easy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footsteps, to and fro they reel *Philips.*

2. To

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.
It is Pamelia his heart is set upon, it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me. *Sidney.*
Upon a just survey, take Titus' part,
And so *supplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*
3. To displace; to overpower, to force away
If it be fond, call it a woman's fear,
Which fear, if better reasons can *supplant*,
I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakespeare*

SUPPLA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *supplant*.] One that supplants; one that displaces.

SUPPLE. *adj.* [*souple*, French.]
1. Pliant; flexible.
The joints are more *supple* to all sorts of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*
Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend
The *supple* knee? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
And sometimes want, and sometimes run
With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*
No women are apter to spin linen weal than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*
2. Yielding, soft, not obstinate.
When we've stuff'd
These pipes and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *supple*r souls
Than in our priestlike fasts. *Shakespeare.*
Ev'n softer than thy own, of *supple*r kind,
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd *Dryden.*
If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*
3. Flattering; fawning; bending.
There is something so *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addison.*
4. That which makes supple
Each part deprav'd of *supple* government,
Shall stiff, and dark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakesp.*

To SUPPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make pliant, to make soft; to make flexible.
Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *supple*d the parts, thereby making the passages wider. *Temple.*
To *supple* a carcass, drench it in water. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make compliant.
Knaves having by their own importunate suit,
Convinc'd or *supplied* them, they cannot chuse,
But they must blab. *Shakespeare's Othello*
A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *supple*d her will, the only end of correction, she established her authority thoroughly ever after. *Locke on Education.*

To SUPPLE. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant.
The stones
Did first the rigour of their kind expel,
And *supple*d into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

SUPPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*supplement*, Fr. *supplementum*, Latin.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.
Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any maim or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*
His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours. *Rogers.*

SUPPLEME'NTAL. } *adj.* [from *supplement*.] Additional, such
SUPPLEMENTARY. } as may supply the place of what is lost or wanted.
Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defects of laws; and so tonnage and poundage were collected. *Clarendon.*
Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*
Provide his brood next Smithfield fair,
With *supplemental* hobby horses;
And happy be their infant courses. *Prior*

SUPPLENESS. *n. s.* [*souplesse*, Fr. from *supple*.]
1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.
The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Readiness of compliance, facility
Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness*. *Temple.*
A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling. *Locke*

SUPPLETORY *n. s.* [*suppletorium*, Latin.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.
That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit. *Hamm.*

SUPPLIANT *adj.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating, beseeching; precatory; submissive.
To those legions your levy
Must be *suppliant*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee. *Milton.*
The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud;
Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more. *Dryden.*
Constant to his first decree,
To bow the haughty neck, and raise the *suppliant* knee. *Prior.*

SUPPLIANT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively
A petition from a Florentine I undertook,
Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech
Of the poor *suppliant* *Shakespeare.*
When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd,
Scandal'd the *suppliants* for the people, call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Hourly suitors come:
The east with incense and the west with gold,
Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom. *Dryden.*
Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant*'s prayer *Dryden.*

SUPPLICANT. *n. s.* [from *supplicate*.] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner
The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *supplicants*, God did not withstand them. *Hooker.*
The wise *supplicant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God *Rogers.*
Abraham, instead of indulging the *supplicant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had. *Atterbury.*

To SUPPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplier*, Fr. *supplico*, Lat. from *supplex*.] To implore, to entreat, to petition submissively and humbly
Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do, a man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In *supplicating* crowds to learn their doom *Addison*

SUPPLICATION. *n. s.* [*supplication*, Fr. from *supplicate*.]
1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.
My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill. *Shakespeare.*
My mother bows,
As if Olympus to a mole-hill should
In *supplication* nod. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.
Praying with all prayer and *supplication*, with all perseverance and *supplication* for all saints. *Eph.* vi. 18.
Bend thine ear
To *supplication*; hear his sighs though mute. *Milton.*
These prove the common practice of the worship of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of *supplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens. *Stilling.*
We should testify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodness by constant prayers and *supplications* for mercy. *Taunton.*

To SUPPLY'. *v. a.* [*supplio*, Lat. *suppleer*, French.]
1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.
Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kearn *supplied* and maintained. *Spenser.*
2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford.
They were princes that had wives, sons, and nephews; and yet all these could not *supply* the comfort of friendship. *Bacon.*
I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*,
Nor did she slumber 'till that hour deny. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve.
Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
4. To serve instead of.
Burning Sharpa the banish'd sun *supply*,
And no light flies but that by which men die. *Waller.*
5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.
Nearer care *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*
6. To fill any room made vacant.
Upstare creatures to *supply* our vacant room, *Milton.*
The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*
7. To accommodate; to furnish
While trees the mountain tops with shades *supply*,
Your honour, name, and praise shall never die *Dryden.*
The reception of light must be *supplied* by some open form of the fabrick. *Wotton.*
My lover, turning away several old servants, *supplied* me with others from his own house. *Swift.*

SUPPLY'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.
I mean that now your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. 2 *Cor.* viii. 14.

Art

Art from that fund each juſt *ſupply* provides,
Works without ſhow, and without pomp preſides. *Pope.*

To SUPPO'RT. *v. a.* [*ſupporter*, French; *ſupportare*, Lat.]

1. To ſuſtain, to prop; to bear up.
Stooping to *ſupport* each flow'r of tender ſtalk. *Milton.*
The palace built by Picus, vaſt and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars ſtood *Dryden.*
The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God, the ſovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, muſt fall, not having any foundation to *ſupport* it. *Locke.*

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.
Strongly to ſuffer and *ſupport* our pains. *Milton.*
Could'ſt thou *ſupport* that burden? *Milton.*
His fierce demeanour, and inſolence,
The patience of a god could not *ſupport*. *Dryden.*

3. To endure.
She ſcarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to *ſupport* the fumes of ſleep. *Dryden.*
None can *ſupport* a diet of fleſh and water without acids, as ſalt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To ſuſtain; to keep from fainting.
With inward conſolations recompens'd,
And oft *ſupported* *Milton.*

5. [illegible]

1. Act or power of ſuſtaining.
Though the idea we have of a horſe or ſtone be but the collection of thoſe ſeveral ſenſible qualities which we find united in them, yet, becauſe we cannot conceive how they ſhould ſubſiſt alone, we ſuppoſe them exiſting in and ſupported by ſome common ſubject, which *ſupport* we denote by the name ſubſtance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *ſupport*. *Locke.*
2. Prop; ſuſtaining power.
3. Neceſſaries of life.
4. Maintainance; ſupply.

SUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*ſupportable*, French; from *ſupport*.] [illegible] *Shakſpeare* accents the firſt ſyllable.
As great to me, as late; and, *ſupportable*
To make the dear loſs, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shak. Tempeſt*
Alterations in the project of uniting Chriſtians might be rendered *ſupportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent. *Sw.*
I wiſh that whatever part of misfortunes they muſt bear, may be rendered *ſupportable* to them. *Pope.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupportable*.] The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſupport*.] Maintenance; ſup-
SUPPORTA'TION. } port. Both theſe words are obſolete.
Give ſome *ſupportance* to the bending twigs. *Shakſpeare.*
His quarrel he finds ſcarce worth taking up, therefore draw for the *ſupportance* of his vow. *Shakſp. Twelfth Night.*
[illegible]
his gain, for the *ſupportation* of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupport*.]
1. One that ſupports.
You muſt walk by us upon either hand,
And good *ſupporters* are you *Shakſ. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*
Becauſe a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a *ſupporter*, or a ſupport, is not repreſented to the mind by any diſtinct idea. *Locke.*
2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.
More might be added of helms, creſts, mantles, and *ſupporters*. *Camden.*
The ſockets and *ſupporters* of flowers are figured *Bacon.*
[illegible]
quired for beams and *ſupporters*, ſhall bear. *L'Eſtrange.*
[illegible]
holding ſet upon *ſupporters*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
3. Suſtainer; comforter.
The ſaints have a companion and *ſupporter* in all their miſeries. *South's Sermons.*
4. Maintainer; defender.
The beginning of the earl of Eſſex I muſt attribute in great part to my lord of Leiceſter, but yet as an introducer or *ſupporter*, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*
Ah examples repreſent ingratitude as ſitting on its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *ſupporters* of ſuch a reigning impiety. *South.*
Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great *ſupporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] That may be ſuppoſed.
Invincible ignorance is, in the far greateſt number of men, ready to be controuted againſt the neceſſity of their believing all the ſeverals of any *ſuppoſable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] Poſition without proof; imagination, belief.
[illegible]
oiding a weak *ſuppoſal* of our worth,
[illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from thoſe that are likely to mend our proſpect the defect of events, and ſenſible appearances, ſuffer us to proceed no further towards ſcience, than to ſimple gueſſes and tumorous *ſuppoſals*. *Glanv. Scep. Prop.*
Intereſt, with a Jew, never proceeds out upon *ſupport* at leaſt of a firm and ſufficient bottom. *South.*
Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtleſs women by bold *ſuppoſals* and offers. *Clariſſa.*

To SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuppoſer*, French, *ſuppono*, Latin.]
1. To lay or write without proof; to advance by way of argument or illuſtration without maintaining the truth of the poſition.
Suppoſe he be ſo negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough diſcipline of the cudgel is to be uſed to all. *Locke.*
2. To aſſert without proof.
It is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great aſſurance that a thing is, as we could poſſibly, *ſuppoſing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its [illegible]
3. To imagine; to believe without examination.
Tell faith Edward, thy *ſuppoſed* king,
That Lewis of France is ſending over maſkers. *Shak.*
Let not my lord *ſuppoſe* that they have ſlain all the king's [illegible]
I *ſuppoſe* we ſhould compel them to a quick reſort. *Milton.*
4. To require as previous to uſe.
This *ſuppoſeth* ſomething, without evident ground. *Hale.*
One falſhood always *ſuppoſes* another, and renders all you can ſay ſuſpected. *Fenner.*

SUPPO'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Suppoſition; poſition without proof.
That we come ſhort of our *ſuppoſe* ſo far,
That after ſeven years ſiege, yet Troy-walls ſtand? *Shakeſp.*
Is Egypt's ſafety, and the king's, and yours,
[illegible]
That he is honeſt? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SUPPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] One that ſuppoſes.
[illegible]
While counterfeit *ſuppoſers* bleer'd thine eyne. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppoſition*, French, from *ſuppoſe*.] Poſition laid down; hypotheſis; imagination yet unproved.
In ſaying he is a good man, underſtand me that he is ſufficient, yet his means are in *ſuppoſition*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sing, ſyren, for thyſelf, and I will dote,
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
And in that glorious *ſuppoſition* think
He gains by death, that hath ſuch means to die.
This is only an infallibility upon *ſuppoſition*, that if a thing be [illegible]
Such an original irreſiſtible notion is neither requiſite upon *ſuppoſition* of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſuppoſitus*, *ſuppoſititius*, Lat.] Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.
The deſtruction of Muſtapha was ſo fatal to Solyman's line, as the ſucceſſion of the Turks from Solyman is ſuſpected to be of ſtrange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *ſuppoſititious*. *Bacon.*
It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father, but that, if it ſhould ever happen, the reputed ſon muſt have been illegitimate, *ſuppoſititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addiſon.*
Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their deſtruction, as did theſe *ſuppoſititious* ones manifeſtly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſititious*.] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] Upon ſuppoſition.
The unreformed ſinner may have ſome hope *ſuppoſitively*, if he do change and repent: the honeſt penitent may hope poſitively. *Fanſhawe.*

SUPPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppoſitoire*, Fr. *ſuppoſitorium*, Latin.] A kind of ſolid clyſter.
Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore *ſuppoſitories* of honey, aloes, and rock-ſalt ought to be tried. *Arb.*

To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*ſuppremo*, *ſuppreſſus*, Lat. *ſupprimer*, Fr.]
1. To cruſh, to overpower; to overwhelm, to ſubdue, to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion.
Glo'ſter would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himſelf king and *ſuppreſs* the prince *Stat. H.VI.*
Every rebellion, when it is *ſuppreſſed*, doth make the ſubject weaker, and the prince ſtronger. *Davies on Ireland.*
Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, ſet ſharply upon them; and oppreſſing ſome of the foremoſt at them by death, *ſuppreſſed* the reſidue by fear. *Hayw.*
2. To conceal, not to tell; not to reveal.
Things not revealed, which the inviſible king,
Only omniſcient, hath *ſuppreſſed* in night *Milton.*
[illegible]
ſuſpenſe; and, in the very cluſe of her ſpeech, ſhe did recollect, mentions it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well did'ſt thou, Richard, to *ſuppreſs* thy voice;
For had the paſſions of thy heart burſt out,
I fear we ſhould have ſeen decypher'd there
More rank rous ſpight, more fe nous raging broils. *Shak.*

SUPPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppreſſion*, Fr *ſuppreſſio*, Lat. from *ſuppreſs*.]

1. The act of ſuppreſſing.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *ſuppreſſion* of theſe verſes. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppreſs*.] One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *ſuppurer*, Fr.] To generate *pus* or matter.

This diſeaſe is generally fatal: if it *ſuppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

[illegible] To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppuration*, French; from *ſuppurate*.]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *ſuppuration*, then it muſt be promoted with ſuppuratives, and opened by inciſion. *Wiſeman*

This great attrition muſt produce a great propenſity to the putreſcent alkaline condition of the fluids, and conſequently to *ſuppurations*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

2. The matter ſuppurated.

The great phyſician of ſouls ſometimes cannot cure without cutting us: ſin has feſtered inwardly, and he muſt launce the impoſthume, to let out death with the *ſuppuration*. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuppuratif*, French, from *ſuppurate*.] Digeſtive, generating matter.

SUPPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupputation*, French; *ſupputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From theſe differing properties of day and year ariſe difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *ſupputation* of time in [illegible] *Ld. of Law.*

The Jews ſaw every day their Meſſiah ſtill farther removed from them; that the promiſes of their doctors, about his ſpeedy manifeſtations, were falſe, that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer underſtand, were covered with obſcurity; that all the *ſupputations* of time either terminated in Jeſus Chriſt, or were without a period. *Weſt.*

To SUPPU'TE. *v. a.* [from *ſupputo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate.

SUPRA, [Latin] in compoſition, ſignifies *above*, or *before*.

SUPRALAPSARY. *adj.* [*ſupra* and *lapſus*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *adj.* [*ſupra* and *vulgus*.] Above the vulgar.

None of theſe motives can prevail with a man to furniſh himſelf with *ſupravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupreme*.] Higheſt place; highest authority, ſtate of being ſupreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your diſcipline admitteth no ſtanding inequality of courts, no ſpiritual judge to have any ordinary ſuperior on earth, but as many *ſupremacies* as there are pariſhes and ſeveral congregations. *Hooker.*

As we under heav'n are ſupreme head,
So, under him, that great *ſupremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

I am aſham'd that women
Seek for rule, *ſupremacy*, and ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and obey. *Shakeſp.*

Put to proof his high *ſupremacy*,
Whether upheld by ſtrength, or chance, or fate. *Milton*

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn proteſtants after he had caſt off the pope's *ſupremacy*. *Swift*

You're formed by nature for this *ſupremacy*, which is already granted from the diſtinguiſhing character of your writing. *Dryden to Dorſet.*

To deny him this *ſupremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*

From ſome wild cars that from their maſters ran,
Abhorring the *ſupremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden*

SUPREME. *adj.* [*ſupremus*, Latin.]

1. Higheſt in dignity, higheſt in authority. It may be obſerved that *ſuperiour* is uſed often of local elevation, but *ſupreme* only of intellectual or political.

As no man ſerveth God, and loveth him not; ſo neither can any man ſincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that ſin which is the higheſt degree of treaſon againſt the *ſupreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whoſe divine authority and power it inveſteth others. *Hooker.*

The god of ſoldiers,
With the conſent of *ſupreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleneſs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

This ſtrength, the ſeat of Deity *ſupreme*. *Milton.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

2. Higheſt; moſt excellent.

My ſoul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *ſupreme*, how ſoon confuſion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

No ſingle virtue we could moſt commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For ſhe was all in that *ſupreme* degree,
That as no one prevail'd, ſo all was ſhe. *Dryden.*

To him both heav'n
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *ſupreme* command *Dryden*

SUPREMELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the higheſt degree.

The ſtarving chemiſt in his [illegible]
Supremely bleſt, the poet in his muſe. *Pope.*

SUR. [*ſur*, French.] In compoſition, means *upon* or *over and above*.

SURADDITION. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *addition*.] Something added to the name.

He ſerv'd with glory and admir'd ſucceſs,
So gain'd the *ſuraddition*, Leonatus. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

SU'RAL. *adj.* [from *ſura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inſide of the calf of his leg, into the *ſural* artery. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſure*.] Warrant, ſecurity; aſſurance.

Give ſome *ſurance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels. *Shakeſp.*

To SURBA'TE. *v. n.* [*ſolbatir*, French.] To bruiſe and batter the feet with travel; to harraſs; to fatigue.

Their march they continued all that night, the horſemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them, however they could not but be extremely weary and *ſurbated*. *Clarendon.*

Chalky land *ſurbates* and ſpoils oxens feet. *Martimer.*

SURBE'T. The participle paſſive of *ſurbeat*.

A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Eſpy a traveller with feet *ſurbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Fairy Queen*

To SURCE'ASE. *v. n.* [*ſur* and *ceſſer*, French; *ceſſo*, Latin.]

1. To be at an end; to ſtop; to ceaſe; to be no longer in uſe or being.

Small favours will my prayers increaſe:
Granting my ſuit, you give me all;
And then my prayers muſt needs *ſurceaſe*;
For I have made your godhead frail *Donne.*

2. To leave off; to practiſe no longer, to refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to deſpair, that creatures unworthy ſhall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *ſurceaſe* from prayers, as bootleſs or fruitleſs offices, were to him no leſs injurious than pernicious to our own ſouls. *Hooker.*

Nor did the Britiſh ſquadrons now *ſurceaſe*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtop; to put to an end. Obſolete.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace,
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *ſurceaſe*. *Spenſer.*

SURCEA'SE. *n. ſ.* Ceſſation; ſtop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your diſcipline were fully planted, even to ſend out your writs of *ſurceaſe* unto all courts of England for the moſt things handled in them. *Hooker.*

SURCHA'RGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurcharge*, French; from the verb.] Overburthen; more than can be well born.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *ſurcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the firſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

An object of *ſurcharge* or exceſs deſtroyeth the ſenſe; as the light of the ſun, the eye; a violent ſound near the ear, the hearing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The moral fits make the raging of a lion to be a *ſurcharge* of one madneſs upon another. *L'Eſtrange*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſurcharger*, French.] To overload; to overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reaſonable rent, which they called Romeſcot, the which might not *ſurcharge* the tenant or freeholder. *Spenſer on Ireland*

Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have ſuddenly ſurpriſed his enemy, *ſurcharged* with the pleaſures of ſo rich a city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

More remov'd,
Leſt heav'n *ſurcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He ceas'd, diſcerning Adam with ſuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When graceful ſorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure ſhe is dreſs'd in Meleſinda's tears
Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a roſe *ſurcharg'd* with morning dew *Dryden.*

SURCINGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *cingulum*, Latin.]
1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horſe.
2. The girdle of a caſſock.

Deftly he choſe the *ſurcingle* and gown, *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurculus*, Latin.] A ſhoot; a twig; a ſucker. Not in general uſe.

It is an arboreous excreſcence, or ſuperplant, which the tree cannot aſſimilate, and therefore ſprouteth not forth in boughs and *ſurcles* of the ſame ſhape unto the tree. *Brown.*

The baſilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward ſendeth two *ſurcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſurcot*, old French, *ſur* and *coat*.] A ſhort coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of ſtate, parliament-robes, the *ſurcoat*, and mantle. *Camden*

The commons were beſotted in exceſs of apparel, in wide *ſurcoats* reaching to their loins. *Camden.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their ſwords, their ſhields, their *ſurcoats* were the ſame. *Dry*

SURD. *adj.* [*ſurdus*, Latin.]
1. Deaf, wanting the ſenſe of hearing.
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
3. Not expreſſed by any term.

SURE. *adj.* [*ſeure*, French.]
1. Certain, aſſuring; infallible.

The teſtimony of the Lord is *ſure*, and giveth wiſdom unto the ſimple. *Pſalm* xix. 7.

Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How he can,
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *ſure*. *Milt. Parad. L.* 9

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond ſea is valued according to the ſilver in it; ſending it in bullion is the ſafeſt way, and the weighteſt is beſt to go. *Locke.*

3. Confident, undoubting, certainly knowing.

Friar Laurence met them both,
Him he knew well, and gueſs'd that it was ſhe;
But, being maſk'd, he was not *ſure* of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let no man ſeek what may befal;
Evil he may be *ſure*. *Milton.*

The youngeſt in the morning are not *ſure*
That 'till the night their life they can ſecure. *Denham.*

White ſcore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye again?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of ſucceſs,
Sure of a ſhare, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you had nothing new in the matter, I am *ſure* much leſs will you in the ſtile. *Wake.*

Be ſilent always, when you doubt your ſenſe;
And ſpeak, though *ſure*, with ſeeming diffidence. *Pope.*

4. Safe; firm; certain; paſt doubt or danger.

Thy kingdom ſhall be *ſure* unto thee, after that thou ſhalt have known that the heavens do rule. *Dan.* iv. 26

He bad me make *ſure* of the bear, before I ſell his ſkin. *L'Eſt*

They would make others on both ſides *ſure* of pleaſing, in preference to inſtruction. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

They have a nearer and *ſurer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their paſſions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*

A peace cannot fail us, provided we make *ſure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,
And I'll make *ſure* he never ſhall be for thee *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *ſure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

Make Cato *ſure*, and give up Utica,
Cæſar will never refuſe thee ſuch a trifle. *Addiſon's Cato.*

They have reaſon to make all actions worthy of obſervation, which are *ſure* to be obſerved. *Atterbury.*

5. Firm; ſtable; not liable to failure.

Thou the gar and wear'ſt ſucceſſively;
Yet though thou ſtand'ſt more *ſure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

I wiſh your horſes ſwift and *ſure* of foot,
And ſo I do commend you to their backs. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The *ſureſt* guard is innocence. *Roſcommon.*

Partition firm and *ſure* the waters to divide. *Milton.*

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I perſuade myſelf that the way I have purſued, being conformable to truth, lays thoſe foundations *ſurer*. *Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth aſſenting faith relies
Thus manifeſt of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded on a ſafe maternal name. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. This is a various expreſſion: more properly *be ſure*.

Objects of ſenſe would then determine the views of all ſuch, *to be ſure*, who converſed perpetually with them *Atterbury.*

Though the chymiſt could not calcine the *caput mortuum*, to obtain its fixed ſalt, *to be ſure* it muſt have ſome. *Arbuthnot*

SURE. *adv.* [*ſurement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt, doubtleſs. It is generally without emphaſis; and, notwithſtanding its original meaning, expreſſes rather doubt than aſſurance.

Something, *ſure*, of ſtate
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her looks were fluſh'd, and fallen was her mien,
That *ſure* the virgin goddeſs, had ſhe been
Aught but a virgin, muſt the guilt have ſeen. *Addiſon.*

Sure the queen would with him ſtill unknown:
She loaths, deteſts him, flies his hated preſence. *Smith.*

Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deſerves better uſage than a bad critick. *Pope.*

SUREFO'OTED. *adj.* [*ſure* and *foot*.] Treading firmly; not ſtumbling.

True earneſt ſorrows, rooted miſeries,
Anguiſh in grain, vexations ripe and brown,
Surefooted griefs, ſolid calamities. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſure*.]
1. Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt. It is often uſed rather to intend and ſtrengthen the meaning of the ſentence, than with any diſtinct and explicable meaning.

In the day that thou eateſt thereof thou ſhalt *ſurely* die. *Gen.*

Thou *ſurely* hadſt not come ſole fugitive. *Milton.*

He that created ſomething out of nothing, *ſurely* can raiſe great things out of ſmall. *South.*

The curious have thought the moſt minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and *ſurely* the conſideration of their wealth is at leaſt of as great importance as grammatical criticiſms. *Arb.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh righteouſly, walketh *ſurely*.

SU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſure*.] Certainty.

He diverted himſelf with the ſpeculation of the ſeed of coral; and for more *ſureneſs* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SU'RETISHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurety*.] The office of a ſurety or bondſman; the act of being bound for another.

Hath not the greateſt ſlaughter of armies been effected by ſtratagem? And have not the faireſt eſtates been deſtroyed by *ſuretiſhip*? *South.*

Idly, like priſoners, which whole months will ſwear
That only *ſuretiſhip* hath brought them there. *Donne.*

If here not clear'd, no *ſuretiſhip* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol. *Denham.*

SU'RETY. *n. ſ.* [*ſureté*, French.]
1. Certainty; indubitableneſs.

There the princeſſes determining to bathe, thought it was ſo privileged a place as no body durſt preſume to come thither; yet, for the more *ſurety*, they looked round about. *Sidney*

Know of a *ſurety* that thy ſeed ſhall be a ſtranger. *Gen.* xv.

2. Foundation of ſtability, ſupport.

Hold, as you your's, while our obedience holds;
On other *ſurety* none. *Milton.*

3. Evidence, aſſeveration, confirmation.

She call'd the ſaints to *ſurety*,
That ſhe would never put it from her finger,
Unleſs ſhe gave it to yourſelf *Shakeſpeare*

4. Security againſt loſs or damage; ſecurity for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thouſand more, in *ſurety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us *Shakeſpeare*

5. Hoſtage; bondſman; one that gives ſecurity for another, one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greateſt in the Chriſtian world
Shall be my *ſurety*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well*

I will be *ſurety* for him; of my hand ſhalt thou require him. *Gen.* xliii. 9

Yet be not *ſurety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a perſonal debt. I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others preſented with the defires of the parents, and interceſſion of *ſureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptiſm into the ſchool of Chriſt *Hammond*

SU'RFACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *face*, French.] Superficies, outſide, ſuperfice. It is accented by *Addiſon* on the laſt ſyllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright *ſurface*
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we ſtand *Milton.*

All their *ſurfaces* ſhall be truly plain, or truly ſpherical, and look all the ſame way, ſo as together to compoſe one even *ſurface*. *Newton's Opt.*

Errours like ſtraws upon the ſurface flow
He who would ſearch for pearls muſt dive below *Dryden.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from *ſur* and *faire*, French, *to do more than enough, to overdo*.] To feed with meat or drink to diſtaſte; to cram overmuch.

The

The *furfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with fnores. *Shakefpeare.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to fatiety and ficknefs.
The commonwealth is ſick of their own choice,
Their over-greedy love hath *furfeited*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
They are as ſick that *furfeit* with too much, as they that ſtarve with nothing. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Take heed leſt your hearts be overcharged with *furfeiting* and drunkenneſs. *Luke* xxi. 34.
Though ſome had ſo *furfeited* in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generoſity of the Spaniards ſent them all home. *Clarendon.*
They muſt be let looſe to the childiſh play they fancy, which they ſhould be weaned from, by being made to *furfeit* of it. *Locke.*

SU'RFEIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sickneſs or fatiety cauſed by overfulneſs.
When we are ſick in fortune, often the *furfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon and ſtars. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
How ill white hairs become a fool and jeſter.
I have long dream'd of ſuch a kind of man,
So *furfeit* ſwell'd, ſo old, and ſo profane. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*
Now comes the ſick hour that his *furfeit* made,
Now ſhall he try his friends that flatter'd him. *Shak. R. II.*
Thou'ſt years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the wars *furfeits*, to go rove with one
That's yet unbruis'd *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*
Why, diſeaſe, do'ſt thou moleſt
Ladies, and of them thou beſt?
Do not men grow ſick of rites,
To thy altars, by their
Spent in *furfeits*? *Ben. Johnſon*
Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Peace, which he lov'd in life, did ſend
Her hand to bring him to his end,
When age and death co'ld for the ſcore,
No *furfeits* were to reckon for *Craſhaw*

Has ta'en himſelf a *furfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not ſafe that we ſhould taſte it. *Otway.*

SU'RFEITER. *n. ſ.* [from *furfeit*] One who riots; a glutton.
I did not think
This am'rous *furfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For ſuch a petty war. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

SU'RFEITWATER. *n. ſ.* [*furfeit* and *water*] Water that cures ſurfeits.
A little cold-diſtilled poppywater, which is the true *furfeit-water*, with eaſe and abſtinence, often ends diſtempers in the beginning *Locke.*

SURGE. *n. ſ.* [from *furgo*, Latin.] A ſwelling ſea; wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water; billow, wave.
The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging *furges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenſer.*
The wind ſhak'd *furge*, with high and monſtrous main,
Seems to caſt water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever fixed pole
I never did like moleſtation view
On the enchafed flood *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
He trod the water,
Whoſe enmity he flung aſide, and breaſted
The *furge* moſt ſwoln that met him. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*
It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompaſſionate *furges* *Sandys.*
The ſulph'rous hail
Shot after us in ſtorm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *furge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n received us falling. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
He ſweeps the ſkies, and clears the cloudy North
He ſits aloft, and with impetuous roar
Purſues the foaming *furges* to the ſhore. *Dryden.*
Iberus, near Ilneas's ſwelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *furges* ſweep
In heaps his ſlaughter'd ſons into the deep. *Pope.*

To SURGE. *v. n.* [from *furgo*, Latin.] To ſwell; to riſe high.
From midſt of all the main
The *furging* waters like a mountain riſe. *Fairy Queen.*
He, all in rage, his ſea god ſire beſought,
Some curſed vengeance on his ſon to take,
From whom *furging* gulfs two monſters ſtraight were brought. *F. Q.*
Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds
And *furging* waves, as mountains, to aſſault
Heav'n's height, and with the centre mix the pole. *Milton.*
Not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear,
Circular base of riſing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *furging* maze! *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
Surging waves againſt a ſolid rock,
Though all to ſhivers daſh'd, th' aſſault renew,
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted by converſation from *chirurgeon*] One who cures by manual operation; one whoſe duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the phyſician.
The wound was paſt the cure of a better *ſurgeon* than myſelf, ſo as I could but receive ſome few of her dying words. *Sid.*
I meddle with no woman's matters, but with ſhal, I am a *ſurgeon* to old ſhoes. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
He that hath wounded his neighbour, is tied to the expences of the *ſurgeon*, and other incidences.
Though moſt were ſorely wounded, none were ſlain:
The *ſurgeons* ſoon depoſ'd them of their arms,
And ſome with ſalves they cure. *Dryden.*

SU'RGEONRY. } *n. ſ.* [for *chirurgery*.] The act of curing by
SU'RGERY. } manual operation.
It would ſeem very evil *ſurgery* to cut off every unſound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good ſervice. *Spenſer.*
A ſtrangely viſited people,
The mere deſpair of *ſurgery*, he cures. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
They are often tarr'd over with the *ſurgery* of our ſheep, and would you have us kiſs tar? *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'RGY. *adj.* [from *ſurge*.] Riſing in billows.
What cauſe hath led you to the Spartan court?
Do public or domeſtick cares conſtrain
This toilſome voyage o'er the *ſurgy* main? *Pope.*

SU'RLILY. *adv.* [from *ſurly*] In a ſurly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurly*.] Gloomy moroſeneſs; ſour anger.
Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets, for none the greeting will return,
But in dumb *ſurlineſs*, each armed with care,
His foe proleſt, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING *n. ſ.* [from *ſurly*] A ſour moroſe fellow. Not uſed.
Theſe four *ſurlings* are to be commended to four Gadſhard *Camden.*

SURLY. *adj.* [from *yrn*, four, Saxon.] Gloomily moroſe; rough; uncivil; four, ſullenly angry.
'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *ſurly* groom,
That take it on you at the firſt ſo roundly. *Shakeſpeare.*
That *ſurly* ſpirit, melancholy,
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which elſe runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that idiot laughter keep mens eyes,
And ſtrain their cheeks to idle merriment. *Shakeſ. K. John.*
Againſt the Capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went *ſurly* by,
Without annoying me. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar*
Repuls'd by *ſurly* grooms, who wait before
The ſleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*
What if among the country tribe
You loſt a place, and ſav'd a bribe?
And then in *ſurly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce againſt the whigs harangu'd? *Stepney.*
The zephyrs floating looſe, the timely rains,
Now ſoften'd into joy the *ſurly* ſtorms. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To SURMISE. *v. a.* [*ſurmiſe*, French.] To ſuſpect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge
Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of ſenſe, yea ſomewhat above capacity of reaſon, ſomewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation it rather *ſurmiſeth* than conceiveth; ſomewhat it ſeeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive deſire thereof doth ſo incite it, that all other known delights and pleaſures are laid aſide, and they give place to the ſearch of this but only ſuſpected deſire. *Hooker.*
Of queſtions and ſtrifes of words cometh envy, railings, and evil *ſurmiſings* 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.
Surmiſe not
His preſence to theſe narrow bounds confin'd. *Milt.*
It wafted nearer yet, and then ſhe knew
That what before ſhe but *ſurmiſ'd*, was true. *Dryden.*
This change was not wrought by altering the form or poſition of the earth, as was *ſurmiſed* by a very learned man, but by diſſolving it. *Woodward.*

SURMISE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurmiſe*, French.] Imperfect notion; ſuſpicion; imagination not ſupported by knowledge
To let go private *ſurmiſes*, whereby the thing itſelf is not made better or worſe; if juſt and allowable reaſons might lead them to do as they did, then are theſe cenſures iniquitous. *Hooker.*
They were by law of that proud tyranneſs,
Provoked with wrath, and envy's falſe *ſurmiſe*,
Condemned to that dungeon mercileſs,
Where they ſhould live a woe, and die in wretchedneſs. *F. Q.*
Aaron is gone, and my compaſſionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by *ſurmiſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*
My thought, whoſe murthering yet is but fantaſtical,
Shakes ſo my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in *ſurmiſe*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
We double honour gain
From his *ſurmiſe* prov'd falſe. *Milton*

No

No ſooner did they eſpy the Engliſh turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their ſhipping: this *furmiſe* was occaſioned, for that the Engliſh ſhips removed the day before. *Hayward.*

Hence guilty joys, diſtaſtes, *furmiſes*,
Falſe oaths, falſe tears, deceits, diſguiſes. *Pope.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually [illegible] upon ſmall *ſurmiſes*. *South.*

To SURMOUNT *v. a.* [*ſurmonter*, French.]

1. To riſe above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, over-reach and *ſurmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no reſiſtance was made, the Engliſh had much ado to *ſurmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greateſt part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly eſcaped to the Perſian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *ſurmounted* its baſe ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Perſian fleet; but he rather choſe a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To ſurpaſs, to exceed.

What *ſurmounts* the reach
Of human ſenſe, I ſhall delineate ſo,
By likening ſpiritual to corporeal forms,
As may expreſs them beſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *ſurmount*.] Conquerable; ſuperable.

SU'RMULLET. *n. ſ.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SU'RNAME. *n. ſ.* [*ſurnom*, French.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Chriſtian name.

Many which were mere Engliſh joined with the Iriſh againſt the king, taking on them Iriſh habits and cuſtoms, which could never ſince be clean wiped away, of which ſort be moſt of the *ſurnames* that end in *an*, as Hernan, Shinan, and Mangan, which now account themſelves natural Iriſh. *Spenſer.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *ſurname* alſo of Barbaroſſa, began to aſpire unto the empire of all that part of Africk. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The epithets of great men, monſieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *ſurnames*, and repeated as ſuch. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witneſs may
My *ſurname* Coriolanus the painful ſervice,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that *ſurname*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

To SU'RNAME *v. a.* [*ſurnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

The people of Rome have by common voice,
In election for the Roman empire,
Choſen Andronicus, *ſurnamed* Pius. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

Another ſhall ſubſcribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *ſurname* himſelf by the name of Iſrael. *Iſ.* xliv. 5.

Pyreicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a ſcullery, rogues together by the ears, was *ſurnamed* Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

How he, *ſurnam'd* of Africa, diſmiſs'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton.*

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *ſurnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

To SURPASS. *v. a.* [*ſurpaſſer*, French.] To excel; to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Pert le the iſle, the temple much *ſurpaſſing*
The common praiſe it bears. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

O, by what name, for thou above all theſe,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpaſſeſt far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this univerſe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in ſtrength and courage *ſurpaſſed* the reſt of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whoſe heav'nly form her fellows did *ſurpaſs*,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*

Under or near the Line are mountains, which, for bigneſs and number, *ſurpaſs* thoſe of colder countries, as much as the heat there *ſurpaſſes* that of thoſe countries. *Woodward.*

SURPA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *ſurpaſs*.] Excellent in an high degree.

O thou! that with *ſurpaſſing* glory crown'd,
Look'ſt from thy ſole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

His miracles proved him to be ſent from God, not more by that infinite power that was ſeen in them, than by that *ſurpaſſing* goodneſs they demonſtrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SU'RPLICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurpelis*, *ſurplis*, Fr. *ſuperpelliceum*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration.

It will wear the *ſurplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

The cinctus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *ſurplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung looſe, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addiſon.*

SU'RPLUS. SURPLU'SAGE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *plus*, French.] A ſupernumerary part, overplus; what remains when uſe is ſatisfied.

If then thee liſt my offered grace to uſe,
Take what thou pleaſe of all this *ſurpluſage*;
If thee liſt not, leave have thou to refuſe. *Spenſer.*

That you have vouchſaf'd my poor houſe to viſit,
It is a *ſurplus* of your grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *ſurplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

We made a ſubſtance ſo diſpoſed to fluidity, that by ſo ſmall an agitation as only the *ſurpluſage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a Winter's day, above what it hath in the firſt part. *Boyle.*

The officers ſpent all, ſo as there was no *ſurpluſage* of treaſure, and yet that all was not ſufficient. *Davies.*

Whatſoever degrees of aſſent one affords a propoſition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *ſurpluſage* of aſſurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRISAL. SURPRI'SE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſurpriſe*, French; from the verb.]

1. The act of taking unawares, the ſtate of being taken unawares.

Parents ſhould mark heedfully the witty excuſes of their children, eſpecially at ſuddains and *ſurpriſals*, but rather mark than pamper them. *Hutton.*

Thus let him know,
Leſt, wilfully tranſgreſſing, he pretend
Surpriſal, unadmoniſh'd, unforewarn'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I ſet aſide the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hiſpaniola, as *ſurpriſes* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This ſtrange *ſurpriſal* put the knight
And wrathful ſquire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vaſt difference between them, as vaſt as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *ſurpriſe* and ſet purpoſe. *South.*

2. A diſh, I ſuppoſe, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in diſguiſe,
Or that fantaſtick diſh ſome call *ſurpriſe*. *King's Cookery.*

3. Sudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*ſurpris*, French, from *ſurprendre*.]

1. To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly.

The caſtle of Macduff I will *ſurpriſe*,
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' ſword
His wife, his babes, and all unfortunate ſouls
That trace him in his line.
Now do our ears before our eyes,
Like men in maſks,
Diſcover who'd the ſtate *ſurpriſe*,
And who reſiſts. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Her well bewa
Leſt, by ſome fair appearing good *ſurpriſ'd*,
She dictate falſe, and miſinform the will. *Milton.*

How ſhall he keep, what, ſleeping or awake,
A weaker may *ſurpriſe*, a ſtronger take! *Pope.*

Who can ſpeak
The mingled paſſions that *ſurpriſe'd* his heart! *Thomſon.*

2. To aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful.

People were not ſo much frighted as *ſurpriſed* at the bigneſs of the camel. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To confuſe or perplex by ſomething ſudden.

Up he ſtarts, diſcover'd and *ſurpriſ'd*.

SURPRI'SING. *participial adj.* [from *ſurpriſe*.] Wonderful, raiſing ſudden wonder or concern.

The greateſt actions of a celebrated perſon, however *ſurpriſing* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſurpriſing*.] To a degree that raiſes wonder; in a manner that raiſes wonder.

If out of theſe ten thouſand we ſhould take the men that are employed in publick buſineſs, the number of thoſe who remain will be *ſurpriſingly* little. *Addiſon.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *cuider*, old Fr. to think.] Overweening; pride; inſolence. Obſolete.

They overcommen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to filth for their vile *ſurquedry*. *Fairy Q.*

Late born modeſty
Hath got ſuch root in eaſy waxen hearts,
That men may not themſelves their own good parts
Extol, without ſuſpect of *ſurquedry*. *Donne.*

SURREBU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A ſecond rebutter, anſwer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſurrejoindre*, French.] [In law.] A ſecond defence of the plaintiff's action, oppoſite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey.*

To SURRENDER. *v. a.* [*ſurrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches ſerve not only to make them publick, but further alſo to *ſurrender* up that right which

their founders might have in them, and to make
felf their owner. *Hooker.*

2. To deliver up an enemy.

Ripe age bade him *furrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate. *Fairfax.*

He willing to *furrender* up the caſtle, forbade his ſoldiers to have any talk with the enemy *Knolles.*

To SURRENDER. *v. n.* To yield, to give ones ſelf up.

This mighty Archimedes too *furrenders* now. *Glanville*

SURRENDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprov'd,
And meek *furrender*, half-embracing leand
On our firſt father. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Having muſtered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *furrender*; aſſerting, from a miſtaken computation, that all theſe will not come up to near the quantity requiſite *Woodward.*

Juba's *furrender*
Would give up Africk unto Cæſar's hands. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of reſigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with ſuch diſpoſition as he bears, this act of his *furrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakeſpeare.*

That hope quickly vaniſhed upon the undoubted intelligence of that *furrender* *Clarendon.*

As oppreſſed ſtates made themſelves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, ſo we ſhould have made an entire *furrender* of ourſelves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverance. *Decay of Piety*

In paſſing a thing away by deed of gift, are required a *furrender* on the giver's part, of all the property he has in it, and to the making of a thing ſacred, its *furrender* by its right owner is neceſſary *South's Sermons*

SURREPTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſurreptus*, Latin.] Surpriſe; ſudden and unperceived invaſion

Sins compatible with a regenerate eſtate, are ſins of a ſudden *ſurreption.* *Hammond.*

SURREPTITIOUS. *adj.* [*ſurreptitius*, Latin.] Done by ſtealth, gotten or procured fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not tranſlated the firſt; perhaps ſuppoſing it *ſurreptitious*, or unworthy ſo great an aſſertion *Brown.*

The Maſorites numbred not only the ſections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Teſtament, the better to ſecure it from *ſurreptitious* practices. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *ſurreptitious* ones have rendered neceſſary. *Letter to Publ. of Pope's Dunciad*

SURREPTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſurreptitious.*] By ſtealth; fraudulently.

Thou haſt got it more *ſurreptitiouſly* than he did, and with leſs effect. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

To SURROGATE. *v. a.* [*ſurrogo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another

SURROGATE *n. ſ.* [*ſurrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate, the deputy of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

To SURROUND *v. a.* [*ſurronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompaſs; to incloſe on all ſides.

Yelling monſters that with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me, as thou ſaweſt. *Milton.*
Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*
Bad angels ſeen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, nether, and *ſurrounding* fires. *Milton.*

As the bodies that *ſurround* us diverſly affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impreſſions *Locke.*

SURSOLID. [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSOLID *Problem.* [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be reſolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick ſection. *Harris.*

SURTOUT. *n. ſ.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the reſt.

The *ſurtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger ſhe mortally hated, and uſed to hire fellows to ſquirt kennel water upon him, ſo that he was forced to wear a *ſurtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *ſurtout* was a little ſcanty. *Arbuthnot*

To SURVENE. *v. a.* [*ſurvenir*, Fr.] To ſupervene; to come as an addition

Hippocrates mentions a ſuppuration that *ſurvenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a conſumption. *Harvey.*

To SURVEY. *v. a.* [*ſurveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *ſurveys*, and well might where he ſtood,
So high above. *Milton.*

Though with thoſe ſtreams he no reſemblance hold,
Whoſe foam is amber and their gravel gold,
His genuine and leſs guilty wealth t'explore,
Search not his bottom, but *ſurvey* his ſhore. *Denham.*

2. To overſee as one in authority

3. To view as examiners.

The huſbandman's ſelf came that way,
Of cuſtom to *ſurvey* his ground,
And his trees of ſtate incompaſs round. *Spenſer.*
Early abroad he did the world *ſurvey*,
[illegible] *Waller.*
With ſuch afrer'd looks
All pale and ſpeechleſs, he *ſurvey'd* me round. *Dryden.*
[illegible]
Her ſtars in all their vaſt *ſurvey*
Leſſeſs beſides! *Milton.*
Under his proud *ſurvey* the city lies,
And like a miſt beneath a hill doth riſe *Denham.*
No longer ſerted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd deſire
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *ſurvey*,
And nods at ev'ry houſe as threat'ning fire. *Dryden*

SURVEYOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurvey.*]

1. An overſeer; one placed to ſuperintend others.

Were it not madneſs then,
To make the fox *ſurveyor* of the fold? *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Biſhop Fox was not only a grave counſellor for war or peace, but alſo a good *ſurveyor* of works. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. A meaſurer of land

Should we ſurvey
The plot of ſituation, and the model;
Conſent on *ſurveyors*, know our own eſtate,
[illegible]
To weigh againſt his oppoſite. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Decempeda was a meaſuring rod for taking the dimenſions of buildings, from hence came decempedator, for a *ſurveyor*, uſed by Cicero *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

SURVEYORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurveyor.*] The office of a ſurveyor

To SURVIEW. *v. a.* [*ſurveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view Not in uſe

That turret's frame, moſt admirable was,
Like to higheſt heaven compaſſed round,
And lifted high above this earthly maſs,
Which it *ſurviewed*, as hills do lower ground. *Fairy Queen.*

To SURVIVE. *v. n.* [*ſuperviveo*, Latin; *ſurvivre*, Fr.]

1. To live after the death of another.

Thoſe that *ſurvive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shak.*
Try pleaſure,
Which when no other enemy *ſurvives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham*

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *ſurviveth*, and flouriſheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenſer.*
The love of horſes which they had alive,
And care of chariots after death *ſurvive.* *Dryden.*

The rhapſodies, called the characteriſticks, would never have *ſurvived* the firſt edition, if they had not diſcovered ſo ſtrong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *ſurviv'd* a thouſand years;
Now length of fame, our ſecond life, is loſt,
And bare threeſcore is all ev'n that can boaſt;
Our ſons their father's failing language ſee,
And ſuch as Chaucer is, ſhall Dryden be. *Pope.*

To SURVIVE. *v. a.* To outlive

I'll aſſure her of
Her widowhood, be it that ſhe *ſurvives* me,
In all my lands and leaſes whatſoever *Shakeſpeare*

SURVIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurvive.*] One who outlives another.

Your father loſt a father,
That father, his, and the *ſurviver* bound
In filial obligation, for ſome term,
To do obſequious ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Although ſome died, the father beholding ſo many deſcents, the number of *ſurvivors* muſt ſtill be very great. *Brown.*

I did diſcern
From his *ſurvivors*, I could nothing learn. *Denham.*

Her majeſty is heir to the *ſurviver* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVIVERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurviver.*] The ſtate of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reverſion were void, unleſs where the grant has been by *ſurviverſhip.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſceptible.*] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *ſuſceptibility* of thoſe influences, and the effects thereof is the general providential law whereby other phyſical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*ſuſceptible*, Fr. *Prior* has accented this improperly on the firſt ſyllable.] Capable of admitting.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *fuf-*

In their tender years they are more *fuſceptible* of virtuous impreſſions than afterwards, when ſolicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and uſually *fuſceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke on Education.*

Blow with empty words the *fuſceptible* flame *Prior*

SUSCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*fuſceptus*, Latin.] Act of taking

A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the *fuſception* of orders, ſhall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *fuſceptus*, Lat this word is more logical, though leſs uſed than *fuſceptible*.] Capable to ad

Since our nature is ſo *fuſceptive* of errours on all ſides, it is fit we ſhould have notices given us how far other perſons become the cauſes of falſe judgments. *Watts's Logick*

SUSCE'PTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſceptive*.] Reception; admiſſion

SUSCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* [*fuſcipiens*, Latin.] One who takes, one that admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*ſuſciter*, French; *ſuſcito*, Lat.] To move, to excite.

It concurreth but unto prediſpoſed effects, and only *ſuſcitates* thoſe forms whoſe determinations are ſeminal, and proceed from the idea of themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUSCITATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſcitation*, Fr. from *ſuſcitate*.] The act of reuſing or exciting

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſuſpicio, ſuſpectum*, Lat.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealouſy what is not known

Nothing makes a man *ſuſpect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men ſhould remedy ſuſpicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then *ſuſpect* our happy ſtate,
As not ſecure. *Milton.*

From her hand I could *ſuſpect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof

Though many poets may *ſuſpect* themſelves for the partiality of parents to their youngeſt children, I know myſelf too well to be ever ſatisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would perſuade us that body and extenſion are the ſame thing, which change the ſignification of words, which I would not *ſuſpect* them of, they having ſo ſeverely condemned the philoſophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain

I cannot forbear a ſtory which is ſo well atteſted, that I have no manner of reaſon to *ſuſpect* the truth. *Addiſon.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt

If I *ſuſpect* without cauſe, why then let me be your jeſt. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

SUSPE'CT. *part. adj.* [*ſuſpect*, French.] Doubtful.

Sordid intereſts or affectation of ſtrange reſentions are not like to render your reports *ſuſpect* or partial. *Granville.*

SUSPE'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Suſpicion; imagination without proof. Obſolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *ſuſpect*,
Make me, O virtuous ſhame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*

The ſale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *ſuſpect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakeſpeare.*

My moſt worthy maſter, in whoſe breaſt
Doubt and *ſuſpect*, alas, are plac'd too late,
You ſhould have fear'd falſe times, when you did feaſt. *Shak.*

There be ſo many falſe preſents of praiſe, that a man may juſtly hold it a *ſuſpect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waning-time and *ſuſpect* of ſafety. *Wotton.*

They might hold ſure intelligence
Among themſelves, without *ſuſpect* t'offend. *Daniel.*

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *ſuſpect*, the caſe will be no worſe than when two duelliſts enter the field. *Bacon.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſuſpendre*, French; *ſuſpendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suſpends uncertain victory,
Our ſouls, which to advance our ſtate,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis, there was an iron chariot *ſuſpended* by loadſtones; which ſtones removed, the chariot fell and was daſhed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon

God hath in the ſcripture *ſuſpended* the promiſe of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holineſs of life no man ſhall ever ſee the Lord. *Tillotſon.*

3. To interrupt; to make to ſtop for a time.

The harmony
Suſpended hell, and took with raviſhment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate ſo near,
At once *ſuſpends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual

can *ſuſpend* this proſecution in particular caſes, till they have looked before them *Locke.*

4. To delay, to hinder from proceeding.

Suſpend your indignation againſt my brother, till you can derive from him better teſtimony of his intent. *Shakeſpeare.*

His anſwer did the nymph attend,
Her looks, her ſighs, her geſtures all did pray him;
But God only wiſely did his grant *ſuſpend*
He doubts the worſt, and that a while did ſtay him. *Fairf.*

To themſelves I left them;
Or I *ſuſpend* their doom. *Milton.*

The reaſons for *ſuſpending* the play were ill founded *Dryden.*

The Britiſh dame, famed for reſiſtleſs grace,
Contends not now but for the ſecond place;
Our love *ſuſpended*, we neglect the fair,
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville.*

A man may *ſuſpend* his choice from being determined for or againſt the thing propoſed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no *Locke.*

5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue

Good men ſhould not be *ſuſpended* from the exerciſe of their

which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderſon.*

The biſhop of London was ſummoned for not *ſuſpending* Dr Sharp. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpenſe*, French; *ſuſpenſus*, Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indecision

Till this be done, their good affection towards the ſafety of the church is acceptable, but the way they preſcribe us to preſerve it by, muſt reſt in *ſuſpenſe*. *Hooker.*

Such true joys *ſuſpenſe*
What dream can I pretend to recompenſe? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *ſuſpenſe* remain'd,
By Ithacus, his ſentence ſhould be ſign'd
Me for the ſacrifice. *Denham.*

In propoſitions, where though the proofs in view are of moſt moment, yet there are ſufficient grounds to ſuſpect that there is fallacy, or proofs as conſiderable to be produced on the contrary ſide, there *ſuſpenſe* or aſſent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

Whatever neceſſity determines to the purſuit of real bliſs, the ſame neceſſity eſtabliſhes *ſuſpenſe*, deliberation and ſcrutiny, whether its ſatisfaction miſleads from our true happineſs. *Locke.*

3. Privation for a time, impediment for a time.

4. Stop in the midſt of two oppoſites.

For thee the fates, ſevere yet kind, ordain
A cool *ſuſpenſe* from pleaſure or from pain. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *adj.* [*ſuſpenſus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding

The ſame orders allowed, but yet eſtabliſhed in more wary and *ſuſpenſe* manner, as being to ſtand in force until God ſhould give the opportunity of ſome general conference what might be beſt for every of them afterwards to do, had both prevented all occaſion of juſt diſlike which others might take, and reſerved a greater liberty unto the authors themſelves, of ſpringing on to further conſultation afterwards. *Hooker.*

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though ſteep, *ſuſpenſe* in heav'n
Held by thy voice. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

Thus ſaid, he ſat, and expectation held
His looks *ſuſpenſe*, awaiting who appear'd
To ſecond or oppoſe. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpenſion*, Fr. from *ſuſpend*.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.

2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act of delaying

Glad we had time to pray,
With thouſand vows and tears we ſhould have ſought,
That ſad ſecreſy *ſuſpenſion* to have wrought. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is ſurely to be read with *ſuſpenſion*; theſe are they which weaken his authorities with former ages, for he is ſeldom mentioned without derogatory parentheſes *Brown.*

The mode of the will which anſwers to dubitation, may be called *ſuſpenſion*, and that which in the fanatick will is obſtinacy, is conſtancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary ceſſation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjuſting changes in the time of that *ſuſpenſion*, but every thing left in the ſame ſtate of unconcernedneſs as before. *Clarendon.*

SUSPE'NSORY. *adj.* [*ſuſpenſoire*, Fr. *ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] That by which any thing hangs

There are ſeveral parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the ſeventh or *ſuſpenſory* muſcle of the eye. *Ray.*

SUSPICION *n. f.* [*ſuſpicion*, Fr. *ſuſpicio*, Lat.] The act of ſuſpecting; imagination of ſomething ill without proof.

Cuſs *ſuſpicion* M to for the huggiſh ſhrewdneſs of her brain, and Mu[illegible]ſa for a very unlikely envy ſhe hath ſtumbled upon.

Sir

Suſpicions amongſt thoughts are like bats amongſt birds, the [illegible] eat well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

ſpicion all our lives ſhall be ſtuck full of eyes;
For treaſon is but truſted like a fox,
Who ne'er ſo tame, ſo cheriſh'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his anceſtors. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though wiſdom wake, *ſuſpicion* ſleeps
At wiſdom's gate; and to ſimplicity
Reſigns her charge, when goodneſs ſh[illegible]
Where no ill ſeem[illegible]

SUSPICIOUS *adj.* [*ſuſpicieux*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to ſuſpect, inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itſelf, after it has done all it can, will for ever be *ſuſpicious*, and no man can love the perſon he ſuſpects. *South's Sermons.*

A wiſe man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *ſuſpicious*, fearful, conſtrained countenance, often turning and looking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

2. Liable to ſuſpicion, giving reaſon to imagine ill.

They, becauſe the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on ſo colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *ſuſpicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I ſpy a black *ſuſpicious* threat'ning cloud,
[illegible]

Authors are *ſuſpicious*, not greedily to be ſwallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, ſympathies, and the occult antiparadoxes of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

His life
Private, inactive calm, contemplative,
Little *ſuſpicious* to any king. *Milton.*

Many miſchievous inſects are daily at work, to make people of merit *ſuſpicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPICIOUSLY *adv.* [from *ſuſpicious*.]

With ſuſpic[illegible]

2. So as to raiſe ſuſpicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his ſword in his hand, but not naked, but ſtanding *ſuſpiciouſly* enough, to one already ſuſpicious. *Sidney.*

SUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſpicious*.] Tending to ſuſpicion.

To make my eſtate known ſeemed impoſſible, by reaſon of the *ſuſpiciouſneſs* of Miſo, and my young miſtreſs. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpiratio* from *ſuſpiro*, Latin.] Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

Not cuſtomary ſuits of ſolemn black,
Nor windy *ſuſpiration* of forc'd breath
That can denote me truly. *Shakeſpeare.*

In deep *ſuſpirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or ſorrow. *More.*

To SUSPIRE. *v. n.* [*ſuſpiro*, Latin.]

1. To ſigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to mean only, to begin to breath; perhaps miſtaken for *reſpire*.

Since the birth of Cain, the firſt male child,
To him that did but yeſterday *ſuſpire*,
There was not ſuch a gracious creature born. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SUSTAIN. *v. a* [*ſouſtenir*, Fr. *ſuſtineo*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to prop, to hold up.

The lankneſs and lightneſs of her wings and tail *ſuſtain* her without aſſiſtance. *More.*

Vain is the force of man,
To cruſh the pillars that the pile *ſuſtain*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To ſupport; to keep from ſinking under evil.

The admirable curioſity and ſingular excellency of this deſign will *ſuſtain* the patience, and animate the induſtry of him who ſhall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *ſuſtain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the moſt miſerable. *Tillotſon.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food
Will he convey up thither to *ſuſtain*
Himſelf and army? *Milton.*

But it on her, not ſhe on it depends;
For ſhe the body doth *ſuſtain* and cheriſh. *Davies.*

My labour will *ſuſtain* me. *Milton.*

4. To help, to relieve, to aſſiſt.

They charged on pain of perpetual diſpleaſure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *ſuſtain* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſons who ſeek the tyrant to *ſuſtain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, aſſerting publick right. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To bear, to endure.

Were it I thought death menac'd would enſue
This my attempt, I would *ſuſtain* alone
The worſt, and not perſuade thee. *Milton.*

Can Ceyx then *ſuſtain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forſake the ſweets of life. *Dryden.*

Shall Turnus then ſuch endleſs toil *ſuſtain*,
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain. *Dryden.*

The mind ſtands collected within herſelf, and *ſuſtains* the ſhock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations ſapped. *Addiſon.*

6. To bear without yielding.

Sachariſſa's beauty's wine,
Which to madneſs doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *ſuſtain*. *Waller.*

7. To ſuffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promiſe,
But that you ſhall *ſuſtain* more new diſgraces,
With theſe you bear already. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

SUSTAINABLE. *adj.* [*ſouſtenable*, Fr. from *ſuſtain*.] That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAINER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſtain*.]

1. One that props; one that ſupports.
2. One that ſuffers, a ſufferer.

Thyſelf haſt a *ſuſtainer* been
Of much affliction in my cauſe. *Chapman's Iliad.*

SUSTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſouſtenance*, Fr.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himſelf fit *ſuſtenance* of life, rather than he would ſpend thoſe goods for whoſe ſake only he ſeemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are unto one end ſundry means, as for the *ſuſtenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many ſorts of raiment to clothe our nakedneſs. *Hooker.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whoſe *ſuſtenance* it was? *Addiſon.*

2. Neceſſaries of life, victuals.

The experiment coſt him his life for want of *ſuſtenance*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ancients were inventers of all arts neceſſary to life and *ſuſtenance*, as plowing and ſowing. *Temple.*

SUSTENTATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſtentation*, Fr. from *ſuſtento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preſervation from failing.

Theſe ſtreams once raiſed above the earth, have their aſcent and *ſuſtentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Support of life; uſe of victuals.

A very abſtemious animal, by reaſon of its frigidity, and latitancy in the winter, will long ſubſiſt without a viſible *ſuſtentation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Maintenance.

When there be great ſhoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreſeeing means of life and *ſuſtentation*, it is of neceſſity that once in an age they diſcharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRATION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſurro*, Latin.] Whiſper, ſoft noiſe.

SUTE. *n. ſ.* [for *ſuite*.] Sort.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Chriſt, this we conceive that they are not of one *ſute*. *Hooker.*

SUTLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoetelen*, Dutch, *ſudler*, German.] A man that ſells proviſions and liquor in a camp.

I ſhall *ſutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

Send to the *ſutler's*, there you're ſure to find
The bully matched with raſcals of his kind. *Dryden.*

SUTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſutura*, Latin.]

1. A manner of ſewing or ſtitching, particularly of ſtitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in cloſe contact for ſome time, reunite by inoſculation; to maintain this ſituation, ſeveral ſorts of *ſutures* have been invented, thoſe now chiefly deſcribed are the interrupted, the glovers, the quilted, the twiſted and the dry *ſutures*, but the interrupted and twiſted are almoſt the only uſeful ones. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. *Suture* is a particular articulation of the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *ſutures*. *Quincy.*

Many of our veſſels degenerate into ligaments, and the *ſutures* of the ſkull are obliterated in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

SWAB. *n. ſ.* [*ſwabb*, Swediſh.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB. *v. a* [ꝑpebban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. It is now uſed chiefly at ſea.

He made him *ſwab* the deck. *Shelvock's Voyage.*

SWABBER. *n. ſ.* [*ſwabber*, Dutch.] A ſweeper of the deck.

The maſter, the *ſwabber*, the boatſwain and I,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shak.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *ſwabber* the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*

TO SWADDLE. *v. a* [ꝑpebban, Saxon.]

1. To ſwathe; to bind in cloaths, generally uſed of binding new-born children.

Inveſted by a veil of clouds,
And *ſwaddled* as new-born in fable ſhrouds,
For theſe a receptacle I deſigned. *Sandys.*

How

How ſoon doth man decay
When cloths are taken from a cheſt of ſweets,
To *ſwaddle* infants, whoſe young breath
Scarce knows the way;
Whole clouts are little winding ſheets,
Which do conſign and ſend them unto death. *Herbert.*
They *ſwaddled* me up in my night-gown with ſome linen, 'till they had wrapt me in about an handful of ſwathe.

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word
Great on the bench, great in the ſaddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *ſwaddle* *Hudibras.*

SWA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cloaths bound round the body
I begged them to uncaſe me. no, no, ſay they; and upon that carried me to one of their houſes, and put me to bed in all my *ſwaddles*

SWA'DDLINGCLOATH } *n. ſ.* [from *ſwaddle.*] Cloath wrapped
SWA'DDLECLOUT } round a new-born child.
From thence a fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou ſlept it in tender *ſwaddlingband*,
And her baſe elfin brood, there for thee left,
Such men do changelings call, ſo changed by faeries theft *Spenſer.*
That great baby you ſee there is not yet out of his *ſwaddling-clouts.* *Shakſp. Hamlet.*
The *ſwaddlingbands* were purple, wrought with gold *Dryd.*

To SWAG *v. n.* [ſwagan, Saxon, *ſwaga*, Iſlandick.] To ſink down by its weight, to lay heavy
They are more apt, in *ſwagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent poſture, and crevice the wall *Hale.*
Being a tall fiſh, and with his ſides much compreſſed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another anſwering to it on his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from *ſwagging* on his ſides. *Grew.*

To SWAGE. *v. a.* [from *aſſwage*] To eaſe, to ſoften; to mitigate.
Apt words have pow'r to *ſwage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to feſter'd wounds. *Milton.*
Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and *ſwage*,
With ſolemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chaſe
Anguiſh, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds. *Milton.*
I will love thee,
Though my diſtracted ſenſes ſhould forſake me,
I'd find ſome intervals, when my poor heart
Should *ſwage* itſelf, and be let looſe to thine. *Otway.*

To SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [*ſwadderen*, Dutch, to make a noiſe; ſpecan, Saxon.] To bluſter; to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud and inſolent
Drunk? ſquabble? *ſwagger?* [illegible] one's own ſhadow? Oh thou invincible ſpirit of wine! *Shak.*
'Tis the gage of one that I ſhould fight withal, if he be alive, a raſcal that *ſwagger'd* with me laſt night. *Shakeſpeare.*
Oft a terrible oath, with a *ſwaggering* accent ſharply twang'd off, gives manhood more approbation than proof itſelf *Shak.*
The leſſer ſize of mortals love to *ſwagger* for opinions, and to boaſt infallibility of knowledge. *Glanv. Scepſ.*
Many ſuch aſſes in the world huff, look big, ſtare, dreſs, cock, and *ſwagger* at the ſame noiſy rate. *L'Eſtrange.*
He chuck'd,
And ſcarcely deign'd to ſet a foot to ground,
But *ſwagger'd* like a lord. *Dryden.*
Confidence, how weakly ſoever founded, hath ſome effect upon the ignorant, who think there is ſomething more than ordinary in a *ſwaggering* man that talks of nothing but demonſtration *Tillotſon.*
To be great, is not to be ſtarched, and formal, and ſupercilious; to *ſwagger* at our footmen, and browbeat our inferiors. *Collier on Pride.*
What a pleaſure is it to be victorious in a cauſe? to *ſwagger* at the bar? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

SWA'GGERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwagger*] A bluſterer; a bully, a turbulent noiſy fellow
He's no *ſwaggerer*, hoſteſs, a tame cheater: you may ſtroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

SWA'GGY *adj.* [from *ſwag.*] Dependent by its weight.
The beaver is called animal ventricoſum, from his *ſwaggy* and prone belly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SWAIN. *n. ſ.* [ſpegn, Saxon and Runick.]
1. A young man
That good knight would not ſo nigh repair,
Himſelf eſtranging from their joyance vain,
Whoſe fellowſhip ſeem'd far unfit for warlike *ſwain.* *F. Q.*
2. A country ſervant employed in huſbandry
It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *ſwain.* *Shak. Henry VI.*
3. A paſtoral youth
Bleſt *ſwains!* whoſe nymphs in ev'ry grace excel;
Bleſt nymphs! whoſe *ſwains* thoſe graces ſing ſo well. *Pope.*

SWA'INMOTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſwa nmotus*, law Lat.] A court touching matters of the foreſt, kept by the charter of the foreſt thrice in the year. This court of *ſwainmote* is as incident to a foreſt, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *ſwainmote* is a court of freeholders within the foreſt *Cowel.*

To SWALE. } *v. n.* [ſpelan, Saxon, to conſume] To waſte or
To SWEAL. } blaze away, to melt, as, *the candle ſwales.*

SWA'ILET. *n. ſ.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Barley.*

SWA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [ſpalepe, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of paſſage, or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in the Winter
The *ſwallow* follows not Summer more willingly than we your lordſhip. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*
Daffodils,
That come before the *ſwallow* dares. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *ſwallows* make uſe of candiate, and the inner of [illegible]
When *ſwallows* fleet ſoar high and ſport in air,
He told us that the weakin would be clear. *Gay.*
The *ſwallow* ſweeps
The ſlimy pool, to build his hanging houſe
Intent. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To SWA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ſpelgan, Saxon; *ſwelgen*, Dutch.]
1. To take down the throat
I *ſwallow* down my ſpittle. *Job* vii. 19.
[illegible] th faults
Shall not be work'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye,
Whoſe capital crimes chew'd, *ſwallow'd*, and digeſted,
Appear before us? *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and muſt therefore *ſwallow* down opinions, as fully people do empiricks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*
2. To receive without examination
Conſider and judge of it as a matter of reaſon, and not *ſwallow* it without examination as a matter of faith *Locke.*
3. To engroſs, to appropriate.
Far be it from me, that I ſhould *ſwallow* up or deſtroy *2 Sa.*
Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *ſwallowed* up the honour of thoſe who ſucceeded him *Pope.*
4. To abſorb; to take in, to ſink in any abyſs, to engulph
Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches, though the yeſty waves
Confound and *ſwallow* navigation up. *Shakeſpeare.*
I may be pluck'd into the *ſwallowing* womb
Of this deep pit, poor Baſſianus' grave. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*
Death is *ſwallowed* up in victory. *1 Cor.* xv. 54.
If the earth open her mouth and *ſwallow* them up, ye ſhall underſtand that theſe men have provoked the Lord. *Num.* xvi.
In bogs *ſwallow'd* up and loſt. *Addiſon.*
He had many things from us, not that they would *ſwallow* up our underſtanding, but divert our attention from what is more important *Decay of Piety.*
Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herſelf,
And like a whirlpool *ſwallow* her own ſtreams.
Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.
Should not the ſad occaſion *ſwallow* up
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addiſon.*
Cities overturn'd,
And late at night in *ſwallowing* earthquake ſunk. *Thomſon.*
5. To devour; to deſtroy.
The neceſſary proviſion for life *ſwallows* the greateſt part of their time. *Locke.*
Corruption *ſwallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty ſcatter'd. *Thomſon's Autumn.*
6. To be loſt in any thing; to be given up
The prieſt and the prophet are *ſwallowed* up of wine. *Iſ.*

SWA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.
Had this map of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *five hundred* pounds a year, in gorging down the eſtates of the poor widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uſes. *South.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of willow.
The ſhining willow they call *ſwallowtail*, becauſe of the pleaſure of the leaf *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SWA'LLOWWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

SWAM. The preterite of *ſwim.*

SWAMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſwamm*, Gothick; ſpam, Saxon; *ſwamm*, Iſlandick, *ſwamme*, Dutch; *ſwamp*, Daniſh, *ſwamp*, Swediſh.] A marſh; a bog, a fen.

SWA'MPY. *adj.* [from *ſwamp.*] Boggy; fenny
Swampy fens breathe deſtructive myriads. *Thomſon.*

SWAN. *n. ſ.* [ſpan, Saxon, *ſvan*, Daniſh; *ſwaen*, Dutch.]
The ſwan is a large water-fowl, that has a long and very ſtraight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a gooſe, but ſomething rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two ſides below its eyes are black and ſhining like ebony. Swans uſe wings inſtead ſails, which catch the wind, ſo that they are driven along in the water. They feed

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feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species of swans with the feathers of their heads, towards the breast, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The swan is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to Apollo the god of music, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Cowel.*

With untuned eye
Compare her face with some that I shall show,
And I will make thee think thy *swan* a crow. *Shakespeare.*
Let music sound, while he doth make his choice,
Then if he lose, he makes a *swan* like end. *Shakespeare.*
I have seen a *swan*,
With bootless labour, swim against the tide,
And spend her strength with over-matching waves. *Shakesp.*
The birds easy to be drawn are plainpedes, or water fowl, as the mallard, goose, and *swan*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply,
A jarring sound revolts, and mingles in the sky,
Like that of *swans* remurmuring to the floods. *Dryden.*

The idea, which an Englishman signifies by the name *swan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise. *Locke.*

SWANSKIN. *n. f.* [*swan* and *skin.*] A kind of soft flannel, lately for warmth the gown of a swan.

SWAP. *adv.* [*ad supa*, to do at a snatch, Islandick.] Hastily; with hasty violence: as, he did it *swap*. A low word.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* SWOP.

SWARD *n. f.* [*sward*, Swedish.]

1. The skin of bacon
2. The surface of the ground: whence *green sward*, or *green*

Water, kept too long, loosens and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to rushes and coarse grass. *Note on Tusser*
The noon of night was past, when the foe
Came dreadless o'er the level *swart*, that lies
Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse. *A. Philips.*
To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combustible, plow up the *sward*, and burn it. *Mortimer.*

SWARE The preterite of *swear*.

SWARM *n. f.* [ꝥpeapm, Saxon, *swarm*, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.

A *swarm* of bees that cut the azure sky,
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A multitude; a crowd

From this *swarm* of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general sway into your hand,
Forgot your oath to us at Doncaster. *Shakespeare.*

If we could number up those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found *Addison on Italy.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ꝥpeanman, Saxon; *zwermen*, Dutch.]

All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long Summer's day,
Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm*. *Dryden.*
Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd. *G.*
When bees hang in *swarming* time, they will presently rise, if the weather hold. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To appear in multitudes, to crowd; to throng.

The merciless Macdonel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *swarm* upon *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action *swarm*
About our squares of battle. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm*, while I consider
What from within I feel myself, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears. *Milton.*
Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the shrine,
In crowds around the *swarming* people join. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To be crouded; to be over run, to be thronged.

These garrisons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*
Her lower region *swarms* with all sort of fowl, her rivers with fish, and her seas with whole shoals. *Howel*
Those days *swarmed* with fables, and from such grounds took hints for fictions, poisoning the world ever after *Brown.*

4. To breed multitudes

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil

SWART. } *adj.* [*sweart*, Gothick, ꝥpeapt, Saxon, *swart*,
SWARTH. } Dutch.]

1. Black, darkly brown, tawney

A nation strange, with visage *swart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then swarmed in every part. *F. Queen.*

A man
Of *swarth* complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him for melancholy did shew. *Fairy Queen.*
Whereas I was black and *swart* before;
With those clear rays which she infus'd on me,
That beauty am I blest with, which you see. *Shak. H. VI.*
No goblin, or *swart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

2. In *Milton* it seems to signify black, gloomy; malignant.

Ye valleys low,
On whose fresh lap the *swart* star sparely looks. *Milton.*

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to sunburn

The heat of the sun may *swart* a living part, or even black a dead or yellowing flesh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SWARTHILY. *adv.* [from *swarthy.*] Blackly; duskily, tawnily

SWARTHINESS. *n. f.* [from *swarthy.*] Darkness of complexion;

SWARTHY. *adj.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion, black; dusky; tawney.

Set me where, on some pathless plain,
The *swarthy* Africans complain. *Rose minor.*
Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or *swarthy*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more transparent and beautiful. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Here *swarthy* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air *Addison.*
Did they know Cato, our remotest kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim. *Addison's Cato.*

SWASH. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise, whence

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances. *Shakespeare.*
Draw, if you be men. Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

SWASHER. *n. f.* [from *swash.*] One who makes a show of valour or force of arms.

I have observed these three *swashers*; three such antics do not amount to a man. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

SWATCH. *n. f.* A swathe. Not in use.

One spreadeth those bands so in order to lie,
As barke in *swatches* may fill it thereby. *Tusser.*

SWATH. *n. f.* [*swade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of grass cut down by the mower.

With tossing and raking, and setting on cox,
Grasse, lately in *swathes*, is meat for an ox. *Tusser.*
The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*. *Shakesp.*
As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the *swath*, neither air nor sun can pass freely through it. *Mortimer.*

2. A continued quantity

An affection'd ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great *swaths*. *Shak. Twelfth Night*

3. [Speban, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.

An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into three sharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine straws laid along the sides, and lapped round about it in several distinct *swaths*. *Grew.*
They swaddled me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, which they folded about me, 'till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *swathe*. *Addison's Spectator.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* [ꝥpeban, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

Thrice hath this Hotspur, Mars in *swathing* cloaths,
This infant warriour, and his enterprizes,
Discomfited great Douglas. *Shak. Henry IV.*
He had two sons, the eldest of them at three years old,
I'th' *swathing* cloaths the other, from their nursery
Were ston'n. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Their children are never *swathed*, or bound about with any thing, when they are first born, but are put naked into the bed with their parents to nurse. *Abbot's Descript. of the World.*
Swath'd in her lap the bold nurse bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*
Master's feet are *swath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or shows his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*

To SWAY *v. a.* [*schweben*, German, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield with facility. as, to *sway* the sceptre

Glancing sparkles of red iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil rise,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are plied. *Fa. Qu.*

2. To biafs, to bend to either fide.
Heav'n forg've them, that fo much have *fway'd*
Your majefty's good thoughts away from me. *Shakefpeare.*
I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæfar *Shakef.*
The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none,
As bowls run true by being made
On purpofe falfe, and to be *fway'd*. *Hudibras.*
3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence
The lady's mad; yet if 'twere fo,
She could not *fway* her houfe, command her followers,
With fuch a fmooth, difcreet, and ftable bearing. *Shakefp.*
The will of man is by his reafon *fway'*
And reafon fays, you are the worthier maid. *Shakefpeare.*
Or Europe thence, and where Rome was to *fway*
The world *Milton's Paradife Loft.*
A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moift curb *fways* the fmooth Severn ftream,
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*
Take heed left paffion *fway*
Thy judgment to do ought, which elfe free will
Would not admit. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*
The judgment is *fwayed* by paffion, and ftored with lubricous opinions, inftead of clearly conceived truths. *Glanv.*
This was the race
To *fway* the world, and land and fea fubdue. *Dryden*
With thefe I went,
Nor idle ftood with unaffifting hands,
When favage beafts, and mens more favage bands,
Their virtuous toil fubdu'd, yet thofe I *fway'd*
With pow'rful fpeech I fpoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*
When examining thefe matters, let not temporal and little advantages *fway* you againft a more durable intereft. *Tillotfon.*

To SWAY. *v. n.*
1. To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight.
In thefe perfons refpects, the balance *fways* on our part. *Bac.*
2. To have weight; to have influence.
The example of fundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth *fway* much; but yet ftill as having the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*
3. To bear rule; to govern.
The mind I *fway* by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never fag with doubt, nor fhake with fear. *Shakefp.*
Had'ft thou *fway'd* as kings fhould do,
[illegible]
Aged tyranny *fways* not as it hath power, but as it is fuffered. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
Here thou fhalt monarch reign;
There did'ft not: there let him ftill victor *fway*. *Milton.*

SWAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The fwing or fweep of a weapon.
To ftrike with huge two-handed *fway*. *Milton.*
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.
Are not you mov'd, when all the *fway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shak. Julius Cæfar.*
[illegible]
When to advance, or ftand, or turn the *fway*
Of battle *Milton.*
3. Power; rule, dominion
This fort had fome fear that the filling up the feats in the conſiſtory, with fo great number of laymen, was but to pleafe the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *fway* fomewhat. *Hooker.*
In the end, very few excepted, all became fubject to the *fway* of time: other odds there was none, faving that fome fell fooner, and fome later, from the foundnefs of belief. *Hook.*
Only retain
The name and all th' addition to a king,
The *fway*, revenue, execution of th' reft,
Beloved fons, be yours. *Shakef. King Lear.*
Her father counts it dangerous
That fhe fhould give her forrow fo much *fway*,
And in his wifdom haftes our marriage,
To ſtop the inundation of her tears. *Shakefpeare.*
Too truly Tamerlane's fucceſſors they;
Each thinks a world too little for his *fway*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
When vice prevails, and impious men bear *fway*,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon's Cato.*
4. Influence, direct on.
An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *fway* of the deſires already within it, but frames to itſelf new deſires, not before thought of. *Sidney.*
They ruſh along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their ſweepy *fway*. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* preter *ſware* or *ſwore*; part paſſ *ſworn.*
[illegible]
1. To obteſt ſome ſuperiour power; to utter an oath.
If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *ſwear* an oath to bind his ſoul with a bond, he ſhall not break his word. *Num.*
Thee, thee an hundred languages ſhall claim,
And ſavage Indians *ſwear* by Anna's name. *Tickel.*
2. To declare or promiſe upon oath.
We ſhall have old *ſwearing*
[illegible]
But we'll outface them, and outſwear them too. *Shakeſpeare.*
I gave my love a ring, and made him *ſwear*
[illegible]
I dare be ſworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger *Shakeſpeare.*
I would have kept my word,
But, when I *ſwear*, it is irrevocable. *Shakeſ. Henry VI.*
Jacob ſaid, *ſwear* to me; and he *ſware* unto him. *Gen.*
Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he ſo eſteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *ſware* he had rather loſe all his father's images than that table. *Peacham.*
3. To give evidence upon oath.
At what eaſe
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *ſwear* againſt you? *Shak. Henry VIII*
4. To obteſt the great name profanely.
Becauſe of *ſwearing* the land mourneth.
Obey thy parents, keep thy word juſtly;
Swear not. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*
None ſo nearly diſpoſed to ſcoffing at religion as thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to *ſwear* on trifling occaſions. *Til.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*
1. To put to an oath.
Moſes took the bones of Joſeph; for he had ſtraitly [illegible] the children of Iſrael. *Ex. xiii 19.*
Swom aſhore, man, like a duck; I can ſwim like a duck, I'll be *ſworn* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Let me *ſwear* you all to ſecrecy;
And, to conceal my ſhame, conceal my life. *Dryden.*
2. To declare upon oath.
3. To obteſt by an oath.
Now by Apollo, king, thou *ſwear'ſt* thy gods in vain
——O vaſſal! miſcreant *Shakeſp.*

SWE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwear*] A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely
And muſt they all be hang'd that ſwear and lie?
——Every one.
——Who muſt hang them?
——Why, the honeſt men.
—Then the liars and *ſwearers* are fools; for there are liars and *ſwearers* enow to beat the honeſt men and hang them up. *Shak.*
Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain:
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuſe
Luſt and wine plead a pleaſure, avarice a gain;
But the cheap *ſwearer* through his open ſluice
Lets his ſoul run for nought. *Herbert.*
Of all men a philoſopher ſhould be no *ſwearer*; for an oath, which is the end of controverſies in law, cannot determine any here, where reaſon only muſt mouze. *Brown.*
It is the opinion of our moſt refined *ſwearers*, that the ſame oath or curſe cannot, conſiſtently with true politeneſs, be repeated above nine times in the ſame company by the ſame perſon. *Spect. No. [illegible]*

SWEAT. *n. ſ.* [ſpeat, Saxon; *ſweet*, Dutch.]
1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.
Sweat is ſalt in taſte; for that part of the nouriſhment which is freſh and ſweet, turneth into blood and fleſh, and the *ſweat* is that part which is excerned. *Bac.*
Some inſenſible effluvium, exhaling out of the ſtone, come to be checked and condenſed by the air on the ſuperficies of it, as it happens to *ſweat* on the ſkins of an animal.
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy *ſweat*,
When Lucifus brandiſhes his pen,
And flaſhes in the face of guilty men,
A cold *ſweat* ſtands in drops on ev'ry part,
And rage ſucceeds to tears, revenge to ſmart. *Dryden.*
Sweat is produced by changing the balance between fluids and ſolids, in which health conſiſts, ſo as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the reſiſtance of the ſolids. *Arbuth.*
2. Labour; toil; drudgery
This painful labour of abridging was not eaſy, but a matter of *ſweat* and watching. *2 Mac. ii 26.*
The field
To labour calls us, now with *ſweat* impoſ'd. *Milton.*
What from Johnſon's oil and *ſweat* did flow,
Or what more eaſy nature did beſtow
On Shakeſpeare's gentler muſe, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear [illegible]
3. Evaporation of moiſture.
Beans give in the mow; and therefore thoſe that are to be kept are not to be thraſhed 'till March, that they have had a thorough *ſweat* in the mow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterite *ſwet*, *ſweated*, part. pap. paſſ. *ſweaten.* [from the noun]
1. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour.
Shall I ſay to you,
Let them be free, marry them to your heirs?
Why *ſweat* they under burdens? *Shak. Merch. of Venice*
Miſtreſs

Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stir'd
With such an agony, he *sweat* extremely. *Shak. H.* VIII.

About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof they called the *sweating* sickness. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him go;
At first he did, but scarce could follow strait,
Sweating beneath a shield so unruly weight. *Cowley.*

2. To toil; to labour, to drudge.

How the drudging goblin *sweat*
To earn his cream-bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Our author, not content to see
That others write as carelessly as he,
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets *sweat*. *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture

Waistcoats will *sweat* so that they will run with water. *Bacon.*

In cold evenings there will be a moisture or *sweating* upon the floor. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.* To emit as sweat.

Grease that's *sweaten*
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryden.*

SWEA'TER. *n. s.* [from *sweat*.] One who sweats.

SWEA'TY. *adj.* [from *sweat*.]

1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat

The rabblement houted and clap'd their chop'd hands, and threw up their *sweaty* night-caps. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of sweat.

And then, so nice, and so genteel,
Such cleanliness from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowsy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome.

Those who labour
The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleaming armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

To SWEEP *v. a.* [ꝩapan, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a besom.

2. To clean with a besom.

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently 'till she find it? *Lu. xv. 8.*

3. To carry with pomp.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail. *Shak. H.* VI.

4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,
With barefac'd power, *sweep* him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not. *Shakespeare.*

The river of Kishon *swept* them away. *Judges* v.

The blustering winds striving for victory, *swept* the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down into the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow,
They miss or *sweep* but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

My looking is the fire of pestilence,
That *sweeps* at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*

I have already *swept* the stakes, and with the common cant of fortune of prosperous gamesters can be content to sit. *Dryden.*

Is this the man who drives me before him
In the world's rage, and *sweeps* me off in rubbish? *Dryd.*

Fool! time no change of motion knows,
With equal speed the torrent flows
To *sweep* fame, pow'r, and wealth away.
The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving, bids them live, to day. *Fenton*

A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm *swept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift*

5. To pass over with celerity and force.

6. To rub over.

Their long descending train
With rubies edg'd, and sapphires *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*

7. To strike with long stroke.

Descend ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments inspire,
Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. n.*

1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness.

Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *sweep* to my revenge. *Shakespeare.*

A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Prov.* xxviii. 3.

Before tempestuous winds arise,
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night
With *sweeping* glories and long trails of light. *Dryden.*

2. To pass with pomp, to pass with an equal motion

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shak.*

In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *sweep* along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*

3. To move with a long reach.

Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *sweeping* stroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryden.*

SWEEP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sweeping.

2. The compass of any violent or continued motion.

A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room the bottom edge of the door rides in its *sweep* upon the floor. *Moxon's Mechan. Exercise.*

Lion-hearted Richard like a torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*

3. Violent destruction

In countries subject to great epidemical *sweeps*, men may live very long, but where the proportion of the chronical distemper is great, it is not likely to be so. *Graunt*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one motion a little circularly, begin a second, bringing it with an opposite *sweep* to meet the other. *Sharp.*

SWEE'PINGS. *n. s.* [from *sweep*.] That which is swept away.

Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET. *n. s.* [*sweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great compass.

She was a *sweepnet* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net. *Camden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE. *n. s.* [*sweep* and *stake*.] A man that wins all.

Is't writ in your revenge,
That *sweepstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser. *Shakespeare.*

SWEE'PY. *adj.* [from *sweep*.] Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

SWEET *adj.* [ꝩeote, Sax. *soet*, Dutch.]

1. Pleasing to any sense

Sweet expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense; sugar is *sweet*, but it hath not the same sweetness as musick; nor hath musick the sweetness of a rose, and a sweet prospect differs from them all: nor yet have any of these the same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the royal Psalmist saith of a man, we took *sweet* counsel together; and of God, my meditation of him shall be *sweet*. *Watts.*

2. Luscious to the taste.

This honey tasted still is ever *sweet*. *Davies.*

3. Fragrant to the smell.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*. *Shakesp.*

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *sweet* smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have some sweetness which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth *Bacon.*

Shred very small with thume *sweet*-margory and a little winter savoury. *Walton's Angler*

The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,
Lament the ceasing of a *sweeter* breath. *Pope.*

The streets with treble voices ring,
To sell the bounteous product of the spring;
Sweet-smelling flow'rs, and elders early bud, *Gay.*

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop. *Milton.*

Her speech is grac'd with *sweeter* sound
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*

No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear
A *sweeter* music than their own to hear,
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and music is no more. *Pope.*

5. Pleasing to the eye.

Heav'n bless thee!
Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on. *Shakespeare.*

6. Not salt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the saltness and maketh the water *sweeter*; this may be by adhesion. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The sails drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*

7. Not sour.

Time changeth fruits from more sour to more *sweet*; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more *sweet* to more sour. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is *sweet*. *Bacon.*

When metals are dissolved in acid menstruums, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a *sweet* one, is it not because the acids adhere to the metallick particles, and thereby lose much of their activity. *Newton's Opticks.*

8. Mild, soft, gentle.

Let me report to him
Your *sweet* dependency, and you shall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindness. *Shakesp.*
The Pleiades shedding *sweet* influence. *Milton.*
Mercy has, could mercy's self be seen,
No *sweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*

9. Grateful, pleasing.

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

Eurydalus,
Than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or *sweeter* air could boast. *Dryden's Æneid.*

10. Not stale, not stinking: as, *that meat is sweet.*

SWEET. *n. s.*

1. Sweetness, something pleasing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The *sweet* which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all *sweets* met here! *Ben. Johnson.*
Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestick *sweets!* *Milton.*
Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *sweet* of life. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Now [illegible]
Have tasted vengeance, and the *sweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the *sweets* of life? *Dryden.*
We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguishes all our pleasures; a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the *sweet*. *Locke.*
Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn
To mix the *sweets*, and minister the urn. *Prior.*

2. A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here a while
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakespeare.*
Wherefore frowns my *sweet?*
Have I too long been absent from these lips? *Ben. Johnson.*

3. A perfume.

As in perfumes,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part musick or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all
So she was all a *sweet*. *Dryden.*
Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft south-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their *sweets* from th' odorous pavement. *Prior.*

SWEETBREAD. *n. s.* The pancreas of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digesture, as veal, pullets, or *sweetbreads*. *Harvey on Consumption.*
Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*
When you roast a breast of veal, remember your sweetheart the butler loves a *sweetbread*. *Swift.*

SWEETBRIAR. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *brier.*] A fragrant shrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in blossom, the cornelian-tree in blossom, and *sweetbriar*. *Bacon.*

SWEETBROOM. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SWEETCICELY. *n. s.* [*Myrrhis*] A plant.

The characters are, it is an umbelliferous plant, with a rose-shaped flower, consisting of several unequal petals or flower leaves that are placed circularly, and rest upon the empalement, which turns to a fruit, composed of two seeds resembling a bird's bill, channelled and gibbous on one side, but plain on the other. *Miller.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. a.* [from *sweet.*]

1. To make sweet.

The world the garden is, she is the flow'r
That *sweetens* all the place, she is the gust
Of rarest price. *Sidney.*
Here is the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not *sweeten* this little hand. *Shakespeare.*
Give me an ounce of civet to *sweeten* my imagination. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
With fairest flow'rs Fidele,
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Be humbly minded, know your post;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindnesses descend upon such a temper, as rivers of fresh waters falling into the main sea; the sea swallows them all, but is not changed or *sweetened* by them. *South's Sermons.*

3. To make less painful.

She the sweetness of my heart, even *sweetens* the death which her sweetness brought upon me. *Sidney.*
Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And she thy cares will *sweeten* with her charms. *Dryden.*
Interest of state and change of circumstances may have *sweetened* these reflections to the poorer sort, but impressions are not so easily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addison.*
Thy mercy *sweet'ned* ev'ry soil,
Made ev'ry region please,
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. To palliate; to reconcile.

These lessons may be gilt and *sweetened* as we order pills and potions, so as to take off the disgust of the remedy. *L'Estr.*

5. To make grateful or pleasing.

I would have my love
Angry sometimes, to *sweeten* off the rest
Of her behaviour. *Ben. Johnson's Cat.*

6. To soften, to make delicate.

Correggio has made his memory immortal, by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that they are even imperceptible. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet.

Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will [illegible] *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

SWEE'TENER. *n. s.* [from *sweeten.*]

1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune's made,
Must be a *sweetener* by your trade,
Must swear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*
Those softners, *sweetners*, and compounders, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

2. That which contemperates acrimony.

Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells are prescribed as *sweetners* of any sharp humours. *Temple.*

SWEETHEART. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *heart.*] A lover or mistress.

Mistress retire yourself
Into some covert, take your *sweethearts*
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakespeare.*
Sweetheart, you are now in an excellent good temperality, and your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. *Swift.*
One thing, *Sweetheart*, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask. *Cleaveland.*
A wench was wringing her hands and crying; she had newly parted with her *sweetheart*. *L'Estrange.*
Pry thee, *sweetheart*, how go matters in the house where thou hast been? *L'Estrange.*
She interprets all your dreams for these,
Foretells the estate, when the rich uncle dies,
And sees a *sweetheart* in the sacrifice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SWEE'TING. *n. s.* [from *sweet.*]

1. A sweet luscious apple.

A child will chuse a *sweeting* because it is presently fair and pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard and sour. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty *sweeting*;
Journeys end in lovers meeting. [illegible]

SWEE'TISH. *adj.* [from *sweet.*] Somewhat sweet.

They esteemed that blood poisonous naturally, which abounded with an exceeding quantity of *sweetish* choler.

SWEE'TLY. *adv.* [from *sweet.*] In a sweet manner; with [illegible]

The best wine for my beloved goeth down *sweetly*. *Cant.*
He bore his great commission in his look,
But *sweetly* temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*
No poet ever *sweetly* sung,
Unless he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

SWEE'TMEAT. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

Mopsa, as glad as of *sweetmeats* to go of such an errand, quickly returned. *Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and delights, and *sweetmeats* to digest. *Dryden.*

There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sorted; whole pyramids of *sweetmeats* for boys and women, but little solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

Make your transparent *sweetmeats* truly nice,
With loaf sugar and Arabian spice. *King's Cookery.*

If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his quiet by giving him a less hurtful *sweetmeat*: thus may preserve his health, but spoils his mind. *Locke.*

At a lord mayor's feast, the *sweetmeats* do not make their appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton.

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting, but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to bring any presents of toys or *sweetmeats*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SWEETNESS. *n. s.* [from *sweet*.] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses, fragrance; melody; inoffensiveness; decentness, agreeableness; delightfulness, genteelness of manners; mildness of aspect.

She the *sweetness* of my heart, even sweetning the death [illegible]

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *sweetness* of a young babe. *Ascham.*

That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a sweet smell: for this happeneth but in certain matters, which have in themselves some *sweetness*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *sweetness* not to be expressed in prose. *Roscommon.*

Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a great distinction to be made in *sweetness*; as in that of sugar and that of honey. *Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its *sweetness*. *Id.*

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow;
And praise the easy vigor of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's *sweetness* join. *Pope.*

A man of good education, excellent understanding, and exact taste, these qualities are adorned with great modesty and a most amiable *sweetness* of temper. *Swift.*

SWEETWILLIAM. } *n. s.* Plants. They are a species of gil-
SWEETWILLOW } liflowers. [See CLOVE GILLIFLOWERS.]

SWEETWILLOW *n. s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

The leaves are placed alternately on the branches: it hath male flowers which are produced at the wings of the leaves, are naked, and grow in a long slender spike: the fruit, which is produced on separate trees, is of a conical figure, and squamose, containing one seed in each scale. *Miller.*

To SWELL. *v. n.* Part. pa. pass *swollen*. [ȝpellan, Sax. *swellen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.

From out Tyber smooth'd his watery way,
He roll'd his river back, and pass'd he [illegible],
A gentle *swelling* and a peaceful flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To tumify by obstruction.

[illegible]
All *swoln* and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery he cures. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Forty years didst thou sustain them in the wilderness, so that their cloaths waxed not old, and their feet *swelled* not. *Nehem.* ix. 21.

[illegible] ward pains encrease,
[illegible] are us'd, and all without success. *Dryden.*

3. To be exasperated.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildness hath allay'd their *swelling* griefs. *Shakespeare.*

4. To look big.

Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock. *Shakespeare.*

Peleus and Telephus exil'd and poor,
Forget their *swelling* and gigantick words. *Roscommon.*

5. To protuberate.

[illegible] quity shall be as a breach ready to fall, *swelling* out in a high wall. *Isa.* xxx. 13.

6. To rise into arrogance, to be elated.

In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mine yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

7. To be inflated with anger.

I will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him, and will set him at ease. *Psalms* xii. 6.

We have made peace of enmity
Between these *swelling* wrong-incensed peers. *Shakespeare.*

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They *swell* and grow as terrible as storms. *Shakespeare.*

8. To grow upon the view.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene. *Shakespeare.*

9. It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.

Your youth admires
The throws and *swellings* of a Roman soul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. [illegible]
[illegible] *Addison's Cato.*

To SWELL. *v. a.*

1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make turgid.

Wind, blow the earth into the sea,
Or *swell* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shakespeare.*

You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*

2. To aggravate, to heighten.

It is now ebb with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raise to arrogance.

All these miseries proceed from the same natural causes, which have usually attended kingdoms *swollen* with long plenty, pride, and excess. *Clarendon.*

SWELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.

The swan's down-feather
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The king of men, *swoln* with pride,
Refus'd his presents, and his prayers deny'd. *Dryden.*

SWELLING. *n. s.* [from *swell*.]

1. Morbid tumour.

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which how shallow soever do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To SWELT. *v. n.* To puff in sweat, if that be the meaning.

Cheerful blood in faintness chill did melt,
Which like a fever fit through all his body *swelt*. *Fa. Queen.*

To SWELTER. *v. n.* [This is supposed to be corrupted from *sultry*.]

1. To be pained with heat.

If the sun's excessive heat
Makes our bodies *swelter*,
To an osier hedge we get
For a [illegible] shelter,
[illegible]
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Walton's Angler.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and short days, others again long days and short nights, one climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SWELTRY. *adj.* [from *swelter*.] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *sweep*.

To SWERD *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See to SWARD.]

The clays that are long in *swarding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander, to rove.

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow which from her did *swerve*. *Sidney.*

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom or duty.

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*

Howsoever these *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man derideth; but those things which nature worketh are wrought either always, or for the most part after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Common Prayer.*

Were I crown'd the most imperial monarch,
Thereof most worthy, were I the fairest youth
That ever made the eye *swerve*,
I would not prize them without her love. *Shakespeare.*

There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from that act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Annihilation in the course of nature, defect and *swerving* in the creature without the sin of man would immediately follow. *Bancroft on Premanence.*

Firm we ſubſiſt, yet poſſible to *ſwerve*. *Milton.*

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *ſwerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon ſuch an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To ply; to bend

Now the r mighteſt quell'd, the battle *ſwerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd *Milton.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

Ten wild figs have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmoſt branch, the tree was h gh,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *ſwerv'd*. *Dryden.*
She fled, returning by the way ſhe went,
And *ſwerv'd* along her bow with ſwift aſcent. *Dryden.*

SWIFT. *adj.* [ꝩiꝼt, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a ſhort time; quick; fleet; ſpeedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art ſo far before,
That *ſwifteſt* wing of recompence is ſlow
To overtake thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet are theſe feet, whoſe ſtrengthleſs ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with deſire to get a grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men of war, whoſe faces were like the faces of lions, and as *ſwift* as the roes upon the mountains. 1 *Chron.* xii. 8

We imitate and practiſe to make *ſwifter* motions than any out of other muſkets. *Bacon.*

To him w th *ſwift* aſcent he up return'd. *Milton.*

Things that move ſo *ſwift* as not to affect the ſenſes d ſtinctly, with ſeveral diſtinguiſhable diſtances of the r motion, and ſo cauſe not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

It preſerves the ends of the bones from incaſcency, which they, being ſoft bodies, would contract from any *ſwift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy ſtumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves n mber in the mud,
Than all the *ſwift* fin'd racers of the flood. *Dorſet.*

Clouded in a deep abyſs of light,
While preſent, too ſevere for human ſight,
Not ſtaying longer than one *ſwift*-wing'd n ght. *Prior.*

Maſtiger made a c rcle round the chamber, and the *ſwift*-footed martin purſued h m. *Arbuthnot.*

There too my ſon,——ah once my beſt delight,
Once *ſwift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Swift they deſcend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Ready

Let every man be *ſwift* to hear, ſlow to ſpeak. *Ja.* i. 19.
He made intricate ſeem ſtraight,
To miſchief *ſwift*. *Milton.*

SWIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the quickneſs of their flight.]

1. A bird like a ſwallow; a martinet.

Swift and ſwallows have remarkably ſhort legs, and their toes graſp any thing very ſtrongly. *Derham.*

2. The current of a ſtream.

He can live in the ſtrongeſt *ſwifts* of the water. *Walton.*

SWI'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſwift*.] Fleetly, rapidly; nimbly, with celerity; with velocity.

Theſe move *ſwiftly*, and at great diſtance, but then they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their tranſmiſſion is eaſily ſtopped. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Pleas'd with the paſſage, we ſhoot *ſwiftly* on,
And ſee the dangers which we cannot ſhun. *Dryden.*

In decent order they advance to fight;
Yet then too *ſwiftly* fleet by human ſight,
And meditate too ſoon their everlaſting flight. *Prior.*

SWI'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwift*.] Speed, nimbleneſs; rapidity, quickneſs, velocity.

Let our proportions for theſe wars
Be ſoon collected, and all things thought upon,
That may with reaſonable *ſwiftneſs* add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

We may outrun
By violent *ſwiftneſs* that which we run at;
And loſe by over running. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Speed to deſcribe whoſe *ſwiftneſs* number fails. *Milton.*

Exulting, till he finds their nobler ſenſe
Their diſproportion'd ſpeed does recompenſe;
Then curſes his conſpiring feet, whoſe ſcent
Betrays that ſafety which their *ſwiftneſs* lent. *Denham.*

Such is the mighty *ſwiftneſs* of your mind,
That like the earth's, it leaves our ſenſe behind. *Dryden.*

To SWIG. *v. n.* [*ſwiga*, Iſlandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL. *v. a.* [ꝩylgan, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriouſly and groſsly.

The wretched, bloody, and uſurping boar
That ſpoil'd your ſummer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like waſh, and makes his trough
In your embowel'd boſoms. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

The moſt common of theſe cauſes are an hereditary diſpoſition, *ſwilling* down great quantities of cold watery liquors. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Such is the poet, freſh in pay,
The third n ght's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *ſwill*,
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*

2. To waſh; to drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded baſe,
Swill'd with the wild and waſteful ocean. *Shakeſpeare.*
With that a German oft has *ſwill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine below'd
The generous rummer. *Philips.*

3. To inebriate.

I ſhould be loth
To meet the rudeneſs and *ſwill'd* inſolence
Of ſuch late waſſailers. *Milton.*

He drinks a *ſwilling* draught; and ſinking within,
Will ſupple in the bath his outward ſkin. *Dryden.*

SWILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriouſly poured down.

Give ſwine ſuch *ſwill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

Thus as they ſwim, in mutual *ſwill* the talk
Reels faſt from theme to theme. *Thomſon.*

SWILLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwill*.] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM *v. n.* Preterite *ſwam*, *ſwom*, or *ſwum*. [ſwimman, Saxon, *ſwemmen*, Dutch.]

1. To float on the water, not to ſink.

I will ſcarce think you have *ſwam* in a gondola. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have ſhips and boats for going under water, and brooks of ſeas, alſo *ſwimming*-girdles and ſupporters. *Bacon.*

2. To move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *ſwim* to yonder point. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *ſwim* on bladders,
Theſe many ſummers in a ſea of glory,
But far beyond my depth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

The ſoldiers counſel was to kill the priſoners, leſt any of them ſhould *ſwim* out and eſcape. *Acts* xxvii. 42.

The reſt driven into the lake, where ſeeking to ſave their lives by *ſwimming*, they were ſlain in coming to land by the Spaniſh horſemen, or elſe in their *ſwimming* ſhot by the harquebuſiers. *Raleigh.*

Animals *ſwim* in the ſame manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for progreſſion upon the land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The frighted wolf now *ſwims* among the ſheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep.
The ſtag *ſwims* faſter than he ran before. *Dryden.*

Be Triton gave the ſignal from the ſhore,
The ready Nereids heard and *ſwam* before,
To ſmooth the ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. To be conveyed by the ſtream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of thoſe who would ſoon drown them, if they refuſed to *ſwim* down the popular ſtream with them. *King Charles.*

I *ſwam* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*

4. To glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion.

She with pretty and with *ſwimming* gate
Following, her womb then rich with my young ſquire
Would imitate. *Shakeſpeare.*

A hovering miſt came *ſwimming* o'er his ſight,
And ſeal'd his eyes in everlaſting night. *Dryden.*

My ſhaking hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Prieſts, altars, victims *ſwam* before my ſight! *Smith.*

The fainting ſoul ſtood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *ſwum* the ſhades of night. *Pope.*

5. To be dizzy, to be vertiginous.

I am taken with a grievous *ſwimming* in my head, and ſuch a miſt before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor ſee. *Dryd.*

6. To be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *ſwims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowring countenance, I withdraw myſelf from theſe uncomfortable ſcenes into the viſionary worlds of art. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Sudden the ditches ſwell, the meadows *ſwim*. *Thomſon.*

7. To have abundance of any quality, to flow in any thing.

They now *ſwim* in joy,
Ere long to *ſwim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears muſt weep. *Milton.*

To SWIM *v. a.* To paſs by ſwimming.

Sometimes he thought to *ſwim* the ſtormy main,
By ſtretch of arms the diſtant ſhore to gain. *Dryden.*

SWIMM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water.

The braces have the nature and uſe of tendons, in contracting the *ſwimm*, and thereby tranſuſing the air out of one bladder into another, or diſcharging it from them both. *Grew.*

SWIMMER. *n. f.* [from *swim.*]

1. One who swims.

Birds find eafe in the depth of the air, as *fwimmers* do in a deep water. *Bacon.*

Let roftrous and flat bil ed birds, being generally *fwimmers*, the organ is w fely contrived for action. *Brown.*

Life is oft preferv d
By the bird *fwimmer*, in the fwift adapfe
Of accident disastrous. *Thomfon.*

2. The *fwimmer* is fituated in the fore legs of a horfe, above the knees, and upon the infide, and almoft upon the back part of the hind legs, a little below the ham; this part is without hair, and refembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWIMMINGLY *adv.* [from *fwimming.*] Smoothly; without obftruction. A low word.

John got on the batt ements, and called to Nick, I hope the caufe goes on *fwimmingly*. *Arbuthnot*

SWINE. *n. f.* [ppin, Saxon, *fwyn*, Dutch. It is probably the plural of fome old word, and is now the fame in both numbers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for ftupidity and naftinefs.

O monftrous beaft! how like a *fwine* he lies! *Shakefp.*

H[illegible] *fwine* drunk; and in his fleep he does little harm, fave to his headcloaths. *Shakefpeare.*

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the Sun? whofe charmed cup
Whoever tafted, loft his upright fhape,
And downward fell into a groveling *fwine*. *Milton.*

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human fhape, and all below *fwine*, had it been murder to deftroy it? *Locke.*

How inftinct varies in the grov'ling *fwine*,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant, with thine! *Pope.*

SWI'NEBREAD *n. f.* A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWI'NEHERD *n. f.* [ppin and ppeb, Saxon.] A keeper of [illegible]

There *fwineherd*, that keepeth the hog. *Tuffer.*

The whole interview between Ulyffes and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the fame rank and condition with our modern *fwineherds*. *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE. *n. f.* A bird of the thrufh kind. *Bailey.*

[illegible]NG. *v. n.* [ppingan, Saxon.]

1. To wave too and fro hanging loofely.

I tried if a pendulum would *fwing* falter, or continue *fwinging* longer in our receiver, in cafe of exfuction of the air, than otherwife. *Boyle.*

If the coach *fwung* but the leaft to one fide, fhe ufed to fhriek fo loud, that all concluded fhe was overturned. *Arbuthn.*

Jack hath hanged himfelf: let us go fee how he *fwings*. *Arb.*

When the *fwinging* figns your ears offend
With creaking noife, then rainy floods impend. *Gay.*

2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. *v. a.* preterite *fwang*, *fwung*.

1. To make to play loofely on a ftring.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His fword prepar
He *fwung* about his head, and cut the winds. *Shakefpeare.*

Take bottles and *fwing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave fome air, elfe the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon.*

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or faften ing it unto a wheel under that motion, it will fooner grow cold. *Brown.*

Swing thee in the air, then dafh thee down,
To th' hazard of thy brains and fhatter'd fides. *Milton.*

3. To wave loofely.

If one approach to dare his force,
He *fwings* his tail, and fwiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

SWING *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging loofely.

In caffing of any things, the arms, to make a greater *fwing*, are firft caft backward. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

Men ufe a pendulum, as a more ftead and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one fhould afk how he certainly knows that the two fucceffive *fwings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to fatisfy him. *Locke.*

2. A line on which any thing hangs loofe.

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion:

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *fwing* and rudenefs of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakefp.*

In this encyclopædia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we're to obferve two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *fwing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper courfe in the fober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

The defcending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Cartefius pretends, namely, the ftrong *ftring* of the more fubtil globuli that overflow it. *More.*

4. Courfe; unreftrained liberty, abandonment to any motive.

Facts unpaft
Commit, even to the full *fwing* of his luft. *Chapman.*

Take thy *fwing*;
For not to take, is but the felf-fame thing. *Dryden.*

Let them all take their *fwing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue riband inftead of a ftring. *Swift.*

Unreftrained tendency.

Where the *fwing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and be luftily at other mens liking. *Ajcham's Schoolmafter.*

Thefe exuberant productions only excited and fomented his luft, fo that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leifure to contrive and with full *fwing* purfue his follies. *Wood.*

Thofe that are fo perfuaded, defire to be wife in a way that will gratify their appetites, and fo give up themfelves to the *fwing* of their unbounded propenfions. *Glanv. Scepf. Preface.*

Were it not for thefe, civil government were not able to ftand before the prevailing *fwing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honefty but advantage. *South.*

To SWINGE. *v. a.* [ppingan, Saxon.]

1. To whip; to baftinade; to punifh.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *fwinged* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for your's. *Shakef. Two Gent. of Verona.*

This very rev'rend fetcher, quite worn out
With rheumatifms, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And *fwinges* his own vices in his fon. *Dryd. jun. Juvenal.*

The printer brought along with him a bundle of thofe papers, which, in the phrafe of the whig coffeehoufes, have *fwinged* off the Examiner. *Swift.*

2. [illegible]

He, wroth to fee his kingdom fat,
Swinges the fcaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton.*

SWINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fway; a fweep of any thing in motion. Not in ufe.

The fhallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tardy impetuous *fwinge*. *Waller.*

SWI'NGEBUCKLER. *n. f.* [*fwinge* and *buckler.*] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.

You had not four fuch *fwingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

SWINGER. *n. f.* [from *fwing.*] He who fwings, a hurler.

SWI'NGING *adj.* [from *fwinge.*] Great; huge. A low word.

The countryman feeing the lion difarmed, with a *fwinging* cudgel broke off the match. *L'Eftrange.*

A good *fwinging* fum of John's readieft cafh went towards building of Hocus's countryhoufe. *Arbuthnot.*

SWI'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *fwinging.*] Vaftly, [illegible]

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if fwearing can do't, fhall be *fwingingly* maul'd. *Swift.*

To SWI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *fwing.*]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To fwing in pleafure.

SWI'NISH. *adj.* [from *fwine.*] Befitting fwine; refembling fwine, groffs, brutal.

They clepe us drunkards, and with *fwinifh* phrafe
Soil our addition. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Swinifh gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidft his gorgeous feaft;
But, with befotted bafe ingratitude,
Crams and blafphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

To SWINK. *v. n.* [ppincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil, to drudge. Obfolete.

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *fwink* and fweat inceffantly. *Fairy Queen.*

For they do *fwink* and fweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. *Hub. Tale.*

To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour.

The labour'd ox
In his loofe traces from the furrow came,
And the *fwink'd* hedger at his fupper fat. *Milton.*

SWINK. *n. f.* [ppinc, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obfolete.

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great fport they gayden with little *fwinke*? *Spenfer.*

Thou's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy *fwinke*. *Spenfer.*

SWITCH. *n. f.* A fmall flexible twig.

Fetch me a dozen crabtree ftaves, and ftrong ones; thefe are but *fwitches*. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

[illegible]
Is made by beadle exorcift,
The body feels the fpur and *fwitch*. *Hudibras*

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horfe with fometh[illegible]
Like a thread; in her other hand fhe holds a *fwitch*. *Addifon.*

To SWITCH *v. a.* [from the noun.] To laft, to jerk.

Lay thy bridle's weight
Moft of thy left fide; thy right horfe then *fwitching*, all thy throat
Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the rein of [illegible]
float. *Chapman's Odyf.*

SWI'VEL *n. f.* Something fixed in another body fo as to turn round in it.

Swo'nder. *n. f.* [See Swabber.]

1. A sweeper of the deck

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy *swobbers* fed. *Dryden.*

2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers*, playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned, but he could not digest those wicked *swobbers*. *Swift.*

Sw[illegible] } The [illegible]
Swoln. }

Unto his said flag-ship drew
Her dreadful fleet, who, *swoln* with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *F. Qu.*
When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love
In my *swoln* bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its strongest course;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already *swoln* to five. *Baker on Learning.*

Swom. The preterite of *swim*.

I *swom* with the tide, and the water was buoyant under me. *Dryden.*

To Swoon. *v. n.* [aryunan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;
Come all to help him, and so stop the air
By which he should revive. *Shakespeare.*

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon.*

The most in years *swoon'd* first away for pain;
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke *Dryden.*
The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-ey'd Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstacy in his action, that he seemed ready to *swoon* away in the surprize of joy. *Tatler.*

Swoon. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A apothymy; a fainting fit.

To Swoop. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]

1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanv. Scepf.*

Swoop. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his [illegible]

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *swoop*? *Shakesp. Macbeth*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*

To Swop. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change, to exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling,
Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Sword. *n. f.* [ꝥpeopd, Saxon; *sweerd*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the *sword* is out
That must destroy thee. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Each man took his *sword*, and slew all the males. *Gen.*

Eurvalus is the only peer that is described with a *sword*, which he gives to Ulysses to repair his injury. *Broome.*

2. Destruction by war

The *sword* without, and terrour within. *Deut.* xxxii. 25.

3. Vengeance of justice.

4. Emblem of authority

This I, her *sword* bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military. *Hudibras.*

Swo'rded. *adj.* [from *sword*.] Girt with a sword.

The *swarded* seraphim
Are seen in gitt'ring ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

Swo'rder. *n. f.* [from *sword*.] A cut-throat, a soldier. In contempt.

A Roman *swarder* and banditto slave
Murther'd sweet Tully. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew
Against a *sworder*. *Shakespeare.*

Swo'rdfish. *n. f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head

A *swordfish* small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew.

Malpighi observed the middle of the optick nerv *[illegible]fish* to be a large membrane, folded, according to length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,
That, like the *swordfish* in the whale, they fought,
The combat only seem'd a civil war,
'Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryd.*

Swo'rdgrass. *n. f.* A kind of sedge; glader. *Ainsw.*

Swo'rdknot. *n. f.* [*sword* and *knot*.] Ribband tied to the hilt of the sword

Wags with wags, *swordknots* with *swordknots* strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

Swo'rdlaw. *n. f.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and *swordlaw*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

Swo'rdman. *n. f.* [*sword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy *swordmen*. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

At Lucca's house,
Among your *swordmen*, where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben. Johnson.*

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the earl [illegible] of the *swordmen*. *Clarend.*

Swo'rdplayer. *n. f.* [*sword* and *play*.] Gladiator, [illegible] one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by [illegible]ing prizes

These they called *swordplayers*, and thus spectacle a sword-fight. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Swore. The preterite of *swear*.

How soon unsay
What feign'd submission *swore*. *Milton.*

Sworn. The participle passive of *swear*.

What does else want credit, come to me,
And I'll be *sworn* 'tis true: *Shakespeare.*
I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
To grim necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league 'till death. *Shak. Richard II.*

They that are mad against me, are *sworn* against me. *Ps.*

He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee, though his *sworn* [illegible], and would eat at the table of those who fought his [illegible] *Calamy's Sermons.*

To shelter innocence,
The nation all electls some patron knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrols his name. *Granvill.*

Swum. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*.

Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was *swum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Swung. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*.

Her hand within her hair she wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addis.*

Syb. *adj.* [Properly *sib*, [illegible]sib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The Scottish dialect still retains it.

If what my grandsire to me said be true,
Sister I am very *syb* to you. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

Sy'camine } *n. f.* A tree
S[illegible]more }

Sycamore is our *acer major*, one of the kinds of maples. it is a quick grower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Under the grove of *sycamore*
I saw your son. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine*-tree, be thou plucked up, and it should obey you. *Luke xv[illegible]*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of [illegible] *more* fruit. *Amos* vii. 14.

Go to yonder *sycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Walton's Angler.*

Sycamores with eglantine were spread;
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

Sy'cophant. *n. f.* [συκοφάντης; *sycophanta*, Latin.] A flatterer; a parasite.

Accusing *sycophants*, of all men, did best sort to his nature; but therefore not seeming *sycophants*, because of no evil they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more secure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any possibility of event

Men know themſelves void of thoſe quirks which the impudent *ſycophant*, at the ſame time, both aſcribes to them, and in his ſleeve laughs at them for believing. *South*

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω, from the noun.] To play the ſycophant. A low bad word

His *ſycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the ſecond time; whereas a man of clear reputation, his barque be ſpoiled, has ſomething left towards ſetting up again. *Government of the Tongue*

SYCOPHANTICK. *adj.* [from *ſycophant.*] Flattering, paraſitical.

To SY'COPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντίζω; from *ſycophant.*] To play the flatterer. *Dict.*

SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *ſyllable.*] Relating to ſyllables; conſiſting of ſyllables

SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyllabical.*] In a ſyllabical manner

SYLLABICK. *adj.* [*ſyllabique*, French; from *ſyllable.*] Relating to ſyllables.

SY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [συλλαβὴ; *ſyllabe*, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard
Each *ſyllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakeſp.*

There is that property in all letters of aptneſs to be connected in *ſyllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one ſtop or figure to another, that they modify and diſcriminate the voice without appearing to diſcontinue it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Any thing proverbially contemptible

Abraham, Job, and the reſt that lived before any *ſyllable* of the law of God was written, did they not ſin as much as we do in every act on not commanded? *Hooker*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt *ſyllable* of recorded time;
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſty death *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

He hath told ſo many melancholy ſtories, without one *ſyllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter, to pronounce; to articulate. Not in uſe.

Airy tongues that *ſyllable* mens names
On ſands and ſhores, and deſart wilderneſſes. *Milton.*

SY'LLABUB. *n. ſ.* [Rightly SILLABUB, which ſee.] Milk and acids

No *ſyllabubs* made at the making poll,
But what are compoſ'd of a pot of good ale. *Prior.*

Two lines would expreſs all they ſay in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *ſyllabub* and froth, without any ſolidity *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

SYLLABUS. *n. ſ.* [συλλαβὸς] An abſtract; a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe

SYLLOGISM. *n. ſ.* [συλλογισμὸς, *ſyllogiſme*, French.] An argument compoſed of three propoſitions: as, *every man thinks, Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks*

Into them a piece of rhetorick is a ſufficient argument of [illegible]

What a miraculous thing ſhould we count [illegible] and the ſteel, inſtead of a few ſparks, ſhould chance to knock out definitions and *ſyllogiſms?* *Bentley*

SYLLOGI'STICAL } *adj.* [συλλογιστικὸς; from *ſyllogiſm.*] Re-
SYLLOGI'STICK } lating to a ſyllogiſm, conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm

Though we ſuppoſe ſubject and predicate, and copula, and propoſitions and *ſyllogiſtical* connexions in their reaſoning, there is no ſuch matter, but the intire buſineſs is at the ſame moment preſent with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

Though the terms of propoſitions may be complex, yet where the compoſition of the whole argument is thus plain, ſimple, and regular, it is properly called a ſimple ſyllogiſm, ſince the complexion does not belong to the *ſyllogiſtick* form of it *Watts's Logick.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyllogiſtical.*] In the form of a ſyllogiſm

A man knows firſt, and then he is able to prove *ſyllogiſtically*; ſo that ſyllogiſm comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*ſyllogiſer*, French; συλλογίζομαι.] To reaſon by ſyllogiſm.

Logick is, in effect, an art of *ſyllogizing*. *Baker.*

Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechaniſm, and to teach boys to *ſyllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SYLVAN. *adj.* [Better *ſilvan.*] Woody, ſhady, relating to woods

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *ſylvan* ſcene! and as the ranks aſcend,
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtateſt view. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Eternal greens the moſſy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *ſylvan* genius of the place *Pope*

SY'LVAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſylvain*, French.] A wood-god, or ſatyr.

When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddeſs, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And ſhadows brown, that *ſylvan* loves,
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*

Her private orchards wall'd on every ſide,
To lawleſs *ſylvan*, all acceſs deny'd. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſymbole*, French; σύμβολον; *ſymbolum*, Latin.]

1. An abſtract; a compendium; a comprehenſive form.

Beginning with the *ſymbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the goſs enquires into the nature of faith *Baker.*

2. A type, that which comprehends in its figure a repreſentation of ſomething elſe.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *ſymbol* of friendſhip; which, if it caſually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

Words are the ſigns and *ſymbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures paſs for real ſums, ſo words and names paſs for things themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of thoſe lights as apt *ſymbols* of eternity, becauſe, contrary to all ſublunary beings, though they ſeem to periſh every night, they renew themſelves every morning. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *adj.* [*ſymbolique*, French; [illegible] *ſymbol.*] Repreſentative; typical, expreſſing by ſigns.

By this incroachment idolatry firſt crept in, when men converting the *ſymbolical* uſe of idols into their proper worſhip, and receiving the repreſentation of things unto them as the ſubſtance and thing itſelf. *Brown*

The ſacrament is a repreſentation of Chriſt's death, by ſuch *ſymbolical* actions as himſelf appointed *Taylor*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſymbolical.*] Typically, by repreſentation.

This diſtinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward ſenſe implying an abſtinence from certain vices, *ſymbolically* intimated from the nature of thoſe animals. *Brown.*

It *ſymbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real ſignature and a ſenſible ſermon. *Taylor*

SYMBOLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymbolize.*] The act of ſymbolizing, repreſentation; reſemblance.

The hieroglyphical ſymbols of Scripture, excellently intended in the ſpecies of things ſacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *ſymbolizations.* [illegible]

To SYMBO'LIZE. *v. n.* [*ſymboliſer*, French, from *ſymbol.*] To have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities.

Our king finding himſelf to *ſymbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleaſing of colour *ſymbolizeth* with the pleaſing of any ſingle tone to the ear, but the pleaſing of order doth *ſymbolize* with harmony. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

Ariſtotle and the ſchools have taught, that air and water, being *ſymbolizing* elements, in the quality of moiſture, are eaſily tranſmutable into one another *Boyle.*

They both *ſymbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themſelves through multiplying glaſſes. *Howel.*

I affectedly *ſymbolized* in careleſs mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertiniſm. *Atterb.*

The ſoul is ſuch, that it ſtrangely *ſymbolizes* with the thing it mightily deſires. *South's Sermons.*

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make repreſentative of ſomething.

Some *ſymbolize* the ſame from the myſtery of its colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SYMME'TRIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymmetry.*] One eminently ſtudious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *ſymmetrians* would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *ſymmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other

SYMME'TRIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymmetry.*] One very ſtudious or obſervant of proportion

Some exact *ſymmetriſts* have been blamed for being too true [illegible]

SY'MMETRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſymmetrie*, French; σὺν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

She by whoſe lines proportion ſhould be
Examin'd, meaſure of all *ſymmetry*,
Whom had that ancient ſeen, who thought ſouls made
Of harmony, he would at next have ſaid
That harmony was ſhe. *Donne.*

And in the *ſymmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony in ſound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correſpondence of parts, is the diſcernment of reaſon, not the object of ſenſe. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their meaſure [illegible] *Temple.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *adj.* { *ſympathetique*, Fr. from *ſympathy*.
SYMPATHE'TICK. } Having mutual ſenſation, being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in conſequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the groſs miſtakes, in the cure of ſeaſes, not only from the laſt medicine and *ſympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

United by this *ſympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roſcommon.*

To confer at the diſtance of the Indies by *ſympathetick* conveyances, may be as uſual to future times as to us in a literary correſpondence. *Glanv. Sceps.*

To you our author makes her ſoft requeſt,
Who ſpeak the kindeſt, and who write the beſt:
Your *ſympathetick* hearts ſhe hopes to move,
From tender friendſhip and endearing love. *Prior.*

All the ideas of ſenſible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *ſympathetical* and vital paſſions produced within ourſelves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſympathetick*.] With ſympathy; in conſequence of ſympathy.

SYMPATHI'ZE. *v. n.* [*ſympathiſer*, Fr. from *ſympathy*.] To feel with another; to feel in conſequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *ſympathize* with the maſtiffs in robuſtious and rough coming on. *Shakeſpeare.*

The thing of courage,
As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth *ſympathize*. *Shakeſp.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great maſter ſo to *ſympathize*. *Milton.*

Green is a pleaſing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by conſequence blue and yellow are two colours which *ſympathize*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himſelf: he *ſympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their ſtory, and *ſympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Though the greatneſs of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *ſympathize* more heartily than they. *Collier on Kindneſs.*

SYMPATHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſympathie*, Fr. [illegible]] Fellowfeeling; mutual ſenſibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly bleſſings to my ſoul,
If *ſympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakeſp. H VI.*

You are not young, no more am I; go to, then, there's *ſympathy*: you are merry, ſo am I, ha! ha! then there's more *ſympathy*: you love ſack, and ſo do I; would you deſire better *ſympathy*? *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *ſympathy*. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

If there was a *ſympathy* in choice,
War, death, or ſickneſs did lay ſiege to it. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſtarted back,
It ſtarted back; but pleas'd I ſoon return'd,
Pleas'd it return'd as ſoon, with anſwering looks
Of *ſympathy* and love. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They ſaw, but other ſight inſtead, a crowd
Of ugly ſerpents: horror on them fell,
And hard'ning *ſympathy*. *Milton.*

Or *ſympathy*, or ſome connatural force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite,
With ſecret amity, things of like kind,
By ſecreteſt conveyance. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alſo tender and compaſſionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a diſtinct ſpecies to himſelf, were there no *ſympathy* among individuals. *South's Sermons.*

Can kindneſs to deſert, like your's, be ſtrange?
Kindneſs by ſecret *ſympathy* is ty'd;
For noble ſouls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are ſuch aſſociations made in the minds of moſt men, and to this might be attributed moſt of the *ſympathies* and antipathies obſervable in them. *Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſymphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in ſound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the ſound
Symphonious of ten thouſand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſymphonie*, French; σὺν and φωνή.] Concert of inſtruments; harmony of mingled ſounds.

A learned ſearcher from Pythagoras's ſchool, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeneſt proportion between breadths and heights, reducing ſymmetry to *ſymphony*, and the harmony of ſound to a kind of harmony in ſight. *Wotton.*

Speak ye who beſt can tell, ye ſons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with ſongs
And choral *ſymphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The trumpets ſound,
And warlike *ſymphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way,
The great earl-marſhal orders their array. *Dryden.*

SY'MPHYSIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and φύω.]

Symphyſis, in its original ſignification, denotes a connaſcency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of thoſe bones which in young children are diſtinct, but after ſome years unite and conſolidate into one bone. *Wiſeman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. *adj.* [*ſympoſiaque*, French; συμποσιακὸς.] Relating to merry makings, happening where company is drinking together.

By deſigning a ſecrecy to words ſpoke under the roſe, we only mean in ſociety and compotation, from the ancient cuſtom of *ſympoſiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roſes about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In ſome of thoſe *ſympoſiack* diſputations amongſt my acquaintance, I diſcovered [illegible] part of medicine depended upon ſcientifick principles. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'MPTOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſymptome*, French; σύμπτωμα.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with ſomething elſe, not as the original cauſe, nor as the neceſſary or conſtant effect.

2. A ſign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are paſſed, and now, like the ſick man, we are expiring with all ſorts of good *ſymptoms*. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL } *adj.* [*ſymptomatique*, French; from *ſymp-*
SYMPTOMA'TICK. } *tom.*] Happening concurrently, or occaſionally.

Symptomatical is often uſed to denote the difference between the primary and ſecondary cauſes in diſeaſes; as a fever from pain is ſaid to be *ſymptomatical*, becauſe it ariſes from pain only, and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in ſuch caſes to be had recourſe to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceaſes, the fever will ceaſe, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplaſm the ſwelling was diſcuſſed; and the fever, then appearing but *ſymptomatical*, leſſened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſymptomatical*.] In the nature of a ſymptom.

The cauſes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted ſometimes critically, ſometimes *ſymptomatically*. *Wiſeman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynagogue*.] Pertaining to a ſynagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſynagogue*, French; συναγωγὴ.] An aſſembly of the Jews to worſhip.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *ſynagogue*. *Shakeſp.*

As his cuſtom was, he went into the *ſynagogue* on the ſabbath. *Goſpel.*

SYNALE'PHA. *n. ſ.* [συναλοιφὴ.] A contraction or exciſion of a ſyllable in a Latin verſe, by joining together two vowels in the ſcanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego.*

Virgil, though ſmooth, is far from affected: [illegible] quently uſes *ſynaloephe's*, and concludes his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHROSIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and ἄρθρωσις.] A cloſe connection of two bones.

There is a conſpicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthroſis, as in the elbow; an obſcure one, where the conjunction is called *ſynarthroſis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.]

Synchondroſis is an union by griſtles of the ſternon to the ribs. *Wiſeman.*

SYNCHRONICAL. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening together at the ſame time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the ſyſtole and diaſtole of the heart and lungs being far from *ſynchronical*. *Boyle.*

SY'NCHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the ſame time.

The coherence and *ſynchroniſm* of all the parts of the Moſaical chronology, after the Flood, bears a moſt regular teſtimony to the truth of his hiſtory. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONOUS. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the ſame time.

The

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the ſolids and fluids in an oſcillatory motion, *ſynchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SY'NCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſyncope*, French; συγκοπὴ.]

1. Fainting fit.

The ſymptoms attending gunſhot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *ſyncope*. *Wiſeman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SY'NCOPIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſyncope*.] Contractor of words.

To outſhine all the modern *ſyncopiſts*, and thoroughly content my Engliſh readers, I intend to publiſh a Spectator that ſhall not have a ſingle vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To SYNDICATE. *v. n.* [*ſyndiquer*, French; συν and δικὴ.] To judge, to paſs judgement on, to cenſure. An unuſual word.

Ariſtotle undertook to cenſure and *ſyndicate* his maſter and all law makers before him. *Hakewill on Providence*

SY'NDROME. *n. ſ.* [συνδρομὴ.] Concurrent action, concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of cauſes, every ſingle motion owns a dependance on ſuch a *ſyndrome* of prerequired motors. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

SYNECDOCHE. *n. ſ.* [*ſynecdoche*, French; συνεκδοχὴ.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.

Becauſe they are inſtruments of grace in the hand of God, and by theſe his holy ſpirit changes our hearts, therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *ſynecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

SYNECDOCHICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynecdoche*.] Expreſſed by a ſynecdoche, implying a ſynecdoche.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hoſpitals, and ſhew you there how many ſouls, narrowly lodged in *ſynecdochical* bodies, ſee their earthen cottages moulder away to duſt, thoſe miſerable perſons, by the loſs of one limb after another, ſurviving but part of themſelves, and living to ſee themſelves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SYNNEUROSIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and νεῦρον.]

Syneuroſis is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in ſymphyſis we find inſtances, in the connexion of the oſſa pubis together, eſpecially in women, by a ligamentous ſubſtance. In articulations it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiæ. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SYNOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſynode*, French; σύνοδος.]

1. An aſſembly, particularly of eccleſiaſticks. A provincial *ſynod* is commonly uſed, and a general *council*.

The glorious gods ſit in hourly *ſynod* about thy particular proſperity. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Since the mortal and inteſtine jars
'Twixt thy ſeditious countrymen and us,
It hath in ſolemn *ſynod* been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverſe towns. *Shakeſpeare.*

The opinion was not only condemned by the *ſynod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madneſs. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *ſynod*, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of preſbytery, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things reſolv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let us call to *ſynod* all the beſt,
Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The ſecond council of Nice (in faith I moſt irreverently call that wiſe *ſynod*, upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation. It [illegible] a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *ſynod* of the pow'rs above,
On this my ſon your gracious gifts beſtow. *Dryden.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

However love's native hours are ſet,
Whatever ſtarry *ſynod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
I [illegible] *Cowley.*

Their planetary [illegible] and aſpects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *ſynod* unbenign. *Milton.*

As the planets and ſtars have, according to aſtrologers, in their great *ſynods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are aſcribed to one or two of them out of that aſpect, ſo divers particulars, which, whilſt they lay ſcattered among the writings of ſeveral authors, were inconſiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly uſeful to phyſiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

SYNODAL, SYNODICAL, SYNODICK. *adj.* [*ſynodique*, French; from *ſynod*.]

1. Relating to a ſynod; tranſacted in a ſynod.

St. Athanaſius writes a *ſynodical* epiſtle to thoſe of Antioch, to compoſe the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet*

2. [*Synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the ſun, to us are the meaſures of day and year; and the *ſynodick* revolution of the moon meaſures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *ſynodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*

SYNODICALLY *adv.* [from *ſynodical*.] By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly.

It ſhall be needful for thoſe churches *ſynodically* to determine ſomething in thoſe points. *Saunderſon.*

SYNO'NYMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin; συνώνυμα.] Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To SYNONOMISE. *v. a* [from *ſynonyma*.] To expreſs the ſame thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *ſynonymiſe* after all theſe faſhions, ſtout, hardy, valiant, doughty, couragious, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden's Remains.*

SYNONYMOUS. *adj.* [*ſynonyme*, Fr. συνώνυμος.] Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words

Theſe words conſiſt of two propoſitions which are not diſtinct in ſenſe, but one and the ſame thing variouſly expreſſed; for wiſdom and underſtanding are *ſynonymous* words here. *Tillot.*

Fortune is but a *ſynonymous* word for nature and neceſſity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

When two or more words ſignify the ſame thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are uſually called *ſynonymous* words. *Watts's Logick.*

SYNO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNOPSIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynopſis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected ſo many *ſynoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly uſe. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SYNTA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſyntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

SY'NTAX. SYNTAXIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνταξις.]

1. A ſyſtem; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the firſt than what is common to the whole *ſyntax* of beings. *Glanville.*

2. That part of Grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words

I can produce a hundred inſtances to convince any reaſonable man that they do not ſo much as underſtand common Grammar and *ſyntax*. *Swift*

SYNTHE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining, oppoſed to *analyſis*.

The *ſynthetis* conſiſts in aſſuming the cauſes diſcovered and eſtabliſhed as principles, and by them explaining the phenomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton's Opticks.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *adj.* συνθετικὸς.] Conjoining; compounding, forming compoſition.

Synthetick method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the moſt ſimple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of compoſition. *Watts's Logick.*

SY'PHON *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *ſiphon*; σίφων.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glaſs, *ſyphon*, or crane, and draw it off from its laſt faeces into ſmall bottles. *Mortimer.*

SY'RINGE. *n. ſ.* [σύριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquour is ſquirted.

The heart ſeems not deſigned to be the fountain or conſervatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *ſyringe* doth any liquor, though not by the ſame artifice. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpout by a ſyringe.

A flux of blood from the noſe, mouth, and eye was ſtopt by the *ſyringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To waſh with a ſyringe.

SYRINGOTOMY. *n. ſ.* [σύριγξ and τέμνω.] The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.

S Y S

SY'RTIS n. f. [Latin] A quick ſand; a bog.

A boggy *ſyrtis*, neither ſea, nor good dry land. *Milton.*

SY'STEM. *n. f.* [*ſyſteme*, Fr. σύστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.
2. A ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence.
3. A ſcheme which unites many things in order.

Ariſtotle brings morality into *ſyſtem*, by treating of happineſs under heads, and ranges it in claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds which had not been handled ſyſtematically before. *Baker.*

The beſt way to learn any ſcience is to begin with a regular *ſyſtem*, or a ſhort and plain ſcheme of that ſcience well drawn up into a narrow compaſs. *Watts.*

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſyſtematique*, Fr. συστηματικὸς; from *ſyſtem.*] Methodical, written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another.

It will be neceſſary, in a diſcourſe about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of ſome of the moſt principal and *ſyſtematical* phænomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*

Now we deal much in eſſays, and unreaſonably deſpiſe *ſyſtematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a juſt value for regularity and ſyſtems. *Watts.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyſtematical*] In form of a ſyſtem.

I treat of the uſefulneſs of writing books of eſſay, in compariſon of that of writing *ſyſtematically*. *Boyle.*

Ariſtotle brings morality into ſyſtem, and ranges it into claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds, which had not been handled *ſyſtematically* before. *Baker.*

SY'STOLE. *n. f.* [*ſyſtole*, Fr. συστολὴ.]

1. [In anatomy] The contraction of the heart.

The *ſyſtole* reſembles the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the diaſtole its flying out again to its natural ſite. *Ray.*

2. [*Syſtole*, French] In Grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

T, A consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound nearly approaching to the *d*, but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation*, *salvation*, except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *Christian*, *question*

TA'BBY *n. f.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved silk.

Brocades, and *tabbies*, and gauzes *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat sat in the chimney-corner. *Addison*

On her *tabby* rival's face,
She deep will mark her new disgrace. *Prior.*

TABEFACTION. *n. f.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of wasting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waste; to be extenuated by disease. In the following example it is improperly a verb active.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TABARD. } *n. f.* [*taberda*, low Latin; *tabard*, Fr.] A long
TABBY } gown [illegible]

TA'BERDER. *n. f.* [from *taberd.*] One who wears a long gown

TA'BERNACLE. *n. f.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.

They sudden rear'd
Celestial *tabernacles*, where they slept
Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

2. A sacred place, a place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to musick; his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 405.

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine, to house

The word was made flesh, and *tabernacled* amongst us, and we beheld his glory *John* 14.

TA'BID. *a.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease, consumptive.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TA'BIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *tabid.*] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE. *n. f.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls or ceilings

TA'BLE. *n. f.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Latin.]

1. Any flat or level surface

Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys*

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakespeare*

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport. *Shakespeare*

Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke on Education.*

This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourses. *Addison's Spectator.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel, and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. *Mortimer.*

The nymph the *table* spread,
Ambrosial cates, with nectar, rosy red. *Pope.*

3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me some wine, fill full,
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shakespeare.*

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good* table.

5. A tablet, a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *table* of their hearts *Hooker, b.*

'Twas pretty, though a plague,
To see him every hour; to sit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our hearts *table*. *Shakespeare.*

All these true notes of immortality
In our heart's *table* we shall written find. *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay in verses rude
A most detested act of gratitude.
Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your hearth, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden.*

There are books extant which the atheist must allow as proper evidence, even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence, than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession of their parents that were in the parent's power *Ayliffe*

6. [*Tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing.

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, infixed, I beheld myself
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakespeare*

His Jupiter or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table*. *Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. *Addis.*

7. An index, a collection of heads, a catalogue, a syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table* but it may prove advantagious at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Watts*

8. A synopsis, many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors,
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *tables*
Of long descents, to boast false honours from. *B. Johnson.*

9. The palm of the hand

Mistress of a fairer *table*
Hath not history nor fable. *Benj. Johnson.*

10. Draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares

Monsieur the nice,
When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shakespeare.*

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*, the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen we must manage it as we can. *Taylor.*

11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming tables.

They that are honest would be arrant knaves if the *tables* were *turned*. *L'Estrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be *turned* upon me, but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board, to live at the table of another.

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TA'BLEBEER. *n. f.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at victuals, small beer

TA'BLEBOOK. *n. f.* [*table* and *book.*] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the desk or *table-book*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* firſt, and then pourtray upon it what ſhe pleaſeth. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Put into your *table-book* whatſoever you judge worthy. *Dry.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender ſoule,
We ſcrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the ſchools. *Swift's Miſcel.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *cloth.*] Linen ſpread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding maſter doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camden's Remains.*

TA'BLEMAN *n. ſ.* A man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are tined, and in colleges they uſe to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

TA'BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *table.*] One who boards. *Ainſ.*

TA'BLETALK *n. ſ.* [*table* and *talk.*] Converſation at meals or entertainments, table diſcourſe

Let me praiſe you while I have a ſtomach.
—No, let it ſerve for *tabletalk*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with ſcorn,
And he a jeſt into his grave is born. *Dryden's Juvenal*

He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian*, N°. 165

No fair adverſary would urge looſe *table-talk* in controverſy, and build ſerious inferences upon what was ſpoken but in jeſt. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *table.*]

1. A ſmall level ſurface.
2. A medicine in a ſquare form.

It hath been anciently in uſe to wear *tablets* of arſenick, or preſervatives, againſt the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

3. A ſurface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to deſign upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* braſs,
Moul'ring, drop the victor's praiſe. *Prior*

TABOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A ſmall drum; a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The ſhepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the ſound of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Morrice-dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe. *Temple*

To TA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*tabarer*, old French, from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly and frequently

And her maids ſhall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breaſts. *Nah.* [illegible]

TA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour.

Would I could ſee this *tabourer* *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'BOURET *n. ſ.* [from *tabour.*] A ſmall drum or tabour.

They ſhall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minſtreſey. *Spectat* N°. 607

TA'BOURINE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tabour; a ſmall drum.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may ſtrike their ſounds together,
Applauding our approach. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

TA'BRERE. *n. ſ.* Tabourer Obſolete.

I ſaw a ſhole of ſhepherds outgo,
Before them yode a luſty *tabrere*,
That to the merry hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they danced. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

TA'BRET. *n. ſ.* A tabour.

Wherefore didſt thou ſteal away, that I might have ſent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*. *Gen.* xxxi. 27.

TA'BULAR. *n. ſ.* [*tabularis*, Lat.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes.
2. Formed in ſquares; made into lamin.

All the nodules that conſiſt of one uniform ſubſtance were formed from a point, as the cruſted ones, nay, and moſt of the ſpotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except thoſe that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.

TA'BULATED. *adj* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat ſurface.

Many of the beſt diamonds are pointed with ſix angles, and ſome *tabulated* or plain, and ſquare. *Grew's Muſæum.*

TA'CHE. *n. ſ* [from *tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop, a button

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *tachet*. *Exod* xxv. 6

TA'CHYGRAPHY. *n. ſ* [ταχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT *n. ſ.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent, implied; not expreſſed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues reſpective to certain enemies, ſo is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongſt all men, againſt the common enemy of human ſociety, pirates. *Bacon's holy War*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making ſhall make his makers princes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Captiouſneſs not only produces miſbecoming expreſſions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of ſome incivility. *Locke*

TA'CITLY. *adv.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expreſſion.

While they are expoſing another's weakneſſes, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addiſon.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, ſince they are plainly forbidden in ſcripture. *Rogers's Serm.*

TACITU'RNITY. *n. ſ* [*taciturnité*, French, *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual ſilence.

The ſecreteſt of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some women have ſome *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries ſome grains of chaſtity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits. *Arb.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher.* Breton.]

1. To faſten to any thing.

Of what ſupreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which ſpans the Eaſt and Weſt,
And *tacks* the centre to the ſphere. *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd:
But living as you liſt, and to your mind,
And looſely *tack'd*, all muſt be left behind. *Dryden.*

The ſymmetry of cloaths fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Grew.*

Frame with ſticks driven into the ground, ſo as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

If a corner of a hanging wants a nail to faſten it, *tack* it up. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to ſtitch together.

There's but a ſhirt and an half in all my company; and the half ſhirt is two napkins *tack'd* together, and thrown over the ſhoulders like a herald's coat without ſleeves. *Shakeſp.*

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleaſure of variety. *Dryden.*

They ſerve every turn that ſhall be demanded, in hopes of getting ſome commendam *tacked* to their fees, to the great diſcouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ſhip.

This verſe[illegible]am they conſtrue to be the compaſs, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ſhip; as we ſay, makes it *tack* about. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* [illegible].

Seeing Holland fall into cloſer meaſures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* ſome points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either ſide they nimbly *tack*,
Both ſtrive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*

They gave me ſigns
To *tack* about, and ſteer another way. *Addiſon.*

TACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall nail.
2. The act of turning ſhips at ſea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows leſs,
And, like maim'd fowl, ſwim lagging on the main. *Dryd.*

3. *To hold* TACK. To laſt; to hold out. *Tack* is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes hold or perſevering coheſion.

Martilmas beefe doth *bear* good *racke*,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tuſſer.*

If this twig be made of wood
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras, p.* [illegible].

TA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*tacel*, Welſh, an arrow.]

1. An arrow

The *takil* ſmote and in it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; inſtruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows ſo fierce, and preſs'd ſo home,
That he reel'd. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Being at work without catching any thing, he reſolved to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. [*Taeckel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of a ſhip.

After at ſea a tall ſhip did appear,
Made all of Heben and white ivory,
The ſails of gold, of ſilk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm ſeem'd the ſea to be. *Spenſer.*

At the helm
A ſeeming mermaid ſteers, the ſilken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands
That yarely frame the office. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou haſt a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle*'s torn,
Thou ſhew'ſt a noble veſſel *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A ſtately ſhip
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and ſtreamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

Etc

Ere yet the tempeſt roars
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryden.*
If he drew the figure of a ſhip, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that eſcaped him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

TA'CKLED. *adj.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together.

man ſhall
. . . thee cords, made like a *tackled* ſtair,
Wnich to the high top-gallant of my joy
Muſt be my convoy in the ſecret night. *Shakeſpeare.*

TACKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tackle.*]

1. Furniture of the maſt
They wondered at their ſhips and their *tackings*. *Abbot.*
Tackling, as ſails and cordage, muſt be foreſeen, and laid up in ſtore. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Red ſheets of lightning o'er the ſeas are ſpread,
Our *tackling* yields, and wrecks at laſt ſucceed. *Garth.*

2. Inſtruments of action as, *fiſhing* tackling, *kitchen* tackling.
I will furniſh him with a rod, if you will furniſh him with the reſt of the *tackling*, and make him a fiſher. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [τακτικὸς, τάττω, *tactique*, Fr.] Relating
TA'CTICK. } to the art of ranging a battle

TAC'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [τακτικὴ.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.
When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Suſceptible of touch.
We have iron, ſounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; ſome of a more active, ſome of a more paſſive nature. *Hale.*

TACTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE *n. ſ.* [ƿad, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Saxon.] A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle
I'd broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakeſpeare.*
Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The reſt is not a perfect frog but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to ſwim with. *Ray.*
A black and round ſubſtance began to dilate, and after awhile the head, the eyes, the tail to be diſcernable, and at laſt become what the ancients called gyrinus, we a porwigle or *tadpole*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

TA'EN, the poetical contraction of *taken*.

TA'FFETA. *n. ſ.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Spaniſh.] A thin ſilk.
Ah, hail, the richeſt beauties on the earth!
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffata*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Never will I truſt to ſpeeches penn'd;
Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three pil'd hyperboles. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour loſt.*
Some think that a conſiderable diverſity of colours argues an equal diverſity of nature, but I am not of their mind for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whoſe colours the philoſophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle on Colours.*

TAG. *n. ſ.* [*tag*, Iſlandiſh, the point of a lance.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.
If *tag* and rag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of ſome, not of the law. *Whitgift.*
Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whoſe rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
The *tag*-rag people did not clap him and hiſs him. *Shak.*
He invited *tag*, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Eſtr.*

TA'GTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which has the tail of

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*
There are other worms; as the marſh and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

To TAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end; as, *to tag a lace.*

2. To append one thing to another
His courteous hoſt
Tags every ſentence with ſome fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at leaſt my lord. *Dryden.*
'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryd.*

3. The word is here improperly uſed
Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common ſlanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join: this is properly *to tack*
Reſiſtance, and the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift's Miſcel.*

TAIL. *n. ſ.* [ƿæġl, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging looſe behind.
Oft have I ſeen a hot o'er-weening cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was with-held,
Who, having ſuffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
This ſees the cub, and does himſelf oppoſe,
And man and boats his active *tail* confounds. *Waller.*
The lion will not kick, but will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*
Rous'd by the laſh of his own ſtubborn *tail*,
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*
The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Grew.*

2. The lower part.
The Lord ſhall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou ſhalt be above, and not beneath. *Deut. xxviii. 13.*

3. Any thing hanging long, a catkin.
Dioſcorides writes a great praiſe of the diſtilled water of hoſe *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.
With the helm they turn and ſteer the *tail*. *Butler.*

5. *To turn* TAIL. To flee, to run away
Would ſhe *turn tail* to Heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To TAIL. *v. a.* To pull by the tail.
The conquering foe they ſoon aſſail'd,
Firſt Trulla ſtay'd and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras, b. ii.*

TA'ILED. *adj.* [from *tail.*] Furniſhed with a tail.
Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

TA'ILLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*tailler*, French.]
Taillage or gravally ſignifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a ſhare of a man's ſubſtance paid by way of tribute. In law, it ſignifies a roll or tax. *Cowel.*

TAILLE *n. ſ.*
Taille, the fee which is oppoſite to fee-ſimple, becauſe ſo minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be diſpoſed of who owns it, but is, by the firſt giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the iſſue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or ſpecial. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reaſon of this term is, becauſe how many ſoever women the tenant, holding by this title, ſhall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his iſſue by them all have a poſſibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* ſpecial is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowel.*

TAILOR. *n. ſ.* [*tailleur*, from *taillir*, French, to cut.] One whoſe buſineſs is to make cloaths
I'll entertain a ſcore or two of *tailors*,
To ſtudy faſhions to adorn my body. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
Here's an Engliſh *tailor* come for ſtealing out of a French hoſe. come *tailor*, you may roaſt your gooſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
The knight came to the *tailor's* to take meaſure of his gown. *Camden.*
The world is come now to that paſs, that the *tailor* and ſhoemaker may cut out what religion they pleaſe. *Hewet.*
They value themſelves for this outſide faſhionableneſs of the *tailor's* making. *Locke on Education.*
It was prettily ſaid by Seneca, that friendſhip ſhould not be unript, but unſtitcht, though ſomewhat in the phraſe of a *tailor*. *Collier.*
In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That ſure a place deſerv'd in his own hell. *King.*

To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.
The ſpaniel ſtruck
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open noſe
Draws full upon the latent prey *Thomſon.*

2. To ſtain; to ſully
We come not by the way of accuſation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue bleſſes. *Shakeſp.*
Seven *taint*
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b. xii.*
They the truth
With ſuperſtitions and traditions *taint*, *Milton.*
Thoſe pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a [illegible] *Milton.*

3. To infect.
Nothing *taints* ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of conſumptive lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
Salts in fumes contract the veſicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
With wholeſome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

4. To corrupt.
A ſweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*
The yellow ſtinging plague
[illegible] *Smith's Sermons.*

5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*

To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected, to be touched.
Till Birnam wood remove to Dunſinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

TAINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A tincture; a ſtain.

2. An inſect
There is found in the Summer a ſpider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and ſo little that ten of the largeſt will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.*

As killing as the canker to the roſe,
Or *taint* worm to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton.*

3. Infection.

A father that breeds his ſon at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of ſervants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*

But is no rank, no ſtation, no degree,
From this contagious *taint* of ſorrow free. *Prior.*

4. A ſpot, a ſoil; a blemiſh.

Her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree,
That monſters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall n into *taint.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Now I
Unſpeak mine own detraction, here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

My hellhounds ſhall lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with *taint* hath ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint.*] Free from infection.

No humours groſs, or frowzy ſteams,
Could from her *taintleſs* body flow. *Swift's Miſcel.*

TA'INTURE. *n. ſ.* [*tinctura*, Lat. *teinture*, French.] Tinct, tinge; diſcolouration.

See here the *tainture* of thy neſt,
And look thyſelf be faultleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. paſſ *taken*, ſometimes *took*, *take*, Iſtand'h: *ey tak*, I take, *ey took*, I took.]

1. To receive what is offered.

Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jer.* xxv. 17.

They refuſe to *take* the cup at th ne hand to drink. *Jer.*

Be thou adviſed, thy black deſign forſake,
Death, or this counſel, from Lucippus *take.* *Waller.*

An honeſt man may *take* a knave's advice,
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

Madam, were I as you, I'd *take* her counſel *Philips*
Diſtreſs'd myſelf, like you, confin'd I live,
And therefore can compaſſion *take* and give. *Dryden.*

2. To ſeize what is not given.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And *took* him trembling from his ſovereign's ſide. *Dryden*

3. To receive

No man ſhall *take* the nether or upper milſtone to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

4. To receive with good or ill will.

For, what we know muſt be,
Why ſhould we, in our peeviſh oppoſition,
Take it to heart. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

I will frown as they paſs by, and let them *take* it as they lift *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet*

La you! if you ſpeak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Damaſco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks, which the baſſa *took* in ſo good part, that he would not ſuffer his ſoldiers to enter it. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

The king being in a rage, *took* it grievouſly that he was mocked. 2 *Mac.* vi. 30.

The queen hearing of a declaration of monarchy, *took* it ſo ill as ſhe would never after bear of the other's ſuit. *Bacon*

A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, ſo it be without too much popularity. *Bacon*

The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily *Clarendon*

I hope you will not expect from me things demonſtrated with certainty; but will *take* it well that I ſhould offer at a new thing. *Grount.*

If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bitterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden.*

The ſole advice I could give him in conſcience, would be that which he would *take* ill, and not follow *Swift.*

5. To lay hold on, to catch by ſurprize or artifice.

Who will believe a man that hath no houſe, and lodgeth whereſoever the night *taketh* him? *Eccluſ.* xxxvi. 26.

They ſilenced thoſe who oppoſed them, by tracing them abroad, or *taking* advantage againſt them in the houſe. *Clar.*

Men in their looſe unguarded hours they *take*,
Not that themſelves are wiſe, but others weak. *Pope.*

6. To ſnatch; to ſeize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occaſion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*

7. To make priſoner

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
Where we may *take* him, and diſgrace him for it. *Shak.*

King Lear hath loſt, he and his daughter *ta'en.* *Shak.*

This man was *taken* of the Jews, and ſhould have been killed. *Acts* xxiii. 27.

They entering with wonderful celerity on every ſide, flew a[illegible] hundred Janizaries *Knolles.*

8. To captivate with pleaſure; to delight; to engage.

More than hiſtory can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to *take* ſpectators. *Shakeſpeare.*

I long
To hear the ſtory of your life, which muſt
Take the ear ſtrangely *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids. *Prov.* vi. 25

Yet notwithſtanding, *taken* by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the perſon of Richard duke of York *Bacon's Henry* VII

Their ſong was partial, but the harmony
Suſpended hell, and *took* with raviſhment
The throng'd audience. *Milton*

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when ſhe is thus beautified on purpoſe to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Decay of P*

This beauty ſhines through ſome mens actions, ſets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke.*

Cleombrotus was ſo *taken* with this proſpect, that he had no patience. *Hooker.*

9. To ſurprize, to catch.

Wiſe men are overborn when *taken* at a diſadvanta *Collier of Conf.*

10. To entrap; to catch in a ſnare.

Take us the foxes, that ſpoil the vines. 2 *Cant* xv.

11. To underſtand in any particular ſenſe or manner

The words are more properly *taken* for the air or æt[illegible] than the heavens. *Raw*

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon's holy War.*

I *take* it, andiron braſs, called white braſs, hath ſome mixture of tin to help the luſtre.

Why, now you *take* me, theſe are rites
That grace love's days, and crown his nights
Theſe are the motions I would ſee. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Give them one ſimple idea, and ſee that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it *Locke.*

Charity *taken* in its largeſt extent, is nothing elſe but ſincere love of God and our neighbour. *Hooker*

12. To exact.

Take no uſury of him or increaſe. *L*

13. To get, to have, to appropriate.

And the king of Sodom ſaid unto Abram, g[illegible] perſons, and *take* the goods to thyſelf *Gen.* xiv. 21

14. To uſe; to employ.

This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he paſſes his judgment. *Watts.*

15. To blaſt, to infect.

Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs with lameneſs. [illegible]

16. To adge in favour of

The niceſt eye could no diſtinction make
Where lay the advantage, or what ſide to *take.* *Dryden.*

17. To admit any thing bad from without.

I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras*, p. ii.

18. To get; to procure.

Striking ſtones they *took* fire out of them. 2 *Mac.* x. 3.

19. To turn to, to practiſe

If any of the family be diſtreſſed, order is taken for their relief: if any be ſubject to vice, or *take* ill courſes, they are reproved. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

20. To cloſe in with, to comply with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my ſword. *Dryden.*

She to her country's uſe reſign'd your ſword,
And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dry*

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe's Amb tous Stepmother*

Where any one thought is ſuch, that we have power to *take* it up or lay it by, there we are at liberty. *Locke.*

21. To form; to fix

Reſolutions *taken* upon full debate, were ſeldom proſecuted w[illegible] equal reſolution. *Clarendon*

22. [illegible] catch in the hand, to ſeize.

He put forth a hand, and *took* me by a lock of my head *Ezek* viii. 3.

I *took* not arms till urg'd by ſelf defence.

23. To admit; to ſuffer.

Yet thy moiſt clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mould, now bend thy mind to feel
The firſt ſharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

24. To perform any action.

Peradventure we ſhall prevail againſt him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jer.* xx. 10.

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen ſhook it. 2 *Sam.* vi.

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. 2 *Cor*

Before I proceed, I would be glad to *take* ſome breath *Bacon's holy War.*

His wind he never *took* whilſt the cup was at his mouth, but juſtly obſerved the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill on Preſumption.*

Then call'd his brothers,
And her to whom his nuptial vows were bound,

A long

A long figh he drew,
And his voice failing, *took* his laft adieu. *Dryden's Æn.*
The Sabine Chiefs came,
And from afar, at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryden's Æn.*
Her lovers names in order to run o'er,
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*
Heighten'd revenge he fhould have *took*,
He fhould have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*
The husband's affairs made it neceffary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples. *Addifon's Spectator*
I *took* a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler.*
The Carthaginian *took* his feat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own perfon. *Tatler.*
I am poffeffed of power and credit, can gratify my favorites, and *take* vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*

25. To receive into the mind.
When they faw the boldnefs of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jefus. *Act.* iv.
It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our queftion. *Bacon.*
Doctor Moore, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice againft a man for his looks, among the leaft vices in morality, and names it a prosopolepfia. *Addifon's fpect.* N°. 86
A ftudent fhould never fatisfy himfelf with bare attendance on lectures, unlefs he clearly *takes* up the fenfe. *Watts.*

26. To go into.
When news were brought that the French king befieged Conftance, he poffed to the fea-coaft to *take* fhip. *Camden.*
Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hale.*

27. To go along, to follow; to purfue.
The joyful fhort-liv'd news foon fpread around,
Took the fame tract. *Dryden.*
Obferving ftill the motions of their flight,
What courfe they *took*, what happy figns they fhew. *Dry.*

28. To fwallow; to receive.
Confider the infatisfaction of feveral bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*
Turkeys *take* down ftones, having found in the gizzard of one no lefs than feven hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

29. To fwallow as a medicine.
Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and as fulfome a dofe as you give him he fhall readily *take* it *down*, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*
Upon this aflurance he *took* phyfick. *Locke.*
The glutinous mucilage that is on the outfides of the feeds waffhed off caufes them to *take*. *Mortimer's Hufb.*

30. To choofe one of more.
Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*
Either but one man, or all men are kings: *take* which you pleafe it diffolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*

31. To copy.
Our phœnix queen was pourtray'd too fo bright,
Beauty alone cou'd beauty *take* fo right. *Dryden.*

32. To convey; to carry; to tranfport.
Carry Sir John Falftaff to the fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
He fat him down in a ftreet; for no man *took* them into his houfe to lodging. *Judges* xix. 15.

33. To faften on, to feize.
Wherefoever he *taketh* him he teareth him; and he foameth. *Mark* ix. 18.
No temptation hath *taken* you, but fuch as is common to man. 1 *Cor.* x. 13.
When the froft and rain have *taken* them they grow dangerous. *Temple.*
At firft they warm, then fcorch, and then they *take*,
Now with long necks from fide to fide they feed;
At length grown ftrong their mother-fize forfake,
And a new colony of flames fucceed. *Dryden.*
No beaft will eat four grafs till the froft hath *taken* it. *Mort.*
In burning of ftubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedges. *Mortimer.*

34. Not to refufe, to accept.
Take no fatisfaction for the life of a murderer, he fhall be furely put to death. *Num.* xxxv. 31.
Thou *tak'ft* thy mother's word too far, faid he,
And haft ufurp'd thy boafted pedigree. *Dryden.*
He that fhould demand of him how begetting a child gives the father abfolute power over him, will find him anfwer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this *Locke.*
Who will not receive clipped money whilft he fees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldfmiths will *take* it of him. *Locke.*

35. To adopt.
I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exod.* vi 7.

36. To change with refpect to place.
When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the hoft. *Luke* x. 35.

He put his hand into his bofom; and when he *took* it out, it was leprous. *Exod.* v. 6.
If you find the artery, thruft a pipe into it, and caft a ftrait ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not bear below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately *Ib.*
Lovers flung themfelves from the top of the precipice into the fea, where they were fometimes *taken* up alive. *Addifon.*

37. To feparate
A multitude, how great foever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhauftible ftock of number, where ftill there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out. *Locke.*
The living fabrick now in pieces *take*,
Of every part due obfervation make;
All which fuch art difcovers. *Blackmore.*

38. To admit.
Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threefcore. 1 *Tim.* v. 9.
Though fo much of heav'n appears in my make,
The fouleft impreffions I eafily *take*. *Swift*

39. To purfue; to go in.
He alone,
To find where Adam fheater'd, *took* his way. *Milton.*
To the port fhe *takes* her way,
And ftands upon the margin of the fea. *Dryden.*
Give me leave to ſeize my deſtin'd prey,
And let eternal juſtice *take* the way. *Dryden.*
It was her fortune once to *take* her way
Along the fandy margin of the fea. *Dryden.*

40. To receive any temper or difpofition of mind.
They fhall not *take* fhame *Micah* vii. 10.
Thou haft fcourged me, and haft *taken* pity on me, *Jer.* xxxi.
They *take* delight in approaching to God. *Ifa.* lviii. 2.
Take a good heart, O Jerufalem. *Bar.* iv. 30.
Men die in defire of fome things which they *take* to heart. *Bacon.*
Few are fo wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes abſolutely deteſtable. *Dryden.*
Children, if kept out of all company, will *take* a pride to behave themfelves prettily, perceiving themfelves efteemed. *Locke on Education.*

41. To endure, to bear.
I can be as quiet as any body with thofe that are quarrelfome, and be as troublefome as another when I meet with thofe that will *take* it. *L'Eſtrange.*
Won't you then *take* a jeft? *Spectator*, N°. 422.
He met with fuch a reception as thofe only deferve who are content to *take* it. *Swift's Mifcel.*

42. To draw; to derive.
The firm belief of a future judgment, is the moft forcible motive to a good life, becaufe *taken* from the conſideration of the moft laſting happineſs and miſery. *Tillotſon.*

43. To leap, to jump over.
That hand which had the ſtrength, ev'n at your door,
Have chang'd you, and make you *take* the hatch. *Shakeſp.*

44. To aſſume.
Fit you to the cuſtom,
And *take* t'ye as your predeceſſors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
I *take* liberty to ſay, that theſe propoſitions are ſo far from having an univerſal aſſent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known *Locke.*

45. To allow, to admit.
Take any term, how-ſoever authorized by the language of the ſchools, to ſtand for any thing till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*
Chemiſts *take*, in our preſent controverſy, ſomething for granted which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*

46. To receive with fondneſs.
I lov'd you ſtill, and *took* your weak excuſes,
Took you into my boſom. *Dryden.*

47. To carry out for uſe.
He commanded them that they ſhould *take* nothing for their journey ſave a ſtaff *Mat.* x.

48. To ſuppoſe, to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.
This I *take* it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſpirits that are in all tangible bodies are ſcarce known. Sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the moſt active of bodies *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
The farmer *took* himſelf to have deſerved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing ſooner, in their firſt approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is becauſe he was deceived; and to *take* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a diſguiſe. *South.*
Our depraved appetites cauſe us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no reſemblance of it. *Dryden.*
So ſoft and treſſes, fill'd with tricking pearl,
You'd doubt his ſex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*

Time is *taken* for ſo much of infinite duration, as is meaſured out by the great bodies of the univerſe. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge, ſhould lay down this as a fundamental rule; not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*

Few will *take* a propoſition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleaſed with the doing of what he himſelf commands for an innate moral principle, ſince it teaches ſo little. *Locke.*

Some tories will *take* you for a whig, ſome whigs will *take* you for a tory. *Pope.*

As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is ſo. *Swift*

49. To direct.

Where injur'd Niſus *takes* his airy courſe,
Hence trembling Scylla flies and ſhuns his foe. *Dryden.*

50. To ſeparate for one's ſelf from any quantity, to remove for one's ſelf from any place

I will *take* of them for prieſts. *Iſa.* lxvi. 21.

Hath God aſſayed to *take* a nation from the midſt of another *Deut* iv 34.

I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Gen.* xii. 19.

Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Gen.* v 24.

The Lord *took* of the ſpirit that was upon him, and gave it unto the ſeventy elders.

Four heifers from his female ſtore he *took*. *Dryden.*

51. Not to leave; not to omit.

The diſcourſe here is about ideas, which he ſays are real things, and we ſee in God's *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpoſe, the argument muſt ſtand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but know ſo to exerciſe their arithmetick in reducing the ſums of money to thoſe of their own country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

52. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than ſhe does; do what ſhe will, *takes* all, pay all. *Shakeſpeare.*

53. To obtain by menſuration.

The knight coming to the taylor's *to take* meaſure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand meaſuring my walls, he *took* the dimenſions of the room. *Swift.*

54. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threeſcore, *took* me aſide, and aſked me whether I would adviſe him to marry? *Spectat.*

55. To ſeize with a tranſitory impulſe; to affect ſo as not to laſt.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generoſity, and divided them into three claſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

56. To compriſe; to comprehend

We always *take* the account of a future ſtate into our ſchemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had thoſe who would perſuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in groſs, but conſidered diſtinctly the parts, they would not have been ſo forward to think they were innate. *Locke.*

57. To have recourſe to.

A ſparrow *took* a buſh juſt as an eagle made a ſtoop at an hare. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cat preſently *takes* a tree, and ſees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

58. To produce; or ſuffer to be produced.

No purpoſes whatſoever which are meant for the good of that land will proſper, or *take* good effect. *Spenſer.*

59. To catch in the mind

Theſe do beſt who *take* material hints to be judged by hiſtory *Locke.*

60. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies, like a luckleſs play,
Takes the whole houſe upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

61. To engage in; to be active in.

Queſtion your royal thoughts, make the caſe yours;
Be now the father, and propoſe a ſon;
Behold yourſelf ſo by a ſon diſdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r ſo ſilencing your ſon. *Shak. Henry* IV.

62. To ſuffer, to ſupport.

In ſtreams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance,
There ſwims, ſaid he, thy whole inheritance. *Addiſon*

Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother ſhou'd,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

63. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred aſſes yearly *took* the horſe,
Producing mules of greater ſpeed and force. *Sandys.*

64. To catch eagerly.

Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long ſince,
The riſing glories of the Dauman prince. *Dryden.*

65. To uſe as an oath or expreſſion.

Thou ſhalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exod*

66. To ſeize as a diſeaſe.

They that come abroad after theſe ſhowers are commonly *taken* with ſickneſs.

I am *taken* on the ſudden with a ſwimming in my head *Dryden.*

67. *To* TAKE *away*. To deprive of.

If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God ſhall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Rev* xx. 19.

The bill for *taking away* the votes of biſhops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal juriſdiction. *Clarendon.*

Many diſperſed objects breed confuſion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majeſty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You ſhould be hunted like a beaſt of prey,
By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

The funeral pomp which to your kings you pay,
Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden's Æn.*

One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it *away* again. *Locke.*

Not foes nor fortune *takes* this pow'r *away*,
And is my Abelard leſs king than they. *Pope.*

68. *To* TAKE *away*. To ſet aſide, to remove.

If we *take away* all conſciouſneſs of pleaſure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place perſonal identity.

69. *To* TAKE *care*. To be careful; to be ſolicitous for, to ſuperintend

Thou ſhalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn
Doth God *take care* for oxen? 1 *Cor.* ix. 9.

70. *To* TAKE *care*. To be cautious, to be vigilant.

71. *To* TAKE *courſe*. To have recourſe to meaſures.

They meant to *take* a *courſe* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon*

The violence of ſtorming is the *courſe* which God is forced to *take* for the deſtroying, but cannot, without changing the courſe of nature, for the converting of ſinners. *Hammond.*

72. *To* TAKE *down*. To cruſh, to reduce; to ſuppreſs

Do you think he is now ſo dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is ſo hard to *take* him *down* as ſome ſuppoſe? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryd.*

Lacqueys were never ſo ſaucy and pragmatical as now, and he ſhould be glad to ſee them *taken down*. *Addiſon.*

73. *To* TAKE *down*. To ſwallow; to take by the mouth.

We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which ſome of the Paraceliſians ſay, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for ſubtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, ſuch as may be eaſily taken. *Bacon.*

74. *To* TAKE *from*. To derogate; to detract.

It *takes* not *from* you, that you were born with principles of generoſity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

75. *To* TAKE *from*. To deprive of

Converſation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods *take* my breath from me. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will ſmite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. 2 *Sam.*

76. *To* TAKE *heed*. To be cautious; to beware.

Take heed of a miſchievous man. *Eccluſ.* xl. 33.

Take heed leſt paſſion
Sway thy judgment to do ought. *Milton.*

Children to ſerve their parents int'reſt live,
Take heed what doom againſt yourſelf you give. *Dryden.*

77. *To* TAKE *heed to*. To attend.

Nothing ſweeter than to *take heed unto* the commandments of the Lord. *Eccluſ* xxxi. 27.

78. *To* TAKE *in*. To compriſe; to comprehend.

Theſe heads are ſufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* ſome additional diſcourſes, which make the work more even *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addiſon.*

The diſuſe of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at preſent it *takes in* almoſt half the body *Add.*

Of theſe matters no ſatisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypotheſis, without *taking in* the ſuperintendence of the great Creator. *Derham's Phyſico-Theo.*

79. *To* TAKE *in*. To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by courſe, becauſe he heard himſelf called a father, rather than any kindneſs that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us *in*. *Sidney.*

A great veſſel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the veſſel, will not fill the veſſel again ſo full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber ſervant, but as an uſeful inſtrument for his ſkill in the Spaniſh. *Wotton*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a ſoul, that, like an ample ſhield,
Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*

The ſight and touch *take in* from the ſame object different ideas. *Locke.*

There is the ſame irregularity in my plantations I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the ſun. *Spectator*

80. *To* TAKE *in.* To win

He tent Alan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles*

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery [illegible], it would be as vain as for a thief to set [illegible] a new robbed passenger *Suckling.*

Open places are easily *taken in*, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Felton on the Classicks.*

81. *To* TAKE *in* To receive

We went before, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Act.* xx. 13.

That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken in* by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

82. *To* TAKE *in.* To receive mentally

Though a created understanding can never *take in* the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking in* impressions of extension too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways afore-mentioned. *Locke.*

[illegible] never have *taken in* his full measure of knowledge before he is carried off the stage. *Addison's Spect.*

Let him *take in* the instructions you give him in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Id.*

Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

83. *To* TAKE *oath.* To swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him *taken* an *oath.* *Ezek.*

We *take* all *oath* of secrecy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

84. *To* TAKE *off* To invalidate; to destroy; to remove.

You must forsake this room and go with us,
Your power and your command is *taken off*,
And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The cruel ministers
Took off her life. *Shakespeare.*

If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the misled multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are *taken off* by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bac.*

What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Bishop Sanderson.*

The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topick whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond*

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken off* *Brown.*

This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence. *Still*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting pot can easily *take* it *off*. *Locke.*

A man's understanding failing him, would *take off* that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*

It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addison*

When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain glory *Addison.*

[illegible] of from the elegance of our tongue, but express ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison.*

The justices decreed, to *take off* a halfpeny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift's Miscel.*

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold. *Blount to Pope.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts.*

85. *To* TAKE *off* To with-hold; to withdraw.

He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took* us *off*, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon*

Your present distemper is not so troublesome, as to *take* you *off* from all satisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more restless and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken off* from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

86. *To* TAKE *off.* To swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, nobody would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

87. *To* TAKE *off* To purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate; else he'll not *take* it *off* the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds *per annum*, cannot pay us. *Locke*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly so many [illegible] *Swift's Miscel.*

88. [illegible] To copy.

Take off all their models in wood [illegible]

89. *To* TAKE *off* To find place for.

The multiplying of nobility [illegible] a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take off*. *Bacon's Essays.*

90. *To* TAKE *off* To remove.

When Moses went in, he *took* the vail *off* until he came out. *Exod.* xxxiv. 34.

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them *off* and bring others on. *Bacon.*

He has *taken* you *off*, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

91. *To* TAKE *order with.* To check, to take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that. *Bacon.*

92. *To* TAKE *out.* To remove from within any place.

Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
Have but their stings and teeth newly *ta'en out.* *Shakesp.*

93. *To* TAKE *part* To share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

94. *To* TAKE *place.* To prevail; to have effect.

Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain,
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dry.*

The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

95. *To* TAKE *up.* To borrow upon credit or interest.

The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking up*, they stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*

We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Neh.*

When Winter shuts the seas, she to the merchant goes,
Rich crystals of the rock she *takes up* there,
Huge agat vases, and old china ware. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden's Fables.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the necessaries of life at almost double value. *Swift.*

96. To be ready for; to engage with.

His divisions
Are, one power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
Must *take up* us. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

97. *To* TAKE *up.* To apply to the use of.

We *took up* arms not to revenge ourselves,
But free the commonwealth *Sat on.*

98. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezek* xxv. 17.

Princes friendship, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South's Serm.*

99. *To* TAKE *up.* To fasten with a ligature passed under

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

100. *To* TAKE *up.* To engross; to engage.

Take my esteem,
If from my heart you ask, or hope for more,
I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish these: but withal, countries stored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of these metals *taking up* the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken up* with the same imaginations *Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addison.*

There is so much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot.*

When

When the compaſs of twelve books is *taken up* in theſe, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

101. *To* TAKE *up.* To have final recourſe to.

Arnobius aſſerts, that men of the fineſt parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, phyſicians, deſpiſing the ſentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their reſt in the Chriſtian religion. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Relig.*

102. *To* TAKE *up.* To ſeize, to catch, to arreſt.

Though the ſheriff have this authority to *take up* all ſuch ſtragglers, and impriſon them; yet ſhall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marſhal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenſer.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have *taken up,*
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The ſubjects of his ſubſtitute, and here upſwarm'd them.
Shakeſpeare.

103. *To* TAKE *up.* To admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

104. *To* TAKE *up.* To anſwer by reproving; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for ſtooping ſo much below the dignity of his profeſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

105. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin where the former left off.

The plot is purely fiction; for I *take* it *up* where the hiſtory has laid it down. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Soon as the evening ſhades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wond'rous tale,
And nightly to the liſt'ning earth
Repeats the ſtory of her birth. *Addiſon's Spect.*

106. *To* TAKE *up.* To lift.

Take up theſe cloaths here quickly.
Where's the cowſtuff? *Shakeſpeare.*

The leaſt things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger; when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would uſe the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his ſhoulders, and at laſt arrived at firmneſs to bear the bull. *Watts.*

107. *To* TAKE *up.* To occupy.

The people by ſuch thick throngs ſwarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the ſcaffold were *taken up.* *Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly conſequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guild-hall, ſat in Grocer's-hall. *Clarendon*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myſelf, then ſo long as I know where to breathe, I know alſo where to be happy. *South's Sermons.*

Theſe things being compared, notwithſtanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at leaſt eight oceans required. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

When theſe waters were annihilated, ſo much other matter muſt be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were ſo *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read beſides thoſe of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about *took up* the whole ſpace. *Arbuthnot.*

108. *To* TAKE *up.* To accommodate; to adjuſt.

I have his horſe to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakeſpeare.*

The greateſt empires have had their riſe from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Eſtrange.*

109. *To* TAKE *up.* To compriſe.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Iliad, only it *takes up* ſeven years. *Dryden's Fables.*

110. *To* TAKE *up.* To adopt; to aſſume.

God's decrees of ſalvation and damnation have been *taken up* by ſome of the Romiſh and Reformed churches, affixing them to mens particular entities, abſolutely conſidered. *Hamm.*

The command in war is given to the ſtrongeſt, or to the braveſt; and in peace *taken up* and exerciſed by the boldeſt. *Temple.*

Aſſurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his ſins, upon ſuch grounds as the ſcripture lays down. *South's Sermons.*

The French and we ſtill change, but here's the curſe,
They change for better, and we change for worſe.
They *take up* our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking their's to dance and ſing. *Dryden.*

He that will obſerve the concluſions men *take up*, muſt be ſatisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up*, under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without ſerving his time. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Every man *takes up* thoſe intereſts in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If thoſe proceedings were obſerved, morality and religion would ſoon become faſhionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

111. *To* TAKE *up.* To collect; to exact a tax.

[illegible] was born in a poor country village, and [illegible] hood taken from his Chriſtian parents, by ſuch as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks*

112. *To* TAKE *upon* To appropriate to, to aſſume, to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault *upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for't. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *took* not *on* him the nature of angels, but the ſeed of Abraham. *Heb.* ii. 16

For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, ſtand affected towards Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Would I could your ſuff'rings bear,
Or once again could ſome new way invent,
To *take upon* myſelf your puniſhment *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to ſuffer for my ſake,
And on herſelf would my refuſal *take.* *Dryden.*

113. *To* TAKE *upon.* To aſſume; to claim authority

Theſe dangerous, unſafe lunes i' th' king! beſhrew them,
He muſt be told on't, and he ſhall, the office
Becomes a woman beſt: I'll *take't upon* me *Shak.*
Look that you *take upon* you as you ſhould. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thus every tranſlator *taketh upon* himſelf to do. *Felton.*

To TAKE, *v. n.*

1. To direct the courſe; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodneſs, if it iſſue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion *taking* alſo into his breaſt, waſted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful ſuſpence of the event, ſome *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

To ſhun thy lawleſs luſt the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To pleaſe; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a fond white and red, yet fills the hand with ſtench and foulneſs: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayeſt and moſt *taking* things are. *South's Sermons.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worſe, muſt of neceſſity eſcape the tranſient view upon the theatre; and yet without theſe a play may *take.* *Dryden.*

Each wit may praiſe it for his own dear ſake,
And hunt he writ it, if the thing ſhou'd *take.* *Addiſon.*

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not ſet off with proper ſcenes. *Addiſon's Freeholder*

May the man grow wiſer and wiſer by finding that this ſtuff will not *take* nor pleaſe; and ſince by a little ſmattering in learning, and great conceit of himſelf, he has loſt his religion, may he find it again by harder ſtudy and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impreſſions from mind to mind, the impreſſion *taketh*, but is overcome by the mind paſſive before it work any manifeſt effect. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 901

The clods, expoſ'd to Winter winds, will bake,
For putrid earth will beſt in vineyards *take.* *Dryden.*

4. To catch; to fix

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noiſe. *Bacon.*

5. *To* TAKE *after.* To learn of; to reſemble; to imitate.

Beaſts, that converſe
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras, p.* i.

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To* TAKE *in.* To incloſe.

Upon the ſea-coaſt are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in.* *Mortimer's Huſb.*

7. *To* TAKE *in.* To leſſen; to contract: as, *he* took *in his ſails.*

8. *To* TAKE *in.* To cheat; to gull: as, *the cunning ones were* taken *in.* A low vulgar phraſe.

9. *To* TAKE *in hand.* To undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would proper that they *took in hand.* *Clarendon, b.*

10. *To* TAKE *in with.* To reſort to.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

11. *To* TAKE *notice.* To obſerve.

12. *To* TAKE *notice.* To ſhew by any act that obſervation is made.

Some laws reſtrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took* little *notice* of it. *Clarendon*

13. *To* TAKE *on.* To be violently affected

Your huſband is in his old tunes again; he ſo *takes on* yonder with my huſband, that any madneſs I ever yet beheld ſeemed but tameneſs to this diſtemper. *Shakeſpeare.*

In horſes, the ſmell of a dead horſe maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

14. *To*

14. *To* TAKE *on.* To grieve, to pine.
How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfy'd?
15. *To* TAKE *to.* To apply to; to be fond of.
Have been understanding as a piny of other people, and he *took to* it of himself. *Locke.*
As better women *take to* their book. *Swift.*
Ancient tears to cities and large cities could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to fight a recruit for half a year's rent. *Sir W. Temple's Miscel.*
Fear *took* hold upon them there, and pain, as of a woman in travail. *Psal.* xlviii. 6.
They sent forth spies, which should feign themselves just men, that they might *take* hold of his words. *Luke* xx. 20.
16. *To* TAKE *to.* To betake to, to have recourse.
If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*
The cautious storks with fear and with snake
Are seen, and soon as e'er to wing they *take*,
At night those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*
Many learning will *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*
17. *To* TAKE *up.* To stop.
The mind of man being naturally studious of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs *take up* short of what is really so. *Glanville.*
This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the former articles that *took up* chiefly in *South.*
Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of all religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
18. *To* TAKE *up.* To reform.
This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*
19. *To* TAKE *up with.* To be contented with.
He also *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*
The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as *takes* not *up with* idle ineffectuals, but shows itself in solid substances of practice. *South.*
Many *take up with* that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct substances, as with this of the atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies.
A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*
In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts's Logick.*
20. TAKE *up with.* To lodge, to dwell.
Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*
Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with?* *South.*
His name and credit shall you undertake,
And in my house you shall be entertained.
In 1643, the parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Somerville.*
I *take* not *on* me here as a physician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men;
But rather
To purge th' obstructions, which begins to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
21. *To* TAKE *with.* To please.
Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable memento's may be useful, and being discreetly used, cannot but *take well with* them. *Bacon.*
TAKEN, the participle passive of *take.*
Thou art *taken* in thy mischief, because thou art bloody. *2 Sam.* xvii. 8.
He who letteth will let, until he be *taken* out of the way. *T*
It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abate themselves with a conjecture, a thing so easily *taken* up, and so hardly laid down. *South's Sermons.*
Seager, comparing the two great orators, says, that nothing can be *taken* from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. *Dennian.*
Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken* up with themselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
The object of desire once *taken* away,
'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*
TAKER. *n. s.* [from *take.*] He that takes.
He will stand upon him like a dragon,
He will stand upon him like a dragon,
He who is soonest caught than the pestilence,
And the *taker* runs presently mad. *Shakespeare.*
The dear sale beyond the seas encreased the number of *takers*, and the *takers* parting and browsing one with another, and forcefully taking the fishes, taking the kind with a harpoon, decreased the number of the taken. *Carew.*
The far distance of this county from the court hath heretofore afforded it a superseedeas from *takers* and surveyors. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Berry coffee and the leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, concoct the spirits, and make them strong.
Few like the Fabii or the Scipio's are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war.
He to betray as did himself betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey.
Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,
Which I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*
Rich callicoes may their boasting spare,
They purchase but sophisticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryden.*
TAKING. *n. s.* [from *take.*] Seizure, distress.
What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket. *Shakespeare.*
She saw in what a *taking*,
The knight was by his furious quaking. *Butler.*
TALE. *n. s.* [tale, from tellan, *to tell*, Saxon.]
1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a tale of a tub.*
This story prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries. *Watts.*
2. Oral relation.
My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*
Life is a *tale*
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Could ever hear by *tale* or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakesp.*
We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Psal.* xc. 9.
3. [Talan, *to count*, Saxon.] Number reckoned.
Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by *tale* and not by weight. *Hooker.*
For every broom his trees in Spring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* restor'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Both number twice a day the milky dams,
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryden.*
The herald for the last proclaims
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
To shun the fraud of musters false,
The *tale* was just. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale.* *Collier on Oaths.*
4. Reckoning, numeral account.
In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number that every hogshead containeth. *Carew.*
Money being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight and *tale*,
In all th' affairs of church and state,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*
Then twelve returned upon the principal panuel, or the *tales*, are sworn to try the same according to their evidence. *Hale.*
5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.
From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot,
And thereby hangs a *tale*. *Shakespeare.*
Birds live in the air freest, and are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to express the same. *Bacon.*
TALEBEARING. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.
The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbuthnot.*
TALEBEARER. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.
The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders, as buffoons, spies, *talebearers*, flatterers. *L'Estr.*
In great families, some one false, pratling *talebearer*, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*
TALENT. *n. s.* [*talentum*, Lat.]
A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries.
Five *talents* is his debt,
His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakesp.*

Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the finest gold. *Dryden.*

2 Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ.

Many who knew the treasurer's *talent* in removing public fears, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unsupportable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, satyrist, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry fires and tortures in my face,
When all content lies heavy at my heart. *Addison's Cato.*

They are out of their element, and look as none of their *talent*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

Persons who possess the true *talent* of raillery are like comets, they are seldom seen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

3 Quality; nature. An improper and mistaken use.

Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

'It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

TALISMAN. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived. τέλισμα, *Skinner*] A magical character.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many *talismans* to destroy the diseases. *Swift.*

Of *talismans* and signs knew the power,
And carefull watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMANICK. *adj.* [from *talisman*.] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *talismanick* in dresses of this nature. *Addison's Spect.*

To TALK. *v. n.* [*talen*, Dutch.]

1 To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly; not in set speeches; to converse.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you, but I will not eat with you. *Shakespeare.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him, and he never saw him but once. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

The princes refrained *talking*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job* xxix. 9.

The children of thy people still *talk* against thee. *Ezek.*

If I *talk* much, they shall lay their hands upon their mouth. *Wisd.* viii. 12.

Here free from court compliances he walks,
And with himself, his best adviser, *talks*. *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so *talks* with us as once with Moses through a cloud; he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active principle. *Decay of Piety.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *talks* very notably, but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. *Addison.*

2. To prattle; to speak impertinently.

Hypocrites and enthusiasts *talk*
Of purity. *Milton.*

My heedless tongue has *talk'd* away this life. *Rowe.*

3. To give account.

The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*. *Milton.*

The natural historians of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author *talks* of. *Locke.*

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jer.* xii. 1.

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him? *Job.*

It is a difficult task to *talk* to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier on Prayer.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*

TALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Oral conversation, fluent and familiar speech.

We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much *talk*. *Shakespeare.*

Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbad them to have any *talk* with the enemy. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose *talk* is of bullocks? *Ecclus.* xxxviii.

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much *talk* and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *talk* th' instructive hours they past,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk*,
Of whom to be despis'd were no small praise? *Milton.*

TALK. *n. s.* [*talc*, Fr.]

Stones compoled of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastick: as, *talk*, cat silver or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward's Fossils.*

Vessels in a *talk* kept in a heat of a glass furnace, after all the remaining body, though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth. *Boyle.*

TALKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk*.] Full of prate, loquacious.

If I have held you over long, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is *talkative*. *Sidney.*

This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not to build any hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party.

I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where everybody is so courteous and *talkative*. *Addison.*

The coxcomb bird so *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a passenger he nightly calls,
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*

TALKATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *talkative*.] Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.

We call this *talkativeness* a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. *Geo. Tongue.*

Learned women have lost all credit by their impertinent *talkativeness* and conceit. *Swift.*

TA'LKER. *n. s.* [from *talk*.]

1. One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words nature or fate. *Watts.*

2. A loquacious person; a prater.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
— Farewel, I shall grow a *talker* for this jeer. *Shakespeare.*

If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk *talker*, ways might be found to make him so; but a wise father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty. *Locke on Education.*

3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.

The greatest *talkers* in the days of peace, have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY. *adj.* [from *talc*.] Consisting of talk, resembling talk.

The *talky* flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsidence, along with the sand. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TALL. *adj.* [*tal*, Welsh.]

1. High in stature.

Bring word, how *tall* she is. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Two of nobler shape,
Erect and *tall*. *Milton.*

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose *tallest* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton's Par. Reg.* b. iv.

May they encrease as fast, and spread their boughs,
As the high fame of their great owner grows;
May he live long enough to see them all
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall*!
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,
The lovers walking in that amorous shade. *Waller.*

3. Sturdy; lusty.

I'll swear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk, but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk, but I would thou wouldst be a *tall* fellow of thy hands. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

TA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [*tallage*, French.] Impost, excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinando, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and *tallages*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TA'LLOW. *n. s.* [*talgh*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

She's the kitchen wench and all grease, and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakespeare.*

In Cuba and Hispaniola are killed divers thousands, whereof the Spaniards only take the *tallow* or the hide. *Abbot.*

Snuff the candles close to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift.*

To TA'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *n. s.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Naſtineſs, and ſeveral naſty trades, as *tallowchandlers*, butchers, and neceſſity of cleaning our gutters, are great occaſions of a plague. *Harvey on the Plague.*

TALLY. *n. ſ.* [from *tallier*, to cut, Fr.]

1. A ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick, and uſed to keep accounts by.

So ſtraight its ſurgeon was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit. *Hudibras, p.*

The only talents in eſteem at preſent are thoſe of Exchequer, the *tally* is worn as a badge of

Have you not ſeen a baker's maid
Between two equal partners ſway'd?
Her *tallies* alike as he and ſhe,
If plac'd exactly in the middle *Prior.*
From his nor the ſhew'r he takes,
And on the ſtick ſeven equal notches makes,
With juſt reflection ſtands at the ground,
There take my *tally* of ten thouſand pound. *Swift.*

2. Any thing made to ſuit another

So ſuited in their minds and perſons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other:
If any one love had two poſts,
It muſt have been an eye-ſore to beholders. *Dryden.*

To TALLY. *v. n.* [from the noun] To fit; to ſuit, to cut out for any thing.

Nor after father dead, nor brother,
They ſeem'd ſo tally'd for each other. *Prior.*

They are not ſo well *tallied* to the preſent juncture

To TALLY. *v. n.* To be fitted, to conform, to be ſuited.

I found pieces of this that exactly *tallied* with the examinations. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

TA'LMUD. } *n. ſ.* The book containing the Jewiſh tradi-
THA'LMUD } tions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explications of the

TALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tall*] Height of ſtature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *tallneſs* ſeem'd to threat the ſky. *Fairy Qu.*

The eyes beheld ſo many naked bodies, as for *tallneſs* of ſtature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*

TALON. *n. ſ.* [*talon*, French] The claw of a bird of prey

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And towering round his maſter's earth-born foes,
Swift he contracts his fatal ſtock of fire,
Looſes his fierce *talons* high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*

TAMARIND *tree. n. ſ.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.]

The flower of the *tamarind tree* conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are ſo placed as to reſemble a papilionaceous one in ſome meaſure, but theſe expand circularly, from whoſe many leaved flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular ſeeds ſurrounded with an acid black pulp. *Miller.*

Lenitives are caſſia, *tamarinds*, manna. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the ſpreading *tamarind* that ſhades,
Thomſon.

TA'MARISK. *n. ſ.* [*tamariſc*, Lat.]

The flowers of the *tamariſk* are roſaceous, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly; from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a pod, ſomewhat like thoſe of the ſallow, which opens into two parts, and contains ſeveral downy ſeeds. *Miller.*

Tamariſk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TAMBARINE. *n. ſ.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabor, a ſmall drum.

Cauſe with ſhrill notes mov'd,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to ſound,
Their ivory lutes and *tambarins* forego. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

TAME. *adj.* [tame, Saxon, *tam*, Dutch, *tam*, Daniſh]

1. Not wild, domeſtick.

Thales the Meſſian ſaid, That of all wild beaſts a tyrant is the worſt, and of all *tame* beaſts a flatterer. *Addiſon.*

2. Crushed; ſubdued, depreſſed, dejected, ſpiritleſs; heartleſs

If you ſhould need a pen,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue deſire it. *Shakeſp.*

Aſs now their prize and mettle is aſleep,
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Shakeſp.*

A moſt poor man made *tame* to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Prate not to each ſavage furious beaſt,
That on his ſhores do daily feaſt,
And you *tame* ſlaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Reflections*

3. Unanimated, unanimating, as, a tame *poem*. A low phraſe.

To TAME. *v. a.* [*getaemgan*, Gothick, *zemean*, Saxon, *tammen*, Dutch]

1. To reduce from wildneſs, to reclaim; to make gentle

To ſide that *tame* wild horſes,

Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But ſtop their mouths with ſtubborn bits *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſubdue; to crush, to depreſs, to conquer.

If the heavens do not their viſible ſpirits
Send quickly down to *tame* the offences,
Humanity muſt perforce prey on itſelf *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches not by making
Baths, orchards, fiſh-ponds, letting in of ſeas
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *B. Johnſon.*

A puling cuckold, would drink whey,
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece. *Shakeſpeare.*

A race unconquer'd, by their chains made bold,
The Caledonians arm'd with want and cold,
Have been kept for you to *tame*. *Waller.*

TAMEABLE *adj.* [from *tame*.] Suſceptive of taming.

Ganzas are ſuppoſed to be great fowls, of a ſtrong flight, and eaſily *tameable*; divers of which may be ſo brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELY *adj.* [from *tame*] Not wildly; meanly; ſpiritleſſly.

True obedience, of this madneſs cur'd,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majeſty. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

What courage *tamely* could to death conſent,
And not by ſtriking firſt the blow prevent. *Dryden.*

Once a champion of renown,
So *tamely* can you bear the raviſh'd crown? *Dryden.*

Has he given way?
Did he look *tamely* on and let them paſs? *Addiſon.*

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* ſuffer to be abuſed. *Swift.*

TA'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tame*.]

1. The quality of being tame, not wildneſs.

2. Want of ſpirits; timidity.

Such a conduct muſt appear rather like *tameneſs* than beauty, and expoſe his authority to inſults. *Rogers.*

TA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *tame*.] Conqueror, ſubduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dameſis! whoſe good old cauſe I yet defend. *Pope.*

TA'MINY. *n. ſ.* A woollen ſtuff.

TAMKIN *n. ſ.* The ſtopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER. *v. n.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*, Latin]

1. To be buſy with phyſick.

'Tis in vain
To *tamper* with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your ſkull,
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

He tried waſhes to bring him to a better complexion but there was no good to be done, the very *tampering* caſt him into a diſeaſe *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. To meddle; to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity.

That key of knowledge, which ſhould give us entrance into the receſſes of religion, is by ſo much *tampered* and wrenching made uſeleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis dang'rous *tampering* with a muſe,
The profits ſmall, and you have much to loſe:
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attainted race. *Roſcommon.*

Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conſpiracy, but repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and diſcovered the whole matter: notwithſtanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conſpiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. To deal, to practiſe with.

Others *tamper'd*
For Fleetwood, Deſborough, and Lambert. *Hiſtory.*

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tanner*, Dutch, *tanner*, French]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human ſkull covered with the ſkin, having been buried in ſome limy ſoil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather *Grew's Muſ.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greateſt part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them *Swift.*

They ſell us their bark at a good price for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. To imbrown by the ſun

His face all *tann'd* with ſcorching ſunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a Summer's day
Through boiling ſands of Araby and Ind. *Fa. Qu. b*

Like ſun parch'd quarters on the city gates,
Such is thy *tann'd* ſkin's ſad complexion ſtate. *I*

A brown for which heaven would unſtand
The galaxy, and ſtars be *tann'd*. *Cleaveland.*

TANE for *taken*, *ta'en*.

Two trophees *tane* from th' Eaſt and Weſtern ſhore,
And both thoſe nations twice triumphed o'er. *Waller's Poems.*

TANG *n. ſ.* [*tangbe*, Dutch, acrid]

1. A ſtrong taſte; a taſte left on the mouth.

Sin taken into the ſoul, is like a liquor poured into a veſſel, ſo much of it as it ſhares it alſo ſeaſons, ſo that although the

the buoy of the liquor ſhould be poured out again, yet ſtill it leaves that *tang* behind it. *South's Sermons.*

It is ſtrange that the ſoul ſhould never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body, never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the caſk, and derive their original from that mixture. *Locke.*

2. Reliſh, taſte. A low word.

There was not the leaſt *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worſt character of any thing he ſaid or did. *Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a ſting or pain behind it.

Sir, has a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a ſailor, go hang. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

4. Sound, tone: this is miſtaken for *tone* or *twang*.

There is a pretty affectation in the Alexandrian, which gives their ſpeech a different *tang* from ours. *Hooker.*

To TANG, *v. a.* [This is, I think, miſtaken for *twang*.] To ſting with.

Be impoliſht with a converſation, ſurly with thy ſervants, let thy tongue *tang* arguments of ſtate, put thyſelf into the trick of ſingularity. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

TANGENT *n. ſ.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*, Lat.]

Tangent, in geometry, is a right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it; but yet interſects another line without the circle called a ſecant that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*

Nothing in this hypotheſis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately deſert them and the neighbourhood of the ſun, and vaniſh away in *tangents* to their ſeveral circles into the mundane ſpace. *Bentley's Se*

TANGIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleaſure in the contort of air, but endeavour to ſubject it into a more denſe body. *Bac.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are diſcerned, as hard, ſoft, ſmooth. *Locke.*

To TANGLE. *v. a.* [See *entangle*.]

1. To implicate, to knit together.

2. To enſnare; to entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream. *Shakeſp.*

I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangled* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakeſpeare.*

You muſt lay lime to *tangle* her deſires
By wanton ſonnets, whoſe compoſed rhimes
Shall be full caught with ſerviceable vows. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the ſnares of war to *tangle* thee. *Shakeſp.*

Now ſly victorious
Among thy ſlain ſelf kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangled* in the fold
Of dire neceſſity *Milton's Agon.*

, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangled* in amorous nets. *Milton.*

With ſubtle cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are *entangled*,
The more they ſtir, the more they're *tangled*. *L.*

3. To embroil, to embarraſs.

When my ſimple weakneſs ſtrays,
Tangled in forbidden way
He, my ſhepherd, is my guide,
He's before me, on my ſide.

Shrubs and *tangling* buſhes had perplex'
All path of man or beaſt.

TANGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another.

He cauſing ſcatt'ry roſin'd
To *tangle*, and moſs intricate ſeem ſtrong
Of pitchy twiſt *Addiſon's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

Sport with Amaryllis in the ſhade
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair *Milton.*

TANIST. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word; *an tanaiſtear*, Erſe.]

Preſently after the death of any of their captains, they aſſemble themſelves to chuſe another in his ſtead, and commonly nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuſe next of the blood to be *taniſt*, who ſhall next ſucceed him in the ſaid captainry. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

TANISTRY *n. ſ.* [from *taniſh*.]

The Iriſh hold their lands by *tanyſtry*, which is no more than a perſonal eſtate for his life-time that is *taniſt*, by reaſon he is nominated thereunto by election. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If the Iriſh be not permitted to purchaſe eſtates of freeholds, which might deſcend to their children, muſt they not continue their cuſtom of *tanyſtry*? which makes all their poſſeſſions uncertain. *Davies on Ireland.*

By the Iriſh cuſtom of *tanyſtry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every ſept, had no longer eſtate than for life in their chieferies, and when their chiefries were dead, their ſons, or next heirs, did not ſucceed them, but their *taniſts*, who were elective, and purchaſed their elections by ſtrong hand. *Davies on Ireland.*

TANK. *n. ſ.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large ciſtern or baſon.

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity, go tightly to our buſineſs; you have coſt me much, and muſt earn it: here's plentiful proviſion, raiſed, ſalading in the garden and water in the *tank*, and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deſerve it. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

TANKARD *n. ſ.* [*tanquard*, French; *tankeard*, Dutch; *tancard*, Iriſh.] A large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're faſt aſleep again *Dryden.*

Manius was the firſt who drank out of a ſilver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When any calls for ale, fill the largeſt *tankard* cup top full. *Swift.*

TANNER *n. ſ.* [from *tan*.] One whoſe trade is to tan leather.

Tanners uſe that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not ſlacked with water or air. *Mortim.*

TANSY. *n. ſ.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.]

The *tanſy* hath a floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets, divided into ſeveral ſegments ſitting on the embryo, and contained in a ſquamous and hemiſpherical empalement, the embryo afterward becomes a ſeed not at all downy; to theſe notes muſt be added thick flowers into a gathered head. *Miller.*

TANTALISM *n. ſ.* [from *tantalize*.] A puniſhment like that of Tantalus.

A lively repreſentation of a perſon lying under the torments of ſuch a *tantaliſm*, or platonick hell. *Addiſon's Spectat.*

To TANTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whoſe puniſhment was to ſtarve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the ſhew of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain deſires, at ſtrife
With themſelves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

The maid once ſped was not ſuffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

TANTIVY *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, ſo expreſſed in articulate ſounds; from *tantara*, ſays *Skinner*.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great ſpeed.

TANTLING *n. ſ.* [from *Tantalus*.] One ſeized with hopes of pleaſure unattainable.

Hard life,
To be ſtill not Summer's *tantlings*, and
The ſhrinking ſlaves of Winter.

TANTAMOUNT. *n. ſ.* [French.] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and ſo men had equally one third leſs money than they have, it muſt be *tantamount*, and what I ſcape of one third leſs, another muſt make up. *Locke.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, French.]

1. To touch lightly, to ſtrike gently.

2. [*Tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a veſſel; to broach a veſſel. It is uſed likewiſe of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican,
Haſt thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly caroused. *Shakeſpeare.*

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been ſpilling my blood. *Addiſon.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troubleſome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and ſo part faire. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Each ſhakes her fan with a ſmile, then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the ſhoulder. *Addiſon's Spect.*

As at hot coquettes once I had me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Baxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out.

A gentleman was retained to the knight of Gaſcoigne's cellar-keeper, upon hearing the noiſe of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

TAPROOT. *n. ſ.* [*tap* and *root*.] The principal ſtem of the root.

Some put under the trees raiſed of ſeed, about four inches below the place where they ſow their ſeeds, a tile-piece of tile to ſtop the running down of the *taproot*, which occaſions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

TAPE *n. ſ.* [*tæppan*, Saxon.] A narrow filet or band.

My carty cock, my dear-a? *Shakeſpeare.*
This pouch that's tyed with *tape*
I'll wager, that the prize ſhall be my due. *Gay.*
On once a flock bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
With *tape* tyed curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

TA'PER. *n. ſ.* [ræpep, Saxon.] A wax candle, a light.

Get me a *taper* in my ſtudy, Lucius.
When it is lighted come and call me *Shakeſpeare.*
My daughter and Ittetia wait dreſs
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

If any ſnatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but ſhall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

There the fair light,
Like hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that expoſed to the boiſt'rous wind *Waller.*

To ſee this fleet
Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets riſe. *Dryden.*

TA'PER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breaſt,
He praiſes. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*.
Grew's Muſæum.

To TA'PER. *v. n.* To grow ſmaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadeſt and largeſt; the ſuperior leſſer and leſſer, for the greater ſtability of the trunk. *Ray.*

Such be the dog,
With *tap'ring* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickell.*

TA'PESTRY *n. ſ.* [*tapiſſerie*, *tapiſſerie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the deſk
That's covered o'er with Turkiſh *tapeſtry*,
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakeſpeare.*

The caſements are with golden tiſſue ſpread,
And horſes hoofs, for earth, on ſilken *tapeſtry* tread. *Dryd.*

One room is hung with *tapeſtry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great perſons of the family. *Addiſon.*

TA'PET. *n. ſ.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured ſtuff.

To their work they ſit, and each doth chuſe
What ſtory ſhe will for her *tapet* take. *Spenſer.*

TA'PSTER *n. ſ.* [from *tap*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe.

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a *tapſter*; they are both the confirmers of falſe reckonings. *Shak.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade. I'll be your *tapſter* ſtill.
Shakeſpeare.

The world is come now to that paſs, that the vintner and *tapſter* may broach what religion they pleaſe; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The houſe will never loſe its trade
Nay, though the treacherous *tapſter* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
In hopes that ſtrangers may miſtake it. *Swift.*

TAR. *n. ſ.* [ræpe, Saxon; *terre*, Dutch, *tiere*, Daniſh.] 1. Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenſ.*

A man will not loſe a hog for a halfpennyworth of *tar*.
Camden's Remains.

Some ſtir the melted *tar*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

TAR. *n. ſ.* [from *tar* uſed in ſhips.] A ſailor; a ſeaman in contempt.

In ſenates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear over with tar.
2. To teaze; to provoke. [ταράττω.]

There has been much to do on both ſides; and the nation holds it no ſin to *tarre* them on to controverſy. *Shakeſp.*

Two curs ſhall tame each other; pride alone
Muſt *tar* the maſtiffs on, as 'twere the bone. *Shakeſpeare.*

TARA'NTULA. n. ſ. [Italian, *tarentule*, French.] An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick.

This word, lover, did no leſs pierce poor Pyrocles than the right tune of muſick toucheth him that is ſick of the *tarantula*. *Sidney.*

He that uſes the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it ſtands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving ſlowly.

It is but a ſlow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherways may be eſcaped. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly, ſluggiſhly.

He was indeed the glaſs,
Wherein the noble youth did dreſs themſelves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant
For thoſe that could ſpeak ſlow and *tardily*,
Would turn their own perfection to abuſe,
To ſeem like him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.*

TA'RDITY. *n. ſ.* [*tarditas* from *tardus*, Latin; *tardivete*, Fr.] Slowneſs; want of velocity.

Suppoſe there may be ſome obſervable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then aſk how we ſhould arrive to perceive it?
Digby.

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*. *Digby on the Soul.*

TA'RDNESS [from *tardy*.] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; unwillingneſs to action or motion.

A *tardineſs* in nature,
Which often leaves the hiſtory unſpoke,
That it intends to do. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

TARDY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]

1. Slow, not ſwift.

Nor ſhould their age by years be told,
Whoſe ſouls, more ſwift than motion, climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time *Sandy's Paraph.*

2. Sluggiſh; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before
Provok'd the *tardy* Engliſh cloſe to fight;
Now draw their beaten veſſels cloſe to ſhore,
As ſtarks he dar'd to ſhun the hobbies flight. *Dryden.*

When certain to o'ercome, incens'd to ſave,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

3 Dilatory, late, tedious.

[illegible]
In your behalf, to meet you on the way,
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwiſe delay *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Death he as oft accus'd
Of *tardy* execution, ſince denounc'd
The day of his offence. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reſerve their fruit for the next age's taſte
There a ſmall grain in ſome few months will be
A firm, a lofty and a ſpacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unſeal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day ariſe. *Dryden.*

You may freely cenſure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Unwary. A low word.

Yield, ſcoundrel baſe, quoth ſhe, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty
But if thou think it I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'ſt preſume to be ſo hardy,
To try thy fortune o'er a-freſh,
I'll wave my title to thy fleſh. *Hudibras, p. i.*

5. Criminal, offending. A low word.

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprizal, thoſe ſlips and miſmanagements are uſually rebuked. *Collier on Pride.*

To TA'RDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay, to hinder.

I chuſe
Camillo for the miniſter, to poiſon
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My ſwift command *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*

TARE. *n. ſ.* [from *teren*, Dutch, to conſume. *Skinner.*] A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares* the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker, b. v.*

The liberal contributions ſuch teachers met with ſerved to invite more labourers, where their ſeed time was their harveſt, and by ſowing *tares* they reaped good. *Decay of Piety.*

My country neighbours began not to think of being in general, which is being abſtracted from all its inferior ſpecies, before they come to think of the fly in their ſheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*

TARE. n. ſ. [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE, preterite of *tear*.

The women beat their breaſts, their cheeks they *tare*.
Ill.

TARGE. } *n. ſ.* [ranga, Saxon; *targe*, Italian; *targe*, French;
TARGET. } *tarian*, Welſh, which ſeems the original of the reſt, *an taargett*, Erſe.] A kind of buckler or ſhield born on the left arm. It ſeems to be commonly uſed for a defenſive weapon leſs in circumference than a ſhield.

Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gaſh therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Fa. Qu.*

I took all their
Seven points in my *target* *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *target* three fair ſhining ſuns. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

The arms the wreath moſt is the *target* to ſhroud herſelf under, and hence away the blow. *Howel's England's Tears.*

Thoſe leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*. *Milton.*

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their *targets* caſt
Over their heads, ſome ſcaling ladders plac'd
Againſt the walls. *Denham.*

TA'RGUM. *n. ſ.* [תרגום] A paraphraſe on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [perhaps a Spaniſh word; *tarif*, Fr.] A carte of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addiſon.*

TARN. *n. ſ.* [*tiorn*, Iſlandick.] A bog; a fen; a marſh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, French.] To ſully, to foil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for reſolution, that he may diſcover nothing that may diſcredit the cauſe, *tarniſh* the glory, and weaken the example of the ſuffering. *Collier*

Low waves the rooted foreſt, vex'd, and ſheds
What of its *tarniſh'd* honours yet remain. *Dyer.*

To TA'RNISH. *v. n.* To loſe brightneſs.

If a fine object ſhould *tarniſh* by having a great many ſee it, or the muſick ſhould run moſtly into one man's ears, theſe ſatisfactions would be made incloſure. *Collier of Envy.*

TARPA'WLING *n. ſ.* [from *tar.*]

1. Hempen cloath ſmeered with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or ſearcloth maſts with ſtrong *tarpawling* coats. *Dryden.*

2. A ſailor in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpawlin* and a ſwabber the hero of a tragedy. *Drums.*

TA'RRAGON. *n. ſ.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TA'RRIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tarry.*] Stay; delay, perhaps ſojourn.

Diſpatch me hence:
Come, anſwer not; but do it preſently,
I am impatient of my *tarriance*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.]

1. A ſort of ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.

The fox is earthed; but I ſhall ſend my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that tarries or ſtays.

To TA'RRY. *v. n.* [*targer*, French.]

1. To ſtay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God. *Pſal.*
Who hath woe and redneſs of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Prov.* xxiii. 30.
Tarry ye here for us until we come again. *Exod.* xxiv. 14.
I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

To TA'RRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shak.*

TA'RSEL. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.

Hiſt! Romeo, hiſt! O for a falkner's voice;
To lure this *tarſel* gentle back again. *Shakeſpeare.*
A falc'ner Henry was, when Emma hawks,
With her of *tarſels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS *n. ſ.* [In anatomy; *tarſe*, Fr.] The ſpace betwixt the lower end of the four bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes: it comprites ſeven bones and the three oſſa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

An obſcure motion, where the conjunction is called ſynanthroſis; as, in joining the *tarſus* to the metatarſus. *Wiſeman.*

TART. *adj.* [reapt, Saxon; *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; ſharp of taſte.

2. Sharp; keen; ſevere.

Why ſo *tart* a favour
To trumpet ſuch good tidings? *Shakeſpeare.*
When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain ſudden exceſſes. *Wotton.*

TART. *n. ſ.* [*tarte*, French, *torta*, Italian; *toart*, Daniſh.] A ſmall pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the houſe on that ſide near which the garden ſtands, be but toys, you may ſee as good ſights in *tarts*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

TA'RTANE. *n. ſ.* [*tartana*, Italian, *tartane*, Fr.] A veſſel much uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-corner ſail.

I ſet out from Marſeilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a ſmall French port called Caſſis. *Addiſon.*

TARTAR. *n. ſ.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word uſed by the old poets, now obſolete.

With this the damned ghoſts he governeth,
And puniſhments, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spenſer.*
He's in *tartar* limbo worſe than hell,
A devil in an everlaſting garment hath him,
One whoſe hard heart is button'd up with ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

2. *Tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what ſticks to wine caſks, like a hard ſtone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes. the white is preferable, as containing leſs droſs or earthy parts. the beſt comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the rheniſh wine. *Quincy*

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that cruſt or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*; and thus *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing ſubſtances, four of which are not acid, and the other not ſo manifeſtly acid as the *tartar* is. *Boyle.*

TARTA'REAN. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Helliſh.

His throne mixt with *tartarean* ſulphur. *Milton.*

TARTA'REOUS. *n. ſ.* [from *tartar.*]

1. Conſiſting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the ſap are thrown upon the fibres deſigned for the ſtone, and the oily upon the ſeed. *Grew.*

2. Helliſh.

The ſpirit of God downward purg'd
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverſe to life. *Milton.*

To TA'RTARIZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar.*] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS. *adj.* [from *tartar.*] Containing tartar; conſiſting of tartar.

TA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *tart.*]

1. Sharply; ſourly, with acidity.

2. Sharply, with poignancy, with ſeverity.

Seneca, an ingenious and ſententious writer, was by Caligula called *arena ſine calce*, ſand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With ſourneſs of aſpect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!
—He is of a very melancholy diſpoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'RTNESS *n. ſ.* [from *tart.*]

1. Sharpneſs, ſourneſs; acidity.

Of theſe ſweets put in three gallons, more or leſs, into an hogſhead, as the *tartneſs* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*

2. Sourneſs of temper, poignancy of language.

They cannot be too ſweet for the king's *tartneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

TASK. *n. ſ.* [*taſche*, French; *taſſa*, Italian.]

1. Something to be done impoſed by another.

Relieves me from my *taſk* of ſervile toil
Daily in the common priſon elſe enjoin'd me *Milton.*

2. Employment; buſineſs.

His mental powers were equal to greater *taſks*. *Atterbury.*
No happier *taſk* theſe faded eyes purſue,
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*

3. *To* TAKE *to taſk.* To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man *took* a ſoldier *to taſk* upon the ſubject of his profeſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

He diſcovered ſome remains of his nature when he met with a foot-ball, for which Sir Roger *took* him *to taſk*. *Addiſ.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [*tuſcu*, Welſh, or from the noun.] To burthen with ſomething to be done.

He depoſ'd the king,
Soon after that deprív'd him of his life,
And, in the neck of that, *taſk'd* the whole ſtate. *Shakeſp.*
Forth he goes,
Like to a harveſtman, that's *taſk'd* to mow,
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Some things of weight,
That *taſk* our thoughts, concerning us and France. *Shak.*
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *taſk* my weakneſs with any more. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Divert thy thoughts at home,
There *taſk* thy maids, and exerciſe the loom. *Dryden.*

TA'SKER, TA'SKMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*taſk* and *maſter.*] One who impoſes taſks.

All is, if I have grace to uſe it ſo,
As ever in my great *taſkmaſter's* eye. *Milton.*
The ſervice of ſin is perfect ſlavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, ſhall find it an unreaſonable *taſkmaſter*, and an unmeaſurable exactor. *South.*
Hear, ye ſullen powers below,
Hear, ye *taſkers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

TA'SSEL, *n. ſ.* [*taſſe*, French; *taſſellus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances.

Then took the ſquire an horn of bugle ſmall,
Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold,
And *taſſels* gay. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
Their heads are tricked with *taſſels* and flowers. *Sandys*

TA'SSEL. } *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*
TA'ZEL. }

TA'SSELED. *adj.* [from *taſſel.*] Adorned with taſſels.

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the ſlumbering leaves, or *taſſel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haſte I all about. *Milton.*

TASSES. *n. ſ.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainſ.*

TA'STABLE. *adj.* That may be taſted; ſavoury; reliſhing.

Their diſtilled oils are fluid, volatile and *taſtable*. *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taſter*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate.

The ruler of the feaſt *taſted* the water made wine. *John* ii.

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity.

Bold deed to *taſte* it under ban to touch. *Milton.*

2. To eſſay firſt.
Roſcetes was ſeldom permitted to eat any other meat but ſuch as the prince before *taſted* of. *Knolles.*
Thou and I marching before our troops
May *taſte* fate to them, mow them out a paſſage. *Dryden.*
4. To feel, to have perception of.
He ſhould *taſte* death for every man. *Heb.* ii. 9.

To TASTE *v. n.*
1. To try by the mouth to eat.
Of this tree we may not *taſte* nor touch. *Milton.*
2. To have a ſmack; to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation.
When the mouth is out of taſte, it maketh things *taſte* bitter and loathſome, but never ſweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *taſteth* of it. *Bacon.*
If your butter *taſtes* of braſs, it is your maſter's fault, who will not allow a clever ſaucepan. *Swift.*
3. To diſtinguiſh intellectually.
Scholars when good ſenſe deſcribing,
Call it *taſting* and imbibing. *Swift.*
4. To reliſh intellectually, to approve.
Thou, Adam, wilt *taſte* no pleaſure. *Milton.*
5. To be tinctured, or receive ſome quality or character.
Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reaſon
Shall, to the king, *taſte* of this action. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To try the reliſh of any thing.
The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the ſoul doth uſe the *taſting* pow'r
In veins, which through the tongue and palate ſpread,
Diſtinguiſh ev'ry reliſh ſweet and ſour. *Davies.*
7. To have perception of.
Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taſte* of death but once. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *taſting* of death touched the righteous alſo, and there was a deſtruction of the multitude in the wilderneſs. *Wyd.*
8. To take enjoyment.
What hither brought us? not hope here to *taſte*
Of pleaſure. *Milton.*
Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taſte*,
And the beſt portion of the earth lay waſte. *Waller.*
9. To enjoy ſparingly.
This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
Not yet by years extinguiſh'd, though reſtrain'd;
You ſeaſon'd well with ſports your ſerious hours,
For age but *taſtes* of pleaſures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of taſting; guſtation.
Beſt of fruits, whoſe *taſte* gave elocution. *Milton.*
2. The ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived.
Flowers have but more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taſte*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Delicacies of *taſte*, ſight, ſmell. *Milton.*
The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reſerve their fruit for the next age's *taſte*. *Waller.*
Lady, perceptio
I have almoſt forgot the *taſte* of fears.
The time has been, my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a night ſhriek. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Quick in the cloſe,
As the laſt *taſte* of ſweets is ſweeteſt laſt. *Shakeſp. R. II.*
4. That ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal inſtruments hereof. *Quincy.*
Manna was like coriander ſeed, white; and the *taſte* of it was like wafers made with honey *Exod.* xvi. 31.
Though there be a great variety of *taſtes*, yet, as in ſmells, they have only ſome few general names. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual reliſh or diſcernment.
Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other pſalms which are like manner appointed to be daily read, why do theſe ſo much offend and diſpleaſe their *taſtes*? *Hooker.*
Sion's ſongs to all true *taſtes* excelling,
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*
I have no *taſte*
Of popular applauſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*
As he had no *taſte* of true glory, we ſee him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's ſkin. *Addiſon.*
This metaphor would not have been ſo general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taſte* and that ſenſitive taſte which gives us a reliſh of every flavour. *Addiſon.*
Your way of life, in my *taſte*, will be the beſt. *Pope.*
I ſee how ill a *taſte* for wit and ſenſe prevails in the world. *Swift.*
Pleaſure reſults from a ſenſe to diſcern, and a *taſte* to be affected with beauty. *Seed's Sermons.*
6. An eſſay, a trial, an experiment. Not in uſe
I hope, for my brother's juſtification, he wrote as an eſſay or *taſte* of my virtue. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.
They thought it not ſafe to reſolve, till they had a *taſte* of the people's inclination. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Beſides the prayers mentioned, I ſhall give only a *taſte* of ſome few recommended to devout perſons in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

TA'STED. *adj.* [from *taſte*.] Having a particular reliſh.
Coleworts proſper exceedingly, and are better *taſted*, if [illegible] *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 490.

TASTER. *n. ſ.* [*taſteur*, Fr. from *taſte*.]
1. One who takes the firſt eſſay of food
Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee
Young time is *taſter* to eternity *Crashaw.*
Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taſter* to princes in all their entertainments. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thy tutor be thy *taſter*, ere thou eat,
There's poiſon in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*
2. A dram cup. *Ainſ.*

TA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*taſte* and *full*.] High reliſhed; ſavoury.
Not *taſteful* herbs that in theſe gardens riſe,
Which the kind ſoil with milky ſap ſupplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS. *adj.* [from *taſte*.]
1. Having no power of perceiving taſte.
2. Having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate, inſipid.
By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary ſimplicity, they could never be made *taſteleſs*. *Boyle.*
3. Having no power of giving pleaſure; inſipid.
The underſtanding cannot, by its natural light, diſcover ſpiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *taſteleſs* and inſipid to us. *Rogers's Serm.*
4. Having no intellectual guſt.
If by his manner of writing he is heavy and *taſteleſs*, I throw aſide his criticiſms. *Addiſon's Spect.*

TASTELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [illegible]
1. Inſipidity; want of reliſh.
2. Want of perception of taſte.
3. Want of intellectual reliſh.

To TA'TTER. *v. a.* [ætæpian, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.
Through *tatter'd* cloaths ſmall vices do appear,
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſp. Rome and Juliet.*
Where wav'd the *tatter'd* enſigns of Ragfair,
A yawning run hangs. *Pope.*
In the land of liberty little tyrants rag'd,
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomſon.*

TA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rag, a fluttering rag.
This fable holds from him that ſits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has ſcarce a *tatter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION. *n. ſ.* [*tatter* and *I know not what*.] A ragged fellow.
As a poor fellow was trudging along in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a ſpark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather? *L'Eſtrange.*

To TA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to uſe many words with little meaning.
He ſtands on terms of honourable mind,
Ne will be carried with every common wind
Of court's inconſtant mutability,
Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Hubberd's Tale.*
The one is too like an image, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, evermore *tattling*. *Shak.*
Excuſe it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*
The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them *Locke.*
Their language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of ſo much repetition and compliment. *Addiſon.*

TA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.
They aſked her, how ſhe lik'd the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift's Miſcel.*
Such *tattle* often entertains
My lord and me. *Swift.*
A young academick ſhall dwell upon trade and pollucks in a dictatorial ſtile, while at the ſame time perſons well ſkilled in thoſe different ſubjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a juſt contempt. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

TA'TTLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tattle*.] An idle taker; a prater.
Going from houſe to houſe, *tattlers*, buſy bodies, which are the canker and ruſt of idleneſs, as idleneſs is the ruſt of time, are reproved by the apoſtle. *Taylor.*

TATTOO. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *tapoter taus*, Fr. to ſtrike.] The beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters.
All thoſe whoſe hearts are looſe and low,
Start if they hear but the *tattoo*. *Prior.*

TA'VERN. *n. ſ.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Latin.] A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained.
Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;
For there they ſay he daily doth frequent,
With unthrift [illegible] companions *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

You

You ſhall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the ſadneſs of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and all houſes ſhould be obliged to diſmiſs their company by twelve at night, and no woman ſuffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouſe. *Sw.*

TAVERNKEEPER, TAVERNMAN. } [*taverna*, Latin; *tavernier*, French.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations, as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

TAUGHT, preterite and part. paſſive of *teach*.

All thy children ſhall be *taught* of the Lord. *Iſa* liv 13.

How haſt thou ſatisfy'd me, *taught* to live. *Milton.*

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanſer*, Fr. *Skinner*. *Tanden*, Dutch, to ſl[illegible] with [illegible]

When I had at my pleaſure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bitterneſs and ſtings of *taunting* jealouſy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joyleſs nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding

Rail thou in Fulvia's phraſe, and *taunt* my faults
With ſuch full licence. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſult; ſcoff; reproach, ridicule.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

He would avoid ſuch bitter *taunts*,
As in the time of death he gave our father. *Shakeſpeare.*

Julian thought it more effectual to perſecute the Chriſtians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common uſe debas'd,
Shall ſend them flowing round his drunken feaſt,
With ſacrilegious *taunt*, and impious jeſt. *Prior.*

TAUNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

TAUNTINGLY *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With inſult, ſcoffingly; with contumely and exprobration

It *tauntingly* repli[illegible]
To th'diſcontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The wanton goddeſs view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* ſhe ſaid. *Pr.*

TAURICO'RNOUS. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Latin.] Having horns like a bull

Their deſcriptions muſt be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the ſame with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the ſame [illegible]

TAUTO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats te-

TAUTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ταυτολογία; *tautologie*, Fr. ταὐτο and λόγος.] Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

All ſcience is not *tautology*; the laſt ages have ſhewn us, what antiquity never ſaw, in a dream. *Glanville's Scepſ*

Saint Amore's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Pſyche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in ſenſe excel,
So juſt, ſo like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addreſſed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different conſiderations, that enemies may not accuſe me of *tautology*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*

To TAW *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; *tawian*, Saxon.] To dreſs white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from *tan* leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

TAW. *n. ſ.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've ſeen thee
Mix with children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift*

TA'WDRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinſel finery; finery too oſtentatious.

A clumſy beau makes his ungracefulneſs appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdrineſs* of dreſs. *Clariſſa.*

TA'WDRY. *adj.* [from Stawarey, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair *Heylin, Summer*.] Meanly ſhewy; ſplendid without coſt, fine without grace; ſhewy without elegance. It is uſed both of things and of perſons wearing them.

Bind your fillets faſt,
And gird in your waiſts,
For more lineneſs, with a *tawdrie* lace. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

OUR [illegible]
Your herdſman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a looſe *tawdry* gown. *Dryden's Juv.*

He raiſe from morning to night at effenced ſops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Addiſon's Spect.* N 128

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dreſs thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childiſh. *Addiſon's*

TA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *taw*.] A dreſſer of white leather.

TA'WNY *adj.* [*tane*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that armado hight,
For interim to our feaſts ſhall relate,
In high born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, loſt in the world's debate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eurus his body muſt be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red ſun. *Peacham*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Miltun.*

Whilſt they make the river Senaga to bound the Moors, ſo that on the ſouth ſide they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they ſeem not to derive it from the ſun. *Bro*

Where's the worth that ſets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* ſons? *Addiſon's Cato.*

TAX. *n. ſ.* [*taſe*, Welſh, *taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impoſt, a tribute impoſed; an exciſe, a tallage.

He ſays Horace, being the ſon of a *tax* gatherer or collector, ſmells everywhere of the meanneſs of his birth. *Dry*

With wars and *taxes* others waſte their own,
And houſes burn, and houſhold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchaſe. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two ſhillings in the pound at arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] Charge; cenſure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without ſome *tax* upon himſelf and his miniſters for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of ſome pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with impoſts.

Jehoiakim gave the ſilver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 35

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] To charge, to cenſure; to accuſe. It [illegible] or *with* before the fault imputed, and is uſed both of perſons and things

How many hath he killed? I promiſed to eat all of his killing.——Niece, you *tax* ſignior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am not guilty to be *taxed* with any preſumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine diſpoſal, wiſeſt men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot *tax* others omiſſions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for intereſting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a ſupernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Mens virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear,
And ſure enough he heard, but durſt not hear. *Dryden.*

Like ſome rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for priſon which he breaks with gold,
Who freſher for new miſchief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him with the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed* with ſuperſtition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both of long delay,
My guilt is leſs, who ſooner came away. *Dryden.*

This ſalutation cannot be *taxed* with flattery, ſince it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addiſon.*

TA'XABLE. *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impoſt; tax.

The ſubjects could taſte no ſweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxations* to ſome vain purpoſes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney*, *b.* ii

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He daily ſuch *taxations* did exact,
As were againſt the order of the ſtate. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old miſmanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly falſe, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accuſation, ſcandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; ſpeak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of theſe days. *Shakeſp.*

TAXER. *n. ſ.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

Theſe rumours begot ſcandal againſt the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TEA. *n. ſ.* [a word, I ſuppoſe, Chineſe; *the*, Fr.] A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muſes friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repreſs thoſe vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One has a defign of keeping an open *tea* table *Arb.*
I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a difh of it. *Addifon.*
He fwept down a dozen *tea* difhes. *Spect.*
Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spect.*
Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roafting: this is performed with great care before it is

Here ving *tea* pot ftands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the fpout. *Pope.*
The miftrefs of the *tea* fhop may give half an ounce. *Sw.*
The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their feverer ftudies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*
When you fweep, never ftay to pick up *tea* fpoons. *Swift*

To TEACH, *v. a.* preter. and part paff. *taught*, fometimes *teached*, which is now obfolete. [tæcan, Sax.]

1. To inftruct, to inform
The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Ifa.* ii. 3
Teach us by what means to fhun
Th' inclement feafons. *Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned
Moles wrote this fong, and *taught* it. *Deut.* xxxi. 22.
In vain they worfhip me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Mat.* xv 9.
They *teach* all nations what of him they learned. *Milton*

3. To fhow; to exhibit fo as to impreis upon the mind
He is a good divine that follows his own inftructions, I can eafier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakefp.*
If fome men *teach* wicked things, it muft be that others fhould practife them *South's Sermons.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence,
Huiwives are *teached*, inftead of a clocke,
How winter night paffeth by crowing of cocke. *Tuffer.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an inftructor.
I have labour'd,
And with no little ftudy, that my *teaching*,
And the ftrong courfe of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakefpeare.*
I am too fudden bold
To *teach*, a teacher ill befeemeth me. *Shakefpeare.*
The heads judge for reward, the priefts *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.

TE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach.*] Docile, fufceptive of inftruction
We ought to bring our minds free, unbiaffed, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *teachable.*] Docility; willingnefs to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER. *n. f.* [from *teach.*]

1. One who teaches, an inftructor; preceptor.
Nature is no fufficient *teacher* what we fhould do that may attain unto life everlafting. *Hooker, b.* ii.
I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propofe
What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*
Thefe were notions born with us; fuch as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South's Sermons*
Imperious with a *teacher's* air,
Boaftful he claims a right to wifdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination aflumes the miniftry
Diffenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.
For the choice of a governor more fufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches aflembled themfelves. *Raleigh.*
Wolves fhall fucceed for *teachers*. *Milton.*
He may teach his diocefe who ceafes to be able to preach to it; for he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the inftruction of their flocks. *South*

TEAD or *tede*. *n. f.* [*tæda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in ufe.
A bufhy *tead* a groom did light,
And facred lamp in fecret chamber hide. *Fairy Queen.*
Hymen is awake,
And long fince ready from his maik to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake.
Spenfer's Epithalamium.

TEAGUE. *n. f.* A name of contempt ufed for an Irifhman.

TEAL. *n. f.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl.
Some ferve for food to us, and fome but to feed themfelves, amongft the firft fort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

TEAM. *n. f.* [*tema*, the team of a carriage, Latin; tyme, Saxon, a yoke.]

1. A number of horfes or oxen drawing at once the fame carriage
Then a ploughman all unweeting found,
As he his toilfome *team* that way did gu de,
And brought thee up in ploughman's ftate to bide. *F. Qu.*
We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the prefence of the fun,
Following darknefs like a dream,
Now are frolick. *Shakefp. Midfummer Night's Dream.*
Making fuch difference betwixt wake and fleep,
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harneis'd *team*
Begins his golden progrefs in the Eaft *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
I am in love; but a *team* of horfe fhall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakefpeare.*
After the declining fun
Had chang'd the fhadows, and their talk was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way. *Rofcom.*
He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty ftone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*
In ftiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horfe. *Mortimer's Huib.*

2. Any number paffing in a line.
Like a long *team* of fnowy fwans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid fky. *Dryden.*

TEAR *n. f.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *e*; zeap, Saxon; *taare*, Danifh.]

1. The water which violent paffion forces from the eyes.
She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear* ftain'd eyes to fee her miferies. *Shakefpeare.*
The pretty vaulting fea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing, that thou would'ft have me drown'd on fhore
With *tears* as falt as fea, through thy unkindnefs. *Shak.*
Cromwel, I did not think to fhed a *tear*
In all my miferies; but thou haft forc'd me.
Lets dry our eyes. *Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.*
Tears are the effects of compreffion of the moifture of the brain upon dilation of the fpirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*
She fhently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

2. Any moifture trickling in drops.
Let Araby extol her happy coaft,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her fecond harveits. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fiffure.

To TEAR. pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*, part. paff. *torn*, [tæpan, Saxon; *tara*, Swedifh.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to feparate by violent pulling.
Come feeling night,
And with thy bloody and invifible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
The one went out from me; and I faid, Surely he is *torn* in pieces, and I faw him not fince. *Gen.* xxxv. 28.
John *tore* off lord Strutt's fervants cloaths: now and then they came home naked. *Arbuthnot's Hift. of John Bull.*
Ambaffadors fent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any fharp point drawn along.
Old with duft deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breafts, their cheeks they *tore*. *Book.*
Neither fhall men *tear* themfelves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer.* xvi. 7.

3. To break by violence.
In the midft a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
As ftorms the fkies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and fcatter'd death around. *Dryden.*
Both rather, that you are a flave to paffion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leifure to confider. *A. Philips.*

4. To divide violently, to fhatter.
Is it not as much reafon to fay, that God deftroys fatherly authority, when he fuffers one in poffeffion of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and fhared by his fubjects. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence, to drive violently.
He roar'd, he beat his breaft, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*
From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At leaft thou art from fome fierce tygrefs come;
Or on rough feas from their foundation *torn*,
Got by the winds, and in a tempeft born. *Dryden.*

6. To take away by fudden violence.
Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the Chriftians *tore*. *Waller.*
The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I muft forget thee. *Addifon.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*teren*, Dutch.] To fume, to rave, to rage turbulently
All men tranfported into outrages for fmall trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouie. *L'Eftrange's Fables.*

TE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *to tear.*] He who rends or tears.

TE'ARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender, fhedding tears.
I am in
So far in blood, that fin will pluck on fin,
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakefpeare.*

TE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full*] Weeping, full of tears.

Is it meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the flood? *Shakespeare.*

And drie, the *tearful* flusces of defpair
Charm'd with that virtuous draught th' exalted mind
All fenfe of woe difowers to the wind. *Pope's Odyffey*

On Celadon her eye
Fell *tearful*, wetting her diforder'd cheek. *Thomfon.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [tæſan, Saxon.]

1 To comb or unravel wool or flax.

2. To fcratch cloth in order to level the nap.

3 To torment with importunity, to vex with aſſiduous impertinence.

Not by the force of carnal reaſon,
But indefatigable *teaſing* *Butler.*

My friends always *teaſe* me about him, becauſe he has no eſtate. *Spectator*, N°. 475

After having been preſent in publick debates, he was *teaſed* by his mother to inform her of what had paſſed. *Addiſon.*

Were ſcheme-makers can retain
The theſis, which you grant was plain,
And with remarks and comments *teaſe* ye,
In caſe the thing before was eaſy. *Prior.*

TEASEL. *n. f.* [tæſl, Saxon; *dipſacus*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of the *teaſel* hath no proper calyx, but leaves repreſenting the perianthium encompaſſing the bottom of the head: the little flowers which are produced ſingly from between the leaves, are collected into an head ſomewhat like a bee-hive, theſe are ſucceeded by longiſh four-cornered ſeed: the ſpecies are three: one is called cardous fullonum, and is of ſingular uſe in raiſing the knap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER *n. f.* [from *teaſe.*] Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the beſt advice. If you would have him come to himſelf, you muſt take off his little *teaſer*, which holds his reaſon at bay. *Collier.*

TEAT. *n. f* [*teth*, Welſh, tit, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch, *tetin*, French] The dug of a beaſt, anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *teat* thou haſt thy tyranny. *Shakeſpeare.*

Snows cauſe a fruitful year, watering the earth better than rain; for the earth ſucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon*

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they ſuckle their young'lings with milk. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even *Milton.*

Infants ſleep, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat* *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidſt her ſtarry ſtars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* diſtent
With milk, thy early food *Prior.*

TE'CHILY. *adv.* [from *techy.*] Peeviſhly; fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS. *n. f.* [from *techy.*] Peeviſhneſs, fretfulneſs.

TE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [τεχνικος, *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to arts, not in common or popular uſe.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the ſame ſubſtance ſometimes the ſulphur, and ſometimes the mercury of a body. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *adj.* Peeviſh, fretful, irritable, eaſily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Creſſid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to woo,
As ſhe is ſtubborn-chaſte againſt all ſuit. *Shakeſpeare.*

When a child taſte the wormwood on the nipple, and feel it bitter, pretty fool, to ſee it *techy*, and fall out with the dug. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

TECTONICK *adj.* [τεκτονικος.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To TED, *v. a.* [tedan, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay graſs newly mown in row.

The ſmell of grain, or *tedded* graſs or kine,
Or dairy, each rural ſight, each rural ſound. *Milton.*

Hay-makers following the mowers, and caſting it abroad, they call *tedding*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Prudent his ſwarthy hinds
Collecting, cheriſh'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* graſs, and the ſun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips*

TE'DDER or *tether*. *n. f* [*tuder*, Dut. *tiudr*, a rope, Iſlandick.]

1 A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide. *Tether*, Erſe

2. Any thing by which one is reſtrained.

We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*

We ſhall leave them againſt the wall, we know the length of their *tedder*, they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DEUM *n. f* An hymn of the church, ſo called from the two firſt words of the Latin.

The choir,
With all the choiceſt muſick of the kingdom,
Together ſung *te deum*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Te deum was ſung at Saint Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tedium*, Latin]

1 Wearſome by continuance, troubleſome; irkſome.

That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts* xxiv 4.

The one intends, the other ſtill removes,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but muſt prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

Pity only preſerves,
But with the *tedious* ſight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2 Wearſome by prolixity.

They unto whom we ſhall ſeem *tedious* are in reaſon to be pardoned by us, becauſe it is in their own hands to ſpare that labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker*, b. v. *Anſ*

3. Slow.

Chief maſtery to diſpatch
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights *Milton.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tedious.*] In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tedious.*]

1 Wearſomeneſs by continuance.

2. Wearſomeneſs by prolixity.

In vain we labour to perſuade them, that any thing can take away the *tediouſneſs* of prayer, except it be brought to the ſame meaſure and form which themſelves aſſign *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity, length.

Nor brevity's the ſoul of wit,
And *tediouſneſs* the limbs and outward flouriſhes,
I will be brief. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

4. Uneaſineſs; troubleſomeneſs; quality of wearying

In thoſe very actions whereby we are ſpecially perfected in this life we are not able to perſiſt; forced we are with very wearineſs, and that often, to interrupt them, which *tediouſneſs* cannot fall into thoſe operations that are in the ſtate of bliſs when our union with God is compleat. *Hooker*, b. i.

More than kiſſes, letters mingle ſouls,
For thus friends abſent ſpeak. this eaſe controuls
The *tediouſneſs* of my life *Donne.*

She diſtaſtes them all when a while,
And in the ſweeteſt finds a *tediouſneſs*. *Davies.*

To TEEM *v. n.* [team, Saxon, offſpring]

1. To bring young.

If ſhe muſt *teem*,
Create her child of ſpleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart diſnatur'd torment to her *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more ſons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair ſon from mine age? *Shakeſp.*

When the riſing Spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and chearful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths the baſis upon which a great many others reſt: theſe are *teeming* truths, rich in ſtore, with which they furniſh the mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light and evidence to other things.

3. To be full, to be charged as a breeding animal

We live in a nation where there is ſcarce a ſingle head that does not *teem* with politicks. *Addiſon.*

To TEEM. *v.*

1. To bring forth, to produce.

What's the neweſt grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Common mother, thou
Whoſe womb unmeaſurable, and infinite breaſt,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt of Hymen.*

The earth obey'd, and ſtrait
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures. *Adam's Par. Loſt*, b

The deluge wrought ſuch a change, that the earth did not then *teem* forth its increaſe, as formerly, of its own accord, but required culture *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by *Skinner* to come from *temmen*, Daniſh, *to draw out, to pour*. The Scots retain it. as, teem *that water out*; hence *Swift* took this word

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glaſs with ſmall beer *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

TE'EMFUL. *adj.* [teampa, Saxon]

2. Pregnant; prolifick.

2. Bruntful.

TE'EMER. *n. f* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful, not prolifick

Such wars, ſuch waſte, ſuch fiery tracks of dearth,
Their zeal has left, and ſuch a *teemleſs* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *n. f.* [tinan, Saxon, *to kindle*, *teenen*, Flemiſh, *to vex*; teonan, Saxon, *injuries*.] Sorrow, grief.

Arrived there
That bareheaded knight, for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durſt approachen near. *Fa. Qu.*

Fly not in heart-ſick grief and doleful *teen*. *Spenſer.*

My heart bleeds
To think o' th' *teens* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakeſp.*

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*. *Shak.*

To TEEN *v. n.* [from tinan, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To vex; to provoke; to do a thing. *Spenser.*

TEENS. *n. f.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*, as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*,
Some child-fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muse the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*.

Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible round about. *Job* xli. 14.

To TEETH *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

TEGUMENT. *n. f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physicks.

Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion of beard, or other hairy *teguments*. *Bacon's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the *teguments*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

To TEHEE *v. n.* [a cant word made from the sound.] To laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation, to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with derision,
To see them take your deposition. *Hudibras, p.*

TEIL *tree*, *n. f.* [*tilia*, Latin.] The same with linden or lime tree; which see.

A *teil-tree* and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves. *Isa.* vi. 13.

TEINT. *n. f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryd.*

TE'LARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon, although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads respecting the center. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* v.

TELESCOPE. *n. f.* [*telescope*, Fr. τῆλε and σκοπέω.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the heavens, and shews the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope: seeing at a distance.

To TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. *told*. [tellan, Saxon, *tuisen, tellen*, Dutch, *talen*, Danish.]

1. To utter, to express; to speak.

I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Gen.* xxiv. 33.

Thy message which might else in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearse; to speak.

I will declare what wise men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid. *Job* xv. 18.

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped. *Judg.* vii. 13.

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation. *Milton.*

You must know, but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal story out,
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*

The rest are vanish'd, none repass'd the gate,
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To teach; to inform.

[illegible]
Which in that stately building wont to dwell,
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not *tell*. *Fa.*
I *told* him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

[illegible]
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to day promis'd to *tell* me of *Shakespeare.*

The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give to the man of God to *tell* us our way. 1 *Sam.* [illegible]

Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject not only for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Bishop Sanderson.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton.*

4. To discover, to betray.

They will *tell* it to [illegible]s. *Num.* xiv. 14.

5 To [illegible]

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wise, and lasting fair;
That none, except her years they *told*,
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*

[illegible]
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows. *Dryd.*

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6 To make excuses. A low word.

Tush, never *tell* me, I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,
As if the strings were thine, should'st know of this. *Shak.*

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account, to make report.

I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Psal.* xxvi.

Ye that live and move, fair creatures *tell*,
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. To TELL *on*. To inform of. A doubtful phrase.

David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, lest they should *tell on* us, saying, so did David. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

TE'LLTALE. *n. f.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no fleering *telltale*. *Shakesp. Julius Caesar.*

What shall these papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakesp.*

Let not the heav'ns hear these *telltale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis done, report displays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*

And to the *telltale* sun descry
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,
But will not long be so, this *telltale* ghost
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*

A *telltale* out of school
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

TE'LLER. *n. f.* [from *tell*.]

1. [illegible]

2 One who numbers, a numberer.

3 A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number, their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver the lord treasurer. *Cowel.*

TEMERARIOUS. *adj.* [*temeraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.]

1. Rash, heady.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into consideration. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless.

Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment, an old skin written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant [illegible], the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

TEMERITY. *n. f.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*

To TE'MPER *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfy'd, and Thee appease. *Mi*

2. To compound; to form by mixture.

If you could find out but a man
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it,
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. To mingle.

Prepare the sixth part of an ephah and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Exod.* xxvi. 14.

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and master of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind questions relating to themselves. *Addison.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.

Th' unreal kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shakespeare.*

The potter *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labour. *Wisd.* xv. 7.

5 To accommodate, to modify.

Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisd.* xvi. 21.

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton.*

6. To soften, to mollify; to assuage, to sooth; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courages with sweet delights of learning and sciences, so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With this she wants to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the gods he threats with thundering dart. *Spenser.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And *temper* him with all the art I have
[illegible]
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*

7 To

7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs.

The ſword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him *temper'd* ſo, that neither keen
Nor ſolid might reſiſt that edge. *Milton.*

In the *tempering* of ſteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or leſſer in the other competent heat, gives it very different tempers as to brittleneſs or toughneſs. *Boyle.*

Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n ſerene, refulgent arms appear,
Red'ning the ſkies, and glitt'ring all around,
The *temper'd* metals claſh, and yield a ſilver ſound. *Dryd.*

8. To govern. A latiniſm.

With which the damned ghoſts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

TE'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this ſoil and *temper* than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*

Health itſelf is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preſerved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Middle courſe, mean or medium.

If the eſtates of ſome biſhops were exorbitant before the reformation, the preſent clergy's wiſhes reach no further than that ſome reaſonable *temper* had been uſed inſtead of paring them ſo quick. *Swift's Miſcel.*

3. Conſtitution of body.

This body would be increaſed daily, being ſupplied from above and below, and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater conſiſtence, and firmneſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Diſpoſition of mind.

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard, and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

This will keep their thoughts eaſy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke on Education.*

5. Conſtitutional frame of mind.

The brain may deviſe laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Our hearts,
Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

6. Calmneſs of mind; moderation.

Reſtore yourſelves unto your *tempers*, fathers,
And without perturbation hear me ſpeak. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wiſe,
To fall with dignity, with *temper* riſe. *Pope.*

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardneſs.

Here draw I
A ſword, whoſe *temper* I intend to ſtain
With the beſt blood that I can meet withal. *Shakeſp.*

Ithuriel with his ſpear
Touch'd lightly; for no falſhood can endure
Touch of celeſtial *temper*, but returns
Of force to its own likeneſs: up he ſtarts,
Diſcover'd, and ſurpriz'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv.*

Theſe needles ſhould have a due *temper*; for if they are too ſoft, the force exerted to carry them through the fleſh will bend them, if they are too brittle they ſnap. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT *n. ſ.* [*temperamentum*, Lat. *temperament*, Fr.]

1. Conſtitution, ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the preſent *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium, due mixture of oppoſites.

The common law has waſted and wrought out thoſe diſtempers, and reduced the kingdom to its juſt ſtate and *temperament*. *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *temperament*.] Conſtitutional.

That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, that may be collected from ſpots in our nails, we concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Intellectual repreſentations are received with as unequal a fate upon a bare *temperamental* reliſh or diſguſt. *Glanville.*

TE'MPERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*temperantia*, Lat.]

1. Moderation; oppoſed to gluttony and drunkenneſs.

Well obſerve
The rule of not too much, by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due nouriſhment, no gluttonous delight. *Milton.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind, the beſt guardian of youth and ſupport of old age. *Temple.*

Make *temperance* thy companion, ſo ſhall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodſley's Agriculture.*

2. Patience; calmneſs, ſedateneſs, moderation of paſſion.

His ſenſeleſs ſpeech and doted ignorance,
When as the noble prince had marked well,
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Fa. Qu.*

What, are you chaf'd?
Aſk God for *temp'rance*, that's th' appliance only
Which your diſeaſe requires. *Shakeſp. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.*

TE'MPERATE. *adj.* [from *temperate*.]

1. Not exceſſive; moderate in degree of any quality.

Uſe a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digeſt and mature, wherein we mean *temperate*, according to the nature of the ſubject, for that may be *temperate* to fruit and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*

His ſleep
Was airy, light, from pure digeſtion bred,
And *temp'rate* vapours bland. *Milton.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.

I adviſed him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wiſd.*

3. Free from ardent paſſion.

So hot a ſpeed with ſuch advice diſpos'd,
Such *temp'rate* order in ſo fierce a courſe
Doth want example *Shakeſpeare.*

She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execution the ſuggeſtions of reaſon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *temperate*.]

1. Moderately; not exceſſively.

By winds that *temperately* blow,
The bark ſhould paſs ſecure and ſlow. *Addiſon.*

2. Calmly, without violence of paſſion.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.

God eſteems it a part of his ſervice if we eat or drink; ſo it be *temperately*, and as may beſt preſerve health. *Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *temperate*.]

1. Freedom from exceſſes; mediocrity.

2. Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind.

Langley's mild *temperateneſs*,
Did tend unto a calmer quietneſs. *Daniel's Civil War.*

TE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ.* [*temperatura*, *tempero*, Latin; *temperature*, French.]

1. Conſtitution of nature; degree of any qualities.

It lieth in the ſame climate, and is of no other *temperature* than Guinea. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Birds that change countries at certain ſeaſons, if they come earlier, ſhew the *temperature* of weather. *Bacon.*

Memory depends upon the conſiſtence and the *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties.

As the world's ſun doth effects beget
Diff'rent, in divers places ev'ry day,
Here Autumn's *temperature*, there Summer's heat,
Here flow'ry Spring-tide, and there Winter gray. *Davies.*

If, inſtead of this variation of heat, we ſuppoſe an equality, or conſtant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the caſe would be much altered. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. Moderation, freedom from predominant paſſion.

In that proud port which her ſo goodly graceth,
Moſt goodly *temperature* you may deſcry. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPERED. *adj.* [from *temper*.] Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions.

When was my lord ſo much ungently *tempered*,
To [illegible]

TE'MPEST. *n. ſ.* [*tempeſte*, Fr. *tempeſtas*, Lat.]

1. The utmoſt violence of the wind, the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual encreaſe of its force ſeems to be, a breeze; a gale; a guſt; a ſtorm; a tempeſt.

I have ſeen *tempeſts*, when the ſcolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Some have been driven by *tempeſt* to the ſouth. *Abbot.*

What at firſt was call'd a guſt, the ſame
Hath now a ſtorm's, anon a *tempeſt's* name. *Donne.*

We, caught in a fiery *tempeſt*, ſhall be hurl'd
Each on his rock tranſfix'd. *Milton.*

With clouds and ſtorms
Around thee thrown, *tempeſt* o'er *tempeſt* roll'd,
Thou humbleſt nature with thy northern blaſt. *Thomſon.*

2. Any tumult, commotion.

The *tempeſt* in my mind
Doth from my ſenſes take all feeling elſe
Save what beats there. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To TE'MPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb as by a tempeſt.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean.

Leviathan, in dreadful ſport,
Tempeſt the looſen'd brine. *Thomſon.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *v. a.* [*tempeſt* and *beat*.] Shattered with ſtorms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breaſt,
My *tempeſt beaten* ſoul may ſafely reſt. *Dryden's Aureng.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *adj.* [*tempeſt* and *toſt*.] Driven about by ſtorms.

Though

Though his bark cannot be loft,
Yet it fhall be *tempeft-toft* *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

TEMPESTI'VITY. *n. f.* [*tempeftivus*, Lat.] Seaboifterouſneſs.

Since their diſperſion the conſtitutions of countries admit not ſuch *tempeſtivity* of harveſt *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TEMPE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*tempeſtueux*, Fr. from *tempeſt*.] Stormy; turbulent.

Tempeſtuous fortune hath ſpent all her ſpight,
And thus this ſorrow thrown his utmoſt dart. *Fairy Qu.*

Which of them rising with the ſun or falling
Should prove *tempeſtuous* *Milton.*

Her looks grow black as a *tempeſtuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*

Pompey, when diſſuaded from embarking becauſe the weather was *tempeſtuous*, replied, My voyage is neceſſary, my life is not ſo *Collier on the Value of Life*

TE'MPLAR. *n. ſ.* [from the *Temple*, an houſe near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from the temple of Jeruſalem.] A ſtudent in the law.

Wits and *templars* every ſentence raiſe,
And wonder with a foolish face of praiſe. *Pope's Epiſt.*

TE'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*temple*, Fr. *templum*, Lat.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion

The honour'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the ſhews of peace. *Shak.*

Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no aſſembly but horſe-beaſts. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Moſt ſacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The lord's anointed *temple*, and ſtole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This gueſt of Summer,
The *temple* haunting martlet. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. [*Tempora*, Lat. *n.*] The upper part of the ſides of the head where the pulſe is felt.

Her ſunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shakeſpeare.*

We may apply intercipients of maſtich upon the *temples*, frontals no more may be applied. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To procure ſleep, he uſes the ſcratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

The weapon entered cloſe above his ear,
Goes through his *temples* glides the whizzing ſpear. *Pope.*

TE'MPLET. *n. ſ.* A piece of timber in a building

When you lay any timber on brick work, as lintels over windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in loam. *Moxon.*

TEMPORAL. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*, low Latin.]

1. Meaſured by time, not eternal

As there they ſalute *temporal* life, ſo here they would learn to make proviſion for eternal. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not eccleſiaſtical

This ſceptre ſhews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majeſty,
Wherein doth ſit the dread of kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By teſtament have given to the church,
Would they ſtrip from us. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

All *temporal* power hath been wreſted from the clergy, and much of their eccleſiaſtick. *Swift.*

3. Not ſpiritual

Call not every *temporal* end a deſigning of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for ſometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty, and ſuch are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor*

Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*, muſt be that medium of convenience proportioned to the ſeveral conditions of life. *Rogers's Serm.*

4. [*Tempora*, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the head.

5. [*Temporalis*, Lat.] Copious bleeding, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the moſt cardiacal remedies for a plurisy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

TEMPORA'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*temporalité*, Fr. from *temporal*.] Se-
TE'MPORALS. } cular poſſeſſions; not eccleſiaſtick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as biſhops have had annexed to their ſees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*

The reſidue of theſe ordinary finances is caſual, as the *temporalities* of vacant biſhopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

TE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal*.] With reſpect to this life

Sinners who are in ſuch a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their ſins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*

TE'MPORALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *temporal*.]

1. The laity; ſecular people.

The pope ſucked out inſufferable ſums of money, to the unſupportable grievance of clergy and *temporalty*. *Abbot.*

2. Secular poſſeſſions.

The king yielded up the point, reſerving the ceremony of homage from the biſhops, in reſpect of the *temporalities*, to himſelf. *Ayliffe.*

TEMPORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*temporis*, Lat.] Temporary. *Dict.*

TE'MPORARINESS [from *temporary*.] The ſtate of being temporary; not perpetuity

TE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Lat.] Laſting only for a limited time

Theſe *temporary* truces were ſoon made and ſoon broken; he deſired a ſtraiter amity. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The republick threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. *Addiſon.*

To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiſer*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]

1. To delay; to procraſtinate.

If Cupid hath not ſpent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this ſhortly.
—— I look for an earthquake too then.
—— Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

The earl of Lincoln deceived of the country's concourſe, which caſe he would have *temporized*, reſolved to give the king battle *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To comply with the times or occaſions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs muſt *temporize*. *Daniel.*

3. To comply: this is improper.

The dauphin is too wilful oppoſite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly ſays, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

TEMPORI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [*temporiſeur*, Fr. from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occaſions, a trimmer

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canſt with thine eyes at once ſee good and evil,
Inclining to them both *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

TEMSE BREAD. } *n. ſ.* [*temſen*, Dutch, *tamiſe*, Fr. *tamis*, French, *tamiſo*, Italian, a ſieve.] Bread made of flower better ſifted than common

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]

1. To ſolicit to ill, to incite by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'Tis not the king that ſends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harſh extremity *Shak.*

You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me,
Let not my worſer ſpirit *tempt* me again
To die before you pleaſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. *1 Cor. vii. 5.*

He that hath not wholly ſubdued himſelf, is quickly *tempted* and overcome in ſmall things. *Biſhop Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit ſhe gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot deſtroy ſo, his power is at an end. *South.*

O wretched maid
Whoſe roving fancy would reſolve the ſame
With him, who next ſhould *tempt* her eaſy fame. *Prior.*

2. To provoke.

I'm much too vent'rous
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Will hold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair
For, though your violence ſhou'd leave 'em bare
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain *Dryden*

3. It is ſometimes uſed without any notion of evil, to ſolicit; to draw.

Still his ſtrength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*

The rowing crew,
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their limbs in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try, to attempt.

This from the vulgar branches muſt be torn,
And to fair Proſerpine the preſent born,
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether ſkies. *Dryden.*

TEMPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt*.]

1. The act of tempting; ſolicitation to ill, enticement.

All *temptation* to tranſgreſs repel. *Milt.*

2. The ſtate of being tempted.

When by human weakneſs, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill

Set a deep glaſs of rhenish wine on the contrary caſket; for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he will chooſe it. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and ſay the bright *temptation* down:
'Tis baſe to ſeize on all. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

TE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other aſſembly, the managers muſt fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

TE'MPTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tempt*.]

1. One who ſolicits to ill, an enticer.

Theſe women are ſhrewd *tempters* with their tongues.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who ſins moſt?
Not ſhe, nor doth ſhe tempt. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

Thoſe who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotſon.*

My work alone
She's now the *tempter* to enſnare his heart. *Dryden.*

2 The infernal ſolicitor to evil.

The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulneſs of the *tempter*, diſcourage us. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Foretold what would come to paſs,
When firſt this *tempter* croſs'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*
To this high mountain's top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour *Milton's Par. Reg. b.* iv.

TE'MULENCY. *n. ſ.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with ſtrong liquors.

TEN. *adj.* [ryn, Saxon, *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou ſhalt have more
Than two *tens* to a ſcore. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Ariſtotle obſerved, that Barbarians as well as Greeks uſed a numeration unto *ten*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

With twice *ten* ſail I croſs'd the Phrygian ſea,
Scarce ſeven with-in your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

There's a proud modeſty in merit,
Averſe from begging; and reſolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it aſks. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

From the ſoft lyre,
Sweet flute, and *ten* ſtring'd inſtrument, require
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

Although Engliſh is too little cultivated, yet the faults are mine in *ten* owing to affectation. *Swift's Miſcel.*

[illegible] French Scots may be [illegible]

ed againſt oppoſition; ſuch as may be held againſt attacks.

The town was ſtrong of itſelf, and wanted no induſtry to fortify and make it *tenable*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Sir William Ogle ſeized upon the caſtle, and put it into a *tenable* condition. *Clarendon.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheiſt has not found his poſt *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deiſm. *Addiſon's Spect.* N. 186.

TENA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.]

1. Graſping hard; inclined to hold faſt, not willing to let go, with *of* before the thing held.

A reſolute *tenacious* adherence to well choſen principles, makes the face of a governor ſhine in the eyes of thoſe that ſee his actions. *South.*

[illegible], and ſtill *tenacious of* thy hold,
Would'ſt thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely ſoul'd,
Should give the priſes they had gain'd. *Dryden.*

You reign abſolute over the hearts of a ſtubborn and free-born people, *tenacious* to madneſs *of* their liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miſer; ſo *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the leaſt grain of what's his own. *Dryden.*

Men are *tenacious of* the opinions that firſt poſſeſs them. *Locke.*

He is *tenacious of* his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in ſome is very *tenacious*; but yet there ſeems to be a conſtant decay of all our ideas, even of thoſe which are ſtruck deepeſt, and in minds the moſt retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*Tenace*, French.] Having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other, coheſive.

Three equal round veſſels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors ſtirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its *tenacious* will loſe its motion quickly, the oil being leſs *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being leſs *tenacious* will keep it longeſt, but yet will loſe it in a ſhort time. *Newt.*

4. Niggardly; cloſe-fiſted, meanly parſimonious. *Ainſ.*

TENA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tenacious.*] With diſpoſition to hold faſt.

Some things our juvenile reaſons *tenaciouſly* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments diſallow of. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *tenacious.*] Unwillingneſs to quit, reſign, or let go.

TENA'CITY *n. ſ.* [*tenacitas*, *tenacité*, Fr. *tenax*, Latin.] Viſcoſity, glutinouſneſs, adheſion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as thoſe which ſome ſuppoſe to revolve about the ſun and fixed ſtars, yet theſe and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and ſtiffneſs, communicate their motion to one another till they all reſted among themſelves. *Newton.*

Subſtances, whoſe *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digeſtion, will neither paſs, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NANCY. *n. ſ.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin, from *tenant.*] Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes ſeized of favour by deſcent, though the condition of that eſtate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Hayward.*

TE'NANT *n. ſ.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another, one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſe of that which is in reality the property [illegible] to him.

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, theſe fourſcore years. *Shakeſp.*

Such is the mould that the bleſt *tenant* feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant*. *L'Eſtrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bleſs their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the ſoil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the ſentiments of their lord. *Watts.*

The father is a tyrant over ſlaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants*. *Swift.*

2. One who reſides in any place.

The bear, rough *tenant* of theſe ſhades. *Thomſon.*

TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's eſtate is *tenanted* by perſons who have ſerved him or his anceſtors. *Addiſon's Spect.* N. 107.

TE'NANTABLE. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, ſickneſs, or melancholy ſhall bring, muſt be made up at your coſt, for that thing a huſband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that ſhall take it. *Suckling.*

That the ſoul may not be too much incommoded in her houſe of clay, ſuch neceſſaries are ſecured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair. *Decay of Piety.*

TE'NANTLESS. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Unoccupied, unpoſſeſſed.

O thou, that doſt inhabit in my breaſt,
Leave not the manſion ſo long *tenantleſs*,
Leſt growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'NANT-SAW. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *tenon-ſaw.*] See TENON.

TENCH *n. ſ.* [*tinca*, Saxon, *tinca*, Lat.] A pond fiſh.

Having ſtored a very great pond with carps, *tenches*, and other pond fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, this pair of tyrants in ſeven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend.*]

1. To watch, to guard, to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender.

Nymphs of Muſla which, with careful heed,
The ſilver ſcaly trouts did *tend* full well. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee. *Shak.*

Him lord protount [illegible], and O indignity
Subjected to his ſervice angel wings,
And flaming miniſters to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the ſhepherds, who about thoſe vales
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

There is a pleaſure in that innocency, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

Our humbler proviſion is to *tend* the fire,
To ſave the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' impriſon'd eſſences exhale. *Pope.*

Cic'ly had won his heart,
Cic'ly, the weſtern laſs, that *tends* the kee. *Gay.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

Deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Thoſe with whom I now converſe,
Without a tear would *tend* my herſe. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Unſtuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton.*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.]

1. To move towards a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princeſs at a maſk, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that ſight. *Wotton.*

To theſe abodes our fleet Apollo ſends
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Tendre*, French.] To be directed to any end or purpoſe; to aim at.

Admiration ſeized
All heav'n, what this might mean and whither *tend*. *Milton.*

Factions gain their power by pretending common ſafety, and *tending* towards it in the directeſt courſe. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the univerſal happineſs of mankind. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we aſk would, if it ſhould be granted, be worſe for us, and perhaps *tend* to our deſtruction, and then God by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [From *attend.*] To wait, to expect. Out of uſe.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help,
Th' aſſociates *tend*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or ſervants.

She deſerves a lord,
That twenty ſuch rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

He brings great news. *Shakeſpeare.*

Was he not companion with the riotous knights,
That *tend* upon my father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

6. To attend as ſomething inſeparable.

Unrecloſed vengeance *tend* upon your ſteps! *Shakeſp.*

TENDANCE *n. ſ.* [from *tend.*]

1. Attendance; ſtate of expectation.

Happy wight born to unfortune's end,
That doth his life in ſo long *tendance* ſpend. *Hubberd.*

2. Perſon, attendant. Out of uſe

His ſubjects fill with *tendance*,
Rain ſacrifice, whip'rings in his ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendance*, to
Overcome you with her ſhew *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. Care, act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preſervation, which, perforce,
I her frail ſon, amongſt my brethren mortal,
Muſt give my *tendance* to *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew. *Milton.*

TENDENCE } *n. ſ.* [from *tend.*]
TENDENCY. }

1. Direction or courſe towards any place or object.

It is not much buſineſs that diſtracts any man, but the want of ſteady, conſtancy, and *tendency* towards God. *Taylor.*

Things of this kind, if connected with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country than any other compoſitions *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 40.

We may acquaint ourſelves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and mechaniſms, of body and ſpirit. *Watts*

All of them are innocent, and moſt of them had a moral *tendency*, to ſoften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance ſome vice or folly. *Swift.*

2. Direction or courſe toward any reference or reſult, drift.

Words are of ſo little moment, that, like motes in the ſun, their *tendencies* are little noticed. *Locke.*

TENDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft, eaſily impreſſed or injured.

The earth brought forth the *tender* graſs. *Milton.*
From each *tender* ſtalk ſhe gathers. *Milton.*

2. Senſible, eaſily pained; ſoon ſore.

Unneath may ſhe endure the flinty ſtreet,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet. *Spenſer.*
Leah was *tender* eyed, but Rachel was well favoured. *Bible.*

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but by being leſs expoſed to the air, they become leſs able to endure it *L'Eſtrange.*

The face when we are born is no leſs *tender* than any other part of the body: it is uſe alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold *Locke on Education.*

3. Effeminate, emaſculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and deviſed to bring them to a more peaceable life, inſtead of their ſhort warlike coat he clothed them in long garments like women, and inſtead of their warlike muſick appointed to them certain laſcivious lays, by which their minds were ſo mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceneſs, and became moſt *tender* and effeminate. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life's as *tender* to me as my ſoul *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Compaſſionate; anxious for another's good.

The *tender* kindneſs of the church it well beſeemeth to help the weaker ſort, although ſome few of the perfecter and ſtronger be for a time diſpleaſed. *Hooker, b. v.*

This not miſt uſt but *tender* love in you. *Milton.*

Be *tender* hearted and compaſſionate towards thoſe in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenſer.*

7. Amorous; laſcivious.

What man lover ever dy'd,
To gain a ſoft and gentle bride?
Or for a lady *tender* hearted,
In purling ſtreams or hemp departed? *Hudibras, p.*

8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions.

9. Careful not to hurt, with *of*.

The civil authority ſhould be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

As I have been *tender of* every particular perſon's reputation, ſo I have taken care not to give offence. *Addiſon.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy *tender* hefted nature ſhall not give
Thee o'er to harſhneſs; her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
You, that are thus ſo *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleaſing, break the ice by ſome whoſe words are of leſs weight, and reſerve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

12. Young; weak; as, *tender age*.

When yet he was but *tender* bodied, a mother ſhould not ſee him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe to acceptance.

Some of the chiefeſt unity [illegible] their judgments, that ſuch a [illegible] popiſh tyranny, diſguiſed and *tendered* unto them. *Hooker.*

I crave no more than what your highneſs offer'd,
Nor will you *tender* leſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their ſervice to lord Timon. *Shakeſpeare.*
Owe not all creatures by juſt right to thee
Duty and ſervice, not to ſtay till bid,
But *tender* all their power? *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

2. To hold, to eſteem.

Tender yourſelf more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phraſe,
Wringing it thus, you'd *tender* me a fool *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [From the adjective.] To regard with kindneſs. Not in uſe.

I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her
Poor gentlewoman, my maſter wrongs her much *Shak.*

TE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer, propoſal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To anſwer I'll not wed. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
Think yourſelf a baby,
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not ſterling. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
The earl accepted the *tenders* of my ſervice. *Dryden.*
To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited *tender* of the goſpel to all. *South's Sermons.*
Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miſcarry. *Addiſon.*

2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern.

Thou haſt ſhew'd thou mak'ſt ſome *tender* of my life,
In this fair reſcue thou haſt brought to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'NDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tender*.]

1. The firſt horns of a deer.

2. A fondling, one who is made ſoft by too much kindneſs.

TE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner, mildly; gently, ſoftly, kindly, without harſhneſs.

Tenderly apply to her
Some remedies for life. *Shakeſpeare.*
She embrac'd him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton.*
They are the moſt perfect pieces of Ovid, and the ſtyle *tenderly* paſſionate and courtly. *Pref. to Ovid.*
Marcus with bluſhes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

TE'NDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [*tendreſſe*, Fr. from *tender*.]

1. The ſtate of being tender; ſuſceptibility of impreſſions.

Pied cattle are ſpotted in their tongues, the *tenderneſs* of the part receiving more eaſily alterations than other parts of the fleſh. *Bacon.*

The difference of the muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, *tenderneſs*, moiſture, or dryneſs of the fibres. *Arbuth.*

2. State of being eaſily hurt; ſoreneſs.

A quickneſs and *tenderneſs* of ſight could not endure bright ſun-ſhine. *Locke.*

Any zealous for his country, muſt conquer that *tenderneſs* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being ſpoken ill of. *Addiſon.*

There are examples of wounded perſons, that have roared for anguiſh at the diſcharge of ordnance, though at a great diſtance, what inſupportable torture then ſhould we be under upon a like concuſſion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderneſs* of a wound. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions.

Weep no more, leſt I give cauſe
To be ſuſpected of more *tenderneſs*
Than doth become a man. *Shakeſpeare.*
Well we know your *tenderneſs* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorſe
To your kindred. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

With what a graceful *tenderneſs* he loves!
And breathes the ſofteſt, the ſincereſt vows! *Addiſon.*

4 Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.

Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and *tenderneſs* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*

5 Scrupulouſneſs; delicacy.

My conſcience firſt received *tenderneſs*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain ſpeeches utter'd
By th' biſhop of Bayon. *See eſp. Henry VIII.*

Such as have been uſed to the *tenderneſs* how to get honeſtly teacheth to ſpend diſcreetly, whereas ſuch need no great thriftineſs in preſerving their own who aſſume more liberty in exacting from others. *Walton.*

True *tenderneſs* of conſcience is nothing elſe but an awful and exact ſenſe of the rule which ſhould direct it, and while it ſteers by this compaſs, and is ſenſible of every declination from it, ſo long it is properly tender. *South.*

6. Cautious care.

There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderneſs* of reputation, to be careleſs of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. Soft pathos of expreſſion.

TE'NDINOUS. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr *tendinis*, Latin] Sinewy; containing tendons, conſiſting of tendons.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worſe ſymptoms, and are harder of cure than fleſhy ones. *Wiſeman.*

TE'NDON. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

A ſtruma in her inſtep lay very hard and big amongſt the *tendons* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe claſp th' arterial tubes in tender rings,
The *tendons* ſome compacted cloſe produce,
And ſome thin fibres for the ſkin diffuſe. *Blackmore.*

TE'NDRIL *n. ſ.* [*tendrillon*, French.] The claſp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*, which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

So may thy tender bloſſoms fear no bite,
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite. *Dryden.*

The *tendrils* or claſpers of plants are given only to ſuch as have weak ſtalks, and cannot raiſe up or ſupport themſelves *Ray on the Creation*

TENE'BRICOSE. } *adj.* [*tenebricoſus*, *tenebroſus*, Latin.] Dark,
TE'NEBROUS. }

TENEBRO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs, gloom.

TE'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Latin.] Any thing held by a tenant.

What reaſonable man will not think that the *tenement* ſhall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himſelf ſome handſome habitation thereon, to ditch and incloſe his ground? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

'Tis policy for father and ſon to take different ſides,
For then lands and *tenements* commit no treaſon. *Dryden.*

Who has informed us, that a rational ſoul can inhabit no *tenement*, unleſs it has juſt ſuch a ſort of frontiſpiece. *Locke.*

Treat on, treat on, as her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*

TE'NENT. *n. ſ.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tenderneſs. *Dict.*

TE[illegible] *n. ſ.*

The ſtone ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attended with a *teneſmus*, or needing to go to ſtool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET *n. ſ.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds.* It is ſometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold.*] Poſition, principle, opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind of the ſex, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very queſtionable [illegible]

While, in church matters, profit ſhall be the touch-ſtone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no grain of *tenet* be depoſited. *Decay of Piety.*

This favours of ſomething ranker than ſocinianiſm, even the *tenents* of the fifth monarchy, and of ſovereignty founded only upon ſaintſhip. *South's Sermons.*

They wonder men ſhould have miſtook
The *tenets* of their maſter's book. *Prior.*

TE'NNIS. *n. ſ.* [this play is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be ſo named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, uſed by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been ſeen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already ſtuffed *tennis* balls. *Shak.*

There was he gaming, there o'ertook in's rowſe,
There falling out at *tennis* *Shakeſp. Hamlet*

A prince, by a hard deſtiny, became a *tennis* ball long to the blind goddeſs. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

It can be no more diſgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. *Peacham.*

The inſide of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for ſuch a repercuſſion would make the ſight more confuſed *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, and conſequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to reſt. *Locke.*

We have no exedra for the philoſophers adjoining to our *tennis* court, but there are alehouſes. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

TO TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball

Thoſe four garriſons iſſuing forth upon the enemy, will ſo drive him from one ſide to another, and *tennis* him amongſt them, that he ſhall find no where ſafe to keep his feet in, nor hide himſelf. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

TENON n. ſ. [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber

Such variety of parts, ſolid with hollow; ſome with cavities as mortiſes to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*

The *tenant-ſaw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from bending. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſe.*

TE'NOUR. *n. ſ* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of ſtate; conſtant mode, manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with ſighs, and the *tenor* of his ſpeech not knit together to one conſtant end, but diſſolved in itſelf, as the vehemency of the inward paſſion prevailed

When the world firſt out of chaos ſprang,
So ſaid'd the days, and ſo the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity a ſpring was there,
An everlaſting ſpring, the jolly year
Led round in his great circle, no winds breath
As now diſcruſt of Winter or of death. *Croſhaw.*

Shall ſee the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the ſame, from woman to begin *Milton*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law poſitively require humility and meekneſs to all men. *Sprat.*

Inſpire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæſar's times. *Dryden.*

This ſucceſs would look like chance if it were not perpetual, and always of the ſame *tenor*. *Dryden.*

Can it be poiſon? poiſons of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

There is ſo great an uniformity amongſt them, that the whole *tenor* of thoſe bodies thus preſerved clearly points forth the month of May. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

In ſuch lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That ſhunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed—but we may ſleep. *Pope.*

2. Senſe contained; general courſe or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo ſaid,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes ſhall not have an heir,
Till his loſt child be found? *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

By the ſtern brow and waſpiſh action,
Which ſhe did uſe as ſhe was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Bid me tear the bond,
—When it is paid according to the *tenor* *Shakeſpeare.*

Reading muſt be repeated again and again with a cloſe attention to the *tenor* of the diſcourſe, and a perfect neglect of the diviſions into chapters and verſes. *Locke.*

3. A ſound in muſick

The treble cutteth the air too ſharp to make the ſound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the ſweeteſt part. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N. 173.

TENSE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Stretched; ſtiff; not lax

For the free paſſage of the ſound into the ear, it is requiſite that the tympanum be *tenſe*, and hard ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the ſound. *Holder.*

TENSE. *n. ſ.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]

[In grammar.] *Tenſe*, in ſtrict ſpeaking, is only a variation of the verb to ſignify time. *Clarke.*

As foreſight, when it is natural, anſwers to memory, ſo when methodical it anſwers to reminiſcence, and may be called forecaſt, all of them expreſſed in the *tenſes* given to verbs. Memory ſaith, I did ſee; reminiſcence, I had ſeen; foreſight, I ſhall ſee; forecaſt, I ſhall have ſeen. *Grew.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenſes* and participles are, ſpeak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke*

He ſhould have the Latin words given him in their firſt caſe and *tenſe*, and ſhould never be left to ſeek them himſelf from a dictionary *Watts*

TE'NSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tenſe.*] Contraction; tenſion the contrary to laxity.

Should the pain and *tenſeneſs* of the part continue, the operation muſt take place. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TE'NSIBLE *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the cloſeſt, and therefore the heavieſt, of metals, and is withal the moſt flexible and *tenſible*. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Capable of extenſion.

All bodies ductile and *tenſile*, as metals, that will be drawn into wires, have in them the appetite of not diſcontinuing. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 845.

TE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*tenſion*, Fr. *tenſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtretching; not laxation, the ſtate of being ſtretched; not laxity.

It can have nothing of vocal ſound, voice being raiſed by ſtiff *tenſion* of the larynx, and on the contrary, this ſound by a relaxed poſture of the muſcles thereof. *Holder.*

Strings are the ſubtle ſtrings in *tenſion* found,
Like thoſe of lutes, to juſt proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Buckingham.*

TE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulſe of the artery; a *tenſive* pain from diſtention of the parts by the fulneſs of humours. *Floyer on Humours.*

TE'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon preſſure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tenſure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, reſtoreth itſelf to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT. *n. ſ.* [*tente*, French; *tentorium*, Lat.]

1. A ſoldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the ſame with *tents*. *Knolles.*

Becauſe of the ſame craft he wrought with them, for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts* xviii. 23.

2. Any temporary habitation, a pavilion.

He ſaw a ſpacious plain, whereon
Were *tents* of various hue, by ſome were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. xi.

To Chalis' pleaſing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his *tents*, and there reſolv'd to ſtay. *Dryden.*

3. [*Tente*, French.] A roll of lint put into a ſore.

Modeſt doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wiſe, the *tent* that ſearches
To th' bottom of the worſt. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

A dreſſing or orifice keep open by a ſmall *tent* dipt in ſome medicaments, and after digeſtion withdraw the *tent* and heal it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. [*Vino tinto*, Span.] A ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly made in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent, to encamp.

The ſmiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and ſchoolboy's tears take up
The glaſſes of my ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TENT. *v. a.* To ſearch as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick, if he but blench,
I know my courſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart,
—Well might they feſter gainſt ingratitude,
And *tent* themſelves with death. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Some ſurgeons, poſſibly againſt their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, utter to the ruin of their patient. *Wiſeman.*

TENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tentation*, French; *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial, temptation.

The firſt deluſion ſatan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he ſaid ye ſhall not die, was in his equivocation, you ſhall not incur preſent death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tento*, Latin.] Trying, eſſaying.

TE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.

Theſe arms of mine till now have us'd
Their deareſt action in the *tented* field. *Shak. Othello.*

The foe deceiv'd, he paſs'd the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the noſtile train. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.]

1. A hook on which things are ſtretched.

2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the ſtretch; to be in difficulties, to be in ſuſpenſe.

In all my paſt adventures,
I never was ſet ſo on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That every way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras*, p.

To TE'NTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtretch by hooks.

A blown bladder preſſed grieveth again, and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it ſpringeth back. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.* N°. 12.

To TE'NTER. *v. n.* To admit extenſion.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen hardly. *Bacon.*

TENTH. *adj.* [ꝺeoꝑa, Saxon.] Firſt after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the leſs ſtrange if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial, as we did after much practice. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horſes,
The treaſure in the field achiev'd, and city,
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the deſtin'd *tenth*. *Shak.*

To purchaſe but the *tenth* of all the
Would make the mighty Perſian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppoſe half an ounce of ſilver now worth a buſhel of wheat; but ſhould there be next year a ſcarcity, five ounces of ſilver would purchaſe but one buſhel: ſo that money would be then nine *tenths* leſs worth in reſpect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increaſe beſtow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodneſs, that will ſure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Philips.*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings eccleſiaſtical yield to the king. The biſhop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high prieſt of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, but by Henry the eighth they were annexed perpetually to the crown. *Cowel.*

TENTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*tentiginis*, Lat.] Stiff; ſtretched.

TE'NTWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſ.*

TENUIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenuité*, French, *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.] Thinneſs; rarity, ſmallneſs, minuteneſs, not groſſneſs.

Firs and pines mount of themſelves in height without ſide boughs, partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, ſerving the ſap upwards. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 533.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will ſoon let them ſee what a poor carcaſs they are, when parted from the influence of that ſupremacy. *King Charles.*

Conſider the divers figurings of the brain; the firings or filaments thereof, their difference in *tenuity*, or aptneſs for motion. *Grainger's Sect. ſ.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almoſt imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can ſerve animal purpoſes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thouſand miles the ether is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a ſmall ſphere of common air, of an inch diameter, ſhould be expanded to the thickneſs of that ether, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many millions times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

TE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin, ſmall, minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvium, which after ſome diſtance retracteth unto itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* b. ii.

TENURE. *n. ſ.* [*teneo*, Lat. *tenure*, Fr. *tenura*, Law Latin.]

Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. In Scotland are four *tenures*, the firſt is pura eleemoſina, which is proper to ſpiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota animarum ſuffragia, the ſecond they call feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called feuda firma, the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, roſe, pair of gilt ſpurs, or ſome ſuch thing, if aſked, the fourth is by ſervice of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in ward body of his lord, together with his lands, &c. and land holden in this fourth manner is called feudum de haberk or haubert, feudum militare or loricatum. *Tenure* in groſs is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a ſeigniory in groſs, becauſe a corporation of and by itſelf. *Cowel.*

The ſervice follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to thoſe lords. *Spenſer.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, muſt needs be very unpleaſant meditation. *Raleigh.*

Man muſt be known, his ſtrength, his ſtate,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TE[illegible], Latin.] The act of warming to a ſmall degree.

TE'PID. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm, warm in a ſmall degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and ſhores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*

He with his *tepid* rays the roſe renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the ſkin are lukewarm water, fraction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

TEPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmneſs. *Ainſ.*

TE[illegible]. *n. ſ.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmneſs, gentle heat.

The ſmall pox, mortal during ſuch a ſeaſon, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moiſture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [τερας and λεγω.] Bombaſt, affectation of falſe ſublimity. *Dict.*

TERCE. *n. ſ.* [*tierce*, Fr. *tricus*, Latin.] A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainſw.*

TERE'BINE } *n. f.* Cordial of turpentine; made with
TERE'BINTH } turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinate*, as tops of pine in ale or ale. *Flayer*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate, to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, discuss, and *terebrate* *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping *Derham*

TEREBRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them prosper better, and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon*

TE'RGEMINOUS *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] Threefold

TERGIVERSA'TION *n. f.* [*tergum* and *verso*, Lat.]

1. Shift, subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Bishop Bramhall*

2. Change, fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon*

TERM. *n. f.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit, boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the grades to life and death. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 328*

2. [*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of matter into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *terms*. *Burnet*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift*

3. Words, language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrakes groan,
I would invent as bitter searching *terms*,
As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakespeare*
Go to fame first his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious *terms* *Milton.*

4. Condition, stipulation.

Wed, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*
Enjoy thy love, since such is thy doom,
Love though unhappy, love on any *terms* *Dryden.*
Discharging on below heaven without any *terms* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no order. *Bentley.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been disappointed by the great sums imported from America. *Addison.*

5. [*Termine*, old French.] Time for which any thing lasts, a fixed time.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakespeare.*
Why should Rome call a moment ere her time
No, let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and spin it to the last

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to look their right by course of law or action, the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of office are dispatched. One is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the tweaty first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the 6th of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

The *term* suiters may speed their business for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms*. *Carew.*

The long vacation hath left on his *term*. *Milton.*

Those men employed as justices daily in *term* time consult with one another. *Hale*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes
Which *terms* prolong *Dryden.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the empiric imaginary space, as if no body existed in it. *Locke*

TE'RMAGANCY *n. f.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never
him to have a moment's ease. *Bar*

TE'RMAGANT. *adj.* [*terr* and *magan*, Saxon, *omnes*

me to counterfeit, or that her *termagant* Scot had
pass me foot and lot too. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p.*

2 Cl. are some, scolding, furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

TE'RMAGANT *n. f.* A scold, a brawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been anciently used of

, could have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*,
it outherods Herod *Shakespeare's Hamlet*

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches saints to tear and rant. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

She threw his periwig into the fire well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler, N° 54.*

The sparks of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

TE'RMER, *n. f.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving man. *B. Jonson.*

TE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable, that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound, to limit

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated* and moveable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to as, *to terminate any difference.*

To TE'RMINATE *v. n.* To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.

That God was the maker of this visible world was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God it being necessary in it to a chain of causes to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some first, which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The vain scheme of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven *South's Sermons.*

Here the rapture of my wish renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

TE'RMINATION *n. f.* [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding

Its earthly and serous parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomical *terminations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

2. End, conclusion.

4. [In grammar; *terminaison*, Latin; *terminaison*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice. *Locke.*

5. Word; term Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs, if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, she would infect to the North star. *Shakespeare.*

TERMI'NTHUS *n. f.* [τερμινθος.] A tumour.

Terminthus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pudrage comes away in a slough *Wiseman*

There benign sights look not up towards *termless* joys,
nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term, every term

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I pretermit *Bacon.*

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TE'RNARY *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes, consisting of three

TE'RNION { ber three

These nineteen constituents stood in such confused order, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Hooker.*

TE'RRACE. *n. f.* *terrace*, French, *terrazza*, Italian.] A small mount of earth covered with grass.

He made her gardens not only with the palaces, but upon *terraces* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

Fear broke my slumbers, I no longer stay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

To TE'RRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of

Clermont's *terrac'd* height and Esher's groves. *Thomson*

TERRA'QUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Latin.] Composed of land and water.

The

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward*

TERRE'NE *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthy, terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakespeare.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a state celestial and *terrene*, but God gave man to himself. *Rab.*

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

TE'RRE-BLUE. *n. s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

TE'RRE VERTE. n. s. [French.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean between yellow ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*

TE'RREOUS *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little resemblance betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations *Glanville's Sc.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin mutations. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TERRE'STRIAL. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat.]

1. Earthy, not celestial

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race.

Terrestrial heav'n danc'd round by other heav'ns
That thine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'st Briareus with an hundred hands,
So call'd in heav'n, but mortal men below
By his *terrestrial* name Aegeon know *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper

I did not confine these observations to land or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodw.*

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Latin.] To reduce to the state of earth

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*, or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below, yet to single out these relations as a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i

TERRE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat. *terrestre*, Fr.] Terreous, earthy, consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown*

TE'RRIBLE. *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terreo*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful, formidable, exciting fear

Was this a face to be expos'd
In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning *Shakesp. King Lear.*

For love for gods
Not *terrible*, though terrour be in love *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy daring care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Great so as to offend, a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indisposed by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man *Tillotson.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness, the quality of being terrible dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of noblenesse, he strove to climb to the height of *terriblenesse*. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent contusion and accretion of the parts. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TE'RRIBLY. *n. s.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully, formidably, so as to raise fear.

The ponderous steeds gallop *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer shows the war *Dryden.*

2. Violently, very much.

The poor man squalled *terribly*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

TE'RRIER. *n. s.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game under-ground.

The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden's Spanish Friar*

2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands *Ayliffe*

3. [From *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble, auger or borer. *Ainsw.*

TERRI'FICK *adj.* [*terrificus*, Latin.] Dreadful; causing terrour

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrifick*. *Milton's Par. Lost*, *b.* vi.

The British navy through ocean vast
Shall wave her double cross, t' extremest climes
Terrifick. *Philips.*

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *fio*, Latin.] To frighten; to shock with fear, to disturb with dread.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrifiest* me through visions. *Job* vii.

Simon slandered Orsus, as if he had *terrified* the soldiers.

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Prior.*

Neither doth it determine as if all were only fair to be *terrified* such as stick not at any charges of war *Knolles.*

of his account was so discouraging as to *terrify* him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *Swift.*

Meteors for various purposes to form;
The breeze to cheer, to *terrify* the storm *Buckingham.*

TE'RRITORY *n. s.* [*territorium*, law Latin; *territoire*, Fr.] Land, country, dominion, district

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakespeare*

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half way between their fort and the town. *Hayward.*

He saw wide *territory* spread
Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terror doubled still the trifles *Dryden.*

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished in those small *territories* where the people were free.

TERROUR *n. s.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated

Amaze and *terrour* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton.*

The thunderer when to your
With *terrour* through the dark aerial hall. *Milton*

2. Fear received.

It is the cowish *terrour* of his spirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakesp. King Lear*

They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark also, to the great *terrour* of the defendants. *Knolles.*

They with conscious *terrours* vex me round. *Milton*

O sight
Of *terrour*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel. *Milton.*

The pleasures and *terrours* of the main. *Blackmore.*

3. The cause of fear.

Lords of the street, and *terrours* of the way. *Anonym.*

Those enormous *terrours* of the Nile. *Prior.*

So spake the grisly *terrour*. *Milton.*

TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *tersus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinish'd verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse* *Dryden.*

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miscel.*

TE'RTIAN *n. s.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symptom *Harvey on Consumptions*

To TE'RTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertum*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TESSE'LLATED. *adj.* [*tessella*, Lat.] Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tessellated* pyrites *Woodward on Fossils.*

TEST. *n. s.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial, examination as by the cupel

And thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the *test* *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stamp'd upon it. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not think there would be no trust or discovery from that *test* *Clarendon.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of *test*,
Where men regard no God but interest. *Waller.*

Thy virtues, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Add.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
Of kings for grace, of poets for the *test*. *B. Jonson.*

To be read herself she need not fear;
Each *test*, and every light, her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty, must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Of certain native

5. Diſcriminative character ſtick.

Our penal laws no ſons of yours admit,
Our *teſt* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden*

6. Judgment; diſtinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *teſt*,
Betwixt indifferent writing and the beſt? *Dryden.*

7. It ſeems to ſignify any veſſel that holds fire.

Your noble race
We baniſh not, but they forſake the place:
Our doors are open. True, but ere they come,
You toſs your cenſing *teſts*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*teſtaceus*, Lat. *teſtacé*, Fr.]

1. Conſiſting of ſhells; compoſed of ſhells.
2. Having continuous, not jointed ſhells, oppoſed to cruſtaceous.

Teſtaceous, with naturaliſts, is a term given only to ſuch fiſh whoſe ſtrong and thick ſhells are entire, and of a piece; becauſe thoſe which are jointed, as the lobſters, are cruſtaceous, but in medicine all preparations of ſhells, and ſubſtances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several ſhells were found upon the ſhores, of the cruſtaceous and *teſtaceous* kind. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The mineral particles in theſe ſhells is plainly to be diſtinguiſhed from the *teſtaceous* ones, or the texture and ſubſtance of the ſhell. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

TE'STAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*teſtament*, Fr. *teſtamentum*, Lat.]

1. A will, any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed.

He bringeth arguments from the love which always the teſtator bore him, imagining that theſe, or the like proofs, will convict a *teſtament* to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker*, b. iii.

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *teſtament* have given to the church,
Would they ſtrip from us. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

He ordained by his laſt *teſtament*, that his Æneas ſhould be burnt. *Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

TESTAMENTARY. *adj.* [*teſtamentaire*, French; *teſtamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will, contained in wills.

How many *teſtamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors? by the ſuppreſſion of a will? the ſubornation of witneſſes, or the corrupt ſentence of a judge? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TE'STATE. *adj.* [*teſtatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.

By the canon law, the biſhop had the lawful diſtribution of the goods of perſons dying *teſtate* and inteſtate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*teſtator*, Lat. *teſtateur*, French.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the *teſtator* bore him. *Hooker*, b.

The ſame is the caſe of a *teſtator* giving a legacy by kindneſs, or by promiſe and common right. *Taylor.*

TESTATRIX. n. ſ. [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *adj.* [from *teſt*.] Tried by a teſt.

Not with fond ſhekels of the *teſted* gold. *Shakeſpeare*

TE'STER. *n. ſ.* [*teſte*, French, a head: this coin probably being diſtinguiſhed by the head ſtamped upon it.]

1. A ſixpence.

Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *teſter* for thee. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

A crown goes for ſixty pence, a ſhilling for twelve pence, and a *teſter* for ſixpence. *Locke.*

Thoſe who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practiſe ev'ry plaiſant geſture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *teſter*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Young man your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'r of age you periſh for a ſong,
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *teſters* now to take thy life. *Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE. *n. ſ.* [*teſticulus*, Lat.] Stone.

That a bever, to eſcape the hunter, bites off his *teſticles* or ſtones, is a tenent very antient. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The more certain ſign from the pains reaching to the groins and *teſticles*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TESTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*teſtificatio*, Lat. from *teſtify*.] The act of witneſſing.

When together we have all received thoſe heavenly myſteries wherein Chriſt imparteth himſelf unto us, and giveth viſible *teſtification* of our bleſſed communion with him, we ſhould, in hatred of all hereſies, factions, and ſchiſms, de- [illegible]

In places ſolemnly dedicated for that purpoſe, is a more direct ſervice and *teſtification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtificor*, Latin.] One who witneſſes.

TE'STIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtify*.] One who teſtifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*teſtificor*, Lat.] To witneſs; to prove; to give evidence.

Jeſus needed not that any ſhould *teſtify* of man, for he knew what was in man. *John* ii. 25.

One witneſs ſhall not *teſtify* againſt any, to cauſe him to die. *Num.* xxxv. 30.

Heaven and earth ſhall *teſtify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. 1 *Mac.* ii. 47.

Th' event was dire,
As this place *teſtifies*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b.

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witneſs, to give evidence of any point.

We ſpeak that we do know, and *teſtify* that we have ſeen: and ye receive not our witneſs. *John* iii. 11.

TE'STILY. *adv.* [from *teſty*.] Fretfully, peeviſhly, moroſely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonial*, Fr. *teſtimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.

Hoſpitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and ſend them out with paſſports and *teſtimonials*, and will have them paſs for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is poſſible to have ſuch *teſtimonials* of divine authority as may be ſufficient to convince the more reaſonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the teſtimonies of Jeſus Chriſt? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the biſhop letters miſſive or *teſtimonial*, teſtifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TE'STIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonium*, Latin.]

1. Evidence given, proof.

The proof of every thing muſt be by the *teſtimony* of ſuch as the parties produce. *Spenſer.*

If I bring you ſufficient *teſtimony*, my ten thouſand ducats [illegible]

I ſhould not anſwer it to the world, if I gave not your lordſhip my *teſtimony* of being the beſt huſband. *Dryden.*

I muſt bear this *teſtimony* to Otway's memory, that the paſſions are truly touched in his Venice Preſerved. *Dryden.*

2. Publick evidences.

By his preſcript a ſanctuary is fram'd,
An ark and in the ark his *teſtimony*,
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

3. Open atteſtation; profeſſion.

Thou for the *teſtimony* of truth haſt born
Univerſal reproach. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. n.* To witneſs. A word not uſed.

Let him be but *teſtimoniſed* in his own bringings forth, and he ſhall appear a ſcholar, a ſtateſman, and a ſoldier. *Shakeſp.*

TE'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *teſty*.] Morroſeneſs.

Teſtineſs is a diſpoſition or aptneſs to be angry. *Locke.*

TESTU'DINATED. *adj.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Roofed, arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Reſembling the ſhell of a tortoiſe.

TE'STY. *adj.* [*teſtie*, Fr. *teſtarda*, Italian.] Fretful, peeviſh; apt to be angry.

Lead theſe *teſty* rivals ſo aſtray,
As one come not with another's way. *Shakeſpeare.*

Muſt I ſtand and crouch under your *teſty* humour? *Shake.*

King Pyrrhus cur'd his ſplenetick
And *teſty* courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras*, p.

Averſe or *teſty* in nothing they deſire *Lucr.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, *teſty*, pleaſing fellow,
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

TE'TCHY. *adj.* Froward, peeviſh, a corruption of *teſty* or *techy*.

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy *Shak. Rich. III.*

A ſilly ſchool-boy, coming to ſay my leſſon to the world, that peeviſh and *tetchy* maſter *Graunt.*

TETE A TETE. n. ſ. [French.] Cheek by jowl.

Long before the ſquire and dame
Are *tete a tete*. *Prior.*

[illegible]s, whom the great
[illegible]

TE'THER. *n. ſ.* [See TEDDER.] A ſtring by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fame and centure with a *tether*,
By fate are always link'd together. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the ſhortneſs of our *tether*. *Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *adj.* [τετράγωνος.] Four ſquare.

From the beginning of the diſeaſe, reckoning on unto the ſeventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aſpect, that is, four ſigns removed from that wherein the diſeaſe began, in the fourteenth day it will be an oppoſite aſpect, and at the end of the third ſeptenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv.

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τέτταρες and πέταλον.] Are ſuch flowers as conſiſt of four leaves round the ſtyle: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower conſtitute a diſtinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* filiquose plants are alkalescent. *Arbuth*

TE'TRARCH *n. f.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a prov
All the earth,
Her kings and *tet archs*, are their tributaries
People and nations pay them hourly tributes. *B Johnson.*

TETRARCHATE. } *n. f.* [τετραρχια.] A Roman govern-
TETRARCHY. } ment.

TETRA'STICK. *n. f.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or stanza of four verse
The *tetrastick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TETRICAL. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin; *tetrique*, Fr.] Froward;
TETRICOUS. } perverse, sour
In this the *tetrical* bassa fearing him to exceed, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman *Knolles's Hist of the Turks*

TE'TTER. *n. f.* [ceter, Saxon.] A scab, a scurf; a ringworm
A most infamous *tetter* barked about
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
A scabby *tetter* on their pates will stick. *Dryden.*

TEW. *n. f.* [*touwe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]
1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
2. An iron chain. *Ainf*

To TEW. *v. a.* [tapian, Saxon.] To work, to beat so as to soften.

TE'WEL. *n. f.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.]
In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe almost above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel iron*, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat, to break.
The method and way of watering, pulling, breaking, and *tewtawing*, of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mort.*

TEXT. *n. f.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]
1. That on which a comment is written.
We expect your next
Should be no comment but a *text*,
Time to tell how modern beasts are vext. *Waller.*
2. A sentence of scripture.
In religion
What errour but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*. *Shakespeare.*
His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case. *South's Sermons*

TE'XTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.
The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called amiantus *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *n. f.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.
Man's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sanderson.*

TE'XTRINE. *adj.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.
It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TEXTUAL. *adj.*
1. Contained in the text.
He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*
2. Serving as a text, authoritative.
I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville*

TEXTUARIST. } *n. f.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from *text*.] One ready in
TE'XTUARY. } the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.

TEXTURE. *n. f.* [*textus*, Lat.]
1. The act of weaving.
Actions, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam. *Brown.*
2. A web; a thing woven.
Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson's Spring.*
3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.
Under state of richest *texture* spread. *Addison.*
A veil of richest *texture* wrought she wears, *Pope.*
4. Disposition of the parts of bodies, combination of parts.
Spirits not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can third air, *Milton.*
While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THAN. *adv.* [Þanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adverb.
Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath. *B Johnson.*
More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*
I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs *than* in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*
He lov'd her more *than* plunder. *Congreve.*
I love you for nothing more *than* for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Spectator.*

THANE. *n. f.* [Þegn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron
By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor [illegible]
To THANK. *v. a.* [þancian, Saxon; *danken*, Dutch; *denken*, German.]
1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.
The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakesp. Cymbeline*
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you *Shak*
[illegible]
He was so true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
because they were his subjects *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.
Id fare our ancestor impure,
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss
And *thank* yourself, if ought should fall amiss *Dryden.*
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms; they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK. } *n. f.* [þancar, Saxon; *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknow-
THANKS. } ledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular.
The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakespeare.*
Happy be Theseus, our renowned duke.
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news? *Shakespeare.*
The foolish faith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed, and they that eat my bread speak evil of me. *Ecclus.* xx. 16.
He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in presence of them all. *Acts* xxvii. 35.
Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. 1 *Cor.* xv
Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*
For this to th' infinitely good we owe
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton*

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [þancful, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.
Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Psal.* c 4.
In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the persons preferred more *thankful*, and the rest more officious. *Bacon's Essays.*
Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful*.] With lively and grateful sense of good received.
Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shak.*
If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past,
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last. *Dryden.*
Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THANKFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.
He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney*, [illegible]
Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, son, as God did give her me.
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*. *Shakesp.*
The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*
Thankfulness and submission make us happy. *L'Estrange.*

THA'NKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank*.]
1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.
Least so great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought.
Fairy Queen, b. 1.
May he feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest
One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd,
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*
2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.
The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others,

if the firſt authors might ſpeak for themſelves, would appear a *thankleſs* office. *Watts.*

Wage ſtill their wars,
And bring home on thy breaſt more *thankleſs* ſcars. *Craſhaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankleſs*.] Ingratitude; Failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, ſeems little leſs
Than worſt of evil vices, *thankleſſneſs*. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thouſand *thank-offerings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from theſe abſurd impoſtures. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *n. ſ.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

Theſe ſacred hymns Chriſtianity hath peculiar to itſelf, the other being ſongs too of praiſe and *thankſgiving*, wherewith as we ſerve God ſo the Jews likewiſe. *Hooker, b. v.*

Rude, mentorious.

Of old there were ſongs of praiſe and *thankſgiving* unto God. *Neh.* xii. 46.

We ſhould acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praiſes and *thankſ-*

Tillotſon's Serm.

THA'NKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deſerving gratitude.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19.

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuſe,
How can it grateful, or *thank-worthy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM. *n. ſ.* [*Tearm*, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Inteſtines twiſted for ſeveral uſes.

THAT, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothick; *Tæt*, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Caeſar, not only *that*,
That were excuſable, *that* and thouſands more
Of ſemblable import, but he hath waged
New wars againſt Pompey. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

You'll run the time
That clogs me with this anſwer. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Nothing they but duſt can ſhow,
Or bones *that* haſten to be ſo. *Cowley.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent perſon.

Saints *that* taught and led the way to heav'n. *Tickel.*

4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your buſineſs, *that* I will. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

They ſaid, what is *that* to us? ſee thou to *that*. *Matth.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. 1 *Cor.* vi. 8.

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not caſt them away. *Lev.* xxvi. 44.

They weep as if they meant
That way at leaſt proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*

This runick ſubject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this ſort of poetry proceeds not ſo much from the idea of a country life itſelf, as from *that* of its tranquility. *Pope.*

5. Oppoſed to *this* as *the other* to *one*.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t'other queſtion proper for debate. *Dryden's Perſius.*

In this ſcale gold, in t'other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts this ſo high. *Cowley.*

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *eclo* to the former.

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to thoſe principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our beſt reaſon, and to live as becomes thoſe who believe a God and a future ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have.
——Baſting. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, beſides *that* that his hand ſhall get. *Num.* vi. 21.

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was

Secure proud Nabas ſlept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barb'rous ſport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does most remain
All that fond mothers wiſh *Cowley.*

Hence love himſelf, *that* tyrant of my days. *Cowley.*

12. *In* THAT. As being.

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are publiſhed. *Hooker, b. v.*

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. But.

It is not *that* I love you leſs
Than when before your feet I lay:
But to prevent the ſad increaſe
Of hopeleſs love, I keep away. *Waller.*

Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

2. Noting a conſequence.

That he ſhould dare to do me this diſgrace,
Is foul or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The cuſtom and familiarity of theſe tongues do ſometimes ſo far influence the expreſſions in theſe epiſtles, *that* [illegible], obſerve the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We anſwered, *that* we held it ſo agreeable, as we both forgot dangers paſt and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour ſpent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wiſh at leaſt with us to ſtay. *Cowley.*

THATCH. *n. ſ.* [Þæc, Saxon, *ſtraw*, *Skinner*, from Þac, a *roof*, in Iſland ek *thak*. Mr. *Lye*.] Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather.

Hard by a ſtye, beneath a roof of *thatch*
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baſkets of fiſh at Billingſgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyſter, mackrel, ſprat, or plaiſe. *Swift.*

A plough-boy, who has never ſeen any thing but thatched houſes, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a houſe. *Watts.*

Then came roſy Health from her cottage of *thatch*. *Smart.*

To THATCH. *v. a.* [Þæccian, Saxon.] To cover as with ſtraw.

Make falſe hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakeſp.*

Moſs groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes tiled or *thatched*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 537.

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatch'd* with ſtraw. *Dryden.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raiſe a houſe above two ſtories:
A lyrick ode would ſlate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. &c.
On the cottage *thatch'd*, or lordly roof
Keen faſtening. *Thomſon.*

THA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *thatch*.] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

Aſh is univerſal timber; it ſerves the ſoldier, ſeaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and huſbandman. *Mortimer.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [Þapan, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid
If thou begin'ſt to *thaw* for this,
May my name ſtep in. *Donne.*

It on firm land
Thaws not but gathers heap, and ruin ſeems
Of ancient pile, all elſe deep ſnow and ice. *Milton.*

Having let that ice *thaw* of itſelf, and frozen the liquor a ſecond time, we could not diſcern any thing. *Boyle.*

2. To remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the faireſt creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire ſcarce *thaws* the icicles. *Shakeſpeare.*

Think not that Cæſar bears ſuch rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainſt a fire,
Bears no impreſſion of the thing it was. *Shakeſpeare.*

Burniſh'd ſteel, that caſt a glare
From far, and ſeem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*

She can unlock
The claſping charm, and *thaw* the numbing ſpell. *Milton.*

Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville.*

THAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth ſuch as liquefies congelation.

I was the prince's jeſter, and duller than a great *thaw*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

A man of my kidney, that am as ſubject to heat as butter; a man of continual diſſolution and *thaw*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hardens his ſtubborn heart, but ſtill as ice
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton.*

That cold country where diſcourſe doth freeze in the air all Winter, and may be heard in the next Summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

When ſharp froſts had long conſtrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
Firſt the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

THE [illegible], Dutch.

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your ſon has paid a ſoldier's debt,
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
The which no ſooner had his proweſs confirm'd,
In *the* unſhrinking ſtation where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed chamber, for *the* which he could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's promise. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* last, *the* kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

I'll march *the* muses Hannibal. *Cowley.*

The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above *the* stars let thy bold mansion sound,
Thy humble nest build on *the* ground. *Cowley*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world *Milton.*

Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie,
All but *the* mournful philomel and I *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.

Who had *th'* especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up unto *the* state they were. *Daniel.*

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill,
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off

In this scale worth, in *t'other* gold does lie. *Cowley*

4. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution *the* most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison on Italy.*

THEA'TRAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE. *n. f.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited, a playhouse.

This wise and universal *theatre*,
Presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pular, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a *theatre* beholding this fight. *Bacon.*

2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native *theatre*, which rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden.*

THEA'TRICK. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenick; suiting a
THEA'TRICAL. } theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms it tickle hard for the prize of religion. a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*

Load some vain church with old *theatrick* state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical.*] In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
H[illegible] *theatrically* loud. *Swift's Miscel.*

THEE. the oblique singular of *thou.*

Poet and saint, to *thee* alone were giv'n
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

THEFT. *n. f.* [from *thief.*]

1. The act of stealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowel.*

His fingers were too open, his filching was like an unskilful [illegible], he kept not time. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Thou hear'st Eumolpus,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children. *Shak.*

2. The thing stolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, [illegible] or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exod.* xxii. 4.

THEIR. *n.* [Teapn, *of them*, Saxon.] Of them, the pronoun possessive, from *they.*

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shak.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verse before Boccace, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to Boccace. *Dryden.*

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in *theirs* to refuse. *Hooker, b.* v.

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs.* *Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to *theirs* which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*

Nothing but the name of zeal appears,
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs.* *Denham.*

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,
The fault is more their languages than *theirs.* *Roscommon.*

Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict at first, [illegible] excludes all secret intrigues *Dryden.*

And reading wish, like *theirs*, our fate and fame. *Pope.*

THEM, the oblique of *they.*

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

THEME. *n. f.* [*theme*, Fr. from Θέμα.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme.* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my *theme*.
Though deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Whatever near Ilissus's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme.* *Roscommon.*

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topick.

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts.*

THEMSELVES. *n. f.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. These very persons.

Whatsoever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made themselves worthy to suffer it. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves.*

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton.*

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves.* *Locke.*

THEN. *adv.* [*thon*, Gothick; Ðan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The *then* bishop of London, Dr Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

Thee, *then* a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterwards, immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in Winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in Summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 437.

3. In that case; in consequence.

Had not men been fated to be hand,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden*

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

If *then* his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton.*

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
[illegible] and, while you sing,
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars. *Milton.*

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estr.*

6. That time; it has here the effect of a noun.

Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

THENCE. *n. f.* [contracted, according to *Minsheu*, from *there hence.*]

1. From that place.

Fast by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid *Milton.*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Isa.* lxv.

3. For that reason.

Not to fumble with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton's Agonist*

4. *From thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same.

From thence; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have cross'd, *Shakespeare.*

There plant eyes, all mist *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

THENCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth.*]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth the land was tributary made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton*

2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption crept into later books.

Avert

Avert
His holy eyes, recalling *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in himself that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which *from thenceforth* he never questions. *Locke.*

THENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*thence* and *forward.*] On from that time.

THE'OCRACY. *n. s.* [*theocratie*, Fr. θεὸς and κράτος.] Government immediately superintended by God.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called *theocracy.* *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

THEOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy.*] Relating to a government administered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical.* *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

THEODOLITE. *n. s.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

THE'OGONY. *n. s.* [*theogonie*, Fr. Θεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

THEOLO'GIAN. *n. s.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*, Latin.] A divine; a professor of divinity.

Some *theologians* advise places erected only for religion by defending oppressions. *Hayward.*

They to their hands fell not seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
Of *theologians*, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* v.

THEOLO'GICAL. *a.* [*theologique*, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity.

Although some pens have only symbolized the same from the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of *theological* allusions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of *theological* and moral sentences, [illegible] *Dryden.*

THEOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *theological.*] According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST. } *n. s.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; one studious
THEO'LOGUE. } in the science of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages, sharery, which is under-sheriffries. *Bacon's Essays.*

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
Int rest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*

It is no more an order, according to popish *theologists*, than the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical *theologists.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

THEOLOGY. *n. s.* [*theologie*, Fr. Θεολογία.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology? Theology*, what is it but the science of things divine? *Hooker, b.* .

She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*

The oldest writers of *theology* were of this mind. *Tillotson.*

THEOMACHIST. *n. s.* He who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'MACHY. *n. s.* [Θεὸς and μάχη.] The fight against the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEO'RBO. *n. s.* [*tiorba*, Italian; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a song,
And a well tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Butler.*

THEOREM. *n. s.* [*theorema*, Lat. *theoreme*, Fr. Θεώρημα.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed. *Hooker, b.* .

The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than mathematicks, nor is the subtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical. *More's divine Dialogues.*

Many observations go to the making up of one *theorem*, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many years growth. *Graunt.*

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw some conclusions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

THEOREMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *theorem.*] Comprised in theTHEOREMA'TICK. } orems; consisting in theorems.
THEOREMICK.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL. } *adj.* { [*theoretique*, French; from Θεωρητικός.] } Speculative;
THEORE'TICK. } { [*theorique*, Fr. from Θεωρία.] } depending
THEO'RICAL. } { } on theory
THEO'RICK. } { } or specu-

lation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;

And the mute wonder lurketh in men's eyes
To hear his sweet and honey'd sentences
So that the act and practick part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique.* *Shakespeare.*

The *theorical* part of the inquiry being interwoven with the historical conjectures, the pleasantry of colours will be promoted by such palpable experiments. *Boyle on Colours.*

For *theoretical* learning and sciences there is nothing yet complete. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

THEORICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A speculatist, one who knows only speculation, not practice.

The book is *theorick*,
Wherein the togged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

THEORE'TICALLY. } *adj.* { [from *theoretick*,] } Speculatively;
THEORICALLY. } { [from *theorick.*] } practically.

THEORIST. *n. s.* [from *theory.*] A speculatist; one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a form of government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 51.

THE'ORY. *n. s.* [*theorie*, Fr. Θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; scheme, plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have seen by being nearer at hand. *Hooker, b.* v.

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of errour, and in the *theory* full of unsound imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 326.

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious, but as to the *theory* and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same. *South's Sermons.*

THERAPE'UTICK *adj.* [Θεραπευτικός.] Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the patient into health, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*

The practice and *therapeutick* is distributed into the conservative, preservative, and curative. *Harvey.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health, and *therapeutick*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THERE. *adv.* [*thar*, Gothick; Θερ, Saxon; *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Danish.]

1. In that place.

If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be *there.* *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall barb'rous discord dwell,
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her *there.* *Pope.*

2. It is opposed to *here.*

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee *there.* *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Could their relishes be as different *there* as they are here, yet the manna in heaven will suit every palate.

Darkness *there* might well seem twilight here. *Milton.*

3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.

Your fury harasses me.
A guard *there*; seize her. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man.* It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, *in old times* there *was a great* [illegible].

For reformation of errour *there* were that thought it a part of Christian charity to mistrust them. *Hooker.*

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place. *Digby on the Soul.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Sanderson.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged. *Bishop Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is [illegible].

5. In composition it means *that*: as *thereby, by that*.

THERE'ABOUT. } *adv.* [*there* and *about*, *thereabouts* is there-
THERE [illegible] } [illegible]

1. Near that place.

One speech I loved; 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Between the twelfth of king John and thirty sixth of king Edward the third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*

Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabout* may be attendants. *Bacon.*

Some

Some three months ſince, or *thereabout*,
She found me out. *Sh. Lug.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its reſiſtance leſs than that of quickſilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men ſtood by. *Luke* xxiv. 4.

THEREAFTER. *adv.* [*there* and *after*] According to that, accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peac.*

If food were now before thee ſet,
Wou'dſt thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like
The giver. *Milt.*

THEREAT. *adv.* [*there* and *at*]

1. At that; on that account.

Every errour is a ſtain to the beauty of nature; for which cauſe it bluſheth *thereat*, but gloryeth in the contrary. *Hooker.*

2. At that place

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to deſtruction, and many go in *thereat*. *Mat.* vii. 13.

THEREBY'. *adv.* [*there* and *by.*] By that, by means of that, in conſequence of that

Some parts of our liturgy conſiſt in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*

One of his graſping feet, him to defend *thereby*. *Fa. Qu.*

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an abſolute neceſſity *Davies on Ireland*

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie,
A fault, which needs it moſt, grows two *thereby*. *Herbert*

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour of the lens be alternately intercepted and let paſs, the violet on the paper will not ſuffer any change *thereby*.

THEREFORE. *adv.* [*there* and *fore.*]

1. For that; for this; for this reaſon; in conſequence.

Thus is the laſteſt parley we will admit,
Therefore to our beſt mercy give yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fal ſtaff is dead,
And we muſt yern *therefore*. *Shakeſp. Henry V*

Therefore ſhall a man leave father and mother and cleave to his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

The herd that ſeeks after ſenſual pleaſure is ſoft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compoſe myſelf to meet a ſtorm. *Lucas.*

He bluſhes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

The wreſtlers ſprinkled duſt on their bodies to give better hold: the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder. *Weſt's Pindar.*

2. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.

We have forſaken all and followed thee, what ſhall we have *therefore*? *Mat.* xix. 27.

THEREFROM. *adv.* [*there* and *from*] From that, from this

Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aſide *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left.

The leaves that ſpring *therefrom* grow white.

THEREIN. *adv.* [*there* and *in.*] In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shakeſpeare.*

The matter is of that nature, that I find myſelf unable to ſerve you *therein* as you deſire. *Bacon*

All the earth
To [illegible]
Poſſeſs it, and all things that *therein* live. *Milton.*

After having well examined them, we ſhall *therein* find many charms. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

THEREINTO. *adv.* [*there* and *into.*] Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*. *Luke*

Though we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of this, we will now make ſome entrance *thereinto*. *Ba.*

THEREOF *adv.* [*there* and *of*] Of that; of this.

Conſidering how the caſe doth ſtand with this preſent age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the ſtream *thereof*. *Hooker, b.* ..

'Tis vain to think that laſting which muſt end;
And when 'tis paſt, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains. *Denham*

I ſhall begin with Greece, where my obſervations ſhall be confined to Athens, though ſeveral inſtances might be brought from other ſtates *thereof*. *Swift.*

THEREON. *adv.* [*there* and *on*] On that.

You ſhall bereave yourſelf
Of my good purpoſes, and put your children
To that deſtruction which I'll guard them from,
If *thereon* you rely *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Peter called to mind the word that Jeſus ſaid, and when he thought *thereon* he wept. *Mark* xiv. 72.

Its foundation is laid *thereon*. *Woodward.*

THEREOUT. *adv.* [*there* and *out*] Out of that.

Thereout a ſtrange beaſt with ſeven heads aroſe,
That towns and caſtles under her breaſt did cour. *Spenſer.*

THERETO'. } *adv.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto.*] To that.
THERETO'. }

Is it in regard then of ſermons only, that apprehending the goſpel of Chriſt we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned aſſent as to a thing infallibly true. *Hooker, b.* v.

This ſort of baſe people doth not for the moſt part rebel of themſelves, having no heart *thereunto*, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels unto their action. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Next *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree. *Fairy Queen*

That whereby we reaſon, live and be
Within ourſelves we ſtrangers are *thereto*. *Davies.*

A larger form of ſpeech were ſafer than that which punctually prefixeth a conſtant day *thereto*. *Brown.*

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*,
When that already gave ſo much to do? *Daniel.*

That this was the appointment of God, might be argument enough to perſuade us *thereunto*. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

THEREUPON'. *adv.* [*there* and *upon*]

1. Upon that; in conſequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing ſhewed itſelf, nor for ſome few days, but in ſuch ſort ſo long continued, our manifold ſins ſtriving to the contrary, what can we leſs *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at leaſt-wiſe, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he bleſſeth cannot but be of him. *Hooker, b.* iv.

He hopes to find you forward
And *thereupon* he ſends you this good news. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let that one article rank with the reſt,
And *thereupon* give me your daughter. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his ſubjects do no more diminiſh his greatneſs than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniencies do ariſe *thereupon*. *Davies on Ireland.*

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*

Soon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confuſion *thereupon*, made due proviſions for ſettling the balance of power. *Swift.*

2. Immediately

THEREUNDER. *adv.* [*there* and *under*] Under that.

Thoſe which come nearer unto reaſon, find paradiſe under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found moſt pleaſure and the greateſt fertility. *Raleigh.*

THEREWITH *adv.* [*there* and *with.*]

1. With that.

Germany had ſtricken off that which appeared corrupt in [illegible]
ſtill to retain *therewith* very great conformity. *Hooker, b.* iv.

All things without, which round about we ſee,
We ſeek to know, and have *therewith* to do. *Davies.*

Therewith at laſt he forc'd him to untie
One of his graſping feet, him to defend thereby. *Spenſer.*

2. Immediately

THEREWITHAL. *adv.* [*there* and *withal*]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate. *Daniel.*

2. At the ſame time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

3. With that.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy ſteed *Spenſer.*

THERIACAL. *adj.* [Θηριακὸς, from *theriaca*, Lat.] Medicinal, phyſical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon.*

THERMOMETER. *n. ſ.* [*thermometre*, Fr. Θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greateſt heat is about two in the afternoon, when the ſun is paſt the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or obſervations of the weather-glaſs. *Brown.*

THERMOMETRICAL. *adj* [from *thermometer.*] Relating to the meaſure of heat.

His heat raiſes the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes. *Cheyne.*

THERMOSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*thermoſcope*, Fr. Θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered; a thermometer

By the trial of the *thermoſcope*, fiſhes have more heat than [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

THESE, pronoun, the plural of *this.*

1. Oppoſed to *thoſe.*

Did we for *theſe* barbarians plant and ſow
On *theſe*, on *theſe* our happy fields beſtow? *Dryden.*

2. *Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned; and *thoſe* to the firſt.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater ſhew upon the earth in *theſe* months than in *thoſe*, becauſe it lies longer upon it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* v

THE'SIS. *n. f.* [*theſe*, Fr. Θεσις.] A poſition; ſomething laid down, affirmatively or negatively

The truth of what you here lay down,
By ſome example ſhould be ſhewn.
An honeſt, but a ſimple pair,
May ſerve to make this *theſis* clear. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE. *n. f.* [*theſmothete*, Fr. Θεσμοθετης; Θεσμὸς and τιθημι.] A lawgiver.

THE'URGY. *n. f.* [Θεουργια.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*

THEW *n. f.* [Θeap, Saxon.]

1. Quality, manners; cuſtoms; habit of life; form of behaviour.

Home report theſe happy news,
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes*.
Fairy Queen, b. i.

From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And ſtraight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might.
Fairy Queen, b. i.

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon Θeop, *the thigh*, or ſome ſuch meaning.

Nature creſcent does not grow alone
In *thews* and bulk, but, as this temple waxes,
The inward ſervice of the mind and ſoul
Grows wide withal. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Will you tell me, maſter Shallow, how to chuſe a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thewes*, the ſtature, bulk and big ſemblance of a man? give me the ſpirit, maſter Shallow.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

THE'WED. *adj.* [from *thew*.] Educated, habituated; accuſtomed

But he was wiſe and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart,
Yet would not ſeem ſo rude, and *thewed* in ill,
As to deſpiſe ſo courteous ſeeming part. *Fairy Qu. b.* ii

THEY. *n. f.* in the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe*. [Θa, Saxon.]

1. The men, the women, the perſons

They are in a moſt warlike preparation. *Shak. Coriolanus*

Why do you keep alone?
Of formeſt fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts, which ſhould indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The Spaniard
Muſt now confeſs, if *they* have any goodneſs,
The trial juſt and noble. *Shakeſpeare.*

They eat on beds of ſilk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood ſold
Dearer than it *Ben. Johnſon's Cataline*

They know
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Pope.*

2. Thoſe men; thoſe women oppoſed to ſome others.

Only *they*,
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceived *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII

'Tis remarkable, that *they*
Talk moſt who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*

3. It is uſed indefinitely; as the French *on dit*.

There, as *they* ſay, perpetual night is found
In ſilence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*

THI'ALE. *n. f.* A ſlice, a ſcummer, a ſpatula. *Ainſ.*

THICK *adj.* [Θicce, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch, *dyck*, Daniſh; *ſtark*, Iceland.]

1. Not thin.

2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſs.

God cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant ſlime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanſe the air of *thick* vapours and unwholeſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour ſpirit of nitre, the milk preſently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Not clear; not tranſparent; muddy; feculent.

Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,
To *thick* ey'd muſing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakeſp.*

A fermentation makes all the wine in the veſſel *thick* or foul; but when that is paſt, it grows clear of itſelf. *Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide
With heavy ſtrokes the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addiſon*

4. Great in circumference; not ſlender.

My little finger ſhall be *thicker* than his loins. 2 *Kings* xviii.

Thou art waxen fat, thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatneſs *Deut.* xxxii. 15

5. Frequent, in quick ſucceſſion, with [illegible]

They charged the defendants with their ſmall ſhot and Turky arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles*

Favours came *thick* upon him, like warm ſhowers than ſprinkling drops or dews, for the next St. George's day he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual penſion given him. *Wotton*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

His pills as *thick* as handgranado's flew,
And where they fell as certainly they ſlew. *Roſcommon*

6. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickeſt* woods. *Fairy Qu. b.* i

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke* xi. 29.

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor *thicker* harveſts on rich Hermus riſe,
Than ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden's Æn.*

He fought ſecure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the iſland might be ſhewn.
Conqueſts he ſtrew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with ſtars is ſown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleaſure do not lie *thick* enough either in life to keep the ſoul in conſtant action. *Addiſon.*

7. Not eaſily pervious, ſet with things cloſe to each other.

He through a little window caſt his ſight,
Though *thick* of bars that gave a ſcanty light. *Dryden.*

The ſpeedy horſe
Watch each entrance of the winding wood,
Black was the foreſt, *thick* with beech it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno ſtood
A mount of rough aſcent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near ſome *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer.*

8. Coarſe, not thin.

It taſteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or ſome ſuch *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon*

Thick-leaved weeds amongſt the graſs will need more drying than ordinary graſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

9. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant,
To ſeem like him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

THICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickeſt part or time when any thing is thickeſt.

Archimedes having with a mine ſuddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spaniſh ſtation, in the *thick* of the duſt and ſmoak preſently entered his men *Knolles.*

2. THICK *and thin.* Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick and thin* ſhe followed him. *Hudibras.*

When firſt the down appears upon his chin,
For a ſmall ſum to ſwear through *thick and thin*. *Dryden.*

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently, faſt

'Tis ſome diſaſter,
Or elſe he would not ſend ſo *thick*. *Denham's Sophy.*

I hear the tramping of *thick* beating feet,
This way they move. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. Cloſely

The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harveſt ſeems to yield,
Of *thick* ſprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*

A little plat of ground *thick* ſown, is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris's Miſcel.*

3. To a great depth

If you apply it *thick* ſpread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiſem.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will diſcern
Our frauds, unleſs they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addiſon*

4. THICK *and threefold.* In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced ſhooter uncovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange's Fab*

To THI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick*.]

1. To make thick.

2. To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. To condenſe; to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually diſſolves by heat, exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viſcous maſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To ſtrengthen, to confirm.

'Tis a ſhrewd doubt, though it be but a dream,
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonſtrate thinly. *Shakeſp. Oth.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make cloſe or numerous.

To THI'CKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow denſe or muddy.

Thy luſtre *thickens*
When he ſhines by *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra*

3. To concrete; to be conſolidated.

Water ſtopt gives birth
To graſs and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

4. To grow cloſe or numerous.

The preſs of people *thickens* to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden*

He ſaw the crowd *thickening*, and deſired to know how many there were. *Tatler.*

5. To grow quick.

The combat *thickens*, like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe,
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain. *Addiſon.*

THI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [Sicceru, Saxon.] A cloſe knot or tuft of trees, a cloſe wood or copſe.

I drew you hither,
Into the cheſeſt *thicket* of the park. *Shakeſpeare.*

Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from heav'n a ſleep interminate *Chapman.*

Chus, or any of his, could not in haſte creep through thoſe deſart regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every buſh and briar, reed and tree, to join themſelves into one main body and foreſt *Raleigh.*

How often, from the ſteep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Celeſtial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or reſponſive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator? *Milton.*

My brothers ſtept to the next *thicket* ſide
To bring me berries *Milton*

Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandiſh'd at the foe,
Nor had they miſs'd, but he to *thickets* fled,
Conceal'd from aiming ſpears, not pervious to the ſteed.
Dryden.

I've known young Juba riſe before the ſun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger ſlept,
Or ſeek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addiſon's Cat*

THI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *thick.*] Deeply, to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*

THI'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thick.*]

1. The ſtate of being thick, denſity.
2. Quantity of matter interpoſed, ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed.

In the darkened room, againſt the hole at which the light entered, I could eaſily ſee through the whole *thickneſs* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it ſome *thickneſs* with clay on the top, and ſee what it will put forth. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.*

4. Conſiſtence, groſſneſs, not rareneſs; ſpiſſitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickneſs* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will ſprout forth. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.* N. 444.

Diſeaſes imagined to come from the *thickneſs* of blood, come often from the contrary cauſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Impervioufneſs; cloſeneſs.

The banks of the river and the *thickneſs* of the ſhades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addiſon.*

6. Want of ſharpneſs, want of quickneſs.

A perſon found in himſelf, being at ſome times ſubject to a *thickneſs* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*

What you write is printed in large letters, otherwiſe between the weakneſs of my eyes and *thickneſs* of hearing, I ſhould loſe the greateſt pleaſure. *Swift.*

THI'CK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; ſtupid

Pleas'd to hear their *thick-ſcull'd* judges cry,
Well mov'd! oh finely ſaid! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting fool, this *thick-ſcull'd* hero,
Thus blunt unthinking inſtrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit *Dryden*

THI'CKSET *adj.* [*thick* and *ſet*] Cloſe planted

His eye-balls glare with fire, ſuffus'd with blood,
His neck ſhoots up a *thickſet* thorny wood,
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears,
And ſtands erected, like a field of ſpears. *Dryden.*

The world is ſo *thickſet* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that beſides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are thoſe ſecret graces in every part of nature, which ſome few alone have the ſkill to diſcern. *Grew.*

THI'CKSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*thick* and *ſkin.*] A coarſe groſs man, a

The ſhallow'ſt *thickſkin* of that barren ſort,
Who Pyramus preſented in their ſport,
Forſook his ſcene and enter'd in a brake. *Shakeſpeare.*

THIEF. *n. ſ* [*thiuf*, Gothick; *Deaf*, Saxon, *dief*, Dutch It was anciently written *theef*, and ſo appeareth to have been of two ſyllables, *the* was wont to be taken for *thrift*, ſo that *the of* is he that takes *of* or from a man his *the*, that is, his *thrift* or *means* whereby he *thrives*.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* ſteals by ſecrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but theſe ſenſes are confounded.

Take heed, have open eye, for *thieves* do foot by night.
Shakeſpeare.

This he ſaid becauſe he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John.*

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Becauſe he took it not by lawleſs force?
Am I obliged by that t' aſſiſt his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

2. An excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle.

Their burning lamps the ſtorm enſuing ſhow,
Th' oil ſparkles, *thieves* about the ſnuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF CATCHER. } *n. ſ.* { [*thief* and *catch.*] } One whoſe buſineſs is to de-
THIEF CATCHER. } { [*thief* and *catch.*] }
THIEF-TAKER. } { [*thief* and *take.*] } tect thieves, and bring them to juſtice.

A wolf paſſed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution *L'Eſtrange*

My ev'nings all I would with ſharpers ſpend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my boſom friend. *Rowe.*

To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief.*] To ſteal; to practiſe theft.

THI'EVERY. *n. ſ.* [from *thieve.*]

1. The practice of ſtealing.

Ne how to ſcape great puniſhment and ſhame,
For their falſe treaſon and vile *thievery.* *Spenſer.*

Maſter, be one of them; 'tis an honourable kind of *thievery.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Do villainy, do, ſince you profeſs to do't,
Like workmen, I'll example you with *thievery.* *Shakeſp.*

He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a deſign upon a houſe, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and caſt therein the fragments of loadſtone, which raiſeth ſome. *Brown's Vulg Errours, b.* ii.

Amongſt the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honeſt. *South.*

2. That which is ſtolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haſte,
Crams his rich *thievery* up he knows not how. *Shakeſp.*

THI'EVISH *adj.* [from *thief.*]

1. Given to ſteaning, practiſing theft

What, would'ſt thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a baſe and boiſt'rous ſword enforce
A *thieviſh* living on the common road. *Shakeſpeare.*

O *thieviſh* night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton*

The *thieviſh* God ſuſpected him, and took
The hint aſide, and thus in whiſpers ſpoke;
Diſcover not the theft. *Addiſon.*

2. Secret; ſly.

Four and twenty times the pilot's glaſs
Hath told the *thieviſh* minutes how they paſs. *Shakeſp.*

THI'EVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thieviſh.*] Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thieviſhly* loiter and lurke. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

THI'EVISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thieviſh*] Diſpoſition to ſteal; habit of ſtealing.

THIGH. *n. ſ.* [Deoh, Saxon; *thea*, Iſlandick; *die*, Dutch.]

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee The *thigh* bone is the longeſt of all the bones in the body, its fibres are cloſe and hard; it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its foreſide, but a little hollow, with a long and ſmall ridge on its backſide. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Gen.* xxxii. 25.

The fleſh diſſolved, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wiſeman.*

THILK. pronoun. [ꝥlc, Saxon] That ſame. Obſolete.

I love *thilk* laſs, alas, why do I love!
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural muſick holdeth ſcorn. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

THILL. *n. ſ.* [Þille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The ſhafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the [illegible] placed

More eaſily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore [illegible] be ſhorter, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

THILL-HORSE. } *n. ſ* [*thill* and *horſe.*] The laſt horſe; the
THI'LLER. } horſe that goes between the ſhafts.

Whoſe bridle and ſaddle, whittether and pal,
With collars and harneſs for *thiller* and al. *Tuſſer.*

What a beard haſt thou got? thou haſt got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horſe has on his tail. *Shak.*

THI'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [This is ſuppoſed by *Minſheu* to be corrupted from *thumb bell.*] A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle when they ſew.

Your ladies and pale viſag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gauntlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Examine Venus and the Moon,
Who ſtole a *thimble* or a ſpoon. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves ſticking to their ſides like ſo many *thimbles*, which, when the blood preſſes back, ſtop its paſſage, but are compreſſed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

THYME *n. f.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are ſuppoſed to draw honey. This ſhould be written *thyme*, which ſee.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spenſer.*

THIN. *adj.* [dunn, Saxon; *thunnur*, Iſlandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1 Not thick

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*

2 Rare, not denſe.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wiſd.* v. 14.

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the ſound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the ſound ſpendeth and ſpreadeth abroad leſs. *Bacon.*

Underſtand the ſame
Of fiſh within their wat'ry reſidence;
Not hither ſummon'd, ſince they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Boriſthenes are ſo *thin* and light, that they ſwim upon the top of the ſtream of the river Hypanis. *Mort.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at reſt, though it appear ſomewhat *thinner*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not cloſe, ſeparate by large ſpaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and faithful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal anceſtors. *Roſcommon.*

Thou art weak, and full of art as he;
Alſe how could he that hoſt ſeduce to ſin,
Whoſe fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal ſnow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitleſs fields,
The land no gold, the mine no ſilver yields. *Dryden.*

Thin on the towers they ſtand, and ev'n thoſe few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Already Cæſar
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and ſees
Mankind grown *thin* by his deſtructive ſword. *Addiſon.*

4 Not cloſely compacted or accumulated

Seven *thin* ears blaſted with the eaſt wind ſprung up. *Gen.*

Remove the ſwelling epithets, thick laid
As varniſh on a harlot's cheek, the reſt
Thin ſown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Thin leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,
And plants huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

5. Lank, ſmall.

I hear the groans of ghoſts;
Thin, hollow ſounds, and lamentable ſcreams. *Dryden.*

6. Not coarſe; not groſs in ſubſtance

7. Not abounding.

Spain is *thin* ſown of people, by reaſon of the ſterility of the ſoil and the natives being exhauſted in ſuch vaſt territories as they poſſeſs. *Bacon.*

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people *Addiſon.*

8. Not fat, not bulky, lean, ſlim, ſlender

A ſlim *thin* gutted fox made a hard ſhift to wriggle his body into a hen-rooſt, and when he had ſtuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Eſtrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly,

Fame is the ſpur, that the clear ſpirit doth raiſe,
That laſt infirmity of noble mind,
To ſcorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burſt out into ſudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred ſheers,
And ſlits the *thin* ſpun life. *Milton.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken

The ſerum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline. oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make leſs cloſe or numerous.

The bill againſt root and branch never paſſed till both houſes were ſufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

To unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*
That ſuck the vital moiſture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæſar's ſword has made Rome's ſenate little,
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours by the ſolar heat
Thinn'd and exhal'd riſe to their airy ſeat. *Blackmore.*

THIN'LY. *adv.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly, not cloſely; not denſely; not numerouſly.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi.

THINE, *pron.* [*þin*, Gothick; *þin*, Saxon; *dyn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun poſſeſſive of *thou*. It is uſed for *thy* when the ſubſtantive is divided from it as, *this is* thy *houſe*; thine *is this houſe*, *this houſe is* thine.

Thou haſt her, France; let her be *thine*, for we
Have no ſuch daughter [illegible] *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

THINK. *n. ſ.* [Sing, Saxon, *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a perſon. A general word.

Do not you chide, I have a *thing* for you.
—— You have a *thing* for me?
It is a common *thing* —
—— Ha!
——To have a foolish wife. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The great maſter he found buſy in packing up his *things* againſt his departure. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* moſt holy *Lev.* ii. 3.

Says the maſter, you devour the ſame *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman prais'd,
And ſcarcely known enough to be deſpis'd. *Dryden.*

I ſhould bluſh to own ſo rude a *thing*,
As it is to ſhun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who underſtand any *thing* of wiſdom, may ſee the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courſes. *Tillotſon.*

2 It is uſed in contempt.

I have a *thing* in proſe, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almoſt finiſhed, it will make a four ſhilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity.

See, ſons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object
For this the fooliſh over-careful fathers
Have broke their ſleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Never any *thing* was ſo unbred as that old cur man. *Congr.*

The poor *thing* ſighed, and with a bleſſing expreſſed with the utmoſt vehemence turned from me. *Addiſon.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more,
Love give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* once in a ſenſe of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married, never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I ſee thee here,
Thou noble *thing*! more dances my rapt heart. *Shakeſp.*

To THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thankjan*, Gothick; Saxon, Saxon, *denken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas, to compare terms or things, to reaſon; to cogitate, to perform any mental operation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the Engliſh tongue, ſignifies that ſort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active, where it, with ſome degree of voluntary attention, conſiders any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, becauſe I *think*; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can diſcloſe to me? *Dryden.*

Thoſe who perceive duly, or retain ideas in their minds well, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion that the ſoul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itſelf conſtantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inſeparable from the ſoul, as actual extenſion is from the body. *Locke.*

Theſe are not matters to be ſlightly and ſuperficially *thought* upon. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

His experience of a good prince muſt give great ſatisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To judge, to conclude, to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think* beſt; only to their father's tribe ſhall they marry. *Num.* xxxvi. 6.

I fear we ſhall not find
This long deſired king ſuch as was *thought*. *Daniel*

3. To intend

Thou *thought'ſt* to help me, and ſuch thanks I give,
As one near death to thoſe that wiſh him live. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To imagine, to fancy.

Something ſince his coming forth is *thought* of, which
Imports the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt requir'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to diſpatch
His nighted life. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

We may not be ſtartled at the breaking of the exterior earth, for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and obſerve ſuch a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Thoſe who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator*, N°. 477.

5. To muſe; to meditate.

You pine, you languiſh, love to be alone,
Think much, ſpeak little, and in ſpeaking ſigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to obſerve.

We are come to have the warrant.
—Well *thought* upon, I have it here about me. *Shakeſp.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Neh.* v. 19.

7 To judge, to conclude.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are ſafe. *Swift.*

Still the work was not complete,
When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift's Miscel.*

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well of are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

8. To conjecture; to doubt

Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive.

Royal Lear,
Whom I have ever honour'd as my king,
And as my patron *thought* on in my pr *Shakespeare.*
Charity *thinketh* no evil.

2. To believe; to esteem

Me *thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay *Sidney.*
Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like that of Ahimaaz. *2 Sam.* xviii. 27

Nor *think* superfluous others aid. *Milton*

3. *To* THINK *much.* To grudge

He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton*

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think* much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson's Sermons*

4. *To* THINK *scorn.* To disdain.

He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Est.*

THI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *think*] One who thinks in a cert

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit; to may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture on the art of musick, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

THINKING. *n. s.* [from *think*] Imagination, cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

If we did think,
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still
Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
His serious consid'ring. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose musick, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king *Shak*
I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison's Guard.* N. 97.

THINLY. *n. s.* [from *thin*]

1. Not thickly

2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd, our best men slain
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryd.*

THI'NNESS. *n. s.* [from *thin*]

1. The contrary to thickness, exility; tenuity

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy *thinness* beat *Donne.*

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, *&c.* when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton's Opticks*

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race,
To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,
And all together make a seeming goodly flight.
In country villages pope Leo the seventh
practice through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for plurality. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Rareness, not spissitude.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [ðridda, Saxon] The first after the second, the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible]

1. The third part

To thee and thine hereditary ever,
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom *Shakesp.*
Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare.*
The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *third* of the council. *Ayl.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety*

2. The sixtieth part of a second

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder on Time.*

THI'RDBOROUGH. *n. s.* [*third* and *borough*] An under-constable

THI'RDLY. *adv.* [from *third*] In the third place

Lastly, metals are more durable than plants, secondly, they are more solid, *thirdly*, they are wholly subterrany *Bacon*

To THIRL. *v. a* [ðyrlian, Sax] To pierce, to perforate *Ainsw.*

THIRST. *n. s* [ðyrſt, Saxon, *dorst*, Dutch]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink, want of drink

But fearless they persue, nor can the fleest
Quench their dire *thirst*, alas they *thirst* for blood. *Dryd.*

This accurs'd,
Still of water I complain of *thirst* *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly also decent or unnatural. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire

Not hope of praise, nor *thirst* of worldly good,
Enticed us to follow this emprize. *Fairfax, b.*

Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had of knowledge. *Id*

Say is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst* of praise *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirst* after happiness, or after a full, beatifying object. *Cheyne.*

3. Draught

The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðyrſtan, Saxon, *dorsten*, Dutch]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst

They shall not hunger nor *thirst* *Isa.* xlix. 10.
The people *thirsted* there for water. *Exod.* xvii. 3
They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Milt.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing

They knew how the ungodly were tormented, *the firing* in another manner than the just. *Wisd.*
My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. *Psa.*

Till a man hungers and *thirsts* after righteousness, to feels an uneasiness in the want of it, he will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed, greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirsting* thus for gore,
The sons of men shall never approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS. *n. s.* [from *thirst*] The state of being thirsty.

Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the time. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *adj.* [ðyrſtig, Saxon]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakesp.*
Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judg* iv.

Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,
Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
Had in the field of battle fought in vain *Rowe.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire; as, *blood thirsty*

THIRTEEN *adj* [ðreotyne, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 249.

THIRTEENTH. *adj* [from *thirteen*, ðreotyneða, Saxon] The third after the tenth

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Graunt.*

THIRTIETH *adj.* [from *thirty*; ðreotigoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told, the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution. *Hale.*

More will wonder at so short an age,
To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THIRTY. *adj.* [ðreotig, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

I have slept fifteen years.
—Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakespeare.*
The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty*-eight miles. *Addison.*

[illegible]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned

Hardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet [illegible]

Come a little nearer *this* ways. *Shakespeare.*
When *this* three mile may you see it coming,
I say a moving grove *Shak*

[illegible]

Muſt I endure all *this*? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

This ſame ſhall comfort us concerning our toil. *Gen.* v. 29.

This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*

There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. The next future

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will ſpeak yet but *this* once peradventure ten ſhall be found there. *Gen* xviii. 32.

3. *This* is uſed for *this time*.

By *this* the veſſel half her courſe had run. *Dryden*

4. The laſt paſt.

I have not wept *this* forty years, but now
My mother comes afreſh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often oppoſed to *that*

As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and that, the wav'ring ſails they bend,
While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling veſſel throw. *Pope.*

According as the ſmall parts of matter are connected together after *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not his riches and his lewdneſſes talkt of together? *South's Serm.*

This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And preſſing for releaſe the mountains rend. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* reſpect a former ſentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member.

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not, follow *Hooker*

7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to *the other*

Conſider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to aſſign *the other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

With endleſs pain *this* man purſues
What, if he gain'd, he could not uſe
And *t'other* fondly hopes to ſee
What never was, nor e'er ſhall be. *Prior.*

THI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑyrel, Saxon; *diſtel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

The leaves of the *thiſtle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are, for the moſt part, ſquamoſe and prickly. *Miller*

Hateful docks, rough *thiſtles*, keckſies, burs. *Shakeſp.*

Get you ſome cardous bened this, and lay it to your heart.——There thou prick'ſt her with a *thiſtle*. *Shakeſp.*

Thorns alſo and *thiſtles* it ſhall bring thee forth *Milton.*

Tough *thiſtles* choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*

Rye graſs will kill *thiſtles*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

THI'STLE, *golden n. ſ.* A plant.

The *golden thiſtle* hath the appearance of a thiſtle: the flower conſiſts of many half florets, which reſt on the embrios; each of theſe are ſeparated by a thin leaf, and on the top of each embrio is faſtened a little leaf. *Miller.*

THI'STLY. *adj.* [from *thiſtle*.] Overgrown with thiſtles.

Wide o'er the *thiſtly* lawn as ſwells the breeze,
A white wing ſhower of vegetable down
Amuſive floats. *Thomſon's Summer.*

THI'THER *adv.* [ꝑiꝺer, Saxon.]

1. To that place. It is oppoſed to *hither*.

We're coming *thither*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When, like a bridegroom from the Eaſt, the ſun
Sets forth, he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*

There Phœnix and Ulyſſes watch the prey;
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*

2. To that end, to that point.

THI'THERTO. *adv.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; ſo far

THI'THERWARD. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Towards that place.

Ne would he ſuffer ſleep once *thitherward*
Approach, albe his drowſy den were next *Fairy Qu.*

Madam, he's gone to ſerve the duke of Florence
We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakeſp.*

By quick inſtinctive motion, up I ſprung,
As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

The fooliſh beaſts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footſteps of their journey *thitherward*, but not the leaſt of their return. *L'Eſtrange.*

A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry lay
They ſaw, and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden.*

THO. *adv.* [ꝺonne, Saxon.]

1. Then. *Spenſer.*

2. *Tho'* contracted for *though*.

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Ainſ.*

THONG. *n. ſ.* [ꝑpang, ꝑpong, Saxon.] A ſtrap, or ſtring of leather.

The Tuſcan king
Laid by the lance and took him to the ſling;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw
The heated lead half melted as it flew *Dryden's Æn.*

The ancient ceſtus only conſiſted of ſo many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addiſon.*

The ſmiths and armourers on paliſſeys ride,
And nails for looſen'd ſpears, and *thongs* for ſhields provide. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

THORA'CICK. *adj.* [from *thorax*.] Belonging to the breaſt.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL. *adj.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.

The puniſhment of adultery, according to the Roman law, was ſometimes made by a *thoral* ſeparation. *Ayliffe.*

THORN. *n. ſ.* [*thaurns*, Gothick; ꝑopn, Saxon; *doorne*, Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds.

Thorns and thiſtles ſhall it bring forth. *Gen.* iii. 18.

2. A prickle growing on the thorn buſh.

The moſt upright is ſharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Mi.* ...
Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the roſe. *Milton*

3. Any thing troubleſome.

The guilt of empire, all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The *thornapple* is of two ſorts, the greater, which riſes up with a ſtrong round ſtalk, and the leſſer differs from the other in the ſmallneſs of the leaves. *Mortimer.*

THO'RNBACK. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh.

The *thornback* when dried taſtes of ſal ammoniac. *Arbuth.*

THO'RNBUT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fiſh, *Ainſ.* which he diſtinguiſhes from thornback. A but or turbot.

THO'RNY. *adj.* [from *thorn*.]

1. Full of thorns; ſpiny, rough, prickly.

Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay,
He wore, ſweet mead, a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*

The boar's eye-balls ſglare with fire,
His neck ſhoots up a thickſet *thorny* wood;
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*

The wiſer madmen did for virtue toil
A *thorny*, or at beſt a barren ſoil. *Dryden.*

They on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills, the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryden.*

2. Pricking; vexatious.

No diſlike againſt the perſon
Of our good queen, but the ſharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reaſons drive this forward. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Difficult; perplexing

By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

THO'ROUGH. *prepoſ.* [the word *through* extended into two ſyllables.]

1. By way of making paſſage or penetration.

2. By means of.

Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the hazards of this untrod ſtate,
With all true faith. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

THO'ROUGH. *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the propoſition commonly *through*.]

1. Complete, full, perfect

The Iriſh horſeboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, ſhould be cut off. *Spenſer.*

He did not deſire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform ſome whom he reſolved never more to truſt. *Clarendon.*

A *thorough* tranſlator muſt be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*

A *thorough* practice of ſubjecting ourſelves to the wants of others, would extinguiſh in us pride. *Swift.*

2. Paſſing through.

Let all three ſides be a double houſe, without *thorough* lights on the ſides. *Bacon.*

THO'ROUGHFARE *n. ſ.* [*thorough* and *fare*.] A paſſage through, a paſſage without any ſtop or let.

Th' Hyrcanian deſerts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakeſpeare.*

His body is a paſſable carcaſe if he be not hurt it is a *thoroughfare* for fleſh, if it be not hurt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of eaſy *thoroughfare*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

The ungrateful perſon is a monſter, which is all throat and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare*, or common ſhore for the good things of the world to paſs into. *South's Sermons.*

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or entring in.
A *thoroughfare* of news, where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*

THO'ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough*.] Completely, fully

Look into this buſineſs *thoroughly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

We can never be grieved for their miſeries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby juſtly called their calamities on themſelves. *Dryden's Dufreſney.*

One would think that every member of the community, who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* ſifted and examined them. *Addiſon.*

They had forgotten their ſolemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

THO'ROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *ſped*.] Finiſhed in [illegible] paced

Our *thoroughfped* republick of whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and profeſſors, are moſt highly uſeful to princes. *Swift.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughſped. Generally in a bad ſenſe.

When it was propoſed to repeal the teſt clauſe, the ableſt of thoſe who were reckoned the moſt ſtaunch and *thoroughpaced* whigs fell off at the firſt mention of it. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTITCH *adv.* [*thorough* and *ſtitch.*] Completely; fully. A low word.

Perſeverance alone can carry us *thoroughſtitch.* *L'Eſtrange.*

THORP, *ſubſt.*

Thorp, threp, threp, trip, trop, are all from the Saxon ꝑꝛꝑ, which ſignifies a village. *Gibſon's Camden.*

THOSE. *pron.* the plural of *that.*

Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,
Thoſe cam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*
The fibres of this muſcle act as *thoſe* of others. *Cheyne.*
Sure there are poets which did never dream
Upon Parnaſſus, nor did taſte the ſtream
Of Heaven, we therefore may ſuppoſe
Thoſe made not poets, but the poets *thoſe.* *Denham.*

THOU *n. ſ.* [ꝺu, Saxon, *du,* Dutch, in the oblique caſes ſingular *thee,* ꝺe, Saxon, in the plural *ye,* ge, Saxon, in the oblique caſes plural *you,* eop, Saxon.]

1. The ſecond pronoun perſ
Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come let me clutch *thee.*
I have *thee* not, and yet I ſee *thee* ſtill
Art *thou* not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to ſight *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
I am as like to call *thee* ſo again,
To ſpit on *thee* again, to ſpurn *thee* too,
If *thou* wilt lend this money lend it not
A [illegible] friend *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Thou, if there be a *thou* in this baſe town,
Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown,
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And ſteers againſt it with a full blown ſail. *Dryden.*

[illegible] very familiar or very ſolemn language. [illegible] to equals or ſuperiors we ſay *you*, but in ſo- [illegible] and in addreſſes of worſhip, we ſay *thou.*

T[illegible]] To treat with familiarity.

I [illegible] m with the licence of ink, if thou *tho*[illegible] r in ſome thrice, it ſhall not be amiſs [illegible]

THOUGH *conjunction.* [ꝺeah, Saxon; [illegible], Gothick.]

1. Notwithſtanding that, although.

Not that I ſo affirm, *though* ſo it ſeem. *Milton.*
The ſound of love makes your ſoft heart afraid,
And guard itſelf, *though* but a cloud invade. *Waller.*
I can deſire to perceive thoſe things that God has prepared for thoſe that love him, *though* they be ſuch as eye hath not ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to [illegible] *Locke.*

[illegible] the name of abſtracted ideas is attributed to univerſal ideas, yet this abſtraction is not great. *Watts's Logick.*

2. *As* THOUGH. As if, like as.

In the vine were three branches; and it was *as though* it budded. *Gen.* xl. 10.

3. It is uſed in the end of a ſentence in familiar language: however; yet.

You ſhall not quit Cydaria for me:
'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this ſort,
And to refuſe my offers, though in ſport. *Dryden.*
A good cauſe would do well *though*,
It gives my ſword an edge. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

THOUGHT, the *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *think.*

I told him what I *thought.* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Are my friends embark'd?
Can any thing be *thought* of for their ſervice?
Whilſt I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addiſon.*

No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which ſo much money would have been immediately advanced. *Auſt.*

THOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the preterite of *to think.*]

1. The operation of the mind, the act of thinking.
2. Idea; image formed in the mind.

Sulphurous and *thought* executing fires
Surge my white head. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

For our inſtruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought.* *Milton.*

3. Sentiment, fancy, imagery

Thought, if tranſlated truly, cannot be loſt in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehenſion, which are the image and ornament of that *thought,* may be ſo ill-choſen as to make it appear unhandſome. *Dryden.*

One may often find as much *thought* on the reverſe of a medal as in a canto of Spenſer *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Thoughts come crouding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only difficulty is to chooſe or to reject. *Dryden*

The *thoughts* of a ſoul that periſh in thinking. *Locke.*

4. Reflection; particular conſideration.

Why do you keep alone?
Of ſorteſt fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe *thoughts* which ſhould indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion.

Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

6. Opinion; judgment.

He that is ready to ſlip, is as a lamp deſpiſed in the *thought* of him that is at eaſe. *Job* xii. 5.

They communicated their *thoughts* on this ſubject to each other, and therefore their reaſons are little different. *Dryden.*

Thus Bethel ſpoke, who always ſpeaks his *thought*,
And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*

7. Meditation, ſerious conſideration.

Pride, of all others the moſt dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of ſenſe or want of *thought.* *Roſcommon.*
Nor was godhead from her *thought.* *Milton.*

8. Deſign; purpoſe.

The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil *Jer.* xxix. 11.

9. Silent contemplation.

Who is ſo groſs
That cannot ſee this palpable device?
Yet who ſo bold, but ſays, he ſees it not?
Bad as the world; and all will come to naught,
When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in *thought.* *Shakeſp.*

10. Solicitude; care; concern.

Let us return, leſt he leave caring for the aſſes and take *thought* for us. 1 *Sam* ix. 5.

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguiſh before his buſineſs came to an end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill. *Milton.*

11. Expectation.

The main deſcry
Stands on the hourly *thought.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

12. A ſmall degree; a ſmall quantity.

His face was a *thought* longer than the exact ſymmetrians would allow. *Stanley.*

If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the leaſt half a *thought* the better, becauſe they are our own. *Hooker, b* iv.

A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will ſwim under water, yet not ſink into the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to ſink under the ſurface, the water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine. *Br.*

My giddineſs ſeized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full.*]

1. Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation.

On theſe he muſ'd within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then reſolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*

2. Attentive; careful.

Thoughtful of thy gain, all the live long day
Conſume in meditation deep. *Philips.*

3. Promoting meditation, favourable to muſing.

Unſpotted long with human blood
War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And fear now glitters in the muſes ſhades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; ſolicitous.

In awful pomp, and melancholy ſtate,
See ſettled reaſon on the judgment-ſeat,
Around her croud diſtruſt, and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foreſight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful.*] With thought or [illegible]

THOUGHTFULNESS, *n. ſ.* [from *thoughtful.*]

1. Deep meditation.
2. Anxiety, ſolicitude

THO'UGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *thought.*]

1. Airy; gay; diſſipated.
2. Negligent; careleſs.

It is ſomething peculiarly ſhocking to ſee gray hairs without remorſe for the paſt, and *thoughtleſs* of the future. *Rogers.*

3. Stupid, dull.

His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And [illegible] for
Thoughtleſs as monarch oaks that ſhade the plain,
And ſpread in ſolemn ſtate ſupinely reign. *Dryden.*

THOUGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thought.*] Without thought; carelefly; ſtupidly.

In reſtleſs hurries *thoughtleſsly* they live,
At ſubſtance oft unmov'd, for ſhadows grieve. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thoughtleſs.*] Want of thought; abſence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *ſick.*] Uneaſy with reflection.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With griefful viſage; and, as 'gainſt the doom,
Is *thoughtſick* at the act *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

THOUSAND. *adj.* or *n. ſ.* [ꝺuſend, Saxon; *duyſend,* Dutch.]

1. The number of ten hundred.

About

About three *thousand* years ago, *navigation* of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day *Bacon*

2. Proverbially, a great number

So far, and *thousand*, *thousand* times more fair
She seem'd, when she pretended was to fight *Fa. Qu.*
For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*
Search the herald's roll
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of some old Tuscan tree,
And there, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden*
Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand* occasions for generosity and compassion. *Addison's Spect.*
How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment. *Watts.*

THOUSANDTH. *ad.* [from *thousand*] The hundredth ten times told, the orutal of a thousand

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
Such is the poet's lot—what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave historians wait
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page *Dryden.*
The French hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the contrary, and I wish they deserved the *thousandth* part of the good treatment they have received. *Swift's Advert.*

THOWL. *n. s.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when a rowing *Ainsw.*

THRALL. *n. s.* [þræl, Saxon]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another.

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*
But lith she will the conquest challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall* *Spenser.*
Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall*. *Shakespeare.*
The two delinquents
That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep. *Shak.*
I know I'm one of nature's little kings,
Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall*. *Dorset*
That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his business be. *Milton.*

2. Bondage, state of slavery or confinement.

And laid about him, till his nose
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras, p. 1*

To THRALL. *v. a. Spenser.* [from the noun.] To enslave, to bring into the power of another.

Let me be a slave t' atchieve the maid,
Whose sudden sight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shak.*
Statesmen purge vice with
The bad with bad, a spider
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will *Donne.*
The author of nature is not *thralled* to the laws of nature. *Drummond*

THRA'LDOM. *n. s.* [from *thrall*] Slavery, servitude

How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind? and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such *thraldom*. *Sidney, b. 2.*
He swore with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery
—Why, so he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakesp.*
This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the Turk in *thraldom*.
He shall raise, and thee in *thraldom* live. *Dryden.*
They tell us we are all born slaves, life and *thraldom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one but we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRA'PPLE *n. s.* The windpipe of any animal. They still retain it in the Scottish dialect.

To THRASH *v. a.* [þærscan, Saxon, *derschen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written vulgarly *thrash* or *thresh*, but *thrash* is agreeable to etymology

First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw. *Shakesp.*
Gideon *threshed* wheat to hide it. *Judg.* vi. 11.
Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *threshing* instruments for wood. *2 Sam.* xxiv. 22.
In the sun your golden grain dispray,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*
This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an incrassescency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a twist motion; such as that of running or *threshing*. *Ray*
Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first *threshing*, get what seed you can. *Mortimer.*

2. To beat, to drub.

Thou scurvy valiant ass! thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a Barbarian slave. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

To THRASH *v. n.* To labour, to drudge

I rather would be Mevius, *thresh* for rhymes
Like his, the scorn and fool of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inscribed the second, should be mine.

THRASHER. *n. s.* [from *thrash.*] One who

Our fowlers, like a lazy *thrasher* sworn
Fell gently down, as if they struck to hurt
Not barely the plowman's pains, the
toil, and the baker's sweat, is to
we owe the labour of those employ
all be charged

THRA'SHING-FLOOR. *n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten.

In vain the swains the *threshing floor* prepare,
And exercise their flails in empty air *Dryden.*
Be ye of corn never quite your *threshing floor*
With tempered clay, then fill and face it o'er *Dryden.*

THRASONICAL. *adj.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy]

Boastful, brags, &c.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical*. *Shakespeare*
There never was any thing so sudden but the fight of two rams, and Cæsar's *thrasonical* brag of, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

THRAVE. *n. s.* [Sprap, Saxon]

1. A herd, a drove. Out of use
2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *n. s.* [þræd, Saxon, *draed*, Dutch.]

1. A small line, a small twist

Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakespeare.*
Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Boyle*
He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his head by only a single *thread* or hair, surely had enough to check his appetite *South's Sermons*
The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread*, between flattery and ill manners. *L. Esprange.*

2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor

The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the same even *thread* of discourse, but flies upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*
The gout being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it so hard to cure, diseases are so as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids *Arbuthnot.*

THREA'DBARE *adj.* [*thread* and *bare.*]

1. Deprived of the nap, worn to the naked threads.

Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he ware. *Fa. Qu.*
The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and new nap upon it: so he had need, for 'tis *threadbare* *Shak.*
And any treason here from you be borne,
Whose cloaths are *threadbare*, and whose cloaks are torn?
He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
He din'd and supp'd at charge of other folk. *Swift*

2. Worn out, trite.

A hungry lean-faced villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakespeare.*
Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topicks and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their subject fully and nicely *Swift.*
If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project. *Child on Trade.*

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pass through with a thread.

The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have *threaded* it with in taking up the spermatick vessels. *Sharp's Surg.*

2. To pass through, to pierce through.

Thus out of season *threading* dark-eyed night.
Being prest to th' war,
Ev'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

THREA'DEN. *adj.* [from *thread*] Made of thread

Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with th' invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea. *Shak.*

To THREAP. *v. n.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsw.*

THREAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats* *Shakesp.*
The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more.
Do not believe
Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die. *Milton.*

To THREAT } *v. a.* [þreatian, Saxon: *threat* is tedious
To THRE'ATEN. } used but in poetry]

1. To menace, to denounce evil.

Death to be wish'd.
Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can bring

2. To menace, to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by denouncing evil.

What *threat* you me with telling of the king?
Tell him and spare not. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
That it spread no further, straitly *threaten* them that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts* iv. 18
The void profound
Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being
Threatens him. *Milton.*
Æneas their assault undaunted did abide,
And thus to Laufus, loud with friendly *threat'ning* cry'd.
Thus day black omens *threat* the brightest fair,
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope*

3. To menace by action.

Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long protended spear. *Dryden.*
The noise increases as the billows roar,
When rowling from afar they *threat* the shore. *Dryden*

THREA'TENER. *n. f.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that threatens.

Be furring as the time; be fire with fire,
Of bragging horrour *Shakesp. King John.*
The fruit, it gives you life
To knowledge by the *threat'ner*? *Milton's Par. Lost*

THREA'TENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten*.] With menace, in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, too *threatningly* replies. *Shakespeare.*

THREA'TFUL. *adj.* [*threat* and *full*.] Full of threats, menacing.

Like as a warlike brigandine appalls
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which them sad death do hide *Spenser.*

THREE. *adj.* [þpie, Saxon, *drey*, Dutch, *tri*, Welsh and Erse, *tres*, Lat.] Two and one.

Prove this a prosperous day, the *three* nook'd world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
If you speak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the whole *three* words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 249.
Great Atreus sons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three* ag'd Nestor. *Creech's Manilius*
Jove hurls the *three*-fork'd thunder from above. *Addison.*
These *three* and *three* with osier hands we ty'd. *Pope.*
Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upper day. *Pope.*
A strait needle, such as glovers use, with a *three*-edged point, useful in sewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

2. Proverbially a small number.

Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool, I am no beast. *Shakesp.*
A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three*-suited, hilly, worsted stocking knave. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

THREEFOLD *adj.* [þpeopealb, Saxon.] Thrice repeated, consisting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not easily broken. *Eccles.* iv. 12.
By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a justice natural, by which the parents and [illegible] obedience was called natural piety: again, by a justice divine, drawn from the laws of God, and the obedience was called [illegible] and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the former, and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*
A *threefold* offering to his altar brings,
A bull, a ram, a boar *Pope's Odyssey*

THREE'PENCE. *n. f.* [*three* and *pence*.] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am to queen it. *Shakesp. Henry VIII*
Laying a caustick, I made an escar the compass of a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

THREE'PENNY. *adj.* [*trobolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE *n. f.* [*three* and *pile*.] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of service. *Shak*

THREEPLED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile, in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet, thou'rt a *threepil'd* piece. I had as lief be English kersey, as be pil'd as thou art. *Shakespeare.*
Threepil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation. *Shakespeare.*

THREESCORE. *adj.* [*three* and *score*.] Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well *Shakespeare.*
Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and *threescores*. *Brown.*
By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food,
Toil strung the nerves, and purify'd the blood
But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindl'd down to *threescore* years and [illegible]. *Dryden.*

THRENO'DY *n. f.* [θρηνῳδία.] A song of lamentation.

THRE'SHER *n. f.* properly *thrasher*.

Here too the *thresher* brandishing his flail,
Bespeaks a master. *Dodsley.*
[illegible]
The careful ploughman doubting stands,
Left on the *threshing* floor his sheaves prove chaff *Milton.*
Gideon was taken from *threshing*, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education.*

THRE'SHOLD *n. f.* [þpeopepalo, Saxon.] The ground or step under the door, entrance; gate, door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the *threshold* met the well did enterprize. *Spenser*
Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakespeare.*
Not better
Than still at hell's dark *threshold* t' have sat watch,
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half starv'd? *Milton.*
Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
Of bright aereal spirits live inspher'd
In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Milton.*
There fought the queen's apartment, stood before
The peaceful *threshold*, and beseig'd the door. *Dryden.*

THREW, preterite of *throw*.

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*:
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three*.]

1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenser.*
Thrice within this hour
I saw him down, *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakesp.*

2. A word of amplification.

Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Thrice, and four times happy those
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*

TO THRID. *v. a* [this is corrupted from *thread*, in French *enfiler*.] To slide through a narrow passage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT *n. f.* [from *thrive*.]

1. Profit, gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon such cart jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself if that were *thrift*, I wisht none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*
You some permit
To second ills with ills, each worse than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift*. *Shakespeare.*
Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind presages me such *thrift*,
That I should be fortunate. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*
Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. Parsimony, frugality; good husbandry.

The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying such imperfect slight-built vessels. *Raleigh.*
Thus heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrift*
In his œconomy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.

The *thrift* is a plant with a flower gathered into an almost spherical head, furnished with a common scaly empalement: this head is composed of several clove-gilliflower flowers, consisting of several leaves in a proper empalement, shaped like a funnel; in like manner the pointal rises out of the same empalement, and afterwards turns to an oblong seed, wrapt up in the empalement, as in an husk. *Miller.*

THRI'FTILY. *adv.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugally; parsimoniously.

Cromartie after fourscore went to his country-house to live *thriftily*, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift.*

THRI'FTINESS. *n. f.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugality; husbandry.

If any other place you have,
Which asks small pains but *thriftiness* to save. *Hubberd.*
Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly, whereas such need no great *thriftiness* in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Warton.*

THRI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrift*.] Profuse; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play
Consumed had their goods and *thriftiest* hours,
And thrown themselves into these heavy flowers. *Spenser.*

He ſhall ſpend mine honour with his ſhame,
As *thriftleſs* ſons their ſcraping fathers gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

THRIFTY. *adj.* [from *thrift.*]

1. Frugal, ſparing; not profuſe; not lavith.
Though ſome men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they ſhould. *Taſſer.*
Nature never lends
The ſmalleſt ſcruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddeſs ſhe determines
Herſelf the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Leſt he ſhould neglect his ſtudies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddeſs,
For fear young maſter ſhould be ſpoil'd,
Would uſe him like a younger child. *Swift.*
I am glad he has ſo much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*, but wonder he has no more diſcretion. *Swift.*

2. Well-huſbanded
I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I ſav'd under your father. *Shakeſpeare.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [ƿyplian, Saxon; *trilla*, Sweath.] To pierce, to bore; to penetrate, to drill.
The cruel word her tender heart ſo *thrill'd*,
That ſudden cold did run through every vein,
And ſtormy horrour all her ſenſes fill'd
With dying fit, that down ſhe fell for pain. *Fairy Qu.*
He pierced through his chaſſed cheſt
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*
A ſervant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorſe,
Oppos'd againſt the act, bending his ſword
To his great maſter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Nature, that heard ſuch ſound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's ſeat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almoſt won,
To think her part was done *Milton.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*

1. To have the quality of piercing.
The knight his *thrillant* ſpear again aſſay'd,
In his braſs-plated body to emboſs. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*
With that, one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with fire and vengeable deſpite. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound.
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortleſs,
Does throw out *thrilling* ſhrieks, and ſhrieking cries.
Fairy Queen, b. i.

3. To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation.
To ſeek ſweet ſafety out,
In vaults and priſons; and to *thrill* and ſhake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Engliſhman. *Shakeſpeare.*
Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at it? *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

4 To paſs with a tingling ſenſation.
A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almoſt freezes up the heat of life. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addiſon.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and ſometimes leſs properly *thrived*. part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no ſatisfactory etymology in the northern dialect they uſe *throdden*, *to make grow*, perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *thrsa*, Iſlandick, *to encreaſe*.] To proſper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing deſired
He came forth with his clowns horſt on poor cart-jades, and ſo furniſhed, that if this be thrift, I wiſh my ſubjects never *thrive*. *Sidney.*
The better thou *thriveſt*, the gladder am I. *Tuſſer.*
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Diſmiſs his power, he means to viſit us. *Shakeſpeare.*
It grew amongſt buſhes, where commonly plants do not *thrive* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 620.
They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on ſmooth ſeas, and at their port arrive *Sandys.*
O ſon! why ſit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier ſeat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*
Thoſe who have reſolved upon the *thriving* ſort of piety, ſeldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*
A careful ſhepherd not only turns his flock into a common paſture, but with particular advertence obſerves the *thriving* of every one. *Decay of Piety.*
Growth is of the very nature of ſome things to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle ſeaſon between their ſpring and their fall. *South's Serm*
Experienc'd age in deep deſpair was loſt,
To ſee the rebel *thrive*, the loyal croſt. *Dryden.*
Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*
The *thriven* calves in meads their food forſake,
And render their ſweet ſouls before the plenteous rack.
Dryden's Virg.
A little hope——but I have none.
On air the poor camelions *thrive*,
Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Granville.*
Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and proſpered gradually from their infancy, down to this very day. *Atterbury's Sermons*
In the fat age of pleaſure, wealth and eaſe,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increaſe
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.
Pride and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the underſtanding, as well as in gold. *Watts's Logick*

THRIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *thrive.*] One that proſpers; one that grows rich.
He had ſo well improved that little flock his father left, he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Howard*

THRIVINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving.*] In a proſperous way

THRO', contracted by barbarians from *through*.
What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who ſcatter'd *thro'* the world in exile mourn *Dryden.*

THROAT. *n. ſ.* [ƿpota, ƿpote, Saxon.]

1. The forepart of the neck, the paſſages of nutriment and breath.
The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat* *Shakeſpeare.*
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had moſt need of bleſſing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. The main road of any place.
Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of ſulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomſon*

3 *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.
Thoſe bred up amongſt the Engliſhmen, when they become kern, are made more fit *to cut their throats*. *Spenſer.*
A trumpeter that was made priſoner, when the ſoldiers were about *to cut his throat*, ſays, why ſhould you kill a man that kills nobody? *L'Eſtrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*throat* and *pipe.*] The weaſon; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT. *n. ſ.* [*throat* and *wort*] A plant.
The *throatwort* hath a funnel-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and cut into ſeveral parts at the top, whoſe empalement becomes a membranaceous fruit, often triangular, and divided into three cells, full of ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

To THROB. *v. n.* [from ƿopbian, *Alnſaxis* and *Junius*, formed in imitation of the ſound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted from *throw up.*]

1 To heave; to beat, to riſe as the breaſt with ſorrow or diſtreſs
Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breaſt. *Shakeſp.*
My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's iſſue ever reign? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
'Twas the cloſh of ſwords: my troubled heart
Is ſo caſt down, and ſunk amidſt its ſorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every ſound. *Addiſon.*
How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you ſhou'd ſtrain me in your folding arms. *South.*

2. To beat, to palpitate.
In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arteries, blood, as in an aneuriſm, the blood being choaked in by the contuſed fleſh. *Wiſeman's Surgery*

THROB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; ſtroke of palpitation
She ſigh'd from bottom of her wounded breaſt,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppreſt. *Fa. Qu.*
I now am like to one who no more ſhall
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a ſoul,
That pants and reaches after diſtant good. *Addiſon's Cato.*

THROE. *n. ſ.* [from ƿpopian, *to ſuffer*, Saxon.]

1. The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children. it is likewiſe written *throw*.
Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throes*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
My womb pregnant, and now exceſſive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes*. *Milton*
Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings, and of grinding pains,
My *throes* come thicker and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*
Reflect on that day, when earth ſhall be again in travail with her ſons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble duſt. *Rogers's Sermons*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle.
O man! have mind of that moſt bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall ſo lies it ever low. *Fairy Qu.*
To eaſe them of their griefs,
Their fears of hoſtile ſtrokes, their aches, loſſes,

Their

Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile veſſel doth ſuſtain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindneſs to them. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.

The ſetting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

THRONE. *n. ſ.* [*thronus*, Lat. Σπονος.]

1. A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king.

Boundleſs intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And full of many kings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Th' eternal father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*

Stonehenge once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. The ſeat of a biſhop.

In thoſe times the biſhops preached on the ſteps of the altar ſtanding, having not as yet aſſumed the ſtate of a *throne*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone, to ſet on a royal ſeat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Thron'd and ſet high? *Shakeſpeare.*

True image of the father, whether *thron'd*
In the boſom of bliſs and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enthron'd
In fleſhly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*

O prince! O chief of many *throned* powers. *Milton.*

Thron'd in glaſs and nam'd Caroline. *Pope.*

THRONG. *n. ſ.* [ƿpang, Saxon, from ƿpingan, *to preſs*.] A croud; a multitude preſſing againſt each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives.
We are enow yet living in the field,
To ſmother up the Engliſh in our *throngs* *Shakeſpeare.*

A *throng*
Of thick ſhort ſobs in thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themſelves over the ſtruggling throat

Image of his mind,
Whoſe name is not found to find.
With the *throng* of great and good
Mercy be eaſily underſtood *Prior.*

Well ſtand as the contraveſtation of that noun *throng*
In nature's court as they paſs'd along,
Their names, their fates. *Dryden's Juv.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud, to come in

The dumb men *throng* to ſee him, and the blind
To hear him ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

His mother could not longer bear the agitations of ſo many paſſions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, my ſon. *Tatler*, N°. 55.

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppreſs or inconmode with crouds or tumults.

I'll ſay, thou haſt gold.
Thou will be *throng'd* too ſhortly. *Shakeſpeare.*

The multitude *throng* thee and preſs thee. *Luke* viii. 45.

All acceſs was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick ſwarm'd. *Milton.*

THROSTLE. *n. ſ.* [ƿpoꝛtle, Saxon.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird.

The *throſtle* with his note ſo true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakeſpeare.*

The black-bird and *throſtel* with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful ſpring. *Walton's Angler.*

THROTTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe.

At the upper extremity it hath no larinx or *throttle* to qualify the ſound. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To THROTTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choak, to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath.

I have ſeen them ſhiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midſt of ſentences,
Throttle their practiſ'd accents in their fears,
And, in concluſion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakeſpeare.*

As when Antæus in Iraſſa ſtrove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd ſtill roſe,
Recruiting from his mother earth new ſtrength,
Freſh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*

His throat half *throttl'd* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching ſteam. *Dryden.*

The *throttling* quinſey 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And rheumatiſm I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Throttle thyſelf with an ell of ſtrong tape,
Thou haſt not a groat to attone for a rape. *Swift*

[illegible] eter te uſ *thrive*.

England never *threve* ſo well, nor was there ever brought into England ſo great an increaſe of wealth ſince. *Locke.*

THROUGH. *prep.* [ƿuꝛh, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, Ger-

1. From end to end of.

He hath been ſo ſucceſsful with common heads, that he hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*

A ſimplicity ſhines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*

Fame of th' aſſerted ſea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

2. Noting paſſage.

Through the gate of ivʼry he diſmiſs'd
His valiant offspring *Dryden's Æn.*

The ſame thing happened when I removed the priſm out of the ſun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole ſhining by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By tranſmiſſion.

Through theſe hands this ſcience has paſſed with great applauſe. *Temple*

Material things are preſented only *through* their ſenſes, they have a real influx on theſe, and all real knowledge of material things is conveyed into the underſtanding *through* theſe ſenſes. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

4. By means of

The ſtrong *through* pleaſure ſooneſt fails, the weak *through* ſmart. *Fairy Queen, b.*

Something you may deſerve of him *through* me. *Shak.*

By much ſlothfulneſs the building decayeth, and *through* idleneſs of the hands the houſe dropperh *through*. *Eccluſ. x.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar ſuch from preaching the goſpel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirſt of gold,
Have ſlain their brothers, and their country ſold *Dryden.*

To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Paſſion, and care, and anguiſh to deſtroy:
Through him ſoft peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd ſhall flow. *Prior.*

THROUGH. *adv.*

1. From one end or ſide to the other.

You'd be ſo lean, that blaſts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*

Pointed fate runs him *through* and *through* *Oldham.*

To underſtand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through*, from one end to the other *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing.

Every man brings ſuch a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him ſo far, that if he ſo lives it faithfully he ſhall meet with another light, which ſhall carry him quite *through*. *South's Sermons.*

THROUGHBRED. *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thoroughbred*.] Completely educated; compleatly taught.

A *through-bred* ſoldier weighs all preſent circumſtances and all poſſible contingents. *Grew's Cosmol.*

THROUGHLIGHTED. *adj.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both ſides

That the beſt pieces be placed where are the feweſt lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the ſame ſide are enemies to this art. *Wotton's Architecture.*

THROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *through*. It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.]

1. Completely; fully, entirely, wholly.

The fight ſo *throughly* him diſmay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he ſaw. *Spenſer.*

Rice muſt be *throughly* boiled in reſpect of its hardneſs *Bac.*

No leſs wiſdom than what made the world can *throughly* underſtand ſo vaſt a deſign. *Tillotſon.*

2. Without reſerve; ſincerely.

Though it be ſomewhat ſingular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of the true religion, yet ſingularity in this is a ſingular commendation. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

THROUGHOUT. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controverſy about that diſcipline which is ſo earneſtly urged. *Hooker.*

There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spaniſh forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the univerſe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *B. Johnſon.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourſelves *throughout* the courſe of this long war *Atterbury's Sermons.*

THROUGHOUT. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.

Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fiſh of the ſea and fowl of the air. *Milton.*

His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPACED. *adj.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete.

He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* ſpeculators in thoſe great theories. *More.*

To THROW. preter. *threw*, part. paſſ. *thrown*. *v. a.* [ƿpapan, Saxon.]

1. To

1. To fling, to cast, to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

Priames *threw* down upon the Turks fire and seading oil *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

His head shall be *thrown* to thee over the wall. 2 *Sam.* xx.

Shimei *threw* stones at him and cast dust. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 13.

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *Mark* xii 42.

He fell
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements. *Milton.*

Ca mmate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some rubbage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move slow. *Pope.*

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements. *Addison's Spect.*

2. To toss, to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force or negligence.

To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrapt in his crimes against the storm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumb'rous cloak away *Dryden.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addison's State of the War.*

Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Addison's Spect.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 126.

The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantick confusion. *Berkley to Pope.*

3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night,
On the first friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. *Addison's Cato.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou *throwest*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

5. To cast, to strip off.

There the snake *throws* the enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakespeare.*

6. To emit in any manner.

To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shak. Henry IV.*

One of the Greek orator's antagonists reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence. *Addison.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice, the very description of it carries reproof. *Watts.*

7. To spread in haste.

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*,
And still'd like a god to mortal view. *Pope's Odyssey.*

8. To overturn in wrestling.

If the sinner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terrour into his mind, he is too strong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive, to send by force.

Myself distrest, an exile and unknown,
D[illegible] A[illegible],
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone. *Dryden's Æn.*

When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addison.*

Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?
Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee. *Add.*

10. To make to act at a distance.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakesp. Othello.*

11. To repose.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* your self upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Taylor's holy living.*

12. To change by any kind of violence

A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity *Addison.*

To *throw* his language more out of prose, Homer affects the compound epithets *Pope.*

13. To turn. [*tornare*, Lat.] *Ainsw.*

14. *To* THROW *away*. To lose; to spend in vain.

He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself *away* on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

In vain on shady time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Denham.*

A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground. *Temple.*

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war. *Dryden.*

He sigh'd, breath'd short, and would have spoke,
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time. *Dryden.*

The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally *threw* their souls *away*,
Fools who, reposing at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

In poetry the expression beautifies the design; if it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

[illegible] consider what op-
[illegible]
Sue *threw away* her mou[illegible]
out the streets.

15. [illegible] To reject.

He that will *throw away* a good book because it is not guided, is more curious to please his eye than understanding *Taylor.*

16. *To* THROW *by*. To reject; to lay aside as of no use.

It can but shew
Like one of Juno's disguises; and,
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall *B. Johns.*

He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions. *Locke.*

17. *To* THROW *down*. To subvert, to overturn.

Must one rash word, th' infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years
This the reward of a whole life of service? *A[illegible]*

18. *To* THROW *off*. To expel.

The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal distempers. *Arbuth.*

19. *To* THROW *off*. To reject, to renounce as, *to* throw off *an acquaintance*.

'Twou'd be better
Cou'd you provoke him to give you th' occasion,
And then to *throw* him *off*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

Can there be any reason why the husband of God alone should *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed? *Sprat.*

20. *To* THROW *out*. To exert, to bring forth into act

She *threw out* thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries. *Spens.*

The gods in bounty work up storms about us,
That give mankind occasion to exert
Their hidden strength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which shun the day *Addison.*

21. *To* THROW *out*. To distance; to leave behind.

When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, show
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,
And *thrown* me *out* in the pursuits of honour? *Addison.*

22. *To* THROW *out*. To eject, to expel

The other two whom they had *thrown out* they were content should enjoy their exile. *Swift.*

23. *To* THROW *out*. To reject; to exclude.

The oddness of the proposition taught others to reflect a little; and the bird was *thrown out*. *Swift.*

24. *To* THROW *up*. To resign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown up* too soon,
Until they're never to be won. *Hudibras*, p. iii

Experienced gamesters *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out. *Addison's Freeholder*

Life we must not part with foolishly it must not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel. *Collier*

25. *To* THROW *up*. To emit; to eject; to bring up.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up*.

To THROW. *v. n*

1. To perform the act of casting.

2. To cast dice.

3. *To* THROW *about*. To cast about; to try expedients.

[illegible]
And means for better wind *about to turn*. *Spenser*

THROW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

He heav'd a ſtone, and riſing to the *throw*
He ſent it in a whirlwind at the foe;
A tow'r aſſaulted by ſo rude a ſtroke,
With all its lofty battlements had ſhook. *Addiſon.*

2 A caſt of dice, the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand.
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they err finally, it is like a man's miſſing his caſt when he throws dice for his life, his being, his happineſs, and all, is involved in the errour of one *throw*. *South's Sermons.*

Suppoſe any particular order of the alphabet to be aſſigned, and the twenty four letters caſt at a venture, ſo as to fall in a line; it is many millions of millions of odds to one againſt any ſingle *throw*, that the aſſigned order will not be found. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3 The ſpace to which any thing is thrown.

I have ever purſued my friends,
Like a bowl upon a ſubtle ground
I've tumbled paſt the *throw*, and in his praiſe
Have, almoſt, ſtamp'd the leaſing. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The Symplegades Scopuli are two or three ſharp rocks that ſtand about a ſtone's *throw* from the ſouth ſide of the iſland.

4 Stroke; blow

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either ſide, that neither mail could hold,
Nor ſhield defend the thunder of his *throw*. *Fa. Queen.*

5 Effort, violent ſally

Your youth admires
The *throws* and ſwellings of a Roman ſoul,
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue. *Addiſon.*

6 The agony of childbirth: in this ſenſe it is written *throe*. See THROE.

The moſt pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without ſome pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery. *South's Sermons.*

But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind priſon. *Dryden.*

Say, my friendſhip wants him
To help me bring to light a manly birth,
Which to the wond'ring world I ſhall diſcloſe,
Or if he fail me, periſh in my *throes*. *Dryden.*

THROWER *n. ſ.* [from *throw*.] One that throws.

Ant gonus,
Since fate, againſt thy better diſpoſition,
Hath made thy perſon for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe
Places remote enough are in Bohemia,
There weep, or leave it crying. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

THRUM *n. ſ.* [*thrum*, ſilamock, the end of any thing.]

1. The ends of weavers threads.

2. Any coarſe yarn

There's her *thrum* hat, and her muffler too. *Shakeſpeare.*

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*,
Quail, cruſh, conclude and quell. *Shakeſpeare.*

All moſs hath here and there little ſtalks, beſides the low *thrum*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 537

Would our *thrum*-cap'd anceſtors find fault
For want of ſugar tongs, or ſpoons for ſalt. *King.*

To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarſly

Is underbuſſes planted in every loop-hole, go off conſtantly at the ſqueaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guittar. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

THRUSH *n. ſ.* [*throſſel*, Sax. *troſſel*, Dut.]

1. A muſical ſong bird

Of ſinging birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds and *thruſhes*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Pain, and a fine *thruſh*, have been ſeverally endeavoured to call off my attention, but both in vain. *Pope.*

2. [From *thruſt*: as we ſay, a *puſh*, a *breaking out*.] By this is called ſmall, round, ſuperficial ulcerations, which appear firſt in the mouth, but as they proceed from the obſtruction of the emiſſaries of the ſaliva, by the lentor and viſcoſity of the humour, they may affect every part of the inteſtinal duct except the thick guts: they are juſt the ſame inward parts as ſcabs in the ſkin, and fall off from the

crufts the nearer they approach
olour the leſs dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ſtle, Lat.]

no matter, or between cloſe bodies.

Thruſt in the ſickle and reap. *Rev.* xiv. 15.

2. To puſh, to remove with violence, to drive. It is uſed of perſons or things.

They ſhould not only not be *thruſt* out, but alſo have eſtates and grants of their lands new made to them. *Spenſer.*

When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unleſs he ſeek to *thruſt* you out by force. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lock up my doors, and when you hear the Drum,
Clamber not you up to the caſements then,
Nor *thruſt* your head into the publick ſtreets. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the aſs ſaw the angel, ſhe *thruſt* herſelf unto the wall, and cruſht Balaam's foot. *Num.* xxii. 22.

On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thruſt* out all your right eyes. 1 *Sam.* xi. 2.

She caught him by the feet, but Gehazi came near to *thruſt* her away. 2 *Kings* iv. 27.

Thou ſhalt ſtone him that he die; becauſe he hath ſought to *thruſt* thee away from the Lord. *Deut.* xiii. 10.

The prince ſhall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppreſſion to *thruſt* them out. *Ezek.* xlvi. 18.

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, ſhalt be
down to hell. *Luke* x.

The ſons of Belial ſhall be as thorns *thruſt* away. 2 *Sam.*

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and ready delivery of ſpeech, but as of mean birth ſo prone to *thruſt* forwards the ruin of great perſons, in this manner ſpake. *Hayw.*

They
In hate of kings ſhall caſt anew the frame,
And *thruſt* our Countrie that bore their name. *Dryden.*

To juſtify, this threat, he *thruſts* abroad
The croud of centaurs, and redeems the brood. *Dryden.*

3. To ſtab.

Phineas *thruſt* both of them through. *Num.* xxv. 8.

4. To compreſs.

He *thruſt* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it. *Judg.* vi. 38.

5. To impel, to urge

We make guilty of our diſaſters, the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains on neceſſity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thruſting* on. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

6. To obtrude, to intrude

Who's there, I ſay!
Into my private meditations? *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thruſting* this report
Into his ears. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Should he not do as rationally, who, upon this aſſurance, took phyſick from any one who had taken on himſelf the name of phyſician, or *thruſt* himſelf into that employment. *Locke.*

To THRUST *v. n.*

1. To make a hoſtile puſh; to attack with a pointed weapon.

2. To ſqueeze in, to put himſelf into any place by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth,
But when in heav'n, I'll ſtand next Hercules,
And *thruſt* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*

3. To intrude.

Not all,
Who like intruders *thruſt* into their ſervice,
Participate their ſacred influence. *Rowe.*

4. To puſh forwards; to come violently, to throng, to preſs.

Young, old, *thruſt* there,
In mighty concourſe. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

The miſerable men which ſhrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and preſently ſlain, and freſh men ſtill *thruſt* on. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

THRUST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon

At name hearkening to no more, began with ſuch witty fury to purſue him with blows and *thruſts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his ſafety. *Sidney.*

That *thruſt* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou know'ſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Quotes Pyrrhus, with his lance, purſues,
And often reaches, and his *thruſts* renews. *Dryden.*

2. Aſſault, attack.

There is one *thruſt* at your pure, pretended mechaniſm. *More's L.*

THRUSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *thruſt*.] He that thruſts.

THRUSTLE *n. ſ.* [from *throſſel*.] Thruſh, throſtle

No *thruſtles* ſhrill the brambles buſh forſake,
No chirping lark the welcome ſheen invokes. *Gay.*

To THRYFALLOW *v. a.* [*three* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in ſummer.

Thryfallow becomes for deſtroying of weed,
Left thiſtle and docke in a blooming and ſeed. *Tuſſer.*

THUMB *n. ſ.* [Dan. *baxon*.] The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four.

Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg. *Leyden.*

Every man in Turkey is of ſome trade. Sultan Acumet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they ſhoot their arrows. *Broome.*

It is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and oppoſite bending backwards called the *thumb*, to put them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

THU'MB-BAND. *n. f.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.

The *thumb-bands* of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

To THUMB. *v. a.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMBSTALL. *n. f.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.

THUMP. *n. f.* [*thumbo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

And blund'ring full with smarting rump,
He gave the knight's steed such a *thump*
As made him reel. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
The e hollow sides the rattling *thumps* rebound. *Dryden.*

Their *thumps* and bruises might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners. *Addison.*

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.

Those bastard Britons whom our fathers
Have in the r land beaten, bobb'd, and *thump'd*. *Shakesp.*

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

A stone
Leve l'd so right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with such a force
As almost beat him off his horse. *Hudibras, p.*

A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

THU MPER. *n. f.* [from *thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.

THU[illegible]ER. *n. f.* [Dunber, Danish, Saxon; *donder*, Swedish, [illegible], Dutch; *tonnere*, Fr.]

Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Muschenbroek.*

2. In popular and poetick language *thunder* is commonly the noise, and *lightning* the flash, though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both.

I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high judging Jove. *Shakespeare.*

No more, thou *thunder* master, shew
Thy spite on mortal flies. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The revenging gods
'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shakespeare.*

The *thunder*
Wing'd with red light'ning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep. *Milton.*

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold
Ne shield defend the *thunder* of his throws. *Spenser.*

Here will we face this storm of violence,
Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. *Rowe.*

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for's power to *thunder*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To make a loud or terrible noise.

So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the subjects hearts, he soon shewed no baleness of suspicion. *Sidney, b.*

His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
And Hercules' two pillars standing near,
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenser.*

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
Burst o'er the boat, and *thunder'd* on his head. *Pope.*

To [illegible]

1. To rant with noise and tertour.

Oracles severe,
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we must appease
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

THU'NDERBOLT. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]

1. Lightning, the arrows of heaven.

If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who should down. *Shakespeare.*

Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been so severe a punishment to one, be a terrour to all. *K. Charles.*

My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denham.*

Who can omit the Graces, who declare
The Scipio's worth, those *thunderbolts* of war? *Dryden.*

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. *Addison.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill on Providence.*

THU'NDERCLAP. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did scorn the simple scarabee,
Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spenser.*

When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
[illegible]
Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,
And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*

When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepar'd, and out of guard. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *n. f.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts,
Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? *Shakespeare.*

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
Crete had not been the cradle of their god,
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. *Waller.*

When the bold Typhœus
Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods that shar'd his prosperous state,
All suffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer's* fate. *Dryden.*

THU NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder.

Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*

THU'NDERSHOWER. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *shower*.] A rain accompanied with thunder.

The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like a [illegible]*dershower*, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible c[illegible]. *Stillingfleet.*

In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes contrary to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry weather below directing the wind one way, and the cold above the clouds another. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

THU'NDERSTONE. *n. f.* [*thunder* and *stone*.] A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the light'ning flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

To THU'NDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike*.] To blast or hurt with lightning.

I remained as a man *thunderstricken*, not daring, nay not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderstruck*. *Milton.*

[illegible] the voice'd vine
Nigh *thunderstruck*, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.*

'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus
Lies stretch'd supine. *Addison.*

THURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*thus*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*thus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

The several acts of worship which were required to be performed to images are prostrations, genuflections, *thurifications*, osculations, and oblations. *Stillingfleet.*

THURSDAY. *n. f.* [*thorsdag*, Danish; from *thor*. *Thor* was the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *adv.* [*Sus*, Saxon.]

1. [illegible], in this wise.

It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should *thus* judge. *Hooker, b. v.*

The knight him calling, asked who he was,
Who lifting up his head, him answered *thus*. *Fa. Qu.*

I return'd with similar proof enough,
Which tokens *thus*, and *thus*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

To be *thus* is nothing,
But to be safely *thus*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have sinned against the Lord, and *thus* and *thus* have I done. *Jos.*

That the principle that sets on work these organs, [illegible]thing else but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* posited, is false. *Judge Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majesty to hear:
I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper
Is insolent. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Thus in the triumphs of ſoft peace I reign. *Dryden.*
All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To this degree, to this quantity.

A [illegible] I [illegible] your majeſty *thus* much for your comfort, your majeſty hath but two enemies, whereof the one is all the world, and the other your own muſſlers. *Bacon.*

He ſaid *thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. *Milton.*

Thus much concerning the firſt earth, and its production and form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

No man reaſonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he muſt pretend to know all things. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

This you muſt do to inherit life; and if you have come up *thus* far, firmly perſevere in it. *Wake.*

To THWACK. *v. a.* [Daccian, Saxon.] To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy; to threſh, to bang; to belabour.

He ſhall not ſtay;
We'll *thwack* him hence with diſtaffs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nick ſeiz'd fowl upon John Bull, to ſnatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. *Arbuthnot.*

Theſe long fellows, as ſlightly as they are, ſhould find their jackets well *thwack'd.* *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

But Talgol firſt with a hard *thwack*
Twice bruis'd his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

They place ſeveral pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys deſcend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a ſtorm of *thwacks.* *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 50.

THWART. *adj.* [Gpyn, Saxon; *dwars*, Dutch.]

1. Tranſverſe, croſs to ſomething elſe.

This elſe to ſeveral ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe,
Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*

2. Perverſe; inconvenient; miſchievous.

To THWART. *v. a.*

1. To croſs, to lie or come croſs any thing.

Swift as a ſhooting ſtar
In Autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i.

Yon ſtream of light, a thouſand ways
Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. *Thomſon.*

2. To croſs; to oppoſe, to traverſe, to contravene.

Some ſixteen months and longer might have ſtaid,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Letter had been
The *thwartings* of your diſpoſitions, if
You had not ſhew'd how you were diſpos'd
Ere they lack'd power to croſs you. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

The underſtanding and will never diſagreed, for the propoſals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South's Sermons.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. *Dryden.*

In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. *Addiſon.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath ſhall now refrain,
Or *thwart* the ſynod of the gods in vain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To THWART. *v. n.* To be oppoſite.

It is eaſy to be imagined what reception any propoſition ſhall find, that ſhall at all *thwart* with theſe internal oracles. *Locke.*

THWA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting.*] Oppoſitely; with oppoſ

THY. *pronoun* [Ðin, Saxon.] Of thee, belonging to thee; relating to thee

Whatever God did ſay,
Is all *thy* clear and ſmooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*

In the example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet Cowley mark. *Cowley.*

Theſe are *thy* works, parent of good. *Milton.*

THYSE'LF *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *ſelf.*]

1. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb.

Come high or low,
Thyſelf and office deftly ſhow *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

It muſt and ſhall be ſo, content *thyſelf* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative.

Theſe goods *thyſelf* can on *thyſelf* beſtow. *Dryden.*

THYINE *wood. n. ſ.* A precious wood

The merchandize of gold and all *thyine wood* are departed from thee. *Rev.* xviii. 12.

THYME. *n. ſ.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.

The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper-lip is erect, and generally ſplit in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts, out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, accompanied by four embryos, which afterward become ſo many ſeeds, incloſed in a huſk, which before was the flower-cup, to theſe marks muſt be added hard ſlender ſtalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Miller.*

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The ſteepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme.* *Dryden.*

TI'AR. } *n. ſ.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dreſs for the head;
TIA'RA. } a diadem.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightneſs hid;
Of beaming ſunny rays a golden *tiar*
Circled his head. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

This royal robe, and this *tiara* wore
Old Priam, and this golden ſceptre bore
In full aſſemblies. *Dryden's Æn.*

A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
Her waiſt was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*

Fairer ſhe ſeem'd, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt,
And better men diſclos'd, as better dreſt:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,
To juſter bounds confin'd its riſing pride. *Prior.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice.*] To draw; to allure.

Lovely enchanting language, ſugar-cane,
Honey of roſes, whether wilt thou flee?
Hath ſome fond lover *tic'd* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a ſtie? *Herbert.*

TICK. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are ſcored.]

1. Score, truſt.

If thou haſt the heart to try't,
I'll lend thee back thyſelf awhile,
And once more for that carcaſe viſe
Fight upon *tick.* *Hudibras, p.* i.

When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing elſe muſt go on *tick*, or barter for it. *Locke.*

You would ſee him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a *tick* at the market. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

2. [*Tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louſe of dogs or ſheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an aſs at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a ſheep, than ſuch a valiant ignorance *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

3. The caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on ſcore

2. To truſt to ſcore.

The money went to the lawyers; councel wont *tick.* *Arb.*

TI'CKEN. } *n. ſ.* The ſame with *tick.* A ſort of ſtrong
TI'CKING } linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged

There ſhould be a paymaſter appointed, of ſpecial truſt, which ſhould pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*, and the account of the clerk of his band. *Spenſer.*

In a lottery with one prize, a ſingle *ticket* is only enriched, and the reſt are all blanks. *Collier on Envy.*

Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Diſdain all loſs of *tickets* or coutile *Pope.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.]

1. To affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches.

Diſſembling courteſy! How fine this tyrant
Can *tickle* where ſhe wounds. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling* ſome parts of the body. *Bacon.*

There is a ſweetneſs in good verſe, which *tickles* even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleaſes him againſt his will. *Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate, and if a ſtraw can *tickle* a man, it is an inſtrument of happineſs. *Dryden.*

2. To pleaſe by ſlight gratifications.

Damætas, that of all manners of ſtile could beſt conceive of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Miſidorus's praiſes, had his brain ſo turned, that he became ſlave to that which he that uſed to be his ſervant offered to give him. *Sidney.*

Expectation *tickling* ſkittiſh ſpirits
Sets all on hazard. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good ſucceſs, diſdains the ſhadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I cannot rule my ſpleen,
My ſcorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. *Dryden.*

Dance at the beſt in ſtreets but ſcarce allow'd
To *tickle*, on thy ſtraw, the ſtupid crowd. *Dryden.*

A drunkard, the habitual thirſt after his cups, drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the loſs of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the leaſt of which is ſuch a good as he confeſſes is far greater than the *tickling* of his palate with a glaſs of wine. *Locke.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation

He with ſecret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
And his falſe heart, fraught with all treaſon's ſtore,
Was fild with hope, his purpoſe to obtain. *Spenſer.*

TI'CKLE.

TI'CKLE. *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the ſenſe of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unſtable; eaſily overthrown.

When the laſt O Neal began to ſtand upon ſome *tickle* terms, this fellow, called Baron of Dunganon, was ſet up to beard him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thy head ſtands ſo *tickle* on thy ſhoulders, that a milkmaid, if ſhe be in love, may wish it off. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtate of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone. *Shakſpeare.*

TI'CKLISH. *adj.* [from *tickle.*]

1. Senſible to titillation, eaſily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a ſkin as the other parts, yet is not *tickliſh*, becauſe it is accuſtomed to be touched *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 706.

2. Tottering, uncertain; unfixed

I eland was a *tickliſh* and unſettled ſtate, more eaſy to receive diſtempers and mutations than England was. *Bac*

Do it ſtand upon ſo *tickliſh* and tottering a foundation as ſome mens fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder ſhould it frequently vary. *Hakewill's Nat. Hiſt. p*

3 Difficult, nice.

How ſhall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares moſt
It had been
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Sto*

TI'CKLISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tickliſh.*] The ſtate of being tickliſh

TI'CKTACK. *n. ſ.* [*trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TI'D. *adj.* [tybeop, Saxon.] Tender, ſoft; nice

To TI'DDLE, To TI'DDER } *v. n.* [from *tid.*] To uſe tenderly, to fondle.

TIDE. *n. ſ.* [tyb, Saxon, *tyd*, Dutch and Iſland.]

1. Time, ſeaſon; while

There they alight in hope themſelves to hide
From the fierce heat, and reſt their weary limbs a *tide*,
Fairy Queen, b.

They two forth paſſing,
Received thoſe two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride *Spenſer.*

What hath this day deſerved,
That it in golden letters ſhould be ſet,
Among the high *tides* in the kalendar. *Shakeſp. K John.*

At New-year's *tide* following the king choſe him maſter of the horſe. *Wotton*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea.

That motion of the water called *tides* is a riſing and falling of the ſea: the cauſe of this is the attraction of the Moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which neareſt the Moon, being moſt ſtrongly attracted, is raiſed higher than the reſt, and the part oppoſite to it being leaſt attracted, is alſo higher than the reſt, and theſe two oppoſite parts of the ſurface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the Moon from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſtriking againſt the large coaſts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and ſo makes floods and ebbs in narrow ſeas and rivers. *Locke*

Flood.

As in the *tides* of people once up there want not ſtirring winds to make them more rough, ſo this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

4. Stream; courſe

Thou art the ruins of the nobleſt man,
That ever lived in the *tide* of times. *Shakeſpeare.*

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating ſea their furious *tide*. *Milton*

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the ſea in tributary *tides*,
Be bribe ſufficient to corrupt thy breaſt,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful reſt. *Dryden*

Continua. *tide*
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips*

To TI'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drive with the ſtream.

Their images, the relicks of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown aſhore. *Dryden.*

To TI'DE. *v. n.* To pour a flood, to be agitated by the tide.

When, from his coaſt, the foe thrice backward ſhrunk,
Waving within the Ouſe, he dealt his blows,
And ſent them, routing, to the *tiding* Humber. *Po*

TI'DEGATE. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *gate.*] A gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſon. *Bailey.*

TI'DESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *man.*] A tidewaiter or cuſtom-houſe officer, who watches on board of merchant ſhips until the duty of goods be paid and the ſhips unloaded. *Barney.*

TI'DEWAITER. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *wait.*] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtomhouſe.

Employments will be in the hands of Engliſhmen; nothing left for Iriſhmen but cottages and *tidewaiters* places. *Swift*

TI'DILY. *adv.* [from *tidy.*] Neatly, readily

TI'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tidy.*] Neatneſs, readineſs

TI'DINGS. *n. ſ.* [zidan, Saxon, *to happen, to befall*, *tidende*, Iſland ick.] News, an account of ſomething that has happened

When her eyes ſhe on the dwarf had ſet,
And ſaw the ſigns that dead'y *tidings* ſpake,
She ſelt to ground for ſorrowful regret *Fairy Q. b.*
I ſhall make my maſter glad with theſe *tidings*
They won
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heav'n.
Portius, thy looks ſpeak ſomewhat of importance.
What *tidings* doſt thou bring? methinks I ſee
Unuſual gladneſs ſparkling in thy eyes.

The meſſenger of theſe glad *tidings*, by whom this covenant of mercy was propoſed and ratified, was the eternal ſon of his boſom. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TI'DY. *adj.* [*tidt*, Manneck.]

1. Seaſonable.

If weather be fair and *tidie*, thy grain
Make ſpeedie carriage, for feare of a raine. *Tuſſer.*

2. Neat; ready

Whenever by yon barley-mow I paſs,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* laſs. *Gay's Paſt.*

3 It ſeems to be here put by miſtake for *untidy.*

Thou whoreſon *tidy* bartholomew boar-pig, when wilt thou leave fighting *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [tian, tigan, Saxon.]

1. To bind, to faſten with a knot.

Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. *1 Sam. vi.*

Thouſands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as faſt as their horſes. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks*

2 To knit, to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we ſhall feel the pleaſure more ſenſibly when we come to looſe it. *Burnet.*

3. To hold; to faſten

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together ſerv'd they, and together died *Fairfax.*

The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes ſo firmly together, and the probation is ſo clear, that aſſent neceſſarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems reſolve propoſitions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afreſh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to firſt ſelf-evident principles *Locke.*

4. To hinder, to obſtruct

Death that hath ta'n her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue and will not let me ſpeak. *Shak.*

Melantius may,
You have my promiſe, and my haſty word
Reſtrains my tongue, but *ties* not up my ſword. *H. Hen*

Honour and good-nature may *tie* up his hands; but as theſe would be very much ſtrengthened by reaſon and principle, ſo without them they are only inſtincts. *Addiſon*

5 To oblige, to conſtrain, to reſtrain, to confine

Although they profeſs they agree with us touching a preſcript form of prayer to be uſed in the church, they have declared that it ſhall not be preſcribed as a thing wherewith they will *tie* their miniſters. *Hooker, b. v.*

It is the cowiſh terrour of his ſpirit,
That dares not undertake, he'd not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an anſwer. *Shakeſp. Kin.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worſhip to become due only to himſelf? cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him. *Sa.*

They *tie* themſelves ſo ſtrictly to unity of place, that you cannot in any of their plays a ſcene change in the middle *Dryden.*

Not *tied* to rules of poli
Revenge leſs ſweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

No one ſeems leſs *tied* up to a form of words. *Locke.*

The mind ſhould, by ſeveral rules, be *tied* down to think, at firſt, meaſy taſks, uſe will give it facility. *Locke.*

They have no uneaſy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the preſent moment *Atterbury*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himſelf up to ſtrict rules, nor to abſtain from any ſort of food in common uſe. *Arbuthnot*

6. It may be obſerved of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the moſt part, by no more than emphatical.

TIE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Knot, faſtening.

2. Bond, obligation

The rebels that had ſhaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewiſe caſt away the leſſer *ties* of reſpect *Ba.*

No foreſt, cave, or ſavage den,
Holds more pernicious beaſts than men
Vows, oaths, and contracts, they deviſe,
And tell us they are ſacred *ties*.

'Tis not the coarser *tie* of human law
That binds their peace, but harmony itself
Attu[illegible]

TIER. *n. f.* [*tiere*, *tretre*, old Fr. *tyger*, Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a *tier* of great ord[illegible]

TIERCE. *n. f.* [*tiers*, *tiercer*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his *tierce*. *Benj. Johnson.*

Wit, like *tierce* claret, when't begins to pall,
Neglected dies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*

TIERCET. *n. f.* [from *tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]

1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom griping penury surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid *tiff*,

2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet, to quarrel. A low word.

TIFFANY. *n. f.* [*uffer*, to dress up, old Fr. *Skinner*.] Very thin silk.

The smoak of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten *tiffanies*. *Brown.*

TIFT. *n. f.* [In architecture.] The shaft of a column from the [illegible] to the capital. *Bailey.*

TIGER. *n. f.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leopard kind.

When the blast of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the *tiger*:
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shakesp. H. V.*

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger*;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

This *tiger*-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unmann'd swiftness will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Tigris, in the medals of Trajan, is drawn like an old man, and by his side a *tiger*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Has the steer,
At whose strong chest the deadly *tiger* hangs,
Ever plow'd for him. *Thomson's Spring.*

TIGHT. *adj.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]

1. Tense, close, not loose.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very *tight*, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight*, I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

[illegible] on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so *tight* that very little water came in. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Free from flattering rags, less than neat.

A *tight* maid ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning and unoils the flask. *Dryden's Juv.*

The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any. *Arbuthnot.*

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife,
I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*

Dress her again genteel and neat,
[illegible]

TIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *tighten*.] A ribband or string by which women straiten their cloaths.

TIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closely; not loosely.

2. Neatly, not idly.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly*,
Sail, like my pinnace, to these golden shores *Shakespeare.*

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity *tightly*, I say, go *tightly* to your business, you have cost me much. *Dryden.*

TIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *tight*.] Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible, which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and *tightness* of their union. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TIGRESS. *n. f.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigress*, that several spots rise in her [illegible]

TIK. *n. f.* The louse of dogs or sheep. See TICK.

Lice and *tikes* are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat archeth to the hair. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 696.

2. It is in *Shakespeare* the name of a dog, in which sense it is used in Scotland. [from *tyke*, Runick, a little dog.]

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

TILE. *n. f.* [*tigle*, Saxon, *tegel*, Dutch, *tuile*, Fr. Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

[illegible] and the like of *tile*. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles*. *Milton.*

Worse than all the clatt'ring *tiles*, and worse
Th[illegible] as the pale's cursed *Dryden.*

Tile pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles*, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses *tiled* or thatched *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 537.

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories,
A lyrick one would slate, a catch
Would *tile*, an epigram would thatch *Swift's Miscel.*

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being fill'd with you, the muscle, sinew and vein, *Donne.*

TILER. *n. f.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

A Flemish *tiler*, falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his death, and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the *tiler*. *Bacon's Apophth.*

TILING. *n. f.* [from *tile*.] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the house top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before Jesus. *Luke* v. 19.

TILL. *n. f.* A money box.

They break up counters, doors and *tills*,
And leave the empty chests in view *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [til, Saxon.] To the time of

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a be[illegible],
Unhappy *till* the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

TILL *now*. To the present time.

Pleasure not known *till now*. [illegible]

TILL *then*. To that time.

The earth *till then* was desert. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.*

1. To the time.

Wood and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the savage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage. *Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.

Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*

[illegible] *Pope.*

To TILL. *v. a.* [tylian, Saxon, *telen*, Dutch.] To cultivate, to husband commonly used of the husbandry of the plow.

This paradise I give thee, count it thine,
To *till*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

TILLABLE. *adj.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit for the plow.

The *tillable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly [illegible]

TILLAGE. *n. f.* [from [illegible]] Husbandry, [illegible] of ploughing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to spare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A sweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the waste. *Milton.*

Bid the laborious hand,
Whose harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,
Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage* Moses intimates, but whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts of that earth, as also what sort of *tillage* that was, is not expressed. *Woodward.*

TILLER. *n. f.* [from *till*.]

1. Husbandman, ploughman.

[illegible] by the gods husbandry of the first Cultivator.

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. *Gen.* iv. 2.

The worm that gnaws the opening fruit, sad guest!
Canker or locust hurtful to infest
The blade, while husks elude the *tiller*'s care,
And eminence of want extinguishes the year. *Prior.*

2. A till, a small drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd.

TI'LLYFALLY } *adj.* [A word uſed formerly when any thing
I'LLY-LALLY } ſeemed incredible or abſurd.

Am not I conſanguinous? am not I of her blood? *tilly-vally* lady. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night*

Tillyfally, ſir John, never tell me; your ancient ſwaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii*

TI'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; an huſbandman.

Good ſhepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,
Makes huſband and huſwife their coffers to fil. *Tuſſer.*

TILT. *n. ſ.* [*tylb*, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any covering over head.

The roof of linnen
Intended for a ſhelter!
But the rain made an aſs
Of *tilt* and canvas,
And the ſnow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a ſmall veſſel, like in proportion to a Graveſend *tilt*-boat. *Sandys*

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*

3. A military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback.

His ſtudy is his *tilt*-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized ſaints. *Shakeſp. Henry IV*

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once in the *tilt*-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shak. H. IV.*

Images repreſenting the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tilt*-yard at Conſtantinople. *Knolles.*

The eſpouſals of Hippolite the queen,
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feaſt were ſeen. *Dryden.*

In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant ſtrove,
By glorious deeds to purchaſe Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thruſt.

His majeſty ſeldom diſmiſſed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the ſlaughter of two or three of his liege ſubjects, whom he very dextrouſly put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *A Lofft's Freeholder*, N°. 10.

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments.

Ajax interpoſed
His ſevenfold ſhield, and ſcreen'd Laertes' ſon,
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him ſore
With *tilted* ſpears. *Philips.*

3. To point as in tilts.

Now horrid ſlaughter reigns,
Sons againſt fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careleſs of duty, and their native grounds
Diſtain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

4. [*Tilten*, Dutch.] To turn up ſo as to run out.

To TILT. *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts.

To deſcribe races and games,
Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd ſhields. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now, and then, but now—
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breaſts,
In oppoſition bloody. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of faſhion wit.
Now we ſet up for *tilting* in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies firſt, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the faſhion for women of quality to *tilt*. *Collier.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too diſcreet
To run a muck, and *tilt* at all I meet,
I only wear it in a land of Hectors. *Pope.*

3. To ruſh as in combat.

Some ſay the ſpirits *tilt* ſo violently, that they make holes where they ſtrike. *Collier.*

4. To play unſteadily.

The floating veſſel ſwam
Uplifted; and ſecure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. xi

The fleet ſwift *tilting* o'er the ſurges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. To riſe on one ſide.

As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muſcles of the back, ſo from falling backward by thoſe of the belly. *Grew's Coſmol. b. i.*

TI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights.

A pulny *tilter*, that ſpurs his horſe on one ſide, breaks his ſtaff like a noble gooſe. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

He us'd the only antique phraſes,
Deriv'd from old heroick *tilters*. *Hudibras*, p.

If war you chuſe, and blood muſt needs be ſpilt here,
Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

TILTH. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; culture.

Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No uſe of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth its full *tilth* and huſbandry *Shakeſpeare.*

TILTH. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth*, whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. xi.

TI'MBER. *n. ſ.* [cymbrian, Saxon, *to build.*]

1. Wood fit for building.

I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might ſave my ſheep and me from ſhame. *Spenſer.*

For the body of the ſhips no nation doth equal England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there muſt be a great providence uſed, that our ſhip *timber* be not unneceſſarily waſted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The ſtraw was laid below,
Of chips and ſere wood was the ſecond row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd. *Dryden.*

There are hardly any countries that are deſtitute of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*

Upon theſe walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Who ſet the twigs, ſhall he remember,
That is in haſte to ſell the *timber*?
And what ſhall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*

2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber*,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the ſap. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The main beams of a fabrick.

4. Materials ironically.

Such diſpoſitions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fitteſt *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for ſhips to be toſſed, but not for houſes that ſhall ſtand firm. *Bacon.*

To TI'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word.

The one took up in a thicket of bruſh-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To TI'MBER. *v. a.* To furniſh with beams or timber.

TI'MBERED. *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.

He left the ſucceſſion to his ſecond ſon; not becauſe he thought him the beſt *timbered* to ſupport it. *Wotton.*

Many heads that undertake learning were never ſquared nor *timbered* for it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i.

TI'MBERWORM. *n. ſ.* A worm in wood.

Divers creatures, though they be ſomewhat loathſome to take, are of this kind; as earth worms, *timberworms*, ſnails. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 692.

TI'MBREL. *n. ſ.* [*timbre*, Fr. *tympanum*, Latin.] A kind of muſical inſtrument played by pulſation.

The damſels they delight,
When they their *timbrels* ſmite,
And thereunto dance and carrol ſweet. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

In their hands ſweet *timbrels* all upheld on high. *Fa. Q.*

Praiſe with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praiſe with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*

For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Iſis hear the *timbrel* ſound. *Pope's Statius.*

TIME. *n. ſ.* [ɣima, Saxon; *tym*, Erſe.]

1. The meaſure of duration.

This conſideration of duration, as ſet out by certain periods, and marked by certain meaſures or epochas, is that which moſt properly we call *time*. *Locke.*

Time is like a faſhionable hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand,
But with his arms out-ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps the incomer. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughſt day. *Shakeſp.*

Nor will poliſhed amber, although it ſend forth a groſs exhalement, be found *a long time* defective upon the exacteſt ſcale. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii.

Time, which conſiſteth of parts, can be no part of [illegible] duration, or of eternity; for then there would be [illegible] *time* paſt to day, which to morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is therefore one thing, and infinite duration is another.

[illegible]

2. Space of time.

Daniel deſired that he would give him *time*, and that he would ſhew him the interpretation. *Dan. ii. 16.*

He for the *time* remain'd ſtupidly good. *A.*

No *time* is allowed for digreſſions [illegible]

3. Interval.

Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand, whereas perfumes you can take but *times*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 929.

4. Seaſon, proper time.

To every thing there is a ſeaſon, and a *time* to every purpoſe. *Eccluſ.* iii. 1.

They were cut down out of *time*, whose foundation was overflown with a flood *Job* xxii. 16

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* figs was not yet *Mark* xi. 13.

Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of sleep. *Rom.* xiii. 11.

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time*. *Dryden.*

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At least, to save your fortune and your honour.
Take heed you steer your vessel right. *Dryden.*

The *time* will come when we shall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then consideration will do us little good. *Calamy's Sermons.*

5. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade.
And when in service your best days are spent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which is showered down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things under ground. *Woodward.*

I have resolved to take *time*, and, in spite of ill misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

6. Age; particular part of time

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men. *Num.* xxvi 10.

They shall be given unto his hand until a *time* and *times*. *Dan.* vii. 25.

If we should impute the heat of the season unto the cooperation of any stars with the sun, it seems more favourable for our *times* to ascribe the same unto the constellation of Leo. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in antient *times*, and in the best ages, have studied her. *Dryden's Dufresne*

7. Past time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shakespeare.*

8. Early time.

Stanley at Bosworth field, though he came *time* enough to save his life, yet he staid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more strict obedience to be one time or other necessary, they imagine it is *time* enough yet to set about these duties. *Rogers.*

9. Time considered as affording opportunity

The earl lost no *time*, but marched day and night. *Clarend.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies horse were passed through his quarters; nor did then pursue them in any *time*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Time is lost, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Nor view nature *Dryden's Virgil.*

10. Particular quality of the present.

Comets, importing change of *times* and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shakespeare.*

And all the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* x.

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not bear such a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a professed *time*-server. *South's Sermons.*

11. Particular time.

Give order, that no sort of person
Have, any *time*, recourse unto the princes. *Shakespeare.*

The worst on me must light, when *time* shall be. *Ar*
A *time* will come when my maturer muse,
In Cæsar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse *Dry*

These reservours of snow they cut, distributing them to several shops, that from *time* to *time* supply Naples. *Addison.*

12. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to stay till delivered; for she was within one month of her *time* *Clarendon.*

The first time I saw a lady dressed in one of these petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when she was so near her *time*; but soon I found all the modish part of the sex as far gone as herself. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 127.

13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition

Four *times* he cross'd the car of night. *Milton.*

Every single particle would have a sphere of void space around it many hundred thousand million million *times* bigger than the dimensions of that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford I have now the third *time* mentioned in this letter expects you. *Swift.*

14. Musical measure

Musick do I hear?
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How sour sweet musick is
When *time* is broke and no proportion kept. *Shakespeare.*

You by the help of tune and *time*
Can make that force work, that was but rime, *Waller.*

To the cockt arbs they climb,
And with the harmon ous spheres keep *time*. *Denham.*

Heroes were o'ercome, or de
Hi ing exercise high,
gs of which in battle's heat
eir very chief
e with their own trumpet's measure,
And yield them most excessive pleasure. *P.*

To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.

There is no greater wisdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onsets of things. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The *timing* of things is a main point in the dispatch of affairs. *L'Estrange.*

Thus 'tis to have a virtue out of fashion
Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing*. *Dryden.*

A mind's conversion should be strong, and so well *timed*, that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it. *Add*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Fabius spoke,
Who overlook'd the acts, and *tim* *Dryden.*

3. To measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

TI'MEFUL. *adj.* [*time* and *full*] Seasonable; timely, early.

If this method of their fast in his people any remorse, any fearing of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God hath so great need of mere fools, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition, interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World, b.* i.

TI'MELESS. *adj.* [from *time*]

1. Unseasonable, done at an improper time.

Nor first to provoke the heav'nly *Timeless*, innocent, but return to *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeless* grave. *Shakespeare.*
Noble Gloster's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeless* end. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

TI'MELY. *adj.* [from *time*.] Seasonable; sufficiently early.

The West glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveler apace
To gain the *timely* inn *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Happy were I in my *timely* death;
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakespeare.*

Lest heat should hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton*

I'll to my charge,
And show my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

TI'MELY. *adv.* [from *time*.] Early; soon.

The beds i' th' East are soft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose hither. *Shakesp.*

Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what else might be our loss. *Milton.*

Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun;
better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

TI'MEPLEASER. *n. s.* [*time* and *please*.] One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be

Scandal, the supplants for the people, call them
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shakespeare.*

TI'MESERVING. *adj.* [*time* and *serve*.] Meanly complying with present power.

If such by trimming and *timeserving*, which are but two words for the same thing, abandon the church of England, this will produce confusion. *South's Sermons.*

TIMID. *adj* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful, timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

TIMI'DITY. *n. s.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Latin; from *timid.*] Cowardice; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

The hare figured pusillanimity and *timidity* from its temper. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TI'MOROUS. *adj* [*timor*, Latin] Fearful, full of fear and scruple.

Prepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* ii.

The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld,
With easy smiles dispel'd the silent fear,
That durst not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

TI'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard
The traitor speak, and *tim'rously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons. *Shakespeare.*

Though

Though they had pen enough to engross gold from a [illegible] yet they but *tamerously* ventured on such terms which should pretend to signify their real essences *Locke.*

Let dastard souls be *tamerously* wise
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd toils, and dangers out of sight. *A. Phillips*

The clergy, through the *timorousness* of many among them, were refused to be heard on their council. *Swift.*

TI'MOUS. *adj.* [from *time*] Early, timely, not mature.

By a wise and *timous* application, the peccant humours and humourists must be discovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN. *n. s.* [*tin*, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals ended by the chemists Jupiter

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackness.

Tin ore sometimes holds about one-fixth of *tin*. *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Now *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

TI'NCAL. *n. s.* A mineral

The *tincal* of the Persians seems to be the chrysocolla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *teint*, Fr.]

1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.

Some bodies have a more departable nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tinctured* blue, some red, others yellow. *Brown.*

I distilled some of the *tinctured* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water *Boyle.*

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one sin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To imbue with a taste.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain, spot.

That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakespeare.*

Of evening *tinct*
The purple streaming amethyst is thine. *Thomson.*

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct* the wool first appears of. *Benj. Johnson.*

TINCTURE. *n. s.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura* from *tinctus*, Lat.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.

The sight must be sweetly deceived by an insensible passage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the insolute *tinctures*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their small peculiar
'Tis the fate of princes that no knowledge
Come pure to them, but passing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural *tincture* of mind. *Addis.*

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion. *Addison.*

Sire of her joy and source of her delight,
O! wing'd with pleasure take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white. *Prior*

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come discolour'd through our passions shown. *Pope.*

Have a care lest some darling science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a sovereign *tincture* to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas. *Watts.*

Extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable *Boyle.*

To TI'NCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own:
He *tinctures* rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To TIND. *v. a.* [*tendan*, Gothick, *tendan*, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire

TI'NDER. *n. s.* [*tynder*, *tendne*, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder* ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakesp. Otho.*

To those shameless pastimes were their youth thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
Those sparks more fire will kindle engender. *Sidney.*

Whatever our treating with England would hinder,
To inflame both the nations so plainly conspire,
Because Irish lemen will soon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire *Swift.*

TI'NDERBOX. *n. s.* [*tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding tinder

A worthy patriot, once the bellows,
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras*, p. ii.

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TINE. *n. s.* [*tinne*, Islandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow, the spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Trouble, distress.

The root whereof, and tragical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfull'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the tragick stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenser's Muiopotmos.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [*tynan*, Saxon.]

1. To kindle; to light, to set on fire

Sorrowful Arion in their stubborn mind
Coals of content on and hot vengeance *tin'd*. *Fa. Qu.*

The clouds
Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning, whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir. *Milton.*

The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

2. [*tynan*, Saxon, *to shut*.] To shut.

To TINE. *v. n.*

1. To rage, to smart. *Spenser.*

2. To fight.

Eden stain'd with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand. *Spens.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tinga*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his. *Addison's Spec.*

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not present you those its colours; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever. *Newton's Opticks.*

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour. *Newton.*

Sad lays some useful blue aside,
To *tinge* the chyle's insipid tide;
Else we should want both gibe and satire,
And all be burst with pure good-nature. *Prior.*

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TINGENT. *adj.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine, but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Bacon.*

TI'NGLASS. *n. s.* [*tin* and *glass*.] Bismuth.

To TINKLE. *v. n.*

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tingle*.

When our ear *tinkleth*, we usually say that somebody is talking of us, which is an ancient conceit. *Brown.*

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a relation of motion.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Taken.*

In a palsy, sometimes the sensation or feeling is either totally abolished, or dealt with a sense of *tingling* *Arbuthn.*

To TINK. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Latin, *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

TI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their task they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a cardmaker, and now by present profession a *tinker*. *Shakesp.*

My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned juſtice weigh'd.
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in, and for the mettle
The coin may mend a *tinker's* kettle. *Prior.*

To TI'NKLE *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Latin.]
1. To make a ſharp quick noiſe; to clink.
The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with ſtretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Iſa.*
His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which fluttering, ſeem'd to loiter as it flew
Juſt, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tink'd* on the brazen ſhield. *Dryden's Æn.*
The ſprightly horſe
Moves to the muſick of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodſley's Agr.*
2. It ſeems to have been improperly uſed by *Pope*
The wand'ring ſtreams that ſhine between the hills,
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*
3. To hear a low quick noiſe.
With deeper brown the grove was overſpread,
A ſudden horrour ſeiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryden*

TI'NMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron coated over
Didſt thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman's* ſhop. *Prior.*

TI'NPENNY *n. ſ.* A certain cuſtomary duty anciently paid to the rathe-gemen. *Bailey.*

TI'NWORM. *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Bailey.*

TI'NNER *n. ſ.* [from *tin*; *tinn*, Saxon.] One who works in tin mines.
The Corniſh men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinners*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TI'NSEL. *n. ſ.* [*etincelle*, Fr.]
1. A kind of ſhining cloth
A *tinſel* veil her amber locks did ſhrowd,
That ſtrove to cover what it could not hide. *Fairfax*
Its but a night-gown in reſpect of your's, cloth of gold
, underborne with a bluiſh *tinſel*. *Shakeſpeare.*
By Thetis' *tinſel* ſlipper'd feet,
And the ſongs of ſirens ſweet. *Milton.*
2. Any ſhining with falſe luſtre; any thing ſhewy and of
yours cheap and common who would ſtrive;
ſtar'd here and there I ſome behold,
Who can diſcern the *tinſel* from the gold? *Dryden.*
If the man will too curiouſly examine the ſuperficies, *tinſel* good, he undeceives himſelf to his own coſt. *Norris.*
No glittering *tinſel* of May fair,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*
Ye *tinſel* inſects, whom a court maintains,
That counts your beauties only by your ſtains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The moſt's wing ſhall brush you all away. *Pope.*

To TI'NSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with luſtre that has no value.
Hence you phantaſtick poſſeſſors in ſong,
My text defeats your art, 'tis nature's tongue,
Scorns all her *tinſel'd* metaphors of preſs,
Illuſtrated by nothing but herſelf. *Cleaveland.*
She, *tinſell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With ſelf-applauſe her wild creation views,
Sees momentary monſters riſe and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope.*

TINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour
Whether thy hand ſtrike out ſome free deſign,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd maſs,
And from the canvas call the mimick face. *Pope.*

TI'NY. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Daniſh.] Little, ſmall; puny. A burleſque word.
Some pigeons, Davy, and any pretty little *tiny* kickſhaws. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A fooliſh thing was but a toy. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night*
But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves,
On little females and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* ſpouſe,
The baby playthings that adorn thy houſe. *Swift.*

TIP. *n. ſ.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.
The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney, b. ii.*
They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N. 494.
Thrice upon thy fingers *tips*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lips. *Milton.*
All the pleaſure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue. *South.*
She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herſelf, and thirty clandeſtine marriages that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue. *Addiſon.*

I no longer look upon Lord Plauſible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow. *Pope.*

To TIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To top; to end, to cover on the end.
In his hand a reed
Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,
The warriour to the liſts he led. *Hudibras, p. i.*
How would the old king ſmile
To ſee you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,
And throw the ſhaggy ſpoils about your ſhoulders. *Addiſon.*
Quarto's, octavo's ſhape the leſſening pyre,
And laſt a little Ajax *tips* the ſpire. *Pope's Dunciad.*
Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in deſcription, he might ſhow it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with ſilver all the walls. *Pope's Horace.*
Tipt with jet,
Far ermines ſpotleſs as the ſnows they preſs. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſtrike ſlightly, to tap.
She writes love letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face. *Dryden*
The pert jackanapes *tipped* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler*, N° 86
A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow.
Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady is the doſteſt ſoul,
Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who ſhould ſay, ſhe wants it here. *Sw.*
When I ſaw the keeper frown,
Tipping him with half a crown,
Now, ſaid I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift*

TI'PPET. *n. ſ.* [*tæppet*, Sax.] Something worn about the neck.
His turban was white, with a ſmall red croſs on the top: he had alſo a *tippet* of fine linnen. *Bacon.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. n.* [*tipel*, a dog, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriouſly; to waſte time over the cup.
Let us grant it is not amiſs to ſit,
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a ſlave,
To reel the ſtreets at noon *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or exceſs.
While his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtick figures of her hand,
He *tipples* palmeſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*
To a ſhort meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids ſalt on; himſelf for ſaving charges
A peel'd ſtic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*
If a ſlumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's full awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale. *Philips.*

TI'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor
While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Eſtr.*

TI'PPLED. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Tipſy; drunk.
Merry, we ſail from the Eaſt,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feaſt *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tipple*.] A ſottiſh drunkard, an idle drunken fellow.

TI'PSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [*tip* and *ſtaff*.]
1. An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal.
2. The ſtaff itſelf ſo tipt
One had in his hand a tipſtuff of a yellow cane, *tipped* at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*
One had in his hand a *tipſtaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

TI'PSY. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk; overpowered with exceſs of drink.
The riot of the *tipſy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian ſinger in their rage. *Shakeſpeare.*
Welcome joy and feaſt,
Midnight ſhout and revelry,
Tipſy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

TI'PTOE. *n. ſ.* [*tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe.
Where the fond ape himſelf uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* ſtaketh ſtately by. *Spenſ. Hubberd's Tale.*
He that outlives this day and comes ſafe home,
Will ſtand a *tiptoe* when this day is nam'd,
And rouze him at the name of Criſpian. *Shakeſpeare.*
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the miſty mountains tops. *Shakeſpeare.*
Religion ſtands on *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to paſs to the American ſtrand *Herbert.*
Ten ruddy waldings in the wood I found,
And ſtood on *tiptoes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

TIRE. *n. ſ.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.]
1. Rank; row.
Your loweſt *tire* of ordnance muſt lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or elſe thoſe your beſt pieces will

w[illegible] all uſe at ſea, in any grow n weather that makes the billows to riſe. *Raleigh's Eſſays*

Stood rank'd of ſeraphim another row,
In poſture to diſplode their ſecond *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. vi.*

In all thoſe wars there were few ſea-fights, moſt of them conſiſting of one *tire* of guns or fifty barks. *Arbuthnot*

[Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or *attire*.] A head-dreſs.

On her head ſhe wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and ouches. *Fairy Queen*

Here is her picture: let me ſee;
If I had ſuch a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakeſpeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burniſh'd throne of quenchleſs fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the *tire*
That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Croſhaw.*

When the fury took her ſtand on high,
A hiſs from all the ſhaky *tires* went round. *Pope*

3. Furniture; apparatus.

Saint George's worth
Enkindles like deſire of high exploits:
Immediate ſieges, and the *tire* of war
Roll in thy eager mind. *Philips.*

. When they firſt peep forth of the ground, they ſhew their whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next ſeeds. *Hakewill*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [tyrian, Saxon.]

1. To fatigue, to make weary; to harraſs, to wear out with labour or tediouſneſs.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of ſafety paſt,
[illegible] *I*
For this a hundred voices I deſire,
To tell thee what a honored tongues would *tire*;
Yet never could be worthily expreſt,
How deeply thou art ſeated in my breaſt. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. It has often *out* added to intend the ſignification.

Often a few that are ſtiff do *tire out* a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A lonely way
The cheerleſs Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a ſpreading ſtream he eſpy'd. *Tickell.*

3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dreſs the head.

Jezebel painted her face and *tired* her head. 2 *Kings* ix. 30.

To TIRE. *v. n.* [teopian, Saxon.] To fail with wearineſs.

TI'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired, wearineſs.

It is not through the *tiredneſs* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not ſatisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TI'RESOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearieſome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tireſome* to the reader, the poet muſt ſometimes relieve the ſubject with a pleaſant and pertinent digreſſion. *Addiſon.*

Nothing is ſo *tireſome* as the works of thoſe critics who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 253.

TI'RESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tireſome*.] Act or quality of being tireſome.

TI'REWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head.

Why ſhould they not value themſelves for this outſide faſhionableneſs of the *tirewoman's* making, when their parents have ſo early inſtructed them to do ſo. *Locke on Education.*

TI'RINGHOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*tire* and *houſe*, or *room*.] The room in
TI'RINGROOM. } which players dreſs for the ſtage.

This green plot ſhall be our ſtage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;
This ſpacious earth the theatre, and the ſtage
That country which he lives in; paſſions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton*

TI'RWIT. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

'TIS, contracted for *it is*.

'Tis deſtiny unſhunable. *Shakeſpeare.*

TI'SICK. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *phthiſick*.] Conſumption, morbid waſte.

TI'SICAL. *adj.* [for *phthiſical*.] Conſumptive.

TI'SSUE. *n. ſ.* [*tiſſu*, Fr. tyran, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.]

1. Cloth interwoven with gold or ſilver.

In their glittering *tiſſues* embaſs'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*

A robe of *tiſſue*, ſtiff with golden wire;
An upper veſt, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adultreſs brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tiſſued* over with blue [illegible] *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

They have been always frank of their billings to countenance any great action, and then, according as it ſhall proſper, to *tiſſue* upon it ſome pretence of order. *Hayward.*

Mercy will ſit between,
Thron'd in celeſtial ſheen,
With [illegible]

[illegible] generally in contempt.
[illegible] of paſture with barnegely *tit*,
[illegible] d, with aged, and evil at leaſt.
[illegible] ght it have taken example
[illegible] ſt in glory,
[illegible] Being as worthy to it
[illegible]
as thy predeceſſor Dory

2. A woman in contempt.

What does this covetous *tit*, but away to her father with a tale. *L'Eſtrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a ſon and heir.
Girls coſt as many throes in bearing for
Beſide, when born, the *tits* are little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A *titmouſe* or *tomtit*. A bird.

TI'TBIT. *n. ſ.* [properly *tidbit*, *tid*, *tender*, and *bit*.] Nice bit, nice food.

John pampered eſquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbuthnot*

TI'THEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes, that of which tithes may be taken.

The popiſh prieſt ſhall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majeſty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papiſts, within their reſpective pariſhes. *Swift.*

TITHE *n. ſ.* [teoða, Saxon, *tenth*.]

1. The tenth part, the part aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry.

Many have made witty invectives againſt uſury: they ſay, that it is pity the devil ſhould have God's part, which is the *tithe*. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes ſhe with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parſon as he lies aſleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have ſearched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never loſt in my houſe before. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since the firſt ſword was drawn about this queſtion,
[illegible] *tithe* foul 'mongſt many thouſand diſmes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakeſp. Troil and Creſſida.*

3. Small part; ſmall portion.

Offenſive wars for religion are ſeldom to be approved, unleſs they have ſome mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon*

To TITHE *v. a.* [teoðian, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Iriſhman the tithingman. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the deſtin'd tenth. *Shak.*

When thou haſt made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increaſe, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, ſtranger, fatherleſs and widow. *Deut.* xxvi. 12.

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe ſo as thy cattle the lord do not ſtrike. *Tuſſer.*

TI'THER. *n. ſ.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THYMAL. *n. ſ.* [*tithymalle*, French, *tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſ.*

TI'THING. *n. ſ.* [*tithinga*, law Latin, from *tithe*.]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a ſociety, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their ſociety: of theſe companies there was one chief perſon, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman, but now he is nothing but a conſtable. *Cowel*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and ſtock puniſhed and impriſoned. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. Tithe, tenth part due to the prieſt.

Though vicar he bad, or the parſon evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thy ſelf to the devil. *Tuſſer.*

TI'THINGMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tithing* and *man*.] A petty peace officer; an under-conſtable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's ſervice; and alſo every *tithingman* may control him. *Spenſer.*

To TI'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of ſnuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt,
The pungent grains of *titillating* duſt. *Pope*

TI'TLARK. *n. ſ.*

TITILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from *ti tillo*.]

1. The act of tickling.

Tickling causeth laughter, the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a slight from *titillation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being tickled.

In sweets the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any slight or petty pleasure.

The delights which result from these nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those *titillations*, that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK *n. f.* A bird.

The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Walton.*

TI'TLE *n. f.* [*titulo*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]

1. A general head comprising particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*, which give a handsome specimen of their excellency above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Locke.*

2. An appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his *titles*, in a place
From whence himself does fly? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Man over men
He made not lord; such *title* to himself
Reserving, *Milton.*

3. A name, an appellation.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

[illegible] generally as
[illegible] to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakespeare.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*

5. A claim of right.

Let the *title* of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgement of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *Swift.*

'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise,
Lest all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praise. *Dryden.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange. *Addison.*

O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southern.*

To TI'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name, to call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall be hereafter called. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

TI'TLELESS. *adj.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in use.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

TI'TLEPAGE. *n. f.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book.

We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE, or *tit. n. f.* [*tit*, Dutch, a chick or small bird; *titlingur*, Islandick, a little bird. *tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonick dialects.] A small species of birds.

The nightingale is sovereign of song,
Before him sits the *titmouse* silent be,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*

The *titmouse* and the peckers hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To TI'TTER. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound.] To laugh with restraint, to laugh without much noise.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *titt'ring* push'd the pedants off the place. *Dunciad.*

TI'TTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A restrained laugh.

2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*.

From wheat go and rake out the *tetters* or tine,
If care be not forth, it will rise again fine.

TI'TTLE *n. f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point, a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarendon, b.*

Angels themselves disdaining
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say
To thy adorers. *Paradise Regain'd, b.*

They thought God and themselves linked together in so fast a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a *tittle* all the punctuos of a drawing-room. *Stow.*

TI'TTLETATTLE. *n. f.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a humorous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle, empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, fure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

To TI'TTLETATTLE *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.

You are full in your *tittletatlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sidney, b.*

TITUBA'TION, *n. f.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of staggering.

TI'TULAR, *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of those arms. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*.

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops.

TITULA'RITY. *n. f.* [from *titular*.] The state of [illegible]

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great [illegible] received the name of imperator, but their successors rent [illegible] fame even in its *titularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TI'TULARY. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting in a title.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon's H. VII.*

2. Relating to a title.

William the conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the confessor's will. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY *n. f.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conventitious. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TI'VY. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.]

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud
And lest our leap from the sky should prove too far,
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryden.*

TO. *adv.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires. *Smalridge.*

2. It notes the intention.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass,
To rival thunder.

She rais'd a war
In Italy, *to* call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Urg'd by despair, again I go *to* try
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight *to* die. *Dryden.*

I have done my utmost *to* lead my life so pleasantly as to forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

3. After an adjective it notes its object.

We ready are *to* try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shakesp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,
Incensed for slaughter, born *to* beg their bread. *Sandys.*

4. Noting futurity.

It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still *to* seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*

5. { To *and again*. } Backward and forward.
{ To *and fro*. }

Ilmay birds and loosen'd souls condemn'd to woe,
And sends the devils on errands *to and fro*. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*,
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton*

Dress

Dreſs it not till the ſeventh day, and then move the joint *to and fro.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Maſſes of marble, originally beat off from the ſtrata of the neighbouring rocks, toſſed *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The winds in diſtant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters *to and fro.* *Addiſon.*

To. *prepoſition.*

1. Noting motion *towards:* oppoſed to *from.*

With that ſhe *to* him afreſh, and ſurely would have put out his eyes. *Sidney, b.* i.

Tybalt fled,
But by and by comes back *to* Romeo,
And *to't* they go like lightning. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give not over ſo; *to* him again, intreat him,
Kneel down before him. *Shakeſp. Meaſ for Meaſure*

She's coming, *to* her coz. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll *to* him again in the name of Brook, he'll tell me all his purpoſe. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I'll *to* the woods among the happier brutes.
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus they with ſacred thought
Mov'd on in ſilence *to* ſoft pipes. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.*

3. Noting addreſs or compellation.

To you, my noble lord of Weſtmorland.
——I pledge your grace. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Here's *to* you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham's Sophy.*

Now, *to* you, Raymond! can you gueſs no reaſon
Why I repoſe ſuch confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you lie:
Go buckle *to* the law. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Sir Roger's kindneſs extends *to* their children's children. *Addiſon.*

5. Noting adhition or accumulation.

Wiſdom he has, and *to* his wiſdom courage;
Both *to* that, and unto all ſucceſs. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. State or place whither any one goes.

I take you ſome company and away *to* horſe. *Shakeſp.*

He ſent his coachman's grandchild *to* prentice. *Addiſon.*

7. Noting oppoſition.

No foe unpuniſh'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with ſword and ſhield. *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount.

There were *to* the number of three hundred horſe, and as many thouſand foot Engliſh. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

9. Noting proportion; noting amount.

Enoch whoſe days were, though many in reſpect of ours, yet ſcarce as three *to* nine in compariſon of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker, b.* iv.

With theſe bars againſt me,
And yet to win her—— all the world *to* nothing. *Shakeſp.*

Twenty *to* one offend more in writing too much than too little, even as twenty *to* one fall into ſickneſs rather by overmuch fulneſs than by any lack. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

The burial muſt be by the ſmallneſs of the proportion as fifty *to* one; or it muſt be holpen by ſomewhat which may fix the ſilver never to be reſtored when it is incorporated. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

With a funnel filling bottles; *to* their capacity they will all be full. *Benj. Johnſon.*

Phyſicians have two women patients *to* one man. *Graunt.*

When an ambaſſador is diſpatched to any foreign ſtate, he ſhall be allowed *to* the value of a ſhilling a day. *Addiſon.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine *to* ten. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Suppoſing them to have an equal ſhare, the odds will be three *to* one on their ſide. *Swift.*

10. Noting poſſeſſion or appropriation.

Still a greater difficulty upon tranſlators riſes from the peculiarities every language hath *to* itſelf. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.

The flow'r itſelf is glorious to behold,
Sharp *to* the taſte. *Dryden's Virgil.*

12. Noting the ſubject of an affirmation.

I truſt, I may not truſt thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shakeſp. King John.*

12. In compariſon of.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *Benj. Johnſon.*

There is no fool *to* the ſinner, who every moment ventures his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

13. As far as.

Some Americans, otherwiſe of quick parts, could not count *to* one thouſand, nor had any diſtinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well *to* twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exhales in roaſting *to* the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

14. Noting intention.

This the conſul ſees, yet this man lives!
Partakes the publick cares, and with his eye
Marks and points out each man of us *to* ſlaughter. *B. Johnſon.*

15. After an adjective it notes the object.

Draw thy ſword in right.
I'll draw it as apparent *to* the crown,
And in that quarrel uſe it to the death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*

All were attentive *to* the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*

16. Noting obligation.

Almanzor is taxed with changing ſides, and what he has done on him *to* the contrary: he is not born their ſubject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

17. Noting reſpect.

He's walk'd the way of nature;
And *to* our purpoſes he lives no more. *Shakeſpeare.*

The effects of ſuch a diviſion are pernicious *to* the laſt degree, not only with regard *to* thoſe advantages which they give the common enemy, but *to* thoſe private evils which they produce in every particular. *Addiſon's Spect.* N° 125.

18. Noting conſequence.

Factions carried too high are much *to* the prejudice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*

Under how hard a fate are women born,
Priz'd *to* their ruin, or expoſed *to* ſcorn! *Waller.*

Thus, *to* their fame, when finiſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty ſteeds alight. *Dryden.*

Oh frail eſtate of human things,
Now *to* our coſt your emptineſs we know. *Dryden.*

A Britiſh king obliges himſelf by oath to execute juſtice in mercy, and not to exerciſe either *to* the total exclaſion of the other. *Addiſon.*

It muſt be confeſſed *to* the reproach of human nature, that this is but too juſt a picture of itſelf. *Broome's Odiſſey.*

19. Towards.

She ſtretch'd her arms *to* heav'n. *Dryden.*

20. Noting preſence.

She ſtill beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him *to* his face. *Swift.*

21. Noting [illegible]

He was wounded tranſverſe the temporal muſcle, and bleeding almoſt *to* death. *Wiſeman.*

By the diſorder in the retreat great numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious *to* their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the art and inſtruments of rage. *Waller.*

To prevent the aſperſion of the Roman majeſty, the offender was whipt *to* death. *Dryden.*

The abuſe reigns chiefly in the country, as I found *to* my vexation when I was laſt there in a viſit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*

I read my ruin in ev'ry cringing bow and fawning ſmile.
Why with malignant elogies encreaſe
The peoples fears, and praiſe me *to* my ruin? *Smith.*

22. After a verb *to* notes the object.

Give me ſome wine; fill full
I drink *to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Had the methods of education been directed *to* their right end, this ſo neceſſary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*

Many of them have expoſed *to* the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*

23. Noting the degree.

This weather-glaſs was ſo placed in the cavity of a ſmall receiver, that only the ſlender part of the pipe, *to* the height of four inches, remained expoſed to the open air. *Boyle.*

Tell her thy brother languiſhes *to* death. *Addiſon.*

A crow though hatched under a hen, and who never ſeen any of the works of its kind, makes its neſt the ſame, *to* the laying of a ſtick with all the neſts of that ſpecies.

If he employs his abilities *to* the beſt advantage, the time will come when the ſupreme governour of the world ſhall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addiſon's Spect.*

24. Before *day*, *to* notes the preſent day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the preſent night, or night next coming.

Banquo, thy ſoul's flight,
If it find heav'n muſt find it out *to night.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To day they chas'd the boar. *Otway.*

This ought rather to be called a full purpoſe of committing ſin *to day*, than a reſolution of leaving it *to morrow.* *Calamy.*

25. *To day*, *to night*, *to morrow*, are uſed, not very properly, as ſubſtantives in the nominative and other caſes.

To morrow, and *to morrow*, and *to morrow*,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſky death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The father of Solomon's houſe will have private conference with one of you the next day after *to morrow.* *B*

To day is ours, why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here;
Let's banish business, banish sorrow,
To the gods belongs *to morrow*. *Cowley.*
To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*
For what *to morrow* shall disclose,
May spoil what you *to night* propose.
England may change, or Close stray;
Love and life are for *to day*. *Prior.*

TOAD. *n. f.* [tade, Saxon.] An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted [illegible] I believe truly.

[illegible] effcent and duft below thy foot,
A moft *toad* fpotted traitor. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
I had rather be a *toad*,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For others ufe. *Shakefpeare's Othello.*
In the great plague there were feen, in divers ditches about London, many *toads* that had tails three inches long, whereas *toads* ufually have no tails. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*
In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hiffing ferpent, and the fwelling *toad*. *Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH. *n. f.* A kind of fea-fifh.

TO'ADFLAX. *n. f.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [*toad* and *ftone*.] A concretion fuppofed to be found in the head of a toad.
The *toadftone* prefumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impoffible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TO'ADSTOOL. *n. f.* [*toad* and *ftool*.] A plant like a mufhroom.
The grofly *todeftool* grown there mought I fee,
And loathing paddocks lording on the fame. *Spenfer.*
Another imperfect plant like a mufhroom, but fometimes as broad as a hat, called *toadftool*, is not efculent. *Bacon.*

To TOAST. *v. a.* [*torreo*, *toftum*, Lat.]
1. To dry or heat at the fire.
Put up thy fword betime
Or I'll fo maul you and your *toafting* iron. *Shakefpeare.*
His breath fmells with eating *toafted* cheefe. *Shakefpeare.*
The earth whereof the grafs is foon parched with the fun, and *toafted*, is commonly forced earth *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*
To allure mice I find no other magick, than to draw out a piece of *toafted* cheefe. *Brown.*
2. To name when a health is drunk. *To toaft* is ufed commonly when women are named.
Several popifh gentlemen *toafted* many loyal healths. *Add.*
We'll try the empire you fo long have boafted,
And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be *toafted*. *Prior.*

TOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Bread dried before the fire.
You are both as rheumatick as two dry *toaft*s; you cannot one bear with another's infirmities. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
[illegible]rd day take a fmall *toaft* of manchet, dipped in [illegible] of fweet almonds new drawn, and fprinkled with loaf [illegible]ar. *Bacon's Phyfical Remains.*
2. Bread dried and put into liquor.
Where's then the faucy boat
Co-rival'd greatnefs? or to harbour fled,
Or made a *toaft* for Neptune? *Shakefp. Troil. and Creffida.*
Some fquare, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Whofe game is whilk, whofe treat a *toaft* in fack. *Pope.*
3. A celebrated woman whofe health is often drunk.
I fhall likewife mark out every *toaft*, the club in which fhe was elected, and the number of votes that were on her fide. *Addifon's Guard.* N°. 107.
Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd moft,
The wife man's paffion, and the vain man's *toaft*?
Why deck'd with all that land and fea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

TO'ASTER. *n. f.* [from *toaft*.] He who toafts.
We fimple *toafters* take delight
To fee our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry faucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow *Prior*

TOBACCO. *n. f.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.]
The flower of the *tobacco* confifts of one leaf, is funnel-fhaped, and divided at the top into five deep fegments, which expand like a ftar; the ovary becomes an oblong roundifh membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with fmall roundifh feeds. *Miller.*
It is a planet now I fee;
And, if I err not, by his proper [illegible]
Figure, that's like a *tobacco*-ftopper. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reafon at firft recommends their trial, and cuftom makes them pleafant. *Locke.*
Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco*-pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBACCONIST. *n. f.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD. *n. f.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I believe rightly.]
1. A bufh; a thick fhrub.
Within the wide *tod*,
There fhrouded was the little god;
I heard a bufy buftling. *Spenfer's Paftorals.*
2. A certain weight of wool, twenty eight pounds.
Every eleven weather *tods*, every *tod* yields a pound and odd fhillings. *Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.*

TOE. *n. f.* [ta, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.
Come all you fpirits,
And fill me from the crown to th' *toe*, topful
Of direft cruelty. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his fides;
Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantaftick *toe*. *Milton.*
Laft to enjoy her fenfe of feeling,
A thoufand little nerves fhe fends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

TOFORE. *adv.* [toforan, Saxon.] Before. Obfolete
It is an epilogue to make plain
Some obfcure precedence that hath *tofore* been fain. *Shak.*
So fhall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator*, N°. 60.

TOFT. *n. f* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a meffuage has ftood. *Cowel and Ainf.*

TO'GED. *adj.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned, dreffed in gowns.
The bookifh theorick,
Wherein the *toged* confuls can propofe
As mafterly as he; meer practick, without practice,
Is all his foldierfhip. *Shakefpeare's Othello.*

TOGE'THER. *adv.* [togædere, Saxon.]
1. In company.
We turn'd o'er many books *together*. *Shakefpeare.*
Both *together* went into the wood. *Addifon.*
2. Not apart, not in feparation.
That king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*
3. In the fame place.
She longeth heat and cold, and moift and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together*. *Davies.*
4. In the fame time.
While he and I live *together*, I fhall not be thought the worft poet. *Dryden.*
5. Without intermiffion.
The Portugueſe expected his return for almoft an age *together* after the battle. *Dryden.*
They had a great debate concerning the punifhment of one of their admirals, which laſted a month *together*. *Addiſon.*
6. In concert.
The fubject is his confederacy with Henry the eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addiſon on Italy.*
7. In continuity.
Some tree's broad leaves *together* few'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*
8. TOGETHER *with*. In union with; in a ſtate of mixture with
Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To TOIL. *v. n.* [tilian, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.
This Percy was the man neareſt my ſoul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakeſpeare.*
Others ill-fated are condemn'd to *toil*
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpoſe blaſted
With fruitleſs act. *Prior.*
He views the main that ever *toils* below. *T[illegible].*

To TOIL. *v. a.*
1. To labour; to work at.
Toil'd out my uncouth paſſage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyſs. *Milton.*
2. To weary, to overlabour.
Then, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himſelf
To Italy. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

TOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; fatigue.
They live to their great, both *toil* and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker, b. v.*
Not to irkſome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton.*
2. [*Toile*, *toiles*, Fr. *tela*, Latin.] Any net or ſnare woven or meſhed.
She looks like ſleep,
As ſhe would catch another Antony
In her ſtrong *toil* of grace. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
He had ſo placed his horſemen and footmen in the woods, that he ſhut up the Chriſtians as it were in a *toil*. *Knolles.*
All great ſpirits
Bear great and ſudden change with ſuch impatience
As a Numidian [illegible] when firſt caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham's Sophy.*
A fly falls into the *toil* of a ſpider. *L'Eſtrange.*
Fantaſtick honour, thou haſt fram'd a *toil*
Thyſelf, to make thy love thy virtues ſpoil. *Dryden.*

TO'ILET. *n. f.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dreſſing table.

The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* ceaſe. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOME. *n. f* [from *toil.*] Laborious, weary.

This were it *toilſome*, yet with thee were ſweet. *Milton*
While here we dwell,
What can be *toilſome* in theſe pleaſant walks? *Milton.*
Abſent or dead, ſtill let a friend be dear,
A ſigh the abſent claims, the dead a tear;
Recal thoſe nights that cloſ'd thy *toilſome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOMENESS. *n. f* [from *toilſome.*] Wearſomeneſs, laboriouſneſs.

TO'KEN. *n. f.* [*tacnu*, Gothick, *tacn*, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]

1. A ſign.

Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may ſee it. *Pſal.* lxxxvi. 17.

2. A mark.

Wherefoever you ſee ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing ſtock of ill nature in that breaſt, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you ſee the *tokens*. *South's Sermons.*

3. A memorial of friendſhip, an evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whence came this?
This is ſome *token* from a newer friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to ſend,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

To TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in uſe.

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our paſt deeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOLD. pret. and part. paſſ. of *tell* Mentioned, related.

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot, without proceſs of ſpeech, be *told* *Milton.*

To TOLE *v. a.* [This ſeems to be ſome barbarous provincial word.] To train, to draw by degrees.

Whatever you obſerve him to be more frighted at than he ſhould, *tole* him on to by inſenſible degrees, till at laſt he makes the difficulty. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or ſupported.

Yourſelves, who have fought them, ye ſo excuſe, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purpoſes, till the corrupt eſtate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It ſhall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Mat.* x. 15.

Cold and heat ſcarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocriſy can make *tolerable* to itſelf *Tillotſon.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; paſſable.

The reader may be aſſured of a *tolerable* tranſlation. *Dryd.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their ſide by any *tolerable* adminiſtration, till provoked by continual oppreſſions. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *tolerable.*] The ſtate of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable.*]

1. Supportably, in a manner that may be endured.

2. Paſſably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

Sometimes are found in theſe laxer ſtrata bodies that are ſtill *tolerably* firm *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* 11.

The perſon to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occaſions had acquitted himſelf *tolerably* a ball. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 275.

TO'LERANCE. *n. f* [*tolerantia*, Lat. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.

Diogenes one froſty morning came into the market-place ſhaking, to ſhew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him. Plato paſſing by, and knowing he did it to be ſeen, ſaid, if you pity him indeed, let him alone to himſelf. *Bacon's Apophth.*

There wants nothing but conſideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and bleſſed eternally. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To TO'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow ſo as not to hinder, to ſuffer.

Inaſmuch as they did reſolve to remove only ſuch things of that kind as the church might beſt ſpare, retaining the reſidue; their whole counſel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindneſs of thoſe times, or from negligence, or from deſire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that ſuch things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker, b.* iv.

We ſhall *tolerate* flying horſes, harpies, and ſatyrs; for theſe are poetical fancies, whoſe ſhaded moralities requite their ſubſtantial falſhoods. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

Men ſhould not *tolerate* themſelves one minute in any known ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Crying ſhould not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we ſhall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

TOLERA'TION. *n. f.* [*tolero*, Latin.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I ſhall not ſpeak againſt the indulgence and *toleration* granted to theſe men. *South's Sermons.*

TOLL. *n. f.* [This word ſeems derived from *tolo*, Lat. toll, Saxon, *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Daniſh; *toll*, Welſh, *taxe*, Fr.]

An exciſe of goods; a ſeizure of ſome part for permiſſion of the reſt.

Toll, in law, has two ſignifications: firſt, a liberty to buy and ſell within the precincts of a manor, which ſeems to import as much as a fair or market; ſecondly, a tribute or cuſtom paid for paſſage. *Cowel.*

Empſon and Dudley the people eſteemed as his horſe leaches, bold men, that took *toll* of their maſter's grift.

The fame Praſias joined with the Rhodians, Byzantines, and ſtopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or ſalage.

I will buy me a ſon-in law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this I'd none of him. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Where, when, by whom, and what y' were ſold for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras, p.* ii.

2. To take toll or ſalage.

The meale the more yeeldeth, if ſervant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tuſſer.*

3. [I know not whence derived.] To ſound as a ſingle bell.

The firſt bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a loſing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a ſullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet.*

Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the ſoul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*

You love to hear of ſome prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Iriſh whale. *Dryden.*

They give their bodies due repoſe at night.
When hollow murmurs of their ev'ning bells
Diſmiſs the ſleepy ſwains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dry.*

All the bells *tolled* in different notes. *Pope.*

With horns and trumpets now to madneſs fwell,
Now ſink in ſorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope's Dunciad.*

The maid aſks who the bell *toll'd* for? *Swift.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]

1. To ring a bell.

When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the ſame is known to the ſearchers. *Graunt.*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only uſed in the civil law: in this ſenſe the *o* is ſhort, in the former long.

An appeal from ſentence of excommunication does not ſuſpend it, but then devolves it to a ſuperior judge, and *tolls* the preſumption in favour of a ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take away. Obſolete.

The adventitious moiſture which hangeth looſe in a body, betrayeth and *telleth* forth the innate and radical moiſture along with it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 36.

TO'LLBOOTH. *n. f* [*toll* and *booth.*] A priſon. *Ainſ.*

To TO'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To impriſon in a tollbooth.

To theſe what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Biſhop Corbet.*

TOLLGA'THERER. *n. f.* [*toll* and *gather.*] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LSEY. *n. f.* The ſame with *tolbooth.* *Dict.*

TOLUTA'TION. *n. f.* [*tolutio*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.

They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one ſide together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Authors have not writ
Whether *tolutation* or ſuccuſſation. *Butler.*

TOMB. *n. f.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are incloſed.

Methinks, I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a ſithe and an hour-glaſs. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Poor heart! ſhe ſlumbers in her ſilent *tomb*,
Let her poſſeſs in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*

The ſecret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my herſe,
But on my *tomb*-ſtone thou ſhalt read
My anſwer to thy dubious verſe. *Prior.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

Souls of boys were there,
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

TO'MBLESS *adj.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shakespeare.*

TO'MBOY. *n. f.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy.*] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.

A lady
Fatten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

TOME. *n. f.* [Fr. τόμος.]

1. One volume of many.
2. A book.

All those venerable books of scripture, all those sacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed *Hooker.*

TOMMY'T. *n. f.* [See TI'TMOUSE.] A titmouse; a small bird.

You would fancy him a gnat when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Spectator.*

TON. *n. f.* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A measure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *tun* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

TUN. } In the names of places, are derived from the Saxon
TUN. } *tun*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *tun*, an hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson's Camden.*

TONE. *n. f.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. Note; sound

Sounds called *tones* are ever equal *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. v.

2. Accent; sound of the voice.

Palamon replies,
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry

Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.
5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *n. f.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. This word is usually written *tongue*, but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the same original with *tongs*, and should therefore have the same orthography.

Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Fa. Q.*

TONGS. *n. f.* [tang, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any things as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid waves. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

They turn the glowing mass with crooked *tongs*;
The fiery work proceeds *Dryden's Æn.*

Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger and tooth *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TONGUE. *n. f.* [tunge, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument of speech in human beings

Nor conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,
Nor every *tongue* brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*

Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate. *Milton.*

The terror of thy power or potent *tongue*. *Milton.*

They are *tongue*-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there's no danger. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

My ears still ring with noise, I'm vext to death,
Tongue kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithstanding that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret, and the disciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addison's Guard.*

I should make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, p. i.

2. The organ by which animals lick.

His fork'd returned with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

3. Speech, fluency of words.

Tongue-doughty giant, how dost thou prove? *Milton.*

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are too quite different faculties. *L'Estr.*

Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And singing-birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

Plain in the council-hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden's Æn.*

Though they have those sounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

4. Speech, as well or ill used.

Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee: but, while thou liv'st, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakespeare.*

On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton.*

5. A language.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee, whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand. *Deut.* xxvii. 49.

With wond'rous gifts endu'd,
To speak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*

An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief against the mischiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

6. Speech as opposed to thoughts.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 *John* iii. 18.

7. A nation distinguished by their language. A scriptural term.

The Lord shall destroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian sea. *Isa.*

8. A small point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*
9. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be silent.

'Tis seldom seen that senators so young
Know when to speak, and when to *hold their tongue*. *Dryd.*

Whilst I live I must not *hold my tongue*,
And languish out old age in his displeasure. *Addison.*

TO TONGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold.

But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might she *tongue* me. *Shakesp. Measf for Measure.*

TO TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.

'Tis fit a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

TO'NGUED *adj.* [from *tongue*] Having a tongue.

Tongu'd like the night-crow. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS. *adj.* [from *tongue.*]

1. Wanting a tongue, speechless.

What *tongueless* blocks, would they not speak? *Shakesp.*

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a *tongueless* mouth. *Shak.*

That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth,
To me, for justice. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that. *Shakespeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *n. f.* [*tongue* and *pad*] A great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

TONGUETI'ED. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie*] Having an impediment of speech.

Love, and *tongue-ty'd* simplicity,
In least speak most to my capacity *Shakespeare.*

They who have short tongues, or are *tongue-tied*, are apt to fall short of the appulse of the tongue to the teeth, and often place it on the gums, and say *t* and *d* instead of *th* and *dh*, as moder for mother. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He spar'd the blushes of the *tongue-ty'd* dame. *Tickel.*

TO'NICK. } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. τόνος.]
TO'NICAL. }

1. Being extended; being elastick.

Station is no rest, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which physicians, from Galen, do name extensive *tonical*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii.

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

TO'NNAGE *n. f.* [from *ton.*] A custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

TO'NSIL. *n. f.* [*tonsille*, Fr *tonsillæ*, Lat.]

Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves, through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts *Quincy.*

TO'NSURE. *n. f.* [*tonsure*, Fr. *tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair, the state of being shorn

The vestals, after having received the *tonsure*, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison.*

TOO. *adv.* [to, Saxon.]

1. Over and above, overmuch; more than enough. It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.

Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mislead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwise good men. *Sprat's Sermons.*

It is *too* much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of scripture. *Locke.*

These ridiculous stories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

2. It

2. It is ſometimes doubled to encreaſe its emphaſis; but this reduplication always ſeems harſh, and is therefore laid aſide.

Oh, that this *too too* ſolid fleſh would melt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh! *too too* ſoon decreaſe again;
Eclips'd ſometimes, that 'twou'd ſo fall,
There wou'd appear no hope at all. *Sucking.*

3. Likewiſe; alſo.

See what a ſcourge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your diſcords *too*,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Let on my cup no wars be found,
Leſt thoſe incite to quarrels *too*,
Which wine itſelf enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to ſuch a diſpoſition of mind as ſhall make a man take pleaſure in other mens ſins, is evident from the text and from experience too. *South's Sermons.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

Let thoſe eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.*

TOOK, the preterite, and ſometimes the participle paſſive of *take*.

Thy ſoldiers
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their diſcharge. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He is God in his friendſhip as well as in his nature, and therefore we ſinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor conſumed in our provocations. *South's Sermons.*

Suddenly the thunder-clap
Took us unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

The ſame device incloſed the aſhes of men or boys, maids or matrons, for when the thought *took*, though at firſt it received its riſe from ſuch a particular occaſion, the ignorance of the ſculptors applied it promiſcuouſly. *Addiſon.*

This *took* up ſome of his hours every day. *Spectator.*

The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntſmen, upon a large courſer, *took* my foot, ſhoe and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way
To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope's Statius.*

TOOL, *n. ſ.* [tol, tool, Saxon.]

1. Any inſtrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the ſap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth, but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry. *Bacon.*

Arm'd with ſuch gard'ning *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltleſs of fire had form'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

The ancients had ſome ſecret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addiſon.*

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

He'd chooſe
To talk with wits in dirty ſhoes;
And ſcorn the *tools* with ſtars and garters,
So often ſeen careſſing Chartres. *Swift.*

To TOOT. *v. n.* [Of this word, in this ſenſe, I know not the derivation: perhaps toran, Saxon, contracted from toperan, *to look* or *examine*.] To pry; to peep, to ſearch narrowly and ſlily. It is ſtill uſed in the provinces, otherwiſe obſolete.

I caſt to go a ſhooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on other hand,
For birds and buſhes *tooting*. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

TOOTH. *n. ſ.* plural *teeth*. [zoð, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]

The *teeth* are the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, and about the ſeventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the periоſteum and gums, which being very ſenſible create a violent pain: the *dentes incuſivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear firſt, and then thoſe of the lower jaw, becauſe they are the thinneſt and the ſharpeſt; after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and laſt of all the *molares* or grinders, becauſe they are thickeſt and blunteſt. about the ſeventh year of age they are thruſt out by new *teeth* which then begin to ſprout, and if theſe *teeth* be loſt they never grow again; but ſome have been obſerved to ſhed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two laſt of the *molares* ſpring up, and they are called *dentes ſapientiæ*. *Quincy.*

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poiſons if it bite. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Deſert deſerves with characters of braſs
A forted reſidence againſt the *teeth* of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unſightly length of one *teeth* when its oppoſite happens to be pulled out. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Taſte; palate.

These are not diſhes for thy dainty *teeth*;
What, haſt thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why ſtand'ſt thou pick ing? *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid inſtrument.

The prieſts ſervant came while the fleſh was in ſeething, with a fleſh hook of three *teeth*. *1 Sam.* ii. 13.

I made an inſtrument in faſhion of a comb, whoſe *teeth*, being in number ſixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide.

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correſpondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, becauſe the back follows the edge. *Moxon.*

In clocks, though the ſcrews and *teeth* be never ſo ſmooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never ſo much weight; but apply a little oil they whirl about very ſwiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

5. TOOTH *and nail*. With one's utmoſt violence; with every means of attack or defence.

A lion and bear were at *teeth and nail* which ſhould carry off a fawn. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

6. *To the* TEETH. In open oppoſition.

It warms the very ſickneſs in my heart,
That I ſhall live and tell him *to his teeth*,
Thus diddeſt thou. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourſelves compell'd,
Ev'n *to the teeth* and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence. *Shakeſpeare.*

The way to our horſes lies back again by the houſe, and then we ſhall meet 'em full *in the teeth*. *Dryden.*

7. *To caſt in the* TEETH. To inſult by open exprobration.

A wiſe body's part it were not to put out his fire, becauſe his fond and fooliſh neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *caſt* him therewith *in the teeth*, ſaying, were it not for me thou wouldſt freeze, and not be able to heat thyſelf. *Hooker, b.* iv.

8. *In ſpite of the teeth*. Notwithſtanding threats expreſſed by ſhewing teeth; notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltineſs of my mind drove the groſſneſs of the foppery into a received belief, in *deſpight of the teeth* of all rhime and reaſon, that they were fairies. *Shakeſpeare.*

The only way is not to grumble at the lot they muſt bear *in ſpite of their teeth*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from *tooth*.]

1. To furniſh with teeth; to indent.

Then ſaws were *tooth'd*, and ſounding axes made. *Dryd.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Get a pair of tongs like a ſmith's tongs, ſtronger and *toothed* at the end *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to *tooth* in the ſtretching courſe two inches with the ſtretcher only. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſe.*

TOOTHACH. *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *ach*.] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philoſopher
That could endure the *toothach* patiently,
However at their eaſe they talk'd like gods. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that ſleeps feels not the *toothach*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I have the *toothach*.
——What, ſigh for the *toothach*!
Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakeſpeare.*

One was grown deſperate with the *toothach*. *Tempeſt.*

TOOTHDRAWER. *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth

Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers*, hath dealt,
Who uſe to ſtring their teeth upon their belt. *Cleaveland.*

When the teeth are to be diſlocated, a *toothdrawer* is conſulted. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TOOTHED. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth.

TOOTHLESS. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek ſhe draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothleſs* are her jaws. *Dryden.*

They are fed with fleſh minced ſmall, having not only a ſharp head and ſnout, but a narrow and *toothleſs* ſnout. *Ray.*

TOOTHPICK. } *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *pick*.] An inſtrument by
TOOTHPICKER. } which the teeth are cleanſed from any thing ſticking between them.

I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the fartheſt inch of Aſia. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

He and his *toothpick* at my worſhip's meſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Preſerve my woods, whereof, if this courſe hold, there will hardly be found in ſome places enough to make a *toothpick*. *Howel's England's Tears.*

Lentiſck excels; if *toothpicks* of the lentuck be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick*. *Sandys.*

Lentiſe

Lentiſc is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the beſt *toothpickers*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To'OTHSOME. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleaſing to the taſte.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothſome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

To'OTHSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toothſome.*] Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

To'OTHWORT. *n. ſ.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant.

The *toothwort* hath a fleſhy root, which is ſcaly, and cut in, as it were, with teeth; the flower conſiſts of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs; this is ſucceeded by a long pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and when ripe twiſted up like a ſcrew, and diſcharges the ſeeds with violence. *Miller.*

TOP. *n. ſ.* [*topp*, Welſh; *top*, Saxon; *top*, Dutch and Daniſh; *topper*, a creſt, Iſlandick.]

1. The higheſt part of any thing.

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats,
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakeſpeare.*

He wears upon his baby brow the round
And *top* of ſovereignty. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raiſe their proud *tops* on high,
The tow'rs as weal as men outbrave the ſky. *Crowley.*

Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'ſt. *Milton.*

That government which takes in the conſent of the greateſt number of the people, may juſtly be ſaid to have the broadeſt bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one ſingle perſon, it may be ſaid to have the narroweſt *top*, and ſo makes the firmeſt pyramid. *Temple.*

Syſiphus no ſooner carries his ſtone up to the *top* of the hill but it tumbles to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

So up the ſteepy hill with pain
The weighty ſtone is rowl'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only ſuch as have fallen down from their *tops*. *Woodward.*

2. The ſurface, the ſuperficies.

Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, eſpecially ſuch trees as ſpread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

3. The higheſt place.

He that will not ſet himſelf proudly at the *top* of all things, but will conſider the immenſity of this fabrick, may think, that in other manſions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What muſt he expect, when he ſeeks for preferment, but univerſal oppoſition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top*? *Swift.*

4. The higheſt perſon.

How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, ſhould
But judge you as you are? *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

5. The utmoſt degree.

Zeal being the *top* and perfection of ſo many religious affections, the cauſes of it muſt be moſt eminent. *Sprat.*

If you attain the *top* of your deſires in fame, all thoſe who envy you will do you harm; and of thoſe who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

6. The higheſt rank.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar ſchool, and one of the ſame age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then ſee which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke on Education.*

7. The crown of the head.

All the ſtor'd vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful *top*! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Arm'd, ſay you?
——Arm'd, my lord.
From *top* to toe? *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis a perious boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Let's take the inſtant by the forward *top*;
For we are old, and on our quickeſt decrees
Th'inauſpicious and noſeleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. The head of a plant.

The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*, as cabbage heads. *Watts's Logick.*

10. [*Top*, Daniſh.] An inverted conoid which children ſet to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I plackt geeſe, play'd truant, and whipt *top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakeſpeare.*

For as whip'd *tops*, and bandied balls,
The learned hold, are animals.
So horſes they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras, p. i.*

As young ſtripplings whip the *top* for ſport
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardleſs rout. *Dryden.*

Still humming on their drowſy courſe they keep,
And laſh'd ſo long, like *tops*, are laſh'd aſleep. *Pope.*

A *top* may be uſed with propriety in a ſimilitude by a Virgil, when the ſun may be diſhonoured by a Maevius. *Broome.*

11. *Top* is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top.

The *top* ſtones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To riſe aloft; to be eminent.

Thoſe long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run Eaſt and Weſt, ſtop the evagation of the vapours to the North and South in hot countries. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

Some of the letters diſtinguiſh themſelves from the reſt, and *top* it over their fellows; theſe are to be conſidered as letters and as cyphers. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

2. To predominate.

The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneaſineſs while it laſts. *Locke.*

3. To do his beſt.

But write thy beſt and *top*, and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To TOP. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with ſomething extrinſick on the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaſter, *topp'd* with golden ſpires. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

To him the faireſt nymphs do flock
Like moving mountains *topt* with ſnow. *Waller.*

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy, I was ſhown the little notre dame; that is handſomely deſigned, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addiſon.*

Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

2. To riſe above.

A gourd planted cloſe by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To outgo; to ſurpaſs.

He's poor in no one fault, but ſtor'd with all.
——Eſpecially, in pride.
——And *topping* all others in boaſting. *Shakeſpeare.*

So far he *topp'd* my thought,
That I in forgery of ſhapes and tricks
Come ſhort of what he did. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am, cries the envious, of the ſame nature with the reſt; why then ſhould ſuch a man *top* me? where there is equality of kind, there ſhould be no diſtinction of privilege. *Collier.*

4. To crop.

Top your roſe trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

5. To riſe to the top of.

If ought obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But wind about till thou haſt *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.*

6. To perform eminently: as, *he* tops *his part*. This word, in this ſenſe, is ſeldom uſed but on light or ludicrous occaſions.

TO'PFUL. *adj.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim.

Fill me, from the crown to the toe, *topful*
Of direct cruelty. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their diſcontent;
Now that their ſouls are *topful* of offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Till a conſiderable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at firſt. *Boyle.*

One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but ſo *topful* of himſelf, that he let it ſpill on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*

Fill the largeſt tankard-cup *topfull*. *Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *gallant.*]

1. The higheſt ſail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

A roſe grew out of another, like honeyſuckles, called top and *topgallants*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N°. 646.*

I dare appeal to the conſciences of *topgallant* ſparks. *L'Eſtr.*

TOPHE'AVY. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

A roof ſhould not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a houſe *topheavy* is the worſt. *Wotton's Arch.*

Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballaſted within the crown,
Mutt'ring betwixt their lips ſome myſtick thing. *Dryden.*

As to ſtiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and ſift them as they ceaſe to blow. *Pope.*

To'PKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an aſs in his trapplings; when 'tis but his maſter's taking away his *topknot* to make an aſs of him again. *L'Eſtrange.*

To'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *man*] The ſawer at the top.

The pit-ſaw enters the one end of the ſtuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* obſerving to guide the ſaw exactly in the line. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

TOPMOST. *n. ſ.* [An irregular ſuperlative formed from *top.*] Uppermoſt, higheſt.

A ſwarm of bees,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the *topmoſt* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æn.*
From ſteep to ſteep the troops advanc'd with pain,
In hopes at laſt the *topmoſt* cliff to gain,
But ſtill, by new aſcents the mountain grew,
And a freſh toil preſented to their view *Addiſon.*
Men pil'd on men with active leaps aſcend,
And build the breathing fabrick to the ſkies;
A ſprightly youth above the *topmoſt* row,
[illegible] ſhow *Addiſon.*

TOPPRO'UD. *adj.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the higheſt degree.

This *top-proud* fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treaſonous. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOPSAIL. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *ſail.*] The higheſt ſail.

Contarenus meeting with the Turk's galleſſes, which would not vail their *topſails*, fiercely aſſailed them. *Knolles.*
Strike, ſtrike the *topſail*; let the main-ſheet fly,
And furl your ſails. *Dryden's Fables.*

TOPARCH. *n. ſ.* [τοπος and αρχη.] The principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To'PARCHY. *n. ſ.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a ſmall diſtrict.

To'PAZ. *n. ſ* [*topaſe*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.

The golden ſtone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
The *tophus* ſent from ſcorched Meroe?
Or pearls preſented by the Indian ſea? *Sandys's Paraph.*
With light's own ſmile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomſon.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*topff*, German, *an earthen pot*; *toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad.* *Skinner* prefers the latter etymology; *toper*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to exceſs.

If you *tope* in form and treat,
'Tis the ſour ſauce to the ſweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

To'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

TOPHA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; ſtony.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheeſy ſubſtance. *Arbuthnot.*

TOPHET. *n. ſ.* [תפת Heb. *a drum.*] Hell; a ſcriptural name

The pleaſant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milton.*
Fire and darkneſs are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

TO'PICAL. *adj.* [from τοπος.]

1. Relating to ſome general head.
2. Local; confined to ſome particular place.

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an artificial argument, depending on naked aſſeveration. *Brown*
Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman, with ſome unuſual hæmorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *topical.*] With application to ſome particular part.

This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of ſuch fiery parts, that they have of themſelves conceived fire and burnt a houſe. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TOPICK. *n. ſ.* [*topique*, Fr. τοπος.]

1. A general head, ſomething to which other things are referred.

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodneſs and human weakneſs, and whatſoever other pretences ſinking ſinners catch at to ſave themſelves by, yet how trifling muſt be their plea! *South's Sermons.*
I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and intereſt of the contrary party; but thoſe are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryd.*
The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is ſo: the *topicks* for both are brought from ſcripture and reaſon. *Swift.*
All arts and ſciences have ſome general ſubjects, called *topicks*, or common places, becauſe middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propoſitions. *Watts's Logick*

2. Things as are externally applied to any particular part
In the cure of ſtrumæ, the *topicks* ought to be diſcuſſient *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TO'PLESS. *adj.* [from *top.*] Having no top.

He ſent abroad his
Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them horſe
Shrill tumult to a *topleſs* height. *Chapman's Iliad*

TOPOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [τοπος and γραφω.] One who writes deſcriptions of particular places

TOPOGRAPHY. *n. ſ* [*topographie*, Fr. τοπος and γραφω.] Deſcription of particular places.

That philoſophy gives the exacteſt *topography* of the extramundane ſpaces. *Granville's Sep.*
The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the verſion. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *adj.* [from *top.*] Fine, noble, gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the anceſtor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *adj.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant; ſhewy. Antiquated word

Theſe *toppinglie* gheſts be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as beares among men. *Tuſſer*

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;
Though caſtles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shakeſpeare.*
The wiſeſt aunt telling the ſaddeſt tale,
Sometime for three-foot ſtool miſtaketh me;
Then ſlip I from her quite, down *topples* ſhe. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOPSYTU'RVY. *adv.* [This *Skinner* fancies to *top* in *turf.*] With the bottom upward.

All ſuddenly was turned *topſyturvy*, the noble lord eſtſoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counſels plotted. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
If we without his help can make a head
To puſh againſt the kingdom; with his help
We ſhall o'erturn it *topſyturvy* down. *Shakeſp. Henry IV*
God told man what was good, but the devil ſurnamed it evil, and thereby turned the world *topſy-turvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South's Sermons*
Man is but a *topſyturvy* creature; his head where his heels ſhould be, groveling on the earth. *Swift.*

TOR. *n. ſ* [τορ, Saxon]

1. A tower; a turret.
2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the final ſyllable of ſome local names.

TORCH. *n. ſ.* [*torche*, French; *torcia*, Italian; *interſtitium*, low Latin.] A wax light generally ſuppoſed to be bigger than a candle

Baſilius knew, by the waſting of the *torches*, that the night alſo was far waſted. *Sidney.*
Here lies the duſky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner ſort. *Shakeſpeare.*
They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke
Hymen. *Milton.*
Never was known a night of ſuch diſtraction,
Noiſe ſo confus'd and dreadful *torches* glaring
Like meteors, by each other in the ſtreets. *Dryden.*
I'm weary of my part,
My *torch* is out; and the world ſtands before me
Like a black deſart at th' approach of night. *Dryden.*

TO'RCHBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *bear*] One whoſe office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chaſtiſe their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers* *Stanley, b. t.*

TO'RCHLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *light*] Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun.

When the emperor Charles had claſped Germany almoſt in his fiſt, he was forced to go from Iſburg, and, as if in a maſk, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*
If thou like a child doſt fear before,
Being in the dark, where thou doſt nothing ſee,
Now I have brought thee *torchlight* fear no more. *Davies.*

TO'RCHER *n. ſ.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light.

Ere the horſes of the ſun ſhall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shakeſpeare.*

TORE. preterite, and ſometimes participle paſſive of *tear.*

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feather all to pieces *tore*. *Spenſer.*

TOAR. *v. a.* [Of this word I cannot gueſs the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground, the more *tore* the leſs hay will do. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To TORME'NT. *n. ſ* [*tourmenter*, Fr.]

1. To put to pain, to harraſs with anguiſh; to excruciate.

No ſleep cloſe up that deadly eye of thine,
Unleſs it be while ſome *tormenting* dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakeſpeare.*
I am glad to be conſtrain'd to utter what
Torments me to conceal. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Art

Art thou come to *torment* us before the time? *Mat* viii.

2. To teaze, to vex with importunity

3. To put into great agitation. [*tormente*, Fr a great storm.]

They soaring on main wing
Tormented all the air *Milton.*

TORMENT. *n. f.* [*tourment*, French.]

1. Any thing that gives pain.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them. *Mat.*

2. Pain, misery, ang

3. Pena, anguish, torture.

No prisoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry;
But fearless by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys's Paraph.*

Not sharp revenge, not hell itself can find
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and shuts the charge renews. *Dryd.*

TORME'NTOR *n. f.* [from *torment*.]

1. One who torments, one who gives pain.

He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those *tormentors*. *Sidney, b.* i.

Let his *tormenter* conscience find him out. *Milton.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the sinner becomes his own *tormenter*. *South's Sermons.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No prisoners there, enforc'd by torments, cry,
But fearless by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys on Job.*

Hadst thou full pow'r to kill,
Or measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet, what could'st thou, *tormenter*, hope to gain,
Thy lots continues unrepaid by pain. *Dryden's Juv.*

The ancient martyrs passed through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*. *Addison.*

TO'RMENTIL. *n. f.* [*tormentille*, Fr *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.

The root has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bugloss, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil*. *Wiseman.*

TORN, part. pass. of *tear*.

Ye shall not eat any flesh that is *torn* of beasts. *Exod.* xxii.

TORNA'DO. *n. f.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane, a whirlwind.

Noble coruscations strike the eye,
And bold *tornado's* bustle in the sky *Garth.*

TORPE'DO. n. f. [Lat.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

TO'RPENT. *adj.* [*torpens*, Latin.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active, incapable of motion.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory through so much famous an employment. *Evelyn.*

TO'RPID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numbed, motionless, sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid* and without motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

The sun awakes the *torpid* sap. *Thomson's Spring.*

TO'RPIDNESS *n. f.* [from *torpid*.] The state of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and *torpidness*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO'RPITUDE. *n. f.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state. *Derham.*

TURPOR n. f. [Latin.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move, dulness of sensation.

Motion discusses the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 763.

TORREFA'CTION, *n. f.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Latin.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrified sulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make sulphur itself black. *Boyle on Colours.*

If it have not a sufficient infusion it looketh pale; if it be turned too long it suffereth *torrefaction*. *Brown.*

To TO'RREFY. *v. a.* [*torrefier*, Fr *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies *torrified* consist the principles of inflammability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Africans are more peculiarly scorched and *torrified* from the sun by addition of dryness from the soil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the fuliginous steam of adust, or *torrified* sulphur. *Boyle on Colours.*

Torrified sulphur makes bodies black, I desire to know why torrefaction makes sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*

Another distemper is composed of two hemina of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Ægyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

TO'RRENT. *n. f.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]

1. A sudden stream raised by summer showers.

The near in blood,
Forsake me like the *torrent* of a flood. *Sandys on Job.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace,
No *torrents* swell the low Mahayne,
The world will say he durst not pass. *Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid stream, tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucasus are certain steep falling *torrents*, which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to set many fleeces of wool in these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Raleigh.*

The memory of those who, out of duty and conscience, opposed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, should not lose the recompence due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*

When shrivel'd herbs on withering stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry stores, huge *torrents* flow,
Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field *Dryden's Georg.*

Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age. *Pope.*

TO'RRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.

Fierce Phlegeton,
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

TO'RRID. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr *torridus*, Lat.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey on Consump.*

2. Burning, violently hot.

Thus with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus first
Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;
The fev'rish air fanned by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

Those who amidst the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily show'rs rejoice the thirsty earth,
And bless the flow'ry buds succeeding birth. *Prior.*

TO'RSEL. *n. f.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torses* for mantle trees to lie on, or mitols over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

TO'RSION *n. f.* [*torsio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT. *n. f.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Latin.] Mischief; injury, calamity. Obsolete.

Then gan triumphant trumpets sound on high,
That sent to heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Against him that had been long oppress with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Fa. Qu. b.* i.

He dreadless bad them come to court,
For no wild beasts should do them any *tort*. *Spenser.*

Your disobedience and ill managing
Of actions, mov'd for want of due support,
Refer I justly to a further spring,
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*. *Fairfax, b.* i.

TO'RTILE. *n. f.* [*tortilis*, Lat. Twisted; wreathed.

TO'RTION. *n. f.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Torment, pain. Not in use.

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

TO'RTIOUS. *adj.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spens.*

TO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twisted, wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakespeare.*

TO'RTOISE.

1. An animal covered with a hard shell. there are tortoises both of land and water.

In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,
An alligator stuft. *Shakespeare.*

A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the recovering of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head, sometimes one side, sometimes other, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to recover its feet. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A form in which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and bracing their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.

These

Their targets in a *tortoiſe* caſt, the foes
Secure advancing, to the turrets roſe *Dryden's Æn.*

TORTUOSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tortuous*] Wreath; flexure.

Theſe the midwife contriveth into a knot cloſe unto the body of the infant, from whence enſueth that *tortuoſity*, or complicated nodoſity, called the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TO'RTUOUS. *adj.* [*tortueux*, Fr. from *tortuoſus*, *tortus*, Lat.]

1. Twiſted; wreathed, winding

So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, paſs through ſo long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *B...*

2. Miſchievous. [Thus I explain it, on ſuppoſition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong, but it may mean *crooked* as we ſay, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crooked* being regularly enough oppoſite to *right*. This in ſome copies is *tortuous*, and therefore from *tort*.]

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fa. Qu.*

TO'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*, Lat.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted.

Hecate
Then led me trembling through thoſe dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods. *Dryden.*

2. Pain; anguiſh; pang

Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In reſtleſs extaſy. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ghaſtly ſpaſm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*

To TO'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puniſh with tortures.

Hipparchus my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleaſure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakeſpeare*

The ſtrong exorable and the *torturing* hour. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Still muſt I cheriſh the dear, ſad remembrance
At once to *torture*, and to pleaſe my ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. To keep on the ſtretch.

The bow *tortureth* the ſtring continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual repudation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

TO'RTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures, tormenter.

I play the *torturer* by ſmall and ſmall,
To lengthen out the worſt that muſt be ſpoken. *Shakeſp.*

When king Edward the ſecond was amongſt his *torturers*, the more to diſgrace his face, they ſhaved him, and waſhed him with cold water; the king ſaid, well, yet I would have warm water, and ſo ſhed abundance of tears. *Bacon's Apoph.*

Turning our tortures into horrid arms
Againſt the *torturer*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.*

TO'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourneſs, ſeverity of countenance.

TO'RVOUS. *adj.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aſpect, ſtern; ſevere of countenance.

That *tervous* ſour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleaſing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*

TO'RY. *n. ſ.* [A cant term, derived, I ſuppoſe, from an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage.] One who adheres to the antient conſtitution of the ſtate, and the apoſtolical hierarchy of the church of England, oppoſed to a whig.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, becauſe it more advances his intereſt. *Addiſon.*

To confound his hated coin, all parties and religions join whigs, *tories*, *Swift.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [Of the ſame original with *tenze*.] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* [*taſſen*, Dutch; *taſſer*, French, to accumulate; *Minſheu*. Θώρακα, to dance; *Meric Caſaubon*. *Toſen*, German, to make a noiſe; *Skinner*. perhaps from *to us*, a word uſed by thoſe who would have any thing thrown to them.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this ſhe ſeem'd to play, and as in ſport,
Toſs'd to her love in preſence of the court. *Dryden.*

A ſhepherd diverted himſelf with *toſſing* up eggs and catching them again. *Addiſon*

2. To throw with violence.

Back do I *toſs* theſe treaſons to thy head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vulcano's diſcharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter but huge ſtones, *toſſing* them up to a very great height in the air. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p. iv.*

3. To lift with a ſudden and violent motion.

Behold how they *toſs* their torches on high,
How they point to the Perſian abodes. *Dryden.*

I call'd to ſtop him, but in vain!
He *toſt* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not ſtay. *Addiſon's Cato.*

So talk too idle buzzing things;
Toſs up their heads, and ſtretch their wings. *Prior.*

4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.

The getting of treaſures by a lying tongue is a vanity *toſſed* to and fro. *Prov. xxi. 6.*

Things will have their firſt or ſecond agitation; if they be not *toſſed* upon the arguments of counſel, they will be *toſſed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconſtancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *toſt*,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

I have made ſeveral voyages upon the ſea, often been *toſſed* in ſtorms. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 489.

5. To make reſtleſs, to diſquiet.

She did love the knight of the red croſs,
For whoſe dear ſake ſo many troubles her did *toſs*. *F. Qu.*

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *toſt* and turbulent. *Milton.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.

That ſcholar ſhould come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue than moſt do, that ſpend four years in *toſſing* all the rules of grammar in common ſchools. *Aſcham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion

Dire was the *toſſing*! deep the groans! deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *toſſing* and tumbling from one ſide to another, and totally deprived of her reſt. *Harvey.*

To *toſs* and fling, and to be reſtleſs, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotſon.*

And thou, my ſire, not deſtin'd by thy birth,
To turn to duſt and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toſs* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. To be toſſed.

Your mind is *toſſing* on the ſea,
There where your argoſies
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. *To Toss up.* To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall

I'd try if any pleaſure could be found,
In *toſſing up* for twenty thouſand pound. *Brampſton.*

TOSS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of toſſing

The diſcus that is to be ſeen in the hand of the celebrated Caſtor at Don Lewis's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a ſling faſtened to it, to add force to the *toſs*. *Add.*

2. An affected manner of raiſing the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toſs*, and one the new French wallow:
His ſword-knot this, his cravat that deſign'd. *Dryden.*

There is hardly a polite ſentence in the following dialogues which doth not require ſome ſtumble *toſs* of the head. *Swift.*

TO'SSEL. *n. ſ.* See TASSEL.

Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *toſſel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

TO'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *toſs*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

TO'SSPOT. *n. ſ.* [*toſs* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. preterite and part. paſſ. of *toſs*.

In a troubled ſea of paſſion *toſt* *Milton.*

TO'TAL. *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole, complete, full.

They ſet and riſe;
Leſt *total* darkneſs ſhould by night regain
Her old poſſeſſion, and extinguiſh life. *Milton*

If all the pains that, for thy Britain's ſake,
My paſt has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen, permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior*

2. Whole, not divided.

Either to undergo
Myſelf the *total* crime; or to accuſe
My other-ſelf, the partner of my life. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

TOTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete ſum; whole quantity.

TO'TALLY. *adv.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.

The ſound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reaſon; which, if it be *totally* or moſtly defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon's holy War.*

Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected. but faith and hope ſhall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into ſight, the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TO'THER, contracted for *the other*

To TOTTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, to ſtagger, Dutch.] To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall

What news, in this our *tott'ring* ſtate?
—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord,
And I believe will never ſtand upright. *Shakeſpeare.*
As a bowing wall ſhall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. *Pſal.*

The foes already have poſſeſs'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

TO'TTERY.

To'TTERY } *adj.* [from *totter.*] Shaking, unsteady; dizzy.
To'TTY }
Neither of those words is slow
Siker thy head very *totty* is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amisse. *Spenser's Pope.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*Toucher*, Fr. *tasten*, Dutch.]

1. To reach with anything, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.
He first was at legerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Spenser.*
Ye shall not eat nor *touch* it lest ye die. *Gen.* iii. 3.
He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire. *Judg.* xvi. 9.

2. To come to, to attain.
He that is begotten of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one *toucheth* him not. 1 *John* v. 18.
On herds devoted to the god of day,
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbeliev'd to *touch* that natal shore. *Pope's O*

3. To try as gold with a stone.
When I have fit
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It shall be full of poize and difficu
And fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. To affect, to relate to.
In ancient times was publickly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God, some things out of the apostles writings, and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists some things which *touched* the person of our lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker, b.* v.
The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shaksp. Hen.* VI.
What of sweet
Doth *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this *Milton.*

5. To move, to strike mentally; to melt.
I was sensibly *touched* with that kind impression. *Congreve.*
The tender fire was *touch'd* with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance. *Addison's Ovid.*

6. To delineate or mark out.
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

7. To censure, to animadvert upon.
Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touched* them for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward.*

8. To infect; to seize slightly.
Pestilential seasons are bred in the Summer; others use those *touched* are in most danger in the Winter. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

9. To bite, to wear, to have an effect on.
Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not cut
Mos

10. To play a musical instrument.
touch'd their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milton.*
One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*

11. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.
No decree of mine,
To the lightest moment of impulse
Milton.

12. To treat of perfunctorily.
Has thy last reasoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton.*

13. *To* TOUCH *up.* To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.
What he saw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them.

2. To fasten on; to take effect on.
Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*

3. *To* TOUCH *at.* To come to without stay.
The next day we *touched* at Sidon. *Acts* xxvii. 3.
Oh fail not to *touch at* Peru,
With gold there our vessel we'll store. *Cowley.*
Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely *touch at*, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*
A fishmonger lately *touched* at Hammersmith. *Spectator.*

4. *To* TOUCH *on.* To mention slightly.
The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only *touched on.* *Locke.*
It is an use no body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touched upon* it they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

5. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.* To go for a very short time.
He *touched upon* the Moluccos. *Abbot's Def. of the World.*
Which monsters, left the Trojan's pious host
Should bear, or *touch upon* th' inchanted coast,
Propitious Neptune fleer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*
I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison on Italy.*

6. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.* To mention slightly.
have not been *touched upon* by others. *Addison's Spectator.*

TOUCH. *n. s.* [from the noun.]

1. Reach of anything so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.
The sense of feeling.
O dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,
I had eyes again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
[illegible] part of wine, or chemical oils, which are so not in [illegible] are to the first *touch* cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry;
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern
By *touch*, sweet pleasure, and sharp pain we try
The spiders *touch* how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*
The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*

3. The act of touching.
The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of shrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney, b.* ii.
The time was once when thou unurg'd would'st vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand
Unless I touch'd,
With one virtuous *touch*
Th' archchemick sun produces precious things

4. Examination as by a stone.
To-morrow, good sir Michael, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.
Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,
To try if thou be current gold indeed *Shakespeare.*
Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*

5. Test, that by which any thing is examined.
The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

6. Proof, tried qualities.
Come my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch!* when I am forth,
Bid me farewel, and smile. *Shakespeare.*

7. [*Touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.
Art to all strokes
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than *Shakespeare.*
It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*
Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

8. Feature; lineament.
Thus Rosalind of many parts
By heav'nly synod was devis'd,
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd. *Shakesp. As you like*
A son was copy'd from his voice so much,
The very same in every little *touch*. *Dryden.*

9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.
Here let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears, soft stilness and the night
Become the *to* *Shakespeare.*
[illegible]
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak t' us *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

11. Something of passion or affection.
He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*
He loves us not.
He wants the natural *touch*. *Shakespeare.*

12. Particular relation; sensible relation.
Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Essays.*

13. [*Touche*, Fr.] A stroke.
Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery *Addison on ancient Medals.*
Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*
Though its error may be such,
As Knags and Burgess cannot hit
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To shew by one satyrick *touch*,
No nation wanted it so much. S...

14. Animadversion; censure.
I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *King Charles.*
Soon mov'd with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe. *Milton.*

15. Exact performance of agreement.
Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and dispatch him, yer ever ye sleepe. *Tusser.*
Goth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,
But art not able to keep *touch*. *Hudibras, p. i.*
I keep *touch* both with my promise to Philopous, and with my own usual frugality in these kind of cessations. *Mere.*
He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should keep *touch* with him. *L'Estrange.*

16. A small quantity intermingled.
Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof *Shakespeare.*
This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronunciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

17. A hint, slight notice given.
The king your master knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

18. A cant word for a slight essay.
Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

To'UCHABLE. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Tangible; that may be touched.

To'UCH HOLE. *n. s.* [*touch* and *hole*.] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.
In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the *touch-hole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To'UCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *touching*.] Peevishness, irascibility.
My friends resented it as a motion not guided ... such discretion as the *touchiness* of those times required *K. Charles.*

To'UCHING. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch*.] With respect, regard, or relation to.
Touching things which belong to discipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apostles times it did. *Hooker, b. ...*
Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in which they were created, as *touching* their substance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof. *Hayward.*
Socrates chose rather to die than renounce or conceal his judgment *touching* the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

To'UCHING. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Pathetick, affecting, moving.

To'UCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *touch*.] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.
This last fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

TOUCHMENOT. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

To'UCHSTONE. *n. s.* [*touch* and *stone*; *pierre de touche*, Fr.]
1. Stone by which metals are examined.
Chaon would say, that gold was tried with the *touchstone*, and men with gold. *Bacon's Apophth.*
If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the *touchstone* faulty, and the standard uncertain. *Collier.*
2. Any test or criterion.
Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a *touchstone* to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*
The work, the *touchstone* of the nature, is;
And by their operations things are known *Dryden.*
Money serves for the *touchstone* of common honesty *L'Estr.*
Time is the surest judge of truth. I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchstone* will not discover. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

To'UCHWOOD. *n. s.* [*touch* and *wood*.] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.
A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood*. *Howel's Vo... l. ...*
To make white powder, the powder of rotten willow is best; spunk, or *touchwood* prepared might make it full ...

To'UCHY. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Peevish; ..., apt to take fire. A low word.
You are upon a *touchy* point, and therefore treat so nice a subject with proportionable caution. *Collier on Pride.*
You are so *touchy*, and take things so hotly, I am sure there must be some mistake in this. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

TOUGH. *adj.* [toh, Saxon.]
1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle.
Of bodies some are fragile, and some are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. Stiff; not easily flexible.
The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden.*
Fate with nature's law would strive,
To shew plain dealing once an age may thrive;
And when so *tough* a frame she could not bend,
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*
3. Not easily injured or broken.
O sides you are too *tough*!
Will you yet hold? *Shakespeare.*
A body made of brass the crone demands
For her lov'd nursling, strung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*
4. Viscous; clammy; ropy.

To TO'UGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To grow tough.
Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and *toughen*, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer's Husb.*

TO'UGHNESS. *n. s.* [from *tough*.]
1. Not brittleness; flexibility.
To make an induration with *toughness*, and less fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days, but they must be such into which the water will not enter. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughness* of the steel. *Dryden.*
2. Viscosity, tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.
In the first stage the viscosity or *toughness* of the fluids should be taken off by diluents. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
3. Firmness against injury.
I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

TOUPET. n. s. [Fr.] A curl, an artificial lock of hair.
Remember second-hand *toupees* and repaired ruffles. *... ft.*

TOUR. *n. s.* [*tour*, French.]
1. Ramble, roving journey.
I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addison.*
Were it permitted, he'd make the *tour* of the whole system of the sun. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French than English.
First Ptolemy his scheme coelestial wrought,
And of machines a wild provision brought,
Orbs centrick and eccentrick he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, fond spheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*
3. In *Milton* it is probably tow'r, soar; elevation.
The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

TOURNAMENT, TOURNEY. *n. s.* [*tournamentum*, low Lat.]
1. Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter.
They might under the pretence
Of tilts and *tournaments*,
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*
For justs, *tourneys*, and barriers, the glories of them are the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*
Whence came all those justs, tiltings, and *tournaments*, so much in use in these parts. *Temple's Misc.*
He liv'd with all the pomp he cou'd devise,
At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*
The spousals of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and *tourneys* at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*
2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.
With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join'd!
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd
With carcasses, and arms, th' unfaugum'd field. *Milton.*

To TOURNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.
An elfin born of noble state,
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate. *F. Qu. b. ii.*

TOURNIQUET. n. s. [French.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.
If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the *tourniquet*, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

To TOUSE. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *tease*, *tease*, *tose*.] To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag. ... *touser* or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff.
As a bear whom angry curs have *touz'd*,
Having off shak'd them and escap'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*
Take him hence; to th' rack with him: we'll *touze* you
Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose. *Shakespeare.*
To *touze* such things as flutter
To honest Bounce as bread and butter. *Swift.*

TOW. *n. s.* [top, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it easier to be held. *Sharp.*

To Tow. *v. a.* [teon, teohan, Saxon, to lead, *toghen*, old Dutch] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water

Thou knew'ſt too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' ſtring,
And thou ſhouldſt *tow* me after. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The ſeamen *towed*, and I ſhoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

TOWARD. [ſ. ſ., Saxon]

1. In a direction to
He ſet his face *toward* the wilderneſs. *Num.* xxiv 1.

The currents drive,
Tow'rds the retreating ſea, their furious tide *Milton.*

2. Near to, as, the danger now comes *towards* him.

3. With reſpect to; touching, regarding.
We brought them to as great peace between themſelves, as love *towards* us for having made the peace. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Repent you not,
As that the ſin hath brought you to this ſhame,
Which ſorrow's always *tow'rds* ourſelves, not heav'n? *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

His heart relented *towards* her. *Milton.*

By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South's Sermons.*

4. With tendency to.
This was the firſt alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for ſo many years the moſt uninterrupted proſperity. *Clarendon, b.*

5. Nearly, little leſs than.
I am *towards* nine years older ſince I left you. *Swift.*

TOWARD. *adv.* [It is doubtful whether this uſe the word
1 [illegible] Near, at hand; in a ſtate of preparation.

What might be *toward* that this ſweaty haſte
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day *Shakeſp.*

TOWARD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward

TO'WARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *towardly*] Docility, compliance; readineſs to do or to learn.
The beauty and *towardlineſs* of theſe children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

TOWARDLY. *adj.* [from *toward.*] Ready to do or learn, docile, compliant with duty.
Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as aſſiſtants or attendants. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

TO'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toward*] Docility.
Parents will not throw away the *towardneſs* of a child, and the expence of education upon a profeſſion, the about of which is encreaſed, and the rewards are vaniſhed. *South.*

TO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*touaille*, French, *touaglio*, Italian.] A cloath on which the hands are wipe
His arm muſt be kept up with a napkin or *towel. Wiſeman.*
Th' attendants water for their hands ſupply,
And having waſh'd, with ſilken *towels* dry. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO'WER. *n. ſ.* [ton, Saxon, *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Italian; *turris*, Latin.]
1. A high building, a building raiſed above the main edifice.
Let us build us a city and a *tower*, whoſe top may reach unto heaven. *Gen.* xi. 4.
2. A fortreſs; a citadel.
3. A high head-dreſs
Vain trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and perriwigs. *Hudibras, p.* i.
4. High flight; elevation.

To TO'WER. *v. n.* To ſoar; to fly or riſe high
On th' other ſide an high rock *tow'red* ſtill. *Spenſer.*

No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* ſo well. *Shakeſp.*
Circular baſe of riſing folds that *tower'd*
Fold above fold a ſurging maze. *Milton.*
Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breaſt. *Dryden.*
The crooked plough, the ſhare, the *tow'ring* height
Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*
All thoſe ſublime thoughts which *tower* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itſelf, take their riſe, not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*

TO'WER MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant.
The flower of the *tower-muſtard* conſiſts of four leaves, expanding in form of a croſs, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a long, ſmooth pod, growing for the moſt part upright, and opening into two parts, in each of which are many ſmooth ſeeds. *Miller.*

TO'WERED. *adj.* [from *tower*] Adorned or defended by towers.
Might ſhe the wife Latona be,
Or the *tow'red* Cybele *Milton's Arcades.*

TO'WERY *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers.
Here naked rocks, and empty waſtes were ſeen,
There *tow'ry* cities and the foreſts green. *Pope.*
Riſe, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem riſe!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope's Meſſiah.*

With his *tow'ry* grandeur ſwell their ſtate. *Thomſon.*

TOWN. *n. ſ.* [tun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch, from timan, Saxon, *ſhut.*]
1. Any walled collection of houſes.
She let them down by a cord, for her houſe was upon the *town* wall. *Joſ.* ii. 15
2. Any collection of houſes larger than a village.
Speak the ſpeech trippingly on the tongue, but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the *town* crier had ſpoke the lines. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Into whatſoever city or *town* ye enter, enquire who is worthy, and there abide! *Mat* x. 11.
Before him *towns* and rural works between. *Addiſon.*
My friend this inſult ſees,
And flies from *towns* to woods. *Broome.*
3. In England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or ſee of a biſhop.
4. [illegible]
A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to whole ſome country air. *Pope.*
5. The people who live in the capital.
He all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town.* *Pope.*
6. It is uſed by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we ſay, *a new family is come to* town.
There is ſome new dreſs or new diverſion juſt come to *town.* *Law.*

TO'WNCLERK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place
The *townclerk* appeaſed the people *Acts* xix. 35.

TOWNHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *houſe.*] The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted
A *townhouſe* built at one end will front the church that ſtands at the other. *Addiſon on Italy.*

TO'WNSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *ſhip.*] The corporation of a town,
I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *townſhip. Shakeſp.*
They had built houſes, planted gardens, erected *townſhips*, and made proviſion for their poſterity. *Raleigh.*

TO'WNSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *man.*]
1. An inhabitant of a place.
Here come the *townſmen* on proceſſion,
Before your highneſs to preſent the man. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the time of king Henry the ſixth, in a fight between the earls of Ormond and Deſmond, almoſt all the *town men* of Kilkenny were ſlain. *Davies on Ireland*
They marched to Newcaſtle, which being defended only by the *townſmen*, was given up to them. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
I left him at the gate firm to your intereſt,
T' admit the *townſmen* at their firſt appearance. *Dryden.*
2. One of the ſame town.

TO'WNTALK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *talk*] Common prattle of a place
If you tell the ſecret, in twelve hours it ſhall be *towntalk.*

TO'XICAL. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poiſonous, containing poiſon.

TOY. *n. ſ.* [*toyen*, *taeghen*, to deck with many ornaments, To [illegible]
1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.
Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough *Sidn*
They exchange for knives, glaſſes and ſuch *toys*, great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*

Becauſe of old
Thou thyſelf doated'ſt on womankind, admiring
Their ſhape, their colour, and attractive grace
None are, thou think'ſt, but taken with ſuch *toys. Milton.*
O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men ſhould leave thee for that *toy* a woman *Dryden.*
2. A plaything, a bauble
To dally thus with death is no fit *toy*,
Go find ſome other play-fellows, mine own ſweet boy.
Fairy Queen, b. i.
What a profuſion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys*. *Addiſon*
In Dove's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more ſurely wound. *Pope.*
3. Matter of no importance.
'Tis a cockle or a walnut ſhell,
A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Folly, trifling practice, filly opinion.
The things which ſo long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not preſume to condemn as fables and *toys*, becauſe we ſometime know not the cauſe and reaſon of them. *Hooker, b.* v.
5. Play, ſport, amorous dalliance.
Ye ſons of Venus, play your ſports at will,
For greedy pleaſure, careleſs of your *toys*,
Thinks more upon her paradiſe of joys. *Spenſer's Epithal.*
So ſaid he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton*

6. Odd ſtory, ſilly tale.

I never may believe
These antick fables, nor theſe fairy *toys*. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy.

Shall that which hath always received this conſtruction, be now diſguiſed with a *toy* of novelty. *Hooker, b. v.*

The very place puts *toys* of deſperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks ſo many fathoms to the ſea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorouſly, to play.

TO'YISH. *adj.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.

TO'YISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toyiſh.*] Nugacity; wantonneſs.

Your ſociety will diſcredit that *toyiſhneſs* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

TO'YSHOP. *n. ſ.* [*toy* and *ſhop.*] A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold.

Fans, ſticks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay ſo thick together, that the heart was nothing elſe but a *toyſhop*. *Add.*

With varying antics from every part,
They ſhift the moving *toyſhop* of their heart. *Pope.*

To TOZE *v. a.* [See TOWSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence.

Think it thou, for that I inſinuate, or *toze* from thee thy buſineſs, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRACE. *n. ſ.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing paſſing, footſteps.

[illegible]
Streaking the ground with ſinuous *trace*. *Milton.*

2. Remain, appearance of what has been.

The people of theſe countries are reported to have lived like the beaſts among them, without any *traces* of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple.*

There are not the leaſt *traces* of it to be met, the greateſt part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and ſet up to the conqueror. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ſhady empire ſhall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chace. *Pope.*

3. [From *treſſer*, French; *to affix*, traces.] Harneſs for beaſts of draught.

Her waggon ſpokes made of long ſpinner's legs;
The cover, of the wings of graſhoppers;
The *traces*, of the ſmalleſt ſpider's web. *Shakeſpeare.*

The labour'd ox
In his looſe *traces* from the furrow came. *Milton.*

The lab'ring oxen, ſpent with toil and heat,
In their looſe *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace*. *Pope's Odyſ.*

To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *traccia re*, Italian.]

1. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks.

I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of higheſt agents. *Milton.*

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe in profane hiſtory, and every one of theſe people have a tale to tell concerning the reſtauration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critick, or flouriſh upon them. *Temple.*

To this haſte of the mind is not due *tracing* of the arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*

2. To follow with exactneſs.

That ſer'ne path thou nobly doſt decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

3. To mark out.

He allows the ſoul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*

His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*

4. To walk over.

Men as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Fa. Qu.*

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *trace.*] One that traces.

Ambaſſadors ſhould not be held the *tracers* of a plot of ſuch malice. *Howel.*

TRACK *n. ſ.* [*trac*, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwiſe.

Following the *track* of Satan, *Milton.*
[illegible]
The boſtive ſpear yet ſticking in his wound,
With *tracks* of blood intomb'd the duſty ground. *Dryden.*

Conſider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footſteps of wiſdom in its conſtitution. *Bentley.*

2. A road, a beaten path.

With *track* oblique ſidelong he works his way. *Milton.*
Behind Torquatus the ſame *track* perſue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden's Æn.*

To TRACK. *v. a* [from the noun.] To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way.

As ſhepherd's cur that in dark evening's ſhade
Hath *tracked* forth ſome ſavage beaſt's treade. *Fa. Queen.*

He was not only a profeſſed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiary in all the others; you *track* him everywhere in their ſnow. *Dryden.*

TRACKLESS. *adj.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footſteps.

Loſt in *trackleſs* heads of ſhining day,
Unable to diſcern the way,
Which Naſſau's virtue only cou'd explore. *Prior.*

TRACT. *n. ſ. tractus*, Lat.]

1. Any kind of extended continuance.

2. A region, a quantity of land.

Only there are ſome *tracts* which, by being barred from air and freſh wind.

Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*

Monte Circeo, by Homer called inſula Æa, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth.

3. Continuity, any time protracted, or drawn out to length.

The myrtle flouriſheth whilſt, and wonderful it is that for ſo long a *tract* of time ſhe ſhould ſtill continue freſh. *Spenſer.*

Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit,
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd aſcend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*

As in *tract* of ſpeech a dubious word is eaſily known by the coherence with the reſt, and a dubious letter by the word; ſo may a deaf perſon, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute ſagacity by ſome more evident word diſcerned by his eye, know the ſenſe. *Holder.*

4. Courſe, manner of proceſs, unleſs it means, in this place, rather, diſcourſe, explanation.

The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good diſcourſer, loſe ſome life
Which action's ſelf was tongue to. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

5. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for *track.*

The weary ſun hath made a golden ſet,
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives ſignal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. [*Tractatus*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a ſmall book.

The church clergy at that time writ the beſt collection of *tracts* againſt popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *traitable*, Fr.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obſequious; practicable, go-enough.

For moderation of thoſe affections growing from the very natural bitterneſs and gall of adverſity, the ſcripture much alleageth contrary fruit, which affliction I know hath, when it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy ſpirit concurring therewith. *Hooker, b. v.*

Noble Ajax, you are as ſtrong, as valiant, as wiſe, no leſs noble, much more gentle, and altogether more *tractable*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſ.*

Tractable obedience is a ſlave
To each incenſed will. *Shakeſp. Henry VII.*

If thou doſt find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons,
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

As thoſe who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil courſe, ſo thoſe who yield themſelves *tractable* to good motions, will find the aſſiſtance of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

If a ſtrict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly ſubmit to it. *Locke on Ed.*

2. Palpable; ſuch as may be handled.

The other meaſures are of continued quantity viſible, and for the moſt part *tractable*; whereas time is always tranſient, neither to be ſeen nor felt. *Raleigh on Time.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tractable.*] The ſtate of being tractable; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.

It will be objected, that whatſoever I ſay of children's *tractableneſs*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

TRA'CTATE. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatiſe, a tract, a ſmall book.

Though philoſophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reaſons uſually introduced. *Brown.*

We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. *Hale.*

TRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing, the ſtate of being drawn.

The muſcles being fixed to an extenſible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muſcle, and is drawn towards it to bring the terms of that line near in proportion as it is [illegible]

TRA'CTILE. *n. ſ.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

The conſiſtences of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough, flexible, inflexible, *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 839.

TRACTI'LITY. *adj.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile.

Silver,

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*

TRADE. *n. f.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whosoever commands the sea, commands the *trade*, whosoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Ral.*

Trade increases in one place and decays in another *Temple*

2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a certain *trade* of life, the which *trade* he shall be bound to follow. *Spenser on Ireland.*

How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful *trade*. *Shakesp.*
I'll mountebank their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Fear and piety,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*
The rude Eq[illegible]
Hunting their sport, and pound'ring was their *trade*. *Dryd.*
Fight under him; there's plunder to be had,
A captain is a very gainful *trade*. *Dryden's Juv.*
The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*

The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a *trade*, a sort of merchandise of wood. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Instruments of any occupation

The shepherd bears
His house and household gods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty car *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. Any employment not manual, habitual exercise.

Call some of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick, to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded these servants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by *trading*. *Luke* xix. 15

Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another resorted with their goods, and *traded*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his estate in Thrace. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Having a trading wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*

To TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezek* xxvii. 13.

TRADE-WIND *n. f.* [*trade* and *wind.*] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of creating the *trade-wind* by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbuthnot.*

Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*

TRA'DED. *adj.* [from *trade.*] Versed, practised

Trust not those cunning waters of his eye,
For villany is not without such a rheum,
And he long *traded* in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*
Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

TRA'DER. *n. f.* [from *trade.*]

1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purses. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Now the victory's won,
We return to our lasses like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*

Many *traders* will necessitate merchants to trade for less profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*

That day *traders* sum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*

2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practitioner

TRA'DESFOLK. *n. f.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN. *n. f.* [*trade* and *man.*] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a tradesman; and it seems distinguished in *Shakespeare* from a man that labours with his hands

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradesman*'s matters. *Shakespeare*

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pest'ring streets, than see
Our *tradesmen* singing in their shops, and going
About their functions. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Order a trade thither and thence so as some few merchants and *tradesmen*, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*

Tradesmen might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings. *Graunt.*

M. Jordain would not be thought a *tradesman*, but ordered some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends now I give up my shop. *Prior*

From a plain *tradesman* with a shop, he is now grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbuth. Hist of J. Bull.*

Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradesmen*. *Swift.*

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire,
The next a *tradesman*, meek and much a liar. *Pope's Ep.*

TRA'DEFUL. *adj.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; busy in traffick.

Ye *tradeful* merchants that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain. *Spenser.*

TRADITION. *n. f* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that so we believe, because both we from our predecessors, and they from theirs, have so received. *Hooker, b.* iii.

2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With superstitions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton*
Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal, or fond *tradition* rise;
But sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the God of day. *Pope's Statius.*

TRADI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *tradition.*]

1. Delivered by tradition, descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* sense of scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotson.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy parents, the same *traditional* sloth and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*

2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. Not used, nor proper.

God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
(Blessed may he)
—You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and *traditional*. *Shakesp. Rich.* II.

TRADI'TIONALLY *adv.* [from *traditional*]

1. By transmission from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Asia. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TRADI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition.

Suppose the same *traditionary* strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*

Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* sense of texts of scripture. *Tillotson.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by such records as would preserve the *traditionary* account of him to after-ages. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

TRA'DITIVE. *adj.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trado*, Latin.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryd. H. and Pant.*

To TRADU'CE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to condemn, to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack the force of all mens devotion towards them. *Hooker, b.* v.

Thoſe particular ceremonies which they pretend to be ſo [illegible], we ſhall more thoroughly ſift, when other things alſo *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with theſe, to be touched. *Hooker*, b. iv

Whilſt calumny has ſuch potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth; as long as men are malicious and deſigning they will be *traducing*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baſeneſs not to acknowledge his benefactor, but inſtead of it to *traduce* me in lies. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To propagate; to encreaſe by deriving one from another.

None are ſo groſs as to contend for this,
That ſouls from bodies may *traduced* be,
Between whoſe natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature ſtill agree. *Daniel.*

From theſe only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the ſoul is made by God, ſome by angels, and ſome by the generant whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention in the latter ages. *Glanville's Scepſy*

TRADU'CEMENT *n. ſ.* [from *traduce*.] Cenſure; calumny.

Rome muſt know
The value of her own: 'twere a concealment
Worſe than a theft, no leſs than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

TRADU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce*.] A falſe cenſurer; a calumniator.

TRADU'CIBLE *adj.* [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived

Though oral tradition ought be a competent diſcoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet ſuch a tradition were inconſiſtent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, becauſe they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to ſo great a diſtance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION *n. ſ.* [from *traduce*.]

1. Derivation from one of the ſame kind; propagation

The patrons of *traduction* accuſe their adverſaries of affronting the attributes of God, and the aſſertors of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the leſs to find
A fool ſo warming from a ſtock ſo good,
Thy father was transfuſed into thy blood *Dryden*

2. Tradition, tranſmiſſion from one to another.

Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths conſtantial and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance.

Since America is divided on every ſide by conſiderable ſeas, [illegible]
only be by ſhipping: though this was a method uſed for the *traduction* of uſeful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions ſhould have ſo much care uſed for their tranſportation. *Hale's Origin of Man ind.*

4. Tranſition.

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon*

TRA'FFICK. *n. ſ.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.]

1. Commerce; merchandizing; large trade; exchange of commodities.

Traffick's thy god. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
[illegible] father
A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shakeſp.*

As the firſt of theſe was, for his great wiſdom, ſtiled the Engliſh Solomon, he followed the example of that wiſe king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. [illegible]

2. Commodities; object of traffick.

You'll ſee a dragged damſel
From ſtinking gaze her filthy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

To TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.]

1. To practiſe commerce, to merchandiſe; to exchange commodities.

Thee firſt plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themſelves for kings to *traffick* withal. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

How haſt thou dar'd to think ſo vilely of me,
That I would condeſcend to thy mean arts,
And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER. *n. ſ.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr. from *traffick*.] Trader, merchant.

Your Argoſies with portly ſail,
Like ſignors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtſy to them. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

In it are ſo many Jews very rich, and ſo great *traffickers*, that they have moſt of the Engliſh trade in their hands. *Addiſ.*

TRA'GACANTH. *n. ſ.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A ſort of gum to

which its name has been given, becauſe it proceeds from the inciſion of the root or trunk of a plant called *Tragacantha*.

TRAGE'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *tragedy*, *tragedus*, Lat.]

1. A writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themſelves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to oblige him to have any thing corporeal, as in theſe verſes out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy

I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*,
Speak, and look back, and pry on every ſide,
Tremble and ſtart at wagging of a ſtraw,
Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

To well long'd *tragedian's* rage
They recommend their labours of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

TRAGEDY *n. ſ.* [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragedia*, Lat.]

1. A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action.

Thouſands more, that yet ſuſpect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes, but you never ſee a poor man have a part unleſs it be as a chorus, or to fill up the ſcenes, to dance, or to be dead. *Taylor's holy living.*

[illegible] the miſer of pantaine, *tragedy*, which employs the [illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible] old [illegible] thus, whilſt the goat ſtood at his altar to be ſacrificed, was called the goat-ſong or *tragedy*. *Kennet's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

[illegible] *tragedy* advanced
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breaſt. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

[illegible] laugh at than,
That they, who brought me in my maſter's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the ſame *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *K. Ch.*

TRAGICAL. } *adj.* [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.]
TRAGICK }

1. Relating to tragedy

The root whereof and *tragical* effect
Vouchſafe, O thou the mournfull'ſt muſe of nine,
That wont'ſt the *tragick* ſtage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful tine
Reveal to me. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that ſtabb'd my Edward,
And the beholders of this *tragick* play,
The adulterate Haſtings, Rivers, Vaughan, Grey,
Untimely ſmother'd in their duſky graves. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

2. Mournful, calamitous, ſorrowful, dreadful.

A dreadful concluſion I am witneſs to,
And will to France, hoping the conſequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorſeful day,
Is crept into the boſom of the ſea
And now loud howling wolves arouſe the jades,
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night. *Shakeſp. Hen VI.*

Why look you ſtill ſo ſtern and *tragical*? *Shakeſp.*

So *tragical* and merited a fate
Shall ſwallow thoſe who God and juſtice hate.

I now muſt change thoſe notes to *tragick*.

The tale of this ſong is a pretty *tragical* ſtory; and pleaſes becauſe it is a copy of nature. *Addiſon.*

Bid them dreſs their bloody altars
With every circumſtance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragical*.]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was ſharp and eager, and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden*

2. Mournfully; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

TRA'GICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tragical*.] Mournfulneſs; calamitouſneſs.

Like bold Phaetons we deſpiſe all benefits of the father of light, unleſs we may guide his chariot, and we morallize the fable as well in the *tragicalneſs* of the event as in the inſolence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY. *n. ſ.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events

On the world's ſtage, when our applauſe grows high,
For acting here Jove's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers-on will ſay we act not well,
Unleſs the laſt the former ſcenes excel *Denham.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the Engliſh theatre with ſucceſs, but in that ſort of compoſition the tragedy and comedy are in diſtinct ſcenes. *G*

TRAGICOMICAL. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr. *tragical* and *comical*.]

1. Relating to tragi-comedy.

The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the ſeveral kinds of the drama, ſo that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. Conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

TRAGI-

TRAGICO'MICALLY *adv.* [from *tragicomical.*] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindaric pretents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampston.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To caſt through, to throw.

The diſputes of t
highly of their at s, are like the controverſy of thoſe in Plato's den, who having never ſeen but the ſhadow of an horſe *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes ſo fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of celeſtial bodies. *Grew's Coſm. b.* 1.

If the ſun's light be *trajected* through three or more croſs priſms ſucceſſively, thoſe rays which in the firſt priſm are refracted more than others, are in all the following priſms refracted more than others in the ſame proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJECT. *n. ſ.* [*traject*, Fr. *trajectus*, Latin.] A paſſage for a water carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

TRAJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*trajectio*, Lat.]

1 The act of darting through.

Later aſtronomers have obſerved the free motion of ſuch comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the celeſtial or interſtellar part of the univerſe. *Boyle.*

The *trajections* of ſuch an o[illegible]t more ſharply pierce the [illegible]rved ſoul of John, than afterwards did the nails the croſs [illegible]ched body of Peter. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* vii.

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*traîner*, Fr.]

1. To hunt by the track.
2. To draw along the ground.

thou the drum, that it ſpeak mournfully
Trail your ſteel pikes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Ha ndy he ſtaggered through the aſſing throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw a terrene long floating or waving body.

What hunts the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only grafps the globe?

4. [*Treglen*, Dutch.] To draw, to drag.

Becauſe they ſhall not *trail* me through the
Like a wild beaſt, I am content to go. *Adiſon. Aſcanius.*

Three happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy houſe about thee like a ſnail,
Or harneſs'd to a mare, at eaſe
Take journies not like a chaiſe
Or in a boat, wherever thou wilt,
Canſt make it ſerve thee for a tilt.

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother ſaw the red blood *trail*
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour ſteepe,
For very feluſs loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Qu. b.* ii.

Since the flames purſu'd the *trailing* ſmoke,
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

From o'er the roof the blaze begun to move,
And *trailing* vaniſh'd in th' Idean grove.
It ſwept a path in heaven, and ſhone a guide,
Then in a ſteaming ſtench of ſulphur dy'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal purſued, track followed by the hunter.

See but the iſſue of my jealouſy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never truſt me when I open again. *Shakeſpeare.*

How chearfully on the falſe *trail* they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you falſe Daniſh dogs. *Shakeſpeare.*

I do think, or elſe this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy ſo ſure
As I have uſ'd to do, that I have found
The very cauſe of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.

From thence the ſcorching *train* began to ſpread,
A[illegible]er head. *Dryden's Æn.*

[illegible]ght'ning ſhoots in glitt'ring *trails* along
In[illegible], 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night,
[illegible]'tis fatal. *Reeve's Royal Convert.*

3 Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work ſhe did empale
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flow'rs,
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail*. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

A ſudden ſtar it ſhot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*traîner*, Fr.]

1. To draw along.

So low cube re *train'd*
His deviliſh enginry. *Addiſon.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thouſand Engliſh to their ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

3 To draw by artifice or ſtratagem.

For that cauſe I *train'd* thee to my houſe.
Oh *train* me not, ſweet mermaid, with thy
To drown me in thy ſiſter's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyſelf, and I will dote:
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakeſpeare.*

3 To draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe.

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the ſpring of all he doth pay for all. *Shak. H* IV.

4 To educate; to bring up commonly with *up*.

I can ſpeak Engliſh,
For I was *train'd up* in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſpeare.*

A moſt rare ſpeaker,
To nature none more bound, his *training* ſuch
That he may furniſh and inſtruct great teachers. *Shakeſp.*

A place for exerciſe and *training up* of youth in the faſhion of the heathen. 2 *Mac.* iv. 9.

Call ſome of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and to fit them for work ſtraight. *Bacon.*

Sprits *train'd* up in feat and ſong. *Addiſon.*

The firſt Chriſtians were by great hardſhips *trained up* for glory. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

5. To breed, or form to any thing.

Abram armed his *trained* ſervants born in his houſe, and purſued. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

The warrior horſe here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryd.*

The young ſoldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not repreſented as dangerous than really are ſo. *Locke.*

TRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*train*, Fr.]

1 Artifice, ſtratagem of enticement.

He caſt by treaty and by *train*
Her to perſuade. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Their general did with due care provide,
To ſave his men from ambuſh and from *train*. *Fairfax.*

This moved the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Swol'n with pride into the ſnare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*
Soft'ned with pleaſure and voluptuous life. *Milton's Agon.*

Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains*: I ſhall ere long
Be well ſtock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the ſimple and good, theſe eaſily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and purſue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.

Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to eſtabliſh the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and ſuffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ſhip is ſteered with the rudder. *Hakew.*

Th' other, whoſe gay *train*
Adorns him colour'd with the floriſt hue
Of rainbows and ſtarry eyes. *Milton.*

Rivers now ſtream and draw their humid *train*. *Milton.*

The *train* ſteers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ſhip, as the kite, by a ſlight turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleaſes. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that trails behind upon the ground.

A thouſand pounds a year, for pure reſpect
That promiſes more thouſands; honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore ſkirts. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Coſtly followers are not to be uſed, leſt while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings ſhorter. *Bacon.*

4 A ſeries; a conſecution.

Did not gradual growth in knowledge carry its own light with it, in every ſtep of its progreſſion, in an eaſy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is obſervable in ourſelves, we ſhall find our ideas always paſſing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermiſſion. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain ſo far to reach the apoſtle's meaning, and along in the *train* of what he ſaid. *Locke.*

Some truths reſult from any ideas, as ſoon as the mind puts them into propoſitions, other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What would'ſt thou have me do? conſider well.
The *train* of ill's our love would draw behind it. *Addiſon.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word ſpeaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy ſentiments. *Watts.*

5. Proceſs, method; ſtate of procedure.

If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were eſtabliſhed as neceſſary to reputation, and vice not only covered with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all mens pretenſions, our duty would take root in our nature. [illegible]

6. A retinue;

6. A *train*, a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worships of their names. *Shakespeare.*

Our sire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

Thou should'st be seen
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd
By angels numberless, thy daily *train*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*

The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*

He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop might be put to those sins which are of its *train*. *Smalridge.*

7. An orderly company; a procession.

Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryden.*

8. The line of powder reaching to the mine.

Since first they fail'd in their designs,
To take in heav'n by springing mines;
And with gunpowder barrels
Of gun-powder, dispute their quarrels;
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras, p. 1.*

Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine
L'Estrange's Fables.

9. TRAIN *of artillery.* Cannons accompanying an army.

With an army abundantly supplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon, b. 1.*

TRAINBA'NDS. *n. f.* [*train* and *band*: I suppose for *trained band.*] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

He directed the *trainbands* of Westminster and Middlesex, which consisted of the most substantial householders, to attend. *Clarendon.*

Give commission
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryden.*

A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*, taking advantage of our ebb, fled [illegible] *Addison on France.*

TRAINO'IL. *n. f.* [*train* and *oil.*] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *adj.* [from *train.*] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.

Here steams ascend,
Where the huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil. *Gay.*

To TRAIPSE. *v. n.* [A low word, I believe, without any etymology.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

Two flip-shod maids *traipse* along,
In lofty madness, meditating song. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *n. f.* [*trait*, Fr.] A stroke; a touch. Scarce English.

By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; in this by their own folly. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

TRA'ITOR. *n. f.* [*traitre*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who being trusted betrays.

The law laid that grievous punishment upon *traitors*, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treasons. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be secured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he shall be released. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion and sell my country. *Swift.*

TRA'ITORLY. *adj.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious.

These *traitorly* rascals miseries are to be smil'd at, their offences being so capital. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *adj.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that *traitorous* weight? *Daniel.*

Pontanus knows not you,
While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms *B. Johns.*

The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*

More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*

TRAITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous.*] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously, treacherously.

Good duke Humphry *traitorously* is murther'd
By Suffolk. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traitorously* hast betray'd;
And unsuspected hast invisibly
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

TRA'ITRESS. *n. f.* [from *traitor.*] A woman who betrays.

I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome:
Traitress, restore my beauty and my charms,
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms. *Prior.*

Nor did my *traitress* wife these eye-lids close,
Nor decently in death my limbs compose. *Pope's Odyssey.*

By the base fury of a *traitress* wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TRALATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *translatus*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tralatitious.*] Metaphorically; not literally, not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue
by speaking, written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *linea.*] To deviate from any direction.

If you *t alineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?
Do, as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove your sire their son. *Dryden.*

TRA'MMEL. *n. f.* [*tramail*, Fr. *trama*, *traguta*, Lat.]

1. A net in which birds or fish are caught.

The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and haking. *Carew.*

2. Any kind of net.

Her golden locks she roundly did
[illegible]
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. *Sp. Qu.*

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go shuffingly at first, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch, to intercept.

If th' assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With its surcease success. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Mat. vii. 6.*

My strength shall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.*

1. To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Government of the Tongue.*

Your country's gods I scorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rowe.*

2. To tread quick and loudly.

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And *trampling* feet that shake the loud ground. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER. *n. f.* [from *trample.*] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *n. f.* [*trans*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE. *n. f* [*transe*, Fr. *transitus*, Lat. It might therefore be written *transe*.] An extasy, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Gyneca had been in such a *trance* of musing, that Zelmane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's coming.

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravisht quite as in a *trance*. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Abstract as in a *trance* methought I saw. *Milton.*

Sudden he starts,
Shook from his tender *trance*. *Thomson's Spring.*

TRA'NCED. *adj* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or extasy.

His grief grew pusant, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *tranced*. *Shakesp. K.*

TRA'NGRAM. *n. f.* [A cant word.] An odd intricated thing.

What's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks? what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *n. f.* A sharp pin.

With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a sharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

TRA'NQUIL. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet, peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewel the *tranquil* mind; farewel content! *Shakespeare.*

TRANQUI'LLITY. *n. f.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, Fr.] Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due reſt,
And trouble dying ſouls *tranquility* *Fairy Qu. b* ii.

You can ſcarce imagine any hero paſſing from one ſtage of life to another with ſo much *tranquility*, ſo eaſy a tranſition, and ſo laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

To TRANSACT. *v. a.* [*tranſactus*, Lat.]

1. To manage, to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform, to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they ſhould mention particulars which were *tranſacted* amongſt ſome few of the diſciples only, as the tranſfiguration and the agony. *Addiſon.*

TRANSA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſaction*, Fr. from *tranſact.*] Negotiation, dealing between man and man; management, affairs, things managed.

It is not the purpoſe of this diſcourſe to ſet down the particular *tranſactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

TRANSANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the ſoul from one body to another.

If the *tranſanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the ſouls of men tranſmigrating into ſpecies anſwering their former natures, ſome men cannot eſcape that very brood whoſe fire Satan entered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. a.* [*tranſcendo*, Latin.]

1. To paſs; to overpaſs.

It is a dangerous opinion to ſuch popes, as ſhall *tranſcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

O judge herſelf, ſhe muſt herſelf *tranſcend*,
As greater ſcience comprehend the leſs. *Davies.*

2. To ſurpaſs, to outgo, to exceed, to excel.

This glorious piece *tranſcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*

These are they
Deſerve their greatneſs and unenvy'd ſtand,
Since what they act *tranſcends* what they command. *Denh.*

[illegible]
As if ſhe could not, or ſhe would not find,
How much her worth *tranſcended* all her kind *Dryden.*

3. To ſurmount; to riſe above.

Make diſquiſition whether theſe unuſual lights be meteorological impreſſions not *tranſcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celeſtial bodies. *Howel.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. n.* To climb. Not in uſe.

To conclude, becauſe things do not eaſily ſink, they do not drown at all, the ſalacy is a frequent adoption in human expreſſions, which often give diſtinct accounts of proximity, and *tranſcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*

[illegible] [from *tranſcendent.*]

1. Excellence, unuſual excellence; ſupereminence.

2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is true greatneſs to have in one the frailty of a man, and the ſecurity of a God, this would have done better in poeſy, where *tranſcendences* are more allowed. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

TRANSCE'NDENT *adj.* [*tranſcendens*, Lat. *tranſcendant*, Fr.] Excellent; ſupremely excellent; paſſing others.

Thou, whoſe ſtrong hand, with ſo *tranſcendent* worth,
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Craſhaw.*

There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *tranſcendent* nature. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

If thou beeſt he——But O' how fall'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Cloath'd with *tranſcendent* brightneſs, didſt outſhine
Myriads, though bright. *Milton.*

Oh charming princeſs! Oh *tranſcendent* maid! *A. Phillips.*

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of ſo high and *tranſcendent* a nature, that it can ſuffer no competition, all his commands muſt have the firſt and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*tranſcendentalis*, low Lat.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.

2. Supereminent, paſſing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleaſure nor pain, as we do, yet he muſt have a perfect and *tranſcendental* perception of theſe, and of all other things. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i.

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſcendent.*] Excellently; ſupereminently.

The law of Chriſtianity is eminently and *tranſcendently* called the word of truth. *South's Sermons.*

To TRANSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander.

The lungs are, unleſs pervious like a ſponge, unfit to imbibe and *tranſcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*tranſcribo*, Lat. *tranſcrire*, Fr.] To write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all thoſe inventions from which others did but *tranſcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*

The moſt rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but *tranſcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriouſly in a ſhip, yet neglects to ſtop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we *tranſcribe* their faults, we ſhall be received with the ſame mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcribe.*] A copier, one who writes from a copy.

A courſe is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *tranſcribers.* *Addiſon.*

TRANSCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſcript*, Fr. *tranſcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a *tranſcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian, and the Roman of the Grecian. *Gamoth.*

The decalogue of Moſes was but a *tranſcript*, not an original. *South's Sermons.*

[illegible]
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy ſervant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may preſume to live,
And from the *tranſcript* of thy proſe receive
What my own ſhort-liv'd verſe can never give. *Prior.*

TRANSCRY'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſcription*, Fr. from *tranſcriptus*, Lat.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of *tranſcription* in our days was no monſter in theirs, plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when theſts were difficult. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

The corruptions that have crept into it by many *tranſcriptions* was the cauſe of ſo great difference. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *adv.* [from *tranſcript.*] In manner of a copy.

Not a few *tranſcriptively* ſubſcribing their names to other mens endeavours, tranſcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R. *v. n.* [*tranſcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not ſpatiate and *tranſcur.* *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcurſus*, Lat.] Ramble; paſſage through; paſſage beyond certain limits, extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the ſenſe and the affects of any one part of the body inſtantly make a *tranſurſion* throughout the whole. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

I have briefly run over *tranſurſions*, as if my pen had been poſting with them. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

His philoſophy gives them *tranſcurſions* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypotheſis. *Granville's Scep.*

I am to make often *tranſcurſions* into the neighbouring foreſts as I paſs along. *Howel.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *tranſcurſion* of comets. *Mo[illegible] Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

TRANSE. *n. ſ.* [*tranſe*, Fr. See TRANCE.] A temporary abſence of the ſoul, an ecſtaſy.

Abſtract as in a *tranſe*, methought I ſaw,
Though ſleeping, where I lay, and ſaw the ſhape
Still glorious before whom awake I ſtood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *element.*] Change of one element into another.

Rain we allow; but if they ſuppoſe any other *tranſelementation*, it neither agrees with Moſes's philoſophy, nor Saint Peter's. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

TRANSE'XION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *ſexus*, Lat.] Change from one ſex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated *tranſexion* of hares, if that be true which ſome phyſicians affirm, that tranſmutation of ſexes was only ſo in opinion, and that thoſe tranſeminated perſons were really men at firſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To TRA'NSFER. *v. a.* [*tranſferer*, Fr. *tranſfero*, Lat.]

1. To convey, or make over, from one to another.

He that *tranſfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens, ſhould find a great abſurdity and inconvenience. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Was't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you muſt my love betray?
I was well pleas'd to have *tranſferr'd* my [illegible],
And better chang'd your claim of lawleſs might. *Dryden.*

The [illegible]ne,
Who from himſelf all envy would remove,
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,
And to the Grecian chiefs *tranſferr'd* the cauſe. *Dryden.*

This was one perverſe effect of their ſitting at eaſe under their vines and fig-trees, that they forget from whence that eaſe came, and *tranſferred* all the honour of it upon themſelves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Your ſacred and religious monarchs own,
When firſt they merit, then aſcend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, leſt your juſt decree
Tranſfer the power and ſet the people free. *P*

By reading we learn not only the actions and the ſentiments of diſtant nations, but *tranſfer* to ourſelves the knowledge and improvements of the moſt learned men. *Watts.*

2. To remove to another part.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was ſtirred in ſuch a place where he could not with ſafety *tranſfer* his own perſon to ſuppreſs it. *Bacon's H. VII.*

He thirty rowling years the crown ſhall wear,
Then from Lavinium ſhall the ſeat *tranſfer*. *Dryden.*

TRANSFIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſiguration*, Fr.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the diſcrimination of ſexes is obſcure, theſe tranſformations are more common, and in ſome without commixture; as in caterpillars or ſilkworms, wherein there is a viſible and triple *tranſiguration*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The miraculous change of our bleſſed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors ſhould mention particulars which were tranſacted amongſt ſome of the diſciples, ſuch as the *tranſiguration* and the agony in the garden. *Addiſ.*

Did Raphael's pencil never chooſe to fail?
Say, are his works *tranſigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFIGURE. *v. a.* [*tranſigurer*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To tranſform, to change with reſpect to outward appearance.

Jeſus was *tranſigured* before them, and his face did ſhine as the ſun, and his raiment was white as the light. *Matth.*

I am the more zealous to *tranſigure* your love into devotion, becauſe I have obſerved your paſſion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage ſtrait attends,
The dow'r defir'd is his *tranſigur'd* friends.
The incantation backward ſhe repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what ſhe did defeats. *Garth.*

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*tranſixus*, Lat.] To pierce through.

Amongſt theſe mighty men were women mix'd,
The bold Semiramis, whoſe ſides *tranſix'd*
With ſon's own blade, her ſoul reproaches ſpoke. *Fa. Qu.*

With naked thunderbolts
Tranſix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton's P. Loſt.*

Diana's dart
In an unhappy chace *tranſix'd* her heart. *Dryden's Homer.*

Nor good Eurytion envy'd him the prize,
Though he *tranſix'd* the pigeon in the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Till fate ſhall with a ſingle dart
Tranſix the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. a.* [*tranſormer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphoſe, to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddeſs of thoſe woods had ſuch a power to *tranſform* every body. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot ſee
The pretty follies that themſelves commit,
For if they could, Cupid himſelf would bluſh
To ſee me thus *tranſformed* to a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

As is the fable of the lady fair,
Which for her luſt was turn'd into a cow;
When thirſty to a ſtream ſhe did repair,
And ſaw herſelf *tranſform'd* ſhe wiſt not how. *Davies.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphoſed.

His hair *tranſforms* to down, his fingers meet
In ſkinny films and ſhape his awry feet. *Addiſon.*

TRANSFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſorm.*] Change of ſhape; act of changing the form; ſtate of being changed with regard to form.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's *tranſormation*; ſo I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,
Reſembles that it was. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

What beaſt could'ſt thou be, that were not ſubject to a beaſt?
And what a beaſt art thou already, and ſeeſt not thy loſs in *tranſormation!* *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

The menſuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual *tranſormation*, are not worth the labour of thoſe who either of the three learned profeſſions. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Paſſage over the ſea.

Since the laſt *tranſretation* of king Richard the ſecond, the crown of England never ſent over numbers of men ſufficient to defend the ſmall territory. *Davies on Ireland.*

To TRANSFU'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſuſus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.

Between men and beaſts there is no poſſibility of ſocial communion; becauſe the well-ſpring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to *tranſuſe* from himſelf into others, and to receive from others into himſelf, eſpecially thoſe things wherein the excellency of this kind doth moſt conſiſt. *Hooker, b. i.*

Tranſus'd on thee his ample ſpirit reſts. *Milton.*

When did his muſe from Fletcher ſcenes purloin,
As thou whoſe Ethridge doſt *tranſuſe* to thine?
But ſo *tranſus'd*, as oil and waters flow,
His always floats above, thine ſinks below. *Dryden.*

Where the juices are in a morbid ſtate, if one could ſuppoſe all the unſound juices taken away and ſound juices immediately *tranſuſed*, the ſound juices would grow morbid. *Arb.*

TRANSFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſuſion*, Fr. *tranſuſus*, Lat.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loſs of the quickſilver that might fall aſide in the *tranſuſion* from the veſſel into the pipe. *Boyle.*

Poeſy is of ſo fubtile a ſpirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new ſpirit be not added in the *tranſuſion*, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum*. *Denham.*

Something muſt be loſt in all *tranſuſion*, that is, in all tranſlations, but the ſenſe will remain. *Dryden.*

What noiſe have we had about tranſplantation of diſeaſes and *tranſuſion* of blood. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*tranſgreſſer*, French; *tranſgreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To paſs over; to paſs beyond.

Long ſtood the noble youth oppreſs'd with awe,
And ſtupid at the wond'rous things he ſaw,
Surpaſſing common faith, *tranſgreſſing* nature's law. *Dryd.*

2. To violate; to break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, becauſe the world is ruled by ſo good a guide as *tranſgreſſeth* not his own law, than which nothing can be more abſolute, perfect, and juſt. *Hooker, b. i.*

This ſorrow we muſt repeat as often as we *tranſgreſs* the divine commandments. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

I would not marry her, though ſhe were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *tranſgreſſed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Achan *tranſgreſſed* in the thing accurſed. *1 Chron.*

He upbraideth us with our offending the law, and objecteth to our infamy the *tranſgreſſings* of our education. *Wiſd.*

TRANSGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſion*, Fr. from *tranſgreſs.*]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.

Shall I abuſe this conſecrated gift
Of ſtrength, again returning with my hair
After my great *tranſgreſſion*, ſo requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater ſin. *Milton.*

All accuſation muſt be founded upon ſome law, for where there is no law, there can be no *tranſgreſſion*; and where there can be no *tranſgreſſion*, there ought to be no accuſation. *South's Sermons.*

2. Offence; crime, fault.

What's his fault?

—The flat *tranſgreſſion* of a ſchool-boy, who, being overjoy'd with finding a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion, and he ſteals it.

—Wilt thou make a truſt a *tranſgreſſion*? The *tranſgreſſion* is in the ſtealer. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

Teach us, ſweet madam, for our rude *tranſgreſſion*
Some fair excuſe. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour loſt.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſgreſs.*] Faulty, culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have ſinned without the ſuggeſtion of Satan, and from the *tranſgreſſive* infirmities of himſelf might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſeur*, French, from *tranſgreſs.*] Lawbreaker, [illegible].

He intended the diſcipline of the church ſhould be applied to the greateſt and moſt ſplendid *tranſgreſſors*, as well as to the puniſhment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*

I go to judge
On earth theſe thy *tranſgreſſors*; but thou know'ſt
Whoever judg'd, the worſt on me muſt light
When time ſhall be. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*

Ill worthy I, ſuch title ſhould belong
To me *tranſgreſſor!* who for thee ordain'd
A help, became thy ſnare. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*

TRA'NSIENT. *adj.* [*tranſiens*, Lat.] Soon paſt, ſoon paſſing, ſhort; momentary, not ſtaying, not durable.

How ſoon hath thy prediction, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this *tranſient* world, the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd *Milton.*

He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the *tranſient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

Love is thereto a *tranſient* gueſt,
Ne'er held poſſeſſion in his breaſt. *Swift.*

What is looſe love? a *tranſient* guſt,
A vapour fed from wild deſire. *Pope.*

TRA'NSIENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſient.*] In paſſage, with a ſhort paſſage, not extenſively.

I touch here but *tranſiently*, without any ſtrict method, on ſome few of thoſe many rules of imitating nature which Ariſtotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRANSIENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſient.*] Shortneſs of continuance; ſpeedy paſſage.

It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, so they might do also in *transitoune* and sudden expiration. *Dec. of Piety*

TRANSI'LIENCE, } *n. f.* [from *transilio*, Lat.] Leap from thing
TRANSI'LIENCY. } to thing.

By unadvised *transiliency* leaping from the effect to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causalities. *Glanville's Scep.*

TRA'NSIT. *n. f.* [*transitus*, Latin.] In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixt star, or of the moon in particular, covering or moving close by any other planet *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *n. f.* [*transitus*, Latin.]

1. Removal, passage

Heat and cold have a virtual *transition* without communication of substance, but moisture not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist*

For the mutation of sexes, and *transition* into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being observable in man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

I have given some intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I mean the *transitions* and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*

2. Change

Insects are of the same colour throughout, there being an insensible *transition* from white to black, and not declaring gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so easy a *transition*, and so laudable a behaviour *Pope.*

As once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould,
Thence, by a soft *transition* we repair,
From earthly vehicles to these of air *Pope.*

3. [*Transition*, Fr.] Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another

Thus with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*

Covetousness was none of his faults, but described as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to satyrize his prodigality and voluptuousness, to which he makes a *transition*. *Dryden*

TRA'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*transitivus*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of passing.

One cause of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 50.*

2. [In grammar]

A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object; as *ferio terram*, I strike the earth. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

TRA'NSITIVELY *adv.* [from *transitory.*] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRA'NSITIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *transitory.*] Speedy evanescence.

TRA'NSITORY. *n. f.* [*transitoire*, Fr. *transitorius*, from *transeo*, Latin.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing

If we love things long sought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compassing
If *transitory* things, which soon decay,
Age must be loveliest at the latest day. *Donne.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God evermore, infinitely before the *transitory* pleasures of this world. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

TO TRANSLA'TE. *v. a.* [*translatus*, Lat.]

1. To transport, to remove.

Since our father is *translated* unto the gods, our will is that they that are in our realm live quietly. 2 *Mac.* xi. 23.

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should not see death. *Heb.* xi. 5.

Those argent fields
Translated saints or middle spirits hold. *Milton.*

Of the same soil their nursery prepare
With that of their plantation, lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*

The gods their shapes to winter birds *translate*,
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*

To go to heaven is to be *translated* to that kingdom you have longed for, to enjoy the glories of eternity *Wake.*

2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishoprick to a better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To transfer from one to another; to convey.

I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David. 2 *Sam.* iii. 10.

Because of unrighteous dealings the kingdom is *translated* from one people to another. *Ecclus.* x. 8.

Lucian affirms the souls of usurers, after their death, to be metempsychosed, or *translated* into the bodies of asses, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and hides with the cudgel and spur. *Peacham.*

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gouts, the regimen must be to *translate* the morbifick matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbuthnot*

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree,
All to the dooming gods their guilt *translate*,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

4. To change.

One day I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her ivory hand wafts to her,
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants
Translates his rivals. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakesp. As you like it*

5. [*Translater*, old Fr.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the sense.

I can construe the action of her familiar style, and the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be englished right, as, I am Sir John Falstaff's.

—He hath studied her well, and *translated* her out of honesty into English. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Nor word for word too faithfully *translate*.
Read this ere you *translate* one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*

Were it meant that in despite
Of art and nature such dull clods should write,
Bavius and Mævius had been sav'd by fate
For Settle and for Shadwell to *translate*. *Duke.*

6. To explain. A low colloquial use

There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves
You must *translate*; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakesp.*

TRANSLA'TION *n. f.* [*translatio*, Lat *translation*, Fr.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His disease was an asthma, the cause a metastasis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Translations of morbifick matter arise in acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a bishop to another see.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or *translation*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, my lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the *translation*. *Clarendon.*

3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation

A book of his travels hath been honoured with *translation* into many languages *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt *translation*; for transplanted wit,
All the defects of air and soil doth share,
And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denham.*

4. Something made by translation, version.

Of both *translations*, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker, b. v.*

TRANSLA'TOR. *n. f.* [*translateur*, old Fr. from *translate.*] One that turns any thing into another language.

A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,
To make translations and *translators* too. *Denham.*

No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament, and I am persuaded, that the *translators* of the Bible were masters of an English style much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *n. f.* [from *translate.*] Transferring.

The *translatory* is a law that transfers the merit of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbuthnot*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places.

There happened certain *translocations* at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being resolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby make *translocation* of metals in some springs. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *n. f.* [from *translucent.*] Diaphaneity; transparency.

Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *translucency* for whiteness, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle on Colours.*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens* or *lucidus* Lat.]
TRANSLU'CID. } Transparent, diaphanous, clear; giving a passage to the light.

In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which appears in the eyes, because they are *translucid*.

Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd
Against the eastern ray, *translucent*, pure,
With touch ethereal of heav'n's fiery rod,
I drank *Milton*

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool *translucent* springs. *Pope's Odyss.*

TRA'NSMARINE. *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the [illegible]

If she had not been drained this way, she might have made herself mistress of Transmarania, her next *transmarine* neighbour. *Howel's Foest Forest.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*transmuto*, Lat. *transmuer*, French.] To transmute, to transform, to metamorphose, to change. Obsolete.

When Him list the rascal routs appall,
Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. *Fa. Queen.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon's holy War.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintain'd by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* [illegible]

If Pythagoras's transanimation were true, that the souls of men *transmigrating* into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howel.*

Regard
The sport of Luna, says our learned bard,
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul
The fifth within the *transmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*transmigration*, Fr. from *transmigrate*.] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no accomplishment of natural properties appertaining to either substance, no transition or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance into another. *Hooker, b. v.*

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of species. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or *transmigration* of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

[illegible] easing their passage hence, for intercourse
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead. *Milton.*

'Twas taught by wise Pythagoras,
One soul might through more bodies pass:
Seeing such *transmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a plan begin,
But the brute soul by chance was shuffled
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign.
In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee. *Dryden's Aurang.*

TRANSMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*transmission*, Fr. *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted so memorable a thing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Operations by *transmission* of spirits is one of the highest secrets in nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist N°. 236.*

In the *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the *transmission* of the water through the vessels it falleth. *Bacon.*

These move swiftly, but then they require a medium well disposed, and their *transmission* is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a muiculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *transmission* of light. *More.*

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission* of colonies [illegible]

This enquiry will be of use, as a parallel discovery of the *transmission* of the English laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass. *Newton's Opticks.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted, derived from one to another.

And still the sire inculcates to his son
Transmissive lessons of the king's renown. *Prior.*

Intent a sun-ray with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise,
His praise eternal on the faithful stone,
Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his son. *Pope.*

To TRANSMI'T. *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Lat. *transmettre*, Fr.] To send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *transmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to posterity. *Hale.*

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and *transmit* the money to him. *Addison's Spect.* N°. 198.

Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date
Past as the gallantry, the fame remains,
Transmitted safe in Dryden's lofty scenes. *Granville.*

Shine forth, ye planets, with unborrow'd light,
Again *transmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *n. s.* [from *transmit.*] The act of transmitting, transmission.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*transmutable*, Fr. from *transmute*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how *transmutable* it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b. iii.*

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *transmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*transmutation*, Fr. *transmutatio*, from *transmuto*, Latin.] Change into another nature or substance.

The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *transmutation* a bear herd. *Shakespeare.*

The *transmutation* of plants one into another, is *inter magnalia naturæ*, for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible, but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bac.*

The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before; as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*. *Bacon.*

The same land suffereth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon's Office of Alienats.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with *transmutations*. Water, which is a very fluid tasteless salt, she changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. *Newton.*

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real *transmutation*; but most of those members, which at last come visible to the eye, are existent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To TRANSMU'TE. *v. a.* [*transmuto*, Lat. *transmuer*, French.] To change from one nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment which is of sheeps-skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be *transmuted*. *Raleigh.*

That metals may be *transmuted* one into another I am not satisfied of the fact. *Ray on the Creation.*

Patience sov'reign o'er *transmuted* ill. *Hym. of the Hebrews.*

TRANSMU'TER. *n. s.* [from *transmute*.] One that transmutes.

TRA'NSOM *n. s.* [*transenna*, Lat.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY. *n. s.* [*transparence*, Fr. from *transparent*.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and *transparency* of the stream, but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy. *Addison.*

Another cause is the greater *transparency* of the vessels occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats. *Arbuth.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *n. s.* [*transparent*, Fr. *trans* and *apparens*, Latin.] Pervious to the light; clear, pellucid, diaphanous, translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light,
Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep. *Shakespeare.*

Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eyes, for there be many wise men that have secret hearts and *transparent* countenances. *Bacon's Essays*, N°. 23.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen,
And heav'n did this *transparent* veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryden.*

Her bosom appeared all of chrystal, and so wonderfully *transparent*, that I saw every thought in her heart. *Addison.*

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their fluid bodies half-dissolv'd in light. *Pope.*

TRANSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *specio*, Latin] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star *Milton.*

Now thy wine is *transpicuous*, purg'd from all
Its earthy grosness, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuse. *Philips.*

TRANSPIERCE. *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *pierce.*] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth pass,
Fashions and works, and wholly doth *transpierce*
All this great body of the universe. *Raleigh's H. of the W.*

His forceful spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood:
The tides *transpierc'd* return a rattling sound,
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came issuing through the wound. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRANSPIRATION. *n. s.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *transpiration* of air, will carry further, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot discern. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.*

The *transpiration* of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPIRE. *v. n.* [*transpiro*, Lat. *transpirer*, French] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE. *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by insensible vapour.

The nuts when fresh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time *transpires*, and passes through the shell. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. To escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from *France*, without necessity.

To TRANSPLACE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place.*] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

To TRANSPLANT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat. *transplanter*, Fr.

1. To remove and plant in a new place.

The noblest fruits *transplanted* in our isle,
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile. *Roscommon.*

Salopian acres flourish with a growth,
Peculiar suit'd the Ottley, be thou first
This apple to *transplant*. *Philips.*

If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismaticks or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To remove.

Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd
In the sun's orb. *Milton.*

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTATION. *n. s.* [*transplantation*, Fr.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.

It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing, nay, nothing; for love where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no *transplantation*, or charge of soil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noise have we had for some years about *transplantation* of diseases, and transfusion of blood. *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Most of kingdoms have throughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fed upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Brownc.*

TRANSPLANTER. *n. s.* [from *transplant.*] One that transplants.

a. [*trans* and *porto*, Latin; *transporter*,

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

Why should she write to Edmond? might not you
Transport her purposes by word. *Shakespeare.*

Upon them the transportation of rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were due to *transport* men. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

A subterranean wind *transports* a hill
Torn from Pelion *Milton.*

In the colonies of a state, the wise Pomponius *transported* all the returning wisdom and virtue of his country [illegible] nary of peace and le[illegible]

2

We return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence of passion.

You are *transported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you slander
The helms o' th' state. *Shakespeare.*

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion. *Milton.*

I shew him once *transported* by the violence of a sudden [illegible]

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his share in what is conquered; or if his romantick disposition *transports* him so far as to expect little or nothing, they should [illegible] dignity.

5. To put into ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure.

Here *transported* I behold, or am rapt
Those on whom Christ by miracle *transported* with them, that their gratitude [illegible] obedience. *Dryden.*

TRANSPORT. *n. s.* [*transport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage, conveyance.

The Romans neglected their naval affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.

Nor dares his *transport* vessel cross the waves,
With such whose bones are not composed in graves. *Dryden.*

Some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the *transports*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Rapture, ecstasy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing with *gratitude*, a spiritual one with ecstasy and *transport*. *South's Serm.*

TRANSPORTANCE. *n. s.* [from *transport.*] Conveyance, carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Propos'd for the deserver! *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

TRANSPORTATION. *n. s.* [from *transport.*]

1. Removal, conveyance, carriage.

Sir Francis Cottington and Mr Endymion Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for their *transportation*. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *transportation*. *Dryden.*

2. Banishment for felony.

3. Ecstatick violence of passion.

All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport, and all *transportations* are violence, and no violence can be lasting but determines upon the sinking of the spirits. *South.*

TRANSPORTER. *n. s.* [from *transport.*] One that transports.

[illegible] patching, saving, and selling to the *transporters* [illegible]

TRANSPOSAL. *n. s.* [from *transpose.*] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPOSE. *v. a.* [*transposer*, French; *transpositum*, Lat.]

1. To put each in the place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina *transposed* signify, O England's sovereign, thou hast made us happy. *Camden's Rem.*

Transpose the propositions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the first and the subject of the second. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose*;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. *Shakesp.*

TRANSPOSITION. *n. s.* [*transposition*, Fr. from *transpose.*]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

2. The state of being put out of one place into another.

The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental *transposition*, nor hath it ever shifted its station. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p.* 1.

To TRANSSHAPE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *shape.*] To transform, to bring into another shape.

I'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit. I said thou hast a fine wit, right, said she, a fine little one; nay, said I, he hath the tongues; that I believe, said she, for he swore a thing to me on Monday night which he forswore on Tuesday morning, there's a double tongue: thus did she *transshape* thy particular virtues. *Shakesp. Much ado about nothing.*

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [*transubstantier*, Fr.] To change to another substance.

O self-traitor, I do bring
The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

Nor seemingly, but with keen appetite
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat
To *transubstantiate*; what redounds, transpires
Through spirits with ease. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIATION. *n. f.* [from] The miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST

How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation*? *Locke.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *transude*] The act of passing a sweat, of perspirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apostheme, nor after, unless the humour breaks; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an apostheme. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versus*, Lat.] Running crosswise

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *transversal*.] In a cross direction

There are divers subtile enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*. *Wilkins*

TRANSVE'RSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Latin.] Being in a cross direction

Fled and pursu'd *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in strait lines, part in *transverse* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a *transverse* side-blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley's Sermons.*

TRANSVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *transverse*.] In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stukeley.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power, for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TRANSU'MPTION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another

TRAN'TERS. *n. f.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. f.* [trappe, Saxon, *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A snare set for the eyes or vermin.

Die as thou shouldest, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a *trap*. *Taylor's holy living.*

The *trap* springs and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estr.*

2. An ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lurking closely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenser.*

God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*

He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-farthing. *Locke on Education.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap* ball abstains. *King*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [trappan, Saxon.]

1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush, to take by stratagem.

My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakesp.*

If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with false alarms. *Dryden.*

2. [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.

The steed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And covered with th' atchievements of the knight. *Spenser.*

To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege.
But leave these reliques of his living might
To deck his hearse and *trap* his tomb black steed. *Fa. Qu.*

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trapt* in silver. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

TRAPDOOR. *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage, and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, so as to give way into the blood to run into the heart. *Keyn*

To TRAPE. *v. n.* [commonly written *to traipse*: probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and sluttishly about. It is used only of women

TRAPES. *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle flattenly woman.

He found the sullen *trapes*
Possest with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg,
Than marry such a *trapes*. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

TRA'PSTICK. *n. f.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball

A fourth sweep between a couple of thick bandy and two long *trapsticks* that had no calfs *Spect.* N° 55

TRAPE'ZIUM. *n. f.* [τραπεζιον, *trapeze*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad *Woodward.*

TRAPE'ZOID. *n. f.* [τραπεζιον and εἶδος, *trapezoide*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel. *Dic.*

TRA'PPINGS. *n. f.* [This word *Minshew* derives from *drap*, French.]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle

Capparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton*

2. Ornaments, dress, and trifling decoration

These indeed seem,
But I have that within which passeth show,
[illegible] nights and the lots of woe. *Shakespeare.*

He [illegible] h *trappings*, and large promises, but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*

The pomps of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of lies, for ornament, not use. *Dryden*

Such pageantry be to the people shown,
There hoist thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*

Draw him thy city so,
That all who view th[illegible]
He needs no *trappings* of
In ships decay'd no mariner con
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides,
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *S*

TRASH. *n. f.* [*tros*, Islandick, *drusen*, German.]

1. Any thing worthless, dross, dregs.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trash*. *Sho*
Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash*. *Shakespeare.*

Who steals my purse, steals *trash*, 'tis something, nothing,
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare's Othello*

More than ten Holinshed's, or Hall's, or Stow's,
Of trivial household *trash* he knows, he knows
When the queen frown'd or smil'd *Donne.*

The collectors only conduce, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift*

Weak fool that man! will heav'n reward us there
With the same *trash* mad mortals wish for here? *Pope.*

2. A worthless person.

I suspect this *trash*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakespeare's Oth.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in green sickness.

O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel. *Garth.*

4. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the lopp[illegible]ings of trees, from the verb.

To TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop, to crop.

Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. To crush; to humble.

Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an humble people. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

TRA'SHY. *adj.* [from *trash*.] Worthless, vile; useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action *Dry*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]

1. To labour, to to[illegible]

2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children. *Isa.* xxiii. 4

She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered. *R*

His heart is in continual labour, it *travails* w[illegible]e gation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *S*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To harrass, to tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste
His *travell'd* steps. *Milton.*

TRA'VAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, so this doth require *travail*. *Hooker.*

Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Gen.* xxxviii.

To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TRAVEL, TRAVE'L, or TRAVI'S. *n. s.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.

To TRAVEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses, but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour*, and *travel* for *journey*.]

1. To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.

In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanim. *Isa.* xxi. 13.

Raphael design'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*

Fain would I *travel* to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of the rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

2. To pass; to go; to move.

By th' clock 'tis day,
And yet dark night strangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakesp.*

Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers persons, I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakesp.*

Thus flying East and West, and North and South,
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curiosity.

Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, before those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour, to toil. This should be rather *travail*.

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle. *Shakesp.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over.

[illegible] *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. *Spens.*

TRA'VEL. *n. s.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.

Love had cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country seat. *Dryden.*

Mingled send into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures,
Which thy eastern *travel* views *Prior.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.

[illegible]
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakespeare.*

Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon's Essays*, N°. 18.

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addis.*

3. Labour, toil. This should be *travail* as in *Daniel*.

He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travel* than with victory *Daniel.*

What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult. *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden's Virg.*

4. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.

A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

[illegible] to voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRAVELLER. [illegible from *travel*.]

1. [illegible]
The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat *Fairy Qu. b.* 2.

Before I go where all in silence mourn,
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*

Thus was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and conversed upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.

Farewel monsieur *traveller*, look you lisp and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakesp.*

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country, we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VEL-TAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harrassed, fatigued with travel.

I have founscored nine score and odd posts, and here, *travel-tainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Colevile. *Shakesp. Hen.* IV. p. 2.

TRAVERS. adv. [French.] Athwart, across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'VERSE. *adv.* [*a travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.

Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows, and from those draw it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow held lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*

TRAVE'RSE. *prep.* Through crosswise.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE. *adj.* [*travers fus*, Lat. *travers*, Fr.] Lying across, lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for Summers. *Wotton's Architect.*

TRA'VERSE. *n. s.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross.

The Turk cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

Some wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straiteneth the breath at the first entrance; the rather in respect of their *traverse* and stops above the hole, which performeth the fipple's part. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.

A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*

He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross, to lay athwart.

Myself, and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverst* arms, and breath'd
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without lining too straight. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles.

This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*

You save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *traversed*, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolved to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To oppose so as to annul. A law term.

Without a good skill in history, and a new geographer understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* decree. *Bacon's Reflections on Learning.*

4. To wander over; to cross.

He many a walk *traversed*
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,
In sullen fury *traverses* the plain,
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverses* our vast Numidian deserts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison's Cato.*

What seas you *traversed*, and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*

TRA'VESTY, *adj.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous, burlesqued.

TRAUMA'TICK. *ad.* [τραυματικὸς] Vulnerary.

I deterged and dispated the ulcer to incarn, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

TRAY. *n. s.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

Sift it into a *tray*, or bole of wood. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

TRA'YTRIP. *n. s.* A kind of play, I know not of what kind.

Shall I play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond slave. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

TRE'ACHEROUS. *adj.* [from *treachery.*] Faithless; perfidious, guilty of deserting or betraying.

He had the hon to be remitted
Unto his seat, and those same *treacherous* vile
Be punish'd for their presumptuous guile. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
And saw the *treacherous* goddess smile. *Swift*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *treacherous.*] Faithlessly, perfidiously, by treason, by stratagem.

Then 'gan Carausius tyrannize anew,
And him Asclus *treacherously* slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*

Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him. *Shakespeare.*

Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherously* poor fish befet
With strange-shaped hooks, or winding net. *Donne.*

I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my best endeavours,
You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me,
Seduc'd my only child, and stole her. *Otway.*

They bid him strike, to appease the ghost
Of his poor father *treacherously* lost. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous, perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY. *n. s.* [*tricherie*, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE'ACHETOR. } *n. s.* [from *tricher*, *tricheur*, Fr.] A traitor;
TRE'ACHOUR. } one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance.

Good Claudius with him battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Disguised slain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing tract. *Fairy Queen.*

TRE'ACLE. *n. s.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triackle*, Dutch; *theriaca*, Lat.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*

Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*

2. Molasses, the spume of sugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* pret. *trod*, part. pass. *trodden* [*trudan*, Gothick; *tpeban*, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To set the foot.

He ne'er drinks,
But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakespeare.*

Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint, therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or *tread*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Those dropping gums
Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease. *Milton.*

Where'er you *tread* the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or hate.

Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street, or else
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deut. xxxiii. 29.*

3. To walk with form or state.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground shrinks before his *treading*. *Shakespeare.*

Ye that *tread* or lowly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate as birds.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws;
When turtles *tread* *Shakespeare*

What distance between the *treading* or coupling, and the laying of the egg? *Bacon's Nat. Hist*

They bill, they *tread*, Alcyone compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

To TREAD. *v. a.*

To walk on; to feel under the foot

Would I had never *trod* this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakespeare.*

He dy'd obedient to severest law;
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *P.*

2 To press under the foot

Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent flinging. *Swift*

3. To beat; to track.

Full of briars is this working world.
They are but burs if we walk not in the *trodden*
our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakesp. As*

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.

Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dr.*

5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred

Through thy name will we *tread* them under
[illegible]. *Psal. xliv.*

Why was I raised the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent, and then cast downward
To be *trod* out by Cæsar? *Dryden's All for Love.*

6. To put in action by the feet.

They *tread* their wine-presses and suffer thirst. *Job xxiv.*

7. To love as the male bird the female.

He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden's Fables.*

TREAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Footing; step with the foot.

If the streets were pav'd with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread* *Shakespeare.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of *tread*, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*

High above the ground
Their march was, and the passive air upbore
Their nimble *tread*. *Milton.*

The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
Gets wherewithal to cloath and buy him bread. *Dryden.*

How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! *Swift.*

2. Way, track, path

Cromwell is the king's secretary further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment. *Shakesp.*

3. The cock's part in the egg.

TREADER. *n. s.* [from *tread.*] He who treads.

The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. *Isa.*

TREADLE. *n. s.* [from *tread.*]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.

The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be, and consequently the more revolutions is made at one tread. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

2. The sperm of the cock.

Whether it is not made out of the germ, or *treadle* of the egg, seemeth of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm *Dr. Ham.*

TRE'ASON *n. s.* [*trahison*, French.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed, as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent, or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife, or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them, or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same, or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench, or of the other, justices in Eyre, justices of assize, and of oyer and terminer, when in their place duty, or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money, and, in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king, and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, secular or religious kills his prelate this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowel.*

Man disobeying,
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven:
To expiate his *treason* hath nought left. *Milton.*

He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us. *Shakespeare.*

Athaliah cried, *treason*, *treason*. *2 Kings xi. 14.*

TRE'ASONABLE. } *adj.* [from *treason.*] Having the nature of
TRE'ASONOUS. } guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of use.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
I know to be corrupt and *treasonous* *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Against the undivulg'd pretence I fight
Of *treasonous* malice. *Shakespeare's Macb.*

Most mens heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots, and *treasonable* practices.

Were it a draught for June when she banquets,
I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*

A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonable* *Swift*

TRE'ASURE. *n. f.* [*treſor*, Fr. *theſaurus*, Latin.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

An inventory, importing
The ſeveral parcels of his plate, his *treaſure*,
Rich ſtuffs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

They built *treaſure* cities. *Exod.* i. 11.

He uſed his laws as well for collecting of *treaſure*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treaſure* as well as ſilver, becauſe not decaying, and never ſinking much in value. *Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to repoſit; to lay up.

After thy hardneſs and impenitent heart thou *treaſureſt* up unto thyſelf wrath againſt the day of wrath. *Rom.* ii. 5.

Practical principles are *treaſured* up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, diſcovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*

No, my remembrance *treaſures* honeſt thoughts,
And holds not things like thee, I ſcorn thy friendſhip.
Rowe.

Some thought it mounted to the lunar ſphere,
Since all things loſt on earth are *treaſured* there. *Pope.*

TRE'ASURER. *n. f.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treaſure.

This is my *treaſurer*, let him ſpeak
That I have reſerv'd nothing. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Before the invention of laws, private affections in ſupreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treaſurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *treaſurer*.] Office or dignity of treaſurer.

He preferred a baſe fellow, who was a ſuitor for the *treaſurerſhip*, before the moſt worthy. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *n. f.* [*treaſure* and *houſe*.] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

Let there be any grief or diſeaſe incident to the ſoul of men, for which there is not in this *treaſurehouſe* a preſent comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker*, b. v.

Thou ſilver *treaſurehouſe*,
Tell me once more, what title doſt thou bear? *Shakeſp.*

Gather together into your ſpirit, and its *treaſurehouſe*, the memory, not only all the promiſes of God, but alſo the former ſenſes of the divine favours. *Taylor's holy living.*

TRE'ASURY. *n. f.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorerie*, Fr.] A place in which riches are accumulated.

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck and ſumleſs *treaſuries*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy ſumptuous buildings
Have coſt a maſs of publick *treaſury*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treaſury* of life, when life itſelf
Yields to the theft. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He had a purpoſe to furniſh a fair caſe in that univerſity with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treaſury* of knowledge at Oxford. *Wotton.*

The ſtate of the *treaſury* the king beſt knows. *Temple.*

Phyſicians, by *treaſuries* of juſt obſervations, grow to ſkill in the art of healing. *Watts.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Lat.]

1. To negociate; to ſettle.

To *treat* the peace, a hundred ſenators
Shall be commiſſioned. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [*Tracto*, Lat.] To diſcourſe on.

3. To uſe in any manner, good or bad.

He *treated* his priſoner with great harſhneſs. *Spectator.*

Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
And the beſt men are *treated* like the worſt;
Do thou, juſt goddeſs, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinſick worth. *Pope.*

4. To handle; to manage, to carry on

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their ſubjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain with expence.

What tender maid but muſt a victim fall
For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were ſet,
In canniſters t' enlarge the little *treat*. *Dryden.*

The King of gods revolving in his mind
Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat*. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *adj.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate, mild, calm.

A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* diſſolution, than be ſuddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than ſnatched away *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of ſeaſons are leſs *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*

TRE'ATISE. *n. f.* [*traiſetus*, Latin.] Diſcourſe, written tractate

The time has been my ſenſe would cool to hear
A taleful *treatiſe* howl'd, and ſpite of fear
As life were in't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſides the rules given in this *treatiſe* to make a perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required a long converſation with the beſt pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

TRE'ATMENT. *n. f.* [*traitement*, French.] Uſage; manner of uſing good or bad.

Scarce an humour or character which they have not uſed; all comes waſted to us and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make ſuch plenteous *treatment*. *Dryden.*

Accept ſuch *treatment* as a ſwain affords. *Pope.*

TREATY. *n. f.* [*traité*, Fr.]

1. Negotiation, act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure;
And ſtabliſh terms betwixt both their requeſts. *Fa. Qu.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Echion
Let fall the gauntleſs weapon from his hand,
And with the veſt a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

3. For entreaty: ſupplication; petition; ſolicitation.

He caſt by *treaty* and by trains
Her to perſuade. *Spenſer.*

I muſt
To the young man ſend humble *treaties*, doge,
And palter in the ſhift of lowneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRE'BLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplus*, *triplex*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; trip

Some I ſee,
That twofold balls and *treble* ſceptres carry. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whoſe jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are ſet. *Sandys.*

All his malice ſerv'd but to bring forth
Infinite goodneſs, grace, and mercy ſhewn
On man by him ſeduc'd; but on himſelf
Treble confuſion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*

A lofty tow'r, and ſtrong on ev'ry ſide
With *treble* wall *Dryden's Æn.*

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin ſent,
The ſhield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of ſolid braſs. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Sharp of ſound. A muſical term.

The ſharper or quicker percuſſion of air cauſeth the more *treble* ſound, and the lower or heavier the more baſe ſound *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 179.

To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *tripler*, Lat. *tripler*, Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much

She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monſtrous maſs. *Spenſer.*

I would not be ambitious in my wiſh,
To wiſh myſelf much better, yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myſelf,
A thouſand times more fair. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Aquarius ſhines with feebler rays,
Four years he *trebles*, and doubles ſix ſcore days. *Creech.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, ſo doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE. *n. f.* A ſharp ſound.

The *treble* cutteth the air ſo ſharp, as it returneth too ſwift to make the ſound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the ſweeteſt. *Bacon.*

The lute ſtill trembles underneath thy nail.
At thy well ſharpen'd thumb from ſhore to ſhore,
The *trebles* ſqueak for fear, the baſes roar. *Dryden.*

TRE'BLENESS. *n. f.* [from *treble*.] The ſtate of being treble.

The juſt proportion of the air percuſſed towards the baſeneſs or *trebleneſs* of tones, is a great ſecret in ſounds. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *adv.* [from *treble*.] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

His jav'lin ſent,
The ſhield gave way; through *trebly* plates it went
Of ſolid braſs, of linnen *trebly* roll'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ſeed being ſo neceſſary for the maintenance of the [illegible]

TREE. *n. ſ.* *tree*, Iſlandick, *tree*, Daniſh.]

1. A large vegetable riſing, with one woody ſtem, to a conſ[illegible] height.

Trees and ſhrubs, of our native growth in England, are diſtinguiſhed by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers diſjointed and remote from the fruit; and theſe are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beach, the cheſnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones, of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Baccíferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones, as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their ſeeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horſe-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of theſe ſome are pomiferous; as, apples and pears and ſome baccíferous; as, the ſorb or ſervice tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild roſe, ſweet briar, currants, the great bilberry buſh, honeyſuckle, joy. Pruniferous ones, whoſe fruit is pretty large and ſoft, with a ſtone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or ſloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, *&c.* Baccíferous ones; as, the ſtrawberry tree in the weſt of Ireland, miſletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dog-berry tree, the ſea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and ſpindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and aſh, the maple, the gaule or ſweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or goriſe, the lime tree, *&c.* *Miller.*

Sometime we ſee a cloud that's dragonifh,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With *trees* upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Who can bid the *tree* unfix his earth bound root. *Shak.*

It is pleaſant to look upon a *tree* in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with bloſſoms, or laden with fruit, and caſting a pleaſant ſhade: but to conſider how this *tree* ſprang from a little ſeed, how nature ſhaped and fed it till it came to this greatneſs, is a more rational pleaſure. *Burnet.*

Trees ſhoot up in one great ſtem, and at a good diſtance from the earth, ſpread into branches, thus gooſeberries are ſhrubs, and oaks are *trees.* *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to [illegible]
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or men
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander*, *n. ſ.* A plant.

TREE *of life*. *n. ſ.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is ſteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primroſe*. *n. ſ.* A plant.

TREEN. old pur. of *tree*

Well run greenhood, got between
Under the ſand-bag he was ſeen;
Lowring low like a ſcorcher green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen*. *Ben Johnſon.*

TREEN. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obſolete.

Sir Thomas Rookeſby, being controlled for firſt ſuffering himſelf to be ſerved in *treen* cups, anſwered, theſe homely cups pay truly for that they contain. I had rather drink out of treen and pay gold and ſilver, than drink out of gold and ſilver and make wooden paymente. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *n. ſ.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] A plant.

The *trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, conſiſting of the ſtandard, the wings and keel coming out of the empalement together with the pointal covered with its fringed ſheath it becomes a capſule hidden in the empalement, and full of ſeeds ſhaped like a kidney, adhering cloſe to the capſule when ripe: ſome have flowers conſiſting of one leaf, and filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. to this muſt be added, that the leaves grow by threes, ſeldom by four or fives, on a common footſtalk. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a ſweet and beautiful child, ſtanding upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved graſs in her hand *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some ſow *trefoil* or rye-graſs with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TRE'ILLAGE *n. ſ.* [French.]

Treillage is a contexture of pales to ſupport eſpaliers, making a defence or incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

[illegible]here are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry. makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers, contrivers of bowers, grotto's, *treillages*, and caſcades, are romance writers. *Spectator*, N°. 477.

TRE'LLIS. *n. ſ.* [French] Is a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.]

1. To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake; to ſhudder.

My compaſſionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it *trembles* by ſurmiſe. *Shakeſpeare*

God's name
And power thou *trembleſt* at. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

[illegible]

And make your bondmen *tremble*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

This judgment of the heavens that makes us *tremble*,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
They ſhall fear and *tremble*. *Jer.* xxxiii. 9.
When he heard the king, he fell into ſuch a *trembling* that he could hardly ſpeak. *Clarendon.*

Frighted Turnus *trembl'd* as he ſpoke. *Dryden's Æn.*
He ſhook the ſacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembl'd* heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his ſhaken curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryden.*

Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
May *tremble*. *Rowe.*

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top ſhall *tremble*. *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a maſs of water to have ſtood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *B[illegible]*

3. To quaver; to ſhake as a ſound.

Winds make a noiſe unequally, and ſometimes when vehement *tremble* at the height of their blaſt *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling*] So as to ſhake or quiver.

Tremblingly ſhe ſtood,
And on the ſudden dropt. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Say what the uſe, were finer opticks giv'n,
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To ſmart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREMENDOUS. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; aſtoniſhingly terrible.

There ſtands an altar where the prieſt celebrates ſome myſteries ſacred and *tremendous*. *Tatler*, N°. 57.

In that portal ſhou'd the chief appear,
Each hand *tremendous* with a brazen ſpear. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TR[illegible]

1. The ſtate of trembling.

He fell into an univerſal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its ſtyptick and ſtimulating quality it affects the nerves, occaſioning *tremours*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

Theſe ſtars do not twinkle when viewed through teleſcopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which paſs [illegible] apart, and by means of their various, and ſometimes contrary *impulſe* fall at one and the ſame time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]

1. Trembling; fearful

The tender *tremulous* chriſtian is eaſily diſtracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

Breath vocaliſed, that is, vibrated or undulated, impreſſes a ſwift *tremulous* motion on the lips, tongue or palate, which breath paſſing ſmooth does not. *Holder.*

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
The lambent lightnings ſhoot acroſs the ſky. *Thomſon.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tremulous.*] The ſtate of quivering

TREN. *n. ſ.* A fiſh ſpear *Ainſ.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gaſhes on his head *Shakeſpeare.*

The weak impreſs of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water, and doth loſe his form. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Pioneers with ſpades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field *Milton.*

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring.
Evelyn.

Firſt draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry ſide
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*

The *trenching* plough or coulter is uſeful in paſture-ground, to cut out the ſides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

T[illegible]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coaſt build,
And with a *trench* encloſe the fruitful field. *Dryden's Æn.*

When you have got your water up to the higheſt part of the land, make a ſmall *trench* to carry ſome of the water on, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The

The citizens of Corioli have iſſued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
I ſaw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
William carnes on the *trench*,
Till both the town and caſtle yield. *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; ſharp.
He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand,
With which he ſtruck ſo furious and ſo fell,
That nothing ſeem'd the puiſſance could withſtand. *F. Q.*
Againſt a vanquiſh'd foe, their ſwords
Were ſharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, Fr.]
1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.
No more
I'll ſcrape *trencher*, nor waſh diſh. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
My eſtate deſerves an heir more raiſ'd,
Than one which holds a *trencher*. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*
When we find our dogs, we ſet the diſh or *trencher* on the ground. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
Their homely fare diſpatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *trenchers* next, and ſoon devour. *Dryden.*
Many a child may have the idea of a ſquare *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*
2. The table.
How often haſt thou,
Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feaſted. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
3. Food, pleaſures of the table.
It could be no ordinary declenſion of nature that could bring ſome men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *ſummum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmoſt felicity in wine. *South's Sermons.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a paraſite.
He found all people came to him promiſcuouſly, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencher-flies* and ſpungers. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *man*.] A feeder; an eater.
Palladius aſſured him, that he had already been more ſeen to his liking than he could be by the ſkilfulleſt *trencherman* of Media. *Sidney.*
You had muſty victuals, and he hath holp to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent ſtomach. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion, a paraſite.
Becauſe that judicious learning of the ancient ſages doth not in this caſe ſerve the turn, theſe *trencher mates* frame to themſelves a way more pleaſant; a new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn. *Hooker, b. v.*

To TREND *v. n.* To tend, to lie in any particular direction. It ſeems a corruption of *tend*.
The ſcouts to ſeveral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns explore
The coaſts and *trendings* of the crooked ſhore. *Dryden.*

TRE'NTALS. *n. ſ.* [*trente*, Fr.]
Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of maſſes, to the tale of thirty, ſaid on the ſame account, according to a certain order inſtituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TRE'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [*trendel*, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.

TRE'PAN. *n. ſ.* [*trepan*, Fr.]
1. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſkull.
2. A ſnare; a ſtratagem by which any one is enſnared. [Of this ſignification *Skinner* aſſigns for the reaſon, that ſome Engliſh ſhips in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great ſhew of friendſhip, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]
But what a thoughtleſs animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan*. *Roſcommon.*
Can there be any thing of friendſhip in ſnares, hooks, and *trepans*. *South's Sermons.*
During the commotion of the blood and ſpirits, in which paſſion conſiſts, whatſoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reaſon: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances inſtead of arguments. *South's Sermons.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a* [from the noun; *trepaner*, Fr.]
1. To perforate with the trepan.
A putrid matter flowed forth her noſtrils, of the ſame ſmell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
Few recovered of thoſe that were *trepanned*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To catch; to enſnare.
They *trepann'd* the ſtate, and ſac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras, p.*
Thoſe are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being inveſted with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing elſe but to mock and betray them into a ſplendid and magiſterial way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons.*

TRE'PHINE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall trepan; a ſmaller inſtrument of perforation managed by one hand.
I ſhewed a trepan and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a ſkull. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TREPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of trembling.
The bow returneth the ſtring continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 137.
All objects of the ſenſes, by [illegible] the ſpirits to retire; upon which the parts, in ſome [illegible], are deſtitute; and ſo there is induced in them a [illegible] and horror. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°
Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the ſpheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *D*
They paſs the planets ſev'n, and paſs the fix'd,
And that cryſtall ne ſphere whoſe balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that firſt-mov'd. *Milton.*
2. State of terrour.
Becauſe the whole kingdom ſtood in a zealous *trepidation* of the abſence of ſuch a prince, I have been the more deſirous to reſearch the ſeveral paſſages of the journey. *Wotton.*
His firſt action of note was in the battle of Lepanto, where the ſucceſs of that great day, in ſuch *trepidation* of the ſtate, made every man meritorious. *Wotton.*

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*treſpaſſer*, Fr.]
1. To tranſgreſs; to offend.
If they ſhall confeſs their treſpaſs which they *treſpaſſed* againſt me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev.* xxvi. 43.
They not only contradict the general deſign and particular expreſſes of the goſpel, but *treſpaſs* againſt all logick. *Norris.*
2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.
Their morals and œconomy,
Moſt perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *treſpaſs'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *n. ſ.* [*treſpas*, Fr.]
1. Tranſgreſſion; offence.
Your purpos'd low correction
Is ſuch, as baſeſt, and the meaneſt wretches
For pilferings, and moſt common *treſpaſs*
Are puniſh'd with. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
The *treſpaſs* money and ſin money was the prieſts. 2 *Kings.*
He ſhall bring his *treſpaſs* offering for his ſin. *Lev.* v. 6.
Will God incenſe his ire
For ſuch a petty *treſpaſs*? *Milton.*
2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *n. ſ.* [from *treſpaſs*.]
1. An offender; a tranſgreſſor.
2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.
If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *treſpaſſer*, for which the owner may have an action of treſpaſs againſt me. *Wotton.*

TRE'SSED. *adj.* [from *treſſe*, French.] Knotted or curled.
Nor this nor that ſo much doth make me mourn,
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd ſo dear,
Now loves a laſs that all his love doth ſcorn,
He plunged in pain his *treſſed* locks doth tear. *Spenſer.*

TRE'SSES. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*treſſe*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.
Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and ſtates,
Brandiſh your cryſtal *treſſes* in the ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her ſwelling breaſt
Naked, met his under the flowing gold
Of her looſe *treſſes* hid. *Milton.*
Adam had wove
Of choiceſt flow'rs a garland to adorn
Her *treſſes*, and her rural labours crown. *Milton.*
Fair *treſſes* man's imperial race enſnare,
And beauty draws us with a ſingle hair. *Pope.*
Then ceaſe, bright nymph! to mourn the raviſh'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the ſhining ſphere!
Not all the *treſſes* that fair head can boaſt,
Shall draw ſuch envy as the lock you loſt. *Pope.*

TRE'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*treſteau*, Fr.]
1. The frame of a table.
2. A moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET. *n. ſ.* [Probably from [illegible]] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *n. ſ.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethu*, Welſh, to tax.] Taxes; impoſts.

TREVE'T *n. ſ.* [*Þrefet*, Saxon; *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that ſtands on three legs, as, a ſtool.

TREY. *n. ſ.* [*trey*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.
White-handed miſtreſs, one ſweet word with thee.
——Honey, milk, and ſugar; there is three.
——Nay then, two *treys*; methegiin, wort, and malmſey. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour loſt.*

TRI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *try.*]
1. Poſſible to be experimented; capable of trial.
For the more eaſy underſtanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I inſinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle.*
2. Such as may be judicially examined
No one ſhould be admitted to a biſhop's chancelloriſh p without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, ſince divers cauſes *triable* in the ſpiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe.*
TRI'AD. *n. ſ.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.
TRI'AL. *n. ſ.* [from *try.*]
1. Teſt; examination.
With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaſte the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he ſtart,
It is the fleſh of a corrupted heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Experience; act of examining by experience.
I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whoſe *trial* ſhall better publiſh his commendation. *Shak.*
Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the ſeeds by putting them into water gently boiled, and if good, they will prout within half an hour. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 520.
3. Experiment; experimental knowledge.
Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and ſcourgings. *Heb.*
4. Judicial examination.
Trial is uſed in law for the examination of all cauſes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the iſſue, which is tried upon the indictment, not the indictment itſelf *Cowel.*
He hath reſiſted law,
And therefore law ſhall ſcorn him further *trial*
Than the ſeverity of publick power. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*
5. Temptation, teſt of virtue.
Leſt our *trial*, when leaſt ſought,
May find us both perhaps far leſs prepar'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix.
No ſuch company as then thou ſaw'ſt
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,
To ſee how thou could'ſt judge of fit and meet. *Milton.*
Every ſtation is expoſed to ſome *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or diſquiet our fears. *Rogers.*
6. State of being tried.
Good ſhepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love?
——It is to be all made of ſighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and ſervice,
All humbleneſs, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all obſervance. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
TRIANGLE. *n. ſ.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.
The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke.*
TRIA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.
The frame thereof ſeem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
Theſe two the firſt and laſt proportions are. *Fairy Q.*
Though a round figure be moſt capacious for the honey, and moſt convenient for the bee; yet did ſhe not chuſe that, becauſe then there muſt have been *triangular* ſpaces left void. *Ray on the Creation.*
TRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*tribu*, Fr. *tribus*, Lat. from *treu*, *b* and *v* being labials of promiſcuous uſe in the ancient Britiſh words, *treu* from *tir ef*, his lands, is ſuppoſed to be Celtick, and uſed before the Romans had any thing to do with the Britiſh government; to prove which Mr. *Rowland* offers many reaſons, which he mentions by imagining that *centuriæ* is derived from *treu*, ſuppoſing it to be the ſame with our *centreu*, importing a hundred *treus* or *tribes*.]
1. A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick.
I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election. *Ben. Johnſon's Cataline.*
If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the miſled multitude will ſee their error, ſuch extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Who now ſhall rear you to the ſun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambroſial fount. *Milton.*
Straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the ſavage wood,
Houſes to build. *Tate.*
I congratulate my country upon the increaſe of this happy *tribe* of men, ſince, by the preſent parliament, the race of freeholders is ſpreading into the remoteſt corners. *Addiſon.*
2. It is often uſed in contempt.
Folly and vice are eaſy to deſcribe,
The common ſubjects of our ſcribbling *tribe*. *Roſcommon.*
TRI'BLET or TRIBO'LET. *n. ſ.* A goldſmith's tool for making rings. *Dict.*
TRIBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Perſecution; diſtreſs; vexation, diſturbance of life.
Tribulation being preſent cauſeth ſorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker*, *b.* v.
The juſt ſhall dwell,
And after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds, *Milton.*
Death becomes
His final remedy, and after life
Try'd in ſharp *tribulation*, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi.
Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
TRIBU'NAL. *n. ſ.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French.]
1. The ſeat of a judge
I' th' market-place, on a *tribunal* ſilver'd,
Cleopatra and himſelf in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
He ſees the room
Where the whole nation does for juſtice come,
Under whoſe large roof flouriſhes the gown,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller.*
Here the *tribunal* ſtood. *Dryden's Æn.*
There is a neceſſity of ſtanding at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wiſe and juſt. *Crew's Cosmol. b.* ii.
2. A court of juſtice.
Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton.*
TRI'BUNE. *n. ſ.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]
1. An officer of Rome choſen by the people.
Theſe are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth I do deſpiſe them. *Shakeſpeare Coriolanus.*
2. The commander of a Roman legion.
TRIBUNI'TIAL. } *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.] Suiting a tribune;
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } relating to a tribune.
Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counſels, not to inform. *Bacon.*
Oh happy ages of our anceſtors,
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers
One juſt did all their criminals reſtrain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
TRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.]
1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of ſubmiſſion to a maſter
Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning did deſray
Yet oft the Briton kings againſt them ſtrongly ſway'd. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.
The two great empires of the world I know;
And ſince the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is ſome poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden.*
Around his throne the ſea-born brothers ſtood,
That ſwell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope.*
2. Subject; ſubordinate.
Theſe he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By courſe commits to ſeveral government,
And gives them leave to wear their ſaphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton's Comus.*
O'er Judah's king ten thouſand tyrants reign,
Legions of luſt, and various pow'rs of ill
Inſult the maſter's *tributary* will. *Prior.*
3. Paid in tribute.
Nor flatt'ry tunes theſe *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*
TRI'BUTARY. *n. ſ.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgement of ſubjection.
All the people therein ſhall be *tributaries* unto thee, and ſerve thee. *Deut.* xx. 11.
The Iriſh lords did only promiſe to become *tributaries* to king Henry the ſecond, and ſuch as only pay tribute, are not properly ſubjects but ſovereigns. *Davies.*
TRI'BUTE. *n. ſ.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgement, ſubjection.
The Lord's *tribute* of the ſheep was ſix hundred. *Numb.*
They that received *tribute* money ſaid, Doth not your maſter pay *tribute*? *Mat.* xvii. 2.
She receives
As *tribute* her warmth and light. *Milton.*
To acknowledge this was all he did exact,
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden.*
TRICOMA'NES. *n. ſ.* A plant.
A branch of ſome capillary plant, reſembling the common *trichomanes*, only the pinnæ are larger in a duſky grey flaty ſtone. *Woodward.*
TRICE. *n. ſ.* [I believe this word comes from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation.] A ſhort time; an inſtant; a ſtroke.
If they get never ſo great ſpoil at any time, the ſame they waſte in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in ſpoil, though it do themſelves no good.
Juſt in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His ſummons did obey:
Each ſervingman with diſh in hand,
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
Preſented, and away. *Suckling.*
He

He could raiſe ſcruples dark and nice,
And after ſolve them in a *trice*. *Hudibras, p.* i.
So when the war had raiſ'd a ſtorm,
I've ſeen a ſnake in human form,
All ſham'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghil in a *trice*. *Swift.*
It ſeems incredible at firſt, that all the blood in our bodies ſhould circulate in a *trice*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more ſurpriſing if we knew the ſhort periods of the great circulation of water *Bentley's Sermons.*

TRICHOTOMY. *n. ſ.* Diviſion into three parts
Some diſturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, tevens, twelves: let the ſubject with the deſign you have in view determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

TRICK. *n. ſ.* [*trek*, Dutch]
1. A ſly fraud
Sir Thomas Moor ſaid, that a *trick* of law had no leſs power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or caſt them down. *Raleigh.*
A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
Such a one thinks to find ſome ſhelter in my friendſhip, I betray him he comes to me for counſel and I ſhew him a *trick*. *South.*
He ſwore by Styx,
Whate'er ſhe would deſire, to grant;
But wiſe Ardelia knew his *tricks*.
2. A dexterous artifice
Gather the loweſt and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop. *Tuſſer.*
And now, as oft in ſome diſtemper'd ſtate,
On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*
3. A vicious practice
Suſpicion ſhall be ſtuck full of eyes:
For treaſon is but trained like a fox,
Who ne'er ſo tame, ſo cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his anceſtors. *Shakeſpeare.*
I entertain you with ſomewhat more worthy than the ſtale exploded *trick* of fulſom panegyricks. *Dryden.*
Some friends to vice pretend,
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*
4. A juggle; an antick, any thing done to cheat jocoſely, or to divert.
A rev'rend prelate ſtopp'd his coach and ſix,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*. *Prior.*
5. An unexpected effect.
So felleſt foes who broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.
6. A practice; a manner; a habit.
I ſpoke it but according to the *trick*. if you'll hang me you may. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shakeſpeare*
Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father, eye, noſe, lip,
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, *a trick of cards*

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, Fr.]
1. To cheat, to impoſe on; to defraud
It is impoſſible that the whole world ſhould thus conſpire to cheat themſelves, to put a deluſion on mankind, and *trick* themſelves into belief. *Stephens's Sermons.*
2. To dreſs, to decorate, to adorn; properly to knot. [*trica*, in low Latin, ſignifies *a knot of hair*, *treccia*, Italian, hence *trace*. *Matt Weſtmonaſterienſis* ſays of *Godiva* of Coventry, that ſhe rode *tricas cap tis & crines diſſutos*.]
And *trick* them up in knotted cords anew. *Drayton.*
I turned the impoſture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeneſs of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Horridly *trickt*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, ſons,
Bak'd and impaſted with the parching fires. *Shakeſp.*
This pillar is but a medley, or a maſs of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by ſtealth; and though the moſt richly *tricked*, yet the pooreſt in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty *Wotton.*
Their heads are *trickt* with taſſels and flowers. *Sandys*
Woful ſhepherds, weep no more,
For Lycidas, your ſorrow, is not dead
Sunk, though he be, beneath the wat'ry floor;
So ſinks the Day-ſtar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new ſpangled ore,
Flames in the forehead of the morning ſky *Milton.*
A daw that had a mind to be ſparkiſh, *tricked* himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

Love is an airy good, opinion makes,
That *trickt* and dreſſes up the gawdy dream. *Prior.*
People laviſh it profuſely in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths, and yet ſtarve their minds. *Locke.*
3. To perform by ſlight of hand, or with a light touch
The colours and the ground prepar
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in
Chaſe a firm cloud before it fall

To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud.
Thus they jog on, ſtill *tricking*, never thriv.
And murd'ring plays, which they call rev

TRICKER. *n. ſ.* [This is often written *trigger*, I know not which is right] The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.
Paſſing aſide the *tricker* we obſerved, that the force of the ſpring of the lock was not ſenſibly abated by the abſence of the air *Boyle.*
As a goſe
In death contracts his talons cloſe;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his piſtol draw. *Hudibras, p.* i.

TRICKING. *n. ſ.* [from *trick*] Dreſs, ornament.
Get as properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRICKISH. *adj.* [from *trick*] Knaviſhly artful, fraudulently cunning; miſchievouſly ſubtle.
All he ſays is in a looſe, ſlippery, and *trickiſh* way of reaſoning.

To TRICKLE. *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that ſeems well authoriſed or probable] To fall in drops; to fall in a ſlender ſtream.
He, prick'd with pride,
Forth ſpurred faſt, adown his courſer's ſide
The red blood *trickling*, ſtain'd the way. *Fa. Qu. b.* i.
Faſt beſide there *trickled* ſoftly down
A gentle ſtream, whoſe murmuring wave did play
Amongſt the pumy ſtones, and made a ſound
To lull him ſoft aſleep that by it lay. *Fa. Qu. b.* ii
Some noiſes help ſleep, as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the ſpirits a gentle attention, which fixeth the diſcurſive motion. *Bacon.*
He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wiſeman.*
Beneath his ear the faſt'ned arrow ſtood,
And from the wound appear'd the *trickling* blood. *Dryden.*
All at once his grief and rage appear'
And floods of tears ran *trickling* down his beard. *Dryden.*
He lay ſtretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,
And ever and anon a faint tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*
The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, *trickled* away under the firſt impreſſions of the heat. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 28
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henry ſtands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands
How ſilent nations hear *trickle* from his tongue!
How ſweet the periods, neither ſaid nor ſung *Pope.*
They empty heads confound with empty ſound.
No ſooner the voice of fame they hear,
The balm of dulneſs *trickling* in their ear. *Pope's Dunciad.*
Subdued,
The ſoft reſolves into a *trickling* thaw. *Thomſon's Winter.*

TRICKSY. *adj.* [from *trick*] Pretty This is a word of endearment.
The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a *trickſy* word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
All this ſervice have I done ſince I went
——My *trickſy* ſpirit! *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

TRICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies

TRIDE. *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, French] Short and ready *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*trident*, Fr. *trident*, Lat.] A three forked ſceptre of Neptune.
His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Can'ſt thou with barbed fangs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his ſkull thy barbed *trident* ſtick? *Sandys on Job.*
He lets them wear their ſaphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents*. *Milton.*
Several find a myſtery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident*.
Addiſon on ancient Medals.

TRI'DENT. *adj.* Having three teeth.

TRIDING. *n. ſ.* [ꝥpiðinga, Saxon] The third part of a country or ſhire. *Bailey.*

TRIDUAN. *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]
1. Laſting three days
2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.]
1. Laſting three years.
I moved the bill for *triennial* parliaments. *King Charles.*

Richard the third, though he came in by blood, yet the ſhort time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my beſt lawgivers. *Howel's England's Tears.*

2. Happening every third year.

TRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *try.*]

1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glaſs veſſel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of juſtice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There ſhould be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the ſtate to inſpect the genius of every particular boy. *Spect.*

3. Teſt; one who brings to the teſt.

You were uſed
To ſay, extremity was the *trier* of ſpirits;
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and *pelga*, Saxon, a harrow] To plow land the third time before ſowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of Auguſt is the time of *trifallowing*, or aſt plowing, before they ſow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID. *adj.* [among botaniſts.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFISTULARY. *adj.* [*tres* and *fiſtula*, Latin.] Having three pipes

Many of that ſpecies whoſe *trifiſtulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch]

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they ſaw that we ought to abrogate ſuch popiſh ceremonies as are unprofitable, or elſe might have other more profitable in their ſtead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unleſs they mean that we ought to abrogate all popiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the ſenſe of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakeſp.*

3. To indulge light amuſement.

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two ſhillings to be driven to law. *Spenſer.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in uſe.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful and things ſtrange; but this ſore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

TRI'FLE. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] A thing of no moment.

The inſtruments of darkneſs tell us truths;
Win us with honeſt *trifles*, to betray us
In deepeſt conſequence. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowſabel,
With ſuch poor *trifles* playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and ſome of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they muſt be ſaying. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The infinitely greateſt confeſſed good is neglected, to ſatisfy the ſucceſſive uneaſineſs of our deſires purſuing *trifles*. *Locke.*

TRI'FLER. *n. ſ.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity, one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a perſonage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the beſt parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boiſt'rous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and foreſts move,
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love. *Granville.*

As much as ſyſtematical learning is decried by ſome vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happieſt way to furniſh the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

TRI'FLING. *adj.* [from *trifle.*] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a ſoul ſupported with an aſſurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trifling*] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Thoſe who are carried away with the ſpontaneous current of their own thoughts, muſt never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* buſy. *Locke.*

TRI'FORM. *adj.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple ſhape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, ſtill renewing through mid heav'n,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *tricare*, Lat.]

1. A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground

2. The catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with thoſe ideas that make up the complex one, murder *Locke.*

TRINGI'NTALS. *n. ſ.* [from *triginta*, Latin, *thirty.*]

Trentals or *tringintals* were a number of maſſes to the tale of thirty, inſtituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A member of the frize of the Doric order ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain [illegible] the intercolumnations. *Harris.*

The Doric order has now and then a ſober garniſhment of lion's heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

TRI'GON. *n. ſ.* [*trigone*, Fr.] A triangle. A term in aſtrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-ſix digits, the ancient Egyptians eſtimated to be equal to that myſtical cubit among them ſtiled paſſus Ibidis, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every ſtep, conſiſting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TRI'GONAL. *adj.* [from *trigon.*] Triangular, having three corners.

A ſpar of a yellow hue ſhot into numerous *trigonal* pointed ſhoots of various ſizes, found growing to one ſide of a perpendicular fiſſure of a ſtratum of free-ſtone in digging. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

TRIGONO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [*trigonometrie*, Fr.]

Trigonometry is the art of meaſuring triangles, or of calculating the ſides of any triangle ſought, and this is plain or ſpherical *Hale.*

On a diſcovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and conſequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *trigonometry.*] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three ſides.

TRILL. *n. ſ.* [*trille*, Italian] Quaver; tremuouſneſs of muſick.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage,
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addiſon.*

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering

Through the ſoft ſilence of the liſtening night
The ſober-ſuited ſongſtreſs *trills* her lay. *Thomſon.*

To TRILL. *v. n.*

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonſtration of grief?
I, ſhe took 'em; read 'em in my preſence,
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of ſound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *n. ſ.* [A word invented by *Locke*: *trilion*, Fr.] A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILU'MINAR. } *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Latin.] Having three
TRILU'MINOUS. } lights. *Dict.*

TRIM *adj.* [geenÿnimeð, Saxon, *completed*] Nice, ſmug; dreſſed up.

Tone paine in cottage doth take,
When t'other *trim* bowers do make *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your deſion. *Shak. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

The Doric order has, in compariſon of thoſe that follow, a more maſculine aſpect, and little *trimmer* than the Tuſcan that went before, ſave a ſober garniſhment now and then of lions heads in the cornice, and of triglyphs and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton's Archite[illegible].*

Doſt thou not bluſh to live ſo like a beaſt,
So *trim*, ſo diſſolute, ſo looſely dreſt *Dryden's Perſiu.*

To TRIM. *v. a.* [ꝑpymman, Saxon, *to build.*]

1. To fit out.

Malicious cenſurers ever,
As ravinous fiſhes do a v[illegible] follow
That is new *trimm'd* *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*

2. To dreſs; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trim'd* in Juliet's gown. *Shakeſpear*

Pennyroyal and orpin they uſe in the country to *trim* their houſes, binding it with a lath againſt a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewomen, to dreſs and *trim* her, picture and ſculpture. *Wotton.*

The

The victim ox that was for altars prest,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands dreft,
Sunk of himself. *Dryden's Georg.*

3. To ſhave, to clip.
Moph.boſheth had neither dreſſed his feet, nor *trimmed* his beard. 2 *Sam.* xix. 24.
Clip and *trim* thoſe tender ſtrings like a beard. *Bretun.*
The barber may *trim* religion as he pleaſes. *Howel.*
Trim off the ſmall ſuperfluous branches. *Mortimer.*

4. To make neat, to adjuſt.
I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Go, ſirrah, to my cell, as you look
To have my pardon, *trim* it handſomely. *Shakeſpeare.*
Yet are the men more looſe than they!
More kembed, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*
More ſleek, more ſoft, and ſlacker limb'd. *Ben Johnſon.*
To haſt the living, gave the dead their due,
And wreaths, herſelf had taunted, *trimm'd* anew. *Tickell.*
When workmen fit a piece into other work, they ſay they *trim* in a piece. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*
Each muſe in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays. *Pope.*

5. To balance a veſſel.
Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat. *Spectator.*

6. It has often *up* emphatical.
He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimm'd up your praiſes with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deſervings like a chronicle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRIM *v. n.* To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.
If ſuch by *trimming* and time-ſerving, which are but two words for the ſame thing, betray the church by nauſeating her pious orders, this will produce confuſion. *South's Serm.*
For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all beſides their will ſerves the faction, what is this but a groſs, ſulſome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil. *South's Sermons.*
He who heard what ev'ry fool could ſay,
Would never fix his thought, but *trim* his time away
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

TRIM. *n. ſ.* Dreſs; gear; ornament.
They come like ſacrifices in their *trim*,
And to the fire-ey'd maid of ſmoaky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakeſpeare.*
Forget
Your labourſome and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno angry. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The phœnix daughter of the vanquiſh'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean ſwim,
And on her ſhadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly.
Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in treſſes wrought. *Fairy Queen.*
The mother, if of the houſhold of our lady, will have her ſon cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly*. *Aſcham.*

TRI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*] One who changes ſides to balance parties; a turncoat.
The ſame bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: no, ſays the weazle, no mercy to a mouſe: well, ſays t'other, but you may ſee by my wings that I am a bird; and ſo the bat eſcaped in both by playing the *trimmer*. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*
To confound his hated coun,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inſerted.
Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they muſt fit in the ſummer and the girders, and all the joiſts and the *trimmers* for the ſtair-caſe. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſe.*

TRI'MMING. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.
Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dreſs without fancy; and the laſt without the firſt is too gay, and but all *trimming*. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

TRI'NAL. *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold.
Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majeſty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Fa. Qu. b.* i.
That far beaming blaze of majeſty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To ſit the moſt of *trinal* unity,
He laid aſide. *Milton.*

TRINE. *n. ſ.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Latin.] An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign.
[illegible]
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, and *trine*, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.
Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark priſon freed,
Thoſe weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriouſly the new-laid works ſucceed. *Dryden.*
From Ares right-ways draw a line, to end
In the ſame round, and let that line ſubtend
An equal triangle; now ſince the lines
Muſt three times touch the round, and meet three ſigns,
Where'er they meet in angles thoſe are *trines*. *Creech.*

To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aſpect.
This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun;
By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with ſtern Mars in Capricorn was join'd *Dryden.*

TRINITY. *n. ſ.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead.
Touching the picture of the *trinity*, I hold it blaſphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peacham.*
In my whole eſſay there is not any thing like an objection againſt the *trinity*. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET. *n. ſ.* [This *Skinner* derives ſomewhat harſhly from *triquet*, Fr. *trinchetto*, Ital. *a toyſad*. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, ſome petty finery or decoration.]
1. Toys; ornaments of dreſs; ſuperfluities of decoration.
Beauty and uſe can ſo well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but ſerves to ſome neceſſary purpoſe. *Sidney, b.* ii.
We'd ſee your *trinkets* here forthcoming all *Shakeſp.*
They throng who ſhould buy firſt, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the ſawcy ſteward ſay,
Pack up with all your *trinkets* and away *Dryden's Juv.*
She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-caſes, pocket-glaſſes. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*
How Johnny wheedl'd, threat'n'd, fawn'd,
Till Phyllis all her *trinkets* pawn'd.

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.
What huſbandlie huſbands except they be fooles,
But handſom have ſtorehouſe for *trinkets* and tooles. *Tuſſ.*
Go with all your ſervants and *trinkets* about you. *L'Eſtr.*

TRIO'BOLAR. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthleſs.
Turn your libel into verſe, and then it may paſs current amongſt the ballad-mongers for a *triobolar* ballad. *Chetwood.*

To TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſupplant; to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion.
He conjunct
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakeſpeare.*
Be you contented,
To have a ſon ſet your decrees at naught,
To *trip* the courſe of law, and blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſtrike the feet from under the body.
I *tript* up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
The words of Hobbes's defence *trip* up the heels of his cauſe; I had once reſolved. To reſolve preſuppoſeth deliberation, but what deliberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by cauſes without ourſelves. *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect.
Theſe women
Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were preſent when ſhe finiſh'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To TRIP. *v. n.*
1. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet.
Virgil is ſo exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worſe: he pretends ſometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when moſt ſecure. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.
Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-eaſily his adverſaries, if any where they chance to *trip*, profeſſeth him as thereby making all ſorts of men God's enemies. *Hooker, b.* v.
Many having uſed their utmoſt diligence to ſecure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them. *South.*
Will ſhines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a ſeeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never ſpare him. *Addiſon's Spect.* N° 105.
Several writers of uncommon erudition would expoſe my ignorance, if they caught me *tripping* in a matter of ſo great moment. *Addiſon Spect.* N° 125.

3. To ſtumble; to ſtubate.
I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenneſs. *Locke.*

4. To run lightly.
In ſilence ſad,
Trip we after the night's ſhade. *Shakeſpeare.*
The old ſaying is, the third pays for all; the triplex, ſir, is a good *tripping* meaſure. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He

He throws his arm, and with a long drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning skips
And snatches this again, and pauses there. *Crashaw*
On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks,
Though Erymanth your loss deplore,
A better soil shall give you thanks. *Milton's Arcades.*
She bounded by, and *tripp'd* so light,
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*
To the garden walk she took her way,
To sport and *trip* along in cool of day *Dryden.*
Stay, nymph, he cry'd, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*
Well thou dost to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame
Tripping from sea on such an errand came. *Dryden.*
He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to *trip* before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*
The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in sculpture and painting, seem to have gathered the wind when the person is in a posture of *tripping* forward. *Addison.*
In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior.*
They gave me instructions how to slide down and *trip* up the steepest slopes. *Pope.*

5. To take a short voyage.

TRIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzel on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* shall be thine overthrow? *Shakesp.*
He slipt for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden's Georg.*
It was a noble time when *trips* and Cornish hugs could make a man immortal. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.

3. A failure, a mistake.
He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To chuse the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryd.*

4. A short voyage or journey.
I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

TRI'PARTITE. *adj.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies.
Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

TRIPE. *n. s.* [*tripe*, Fr *trippa*, Italian and Spanish.]

1. The intestines, the guts.
How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
——I [illegible]
In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe*. *Ken.*

2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL. *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.

TRIPETALOUS. *adj.* [*tres* and πέταλον.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHONG. *n. s.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. *tres* and φθόγγος.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound; as, *eau*, *eye*.

TRI'PLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr *triplex*, *triplus*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.
See in him
The triple pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's fool. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
[illegible]
How are ye join'd with hell in *triple* knot,
Against th' unarmed weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless! *Milton.*
Three happy pair! so near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too
Now love has you together ty'd,
May none this *triple* knot undo. *Waller.*
By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*
Strong Alcides, after he had slain
The *triple* Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden's Æn.*
Out bounc'd the mastiff of the *triple* head,
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

2. Treble, three times repeated.
We have taken this as a moderate measure between the highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been sufficient. *Burnet*
If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of more! If we had double or *triple* as many, there might still be the same suspicion for a greater number without
Bentley's Sermons.

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.
To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath more to declare than groans and strong cries, more than streams of bloody sweat, more than his doubled and *tripled* prayers can express. *Hooker*
If those halfpence should gain admittance, in no long time of time his limited quantity would be [illegible] upon us
Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,
That e'en Corneille might with envy see
Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity *Dryden.*

2. Three of a kind.
There sit Counts, Dukes, and Chamberlain,
How they swagger from their garrison;
Such a *triplet* could you trust
Where to find on this side hell. *Swift.*

3. Three verses rhyming together as,
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick march and energy divine. *Pope.*
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my Hero on the foreign strand,
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command.
Prior
I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, because they bound the sense, making the last verse of the *triplet* a pindarick. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRI'PLICATE. *adj.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much
Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other, which ought to be distinguish'd from triple *Harris.*
All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another. *Grew.*

TRIPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling or adding three together
Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter; hence must needs measure the azimuths, or vertical circles, by *triplication* of the same diameter of one hundred and twenty *Gunville's Scepsis.*

TRIPLI'CITY. *n. s* [*triplicité*, Fr from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleness, state of being threefold
Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majesty,
In their tri-*plicity* on high. *Fairy Qu. b.*
It was a dangerous *triplicity* to a monarchy, to have arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title of a pretender to meet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Watts's Logick.*

I[illegible]
Tripnadam is used in salads. *Mortimer's Husb.*

TRI'POD. *n. s* [*tripus*, Latin.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.
Two *tripods* cast in antick mould,
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRI'POLY. *n. s* [I suppose from the place whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting sand.
In grinding glass with sand, putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that those substances can by grating and fretting the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish.
Newton's Opticks.

TRI'POS. *n. s* A tripod. See TRIPOD.
Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the *tripos*, his tower bottle. *Ben. Johnson.*
Crazed fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and speak plain. *Dryden.*

TRI'PPER. *n. s* [from *trip*.] One who trips.

TRI'PPING. *adj* [from *trip*.] Quick, nimble.
The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst, which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake, to *tripping* ebb, that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

TRI'PPING. *n. s* [from *trip*.] Light dance.
Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*

TRI'PTOTE. *n. s* [*triptoton*, Lat.]
Triptote is a noun used but in three cases. *Clark*

TRIPU'DIARY. *adj* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing.
Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he continued the *tripudiary* augurations *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRIPUDIA'TION. *n. s* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.

TRI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *tripping*.] With agility, with swift motion
his eye after me
Sung, and danc'd it *trippingly*.
Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue: but if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

[illegible]

TRIREME. *n. f.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISE'CTION. *n. f.* [*tres* and *ſectio*, Lat.] Diviſion into three equal parts: the triſection of an angle is one of the deſiderata of geometry.

TRI'STFUL. *adj.* [*triſtis*, Lat.] Sad, melancholy; gloomy; ſorrowful. A bad word

Heav'n's face doth glow
With *triſtful* viſage, and, as 'gainſt the doom,
I thought ſick at the act. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

TRISU'LC. *n. f.* [*triſulcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *triſulc*, to burn, diſcuſs, and terebrate. *Broun's Vulgar Errours.*

TRISYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [*treſyllabe*, Fr. from *triſyllable*.] Conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRISY'LLABLE. *n. f.* [*triſyllaba*, Latin.] A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE. *adj.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out, ſtale; common; not new

Theſe duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought ſo *trite* and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

She gives her tongue no moment's reſt,
In phraſes batter'd, ſtale, and *trite*,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*

TRI'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *trite*] Staleneſs, commonneſs.

TRITHE'ISM. *n. f.* [*trithéiſme*, Fr. τρεῖς and θεός.] The opinion which holds three diſtinct gods.

TRI'TURABLE. *adj.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *triturate*.] Poſſible to be pounded or comminuted

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not ſubſiſt in a violent fire. *Brown.*

TRITURA'TION. *n. f.* [*trituration*, Fr. *tritura*, Lat.] Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground; it is alſo called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a pumice ſtone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRI'VET. *n. f.* [See TREVET.] Any thing ſupported by three feet.

The beſt at horſe-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiſeful; fair and young, and ſkill'd in houſe-wifery;
Of a [illegible]; and withal a *trivet*, that enclos'd
Twenty-two meaſures. *Chapman's Iliad.*

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thruſts beneath the limping leg a ſherd. *Dryden.*

TRI'VIAL. *n. f.* [*trivial*, Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.]

1. Vile; worthleſs; vulgar; ſuch as may be picked up in the highway

Be ſubjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of ſenſe deſpiſe a *trivial* choice. *Roſcommon*

2. Light, trifling; unimportant, inconſiderable. This ſenſe is more frequent, though leſs juſt.

This argues conſcience in your grace,
But the reſpects thereof are nice and *trivial*,
All circumſtances well conſidered. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

See you mad fools, who, for ſome *trivial* right,
For love, or for miſtaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

Were they only ſome ſlight and *trivial* indiſcretions, to which the example of the world expoſed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion. *Rogers's Serm.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end;
And if the means be juſt, the conduct true,
Applauſe, in ſpite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies: let an action be never ſo *trivial* in itſelf, they always make it appear of the utmoſt importance. *Pope.*

TRI'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonly; vulgarly

Money is not the ſinews of war, as is *trivially* ſaid, where the ſinews of mens arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconſiderably

TRI'VIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonneſs, vulgarity
2. Lightneſs; unimportance.

TRIUMPH. *n. f.* [*triumphus*, Lat. *triomphe*, Fr.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dung-hill, which ſhall be thy grave,
And there cut off thy moſt ungracious head,
Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon diſbanding the armies, were things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to ſee
In *triumph* iſſuing forth their glorious chief. *Milton.*

Hercules, from Spain,
Arriv'd in *triumph*, from Geryon ſlain. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Victory; conqueſt.

Eros has
Packt cards with Cæſar, and falſe play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and C.*

Each order bright
Sung *triumph*, and him ſung victorious king
Turn arcs of *triumph* to a garden-gate.
If fools admire, or wond'ring coxcombs toaſt,
The vain coquets the truſting *triumphs* boaſt. *Logic*

4. Joy for ſucceſs.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*

5. A conquering card now called trump. See TRUMP.

To TRI'UMPH. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat. *triompher*, Fr. This word is always accented in proſe on the firſt ſyllable, but in poetry ſometimes on the laſt.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

The *triumphing* of the wicked is ſhort, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job* xx. 5.

Your victory, alas, begets my fears;
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears. *Dryden.*

2. To obtain victory.

This great commander fought many times to perſuade Solyman to forbear to uſe his forces any farther againſt the Chriſtians, over whom he had ſufficiently *triumphed*, and turn them upon the Perſians. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Then all this earthy groſſneſs quit,
Attir'd with ſtars, we ſhall for ever ſit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*

There fix thy faith and *triumph* o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can ſave beſides? *Rowe.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy roſey cheeks conteſt,
Thou haſt, my dear, undoubted right
To *triumph* o'er this deſtin'd breaſt. *Prior.*

3. To inſult upon an advantage gained.

How ill beſeeming is it in thy ſex
To *triumph*, like an Amazonian trull. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That *triumph* thus upon my miſery. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our grand foe,
Who now *triumphs*, and in th' exceſs of joy
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heav'n. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *adj.* [*triomphal*, Fr. *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph*.] Uſed in celebrating victory.

He left only *triumphal* garments to the general. *Bacon.*

Ye ſo near heav'n's door,
Triumphal with *triumphal* act have met. *Milton.*

Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew *triumphal* arches to the ground. *Pope.*

Leſt we ſhould for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it ſeated in a ſcar,
Or a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

TRIUMPHAL. *n. f.* [*triumphalia*, Lat. triumphal ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in uſe.

He to his crew that ſat conſulting brought
Joyleſs *triumphals* of his hop'd ſucceſs.
Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.

TRIU'MPHANT. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Lat. *triumphant*, Fr.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the ſame time both follows and triumphs. *South's Sermons.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you, but that I know our ſtate ſecure,
I would be ſo *triumphant* as I am? *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Off with the traitor's head;
And now to London with *triumphant* march,
There to be crowned. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

Succeſsful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conqueſt.

He ſpeedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to paſs *triumphant*, and give laws. *Milton.*

Athena, war's *triumphant* maid,
The happy ſon will, as the father, aid. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TRIU'MPHANTLY. *adv.* [from *triumphant*]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory.

Victory with little loſs doth play
Upon the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand *triumphantly* diſplay'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Through armed ranks *triumphantly* ſhe drives,
And with one glance commands ten thouſand lives. *Gran.*

2. Victoriouſly; with ſucceſs.

Thou muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our ſtreet, or elſe
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. With inſolent exultation

A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has almoſt baniſhed truth out of it, and ſo reigning *triumphantly*

in its ſtead, is the ſource of moſt of theſe conſuſions that plague the univerſe. *South's Sermons.*

TRIUMPHANT. [from *triumph*.] Graced with victory.

These words become your lips, as they paſs through them,
And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers*,
In their applauding gates. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Auguſt was dedicated to Auguſtus by the ſenate, becauſe in the ſame month he was the firſt time created conſul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TRIUMVIRATE. TRIUMVIRI. *n. ſ.* [*triumviratus* or *triumvirii*, Lat. *triumvirat*, Fr.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*
Should be depoſ'd. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of ſociety. *Shakeſpeare.*

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the firſt of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon's Eſſays*

With theſe the Piercies them confederate,
And, as three heads conjoin'd in one intent,
Making a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel's Civil War.*

From diſtant regions fortune ſends
An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

TRI'UNE. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one.

We read in ſcripture of a *triune* Deity, of God made fleſh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*

To TROAT. *v. n.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*

TROCAR. *n. ſ.* [*trocar* corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A [illegible]

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of ſilver, and the perforator of ſteel. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TROCHA'ICAL. *adj.* [*trochaïque*, Fr. *trochaicus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of trochees.

TROCHA'NTERS. *n. ſ.* [τροχαντῆρες.] Two proceſſes of the thigh bone, called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muſcles terminate. *Dict.*

TROCHEE. *n. ſ.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *trochée*, Fr. τροχαῖος.] A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TROCHI'LICKS. *n. ſ.* [τροχίλιον, τροχὸς, a wheel.] The ſcience of rotatory motion.

There ſucceeded new inventions and horologies, compoſed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof ſome are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*

It is requiſite that we rightly underſtand ſome principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel inſtruments, as chiefly the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and thoſe of a balance, the ſeveral proportions in the ſemidiameter of a wheel being anſwerable to the ſides of a balance. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

TROCHINGS. *n. ſ.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainſ.*

TROCHI'SCH. *n. ſ.* [τροχίσκος; *trochiſque*, Fr. *trochiſcus*, Latin.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochiſks* of vipers, ſo much magnified, and the fleſh of ſnakes ſome ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

TRODE, the preterite of *tread.*

They *trode* the grapes and made merry. *Judges* ix. 27.

TRODE *n. ſ.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread.*] Footing.

The *trode* is not ſo tickle,
They never ſet foot on that ſame *trode*,
But haulke their right way, and ſtrain abroad. *Spenſer.*

TROD. TRODDEN. } participle paſſive of *tread.*

Jeruſalem ſhall be *trodden* down of the Gentiles. *Luke* xxi.

Thou, infernal ſerpent, ſhalt not long
Rule in the clouds, like an autumnal ſtar,
Or lightning, thou ſhalt fall from heav'n *trod* down
Under his feet. *Milton's Par. Reg. b.* iv.

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And *trodden* weeds ſend out a rich perfume. *Addiſon.*

TRO'GLODYTE. *n. ſ.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

Procure me a *troglodyte* footman, who can catch a roe at his full ſpeed. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To TROLL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch, perhaps from *trochlea*, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phantaſies of hey troll,
Troll about the bride-bowl,
And divide the broad-bread cake,
Round about the bride's flake. *Benj. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

To TROLL. *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round.

How pleaſant on the banks of Styx,
To *troll* it in a coach and ſix. *Swift.*

2. To fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom, which I ſuppoſe gives occaſion to the term.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *troule* for pikes, diſpeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

TROLLOP. *n. ſ.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A ſlatternly, looſe woman.

TROLLYDAMES. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.] A fellow I have known to go about with *trollydames*. I knew him once a ſervant of the prince. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

TROOP. *n. ſ.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian, *troupe*, Dutch, *trop*, Swediſh; *troppa*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which ſhould accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I [illegible]
Saw you not a bleſſed *troop*
Invite me to a banquet, whoſe bright faces
Caſt thouſand beams upon me like the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a groſs; ſo by putting together ſeveral particular ſubſtances, it makes collective ideas of ſubſtances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of ſoldiers.

Æneas ſeeks his abſent foe,
And ſends his ſlaughter'd *troops* to ſhades below. *Dryden.*

3. A ſmall body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men,
But rather ſhew a [illegible] fearful war. [illegible]
[illegible] anon
With hundreds, and with thouſands, I ſhall come,
Attended. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i.

Armies at the call of trumpet
Troop to their ſtandard. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vii.

2. To march in haſte.

Yonder ſhines Aurora's harbinger,
At whoſe approach ghoſts, wand'ring here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shakeſpeare.*

The dry ſtreets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do inveſt you jointly with my power,
Preheminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majeſty. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

TRO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *troop.*] A horſe ſoldier. A trooper fights only on horſeback, a dragoon marches on horſeback, but fights either as a horſeman or footman.

Cuſtom makes us think well of any things: what can be more indecent now than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years ſince it was all the faſhion. *Grew.*

TROPE. *n. ſ.* [τρόπος; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original ſignification, as, the clouds *foretel* rain for *foreſhew.*

For rhetorick he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*. *Hudibras.*

If this licence be included in a ſingle word, it admits of *tropes*; if in a ſentence, of figures.

TROPHIED. *adj.* [from *trophy.*] Adorned [illegible]

Some greedy miſtreſs, or imperious wife,
The *trophy'd* arches, ſtory'd halls invade. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY. *n. ſ.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Latin.] Something taken from an enemy, and ſhewn or treaſured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then ſhall I moſt fit deviſe,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conqueſt, peerleſs beauty's prize
A[illegible] *Spenſer.*

To have borne
His bruiſed helmet and his bended ſword,
Before him through the city, he forbids,
Giving all *trophy*, ſignal, and oſtent,
Quite from himſelf to God. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

There lie thy bones,
Till we with *trophies* do adorn thy tomb. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twice will I not review the morning's riſe,
Till I have torn that *trophy* from thy back,
And ſplit thy heart for wearing it. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ancient times the *trophies* erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the diſbanding of the armies, were things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon's Eſſay.*

[illegible]
And captive chariots, axes, ſhields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ſhips, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dry.*

The tomb with many arms and *tropæums* grace,
To ſhew poſterity Emperor was. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* xi.

TRO'PICAL *adj.* [from *trope.*]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A ſtrict and literal acceptation of a looſe and *tropical* expreſſion was a ſecond ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expreſſing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

The

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South's Sermons.*

2. [From *tropick.*] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

The pine apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Sabaon.*

TROPICK. *n. s.* [*tropique*, Fr *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*
Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,
Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost,
Sev'n times the sun has either *tropick* view'd,
The Winter ban sh'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryden.*

TROPOLOGICAL. *n. s.* [*tropologique*, Fr. τροπος and λογος.] Varied by tropes, changed from the original import of the words

TROPOLOGY *n. s.* [τροπος and λογος.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies*, and are not perluaded beyond their literalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TROUSE. *n. s.* [*trouſſes*, Fr.] Breeches, hose. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

To TROT. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay *trotting* horse, over four inch'd bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Whom doth time *trot* withal?
—He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemniz'd; if the [illegible] be but a sevennight time's pace, is so hard that it seem the length of seven years. *Shakesp. As you like it*

Take a gentle *trotting* horse, and come up and see your old friends. *Dennis.*

2. To walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT. *n. s.* [*trot*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. [illegible] olting high pace of a horse.

His honesty is not
So loose or easy, that a ruffling word
Can blow away, or glitt'ring look it bind:
Who rides his fate and even *trot*,
While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert*

Here lieth one who did most truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still jog on and keep his *trot*. *Milton.*

The virtuoso's saddle will ambre when the world is upon the hardest *trot*. *Dryden.*

2. An old woman. In contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head. why, nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

How now bold-face, cries an old *trot*, sirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you steal. *L'Estrange.*

TRUTH. *n. s.* [*trauth*, old English; treoð, Saxon.] Truth,

Saint Withold met the night-mare,
Bid her light and her *troth* plight. *Shakespeare.*

Stephen assails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raising as torment them both.
Th' afflicted state, divided in their *troth*
And partial faith, most miserable grown,
Endures the while. *Daniel's Civil War.*

In *troth*, thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs,
And teach the wisest African deceit. *Addison's Cato.*

TRO'THLESS. *adj.* [from *troth.*] Faithless; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithless waves and *trothless* sky. *Fairfax.*

TRO'THPLIGHT. *adj.* [*troth* and *plight.*] Betrothed; affianced.

This, your son in law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To TROUBLE. *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.]

1. To disturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worshipp'd sun
Peer'd through the golden window of the East,
A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakespeare.*

But think not here to *trouble* holy rest. *Milton.*

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke on Education*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not *trouble* me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee *Sidney, b. ii.*

They pertinaciously maintain that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wise man ought not to be *troubled* at them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Though 't is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

3. To distress; to make uneasy.

Be not dismay'd nor *troubled* at these tidings. [illegible]
He was sore *troubled* in mind, and much distressed. *1 Mac.*

4. To busy; to engage overmuch.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. *Luke x. 41.*

5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.

I will not *trouble* myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress *in infinitum* which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To teize; to vex.

The boy so *troubles* me;
'Tis past enduring. *Shakespeare.*

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion,

A woman mov'd is like a fountain *troubled*;
Muddy, ill seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakespeare.*

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whosoever first after the *troubling* stepped in was made whole. *John v. 4.*

God looking forth will *trouble* all his host. *Milton.*

Hear how the ear employs;
Their office is the *troubled* air to take. *Davies.*

Seas are *troubled* when they do revolve
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom that *troubles* and defiles the water. *South.*

The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the course of justice. *Addison's Guard. N°. 99.*

Thy force alone their fury can restrain,
And smooth the waves, or swell the *troubled* main. *Dryden.*

8. To mind with anxiety.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own credit, and *troubled* not himself for that of others. *Clar.*

9. [law language.] To sue for a debt.

[illegible]

10. To embarrass; perplexity

They all his host derided, while they stood
A while in *trouble*. *Milton.*

2. Affliction, calamity.

Double, double, toil and *trouble*,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. [illegible]

Take to thee from among the cherubim
The choice of flaming warriours, lest the fiend
Some new *trouble* raise. [illegible]

4. Uneasiness, vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind
Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton.*

TRO'UBLE-STATE. *n. s.* [*trouble* and *state.*] Disturber of a community; publick makebate.

Those fair baits these *trouble-states* still use,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,
Must be cast forth. *Daniel's Civil War.*

TRO'UBLER. *n. s.* [from *trouble.*] Disturber, confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity,
Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicity. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Heav'ns hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace! *Shak.*

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause, the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-hereticks. *Bac.*

Spain,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin,
Our nation's solid virtue did oppose
To the rich *troublers* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*

TRO'UBLESOME. *adj.* [from *trouble.*]

1. Full of molestation, vexatious, uneasy, afflictive.

Heav'n knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How *troublesome* it sat upon my head
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakespeare.*

He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at things very *troublesome*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Though our passage through this world be rough and *troublesome*, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterb.*

2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

3. [illegible] of teazing business.

[illegible] this could not make us accuse her, though [illegible] almost pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so

4. Slightly harraſſing.

They eas'd the putting off
These *troubleſome* diſguiſes which we wear. *Milton.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being ſo *troubleſome* a bedfellow. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

5. Unſeaſonably engaging; improperly importunate.

She of late is lightened of her womb,
That het to ſee ſhould be but *troubleſome*. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*

6. Importunate; teazing.

Two or three *troubleſome* old nurſes, never let me have a quiet night's reſt with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*

TRO'UBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troubleſome.*] Vexatiouſly; wearifomely, unſeaſonably; importunately.

Though men will not be ſo *troubleſomely* critical as to correct others in the uſe of words; yet where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to deſire their explication. *Locke.*

TRO'UBLESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *troubleſome.*]

1. Vexatiouſneſs; uneaſineſs.

The lord treaſurer, he complained of the *troubleſomeneſs* of the place, for that the exchequer was ſo empty: the chancellor anſwered, be of good cheer, for now you ſhall ſee the bottom of your buſineſs at the firſt. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unſeaſonableneſs.

TRO'UBLOUS. *adj.* [from *trouble.*] Tumultuous; confuſed; diſordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but diſuſed.

He along would fly
Upon the ſtreaming rivers, ſport to find;
And oft would dare tempt the *troublous* wind. *Spenſer.*

Soon as they this mock king did eſpy,
Their *troublous* ſtrife they ſtinted by and by. *Hubb. Tale.*

No other noiſe, nor people's *troublous* cries,
As ſtill are wont t' annoy the walled town,
Might there be heard. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

As a tall ſhip toſſed in *troublous* ſeas,
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Fairy Queen, b. v.*

Then, maſters, look to ſee a *troublous* world. *Shakeſp.*

Only one ſupply
In four years *troublous* and expenſive reign. *Daniel.*

TRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods refuſeth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*

TROUGH. *n. ſ.* [ꝥpoȝ, ꝥpoh, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch, *trau*, Daniſh; *traug*, Iſlandick, *truoga*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open lengthwiſe only on the upper ſide.

The bloody boar
That ſpoil'd your ſummer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wath, and makes his *trough*
In your embowel'd boſoms. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

They had no ſhips but big *troughs*, which they call canoes. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Where there is a good quick fall of rain water, lay a half *trough* of ſtone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with brakes a good thickneſs, and caſt ſand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a ſpring of water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 29.

Some log, perhaps, upon the water ſwam,
An uſeleſs drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, firſt a floating *trough* became,
And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryden.*

The water diſſolves the particles of ſalt mixed in the ſtone, and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vaſt ciſterns and boiled off. *Add.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.

1. To move volubly.

Bred only, and completed, to the taſte
Of laſtful appetence; to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

To utter volubly

Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch
You taught me while-ere. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tronc* or *tronçon*, French, a club.] To puniſh by an indictment or information.

More probable, and like to hold
Than hand, or ſeal, or breaking gold;
For which ſo many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts have been *trounc'd*. *Hudibras.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach firſt: I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honeſty. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

TROUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr. *truſk*, Erſe.] Breeches; hoſe.
TROU'SERS. } See TROUSERS.

The leather quilted jack ſerves under his ſhirt of mail, and to cover his *trouſe* or buſkin. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The unſightlineſs and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced ſtocking; a laced *trouſe* will do as much for the thigh. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TROUT. *n. ſ.* [ꝥpuht, Saxon; *truſta*, *truta*, *trutta*, Lat.]

1. A delicate ſpotted fiſh inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams.

The pond will keep *trout* and ſalmon in their ſeaſonable plight, but not in their reddiſh grain. *Carew.*

Worſe than the anarchy at ſea,
Where fiſhes on each other prey,
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow.

Here comes the *trout* that muſt be caught with tickling.

To TROW. *v. n.* [ꝥpeopan, Saxon; *troe*, Daniſh.] To think, to imagine; to conceive. A word now diſuſed, and rarely uſed in ancient writers but in familiar language.

What handſomeneſs, *trow* you, can be obſerved in that ſpeech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Stan.*

Is there any reaſonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meeter that our ceremonies of Chriſtian religion ſhould be Popiſh than Turkiſh or Heathenith. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Lend leſs than thou oweſt,
Learn more than thou *trowſt*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shakeſpeare.*

O rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trow*. *Gay.*

TROW. *interject.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you.*] An exclamation of enquiry.

Well, if you be not turned Turk, there's no more ſailing by the ſtar.

—What means the fool, *trow*? *Shakeſpeare.*

TRO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*truelle*, Fr. *truila*, Lat.]

A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks, with which alſo they cut the bricks to ſuch lengths as they have occaſion, and alſo ſtop the joints. *Moxon.*

Fair princeſs, you have loſt much good ſport.
—Sport! of what colour?
—What colour, madam? how ſhall I anſwer you?
—As wit and fortune will.
—Or as the deſtinies decree.
—Well ſaid, that was laid on with a *trowel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

This was dext'rous at his *trowel*,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

TROY WEIGHT. } *n. ſ.* [from *Troies*, Fr.] A kind of weight
TROY. } by which gold and bread are weighed, conſiſting of theſe denominations: a pound = 12 ounces, ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The Engliſh phyſicians make uſe of *troyweight* after the following manner,

Grains				
20	Scruple			
60	3	Drachm		
480	24	8	Ounce	
5760	288	96	12	Pound.

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

TRUANT. *n. ſ.* [*truand*, Fr. *truant*, Dutch, *truandiſe*, Old Fr. *truanderie*, Old Fr. *truandaria*, Ital.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.

For my part I may ſpeak it to my ſhame,
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though myſelf have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the ſweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection,
Yet hath Sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to our induſtry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants*. *More.*

Our ſhips are laden with the Trojan ſtore,
And you like *truants* come too late aſhore. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRUANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from buſineſs; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?
—A *truant* diſpoſition, good my lord. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He made a bluſhing cital of himſelf,
And chid his *truant* youth with ſuch a grace,
As if he maſter'd there a double ſpirit,
Of teaching, and of learning inſtant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where thou ſeeſt a ſingle ſheep remain
In ſhades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime, and take the traytor's head. *Dryden.*

To TRUANT. *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, French, *truwanten*, old German.] To idle at a diſtance from duty, to loiter; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'ANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*truelte*, Old Fr. from *truant*, *truandiſe* in *Chaucer* is beggery.] Idleneſs, negligence, neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs.

The maſter ſhould not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and uſed no *truantſhip*. *Aſcham.*

TRUB-

TRU'TAIL. *n. f.* A short squat woman. *Ainsworth.*
TRUBS. *n. f.* [*tuber*, Lat.] A sort of herb. *Ainsw.*
TRUCE *n. f.* [*truga*, low Lat. *tregua*, Italian; *treve*, old Fr.]
1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities.
Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious persons, and such as serve God aright. *Hooker*, b. v.
They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which seek not also to prevent sin by prayer, even every particular sin, by prayer against all sin, except men can name some transgression wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*
All this entreaty
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakespeare*
This token serveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers. *Shakespeare.*
We shall be lovers of their own selves, without natural affection, *truce* breakers. 2 *Tim.* iii. 3.
Least the *truce* with treason should be mixt,
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt *Dryden.*
Sword till death true duliness would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with sense. *Dryd.*
2. Cessation, intermission, short quiet.
There he may find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours. *Milton.*
TRUCK. *n. s.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing.
To TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian; *trocar*, Spanish, deduced by *Salmasius* from τρωγειν, *to get money*.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another
To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange
The Indians *truck* gold for glasses. *L'Estrange.*
Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*
I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*
TRUCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.
It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common business of commerce. *L'Estrange*
Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*
2. [τροχὸς] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainsw.*
TRUCKLED, or *trundled*. *n. s.* [properly *trocleed*, from *trochlea*, Latin, or τροχὸς.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.
There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *truckled*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
If he that is in battle slain,
Be in the bed of honour lain;
He that is beaten may be said,
To lie in honour's *truckled*. *Hudibras*, p. i.
To TRUCKLE. *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from *bed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a state of subjection or inferiority, to yield, to creep.
Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us. *Cleaveland.*
For which so many a legal cuckold
Has been run down in courts and *trundled*. *Hudibras*
Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation. *L'Estrange.*
Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*
His zeal was not to lash our crimes,
But discontent against the times
For had we made him timely offers,
To raise his post or fill his coffers
Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift*
They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions, a small *trucking* state, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift*
TRU'CULENCE. *n. s.* [*truculentia*, Lat.]
1. Savageness of manners.
Terribleness of aspect
TRUCULENT. *adj.* [*truculentus*, Lat.]
1. Savage; barbarous.
A barbarous Scythia where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun at the pomels of their saddles. *Ray.*
2. Terrible of aspect.
3. Destructive; cruel.
Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity, that they execute in two hours *Harvey on the Plague.*
To TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggiare*, Italian.] To travel laboriously, to jog on; to march heavily on
No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shakesp.*
No sooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to dislodge. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
A [illegible] to their journey's end *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,
Truck wares for wares, and *trudge* from pole to pole;
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*
Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,
[illegible]
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
He that will know the truth, must leave the beaten track, which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*
TRUE. *adj.* [treopa, tpupa, Saxon.]
1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.
Of those he chose he falsest two,
And fittest for to forge *true* seeming lies. *Fairy Qu.* b. i.
Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born,
And, if the rest be *true* which I have heard,
Thou cam'st into the world with thy legs forward. *Shak.*
A new commandment I write, which thing is *true* in him and in you 1 *John* ii. 8.
What you said had not been *true*,
If spoke by any else but you.
2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.
4. Genuine, not counterfeit.
The darkness is past, and the *true* light now shineth. 1 *Joh.*
Among unequals what society
Can sort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton.*
Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so it gives the *truest* value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*
5. Faithful, not perfidious, steady.
My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be *true*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
So young and so untender?
——So young my lord, and *true*.
——Let it be so, thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakesp.*
Do not see
My fair rose wither, yet look up; behold,
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,
And wash him fresh again with *true* love tears. *Shakesp.*
The first great work
Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true*. *Resemmen.*
I'll rather die
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly allur'd
Remarkably so late of thy so *true*,
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. x.
When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it; all regard of merit is lost in persons employed, and these only chosen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*
Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight. *Dryden.*
True to the king her principles are found;
Oh that her practice were but half so sound!
Stedfast in various turns of state she stood,
And sav'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*
The *truest* hearts for Voiture heav'd with sighs;
Voiture was wept by all the brightest eyes. *Pope*
[illegible]
In honour's limits, such the pow'r of song. *Pope.*
6. Honest; not fraudulent.
The thieves have bound the *true* man. now could thou and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
If king Edward be as *true* and just,
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,
This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up *Shakesp.*
7. Exact, truly conformable to a rule.
If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
He drew
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior.*
Tickel's first book does not want its merit; but I was disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exactness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful. *Arb.*
8. Rightful.
They seize the sceptre;
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Messiah might be born
Barr'd of his right. *Milton.*
TRUEBORN. *n. s.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth.
[illegible]
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman. *Shakespeare.*
[illegible]
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Shakesp.*

TRUEBRE'D. *adj.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed.

Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back. *Shakespeare.*

Bauble do you call him? he's a substantial *truebred* beast, bravely forehanded. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *n. f.* [*true* and *heart*.] Honest; faithful.

I have known no honester or *truerhearted* man. Fare thee well. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. *n. f.* An herb, called *herba Paris*.

TRUELO'VERNOT. } *n. f.* [*true*, *love*, and *knot*.] Lines
TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With *truelovekntts*, and flourishes,
That shall infuse eternal spring. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

TRUENESS. *n. f.* [from *true*.] Honesty; fidelity.

The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueness* to a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon's Essays.*

TRUEPE'NNY. *n. f.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*?
Come on. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'FFLE. *n. f.* [*truffe*, *truffe*, French.]

In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *n. f.* A hod for mortar. *Amsw.*

TRULL. *n. f.* [*trulla*, Italian.]

1. A low whore; a vagrant strumper.

I'm sure, I fear'd the dauphin and his *trull*. *Shakespeare.*

A *trull* who sits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull,
To celebrate some suburb *trull*;
His similies in order set,
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;
Before he could his poem close,
The lovely nymph had lost her nose.

2. It seems to have had first at least a neutral sense; a girl; a lass; a wench.

Among the rest of all the route
A passing proper lasse,
A white-hair'd *trull*, of twenty years,
Or neere about there was
In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for hewe;
[illegible] with town-full prayses,
So fair she was to viewe. *Turbervile.*

TRU'LY. *adv.* [from *true*.]

1. According to truth, not falsely; faithfully; honestly.

They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they loved him; and *truly*, because such indeed was the mind of the people, but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney, b. ii.*

No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most *truly* are most behoovefully spoken. *Hooker.*

Wisdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*

2. Really; without fallacy.

3. Exactly.

Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themselves. *South.*

4. Indeed.

I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in mine own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur. *Wotton.*

TRUMP. *n. f.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.]

1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick.

Whilst any *trump* did sound, or drum struck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakesp.*

Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom must thunder through the deep. *Milton.*

I heard
The neighing coursers and the soldiers cry,
And sounding *trumps*, that seem'd to tear the sky. *Dryden.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's *trump* shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as mine. *Wesley.*

2. [corrupted from *triumph*. *Latimer*, in a Christmas sermon, reckoned a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts *trumph*. *Fox*.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.

Him Basto followed, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card. *Pope.*

Now her heart with pleasure jumps,
She scarce remembers what is *trumps*. *Swift.*

3. *To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient.

We are now put *upon* our last *trump*; the fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To win with a trump card.

2. *To* TRUMP *up*. [from *tromper*, Fr. to cheat.] To devise; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *n. f.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.]

1. [illegible] fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,
For stale to catch these thieves. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. Falsehood, empty talk.

Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have fought to obscure the truth thereof. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

3. Something of no value; trifles.

Embrio's and idiots, eremits and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*. *Milton.*

[illegible] pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the same nature. *Addison.*

TRU'MPET. *n. f.* [*trompette*, French and Dutch.]

1. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath.

What's the business?
That such a hideous *trumpet* calls to parley
The sleepers of the house. *Shakespeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third sound of the *trumpet*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb since perhaps
When God descended, and perhaps once more
To sound at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blast
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton.*

The last loud *trumpet's* wond'rous sound
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground. *Rosscommon.*

Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud *trumpet* which our courage aids,
We learn that sound, as well as sense, persuades. *Waller.*

The *trumpet's* loud clangor
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*

No more the drum
Provokes to arms, or *trumpet's* clangor shrill
Affrights the wives. *Philips.*

Let the loud *trumpet* sound,
Till the roofs all around,
The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*

2. In military style, a trumpeter.

He wisely desired, that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addison.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as *trumpets* of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the *trumpet* of his praises. *Dryden.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*bignonia*, Lat.] It hath a tubulous flower consisting of one leaf, which opens at top like two lips: these flowers are succeeded by pods, which are divided into two cells, and contain several winged seeds. *Miller.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr. from the noun.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Why so tart a favour
To *trumpet* such good tidings? *Shakespeare.*

They went with sound of trumpet; for they did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

TRU'MPETER. *n. f.* [from *trumpet*.]

1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*

As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*

Their men lie fecurely intrench'd in a cloud,
And a *trumpeter* hornet to battle founds loud. *Dryden.*
An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a ſtrength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like thoſe military muſicians, contents themſelves with animating their friends to battle. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 28.

2. One who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces.
Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatneſs, theſe men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
How came ſo many thouſands to fight, and die in the ſame rebellion? why were they deceived into it by thoſe ſpiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual ſounds of dam-
[illegible] *Sou.*

3. A fiſh.

TRUMPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.
This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongu'd* againſt
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*truncus*, Lat.] To maim, to lop; to cut ſhort.

TRUNCATION. *n. ſ.* [from *truncate*.] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, [illegible]

1. A ſhort ſtaff, a club, a cudgel.
With his *truncheon* he ſo rudely ſtroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *F. Q.*
Set limb to limb, and thou art far the leſſer,
Thy hand is but a finger to my fiſt,
Thy leg is a ſtick compared with this *truncheon*. *Shakeſp.*
The Engliſh flew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or ſtaff by a cord. *Haywood*
One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. A ſtaff of command.
The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire. *Shakeſpeare.*
No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marſhal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half ſo good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.
Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRUNCHEONEE'R. *n. ſ.* [from *truncheon*.] One armed with a truncheon.
I miſt the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, chibs! when I might ſee from far ſome forty *truncheoneers* draw to her ſuccour. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [*trondeier*, Picard French, *trendel*, a *bowl*, Saxon.] To roll, to bowl along.
In the four firſt it is heaved up by ſeveral ſpondees interlaced with proper breathing places, and at laſt *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 253.

TRU'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [*trendel*, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.
[illegible] Round ſon.
Avaunt you curs!
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

TRUNK. *n. ſ.* [*truncus*, Lat. *tronc*, Fr.]

1. The body of a tree.
He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*,
And ſuckt my verdure out on't. [illegible]
About the moſſy *trunk* I wound me ſoon;
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmoſt reach. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. ix.
Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine
Does round their *trunks* her purple cluſters twine. *Dryden.*
Some of the largeſt trees have ſeeds no bigger than ſome diminutive plants, and yet every ſeed is a perfect plant with a *trunk*, branches, and leaves, incloſed in a ſhell. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal.
The charm and venom which they drunk,
Their blood with ſecret filth infected hath,
Being diffuſed through the ſenſeleſs *trunk*. *Fairy Qu.* b. i.
Thou bring'ſt me happineſs and peace, ſon John,
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

3. The main body of any thing.
The large *trunks* of the veins diſcharge the refluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and ſo on to the heart. *Ray.*

4. [*Trone*, French.] A cheſt for cloaths, a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper.
Neither preſs, coffer, cheſt, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shak.*
Some odd fantaſtick lord would fain
Carry in *trunks*, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*
Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to ſtand an old *trunk* in the room, the idea of which had ſo mixed itſelf with the turns of all his dances, that, though he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilſt that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unleſs that, or ſome ſuch other *trunk*, had its due poſition in the room. *Locke.*
Your poem ſunk,
And ſent in quires to line a *trunk*:
If ſtill you be diſpos'd to rhyme,
Go try your hand a ſecond time. *Swift.*

5. [*Trompe*, Fr.] The proboſcis of an elephant, or other animal.
Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* ſpouts out a ſea. *Addiſon.*
When elephant 'gainſt elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and caſtles ſuſtied in the air,
My ſword thy way to victory had ſhown. *Dryden.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.
In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being ſtaid to the one end and the ear to the other, the ſound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
In a ſhooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the ſwifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*truncus*, Lat.] To truncate, to maim, to lop. Obſolete.
Large ſtreams of blood out of the *trunked* ſtock
Forth guſhed, like water ſtreams from riven rock. *Fairy Q.*

TRU'NKED. *adj.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk.
She is thick ſet with ſtrong and well *trunked* trees. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *n. ſ.* [*trunk* and *boſe*.] Large breeches formerly worn.
The ſhort *trunk-boſe* ſhall ſhow thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-ſight free;
And with a bolder ſtride, and looſer air,
Mingl'd with men, a man thou muſt appear. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *n. ſ.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*truſo*, Lat.] The act of thruſting or puſhing.
By attraction we do not underſtand drawing, pumping, ſucking, which is really puſhion and *truſion*. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing.
A hernia would ſucceed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truſs*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Bundle, any thing thruſt cloſe together.
All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truſs* of trifles at his back,
As beales and babies, and gialles in his packe. *Spenſer.*
[illegible] and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great *truſſes* of hay before them, to dead their ſhot. *Carew.*
An aſs was wiſhing for a mouthful of freſh graſs to knap upon, in exchange for a heartleſs *truſs* of ſtraw. *L'Eſtrange.*
The fair one devoured a *truſs* of ſallet, and drunk a full bottle to her ſhare. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 410.

3. Trouſe, breeches. Obſolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trouſſer*, French.] To pack up cloſe together.
What in moſt Engliſh writers uſeth to be looſe and unright, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed, and ſtrongly *truſſed* up together. *Spenſer.*
Some of them ſend the ſcriptures before, *truſs* up bag and baggage, make themſelves in a readineſs, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker*, b. ii.
You might have *truſſed* him and all his apparel into a eelſkin. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.* p. ii.

TRUST. *n. ſ.* [*truſt*, Runick.]

1. Confidence, reliance on another.
What a fool is honeſty! and *truſt*, his ſworn brother, a very ſimple gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*
My misfortunes may be of uſe to credulous maids, never to put too much *truſt* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Charge received in confidence.
In my wretched eate 'twill be more juſt
Not to have promiſ'd, than deceive your *truſt*. *Dryden.*
His *truſt* was with th' eternal to be deemed
Equal in ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

4. Credit given without examination.
Moſt take things upon *truſt*, and miſemploy their aſſent by lazily enſlaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

5. Credit without payment.
Ev'n ſuch is time, who takes on *truſt*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and duſt. *Raleigh.*

6. Something committed to one's faith.
They cannot ſee all with their own eyes; they muſt commit many great *truſts* to their miniſters. *Bacon.*
Thou the ſooner
Temptation found'ſt, or over potent charms,
To violate the ſacred *truſt* of ſilence
Depoſited within thee. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

7. Depoſit; ſomething committed to charge, of which an account muſt be given.
Although the advantages one man poſſeſſeth more than another, may be called his property with reſpect to other men, yet with reſpect to God they are only a *truſt*. *Swift.*

8. Fidelity; supposed honesty.
Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*, wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tob.* x. 12.
9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.
I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shak. King Lear.*
Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese he was left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon.*
Expect no more from servants than is just,
Reward them well if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place confidence in; to confide in.
I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman
With wind. *Ben. Jonson.*
2. To believe, to credit.
Give me your hand *trust* me you look well. *Shakesp.*
3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.
When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor.*
4. To commit with confidence.
Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just,
This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*:
In private then —— When wilt thou, mighty Jove,
My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryden.*
Whom with your pow'r and fortune, Sir, you *trust*,
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*
5. To venture confidently.
Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*
6. To sell upon credit.
To TRUST. *v. n.*
1. To be confident of something future.
I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. 2 *John.*
From this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up I *trust* *Raleigh.*
2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.
The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust*. *Isa.* 5
The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him. 2 *Sam.* xxii.
Sin never shall hurt them more who rightly *trust*
In this his satisfaction. *Milton.*
3. To be credulous, to be won to confidence.
Well you may fear too far
——Safer than *trust* too far. *Shakespeare.*
4. To expect.
The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTEE'. *n. f.* [from *trust*.]
1. One entrusted with any thing.
Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent*
2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another
You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty: and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts
Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

TRU'STINESS. *n. f.* [from *trusty*.] Honesty; fidelity, faithfulness.
If the good qualities which he dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* ii.

TRU'STLESS. *a. f.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful, inconstant, not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.
I beheld this fickle *trustless* state,
Of vain world's glory, flitting to and fro. *Spenser*

TRU'STY. *adj.* [from *trust*.]
1. Honest; faithful; true, fit to be trusted.
This dastard, at the battle of Poictiers,
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a *trusty* squire, did run away. *Shakespeare.*
This *trusty* servant
Shall pass between us. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job* xii. 26.
Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent. *Dryd. Indian Emperor.*
These prodigious treasures which flow'd in to him, he buried under-ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves. *Add.*
2. Strong, stout; such as will not fail.
When he saw no power might prevail,
His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Fairy Q.*
The neighing steeds are to the chariot ty'd,
The *trusty* weapon hung on ev'ry side. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRUTH. *n. f.* [tpeopðu, Saxon.]
1. The contrary to falsehood, conformity of notions to things.
Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*
That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven is a truth counted a poetical *truth*. *Ib.*
Persuasive words, impregn'd
With reason to her seeming and with *truth*. *Milton*
This clue leads them through the mizmaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty *Locke.*
2. Conformity of words to thoughts.
Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton*
And lend a lie the confidence of *truth*. *Swift*
3. Purity from falsehood.
So young and so untender?
——So young, my lord, and true.
——Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower *Shakesp.*
4. Fidelity; constancy.
The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,
The best of all blessings below. *Song.*
5. Honesty; virtue.
The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shakespeare.*
6. It is used sometimes by way of concession.
She said, *truth*, Lord yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Matth.* xv 27.
7. Exactness, conformity to rule.
Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
8. Reality
In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as behoveth. *Hooker*
9. *Of a* TRUTH, or *in* TRUTH. In reality.
Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. 2 *Kings* xix. 17.

TRUTINA'TION. *n. f.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing, examination by the scale.
Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]
1. To examine, to make experiment of.
Some among you have beheld me fighting,
Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shak.*
He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shakespeare.*
Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taste meat? *Job.*
2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.
Thou know'st only good, but evil hast not *try'd*. *Milt.*
Some to far Oaxis shall be sold,
Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold *Dryden.*
With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,
Th' inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd,
What greater ills hereafter can you beat? *Dryden.*
3. To examine as a judge.
4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.
5. To bring to a decision, with *out* emphatical.
Nicanor hearing of their courageousness to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by battle [illegible] *Mac.*
I'll *try* it *out*, and give no quarter. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
6. To act on as a test.
The fire sev'n times *tried* this,
Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is,
Which did never chuse amiss. *Spenser*
7. To bring us to a test.
The *trying* of your faith worketh patience. *James* 3
They open to themselves at length the way
Up hither under long obedience *try'd*. *Milton.*
8. To essay, to attempt.
Let us *try* adventurous work. *Milton.*
9. To purify, to refine
After life
Try'd in sharp tribulation and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton*

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB. *n. f.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]
1. A large open vessel of wood
In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty four hours. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 78.
They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*. *Milton.*
Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*
2. A state of salivation. I know not well why so called.
Season the slaves
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To th' *tub*-fast, and the diet. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

TUBE. *n. f.* [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon, a long body.
There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Dispers'd æthereal forms and down they fell. *Roscom.*
Aspot like which astronomer
Through his glaz'd optick *tube* yet never saw. *Milton.*
This bears up part of it out at the surface of the earth, the rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p.* m.

TU'BERCLE. *n. ſ.* [*tubercule*, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Latin.] A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body, a pimple.

A conſumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a ſcirrhoſity, or a crude *tubercle*. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

TUBE'ROSE *n. ſ.* A flower.

The ſtalks of *tuberoſe* run up four foot high more or leſs, the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Eternal ſpring, with ſmiling verdure here,
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year,
The *tuberoſe* ever breathes and violets blow *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

TU'BEROUS *adj* [*tubereux*, Fr from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excreſcences.

Parts of *tuberous* hæmatitæ ſhew ſeveral varieties in the cruſts, ſtriature, and conſtitution of the body. *Woodward*

TU'BULAR. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Reſembling a pipe or trunk, conſiſting of a pipe, long and hollow, fiſtular.

He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like ſnout reſembling that of the hippocampus, or horſe-fiſh *Grew's Muſæum.*

TU'BULE. *n. ſ.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A ſmall pipe, or fiſtular body

As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them ſea-ſhells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, ſo theſe ſtones had their incorporated with them teſtaceous *tubules*, related to the ſiphunculi or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

TU'BULATED. *adj* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fiſtular, longitudinal [illegible]

The teeth are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poiſon into the wound they make, but their hollowneſs doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

TUCK. *n. ſ.* [*toucq* Welſh, a knife, *eſtoc*, French, *ſtocco*, [illegible]

1. A long narrow ſword.

If he by chance eſcape your venom'd *tuck*,
Our purpoſe may hold there. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Theſe being prun'd, with force he labour'd
To free's ſword from retentive ſcabbard,
And after many a painful pluck,
From roſty durance he had'd *tuck*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

2. A kind of net

The *tuck* is narrower meaſhed, and therefore ſcarce lawful with a long hunt in the moſt *Carew.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* [from *trucken*, German.] To preſs. *Skinner.*

1. To cruſh together, to hinder from ſpreading.

She *tucked* up her veſtments, like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmoſt ſummit of the pro- [illegible]

The ſex, at the ſame time they are letting down their [illegible] *tuck* up their petticoats, which grow ſhorter and [illegible] *Addiſon's Guardian.*

following age of females firſt *tucked* up their ſleeves to the elbows, and expoſed their arms to the [illegible].

Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear [illegible]

2. To incloſe, by tucking cloaths round.

Make his bed after different faſhions, that he may not feel every little change, whoſe not to have his maid always to lay all things in print and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke on Education.*

To TUCK *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.

An ulcer diſcharging a naſty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing ſkinned and hard, gives it the name of a callous ulcer *Sharp's Surgery.*

TU'CKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of a woman

A female ornament by ſome called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a ſlip of fine linen or muſlin, uſed to run in a ſmall kind of ruffle round the uppermoſt verge of the ſtays. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

TUCKETSONANCE. *n. ſ.* A word apparently derived from the French, but which I do not certainly underſtand, *tuquet* is a hat, and *tuquer* is to ſtrike.

Let the trumpets ſound,
The *tuckets ſonance* and the note to mount. *Shakeſ. Hen. V*

TU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*tuyau*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY. *n. ſ.* [*tuerdag*, Saxon; *tuy*, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TU'FFATAFFETY. *n. ſ.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*.] A ſilkous kind of ſilk

His cloaths were ſtrange, tho' coarſe, and black, tho' bare,
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet but it was now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become *tufftaffety*. *Donne.*

TUFT. *n. ſ.* [*touffe*, French.]

1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together.

Upon ſweet briar, a fine *tuft* or bruſh of moſs of divers colours, you ſhall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*

It is notorious for its goatiſh ſmell, and *tufts* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm*

A *tuft* of daiſies on a flow'ry lay. *Dryden.*

Near a living ſtream their manſion place
Edg'd round with moſs and *tufts* of matted graſs. *Dryden.*

The male among birds often appears in a creſt, comb, a *tuft* of feathers, or a natural ſtyle plume, erected like a plume on the top of the head. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 265.

2. A cluſter, a plump.

Going a little aſide into the wood, where many times before ſhe delighted to walk, her eyes were ſaluted with a *tuft* of trees ſo cloſe ſet together, as with the ſhade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look [illegible]

My houſe is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shakeſpeare.*

With high woods the hills were crown'd,
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain ſide,
With borders long the rivers. *Milton's Par Loſt.*

In bow'r and field he ſought, where any *tuft*
Of grove, or garden-plot more pleaſant,
Their recreation, or plantation for delight. *Milton's P. L.*

Under a *tuft* of ſhade, that on a green
Stood waving faſt, by a freſh fountain ſide
They ſat them down, *Milton's Par Loſt*, b. iv

To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft, a doubtful word, not authoriſed by any competent writer.

Sit beneath the ſhade
Of ſolemn oaks, that *tuft* the ſwelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomſon.*

TU'FTED. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or cluſters.

There does a ſable cloud
Turn forth her ſilver lining on the night,
And caſt a gleam over this *tufted* grove. *Milton.*

Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in *tufted* trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

'Midſt the deſert fruitful fields aroſe,
That crown'd with *tufted* trees and ſpringing corn,
Like verdant iſles the ſable waſte adorn. *Pope.*

TU'FTY *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no [illegible]

Let me ſtrip thee of thy *tufty* [illegible],
Spread thy ambroſial ſtores. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To TUG *v. a.* [tigan, teogan, Saxon.]

1. To pull with ſtrength long continued to the utmoſt exertion; [illegible]

No more *tug* one another thus, nor mar yourſelves,
[illegible] equal; conqueſts crown ye both the looſe to others ſave. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Theſe two maſſy pillars
With horrible convulſion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he ſhook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that ſat beneath,
The whole roof after them, with burſt of thunder *Milton.*

Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There ſweat, there ſtrain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roſc.*

2. To pull, to pluck.

Prieſt, beware thy beard,
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you ſoundly. *Shak Hen. VI.*

There leaving him to his repoſe
Secured from the purſuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a ſong,
[illegible]
Upon a bough, to eaſe the pain
His *tugg'd* ears ſuffer'd, with a ſtrain. *Hudibras, p.* [illegible]

To [illegible].

1. To pull, to draw.

The meaneſt ſort will *tug* leſt ly at one oar. [illegible]

Lead your thoughts to the galleys, there thoſe wretched captives are chained to the oars they *tug* at. *Boyle.*

There is ſuch *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *Ware's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Thus galley-ſlaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in proſpect of the ſhore,
But would not work at all, if not conſtrained before. *Dryd.*

We have been *tugging* a great while againſt the ſtream, and have almoſt weathered our point; a ſtretch or two more will do the work; but if inſtead of that we ſlacken our arms, and drop our oars, we ſhall be hurried back to the place from whence we ſet out. *Addiſon on the State of War.*

2. [illegible]

[illegible]
Tug for the time to come. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad diſplay'd, as one that graſpt
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.* p. i

They long wreſtled and ſtrenuouſly *tugg'd* for their liberty with a no leſs magnanimous than conſtant pertinacy. *How.*

Go now with ſome caring drug,
But thy diſeaſe, and while they *tug*,
Thou to maintain the cruel ſtrife,
Spend the dear treaſure of thy [illegible] *Cowley.*

TUG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmoſt effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling daſtard: at the *tug* he falls,
Vaſt ruins come along, rent from the ſmoking walls. *Dryd.*

TUGGER. *n. f.* [from *tug.*] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION. *n. f.* [*tuitio* from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianſhip; ſuperintendent care, care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wiſdom, to put himſelf under the *tuition* of a beaſt. *Sidney, b. ii.*

They forcibly endeavour to caſt the churches, under my care and *tuition*, into the moulds they have faſhioned to their deſigns. *King Charles*

If government depends upon religion, this ſhews the peſtilential deſign of thoſe that attempt to deſpoil the civil and eccleſiaſtical intereſts, ſetting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former. *South's Sermons.*

When ſo much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what moſt delights them, that they may perceive that thoſe under whoſe *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

TULIP. *n. ſ.* [*tulipe*, Fr *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

It hath a lily flower, compoſed of ſix leaves, ſhaped ſomewhat like a pitcher, the pointal riſing in the middle of the flower is ſurrounded with ſtamina, and afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, which opens into three parts, and is divided into three cells, full of plain ſeeds, reſting upon one another in a double row. To theſe may be added a coated root, with fibres on the lower part. The properties of a good *tulip*, according to the characteriſticks of the beſt florills of the preſent age, are, 1. It ſhould have a tall ſtem. 2. The flower ſhould conſiſt of ſix leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom ſhould be proportioned to their top; their upper part ſhould be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The caves when opened ſhould neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather ſtand erect; the flower ſhould be of a middling ſize, neither over large nor too ſmall. 5. The ſtripes ſhould be ſmall and regular, ariſing quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives ſhould not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three claſſes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers, mediæ, or middling flowers, and ſerotines, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near ſo fair, nor riſe half ſo high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing ſo early in the ſpring. Their roots ſhould be taken up and ſpread upon mats in a ſhady place to dry; after which they ſhould be cleared from their filth, and put up in a dry place until the ſeaſon for planting. *Miller*

The *tulip* opens with the riſing, and ſhuts with the ſetting ſun. *Hakewill*

Why *tulips* of late to our produce ſome of another, and running thro' all, ſtill eſcape a blue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TULIPTREE. A tree.

To TUMBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Ital.]

1. To fall; to come ſuddenly to the ground.

Though the treaſure
Of nature's germans *tumble* all together,
Anſwer me. *S*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuouſly.

When riches come by the courſe of inheritance and teſtaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.*

To ſtand or walk, to riſe or *tumble*,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Siſyphus lifts his ſtone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To roll about.

I ſaw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, ſo as well he might *tumble* and toſs. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Glo'ſter ſtumbled, and in falling ſtruck me
Into the *tumbling* billows of the main. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

4. To play tricks by various agitations of the body.

Reform our ſenſe, and teach the men t'obey;
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To TU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To turn over, to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he ſhould at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he loſt all patience. *Bacon's Henry VII*

A man by *tumbling* his thoughts, and forming them into expreſſions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuſe propitious ſhafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often ſets itſelf on work in ſearch of ſome hidden idea, though ſometimes they are rouzed and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day-light by ſome turbulent paſſions. *Locke's Works.*

TU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

Wilt thou ſtill be hammering treaſon,
To *tumble* down thy huſband and thyſelf,
From top of honour to diſgrace's feet?
King Lycurgus, when he fought in vain,
His friend to free, was *tumbled* on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him faſt, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

TU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: why, ſays a paſſenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourſelf with a fall. *L'Eſtrange.*

TU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tumble.*] One who ſhews poſtures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What ſtrange agility and activeneſs do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exerciſe! *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

Nic. bounced up with a ſpring equal to that of the beſt *tumblers* or rope dancers. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was ſhown,
Such feats in paſſing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

TUMBREL. *n. ſ.* [*tombereau*, French.] A dung-cart.

Two fallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compaſs that fallow as ſoon as we can. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

My corps is in a *tumbrel* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and ſtunk'd with dung,
That cart arreſt, and raiſe a common cry,
For ſacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What ſhall I do with this beaſtly *tumbrel*? go lie down and ſleep, you ſot. *L'Eſtrange.*

To convince the preſent little race how unequal meaſures were to ancient days, in reſpect of ſize, ſhould now appear for men, he ſometimes

TUMEFACTION. *n. ſ.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling.

The common ſigns and effects of weak fibres, are palpitation, a weak pulſe, *tumefactions* in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

To TUME'FY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To ſwell, to make to ſwell.

I applied three ſmall cauſticks triangular about the ſame joint. *Sharp's Surgery.*

A fleſhy excreſcence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, expoſed to demand extirpation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TU'MID. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling, puffed up.

2. Protuberant, raiſed above the level.

So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills, ſo low
Down ſunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters.

3. Pompous; boaſtful; puffy, falſely ſublime.

Though ſuch expreſſions may ſeem *tumid* and ſwelling, yet cannot I ſcruple to uſe ſeeming hyperboles in mentioning things, which make the higheſt hyperboles but ſeeming ones. *Boyle.*

TU'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid ſwelling.

Tumour is a diſeaſe, in which the parts recede from their natural ſtate by an undue increaſe of their bigneſs. *Wiſeman.*

Having detected this ſwelling vice, and ſeen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the diſeaſe be founded in pride, the abaſing that is the moſt natural remedy. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

2. Affected pomp, falſe magnificence; puffy grandeur, ſwelling.

His ſtile was rich of phraſe, but ſeldom in bold metaphors and ſo far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Waller.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold ſtrokes upon the paſſions of the multitude. *L'Eſtrange.*

TU'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *tumour.*]

1. Swelling, protuberant.

Who ever ſaw any cypreſs or pine, ſmall below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unleſs ſome diſeaſed plant. *Wotton.*

2. Fluctuous, vainly pompous, falſely magnificent.

According to their ſubject, theſe ſtiles vary, for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vaſt and *tumorous*, ſpeaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Jonſon.*

His limbs were rather ſtaſey than dainty, ſublime and almoſt *tumorous* in his looks and geſtures. *Howell.*

TUMP, among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE. *v. a.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To level. This ſeems to be the ſenſe here, but I ſuſpect the word to be wrong.

Urinous ſpirits, or volatile alkalies, are ſuch enemies to acid, that as ſoon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have diſarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TU'MULOSE. *adj.* [*tumuloſus*, Lat.] Full of hills.

TUMULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilineſs.

TU'MULT. *n. ſ.* [*tumulte*, Fr *tumultus*, Latin.]

1. A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude.

A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *Locke.*

With rude taunts each other they oppoſe,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks ariſe.

2. A tumultuous put into wild commotion.
3. A thing irregular or violent; a wild commotion.
What fright is this? what *tumults* in the heav'ns?
Whence cometh this alarum and this noise? *Shakespeare.*
Tumult and confusion all embroil'd *Milton.*
This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature. *Addison's Spectator.*

TUMU'LTUARILY. *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS. *n. s.* [from *tumultuary.*] Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.
The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *K. Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY. *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult.*]
1. Disorderly, promiscuous, confused.
Parsons had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrary and obscuring their orderly, and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the event. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict *K. Charles.*
Is it likely, that the divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of *tumultuary* agitations as that I quoted sin. *Glanv. Sap.*
2. Restless, put into irregular commotion.
Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *tumultuate.*] Irregular and confused agitation.
If in the liquid the configurous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle's Hydr.*

TUMU'LTUOUS. *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, Fr.]
1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly moved.
The strong rebuff of some *tumultuous* cloud
Instinct with fire. *Milton.*
His vain attempt did with the birth
Now rousing, but soon *tumultuous* breast,
And like a devilish engine back recoils
Upon himself *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,
Returns again in such *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison's Cato.*
2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.
Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their King, whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from thousand evil occasions. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
3. Turbulent, violent.
Nought rests for me in this *tumultuous* strife,
But to make open proclamation. *Shakespeare.*
Furiously running upon him with *tumultuous* speech, he violently snatched from his head his rich cap of sables. *Knolles.*
4. Full of tumults.
The winds began to speak louder, and as in a *tumultuous* room, to think themselves fittest instruments of command- *Sidney, b. ii.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tumultuous.*] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.
It was done by edict, not *tumultuously*, the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon's Holy War*

TUN. *n. s.* [tunne, Sax. *tonne*, Dut. *tonne*, *tonneau*, Fr.]
1. A large cask.
As when a spark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun*, some magazine to store
Against a rumour'd war *Milton.*
2. A pipe, the measure of two hogsheads.
3. Any large quantity proverbially.
I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shakesp.*
4. A drunkard. In burlesque.
Here's a *tun* of midnight-work to come,
Org from a treason-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*
5. The weight of two thousand pounds.
6. A certain space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.
7. Dryden has used it for a parasitical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.
A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear *Dryden.*

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel.
the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, may attune, and be often changed with fresh, it drink for melancholy. *Bacon*
The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields acid and corroding spirit. The same juice *tunned* up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle's Works.*

TU'NABLE. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; musical.
A cry more *tunable*
Was never hallo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn.
Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,
Smooth on the tongue discours'd, pleasing to th'ear,
And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*
All *tunable* sounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteness or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*
Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable* to a modern ear. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid*

TU'NABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; Melodiousness.

TU'NABLY. *adv.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniously; melodiously.

TUNE. *n. s.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]
1. *Tune* is a diversity of notes put together. *Locke.*
Came he to sing a raven's note
Whose dismal *tune* bereft my vital pow'rs. *Shakesp.*
Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections, as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, solemn *tunes*, *tunes* inducing men martial to fury, warlike *tunes*; so that *tunes* have a predisposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*
Keep it already nature to her law,
And the low world in measur'd motion draw
After the heavenly *tune*, which none can hear
Of human mould with gross unpurged ear *Milton.*
That sweet song you sung one starry night,
The *tune* I shall retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*
Take disposition in the fiddle to play *tunes.* *Arb. & Pope.*
2. Sound, note.
Such a noise arose
As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,
As loud, and to as many *tunes.* *Shakespeare.*
3. Harmony, order; concert of parts.
A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune*, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour. *K. Charles.*
4. State of giving the due sounds, as *the fiddle is in tune*, or *out of tune.*
5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition of temper; proper humour.
A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes unwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*
6. State of any thing with respect to order.
Distressed Lear, in his better *tune*, remembers what we are come about. *Shakespeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.
Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tun'd*, that glitter'd by their side *Milton.*
Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound, and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dyer.*
2. To sing harmoniously.
Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton.*
Rouze up, ye Thebans; *tune* your Io Paeans,
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*
Leave such to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, and languishingly flow. *Pope.*

To TUNE. *v. n.*
1. To form one sound to another.
The winds were hush'd, no leaf so small
At all was seen to stir,
While *tuning* to the waters fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayt. Q. of Cynthia.*
All sounds on fret or stop
Temper'd soft *tunings*, intermix'd with voice. *Milton.*
2. To utter with the voice harmonical harmony.

TU'NEFUL. *adj.* [*tune* and *full.*] Musical, harmonious.
I saw a pleasant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds resounding love. *Milton.*
Earth smiles with flowers renewing, laughs the sky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply. *Dryd.*
For thy own glory sing our sov'reign's praise,
God of verses and of days?
Let all thy *tuneful* sons adore
Their lashing works with William's name. *Prior.*
Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung,
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue. *Pope.*

TU'NELESS. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmusical.
When in hand my *tuneless* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes despight. *Spenser.*
Swallow, what dost thou
With thy *tuneless* serenade. *Cowley.*

TU'NER. *n. s.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes.
The pox of such antick, lisping, affected phantasies, these new *tuners* of accents. *Shak.*

T U R

TU'NICK. *n. f.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dreſs.

The *tunicks* of the Romans, which anſwer to our waiſt-coats, were without ornaments, and with very ſhort ſleeves. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Covering; integument; tunicle.

Lohocks and ſyrups abate and demulce the hoarſeneſs of a cough, by modifying the ruggedneſs of the intern *tunick* of the gullet. *Harvey on Conſ.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and cloſe *tunicks*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

The dropſy of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural diſcharge of that water continually ſeparating on the internal ſurface of the *tunick*. *Sharp.*

TU'NICLE. *n. f.* [from *tunick*.] Cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely tranſparent, to let in the light and colour unſoiled. *Ray.*

One ſingle grain of wheat, barley, or rye, ſhall contain four or five diſtinct plants under one common *tunicle*, a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

TU'NNAGE. *n. f.* [from *tun*.]

1. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun.

The conſideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to enquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their ſhipping. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tax laid on a tun; as to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

TU'NNEL. *n. f.*

1. The ſhaft of a chimney; the paſſage for the ſmoke.

It was a vault ybuilt for great diſpence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoſe long *tunnel* thence
The ſmoak forth threw *Fairy Queen.*

The water being rarified, and by rarification reſolved into wind, will force up the ſmoke, which otherwiſe might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverſe. *Wotton's Arch.*

2. A funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels.

For the help of the hearing, make an inſtrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigneſs of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and ſo reſembling a funnel or tunnel.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The Phalenæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves.

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is uſed by Derham for to make net-work, to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiouſly *tunnel* them into neſts, but artificially ſuſpend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

TU'NNY. *n. f.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A ſea-fiſh.

Some fiſh are boiled and preſerved freſh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. *Carew.*

TUP. *n. f.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet uſed in Staffordſhire, and in other provinces.

To TUP. *v. n.* To but like a ram.

TURBAN, TURBANT, TU'RBAND. *n. f.* [A Turkiſh word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

Gates of monarchs
Arch'd ſo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbans* on, without
Good morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not ſo huge as the Turkiſh *turbans*. *Bacon.*

From utmoſt Ind an iſle, Taprobane,
Duſk faces with white ſilken *turbants* wreath'd. *Milton.*

I ſee the Turk nodding with his *turbant*. *Howel.*

Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For folded *turbants* fineſt Holland bear. *Dryden.*

TU'RBANED. *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.

A *turban'd* Turk
That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the ſtate,
I took by the throat. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'RBARY. *n. f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

The brazen inſtruments of death diſcharge
Horrible flames, and *turbid* ſtreaming clouds
Of ſmoke ſulphureous, intermix'd with theſe
Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*

The ordinary ſprings, which were before clear, freſh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

TU'RBIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *turbid*.] Muddineſs, thickneſs.

TU'RBINATED. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twiſted; ſpiral.

Let mechaniſm here produce a ſpiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*

2. Among botaniſts plants are called *turbinated*, as ſome parts of them reſemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dictionary.*

TURBINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *turbinated*.] The act of ſpinning like a top.

TURBITH. *n. f.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow precipitate.

I gave him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days, and the ulcers ſhell'd ſoon off. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TU'RBOT. *n. f.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fiſh.

Some fiſh are preſerved freſh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*

Of fiſhes you ſhall find in arms the whale, the ſalmon, the *turbot*. *Peacham.*

Nor oyſters of the Lucrine lake
My taſte appetite would with,
Nor *tu bot*. *Dryden.*

TU'RBULENCE, TU'RBULENCY. *n. f.* [*turbulence*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confuſion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence*, and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of ſlaughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oft-times noxious where they light
On man, beaſt, plant, waſteful and tumultuous,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whoſe heads they roar, and ſeem to point:
They oft foreſignify and threaten ill. *Milton.*

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reaſon will returne her ſov'reign ſway. *Dryden.*

2. Tumultuouſneſs; inquietneſs to conſiderable.

You think this *turbulence* of blood,
From ſtagnating preſerves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the ſpirits, ſinks the lees.

TU'RBULENT. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]

1. Cauſing agitation, producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirſt, and refreſh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whoſe heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Expoſed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now toſt, and *turbulent!*

3. Tumultuous, violent.

What wondrous ſort of death has heav'n deſign'd
For ſo untam'd, ſo *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The *turbulent* birth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of miſeries that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought it by intemperance. *Philips.*

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* ſpirits, that were not with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of ſtate.

TU'RBULENTLY. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuouſly; violently.

TURCISM. *n. f.* [*turciſmus*, low Latin.] The religion of the Turks.

Think I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *Turciſm* preached to me by one of Mahomet's prieſts. *Dr. Mann.*

He is condemned immediately, as preferring *Turciſm* to [illegible] *Dict.* [illegible]

TURD. *n. f.* [ꝑuꝛꝺ, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *n. f.* [ꝑeꝛꝼ, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch; *torf*, Swediſh.] A clod covered with graſs; a part of the ſurface of the ground.

Where was this lane?
Cloſe by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakeſp.*

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and laſt long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near uſhering guides?
They left me weary on a graſſy *turf*. *Milton.*

Then living *turfs* upon his body lay. *Dryden.*

Each place ſome monument of thee ſhould bear;
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raiſe. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,
Their tramping turns the *turf*, and ſhakes the ſound ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ambaſſador every morning ceremoniouſly ſaluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native ſoil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. [illegible]

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the molſy *turf*,
Sufficient. *Philips.*

Yet ſhall thy grave with riſing flow'rs be dreſt,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breaſt. *Pope.*

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the ſea is *turfed*. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS. *n. f.* [from *turf*.] The ſtate of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY. *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

TU'RGENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is neceſſary not only to purge them, but alſo to ſtrengthen the infeſted parts. *Grew Tan.*

The cloiſters clear,
While o'er the *turgent* plain the living dew. *Thomſon.*

TURGE'SCENCE. } *n. f.* [*turgescent*, Lat.]
TURGE'SCENCY. }
1. The act of swelling; the state of being swoln.
The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TU'RGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]
1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.
A bladder, moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire grew turgid and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*
The spirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in [illegible] by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consump.*
Disburthen thou thy sapless wood
Of its rich progeny, the *turgid* fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*
Those channels *turgid* with th' obstructed tide
Stretch their small holes and make their meshes wide. *Blu.*
2. Pompous, tumid, sultanous; vainly magnificent.
Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of vanity. *Watts's Logick.*

TURGI'DITY *n. f.* [from *turgid.*] State of being swollen.
The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, wateryness, and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

TU'RKEY *n. f.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domestick fowl
[illegible] swelling like a *turkey*-cock. *Shakesp.*
[illegible]-cock hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*
So speeds the wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*

TU'RKOIS. *n. f.* [*turquoise*, French, from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.
Those bony bodies found among copper ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly fitted by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP *n. f.* An herb. *Ainf.*

TURM. *n. f.* [*turma*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.
Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings. *Milton.*

TURMERICK. *n. f.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TU'RMOIL. *n. f.* [derived by Skinner from *tremouille*, French, a mill-hopper, more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble, disturbance; harrassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.
He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live and will not let me die. *Spenser.*
There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in elysium. *Shakespeare.*
Blinded greatness ever in *turmoil*,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*
Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free,
That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Denham.*

To TU'RMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To harrass with commotion. Out of use.
That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the troublous occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled.* *Spenser.*
It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miserably toiled and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spens.*
Haughty Juno, who with endless broil,
Did earth, and heaven and Jove himself *turmoil*,
At length atoned, her friendly power shall join. *Dryden.*
2. To weary, to keep in unquietness.
Having newly left those grammatic shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are transported to be toss'd and *turmoil'd* with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [tupnan, Sax. *tourner*, Fr. from *terno*, Lat.]
1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round, to revolve.
She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakesp.*
He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakespeare.*
Here's a knocking, indeed! if a man were porter of hell-gate he should have old *turning* the key. *Shakesp.*
They in numbers that compute
Days, months and years, towards his all-cheering lamp
Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. To put the upperside downwards; to shift with regard to the sides.
When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth! *Addison.*
3. To change with respect to position.
Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway
Of battle. *Milton.*
He bid his angels *turn* ascanse the poles. *Milton.*
4. To change the state of the ballance.
You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakesp.*
If I survive, shall Troy the gods prevail,
A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*
5. To bring the inside out.
He call'd me fool;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakesp.*
The vast abyss
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton.*
6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.
His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*
The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress,
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest *Pope's Odyss.*
7. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*torno*, Lat.]
As the pitching one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point; so any substance, pitched steddy on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, as to describes a circle concentric to the axis and an edge-tool set steddy to that part of the outside of the substance, while in a circumvolution of that substance, cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole sum of *turning.* *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forceable coming about, would, if the lathe were slight, make it tremble, and so spoil the work. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
8. To form, to shape.
His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality. *Tatler*, N° 75.
What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his breast,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*
9. To transform, to metamorphose, to transmute.
My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls asleep. *Shakesp.*
This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunstones. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*
Turn the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness. 2 *Sa.* xv.
Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement. *Taylor's Rule of living Holy.*
O goodness! that shall evil *turn* to good. *Milton.*
Of sooty coal th' empirick alchemist
Can *turn*, or holds it possible to *turn*
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*
10. To make of another colour.
The choler of a hog *turned* syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*
11. To change; to alter.
Disdain not me although I be not fair,
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do *turn*. *Sidney.*
Some dear friend dead, else nothing in the world
Could *turn* so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*
12. To make a reverse of fortune.
Fortune confounds the wise,
And when they least expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*
13. To translate.
The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown,
Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*
14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert, to pervert.
15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.
Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Ps.* xxv.
16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.
That unreadiness which they find in us, they *turn* it to the soothing up themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*
When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*
God will make these evils the occasion of a greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*
17. To betake.
Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these two were most *turned* to. *Temple.*
18. To transfer.
These came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. 1 *Chron.* xii. 23.
Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods *Lev.* xix. 4.
19. To fall upon.
The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*
20. To make to nauseate.
This beastly line quite *turns* my stomach. *Pope.*
21. To make giddy.
Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. *P*

22. To infatuate, to make mad.
My aking head can fcarce fupport the pain,
This curfed love will furely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it fhroots. *Theocrit.*
Alas! fhe raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*. *Rowe.*

23. To direct to, or from any point.
The fun
Was bid *turn* reins from th' equinoctial road. *Milton*
A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may chufe whether he will curioufly furvey it. *Locke.*
Unlefs he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have clear and diftinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock, who will not *turn* his eyes to it.
They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful profpect. *Add.*

24. To direct to a certain purpofe or propenfion.
My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Addifon's Cato.*
This *turns* the buſieſt ſprits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addiſon.*
His natural magnanimity *turn'd* all his thoughts upon fomething more valuable than he had in view. *Addiſon.*
He *turn'd* his parts rather to books and converſation, than to politicks. *Prior*
He is ſtill to ſpring from one of a poetical diſpoſition, from whom he might inherit a ſoul *turn'd* to poetry. *Pope.*

25. To double in.
Thus a wife taylor is not pinching,
But *turns* at every ſeam an inch in. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.
Turn theſe ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all ſides. *Watts.*

27. To drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt.
Quick wits are more quick to enter ſpeedily, than able to pierce far; like ſharp tools whoſe edges be very ſoon *turn'd*
Bacon

28. To drive by violence; to expel.
Rather *turn* this day out of the week;
This day of mame. *Shakſpeare.*
They *turn* a weak people and children unable for ſervice, out of the city. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*
He now was grown deform'd and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd* out of door *Hudibras, p. iii.*
If I had taken to the church, I ſhould have had more ſenſe than to have *turn'd* my ſelf out of my benefice by writing libels on my parſhioners. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*
'Twould be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him out of paradiſe, to till the ground, and at the ſame time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*
A great man in a peaſant's houſe, finding his wife handſome, *will* the good man out of his dwelling. *Aud.*

29. To apply
They all the ſacred myſteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages ſhall *turn*. *Milton*
When the paſſage is open, land will be *turned* moſt to great cattle, when ſhut, to ſheep. *Temple.*

30. To reverſe; to repeal.
God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compaſſion upon thee. *Deut. xxx.*

31. To keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffick.
Theſe are certain commodities, and yield the readieſt money of any that are *turn'd* in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad *Temple.*
A man muſt guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*

32. To adapt the mind.
However improper he might have been for ſtudies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for trade. *Addiſon.*

33. To put towards another
I will ſend my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exod xxiii. 27.*

34. To retort, to throw back.
Luther's conſcience, by his inſtigations, *turns* theſe very ſtrokes upon him. *Atterbury.*

35. To TURN *away*. To diſmiſs from ſervice; to diſcard
She did nothing but turn up and down, as ſhe had hoped to *turn away* the fancy that maſter'd her, and hid her face as if ſhe could have hidden herſelf from her own fancies. *Sidney.*
Yet you will be hanged for being ſo long abſent, or be *turn'd away*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
She *turn'd away* one ſervant for putting too much oil in her ſallad. *Arbuthnot.*

36. To TURN *back*. To return to the hand from which it was received
We *turn* not *back* the ſilks upon the merchant,
When we have ſpoil'd them. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

37. To TURN *off*. To diſmiſs contemptuouſly.
Having brought our treaſure
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him *off*,
Like to the empty aſs, to ſhake his ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

The murmurer is *turn'd off*, to the company of thoſe diſdeful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Gov. of Tong.*
He *turn'd off* his former wife to make room for this marriage.

38. To TURN *off*. To give over, to reſign.
The moſt adverſe chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harveſt And yet we are not ſo wholly *turned off* to that reverſion, as to have no ſupplies for the preſent, for beſides the certainty of ſo certain an expectation in another life, we have promiſes alſo for this. *Decay of Piety.*

39. To TURN *off*. To deflect.
The inſtitution of ſports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from buſying themſelves in matters of ſtate. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

40. To TURN *over*. To transfer.
Excuſing himſelf and *turning over* the fault to fortune, then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

41. To TURN *to*. To have recourſe to a book
He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his buſineſs, *turn to* theſe rules. *Grew.*
He *turn'd to* on all occaſions. *Lucas.*

42. To be TURNED *of*. To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phraſe.
Nate has now his fifteenth year began,
Juſt *turned of* boy, and on the verge of man *Ovid's Met.*
When *turned of* forty they determined to retire to the country. *Addiſon.*
Iras, though now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the

43. To TURN *over*. To refer
After he had ſaluted Soliman, and was about to declare the cauſe of his coming, he was *turn'd over* to the Baſſa's. *Knolles*
'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand. *Dryden's Aureng-zeb.*

44. To TURN *over*. To examine one leaf of a book after another
Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

45. To TURN *over*. To throw off the ladder.
Criminals condemned to ſuffer
Are bridled firſt, and then *turn'd over*.

To TURN, *v. n*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.
Such a light and mettl'd dance
Saw you never,
And by lead men for the nonce,
That *turn* round like grindleſtones. *Ben Johnſon.*
The gate on golden hinges *turning*. *Milton.*
The cauſe of the imagination that things *turn* round, is, for that the ſpirits themſelves *turn*, being compreſſed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compreſſion, *turneth*, as we ſee in water and it is all one to the ſight, whether the viſual ſpirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we ſee that long *turning* round breedeth the ſame imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To ſhew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing
Pompey *turned* upon him and bad him be quiet. *Bacon.*
The underſtanding *turns* inwards on itſelf, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*
Turn, mighty monarch, *turn*, this way;
Do not refuſe to hear. *Dryden.*

3. To move the body round.
Nature wrought ſo, that ſeeing me ſhe *turn'd*. *Milton.*
He ſaid, and *turning* ſhort with ſpeedy pace,
Caſts back a ſcornful glance and quits the place.

4. To move from its place.
The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either ſide, by reaſon of relaxation of the tendons upon the leaſt walking *Wiſeman*

5. To change poſture.
If one with ten thouſand dice, ſhould throw five thouſand ſixes once or twice, we might ſay he did it by chance, but if, with almoſt an infinite number he ſhould, without ever throw the ſame ſixes, we ſhould certainly conclude he did it by art, or that theſe dice could *turn* upon no other ſide. *Clayne.*

6. To have a tendency or direction.
There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon.*
His cares all *turn* upon Aſtyanax,
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A Popeſ.*

7. To move the face to another quarter.
The night ſeems doubled with the fear ſhe has
The morning, as miſtaken, *turns* about,
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden. Auguſtus.*

8. To depart from the way; to deviate.
My lords *turn* in, into your ſervant's houſe. *Gen. xix.*
Virgil, ſuppoſe in deſcribing the fury of his heroe in battle, when endeavouring to raiſe our concernment to the higheſt pitch, *turns* ſhort on the ſudden into ſome ſimilitude, which diverts attention from the main ſubject. *Dryden*

9. To alter; to be changed, to be transformed.
Your bodies may at last *turn* all to spirit. *Milton.*
A storm of sad mischance will *turn* into something that is good, if we list to make it so. *Taylor.*
This suspicion *turned* to jealousy, and jealousy to rage; it [illegible] ns and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryd*
Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods send him at his request might *turn* to his destruction. *Addison.*
For this I suffer'd Phœbus' steeds to stray,
And the mad rider to misguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes *turn'd*,
And heav'n itself the wand'ring chariot burn'd. *Pope.*
Rather than set a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*
10. To become by a change
Cygnets from grey *turn* white, hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy substance *Boyle.*
They *turn* virtuous too, the wrestlers too,
They try *Dryden's Juvenal*
In this disease, the gall will *turn* of a blackish colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy consistence. *Arbuthnot*
11. To change sides.
I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*
As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain. *Swift's Intellig*
12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination
Turn from thy fierce wrath *Exod* xxxii 12.
Turn at my reproof behold I will pour out my spirit. *Prov.*
He'll relent and *turn* from his displeasure. *Milton.*
13. To change to acid Used of milk
Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,
It *turns* in less than two nights? *Shak. Timon of Athens.*
Yes milk *turneth* not so easily as cows. *Bacon.*
14. To be brought eventually.
Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and set their pride set them on work on something which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke on Education*
Christianity directs our actions so, as every thing we do may *turn* to account at the great day. *Addison's Spect.*
For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have not *turned* to any great account *Baker's Reflect. on Learning*
15. To depend on, as the chief point.
When a man once perceives how far ideas agree or disagree, he will be able to judge of what other people say.
The question *turns* upon this point; when the presbyterians shall have got their share of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*
Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Sw.*
The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns*. *Pope.*
16. To grow giddy.
I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency.
If we repent seriously, submit contentedly and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*
18. To TURN *away*. To deviate from a proper course.
The *turning away* of the simple shall slay them. *Prov.*
In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone. *Boron.*
19. To return, to recoil
His foul esteem
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turns*
Foul on himself. *Milton.*
20. To be directed to, or from any point.
Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they *turn*, *Milton.*
21. *To* TURN *off*. To divert one's course.
The peaceful banks which profound silence keep,
The little boat securely passes by
But where with noise the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Norris.*

TURN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of turning, gyration.
2. Meander, winding way.
Fear misled the youngest from his way;
But Nisus hit the *turns*. *Dryden.*
After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addison.*
3. A walk too and fro.
My good and gracious lord of Canterbury
Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together. *Shakespeare.*
Not without the open air will do me good, I'll take a *turn*
[illegible]
upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man takes up in walking, and over a precipice, desire some eminent philosopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*
4. Change; vicissitude, alteration.
An admirable faculty musick hath to express and represent to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean, the very standing, rising, and falling, the very steps and inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all passions whereunto the mind is subject. *Hooker.*
Oh, world, thy slippery *turns*! friends now fast sworn,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
[illegible]
The state of christendom might by this have a *turn*. *Bacon.*
The King with great nobleness and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford *Bacon.*
This *turn* hath made amends thou hast fulfil'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous. *Milton.*
This *turn*'s too quick to be without design:
I'll sound the bottom of't ere I believe. *Dryden.*
Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,
And hate receives of my heavenly foe *Pope's Odyss*
An English gentleman should be well versed in the history of England, that he may observe the several *turns* of state, and how produced. *Locke.*
5. Manner of proceeding, change from the original intention or first appearance.
The Athenians were offered liberty, but the wise *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*
6. Chance, hap.
Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Col.*
7. Occasion, incidental opportunity
An old dog, jading from his speed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*
8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done.
Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your *turn* to speak *Bacon.*
He *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*
The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryden.*
Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterb.*
A false constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic of these in their *turns*. *Arbuthnot*
The nymph who have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil, he. *Swift.*
9. Actions of kindness or malice.
Lend this virgin aid,
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*
Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *L'Estrange's Fab. p. 102.*
Shrewd *turns* strike deeper than ill words. *South.*
10. Reigning inclination.
This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and fashion of the age. *Sw.*
11. A step off the ladder at the gallows.
They, by their skill in palmistry,
Will quickly read his destiny;
And make him glad to read his lesson,
Or take a *turn* for it at the fashion. *Butler.*
12. Convenience.
Diogenes' dish did never serve his master for more *turns*, notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a man doth an Irishman. *Spenser.*
They never found occasion for their *tourn*,
But almost starv'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubberd.*
His going I could frame to serve my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakesp.*
My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn*. *Shakespeare.*
To perform this murder was elect;
A base companion, few or none could miss,
Who first did serve their *turn*, and now serves his. *Dan.*
They tried their old friends of the city, who had served their *turns* so often, and set them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*
This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while they pretend to be reasonable, but whenever they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the *turn*. *Temple's Miscellanies*
13. The form; cast; shape; manner.
Our young men take up some cry'd up English poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*
Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addison.*
Female virtues are of a domestick *turn*. The family is the proper province for private women to shine in. *Addison.*
An agreeable *turn* appears in her sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life. *Addison.*

Will doubt not conſiſt ſo much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn*. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to ſee the Roman poets, in their deſcription of a beautiful man, ſo often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addiſon.*

A young man of a ſprightly *turn* in converſation, had an inordinate deſire of appearing faſhionable

Books give the ſame *turn* to our thoughts and reaſonings,

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which ſome teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

14. The manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence.

The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excells all poets, are ſometimes a fault or ſometimes a beauty, as they are uſed properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three firſt lines are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the ſame elegance, but the ſame ſhort *turn* of expreſſion peculiar to the happieſt ode. *Addiſon.*

The firſt coin here made of braſs was the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole *turn* of their expreſſions is derived from it. *Arbuthnot.*

15. *By Turns.* One after another

They feel by *turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce. *Milt.*

The challenge to Damoetas ſhall belong,
Menalcas ſhall the anſwer have in *turn*.
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring,
By turns the tuneful muſes love to ſing. *Dryden's Virg.*

By turns put on the ſumpter, and the lord,
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TU'RNBENCH. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turned in an iron lathe called a *turnbench*, which they ſcrew in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a ſmall iron axle, with a drill barrel, fixed upon a ſquare ſhank, at the end of the axis, next the left hand, they with a drill-bow, and an iron ſtring, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *coat*] One who forſakes his party or principles, a renegade,

Courteſy itſelf muſt turn to diſdain, if you come in her preſence—Then is courteſy a *turncoat*. *Shakeſp.*

TU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *turn.*] One whoſe trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box, nor limes without their uſe are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner's* trade. *Dryden.*

Some *turners* have found out the way of turning ivory, and ſlender pieces of ivory, as ſmall as an hay ſtalk. *Moxon.*

TU'RNING. *v. a.* [from *turn.*] Flexure; winding, meander.

I ran with headlong haſte
Thro' paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton.*

TU'RNINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *turning*] Quality of turning; tergiverſation; ſubterfuge.

So nature formed him, to all *turningneſs* of ſleights; that though no man had leſs goodneſs, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodneſs. *Sidn.*

TU'RNIP. *n. ſ.* A white eſculent root.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are placed in form of a croſs; out of the flower cup ariſes the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are full of round ſhining ſeeds. The carneous and tuberoſe root. *Mill.*

November is drawn with bunches of parſnips and *turnips* in his right-hand *Peacham on Drawing.*

The goddeſs roſe amid the inmoſt round,
With wither'd *turnip*-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*

Turnips hide their ſwelling heads below. *Gay's Paſt.*

TU'RNPIKE. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique.*]

1. A croſs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering.

2. Any gate by which the way is obſtructed

The gates are ſhut, and the *turnpikes* locked. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RNSICK. *adj.* [*turn* and *ſick*] Vertiginous; giddy

If a man ſee another turn ſwiftly and long, or if he look upon wheels that turn, himſelf waxeth *turnſick*. *Bacon.*

TURNSO'LE. *n. ſ.* [*Heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf ſhaped like a funnel, having its centre wrinkled and folded, and its brim cut into ten ſegments alternately unequal. Theſe flowers are collected into a long reflected ſpike, reſembling a ſcorpion's tail; each flower is ſucceeded by four naked gibboſe ſeeds. *Miller.*

TU'RNSPIT. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *ſpit*] He that anciently turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks are now generally uſed.

I give you joy of the report
That he's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnſpit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift's Miſcel.*

TU'RNSTILE. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *ſtile.*] A turnpike.

A *turnſtile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudibras*

Twirling *turnſtiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting paſſenger ſhall force them round. *Gay.*

TU'RPENTINE. *n. ſ.* [*turpentino*, Italian; *terebinthus*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the *turpentine* tree I ſtretched out my branches. *Eccluſ.*

A vernaceſe grained with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you uſe it warm it *Peacham on Drawing.*

TURQUOISE. *n. ſ.* See *Turkois.*

One ſhew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoiſe*, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

TU'RPITUDE *n. ſ.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, Lat.] Moral deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileneſs; baſeneſs.

How would'ſt thou have paid
My better ſervice, when my *turpitude*
Thou doſt thus outwardly reward? *Shakeſpeare.*

Decency imparts a certain meaſure of one thing to another, the preſervation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and conſequently the violation of it muſt be *turpitude* and indecency *South's Sermons.*

TURRET. *n. ſ.* [*turris*, Lat.] A ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building, a little tower.

Diſcourſe I pray thee, on the *turret's* top. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon a *turret* high, two ports between
That ſo he might eaſe near at every need,
And overlook the lands and furrows green.
Make Windſor hills in lofty pinnacles riſe,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the ſkies. *Pope. Windſ. For.*

TU'RRETED. *adj.* [from *turret*] Formed like a tower, rising like a tower

Like a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a ſquare; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp ſtandeth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

TU'RTLE. } *n. ſ.* [turcle, Saxon; *tortorelle*, French,
TURTLE. }

1. A ſpecies of dove.

When ſhepherds pipe on oaten ſtraws
And merry larks are ploughmens clock
When *turtles* tread. *Shak. Love's Lab. Loſt*

We'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays. *Shak.*

Take me an heifer and a *turtle* dove. *Gen.* xv. 9.

Galen propoſ'd the blood of *turtles* dropt warm from their wings. *Harvey.*

2. It is uſed among ſailors and gluttons for a tortoiſe.

TU'SH. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology] An expreſſion of contempt.

Tuſh, ſay they, how ſhould God perceive it: is knowledge in the moſt high? *Pſalm* lxxiii.

Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's cuſtomeal coming, ſaying, the conſideration of the time, for it was lent, ſhould reſtrain her. *Tuſh, tuſh*, my lord, ſaid ſhe, look, here is one ſtep to heaven-ward, ſhewing a ſmall girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one ſtep will not bring you up a ſtep higher. *Camden's Remains.*

Tuſh never tell me, I take it much unkindly
That thou, Iago, who haſt had my purſe,
As if the ſtrings were thine, ſhould know of this.

TU'SK. *n. ſ.* [ꝛ, Saxon, *teſken*, old Friſick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal, the fang, the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tuſks*, as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his *tuſks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

As two boars,
With riſing briſtles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverſe breaſts with *tuſks* oblique they wound. *Dryd.*

A monſtrous boar
Whetting his *tuſks*, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

TU'SKED. } *adj.* [from *tuſk.*] furniſhed with tuſks.
TU'SKY. }

Into the naked woods he goes,
And ſeeks the *tuſky* boar to tear. *Dryden.*

Of thoſe beaſts no one was horned and *tuſked* too, the ſuperfluous blood not ſuffering to feed both. *Grew.*

TU'SSUCK. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *tuſs*] A tuft of graſs or twigs

The firſt is remarkable for the ſeveral *tuſſucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* [This ſeems to be the ſame with *tuſh.*]

A particle noting contempt

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shak.*

Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shakeſp.*

TUTANAG. *n. ſ.*

Tutanage is the Chineſe name for ſpelter, which we erroneouſly apply to the metal of which canſters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China, it being a coarſe pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quinlang. *Woodward.*

TU'TELAGE. *n. ſ.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianſhip, ſtate of being under guardian

If one in the poſſeſſion of lands die, and leave a minor to ſucceed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king *Drummond*

He accoupled the ambaſſage with an article in the nature of a requeſt, that the French king might, according unto his right

right of seigniory or *tutelage*, dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon.*

TUTELAR } *adj.* [*tutela*, Lat.] Having the charge or guar-

defensive, guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians the *tutelary* spirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equanimity of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age, the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body, the *tutelar* goddess of health, and universal medicine of life *Temple.*

These *tutelar* gents who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryd.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care,
Sure I may plead a little to your grace,
Entered the town, I then unbarred the gates,
When I removed the *tutelary* fates. *Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* gods who guard this royal fabric. *Rowe.*

TUTOR. *n. s.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals, a teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The *tutor* and the tercer of my riots,
Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shakesp.*

Ah, *tutor*, look where bloody Clifford comes. *Shakesp.*

When nobles are the tailors *tutors*,
No hereticks burnt but wenches suitors. *Butler.*

A primitive Christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue, upon which he stop'd his *tutor*, saying, this is enough if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd
With liberal arts to cultivate his mind.
He sought a *tutor* of his own accord,
And study'd actions he before abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a *tutor*. *Watts.*

To TUTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct, to teach; to document.

This boy is forest born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shakesp.*

He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shakesp.*

The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet forward with singular strength and order, yet he does not this by any logistical method, but is merely *tutored* by instinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with superiority or severity.

I hardly yet have learn'd
To insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give sorrow leave a while to *tutor* me
To this submission. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies *Addison.*

TU'TORAGE. *n. s.* [from *tutor*.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or *tutors*, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*. *Govern of the Tongue.*

TU'TORESS. *n. s.* [from *tutor*.] Directress, instructress, governess.

Fidelia shall be your *tutoress*. *Moore's Foundling.*

TUTTY. *n. s.* [*tutia*, low Lat. *tuthie*, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainsw.*

TU'TSAN, or *parkleaves*. *n. s.* [*andrasæmum*, Lat.] A plant.

TUZ. *n. s.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemb'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *adj.* [zpegen, bapa, both twain, Saxon.] Two. An old word, not now used but ludicrously.

'Tis not the tryal of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us *twain*. *Shakesp.*

Such sinning rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain*,
Too intricate t' unloose. *Soakesp. King Lear.*

Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long since are *twain* *Milton.*

When old winter split the rocks in *twain*;
He strip'd the beard-foot of its lenty growth *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain*,
Thus woeful cackling cry with horror heard *Dryden.*

To TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise.

A trio and *twanging* instruments
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

His quiver o'er his shoulders Phœbus threw,
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryd.*

With her thund'ring voice she menac'd high,
And every accent *twang'd* with smarting sorrow. *Dryden.*

The *twanging* bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

Sounds the tough horn and *twangs* the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*

To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.

A swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

TWANG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp quick sound.

They by the sound and *twang* of nose,
If all be sound with n, disclose. *Butler's Hudibras.*

So swells each wind-pipe, ass intones to ass,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with *twang* and tautology, pass for high rhetorick. *South's Sermons.*

He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking thro' his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word making a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used.

There's one, the best in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

TWA'NGLING. *adj.* [from *twang*.] Contemptibly noisy.

She did call me rascal, fiddler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shak.*

To TWANK. *v. n.* [Corrupted from *twang*.] To make to sound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle *Addison.*

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was*.

If he asks who bid thee, say *'twas* I. *Dryd.*

To TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [schwatzen, German.] To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange.*

TWAY. For TWAIN.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it clove his plumed crest in *tway*. *Fairy Q.*

TWA'YBLADE. *n. s.* [*Ophrys*, Lat.] It hath a polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. The empalement becomes a fruit, perforated with three windows, to which adhere valves, pregnant with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*

To TWEAG. } *v. a.* [It is written *tweag* by Skinner, but *tweak*
To TWEAK. } by other writers; twacken, German.] To pinch, to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,
Tweaks me by the nose. *Shakesp.*

To rouse him from lethargick dump,
He *tweak'd* his nose. *Butler.*

Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your nose. *Swift.*

TWEAGUE. } *n. s.* [from the verb.] Perplexity; ludicrous
TWEAK. } A word.

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*. *Arbuthnot.*

To TWEE'DLE. *v. a.* [I know not whence deriv'd.] To handle lightly. It seems in the following passage misprinted for *wheedle*.

A fidler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, [illegible]

TWEEZERS. *n. s.* [*etui*, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaus in snuff-boxes and *tweezer* cases. *Pope.*

TWELFTH *adj.* [zpelfta, Saxon.] Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

He found Elisha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth*. 1 *Kings.* xix. 9.

Supposing, according to the standard, five shillings were to [illegible] about [illegible] grains weight, of which one *twelfth* were copper, and eleven *twelfths* silver, it is plain here the quantity of silver gives the value. *Locke.*

TWE'LFTHTIDE. *n. s.* The twelfth day after Christmas.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthtide*,
Bids out with the plough. *Tusser Hush.*

TWELVE. *adj.* [zpelf, Sax.] Two and ten; twice six.

Thou hast beat me out *twelve* several times. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all,
From *twelve* to twenty. *Shak.*

What man talk'd with you yeſternight
Out at your window betwixt *twelve* and one *Shakeſpeare.*
On his left hand *twelve* reverend owls did fly.
So Romulus, 'tis ſung, by Tyber's brook,
Preſage of ſway from twice ſix vultures, took. *Dryden*

TWE'LVEMONTH. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, as conſiſting of twelve months.

I ſhall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shakeſp.*

This year or *twelvemonth*, by reaſon that the moon's months are ſhorter than thoſe of the ſun, is about eleven days ſhorter than the ſun's year. *Holder.*

Taking the ſhoots of the paſt ſpring and pegging them down in very rich earth perfectly conſumed, watering them upon all occaſions, by this time *twelvemonth* they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

In the ſpace of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thouſand pound upon her. *Addiſon*

Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope*

TWE'LVEPENCE *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A ſhilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY, *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a ſhilling.

I would wiſh my ſober reverend, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryd*

I [illegible] two hundred and forty.

Twelveſcore virago's of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIETH *adj.* [ꝥpentegoðða, Saxon.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

This year,
The *twentieth* from the firſt the capitol,
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *Ben. Johnſon*

The quantity of the fifteenth ſhould be turned to a *twentieth.* *Bacon.*

Why was not I the *twentieth* by deſcent
From a long reſtive race of crowning kings? *Dryden.*

This crown now muſt be raiſed, and coined one *twentieth* lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination, calling that a crown now, which yeſterday was but a part, viz. nineteen *twentieths.* *Locke.*

TWENTY. *adj.* [ꝥpentig, Saxon.]

1. Twice ten.

At leaſt nineteen in *twenty* of theſe perplexing words might be changed into eaſy ones. *Swift.*

2. A proverbial or indefinite number.

Maximinian, upon *twenty* reſpects, could not have been the man. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

TWI'BIL. *n. ſ.* [*twy* for *two* and *bill*, *bipennis*, Lat.] A halbert. *Ainſ.*

TWICE. *adv.* [ꝥpiga, Saxon, *tweer*, Dutch.]

1. Two times.

Upon his creſt he ſtruck him ſo,
That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall. *Fairy Q.*
He *twice* eſſay'd to caſt his form in gold;
Twice from his hands he drop'd the forming mould. *Dryd.*

2. Doubly.

A little ſum you mourn, while moſt have met
With *twice* the loſs, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*

3. It is often uſed in compoſition.

Life is tedious as a *twice* told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowſy man. *Shakeſp.*
Twice born Bacchus burſt the thund'rer's thigh,
And all the gods that wander thro' the ſky. *Creech.*
Extol the ſtrength of a *twice*-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*
And what ſo tedious as a *twice*-told tale. *Pope.*

To TWI'DDLE. *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. A low word.

With my fingers upon the ſtops, I preſſed cloſe upon it, and *twiddled* it in, firſt one ſide, then the other. *Wiſeman.*

TWIG. *n. ſ.* [ꝥpig, ꝥpigga, Saxon; *twyg*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſhoot of a branch; a ſwitch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outſide with hides, and ſo had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*

They choſe the fig-tree, ſuch as ſpread her arms,
Branching ſo broad and long, that in the ground
The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton.*

Can'ſt thou with a weak angle ſtrike the whale,
His huge jaw with a *twig* or bulruſh bore? *Sandys.*

If they cut the *twigs* at evening, a plentiful and pleaſant juice comes out. *More.*

The tender *twig* ſhoots upwards to the ſkies. *Dryden.*

From parent bough
A cyon neatly ſever: after force
A way into the crabſtocks cloſe wrought grain
By wedges, and within the living wound
Incloſe the ſofter *twig*, around which ſpread
The binding clay. *Philips.*

TWI'GGEN. *adj.* [from *twig*] Made of twigs.

I'll beat the knave with a *twiggen* bottle. *Shakeſp.*

The ſides and rim ſewed together after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew.*

TWI'GGY. *adj.* [from *twig*] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*twiſtlicht*, Dutch; ꝥpeonlecohz, Saxon.]

The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe, and after ſunſet; obſcure light, uncertain view.

Her *twilight* were more clear than our mid-day. *I*

Suſpicions amongſt thoughts, are like bats amongſt birds, they ever fly by *twilight.* Certainly they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*

A faint weak love of virtue, and of good.
Reflects from her on them, which underſtood
Her worth; and though ſhe have ſhut in all day
The *twilight* of her memory doth ſtay. *I*

He that ſaw hell in's melancholy dream,
And in the *twilight* of his agony's theme
Scar'd from his ſins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proſelyte. *Cleveland.*

Ambroſial night, with clouds exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and ſhade
Spring both, the face of brighteſt heav'n had chang'd
To grateful *twilight* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When the ſun was down
They juſt arriv'd by *twilight* at a town. *Dry*

In the greateſt part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, ſuitable to our ſtate of mediocrity. *Locke.*

TWI'LIGHT. *adj*

1. Not clearly or highly illuminated, obſcure; deeply ſhaded.

When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me goddeſs bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves *Milton.*

O'er the *twilight* groves, and duſky caves,
Long-ſounding iſles, and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy ſits, and round her throws
A death-like ſilence, and a dead repoſe. *Pope.*

2. Seen by *twilight.*

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton*

TWIN. *n. ſ.* [ꝥpinn, Saxon, *tweelingen*, Dutch.]

1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore ſeldom uſed in the ſingular; though ſometimes it is uſed for one of twins.

In this myſtery of all opinions, here's the *twin* brother of thy letter, but let thine inherit firſt, for mine never ſhall *Sir.*

In beſtowing
He was moſt princely: ever witneſs for him
Thoſe *twins* of learning Ipſwich and Oxford. *Shakeſp.*

If that moment of the time of birth be of ſuch moment, whence proceedeth the great difference of the conſtitutions of *twins*, which, tho' together born, have ſtrange and contrary fortunes. *Drummond.*

The divided dam
Runs to the ſummons of her hungry lamb;
But when the *twin* cries halves, ſhe quits the firſt *Cleveland*

They came *twins* from the womb, and till they live
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Otway.*

Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to ſtars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery ſteed *Dryden.*

Had there been the ſame likeneſs in all men, as ſometimes in *twins*, it would have given occaſion to confuſion. *Grew.*

2. Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack.

This, when the ſun retires,
Firſt ſhines, and ſpreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech.*

When now no more, th' alternate *twins* are fir'd
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomſon*

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be born at the ſame birth.

He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall loſe me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. To bring two at once

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich maſters do make. *Tuſſer.*

3. To be paired; to be mated.

Hath nature given them eyes,
Which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt
The fiery orbs above and the *twinned* ſtones
Upon the humbl'd beach. *Shakeſp.*

O how inſcrutable his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

TWINBO'RN *adj.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the ſame birth.

Our ſins lay on the King, he muſt bear all.
O hard condition and *twinborn* with greatneſs. *Shakeſp*

To TWINE. *v. a.* [ꝥpinan, Saxon; *twynen*, Dutch.]

1. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more.

Thou ſhalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exod.* xxvi. 36.

2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin*

By original lapſe, true liberty
Is loſt, which always with right reaſon dwells,
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton*

3. To unite itſelf.

Lumps of ſugar loſe themſelves, and *twine*
Their ſubtle eſſence with the ſoul of wine. *Craſhaw*

1. [illegible]
2. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.
Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,
The victor cry'd, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*
2. To unite by interposition of parts.
Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity *Shakespeare.*
3. To wind; to make flexures
As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the sea their course incline.
Or as philosophers who find
Some fav'rite system to their mind,
In ev'ry point to make it fit,
Will force all nature to submit. *Swift.*
The deer rustles thro' the *twining* brake. *Thomson.*

TWINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A twisted thread.
Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken *twine*. *Spenser.*
A pointed sword hung threat'ning o'er his head,
Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*
2. Twist, convolution.
Nor all the gods beside
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton.*
Welcome joy and feast,
Braid your locks with rosy *twine*,
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton.*
3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.
Everlasting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
Clasps the tall elm *Philips.*

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German, *twinge*, Danish.]
1. To torment with sudden and short pain.
The gnat charg'd into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twing'd* him till he made him tear himself, and so master'd him. *L'Estrange.*
2. To pinch; to tweak.
When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Short sudden sharp pain.
The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, though far short of his. *Dryd.*
2. A tweak; a pinch.
How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears. *L'Estrange.*

TWINK. *n. f.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in use
She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a *twink* she won me to her love. *Shakespeare.*

To TWI'NKLE, *v. n.* [*pinchan*, Saxon.]
1. To sparkle, to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light, to shine faintly; to quiver.
At first I did adore a *twinkling* star,
But now I worship a celestial sun. *Shakespeare.*
As plays the sun upon the glassey streams,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakespeare.*
Some their forked tails stretch forth on high,
And tear the *twinkling* stars from trembling sky. *Fairfax*
God comprises all the goods we value in the creatures, as the sun doth the light that *twinkles* in the stars. *Boyle.*
The star of love,
That *twinkles* you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*
Think you your new French proselytes are come
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home,
Your benefices *twinkl'd* from afar. *Dryden.*
So weak your charms, that like a winter's night,
Twinkling with stars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryd.*
These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures, for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*
2. To open and shut the eye by turns.
The owl felt a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estrange.*
3. To play irregularly
His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
As tho' he beckon'ed, and call'd back his soul. *Donne*

TWI'NKLE, TWI'NKLING } *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye.
Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,
The damsel broke his misintended dart *Spenser.*
I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought me to the *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.
Money can thy wants at will supply,
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,
It can purvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Fairy Queen.*
These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow, when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a *twinkling* *Dryden.*
The action, passion, and manners of so many persons in a picture, are to be discerned in the *twinkling* of an eye, if the sight could travel over so many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

TWI'NLING. *n. f.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.
Twinlings increase bring. *Tusser's Husb.*

TWI'NNER. *n. f.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins
Ewes yeeuey by twinning rich maisters do make,
The lambe of such *twinners* for breeders go take. *Tusser.*

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl*.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.
Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with other thread; especially if there be a little wreathing, as appeareth by the twisting and *twirling* about of spindles. *Bacon.*
Dextrous damsels *twirl* the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*
See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel *Dodsl.*

TWIRL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Rotation, circular motion.
2. Twist; convolution
The *twirls* on this is different from that of the others, this being an heterostropha, the *twirls* turning from the right-hand to the left. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To TWIST. *v. a.* [geeppan, Saxon; *twisten*, Dutch.]
1. To form by complication, to form by convolution.
Do but despair,
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb,
Will strangle thee. *Shakespeare.*
To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and that he *twisted* on, suffering an ass to eat up all that was finished. *Taylor.*
Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,
And *twist* our thread with gold and silk,
Would she in friendship, peace, and plenty,
Spin out our years to four times twenty,
And should we both in this condition,
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition,
Else these two passions by the way,
May chance to shew us scurvy play *Prior.*
[illegible]
Against the pow'r of those already known,
For well you *twist* the secret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind. *L[illegible].*
2. To contort; to writhe.
Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twist* it into a serpentine form. *Pope.*
3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about.
There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*
4. To form, to weave.
If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And thou shalt have her: was't not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shakespeare.*
5. To unite by intertexture of parts.
All that know how prodigal
Of thy great soul thou art, longing to *twist*
Bays with that joy, which so early kist
Thy youthful temples, with what horror we
Think on the hand events of war. *Waller.*
6. To unite, to insinuate
When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.
In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the guts, is a circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword
Th'Ithacians view the slain with vast surprize,
Her *twisting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *P[illegible].*

TWIST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.
Minerva nurs'd him
Within a *twist* of twining osiers laid *Addison.*

2. A

2. A ſingle ſtring of a cord.
[illegible] ing by the fretting of the ſeveral *twiſts* againſt one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

3. A cord, a ſtring.
Through theſe labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy ſilk *twiſt*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert*
About his chin the *twiſt*
He try'd, and ſoon the ſtrangl'd ſoul diſmiſs'd. *Dryden.*

4. Contortion; writhe.
Not the leaſt turn or *twiſt* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other caſt or texture. *Addiſon.*

5. The manner of twiſting.
Jack ſhrunk at firſt ſight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickneſs, and the *twiſt*. *Arbuthnot.*

TWI'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *twiſt*] One who twiſts; a ropemaker.
To this word I have annexed ſome remarkable lines, which explain twiſt in all its ſenſes
When a *twiſter* a-twiſting will twiſt him a twiſt,
For the twiſting of his twiſt, he three twines doth intwiſt;
But if one of the twines of the twiſt do untwiſt,
The twine that untwiſteth untwiſteth the twiſt.
Untwiſting the twine that intwiſteth between,
He twirls with his *twiſter*, the two in a twine,
Then twice having twiſted the twines of the twine,
He twiſteth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwiſted, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intertwiſting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twiſter*, makes a twiſt of the twine. *Wallis.*

To TWIT *v. a.* [ætpitan, Saxon.] To ſneer; to flout; to reproach.
When approaching the ſtormy ſtowers,
We mought with our ſhoulders bear off the ſharp ſhowers,
And ſooth to ſaine, nought ſeemeth like ſtrife,
That ſhepherds ſo *twiten* each other's life. *Spenſer.*
When I proteſt true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falſhood to my friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Æſop minds men of their errors without *twitting* them for [illegible]
Thus theſe ſcoffers *twitted* the Chriſtians with. *Tillotſon.*
Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twitted* in his own time. *Baker.*

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [ɔpiccian, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion, to ſnatch; to pluck with a haſty motion.
He roſe, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to freſh woods, and paſtures new. *Milton.*
Twitch'd by the ſleeve he mouths it more and more. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
With a furious leap
She ſprung from bed, diſturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry ſtep a *twitching* ſpright behind. *Dryd.*
Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

TWITCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick pull, a ſudden vellication.
But Hudibras gave him a *twitch*,
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*
The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A painful contraction of the fibres.
Other confed'rate pars
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,
Which gently puſhes on the grateful food
To the wide ſtomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*
Mighty phyſical their fear is,
For ſoon as noiſe of combat near is,
Their heart deſcending to their breeches,
Muſt give their ſtomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*
A fit of the ſtone is the cure, from the inflammation and [illegible] occaſioning convulſive *twitches*. *Sharp.*

TWI'TCHGRASS. *n. ſ.* A plant.
Twitch-graſs is a weed that keeps ſome land looſe, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

To TWI'TTER *v. n.*
1. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe.
This muſt be done,
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney tops. *Dryden.*
They *twitter* chearful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomſon.*

2. To be ſuddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.
A widow which had a *twittering* toward a ſecond huſband, took a goſſipping companion to manage the jobb. *L'Eſtr.*

TWI'TTER. *n. ſ.* Any motion or diſorder of paſſion; ſuch as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.
The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*

The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never fitted her. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWITTLETWA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [A ludicrous redoplication of [illegible]
Inſipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jeſts, and jingling witticiſms, more us to a miſunderſtanding of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*.
Twilight, ſhort arbiter 'twixt day and night. *Milton.*

TWO. *adj.* [*twa*, Gothick; ɔpu, Saxon.]
1. One and one.
Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horſes, which doth bear him beſt,
Between *two* girls, which hath the merrieſt eye,
I have ſome ſhallow ſpirit of judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*
Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* latter for ſome times. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*
They lay
By *two* and *two* acroſs the common way *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed in compoſition.
Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longeſt liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*
A rational animal better deſcribed man's eſſence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke's Works.*
The *two*-ſhap'd Erichthonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addiſon.*
Her regiſter was a *two*-leaved book of record, one part containing the names of her living, and the other of her deceaſed members. *Ayliffe.*

TWO'EDGED. *adj.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either ſide.
Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A *two-edg'd* weapon from her ſhining caſe. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. *adj.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double.
Our prayer againſt ſudden death importeth a *twofold* deſire, that death when it cometh may give us ſome convenient reſpite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wiſdom to provide always before hand. *Hooker.*
Through nurkſom air her ready way ſhe makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike,
Did ſoftly ſwim away. *Fairy Queen.*
O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whoſe youthful ſpirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings ſteel my lance's point. *Shakeſp.*
Our *twofold* ſeas waſh either ſide. *Dryden.*
Time and place taken for diſtinguiſhable portions of ſpace and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*
Ewes, that erſt brought forth but ſingle lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens. *Prior.*
Holineſs may be taken in a *twofold* ſenſe; for that external holineſs, which belongs to perſons or things, offered to God, or for thoſe internal graces which ſanctify our natures. *Atterb.*

TWO'FOLD. *adv.* Doubly.
A proſelyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourſelves. *Matth.* xxiii. 15.

TWO'HANDED. *adj.* [*two* and *hand*.] Large; bulky, enormous of magnitude.
With huge *twohanded* ſway,
Brandiſh'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide waſting. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
If little, then ſhe's life and ſoul all o'er,
An Amazon, the large *twohanded* whore. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall coin, valued at twice a penny.
You all ſhew like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE. *n. ſ.* See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation.
Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a moſt indiſſoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakeſpeare.*
I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which looſen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*
Honour's a ſacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's diſtinguiſhing perfection,
That aids and ſtrengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where ſhe is not. *Addiſ. Cato.*
It ought not to be ſported with,
Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, friend,
By the ſoft *tye* and ſacred name of friend. *Pope.*

TYGER. *n. ſ.* See TIGER.

TYMBAL. *n. ſ.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettle-drum.
Yet gracious charity! indulgent gueſt!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breaſt;
Thoſe

My ſpeeches would ſend up unheeded pray r
The ſcorn of life wou d be but wi d deſpa
A *tymbal*'s ſound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noiſe. *Prior.*

TYKE *n. ſ.* [See TIKE.] Tyke in Scottiſh ſtill denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from thence perhaps comes *teague*.

Baſe *tyke*, cal'ſt thou me hoſt? now,
By th s hand, I ſwear I ſcorn the term. *Shakeſpeare.*

TYMPANI'TES. *n. ſ.* [τυμπανίτης, from τυμπανίτω, to ſound like a drum.] That particular ſort of dropſy that ſwells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

TY'MPANUM. *n. ſ.* A drum, a part of the ear, ſo called from its reſemblance to a drum.

The three little bones in meatu and tono, by ſtirring the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hear ng. *Hale's Phyſick.*

TY'MPANY. *n. ſ.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A k nd of obſtructed flatulence that ſwe ls the body like a drum.

Hope, the chri ian grace, muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hamm.*

He does not ſhew us Rome great ſuddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*,
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew ſo large and high. *Suckling.*

O hers that affect
A lofty ſtile, ſwell to a *tympany*. *Roſcommon*

Pride is no more than an unnatu *tympany*, that riſes n a bubble, and ſpends itſelf in a blaſt? *L'Eſtrange.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeneſs, thine's a *tympany* of ſenſe.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is wr ,
But ſure thou'rt but a k ldekin of wit. *Dryden.*

The air is ſo rarified in this k nd of dropſical tumour as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*. *Arbuthnot.*

TYNY *adj.* Small.

He that has a ittle *tyny* wit,
Muſt make content w th his fortunes fit *Sw.*

TYPE. *n. ſ.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. τύπος.]

1 Emblem, mark of ſomething.

Clean renounci g
The faith they have in tenn s, and tall ſtockings,
Short bo ſter'd breeches, and thoſe *types* of trav ,
And underſtand ng again the honeſt men. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the Britiſh roſe,
Type of ſweet rule, and gentle majeſty *Prior*

2. That by which ſometh ng future is prefigured.

Informing them by *types*
And ſhadows of that deſt n'd ſeed to bru ſe
The ſerpent, by what means he ſhall atchieve
Mank nd's d l verance *Milton*

The Apoſtle ſhews the Chriſtian religion to be m t and ſubſtance what the Jewiſh was only in *type* and ſhad v

3. A ſtamp; a mark not in uſe.

Thy fa ther bears the *type* of King of Naples,
Yet not ſo wealthy as an Engl ſh yeoman *Shakeſpeare.*

What good is cover'd w th the face of heav'n
To be d covered, that can do me good?
Th'advancement of your chi dren, gentle lady,
—Up t ſome ſcaffold, there to loſe their heads,
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The h gh imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A printing letter

TY'PICK. } *n. ſ.* [*ty* Fr. , I
TY'PICAL } e of ſometh ng e

The Levitical prieſthood was only *typical* of the chriſtian; which is ſo much more holy and honourable than that, as the inſt tution of Chriſt is more excellent than that of Mo- .

Hence that many courſers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bleſs the great Eliza s reign;
And in the *typic* g ory ſh w
What fu ture bleſs Maria ſhall beſtow. *Prior.*

TY'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical.*] In a typical manner.

This excellent commun cativeneſs of the divine nature is *typically* repreſented, and myſteriouſly exemplified by the Porphyrian ſcale of being. *Norris*

TY'PICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *typical*.] The ſtate of being typical.

TO TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure, to ſhew in emblem.

The reſurrection of Chriſt hath the pow of a pattern to us, and is to *typified* in baptiſm, as an ens rowneſs of it.

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was ſlain, at the effuſion of whoſe blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the ſtony rocks and vail of the temple were ſhattered. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *ad.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL *adj.* [from *typography*.]

1 Emblematical, figurative.

2 Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY *adv.* [from *typographical*.]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.

2 After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY *n. ſ.* [*typographie*, Fr. *typographia*, Lat.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation.

Thoſe diminutive and pamphlet treatiſes daily publiſhed amongſt us, are pieces contain ng rather *typography* than verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2 The art of printing.

TYRA'NNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tyrant*.] A ſhe tyrant.

They were by law of that proud *tyranneſs*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's falſe ſurmiſe. *Fairy Qu.*

The *tyranneſs* doth joy to ſee
The huge maſſacres which her eyes do make. *Spenſer.*

TYRA'NNICAL. } *n. ſ.* [*tyrannus*, Latin; *tyrannique*, French; τυραννικὸς.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like
TYRA'NNICK } a tyrant; [illegible], imperious.

Charge him home that affects
Tyrannic power. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd office, and to wind
Yourſelf into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houſes were overthrown by falſe accuſations. *Bacon.*

Our ſects a more *tyrannick* power aſſume,
And would for ſcorpions change the rods of Rome. *Roſc.*

Subdue and quell, o'er al the earth,
Brute v olence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*

If the ſpirit of a ſubject be rebell ous, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*

She hath recourſe
To tears and prayers, again ſhe feels the ſmart
Of a freſh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curſt,
Th' oppreſſor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durſt;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vaſſals and his God *Pope.*

TYRA'NNICALLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

TO TY'RANNIZE [illegible] [*tyraniſer*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the [illegible] to [illegible]

While we truſt in the mercy of God thro' Chriſt Jeſus, fear will not be able to *tyranniſe* over us *Hooker.*

Then gan Caraſius *tyranniſe* anew,
And gainſt the Romans bent their proper power,
And ſo Alectus treacherouſly ſlew,
And took on him the robe of Emperor. *Fairy Queen.*

I made thee miſerable,
What time I threw the people's ſuffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyranniſe* o'er me. *Shakeſpeare.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyranniſe*. *Milton.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you muſt have been
The whole world's miſtreſs, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have ſpar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyranniz'd* without a guard. *Waller*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyranniſes* over his own mind, and uſurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is to command aſſent by its own authority *Locke.*

TY'RANNOUS. *adj.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; deſpotick; [illegible]

It is ſtrange to ſee the inhuman like cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their maſterhood nothing w thout doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and deteſtation of the unjuſt and *tyrannous* rule of Harold an uſurper. *Spenſer.*

Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*

'Tis excellent
To have a giant's ſtrength, but it is *tyrannous*
To uſe it like a giant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fear you his *tyrannous* paſſion more, alas!
Than the queen's life. *Shakeſpeare.*

After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, theſe writings came abroad. *Temple.*

TY'RANNY. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannis*, Latin, τυραννὶς; *tyrannie*, Fr.]

1. Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in th' exceſs of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav n. *Milton.*

The cities feel often under *tyrannies*, which ſpring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unreſiſted and cruel power.

Boundleſs intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th'untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny* lay thou thy baſis ſure,
For goodneſs dares not check thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Suſpicions diſpoſe kings to *tyranny*, and huſbands to jealouſy. *Bacon.*

God in judgment juſt,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeſervedly inthral
His outward freedom, *tyranny* muſt be. *Milton.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

TYRANT. *n. ſ.* [τύραννος; *tyrannus*, Latin. Rowland contends that this word, with the correſpondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erſe, land, and *rhannar*, Welch, to ſhare, *q. d. tirhannar*, a ſharer, or divider of and among his vaſſals.]

1. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly.

2. A cruel deſpotick and ſevere maſter; an oppreſſor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a reſiſting it a *tyrant*. *Sidney, b. i.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt,
For the whole ſpace that's in the *tyrant's* graſp,
And the rich eaſt to boot. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

O ſtembling courteſy! how fine this *tyrant*
Can tickle where ſhe wounds! *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

The houſe of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant*. *Milton.*

Conſider thoſe grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he ſcourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not alſo falſe and perfidious! *South's Sermons.*

Thou meant'ſt to kill a *tyrant*, not a king. *Dryden.*

When *tyrant* cuſtom had not ſtrack'd man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomſon.*

TYRE *n. ſ.* [Properly *tire.*] See TIRE.

I have ſeen her beſet and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TYRO. *n. ſ.* [Properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not maſter of his art; one in his rudiments.

There ſtands a ſtructure on a riſing hill,
Where *tyro's* take their freedom out to kill. *Garth's Diſp.*

V.

V, Has two powers, expreſſed in modern Engliſh by two characters, *V* conſonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be conſidered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uſes were annexed to one form, the old cuſtom ſtill continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two ſounds; one clear, expreſſed at other times by *ou*, as *abſtuſe*, the other cloſe, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or Engliſh *oo*, as *abſtund*.

V, the conſonant, has a ſound nearly approaching to thoſe of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gaſcons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expreſſed by the ſame character with *f*, diſtinguiſhed only by a diacritical point. Its ſound in Engliſh is uniform. It is never mute.

VA'CANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vacant*]

1. Empty ſpace; vacuity.

How is't
That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
And with th'incorporal air do hold diſcourſe? *Sh. Hamlet.*

2. Chaſm; ſpace unfilled.

The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to tranſport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of ſome connecting idea. *Watts's Logick.*

3. [*Vacance*, Fr.] State of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied.

In the *vacancy* of a biſhop, the guardian of the ſpiritualities was ſummon'd to parliament in the biſhop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [*Vacance*, Fr.] Time of leiſure; relaxation; intermiſſion; time unengaged.

If, ſometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Thoſe little *vacancies* from toil are ſweet. *Dryd. St. of In.*

The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from neceſſary labour, together with the one day in ſeven in the chriſtian world, allow ſufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Inanity, emptineſs of thought.

When alone, or in company, they ſit ſtill without doing any thing, I like it worſe, for all diſpoſitions to idleneſs or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT. *adj.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]

1. Empty; unfilled, void.

Why ſhould the air ſo impetuouſly ruſh into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it. *Boyle's Works.*

A better race to bring into their *vacant* room. *Milton.*

2. Free; unincumbered, uncrouded.

Religion is the intereſt of all; but philoſophy of thoſe only that are at leiſure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A very little part of our life is ſo *vacant* from uneaſineſſes, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſor.

Leſt the fiend invade *vacant* poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

Others when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the ſucceſſion ſhould immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leiſure; diſengaged.

They which have the government, ſcatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at ſuch *vacant* times as they be not in camp. *Spenſer.*

Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that ſervice, by the reduction of Barnſtaple. *Clarendon.*

The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chaſms of thought, by ideas of what is paſt. *Addiſon.*

5. Thoughtleſs; empty of thought, not buſy.

The wretched ſlave,
Who, with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind,
Gets him to reſt, cramm'd with diſtreſtful bread.

The duke had a pleaſant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a ſingular aſſurance in his temper. *Wotton's Buck.*

Some vain amuſement of a *vacant* ſoul.

To VA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.]

1. To annul, to make void, to make of no authority.

That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that ſome remorſe touched even Strafford's moſt implacable enemies. *K. Charles.*

2. To make vacant; to quit poſſeſſion of.

3. To defeat, to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge;
For while he truſts me, 'twere ſo baſe a part
To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacation*, F. [illegible]]

1. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments; receſs of courts or ſenates.

Vacation is all that time which paſſes between term and term, at London. *Cowel.*

As theſe clerks want not their full taſk of labour during the open term, ſo there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon Off. of Alienat.*

2. Leiſure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it neceſſary in every chriſtian commonwealth, by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

VA'CCARY. *n. ſ.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-houſe, a cow-paſture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY. *n. ſ.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillant*, Fr.] A ſtate of wavering, fluctuation; inconſtancy. Not much in uſe.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though ſome does, as that *vacillancy* in human ſouls, and ſuch mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

VACILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering.

The muſcles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily aſſiſting againſt every *vacillation*. *Derham.*

VA'CUIST. *n. ſ.* [from *vacuum*.] A philoſopher that holds a *vacuum*: oppoſed to a *pneuſt*.

Thoſe ſpaces, which the *vacuiſts* would have to be empty, becauſe they are manifeſtly devoid of air, the pneuſts do not prove repleniſhed with ſubtle matter. *Boyle.*

VACUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacuus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VACU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuité*, Fr.]

1. Emptineſs, State of being unfilled.

Hunger is ſuch a ſtate of *vacuity*, as to require a freſh ſupply of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled; ſpace unoccupied.

In filling up *vacuities*, turning out ſhadows and ceremonies, by explicit preſcription of ſubſtantial duties, which thoſe ſhadows did obſcurely repreſent. *Hammond's Fund.*

He, that feat ſoon failing, meets
A vaſt *vacuity*. *Milton.*

Body and ſpace are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interſperſed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can anſwer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our ſoul, ſhould entirely poſſeſs our heart. *Rogers.*

3. Inanity, want of reality.

The ſoul is ſeen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glaſs to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptineſs. *Glanv.*

VA'CUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacué*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundleſs the deep, becauſe I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the ſpace. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

VA'CUUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or ſpace and atoms, will ſhew us ſome good practical leſſons. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to paſs away. *Spenſer.* A word uſeful in poetry, but not received.

Be ever gloried here thy ſovereign name,
That thou may'ſt ſmile on all which thou haſt made,
Whoſe frown alone can ſhake this earthly frame,
And at whoſe touch the hills in ſmoak ſhall *vade*. *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Latin. *vagabond*, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any ſettled habitation; wanting a home.

V A I

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile: yet I wou'd not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakes. Cor.*
A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Wandering, vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, lacquying the varying tide. *Shakes.*
Their prayers by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or frustrate. *Milton.*

VA'GABOND. *n. s.* [from the *adj.*]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly, in a sense of reproach.

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling-place. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Reduced, like Hannibal, to seek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addison's Cato.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

Vagabond is a person without a home. *Watts.*

VAGARY. *n. s.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,
As they wou'd dance. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. vi. l.* 613.
Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he should do it with, than without your knowledge? *Locke on Education*, § 97.

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *n. s.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-winged, having the wings covered with hard cases.

VAGOUS. *adj.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, Fr.] Wandering, unsettled. Not in use.

Such as were born and begot of a single woman, thro' a *vagous* lust, were called Spurii. *Ayliffe.*

VAGRANCY. *n. s.* [from *vagrant*] A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

VA'GRANT. *adj.* Wandering; unsettled, vagabond; unfixed in place.

Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant* and fictitious stories. *More's Divine Dialogues*
Take good heed what men will think and say;
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took,
Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*
Her lips no living bard, I weet,
May say how red, how round, how sweet;
Old *Homer* only could indite
Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:
They stand recorded in his book,
When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *n. s.* [*vagant*, Fr.] A sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view,
Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*
You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,
Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*
To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident use. *F. Atterbury.*
Ye *vagrants* of the sky,
To right or left, unheeded, take your way. *Pope.*

VAGUE. *adj.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

[illegible] upon the *vague* terms, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward*

2. [illegible], undetermined, uncertain, indefinite.

The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

VAIL. *n. s.* [*voile*, French. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Latin, and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the French.]

1. A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.

While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark *veil* of forgetfulness. *Wisdom.*

2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed.

3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural. See VALE

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL *v. a.* [*avaler le bonet*, French.]

1. To not fail, to suffer to descend

They flatly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by senators. *Carew.*
The virgin 'gan her beavor *vale*,
And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*

2. To let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turks gallies, which would not *vail* their top-sails, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knolles's Hist*

They had not the ceremony of *vailing* the bonnet in salutations, for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Add.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

That furious Scot,
'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakespeare.*

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield, to give place; to shew respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil*

Thy convenience must *veil* to thy neighbour's necessity, and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

VAIN *adj.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Latin.]

1. Fruitless; ineffectual

Let no man speak again
To alter this; for counsel is but *vain* *Shakespeare*
Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal, shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* chimera, vomits empty flame. *Dryden's Æn.*
Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryden.*

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things.

No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be still boasting of himself. *L'Estran.*
He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*
The minstrels play'd on ev'ry side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd. *Dryden.*
To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud, thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast. *Swift.*
Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design,
To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*
View this marble, and be *vain* no more. *Pope.*

4. Shewy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He heard a grave philosopher maintain,
That all the actions of our life were *vain*,
Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd. *Denham.*
To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,
And tell 'tis ingenite active force. [illegible]

6. False; not true.

7. *In* VAIN. To no purpose, to no end, ineffectually; without effect.

He tempts in *vain*. *Milton.*
Providence [illegible]
Strong Halys stands *in vain*; weak Phlegys flies. *Dryd.*
The philosophers of old did *in vain* enquire whether *summum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*
If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think *in vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is. *Addison's Spect*
If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satisfaction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived *in vain*. *West on the Resurrection.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Latin.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.

Vain-glorious man, when flutt'ring wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Fairy Queen.*
Strength to glory aspires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*
This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expression witnesseth *Hale.*

VAINGLORY. *n. s.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height, being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain glory* boweth to them. *Bacon's Hen VII.*
Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor.*
This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to *vain-glory*, wrote several pieces, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*
A monarch's sword, when mad *vain-glory* draws;
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's scar *Pope.*

VAI'NLY. *adv.* [from *vain*]

1. Without effect, to no purpose, in vain.

Our cannons malice *vainly* shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shakesp.*
In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath;
They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.

My forepast proofs, howe'er the matter fall,

Shal.

Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having *vainly* fear'd too little. *Shakespeare.*
Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany.*

3. Idly, foolishly.
Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*
If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be *vainly* credulous; presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grew's Cosmol.*

VA'INNESS. *n. f.* [from *vain.*] The state of being vain. Pride; falsehood; emptiness.
I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakespeare.*

V[illegible] *n. f.* [[illegible], a governor, Sclavonian] A province of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE. *n. f.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came. *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed.
My house
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakspeare.*
Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in sight. *Swift.*

To VALA'NCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in use.
Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* since
I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me. *Shakes.*

VALE. *n. f.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.]
1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.
In Ida *vale* who knows not Ida *vale?*
An hundred shepherds woned. *Spenser.*
Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.
Architles, in a flow'ry *vale*,
Review'd his muster'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell. If from *avail*, it must be written *vail*, as Dryden writes. If from *vale*, which I think is right, it must be *vale*.] Money given to servants.
Since our knights and senators account
To what their fordid, begging *vails* amount;
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden.*
His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION. *n. f.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewel. *Ainsw.*
A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewel.

VA'LENTINE. *n. f.* A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.
Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Waller.*

VALE'RIAN. *n. f.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.
The leaves grow by pairs opposite upon the stalks; the flower consists of one leaf, divided into five segments; these are succeeded by oblong flat seeds. *Miller.*

VA'LET. *n. f.* [*valet*, French.] A waiting servant.
Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *vales*, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

VALETUDINARIAN. } *adj.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.]
V[illegible] } [illegible]
Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or recourse thereof in the *valetudinary*. *Browne.*
Shifting from the warmer vales, to the cooler hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*
Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in healthful animals, for the ease is quite otherwise in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
Valetudinarians must live where they can command and flood. *Swift.*

VA'LIANCE. *n. f.* [from *valiant*; *vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; per[illegible]ance; fierceness, bravery.
With stiff force he shook his mortal lance,
To let him weet his doughty *valiance*. *Spenser.*

VA'LIANT. *adj.* [*vaillant*, French.] Stout; personally puissant; brave.
Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 17.
A son of Jesse, a mighty *valiant* man. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 18

VA'LIANTLY. *adv.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery.
Farewel, kind lord, fight *valiantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakes.*
It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knolles.*

VA'LIANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *valiant*.] Valour, personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.
Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou suck'dst it from me. *Sh.*
Archimedes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*
Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 25.

VA'LID *adj.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]
1. Strong, powerful, efficacious; prevalent.
Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton.*
2. Having force, prevalent, weighty, conclusive.
A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY. *n. f.* [*validité* Fr. from *valid.*]
1. Force to convince; certainty.
You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,
'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*
2. Value. A sense not used.
To thee and thine
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
Than that conferr'd on Goneril. *Shakespeare.*

VA'LLANCY. *n. f.* [from *valiant*.] A large wig that shades the face.
But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look big,
Cricket in prune and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*

VA'LLEY. *n. f.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground, a hollow between hills.
Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove,
That hills and *valleys* yield. *Raleigh.*
Valleys are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*
Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*

VA'LOROUS. *adj.* [from *valour*.] Brave; stout, valiant.
The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in stately wise,
In which they would the records have enroll'd,
Of their great deeds and *valorous* emprise. *Spenser.*
Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakes.*

VA'LOUR. *n. f.* [*valeur*, Fr. *vaor*, Latin. *Ainsw.*] Personal b[illegible]
hat I may pour the spirits in thine ear,
And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Here I contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against my *valour*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
When *valour* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleo.*
An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himself upon the soldiers defence, as he received the mortal stab. *Howel.*
For no temptation he, and *valour* form'd,
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*
Such were these giants, men of high renown!
For, in those days, might only shall be admir'd,
And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd *Milton.*
Valour gives awe, and promises protection to those who want heart or strength to defend themselves. This makes the authority of men among women; and that of a master-buck in a numerous herd. *Temple's Miscel.*

VA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*valuable*, Fr. from *value.*]
1. Precious; being of great price.
2. Worthy, deserving regard.
A just account of that *valuable* person, whose remains lie before us. *F. Atterbury's Serm.*
The value of several circumstances in story, arises very much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances are very *valuable*. *Swift's Thoughts.*

VALUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *value.*]
1. Value set upon any thing.
No reason I, since of your lives you set
So slight a *valuation*, should reserve
My crack'd one to more care. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor shrunken things. *Bacon.*
The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the denarius, without regard to its present *valuation*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
2. The act of setting a value, appraisement.
Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray on the Creation.*

VALUA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *value.*] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price.
What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift.*

VALUE *n. f.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.]
1. Price; worth.
Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job* xiii.
2. High rate.
Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,
And name your terms. *Addison's Cato*
3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.
He sent him money, it was with this obliging test money, that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price *Dryden.*

To VALUE. *v. a.* [*valuer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To rate at a certain price.

When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser.*

A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew's Survey.*

God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*

2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.

Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English appear. *Addison.*

He *values* himself upon the compassion which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleasing offering, when 'tis made by you,
He *values* these. *Pope.*

3. To appraise, to estimate.

If he be poorer than estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Lev.* xxvii. 8.

4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *valued*
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare's Hen.* VIII.

5. To take account of.

If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong
Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare.*

7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.

The king must take it ill,
So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shakespear's K. Lear.*

Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

8. To equal in value, to countervail.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of ophir. *Job.* xxviii. 16.

9. To raise to estimation.

She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable, *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney.*

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Temple.*

Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by shewing others faults. *Temple.*

VA'LUELESS. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.

A counterfeit
Resembling majesty, which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueless*. *Shakespeare's K. John.*

VA'LUER. *n. s.* [from *value*.] He that values.

VALVE. *n. s.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
Repass'd. *Pope's Odyss. b.* iv.

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.

This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle's Works.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VA'LVULE. *n. s.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.

VAMP. *n. s.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Ainsworth.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean laying on a new outside.] To piece an old thing with some new part.

You wish
To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,
That's sure of death without. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*

I had never much hopes of your *vamp't* play. *Swift.*

VA'MPER. *n. s.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAN. *n. s.* [from *avant*, French.]

1. The front of an army; the first line.

Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

The foe he had survey'd,
Arrang'd, as to him they did appear,
With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*

Van to *van* the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hast'ning up behind. *Dryden.*

2. [*van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, a fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn-*van*. *Notes on Odyss.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

His sail-broad *vans*
He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke
Uplifted, spurns the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing drew nigh,
Who on their plumy *vans* receiv'd him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*

His disabled wing unstrung
He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain. *Dryden.*

The *vanes* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derh.*

VA'NCOURIER. *n. s.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precursor.

VANE. *n. s.* [*vane*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

A man she would spell backward,
If tall, a lance ill-headed;
If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakesp.*

VA'NGUARD. *n. s.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or first line of the army.

The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*

VANILLA. *n. s.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of six leaves, five of which are placed in a circular order, and the middle one is concave: the empalement becomes an horned, soft, fleshy fruit, filled with very small seeds. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*

When mixed with *vanillas*, or spices, it acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To VANISH. *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Latin. *evanouir*, Fr.]

1. To lose perceptible existence.

High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanisheth* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

Whither are they *vanish'd*?
—Into the air; and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakespeare.*

While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.

Now I have taken heart, thou *vanishest*. *Shakesp.*

He cut the cleaving sky,
And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope's Odyss.*

3. To pass away; to be lost.

All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, *vanished* all at once, and a spirit of infidelity and prophaneness started up. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY. *n. s.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; uncertainty, inanity.

2. Fruitless desire, fruitless endeavour.

Vanity possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

Thy pride,
And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was safe,
Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*

3. Trifling labour.

To use long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

4. Falsehood, untruth.

Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure, vain pursuit; idle shew, unsubstantial enjoyment, petty object of pride.

Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be contained in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service. *Hooker.*

I must
Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Cast not her serious wit on idle things,
Make her free will slave to *vanity*. *Davies.*

Sin, with *vanity*, had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their dress, and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the *vanity* of their desires. *South.*

Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead,
Succeeding *vanities* she still regards,
And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*

6. Ostentation, arrogance.

The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*

Whether it were out of the same *vanity*, which possessed all those learned philosophers and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors names, those things which he had read in the scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Areopagite, and the example of his master Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds, pride operating on small occasions

Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take
A pride to hear the conquests which you make. *Dryden.*

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That *vanity*'s the food of fools,
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit. *Swift's Miscel.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.

The corn, which in *vanning* lieth lowest is the best. *Bacon.*

To VANQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]

1. To conquer, to overcome, to subdue

Wert't not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late *vanquished*,
Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you? *Shakesp.*

They subdued and *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquished* chose
But you have done what Cato could not do,
To chuse the *vanquished*, and restore him too. *Dryden.*

2. To confute.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *F. Atterbury.*

VANQUISHER *n. s.* [from *vanquish.*] Conqueror; subduer.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless restitution, so he might
Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shakespeare.*

I shall rise victorious, and subdue
My *vanquisher*; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Milton.*

Troy's *vanquisher*, and great Achilles' son. *A. Philips.*

VANTAGE. *n. s.* [from *advantage.*]

1. Gain; profit.

What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor? *Sydney.*

2. Superiority, state in which one has better means of action than another.

With the *vantage* of mine own excuse,
Hath he excepted most against my love. *Shakespeare.*

He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harrassed with a long march. *Bacon.*

The pardoned person must not think to stand upon the same *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*

3. Opportunity, convenience

Be assur'd, Madam, 'twill be done
With his next *vantage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit.

We yet of present peril be afraid
For needless fear did never *vantage* none. *Fairy Queen.*

VANTBRASS. *n. s.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakesp.*

Put on *vantbrass*, and greves, and gauntlet. *Milton.*

VAPID *adj.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead, having the spirit evaporated, spiritless, mawkish; flat.

Thy wines let feed a-while
On the fat refuse, lest too soon disjoin'd,
From sprightly it to sharp or *apid* change. *Philips.*

The effects of a *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood, are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

VAPIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or mawkish, mawkishness.

VAPORATION. *n. s.* [*vaporation*, Fr. *vaporation*, Lat. from *vapour*.] The act of escaping in vapours.

VAPORER. *n. s.* [from *vapour.*] A boaster; a braggart.

This shews these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

VA'PORISH. *adj.* [from *vapour.*] Vaporous, Splenetick, hu-

[illegible]
as grew *vap'rish* once and odd,
[illegible] could not do the least right thing. *Swift.*

VA'POROUS. *adj.* [*vaporeux*, Fr. from *vapour*.]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations, fumy.

The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakespeare.*

It proceeded from the nature of the *vapourish* place. *Sandys.*

This shifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the valleys, to the colder and more subtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*

2. Windy, flatulent.

If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*

Some more subtle corporeal element, may so equally bear against the parts of a little *vaporous* moisture, as to form it into round drops. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

The food which is most *vaporous* and perspirable, is the most easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*

A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off these *vaporous* steams of the blood. *Cheyne.*

VAPOUR. *n. s.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Lat.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.

Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*

[illegible]an too pow'rful beams displays,
It draws up *vapours* which obscure its ray
But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Wind, flatulence.

In the Thessalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely *Bacon.*

3. Fume, steam.

The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the *vapour* which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the still. *Newton's Opticks.*

For the impostume, the *vapour* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Mental fume, vain imagination; fancy unreal

If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not discern'd even to himself *Hammond*

5. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.

To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in fine ladies men, as well as the *vapours* to which the other sex are so often subject. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 115.

To VAPOUR. *v. n.* [*vapero*, Latin.]

1. To pass in a vapour, or fume; to emit fumes, to fly off in [illegible]

When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*

Swift running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 705.

2. To bully, to brag;

Not true, quoth he? However you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*

These are all the mighty powers
You vainly boast, to cry down ours;
And what in real value's wanting,
Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*

That I might not be *vapour'd* down by insignificant testimonies, I used the name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Gauntlet's Pref. to Sep.*

Be you to us but kind,
Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curse,
No sorrow we shall find *E. Dorset's Song.*

To VAPOUR. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.

Break off this last lamenting kiss,
Which sucks two souls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
And her sighing *vapour* forth his soul,
A third to melt himself in tears. *B. Johnson.*

Opium loseth some of his poisonous quality, if *vapour'd* out, and mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*

It must be helped by somewhat which may fix the silver, never to be restored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon.*

VARIABLE *adj.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable, inconstant.

O swear not by the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*. *Shakespeare.*

Haply countries different,
With *variable* objects, shall expel
This something settled matter in his heart. *Shakesp.*

By the lively image of other creatures, did those ancients represent the *variable* passions of mortals, as by serpents were signified deceivers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,
Self-left. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 92.*

VA'RIABLENESS *n. s.* [from *variable*.]

1. Changeableness; mutability

You are not solicitous about the *variableness* of the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addison.*

2. Levity; inconstancy

Censurers subject themselves to the charge of *variableness* in judgment. *Clarendon.*

VARIABLY. *adv.* [from *variable.*] Changeably; mutably, inconstantly, uncertainly

VA'RIANCE *n. s.* [from *vary.*] Discord; disagreement, dissension.

I am come to set a man at *variance* against his father. *Matth.*

A cause of law, by violent course,
Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel's C. War.*

Not so as to set any one doctrine of the gospel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably consistent. *Spratt.*

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen;
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes! *Pope.*

If the earnest wishes of pious men could prevail, there would not be any thing but everlasting *variance* in the world *Swift.*

Many bleed,
By shameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomson.*

VARIATION. *n. f.* [*variatio*, Lat. *variation*, French.]

1. Change, mutation; difference from itself.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony. *Howe.*

The operation of agents will easily admit of intention and remission, but the essences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation.* *Locke.*

The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands, and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our speech. *Swift.*

There is but one common matter, which is diversified by accidents; and the same numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may constitute successively all kinds of body. *Bent.*

2. Difference, change from one to another.

In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same *variation* of soils; this tract affording such a terrestrial matter as is proper for the formation of one sort of shell fish, that of another *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

3. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each soil
Betwixt that Humber and this feat of ours *Shakesp.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

5. Change in natural phenomenons.

The duke run a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers *variations* in others. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

6. Deviation.

If we admit a *variation* from the state of his creation, that *variation* must be necessarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compass of time. *Hale*

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense, but the greatest *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryd.*

7. *Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VARICOUS. *adj.* [*varicosus*, Latin.] Dilated with dilation.

There are instances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharpe*

To VARIEGATE. *v. a* [*variegatus*, school Latin.] To diversify, to stain with different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arb.*

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show,
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy spots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope's Epist.*

VARIEGATION. *n. f.* [from *variegate.*] Diversity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand, else they will soon lose their [illegible]

VARIETY. *n. f.* [*variété*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change, succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.

All sorts are here that all th'earth yields,
Variety without end. *Milton's Par. Lost*

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by consequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the composition of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this sense it has a plural.

The inclosed warmth, which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties*, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear *Hale's Origin. of Mankind*

VARIOUS. *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different, several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world *Milton.*

2. Changeable, uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification, therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,
To rase quite out their native language. *Milton.*

Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*

Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual has great and the same. *Pope.*

So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

VARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *various.*] In a various manner.

Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, directed his course [illegible] *Bacon.*

Various objects from the sense,
Variously representing. *Milton.*

Those various squadrons, *variously* design'd,
Each vessel freighted with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind;
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryden.*

Different aliments, while they repair the fluids and solids, act *variously* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbuth.*

VARIX. (Lat. *varix*, Fr.) A dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharpe.*

VARLET. *n. f.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet.*]

1. Anciently a servant or footman.

Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs so may live. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

They spy'd
A *varlet* running towards them hastily. *Spenser.*

2. A scoundrel, a rascal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.

I am the veriest *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Where didst thou leave these *varlets?* *Shakespeare.*

Thou, *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour;
Thou milkest his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*

When the Roman legions were in a state of sedition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, resolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison.*

VARLETRY. *n. f.* [from *varlet.*] Rabble; croud; populace.

Shall they hoist me up,
And shew me to the shouting *varletry*
Of censuring Rome! *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleo.*

VARNISH. *n. f.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Latin.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the fame. *Shakesp.*

The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity? Like unto *varnish*, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

This the blue *varnish* that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

To VARNISH. *v. a.* [*vernisser*, *vernir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cover with something shining.

O vanity!
To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnished.* *Sidney.*

Clamber not you up to the casements,
Nor thrust your head into the publick street,
To gaze on christian fools with *varnish'd* faces. *Shakesp.*

2. To cover, to conceal with something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites,
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

His manly heart was fit all above
Dissemble hate, or *varnish'd* love. *Dryden.*

Men espouse the well-known opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varnish* over and cover their deformity. *Locke's Works.*

3. To palliate, to hide with colour of rhetorick.

To *varnish* all their errors, and secure
The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denham.*

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*

Speak the plain truth, and *varnish* not your crimes! *Philips.*

VARNISHER. *n. f.* [from *varnish.*]

1. One whose trade is to varnish.

An oil obtained of common oil, may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers.* *Boyle's Works.*

2. A disguiser, an adorner.

Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise,
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise. *Pope*

VA'RVELS. *n. f.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *L'Estr.*

To VARY. *v. a.* [*vario*, Lat. *varier*, French.]

1. To change, to make unlike itself.
   Let your cesarets change
   Vary to our great creator still new praise. *Milton.*
2. To change to something else.
   Gods that never change their state,
   Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*
   We are to *vary* the customs, according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*
   The master's hand, which to the life can trace
   The airs, the lines, and features of the face;
   May, with a free and bolder stroke, express
   A *vary'd* posture, or a flatt'ring dress. *Sir J. Denham.*
   He *varies* ev'ry shape with ease,
   And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope.*
3. To make of different kinds.
   God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the World, and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Browne.*
4. To diversify; to variegate.
   God hath here
   Vary'd his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

To VARY. *v. n.*

1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.
   Darking stands
   The *varying* shore o th' world. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleo.*
   So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train
   Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*
2. To be unlike each other.
   Those who made laws, had their minds polished above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public constitutions of nations *vary*. *Collier on Pride.*
3. To alter, to become unlike itself.
   He had a strange interchanging of large and unexpected pardons, with several executions, which could not be imputed to any inconstancy, but to a principle he had set unto himself, that he would *vary* and try both ways in turn. *Bac.*
   That each from other differs, first confess;
   Next, that he *varies* from himself no less. *Pope's Epist.*
4. To deviate; to depart.
   The crime consists in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*
5. To succeed each other.
   While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
   Paint in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison's Cato.*
6. To disagree, to be at variance.
   In judgment of her substance thus they *vary*,
   And *vary* thus in judgment of her seat,
   For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
   Some sink it down into the stomach's heat. *Sir J. Davies.*
7. To shift colours.
   Will the falcon stooping from above,
   Smit with her *varying* plumage, spare the dove?
   Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings? *Pope.*

VA'RY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Change, alteration. Not in use.
   Such fine long rogues as these sooth every passion;
   Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
   With every gale and *vary* of their masters. *Shakespeare.*

VA'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *vasculum*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of vessels, full of vessels.
   Nutrition of the solids is performed by the circulating liquid in the smallest *vascular* solids *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VASCULI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells, and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*

VASE. *n. f.* [*vase*, Fr. *vasa*, Latin.] A vessel, generally a vessel rather for show than use.
   The toilet stands unveil'd,
   Each silver *vase* in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

VA'SSAL. *n. f.* [*vassal*, Fr. *vassallo*, Italian.]

1. One who holds by the will of a superior lord.
   Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleaseth. *Swift's short View of Ireland*
   The *vassals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroy, who imprisons and chastises their masters. *Addison.*
2. A subject, a dependant.
   She cannot content the lord with performance of his discipline, that hath at her side a *vassal*, whom Satan hath made his vicegerent, to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Hooker, b. viii. §. 34.*
   Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as *vassals*; but imparted not the benefit of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own *vassal*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
   The common people were free subjects to the king, not slaves and *vassal* to their pretended lords. *Sir J. Davies.*
   The mind hath not reason to remember, that passions ought to be her *vassals*, not her masters. *Raleigh.*

Vassals of his anger, when the scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*
   As all his *vassals* eagerly desir'd;
With mind averse, he rather underwent
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*
He subjugated a king, and call'ed him his *vassal* *Baker.*

3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.
   I am his fortune's *vassal*, and I send him
   The greatness he has got. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
4. A slave, a low wretch.
   I now swear it thy Gods in vain
   O *vassal!* miscreant! *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

VA'SSALAGE. *n. f.* [*vasselage*, Fr. from *vassal*.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude, slavery, dependance.
   He renounc'd the *vassalage*
Of Rome again. *Fairy Queen.*
   All my pow'rs do their bestowing lose,
Like *vassalage* at unawares encountring
The eye of majesty. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*
They would have brought the Achæans from the condition of followers and dependents unto meer *vassalage*. *Raleigh.*
   Let us not then pursue,
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n our state
Of splendid *vassalage*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
   Curs'd *vassalage*,
First drown'd us in love's hot fire below;
Then slaves to those who courted us before. *Dryden.*

VAST. *adj.* [*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Latin.]

1. Large, great.
   What the parliament meant to attempt with those *vast* numbers of men, every day levied. *Clarendon, book i.*
   That is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vast* and sublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*
   His open stores,
Though *vast*, were little to his ampler heart. *Thomson.*

2. Viciously great, enormously extensive or capacious.
   The vicious language is *vast*, and gaping, swelling, and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness *B. Johnson.*
   They view'd the *vast* immeasurable abyss. *Milton.*
   Others with *vast* Typhean rage more fell,
Rend up rocks *Milton.*

VAST. *n. f.* [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty waste.
   They shook hands, as over a *vast*; and embrac'd, as from the ends of opposed winds. *Shakespeare.*
   Through the *vast* of heav'n it sounded. *Milton.*
   The watry *vast*,
Secure of storms, your royal brother past. *Pope.*

VASTATION. *n. s.* [from *vasto*, Latin.] Waste, depopulation.
   This wild-fire made the saddest *vastations*, in the many fatal outrages which these eager contentions occasion. *Decay of Piety.*

VASTI'DITY. *n. f.* [*vastitas*, Lat. from *vasty*.] Wideness; immensity. A barbarous word
   Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vastidity*. *Shakespeare.*

VA'STLY. *adv.* [from *vast*.] Greatly; to a great degree.
   Holland's resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vastly* both in strength and treasures *Temple.*
   It is *vastly* the concern of government, and of themselves too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South*

VA'STNESS. *n. f.* [from *vast*.] Immensity, enormous greatness.
   Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
His *vastness*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
   She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,
Is by the *vastness* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*
   When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean *Granville.*
   Ariosto observed not moderation in the *vastness* of his draught. *Dryden.*
   Hence we may discover the cause of the *vastness* of the ocean. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VA'STY. *adj.* [from *vast*.] Large; enormously great.
   I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shakespeare.*

VAT. *n. s.* [*vat*, Dutch, *fat*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.
   Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakesp.*
   Let him produce his *vats* and tubs in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*
   Wouldst thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice should froth,
Respect thy orchats. *Philips.*

VA'TICIDE. *n. s.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Latin.] A murderer of poet
   The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer *Pope's Dunciad.*

To VATI'CINATE *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.
   The most admired of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have been so much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howel*

VA'VASOUR. *n. f.* [*vavaſſeur*, Fr.] One who himſelf holding of a ſuper or lord, has others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvaſor, or *vavaſour*, a ſquire.

VA[illegible]
the vulgar, and ſung about the ſtreets, *Trev.* A ballad, a trivial ſtrain.

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [*voute*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *volata*, low Latin.]

1. A continued arch.

O, you are men of ſtone:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd uſe them ſo
That heaven's *vault* ſhould crack. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The word ſignifies an orb or ſphere. And this ſhews us both the form of the Moſaical abyſs, which was included within this *vault* and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward ſurface of this *vault*, or the cover of the abyſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. A cellar.

Creep into the kil hole.
He will ſeek there, neither preſs, well, *vault*, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of. *Shakeſp.*

The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees

Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To banish rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*

3. A cave, a cavern.

The ſilent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itſelf, lie naked to his ſight. *Sandys.*

4. A repoſitory for the dead.

That I not be buried in the *vault*,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in. *Shakeſ.*

To VAULT. *v. a.* [*vouter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To arch, to ſhape like a vault.

Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land, which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd ſtones
Upon th' numbered beach? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. To cover with an arch.

Over head the dismal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And flying *vaulted* either hoſt with fire. *Milton.*

To VAULT. *v. n. voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, Ital.

1. To leap; to jump.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itſelf,
And falls on th' other. *Shakeſpear's Macbeth.*

The pretty *vaulting* ſea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'ſt have me drown'd on ſhore. *Sh.*

He is *vaulting* variable ramps
In your deſpite, upon your purſe. *Shakeſp.*

If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my ſaddle with my armour on, I ſhould quickly leap into a wife. *Shakeſp.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

If a man ſhou'd leap a garret, or *vault* down the monument, would he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier on Dueling.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegaſus with all the heat and impetuoſity of youth. *Addiſon.*

2. To play the tumbler, or poſture-maſter.

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A leap, a jump.

VAU'LTAGE *n. ſ.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar. Not in uſe.

He'll call you to ſo hot an anſwer for it,
That caves and wormy *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your treſpaſs, and return your mock
In ſecond accent to his ordinance. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

VA'ULTED. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave.

Reſtore the lock! the echoes, and all around
Reſtore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VA'ULTY. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched, concave. A bad word.

I'll kiſs thy deteſtable bones,
And put my eye balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring theſe fingers with thy houſhold worms. *Shakeſp.*

I'll ſay that is not the lark, whoſe notes do beat
The *vaulty* heav'ns ſo high above our heads. *Shakeſp.*

VA'UNMURE *n. ſ.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A falſe wall; a work raiſed before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one ſtone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vaunt-*

Thus warlike captain, daily attempting the *vaumure*, at the end by force obtained the ſame, and ſo poſſeſſed of the place, deſperately kept it 'till greater help came running on, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a ſtrong covering betwixt the wall and the *vaumure*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boaſt, to diſplay with oſtentation.

Not that great champion
Whom famous poets verſe ſo much doth *vaunt*;
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and ſharp fits did haunt. *F*

Not any damſel which her *vaunteth* moſt,
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken twine. *Spenſer.*

My vanquiſher ſpoil'd of his *vaunted* ſpoil. *Milton.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To play the braggart, to talk with oſtentation, to [illegible] boaſt, to brag.

You ſay, you are a better ſoldier;
Let it appear ſo; make your *vaunting* true. *Shakeſp.*

[illegible]
in wiſdom reproved with diſgrace. *Wiſdom* xvii. 7.

So ſpake th' apoſtate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but racked with deep deſpair. *Milton.*

Pride which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to diſvalue what he has. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. I ſcarcely know in what ſenſe Dryden has uſed this word, unleſs it be miswritten for *vaults*.

'Tis he I ſee him now in ev'ry part,
Like a new world he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryden.*

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Brag, boaſt; vain oſtentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his courſe not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in ſcorn, and with *vaunt* of his own counſels.

Him I feaſted with other promiſes and other *vaunts*
Such *vaunts* who can with patience read,
Who thus deſcribes an hero when he's dead?
In heat of action ſlain, he ſcorns to fail,
But ſtill maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The firſt part. Not uſed.

Our prey
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and rilllings. *Shakeſp.*

VA'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [*vanteur*, Fr. from *vaunt*.] Boaſter, braggart; man given to vain oſtentation.

To pinch'age ſteeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain. *Spen.*

Tongue-valiant hero, *vaunter* of thy might,
In threats the foremoſt, but the laſt in fight. *Dryden.*

VA'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boaſtful; oſtentatious.

While all the heavens on lower creatures ſmile,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* luſtihed,
After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare. *Spenſer.*

VA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting*.] Boaſtfully; oſtentatiouſly.

I heard thee ſay, and *vauntingly* thou ſpak'ſt it,
That thou wert cauſe of noble Gloſter's death. *Shakeſp.*

VAWARD *n. ſ.* [*van* and *ward*.] Fore [illegible]

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love ſhall hear the muſic of my hounds. *Shakeſp.*

Marcus,
Their hands with *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their beſt truſt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He deſired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the preſent and real attendance of the voyvod. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

UBE'RTY. *n. ſ.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance, fruitfulneſs.

UBICA'TION } *n. ſ.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local relation, where-
UBI'ETY } neſs. A ſcholaſtick term.

Relations, *univerſals*, duration, the vulgar philoſophy admits to be ſomething; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were groſs. *Glanville.*

UBIQUITARY *adj.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Exiſting every where.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *Howel.*

UBIQUITARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exiſts every where.

How far wide is Aquinas, which ſaith, by the ſame reaſon that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or elſe the carcaſs of a friar is more ſubtile than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is falſe, or the papiſts *ubiquitaries*. *Hall.*

UBIQUITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipreſence; exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable, in the other *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*

[illegible]ght,
A ſolemn wight,
As you ſhould meet,
In any ſtreet,
In that *ubiquity*. *B. Jonſon.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immenſe, the *ubiquity* of which they could thruſt into a corner of their cloſet. *South.*

UDDER. *n. ſ.* [uder, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch. *uber*, Lat.] The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A bonnets, with *uddars* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground.

Sithence the cow
Produc'd an amper ſtore of milk; the ſhe-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her diſtended *udder*. *Prior.*

UDDERED *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furniſhed with udders.

Marian ſoft comes ſtroke the *uddered* cow. *Gay.*

VEAL. *n. f.* [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *veffer*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Would'ſt thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's ſends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

VECTION. } *n. f.* [*vectio*, *vectus*, Latin.] The act of car-
VECTITATION } rying, or being carried.

Enervated lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots; a ſpecies of *vectitation* ſeldom uſed amongſt the antients. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE. [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.

Three things one nation ſeeketh unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture and the *vecture* or carriage. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.

If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You loſe the fruit of all your former care,
For the ſad proſpect of a falſe deſpair. *Roſcommon.*

Nigh rivers mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he ſteers and ſhifts her ſail. *Milton.*

I have no taſte of the noiſy praiſe
Of giddy crouds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of ſwol'n ſucceſs; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryden.*

A-head the maſter pilot ſteers
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a ſovereign that is prone to *veer* with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The wind *veered* about to north-weſt. *Derham.*

To VEER. *v. a.*

1. To let out.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all ſail, ſo to take it in and contract it, is of no leſs praiſe when the argument doth aſk it. *B. Jonſ.*

2. To turn, to change.

I ſee the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary courſe to bend;
Veer the main ſheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenſer.*

Sailing farther, it *veers* its folly to the weſt, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without ſenſation.

The coagulating ſpirits of ſalts, and lapidifical juice of the ſea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it unto a lapideous ſubſtance. *Browne.*

VE'GETABLE. *n. f.* [*vegetabilis*, ſchool Lat. *vegetable*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants.

Vegetables are organized bodies conſiſting of various parts, containing veſſels furniſhed with different juices; and taking in their nouriſhment from without, uſually by means of a root, by which they are fixed to the earth, or to ſome other body, as in the generality of plants, ſometimes by means of pores diſtributed over the whole ſurface, as in ſub-marine plants. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Waller.*

In *vegetables* it is the ſhape, and in bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we moſt fix on. *Locke.*

Other animated ſubſtances are called *vegetables*, which have within themſelves the principle of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

VEGETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a plant.

The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moſs. *Prior.*

Both mechaniſms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from ſuch variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The warm ſhower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with *vegetable* life. *Thomſon.*

2. Having the nature of plants.

Amidſt them ſtood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambroſial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

That vegetative terreſtrial hath been ever the ſtanding fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To VEGETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to ſhoot out; to grow without ſenſation.

Rain-water may be endued with ſome *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derived from ſome ſaline or oleoſe particles. *Ray.*

As long as the ſeeds remained lodged in a natural ſoil, they would ſoon *vegetate*, and ſend forth a new ſet of trees. *Woodward.*

See dying vegetables life ſuſtain;
See life diſſolving *vegetate* again. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

VEGETATION. *n. ſ.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]

1. The power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior ſurface conſiſted of a terreſtrial matter proper for the nouriſhment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*

The ſun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation*, ſets the ſteaming power
At large. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*

2. The power of growth without ſenſation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with ſenſe, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*

Theſe pulſations I attribute to a plaſtick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants muſt alſo be. *Ray.*

VEGETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. from *vegetate*.]

1. Having the quality of growing without life.

Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their ſeeds in themſelves. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties, and virtues of the field. *Broome's Notes on Odyſſ.*

VE'GETATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous, active; ſprightly.

The ſoul was *vegete*, quick and lively, full of the youthfulneſs and ſprightlineſs of youth. *South.*

The faculties in age muſt be leſs *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*

VE'GETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable, having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering ſtalke of his *vegetive* life. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

VE'GETIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked boſom of the earth. *Sandys.*

The tree ſtill panted in th' unfiniſh'd part,
Not wholly *vegetive*, and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*

VEHEMENCE } *n. ſ.* [*vehementia*, Lat.]
VEHEMENCY }

1. Violence; force.

Univerſal hubbub wild,
Of ſtunning ſounds and voices all confus'd,
Aſſaults his ear with loudeſt *vehemence*. *Milton.*

2. Ardour; mental violence, terrour.

Think ye are men; deem it not impoſſible for you to err: ſift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and ſtill doth feed theſe opinions in you. *Hooker's Pref.*

The beſt perſuaſions
Fail not to uſe; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occaſion ſhall inſtruct you. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*

Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I ſhould win what you would enjoy? *Shakeſp.*

The extremity of the condition produced ſome earneſtneſs and *vehemency* of expreſſion more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cauſe would kindle my rap'd ſpirits
To ſuch a flame of ſacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things would be mov'd to ſympathize. *Milton.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in leſs compaſs than two months. This *vehemence* of his is moſt ſuitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have ſo much earneſtneſs and paſſion in them,
I hear him with a ſecret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addiſon's Cato.*

VEHEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.]

1. Violent, forcible.

A ſtrong imagination hath more force upon light and ſubtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

By their *vehement* inſtigation,
In this juſt ſuit come I to move your grace. *Shakeſp.*

I Find
In all things elſe delight indeed; but ſuch,
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* deſire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

VE'HEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]

1. Forcibly.

2. Pathetically; urgently.

The chriſtian religion inculcates kindneſs more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more ſtrictly than any religion did before. *Tillotſon.*

VEHICLE. *n. ſ.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.

Evil ſpirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and ſurpriſe. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. That part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable.

That the meat deſcends by one paſſage; the drink, or moiſtening *vehicle* by another, is a popular tenent. *Brown.*

3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

The gaiety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange.*

To VEIL. *v. a.* [*velo*, Lat. See VAIL.]

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd. *Milton.*

It became the Jewish fashion when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover, to invest.

I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*

3. To hide, to conceal.

Of darkness what be lent
As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope's Dunciad.*

VEIL. *n. s.* [*velum*, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,
He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Fairy Queen.*

The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter cou'd allow no place
For private sorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.

I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Acteon. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Knock on my heart, for thou hast skill to find
If it found solid, or be fill'd with wind,
And thro the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. *D*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature, which the other would cast a *veil* over. *Addison.*

VEIN *n. s.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Latin.]

The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins, the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries, only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, except those of the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it must fill the valves, and they being distended, stop up the channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I on first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins*, I was a gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

Horror chill
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let the glass of the prisms be free from *veins*, and their sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the silver. *Job* xxviii. 1.

Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift's Thoughts.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compass of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.

Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewise their *veins* and times. *Wotton's Architecture.*

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.

I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Certainly he that hath a satirical *vein*, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of others. *Bacon.*

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*
Stood scoffing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Speak'st thou in earnest or in jesting *vein*? *Dry*

The currier struck the usurer upon the right *vein*. *L'Estrange.*

7. Continued disposition.

The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade, have cost me this present service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain, quality.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless sovenance
Among the shepherds may aye remain,
Whether thee list, thy loved lass advance,
Or honour Pan with higher hymns of praise. *Spenser.*

10. Streak; variegation, as the veins of the marble.

VEINED. } *adj.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein*.]
VEINY. }

1. Full of veins.

2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines. *Thomson.*

VELLE'ITY. *n. s.* [*velleite*, Fr. *velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.]

Velleity is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it, but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, unoperative complacency in, and desire of the end, without any consideration of the means. *South.*

To VELLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck, to act by stimulation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pole and *vellicate* the sense. *Bacon.*

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VELLICATION. *n. s.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation.

All purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There must be a particular motion and *vellication* impress upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be produced. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

VE'LLUM. *n. s.* [*velin*, Fr. *vitamen*, Latin, rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of my finger, as a piece of *vellum*. *Wiseman.*

VELOCITY *n. s.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Latin.] Speed; swiftness, quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities* they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbola's or parabola's, or in ellipses very eccentric. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VE'LVET. *n. s.* [*velluto*, Ital. *villus*, Latin. *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of *velvet*, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VE'LVET. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* dish. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shak*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company *S*

To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To pile velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

VELURE. *n. s.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horse with one girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread. *Shakesp.*

VE'NAL. *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Latin.]
1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muse. *Pope.*

2. [from *vena*.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY. *n. s.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal*.] Mercenariness, prostitution.

VENA'TICK. *adj.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Used in hunting.

VENA'TION. *n. s.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be other ways than by sawing away of trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To sell, to offer to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not having the occasion he expected to *vend*, and make use of, lay by him. *Boyle.*

VENDER. *n. s.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vender* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER. *n. s.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend*.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commonty is, the *venders* seat themselves. *Graunt.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Swanson.*

VENDIBLE. *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shakesp.*

This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandise, riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be *vendible* under such a determinate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice separations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VE'NDIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.

VENDITA'TION. *n. s.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Latin.] Boastful display.

Some, by a cunning profession against all reading, and *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their own fox like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole pages together stumped from one author. *B. Johnson.*

VENDITION. *n. s.* [*venditio*, Fr. *venditum*, Latin.] Sale, the act of selling.

To VENEER. *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood. *Bailey.*

VE'NEFICE. *n. s.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL. *adj.* from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poison, [illegible].

The magical virtues of misseto, and conceived efficacy unto *venefical* intentions, seemeth a Pagan relique derived from the antient Druides. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] By poison or witchcraft.

Lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, *venefically* mischief their persons, they broke the [illegible]

VENEMOUS. *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous*.

The barbarians saw the *venemous* beast hang on his hand. *Acts* xxviii. 4.

To VENENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison.

These miasms entering the body, are not so energic, as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after cachexia, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward on Fossils.*

VENENATION. *n. s.* [from *venenate*.] Poison, venom.

This *venenation* shoots from the eye, and this way a basilisk may impoison. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VENE'NE } *adj.* [*venenux*, Fr. from *venenum*, Latin.] Poi-
VENE'NOUS } sonous, venemous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacate them hence. *Harvey.*

M[illegible], in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehended preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some *venenose* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*venerable*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Latin.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to shew some rare effect of his power, or in regard of death, which those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the places where they died *venerable*. *Hooker.*

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,
That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he finds, and lifted high
His hands, now free. Thou *venerable* sky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æn.* II.

VE'NERABLY. *adj.* [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile stands *venerably* great.
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addison.*

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Latin.] To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not date
The place its honour for the person's sake;
The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*,
And not the beast that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeisance made,
And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman must love and *venerate* the gospel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clarissa.*

VENERA'TION. *n. s.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard, awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, *i. e.* the honour and *veneration* of the creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VENERATOR. *n. s.* [from *venerate*.] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be conclusive to those great priests and *venerators* of nature. *Hale.*

VE[illegible]

1. Relating to love.

These are no *venereal* signs;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakesp.*

Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

They are averse to *venereal* pleasure. *Addison.*

2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unsophisticated soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENEREOUS. *adj.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous, lustful.

The male is lesser than the female, and very *venereous*. *Derham.*

VE'NERY. *n. s.* [*venerie*, from *venor*, Fr.]
1. The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,
And follows other game and *venery*. *Fairy Queen.*

Describing beasts of *venery* and fishes, he hath sparingly inserted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and *venery*. *Howel.*

2. [From *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew's Cosmol.*

VENEY. *n. s.* A bout, a turn.

I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shakespeare.*

VENESE'CTION. *n. s.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Latin.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and *venesection*, have recourse to anodynes. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to punish.

You are above,
You justices, that these our nether crimes,
So speedily can *venge*. *Shakesp.*

VE'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious.

A brilliant dart he threw,
Headed with ire, and *vengeable* despite. *Spenser.*

VE'NGEANCE. *n. s.* [*vengeance*, French.]
1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

The souls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shakesp.*

Let me see thy *vengeance* on them. *Jer.* xx. 20.

Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miscarriages. *K. Charles.*

Jove's and Latona's son his wrath express'd,
In *vengeance* of his violated priest. *Dryden.*

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence*; *what a vengeance*, emphatically what?

the day appear, of respiration to the just,
And *vengeance* to the wicked. *Milton.*

When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*. *Raleigh.*

Asmodeus the filthy fume
Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and with a *vengeance* sent
From Media post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton.*

But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

VENGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God
Hath wisely arm'd his *vengeful* ire. *Milton.*
Dissembling for her sake his rising cares,
And with wise silence pond'ring *vengeful* wars. *Prior.*

VENIABLE. } *adj.* [*venial*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]
VENIAL. }

1. Pardonable; susceptive of pardon; excusable.

If they do nothing 'tis a *venial* slip. *Shakespeare.*

More *veniable* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he could make other men immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What horror will invade the mind,
When the strict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few *venial* faults to find? *Roscommon.*

While good men are in extirpating mortal sins, I should rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* transgressions. *Addison.*

2. Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast; permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*

VENIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.

VENISON *n. s.* [*venaison*, French.] Game, beast of chase; the flesh of deer

Shall we kill us *venison*?
And yet it irks me, the poor dapped fools
Should have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakespeare.*
We have a hot *venison* pasty to dinner. *Shakespeare.*

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, though there be vert and *venison* within this land. *Davies's Hist of Ireland.*

He for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the *venison* shar'd. *Dryden.*

VENOM. *n. s.* [*venin*, French.] Poison.

Your eyes, which hitherto hath borne in them
The fatal balls of murthering basilisks:
The *venom* of such looks we fairly hope
Have lost their quality *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

Beware of yonder dog,
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,
O'ershading all that under him would grow,
He sheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

To VENOM *v. a.* To infect with venom.

VENOMOUS. *adj.* [from *venom*.]

1. Poisonous.

Thy tears are salter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. Malignant, mischievous.

A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous progenitors; a *venomous* and destructive progeny. *Brown.*

This falsity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer; one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly.

His unkindness,
That stripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties. These things sting him
So *venomously*, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

His praise of foes is *venomously* nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT *n. s.* [*vent*, French.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out.

On her breast
There is a *vent* of blood, and something blown;
The like is on her arm *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* apply'd
With nicest touch. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Have near the bung-hole a little *vent*-hole stopped with a spile. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of these fiery *vents*, disgorging that fire, whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*

To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or if you take out the vent, stay not to put it in. *Swift.*

Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent,
And all the furies issued at the *vent*. *Pope.*

2. Passage out of secrecy to publick notice.

It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of weather, whereby the particular design took *vent* beforehand. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening.

The farmer's casks mature,
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhaust, permit
T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*

4. Emission, passage.

[illegible] some fond[illegible] burns within him,
When most it swells and labours for a *vent*,
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison's Cato.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge.

Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*

Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. [*vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale.

For the mart, it was alledged that the *vent* for English cloaths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*

By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Temple's Miscellany.*

He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope's Letters*

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, French, from the noun; *sventare*, Italian.]

1. To let out at a small aperture.
2. To set out, to give way to.

Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not
Corn for the rich men only with these shreds
They *vented* their complainings. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

When men are young, and have little else to do, they might *vent* the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denham*

Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report.

Had it been *vented* and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*

4. To emit, to pour out.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakespear's K. Lear.*

5. To publish.

Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters, alter'd by profane additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*

6. To sell, to carry to sale.

This profitable merchandize not rising to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the same. *Carew.*

Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice, sweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To snuff. As he *venteth* into the air. *Spenser.*

VE'NTAIL. *n. s.* [from *ventail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up. *Spenser.*

VENTA'NNA. n. s. [Spanish.] A window.

What after pass'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, when I sate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*

VENTER. n. s [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.
2. Womb, mother.

A has issue *B* a son, and *C* a daughter, by one *venter*; and *D* a son by another *venter*. If *B* purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *n. s* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A passage for the wind

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Latin.]

1. To fan with wind.

In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

Miners, by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

2. To winnow, to fan.
3. To examine, to discuss.

Nor

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial proceſs in right of that party ſo far perempted, but that the ſame may be [illegible]

VENTILATION. *n. ſ.* [*ventilatio*, Lat. from *ventilate*.]

1. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned.

The ſoil, worn with too frequent culture, muſt lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhauſted ſalts, and again enriched itſelf by the *ventilations* of the air. *Addiſon.*

2. Vent; utterance. Not in uſe.

To his ſecretary Doctor Maſon, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

3. Refrigeration

Procure the blood a free courſe, *ventilation* and tranſpuration by ſuitable and cephraſtic purges. *Harvey.*

VENTILA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ventilate*.] An inſtrument contrived by Dr *Hale* to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VE'NTRICLE. *n. ſ.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]

1. The ſtomach

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digeſts what is in it. *Hale.*

2. Any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

Know'ſt thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go? *Donne.*

The heart being a muſcular part, the ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running ſpirally from baſe to top, contrarily one to the other, and ſo being drawn or contracted, conſtringe the *ventricles*, and ſtrongly force out the blood. *Ray.*

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left *ventricle* of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial ſyſtem. *Arbuthnot.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *n. ſ.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.] One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*avanture*, Fr.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads
Thy perſonal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praiſes do contend
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live ſo as if abſolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himſelf confuted in the flames, this muſt be the height of woe and diſappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational *venture*, and abſurd choice. *South.*

I, at this *venture*, double gains purſue,
And laid out all my ſtock to purchaſe you. *Dryden.*

When infinite happineſs is put in one ſcale, againſt infinite miſery in the other; if the worſt that comes to the pious man, if he miſtakes, be the beſt that the wicked can attain to, if he be in the right, who can, without madneſs, run the *venture*? *Locke.*

2. Chance; hap.

The king reſolved with all ſpeed to aſſail the rebels, and yet with that providence and ſurety, as ſhould leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard, a ſtake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom truſted,
Nor to one place. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Venice.*

On ſuch a full ſea are we now a-float,
And we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our *ventures*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the ſhore,
And have no *venture* in the wreck to ſee. *Daniel.*

4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard, without much conſideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an eſtimate of thoſe lands *at a venture*, ſo as it ſhould be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenſer.*

A bargain *at a venture* made,
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their deſire ſhould be granted *at a venture*. *L'Eſtrange*

Here was no ſcampering away *at a venture*, without fear or wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

If Ahab be deſigned for death, though a ſoldier in the enemy's army draws a bow *at a venture*, yet the ſure, unerring directions of providence ſhall carry it in a direct courſe to his heart. *South.*

To VENTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better riſe in his ſuit; for he that would have *ventured* at firſt to have loſt the ſuitor, will not in the concluſion loſe both the ſuitor and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origen mentioning their being caſt out of Jeruſalem, *ventures* to aſſure them that they would never be re-eſtabliſhed, ſince they had committed that horrid crime againſt the ſaviour of the world. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

2. To run a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a ſhip to *venture* on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

I am ſo overjoy'd, I can ſcarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain againſt her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though ſhe ſee it open. *Dryden.*

3. *To* VE'NTURE *at.* } To engage in; or make attempts
To VE'NTURE *on* or *upon.* } without any ſecurity of ſucceſs, upon mere hope.

That ſlander is found a truth now, and held for certain,
The king will *venture at* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that it is too conjectural to *venture upon*, if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and ſcarcity, by ſome ſigns at the beginning of the year *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragic ſtrain eſſay'd,
Deter'd by that inimitable maid
And when I *venture at* the comic ſtile,
Thy ſcornful lady ſeems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, yet they but timorouſly *ventured on* ſuch terms as auretas and faxetas. *Locke.*

Turco-Papiſmus I would deſire him to read, before he *ventures at* capping of characters. *Atterbury.*

[illegible]

1. To expoſe to hazard.

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight;
By *ventring* both, I oft found both. [illegible]

2. To put or ſend on a venture

The fiſh *ventured* for France, they pack in ſtaunch hogſheads, ſo as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.

VE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [from *venture*.] Daring, bold, fearleſs; ready to run hazards

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their maſter-piece of favour to give *venturous* counſels, which no great or wiſe man would. *Bacon.*

He paus'd not, but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he taſted. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The *vent'rous* humour of our manners coſts this iſland many brave lives every year *Temple.*

Savage pirates ſeek through ſeas unknown,
The lives of others, *vent'rous* of their own. *Pope.*

V'ENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearleſſly; boldly

Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a ſmaller number than thoſe were within the fort; *venturouſly* indeed; but haſte was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venturous*.] Boldneſs; willingneſs to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and ceilings were [illegible] her *vent'rouſneſs*. *Boyle on Colours.*

VE'NUS' *baſin.*
VE'NUS' *comb.*
VE'NUS' *hair.*
VE'NUS *looking glaſs*
VE'NUS' *navel wort.*
} *n. ſ.* Plants.

VERA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*verax*, Latin.]

1. Moral truth; honeſty of report.

2. Phyſical truth, conſiſtency of report with fact. Leſs proper.

When they ſubmitted to the moſt ignominious and cruel deaths, rather than retract their teſtimony, there was no reaſon to doubt the *veracity* of thoſe facts which they related. *Addiſon.*

VERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*verax*, Latin.] Obſervant of truth

VERB. *n. ſ.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion. And with that ſome diſpoſition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Men uſually talk of a noun and a *verb*. *Shakeſ.*

VE'RBAL. *adj* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Latin.]

1. Spoken, not written.

2. Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made ſhe no *verbal* queſt? ——
——Yes, once or twice ſhe heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it preſt her heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Conſiſting in mere words

If young African for fame,
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unpraiſ'd, the man at leaſt,
And loſes, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton.*

Being at firſt out of the way to ſcience, in the progreſs of their inquiries they muſt loſe themſelves, and the truth, in a *verbal* labyrinth. *Guardian.*

It was ſuch a denial or confuſion of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and *verbal* profeſſion. *South.*

4. Ver-

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use.
I am sorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so *verbal*. *Shakesp.*
5. Minutely exact in words.
6. Literal, having word answering to word
Neglect the rules each *verbal* cr[illegible]
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
Whosoever offers at *verbal* translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who left his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Denham.*
The *verbal* copier is encumber'd with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden.*
7. [*verbal*, Fr. in grammar] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *verbal*] Mere bare words.
Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'RBALLY. *adv.* [from *verbal*.]
1. In words, orally
The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions *verbally* to deny it. *South's Sermons.*
2. Word for word
'Tis almost impossible to translate *verbally*, and well, at the same time. *Dryden.*

VERBATIM adv. [Lat[illegible]]
Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shakesp.*
See the transcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris. *Hale.*

To VE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] To beat; to strike.

VERBERA'TION *n. f.* [*verberation*, Fr. from *verberate*] Blo[illegible]
Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation, all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*. *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE. *adj* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.
Let envy
In judging and *verbose*, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeasurable. *Prior*
They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking, and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VERBO'SITY. *n. f.* [*verbosité*, Fr. from *verbose*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.
He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity*
Finer than the staple of his argument. *Shakesp.*
To give an hint more of the *verbosities* of this philosophy, a short view of a definition or two will be sufficient evidence. *Glanville.*
Homer is guilty of *verbosity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of [illegible] he is the greatest talker of all antients. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT *n. f.* [*verdant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word so lately naturalized, that *Skinner* could find it only in a dictionary
Each odorous bushy shrub
Fenc'd up the *verdant* wall. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER *n. f.* [*verdier*, Fr. *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the forest.

VE'RDICT. *n. f.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]
1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.
Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the *verdict* shall be. *Spenser.*
2. Declaration; decision; judgment, opinion.
Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose names are cried amongst the favourers of this cause, are on any such *verdict* agreed. *Hooker.*
These were enormities condemned by the most natural *verdict* of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *n. f.* The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green, in Latin *aerugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green *Peacham.*
Brass turned into green, is called *verdigrise* [illegible]

VE'RDITURE. *n. f.*
Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the fairest and palest green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDURE. *n. f.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour.
Its *verdure* clad
Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton.*
Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,
Whose *verdure* must for ever last. *Prior.*

VE'RDUROUS. *adj.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green, decked with green.
Higher than their tops
The *verdurous* wall of paradise up-grung;
Which to our general sire gave prospect large. *Milton.*
There the lowing herds chew *verdurous* pasture. *Philips*

VERECU'ND. *adj.* [*verecond*, old French; *verecundus*, Latin.] Modest; bashful. *Dict.*

VE'RGE. *n. f.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Latin.]
1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean
Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*
2. [*verge*, Latin.] The brink, the edge; the utmost border.
Would the ambitious *verge*
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain *Shakesp.*
I say, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest *verge*,
That ever was survey'd by English eye.
You are old,
Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
Serve they as a flow'ry *verge* to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve and shower the earth. *Milton.*
Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more. *Dryden*
Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem. *Addison.*
Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir,
To sooth his care, and, free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life. *Pope.*
3. In law
Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath also another significa-tion, and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of a manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowel.*
Fear not; whom we raise,
We will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shakesp.*

To VE'RGE *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downwards.
They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the aperture, and for consonants in respect of the near appulse, and so much the more *verging* either way, according to the respective occasions. *Holder.*
The nearer I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left. *Swift*
Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*
Man,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or *verges* to some goal;
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope.*

VE'RGER. *n. f.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean.
I can keep the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the [illegible]

VERI'DICAL *adj.* [*veridicus*, Latin.] Telling truth. *Dict.*

VERIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence.
In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle.*

To VE'RIFY. *v. n.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood, to confirm, to prove true.
What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter, must consequently be *verified* in sundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the same in all. *Hooker.*
This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatsoever [illegible]ed by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored. *Bacon.*
So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton*
So spake this oracle, then *verify'd*,
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,
Saw Satan fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Though you may mistake a year;
Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be *verify'd* at last. *Swift*
[illegible] shall have three kings, which is now wonderfully *verified*; for besides the king of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift's Merlin's Prophecy*

VE'RILY *adj* [from *very*]
1. In truth: certainly
Verily 'tis better to be low[illegible]

With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

By representing the sacraments as, we are *verily* persuaded the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift on the Sacrament.*

VERISI'MILAR. *adj.* [*verisimilis*, Latin.] Probable; likely.

VERISIMILITUDE. } *n. f.* [*verisimilitude*, Latin.] Probability;
VERISIMILITY. } likelihood, resemblance of truth

Touching the *verisimility* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown.*

A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least such *verisimilitudes* of virtue were placed. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase, but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an access to its discovery; while *verisimilitude*, like the expanded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy field for loose enquiry. *Glanville.*

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimility*. *Dryden's Essay on Dramatick Poetry.*

Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to dare every things, yet he encourages neither to make things out of meer and *verisimility*. *Dryden.*

VERITABLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is't true?

—— Most *veritable*, therefore look to't well. *Shakesp.*

The presage of the year succeeding made from insects in oak-apples, is I doubt too antithetick, nor *veritable* from event. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VERITY. *n. f.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Latin.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.

If any refuse to believe us disputing for the *verity* of religion established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously working for it. *Hooker.*

I saw their weapons drawn, there was a noise;
That's *verity*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The precipitancy of disputation, and the fire and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to *verity*, its calm information can no more be heard in such a bustle, than a whisper among a croud of sailors in a storm.

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a supreme without sovereignty. *South.*

2. A true assertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undeniable *verity*. *Sidney.*

Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaseth God, of his gracious goodness, to instil that celestial *verity*, which being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls. *Hooker.*

If there come truth from them,
Why by the *verities* on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakesp.*
Must virtue be preserved by a lie?
Virtue and truth do ever best agree,
By this it seems to be a *verity*,
Since the effects so good and virtuous be. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE. *n. f.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice*. *L'Estrange.*

The barley-pudding comes in place.
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,
A peel'd mice'd onion eats, and apples *verjuice*. *Irons.*
The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd
Through th' infix'd graff, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and sweet. *Philips.*

VERMICE'LLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
She let him almost burst his belly *Prior.*

VERMICULAR. *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculer*, Fr. *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation, my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *n. f.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Latin.] A little grub, the form of worms.

I saw the shaving oak-ball ichneumon fix one of its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many *vermicules* seen towards the outside of these apples. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *adj.* [*vermiforme*, Fr. *vermis* and *forme*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *n. f.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL. } *n. f.* [*vermeil*, *vermilion*, Fr.]
VERMILION. }

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.
2. Factitious or native cinnabar, sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual, though not primitive signification.

Ivory, which is made into *vermilion* by fraction or calcination. *Bacon.*

The fairest and most principal red is *vermilion*, called in Latin *minium*: it is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly *vermilion*,
Like crimson dy'd in grain *Spenser.*
There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,
Loaden with fruit and apples rosie red,
As they in pure *vermilion* had been dy'd,
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Fairy Queen.*

Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as *vermilion*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To VE'RMILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye red.

A sprightly red *vermilions* all her face,
And her eyes languish with unusual grace.

VERMINE. *n. f.* [*Vermine*, Fr. *vermis*, Lat.] Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures.

What is your study? ——
— How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*. *Shakesp.*

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away *vermin*, such as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

The stars determine
You are my prisoners, base *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

A weazle taken in a trap, was charg'd with misdemeanors, and the poor *vermin* stood much upon her innocence. *L'Estr.*

Great injuries these *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

He that has so little wit
To nourish *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

To VE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin*.] To breed vermine.

VERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermine.

Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of serpents and fish. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [from *vermine*.] Tending to vermine, disposed to breed vermine.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

VERMIPAROUS. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms.

— they confound the generation of *vermiparous* and [illegible] with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VERNA'CULAR. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native, of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption under the notion of a *vernacular* disease to England. *Harvey.*

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoitered the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them. *Addison.*

VE'RNAL. *adj.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the spring.

With the year
Seasons return, but not to me returns,
Or sight of *vernal* bloom, or summer's rose. *Milton.*

VE'RNANT. *n. f.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

VERNE'. *n. f.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage; the fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey.*

VE'RNEL. See FERNEL.

VERSA'TILITY. } *n. f.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] Aptness to be turn'd
VE'RSABLENESS } or wound any way. *Dict.*

VERSAL. *adj.* [A cant word for *universal*.] Total, whole.

Some for brevity,
Have cast the *versal* world a nativity *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE. *adj.* [*versatilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be turned round.

2. Changeable,

2. Changeable; variable.

One colour to us ſtanding in one place, hath a contrary aſpect in another; as in thoſe *verſatile* repreſentations in the neck of a dove, and folds of ſcarlet. *Glanville.*

3. Eaſily applied to a new taſk.

VE'RSATILENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *verſatile.*] The quality of be-
VERSATI'LITY. } ing verſatile.

VERSE. *n. ſ.* [*vers*, Fr. *verſus*, Latin.]

1. A line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number of ſyllables.

Thou haſt by moonlight at her window ſung,
With feigning voice, *verſes* of feigning love. *Shakeſp.*

2. [*verſet*, Fr.] A ſection or paragraph of a book.

Thus far the queſtions proceed upon the conſtruction of the firſt earth; in the following *verſes* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry, lays; metrical language.

Verſe embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes
Preſerve frail tranſitory fame as much
As ſpice doth body from rat's corrupt touch. *Donne.*
If envious eyes their hurtful rays have caſt,
More pow'rful *verſe* ſhall free thee from the blaſt. *Dryden.*
Whilſt ſhe did her various pow'r diſpoſe,
Virtue was taught in *verſe*, and Athens' glory roſe. *Prior.*
You compoſe
In ſplay-foot *verſe*, or hobbling proſe. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry.

Let this *verſe*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verſe; to relate poetically.

In the ſhape of Corin ſate all day,
Playing on pipes of corn, and *verſing* love. *Shakeſp.*

To be VE'RSED. *v. n.* [*verſor*, Lat.] To be ſkilled in; to be acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *verſed* in their names, as not being preſent at the general ſurvey of animals, when Adam aſſigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

This, *verſed* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

VERSEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*verſe* and *man.*] A poet; a writer in verſe.

The god of us *verſemen*, you know, child, the ſun. *Prior.*

VE'RSICLE. *n. ſ.* [*verſiculus*, Lat.] A little verſe.

VERSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*verſification*, Fr. from *verſify.*] The art or practice of making verſes.

Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *verſification*. *Dryden.*

Some object to his *verſification*; which is in poetry, what [illegible] in painting, a [illegible] ornament. But if the proportions are juſt, though the colours ſhould happen to be rough, the piece may be of ineſtimable value. *Granville.*

VERSIFI'CATOR. } *n. ſ.* [*verſificateur*, Fr. *verſificator*, Lat.]
VE'RSIFIER. } A verſifier; a maker of verſes with or without the ſpirit of poetry.

Statius, the beſt *verſificator* next Virgil, knew not how to deſign after him. *Dryden.*

In Job and the Pſalms we ſhall find more ſublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *verſifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. n.* [*verſifier*, Fr. *verſificor*, Latin.] To make verſes.

You would wonder to hear how ſoon even children will begin to *verſify*. *Stanley.*

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *verſifying*, were even to eat acorns with ſwine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Aſcham.*

I'll *verſify* in ſpite, and do my beſt,
To make as much waſte paper as the reſt. *Dryden.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verſe.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantaſies,
I'll *verſify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

VE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*verſion*, Fr. *verſio*, Latin.]

1. Change, tranſformation.

Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *verſion* of air into water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Change of direction.

Comets are rather gazed upon, than wiſely obſerved in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *verſion* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

3. Tranſlation.

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but muſt confeſs, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himſelf. For where the original is cloſe, no *verſion* can reach it in the ſame compaſs. *Dryden.*

4. The act of tranſlating.

VERT. *n. ſ. vert*, Fr.

Vert, in the laws of the foreſt, ſignifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the foreſt, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*

I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithſtanding the great plenty of *vert* and venſon. *Sir J. Davies.*

VE'RTEBRAL. *adj.* [from *vertebræ*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the ſpine.

The carotid, *vertebral*, and ſplenick arteries are not only variouſly contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

VE'RTEBRE. *n. ſ.* [*vertebre*, Fr *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back.

The ſeveral *vertebræ* are ſo elegantly compacted together, that they are as ſtrong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX. n. ſ. [Lat n.]

1. Zenith; the point over head.

Theſe keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And ſhining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thouſand figur'd conſtellations roll. *Creech.*

2. A top of a hill.

Mountains eſpecially abound with different ſpecies of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

VE'RTICAL. *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr from *vertex.*]

1. Placed in the zenith.

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the ſun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomſon.*

2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

From theſe laws, all the rules of bodies aſcending or deſcending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vertical.*] The ſtate of being in the zenith.

Unto them the ſun is vertical twice a year; making two ſhort ſummers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'RTICALLY. *adv.* [from *vertical.*] In the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Aſia, yet it *vertically* paſſeth over Peru and Braſilia. *Brown.*

VERTICI'LLATE. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]

Verticillate plants are ſuch as have their flowers intermixt with ſmall leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a ſtalk, as penny-royal, horehound, *&c.* *Quincy.*

VERTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vertex.*] The power of turning, circumvolution, rotation.

Thoſe ſtars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is alſo common. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteneſs in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*

VE'RTIGINOUS. *adj.* [*vertiginoſus*, Lat.]

1. Turning round; rotatory.

This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night ſucceſſively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*

2. Giddy.

Theſe extinguiſh candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, ſuffocates and kills them. *Woodward.*

VERTIGO. n. ſ. [Latin.] A giddineſs; a ſenſe of turning in the head.

Vertigo is the appearance of viſible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimneſs of ſight. *Quincy.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, *vertigo*, [illegible].

That old *vertigo* in his head,
Will never leave him till he's dead.

VE'RVAIN. } *n. ſ.* [*verveine*, Fr. *verbena*, Lat.] A plant.
VE'RVINE. }

It hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is upright, and commonly divided into two; but the under lip is cut into three parts; ſo that at firſt ſight it appears like a flower with five leaves. Theſe are ſucceeded by four naked ſeeds, which fill the calyx. The flowers generally grow in ſpikes, but not in whorles, round the ſtalks. *Miller.*

The night-ſhade ſtrows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.*
Some ſcatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which cultivated with his daily care,
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryden.*

VE'RVAIN *mallow. n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*

VE'RVELES. *n. ſ.* [*vervelle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainſ.*

VERY. *adj.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, French, whence *veray* in ancient Engliſh.]

1. True; real.

Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart deſpiſeth me. *Shakeſpeare.*
In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 34.

O that

O that in *very* deed we might behold it. *Dryd. and Lee.*

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree.

Thoſe who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beaſts. *Davies*

There, where *very* deſolation dwell,
By grots and caverns ſhagg'd with horrid ſhades,
She may paſs on. *Milton.*

3. To note the things emphatically, or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Eſpecially againſt his *very* friend. *Shakeſp.*

Was not my love
The *verier* wag o'th' two? *Shakeſpeare.*

We can contain ourſelves,
Were he the *veriеſt* antick in the world. *Shakeſp.*

In a ſeeing age, the *very* knowledge of former times paſſes but for ignorance in a better dreſs. *South.*

The pictures of our great grandmothers in Queen Elizabeth's time, are cloathed down to the *very* wriſts, and up to the *very* chin. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

4. Same.

Women are as roſes, whoſe fair flower
Being once diſplay'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakeſp.*

The cocks beat the partridge, which ſhe laid to heart but finding theſe *very* cocks cutting one another, ſhe comforted herſelf *L'Eſtrange.*

So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the ſpecial opportunity of any other chriſtian grace, that *very* time is alſo the ſpecial opportunity of charity. *Sprat.*

VE'RY *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was ſo *very* famous for this, that his antagoniſt reading over the oration which had procured him baniſhment, aſked them, if they were ſo much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addiſon.*

To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*veſica*, Latin.] To bliſter.

Celſus propoſes, that in all theſe internal wounds, the external parts be *veſicated*, to make more powerful revulſion from within. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I ſaw the cuticula *veſicated*, and ſhining with a burning heat. *Wiſeman.*

VESICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *veſicate.*] Bliſtering, ſeparation of the cuticle

I applied ſome vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *veſication* with pledgets. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

VESI'CATORY. *n. ſ.* [*veſicatorium*, technical Latin.] A bliſtering medicine.

VE'SICLE. *n. ſ.* [*veſicula*, Latin.] A ſmall cuticle, filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in ſmaller veins, but in a *veſicle*, or little bladder *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

The lungs are made up of ſuch air pipes and *veſicles* interwoven with blood-veſſels, to purify, ferment, or ſupply the ſanguineous maſs with nitro-aerial particles. *Ray.*

VESI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *veſicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of ſmall interſtices.

A muſcle is a bundle of *veſicular* threads, or of ſolid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*

VE'SPER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The evening ſtar; the evening.

Theſe ſigns are black *Veſper*'s pageants. *Shakeſp.*

VE'SPERS *n. ſ.* [without the ſingular, from *veſperus*, Latin.] The evening ſervice of the Romiſh church

VE'SPERTINE. *adj.* [*veſpertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening, pertaining to the evening.

VE'SSEL. *n. ſ.* [*veſſelle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's iſſue have I fil'd my mind,
Put rancours in the *veſſel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If you have two *veſſel* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there ſtill remains one *veſſel* empty. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body

Of theſe elements are conſtituted the ſmalleſt fibres; of thoſe fibres the *veſſels*, of thoſe *veſſels* the organs of the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The ſons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the iſles, had *veſſels* to tranſport themſelves. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The *veſſel* is repreſented as ſtranded. The figure before it ſeems to lift it off the ſhallows. *Addiſon on Medals.*

From ſtorms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,
Let thy ſtrong hand this little *veſſel* guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide
Impetuous of this life, let thy command
Direct my courſe, and bring me ſafe to land. *Prior.*

Now ſecure the painted *veſſel* glides;
The ſun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*

4. Any capacity, any thing containing.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *veſſel* can contain. *Milton.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a veſſel; to barrel.

Take earth, and *veſſel* it; and in that ſet the ſeed. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *n. ſ.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICON. *n. ſ.* [among horſemen] A windgall, or ſoft ſwelling on the inſide and outſide of a horſe's hoof. *Diſt.*

VEST *n. ſ.* [*veſtis*, Lat.] An outer garment.

A military *veſt* of purple flow'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When the queen in royal habit's dreſt,
Old myſtick emblems grace th' imperial *veſt*. *Smith.*

To VEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to deck, to enrobe.

The verdant fields with thoſe of heav'n may vie,
With ether *veſted*, and a purple ſky. *Dryden.*

Light! Nature's reſplendent robe;
Without whoſe *veſting* beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomſon.*

2. To dreſs in a long garment.

Juſt Simeon, and prophetic Anna ſpoke,
Before the altar and the *veſted* prieſt. *Milton.*

3. To make poſſeſſor of; to inveſt with.

To ſettle men's conſciences, 'tis neceſſary that they know the perſon, who by right is *veſted* with power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *veſted* with the monarch's pow'r,
Thou muſt have figh'd, unlucky youth! in vain *Prior.*

4. To place in poſſeſſion.

The militia their commiſſioners poſitively required to be entirely *veſted* in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Empire and dominion was *veſted* in him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VE'STAL. *n. ſ.* [*veſtalis*, Latin] A virgin conſecrated to *Veſta*; a pure virgin.

Women are not
In their beſt fortunes ſtrong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *veſtal*. *Shakeſpeare.*

How happy is the blameleſs *veſtal*'s lot?
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *adj.* [*veſtalis*, Latin] Denoting pure virginity.

Her *veſtal* livery is but ſick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'STIBULE. *n. ſ.* [*veſtibulum*, Lat.] The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VE'STIGE. *n. ſ.* [*veſtigium*, Lat.] Footſtep; mark left behind in paſſing.

The truth paſſes ſo ſlightly through men's imaginations, that they muſt uſe great ſubtilty to track its *veſtiges*. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*veſtimentum*, Latin.] Garment, part of dreſs.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God, ſhould make the leaſt things that are employed in his ſervice amiable, than that their over-ſcrupulous diſlike of ſo mean a thing as a *veſtment*, ſhould from the very ſervice of God withdraw their hearts and affections. *Hooker.*

Heaven then would ſeem thy image, and reflect
Thoſe ſable *veſtments*, and that bright aſpect. *Waller.*

The ſculptors could not give *veſtments* ſuitable to the quality of the perſons repreſented. *Dryden.*

VE'STRY. *n. ſ.* [*veſtiaire*, Fr. *veſtiarium*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments, and conſecrated things are repoſited.

Bold Amycus, from the robb'd *veſtry* brings
The chalices of heav'n, and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry.

The common-council are choſen every year, ſo many for every pariſh, by the *veſtry*, and common convention of the people of that pariſh. *Clarendon.*

Go with me where paltry conſtables will not ſummon us to *veſtries*. *Blount to Pope.*

VE'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*veſture*, old Fr. *veſtura*, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breaſts half hid, and half were laid to ſhow;
Her envious *veſture* greedy ſight repelling. *Fairfax.*

What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæſar's *veſture* wounded? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

To bear my lady's train, leſt the baſe earth
Should from her *veſture* chance to ſteal a kiſs. *Shakeſp.*

Here ruddy braſs, and gold refulgent blaz'd;
There poliſh'd cheſts embroider'd *veſtures* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dreſs; habit; external form.

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
But this muddy *veſture* of decay
Doth groſſly cloſe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakeſp.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparell'd with a *veſture* of plants, would reſemble mountains and valles. *Bentley.*

VETCH. *n. ſ* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower; from the empalement ariſes the pointal, which becomes a pod full of round ſh or angular ſeeds, to which muſt be added, that the leaves grow by pairs on a middle rib, ending in a tendril

Where *vetches*, pulse, and tares have stood,
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*
An ervum is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'TCHY. *n. f.* [from *vetch.*] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw.

If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may'st thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser.*

VE'TERAN. *n. f.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing.

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in the beau monde. *Addison.*

The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest, the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest-practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*

If king Charles II had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*

Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*

VE'TERAN *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced

There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers *Bacon.*

The British youth shall hail thy wise command,
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*

VETERINARIAN *n. f.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle

That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by common farriers, but also receiv'd by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses. *Brown.*

To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]

1. To pague; to torment; to harrass.

Do you think
The king will suffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd*? *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.
Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shak.*
When she pressed him daily, so that his soul was *vexed* unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges* xvi. 16.
Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the guilty train. *Dryden.*
You are the cause of all my care:
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I despair. *Prior.*

2. To disturb; to disquiet.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,
As mad as the *vext* sea; singing aloud. *Shakesp.*
Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,
While curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with slight provocations.

VEXA'TION. *n. f.* [from *vex.*]

1. The act of troubling.

O that husband,
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated *vexations* of it. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sundred friends greets in the hour of death. *Shakesp.*
Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures, afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth;
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakesp.*

4. An act of harrassing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*

5. A slight teazing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation.*]

1. Afflictive, troublesome; causing trouble.

Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual *vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*
Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days,
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways,
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.

He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. *Digby.*

3. Teazing, slightly troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious.*] Troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *vexatious.*] Troublesomeness, uneasiness.

VEXER. [from *vex.*] He who vexes.

U'GLILY. *adv.* [from *ugly.*] Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise disgust.

U'GLINESS. *n. f.* [from *ugly.*]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

All that ease seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness*. *Spenser.*
She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and *ugliness*. *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.

Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the finesse, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*

U'GLY. *adj.* [This word was anciently written *ugly*; whence Mr *Dier* ingeniously deduces it from *ugliche*, that is, like an *ugh*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon oga is terrour; and in Gothic *egan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful.

If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly*. *Shakespeare.*
O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shakesp.*
Was this the cottage, and the safe abode
Thou toldst me of? What grim aspects are these,
These *ugly*-headed monsters? *Milton.*

VI'AL. *n. f.* [Φιάλη.] A small bottle.

Were as sev'n *vials* of his sacred blood. *Shakesp.*
You Gods! look down,
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakesp.*
Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off. *Shakesp.*
Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belonging to some of the antient Romans inclosed in a glass *vial*. *Wilkins.*
I placed a thin *vial*, well stopped up, within the smoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addison.*
Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same *vial* *Addison.*

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To inclose in a vial.

This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the shepherds at the festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton.*

VI'AND. *n. f.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dressed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I'th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand* *Shakesp.*
No matter, since
They've left their *viands* behind, for we have stomachs.
Will please you taste of what is here? *Shakesp.*
These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of these *viands* pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton.*
From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons in health, and in no necessity of using such *viands*, had better to abstain. *Ray.*
The tables in fair order spread;
Viands of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and savour, rich repast! *Pope.*

VIATICUM. n. f. [Latin.]

1. Provision for a journey.
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To VI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

To VI'BRATE. *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro.

The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*

2. To quiver.

The whisper, that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.

It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the full ecs and *vibrations* of an harmless activity. *South*
Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibrations* being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing *Newton.*
Mild *vibrations* sooth the parted soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson.*

V I C

VI'CAR. *n. ſ.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.

Procure the *vicar*
To ſtay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one;
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakeſp.*

Yours is the prize,
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village ſee. *Dryden.*

A landed youth, whom his mother would never ſuffer to look into a book for fear of ſpoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt muſt he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order *Swift.*

2. One who performs the functions of another, a ſubſtitute.

An archbiſhop may not only excommunicate and interdict his ſuffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar.

This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and having never deſerted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.

The ſoul in the body is but a ſubordinate efficient, and *vicarious* and inſtrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his ſubſtitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*

What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel againſt the *vicarious* power of God in his ſoul. *Norris.*

VI'CARSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.

VICE. *n. ſ.* [*vitium*, Latin.]

1. The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue; depravity of manners, inordinate life.

No ſpirit more groſs to love
Vice for itſelf. *Milton.*

The foundation of error will lie in wrong meaſures of probability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong meaſures of good. *Locke.*

2. A fault, an offence. It is generally uſed for an habitual fault, not for a ſingle enormity.

No *vice*, ſo ſimple, but aſſumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakeſp.*

Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before,
More ſuffer by him that ſhall ſucceed. *Shakeſp.*
Ungovern'd appetite, a brutiſh *vice*. *Milton.*

I cannot blame him for inveighing ſo ſharply againſt the *vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

3. The fool, or punch nello of old ſhows.

I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,
Your need to ſuſtain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha to the devil. *Shakeſpeare.*
His face made of braſs, like a *vice* in a game. *Tuſſer.*

4. [*Vys*, Dutch.] A kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen.

He found that marbles taught him percuſſion, bottle-ſcrews, the *vice*, whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio *Arbuth. and Pope.*

5. Gripe; graſp.

If I but fall him once; if he come but within my *vice*. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. [*Vice*, Latin.] It is uſed in compoſition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or who has the ſecond rank in command; as *a* viceroy, vice-chancellor.

To VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw.

With all confidence he ſwears,
As he had ſeen't, or been an inſtrument
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakeſpeare's Winter Tale.*

VI'CEADMIRAL. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]

1. The ſecond commander of a fleet.

The foremoſt of the fleet was the admiral: the rear-admiral was Cara Mahometes, an arch-pirate. The *vice*-admiral in the middle of the fleet with a great ſquadron of galleies, ſtruck ſail directly. *Knolles.*

2. A naval officer of the ſecond rank.

VI'CEADMIRALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *vice-admiral*.] The office of a vice-admiral.

The *vice*-admiralty is exerciſed by Mr. Trenanion. *Carew.*

VICEGE'RENT. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another.

A vaſſal Satan hath made his *vice-agent*, to croſs whatever the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

VI'CED *adj.* [from *viced*.] Vitious, corrupt.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er ſome high-*vic'd* city hang his poiſon
In the ſick air. *Shakeſp.*

VICEGE'RENT. *n. ſ.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant, one who is intruſted with the power of the ſuperiour, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in theſe; remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's *vicegerent*. *Bacon.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unſhaken duty to his *vicegerent*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Sprat*

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou ſend'ſt ſome heavy judgment on the times,
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage;
Thus punith. *Dryden.*

Thou great *vicegerent* of the king;
In all affairs thou ſole director. *Swift.*

VICEGE'RENT. *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Lat.] Having a delegated power; acting by ſubſtitution.

Whom ſend I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent ſon! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*

VICEGE'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.

The authority of conſcience ſtands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VI'CENARY. *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY. *n. ſ.* [*vice-roi*, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the reſt unvanquiſh'd,
Detract ſo much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but *viceroy* of the whole? *Shakeſp.*

Mendoza, *viceroy* of Peru, was wont to ſay, that the government of Peru was the beſt place the king of Spain gave, ſave that it was ſomewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*

We are ſo far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally abſent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

VI'CEROYALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *viceroy*.] Dignity of a viceroy.

Theſe parts furniſh out *vice-royalties* for the grandees, but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addiſon.*

VI'CETY. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a *nice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point vice*, from the French perhaps, *point de vice*, whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactneſs. A word not uſed.

Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his ſtem,
With the peakiſh nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety*. *B. Johnſon.*

VICI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearneſs; State of being near.

The poſition of things is ſuch, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one inceſſantly invades the other. *Hale.*

The abundance and *vicinity* of country ſeats. *Swift.*

2. Neighbourhood.

He ſhall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*

Gravity alone muſt have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the ſun. *Bentley.*

VI'CINAGE. *n. ſ.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VI'CINAL, VI'CINE. *adj.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near, neighbouring.

Opening other *vicine* paſſages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the print of another near it *Glanville.*

VI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *vice*.] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy curſe,
Servants of ſervants on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*

VICI'SSITUDE. [*viciſſitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion.

It makes through heav'n
Grateful *viciſſitude*, like day and night. *Milton.*

The rays of light are alternately diſpoſed to be reflected or refracted for many *viciſſitudes*. *Newton.*

This ſucceſſion of things upon the earth, is the reſult of the *viciſſitude* of ſeaſons, and is as conſtant as is the cauſe of that *viciſſitude*, the ſun's declination. *Woodward.*

2. Revolution; change.

During the courſe of the war, did the *viciſſitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulneſs. *Atterb.*

Verſe ſweetens toil, however rude the ſound.
All at her work the village maiden ſings;
Nor as ſhe turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the ſad *viciſſitude* of things. *Gifford.*

VICONTIELS. In law *vicontiel* rents are certain farms, for which the ſheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are ſuch writs as are triable in the county court, before the ſheriff. *Bailey.*

VI'CTIM. *n. ſ.* [*victima*, Latin.]

1. A ſacrifice; ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice.

All that were authors of ſo black a deed,
Be ſacrific'd as *victims* to his ghoſt. *Denham.*

And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and ſnowy ſheep prepare. *Addiſon.*

2. Something deſtroyed.

Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*

VICTOR. *n. ſ.* [*victor*, Lat.] Conqueror; vanquiſher; he that gains the advantage in any conteſt. *Victor* is ſeldom uſed with a genitive, and never but with regard to ſome ſingle action or perſon. We rarely ſay Alexander was *victor* of Darius, though we ſay he was *victor* at Arbela; but we never ſay he was *victor* of Perſia.

This ſtrange race more ſtrange concents did yield,
Who *victor* ſeem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who ſeem'd o'erthrown, was miſtreſs of the field. *Sidney.*
Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breaſt to breaſt,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakeſp.*
Although the *victor*, we ſubmit to Ceſar. *Shakeſp.*
Say where and when
Their fight, what ſtroke ſhall bruiſe the *victor*'s heel. *Milt.*
Our Hebrew ſongs and harps in Babylon,
That pleas'd ſo well our *victors* ear, declare
That rather Greece from us theſe arts deriv'd. *Milton.*
Their hearts at laſt the vanquiſh'd re-aſſume,
And now the *victors* fail. *Denham.*
In love the *victors* from the vanquiſh'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they purſue that die. *Waller.*
Fortune's unjuſt, ſhe ruins oft the brave,
And him who ſhould be *victor*, makes the ſlave. *Dryden.*
Loſe not a thought on me, I'm out of danger,
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand. *Dryden.*

VICTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*victorieux*, Fr.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conqueſt; ſuperiour in conteſt.

Victory doth more often fall by errour of the vanquiſhed, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*
The great ſon return'd *victorious* with his ſaints. *Milton.*
That happy ſun, ſaid he, will riſe again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy ſee:
And I alone muſt view him riſe in vain,
Without one ray of all his ſtar for me. *Dryden.*

2. Producing conqueſt.

Sudden theſe honours ſhall be ſnatch'd away,
And curs'd for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Betokening conqueſt.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments. *Shakeſp.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victorious*.] With conqueſt; ſucceſsfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our ſuccours, *victoriouſly* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *victorious*.] The ſtate or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY. *n. ſ.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conqueſt; ſucceſs in conteſt; triumph.

At his nurſe's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakeſp.*
Then to the heav'n of heav'ns he ſhall aſcend
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exerciſed in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification and ſelf-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourſelves. It is a great inſtance of a *victory* over the moſt refractory paſſions. *Taylor.*

VI'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And ſhe ſhall be ſole *victreſs*, Cæſar's Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

VI'CTUAL. } *n. ſ.* [*victuailles*, Fr. *vittuaglia*, Ital.] Proviſion
VI'CTUALS } of food, ſtores for the ſupport of life, meat, ſuſtenance.

He landed in theſe iſlands, to furniſh himſelf with *victuals* and freſh water. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*
You had muſty *victuals*, and he hath holp to eat it: he hath an excellent ſtomach. *Shakeſp.*
He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles.*
They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to ſea by a ſtorm. *K. Charles.*

To VI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore with proviſion for food.

Talbot, farewel;
I muſt go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakeſ.*

VI'CTUALLER. *n. ſ.* [from *victuals*.] One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery againſt the haven, to impeach ſupply of victuals; yet the Engliſh *victuallers* ſurceaſed not to bring all things neceſſary. *Hayward.*
Their conqueſt half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*

VIDELICET. adv. [Latin.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

VI'DUITY. *n. ſ.* [from *viduus*, Lat.] Widowhood.

To VIE. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]

1. To ſhow, or practice in competition.

They *vie* power and expence with thoſe that are too high. *L'Eſtrange.*
You *vie* happineſs in a thouſand eaſy and ſweet diverſions. *Evelyn.*

2. In this paſſage the meaning ſeems to be, to add; to accumulate.

She hung about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
She *vied* ſo faſt,
That in a twink ſhe won me to her love. *Shakeſp.*

To VIE. *v. n.* To conteſt; to contend; to ſtrive for ſuperiority.

In a trading nation, the younger ſons may be placed in ſuch a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the beſt of their family. *Addiſon.*
The wool, when ſhaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudeſt Tyrian purple *vie*. *Addiſon.*
Now voices over voices riſe,
While each to be the loudeſt *vies*. *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir*.]

1. To ſurvey, to look on by way of examination.

Go, and *view* the country. *Joſ.* viii. 2.
Th' almighty father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to *view*. *Milton.*
View not this ſpire, by meaſures giv'n,
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*
Whene'er we *view* ſome well-proportion'd dome;
No ſingle parts unequally ſurprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To ſee; to perceive by the eye.

With eyes aghaſt
View'd firſt their lamentable lot. *Milton.*
No more I hear, no more I *view*,
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Proſpect.

You ſhould tread a courſe
Pretty, and full of *view*, yea, haply, near
The reſidence of Poſthumus. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Vaſt and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehenſions of the uttermoſt objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*
The walls of Plato's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*
Cut wide *views* through mountains to the plain,
You'll wiſh your hill, or ſhorter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight, power of beholding.

Some ſafer reſolution I've in *view*. *Milton.*
I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*
Theſe things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear *view* into the ſtate of human liberty. *Locke.*
Inſtruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my *view* ſet all the bright abode,
And make my ſoul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Act of ſeeing.

An unexpected ſound
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Rouz'd with the noiſe, he ſcarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illuſions of his fear
Had giv'n this falſe alarm; but ſtraight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*
Objects near our *view* are thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize, that are more remote. *Locke.*

4. Sight; eye.

She was not much ſtruck with thoſe objects that now preſented themſelves to her *view*. *Female Quixote.*

5. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleaſing path purſue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden.*

6. Intellectual ſurvey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

7. Space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of ſight.

When now the Trojan navy was in *view*. *Dryden.*

8. Appearance, ſhow.

In that accompliſh'd mind,
Helpt by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the ſplendour of her *views*,
Dazzl'd before we never knew. *Waller.*

9. Diſplay; exhibition to the ſight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this miſtaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, becauſe he is leſs determined by wiſe conſiderations than a wiſe man? *Locke.*

10. Proſpect of intereſt.

No man ſets himſelf about any thing, but upon ſome or other, which ſerves him for a reaſon. *Locke.*

11. Intention; deſign.

He who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees to the ſtate of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*
With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition againſt the Parthians, he paſſed through Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

VIEWLESS.

VI'EWLESS. *adj.* [from *view.*] Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds,
And blown with restless violence about
The pendant world *Strake p*
Each star mysteriously was meant, nor stood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes
Viewless. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repass'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*
Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise;
Their feet half *viewless* quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

VI'GESIMATION. *n. f.* [*vegesimus*, Latin.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VI'GIL. *n. f.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.
So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*
Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-ey'd virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*
2. A fast kept before a holiday.
He that out-lives this day, and sees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
And say to-morrow is St. Crispian. *Shakesp.*
3. Service used on the night before a holiday.
No altar is to be consecrated without relques, which placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfleet.*
The rivals call my muse another way,
To sing their *vigils* for th' ensuing day. *Dryden.*
4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.
Though Venus and her son shou'd spare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*
Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them. *Addison.*

VI'GILANCE. } *n. f.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.]
VI'GILANCY }

1. Forbearance of sleep.
Ulysses yielded unseasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him *vigilance.* *Broome.*
2. Watchfulness, circumspection; incessant care.
Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shakesp.*
No post is free, no place,
That guard and most unusual *vigilance*
Does not attend my taking. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
In this their military care, there were few remarkable occasions under the duke, saving his continual *vigilancy*, and voluntary hazard of his person. *Watton.*
Of these the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*
We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use for our behoof the strength of the ox, the sagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*
3. Guard, watch.
In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but such as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very short, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness; lest that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*
Take your places, and be *vigilant*,
If any noise or soldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
The treasurer, as he was *vigilant* in such cases, had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that he procured the king to send a message to the master of the rolls. *Clarend.*

VI'GILANTLY. *adv.* [from *vigilant.*] Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings so *vigilantly* observed every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

VI'GOROUS. *adj.* [from *vigor*, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life.

Fam'd for his valour young,
At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong! *Waller.*
Their appetite is not dull'd by being gratified, but returns always fresh and *vigorous.* *Atterbury.*

VI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *vigour.*] With force; forcibly, without weakness.

The prince had two giant ships;
With his one so *vigorously* he press'd,
And drew so home, they could not rise again. *Dryden.*
If the fire burns bright and *vigorously*, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled. *South.*

That prince whose cause you espouse so *vigorously*, is the principal in the war, and you but a second. *Bacon.*

VI'GOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *vigour.*] Force, strength.

He hath given excellent sufferance and *vigorousness* to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*

VI'GOUR. *n. f.* [*vigor*, Lat.]

1. Force; strength.
Sometimes went and [illegible]
With supple joints, as lively *vigour* led. *Milton.*
Shame to be overcome,
Wou'd utmost *vigour* raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*
Pernicious fire wither'd all their strength,
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton.*
The mind and spirit remains
Invincible, and *vigour* soon returns. *Milton.*
No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal *vigour.* *Milton.*
The *vigour* of this arm was never vain.
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*
2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
3. Energy; efficacy.
In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*
How does Cartesius all his nerves strain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain? *Blackmore.*

VILE. *adj.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.] Base, mean; worthless, sordid; despicable.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God, were in his sight so *vile* and despicable as men's disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker.*
I disdaining scorn'd, and craved death,
Rather than I would be so *vile* esteem'd. *Shakesp.*
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so *vile*,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakesp.*
The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*
That sinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens possess he must,
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust. *Fairfax.*
A spontaneous production is against matter of fact; a thing without example not only in man, but the *vilest* of weeds. *Bentl.*
2. Morally impure; wicked.
Restor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

VI'LED. *adj.* [from *vile*, whence *revile.*] Abusive; scurrilous, defamatory.

He granted life to all except to one, who had used *vil'd* speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*

VI'LELY. *adv.* [from *vile.*] Basely, meanly; shamefully.

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shakesp.*
How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy. *A. Philips.*

VI'LENESS. *n. f.* [from *vile.*]

1. Baseness; meanness, despicableness.
His *vileness* us shall never awe
But here our sports shall be:
Such as the golden world first saw,
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*
Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and its impotence to conserve its own being. *Creech.*
Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, what dost thou make? *Swift.*
2. Moral or intellectual baseness.
Then, *vileness* of mankind!
Could one, alas repeat me good or great,
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Pope.*

To VI'LIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile.*] To debase; to defame, to make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide,
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd.* *Drayton.*
Their maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton.*
The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person. *Addison.*
Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of our fellow in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

VILL. *n. f.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Latin.] A village; a small collection of houses. Little in use.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill.* *Hale.*

VI'LLA. *n. f.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country seat.

The antient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea. *Addison.*
All vast possessions; just the same the case,
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chace [illegible]

VI'LLAGE. *n. f.* [*village*, Fr.] A ſmall collection of houſes in the country, leſs than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, ſheep coats, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare.*

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done ſalutation to the morn. *Shakeſp.*

You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are ſo; but, like the *village* curs,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakeſpeare.*

The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*

Thoſe *village*-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryd.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own ſabre gave,
In the vile habit of a *village* ſlave. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGER. *n. f.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himſelf a ſon of Rome
Under ſuch hard conditions. *Shakeſp.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick duſt,
I ſhall appear ſome harmleſs *villager*,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country geer. *Milton.*

If there are conveniences of life, which common uſe reaches not, it is not reaſon to reject them, becauſe every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

VI'LLAGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *village*.] Diſtrict of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*? *Shakeſp.*

VI'LLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*villain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Latin.]

1. One who held by a baſe tenure.

The Iriſh inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of ſlaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue, than if they had been made the king's free ſubjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather *villains*, who, uſing this time of their extreme feebleneſs, all together ſet upon them.

O *villain! villain!* his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred *villain!* unnatural, deteſted, brutiſh *villain!* *Shakeſp.*

What in the world,
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies. *Shakeſp.*

He was ſtabbed to the heart by the hand of a *villain*, upon the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counſels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*

VI'LLANAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *villain*.]

1. The ſtate of a villain; baſe ſervitude.

They exerciſe moſt bitter tyranny,
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedneſs is like to ſinful *villanage*. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon every ſuch ſurrender and grant, there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himſelf; all the reſt were but tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be ſworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. Baſeneſs; infamy.

If in thy ſmoke it ends, their glories ſhine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

To VI'LLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debaſe; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by deſcent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;
But, as the firſt, the laſt of all the line,
Would, like the ſun, ev'n in deſcending ſhine. *Dryden.*

Theſe are the fools, whoſe ſtoldity can baffle all arguments; whoſe glory is in their ſhame, in the debaſing and *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beaſts. *Bentley.*

VI'LLANOUS. *adj.* [from *villain*.]

1. Baſe; vile; wicked.

2. Sorry.

Thou art my ſon; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villanous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shakeſp.*

3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* to exaggerate any thing deteſtable.

We ſhall ſee [illegible],
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

VI'LLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous*.] Wickedly, basely.

The wandering Numidian falſified his faith, and *villanouſly* ſlew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himſelf. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *villanous*.] Baſeneſs; wickedneſs.

VI'LLANY. *n. ſ.* [from *villain*, *villanus*, old French.]

1. Wickedneſs; baſeneſs, depravity.

Truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes,
For *villany* is not without ſuch a rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe and innocence. *Shakeſp.*

He is the prince's jeſter, and the commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany*. *Shakeſp.*

2. A wicked action; a crime.

No *villany*, or flagitious action was ever yet committed; but a lie was firſt or laſt the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

Such *villanies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to purſue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLA'TICK. *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.

Evening dragon came,
Aſſailant on the perched rooſts,
And neſts in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton.*

VILLI. n. ſ. [Latin.]

In anatomy, are the ſame as fibres; and in botany, ſmall hairs like the grain of plush or ſhag, with which, as a kind of excreſcence, ſome trees do abound. *Quin.*

VI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*villoſus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough.

The liquor of the ſtomach, which with faſting grows ſharp, and the quick ſenſation of the inward *villous* coat of the ſtomach, ſeem to be the cauſe of the ſenſe of hunger. *Arb.*

VIMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,
Ten thouſand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her ſtudious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vinco*, Lat.] Conquerable; ſuperable.

He not *vincible* in ſpirit, and well aſſured that ſhortneſs of proviſion would in a ſhort time draw the ſeditious to ſhorter limits, drew his ſword. *Hayward.*

Becauſe 'twas abſolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the miſtake which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vincible*.] Liableneſs to be overcome. *Dict.*

VI'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding. *B.*

VINDE'MIAL. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemio*, Latin.] To gather the vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.]

1. To juſtify; to ſupport; to maintain.

Where the reſpondent denies any propoſition, the opponent muſt directly *vindicate* and confirm that propoſition; i. e. he muſt make that propoſition the concluſion of his next ſyllogiſm. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.

We ought to have adued, how far an holy war is to be purſued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or puniſh infidelity? *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact ſubjection, and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Perſon on the Creed.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his juſtice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tillotſon.*

Aſſemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy diſgrace. *Dryden.*

3. To aſſert; to claim with efficacy.

Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet laſt has *vindicated* to himſelf. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world ſhall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryden.*

4. To clear, to protect.

God's ways of dealing with us, are by propoſition of terrors and promiſes. To theſe is added the authority of the commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interpoſition of the greateſt ſigns and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of his ſon. *Hammond.*

I may aſſert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

VINDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate*.] Defence, aſſertion; juſtification.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She firſt acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome.*

VI'NDICATIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicate*.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shak.*

Public revenges are for the moſt part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not ſo. *Vindicative* perſons live the life of witches, who, as they are miſchievous, ſo end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of adviſed choler, and the evaporations of a [illegible]

Do not too many believe no zeal to be ſpiritual, but what is cenſorious or *vindicative*? Whereas no zeal is ſpiritual, that is not alſo charitable. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Diſtinguiſh betwixt a paſſion purely *vindicative*, and thoſe counſels where divine juſtice avenges the innocent. *L'Eſtrange.*

VINDICA'TOR. *n. f* [from *vindicate.*] One who vindicates, an aſſerts

and the vices attending it, with the ut-
and conſequently a noble ſoul is better pleas'd
lous *vindicater* of Roman liberty, than with a
temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY. *adj.* [from *vindicator.*]

1 Punitory, performing the office of vengeance.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* puniſhments to take vengeance of his ſins, but probatory chaſtiſements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbs.*

2. Defenſory, juſtificatory

VIND'CTIVE *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge;

enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Auguſtus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented himſelf with ſo ſmall a revenge. *Dryden.*

VINE. *n. ſ.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower conſiſts of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a roſe: the ovary, which is ſituated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many ſmall ſtones in each. The tree is climbing, ſending forth claſpers at the joints, by which it faſtens itſelf to what plant ſtands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The ſpecies are, 1. The wild vine, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parſley leav'd grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this ſort are very much powdered with white in the ſpring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auvernat: it makes very good wine. 7. The white chaſſelas, or royal muſcadine: it is a large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black chaſſelas, or black muſcadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The red chaſſelas, or red muſcadine. 10. The burlake grape. 11. The white muſtat, or white Frontiniac. 12. The red Frontiniac. 13. The black Frontiniac. 14. The damaſk grape. 15. The white ſweet water. 16. The black ſweet water. 17. The white muſcadine. 18. The raiſin grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or heſperian. 22. The malmſey grape. 23. The malmſey muſcadine. 24. The red Hamburgh grape. 25. The black Hamburgh, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muſcat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria; called alſo the Jeruſalem muſcat and groſs muſcat. 28. The red muſcat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon. The Alicant grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The black Auvernat. 34. The raiſin muſcat. The late duke of Tuſcany, who was very curious in collecting all the ſorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was poſſeſſed of upwards of three hundred ſeveral varieties. *Miller.*

The *vine*-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Fairy Queen.*

In her days every man ſhall eat in ſafety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants. *Shakeſp.*

The captain left of the poor to be *vine*-dreſſers. 2 *Kings* xxv.

Depending *vines* the ſhelving cavern ſcreen,
With purple cluſters bluſhing through the green. *Pope.*

VI'NEGAR. *n. ſ.* [*vinaigre*, Fr.]

1. Wine grown ſour

Vinegar is made by ſetting the veſſel of wine againſt the hot ſun; and therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the
g exhaled. *Bacon.*
'n's beſt beam turns *vinegar* more ſour. *Pope.*
; really or metaphorically ſour
laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of ſuch *vinegar* aſpect,
That they'll not ſhow their teeth in way of ſmile. *Shakeſp.*

VI'NNEWED, or *Vinney adj.* Mouldy. *Ainſworth.*

VI'NEYARD. *n. ſ.* [pingeapb, Saxon.] A ground planted with
, let us quit all,
our *vineyards* to a barb'rous people *Shakeſp.*
ſome had ſo ſurfeited in the *vineyards*, and with
the wines, that they had been left behind, the generoſity of the Spaniards ſent them all home again. *Clarendon.*
[from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of
ing of wine.

The moiſture of the oily drops may be in part due to ſome partial ſolution made by the *vinous* ſpirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe
The ſmall remains of ſpirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour *Philips*

AGE. *n. ſ.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for
beſt wines are in the drieſt *vintages*. *Bacon.*
Our firſt ſucceſs in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

AGER *n. ſ.* [from *vintage.*] He who gathers the vin-

ER. *n. ſ.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who ſells wine.

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleaſes. *Howel.*

The *vintner*, by mixing poiſon with his wines, deſtroys more lives than any malignant diſeaſe. *Swift.*

VI'NTRY. *n. ſ.* The place where wine is ſold. *Ainſworth.*

VI'OL. *n. ſ.* [*viole*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

My tongue's uſe is to me no more,
Than an unſtringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shakeſp.*

To ſtrain a ſtring, ſtop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*

Loud o'er the reſt Cremona's trump doth ſound;
Me ſofter airs befit, and ſofter ſtrings
Of lute, or *viol*, ſtill more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VI'OLABLE *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Reſembling violets.

To VI'OLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Lat.]

1. To injure, to hurt.

I queſtion thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the ſleep of thoſe
Whoſe dwelling God hath planted here in bliſs. *Milton.*

Kindneſs for man, and pity for his ſnare,
May mix with bliſs, and yet not *violate*. *D*

Ceaſe
To know what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.

'Twixt the ſouls of friend and friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe offences which are by their ſpecial qualities breaches of ſupernatural laws, do alſo, for that they are generally evil, *violate* in general that principle of reaſon, which willeth univerſally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

3. To injure by irreverence.

I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*

Forbid to *violate* the ſacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To raviſh, to deflower.

The Sabines *violated* charms
Obſcur'd the glory of his riſing arms. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*violatio*, Lat.]

1. Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred.

Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the courſe of their lives, who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reaſon, conſidered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addiſon.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakeſ.*

VIOLA'TOR. *n. ſ* [*violator*, Lat.]

1. One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred.

May ſuch places, built for divine worſhip, derive a bleſſing upon the head of the builders, as laſting as the curſe that never fails to reſt upon the ſacrilegious *violators* of them. *South.*

2. A raviſher

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakeſ.*

How does ſhe ſubject herſelf to the *violator*'s upbraidings and inſults. *Clariſſa.*

VI'OLENCE. *n. ſ* [*violentia*, Latin.]

1. Force; ſtrength applied to any purpoſe.

To be impriſon'd in the viewleſs wind,
And blown with reſtleſs *violence* about *Shakeſp.*

All the elements
At leaſt had gone to wreck, diſturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict, had not ſoon
Th' eternal hung his golden ſcales. *Milton.*

2. An attack; an aſſault; a murder

A noiſe did ſcare me from the tomb;
And ſhe, too deſperate, would not go with me,
But, as it ſeems, did *violence* on herſelf. *Shakeſp.*

3. Outrage; unjuſt force.

Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he ſaw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all fleſh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. Eagerneſs, vehemence.

That ſeal
You aſk with ſuch *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakeſp.*

5. Injury; infringement.

We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records, divine and human, deny an univerſal deluge. *Burnet.*

6. Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT. *adj* [*violentus*, Lat.]

1. Forcible; acting with ſtrength.

A *violent* croſs wind blows. *Milton.*

2. Produced or continued by force.

The poſture we find them in, according to his doctrine, muſt be look'd upon as unnatural and *violent*, and no *violent* ſtate can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force.

Conqueror death diſcovers them ſcarce men;
r or ſhameful death their due reward *Milton.*

4. Un-

4. Unjustly assailant; murderous.
Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakesp.*
A foe subtle or *violent* *Milton.*
5. Unseasonably vehement.
We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences would storm and repine thereat. *Ho*
The covetous extortioner should remember, that such *lents* shall not take heaven, but hell by force. *Decay of Piety.*
6. Extorted, not voluntary
Vows made in pain, are *violent* and void. *Milton.*

VI'OLENTLY. *adv.* [from *violent*] With force, forcibly, vehemently.
Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redress. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Flame burneth more *violently* towards the skies, than in the m dst
Antient privileges must not, without great necessities, be revoked, nor forfeitures so exact[illegible] urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of living*

VI'OLET. *n. f.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A plant.
It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, somewhat resembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals represent the standard, the two side ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds. There are nine species. *Miller.*
When daisies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakesp.*
Sweet echo, sweetest nymph that liv'st unseen,
By slow Meander's margent green,
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*
It alters not our simple ideas, whether we think that blue be in the *violet* itself, or in our mind only; and only the power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in the *violet* itself. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN *n. f.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol.*] A fiddle; a stringed instrument of musick.
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes,
Praise with *violins*, and lutes. *Sandys.*
Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs, and desperation,
For the fair disdainful dame. *Dryden.*

VI'OLIST. *n. f.* [from *viol.*] A player on the viol

VIOLONCE'LLO. n. f. [Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick.

VI'PER. *n. f.* [*vipera*, Lat.]
1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which most are poisonous.
A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand *Acts* xxviii. 3.
He'll gall of asps with thirsty lips suck in,
The *viper's* deadly teeth shall pierce his skin. *Sandys.*
Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they place such great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a *viper*, than of a common puncture. This is no other than axungia viperina, presently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*
2. Any thing mischievous.
Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

VI'PERINE. *n. f.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *adj.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper.*] Having the qualities of a *viper.*
My [illegible],
Civil dissention is a *viperous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakesp.*
We are peremptory to dispatch
This *viperous* traitor. *Shakesp.*
Some *viperous* critick may bereave
Th' opinion of thy worth for some defect. *Daniel's Musoph.*

VIPER'S *bugloss. n. f.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.
The characters are, the cup of the flower is large, and divided into five long slender segments; the flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a funnel, and somewhat inflected, having its upper part stretched, but in a greater length than the lower. the upper part, or galea of the flower, is divided into two; and the lower part, or beard, into three parts: in the middle of the flower are produced five stamina (or threads) which are reflexed. Each flower is succeeded by four seeds, which are in form of a viper's head. *Miller.*

VIPER'S *grass n. f.* [*scorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.
It hath a semi-floscurous flower, consisting of many half florets, which rest upon the embryoes, which are included in one common empalement, which is scaly. the embryoes afterwards become oblong seeds, which are furnished with down. *Miller.*

VIRA'GO. n. f. [Latin.]
1. A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man.
Melpomene represented like a *virago* or manly lady, with a majestick and grave countenance. *Peacham.*
To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And swift as lightening to the c[illegible] *Pope*
2. It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent

VI'RELAY. *n. f.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with flops.
The mournful muse of myrth now I fit me mask,
As she was wont in youngth and summer days,
But if thou agate talk like to *virelay*,
And looser songs of love to underfong. *Spenser.*
The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a
And still at ev'ry close she would repeat
The burden of the song, the daisy is so sweet. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT *adj.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded.
In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'RGE. *n. f.* [*virga*, Lat. better *verge*, from *verge*, French.]
Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver *virge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN *n. f.* [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]
1. A maid, a woman unacquainted with men.
This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The best regarded *virgins* of our clime
Have lov'd it too. *Shakesp.*
Senseless bauble!
Art thou a scribary for this act, and look'st
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
The damsel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Gen.* xxiv. 16.
Angelo is an adulterous thief,
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator. *Shakespeare.*
Much less can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*
2. A woman not a mother. Unusual.
Likest to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove. *Milton.*
3. Any thing untouched or unmingled.
Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn with less smoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*
I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marshes of Cheshire. *Woodward.*
Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only, which I weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*
4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.
Thence down amain by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN. *adj.* Befitting a virgin, suitable to a virgin; maidenly.
Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*
What says the silver with her *virgin* hue? *Shakesp.*
With ease a brother o'ercame
The formal decencies of *virgin*-shame. *Cowley.*

To VI'RGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin.
A kiss
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge!
I carried from thee, my dear, and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

VI'RGINAL. *adj.* [from *virgin.*] Maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin.
On the earth more fair was never seen,
Of chastity and honour *virginal*. *Fairy Queen.*
Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shakesp.*
Purity is a special part of this superstructure, restraining of all desires of the flesh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chastity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To VI'RGINAL *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal. A cant word.
still *virginalling* upon thy palm. *Shakesp.*

VI'RGINAL. *n. f.* [more usually *virginals.*] A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.
The musician hath produced two means of straining strings. The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the shortness of the string, as in harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY. *n. f.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead, unacquaintance with man.
You do impeach your modesty too much,
To trust the opportunity of night,
And the ill counsel of a desart place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakesp.*
Natural *virginity* of itself is not a state more acceptable to God; but that which is chosen in order to the conveniencies of religion, and separation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*

VI'RILE. *n. f.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile, not feminine.

VIRI'LITY. *n. f.* [*virilité*, Fr *virilitas*, Lat. from *vir*.]
1. Manhood; character of man.
[illegible] have generous advances to the borders of [illegible] *Keach.*
2. Power of procreation.
The great climacterical was past, before they begat children, or gave any testimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of sixty five. *Brown.*

VERMI'LION. *n. f.* Properly *vermilion*. A red colour.
Ægle, the fairest Nais of the flood,
With *vermilion* dye his temples stain'd *Roscommon.*

VI'RTUAL. *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.
Mineral hot waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*
Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without communication of substance. *Bacon.*
Love not the heav'nly spirits? And how their love
Express they? by looks only? or, do they mix
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch? *Milton.*
Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* pow'r, and warm'd. *Milton.*
Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.
In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceeds an hundred *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI[illegible] *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not formally.
They are *virtually* contained in other words still con[illegible]
[illegible]tion, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addison.*

To VI'RTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious.
Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture, or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essen- *Hora*

VI[illegible] [illegible]
1. Moral goodness.
Either I'm mistaken, or there's a *virtue* in that Falstaff. *Shakesp.*
If there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*
Virtue only makes our bliss below. *Pope.*
The character of prince Henry is improved by Shakespear; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we see a dawn of greatness and *virtue*. *Shakesp. illustrated.*
2. A particular moral excellence.
In Belmont is a lady,
And she is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous *virtues*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Remember all his *virtues*,
And shew mankind that goodness is your care *Addison.*
3. Medicinal quality.
All best secrets,
All you unpublish'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, and that without *virtue* from those that feed in the valleys *Bacon.*
4. Medicinal efficacy.
An essay writer must practise the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addison.*
5. Efficacy, power.
If neither words, nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Estrange.*
Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what a man can do, shall, by *virtue* thereof, be accepted. *South.*
They are not sure, by *virtue* of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises. *Locke.*
This they shall attain, partly in *virtue* of the promise made by God; and partly in *virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*
He used to travel through Greece, by *virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*
6. Acting power.
Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about, *Mark* v. 30.
7. Secret agency, efficacy, without visible or material action.
She moves the body, which she doth possess,
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue*'s touch. *Davies.*
8. Bravery; valour.
Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers
Took their discharge. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
The conquest of Palestine, with singular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh.*
9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.
In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the oeconomy of poems is better observed than in Terence; who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sentences, as ours do the forcing in of jests. *B. Johns.*
10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.
Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milt.*
A winged *virtue* through th' ethereal sky,
From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly *Tickell.*

VI'RTUELESS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]
1. [illegible], destitute of virtue
2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.
All second causes, together with nature herself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead. *Raleigh.*
Virtueless she wisht all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients harms. *Fairfax.*
Some would make those glorious creatures *virtueless* *Hakewill.*

VIRTUO'SO. n. f. [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities, a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.
Methinks those generous *virtuosi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*
Virtuoso, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them. And amongst our French painters, the word *vertueux* is understood in the same signification. *Dryd.*
This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuosi* of that time. *Tatler*, N° 52.
Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work, and the *virtuoso's* of France covered a little vault with artificial snow *Ad.*

VI'RTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]
1. Morally good.
If his occasion were not *virtuous*,
I should not urge it half so faithfully *Shakespeare.*
Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror.
What she wills to do or say,
Is wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest, best. *Milton.*
Favour'd of heav'n, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domestick good combines. *Milton.*
Happy that house! his way to peace is smooth. *Milton.*
2. [Applied to women.] Chaste.
Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! *Shakesp.*
3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.
Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*
4. [illegible]ficacious, powerful.
With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic sun,
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, so many precious things. *Milton.*
5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.
Out of his hand,
That *virtuous* sword he rudely snatch'd away [illegible]
Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,
He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed *Spenser.*
He own'd that *virtuous* ring and glass. *Milton.*
6. Having medicinal qualities.
Some observe that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without virtue, the *virtuous* is taken from the beast that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs, and that without virtue, from those that feed where no such herbs are. *Bacon.*
The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeez'd the juice, and cooling ointment made. *Dryd.*

VI'RTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.
The Gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously*. *Sidney.*
[illegible] to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*
They that mean *virtuously*, and yet do so,
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shak.*
Not from grey hairs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our past life, when *virtuously* spent,
Must to our age those happy fruits present. *Denham.*
The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *virtuous*.] The state or character of being virtuous.
Many other adventures are intermeddled, as the love of Britomert, and *virtuousness* of Belphœbe; and the lasciviousness of Helenora. *Spenser.*

VI'RULENCE. } *n. f.* [from *virulent*.] Mental poison; malig-
VI'RULENCY. } nity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.
Disputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterness. *Decay of Piety.*
It instils into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addison.*
The whigs might easily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged this intemperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most profligate of their party. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT *adj.* [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Lat.]
1. Poisonous, venemous.
2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VI'SAGE. *n. f.* [*visage*, Fr. *visaggio*, Italian.] Face, countenance; look. It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horrour.

Phebe doth behold
Her silver *visage* in the watry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass. *Shakesp.*

When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flea thy wolfish *visage*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Wherefore serves
But to confront the *visage* of offence. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

With horrid frown,
And *visage* all inflam'd, first thus began. *Milton.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His goary *visage* down the stream was sent,
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore. *Addison.*

Love and beauty shall that *visage* grace,
Death cannot fright'en from their wonted place. *Waller.*

To VI'SCERATE *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel, to exenterate.

VI'SCID *adj.* [*viscidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *n. f.* [from *viscid*.]
1. Glutinousness; tenacity, ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the *viscidity* of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Cathartick of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their [illegible] *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *n. f.* [*viscosité*, Fr. from *viscous*.]
1. Glutinousness, tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, *viscosity*, tenuity. *Arbuth.*

2. A glutinous substance.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluviam, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal *viscosities*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

VI'SCOUNT. *n. f.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.]

Viscount signifies as much as sheriff, between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us, till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*

VISCOUNTESS. *n. f.* [from *viscount*. *Viscount* and *viscountess* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicountess*.] The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VI'SCOUS. *adj.* [*visqueux*, Fr. *viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous, sticky; tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a subtile spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is foul and *viscous*. *Bacon.*

Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make bird-lime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible*.]
1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *visibility*, upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable, conspicuousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual *visibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church. *Stillingfleet.*

In these, the *visibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly consist. *Rogers's Sermons.*

VI'SIBLE. *n. f.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]
1. Perceptible by the eye.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

On the mount he appeared, under this tree
Stood *visible*,
Hard by him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*

Each thought was *visible*, that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with great advantage, but if he degenerate from his line, the least spot is *visible* on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *visible* spirits
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than before. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *visible*.] State or quality of being visible.

VI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *visible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

[illegible] ing *visibly* governed by the sun, is a little [illegible] volution of the equator; so much as is formed by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *visibly* our supplications, our threatnings, enough to see the face, and to understand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *n. f.* [*vision*, Fr. *visio*, Latin.]
1. Sight, the faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura mater, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cause of *vision*. *Newton's Opticks.*

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner, not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of *vision*, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton's Optick.*

2. The act of seeing.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this, or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious,
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *visions* strange.
Last night the very gods shew'd me a *vision*.
God's mother deigned to appear to me,
And, in a *vision*, full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Him God vouchsaf'd,
To call by *vision*, from his father's house,
Into a land which he will shew him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. A dream; something shewn in a dream. A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are commonly confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:
The murderers come; now help, or I am slain!
'Twas but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain. *Dryden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind, no more proves the existence of that thing, than the *visions* of a dream make a true history. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY *adj.* [*visionnaire*, Fr. from *vision*.]
1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.*

2. Imaginary, not real, seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsly bray'd,
The hunter close pursued the *visionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any kind in dreams, let me know whether I have the same place in the real heart, that I had in the *visionary* one. *Addison.*

Our victories only led us to further *visionary* prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to.

VI'SIONARY. } *n. f.* [*visionnaire*, Fr.] One whose imagination is
VI'SIONIST. } disturbed.

The needy *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Fenton.*

To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.]
1. To go to see.

You must go *visit* the lady that lies in.——I *visit* her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Virgins *visited* by angel-pow'rs. *Par.*

2. [In scriptural language.] To send good or evil judicially.

When God *visiteth*, what shall I answer him? *Job* xxxi. 14.

Thou shalt be *visited* of the Lord with thunder. *Isa.* xx.

When I *visit*, I will *visit* their sin upon them. *Ex.* xxxii. 34.

God *visit* thee in good things. *Judith* xiii. 20.

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall *visit* us with so fatal an event. *Swift.*

3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a [illegible] *Judges* xv. 1.

4. To come to a survey, with judicial authority.

The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year in person. *Ayliffe.*

To VI'SIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

VI'SIT. *n. f.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another.

In a designed or accidental *visit*, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

V'ISITABLE. *adj.* [from *vifit*.] Liable to be vifited.

All hofpitals built fince the reformation, are *vifitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VI'SITANT. *n. f.* [from *vifit*.] One who goes to fee another.

He alone
To find where Adam fhelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceived of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *vifitant* approach'd, thus fpake. *Milton.*

One vifit begins an acquaintance; and when the *vifitant* comes again, he is no more a ſtranger. *South.*

Edward the firſt, who had been a *vifitant* in Spain, upon the holy land, fixed both our pounds by the meaſures [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

[illegible] ſo long ſhou'd wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,
Inſtant he flew. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* 1. 160.

[illegible]

1. The act of viſiting.

He coming not
Like to his father's greatneſs, his approach,
So out of circumſtance and ſudden, tells us,
'Tis not a *viſitation* framed, but forced
By need and accident. *Shakeſp. Winter Tale.*

What would you with the princeſs? ——
Nothing but peace and gentle [illegible]

2. Object of viſits.

O flowers,
[illegible] my *viſitation*, and my laſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. [*viſitation*, Fr.] Judicial viſit or perambulation.

The biſhop ought to viſit his diocefe every year in perſon, unleſs he omits the ſame becauſe he would not burthen his churches, and then ought to ſend his arch-deacon, which was the original of the arch-deacon's *viſitation*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Judicial evil ſent by God, ſtate of ſuffering judicial evil.

That which thou doſt not underſtand when thou readeſt, thou ſhalt underſtand in the day of thy *viſitation*. For many ſecrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*

5. Communication of divine love.

The moſt comfortable *viſitations* God hath ſent men from above, have taken eſpecially the times of prayer as their moſt natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *viſitor*.] Belonging to a judicial viſit.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *viſitatorial* power in his archdeaconry: but others ſay that an archdeacon has a *viſitatorial* power only of common right *per modum ſimplicis ſervitutis*, as being biſhop's [illegible]

VI'SITER. *n. f.* [from *viſit*.]

1. One who comes to ſee another.

Here's ado to lock up honeſty and honour from the acceſs of gentle *viſiters*. *Shakeſpeare.*

You ſee this confluence, this great flood of *viſiters*. *Shakeſ.*

Conſumptives of this degree entertain their *viſiters* with ſtrange rambling diſcourſes of their intent of going here and there. *Harvey.*

I have a large houſe, yet I ſhould hardly prevail to find one *viſiter*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine. *Swift to Gay.*

2. [*Viſiteur*, Fr.] An occaſional judge, one who regulates the diſorders of any ſociety.

The *viſiters* expell'd the orthodox; they, without ſcruple or ſhame, poſſeſs'd themſelves of their colleges. *Watton.*

To him you muſt your ſickly ſtate refer,
Your charter claims him as your *viſiter*. *Garth.*

[illegible] crept into the univerſities, might be [illegible] injunctions to the *viſitors* and heads of [illegible] *Scheme's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

VI'SNOMY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *phyſiognomy*.] Face, countenance. Not in uſe.

Twelve gods do ſit around in royal ſtate,
And Jove in midſt with awful majeſty,
To judge the ſtrife between them ſtirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *viſnomy*
Eath to be known, but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenſer.*

VI'SIVE *adj.* [*viſif*, Fr. *viſus*, Lat.] Formed in the act of ſeeing.

This happens when the axes of the *viſive* cones, diffuſed from the object, fall not upon the ſame plane, but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depreſſed or elevated than that which enters the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'SOR. *n. f.* [This word is variouſly written *viſard*, *viſar*, *viſor*, *vizard*, *vizor*. I prefer *viſor*, as neareſt the Latin *viſus*, and concurring with *viſage*, a kindred word; *viſiere*, French.] A maſk uſed to diſfigure and diſguiſe.

I fear, indeed, the weakneſs of my government before, made you think ſuch a maſk would be grateful unto me; and my weaker government ſince, makes you pull off the *viſor*. *Sidney.*

This louniſh clown is ſuch that you never ſaw ſo ill-favoured a *viſor*, his behaviour ſuch, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

By which deceit doth maſk in *viſor* fair,
And caſt her colours dyed deep in grain,
To ſeem like truth, whoſe ſhape ſhe well can fain. *Spenſer.*

But that thy face is, *vizor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with uſe of evil deeds,
I would eſſay, proud queen, to make thee bluſh. *Shakeſp.*

One *viſor* remains,
And that is Claudio, I know him by his bearing. *Shakeſp.*

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars uſe a head-piece, or *vizor*. *Broome's Odyſſ. Notes.*

VI'SORED. *v. n.* [from *viſor*.] Maſked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Haſt thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *viſored* falſhood, and baſe forgery. *Milton.*

VISTA. n. ſ. [Italian.] View, proſpect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man ſtands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is aſtoniſhed at the ſpacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifulleſt *viſta's* that the eye can paſs through. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

[illegible]
Its *viſta's* opens, and its alleys green. *Thomſon's Spring.*

VI'SUAL. *adj.* [*viſuel*, French.] Uſed in ſight, exerciſing the power of ſight, inſtrumental to ſight.

An eye thruſt forth ſo as it hangs a pretty diſtance by the *viſual* nerve, hath been without any power of ſight, and yet, after being replaced, recovered ſight. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The air,
No where ſo clear, ſharpen'd his *viſual* ray
To objects diſtant far *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Then purg'd with euphraſy and rue
The *viſual* nerve; for he had much to ſee. *Milton.*

Inward ſight, alas,
Puts forth no *viſual* beam! *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

VI'TAL. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life, neceſſary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindneſs and affliction, ſtretched ſo far beyond its limits with this exceſs of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep faſt his *vital* ſpirits. *Sidney.*

All nature hangs, the groves are freſh and fair;
The ſun's mild luſtre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*

2. Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakeſpeare.*

On the rock a ſcanty meaſure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In entrails, heart, or head, liver, or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

On the watry calm,
His brooding wings the ſpirit of God outſpreads;
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid maſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. Being the ſeat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. So diſpoſed as to live. Little uſed, and rather Latin than Engliſh.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the ſeventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal, but the progreſſion thereto to be meaſured by rule. *Brown.*

6. Eſſential, chiefly neceſſary.

Know grief's *vital* part
Conſiſts in nature, not in art. *Bp. Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vital*.] Power of ſubſiſting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by incubation, or how elſe, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

For the ſecurity of ſpecies produced only by ſeed, providence hath endued all ſeed with a laſting *vitality*, that if by any accident it happen not to germinate the firſt year, it will continue its fœcundity twenty or thirty years. *Ray.*

VI'TALLY. *adv.* [from *vital*.] In ſuch a manner as to give life.

The organical ſtructure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the ſoul, is the workmanſhip of a moſt wiſe, powerful, and beneficent maker. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *n. ſ.* [Without the ſingular.] Parts eſſential to life.

By fits my ſwelling grief appears,
In riſing ſighs, and falling tears,
That ſhow too well the warm deſires,
The ſilent, ſlow, conſuming fires,
Which on my inmoſt *vitals* prey,
And melt my very ſoul away. *Phillips.*

VITE'LLARY. *n. ſ.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg ſwims in the white.

A greater

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg, since the *vitellary*, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Brown's Vulg Errours.*

To VI'TIATE. *v. a* [*vitio*, Latin] To deprave, to spoil, to make less pure.

The serpent in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before the was *vitiated* luxury. *Evelyn's Kalend*

The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat *vitiated* as to some particular letters. *Holder*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation [illegible] precipitate into putrid fevers *Harvey.*

[illegible] regarding complaisance will *vitiate* the taste of [illegible] guide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to censure. *Garth.*

A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, *vitiates* baptism. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

[illegible]

The foresaid extenuation of the body is imparted to the blood's *vitiation* by malign, putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey on Consumptions*

To VITILITIGATE. *v. n* [*vitilitigo*, Lat.] To contend in law

VITILITIGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *vitilitigate.*] Contention; cavil.

I'll force you by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitilitigation.* *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *vitiosus*, Lat.] Depravity, corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and *vitiosity* of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with, un-

[illegible]

VI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*vicieux*, Fr. *vitiosus*, Latin]

1. Corrupt, wicked, opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions.

Make known
It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulness
That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakesp. K Lear*

Witness th' irreverent son
Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
'Servant of servants,' on his *vitious* race. *Milton.*

Wit's what the *vitious* fear, the virtuous shun;
By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are so ill disciplin'd as the English; which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers have before their eyes the *vitious* example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2. Corrupt, having physical ill qualities.

When *vitious* language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B Johnson.*

[illegible]

A plague did on the dumb creation rise *Dryden.*

VI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vitious*] Not virtuously, corruptly

VI'TIOUSNESS. *n. f* [from *vitious*] Corruptness, state of being vitious

When we in our *vitiousness* grow hard,
The wise gods seal our eyes. *Shakespeare.*

What makes a governor justly despised is *vitiousness* and ill morals. Virtue must top the preacher's tongue, and the ruler's sceptre with authority. *South.*

VI'TREOUS. *adj.* [*vitre*, Fr. *vitreus*, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass, resembling glass

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass, the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state. this viscous phlegm seems to be the *vitreous* petuite of the ancients. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VITREOUSNESS. *n. f* [from *vitreous*] Resemblance of glass.

VITRIFICABLE *adj* [from *vitrificate*] Convertible into glass.

To VITRIFICATE. *v. n.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass.

We have metals *vitrificated*, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [*vitrification*, Fr. from *vitrificate.*] Production of glass, act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

For *vitrification* likewise, what metals will endure it? Also, because *vitrification* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrification* will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grosser part itself melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in [illegible] furnaces; and [illegible] *Bacon Nat Hist*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making [illegible] of making counterfeit or factitious gems. *Boyle on Colours.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr. *vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough *Bacon.*

Iron-slag, *vitrified*, has in it cornices encompassing one another, like those in agats. *Woodward.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become glass, to be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire, for an earth which hath an or oil in it, will turn to glass. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

VI'TRIOL. *n. f.* [*vitriol*, Fr. *vitriolum*, Lat.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter the fossil acid salt. *Woodward*

I rubbed it with the *vitriol* stone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

VI'TRIOLATE. } *adj* [*vitriolé*, Fr from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Im-
VI'TRIOLATED. } pregnated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or *vitriolate* water *Boyle*

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolate* corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their concursions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair *vitriolate* colour *Boyle*

VITRIO'LICK } *adj.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Re-
VITRI'OLOUS. } sembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

Copperose of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after ablution, be attracted by the loadstone and therefore whether those shining salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* spirits fixed into salt by the effluvium or odour of steel, is not without good question. *Brown's Vulg Errours.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixed with a smatch of a *vitriolick* *Grew's Museum.*

By over fermentation, or long-keeping, wine becomes sharp as in hock, like the *vitriolick* acetos.

VI'TULINE. *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey*

VITU'PERABLE *adj* [*vituperabilis*, Lat] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*

To VITU'PERATE *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr *vitupero*, Latin] To blame, to censure.

VITUPERA'TION *n. f* [*vituperatio*, Lat] Blame; censure

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or *vituperation* of nature. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VIVA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vivax*, Lat.]

1. Long lived

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

2. Sprightly; gay, active, lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS. } *n. f.* [*vivacité*, Fr. from *vivacious.*
VIVA'CITY. }

1. Liveliness; Spiteliness

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their *vivacity.* *Boyle.*

He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longævity, length of life.

Fables are rais'd concerning the *vivacity* of deer, for neither are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an argument of long life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

VI'VARY. *n. f* [*vivarium*, Lat.] A warren. *Ainsworth.*

VIVE. *adj* [*vif*, Fr *vivus*, Latin] Lively, forcible, pressing.

By a *vive* and forcible perswasion, he mov'd him to a war upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

VI'VENCY *n. f* [*vivo*, Latin] Manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency*, or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and descending constitutions, they are determined by seminalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'VES. *n. f.* A distemper among horses.

Vives is much like the strangles, and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards, by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Farriers Dict*

VI'VID. *adj.* [*vividus*, Latin]

1. Lively; quick, striking.

The liquor, retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again. *Boyle.*

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies ought to be chosen as have the richest and most *vivid* colours, and two of those bodies compared together. *Newton.*

Ah! what avail his glossy varying dyes?
The *vivid* green his shining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold. *Pope.*

2. Sprightly,

2. Sprightly, active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly, *vivid* faculties to exercise and exert themselves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*

VI'VIDLY. *adv.* [from *vivid*] With life; with quickness; with strength.

In the moon we can with excellent telescopes discern many hills and vallies, whereof some are more, and some less *vividly* illustrated, and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade. *Boyle on Colours.*

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present life, much more warmly and *vividly* than those which affect only his nobler part, his mind *South.*

VI'VIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *vivid*] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVI'FICAL. *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To VIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Lat.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.

2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties.

VIVIFICATION. *n. f.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificate*.] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICK. *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and *vivifick* beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death.

To VI'VIFY. *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been observed by the antients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and dull of motion; which would shew, that snow hath in it a secret warmth, else it could hardly *vivify*. *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. *Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as soon as *vivified*, creep into the stomach for nutriment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

VIVI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vivus* and *paro*, Lat.] Bringing the young alive; opposed to *ouiparous*.

When we perceive that batts have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* excretion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their species might continue, though they had been *viviparous*, yet it would have brought their individuals to very few numbers. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

If they had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. *Ray on the Creation.*

VI'XEN. *n. f.*

Vixen or *fixen* is the name of a she fox; otherwise applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to a she fox. *Verstegan.*

O! when she's angry, she's keen and shrewd,
She was a *vixen*, when she went to school;
And though she be but little, she is fierce. *Shakesp.*

See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a two-legg'd *vixen*, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one. *Wycherly.*

VIZ. *n. f.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.

That which so oft by sundry writers
Has been apply'd t'almost all fighters,
More justly may b'ascrib'd to this,
Than any other warrior, viz.
None ever acted both parts border,
Both of a chieftain and a soldier. *Hudibras.*

The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with, is humane voice, and the several modifications thereof by the organs of speech, *viz.* the letters of the alphabet, form'd by the several motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, *viz.* one thing greater or stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible by its opposition. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

VI'ZARD. *n. f.* [*visiere*, Fr. See VISOR.] A mask used for concealment.

Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as become the person when the *vizards* are off. *Bacon.*

Brought *vizards* in a civiler disguise. *Roscommon.*

A lye is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it. *South.*

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill speaking; for they put on the *vizard* of seeming sanctity. *Atterb.*

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon a nearer view he found, that she held her *vizard* in her hand. *Addison.*

To VI'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being *vizarded*,
Th'unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakesp.*

VI'ZIER. *n. f.* [properly *Wezir*.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the bassa's. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

Thus grand *vizier* presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the west,
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,
His treasure, tents and cannon left a prize. *Waller.*

ULCER. *n. f.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'st, she is fair,
Pour'st in the open *ulcer* of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakesp.*

My *ulcers* swell,
Corrupt and fœtid. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*

Intestine stone and *ulcer*, colick pangs. *Milton.*

While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were raised, and from the several apostemations sanious *ulcers* were made. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To ULCERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To disease with sores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in such as have their lungs *ulcerated*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ULCERA'TION. *n. f.* [*ulceration*, Fr. *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.

2. Ulcer, sore.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest. *Arbuth.*

UL'CEROUS. *adj.* [*ulcerosus*, Latin.] Afflicted with sores.

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and *ulcerous* he cures. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

An *ulcerous* disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appositely termed cases of a pulmonique consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ULCEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.

U'LCERED. *adj.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat, the first for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach. *Temple.*

ULI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*uliginosus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the coralline particles *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE. *adj.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the last resort, being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a consequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

U'LTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *ultimate*.] In the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which center *ultimately* in ourselves; for we believe, and we hope for our own sakes: but love, which is a more disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires and endeavours of promoting the interests of other beings. *Atterbury.*

Trust in our own powers, *ultimately* terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages assure to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ULTI'MITY. *n. f.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process. *Bacon.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *n. f.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*. *Dryden.*

ULTRAMARINE. *adj.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the seas; foreign. *Ainsworth.*

ULTRAMO'NTANE. *adj.* [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ultro*, Lat.] Spontaneous, voluntary.

U'MBEL. *n. f.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*

UMBE'LLATED. *adj.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

UMBELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip. *Dict.*

U'MBER. *n.*

1. *Umber* is a sad colour; which grind with gum-water, and lighten it with a little cerusse, and a shave of saffron. *Peacham.*

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* ſmirch my face. *Shakeſpeare*

Umber is very ſenſible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can diſpute with it. *Dryden.*

The *umbres*, ochres, and minerals found in the fiſſures, are much finer than thoſe found in the ſtrata. *Woodward.*

2. A fiſh. [*thymallus*, Lat.]

The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do ſo in other nations, thoſe in England differ nothing but in their names. *Walt. Angler*

U'MBERED. *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded, clouded.

From camp to camp through the foul womb of night,
Fire anſwers fire, and through their pale flames
Each battle ſees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shakeſp. Hen V*

UMBI'LICAL. *adj.* [*umbilicus*, Fr. from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel.

Infants are nouriſhed by *umbilical* veſſels, and the navel is made faſt a day or two after exclaſion. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

In a calf, the *umbilical* veſſels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ, received into ſo many ſockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Ray.*

UMBLES *n. ſ.* [*umbres*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*

U'MBO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The point, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in ſmall bands,
Cloſe as the Macedonian phalanx,
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fierceſt foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

U'MBRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ombrage*, Fr.]

1. Shade, &c.

O, might I here
In ſolitude live ſavage, in ſome glade
Obſcur'd, where higheſt woods, impenetrable
To ſtar, or ſun-light, ſpread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton's Par. Loſt*

Men welt'ring run
To grotts and caves, and the cool *umbrage* ſeek
Of woven arborets. *Philips*

2. Shadow, appearance.

The reſt are *umbrages* quickly diſpelled; the aſtronger ſubjects liberty to the motions of heaven *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

The opinion carries no ſhew of truth nor *umbrage* of reaſon of its ſide. *Woodward*

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the maſs, and collecting of it in another, has miſled ſome, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metals in ore expoſed to the air. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. Reſentment, offence; ſuſpicion of injury

Although he went on with the war, yet it ſhould be but with his ſword in his hand, to bend the ſtiffneſs of the other party to accept of peace: and ſo the king ſhould take no *umbrage* of his arming and proſecution. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding ſhade.

Umbrageous grots and caves of cool receſs. *Addiſon.*

Walk daily in a pleaſant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*

The ſleeping ſhowers ſcarce to patter hear,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves. *Thomſon.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *umbrageous*] Shadineſs.

The exceeding *umbrageouſneſs* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and ſhadowed life of man; through which the ſun of juſtice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the ſhadow of death, till it pleaſed Chriſt to climb the tree of the croſs, for our enlightening and redemption. *Raleigh.*

UMBRA'TILE. *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the ſhade

UMBRE'L. } *n. ſ.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A ſkreen uſed in hot
UMBRE'LLA. } countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyſhip. *Dryden.*

Defended by th' *umbrella*'s oily ſhed,
Nate through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay*

UMBRIERE. *n. ſ.* The viſor of the helmet. *Spenſer.*

UMBROSITY. *n. ſ.* [*umbroſus*, Lat.] Shadineſs; excluſion of light.

Oiled paper becometh more tranſparent, and admits the viſible rays with much leſs *umbroſity*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

U'MPIRAGE *n. ſ.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration, friendly deciſion.

UMPIRE *n. ſ.* [This word *Minſheu*, with great applauſe from *Skinner*, derives from *un pere*, Fr. a *father*.] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes.

Give me ſome preſent counſel, or, behold,
'Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*, arbitrating that,
Which the commiſſion of thy years and art
Could to no iſſue of true honour bring *Shakeſp.*

Juſt eaſh, kind *umpire* of men's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence, *Shakeſp.*

The learned Scaurus, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the chymiſts, but the *umpire* between them and the peripatericks. *Boyle.*

The vaſt diſtance that ſin had put between the offending creature and the offended Creator, required the help of ſome great *umpire* and interceſſor, to open him a new way of acceſs to God, and this Chriſt did for us as mediator.

The jealous feels, that dare not truſt their cauſe
So far from their own will as from the laws,
But for their *umpire* and their tynod take. *Dryden.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle anſwering to *in* of the Latins, and α of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the inſtances of this kind of compoſition cannot therefore be inſerted, but I have collected a number ſufficient, perhaps more than ſufficient, to explain it

UNABA'SHED *adj.* [from *abaſhed*.] Not ſhamed; not confuſed by modeſty.

Ears ſo high, ſtood *unabaſh'd* Deſoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the ſcourge below. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE. *adj.* [from *able*.]

1. Not having ability

The Amalekites ſet on them, ſuppoſing that they had been weary, and unable to reſiſt *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Zeal mov'd thee?
To pleaſe thy gods thou didſt it; gods *unable*
To acquit themſelves, and proſecute their foes. *Milton.*

The prince *unable* to conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And ſigh'd, and look'd, and ſigh'd again. *Dryden.*

I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable* for the attempt of ſuch a poem. *Dryden.*

Man, under the diſadvantages of a weak and fallen nature, was *unable* even to form an idea of happineſs worthy his reaſonable ambition. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Weak, impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and ſpeech *unable*;
Beyond all manner of ſo much I love you. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNABO'LISHED. *adj.* [from *abaliſhed*.] Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needleſs laws *unabaliſhed*, doth weaken the force of them that are neceſſary. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'PTABLE *adj.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleaſing, not ſuch as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

It is as indecent as *unacceptable*, and all men are willing to ſtink out of ſuch company, the ſober for the hazards, and joyful for the ſhip calamities. *Government of the Tongue.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, muſt be *unacceptable* and diſpleaſing to the friends of the guilty. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

If he ſhrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a ſecret reſerve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not pleaſing

This alteration ariſes from the *unacceptableneſs* of the ſubject I am upon. *Collier on Pride.*

UNACCE'PTED *adj.* [from *accepted*.] Not accepted.

By turns put on the ſuppliant, and the Lord
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or infant death. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſibleneſs*.] State of not being to be attained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reaſon of the remoteneſs from us, and *unacceſſibleneſs* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

UNACCOMMODATED. *adj.* [from *accommodated*.] Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than ſuch a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shakeſp.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, proſperous or adverſe, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *adj.* [from *accompliſhed*.] Unfiniſhed, incomplete.

Beware of death, thou canſt not die unperjur'd,
And leave an *unaccompliſh'd* love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

The gods diſmay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durſt their *unaccompliſh'd* crime purſue. *Dryden.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE *adj.* [from *accountable*.]

1. Not explicable, not to be reſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule

I ſhall note difficulties, which are not uſually obſerved, though *unaccountable*. *Glanville.*

The folly is ſo *unaccountable*, that enemies paſs upon us for friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

There has been an *unaccountable* diſpoſition of late, to fetch the faſhion from the French. *Addiſon.*

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of their refusing his omnipotence. *Rogers's Sermons*

The Chinese are an *unaccountable* people, strangely compounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Baker's Reflect. on Learn.*

The manner whereby the soul and body are united, and how they are affected, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*

2. Not subject, not controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLY. *adv.* Strangely.

The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart [illegible]

UNACCURATE. *adj.* [from *accurate.*] Not exact.

Galileo using an *inaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water not as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*

UNACCURATENESS. *n. s.* [from *inaccurate.*] Want of exactness.

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, [illegible] the *inaccurateness* and inconcludingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accustomed.*]

1. Not used, not habituated.

I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer.* xxxi.

The necessity of air to the most of animals *unaccustomed* to the want of it, may best be judged of by the following experiments. *Boyle.*

2. New; not usual.

I'll send one to Mantua,
Where that same banish'd runagate doth live,
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram,
That he shall soon keep Tybalt company. *Shakesp.*

Their pristine worth
The Britons recollect, and gladly change
Sweet native home, for *unaccustom'd* air. *Philips.*

A word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccustomed* idea, without just and evident necessity. *Watts's Logick.*

UNACKNO'WLEDGED. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much of that property. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [from *acquaintance.*] Want of familiarity, want of knowledge.

The first is an utter *unacquaintance* with his master's design in these words; the servant knoweth not what his master doth. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquainted.*]

1. Not known; unusual, not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge.

Festus, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears were *unacquainted* with such matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker.*

Where el
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*

Art thou a courtier,
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*
With such bold truths, especially from thee. *Denham.*

Youth, that with joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen. *Dryden.*

Let us live like those who expect to die, and then we shall find that we fear'd death only because we were *unacquainted* with it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

UNACTIVE. *adj.* [from *active.*]

1. Not brisk, not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, because they make no noise, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body, or mind,
Appointed, which declares his dignity,
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

3. Not busy; not diligent.

His life,
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative,
Little suspicious to any king. *Paradise Regain'd.*

An homage which nature commands all understandings to pay to virtue; and yet 'tis but a faint, *unactive* thing, for in defiance of the judgment, the will may still remain as much a stranger to virtue as before. *South's Sermons.*

4. Having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton.*

[illegible]

The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanv.*

UNADMIRED. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd,
In some lone isle, or distant northern land;
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way. *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *adj.* Not worshipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*
In ancient Greece. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED. *adj.* Not decorated; not embellished.

The earth, as then
Desert, and bare, unsightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender grass. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addison.*

UNADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadventurous*. *Milton's Par. Regain.*

UNADVI'SED. *adj.*

1. Imprudent, secret.

Madam, I have *unadvis'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not *Shakesp.*

2. Done without due thought; rash.

This contract to-night
Is too rash, too *unadvis'd*, too sudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be,
Ere one can say, it lightens. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

These prosperous proceedings were turned back by the *unadvised* forwardness of divers chief counsellors, in moving sudden and unreasonable alterations. *Hayward.*

Specifick conformities can be no *unadvised* productions; but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of some knowing agent. *Granville.*

UNADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.

A strange kind of speech unto christian ears; and such, as I hope they themselves do acknowledge *unadvisedly* uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to sound the depth of those dangerous and fearful evils, where into our weak and impotent nature is inclinable to sink itself, rather than to shew an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have *unadvisedly* taken upon us to defend, against the stream of a contrary publick resolution. *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended,
Men shall deal *unadvisedly* sometimes,
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shakesp.*

A word *unadvisedly* spoken on the one side, or misunderstood on the other, has raised such an aversion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNADU'LTERATED. *adj.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures.

I have only discovered one of those channels, by which the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated*. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *n. s.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the king
To lie in solemn state, a publick sight:
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crouded place,
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on every face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open, candid, sincere.

The maid improves her charms,
With inward greatness, *unaffected* wisdom,
And sanctity of manners. *Addison's Cato.*

Of softest manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope's Epist.*

3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not laboured.

Men dearly taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government,
In their majestic, *unaffected* style,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

4. Not moved, not touched.

UNAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce false appearances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

UNAFFE'CTING. *adj.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.

UNAFFLI'CTED. *adj.* Free from trouble.

My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel's Musophilus.*

UNAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.

Adventurous work yet to thy pow'r and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

UNAGREE'ABLENESS. *n. s.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.

Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having delivered the millennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine, whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel oeconomy rendered it suspicious, than think an apostolick man could seduce them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNAI'DABLE. *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her *unaidable* estate. *Shakespeare.*

UNAI'DED. *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.

Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,
The widest stretch of human though. exceeds. *Blackmore.*

UNA'IMING.

UNAI'MING. *adj.* Having no particular direction.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky:
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNA'KING *adj.* Not feeling or causing pain.

Shew them th' *unaking* fears which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

UNA'LIENABLE. *adj* Not to be transferred.

Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the consequences that usually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNALLA'YED. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.

Unallayed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNALLIED. *adj.*

1. Having no powerful relation.
2. Having no common nature; not congenial.

He is compounded of two very different ingredients, spirit and matter, but how such *unallied* and disproportioned substances should act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him. *Collier on Pride.*

UNA'LTERABLE. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indispensable. *South.*

They fixt *unalterable* laws,
Settling the same effect on the same cause. *Creech.*

The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and *unalterable* in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

UNA[illegible]

This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpuscles, which constitute and compose those bodies. *Woodward.*

UNA'LTERABLY. *adv.* Unchangeably, immutably.

Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The day and year are standard measures, because they are *unalterably* constituted by those motions. *Holder on Time.*

UNA'LTERED. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing, in us intolerable that we suffer any thing to remain *unaltered.* *Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow;
Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,
I [illegible] *Paradise Regained.*

To shew the truth of my *unalter'd* breast,
Know that your life was giv'n at my request. *Dryden.*

Since these forms begin, and have their end,
On some *unalter'd* cause they sure depend *Dryden.*

Grains and nuts putrefied through animals *unalter'd.* *Arbuth.*

Amongst the shells that were fair, *unaltered*, and free from such mineral infinuations, there were some which could not be match'd by any species of shell-fish now found upon the sea shores. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

UNAMA'ZED. *adj* Not astonished; free from astonishment.

Though at the voice much marvelling; at length
Not *unamaz'd*, she thus in answer spake. *Milton.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* Free from ambition.

My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains,
Paints the green forests, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*

I am one of those *unamiable* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*inemendabilis*, Lat.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable.* *Pope to Swift.*

UNA MIABLE. *adj.* Not raising love.

Those who represent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the spies sent by Moses, to make a discovery of the land of promise, when, by their reports, they discouraged the [illegible] *Addison Spectator.*

These men are so well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themselves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved. *Addison's Spectator.*

Nor are the hills *unamiable*, whose tops
To heav'n aspire. *Prior.*

UNANALY'SED. *adj.* Not resolved into simple parts.

Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre, appeared to have each of them six flat sides. *Boyle.*

UNA NCHORED. *adj.* Not anchored.

A port there is, inclos'd on either side,
Where ships may rest, *unanchor'd*, and unty'd. *Pope.*

UNANE'LED. *adj.* [*un* and *knell*] Without the bell rung.

This sense I doubt
Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unanointed, *unanel'd.* *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

UNA'NIMATED. *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

Look on those half ones as the imperfect products of a hasty male, like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of unformed, *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

[illegible]

An honest party of men acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater consequence, than the same party aiming at the same end by different views. *Addison.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind, agreeing in design or opinion.

They wont to meet
So oft in festivals of joy, and love
Unanimous, as sons of one great sire,
Hymning th' eternal father. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

With those which Mimo's fields and Phrygia gave,
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *unanimous*] With one mind

This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the antient christian authors. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

UNANO'INTED. *adj.*

1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *unanointed*, unanel'd. [illegible]

UNA'NSWERABLE. *adj* Not to be refuted.

This is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument. *Raleigh.*

I shall not conclude it false, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanswerable.* *Glanville.*

The pye's question was wisely let fall without a reply, to intimate that it was *unanswerable.* *L'Estrange.*

These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are *unanswerable.* *Addison's Spectator.*

[illegible] it be real, it is *unanswerable.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

UNA'NSWERABLY. *adv.* Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience, where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conscience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

UNA'NSWERED. *adj.*

1. Not opposed by a reply.

Unanswer'd lest thou boast. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd*! Thou'rt a traitor.

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answer'd; besides a number of merriments and jests *unanswer'd* likewise. *Hooker.*

3 Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *adj.* Not daunted; not impress'd by fear.

If my memory must thus be thralled
To that strange stroke, which conquered all my senses;
Can thoughts shall thinking so rest *unappalled*? *Sidney.*

Infernal ghosts
Env'ron'd thee, some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou
Sat'st *unappall'd* in calm and sinless peace. *Milton.*

As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryden.*

Does this appear like guilt? When thus serene,
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd*,
Fixt on that awful face, I stand the charge;
Amaz'd, not fearing. *Smith's Phed. and Hippolitus.*

UNAPPA'RRELLED. *adj.* Not dressed; not cloathed.

In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon's Holy Warr.*

Till our souls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished. *Donne*

UNAPPA RENT. *adj.* Obscure; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rising birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton*

UNAPPEA'SABLE. *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeasable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors, never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To pray'rs than winds to seas; yet winds to seas
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shore.
Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASED. *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,
That so the shadows be not *unappeas'd.* *Shakesp.*

His son forgot, his empress *unappeas'd*;
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd. *Dryden.*

UNA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other. *Clarendon.*

The finding out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas, that demonstratively show the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPREHE'NDED. *adj.* Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*

2. Not suspecting.

UNAPPROA'CHED. *adj.* Inaccessible.

God sits light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity *Milton's Par. Lost.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *adj.* [from *approve.*] Not approved.

Evil into the mind
May come and go so *unapprov'd*, and leave
No spot behind *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *adj.* [from *apt.*]

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

2. Not ready; not propense.

I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakesp.*

My blood hath been too cold and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities; *Shakespeare.*

3. Unfit; not qualified.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity indued with irresistible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger excepted) the *unaptest* to admit any conference with reason. *Hooker.*

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft and wandering, *unapt* for noble, wise, or spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper, unfit; unsuitable.

UNA'PTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt.*] Unfitly; improperly.

He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

UNA'PTNESS. *n. f.* [from *unapt.*]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions; and their conditions are often governed by their garments: for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unaptness* of his weed. *Spenser.*

2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

That *unaptness* made you minister
Thus to excuse yourself. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body, strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness*, or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED *adj.* [from *argue.*]

1. Not disputed.

What thou bidst,
Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Not censured.

Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from those. *B. Johnson.*

To UNARM. *v. a.* [from *arm.*] To disarm, to strip of armour, to deprive of arms.

Unarm, Eros, and do not fight to-day. *Shakesp.*

Unarm me, Eros; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venemous spirits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNA'RMED. *adj.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy. To our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unresolv'd to beat them back. *Shakesp.*

He an *unarm'd*
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniack holds, possession foul;
Thee and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton.*

Though *unarm'd* I am,
Here, without my sword or pointed lance,
Hope not, base man, unquestion'd hence to go. *Dryden.*

Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons for their defence, man is born altogether *unarmed.* *Grew.*

UNARRA'IGNED. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraigned.* *Daniel.*

UNARRA'YED. *adj.* Not dressed.

As if this infant world yet *unarray'd*,
Naked and bare, in nature's lap were laid. *Dryden.*

Half *unarray'd*, he ran to his relief,
So hasty and so artless was his grief. *Dryden.*

UNA'RTFUL. *adj.*

1. Having no art, or cunning.

A chearful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Wanting skill.

How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him? *Coryne's Phil Prin.*

UNA'RTFULLY. *adv.* In an unartful manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill required to detect the many mistakes. *Swift's Miscellany.*

UNARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* Contrarily to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

UNA'SKED. *adj.* Not sought by solicitation.

With what eagerness, what circumstance
Unask'd, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only
My son's the better man. *Denham's Sophy.*

The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth *unsow'd*, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*

How, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lye?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice;
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden.*

UNASPI'RING. *adj.* Not ambitious.

To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILED. *adj.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd.* *Shakespeare.*

I believe
That he, the supreme good, t' whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd.* *Milton's Comus.*

UNASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* Exempt from assault.

In the number, I do but know one,
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

UNASSA'YED. *adj.* Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd. *Milton.*

UNASSI'STED. *adj.* Not helped.

Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkness. *Addison's Freeholder.*

What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that God has set clearly before us in the revelation of the gospel: a felicity equal to our most enlarged desires; a state of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNASSI'STING. *adj.* Giving no help.

With these I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd: yet these I sway'd. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'MING. *adj.* Not arrogant.

Unassuming worth in secret liv'd,
And died neglected. *Thomson's Winter.*

UNASSU'RED. *adj.*

1. Not confident.

The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence. *Glanville.*

2. Not to be trusted.

The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes;
The feigned friends, the *unassured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser.*

UNATTA'INABLE. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.

Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are *unattainable* by our discourse, simply considered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to. I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege, I only speak of what they should do. *Locke.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS. *n. f.* State of being out of reach.

Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility, or *unattainableness* of the good proposed. *Locke.*

UNATTEMPTED *adj.* Untried; not assayed.

He left no means *unattempted* of destroying his son. *Sidney.*

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. *Shakesp.*

It purſues
Things *unattempted* yet in proſe or rhyme. *Milton.*
Leave nothing *unattempted* to deſtroy
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*
Shall we be diſcouraged from any attempt of doing good, [illegible] the poſſibility of our failing in it? How many of the beſt [illegible]

UNATTE'NDED. *adj.* Having no retinue, or attendants.
Your conſtancy
Hath left you *unattended.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
With goddeſs-like demeanor forth ſhe went,
Not *unattended.* *Milton's Par. Loſt*
Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in [illegible]

UNATTE'NDING. *adj.* Not attending.
It is loſt that [illegible]
That is addreſs'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*
Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her treſſes rending,
[illegible]ws off her armlet of pearl in the main,
Neptune in anguiſh his charge *unattending,*
Veſſels are foundring, and vows are in vain. *Dryden.*

UNATTE'NTIVE *adj.* Not regarding.
Man's nature is ſo *unattentive* to good, that there can ſcarce be too many monitors. *Government of the Tongue.*
Such things are not accompanied with ſhow, and therefore ſeldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive.* *Tatler*, N°. 55.

UNATTO'NED. *adj.* Not expiated.
Could you afford him ſuch a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unatton'd?* *Rowe.*

UNAVA'ILABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs, vain with reſpect to any purpoſe.
When we have endeavoured to find out the ſtrongeſt cauſes, wherefore they ſhould imagine that reading is ſo *unavailable*, the moſt we can learn is, that ſermons are the ordinance of God, the ſcriptures dark, and the labour of reading eaſy. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *adj.* Uſeleſs, vain.
Since my inevitable death you know,
You falſely *unavailing* pity ſhow.
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
Supine he tumbles on the crimſon ſands,
Before his helpleſs friends and native bands,
And ſpreads for aid his *unavailing* hands. *Pope.*

UNAVO'IDABLE *adj.*
1. Inevitable, not to be ſhunned.
Oppreſſion on one ſide, and ambition on the other, are the *unavoidable* occaſions of war *Dryden.*
It is *unavoidable* to aſſent to opinions, without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*
Single acts of tranſgreſſion will, through weakneſs and ſurprize, be *unavoidable* to the beſt guarded. *Rogers.*
The merits of Chriſt will make up the *unavoidable* deficiencies of our ſervice; will prevail for pardon to our ſincere repentance. *Rogers.*
All ſentiments of worldly grandeur vaniſh at that *unavoidable* moment, which decides the deſtiny of men. *Clariſſa.*
2. Not to be miſſed in ratiocination.
That ſomething is of itſelf, is ſelf-evident, becauſe we ſee things are, and the things that we ſee muſt either have had ſome firſt cauſe of their being, or have been always, and of themſelves: one of them is *unavoidable.* *Tillotſon.*
I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other exiſtence, to have the notion of an eternal, wiſe being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVOI'DABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Inevitability.
How can we conceive it ſubject to material impreſſions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableneſs* of ſenſations, ſtrongly perſuade that we are ſo. *Glanville.*

UNAVOI'DABLY *adv.* Inevitably.
The moſt perfect adminiſtration muſt *unavoidably* produce oppoſition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addiſon.*

UNAVO'IDED. *adj.* Inevitable.
We ſee the very wreck that we muſt ſuffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakeſp.*
Rare poems aſk rare friends;
Yet ſatyrs, ſince the moſt of mankind be
Their *unavoided* ſubject, feweſt ſee. *B. Johnſon.*

UNAU'THORISED *adj.* Not ſupported by authority, not properly commiſſioned.
To kiſs in private?
An *unauthorized* kiſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
It is for you to ravage ſeas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my ſupreme command. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE. UNAWA'RES. *adv.* [from *aware*, or *wary.*]
1. Without thought; without previous meditation.
It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shakeſp.*
Firm we ſubſiſt; yet poſſible to ſwerve,
And fall into deception *unaware.* *Milton.*

A pleaſant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added ſtore
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who ſwallow'd *unawares* the ſleepy draught,
And ſlept ſecure. *Dryden.*
'Tis a ſenſation like that of a limb lopp'd off; one is trying every minute *unawares* to uſe it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*
2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of, ſuddenly.
Take heed leſt you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spenſer.*
Leſt deſtruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid, catch himſelf. *Pſalm* xxxv. 8.
My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it juſt before employed to ſuſtain the fallen weight, carried up with ſuch violence, that I bruiſed it. *Boyle.*
He breaks at *unawares* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryden.*
Though we live never ſo long, we are ſtill ſurprized we put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*, and we tremble at the proſpect. *Wake.*

UNAWE'D. *adj.* Unreſtrained by fear or reverence.
The raging and fanatic diſtemper of the houſe of commons muſt be attributed to the want of ſuch good miniſters of the crown, as, being *unawed* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other mens. *Clarendon.*
Unfortified by puniſhment, *unawed* by fear,
His words were ſimple, and his ſoul ſincere. *Dryden.*

UNBA'CKED. *adj.*
1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.
Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noſes,
As they ſmelt muſick. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
A well wayed horſe will ſafely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an *unbacked* filly may give thee a fall. *Sucklin.*
They flinch like *unback'd* fillies. *Dennis's Letters.*
2. Not countenanced; not aided.
Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unſupported, and *unback'd* *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNBA'LANCED. *adj.* Not poiſed; not in equipoiſe.
Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and ſuns run lawleſs through the ſky *Pope.*

UNBA'LLASTED. *adj.* Not kept ſteady by ballaſt; unſteady.
They having but newly left thoſe grammatick ſtatts, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtruction, and now on the ſudden tranſported under another climate, to be toſt and turmoiled with their *unballaſted* wits, in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy, do, for the moſt part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*
As at ſea th' *unballaſt* veſſel rides,
Caſt to and fro, the ſport of winds and tides:
So in the bounding chariot toſs'd on high,
The youth is hurry'd headlong through the ſky. *Addiſon.*

UNBA'NDED. *adj.* [from *band.*] Wanting a ſtring, or band.
Your hoſe ſhould be ungarter'd, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſp.*

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To open, by removing the bars, to unbolt.
'Tis not ſecure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance ſtand *unbarr'd.* *Denham.*
Theſe rites the king refuſ'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*
Of ſacred peace, or looſe th' impriſon'd war. *Dryden.*

UNBA'RBED. *adj.* [*barba*, Lat.] Not ſhaven. Out of uſe.
Muſt I go ſhew them my *unbarbed* ſconce?
Muſt my baſe tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNBA'RKED. *adj.* [from *bark.*] Decorticated, ſtripped of the bark.
A branch of a tree, *unbarked* ſome ſpace at the bottom, and ſo ſet in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*

UNBA'SHFUL. *adj.* Impudent; ſhameleſs.
Nor did I with *unbaſhful* forehead woo
The means of weakneſs and debility. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBA'TED. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Not repreſſed, not blunted.
Where is the horſe, that doth untread again
His tedious meaſures with th' *unbated* fire
That he did pace them firſt? *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

UNBA'THED. *adj.* [from *bath.*] Not wet.
[illegible]
Thruſt full on Cymon's back in his deſcent,
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent. *Dryd.*

UNBA'TTERED. *adj.* Not injured by blows.
I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hir'd to bear their ſtaves: either thou, Macbeth;
Or elſe my ſword, with an *unbatter'd* e[illegible]
I ſheath again undeeded. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

UNBEA'RING. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

To Unbar'. *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbar* the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or measure. *Norris's Miscellany.*

Unbeaten. *adj.*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For she had rode five miles unspurr'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Newenton. *Bp. Corbet*

2. Not trodden.

We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we do not find one; but it shall be always with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold muse dare tread *unbeaten* paths. *Roscommon.*

Virtue, to crown her favorites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift*

Unbecoming. *adj.* Indecent, unsuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief guest ——
——If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast,
And all things *unbecoming* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argu'd fear *Milton's Par. Lost*

I should rather believe that the nose was the seat of wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming* of any but Pan, who had very much of the beast in him, to wrinkle up his nose in anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall
I should have dy'd, and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*

This petulancy in conversation prevails among some of that sex, where it appears the most *unbecoming* and unnatural. *Addison's Freeholder*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike out every offensive or *unbecoming* passage from plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*

Unbecomingness *n. f.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the fault. *Locke.*

To Unbed'. *v. a.* To raise from a bed

Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder. *Walton's Angler*

Unbefitting. *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of *unbefitting* strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shakesp.*

Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!
Or think thee *unbefitting* holiest place. *Milton.*

He might several times have made peace with his discontented subjects upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private passion. *Swift.*

To Unbeget'. *v. a.* To deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget*
Those rebel sons, who dare t' usurp his seat. *Dryden.*

Unbegot } *adj.* [from *beget*.]
Unbegotten }

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why should he attribute the same honour to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God? *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, musting
Armies of pestilence, and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shakesp.*

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unblest, to being yet *unbegot*. *Milton's Par. Lost*

Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ask a blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a curse. *South's Sermons*

To Unbeguile. *v. a.* To undeceive, to set free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heav'n. *Donne.*

Their comeliness *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Unbehe'ld. *adj* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.

These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

Unbeli'ef. *n.*

1. Incredulity

'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimera's, and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell
For such there be, but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*

I'm justly plagu'd by this your *unbelief*,
And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryden.*

Such an universal acquaintance with things will keep you from an excess of credulity and *unbelief*, i. e. a readiness to believe, or to deny every thing at first hearing *Watts.*

2. Infidelity, irreligion.

Where professed *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church of Christ; there may be where found belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

To Unbelieve. *v. n.*

1. To distrust, not to trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go. *Shakesp.*

So great a prince and favourite so suddenly metamorphosed into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make any man *unbelieve* his five senses. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

2. Not to think real or true

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince,
Of such an unforeseen and *unbelieved* offence. *Dryden.*

Unbeliever. *n. f.* An infidel, one who believes not the scripture of God.

The ancient fathers being often constrained to shew, what warrant they had so much to rely upon the scriptures, endeavoured still to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think reasonable, if they judged thereof as they should *Hooker.*

What endless war would'd jealous nations tear,
If none above did witness what they swear?
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet just,
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*

In the new testament, religion is usually expressed by faith in God and Christ, and the love of them Hence it is that true christians are so frequently called believers, and wicked and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotson.*

He pronounces the children of such parents as were, one of them a christian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on account of the faith and holiness of that one. *Atterbury.*

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince profligates by topicks drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

Unbelie'ving. *adj.* Infidel.

No pause,
No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;
But th' *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Phillips.*

This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles. *Addison.*

In the days of the apostle, when all who professed themselves disciples of Christ were converts of conscience, this severe censure might be restrained to the *unbelieving* part of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Unbelo'ved. *adj.* Not loved

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n,
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driv'n. *Dryden.*

To Unbe'nd. *v. a.* To relax; to remit; to ease.

You *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brain-sickly of things. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*

From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*,
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*

I must be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*

Unbe'nding *adj*

1. Not suffering flexure.

Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*

2. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour *Rowe.*

Unbene'volent *adj.* Not kind

A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of spirit, which inclines men to a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Unbe'n ficed, *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits would more converts make,
All would have latitude enough to take:
The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain *Dryden.*

Unbeni'ghted *adj.* Never visited by darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* shone, while the low sun,
To recompence his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton's Par Lost.*

Malignant; malevolent,
To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, and trine, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In ſynod *unbenign*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x. l. 661.*

UNBE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not ſtrained by the ſtring.
Apollo heard, and conqu'ring his diſdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece unſpir'd again. *Dryden.*

2. Having the bow unſtrung
Why haſt thou gone ſo far,
To be *unbent* when thou haſt ta'en thy ſtand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. Not cruſhed; not ſubdued.
But thou, ſecure of ſoul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppoſe. *Dryden.*

4. Relaxed; not intent.
Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be eaſy and *unbent*:
When our mind's eyes are diſengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and diſtinctly ſee. *Denham.*

UNBESEE'MING. *adj.* Unbecoming.
No emotion of paſſion tranſported me by the indecency of his carriage, to do or ſay any thing *unbeſeeming* myſelf. *Addiſon.*
Far be the ſpirit of the chace from them;
Uncomely courage, *unbeſeeming* ſkill. *Dryden.*

UNBESOU'GHT. *adj.* Not intreated.
Leſt heat ſhould injure us, his timely care
Hath, *unbeſought*, provided, and his hands
Clouth'd us unworthy, pitying while he judg'd. *Milton.*

UNBESTOWED. *adj.* Not given, not diſpoſed of.
He had now but one ſon and one daughter *unbeſtowed*. *Bacon.*

UNBETRAYED. *adj.* Not betrayed.
Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd*? *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNBEWA'ILED. *adj.* Not lamented.
Let determin'd things to deſtiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *See eſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To UNBEWI'TCH. *v. a.* [from *witch.*] To free from witchcraft.

To UNBIAS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; diſentangle from prejudice.
That our underſtandings may be free to examine, and reaſon *unbiaſſed* give its judgment, being that whereon a right direction of our conduct to true happineſs depends; it is to this we ſhould employ our chief care. *Locke.*
The ſtanding evidences of the goſpel, every time they are conſider'd, gain upon ſincere, *unbiaſſed* minds. *Atterbury.*
The trueſt ſervice a private man may do his country, is by *unbiaſſing* his mind, as much as poſſible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*
Where's the man who counſel can beſtow,
Unbiaſs'd, or by favour, or by ſpite;
Not duly prepoſſeſs'd, nor blindly right. *Pope.*

UNBI'ASSEDLY. *adj.* Without external influence; without prejudice.
I have ſought the true meaning; and have *unbiaſſedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared ſo to me. *Locke.*

UNBI'D. } *adj.*
UNBI'DDEN }

1. Unadviſed.
Unbidden gueſts
Are often welcomeſt when they are gone. *Shakeſp.*

2. Uncommanded; ſpontaneous
Thorns alſo and thiſtles it ſhall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x. l. 204.*
Roſes *unbid*, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their ſtalks, to ſtrow thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*
Unbidden earth ſhall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs the promiſes of ſpring. *Dryden.*

UNBI'GOTTED. *adj.* Free from bigotry.
Eraſmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman Catholick, was ſo much tranſported with this paſſage of Socrates, that he could ſcarce forbear looking upon him as a ſaint, and deſiring him to pray for him *Addiſon.*

To UNBIND. *v. a.* [from *bind.*] To looſe; to untie.
His own woe's author, whoſe bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it wilfully *unbinds*. *Fairy Queen.*
Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, looſe your flowing hair,
And orgies, and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*
On the ſixth inſtant it was thought fit to *unbind* his head. *Tatler*, N°. 55.

To UNBISHOP. *v. a.* [from *biſhop.*] To deprive of epiſcopal orders.
I cannot look upon Titus as ſo far *unbiſhoped* yet, but that he ſtill exhibits to us all the eſſentials of juriſdiction. *South.*

UNBI'TTED. *adj.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unreſtrained.
We have reaſon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ſtings, our *unbitted* luſts; whereof I take this love to be a *Shakeſp. Othello.*

UNBLA'MABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.
Much more could I ſay concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*
He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That thus *unblamable* to all beſide,
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

UNBLAMABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.
Ye are witneſſes, and God alſo, how holily, and juſtly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourſelves. *1 Theſſ.* ii. 10.

UNBLA'MED. *adj.* Blameleſs, free from fault.
Shall ſpend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 22.
Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this dome rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNBLE'MISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude, free from reproach; free from deformity.
O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou *unblemiſh'd* form of chaſtity. *Milton's Comus.*
Under this ſtone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemiſh'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*
Is none worthy to be made a wife
In all this town? Suppoſe her free from ſtrife,
Rich, fair, and fruitful, of *unblemiſh'd* life. *Dryden.*
They appointed, out of theſe new converts, men of the beſt ſenſe, and of the moſt *unblemiſh'd* lives, to preſide over theſe ſeveral aſſemblies. *Addiſon.*

UNBLE'NDED. *adj.* Not mingled.
None can boaſt a knowledge depurate from defilement, within this atmoſphere of fleſh; it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this ſide the empyreum. *Glanville.*

UNBLEN'CHED. *adj.* Not diſgraced, not injured by any foil.
There, where very deſolation dwells,
She may paſs on with *unblench'd* majeſty:
Be it not done in pride, or in preſumption. *Milton.*

UNBLE'ST. *adj.*

1. Accurſed, excluded from benediction.
It is a ſhameful and *unbleſſed* thing, to take the ſcum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people whom you plant. *Bacon.*

2. Wretched; unhappy.
In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unbleſt*, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*
What is true paſſion, if *unbleſt* it dies?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

UNBLOO'DIED. *adj.* Not ſtained with blood.
Who finds the partridge in the puttock's neſt,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite ſoar with *unbloodied* beak. *Shakeſp.*

UNBLOODY. *adj.* Not cruel, not ſhedding blood; not ſtained with blood.
Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable ſeat of holy hermits,
Who there, ſecure in ſeparated cells,
From the purling ſtreams, and ſavage fruits,
Have wholeſome bev'rage, and *unbloody* feaſts. *Dryden.*

UNBLOWN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded
Ah! my poor princes! Ah my tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing ſweets! *Shakeſp.*

UNBLUNTED. *adj.* Not becoming obtuſe.
A ſword, whoſe weight without a blow might ſlay,
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hoſts away. *Cowley's Davideis.*

UNBO'DIED. *adj.*

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.
If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* ſpirits do, without involving them in thoſe clouds language throws upon them, we ſhould ſeldom be in danger of ſuch miſtakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Freed from the body.
She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her ſoul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpſe. *Spenſer.*
All things are but alter'd, nothing die,
And here and there th' *unbody'd* ſpirit flies. *Dryden.*

UNBO'ILED. *adj.* Not ſodden.
A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will riſe to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To ſet open; to unbar.
I'll call my uncle down;
He ſhall *unbolt* the gates. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida*

UNBO'LTED. *adj.* Coarſe; groſs; not refined, as flour by boling or ſifting.
I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

UNBO'NNETTED. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.
This night, wherein
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; *unbonnetted* he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

UNBOOKISH *adj.*
1. Not studious of books.
2. Not cultivated by education.
As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

UNBORN *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future, being to come.
Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakesp. Richard II.*
The woes to come, the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn. *Shakesp.*
Never so much as in a thought *unborn*,
Did I offend you *Shakesp. As you like it.*
He on the wings of cherub'im
Up-lifted, in paternal [illegible]
Far into chaos, and the [illegible]
To what wretched state reserv'd
Better end here *unborn!* Why is life giv'n
To be thus wasted from us? *Milton's Par. Lost.*
A queen, from whom
The souls of kings *unborn* for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

UNBORROWED. *adj.* Genuine, native, one's own.
but the luxurious father of the fold,
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat. *Dryden.*
In substances, especially those which the common and *unborrowed* names of any language are applied to, some remarkable, [illegible] serve to distinguish one from another *Locke.*
[illegible]
[illegible] *Milton*
[illegible] special act of christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full reliance, trust, and dependance on his mercy *Hammond.*

To UNBOSOM, *v. a.*
1. To reveal in confidence.
I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st;
Too well, *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*
Do we *unbosom* all our secrets to him, and hide nothing that passeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*
2. To open; to disclose.
Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echo's mild. *Milton*

UNBOUGHT. *adj.*
1. [illegible]
The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. Not finding any purchaser.
The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market, which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBOUND. *adj.*
1. Loose, not tied.
2. Wanting a cover.
He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller, who had [illegible] many *unbound*, and without titles, which he could make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*
3. Preterite of *unbind.*
Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound* *Dryden.*

UNBOUNDED. *adj.*
1. Infinite; interminable.
Long were to tell what I have done,
I voyag'd the unreal, vast, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*
The wide, th' *unbounded* prospect lies before me,
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it. *Addison.*
2. Unlimited; unrestrained.
He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*
[illegible] extensive of beneficial, unconfined range, and examin'd not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment, whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBOUNDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds, without limits.
So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBOUNDEDNESS. *n. s.* Exemption from limits.
Infinitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinite the *unboundedness* of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*
[illegible] Not [illegible]
[illegible] his brow, and [illegible] angry eye,
And passeth by with stiff, [illegible] knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

To UNBOWEL *v. a.* To exenterate, to eviscerate.
In this chapter I'll *unbowel* the state of the question *Hakewill*
It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious simplicity of the first christians received to practice, not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and dissect to try experiments. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNBRACE *v. a.*
1. To loose, to relax.
With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight embodying in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and gan soon *unbrace*
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen, b. 2. c. 4. s. 9.*
Somewhat of [illegible] sorrowful lure my eyes does weep,
Drums *unbraced*, with soldiers broken arms. *Dryden*
Nought shall the psaltry and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*
Wasting years, that wither human race,
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms *unbrace.* *Pope's Iliad*
2. To make the clothes loose.
Is it physical,
To walk *unbrac'd*, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
Hamlet, with his doublet all *unbrac'd*,
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shakesp.*

UNBREATHED. *v. a.* Not exercised.
They now have told their *unbreath'd* memories,
With this same play against our nuptials. *Shakesp.*

UNBREATHING *adj.* Unanimated.
They spake not a word;
But like dumb statues, or *unbreathing* stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakesp.*

UNBRED. *adj.*
1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.
Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad. *Gov. of Tongue.*
Children learn from *unbred* or debauched servants, untowardly tricks. *Locke on Education*
Sure never any thing was so *unbred* as that odious man. *Congreve's Way of the World.*
2. Not taught.
A warrior dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

UNBREECHED. *adj.* Having no breeches.
Looking on my boy's face, methoughts I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*

UNBRIBED. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts, not hired.
The soul gave all
Unbrib'd it gave, or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*
To succour the distress'd,
Unbrib'd by love; unterrify'd by threats. *A. Phillips.*

UNBRIDLED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.
This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king *Shakesp.*
We have considered religious zeal, which transgresses in *unbridled* excess. *Spratt's Sermons*
To what licence
Dares thy *unbridled* boldness run itself? *B. Johnson.*

UNBROKE. } *adj.* [from *break.*]
UNBROKEN. }
1. Not violated.
God pardon all oaths, that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee. *Shakesp.*
Some married persons, even in their marriage, do please God, by preserving their faith *unbroken.* *Taylor*
He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then
Unbroken. *Milton.*
2. Not subdued; not weakened.
From his seat the Pylian prince arose:
Two centuries already he fulfill'd,
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryden.*
How broad his shoulders spread! by age *unbroke!* *Pope*
3. Not tamed.
A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow. *Addison.*

UNBROTHERLIKE } *adj.* Ill suiting with the character of a
UNBROTHERLY. } brother.
Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern churches, fomented that difference about Easter into a schism. *Decay of Piety*

UNBRUISED. *adj.* Not bruised, not hurt.
On Dardan plains,
The fresh, and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions. *Shakesp.*
Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the war's surfeits, to go rove with one
That's yet *unbruis'd.* *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;
But where *unbruised* youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakesp.*

To Unbu'ckle *v. a.* To loose from buckles.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please
To doff't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakesp.*

His starry helm *unbuckled*, shew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Par. Lost*

All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the sable shore. *Pope*

To Unbu'ild. *v. a.* To raze, to destroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench,
T' *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakespeare.*

What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to stand,
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton's Par. Lost*

Unbu'ilt. *adj.* Not yet erected.

Built walls you shun, *unbuilt* you see. *Dryden.*

Unbu'ried. *adj.* Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.

Why suffer'st thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Sandys.*

The moss which groweth upon the skull of a dead man *unburied*, will stanch blood potently. *Bacon*

The hardest ingredient to come by, is the moss upon the skull of a dead man *unburied*. *Bacon.*

Him doubler cares attend,
For his *unburied* soldiers, and his friend
Breathless he lies, and his *unbury'd* ghost,
Deprived of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring ghosts
Of king's *unbury'd* on the walled coasts. *Pope's Statius.*

1 Not consumed, not wasted; not injured by fire

Creon denies the rites of funeral fires to those,
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes;
Unmourn'd, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

2 Not heated with fire.

Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than wine *unburnt*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 898.

Unbu'rning. *adj.* Not consuming by heat.

What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensible heat. *Digby.*

To Unbu'rthen *v.*

1 To rid of a load

We'll shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburthen'd crawl toward death. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

2. To throw off

sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakesp.*

3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.

From your love I have a warranty
T' *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakesp.*

To Unbu'tton. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned

I now am fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their doublets *unbuttoned*. *Harvey on Consumption.*

His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several places. *Addison.*

Uncalci'ned *adj.* Free from calcination

A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it, *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtile exhalations. *Boyle.*

Uncal'led *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded

Basilius had servants, who, though they came not *uncalled*, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*

He, border new, *uncall'd* before her stood. *Milton.*

Mad Lucina came *uncall'd*, and stood
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*

To Uncal'm. *adj.* To disturb.

What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fury, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*

Uncan'celled. *adj.* Not erased, not abrogated.

I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* love;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryden.*

Uncanoni'cal. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.

Uncapable *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable, not susceptible

Thou art come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shakesp. Merc. of Venice.*

He who believes himself *uncapable* of pardon, goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*

This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them *uncapable* of conviction, and they applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error *Locke.*

Uncar'ed for. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.

Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own and their people's ghostly consolation *uncared for*.

Uncar'nate. *adj.* Not fleshy

Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate son, which sometimes is attributed unto the *uncarnate* father. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To Uncase. *v. a.*

1. To disengage from any covering.

See Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat. *Shakesp.*

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead.
'Tis hatched, and shall be so. Tranio, at once
Uncase thee, take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakesp.*

Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, was discovered, and consequently *uncased*, well laughed at, and well dgel'd *L'Estrange.*

Uncase me, and do with me what you please, *Addison.*

2. To flay.

All men him *uncased* 'gan deride *Hubberd's Tale*

Uncat'ght. *adj.* Not yet catched

Let him fly far,
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*,
And found dispatch'd. *Shakesp. K. Lear*

His bosom glows with treasures yet *uncaught*.

Uncau'sed. *adj.* Having no precedent cause.

Uncau'tious. *adj.* Not wary; heedless

Unwary, they say, is unprepared
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

Uncele'brated. *adj.* Not solemnized

This was the first day, ev'n and morn,
Nor past'd *uncelebrated*, nor unsung
By the celestial choirs. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* vii. *l.* 253.

Unce'nsured. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.

How difficult must it be for any ruler to live *uncensured* where every one of the community is thus qualified for undoing the constitution! *Addison's Freeholder.*

Can most to tax an honourable fool,
Whose right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull
To be *uncensured*, and to be obscure, is the thing. *Pope's Ep.*

Uncer'tain. *adj.* [*incertain*, Fr. *incertus*, Lat.]

1 Doubtful; not certainly known.

That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems, and may be thought a proud
A piling mountain, or an overhanging cloud.

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge

Man, without the protection of a superior being, is of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing he hopes for *Tillotson.*

Condemned on Caucasus to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die,
With certain pain, *uncertain* of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Granville.*

3. Not sure in the consequence

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle terms,
Murther her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Alcanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* where he aim
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*

In the bright air the touch on stone,
Or why hang the gods of th' *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

The search of our future being, is but a needless, anxious, and *uncertain* haste to be knowing, sooner than we can what, without all this forecast, we shall know a later

4. Unfettered, irregular.

As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*, but they are all set down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church, seemed best. *Hooker.*

Uncer'tained. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not in use

The diversity of seasons are not to *uncertained* by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course, but that the stars have also their working thereon. *Ray.*

Uncer'tainly *adv.* Not surely, not certainly

They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill: and yet if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home. *Dryden*

Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the ideas be referred to standards without us, that cannot be known at all, or but very imperfectly and *uncertainly*. *Locke*

UNCE'RTAINTY. *n. f.*
1. Doubtfulness, want of knowledge
All great concernme its moſt delays endure;
Raſhneſs and haſte make all things unſecure;
And if uncertain thy pretenſions be,
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty*. *Denham.*
You common cry of curs, whoſe breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour ſhake your hearts. *Shakeſp.*
That which makes doubtfulneſs and *uncertainty* in the ſignification of ſome, more than other words, is the difference of ideas they ſtand for *Locke*
[illegible]gency; want of certainty
God's omniſcience is a light ſhining into every dark corner, ſtedfaſtly graſping the greateſt and moſt ſlippery *uncertainties*. *South's Sermons.*
3 Something unknown.
Our ſhepherd's caſe is every man's caſe, that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from the honeſt buſineſs he was brought up to, into a trade he has no ſkill in. *L'Eſtrange.*

To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains
Minerva thus to Perſeus lent her ſhield,
Secure of conqueſt, ſent him to the field
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd,
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *unchain'd*. *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not ſubject to variation
If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually neceſſary; and the way whereby it provideth perpetually alſo moſt apt, no doubt but that every ſuch law ought for ever to remain *unchangeable*. *Hooker, b. iii. §. 10.*

UNCHA'NGED. *adj.*
1 Not altered.
When our fortunes are violently changed, our ſpirits are *unchanged*. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
More ſafe I ſing with mortal voice; *unchang'd*
To hoarſe, or mute. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
2. Not alterable.
Diſmiſs thy fear,
And heav'n's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my ſide. *Dryden.*
Honour *unchang'd*, a principle profeſt,
Fix'd to one ſide, but modʼrate to the reſt. *Pope.*
Un[illegible]
This *unchangeableneſs* of colour I am now to deſcribe. *Newt.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY *adv.* Immutably; without change.
All truth is *unchangeably* the ſame; that propoſition, which is true at any time, being ſo for ever *South.*
Her firſt order, diſpoſition, frame,
Muſt then ſubſiſt *unchangeably* the ſame. *Buckminſter.*

UNCHA'NGING *adj.* Suffering no alteration.
But that thy face is, vizor-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with uſe of evil deeds,
I would eſſay, proud queen, to make thee bluſh *Shakeſp.*
True expreſſion, like th' *unchanging* ſun,
Clears and improves whate'er it ſhines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

To UNCHA'RGE *v. a.* To retract an accuſation
Even his mother ſhall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity, contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by chriſtianity.
All the rich mines of learning ranſack'd are
To furniſh ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reaſon whets,
And double edges on our paſſion ſets. *Denham.*
This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable* interpretations of thoſe actions of which they are not competent judges. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N°. 37.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of charity
The penitence of the criminal may have number'd him among the ſaints, when our unretracted *uncharitableneſs* may ſend us to unquenchable flames. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableneſs*. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity
I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the ſword; which, far be it from me that I ſhould ever think ſo deſperately, or wiſh ſo *uncharitably*. *Spenſer.*
Urge neither charity nor ſhame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakeſp.*
Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, employ their zeal for perſons. *Sprat*

UNCHA'RY. *adj* Not wary; not cautious.
I've ſaid too much unto a heart of ſtone,
And laid my honour too *uncharry* out. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; laſcivious; not continent; not chaſte, not pure.

One, that in divers places I had heard before clear the moſt impudently *unchaſte* woman of all Aſia. *Sidney*
In my maſter's garments,
Which he inforc'd from me, away he poſts
With *unchaſte* purpoſe, to violate
My lady's honour *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks himſelf made in the *unchaſte* compoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whoſoever is *unchaſte*, cannot reverence himſelf, and the reverence of a man's ſelf is, next religion, the cheifeſt bridle of all vices *Bacon*
Luſt, by *unchaſte* looks,
Loſs of fair function, and a ſpreading ſeed,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton*
If ſhe thinks to be ſeparated by reaſon of her huſband's *unchaſte* life, then the man will be incurably ruined. *Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *n. f.* Lewdneſs, incontinence.
That generation was more particularly addicted to intemperance, ſenſuality, and *unchaſtity*. *Woodward*
When the ſun is among the horned ſigns, he may produce ſuch a ſpirit of *unchaſtity*, as is dangerous to the honour of your worſhips families. *Arbuthnot.*

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *n. f.* Melancholy, gloominеſs of temper.
Many, by a natural *uncheerfulneſs* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

UNCHE'CKED. *adj.* Unreſtrained; not fluctuated.
What news on the Ryalto?
——Why, yet it lives there *unchecked*, that Anthonio hath a ſhip of rich lading wreck'd. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Venice*
Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Unchecked, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*
Thee on the wing thy *unchecked* vigour bore,
To wanton freely, or ſecurely ſoar. *Smith to J. Phillips.*

UNCHE'WED. *adj.* Not maſticated.
He fills his ſatisfied maw, his mouth runs o'er
With *unchew'd* morſels, while he churns the gore *Dryden*

To UNCHI'LD. *v. a.* To deprive of children.
He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakeſp.*

UNCHRI'STIAN. *adj*
1. Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity
It's unchantable, *unchriſtian*, and inhuman, to paſs a peremptory ſentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Eſtrange.*
Theſe *unchriſtian* fiſhers of men, are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*
I could diſpenſe with the unphiloſophicalneſs of this their hypotheſis, were it not *unchriſtian*. *Norris.*
2. Unconverted, infidel.
Whereupon grew a queſtion, whether a chriſtian ſoldier might herein do as the *unchriſtian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS *adj.* Contrariety to chriſtianity.
The *unchriſtianneſs* of thoſe denials might ariſe from a diſpleaſure to ſee me prefer my own divines before their miniſters. *K. Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SED. *adj.* Not circumciſed; not a Jew.
Th' *uncircumciſed* ſmil'd grimly with diſdain. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *n. f.* Omiſſion of circumciſion.
God, that gives the law that a Jew ſhall be circumciſed, thereby conſtitutes *uncircumciſion* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been ſuch. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED. *adj.* Unbounded, unlimited.
Though I, *unſircumſcrib'd* myſelf, retire,
And put not forth my goodneſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
An arbitrary prince is the maſter of a non-reſiſting people; for where the power is *uncircumſcribed*, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addiſon*
The ſovereign was flattered by a ſet of men into a perſuaſion, that the regal authority was unlimited and *uncircumſcribed* [illegible]

UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious, not vigilant.
Their *uncircumſpect* ſimplicity had been uſed, eſpecially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.
The ſame particulars, although they ſeem *uncircumſtantial*, are oft ſet down in holy ſcripture. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance
Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and unchariſable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*
They love me well, yet I have much to do,
To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shakeſp.*
My friends are ſo unreaſonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him *Spectator, N°. 475.*

UNCI'VILLY *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaiſantly
Somewhat in it he would not have done, or deſired undone, when he broke forth as deſperately, as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Browne's Vulgar Errours*

UNCI'VILIZED *adj*
1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But

U N C

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,
And kept unconquer'd, and *unenslav'd*:
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, *unrefin'd* words in our language. *Addison.*

UNCLA'RIFIED *adj.* Not purged, not purified

One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent coagulation. *Boyle's Phyf. Remarks.*

To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

I soon knowing less, but all I have *unclasp'd*
To thee the book, even of my secret soul. *Shakesp.*

Prayer can *unclasp* the grasps of the north, saying to a mountain of ice, be thou removed hence, and cast into the sea. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

UNCLASSICK. Not classick.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground. *Pope.*

UNCLE, *n. f.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The father's or mother's brother

Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own death, than the murder of his father *Shakespeare Illustrated*

UNCLEAN *n. f.*

1. Foul, dirty, filthy.

Charon,
A sordid god down from his hoary chin
A length of beard deforms, uncomb'd, *unclean* *Dryden.*
Princes are patterns for the rest,
The gold of heaven, who bear the God impress'd.
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The sovereign's image is no longer seen.
If they be foul, on whom the people trust,
Well may the baser brass contract a rust. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milton*

What agonies must he endure? What difficulties overcome, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing shall enter? *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. Lewd, unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,
And ask him, why that hour of fairy revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,
In shape profane. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*

Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves together sow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this new comer, shame,
There sit not, and reproach us as *unclean*. *Milton.*

UNCLEA'NLINESS. *n. f.* Want of cleanliness.

Thus profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop resolv'd to reform. *Clarendon*

UNCLEANLY. *adj.*

1. Foul, filthy, nasty.

Civets of a baser birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakespeare.*

2. Indecent, unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UNCLEANNESS.

1. Lewdness, incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleanness* were *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit, be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandsomeness, or *uncleanness*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

3. Sin, wickedness.

I will save you from all your *uncleannesses*. *Ez.* xxxvi. 29

4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLEA'NSED *adj.* Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long *uncleansed* so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To UNCLEW *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

To UNCLE'NCH *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero so his enterprize recalls;
His fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

UNCLI'PPED. *adj.* Whole, not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion arose *Locke.*

To UNCLO'ATH. *v. a.* To strip, to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *unsheathed* and left naked. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Poor orphans minds are left as *uncloath'd* and naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come presently; which once perceived, forthwith *uncloath* it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To UNCLOG. *v. a.*

1. To disencumber, to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to't. *Shakespeare.*

2. To set at liberty.

Then air, because *unclog'd* in empty space,
[illegible] *Dryden*

To UNCLOISTER. *v. a.* To set at large.

Why did I not, *unclosister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris*

To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclose*,
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

UNCLOSED. *adj.* Not separated by inclosures.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm *Clarendon*

UNCLO'UDED *adj.* Free from clouds, clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory on the son
Blaz'd forth *unclouded* deity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

True virtues, with *uncloudled* light,
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright. *Roscommon.*

Blest with temper, whose *unclouded* ray,
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *n. f.* Openness, freedom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greatest *uncloudedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest vision is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY *adj.* Free from a cloud

Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestrow th' *unclouded* skies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends. *Gay.*

To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or disserze him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCOI'F. *v. a.* To pull the cap off

Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to *uncoif* one another *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To UNCOIL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled* *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

UNCOI'NED. *adj.* Not coined.

While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoined* constancy *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

An ounce of coined standard silver, must be of equal value to an ounce of *uncoined* standard silver. *Locke*

UNCOLLE'CTED *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Asham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet *uncollecting* said
Into thyself, said Solomon, return,
Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn. *Prior*

UNCO'LOURED. *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or die.

Out of things *uncoloured* and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon*

Whether to deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs,
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton.*

UNCOMBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

They might perceive his head
To be *unkempt*, and curled, *uncombed* hairs,
Upstarting stiff *Fairy Queen*, b. i. c. 9. st.

Their locks are beds of *uncombed* snakes, that wave
About their shady brows in wanton rings. *Crashaw.*

Thy locks *uncomb'd*, like a rough wood appear *Dryden*

UNCO'MEATABLE. *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word

UNCOMELINESS. *n. f.* Want of grace, want of beauty.

The ruined churches are so unhandsomely patched, and thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the *uncomelinss* thereof. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He praised women's modesty, and gave orders, with behaved reproof to all *uncomliness*. *Shakesp.*

Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself, and likewise for their very *uncomliness*, ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. *Wotton's Architt.*

Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which they owed to the father of their country, in case they had discovered any real *uncomliness*. *K. Charles*

The beauty or *uncomliness* in good and ill breeding, will make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules *Locke.*

UNCO'MELY. *adj* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought inquisitiveness an *uncomely* guest, he could not but ask who she was. *Sidney*

Neither is the same accounted an *uncomely* manner of riding for great warriors say, they never saw a more comely man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Many, who troubled them most in their counsels, durst not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon*

Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skil. *Thomson's Autumn*

UNCO'MFORTABLE. *adj.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.

He so much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and endured the want of luxury, both pleasures and honours, before enjoyed. *Hooker.*

Christmas is in the most dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they had not good cheer to support them. *Addison.*

Ours is melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below! A place, where not a day passes, but we eat our bread with sorrow and cares the present troubles us, the future amazes, and even the past fills us with grief and anguish. *Wake.*

The sun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* seats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *n. f* Want of cheerfulness

The want of just dispositions to the holy sacrament, may occasion this *uncomfortableness*. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

UNCO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMA'NDED. *adj* Not commanded.

It is easy to see what judgment is to be passed upon all those affected, *uncommanded*, absurd austerities of the Romish profession. *South.*

UNCO'MMON *adj* Not frequent; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon*, but such as the reader must assent to, when he sees them explained. *Addison.*

UNCO'MMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCO'MMONNESS. *n. f.* Infrequency.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not so much arise out of their greatness as *uncom-*
*mon*ness. *Addison.*

UNCOMPA'CT. *adj.* Not compact, not closely cohering.

These rivers were not streams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in such a furrowed, *uncompact* surface? *Addison.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED. *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no such mutual infusion as really causeth the same natural operations or properties to be made common unto both substances; but whatsoever is natural to deity, the same remaineth in Christ *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is incapable. *Hooker*

UNCO'MPANIED. *adj.* Having no companion.

Thence she fled, *uncompanied*, unsought. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her *uncompassionate* sire. *Shakesp.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompassionate* surges. *Sandys's Journey.*

If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed,
In *uncompassionate* anger do not so. *Milton's Agonistes*

UNCOMPE'LLED. *adj.* Free from compulsion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadstone, would never, *uncompelled*, forsake the enchanting mineral. *Boyle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Not, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice six times decline its the lamp of day. *Pope*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* Not civil, not obliging.

A natural roughness makes a man *uncomplaisant* to others, so that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLE'AT *adj.* Not perfect; not finished.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncompleat* and unfinished parts of the same fable. *Pope.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED. *adj*

1. Simple; not mixed

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded*
bo*dies*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Uncompounded atoms, you
Figures in numbers infinite allow,
From which, by various combination, springs
This unconfin'd diversity of things *Blackmore.*

2. Simple, not intricate.

The substance of the truth was comprised in that *uncompounded* style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invasions. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNCOMPRE'SSED. *adj.* Free from compression

We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompressed* air. *Boyle.*

1 Unable to comprehend.

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify *incomprehensible*

The providence, that's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' *incomprehensive* deep. *Shakesp.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE *adj.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind

In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obscure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. *Locke*

Those atoms wond'rous small must be,
Small to an *unconceivable* degree;
Since though these radiant spots dispers'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair. *Blackmore.*

The *unconceivableness* of something they find alone, throws men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altogether as unintelligible *L*

UNCONCE'IVED *adj.* Not thought, not imagined.

Vast is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd yet from things. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN. *n. f.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent persons. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED *adj.*

1. Having no interest.

An idle person is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and necessities of the world *Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithstanding the seeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* senses. *Glanville.*

It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned*. *Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not disturbed, not affected.

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd* with our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress smiling. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal share; and in this depth of misery
Can I be *unconcerned?* *Denham's Sophy.*

The virgin from the ground
Upstarted fresh, already clos'd the wound,
And *unconcern'd* for all she felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the shore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd* for more,
Confin'd their wishes to their native shore. *Dryden.*

We shall be easy and *unconcerned* at all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* Without interest or affection, without anxiety, without perturbation.

Not the most cruel of our conquering foes,
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear *Dryden*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound,
Which ev'n the best can hardly bear.
He took the summons, void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grisly challenger. *Dryden*

Is heaven, with its pleasures for evermore, to be parted with so *unconcernedly*? Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance against the hopeless death of the atheist, and utter extinction. *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *n. f.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindness to another, would think himself justly dealt with, in a total neglect, and *unconcernedness* of the person who had received that kindness. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING *adj.* Not interesting, not affecting, not belonging to one.

Things impossible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety.*

The science of medals, which is charged with so many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on such mean materials, appears ridiculous to those that have not examined it. *Addison on Antient Medals.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT. *n. f.* The state of having no share

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT. *adj.* Not [illegible] inferring [illegible]

UNCONCLU'DING. } certain conclusion or consequence.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcluding*. *Hale.*

He [illegible]es his understanding only the warehouse of other mens false and *unconcluding* reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS *n. f.* Quality of being unconcluding.

U N C

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccurateneſs and the *unconcludingneſs* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCO'CTED. *adj.* Not digeſted; not matured.

We ſwallow cherry-ſtones, but void them *unconcocted.* *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and antient truths, as between the ſun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor *Glanville.*

Did ſhe extend the gloomy clouds on high,
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the ſky,
In *unconcocted* ſeeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDE'MNED. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongſt the Greeks and Romans, to expoſe, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCOND'ITIONAL. *adj.* Abſolute; not limited by any terms.

O paſs not, Lord an abſolute decree,
Or bind thy ſentence *unconditional*,
But in thy ſentence our remorſe foreſee,
And, in that foreſight, this thy doom recal. *Dryden.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to abſolve men from their ſins; but this was not an abſolute and *unconditional* power veſted in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

UNCONFI'NED. *adj.*

1. Free from reſtraint.

I wonder at it.
That ſhews thou art *unconfin'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the ſtories he has borrowed: though proſe allows more liberty of thought, and the expreſſion is more eaſy when *unconfined* by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at diſadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long *unconfin'd* and free,
Still fond and proud of ſavage liberty,
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men eſteem their happineſs, were, like the light, the ſame ſufficient and *unconfined* good, whether ten thouſand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we ſhould ſee men's good will and kind endeavours would be as univerſal. *Spectator*, N°. 601.

Bleſt with a taſte exact, yet *unconfin'd*,
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFI'NABLE. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you ſtand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baſeneſs, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

UNCONFI'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected ſpeech
The king had made upon the new-raiſed force,
In th' *unconfirm'd* troops, much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony.

He would have reſign'd
To him his heav'nly office, nor was long
His witneſs *unconfirm'd.* *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

3. Not ſettled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM. *adj.* Unlike; diſſimilar; not analagous.

Not *unconform* to other ſhining globes. *Milton.*

UNCONFORMABLE *adj.* Inconſiſtent, not conforming.

Unto thoſe general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable.* *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action *unconformable* to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts's Logick.*

UNCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; inconſiſtency.

The moral goodneſs or evil of men's actions, which conſiſt in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reaſon, muſt be eternal, neceſſary, and unchangeable. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *adj.* Diſtinct; free from confuſion.

It is more diſtinct and *unconfuſed* than the ſenſitive memory *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, conſiſts quickneſs of parts; in this of having them *unconfuſed*, and being able nicely to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, conſiſts the exactneſs of judgment. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* Without confuſion.

Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his underſtanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, diſtinctly and *unconfuſedly*, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error.

One political argument they boaſted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of eccleſiaſticks, would enſue poverty in many of the children, and thence a diſgrace and burden to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*

UNCONGE'ALED. *adj.* Not concreted by cold.

By expoſing wine, after four months digeſtion in horſedung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the ſpirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCONJUGAL. *adj.* Not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith, not befitting a wife or huſband.

My name
To all poſterity may ſtand defam'd;
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falſhood moſt *unconjugal* traduc'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper tranſitions or dependence of parts; lax; looſe; vague.

Thoſe who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any ſcience, diſperſed in ſhort, *unconnected* diſcourſes, can never ſurvey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not ſo confin'd,
By rigour *unconniving*, but that oft
Leaving my dolorous priſon, I enjoy
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſubdued; inſuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and cauſing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillio, firſt *unconquerable* lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and ſwept the board. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; inſuperably.

The herds of Iphyclus, detain'd in wrong,
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* ſtrong *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *adj.*

1. Not ſubdued, not overcome.

To die ſo timely,
O'ercome by paſſion and misfortune,
And ſtill *unconquer'd* by my foes, ſounds ill. *Denham.*

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn eſtate,
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Inſuperable; invincible.

Theſe brothers had a-while ſerved the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, eſpecially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had ſhewed as *unconquered* courage, ſo rude a faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

What was that ſnaky-headed gorgon ſhield,
That wiſe Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks, and chaſte auſterity,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence,
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

Unconquer'd lord of pleaſure and of pain. *Johnſon.*

UNCONSCIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation.

A man may oppoſe an *unconſcionable* requeſt for an unjuſtifiable reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Forming unreaſonable expectations.

You cannot be ſo *unconſcionable* as to charge me for not ſubſcribing of my name, for that would reflect too groſsly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous, exceſſive. A low word.

His giantſhip is gone ſomewhat creſt-fall'n,
Stalking with leſs *unconſcionable* ſtrides,
And ower looks, but in a ſultry chaſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conſcience.

How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and *unconſcionable*? hardly ever did any man of no conſcience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unreaſonableneſs of hope or claim.

UNCONSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreaſonably.

Indeed 'tis pity you ſhould miſs
Th' arrears of all your ſervices;
And for th' eternal obligation,
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be uſed ſo *unconſcionably* hard,
As not to find a juſt reward. *Hudibras*, p. ii. *cant* 3

This is a common vice; though all things here
Are ſold, and ſold *unconſcionably* dear. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UNCONSCIOUS. *adj.* Having no mental perception.

Unconſcious cauſes only ſkill impart
Their utmoſt ſkill, their utmoſt power exert,
Thoſe which can freely chuſe, diſcern, and know,
Can more or leſs of art and care beſtow *Buckingham*

A yearling bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, *unconſcious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED. *adj.* Not ſacred; not dedicated, not devoted.

The ſin of Iſrael had even *unconſecrated* and profaned that ſacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *adj.* Not yielded.

We ſhould extend it even to the weakneſſes of our natures, to our proneneſs to evil: for however theſe, *unconſented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of ſorrow. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *adj.* Not conſidered, not attended to.

Love yourſelf, and in that love,
Not *unconſidered* leave your honour. *Shakeſpeare*

It

It will not be *unconſidered*, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCO'NSONANT. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit, inconſiſtent.

It ſeemeth a thing *unconſonant*, that the world ſhould honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker*

UNCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconſtant*, Fr. *inconſtans*, Lat.] Fickle, not ſteady; changeable; mutable

More *unconſtant* than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping ſouth. *Shakeſp.*

Th' *unconſtant* ſkies
Do change their courſe as ſev'ral winds ariſe. *May's Virgil.*

UNCONSTRA'INED. *adj.* Free from compulſion.

Will you, with free and *unconſtrained* ſoul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe be the miſeries which our firſt parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and *unconſtrained* will. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Made for his uſe, yet he has form'd us ſo,
We *unconſtrain'd*, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*
His highneſs is return'd.——
And *unconſtrain'd*? But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the meſſage? *Denham.*

UNCONSTRA'INEDLY. *adv.* Without force ſuffered

Such a patron has frankly, generouſly, and *unconſtrainedly* relieved me. *South's Sermons.*

UNCONSTRA'INT. *n. ſ.* Freedom from conſtraint, eaſe.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a ſcholar; and though the greateſt maſter of poetry, he wanted that eaſineſs, that air of freedom and *unconſtraint*, which is more ſenſibly to be perceived, than deſcribed. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

UNCONSU'LTING. *adj.* [*inconſultus*, Lat.] Heady; raſh, improvident, imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconſulting* affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow ſo much of her natural modeſty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

UNCONTE'STED. *adj.* Certain; paſt diſpute.

UNCONSU'MED. *adj.* Not waſted; not deſtroyed by any waſting power.

Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning ſulphur *unconſum'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Fixedneſs, or a power to remain in the fire *unconſumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea, ſignified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSU'MMATE. *adj.* Not conſummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his ſpouſe betroth'd, and *unconſummate* night. *Dryd.*

UNCONTE'MNED. *adj.* Not deſpiſed.

Which of the peers
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at leaſt
Stood not neglected? *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

UNCONTE'NTED. *adj.* Not contented; not ſatisfied.

Permit me, chief,
To lead this *uncontented* gift away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of power to ſatisfy

The decreed *uncontentingneſs* of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptneſs to prove a riſe to our love's ſettling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTESTABLE. *adj.* Indiſputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *unconteſtible* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falſhood of all he condemns. *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED *adj.* Not diſputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *unconteſted* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still ſhake off all things on their ſurface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRI'TE. *adj.* Not religiouſly penitent.

The prieſt, by abſolving an *uncontrite* ſinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

UNCONTROVERTED. *adj.* Not diſputed; not liable to debate.

One reaſon of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical ſciences is, becauſe 'tis built upon clear and ſettled ſignifications of names. *Glanville.*

UNCONTROU'LABLE. *adj.*

1. Reſiſtleſs; powerful beyond oppoſition.

Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to reſiſt
His *uncontroulable* intent. *Milton.*

2. Indiſputable; irrefragable.

The penſion was granted, by reaſon of the king of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of thoſe, who think it an *uncontroulable* maxim, that power is always ſafer lodged in many hands, than in one; thoſe many are as capable of enſlaving as a ſingle perſon. *Swift.*

UNCONTROU'LED. *adj.*

1. Without poſſibility of oppoſition.
2. Without danger of refutation

Since this light was to reſt within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themſelves, they might ſafely and *uncontroulably* pretend it greater or leſs. *South.*

Uncontroulably, and under general conſent, many opinions are paſſant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

UNCONTRO'ULED. *adj.*

1. Unreſiſted; unoppoſed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontrouled* worth
Of this pure cauſe, 'twould kindle my rap'd ſpirits
To ſuch a flame of ſacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to ſympathize. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy *uncontrol'd* and boundleſs reign. *Dryden.*

The Britiſh navy, *uncontrol'd*,
Shall wave her double croſs t' extremeſt clime
Terrific, and return with odorous ſpoils. *Phillips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæſar was ſo born, is an *uncontrouled* report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'LLEDLY *adv.* Without controul; without oppoſition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantaſm honour has once poſſeſſed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head againſt it; but it commands *uncontrouledly*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* Not ſuitable to converſation; not ſocial.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as moroſe, *unconverſable* qualities. *Rogers's Sermons*

UNCONVE'RTED. *adj.* Not perſuaded of the truth of chriſtianity

Salvation belongeth unto none, but ſuch as call upon the name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor poſſibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The *unconverted* heathens, who were preſſed by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the ſame manner. *Addiſon on the Chriſt. Relig.*

The apoſtle reminds the Epheſians of the guilt and miſery of their former *unconverted* eſtate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Iſrael. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNCONVI'NCED. *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the ſeminaries of thoſe, who are to propagate religion, or philoſophy, amongſt the ignorant and *unconvinced*. *Locke.*

To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To looſe a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED. *adj.* Inaccurate; not poliſhed to exactneſs.

I have written this too haſtily and too looſely as it comes out from the firſt draught, and *uncorrected*. *Dryden.*

UNCORRU'PT. *adj.* Honeſt, upright; not tainted with wickedneſs, not influenced by iniquitous intereſt.

The pleaſures of ſin, and this world's vanities, are cenſured with *uncorrupt* judgment. *Hooker.*

Men alledge they can ne'er can find
Thoſe beauties in a female mind,
Which raiſe a flame that will endure,
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

Such a hero never ſprings,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings. *Roſcommon.*

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reaſon knew,
And with a native bent did good purſue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wiſh we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted* *Locke.*

UNCORRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* Integrity; uprightneſs.

In doctrine, ſhew *uncorruptneſs*, gravity, ſincerity. *Tit.* i. 7

To UNCO'VER. *v. a.*

1. To diveſt of a covering.

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object ſeveral millions of leagues, the very inſtant it is *uncovered*, may be ſhewn to be a miſtake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of cloaths.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to anſwer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the ſkies. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

3. To ſtrip of the roof.

Porches and ſchools,
Uncover'd, and with ſcaffolds cumber'd ſtood. *Prior.*

4. To ſhew openly, to ſtrip of a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd, but his robe
Uncover'd more: ſo roſe the Danite ſtrong,
Shorn of his ſtrength. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

There will certainly come ſome day or other, to *uncover* every ſoul of us. *Pope's Letters.*

5. To bare the head, as in the preſence of a ſuperiour.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than ſtand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shakeſp.*

U N C

UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* Not to be advised

It would have been *uncounſellable* to have march'd to any diſtance, and have left ſuch an enemy at their backs *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE *adj.* Innumerable.

Thoſe *uncountable*, glorious bodies, were not ſet in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT, *adj.* Genuine; not ſpurious.

True zeal is not any one ſingle affection of the ſoul, but a ſtrong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but moſt fervent *Sprat's Sermons.*

To UNCO'UPLE *v. a.* To looſe dogs from their couples.

Uncouple in the weſtern valley, go;
Diſpatch, I ſay, and find the foreſter. *Shakſp.*
The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green,
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay *Shakeſp.*
The land on which they fought, th'appointed place,
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chace. *Dryden.*

UNCO'URTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour ſome will ſay, ever ſad, ſurely ſober, and ſomewhat given to muſing, but never *uncourteous.* *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though ſomewhat merrily, yet *uncourteouſly* he raided upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarouſneſs unto it. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

UNCO'URTLINESS. *n. ſ.* Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court; inelegance

The quakers preſented an addreſs, which, notwithſtanding the *uncourtlineſs* of their phraſes, the ſenſe was very honeſt

UNCO'URTLY. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.

The lord treaſurer not entering into thoſe refinements of paying the publick money upon private conſiderations, hath been ſo *uncourtly* as to ſtop it. *Swift*

UNCOUTH *adj* [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; ſtrange, unuſual

A very *uncouth* ſight was to behold,
How he did faſh on his untoward pace,
For as he forward mov'd his footing old,
So backward ſtill was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Fairy Queen.*
The lovers ſtanding in this doubtful wiſe,
A warrior bold unwares approached near,
Uncouth in arms ycladd, and ſtrange diſguiſe. *Fairfax.*
I am ſurprized with an *uncouth* fear;
A chilling ſweat o'errunns my trembling joints,
My heart ſuſpects more than mine eye can ſee. *Sidney.*
The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil ſprung, I fear. *Milton.*
Say on;
For I that day was abſent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obſcure,
Far on excurſion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*

It was ſo *uncouth* a ſight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

I am more in danger to miſunderſtand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unpoſſeſſed by doctors of my ſect, whoſe reaſonings will of courſe make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author ſeem harſh, ſtrained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*

He made that a pleaſant ſtudy, which, in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCO'UTHLY. *adv.* Oddly; ſtrangely

Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than this their lubber ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS *n. ſ.* Oddneſs, ſtrangeneſs.

To deny himſelf in the leſſer inſtances, that ſo when the greater come, they may not have the diſadvantage of *uncouthneſs*, and perfect ſtrangeneſs, to enhance their difficulty, muſt be acknowledged reaſonable *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCREA'TE *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing, to deprive of exiſtence.

Who created thee, lamenting learn;
Who can *uncreate* thee thou ſhalt know. *Milton.*
Light dies before her *uncreating* word.
Thus at her felt approach, and ſecret might,
Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad*

UNCREA'TED. *adj.*

1. Not yet created.

How haſt thou diſturbed
Heav'n's bleſſed peace, and into nature brought
Miſery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion? *Milton.*

2. [*Incree*, Fr.] Not produced by creation.

What cauſe within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound? *Blackmore.*

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himſelf, it being ſomething, as he ſays, *uncreated.* *Locke.*

UNCREDITABLENESS *n. ſ.* Want of reputation.

To all other diſſuaſives, we may add this of the *ſoulneſs* the beſt that can be ſaid is, that they are very fooliſh, whereof the one part devours the other. *Decay of Piety*

UNCROPPED. *adj.* Not cropped, not gathered

Thy abundance wants
[illegible] and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground
[illegible]
Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncroſs'd* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

UNCROWDED. *adj.* Not ſtraitened by want of room

An amphitheatre,
On its publick ſhows, unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrowded* nations in its womb. *Addiſon.*

To UNCRO'WN *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.

He hath done me wrong,
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere't be long. *Shakeſp.*
Ye powers!
See a ſacred king *uncrown'd*,
See your offſpring, Albion, bound. *Dryden's Albion.*

UNCTION *n. ſ.* [*unction*, Fr.]

1. The act of anointing.

The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the inſtruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker, b. v. ſ 20.*

2. Unguent, ointment

The king himſelf the ſacred *unction* made;
As king by office, and as prieſt by trade. *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically.

Such as are of hot conſtitutions, ſhould uſe bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions* *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

4. Any thing ſoftening, or lenitive.

Another,
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your ſoul,
That not your treſpaſs, but my madneſs ſpeaks

5. [illegible]
Their extreme *unction*, adminiſtered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Edmund's Funeraments.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *unctuous*] Fatneſs; oilineſs.

[illegible]
ariſe from the matter of fuel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCTUOUS *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingratefull man, with liqu'riſh draughts,
And morſels *unctuous*, greaſes his pure mind,
That from it all conſideration ſlips.
A wand'ring fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenſes, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
The trees were *unctuous* firr, and mountain aſh. *Dryden.*
Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are,
Dry'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone. *Dryden.*
Th' infernal winds,
Blazing, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,
Diſdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*

Camphire, oil olive, linſeed oil, ſpirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, ſulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

[illegible]
A great degree of *unctuouſneſs* is not neceſſary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCULLED. *adj.* Not gathered

A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf,
Unculld, as came to hand. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNCULPABLE. *adj* Not blamable.

Thoſe canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews obſerving as yet unwritten, and thereby framing ſuch church orders, as in their law were not preſcribed, are notwithſtanding in that reſpect *inculpable* *Hooker.*

UNCUCKOLDED. *adj.* Not made a cuckold

As it is a heart-breaking to ſee a handſome man looſe-wived, ſo it is a deadly ſorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra*

UNCULTIVATED. *adj* [*incultus*, Lat.]

1. Not cultivated, not improved by tillage.

Our iſle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the ſolar walk. *Dryden.*

God gave the world to men in common; but ſince he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be ſuppoſed he meant it ſhould always remain common and *uncultivated.* *Locke.*

2. Not inſtructed, not civilized

The firſt tragedians found that ſerious ſtile
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roſcommon*

There are inſtances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itſelf, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCU'MBERED. *adj* Not burdened, not embarraſſed

Lord of yourſelf, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryden*

UN-

U N D

UNCU'RBABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked.
So much *uncurbable* her garboils, Cæsar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNCU'RBED. *adj.* Licentious, not restrained.
With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainness,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

To UNCURL *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.
There stands a rock, the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms, but when 'tis clear,
Uncurls their ragy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*
The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain,
He sheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane,
And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day,
Walks over, and disdains th' inglorious prey. *Prior.*
The furies sink upon their iron beds,
And snakes *uncurl'd* hang list'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

To UNCU'RL *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.
My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Even as an adder, when she doth unrowl
To do some fatal execution? *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*

UNCU'RLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets
Alike in feature both, and garb appear;
With honest faces, though *uncurled* hair *Dryden.*
But since, alas! frail beauty must decay,
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, since locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to use,
And keep good humour still, whate'er we lose? *Pope.*

UNCURRENT. *adj.* Not current, not passing in common payment
Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring *Shakesp. Hamlet*
I can no other answer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are shuffled off with such *uncurrent* pay. *Shakespeare.*

To UNCURSE *v. a.* To free from any execration.
Uncurse their souls, their peace is made
With heads, and not with hands. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

UNCU'RST. *adj.* Not execrated.
Sir John Hotham unreproached, unthreatened, *uncursed* by any language or secret imprecation of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldest son's heads. *K. Charles.*
Heav'n sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To shew how all things were created first. *Waller.*

UNCU'T *adj.* Not cut.
We must resign! heav'n his great soul doth claim,
In storms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his funeral pile. *Waller.*

To UNDA'M *v. a.* To open, to free from the restraint of mounds.
When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivel'd herbs on withering stems decay;
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry stores. *Dryden's Georgicks*

UNDAMAGED. *adj.* Not made worse, not impaired
Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *adj.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.
Bring forth men children only,
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose
Nothing but males *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*
Mirror of ancient faith in early youth
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *n. s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.
Luther took up a bolder air of assurance, and shewed a particular *undauntedness* in the cause of truth, when it had so mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*
The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *undauntedness* under dangers, were such virtues as these islanders were not used to. *Pope.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear
It shall bid his soul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence, before saints and angels. *South.*

UNDAZZLED *adj.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.
Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton's Par. Lost b.* iii. *l* 614.
As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF *v. a.* To free from deafness.
Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shakesp.*

UNDEBA'UCHED. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.
When the world was buxsome, fresh and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CAGON. *n. s.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YING *adj.* Not suffering diminution or declension.
The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour, and unwearied care,
Supplies new plants *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDECA'YED *adj.* Not liable to be diminished, or impaired
How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd!*
Judge if such warriors want immortal aid. *Dryden.*
If in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow,
Yet must thy sacred dust, more *undecay'd*
Burn on through life, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

To UNDECE'IVE *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy
All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And, not without much pains, be *undeceiv'd*. *Roscommon.*
My muse enraged, from her urn,
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return
T' accuse the murderers, to right the stage,
And *undeceive* the long-abused age. *Denham.*
So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it. Christ saves the world by *undeceiving* it. *South.*
Our coming judgments do in part *undeceive* us, and rectify the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

UNDECEIVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive.
It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation. *Holder on Time.*

UNDECE'IVED. *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.
All of a tenour was their after life,
No day discoloured with domestick strife
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repose, and kindness *undeceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDECI'DED. *adj.* Not determined, not settled.
For one thing, which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express word of God, *Hooker.*
To whose muse we owe that sort of verse,
In *undecided* by the men of skill. *Roscommon*
As fortune has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryd.*
When two adverse winds engage with horrid shock,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

To UNDE'CK *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.
I find myself a traitor;
For I have given here my soul's consent,
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shakespeare.*

UNDE'CKED. *adj.* Not adorned, not embellished
Eve was *undeck'd*, save with herself *Milton's Par. Lost.*

UNDECI'SIVE. *adj.* Not decisive, not conclusive.
Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. *Granville.*

UNDECLI'NED *adj.*
1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way
In his track my wary feet have stept,
His *undeclined* ways precisely kept. *Sandy's Paraphase.*

UNDE'DICATED *adj.*
1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron.
I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEE'DED. *adj.* Not signalized by act on.
My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeeded*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

UNDEFA'CED. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.
Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antick stone engrav'd,
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *adj* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled

UNDEFI'LED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.
Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wisdom* iv. 3.
Whose bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste, pronounc'd. *Milton.*
Her Arethusian stream remains unsoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden*

UNDEFI'NED. *adj* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition
There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

That which is undefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet thoſe bounds to us are *undefinable*. *Grew.*

Why ſimple ideas are *undefinable*, that the ſeveral terms of a definition, ſignifying ſeveral ideas, they can all, by no means, repreſent an idea, which has no compoſition at all. *Locke.*

UNDEFO'RMED. *adj.* Not deformed; not diſfigured.

The ſight of ſo many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeform'd* by battles, may poſſibly invite your curioſity *Pope.*

UNDEFI'ED. *adj.* Not ſet at defiance, not challenged.

Falſe traitor, thou broken haſt
The law of arms, to ſtrike foe *undefied*,
But thou thy treaſon's fruit, I hope, ſhalt taſte
Right ſoon, and feel the law, the which thou haſt defac'd *Fairy Queen, b.* II. c. viii. *ſt* 31.

To
Changed a blunt cane for a ſteel-pointed dart,
And meeting Ozmyn next,
Who wanting time for treaſon to provide,
He baſely threw it at him, *undefy'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDELI'BERATED. *adj.* Not carefully conſidered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himſelf into that engagement, tranſported him with paſſion. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED. *adj* Not pleaſed, not touched with pleaſure.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight, all kind
Of living creatures, new to ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not giving pleaſure.

He could not think of involving himſelf in the ſame *undelightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemoliſh'd* ſtood, and ev'n 'till now
Perhaps had ſtood. *Philips.*

They ſtood by, and ſuffered Dunkirk to lie *undemoliſhed*. *Swift.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain, common, and *undemonſtrable* principles, man's reaſon doth neceſſarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations: which particular determinations being found out according unto the reaſon of man, they have the names of human laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. *adj* Such as cannot be gainſaid.

That age which my grey hairs make ſeem more than it is, hath not diminiſhed in me the power to protect an *undeniable* verity. *Sidney.*

Of thoſe of the ſecond claſs, we have a plain and *undeniable* certainty. *Woodward's Natural Hiſt.*

UNDENI'ABLY. *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contradiction.

This account was differently related by the antients; that is, *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to ſtudy: but then this alſo *undeniably* follows, that thoſe things which delight all ages, muſt have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*

UNDEPLO'RED. *adj.* Not lamented

Riſe, wretched widow! riſe; nor *undeplor'd*
Periſh in night to paſs the Stygian ford,
But riſe prepar'd to mourn thy periſh'd lord. *Dryden*

UNDEPRA'VED. *adj.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures, as light in the ſun, it is now hidden in us like ſparks in a flint *Ganville.*

UNDEPRIVED *adj.* Not inveſted by authority, not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion

He, *undeprived*, his benefice forſook *Dryden.*

U'NDER. *prepoſition.* [*undar*, Gothick; *under*, Saxon, *onder*, Dutch.]

1. In a ſtate of ſubjection to.

When good Saturn, baniſh'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove, *Dryden.*

Every man is put under a neceſſity, by his conſtitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment, what is beſt for him to do; elſe he would be *under* the determination of ſome other than himſelf, which is want of liberty. *Locke.*

2. In the ſtate of pupillage to.

To thoſe that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denham.*

The princes reſpected Helan, and made ſuch improvements *under* him, that they were inſtructed in learning. *Guardian.*

3. Beneath, ſo as to be covered, or hidden

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

If it ſtood always under this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*

Thy bees indulge *under* covert of the wind *Dryden.*

Many a good peaſant ſeems buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above. This is the ſenſe of *under ſail*; that is, *having the ſails* ſpread aloft.

As they went *under ſail* by him, they held up their hand and made their prayers. *Sandys.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the falſe Trojan *under ſail* was ſeen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Miſletoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; ſo it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milton.*

5. In a leſs degree than

Medicines take effect ſometimes *under*, and ſometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

If you write in your ſtrength, you ſtand revealed at firſt, and ſhould you write *under* it, you cannot avoid ſome peculiar graces. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

6. For leſs than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing ſerviceable to our bodies, *under* a good conſideration; but make account of what is moſt beneficial to our ſouls.

7. Leſs than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*

Theſe men of forehead love to aſſure a cauſe, and ſeldom talk *under* certainty and demonſtration. *Collier on Confidence.*

There are ſeveral hundred parſhes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*

That which ſpites me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis hard to bind any ſyllogiſm ſo cloſe upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* ſome plauſible diſtinction. *Baker.*

9. With leſs than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

10. In the ſtate of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 122.

11. In a ſtate of being loaded with.

He ſhall but bear them, as the aſs bears gold,
To groan and ſweat *under* the buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

He holds the people
Of no more ſoul, nor fitneſs for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their provender
Only for bearing burthens, and ſore blows
For ſinking *under* them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

12. In a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any conſiderable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great preſſures of this life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

At any rate we deſire to be rid of the preſent evil, which we are apt to think nothing abſent can equal, becauſe, *under* the preſent pain, we find not ourſelves capable of any, the leaſt degree of happineſs. *Locke.*

Women and children did not ſhew the leaſt ſigns of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier*

Illuſtrious parent! now ſome token give,
That I may Cymene's proud boaſt believe,
Nor longer *under* falſe reproaches grieve. *Addiſon.*

13. In a ſtate in which one is ſeized or overborn.

The prince and princeſs muſt be *under* no leſs amazement. *Pope's Letters.*

14. In a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better inſtruction's ſake, turneth unto choler in them; they anſwer ſurlingly. Yet in this their mood, they caſt forth ſomewhat, wherewith, *under* pain of greater diſpleaſure, we muſt reſt contented. *Hooker*

The greate part of mankind is ſlow of apprehenſion; and therefore, in many caſes, *under* a neceſſity of ſeeing with other men's eyes. *South's Sermons.*

A generation ſprung up amongſt us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to abſolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority, be what they will. *Locke.*

It is not ſtrange to find a country half unpeopled, where ſo great a proportion of both ſexes is tied *under* ſuch vows of chaſtity. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Things of another world are *under* the diſadvantage of being diſtant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury.*

15. In a ſtate of depreſſion, or dejection by.

There is none but he,
Whoſe being I do fear; and, *under* him,
My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Cæſar *Shakſp.*

16. In the ſtate of bearing, or being known by

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent, during the reign of Elizabeth *Swift*

The raiſing of ſilver coin, has been only by coining it with leſs ſilver in it, *under* the ſame denomination. *Locke*

17. In the ſtate of.

If they can ſucceed without blood, as *under* the preſent diſpoſition of things, it is very poſſible they may, it is to be hoped they will be ſatisfied *Swift*

18. Not having reached or arrived to, nor ing time.

a brec ors he dying left *under* age:
Be mea s wherein, their uncle Vor
Usurp'd the throne during their pupilage. *Fairy Queen*

19. Repreſent

Morpheus is repreſented by the antient ſtatuaries *under* the e of a boy aſleep, with a bundle of poppy in his

a ſtate of protection

the r other materials for a com mon- s ſtark ove and wind. ers. *Cow*

2. With reſpect to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a divine. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

3 ected by

Cato major, who both with great reputation borne all the eat offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was verſed in country *Locke on Education.*

ſted to, being the ſubject of

To deſcribe the revolutions of nature, will require a ſteady cally ſo to connect the parts, and preſent them all view. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Memory is the ſtorehouſe of our deas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many deas *under* view at once, it was neceſſary to have a repoſitory to lay them up. *Locke.*

The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonſtration, and muſt be ſubmitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*

Diſtinct conceptions, that anſwer their verbal diſtinctions, ſerve to clear any thing in the ſubject *under* conſideration. *Locke.*

I rather ſuſpect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay ſo long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his laſt hand put to it. *Addiſon.*

24. In the next ſtage of ſubordination.

This is the only ſafe guard, *under* the ſpirit of God, that dictated theſe ſacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

in a ſtate of relation that claims protection.

1. In a ſtate of ſubjection.

Ye purpoſe to keep *under* the children of Judah for bondmen and bond-women. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 10.

2. Leſs; oppoſed to *over* or *more*.

He kept the main ſtock without alteration, *under* or over. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 264.

3 It has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective, inferiour; ſubject; ſubordinate. But, perhaps, in this ſenſe it ſhould be conſidered as united to the following word.

I will fight
Againſt my canker'd country with the ſpleen
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

4. It is much uſed in compoſition, in ſeveral ſenſes, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERA'CTION. *n. ſ.* Subordinate action; action not eſſential to the main ſtory

The leaſt epiſodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts neceſſary, or convenient to carry on the main deſign. *Dryd.*

TO UNDERBEA'R. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear*]

1. To ſupport, to endure

What reverence he did throw away on ſlaves?
Wooing poor craftſmen with the craft of ſmiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

2 To line; to guard. Out of uſe.

The dutcheſs of Malfy's gown, not like your cloth of gold, ſet with pearls, down-ſleeves, ſide-ſleeves, and ſkirts round, *underborne* with a blueiſh tinſel. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Noth.*

UNDERBEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *bearer*] In funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall

TO UNDERBID. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid.*] To offer for any thing leſs than it is worth.

UNDERCLE'RK. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *clerk.*] A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk.

Coleby, one of his under-ſwearers, was tried for robbing the treaſury, where he was an *underclerk*. *Swift.*

TO UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do.*]

1. To act below ones abilities.

You overact, when you ſhould *underdo*,
A little call yourſelf again, and think. *B. Johnſon.*

2. To do leſs than is requiſite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: You ſhall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION. [*under* and *faction.*] Subordinate factions, ſubdivided from a faction.

Chriſtianity roſe by contells of *underfactions*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *fellow*] A mean man; a ſorry wretch.

They carried him to a houſe of a principal officer, with no more civility, though with much more buſineſs than thoſe *underfellows* had ſhewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *fill*] Lower part of an edifice

To found our habitation firmly, firſt examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or ſubſtruction, as the antients called it. *Wotton's Architecture.*

TO UNDERFO'NG. *v. a* [*under* and *pangan*, Saxon.] To take in hand

Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
Didſt *underfong* my lady to wexe ſo light,
Shouldſt well be known for ſuch thy villainy. *Spenſer*

TO UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furniſh.*] To ſupply with leſs than enough.

Can we ſuppoſe God would *underfurniſh* man for the ſtate he deſigned him, and not afford him a ſoul large enough to purſue his happineſs? *Collier on Kindneſs.*

TO UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind below; to round the bottom

When they had taken it up, they uſed helps, *undergirding* the ſhip. *Acts* xxvii. 17.

TO UNDERGO. *v. n.* [*under* and *go*]

1. To ſuffer; to ſuſtain, to endure evil

With mind averſe, he rather *underwent*
His people's will, than gave his own conſent. *Dryden.*

2. To ſupport, to hazard. Not in uſe.

I have mov'd certain Romans,
To *undergo* with me, an enterprize
Of honourable, dangerous conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such they were, who might preſume t' have done
Much for the king, and honour of the ſtate,
Having the cheifeſt actions *undergone*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

3. To ſuſtain, to be the bearer of, to poſſeſs. Not in uſe.

Their virtues elſe, be they as pure as grace;
As infinite as man may *undergo*,
Shall, in the general cenſure, take corruption
From that particular fault. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. To ſuſtain; to endure without faint.

It raiſ'd in me
An *undergoing* ſtomach, to bear up
Againſt what ſhould enſue *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

5 To paſs through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this riſing world, when finiſh'd, would continue always the ſame; or what changes it would ſucceſſively *undergo*, by the continued action of the ſame cauſes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Bread put into the ſtomach of a dying man, will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To be ſubject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I muſt ſhortly hear from him, or I will ſubſcribe him a coward. *Shakeſp.*

UNDERGRO'UND *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous ſpace.

They have promiſed to ſhew your highneſs
A ſpirit raiſ'd from depth of *underground*. *Shakeſp.*

Wath'd by ſtreams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit molds prepared. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *growth*] That which grows under the taller wood.

So thick entwin'd,
As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*
Of ſhrubs, and tangling buſhes, had perplex'd
All path of man, or beaſt, that paſs'd that way. *Milton.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adv.* [*under* and *hand.*]

1. By means not apparent, ſecretly

Theſe multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer, have, beſides their direct uſe, a ſervice, whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the ſouls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

2 Clandeſtinely; with fraudulent ſecrecy

She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they ſhould perſuade the king to make Plangus his aſſociate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit,
T' out-faſt, out-loiter, and out-ſit,
Can order matters *underhand*,
To put all buſineſs to a ſtand. *Hudibras.*

It looks, as if I had deſired him *underhand* to write ſo ill againſt me; but I have not brib'd him to do me this ſervice. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*

Wood is ſtill working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

I'll haſten to my Roman ſoldiers,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their diſcontents. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNDER-

U N D

UNDERHA'ND. *adj.* Secret; clandeſtine; ſly

I had notice of my brother's purpoſe, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to diſſuade him. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhould take it as a very great favour from ſome of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all meaſures with me. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 262.

UNDERLA'BOURER, *n. ſ* [*under* and *labourer*.] A ſubordinate workman.

About the carriage of one ſtone for Amaſis, the diſtance of twenty days journey, for three years were employed two thouſand choſen men, governors, beſides many *underlabourers* *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

UNDERIVED. *adj.* [from *derived*.] Not borrowed

The ideas it buſied about ſhould be, ſometimes at leaſt, thoſe more congenial ones, which it had in itſelf, *underived* from the body *L.*

To UNDERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay*.] To ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under

UNDERLE'AF *n. ſ.* [*under* and *leaf*.] A ſpecies of apple. *See* Ap

The *underleaf*, whoſe cyder is beſt at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

To UNDERLINE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line*.] To mark with lines below the words.

By meer chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full ſight of the infanta *Wotton.*

UNDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *under*.] An inferiour agent, a ſorry, mean fellow

The great men, by ambition never ſatisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated leaſt, to preſerve them from ſuch they hated moſt. *Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made ſtronger, whom it ſhould be a moſt ſpecial policy to weaken, and to ſet up and ſtrengthen divers of their *underlings* againſt them. *Spenſer.*

[illegible] are not in our ſtars,
But in ourſelves, that we are *underlings*. *Shakeſp.*

O'er all his brethren he ſhall reign as king,
Yet every one ſhall make him *underling* *Milton.*

They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the poſt-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift*

A ſort of *underlings* auxiliars to the difficulty of a work, are commentators and criticks, who frighten many by their number and bulk

To UNDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine*.]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, ſo that it may fall, or be blown up; to ſap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd* and then betray'd. *Denham.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the ſame, as if one ſhould think to raiſe the ſuperſtructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad*

2. To excavate under.

A vaſt rock *undermin'd* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the mole. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

3. To injure by clandeſtine means.

Making the king's ſword ſtrike whom they hated, the king's purſe reward whom they loved; and, which is worſt of all, making the royal countenance ſerve to *undermine* the [illegible] ſovereignty *Sidney.*

[illegible]
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutcheſs. *Shakeſp.*

The father ſecure,
Ventures his filial virtue,
Againſt whate'er may tempt, whate'er ſeduce,
Allure or terrify, or *undermine*. *Milton.*

The *undermining* ſmile becomes habitual; and the draft of his plauſible converſation, is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*

He ſhould be warn'd who are like to *undermine* him, and who to ſerve him. *Locke on Education.*

UNDERMI'NER. *n. ſ* [from *undermine*.]

1. He that ſaps, he that digs away the ſupports

The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romiſh Catholicks. *Bacon.*

2. A clandeſtine enemy

When I perceiv'd all ſet on enmity,
As on my enemies, where-ever chanc'd,
I uſed hoſtility, and took their ſpoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The moſt experienced diſturbers and *underminers* of government, have always laid their firſt train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and eſteem of the [illegible] *South's Sermons.*

UNDERMOST. *adj.* [This is a kind of ſuperlative, anomalouſly formed from *under*.]

1. Loweſt in place

Uſing oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermoſt* ſtone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*

2. Loweſt in ſtate or condition.

It happens well for the party that is *undermoſt*, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of thoſe, who content themſelves to attack their principles, without expoſing their perſons. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 29.

This opinion, taken up by other ſectaries, was to laſt no longer than they were *undermoſt*. *Atterbury.*

UNDERNE'ATH, *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*; of which we ſtill retain the comparative *nether*, but in adverbial ſenſe use *beneath*.] In the lower place; below, under, neath

Forthwith up to the clouds
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld
The earth outſtretch'd immenſe, a proſpect wide. *Milton.*

And as I awake, ſweet muſick breathe
Above, about, or *underneath*,
Sent by ſome ſpirit to mortals good *Milton.*

Or ſullen Mole that runneth *underneath*,
Or Severn ſwift, guilty of maids death. *Milton.*

The monſter caught in open day,
Incens'd, and in deſpair to fly away,
Howls horrible from *underneath*. *Dryden*

The ſlate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free paſſage *underneath*. *J*

UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under

Fellows in arms,
Brus'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on. *Shakeſp.*

Pray God, ſhe prove not maſculine ere long!
If *underneath* the ſtandard of the French
She carry armour, as ſhe hath begun. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Underneath this ſtone doth lie,
As much beauty as could die,
Which in life did harbour give,
To more virtue than could live. *B. Johnſon*

What is, hath been, what hath been ſhall enſue,
And nothing *underneath* the ſun is new *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

The north and ſouth, and each contending blaſt,
Are *underneath* his wide dominion caſt *Dryden.*

UNDEROFFICER *n. ſ.* [*under* and *officer*.] An inferiour officer, one in ſubordinate authority.

This certificate of excommunication by biſhops, of all others, is moſt in uſe, and would be more ſo, were it not for the manifold abuſes about its execution committed by [illegible]

To UNDERPIN *v. a.* [*under* and *pin*.] To prop; to ſupport.

Victors, to ſecure themſelves againſt diſputes of that [illegible] *underpin* their acqueſt *jure belli*. *Hale's Common Law*

UNDERROGATORY *adj.* Not derogatory

Of our happineſs the apoſtle gives a negative deſcription; and to create in us apprehenſions *underogatory* from what we ſhall poſſeſs, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*

UNDERPART. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *part*.] Subordinate, or uneſſential part.

The Engliſh will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleaſed [illegible]

UNDERPE'TTICOAT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *petticoat*.] The petticoat worn next the body

They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quilting a whole *under-petticoat*. *Spectator*, N°. 606.

UNDERPLOT *n. ſ.* [*under* and *plot*.]

1. A ſcheme of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it.

In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main deſign; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is ſubſervient to the chief fable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

2. A clandeſtine ſcheme.

The huſband is ſo miſled by tricks, and ſo loſt in a crooked intrigue, that he ſtill ſuſpects an *underplot*. *Addiſon.*

To UNDERPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*under* and *praiſe*.] To praiſe below deſert.

In *underpraiſing* thy deſerts,
Here find the firſt deficience of our tongue. *Dryden.*

To UNDERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*under* and *prize*.] To value at leſs than the worth.

How far
The ſubſtance of my praiſe doth wrong this ſhadow
In *underprizing* it, ſo far this ſhadow
Doth limp behind the ſubſtance. *Shakeſpeare*

To UNDERPRO'P *v. a.* [*under* and *prop*.] To ſupport, to ſuſtain.

Here am I left to *underprop* the land,
Who, weak with age, cannot ſupport myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

There was made a ſhoring or *underproping* act for the benevolence, to make the ſums not brought in, to be leviable by courſe of law. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Thou that art us'd t' attend the royal throne,
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* [*under* and *proportion*.] Having too little proportion.

To be haughty, and to make ſcanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly teds people, they muſt be very mannerly. *Collier on Pride*

U N D

UNDERPU'LLER. *n. f.* [*under* and *puller.*] Inferiour or subordinate puller.

The myſtery of ſeconds and thirds is ſuch a maſter-piece, that no deſcription can reach. Theſe *underpullers* in deſtruction are ſuch ſimple cit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier*

To UNDERRA'TE. *v. a* [*under* and *rate.*] To rate too low

UNDERRA'TE. *n. ſ* [from the verb.] A price leſs than is uſual.

The uſeleſs brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought,
To turn a mill. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSA'Y. *v. n.* [*under* and *ſay.*] To ſay by way of derogation. Not in uſe.

They ſay, they con to heaven the highway;
But I dare *underſay*,
They never ſet foot on that ſame trode,
But balke their right way, and ſtrain abroad. *Spenſer.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſecretary*] An inferiour or ſubordinate ſecretary.

The Jews have a tradition, that Elias ſits in heaven, and keeps a regiſter of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *under-ſecretaries* for the ſeveral nations, that takes minutes of all that paſſes. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*

To UNDERSELL. *v. a.* [*under* and *ſell.*] To defeat, by ſelling for leſs; to ſel cheaper than another.

Their ſtock being rated at ſix in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *underſell* us, our ſtock being rated at ten. *Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.*

UNDERSE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſervant*] A ſervant of the lower claſs.

Beſides the nerves, the bones, as *underſervants*, with the muſcles, are employed to raiſe him up. *Grew's Coſmology.*

To UNDERSET. *v. a.* [*under* and *ſet.*] To prop; to ſupport.

The merchant-adventurers, being a ſtrong company, and well *underſet* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

UNDERSE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Prop; pedeſtal; ſupport.

The four corners thereof had *underſetters.* 1 *Kings* vii. 30.

UNDERSE'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Lower part; pedeſtal

Their *underſettings*, or pedeſtals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Wotton's Architecture.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſheriff*] The deputy of the ſheriff

Since 'tis my doom, love's *underſheriff*,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my ſhe advowſon fly? *Cleveland's Poems.*

UNDERSHE'RIFFRY. *n. ſ.* [from *underſheriff*] The buſineſs, or office of an *underſheriff*

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal buſineſs, of wars and embaſſages, *ſhirreria*, which is *underſheriffries*; as if they were but matters for underſheriffs and catchpoles; though many times thoſe *underſheriffries* do more good than their high ſpeculations. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHOO'T. *part. adj* [*under* and *ſhoot.*] Moved by water paſſing under it.

The impriſoned water payeth the ranſom of driving an *underſhoot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*

UNDERSO'NG. *n. ſ* [*under* and *ſong*] Chorus; burthen of a ſong.

So ended ſhe; and all the reſt around
To her redoubled that her *underſong.* *Spenſer.*
The challenge to Damætas ſhall belong;
Menalcas ſhall ſuſtain his *underſong*;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* preterite *underſtood.* [unopeprcan-nan, Saxon.]

1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of.

The Ulyſſes of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *underſtood* not the ſhield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*

2. To conceive.

His ſin might have been greater in that reſpect: but that it was not ſo to be *underſtood*, appears by the oppoſition. *Stillingfleet.*

The moſt learned interpreters *underſtood* the words of ſin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. n.*

1. To have uſe of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conſcious being.

I have given thee a wiſe and *underſtanding* heart. *Chronicles.*

2. To be informed

I *underſtood* of the evil Eliaſhib did. *Neh.* xiii. 7.
I *underſtand* by Sanga, you have been
Solicited againſt the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. *B. Johnſon's Cataline.*
All my ſoul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *underſtand*, and grow, and ſee. *Donne.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *underſtand*]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment.

I ſpeak as my *underſtanding* inſtructs me, and as mine honeſty puts it to utterance. *Shakeſp. Winter Tale*
Make him of quick *underſtanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Iſaiah.*
It maketh day-light *underſtanding*, out of darkneſs. *Bacon*
When ſhe rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reaſon ſhe obtains by this
But when by reaſon ſhe the truth hath found,
And ſtandeth fix'd, ſhe *underſtanding* is. *Davies.*
Life and ſenſe,
Fancy and *underſtanding*: whence the ſoul
Reaſon receives, and reaſon is her being. *Milton*
God is to the *underſtanding* of man, as the light of the ſun is to our eyes, its firſt and moſt glorious object. *Tillotſon.*

2. Skill.

The *underſtandings* of a ſenate are often enſlaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*
Right *underſtanding* conſiſts in the perception of the viſible or probable agreement or diſagreement of ideas. *Locke.*
Very mean people have raiſed their minds to a great ſenſe and *underſtanding* of religion. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.

He hoped the loyalty of his ſubjects would concur with him in the preſerving of a good *underſtanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*
We have got into ſome *underſtanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *adj.* Knowing; ſkilful.

The preſent phyſician is a very *underſtanding* man, and well read. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *underſtand.*] With knowledge.

Sundays may be *underſtandingly* ſpent in theology. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOOD pret. and part. paſſive of *underſtand.*

UNDERSTRAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſtrap.*] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

Every *underſtrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his ſon muſt be a major. *Swift.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; participle paſſive *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in.

The taſk he *undertakes*
Is numbring ſands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakeſp.*
Hence our gen'rous emulation came;
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the ſame. *Roſcommon.*
Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The Engliſh *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*
Of dangers *undertaken*, fame atchiev'd,
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*

2. To aſſume a character. Not in uſe

His name and credit ſhall you *undertake*,
And in my houſe you ſhall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakeſp.*

3. To engage with, to attack

It is not fit your lordſhip ſhould *undertake* every companion, that you give offence to. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
You'll *undertake* her no more? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To have the charge of

To th' waterſide I muſt conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. n*

1. To aſſume any buſineſs or province.

O Lord, I am oppreſſed; *undertake* for me. *Iſa.* xxxviii. 34.
I *undertook* alone to wing th' abyſs. *Milton.*

2. To venture; to hazard.

It is the cowiſh terror of his ſpirit,
That dare not *undertake*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

3. To promiſe; to ſtand bound to ſome condition.

If the curious ſearch the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not loſe their labour *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNDERTA'KEN. part. paſſive of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *undertake.*]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.

Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clarendon.*
Undertakers in Rome purchaſe the digging of fields, and arrive at great eſtates by it. *Addiſon.*
This ſerves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that ſome *undertakers* have encumber'd it with. *Woodward*
Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres *Prior.*

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.

Should they build as faſt as write,
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift's Miſcellany.*

3. One who manages funerals.

UNDERTA'KING. *n. ſ.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement.

Mighty men they are called; which ſheweth a ſtrength ſurpaſſing others: and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*
If this ſeem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then ſuch a ſum of money ought to be ready for taking off all ſuch pieces of cloth as ſhall be brought in. *Temple.*

UNDERTE'NANT. *n. f.* [*under* and *tenant*] A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner

Settle and secure the *undertenants*, to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland*

UNDERTOO'K. part. passive of *undertake*

UNDERVALUA'TION *n. f.* [*under* and *value*] Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow discovsure. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE *v. a* [*under* and *value*]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly, to treat as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalu'd*
To Cato's daughter. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that in comparison of it, I *undervalu'd* all ensigns of authority. *Atterbury.*

2. To depress; to make low in estimation, to despise.

I write not these words to [illegible]
other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, [illegible] *Addison.*

Schooling Luther is an *undervaluing* term, and would make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

UNDERVALUE. *n. f.* [from the verb] Low rate; vile price

The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. *n. f.* [from *undervalue.*] One who esteems lightly

[illegible] [Herbert. W[illegible] H[illegible]

UNDERWE'NT. preterite of *undergo*

U'NDERWOOD. *n. f.* [*under* and *wood*] The low trees that grew among the timber.

When you fell *underwood*, sow haws and sloes. *Mortimer*

U'NDERWORK. *n. f* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs.

[illegible] life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addison*

To UNDERWO'RK *v. a.* preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle passive *underworked*, or *underwrought*.

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king,
To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakespeare.*

2. To labour less than enough.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought.* *Dryden.*

UNDERWO'RKMEN. *n. f.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour, or subordinate labourer

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRI'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*] To write under something else.

He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the *underwritten* sort. *Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I have here [illegible] *Spenser.*

UNDERWRI'TER. *n. f.* [from *underwrite.*] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED. *adj* Not described

They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity. *Hooker*

This is such a singular practice, that I had rather leave it *undescribed*, than give it its proper character. *Collier on Pride.*

UNDESCRI'ED. *adj.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

UNDESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory, obtained with great, and truely not *undeserved*, honour to the two princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Musidorus. *Sidney, b. ii*

2. Not incurred by fault.

The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeserved* reproach. *Addison*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *undeserved.*] Without desert, whether of good or ill.

Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hooker, b. v. §. 7.*

He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeservedly* reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker, b. v. §. 32.*

These oft as *undeservedly* inthral
His outward freedom. *Milton's Par. Lost*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletick brutes, whom *undeservedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER. *n. f.* One of no merit.

You see how men of merit are sought after, the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakesp.*

UNDESE'RVING. *adj.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth

It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison.*

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, when an all-wise being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeserving* *Atterbury.*

Who lose a length of *undeserving* days,
Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise? *Pope.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. With *of*.

I was carried to mischief, then to hate, lastly to destroy those *undeserving* destruction. *Sidney.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honest men, who think me not quite *undeserving of* it. *Pope.*

UNDESI'GNED. *adj.* Not intended, not purposed

Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about, and those so wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors. *Addison.*

Where you conduct find,
Use and convenience; will you not agree,
That such effects could not be *undesign'd*,
Nor could proceed, but from a knowing mind? *Beaumore.*

UNDESI'GNING *adj*

1. Not acting with any set purpose

Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
In order march, and to their posts advance,
Led by no guide, but *undesigning* chance? *Beaumore.*

2. Having no artful or fraudulent scheme; sincere.

He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and sense of honour, as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigning* minds. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE *adj.* Not to be wished; not pleasing

To add what wants
In female sex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal, and perhaps,
A thing not *undesirable*, some time
Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

UNDESI'RED *adj* Not wished; not solicited.

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate,
Your gift was *undesir'd*, and came too late. *Dryden.*

UNDESI'RING *adj.* Negligent; not wishing

The baits of gifts and money to do,
And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes:
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise, and free, by heav'n's consent and mine. *Dryden.*

UNDESTRO'YABLE. *adj.* Indestructible, not susceptive of destruction.

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself *Boyle.*

UNDESTRO'YED. *adj* Not destroyed.

The essences of those species are preserved whole and *undestroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *adj* Impossible to be decided.

On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton.*

Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINATE. *adj.*

1. Not settled, not decided; contingent

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself. *More.*

[illegible] *n. f.* [from *undeterminate*]

1. Uncertainty; indecision.

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret, predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed

The idea of a free agent is *undetermination* to one part before he has made choice. *More's Divine [illegible]*

UNDETE'RMINED *adj.*

1. Unsettled, undecided

He has left his succession as *undetermined*, as if he had said nothing about it.

Extended wide
In circuit, *undetermin'd* square or round. *Milton.*

2. Not limited; not regulated.

It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form. *[illegible]*

UNDEVO'TED. *adj* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and much *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

[illegible]

U N D

UNDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.

When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white enamel is the basis of all concretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNDID, the preterite of *undo.*

Thus to *undid* all I had done before:
I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Reformation.*

UNDIGE'STED. *adj.* Not concocted

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred
Like surfeits from an *undigested* fulness,
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*

The glaring sun breaks in at every chink,
Yet plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with fumes of *undigested* wine. *Dryden.*

Meat remaining in the stomach *undigested*, dejection of spirits, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

UNDI'GHT. preterite *put off.* It is questionable whether it have a present tense.

From her fair head her fillets she *undight*,
And laid her stole aside. *Fairy Queen.*

UNDI'NTED *adj.* Not impressed by a blow.

I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhackt edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted.* *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNDIMI'NISHED. *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened

I still accounted myself *undiminished* of my largest concessions. *K. Charles.*

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same,
Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known
As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*

Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd,
All of a piece, and *undiminish'd*, died. *Dryden.*

The deathless muse, with *undiminish'd* rays,
Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*

When sacrilegious hands had raised the church, even to the foundation, these charmes they suffered to stand *undiminish'd*, untouch'd. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'PPED. [*un* and *dip.*] Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,
Thou had'st a soft Egyptian heel *undipt*,
And that was made thee mortal *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *adj.* Not directed

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled and *undirected* of any; for they to whom she was committed, fainted or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
Of reason destitute, without intent,
In order march. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* Not to be discerned, invisible.

I should be grosser than my grossness,
To think I should be *undiscernible*,
When I perceive your grace. *Shakespeare.*

The apostle knowing that the distinction of these characters was *undiscernible* by men in this life, admonishes those, who had the most comfortable assurances of God's favour, to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *adj.* Invisibly; imperceptibly

Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion. *South's Sermons.*

UNDISCERNED. *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscerned* by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Browne's Vulg. Errours.*

Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military shew:
At last in order *undiscern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* So as to be undiscovered

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *adj.* Injudicious, incapable of making due distinction.

Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple dost thou prize? *Donne.*

His long experience informed him well of the state of England, but of forego transactions, he was entirely *undiscerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind sister, fickle fortune, reigns,
And *undiscerning* scatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

UNDISCORDING *adj.* Not disagreeing, not jarring in musick.

With [illegible] *undiscording* voice,
May answer that melodious noise,
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

UNDISCIPLINED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

To be dispensed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Divided from those climes where art prevails;
Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wise,
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Philips.*

2. Untaught; uninstructed

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than shuffle with an *undisciplin'd* rabble. *K. Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless, *undisciplin'd* militia. *Spectator*, N°. 47.

UNDISCOVERABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *adj.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

Coming unto the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many. howbeit, still unto his seeming they were *undiscovered.* *Hooker.*

Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste,
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

By your counsels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*

In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet *undiscover'd.* *Dryden.*

UNDISCREET'. *adj.* Not wise, imprudent

If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Ecclus* xxvii.

UNDISGUI'SED. *adj.* Open, artless, plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus,
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape;
O help us, captives, from our chains t'escape! *Dryden.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguised*, when they can turn the ridicule upon seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNDISHO'NOURED. *adj.* Not dishonoured

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live distained, thou *undishonoured.* *Shakespeare.*

UNDISMA'YED. *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milton's P. Lost.*
He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* adversary. *Arbuth.*

Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undismay'd.* *Philips.*

UNDISOBLI'GING. *adj.* Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions. *Browne's Notes on the Iliad.*

UNDISPE'RSED. *adj.* Not scattered.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

UNDISPO'SED *adj.* Not bestowed.

The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

UNDISPU'TED. *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident

You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*

That virtue and vice tend to make these men happy, or miserable, who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*

UNDISSE'MBLED. *adj.*

1. Openly declared.
2. Honest, not feigned.

Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures, hath not hindered them from paying an inferiour, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'SSIPATED. *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.

Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated.* *Boyle.*

UNDISSO'LVING. *adj.* Never melting

Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian sands thy husband bore,
But mild Parthenope. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

UNDISTEMPERED *adj.*

1. Free from disease
2. Free from perturbation.

Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure, from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempered.* *Temple.*

Un-

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.*
1. Not to be diſtinctly ſeen.
These things ſeem ſmall and *undiſtinguiſhable*,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakeſpeare.*
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are *undiſtinguiſhable*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Its lineaments are deſtroy'd, and the materials muſt in an *undiſtinguiſhable* confuſion. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.
No idea can be *undiſtinguiſhable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *adj.*
1. Not marked out by objects or intervals.
'Tis longer ſince the creation of angels than of the world, by ſeven hundred years: whereby we would mark out ſo much of that *undiſtinguiſh'd* duration, as we ſuppoſe would have admitted ſeven hundred annual revolutions of the ſun. *Locke.*
2. Not ſeen, or not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly; not ſeparately and plainly deſcried.
'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But ſown ſo thick with ſtars, 'tis *undiſtinguiſh'd* light. *Dryden.*
Wrinkles *undiſtinguiſh'd* paſs,
For I'm aſham'd to uſe a glaſs. *Swift.*
3. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient ſpace.
Oh *undiſtinguiſh'd* ſpace of woman's will! *Shakeſpeare.*
The *undiſtinguiſh'd* ſeeds of wood and ſtone,
Heav'n, in his boſom, from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*
4. Not marked by any particular property.
Sleep to thoſe empty lids
Is grown a ſtranger; and day and night,
As *undiſtinguiſh'd* by my ſleep, as ſight. *Denham.*
5. Not treated with any particular reſpect.
Sad chance of war! now deſtitute of aid,
Falls *undiſtinguiſh'd* by the victor ſpade. *Pope.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHING *adj.* Making no difference.
The promiſcuous and *undiſtinguiſhing* diſtribution of good and evil, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſigns of providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addiſon.*
Undiſtinguiſhing complaiſance will vitiate the taſte of the readers. *Garth.*
2. Not to be plainly diſcerned.
UNDISTRA'CTED. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires.
When Enoch had walked with God, he was ſo far from being tired with that laſting aſſiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate, and more *undiſtracted* communion with himſelf. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* Without diſturbance from contrariety of ſentiments.
St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and ſingle perſons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themſelves more *undiſtractedly* to God. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.
The ſtrange confuſions of this nation diſturb that calmneſs of mind, and *undiſtractedneſs* of thoughts. *Boyle.*
UNDISTU'RBED. *adj.*
1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil.
To our high-raiſ'd phantaſy preſent
That *undiſturbed* ſong of pure content. *Milton.*
The peaceful cities of th' Auſonian ſhore,
Lull'd in their eaſe, and *undiſturb'd* before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*
A ſtate, where our imitation of God ſhall end in the *undiſturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*
To be *undiſturbed* in danger, ſedately to conſider what is fitteſt to be done, and to execute it ſteadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exiſt But to be *undiſturbed* in danger, without uſing one's reaſon, is as real an idea as the other. *Locke.*
2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or moleſtation.
Nature ſits at our appetite,
And craves no more than *undiſturb'd* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A ſoul ſerene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*
Unvex'd with quarrels, *undiſturb'd* with noiſe,
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dryden.*
The Engliſh, *undiſturb'd*, ſubmits obey. *Philips.*
3. Not agitated.
A good conſcience is a port which is land-lock'd on every ſide, where no winds can poſſibly invade. There a man may not only ſee his own image, but that of his maker, clearly reflected from the *undiſturb'd* and ſilent waters. *Dryden.*
UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.
Our minds are ſo weak, that they have need of all the aſſiſtances can be procured, to lay before them *undiſturbedly* the thread and coherence of any diſcourſe. *Locke.*
UNDIVI'DABLE. *adj.* Not ſeparable; not ſuſceptive of diviſion
The beſt actors in the world for tragedy, paſtoral, ſcene *undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

How comes it, huſband,
That thou art thus eſtranged from thyſelf?
Thyſelf, I call it, being ſtrange to me;
That *undividable*, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear ſelf's better part. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNDIVI'DED. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.
Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we muſt love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
He extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided*, operates unſpent. *Pope.*
UNDIVULGED. *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.
Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That haſt within thee *undivulged* crimes,
Unwhipp'd of juſtice. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
To UND'O. *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle paſſive *undone*. [*from do.*]
1. To ruin; to bring to deſtruction.
As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, ſo will it *undo* ſo many as ſhall truſt unto it. *Hayward.*
Subdued, *undone*, they did at laſt obey,
And change their own for their invader's way. *Roſcommon.*
Where, with like haſte, though ſeveral ways they run,
Some to *undo*, and ſome to be *undone*. *Denham.*
Hither ye come, diſlike, and ſo *undo*
The players, and diſgrace the poet too. *Denham.*
When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear,
With variety of pain diſtract me. *Addiſon's Cato.*
2. To looſe; to open what is ſhut or faſtened; to unravel.
They faint and fearful do their hands *undo*,
Brother, his brother, friend doth friend forſake. *Sidney.*
Pray *undo* this button. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*
We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here diſtreſs'd. *Milton.*
Were men ſo dull, they cou'd not ſee
That Lyce painted, ſhould they flee,
Like ſimple birds, into a net,
So groſsly woven and ill-ſet;
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,
And ſet all go that ſhe had got. *Waller.*
3. To change any thing done to its former ſtate; to recall, or annul any action.
They may know, that we are far from preſuming to think that men can better any thing which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men ſhould preſume to *undo* ſome things of men, which God doth know they cannot better. *Hooker.*
It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
We ſeem ambitious God's whole work t' *undo*;
Of nothing he made us, and we ſtrive too,
To bring ourſelves to nothing back. *Donne.*
They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward and backwards. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
By granting me ſo ſoon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*
Without this our repentance is not real, becauſe we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotſon.*
Now will this woman, with a ſingle glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while. *Addiſon.*
When in tune the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She ſhakes her helm; ſhe knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
Tomorrow e'er the ſetting ſun,
She'd all *undo*, that ſhe had done. *Swift.*
UNDO'ING. *adj.* Ruining; deſtructive.
The great and *undoing* miſchief which befalls men, is by their being miſrepreſented. *South.*
UNDO'ING. *n. ſ.* Ruin; deſtruction, fatal miſchief
To the utter *undoing* of ſome, many things by ſtrictneſs of law may be done, which equity and honeſt meaning forbiddeth. *Hooker.*
Falſe luſtre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing* *Addiſon's Guardian.*
Fools that we are, we know that we deceive us;
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleaſing to us,
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
UNDO'NE. *adj.* [from *undo.*]
1. Not done; not performed.
Do you ſmell a fault?
I cannot wiſh the fault *undone*, the
Iſſue of it being ſo proper. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*
2. Ruined; brought to deſtruction.
Already is the work begun;
And we reſt all *undone*, till all be done. *Daniel's Civ. War*

There

There was no opportunity to call either of these two great perſons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone*. *Clarendon.*

UNDOUBTED *adj.* Indubitable; indiſputable; unqueſtionable.

If fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakeſp.*

Thou, ſpirit, who ledſt this glorious eremite
Into the deſart, his victorious field,
Againſt the ſpiritual foe, and brought'ſt him thence,
By proof th' *undoubted* ſon of God, inſpire. *Milton.*

The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted* records of certain events, and as ſecurely be depended on, as the propoſitions of Euclid. *Glanvill.*

Made the wond'ring world tremble with a num'rous hoſt,
And of *undoubted* victory did boaſt. *Waller.*

Though none of theſe be ſtrict demonſtration, yet we have an *undoubted* aſſurance of them, when they are proved by the beſt arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotſon.*

UNDOUBTEDLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without queſtion, without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very reſemblance of idolaters. *Hooker*

This cardinal, *undoubtedly*
Was faſhion'd to much honour. *Shakeſp. Hen* VIII.

Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn
From his diſpleaſure. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greateſt this age has produced *Dryden.*

He that believes the chriſtian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, ſhall *undoubtedly* be ſaved. *Tillotſon.*

UNDOUBTING *adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not preſently ſet about ſo eaſy and ſo happy a taſk, muſt acknowledge themſelves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

UNDRAWN. *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

Forth ruſh'd
The chariot of paternal deity *undrawn*,
Flaſhing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itſelf inſtinct with ſpirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick ſhapes. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNDREADED *adj.* Not feared.

Better far,
Than ſtill at hell's dark threſhold t'have ſat watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyſelf half ſtarv'd. *Milton.*

UNDREAMED. *adj.* Not thought on.

A courſe more promiſing,
Than a wild dedication of yourſelves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* ſhores; moſt certain
To miſeries enough. *Shakeſp. Winter Tale.*

To UNDRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *dreſs.*]

1. To diveſt of cloaths; to ſtrip.

Undreſs you, and come now to bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

All were ſtol'n aſide,
To counſel and *undreſs* the bride. *Suckling.*

Her fellows preſs'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force *undreſs'd*. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. To diveſt of ornaments, or the attire of oſtentation.

Unreſs'd at evening, when ſhe found
Their odours loſt, their colours paſt,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

UNDRESS. *n. ſ.* A looſe or negligent dreſs

Reform her into eaſe,
And put her in *undreſs* to make her pleaſe. *Dryden.*

UNDRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undreſs'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for uſe.

The common country people wore perones, ſhoes of *undreſſed* leather. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

UNDRI'ED. *adj* Not dried

Their utes in the field were try'd:
Witneſs the freſh laments, and fun'ral tears *undry'd*. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make one of dry. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

UNDRI'VEN. *adj.* Not impelled either way.

As wint'ry winds contending in the ſky,
With equal force of lungs their utes try;
The doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriv'n*. *Dryden.*

UNDROSSY. *adj* Free from recrement.

When a noontide ſun, with ſummer beams
Darts through a cloud, her watry ſkirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undroſſy* gold. *Philips.*

UNDU'BITABLE *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unqueſtionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing elſe, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be eaſy to be ſeen, what conſequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDU'E. *adj.* [*indué*, Fr.]

1. Not right, not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was ſome greater matter againſt her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not proſtitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor ſtoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterb.*

UNDULARY. *adj.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves, playing with intermiſſions.

The blaſts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their courſe. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

To UNDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward, to make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, *i. e.* vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impreſs a ſwift, tremulous motion, which breath alone paſſing ſmooth doth not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the ſounds are ſent,
And ſpread o'er all the fluid element *Pope.*

UNDULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *undulate.*] Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and ſo will moſt of thoſe animals, whoſe bodies conſiſt of round and annulary fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the ſea. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

All tuneable ſounds are made by a regular vibration of the ſonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteneſs and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the ſound back on each other, till the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addiſon*

U'NDULATORY *adj.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves

A conſtant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through teleſcopes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

UNDU'LY. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exerciſe their zeal againſt perſons; not only againſt evil perſons, but againſt thoſe that are the moſt venerable. *Sprat's Sermons.*

UNDU'TEOUS. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent, diſobedient.

She and I, long ſince contracted,
Are now ſo ſure, that nothing can diſſolve us.
And this deceit loſes the name of craft,
Of diſobedience, or *undutcous* title. *Shakeſp.*

In Latium ſafe he lay,
From his *undutcous* ſon, and his uſurping ſway. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFUL. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with Engliſh, leſt they ſhould grow ſo *undutiful* as the Iriſh, and become more dangerous. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

No man's reaſon did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God, to be *undutiful* to his great ſovereign, and ungrateful to his beſt benefactor. *Tillotſon.*

UNDU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *undutiful.*] Not according to duty.

The fiſh had long in Cæſar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UNDU'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ* Want of reſpect; irreverence; diſobedience.

I would have thought they would rather have held in, and ſtaid all the other from *undutifulneſs*, than need to be forced thereunto themſelves. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Forbidding *undutifulneſs* to ſuperiours, ſedition and rebellion againſt magiſtracy. *Tillotſon.*

UNDYING. *adj.* Not deſtroyed; not periſhing.

Driven down
To chains of darkneſs, and th' *undying* worm. *Milton.*

UNEA'RNED. *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honeſt Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to 'ſcape the ſerpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and th' hour of ſupper comes *unearn'd*. *Milton.*

Wilt thou rather chuſe
To lie ſupinely, hoping heav'n will bleſs
Thy ſlighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd*! *Philips.*

UNEA'RTHED *adj.* Driven from the hold.

The mighty robber of the fold,
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd*. *Thomſon.*

UNEA'RTHLY. *adj.* Not terreſtrial.

The ſacrifice
How ceremonious, ſolemn, and *unearthly*
It was i'th' offering! *Shakeſp. Winter Tale.*

UNEA'SILY. *adv.* Not without pain.

He lives *uneaſily* under the burden. *L'Eſtrange.*

They make mankind their enemy by their unjuſt actions, and conſequently live more *uneaſily* in the world than other men. *Tillotſon.*

UNEA'SINESS. *n. ſ.* Trouble; perplexity; ſtate of diſquiet.

Not a ſubject
Sits in heart-grief and *uneaſineſs*,
Under the ſweet ſhade of your government. *Shakeſpeare*

The ſame *uneaſineſs* which ev'ry thing
Gives to our nature, life muſt alſo bring. *Denham.*

We may be ſaid to live like thoſe who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneaſineſſes* that befall us here with conſtancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are diſſatisfied with their ſtation, and create to themſelves all the *uneaſineſs* of want. They fancy themſelves poor, and under this perſuaſion feel all the diſquiet of real poverty *Rogers's Sermons.*

His Majeſty will maintain his juſt authority over them; and whatever *uneaſineſs* they may give themſelves, they can create no ſtir in him. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The libels againſt his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneaſineſs*. *Swift*

UNE'ASY. *adj*

1. Painful, giving diſturbance.

The wiſeſt of the Gentiles forbad any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they paſſed into hard neſs [illegible] *uneaſy* garment. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living*

On a tottering pinnacle the ſtanding is *uneaſy*, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

If a preſent thoughts are *uneaſy*, becauſe his preſent ſtate does not pleaſe him [illegible]

Uneaſy life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worſe for thee. *Dryden.*

2. Diſturbed, not at eaſe.

Happy low lie down;
Uneaſy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Uneaſy puſhes upward flew,
And both the ſiſters to the ſtars withdrew. *Dryden.*

The paſſion and all language proceeded from a gall'd and [illegible]

It is ſuch a pleaſure as makes a man reſtleſs and *uneaſy*, exciting freſh deſires. *Addiſon.*

One would wonder how any perſon ſhould deſire to be king of a country, in which the eſtabliſhed religion is directly oppoſite to that he profeſſes. Were it poſſible for ſuch a one to accompliſh his deſigns, his own reaſon might tell him, there could not be a more *uneaſy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

If we imagine ourſelves intitled to any thing we have not, we ſhall be *uneaſy* in the want of it; and that uneaſineſs will expoſe us to all the evil perſuaſions of poverty. *Rogers.*

The ſoul, *uneaſy* and confin'd from home,
Reſts and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3 [illegible]
Preſcribe at firſt ſuch limit, *uneaſy* rules,
As they muſt ever ſtavishly obſerve. *Roſcommon.*

4 Not unconſtrained, not diſengaged

In converſation, a ſolicitous watchfulneſs about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, will be conſtrained, *uneaſy*, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

5 Peeviſh, difficult to pleaſe.

A ſour, untractable nature, makes him *uneaſy* to thoſe who approach him. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 469

6. Difficult. Out of uſe.

We will, not appearing what we are, have ſome queſtion with the ſhepherd: from his ſimplicity, I think it not *uneaſy* to get the cauſe of my ſon's reſort thither. *Shakeſp.*

This ſwift buſineſs
I muſt *uneaſy* make; leſt too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet ſo *uneaſy* to be ſatisfactorily underſtood, that, let them be delivered in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will appear obſcure. *Boyle.*

UNEA'TEN *adj* Not devoured.

Though they had but two horſes left *uneaten*, they had never ſuffered a ſummons to be ſent to them. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH. *adv.* [from *eath*, eaſy, Saxon; eaſy]

1. Not eaſily. Out of uſe.

Uneath may ſhe endure the flinty ſtreet,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakeſp.*

2. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify the ſame as *beneath*. Under; below.

A roaring, hideous ſound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And ſeem'd *uneath* to ſhake the ſtedfaſt ground. *Fairy Queen.*

UNE'DIFYING. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as ſound and affecting, as that of our popiſh neighbours is flat and *unedifying*. *Atterbury.*

UNELE'CTED. *adj* Not choſen.

Putting him to rage,
You ſhould have ta'en th' advantage of his choler,
And paſs'd him *unelected*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNELI'GIBLE. *adj.* Not worthy to be choſen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is moſt *uneligible*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNEMPLO'YED. *adj*

1. Not buſy; at leiſure, idle.

Other creatures, all day long
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and leſs need reſt *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Wilt thou then ſerve Philiſtines with that gift,
Which was expreſly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn. *Milton.*

Our wiſe creator has annexed to ſeveral objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as alſo, to ſeveral of our thoughts, a concomitant pleaſure, that thoſe faculties which were beſtowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed*. *Locke.*

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

Men, ſoured with poverty, and *unemploy'd*, eaſily give into any proſpect of change. *Addiſon.*

UNE'MPTIABLE. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhauſtible

Whatſoever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unexhauſtible* fountain of wiſdom, which hath diverſly imparted her treaſures. *Hooker.*

UNENDO'WED. *adj.* Not inveſted, not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickneſs, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

A ſprung, factious, fierce and loud,
[illegible] and learning *unendow'd*. *Swift.*

UNENGA'GED. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have ſunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances muſt remain perpetual. *Swift.*

UNENJOYED. *adj* Not obtained; not poſſeſſed.

Each day's a miſtreſs, *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with ſeeing more. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *adj.* Not uſing; having no fruition

The more we have, the meaner is our ſtore,
Th' *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor *Creech.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *adj.* Not illuminated

Moral virtue natural reaſon, *unenlightened* by revelation, preſcribes. *Atterbury.*

UNENLA'RGED. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow, contracted.

Unenlarged ſouls are diſguſted with the wonders which the microſcope has diſcovered concerning the ſhape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts.*

UNENSLA'VED. *adj.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee
She ſits a ſov'reign, *unenſlav'd* and free. *Addiſon.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to obſerve by what degrees I ceaſed to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

UNE'NVIED *adj.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune, which no body ſees, makes a man happy and *unenvied*. *Bacon.*

This loſs
Thus far at leaſt recover'd, hath much more
Eſtabliſh'd in a ſafe, *unenvied* throne,
Yielded with full conſent. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Theſe *unenvied* ſtand;
Since what they act, tranſcends what they command. *Denham.*

What health promotes, and gives *unenvy'd* peace,
Is all expenceleſs, and procur'd with eaſe. *Blackmore.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haſte,
And here, *unenvy'd*, rural dainties taſte. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNENTO'MBED *adj* Unburied, uninterred.

Think'ſt thou *unentomb'd* to croſs the floods? *Dryden.*

UNEQUABLE. *adj* Different from itſelf; diverſe.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the moſt unſettled and *unequable* of ſeaſons. *Bentley's Sermons.*

UNE'QUAL. *adj.* [*inæqualis*, Lat.]

1. Not even.

There ſits deformity to mock my body;
To ſhape my legs of an *unequal* ſize. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Not equal, inferiour.

Among *unequals*, what ſociety? *Milton.*
To baſe unknown my lofty ſoul aſpires;
My lot *unequal* to my vaſt deſires. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Partial; not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace,
He ſhall ſubmit, then may he not poſſeſs
Kingdom nor life. *Denham.*

4. [*Inegal*, Fr] Diſproportionate; ill matched.

[illegible]
Againſt *unequal* arms to fight in pain *Milton.*

From his ſtrong arm I ſaw his rival run,
And in a croud th' *unequal* combat ſhun. *Dryden*

Fierce Bounds on the baron flies,
Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope.*

5. Not regular; not uniform.

So ſtrong, yet ſo *unequal* pulſes beat. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled

Chriſt's love to God is filial and *unequalable.* *Boyle.*

UNEQUALLED. *adj.* Unparalleled, unrivaled in excellence

By thoſe *unequalled* and invaluable bleſſings, he manifeſted how much he hated ſin, and how much he loved ſinners. *Boyle.*

Dorinda came, diveſted of the ſcorn,
Which the *unequall'd* maid ſo long had worn. *Roſcommon.*

UNE'QUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees; in diſproportion one to the other.

When we view ſome well-proportion'd dome,
No ſingle parts *unequally* ſurprize,
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS. *n. ſ.* Inequality; ſtate of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *adj.* Not impartial; not juſt

We force him to ſtand to thoſe meaſures which we think too *unequitable* to preſs upon a murderer. *Decay of Piety.*

UNEQUIVOCAL *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correſpondent unto ſeminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNE'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incapacity of errour.

How much more than poſſible that has been, the many innovations of that church witneſs, and conſequently the danger of preſuming upon the *unerrableneſs* of a guide. *Decay of Piety.*

UNERRING. *adj.* [*unerrans*, Lat.]

1. Committing no miſtake

The irreſiſtible infirmities of our nature, make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impoſſible. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Faſt in chains conſtrain'd the various God,
Who bound obedient to ſuperior force,
Unerring will preſcribe your deſtin'd courſe. *Pope.*

—— his javelin threw,
Hiſſing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*

2. Incapable of failure, certain.

The king a mortal ſhaft ets fly
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham.*

Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghoſt reply'd,
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his anſwers ly'd. *Dryden.*

Lovers of truth, for truth's ſake; there is this one *unerring* mark, the not entertaining any propoſition, with greater aſſurance than the proofs it's built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

UNE'RRINGLY *adv.* Without miſtake.

What thoſe figures are, that ſhould be mechanically adapted, to fall ſo *unerringly* into regular compoſitions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be eſcaped.

He gave the mayor ſufficient warning to ſhift for ſafety, if an *uneſchewable* deſtiny had not haltered him. *Carew.*

UNESPIED. *adj.* Not ſeen; undiſcovered, undeſcried

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long go *uneſpied.*

From living eyes her open ſhame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *uneſpy'd.* *Fairy Queen.*

Nearer to view his prey, and *unespy'd*
To mark what of their ſtate he more might learn. *Milton.*

The ſecond ſhaft came ſwift and *unespy'd*;
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his ſide. *Dryden.*

UNESSE'NTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not being of the laſt importance; not conſtituting eſſence.

Tillotſon was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the perſons of thoſe who differed from him in the *uneſſential* parts of chriſtianity. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Void of real being

The void profound
Of *uneſſential* night receives him next. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *adj.* Not eſtabliſhed.

From plain principles, doubt may be fairly ſolved, and not clapped up from pretinonary foundations *uneſtabliſhed.* *Brown.*

UNE'VEN. *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

Theſe high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them wearieſome. *Shakeſp.*

Some ſaid it was beſt to fight with the Turks in that *uneven*, mountain country, where the Turks chief ſtrength conſiſting in the multitude of his horſemen, ſhould ſtand him in ſmall ſtead. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

They made the ground *uneven* about their neſt, inſomuch that the ſtate did not lie flat. *Addiſon.*

2. Not ſuiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verſe conſiſts of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS. *n.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of ſurface.

This ſoftneſs of the foot, which yields to the ruggedneſs and *unevenneſs* of the roads, renders the feet leſs capable of being worn, than if they were more ſolid *Ray on the Creation.*

That motion which can continue long in one and the ſame part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, ſuppoſing the body homogeneal; ſo that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted or diſordered by any *unevenneſs* of the body. *Newton.*

2. Turbulence, changeable ſtate.

Edward II though an unfortunate prince, and by reaſon of the troubles and *unevenneſs* of his reign, the very law itſelf had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that ſtate his father had left it in. *Hale.*

3 Not ſmoothneſs.

Notwithſtanding any ſuch *unevenneſs* or indiſtinctneſs in the ſtyle of thoſe places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

UNE'VITABLE. *adj* [*inevitabilis*, Lat. *inevitable*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be eſcaped

So jealous is ſhe of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *uneviitable* Philoclea, but that her unwiſhed preſence gave my tale a concluſion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney*

UNEXA'CTED. *adj.* Not exacted, not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINED. *adj.* Not enquired, not tried; not unroſſed.

Yet within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, *unexamin'd*, free at liberty. *Shakeſpeare*

They utter all they think, with a violence and indiſcretion, *unexamin'd*, without relation to perſon, place, or buſineſs. *B. Jonſon*

The moſt pompous ſeeming knowledge, [illegible] the *unexamined* prejudices of ſenſe, ſtands not [illegible]

UNEXA'MPLED. *adj* Not known by any precedent or example

Cavaliers returned with *unexampled* love from Algiers *Raleigh.*

O *unexampl'd* love!
Love no where to be found leſs than divine. *Milton*

God vouchſafed Enoch an *unexampled* exemption from death. *Boyle.*

Your twice conquer'd valour,
Firſt, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to ſacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your *unexampled* mercy,
To your commands. *Denham's Sophy.*

I tune my pipe afreſh, each night and day,
Thy *unexampled* goodneſs to extol. *Philips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE *adj.* Not liable to any objection

Perſonal prejudices ſhould not hinder us from purſuing, with [illegible] and hearts, the *unexceptionable* deſign of this pious inſtitution. *Mary.*

UNEXCE'OGITABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

Wherein can man reſemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfections. *Raleigh's Hiſt of the World.*

UNE'XECUTED. *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakeſp.*

UNEXE'MPTED. *adj.* Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe.

UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *adj.* Not made known by inſtance or example.

Thoſe wonders a generation returned with ſo *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the leaſt of his wonders, that he would vouchſafe to work any of them. *Boyle.*

This being a new, *unexemplify'd* kind of policy, muſt paſs for the wiſdom of this particular age, ſcorning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

UNEXERCI'SED. *adj.* Not practiſed, not experienced.

Mezapus, with his ardour, warms
A heartleſs train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden*

Abſtract ideas are not ſo obvious to the yet *unexercis'd* mind, as particular ones *Locke*

UNEXE'MPT. *adj* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal like an ill borrower
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty muſt ſubſiſt, [illegible]

UNEXHAU'STED. *adj* [*inexhauſtus*, Lat.] Not ſpent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhauſted* ſtores?
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns. *Addiſon.*

UNEXPA'NDED. *adj* Not ſpread out.

Every fœtus bears a ſecret hoard;
With ſleeping, *unexpanded* iſſue ſtor'd. *Blackmore.*

UNEXPE'CTED. *adj.* Not thought on, ſudden; not provided againſt.

Have wiſdom to provide always beforehand, that thoſe evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth uſe to bring upon careleſs men; and although it be ſudden in itſelf, nevertheleſs, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be ſudden. *Hooker, b. v §. 46*

Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cauſe oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with fearfulleſt ſuppoſal, which have been otherwiſe the moſt ſacred adorers thereof, how ſhould we look for any conſtant reſolution of mind in ſuch caſes, ſaving only where unfeigned affection to God, hath bred the moſt aſſured confidence to be aſſiſted by his hand? *Hooker, b. v §. 1*

O *unexpected* ſtroke! worſe than death!
Muſt I thus leave thee, paradiſe? *Milton's Par. Loſt*
Them *unexpected* joy ſurpriſ'd,
When the great enſign of Meſſiah blaz'd. *Milton.*
Their *unexpected* loſs and plaints out-breath'd. *Milton.*
Some amazement,
But ſuch as ſprung from wonder, not from fear,
It was ſo *unexpected.* *Denham's Sophy.*
To the pale foes they ſuddenly draw near,
And ſummon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*
Deep was the wound, he ſtagger'd with the blow,
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*
When Barcelona was taken by a moſt *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly, at a time unthought of
Oft he ſeems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
A moſt bountiful preſent, when I was moſt in want of it, came moſt ſeaſonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*
If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*
You have fairer warning than others, who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake.*
My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to ſee ſeveral dropping *unexpectedly* in the midſt of mirth. *Addiſon.*
Though you went away ſo *unexpectedly*, yet we have informed ourſelves of every thing that hath happened to you. *Gay.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Suddenneſs; unthought of time or manner
He deſcribes the *unexpectedneſs* of his appearance. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'RIENCED *adj.* Not verſed; not acquainted by trial or practice.
The wiſeſt, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modeſty,
Irreſolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*
Long uſe may ſtrengthen men againſt many ſuch inconveniences, which, to *unexperienc'd* perſons, may prove very hazardous. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
The pow'rs of Troy;
Not a raw and *unexperienc'd* train,
But a firm body of embattl'd men. *Dryden.*
Theſe reproaches are the extravagant ſpeeches of thoſe *unexperienced* in the things they ſpeak againſt. *Tillotſon.*
Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*
The ſmalleſt accident intervening, often produces ſuch changes, that a wiſe man is juſt as much in doubt of events, as the moſt ignorant and *unexperienced.* *Swift.*

UNEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.
The bile would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to aſſiſt and cheriſh nature in her firſt concoction, and ſend their minds back to ſtudy in good tune. *Milton on Education.*

UNEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting ſkill or knowledge.
Receive the partner of my inmoſt ſoul,
Him you will find in letters, and in laws
Not *unexpert.* *Prior.*

UNEXPLORED *adj.*
1. Not ſearched out.
Oh! ſay what ſtranger cauſe, yet *unexplor'd*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*
2. Not tried, not known.
Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,
To regions *unexplor'd.* *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED. *adj.* Not laid open to cenſure.
They will endeavour to diminiſh the honour of the beſt treatiſe, rather than alter the ſmalleſt miſtakes of the author to paſs *unexpoſed.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.
What *unexpreſſible* comfort does overflow the pious ſoul, from a conſcience of its own innocency. *Tillotſon.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.*
1. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing. This is the natural and analogical ſignification.
2. Inexpreſſible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expreſſed. Improper, and out of uſe.
Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree
The fair, the chaſte, and *unexpreſſive* ſhe. *Shakeſpeare.*
With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpreſſive*, nuptial ſong,
In the bleſt kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton.*
The helmed cherubim,
And ſworded ſeraphim,
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks, with wings diſplay'd,
Harping in loud and ſolemn quire,
With *unexpreſſive* notes to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*

UNEXTE'NDED. *adj.* Occupying no aſſignable ſpace, having no dimenſions.
How inconceivable is it, that a ſpiritual, *i. e.* an *unextended* ſubſtance, ſhould repreſent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle? *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.
Pain of *unextinguiſhable* fire
Muſt exerciſe us, without hope of end. *Milton.*
What native, *unextinguiſhable* beauty muſt be imprinted through the whole, which the defacation of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor, could not hinder from ſhining forth? *Bentley*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.]
1. Not quenched, not put out.
The ſouls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endleſs moans, and, pining with deſire,
Lament too late their *unextinguiſh'd* fire. *Dryden.*
Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-ſacred urn,
His conſtant flame, ſhall *unextinguiſh'd* burn. *Pope.*
2. Not extinguiſhable.
An ardent thirſt of honour; a ſoul unſatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguiſh'd* deſire of doing more. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED. *adj.* Not withered.
A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unſed below,
No more to mother earth, or the green ſtem ſhall owe. *Dryd.*

UNFA'DING. *adj.* Not liable to wither
For her th' *unfading* roſe of Eden blooms,
And wings of ſeraphs ſhed divine perfumes. *Pope.*

UNFA'ILING. *adj* Certain, not miſſing.
Nothing the united voice of all hiſtory proclaims ſo loud, as the certain, *unfailing* curſe, that has purſued and overtook ſacrilege. *South's Sermons*
Thou, ſecure of my *unfailing* word,
Compoſe thy ſwelling ſoul, and ſheath the ſword. *Dryden.*

UNFA'IR. *adj.* Diſingenuous; ſubdolous; not honeſt
You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Sw.*

UNFA'ITHFUL. *adj.*
1. Perfidious, treacherous.
If you break one jot of your promiſe, I will think you the moſt atheiſtical break-promiſe, and the moſt unworthy, that may be choſen out of the groſs band of the [illegible]
My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*
2. Impious, infidel
The Lord ſhall come
To judge th' *unfaithful* dead, but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherouſly; perfidiouſly.
There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counſelled, and more for the good of them that counſels, than for him that is counſelled. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Treachery; perfidiouſneſs
As the obſcurity of what ſome writers deliver, makes it very difficult to be underſtood; ſo the *unfaithfulneſs* of too many others, makes it unſafe to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNFA'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fallowed.
Th' *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with ſtores
Of golden wheat. *Philips.*

UNFAMI'LIAR. *adj* Unaccuſtomed; ſuch as is not common
The terms which we handle, ſeem, by reaſon of newneſs, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar.* *Hooker, b. i.*
Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar*, language, deters many readers. *Warton's Spenſer.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modiſh; not according to the reigning cuſtom.
A man writes good ſenſe, but he has not a happy manner of expreſſion. Perhaps he uſes obſolete and *unfaſhionable* language. *Watts's Logick.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Deviation from the mode
Natural *unfaſhionableneſs* is much better than affected poſtures. *Locke.*

UNFA'SHIONED. *adj*
1. Not modified by art.
Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there is ſomething roughly noble there,
Which, in *unfaſhion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry ſhine. *Dryden.*
2. Having no regular form.
A lifeleſs lump, *unfaſhion'd* and unfram'd,
Of jarring ſeeds, and juſtly chaos nam'd. *Dryden*

UNFA'SHIONED. *adv.* [illegible]
1. Not according to the faſhion.
2. Unartfully.
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up;
And that ſo lamely and *unfaſhionably*,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakeſpeare's Rich. III.*

To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To looſe, to unfix.
He had no ſooner *unfaſtened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly ſpoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney, b. ii*

His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth *unfasten* so, and shake a friend. *Shakespeare.*
Then in the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of massy iron, or solid rock, with ease
Unfastens. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. i. l. 876.*

UNFA'THERED. *adj.* Fatherless; having no father.
They do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakesp.*

UNFA'THOMABLE. *n. f.*
1. Not to be founded by a line.
In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable.* *Addison.*
Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,
And secret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addison's Ovid.*
2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.
A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified in all the dimensions of solid bodies, which overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley's Sermons.*

UNFA'THOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be founded.
Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomson.*

UNFA'THOMED. *adj.* Not to be founded.
The Titan race
He fing'd with lightning, rowl within the *unfathom'd* space.
Dryden.

UNFATI'GUED *adj.* Unwearied; untired.
Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilsome, *unfatigu'd* with length
Of [illegible] *Phil.*

UNFA'VOURABLY *adv.*
1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.
2. So as not to countenance, or support.
Bacon speaks not *unfavourably* of this. *Glanville.*

UNFEA'RED. *adj.*
1. Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified.
Just men
Though heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfear'd.* *B. Johnson.*
2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFEASIBLE. *adj.* Impracticable.

UNFEA'THERED. *adj.* Implumous, naked of feathers.
The mother nightingale laments alone,
Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence
By stealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features.
Visage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a skin of buff *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *adj.* Not supplied with food.
Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every sinew seen through his long fast;
For nought he car'd, his carcass long *unfed.* *Fairy Queen.*
A grisly foaming wolf *unfed.* *Roscommon.*

UNFEE'D *adj.* Unpaid.
It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for't. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

UNFEE'LING. *adj.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility.
Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance,
Is made my goaler to attend on me. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*
Unlucky Wexford! thy *unfeeling* master,
The more thou sickest, gripes his fist the faster. *Pope.*

UNFE'IGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere.
Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Thousand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And sweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Sorrow *unfeign'd*, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*
Employ it in *unfeigned* piety towards God. *Sprat.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; sincerely, without hypocrisy.
He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel *Common Prayer.*
How should they be *unfeignedly* just, whom religion doth not cause to be such; or they religious, which are not found such by the proof of their just actions? *Hooker.*
Prince dauphin, can you love this lady?——
——I love her most *unfeignedly.* *Shakesp. K. John.*
Thou hast brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent of the sins we have committed. *K. Charles.*

UNFE'LT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.
All my treasury
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shakespeare.*
Her looks, from that time infus'd
Sweetness into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
'Tis pleasant, safely to behold from shore
The rowling ships, and hear the tempest roar,
Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleasing sight. *Dryden.*

UNFE'NCED. *adj.*
1. Naked of fortification.
I'd play incessantly upon these jades;
Even till *unfenced* desolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not surrounded by any inclosure.

UNFERMENTED. *adj.* Not fermented.
All such vegetables must be *unfermented*; for fermentation changes their nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

UNFE'RTILE *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolifick.
Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increase. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain, to free from shackles.
Unfetter me with speed,
I see you troubled that I bleed. *Dryden.*
This most useful principle may be *unfetter'd*, and restored to its native freedom of exercise. *Addison's Spectator.*
The soul in these instances is not entirely loose and *unfetter'd* from the body. *Addison's Spectator.*
Th' *unfetter'd* mind by thee subdu'd. *Thomson.*

UNFI'GURED. *adj.* Representing no animal form.
In *unfigured* paintings the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes. *Wotton.*

UNFILLED. *adj.* Not filled, not supplied.
Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and if thou beest in health, leave something of thy appetite *unfilled* *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
The air did not precisely fill up the vacuities of the vessel, since it left so many *unfilled.* *Boyle.*
The throne of my forefathers
Still stands *unfill'd.* *Addison's Cato.*

UNFI'RM. *adj.*
1. Weak; feeble.
Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers sound
With hollow poverty and emptiness. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not stable.
Take the time, while staggʼring yet they stand,
With feet *unfirm*, and prepossess the strand. *Dryden.*

UNFI'LIAL. *adj.* Unsuitable to a son.
You offer him a wrong,
Something *unfilial.* *Shakespeare.*
Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial*, affection. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect, wanting the last hand.
It is for that such outward ornament
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts
Were left for haste *unfinish'd.* *Milton.*
I dedicate to you a very *unfinished* piece. *Dryden.*
His hasty hand left his pictures so *unfinished*, that the beauty in the picture faded sooner than in the person after whom it was drawn. *Spectator*, N° 83.
This collection contains not only such pieces as come under our review, but many others, even *unfinished.* *Swift.*

UNFI'T *adj.*
1. Improper; unsuitable.
They easily perceive how *unfit* that were for the present, which was for the first age convenient enough. *Hooker.*
Neither can I think you would impose upon me an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. *Milton on Education.*
2. Unqualified.
Unfit he was for any worldly thing,
And eke unable once to stir or go. *Spenser.*
Old as I am, for ladies love *unfit*,
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*
A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three propositions, is utterly *unfit* for speculative studies. *Watts.*

To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To disqualify.
Those excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion, so they *unfitted* him for a satisfaction or acquiescence in his vassals. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNFI'TTING *adj.* Not proper.
Although monosyllables, so rife in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verses, yet are they the most fit for expressing briefly the first conceits of the mind. *Camden.*

UNFI'TLY *adv.* Not properly; not suitably.
Others, reading to the church those books which the apostles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* said to preach. *Hooker.*
The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breast and back. *Howel.*

UNFITNESS. *n. f.*
1. Want of qualifications.
In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitness* of an ignorant minister. *Hooker.*

It is looked upon as a great weakneſs, and *unfitneſs* for [illegible] only what he ſays, but what he ſweats. *South.*

2. Want of propriety

To UNFI'X. *v. a.*

1. To looſen; to make leſs faſt

Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
He doth unfaſten a friend. *Shakeſpeare's Hen IV.*

Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and bid in ſnow,
The mountain ſtands; nor can the riſing ſun
Unfix her froſts, and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*

UNFI'XED. *adj.*

1. Wandering; erratick; inconſtant; vagrant.

So vaſt the noiſe, as if not fleets did join;
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations ſtrove. *Dryden.*

Her lovely looks a ſprightly mien diſcloſe,
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as thoſe. *Pope.*

2. Not determined.

Irreſolute on which ſhe ſhou'd rely:
At laſt *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'DGED *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young, not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends thou haſt, and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy ſoul with hooks of ſteel.
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, *unfledg'd* comrade. *Shakeſpeare.*

In thoſe *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'SHED. *adj.* Not fleſhed, not ſeaſoned to blood; raw

Nature has limbs only for war made fit;
With ſome leſs foe thy *unfleſh'd* valour try. *Cowley.*

As a generous, *unfleſh'd* hound, that hears
From far the hunter's horn and chearful cry,
So will I haſte. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

UNFO'ILED. *adj.* Unſubdued; not put to the worſt.

The uſurped powers thought themſelves ſecure in the ſtrength of an *unfoiled* army of ſixty thouſand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

To UNFOLD *v. a.*

1. To expand; to ſpread; to open.

I ſaw on him riſing
Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds
Unfold her cryſtal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove deſcend. *Paradiſe Regain'd*

Invade his huffing throat, and winding ſpires,
'Till ſtretch'd in length th' *unfolded* foe retires. *Dryden.*

Ah, what avail
The vivid green his ſhining plumes *unfold* *Pope.*

Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes,
Liſt'ning envy drops her ſnakes. *Pope's St. Cecil.*

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our couſin Buckingham?——
—Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold*. *Shakeſp.*

Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unfold the paſſion of my love,
Surprize her with diſcourſe of my dear faith. *Shakeſp.*

Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold*. *Shakeſpeare.*

How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celeſtial guide! *Milton.*

Things of deep ſenſe we may in proſe *unfold*;
But they move more, in lofty numbers told. *Roſcommon.*

3. To diſcover, to reveal.

Time ſhall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides,
Who covers faults, at laſt with ſhame derides. *Shakeſp.*

If the object be ſeen through two or more ſuch convex or concave glaſſes, every glaſs ſhall make a new image, and the object ſhall appear in the place, and of the bigneſs of the laſt image; which conſideration *unfolds* the theory of microſcopes and teleſcopes. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To diſplay; to ſet to view.

We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with underſtanding; doth it then properly belong to us, to examine and *unfold* the works of God? *Burnet.*

UNFO'LDING. *adj.* Directing to unfold.

The *unfolding* ſtar calls up the ſhepherd. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNFOU'L. *v. a.* To reſtore from foulneſs

Have you any way to *unfoul* me again? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNFORBI'D. } *adj.* Not prohibited.
UNFORBI'DDEN. }

If *unforbid* thou may'ſt unfold
What we, not to explore the ſecrets, aſk
Of his eternal empire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Theſe are the *unforbidden* trees, and here we may let looſe the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*

A good man not only forbears thoſe gratifications, which are forbidden by reaſon and religion, but even reſtrains himſelf in *unforbidden* inſtances. *Atterbury.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being unforbidden.

The bravery you are ſo ſevere in, is no where expreſsly prohibited in ſcripture; and this *unforbiddenneſs* they think ſufficient to evince, that the ſumptuouſneſs you condemn, is not in its own nature ſinful. *Hayte.*

UNFO'RCED *adj.*

1. Not compelled; not conſtrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet
Sits ſmiling to my heart. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet*

Unforc'd by puniſhment, unaw'd by fear,
His words were ſimple, and his heart ſincere. *Dryden.*

2. Not impelled.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love
Than earthly ſubſtance can, *unforc'd*, aſpire,
And leave his nature to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned

Upon theſe tidings they broke forth into ſuch *unforced* and unfeigned paſſions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them. *Hayward.*

4. Not violent

Windſor the next above the valley ſwells
Into my eye, and doth itſelf preſent
With ſuch an eaſy and *unforc'd* aſcent,
That no ſtupendous precipice denies
Acceſs, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

5. Not contrary to eaſe.

If one arm is ſtretched out, the body muſt be ſomewhat bow'd on the oppoſite ſide, in a ſituation which is *unforc'd*. *Dryd.*

UNFO'RCIBLE. *adj.* Wanting ſtrength.

The ſame reaſon which cauſeth to yield that they are of ſome force in the one, will conſtrain to acknowledge, that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible*. *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING *adj.* Giving no omens.

Unnumbered birds glide through th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* ſtray *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNFOREKNOWN. *adj.* Not foreſeen by preſcience.

Which had no leſs prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milton.*

UNFOREŠKIN'ED. *adj.* Circumciſed

Won by a Philiſtine from the *unforeſkin'd* race. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'N. *adj.* Not known before it happened.

Unforeſeen, they ſay, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

UNFORFEITED. *adj.* Not forfeited.

This was the antient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *adj.* Not loſt to memory.

The thankful remembrance of ſo great a benefit received, ſhall for ever remain *unforgotten*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

UNFORGI'VING. *adj.* Relentleſs, implacable.

The ſow with her broad ſnout for rooting up
Th' inſtruſt of trees, was judg'd to ſpoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody prieſt reſign'd *Dryden.*

UNFO'RMED. *adj.* Not modified into regular ſhape.

All putrefaction being a diſſolution of the firſt form, is a mere confuſion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*

The ſame boldneſs diſcovers itſelf in the ſeveral adventures he meets with during his paſſage through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spectator*, N°. 309.

UNFORSA'KEN *adj.* Not deſerted

They extend no farther to any ſort of ſins continued in or *unforſaken*, than as they are reconcileable with ſincere endeavours to forſake them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *adj.*

1. Not ſecured by walls or bulwarks.

Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd*,
'Twixt ſenſe and nonſenſe daily change their ſide. *Pope.*

2. Not ſtrengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.

It ſhews a will moſt incorrect to heav'n;
A heart [illegible]
An underſtanding ſimple, and unſchool'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Wanting ſecurities.

They will not reſtrain a ſecret miſchief, which, conſidering the *unfortify'd* ſtate of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* Not ſucceſsful; unproſperous, wanting luck; unhappy.

All things religiouſly taken in hand, are proſperouſly ended; becauſe whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to deſire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to ſuffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate*. *Hooker.*

Whoſoever will live altogether out of himſelf, and ſtudy other men's humours, ſhall never be *unfortunate*. *Raleigh*

Vindictive perſons live the life of witches, who, as they are miſchievous, end *unfortunate*. *Bacon.*

He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for miſſing the mark, but fooliſh for chuſing ſuch an unapt inſtrument. *Taylor.*

The virgins ſhall on feaſtful days
Viſit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loſs of eyes. *Miltun's Agoniſtes.*

UN-

UNFO'RTUNATELY *adv.* Unhappily, without good luck.

Unconstant affection *unfortunately* born to mowards, made Zelmane borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent raiments. *Sidney.*

Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarry'd, by falling down and breaking their arms. *Wilkins.*

She kept her countenance when the lid remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart, *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *adj.* [from *unfortunate*] Ill luck. Not in use.

O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure, whose greatest fortunatenes is more unfortunate, than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sidney.*

UNFO'UGHT. *adj.* [*un* and *fought*] Not fought.

They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with. *Knolles.*

UNFOU'LED. *adj.* Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not foiled.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light *unsoil'd* and unsophisticated by any inward tincture. *More.*

UNFOU'ND. *adj.* Not found; not met with.

Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,
Excited a desire till then unknown,
Somewhat *unsound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*

UNFRA'MABLE. *adj.* Not to be moulded.

The cause of their disposition so *unframable* unto societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern not aright what force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

UNFRA'MED. *adj.* Not formed; not fashioned.

A useless lump, unfashion'd and *unfram'd*,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

UNFREQUENT. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.

Part thereof is visible unto any situation, but being only discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent*. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

To UNFREQUE'NT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A bad word.

Glad to shun his hostile gripe,
They quit their theses, and *unfrequent* the fields *Phurps.*

UNFREQUENTED. *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.

Many *unfrequented* plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villany. *Shakespeare.*

Retiring from the pop'lar noise, I seek
This *unfrequented* place to find some ease. *Milton.*

How well your cool and *unfrequented* shade
Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid! *Roscommon.*

Can he not pass an astronomick line,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
'Till he has gain'd some *unfrequented* place? *Blackmore.*

With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in places *unfrequented*, and free from noise. *Addison.*

UNFREQUE'NTLY. *adj* Not commonly.

They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pursue it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNFRIE'NDED. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced, unsupported.

These parts to a stranger,
Unguided and *unfriended*, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Great acts require great means of enterprize,
Thou art unknown, *unfriended*, low of birth. *Milton.*

O God
Who me *unfriended* bro[illegible]ft, by wond'rous ways,
The kingdom of my fathers to possess. *Dryden.*

UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *n. s* [from *unfriendly.*] Want of kindness, want of favour.

You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as the effects of an *unfriendliness* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

UNFRIE'NDLY. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.

What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'Tis friendship only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

This fear is not that servile dread, which flies from God as an hostile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the misery of his creatures. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNFRO'ZEN. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.

Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more subtile parts remain *unfrozen*. *Boyle.*

UNFRU[illegible]

1. Not prolifick.

Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*

2. Not fructiferous.

The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Waller.*

3. Not fertile.

Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* sorts. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Not producing good effects.

UNFU'LFILLED. *adj.* Not fulfilled.

Fierce desire,
Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milton.*

To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand, to unfold; to open.

The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which are several little starts and vibrations. *Addison.*

Her ships anchor'd, and her sails *unfurl'd*
In either Indies. *Prior.*

His sails by Cupid's hand *unfurl'd*,
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*

1. To deprive; to strip; to divest

Thy speeches
Will bring me to consider that which may
Unfurnish me of reason. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*

2. To leave naked.

The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shakesp.*

UNFU'RNISHED. *adj.*

1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments.

It derogates not more from the goodness of God, that he has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those ideas of himself, than that he hath sent us into the world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*

I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnish'd* house. *Swift.*

2. Unsupplied.

UNGA'IN. } *adj* [ungeng, Saxon.] Awkward; uncouth.
UNGA'INLY. }

An *ungainly* strut in their walk. *Swift.*

UNGA'LLED. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.

Let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play,
For some must watch, while some must sleep;
So runs the world away. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNGA'RTERED. *adj* Being without garters.

You chid at Sir Protheus, for going *ungartered*. *Shakesp.*

UNGA'THERED. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.

We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long:
For whom so late the *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*

UNGE'NERATED. *adj* Unbegotten, having no beginning.

Millions of fools must have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

UNGENERATIVE. *adj.* Begetting nothing

He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible. *Shakespeare.*

UNGE'NEROUS. *adj.*

1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.

To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*

2. Ignominious.

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess
The virtues of humanity are Cæsar's. *Addison.*

UNGE'NIAL. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.

The northern shires have a more cloudy, *ungenial* air, than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*

Sullen seas wash th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomson*

UNGE'NTLE. *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged

Smile, gentle heav'n! or strike, *ungentle* death!
For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded. *Shakesp.*

He is
Vicious, *ungentle*, foolishly blunt, unkind. *Shakespeare.*

Love, to thee I sacrifice
All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.

The demeanor of those under Waller, was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

This he contradicts in the almanack published for the present year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. s.* Harshness, rudeness; severity.

Reward not thy sheepe, when ye take off his cote,
With twitches and patches as broad as a groat.
Let not such *ungentleness* happen to thine. *Tusser.*

UNGE'NTLY. *adv.* Harshly; rudely.

You've *ungently*, Brutus,
Stole from my bed. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Why speaks my father so *ungently*? *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

UNGE[illegible]

You have done me much *ungentleness*
To shew the letter that I writ to you. *Shakespeare.*

UNGEOME'TRICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of them inconsistent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGILDED. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.

You, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
Our mean, *ungilded* stage will scorn. *Dryden.*

To

To UNGIRD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.

The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them straw and provender. *Gen.* xxiv. 32.

The blest parent
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNGIRT, *adj.* Loosely dressed.

One tender foot was bare, the other shod;
Her robe *ungirt*. *Waller*

Mulciber assigns the proper place
For Canaans, and th' *ungirt* Numid an race. *Dryden*

UNGLORIFIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

Lest God should be any way *unglorified*, the greatest part of our daily service consisteth, according to the blessed apostle's own precise rule, in much variety of psalms and hymns, that out of so plentiful a treasure, there might be for every man's heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED *adj.* Having the hand naked.

When we were come near to his chair, he stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing. *Bacon.*

UNGIVING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.

In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands.
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands *Dryden*

To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.

Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey on the Plague.*

She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

To UNGOD. *v. a.* To divest of divinity.

Were we wak'ned by this tyranny,
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I should love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*

Thus men *ungadded* may to places rise,
And fools may be preferr'd without disguise. *Dryden*

[illegible]

'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and *ungodlily*. *Government of the Tongue*

UNGODLINESS. *n. s.* Impiety; wickedness, neglect of God.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts! *Tillotson.*

UNGODLY. *adj.*

1. Wicked, negligent of God and his laws.

His just, avenging ire,
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his sight,
And the habitations of the just. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The sinner here intended is the *ungodly* sinner, he who forgets or defies his God. *Rogers.*

2. Polluted by wickedness.

Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakespeare.*

UNGO'RED *adj.* Unwounded, unhurt.

I stand aloof, and will no reconcilement;
'Till by some elder masters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungor'd*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

UNGO'RGED. *adj.* Not filled; not fated.

The heal-hounds, as *ungorged* with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey. *Dryden.*

Oh *ungor'd* appetite! Oh ravenous thirst
Of a son's blood. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolytus.*

UNGOVERNABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be ruled, not to be restrained.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanagable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws, but those of the sword. *Granville.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.

So wild and *ungovernable* a poet, cannot be translated literally, his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* passions, which hurry men on to say and do very offensive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGOVERNESS. *adv.*

1. Being without government.

The estate is yet *ungovern'd*. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

It pleaseth God above,
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* isle. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

Seek for him,
Lest his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Themselves they vilify'd
To serve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;
Th' *ungovern'd* tempest to such fury grows. *Dryden.*

From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

UNGOT. *adj.*

1. Not gained; not acquired.

2. Not begotten.

He is as free from touch or soil with her,
As she from one *ungot*. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

His sons yet full of *ungot* princes, all
[illegible] *Dryden.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

Raphael answer'd heav'n,
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, sire of men. *Milton*

A solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained, uneasy, and *ungraceful*. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the [illegible] but an incumbrance; and without the last is *ungraceful*. *Addison.*

[illegible]

To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain, and what is so plastered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.*

1. Wicked, odious; hateful.

He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*

I'll in the mature time,
With this *ungracious* paper strike the sight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Do not, as some *ungracious* pastors do,
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n,
Whilst he, a puft and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To the gods alone
Our future offspring, and our wives are known,
Th' audacious trumpet, and *ungracious* son. *Dryden.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the sight, as all prefigurations usually are. *Dryden.*

3. Unacceptable, not favoured.

They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most *ungracious* to them. *Clarendon.*

Any thing of grace towards the Irish rebels, was as *ungracious* at Oxford, as at London. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to shake off. *Swift.*

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded, not bestowed.

This only from your goodness let me gain,
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.*

1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.

No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also insufferably proud. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture.

Most when driv'n by winds, the flaming storm
Of the long fires destroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,
But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' *ungrateful* plain. *Dryd.*

3. Unpleasing, unacceptable.

It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the most exact relation of an action so full of danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh and *ungrateful* impressions upon us. *Atterbury.*

[illegible]

1. With ingratitude.

When call'd to distant war,
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Oriana's eyes that glorious conquest made,
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers, when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Hale.*

2. Unacceptably, unpleasing.

[illegible]

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.

Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, abstain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulness of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, is content so to abase himself as to become Dametas's servant for my sake. *Sidn.*

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

UNGRA'VELY *adv.* Without seriousness.

His present portance
Gibingly, and *ungravely*, he did fashion. *Shakespeare.*

UNGROU'NDED *adj.* Having no foundation.

Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great source of errour. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? *South.*

UNGRUDGINGLY. *adv.* Without ill will, willingly; heartily, cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is spent,
He say 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Donne.*

UNGUARDED.

U N H

UNGUARDED *adj.*

1. Undefended

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side
Abandon'd *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vi. *l* 133.
All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy reſort,
To ſee the ſlighted camp, the vacant port. *Denham.*
No door there was th' *unguarded* houſe to keep,
Or creaking hinges turn'd, to break his ſleep. *Dryden*

2. Careleſs

Theſe words that proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded wit, we put upon the accounts of *Taylor.*

which does this treaſure keep,
Nor ever pray'r, nor ſleep?
Or have not gold and flatt'ry pow'r,
To purchaſe one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*
With an *unguarded* look ſhe now devour'd
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and ſtrove to hide a ſudden ſigh. *Prior.*
It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good ſenſe and good humour enough to laugh not only at their ſex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*
Are we not encompaſſed by multitudes, who watch every careleſs word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

UNGUI'DED. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do ſhape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided*
And rotten times that you ſhall look upon,
When I am ſleeping with my anceſtors. *Shakeſpeare*
Can *unguided* matter keep itſelf to ſuch exact conformities, as not in the leaſt ſpot to vary from the ſpecies? *Glanville.*
They reſolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter *Locke.*
Nature, void of choice,
Does by *unguided* motion things produce,
Regardleſs of their order. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

U'NGUENT *n. ſ.* [*unguentum*, Lat.] Ointment

Pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of ſpeech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon*
There is an intercourſe between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*
With *unguents* ſmooth, the lucid marble ſhone. *Pope.*

UNGUE'SSED. *adj* Not attained by conjecture.

He me ſent, for cauſe to me *unguеſſed*. *Fairy Queen.*

UNHA'BITABLE, *adj.* [*inhabitable*, Fr. *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to ſupport inhabitants, uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and ſummer always meaſured a year. *Holder*
Though the courſe of the ſun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not thoſe parts directly ſubject to his perpendicular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

UNHA'CKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts

With a bleſſed, and unvex'd retire,
With *unhack'd* ſwords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that luſty blood again. *Shakeſpeare.*
Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back
Our targe undinted. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To UNHA'LLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holineſs; to profane, to deſecrate

Perhaps the fact
Is not ſo heinous now, foretaſted fruit,
Profan'd firſt by the ſerpent, by him firſt
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taſte. *Milton.*
The vanity *unhallows* the virtue *L'Eſtrange.*
This one uſe left ſuch an indelible ſacredneſs upon them, that the impiety of the deſign could be no ſufficient reaſon to *unhallow* and degrade them to common uſe. *South.*

UNHA'LLOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.

Thy currish ſire
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human ſlaughter:
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell ſoul fleet,
And while thou lay'ſt in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Infus'd itſelf in thee. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
I had not unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding falſe rules, pranck'd in reaſon's garb. *Milton.*
Nor ſhall preſume to violate theſe bands,
Or touch thy perſon with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryden.*
Here ceaſe thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To looſe from the hand.

Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me, gentlemen. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unhand me, traitors. *Denham's Sophy.*

UNHA'NDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cauſe o' th' king *unhandled*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII

UNHA'NDSOME. *n. ſ.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful

I was glad I had done ſo good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandſome*, whom before I had in like ſort helped. *Sidney*
She that ſo far the reſt out ſhin'd,
Silvia the fair, while ſhe was kind,
Seems only not *unhandſome* now. *Waller.*
As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandſome* or irregular, ſo much leſs can I grant that there is any thing incommodious in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Illiberal; diſingenuous.

UNHA'NDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *unhandſome.*]

1. Inelegantly, ungracefully

The ruined churches are ſo *unhandſomely* patched and thatched, that men do even ſhun the places for the uncomeneſs thereof. *Spenſer.*

2. Diſingenuouſly; illiberally

Tho' he raves, Sir, and to cover my diſdain,
Unhandſomely would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unhandſome.*]

1. Want of beauty

The ſweetneſs of her countenance did give ſuch a grace to what ſhe did, that it did make handſome the *unhandſomeneſs* of it, and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praiſe in that unfairneſs. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troubleſome to thyſelf, or to others, by *unhandſomeneſs* or uncleanneſs. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberalneſs; diſingenuity.

UNHA'NDY. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

UNHA'NGED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhang'd* in England. *Shakeſ.*

UNHA'P. *n. ſ.* Miſluck; ill fortune.

She viſited that place, where firſt ſhe was ſo happy as to ſee the cauſe of her *unhap*. *Sidney*

UNHA'PPIED. [This word ſeems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never uſed as a verb.] Made unhappy.

You have miſled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and diſfigur'd clean. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy.*] Miſerably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitouſly.

You hold a fair aſſembly: you do well, lord:
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I ſhould judge now moſt *unhappily*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He was *unhappily* too much uſed as a check upon the lord Coventry *Clarendon.*
I unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd! *Milton's Par. Loſt*
There is a day a coming, when all theſe witty fools ſhall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *n.*

1. Miſery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappineſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The real foundation of our *unhappineſs* would be laid in our reaſon, and we ſhould be more miſerable than the beaſts, by how much we have a quicker apprehenſion. *Tillotſon.*
It is our great *unhappineſs*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneaſy, and diſſatisfied. *Wake.*

2. Calamity; diſtreſs.

She hath often dream'd of *unhappineſs*, and waked herſelf with laughing. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

3. Misfortune; ill luck

St. Auſtin hath laid down a rule to this purpoſe, though he had the *unhappineſs* not to follow it always himſelf *Burnet.*

UNHA'PPY. *adj.* Wretched; miſerable; unfortunate; calamitous; diſtreſſed.

Deſire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*
You know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend
Breathleſs he lies, and his unbury'd ghoſt
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from ſhelter

UNHA'RBOURED. *adj.* Affording no ſhelter

'Tis chaſtity
She that has that is clad in complete ſteel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge foreſts, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and ſandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

UNHA'RDENED. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.

Meſſengers
Of ſtrong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'RDY. *adj* Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wiſeſt, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modeſty,
Irreſolute, *unhardy*, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

U N H

UNHA'RMED. *adj.* Unhurt, not injured.

In ſtrong proof of chaſtity well armed,
From love's weak, childiſh bow ſhe lives *unharm'd*. *Shakeſ.*

Though great light be inſufferable to our eyes; yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not diſeaſe them, for cauſing no diſorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ *unharmed*. *Locke.*

The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd,
Ty'd to the maſt, Ulyſſes ſail'd *unharm'd*. *Granville*

UNHA'RMFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.

Themſelves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd
Their jaws diſabled, and their claws unarm'd. *Dryden.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.*

1. Not ſymmetrical, diſproportionate.

Thoſe pure, immortal elements, that know
No groſs, no *unharmonious* texture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*

2. Unmuſical; ill-ſounding.

His thoughts are improper to his ſubject, his expreſſions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious*. *Dryden.*

That barbarous cuſtom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the meaſure of verſes, has formed harſh, *unharmonious* ſounds. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS *v. a.*

1. To looſe from the traces.

The ſweating ſteers *unharneſs'd* from the yoke,
Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden*

The mules *unharneſs'd* range beſide the main. *Pope*

If there were ſix horſes, the poſtilion always *unharneſſed* four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*

2. To diſarm; to diveſt of armour.

UNHA'ZARDED. *adj.* Not adventured, not put in danger.

Here I ſhou'd ſtill enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myſelf, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearleſs at home. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l. 807.*

UNHA'TCHED *adj.*

1. Not diſcloſed from the eggs.
2. Not brought to light.

Some *unhatch'd* practice
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid, unwholeſome.

The diſeaſes which make years *unhealthful*, are ſpotted fevers; and the *unhealthful* ſeaſon is the autumn. *Graunt.*

At every ſentence ſet his life at ſtake,
Though the diſcourſe were of no weightier things,
Than ſultry ſummers, or *unhealthful* ſprings. *Dryden*

UNHEA'LTHY. *adj.* Sickly, wanting health.

No body would have a child crammed at breakfaſt, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy*. *Locke on Education*

He, intent on ſomewhat that may eaſe
Unhealthy mortals, and with curious ſearch
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips*

To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To diſcourage; to depreſs.

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Commons, much *unhearts* me. *Shakeſp.*

UNHEA'RD. *adj.*

1. Not perceived by the ear

For the noiſe of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries *unheard*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Not vouchſafed an audience.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard!* *Dryden*

3. Unknown in celebration

Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Milton.*

4. UNHEARD *of.* Obſcure, not known by fame.

Free from hopes or fears, in humble eaſe,
Unheard of may I live and die in peace. *Granville*

5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented

There is a foundation laid for the moſt *unheard of* confuſion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

UNHEA'TED. *adj.* Not made hot

Neither ſalts, nor the diſtilled ſpirits of them can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glaſs. *Boyle*

UNHEE'DED. *adj.* Diſregarded, not thought worthy of notice.

True experiments may, by reaſon of the eaſy miſtake of ſome *unheeded* circumſtance, be unſucceſsfully tried. *Boyle.*

He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded*. *Milton.*

Her hair
In a ſimple knot was ty'd above;
Sweet negligence! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*

The triumph ceas'd—tears guſh'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor paſs'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UNHEE'DING *adj.* Negligent, careleſs

I have not often ſeen him, if I did,
He paſs'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

UNHEE'DY. *adj.* Precipitate, ſudden.

Learning his ſhip from thoſe white rocks to ſave,
Which all along the ſouthern ſea-coaſt lay,
Threat'ning *unheedy* wreck, and raſh decay,
He nam'd Albion. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 1.*

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taſte,
Wings and no eyes, figure *unheedy* haſte. *Shakeſp.*

So have I ſeen ſome tender ſlip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train
Pluck'd up by ſome *unheedy* swain. *Milton*

To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expoſe to view *Spenſer.*

UNHE'LPED. *adj.* Unaſſiſted, having no auxiliary, unſupported.

Unhelp'd I am, who pray'd the deareſt,
And none oppreſſing, am by all oppreſs'd. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL. *adj.* Giving no aſſiſtance

I bewail good Glo'ſter's caſe
With ſad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

UNHE'WN. *part. adj.* Not hewn

In occaſions of merriment, this rough-caſt, *unhewn* poetry, was inſtead of ſtage plays. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

UNHI'DEBOUND *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To ſtuff this maw, this vaſt, *unhidebound* corps. *Milton.*

To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*

1. To throw from the hinges.
2. To diſplace by violence

For want of cement, ribs of rock unjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their baſe would ſtart,
And hills *unhinged*, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*

3. To diſorder, to confuſe.

Rather than not accompliſh my revenge,
Juſt or unjuſt, I would the word *unhinge*. *Waller*

If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not only ſtifle private men out of their rights, but *unhinge* ſtates, and run all into confuſion. *Ray on the Creation*

UNHO'LINESS. *n. ſ.* Impiety; profaneneſs; wickedneſs

Too foul and manifeſt was the *unholineſs* of obtruding upon men remiſſion of ſins for money. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY. *adj.*

1. Profane; not hallowed.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himſelf preciſely inſtituted? *Hooker.*

2. Impious, wicked.

We think not ourſelves the holier, becauſe we uſe it; ſo neither ſhould they with whom no ſuch thing is in uſe, think us therefore *unholy*, becauſe we ſubmit ourſelves unto that, which, in a matter ſo indifferent, the wiſdom of authority and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*

From the paradiſe of God,
Without remorſe, drove out the ſinful pair,
From hallow'd ground th' *unholy*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Far other dreams my erring ſoul employ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy. *Pope.*

UNHO'NOURED. *adj.*

1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

Unhonour'd though I am, at leaſt, ſaid ſhe,
Not unrevenged that impious act ſhall be *Dryden.*

Pales *unhonour'd*, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

2. Not treated with reſpect.

Griev'd that a valiant ſo long ſhou'd wait,
Unmark'd, *unhonour'd*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHOO'P. *v. a.* To diveſt of hoops.

Unhoop the fair ſex, and cure this faſhionable tympany got among them. *Addiſon's Spectator, N°. 127.*

UNHO'PED. } *adj.* Not expected; greater than hope had
UNHO'PED *for.* } promiſed.

With *unhop'd* ſucceſs
Th' embaſſadors return with promiſ'd peace. *Dryden*

Heav'n has inſpir'd with a ſudden thought,
Whence your *unhop'd for* ſafety may be wrought. *Dryden.*

UNHO'PEFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

Benedict is not the *unhopefulleſt* huſband that I know: thus far I can praiſe him; he is of approved valour. *Shakeſp.*

I thought the rouſing ſtyle I wrote in, might prove no *unhopeful* way to procure ſomewhat conſiderable from thoſe great maſters of chymical arcana *Boyle.*

To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from an horſe, to throw from the ſaddle.

He would *unhorſe* the luſtieſt challenger *Shakeſpeare.*

The emperor reſcued a noble gentleman, whom, *unhorſed* and ſore wounded, the enemy was ready to have ſlain. *Knolles.*

On a fourth he flies, and him *unhorſes* too. *Daniel.*

They are forc'd
To quit their boats, and fare like men *unhors'd*. *Waller.*

The knights *unhors'd* may riſe from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain, *Dryden.*

UNHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*inhoſpitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers, cruel, barbarous.

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' *inhoſpitable* coaſt *Dryden.*

UNHO'STILE. *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.

The high-prancing ſteeds
Spurn their diſmounted riders; they enter
Indignant, by *unhoſtile* wounds deſtroy'd *Popes.*

To

To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion. O where? Mercy!
Thinking her *unhoused* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*

Death unawares with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding place. *Milton.*

UNHOU'SED. *adj.*

1. Homeless, wanting a house.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of wreakful heav'n; whose bare, *unhoused* trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Answer mere nature. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

2. Having no settled habitation.

But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my *unhoused*, free condition
Put into circumscription and confine. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Hear this,
You *unhous'd*, lawless, rambling libertines *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED. *adj.* Having not the sacrament.

Thus was I sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd,
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousell'd, unanointed, unanel'd. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

UNHU'MBLED. *adj.* Not humbled, not touched with shame or confusion.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who, freed as to their antient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

UNHU'RT *adj.* Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field, and of the remaining seven hundred, two men only came off *unhurt*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I tread more lightly on the ground,
My nimble feet from *unhurt* flow'rs rebound;
I walk in air. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I pass'd *unhurt*,
And breath'd in tainted air. *Addison's Spectator.*

The stars shall fade away,
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt, amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*

UNHU'RTFUL. *adj.* Innocuous, harmless; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or
You imagine me too *unhurtful* an opposite. *Shakespeare.*

Flames *unhurtful*, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*

UNHU'RTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm; innocuously.

We laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully*, as at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

U'NICORN *n. s.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Lat.]

1. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.

Wert thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Bears with glasses, men with flatterers. *Shakespeare.*

Nature in corrigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and *unicorn* beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is not of consequence, that because Dioscorides hath made no mention of *unicorns* horn, there is therefore no such thing in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some *unicorns* we will allow even among insects, as those unicornous beetles described by Mufletus. *Brown.*

Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*

2. A bird.

Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are these; headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a goose, horned on his forehead, with some likeness, as the unicorn is pictured; and on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM *adj.* [*unus* and *forma*.]

1. Keeping its tenour, similar to itself.

Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it is put on a face never so *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward.*

2. Conforming to one rule, acting in the same manner, agreeing with each other.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*

Creatures of what condition soever, though each in different manner, yet all with *uniform* consent, admire her, as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*

Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their designs, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

U'NIFORM *n. s.* [*uniforme*, Fr.]

1. Resemblance to itself, even tenour.

There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*

2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.

The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, consisteth in that *uniformity*, which all the several persons thereunto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord, whose servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all initiated. *Hooker, b. v.*

U'NIFORMLY. *adv.* [from *uniform*.]

1. Without variation, in an even tenour.

That faith received from the apostles, the church, though dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep as safe, as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house, and as *uniformly* hold, as if it had but one only heart and soul. *Hooker, b.*

The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them solid and uniform, and the vibrating motion of the æthereal medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Without diversity of one from another.

UNIMA'GINABLE. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy, not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The skilful organist plies his grave fingered descant in lofty fugues, or the whole symphony, with artful and *unimaginable* touches, adorns and graces the well-studied chords of some choice composer. *Addison on Italy.*

An infinite succession of the generations of men, on any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*. *Tillotson.*

UNIMA'GINABLY. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtle corpuscles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

UNIMITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated.

Both these are *unimitable*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

UNIMMO'RTAL *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them several ways,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton.*

UNIMPA'IRABLE *adv.* Not liable to waste or diminution.

If the superior be *unimpairable*, it is a strong presumption, that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired. *Hakewill.*

UNIMPA'IRED *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.

Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,
Your age but seems a new youth to climb. *Dryden.*

If our silver and gold diminishes, our publick credit continues *unimpaired*. *Addison on the State of the War.*

UNIMPLO'RED. *adj.* Not solicited.

If answerable style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation *unimplor'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

UNIMPO'RTANT, *adj.* Assuming no airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

UNIMPORTU'NED. *adj.* Not solicited; not teazed to compliance.

Who ever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

UNIMPRO'VABLE. *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPRO'VABLENESS *n. s.* [from *unimprovable*.] Quality of not being improveable.

This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovableness* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hall.*

UNIMPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not made more knowing.

Not a mask went *unimprov'd* away. *Pope.*

2. Not taught, not meliorated by instruction.

Young Fortinbras,
Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Shallow, *unimproved* intellects, are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

UNINCREA'SABLE *adj.* Admitting no increase.

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether, or almost *unincreasable* elevation and vastness of affection. *Boyle.*

UNINDIFFERENT. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.

His opinion touching the catholick church was as *unindifferent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker, b. iv.*

UNINDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think so sluggish or *unindustrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.

The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes, may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt. *Boyle.*

UNINFLA'MED. *adj.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*. *Bacon.*

U N I

UNINFO'RMED *adj.*
1. Untaught; uninſtructed.

Nor *unform'd*
Of nuptial ſanctity, and marriage rites. *Milton's P. Loſt*

No *unformed* minds can repreſent virtue ſo noble to us, that we neceſſarily add ſplendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not animated.

UNINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* Illiberal.

Did men know how to diſtinguiſh between reports and certainties, this ſtratagem would be as unſkilful, as it is *ungenuous*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paraciſe had, the ſame muſt be found within that ſuppoſed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treaſures of the main,
The earth had ſtill o'erwhelm'd with water flood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood *Blackmore.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Diverſ radicated opinions, ſuch as that of the *uninhabitableneſs* of the torrid zone, of the ſolidity of the celeſtial part of the world, are generally grown out of requeſt. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole iſland is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys*

Uninhabited, unmanſion'd, unſown
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I caſt anchor on the leeſide of the iſland, which ſeemed to be *uninhabited*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

UNI'NJURED. *adj.* Unhurt; ſuffering no harm.

You may as well ſpread out the unſeen heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is ſafe; as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpleſs maiden paſs,
Uninjur'd in this wild, ſurrounding waſte. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holineſs
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliſs:
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy duſt,
As thy own fame among the future juſt. *Prior.*

UNINSCRI'BED. *adj.* Having no inſcription.

Make ſacred Charles's tomb for ever known,
Obſcure the place, and *uninſcribed* the ſtone.
Oh fact accurſt! *Pope.*

UNINSPI'RED. *adj.* Not having received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninſpired*, are enlightened with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My paſtoral muſe her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninſpir'd* ſhe ſings. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by inſtitution.

That fool intruder, raw in this great affair,
And *uninſtructed* how to ſtem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others *uninſtructed* in the arts and management of more ſkilful men. *Locke.*

It is an unſpeakable bleſſing to be born in thoſe parts where wiſdom flouriſhes; though there are even in theſe parts, ſeveral poor, *uninſtructed* perſons. *Addiſon.*

Though we find few amongſt us, who profeſs themſelves Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongſt the ignorant and *uninſtructed* chriſtians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wiſdom would be in a great meaſure uſeleſs, and their experience *uninſtructive*. *Addiſon.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* Not knowing, not ſkilful, not having any conſciouſneſs.

We will give you ſleepy drinks, that your ſenſes may be *unintelligent* of our inſufficience. *Shakeſp. Winter Tale.*

The viſible creation is far otherwiſe apprehended by the philoſophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar *Glanville.*

This concluſion, if men allow'd of, they would not deſtroy diſformed productions. Ay, but theſe monſters. Let them be ſo; what will your driveling, *unintelligent*, untractable changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is aſſign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind;
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentl.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this motion and motion. *Glanville.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

UNINTELLI'GIBLE. *adj.* [*inintelligible*, Fr.] Not ſuch as can be underſtood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time, as the Engliſh and French of the ſame period are now. *Swift.*

D d Thetis
Theſe arms thus labour'd for her ſon prepare,
For that dull ſoul to ſtare with ſtupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden*

2

This notion muſt be deſpiſed as uſeleſs, *unintelligible* and en-

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be underſtood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of ſpecifick differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly*. *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* Not deſigned, happening without deſign.

Beſides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my ſtyle, I have purpoſely tranſgreſſed the laws of oratory, in making my periods over long. *Style.*

UNINTE'RESTED. } *adj.* Not having intereſt.
UNINTE'RESTING. }

The greateſt part of an audience is always *uninterſted*, though ſeldom knowing. *Dryden.*

UNINTERMI'TTED. *adj.* Continued, not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies ſeems to be partly continued and *unintermitted*, as that motion of the firſt moveable partly interpolated and intermitted. *Hale's O*

UNINTERMI'XED. *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fabulous fantaſies,
I verify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

UNINTERRU'PTED. *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy conſtant quiet fills my peaceful breaſt
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* reſt. *Roſcommon*

Governments ſo divided among themſelves in matters of religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correſpondence, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addiſ.*

The hills riſe inſenſibly, and leave the eye a vaſt, *uninterrupted* proſpect. *Addiſon.*

The *uninterrupted* ſtitch in ſuperficial wounds, is rejected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* Without interruption.

The will thus determined, never lets the underſtanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body are *uninterruptedly* employ'd. *Locke.*

UNINTRE'NCHED. *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted any thing againſt an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched*. *Pope.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſearched out.

The number of the works of this viſible world being *uninveſtigable* by us, afford us a demonſtrative proof of the unlimited extent of the creator's ſkill. *Ray.*

UNINVI'TED. *adj.* Not aſked.

His honeſt friends, at thirſty hour of duſk,
Come *uninvited*. *Phillips.*

UNJOI'NTED. *adj.*
1. Diſjoined, ſeparated.

I hear the ſound of words; their ſenſe the air
Diſſolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickneſs of a little pin. *Grew's Muſæum.*

U'NION. *n. ſ.* [*unio*, Lat.]
1. The act of joining two or more, ſo as to make them one.

Adam, from whoſe dear ſide I boaſt me ſprung,
And gladly of our *union* hear thee ſpeak,
One heart, one ſoul in both! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milton.*

2. Concord, conjunction of mind or intereſts.

The experience of thoſe profitable emanations from God, moſt commonly are the firſt motive of our love, but when we once have taſted his goodneſs, we love the ſpring for its own excellency, paſſing from conſidering ourſelves, to an *union* with God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A pearl. Not in uſe.

The king ſhall drink to Hamlet's better breath,
And in the cup an *union* ſhall he throw,
Richer than that which four ſucceſſive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or conſolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the conſent of the biſhop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*: but there are two other ſorts, as when one church is made ſubject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the firſt ſignification, there was a ſtature, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21. that it ſhould be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above ſix pounds in the king's books, of the firſt fruits, and not above one mile diſtant from the other. *Union* in this ſignification is perſonal, and that is for the life of the incumbent, or real, that is, perpetual, whoſoever is incumbent. *Cowel*

UNI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*unus* and *pario*.] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

L

U'NISON. *adj* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice
Choral, or *unison*. *Milton's Par. Loft*, *b.* vii.

U'NISON. *n. f*

1 A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that, from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons* *Glanville.*

2 A single unvaried note

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long, solemn *unison* went round. *Dunciad*, *b.* iv

U'NIT. *n. f* [*unus*, *unitus*, Lat.] One, the least number; or the root of numbers

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Lat.]

1 To join two or more into one

The force which went in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Fairy Queen.*

Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Then in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift*

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon*

3. To make to adhere.

The pertinacum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the muscalous flesh. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakespeare.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5 To join in interest.

Unto their assembly, mine honour be not thou *united*. *Genesis.*

To UNI'TE *v. n*

1. To join in an act, to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.

2. To coalesce; to be cemented, to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY. *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touch'd above by the light and shadows. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

UNI'TER. *n. f* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville's Scept.*

UNI'TION. *n. f* [*union*, Fr. from *unite*.] The act or power of uniting, conjunction, coalition. A word proper, but little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the *union*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

U'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *unite*.] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God. *Norris*

U'NITY. *n. f* [*unitas*, Lat.]

1. The state of being one.

Those heretics introduced a plurality of Gods; and so made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond*

The production of one being the destruction of another, although they generate, they increase not; and must not be said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd.
In *unity* defective, which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton's Par Loft*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord, conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shakespeare.*

We, of all christians, ought to promote *unity* among ourselves and others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3 Agreement; uniformity

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much, that there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker*, *b.* iv.

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly observed. *Dryden's Pref to All for Love.*

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the *unities* of time, place, and action should be thoroughly understood, there is still something more essential, that elevates and astonishes the fancy. *Addison.*

5. [In law.]

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent, afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none. *Cowel*

UNJU'DGED. *adj* Not judicially determined.

Causes *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*universalis*, Lat.]

1. Total; whole; extending to all

All sorrowed: if all the world could have seen't, the woe had been *universal*. *Shakesp. Winter Tale.*

Appetite, an *universal* wolf,
So doubly seconded with will and power,
Must make perforce an *universal* prey,
And last eat up itself *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it, it bears a particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is *universal*, as designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking for happiness in the gospel. *South.*

2. Total; whole

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

From things particular
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was no such thing in reality. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *n. f.* The whole; the general system of the universe. Not in use.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had been paradise. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and reason of the *universal*. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *n. f.* [*universalitas*, school Lat.] Not particularity, generality, extension to the whole.

This catalogue of sin, is but of sin under a limitation, an *universality* of sin under a certain kind, that is, of all sins of direct and personal commission. *South's Sermons.*

The *universality* of the deluge I insist upon: and that marine bodies are found in all parts of the world *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *universality*, nor always from a physical one, though it may be [illegible] *Watts.*

UNIVE'RSALLY *adv* [from *universal*.] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws, violate in general that principle of reason which willeth *universally* to fly from evil *Hooker.*

There best beheld, where *universally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable. *Dryd.*

The institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed. *Addis.*

U'NIVERSE. *n. f.* [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe*. *Shakespeare.*

God here sums up all into man, the whole into a part; the *universe* into an individual. *South's Sermons*

Father of heav'n!
Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY. *n. f.* [*universitas*, Lat.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and servants spend all at the *university* *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The *universities*, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many excellent scholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*univocus*, Lat.]

1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or but one sort of things: equivocal words are such as signify two or more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain, regular, persuing always one tenour

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *univocal*.]

1. In one term, in one sense

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hall.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is any thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature;

ture: very being itself does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind, there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *adj.* Not gay, but cheerful.

Morn late rising o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoy* T I'

UNJU'ST. *adj.* [*injuste*, Fr *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to justice. It is used both of persons and things.

I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The heavens,
Finding his usurpation most *unjust*,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakesp.*

He that is *unjust* in the least, is *unjust* also in much. *Luke x.*

Succeeding kings just recovery of their right, from *unjust* usurpations and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *K. Charles.*

Th' *unjust* the just hath slain. *Milton.*

He who was so *unjust* as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it. *Lock.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended, not to be justified.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be to *unjustifiable*, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

In a just and honourable war we engaged, not out of ambition, or any other *unjust finable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. s.* The quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the *unjustifiableness* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *adj.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught against my
Thy country sought of thee, it sought *unjustly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue,
Accus'd *unjustly*, then *unjustly* slew. *Denham.*

Your choler does *unjustly* rise,
To see your friends pursue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one side very justly disowns, and the other as *unjustly* pretends to. *Swift.*

UNKE'MPT. *adj.* Not combed. Obsolete.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt;
But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,
And how my rhymes been rugged and *unkempt* *Spenser.*

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox. Let me stop this way first. So, now uncouple. *Shakespeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkennel* him. *Dryden.*

2. To rouse from its secrecy, or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakesp.*

UNKENT *adj.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete.

Go, little book, thyself present,
As child whose parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the president
Of nobleness and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.*

1. Not kept, not retained.

2. Unobserved, unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished, every where. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND. *adj.* Not favourable, not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemish but the mind,
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shakesp.*

To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*. *Shakesp.*

It [illegible] for
that he, against right, enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,
Till I believ'd thy passion true,
A real grief I ne'er can find,
'Till thou prov'st perjur'd or *unkind* *Prior.*

UNKI'NDLY. *adj.* [*un* and *kind*.]

1. Unnatural, contrary to nature.

They, with their filthiness,
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Fairy Queen.*

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

2. Malignant, unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine,
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog,
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDLY *adv.* Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wise,
Or chases him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*

If we *unkindly* part,
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart. *Dryden.*

UNKI'NDNESS *n. s.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill-will, want of affection.

Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words. *Shakespeare.*

His unjust *unkindness*, that in all reason should have quenched her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve— As one who loves, and some *unkindness* meets,
With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd *Milton.*

Christ, who was the only person to have resented this *unkindness*, finds an excuse for it. *South's Sermons.*

She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd, 'twas all she could,
And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the God. *Dryden.*

To UNKI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God save king Henry, *unking'd* Richard says,
And send him many years of sunshine days. *Shakespeare.*

It takes the force of law how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you w

UNKI'SSED. *adj.* Not kissed.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome, therefore I will depart *unkissed*. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

UNKNI'GHTLY. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly*

To UNKNI'T. *v. a.*

1. To unweave, to separate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himself
The noble knot he made *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To open.

Unknit that threat'ning, unkind brow,
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shakesp.*

U'NKLE. *n. s.* [*oncle*, French.] The brother of a father or mother. See UNCLE.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His uncle Siward, and the good Macduff *Shakespeare.*

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs! and make me just,
Thus much the rogue to publick ears will trust:
In private then —when wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy *uncle* from this world remove? *Dryden.*

To UNKNO'W. *v. a.* To cease to know.

It is already known,
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it? *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE. *adj.* Not to be known.

Distinguish well between knowables and *unknowables*. *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing.

Let me speak to th' yet *unknowing* world,
How these things came about. *Shakesp. Ha*

Though *unknowing* persons may accuse others, yet can they never the more absolve themselves. *Decay of Pie.*

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy issue fed *Dryden.*

Unknowing he requires it; and when known,
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

His hounds, *unknowing* of his change, pursue
The chace, and their mistaken master slew.

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing* of deceit.

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Lybian huntsmen, on some sandy plain,
From shady coverts rouse, the lion chace
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,
And slowly moves, *unknowing* to give place
These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,
And curs'd, with hearts *unknowing* how to yield *Pope.*

UNKNO'WINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly, without knowledge.

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country *Adams's Freeholder.*

U N L

UNKNO'WN *adj.*
1. Not known
'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have doubled my eſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
Many are the trees of God, that grow
In paradiſe, and various, yet *unknown*
To us. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Here may I always on this downy graſs,
Unknown, unſeen, my eaſy minutes paſs. *Roſcommon.*
If any chance has h ther brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accus'd and ſentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryden.*
Though inceſt is indeed a deadly crime,
You are not guilty, ſince *unknown* 'twas done,
And known, had been abhorr'd. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
A fear of death, that ſaddens all
W th terrors round, can reaſon hold her throne?
[illegible], for trem'ble at th *unknown*. *Pope*
2. Greater than is imagined.
The p anting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*
3. Not having cohabitation.
I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forſworn. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Without communication.
We ſtopped at a little inn, where the man of the houſe, formerly a ſervant in the knight's family, to do honour to his old maſter, had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up in a large poſt. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 122.

UNLA'BOURED *adj.*
1. Not produced by labour
Unlabour'd harveſts ſhall the fields adorn,
And cluſter'd grapes ſhall bluſh on every thorn. *Dryden.*
2. Not cultivated by labour
Not eaſtern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple ſhine ſo gay,
As the bright natives of th' *unlabour'd* field,
L[illegible] painting, and in looms unſkill'd. *Blackmore.*
3. Spontaneous, voluntary
The charms, if charms they have, the truth ſupplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties riſe. *Tickell.*

To UNLA'CE *v. a.*
1. To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings.
He could not endure ſo cruel caſe,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*. *Spenſer.*
A little river roll'd,
By which there ſat a knight with helm *unlac'd*,
Himſelf refreſhing with the liquid cool. *Fairy Queen, b.* 1.
The helmet from my brow *unlac'd*. *Pope's Odyſſey*
2. To looſe a lady's dreſs.
Can I forget, when they in priſon placing her,
With ſwelling heart, in ſpite, and due diſdainfulneſs,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her. *Sidney.*
Unlace yourſelf, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*
3. To make looſe; to put in danger of being loſt. Not in uſe.
You *unlace* your reputation,
And ſpend your rich opinion for the name of a night-brawler. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To UNLA'DE *v. a.*
1. To remove from the veſſel which carries.
He's a fool ſh ſeaman,
That, when his ſhip is ſinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*
2. To exonerate that which carries.
The ventrous merchant, who deſign'd for far,
And touches on our hoſpitable ſhore,
Charm'd with the ſplendour of this northern ſtar,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more. *Dryden.*
3. To put out. Uſed of a veſſel.
We landed at Tyre, for there the ſhip was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts* xxi. 3.

UNLA'TED *adj.*
1. Not placed, not fixed.
Whatſoever we do behold now in this preſent world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wiſdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the firſt foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*. *Hooker, b.* v.
2. Not pacified; not ſtilled.
No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, meagre hag, or ſtubborn *unlaid* ghoſt,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED. *adj.* Not deplored
After ſix years ſpent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*
Thus *unlamented* paſs the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

To UNLA'TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch
My worthy wife
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law
Before I be convict by courſe of law,
To threaten me with death is moſt *unlawful*. *Shakeſp.*
It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts* x. 28
Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful* to take theſe courſes, by ſome general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*
The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps, *unlawful* to reveal *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFULLY *adv.*
1. In a manner contrary to law or right
He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain ſomething *unlawfully*. *Taylor.*
2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.
I had rather my brother die by the law, than my ſon ſhould be *unlawfully* born. *Shakeſpeare.*
Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection, who begot me. *Addiſ*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to law; ſtate of being not permitted
If thoſe alledged teſtimonies of ſcripture did indeed concern the matter to ſuch effect as was pretended, that which they ſhould infer were *unlawfulneſs*. *Hooker.*
The original reaſon of the *unlawfulneſs* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injuſtice, and a violation of the right of him, to whom we were obliged to ſignify our minds. *South's Sermons.*

To UNLEARN *v. a.* To forget, or diſuſe what has been learned
Antiſthenes, being aſked of one, what learning was moſt neceſſary for man's life? anſwered, to *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*
This were to imply, that all books in being ſhould be deſtroyed, and that all the age ſhould take new pains to *unlearn* thoſe habits which have coſt them ſo much labour *Hooker.*
The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which ſober nature dictates, which yet our greateſt ſcholars have *unlearnt* *Decay of Piety.*
Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*
Their genuine reliſh, and of ſundry wines
Aſſum'd the flavour. *Philips.*
What they thus learned from him in one way, they could not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterbury.*
A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNLE'ARNED *adj.*
1. Ignorant; not informed, not inſtructed.
This ſelected piece, which you tranſlate,
Foretells your ſtudies may communicate,
From darker diſtrict of a ſtrange land,
Wiſdom that here th' *unlearn'd* ſhall underſtand. *D'avenant.*
And by ſucceſſion of *unlearned* times,
As bards began, ſo monks rung on the chimes. *Roſcommon.*
Some at the bar, with ſubtilty defend
The cauſe of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden.*
Though *unlearned* men well enough underſtood the words white and black, yet there were philoſophers found, who had ſubtilty enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*
2. Not gained by ſtudy; not known.
Mere words, or ſuch things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton on Education.*
3. Not ſuitable to a learned man.
I will prove thoſe verſes to be very *unlearned*, neither ſavouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakeſpeare*

UNLE'ARNEDLY Ignorantly, groſsly.
He, in his epiſtle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly*, who are of another belief *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

UNLEA'VENED *adj.* Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.
They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exod.* ii. 39.
Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are *unleavened*. 1 *Cor.* v. 7.

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *n. ſ.* Buſineſs; want of time; want of leiſure. Not in uſe.
My eſſay touching the ſcripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were ſtrange if there did not appear much unevenneſs, and if it did not betray the *unleiſuredneſs* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not, ſuppoſing that not.
Let us not ſay, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other. for, *unleſs* we obſerve both, we obey neither *Hooker.*
Unleſs I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

What hidden ſtrength,
Unleſs the ſtrength of heav'n, if you mean that. *Milton.*
For ſure I am, *unleſs* I win in arms,
To ſtand excluded from Emilia's charms;
Nor can my ſtrength avail, *unleſs* by thee,
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*
The commendation of adverſaries is the greateſt triumph of a writer, becauſe it never comes *unleſs* extorted. *Dryden.*
No poet ever ſweetly ſung,
Unleſs he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph unſpar'd to rhyme,
Unleſs, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *adj.* Not taught.

Is an *unleſſon'd* girl, unſchool'd, unpractis'd;
Happy in this, ſhe is not yet ſo old
But ſhe may learn. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.

When the apoſtles of our Lord were ordained to alter the laws of heatheniſh religion, St. Paul excepted, the reſt were unſchooled and *unlettered* men. *Hooker, b.* iv.
Such as the jocund flute, or gameſome pipe
Stirs up among the looſe, *unletter'd* hinds,
Who thank the gods amiſs. *Milton.*
Th' *unletter'd* chriſtian, who believes in groſs,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loſs. *Dryden.*

UNLE'VELLED. *adj.* Not cut even.

All *unlevell'd* the gay garden lies. *Tickell.*

[illegible]
In the[illegible]
Love *unlibidinous* reign[illegible]
Was underſtood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED. *adj.* Having no regular permiſſion.

Aſk what boldneſs brought him hither
Unlicenſed. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv.
Warm the thoughtleſs, ſelf-confiding train,
No more, *unlicenſ'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

UNLI'CKED *adj.* Shapeleſs; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to ſhape.

Shape my legs of an unequal ſize,
To diſproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe *unlick't* bear-whelps. *Donne.*
The bloody bear, an independent beaſt,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate expreſt. *Dryden.*

UNLI'GHTED. *adj.* Not kindled; not let on fire.

There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth,
For th' unborn chief the fatal ſiſters came,
And rais'd it up, and toſs'd it on the flame. *Dryden.*
The ſacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* grows. *Prior.*

UNLI'GHTSOME. *adj.* Dark, gloomy; wanting light.

First the ſun,
A mighty ſphere he fram'd, *unlightſome* firſt,
Though of æthereal mould. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNLI'KE. *adj.*

1. Diſſimilar; having no reſemblance.

Where caſes are ſo *unlike* as theirs and ours, I ſee not how that which they did, ſhould induce, much leſs inforce us to the ſame practice. *Hooker, b.* v.
So the twins humours, in our Terence, are
Unlike; this burſh and rude, that ſmooth and fair. *Denham.*
Unlike the niceneſs of our modern dames,
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*
Our ideas, whilſt we are awake, ſucceed one another, not much *unlike* the images in the inſide of a lanthorn. *Locke.*
Some ſhe diſgrac'd, and ſome with honours crown'd;
Unlike ſucceſſes equal merits found. *Pope.*

2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.

Make not impoſſible that which but ſeems *unlike*. *Shakeſp.*
What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain, if it ſhould break. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD. } [from *unlikely*.] Improbability.
UNLI'KELINESS }

The work was carried on, amidſt all the *unlikelihoods* and diſcouraging circumſtances imaginable, the builders holding the ſword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with the other. *Nehemiah.*
There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonſtration, quite down to improbality and *unlikelineſs*, even to the confines of impoſſibility. *Locke.*

UNLI'KELY. *adj.*

1. Improbable; not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected.

Suſpicion Mopſa; for a very *unlikely* envy ſhe hath ſtumbled upon. *Sidney.*

2. Not promiſing any particular event.

My advice and actions both have met
Succeſs in things *unlikely*. *Denham's Sophy.*
This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the future, but unworthy of the preſent age. *Swift.*
Effects are miraculous and ſtrange, when they grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

UNLI'KELY. *adv.* Improbably.

The pleaſures we are to enjoy in that converſation, not [illegible]
cate to another, of God and nature. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS. *n. ſ.* Diſſimilitude, want of reſemblance.

Imitation pleaſes, becauſe it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falſhood of imitation, by comparing its likeneſs, or *unlikeneſs* with the original. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE. *adj.* Admitting no bounds.

He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*

UNLI'MITED. *adj.*

1. Having no bounds, having no limits.

So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay God's direction, that it fetters our very wiſhes. *Boyle.*
It is ſome pleaſure to a large underſtanding, to view *unlimited* excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotſon.*

2. Undefined, not bounded by proper exceptions.

With groſs and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, becauſe of their plainneſs at the firſt ſight, nothing leſs, with men of exact judgment, becauſe ſuch rules are not ſafe to be truſted over far. [illegible]

3. Unconfined; not reſtrained.

All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of [illegible]
Aſcribe not unto God ſuch an *unlimited* exerciſe of mercy, as may deſtroy his juſtice. *Rogers's Sermon.*
Huſbands are counſelled not to truſt too much to their wives owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *Arb.*

UNLI'MITEDLY. *adv.* Boundleſsly, without bounds.

Many aſcribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the ſtreſs of whatſoever commiſſions they ſhall lay upon it. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLI'NEAL. Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion.

They put a barren ſcepter in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſp. Mac.*

To U[illegible]
About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itſelf *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLI'QUIFIED. *adj.* Unmelted, undiſſolved.

Theſe huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter, rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.*

1. To diſburden, to exonerate.

Like an aſs, whoſe back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'ſt thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*
Vain man forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Creech.*
Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*

2. To put off any thing burdenſome.

To you duke Humphry muſt *unload* his grief. *Shakeſp.*
Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen. *Shak.*

To UNLOCK. *v. a.*

1. To open what is ſhut with a lock.

I have ſeen her *unlock* her cloſet, take forth paper. *Shakeſp.*
She ſprings a light,
Unlocks the door, and ent'ring out of breath,
The dying ſaw, and inſtruments of death. [illegible]

2. To open in general.

My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occaſions. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Venice.*
I had not thought to have *unlock'd* my lips
In this unhallow'd air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding falſe rules, prankt in reaſon's garb. *Milton.*
I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
Who with a grain of manhood well reſolv'd,
Might eaſily have ſhook off all her ſnares. *Milton.*
Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them, and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
A lixivium of quick lime *unlocks* the ſalts that are entangled in the viſcid juices of ſome ſcorbutick perſons. *Arbuthnot.*
Thy foreſts, Windſor, and thy green retreats
Invite my lays. Be preſent, ſylvan maids!
Unlock your ſprings, and open all your ſhades. *Pope.*

UNLO'CKED. *adj.* Not faſtened with a lock.

UNLOOKED. } *adj.* Unexpected; not foreſeen.
UNLOO'KED *for.* }

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the king of Pontus had not come *unlook'd for* to their ſuccour. *Sidney.*
How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shakeſpeare.*
God, I pray him
That none of you may live your natural age,
But by ſome *unlook'd* accident cut o[illegible]

Whatsoever is new *asked for*, and ever it mends some, and pares others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what reapse
Unlook'd for are we fall n *Paradise Regain'd*

Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *unlooking* [illegible] *Lewis xi.*

Nor fame I slight, nor for her favours call,
She comes *unlook'd for*, if she comes at all *Pope.*

UNLOOSABLE. *adj* [A word rarely used.] Not to be loosed.

Whatever may be said of the *unloosable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compose bodies, that need no other cement to unite them, than the juxta-position, and resting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might dissipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

To UNLOOSE. *v. a.* To loose. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation, so that to *unloose*, is properly *to bind.*

York, *unloose* your long imprison'd thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakespeare.*

The weak, wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck *unloose* his amorous fold,
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida*

Turn him to any cause of policy;
The gordian knot of it he will *unloose*,
Familiar as his garter *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

It rested in you,
T' *unloose* this tied-up justice, when you pleas'd. *Shakesp.*

[illegible] and *unloose.* *Mark i.*

He that should spend all his time in tying inextricable knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to *unloose* them, would be thought not much to have served his generation *Decay of Piety.*

To UNLOOSE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union and [illegible]

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*; the strength decay, and the pleasure grow faint. *Collier.*

UNLOVED. *adj* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmane, though reason there was to move Palladius, yet could not ever persuade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What though I be not fortunate;
But miserable most to love *unlov'd!* *Shakespeare.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and supercilious person *Clarendon, b. v.*

UNLOVELINESS. *n. s.* Unamiableness, inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his suit with all means of unhonest servants, large promises, and each thing else that might help to countervail his own *unlovelinesse.* *Sidney, b. ii.*

UNLOVELY. *adj* That cannot excite love. There seems by this word generally more intended than barely negation. See UNLOVELINESS.

UNLOVING. *adj.* Unkind; not fond

Thou, blest with a goodly son,
Didst yield consent to disinherit him;
Which argu'd thee a most *unloving* father. *Shakespeare.*

UNLUCKILY. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

Things have fallen out so *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shakesp.*

An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Estrange.*

A fox *unluckily* crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 3.

UNLUCKY. *adj*

1. Unfortunate, producing unhappiness. This word is generally used of accidents slightly vexatious.

You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of those *unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry. *Boyle.*

2. Unhappy, miserable, subject to frequent misfortunes.

Then shall I you recount a rueful case,
Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
I late beheld. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. Sighty mischievous; mischievously waggish.

His friendship is counterfeit, seldome to trust,
His doings *unlucke*, and ever unjust *Tusser.*

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served *L'Estrange.*

A lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad, but new. *King.*

4. Incommodious, [illegible]

When I appear, see you avoid the place,
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*

UNLUSTROUS. *adj.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre.

Should I join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falshood, as with labour;
Then glad myself with peeping in an eye,
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoaky light
That's fed with stinking tallow. *Shakespeare.*

To UNLUTE. *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement

Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an ounce of sulphur, of so sulphureous a smell, that upon the *unluting* the vessels, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink *Boyle.*

UNMADE. *adj*

1. Not yet formed; not created

Thou wast begot in Demogorgon's hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world *unmade.* *Fairy Queen*

Then might'st thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave. *Shakespeare.*

2. Deprived of [illegible]

The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and framed a-new. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

3. Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are *unmade*,
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear *Blackmore.*

UNMA'IMED. *adj.* Not deprived of any essential part.

An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*, the diction and the versification only are his proper province. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

UNMA'KABLE. *adj.* Not possible to be made.

If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable* by any but a divine power *Grew's Cosmology.*

To UNMAKE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed. To deprive of form or being.

They've made themselves, and their fitness now
Does *unmake* you. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experiments *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Empire! thou poor and despicable thing,
When such as these make, or *unmake* a king. *Dryden.*

Bring this guide of the light within to the trial God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*

To UNMA'N. *v. a*

1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason.

What, quite *unmann'd* in folly? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Gross errors *unman*, and strip them of the very principles of reason, and sober discourse. *South's Sermons.*

2. To emasculate.

3. To break into irresolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojans ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*

Ulysses veil'd his pensive head;
Again *unmann'd*, a shower of sorrows shed. *Pope.*

UNMA'NAGEABLE. *adj*

1. Not manageable; not easily governed.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of absolute dominion. *Glanville.*

None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder methods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate. *Locke.*

2. Not easily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED. *adj.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship.

Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Not tutored, not educated.

Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue. *Felton on the Classicks.*

UNMANLIKE } *adj*
UNMANLY. }

1. Unbecoming a human being.

It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing, without doing injury to them *Sidney.*

Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradictious to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain *Cave against Despair*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man, though it were a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry, *Sidney.*

New customs,
Though never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shakespeare.*

This is in thee a nature but affected,
A poor *unmanly* melancholy, sprung
From change of fortune. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

My servitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft
Unmanly warmth, and tenderness of love. *Addison*

Unmanly dread invades the French alfo . .
And ſtreight their ſtately arms they quit. *Philip*

UNMA'NNERED. *adj.* Rude; brutal, uncivil
You have a ſlanderous, beaſtly, unwaſh'd tongue,
In your rude mouth, and ſavouring yourſelf,
Unmannerly. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*
If your barking dog diſturb her eaſe,
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden's Juvenal*

UNMA'NNERLINESS. *n. ſ.* Breach of civility, ill behaviour
A ſort of *unmannerlineſs* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early reſtrain'd; and that is a forwardneſs to interrupt others ſpeaking. *Locke on Education*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adj.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaiſant.
Sweetheart,
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiſs you. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*
He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,
To bring a ſlovenly, unhandſome corſe
Betwixt the wind and his nobility *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*
He will prove the weeping philoſopher, when he grows old, being ſo full of *unmannerly* ſadneſs in his youth. *Shakeſpeare.*
Bare-faced ribaldry is both *unmannerly* in itſelf, and ſaſſome to the reader. *Dryden*
A divine dares hardly ſhew his perſon among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into ſuch company, he is in continual apprehenſion that ſome pert man of pleaſure ſhould break an *unmannerly* jeſt, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adv.* Uncivilly.
Forgive me,
If I have us'd myſelf *unmannerly.* *Shakeſpeare.*

UNMANURED. *adj.* Not cultivated.
The land,
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs;
Unpeopl'd, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd *Fairy Queen.*

UNMA'RKED *adj.* Not obſerved; not regarded.
I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to ſteal away, I cared not whither, ſo I might eſcape them. *Sidney.*
This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progreſs I had never ſeen. *Dryden.*
Entring at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the buſy throng,
Borne by the tide, and paſs'd unſeen along. *Dryden.*
Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

UNMA'RRIED. *adj.* Having no huſband, or no wife.
Unmarried men are beſt friends, beſt maſters, beſt ſervants, but not always beſt ſubjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*
Huſbands and wives, boys and *unmarry'd* maids. *Dryden.*

To U[illegible]
1. To ſtrip of a maſk
2. To ſtrip of any diſguiſe.
With full cups they had *unmaſk'd* his ſoul. *Reſtemmon*
Though in Greek or Latin they amuſe us, yet a tranſlation *unmaſks* them, whereby the cheat is tranſparent. *Glanville.*

To UNMASK. *v. a.* To put off the maſk.
My huſband bids me; now I will *unmaſk.*
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNMA'SKED. *adj.* Naked; open to the view.
O I am yet to learn a ſtateſman's art,
My kindneſs, and my hate *unmaſk'd* I wear,
For friends to truſt, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*

UNMA'STERABLE. *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued
The fætor is *unmaſterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be deleted by concoction, beyond unſavoury condition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNMA'STERED. *adj.*
1. Not ſubdued.
2. Not conquerable.
Weigh what loſs your honour may ſuſtain, if you
Or loſe your heart, or your chaſte treaſure open
To his *unmaſter'd* importunity. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
He cannot his *unmaſter'd* grief ſuſtain,
But yields to rage, to madneſs and diſdain. *Dryden.*

UNMA'TCHABLE. *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.
The ſoul of Chriſt, that ſaw in this life the face of God, was, through ſo viſible preſence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladneſs anointed him. *Hooker, b. v.*
Moſt radiant, exquiſite, and *unmatchable* beauty, tell me, if this be the lady of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
England breeds very valiant creatures; their maſtiffs are of *unmatchable* courage *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

UNMA'TCHED. *adj* Matchleſs; having no match, or equal.
That glorious day, when two ſuch navies ſaw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he ſhould obey,
Held to them both the trident of the ſea. *Dryden.*

UNMEA'NING. *adj.* Expreſſing no meaning.
With round, *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

UNMEA'NT. *adj.* Not intended
The flying ſpear was after Lauſus ſent:
But Rhætus happen'd on a death *unmeant.* *Dryden*

UNMEA'SURABLE. *adj.* Boundleſs; unbounded.
Common mother! thou
Whoſe womb *unmeaſurable*, and infinite breaſt
Teems and feeds all. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens*
You preſerved the luſtre of that noble family, which the *unmeaſurable* profuſion of anceſtors had eclipſed. *Savage*
[illegible]
Does the ſun dread th' imaginary ſign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
'Till he has gain'd ſome unfrequented place,
Loſt to the world, in vaſt, *unmeaſur'd* ſpace.

2. Not meaſured, plentiful.
From him all perfect good, *unmeaſur'd* out, deſcends. *Milton.*

UNMEDITATED *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.
Neither various ſtyle,
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praiſe
Their maker, in fit ſtrains pronounc'd, or ſung
Unmeditated. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*

UNMEDDLED *with. adj.* Not touched, not altered.
The flood-gate is opened and cloſed for ſix days, continuing other ten days *unmedled with.* *Carew*

UNMEET. *adj* Not fit; not proper, not worthy.
Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of ſway *Spenſer.*
I am *unmeet*;
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakeſpeare.*
[illegible]
Prove you that any man with me converſ'd
At hours *unmeet*, refuſe me, hate me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Attach'd my hand is ſworn
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,
Youth ſo apt to pluck a ſweet. *Shakeſpeare.*
Its fellowſhip *unmeet* for thee,
Good reaſon was thou freely ſhould'ſt diſlike. *Milton.*
That muſe deſires the laſt, the loweſt place,
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling ſtring
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*

UNMELLOWED. *adj.* Not fully ripened
His years but young, but his experience old,
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNMELTED. *adj.* Undiſſolved by heat.
Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence roaring flames, and ſcatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

UNMENTIONED. *adj.* Not told; not named.
They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpreſſed, with the ſharpeſt and moſt pathetical expreſſions. *Clar.*
Oh let me here ſink down
Into my grave, *unmention'd* and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

UNMERCHANTABLE. *adj.* Unſaleable; not vendible.
They feed on ſalt, *unmerchantable* pilchard. *Carew.*

UNMERCIFUL *adj.*
1. Cruel, ſevere, inclement.
For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the age, providence has found out a way *L'Eſtrange.*
'Tis the pleaſant luſtre of flame delights children at firſt, but when experience has convinced them, by the exquiſite pain it has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*
Whatſoever doctrine repreſents God as unjuſt and *unmerciful*, cannot be from God, becauſe it ſubverts the very foundation of religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Unconſcionable; exorbitant
Not only the peace of the honeſt, unwriting ſubject was daily moleſted, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applauſe. *Pope.*

UNMERCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderneſs.
A little warm fellow fell moſt *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majeſty. *Addiſon*

UNMERCIFULNESS *n. ſ.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderneſs
Conſider the rules of friendſhip, leſt juſtice turn into *unmercifulneſs.* *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*

UNMERITED. *adj.* Not deſerved; not obtained otherwiſe than by favour.
This day, in whom all nations ſhall be bleſt,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who ſought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*
A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatneſs is. *Gov. Tongue.*

UNMERITABLE *adj.* Having no deſert. Not in use.
Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNMERITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* State of being undeſerved.
As to the freeneſs or *unmeritedneſs* of God's love, we need but conſider, that we ſo little could at firſt deſerve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle*

UNMILKED *adj* Not milked.
The ewes ſtill folded, with diſtended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in diſtreſsful cries [illegible]

U[illegible]NDED. *adj* Not heeded, not regarded.

He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakespeare.*

e, after Eve seduc'd, *unmindful*, flunk
Into the wood. *Milton*

U[illegible]MINDFUL. *a* Not heedful, not regardful; negligent;

[illegible]
Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Fairy Queen.*

I shall let you see, that I am not *unmindful* of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee; of flattering gales
Milton

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthroned gods on sainted seats. *Milton*

He, not *unmindful* of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts he tries. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When those who dislike the constitution, are so very zealous in their offers for the service of their country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themselves. *Swift.*

To UNMINGLE. *v. a.* To separate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine ascending, and the water descending. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

UNMINGLED. *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

As easy may'st thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminution. *Shakespeare*

Springs on high hills, are pure and *unmingled.* *Bacon.*

His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* sorrow. *Taylor.*

Vessels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope*

UNMI'NGLEABLE. *adj.* Not susceptive of mixture. Not used

The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle.*

The *unmingleable* liquors retain their distinct surfaces. *Boyle.*

UNMIRY. *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.

Pass, with safe, *unmiry* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street. *Gay.*

UNMI[illegible]IGATED. *adj.* Not softened.

With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing*

UNMI[illegible]IXED. } *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure, not
UNMIXT. } corrupted by additions.

Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmixt with baser matter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

It exhibits a mixture of new concepts and old; whereas the instauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwise than with some little aspersion of the old. *Bacon.*

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast,
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted rest. *Roscommon.*

What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise *unmixt*? *Milton.*

Thy Arethusan stream remains unsoil'd;
Unmixt with foreign filth, and *undefil'd.* *Dryden.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the truth and lie:
And this or that *unmixt*, no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

UNMOANED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd*;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare.*

UNMOIST. *adj.* Not wet

Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*

UNMOISTENED *adj.* Not made wet

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they would be if the body had been *unmoistened.* *Boyle*

U[illegible]LESTED. *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.

The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, are supplied with every thing, *unmolested* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*

Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood *unmolested* on the shelf *Prior.*

Safe on my shore each *unmolested* swain,
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*

To UNMOOR. *v. a.*

1. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

We with the rising morn our ships *unmoor'd*,
And brought our captives, and our stores aboard. *Pope.*

2. Prior seems to have taken it for casting anchor.

Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*

UNMORALIZED. *adj* Untutored by morality.

This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

UNMORTGAGED. *adj.* Not mortgaged.

Is there one God unsworn to my destruction?
The least, *unmortgaged* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden's All for Love.*

This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce a single gabel *unmortgaged.* *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

UNMORTIFIED. *adj.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNMOVEABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered

Wherein consists the precise and *unmoveable* boundaries of that species. *Locke.*

UNMOVED. *adj.*

1. Not put out of one place into another.

Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmov'd* shade do come. *May's Virgil.*

Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden.*

Chessmen, standing on the same squares of the chessboard, we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved*, though, perhaps, the chessboard hath been carried out of one room into another. *Locke*

2. Not changed in resolution.

Among innumerable false, *unmov'd*,
Unshaken, unseduc'd *Milton.*

3. Not affected, not touched with any passion.

Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,
Unmov'd, superior still in every state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*

4. Unaltered by passion.

I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwet. *Dryden.*

UNMOVING. *adj.*

1. Having no motion.

The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

To UNMOULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form.

Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

UNMOURNED. *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.

O let me here sink down
Into my grave unattended and *unmourn'd.* *Southern.*

To UNMUZZLE. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.

Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom. *Shakespeare.*

Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzled* thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benizon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Milton.*

UNMUSICAL. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve. *B. Johnson.*

One man's emotion wants satisfaction, another's avarice, a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very *unmusical* harmony of our murmurs. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNAMED. *adj.* Not mentioned

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

UNNATURAL. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of nature, contrary to the common instincts

Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being wise and good. *Granville's Sceps.*

'Tis irreverent and *unnatural*, to scoff at the infirmities of old age. *L'Estrange.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserving children, is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If the tyrant were, to a son so noble, so *unnatural*,
What will he be to us? *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Forced,

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real ſtate of perſons or things

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a ſerious poem are nauſeous, becauſe they are *unnatural*. Would any man, who is ready to die for love, deſcribe his paſſion like Narciſſus? *Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the firſt, are ſuch as are affected and *unnatural*, the ſecond, ſuch as are mean and vulgar. *Addiſon.*

UNNA'TURALNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to nature

The God, which is the God of nature, doth never teach *unnaturalneſs*. *Sidney.*

UNNA'TURALLY. *adv.* In oppoſition to nature.

All the world have been frighted with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have moſt *unnaturally* conſpired to cozen themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

UNNAVIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be paſſed by veſſels; not to be navigated.

Like a ſwift ſtream from mountains pours along. *Cowley.*

Some who the depths of eloquence have ſound,
In that *unnavigable* ſtream were drown'd. *Dryden.*

Let wit her ſails, her oars let wiſdom lend;
The helm let politick experience guide
Yet ceaſe to hope thy ſhort-liv'd bark ſhall ride
Down ſpreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior.*

The Indian ſeas were believ'd to be *unnavigable*. *Arbuthnot.*

UNNE'CESSARILY. *adv.* Without neceſſity; without need, needleſsly.

To abrogate, without conſtraint of manifeſt harm thereby ariſing, had been to alter *unneceſſarily*, in their judgment, the antient, received cuſtom of the whole church *Hooker.*

'Tis highly imprudent in the greateſt of men, *unneceſſarily* to provoke the meaneſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe words come in without any connexion with the ſtory, and conſequently *unneceſſarily*. *Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS. *n. ſ.* Needleſsneſs.

Theſe are ſuch extremes as afford no middle for induſtry to exalt, hope being equally out-dated by the deſperateneſs or *unneceſſarineſs* of an undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY. *adj.* Needleſs, not wanted; uſeleſs

The doing of things *unneceſſary*, is many times the cauſe why the moſt neceſſary are not done. *Hooker, b. v.*

Thou whoreſon zed, thou *unneceſſary* letter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let brave ſpirits, fitted for command by ſea or land, not be laid by, as perſons *unneceſſary* for the time. *Bacon.*

Lay that *unneceſſary* fear aſide,
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden.*

Unneceſſary coinage, as well as *unneceſſary* revival of words, runs into affectation, a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

They did not only ſhun perſecution, but affirmed, that it was *unneceſſary* for their followers to bear their religion through ſuch fiery trials. *Addiſon.*

The reader can eaſily diſcover how the plot will be unravelled at laſt; but the *unneceſſary* intricacies in unravelling it, ſtill remain to be accounted for *Shakeſp. Illuſtrated.*

UNNEIGHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour

Parnaſſus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more ſo, by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not ſuitable to a neighbour, with malevolence, with mutual miſchief

Theſe two chriſtian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to ſpend it ſo *unneighbourly* *Shakeſpeare*

UNNE'RVATE *adj.* Weak, feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Muſæus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome.*

TO UNNERVE *v. a.* To weaken, to enfeeble.

The precepts are often ſo minute and full of circumſtances, that they weaken and *unnerve* his verſe. *Addiſon.*

UNNE'RVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell ſword,
Th' *unnerved* father falls. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNNETH. } *adv.* [This is from un and eath, Saxon, *eaſy*, and
UNNETHES. } *eaſe*, *eaſily*, *eaſe*] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obſolete.

Diggon, I am ſo ſtiffe and ſtanke,
That *unneth* I may ſtand any more,
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenſer.*

A ſhepherd's boy,
When winter's waſteful ſpight was almoſt ſpent,
Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent,
So faint they waxe, and feeble in the fold,
That now *unneathes* their feet could 'em uphold. *Spenſer.*

UNNO'BLE. *adj.* Mean; ignominious, ignoble.

I have offended reputation,
A moſt *unnoble* ſwerving. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNNO'TED. *adj.* Not obſerved, not regarded; not heeded; not celebrated.

They may jeſt,
'Till their own ſcorn return to them *unnoted*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He drew his ſteat ſamiliar to her ſide,
Far from the ſuitor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free gueſt *unnoted* might relate,
If haply conſcious of his father's fate. *Pope.*

A ſhameful fate now hides my hopeleſs head,
Unwept, *unnoted*, and for ever dead. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNNU'MBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The ſkies are painted with *unnumber'd* ſparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth ſhine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diſeaſes, and our minds the hives of *unnumbered* cares and paſſions *Raleigh.*

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* ſpectres, more
Centaurs, and double ſhapes, beſiege the door. *Dryden.*

Pitchy and dark the night ſometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder ſometimes ſhe excites,
With ſtars *unnumber'd*. *Prior.*

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Incompliance; diſobedience.

They make one man's particular ſayings, confining laws to others; and convey them, as ſuch, to their ſucceeders, who are bold to miſname all *unobſequiouſneſs* to their incogitancy, preſumption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave
Unworſhipp'd, *unobſerved*, the throne ſupreme. *Milton*

UNOBJE'CTED. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil. *Atterbury*

UNOBNO'XIOUS *adj.* Not liable, not expoſed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, ſhe hath buried both,
For none to death ſins, that to ſin is loth.
In fight they ſtood
Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* Not to be obſerved; not diſcoverable

A piece of glaſs reduced to powder, the ſame which, when entire, freely tranſmitted the beams of light, acquiring by contuſion, a multitude of minute ſurfaces, reflects, in a confuſed manner, little and ſingly *unobſervable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous, it degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNOBSE'RVANT. *adj.*

1. Not obſequious.
2. Not attentive.

The *unobſervant* multitude may have ſome general, confuſed apprehenſions of a beauty, that gilds the outſide frame of the univerſe. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *adj.* Not regarded, not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any ſolid body, which is the principal cauſe of violent motion, though *unobſerved*, paſſeth without ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They the ſon of God, our Saviour meek,
Sung victor; and from heav'nly feaſt refreſh'd,
Brought on his way with joy; he, *unobſerv'd*,
Home to his mother's houſe private return'd. *Milton.*

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobſerved* ſtar, ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville*

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious ſtream,
That in Hibernian vales obſcurely ſtray'd,
And, *unobſerv'd*, in wild meanders play'd. *Addiſon.*

Had I err'd in this caſe, it had been a well-meant miſtake, and might have paſs'd *unobſerved*. *Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVING. *adj* Inattentive; not heedful.

His ſimilitudes are not placed, as our *unobſerving* criticks tell us, in the heat of any action, but commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not hindered, not ſtopped.

Unobſtructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void, and knows not where to ſtay. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not raiſing any obſtacle

Why ſhould he halt at either ſtation? why
Not forward run in *unobſtructive* ſky?

UNOBTA'INED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by deſire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained* ſo likewiſe upon the ſame hereafter received, it ſhall work alſo by love. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any ſo conſtantly diſcloſeth its *unobvious* colour, as copper. *Boyle on Colours*

UNOCCUPIED *adj* Unpoſſeſſed.

If we ſhall diſcover further to the north pole, we ſhall find all that tract not to be vain, uſeleſs, or *unoccupied*. *Ray.*

The fancy hath power to create them in the ſenſories, then *unoccupied* by external impreſſions. *Grew's Coſmology.*

UNO'FFERED. *adj* Not propoſed to acceptance.

For the ſad buſineſs of Ireland, he could not expreſs a greater ſenſe, there being nothing leſt on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon.*

UNOFFE'NDING *adj*

Thy *unoffending* life I could not ſave,
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*

2. Sinleſs, pure from fault

If thoſe holy and *unoffending* ſpirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of his majeſty; with what awe ſhould we, ſinful duſt and aſhes, approach that infinite power we have ſo grievouſly offended *Rogers's Sermons.*

To UNOIL. *v. a.* To free from oil

A tight maid, ere he for wine can aſk,
Gueſſes his meaning, and *unoils* the flaſk. *Dryden.*

UNO'PENING *adj* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the foreſt o'er,
Curſe the fav'd candle, and *unopening* door *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wiſhing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but an imperfect velleity, and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means *South's Sermons.*

UNOPPO'SED *adj* Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy a[illegible],
The throne of God u[illegible] *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
To every nobler portion of the town,
The [illegible]ows roll their reſiſtleſs tide
In [illegible],
A[illegible]*d*, for prey'd wide. *Dryden.*
The people, like a headlong torrent go,
And ev'ry dam they break or overflow
But *unoppoſ'd* they either loſe their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former courſe. *Dryden.*

UNO'RDERLY. Diſorderly, irregular.

Since ſome ceremon[illegible] have his own faſhion, whereof what other ſhould be the iſſue, but unſeemly diſtraction, and *unorderly* confuſion in the church. *Sanderſon*

UNO'RDINARY *adj* Uncommon, unuſual.

I do not know how they can be excuſed from murder, who kill monſtrous births, becauſe of an *unordinary* ſhape, without knowing whether they have a rational ſoul or no. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts inſtrumental to the nourſhment of the reſt

It is impoſſible for any organ to regulate itſelf much leſs may we refer this regulation to the animal ſpirits, an *unorganized* fluid *Cheyne's Phil.*

UNORIGINAL
UNORI'GINATED. } *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth paſſage, forc'd to ride
Th' untraceable abyſs, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
In ſcripture, Jehovah ſignifies, that God is unconvey'd, *unoriginated*, and ſelf-exiſtent. *Stephen's Sermons.*

UNO'RTHODOX. *adj* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime againſt its incumbent, and he was ſure to be *unorthodox*, that was worth the plundering. *Decay of Piety.*

UNOWED *adj* Having no owner

England now is left
To tug and ſcramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* intereſt of proud, ſwelling ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNO'WNED. *adj.*

1. [illegible]
2. N[illegible]d

I fear the dreadful events that dog them both,
Leſt ſome ill-greeting touch attempt the perſon
Of our *unowned* ſiſter. *Milton.*
Oh happy, *unown'd* youths! your limbs can bear
The ſcorching dog-ſtar, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thirſts with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. *Gay.*

To UNPACK. *v. a.*

1. To diſburden, to exonerate.

I, the ſon of a dear father murther'd,
Muſt, like a whore, *unpeck* my heart with words. *Shakeſp.*

2. To open any thing bound together

He had a great parcel of glaſſes packed up, which, when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themſelves. *Boyle.*

UNPACKED. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices

The knight
Reſolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of juſtice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras*

UNPA[illegible]

1. Not diſcharged.

Receive from us knee tribute not *unpaid*, *Milton.*

Nor hecatomb unſlain, nor vows *unpaid*;
On Greeks, accurs'd, this dire contagion bring. *Dryden*
What can atone, oh ever injur'd ſhade!
Thy fate unpity'd, and thy rites *unpaid*? *Pope.*

[illegible]

How often are relations neglected, and tradeſmen *unpaid*, for the ſupport of this vanity? *Collier.*
Th' embroider'd ſuit, at leaſt, he deem'd his prey,
That ſuit, an *unpaid* taylor ſnatch'd away. *Pope.*

3 UNPA'ID *for.* That for which the price is not yet given; [illegible]

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble,
Prouder, than ruſtling in *unpaid for* ſilk. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPA'INED. *adj.* Suffering no pain

Too unequal work we find,
Againſt unequal arms to fight in pain;
Againſt *unpained*, impaſſive *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNPA'INFUL. *adj* Giving no pain.

That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain, ſooner than change figure; and that ſoft, which changes the ſituation of its parts upon an eaſy and *unpainful* touch. *Locke.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *adj.* Naſeous; diſguſting.

The man who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again to ſee a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*
A good man will be no more diſturbed at the methods of correction, than by ſeeing his friend take *unpalatable* phyſick. *Collier on Kindneſs.*

UNPA'RAGONED *adj* Unequalled, unmatched.

Either your *unparagoned* miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's out-priz'd by a trifle. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

UNPARA'LLELED. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparalleled*, happily amplified. *Shakeſpeare.*
Who had thought this clime had held
A deity ſo *unparallel'd*? *Milton's Arcades.*
The father burſt out again in tears, upon receiving this inſtance of an *unparalleled* fondneſs from one, who he thought had given herſelf up to the poſſeſſion of another. *Addiſon.*
O faſt *unparallel'd*! O Charles! O beſt of kings!
What ſtars their black, diaſtrous influence ſhed
On thy nativity? *Phillips.*

UNPA'RDONABLE *adj.* [*impardonable*, Fr.] Irremiſſible.

It was thought in him an *unpardonable* offence to alter any thing in us as intolerable, that we ſuffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*
Oh, as a fault too *unpardonable*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The kinder the maſter, the more *unpardonable* is the treaſon *L'Eſtrange.*
Conſider how *unpardonable* the refuſal of ſo much grace muſt render us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *adv.* Beyond forgiveneſs.

Luther's conſcience turns theſe reaſonings upon him, and infers, that Luther muſt have been *unpardonably* wicked in uſing maſſes for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED *adj.*

1. Not forgiven.

How know we that our ſouls ſhall not this night be required, laden with thoſe *unpardoned* ſins, for which we propoſed to repent tomorrow. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Not diſcharged; cancelled by a legal pardon.

My returning into England *unpardoned*, hath deſtroyed that opinion *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *adj.* Not forgiving

Curſe on th' *unpard'ning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorſe; who rules by lion's law,
And deaf to pray'rs, by no ſubmiſſion bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud. *Dryden*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament.

Senſible he was of that diſreſpect; reprehending them for the *unparliamentarineſs* of their remonſtrance in print. *Clar.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament

The ſecret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuſe of ſetting individuals upon their ſhoulders, who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *adj.* Undivided, not ſeparated.

Too little it eludes the dazzl'd ſight,
Becomes mix'd blackneſs, or *unparted* light. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *adj* Equal; honeſt. Not in uſe.

Clear evidence of truth, after a ſerious and *unpartial* exa[illegible]mination *Sanderſon.*

UNPA[illegible]RTIALLY *adv.* Equally, indifferently

Deem it not impoſſible for you to err; lift *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred theſe opinions in you. *Hooker.*

U N P

UNPA'SSABLE. *adj.* Admitting no paſſage.

Every country, which ſhall not do according to theſe things, ſhall be made not only *unpaſſable* for men, but moſt hateful to wild beaſts. *Eſth.* xvi 24

They are vaſt and *unpaſſable* mountains, which the labour and curioſity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple.*

Making a new ſtandard for money, muſt make all money which is lighter than that ſtandard, *unpaſſable*. *Locke.*

You ſwel yourſelf as though you were a man of learning already, you are thereby building a moſt *unpaſſable* bare againſt all improvement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*

UNPA'SSIONATE } *adj* Free from paſſion; calm, impar-
UNPA'SSIONATED. } tial.

He attended the king into Scotland, and was ſworn a counſellor in that kingdom, where, as I have been inſtructed by *unpaſſionate* men, he did carry himſelf with ſingular ſweetneſs. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

More ſober heads have a ſet of miſconceits, which are as abſurd to an *unpaſſionated* reaſon, as thoſe to our unbiaſſed [illegible] 13

The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, ſhould not only be in ſober, grave, and *unpaſſionate* words, but alſo alone and in private. *Locke on Education.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* Without paſſion.

Make us *unpaſſionately* to ſee the light of reaſon and religion. *K. Charles.*

UNPA'THED. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by paſſage.

A courſe more promiſing,
Than a wild dedication of yourſelves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd ſhores; moſt certain
To miſeries enough *Shakeſp. Winter Tale.*

UNPA'WNED. *adj.* Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witneſs'd huge diſmay,
Where yet, *unpawn'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villainy you have done her the one you may do with ſterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPEA'CEABLE. *adj.* Quarrelſome; inclined to diſturb the tranquility of others.

Lord, purge out of all hearts thoſe *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel ſpirits; thoſe prides and haughtineſſes, judging and condemning, and deſpiſing of others. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The deſign is to reſtrain men from things, which make them miſerable to themſelves, *unpeaceable* and troubleſome to the world. *Tillotſon.*

To UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing cloſed with a peg.

Unpeg the baſket on the houſe's top,
Let the birds fly. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNPE'NSIONED. *adj.* Not kept in dependance by a penſion.

Could penſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign,
And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, *unpenſion'd*, no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.

The land
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs,
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Shall war *unpeople* thus my realm? *Shakeſpeare.*

To few unknown
Long after; now *unpeopl'd*, and untrod. *Milton.*

The lofty mountains feed the ſavage race,
Yet few, and ſtrangers in th' *unpeopl'd* place. *Dryden.*

He muſt be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honeſty, that his raſhneſs and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

UNPERCE'IVED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not heeded, not ſenſibly diſcovered; not known.

The aſhes, wind *unperceived* ſhakes off. *Bacon.*

He alone
To find where Adam ſheltered, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Thus daily changing, by degrees I'd waſte,
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,
And ſteal myſelf from life, and melt away. *Dryden.*

Unperceiv'd the heav'ns with ſtars were hung. *Dryden.*

Oft in pleaſing taſks we wear the day,
While ſummer ſuns roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly*, aſſociated themſelves to it. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.] Incomplete.

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Epheſus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the cheteſt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS. *n. ſ.* Imperfection, incompleteneſs.

Virgil and Horace ſpying the *unperfectneſs* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectneſs. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *adj* Undone; not done

A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promiſe *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living*

UNPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* Laſting to perpetuity; exempt from decay

We are ſecured to reap in another world everlaſting, un- [illegible]

UNPE'RJURED. *adj* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou can'ſt not die *unperjur'd*,
And leave an unaccompliſh'd love behind
[illegible] vows are in me. *Dry.*

UNPERPLE'XED. *adj* Diſentangled, not embarraſſed.

In learning, little ſhould be propoſed to the mind at once, and that being fully maſtered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, ſimple, *unperplexed* propoſition. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE. *adj* Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin.

Bile is the moſt *unperſpirable* of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *adj* Inexorable, not to be perſuaded.

He, finding his ſiſter's *unperſuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not turned to ſtone

In many concreted plants, ſome parts remain *unpetrify'd*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy, or right reaſon.

Your conceptions are *unphiloſophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many ſmall fibres in its texture, which, according to the different ſtrokes they receive from the animal ſpirits, awaken a correſpondent idea. *Collier.*

It became him who created them, to ſet them in order: and if he did ſo, it is *unphiloſophical* to ſeek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might ariſe out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton's Opticks.*

UNPHILOSO PHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon.

They forget that he is the firſt cauſe of all things, and a ſcourſe muſt *unphiloſophically*, abſurdly, and unſuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whoſe influence muſt ſet the firſt wheel a-going. *South's Sermons.*

UNPHILOSO PHICALNESS. *n. ſ.* Incongruity with philoſophy.

I could diſpenſe with the *unphiloſophicalneſs* of this theſis, were it not unchriſtian. *Norris.*

To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philoſopher. A word made by *Pope.*

Our paſſions, our intereſts flow in upon us, and *unphiloſophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPIE'RCED. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

Th' *unpierc'd* ſhade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milt.*

True Witney broad-cloth, with its ſhag unſhorn,
Unpierc'd, is in the laſting tempeſt worn. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED. *adj.* Diveſted of pillars.

See the cirque falls! th' *unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED *adj.* Wanting a pillow

Perhaps ſome cold bank is her bolſter now,
Or 'gainſt the rugged bark of ſome broad elm,
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with ſad fears. *Milton.*

To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut, or faſtened with a pin.

My love doth ſo approve him,
That even his ſtubbornneſs, his checks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them *Shakeſp.*

Unpin that ſpangled breaſt-plate which you wear,
That th' eyes of buſy fools may be ſtopt there. *Donne.*

Who is the honeſt man?
He that doth ſtill and ſtrongly good purſue,
To God, his neighbour, and himſelf moſt true:
Whom neither force, nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert.*

UNPINKED. *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPI'TIED. *adj.* Not compaſſionated; not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow.

Richard yet lives, but at hand, at hand
Inſues his pitteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praiſe,
And full in all we cou'd deſire, but days
He that is warn'd of this, and ſhall forbear
To vent a ſigh for him, or ſhed a tear,
May he live long ſcorn'd, and *unpity'd* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral. *Bp. Corbet.*

But he whoſe words and fortunes diſagree,
Abſurd, *unpity'd*, grows a publick jeſt. *Roſcommon.*

He that does not ſecure himſelf of a ſtock of reputation in his greateſt, ſhall moſt certainly fall *unpitied* in his adverſity [illegible]

As the greateſt curſe that I can give,
Unpitied be depoſed, and after live. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*

As ſome ſad turtle his loſt love deplores;
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn,
Alike unheard, *unpity'd*, and forlorn. *Pope.*
Paſſion *unpity'd*, and ſucceſsleſs love,
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate
My other griefs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNPITEOUSLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.

He beat him moſt pitifully
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him moſt *unpitifully. Shakeſ.*

UNPI'TYING. *adj.* Having no compaſſion.

To ſhame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Lead on, *unpitying* guides, behold your ſlave. *Granville.*

UNPLACED. *adj.* Having no place of dependance.

Could perſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain
Flatt'rers and bigots, even in Louis' reign;
And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpenſion'd? *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED. *adj.* Not tormented.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakeſp.*

[illegible]

Pegs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans ſhow *Waller.*

UNPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* Not plauſible; not ſuch as has a fair appearance.

There was a mention of granting five ſubſidies; and that meeting being, upon very u[illegible] th[illegible], [illegible], as if an act had paſſed to that purpoſe *Clarendon.*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courteſy,
Baited with reaſons not *unplauſible*,
Wind me into the eaſy-hearted man,
And hug him into ſnares. *Milton.*

UNPLEA'SE. *adj.* Not approving.

'Tis like he'll queſtion me,
Why ſuch *unpleaſure* eyes are bent on him. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPLEA'SANT. *adj.* Not delighting; troubleſome; uneaſy.

Their ſkilful ears perceive certain harſh and *unpleaſant* diſcords in the ſound of our common prayer, ſuch as the rules of divine harmony, ſuch as the laws of God cannot bear *Hooker*

O ſweet Portia!
Here are a few of the *unpleaſant'ſt* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Wiſdom is very *unpleaſant* to the unlearned *Eccluſ.* v. 20.

Upon Adam's diſobedience, God chaſed him out of paradiſe, the moſt delicious part of the earth, into ſome other, the moſt barren and *unpleaſant*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneaſily.

We cannot boaſt of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleaſantly* in primitive ſimplicity and good humour. *Pope.*

UNPLEA'SANTNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of qualities to give delight.

As for *unpleaſantneſs* of ſound, if it doth happen the good of men's ſouls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*

Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleaſantneſs*, but for the ſuffocations which it cauſes. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

All men are willing to ſkulk out of ſuch company; the ſober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleaſantneſs* of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNPLEA'SED. *adj.* Not pleaſed, not delighted.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleas'd* eye ſee your courteſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Condemn'd to live with ſubjects ever mute,
A ſavage prince, *unpleas'd*, though abſolute. *Dryden.*

UNPLEA'SING. *adj.* Offenſive; diſguſting; giving no delight.

Set to dreſs this garden
How dares thy tongue ſound this *unpleaſing* news? *Shakeſp.*

Hence the many miſtakes, which have made learning ſo *unpleaſing* and ſo unſucceſsful. *Milton.*

If all thoſe great painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleaſing*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Howe'er *unpleaſing* be the news you bring,
I blame not you, but your imperious king. *Dryden.*

UNPLI'ANT. *adj.* Not eaſily bent; not conforming to the will.

The chizel hath more glory than the pencil; that being ſo hard an inſtrument, and working upon ſo *unpliant* ſtuff, can yet leave ſtrokes of ſo gentle appearance. *Wotton.*

UNPLO'WED. *adj.* Not plowed.

Good ſound land, that hath lain long *unplowed*. *Mortimer.*

To UNPLUME. *adj.* To ſtrip of plumes; to degrade.

In the moſt ordinary phænomena in nature, we ſhall find enough to ſhame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing. *Glanv.*

UNPOE'TICAL } *adj.* Not ſuch as becomes a poet.
UNPOE'TICK. }

Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.

Unjuſt! why you ſhou'd in ſuch veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains? *Dr. Corn.*

UNPO'LISHED. *adj.*

1. Not ſmoothed; not brightened by attrition.

Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona, ſome part of the materials cut in fine forms, and ſome *unpoliſhed*, doth conclude, that the antients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free-ſtone, without any ſculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton.*

He affirms it to have been the antient cuſtom of all the Greeks, to ſet up *unpoliſhed* ſtones inſtead of images, to the honour of the gods. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not civilized, not refined.

Finding new words,
Such as of old wiſe bards employ'd to make
Unpoliſh'd men their wild retreats forſake. *Waller.*

Theſe firſt *unpoliſh'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave ſuck to infants of gigantick mould. *Dryden.*

UNPOLITE. *adj.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

Diſcourſes for the pulpit ſhould be caſt into a plain method, and the reaſons ranged under the words, firſt, ſecondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to ſound *unpolite*, or unfaſhionable. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

UNPOLLU'TED. *adj.* [*impolitus*, Lat.] Not corrupted, not defiled.

Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* fleſh
May violets ſpring! *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

'Till oft converſe with heav'nly habitants
Begin to caſt a beam on th' outward ſhape,
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,
And turns it by degrees to the ſoul's eſſence,
'Till all be made immortal. *Milton.*

Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,
She half commits, who ſins but in her will. *Dryden.*

UNPO'PULAR *adj.* Not fitted to pleaſe the people.

The practices of theſe men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of ſincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 37.

UNPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*un* and *portable*.] Not to be carried.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being ſhort, the ſhips muſt have ſunk at an anchor in any ſtream of weather or counter-tide. *Raleigh.*

UNPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not had; not obtained.

He claims the crown.——
—Is the chair empty? is the ſword unſway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpoſſeſs'd*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Such vaſt room in nature *unpoſſeſs'd*
By living ſoul, deſert, and deſolate,
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpſe of light. *Milton.*

The cruel ſomething *unpoſſeſs'd*,
Corrodes and leavens all the reſt. *Prior.*

UNPOSSE'SSING. *adj.* Having no poſſeſſion.

Thou *unpoſſeſſing* baſtard, doſt thou think,
That I would ſtand againſt thee? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRA'CTICABLE *adj.* Not feaſible.

I try'd ſuch of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable*. *Boyle.*

UNPRA'CTISED. *adj.* Not ſkilful by uſe and experience; raw; being in the ſtate of a novice.

The full ſum of me
Is an unleſſon'd girl, unſchool'd, *unpractis'd* *Shakeſpeare.*

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton.*

I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to perſuade,
And want the ſoothing arts. *Dryden.*

His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior.*

UNPRAISED. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praiſed.

The land,
In antique times was ſalvage wilderneſs;
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but frieze,
Th' all-giver would be unthank'd, would be *unprais'd*. *Milt.*

If young African for fame
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes *unprais'd*, the man at leaſt,
And loſes, though but verbal, his reward *Milton.*

Not paſs *unprais'd* the veſt and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage, and rich flow'rs entwine. *Dryden.*

UNPRECA'RIOUS. *adj.* Not dependent on another.

The ſtars, which grace the high expanſion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vaſt diſtance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *adj.* Not juſtifiable by any example.

The ſecret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

U N P

To UNPREDI'CT. *v. a.* To retract prediction.

Means I muſt uſe, thou ſay'ſt prediction elſe
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*

UNPREFE'RRED. *adj.* Not advanced.

To make a ſcholar, keep him under, while he is young, or *unpreferred*. *Collier on Prov.*

UNPRE'GNANT. *adj.* Not prolific.

This deed unſhapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant*,
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPREJU'DICATE *adj.* Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled not

A pure mind in a chaſte body, is the mother of wiſdom, ſincere principles, and *unprejudicate* underſtanding. *Taylor.*

UNPRE'JUDICED. *adj.* Free from prejudice, free from prepoſſeſſion; not pre-occupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

The meaning of them may be ſo plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reaſonable man may certainly underſtand them.

Several, when they had informed themſelves of our Saviour's hiſtory, and examined, with *unprejudiced* minds, the doctrines and manners of his diſciples, were ſo ſtruck, that they profeſſed themſelves of that ſect. *Addiſon.*

UNPRELA'TICAL. Unſuitable to a prelate.

The archbiſhop of York, by ſuch *unprelatical*, ignominous arguments, in plain terms adviſed him to paſs that act. *Claren.*

UNPREME'DITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

Aſk me what queſtion thou canſt poſſible,
And I will anſwer *unpremeditated*. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*
He dictates to me ſlumb'ring, or inſpires
Eaſy my *unpremeditated* verſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

The flow of ſpeech make *unpremeditated* harangues, or converſe readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with.

UNPREPA'RED. *adj.*

1. Not fitted by previous meaſures.

Unpractis'd, *unprepar'd*, and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton.*

To come *unprepar'd* before him, is an argument that we do not eſteem God. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears,
For this the wiſe are ever on their guard,
For, unforeſeen, they ſay, is *unprepar'd*. *Dryden*

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

I would not kill thy *unprepared* ſpirit;
No; heavens forefend. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
My *unprepar'd*, and unrepenting breath,
Was ſnatch'd away by the ſwift hand of death. *Roſcommon.*

UNPREPA'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* State of being unprepared.

I believe my innocency and *unpreparedneſs* to aſſert my rights and honour, make me the moſt guilty in their eſteem, who would not ſo eaſily have declared a war againſt me, if I had firſt aſſaulted them. *K. Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. Not prepoſſeſſed; not pre-occupied by notions.

The *unprepoſſeſſed* on the one hand, and the well-diſpoſed on the other, are affected with a due fear of theſe things. *South.*

It finds the mind naked and *unprepoſſeſſed* with any former notions, and ſo eaſily and inſenſibly gains upon the aſſent. *South.*

UNPRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not preſſed.

Have I my pillow left *unpreſs'd* in Rome? *Shakeſpeare.*
In theſe ſoft ſhades, *unpreſs'd* by human feet,
Thy happy Phœnix keeps his balmy ſeat. *Tickell.*

2. Not inforced.

They left not any error in government unmentioned, or *unpreſſed*, with the ſharpeſt and moſt pathetical expreſſions. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING *adj.* Not claiming any diſtinctions.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, becauſe ridicule ought to be a pleaſure; but to undeceive and vindicate the honeſt and *unpretending* part of mankind from impoſition. *Pope.*

UNPREVAILING. *adj.* Being of no force.

Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNPREVE'NTED. *adj.*

1. Not previouſly hindered.

A pack of ſorrows, which would preſs you down,
If *unprevented*, to your timeleſs grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Not preceded by any thing.

Thy grace
Comes *unprevented*, unimplor'd, unſought. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY. *adj.* Unſuitable to a prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by ſo *unprincely* an inconſtancy. *K. Charles.*

UNPRI'NTED. *adj.* Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finiſhed theſe that are yet *unprinted*. *Pope.*

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *adj.* Not ſettled in tenets or opinions.

I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo *unprincipl'd* in virtue's book,
As that the ſingle want of light and noiſe
Could ſtir the conſtant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*
Others betake them to ſtate affairs, with ſouls ſo *unprincipled* in virtue, and true generous breeding, that flattery, and [illegible] and tyrannous aphoriſms, appear to them the higheſt points of wiſdom. *Milton on Education.*

UNPRIZABLE *adj.* Not valued; not of eſtimation.

A baubling veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught and bulk *unprizable*. *Shakeſp.*

UNPROCLAIMED. *adj.* Not notified by a publick declaration.

The Syrian king, who to ſurprize
One man, aſſaſſin-like, had levy'd war,
War *unproclaim'd* *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

UNPROFITABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe.

The church being eaſed of *unprofitable* labours, needful offices may the better be attended *Hooker.*
Should he reaſon with *unprofitable* talk? *Job* xv. 3
My ſon Onéſimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in time paſt was to thee *unprofitable*, but now profitable to thee and me *Philemon* 11.

They receive ailment ſufficient, and yet no more than they can well digeſt, and withal ſweat out the coarſeſt and *unprofitableſt* juice. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

[illegible]

Then they who brothers better claim diſown,
Defraud their clients, and to uſurers ſold,
Sit brooding on *unprofitable* gold. *Dryden.*
With ſhame and ſorrow ſhe'd,
For plotting an *unprofitable* crime. *Dryden.*
An ox that wants the coming blow,
Old and *unprofitable* to the plough. *Dryden.*
With tears ſo tender,
As any heart but only her's, could move,
Trembling before her bolted doors he ſtood,
And there pour'd out th' *unprofitable* flood *Dryden.*

UNPRI'SONED *adj.* Set free from confinement.

Several deſires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did ſtay;
Fire roſe, and each from other but unty'd,
Themſelves *unpriſon'd* were, and purify'd. *Donne.*

UNPRIZED. *adj.* Not valued.

Not all the dukes of wat'riſh Burgundy,
Can buy this *unpriz'd*, precious maid of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROFANED. *adj.* Not violated.

Unſpot'd ſhall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land *Dryden*

[illegible]

We are ſo perſuaded of the *unprofitableneſs* of your ſcience, that you can but leave us where you found us; but if you ſuc-[illegible]

UNPRO'FITABLY *adv.* Uſefully; without advantage.

I ſhou'd not now *unprofitably* ſpend
My eaſe in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for loud certainties. *B. Johnſon.*

That drew our ſwords, now wreſts 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably ſhed. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNPRO'FITED. *adj.* Having no gain.

Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROLIFICK *adj.* Barren; not productive.

Great rains drown many inſects, and render their eggs *unprolifick*, or deſtroy them. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING *adj.* Giving no promiſe of excellence; having no appearance of value.

If he be naturally dull and dreaming, this *unpromiſing* [illegible]

An attempt as difficult and *unpromiſing* of ſucceſs, as if he ſhould make the eſſay, to produce ſome new kinds of animals out of ſuch ſenſeleſs materials. *Bentley.*

UNPRONO'UNCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not ſpoken.

Mad'ſt imperfect words, with childiſh trips,
Half-pronounc'd, ſlide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

UNPRO'PER *adj.* Not peculiar.

Millions nightly lie in thoſe *unproper* beds,
Which they dare ſwear peculiar. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

UNPRO'PERLY. *adv.* Contrary to propriety; improperly.

I knee. before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as miſtaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS *adj.* Not favourable, inauſpicious.

'Twas when the dog-ſtar's *unpropitious* ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the ſun. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* Not ſuited to ſomething elſe.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportion'd* thought his act. *Shakeſpeare*

UNPRO'PPED *adj.* Not ſupported, not upheld.

He lives at random, careleſsly diffuſed,
With languiſh'd head *unprop'd*,
As one paſt hope, abandon'd,
And by himſelf given over. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The

T[illegible]g drove deep within his th[illegible]gh,
[illegible]he nerves, the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, *unprop'd*, falls headlong on the plain.
Dryden.

UNPROPO'SED. *adj.* Not proposed
The means are *unpropos'd*. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*unprosper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous.
The winter had been very *unprosperous* and unsuccessful to the king. *Clarendon.*
Nought *unprosp'rous* shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.
When a prince fights justly, and yet *unprosperously*, if he could see all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it, he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED. *adj.* Not protected; not supported.
By woeful experience, thy both did learn, that to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine, may commit, or *unprotected* from above, endure. *Hooker*

UNPRO'VED. *adj.* Not evinced by arguments.
The land,
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanured, *unproved*, unpractis'd. *Spenser.*
There I found a fresh, *unproved* knight,
Whose manly hands, imbru'd in guilty blood,
Had never been. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*
There is much of what should be demonstrated, left *unproved* by those chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications.
I'll not expostulate with her, lest
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shakesp. Othello.*
Prosperity inviting every sense,
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind,
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain
The shock of such temptations? *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED. *adj.*
1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.
Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a fine thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am heinously *unprovided* *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*
With his prepared sword he charges home
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakespeare.*
Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;
But *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*
2. Not furnished
Those *unprovided* of tackling and victual, are forced to sea. *K. Charles.*
The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor counsel, but being in all things *unprovided*, were slain like beasts *Hayward.*
Th' ambitious empress with her son is join'd,
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd
Th' *unprovided* town to take. *Dryden.*
True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are utterly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Sprat.*
Courts are seldom *unprovided* of persons under this character, on whom most employments naturaly fall. *Swift.*

UNPROVO'KED. *adj.* Not provoked
The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,
And *unprovok'd*, did fruitful stores allow. *Dryden.*
Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encouraging a rebellion so destructive, and so *unprovoked*. *Addison.*

UNPRU'NED. *adj.* Not cut, not lopped.
The whole land is full of weeds,
Her fruit trees all *unprun'd*. *Shakespeare.*

UNPU'NISHED. *adj.* [*impunis*, Lat.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity
Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not be *unpunished*. *Eccles.* v. 1 8.
Divine justice will not let oppression go *unpunished*. *L'Estr*
The vent'rous victor, march'd *unpunish'd* hence,
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence. *Dryden.*

UNPU'RCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.
Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t'our gods. *Denham.*

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged.
Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his sickness? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

UNPU'RPOSED. *adj.* Not designed.
Do it
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd*. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

UNPU'BLICK. *adj.* Private; not generally known.
Virgins must be retired and *unpublick*: for all freedom of society is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it loses part of its severity and

strictness, by publishing that person, whose work is retirement, whose thoughts must dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *adj.*
1. Secret; unknown.
All best secrets;
All you *unpublish'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
2. Not given to the publick.
Apply your care wholly to those which are *unpublish'd*. *Pope.*

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.
In her visage round those spots, *unpurg'd*
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd. *Milton.*

UNPU'RIFIED. *adj.*
1. Not freed from recrement.
2. Not cleansed from ill.
Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPURSU'ED. *adj.* Not pursued.
All night the dreadless angel *unpursu'd*
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way. *Milton.*

UNPU'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenness.
Meat and drink last longer *unputrified*, or unsowered, in winter than in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
No animal *unputrified*, being burnt, yields any alkaline salt, but putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUA'LIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.
'Till he has denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified* for these agonies. *Decay of Piety.*
All those writers against christianity, since the reformation, have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit, and sense; and upon that account wholly *unqualified* to propagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned. *Sw.*
Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than the very papists, and as much *unqualified* for the smallest offices. *Sw.*

To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification.
Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of the female figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for an evening walk. *Addison.*
Our private misfortunes may *unqualify* us for charity; but reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as a just punishment of our former unmercifulness. *Atterbury.*
Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

UNQUA'RRELLABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.
There arise unto the examination such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons, as may confirm the causes generally received *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To UNQUEE'N. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.
Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguishable.
We represent wildfires burning in water and *unquenchable*. *Bac.*
The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, *unquenchable*. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The criminal's penitence may have number'd him among the saints, when our unretracted uncharitableness may send us to *unquenchable* flames. *Government of the Tongue.*
Our love of God, our *unquenchable* desires to promote our well grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief place in our zeal. *Sprat's Sermons.*

UNQUE'NCHED. *adj.*
1. Not extinguished
We have heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched*. *Bacon.*
2. Not extinguishable.
Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and immoderate exercise in hot air, with *unquenched* thirst. *Arbuth.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS *n. s.* Unextinguishableness.
I was amazed to see the *unquenchableness* of this fire. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *adj.*
1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.
The duke's carriage was surely noble throughout; of *unquestionable* courage in himself, and rather fearful of fame than danger *Watton.*
One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncontroverted, is because interest hath no place in those *unquestionable* verities. *Glanville's Scepf.*
There is an *unquestionable* magnificence in every part of Paradise Lost. *Addison.*
2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience; this seems to be the meaning here.
What were his marks?
—— A lean cheek, which you have not; an *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not. *Shakespeare.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.
If the fathers were *unquestionably* of the houshold of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly their children can not be strangers in this household. *Sprat*
St. Austin was *unquestionably* a man of parts, but interposing in a controversy where his talent did not lie, shewed his zeal against the antipodes to very ill purpose. *Burnet.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *adj.*
1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.

U N R

Other relations in good authors, though we do not positively deny, yet have they not been *unquestioned* by some. *Brown.*

2. Indisputable, not to be opposed

It did not please the gods, who instruct the people,
And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be serv'd. *B. Johnson.*

3. Not interrogated; not examined

Mutt'ring pray'rs as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK. *adj.* Motionless.

His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquick*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *adj.* Not animated, not ripened to vitality.

Every foetus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, unexpanded clue stor'd,
Which numerous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,
Clasp'd, and enwrapp'd, within each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET. *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still

From grammatick flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and turmoiled with their unballasted wits, in fathomless and *unquiet* depths of controversy. *Milton.*

2. Disturbed, full of perturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never shall you lie by Portia's side
With an *unquiet* soul. *Shakesp. Mer. of Venice.*

Thy love hopeful to regain,
From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breast are risen. *Milton.*

3. Restless; unsatisfied

She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring,
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing. *Pope.*

Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet* motion, that beats about the breast for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

UNQUIETLY. *adv.* Without rest.

Who's there besides foul weather?——
——One minded like the weather, most
Unquietly. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

UNQUIETNESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of tranquility

Thou, like a violent noise, cam'st rushing in
And mak'st them wake and start to new *unquietness*. *Denham.*

2. Want of peace.

It is most enemy to war, and most hateth *unquietness*. *Spens.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence.

What pleasure can there be in that estate,
Which your *unquietness* has made me hate? *Dryden.*

4. Perturbation, uneasiness.

Is my lord angry?——
——He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietness* of spirit, and distraction of our senses. *Taylor*

UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.

Rack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Used only of fires.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap.
Where fires thou find'st *unrak'd*, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.

He gave that rich city for a prey unto his soldiers, who left neither house, nor corner thereof *unransacked*. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *adj.* Not set free by payment for liberty

Unransom'd here receive the spotless fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope's Iliad.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.

There *unravel* all
This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison's Cato.*

With Machiavelian sagacity thou *unravell'dst* intrigues of state. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disorder; to throw out of the present constitution.

How can any thing succeed well with people that are to be pleased with nothing, unless the ball of the universe may be *unravelled*, and the laws of providence reversed. *L'Estrange.*

O the traytor's name!
I'll know it, I will; art shall be conjur'd for it,
And nature all *unravell'd*. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

So prophane and sceptical an age, takes a pride in *unravelling* all the received principles of reason and religion. *Tillotson.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.

The solution, or *unravelling* of the intrigue, commences, when the reader begins to see the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*

Thus supernaturally is the plot brought to perfection; nor is the *unravelling* of it less happily imagined. *Shakesp. Illust.*

UNRAZORED. *adj.* Unshaven.

As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton.*

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryden.*

UNREAD. *adj.*

1. Not read; not publickly pronounced.

These books are safer and better to be left publickly *unread*. *Hooker, b. v.*

His muse had starv'd, had not a piece *unread*,
And by a prayer bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. Untaught, not learned in books.

Uncertain whose the narrower span,
The crown *unread*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.

This unpreparation and *unreadiness*, when they find in us, then turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Want of preparation.

Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquility, and a contented spirit, as the amazement and confusions of *unreadiness* and inconsideration. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNRE'ADY. *adj.*

1. Not prepared, not fit

The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,
Not throughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Fairy Queen.*

How now, my lords? what all *unready* so? *Shakespeare.*

2. Not prompt, not quick

From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in execution [illegible]
species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain.

Young men, in the conduct of actions, use extreme remedies at first, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them, like an *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *adj.* Unsubstantial.

Hence, terrible shadow!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Through pain
Voyag'd th' *unreal*, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

UNREASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exorbitant; claiming, or asking more than is fit.

Since every language is so full of its own propriety, that what is beautiful in one, is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow compass of his author's words. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*

My intention in prefixing your name, is not to desire your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreasonable* request, since, by being inscribed to you, you [illegible]
ality. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

2. [illegible]

No reason known to us; but that there is no reason thereof, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine. *Hooker, b. i.*

It is *unreasonable* for men to be judges in their own cases; self-love will make men partial to themselves and their friends. *Locke.*

She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth. *Addison.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate

Those that place their hope in another world, have, in a great measure, conquer'd dread of death, and *unreasonable* love of life. *Atterbury.*

UNREA'SONABLENESS. *n. s.*

1. Exorbitance; excessive demand.

The *unreasonableness* of propositions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint desires of their major number *K. Charles.*

A young university disputant was complaining of the *unreasonableness* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controversy. *Addison's Freeholder*, N° 32

2. Inconsistency with reason.

The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus project, have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition. *Hammond*

UNREA'SONABLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.

2. More than enough.

I'll not over the threshold, till my lord return from the [illegible]

—Fye! you confine yourself most *unreasonably*. *Shakespeare.*

To UNREAVE. *v. a.* [now *unravel*; from *un* and *reave*, or *ravel*, perhaps the same with *rive*, to tear, or break asunder]

To unwind, to disentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a web her woers to deceive,
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave*. *Spenser.*

UN-

U N R

UNREBA'TED *adj* Not blunted.

A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* swords *Hakew.*

UNREBU'KEABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no cenſure.

Keep this commandment without ſpot, *unrebukeable*, until the appearing of Chriſt *1 Tim.* vi. 14.

UNRECE'IVED. *adj.* Not received

Where the ſigns and ſacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promiſe, and are what they ſignify. *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED. *adj*

1 Not turned

A ſavageneſs of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general aſſault. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Not reformed

This is the moſt favourable treatment a ſinner can hope for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodneſs of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LEABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be appeaſed; implacable,

He had many infirmities and ſins, *unreconcileable* with perfect righteouſneſs. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

2. Not to be made conſiſtent with.

Let me lament,
That our ſtars, *unreconcileable*, ſhould have divided
Our equalneſs to this. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

UNRECONCI'LED. *adj.* Not reconciled

If you bethink yourſelf of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it ſtraight. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

UNRECO'RDED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy t'have not remain'd ſo long unſung. *Milton.*

The great Antilochus! a name
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.

This is yet but young, and may be left
To ſome ears *unrecounted.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

UNRECRU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company *Martin Lifeguard.*

UNRECU'RED. *adj.* Irremediable.

I found her ſtraying in the park,
Seeking to hide herſelf; as doth the deer,
That hath received ſome *unrecured* wound. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREDU'CED. *adj.* Not reduced.

The earl divided all the reſt of the Iriſh countries *unreduced*, into ſhires. *Davies's Ireland.*

UNREFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form

The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his ſon Jeſus Chriſt, born of the virgin Mary. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNREFO'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not amended; not corrected

This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Iriſhry, which ever before had been *unreformed.* *Davies's Ireland.*

We retain the Julian conſtitution of the year, *unreformed*, without conſideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*

2. Not brought to newneſs of life.

If he may believe that Chriſt died for him, as now he is, an *unreformed* chriſtian, then what needs he reformation? *Hamm.*

Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreform'd.* *Milton.*

UNREFRA'CTED. *adj.* Not refracted.

The ſun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light *Newton's Opticks.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *adj.* Not cheared; not relieved

Its ſymptoms are a ſpontaneous laſſitude, being *unrefreſhed* by ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not reſpected; neglected.

We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Fairy Queen.*

Do it for ſome new air, go down now
That piece of beauty paſſes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone,
But mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king;
A headleſs carcaſs, and a nameleſs thing. *Denham.*

Me you have often counſel'd to remove
My vain purſuit of *unregarded* love. *Dryden.*

Laws againſt immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to inforce them, are wholly *unregarded.* *Swift.*

UNRE'GISTERED *adj.* Not recorded.

Hotter hours,
Unregiſter'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNREGE'NERATE. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.

This is not to be underſtood promiſcuouſly of all men, *unregenerate* perſons, as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

UNRE'INED. *adj* Not reſtrained by the bridle.

Leſt from thy flying ſteed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Diſmounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *adj.* Hard, cruel; feeling no pity.

By many hands your father was ſubdu'd,
But only ſlaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakeſp Hen. VI.*

Place pitchy barrels on the fatal ſtake,
That ſo her torture may be ſhortened.
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts? *Shakeſp.*

Theſe are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the ſtate. *Dryden.*

Falſe tears ſhall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with artful ſighs ſhall heave. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *adj.* Admitting no ſuccour.

As no degree of diſtreſs is *unrelievable* by his power, ſo no extremity of it is inconſiſtent with his compaſſion. *Boyle*

UNRELI'EVED. *adj*

1. Not ſuccoured

The goddeſs griev'd,
Her favour'd hoſt ſhou'd periſh *unrelieved.* *Dryden.*

2. Not eaſed

The uneaſineſs of *unrelieved* thirſt is not leſſened by continuance, but grows the more unſupportable. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *adj*

1 Not capable of being obſerved.

Our underſtanding, to make a complete notion, muſt add ſomething elſe to this fleeting and *unremarkable* ſuperficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*

2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE. *adj* Admitting no remedy.

He ſo handled it, that it rather ſeemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* miſchief already committed, than that they had done it at firſt by his conſent. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERING. *adj.* Having no memory.

That *unremembring* of its former pain,
The ſoul may ſuffer mortal fleſh again. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.

I cannot paſs *unremembered*, their manner of diſguiſing the ſhafts of chimnies in various faſhions, whereof the nobleſt is the pyramidal. *Wotton's Architecture.*

UNREME'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* Forgetfulneſs; want of remembrance.

Some words are negative in their original language, but ſeem poſitive, becauſe the negation is unknown; as amneſty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts's Logick.*

UNREMO'VABLE. *adj* Not to be taken away

Never was there any woman, that with more *unremoveable* determination gave herſelf to love, after ſhe had once ſet before her mind the worthineſs of Amphialus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremoveable* and fixt he is
In his own courſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREMO'VED *adj*

1. Not taken away.

It is impoſſible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*

We could have had no certain proſpect of his happineſs, while the laſt obſtacle was *unremoved.* *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Not capable of being removed.

Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd.* *Milton.*

UNREMO'VEABLY. *adv.* In a manner that admits no removal

His diſcontents are *unremoveably* coupled to his nature. *Sha.*

UNREPA'ID *adj* Not recompenſed, not compenſated.

Hadſt thou full pow'r
To meaſure out his torments by thy will,
Yet what could it thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy debt continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED. *adj.* Not revoked, not abrogated.

When you are preached with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*

Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,
That gives to lighter things the greateſt height. *Blackmore.*

UNREPE'NTED. *adj* Not regarded with penitential ſorrow.

They are no fit ſupplicants to ſeek his mercy in the behalf of others, whoſe own *unrepented* ſins provoked his juſt indignation. *Hooker, b.* v.

If I, ventring to diſpleaſe
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,
Set God behind: which in his jealouſy
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveneſs. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

As in *unrepented* ſin the dy'd,
Doom'd to the ſame bad place, is puniſh'd for her pride. *Dryd.*

With what confuſion will he hear all his *unrepented* ſins produced before men and angels! *Rogers's Sermons*

UNREPE'NTING. } *adj.* Not repenting; not penitent, not
UNREPENTANT } for

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbl'd, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,
Headlong would follow. *Milton. Par. Regain'd.*
My unprepar'd, and *unrepenting* breast,
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Rofcommon.*
All his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryden.*
Nor tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die,
E'er felt such rage as thou. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

UNREPINING. *adj.* Not peevishly complaining.
Barefoot as she trod the flinty pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood,
Yet blest on she pass'd, and *unrepining*. *Rowe.*

UNREPLE'NISHED. *adj.* Not filled.
Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unreplenished* space. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIEVABLE. *adj.* Not to be respited from penal death.
Within me is a hell; and there the poison
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize
In *unreprievable* condemned blood *Shakesp. K. John.*

UNREPRO'ACHED *adj.* Not upbraided; not censured.
Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncurbed by any impre-

UNREPROVEABLE. *adj* Not liable to blame.
You hath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblameable, and *unreproveable* in his sight. *Col. i. 22.*

UNREPROVED. *adj*
1. Not censured
Christ allows have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys's Journey.*
2. Not liable to censure
The antique world, in his first flow'ring youth,
With gladsome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of sov'reign bounty did embrace. *Fairy Queen.*
If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton.*

UNREPUGNANT. *adj.* Not opposite.
When scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto most agreeable, when positive, which way to make laws *unrepugnant* unto them. *Hooker, b. iii.*

UNREPUTABLE. *adj.* Not creditable.
When we see wise men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be ashamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*

UNREQUESTED. *adj.* Not asked.
With what security can our embassadors go, *unrequested* of the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct? *Knolles.*

UNREQUITABLE. *adj.* Not to be retaliated.
Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience must be omitted. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*
So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we, that that love vainly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to some ability of retribution. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'NTED. *adj.* Not regarded with anger
The failings of these holy persons, passed not *unresented* by God, and the same scripture which informs us of the sin, records the punishment. *Rogers.*

RESERVED. *adj*
1. Not limited by any private convenience.
The piety our heavenly father will accept, must consist in an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since whosoever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*
2. Open, frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDNESS. *n. f.* Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.
The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love, made him think those his friends or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'RVEDLY. *adv.*
1. Without limitations.
I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion of Aristotle. *Boyle.*
2. Without concealment; openly
I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. f.* Openness; frankness.
I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

UNRESISTED. *adj.*
1. Not opposed.
The æthereal spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist, nor retard, the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted*, as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Irresistless; such as cannot be opposed.
Those gods! whose *unresisted* might
Have sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryden.*
What wonder then, thy hairs should feel
The conqu'ring force of *unresisted* steel? *Pope.*

UNRESISTING. *adj* Not opposing, not making resistance.
What noise? that spirit's possess'd with haste,
That wounds th' *unresisting* postern with these strokes. *Sha.*
The sheep was sacrificed on no pretence,
But meek and *unresisting* innocence
A patient, useful creature. *Dryden.*
Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same velocity which the first impulse impress'd. *Bentley's Sermons.*

UNRESOLVABLE. *adj.* Not to be solved, insoluble.
For a man to run headlong, where his ruin stares him in the face; still to press on to the embraces of sin, as a [illegible] them *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin infatuates before it destroys. *South's Sermons*

I. Not determined, having made no resolution.
On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unresolv'd* to beat them back. *Shakesp.*
Turnus, *unresolv'd* of flight,
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from fight. *Dryden*
2. Not solved, not cleared.
I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolved*. *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING *adj.* Not resolving.
She her arms about her *unresolving* husband threw. *Dryd.*

UNRESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.
I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shakespeare.*

UNRE'ST. *n. f.* Disquiet, want of tranquility, unquietness.
Wise beheld, those creeping flames by reason to subdue,
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest*. *Fairy Queen.*
Repose, sweet god, for their *unrest*,
That have their alms out of the empress' chest. *Shakespeare*
Dismay'd confusion all possess'd,
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot descry'd
Then runs amaz'd distress, with sad *unrest*,
To this, to that, to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*
Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best,
For deepest wounds, can least their feelings tell;
Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unrest*,
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewel. *Wotton.*
Up they rose,
As from *unrest*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

UNRESTORED. *adj.*
1. Not restored
2. Not cleared from an attainder
The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his ancestors. *Collier on Duelling.*

UNRESTRAINED. *adj.*
1. Not confined; not hindered.
My tender age in sloth and ease hath train'd,
With idle ease, and pageants entertain'd,
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrained*. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious, loose.
The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unrestrained*, loose companions. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not limited
Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a caution, a forbidance, or abolition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNRETRA'CTED *adj.* Not revoked, not recalled.
The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness may send us to unquenchable flames *Govern. of the Tongue.*
[illegible] levolence shewn in a single, outward act, *unretracted*, or in habi[illegible]

UNREVE'ALED. *adj.* Not told; not discovered.
Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,
And *unrevealed* pleasures,
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing. *Spenser.*
Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unrevealed*,
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*

UNREVENGED *adj.* Not revenged.
So might we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*
Unhonour'd though I am,
Not *unrevenged* that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*
Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,
And Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenged* amongst us. *Addison*

UNREVERENCED. *adj.* Irreverent, disrespectful.
See not your bride in these *unreverent* robes. *Shakespeare.*
Lie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,
Whose sovereignty so oft thou hast preferr'd,
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths. *Shakespeare*

UN-

U N R

UNREVERENTLY. *adv.* Diſreſpectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who ware for thee, though thou more for thyſelf. *B. Jonſ.*

UNREVE'RSED. *adj.* Not revoked, not repealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreverſed* ſtands in effectual force,
A ſea of melting tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREVO'KED. *adj.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* ſhall ſtand *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED. *adj.* Not rewarded, not recompenſed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not paſs *unrewarded* *L'Eſtrange.*

Since for common good I yield the fair,
My private loſs let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought and bled in vain.

To UNRIDDLE. *v. a.* To ſolve an enigma, explain, explicate, diſentangle a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Suckling.*

The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the doubt. *Glanv.*

A reverſe often clears up the paſſage of an old poet, as the poet often ſerves to *unriddle* the reverſe. *Locke.*

UNRIDI'CULOUS. *adj.* Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this averſeneſs unto a ſmile, he hardly could with perpetuity reſiſt proper motives thereof *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To UNRI'G. *v. a.* To ſtrip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the ſovereign of the ſea no more,
Their ſhips *unrigg'd*, and ſpent their naval ſtore. *Dryden.*

UNRI'GHT. Wrong. In *Spenſer*, this word ſhould perhaps be *untight*.

What in moſt Engliſh writers uſeth to be looſe, and as it were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed, and ſtrongly truſſed up together *Gloſſary to Spenſer's Kal.*

Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wiſdom* vii.

UNRI'GHTEOUS. *adj.* Unjuſt; wicked; ſinful, bad.

Octavius here crept into his room,
And it uſurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title juſtify'd by might. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Within a month!
Ere yet the ſalt of moſt *unrighteous* tears,
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,
She married.—Oh moſt wicked ſpeed! *Shakeſpeare.*

Let the wicked man forſake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Iſa.* lv.

UNRIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* Unjuſtly; wickedly; ſinfully.

For them
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth deviſe:
By which *unrighteouſly* it was decreed,
That none to truſt, or profit ſhould ſucceed,
Who would not ſwallow firſt a poiſonous wicked weed. *Dryd.*

A man may fall undeſervedly under publick diſgrace, or is *unrighteouſly* oppreſſed. *Collier on Pride.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Wickedneſs; injuſtice.

Our Romaniſts can no more abide this propoſition converted, than themſelves. All ſin, ſay they, is a tranſgreſſion of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is not ſin. The apoſtle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteouſneſs*, ſays he, is ſin; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is *unrighteouſneſs*, ſaith Auſtin upon this place *Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiouſneſs, *unrighteouſneſs*, and ingratitude. *Tillotſon.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not rightful, not juſt.

Thou, which know'ſt the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, will know in time
To pluck him headlong from the uſurped throne.

To UNRI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at vaſt tranſgreſſing pledge *Hudibras.*

To UNRI'P. *v. a.* [This word is improper, there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*, and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.] To cut open.

Like a traitor
Did ſt break that vow, and, with thy treach'rous blade,
Unrip'ſt the bowels of thy ſov'reign's ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

He could not now, with his honour, ſo *unrip*, and put a lye upon all that he had ſaid and done before, as to deliver him up. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

We are angry with ſearchers, when they break open trunks, and *unrip* packs and open ſealed letters. *Taylor.*

Cato well obſerves, that friendſhip ought not to be *unript*, but unſtitched. *Collier.*

UNRI'PE. *n. ſ.*

1 Immature; not fully concocted.

Purpoſe is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, ſticks on the tree,
But fall unſhaken when they mellow be. *Shakeſpeare.*

In this northern tract our hoarſe throats,
Utter harſh and ill-conſtrained notes: *Waller.*

He ſtay'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unſeen,
To brood in ſecret on his gather'd ſpleen *Dryden.*

2. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wiſe, and juſt Dorilaus, whoſe *unripe* death doth yet, ſo many years ſince, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney, b. ii.*

UNRIPENED. *adj.* Not matured.

Were you with theſe, you'd ſoon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNRI'PENESS. *n. ſ.* Immaturity; want of ripeneſs.

The ripeneſs, or *unripeneſs*, of the occaſion, muſt ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED. *adj.*

1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whoſe *unrival'd* ſhrine,
Eaſe, pleaſure, virtue, all our ſex reſign. *Pope.*

2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNROL. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.

O horror
The queen of nations, from her antient ſeat,
Is ſunk for ever in the dark abyſs,
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the laſt,
And now cloſ'd up the volume. *Dryden's All for Love.*

UNROMA'NTICK. *adj.* Contrary to romance.

It is a baſe, *unromantick* ſpirit not to wait on you. *Sidney.*

To UNROO'F. *v. a.* To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes.

The rabble ſhould have firſt *unroof'd* the city,
Ere ſo prevail'd with me. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNROO'STED. *adj.* Driven from the rooſt.

Thou dotard, thou art woman-tir'd, *unrooſted*,
By thy old dame Partlet here. *Shakeſp. Winter Tale.*

UNROUGH. *adj.* Smooth.

Siward's ſon,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To UNROO'T. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate, to eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold, you do ſo grow in my requital,
That nothing can *uproot* you *Shakeſpeare.*

Uproot the foreſt oaks and bear away
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undiſtinguiſh'd prey *Dryden.*

UNRO'UNDED. *adj.* Not ſhaped, not cut to a round.

Thoſe unfil'd pillotets,
That more than cannon-ſhot avail or lets;
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of ſome dread conjurer *D. n.*

UNRO'YAL. *adj.* Unprincely, not royal.

By the advice of his envious counſellors, he ſent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Maſidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traiterouſly. *Sidney.*

To UNRU'FFLE. *v. n.* To ceaſe from commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny courſers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the ſea ſubſides. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED. *adj.* Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.

Vent all thy paſſion, and I'll ſtand its ſhock,
Calm and *unruffled* as a ſummer's ſea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its ſurface. *Addiſon.*

UNRU'LED. *adj.* Not directed by any ſuperiour power.

The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging ſurges, *unruled* and undirected of any, for they to whom ſhe was committed, fainted in their labour, or forſook their charge. *Spenſer.*

UNRU'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence, tumultuouſneſs, licentiouſneſs.

By the negligence of ſome who were hardly to be commanded, and by the *unrulineſs* of others, who without leave were gone aſhore, ſo fair an occaſion of victory was neglected. *Knol.*

No care was had to curb the *unrulineſs* of anger, or the exorbitance of deſire. Amongſt all their ſacrifices, they never ſacrificed ſo much as one fault. *South's Sermons.*

UNRU'LY. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In ſacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Therion, a looſe *unruly* ſwain,
Who had more joy to range the foreſt wide,
And chace the ſavage beaſt with buſy pain. *Fairy Queen.*

Down I come like gliſt'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

The beſt [illegible] of his time hath been but rude, then muſt we look from his age, to receive but *unruly* waywardneſs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poiſon. *Jacobus.*

Thou doſt a better life, and nobler vigour give;
Doſt each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roſcommon.*

Love insults, disguised in the cloud,
And welcome force of that *unruly* crowd. *Waller.*

Passions kept their place, and transgressed not the boundaries of their proper natures, nor were the disorders begun, which are occasioned by the licence of *unruly* appetites. *Glanv.*

You must not go where you may dangers meet
Th' *unruly* sword will no distinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FE. *adj.* Not secure, hazardous, dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to seem his adversaries, yet others should be taught how *unsafe* it was to continue his friends. *Hooker, b.* v.

With speed retir'd
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng,
And left large field, *unsafe* within the wind
Of such commotion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* v.

Uncertain ways *unsafest* are,
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. *Denham.*

Phlegyan robbers made *unsafe* the road. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FELY *adv.* Not securely, dangerously.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,
Unsafely just, break loose on this bad age,
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

As no man can walk, so neither can he think, uneasily or *unsafely*; but in doing, as his legs, so his thoughts aims, which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

UNSA'ID. *adj.* Not uttered, not mentioned.

Chanticleer shall with his words *unsaid*. *Dryden.*

That I may leave nothing material *unsaid*, among the several ways of imitation, I shall place translation and paraphrase. *Felton's Classicks.*

UNSA'LTED. *adj.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt

The mariners scurvy, induced by two great quantity of sea-salt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of fresh *unsalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSALUTED *adj.* [*insalutatus*, Lat.] Not saluted

Gods I prate;
And the most noble mother of the world
Leave *unsaluted*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED *adj.* Unholy, not consecrated.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have warrantry; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground *unsanctified'd* have lodg'd
'Till the last trump. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unsatiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but especially men. *Hooker, b.* i.

Crassus the Roman, for his *unsatiable* greediness, was called the gulph of avarice. *Raleigh.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. s.* Failure of giving satisfaction

That which most deters me from such trials, is their *unsatisfactoriness*, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* Not giving satisfaction, not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unsatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Latria to the cross, is point blank against the definition of the council of Nice, and it is an *unsatisfactory* answer to say, they only were against latria given to images for them. *Stillingfl.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *unsatisfied*] The state of being not satisfied, want of fulness.

Between my own *unsatisfiedness* in conscience, and a no[illegible] I was [illegible], I was persuaded to chuse rather what was safe, than what seemed just. *K. Charles.*

That *unsatisfiedness* with transitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased with such fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

UNSA'TISFIED. *adj.*

1 Not contented; not pleased.

Q. Elizabeth being to remove upon a great officer, and being by some put in some doubt of that person, whom she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man for that place. *Bacon.*

Flashy wits, who cannot fall on a large discourse, must be very much *unsatisfied* of me. *Digby.*

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they leave persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*

2 Not filled, not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,
Yet in bestowing he was most princely. [illegible]

Whether shall I, by justly plague us
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel
To her I love? or, being kind to her,
Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied*
My anger and revenge? *Denham's Sophy.*

Eternity, human nature can't look into, without a religious awe. Our thoughts are lost in the end for
turn to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without find
place to fix on. *Rogers.*

UNSA'TISFYING *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.

Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles.

UNSA'VOURINESS *adj.* [from *unsavoury.*]

1 Bad taste

2 Bad smell.

If we concede actual *unsavouriness* in any people, yet shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY. *adj.*

1 Tasteless

Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? *Job* vi. 6.

2 Having a bad taste.

Unsavoury food, perhaps,
To spiritual natures. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3 Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*

4 Unpleasing, disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be ordered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come to be disputed of, because disputation presupposeth some difficulty in the matter *Hooker, b.* v.

Unsavoury news, but how made he escape? *Shakesp.*

To UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract, to recant; to deny what has been said

Call you me fair? that fair again *unsay*,
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakespeare.*

Say and *unsay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*

How soon
Would height recall high thoughts, how soon *unsay*
What feign'd submission swore. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To say, and strait *unsay*, pretending first
To fly pain, professing next the spy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd *Milton.*

There is nothing said there, which you may have occasion to *unsay* hereafter *Atterbury.*

UNSCA'LY *adj.* Having no scales.

The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* scale. *Guy.*

UNSCA'RRED *adj.* Not marked with wounds.

And must she die for this? O let her live;
So she may live *unscarr'd* from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter. *Shakespeare.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* Not bred to literature.

Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *unscholastick* statesman, that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Link.*

UNSCHOO'LED. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned

When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unschooled* and unlettered men. *Hooker, b.* iv.

UNSCO'RCHED. *adj.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorch'd*. *Shakespeare.*

UNSCO'URED *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unscour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakespeare.*

UNSCRA'TCHED *adj.* Not torn.

I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shakesp.*

UNSCREE'NED. *adj.* Not covered; not protected.

Those balls of burnished brass, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightness from their being exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*

UNSCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* Not defensible by scripture

The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor *unscriptural*, nor [illegible] self false. *Atterbury.*

To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed.

His new glare of light
Cast sudden on his face, *unseal'd* his sight. *Dryden.*

UNSE'ALED. *adj.*

1. Wanting a seal

[illegible]
Are words, and poor conditions but *unseal'd*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Having the seal broken.

To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shakespeare.*

UN-

U N S

UNSEA'RCHABLE. *adj.* Inſcrutable; not to be explored.

All is beſt, though we often doubt
What th' *unſearchable* diſpoſer
Of higheſt wiſdom brings about,
And ever beſt found in the cloſe *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Thou haſt vouchſafed
This friendly condeſcenſion, to relate
Things elſe by me *unſearchable.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Job diſcourſeth of the ſecrets of nature, and *unſearchable* perfections of the works of God *Tillotſon.*

Theſe counſels of God are to us *unſearchable*; neither has he left us in ſcripture any marks, by which we may infallibly conclude ourſelves in that happy number he has choſen. *Rogers.*

[illegible] if we ſpend too much of our time among infinites and [illegible] *Watts's Logick*

UNSEA'RCHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Impoſſibility to be explored.

The *unſearchableneſs* of God's ways ſhould be a bridle to reſtrain preſumption, and not a ſanctuary for ſpirits of error. *Brantball's Anſw. to Hobbes*

UNSEA'SONABLE. *adj.*

1. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

Zeal, unleſs it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the moſt buſily to pleaſe God, forceth upon him thoſe *unſeaſonable* offices which pleaſe him not. *Hooker, b. v.*

Their counſel muſt ſeem very *unſeaſonable*, who adviſe men to ſuſpect that wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker*

It is then a very *unſeaſonable* time to plead law, when ſwords are in the hands of the vulgar *Spenſer's Ireland.*

The commiſſioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in ſuch *unſeaſonable* faſhion, as is done in hoſtility. *Hayward.*

This digreſſion I conceived not *unſeaſonable* for this place, nor upon this occaſion. *Clarendon.*

Haply mention may ariſe
Of ſomething not *unſeaſonable* to aſk. *Milton.*

Timothy lay out a-nights, and went abroad often at *unſeaſonable* hours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an *unſeaſonable* ſtormy day,
Which makes the ſilver rivers drown their ſhores,
As if the world were all diſſolv'd in tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Late; as, unſeaſonable *time of night.*

UNSEA'SONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Diſagreement with time or place.

The moral goodneſs, unfitneſs, and *unſeaſonableneſs* of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

UNSEASONABLY. *adv.* Not ſeaſonably, not agreeably to time or occaſion.

Some things it aſketh *unſeaſonably*, when they need not to be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempeſt, when no danger is nigh. *Hooker, b. v.*

Leave to fathom ſuch high points as theſe,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to pleaſe,
Unſeaſonably wiſe, till age and cares
Have ſo mold thy ſoul to manage great affairs. *Dryden.*

By the methods preſcribed, more good, and leſs miſchief, will be done in acute diſtempers, than by medicines improperly and *unſeaſonably* applied. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulyſſes yielded *unſeaſonably*, and the ſtrong paſſion for his country ſhould have given him vigilance. *Broome.*

UNSEA'SONED. *adj.*

1. Unſeaſonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of uſe.

Your majeſty hath been this fortnight ill,
And theſe *unſeaſon'd* hours perforce muſt add
Unto your ſickneſs. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

I think myſelf in a better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath ſomething emboldened me to this *unſeaſoned* intruſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unformed; not qualified by uſe.

'Tis an *unſeaſon'd* courtier; adviſe him. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Irregular; nordinate.

The commiſſioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in ſuch unſeaſonable and *unſeaſoned* faſhion, as is done in hoſtility. *Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for uſe.

5. Not ſalted; as, unſeaſoned *meat.*

UNSEA'SONED. *adj.*

1. Not ſupported.

Him did you leave
Second to none, *unſeconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In diſadvan[illegible] *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

2. Not exempli[illegible] a ſecond time.

Strange and *unſeconded* ſhapes of worms ſucceeded. *Brown.*

To UNSECRET. *v. a.* To diſcloſe, to divulge.

He that conſulteth what he ſhould do, ſhould not declare what he will do; but ſet princes beware, that the *unſecreting* of their affairs comes not from themſelves. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *adj.* Not cloſe; not truſty.

Who ſhall be true to us,
When we are ſo *unſecret* to ourſelves? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSECU'RE. *adj.* Not ſafe.

Love, though moſt ſure,
Yet always to itſelf ſeems *unſecure.* *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.

If ſhe remain *unſeduc'd*, you not making it appear otherwiſe; for your ill opinion, and th' affault you have made to her chaſtity, you ſhall anſwer me with your ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, *unſeduced*, unterrify'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNSEE'ING. *adj.* Wanting the power of viſion

I ſhou'd have ſcratch'd out your *unſeeing* eyes,
To make my maſter out of love with thee *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to ſeem. Not [illegible]

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In ſo *unſeeming* to confeſs receipt
Of that, which hath ſo faithfully been paid. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSEE'MLINESS *n. ſ.* Indecency, indecorum; uncomelineſs.

All as before his ſight, whom we fear, and whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt *unſeemlineſs*, we would be ſurely as loth as they, who moſt reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker, b. v.*

UNSEE'MLY. *n. ſ.* Indecent; uncomely, unbecoming.

Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one a mutual exchange of *unſeemly* and unjuſt diſgraces offered by men, whoſe tongues and paſſions are out of rule; the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by ſuch as ſtudy how to work with moſt advantage in private. *Hooker.*

Let us now deviſe
What beſt may for the preſent ſerve to hide
The parts of each from other, that ſeem moſt
To ſhame obnoxious, and *unſeemlieſt* ſeen. *Milton.*

Her gifts
Were ſuch, as under government well ſeem'd,
Unſeemly to bear rule. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

My ſons, let your *unſeemly* diſcord ceaſe,
If not in friendſhip, live at leaſt in peace. *Dryden.*

I wiſh every *unſeemly* idea, and wanton expreſſion had been baniſh'd from amongſt them. *Watts.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adv.* Indecently, unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itſelf *unſeemly*, ſeeketh not her own. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5.

Unmanly dread invades the French aſtony'd,
Unſeemly yelling; diſtant hills return
The hideous noiſe. *Philips.*

UNSEE'N. *adj.*

1. Not ſeen; not diſcovered.

A jeſt *unſeen*, inſcrutable, inviſible,
As a noſe on a man's face, or a weathercock on a ſteeple. *Sh.*

Her father and myſelf
Will ſo diſpoſe ourſelves, that ſeeing, *unſeen*,
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A painter became a phyſician; whereupon one ſaid to him, you have done well, for before the faults of your work were ſeen, but now they are *unſeen* *Bacon.*

Here may I always on this downy graſs,
Unknown, *unſeen*, my early minutes paſs *Roſcommon.*

Millions of ſpiritual creatures walk the earth
Unſeen, both when we wake, and when we ſleep. *Milton.*

At his birth a ſtar
Unſeen before in heaven, proclaims him come;
And guides the eaſtern ſages who enquire
His place, to offer incenſe, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrows plays
They with a touch, they are ſo keen,
Wound us unſhot, and fly *unſeen.* *Waller.*

The footſteps of the deity he treads,
And ſecret moves along the crowded ſpace,
Unſeen of all the rude Phæacian race. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Inviſible; undiſcoverable.

The weeds of hereſy being grown into ripeneſs, do, even in the very cutting down, ſcatter oftentimes thoſe ſeeds which for a while lie *unſeen* and buried in the earth; but afterward freſhly ſpring up again no leſs pernicious than at the firſt. *Hooker.*

On ſhe came,
Led by her heav'nly maker, though *unſeen*
And guided by his voice. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Unſkilled; unexperienced.

He was not *unſeen* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH. *adj.* Not addicted to private intereſt.

The moſt intereſted cannot purpoſe any thing ſo much to their own advantage, notwithſtanding which the inclination is [illegible] *unſelfiſh.* *Spectator*, N 586.

UNSE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not ſent.

2. Un-

2. UNSENT *for*. Not called by letter or meſſenger.

If a phyſician ſhould go from houſe to houſe *unſent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fiſtula, he would be as unwelcome as the diſeaſe itſelf. *Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty conſequence brings you here ſo often, and *unſent for*. *Dryden.*

UNSE'PARABLE. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.

Oh world, thy ſlippery turns! Friends now faſt ſworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unſeparable, ſhall, within this hour,
Break out to bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNSE'PARATED. *adj.* Not parted.

There ſeek the Theban bard;
To whom Periphone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unſeparated* ſoul. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNSERVICEABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The beaſt, impatient of his ſmarting wound,
[illegible]
But his late wounded wing *unſerviceable* found. *Spenſer.*

'Tis certainly demonſtrated, that the condenſation and expanſion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it: ſo that if the atmoſphere had been much greater or leſs than it is, it would on the ſurface of the earth, have been *unſerviceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley's Sermons.*

It can be no *unſerviceable* deſign to religion, to undeceive men in ſo important a point. *Regers's Sermons.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *adj.* Without uſe; without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimenſions of the globe, or lie idly and *unſerviceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon, and the reſt either remounts again, with the aſcending vapour, or is waſhed down into rivers. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNSE'T. *adj.* Not ſet; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word undeſcribed, nothing *unſet* down; and therefore charged them ſtrictly to keep themſelves into that without any alteration. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE, *v. a.*

1. To make uncertain.

Such a doctrine *unſettles* the titles to kingdoms and eſtates; for if the actions from which ſuch ſettlements ſpring were illegal, all that is built upon them muſt be ſo too: but the laſt is abſurd, therefore the firſt muſt be ſo likewiſe. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unſettle* him. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED. *adj.*

1. Not fixed in reſolution; not determined; not ſteady.

Impartially judge, whether from the very firſt day that our religion was *unſettled*, and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a ſure foundation. *South's Sermons.*

A ſolemn air, and the beſt comforter
To an *unſettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakeſp.*

Prepar'd I was not
For ſuch a buſineſs, there am I found
So much *unſettled*. *Shakeſpeare.*

With them, a baſtard of the king deceas'd,
And all th' *unſettled* humours of the land,
Raſh, inconſiderate, fiery, voluntary. *Shakeſpeare.*

Uncertain and *unſettled* he remains
Deep verſ'd in books, and ſhallow in himſelf. *Milton.*

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling ſtomach, and an *unſettled* mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

Unſettled virtue ſtormy may appear,
Honour, like mine, ſerenely is ſevere. *Dryden.*

2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the moſt windy and tempeſtuous, the moſt *unſettled* and unequable ſeaſons in moſt countries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Not eſtabliſhed.

My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unſettled* ſtate,
Forc'd me to guard my coaſt. *Dryden.*

4. Not fixed in a place or abode.

David ſuppoſed that it could not ſtand with the duty which he owed unto God, to ſet himſelf in an houſe of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unſettled*. *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Irreſolution; undetermined ſtate of mind.

2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.

The *unſettledneſs* of my condition has hitherto put a ſtop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*

3. Want of fixity.

When the ſun ſhines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unſettledneſs*, the ſun ſtrikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South.*

UNSE'VERED. *adj.* Not parted; not divided.

Honour and policy, like *unſever'd* friends,
I' th' war do grow together. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Their hands, though ſlack, no diſſolution fear;
[illegible]
To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherways than the ſex commonly is.

All you ſpirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unſex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to the toe, top full
Of direſt cruelty. *Shakeſp. Mac.*

UNSHA'DOWED. *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.

He alone ſees all things with an *unſhadowed*, comprehenſive viſion, who eminently is all. *Glanville.*

UNSHA'KEABLE. *adj.* Not ſubject to conculſion. Not in uſe.

Your iſle ſtands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unſhakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakeſp.*

UNSHA'KED. *adj.* Not ſhaken. Not in uſe.

I know but one,
That unaſſailable holds on his rank,
Unſhak'd of motion. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

UNSHA'KEN. *adj.*

1. Not agitated; not moved.

Purpoſe is
Of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits unripe, ſticks on the tree,
But fall *unſhaken*, when they mellow be. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wicked's ſpite againſt God, is but like a madman's running his head againſt the wall, that leaves the wall *unſhaken*, but daſhes his own brains out. *Boyle.*

2. Not ſubject to conculſion.

3. Not weakened in reſolution, not moved.

Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
[illegible] *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Waſt thou ſhrouded then,
O patient ſon of God! yet only ſtood'ſt
Unſhaken. *Milton's Par. Regain'd, b. v.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unſhaken* duty to [illegible] parent.

His principles were founded in reaſon, and ſupported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no leſs ſteady and *unſhaken*, than juſt and upright. *Addiſon.*

To UNSHA'KLE. *v. a.* To looſe from bonds.

A laudable freedom of thought *unſhackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extenſive view of the publick good. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'MED. *adj.* Not ſhamed.

The brave man ſeeks not popular applauſe;
Unſham'd, though foil'd, he does the beſt he can.
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'PEN. *adj.* Miſhapen; deformed.

This *unſhapen* earth we now inhabit, in the form it was found in, when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*

Gaſping for breath, th' *unſhapen* Phocæ die,
And on the boiling wave extended lie. *Addiſon.*

UNSHARED. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.

Bliſs, as thou haſt part, to me is bliſs;
Tedious *unſhar'd* with thee, and odious ſoon. *Milton.*

To UNSHE'ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the ſcabbard.

Executioner, *unſheath* thy ſword,
Clifford's manhood lies upon his tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mowbray, the biſhop Scroop, Haſtings, and all
Are brought to the correction of your law.
There is not now a rebel's ſword *unſheath'd*, *Shakeſpeare.*

Viewing the Trojan reliques, ſhe *unſheath'd*
Æneas's ſword. *Denham.*

Arme, his ſword *unſheath'd*. *Dryden.*

Far hence be rude profane!
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;
Aſſume thy courage, and *unſheath* thy ſword. *Dryden.*

The Roman ſenate has reſolv'd,
'Till time give better proſpects, ſtill to keep
The ſword *unſheath'd*, and turn its edge on Cæſar. *Addiſon.*

Each chief his ſev'nfold ſhield diſplay'd,
And half *unſheath'd* the ſhining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHE'D. *adj.* Not ſpilt.

To blood *unſhed* the rivers muſt be turn'd. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED. *adj.* Wanting a ſcreen, wanting protection.

He is bleſſed in that worm, which will ſmite this gourd, and leave him [illegible] *ſheltered* to that ſcorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's paſſionate wiſh, that God would take away his life, his moſt rational deſire. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *adj.* Not guarded by the ſhield.

He try'd a tough, well-choſen ſpear!
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But ſcornful offer'd his *unſhielded* ſide. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ſhip.

At the cape we landed for freſh water, but diſcovering a leak, we *unſhipped* our goods, and watered there. [illegible]

U N S

UNSHO'CKED. *adj.* Not disgusted; not offended.

Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may hear. *Tickell.*

UNSHO'D *adj.* [from *unshod.*] Having no shoes.

Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags; *Pope.*

And both as swift on foot, as chased stags. *Pope.*

Withhold thy foot from being *unshod*. *Jer.*

The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would, through those inclosed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHO'K *part. adj.* Not shaken.

Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd,

Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN. *adj.* Not clipped.

No less through all my sinews, joints and bones,

Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks *unshorn*,

The pledge of my unviolated vow *Milton's Agonistes.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,

Of oaks *unshorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHO'T *part. adj.* Not hit by shot.

He that on her his bold hand lays,

With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;

They, with a touch, they are so keen,

Wound us *unshot*, and she unseen *Waller.*

To UNSHOUT *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout.

Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcius,

Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakespeare.*

UNSHOWERED *adj.* Not watered by showers.

Nor is Osiris seen

In Memphian grove or green,

Trampling the *unshower'd* grass with lowings loud. *Milton.*

UNSHUNNING. *adj.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;

He only liv'd but till he was a man;

The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,

In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,

But, like a man, he died. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *adj.* Inevitable.

'Tis the plague of great ones,

Prerogativ'd are they less than the base,

'Tis destiny *unshunnable* like death. *Shakesp. Othello.*

UNSIFTED. *adj.*

1. Not parted by a sieve.

The ground one year at rest, forget not thou

With richest dung to hearten it again,

Or with *unsifted* ashes. *May's Virgil.*

2. Not tried.

Affection! pish! you speak like a green girl,

Unsifted in such perilous circumstance. *Shakespeare.*

UNSI'GHT. *adj.* Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unsightly*.

They'll say our business to reform

The church and state is but a worm;

For to subscribe, *unsight*, unseen,

To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *adj.* Invisible, not seen.

Beauties that from worth arise,

Are like the grace of deities,

Still present with us, though *unsighted*. *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *unsightly.*] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.

The *unsightliness* in the legs, may be helped, by wearing a laced stocking. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight

On my knees I beg,

That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food:—

—Good Sir, no more these are *unsightly* tricks. *Shakesp.*

Those blossoms also, and those droppings from

That lie besrawn, *unsightly*, and unsmooth,

Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

Amongst the rest, a small, *unsightly* root,

But of divine effect, he cull'd me out. *Milton.*

It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have formed such an *unsightly* hollow, into so beautiful an area. *Spectator*, N° 477.

UNSINCERE. *adj.* [*insincere*, Lat.]

1. Not hearty, not faithful.

2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.

I have so often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unsincere*, that I dare scarce trust any. *Boyle.*

3. Not sound; not solid.

Nor ha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,

Nor, egg'd with gout, the joy was *unsincere*. *Dryden.*

UNSINCERITY. *adj.* Adulteration, cheat.

Some of sea-salt may, without any *unsincerity*, be so prepared, as to dissolve crude gold. *Boyle.*

To UNSINEW *v. a.* To deprive of strength.

Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength,

Stretch'd and dissolv'd into *unsinew'd* length. *Denham.*

Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,

And dates and pepper have *unsinew'd* Rome. *Dryden.*

The affected purity of the French has *unsinew'd* their heroick verse. The language of an epick poem is almost wholly figurative: yet are they so fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with safety. *Dryden.*

UNSIN'GED. Not scorched; not touched by fire.

By the command of Domitian, when cast into a chaldron of burning oil, he came out *unsinged*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace, untouch'd, *unsinged*. *Stephens's Sermons.*

UNSINKING. *adj.* Not sinking.

Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze

Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand

Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsinking* sand. *Addison.*

UNSINEWED. *adj.* Nerveless; weak.

Two special reasons

May to you, perhaps, seem much *unsinew'd*,

And yet to me are strong. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNSINNING. *adj.* Impeccable.

A perfect *unsinning* obedience, free from particular acts of transgression. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED *adj.* Not measured; not computed.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find

The harm of *unscann'd* swiftness, will, too late,

Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

UNSKI'LLED. *adj.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge.

Unskill'd in Hellebore, if thou shouldst try

To mix it, and mistake the quantity,

The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryden.*

Unskill'd and young, yet something shall I writ,

Of Caledonia beauty, join'd to Cecil's wit *Prior.*

Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day,

In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,

As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,

Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms *unskill'd*. *Blackmore.*

Poets, like painters, thus *unskill'd* to trace

The naked nature, and the living grace,

With gold and jewels cover every part,

And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unskilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakesp.*

Hear his sighs, though mute:

Unskilful with what words to pray, let me

Interpret for him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A man, *unskilful* in syllogism, could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse. *Locke.*

Using a man's words, according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always understood, leaves the blame on him, who is so *unskilful* in the language, as not to understand it, when used as it ought. *Locke.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.

You speak *unskilfully*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shakespeare.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS. *n. f.* Want of art; want of knowledge.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandsomeness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unskilfulness*. *Sidney.*

Let no prices be heightened by the necessity or *unskilfulness* of the contractor. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNSLAIN *adj.* Not killed.

If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unslain* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it. *Sidney, b. iii.*

Not hecatomb *unslain*, nor vows unpaid,

On Greeks accurs'd, this dire contagion bring. *Dryden.*

UNSLA'KED. *adj.* Not quenched.

Her desires new rous'd,

And yet *unslak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,

And make her eager to renew the feast. *Dryden.*

Wheat steep'd in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unslack'd* lime beat to powder, and so sow it. *Mortimer.*

UNSLEE'PING *adj.* Ever wakeful.

And roseate dews disposed

All but th' *unsleeping* eyes of God to rest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

UNSLI'PPING. *adj.* Not liable to slip; fast.

To knit your hearts

With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,

Octavia to wife *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNSMI'RCHED. *adj.* Unpolluted; not tainted.

That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard;

Cries cuckold to my father, brands the harlot

Even here, between the chaste and *unsmirch'd* brow

Of my true mother. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

UNSMO'KED. *adj.* Not smoked.

His antient pipe in fable dy'd,

And half *unsmok'd* lay by his side *Swift.*

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums
That lie beneath them, unsightly, and *unsmooth*,
Ask reverence, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

UNSOCIABLE. *adj.* {*insociabilis*, Lat.} Not kind; not communicative of good; not fit to table to society.

By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by so much the more greedily is our end desired, whom when time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 497.

These are pleased with nothing that is not *unsociably* sour, all nature crabbed, and troublesome. *L'Estrange.*

UNSOILED. *adj.* Not polluted, not tainted; not sullied.

Nor will believe thee, Isabel
My *unsullied* name, th' austereness of my life,
All your accusation overweigh. *Shakespeare.*

The humours are transparent, to let in the Light, *unsullied* and unpolluted by any inward tincture. *Ray.*

Her Arethusian stream remains *unsullied*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

UNSOLD. *adj.* Not exchanged for money
Mopsus the sage, who future things foretold,
And souther seer, yet by his wife *unsold*. *Dryden.*
Ah me, my children! better this expire
Unsold, *unfed*, than glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

UNSOLDIERLIKE *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier
Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they slept, but ever this would be *unsoldierlike* in our age. *Broome.*

UNSOLID. *adj.* Fluid, not coherent.

The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the continuity of *unsolid*, inseparable and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

UNSOOT. for *unsweet*. *Spenser.*

UNSOPHISTICATED *adj.* Not adulterated.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unsophisticated* by any inward tincture. *Ray.*

Blue vitriol, how venereal and *unsophisticated* soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

If authors will not keep close to truth by unvaried terms, and plain, *unsophisticated* arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on, by fancies. *Locke.*

UNSOLVED. *adj.* Not explicated

Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities, which have hitherto been *unsolved*? *Watts.*

As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsolved*, so I will give you another, and leave the exposition to your acute judgment. *Dryden.*

UNSORTED. *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

adj.

1. Had without seeking.
Mad man, that does seek
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;
She comes *unsought*, and shunned, follows eke *Fairy Queen.*
Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unsought* be won. *Milton.*
They new hope resume,
To find whom at the first they found *unsought*. *Milton.*
The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' *unsought* diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milton.*
Slumber, which forgot
When call'd before to come, now came *unsought*. *Milton.*
If some foreign and *unsought* ideas offer themselves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*
Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,
Whence comes this *unsought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

2. Not searched.
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakespeare.*

UNSOUND. *adj.*

1. Sickly; wanting health.
Intemp'rate youth
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unsound*. *Denham.*
An animal whose juices are *unsound*, can never be duly nourished; for *unsound* juices can never duly repair the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not free from cracks

3. Rotten; corrupted.

4. Not orthodox.
These arguments being found and good, it cannot be *unsound* or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*

Eutyches of found belief, as touching their true personal copulation, become *unsound*, by denying the difference which still continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker*

5. Not honest; not upright.
Do not tempt my mis-
Lest it should make me so *unsound* a man,
As to upbraid you with those kindnesses
That I have done for you.

6. Not true; not certain.
Their vain humours, fed
With fruitless follies and *unsound* delights. *Hubberd's Tale*

7. Not fast, not calm.
The now sad king,
Tost'd here and there, his quiet to confound,
Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering,
Lies not to eat, still muses, sleeps *unsound*. *Daniel.*

8. Not close; not compact.
Some lands make *unsound* cheese, notwithstanding all the care of the good housewife. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. Not sincere, not faithful.
This Boobyclod soon drops upon the ground
A certain token that his love's *unsound*,
While Lubberkin flocks firmly

10. Not solid, not material.
Of such subtle substance and *unsound*,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths are unwound. *Fairy Q.*

11. Erroneous, wrong.
What fury, what conceit *unsound*,
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child? *Fairfax.*
His puissance, trusting in th' Almighty's aid,
I mean to try, whose reason I have try'd
Unsound and false. *Milton.*

12. Not fat under foot.

UNSOUNDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.
Gloster is
Unsounded yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
Orpheus late was strung with poets sinews,
Whose golden touch could soften steel and stones,
Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forsake *unsounded* deeps to dance on sands. *Shakespeare.*

UNSOUNDNESS, *n. s.*

1. Erroneousness of belief, want of orthodoxy.
If this be unsound, wherein doth the point of *unsoundness* lie? *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. Corruptness of any kind.
Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unsound parts, with what kind of *unsoundness* every such part is possessed. *Hooker, b. iv.*

3. Want of strength, want of solidity.
The *unsoundness* of this principle has been often exposed, and is universally acknowledged. *Addison.*

UNSOWED. *adj.*

1. Not made sour.
Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsour'd* in winter than in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Not made morose.
Secure these golden early joys,
That youth *unsour'd* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

UNSOWN. *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed
Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsown*. *Bacon.*
If the ground lie fallow and *unsown*, corn-flowers will not come. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The flow'rs *unsown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

UNSPARED. *adj.* Not spared
Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour *unspared*. *Milton.*

UNSPARING. *adj.* Not sparing; not parsimonious.
She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unsparing* hand. *Milton.*

To UNSPEAK. *v. a.* To retract, to recant.
I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakespeare.*

UNSPEAKABLE *adj.* Not to be expressed.
A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort, which is *unspeakable*. *Hooker, b. v.*
A heavier task could not have been impos'd,
Than I to speak my grief *unspeakable*. *Shakespeare.*
Both addrest for fight
Unspeakable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? *Milton.*
The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unspeakable*; and not to be understood, till it comes to be felt. *South's Sermons.*
This fills the minds of weak men with ground of fears, and *unspeakable* rage towards their fellow subjects.

UNSPE'AKABLY. *adv.* Inexpreſſibly, ineffably.

When nature is in her diſſolution, and preſents us with nothing but bleak and barren proſpects, there is ſomething *unſpeakably* chearful in a ſpot of ground which is covered with trees, that ſmile amidſt the rigours of winter *Spectator.*

UNSPE'CIFIED. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.

Were it not requiſite that it ſhould be concerned, it had not paſſed *unſpecified* *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

UNSPE'CKLED. *adj.* Not ſpotted.

Some *unſpeckled* men may not have the ſkill to examine their aſſertions. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNSPE'D. *adj.* Not diſpatched; not performed

Venutus withdraws,

Unſped the ſervice of the common cauſe. *Garth*

UNSPE'NT. *adj.* Not waſted, not diminiſhed; not weakened, not exhauſted.

The ſound incloſed within the ſides of the bell, cometh forth at the holes *unſpent* and more ſtrong *Bacon.*

Thy fame, not circumſcrib'd with Engliſh ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the night,
And is, like that, *unſpent* too in its flight *Dryden.*

To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

You put me off with limber vows, but I,
Though you would fain t' *unſphere* the ſtars with oaths,
Should not ſay, Sir, no going. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let my [illegible]
Be ſeen in ſome high lonely tow'r,
Where I may nightly watch the bear,
With all the great Hermes, or *unſphere*
The ſpirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds, or what vaſt regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

UNSPIED. Not [illegible]
[illegible] row ſearch I muſt walk round
[illegible], and no corner leave *unſpy'd* *Milton.*
[illegible] to find ſome fault, before *unſpy'd*,
And diſappointed, if but falſely'd. *Tickell.*

UNSPI'LT. *adj.*

1. Not ſhed.

That blood which thou and thy great grandſire ſhed;
All that ſince theſe ſiſter nations bled,
Had been *unſpilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he ſpilt had been his own. *Denham.*

2. Not ſpoiled; not marred.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miſs,
For lender or borrower no ſport it is;
Then have of thine owne, without lending *unſpilt.* *Tuſſer*

To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To diſpirit; to depreſs, to deject

Denmark has continued ever ſince weak and *unſpirited*, bent only upon ſafety. *Temple.*

Could it be in the power of any temporal loſs, ſo much to diſcompoſe and *unſpirit* my ſoul? *Norris.*

UNSPOILED. [illegible]

1. Not plundered, [illegible]

All the way that they fled, for very deſpight, at their return they cruelly waſted whatſoever they had before left *unſpoiled.* *Spenſer's State of Ireland*

[illegible] Engliſh ſearch the rivers in ſuch ſort, as they left few ſhips *unſpoiled* or untaken. *Hayward.*

Unſpoil'd ſhall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy Limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Not [illegible]

UNSPO'TTED. *adj.*

1. Not marked with any ſtain.

A milk-white hind,
Without *unſpotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*

Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chaſe,
And for Diana ſeven *unſpotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

Satyrane bid him other buſineſs ply,
Than hunt the ſteps of pure, *unſpotted* maid. *Fairy Queen.*

A heart *unſpotted* is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

There is no king, be his cauſe never ſo ſpotleſs, if it come to the arbitrement of ſwords, can try it out with all *unſpotted* ſoldiers. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

Pure religion and undefiled is this, to viſit the fatherleſs and widows in their affliction, and to keep himſelf *unſpotted* from the world. *James* i. 27.

Wiſdom is the grey hair to men, and an *unſpotted* life is old age. *Apocrypha.*

[illegible]e her fair eternal bride,
And from her fair *unſpotted* ſide
Two bleſſed twins are to be born. *Milton*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathſome grave
His prey, nor ſuffer my *unſpotted* ſoul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*

To vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unſpotted* obedience to its precepts. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNSQUA'RED. *adj.* Not formed; irregular.

When he ſpeaks,
'Tis like a chime a mending, with terms *unſquar'd*;
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would ſeem hyperboles. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

UNSTA'BLE, *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not fixed, not ſet.

Where gentry, title, wiſdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance, it muſt omit
Real neceſſities, and give way the while
To *unſtable* ſlightneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A popular ſtate not founded on the general intereſts of the people, is of all others the moſt uncertain, *unſtable*, and ſubject to the moſt eaſy changes. *Temple.*

Thus air was void of light, and earth *unſtable.* *Dryden*

See harneſs'd ſteeds deſert the ſtony town;
And wander roads *unſtable*, not their own. *Gay.*

2. Inconſtant, irreſolute.

A double-minded man is *unſtable.* *James* i. 8.

UNSTA'ID. *adj.* Not cool, not prudent; not ſettled into diſcretion; not ſteady; mutable.

His *unſtayed* youth had long wandered in the common laby rinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compoſed theſe twelve oeglogues. *Spenſer.*

To the gay gardens his *unſtaid* deſire
Him wholly carried, to refreſh his ſprights. *Spenſer.*

Will the king come, that I may breathe my laſt
In wholeſome counſel to his *unſtaid* youth. *Shakeſpeare*

Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking ſo *unſtaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me ſcandalized. *Shakeſpeare.*

Woe to that land,
Which gaſps beneath a child's *unſtaid* command. *Sandys.*

Vice leads
Vain *unſtay'd* youth to beggary and ſhame. *Richards.*

UNSTA'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* Indiſcretion; volatile mirth.

The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of ſhaking *unſtaidneſs* over all his body, he might ſee in his countenance ſome great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

UNSTAI'NED. *adj.* Not ſtained, not ſoiled, not diſcoloured.

Proteſtant *unſtained* religion ought to be the higheſt of all cares appertaining to public regimen. *Hooker, b. v.*

Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,
But ever, like herſelf, *unſtained* hath been try'd. *Fa. Queen.*

I do commit into your hand
The *unſtained* ſword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you uſe the ſame
With a like bold, juſt, and impartial ſpirit,
As you have done 'gainſt me. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an *unſtain'd* wife to my ſweet love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your youth,
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,
Do plainly give you out an *unſtain'd* ſhepherd *Shakeſpeare.*

The [illegible] clear flood
Unſtain'd with hoſtile blood. *Milton.*

That good earl, once preſident
Of England's council, and her treaſury;
Who liv'd in both *unſtain'd* with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himſelf content. *Milton.*

Her people gentleſs, and her fields *unſtain'd.* *Roſcommon.*

Theſe, of the garter call'd, of faith *unſtain'd*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of ſtate.

High-hearted Cæſar will
Unſtate his happineſs, and be ſtag'd to th' ſhew
Againſt a ſworder. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I would *unſtate* myſelf, to be in a due reſolution. *Shakeſp.*

UNSTA'TUTABLE. *adj.* Contrary to ſtatute.

That plea did not avail, although the leaſe were notoriouſly *unſtatutable*, the rent reſerv'd, being not a ſeventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

UNSTA'UNCHED. *adj.* Not ſtopped, not ſtayed.

With the iſſuing blood
Stifle the villain, whoſe *unſtaunched* thirſt
York and young Rutland could not ſatisfy. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTE'ADFAST. [illegible]

1. Without any certainty.

2. Inconſtantly; not conſiſtently.

He that uſes his words looſely and *unſteadily*, will not be minded, or not underſtood. *Locke.*

UNSTE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of conſtancy; irreſolution; mutability.

A prince of this character, will inſtruct us by his example, to fix the *unſteadineſs* of our politicks. *Addiſon.*

In the reſult, we find the ſame ſpirit of cruelty, the ſame [illegible], inconſtance, and *unſteadineſs* *Sw.*

UNSTE'ADY. *adj.*

1. Inconſtant; irreſolute.

And her *unſteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but ſeldom holds them faſt. *Denham.*

No meaſures can be taken of an *unſteady* mind, that is too much or too little. *L'Eſtrange.*

While

While choice remains, he will be ſtill *unſteady*,
And nothing but neceſſity can fix him. *Rowe.*

2. Mutable; variable; changeable.

If the motion of the ſun were as unequal as that of a ſhip driven by *unſteady* winds, it would not at all help us to meaſure time. *Locke.*

3. Not fixed, not ſettled.

UNSTEADFAST. *adj.* Not fixed; not faſt

I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous ſpirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unſteadfaſt* footing of a ſpear. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTEE'PED. *adj.* Not ſoaked.

Other wheat was ſown *unſteeped*, but watered twice a day. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To UNSTI'FFEN. *v. a.* To diſarm of a ſting

He has diſarmed his affections, *unſtinging* his miſeries; and though he has not the proper happineſs of the world, yet he has the greateſt that is to be enjoyed in it. *South's Sermons.*

UNSTI'NTED. *adj.* Not ſcanted.

In the works of nature is *unſtinted* goodneſs ſhewn us by their author. *Skelton.*

UNSTI'RRED. *adj.* Not ſtirred, not agitated.

Such ſeeming milks ſuffered to ſtand *unſtirred*, let fall to the bottom a reſinous ſubſtance. *Boyle on Colours.*

To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the ſtitches.

Cato well obſerves, though in the phraſe of a taylor, friendſhip ought not to be unripped, but *unſtitched*. *Collier.*

UNSTOO'PING. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding

Such neighbour nearneſs to our ſacred blood
Should nothing priv'lege him, nor partialize
Th' *unſtooping* firmneſs of my upright ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from ſtop or obſtruction; to open.

Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unſtopping* a liquor diaphonous and red. *Boyle on Colours.*

The eyes of the blind ſhall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unſtopped*. *Iſa.* xxxv. 5.

One would wonder to find ſuch a multitude of niches *unſtopped*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

UNSTO'PPED. *adj.* Meeting no reſiſtance.

The flame *unſtopp'd*, at firſt more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with looſen'd reins. *Dryden.*

UNSTRA'INED. *adj.* Eaſy; not forced.

By an eaſy and *unſtrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill on Providence.*

UNSTRA'ITENED. *adj.* Not contracted.

The eternal wiſdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all theſe ennoblements that were ſuitable to the meaſures of an *unſtraitened* goodneſs, and the capacity of ſuch a creature. *Glanville.*

UNSTRE'NGTHENED *adj.* Not ſupported; not aſſiſted.

The church of God is neither of capacity ſo weak, nor ſo *unſtrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*

To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.*

1. To relax any thing ſtrung; to deprive of ſtrings.

My tongue's uſe is to me no more,
Than an *unſtrunged* viol or harp. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
Eternal ſtructures let them raiſe,
On William and Maria's praiſe,
Nor fear they can exhauſt the ſtore,
'Till nature's muſick lies *unſtrung*:
'Till thou, great God! ſhalt looſe thy double pow'r,
And touch thy lyre, and ſhoot thy beams no more. *Prior.*
His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;
His arrows ſcatter'd, and his bow *unſtrung*. *Smith.*

2. To looſe; to untie.

Invaded thus, for want of better bands,
His garland they *unſtring*, and bind his hands. *Dryden.*

UNSTRUCK. *adj.* Not moved, not affected.

Over dank and dry,
They journey toilſome, unfatigu'd with length
Of march, *unſtruck* with horror at the ſight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips.*

UNSTU'DIED. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.

In your converſation I cou'd obſerve a clearneſs of notion, expreſs'd in ready and *unſtudied* words. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED. *adj.* Unfilled; unfurniſhed.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And where care lodgeth, ſleep will never lie
But where unbruiſed youth, with *unſtuff'd* brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shak.*

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not ſolid; not palpable.

Welcome, thou *unſubſtantial* air that I embrace,
The wretch that thou haſt blown unto the world,
Owes nothing to thy blaſts. *Shakeſp. K. Lear*
Darkneſs now roſe,
As daylight ſunk, and brought in low'ring night,
Her ſhadowy offſpring, *unſubſtantial* both,
Privation mere of light and abſent day. *Milton.*

2. Not real.

If ſuch empty, *unſubſtantial* beings may be ever raiſed of on this occaſion, there were no end of any more uſeleſs imagined and employed. *Addiſon.*

UNSUCCEEDED *adj.* Not ſucceeded.

Unjuſt equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unſucceeded* power

UNSUCCE'SSFUL *adj.* Not having the wiſhed event, unfortunate, not well received.

O the ſad fate of
You ſee yon heads
Ye pow'rs return'd
From *unſucceſsful* charge be not diſmay'd. *Milton.*

Hence appear the many miſtakes, which have made writing generally ſo unpleaſing and ſo *unſucceſsful*. *Milton.*

My counſels may be *unſucceſsful*, but my prayers
Shall wait on all your actions. *Dryden.*

The corruption, perverſeneſs, and vitioſity of man's will, he charges as the only cauſe that rendered all his arguments and his doctrine came coaſted with, *unſucceſsful*. *South.*

Had Portius been the *unſucceſsful* lover,
The ſame compaſſion would have fall'n on him. *Addiſon.*

Succeſsful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor, while the *unſucceſsful*, with as much eagerneſs, lay their claim to him as their brother. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe are generally more *unſucceſsful* in their purſuit of fame, who are more deſirous of obtaining it.

Leave dang'rous truths to *unſucceſsful* wits. *Roſcommon.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately, without ſucceſs.

The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf innocently, while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others fatally, and, perhaps, in the iſſue *unſucceſsfully* too.

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS *n. ſ.* Want of ſucceſs, event contrary to wiſh

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick; prohibitions, and upon the *unſucceſsfulneſs* of all theſe milder medicaments, the cenſures of the church. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

We cannot ſum up the *unſucceſſive* and ſtable direction of God. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

The *unſucceſſive* duration of God with relation to himſelf, doth not communicate unto other created beings, the ſame manner of duration. *Hale.*

UNSU'CKED. *adj.* Not having the breaſts drawn.

Unſuck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*

UNSUFFERABLE. *adj.* Not ſupportable, intolerable; not to be endured.

The irkſome deformities, whereby through endleſs and ſenſeleſs effuſions of indigeſted prayers, they oftentimes diſgrace, in moſt *unſufferable* manner, the worthieſt part of chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker, b. v.*

That glorious form, that light *unſufferable*,
And that far-beaming blaze of majeſty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To ſit the midſt of trinal unity,
He laid aſide. *Milton.*

A ſtinking breath, and twenty all ſmells beſides, are more *unſufferable* by her natural ſluttiſhneſs. *Swift.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inſuffiſance*, Fr.] Inability to anſwer the end propoſed.

The error and *unſufficience* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary ſide againſt them, a ſtrong preſumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think ſuch things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker, b.*

UNSUFFICIENT. *adj.* [*inſuffiſant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

Malebranche having ſhewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unſufficient* they are, to give a ſatisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of ſeeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED. *adj.* Not ſweetened with ſugar.

Try it with ſugar put into water formerly ſugared, and into other water *unſugared*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNSU'ITABLE. *adj.* Not congruous, not equal, not proportional.

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of faſhion; richly ſuited, but *unſuitable*, juſt like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now. *Shakeſpeare.*

He will ſmile upon her, which will now be ſo *unſuitable* to her diſpoſition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

That would leaſt render contempt unlead;
Hard recompence, *unſuitable* return
For ſo much good. *Milton's Par. Regain.*

All that heaven and happineſs ſignifies is *unſuitable* to a wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillot.*

Conſider whether they be not unneceſſary expences, ſuch as are *unſuitable* to our circumſtances. *Atterbury.*

To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with reſigned an obedience to ſuperiors, is very *unſuitable* to civil and religious liberties we ſo zealouſly aſſert.

UNSU'ITABLENESS *n. ſ.* Incongruity, unfitneſs.

The *unſuitableneſs* of one man's aſpect to another's fancy, has raiſed ſuch an averſion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him.

UNSU'ITING. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.
When if you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A paſſion moſt *unſuiting* ſuch a man,
Caſſio came hither. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Leave thy joys, *unſuiting* ſuch an age,
To a freſh comer, and reſign the ſtage *Dryden.*

UNSULLIED. *adj.* Not ſoiled, not diſgraced; pure.
My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unſullied* lily. *Shakeſpeare.*
To royal authority, a moſt dutiful obſervance has ever been the proper, *unſullied* honour of your church *Sprat's Sermons.*
Rays which on Hough's *unſully'd* mitre ſhine. *Pope.*
Theſe an altar ra
An hecatomb of pure, *unſully'd* lays
Pope

UNSUNG. *adj.* Not celebrated in verſe; not recited in verſe.
Thus was the firſt day ev'n and morn,
Nor paſs'd uncelebrated, nor *unſung*
By the coeleſtial chorus. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Half yet remains *unſung*; but narrower bound
Within the viſible diurnal ſphere. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Here the muſe ſo oft her harp has ſtrung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unſung*. *Addiſon.*

UNSUNNED. *adj.* Not expoſed to the ſun.
I thought her as chaſte as *unſunn'd* ſnow. *Shakeſpeare.*
You may as well ſpread out the *unſunn'd* heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is ſafe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink on opportunity,
And let a ſingle, helpleſs maiden paſs
Unguarded in this wide ſurrounding waſte. *Addiſon.*

UNSUPERFLUOUS. *adj.* Not more than enough.
Nature's full bleſſings would be well diſpens'd
In *unſuperfluous*, even proportion,
And her golden rules be meaſures true *Milton.*

UNSUPPLANTED. *adj.*
1. Not forced, or thrown from under that which ſupports it.
Gladſome they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Seaſon of reſt; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unſupplanted* feet. *Philips.*
2. Not defeated by ſtratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ED. *adj.* Not ſupplied; not accommodated with ſomething neceſſary
Prodigal in ev'ry other grant,
Her ſire left *unſupply'd* her only want. *Dryden.*
Every man who enjoys the poſſeſſion of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unſupplied* diſtreſs of other men, betrays the ſame temper. *Spectator*

UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; ſuch as cannot be endured
The uneaſineſs of unrelieved thirſt, by continuance grows the more *unſupportable*. *Boyle.*
The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it; and by their interpoſition between the earth and the ſun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwiſe *unſupportable*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* Intolerably
For a man to do a thing, while his conſcience aſſures him that he ſhall be infinitely, *unſupportably* miſerable, is certainly unnatural. *South.*

UNSUPPO'RTED. *adj.*
1. Not ſuſtained; not held up
Them ſhe up-ſtays
Gently with myrtle band, mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt *unſupported* flow'r. *Milton.*
2. Not aſſiſted
Nor have our ſolitary attempts been ſo diſcouraged, as to deſpair of the favourable look of learning upon our ſingle and *unſupported* endeavours. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.*

UNSURE. Not fixed, not certain.
What is love? 'tis not hereafter
Preſent mirth hath preſent laughter,
What's to come is ſtill *unſure*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The men he preſt but late,
To hard aſſays unfit, *unſure* at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax*
The king, ſuppoſing his eſtate to be moſt ſafe, when indeed moſt *unſure*, advanced many to new honours. *Hayward.*
How vain that ſecond life in others breath!
Th' eſtate which wits inherit after death!
Eaſe, health, and life, for this they muſt reſign.
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the fine! *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*inſurmontable*, Fr.] Inſuperable, not to be overcome
What ſafety is it, for avoiding ſeeming abſurdities, and *unſurmountable* rubs in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on ſomething altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.
She a goddeſs died in grain,
Was *unſuſceptible* of ſtain *Swift*

UNSUSPE'CT. } *adj.* Not conſidered as likely to do or mean
UNSUSPE'CTED. } ill.
Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unſuſpected* Haſtings. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
A[illegible] or *unſuſpect*,
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*
On the coaſt averſe
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by ſtealth
Found *unſuſpected* way. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
This day, my Perſicus, thou ſhalt perceive,
Whether I keep myſelf thoſe rules I give,
Or elſe an *unſuſpected* glutton live. *Dryden.*
They are perſons of unqueſtionable abilities, altogether *unſuſpected* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is deſigned.
When Albion ſends her eager ſons to war,
Pleas'd, in the gen'ral's ſight, the hoſt lie down
Sudden, before ſome *unſuſpecting* town;
The captive race, one inſtant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's ſtandard flies. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* Having no ſuſpicion
He his guide requeſted to let him lean
With both his arms on thoſe two maſſy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main ſupport.
He *unſuſpicious* led him. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
The eaſy queen receiv'd my faint addreſs,
With eager hope and *unſuſpicious* faith. *Smith.*

UNSUSTA'INED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not held up.
Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unſuſtain'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
All *unſuſtain'd* between the wave and ſky,
Beneath my feet the whirling globe flows fly *Pope.*

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.
In the morning an old woman came to *unſwathe* me. *Addiſon.*

UNSWA'YABLE. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another
He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unſwayable* and free. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSWA'YED. *adj.* Not wielded, not held in the hand.
He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the chair empty? is the ſword *unſway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire unpoſſeſs'd? *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSWE'AR. *v. n.* Not to ſwear, to recant any thing ſworn.
The ape was glade to end the ſtrife ſo light,
And thereto ſwore; for who would not oft *unſwear*,
And oft *unſwear*, a diadem to bear? *Hubberd's Tale.*

To UNSWE'AT. *v. a.* To eaſe after fatigue, to cool after exerciſe
The interim of *unſweating* themſelves regularly, and convenient reſt before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with ſolemn muſick. *Milton on Education.*

UNSWE'ATING. *adj.* Not ſweating.
In froſt and ſnow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unſweating* brow, and ſwear they ſweat *Dryd.*

UNSWEET. *adj.* Not ſweet, diſagreeable.
Long were to tell the troubleous ſtorms that toſs
The private ſtate, and make the life *unſweet*. *Fairy Queen.*

UNSWE'PT *adj.* Not bruſhed away; not cleaned by ſweeping.
What cuſtom wills in all things, ſhould we do't,
The duſt of antique time would lie *unſwept*. *Shakeſp.*

UNSWORN. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.
You are not yet *unſworn*
When you have vow'd, you muſt not ſpeak with men. *Shak.*

UNTA'INTED. *adj.*
1. Not ſullied; not polluted.
Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit *Shakeſp.*
What ſtronger breaſt-plate than a heart *untainted*? *Shak.*
Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Roſcommon.*
Compare the ingenious pliableneſs to virtuous counſels in youth, as it comes freſh and *untainted*, out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obſtinacy in an aged ſinner. *South.*
This *untainted* year is all your own,
Your glories may, without our crimes, be ſhown. *Dryden.*
The moſt *untainted* credit of a witneſs will ſcarce be able to find belief *Locke.*
Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, ſmoke, or the breaths of many people. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not charged with any crime.
And yet within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not corrupted by mixture.
The conſcious walls conceal the fatal ſecret,
Th' *untainted* winds refuſe th' infecting load. *Smith.*

UNTA'KEN. *adj.*
1. Not taken
Until this day remaineth the vaſt *untaken* away. 2 *Cor.*
The Engliſh ſearched the rivers in ſuch ſort, as they left few ſhips unſpoiled or *untaken*. *Hayward.*

Diſpoſe already of th' *untaken* ſpoil
Otherwiſe the whole buſineſs had [illegible]
Jem remain'd *untaken*.
A thouſand ſchemes the monarch's mind employ,
Fate in thought, he ſacks *untaken* Troy *Pope.*

2. UNTAKEN *up*. Not filled.
The narrow limits of this diſcourſe, will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of*. *adj* Not mentioned in the world.
Spread thy cloſe curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to theſe arms, *untalk'd of* and unſeen. *Shakeſpeare*
No happineſs can be, where is no reſt,
Th' unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only bleſt. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MABLE. *adj*. Not to be tamed, not to be ſubdued.
Gold is ſo *untameable* by the fire, that after many meltings and violent heats, it does ſcarce diminiſh. *Wilkins.*
He is ſwifter than any other bull, and *untamable*. *Grew.*

UNTA'MED. *adj* Not ſubdued, not ſuppreſſed.
A people very ſtubborn and *untamed*, or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite ſhooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenſer's Ireland.*
What death has heav'n deſign'd,
For ſo *untam'd*, ſo turbulent a mind! *Dryden.*
Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and moſt *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To looſe from intricacy or convolution.
O time, thou muſt *untangle* this, not I,
It is too hard a knot for me t'untie. *Shakeſpeare.*
This is that very Mab,
That takes the elflocks, in foul, ſluttiſh hairs,
Which, once *untangl'd*, much misfortune bodes. *Shakeſp.*
I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *adj*. Not taſted; not tried by the palate.
The tall ſtag reſolves to try
The combat next, but if the cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtraight reſumes his wonted care;
Leaves the *untaſted* ſpring behind,
And, wing'd with fear, outflies the wind. *Waller.*
If he chance to find
A new repaſt, or an *untaſted* ſpring,
Bleſſes his ſtars, and thinks it luxury. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNTA[illegible]
1. Not perceiving any taſte.
Cydonian oil,
Whoſe balmy juice glides o'er th' *untaſting* tongue. *Smith.*
2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT. *adj.*
1. Uninſtructed, uneducated, ignorant; unlettered.
A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught* *Iſa* xx.
Taught, or *untaught*, the dance is ſtill the ſame,
Yet ſhall the wretched maſter bears the blame. *Dryden*
On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet inſtruction flows;
But ſome *untaught* o erhear the whiſp'ring rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure, blockheads ſtill. *Young.*
2. Debarr'd from inſtruction.
He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of ſciences, will find himſelf [illegible]
3. Unſkilled; new; not having uſe or practice.
Suffolk's imperial tongue is ſtern and rough,
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNTE'ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated
That elder berries are poiſon, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Their cuſtoms are by nature wrought,
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught. *Dryden.*

UNTE'MPERED. *adj*. Not tempered.
One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar. *Ezek.* xiii. 10.

UNTE'MPTED. *adj*
1. Not embarraſſed by temptation.
In temptation diſpute not, but rely upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
2. Not invited by any thing alluring.
Untempted, or by wager or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton on the Peak.*

UNTE'NABLE. *adj.*
1. Not to be held in poſſeſſion.
2. Not capable of defence.
He produced a warrant, that the town being *untenable*, he ſhould retire. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
Caſaubon abandons a poſt that was *untenable*. *Dryden.*

UNTE'NANTED. *adj* Having no tenant
The country ſeems to be full ſtock'd with cattle, no ground being *untenanted*. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDED. *adj*. Not having any attendance
They fall, unbleſt, *untended*, and unmourn'd. *Thomſon.*

UNTE'NDER. *adj*. Wanting ſoftneſs, wanting affection.
Goes thy heart with this?
—Aye, my lord
—So young, and ſo *untender?* —
So young, my lord, and true. [illegible]

UNTE'NDERED. *adj*. Not offered
[illegible]be'an granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thouſand pounds, which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To UNTE'NT. *v. n.* To bring out of a tent.
Will he not, upon our fair requeſt,
Untent his perſon, and ſhare the air with us? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTE'NTED. *adj*. [from *tent*.] Having no medicaments applied.
Blaſts and fogs upon thee!
Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curſe
Pierce every ſence about thee! *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

UNTE'RRIFIED. *adj* Not affrighted; not ſtruck with fear.
Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd, *unterrify'd*. *Milton.*
To ſuccour the diſtreſt, to give help
To an afflicted mother,
Unbrib'd by love, *unterrify'd* by threats;
Theſe are exploits worthy Achilles' ſon. *A Philips*

UN[illegible]
1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindneſs.
[illegible]
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' all-giver would be *unthank'd*, would be unpraiſ'd *Milt.*
Their batter'd admiral too ſoon withdrew,
Unthank'd by ours for his unfiniſh'd fight. *Dryden.*
2. Not received with thankfulneſs
Forc'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve. *Dryden.*

UNTHANKFUL. *adj* Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment for good received
The caſting away of things profitable for ſuſtenance, is an *unthankful* abuſe of the fruits. *Hooker.*
He is kind to the *unthankful*. *Luke* vi 35.
They which he created, were *unthankful* unto him which prepared life for them. 2 *Eſdr.* vii
If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the bleſſing. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
The bare ſuppoſal of one petty loſs, makes us *unthankful* for all that's left. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *adv*. Without thanks, without gratitude.
I judged it requiſite to ſay ſomething, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief paſſages of my diſcourſe from a book, to which I was utterly a ſtranger. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgement for good received; want of ſenſe of benefits; ingratitude.
Thou dieſt in thine *unthankfulneſs*; and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakeſpeare.*
Immoderate favours breed firſt *unthankfulneſs*, and afterwards hate. *Hayward.*
The unthankful ſtand reckoned among the moſt enormous ſinners, which evinces the virtue oppoſite to *unthankfulneſs*, to bear the ſame place in the rank of duties. *South's Sermons.*

UNTHA'WED. *adj*. Not diſſolved after froſt.
Your wine lock'd up,
Or fiſh deny'd, the river yet *unthawed* [illegible]

To UNTHI'NK. *v. a.* To recal, or d[illegible]
Unthink your ſpeaking, and ay[illegible]

UNTHI'NKING. *adj*. Thoughtleſs, not g[illegible]
Grey-headed infant! and in vain grown old,
Art thou to learn, that in another's good
Lie charms reſiſtleſs that all laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o erſpread thy mind *Dryden.*
An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts whoever ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the ſtudious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking *Locke.*
The *unthinking* part contract an unreaſonable averſion to that eccleſiaſtical conſtitution. *Addiſon.*
With earneſt eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He ſnuff-box open'd, then the caſe. *Pope.*

UNTHO'RNY *adj* Not obſtructed by prickles.
It were ſome exacerbation of the curſe, if *in ſudore tuo* were confinable unto corporal exercitations, and there ſtill remained a paradiſe, or *unthorny* place of knowledge. *Breton.*

UNTHO'UGHT *of adj*. Not regarded, not needed.
That ſhall be the day, whene'er it l[illegible]
This gallant Hotſpur, this all-praiſed kn[illegible]
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet. *Shakeſpeare.*

To

To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To loose

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED. *adj.* Not menaced

Sir John Hotham was unreproached, and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine. *K. Charles.*

UNTHRI'FT. *n. s.* An extravagant, a prodigal.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upstart *unthrifts.* *Shakespeare*

The curious *unthrift* makes his cloaths too wide,
And spares himself, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert.*

Yet nothing gift; then poor and naked come,
Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,
And thy blest Saviour's blood discharge the mighty sum *Dryd.*

UNTHRI'FT *adj* Profuse, wasteful, prodigal; extravagant.

In such a night,
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice. *Shakesp.*

UNTHRI'FTILY. *adv.* Without frugality

Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very *unthriftily.* *Collier.*

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *n. s.* Waste, prodigality, profusion.

The third sort are the poor by idleness or *unthriftiness*, as riotous spenders, vagabonds, loiterers. *Heyward.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more should they endeavour to expiate that *unthriftiness*, by a more careful managery for the future. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

UNTHRI'FTY. *adj*

1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful

The castle I found of good strength, having a great moat round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose *unthrifty* son he had bought it. *Sidney, b.*

Can no man tell me of my *unthrifty* son? *Shakespeare.*

Our absence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge. *Shakesp.*

2. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horse, recover him. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

UNTHRI'VING. *adj.* Not thriving, not prospering; not growing rich.

Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, consider, how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove, that their false accusations of others will rebound in true ones on themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.

Him to *unthrone*, we then
May hope, when everlasting fate shall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife. *Milton.*

To UNTIE. *v. a.*

1. To unbind; to free from bond.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. To loosen from convolution or knot.

All that of myself is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine,
Sacharissa's captive train
Would *untie* his iron chain,
And those scorching beams to shun,
To thy gentle shadow run. *Waller.*

The chain I, in return *untie*,
And freely thou again shalt fly. *Prior.*

The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink,
Her snakes *untied*, sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*

3. To set free from any obstruction.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

4. To resolve; to clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie*,
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollifie. *Denham.*

A little more study will solve those difficulties, *untie* the knot, and make your doubts vanish. *Watts.*

UNTI'ED. *adj*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.

Her hair
Untyed, and ignorant of artful aid,
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior*

2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot.

Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe *untied*, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolate. *Shakespeare.*

UNTIL'. *adv.*

1. To the time that.

Treasons are acted,
As soon as thought, though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act. *Denham.*

2. To the place that.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
But seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To. Used of time. The other use is ob-

So soon as he from far descry'd
Those glist'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He rous'd himself full blithe, and hasten'd them *until. Spenser.*

UNTILLED. *adj* Not cultivated.

The glebe *untill'd*, might plenteous crops have born;
Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,
Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, nave honour'd all the plains.
Blackmore on the Creation.

Lands laid long *untill'd*, contract a sour juice, which causes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Mortimer.*

The tilled *untill'd*, a ready harvest yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*

UNTI'MBERED. *adj.* Not furnished with timber; weak.

Where's then the saucy boat,
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakespeare.*

UNTI'MELY. *adj.* Happening before the natural time.

Boundless intemp'rance hath been
The *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shakespeare.*

Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryden.*

Such were the notes thy once-lov'd poet sung,
'Till death *untimely* stopp'd his tuneful tongue.
Oh just beheld and lost! *Pope.*

UNTI'MELY. *adv.* Before the natural time.

He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light *Shakespeare.*

Butchers, and villains!
How sweet a plant have you *untimely* cropt? *Shakespeare*

Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,
And what's *untimely* done *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Why came I so *untimely* forth
Into a world, which, wanting thee,
Could entertain us with no worth? *Waller.*

UNTI'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not stained; not discoloured.

It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary, or secondary iris. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Not infected.

Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift to Gay.*

UNTIRABLE. *adj* Indefatigable; unwearied.

A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untirable* and continuate goodness. *Shakespeare.*

UNTI'RED. *adj* Not made weary

Hath he so long held out with me *untir'd*,
And stops he now for breath? *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils,
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils! *Dry.*

UNTI'TLED. *adj.* [*un* and *title.*] Having no title.

O nation miserable
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody sceptred,
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakesp.*

UNTO. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obsolete.] To

O continue thy loving kindness *unto* them. *Ps.* xxxvi.

It was their part untruly to attribute such great power *unto* false gods. *Hooker.*

She, by her wicked arts, and wily skill,
Unawares me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spenser.*

The use of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mother, and by the vessels thereof convey its sustentation. *Brown.*

Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often confine *unto* the left *Brown.*

Me, when the cold Digentian stream revives,
What does my friend believe I think or ask?
Let me yet less possess, so I may live,
Whate'er of life remains *unto* myself *Temple.*

UNTO'LD *adj.*

1. Not related.

Better a thousand such as I,
Their grief *untold*, should pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcast
With sullen clouds, should be defac'd. *Waller.*

2. Not revealed

Characters where obscene words are very indecent to be heard for that reason, such a tale shall be left *untold* by me. *Dryden.*

UNTO'UCHED. *adj*

1. Not touched, not reached.

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was slain in that part. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace *untouched*, [illegible] *Stephens's Collection*

2. Not moved, not affected.

They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his passionate intreaties, sleep away all concern for him or themselves. *Sidney.*

3. Not

3. Not meddled with.

We muſt purſue the ſylvan lands;
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryden.*

Several very ancient trees grow upon the ſpot, from whence they conclude, that theſe particular tracts muſt have lain *untouch'd* for ſome ages. *Addiſon.*

UNTO'WARD *adj.*

1. Froward; perverſe; vexatious; not eaſily guided, or taught.

Have to my window; and if ſhe be froward,
Then haſt thou taught Hortenſio to be *untoward*. *Shakeſp.*

The ladies prove averſe,
And more *untoward* to be won,
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras.*

The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or ſtubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o'th'nation,
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

They were a croſs, odd, *untoward* people. *South.*

Some men have made a very *untoward* uſe of this, and ſuch as he never intended they ſhould. *Woodward.*

2. Aukward; ungraceful.

Vaſt is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, ſcarce looſen'd from the ſtrings. *Creech.*

Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cuſhion; which, beſides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the beſt advantage of their voice. *Swift.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adj.* Aukward; perverſe, froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched ſervants, *untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke on Education.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adv.* Aukwardly; ungainly, perverſely.

He that provides for this ſhort life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as croſsly to the reaſon of things, as can be. *Tillotſon.*

He explained them very *untowardly*. *Locke.*

UNTRA'CEABLE. *adj.* Not to be traced.

The workings of providence are ſecret and *untraceable*, by which it diſpoſes of the lives of men. *South's Sermons.*

UNTRA'CED. *adj.* Not marked by any footſteps.

Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auſpicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways, and airy paths I fly,
More boundleſs in my fancy than my eye. *Denham.*

UNTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*intractable*, Fr. *intractabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not yielding to common meaſures and management; not governable, ſtubborn.

The French, ſuppoſing that they had advantage over the Engliſh, began to be ſtiff, and almoſt *untractable*, ſharply preſſing for ſpeedy reſolutions and ſhort meetings. *Hayward.*

If any father have a ſon thus perverſe and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke.*

Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the ſkin. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Rough, difficult.

I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyſs. *Milton.*

UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unwillingneſs, or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed; ſtubbornneſs.

The great difference in mens intellectuals ariſes from a defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to think, or in the dulneſs or *intractableneſs* of thoſe faculties, for want of uſe. *Locke.*

UNTRA'DING. *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave eſtates to their children in land, as not ſo liable to caſualties as money, in *untrading* and unſkilful hands. *Locke.*

UNTRAINED *adj.*

1. Not educated, not inſtructed, not diſciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king's forces charged lively, and they again as ſtoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any ſoldier or guide, they were ſoon put to flight. *Hayw.*

To noble and ignoble, is more ſweet
Untrain'd in arms, where raſhneſs leads not on. *Milton.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodleſs ſkirmiſhes, inſtruct them in the manner of the fight. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Irregular, ungovernable.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry queſt and call
Of an *untrained* hope or paſſion;
To count each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonneſs in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFE'RRABLE. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the ſovereignty remain ſtill entire and *untranſferable*, in the prince. *Hoſwell's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

UNTRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held againſt the light they appear'd of a tranſparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turn'd to the light, they exhibited an *untranſparent* blue. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNTRA'VELLED. *adj.*

1. Never trodden by paſſengers.

We find no open track, or conſtant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are oft times faln to wander in America, and *untravelled* parts. *Brown's Preſ. to Vulgar Errours.*

Long *untravell'd* heaths. *Thomſon.*

2. Having never ſeen foreign countries.

An *untravelled* Engliſhman cannot reliſh all the beauties of Italian pictures, becauſe the poſtures expreſſed in them are often ſuch as are peculiar to that country. *Addiſon.*

To UNTREAD. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the ſame ſteps.

We will *untread* the ſteps of damned flight,
And, like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankneſs and irregular courſe,
Stoop low within thoſe bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakeſp.*

UNTREASURED. *adj.* Not laid up; not repoſited.

Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreaſur'd* of their miſtreſs. *Shakeſp.*

UNTREATABLE. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of ſo *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNTRI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not yet attempted

It behoves,
From hard eſſays, and ill ſucceſſes paſt,
A faithful leader, not to hazard all
Through ways of danger, by himſelf *untry'd*.
That he no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,
Thus to her ſiſter ſhe herſelf apply'd. *Denham.*

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what raſh *untry'd* I ſought,
The pain of abſence from thy ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The happieſt of mankind overlooking thoſe ſolid bleſſings which they already have, ſet their hearts upon ſomewhat which they want; ſome *untry'd* pleaſure, which, if they could but taſte, they ſhould then be compleatly bleſt. *Atterbury.*

Self-preſervation, the long acquaintance of ſoul and body, the *untry'd* condition of a ſeparation, are ſufficient reaſons not [illegible]

Eternity! thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
[illegible]
Through what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs? *Addiſ*

3. Not having paſſed trial

The father ſecure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,
Againſt whate'er may tempt. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

UNTRIU'MPHABLE. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garriſons might you,
With hazard of this blood ſubdue;
Which now y'are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray! *H[illegible]*

UNTROD. } *adj.* Not paſſed; not marked by the foot.
UNTRODDEN. }

The way he came, not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human ſteps *untrod*. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Now while the heav'n by the ſun's team *untrod*,
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the ſpangled hoſt keep watch. *Milton.*

A garland made of ſuch new bays,
And fought in ſuch *untrodden* ways,
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller.*

Who was the firſt to explore th' *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry ſtep? *Addiſon's Cato*

UNTROLLED *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye;
The playhouſe and the parks unviſited muſt [illegible] *Dryden.*

UNTROUBLED *adj.*

1. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt.

Awake *untroubled* ſoul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's ſake. *Shakeſp.*

2. Not agitated; not confuſed

Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his reſt. *Milton.*

3. Not interrupted in the natural courſe.

Would they think with how ſmall allowance
Untroubled nature doth herſelf ſuffice,
Such ſuperfluities they would deſpiſe. *Fairy Queen.*

4. [illegible]

The equal diſtribution of the ſpirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever repreſenteth bodies clear and *untroubled*. *Bacon.*

UNTRU'E. *adj.*

1. Falſe; contrary to reality

By what conſtruction ſhall any man make thoſe compariſons true, holding that diſtinction *untrue*. *Hooker.*

That a veſſel filled with aſhes, will receive the like quantity of water, that it would have done if it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*

2. Falſe;

2. False, not faithful

I cannot break so sweet a bond,
Unless I prove *untrue*;
Nor can I ever be so fond,
To prove *untrue* for you *Swift*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in slothful ease, and loose delights:
Who never acts of honour durst pursue.
The men of glorious knights, the ladies all *untrue*. *Dryden.*

UNTRULY, *adv.* Falsely, not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute so great power unto false gods. *Hooker, b. v.*

On these mountains it is generally received that the ark rested, but *untruly*. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*

[illegible]

Secretary Peter, under pretence of gravity, covered much *untrustiness* of heart. *Hayward.*

UNTRU'TH. *n. s.*

1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.
2. Moral falsehood; not veracity.

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys*

3. Treachery, want of fidelity.

[illegible]
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shakesp.*

4. False assertion.

In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long, and things most truly, are likewise most behovefully spoken. *Hooker, b. iii.*

There is little hope for common justice in this dispute, from a man, who lays the foundations of his reasonings in so notorious an *untruth*. *Atterbury.*

UNTU'NABLE. *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.

My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shakespeare.*

A lute-string, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harsh and *untunable* sound; which strings we call false. *Bacon.*

His harsh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's, to join with the musick of a choir. *Tatler*, N° 54.

To UNTU'NE. *v. a.*

1. To make incapable of harmony.

Take but degree away, *untune* that string,
And hark what discord follows. *Shakespeare.*

When the last and dreadful hour,
This crumbling pageant shall devour,
The trumpet shall be heard on high,
The dead shall live, the living die,
And musick shall *untune* the sky *Dryden.*

The captives, as their tyrant shall require,
That they should breathe the song, and touch the lyre,
Shall say, can Jacob's servile race rejoice,
Unstrung the musick, and disus'd the voice? *Prior.*

2. To disorder.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature,
Th' *untuned* and jarring senses, O wind up
Of this child-changed father. *Shakesp. K Lear.*

UNTU'RNED. *adj.* Not turned.

New crimes invented, left *unturn'd* no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own *Dryden.*

So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind been to bring this matter to a fair issue, that no stone hath been left *unturned*, no way, whereby these things could have been brought forth of the sea, but one or other hath pitch'd upon. *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED. *adj.* Uninstructed, untaught.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern *untutor'd* churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakesp.*

[illegible]
Their sense *untutor'd* infancy may know:
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught. *Prior.*

To UNTWINE *v.*

1. To open what is held together by convolution.

But since the fitters did so soon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line. *Waller.*

2. To open what is wrapped on itself.

It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the *untwining* of the beard by the moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To separate that which clasps round any thing.

Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the Syren songs of Italy could never *untwine* from the mast of God's word. *Ascham.*

To UNTWI'ST *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

Untwisting his deceitful clew,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Fairy Queen.*

The interest of prince and people is so enfolded in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be *untwisted* without pulling a limb off. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton.*

No, I'll *untwist* you;
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden.*

Tarred hempen ropes cut small and *untwisted*, are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Untwist a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To UNTY, *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose.

O time! thou must untangle this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' *unty*. *Shakespeare.*

To UNVAIL. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil. This word is *unvail*, or *unvel*, according to its etymology. See VAIL, and VEIL.

Troy rev'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*. *Denham.*

Now *unveil'd*, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

UNVA'LUABLE. *adj.* Inestimable; being above price.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterb.*

UNVA'LUED. *adj.*

1. Not prized; neglected.

He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depends
The safety and the health of the whole state. *Shakesp.*

2. Inestimable; above price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Inestimable stones, *unvalu'd* jewels. *Shakespeare.*

UNVANQUISHED. Not conquered; not overcome.

Shall I for lucre of the rest *unvanquish'd*,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole? *Shakespeare.*

Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquished*, than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward.*

They rise *unvanquish'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

UNVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable, not mutable.

The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles. whatever is naturally conducive to the common interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence, is evil. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED. *adj.* Not changed; not diversified.

If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close to truth and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on. *Locke.*

They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. *Pope.*

UNVA'RNISHED. *adj.*

1. Not overlaid with varnish.
2. Not adorned; not decorated.

I will a round, *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms
I won his daughter with. *Shakesp. Othello.*

UNVA'RYING. *adj.* Not made to change.

We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession, as we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches, feet, and parts cut out in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke.*

To UNVE'IL. *v. a.* [See VEIL and VAIL.]

1. To uncover; to divest of a veil.

The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light. *Milton.*

To the limpid stream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray. *Pope.*

2. To disclose, to show.

The providence, that's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shak.*

UNVE'ILEDLY. *adv.* Plainly; without disguise.

Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that some things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's hands, that scorns to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NTILATED. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.

This animals, to succour life, demand;
Nor should the air *unventilated* stand,
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore's Creation.*

UNVE'RITABLE. *adj.* Not true.

All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown.*

UNVE'RSED. *adj.* Unacquainted; unskilled.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Fairmore.*

UNVE'XED. *adj.* Untroubled, undisturbed.

With a bright and *unvext* retreat,
With unhack'd swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shakespeare.*

Unvex'd with thought of wants which may betide;
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UNVI'OLATED. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.

Herein you war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of [illegible]
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife. *Shakespeare.*

He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty and fidelity to his majesty *unviolated*. *Clarendon.*

This strength diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks unshorn,
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow. *Milton.*

UNVI'RTUOUS. *adj.* Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous*, fat knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the ministers. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

UNVI'SITED. *adj.* Not resorted to.

In some wild zone
Dwell, not *unvisited* of heav'n's fair light,
Secure. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.*

The playhouse and the park *unvisited* must lie. *Dryden*

UNU'NIFORM. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many so exactly apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no cause to wish the change of his tenure. *Decay of Piety.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be sailed over or voyaged.

Not this *unvoyageable* gulph obscure,
Detain from following thy illustrious track. *Milton.*

UNU'RGED. *adj.* Not incited; not pressed

The time was once, when thou *unurg'd* would'st vow,
That never words were musick to thine ear,
Unless I spake. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

UNU'SED. *adj.*

1 Not put to use; unemployed.

She, whose husband about that time died, forgetting the absent Plangus, or, at least, not hoping of him to attain so aspiring a purpose, left no art *unused*, which might keep the line from breaking, wherein the fish was already taken. *Sidney.*

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason,
To rust in us *unus'd*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

2 Not accustomed.

He, *unused* to such entertainment, did shortly and plainly answer what he was. *Sidney, b. ii.*

One, whose eyes,
Albeit *unused* to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakesp. Othello.*

What art thou?
Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray
Diminish'd light, and eyes *unus'd* to day. *Dryden.*

UNU'SEFUL. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unuseful* in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is not air to bear them down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unuseful* for flying. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

As when the building gains a surer stay,
We take th' *unuseful* scaffolding away. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd to find his age
Declining, not *unuseful* to his lord. *Philips.*

UNU'SUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unusual* and strange course they went on, till God, in whose heaviest worldly judgments I nothing doubt but that there may be hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions. *Hooker.*

You gain your point, if your industrious art
Can make *unusual* words easy and plain. *Roscommon.*

A sprightly red vermilions all her face;
And her eyes languish with *unusual* grace. *Granville.*

That peculiar turn, that the words should appear new, yet not *unusual*, but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*

The river flows redundant, and attacks
The lingering remnant with *unusual* tide. *Philips.*

UNU'SUALNESS. *n. f.* Uncommonness; infrequency.

It is the *unusualness* of the time, not the appearance, that surprizes Alcinous. *Broome.*

UNU'TTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpressible.

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the spirit of pray'r
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest oratory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi*

It wounds my soul
To [illegible] of [illegible] sorrow,
When you shall find Hippolitus was guiltless. *Smith.*

UNVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* Exempt from wound: not vulnerable.

The god of soldiers inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove
To shame *unvulnerable*, and stick i' th' wars
Like a great sea mark, standing every flaw. *Shakespeare.*

UNWA'KENED. *adj.* Not roused from sleep.

The more
His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With tresses discompos'd. *Milton's P. Lost, b. v.*

UNWA'LLED. *adj.* Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled*, and of no strength. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks*

UNWA'RES *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her witchcrafts,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will *Fairy Queen.*

His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the woods, to see her little son,
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,
After his sports and cruel pastime done. *Fairfax, b.*

Soul we sail, while prosperous blows the wind,
Till on some secret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY. *adv.* Without caution, carelessly.

The best part of my powers
Were in the washes all *unwarily*
Devour'd by the unexpected flood. *Shakespeare.*

If I had not *unwarily* engaged myself for the present publishing it, I should have kept it till I had look'd over it. *Digby.*

By such principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* submit to what they really abhor. *Freeholder, N° 10.*

UNWARINESS. *n. f.* [from *unwary.*] Want of caution; carelessness.

The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwarinesses*, as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Spectator, N° 256.*

UNWA'RLIKE. *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military

He safely might old troops to battle lead,
Against th' *unwarlike* Persian, and the Mede;
Whose hasty flight did from a bloodless field,
More spoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home. *Dryden.*

UNWA'RNED. *adj.* Not cautioned, not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarn'd*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outside. *Locke.*

May hypocrites,
That slyly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Philips.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed

At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is feasible, and may be compassed without *unwarrantable* correspondence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a false information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reason make the guilt of one sin the excuse of another *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly

A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

UNWA'RRANTED. *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.

The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their own consent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest; but to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY. *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.

Nor think me so *unwary*,
To bring my feet again into the snare
Where once I have been caught. *Milton's Agonistes.*

So spake the false archangel, and infus'd
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breast. *Milton.*

So talk'd the spirited sly snake; and Eve,
Yet more amaz'd, *unwary* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

Turning short, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*

Propositions about religion are insinuated into the *unwary*, as well as unbiassed understandings of children, and rivet themselves there by long custom. *Locke.*

2. Unexpected. Obsolete.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight,
And wonder at his breathless hasty mood *Fairy Queen.*

UNWA'SHED. } *adj.* Not washed; not cleansed by washing.
UNWA'SHEN }

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakesp.*

To eat with *unwashen* hands defileth not a man *Matth. xv*

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwashed* sacrifice; and if repentance other not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Duppa.*

When the fleece is shorn, if sweat remains
Unwash'd, it soaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*

UNWA'STED. *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.

Why have those rocks so long *unwasted* stood,
Since, lavish of their stock, they through the flood
Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,
And with their spoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackmore.*

UNWA'STING. *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure;
Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;
Sacred hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED. *adj.* Not used to travel, not seasoned in the road.

Beasts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's use, as coats that are *unwayed*, and will not goat-tail. *Sackl.*

UNWE'AKENED. *adj.* Not weakened.

By reason of the exsuction of some air out of the glass, the elastical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparison of the *unweakened* pressure of the external. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED. *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

As the beasts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily instruments of much advantage against *unweaponed* men, so hath reason taught man to strengthen his hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid. *Raleigh.*

UNWE'ARIABLE. *adj.* Not to be tired.

Desire to remove him in goodness, maketh them *unwearied*. *Hooker, b. ..*

UNWE'ARIED. *adj.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work
Desisting, though *unwearied*, up returned. *Milton.*
Their bloody task *unwearied*, still they ply. *Waller.*
Still th' *unwearied* fire pursues the tuneful strain. *Dryden.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh nature,
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with *unwearied* eyes each part t' enquire. *Spenser.*
Godlike his *unwearied* bounty flows,
First loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*
A winged virtue through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb, *unwearied* dost thou fly. *Tickell.*
An *unwearied* devotion in the service of God, recommended the gospel to the world. *Rogers's Sermons.*
The righteous shall certainly be saved, but then the christian character of a righteous man implies a constant, *unwearied* perseverance in many painful instances of duty. *Rogers*

To UNWE'ARY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.

It *unwearies*, and refreshes more than any thing, after too great labour. *Temple.*

UNWED. *adj.* Unmarried.

This servitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shakesp.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be cloven.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

UN[illegible]
Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in nature,
Possess it merely. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

UNWEE'PED. *adj.* Not lamented. Now *unwept*.

He must not float upon his watry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

UNWEE'TING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unweeting* of that weed she knew;
And pained himself with busy care to rear
Her out of careless swoon. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
But contrary, *unweeting* he fulfilled
The purposed counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd
Of the most high. *Paradise Regain'd.*

UNWE'IGHED. *adj.*

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*, because they were exceeding many. 1 *Kings* vii.

2. Not considered; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard picked out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner assay me? why he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shakesp.*

Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips *unweigh'd*,
Deem not unjustly by my doom oppress,
Of human race the wisest, and the best. *Pope's Odyssey.*

UNWE'IGHING *adj.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

Wise? why, no question but he was—a very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'LCOME. *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Soon as th' *unwelcome* news
From earth arrived at heaven-gate, displeased
All were who heard. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

Though he that brings *unwelcome* news
Has but a loathing office, yet he that shews
Your danger first, and then your way to safety,
May heal that wound he made. *Denham's Sophy.*

Forced from her presence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryden.*

From the very first instances of perception, some things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them; some things that they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*

Such hasty nights as these, would give very *unwelcome* interruptions to our labours. *Bentley's Sermons.*

UNWE'PT. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fathers's distress was left unmoan'd,
Your widow dolours likewise be *unwept*. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

We, but the slaves that mount you to the throne:
A base, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the fun'ral flame;
By duty bound to foretel each his fate. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T. *adj.* Not moist.

Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes *unwet*;
Yet since I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears shall set thee first afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT. *adj.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipt of justice. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Once I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt*, he had the grace to cry. *Pope.*

UNWHOLESOME
1. Insalubrious; mischievous to health.

The discovery of the disposition of the air, is good for the prognosticks of wholesome and *unwholesome* years. *Bacon*

There I a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,
The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

How can any one be assured, that his meat and drink are not poisoned, and made *unwholesome* before they are brought to him? *South.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer; for the country towns are so infested with *unwholesome* vapours, that they dare not trust themselves in them, while the heats last. *Addison on Italy.*

Children born healthy, often contract diseases from an *unwholesome* nurse. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll use this *unwholesome* humidity, this gross, watry pumpion; we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakesp.*

UNWIELDILY. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow first in ooze;
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden*

UNWI'ELDINESS. *n. s.* Heaviness, difficulty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*,
And burdenous corpulence my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worst endures, discretion. *Donne.*

The supposed *unwieldiness* of so massy bulk, grounded upon our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere imposture of our senses. *Glanville.*

UNWI'ELDY *adj.* Unmanageable, not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits, carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing *unwieldly*, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

Unwieldy sums of wealth, which higher mount,
Than sics of marshal'd figures can account. *Dryden.*

Nothing here th' *unwieldy* rock avails,
Rebounding harmless from the plated scales,
That, firmly join'd, preserv'd him from a wound,
With native armour crusted all around. *Addison's Ovid.*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *unwieldy* loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

UNWI'LLING. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined, not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it shall always condemn itself. *Hooker, b. v.*

If thou dost find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons.
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*,
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's R. the III.*

If the ſun riſe *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and ſpots upon his face,
Subject a drizzling day *Dryden.*

More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my ſide,
Unwilling to reſign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*

UNWI'LLINGLY. *adv.* Not with good-will; not without loathing.

The whining ſchool-boy, with his ſatchel,
And ſhining morning face, creeping like ſnail
Unwillingly to ſchool *Shakeſp. As You Like It*

A feaſt the people hold to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this reſt
Their ſuperſtition yields. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

——could diſmay'd
Thy ſons or ſkies, *unwillingly* they ſtay'd *Denham.*

Theſe men were once the prince's foes, and then
Unwillingly they made him great: but now,
Being his friends, ſhall willingly undo him. *Denham.*

The dire contagion ſpreads ſo faſt,
That where it ſeizes, all relief is vain,
And therefore muſt *unwillingly* lay waſte
That country, which would raiſe the foe maintain. *Dryden.*

[illegible] bedience, with profeſſed *unwillingneſs* to obey, is no better [illegible]

What moved the man to yield to her perſuaſions? Even the ſame cauſe that hath moved all men ſince, an *unwillingneſs* to grieve her, and make her ſad, leſt ſhe ſhould pine, and be overcome with ſorrow *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

I ſee with what *unwillingneſs*
You lay upon me this command, and through your fears
Diſcern your love, and therefore muſt obey you. *Denham.*

There is in moſt people a reluctance and *unwillingneſs* to be forgotten. We obſerve even among the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inſcription over their grave. *Swift.*

To UNWI'ND *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſive *unwound.*

1. To ſeparate any thing convolved; to untwiſt; to untwine.

All his ſubjects having by ſome years learned, ſo to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it ſhould have needed a ſtronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* ſo deeply an entered vice. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Empirick politicians uſe deceit
To wind themſelves into a buſineſs,
You boldly ſhew that ſkill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end;
Which ſhould you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,
As men do nature, till we came to you *Dryden.*

2. To diſentangle; to looſe from entanglement.

Deſiring to ſerve God as they ought; but being not ſo skilful as in every point to *unwind* themſelves, where the ſnares of gloſing ſpeech lie to entangle them, are in [illegible] not a little troubled, when they hear ſo bitter invectives againſt that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy *Hooker, b. v.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good to none,
You muſt reſtore it on me. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

To UNWI'ND *v. n.* To admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean ſcalding water, and the wire will eaſily *unwind.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

UNWI'PED. *adj.* Not cleared

Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

UNWI'SE. *adj.* Weak; deficient in wiſdom

O good, but moſt *unwiſe* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckleſs ſenators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuſe an officer? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwiſe* delay. *Shakeſpeare.*

He who of thoſe delights can judge, and ſpare
To interpoſe them oft, is not *unwiſe.* *Milton.*

Thus the Greeks ſay, thus the barbarians, the wiſe and the [illegible]
When kings grow ſtubborn, ſlothful, or *unwiſe,*
Each private man for publick good ſhould riſe. *Dryden.*

When the balance of power is duly fixt in a ſtate, nothing is more dangerous or *unwiſe*, than to give way to the firſt ſteps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*

UNWI'SELY *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wiſely

Lady Zelmane, like ſome, *unwiſely* liberal, that more delight to give preſents than pay debts, choſe rather to beſtow her love upon me, than to recompenſe him. *Sidney.*

Unwiſely we the wiſer laſt
Pity, ſuppoſing them oppreſs'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To UNWISH. *v. a.* To wiſh that which is, not to be.

My liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.——
——Why now thou haſt *unwiſh'd* five thouſand men;
Which likes me better than to wiſh us one. *Shakeſpeare.*

To deſire there were no God, were plainly to *unmeſh* their own being, which muſt be annihilated in the ſubtraction of that eſſence, which ſubſtantially ſupporteth them *Brown.*

UNWI'SHED. *adj.* Not ſought; not deſired

So jealous is ſhe of my love to her daughter, that I never yet began to open my mouth to the unſeemable Philoclea, but that her *unwiſhed* preſence gave my tale a concluſion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

To his *unwiſhed* yoke
My ſoul conſents not to give ſov'reignty *Shakeſpeare.*

While heaping *unwiſh'd* wealth I diſtant roam;
The beſt of brothers at his natal home
By the dire fury of a traitreſs wife,
Ends the ſad evening of a ſtormy life. *Pope.*

UNWI'ST *adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenſer.*

To UNWIT. *v. a.* To deprive of underſtanding. Not uſed.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Diveſting them for bed; and then, but now,
As if ſome planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and hurting one at other's breaſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWITHDRA'WING. *adj.* Commonly liberal

Wherefore did nature pour her bounties forth,
With ſuch a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks? *Milton.*

UNWITHSTOO'D. *adj.* Not oppoſed.

Creſſy plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confeſs
What the ſtures vigour *unwithſtood*,
Cou'd do in rag'd fight. *Philips.*

UNWI'TNESSED. *adj.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice.

Leaſt their zeal to the cauſe ſhould any way be *unwitneſſed.* *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [Properly *unwittingly*, from *unwitting.*] Without knowledge, without conſciouſneſs.

In theſe fatal things it falls out, that the high-working powers make ſecond cauſes *unwittingly* neceſſary to their determinations. *Sidney.*

Thoſe things are termed moſt properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world, which can do no otherwiſe than they do. *Hooker, b. i.*

Athe iſts repudiate all title to heaven, merely for preſent pleaſure, beſides the extreme madneſs of running ſuch a deſperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themſelves here of that tranquility they ſeek for. *Bentley.*

UNWO'NTED *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unuſual, rare, infrequent.

His ſad, dull eyes, ſunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* ſun to view. *Fairy Queen.*

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by ſpeech; this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and ſome divine [illegible]

Thick breath, quick pulſe, and heaving of my heart,
All ſigns of ſome *unwonted* change appear. *Dryden.*

2. Unaccuſtomed; unuſed

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal ſmiling, making ſhamefaſtneſs pleaſant, and pleaſure ſhamefaſt, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney, b. i.*

Sea calves *unwonted* to freſh waters fly. *Addy.*

O how oft ſhall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and ſeas
Rough with black winds and ſtorms,
Unwonted ſhall admire. *Milton.*

UNWOR'KING. *adj.* Living without labour

Lazy and *unworking* ſhopkeepers in this being worſe than gameſters, do not only keep ſo much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it. *Locke.*

UNWO'RSHIPPED. *adj.* Not adored.

He reſolv'd to leave
Unworſhipp'd, unobey'd the throne ſupreme. *Milton.*

UNWO'RTHILY. *adv.* Not according to deſert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, baſe knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, becauſe *unworthily*
Thou waſt inſtalled. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Fearing leſt my jealous aim might err,
And ſo *unworthily* diſgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we look upon the Odyſſey as all a fiction, we conſider it *unworthily.* It ought to be read as a ſtory founded upon truth, adorned with embelliſhments of poetry. *Broome.*

UNWO'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthineſs* of every word that ſhould be preſented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner. *Sidney, b. ii.*

O let not an excellent thing do itself such wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any *unworthiness*, since the weakest mist is not easier driven away by the sun, than that is chased away with so high thoughts:

Every night he comes with songs compos'd
To her *unworthiness*: it nothing steads us
To chide him from our eaves, for he persists. *Shakespeare.*

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But, since you're here, my jealousy grows less.
You will be kind to my *unworthiness*. *Dryden.*

Have a true and humble sense of your own *unworthiness*, which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some. *Wake on Death.*

UNWO'RTHY. *adj.*

1. Not deserving.

The Athanasian creed and doxology should remain in use, the one as a most divine explication of the chiefest articles of our christian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applause to his praises, in whom we believe neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard sounding, as they are in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I willingly pass over. *Knolles.*

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded,
The *unworthiest* shows as fairly in the mask. *Shakespeare.*

Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices? *Whitgifte.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that which one *unworthier* may attain,
And die with grieving. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

3. Mean.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have conquered me? *Sidney.*

4. Not suitable, not adequate.

I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope she will forgive. *Dryden.*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*

Care is taken to interperse additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought, without purchasing something *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind,
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid. *Dryden.*

UNWO'UND. part. past and pret. of *unwind*. Untwisted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitch'd ropes *unwound* are more lasting. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

UNWO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.*

2. Not hurt.

Oh! blest with temper,
Who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To UNWREATH. *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TING. *adj.* Not assuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily mo- *Addison.*

UNWRI'TTEN. *adj.* Not conveyed by writing; oral, traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank, making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South's Sermons.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law, and the *unwritten*. *Hale.*

UNWROUGHT. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*. *Fairfax.*

As thy most clay is pliant to command,
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand
Now take the mould, now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

UNWRUNG. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not; let the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwrung*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

UNYIELDED. *adj.* Not given up.

Unpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound *Dryden.*

To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already
Like youthful steers *unyok'd*, they took their course
East, west, north, south. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of slaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Broo*

2. To part, to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so late purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regreet. *Shakespeare.*

UNYO'KED. *adj.*

1. Never worn a yoke.

Sev'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana sev'n unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Lecherous, unrestrained.

I will a-while uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleness. *Shakesp. Hen IV.*

UNZO'NED. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd*, her bosom *Prior.*

VOCA'BULARY. *n. s.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and that they stand in awe of conjurations, which signify nothing, not only in the dictionary of man, but in the feather *vocabulary* of Satan. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Among other books, we should be furnished with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of several sorts. *Watts.*

VO'CAL. *adj.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious show'rs O let them fall,
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise. *Milton.*

Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That strain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton.*

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire,
As He can, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

Memnon, though stone, was counted *vocal*;
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental musick, approving nevertheless the use of *vocal* melody to remain, must shew some reason wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other *Hooker.*

And join'd their *vocal* worship to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

VOCA'LITY. *n. s.* [*vocalitas*, Lat. from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in track of vocal speech to be pronounced spiritedly. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, *i. e.* in its passage through the larynx, to give it the sound of human voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY. *adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind, to express their desires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs, yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a business of institution. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

VOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St Paul, or other apostles, teach, enforce the utter dislability of any other men's *vocation* thought requisite in this church for the saving of souls. *Hooker, b. v.*

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admission to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them who not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of meer wantonness make themselves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade, employment.

He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the sight of his prince, and yet practise his own chosen *vocation*. *Sidney, b. i.*

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base *vocation*. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

God has furnished men with faculties sufficient to direct them in the way they should take, if they will seriously employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leisure *Locke.*

A whore in her *vocation*,
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

VO'CATIVE. *n. s.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERA'TION. *n. f.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the ſtretch by *vociferation*, or loud ſinging, may produce the ſame effect. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noiſy.

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a reſolution to hiſs, and confeſs'd they were forced to laugh. *Pope*

VOGUE. n. f. [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large] Faſhion; mode.

It is not more abſurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown perſon by his looks, than to vouch a man's fanatiſhip from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

Uſe may revive the obſoleteſt words,
And banith thoſe that now are moſt in *vogue*. *Roſcommon*

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In public *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the *vogue* of the world, it paſſes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Eſtrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not ſometimes ſacrifice to the graces, muſt expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Hughes.*

At one time they keep their patients ſo cloſe and warm, as almoſt to ſtifle them; and all on a ſudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

VOICE, *n. f.* [*voix*, Fr. *vocis*, Lat.]

1 Sound emitted by the mouth.

2. Sound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in ſounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of ſeveral men, for we can diſcern ſeveral men by their *voices*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. Any ſound made by breath.

O'[illegible], I am wormwood, it is bitter

Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addiſon.*

4. Vote, ſuffrage; opinion expreſſed.

Are you all reſolved to give your *voices*?
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakeſp.*

I've no words,
My *voice* is in my ſword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The ſtate was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and muſt ſhortly periſh, if not committed to the grave judgment of ſome few; for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greateſt gravity *Knolles.*

Some laws ordain, and ſome attend the choice
Of holy ſenates, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of uſe.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd ſo regardfully? *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

It was *voiced* that the king purpoſed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, priſoner in the tower; whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Many ſought to feed
The eaſy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. To vote.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather muſt do, than what you ſhould do,
Made you, againſt the grain, to *voice* him conſul. *Shakeſp.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obſolete.

Stir not queſtions of juriſdiction, and rather aſſume thy right in ſilence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every perſon to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South's Sermons.*

VO'ICED *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with a voice.

That's Erythæa,
Or ſome angel *voic'd* like her 'Tis ſhe! my ſtruggling [illegible]
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*

VOID *adj.* [*vuide*, Fr.]

1. Empty, vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Geneſis* i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæſar as he comes along. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Vain, ineffectual, null; vacated

If it be *void*, and to no purpoſe, that the names of men are ſo frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word ſhall not return *void*, but accompliſh that which I pleaſe. *Iſa.* lv. 11.

This cuſtom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built againſt human ſociety, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wiſdom of a future parliament may find cauſe to declare this, or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the ſame temper requiſite to repeal it. *Clarendon*

The two houſes declared, that nothing which ſhould from that time paſs under the great ſeal, ſhould be good and valid, but *void* and null *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Some kind of ſubjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatſoever. *Swift*

3 Unſupplied; unoccupied

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to ſupply divers great offices that had been long *void*, anſwered nothing to the matter, but roſe up on the ſudden, and ſaid, I am ſure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurniſhed, empty

If ſome be admitted into the miniſtry, *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the reſt to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

How *void* of reaſon are our hopes and fears! *Dryden*

Being *void* of all friendſhip and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*

5. Unſubſtantial; unreal

Senſeleſs, lifeleſs idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

VOID. *n. f.* [from the adject.] An empty ſpace; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, ſteps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of ſenſe. *Pope.*

With what power
Were firſt th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
Th' illimitable *void*? *Thomſon.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective, *vuider*, Fr.]

1. To quit; to leave empty

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

How in our *voiding* lobby haſt thou ſtood,
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Towards this paſſage, ſomewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this aſſaſſinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

2. To emit; to pour out

The aſcending water is vented by ſits, every circumvolution *voiding* only ſo much as is contracted in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement

Excrements ſmell ill to the ſame creature that *voideth* them, and the cat buryeth what ſhe *voideth*. *Bacon.*

Bore 'd the heav'ns were made of ſtone,
Becauſe the ſun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*

By the uſe of emulſions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more eaſily. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Fleſhy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are ſuſpicious ſymptoms of a ſtone in the kidnies, eſpecially if the patient has been ſubject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate, to nullify; to annul

It was become a practice, upon any ſpecious pretences, to *void* the ſecurity that was at any time given for money ſo borrowed. *Clarendon.*

VO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *void.*] Such as may be annulled.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceaſed had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceſes, grants letters of adminiſtration, ſuch adminiſtration is not void, but *voidable* by a ſentence. *Ayl.*

VO'IDER. *n. f.* [from *void*] A baſket, in which broken meat is carried from the table

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil ſhould I pick their bones. [illegible]

VO'IDNESS. *n. f.* [from *void*]

1. Emptineſs; vacuity.

2. Nullity; inefficacy

3. Want of ſubſtantiality.

If thereby you underſtand their nakedneſs and *voidneſs* of all next bodies, good anſwers are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itſelf diſtinguiſhed by days. *Hakewill*

VOITURE n. f. [French.] Carriage; tranſportation by carriage. Not in uſe

They ought to uſe exerciſe by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

VOLANT. *adj.* [*volans*, Lat *volant*, Fr]

1. Flying, paſſing through the air.

The *volant*, or flying automata, are ſuch mechanical contrivances as have a ſelf motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. Nimble; active

His *volant* touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low, and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

Bland Britiſh bards, with *volant* touch,
Traverſe loquacious ſtrings, whoſe ſolemn notes
Provoke to harmleſs revels. *Philips.*

VO'LATILE. *adj.* [*volatilis*, Lat]

1. Flying, paſſing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of ſummer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings, becauſe there is not ſufficient food for them always in the air *Ray on the Creation*

2. [*Volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their pow'rful art they bind
Volatile Hermes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

When

When arſenick with ſoap gives a regulus, and with mercury ſublimate's *volatile* ſaline ſalt, like butter of antimony, doth not this ſhew that arſenick, which is a ſubſtance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fix'd and *volatile* parts, ſtrongly cohering by a mutual attract on, ſo that the *volatile* will not aſcend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*

3. Lively; fickle, chargeable of mind; full of ſpirit.

Active ſpirits, who are ever ſkimming over the ſurface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, juſt the reverſe of Mr Pope, who hath always loved a domeſtick life. *Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *n. ſ.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the ſun, maintains fires, and ſerves for the flight of *volatiles.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VO'LATILENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*volatilité*, Fr. from *volatile*]
VOLATI'LITY }

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly obſerve the colour, fragility, or plantneſs, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with ſimple bodies. *Bacon.*

Of *volatility*, the utmoſt degree is, when it will fly away without returning. *Bacon.*

Heat cauſeth the ſpirits to ſearch ſome paſſage out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*

The animal ſpirits cannot, by reaſon of their ſubtility and *volatileneſs*, be diſcovered to the ſenſe. *Hale.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much leſs, leſt they loſe their opacity. *Newton's Opticks.*

By the ſpirit of a plant, we underſtand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reaſon of its extreme *volatility*, exhales ſpontaneouſly, in which the odour or ſmell conſiſts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Mutability of mind

VOLATILIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *volatilize.*] The act of making volatile.

Chemiſts have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the ſalt of tartar *Boyle.*

To VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliſer*, Fr. from *volatile*] To make volatile, to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree.

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between thoſe of water and oily ſubſtances, and accordingly ſeems to be compoſed of both, united by fermentation [illegible] water, by means of ſome ſaline ſpirits with which it is impregnated, diſſolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the [illegible]

Spirituous liquors are ſo far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendring perſpirable the animal fluids, that it rather conſenſeth them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VOLE. *n. ſ.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Paſt ſix, and not a living ſoul!
I might by this have won a *vole.* *Swift.*

VOLCA'NO. n. ſ. [Italian, from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an iſland, and many *volcano's* and fiery hills. *Brown.*

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils ſweat,
From the *volcano's* groſs eruptions riſe,
And curling ſheets of ſmoke obſcure the ſkies. *Garth*

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cauſe earthquakes, and cauſe furious eruptions of *volcano's*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VO'LERY. *n. ſ.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds

An old boy, at his firſt appearance, is ſure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*, amongſt which, there will not be wanting ſome birds of prey, that will preſently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying

Birds and flying animals are almoſt erect, advancing the head and breaſt in their progreſſion, and only prone in the act of *volitation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VOLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a deſirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South's Sermons.*

Volition is the actual exerciſe of the power the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the forbearing to conſider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE. *adj.* Having the power to will

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*, making the man not only more knowing, but more wiſe and better. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY. *n. ſ.* [*volée*, Fr.]

1. A flight of ſhot.

From the wood a *volley* of ſhot flew two of his company. *Raleigh's Apology.*

More on his guns relies, than on his ſword,
From whence a fatal *volley* we receive. *Waller.*

2. A burſt, an emiſſion of many at once.

A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly ſhot off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſtruſtful ſenſe with modeſt caution ſpeak,
It ſtill looks home, and ſhort excurſions makes;
But ratling nonſenſe in full *volleys* breaks. *Pope.*

To VO'LLEY. *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man ſhall beat as loud
As his ſtrong ſides can *volley.* *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

VO'LLIED. *adj.* [from *volley.*] Diſcharged, diſcharged with a volley.

I ſtood
Thy fierceſt, when in battle to thy aid
The blaſting *volley'd* thunder made all ſpeed. *Milton.*
The Gallick navy, impotent to bear
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, diſlever'd, ſcud. *Philips.*

VOLT. *n. ſ.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* ſignifies a round or a circular tread, a gate of two treads made by a horſe going ſideways round a center; ſo that theſe two treads make parallel tracks, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet ſmaller, the ſhoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center. *Farrier's Dict.*

VOLUBI'LITY *n. ſ.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Lat.]

1. The act or power of rolling.

Volubility, or aptneſs to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundneſs *Watts's Logick.*

Then celeſtial ſpheres ſhould forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility*, turn themſelves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of ſpeech.

Say ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility.* *Shakeſpeare.*

He expreſs'd himſelf with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

He had all the French aſſurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addiſon.*

She ran over the catalogue of diverſions with ſuch a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

3. Mutability; inſtableneſs to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a ſlave the next and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the puniſhment of oppreſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

VO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*volubilis*, Lat.]

1. Formed ſo as to roll eaſily; formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do neceſſarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, chooſeleſs creature in its firſt motion. *Hammond.*

The adventitious corpuſcles may produce ſtability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence thoſe *voluble* particles, which, whilſt they continued, did by their ſhape unfit for coheſion, or, by their motion, oppoſe coalition. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling, having quick motion.

This leſs *voluble* earth,
By ſhorter flight to th'eaſt, had left him there. *Milton.*
Then *voluble*, and bold, now hid, now ſeen,
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv.*

3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.

A friend promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain glands, which render it ſo wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addiſon.*

Theſe with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echo's. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the ſpeech, or the ſpeaker.

Caſſio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conſcionable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane ſeeming, for the better compaſſing of his looſe affection. *Shakeſp.*

If *voluble* and ſharp diſcourſe be marr'd,
Unkindneſs blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakeſpeare.*

VO'LUME. *n. ſ.* [*volumen*, Lat.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.

2. As much as ſeems convolved at once; as a fold of a ſerpent, a wave of water.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful, and things ſtrange. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Unoppoſ'd they either loſe their force,
Or wind in *volumes* to their former courſe.

Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And ſilently to his revenge he falls
So glides ſome trodden ſerpent on the graſs,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*

Thames' fruitful tides,
Slow through the vale in ſilver *volumes* play. [illegible]

By

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watery particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves. *Cheyne.*

3. [*Volume*, Fr.] A book, so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended, for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Fairy Queen.*

Calmly, I do beseech you.——
Ay, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece
Will bear the knave by th' *volume*. *Shakespeare.*

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby men misread themselves. This would make a *volume*. *Locke.*

If one short *volume* could comprize
All that was wity, learn'd and wise
How would it be esteem'd and read *Stepney.*

VOLU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *volume*.]

1. Consisting of many complicated folds.

The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

2. Consisting in many volumes, or books.

If heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars
Voluminous, or single characters
In their conjunction met, give me to spell. *Milton.*

There is pleasure in doing something new, though never so little, without pestering the world with *voluminous* transcriptions. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. Copious, diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse *Clarendon.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for many rests and breathing places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator*, N° 124.

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools, and *voluminously* every where handled. *Grauntle.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord, without compulsion.

Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth that unless we will suffer them to perish, salvation itself must seek them *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against God and nature. *Hooker*, b. v.

Self-preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*

VO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr *voluntarius*, Lat.]

1. Acting without compulsion, acting by choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent; intending before-hand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker*, b. i.

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing. *Shakespeare.*

2. Willing, acting with willingness.

Then virtue was no more, her guard away,
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Done without compulsion.

Voluntary forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*

The old duke is banished, the new duke, and three or four loving lords, have put themselves into *voluntary* exile with him. *Shakesp. As You Like It.*

They must have recourse to abstinence, which is but *voluntary* fasting, and to exercise, which is but *voluntary* labour. *Seed's Sermon.*

4. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be *voluntary* and extemporal, proceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker*, b. v.

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer, one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

All th' unsettled humours of the land,
Rash, inconsid'rate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shakespeare.*

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an impress *Shakespeare.*

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*, upon their own head. *Davies's Ireland.*

Aids came in partly upon motives, and partly *voluntaries* from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of musick play'd at will, without any settled rule.

While lingering winds, like organs, play'd,
[illegible]
The awaken'd earth in odours rife,
To be her morning face face. *Clarendon.*

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepar'd for admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to receive. *Spectator*, N 630.

VOLUNTE'ER. *n. f.* [*volontaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters the service of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapse, being the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*, they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their

All Asia now was by the ears,
And Gods beat up for *volunteers*
To Greece and Troy. *Pr.*

To VOLUNTEE'R. *v. n.* To go for a soldier. A cant word.

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking.
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *n. f.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand it all the liberties of a loose and a lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul? *L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries*, men who liv'd like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of the restraints of religion *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *n. f.* [*voluptueux*, Lat. *voluptueux*, Fr.]

[illegible]
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenser.*

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not spread. The one is the supplanting, or the opposing of authority established; the other is the giving licence to pleasures, and a [illegible]

Thou wilt bring me soon
To that new world of light and bliss, among
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end *Milton.*

Then swoln with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,
Soft'ned with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

[illegible] native atheism subsists only in our speculation; whereas really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. Indeed a few sensual and *voluptuous* persons may for a season eclipse this native light of the soul, but can never wholly smother and extinguish it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action *Shak.*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or *voluptuously* disposed, as never to suffer me to think of them; but perpetually to carry away, and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriousness, addictedness to excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom
In my *voluptuousness*: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,
Full furieits, and the dryness of his bones
Call on him for't. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Here where still evening is, not noon nor night,
Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

These sons of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and intelligence, must pass for the only wits of the age. *South.*

You may be free, unless
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuousness* *Dryden.*

VOLU'TE. *n. f.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick, and eight in the Composite. These *volutes* are more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echin whence that antient architect calls the *voluta* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Transevere, where the marks of the compass are said to be seen on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem. *Addison.*

VO'MICA. *n. f.* [Latin.] An encysted humour in the lung.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the same symptoms as an empyema, because the *vomica* communicating with the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some of the purulent matter, and mix it with blood *A Botanist on Diet.*

[illegible]

Vomick nut is the nucleus of a fruit of an East Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or snakewood of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of the breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds, and

taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill's Mat Medica.*

To VOMIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.]

1. To cast up the contents of the stomach.

The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure, falls to his grass, *vomits*, and is well. *More*

To VOMIT. *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach.

Hast thou found honey? eat so much as is sufficient, lest thou be filled therewith, and *vomit* it. *Prov.* xxv. 16.

The fish *vomited* out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah* ii.

Vomiting is of use, when the foulness of the stomach requires it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Weak stomachs *vomit* up the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar.

To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

2. An emetick medicine, a medicine that causes vomit.

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances; if there be any symptoms of an inflammation of the stomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbuth.*

VOMITION. *n. s.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their destruction, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of vomition, they had inevitably died. *Grew's Cosmology.*

VOMITIVE *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomit.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol *vitæ*, occasion such objections. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

VOMITORY *adj.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits, emetick.

Since regulus of antimony, or glass of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or *vomitory* operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue or weight. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, short, blunt pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again, or by taking *vomitories* privately. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

VORACIOUS, *adj.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.]

1. Greedy to eat, ravenous, edacious.

So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Government of the Tongue.*

VORACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily, ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS. } *n. s.* [*voracité*, Fr, *voracitas*, Lat. from *vo-*
VORACITY. } *racious*.] Greediness; ravine, ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*. *Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

VORTEX. *n. s.* In the plural *vortices* [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these, and all their parts would, by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

Nothing else could impel it, unless the ethereal matter be supposed to be carried about the sun, like a *vortex*, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confess. *Pope.*

VORTICAL *adj.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be turned about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton's Opticks.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion; those common attempts towards the explication of gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VOTARIST. *n. s.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship, votary.

I wish a more strict restraint
Upon the sisterhood, the *votarists* of St. Clare. *Shakespeare.*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votarist*. *Shakespeare.*

The grey-hooded ev'n,
Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

VOTARY. *n. s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond desire. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, faint god of sleep, forget that I
Was ever known to be thy *votary*.
No more my pillow shall thine altar be,
Nor will I offer any more to thee,
Myself a melting sacrifice. *Crashaw.*

By these means, men worship the idols have been set up in their minds, and stamp the characters of divinity upon absurdities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to dolls and monkies. *Locke.*

The enemy of our happiness has his servants and *votaries*, among those who are called by the name of the son of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

How can heav'nly wisdom prove
An instrument to earthly love?
Know'st thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of sense. *Swift.*

VOTARY *adj.* Consequent to a vow.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bac.*

VOTARESS. *n. s.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worship or state.

The imperial *votaress* passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*

His mother was a *votaress* of my order;
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakespeare.*

No rosary this *votaress* needs,
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

Thy *votaress* from my tender years I am;
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game. *Dryden.*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love
His sister sends, her *votaress* from above. *Pope.*

VOTE *n. s.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

Let questions intricate with delight,
Profit with pleasure, carries all the *votes*. *Roscommon.*

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the supposed honesty or learning of those of the same profession? as if truth were to be established by the *vote* of the multitude. *Locke.*

The final determination arises from the majority of opinions or *votes* in the assembly, because they ought to be sway'd by the superior weight of reason. *Watts.*

To VOTE. *v. a.*

1. To chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your master; but you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are in his bosom also; the world hath also *voted* you, and doth so esteem of you. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds by way of recompence for their sufferings. *Swift.*

VOTER. *n. s.* [from *vote*.] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been universally seduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander. *Swift.*

He hates an action base;
Can sometimes drop a *voter's* claim,
And give up party to his fame. *Swift.*

VOTIVE. *adj.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow.

Such in Isis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the life pourtray'd. *Dryden.*

Venus take my *votive* glass,
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I shall be,
Venus! let me never see. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest.

The sun and day are witnesses for me;
Let him who fights unseen relate his own,
And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To attest; to warrant; to maintain.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold
That is not often *vouched*, while 'tis making
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The consistency of the discourse, and the pertinency of it to the design he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great apostle. *Duke.*

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness, to give testimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she hath so solemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Warrant; atteſtation.

What praiſe couldſt thou beſtow on a deſerving woman indeed? one that in the authority of her merit, did juſtly put on the *vouch* of very malice itſelf? *Shakeſp. Othello*

VO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *vouch.*] One who gives witneſs to any thing.

Better to ſtarve,
Than crave the hire which firſt we do deſerve:
Why in this wolviſh gown ſhould I ſtand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needleſs *voucher?* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The ſtamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of ſuch denomination is of ſuch a weight, and of ſuch a fineneſs, *i. e.* has ſo much ſilver in it. *Locke.*

All the great writers of that age ſtand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator*, N°. 253.

I have added nothing to the malice or abſurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, ſince the *vouchers* themſelves will be ſo ſoon loſt. *Pope.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *ſafe.*]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
2. To condeſcend to grant.

He grew content to mark their ſpeeches, then marvel at ſuch wit in ſhepherds, after to uſe their company, and laſtly to *vouchſafe* converſe. *Sidney.*

Shall I *vouchſafe* your worſhip a word or two?——
——Two thouſand, fair woman, and I'll
Vouchſafe thee hearing. *Shakeſpeare.*

But if the ſenſe of touch ſeem ſuch delight
Beyond all other, think the ſame *vouchſaf'd*
To cattle and each beaſt *Milton.*

It is not ſaid by the apoſtle, that God *vouchſafed* to the heathens the means of ſalvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will ſave none of thoſe, to whom the ſound of the goſpel never reached. *South's Sermons.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condeſcend; to yield.

Do I not ſee Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not firſt weigh'd by wiſdom and virtue? doth not ſhe *vouchſafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Vouchſafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of theſe ſuppoſed crimes to give me leave
By circumſtance but to acquit myſelf. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Vouchſafe, illuſtrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *vouchſafe.*] Grant; condeſcenſion.

The infinite ſuperiority of God's nature, places a vaſt diſparity betwixt his greateſt communicated *vouchſafements*, and his boundleſs, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*

VOW. *n. ſ.* [*vœu*, Fr *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promiſe made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which ſome part of life, or ſome part of poſſeſſions is conſecrated to a particular purpoſe.

The gods are deaf to hot and peeviſh *vows*;
[illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

If you take that *vow* and that wiſh to be all one, you are miſtaken; a wiſh is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*

She *vows* for his return, with vain devotion, pays. *Dryd.*

2. A ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or marriage.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women ſpoke. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr *vovere*, Lat.] To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often *voweth* unto God the ſacrifice of praiſe and thankſgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*

To Maſter Harvey, upon ſome ſpecial conſideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenſer.*

Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Pſ. lxx.*

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the poſſeſſion of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his publick worſhip, and the miniſters thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Sprinan*

Whoever ſees theſe irreligious men,
With burden of a ſickneſs, weak and faint,
But hears them taking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their ſoul to every ſaint. *Davies*

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And laſt, in honour of his new abode,
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

Doſt ſee how unregarded now
That piece of beauty paſſes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone: but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling*

VO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*voyelle*, Fr *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered alone.

Engliſh letters are *vowels* and conſonants, yet not wholly upon their reaſon, that a *vowel* may be ſounded alone, a conſonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the conſonants may be ſounded alone, and ſome joined together without a vowel, as bl ſt. and as we pronounce the latter by nature of people, *riſſle*. *Holder.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elſion. *Broome.*

VO'WFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the ſame vow.

Who are the votaries,
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king? *Shakeſp.*

VO'YAGE. *n. ſ.* [*voyage*, Fr.]

1. A travel by ſea.

Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,
With backſack palmer, that him guided ſtill. *Fairy Queen*

Our ſhips went ſundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean ſeas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*, contented to ſit in the cabin when the winds were allay'd, but ready to reſume the helm when the ſtorm aroſe. *Prior.*

2. Courſe, attempt; undertaking. A low phraſe.

If he ſhou'd intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I wou'd turn her ſoole to him, and what he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have uſed knowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or ſtrangers that come to them *Bacon.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by ſea.

For *voyaging* to learn the dreadful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart,
Ilus refus'd t'impart the baneful truſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to paſs over.

I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vaſt, unbounded deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

VO'YAGER. *n. ſ.* [*voyageur*, Fr. from *voyage.*] One who travels by ſea.

Diſdain not in thy conſtant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into leſs creeks, and wiſely take
Freſh water at the Heliconian ſpring. *Donne.*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can beſt tell. *Cheyne.*

Deny your veſſels, ye deny in vain,
A private *voyager* I paſs the main. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UP. *adv.* [up, Saxon, *op*, Dutch and Daniſh.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From thoſe two Mytilene brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up* now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a ſtage play. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*

Thither his courſe he bends; but *up* or down,
By center, or eccentrick, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed; in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt.

Helen was not *up?* was ſhe? *Shakeſpeare.*

His chamber being commonly ſtrewed with ſutors, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breaſt to his ſervants to dreſs him, his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

3. In the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat.

Upon his firſt riſing, a general whiſper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addiſon.*

4. From a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment.

Now morn with roſy light had ſtreak'd the ſky,
Up roſe the ſun, and *up* roſe Emily;
Addreſs'd her early ſteps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryden.*

5. In a ſtate of being built.

Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night,
But where to-morrow?—well, all's one for that. *Shakeſp.*

6. Above the horizon.

As ſoon as the ſun is *up*, ſet upon the city. *Judges* ix.

7. To a ſtate of advancement.

Till we have wrought ourſelves *up* into this degree of chriſtian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

8. In a ſtate of exaltation.

Thoſe that were *up* themſelves, kept others low;
Thoſe that were low themſelves held others hard,
Ne ſuffered them to riſe, or greater grow. *Fairy Queen.*

Henry the fifth is crown'd; *up* vanity!
Down royal ſtate! all you ſage counſellors hence. *Shakeſp.*

9. In a ſtate of climbing.

10. In a ſtate of inſurrection.

The gentle archbiſhop of York is *up*
With well-appointed powers. *Shakeſp. Hen IV.*

Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou hast fir'd me; my soul's *up* in arms,
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*

11 In a state of being increased, or raised.

Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be pour'd unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

12 From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*

13 From younger to elder years.

I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Ps.* lxxxviii.

14. Up *and down.* Dispersedly; here and there.

Abundance of them are seen scattered *up and down* like so many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison.*

15 Up *and down.* Backward and forward.

Our debate is, in this present controversy, not to be carried *up and down* with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth. *Hooker, b. v.*

The skipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With shallow jesters *Shakespeare.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a feigning blow, now strikes again
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then ends a wound;
Now back he gives, then rushes on amain. *Daniel.*

Thou and death
Shall dwell at ease, and *up and down* unseen
Wing silently the buxom air *Milton.*

On this windy sea of land, the fiend
Walk'd *up and down* alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*

What a miserable life dost thou lead, says a dog to a lion, to run starving *up and down* thus in woods. *L'Estrange.*

She moves! life wanders *up and down*
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison.*

16. Up *to.* To an equal height with.

Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison.*

17. Up *to.* Adequately to.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule, by which they have obliged themselves to walk. *Atterbury.*

We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act *up to* the positive precepts of our duty. *Rogers's Sermons.*

18 Up *with.* A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her fist, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise:
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

19. It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation, or increase.

If we could number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

20. Up, interject.

21. A word exhorting to rise from bed.

Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*

22. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.

Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of mine;
Such cause of mourning never hadst afore.
Up, grisly ghosts; and *up* my rueful rime;
Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more. *Spenser.*

But *up*, and enter now into full bliss. *Milton.*

Up, up, for honour's sake, twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*

Up. prep. From a lower to a higher part; not down

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary, in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

To Upbear. *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part. pass. *upborn.* [*up* and *bear*]

1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.

Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*

Rang'd in a line the ready racers stand,
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:
Swift as on wings of wind, *upborn* they fly,
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

2. To raise aloft

This with pray'r,
Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborn*,
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A monstrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

3 To support from falling.

Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and sleep, which two *upbear*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Fairy Queen.*

To Upbraid. *v. a.*

1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful.

The fathers, when they were *upbraided* with that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of a hearty affection. *Hooker.*

It seem'd in me
But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain of it by their assistances,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*

If you refuse your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us with our distress. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid?*
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*

How cunningly the sorceress displays
Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me more. *Milton.*

'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must *upbraid* you with it, that because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*

You may the world of more defects *upbraid*,
That other works by nature are unmade,
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach.

Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised; for it doth *upbraid* unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or [illegible] them those small remains [illegible] piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Sprat.*

May they not justly to our crimes *upbraid*,
Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*

3. To urge with reproach.

I have too long born
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs. *Shakesp.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

Ev'ry hour
He flashes into one gross crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himself *upbraids* us
On ev'ry trifle. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *Ja.* i. 5

Be ashamed of *upbraiding* speeches before friends, and after thou hast given *upbraid* not. *Ecclus.* xli. 22.

5. To bring reproach upon; to shew faults by being in a state of comparison.

Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son, and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney.*

The counsel which I cannot take,
Instead of hearing, but *upbraids* my weakness. *Addison.*

6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.

There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native sire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Upbra'idingly. *adv.* By way of reproach.

The time was, when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Johnson.*

To Upbra'y. *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by Spenser, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.

Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbray*,
And shew'st th' ensample of thy childish might,
With silly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenser.*

Upbrought. part. pass. of *upbring.* Educated, nurtured.

Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenser.*

Upband *adj.* [*up* and *hand.*] Lifted by the hand.

The *upband* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon' Mech. Exer.*

U'pcast. [Participle from to *cast up.* The verb to *upcast* is not in use.] Thrown upwards.

Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*

Old Saturn, here with *upcaſt* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated ſkies.

U'PCAST. *n. ſ.* A term of bowling; a throw; a caſt.

Was there ever man had ſuch luck! when I kiſſed the jack, upon an *upcaſt* to be hit away! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To UPGA'THER. *v. n.* [*up* and *gather.*] To contract.

Himſelf he cloſe *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noiſe, ne any queſtion made. *Spenſer.*

UPHE'LD. pret. and part. paſſ. of *uphold.* Maintained, ſuſtained.

He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, 'till then, as one ſecure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*

U'PHILL. *adj.* [*up* and *hill.*] Difficult; like the labour of climbing an hill.

What an *uphill* labour muſt it be to a learner, who has thoſe firſt rudiments to maſter at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten. *Clar*

To UPHO'ARD. *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard.*] To treaſure; to ſtore, to accumulate in private places.

Heaps of huge words *uphoarded* hideouſly
With horrid ſound, though having little ſenſe,
They think to be chief praiſe of poetry,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie,
And made a monſter of their fantaſie. *Spenſer*
If thou haſt *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treaſure, in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UPHO'LD. *v. a.* preter. *uphold*; and part. paſſ. *upheld*, and *upholden.* [*up* and *hold.*]

1. To lift on high.

The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,
Beſought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To ſupport, to ſuſtain, to keep from ſinking.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shakeſp.*

This great man found no means to continue and *uphold* his ill-purchaſed greatneſs, but by rejecting the Engliſh law, and aſſuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous cuſtoms of the Iriſh. *Davies on Ireland*

Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the ſtrength of imagination. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. To keep from declenſion.

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation, where cauſes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his counſel, and beats down in him the conceit of his cauſe. *Bacon*

Never was a time, when the interpoſition of the magiſtrate was more neceſſary, to ſecure the honour of religion, and *uphold* the authority of thoſe great principles, by which his own authority is beſt *upheld.* *Atterbury.*

4. To ſupport in any ſtate of life.

Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themſelves. *Raleigh.*

5. To continue; to keep from defeat.

Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with overſhips, yet were contented to *uphold* oppoſition againſt biſhops, not without greater hurt to the courſe of their whole proceedings. *Hooker.*

6. To keep from being loſt.

Fauconbridge,
In ſpite of ſpite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To continue without failing.

A deaf perſon, by obſerving the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he ſays, and *upholds* a current communication of diſcourſe with him. *Holder.*

8. To continue in being.

As Nebuchadnezzar liveth, who hath ſent thee for the *upholding* of every living thing. *Judith* xi. 7.

A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the natural body of man, as the body politick of the ſtate, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*

UPHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *uphold.*]

1. A ſupporter.

Suppoſe then Atlas ne'er ſo wiſe
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his ſingle ſhoulders,
Sink down he muſt, or find *upholders.* *Swift.*

2. A ſuſtainer in being.

The knowledge thereof is ſo many manuductions to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the creator and *upholder* of them. *Hale*

3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of the ſilkworms. *Arbuthnot*

Where the braſs knocker wrapt in flannel band,
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand,
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay*

UPHO'LSTERER. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *upholder.*] One who furniſhes houſes, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a ſingle nail, ſend for the *upholſterer* *Swift.*

Mere wax as yet, you faſhion him with eaſe,
Your barber, cook, *upholſterer.* *Pope.*

U'PLAND. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *land.*] Higher ground.

Men at firſt, after the flood, liv'd in the *uplands* and ſides of the mountains, and by degrees ſunk into the plains. *Burnet.*

U'PLAND. *adj.* Higher in ſituation.

Thoſe in Cornwall do no more by nature than others elſewhere by choice, conceive themſelves an eſtranged ſocie from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Sometimes with ſecure delight,
The *upland* Hamlets will invit *Milton.*

UPLA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *upland.*] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains.

Lapland like, *uplandiſh*, and more wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compreſſed
Of eminent ſtrength, ſtalks out and preys upon a lily ſheep. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To UPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *lay.*] To hoard; to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourſelves, yet may,
If we can ſtock ourſelves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treaſure for the great rent [illegible]

To UPLI'FT. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift.*] To raiſe aloft.

Mechanick ſlaves,
With greaſy aprons, rules, and hammers, ſhall
Uplift us to the view *Shakeſp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

The baniſh'd Bolingbroke repeals himſelf,
And, with *uplifted* arms, is ſafe arriv'd
At Ravenſpurg. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

Together both, with next th' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one ſtroke they aim'd. *Milton.*

Satan talking to his neareſt mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That ſparkling blaz'd. *Addiſon's Par. Loſt, b. 1.*

When by juſt vengeance guilty mortals periſh,
The gods behold their puniſhment with pleaſure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aſide. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Songs, ſonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whiſk them back to Evans, Young and Swift. *Pope.*

U'PMOST. *adj.* [an irregular ſuperlative formed from *up.*] Higheſt; topmoſt.

Away! ye ſcum,
That ſtill riſe *upmoſt* when the nation boils;
That have but juſt enough of ſenſe to know
The maſter's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*

UPO'N. *prep.* [*up* and *on.*]

1. Not under, but on the top of [illegible]

As I did ſtand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Thrown over the body, as cloaths.

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, throw her night-gown *upon* her. *Shakeſp Macbeth.*

3. By way of imprecation or infliction.

Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My ſoul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. It expreſſes obteſtation, or proteſtation.

How? that I ſhould murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command! I, her!—her blood! *Shak.*

5. It is uſed to expreſs any hardſhip or miſchief.

If we would neither impoſe *upon* ourſelves, nor others, we muſt lay aſide that fallacious method of cenſuring by the lamp. *Burnet.*

6. In conſequence of. Now little in uſe.

Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatſoever [illegible] *Shak.*

When the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain, *upon* a general apprehenſion of the ambitious deſigns of that nation. *Bacon*

They were entertained with the greateſt magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon*

I wiſh it may not be concluded, leſt, *upon* ſecond cogitations, there ſhould be cauſe to alter. *Bacon*

Theſe forces took hold of divers; in ſome *upon* diſcontent, in ſome *upon* ambition, in ſome *upon* levity, and deſire of change, and in ſome few *upon* conſcience and belief, but in moſt *upon* ſimplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon ſome of the better ſort, who did in ſecret favour theſe bruits. *Bacon.*

He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonneſs, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*

Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded. *Hayward.*

Promiſes can be of no force, unleſs they be believed to be conditional, and unleſs that duty propoſed to be inforced by them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, *upon*

performance of which thoſe promiſes do, and *upon* the neglect of which thoſe promiſes ſhall not belong to any. *Hammond.*

The earl of Cleveland, a man of great courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprize, advanced *Clarendon.*

The king had no kindneſs for him *upon* an old account, as remembering the part he had acted againſt the earl of Strafford. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Though ſin offers itſelf in never ſo pleaſing and alluring a dreſs at firſt, yet the remorſe and inward regrets of the ſoul, *upon* the commiſſion of it, infinitely overbalance thoſe faint and tranſient gratifications. *South's Sermons*

The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare ſtock of its original depravation, does not uſually proceed ſo far. *South's Sermons.*

When we make judgments *upon* general preſumptions, they are made rather from the temper of our own ſpirit, than from reaſon. *Burnet.*

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing it, that makes good or evil. There is a great difference betwixt what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Eſtrange.*

The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following the direction of that guide *Locke.*

There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their parents, the one valuing himſelf too much *upon* his birth, and the other *upon* his poſſeſſions *Spectator*, N° 164.

[illegible]ign was diſcovered by a perſon, as much noted for [illegible] gaming, as in politicks, *upon* the baſe, mercenary end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*

6. In immediate conſequence of.

Water ſhould not make advantage *upon* that enterprize, to find the way open to him to march into the weſt. *Clarendon*

A louder kind of ſound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the flatuous flames of the ſalt-petre, *upon* caſting a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*

So far from taking little advantages againſt us for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our moſt wilful miſcarriages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotſon*

Upon leſſening intereſt to four *per cent* you fall the price of your native commodities, or leſſen your trade. *Locke.*

The mind, *upon* the ſuggeſtion of any new notion, runs immediately after ſimilies, to make it the clearer. *Locke.*

If, *upon* the peruſal of ſuch writings, he does not find himſelf delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired paſſages in ſuch authors, he finds a coldneſs and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of diſcovering them. *Spectator*, N° 409.

This advantage we loſt *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addiſ.*

7. In a ſtate of view.

Is it *upon* record? or elſe reported
Succeſſively, from age to age? *Shakeſp. Rich. III*

The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus Nu[illegible] *Temple.*

The atheiſts taken notice of among the antients, are left branded *upon* the records of hiſtory. *Locke.*

8. Suppoſing a thing granted.

If you ſay neceſſity is the mother of arts and inventions, and there was no neceſſity before, and therefore theſe things were ſlowly invented, this is a good anſwer *upon* our ſuppoſition. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

9. Relating to a ſubject.

Ambitious Conſtance would not ceaſe,
'Till ſhe had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her ſon. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
[illegible]
Would ſpend it in ſome words *upon* that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time, *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Upon this, I remember a ſtrain of refined civility, that when any woman went to ſee another of equal birth, ſhe worked at her own work in the other's houſe. *Temple.*

10. With reſpect to.

The king's ſervants, who were ſent for, were examined *upon* all queſtions propoſed to them. *Dryden.*

11. In conſideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humanly ſpeaking, I doubt there was a fault ſomewhere. *Dryden*

Upon the whole, it will be neceſſary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the ſame epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*

12. In noting a particular day.

Conſtantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be ſolemnized. *Addiſon.*

13. Noting reliance or truſt.

We now may boldly ſpend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and his holy word, to believe a fact that we do not underſtand: and this is no more than what we do every day in the works of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*

14. Near to, noting ſituation

The enemy lodged themſelves at Aldermaſton, and thoſe from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to paſs. *Clarendon.*

The Lucqueſe plead preſcription for hunting in one of the duke's forelts, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addiſon.*

15. On pain of.

To ſuch a ridiculous degree of truſting her ſhe had brought him, that ſhe cauſed him ſend us word, that *upon* our life we ſhould do whatſoever ſhe commanded us. *Sidney, b. ii.*

16. At the time of; on occaſion of.

Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the preſbyterians *upon* theſe two great events, and the pretenſions to favour which they challenge upon them. *Swift*

17. By inference from

Without it, all diſcourſes of government and obedience, *upon* his principles, would be to no purpoſe *Locke.*

18. Noting attention.

He preſently loſt the ſight of what he was *upon*; his mind was filled with diſorder and confuſion. *Locke.*

19. Noting particular pace.

Provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's ſaddle, which will be ſure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

20. Exactly; according to.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thouſand. *Shakeſpeare.*

21. By, noting the means of ſupport.

Upon a cloſer inſpection of theſe bodies, the ſhells are affixed to the ſurfaces of them in ſuch a manner, as bodies lying on the ſea ſhores, *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*

UPPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up.*]

1. Superiour in place; higher

Give the forehead a majeſtick grace, the mouth ſmiling; which you ſhall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and ſhadowing the mouth like a little at the corners. *Peacham*

Our knight did bear no leſs a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back,
Which now had almoſt got the *upper*
Hand of his head, for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*

The underſtanding was then clear, and the ſoul's *upper* region lofty and ſerene, free from the vapours of the inferior [illegible]

With ſpeed to night repair:
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryden.*

Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,
From the bright regions of the chearful ſky,
So far the proud aſcending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and caſt a dreadful ſhade. *Addiſon.*

2. Higher in power.

The like corrupt and unreaſonable cuſtom prevailed far, and got the *upper*-hand of right reaſon with the greateſt part. *Hooker, b. i.*

UPPERMOST. *adj.* [ſuperlative from *upper.*]

1. Highest [illegible]

The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermoſt* [illegible] *Raleigh.*

In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermoſt* parts. *Dryden.*

2. Highest in power or authority.

The lower powers are gotten *uppermoſt*, and we ſee like men on our heads, as Plato obſerved of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville*

'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermoſt*. *L'Eſtr.*

This ſpecies of diſcretion will carry a man ſafe through all parties, ſo far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermoſt*, his claim is allowed for a ſhare. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; moſt powerful.

As in perfumes compoſ'd with art and coſt,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is *uppermoſt*,
Nor this part muſk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich reſult of all,
So ſhe was all a ſweet. *Dryden.*

UPRISE. *adj.* [from *up.*] Proud; arrogant A low word

To UPRAISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raiſe.*] To raiſe up, to exalt.

This would interrupt his joy
In our confuſion, and our joy *upraiſe*
In his diſturbance. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ii.*

To UPREAR, *v. a.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear on high.

Heav'n-born charity! thy bleſſings ſhed,
Bid meagre want *uprear* her ſickly head. *Gay.*

UPRIGHT. *adj* [*up* and *right.* This word, with its derivatives, is in proſe accented on the firſt ſyllable; but in poetry ſeems to be accented indifferently on the firſt or ſecond.]

1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.

Comb down his hair; look! look! it ſtands *upright*. *Shak.*
They are *upright* as the palm tree. *Judges.*

In the morning, taking of ſomewhat of eaſy digeſtion, as milk, further nouriſhment: but this would be done ſitting *upright*, that the milk may paſs more ſpeedily to the ſtomach. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A tree at firſt ſetting, ſhould not be ſhaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them *upright*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Circe, the daughter of the ſun; whoſe charms
Whoever taſted loſt his *upright* ſhape,
And downward fell into a grov'ling ſwine. *Milton.*

Forthwith *upright* he ſtarts from off the pool
His mighty ſtature. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* 1.

You have the orthography, or *upright* of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof, with a ſcale of feet and inches. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. Erected, pricked up.

All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword ſhall come, that they ſhould all ariſe unto rebellion. *Spenſer.*

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and briſtling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

3. Honeſt; not declining from the right.

Such neighbour nearneſs ſhou'd not partialize
Th' unſtooping firmneſs of my *upright* ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

How haſt thou infected
Thy malice into thouſands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd falſe! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The moſt *upright* of mortal men was he,
The moſt ſincere, and holy woman, ſhe. *Dryden.*

U'PRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honeſtly, without deviation from the right.

Men by nature apter to rage than decent; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with. *Sidney.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, muſt judge the cauſes of all perſons *uprightly* and impartially, without any perſonal conſideration. *Taylor.*

To live *uprightly* then is ſure the beſt,
To ſave ourſelves, and not to damn the reſt. *Dryden.*

U'PRIGHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicular erection.

So the fair tree, which fruit preſerves
Her fruit and ſtate, while no wind blows,
In ſtorms from that *uprightneſs* ſwerves,
And the glad earth about her ſtrows
With meaſure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honeſty; integrity.

The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the faſhion of a corrupt world, but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightneſs*, and unalterable in his purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

To UPRI'SE. *v. n.* [*up* and *riſe*.]

1. To riſe from decumbiture.

Early, before the morn with crimſon ray,
The windows of bright heaven opened had,
Through which into the world the dawning day
Might look, that maketh every creature gay,
Uproſe Sir Guyon. *Fairy Queen, b.* 2. *c.* 1.

[illegible]

Uproſe the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the viſion of the night. *Pope.*

2. To riſe from below the horizon.

Uproſe the ſun. [illegible]

3. To riſe with activity.

Was that the king that ſpurr'd his horſe ſo hard
Againſt the ſteep *uprising* of the hill? *Shakeſpeare.*

UPRI'SER. *n. ſ.* Appearance above the horizon.

Did ever raven ſing ſo like a lark,
That gives ſweet tidings of the ſun's *uriſe*? *Shakeſpeare.*

UPROAR. *n. ſ.* [*oproer*, Dutch. This word likewiſe is accented on the firſt ſyllable in proſe; in verſe, and differently on either.] Tumult, buſtle, diſturbance, confuſion.

The Jews which believed not, ſet all the city on an *uproar*. *Acts* xvii. 5.

It were well if his holineſs had not ſet the world in an *uproar*, by nouriſhing of war. *Raleigh.*

He levied forces in a diſorder'd *uproar*, albeit the treaſon reſted in him and ſome other his complices. *Hayward.*

Others with vaſt Typhœan rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind; hell ſcarce holds the wild *uproar*. *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail'd,
And wild *uproar*! ah, who at length will end
This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this ſentiment ſet the audience in an *uproar*; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addiſon.*

To U'PROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confuſion. Not in uſe.

Had I power, I ſhould
Pour the ſweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the univerſal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To U'PROOT. *v. a.* [*up* and *root*.] To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the ſavage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,

Sequacious of the lyre
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher,
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard, and ſtraight appear'd,
Miſtaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To UPRO'USE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouſe*.] To waken from ſleep, to excite to action.

Thou art *uprous'd* by ſome diſtemperature. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'PSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſhot*.] Concluſion, end, laſt reſult, final event.

With this he kindleth his ambitious ſprite
To like deſire and praiſe of noble fame,
The only *upſhot*, whereto he doth aim. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I can not purſue with any ſafety this ſport to the *upſhot*. [illegible]

Fall on th' inventor's heads. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Every leading demonſtration to the main *upſhot* of all, which is the proportion betwixt the ſphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reaſon of that mathematician. *More.*

Upon the *upſhot*, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of ſetting matters right. *L'Eſtrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, ſays the prophet: here is the *upſhot* and reſult of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we ſhall quickly come to the *upſhot* of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*

At the *upſhot*, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourſelf, and that the fame or leſs induſtry might have gained you a friendſhip that can never deceive or end, a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet ſhall be ſeen and enjoy'd to eternity. *Pope.*

U'PSIDE *down*. [an adverbial form of ſpeech.] With total reverſement, ſo complete diſorder; with the lower part above the higher.

In his lap a maſs of coin he told,
And turned *upſide down* to feed his eye,
And covetous deſire, with his huge treaſure. *Fairy Queen.*

The flood did not ſo turn *upſide down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made paſt knowledge, after the waters were decreaſed. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

The ſevere notions of chriſtianity turned all this *upſide down*, filling all with ſurprize and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darting full upon the face of a man aſleep, who had a mind not to be diſturbed. *South.*

U'PSPRING. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſpring*.] This word ſeems to ſignify upſtart; a man ſuddenly exalted.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouſe;
Keeps waſſel, and the ſwagg'ring *upſpring* reels. *Shakeſp.*

To [illegible]

Sea caves unwonted to freſh rivers fill
The water ſnakes with ſcales *upſtanding* die. *Addiſon.*

To UPSTA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *ſtay*.] To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

Them the *upſtays*
Gently with myrtle band, mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt unſupported flow'r. *Milton.*

To UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtart*.] To ſpring up ſuddenly.

He *upſtarted* brave
Out of the weal, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle freſh out of the ocean wave. *Spenſer.*

Thus having ſpoke, he ſat; thus anſwer'd then,
Upſtarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breaſt with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

U'PSTART. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſtart*.] One ſuddenly raiſed to wealth power, or honour; what ſuddenly riſes and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the ſafeguard of that country, and keeping under all ſudden *upſtarts*, that ſhall ſeek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upſtart* unthrifts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Muſhrooms have two ſtrange properties, the one, that they yield ſo delicious a meat; the other, that they come up ſo haſtily, even in a night, and yet they are unknown: and therefore ſuch as are *upſtarts* in ſtate, they call in reproach muſhrooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the ſoil where theſe muſhrooms and *upſtart* weeds, that ſpring up in a night, did chiefly proſper. *Bacon.*

A place of baſe
In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd
A race of *upſtart* creatures, to ſupply
Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* 11.

Inordinate deſires,
And *upſtart* paſſions, catch the government
From reaſon. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Mean *upſtarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Trade

Trade, he ſaid, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upſtarts*, as rich as men of the moſt ancient families. *Auditor's Freeholder*, N° 22

To UPSWARM *v. a.* [*up* and *ſwarm.*] To raiſe in a ſwarm

Out of the
You've taken up the ſub ects of my father,
And both againſt the voice of heav'n and him
Have here *up,wa m'd* them. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

To UPTA'KE. *v. a* [*up* and *take*] To take into the hands.

He hearkned to his reaſon, and the child
Uptaking, to the primer gave to bear *Fairy Queen.*

To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up* and *train*] To bring up; to educate. Not uſed

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no iſſue male him to ſucceed,
But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
In all that ſeem'd fit for kingly ſeed. *Fairy Queen.*

To UPTURN. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn*] To throw up, to furrow

So ſcented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His noſtrils wide into the murky air. *Miltun.*
Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down ruſhing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. *Pope.*

U'PWARD *adj.* [*up* and peapb, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part,

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*
The angel ſaid,
With *upward* ſpeed his agile wings he ſpread. *Prior.*

U'PWARD *n. ſ.* The top Out of uſe

From th' extremeſt *upward* of thy head,
To the deſcent and duſt below thy foot,
A moſt toad-ſpotted traitor. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

U'PWARD, } *adv.* [*up* and peapb.]
U'PWARDS, }

1 Towards a higher place.

I thought
To ſmooth your paſſage, and to ſoften death
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
[illegible] of me to our ſtations above. *Dryden.*
In ſheets of rain the ſky deſcends,
And ocean ſwell'd with waters *upwards* tends;
One riſing, falling one, the heav'ns and ſea
Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff, is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the ſea, not becauſe he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, becauſe he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Towards heav'n and God

Looking upward, we are ſtricken dumb; looking *upward*, we ſpeak and prevail. *Hooker, b. v.*

3. With reſpect to the higher part

Dagon, ſea monſter! *upward* man,
And downward fiſh. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. i.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number

Their counſel muſt ſeem very unſeaſonable, who adviſe men now to ſuſpect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away ſuſpicion. *Hooker, b. v.*

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been bleſt
With many children by you. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

5. Towards the ſource.

Be Homer's works your ſtudy,
Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muſes *upward* to their ſpring. *Pope.*

To UPWIND. *v. a.* pret. and paſſ. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve

As ſhe lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overſpread,
Yet was in knots and many boughts *upwound*. *Fa. Queen.*

URBA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*urbanité*, Fr *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility, elegance, politeneſs, merriment; facetiouſneſs.

A ruſtical ſeverity baniſhes all *urbanity*, whoſe harmleſs condition is conſiſtent with religion. *Brown's Vulg Errours.*

Raillery is the ſauce of civil entertainment; and without ſome ſuch tincture of *urbanity*, good humour falters. *L'Eſtr.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, conſtitute the Roman ſtage *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN. *n. ſ.* [*heureuchon*, Armorick, *ericaceus*, Lat.]

1. A hedge-hog.

Urchins ſhall, for that vaſt of night that they may work,
All exerciſe on thee. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
A thouſand fiends, a thouſand hiſſing ſnakes,
Ten thouſand ſwelling toads, as many *urchins*,
Would make ſuch fearful and confuſed cries,
As any mortal body, hearing it,
Would ſtraight fall mad *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

That nature deſigns the preſervation of the more infirm creatures, by the defenſive armour it hath given them, is demonſtrable in the common hedge-hog, or *urchin*. *Ray.*

2. A name of ſlight anger to a child

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride:
And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cry'd.
'Tis Chloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breaſt
Fond Howard's genius fancy'd all the reſt. *Pr.*

URE. *n. ſ.* Practice; uſe; habit. Obſolete.

Is the warrant ſufficient for any man's conſcience to build ſuch proceedings upon, as are and have been put in *ure* for the eſtabliſhment of that cauſe? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in *ure* with ſomewhat of greater value, till he was brought to juſtice. *L'Eſtrange.*

URETERS *n. ſ.* [*uretères*, Fr.] Two canals or paſſages from the baſon of the kidnies, one on each ſide. They lie between the doubling of the peritonæum, and deſcending in the form of an S, pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run firſt ſome ſpace betwixt its coats, and then they open in its cavity. Their uſe is to carry the urine from the kidnies to the bladder. *Quincy.*

The kidnies and *ureters* ſerve for expurgation. *Wiſeman.*

U'RETHRA *n. ſ.* [*urètre*, Fr.] The paſſage of the urine

Carunculæ are looſe fleſh, ariſing in the *urethra*. *Wiſeman.*

To URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Lat.]

1. To incite, to puſh.

You do miſtake your buſineſs: my brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
He pleaded ſtill not guilty;
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions,
Of divers witneſſes. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
What I have done my ſafety *urg'd* me to. *Shakeſpeare.*
This *urges* me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden*
High Epidaurus *urges* on my ſpeed,
Fam'd for his bulls, and for his horſes breed. *Dryden.*
The heathens had but uncertain apprehenſions of what *urges* men moſt powerfully to forſake their ſins. *Tillotſon.*
He, ſeiz'd with horror, in the ſhades of night,
Through the thick deſarts headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*

2. To provoke; to exaſperate

Urge not my father's anger, Egeamour,
But think upon my grief *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To follow cloſe, ſo as to impel

Man? and for ever? wretch what wouldſt thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently.

5. To preſs; to enforce.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers;
Your haſte is now *urg'd* on you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Urge your petitions in the ſtreet *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*
And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryden*

6. To preſs as an argument.

Urge the neceſſity and ſtate of times,
And be not peeviſh. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.

7. To importune; to ſolicit.

He *urged* ſore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

8. To preſs in oppoſition, by way of objection.

Though every man have a right in diſpute to *urge* a falſe religion, with all its abſurd conſequences, yet it is barbarous incivility ſcurrilouſly to ſport with that which others account religion. *Tillotſon*

To URGE. *v. n.* To preſs forward.

A palace, when 'tis that which it ſhould be,
Stands ſuch, or elſe decays:
But he which dwells there is not ſo; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raiſe. *Donne.*

U'RGENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *urgent.*] Preſſure of difficulty or neceſſity

Being for ſome hours extremely preſſed by the neceſſities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and ſhame. *Gulliver's Travels.*

U'RGENT. *adj.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]

1. Cogent; preſſing; violent.

Things ſo ordained are to be kept; howbeit not neceſſarily, any longer than till there grow ſome *urgent* cauſe to ordain the contrary. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
Do ſtrongly ſpeak t' us. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

This ever hath been that true cauſe of more wars, than upon all other occaſions, though at leaſt partakes of the *urgent* neceſſity of ſtate. *Raleigh.*

Let a father ſeldom ſtrike, but upon very *urgent* neceſſity, and as the laſt remedy. *Locke on Education.*

2. Importunate; vehement in ſolicitation.

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they [illegible] out [illegible] *Exod.* xii. 33

U'RGENTLY. *adv.* [from *urgent*] Cogently; violently; vehemently, importunately

Any many

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

U'RGER. *n. f.* [from *urge.*] One who preſſes, importuner.

I wiſh Pope were as great an *urger* as I. *Swift*

U'RGEWONDER *n. f.* A ſort of grain

This barley is called by ſome *urgewonder*. *Mortimer*

U'RIM *n. f.*

Urim and thummim were ſomething in Aaron's breaſt-plate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* ſignifies light, and thummim perfection It is moſt probable that they were only names given to ſignify the clearneſs and certainty of the divine anſwers which were obtained by the high prieſt conſulting God with his breaſt-plate on, in contradiſtinction to the obſcure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect anſwers of the heathen oracles. *Newton's Notes on Milton.*

He in celeſtial panoply, all arm'd
Of ramant *urim* work'd vinely wrought. *Milton.*

U'RINAL *n. f.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine.*] A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection

Theſe follies ſhute through you, like the water in an *urinal*. *Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

A candle out of a muſket will pierce through an inch board; or an *urinal* force a nail though a plank. *Brown.*

This hand, when glory call
Can brandiſh arms, as well as *urinals*. *Garth.*

Some with ſcymitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spectator*, N° 159.

U'RINARY. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine.

The urachos or ligamentous paſſage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it diſchargeth the watereſh and *urinary* part of its contents *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Diureticks that relax the *urinary* paſſages, ſhould be tried before ſuch as ſtimulate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

U'RINATIVE. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.

Medicines *urinative* do not work by reflection and digeſtion, as ſo ative do. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

U'RINATOR. *n. f.* [*urinateur*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who ſearches under water

The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more eaſily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators* *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Thoſe relations of *urinators* belong only to thoſe places where they have dived, which are always rocky

U'RINE. *n. f.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water

Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of noſe-painting, ſleep, and *urine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

As though there were a ſeminality in *urine*, or that, like the ſeed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they fooliſhly believe we can viſibly behold therein the anatomy of every muſcle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The chyle cannot paſs by *urine* nor ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.

Places where men *urine* commonly, have ſome ſmell of violets. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

No oviparous animal, which ſpawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoiſe. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*

U'RINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine.

The putrid matter being diſtilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* ſpirit, like that obtainable from animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

URN. *n. f.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]

1. Any veſſel, of which the mouth [illegible]

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor,
Lives, and crimes, with his aſſeſſors, hears;
Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls,
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*

2. A water pot, particularly that in the ſign of Aquarius.

The fiſh oppoſe the naval, the watry *urn*
With adverſe fires ſees rage the Leo burn. *Creech.*

3. The veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Or lay theſe bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombleſs, with no remembrance over them. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ruſtick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and in this leſſer, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*

His ſcatter'd limbs with my dead body burn,
And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*

† *n. ſ.* [ὄυρον and σκοπέω.] Inſpection of urine.

In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being compoſed by ſnatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroſcopy* would permit. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

U'RRY. *n. ſ.* A mineral

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, eſpecially paſture-ground. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

US, the oblique caſe of *we*

The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of us here alive this day. *Deut.* v.

Many, O Lord, are thy wonderful works, and thy thoughts which are to *us* ward. *Pſ.* xl. 5.

U'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*uſage*, Fr.]

1. Treatment.

Which way
Might'ſt thou deſerve, or they impoſe this *uſage*,
Coming from us? *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The luſtre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek
Plead you fair *uſage*. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

My brother
Is priſoner to the biſhop, at whoſe hands
He hath good *uſage*, and great liberty *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

What *uſage* have I met with from this adverſary, who paſſes by the very words I tranſlated, and produces other paſſages; and then hectors and cries out of my diſingenuity. *St. I*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the lure, and lions reclaimed by good *uſage*? *L'Eſtrange*

Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Lotus never ſuch hard *uſage* found
In his Ægean priſon. *Dryden.*

2. Cuſtom, practice long continued.

Of things once received and confirmed by uſe, long *uſage* is a law ſufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, cuſtom itſelf doth ſtand for law. *Hooker, b.*

3. Manners; behaviour Obſolete.

A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Aſtery, excelling all the crew,
In courteous *uſage*, and unſtained hue. *Spenſer.*

U'SAGER. *n. ſ.* [*uſager*, Fr. from *uſage*.] One who has the uſe of any thing in truſt for another

He conſumed the common treaſury,
Whereof he being the ſimple *uſager*
But for the ſtate, not in propriety,
Did all on't his minions. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

U'SANCE *n. ſ.* [*uſance*, Fr.

What art thou,
That here in deſert haſt thine habitance,
And theſe rich heaps of wealth doſt hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *uſance*? *Spenſer.*

2. Uſury; intereſt paid for money.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *uſance*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

USE. [*uſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe

The fat of the beaſt that dieth of itſelf, may be uſed in any other *uſe*. *Lev.* vii. 24.

Number, the mind makes *uſe* of in meaſuring all things by as meaſurable. *Locke.*

Conſider the hiſtory, with what *uſe* our author makes of it. *Loc.*

2. Quantities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe.

Rice is of excellent *uſe* for diſeaſes of the ſtomach, that proceed from cold or moiſt humours, a great digeſter and reſtorer of appetite. *Temple.*

3. Need of, occaſion on which a thing can be employed.

This will ſecure a father to my child,
That done, I have no father *uſe* for life. *A. P.*

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.

More figures in a picture than are neceſſary, our author calls figures to be let; becauſe the picture has no *uſe* for them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. Convenience; help.

Diſtinct growth in knowledge, carries its own light in every ſtep of its progreſſion, than which nothing is of more *uſe* to the underſtanding. *Locke.*

Nothing would be of greater *uſe* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeneſs, than ſome effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and aſcertaining our language. *Swift*

When will my friendſhip be of *uſe* to thee? *A. Philips*

6. Uſage, cuſtomary act.

That which thoſe nations did uſe, having been alſo in *uſe* with others, the antient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker, b.*

He, that firſt brought the word ſham, wheedle, or banter in *uſe*, put together, as he thought fit, thoſe ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

7. Practice, habit.

Sweetneſs, truth, and every grace,
Which time and *uſe* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read diſtinctly in her face. *Waller.*

8. Cuſtom; common occurrence.

O Cæſar! theſe things are beyond all *uſe*,
And I do fear them *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

9. Intereſt, money paid for the uſe of money.

If it be good, thou haſt received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *uſe*, and principal to him. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living*

Moſt of the learned, both heathen and chriſtian, aſſert the taking of *uſe* to be utterly unlawful, yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the ſeas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South's Sermons.*

To Use *v. a.* [*uſer*, Fr. *uſus*, Lat.]

1. To employ to any purpoſe.

Moſt learned rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom,
Use us and it. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

They could *uſe* both the right hand and the left, in hurling ſtones and ſhooting arrows. 1 *Chron.* xii. 2.

Two trumpets of ſilver, that thou mayeſt *uſe* for the calling of the aſſembly. *Num.* x. 2.

He was unhappy too much *uſed* as a check upon the Lord Coventry, and when that lord perplexed their counſels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the Lord Mancheſter was ſtill called upon. *Clarendon.*

Theſe words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, underſtood in a quite different ſenſe than what our author *uſes* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *uſing* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly profeſſed. *Swift.*

2. To accuſtom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,
Muſt *uſe* himſelf to hunger, heat and cold. *Roſcommon.*

Thoſe who think only of the matter, *uſe* themſelves only to ſpeak extempore. *Locke on Education.*

I've hitherto been *uſed* to think
A blind officious zeal to ſerve my king,
The ruling principle. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A people long *uſed* to hardſhips, loſe by degrees the very notions of liberty, they look upon themſelves as at mercy. *Sw.*

3. To treat.

Why doſt thou *uſe* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakeſp.*

When he came to aſk leave of Solyman that he might depart, he was courteouſly *uſed* of him. *Knolles.*

I know
My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *us'd* me ſo. *Dryden.*

If Virgil or Ovid be thus *uſed*, 'tis no longer to be called [illegible] when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

I love to *uſe* people according to their own ſenſe of good-breeding. *Tatler*, N° 80.

Cato has *us'd* me ill, he has refus'd
His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Gay is *uſed* as the friends of tories are by whigs, and generally by tories too. *Pope to Swift.*

4. To practiſe.

Uſe hoſpitality one to another, without grudging. 1 *Pet.* iv.

5. To behave. Out of uſe.

Pray forgive me, if I have *us'd* myſelf unmannerly. *Shakeſp.*

To Use *v. n.*

1. To be accuſtomed, to practiſe cuſtomarily.

They *uſe* to place him that ſhall be their captain upon a ſtone, always reſerved for that purpoſe, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

In poliſhing of trees, many do *uſe* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the ſap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not conſider men's duty but their practice, not what they ought to do, but what they *uſe* to do. *South's Sermons.*

2. To be cuſtomarily in any manner; to be wont.

Feats *uſe* to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes, than open them. *Bacon.*

Snakes that *uſe* within the houſe for ſhade,
Secure by lurks, and, like a plague, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *Addiſon's Virgil.*

The waters going and returning in the waves and great commotions of the ſea *uſe* to do, retired regularly. *Burnet.*

Conduct me well
In theſe ſtrange ways, where never foot did *uſe*. *Spenſer.*

3. To frequent. Obſolete.

Ye vallies low, where the mild whispers *uſe*
Of ſhades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*

USEFUL. *adj.* [*uſe* and *full*] Convenient; profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpoſe.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *uſeful* knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our induſtry. *More's Antidote.*

Gold and ſilver being little *uſeful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the conſent of men. *Locke.*

That the legiſlature ſhould have power to change the ſucceſſion, is very *uſeful* towards preſerving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *uſeful* things already performed. *Swift.*

[from *uſeful*] In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end.

In this account they muſt conſiſtute two at leaſt, male and female, in every ſpecies, which chance could not have made ſo very nearly alike, without copying, nor ſo *uſefully* differing, [illegible]. *Locke.*

USEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth ſhows itſelf chiefly in works that were neceſſary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for oſtentation, than any real *uſefulneſs*. *Addiſon.*

USELESSLY. *adv.* [from *uſeleſs*.] Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe.

In a ſauntering humour, ſome, out of cuſtom, let a good part of their lives run uſeleſsly away, without buſineſs or recreation. *Locke.*

USELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uſeleſs*] Unfitneſs to any end.

He made a learned diſcourſe on the trouble, *uſeleſsneſs*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Eſtrange.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *uſeleſsneſs* of that learning, which makes not the poſſeſſor a better man. *South.*

USELESS. *adj.* [from *uſe*.] Anſwering no purpoſe; having no end.

So have I ſeen the loſt clouds pour
Into the ſea an *uſeleſs* ſhow'r,
And the vext ſailors curſe the rain,
For which poor ſhepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *uſeleſs* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*

His friend, on whoſe aſſiſtance he moſt relied, either proves falſe and forſakes him, or looks on with an *uſeleſs* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The waterman forlorn along the ſhore,
Penſive reclines upon his *uſeleſs* oar. *Gay.*

USER. *n. ſ.* [from *uſe*.] One who uſes.

Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *uſer* thereof welcome, as muſick, dancing, hunting, feaſting, riding. *Sidney.*

My lord received from the counteſs of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *uſer* of her power, the beſt advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

USHER. *n. ſ.* [*uſſier*, Fr.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank.

The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an *uſher*, and
The neighs of horſe to tell her approach
Long ere ſhe did appear. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

You make guards and *uſhers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatlers*, N° 53.

Gay paid his courtſhip with the croud,
As far as modeſt pride allow'd,
Rejects a ſervile *uſher*'s place,
And leaves St. James's in diſgrace. *Swift.*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young ſcholars to higher learning.

Though grammar profits leſs than rhetorick's,
Yet ev'n in thoſe his *uſher* claims a ſhare. *Dryden.*

To USHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

No ſun ſhall ever *uſher* forth my honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my ſmiles. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* VIII.

The ſun,
Declin'd, was haſting now with prone career
To th' ocean iſles, and in th' aſcending ſcale
Of heav'n, the ſtars, that *uſher* evening, roſe. *Milton.*

As the deluge is repreſented a diſruption of the abyſs, ſo the future combuſtion of the earth is to be *uſher'd* in, and accompanied with violent impreſſions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

With ſongs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours *uſher* in the May. *Dryden.*

The Examiner was *uſher'd* into the world by a letter, ſetting forth the great genius of the author. *Addiſon.*

Oh name for ever ſad! for ever dear!
Still breath'd in ſighs, ſtill *uſher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*

USQUEBAUGH. [An Iriſh and Erſe word, which ſignifies the water of life] it is a compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromaticks; and the Iriſh ſort is particularly diſtinguiſhed for its pleaſant and mild flavour. The Highland ſort is ſomewhat hotter, and, by corruption, in Scotiſh they call it *whiſky*.

USTION. *n. ſ.* [*uſtion*, Fr. *uſtus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the ſtate of being burned.

USTORIOUS. *adj.* [*uſtum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning glaſs is by an *uſtorious* quality in the mirror or glaſs, ariſing from a certain unknown ſubſtantial form. *Hill.*

USUAL. *adj.* [*uſuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; cuſtomary, frequently occurring.

Conſultation with oracles was a thing very *uſual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker*, b. v.

Could I the care of Providence deſerve,
Heav'n muſt deſtroy me, if it would preſerve:
And that's my fate, or ſure it would have ſent
Some *uſual* evil for my puniſhment. *Dryden.*

U'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *usual*] Commonly; frequently, customarily

If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South's Sermons.*

Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift*

U'SUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *usual*] Commonness, frequency

USUCA'PTION. *n. s.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing, by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Dict.*

USUFRU'CT. *n. s.* [*usufruit*, Fr. *usus* and *fructus*, Lat.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate

The persons receiving the same, have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe*

USUFRU'CTUARY. *n. s.* [*usufructuaire*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing

The persons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee ... vested in them. *Ayliffe's Parergon*

To U'SURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practice usury, to take interest for money

Is this the balsam that the *usuring* senate
Pours into captains wounds? *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

U'SURER. *n. s.* [*usurier*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

Fie, thou shamest thy shape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an *usurer*, abound'st in all,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shak.*

When *usurers* tell their gold i' th' field,
And bawds and whores do churches build *Shakespeare.*

If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Ex.* xxii. 25.

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Child on Trade.*

The ancient usuræ occasioned great tumults among the people, yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law, and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

USU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*usuraire*, Fr. from *usury*] Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,
I will allow,
(*Usurious* god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne*

To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr. *usurpo*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right

So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. *Sidney, b.*

Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful, or if lawful, then granted or consented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*

In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, humane inventions *usurp* the room and title of divine worship. *Hooker, b. v.*

Victorious prince of York!
Before I see thee seated in that throne,
Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,
These eyes shall never close. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form? *Shakesp.*

Their fox-like thefts are so rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurp'd* from one author. *B. Johnson.*

So he dies,
But soon revives, death over him no pow'r
Shall long *usurp*: ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

All fountains of the deep
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*
Beyond all bounds, 'till inundation rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton.*

Farewell court,
Where vice not only hath *usurpt* the place,
But the reward, and even the name of virtue. *Id.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near:
If so, a just reprize would only be
Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*

Who next *usurps*, will a just prince appear,
So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

... urge in vain, impatient of her load,
And labouring underneath the proud rous God,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast
With more and far superior force he prest,
Commands his entrance, and, without control,
Usurps her organs, and inspires her soul
Who's this, that dares *usurp*
The guards and habit of No-head a prince?

USURPA'TION [*usurpation*, Fr. from *usurp*] ... illegal seizure or possession

The Pierces,
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne.
Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjust *usurpation*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *K. Charles I.*

O baseness to support a tyrant throne,
And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!
Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,
To espouse the tyrant's person and her crimes. *Dryden*

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpation* of K. ...

USU'RPER. *n. s.* [from *usurp*] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever sithence he hath continued his first usurped power, and now exacteth upon all men what he list: so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprise, but a restitution of ancient right unto the crown. *Spenser.*

Richard duke of York,
Was rightful heir unto the English crown,
And that your majesty was an *usurper*

But this *usurper*, his encroachment proud,
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege and defiance *Milton.*

Few *usurpers* to the shades descend
...
He griev'd, that land he freed should be oppress'd,
And he less for it than *usurpers* are. *Dryden.*

USU'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *usurp*.] Without just claim.

Lay aside the sword,
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,
And put the same into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal sovereign. *Shakspeare's K. John.*

...

1. Money paid for the use of money, interest

He that high does sit, and all things see,
With equal eyes, their merits to reskue,
Beheld, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quite, requite with *usury*. *Fairy.*

The wished day is come at last,
That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,
Pay to her *usury* of long delight. *Spenser.*

Our angels are like money put to *usury*, they may turn us, though we sit still and do nothing. *Walton's Angler.*

What he borrows from the ancients, he repays with *usury* of his own, in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

2. The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach

Usury bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, the end, most of the money will be in the be...

UTE'NSIL. *n. s.* [*utensile*, Fr. *utensile*, low Lat.] Any ... for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books, he has brave utensils,
Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal. *Shakesp.*

Miles after these, camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war *Addison.*

... ments, and other sacred *utensils*, are seldom consecrated. *South.*

The springs of life their former vigour lose
Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil* *Garth's Dispensary*

UTE'RINE. *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

The veins of the interior glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the *uterine* substance. *Ray.*

UTERUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The womb.

UTI'LITY. *n. s.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience, advantageous use.

Those things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well, but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Should

Should we blindly obey the reſtraints of phyſicians, aſtrologers, we ſhould confuſe the *utility* of phyſick unto a very few days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

M. Zuchem deſired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to ſo great numbers as were ſubject to that diſeaſe. *Temple.*

U'TIS. *n. ſ.* A word which probably is corrupted, at leaſt, is not now underſtood

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent ſtratagem. *Shakeſpeare's Hen. IV.*

U'TMOST. *adj.* [utmeorte, Saxon, from uteop.]

1. Extreme, placed at the extremity

Much like a ſubtle ſpider, which doth ſit
In middle of her web, which ſpreadeth wide;
If ought do touch the *utmoſt* thread of it,
She feels it inſtantly on ev'ry ſide. *Davies.*

As far removed from God and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' *utmoſt* pole. *Milton.*

To view the *utmoſt* limits of the land. *Dryden.*

2. Being in the higheſt degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he ſhall anſwer by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmoſt* peril. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

U'TMOST. *n. ſ.* The moſt that can be; the greateſt power; the higheſt degree.

What miſcarries,
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To the *utmoſt* of a man. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I will be free,
Even to the *utmoſt* as I pleaſe in words. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such a conſcience, as has employed the *utmoſt* of its ability to give itſelf the beſt information, and cleareſt knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build ſuch an hope upon. *South.*

Try your fortune
—I have to the *utmoſt*. Doſt thou think me deſperate
Without juſt cauſe? *Dryden's All for Love.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and likeneſs, and done his *utmoſt* to inform himſelf in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which ſide the probability reſts. *Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand men: let us perform our *utmoſt*, and we ſhall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addiſon.*

U'TTER. *adj.* [uttep, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outſide, or remote from the center

In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkneſs borne,
I ſung of chaos, and eternal night. *Milton's P. Loſt, b.*

2. Placed without any compaſs, out of any place.

Purſue theſe ſons of darkneſs; drive them out
From all heav'n's bounds, into the *utter* deep. *Milton.*

3. Extreme, exceſſive, utmoſt. This ſeems to be Milton's meaning here.

Such place eternal juſtice had prepar'd
For theſe rebellious, here their priſon ordain'd
In *utter* darkneſs, and their portion ſet
As far removed from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' utmoſt pole *Milton.*

4. Complete; irrevocable

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away, abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

There could not be any other eſtimate made of the loſs, than by the *utter* refuſal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon, b. v.*

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* ſtrangers to all thoſe anxious thoughts which diſquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

To U'TTER. *v. a.* [from the adjective, to make publick, or *let out*, *palum f*

1. To ſpeak, to pronounce; to expreſs

Men ſpake not with the inſtruments of writing, neither write with the inſtruments of ſpeech, and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*

Theſe very words I've heard him *utter*. *Shakeſpeare.*

There's more gold: but, ſirrah,
We ſay the dead are well. Bring it to that,
The gold I gave thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill *uttering* throat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Concerning and *uttering* from the heart words of falſehood. *Iſa. lix. 13.*

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words out of their heart? *Job viii. 10.*

Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
Amidſt its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
And the laſt words he *utter'd*, call'd me cruel *Addiſon*

2. To diſcloſe, to diſcover, to publiſh

When do partial and ſiniſter affections more *utter* themſelves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitg.*

Were it folly to be modeſt in *uttering* what is known to all the world? *Raleigh.*

I meant my words ſhould not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was moſt true. *Dryden's All for Love.*

3. To ſell, to vend

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fiſh *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*

The Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire graziers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. To diſperſe, to emit

To preſerve us from ruin, the whole kingdom ſhould continue in a firm reſolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *South*

U'TTERABLE *adj.* [from *utter*] Expreſſible; ſuch as may be uttered

U'TTERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *utter.*]

1. Pronunciation, manner of ſpeaking.

He, with *utterance* grave, and countenance ſad,
From point to point diſcours'd his voyage [illegible] *Queen.*

2. [*Outrance* Fr.] Extremity, terms of extreme hoſtility.

[illegible] I gather'd honour;
[illegible] in perforce,
Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Mine eternal jewel
Giv'n the common enemy of man;
To make them kings, the ſeed of Banquo kings!
Rather than ſo, come fate into the liſt,
And champion me to th' *utterance*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. Vocal expreſſion; emiſſion from the mouth.

'Till Adam, though no leſs than Eve abaſh'd,
At length gave *utterance* to theſe words conſtrain'd *Milton.*

Speaking is a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by ſeveral diſcriminations of *utterance* of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate ſignificancies. *Holder.*

There have been ſome inventions, which have been able for the *uterance* of articulate ſounds, as the ſpeaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Eſſay towards a Real Character.*

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*, while others have a charming manner of ſpeech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*

U'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *utter.*]

1. One who pronounces.

2. A divulger; a diſcloſer

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fa. Queen.*

3. A ſeller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely, perfectly.

For the moſt part, in an ill ſenſe

God, whoſe property is to ſhew his mercies then greateſt, when they are neareſt to be *utterly* deſpaired. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only ſo far forth as hath been declared, but further alſo be of ſome force in human ſciences; which force, be it never ſo ſmall, doth ſhew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker, b. ii.*

All your intereſt in thoſe territories
Is *utterly* bereft you; all is loſt. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

He was ſo *utterly* tired with an employment ſo contrary to his humour, that he did not conſider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon, b. vi.*

While in the fleſh we cannot be *utterly* inſenſible of thoſe affections that befal us. *Atterbury.*

U'TTERMOST. *adj.* [from *utter*]

1. Extreme; being in the higheſt degree.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counſel, in this *uttermoſt* diſtreſs. *Milton.*

2. Moſt remote.

The land, from the *uttermoſt* end of the ſtraits on Peruſide, did go towards the ſouth. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*

U'TTERMOST. *n. ſ.* The greateſt degree

There needed neither promiſe nor perſuaſion to make her do her *uttermoſt* for her father's ſervice. *Sidney, b. i.*

He cannot have ſufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermoſt* we can do, we muſt. *Hooker, b. i.*

UVE'OUS. *adj.* [from *uva*, Lat.]

The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray on the Creation.*

VULCANO *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A burning mountain, volcano.

Earth calcin'd, flies off into the air; the aſhes of burning mountains, in *vulcano's*, will be carried to great diſtances. *Arb.*

VU'LGAR. *adj.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Lat.]

1. [illegible] to the common people, practiſed among the common people.

Men

Men who have paſſed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a ſuitable idea of the ſeveral beauties and blemiſhes in the actions of great men. *Addiſon.*

2. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a ſagacity for *vulgar* minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if moſt men attempt not a laborious ſcrutiny into things themſelves, but only take names and words, and ſo reſt in them. *South.*

Now waſting years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground.
Yet by the ſtubble you may gueſs the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man.

3. Publick; commonly practiſed.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward?——
—Moſt ſure, and *vulgar*; every one hears that.

VULGAR. *n. ſ.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.

I'll about,
Drive away the *vulgar* from the ſtreets. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted *vulgar*, as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myſelf. *K. Charles.*

The *vulgar* imagine the pretender to have been a child impoſed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counſellors. *Swift.*

VULGA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vulgar.*]

1. Meanneſs, ſtate of the loweſt people.

Although their condition may place them many ſpheres above the multitude; yet are they ſtill within the line of *vulgarity* and democratical enormities to truth. *Brown.*

I ſuſpect it is, and I hope I ſhall not offend their *vulgarities*, if I ſay they are eaſily mocked into error by deceivers. *Brown.*

2. Particular inſtance or ſpecimen of meanneſs.

Is the grand ſophoſ of Perſius, and the ſublimity of Juvenal to be circumſcribed with the meanneſs of words, and *vulgarity* of expreſſion? *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

VULGARLY. *adv.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly, in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much reſpect
In princes, and which pleaſes *vulgarly*,
Of goodly perſ'nage, and of ſweet aſpect. *Daniel.*

He, that believes himſelf incapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; ſuch an one we call *vulgarly* a deſperate perſon. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

As it is *vulgarly* underſtood, that he cut a paſſage for his army through theſe mighty mountains, it may ſeem incredible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VULNERABLE. *adj.* [*vulnerable*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Suſceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* creſts,
I bear a charmed life, which muſt not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Achilles though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were ſorted elſewhere, he was ſlain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferior anchor part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VULNERARY. *adj.* [*vulnéraire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] Uſeful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the ſame effect will not enſue, by common *vulnerary* plaiſters. *Brown's Vulgar Errs.*

I kept the orifice open, and preſerved him *vulnerary*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To VULNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound, to hurt.

De facto there is ſuch an intercourſe between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body. *Glanvill's Scepſ.*

VULPINE. *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.

VULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

Nor the night raven, that ſtill deadly yells,
Nor griſly *vultures* make us once affeard. *Spenſer.*

We've wiſhing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you to devour ſo many,
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves. *Shakeſp.*

A ravenous *vulture* on his proper food
His crooked beak and cruel talons try'd. *Dryden.*

VULTURINE. *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

UVULA. *n. ſ.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round oblong ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate near the foramina of the noſtrils over the glottis. *Dict.*

By an inſtrument bended up at one end, I gently lift up both the *uvula*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

UXO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submiſſively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, not ſcarce indulgable and reſpective. *Bacon.*

To idols foul.
How would'ſt thou inſult,
When I muſt live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thraldom, how again betray me? *Milton.*

UXO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *uxorious.*] With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriouſly* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uxorious.*] Connubial dotage; fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.



W Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned lan though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expreſſed the ſound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and ſound are excluded from the languages derived from the Lat n.

W is ſometimes improperly uſed in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*, *ſl ew*: the ſound of *w* conſonant is uniform

To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To ſhake; to move from ſide to ſide.

If in your work you find it *wabble*, that is, that one ſide of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with ſoft blows of an hammer ſet it to rights, and then ſcrew it hard up. *Moxon.*

WAD. *n. ſ* [peob hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of ſtraw thruſt cloſe together
2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value. *Woodward*

WA'DDING. *n. ſ* [from *wad*, *pad*, Iſland ck.] A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*waggbelen*, Dutch, to *waggle*, whence, by a caſual corruption, *waddle*.] To ſhake, in walking from ſide to ſide; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtrutting petticoat ſmooths and levels all d ſtinctio s, while I cannot but be troubled to ſee ſo many well ſhaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down like big bellied women. *Spectator*, N° 127.

The farmer's gooſe,
Grown fat with corn and ſitting ſtill,
Can ſcarce get o er the barn-door ſi ,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in the neighb'ring poo
A
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops *Pope.*
Dulneſs, of buſineſs the directing ſoul,
To human heads like biaſs to the bowl,
Wh ch, as more pond'rous, makes their a m more true,
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope.*

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *wadum.*]

1. To walk through the waters, to paſs water without ſwimming.

We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood *Sha.*
She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I *wade* no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He ſtaid ſeven days at the Craſſus, until a bridge was made for the tranſporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks*

Then ſince fortune's favours fade;
You that in her arms do ſleep,
Learn to ſwim, and not to *wade*,
For the hearts of kings are deep *Wotton's Poems.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet purſues his way,
And ſw ms, or ſinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*
It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where ſprings ariſe. *Brown.*
Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks, and thoſe that are made for ſwimming have feet like oars. *More's Divine Dialogues*

Thoſe birds only *wade* in the water, and do not ſwim. *Addiſ.*

As when a dabchick waddles through the copſe
On feet and wings, he flies, and *wades*, and hops. *Pope.*

2. To paſs difficulty and laboriouſly

They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment gn ſtates, unleſs the oracle of God. were firſt conſulted wi h *Hooker, b.*
I through the whole cauſe, ſearching the truth of truth. *Hooker*

begun to *wade*, be rather of outward things appertaining to the church, than of any thing wherein the being of t church conſiſteth *Hooker, b.*

Virtue gives herſelf light, through darkneſs for to *wade*. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*

I ſhould chuſe rather with ſp and ſcorn to be tumbled into the duſt to b ood, bearing witneſs to any known truth of our Lor then, by a denial of thoſe truths, through baſe ry *wade* to a ſceptre, and lord it in a throne *South.*

I not to my purpoſe to *wade* into thoſe bottomleſs controverſies, which, like a gulph, have ſwallowed up ſo much time of learned men. *Decay of Piety.*

The dame
Now try'd the ſtairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep receſs, and ſtill'd into light. *Dryden.*

The wrathful God then plunges from above,
And where in thickeſt waves the ſparkles drove,
There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way,
H , I ſtill
Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he loſt himſelf in the thought. *Addiſon.*

WA F [, Dutch]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; ſpare fleſh, neither corn,
Make *wafers* and cakes, for our ſheepe muſt be ſhorne. *Tuſſer.*

Poor Sancho they perſuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to ſubſiſt upon but *wafers* and marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the euchariſt by the Romaniſts.

That the ſame body of Chriſt ſhould be in a thouſand places at once, that the whole body ſhould lie hid in a little thin *wafer*; yet ſo, that the members thereof ſhould not one run into another, but continue diſtinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reaſon. *Hall.*

3. Paſte made to cloſe letters

To WAFT. *v. a.* [probably from *wave.*]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits,
Than now the Engliſh bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our high admiral
Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whether cripples, who have loſt their thighs, will not ſink but float; their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies, which are in others overpoiſed by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Nor cares his tranſport-veſſel croſs the waves,
With ſuch whoſe bones are not compoſ'd in graves,
A hundred years they wander on the ſhore;
At length, their penance done, are *waſted* o'er. *Dryden.*

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er
To the ſweet banks of your forbidden ſhore. *Dryden.*

From hence might firſt ſpring that opinion of the vehicles of ſpirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the ſoul was *wafted* and carried away.

They before *waſted* over their troops into Sicily in open veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wiſh fair winds may *waft* him over.
Alas! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love? *Pr .*
Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And *waft* a figh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To beckon; to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To W I
It *wafted* nearer yet, and then ſhe knew,
That what before the but furniſh'd, was true.
Thoſe trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the ſhouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *n. ſ* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body.

From the beſowing eaſt oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole winty plains
In one wide *waft*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. Motion of a ſteamer Uſed as a token or means of intelligence at ſea

WA'FTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] Carriage by water or air. Not in uſe.

What ſhip of Epidamnum ſtays for me?——
—A ſhip you ſent me to, to hire *waftage.* *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſtalk about her door,
Like a ſtrange ſoul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

WA'FTER. *n. ſ* [from *waft.*] A paſſage boat. *Anſworth.*

WA'FTURE. *n. ſ* [from *waft.*] The act of waving. Not in uſe.

But with an angry *wafture* of your hand!
Gave ſign for me to leave you. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

To WAG. *v. n.* [ꝛæzan, Saxon, *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to ſhake ſlightly.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Tremble and ſtart at *wagging* of a ſtraw *Shakeſpeare.*

You may as well forbid the mountain p[illegible]
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

All that paſs, hiſs and *wag* their head at thee. *L[illegible]*

Thou canſt not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The leaſt light motion, but it tends to ſin. *Dryden.*

So have I ſeen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpye light,
[illegible]
A ſtately, worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. a.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, my wife has all;
For women are ſhrews, both ſhort and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shakeſp.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. To go; to be moved.

I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag.* [illegible]

Her charms ſhe mutter'd o'er;
And yet the reſty ſteve *wagg'd* ne'er the more
I wept for woe. *Dryden's Theocritus*

WAG. *n. ſ* [ꝛæzan, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had
Wiſe counſellors, ſtout captains puiſſant,
And ty'd them faſt to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meaneſt [illegible]ags. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakeſp.*

We wink at *wags*, when they offend,
And ſpare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

A counſellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he uſed to twiſt about a finger all the while he was ſpeaking: the *wags* uſed to call it the thread of his diſcourſe. *Addiſon.*

WAGE. *n. ſ.* the plural *wages* is now only uſed. [*wegen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*, Fr.]

1. Pay given for ſervice.

All friends ſhall taſte
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deſervings. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The laſt petition is for my men, they are the pooreſt,
But poverty could never draw them from me,
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And ſomething over to remember me. *Shakeſpeare.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He ſent it, and doth him engage,
By promiſe of a mighty *wage*,
It ſecretly to carry. *Drayton's Nymphal.*

The thing itſelf is not only our duty, but our glory [illegible] he who hath done this work, has, in the very work, partly received his *wages.* *South.*

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainſw.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wage war*, is not eaſily diſcovered. *waegen*, in Germain, is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

[illegible]
We muſt not think the Turk is ſo unſkilful,
Neglecting an attempt of eaſe and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To make, to carry on. Applied to war.

Return to her, and fifty men diſmiſs'd!
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To *wage* againſt the enmity o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf *Shakeſp. K Lear.*

Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd, which of all his ſons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit. *Dryden.*

3. [From *wage*, *wages.*] To ſet to hire.

Thou muſt *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *F. Queen.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay, to hold in pay; to employ for wages.

I ſeem'd his ſervant, not partner, and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of ſo good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded, exactly to look into the ſound building of ſhips. *Raleigh.*

The king had erected his courts of ordinary reſort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* juſtice and their miniſters, but alſo to appoint the ſafe cuſtody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of *waged* ſoldiers. *Davies's Ireland.*

5. [In law.]

When an action of debt is brought againſt one, as for money or chattles, left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage* his law, that is, ſwear, and certain perſons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law; and when it is accompliſhed, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

Love and miſchief made a *wager*, which ſhould have moſt power in me. *Sidney.*

The ſea ſtrove with the winds which ſhould be louder; and the ſhrouds of the ſhip, with a ghaſtful noiſe to them that were in it, witneſſed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Faſt faſt ſhe fled, ne ever look'd behind,
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Fairy Queen.*

Beſides theſe plates for horſe-races, the *wagers* may be as the perſons pleaſe. *Temple.*

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other ſide,
Their *wagers* back their wiſhes. *Dryden.*

If any atheiſt can ſtake his ſoul for a *wager*, againſt ſuch an inexhauſtible diſproportion; let him never hereafter accuſe others of credulity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See to wage in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the caſe were rare formerly, and there by *wager* of law eaſed, which diſcouraged many ſuits. *Hale.*

To WA'GER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett, to pledge upon ſome caſualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wager'd* on your angling. *Shakeſp.*

He that will lay much to ſtake upon every flying ſtory, may as well *wager* his eſtate which way the wind will lie next morning. *Government of the Tongue*

I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common ſtock? [illegible]

WA'GES. *n. ſ.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *wag.*] Miſchievous merriment; roguiſh trick; ſarcaſtical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practiſed among ſchoolboys, that make an able man; but the principles of juſtice, generoſity, and ſobriety.

WA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *wag.*] Knaviſh merry; merrily miſchievous; frolickſome.

Change fear and niceneſs,
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,
Woman its pretty ſelf, to *waggiſh* courage. *Shakeſpeare.*

This new conceit is the *waggiſh* ſuggeſtion of ſome ſly and ſculking atheiſts. *Adare's Divine Dialogues.*

A company of *waggiſh* boys watching of frogs at the ſide of a pond, ſtuck as any of them put up their heads, they would be pelting them down with ſtones. Children, ſays one of the frogs, you never conſider, that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Eſtrange.*

As boys, on holidays let looſe to play,
Lay *waggiſh* traps for girls that paſs that way;
Then ſhout to ſee in dirt and deep diſtreſs
Some ſlutty cit. *Dryden.*

WA'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waggiſh.*] Merry miſchief.

A chriſtian boy in Conſtantinople had like to have been ſtoned for gagging, in a *waggiſhneſs*, a long bearded fowl. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*wag*, *beien*, German.] To waddle, to move from ſide to ſide.

The ſport Baſilius would ſhew to Zelmane, was the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting up on his *waggling* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminiſh the ſight of himſelf.

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* ſo, as if hip-ſhot? ſays the gooſe to her goſſoling. *L'Eſtrange.*

WA'GON. *n. ſ* [ꝛægen, Sax. *waughens*, Dutch; *wagn*, Iſlandick.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.

The Hunga'rian tents, were incloſed round with *waggons*, one chained to another. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Waggons fraught with utenſils of war. *Milton*

2. A chariot. Not in uſe.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haſte,
His weary *waggon* to the weſtern vale. *Spenſer.*

Then

Then to her *waggon* she betakes,
And with her bears the witch *Spenser.*
O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's *waggon* *Shakespeare.*
Her *waggon* spokes made of long spinners legs,
The cover, of the wings of grashoppers. *Shakespeare.*

WA'GONNER. *n. f.* [from *wagen*] One who drives a wagon.

By this, the northern *waggoner* had set
His sevenfold team behind the stedfast star,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Tow'rd Phœbus' mansion; such a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the west. *Shakespeare.*
A *waggoner* took notice upon the creaking of a wheel, that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. *L'Estrange.*
The *waggoners* that curse their standing terms,
Would wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams *Dryden.*
I described to him the use and the nature of it; and the next day the *waggoners* arrived with it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

WA'GTAIL. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsw.*

WAID *v. a.* [I suppose for *weighted.*] Crushed.

His horse *waid* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakesp.*

WAIF. *n. f.* [*waivium, waivum*, law Lat. from *waive*] Goods found, but claim'd by no body, that of which every one waves the claim. Commonly written *waif.* *Ain.*

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*guaiare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wise men ne'er *wail* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wail.* *Shakespeare.*
Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust?
O [illegible]
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Son of man *wail* for the multitude. *Ezek.* xxxii. 18.
I will *wail* and howl *Mic.* i. 8.

WAIL. *n. f.* Audible sorrow.

Around the woods
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound. *Thomson.*

WA'ILING. *n. f.* [from *wail*] Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow.

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them, which should never see their brethren. *Knolles.*
Other cries amongst the Irish, savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings.* *Spenser's Ireland*
Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jer.* ix. 18.
The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

WA'ILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full.*] Sorrowful, mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her desires
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakespeare.*

WAIN. *n. f.* [contracted from *wagon.*] A carriage.

There antient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *wain.* *Spenser.*
Yours be the harvest, 'tis the beggar's gain,
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain.* *Dryden.*

WA'INROPE. *n. f.* [*wain* and *rope.*] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakesp.*

WA'INSCOT. *n. f.* [*wagenschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon.*
She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hangings. *Arbuthnot.*
A rat your utmost rage defies,
That safe behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To WA'INSCOT. *v. a.* [*wagenschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with board.

Musick foundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line in general.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testaceous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the *tubuli marini.* *Grew.*
One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. *Addison's Guardian*

WAIR. *n. f.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST. *n. f.* [*gwaste*, Welsh; from the verb *gwasgu*, to press or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* ii.
As a veil, down to her slender *waist*,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Disheveled [illegible] *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* iv.
Her arm'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,
Her neck twice compassing, and twice his *waist.* *Denham*
Stiff stays constrain her slender *waist.* *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,
Which hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And stop the fiery pest. four ships alone
Burn to the *waist*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakespeare.*
Awed with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*
Such courage did the antient heroes show,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dry.*

2. To attend, to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee,
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is *waited* for of the sword. *Job* xv. 22.

To WAIT *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come. *Job* x.v. 14.
The poultry stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

2. To pay service or submissive attendance.

Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait* on her. *Milton's Arcades.*
One morning *waiting* on him at Caversham, smiling upon me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself. *Denham*
Fortune and victory he did pursue,
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait* on you. *Dryden.*
A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*

3. To attend. A phrase of ceremony.

The dinner is on the table; my father desires your worship's company. —
—I will *wait* on him. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. To stay, not to depart from.

How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline persecution. *South's Sermons.*
With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden.*
I know, if I am deprived of you, I die.
But oh! I die, if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT. *n. f.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts.

If he hurt him by laying of *wait*, that he die, he that smote him shall be put to death. *Num.* xxxv. 20.
Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton.*

WA'ITER. *n. f.* [from *wait*] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues must be ty'd. *B. Johnson's Tavern Academy.*
The least tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by *Bp. Corbet.*
A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink. *Tatler*, N°. 61.
The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
Make room. *Sw.*

WA'ITING *gentlewoman.* WA'ITING *maid.* WA'ITING *woman.* } *n. f.* [from *wait.*] An upper servant, who attends on a lady in her chamber.

He made me mad,
To talk so like a *waiting-gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakesp. Hen.* IV.
Fubbertygibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, since possesses chamber-maids and *waiting-women.* *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
The *waiting-woman* might be conversant in romances. *Swift.*
The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herself. *Swift*

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*wacan*, Gothick; *pacian*, Saxon; *waecken*, Dutch.]

1. To watch, not to sleep.

All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad dreriment,
But praying still did *wake*, and *waking* did lament. *Spenser*

The father *waketh* for the daughter, and the care for her taketh away sleep. *Ecclus* xlii 9.

Thou holdest mine eyes *waking*. *Ps* lxxvii. 4

In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last allizes keep,
For those who *wake*, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke*

Though wisdom *wake*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

2. To be roused from sleep.

Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I *wak'd*. *Milton.*

3. To cease to sleep.

The fillers awaked from dreams, which flattered them with more comfort, than their *waking* would consent to. *Sidney*

Come, thou powerful God,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,
O'er his watchful temples shake,
Lest he should sleep, and never *wake*. *Denham.*

4. To be put in action, to be excited.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd*. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [peccan, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.

They *wak'd* each other, and I stood and heard them. *Sha.*

The waggoners that curse their standing teams,
Would *wake* e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*

Shock, who thought she slept too long,
Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his mistress with his tongue. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to put in motion, or action

Prepare war, *wake* up the mighty men, let them come up. *Joel* iii. 9.

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the stone,
And from destruction call'd the rising town;
Nor could he burn so fast, as thou couldst build *Prior.*

What you've said,
Has *wak'd* a thought in me, which may be lucky. *Rowe.*

To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prol to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life,
Wak'd in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.

Full oven full of flawnes, Gunnie passe not for sleepe,
Tomorrow thy father his *wake*-day will keepe. *Tusser.*

The drooling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Putting all the Grecian actors down,
Arising at a *wake* their parsley crown. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have excessive doings at their *wake*. *King's Art of Cook.*

2. Vigils, state of forbearing sleep.

By dimpled brook, and fountain brim
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep.
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full.*] Not sleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,
Bestow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know
Thy downy finger, dwell upon their eyes,

All thy fears,
Thy *wakeful* terrors, affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward. *Denham's Sophy.*

Disturbing sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryden.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wakeful*]

1. Want of sleep.

Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, consumptions, and too much *wakefulness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Forbearance of sleep

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake*] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep.

Early Tarquin *waking* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden*

To WA'KEN. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep.

When he was *waken'd* with the noise,
And saw the beast so timid;
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,
That *wakens* men with all? *Spenser*

A man that is *wakened* out of sleep.

We make no longer stay, go, *waken* Eve.

2. To excite to action.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Waken'd the world, and sounded loud alarms. *Roscommon*

3. To produce; to bring forth

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Akenside*

WA'KEROBIN. *n. s.* [A plant.] The leaves are entire, long, and triangular at the base the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like an ass's eye: from the bottom of the flower rises the pointal, with embryo's, each of which becomes a round shining berry, containing seeds. *Miller.*

WALE. *n. s.* [pel, Saxon, a web.] A rising part in the surface of cloth.

To WALK. *v. n.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down, before the other is taken up.

What mean you, Cæsar? think you to *walk* forth? *Sha.*

A man was seen *walking* before the door very composedly. *Cla.*

2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*

Sir, *walk* in.——

—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you

3. To move for exercise or amusement.

These bowers as wide as we need *walk*. *Milt*

4. To move the slowest pace. Not to trot, gallop, or amble

5. To appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again, if such thing be, thy mother
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

It then draws near the season
Wherein the spirit is wont to *walk*. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

There were *walking* spirits of the house of Y in Ireland as in England. *Davies.*

Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost,
That breaks his magick chains at curfew time;
No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity.

6. To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'll *walk* in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronia should take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *B. Johnson*

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abusive male tongue, and is still in low language retained.

As she went, her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despight;
Provoking him by her outragious talk,

8. To act in sleep.

When was it she last *walk'd*?——

I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to bed, yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

9. To range; to move about

Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do at midnight, have
In them a wilder nature, than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*

10. To move off

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spens.*

11. To act in any particular manner.

Do justly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Mic.*

If thou forget the Lord, and *walk* after other gods, ye shall surely perish. *Deut* viii 19.

I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel

The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy *walking* through this wilderness. *Deut.* ii. 7.

To WALK. *v.*

1. To pass through

I do not without danger *walk* these streets. *Shakspeare*

No rich or noble
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise.

WALK. *n. s* [from the verb]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise

Not *walk* by moon without thee, is sweet. *Milton.*

Her keeper by her side,
To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden*

Philander used to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood *Addis*

I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning conferences, and our evening *walks* *Pope.*

2. Gait, step, manner of moving

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best,
The *walk*, the words, the gesture could suppose,
The habit mimick, and the mien supply *Dryden*

3. A length of ſpace, or circuit through which one walks.
He uſually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *walk*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
If that way be your *walk*, you have not far. *Milton.*
She would never miſs one day,
A *walk* ſo fine, a ſight ſo gay. *Prior.*
4. An avenue ſet with trees.
He hath left you all his *walks*
His private harbours, and new-planted orchards,
On that ſide the Tiber *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
Goodlieſt trees planted with *walks* and bow'rs. *Milton.*
5. Way; road, range, place of wandering
The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds
On ſlowly-ſpringing herbs. *Sandys's Paraphraſe*
Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,
Among daughters of men the faireſt found. *Milton.*
Curious, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the ſtarry *walks* above. *Dryden.*
That bright compaſſion of the ſun,
Whoſe glorious aſpect ſeal'd our new born king;
And now a round of greater years began,
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring. *Dryden*
Wanting an ampler ſphere to expatiate in, he open'd a boundleſs *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*
6. [*Turbo*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſw.*
7. *Walk* is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace, or going of a horſe. In a *walk*, a horſe lifts two legs of a ſide, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg firſt, as ſuppoſe that he leads with the legs on his right ſide, then he lifts his far hind foot firſt, and in the time that he is ſetting it down, which in a ſtep is always ſhort of the tread of his fore foot upon the ſame ſide, he lifts his far fore foot, and ſets it down before his near foot, and juſt as he lifts up his near hind foot, and ſets it down again juſt ſhort of his near fore foot, and juſt as he is ſetting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and ſets it down juſt before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *walk*] One that walks.
I ride and walk, and am reputed the beſt *walker* in this town. *Swift to Gay*
May no ſuch vicious *walkers* crowd the ſtreet. *Gay.*

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *n. ſ.* A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport him in walking.
The club which a man of an ordinary ſize could not lift, was but a *walking ſtaff* for Hercules. *Grauville*

WALL. *n. ſ.* [*wal*, Welſh; *wallum*, Lat. *pall*, Saxon, *walle*, Dutch.]
1. A ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upwards, and cemented with mortar, the ſides of a building.
Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-newt. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
Where though I mourn my matchleſs loſs alone,
And none between my weakneſs pledge and me,
Yet ev'n theſe gentle *walls* allow my moan,
Whoſe doleful echo's with my plaints agree. *Watton*
Part riſe in cryſtal *wall* or ridge direct. *Milton.*
2. Fortification, works built for defence. In this ſenſe it is commonly uſed in the plural
[illegible] wings did I o'erperch theſe *walls*;
[illegible] mmits cannot hold out love. *Shakeſpeare.*
[illegible] eneral, the *walls* are thine:
Witneſs the world, that I create thee here
My lord and maſter. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*
A prey
[illegible]
Left in confuſion. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xii.*
I ruſh undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*
3. *To take the wall* To take the upper place; not to give place.
I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
When once the poet's honour ceaſes,
From reaſon far his tranſports rove
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis *take the wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To incloſe with walls.
There bought a piece of ground, which Birſa call'd,
From the bull's hide they firſt incloſ'd and *wall'd*. *Dryden.*
2. To defend by walls.
The *walled* towns do work my greater woe
The foreſt wide is fitter to reſound
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenſer.*
His counſel adviſed him to make himſelf maſter of ſome good *walled* town. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
The Spaniards caſt themſelves continually into roundels, their ſtrongeſt ſhips *walling* in the reſt. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
And terror of his name, that *walls* as an
From danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

WALLCREE'PER. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſw.*

WA'LLET *n. ſ.* [pealhan, to travel, Saxon]
1. A bag, in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put, a knapſack.
Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and ſpread his carpet, in order to repoſe himſelf upon it. *Add.*
2. Any thing protuberant and ſwagging.
Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dew lapt like bulls, whoſe throats had hanging at them
Wallets of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'LLE'YED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye*] Having white eyes.
Wall-eyed ſlave! whither wouldſt thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'LLFLOWER. *n. ſ.* See STOCKGILL FLOWER, of which it is a ſpecies.
Wallflowers are of ſeveral ſorts; as the common ones, the great ſingle ones, the great double ones, the ſingle white, the double white, the double red, and the pale yellow; all which flower about the end of March, and in May or April. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WA'LLFRUIT. *n. ſ.* Fruit, which to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall.
To *wallfruit* and garden-plants, there cannot be a worſe enemy than ſnails. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To WA'LLOP. *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*oniſcus*, Lat.] An inſect. *Ainſw.*

To WALLOW. *v. n* [*walugan*, Gothick; palpian, Saxon]
1. To move heavily and clumſily.
Part, huge of bulk
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milton's Par Loſt, b. vii.*
2. To roll himſelf in mire, or any thing filthy.
Gird thee with ſackcloth, and *wallow* thyſelf in aſhes *Jer. vi.*
Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their own blood. *Knolles's Hiſt of the Turks.*
A boar was *wallowing* in the water, when a horſe was going to drink *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To live in any ſtate of ſloth or groſs vice.
God ſees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an abſolute captive to ſin, polluted with its guilt, and enſlaved by its power; and in this moſt loathſome condition, fixes upon him as an object of his diſtinguiſhing mercy *South.*

A WA'LLOW *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.
One taught the toſs, and one the French new *wallow*;
His ſword knot this, his cravat that delight'd. *Dryden.*

WA'LLWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant, the ſame with dwarf-elder, or dane-wort. See ELDER

WA'LNUT. *n. ſ.* [palp þnutu, Saxon. *nux juglans*] The characters are; it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree; the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard ſhell, in which the fruit is incloſed, ſurrounded with a thin ſkin; the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes, and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The ſpecies are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin ſhell'd walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late-ripe walnut. 6. The hard-ſhell'd walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The ſmall hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*
'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut*-ſhell,
A knack, a toy. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Help to ſearch my houſe this one time; if I find not what I ſeek, [illegible] a hollow *walnut* for his wife's leman. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some woods have the veins ſmooth as fir and *walnut*. *Bacon*

WA'LLFEEPER *n. ſ.* See HOUSELEEK, of which it is a ſpecies.

WA[illegible]
The morſe, or *wallrus*, is called the ſea-horſe. *Woodward.*

To WA'MBLE *v. n.* [*swemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach
A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wambling* ſtomach, and an unſettled mind. *L'Eſtrange*

WAN. *adj* [pann, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welſh] Pale, as with ſickneſs, languid of look.
Sad to view his viſage pale and *wan*,
Who erſt in flowers of freſheſt youth was clad. *Fa. Queen.*
Ah the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy *wan* lip!
Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Why ſo pale and *wan*, fond lover?
Pr'ythee, why ſo pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking all prevail? *Suckling.*
Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held,
Spreading their bane, the blaſted ſtars look'd *wan* *Milton.*
How chang'd from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan*! how dim!
How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

WAN. for *won*; the old pret. of *win*.
And thoſe with which th' Eubean young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenſer.*

He *won* the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*

WAND *n. f.* [*wand*, Danish]

1. A small tuck, or twig, a long rod.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain *wands*. *Shakesp.*

With a whip or *wand*, if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great admiral, were but a *wand*. *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing, with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind

2. Any staff of authority, or use

Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of severe duty, than ornaments of punishment. *Sidney*

He held before his decent steps a silver *wand*. *Milton*

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,

Pallas bore a buckler in his hand,
Her other way'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*

To WA'NDER *v. n.* [*pa top an*, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch]

1. To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain course. It has always an ill sense

I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakespeare.*

I will go lose myself,
And *wander* up and down to view the city *Shakespeare*

The old duke is banish'd, four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke, therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakesp.*

Then came *wandering* by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud *Shakespeare.*

They *wandered* about in sheeps and goats skins. *Heb.* xi.

Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Ps* lix.

From this nuptial bow'r,
How shall I part, and whither *wander* down
Into a lower world? *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise,

A hundred years they *wander* on the shore. *Dryden.*

Virgil introduces his Æneas at Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To deviate, to go astray.

O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Ps* cxix.

They give the reins to *wand'ring* thoughts,
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more. *Milton.*

To WA'NDER, *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.

The nether flood
Runs diverse, *wand'ring* many a famous realm. *Milton.*

Those new escap'd
Famine and anguish, will at last consume,
Wand'ring that watry desart. *Milton's Par Lost, b.* ix.

See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And *wander* roads untrable, not their own. *Gay.*

WANDERER. *n. f.* [from *wander.*] Rover, rambler.

Nor for my peace will I go far,
As *wanderers* that find no room;
But make my strengths such as they are,
Here in my bosom, and at home. *B Johnson.*

He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
By sly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*

The whole people is a race of such merchants as are *wan-*

Taste, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies,
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

WA'NDERING. *n. f* [from *wander.*]

1. Uncertain peregrination.

He sees the gods, what new appointed home
Should end his *wand'rings*, and his toils remove? *Addison.*

[illegible]s eagerness of glory has made him oversee the [illegible], let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Incertainty, want of being fixed

A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts, would do

To WANE. *v. n.* [*pania*, to grow less, Saxon]

1. To grow less, to decrease. Applied to the moon.

The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and *waning* of the moon. *Hakewill*

Waning moons their settled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addison.*

2. To decrease, to sink.

A lady far more beautiful
Than any woman in this *waning* age. *Shakespeare.*

I will exchange
My *waned* state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakesp.*

Your father were a fool.
To give thee all, and in his *waning* age
Set foot under thy table. *Shakespeare*

In these confines I by have I lurk'd,
To watch the *waning* of mine enemies. *Shakesp. Rich. III*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waning* time, and suspect of lately. *Wotton.*

I'm *waning* in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryden.*

You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form,
A working sea remaining from a storm,
When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
And murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryden.*

Her *waning* form no longer shall incite
Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

WANE *n. f.* [from the verb]

1. Decrease of the moon.

The sowing at the *wane* of the moon, is thought to make the corn found. *Bacon.*

[illegible] moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*

This is fair Diana's case,
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say the sun her *wane*. *Swift.*

2. Decline, diminution, declination.

You're call upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane*. *South*

WA'NNED. *adj* [from *wan*] Turned pale and faint coloured

Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul to to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage *wann'd*. *Shakesp.*

WA'NNESS *n. f.* [from *wan*] Paleness, languor

To WANT *v. a.* [*pania*, Saxon.]

1. To be without something fit or necessary

Want no money, Sir John, you shall *want* none. *Shakesp.*

A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he

giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Eccl* vi 2.

2. To be defective in something

Smells do most of them *want* names. *Locke.*

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst *want*,
Obedience to the law. *Milton.*

3. To fall short of, not to contain

Nor think, though men were none,
That heav'n would want spectators, God *want* praise *Mil.*

4. To be without, not to have.

By descending from the thrones above,
Those happy places, thou hast deign'd a while
To *want*, and honour these. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

How loth I am to have recourse to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I *want* the use of sight. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Clarissa.*

5. To need, to have need of, to lack

It hath caused a great irregularity in our calendar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed *Howel.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not *want* helps, he neither stands in need of logick, nor uses it. *Baker.*

6. To wish for, to long for.

Down I come, like glist'ring Phaeton,

Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dry.*

What *wants* my son? for know
My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison's Ovid.*

Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, from fortune the means. *Clarissa.*

To WANT, *v. n*

1. To be wanted, to be improperly absent, not to be in sufficient quantity

Nor did there *want* cornice or frieze. *Milton.*

[illegible]

Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*

We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is *wanting* *Addison.*

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope.*

The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it, where any of those are *wanting*, or imperfect, so much *wants* in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*

2. To fail, to be deficient.

Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid *Milton*

Thou wh

Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden's Dedication to Lord Clifford.*

Whatever fortune, good or bad betide,
No time shall find me *wanting* to my pride. *Dryden.*

Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself. *Swift.*

3. To be missed; to be not had.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he flew,
My brethren I alone survived. *Dryden.*

Granivorous animals have a large colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WANT. *n. s.*

1. Need.

It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton.*

Parents should distinguish between the *wants* of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*

2. Deficiency.

proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of *Dryden.*

objection to Civita Vecchia, is, that the air is not wholesome; this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants. *Addison.*

The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as *want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of not having.

You shall have no reason to complain of me, for *want* of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*

4. Poverty, penury, indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

5. [wand, Saxon.] A mole.

WA'NTON, *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Minsheu* from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Junius* fondly adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.

1. Lascivious, salacious; letcherous; lustful.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*, more than well beseems
A man of thy profession. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

Lured to do it on *wanton* rites. *Addison.*

2. Licentious, dissolute.

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Men grown *wanton* by prosperity
Study all new arts of luxury and *Rogers.*

3. Frolicksome, gay, sportive; airy.

As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to the gods
They kill us for their sport. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
The flowers do fade, and *wanton* fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye, and how sleek and *wanton*
Ye appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakespeare.*

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

5. Quick, and irregular of motion.

6. Luxuriant; superfluous.

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two, with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* dress. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For want of tread are undistinguishable. *Milton.*

WANTON. *n. s.*

1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.

An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South's Sermons.*

To tip a *wanton* in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, silken *wanton* brave our fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakespeare's K. John.*

Pass with your best violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

3. A word of slight endearment.

Peace, my *wantons*, he will do,
More than you can aim unto. *B. Johnson.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously.

He from his guards and midnight tent.
Disguised o'er mits and vallies went,
To *wanton* with the sprightly dame,
And in his person foil his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play.

Oh I heard him *wanton* in his praise;
Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Otway.*

Nature here
Wantoned as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

O ye muses design your best retreat,
Where Horace *wantons* at your spring,
And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*

3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton.*] Lasciviously, frolicksomely.

Thou canst but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear
But do not *wantonly* my passion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *n. s.* [from *wanton.*]

1. Lasciviousness; letcher.

The spirit of *wantonness* is scar'd out of him. *Shakesp.*

Bulls and goats bleat apace; but neither the vehemence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever need a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveness, frolick, humour.

When I was in France,
Young would be as fain as night,
Only for *wantonness*. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;
Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day.
As flowery bands in *wantonness* are worn,
A morning's pleasure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *K. Charles.*

'Till *wantonness* and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

WA'NTWIT. *n. f.* [*want* and *wit*.] A fool, an idiot.

Such a *wantwit* sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakespeare.*

WA'NTY. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A breadth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse.

A panel and *wanty*, pack-saddle and pad,
With line to fetch water. *Tusser.*

WA'PED. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that to *wappe*, to shock, or deject, is found in Spenser; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected, crushed by [illegible].

This makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shakespeare.*

WA'PENTAKE. *n. f.* [from *wæpn*, Saxon, and *take*, *wapentakium*, *vapentagium*, low Latin.]

Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowel.*

Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and ward assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*, so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*

WAR. *n. f.* [*werre*, old Dutch, *guerre*, Fr.]

War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages, yet consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of *war* becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*

Or, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fetch'd from fathers of *war* proof. *Shakesp.*

After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*

I saw the figure and armour of him, that headed the peasants in the *war* upon Bern, with the several weapons found on his followers. *Addison.*

2. The instruments of war, in poetical language.

The god of love, at his command,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care,
His complement of stores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Forces, army. Poetically.

On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

4. The profession of arms.

Thine

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of *war* into the midst of a land of destruction *Wisdom*

5 Hostility, state of opposition; act of opposition.

Turn'd wild in nature, broke their fetters, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To WAR *v. n.* [from the noun] To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

Was this a face,
To be expos'd against the *warring* winds? *Shakesp.*

That find such cruel battle here within? *Shakespeare.*
Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord.—
—Have you that holy feeling in your soul,
To counsel me to make my peace with God,
And are you yet to your own soul's so blind,
That you will *war* with God, by murd'ring me? *Shakesp.*
He teacheth my hands to *war*, 2 *Sam.* xxii.
This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, that thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare. 1 *Tim.* i. 18.
He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but not to *war* upon the French *Bacon's Hen.* VII.
We seem amongst God's whole work t' undo,
With new devices on ourselves we *war*,
And with new physick, a worse engine far. *Donne.*
Her next design
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And *war* on Theseus. *Dryden.*
To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, nations *warring* with one another resorted with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country *Arbuthnot on Coins*

To WAR *v. a.* To make war upon. A word not any longer used

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire *warred*. *Spenser.*
To them the same was render'd, to the end,
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

To WA'RBLE *v. a.* [*werbelen*, old Teutonick, *wervelen*, German; to twirl, or turn round]

1. To quaver any sound.
2. To cause to quaver.
Follow me as I sing,
And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton.*
3. To utter musically.
She can thaw the numbing spell,
If she be right invok'd with *warbled* song. *Milton.*

1. To be quavered.
Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*
2. To be uttered melodiously.
A pleasing song, plain-singing voice requires,
For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow *Sidney.*
There his delight, and in their kind, thy praise
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays. *Wotton.*
3. To sing.
Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew,
Birds on the branches *warbling*, all things smil'd. *Milton.*
She *warbled* in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
Beyond all art. *Dryden.*
A bard amidst the joyous circle sings
His airs attemper'd to the vocal strings;
Whilst *warbling* to the varied strain advance,
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

WA'RBLER. *n. s.* [from *warble*.] A singer; a songster.
Hark! on every bough,
In lulling strains the feather'd *warblers* woo. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven, *hitherward*, this way; from peapo, Saxon
Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking from her-*ward*, a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. n.* [peapdian, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, French]

1. To guard, to watch.
He marched forth towards the castle wall,
Whose gates he found fast shut, ne living wight
To *ward* the same, nor answer comer's call. *Fairy Queen*
2. To defend; to protect.
Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous.
Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,
No way to *ward* or shun her blows he tries. *Fairfax.*
Up and down he traverses his ground,
Now *wards* a telling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge, or *ward* the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*
The pointed javelin *warded* off his rage. *Addison*
The provision of bread for food, cloathing to *ward* off the inclemency of the air, were to be first look'd after *Woodw.*
It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding* off the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To WARD.
1. To be vigilant, to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.
So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back *Sidney, b.*
Short crooked words in order fight they wear,
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

WARD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Watch; act of guarding.
Still when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward* *Spenser*
Subsume on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the *ward*.
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*
2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.
By reason of these two forts, though there be but small *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now grown, which are the greatest stay of both those two countries. *Spenser.*
Th' alleged castles *ward*
Their stedfast stands do mightily maintain. *Spenser.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fence.
Thou know'st my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shakesp. Hen. IV.*
Come from thy *ward*,
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
Now, by proof it shall appear,
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.
At this, I threw't for want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard *Dryden*
4. Fortress, strong hold.
She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too too strongly embattled against me. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
5. [*Warda*, law Lat.] District of a town.
Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden.*
6. Custody, confinement.
That wretched creature being deprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward*. *Hooker.*
Stopt there was his too vehement speech with speed,
And he sent close to *ward* from where he stood. *Daniel.*
7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.
In the key-hole turns
Th' intricate *wards*, and every bolt and bar *Milt.*
As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several inventions in the making and contriving their *wards*, or guards. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted *ward* to *ward*, by the same wisdom. *Grew's Cosmology.*
8. One in the hands of a guardian.
The king causeth bring up his *wards*, but bestoweth no more of their rents upon them than is useful. *Drummond.*
You know our father's *ward*,
The fair Monima: is your heart at peace?
Is it so guarded that you could not love her? *Otway.*
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed, before she was my *ward*. *Dryden.*
When stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the *ward*. *Dryden*
Titles of honour and privileges, the rich and the great can never deserve, unless they employ them for the protection of these, the true *wards* and children of God. *Sprat.*
9. The state of a child under a guardian.
I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, evermore in subjection. *Shakespeare.*
Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the greatness and power of the peers, would say, that he had brought the crown out of *ward* *Bacon.*
10. Guardanship, right over orphans.
It is also inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

WA'RDEN *n. s.* [*waerden*, Dutch]
1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer
The *warden* of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*

A

3. Warden of the cinque ports
A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be, because in respect of their situation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invasion by our enemies. *Camd.*

4. [*Pyrum varenum*, Lat. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear
[illegible]
Catillomtan, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great. *May's Virg.*
Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd some cry. *King.*

WA'RDER. *n. f.* [from *ward*]
1. A keeper, a guard
Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, fit by flew
Those *warders* strange, and all that else he met. *Hubberd.*
Where be these *warders*, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Though headed corn be lodg'd and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their *warders* heads. *Shakespeare.*
The *warders* of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*
2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.
Sound trumpets, and set forward combatants.
—But stay, the king hath thrown his *warder* down.
Shakespeare
Then, then, when there was nothing could have staid
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw. *Shakespeare.*

WARDMOTE. *n. f.* [*ward* and *mot*, or *gemot*, Saxon, *wardemot* low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district of London for the election of their affairs

WARDROBE. *n. f.* [*garderobe*, French; *garderoba*, low Lat.] A room where cloaths are kept.
The third had on their *wardrobe* custody,
In which were not such tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Fairy Queen.*
I wished all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece
Until I meet the king. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Behold
What from his *wardrobe* her beloved allows,
To deck the wedding day of his unspotted spouse. *Dryden.*
It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you should see toga's and tunica's, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different vests and ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors. *Addison.*

WA'RDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *ward.*]
1. Guardianship.
By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for respect of homage be encreased, and the profits of *wardships* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*
2. Pupillage, state of being under ward.
The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves from the *wardship* of tumults. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequently *wore.*
A certain man *ware* no cloaths. *Luke* viii. 27.

WARE. *adj.* [For this we commonly say *aware*]
1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.
The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him. *Matth.* xxiv. 50.
2. Cautious; wary
What man so wise, what earthly wit so *ware*,
As to descry the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth mask in visor fair *Fairy Queen.*
Bid her well be *ware* and still erect *Milton.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of, to beware.
A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,
Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE. *n. f.* [*paru*, Saxon; *waere*, Dutch; *vara*, Swedish.] Commonly something to be sold.
Let us, like merchants, shew our foulest *wares*,
And think, perchance, they'll sell. *Shakespeare.*
If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to sell, that we would not buy it. *Nehem.* x. 31.
I know thou whole art but a shop
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,
[illegible] the weak, and make them stop;
[illegible] thou fairer than thy *wares*. *Ben Johnson.*
[illegible] should my black the love impair?
[illegible] the dark shop commend the *ware*. *Cleaveland.*
He turns himself to other *wares* which he finds your market better off. *Locke.*

WA'REFUL. *adj.* [*ware* and *full*]. Cautious; timorously prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *warefull.*] Cautiousness. Obsolete.
With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulness*. *Sidney.*

WAREHOUSE. *n. f.* [*ware* and *house*] A storehouse of merchandise
His understanding is only the *warehouse* of other mens lumber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*
She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of merchandise in her *warehouses* than at present. *Addison.*
She the big *warehouse* built,
Rais'd the strong crane *Thomson's Autumn.*

WA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious, unwary *Spenser*

WA'RELY *adv.* [from *ware.*] Warily, cautiously, timorously.
They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Fairy Queen.*

WA'REFARE. *n. f.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military service, military life.
In the warfare
He shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I send him forth
To conquer sin and death. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
Faithful hath been your *warfare*, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause. *Milton.*
Truly, when he read the Lacies, was thinking on the bar which was his field of battle the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he knows. *Dryden.*
The state of Christians, even when they are not actually persecuted, is a perpetual state of *warfare* and voluntary sufferings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
The scripture has directed us to refer these miscarriages in our Christian *warfare* to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*

To WA'REFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life.
That was the only amulet in that credulous *warfaring* age to escape dangers in battles. *Camden's Remains.*

WA'RFARABLE. *adj.* [*war* and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or *able.*] Military, fit for war
The weary Britons, whose *warfarable* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woeful ruth,
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Fairy Queen.*

WA'RILY. *adv.* [from *wary.*] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.
The charge thereof unto a courteous spirit
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Fairy Queen.*
The change of laws, especially concerning matters of religion, must be *warily* proceeded in *Hooker.*
It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and *warily*, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South's Sermons.*
They searched all gently and concluded *warily*. *Sprat.*

WA'RINESS. *n. f.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness
For your own conscience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a discreet *wariness*. *Donne.*
To determine what are little things in religion, great *wariness* is to be used. *Sprat's Sermons.*
The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greatest *wariness*, circumspection and silence. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Most men have so much of ill nature, or of *wariness*, as not to sooth the vanity of the ambitious man *Addison.*
I look upon it to be a most clear truth, and expressed it with more *wariness* and reserve than was necessary *Atterbury.*

WARK. *n. f.* [Anciently used for *work*, whence *bulwark*] Loading.
Thou findest fault where any's to be found,
And buildest strong *wark* upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

WA'RLIKE. *n. f.* [*war* and *like*]
1. Fit for war; disposed to war
She using so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper, made her people by peace *warlike*. *Sidney.*
Old Siward with ten thousand *warlike* men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
When a *warlike* state grows soft and effeminate, they may be sure of a war. *Bacon.*
O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense
The *warlike* English. *Philips.*
2. Military; relating to war.
The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil
Surceas'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

WARLING. *n. f.* [from *war.*] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and seems to mean, one often quarrelled with

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warbling*. *Camden's Remains.*

WA'RLOCK. } *n. f.* [*vardlokar*, Islandick, a charm; perhaps,
WA'RLUCK. } Saxon, an evil spirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. *Wise*.] A male witch, a wizzard.

Warluck in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which *Dryden* mentions, who did not understand the word.

He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*

WARM *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; peapm, Sax. *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.

He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed *warm*. 2 *Kings* iv. 34.

Main ocean flow'd, not idle, but with *warm*
Prolifick humour, soft'ning all her globe. *Milton.*

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myself so *warm* in any party's cause as to deserve their money. *Pope.*

Scaliger in his poetics is very *warm* against it.
Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.

3. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light, we shall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage
His utmost forces on his next assault,
To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

4. Busy in action.

I hate the long'ring summons to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind: methinks a general
Should *warm*, and at the head of armies fall. *Dryden.*

5. Fanciful; enthusiastick.

If there be a sober and a wise man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*

To WARM, *v. a.* [from the adject ve.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.

It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and *warm* himself. *Isa.* xliv. 15.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to sit before it. *Isa.* xlvii. 14.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his fervid rays to *warm*
Earth's inmost womb. *Milton.*

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence, foment and *warm*. *Milton.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*

WA'RMINGPAN *n. f.* [*warm* and *pan*.] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINGSTONE. *n. f.* [*warm* and *stone*.] To these useful stones add the *warming*-stone, digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray on the Creation.*

WA'RMLY. *adv.* [from *warm*.]

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming sun first *warmly* smote
The open field. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; ardently.

One to Atrides I will send,
And t'other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave. *Prior.*

The ancients expect you should do them right: the account you intend to write of their character I hope you think more *warmly* than ever of that design. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS. }
WARMTH. } *n. f.* [from *warm*.]

1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal; from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun increasing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will sooner find a little *warmth* than an hot. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The vital virtue infus'd, and vital *warmth*
Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton.*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments
To nobler tastes, and more exalted scents. *Addison.*

2. Zeal; passion, fervour of mind.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come? *Shakespeare.*

Our duties towards God and man, we should perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to Christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which becomes Christian prudence and charity; with that *warmth* and affection which agrees with Christian zeal. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when first I saw his book against myself. *Pope.*

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.

The same *warmth* of head disposes men to both. *Temple.*

To WARN, *v. a.* [pæpnian, Saxon; *waernen*, Dutch; *warna*, Swedish; *varna*, Islandick.]

1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.

What do'st thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?
And scath the devil that I *warn* thee from? *Shakespeare.*

Our first parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd
His mortal snare. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to strike, but [illegible] false insidious tongue may whisper a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to hear yet you shall not hear *South.*

Disturb *warns* the Dardan chief,
Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief *Dryden.*

If we consider the mistakes in mens disputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or mistaken significations; this we are the more carefully to be *warned* of, because the arts of improving it have been made the business of mens study. *Locke.*

The father, whilst he *warn'd* his erring son,
The sad examples which he ought to shun
[illegible]

When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,
Ere *warning* Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he seem'd above the critick's law,
And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw. *Pope.*

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius was *warned* from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts* x. 22.

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their usurping master: he had *warned* them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*

3. To notify previously good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before. *Shakespeare.*

He charg'd the soldiers with prevent'ing care,
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of the ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war.

Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,
Which like a *warning* piece must be shot off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

WA'RNING *n. f.* [from *warn*.]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night. *Ps.*

He groaning from the bottom of his breast,
This *warning* in these mournful words expreст. *Dryden.*

Here wretched Phœgeus warns the world with cries,
Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*

You have fairer *warning* than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements to provide for your latter end. *Wake.*

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and *warning* to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. *Swift's Story of the Injured Lady.*

2. Previous notice in a sense indifferent.

Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excused himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a *warning*. *L'Estr.*

I saw with some disdain, more nonsense than either I or as bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*, in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden.*

WARP. *n. f.* [peapp, Saxon, *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

The fourteenth is the placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

To WARP. *v. n.* [peorpan, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, *the work casts*.] To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of [illegible]

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrunk pannel, and like [illegible] timber *warp*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another [illegible], to keep it from casting or *warping*. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

2. To lose its proper course or direction.
Here's our commission
From which we would not have you *warp*. *Shakesp.*
My favour here begins to *warp*. *Shakespeare.*
All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little *warp*. *Dryden.*
Thus we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible. *Norris.*
3. To turn.
The potent rod
Of Amram's son in Egypt's evil day
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
To WARP. *v. n.*
1. To contract, to shrivel.
2. To turn aside from the true direction.
This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*
Not foreign or domestick treachery
Could *warp* thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*
A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of the word of God *Locke.*
I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it. *Addison.*
Not *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Not grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good humour,
And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*
A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aside from truth, *Watts.*
3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of frost.
Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friends remember'd not. *Shak. As you like it.*
To WARRANT. *v. n* [*garantir*, French.]
1. To support or maintain; to attest.
She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father. *Sidney.*
He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant*. *Hooker.*
If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*
2. To give authority
Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
Be like our *warranted* quarrel. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
3. To justify
How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things all such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general? *South.*
True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants* and that wisdom guides;
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction. *Addison.*
4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.
If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*
Those thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, *warrant* you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself. *Sidney.*
I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. *Milton.*
5. To declare upon surety.
What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*
The Moors king
Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*
WA'RRANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A writ conferring some right or authority.
Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is. *Shak. Rich. III.*
He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*
2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.
There was a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt,
For *warrants* are already issued out. *Dryden's Journal.*
3. A justificatory commission or testimony.
His promise is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*
Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*
The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets which succeeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery. *Raleigh.*
His *warrant* does the Christian faith defend;
On that strong string all their quarrels end. *Waller.*
The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*
4. Right; legality. Obsolete.
I attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a practicer
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*. *Shakesp. Othello.*
Therefore to horse,
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But shift away: there's *warrant* in that theft,
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakesp.*
WA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *warrant*] Justifiable; defensible.
To purchase a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*
His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing. *South.*
If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* industry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. *L'Estrange.*
WA'RRANTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *warrantable*] Justifiableness.
By the fort thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me. *Sidney.*
WA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiably
The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. *Wake.*
WA'RRANTER. *n. s.* [from *warrant*]
1. One who gives authority.
2. One who gives security.
WA'RRANTISE. *n. s* [*warrantia*, law Latin; from *warrant.*]
Authority; security.
There's none protector of the realm but I.
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantize*. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
WA'RRANTY. *n. s.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *garantie*, *garant*, French.]
1. [In the common law] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowel.*
2. Authority; justificatory mandate
Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd
As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd
'Till the last trump. *Shakespeare.*
In the use of those epithets we have the *warranty* and consent [illegible]
3. Security.
Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy: the stamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*
To WARRAY. *v. a.* [from *war*] To make war upon.
But Ebranc salved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warrayd* on Brunchild
In Hainault, where yet of his victories
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *F. Q.*
Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
And puissant kings, which all the world *warreid*,
And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Fairy Queen.*
This continual, cruel, civil war,
The which myself against myself do make,
Whilst my weak powers of passions *warreid* are,
No skill can stint, nor reason can aslake. *Spenser.*
Six years were run since first in martial guise
The Christian lords *warreid* the eastern land. *Fairfax.*
WARRE *adj.* [pcenn. Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.
They say the world is *warre* than it wont,
All for her shepherds is beastly and broont:
Others fame, but how truly I note,
All for they holden shame of their vote. *Spenser's Past.*
WA'RREN. *n. s.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, French.] A kind of park for rabits.
I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*.
Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.
The coney convenes a whole *warren*, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*
Men

Men ſhould ſet ſnares in their *warrens* to catch polcats and foxes. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

WA'RRENER. *n. ſ.* [from *warren.*] The keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *war.*] A ſoldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
Brought to this town by that moſt famous *warrior*,
Duke Menaphon. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Fierce fiery *warriors* fight upon the clouds,
In ranks and ſquadrons and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

I ſing the *warriour* and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*

The *warriour* horſes ty'd in order ſee. *Dryden's Æn.*

The mute wo ls relate the *warriour's* fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden's Æn.*

Unbred to ſpinning, in the loom unſkill'd,
She choſe the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden's Æn.*

WART *n. ſ.* [peapt, Saxon; *wert*, Dutch.] A corneous excreſcence; a ſmall protuberance on the fleſh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, 'till our ground,
Singeing his pate againſt the burning ſun,
Make Oſſa like a *wart*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

In old ſtatues of ſtone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there appeared the lead did ſwell, unſomuch as it hanged upon the ſtone like *warts*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Like vile ſtones lying in ſaffron'd tin,
Or *warts*, or weals, it hangs upon her ſkin. *Donne.*

In painting, the *warts* and moles, adding a likeneſs to the face, are not to be omitted *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

He is taken with thoſe *warts* and moles, and hard features, by thoſe who repreſent him on the ſtage, or he is no more Achilles. *Dryden.*

Malpighi, in his treatiſe of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe tumours of plants, doth demonſtrate that all ſuch *warts*, tumours and excreſcences, where any inſects are found, are excited or raiſed up by ſome veneno ſe liquors, which with their eggs ſuch inſects ſhed; or boring with their terebræ, inſtil into the very pulp of ſuch buds. *Ray on the Creation.*

WA'RTWORT. *n. ſ.* [*wart* and *wort.*] Spurge.

WA'RTY. *adj.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *adj.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war.

Their geſture ſad,
Inveſt in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats,
Preſented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghoſts. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

WA'RY. *adj.* [peap, Saxon.] Cautious; ſcrupulous, timorouſly prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their biſhop, although an enemy to the better part, yet *wary* and ſubtle, as all the heads of the Arrians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to uſe either form. *Hooker.*

Good cauſe he had to haſten thence away;
For on a day diſs *wary* dwarf had ſpy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay,
Of captive wretched thrals that wailed night and day. *F. Q.*

Each thing feigned ought more *wary* be. *Hub. Tale.*

Each warns a *warier* carriage in the thing,
Leſt blind preſumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*

Others grow *wary* in their praiſes of one, who ſets too great a value on them, leſt they ſhould raiſe him too high in his own imagination. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WAS. The preterite of *To* BE.

Enoch walked with God, and *was* not; for God took him. *Gen. v. 24.*

To WASH. *v. a.* [pæpcan, Saxon; *waſchen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanſe by ablution.

How faln, like Pilate, would I *waſh* my hands
Of this moſt grievous guilty murther done! *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Look, how ſhe rubs her hands.
—— It is an accuſtom'd action with her to ſeem thus *waſhing* her hands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Waſh me throughly from mine iniquity, and cleanſe me from my ſin *Pſ. li. 2.*

Thou muſt *waſh* thyſelf. *Ex. xxix. 10.*

Shall he that gives fire to the train pretend to *waſh* his hands of the hurt that is done by the playing of the mine?
L'Eſtrange's Fables.

2. To moiſten.

3. To affect by ablution.

Be baptized, and *waſh* away thy ſins. *Acts xxii. 16.*

Sins of irreligion muſt ſtill be ſo accounted for as to crave pardon, and be *waſhed* off by repentance. *Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be *waſhed* all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To colour by waſhing.

To *waſh* over a courſe or inſignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

To WASH. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.

And when my face is fair, you ſhall perceive
Waſh and be clean. *2 Kings v. 13.*

Are not the rivers of Damaſcus better than all the waters of Iſrael? May I not *waſh* in them? *2 Kings v. 12.*

Let each be calm his troubled breaſt,
Waſh and partake ſerene the friendly feaſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To cleanſe clothes

She can *waſh* and ſcour.

—A ſpecial virtue, for then ſhe need not be *waſhed* and ſcoured. *Shak. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

WASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion, any thing collected by water.

The *waſh* of paſtures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time ſettled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A bog; a marſh; a fen; a quagmire.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus car gone round
Neptune's fat *waſh*, and Thetis' orb'd ground. *Shakeſpeare.*

The beſt part of my power
Were in the *waſhes* all unwarily
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakeſp. King John.*

3.

Try whether children may not have ſome *waſh* to make their teeth better and ſtronger. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complections,
And daub their tempers o'er with *waſhes*,
As artificial as their faces. *Hudibras.*

He tried all manner of *waſhes* to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Eſtrange.*

None are welcome to ſuch, but thoſe who ſpeak paint and *waſh*; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, ſince it is the thing they need. *South's Sermons.*

To ſtain from rainbows, ere they drop in ſhow'rs,
A brighter *waſh*. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
Some filled with *waſhes*, ſome with paſte. *Swift.*

5. A ſuperficial ſtain or colour.

Imagination ſtamps ſignification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for ſo much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the *waſh*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

6. The feed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes.

The wretched, bloody, and uſurping boar,
That ſpoil'd your ſummer-fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like *waſh*, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bowels. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

7. The act of waſhing the cloaths of a family; the linen waſhed at once.

WA'SHBALL. *n. ſ.* [*waſh* and *ball.*] Ball made of ſoap.

I aſked a poor man how he did; he ſaid he was like a *waſh-ball*, always in decay. *Swift.*

WA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſh.*] One that waſhes.

Quickly is his laundreſs, his *waſher*, and his wringer *Shak.*

WA'SHY. *adj.* [from *waſh.*]

1. Watry; damp.

On the *waſhy* ooze deep channels wore,
Eaſy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not ſtrong.

A poliſh of clearneſs, evenly and ſmoothly ſpread, not overthin and *waſhy*, but of a pretty ſolid conſiſtence. *Norton.*

WASP. *n. ſ.* [peapp, Saxon, *veſpa*, Latin; *gueſpe*, French.] A brisk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee.

More *waſps*, that buz about his noſe,
Will make this ſting the ſooner. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Encount'ring with a *waſp*,
He in his arms the fly doth claſp. *Drayton.*

Why, what a *waſp*-tongu'd and impatient
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own? *Shak. H IV.*

WA'SPISH *adj.* [from *waſp.*] Peeviſh; malignant, irritable, irascible.

I'll uſe you for my laughter,
When you are *waſpiſh*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Come, you waſp, you are too angry.
—If I be *waſpiſh*, beſt beware my ſting. *Shakeſpeare.*

By the ſtern brow and *waſpiſh* action,
Which ſhe did uſe as ſhe was writing of it,
It bears an angry tenour. *Shak. As you like it.*

The taylor's wife was only a good hearty ſhrew, under the impotency of an unruly *waſpiſh* humour. ſhe would have her will. *L'Eſtrange.*

Upon this groſs miſtake the poor *waſpiſh* creature runs on for many leaves. *Sanderſon.*

Much

Much do I ſuffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waſpiſh*, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

WA'SPISHLY. *adv.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; irritability.

WA'SSAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *wæs hæl*, your health, Saxon.]

1. A liquour made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh goodfellows.
2. A drunken bout.
The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouſe,
Keeps *waſſail*, and the ſwaggering upſpring reels. *Shakeſp.*

WA'SSAILER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſſail.*] A toper; a drunkard.
I'm loth to meet the rudeneſs, and ſwill'd inſolence
Of ſuch late *waſſailers*. *Milton.*

WAST. The ſecond perſon of *was*, from *To be.*

To WASTE. *v. a.* [æpertan, Saxon, *waſten*, Dutch; *guaſtare*, Italian, *vaſtare*, Latin.]

1. To diminiſh.
The fire that mounts the liquor 'till't run o'er,
Seeming t'augment it, *waſtes* it. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*
Firſt vegetive, then feels, and reaſons laſt,
Rich of three ſouls, and gives all three to *waſte*. *Dryden.*
Could ſighs furniſh new breath, or draw life and ſpirits from the *waſting* of yours, your friends would encourage your paſſion. *Temple.*
2. To deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly; to ſquander.
The people's praying after the miniſter, they ſay, *waſteth* time. *Hooker.*
There muſt be providence uſed, that our ſhip-timber be not *waſted*. *Bacon.*
No ways and means their cabinet employ,
But their dark hours they *waſte* in barren joy. *Garth.*
3. To deſtroy, to deſolate.
He only their proviſions *waſtes* and burns. *Daniel.*
Peace to corrupt, no leſs than war to *waſte*. *Milton.*
The Tyber
Inſults our walls, and *waſtes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*
Now *waſting* years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
Yet by the ſtubble you may gueſs the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*
4. To wear out.
Here condemn'd
To *waſte* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*
5. To ſpend; to conſume.
O were I able
To *waſte* it all myſelf, and leave you none. *Milton.*

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a ſtate of conſumption.
Man dieth and *waſteth* away. *Job* xiv. 10.
Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *waſting* and deſtruction are in their paths. *Iſ.* lix. 7.
The latter watch of *waſting* night,
And ſetting ſtars to kindly ſleep invite. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Deſtroyed; ruined.
Sophi leaves all *waſte* in his retreat. *Milton.*
The multiplication and obſtinacy of diſputes, which have ſo laid *waſte* the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill uſe of words. *Locke.*
When thus the gather'd ſtorms of wretched love,
In my ſwoln boſom, with long war had ſtrove,
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waſte*,
And ſcatter'd ruin as the torrent paſt. *Prior.*
2. Deſolate; uncultivated.
There be very *waſte* countries and wilderneſſes; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*
He found him in a deſert land, and in the *waſte* howling wilderneſs. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.
3. Superfluous; exuberant; loſt for want of occupiers.
Quite ſurcharg'd with her own weight,
And ſtrangl'd with her *waſte* fertility. *Milton.*
4. Worthleſs, that of which none but vile uſes can be made.
5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.
It may be publiſhed as well as printed, that ſo much ſkill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waſte* paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction; the act of ſquandering, conſumption; loſs.
Reaſons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well beſtowing of time, account *waſte*. *Hooker.*
Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preſerveth the ſound better from *waſte*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Freedom who loves, muſt firſt be wiſe and good;
But from that mark how far they rove we ſee,
For all this *waſte* of wealth, and loſs of blood. *Milton.*
It was providently deſigned to repair the *waſte* daily made by the frequent attrition in maſtication. *Ray on the Creation.*
So fooliſh and laviſh are we, that too often we uſe ſome words in mere *waſte*, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*
2. Uſeleſs expence.
[illegible] good, runs on too faſt,
And unenjoy'd it ſpends itſelf to *waſte*;
Few know the uſe of life before 'tis paſt. *Dryden.*

Secure the workings of your ſoul from running to *waſte*, and even your looſer moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*
3. Deſolate or uncultivated ground.
Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of paſturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waſte*. *Locke.*
Lifted aloft he 'gan to mount up higher,
And, like freſh eagle, made his hardy flight
Thro' all that great wide *waſte*, yet wanting light. *Spenſer.*
4. Ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied.
Theſe gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead *waſte* and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountred. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Forty days Elijah, without food,
Wander'd this barren *waſte*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd*
Lords of the world's great *waſte*, the ocean, we
Whole foreſts ſend to reign upon the ſea. *Waller.*
From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waſte*,
Such length of years, ſuch various perils paſt. *Dryden.*
Thee I purſue, oh great ill-fated youth!
Through the dismal *waſte* of gloomy death. *Smith.*
See the man who ſpacious regions gave,
A *waſte* for beaſts, himſelf deny'd a grave. *Pope.*
5. Region ruined and deſerted.
All the leafy nation ſinks at laſt,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waſte*. *Dryden's Æn.*
6. Miſchief; deſtruction.
The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcarce out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-ſimple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waſte*, attempt us again. *Shakeſ.*

WA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*waſte* and *full.*]

1. Deſtructive; ruinous.
The folly of man
Let in theſe *waſteful* furies. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive.
To ſmooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To ſeek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garniſh,
Is *waſteful* and ridiculous exceſs. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
In ſuch caſes they ſet them off more with wit and activity, than with coſtly and *waſteful* expences. *Bacon.*
3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.
How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And ſcatter'd bleſſings with a *waſteful* hand! *Addiſon.*
4. Deſolate, uncultivated, unoccupied.
In wilderneſs and *waſteful* deſarts ſtray'd,
To ſeek her knight. *Fairy Queen.*
Outrageous as a ſea, dark, *waſteful*, wild. *Milton.*

WA'STEFULLY. *adv.* [from *waſteful.*] With vain and diſſolute conſumption.
Never any man would think our labour miſ-ſpent, or the time *waſtefully* conſumed. *Hooker.*
To her new-made favourite, Morat,
Her laviſh hand is *waſtefully* profuſe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

WA'STEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſteful.*] Prodigality.

WA'STENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*] Deſolation; ſolitude.
She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and *waſteneſs* wide him daily ſought. *Spenſ.*
That day is a day of wrath, a day of *waſteneſs*. *Zeph.* i. 15.

WA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*] One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly; a ſquanderer, vain conſumer.
Divers Roman knights,
The profuſe *waſters* of their patrimonies,
So threatned with their debts, as they will now
Run any deſperate fortune. *Ben. Jonſon's Catiline.*
Plenty, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careleſs, and teaches them to be ſquanderers and *waſters*. *Locke.*
Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and ſo be incapacitated for thoſe encroaching *waſters* of uſeful time. *Locke.*
Sconces are great *waſters* of candles. *Swift.*

WASTREL. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*]
Their works, both ſtream and load, lie in ſeveral, or in *waſtrels*, that is, in incloſed grounds, or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. ſ.* [pæcce, Saxon.]

1. Forbearance of ſleep.
2. Attendance without ſleep.
All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep,
And all the day ſtand round the tomb and weep. *Addiſon.*
3. Attention; cloſe obſervation.
In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow, of the ſelf-ſame ſight,
The ſelf-ſame way, with more adviſed *watch*,
To find the other forth; by venturing both,
I oft found both. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
4. Guard; vigilant keep.
Still, when ſhe ſlept, he kept both *watch* and ward. *F. Q.*
Hie thee to thy charge;
Uſe careful *watch*, chuſe truſty centinels. *Shakeſp. R. III.*
Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but alſo into a heart well fortified, if *watch* be not well kept. *Bacon.*
5. Watchman; men ſet to guard. It is uſed in a collective ſenſe.
Before her gate, high God did ſweat ordain,
And wakeful *watches* ever to abide *Fairy Queen.*

Such ſtand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our paſſengers. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ports he did ſhut up, or at leaſt kept a *watch* on them, that none ſhould paſs to or fro that was ſuſpected. *Bacon.*
The tow'rs of heav'n are fill'd
With armed *watch*, that render all acceſs
Impregnable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
An abſurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot ſee to the office of a *watch*. *South's Sermons.*

5. Place where a guard is ſet
He upbra'ds Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

7. Poſt or office of a watchman.
As I did ſtand my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

8. A period of the night.
Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* o' th' night,
Is now tranſported with a gondalier,
To the groſs claſps of a laſcivious Moor. *Shak. Othello.*
All night he will purſue, but his pace
Darkneſs defends between, 'till morning *watch*. *Milton.*
The latter *watch* of waſting night,
And ſetting ſtars, to kindly ſleep invite. *Dryden's Æn.*

9. A pocket-clock; a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring.
A *watch*, beſides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the ſun in the zodiack. *Hale.*
On the theatre we are confined to time, and though we talk not by the hour-glaſs, yet the *watch* often drawn out of the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryd.*
That Cloe may be ſerv'd in ſtate,
The hours muſt at her toilet wait,
Whilſt all the reaſoning fools below
Wonder their *watches* go ſo ſlow. *Prior.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacan, Saxon.]

1. Not to ſleep; to wake.
I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Watching cure will not let a man ſlumber, as a ſore diſeaſe breaketh ſleep. *Ecclus. xxxi. 2.*
Sleep, ſmiling to thee, will *watch*. *Addiſon.*

2. To keep guard.
I will *watch* over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer. xliv.*
In our *watching* we have *watched* for a nation that could not ſave us. *Lam. iv. 17.*
He gave ſignal to the miniſter that *watch'd*. *Milton.*

3. To look with expectation.
My ſoul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning. *Pſ. cxxx. 6.*

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*

5. To be cautiouſly obſervant.
Watch over thyſelf, counſel thyſelf, judge thyſelf impartially *Taylor.*

6. To be inſidiouſly attentive.
He ſomewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage us aſunder,
Hopeleſs to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*

To WATCH *v. a.*

1. To guard; to have in keep.
Flaming miniſters *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*

2. To obſerve in ambuſh.
Saul ſent meſſengers unto David's houſe to *watch* him, and to ſlay him *1 Sa. xix. 11.*
He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, *watching* the motion of any water-rat that ſwims betwixt him and the ſky. *Walton.*
They under rocks their food
In jointed armour *watch*, *Milton.*

3. To tend.
Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

4. To obſerve in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *watch*.]

1. One who watches.
Get on your night-gown, leſt occaſion call us,
And ſhew us to be *watchers*. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Love hath chas'd ſleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's ſorrow. *Shak.*

2. Diligent overlooker or obſerver.
It is obſerved, by thoſe that are more attentive *watchers* of the works of nature. *More.*

WA'TCHET. *adj.* [pecco, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue; pale blue.
Whom 'midſt the Alps do hanging throats ſurpaſs?
Who [illegible]

WA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive, cautious; nicely obſervant.
Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the ſnares of *watchful* tyranny. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Be *watchful*, and ſtrengthen the things ready to die. *Rev.*
Nodding a while, and *watchful* of his blow,
He felly ſmiling ſtruck th' ungrateful nymph below *Dryd.*
Readers ſhould not lay by that caution which becomes a ſincere purſuit of truth, and ſhould make them always *watchful* againſt whatever might conceal or miſrepreſent it. *Locke.*
[illegible]
ouſly; attentively; with cautious obſervation; heedfully
If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in veſſels of ſeveral ſizes, ſome ſuch things may be diſcovered. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *watchful*.]

1. Vigilance; heed, ſuſpicious attention; cautious regard, diligence.
The experience of our own frailties, and the conſideration of the *watchfulneſs* of the tempter, diſcourage us. *Hammond*
Love, fantaſtick pow'r! that is afraid
To ſtir abroad 'till *watchfulneſs* be laid;
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys ſtrays,
And leads his votaries ſafe through pathleſs ways *Prior.*
Huſbands are counſelled not to truſt too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and ſo to neglect a due *watchfulneſs* over their manners. *Arbuthn.*
Prejudices are cured by a conſtant jealouſy and *watchfulneſs* over our paſſions, that they may never interpoſe when we are called to paſs a judgment. *Watts.*
By a ſolicitous *watchfulneſs* about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, it will be conſtrained. *Locke.*

2. Inability to ſleep.
Watchfulneſs, ſometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great ſleepineſs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WA'TCHHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *houſe*.] Place where the watch is ſet.
Where ſtatues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouſe* ſtands. *Gay.*

WA'TCHING. *n. ſ.* [from *watch*.] Inability to ſleep.
The bullet, not having been extracted, occaſioned great pain and *watchings*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WA'TCHMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *maker*.] One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.
Smithing comprehends all trades which uſe forge or file, from the anchorſmith to the *watchmaker*; they all uſing the ſame tools, though of ſeveral ſizes *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *man*.] Guard; ſentinel; one ſet to keep ward
On the top of all I do eſpy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fa. Queen.*
Turn him into London-ſtreets, that the *watchmen* might carry him before a juſtice. *Bacon.*
Drunkenneſs calls off the *watchmen* from their towers, and then all evils that proceed from a looſe heart, an untied tongue, and a diſſolute ſpirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*
Our *watchmen* from the tow'rs, with longing eyes,
Expect his ſwift arrival *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight. *Swift.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *tower*.] Tower on which a centinel was placed for the ſake of proſpect.
In the day-time ſhe ſitteth in a *watchtower*, and ſleeth moſt by night. *Bacon.*
Up unto the *watchtower* get,
And ſee all things deſpoil'd of faſhion. *Donne.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And ſinging ſtartle the dull night
From his *watchtower* in the ſkies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth riſe *Milton.*
The ſenſes in the head, as ſentinels in a *watchtower*, convey to the ſoul the impreſſions of external objects. *Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *word*.] The word given to the centinels to know their friends.
All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* ſhall come, that they ſhould all riſe into rebellion. *Spenſer.*
We have heard the chimes at midnight, maſter Shallow.
—That we have, ſir John: our *watchword*, hem, boys *Shak.*
A *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the walls, to teſtify their vigilancy. *Sandys.*

WATER. *n. ſ.* [*water*, Dutch; peter, Saxon.]

1. Sir Iſaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid ſalt, volatile, and void of all ſavour or taſte, and it ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall, ſmooth, hard, porous, ſpherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal ſpecifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne obſerves; and alſo that there are between them ſpaces ſo large, and ranged in ſuch a manner, as to be pervious on all ſides. Their ſmoothneſs accounts for their ſliding eaſily over one another's ſurfaces: their ſphericity keeps them alſo from touching one another in more points than one; and by both theſe their frictions in ſliding over one another, is rendered the leaſt poſſible. Their hardneſs accounts for the incompreſſibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The poroſity of water is ſo very great, that there is at leaſt forty times as much ſpace as matter in it, for water is nineteen times ſpecifically lighter than gold, and conſequently rarer in the ſame proportion. *Quincy*

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water*-flowing tears. *Shak. H. VI.*
Your *water* is a sore decayer of your whoreson dead body
[illegible] *Hamlet.*

The sweet manner of it forc'd
Those *waters* from me, which I would have stopp'd;
But I had not so much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues
We write in *water*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon. Here's that which is too weak to be a sinner, honest *water*, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and solids, for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of insipid *water*: therefore *water* seems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The sea.

Travel by land or by *water*. *Common Prayer.*

By *water* they found the sea, westward from Peru, always very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

3. Urine.

If thou could'st, doctor, cast
The *water* of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Go to bed, after you have made *water*. *Swift.*

4. *To hold* WATER. To be sound; to be right. From a vessel that will not leak.

A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never *hold water*. *L'Estr.*

5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.

'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye. *Shakesp. Timon.*

6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.

She might see the same *water*-spaniel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose fine proportion shewed well what a dainty guest was wont there to be lodged. *Sidney.*

Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myself away in *water*-drops. *Shakesp. Lear.*

Poor Tom eats the wall newt, and the *water*-newt. *Shakesp.*

Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, *water*-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shak. King Lear.*

Let not the *water*-flood overflow me. *Ps.* lxix. 15.

They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the [illegible] xl. 4.

As the hart panteth after the *water*-brook, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. *Psalms.*

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy *water*-spouts. *Ps.* xlii. 7.

He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the *water*-springs into dry ground. *Ps.* cvii. 33.

There were set six *water*-pots of stone. *John* ii. 6.

Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a *water*-pot to fill it at a pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As the carp is accounted the *water*-fox for his cunning, so the roach is accounted the *water* sheep. *Walton's Angler.*

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The *water*-snakes with scales upstanding die. *May's Virgil.*

In raising the *water*-wheels larger, the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay in the *water*-course. *L'Estrange.*

Oh help, in this extremest need,
If *water*-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*

The *water*-snake, whom fish and paddocks fed,
With flaring scales lies poison'd in his bed. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Because the outermost coat of the eye might be pricked, and this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to repair it by the help of certain *water*-pipes, or lymphæducts, inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules that separate this water from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *insecta aquatica*, or *water*-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

Other mortar used in making *water*-courses, cisterns, and fishponds, is very hard and durable. *Mason.*

The most brittle *water*-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo says, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthen ware. *Arbuthnot.*

A gentleman watered St. foin in dry weather at new sowing, and, when it came up, with a *water*-cart, carrying his water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Mort.*

In Hampshire they sell *dutch*-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mort.*

To WA'TER *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.

A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden. *Gen.* ii. 10.

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds, therefore let him seasonably *water* the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense,
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never *water* weeds. *Waller.*

Could tears *water* the lovely plant, so as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and share it. *Temple.*

You may *water* the lower land when you will. *Mortimer.*

2. To supply with water for drink.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to steep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds *water'd* in ocean deep,
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Fa. Queen.*

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall, and lead him away to *watering*? *Luke* xiii. 15.

His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could, without great danger, go to *water* his horse. *Knolles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thrust again with bran. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish or accommodate with streams.

Mountains that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To diversify as with waves.

The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and *watered* silk, does the same. *Locke.*

To WA'TER *v. n.*

1. To shed moisture.

I stand this napkin with the blood,
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Mine eyes,
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to *water*. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will *water*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

How troublesome is the least mote, or dust falling into the eye! and how quickly does it weep, and *water* upon the least grievance! *South's Sermons.*

2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.

He set the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the *watering* troughs. *Gen.* xxx. 38.

Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebusiers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Christians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*

3. *To water with* WATERS. The man longs, there is a vehement desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolsey's *teeth watering* at the bishoprick of Winchester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age had made him blind, which motion Fox did take in so ill part, that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although now I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness. *Camden's Remains.*

These reasons made his *mouth* to *water*,
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Those who contend for 4 *per cent.* have set men's *mouths a-watering* for money at that rate. *Locke.*

WATERCOLOURS. *n. s.* [*water* and *colour*.]

Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil; those they call *watercolours*, and these they term oilcolours. *Boyle on Colours.*

Less should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,
And *watercolours* of these days:
These days, where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

WA'TERCRESSES. *n. s.* [*sisymbrium*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a flower composed of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and furnished with seeds which are roundish. To these marks must be added, that the whole appearance of the plant is peculiar to the species of this genus. There are five species. *Miller.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful, upon their heads are garlands of *watercresses*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

WA'TERER. *n. s.* [from *water*.] One who waters.

This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre the warners and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WA'TERFAL. *n. f.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; cascade.

I have seen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than those of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

Nor Lacedæmon charms me more,
Than high Albunea's airy walls,
[illegible] *Addison.*

WA'TERFOWL. *n. f.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water.

[illegible] *Bacon.*

Waterfowl supply the weariness of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in islands, and in the main ocean. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Fish and *waterfowl*, who feed of turoid and muddy slimy water, are accounted the cause of phlegm. *Floyer.*

The stomachs of *waterfowl* that live upon fish, are human. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WATERGRU'EL. *n. f.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal and water.

For breakfast milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be slender, as *watergruel* acidulated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WA'TERINESS. *n. f* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moisture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, night-mares, weakness, *wateryness*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Resembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

2. Moist, insipid.

Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *waterish*, others dry *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

WA'TERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *waterish.*] Thinness, resemblance of water.

A pituitous slimeness answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours, or *waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF. *n. f.* A plant. It hath a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, and cut into several segments; from the bottom part of the flower arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit, opening in two parts, inclosing seeds of the same shape as the vessel. *Miller.*

WA'TERLILLY *n. f.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] A plant. The characters are; the flower consists of several leaves, which expand in form of a rose; out of the flower cup arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an almost globular fruit, consisting of many cells, filled with seeds, which are for the most part oblong. *Miller.*

Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the water-weeds, as *waterlillies* and bull-rushes. *Walton's Angler.*

WA'TERMAN. *n. f.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman, a boatman.

Having blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the *waterman* to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places. *Addison on Italy.*

The *waterman* forlorn, along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar. *Gay.*

WA'TERMARK. *n. f.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood

Men and beasts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On th' utmost margin of the *watermark*. *Dryden.*

WA'TERMELON. *n. f.* A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller.*

[illegible] *Dryden.*

orth flowed fresh
A gushing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he stood:
The stream thereof would drive a *watermill*. *Fairy Queen.*

The picture may be set forth with farm houses and *watermills*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* stood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WA'TERMINT. *n. f.* A plant

WA'TERRADISH. *n. f.* A species of water-cresses, which see.

WA'TERRAT. *n. f* A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land-rats and *water-rats*. *Shakespear*

The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-rat*, or mouse. *Walton.*

WATERRO'CKET. *n. f.* A species of water-cresses.

WA TERVIOLET. *n. f.* [*hottonia*, Lat.] A plant. It hath a rose-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which is divided into two parts, almost to the bottom: in the center of the flower arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a cylindrical fruit, in which are contained spherical seeds. *Miller*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *n. f.* A sort of stone.

Watersapphire is the occidental sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward*

WA'TERWITH. *n. f.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentiful a limpid, innocent, a refreshing water, or lap, as gives new life to the weary traveller or hunter. *Derham's Physico-The*

WA'TERWORK. *n. f* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains, artificial spouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

The French took from the Italians the first plans of their gardens, as well as *waterworks*. *Addison.*

WA'TERY *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

Quicksilver, which is a most crude and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder *Bacon*

The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Tasteless, insipid, vapid, spiritless

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, *watery* pumpion. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

No heterogeneous mixture use, as some
With *watery* turneps have debas'd their wines. *Pope.*

3 Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip, and *wat'ry* eye
Tell me, the rising storm is nigh
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water.

On the brims her fire, the *wat'ry* god,
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water.

The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakespeare.*

Those few escap'd
Famine, and anguish, will at last consume,
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* desart. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,
And *wat'ry* deserts. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

Together to the *wat'ry* camp they haste. *Dryden.*

Perhaps you'll say,
That the attracted *wat'ry* vapours rise
From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies. *Blackmore.*

WA'TTLE. *n. f* [from *waghelen*, to shake, German. *Skinner.*]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill.

The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattels* like a barbel *Walton.*

The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or *wattels*, at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. *Walton.*

His comb and *wattels* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

2. A hurdle. *Ainsw.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [pare as, Saxon, *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form, by platting twigs one within another.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops. *Milton.*

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge [illegible] *Mr. Lister's Journey.*

WAVE. *n. f.* [*paze*, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch; *vague*, French.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; Water driven into inequalities.

The shore, that o'er his *wave*-worn basis bow'd. *Shakesp.*

The *waves* that rise would drown the highest hill;
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they post to do thy will. *Wotton.*

Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night
Now lulling waters the quench'd guns restore,
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the fight,
Are hush'd, and pant upon the silent shore. *Dryden.*

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*

Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth, and panting in the sunny ray. *Pope.*

2. Unevenness; inequality

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those numberless *waves*, or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smoothed in polishing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play loosely; to float.

I may find
Your warlike ensigns *waving* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Mettapus' helm
He laces on, and wears the *waving* crest. *Dryden.*

2. To

1. To be moved as a signal.
A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted, above the capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*
3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate.
They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite *Hooker, b. v.*
If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *waved* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

To WAVE *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To raise into inequalities of surface.
He had a thousand noses,
Horrid with warts, and *waved* like the enridged sea. *Shakespeare.*
They *waved* their fiery swords, and in the air
Made horrid circles *Milton.*
Æneas *waved* his fatal sword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*
He beckoned to me, and, by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he sat. *Addison*
2. To waft; to remove any thing floating.
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed [illegible] body in the air above. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*
4. To beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.
Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground
But do not go with it. *Shakespeare*
5. [*Guesser*, Fr. *Skunner.*] To put off
He resolved not to *wave* his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*
These, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god descended, and preserv'd the play. *Dryden.*
6. To put aside for the present.
I have *waved* the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*
Since she her interest for the nation's *waved*,
Then I who sav'd the king, the nation sav'd. *Dryden.*

To WAVER. *v. n.* [*vaxan*, Saxon.]
1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.
I took two triangular glasses, and one of them being kept fast in the same posture, that the Iris it projected on the floor might not *waver*, I cast on the same floor another Iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*
The whitening shower descends,
At first then *wavering*. *Thomson's Winter.*
2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.
In which amazement, when the miscreant
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,
Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt,
And hellish anguish did his soul assail. *Fairy Queen.*
Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle, *wavering* nation, *Shakespeare.*
Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare.*
Hold fast the faith without *wavering*. *Heb. x.*
The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*
Faith as absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge itself; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can, whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke*
What if Hospinian should have said, that Luther *waver'd* in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so? *Atterbury.*
They, who at this distance from the first rise of the gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *waver'd*, though they had seen the first promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*

WA'VERER. *n. s.* [from *waver*.] One unsettled and irresolute.
Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one respect I'll thy assistant be. *Shakespeare.*

WA'VY *adj.* [from *wave*.]
1. Rising in waves.
[illegible] when the ocean smiles, and smooths her *wavy* breast;
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest.
Dryden.
2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.
Where full-ear'd sheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the hills, that soil seldest
For apples. *Philips.*
Let her glad vallies smile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn *Prior.*

WAWES, or *waes*, *n. s.* A word used by *Spenser*, according to the Saxon pronunciation.

1. For waves.
Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid *waves*. *Fairy Queen.*
2. In the following passage it seems to be for woes [pa, Saxon.]
Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless *wawes*. *Spens.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* [pa, *grief*, Saxon.] To cry; to howl
The first time that we smell the air,
We *wawle* and cry. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

WAX. *n. s.* [peaxe, Saxon; *vox*, Danish; *wacks*, Dutch.]
1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.
Wax consists of an acid spirit, of a nauseous taste, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arb.*
They give us food which may with nectar vie,
And *wax*, that does the absent sun supply. *Roscommon.*
All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* candles, and incense. *Stillin.*
While visits shall be paid on solemn days,
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze;
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*
2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.
We soften the *wax*, before we set on the seal. *More.*
3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.
A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *waxkernes* about it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax.
He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are;
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care,
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*, part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [peaxan, Saxon; *wachsen*, German.]
1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less.
The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*
Land and trade are twins, they *wax* and wane together. *Child.*
2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. It is in either sense now almost disused.
Where things have been instituted, which being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time *wax* otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them. *Hooker.*
Careless the man soon *wox*, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him please. *Fairy Queen.*
Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shakespeare.*
We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen.* xix. 13.
Flowers removed *wax* greater, because the nourishment is more easily come by in the loose earth. *Bacon.*
This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
If I *wax* but cold in my desire,
Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*
Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterbury.*

WA'XEN. *n. s.* [from *wax*.] Made of wax.
Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone
Deliciously, and builds her *waxen* cells
With honey stor'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*
So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers lift the well stor'd hive,
An humming through their *waxen* city grows,
And out upon each other's wings they drive. *Dryden.*
Others with sweets the *waxen* cells distend. *Gay.*

WAY. *n. s.* [peg, Saxon; *weigh*, Dutch.]
1. The road in which one travels.
I am amaz'd, and lose my *way*,
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakespeare.*
You cannot see your *way*. —
—I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
To God's eternal house direct the *way*,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*
Flutt'ring the god, and weeping said,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid:
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,
And on thy bosom lost his *way*. *Prior.*
2. Broad road made for passengers.
Know'st thou the *way* to Dover?—
—Both fine and gate, horse-*way*, and foot-path. *Shakesp.*
3. A length of journey.
An old man that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him. *L'Estrange.*

4. Course; direction of motion.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what *way* I make. *Shakesp. Winter Tale.*

He stood in the gate, and ask'd of every one,
[illegible]
[illegible] long he ran, I took the *way*,
[illegible] rough a path, but scarcely printed, lay
[illegible] ownward force he took his *way*,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

My [illegible]
To death's dark mansions took the mournful *way*. *Dryden.*

To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps the understanding steady and right in its *way* to knowledge.

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to make his *way* by his own industry. *Spe[illegible]*

6. Passage, power of progression made or given

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head:
This sword of mine shall give them instant *way*,
Where they shall rest for ever. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Th' angelick choirs,
On each hand parting, to his speed gave *way*,
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray
Through armies this has made Melantius' *way*. *Waller.*

The reason may be, that men seldom come into those posts, till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes *way* for those distempers. *Temple.*

The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above would give *way*. *Burnet.*

As a soldier, foremost in the fight,
Makes *way* for others. *Dryden.*

Some make themselves *way*, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.

There would be left no difference between truth and falsehood, if what we certainly know, give *way* to what we may possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*

Nor was he satisfy'd, unless he made the pure profession of the gospel give *way* to superstition and idolatry, wherever he had power [illegible]

I would give *way* to others, who might argue very well upon the same subject. *Swift.*

8. Local tendency

Come a little nearer this *way*,
I warrant thee no body hears. *Shakesp. Merr. Wives of Wind.*

9. Course; regular progression

But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

10. Situation where a thing may probably be found

These inquisitions are never without baseness, and very often useless to the curious inquirer. For men stand upon their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their *way*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*

11. A situation or course obstructive and obviating.

The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth itself without asking leave, calling thoughts in our *way*, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duppa.*

12. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

There is nothing in the words that sounds that *way*, or points particularly at perfection. *Atterbury.*

13. Access, means of advancance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my *way* with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*

14. Sphere of observation.

The general officers, and the publick ministers that fell in my *way*, were generally subject to the gout. *Temple.*

[illegible]
By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare,
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*

What conceivable *ways* are there, whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*

A child has mother so well instructed this *way* in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more *ways* to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things, than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*

16. Method, scheme of management.

He durst not take open *way* against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best, and every way ablest of that region. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?
Still am I fear'd? is there no *way* but death? *Daniel.*

As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the way of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is misrepresented to others, in the *way* of slander. *South's Sermons*

Now what impious *ways* my wishes took?
How they the monarch, and the man forsook? *Prior.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course to give *way* also to the time. *Swift.*

17. Private determination.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way* as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my *way*,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not i' th' senate,
I had sing'd his furs by this time. *B. Johnson's Catiline*

18. Manner, mode.

She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any *way* belong unto us. *Sidney.*

God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men. *Hooker.*

Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not something in their *way* of thinking or expressing, that is entirely their own. *Spectator*, N° 160.

His *way* of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addison.*

19. Method; manner of practice.

Having lost the *way* of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

Matter of mirth,
She could devise, and thousand *ways* invent,
To feed her foolish humour, and vain ollment. *Spenser.*

Taught
To live th' easiest *way*, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*

20. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.

A physician, unacquainted with your body, may put you in a *way* for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in some other kind. *Bacon.*

[illegible]
The height and depth of thy eternal *ways*,
All human thought comes short. *Milton.*

When a man sees the prodigious expence our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right *way*. *Addison on Italy.*

21. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the *way*, when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

They are more in danger to go out of the *way*, who are marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to enquire after the right *way*. *Locke.*

By me, they offer all that you can ask,
And point an easy *way* to happiness. *Rowe.*

22. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the *way* to hunt free things, must be [illegible]

23. *By the way.* Without any necessary connection with the main design, *en passant.*

Note, *by the way*, that unity of continuance is easier to procure, than unity of species. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Will Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked [illegible] his most serious look, whether I would advise him to marry lady Betty Single, who, *by the way*, is one of the greatest fortunes about town. *Spectator*, N° 475.

24. *To go or come one's way, or ways*; to come along, or depart. A familiar phrase.

Nay, *come your ways*;
This is his majesty, say your mind to him. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible] came and wak'd him; prithee get up, and *go thy ways*, thou'lt tumble in and be drown'd else. *L'Estrange.*

25. *Way* and *ways*, are now often used corruptly for *wise*.

But if he shall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity. *Numb.* xxx. 15.

They erect conclusions no *way* inferible from their premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a distance for the fleet, and being no *ways* a match for them, set sail for Athens. *Swift.*

'Tis no *way* the interest even of priesthood. *Pope.*

WAYBREAD. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsw.*

WAYFA'RER. *n. s.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Passenger, traveller.

Howsoever, many *wayfarers* make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, forslow not to bain them *Carew.*

WAYFARING. *adj.* Travelling; passing, being on a journey.

They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so plained and smoothed, that the *wayfaring* men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's rest. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

WAY'FARINGTREE. *n. s.* [*viburnum*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expands in a circular order; these are collected into the form of an umbrella: the ovary, which is placed on the upper part of the flower, becomes a soft berry, full of juice, which contains one stony compressed furrowed seed. *Miller.*

To WAYLAY. *v. a* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way, to beset by ambush.

I will

I will *waylay* thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me,—thou killʼst me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakesp.*

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchasing, and usury *waylays* both; it dulls and damps all industries. *Bacon.*

How thou lurk'st
In valley or green meadow to *waylay*
Some beauty rare. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land besets,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lay asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

Like hunted castors, conscious of their store,
Their *waylaid* wealth to Norway's coasts they bring *Dr.*

WAYLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambush for another

WAY'LESS. *adj.* [from *way.*] Path less; untracked.

When on upon my *wayless* walk,
As my desires me draw,
I, like a madman fell to talk
With every thing I saw. *Drayton's Queen of Cynthia.*

WAY'MARK. *n. s.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling

Set thee up *waymarks*, make thee high heaps. *Jer.* xxxi. 21.

To WAY'MENT. *v. a.* [*pa*, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve. Obsolete

What boots it to weep and to *wayment*,
When ill is chanc'd, but doth the ill increase,
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Fairy Queen.*

WAY'WARD. *adj.* [*pa weoe*, and *peapb*, Saxon.] Froward; peevish; morose, vexatious.

That night the elder it was, the more *wayward* it shewed itself towards them. *Sidney.*

How *wayward* is this foolish love,
That, like a testy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently all humbled, kiss the rod. *Shakespeare.*

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move,
A frown forbids, a smile engendreth love. *Fairfax.*

To mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent;
Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught
To please both parties, for all ends he fought. *Dryden.*

WAY'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardly; perversely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: because extremely faulty. *Sidney.*

Howsoever, some will still be *waywardly* disposed, yet if such as be in authority will do their duties, they may by convenient discipline be kept within the bounds of modesty, or else removed. *Whitgifte.*

WAY'WARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardness; perverseness.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not upon *waywardness*, but choice of worthiness. *Sidney.*

The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition, but the unruly *waywardness* that infirm and cholerick years bring. *Shakespeare.*

A child will have as much wit as he hath *waywardness.* *Wotton on Education.*

WE. *pronoun.* [See I.]

1. The plural of *I*

Retire *we* to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakespeare.*

Fair and noble hostess,
We are your guests to night. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason, *we* find in them all the lower parts of our nature, in the greatest strength. *Addison.*

2. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, *us.*

To poor *we*,
Thine enmity's most capital. *Shakespeare.*

WEAK. *adj.* [*pæc*, Saxon; *week*, Dutch.]

1. Feeble, not strong.

He is weary and *weak* handed. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 2.

Here only *weak*,
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*

Wer't thou not *weak* with hunger, mad with love,
My hand should force thee. *Dryden.*

Fame and reputation are *weak* ties. many have not the least sense of them, powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their interest. *Dryden.*

Children, being by the course of nature born *weak*, and unable to provide for themselves, they have, by the appointment of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*

2. Infirm; not healthy.

Here I stand your brave,
A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despis'd old man. *Shakespeare.*

3. Soft; puisne, not stiff

4. Low of sound.

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping and womanish, but audible, strong and manlike. *Ascham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.

As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue and *weak* of brain, we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker*

This murder'd prince, though *weak* he was,
He was not ill, nor yet so *weak*, but that
He shew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel.*

She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they were so *weak* to believe. *Swift.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer.

7. Not powerful; not potent.

I must make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more *weak* and I more strong. *Shakespeare.*

The *weak*, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the strong, by conceiving themselves *weak*, are thereby rendered unactive and useless. *South's Sermons.*

If the poor found the rich disposed to supply their wants, or if the *weak* might always find protection from the mighty, they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*

8. Not well supported by argument.

A case so *weak* and feeble hath been much persisted in *Hook.*

9. Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this *weak* side, where most our nature fails,
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addison's Cato.*

To WEA'KEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength.

The first which *weakened* them was their security. *Hooker.*

Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work that it be not done. *Neh.* vi. 9.

Intestine broils,
Weakening the sceptre of old night. *Milton.*

Every violence offered to the body *weakens* and impairs it, and renders it less durable. *Ray on the Creation.*

Let us not *weaken* still the weaker side
By our divisions. *Addison's Cato.*

Solemn impressions that seem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to strengthen it. *Clarissa.*

WEAK'LING. *n. s.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight,
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again,
And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject. *Shakespeare.*

Æsop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a *weakling*, and bade him please himself. *L'Estrange.*

WEA'KLY. *adv.* [from *weak.*]

1. Feebly; with want of strength.

The motion of gravity worketh *weakly*, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*

Was plighted faith so *weakly* fear'd above,
That for one error, I must lose your love? *Dryden.*

2. Indiscreetly; imprudently, timorously; with feebleness of mind.

This high gift of strength committed to me,
Under the seal of silence could not keep,
But *weakly* to a woman must reveal it. *Milton.*

Tancred, I neither am disposed to make
Request for life, nor offer'd life to take:
Much less deny the deed; but least of all
Beneath pretended justice *weakly* fall. *Dryden's Fables.*

WEA'KLY. *adj.* [from *weak.*] Not strong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly*, twenty years in prison, it was ten to one that ever I should have returned. *Raleigh.*

WEAKNESS. [from *weak.*]

1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.

Troy in our *weakness* lives, not in her strength. *Shakesp.*

Argument
Of human *weakness* rather than of strength. *Milton.*

The General's force, as kept alive by fight,
Now, not oppos'd, has longer can pursue
Lasting till heav'n had done his courage right,
When he had conquer'd, he his *weakness* knew *Dryd.*

New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without *weakness*, without glaring gay. *Pope.*

By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses* with good resolution, and so order our future conversation as may render us least exposed to falling. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Infirmity, unhealthiness.

Persons in those posts derive a *weakness* of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their own education. *Temple.*

3. Want of cogency

She seems to be conscious of the *weakness* of those testimonies. *Tillotson.*

4. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.

Weakness is thy excuse,
And I believe it; *weakness* to resist
Phœbus an god if *weakness* may excuse,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedness is *weakness*. *Milton.*

5 Defect; failing.

If you will work on any man, you muſt know his nature, and ſo lead him; or his *weakneſſes* and diſadvantages, and ſo awe him. *Bacon.*

Many find a pleaſure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in ſpreading abroad the *weakneſſes* of an exalted character. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WEA'KSIDE *n. ſ.* [*weak* and *ſide.*] Foible; deficience, infirmity.

This dog would have fought for his maſter in any other caſe; but the love of mutton was his *weakſide.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Their application to trade has increaſed their ſhipping, which they found to be their *weakſide* in their laſt attempts. *Temple.*

WEAL. *n. ſ.* [pelan, Saxon; *welvaſt*, Dutch.]

1 Happineſs, proſperity; flouriſhing ſtate.

Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your [illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

As we love the *weal* of our ſouls and bodies, let us ſo behave ourſelves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

Thine, and of all thy ſons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milton.*

Ireland ought to be conſidered, not only in its own intereſt, but likewiſe in relation to England, upon whoſe *weal* in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*

2. Republick; ſtate; publick intereſt.

Blood hath been ſhed
Ere human ſtatute purg'd the gen'ral *weal.* *Shakeſpeare.*

How ſhall the muſe, from ſuch a monarch ſteal
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal.* *Pope.*

WEAL. *n. ſ.* [pelan, Saxon.] The mark of a ſtripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her ſkin. *Donne.*

WEAL *away. interj.* Alas. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WEALD, *Wold, Wolt.* Whether ſingly or jointly ſignify a wood or grove, from the Saxon pealb. *Gibſon.*

WEALTH. *n. ſ.* [pelð, rich, Saxon.] Riches; money, or precious goods.

In deſart haſt thine habitance,
And theſe rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right uſance. *Fa. Queen.*

I ſhould forge
Quarrels unjuſt againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for *wealth.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I wiſh thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,
Both bodily and ghoſtly health:
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;
For much of either may undo thee. *Biſhop Corbet.*

Each day now *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie aſleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

WEA'LTHILY. *adv.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua,
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEA'LTHINESS *n. ſ.* [from *wealthy.*] Richneſs.

WEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldeſt ſhall be kept in ſome order, but all the reſt ſhall ſhift and fall to the occupation of ſtealing. *Spenſer.*

I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,
Ere three days paſs. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

My ſpeculations, when ſold ſingle, like cherries upon the ſtick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after ſome time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Not Neptune's ſelf from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

To WEAN. *v. a.* [penan, Saxon.]

1. To put from the breaſt; to ablactate.

She was *weaned* when it did taſte the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool to ſee it fall out with the dug. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Pſ.*

In *weaning* young creatures, the beſt way is never to let them ſuck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*

A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To withdraw from any habit or deſire.

Here the place whoſe pleaſant ſight,
From other ſhades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind,
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenſer.*

I the rather *wean* me from deſpair,
For love of Edward's offſpring in my womb. *Shakeſpeare.*

Seriouſly reflect on the happy ſtate he ſhall moſt certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himſelf from theſe worldly impediments here that clog his ſoul's flight. *Digby.*

Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were ſtill preſent. *Stillingfleet.*

There the courſe cake, and homely hulks of beans,
From pamp'ring not the young ſtomach *wean.* *Dryden.*

They were intended by the Author of our being, to *wean* us gradually from our fondneſs of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

WEA'NEL. WEA'NLING. *n. ſ.* [from *wean.*]

1. An animal newly weaned.

Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolviſh ſheep would catchen his prey:
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanel* waſt,
With that to the wood would he ſpeed haſte.
To gorge the fleſh of lambs and *weanling* kids,
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the ſprings
Of Ganges or Hydaſpes. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

2. A child newly weaned.

WEAPON. *n. ſ.* [peapon, Saxon.] Inſtrument of offence; ſomething with which one is armed to hurt another.

The giant
Down let fall his arm, and ſoft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,
For to have ſlain the man that on the ground did ly. *Fa. Q.*

The cry of Talbot ſerves me for a ſword;
For I have loaden me with many ſpoils,
Uſing no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Take this *weapon*
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

Touch me with noble anger;
O let not womens *weapons*, water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

His foes, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*

With his full force he whirl'd it firſt around,
Imperial Juno turn'd the courſe before;
And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden's Æn.*

WEA'PONED. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furniſhed with arms.

In what ſort, ſo ill *weaponed*, could you atchieve this enterprize? *Sidney.*

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoſes, and *weaponed* with ſword, buckler, and dagger. *Hayward.*

WEA'PONLESS. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon, unarmed.

Ran on embattl'd armies, clad in iron,
And *weaponleſs* himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the forgery
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

WEA'PONSALVE. *n. ſ.* [*weapon* and *ſalve.*] A ſalve which was ſuppoſed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the ſympathetick powder and the *weaponſalve* conſtantly perform what is promiſed of them, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

To WEAR. *v. a.* Preterite *wore*, participle *worn.* [pepan, Sax.

1. To waſte with uſe or time.

O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to ſhow himſelf a young gallant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Protogenes could lay his colours ſo artificially, that one being *worn* off, a freſh ſhould ſucceed to the number of five. *Peacham.*

Waters *wear* the ſtones. *Job* xiv. 19.

An haſty word, or an indiſcreet action does not preſently diſſolve the bond, but that friendſhip may be ſtill found at heart; and ſo outgrow and *wear* off theſe little diſtempers. *South.*

They have had all advantages to the making them wiſe unto ſalvation, yet ſuffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all thoſe rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis time muſt *wear* it off, but I muſt go. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, tempers, or education can *wear* it out, and ſet any conſiderable number of men free from [illegible]. *Locke.*

Theodoſius exerted himſelf to animate his penitent in the courſe of life ſhe was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundleſs fears. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To conſume tediouſly.

What maſks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

In moſt places, [illegible] dure it above four hours; the reſidue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Beſt and beſt men ſuit oft beguil'd,
With goodneſs principl'd, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miſerable days. *Milton.*

To his name inſcrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kiſſes *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*

Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*

3. To carry appendant to the body.

[illegible]
Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Why art thou angry?—
That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honestly *Shakspeare's King Lear*
What is this
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I am the first born son of him, that left
ear the imperial Judem of Rome. *Shakespeare.*
Her adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold 1 *Pet.* iii. 3.
Eas'd the putting off
These troublesome disguises which we *wear.*
He ask'd what arms the worthy Memnon *wore;*
What troops he landed. *Dryden's King Arthur.*
This is one deplorable meaning, to be made a slave, and not know whose I very I *wear* *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore.* *Pope*

4. To exhibit in appearance.
Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears,*
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*

5. To affect by degrees.
This *wears* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first, displeased us. *Locke.*
A man who has any relish for true writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Addison's Spectator*

6. *To* WEAR *out.* To harrass.
He shall *wear out* the saints. *Dan.* vii. 25

7. *To* WEAR *out.* To waste or destroy by use.
This very reverent fetcher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To WEAR *v. n.*

1. To be wasted with use or time.
Thou wilt forever *wear* away *Ecclus.* xxvii. 18.
In those who have lost their sight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear* out. *Locke.*

2. To be tediously spent.
Thus *wore* out night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry
The Morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*

3. To pass by degrees.
[illegible] yet [illegible]
tural nation will easily learn to slight such scarecrows. *Locke.*
The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear* off, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers's Sermons.*

WEAR *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.
It was th' inchantment of her riches
That made th' apply t' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*

2. [pær, Saxon, a fen; *weir*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *wear* or *were.*
Fishes will force themselves through flood gates, or over [illegible]
ges or flops in the water *Walton's Angler.*

[illegible] *ward*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon peapban, to ward or keep. *Gib.*

WEARER *n. s.* [from *wear.*] One who has any thing appendant to his person
The celestial habits, and the reverence
Of the grave *wearers* *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not shave't to-day *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Cows, hoods and habits with their *wearers* tost,
And flutter'd into rags *Milton.*
Armour bears off Insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle, but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*
We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer* *Addison on Italy.*

WEARING *n. s.* [from *wear.*] Cloaths.
It was his bidding,
Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu *Shakespeare.*

WEARINESS. *n. s.* [from *weary.*]

1. Lassitude, state of being spent with labour.
Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury; *weariness*
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Water fowls soppy the *weariness* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*
Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South's Sermons.*
To full bowls each other they provoke;
At length, with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Fatigue, cause of lassitude.
The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of the late marches. *Clarendon.*

3. Impatience of any t[illegible]
4. Tediousness.

WEARISH *adj.* [I believe from *wæp*, Saxon, a quagmire.] Boggy; watery.
A garment over rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill disposed bodies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

WEARISOME. *adj.* [from *weary.*] Troublesome, tedious; causing weariness.
The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know. *Hooker.*
These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome* *Shakesp.*
Troops came to the army the day before, haralled with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*
Coftly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune in suits. *Bacon.*
Shrinking up, or stretching out are *wearisome* positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Brown.*
This must be our task
In heav'n, this our delight, how *wearisome*
Eternity so spent, in worship paid
To whom we hate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Satiety from all things else doth come,
Then rise must to itself grow *wearisome.* *Denham.*

WEARISOMELY. *adv* [from *wearisome.*] Tediously; so as to [illegible]
As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that great state of Assyria, a controversy *wearisomely* disputed without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

WEARISOMENESS *n. s.* [from *wearisome.*]

1. The quality of tiring.
2. The state of being easily tired.
A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newfangleness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness.* *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

To WEARY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To tire, to fatigue, to harrass; to subdue by labour.
Better that the enemy seek us,
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,
Doing himself offence. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Hab.* ii. 13.
Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd.* *Milton.*
Sea would be pools without the brushing air,
To curl the waves; and sure some little care
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*
You have already *weary'd* fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But sits all breathless. *Denham.*
It would not be difficult to continue a paper by resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. To make impatient of continuance
I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
Should the government be *wearied* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addis.*

3. To subdue or harrass by any thing irksome.
Mustering all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries; she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*

WEARY. *adj.* [pepig, Saxon; *weeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]

1. Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour.
Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haste,
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*
Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms;
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakespeare.*
I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd.
Have we no wine here? *Shakespeare.*
An old man broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*
Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. *Gal.* vi. 9.
Our swords so wilfully did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.
The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*
My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*

3. Desirous to end continuance.
See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

[illegible]

Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling,
And one sat waiting ever them before
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Fa. Queen.*
The *weariest* and most loathed late
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare.*
Put on what *weary* negligence you please,
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to question. *Shak.*

WEA'SEL. *n. s.* [pefel, Saxon; *wesel*, Dutch; *mustela*, Latin.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelsome as the *weasel*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
A *weasel* once made shift to slink
In at a corn loft through a chink. *Pope.*

WE'ASAND *n. s.* [paren, Saxon. This word is so very variously written, but this orthography is nearest to the original word.] The windpipe, the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

Marry Dagon, what should him affray,
To take his own where-ever it lay;
For had his *weasand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both bidder and shidder. *Spenser.*
Cut his *weasand* with thy knife. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass to the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or *weasand*, and from thence be coughed up and spit out by the mouth. *Wiseman.*
The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight encreas'd,
Drove through his neck aslant; he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the *weasan*'s wound. *Dryden.*
The unerring steel descended while he spoke,
Pierc'd his wide mouth, and through his *weasan* broke.
Dryden.

WE'ATHER. *n. s.* [peder, Saxon.]

1. State of air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness.

Who's there, besides foul *weather*?—One minded like the *weather*, most unquietly. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
I am far better born than is the king,
But I must make fair *weather* yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong. *Shakespeare.*
Men must content themselves to travel in all *weathers*, and through all difficulties. *L'Estrange.*

The sun
Foretels the change of *weather* in the skies,
Through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

2. The change of the state of the air.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have stood against the waves and *weathers* of time? *Bacon.*

3. Tempest; storm.

What gusts of *weather* from that gath'ring cloud,
My thoughts presage. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To WE'ATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose to the air.

He perch'd on some branch thereby,
To *weather* him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*
Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,
And *weather* it well, yet ye give it a stripe. *Tusser.*

2. To pass with difficulty.

He *weather'd* fell Charibdis; but ere long,
The skies were darkened, and the tempests strong. *Garth.*
Could they *weather* and stand the shock of an eternal duration, and yet be at any time subject to a dissolution. *Hale.*

3. *To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition.

We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and have almost *weather'd our point*, a stretch or two more will do the work. *Addison.*

4. *To* WEA'THER *out.* To endure.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBEATEN. *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weather beaten*; the old man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*
She enjoys sure peace for evermore,
As *weather beaten* ship arrived on happy shore. *Fairy Queen.*
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him bootless home, and *weatherbeaten* back. *Shak. H. IV.*
I hope when you know the worst, you will at once leap into the river, and swim through handsomely, and not *weather*-[illegible] in the divers blasts of irresolution, stand shivering [illegible]nk. *Suckling.*
A *weatherbeaten* vessel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*

Dido received his *weatherbeaten* troops. *Dryden's Virgil.*
The old *weatherbeaten* soldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBOARD, *or Weatherbow. n. s.* In the sea language, that side of a ship that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *n. s.* [*weather* and *cock.*]

1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows.

But alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy faith be darkened; the rocks stand still, though thou change like a *weathercock*. *Sidney.*
A kingfisher hanged by the bill, converting the breast to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a very strange introducing of natural *weathercocks*. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing fickle and inconstant.

Where had you this pretty *weathercock*?——I cannot tell what his name is my husband had him of [illegible].
He break my promise and absolve my vow!
The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's that *weathercock* of state. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weather-driven* into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

WEATHERGA'GE. *n. s.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that shews the weather.

To vere and tack, and steer a cause,
Against the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *n. s.* [*weather* and *glass.*] A barometer.

As in some *weatherglass* my love I hold,
Which falls or rises with the heat or cold,
I will be constant yet. *Dryden.*
John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the *weatherglass*. *Arbuthnot.*
We shall hardly wish for a perpetual equinox to save the charges of *weatherglasses*; for the two equinoxes of our year are the most windy and tempestuous. *Bentley's Sermons.*

WEATHERSPY. *n. s.* [*weather* and *spy.*] A star-gazer; an astrologer; one that foretels the weather.

And sooner may a gulling *weatherspy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE. *adj.* [*weather* and *wise.*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *n. s.* [*weather* and *wiser*, Dutch; to show.] Any thing that foreshows the weather.

Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm sun shiny weather, and again close them toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiser*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To WEAVE. *v. a.* Preterite *wove*, *weaved*, part. past. *woven*, *weaved*; [pefan, Saxon; *weven*, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the materials within another.

Here in her hairs
The painter plays the spider, and hath *woven*
A golden mesh to intrap the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shakespeare.*
The women *wove* hangings for the grove. 2 *King.* xxiii. 7.
White seem'd her robes, yet *woven* so they were,
As snow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*
These purple vests were *wov'd* by Dardan dames
Dryden.

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has *wov'd*
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy sad distress
And Venus shall the texture bless *Prior.*

2. To unite by intermixture.

When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flourished under the protection of the emperors, mens thoughts and discourses were full of secular affairs; but in the three first centuries of christianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addison.*

3. To interpose; to insert.

The duke be here to-night! the better! best!
This *weaves* itself perforce into my business. *Shakespeare.*

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *n. s.* [from *weave.*] One who makes threads into cloth.

Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all, not able to maintain,
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, *weavers*. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*
My days are swifter than a *weaver's* shuttle, and are spent without hope. *Job* vii. 6.

The

The *weaver* may caſt reliq on upon what loom he pleaſe. *How.*
Her flag aloft ſpreads ruffling to the wind,
And ſanguine ſtreamers ſeem the flood to fire:
The *weaver* charm'd with what his loom deſign'd,
Goes on to ſee, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

[illegible] A fiſh *Ainſworth.*

WEB. *n. ſ.* [pebba, Saxon]

1. Texture; any thing woven
Penelope, for her Ulyſſes' ſake,
Deviſ'd a *web* her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that ſhe all day did make,
The ſame at night ſhe did again unreave. *Spenſer.*
Spiders touch'd, ſeek their *web*'s inmoſt part. *Davies.*
By day the *web* and loom,
And homely houſhold taſk ſhall be her doom. *Dryden.*
The fates, when they this happy *web* have ſpun,
Shall bleſs the ſacred clue and bid it ſmoothly run. *Dryden.*
Dan Pope with ſkill hath weav'd
A ſilken *web*; and ne'er ſhall fade
[illegible] *Prior.*

2. Some part of a ſword Obſolete.
The ſword, whereof the *web* was ſteel;
Pommel, rich ſtone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch. *Fairf.*

3. A kind of cloſky film that hinders the ſight, ſuffuſion.
This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet, he gives the *web* and the pin, ſquints the eye, and makes the harlip. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'BBED. *adj* [from *web*.] Joined by a film.
Such as are whole-footed, or whoſe toes are *webbed* together their legs are generally ſhort, the moſt convenient ſize for ſwimming. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

WE'BFOOTED. *adj.* [*web* and *foot*] Palmipedous; having films between the toes.
Webfooted fowls do not live conſtantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

WE'BSTER. *n. ſ.* [pebyrre, Saxon; a woman-weaver] A weaver. Obſolete
After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations; as Taylor, *Webſter*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

To WED. *v. a.* [pebian, Saxon.]

1. To marry; to take for huſband or wife
If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took ſomething good
To make a perfect woman; ſhe you killed
Would be unparalell'd *Shakeſpeare.*
Never did thy beauty, ſince the day
I ſaw thee firſt, and *wedded* thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, ſo inflame my ſenſes. *Milton.*
Clog, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dulneſs of ſome ſon of earth. *Pope.*

2. To join in marriage.
In Syracuſa was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then I ſhall be no more;
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The woman in us ſtill proſecutes a deceit like that begun in the garden; and our underſtandings are *wedded* to an Eve, as fatal as the mother of their miſeries. *Glanville.*

3. To unite for ever.
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

4. To take for ever.
Though the principal men of the houſe of commons were again elected to ſerve in the parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themſelves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*
They poſitively and concernedly *wedded* his cauſe. *Clarendon.*

5. To unite by love or fondneſs.
Men are *wedded* to their luſts, and reſolved upon a wicked courſe; and ſo it becomes their intereſt to wiſh there were no God. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.
When I ſhall *wed*,
That lord whoſe hand ſhall take my plight, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakeſpeare.*
To love, to *wed*,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed
You were ordain'd *Suckling.*
Nor took I Guiſcard, by blind fancy led,
Or haſty choice as many women *wed*,
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*

WE'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wed*.] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.
Come, away!
For you ſhall hence upon your *wedding*-day. *Shakeſpeare.*
[illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*
Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower;
For me and my poſſeſſions ſhe eſteems not. *Shakeſpeare.*
When my ſon was entered into his *wedding*-chamber, he fell down and died. *2 Eſdr. x 1*
Theſe three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

His friends were invited to come and make merry with him, and this was to be the *wedding*-feaſt *L'Eſtrange.*
If ſhe affirmed herſelf to be a virgin, ſhe muſt on her *wedding* day, and in her *wedding* cloaths perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and ſtay an hour with the lion. *Swift*
A woman ſeldom aſks advice before ſhe has bought her *wedding* cloaths. *Spectator.*

WEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*wegge*, Daniſh; *wegge*, Dutch]

1. A body, which having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.
A barbarous troop of clownish ſons,
The honour of theſe noble bows down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenſer.*
The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* uſed in the cleaving of wood. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
He left his *wedge* within the cloven oak
To whet their courage. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a *wedge* of his own timber. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

2. A maſs of metal.
As ſparkles from the anvil uſed to fly,
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are ſwaid. *Fa. Qu.*
When I ſaw a goodly Babyloniſh garment, and a *wedge* of gold of fifty ſhekels weight, then I coveted them. *Joſh. vii.*

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.
In warlike muſters they appear,
In rhombs and *wedges* and half-moons and wings. *Milton.*

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with wedges; to ſtraiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges; to ſtop; to obſtruct.
My heart,
As *wedged* with a ſigh would rive in twain,
Left Hector, or my father, ſhould perceive me. *Shakeſp.*
Where have you been broiling?—
—Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*
Your wit will not ſo ſoon out as another man's will; it is ſtrongly *wedged* up in a blockhead. *Shakeſpeare.*
Part
In common, rang'd in figure *wedge* their way;
Intelligent of ſeaſons. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Sergeſthus in the centaur, ſoon he paſs'd,
Wedg'd in the rocky ſhoals and ſticking faſt. *Dryden.*
Wedge on the keeneſt ſcythes,
And give us ſteeds that ſnort againſt the foe. *A. Philips.*
What impulſe can be propagated from one particle, entomb'd and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the center of Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

WE'DLOCK. *n. ſ.* [pob and *lac*, Sax. marriage and gift.] Marriage, matrimony.
She doth ſtray about
By holy croſſes, where ſhe kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate,
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him
And if ſhe did play falſe, the fault was her's. *Shakeſp.*
Can *wedlock* know ſo great a curſe,
As putting huſbands out to nurſe. *Cleaveland.*
He his happieſt choice too late,
Shall meet already link'd, and *wedlock*-bound
To a fell adverſary. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
May not a priſon or a grave,
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have? *Denham.*
One thought the ſex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryden.*
A man determined about the fifteth year of his age to enter upon *wedlock*. *Addiſon.*

WE'DNESDAY. *n. ſ* [pobenſbæg, Saxon; *odenſdag*, Swediſh, *woenſdag*, Dutch; *woenſdag*, Iſlandick] The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.
Where is the honour of him that died on *wedneſday*. *Shak.*

WEE. *adj* [A Saxon word of the ſame root with *weeing*, Dutch; *wenig*, German.] Little; ſmall. whence the word *weaſle* or *weeſel* is uſed for little, as a *weeſel* face. In *Scotland* it denotes ſmall or little; as *wee* ane, a little one, or chud, a *wee* bit, a little bit.
Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring knife? No, forſooth; he hath but a little *wee* face with a little yellow beard. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

WEECHELM. *n. ſ.* [This is often written *witch elm.*] A ſpecies of elm
A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*

WEED. *n. ſ.* [peob, Saxon, tares.]

1. An herb noxious or uſeleſs.
If he had an immoderate ambition; which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the beſt ſoils, it doth not appear that it was in his nature.

He wand'ring feeds
On flow'ry growing herbs and ranker *weeds*. *Sandys*
Too much manuring hurt that field with *weeds*,
White fects, like locusts, did deface the feeds *Denham.*
Stinking *weeds* and poisonous plants have their use. *More.*
When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the *weeds*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood
Rolling, as course design'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed,
From the low earth tore some polluting *weed*,
And with the flood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, some texture of the man. *Pr.*

2. [weeda, Saxon; *weed*, Dutch.] A garment; cloaths, habit dress. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dress of a widow
My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*
Neither is it any man's business to cloath and hasten vanities with one *weed*, nor theirs to cloath themselves so, if left to their own judgments. *Hooker.*
They meet upon the way
An aged sire, in long black *weeds* yclad,
And by his beard's hoar brook he hanging had *Fairy Queen.*
Livery is also called the upper *weed* which a serving man wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. *Spenser.*
The snake throws her enamel'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in *Shakspeare.*
Throngs of knights and barons bold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies. *Milton.*
Lately your fair hand in woman's *weed*
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller*

To WEED *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.
When you sow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the first half year, for the weed giveth them shade. *Bacon.*
Your seedlings having stood 'till June, bestow a *weeding* or a slight hoeing upon them. *Mortimer*

2. To take away noxious plants.
Oh Marcius,
Each word thou'st spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.
He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Flaiana, and manumized it from that most dangerous confederacy. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, fill so many pages of our controversial writings, that, were those *weeded* out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To root out vice
Wise fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded* out, without any signs that ever they had been there. *Locke*

WEEDER. *n. f.* [from *weed*.] One that takes away any thing noxious.
A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

WEEDHOOK. *n. f.* [*weed* and *hook*.] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated
In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tusser.*

WEEDLESS. *adj.* [from *weed*.] Free from weeds, free from any thing useless or noxious.
So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin. *Donne.*
A crystal brook,
When troubled most it does the bottom show,
'Tis *weedless* all above, and rockless all below *Dryden.*

WEEDY. *adj.* [from *weed*.]

1. Consisting of weeds.
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakesp. Hamlet*

2. Abounding with weeds.
Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of safety *Dryden's Æn.*
If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground. *Mortimer*

WEEK. *n. s.* [*peoc*, Saxon; *weke*, Dutch; *vecka*, Swedish.] The space of seven days.
Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this also. *Gen.*

WEEKDAY. *n. s.* [*week* and *day*.] Any day not Sunday
One solid dish his *weekday* meal affords,
An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*

WEEKLY. *adj.* [from *week*.] Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.
The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of Moses *Hooker.*
Shall our fires, are doctors learn'd to kill
With *weekly* bills their *weekly* bill *Dryden*
Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* prayers, than absurdly to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then load it with calumny *South*

WEEKLY *adv.* [from *week*.] Once a week; by hebdomadary periods.
These are obliged to perform divine worship [illegible] weekly, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe*

WEEL *n. s.* [*pæl*, Saxon.]
1. A whirlpool.
2. A twiggen snare or trap for fish, [perhaps from *to wind*.]

To WEEN *v. n.* [*penian*, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To imagine, to form a notion; to fancy. Obsolete
Ah, lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wondrous great. *Spenser.*
So well it her beseems, that ye would *ween*
Some angel she had been. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*
When *weening* to return, whence they did stray,
They cannot find that path which first was shown,
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furthest from end then, when they nearest *ween*. *Fa. Queen.*
Thy father, in pity of thy hard distress,
Levy'd an army, *weening* to redeem
And reft from me the [illegible] *Shakesp. Henry* VI
I *ween* you of better luck,
I mean, in periur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are, while here he liv'd
Upon this naughty earth. *Shak. Henry* VIII.
They *ween'd*
That self-same day, by fight or by surprize,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer, but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain *Milton.*

To WEEP *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *wept*, *wepen*. [*peopan*, Saxon.]

1. To shew sorrow by tears.
[illegible] that fair time
My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear,
And what these sorrows could not thence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping*. *Sonn.*
I fear he will prove the *weeping* philosopher when he grows old, being so full of unmannerly sadness in his youth. *Shakesp.*
The days of *weeping* and mourning for Moses were ended.
Have you *wept* for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*
Away, with women *weep*, and leave me here,
Fix'd, like a man, to die without a tear,
Or save, or slay us both. *Dryden.*
A corpse it was, but whose it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, however, she made the case her own;
Took the ornaments of a shipwreck'd man,
As for a stranger *wept* *Dryden.*
When Darius *wept* over his army, that within a few days after not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artabanus reproved his lamentation by adding, that yet all of them should meet with so many evils, that every one should wish himself dead long before. *Hale's Preparation for Death.*
This lovely *weeping* fair cannot be dearer to thee,
Than thou art to thy faithful Scofrid. [illegible]

2. To shed tears from any passion.
Then they for sudden joy did *weep*,
And sing for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To lament, to complain
They *weep* unto me, saying, give us flesh that we may eat *Num.*

To WEEP. *v.*

1. To lament with tears; to bewail, to bemoan.
If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakespeare.*
Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,
To wash his wounds, to *weep* his obsequies. *Dryden.*
We wand'ring go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To shed moisture.
Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm.
Let others boast their parts, nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

3. To abound with wet.
Rey-grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer.*

WEEPER *n. s.* [from *weep*.]

1. One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer, a mourner
If you have served God in a holy life, send away the wo-

men and the *weeper*: tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much. If thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou should'st, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a trap. *Taylor.*

Laughter is easy; but the wonder lies,
What flore of brine supply'd the *weeper's* eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by *Ascham* in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to rafters, it means insipid, applied to the body, weak and washy: here it seems to mean sour; surly.

A voice not soft, weak, pipping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a countenance not *weerish* and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

To WEET. *v. n.* preterite *wot*, or *wote*. [pitan, Saxon; *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. Obsolete.

Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'sy read,
To *weet* why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser.*

I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

But well I *weet* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior.*

WE'ETLESS. *adj.* [from *weet*.] Unknowing. *Spenser.*

WEEVIL. *n. f.* [pipel, saxon, *weevel*, Dutch.] A grub.

A worm called a *weevil*, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots, as parsnips and carrots. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*

WE'EZEL. *n. f.* [See WEASEL.]

I suck melancholy out of a song, as a *weezel* sucks eggs. *Shak.*

The corn-devouring *weezel* here abides,
And the wise ant. *Dryden's Georg.*

WEFT. The old preterite and part. pass. from *To weave*. *Spens.*

WEFT. *n. f.* [*gewiue*, French; *vefo*, to wander, Islandick; *vagus*, Latin.]

1. That of which the claim is generally waved, any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manour.

His horse, it is the herald's *weft*,
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

2. It is in *Bacon* for *waft*, a gentle blast.

The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices, and the strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off. *Bac.*

WEFT. *n. f.* [peppa, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *n. f.* [from *weft*.] Texture.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Grew's Musæum.*

To WEIGH. *v. a* [pezan, Saxon; *wayen*, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved, so as not to be wet nor wasted, and *weighed* daily, will not alter weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, 'till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Th' eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he *weigh'd*. *Milton.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight

By the exsuction of the air out of a glass-vessel, it made that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common language, a body *weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight

They that must *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, and all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakespeare.*

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zech.* xi.

4. To raise; to take up the anchor.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallies he had sunk. *Knolles.*

Here he left me, lingring here delay'd
His parting kiss, and there his anchor *weigh'd*. *Dryden.*

5. To examine, to balance in the mind.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

I have in equal balance justly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer,
And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shak. H. IV.*

The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well *weighed*. *Bacon.*

His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better *weighed* and digested. *Clarendon.*

You chose a retreat, and not 'till you had maturely *weighed* the advantages of rising higher, with the hazards of the fall *Dryden.*

Ah, grant him prudent; prudence interest *weighs*,
And interest bids him seek your love and praise. *Dryden.*

The mind, having the power to suspend the satisfaction of any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides, and *weigh* them with others. *Locke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who *weighs* the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions *Addison's Spectator.*

6. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overballance.

Fear *weighs down* faith with shame *Daniel's Civ. War.*

7. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress.

The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overloaden, *weigh down.* *Bacon.*

In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry;
To *weigh* thy spirits *down.* *Milton.*

Her father's crimes
Sit heavy on her, and *weigh down* her prayers;
A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,
His children murder'd *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

My soul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and asks
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep *Addison's Cato.*

Excellent persons, *weighed down* by this habitual sorrow of heart, rather deserve our compassion than reproach. *Addison.*

To WEIGH. *v. n.*

1. To have weight

Exactly weighing and strangling a chicken in the scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* most sensibly lighter *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

This object ought to *weigh* with those, whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

A wise man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands before him, and is such as hath born down all opposition. *Addis.*

3. To raise the anchor

When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies.
And shoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he cries. *Dry.*

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

WEIGHED. *adj.* [from *weigh*.] Experienced.

In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon.*

WEIGHER. *n. f.* [from *weigh*.] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *n. f.* [pihe, Saxon.]

1. Quantity measured by the ballance.

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth *weight*; and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fain would I chuse a middle course to steer;
Nature's too kind, and just as too severe:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either side, the father and the king
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;
Make it but scanty *weight*, and leave the rest to me. *Dryd.*

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own *weight*; and yet there was no acid found in its body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.

Just balances, just *weights* shall ye have. *Lev.* xix. 6.

Undoubtedly there were such *weights* which the physicians used, who, though they might reckon according to the *weight* of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the balance is intirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in equal division, but run intirely into one. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous mass.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them; otherwise, where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth: as we see in horseraces, men are curious to forsee that there be not the least *weight* upon the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights*, the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so much the greater force. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Wolsey, who from his own great store might have
A palace or a college for his grave,
Lies here interr'd:
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous *weight*
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit.
If thus thou lie'st neglected, what must we
Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee? *Bp. Corbet.*

All their confidence
Under the *weight* of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*

Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up, our very virtues, when so heavened, becoming *weights* and plummets to sink us to the deeper ruin. *Government of the Tongue.*

Then ſhun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindneſs and conſtancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vaſt a *weight* as that of love. *Prior.*

4. Gravity; heavineſs; tendency to the center.

Heavineſs or *weight* is not here conſidered as being ſuch a natural quality, whereby condenſed bodies do of themſelves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be meaſured. *Wilkins.*

The ſhaft that ſlightly was impreſs'd,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increas'd,
Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*

What natural agent impel them ſo ſtrongly with a tranſverſe line blow againſt that tremendous *weight* and rapidity, when whole worlds are ſailing? *Bentley.*

5. Preſſure, burthen; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for ſo great a *weight*. *Shakeſpeare.*

So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own *weight* groaning. *Milton.*

We muſt thoſe, who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, diſeaſe, or want, commiſerate. *Denham.*

The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight* lies upon the people. *L'Eſtrange.*

Poſſeſſion's load was grown ſo great,
He ſunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight*. *Swift.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy.

How to make ye ſudden y an anſwer,
In ſuch a point of *weight*, ſo near mine honour,
In truth I know not *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII

If this right of hers carry any *weight* with it, if it be the ordinance of God, muſt not all be ſubject to it. *Locke.*

To make the ſenſe of eſteem or diſgrace ſink the deeper, and be of the more *weight*, other agreeable or diſagreeable things ſhould conſtantly accompany their different ſtates. *Locke.*

An author's arguments loſe their *weight*, when we are perſuaded that he only writes for argument's ſake. *Addiſon.*

See, Lord, the ſorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late,
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give thoſe ſorrows *weight*. *Addiſon's Spectator*

The ſolemnities that encompaſs the magiſtrate add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his words. *Atterbury.*

WE'IGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Heavily; ponderouſly.
2. Soundly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worſe, becauſe he makes his agents ſpeak *weightily* and ſententiouſly? *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

WE'IGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Ponderoſity; gravity; heavineſs.
2. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this paſſage than the *weightineſs* of any argument in it requires. *Locke.*

3. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the *weightineſs* of the adventure, cauſed many to marvel. *Hayward.*

WE'IGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *weight*.]

1. Light, having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightleſs* air?
Can'ſt thou the wiſdom of his works declare? *Sandys.*

2. Not poſſible to be weighed. Improper.

It muſt both *weightleſs* and immortal prove,
Becauſe the centre of it is above. *Dryden.*

WE'IGHTY. *adj.* [from *weight*.]

1. Heavy, ponderous.

You have already weary'd fortune ſo,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe;
But ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo *weighty*, that it ſtops her wheel. *Dryden.*

2. Important, momentous, efficacious.

I to your aſſiſtance do make love,
Maſking the buſineſs from the common eye
For ſundry *weighty* reaſons. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought
Whilſt he his *weighty* doctrines taught,
He made his liſt'ning ſcholars ſtand,
Their mouth ſtill cover'd with their hand:
Elſe, may-be, ſome rude thinking youth,
Leſs friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the muſick of the ſpheres. *Prior.*

Thus ſpoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Rigorous; ſevere. Not in uſe.

If, after two days ſhine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal away*, that is, *happineſs is gone*. ſo *Junius* explained it; but the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *woe on woe*: from *wealaway*, is formed by corruption *weladay*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried,
What diſmal day hath ſent this curſed light! *Spenſer.*

Ah, *welaway!* moſt noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure ſo piteous ſight! *Fairy Queen.*

Welaway, the while I was ſo fond,
To leave the good that I had in hond. *Spenſer*

WE'LCOME. *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; pilcume, Saxon, *welkom*, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladneſs; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful, pleaſing.

Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And wiſh it ſhould proceed; for, unto men
Preſt with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*. *B. Jonſ.*

Here let me earn my bread,
'Till oft invocated death
Haſten the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton.*

He that knows how to make thoſe he converſes with eaſy, has found the true art of living, and being *welcome* and valued every where. *Locke.*

2. *To bid* WELCOME. To receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.

Some ſtood in a row as in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their geſture when they *bid* any *welcome*. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer, elliptically uſed for *you are welcome*.

Welcome, he ſaid,
O long expected to my dear embrace. *Dryden.*
Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*

WELCOME. *n. ſ.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever ſmiles, and farewel goes out ſighing *Shakeſp.*

Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping
His *welcome* forth. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I ſhould be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true cauſes of *welcome*, as I ſhould find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney.*

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Madam, new years may well expect to find
Welcome from you, to whom they are ſo kind.
Still as they paſs they court and im'le on you,
And make your beauty as themſelves ſeem new. *Waller.*

Where diligence opens the door of the underſtanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South's Sermons.*

To WE'LCOME. *v. a.* To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.

I know no cauſe
Why I ſhould *welcome* ſuch a gueſt as grief,
Save bidding farewel to ſo ſweet a gueſt
As my ſweet Richard. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

They ſtood in a row as in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us. *Bacon.*

Thus we ſalute thee with our early ſong,
And *welcome* thee, and wiſh thee long. *Milton.*

To *welcome* me home
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come *Dryden.*

The lark and linnet ſtrain their warbling throats,
To *welcome* in the Spring. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME *to our Houſe. n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *welcome*.] Gratefulneſs.

Our joys, after ſome centuries of years, may ſeem to have grown elder, by having been enjoyed ſo many ages, yet will the [illegible] not be leſs new, nor [illegible] their *welcomeneſs*, but by their perpetually equal, becauſe infinite, diſtance from a period. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *n. ſ.* [from *welcome*.] The ſaluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewel, thou woful *welcomer* of glory *Shakeſpeare*

WELD, or *Woald. n. ſ.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, a dyers weed.

Its leaves are oblong and entire: it has an anomalous flower, conſiſting of many diſſimilar leaves: the fruit is globular, hollow, and divided into three parts. The dyers uſe it for dying bright yellows and lemon colours; and this is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the plant uſed by the ancient Picts in painting their bodies. *Miller.*

To WELD, for *To wield*. *Spenſer.*

To WELD. *v. a.* To beat one maſs into another, ſo as to incorporate them.

Sparking or *welding* heat is uſed when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and ſo *weld* or work in the doubling into one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

WE'LDER. *n. ſ.* A term perhaps merely Iriſh; though it may be derived from *To weald*, to *turn* or *manage*, whence *wielder*, welder.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and ſo a third and fourth in ſubordination, 'till it comes to the *wielder*, as they call him, who ſits at a rack-rent, and lives miſerably. *Swift.*

WE'LFARE. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happineſs, ſucceſs proſperity.

If friends to a government forbear their aſſiſtance, they put it

it in the power of a few deſperate men to turn the *welfare* of thoſe who are ſuperiour to them in ſtrength and intereſt. *Add.*

Diſcretion is the perfection of reaſon; cunning is a kind of inſtinct that only looks out after our immediate intereſt and *welfare*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To Welk *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenſer* I know not well the meaning. Pealcan, in Saxon, is to *roll*, *walken*, in German, and pelcen, in Saxon, are clouds, whence I ſuppoſe *welk*, *welk*, or *walk* is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Whilk* is uſed for a ſmall ſhell fiſh.] To cloud, to obſcure.

Now ſad Winter *welked* hath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly taſk,
Eſtabliſhed hath his ſteeds in lowly laſt,
And taken up his inn in fiſhes haſk. *Spenſer.*

As gentle ſhepherd in ſweet eventide,
When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in Weſt,
Marks wh ch do bite their haſty ſupper beſt. *Fairy Queen.*

The *welked* Phœbus 'gan avale
His weary wain. *Spenſer.*

Welked. *adj.* Wrinkled; wreathed.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons; he had a thouſand noſes,
Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

Welkin. *n. ſ.* [from pealcan to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Sax.]

1. The viſible regions of the air. Out of uſe, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer.*

He leaves the *welkin* way moſt beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the ſkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhine. *Fa. Qu.*

The ſwallow peeps out of her neſt,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Spur your proud horſes hard, and ride in blood
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken ſtaves. *Shak. R. III.*

With feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns. *Milton.*

Now my taſk is ſmoothly done,
I can fly, or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* ſlow doth bend. *Milton.*

Their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips.*

2. Welkin *Eye*, is, I ſuppoſe, blue eye; ſkycoloured eye.

Yet were it true
To ſay this boy were like me! Come, ſir page,
Look on me with your *welkin eye*, ſweet villain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well. *n. ſ.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.]

1. A ſpring; a fountain, a ſource.

Begin then, ſiſters of the ſacred *well*,
That from beneath the ſeat of Jove doth ſpring. *Milton.*

As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and ſtream do but one river make,
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The ſtream and branch the ſame corruption take. *Davies.*

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

The muſcles are ſo many *well*-buckets: when one of them acts and draws, 'tis neceſſary that the other muſt obey. *Dryden.*

3. The cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

Hollow newelled ſtairs are made about a ſquare hollow newel: ſuppoſe the *well*-hole to be eleven foot long, and ſix foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of ſtairs from the firſt floor eleven foot high, it being intended a ſky-light ſhall fall through the hollow newel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To Well. *v. n.* [pealan, Saxon.] To ſpring, to iſſue as from a ſpring.

Thereby a cryſtal ſtream did gently play,
Which from a ſacred fountain *welled* forth away. *Fa. Qu.*

The bubbling wave did ever freſhly *well*. *Fairy Queen.*

A dreary corſe,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet *well'd* freſh, alas! *Spenſer.*

Himſelf aſſiſts to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *well'd* from out the wound. *Dryden's Æn.*

From his two ſprings,
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Damhea rolls his infant ſtream. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To Well. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Fairfax.*

Well. *adj.* [*Well* ſeems to be ſometimes an adjective, though it is not always eaſy to determine its relations.]

1. Not ſick; not unhappy.

Mark, we uſe
To ſay the dead are *well*. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Lady, I am not *well*, elſe I ſhould anſwer
From a full flowing ſtomach. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

In poiſon there is phyſick; and this news,
Which would, had I been *well*, have made me ſick,
Being ſick, hath in ſome meaſure made me *well*. *Shakeſp.*

While thou art *well*, thou mayeſt do much good; but when thou art ſick, thou canſt not tell what thou ſhalt be able to do.

It is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with ſickneſs, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Men under irregular appetites never think themſelves *well*, ſo long as they fancy they might be better; then from better they muſt riſe to beſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis eaſy for any, when *well*, to give advice to them that are not. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Convenient, happy.

Holdings were ſo plentiful, and holders ſo ſcarce, as *well* was the landlord, who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

Charity is made the conſtant companion and perfection of all virtues; and *well* it is for that virtue where it moſt enters, and longeſt ſtays. *Sprat's Sermons.*

This exactneſs is neceſſary, and it would be *well* too, if it extended itſelf to common converſation. *Locke.*

It would have been *well* for Genoa, if ſhe had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchaſe of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Ad.*

3. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family, and was *well* with Henry the fourth. *Dryden.*

4. Recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune.

I am ſorry
For your diſpleaſure; but all will ſure be *well*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Juſt thoughts, and modeſt expectations are eaſily ſatisfied. If we don't over rate our pretenſions, all will be *well*. *Collier.*

Well. *adv.* [*well*, Gothick, pel, Saxon, *wel*, Dutch, *vel*, [illegible].

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Some ſenſe, and more eſtate, had heav'n
To this *well*-ſotted peer has given.
What then? he muſt have rule and ſway,
Elſe all is wrong that he's in pay. *Prior.*

2. Not ill, not wickedly.

My bargains, and *well*-won thrift he calls intereſt. *Shak.*

Thou one bad act with many deeds *well* done
May'ſt cover. *Milton.*

3. Skilfully, properly.

A private caution I know not *well* how to ſort, unleſs I ſhould call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour. *Wotton.*

Beware and govern *well* thy appetite. *Milton.*

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaſte Diana bathing in the ſtream;
None can record their heavenly praiſe ſo *well*. *Dryden.*

What poet would not mourn to ſee
His brother write as *well* as he? *Swift.*

4. Not amiſs; not unſucceſsfully; not erroneouſly.

Solyman commended them for a plot ſo *well* by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reaſon. *Knolles.*

The ſoldier that philoſopher *well* blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the ſchools declaim'd. *Denham.*

'Tis almoſt impoſſible to tranſlate verbally and *well*. *Dryden.*

5. Not inſufficiently; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was *well* watered every where. *Geneſis.*

We are *well* able to overcome it. *Numb.* xiii. 30.

The merchant adventurers being a ſtrong company, and *well* underſet with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

6. To a degree that gives pleaſure.

I like *well*, in ſome places, fair columns upon frames of carpenters work. *Bacon.*

7. With praiſe; favourably.

All the world ſpeaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

8. Well is ſometimes like the French *bien*, a term of conceſſion.

The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sidney.*

To know
In meaſure what the mind can *well* contain. *Milton.*

9. It is a word by which ſomething is admitted as the ground for a concluſion.

Well, let's away, and ſay how much is done. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well, by this author's confeſſion, a number ſuperior are for the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover. *Swift.*

10. *As well as.* Together with, not leſs than.

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of thoſe commodities that came from the weſt by Alexandria. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

11. *Well is him or me; bene eſt*, he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of underſtanding, and that hath not ſlipped with his tongue. *Eccluſ.* xxv. 8.

12. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almoſt.

I freed *well nigh* half th' angelick name. *Milton.*

13. It is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

Antiochus underſtanding him not be *well* affected to his affairs, provided for his own ſafety. 2 *Mac.* iv. 21.

There may be ſafety to the *well* affected Perſians; but to thoſe which do conſpire againſt us, a memorial of deſtruction. *Eſth.* xv. 23.

Should a whole hoſt at once diſcharge the bow,
My *well*-aim'd ſhaft with death prevents the foe. *Pope.*

What

What *well* appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakesp.*
Well appear'd April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*
The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,
And ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,
Admonish'd thus his *well*-attending mind. *Pope.*
Such musick
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung,
While the Creator great
His constellations set,
And the *well*-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*

Learners must at first be believers, and their master's rules having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of their way in a *well*-beaten track. *Locke.*

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral
To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;
A *well*-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*
Those opposed files,
Which lately met in the intestine shock,
And furious close of civil butchery,
Shall now, in mutual *well*-beseeming rank,
March all one way. *Shakesp. Hen IV.*

O'er the Elean plains, thy *well*-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and wins the course. *Dryden.*

More dismal than the loud unloaded roar
Of brazen engines, that ceaseless storms
The bastion of a *well*-built city. *Philips*

He conducted his course among the same *well*-chosen friendships and alliances with which he began it. *Addison.*

My son corrupts a *well*-derived nature
With his inducement. *Shakespeare.*

If good accrue, 'tis conferr'd most commonly on the base and infamous; and only happening sometimes to *well*-deservers *Dryden.*

It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his *well*-deserving life. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What a pleasure is *well* directed study in the search of truth! *Locke.*

A certain spark of honour, which rose in her *well*-disposed mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone she desired to be *Sidney, b. ii.*

The unprepossessed, the *well*-disposed, who both together make much the major part of the world, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South's Sermons.*

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such a full and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward object, operating duly on a *well*-disposed organ. *Locke.*

Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;
Anchises surveys the *well*-disputed prize. *Dryden*

The ways of *well* doing are in number even as many, as are the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do in this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein by *well* doing to be wise *Hooker, b. ii.*

The conscience of *well*-doing may pass for a reconpence. *L'Estrange.*

God will judge every man according to his works; to them, who by patient continuance in *well* doing, endure through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the reward of their labour *Rogers's Sermons.*

As far the spear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the *well*-drawn bow. *Pope.*
Fair nymphs and *well*-dress'd youths around her shone,
But ev'ry eye was fixt on her alone. *Pope.*
Such a doctrine in St. James's ear,
Should chance to make the *well*-dress'd rabble stare. *Pope.*

The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes men espouse the *well*-endowed opinions in fash on. *Locke.*

We ought to stand firm in *well*-established principles, and not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*

Echenus sage, a venerable man!
Whose *well*-taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope*
Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disguised, a
[illegible] *Dryden's Juvenal.*
How sweet the products of a peaceful reign!
The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain.
The *well*-till'd palace, the perpetual feast,
A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*
Turkish blood did his young hands imbrue.
From thence returning with deserv'd applause,
Against the Moors his *well*-flesh'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*
A barest piece of *well* form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

A rational soul can be no more discerned in a *well*-formed, than ill shaped infant. *Locke.*

A *well* formed proposition is sufficient to communicate the knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*

Oh! that I'd dy'd before the *well*-fought wall
Had some distinguish'd day renown'd my fall,
All Greece had paid my solemn funerals. *Pope.*

Good men have a *well*-grounded hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God *Atterbury.*

Let firm, *well*-hammer'd soles protect thy feet
Through freezing snows. *Gay's Trivia.*

The camp of the heathen was strong, and *well* harnessed, and compassed round with horsemen. *1 Esd.*

Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen, were dressed in an oaken garland, but among us, this has been a mark of such *well* intentioned persons as would betray their country *Addison.*

This *well*-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryd.*

He, by enquiry, got to the *well*-known house of Kalander. *Sidney.*

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,
That *well*-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*
Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
With opening streets, and stately structures spread,
She past, delighted, with the *well*-known seats. *Pope.*
From a contin'd *well*-manag'd store,
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*

A noble soul is better pleas'd with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *ill*-manner'd courtslave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally servile. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Well-meaners think no harm, but for the rest,
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*

By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some *well*-meaning men to engage in their designs. *Rogers's Sermons.*

He examines that *well*-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the conquest of France. *Arbuthnot.*

A critick supposes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have fail'd in an expression; and can it be wonder'd at, if the poets seem resolved not to own themselves in any error? for as long as one hates despises a *well*-meant endeavour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

Many sober, *well* minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon.*

Jarring interests of themselves create
The according musick of a *well*-mix'd state. *Pope.*

When the blast of winter blows,
Into the naked wood he goes,
And seeks the tusky boar to rear,
With *well*-mouth'd hounds, and pointed spear. *Dryden.*

The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous and *well*-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke.*

The fruits of unity, next unto the *well*-pleasing of God, which is all in all, are towards those that are without the church; the other toward those that are within. *Bacon*

The exercise of the offices of charity is always *well*-pleasing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*

My voice shall sound, as you do prompt mine ear,
And I will stoop, and humble my intents
To your *well*-practis'd wise directions. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

The *well* proportion'd shape, and beauteous face,
Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*

'Twas not the hasty product of a day,
But the *well*-ripen'd fruit of wise delay *Dryden.*

Procure those that are fresh gathered, strait, smooth, and *well* rooted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

If I should instruct them to make *well*-running verses, they want genius to give them strength. *Dryden.*

The eating of a *well*-seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke*

Instead of *well*-set hair, baldness. *Isa. iii. 24.*
[illegible] rub were old, and *well*-stocken stage
Many *well* shaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-bodied women. *Spectator, N. 127.*

We never see beautiful and *well*-tasted fruits from a tree choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden's Dufresn.*

The *well*-turn'd oars
With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith.*
Wisdom's triumph is *well*-tim'd retreat,
As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope*

Mean time we thank you for your *well*-took labour.
Go to your rest. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Oh you are *well*-tun'd now, but I'll let down the pegs that make this musick. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Her *well*-turn'd neck he view'd,
And on her shoulders her dishevel'd hair. *Dryden.*

A *well* weighed judicious poem, which at first gains no more upon the world than to be just received, insinuates itself by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*

He calls
On me, my bargains, and my *well*-won thrift,
Which he calls interest. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

Each by turns the other's bound invade,
As, in some *well*-wrought picture, light and shade. *Pope.*

WE'LLADAY. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *welaway*. See WELAWAY.] Alas

O *well*-

O *welladay*, miſtreſs Ford, having an honeſt man to your huſband, to give him ſuch cauſe of ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ah, *welladay!* I'm ſhent with baneful ſmart. *Gay.*

WELLBE'ING. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *be.*] Happineſs; proſperity

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain diſpoſitions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own ſpirit. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

For whoſe *wellbeing*
So amply, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

The moſt ſacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude ſuch as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a ſubject to his ſovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obedience and ſubjection, in recompence of protection and *wellbeing*. *South's Sermons.*

All things are ſubſervient to the beauty, order, and *wellbeing* of the whole. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who does not co-operate with this holy ſpirit, receives none of thoſe advantages which are perfecting of his nature, and neceſſary to his *wellbeing*. *Spectator*, N°. 571.

WELLBO'RN. *n. ſ.* Not meanly deſcended.

One whoſe extraction from an antient line,
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may ſhine. *Waller*

Heav'n, that *wellborn* ſouls inſpires,
Prompts me, through lifted ſwords, and riſing fires,
To ruſh undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden*

WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [*well* and *bred*] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, beſides their learning, were *wellbred*. *Roſcom*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natur'd. *Dryden.*

Wellbred ſpaniels civilly delight,
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

WELLNA'TURED. *adj.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind

WELLNO'NE. *interject.* A word of praiſe.

Wellidone, thou good and faithful ſervant. *Matt.* xxv. 21.

WELLFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.

His wife ſeems to be *wellfavoured*. I will uſe her as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakeſpeare.*

WELLME'T. *interj.* [*well* and *meet.*] A term of ſalutation.

Once more to-day *wellmet*, diſtemper'd lords;
The king by me requeſts your preſence ſtraight. *Shakeſp.*

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *wellnatur'd*, temperate and wiſe:
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,
Not any eaſy part in life can find. *Denham.*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were well-bred, *wellnatured*, amorous, and libertine at leaſt in their writings, it may be alſo in their lives. *Dryden.*

Still with eſteem no leſs converſ'd than read;
With wit *wellnatur'd*, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*

WELLNI'GH. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almoſt

The fame ſo ſore annoyed has the knight,
That *wellnigh* choaked with the deadly ſtink,
His forces fail. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

My feet were almoſt gone: my ſteps had *wellnigh* ſlipt. *Pſ.*

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*

Whoever ſhall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *wellnigh* the whole of chriſtianity is laid on the ſhoulders of charity alone. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Notwithſtanding a ſmall diverſity of poſitions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*

WELLSPE'NT. *adj.* Paſſed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to ſupport them in their age, but the conſcience of a *well ſpent* youth. *L'Eſtrange.*

What a refreſhment then will it be to look back upon a *wellſpent* life? *Calamy's Sermons.*

The conſtant tenour of their *wellſpent* days,
No leſs deſerv'd a juſt return of praiſe. *Pope.*

WE'LLSPRING. *n. ſ.* [pellzeppnig, Saxon.] Fountain; ſource.

The fountain and *wellſpring* of impiety, is a reſolved purpoſe of mind to reap in this world, what ſenſual profit or ſenſual pleaſure ſoever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*

Underſtanding is a *wellſpring* of life. *Prov.* xvi. 22.

WELLWI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly

Diſarming all his own countrymen, that no man might ſhew himſelf a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney, b.* ii.

There are fit occaſions miniſtred for men to purchaſe to themſelves *wellwillers* by the colour, under which they oftentimes proſecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker*

WELLWI'SH. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *wiſh.*] A wiſh of happineſs

Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a *wellwiſh* for his friends or poſterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spaniſh monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Add.*

WELLWI'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wellwiſh.*] One who wiſhes the good of another

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the ſecret *wellwiſher* of the cauſe is ſo before the tribunal of conſcience. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°.

Betray not any of your *wellwiſhers* into the like inconveniencies. *Spectator*, N°. 27

No man is more your ſincere *wellwiſher* than myſelf, more the ſincere *wellwiſher* of your family. *Pope.*

WELT. *n. ſ.* A border; a guard; an edging

Little low hedges made round like *welts*, with ſome pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon*

Certain ſcioli, or ſmatterers, are buſy in the ſkirts and outſides of learning, and have ſcarce any thing of ſolid literature to recommend them. They may have ſome edging or trimming of a ſcholar, a *welt*, or ſo; but no more. *B. Johnſon.*

To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſew any thing with a border

To WE'LTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon; *welteren*, Dutch, *voltari*, Lat.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

He muſt not float upon his watry bier
Unweep'd, nor *welter* to the parching winds. *Milton.*

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He ſoon diſcerns; and *welt'ring* by his ſide
The next himſelf. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i.

The gaſping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. *Dryden*

He ſung Darius, great and good,
By too ſevere a fate,
Fallen from his high eſtate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood. *Dryden's St. Cecilia*

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

If a man inglut himſelf with vanity, or *welter* in filthineſs like a ſwine, all learning, all goodneſs is ſoon forgotten. *Aſcham.*

WEMM. *n. ſ.* [pem, Saxon.] A ſpot; a ſcar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme* or ſcar ſtill remaineth. *Brerewood on Languages.*

WEN. *n. ſ.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleſhy or callous excreſcence, or protuberance.

Warts are ſaid to be deſtroy'd by the rubbing them with a green elder ſtick, and then burying the ſtick to rot in muck. It would be tried with corns and *wens*, and ſuch other excreſcences. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Mountains ſeem but ſo many *wens* and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his poem: they are *wens* and other excreſcences, which belong not to the body. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy*

A promontory *wen* with grieſly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*

WENCH. *n. ſ.* [pencle, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, fidy *wench*, know what love hath prepared for me? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Now—how doſt thou look now? Oh ill-ſtarr'd *wench!*
Pale as thy ſmock! when we ſhall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my ſoul from heav'n,
And fiends will ſnatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chaſtity. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Thou wouldſt perſwade her to a worſe offence
Than that, whereof thou didſt accuſe her *wench*. *Donne.*

2. A young woman in contempt, a ſtrumpet.

But the rude *wench* her anſwer'd nought at all. *Spenſer.*

Do not play in *wench*-like words with that
Which is ſo ſerious. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Men have theſe ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances. *Prior*

3. A ſtrumpet.

It is not a digreſſion to talk of bawds in a diſcourſe upon *wenches*. *Spectator*, N° 266.

WE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.

He muſt be no great eater, drinker, or ſleeper; no gameſter, *wencher*, or fop. *Grew's Coſmology.*

To WEND. *v. n.* [penban, Saxon.]

1. To go; to paſs to or from. This word is now obſolete, but its preterite *went*, is ſtill in uſe.

Back to Athens ſhall the lovers *wend*
With league, whoſe date till death ſhall never end. *Shakeſp.*

They *went* on, and inferred, that if the world were a living creature, it had a ſoul. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Then Rome ſhall *wend* to Benevento;
Great feats ſhall he atchieve! *Arbuthnot*

2. To turn round. It ſeems to be an old ſea term

A ſhip of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ſhip of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the number, the leſſer will turn her broadſides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh*

WE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [a corrupted word for *weanling*.] An animal newly taken from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. *Tuſſer.*

WE'NNY. *adj.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

Some perſons, ſo deformed with theſe, have ſuſpected them to be *wenny*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WT. *pret.* See WASH and GO.

WEPT. pret. and part. of *weep*.

She for joy tenderly *wept*. *Milton.*

WERE. of the verb to *be*

Give our father to one uncircumcised, *were* a reproach unto us. *Gen.* xxxiv. 14.

In infusions in things that are of too high a spirit, you *were* better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter. *Bacon.*

Henry divided, as it *were*,

The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel's Civil War.*

As though there *were* any cessation in nature, or *justitium's* imaginable in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

He had been well assur'd that art

And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*

WERE. *n. s.* A dam. See WEAR.

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud, let some unjust niggards make *weirs* to spoil thy beauty. *Sid.*

WERT. the second person singular of the preterite of to *be*.

Thou *wert* heard *B. Johnson.*

O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Cant.* viii. 1

All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden.*

WERTH *werth, wyrth. n. s.* Whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon *peopð*, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson's Cam.*

WE'SIL *n. s.* See WESAND.

The *weasil*, or windpipe, we call aspera arteria. *Bacon.*

WEST *n. s.* [pert, Saxon; *west*, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,

To gain the timely inn *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The moon in level'd *west* was set. *Milton.*

All bright Phœbus views in early morn,

Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. *Pope*

WEST *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

A mighty strong *west* wind took away the locusts. *Ex.* x.

This shall be your *west* border. *Num.* xxxiv. 6.

The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west*. *Bacon.*

WEST. *adv.* To the west of any place.

West of this forest,

In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*

West earth yields in India east or *west*. *Milton.*

West from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*

WE'STERING. *adj.* Passing to the west

The star that rose at evening bright,

Toward heav'ns descent had slop'd his *westering* wheel. *Milt.*

WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *west*.] Tending or being towards the west.

These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westerly* parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

WE'STERN. *adj.* [from *west*.] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste

His weary waggon to the *westerne* vale. *Spenser.*

The *western* part is a continued rock. *Addison.*

W [illegible] pertpeapb, Saxon.] Towards the west.

By water they found the sea *westward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

The grove of sycamore,

That *westward* rooteth from the city side. *Shakespeare.*

When *westward* like the sun you took your way,

And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*

The storm flies,

From *westward*, when the show'ry kids arise. *Addison.*

At home then stay,

Nor *westward* curious take thy way *Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *westward*.] With tendency to the west

If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline,

To me thou falsely thine,

And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne.*

WET. *adj.* [pæt, Saxon; *waed*, Danish.]

1. Humid; having some moisture adhering

They are *wet* with the show'rs of the mountains. *Job* xxiv

The soals of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-shod to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Rainy, watery.

Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden.*

WET. *n. s.* Water; humidity; moisture, rainy weather.

Plants appearing weather'd, stubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*

Now the sun, with more effectual beams,

Had cheer'd the face of the earth, and dry'd the *wet*

From drooping plant. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Tuberoses will not endure the *wet*, therefore set your pots into the conserve, and keep them dry *Evelyn.*

Your master's riding-coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*. *Swift.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moisten, to make to have moisture adherent.

Better learn of him, that learned be,

And has been watered at the muses well,

The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,

And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell. *Spenser*

A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wetteth* not. *Bac*

Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Addison.*

2. To drench with drink.

Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton's Angler*

WE'THER. *n. s.* [pebep, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram castrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,

Meetest for death. *Shakesp. Merch. of V.*

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams, more males than females, yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *weathers*, there are fewer. *Graunt*

When Blowzelind expir'd, the *wether's* bell

Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*

It is much more difficult to find a fat *weather*, than at half that species were fairly knock'd on the head. *Sw*

WE'TNESS. [from *wet*.] The state of being wet, moisture, humidity

The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To WEX. *v. n.* [corrupted from *wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden.] To grow, to increase.

She first taught men a woman to obey;

But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,

She it surrender'd. *Fairy Queen*, *l.*

She trod a *waxing* moon, that soon would wane,

And drinking borrow'd Light, be full'd again. *Dryden.*

Counting seven from noon,

'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *waxing* moon. *Dryden*

WE'ZAND. *n. s.* [see *weasand*.] The windpipe.

Air is ingustible, and by the rough artery, or *wezand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

WHALE *n. s.* [hpale, Saxon.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

God created the great *whales*

Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, she do loose

None of the *whale's* length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bp. Corbet.*

The greatest *whale* that swims the sea,

Does militantly my pow'r obey. *Swift.*

WHAME *n. s.*

The *whame*, or burre-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bombylious noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHA'LY. *adj.* [See *weal*.] Marked in streaks.

A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,

And *whaly* eyes, the sign of jealousy,

Was like the person's self, whom he did bear *Fa. Queen*

WHARF. *n. s.* [*warf*, Swedish, *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.

Duller should'st thou be, than the fat weed,

That roots itself in ease on Lethe's *wharf*,

Would'st thou not stir in this. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

There were not in London used so many *wharfs*, or [illegible], for the landing of merchants goods. *Child on Trade*

WHA'RFAGE. *n. s.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf

WHA'RFINGER. *n. s.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

To WHIRR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Saxon, *wat*, Dutch.]

1. That which

What you can make her do,

I am content to look on; *what* to speak,

I am content to hear. *Shakesp. Winter Tale.*

In these cases we examine the why, the *what* how of things. *L'Estra*

He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,

For *what* befals at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryden.*

A satire on one of the common stamp, never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence. *Addison.*

Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses *Locke*

If any thing be stated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely.

Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are *what* they are most unapt in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part

If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour *Locke.*

3. Some-

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.
I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her *Shakespeare.*
4. Which of several.
Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazling of his suspicions, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*
Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*
See *what* natures accompany *what* colours, for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*
Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arbuth.*
5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.
What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour,
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself? *Shakespeare.*
What if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
6. WHAT *Though. What* imports *although?* notwithstanding. An elliptical mode of speech.
What though a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did this make sacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*
What though none give my innocence to tell,
I know it, truth may own a generous pride,
I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*
7. WHAT *Time, What Day.* At the time when; on the day when.
What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her, more lovely than Pandora *Milton*
Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,
What time the morn mysterious visions brings,
While purer slumbers spread their golden wings. *Pope.*
Behold the daughter of the deep addressed;
What time with hunger pin'd, my absent mates
Roam'd the wild isle in search of rural cates. *Pope.*
8. [Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.
What art thou,
That here in desart hast thy habitance? *Fairy Queen.*
What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
Or without spices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*
Whate'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st
More than is requisite; and *what* of this?
Why is it mention'd now. *Dryden.*
What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in? *Locke.*
When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it? *Locke.*
9. To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or demonstratively.
Am I so much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate? *Dryden.*
10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.
The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*
Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk *Sha.*
The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles. *Knolles's Hist of the Turks.*
When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* between force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well, if he can but get off *L'Estrange.*
What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself very busy. *L'Estrange*
What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Tem.*
They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris.*
If these hypocrites should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the conner, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his [illegible] would be tripped *Swift.*
11. WHAT *Ho.* An interjection of calling.
What ho, thou genius of the clime, *what ho*,
Lyest thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*

WHATEVER. WHATSOEVER. *pron.* [from *what* and *soever. Whatsoever* is now the more usual.]
1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically.
To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Castles, and *whatsoever*, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
If thence he 'scape into *whatever* world. *Milton.*
In *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*
Wisely restoring *whatsoever* grace
It left by change of times, or tongues or place. *Denham.*

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history *whatsoever* *Addison's Freeholder.*
No contrivance, no practice *whatsoever* can deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us. *Atterbury*
That *whatever* successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*
2. Any thing, be it what it will.
Whatsoever our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off *Hooker.*
Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devours *Milton.*
3. The same, be it this or that.
Be *whate'er* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*
4. All that; the whole that, all particulars that.
From hence he views with his black-lidded eye,
Whate'er the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*
Whate'er the ocean pales or sky inclips
In one [illegible] *Spenser*
At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHEAL. *n. s.* [See WEAL.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.
The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts and raises little *wheals* or blisters. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

WHEAT. *n. s.* [hpeate, Saxon; *weyde*, Dutch, *triticum*, Lat.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.
It hath an apetalous flower, disposed into spikes; each of them consists of many stamina which are included in a squamose flower-cup, having awns: the pointal rises in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and included by a coat which before was the flower-cup: these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The species are; 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in some places called Kentish *wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in some places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polish *wheat*. 8. Many eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked bunchy. 11. Long grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns: Of all these sorts cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preserved, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the seeds of all should be annually changed, for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. *Miller.*
[illegible] views the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest. *Gen.* xxx.
August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rue. *Peacham.*
Next to rice is *wheat*, the bran of which is highly accescent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*
The damsels laughing fly: the giddy clown
Again upon a *wheat*-sheaf drops a down. *Gay.*

WHEATEN. *adj.* [from *wheat*] Made of wheat.
Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them. *Exod* xxix
Here summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd *Addison.*
The assize of *wheaten* bread is in London *Arbuth*
His task it was the *wheaten* loaves to lay,
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*
There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheaten* straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats. *Swift.*

WHEATEAR. *n. s.* A small bird very delicate.
What cook would lose her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other small birds. *Swift.*

WHEATPLUM. *n. s* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*

To WHEEDLE *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers, and *Locke* seems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.
His business was to pump and *wheedle*,
And men with their own keys untrusse,
To make them to themselves give answers,
For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras*
A fox stood licking of his lips at the cook, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Estrange.*
His sire,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools
To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden*
He that first brought the word sham, or *wheedle*, in use, put together as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*
[illegible]
Shall make him an ale on a gossip's message. *Rowe.*
The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuses. *Pope.*

Johnny *wheedl'd*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

WHEEL. *n. ſ.* [ƿpeol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch; *hiorl*, Iſlandick.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.
Carnality within raiſes all the combuſtions without: this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Dec. P.*
The gaſping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car *Dryden*
Fortune ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo weighty, that it ſtops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*
Some watches are made with four *wheels*, others with five. *Locke.*
A *wheel*-plough is one of the beſt and eaſieſt draughts. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A circular body
Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.
The ſtar that roſe at ev'ning bright,
Towards heav'n's deſcent had ſtoop'd his weſtering *wheel* *Milton.*
Through the proud ſtreet ſhe moves the publick gaze,
The turning *wheel* before the palace ſtays. *Pope.*

4. An inſtrument on which criminals are tortured.
Let them pull all about mine ears, preſent me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horſes heels *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleaſures ſhare. *Waller*
His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel*. *Addiſon.*

5. The inſtrument of ſpinning.
Verſe ſweetens care, however rude the ſound,
All at her work the village maiden ſings;
Nor as ſhe turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the ſad viciſſitudes of things. *Gifford.*

6. Rotation; revolution.
Look not too long upon theſe turning *wheels* of viciſſitude, leſt we become giddy. *Bacon.*
According to the common viciſſitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the inſolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

7. A compaſs about; a tract approaching to circularity.
He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.

2. To turn on an axis.
The moon carried about the earth always ſhews the ſame face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.

4. To turn; to have viciſſitudes.

5. To fetch a compaſs.
Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
You my Myrmidons,
Mark what I ſay, attend me where I *wheel*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in ſo ſtrait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horſe. *Knol.*
He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled ſtrokes;
Wheels as he *wheels*. *Dryden.*
Half theſe draw off, and coaſt the ſouth
With ſtricteſt watch; theſe other *wheel* the north:
Our circuit meets full weſt: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the ſhield, half to the ſpear. *Milton.*
Now ſmoothly ſteers through air his rapid flight,
Then *wheeling* down the ſteep of heav'n he flies
And draws a radiant circle o'er the ſkies. *Pope*

6. To roll forward.
The courſe of juſtice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thunder
Muſt *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.
Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great firſt Mover's hand
Firſt *wheels* their courſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

WHEE'LBARROW. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *barrow.*] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.
Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave ſome air. *Bacon.*
Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound *King.*

WHEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *wheel.*] A maker of wheels.
After local names, the moſt have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Braſier, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *wright*] A maker of wheel-carriages.
It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheelwrights*. *Mortimer.*

WHE'ELY. *adj.* [from *wheel.*] Circular; ſuitable to rotation
Hinds exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *Philips*

To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [ƿpeopan, Saxon.] To breath with noiſe
The conſtriction of the trachæa ſtreightens the paſſage of the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the aſthma. *Fleyer.*
It is eaſy to run into ridicule the beſt deſcriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at his own dull jeſt. *Dryden*
The fawning dog runs mad; the *wheezing* ſwine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden's Virgil*
Prepare balſamick cups, to *wheezing* lungs
Medicinal, and ſhort-breath'd. *Philips*
Wheezing aſthma loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

WHELK. *n. ſ.* [See to WELK.]

1. An inequality; a protuberance.
His face is all bubuckles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

2. A puſtule. [See WHEAL.]

To WHELM. *v. a.* [ayhlgan, Saxon; *wilma*, Iſlandick.]

1. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off, to bury.
Grievous miſchiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain. *Fa. Qu.*
This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shak*
So the ſad offence deſerves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lye,
Whelm'd under ſeas. *Addiſon*
Diſcharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets ſay, the giants and men of the earth are *whelmed*. *Pope.*
Deplore
The *whelming* billow and the faithleſs oar. *Gay*

2. To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it.
On thoſe curſed engines triple row,
They ſaw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*
Whelm ſome things over them and keep them there. *Mortim.*

WHELP. *n. ſ.* [*welp*, Dutch, *hnaſpar*, Iſlandick, *cnapa*, Swediſh.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.
They call'd us, for our fierceneſs, Engliſh dogs,
Now, like their *whelps*, we crying run away. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to ſee as generally believed; but as we have elſewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*

2. The young of any beaſt of prey.
The lion's *whelp* ſhall be to himſelf unknown. *Shakeſpeare.*
Theſe unlickt bear *whelps*. *Donne.*

3. A ſon. In contempt.
The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did fleſh his puny ſword in Frenchmens blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A young man. In contempt.
Slave, I will ſtrike your ſoul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with ſuch a face:
You *whelp*. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
That awkward *whelp*, with his money-bags, would have made his entrance. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beaſts, generally beaſts of prey.
A honeſs hath *whelped* in the ſtreets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
In a bitch ready to *whelp*, we found four puppies. *Boyle*
In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, ſea-monſters *whelp'd*
And ſtabled. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

WHEN. *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; ƿpænne, Sax. *wanneer*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.
Divers curious men judged that one Theodoſius ſhould ſucceed, *when* indeed Theodoſius did. *Camden.*
One who died ſeveral ages ago, raiſes a ſecret fondneſs and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his ſtory. *Add.*

2. At what time?
When was it ſhe laſt walk'd?—
—Since his majeſty went into the field. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*
If there's a pow'r above us,
And that theſe is all nature cries aloud,
Through all her works; he muſt delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in muſt be happy.
But *when*? or where? *Addiſon.*

3. Which time.
I was adopted heir by his conſent,
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI*

4. At which time.
By this the bloody troops were at the door,
When as a ſudden and a ſtrange diſmay,
Enforc'd them ſtrain who ſhould go in before. *Daniel.*

5. After the time that.
When I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

5 At what time

[illegible] *Daniel.*

His feed, *when* is not fet, fhal. bruife my head. *Milton.*

WHEN *ad.* At the time when, what time.

This *when as* Guyon faw, he 'gan enquire
What meant that preace about that lady's throne. *Fa. Quem.*

When as facred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd
Their morning incenfe, came the human pair *Milton.*

WHENCE *adv.* [Formed from *whence* by the fame analogy with *hence* from *here.*]

1 From what place.

2. From what perfon.

Whence, feeble nature! fhall we fummon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*

From which premifes

Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line, *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

4 [illegible] from which place or perfon

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good defcends. *Milt.*

5. For which caufe.

Recent urine, diftilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature, *whence* alkaline falts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign falts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. From what fource.

I have fhewn *whence* the underftanding may get all the ideas it has *Locke.*

7. *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of fpeech

From whence he views, with his black hooded eye,
Whatfo the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenfer.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His manfion, and his tides, in a place
From whence himfelf does fly *Shakefp. Mac.*

8 *Of* WHENCE. Another barbarifm.

He afk'd his guide,
What and *of whence* was he who prefs'd the hero's fide?
Dryden's Æn.

WHE'NCESOEVER. *adv* [*whence* and *ever*] From what place foever.

Any idea, *whencefoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has. *Locke.*

Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel eflence bring,
I own thy influence; for I feel thy ftng. *Prior*

WHE'NEVER. } *adv.* [*when* and *ever*, or *fever*,] At whatfo-
WHE'NSOEVER } ever time.

O welcome hour *whenever!* Why delays
His hand to execute? *Milt. Paradife Loft.*

Men grow firft acquainted with many of thefe felf-evident truths, upon their being propofed; not becaufe innate, but becaufe the confideration of the nature of the things, contained in thofe words, would not fuffer him to think otherwife, how or *whenfoever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*

Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into the heart, will appear in juftice, friendfhip, and charity *Rogers.*

WHERE. *adv.* [ꝑpæꝛ, Saxon, *waer*, Dutch.]

1. At which place or places.

She vifited that place, *where* firft fhe was fo happy as to fee the caufe of her unhap. *Sidney.*

God doth in publick prayer refpect the folemnity of places, *where* his name fhould be called on amongft his people. *Hooker.*

In every land we have a larger fpace,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden.*

In Lydia born,
Where plenteous harvefts the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*

2. At what place.

Ah! *where* was Eloife? *Pope.*

3. At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherifh'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full refolv'd to take a wife. *Shakefpeare.*

4. *Any* WHERE. At any place.

Thofe fubterraneous waters were univerfal, as a diffolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. WHERE, like *here*, has in compofition a kind of pronominal fignification: as, *whereof*, of which.

6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in ufe.

He fhall find no *where* fafe to hide himfelf *Spenfer*
Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind
Thou loofeft here, a better *where* to find *Shakefp. K. Lear*

WHE'REABOUT. *adv.* [*where* and *about*]

1. Near what place.

2. Near which place.

Thou firm fet earth,
Hear not my fteps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very ftones prate of my *whereabout*.
Shakefpeare's Macbeth.

3 Concerning which.

The greatnefs of all actions is meafured by the worthinefs of the fubject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are converfant: we muft of neceffity, in both refpects, acknowledge that this prefent world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*

WHEREAS. *adv.* [*where* and *as.*]

1. When on the contrary.

Are not thefe found to be the greateft zealots who are moft notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal fhould always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas* animals live upon very different forts of fubftances. *Arbuthnot.*

2. At which place. Obfolete.

They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghofts in torments frv. *Fa. Queen.*

Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shak. H VI.*

3. The thing being fo that. Always referred to fomething different.

Whereas we read fo many of them fo much commended, fome for their mild and merciful difpofition, fome for their virtuous feverity, fome for integrity of life; all thefe were the fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God *Hooker.*

Whereas all bodies feem to work by the communication of their natures, and impreffions of their motions, the diffufion of fpecies vifible feemeth to participate more of the former, and the fpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Whereas wars are generally caufes of poverty, the fpecial nature of this war with Spain, if made by fea, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon.*

Whereas feeing requires light, a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, in mured, and by curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Whereas at firft we had only three of thefe principles, their number is already fworn to five. *Baker on Learning.*

One imagines that the terreftrial matter, which is fhowered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fancies that the earth will ere long all be waffled away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land; *whereas*, by this diftribution of matter, continual provifion is every where made for the fupply of bodies. *Woodward.*

WHEREAT. *adv.* [*where* and *at*] At which.

his he thought would be the fitteft refting place, 'till we might go further from his mother's fury, *whereat* he was no lefs angry, and afhamed, than defirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidn.*

This is in many converfion unto God, the firft ftage *whereat* his race towards heaven begineth. *Hooker.*

Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively fhadow'd. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

WHEREBY'. *adv.* [*where* and *by.*] By which

But even that, you muft confefs, you have received of her, and fo are rather gratefully to thank her, than to prefs any further, 'till you bring fomething of your own, *whereby* to claim it. *Sidney.*

Prevent thofe evils *whereby* the hearts of men are loft. *Hooker*

You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shakefpeare.*

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he was a king, he may refrefh himfelf by confidering all that is left him, *whereby* he is a man. *Taylor*

This is the moft rational and moft profitable way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may beft hope to give account to God of our youth fpent herein. *Milton.*

This delight they take in doing of mifchief, *whereby* I mean the pleafure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced difpofition. *Locke.*

WHERE'VER. *adv.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatfoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find. *Fa. Queen.*

Him ferve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleafes beft,
Wherever plac'd, let him difpofe. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

Not only to the fons of Abraham's loins
Salvation fhall be preach'd; but to the fons
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world. *Milton.*

Where-e'er thy navy fpreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all fhe brings. *Waller.*

The climate, about thirty degrees, may pafs for the Hefperides of our age, whatever or *where-ever* the other was *Temp.*

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *F. Atterbury.*

Wherever he hath receded from the Mofaick account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodw.*

Wherever Shakefpeare has invented, he is greatly below the novelift; fince the incidents he has added are neither neceffary nor probable. *Shakefpeare Illuftrated.*

WHE'REFORE. *adv.* [*where* and *for*]

1. For which reafon.

The ox and the afs defire their food, neither purpofe they unto themfelves any end *wherefore*. *Hooker.*

There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Can ye alledge any just cause *wherefore* absolutely ye should not condescend, in this controversy, to have your judgment over ruled by some such definitive sentence? *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?

——Ay, sir, and *wherefore*; for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore*. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

2. For what reason?

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument? *Shakespeare.*

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton's Agonistes.*

WHEREI'N. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*] In which.

Whenever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakesp. H VI.*

Try waters by weight, wherein you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*

Is as the book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wond'rous works. *Milton.*

Too soon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compass'd, *wherein* we
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound *Milton.*

This the happy morn
Wherein the son of heav'n's eternal king,
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milton.*

Had they been treated with more kindness, and their questions answered, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be still new-ness. *Locke.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift*

WHERE'UNTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into*] Into which.

Where's the palace, *whereunto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakesp. Othello.*

Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereunto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon's Natural History.*

My subject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereunto* this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them several good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit. *Gulliver's Travels.*

WHE'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *where.*] Ubiety

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew's Cosmol.*

WHEREO'F. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*] Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever sithence the first beginning, reaped singular commodity. *Hooker.*

How this world, when and *whereof* created *Milton.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did consist. *Downes on Ireland.*

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryden.*

WHEREON *adv.* [*where* and *on.*] On which.

As for those things *whereon*, are se wherewith, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

So looks the strand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

He lik'd the ground *whereon* she trod. *Milton*

WHERE'SOEVER. } *adv.* [*where* and *soever*] In what place soever.

That short revenge the man may overtake,
Wherese he be, and soon upon him light. *Fairy Queen.*

Poor naked wretches, *wheresoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak. King Lear.*

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, *wherese* met. *Milt. Parad. Lost*

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me *wheresoe'er* I go. *Dryden.*

WHERETO', } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or *unto.*] To which.
WHERUNTO', }

She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *whereto* she is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatsoever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason: after these, the voice of the church succeedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accustom'd feast,
Whereto I have invited many a guest *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Whereto th' Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd. *Milton.*

WHEREUPO'N. *n. s.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which.

The townsmen mutined, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had risen a general war betwixt them, if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into England. *Downes on Ireland.*

WHEREWI'TH. } *adv.* [*where* and *with*, or *withal.*] With
WHEREWITHA'L } which.

As for those things *wherein* superstition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her buss is all in pleasure and delight,
Wherewith she makes her lovers drunken. *Fairy Queen*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakesp.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was disturbed in England, this army was not of sufficient strength to make an entire conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

The builders of Babel, full with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milt.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The frequency, warmth and affection, *wherewith* they are proposed. *Rogers's Sermons*

But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was trusted? *Swift*

To WHERRET. *v. a.* [Corrupted, I suppose, from *ferret.*]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to teaze. A low colloquial word.
2. To give a box on the ear *Ainsworth*

WHE'RRY. *n. s.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A light boat used on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat doth slake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float,
As safe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Let the vessel split on shelves,
With the freight enrich themselves
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madness makes me merry *Sw*

To WHET. *v. a.* [ꝑpettan, Saxon, *wetten*, Dutch]

1. To sharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'st* a knife to kill thyself. *Shakesp. R. III*

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast *whetted* on thy stony heart,
To stab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

This visitation
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose. *Shak. Hamlet*

Unsophisticated vitriol, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and listening *Addison on Italy*

Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious.

Peace, good queen,
O *whet* not on these too too furious peers;
For blessed are the peace-makers. *Shakesp. H VI.*

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

I will *whet* on the king. *Shak. King John.*

He favoured the Christian merchants; and the more to *whet* him forwards, the basha had cunningly insinuated into his acquaintance one Mucarabe. *Knolles*

Let not thy deep bitterness beget
Carelessness despair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to scorn. *Donne.*

The cause why onions, salt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of those nerves; for motion *whetteth.* *Bacon's Natural History*

A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which, nourished and *whetted* on by bad counsellors, proved the bane of his times, which was the crushing treasure out of his subjects purses, by penal laws *Bacon's Henry VII*

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curiosity *Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryd.*

Himself invented first the shining share,
And *whetted* human industry by care,
Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign. *Dryden.*

WHET. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

An weary table is a certain *whet*,
You would not think how heartily he'll eat *Dryden.*

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets.* *Spectator*

WHE'THER. *adv.* [ꝑpeðer, Saxon] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other

As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be or no. *Hooker.*

Resolve *whether* you will or no. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

W H I

Perkins's three counſellors regiſtered themſelves ſanctuary-men, and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we addreſs to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we engage ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayward.*

Then ſhall thou found that order, *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cauſe. *Denham.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on ſuch an occaſion, to conſult with the oracle *whether* he ſhould do it or no, it being neceſſary to be done. *Duty of Piety.*

Whether by health or ſickneſs, life or death, mercy is ſtill contriving and carrying on the ſpiritual good of all who love God. *South's Sermons.*

This aſſiſtance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will or no. *Tillotſon.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money muſt go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the moſt of theſe diſcoveries fall not into the pope's hands, or for ſome other reaſon, the prince of Farneſe will keep this ſeat from being turned up, 'till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addiſon on Italy.*

WHETHER *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whether when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them ſhould be the lord of lords *Hubberd's Tale.*
I wam'd at the will of his father? *Mat* xxi.

Whether is more beneficial, that we ſhould have the ſame yearly quantity of heat diſtributed equally, or a greater ſhare in Summer, and in Winter a leſs? *Bentley.*

—Them take *whether* they will, if they deduce all animals from large pairs, even to make the ſecond of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHET'STONE *n. ſ.* [*whet* and *ſtone*.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or meaſure of their own woe, they uſe their affection as a *whetſtone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her reſolution chaſte,
Whoſe ſobereſt looks were *whetſtones* to deſire? *Fairfax.*
Whom the *whetſtone* ſharps to eat,
And cry, no ſtones are good meat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Diligence is to the underſtanding as the *whetſtone* to the razor, but the will is the hand, that muſt apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetſtone* is not an inſtrument to carve with; but it ſharpens thoſe that do. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

WHETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *whet*.] One that whets or ſharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the ſpirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY *n. ſ.* [hpæg, Saxon, *wey*, Dutch.]

1. The ſerous part of milk, from which the ſolid or grumous part is ſeparated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *whey*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of ſerum or *whey* in the glandules of the breaſt. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. It is uſed of any thing white and thin.

Thoſe maiden cheeks of thine
Are counſellors to fear. What, ſoldiers *whey* face! *Shakeſ.*

WHE'YEY, } *adj.* [from *whey*.] Partaking of whey; reſem-
WHE'YISH } bling whey.

Thoſe medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in ſending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyiſh* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *Philips.*

WHICH *pron.* [hpylc, Saxon, *welk*, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative; relating to things.

The apoſtle terms it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, ſometimes the handſel or earneſt of that *which* is to come. *Hooker, b. v.*

Do they not blaſpheme that worthy name, by the *which* ye are called? *Ja.* ii. 7.

In deſtructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reſerved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add alſo their want of opportunity to apply to ſuch a ſerious conſideration as may let them into the true goodneſs and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* ſeldom diſplay themſelves to the firſt view. *South's Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their ſide is ſet,
And ſnatches from their mouths th' untaſted meat,
Which, if they touch, her hiſſing ſnakes ſhe rears. *Dryden.*

After the ſeveral earths, conſider the parts of the ſurface of this globe *which* is barren, as ſand and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It formerly was uſed for *who*, and related likewiſe to perſons: as in the firſt words of the Lord's prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wiſdom to whomſoever it pleaſeth him, did, for the good of his church, ſtay thoſe eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, ſir, of a battle?
——Every one hears that,
Which can diſtinguiſh ſound. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a ſilly woman,
The ſoldiers ſhould have toſs'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

3. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whoſe*, but *whoſe*, as derived from *whom*, is ſcarcely uſed but in poetry.

Of man's firſt diſobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte. *Milton.*

4. It is ſometimes a demonſtrative, as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?
—Almoſt at odds with morning, *which* is *which*. *Shakeſp.*

5. It is ſometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man.

Two fair twins,
The puzzled ſtrangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickel.*

WHICHSOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *ſoever*.] Whether one or the other.

Whichſoever of theſe he takes, and how often ſoever he doubles it, he finds that one is not one jot nearer the end of ſuch addition than at firſt ſetting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF *n. ſ.* [*chwyth*, Welſh.] A blaſt, a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide,
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell ſword,
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Who,
If ſome unfav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invents a quarrel ſtraight. *Dryd.*

Three pipes after dinner he conſtantly ſmokes,
And ſeaſons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatſwain's whiſtle: upon the firſt *whiff* the tradeſmen came jumping in. *Arbuthnot.*

To WHI'FFLE *v. n.* [from *whiff*.] To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the ſenſe of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Eſtrange.*

A perſon of a *whiffling* and unſteady turn of mind cannot keep cloſe to a point of controverſy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

Was our reaſon given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle ſtraw, a feather,
The ſport of ev'ry *whiffling* blaſt that blows? *Pr.*

WHI'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiffle*.]

1. [illegible] ſtrong
The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd ſea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shak. Henry V.*

2. One of no conſequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their ſervice a great number of ſupernumerary and inſignificant fellows, which they uſe like *whifflers*, and commonly call theatre-horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-houſe, ſhall talk of the conſtitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n. ſ.* [hpæg, Saxon.]

1. Whey.

2. The name of a faction.

The ſouthweſt counties of Scotland have ſeldom corn enough to ſerve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, thoſe in the weſt come in the Summer to buy at Leith the ſtores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, uſed in driving their horſes, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and ſhorter the *whiggs*. Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the miniſters animated their people to riſe and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their pariſhes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about ſix thouſand. This was called the whiggamor's inroad; and ever after that, all that oppoſed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of diſtinction. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and ſtate, ſhould avoid the extremes of *whig* for the ſake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *whig*.] Relating to the whigs.

She'll prove herſelf a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggiſh* cauſe,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *n. ſ.* [from *whig*.] The notions of a whig.

I could quote paſſages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggiſm* and atheiſm. *Swift.*

WHILE. *n. ſ.* [*weil*, German; hpile, Saxon.] Time; ſpace of time.

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain some *while* in this company, to ease your own travel and our toilsomeness. *Sidney.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, and again return to bed, yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep. *Shak. p. Macbeth.*

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then w' accus'd the consul. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

I hope all ingenuous persons will advertise me fairly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what they dislike in it. *Digby.*

Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mus'd

How couldst thou look for other, but that God should condemn thee for the doing of those things for which thine own conscience did condemn thee, all the *while* thou wast doing of them? *Tillotson.*

That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men of, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend. *Tillotson.*

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of sense. *Atterb.*

What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

WHALE
WHILES } *adv.* [ꝑpile, Saxon. *Whiles* is now out of use.]
WHILST

1. During the time that.

Whiles I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

What we have, we prize not to the worth,
Whiles we enjoy it, but being lack'd and lost,
Why, then we rack the value. *Shakespeare.*

Repeated, *while* the sedentary earth
Attains her end. *Milton.*

2. As long as.

Use your memory, and you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to over-load it. *Watts's Logick.*

3. At the same time that.

Whiles by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God, for your professed subjection unto the Gospel. 2 *Cor.* ix.

Can he imagine that God sends forth an irresistible strength against some sins, *whilst* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace? *Decay of Piety.*

To WHILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loiter.

Men guilty this way never have observed that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any. *Spectator.*

WHILERE. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before*.] A little while ago.

That cursed wight, from whom I 'scap'd *whilere*,
A man of hell, that calls himself despair. *Fairy Queen.*

Let us be jocund. will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere*? *Shakespeare.*

Here lies Hobbinol, our shepherd *whilere*. *Raleigh.*

He who, with all heav'n's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease. *Milton.*

WHILOM. *adv.* [ꝑilom, Saxon, that is, *once on a time*.] Formerly; once, of old.

Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,
There *whilom* wont the Templar knights abide,
Till they decayed through pride. *Spenser.*

In northern clime a valorous knight
Did *whilom* kill a bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler *Hudibras.*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;
For so Apollo, with unerring hand,
Hebrus did slay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*

WHIM. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of delire

All the superfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female gamester's pate. *Swift.*

To WHIMPER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noise.

The father by his authority should always stop this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message. *Rowe.*

In peals of thunder now she roars, and now
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*

WHIMPLED *adj.* [I suppose from *whimper*.] This word seems to mean distorted with crying

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,
Th' anointed sovereign of sighs and groans. *Shakespeare.*

WHIMSEY. *n. f.* [Only another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice, an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimsey* may be palliated. *L'Estrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant shapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimsies* of poets and painters, and

Egyptian idolaters, if so be they are consistent with life and propagation, would be now actually in being, if our atheists notion were true. *Ray on the Creation.*

So now, as health or temper changes,
In larger compass Alma ranges;
This day below, the next above,
As light or solid *whimseys* move. *Prior.*

What I speak, my fair Cloe, and what I write, shows
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;
I court others in verse, but I love thee in prose,
And they have my *whimsies*, but thou hast my heart. *Prior.*

[illegible] A 3

Less should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,
And water-colours of these days;
These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

WHIMSICAL *adj.* [from *whimsey*.] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful.

Another circumstance in which I am very particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimsical* as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests. *Addison, Spectator.*

WHIN *n. f.* [*chwyn*, Welsh, *genista spinosa*, Latin.] A weed; furze.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tusser.*

Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holy, juniper, *whin*-bush, and thistle. *Bacon.*

To WHINE. *v. n* [panian, Saxon; *weenen*, Dutch; *gwyno*, Welsh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise, to moan meanly and effeminately.

They came to the wood, where the hounds were in couples slaying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*

At his nurse's tears
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

I wice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Whip him,
'Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face,
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleopatra.*

All the common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their speech, as if they did still smart or suffer some oppression *Davies on Ireland.*

Then, if we *whine*, look pale,
And tell our tale,
Men are in pain
For us again.
So, neither speaking, doth become
The lover's state, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*

He made a viler noise than swine
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*

Some, under sheeps clothing, had the properties of wolves, that is, they could *whine* and howl as well as bite and devour. *South's Sermons.*

I was not born so base to flatter crouds,
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

[illegible] may perhaps be the proper method. *Locke.*

Life was given for noble purposes; and therefore it must not be sacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Collier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-drapers would in four and twenty hours raise their cloths and silks to above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long, then *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready to starve. *Swift.*

WHINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines*, set off with some odd devotional postures and grimaces. *South.*

Thy hateful *whine* of woe
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts
My jarring senses with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe's T. Shore.*

To WHI'NNY. *v. n* [*hinnio*, Lat. from the sound.] To make a noise like a horse or colt

WHI'NYARD. *n. f.* [ꝑinan and ane, to gain honour, Saxon, *Skinner*. I know not whether this word was ever used seriously, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt from *whin*, a tool to cut *whins*.] A sword, in contempt.

He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed. *Hudibras.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* [ꝑeopan, Saxon; *wippen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible.

He took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook,
And plies them with the lash, and *whips* 'em on,
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his son. *Addison.*

2. To sew slightly

In half *whipt* muslin needles useless lie. *Gay.*

3. To drive with lashes.

This unheard sawciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To *whip* this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shak. King John.*

Let's *whip* these stragglers o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these overweening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and *whipt* top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately. *Stukesp. ex.*

I ordered every day to *whip* his top, so long as to make him weary, he will wish for his book, if you promise it him as a reward of having *whipt* his top lustily quite out. *Locke.*

4. To correct with lashes.

I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,
Hoping you'll find good cause to *whip* them all. *Shakespeare.*

Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this,
Lest you should chance to *whip* your information. *Shakesp.*

Hourly we see some raw pin-feathered thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,
Who for false quantities was *whipt* at school,
But t'other day, and breaking grammar-rule. *Dryden.*

How did he return this haughty brave,
Who *whipt* the winds, and made the sea his slave? *Dryden.*

This requires more than setting children a task, and *whipping* them without any more ado, if it be not done to our fancy. *Locke.*

Oh charm me! *whip* me! let me be the scorn
Of forked rabbles and insulting crowds!
Give me but life. *Smith's Phædra and Hippol.*

Heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and [illegible] *Addison.*

5. To lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits, 'till I was as cleft [illegible] as a dried pear. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

6. To inwrap.

Its string hath both ends neatly lapt over with another about three inches in length, and so is firmly *whipt* about with small gut, that it may the easier move in the edge of the rowler. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He *whips* his rapier out, and cries a rat!
And in this brain sh apprehension kills
The unseen good old man. *Shak. Hamlet.*

She in a hurry *whips* up her darling under her arm. *L'Estr.*

Raise yourself upon your hinder legs, and then stretch out your head. I can easily *whip* up to your horns, and so out of the weed. *L'Estrange.*

Brisk Susan *whips* her linnen from the rope,
While the first drizzling shower is born aslope. *Swift.*

Thus disposed, it lies ready for you to *whip* it out in a moment. *Swift.*

To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly.

Two friends travelling together met a bear upon the way: the one *whips* up a tree, and the other throws himself flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

The simple 'squire made a sudden start to follow; but the justice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Tatler.*

WHIP. *n. f.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

There sat infernal pain,
And fast beside him sat tumultuous strife,
The one in hand an iron *whip* did strain,
The other brandished a bloody knife. *Fairy Queen.*

Put in every honest hand a *whip*,
To lash the rascal naked through the world. *Shak. Othello.*

Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark-house and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shakespeare.*

A *whip* for the horse, a bridle for the ass. *Prov. xxvi. 3.*

High on her head she rears two twisted snakes,
Her chain she rattles, and her *whip* she shakes. *Dryden.*

In his right hand he holds the *whip*, with which he is supposed to drive the horses of the sun. *Addison.*

Each staunch polemick
Came *whip* and spur, and dash'd thro' thin and thick. *Dunc.*

WHIP'CORD. *n. f.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which lashes are made.

In Raphael's first works are many small foldings, often repeated, which look like so many *whipcords*. *Dryden.*

WHIP'GRAFTING. *n. f.* [In gardening.]

Whipgrafting is done two ways. First, cut off the head of the stock, and smooth it, then cut the graft from a knot or bud on one side sloping, about an inch and a half long, with a shoulder, but not deep, that it may rest on the top of the stock. the graft must be cut from the shouldering smooth and even, sloping by degrees, that the lower end be thin. place the shoulder on the head of the stock, and mark the length of the cut part of the graft, and with your knife cut away so much of the stock as the graft did cover, but not any of the wood of the stock: place both together, that the cut part of both may join, and the sap unite the one to the other, and bind them close together, and defend them from the rain with tempered clay or wax, as before. The other way of *whipgrafting* is, where the grafts and the stocks are of an equal size: the stock must be cut sloping upwards from one side to the other, and the graft after the same manner from the shoulder downwards, that the graft may exactly join with the stock in every part, and so bind, and clay or wax them as before. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WHIP'HAND. *n. f.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over.

The archange, when discord was restive and would not be drawn from her beloved monastry with fair words, has the *whip hand* of her, and drags her out with many stripes. *Loyd.*

WHIP'LASH. *n. f.* The lash or small end of a whip.

Have *whiplash* well knotted and cartrope nought. *Tusser.*

WHIP'PER. *n. f.* [from *whip.*] One who punishes with whipping.

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakespeare.*

WHIP'PINGPOST. *n. f.* [*whip* and *post.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,
With all its rhet'rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron gin? *Hudibras.*

WHIP'SAW. *n. f.* [*whip* and *saw.*]

The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHIP'STAFF. *n. f.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey.*

WHIP'STER. *n. f.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow.

I am not valiant neither;
But every puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Give that *whipster* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant. *Prior.*

WHIPT, for *whipped.*

In Bridewel a number be stript,
Lesse worth e than theefe to be *whipt*. *Tusser.*

To WHIRL. *v. a.* [hpyppan, Saxon; *swirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly.

Five moons were seen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shakes. K. John.*

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakes. Henry VI.*

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,
And hews through adverse foes an ample way. *Dryden.*

With his full force he *whirl'd* it first around;
But the soft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dryden.*

With what a *whirling* force his lance he toss'd!
Heav'ns what a spring was in his arm to throw! *Dryden.*

The Styg an flood,
Falling from on high, with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Addison.*

With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,
This magick wheel its figure moves, yet keeps its place. *Granv.*

They have ever been taught by their senses, that the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars, are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts's Imp ovement of the Mind.*

To WHIRL. *v. n.* To run round rapidly.

He, rapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the skyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

As young strplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

She what he swears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away, to shun his hateful sight,
Hid in the forest. *Dryden's Æn.*

Wild and distracted with their fears,
They jostling plunge amidst the sounding deeps;
The flood away, the straggling squadron sweeps,
And men and arms, and horses *whirling* bears. *Smith.*

WHIRL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.

'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;
But even your follies and debauches change
With such a *whirl*, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage. *Dryden.*

Wings raise my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on high,
Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;
The various turnings and their *whirls* declare,
And view in the vast regions of the air. *Creech's Manilius.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years can waste. *Creech.*

I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*

How the car rat'es, how its knocking wheels
Smoke in the *whirl* the circling sand arcenos,
And in the noble dust the chariot's hid. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation

Though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to bear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison's Spectator.*

WHI'RLBAT *n. s.* [*whirl* and *bat*.] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for the ancient *celtus*.

At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now himself slain by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*

The *whirlbat*'s falling blow they nimbly shun,
And win the race e're they begin to run *Creech's Manil.*

The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserv'd for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden's Virgil.*

WHI'RLBONE *n. s.* The patella. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG *n. s.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] A toy which children spin round.

He found that marbles taught him percussion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

That since they gave things their beg inning,
And set this *whirligig* a spinning. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. } *n. s.* [hpy ippole, Saxon.] A place where the
WHIRLPOOL. } water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its center, a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shak. King Lear.*

In the fathomless profound
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen *whirlpool* draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Send forth, ye wise! send forth your labouring thought
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of spheres of smoke. *Prior.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust and crowded to the middle of those *whirlpools*, and there conglobate one another into great solid bodies. *Woodward.*

WHI'RLWIND. *n. s.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A stormy wind moving circularly

In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your passion, beget a [illegible] *Shakesp.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath she toss'd the [illegible],
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

WHI'RRING, *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it.

From the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant [illegible] *Pope.*

WHISK. *n. s.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]

1. [illegible]

The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet, being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transparency. *Boyle.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dress.

An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn *whisk* instead of a point de Venice. *Gould of Trade.*

To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]

1. To sweep with a small besom
2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

Cardan believ'd great states depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end,
That as she *whisk'd* it t'wards the sun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER *n. s.* [from *whisk*.] The hair growing on the [illegible]

A face like to a full of flate,
Whose thread of life the fatal sisters
Did twist together with its *whiskers*. *Hudibras.*

Behold four kings in majesty rever'd,
With hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*

A painter added a pair of *whiskers* to the face. *Addison.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*wispren*, Dutch.] To speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker

He sometime with fearful countenance would desire the king to look to himself; for that all the court and city were full of *whisperings* and expectation of some sudden change. *Sidney.*

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Psalm 7.*

In speech of man, the *whispering* or submurmur, whether louder or softer, is an interior sound; but the speaking out is an exterior sound, and therefore you can never make a voice, nor sing in *whispering*, but in speech you may. *Bacon.*

The king Acestes calls,
Then softly *whisper'd* in her fatherly
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*

It is as offensive to speak wit to a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whisper* in it. he is displeased at both, because he is ignorant of what is said. *Pope.*

He comes and *whispers* in his ear. *Swift.*

The hollow *whispering* breeze, the plants rustle
Purle down amid' the twisted roots. *Thomson.*

To WHI'SPER, *v. a.*

1. To address in a low voice.

When they talk of him they shake their heads,
And *whisper* one another in the ear. *Speak, Kind Yahoo.*

[illegible]

Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shakesp.*

He left *whisper*, the man in the cart, that such a man should drink such a cart *Bacon's Natural History.*

The steward *whispered* the young Templer, that's true to my knowledge *Tatler.*

2. To utter in a low voice

You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whisper'd* ones; for they are yet but earkling arguments. *Shakespeare.*

They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the apothecaries, noise it about the city. *Graunt.*

3. To prompt secretly.

Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To *whisper* Wolsey, here makes visitation. *Shak. H. VIII.*

WHI'SPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice.

The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore the inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*

Strictly observe the first hints and *whispers* of good and evil that pass in the heart, and thus wilt keep conscience quick and vigilant *South.*

Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went. *Dryden.*

He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the secret *whispers* of his soul. *Dryden.*

WHI'SPERER. *n. s.* [from *whisper*.]

1. [illegible]
2. A private talker

Kings trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spials and good *whisperers* than good magistrates. *Bacon.*

WHIST. [This is called by *Skinner*, who seldom errs, an interjection commanding silence, and so it is commonly used; but *Shakespeare* uses it as a verb, and *Sutton* as an adjective.]

1. Are silent.

Come unto these yellow sands,
And then take hands,
Curtsied when you have, and kist,
The wild waves *whist*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. Still, silent

The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly [illegible]
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*

3. Pret.

WHIST. *n. s.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence.

The clergyman used to play at *whist* and swobbers. *Swift.*

Whist awhile
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of smoke,
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomson's Autumn.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. n.* [by ɣelan, Saxon, *sibilo*, Latin.]

1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll *whistle*. *Shakesp.*

His big manly voice
Changing again toward childish treble pipes,
He *whistles* in his sound. *Shakespeare.*

Let one *whistle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound shall strike so sharp as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

While the plowman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*

Should Bertran sound his trumpets,
And Tormismond but *whistle* through his fingers,
He draws his army off *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

He *whistled* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*

The ploughman leaves the task of day,
And trudging homeward *whistles* on the way. *Gay.*

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.
3. To sound shrill.

Soft whispers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains *whistle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*

Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Seeks, and whirling waves, 'till from his h
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the r
On fair Charaxus temples, near the f ht
Then *whizzing* past came on. *Dryden.*

When winged death in *whizzing* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day? *Prior.*

he wild winds *whistle*, and the b l ows roar,
The splitting raft the furious tempest tore. *Pope.*

To WHISTLE *v. a.* To call by a whistle.

Whistle them backwards and forwards, 'till he is weary
South's Sermons

He chanced to miss his dog we stood still 'till he had *whistled* him up. *Addison.*

When simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whistled* off my hands! *Pope*

WHISTLE, *n. f.* [hpistre, Saxon.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.

My fire in caves confrains the w nd,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*

2. A sound made by a small wind instrument

3. The mouth, the organ of whistling.

Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

4. A small wind instrument

The masters and pilots were so astonished that they knew not how to direct, and if they knew, they could scarcely, when they directed, hear their own *whistle*. *Sandys.*

Behold,
Upon the hempen tackle ship-boys climbing;
Hear the shrill *whistle*, which doth order give
To sounds confus'd *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Small *whistle*, or shepherds oaten pipes, give a sound, because of their extreme slenderness, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Her infant grandame's *whistle* next it grew,
The bells she gingled, and the *whistle* blew. *Pope.*

5. The noise of winds

6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.
—I have been worth the *whistle*. *Shakesp. King Lear*

The knight, pursuing this epistle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whistle*. *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER. *n. f.* [from *whistle*.] One who whistles.

The prize was a guinea to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler*, who could whistle clearest, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addison.*

WHIT. *n. f.* [pht, a thing; ahpt, any thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney*

The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves, but carrieth us as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*

Her sacred book with blood ywrit,
That none could read, except she did him teach,
She unto him disclosed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Fairy Queen.*

Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former [illegible] *Davies on Ireland*

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,
And she no *whit* encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*

In account of ancient times it ought to satisfy any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotson.*

It is every *whit* as honourable to assist a good minister, as to oppose a bad one. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 48.

WHITE *adj.* [hpit, Saxon, *wit*, Dutch.]

1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours, snowy

When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest, but when it was equally, or almost equally distant from all the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white*. *Newton's Opticks*

Why round our coaches crowd the *white*-glov'd beaus? *Pope*

Ulysses cut a piece from the chine of the *white*-tooth'd boar, round which there was much fat. *Broome.*

2. Having the colour of fear, pale.

My hand will
That multitudinous sea incarnadine,
Making the green one red.
—My hands are of your colour, but I shame
To wear a heart so *white*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.

Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, *white*-handed hope,
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Mi's*

Wert thou that sweet-smiling youth?
Or that crown'd matron, sage, *white*-robed truth? *Milton.*

Let this auspicious morning be expressed
With a *white* stone, distinguished from the rest;
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*

To festival mirth be this *white* hour assign'd,
A [illegible] discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*
[illegible] er the world her native-wand extend,
An [illegible] rob'd innocence from heav'n defend *Pope.*

4. Grey with age.

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months and years
Past over, to the end they were created,
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shakespeare*

5. Pure, unblemished

Unhappy Dryden—in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays
[illegible] *Pope.*

[illegible] any thing white, white colour.

A friend coming to visit me, I stopp'd him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I asked him which of the two *whites* were the best, and wherein they differed? and after he had at that distance view'd them well, he answered, that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein their colours differed. *Newton's Opticks.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakespeare.*

2. The mark at which an arrow is shot

If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden.*

Remove him then, and all your plots fly sure
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
Of your designs. *Southern.*

3. The albugineous part of eggs

T' apply to's bleeding face. *Shakespeare.*

The strongest repellents are the *whites* of new-laid eggs beaten to a froth, with alum. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a chick? *Boyle.*

The two inmost regions represent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it, so the exterior region of the earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the *white* that lies under the shell

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

4. The white part of the eye.

Our general himself
Sanctifies himself with's hands,
And turns up the *white* o' th' eye to his discourse. *Shakesp.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye, doth not lie in the same superficies with the *white* of the eye, but riseth up as a block, above its convexity. *Ray.*

To WHITE, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to whitewash

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mar.* ix. 3.

Like unto *whited* sepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matt.* xxiii.

WHITE-LEAD.

White lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some small matter more in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a more white coal, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops, the one called cerufe, which is the most pure part, and the other is called white lead. *Quincy.*

WHI'TELY. *adj* [from *white*.] Coming near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes. *Shakesp.*

Now, governor, I see I must blush
Quite through this vail of night a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make those free,
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

WHITE-

WHI'TEMEAT. *n. f.* [*white* and *meat*] Food made of milk.

Much saltness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone. *Tu*

The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats*. *Spenser.*

To WHI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *white*] To make white.

The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* their flames. *Bacon.*

Flax, the soil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple.*

Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian*, N°. 61.

Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r;
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore. *P*

Whether the darken'd room to muse invite
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the skew'r to write,
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print. *Pope.*

To WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white.

The bark expects its freight,
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith.*

WHI'TENER. *n. f.* [from *whiten*] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *white*.]

1. The state of being white, freedom from colour.

This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
Where *whiteness* doth for ever sit;
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Paleness.

Thou trembleſt, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek,
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakespeare.*

3. Purity, cleanness.

The least spot is visible on ermine, but to preserve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*

WHI'TEPOT *n. f.* A kind of food.

Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *King.*

WHITES. *n. f.* [*fluor albus.*] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHITETHO'RN. *n. f.* A species of thorn.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former. *Boyle.*

WHI'TEWASH. *n. f* [*white* and *wash.*] A wash to make the skin seem fair.

The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*

WHI'TEWINE. *n. f.* [*white* and *wine*] A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in *white wine*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

WHI'THER. *adv.* [hpyðen, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.

Sister, well met; *whither* away so fast?—
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

The common people swarm like summer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats, but to the sun? *Shakespeare.*

Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,
Ye shades, and let your sister's ghost live. *Dryden.*

2. To what place? Absolutely.

I stray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*

3. To which place; relatively.

Whither, when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on before, the mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Wotton.*

That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* Sir John Berkley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*

4. To what degree? Obsolete; perhaps never in use.

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
Still shall thy fury mock us? *B. Johnson.*

WHITHERSOE'VER. *adv.* [*whither* and *soever.*] To whatsoever place.

For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Taylor.*

WHI'TING. *n. f* [*wittingh*, Dutch; *albumus*, Lat.]

1. A small fish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The muscular fibres of fishes are more tenuer than those of terrestrial animals, and their whole substance more watery. Some fishes, as *whitings*, can be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A soft chalk. [from *white.*]

That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk, or clay finely pow-

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks. *Swift.*

WHI'TISH. *n. f* [from *white*] Somewhat white.

The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *whitish.*] The quality of being somewhat white.

Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the same powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

WHI'TLEATHER. *n. f* [*white* and *leather*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.

Whole bridle and saddle, *whitleather* and nail,
With collars and harness. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

[illegible]
and their knit
Both to his chariot, with a thong of *whitleather*. *Chapman.*

Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitleather*. *Suckling.*

WHI'TLOW. *n. f.* [hpit, Saxon, and *low*, a wolf. *Skinner.* hpit, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. *Mr. Lye.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitflaw*. *Wiseman.*

[illegible]

WHI'TSTER, or *whiter*. *n. f* [from *white.*] A whitener.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead. *Shakespeare.*

WHI'TSUL. *n. f.* A provincial word.

Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it, namely, milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE. *n. f.* [*white* and *Sunday*; because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel trim,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitsuntide* to bear. *Sidney.*

This they employ in brewing and baking against *Whitsuntide*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

And let us do it with no show of fear,
Nor with no more than if we heard that England
Were busied with a *Whitsun* morrice dance. *Shakespeare.*

WHI'TTENTREE. *n. f.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'TTLE. *n. f.* [hpytel, Saxon.]

1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use.

2. [hpytel, Saxon.] A knife.

[illegible]
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'st throat in Athens. *Shakespeare.*

A dagger hanging at his belt he had,
Made of an antient sword's well-temper'd blade;
He wore a Scythian *whittle* in his hose. *Betterton's Miller.*

To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a knife; to edge, to sharpen. Not in use.

When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then shall you have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To WHIZ. *v. n.* [from the sound that it expresses] To make a loud humming noise.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,
Give so much light, that I may read by them. *Shakespeare.*

Turn him about,
I know him, he'll but *whiz*, and strait go out. *Dryden.*

Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow chose
Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful sway
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

WHO. *pronoun.* [hpa, Saxon, *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons.

We have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how, or by *whom* it is inhabited. *Abbot.*

Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy. [illegible]

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness,
Than pity for mischance. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The son of Duncan,
From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

A man can never be obliged to submit to any power, unless he can be satisfied, *who* is the person *who* has a right to exercise it. *Locke.*

Tell who loves *whose*; what favours some partake,
And who is jilted. *Dryden.*

We are fit as much as *whose* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*

2. *As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say*.

Hope throws a geer us contempt upon danger, and looks like a facetious defiance of a misfortune *as who should say* you are too new at troublesome now, but I shall conquer *Collier against Drydon.*

3. Genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to

Hope never dies; ye remit, they are remitted; forever dies ye retain, they are retained.

The question *whose* solution I require,
Is what the sex of women most desire. *Dryden.*

4. It has sometimes a disjunctive force.

Those shout the hills below, and *who* aspire;
Who fly, *who* fight, *who* triumphs, *who* groan. *Daniel.*

WHOEVER *pronoun* [*who* and *ever*] Any one, without limitation or exception.

Whoever doth to temperance apply
His strict diet, and all his actions frame,
Fruitful, but in a greater measure,
Than fruitful womb or teeming earth,
Is heir of all the gods can give. *Ben. Johnson.*

The regions of Neptune, monarch of the deep,
Thee first it suits, O stranger, to prepare
The sacred victim, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*

Whoever is really brave, has always the comfort to find himself superior to every thing that he knows himself to be superior to, by forgiving it. *Pope.*

WHOLE, *adj.* [*hal*, Saxon.]

1. Containing all
Whole burnt upon the altar. *Ex.* xxix. 18.
All the *whole* army stood amazed at him. *Shakespeare.*

Conscience is but a kind of callous, *whole* to some parts of the flesh. *Milton.*

2. Uninjured; undiminished
Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet *whole* in me. 2 *Sa.* i. 9.

3. Well of any hurt or sickness
When they had gone over *whole* all the people, they abode there.

WHOLE, *n. s.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts
Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. *Ecclesiastes.*

Begin with sense, of every part the soul,
Parts answering parts, shall slide into a *whole*. *Pope.*

It contained the *whole* of religion amongst the ancients, and made philosophy more agreeable. *Browne.*

There is a metaphysical *whole*, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, i. e. the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts's Logick.*

WHOLESALE. *n. s.* [*whole* and *sale*] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels
They are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*

This cost me at the *wholesale* merchant's a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*

Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*

WHOLESOME. *adj.* [*heilsam*, Dutch, *heilsam*, Teutonick, both from *heil*, Saxon, *health*.]

1. Sound. Contrary to unsound in doctrine.
They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

no less
To govern justly, make your empire flourish,
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make
New acquisitions. *Denham's Sophy.*

So the doctrine contain'd be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlook'd. *Atterbury.*

2. Contributing to health
Not hot nor now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome and cool and mild, but with black air
Accompanied, with damps and dreadful gloom *Milton.*

Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest

Shelter'd at *wholesomer* by much,
To rest a-late on the couch. *Prior.*

3. Preserving, salutary. Obsolete
The Lord hath sworn by his holy heaven, even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalm* xcv. 6.

4. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use
I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer, my

To was [illegible] oft,
Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable,
As to rejoice at things but newly found *Shakspeare.*

WHOLESOMELY, *adv.* [from *wholesome*] Salubriously, sanely

WHOLESOMENESS *n. s.* [from *wholesome*]

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity
We made a hazard of the healthfulness of the air, from the production of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*

At Lambeth was shewed us a great fountain of water, that has gained credit for its *wholesomeness*, weighing two ounces a pound less than some other water. *Addis.*

2. Salutariness, conducibleness to good.

WHOLLY, *adv.* [from *whole*]

1. Completely; perfectly.
The thief was to [illegible]:
but at last was shot with his thigh, through which it *Sidney*, *b.* i.

All I have to defend's a prey;
[illegible] of trust'd. *Dryden.*

We deal with equal chance,
[illegible], by turns advance
[illegible] the various field,
[illegible] nor who yield. *Dryden.*

[illegible] education, but its author being [illegible] now become an original *Dryden.*

[illegible] does live wholly in domestick life, and [illegible] a woman's work keeps her house in order, she never [illegible] herself, but [illegible] the commonwealth *Ascham.*

2. Totally, not partially.
All deserve to be [illegible]. *Bacon.*

3. The genitive of *who*, singular and plural.
[illegible] be born in the world, *whom* you had rather have [illegible] for be worth five hundred pounds, than some other worthy thousands. *Locke on Educat.*

WHOMSOEVER *pron.* [*who* and *soever*] Any without exception.
With *whomsoever* thou findest thy gods, let him not live. *Gen.* xxxi. 32.

Nature has bestowed mines on several parts, but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay *Locke.*

WHOOBUB *n. s.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB.
In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut most of their [illegible] purses, and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and fear'd my chough's from the chaff, I had not left a purse in the whole army. *Shakesp.*

WHOOP *n. s.* [See *hoop*.]

1. A shout of pursuit.
Let them breathe a-while, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again. *Hudibras.*

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapp'd spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and hallows. *Addison.*

2. [*Upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Dict.*

To WHOOP *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with menacing.
Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose.
Working so grossly in a natural cause,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shakspeare.*

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts.
While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I should be hiss'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *n. s.* [hor, Saxon, *hoere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress, an adultress, a strumpet.
To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me woe,
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *B. Johns.*

2. A prostitute, a woman who receives men for money
Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*

We weary'd should lie down in death:
This cheat of life would take no more;
If you thought fame but empty breath;
Your Phyllis but a perjur'd *whore*. *Prior.*

To WHORE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.
'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherish valour, and reward desert:
Let him be dubb'd with lace, live high, and *whore*;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

To WHO'RE, *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity

WHO'REDOM, *n. s.* [from *whore*] Fornication.
Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day, as for their life. *Hall.*

Nor can that perſon who accounts it his recreation to ſee one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his ſenſuality, be ſo impudent as to allege, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the leaſt reliſh upon the tip of his tongue, or that all the fornications and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his own luſt. *South's Sermons.*

WHOREMASTER. } *n. ſ.* [*whore* and *maſter* or *monger*] One
WHOREMONGER. } who keeps whores, or converſes with a lewd proſtitute.

What is a *whoremaſter*, fool? a fool in good cloaths and ſomething like thee. *Shakeſpeare*

As if we were drunkards, by a planetary influence, an admirable evaſion of *whoremaſter* man, to lay his goatiſh diſpoſition on the change of a ſtar. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Art thou fully perſuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer ſhall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and doſt thou continue to practiſe theſe vices? *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

A rank notorious *whoremaſter*, to chooſe,
To thruſt his neck into the marriage nooſe
If he were jealous, he might clap his [illegible] what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremaſters* perpetually hovering over his houſe. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

WHORESON. *n. ſ.* [*whore* and *ſon*] A baſtard. It is generally uſed in a ludicrous diſlike.

Whoreſon, mad compound of majeſty, thou art welcome. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Thou *whore'on* Zed! thou unneceſſary letter. *Shakeſpeare.*

How now, you *whoreſon* peaſant,
Where have you been theſe two days loitering? *Shakeſp.*

Frog was a cunning, ſly *whoreſon*, quite the reverſe of John. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

WHO'RISH. *adj* [from *whore*] Unchaſt; incontinent.

You, like a letcher, out of *whoriſh* loins
Breed out your inheritors. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida*

By means of a *whoriſh* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Prov. vi. 26.*

WHORTLEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*peopleberian*, Saxon.] Bilberry. A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a pitcher, from whoſe empalement ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the upper part of the flower, which becomes a ſoft umbilicated fruit or berry full of juice, in which are incloſed ſeeds, for the moſt part ſmall. *Miller.*

WHOSE. *n. ſ.*

1. Genitive of *who*.

Though I could
With bareface'd power ſweep him from my ſight,
And bid my will avouch it, yet I muſt not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whoſe loves I may not drop. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Genitive of which

Thy name affrights me, in *whoſe* ſound is death. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe darts *whoſe* points make gods adore
His might, and deprecate his power *Prior.*

WHOSOEVER. } *pron.* [*whoſe* and *ever*] Any whatſoever perſon.

Whoſe is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will ſeek to come at even hand, by depreſſing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be perſons licenſed, to lend upon uſury; let the rate be ſomewhat more eaſy for the merchant than that he formerly payed; for all borrowers ſhall have ſome eaſe, be he merchant or *whoſoever*. *Bacon.*

He incloſ'd
Knowledge of good, and evil, in this tree,
That *whoſe* eats thereof, forthwith attains
Wiſdom. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Whoſoever hath Chriſt for his friend, ſhall be ſure of counſel, and *whoſoever* is his own friend will be ſure to obey it. *South's Sermons.*

WHURT. *n. ſ.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, ſtrawberries, pears and plums, though the meaner ſort come ſhort, the gentlemen ſtep not far behind thoſe of other parts. *Carew.*

WHY. *adv.* [ꝑꝑ, ꝑoꝑꝑ, Saxon.]

1. For what reaſon? Interrogatively.

They both deal juſtly with you, *why?* not from any regard [illegible] but becauſe it is their intereſt to take deputies on their credit. *Swift*

2. For which reaſon. Relatively.

Mortar will not have attained its utmoſt compactneſs till fourſcore years after it has been employed; and this is one reaſon *why*, in demoliſhing ancient fabricks, it is more eaſy to break the ſtone than the mortar *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity
Why he ſhould mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whoſe food muſt be ſtrong; who can give
But that one brutal reaſon, *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reaſon. Relatively.

Shall I tell you *why*?—
—Ay, ſir, and wherefore, for they ſay,
Every *why* hath a wherefore. *Shakeſpeare.*

I was diſpatch'd for their defence and guard,
And liſten *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

We examine the *why*, the what and the how of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

Turn the diſcourſe, I have a reaſon *why*
I would not have you ſpeak ſo tenderly. *Dryden*

4. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically

Ninus' tomb, man, *why*, you muſt not ſpeak that yet. that you anſwer to Pyram. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have not been a bed then?
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whence is this? *why* from that eſſential ſuitableneſs which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator *South's Sermons.*

WHYNOT. *adv.* A cant word for vident or peremptory proceſs.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And ſnap'd their canons with a *whynot*. *Hudibras.*

WI [Sax.] Holy. Thus *wimund*, holy peace, *wibert*, eminent for ſanctity, *wiau*, altogether holy, as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Holius, &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WIC, *Welſh.* Comes from the Saxon *pic*, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold ſignification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a caſtle. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WICK. *n. ſ.* [*peoce*, Saxon, *wieke*, Dutch.] The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle

But true it is, that when the oil is ſpent,
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away,
So, when he had reſign'd his regiment,
His daughter 'gan deſpiſe his drooping day *Fa. Queen.*

[illegible]

A kind of *wick* or ſnuff that will abate it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Little atoms of old or melted wax continually aſcend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only ſignifieth a moiſt and pulvous air about them *Brown's Vulgar Errs.*

WI'CKED. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obſcure *picca*, is *an enchanter*, *pæccan*, is *to oppreſs*, *piman*, *to curſe*; *picd*, is *crooked* all theſe however *Skinner* rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of *pic*, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*, *malum caput*.]

1. Given to vice; not good, flagitious, morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* ſhall come to nought. *Job.*
And as the better ſpirit, when ſhe doth bear
A ſcorn of death, doth ſhew ſhe cannot die,
So when the *wicked* ſoul death's face doth fear,
Ev'n then ſhe proves her own eternity. *Davies.*
He of their *wicked* ways ſhall them admoniſh. *Milton.*
But ſince thy veins paternal virtue fires,
Go and ſucceed! the rivals aims deſpiſe,
For never, never *wicked* man was wiſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame.

That ſame *wicked* baſtard of Venus, that blind raſcally boy, that abuſes every one's eyes becauſe his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Curſed; baneful, pernicious; bad in effect.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away *Hubberd.*
As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother bruſh'd,
With raven's feather from unwholſome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*

WI'CKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally, corruptly; badly.

I would now ſend him where they all ſhould ſee,
Clear as the light his heart ſhine, where no man
Could be ſo *wickedly* or fondly ſtupid,
But ſhould cry out, he ſaw, touch'd, felt wickedneſs,
And graſp'd it. *Ben. Jonſon.*

He behaved himſelf with great modeſty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conſcience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clarendon.*

That thou may'ſt the better bring about
Thy wiſhes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*
'Tis phraſe abſurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wiſe, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

WI'CKEDNESS. [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

It is not good that children ſhould know any *wickedneſs*, old folks have diſcretion and know the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe tents thou ſaw'ſt ſo pleaſant, were the tents
Of *wickedneſs*; wherein ſhall dwell his race
Who flew his brother. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

WI'CKER. *adj* [*vigre*, a twig, Daniſh; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of ſmall ſticks.

Each one a little *wicker* baſket had
Made of fine twigs, entrailed curiouſly,
In which they gather'd flow'rs.

The long broad ſhields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly uſed among the northern Iriſh, but eſpecially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenſer.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh candle from the *wicker* hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long-levell'd rule of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

A fooliſh painter drew January ſitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on by the fire, and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midſt of July *Peacham*

WI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*wicket*, Welſh, *guichet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page,
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Fairy Queen.*

Theſe *wickets* of the ſoul are plac'd on high,
Becauſe all ſounds do lightly mount aloft *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heav'ns *wicket* ſeems
To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way,
The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chaffering with diſſenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

WI'DE. *adj.* [pıde, Saxon, *wyd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way
They found fat paſture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. 1 *Chron.* 4

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made,
And many-languag'd nations he ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree as *three inches* wide.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the underſtanding of this place *Raleigh.*

Conſider the abſurdities of that diſtinction betwixt the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being ſo *wide* from the truth of ſcripture and the attributes of God, and ſo noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatſoever ſin, there is not at all any predeſtination of God. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To move
His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton.*

Oft *wide* of nature muſt be act a part,
Make love in tropes, in bombaſt break his heart. *Tickell.*

WIDE. *adv.*

1. At a diſtance. In this ſenſe *wide* ſeems to be ſometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*,
There was a holy chapel edify'd,
Wherein the hermit wont to ſay
His holy things each morn and even tide. *Fairy Queen.*

Of this I have heard more from others who lived much among the Chineſe, a people whoſe way of thinking ſeems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all theſe bounds rich'd
With plenteous rivers, and *wide* ſkirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

On the eaſt ſide of the garden place,
Cherubic watch; and of a ſword the flame
Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed ſway,
Brandiſh'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide waſhing
The ſouth wind roſe, and with black wings. *Milton.*
[illegible]
From under heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Stretch'd at eaſe the panting lady lies,
To ſhun the fervor of meridian ſkies;
While ſweating ſlaves catch every breeze of air,
And with *wide*-ſpreading fans refreſh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet *wide* was ſpread their fame in ages paſt,
And poets once had promis'd they ſhould laſt *Pope.*

WI'DELY. *adv.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that conſiders how immenſe the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himſelf to believe, that particles ſo *widely* diſſeminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely, far
Let him exerciſe the freedom of his reaſon, and his mind will be ſtrengthned, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will aſſiſt his judgment, that he will ſeldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To WI'DEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide, to extend.

So now the gates are open; now prove good ſeconds,
'Tis for the followers, fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

Theſe accidents when they firſt happen, ſeem but ſmall and contemptible, but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themſelves out to a numerous train of miſchievous conſequences. *South.*

He was accuſtomed to ſleep with a peaceable noſe, ſuffering in his ſlumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part, but now his noſtrils were *widened* to the laſt degree of fury. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To WI'DEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itſelf.

It is in this that the ſpecies of brutes are diſcriminated from man, and that proper difference, wherein they are wholly ſeparated, and which at laſt *widens* to ſo vaſt a diſtance. *Locke*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
Upward the columns ſhoot, the roofs aſcend,
And arches *widen*, and long iſles extend. *Pope.*

WI'DENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth, large extent each way
The ragged hair began to fall away;
The ſweetneſs of her eyes did only ſtay,
Though not ſo large; her crooked horns decreaſe,
The *wideneſs* of her jaws and noſtrils ceaſe. *Dryden.*

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the ſame annual time, the center of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whoſe *wideneſs* we now aſſume to be twenty thouſand terreſtrial ſemidiameters. *Bentley's Sermons*

WI'DGEON. A water fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large
Among the firſt ſort we reckon creyſers, curlews, and *widgeon*. *Carew.*

WI'DOW. *n. ſ.* [pıppa, Sax. *wudewe*, Dutch, *weddw*, Welſh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To take the *widow*,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Goneril. *Shakeſpeare.*

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princeſs dowager,
And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shakeſpeare's Hen. VIII.*

Our fatherleſs diſtreſs was left unmourn'd,
Your *widow*-dolours likewiſe be unwept. *Shak. Richard III.*

And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me,
That crept the golden prime of this ſweet prince,
And made her *widow* to a woeful bed *Shakeſpeare.*

The barren they more miſerable make,
And from the *widow* all her comfort take. *Sandys.*

He warns the *widow*, and her houſhold gods
To ſeek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*

Who has the paternal power whilſt the *widow*-queen is with child. *Locke.*

To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from *widow*.]

1. To deprive of a huſband.

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Poor ropes you are beguil'd,
Both you and I; for Romeo is exil'd
He made you for a high way to my bed,
But I, a maid, die maiden *widowed*. *Shakeſpeare*

Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights,
Has forc'd me to recourſe of marriage rites,
To fill an empty ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his poſſeſſions,
Although by confiſcation they are ours,
We do inſtate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſtrip of any thing good.

The *widow'd* iſle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

For him you waſte in tears your *widow'd* hours. *Dryden.*

Inclement weather and fruſty blaſts deface
The bliſſome year, frees of their ſhriver'd fruits
Are *widow'd*, dreary ſtorms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

WI'DOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *widow*.] One who has loſt his wife.

The king, ſealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Sidney.*

The main conſents are had, and here we'll ſtay
To ſee our *widower*'s ſecond marriage day. *Shakeſpeare.*

They that marry, as they that ſhall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers*. 2 *Eſdr.* xvi. 4

WI'DOWHOOD. [from *widow*.] The ſtate of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Arteſia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wiſdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's ſelf *Sidney.*

Ne ween my right with ſtrength adown to tread,
Through weakneſs of my *widowhood* or woe,
For truth is ſtrong. *Fairy Queen.*

She employed her laſt *widowhood* to works no leſs bounteful than charitable. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is of greater merit wholly to abſtain from things deſireable, than after fruition to be content to leave them; as they who magnify ſingle life prefer virginity much before *void widowhood*. *Hooker.*

Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treason: so farewel. *Milton.*

2. Estate settled on a widow. Not in use.
For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

WIDOWHUNTER. *n. s.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure.
The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diversion. *Addison's Spectator.*

WIDOWMAKER. *n. s.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who deprives women of their husbands.
It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widowmaker*. *Shakesp. King John.*

WIDOW WAIL. *n. s.* [*widow* and *wail*] A plant.
It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is deeply divided into three parts. the cup of the flower is also of one leaf, divided into three segments; the fruit consists of three hard berries closely joined together, in each of which is contained one oblong seed, to which may be added, it hath the appearance of a shrub, and the leaves are small and oblong. *Mi-*

WIDTH. *n. s.* [from *wide.*] Breadth, wideness. A
For the *width* of the mortese gage this side, then for the tennant, gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tennant shall be made. *Moxon.*
Let thy vines in intervals be set,
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,
That their extremest vines may scarce embrace. *Dryden.*

To WIELD *v. a.* [pealdan, Saxon; to manage in the hand.] To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.
Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spear got *wield*. *Shakesp.*
His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a sceptre, and himself
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakespeare.*
There's that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That must the sword in wond'rous actions *wield*. *Daniel.*
They are in the dark before they are aware, and then they make a noise only with terms; which, like too heavy weapons that they cannot *wield*, carry their strokes beyond their aim. *Digby on Bodies.*
The least of whom could *wield*
These elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Part rouse their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*
If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord,
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you? *Waller.*
He worthiest, after him, his sword to *wield*,
Or wear his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dryden.*

WIELDY. *adj.* [from *wield.*] Manageable.

WIERY. *adj.* [from *wire.*]
1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*.
Your gown going off, such beauteous state reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's shadow steals;
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and shew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne.*
2. Drawn into wire.
Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold *Peacham on Drawing.*
3. [From pæp, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist. Obsolete.
Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,
Even to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends
Do glew themselves in sociable grief. *Shakespeare.*

WIFE. *n. s.* Plural *wives* [pif, Saxon; *wyf*, Dutch.]
A woman that has a husband.
Your arm, fair sister,
I bar it in the interest of my *wife*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Why saidst thou, she is my sister? so I might have taken her to me to *wife*. *Gen.* xii. 19.
The *wife*, where danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton.*
The *wife* her husband murders, he the *wife*. *Dryden.*
Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife*. *Pope.*
2. It is used for a woman of low employment.
Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones. *Bacon.*

WIG. *n. s.* *Wig* being a termination in the names of men signifies war, or else a hero, from pigan, a word of that signification. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIG. *n. s.* [Contracted from *periwig.*]
1. False hair worn on the head.
Triumphing Tories and despairing Whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to save their wigs. *Swift*

2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT. *n. s.* [pihte, Saxon.] A person; a being. Obsolete.
Death ever watcheth with venomous *wight*, the slays,
Tedious as hell, but flies the grasps of love,
With wings more momentary swift than thought. *Shakesp.*
This world be new'd need one *wight*,
Which might thereof distinguish every part. *Davies.*
Unus meaner *wights*, of trust and credit bare,
Not so respected, could not look effect. *Daniel.*
A *wight* he was, whose very sight would
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Heathens.*
The water flies a taste of living *wight*. *Milton.*
How could'st thou suffer thy devoured knight,
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppress'd,
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best
His station he yeaned up to a *wight* as disagreeable as himself *Addison's Guardian.*

WIGHT. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of use.
He was so nimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pomies latched *Spenser's Pastorals.*

WIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *wight.*] Swiftly; nimbly.
Her was her, while it was day light,
But now her is a most wretched wight,
For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at last the night doth hast. *Spenser.*

WIHT. An ancient in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble; lusty; being purely Saxon. *Gibson's Camden.*

WILD *adj.* [pild, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]
1. Not tame, not domestick.
For I am he am born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other household kates. *Shakespeare.*
Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way *Shak.*
All beasts of the earth since *wild* *Milton.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.
Whatsoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have less core or stone. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Goose grass or *wild* tansy is a weed that strong crays are very subject to. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The *wild* bee breeds in the stocks of old willows, in which they first bore a canal, and furnish afterwards with hangings, made of rose leaves: and to finish their work divide the whole into several rooms or cells. *Grew's Museum.*
3. Desart; uninhabited.
The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild*. *Milton.*
4. Savage, uncivilized.
Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature, than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Though the inundation destroyed man and beast generally, yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*
When they might not converse with any civil men without peril of their lives, whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner. *Davies on Ireland.*
May those already curst Ethiopian plains,
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,
Prove as a desart, and none there make stay,
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*
5. Turbulent, tempestuous, irregular.
His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*
6. Licentious; ungovernes.
That *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*
Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,
Did the true charms of majesty impair
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Show'd sad remains of what had once been fair. *P*
7. Inconstant, mutable, fickle.
In the ruling passion, there alone,
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*
8. Inordinate, loose.
Other bars he lays before me,
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakespeare.*
Besides, thou art a beau; what's that my child?
A fop well-dress't, extravagant and *wild*
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,
And in her calling, more of common sense. *Dryden.*
9. Uncouth; strange.
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*
10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.
With mountains, as with weapons, arm'd; they make
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The sea was very necessary to the ends of providence, and would have been a very *wild* world had it been without. *Woodward's Natural History*

11. Mere,

11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as these appear to be an effectual remedy might be applied: I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative project, but such a one as may be easily put in execution. *Swift.*

WILD, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A desart; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

We sometimes
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

This gentle knight
Forsook his easy couch at early day,
And to the wood and *wilds* pursu'd his way *Dryden.*

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drain'd,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Afric,
Amidst the barren rocks and burning lands
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addison.*

You rais'd these hollow'd walls, the desart found,
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*

WILD *Basil. n. f.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath leaves like those of the lesser basil, the cup of the flower is oblong and furrowed, the flowers are produced in bunches on the top of little footstalks, which arise from between the footstalk of the leaf and the stalk of the plant; in which it differs from serpillum. *Miller.*

WILD *Cucumber. n. f.* [*asinus*, Latin.] A plant.

The branches are somewhat like those of the cucumber, but have no tendrils, the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*

WILD *Olive. n. f.* [*elæaster*, Lat. from ἐλαία, an olive, and ἄγρος *ager*.] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*

WILDSERVICE. *n. f.* [*crataegus*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are single, the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose. The fruit is small, and shaped like a pear, in which are many hard seeds. *Miller.*

To WI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To loose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

The gentle courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of fashions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way. *Dryden.*

Oh thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be present still *Pope.*

WI'LDERNESS. *n. f.* [from *wild*.]

1. A desert, a tract of solitude and savageness.

He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,
That nought but desert *wilderness* shew'd all around. *F. Qu.*

When as the land she saw no more appear,
But a wild *wilderness* of waters deep,
Then 'gan she greatly to lament and weep. *Spenser.*

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What will thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants. *Shakespeare.*

But who can always on the billows lie?
The watry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

All those animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities. *Arbuth. & Pope.*

2. The state of being wild or disorderly. Not in use.

The paths and bow'rs, doubt not, but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE. *n. f.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

When thou ran'st up Gadshill in the night to catch my horse, I did think thou had'st been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*. *Shakespeare.*

Though brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn equally, and are hard to quench, yet they make no such fiery wind as gunpowder. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn
To bitter poison, and like *wildfire* burn;
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd. *Sandys.*

No matter in the world so proper to write with as *wildfire*, as no characters can be more legible than those which are read by their own light. *Addis. Guard.*

In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening heli spouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*

WILDGOOSECHASE. *n. f.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wildgoose.

If our wits run the *wildgoosechase*, I have done, for thou hast more of the *wildgoose* in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakespeare.*

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgoosechase* has cost him, and then say what have I gotten to answer all this expence, but loose, giddy frolicks? *L'Estrange.*

WI'LDING. *n. f.* [*wildeinghe*, Dut.] A wild sour apple.

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryd.*

The red streak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the palate. *Mortimer.*

The *wilding*'s fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and refill
Its tenuity. *Phillips.*

WI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *wild*.]

1. Without cultivation.

That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing. *More.*

2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.

Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so *wildly* from my affair. *Shakespear.*

Mrs Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and looking *wildly*, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear oppress,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast.

His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious, and talked very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*

3. Without attention, without judgment.

As th'unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakespeare.*

4. Irregularly.

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*

WI'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from *wild*.]

1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.

The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish to be trimmed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness*. *Bac.*

2. Inordinate practice, irregularity of manners.

This same starved justice hath done nothing but prate to me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbull street, and every third word a lie. *Shakesp.*

He is giv'n
To sports, to *wildness*, and much company *Shakespeare.*

3. Savageness, brutality.

He came in like a wild man; but such a *wildness* as shewed his eye-sight had tamed him, full of withered leaves, which though they fell not, it threatened falling. *Sidney.*

Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare *Prior.*

4. Uncultivated state.

Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art *Dryden.*

5. Deviation from a settled course, irregularity.

A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination; and a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness. *Watts's Log.*

6. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wish
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakesp.*

WILE *n. f.* [*pile*, Saxon, *wiel*, Islandick.] A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and insidious.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much mischief on the English state. *Daniel.*

My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need. *Milton.*

Life ebbing fast, the surest *wile*,
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. *Rosscommon.*

So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Lost by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryd.*

The heart of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit, that there is no guessing at what he is from his speeches. *Addison's Guardian.*

Wisdom's above suspecting *wiles*,
The queen of learning gravely smiles. *Swift.*

WI'LFUL. *adj.* [*will* and *full*.]

1. Stubborn, contumacious; perverse, inflexible.

2. Done or suffered by design.

Sthenoboea herself did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou to me
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence. *Milton.*

The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*

WI'LFULLY *adv.* [from *wilful*.]

1. Obstinately; stubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, least I should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard hearted mother could devise. *Sidney.*

Evil could she conceal her fire, and *wilfully* persevered she in it. *Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freeſt choice; and if men will obſtinately and *wilfully* ſet themſelves againſt it, there is no remedy. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

2. By deſign; on purpoſe.

That will carry us, if we do not *wilfully* betray our ſuccours, [illegible] *Hayward.*

If you do not *wilfully* paſs over any of your greater offences, but confeſs particularly, and repent ſeriouſly of them, God will more eaſily paſs by your leſſer infirmities. *Bp Taylor.*

This let him know;
Leſt, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surpriſal *Addiſon.*

WILFULNESS *n. ſ.* [from *wilful*] Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs, perverſeneſs.

So full of *wilfulneſs* and ſelf-liking is our nature, that without ſome definitive ſentence, which being given, may ſtand, ſmall hope there is that ſtrifes will end. *Hooker.*

[illegible]
He that his ſorrow fought through *wilfulneſs*,
And his foe fetter'd would releaſe again,
Deſerves to taſte his folly's fruit. *Fairy Queen.*

Never hydra-headed *wilfulneſs*
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſtiff and ſtubborn obſtinacy, is not ſo much firmneſs and reſolution, as *wilfulneſs* *L'Eſtrange.*

That is not haſtily to be interpreted obſtinacy or *wilfulneſs*, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WILFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful*] By ſtratagem, fraudulently.

They did work *wilfully*, and went and made as if they had been ambaſſadors. *Joſ.*

WILFULNESS *n. ſ.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own luſt, doth perſecute the poor. Let them be taken in the crafty *wilineſs* that they have imagined. *Pſalm* x. 2.

She ſupplied the weakneſs of force by *wilineſs* of art, and advantage of treary. *How. Voc. Forreſt.*

WILL. *n. ſ.* [ƿilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]

1. Choice, arbitrary determination.

Will is the power, which the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the forbearing to conſider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, and vice verſa. *Locke's Works.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will*; which *will*, in things tending towards an end, is termed choice. *Hooker, b. i.*

Is it her nature, or is it her *will*,
To be ſo cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then ſhe may it mend with ſkill,
If *will*, then ſhe at will may *will* forego. *Spenſer.*

Theſe things have a ſhew of wiſdom in *will* worſhip and humility. *Col. ii. 23.*

Will holds the ſceptre in the ſoul,
And on the paſſions of the heart doth reign *Sir J. Dav.*

The truth is, ſuch a man underſtands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or falſe, merely as it agrees or diſagrees with a violent inclination, and therefore, while that inclination aſts in its ſtrength, he diſcovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

2. Diſcretion, choice.

Go then the guilty at thy *will* chaſtiſe. *Pope.*

3. Command; direction.

At his firſt ſight the mountains are ſhaken, and at his *will* the ſouth wind bloweth. *Eccleſ.* xliii. 16.

4. Diſpoſition; inclination; deſire.

I make bold to preſs upon you with ſo little preparation. Your welcome; what's your *will*? *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath a *will*, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He ſaid, and with ſo good a *will* to die,
Did to his breaſt the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

5. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Pſal.*

He had the *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the maſtery of his parents ever ſince he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, muſt he be reſtrained? *Locke.*

6. Divine determination.

I would give a thouſand furlongs of ſea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Teſtament; diſpoſition of a dying man's effects.

[illegible]
Remains, beyond their boundleſs right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a *will*. *Dryd.*

Do men make their laſt *wills* by word of mouth only?
Stephen's Sermons.

8. Good-*will*. Favour; kindneſs.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. [illegible]

9. Good-*will*. Right intention.

Some preach Chriſt of envy, and ſome of good [illegible]
Phil. i. 15.

10. Ill-*will*. Malice; malignity.

11. [Contracted from *William.*] *Will* with a wiſp, Jack with a lanthorn.

Will with the wiſp is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; but ſometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. It ſometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle, at other times more obſcure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it ſhines leſs than at a diſtance. They wander about in the air, not far from the ſurface of the earth, and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marſhy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in ſummer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about ſix feet from the ground. Now they dilate themſelves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were ſparks of fire, but they burn nothing. They follow thoſe that run away, and fly from thoſe that follow them. Some that have been catched were obſerved to conſiſt of a ſhining, viſcous, and gelatinous matter, like the ſpawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only ſhining, ſo that the matter ſeems to be phoſphorus, prepared and raiſed from putrified plants or carcaſſes by the heat of the ſun; which is condenſed by the cold of the evening, and then ſhines. *Ed.*

Will-a wiſp miſleads night faring clowns,
O'er hills and forking bogs.

To WILL. *v. a.* [ƿilgan, Gothick, ƿilan, Saxon, *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done.

To *will*, is to bend our minds to the having or doing of that which they ſee to be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard
[illegible]

I ſpeak not of God's ordaining his own will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt theſe two, as betwixt my *willing* a thing myſelf, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Whoſoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it, and whoſoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*

A man that ſits ſtill, is ſaid to be at liberty, becauſe he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or reſolved to have.

She's too rough for me,
There, there, Hortenſio, *will* you any wife? *Shakeſp.*

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up ſomewhat on the Sunday, and to reſerve it there for the church of Jeruſalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guiſe,
When man was *willed* to love his enemies. *Shakeſp.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the uſe of arms,
Our colours are as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt,
Then reaſon *will* our hearts ſhould be as good *Shakeſp.*

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promiſing to beſtow upon him whatſoever he ſhould wiſh. *Knolles.*

If they had any buſineſs, his Majeſty *willed* that they [illegible]

[illegible]
It is your's, O queen! to *will*,
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a looſe and light ſignification.

Let the circumſtances of life be what, or where they *will*, a man ſhould never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the ſigns of the future tenſe, of which it is difficult to ſhow or limit the ſignification.

I will come. I am determined to come, importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It muſt be ſo that thou muſt come; importing neceſſity.

Wilt thou come? Haſt thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is reſolved to come; or it muſt be that he muſt come, importing either choice or neceſſity.

It will come. It muſt ſo be that it muſt come; importing neceſſity.

The plural follows the analogy of the ſingular.

WILLS and *Wits*, among the Engliſh Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, ſignified many. So *wiſeomus* is the defender of many: *wiſfred*, peace to many, which are anſwered in ſenſe and ſignification by Polymachus, Iſocrates, and Polyphius. *Gib. Cæd.*

WILLING. *adj.* [from *will*]

1. Inclined to any thing.

He *willing* to pleaſe one in authority, forces all his ſkill to make the remembrance of the beſt faſhion. *Wotton.*

Some other are, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid ſatisfaction. *Addiſon.*

Can any man make a better ſupport under all than the friendſhip of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him! *Bentley.*

2. Pleaſed.

2. Pleased, desirous
3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.
As many as were *willing* hearted brought bracelets and ear-rings. *Ex.* xxxv. 22.
4. Ready; complying.
Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, subjects to obey for conscience sake the *willinger* to obey. *Hooker.*
We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakspeare.*
He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milt.*
5. Chosen
They're held with his melodious harmony,
In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*
6. Spontaneous.
Forbear, if thou hast pity,
These groans proceed not from a tenderless plant,
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*
7. Consenting.
How can hearts not free serve *willing* *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will*.]
1. With one's own consent, without dislike, without reluctance.
That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* with them. *Hooker.*
I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up *willingly* that noble title
Your master wed me to. *Shakespeare.*
This ransom, if my whole inheritance
May compass, it shall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*
2. By one's own desire.
The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*

WI'LLINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.
We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness*, than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and over-awed by the other. *Ben. Johnson.*
It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingness* and readiness to do good as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*
Force never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley; but are storm'd in vain.
Constraint, in all things, makes the p
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*. *Dryden.*

WI'LLOW. *n. s.* [pelle, Saxon, *salix*, Lat. *gwalow*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.
It hath amentaceous flowers consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike but are barren. The embryoes are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Mi*
I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken, to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakesp.*
In such a night
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand
Upon the wild sea banks *Shakesp.*
Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I wear the *willow* garland for his sake. *Shakespeare.*
When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marshes he resorts, obscur'd with reeds,
And hoary *willows*, which the moisture feeds. *Sandy.*
Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighb'ring *willows* hung,
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

WI'LLOWISH. *adj.* [*willow*.] Relembling the colour of willow.
Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour. *Walton.*

WI'LLOWWORT. *n. s.* A plant.
The flower consists of several leaves, produced from the inclosures of the flower-cup, placed circularly, and expanded like a rose; from the centre of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit of two cells, full of small seeds, wrapped up in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

WI'LY. *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning, sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent
They are so cautelous and *wily* headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and shifts. *Spenser.*
In the *wily* snake
Whatever sleights, none would suspicious mark
As from his wit, and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton's Par. L.*
Such [illegible] *wily*, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South's Serm.*
My *wily* nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my young its wound;
'Tis love said she *Dryden.*

WI'MBLE. *n. s.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored

At harvest-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach:
He says the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack *Dryd.*
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who plye the *wimble* some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*
The trepan is like a *wimble*, used by joiners. *Sharp.*

WI'MBLE *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.
He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
[illegible]
Therewith afraid I ran away;
But he that earst seem'd but to play,
A shaft in earnest snatched. *Spenser.*

WI'MPLE. *n. s.* [*guimple*, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser* perhaps by mistake *wimble*.
So fair and fresh, as freshest flower in May,
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow like sad *wimple* thrown away. *Fairy Q.*
The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping-pins *Isaiah* iii. 22.

To WI'MPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.
The same did hide,
Under a veil that *wimpled* was full low. *Fairy Q.*

WIN. Whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from *pin*, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people; from the Saxon *pine*, i. e. dear, beloved. In the name of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gib.*

To WIN *v. a.* [Pret. *won* and *wan*, part. pas. *won*, *pinna*, Saxon; *winnen*, Dutch.]
1. To gain by conquest.
The town of Gaza where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won*. *Knolles.*
His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan *win*. *Milton.*
Follow chearful to the trembling town;
Press but an entrance, and presume it *won*. *Dr[illegible]*
2. To gain the victory in a contest.
Loyalty is still the same
Whether it *win* or lose the game:
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shun'd upon. *Hudibras, b. iii.*
I five years at Tarentum *wan*
The questorship, and then our love began. *Denham.*
Thy well breath'd horse
Impels the flying car and *wins* the course. *Dryd.*
3. To gain something withheld.
Resolv'd to *win*, he meditates the way,
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*
4. To obtain.
Thy virtue *won* me, will thy virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*
When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never *win* the honour that he loses. *Shakespeare.*
Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to *win* me. *Shak.*
5. To gain by play.
He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addison.*
6. To gain by persuasion.
They *won* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*
7. To gain by courtship.
She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd
She is a woman, therefore to be *won*. *Shakesp.*
That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,
When thus he swore, and *won* the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n*
1. To gain the victory
Nor is it ought but just,
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*
2. To gain influence or favour.
You express yourself very desirous to *win* upon the judgment of your matter, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*
You have a softness and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*
Thy words like musick every breast controul;
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the soul. *Pope.*
3. To gain ground.
The rabble will in time *win* upon power. *Shakesp.*
4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.
Charles I will play no more to night,
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never *win* of you before.
But little, Charles;
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shak.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*grunga*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word. *Shakesp.*
Room, room, for my horse will *wince*,
If he came within so many yards of a prince. *B. Johns.*
The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if h'had been besides his sense. *Hudibras*

WINCH. *n. s.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *winch* with the wheel. *Mortim.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* [The same with *wince*, or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to *twist*; *winch* signifying sometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.

We who have free souls,
It touches not, let the gall'd jade *winch*;
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled
Nor did I ever *winch* or grudge it. *Hudibras.*
This last allusion gall'd the panther more,
Yet seem'd she not to *winch*, tho' shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*
Their consciences are gall'd, and this makes them *wince* and fling, as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*

WINCOPIPE. *n. s.*

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*, which if it open in the morning, you may be sure, a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

WIND. *n. s.* [pind, Saxon, *wind*, Dutch, *gwynt*, Welsh.]

1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us, wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a fluxter course of air, a flowing wave of air, a flux, effusion, or stream of air. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The worthy fellow our general! He's the rock, the oak not to be *wind* shaken. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
Love's heralds should be thoughts,
Which ten times faster glides than the sun beams,
Driving back shadows over low'ring hills.
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;
And therefore hath the *wind*-swift Cupid wings *Shak.*

Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a sooner opportunity to *wind*-driven ships than Plymouth. *Carew.*

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by its rarefaction, more in one place than another, by the sunbeams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. As eastward; westward.

I'll give thee a *wind*.
I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
I'th shipman's card. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Breath, power or act of respiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shakesp.*

His *wind* he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth, but justly observ'd the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hake.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure shortness of *wind* in purfy old men, seems to agree most with the orange. *Temple.*

It stop'd at once the passage of his *wind*,
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryden.*

4. Air caused by any act.

Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids
With divers colour'd fans, whose *wind* did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakesp.*
In an organ, from one blast of *wind*,
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. *Milt.*

5. Breath modulated by an instrument.

Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing, which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create sound; as in pipes and *wind* instruments. *Bacon.*

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

6. Air impregnated with scent.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,
By often shifting into distant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could no safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Swift*

7. Flatulence, windiness.

Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*. *Milton.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* of airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. *Down the* WIND. To decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still. *L'Estrange.*

10. *To take or have the* WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand.

Let a king in council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much, for else counsellors will but take the *wind* of him, instead of giving free counsel. *Bacon.*

To WIND. *v. a.* [pindan, Sax. *winden*, Dutch, from the noun.]

1. To blow; to sound by inflation.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* his horn under the castle wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *F. Q.*
Every Triton's horn is *winding*,
Welcome to the watry plain. *Dryden.*
Ye vagrant swains! whose youth ferments your blood,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

2. To turn round; to twist.

Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in government sometimes he used to *wind* the pins too high, and sometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a sturdy woman done by Michael Angelo, washing and *winding* of linen cloaths, in which act she wrings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Wind the wood-bine round this arbour. *Milton.*

3. To regulate motion.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shak.*
In a commonwealth or realm,
The government is call'd the helm,
With which, like vessels under sail,
They're turn'd and *winded* by the tail. *Hudibras.*

4. To nose, to follow by scent.

5. To turn by shifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade *Hudibras.*

6. To introduce by insinuation.

You have contrived to take
From Rome all season'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Command, seek him out, *wind* me into him, frame the business after your own wisdom. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Little arts and dexterities they have to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. To

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our government to his fancy. *Addison.*

8. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle.

Sleep thou and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shak.*
You know me well, and herein spend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumstance.
Sooner me am I
All *wound* with adders who with cloven tongues
Do hiss me into madness. *Shak.*

9. *To* WIND *out*. To extricate.

When he found himself dangerously embarked he bethought me of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and *to wind* himself *out* of the labyrinth he was in. *Camden.*

10. *To* WIND *up*. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread.

Without solemnly *winding up* one argument, and interlacing that he began another, he sets his thoughts, which were fully possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain. *Locke.*

11. *To* WIND *up*. (Used of a watch.) To convolve the spring, to put in order to a certain end.

I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with some rich jewel. *Shakesp.*

Fate seemed to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years,
Yet freshly ran he on, ten winters more
Till like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still. *Dryd.*

Will not the author of the universe, having made an automaton, which can *wind up* itself, see whether it hath stood still, or gone true. *Grew.*

12. *To* WIND *up*. To raise by degrees.

These he did so *wind up* to his purpose that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretick: thus they *wound* up his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

13. *To* WIND *up*. To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled, to put in tune.

Hylas! why sit we mute,
Now that each bird saluteth the spring?
Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,
Never canst thou want matter to sing *Waller.*

The

Your lute may *wind* its ſtrings but little higher
To tune their notes to that immortal ſquare *Prior.*

15. *To* WIND *up.* To put in order for regular action, from a watch.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abuſed nature;
Th' untuned and jarring ſenſes, O, *wind up,*
Of this child-changed father. *Shakeſp.*

The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine:
Peace, the charm's *wound up.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To WIND *v. n.*

1. To turn, to change

So ſwift your judgments turn and *wind,*
You caſt our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. To turn, to be convolved.

Some plants can ſupport themſelves, and ſome others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot ſupport themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Spots of a fixed jewel ſpread on or upon one ſmall jewel, as the eye-ſtones of fans ſpread about their center, but theſe, becauſe they ſometimes *wind,* and ſometimes fly off from that ſtuff, take more room up in the ſtair caſe. *Addiſon.*

To move round

Aught obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But *wind* about, 'till thou haſt topp'd the hill. *Denham.*

4. To proceed in flexures

Is ſhall not *wind* with ſuch a deep indent,
As rob me of ſo rich a bottom here *Shakeſpeare.*

Let us *wind* with eaſe
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongſt innumerable ſtars. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

It was a rock *winding* with one aſcent. *Milton.*

The ſilver Thames, her own domeſtick flood,
Shall bear her veſſels, like a ſweeping train,
And often *wind,* as of his miſtreſs proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryden.*

You that can ſearch thoſe many cornered minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds.* *Dryden.*

Sit ſtill, fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the paſſes open, *wind* along. *Gay.*

Now ſteering from the azure wave,
He took the path that *winded* to the cave. *Pope.*

5. To be extricated, to be diſentangled.

Long laboring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of ſuch priſon. *Milton.*

WIND-BOUND *adj.* [*wind* and *bound.*] Confined by contrary winds

Yet not for this the *winds*-bound navy weigh'd;
Slack were their ſails, and Neptune diſobey *Dryden.*

When I beſtir myſelf, it is high ſea in his houſe; and when I ſit ſtill, his affairs forſooth are *wind-bound. Addiſon's Spectat.*

Is it reaſonable that our Engliſh fleet, which uſed to be the terror of the ocean, ſhould be *wind-bound? Spectator.*

WIND-EGG. *n. ſ.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life

Sound eggs ſink, and ſuch as are addled ſwim, as do alſo thoſe termed hypenemia, or *wind-eggs. Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WINDER. *n. ſ.* [from *wind.*]

1. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round

To keep troubleſome ſervants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* ſticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

Plants that put forth their ſap haſtily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length, and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

WIND-FALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *fall.*] Fruit blown down from the tree.

Gather now, if ripe, your Winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; alſo gather your *wind-falls.* *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

WIND-FLOWER *n. ſ.* The anemone. A flower.

WIND-GALL *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gall.*]

Wind-galls are ſoft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt matter, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joints, and are ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horſe to halt. They are cauſed by violent ſtraining, or by a horſe's ſtanding on a ſloping floor, or from extreme labour into heat, or by blows. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe infected with the faſhions, full of *wind-galls,* and ſpoiled with ſpavins. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

WIND-GUN. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gun.*] Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed.

The *wind-gun* is charged by the forcible compreſſion of air, being injected through a ſyringe; the ſtrife and diſtention of the impriſoned air ſerving, by the help of little falls or ſhuts within, to ſtop and keep cloſe the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Forc'd from *windguns,* lead itſelf can fly,
And wond'rous flights cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

WI'NDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *windy.*]

1. Fulneſs of wind; flatulence.

A *windineſs* and puffing up of your ſtomach after dinner, and in the morning *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarefied ſpirits in ructus, or *windineſs,* the common effects of all fermented liquors. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Sena loſeth ſomewhat of its *windineſs* by decocting; and, generally, ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Tumour; puffineſs.

From this his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling *windineſs* of much knowledge, iſſued this. *Brerewood on Languages.*

WI'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wind.*] Flexure; meander

It was the pleaſanteſt voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through ſuch a variety of pleaſing ſcenes as the courſe of it naturally led us. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate,
Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
Nor ſees with how much art the *windings* run,
Nor where the regular confuſion ends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

WI'NDINGSHEET. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *ſheet.*] A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped

Theſe arms of mine ſhall be thy *winding-ſheet;*
My heart, ſweet boy, ſhall be thy ſepulchre,
For from my heart thine image ne'er ſhall go. *Shak. H VI.*

The great *windingſheets,* that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*

The chaſte Penelope, having, as ſhe thought, loſt Ulyſſes at ſea, employed her time in preparing a *winding-ſheet* for Laertes, the father of her huſband. *Spectator.*

WI'NDLASS. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *ace.*]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any [illegible]

Thus do we of wiſdom and of reach,
With *windlaſſes,* and with aſſays of byas,
By indirections find directions out. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

WI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *To wind.*] A ſpindle. *Ainſworth.*

WI'NDMILL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind

We like Don Quixote do advance
Againſt a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*

Such a ſailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable ſails, whoſe force may be impreſſed from their motion, equivalent to thoſe in a *windmill.* *Wilkins.*

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill,* and he's now engaging it. *Atterbury.*

WI'NDOW. *n. ſ.* [*vindue,* Daniſh. *Skinner* thinks it originally *wind-door.*]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *windo* all alone,
Many ſtrange things happened me to ſee. *Spenſer.*

A fair view her *wind'ws* yields,
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*

He through a little *windo* caſt his ſight,
Though thick of bars that gave a ſcanty light;
But ev'n that glimmering ſerv'd him to deſcry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window-ſeat,* that they may get air too. *Swift.*

2. The frame of glaſs or any other materials that covers the aperture.

[illegible]
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes,
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me ſtill! *Shakeſp. R. III.*

In the ſun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a ſmall round hole in my *window-*ſhutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the *window,* I placed a lens. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Lines croſſing each other

The favorite, that juſt begins to prattle,
Is very humorſome, and makes great clutter,
'Till he has *wind'ws* on his bread and butter. *King.*

4. An aperture reſembling a window.

To WI'NDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with windows.

Between theſe half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round *Wotton's Architecture.*

With pert flat eyes ſhe *window'd* well its head,
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To place at a window.

Would'ſt thou be *wind'w'd* in great Rome, and ſee
Thy maſter thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face ſubdu'd
To penetrative ſhame? *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. To break into openings.

Poor naked wretches, wherefoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads, and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedneſs, defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shak. King Lear*

WI'NDPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The paſſage for the breath, the *aſpera arteria.*

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his *windpipe* ſuffocate. *Shakeſ. H V.*

The weazon, rough artery, or *windpipe*, is a part inſervient to voice and reſpiration thereby the air deſcendeth unto the lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who ſat
At th' unregarded helm of ſtate,
Conſider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And ſave their *windpipes* from the law. *Hudibras.*

[illegible] ſo neceſſary for the ſupport of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annulary cartilages. *Ray.*

The *windpipe* divides itſelf into a great number of branches, called bronchia theſe end in ſmall air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WI'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *wind.*] Towards the wind.

WI'NDY *adj.* [from *wind.*]

1. Conſiſting of wind.

See what ſhowers ariſe,
Blown with the *windy* tempeſt of my ſoul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shakeſp.*

Subtile or *windy* ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation *Bacon.*

2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart
——Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,
It keeps on the *windy* ſide of care. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Empty; airy.

Why ſhould calamity be full of words?
——*Windy* attorneys to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miſeries. *Shak. Rich. III.*

What *windy* joy this day had I conceiv'd,
Hopeful of his deliv'ry, which now proves
Abortive as the firſt-born bloom of Spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of Winter's froſt. *Milton.*

Look, here's that *windy* applauſe, that poor tranſitory pleaſure, for which I was diſhonoured. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation, each illuſtrious name
Such toys as theſe have cheated into fame,
Exchanging ſolid quiet to obtain
The *windy* ſatisfaction of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. Tempeſtuous, moleſted with wind.

On this *windy* ſea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*

It is not bare agitation, but the ſediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we ſee it *windy* and duſty, the wind does not make but only raiſe duſt. *South.*

5. Puffy; flatulent.

In ſuch a *windy* colic, water is the beſt remedy after a ſurfeit of fruit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WINE. *n. ſ.* [*pin*, Saxon; *vinn*, Dutch.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Do not fall in love with me;
For I am falſer than vows made in *wine.* *Shakeſ.*

The increaſe of the vineyards for the *wine*-cellars. *Chron.*

Be not amongſt *wine*-bibbers, amongſt riotous eaters. *Prov.*

[illegible]

They took old ſacks upon their aſſes, and *wine*-bottles old and rent, and bound up. *Joſhua.*

Where the *wine*-preſs is hard wrought, it yields a harſh *wine* that taſtes of the grape-ſtone. *Bacon.*

His troops on my ſtrong youth like torrents ruſht,
As in a *wine*-preſs, Judah's daughter cruſht. *Sandys.*

With large *wine*-offerings pour'd, and ſacred feaſt. *Milt.*

Shall I, to pleaſe another *wine*-ſprung mind,
Loſe all mine own? God hath giv'n me a meaſure,
Short of his canne and body muſt I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleaſure? *Herbert.*

The firſtlings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant *wines* the cheering bowl ſupply. *Pope.*

If the hogſhead falls ſhort, the *wine*-cooper had not filled it in proper time. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plants; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine.* *Arbuthnot*

WING. *n. ſ.* [gehpung, Saxon; *vinge*, Daniſh.]

1. The limb of a bird by which ſhe flies.

As Venus' bird, the white-ſwift lovely dove,
Doth on her *wings* her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon force not fur. *Sidney.*

Ignorance is the curſe of God,
Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

An eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, ſpreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them, and beareth them on her *wings.* *Deut.* xxxii.

A ſpleenleſs wind ſo ſtretcht
Her *wings* to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

The prince of augurs, Helitherſes, roſe,
Preſcient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A ſure preſage from ev'ry *wing* that flew. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A fan to winnow.

Wing, cartnave, and buſhel, peck, ready at hand. *Tuſſe*

3. Flight; paſſage by the wing.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to th' rooky wood
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze. *Shak.*

Thy affections had a *wing*
Quite from the flight of all thy anceſtors. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

I have purſued her as love hath purſued me, on the *wing* of all occaſions. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor*

While paſſion is upon the *wing*, and the man fully engaged in the proſecution of ſome unlawful object, no remedy or controul is to be expected from his reaſon. *South.*

You are too young your power to underſtand;
Lovers take *wing* upon the leaſt command. *Dryden.*

And ſtraight, with inborn vigour, on the *wing*,
Like mounting larks, to the new morning ſing. *Dryden.*

Then life is on the *wing*; then moſt ſhe ſinks,
When moſt ſhe ſeems reviv'd. *Smith's Phædra and Hippol.*

4. The motive of flight.

Fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

5. The ſide bodies of an army

The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

The left *wing* put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborn, he ruſhes on the right. *Dryden.*

6. Any ſide piece.

The plough moſt proper for ſtiff black clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a ſquare earth-board, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing* *Mortimer's Husbandry*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with wings, to enable to fly.

The ſpeed of gods
Time counts not, tho' with ſwifteſt minutes *wing'd.* *Milt.*

Who knows but he, whoſe hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the ſtorms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæſar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon looſe to ſcourge mankind. *Pope.*

2. To ſupply with ſide bodies.

We ourſelf will follow
In the main battle, which on either ſide
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefeſt horſe. *Shakeſ. R. III.*

To WING. *v. n.* To paſs by flight.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to ſome withered bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament 'till I am loſt. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,
He [illegible] flight, and ſoar'd to fame,
The reſt remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryd.*

Struck with the horrour of the fight,
She turns her head, and *wings* her flight. *Prior.*

From the Meotis to the northern ſea,
The goddeſs *wings* her deſp'rate way. *Prior*

WI'NGED *adj.* [from *wing.*] Furniſhed with wings; flying; ſwift, rapid

Now we hear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being ſeen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the ſea. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Hie, good ſir Michael, bear this ſealed brief
With *winged* haſte to the lord marſhal. *Shakeſ. H. IV.*

And ſhall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The ſpeedieſt of thy *winged* meſſengers,
To viſit all thy creatures? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We can fear no force
But *winged* troops, or Pegaſean horſe. *Waller.*

The *winged* lion's not ſo fierce in fight,
As Lely's hand preſents him to our ſight. *Waller.*

The cockney is ſurpriſed at many actions of the quadruped and *winged* animals in the fields. *Watts.*

WINDFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*anemone*, Latin.] A plant

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, for the moſt part round and cylindrical, filled with roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller*

WI'NGSHELL. *n. f.* [*wing* and *ſhell*.] The ſhell that covers the wing of inſects.

The long-ſhelled goat-chafer is above an inch long, and the *wing-ſhells* of themſelves an inch, and half an inch broad, ſo deep as to come down below the belly on both ſides. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *adj.* [from *wing*.] Having wings.

They ſpring together out, and ſwiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yeelding air,
With *wingy* ſpeed out-ſtrip the eaſtern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind *Addiſon*

To WINK. *v. n.* [pincian, Saxon; *wincken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhut the eyes.

Let's ſee thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them:
In my opinion, yet, thou ſee'ſt not well. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
They're fairies; he that ſpeaks to them ſhall die
I'll *wink* and couch; no man their ſports muſt eye. *Shak.*
His falſe cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing,
While one would *wink* *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*
He with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, *winking*, leap'd into deſtruction. *Shakeſ. H. IV.*

In deſpite of all this, he runs foolhily into ſin and ruin, merely becauſe he *winks* hard, and ruſhes violently like a horſe into the battle. *Taylor.*

The Scripture repreſents wicked men as without underſtanding; not that they are deſtitute of the natural faculty they are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotſon.*

If any about them ſhould make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and *winking*, get it out of their minds. *Locke.*

2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.

You ſaw my maſter *wink* and laugh upon you. *Shakeſp.*

Send him a ſpoon when he wants a knife: *wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

3. To cloſe and exclude the light.

While Hermes pip'd and ſung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,
And drowſy ſlumber on the lids to creep,
'Till all the watchman was at length aſleep. *Dryden.*
When you ſhoot, and ſhut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the Mother friendly aid,
Or *wink*, as coward, and afraid. *Prior.*

4. To connive; to ſeem not to ſee; to tolerate.

They be better content with one that will *wink* at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgifte.*

I, for *winking* at your diſcords too,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
Let not night ſee my black and deep deſires;
The eye *wink* at the hand! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The king gave him great gifts, and *winked* at the great ſpoil of Boſworth-field, which came almoſt wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Let us not write at a looſe rambling rate,
In hope the world will *wink* at all our faults. *Roſcommon*
From acts of ſtrife with God and man,
We therefore *wink* at wags, when they offend,
And ſpare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*
Obſtinacy cannot be *winked* at, but muſt be ſubdued. *Locke.*
Cato is ſtern, and awful as a god
He knows not how to *wink* at human frailty,
Or pardon weakneſs that he never felt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

5. To be dim.

The fallen tyrant ſlept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept and groan'd, and beat his withered breaſt. *Dry.*

WINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of cloſing the eye.

You do grow raſh,
To the perpetual *wink* for aye might put
This ancient moral *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
At every *wink* of an eye ſome new grace will be born. *Shak.*
Since I receiv'd command to do this buſineſs,
I have not ſlept one *wink*. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*
The beams ſo reverend and ſtrong,
Do ſt thou not think
I could eclipſe and cloud them with a *wink*,
But that I would not loſe her ſight ſo long? *Donne.*
It raged ſo all night, that I could not ſleep a *wink*. *Temple.*
Not write! but when I think;
And for my ſoul I cannot ſleep a *wink*. *Pope.*

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*
[illegible] is from Change-alley goes down,
[illegible]
Let me have but your vote to ſerve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *wink*.] One who winks.

A ſet of mockers, *winkers*, and whiſperers, whoſe buſineſs is to ſtrangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *winking*.] With the eye almoſt cloſed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as thoſe do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham on Drawing*

WI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *win*.] One who wins.

A gameſter, having loſt all, borroweth of his next fellow-gameſter ſomewhat to maintain play, which he ſetting into him again, ſhortly thereby winneth all from the *winner*.

Go together,
You precious *winners* all; your exultation
Partake to every one *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*
Bellhrew the *winners*; for they play'd me falſe. *Shake*
Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loſer will complain, and rather than quarrel with his own ſkill, will do it at the dice. *Temp.*

WI'NNING. *participial adj.* [from *win*.] Attractive; charming.

Yet leſs fair,
Leſs *winning* ſoft, leſs amiably mild,
Than that ſmooth watry image. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
On her, as queen,
A pomp of *winning* graces waited ſtill;
And from about her ſhot darts of deſire
Into all eyes, to wiſh her ſtill in ſight. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
Cato's ſoul
Shines out in every thing ſhe acts or ſpeaks,
While *winning* mildneſs and attractive ſmiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the ſour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon's Cato.*

WI'NNING. *n. ſ.* [from *win*.] The ſum won.

A ſimile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gameſter, that ſtakes all his *winnings* upon every caſt; ſo that if he loſes the laſt throw, he is ſure to be undone. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To WI'NNOW *v. a.* [pinnpian, Saxon; *ventilo*, Latin.]

1. To ſeparate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.

Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We ſhall be *winnow'd* with ſo rough a wind,
That even our corn ſhall ſeem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*
In the ſun your golden grain diſplay,
And thraſh it out and *winnow* it by day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To ſift; to examine.

Winnow well this thought, and you ſhall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

4. To ſeparate; to part.

Bitter torture ſhall
Winnow the truth from falſhood. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To WI'NNOW *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Eccluſ* v. 9.

WI'NNOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *winnow*.] He who winnows.

WI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [pinter, Saxon; *winter*, Daniſh, German, and Dutch.] The cold ſeaſon of the year.

Though he were already ſtept into the *winter* of his age, he found himſelf warm in thoſe deſires, which were in his ſon far more excuſeable. *Sidney.*
After Summer evermore ſucceeds
The barren *Winter* with his nipping cold. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
Thoſe flaws and ſtarts
Impoſtors true to fear, would well become
A woman's ſtory at a *Winter's* fire. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He hath bought a pair of caſt lips of Diana: a nun of *Winter's* ſiſterhood kiſſes not more religiouſly; the very ice of chaſtity is in them. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The two beneath the diſtant poles complain
Of endleſs *Winter* and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*
Lieſt thou aſleep beneath thoſe hills of ſnow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And *Winter* from thy furry mantle ſhake. *Dryden.*
Suppoſe our poet was your foe before,
Yet now, the buſineſs of the field is o'er,
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into *Winter*-quarters gone. *Dryden.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a rhapſody of tales, fit in *Winter*-nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

The republick have ſent to prince Eugene to deſire the emperor's protection, with an offer of *Winter*-quarters for four thouſand Germans. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Stern *Winter* ſmiles on that auſpicious clime,
The fields are ſtor'd with unlading prime. *Pope.*

To define *Winter*, I conſider firſt wherein it agrees with Summer, Spring, Autumn, and I find they are all ſeaſons of the year; therefore a ſeaſon of the year is a genus, then I obſerve wherein it differs from theſe, and that is in the ſhortneſs of the days, therefore that may be called its ſpecial nature, or difference;

a ſentence: then, by joining theſe together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that ſeaſon of the year wherein the days are ſhorteſt. *Watts's Logick.*

To WI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the Winter.

The fowls ſhall ſummer upon them, and all the beaſts of the earth ſhall *winter* upon them. *Iſ.* xviii.

Becauſe the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part adviſed to depart. *Acts* xxvii. 12

To WI'NTER, *v. a.* To feed or manage in the Winter.

The cattle generally ſold for ſlaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at hand meat. *Temple.*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and ſo be ready to fat next Summer. *Mortimer.*

WINTER is often uſed in compoſition.

The king ſat in the *winter* houſe, and there was a fire burning before him. *Jer.* xxxvi. 22

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter* fallowing. *Mortimer.*

Shred it very ſmall with thyme, ſweet margarome, and a little *winter* ſavoury. *Walton's Angler.*

WI'NTERBEATEN. *adj.* [*Winter* and *beat.*] Harraſſed by ſevere weather.

He compareth his careful caſe to the ſad ſeaſon of the year, to the *froſty* ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winter-beaten* houſe. *Spenſer.*

WI'NTERCHERRY. *n. ſ.* [*alkekengi.*] A plant.

The fruit is about the bigneſs of a cherry, and incloſed in the cup of the flower, which ſwells over it in form of a bladder. *Miller.*

WI'NTERCITRON. *n. ſ.* A ſort of PEAR, which ſee.

WINTERGREEN. *n. ſ.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly; out of whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, ending in a probolcis, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh fruit, which is channelled, generally umbellated, and conſiſting of five cells, which are commonly full of ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*

WI'NTERLY. *adj.* [*Winter* and *like.*] Such as is ſuitable to Winter; of a wintry kind.

If't be Summer news,
Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'ſt
But keep that countenance ſtill. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

WI'NTRY. *adj.* [from *Winter.*] Brumal; hyemal.

He ſaw the Trojan fleet diſperſ'd, diſtreſs'd
By ſtormy winds, and *wintry* heav'n oppreſs'd. *Dryden.*

WI'NY. *adj.* [from *wine.*] Having the taſte or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers here and there among muſkmelons, and ſee whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better taſted. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To WIPE. *v. a.* [ƿipan, Saxon.]

1. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft.

Such a handkerchief,
I'm ſure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Caſſio *wipe* his beard with. *Shak. Othello.*
She a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair. *Milton.*
Then with her veſt the wound ſhe *wipes* and dries. *Denh.*

2. To take away by terſion.

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never ſo much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left ſome ſullage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To ſtrike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That ſilverly doth progreſs on thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them ſoon
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

A young man, having ſuffered many tortures, eſcaped with life, and told his fellow Chriſtians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the preſence of an angel, who ſtood by him and *wiped* off the tears and ſweat. *Addiſon.*

4. To clear away.

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

5. To cheat, to defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly incroach one upon another, as one is ſtronger, or lie ſtill in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

6. *To* WIPE *out.* To efface.

This blot, that they object againſt your houſe,
Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

As thou ow'ſt me, Camillo, *wipe* not *out* the reſt of thy ſervices by leaving me now. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Take one in whom decrepid old age has blotted out the memory of his paſt knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly ſtored with, and ſtopped up all the paſſages for new ones to enter; or if there be ſome of the toilets yet left open, the impreſſions made are ſcarce perceived. *Locke.*

WIPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An act of cleanſing.

2. A blow; a ſtroke, a jeer, a gybe; a ſarcaſm.

To ſtateſmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar ſhapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit eſcapes;
But when in capitals expreſt
The dulleſt reader ſmokes the jeſt. *Swift.*

3. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *wipe.*] An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and poſies,
And the *wipers* for their noſes. *Ben. Johnſon.*

WIRE. *n. ſ.* [*wire*, French, to draw round. *Skinner.*] Metal drawn out like ſilk or threads.

Jane was the damſel, and without remorſe
The king condemn'd her, guiltleſs, to the fire
Her veil and mantle pluckt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twiſted *wire*. *Daniel.*
Thou ſhalt be whipt with *wire*, and ſtew'd in brine,
Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The founder, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all environ,
That's ſtrong with *wire* inſtead of veins,
In whoſe embraces you're in chains. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
And the cherubick hoſt, in thouſand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*. *Milton.*
Some roll a mighty ſtone, ſome lead along,
And, bound with burning *wires*, on ſpokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden's Æn.*

To WI'REDRAW *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*]

1. To ſpin into wire.

2. To draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when ſmall, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wiredraw* the tides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accuſed, and my ſenſe *wire-drawn* into blaſphemy. *Dryden.*

WI'REDRAWER. *n. ſ.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who ſpins wire.

Thoſe who have need of unmixed ſilver, as *wiredrawers*, muſt, beſides an equal weight of ſilver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's ſkill. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *wiſt.* [*wiſſen*, German, *weten*, Dutch.] To know. Obſolete.

Thus proud and fierce, into the hearts he ſtept
Of them poor ſouls, and cauſing reaſon's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wiſt*. *Sidney.*
There be fools alive, I *wiſs*,
Silver'd o'er, and ſo was this. *Shakeſpeare.*
This book, adviſedly read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiſs*, than three years travel abroad. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
When Mammon ſaw his purpoſe miſs,
Him to entrap unwares, another's way he *wiſt*. *Fa. Queen.*
Marry with a king,
A batchelor, a handſome ſtripling too,
I *wiſs* your grandam had a worſer match. *Shakeſp. R.* III.
When for more worlds the Macedonian cry'd,
He *wiſt* not Thetys in her lap had hide
Another yet, a world reſerv'd for you,
To make [illegible]

WI'SDOM *n. ſ.* [ƿirdom, Saxon; *wisdom*, Daniſh.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly.

That which moveth God to work is goodneſs, and that which ordereth his work is *wiſdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntleſs temper of his mind,
He hath a *wiſdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in ſafety. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Wiſdom and fortune combating together,
If that the former dare but what it can,
No chance may ſhake it. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
As from ſenſes reaſon's work doth ſpring,
So many reaſons underſtanding gain,
And many underſtandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge *wiſdom* we obtain. *Davies.*

Wiſdom is that which makes men judge what are the beſt ends, and what the beſt means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counſel and direction. *Temple.*

As ſcience is properly that knowledge which relateth to the eſſences of things, ſo *wiſdom* to their operations. *Grew's Coſm.*

WISE. *adj.* [ƿiſ, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch and Daniſh.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge.

I would have you *wiſe* unto that which is good, and ſimple concerning evil. *Rom.* xvi. 19.

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wise*. *Milton.*

All their writings were composed in verse, which were called runes, or wises, and from thence the term of *wise* came. *Temp.*

Since the floods demand
For their descent a prone and sinking land:
Does not this due declivity declare,
A *wise* director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

The *wisest* and best men in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

2. Skilful, dextrous.

Speak unto all that are *wise*-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Ex.* xxviii. 3.

Do we count him a *wise* man, who is *wise* in any thing but his own proper profession and employment, and *wise* for every body but himself? *Tillotson.*

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jer.* iv. 22.

3. Skilled in hidden arts.

There was an old fat woman even now with me —
—Pray, was it not the *wise* woman of Brainford? *Shakesp.*

4. Grave; becoming a wise man.

One eminent in *wise* deport spake much. *Milton.*

WISE. *n. f.* [pyre, Saxon, *wise*, Dutch; *weise*, German, *guise*, Fr. *guiso*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *way*.

This song she sings in most commanding *wise*;
Come, shepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make itself to my recall soon a slave. *Sidney.*
Ere we farther pass, I will devise
A passport for us both, in fittest *wise*. *Hubberd's Tale.*
On this *wise* ye shall be ess Israel. *Ascham.*
The lovers standing in this doteful *wise*,
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*
[illegible]
Thou say'st and do'st in such outrageous *wise*,
That mad Orestes, if he saw the show,
Would swear thou wert the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

in no *wise* strange that such a one should believe, that things were handsomely shuffled. *Woodward.*

WISEACRE. *n. f.* [It was anciently written *wiseseggar*, as the Dutch *wiseggher*, a soothsayer.]

1. A wise, or sentent ous man. Obsolete.
2. A fool, a dunce.

Why, says a *wiseacre* that sat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen. *Addison.*

WISELY. *adv.* [from *wise*.] Judiciously; prudently.

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery; so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounced, doubt not God
Hath *wisely* armed his vengeful ire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
He sits like a contented Damocles,
When by the sportive tyrant's policy shown
The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne. *Dryden.*

Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wisely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily in view. *Rogers.*

The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wisely on me lay all the blame
We must confess his case was nice,
But he would never take advice. *Swift.*

WISENESS. *n. f.* [from *wise*.] Wisdom, sapience. Obsolete.

No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wiseness*. *Spenser.*

[illegible]

1. To have strong desire; to long.

The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wished* in himself to die. *Jonah* iv. 8.

That Noah or Janus understood navigation, may be very well supported by his image found upon the first Roman coins. One side was stampt with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a rostrum, or prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To be disposed, or inclined.

Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character. *Addison.*

3. It has a slight signification of hope.

I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am. *Sidney.*

To WISH. *v. a.*

1. To desire; to long for.

He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wish* it. *Sidney*, b. i.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they seldom come, they *wished* for come. *Shakesp.*
They have more than heart could *wish*. *Ps.* lxxiii. 7.
There are ships prepar'd by my command,
That shall convey you to the *wished*-for port. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To recommend by wishing.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not *wish* them to a fairer death. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To imprecate.

If heavens have any grievous plague in store,
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee,
O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

4. To ask.

Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance. *Clarendon.*

WISH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Longing desire.

To his *wish*,
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies. *Milton.*

A *wish* is properly the desire of a man sitting or lying still, but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work. *South's Sermons.*

2. Thing desired.

What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Desire expressed.

Shame come to Romeo! —
—Blister'd be thy tongue
For such a *wish*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

I admire your whig-principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians. I join in your *wish* for them. *Pope.*

WISHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wished*.] According to desire. Not used.

What could have happened unto him more *wishedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town still. *Knolles.*

WISHER. *n. f.* [from *wish*.]

1. One who longs.
2. One who expresses wishes.

With half that wish, the *wisher*'s eyes be press'd. *Shakesp.*

WISHFUL. *adj.* [from *wish* and *full*.] Longing, showing desire.

From Scotland am I stol'n ev'n of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight. *Shakespeare.*

WISHFULLY. *adv.* [from *wishful*.] Earnestly, with longing.

WISKET. *n. f.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP. *n. f.* [*wisp*, Swedish, and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

A gentleman would fast five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the same used to have continually a great *wisp* of herbs that he smelled on: and amongst those, some esculent herbs of strong scent, as onions. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay. *Dryden.*

WIST. pret. and part. of *wit*.

WISTFUL. *adj.*

1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.

Why, Grubbinel, dost thou so *wistful* seem?
There's sorrow in thy look. *Gay's Pastorals.*

2. It is used by Swift, as it seems, for *wishful*.

Lifting up one of my sashes, I cast many a *wistful* melancholy look towards the sea. *Gulliver's Travels.*

WISTFULLY. *adv.* [from *wistful*.] Attentively; earnestly.

With that he fell again to pry
Through perspective more *wistfully*. *Hudibras.*

WISTLY. *adv.* [from *wist*.] Attentively, earnestly.

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me;
As who shall say,—I would thou were the man. *Shakesp.*

To WIT. *v. n.* [witan, Saxon.] To know. This word is now only used in the phrase *to wit*, that is to say.

There is an officer, *to wit*, the sheriff of the shire, whose office it is, to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenser.*

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave;
As *wanting*, I no other comfort have. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

WIT. *n. f.* [rzepit, Saxon, from witan, to know.]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original signification.

Who would set his *wit* to so foolish a bird? *Shakespeare.*
The king your father was reputed for
A prince most prudent, of an excellent
And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*
Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth
Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates still:
And as from *wit* the power of wisdom riseth,
All other virtues daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and *wit* the counsellor,
Which doth for common good in council sit;
And when *wit* is reliev'd, will lends her power
To execute what is advis'd by *wit*. *Davies's Ireland.*

For *wit* and pow'r, their last endeavours bend
T'outshine each other. *Dryden.*

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.

They never meet, but there's a skirmish of *wit* between them.—
—Alas, in our last conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man govern'd by one. *Shakesp.*

Lewd, shallow, hair-brain'd huffs, make atheism and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*. *South.*

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ,
Yet thou art but a kinderkin of *wit*. *Dryden.*

Wit lying moſt in the aſſemblage of ideas, and putting thoſe together with quickneſs and variety, wherein can be found any reſemblance, or congruity, thereby to make up pleaſant pictures in the fancy. *Judgment*, on the contrary, lies in ſeparating carefully one from another, ideas, wherein can be found the leaſt difference, thereby to avoid being miſled by ſimilitude. *Locke.*

Could any but a knowing prudent cauſe
Begin ſuch motions, and aſſign ſuch laws?
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton *wit* the ſyſtem blame? *Blackmore.*

3. Sentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy.

All ſorts of men take a pleaſure to gird at me. The brain of this fooliſh compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter, than what I invent, and is invented on me. I am not only witty in myſelf, but the [illegible]

His works become the trappery of *wit* *B. Johnſon.*

The Romans made thoſe times the ſtandard of their *wit*, when they ſubdu'd the world. *Sprat.*

The definition of *wit* is only this; that it is a propriety of thoughts and words, or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the ſubject *Dryden.*

Let a fool once but own the happy lines;
How the *wit* brightens, and the ſtyle refines! *Pope*

4. A man of fancy.

Intemperate *wits* will ſpare neither friend nor foe, and make themſelves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Eſtr.*

A poet, being too witty himſelf, could draw nothing but *wits* in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the diſeaſe of their author. *Dryden.*

To tell them would a hundred tongues require;
Or one vain *wit's*, that might a hundred tire. *Pope.*

5. A man of genius.

Searching *wits*, of more mechanick parts;
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts
Thoſe who to worth their bounty did extend,
And thoſe who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*

How vain that ſecond life in others breath?
The eſtate which *wits* inherit after death,
Ease, health, and age, for this they muſt reſign,
Unjuſt the tenure, but how vaſt the fine!
The great man's curſe, without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched, and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*

6. Senſe; judgment.

Strong was their plot,
Their practice cloſe, their faith ſuſpected not,
Their ſtates far off, and they of wary *wit*. [illegible]

Come, leave the loathed ſtage,
And this more loathſome age,
Where pride and impudence in faction knit,
Uſurp the chair of *wit*. *B. Jonſon.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. In the plural. Sound mind; intellect not crazed.

If our *wits* run the wild-gooſe chace, I have done, for thou haſt more of the wild-gooſe in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he ſought my life.
The grief hath craz'd my *wits*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Are his *wits* ſafe? is he not light of brain? *Shakeſpeare.*

Sound ſleep cometh of moderate eating, he riſeth early, and his *wits* are with him: but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unſatiable man. *Eccluſ.* xxxi. 20.

[illegible] voluntary frenzy, and every ſinner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his *wits*, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſon.*

No man in his *wits* can ſeriouſly think that his own ſoul hath exiſted from all eternity. *Bentley.*

8. Contrivance, ſtratagem, power of expedients.

How can it chuſe but bring the ſimple to their *wits* end? how can it chuſe but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of *wit*, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sleights from his *wit* and ſubtlety proceed *Milton.*

The neighbourhood were at their *wits* end, to conſider what would be the iſſue. *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'TCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *craft*] Contrivance, invention. Obſolete.

He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Camden's Remains.*

WI'TCRACKER. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *cracker*.] A joker, one who breaks [illegible]

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour [illegible]

WI'TWORM. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *worm*.] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth ſo ſuddenly a *witworm*. *B. Johnſon.*

WITCH. *n. ſ.* [pice, Saxon.]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts.

Wiſe judges have preſcribed, that men may not raſhly believe the confeſſions of *witches*, nor the evidence againſt them. For the *witches* themſelves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witch [illegible]

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the labouring moon
Eclipſes at their charms. *Mi[illegible]*

When I conſider whether there are ſuch perſons as *witches*, my mind is divided. I believe in general that there is ſuch a [illegible] inſtance of it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 117.

2. [From pic, Saxon.] A winding ſinuous bank.

Leave me thoſe hills where harbrough nis to ſee,
Nor holy buſh, nor briar, nor winding *witch*. *Spenſer.*

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When churchyards yawn. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Me liſt beſus, that in der doing arms,
And honour's fait my vowed days do ſpend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleaſing charms,
With which weak men thou can'ſt to attend. *Spenſer.*

I'll *witch* ſweet ſongs with my words and looks. *Shakeſp.*

Sit and *witch* me? *Shakeſp Hen. VI.*

WI'TCHCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*witch* and *craft*.] The practices of witches.

Urania name, whoſe force he knew to well
He quickly knew what *witchcraft* gave the blow. *Sidney*

If you cannot
Bar his acceſs to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a *witch*
Over the king in's tongue. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*

People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

What ſubtle *witchcraft* man conſtrains,
To change his pleaſure into pains *Denham*

WI'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *witch*.] Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beaſts and birds. *Raleigh.*

Great Comus!
Deep-ſkill'd in all his mother's *witcheries* *Milton*

To WITE. *v. a.* [pitan, Saxon.] To blame, to reproach.

The palmer 'gan moſt bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being looſe and light,
Which not abiding, but more ſcorn'd
Scoffing at him, that did her juſtly wite,
She turn'd her boat about. *Fairy Queen, &c.*

WITE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenſer.*

WITH *prepoſit.* [pið, Saxon.]

1. By. Noting the cauſe.

Truth, tri'd *with* iteration,
As true as ſteel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakeſp.*

With ev'ry ſtab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be ſeen than born. *R.*

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpoliſhed are all operations of the ſaints in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and ſtudy. *Dry.*

3. Noting the inſtrument.

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And ſweeps, *with* healthy wings, the rank pol luted ſkies. *Roſc.*

By perflations *with* large bellows, miners give [illegible] clear. *H.*

4. On the ſide of, for.

O madneſs of diſcourſe!
That cauſe ſets up *with* and againſt thyſelf *Shakeſpeare.*

5. In oppoſition to; in competition or conteſt.

I do conteſt as hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever againſt thy valour *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

He ſhall be *with'd* by any friar in Spain. *Dryden's Spaniſh F.*

6. Noting compariſon.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys.*

7. In ſociety.

God gave man a ſoul that ſhould live for ever, although the body be deſtroyed, and thoſe who were good ſhould be *with* him. *Stillingfleet*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, teſty, pleaſing fellow,
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about th
There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee.

8. In company of.

At the inſtant that your meſſenger came, in loving viſitation was *with* me, a young doctor from Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. In appendage, noting conſequence, or concomitance.

Men might know the perſons who had a right to [illegible] power, and *with* it to their obedience. *L.*

10. In mutual deal[illegible]

I will buy *with* you, ſell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and ſo following, but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Noting

11. Noting confidence; as *I trust you with all my secrets*; or, *I trust all my secrets with you.*
12. In partnership
Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne, and share his heaven *with* thee. *Pope.*
13. Noting connection.
Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*
14. Immediately after.
With that she told me, that, though she spake of her father Cremes, she would hide no truth from me. *Sidney, b. ii.*
With that, he crawled out of his nest,
Forth creeping on his caitiff hands and thighs. *Fairy Queen.*
In sailing, both an equal fortune try'd,
Would fortune for my sail so well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and show'd
His hands, and all his habit smear'd with blood. *Dryden.*
With that, the God his darting phantom calls,
And from his tainted lips this message fails. *Garth.*
15. Amongst
Jasper Duke of Bedford, whom the king used to employ *with* the first in his wars, was then sick. *Bacon*
Tragedy was originally *with* the antients, a piece of religious worship. *Rymer's Tragedies of last Age*
Immortal powers the term of conference know,
But interest is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.*
16. Upon.
Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers, who became Christians. *Addison.*
17. In consent Noting parity of state.
See where on earth the flow'ry glories!
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*
18 *With* in composition signifies opposition, or privation.

WITHAL. *adv.* [*with* and *all*]
1 Along with the rest, likewise; at the same time.
Yet it must be *withal* considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection. *Hooker.*
How well supported with noble counsellors?
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution? *Shakesp. Hen. V.*
The one contains my picture, prince,
If you chuse that, then I am yours *withal.* *Shakespeare*
This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son, and *withal* to enable him to recover some part of Ulster. *Davies's Ireland.*
God, when he gave me strength, to shew *withal*
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*
Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument, to persuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*
I cannot, cannot bear, 'tis past; 'tis done.
Perish this impious, this detested son!
Perish his sire, and perish I *withal*,
And let the house's heir, and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryd.*
2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with.*
Time brings means to furnish him *withal*,
Let him but watch occasions as they fall. *Daniel*
It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happiness.
We owe to christianity the discovery of the most perfect rule of life, that ever the world was acquainted *withal.* *Tillotson.*

To WITHDRA'W *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*, from þíð, or þíðer, Saxon, *against*, and *draw.*]
1. To take back; to deprive of
It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other *withdraw* unnecessary obedience *Hooker, b. v.*
Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*
2. To call away; to make to retire.
Nausicaa is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general sale of Ulysses. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W *v. n.* To retire, to retreat.
She from her husband fast *withdrew.* *Milton.*
At this excess of courage all amaz'd,
The foremost of his foes a-while *withdraw*
With such respect in entered Rome they gaz'd,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw *Dryden.*
Dorimant has past'd the noon of life; but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments, which are pardonable only before that stage of our being. *Tatler*, N° 54.

WITHDRA'WINGROOM *n. s.* [*withdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another room for retirement
For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniences, is sufficient. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WI'THER *n. s.*
1. A willow twig.
An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *withe*, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels. *Bacon.*
2. A band, properly a band of twigs; [þíðe signifies a band.]
These cords and *withes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them *K. Charles.*
Birch is of use for ox-yoaks, hoops, screws, *withes* for

To WI'THER *v. n* [ge-þeorþob, Saxon, dry, faded]
1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up
That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost of that ability which he hath given that which is otherwise, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker.*
When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs must *wither.* *Shakesp. Othello.*
It shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring. *Ezek.* xvii. 9.
The soul may sooner leave off to subsist, than to love, and like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace *South's Sermons.*
2 To waste, or pine away.
Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to *wither* away before its time. *Temple.*
3. To lose, or want animal moisture.
Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,
Now warm in love, now *withering* in the grave. *Dryden.*

To WI'THER *v. a.*
1. To make to fade.
The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof faileth. *Jam.* i. 11.
2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.
Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Look how I am bewitch'd, behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, *withered* up. *Shakespeare.*
What are these,
So *wither'd*, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To *wither'd*, weak, and grey. *Milton.*
In Spain our springs, like old men's children be,
Decay'd and *wither'd*, from their infancy
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To watch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

WI'THEREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *withered.*] The state of being withered, marcidity.
Water them as soon as set, 'till they have recovered their

WI'THERBAND *n. s.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's *withers*, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THERS. *n. s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*
Let the gall'd beast weep;
We are unwrung in the *withers* *Shakespeare.*
Rather than let your master take long journies, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers.* *Swift.*

WI'THERWRUNG. *n. s.* *Witherwrung* sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHO'LD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold.*] *Withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. and part.
1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back.
That hand, which at no kind of imminent danger could cause at first to *withhold* itself, so neither have any practices, so many, so bloody, following since, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker, b. iv.*
Sith mine he is, or free or bound,
Withheld, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*
The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce *withheld.* *Shakespeare.*
Be careful to *withhold*
Your talons from the wretched and the bold:
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair,
For though your violence should leave them bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*
Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action. *Locke.*

2 To

2. To keep back, to refuse.

What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our aſſent, till we be further and better ſatisfied, I hope no indifferent amongſt them will ſcorn or refuſe to hear. *Hooker.*

Soon as Titan gan his head exaut,
And ſoon again as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engines they againſt it bent. *Fairy Queen.*

WITHHO'LDEN. *part. paſſ.* of *withhold.*

The word keep back, ſheweth, that it was a thing formerly due unto God, for we cannot ſay that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Speaman.*

WITHHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *withhold*] One who withholds.

WITHI'N. *prep.* [pɨðinnan, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of.

Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itſelf for being there. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

By this means, not only many helpleſs perſons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourſelves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*

'Till this be cur'd by religion, it is as impoſſible for a man to be happy, that is, pleaſed and contented *within* himſelf, as it is for a ſick man to be at eaſe. *Tillotſon.*

The river is afterwards wholly loſt *within* the waters of the lake, that one diſcovers nothing like a ſtream, till within about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addiſon.*

2. In the compaſs of, not beyond, uſed both of place and time.

Next day we ſaw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*

A beet-root, and a radiſh root, which had all their leaves cut cloſe to the roots, *within* ſix weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*

Moſt birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight. *Bacon.*

Within ſome while the king had taken up ſuch liking of his perſon, that he reſolved to make him a maſterpiece. *Wotton.*

The invention of arts neceſſary or uſeful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*

As to infinite ſpace, a man can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt, than he has of the leaſt ſpace. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehenſion, we are capable only of a comparative idea of ſmallneſs, which will always be leſs than any one, whereof we have the poſitive idea. *Locke.*

Were every action concluded *within* itſelf, and drew no conſequences after it, we ſhould undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the moſt agreeable confuſion. *Addiſon.*

Bounding deſires *within* the line, which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indiſpenſable duty. *Atterbury.*

3. Not longer ago than.

Within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Within theſe three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. Into the reach of.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The deſp'rate ſavageruſh'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

5. In the reach of

Secure of outward force, within himſelf
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;
Againſt his will he can receive no harm.
I have ſuffer'd in your woe,
Nor ſhall be wanting ought *within* my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden.*

Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and ſhe are ſtill *within* my power. *Dryden.*

6. Into the heart or confidence of.

When by ſuch inſinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdneſs to another, no wonder if they rejoice to ſee him guilty of all villainy. *South.*

7. Not exceeding.

Be inform'd how much your huſband's revenue amounts to, and be ſo good a computer, as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*

8. In the incloſure of.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To [illegible] ſhade,
But poplar wreaths around his temples ſpread. *Addiſon.*

Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military diſpoſition. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

WITHI'N. *adv.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward, faireſt ſide
Of our deſign. *Within* reſts more of fear,
More dread of ſad event yet undiſcry'd. *Daniel.*

Death thou haſt ſeen
In his firſt ſhape on man, but many ſhapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave; all dismal; yet to ſenſe
More terrible at th' entrance, than *within*. *Milton.*

2. In the mind.

Language ſeems too low a thing to expreſs your excellence, and our ſouls are ſpeaking ſo much *within*, that they deſpiſe all foreign converſation. *Dryden's State of Innocen.*

Theſe, as thy guards from outward harms, are ſent;
Ills from *within* thy reaſon muſt prevent *Dryden.*

WITHI'NSIDE. *adv.* [*within* and *ſide*.] In the interiour parts

The forceps for extracting the ſtone is repreſented a little open, that the teeth may be better ſeen *withinſide.* *Sharp.*

WITHOU'T. *prep.* [pɨðutan, Saxon.]

1. Not with.

Many there are, whoſe deſtinies have prevented their deſires, and made their good motives the wants of their executors, not *without* miſerable ſucceſs.

2. In a ſtate of abſence from.

Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

3. In the ſtate of not having.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from thoſe that feed in the valies. *Bro.*

Infallibility and irrefragableneſs are aſſumed and uſed by Romiſh church, *without* any irrefragable ground to build it on. *Hoo.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time, when the mind was *without* thoſe principles, and then they will not be innate, but be derived from ſome other original. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; not within the compaſs of

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach but that little ſpot of ground that lies betwixt thoſe two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. In the negation, or omiſſion of.

Without the ſeparation of the two monarchies, the moſt advantageous terms from the French, muſt end in our de[illegible]

6. Not by; not by the uſe of, not by the help of

Exceſs of diet in coſtly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the ſeas, would be avoided. Were men will do it *without* a law, I would there might be a law to reſtrain fools. *Bac.*

7. On the outſide of.

Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and ſome the courſers rein. *Dryden.*

8. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my diverſions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with ſelect friends *Ad.*

9. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Iriſhry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themſelves or the crown *Davies's Ireland.*

Happineſs under this view, every one conſtantly purſues. Other things acknowledged to be good, he can look upon *without* deſire, paſs by, and be content without. *Locke.*

WITHOUT. *adv.*

1. Not on the inſide.

Forming trees and ſhrubs into ſundry ſhapes, is done by moulding them with in, and cutting them *without* *Bacon.*

Wiſe men uſe ſtudies, for they teach not their own uſe; but that is a wiſdom *without* them, and above them, won by obſervation. *B*

Theſe were from *without* the growing materies. *Mote*

Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to obſerve them within. *Grew.*

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the building, was very prompt from *without*, and from within

Their doors are barr'd againſt a bitter ſhout,
Snarl, if you pleaſe, but you ſhall ſnarl *without*. *Dryden.*

3. Externally, not in the mind.

WITHOU'T. *conjunct.* Unleſs; if not; except. Not in uſe

I find my love ſhall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a veſſel in whom ſo high thoughts ſhould be engraved. *Sidney, b. ii.*

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourſelf in breath with exerciſe, and in heart with joyfulneſs. *Sidney.*

WITHOU'TEN. *prep.* [pɨðutan, Saxon.] Without. Obſolete.

Her face ſo fair, as fleſh it ſeemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the ſky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenſer*

To WITHSTAND. *v. a.* [*with* and *ſtand.*] To gainſtand, to oppoſe; to reſiſt.

The violence of ſorrow is not at the firſt to be ſtrayen withal, being like a mighty beaſt, ſooner tamed with following, than overthrown by *withſtanding* *Sidney.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withſtood* the received orders of this church, was the firſt thing which cauſed me to enter unto conſideration, whether every chriſtian man fearing God, ſtand bound to join with you *Hooker*

It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiſs, but a virtue that we would do amiſs in nothing, and a reſiſtance of that virtue, that when we pray that what occaſion of ſin ſoever do offer itſelf, we may be ſtrengthened from above to *withſtand* it. *Hooker, b. v*

They

They ſoon ſet ſail; nor now the fates *withſtand*,
Their forces truſted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*

When Elymas withſtood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul ſays of Alexander, he hath greatly *withſtood* our words, do we think the *withſtanding* there was without ſpeaking? *Ayliffe.*

WITHSTANDER. *n. ſ.* [from *withſtand*] An oppoſent, reſiſting power.

War may be defined the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt *withſtanders*, force, authority, and reſiſtance being the eſſential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*

WITHY *n. ſ.* [pιδ, Saxon.] Willow. A tree.

WITLESS *adj.* [from *wit*] Wanting underſtanding.

Why then ſhould *witleſs* man ſo much miſween
That nothing is but that which he hath ſeen? *Fairy Queen.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd,
And held in idle price to haunt aſſemblies,
Where youth, and coſt, and *witleſs* brav'ry keeps. *Shakeſp.*

So't pleas'd my deſtiny,
Guilty of my ſin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witleſs*, and as falſe as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

He kept us ſlaves, by which we fitly prove
That *witleſs* pity breedeth fruitleſs love. *Fairfax.*

The apple's outward form
Delectable, the *witleſs* ſwain beguiles,
Till with a writhen mouth and ſpattering noiſe
He taſtes the bitter morſel and rejects. *Philips.*

WITLING *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *wit*] A pretender to wit, a man of petty ſmartneſs.

You have taken off the ſenſeleſs ridicule, which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Thoſe half learn'd *witlings* num'rous in our iſle,
As half-form'd inſects on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and *witling* periſh'd in the throng,
One dy'd in metaphor, and one in ſong. *Pope.*

WITNESS *n. ſ.* [pitneſſe, Saxon.]

[illegible] ſcripture for his purpoſe;
An evil ſoul producing holy *witneſs*,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek;
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

[illegible] of a good conſcience, purſue him any further revenge? *Shak.*

If I bear *witneſs* of myſelf, my *witneſs* is not true. *John.*

The ſpirit beareth *witneſs* with our ſpirit that we are the children of God. *Rom.* viii. 6.

Many bare falſe *witneſs*, but their *witneſs* agreed not. *Mark.*

Nor was long his *witneſs* unconfirmed. *Milton.*

Ye moon and ſtars bear *witneſs* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendſhip can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Our ſenſes bear *witneſs* to the truth of each others report, concerning the exiſtence of ſenſible things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives teſtimony.

The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions
Of divers *witneſſes*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

God is *witneſs* betwixt me and thee. *Gen.* xxxi. 50.

Thy trial chooſe
With me, beſt *witneſs* of thy virtue try'd. *Milton.*

A fat benefice became a crime, and *witneſs* too againſt its incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*

Nor need I ſpeak my deeds, for theſe you ſee;
The ſun and day are *witneſſes* for me. *Dryden.*

3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, ſo as to leave ſome laſting mark or teſtimony behind. A low phraſe.

Here was a bleſſing handed out with the firſt pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witneſs*. *Wood.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witneſs*;
And love is all delight and ſweetneſs. *Prior.*

To WITNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun] To atteſt.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witneſs'd* the rather,
For that I ſaw the tyrant's power a-foot. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heareſt thou not how many things they *witneſs* againſt thee? *John* xv. 1. 13.

Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could *witneſs* any touch or kiſs. *Donne.*

Theſe be thoſe diſcourſes of God, whoſe effects thoſe that live *witneſs* in themſelves; the ſenſible in their ſenſible natures, the reaſonable in their reaſonable ſouls. *Raleigh.*

To WITNESS. *v. n.* To bear teſtimony.

The ſea ſtrave with the winds which ſhould be louder, and the ſhrouds of the ſhip with a ghaſtly noiſe to them that were in it, *witneſſed* that their ruin was the wager of the others contention. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies *witneſs*,
Moſt truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Witneſs you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witneſs that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands and heart,
To Othello's ſervice. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Lorenzo
Shall *witneſs* I ſet forth as ſoon as you,
And even but now return'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *witneſs* to
The times that brought them in. *Shakeſpeare.*

Another beareth witneſs of me, and I know that the witneſs which he *witneſſeth* of me is true. *John* v. 32.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witneſs, when I was worried with thy peels. *Milton.*

The Americans do acknowledge and ſpeak of the deluge in their continent, as Acoſta *witneſſeth*, and Lact. in the hiſtories of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Witneſs, ye heav'ns! I live not by my fault,
I ſtrove to have deſerv'd the death I fought. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Lord Falkland *witneſſed* for me, that in a book there were many ſubjects that I had thought on for the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Witneſs for me ye awful gods,
I took not arms till urg'd by ſelf-defence,
The eldeſt law of nature. *Rowe.*

WITNESS. *interj.* An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it.

WITSNAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *ſnap*] One who affects repartee.

Go in, ſirrah; bid them prepare for dinner —
—That is done, ſir, they have all ſtomachs. ——
—What a *witſnapper* are you! *Shakeſpeare.*

WITTED. *adj.* [from *wit*] Having wit as a quick *witted* boy.

WITTICISM *n. ſ.* [from *witty*] A mean attempt at wit.

We have a libertine fooling even in his laſt agonies, with a *witticiſm* between his teeth, without any regard to ſobriety and conſcience. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram and *witticiſms*, all which are below the dignity of heroick verſe. *Addiſon.*

WITTILY. *adv.* [from *witty*.]

1. Ingeniouſly; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beaſt that lives,
Who his own harm ſo *wittily* contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In converſation *wittily* pleaſant, pleaſantly gameſome. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never ſaw pen and ink, very *wittily* ſaid to a niece of king Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shakeſp.*

The obſtinate contemners of all helps and arts, ſuch as preſuming on their own natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and ſeem to mock at the terms when they underſtand not the things; think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. *Ben. Johnſon.*

WITTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *witty*.] The quality of being witty.

No leſs deſerveth his *wittineſs* in deviſing, his pithineſs in uttering, his paſtoral rudeneſs and his moral ſeverneſs. *Spenſer.*

WITTINGLY *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; pitan, Saxon, to weet or know] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge, by deſign.

Whatſoever we work as men, the ſame we do *wittingly* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents any way tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shak. Henry* VI.

During that dreadful ſiege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittingly* paſs over. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furniſhed out the means of his own detection. *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

WITTOL. *n. ſ.* [pitol, Sax.] A man who knows the falſehood of his wife and ſeems contented; a tame cuckold.

O Mars, for what doth ſerve thy armed ax?
To let that *witted* beaſt conſume in flames
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*

Amamon ſounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends: but cuckold, *wittol*, the devil himſelf hath not ſuch a name. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The Theban *wittol*, when he once deſcries
Jove is his rival, falls to ſacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

WITTOLLY. *adj.* [from *wittol*.] Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath maſſes of money. *Shakeſp.*

WITTY. *adj.* [from *wit*]

1. Judicious; ingenious.

The deep-revolving, *witty* Buckingham
No more ſhall be the neighbour to my counſels. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Judith* xi. 23.

2. Full of imagination.

Hiſtories make men wiſe, poets *witty*, the mathematick ſubtile. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real ſtock of wit, yet the *wittieſt* ſayings will be found in a great meaſure the effects of chance. *South.*

In gentle verſe the *witty* told their flame,
And grac'd their choiceſt ſongs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcaſtick, full of taunts.

Honeycomb, who was ſo unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample ſatisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WI'TWAL. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife.

Were ſhe as rough
As are the ſwelling Adriatick ſeas,
I come to *wive* it wealthily in Padua. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ancient ſaying is no hereſy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by deſtiny. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſhop of all qualities that man loves woman for; beſides that hook of *wiving*, fairneſs, which ſtrikes the eye. *Shakeſp.*

Deſign or chance makes others wive,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*

To WIVE. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

She dying gave it me,
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To take for a wife.

If he have the condition of a ſaint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he ſhould ſhrive me than *wive* me *Shakeſp.*

WI'VELY. *adv.* [from *wives.*] Belonging to a wife.

Baſilius could not abſtain from praiſing Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulneſs. *Sid.*

WIVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of wife.

A man of his learning ſhould not ſo lightly have been carried away with old *wives* tales, from approvance of his own reaſon. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

WI'ZARD. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſe.*] A conjurer; an inchanter; a he-witch. It had probably at firſt a laudable meaning

Patience, good lady; *wizards* know their times. *Shakeſp.*
He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the croſs-row plucks the letter G,
And ſays, a *wizard* told him that by G
His iſſue diſinherited ſhould be. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.
That damn'd *wizard*, had not fly diſguiſe,
For ſo by certain ſigns I knew, had met
Already, ere my beſt ſpeed could prevent
The aidleſs innocent lady his wiſh'd prey. *Milton.*
The prophecies of *wizards* and
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*
The wily *wizard* muſt be caught,
For, unconſtrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*

WO *n. ſ.* [*pa*, Saxon.]

1. Grief; ſorrow; miſery; calamity.

The king is mad: how ſtill is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract;
So ſhould my thoughts be ſever'd from my griefs;
And *woe* by wrong imaginations, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
So many miſeries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe* weary'd tongue is ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her raſh hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve-pluck'd, ſhe eat:
Earth felt the wound, and nature from her ſeat
Sighing through all her works, gave ſigns of *woe*
That all was loſt *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
O'er dreary waſtes, they weep each other's *woe.* *Pope.*

2. It is often uſed in denunciations, *woe be*, or in exclamations of ſorrow *woe is*; anciently *woe worth*; pa pump, Saxon.

Alas is but up wiſdom which wants experience, I now, *woe* is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*
Woe is my heart:
That poor ſoldier, that ſo richly fought,
Whoſe rags ſham'd gilded arms, whoſe naked breaſt
Stept before ſhields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakeſpeare.*
Many of our princes, *woe* the while!
Lie drown'd and ſoak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakeſpeare.*
Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my lord chief-juſtice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.
Howl ye, *woe worth* the day *Ezek* xxx. 2.
Woe be to the ſhepherds of Iſrael that do feed themſelves. *Ez.*
Woe is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer.* x. 19.
If God be ſuch a being as I have deſcribed, *woe* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thouſand times greater loſs to mankind than the extinguiſhing of the ſun. *Tillotſon.*
Woe to the vanquiſh'd, *woe!* *Dryden's Albion.*

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curſe.

Can there be a *woe* or curſe in all the ſtores of vengeance equal to the malignity of ſuch a practice; of which one ſingle inſtance could involve all mankind in one univerſal confuſion. *South's Sermons.*

4. Wo ſeems in phraſes of denunciation or imprecation to be a ſubſtantive, and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the following lines.

Woe are we, firſt you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

5. Wo is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for a ſtop or ceſſation; from the particle *ho* pronounced by carters to their horſes when they would have them ſtop.

Love's a mighty lord;
And hath ſo humbled me, as, I confeſs,
There is no *woe* to his correction. *Shakeſpeare.*

WOAD. *n. ſ.* [*pad*, Saxon.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are diſpoſed in form of a croſs; out of whoſe flower cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit in the ſhape of a tongue, flat at the edge, gaping two ways, having but one cell, in which is contained for the moſt part one oblong ſeed, is cultivated in kent and for the uſe of dyers, who uſe it for laying the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

In times of old, when Britiſh nymphs were known
To love no foreign faſhions like their own;
When dreſs was monſtrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad.* *Garth.*

WO'BEGONE. *n. ſ.* [*woe* and *begone.*] Loſt in wo; diſtracted in wo; overwhelmed with ſorrow

Such a man,
So dull, ſo dead in look, ſo *woebegone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*
Tancred he ſaw his life's joy ſet at nought,
So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

WOFT. The obſolete participle paſſive from To WAFT

A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits
Than now the Engliſh bottoms have *waft*,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'FUL. *adj.* [*woe* and *full*]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted, mourning.

The *woful* Gynecia, to whom reſt was no eaſe, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herſelf into the ſolitary places thoſe deſarts were full of. *Sidney.*
How many *woful* widows left to bow
To ſad diſgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*
In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,
The *woful* captive kinſmen are incloſ'd *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Wretched; paltry; ſorry

What *woful* ſtuff this madrigal would be,
In ſome ſtarv'd hackney-ſonneteer, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the ſtyle refines! *Pope.*

WO'FULLY. *adv.* [from *woful*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully

2. Wretchedly; in a ſenſe of contempt.

He who would paſs ſuch a judgment upon his condition, as ſhall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himſelf *woefully* deceived, if he judges of his ſpiritual eſtate by any of theſe meaſures. *South.*

WOLD. *n. ſ.* *Wald*, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country, from the Saxon *pold*, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibſon's Camd.*

Wold and *wald* with the Saxons ſignified a ruler or governour, from whence *bertwald* is a famous governour; *athelwald* a noble governour, *herwald*, and by inverſion *waldher*, a general of an army. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WO'LF. [*pulf*, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep.

Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Reſcu'd is Orleans from the Engliſh *wolves.* *Shakeſpeare.*
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chooſe
To be a com'rade with the *wolf* and owl,
Neceſſity's ſharp pinch. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
If *wolves* had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. An eating ulcer.

How dangerous it is in ſenſible things to uſe metaphorical expreſſions; and what abſurd conceits the vulgar will ſwallow in the literals, an example we have in our profeſſion, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehenſion conceives a reality therein. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WO'LFDOG. *n. ſ.* [*wolf* and *dog*]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep.

The luckleſs prey, how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntleſs *wolfdog* ſhake the lion's mane. *Tickell.*

2. A dog bred between a dog and wolf.

WO'LFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf*] Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form

Thy deſires
Are *wolfiſh*, bloody, ſtarv'd, and ravenous. *Shakeſpeare.*
I have another daughter,
Who, I am ſure, is kind and comfortable;
When ſhe ſhall hear this of thee, with her nails
Shall flea thy *wolfiſh* viſage. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Nothing more common than thoſe *wolfiſh* back-friends in [illegible] *L'Eſtrange.*

A pro-

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects: all *womish* offices walk under sheeps cloathing. *Government.*

WOLFSBANE. *n. f.* [*wolf* and *bane*.] A poisonous plant; aconite.

It hath circumscribed roundish divided leaves; the flower consists of four leaves, shaped like a monkey's hood: each of these flowers are succeeded by three or more pods which contain several rough seeds, the most part of these species are deadly poison. *Miller.*

Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WOLFSMILK. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOLVISH. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfish* is more proper.] Resembling a wolf.

Why in this *wolvish* gown do I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another so in that *wolvish* beastly manner else. *Howel.*

There is a base *wolvish* principle within that is gratified with another's misery. *South's Sermons.*

WOMAN. [*pemman*, *pimman*, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen*, *Skinner*.]

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tired, unroosted
By thy dame Partlet here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful and flexible.
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakesp.*
And Abimelech took men-servants and *women* servants. *Gen.*

O *woman*, lovely *woman*, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Otway.*

Ceneus a *woman* once and once a man,
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden's Æn.*

Women are made as they themselves would choose,
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*

Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men, whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of *women*, gravity that of men. *Addison.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her *woman*
I sent your message. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

I've felt such qualms of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can *woman* me unto't. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MANED. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Accompanied; united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

WOMANHA'TER. *n. f.* [*woman* and *hater*.] One that has an aversion from the female sex.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satyr;
And brand me for a *womanhater*. *Swift.*

WO'MANHOOD } *n. f.* [from *woman*.] The character and col-
WO'MANHEAD. } lective qualities of a woman. Obsolete.

Nor in her speech, nor in her havour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Fairy Queen.*

There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,
Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood*,
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*

I'll present death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell
O keep me from their worse than killing lust. *Shakespeare.*

When my grave is broke up again,
Some second guest to entertain,
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead*
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

WO'MANISH. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing I desire more than fury to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*

Helmane making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly besought her to keep her speech a while within the paradise of her mind. *Sidney.*

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible, strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*

She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say,
For love of me, leave off *Fairy Queen.*

Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*

I do not think he fears death,
He never was so *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*

During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*

In a fair look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*

I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,
I sing my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*

The godlike hero, when his breast
Disdain'd, or was ashamed to show
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*

To WOMANIZE. *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To emasculate, to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.

This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sid.*

WOMANKIND. *n. f.* [*woman* and *kind*.] The female sex, the race of women.

Musidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind*. *Sidney.*

So easy is t'appease the stormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*. *Fairy Queen.*

Because thou dost on *womankind*, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*
Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold,
But *womankind* in vice is ever bold. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Juba might make the proudest of our sex,
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy. *Addison's Cato.*

She advanc'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*

WO'MANLY. *adj.* [from *woman*.]

1. Becoming a woman, suiting a woman; feminine, not masculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To say I'd done no harm. *Shakespeare.*

She brings your froward wives
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shakespeare.*

All will spy in thy face
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*

Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*

Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Not childish; not girlish.

Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WO'MANLY. *adv.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. *n. f.* [*wamba*, Goth. *pamb*, Sax. *womb*, Islandick.]

1. The place of the fœtus in the mother.

When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only son of [illegible]

New born children bring not many ideas into the world, but only some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the *womb*. *Locke.*

Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful *womb*
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

The earth was form'd, but in the *womb* as yet
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton.*

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in secret.

Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

WO'MBY. *adj.* [from *womb*.] Capacious.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

WO'MEN. Plural of woman.

Thus it shall befal
Him who to worth in *women* over-trusts. *Milton.*

WON. The preterite and participle passive of *win*.

All these the Parthian,
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won*. *Milton.*

Against myself I victorious have *won*,
[illegible] *Dryden.*

My mother is *won* over to my side, but dares not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Addison's Spectator.*

To WON. *v. n.* [*punian*, Saxon, *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live, to have abode. Not in use.

Him fortuned
To come where vile Acrasia does *wonn*. *Fairy Queen.*

Out of the ground uprose
As from his lair, the wild beast where he *wonts*
In forest wild *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A people near the northern pole that *won*,
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests bore. *Fairf.*

WON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye;
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that so much gold
Thou can'st preserve from wrong and robbery. *Fairy Queen.*

To WONDER. *v. n.* [punbon, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be ſtruck with admiration; to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed.

The want of theſe magazines of victuals I have oftentimes complained of in England, and *wondered* at in other countries *Spenſer's Ireland.*

His deadly wound was healed and all the world *wondered* after the beaſt. *Rev.* xiii.

No wonder to us, who have converſed with too many ſtrange unparalleled actions, now to *wonder* at any thing: wonder is from ſurpriſe, and ſurpriſe ceaſes upon experience. *South's Sermons.*

King Turnus *wonder'd* at the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can *wonder* that all the ſciences have been ſo overcharged with inſignificant and doubtful expreſſions, capable to make the moſt quick-ſighted very little the more knowing. *Locke.*

I could not ſufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of theſe diminutive mortals, who durſt venture to mount and walk upon my body *Swift.*

WO'NDER *n. ſ.* [punbon, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; aſtoniſhment; amazement, ſurpriſe cauſed by ſomething unuſual or unexpected

What is me, whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe of ſorrow
Conjure the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like *wonder*-wounded hearers. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body, for in *wonder* the ſpirits fly not as in fear, but only ſettle. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Cauſe of wonder, a ſtrange thing; ſomething more or greater than can be expected.

The Corniſh *wonder*-gatherer deſcribeth the ſame. *Carew.*

Great effects come of induſtry in civil buſineſs, and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders* *Bacon.*

Lo, a *wonder* ſtrange!
Of every beaſt, and bird, and inſect ſmall
Came ſevens, and pairs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

What woman will you find,
Though of this age the *wonder* and the fame,
On whom his leiſure will vouchſafe an eye
Of fond deſire? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

No *wonder* ſleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himſelf in Sachariſſa's eyes;
As far aſ ea once from earth to heav'n,
By ſtrife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that ſword could *wonders* do
The better cauſe makes mine the ſharper now. *Waller.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder

There Babylon the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample ſouls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full*] Admirable; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing.

I uttered that which I underſtood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job* xlii. 3.

Strange
Hath been the cauſe, and *wonderful* to hear. *Addiſon.*

All this is very *wonderful*, Shakeſpeare multiplies miracle upon miracle to bring about the ſame event in the play, which chance with more propriety performs in the novel. *Shak. Illuſt.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly uſed.

The houſe which I am about to build ſhall be *wonderful* great. 2 *Chron.* ii. 9.

WO'NDERFULLY. *adv.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

He was much made on by the pope, who knowing himſelf to be unprofitable to the Chriſtian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were ſuch echoes of him ſounding in remote parts. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There is ſomething *wonderfully* divine in the airs of this place. *Addiſon's Italy.*

WO'NDERMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *wonder.*] Aſtoniſhment; amazement. Not in uſe, except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true,
It raviſheth us with fancy's *wonderment.* *Spenſer.*

Thoſe things which I here ſet down, do naturally take the ſenſe, and not reſpect petty *wonderments.* *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and aſked him what he meant. *L'Eſtrange.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK. *adj.* [*wonder* and *ſtrike.*] Amazed.

A cauſus, *wonderſtruck* to ſee
That image of his filial piety. *Dryden's Æneid.*

WO'NDROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder.*]

1. Admirable; marvellous; ſtrange; ſurpriſing

He cannot of whoſe virtue reſt with thee,
Wondrous indeed, if cauſe of ſuch effects. *Milton.*

In ſuch charities ſhe paſs'd the day,
'Twas *wond'rous* how ſhe found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*

Reſearches into the ſprings of natural bodies, and their motions, ſhould awaken us to admire the *wondrous* wiſdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [*Wondrous* is barbarouſly uſed for an adverb.] In a ſtrange degree.

From that part where Moſes remembereth the giants, begotten by the ſons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked; did they ſteal thoſe *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Raleigh.*

To ſhun th' allurement is not hard
To minds reſolv'd, forewarn'd and well-prepar'd
But *wond'rous* difficult, when once beſet,
To ſtruggle through the ſtraits, and break th' involving net

You are ſo beautiful,
So *wondrous* fair, you juſtify rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wond'rous* fond of place. *Pope.*

WO'NDROUSLY. *adv.* [from *wondrous.*] To a ſtrange degree.

My lord led *wondrouſly* to diſcontent. *Shakeſpeare.*

This made Proſerpina
Make to them the greater ſpeed,
For fear that they too much ſhould breed,
Which *wondrouſly* her troubled. *Drayton.*

Such doctrines in the pidgeon houſe were taught
You need not aſk how *wondrouſly* they wrought. *Dryden.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloe complains, and *wondrouſly*'s aggriev'd. *Granville.*

To WONT. } *v. n.* [Preterite and participle *wont*; pluperf.,
To be WONT } Saxon, *getoonen*, Dutch.] To be accuſtomed; to uſe; to be uſed

A yearly ſolemn feaſt ſhe *wont* to make
The day that firſt doth lead the year around. *Fairy Queen.*

Through power of that, his cunning thieveries
He *wonts* to work, that none the ſame eſpies. *Hubberd.*

Jaſon the Theſſalian was *wont* to ſay, that ſome things muſt be done unjuſtly, that many things may be done juſtly. *Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd;
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the ſhaft that made him die
I eſpy'd a feather of his own,
Wherewith he *wont* to ſoar ſo high. *Waller.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them deſired ſquirrels or birds, but then they muſt keep them well. *Locke.*

Another ſort of ſophiſm is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or falſe induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts's Logick.*

WONT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cuſtom; habit; uſe. Out of uſe.

Paſſing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phaantus. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting ſometime upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmoſt man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now. *Shakeſpeare.*

They are by ſudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under ſky or covert, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman *wont.* *Addiſon.*

WONT A contraction of will not.

WO'NTED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accuſtomed; uſed; uſual

Her champion ſtout, to aid his friend,
Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Fairy Queen.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd ſoon and *wonted* calm. *Milton.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but ſhe was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Eſt.*

Who have no houſe, ſit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm aſhes of the place,
As murther'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*

WO'NTEDNESS *n. ſ.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accuſtomed to. Not in uſe.

Did I ſee any thing more of Chriſt in thoſe that pretend to other modes of government, I might ſuſpect my judgment biaſſed with prejudice or *wontedneſs* of opinion. *King Charles.*

WO'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *wont*] Unaccuſtomed, unuſual.

Whither, love, will thou now carry me?
What *wontleſs* fury doſt thou now inſpire
Into my feeble breaſt, when full of thee? *Spenſer.*

To WOO *v. a.* [apogob, coorted, Saxon.] To court, to ſue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do,
We ſhould be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo* *Shakeſpeare.*

Some lay in dead mens ſkulls; and in thoſe holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That *woo'd* the ſlimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay ſcatter'd by. *Shakeſpeare*

fancies and notions he purſues;
Which ne'er had being but in thought:
Each like the Grecian artiſt *woes*
The image he himſelf has wrought. *Prior.*
My proud rival *woos*
Another partner to his throne and bed.
Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.
Oh, ſtretch thy reign, fair peace! from ſhore to ſhore,
Till conqueſt ceaſe, and ſlav'ry be no more,
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their fable loves. *Pope.*
[illegible] to invite with importunity.
Yet can ſhe love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r ſhe hears to be,
If ſhe be woo'd but by ambaſſador,
Or but his letters or his pictures ſee
So while the virgin fowl on earth doth ſtay,
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thouſand ways
By theſe great pow'rs, which on the earth bear ſway,
The wiſdom of the world, wealth, pleaſure, praiſe

Sweet bird that ſhun'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholy!
Thee, chauntreſs oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

To WOO. *v. n.* To court, to make love.
With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *adj.* [*wod*, Gothick; *pob*, Saxon; *woed*, Dutch.] Mad, furious, raging. Obſolete
Winds do rage, as winds were *wood*,
And cauſe ſpring tides to raiſe great flood
Coal-black ſteeds yborn of hellish brood,
That on their ruſty bits did champ as they were *wood*.
Fairy Queen.
Calm the tempeſt of his paſſion *wood*,
The banks are overflown, when ſtopped is the flood. *Fa. Q.*

WOOD *n. ſ.* [*pube*, Saxon; *woud*, Dutch.]
1. A large and thick plantation of trees.
The *wood*-born people fall before her flat,
And worſhip her as goddeſs of the *wood*. *Fairy Queen.*
St Valentine is paſt
[illegible] theſe *wood* birds but to couple now? *Shakeſpeare.*
The *woods* are ruthleſs, dreadful, deaf and dull
There ſpeak and ſtrike. *Shakeſpeare's Titus and Andronicus.*
Night thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Hecate, when ſhe gave to rule the *woods*,
Then led me trembling through thoſe dire abodes. *Dryden.*
2. The ſubſtance of trees; timber
Balm his ſouthead with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn ſweet *wood* to make the lodging ſweet. *Shakeſp.*
The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, roſin, and *wood*-aſhes, well incorporated.
Boyle.
Having filled it about ſix inches with throughly kindled *wood*-coals, we let it down into the glaſs. *Boyle.*
Of long growth there ſtood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood*. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The ſoft *wood* turners are commonly *Moxon.*
The ſize of faggots and *wood*-ſtacks differs in moſt countries.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.
Herrings muſt be ſmoked with *wood*. *Child.*

WOODA'SEMONE. *n. ſ.* A plant.
[illegible]
Beatrice, even now
Couch'd in the *woodbine* coverture. *Shakeſpeare.*
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roſes. *Peacham.*

WOO'DCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*pudecoc*, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage with a long bill, his food is not known. It is a word ludicrouſly uſed for a dunce.
He hath ſent me a calf's head and a capon; ſhall I not find a *woodcock* too. *Shakeſpeare.*
Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
Her cleanly pail the pretty houſewife bears. *Gay.*

WOO'DED. *adj.* [from *wood*.] Supplied with wood.
The lord Strutts have been poſſeſſed of a very great landed eſtate, well-conditioned, *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

WOODDRINK. *n. ſ.* Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras
The drinking elder-wine or *wood-drinks* are very uſeful.
Floyer on the Humours.

WOO'DEN. *adj.* [from *wood*.]
1. Ligneous; made of wood, timber
Like a ſtrutting player, whoſe conceit
Lies in his hamſtring, he does think it rich
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and ſound
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaffoldage. *Shakeſpeare.*
They uſed to vault or leap up, and therefore they had *wooden* horſes in their houſes and abroad. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Preſs'd with the burden, Caeneus pants for breath,
And on his ſhoulders bears the *wooden* death. *Dryden.*
The haberdaſher ſtole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* [illegible] *Tatler's Spectator.*
2. Clumſy; awkward.
I'll win the lady Margaret for whom
Why, for my king tells me, that's a [illegible]
When a cold man is out of co[illegible], a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier of Confidence.*

WOODFRE'TTER *n. ſ.* [*teres*, Lat.] An inſect, a Woodworm

WOO'DHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *hole*.] Place where wood is laid up.
What ſhould I do? or whither turn? amaz'd,
Confounded to the dark receſs I fly,
Of *woodhole*. *Philips.*

WOODLAND. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *land*.] Woods; ground covered with woods
This houſhold beaſt, that us'd the *woodland* grounds,
Was view'd at firſt by the young hero's hounds,
As down the ſtream he ſwam. *Dryden's Æneid.*
He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the tranſient view, tell how in general the parts lie; here a moraſs, and there a river, *wood* and on one part, and champain in another *Locke.*
By her awak'd the *woodland* choir
To hail the common good prepares;
And tempts me to reſume the lyre,
Soft warbling to the vernal airs.
Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.
Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water ſeems to ſtrive again

WOODLA'RK. *n. ſ.* A melodious ſort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *ouſe*.] An inſect
The millepes or *woodlouſe* is a ſmall inſect of an oblong figure, about half an inch in length, and a fifth of an inch in breadth, of a dark bluiſh or livid grey colour, and having its back convex or rounded, notwithſtanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of ſhort legs; it is a very [illegible] but it can occaſionally roll itſelf up into the form of a ball, which it frequently does, and ſuffers itſelf to be taken. They are found in great plenty under old logs of wood or large ſtones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. Millepedes are aperient, attenuant, and detergent; and the beſt way of taking them is ſwallowing them alive, which is eaſily and conveniently done; and they are immediately deſtroyed on falling into the ſtomach. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
Wrap thyſelf up like a *woodouſe*, and dream revenge.
[illegible]
There is an inſect they call a *woodouſe*,
That folds up itſelf in itſelf, for a houſe,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Incaſ'd cap-a-pie in a ſtrong coat of mail. *Swift.*

WOODMAN. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *man*.] A ſportſman; a hunter.
Their cry being compoſed of ſo well ſorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein ſome kind of proportion, but the ſkilful *woodmen* did find a muſick. *Sidney.*
The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takeſt him for
Shakeſpeare.
This is ſome one: as we might have foundered here,
Or elſe ſome neighbour *woodman* *Milton.*
So when the *woodman*'s toil her cave ſurrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove reſounds,
With grief and rage the mother-lion flung,
Fearleſs herſelf, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

WOODMONGER. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *monger*.] A woodſeller.

WOO'DNOTE *n. ſ.* Wild muſick
Then to the well-trod ſtage anon,
If Johnſon's learned ſock be on,
Or ſweeteſt Shakeſpear, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton.*

WOODNY'MPH [*wood* and *nymph*.] Dryad.
Soft ſhe withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daiſies trim,
Their merry wakes and paſtimes keep. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING *n. ſ.* Wood brought on the altar.
We caſt the lots for the *woodofferings* *Neh.* x. 34.

WOO'DPECKER. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *pecker*, *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird
The ſtructure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very ſingular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muſcles, its incompaſſing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itſelf in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell, and laſtly, whether we look at its ſharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to ſtab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham's Phyſico-theology.*

WOODPI'GEON *or Woodculver*, *n. ſ.* A wild pigeon.

WOODROO'F *n. ſ.* An herb.

WO'ODSARE. *n. f.*
The froth called *woodfare*, being like a kind of ſpittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and ſage. *Bacon.*

WO'ODSERE *n. f.* [*wood* and *fere.*] The time when there is no ſap in the tree.
From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodſere*, whatſoever thou cropneſt ſhall die. *Tuſſer.*

WO'ODSORREL. *n. f.* [*oxys*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath a bell ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, having its brim wide expanded, and cut into ſeveral diviſions: the pointal, which riſes from the flowercup, becomes an oblong membranous fruit, divided into ſeminal cells, opening outward from the baſe to the top, and incloſing ſeeds, which often ſtart from their pods, by reaſon of the elaſtick force of the membrane which involves them. *Miller.*

WOO'DWARD *n. f.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A foreſter.

WO'ODY *adj.* [from *wood.*]
1. Abounding with wood.
Thou haſt led me up
A *woody* mountain, whoſe high top was plain. *Milton.*
Oft in glimmering bowrs and glades
He met her, and in ſecret ſhades
Of *woody* Ida's inmoſt grove *Milton.*
I whoſe ten days in'e paſs'd
Wand'ring this *woody* maze, and human food
Nor taſted, nor had appetite. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*
Diana's *woody* realms he next invades,
And, croſſes through the conſecrated ſhades, *Addiſon.*
2. Ligneous, conſiſting of wood.
In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are ſo compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and alſo elaſtick. *Grew.*
Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as graſs and hemlock. *Locke.*
3. Relating to woods.
With thoſe *woody* nymphs when ſhe did play *Fairy Queen.*
All the fairys ſcorn their *woody* king,
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find.
Fairy Queen.

WOO'ER. *n. f.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman.
The *wooers* moſt are touched in this diſtrict,
To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.*
Ariſtippus ſaid, that thoſe that ſtudied particular ſciences, and neglected philoſophy, were like Penelope's *wooers*, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon's Ap phthegms.*
Uſurping *wooers* felt his thund'ring ſword,
And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*

WOOF *n. ſ.* [from *weave.*]
1. The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp; the weft.
The placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as in the warp and the *woof* of texture, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. Texture; cloath.
A veſt of purple flow'd,
Iris had dipt the *woof*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
I muſt put off
Theſe my ſky-robes, ſpun out of Iris' *woof*. *Milton.*
To ſpread the pall beneath the regal chair,
Of ſofteſt *woof*, as bright Atcippe's care. *Pope's Ody*
[illegible]
ſtay.
The temple haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd manſionry, that heaven's breath
Smells *woingly* here. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

WOOL *n. ſ.* [pul, Saxon; *wol*, Dutch.]
1. The fleece of ſheep, that which is woven into cloath.
Baſe-minded wretches, for reſpect of gain, ſome paultry *wool* may yield you, to let ſo much time paſs without knowing perfectly her eſtate. *Sidney.*
A gown made of the fineſt *wool*,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair-ſtained ſlippers for the cold,
With buckles of the pureſt gold. *Raleigh.*
Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give order that his commiſſioners ſhould cauſe cuſtomers to take *wool*, paying for two parts of the price. *Hayward.*
Strathum is a root uſed by the *wool*-dreſſers. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any ſhort thick hair.
In the cauldron boil and bake;
Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

WO'OLFELL. *n. ſ.* [*wool* and *fell.*] Skin not ſtripped of the wool.
Wool and *woolfells* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

WO'OLLEN. *adj.* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dreſſed, and thence uſed likewiſe for any thing coarſe.
I was wont
To call them *woollen* vaſſals, things created
To buy and ſell with groats. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
I could not endure a huſband with a beard on his face: I had rather lye in *woollen*. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*
Woollen cloth will tenter, linen ſcarcely

At dawn of day our general cleſt his pate,
Spite of his *woollen* night-cap. *Dryden.*

WO'OLLEN *n. ſ.* Cloath made of wool.
His breeches were of rugged *woollen*,
And had been at the ſiege of Bullen *Hudibras.*
Odious! in *woollen*! 'twould a ſaint provoke!
No, let a charming chintz and Brabant lace
Wrap my cold limbs and ſhade my lifeleſs face. *Pope.*
He is a bel eſprit and a *woollen* draper.

WO'OLPACK. } *n. ſ.* [*wool*, *pack*, and *ſack.*]
WO'OLSACK. }
1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
2. The ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords.
At bar abuſive, on the bench unable,
Knave on the *woolſack*, fop at council-table. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing bulky without weight.
Chairs of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

WO'OLWARD. *adv.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool. Not uſed.
I have no ſhirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'OLLY. *adj.* [from *wool.*]
1. Conſiſting of wool, cloathed with wool.
When the work of generation was
Between theſe *woolly* breeders,
The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some few, by temp'rance taught, approaching flow,
To diſtant fare by eaſy journeys go:
Gently they lay 'em down, as o[illegible] ſheep
On their own *woolly* fleeces gently ſleep. *Dryden.*
2. Reſembling wool.
What ſignifies
My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls?
Nothing profits more
Than frequent ſnows. O may'ſt thou often ſee
Thy furrows whiten'd by the wintry rain,
Nutritious! *J. Philips.*

WORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝑopb, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch.]
1. A ſingle part of ſpeech.
If you ſpeak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.*
As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itſelf, ſo are *words* or names the marks of thoſe conceptions to the minds of them we converſe with. *South's Sermons.*
Amongſt men who confound their ideas with *words*, there muſt be endleſs diſputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*
Each wight who reads not, and but ſcans and ſpells,
Each *word*-catcher that lives on ſyllables. *Pope.*
2. A ſhort diſcourſe.
Shall I vouchſafe your worſhip a *word* or two?
—Two thouſand, and I'll vouchſafe thee the hearing. *Shak.*
[illegible]d, Lucius,
[illegible]you *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
A friend who ſhall own thee in thy loweſt condition, anſwer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, never leave thee. *South.*
In a *word*, the Goſpel deſcribes God to us in all reſpects ſuch a one as we would wiſh him to be. *Tillotſon.*
3. Talk, diſcourſe.
Why ſhould calamity be full of *words*?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes!
Let them have ſcope, though what they do impart
Help nothing elſe, yet they do eaſe the heart. *Shak. R. III.*
If you diſlike the play,
Pray make no *words* on't 'till the ſecond day,
Or that be paſt; for we would have you know it,
The blows will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*
Ceaſe this contention: be thy *words* ſevere,
Sharp as he merits, but the ſword forbear. *Dryden.*
If *words* are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind, and ſober, repreſenting the ill, or unbecomingneſs of the faults. *Locke.*
If I appear a little *word*-bound in my firſt ſolutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long diſuſe of ſpeech. *Spectator.*
4. Diſpute; verbal conteſt or altercation.
In argument upon a caſe,
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me. *Shakeſp.*
5. Language.
Found you no diſpleaſure by *word* or countenance? *Shakeſp.*
I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*
He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every ſquadron, giving them ſuch *words* as were proper to the occaſion. *Clarendon.*
An eaſy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*
6. Promiſe.
Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* juſtly, ſwear not. *Shakeſ.*
I take your princely *word* for theſe redreſſes.
—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shak. H. IV.*
The duke ſhall wear his conqu'ring ſword,
The king ſhall paſs his honeſt *word*. *Dryden.*
7. Signal; token.
Every ſoldier kill his priſoners,
Give the *word* through. *Shak. Henry V.*
8. Account;

8. Account; tydings; meſſage.
Bring me *word* thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may ſpur on my journey *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Why ſhou'd ſhe write to Edmund? Might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by *word?* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Two optick nerves ſhe ties,
Like ſpectacles acroſs the eyes;
By which the ſpirits bring her *word*,
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or ſtirr'd. *Prior*

9. Declaration.
I know you brave, and take you at your *word*,
That preſent ſervice which you vacant, afford *Dryden.*

10. Aſſertion.
Every perſon has enough to do to work out his own ſalvation; which, if we will take the apoſtle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.*
I deſire not the reader ſhould take my *word*, and therefore will ſet two of their diſcourſes in the ſame light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

11. Scripture, word of God.
They ſay this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the ſacraments ſincerely miniſtred. *Whi*

12. The ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.
Thou my *Word*, begotten ſon, by thee
This I perform *Milton.*

To WORD, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſpute.
He that diſcerns not to *word* it with a ſhrew, does worſe than beat her *L'Eſtrange*

To WORD *v. a* To expreſs in proper words.
Let us blacken him what we can, ſaid Harriſon of the bleſſed king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge againſt approaching trial. *South's Sermons.*
Whether I have improved theſe fables or no, in the *wording* or meaning of them, the book muſt ſtand or fall to itſelf *L'Eſt*
The apology for the king is the ſame, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince.

WORDY, *adj.* [from *word*] Verboſe, full of words.
Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent ſpeech full of vain promiſes, ſaid, I now fix my eyes upon a cypreſs-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height, but it bears no fruit. *Spectat.*
We need not laviſh hours in *wordy* periods,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips, P*
Intemp'rate rage, a *wordy* war, began. *Pope.*

WORE. The preterite of *wear.*
This on his he met *wore* a lady's glove,
And that a ſleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.*
My wife, the kindeſt, deareſt, and the trueſt
That ever *wore* the name *Rowe's Royal*

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought.* [peopcan, *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil.
Good Kent, how ſhall I live and *work*
To match thy goodneſs? Life will be too ſhort. *Shakeſp.*
Go and *work*, for no ſtraw ſhall be given you. *Ex.* v. 18
Whether we *work* or play, or ſleep or wake,
Our life doth paſs, and with time's wings doth fly *Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion.
Glory grows guilty of deteſted crimes,
When for fame's ſake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
In Morat your hopes a crown deſign'd,
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind *Dryden.*

3. To act, to carry on operations.
May be the Lord will *work* for us. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 6.
Our better part remains
To *work* in cloſe deſign. *Milton.*

4. To act as a manufacturer.
They that *work* in fine flax. *Iſ.* xix 9.

5. To ferment.
Into wine and ſtrong beer put ſome like ſubſtances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame leſs. *Bac*
Try the force of imagination upon ſtaying the *working* of beer, when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*
If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the barrage be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

6. To operate, to have effect.
ſome other buſineſs put the king
From theſe ſad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shak.*
All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Rom.* viii. 28
Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and alſo within the earth. *Bacon.*
Although the ſame tribute laid by conſent, or by impoſing, be all one to the purſe, yet it *work*s diverſely on the courage no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*
Theſe poſitive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity ſhould not be loſt. *Clarendon.*
Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*
To ſwerve from truth, or change his conſtant mind *Milton.*
We ſee the *workings* of gratitude in the Iſraelites. *South.*
Objects of pity, when the cauſe is new,
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.*
Poiſon will *work* againſt the ſtars, [illegible],
For every meal an antidote prepare. *Dryd. jun. Juvenal*
When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next conſider his temper of mind. *Locke.*
This ſo *wrought* upon the child, that afterwards he deſired to be taught. *Locke.*
Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner ſort than with the nobility. *Addiſon on Italy.*
The ibibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long; his colours are white, black, and red; of all ſerpents his bite is the moſt pernicious, yet *worketh* the ſloweſt. *Grew.*

7. To obtain by diligence.
Without the king's aſſent
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*
He hath *wrought* with God this day. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 45

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other phyſick.
Work on,
My medicine, *work!* thus credulous fools are caught *Shak.*
I ſhould have doubted the operations of antimony, where ſuch a potion could not *work*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of *working*, it is oft times converted *Brown.*
Moſt purges heat a little, and all of them *work* beſt, that cauſe the blood ſo to do, as do ſeveral purging liquors, in warm weather or in a warm room. *Green's Cophnol*

9. To act as on an object.
Let it be pain of body, or diſtreſs of mind, there's matter yet left for philoſophy and conſtancy to *work* upon. *L'Eſtr.*
Natural philoſophy has ſenſible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addiſon.*
The predictions Bickerſtaff publiſhed, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *S*

10. To make way.
Body ſhall up to ſpirit *work*
Who would truſt chance, ſince all men have the ſeeds
Of good and ill, which ſhould *work* upward firſt? *Dryden.*

11. To be toſſed or agitated.
Vex'd by wint'ry ſtorms, Benacus raves,
Confus'd with *working* ſands and rolling waves. *A*

To WORK. *v. a*

1. To make by degrees.
So long he *works* his way. *Milton.*
Through winds, and waves, and ſtorms he *works* his way,
Impatient for the battle one day more
Will ſet the victor thundering at our gates. *Addiſon.*

2. To labour, to manufacture.
He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a ſilver mine, and given the reaſon why they forbare to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Raleigh's Apology.*
The chaos, by the Divine Power, was *wrought* from one form into another, 'till it ſettled into an habitable earth. *Burn*
This metal is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addiſon.*
The young men acknowledged in love-letters, ſealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the ſeals, that they died for her. *Tatler*
They now begin to *work* the wond'rous frame,
To ſhape the parts, and raiſe the vital flame. *Blackmore.*
The induſtry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the laſt degree of manufacture. *Swift*

3. To bring by act on into any ſtate.
So the pure impid ſtream, when foul with ſtains
Of ruſhing torrents and deſcending rains,
Works itſelf clear, and, as it runs, refines,
'Till by degrees the floating mirrour ſhines. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. To influence by ſucceſſive impulſes.
If you would *work* any man, know his nature and faſhions, and ſo lead him. *Bacon*
To haſten his deſtruction, come yourſelf,
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

5. To produce, to effect.
By the dreadful war,
That in thoſe ſtately leaſer parts do move,
Outrageous anger, and woe-*working* jar. *Fairy Queen.*
Love *worketh* no ill to his neighbour. *Rom.* xiii 10
Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory. 2 *Cor.* iv 18.
We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of ſpirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*
Moiſture, although it doth not paſs through bodies without communication of ſome ſubſtance, as heat and cold do, yet it *worketh* effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon*
Such power, being above all that the underſtanding of man can conceive, may well *work* ſuch wonders. *Drummond.*

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this confusion *wrought*;
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*
Of the tree,
Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not in the day thou eat'st, thou dy'st. *Milton.*

6. To manage.
Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and *working* ships. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.
Now, Marcus, thy virtues on the proof,
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison's Cato.*

8. To embroider with a needle.

9. *To* WORK *out*. To effect by toil.
Not only every society, but every single person has enough to do to *work out* his own salvation. *Decay of Piety.*
The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. *To* WORK *out*. To erase; to efface.
Tears of joy for your return ing spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. *To* WORK *up*. To raise.
That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*
Thus lake resembles a sea, when *wrought up* by storms. *Addis.*
The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er our heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addis. Cato.*
We should more ourselves reach the ends, 'til they have *wrought up* our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

WORK. *n. s.* [peorc, Saxon, *werk*, Dutch.]
Labour; employment.
Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Ecclus.* xxxiii.
In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow vegetables, which the *work* folks say have magical virtue. *Bac*

But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dryden.*

2. A state of labour.
All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess them, or else end the better when we lose them. upon this occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friendship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.
It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon. some times 'tis a mere forgery of heretics, and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as they should have been. *Stillingfl.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.
Round her *work* she did enlace,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy wand'ring trail. *Spenser.*
That handkerchief, you gave me. I must take out the *work*. a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some minx's token, and I must take out the *work*? There, give it your hobbyhorse: wheresoever you had it, I'll take out no *work* on't. *Shakesp. Othello.*

5. Any fabrick or compages of art.
Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.
The instrumentalness of riches to *works* of charity, have rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*
As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires a mixture application of the agents, water hath the principality and excels over earth. *Digby.*
Nothing loveher can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her husband to promote. *Milton.*
While as the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd.

7. Any thing made.
Where is that holy fire, which verse is said
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,
Thee, her best *work*, to her *work* cannot draw. *Donne.*
O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd,
How, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,
How art thou lost! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

8. Management, treatment.
Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shak.*

To set on WORK. To employ; to engage.
It *setteth* those wits *on work* in better things, which would be else employed in worse. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER. *n. s.* [from *work*.] One that works.
Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser.*
His father was a *worker* in brass. *Knolles.*
You spoke me fair, but even then betrayed me depart from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *South's Sermons.*

WO'RKFELLOW. *n. s.* [*work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the same work with another.
Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Rom.*

WO'RKHOUSE
WO'RKINGHOUSE. } *n. s.* [from *work* and *house*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.
The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shak. H V.*
Protogenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where he was daily finishing those pieces he began. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idle and vagabonds are condemned to labour.
Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such pests into prisons and *workhouses*. *Atterbury.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *n. s.* [*work* and *day*.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath.
How full of briars is this *workingday* world? *Shakespeare.*
Will you have me, lady?
——No, my lord, unless I might have another for *workingdays*; your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shakesp.*

WO'RKMAN. *n. s.* [*work* and *man*.] An artificer, a maker of any thing.
When *workmen* strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakesp.*
Providence works, who is a more cunning *workman* than light.
There was no other cause preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other consideration than his own infinite goodness. *Raleigh.*
They have inverted the pedestal, to shew their value for the *workman*. *Addison on Italy.*

WO'RKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman*.] Skilful; well performed, workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.
In having but four foot *workmanly* right,
Take fathom enough for a lord and a knight. *Tusser.*
We will fetch thee straight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn.

WO'RKMANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture, something made by any one.
In *workmanship* embossed,
Passing fine,
Arte cunning ever dare
With this for various network to compare. *Spenser.*
By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*
He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials, and afterwards, as great architects use to do, at the *workmanship* of his regal hand. *Watts.*
What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's *workmanship*, he should set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures? *Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker, the degree of skill discovered.
The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her praised fame, which all the world had filled,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*

3. The art of working.
If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how Tubal-cain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

WO'RKMASTER. *n. s.* [*work* and *master*.] The performer of any work.
What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*
Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. *Ecclus.* xxx
fire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. *Mil. Parad. Lost.*

WO'RKMISTRESS.
1. A woman skilled in needle-work.
The most fine-fingred *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*
2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKYDAY. *n. s.* [Corrupted from *workingday*.] The day
Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shake*
The other days, and thou
Make up one man; whose face thou art,
The *workydays* are the back part;
The burden of the week lies there. *Herbert*
Workydays.

Holydays, if happy the were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wish would soon be done

WORLD. *n. ſ.* [*poɼlo*, Saxon, *wereld*, Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. L

2. Syſtem of beings.

Begotten before all *worlds*.

God hath in theſe laſt days ſpoken unto us by his ſon, by whom he made the *worlds*. *Hebr.* i. 2.

Know how this *world*
Of heav'n and earth conſpicuous firſt began. *Milton.*

3. The earth, the terraqueous globe.

He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton's Paraduſe Loſt.*

4. Preſent ſtate of exiſtence.

I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good ſometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Eſtrange.*
He wittingly brought evil into the *world*. *More*
Chriſtian fortitude conſiſts in ſuffering for the love of God, whatever hardſhips can befal us in the *world*. *Dryden.*

5. A ſecular life

Happy is ſhe that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires.
Thrice happy ſhe, whoſe young thoughts fixt above,
While ſhe is lovely, does to heav'n make love,
I need not urge your promiſe, ere you ſwear

By the *world*, we ſometimes underſtand the things of this *world*, the variety of pleaſures and intereſts which deal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to underſtand the men of the *world*, with whoſe converſations we are ſo apt to comply *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Publick life

Hence baniſhed, is baniſh'd from the *world*,
And *world* exile is death. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

7. Buſineſs of life, trouble of life.

Here I'll ſet up my everlaſting reſt,
And ſhake the yoke of man's ſuſpicious ſtars
From this *world*-wearied fleſh. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

8. Great multitude.

You a *world* of curſes undergo,
Being the agents, or baſe ſecond means. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my reſpect are all the world. *Shakeſpeare*
I leave to ſpeak of a *world* of other attempts furniſhed by kings. *Raleigh's Apology.*
What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confuſions upon the contrary practice. *Bp. Sanderſon.*
Juſt ſo romances are, for what elſe
Is in them all, but love and battles?
O'th' firſt of theſe we have no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o'th' latter *Hudibras.*
It brought into this world a *world* of woe. *Milton.*
There were a *world* of paintings, and among the reſt the picture of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*
Marriage draws a *world* of buſineſs on our hands, ſubjects us to law-ſuits, and loads us with domeſtick cares. *Dryden.*
From thy corporeal priſon freed,
Soon haſt thou reach'd the goal with mended pace,
A *world* of woes diſpatch'd in a little ſpace. *Dryden.*
Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion,
And give your heart to ſuch a *world* of charms? *Addiſon.*

9. Mankind, an hyperbolical expreſſion for many

Thus hath been high terms of ſeparation between ſuch and the reſt of the *world*, whereby the one ſort are named the brethren, the godly, the other worldlings, time-ſervers, pleaſers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe commiſſion, all the *world* will know,
Will not be riſled nor ſtopped. *Shakeſp. K. Lear*
Why doſt thou ſhew me thus to th' *world*?
Bear me to priſon *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
He was willing to declare to all the *world*, that, as he had been brought up in that religion eſtabliſhed in the church of England, ſo he could maintain the ſame by unanſwerable reaſons. *Clarendon.*

10. Courſe of Life

Perſons of conſcience will be afraid to begin the *world* luſtily. *Clarr.*

11. Univerſal empire

Rome was to ſway the *world*. *Milton.*
Thus through the caſt'ſt vengeance hurl'd,
And laſt poor Antony the *world* *Prior.*

12. The manners of men.

Children ſhould not know any wickedneſs. Old folks have diſcretion, and know the *world*. *Shakeſpeare.*
What ſtart at this, when ſixty years have ſpread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all obſerving age could gain?
Or haſt thou known the *world* ſo long in vain? *Dryden.*
If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addiſon's Cato.*
The girl might paſs, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better,
To know the *world*'s a modern phraſe
For viſits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*

13. A collection of wonders, a wonder. Obſolete.

The baſſa having recommended Barbarulla, it was a *world* to ſee, how the court was changed upon him *Knolles.*

14. Time. A ſenſe originally Saxon; now only uſed in *World without end.*

15. *In the world.* In Poſſibility.

All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother. *Addiſon.*

16. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous ſenſe; now little uſed.

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and [illegible]

WO'RLDLINESS *n. ſ.* [from *worldly.*] Covetouſneſs; addictedneſs to gain.

WO'RLDLING. *n. ſ* [from *world.*] A mortal ſet upon profit.

Baſeminded wretches are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for reſpect of gain to let ſo much time paſs. *Sidney.*
The one ſort are nam'd the brethren, the godly, the other *worldlings*, time-ſervers, and pleaſers of men more than pleaſers of God *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,
Great Mammon! greateſt god below the ſky. *Fa. Queen.*
For his weeping in the needleſs ſtream,
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament
As *worldlings* do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*
That other on his friends beſtows,
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*
If we conſider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WO'RLDLY. *adj.* [from *world.*]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation;
And in no *worldly* ſuits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exerciſe. *Shakeſp. Rich. III*
Haſt thou not *worldly* pleaſure at command? *Shakeſp.*
Tell me, ye toad-ſwoln, flinty Pharoah's, tell,
Can *worldly* pleaſures equal pains of hell? *N. Richards.*
The fortitude of a chriſtian conſiſts in patience, not in enterpriſes which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of intereſt, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryden.*
Compare the happineſs of men and beaſts no farther than it reſults from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*

2. Bent upon this world, not attentive to a future ſtate.

They'll practiſe how to live ſecure,
Worldly or diſſolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

3. Human; common, belonging to the world.

Many years it hath continued, ſtanding by no other *worldly* mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*
Times and places are approved witneſſes of *worldly* actions. *Raleigh's Hiſt of the World*

WO'RLDLY. *adv.* [from *world.*] With relation to the preſent life.

It is a token of a *worldly* wiſe man, not to contend in vain againſt the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*
Subverting *worldly* ſtrong and *worldly* wiſe,
By ſimply meek. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.
This cannot be done, if my will be *worldly*, or vehemently diſpoſed *South's Sermons.*
Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
Therefore of the two gifts in my diſpoſe,
Think ere you ſpeak, I grant you leave to chooſe. *Dryden.*

WORM *n. ſ.* [pyrm, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch, *vermis*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth.

Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms*. *Shakeſpeare*
Help me into ſome houſe,
Or I ſhall faint; a plague o' both your houſes!
They have made *worms* meat of me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Though *worms* devour me, though I turn to mold,
Yet in my fleſh I ſhall his face behold
I from my marble monument ſhall riſe
Again intire, and ſee him with theſe eyes. *Sandy's Par.*
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect or *worm*. *Milton.*

2. A poiſonous ſerpent.

The mortal *worm*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.

Phyſicians obſerve theſe *worms* engendered within the body of man. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

4. The animal that ſpins ſilk.

Thou owe'ſt the *worm* no ſilk, the ſheep no wool. *Shakeſp.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture
'Tis no awkward claim,
I rak'd from the *worm*-holes of long vanish'd days,
Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd *Shakesp. Hen V.*
6. Something tormenting
The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul. *Shakesp.*
The chains of darkness, and th' undying *worm*. *Milton.*
7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral.
The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates, are called *worms*. The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the spindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the spindle, the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the spindle, *viz.* the depth between the outside of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*

To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.
When debates and fretting jealousy,
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

1. To drive by slow and secret means
They have themselves *wormed* out of all power, by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels. *Swift*
2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad
Every one that keepeth a dog, should have him *wormed*. *Mort.*

WO'RMEATEN *adj.* [*worm* and *eaten*]
1. Gnawed by worms.
For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut. *Shakespeare.*
2. Old, worthless.
His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from antient times deriv'd,
Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls.
That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes *Spenser.*
Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date. *Raleigh's Hist of the World.*
Thine's like *wormeaten* trunks cloath'd in seal's skin;
Or grave, that's dust without, and stink within. *Donne.*

WO'RMWOOD. *n. f.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body]
Wormwood hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads, but it is also planted in gardens for common use. Great variety of sea *wormwoods* are found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly. *Mill.*
Wormwood to my dog. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Pituitous Cacochymia must be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine. *Player on the Humours.*
I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a different perception, when he actually tastes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that flavour. *Locke.*

WO'RMY *adj.* [from *worm*] Full of worms.
Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone *Shakespeare.*
Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed. *Milton.*

WORN. part. pass. of *wear*
This is a maiden sheild,
Guiltless of fight, once batter'd, hew'd and bor'd,
Worn out of service, must forsake his lord *Dryden.*
What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a sickly age, *worn* out with study, and oppress'd by fortune. *Dryden.*
The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour, whose lives are *worn* out only in the provisions for living *Locke.*
Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
A *worn*-out trick; would'st thou be thought in earnest,
Clothe thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addison.*

WORNIL. *n. f.*
In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To WO'RRAY *v. a.* [porgen, Saxon: whence probably the word *worray*]
1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey
If we with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be *worried*. *Shakesp. Hen V.*
The fury of the tumults might fly so high as to *worry* and tear those in pieces, whom as yet they but play'd with in their paws. *K. Charles.*
'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the sheep, to be deliver'd up to the enemy, for fear the sheep should *worry* the wolves. *L'Estrange.*
This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *South's Sermons.*
2. To harrass, or persecute brutally.
Then embraces his son in law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton.*
It has pleased Providence at length to give us righteousness instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *South's Sermons.*
All his care
Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern*
I shall not suffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, indeed fall on any person whatsoever. *Addison.*
Let them rail,
And then *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*
Madam, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out, 'till he gives his consent. *Swift*

WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of *bad* or *evil*, *wor* [yppe, Saxon] More bad; more ill
Why should he see your faces *worse* looking than the children of your sort? *Daniel* i. 10.
Whether this or *worse*, love not the faithful side *Milton.*
In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how men come often to prefer the *worse* to the better, and to chuse that, which, by their own confession, has made them miserable. *Locke.*

WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad
The more one sickens, the *worse* at ease he is. *Shakesp.*

The WORSE. *n. f.* [from the adjective]
1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better
Was never man, who most conquests atchiev'd,
But sometimes had *the worse*, and lost by war. *Spenser.*
Judah was put to *the worse* before Israel; and they fled to their tents. 2 *Kings* xiv. 12.
2. Something less good.
A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks *the worse* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clarissa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective] To put to disadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.
Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes. *Milton.*

WO'RSER. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination.
Gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me again
To die before you please. *Shakespeare.*
A dreadful quiet felt, and *worser* far
Than arms, a fallen interval of war. *Dryden.*

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.
Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worship*. *Ps.* viii. 5.
Each born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *Fairy Queen.*
My train are men of choice, and rarest parts,
That all particulars of duty know,
And in the most exact regard support
The *worship* of their names. *Shakespeare's King Lear*
2. A character of honour
I belong to *worship*, and affect
In honour, honesty. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*
Dinner is on table, my father desires your *worship's* company. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The old Romans freedom did bestow,
Our princes *worship* with a blow *Hudibras.*
What lands and lordships for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worship* now. *Dryden.*
3. A term of ironical respect.
Against your *worship*, when had S—k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*
4. Adoration; religious act of reverence.
They join their vocal *worship* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*
He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worship* from a servile train. *Dryden.*
The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*: hence religion is described by seeking God *Tillot.*
There were several inroads into Germany, particularly a voyage of the Egyptians under Osiris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worship* of Isis *Arbuthnot.*
5. Honour; respect; civil deference.
The humble guest shall have *worship* in the presence of those who sit at meat with him. *Luke* xiv. 10.

Size

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of *worship* should be given from some to others; for where there is a power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under that power; which *worship* lies in expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it, which, generally speaking, is called civil *worship*. *Stillingfleet.*

Beauty of lovers.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*. *Shakesp.*

To Worship, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. *Exod.* xxxiv 14.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels. *Col.* ii 18.

Adore and *worship* God Supreme. *Milton.*

First *worship* God, he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph.*

On the smooth rind the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

2. To respect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

To Wo'rship, *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration

I and the lad will go yonder and *worship*. *Gen.* xxi 5

The people went to *worship* before the golden calf. *1 Kings.*

Wo'rshipful, *adj.* [*worship* and *full*]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* sorcery,
And fire the mounting spirit like myself *Shakesp.*

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worshipful* sinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums *South.*

2. A term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite indeed; and what exceeds your most *worshipful* thought to think so? *Shakespeare.*

Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it wants sense and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

Wo'rshipfully, *adv.* [from *worshipful*.] Respectfully.

Hastings will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakespeare.*

Wo'rshipper, *n. f.* [from *worship*.] Adorer; one that worships

What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs, than do thy *worshippers*. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height *South's Sermons.*

If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed *worshipper* of Apollo. *Addison.*

Worst, *adj.* The superlative of *bad*, formed from *wors*e *bas*, *worse*, *worst*.] Most bad, most ill.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer *Shakespeare.*

The pain that any one actually feels is full of all other the *worst*; and it is with anguish they cry out. *Locke.*

Worst, *n. f.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

Who dost can say, I'm at the *worst*?
I'm worse than e'er I was,
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,
So long as we can say, this is the *worst*. *Shakespeare.*

That you may be armed against the *worst* in this unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country, I send you these considerations on the nature and immortality of the soul *Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call to-day his own
He who secure within can say,
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have liv'd to day. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate, before he beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst*. *Addison's Spectator.*

To Worst, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow

The case will be no worse than where two duellists enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath his sword given him again without further hurt. *Suckling.*

The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*

It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be

The victorious Phaeacians were *worsted* by the captivity of lovers, which foraged their country more than a conquering army *South's Sermons.*

She could have brought the chariot again, when the law her brother *worsted* in the duel *Dryden's Dramatick.*

Worsted, *n. f.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn, woollen spun.

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly three-suited, hundred-pound, filthy *worsted*-stocking knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Here Roydon, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;
The very *worsted* stuff look'd black and blue. *Pope.*

Wort, *n. f.* [pypt, Saxon, *wort*, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort*, *spleenwort*.
2. A plant of the cabbage kind
3. [pypt, Saxon.] New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation

If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the barrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Worth, *or Wurth*, *v. n.* [peopdan, Saxon.] To be. This word is only now retained in *woe worth*, or *woeworth*, *woe be.*

Woe *worth* the man
That first did teach the cursed steel to bite
In his own flesh, and make way to the living spirit. *F. Q.*

Worth. In the termination of the names of places comes from peopð, a court or farm, or peopðig, a street or road. *Gibson.*

Worth, *n. f.* [peopð, Saxon.]

1. Price, value

Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of these my simple and mean labours *Hooker.*

What is *worth* in any thing,
But so much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*

A common marcasite shall have the colour of gold exactly and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but vitriol and sulphur. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your *worth* implanted be. *Sidney.*

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not instructed in the school of Christ, that had not rather end the days of this transitory life as Cyrus, than to sink down with them of whom Esdras hath said, *nemente morsuntur*. *Hooker.*

Having from these suck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her *worth*
That would be woo'd *Milton.*

A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in such a strain,
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well. *Waller.*

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure those things whereupon so much time was then well spent, have hence that oft their dignity and *worth*.

Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that desire is quite extinguished *South's Ser.*

Worth. *adj.*

1. Equal in price to, equal in value to

Women will love her that she is a woman,
More *worth* than any man; men that she is
The rarest of all women. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Your son and daughter found this trespass *worth*
The shame which here it suffers. *Shakespeare.*

You have not bought it *worth* your labour to enter a professed dissent against a philosophy, which the greatest part of the virtuosi of Europe have deserted, as a mere maze of words. *Cowley's Scepsis.*

As if 'tis nothing *worth* that is conceived;
And science is not science until revealed *Dryden.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thousand crowns. *Addison's Italy.*

It is *worth* while to consider how admirably he has turned the course of his narration, and made his husbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addison.*

2. Deserving of.

The castle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping and capable to be made secure against a good army *Clarendon.*

Here we may reign secure, and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*

Haste hither Eve, and *worth* thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton's Paradise Lost*

Whatsoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denham.*

This is indeed; let us *worth* preserving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now *Addison's Cato.*

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was discouraged for want of something that I could think *worth* sending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkley to Pope.*

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not so to another *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Equal in poſſeſſions to.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the ſpices on the ſtream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my ſilks
And in a word, but even now *worth* this
And now *worth* nothing *Shakſp. Merchant of Venice*

Although *worth* nothing, he ſhall be proffered in marriage the beſt endowed, and moſt beautiful virgin of it *Sandys's Journey.*

WO'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy.*]

1. Suitably, not below the rate of.

The divine original of our ſouls hath a ſtrong influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is baſe. *Ray*

2. Deſervedly.

They are betray'd
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathſome ſickneſs, *worthily*, ſince they
God's image did not reverence in themſelves. *Milton.*

You *worthily* ſucceed, not only to the honours of your anceſtors, but alſo to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Juſtly; not without cauſe.

Chriſtian men having, beſides the common light of all men, ſo great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of ſo bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* ſeem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is preſent, if 't be known to him
That I gainſay my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily*, my falſhood *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*

A Chriſtian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that ſome may very *worthily* deſerve to be hated; and of all, the deceiver deſerves it moſt *South's Sermons.*

WO'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worthy.*]

1. Deſert.

The prayers which our Saviour made were for his own *worthineſs* accepted, ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Chriſt. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence, dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him, whom ſhe thought worthy of her; and that was one in whom all *worthineſſes* were harboured. *Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, muſt hold his virtue to you, whoſe *worthineſs* would ſtir it up where it wanted, rather than lack it where there is ſuch abundance. *Shakſpeare.*

Who is ſure he hath a ſoul, unleſs
It ſee and judge, and follow *worthineſs*,
And by deeds praiſe it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate ſoul, but 'tis not his. *Donne*

What ſet my thoughts on work was the *worthineſs* and curioſity of the ſubject in itſelf. *Hooker.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deſerving.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not ſome feeling of her own *worthineſs.* *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS, *adj.* [from *worth.*]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his falſe hopes, the truſt of England's honour,
Keep off aloof with *worthleſs* emulation. *Shakſpeare.*

A little grace will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthleſs* Valentine ſhall be forgot *Shakſpeare.*
On Laura's lap you lay,
Chuſing the *worthieſt* crowd away. *Waller.*

2. Having no value.

My anxious pains we all the day,
In ſearch of what we like, employ.
Scorning at night the *worthleſs* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*

Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand? and for a *worthleſs* woman? *Addiſon.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worthleſs.*] Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

But that mine own *worthleſſneſs* ſpoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A notable account is given us by the apoſtle of this wiſe and ſignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthleſſneſs* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South's Sermons.*

WO'RTHY, *adj.* [from *worth.*]

1. [1.] Such as merits with *of* before the thing deſerved.

She determined never to marry any but him, whom ſhe thought *worthy of* her, and that was one in whom all worthineſſes were harboured. *Sidney.*

Further, I will not flatter you,
That all I ſee in you is *worthy* love,
Than this, that nothing do I ſee in you,
That ſhould merit hate, *Shakſpeare's King John*

Thou art *worthy of* the ſway,
To whom the heavens in thy nativity
Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown, *Shakſpeare*

2. Valuable, noble; illuſtrious; having excellence or merit.

If the beſt things have the perfecteſt and beſt operation to follow, that ſeeing man is the *worthieſt* creature on earth, and every ſociety of men more *worthy* than any man, and of ſociety that is the moſt excellent which we call the church. *Hooker*

He now on Pompey's baſis lies along,
No *worthier* than the duſt? *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other Gentiles in point of religion and honour, though hope of ſucceſs might invite ſome other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,
This *worthy* mind ſhould *worth* things embrace
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her diſhonour with thy paſſion baſe *Davies.*

Happier thou may'ſt be, *worthier* canſt not be. *Raleigh.*

3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well monied, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, ſhall have her,
Though twenty thouſand *worthier* come to crave her *Shak.*

The matter I handle is the moſt important within the whole extent of human nature, for a *worthy* perſon to employ his thoughts about. *Locke on the Soul.*

We ſee, though order'd for the beſt,
Permitted laurels grace the lawleſs brow,
Th' unworthy raiſed, the *worthy* caſt below *Dryden*

4. Not good. A term of ironical celebration

My *worthy* wife our arms unlaſh'd,
And from beneath my head my ſword conveyed;
The door unlatch'd; and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden*

5. Noble for any quality good or bad, equal in value, equal in dignity.

Flowers *worthy* of paradiſe. *Milton*

Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile ſoul in that vile body reſt,
The lodging as well *worthy* of the gueſt. *Dryden.*

My ſuff'rings for you make you heart my due;
Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden*

6. Suitable to any thing bad.

The mercileſs Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel, for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

7. Deſerving of ill.

What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death. *Shakſp.*

If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge ſhall cauſe him to be beaten. *Deut.* xxv. 2.

WO'RTHY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Men as are conſtellated into knowledge come ſhort of themſelves if they go not beyond others, and muſt not ſit down under the degree of *worthies.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What do theſe *worthies*
But rob and ſpoil, burn, ſlaughter, and enſlave
Peaceable nations. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

No *worthies* form'd by any muſe but thine
Could purchaſe robes, to make themſelves ſo fine. *Waller*

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou Arthur haſt acquir'd a future fame,
And of three Chriſtian *worthies* art the firſt. *Dryden.*

The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of Moſlems. *Tatler.*

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandiſe, to exalt. Not

He compaſſed, trip'd me behind,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That *worthied* him, got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting, who was ſelf-ſubdued. *Shakſpeare*

To WOT. *v. n.* [pratt, Saxon; whence *weet*, to know, of which the preterite was *wot*, knew; which by degrees was miſtaken for the preſent tenſe.] To know, to be aware. Obſolete.

The ſalve of reformation they mightily call for, but where, and what the ſores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, ſo they think not greatly material to ſearch. *Hooker.*

Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the reſt
Of each degree, that beggar's life is beſt. *Hoovord*

More water glides by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of *Shakſpeare.*

Wot you, what I found?
Forſooth, an inventory, thus importing *Shakſpeare.*

WOVE. The preterite and participle paſſive of *weave.*

Adam, waiting her return, had *wove*
Of choiceſt flowers, a garland. *Milton.*

WO'VEN. The participle paſſive of *weave.*

WOULD. The preterite of *will*

1. It is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood.

If God's providence can not be order'd, cheats *would* not be committed, which would juſtle private men out of their rights, and unhinge ſtates. *Ray.*

2. *I* WOULD *do it.* My reſolution is that it ſhould be done by

Thou WOU'LDEST *do it.* Such muſt be the conſequence to thee.
He WOULD *or it would.* This muſt be the conſequence to *him* or *it.*

3. The plural as the ſingular.

He by the rules of his own mind, could conſtrue no other end of mens doings but ſelf-ſeeking, ſuddenly feared what they could do, and as ſuddenly ſuſpected what they *would* do, and as ſuddenly hated them, as having both might and mind ſo to do. *Sidney.*

4. Was or am reſolved; wiſh or wiſhed to.

She *would* give her a leſſon for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of herſelf; for Zelmane *would* needs have her glove. *Sidney.*

You *would* be ſatisfied?—
Would? nay, and will. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be, any further than that they *would* not be what they are. *L'Eſtr.*

It will be needleſs to enumerate all the ſimple ideas belonging to each ſenſe, nor indeed is it poſſible if we *would*; there being a great many more of them belonging to moſt of the ſenſes than we have names for *Locke.*

By pleaſure and pain I *would* be underſtood to ſignify, whatſoever delights or moleſts us, whether from the thoughts of our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

5. It is a familiar term for *wiſh to do*, or *to have.*

What *wouldſt* thou with us? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Mr. Slender, what *would* you with me?—
—I *would* little or nothing with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Should wiſh.

Celia! if you apprehend
The muſe of your incenſed friend,
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the ſame;
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he ſwears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

7. It is uſed in old authours for *ſhould.*

The exceſs of diet *would* be avoided *Bacon.*

As for percolation, which belongeth to ſeparation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adheſion, with milk put into new beer and ſtirred with it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

8. It has the ſignification of I wiſh, or I pray; this, I believe, is improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phraſe, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would, might God will, might God decree*; from this phraſe ill underſtood came, *would to God*; thence, *I would to God!* And thence *I would*, or elliptically, *would* come to ſignify, *I wiſh*. and ſo it is uſed even in good authours, but ought not to be imitated

I would my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

I would this muſick would come. *Shakeſpeare.*

I, this ſound I better know:
Wiſe men will do it without a law; I *would* there might be a law to reſtrain fools. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*

Laſt! *I would* I could hear no. *Ben. Johnſon*

This is yet the outward, fa reſt ſide
Of our deſign: within reſts more of fear
Than my moſt worthy lords, *I would* there were. *Daniel.*

Would thou hadſt hearken'd to my words, and ſtay'd
With me, as I beſought thee, when that ſtrange
Deſire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,
Poſſeſs'd thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Would God we might prevent the need of ſuch unkindly expedients, and by a thankful ſenſe of what we have, provide to conſerve it. *Decay of Piety.*

I ſcarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne,
Would Aurengzebe had all their ſouls in one. *Dryden.*

And *would* to heav'n the ſtorm you felt, would bring
On Carthaginian coaſts your wand'ring king. *Dryden.*

WOU'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *would.*] Motion of deſire; diſpoſition to any thing, propenſion, inclination; incipient purpoſe.

It will be every man's intereſt to join good performances to ſpiritual purpoſes, to ſubdue the exorbitancies of the fleſh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the ſpirit. *Hammond.*

WOUND *n. ſ.* [*punð*, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence

I am faint; my gaſhes cry for help.—
—So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They ſmack of honour both. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Now ſhew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee,
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some ſcar of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſtooping, open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a rib: with deſire was the *wound*,
But ſuddenly fill'd up and heal'd *Milton.*

The aliment of ſuch as have freſh *wounds* ſhould be mild without ſtimulating or ſaline ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

They feel the ſmart and ſee the ſcar of their former *wounds*, and know that they muſt be made a ſacrifice to the firſt attempt towards a change. *Swift.*

To WOUND, *v. a.* [from the noun] To hurt by violence.

Th' untented *woundings* of a father's curſe
Pierce ev'ry ſenſe about thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deut.*

The battle went ſore againſt Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was ſore *wounded.* 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3.

God ſhall *wound* the head of his enemies. *Pſalm* lxviii. 21

He was *wounded* for our tranſgreſſions, he was bruiſed for our iniquities. *Iſa.* liii 5.

When ye ſin ſo againſt the brethren, and *wound* their weak conſcience, ye ſin againſt Chriſt. 1 *Cor.* viii. 12.

Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the ſea, ſuppos'd with blood
Of Thamonus, yearly *wounded.* *Milton*

Heroes of old, when *wounded* ſhelter ſought. *Dryden.*

The ſavages *wounded* Atkins, and flew his followers *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

WOUND. The preterite and participle paſſive of *wind*

They took the body of Jeſus and *wound* it in linen cloaths, with the ſpices. *John.* xix. 40.

All will be but like bottoms of thread cloſe *wound* up. *Bacon.*

The young men *wound* him up, and buried him. *Acts* v.

Theſe mathematical engines cannot be ſo eaſily and ſpeedily *wound* up, and ſo certainly ſwelled as the other. *Wilkins.*

The parliament being called here, and the main ſettlement of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the Duke of Ormond's hands to paſs here into an act, all perſons came over in a ſhoal. *Temple.*

WOU'NDLESS *adj.* [from *wound.*] Exempt from wounds.

WOU'NDWORT. *n. ſ.* [*vulneraria*, Latin.] A plant

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe tubular and turgid empalement ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a ſhort pod, filled with roundiſh ſeeds: the pod is incloſed in a membranous bladder was before the empalement. *Miller.*

WOU'NDY. *adj.* Exceſſive. A low bad word.

We have a world of holydays; that 'tis a *wounds* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe ſtockings of Suſan's coſt a *wounds* deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay.*

WOX } The preterite of *wax.* Became. Obſolete.
WOXE. }

The ape in wond'rous ſtomach *wox*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Hubberd.*

Not one puff of wind there did appear,
That all the three the great *woxe* much afraid. *Spenſer.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *to wax.* Obſolete.

Spenſer

WRACK. *n. ſ.* [*wrack*, Dutch; *pnecce*, Saxon, a wretch; the poets uſe *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhyme requires, the later writers of proſe commonly *wreck.* See WRECK.]

1. Deſtruction of a ſhip by winds or rocks.

Now, with full ſails into the port I move,
And ſafely can unlade my breaſt of love;
Quiet and calm: why ſhould I then go back,
To tempt the ſecond hazard of a *wrack.* *Dryden.*

2. Ruin, deſtruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.

With uſe of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in ſlaughter, and pleaſed themſelves in making others *wrack* the effect of their power. *Sidney.*

A world devote to univerſal *wrack.* *Milton.*

To WRACK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deſtroy in the water; to wreck. [See WRECK.]

2. It ſeems in *Milton* to mean to *rock*, to ſhake

Each on his rock tranſfix'd, the ſport and prey
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*

3. To torture, to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the inſtrument of torture, always *rack.*

Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack*'d lover's pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with diſdain. *Cowley.*

Pharaoh's and Joſeph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond their ſymbolization. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To WRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *wrangheſeur*, Dutch. *Minſheu.* *wrong*, *Skinner.*] To diſpute peeviſhly; to quarrel perverſely, to altercate; to ſquabble.

Yes, for a ſcore of kingdoms you ſhould *wrangle*,
And I would call it fair play. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath pudled his clear ſpirit; and in ſuch caſes,
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferiour things,
[illegible] *Milton.*

How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee thoſe who were by Chriſt deſigned for fiſhers of men, picking up ſhells on the ſhore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too. *Decay of P.*

In incompleat ideas we impoſe on ourſelves, and *wrangle* with others. *Locke.*

Amongſt unthinking men, who examine not ſcrupulouſly ideas, but confound them with words, there muſt be endleſs diſpute and *wrangling* *Locke*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Fill'd with the ſenſe of age, the fire of youth,
A ſcorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*
And all the queſtion, *wrangle* e'er ſo long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope.*

WRA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverſe diſpute.

The giving the prieſt a right to the tithe would produce law-ſuits and *wrangles*. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man.

Tell him h'ath made a match with ſuch a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be diſturb'd
With chaſes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
Lord, the houſe and family are thine,
Though ſome of them repine;
Turn out theſe *wranglers*, which deſire thy ſeat
For where thou dwelleſt all is neat. *Herbert*

You ſhould be free in every anſwer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite converſation, than like noiſy and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To WRAP. *v. a.* [ƿeorpan, Saxon, to turn; *wreſſler*, Daniſh.]

1. To roll together; to complicate.

Peter ſeeth the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itſelf. *John xx. 7.*
This ſaid, he took his mantle's foremoſt part,
He 'gan the ſame together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax.*

2. To involve, to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round.

Nile opens wide
His arms, and ample boſom to the tide,
And ſpreads his mantle o'er the winding coaſt:
In which he *wraps* his queen and hides the flying hoſt.
Dryden.
The ſword made bright is *wrapt* up for the ſlaughter. *Ezek.*
[illegible] thence to chuſe, I *wrapt* in miſt
Of midnight vapour glide obſcure. *Milton.*
He [illegible] idles up in paper. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

3. To incloſe, to contain.

[illegible]'s young wife, in whom all his happineſs was *wrapt* up, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addiſon.*

4. *To* WRAP *up*. To involve totally.

Some dear cauſe
Will in concealment *wrap* me *up* a while;
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
King John fled to Laicus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapt up* in ſo many calamities, after the loſs of his kingdom. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Things reflected on, in groſs and tranſiently, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obſcurity. *Locke.*

5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To ſnatch up miraculouſly.

Whatever things were diſcovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped* up into the third heaven, all the deſcription he makes us, is, that there are ſuch things as eye hath not ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

6. To tranſport; to put in eſtaſy.

Much more the reverent ſire prepar'd to ſay,
Wrap'd with his joy, how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*

7. [Perhaps the following paſſage ſhould properly be *rap'd*; though [illegible] ſeems.]

Wrapt up in fluent fear he lies. *Waller*
Wrap'd in amaze the matrons wildly ſtare. *Dryden.*

WRA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrap*.]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

My arms were preſſed to my ſides, and my legs cloſed together by ſo many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WRATH. *n. ſ.* [ƿpað, Saxon; *wrede*, Daniſh; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.

Thou doſt the prayers of the righteous feed
Preſent before the majeſty divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Fairy Queen.*
With one fool's head I came to woo,
But I go away with two.
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
I fear,—leſt there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, ſtrifes. *Cor.*
He hop'd not to eſcape, but ſhun
The preſent, fearing guilty what his *wrath*
Might ſuddenly inflict. *Milton.*

WRA'THFUL. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry; furious; raging.

He cry'd, as raging ſeas are wont to roar,
When wintry ſtorm his *wrathful* wreck doth threat.
Fairy Queen.
Fly from wrath,
Sad be the fights, and bitter fruits of war,
And thouſand furies wait on *wrathful* ſwords. *Fa. Queen*

How now, your *wrathful* weapons drawn. *Shakeſpeare.*
The true evangelical zeal ſhould abound more in the mild and good natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* [illegible]. *Sprat's Sermons.*

WRA'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiouſly, paſſionately.

——— Gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shakeſpeare.*

WRA'THLESS. *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger.

Before his feet, ſo ſheep and lions play,
Fearleſs and *wrathleſs*, while they heard him play. *Waller*

T WREAK [illegible] [part paſſ. to wreak] [illegible] can, Saxon; *wracken*, Dutch, *rachen*, German.]

1. To revenge.

In an ill hour thy foes thee hither ſent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thy ſelf *Fairy Queen.*
How all that while occaſion did provoke
Againſt Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd
Upon the old, him ſtirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Fairy Queen.*
Pale death our valiant leader hath oppreſt,
Come *wreak* his loſs, whom boutleſs ye complain *Fairfax*

2. To execute any violent deſign. This is the ſenſe in which it is now uſed.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*
He left the dame,
Reſolv'd to ſpare her life, and ſave her ſhame,
But that deteſted object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden.*
Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,
To diſtant climes, then think what certain vengeance
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan. *Smith.*
Her huſband ſcour'd away,
To *wreak* his hunger on the deſtin'd prey. *Pope.*

3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

My maſter is of churliſh diſpoſition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hoſpitality. *Shak. As you like it.*

WREAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Revenge; vengeance.

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themſelves do now allay. *Fa. Queen.*
Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andr.*

2. Paſſion; furious fit.

What and if
His ſorrows have ſo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterneſs? *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*

WRE'AKFUL. *adj.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry.

Call the creatures,
Whoſe naked natures live in all the ſpite
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakeſpeare*
She in Olympus' top
Muſt viſit Vulcan for new arms, to ſerve her *wreakful* ſon.
Chapman's Iliad.

WRE'AKLESS. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miſwritten for *reckleſs*, careleſs; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]

So flies the *wreakleſs* ſhepherd from the wolf;
So firſt the harmleſs flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shakeſ. H. VI.*

WREATH. *n. ſ.* [ƿreoð, Saxon.]

1. Any thing curled or twiſted.

The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to theſe three firſt titles of the two houſes, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and ſmoke to roll
In duſky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
He of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton.*
Let altars ſmoak,
And richeſt gums, and ſpice, and incenſe roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith's Poem. and Hymn.*

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments. *Shakeſp. R. II.*
Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground
Fairfax.
The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree ſhall be hung to view. *Dryden.*
When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A ſecond *wreath* ſhall bind Amynta's hair,
And when my choiceſt ſongs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verſe ſhall bleſs Amynta's name. *Prior.*
To prince Henry the laurels of his rival are transferred, with the additional *wreath* of having conquered that rival
Shakeſpeare Explained.

To WREATH. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*; part. paſſ *wreathed*, *wreathen*. [from the noun.]

1. To curl; to twiſt; to convolve.

Longaville
Did never ſonnet for her ſake compoſe,
Nor never lay'd his *wreathen* arms athwart
His loving boſom, to keep down his heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had *wreath'd* itſelf,
Who, with her head, nimble in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with indented glides did ſlip away. *Shak. As you like it*

The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one ſmooth entire ſtraw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other. *Bacon.*

2. It is here uſed for to *writhe*.

[illegible] of the wound,
[illegible] his ſhining body round,
Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide. *Gay.*

3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.

Two chains of pure gold of *wreathen* work ſhalt thou make them, and faſten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches. *Ex.* xxviii.

As ſnakes breed in dunghills not ſingly, but in knots; ſo in ſuch baſe noiſome hearts you ſhall ever ſee pride and ingratitude inſenſibly *wreathed* and twiſted together. *South.*

Here, where the arbourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in ſinging waſte an hour. *Dryden.*

4. To encircle as a garland.

In the flow'rs that *wreath* the ſparkling bowl,
Foul adders hiſs, and poiſonous ſerpents rowl. *Prior.*

5. To encircle as with a garland.

For thee ſhe feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryden.*

The ſoldier, from ſucceſsful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd*, and rich with hoſtile ſpoil,
Severs the head to Mars. *Prior.*

WRE'ATHY *adj.* [from *wreath*.] Spiral; curled; twiſted.

That which is preſerved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* ſpires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the deſcription of an unicorn's horn in *Ælian*. *Brown.*

WRECK. *n. ſ.* [praecce, Saxon, a miſerable perſon; *wracke*, Dutch, a ſhip broken.]

1. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; deſtruction by ſea.

Fair be ye ſure; but hard and obſtinate,
As is a rock amidſt the raging floods;
'Gainſt which a ſhip, of ſuccour deſolate,
Doth ſuffer *wreck* both of herſelf and goods. *Spenſer.*

Like thoſe that ſee their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they ſtrain,
That death may not them idly find t'attend
To their uncertain taſk, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I preſent, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate. *Dryden.*

2. Diſſolution by violence.

Not only Paradiſe,
In this commotion, but the ſtarry cope
Had gone to *wreck*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Ruin; deſtruction.

Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. *Shakeſp.*

4. It is miſprinted here for *torcok*.

He cry'd as raging ſeas are wont to roar,
When wintry ſtorm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat. *Spenſer.*

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands.

Have there been any more ſuch tempeſts, wherein ſhe hath wretchedly been *wrecked*? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

A pilot's thumb,
Wrack'd as homeward he did come. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ſhips and loſt anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the ſea, demonſtrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward.*

2. To ruin.

Weak and envy'd, if they ſhould conſpire,
They *wreck* themſelves, and he hath his deſire. *Daniel.*

3. In the following paſſages it is ignorantly uſed for *wreak*, in its different ſenſes of *revenge* and *execute*.

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. *Shakeſp.*

I faint! I die! the goddeſs cry'd
O cruel, could'ſt thou find none other
To *wreck* thy ſpleen on? Parricide!
Like Nero, thou haſt ſlain thy mother. *Prior.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To ſuffer wreck.

With manlier objects we muſt try
His conſtancy, with ſuch as have more ſhew
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praiſe,
Rocks whereon greateſt men have often *wreck'd*.

WREN. *n. ſ.* [ſpenna, Saxon.] A ſmall bird.

The poor *wren*,
The moſt diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shakeſp. Mach.*

All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the leaſt of birds, yet the diſcoveries of America have ſhewed us one far leſs, the hum-bird not much exceeding a beetle.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [ſprengan, Saxon, *wrenghen*, Dutch.]

1. To pull by violence; to wreſt, to force.

Wrench his ſword from him. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

Oh form!
How often do'ſt thou with thy caſe, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiſer ſouls
To thy falſe ſeeming! *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Cæſar's army, wanting ſomething, demanded a miſſion or diſcharge, though with no intention it ſhould be granted, but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other deſires. *Bacon.*

Sing the Parthian, when tranſfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman javelin from his thighs. *Dryden.*

Achilles *wrench'd* it out, and ſent again
The haſtile gift. *Dryden.*

Struggling to get looſe, I broke the ſtrings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that faſtened my arm to the ground. *Guli. Travels.*

2. To ſprain; to diſtort.

O moſt ſmall fault!
How ugly did'ſt thou in Cordelia ſhow?
Which, like an engine, *wrench'd* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

You *wrenched* your foot againſt a ſtone, and were forced to ſtay. *Swift.*

WRENCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A violent pull or twiſt.

2. A ſprain.

Some ſmall part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loſes its ſtrength. *Locke.*

3. WRENCHES, in *Chaucer*, ſignifies means, ſleights, ſubtilties; which is, I believe, the ſenſe here.

He reſolved to make his profit of this buſineſs of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To WREST. *v. a.* [pnæſtan, Saxon.]

1. To twiſt by violence; to extort by writhing or force.

To wreſt this ſentence, to *wreſt* thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reaſon. *Aſcham.*

To what wretched ſtate reſerv'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wreſted* from us? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Where you charged in perſon, you were a conqueror: the rebels afterwards recovered ſtrength, and *wreſted* that victory from others that they had loſt to you. *Dryden.*

Our country's cauſe,
That drew our ſwords, now *wreſts* 'em from our hand,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood,
Unprofitably ſhed. *Addiſon's Cato.*

O prince, I bluſh to think what I have ſaid,
But fate has *wreſted* the confeſſion from me. *Addiſon.*

2. To diſtort, to writhe, to force.

So far to extend their ſpeeches, is to *wreſt* them againſt their meaning. *Hooker.*

My father's purpoſes have been miſtook,
And ſome about him have too laviſhly
Wreſted his meaning and authority. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Wreſt once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

WREST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſtortion; violence.

Whereas it is concluded, out of thoſe ſo weak premiſes, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have caſt out, muſt needs argue that we do not well, unleſs we can ſhew that they have done ill: what needed this *wreſt*, to draw out from us an accuſation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

2. It is uſed in *Spenſer* and *Shakeſpeare* for an active or moving power. I ſuppoſe, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his reſt.

Adown he keſt it with ſo puiſſant *wreſt*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave againſt his mother earth a groneful ſound. *F. Q.*

Antenor is ſuch a *wreſt* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all muſt ſlack'n,
Wanting his manage. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida.*

WRESTER. *n. ſ.* [from *wreſt*.] He who wreſts.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wreſt*.]

1. To contend who ſhall throw the other down.

You have loſt the fight of good *wreſtling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wreſtle* for prize more. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

Another,

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To play or *wrestle* well, it should be used with those that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap spring with so strong a bound,
Or former in the *wrestling* press the ground. *Pope.*

2. To struggle; to contend.

I persuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle* with affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shakespeare.*

He knew not how to *wrestle* with desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be entangled in such. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER. *n. f.* [from *wrestle*.]

1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletick art

Was not Charles, the duke's *wrestler*, here? *Shakesp.*

When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew warm,
Old Milo wept, to see his naked arm. *Denham.*

'Tis not from whom, but where we live,
The place does oft those graces give:
Great Junius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He that the world subdu'd, had been
But the best *wrestler* on the green. *Waller.*

2. One who contends in wrestling.

So earnest with thy God, can no new care;
No sense of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The sacred *wrestler*, 'till a blessing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n. *Waller.*

Two *wrestlers* help to pull each other down. *Dryden.*

WRE'TCH. *n. f.* [pecca, Saxon.]

1. A miserable mortal.

When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Addison.*

She weeps, and says her Henry is depos'd;
He smiles, and says his Edward is instal'd,
That she, poor *wretch*, for grief can speak no more. *Shak.*

The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it strives. *Shakesp.*

Illustrious *wretch!* repine not, nor reply:
View not what heav'n ordains, with reason's eye;
For bright the object is, the distance is too high. *Prior.*

2. A worthless sorry creature.

Base-minded *wretches*, are your thoughts so deeply bemired
[illegible] as of respect of gain the poultry wool may yield you, to let so much time pass without knowing perfectly her estate? *Sidney.*

He now
Has these poor men in question: never saw I
Wretches so quake; they kneel, they kiss the earth,
Forswear themselves as often as they speak. *Shakespeare.*

Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* so vile. *Daniel's Civil War.*

When they are gone, a company of starved hungry *wretches* shall take their places. *L'Estrange.*

3. It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When soon away the wasp doth go;
Poor *wretch* was never frighted so:
He thought his wings were much too slow,
O'erjoy'd they so were parted *Drayton's Nymphid*

Then, if the spider find him fast beset,
She flies forth, and runs along her loom.
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home. *Dryden.*

4. It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as we now say *poor thing*.

Chastened but thus, and thus his lesson taught,
The happy *wretch* she put into her breast. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHED. *adj.* [from *wretch*.]

1. Miserable; unhappy.

These we should judge to be most miserable, but that a *wretcheder* sort there are, on whom, whereas nature hath bestowed ripe capacity, their evil disposition seriously goeth about therewith to apprehend God, as being not God. *Hooker.*

O cruel death! to those you are more kind,
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

Why dost thou drive me
To range all o'er a waste and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry, worthless.

When God was served with legal sacrifices, such was the miserable and *wretched* condition of some mens minds, that the best of every thing they had, being culled out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor, starved, or diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God *Hooker.*

Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing,
That to contempt can empty scribblers bring. *Roscommon.*

Forgive the many failings of those who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to those heights that you possess. *Dryden.*

4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible

An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unused ex-

amples therein, as well of true natural goodness as of *wretched* ungratefulness.

WRE'TCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched*.]

1. Miserably, unhappily

From these two wars, so *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date. *Clarendon*

2. Meanly; despicably.

When such little shuffling arts come once to be ripped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* must that man sneak, who finds himself guilty and baffled too? *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *wretched*.]

1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state

My misery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger of my bond fees, I cannot fall worse than I am, and do not obstinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedness*. *Sian.*

He 'gan inquire
What hard mishap him brought to such distress,
And made that caitif's thrall the thrain of *wretchedness*. *F. Q.*

Clarion did at last decline
To lowest *wretchedness*; and is there then
Such rancor in the hearts of mighty men? *Spenser.*

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to extreme *wretchedness*, then they creep a little, and sue for grace, 'till they have recovered their strength again. *Spenser.*

I love not to see *wretchedness* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his service perishing. *Shakespeare.*

We have with the feeling lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured by those wars, of all others the most cruel. *Raleigh.*

2. Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRE'TCHLESS. *n. f.* [This is, by I know not whose corruption, written for *reckless*.] Careless; mindless; heedless.

For any man to put off his present repentance, on contemplation of a possibility that his latter repentance may serve the turn, is the most *wretchless* presumption, and hath no promise of mercy annexed to it. *Hammond.*

If persons of so circumspect a piety have been thus overtaken, what security can there be for our *wretchless* obstinacy? *Government of the Tongue.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. n.* [*wrigan*, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions.

If sheep or thy lamb fall a *wrigling* with tail,
Go by and by search it, whiles help may prevail. *Tusser.*

The busy importunities of these extensional phantasms I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick *wrigglings* up and down of pismires. *Hore.*

The excellency of sawing is to keep kerf exactly in the line marked to be sawn, without *wrigglings* on either side. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride.
Was never such an ill-pair'd couple ty'd;
Restless he toss'd, and tumbled to and fro,
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe. *Dryden.*

How wildly will ambition steer!
A vermin *wrigging* in th' usurper's ear. *Dryden.*

And both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beast with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A slim thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-roost. *L'Estrange.*

WRI'GGLETAIL. *n. f.* For *wrigglingtail*. See WRIGGLE

My ragged rents all shiver and shake,
They wont in the wind, wagg their *wriggletails*,
Peark as a peacocke, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

WRIGHT. *n. f.* [pphta, pyphta, Saxon.] A workman, an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the Divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant pretences of the world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the same sound with *wright*, a workman, right or equity, and rite or ceremony; but spelled very differently. *Watts's Logick.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*. [wringan, Saxon.]

1. To twist, to turn round with violence.

The priest shall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the altar. *Lev.* i. 15.

2. To force out of any body by contortion.

He thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of it, a bowl full of water. *Judg.* vi. 38.

The dregs all the wicked shall *wring* out and drink. *Ps.* lxxv.

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, washing and winding of linen cloths; in which act she *wrings* out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a compress *wring* out. *Wiseman.*

3. To squeeze; to press.

In sleep I heard him say, sweet Desdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, sir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand. *Shakesp.*

4. To writhe.

The silly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapless hands. *Shakesp.*

5. To pinch.

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depressing the house of York that did rankle and fester the affections of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If he had not been too much grieved, and *wrung* by an uneasy and straight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of business. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence, to extort.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachma's, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any indirection. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To *wring* the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shak. Hen. VI.*

That which I must speak,
Must either punish me, not being believ'd,
Or *wring* redress from you. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*

Thirty spies,
Threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them my secret. *Milton.*

7. To harrass, to distress; to torture.

He dives into the king's soul, and there scatters
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conscience,
Fear and despair, and all these for his marriage. *Shakesp.*

Pleasure enchants, impetuous rage transports,
And grief dejects and *wrings* the tortur'd soul. *Roscommon.*

Did'st thou taste but half the griefs
wring my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Add.*

8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose.

To *wring* this sentence, to wrest thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Abbot's Sermon.*

Lord, how dare these men thus *wring* the scriptures? *Whitg.*

9. To persecute with extortion.

The merchant adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in thanks to those by whose endeavours they were freed. *Hayw.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

WRI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *wring*.] One who squeezes the water out of cloaths.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, his laundress, his washer, and his *wringer*. *Shakespeare.*

WRI'NKLE. *n. s.* [pruncle, Saxon; *wrinckel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face.

Give me that glass, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet? Hath sorrow struck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds? *Shakesp. Richard II.*

She hath continued a virgin without any visible token, or least *wrinkle* of old age. *Howel's Dodona's Grove.*

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow. *Dryden.*

Though you and all your [illegible]
Could art, or time, or [illegible]
To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen,
No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind.
All men of sense will pass your door,
And crowd to Stella's at fourscore. *Swift.*

2. Any roughness.

Our British heav'n was all serene;
No threatning cloud was nigh,
Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dorset.*

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [pruncian, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.

It is ill fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the nose, and stretch the nostrils also, at the same time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*

Here streams ascend,
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* nose offend. *Gay.*

Here stood Ill-nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd. *Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north-wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

WRIST. *n. s.* [pyppt, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard. *Shakesp.*

The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side; then shew the *wrist*-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two parts; the one running along the radius, and passing by the *wrist*, or place of the pulse, is at the fingers subdivided unto three branches. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WRISTBAND. *n. s.* [*wrist* and *band*.] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT. *n. s.* [from *write*.]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible.

The church, as a witness, preacheth his mere revealed truth, by reading publickly the sacred Scripture; so that a second kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ*. *Hooker.*

Divine Eliza, sacred empress,
Live she for ever, and her royal places
Be fill'd with praises of divinest wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs*. *Spenser.*

Bagdat rises out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, so much spoken of in holy *writ*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Others famous after known,
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Paradise Regain'd.*

He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with holy *writ*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Sacred *writ* our reason does exceed. *Waller.*

His story, filled with so many surprising incidents, bears so close an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous. *Addison's Spectator.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned store,
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er. *Pope.*

2. A judicial process.

Hold up your head, hold up your hand,
Would it were not my lot to shew ye
This cruel *writ*, wherein you stand
Indicted by the name of Cloe. *Prior.*

3. A legal instrument.

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of parliament:
Let us pursue him, ere the *writs* go forth. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The changeling never known. *Shakespeare.*

For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is to be suffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ* original, if the lands comprised therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write*.

When Sappho *writ*,
By their applause the criticks show'd their wit. *Prior.*

WRI'TATIVE. A word of *Pope*'s coining not to be imitated.

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*, to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d'ye's. *Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE. *v. n.* preterite *writ* or *wrote*; part. pass *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [pritan, apritan, Saxon; *at rita*, Islandick; *writa*, a letter, Gothick.]

1. To express by means of letters.

I'll *write* you down,
The which shall point you forth, at every sitting,
What you must say. *Shakespeare.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues we *write* in water. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

When a man hath taken a wife, and she find no favour in his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deut.*

Write ye this song for you, and teach it Israel. *Deut.* xxxi.

David *wrote* a letter to Joab, and sent it by Uriah. 2 *Sa.* xi.

The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ*. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave, to impress.

Cain was so fully convinced that every one had a right to destroy such a criminal, that he cries out, every one that findeth me shall slay me, so plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce as an author.

When more indulgent to the writer's ease,
You are so good, to be so hard to please;
No such convulsive pangs it will require
To *write*—the pretty things that you admire. *Granville.*

4. To tell by letter.

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and *write* upon't. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

That took some pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine. *Shakesp.*

2. To play the authour.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, *write*, sing, number
His love to Antony. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has *written* himself down. *Addison.*

3. To tell in books.

I past the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of. *Shak. R. III.*

4. To send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews, concerning their freedom. 1 *Esdr.*

5. To call one's self, to be entitled; to use the style of

About it, and *write* happy when thou'st done. *Shakesp.*

Let it not your wonder move,
Less your laughter that I love,
Though I now *write* fifty years,
I have had, and have my peers. *Ben. Johnson.*

He *writes* himself *divina providentia*, [illegible]
only use *divina permissione*. *Ayliffe.*

6. To compose, to form compositions.

Chiefly moral *writing* we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompence,
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, shou'd never water weeds. *Waller.*

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of their authors. *Felton on the Classicks.*

WRITER. *n. s.* [from *write*.]

1. One who practises the art of writing.

[illegible]
All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents, and all three famous *writers*. *Bacon.*

Peaceable times are the best to live in, though not so proper to furnish materials for a *writer*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Writers are often more influenced by a desire of fame, than a regard to the publick good. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Would a *writer* know how to behave himself with relation to posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omissions he most laments. *Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [ppiðan, Saxon.]

1. To distort, to deform with distortion.

It cannot be this weak and *writhed* shrimp
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Hatefullest disrelish *writh'd* their jaws
With foot and cinders. *Milton.*

Her mouth she *writh'd*, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And every feature spoke aloud the curstness of a shrew. *Dry.*

2. To twist with violence.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writh'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Amid' the plated scales it took its course,
[illegible] d aloud, and rag'd [illegible],
writhed his body to and fro with pain;
He bit the dart. *Addison.*

3. To wrest, to force by violence.

The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*. *Hook.*

4. To twist.

The king of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky
His *writhen* bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack,
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*

To WRI'THLE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle, to corrugate.

Her *writhled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loathed all womankind. *Spens.*

WRI'TING. *n. s.* [from *write*.]

1. A legal instrument.

2. A composure; a book.

They thought no other *writings* in the world should be studied, inasmuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them to cast away all respects unto human *writings*, to his motion they condescended. *Hooker.*

Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan philosophers, who became Christians, as we find in most of their *writings*. *Addison.*

3. A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

WRITINGMASTER. *n. s.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes, if it makes not a great effect at a distance that sort of freedom belongs rather to a *writingmaster* than a painter. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle passive of *write*.

Their doctrine and their story *written* left,
They die. *Milton.*

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in nature for communication of our thoughts, *written* language is a description of the said audible signs, by signs visible. *Holder.*

WRO'KEN. The part pass. of *To wreak*. *Spenser.*

WRONG *n. s.* [pnanze, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a designed or known detriment.

It is a harm, and no *wrong* which he hath received. *Sidney.*

She resolved to spend all her years, which her youth promised should be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*

If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be justified. *Spenser.*

They ever do pretend
To have received a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*

Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend, to those whom in our own *wrong* we call the great. *Dryden.*

Expecting more than my own *wrong*,
Protracting life, I've lived a day too long. *Dryden.*

2. Error; not right.

Be not blindly guided by the throng,
The multitude is always in the *wrong*.
One spake much of right and *wrong*
Proceed: quoth Dick, sir, I aver
You have already gone too far,
When people once are in the *wrong*,
Each line they add is much too long.
Who fastest walks, but walks astray,
Is only farthest from his way. *Prior.*

In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter. *Addison.*

We never think of the main business of life, 'till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Estrange.*

When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity they give *wrong*, ambitious, and false ideas of what is good and laudable [illegible]

2. Not physically right, unfit, unsuitable.

[illegible] of Gloster's treachery,
And of the loyal service of his son,
When I informed him, then he call'd me sot,
And told me I had turned the *wrong* side out. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong* side of my comprehension. *Swift.*

Singularity shews something *wrong* in the mind. *Guardian.*

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.

If he go *wrong*, she will give him over to his own turn. *Locke.*

A thousand odd caprices, men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*

Ten censure *wrong*, for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure, to use unjustly.

So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly *wrong*, if we did not esteem preaching as the blessed ordinance of God. *Hooker.*

For fear the stones her tender foot should *wrong*,
Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser.*

Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy? *Shakespeare.*

Think him who puts me loath to this revenge
On you, who *wrong* me not, for him who *wrong'd*. *Addison.*

Once more farewel
And know thou *wrong'st* me, if thou think'st
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addison.*

WRONGDOER. *n. s.* [*wrong* and *doer*.] An injurious person.

She resolved to spend all her years in bewailing the wrong and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*

If any seat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden may have action against the *wrongdoer*. *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *n. s.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does wrong.

Jealousy is a green-ey'd monster, which doth make
The meat it feeds on that cuckold lives in bliss,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*. *Shak. Oth.*

Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his treasure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the loss of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *adj.* [*wrong* and *full*.] Injurious, unjust.

I am so far from granting thy request,
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit. *Shakespeare.*

He that hath wronged so in daily trade, that he knows not in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

Thofe whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cauſe,
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* ſentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjuſtly.

Doras, ſaid Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully*, ſince the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourſelf to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do reſemble Mopſa to ſo great a diſparagement as to her father's ſervant. *Sidney.*

This poor fellow,
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shakeſp.*

Salius then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cauſe may in the court be heard,
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd *Dryden.*

I cry thee mercy, for ſuſpecting a friar of the leaſt good-nature, what, would you accuſe him *wrongfully*. *Dryden.*

He who ſuffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, reſolves to give him reaſon for his ſuſpicion *Spectator*, N°. 170.

WRO'NGHEAD } *adj.* [*wrong* and *head.*] Having a per-

Much do I ſuffer, much to keep in peace
This jealous, waſpiſh, *wrongheaded*, rhyming race. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLY *adv.* [from *wrong.*] Unjuſtly, unfairly.

What thou would'ſt highly,
That would'ſt thou holily, would'ſt not play falſe,
And yet would'ſt *wrongly* win. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Madmen having joined together ſome ideas very *wrongly*, err, as men do that argue right from wrong principles. *Locke.*

WRO'NGLESSLY. *adv.* [from *wrongleſs.*] Without injury to any.

Dearly eſteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wrongleſsly* valiant, conſiderately pleaſant in converſation, and an excellent courtier, without unfaithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

WROTE. pret. and part. of *write.*

No man has the eſtate of his ſoul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, muſt follow him into the cloſet of his heart, the inſpection of which is only the prerogative of omniſcience. *South.*

WROTH. *adj.* [ɒpaɒ, Sax. *vred*, Danish.] Angry. Out of uſe.

The Lord ſaid unto Cain, why art thou *wroth*? *Gen.*

Thou haſt rejected us; thou art very *wroth* againſt us. *La.*

WROUGHT. [ɒpoȝe, Saxon. The pret. and part. paſſ. as it ſeems, of *work*, as the Dutch *wercken*, makes *gewrocht.*]

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for ſhe hath *wrought* a good work upon me. *Matt.* xxvi. 10.

He that doeth truth, cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifeſt, that they are *wrought* in God. *John*

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falſhood of theſe miracles, had they never been *wrought.* *Stephens's Sermon*

2. Influenced, prevailed on.

Had I thought the ſight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the ſtone is mine,
I'd not have ſhewed it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*
To ſwerve from truth. *Milton.*

Do not I know him? could his brutal mind
Be *wrought* upon? could he be juſt or kind? *Dryden.*

This Artemiſa, by her charms,
And all her ſex's cunning, *wrought* the king. *Rowe.*

3. Produced; cauſed.

All his good prov'd ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton.*

They *wrought* by their faithfulneſs the publick ſafety. *Dryd.*

This *wrought* the greateſt confuſion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greateſt conviction in the Gentiles, who every where ſpeak with aſtoniſhment of theſe truths they met with in this new magazine of learning, which was opened. *Addiſon.*

4. Worked; laboured.

They that *wrought* in ſilver, and whoſe works are unſearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Bar.* iii. 18

Moſes and Eleazar took the gold, even all *wrought* jewels. *Num.* xvi 22.

What might be *wrought*
Fuſil, or graven in metal. *Milton*

5. Gained, attained.

We ventur'd on ſuch dang'rous ſeas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Operated.

Such another field
They dreaded worſe than hell: ſo much the fear
Of thunder, and the ſword of Michael,
Wrought ſtill within them. *Milton.*

His too eager love
Has made him buſy to his own deſtruction
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus.
Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.

7. Worked.

Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut* xxi 3.

As infection from body to body is received many times by the body paſſive, yet is it by the good diſpoſition thereof repulſed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a diſeaſe. *Bacon*

8. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own raſhneſs *wrought*,
Too ſoon diſcover'd his ambitious thought,
Believ'd me his, before I ſpoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready ſnare. *Dryden.*

9. Manifested.

It had been no leſs a breach of peace to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace, to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*

Celeſtial panoply, divinely *wrought* *Milton.*

10. Formed.

He that hath *wrought* us for the ſame thing, is God. 2 *Co*

11. Excited by degrees.

The two friends had *wrought* themſelves to ſuch an habitual tenderneſs for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real paſſion of a father. *Addiſon.*

Advantage was taken of the ſanguine temper which ſo many ſucceſſes had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*

12. Guided, managed.

A ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman *wrought.* *Milton.*

13. Agitated; diſturbed.

We ſtay upon your leiſure.——
——Give me your favour: my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

WRUNG. The preter and part. paſſive of *wring.*

No mortal was ever ſo much at eaſe, but his ſhoe *wrung* him ſomewhere. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mix'd with the tender anguiſh nature ſhoots
Through the *wrung* boſom of the dying man. *Thomſon.*

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe.*]

1. Crooked, deviating from the right direction.

Sometimes to her news of myſelf to tell
I go about, but then is all my beſt
Wry words, and ſtamm'ring, or elſe doltiſh dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be practiſed, but when the diſorder is a contraction of the maſtoideus muſcle. *Sharp.*

2. Diſtorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a wry mouth, and Sir Roger will be with thee. *Arbuthnot.*

Inſtructive work! whoſe *wry*-mouth'd portraiture
Diſplay'd the fates her confeſſors endure. *Pope.*

3. Wrung; perverted, wreſted.

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

Theſe *wry* too much on the right hand, aſcribing to the holy ſcripture ſuch kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Hooker.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate, to diſtort.

To what paſs are our minds brought, that from the even line of virtue are *wryed* to theſe crooked ſhifts? *Sidney*

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the Engliſh language.

Y.

Y.

Y A W — Y E A

Y, At the beginning of words, is a conſonant; at the end, and when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel, and has the ſound of *i*. It is uſed at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to expreſs the υ. *Y* was much uſed by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old Engliſh writers.

YACHT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

YARD. *n. ſ.* [ȝeapo, Saxon.]

1. Incloſed ground adjoining to an houſe.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Xanthus one day ſent Æſop into the *yard*, and bade him look well about him. *L'Eſtrange.*

His wanton kids with budding horns prepar'd,
Fight harmleſs battles in his homely *yard*. *Dryden.*

2. [ȝeapo, Saxon.] A meaſure of three feet.

A peer, a counſellor, and a judge, are not to be meaſured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of ſpecial grace. *Bacon.*

The arms, ſpread croſs in a ſtraight Line, and meaſured from one end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, made a meaſure equal to the ſtature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, *viz.* from the end of the long finger of either arm, ſo ſpread, to the middle of the breaſt is, with us, called a *yard*. *Holder on Time.*

An aqueduct of a Gothick ſtructure, that conveys water from mount St. Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the loweſt arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty *yards*. *Add.*

3. The ſupports of the ſails.

A breeze from ſhore began to blow;
The ſailors ſhip their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their *yards* a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

YA'RDWAND. *n. ſ.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A meaſure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of extenſions. What affinity has thinking with ſuch attributes? no more than there is between a ſyllogiſm and a *yardwand*. *Collier.*

YARE. *adj.* [ȝeapye, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager.

Yare, yare, good Iras, quick;—methinks I hear
Antony call. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I do deſire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occaſion to uſe me for your turn, you ſhall find me *yare*. *Shakeſpeare.*

YA'RELY. *adv.* [from *yare*.] Dextrouſly; ſkilfully.

The ſilken tackles,
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands
That *yarely* frame the office. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

YARN. *n. ſ.* [ȝeapn, Saxon.] Spun wool, woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they ſay, all the *yarn* ſhe ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would deſpair, if they were not cheriſh'd by our virtues. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be moſt encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be uſeful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*

The fates but only ſpin the coarſer clue,
The fineſt of the wool is left for you.
Spare me but one ſmall portion of the twine,
And let the ſiſters cut below your line:
The reſt among the rubbiſh may they ſweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of ſome old miſer's heap. *Dryden.*

To YARR. *v. n.* [from the ſound, *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl, or ſnarl like a dog. *Ainſworth.*

YARROW. *n. ſ.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is uſed in medicine.

YAWL. *n. ſ.* A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

Y E A

To YAWN. *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oſcitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in ſleepineſs.

The ſad-ey'd juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy, *yawning* drone. *Shakeſp. Hen. V*

In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear ſo well. *Bacon.*

At length ſhook off himſelf, and aſk'd the dame,
And aſking *yawn'd*, for what intent ſhe came? *Dryden.*

To whom the *yawning* pilot faſt aſleep,
Me didſt thou bid, to truſt the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*

2. To open wide.

The gaſhes,
That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Now will I dam up this thy *yawning* mouth,
For ſwallowing up the treaſure of the realm. *Shakeſp.*

He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like vomit, from his *yawning* entrails pour'd. *Sandys*

Hell at laſt
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them cloſ'd. *Milton.*

The ſword pierc'd his tender ſides;
Down fell the beauteous youth; the *yawning* wound
Guſh'd out a purple ſtream. *Dryden.*

High ſhe rear'd her arm, and with her ſceptre ſtruck
The *yawning* cliff, from its diſparted height
Adown the mount the guſhing torrent ran. *Prior.*

3. To expreſs deſire by yawning.

The chiefeſt thing at which lay reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apoſtles were. In which one circumſtance, if they imagine ſo great perfection, they muſt think that church which hath ſuch ſhore of mendicant friars, a church in that reſpect moſt happy. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oſcitation.

Thee, Paridel, ſhe mark'd thee, there
Stretch'd on the rack of a too eaſy chair;
And heard thy everlaſting *yawn* confeſs
The pains and penalties of idleneſs. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marſh they go,
That mingles with the baleful ſtreams below,
And ſometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis ſaid,
Opens a dreadful paſſage to the dead,
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth ſurvey,
And ſtarde at the ſudden flaſh of day.

YA'WNING. *adj.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; ſlumbering.

Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſie hums,
Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

Y'CLAD. part. for *clad*. Cloathed

Her ſight did raviſh, but her grace in ſpeech,
Her words *yclad* with wiſdom's majeſty,
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakeſp.*

Y'CLEPED. [The participle paſſive of *clepe*, to call, clepan, Saxon; with the increaſing particle *y*, which was uſed in the old Engliſh in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon ge.] Called; termed, named.

But come, thou goddeſs, fair and free,
In heav'n *yclep'd* Euphroſine,
And by men, heart eaſing mirth. *Milton.*

YDRA'D The old pret. of *to dread*. *Spenſer*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*.

Ye are they which juſtify yourſelves. *Luke* xvi. 15

YEA. *adv.* [ea, or gea, Saxon; *ja*, Daniſh, German, and Dutch.] Yes. A particle of affirmation.

I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd. *Shakeſpeare*

A ratcatcher, *yea*, forſooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then ſtand upon ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare*

From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too! *Abbot's Description of the World*

Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden. *Gen.* iii. 1.

Let your conversation be *yea*, *yea*, nay, nay. *Matth.* v.

All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of *yea*, and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond*

They durst abide
Jehovah thundring out of Sion, thron'd
Between the cherubim, *yea*, often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milton.*

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?
Whilst one says *yea*, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves *Hale.*

To YEAD, *or* YEDE *v. n.* preterite *yode*. [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from geode, the Saxon preterite of gan.] To go, to march. Obsolete.

They wander at will, and stay at pleasure,
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leisure. *Spenser.*

Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold that battle's proof,
And eke be safe from danger far descry'd. *Fairy Queen*

Yet for she *yode* thereat half aghast,
And Kitty the door sparred after her fast. *Spenser.*

That same mighty man of God,
That bloudie redbowes like a walled front,
Over his hoste did
Hold that his army dry-foot through them rad. *Spen.*

To YEAN, *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes,
Who, then conceiving, did in *yeaning* time
Fetch party-coloured lambs. *Shakespeare.*

So many days my ewes have been with young
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will *yean*. *Shakespeare.*

Thus I basely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*

Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer.*

YEANLING. *n. s.* [from *yean*.] The young of sheep.

All the *yeanlings* which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare.*

YEAR. *n. s.* [gear, Saxon.]

If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, *i. e.* three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar *year* of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, *i. e.* three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Watts's Logick.*

See the minutes, how they run
How many makes the hour full complete,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many *years* a mortal man may live. *Shakespeare.*

With the *year*
Seasons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of morn. *Milton.*

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many *years* laying, allowing such a proportion for every *year*, as will serve for one or two incubations. *Ray on the Creation.*

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a *year*. *Swift.*

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination

I fight not once in forty *year*. *Shakespeare.*

3. In the plural old age.

Some mumble-news,
That finds his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh when she's disposed,
Told our intents *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murthered *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were seen,
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

YE'ARLING. *adj.* [from *year*.] Being a year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke;
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year, lasting a year

The *yearly* course that brings this day about,
Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Why the changing oak should shed
The *yearly* honour of his stately head,
Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY. *adv.* Annually, once a year.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, tomorrow is Saint Crispian. *Shakesp. Hen.* V.

For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,
And property with plenty crown'd,
For freedom still maintain'd abroad,
For these, and more, accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

To YEARN. *v. n.* [eapnan, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser* it is sometimes *earn*.

He despis'd to tread in due degree,
But chaf'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,
And to be eas'd of that base burden still did *yearn*. *Spenser.*

Make the lybbard stern
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn*. *Spens.*

Through peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some quick
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage *earned* it to wake,
And manfully thereat shot. *Spenser.*

Falstaff, he is dead,
And we must *yern* therefore. *Shakespeare's Hen.* V

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yern* upon his brother and he sought where to weep, and he entered into his chamber. *Gen.* xliii 30.

When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd,
To check his steeds, impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*,
Though all the world was in his course concern'd. *Waller.*

Yet for all the *yearning* pain
Y'have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,
I fear they'll prove so nice and coy,
To have, and t'hold, and to enjoy *Hudibras.*

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eyes pities, his bowels *yearn*. *South's Sermons.*

At beholding the miseries of others, they find such *yearnings* in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy. *Calamy.*

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
But Antinous, unable to controul,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve, to vex.

She lamenteth for it, that it would
Yern your heart to see it. *Shakespeare.*

YEAST. *n. s.* [gyst, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

Trust and outward means do fail,
And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras.*

When drays bound high, they never cross behind,
Where bubbling *yeast* is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*

2. The spume on a troubled sea.

Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast, and anon swallow'd with *yeast* and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hogshead. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

YE'ASTY *adj.* [from *yest*.] Frothy; spumy

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the *yesty* waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

YELK. *n. s.* [from gealepe, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*

The *yelk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you shall find much of the *yelk* remaining. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

That a chicken is formed out of the *yelk* of an egg, with some antient philosophers the people still opinion. *Brown.*

All the feather'd kind,
From th'included *yelk*, not ambient white arose. *Dryden.*

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*,
Nor grisly vultures make us once afeared. *Spenser.*

Each new morn,
New widows howl, new orphans cry, new sorrows
Strike heav'n on the face, that it resounds,
As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllables of dolour. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Now worse than e'er he was before,
Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted sore
Some treason had been wrought her *Drayton's Nymphiad.*

Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, *Milton.*

Night struck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghost. *Thomson*

YELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.

With like timorous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spread in populous cities. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the parting
Of sounding ashes, and of dragging chains
The Trojan stood astonish'd at their cries,
And ask'd his guide from whence those *yells* arise. *Dryden.*

Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the ſtreets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin.

YELLOW. *adj.* [yealepe, Saxon; *ghelauwe*, Dutch; [illegible] Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

Only they that come to ſee a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with *yellow*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII. Prolog.*

He brought the green ear and the *yellow* ſheaf. *Milton.*

After a lively orange, followed an intenſe bright and copious *yellow*, which was alſo the beſt of all the *yellows*. *Newton.*

Negligent of food,
Scarce ſeen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomſon.*

YE'LLOWBOY *n. ſ.* A gold coin. A very low word.

John did not ſtarve the cauſe, there wanted not *yellowboys* to ſee council. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

YE'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *yellow*.] Approaching to yellow

there is found of it alſo black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *yelloviſh*.] The quality of approaching to yellow.

Braſſed madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate ſolution, exchanged its *dunneſs* for a redneſs. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *yellow*.]

1. The quality of being yellow;

Apples, covered in lime and aſhes, were well matured as to the *yellowneſs* and ſweetneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Yellowneſs of the ſkin and eyes, and a ſaffron-coloured urine, are ſigns of an inflammatory diſpoſition of the liver. *Arbuthn.*

2. It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for jealouſy

Lord I will poſſeſs with *yellowneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

YE'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. It owes its original to obſtructions in the gall-pipe, which are cauſed by ſlimy or gritty matter; or to the ſtopping of the roots of thoſe little ducts opening into that pipe; by the like matter; or to a compreſſion of them by a fulneſs and plenitude of the blood-veſſels that lie near them. When the gall-pipe, or the roots rather of the common ducts of that pipe, are any wiſe ſtopped up, that matter which ſhould be turned into gall is taken up by the vein, and carried back again into the maſs of blood, and tinctures it yellow, ſo that the eyes, inſide of the lips, flaver, and all the parts of the horſe, that are capable of ſhewing the colour, appear yellow *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe ſped with ſpavins, and raied with the *yellows*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To YELP *v. n.* [gealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey

A ſtately herd of England's pow'rous deer,
Mark'd with a *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shak. H. VI.*

YEOMAN. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the original is much doubted the true etymology ſeems to be that of *Junius*, who derives it from *geman*, Britiſh, a villager.]

1. A man of a ſmall eſtate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.

Gentlemen ſhould uſe their children as the honeſt farmers and ſubſtantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke.*

He that has a ſpaniel by his ſide is a *yeoman* of about one hundred pounds a year, an honeſt man: he is juſt qualified to kill an hare. *Addiſon.*

2. It ſeems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers whence we have ſtill *yeomen* of the guard.

Tall *yeomen* ſeemed they, and of great might,
And were enranged ready ſtill for fight. *Fairy Queen.*

You, good *yeomen*,
Whoſe limbs were made in England, ſhew us here
The mettle of your paſture. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

He inſtituted, for the ſecurity of his perſon, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeomen* of his guard. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Th' appointment for th' enſuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his truſty guard. *Dryden.*

At Windſor St. John whiſpers me i' th' ear;
The waiters ſtand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make way for the dean, as if a duke paſs'd by. *Swift.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

His grandfather was Lyonel duke of Clarence,
Third ſon to the third Edward king of England:
Sprung creſtleſs *yeomen* from ſo deep a root? *Shak. H. VI.*

4. It ſeems to have had likewiſe the notion of a gentleman ſervant

A jolly *yeoman*, marſhal of the hall,
Whoſe name was appetite, he did beſtow,
Both gueſts and meats. *Spenſer.*

YE'OMANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *yeoman*.] The collective body of yeomen

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry*, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

To YERK. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To throw out or move with a

A leaping horſe is ſaid to *yerk*, or ſtrike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, ſtretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their full extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded ſteeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Shakeſp.*

YERK *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN. *v. a.* See YEARN

I am not covetous of gold;
It *yerns* me not, if men my garments wear. *Shak. H V.*

YES. *adv.* [ȝyſe, Saxon.] A term of affirmation, the affirmative particle oppoſed to *no*.

This were a fit ſpeech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no leſs fit ſpeech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon.*

Yes, you deſpiſe the man to books confin'd,
Who from his ſtudy rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he ſpeaks. *Pope.*

YE'STER. *adj.* [*ghiſter*, Dutch, *heſternus*, Latin.] Being next before the preſent day It is not often uſed but in compoſition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

Love might as well be ſow'd upon our ſands,
As in a breaſt ſo barren.
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yeſter* ſun beheld
Muſt ſing her charms. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

YE'STERDAY *n. ſ.* [ȝyſtanbæg, Saxon.] The day laſt paſt; the day next before to-day

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time;
And all our *yeſterdays* have lighted fools
The way to duſty death. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

We are but of *yeſterday*, and know nothing, becauſe our days upon earth are a ſhadow. *Job* viii. 9.

You are both fluid, chang'd ſince *yeſterday*,
Next day repairs but ill laſt day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yeſterday's waters and to-day's the ſame. *Dryden.*

If *yeſterday* could be recall'd again,
Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*

Yeſterday was ſet apart as a day of publick thankſgiving for the late extraordinary ſucceſſes. *Addiſon.*

Mrs. Simper ſends compliments in your *yeſterday*'s Spectator.

Naked from the womb
We *yeſterday* came forth; and in the tomb
Naked again we muſt to-morrow lie
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*

YE'STERDAY. *adv.* On the day laſt paſt.

Martius gave us *yeſterday* a repreſentation of the empire of the Turks, with no ſmall vigour of words. *Bacon.*

YE'STERNIGHT. *n. ſ.* The night before this night.

YE'STERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night laſt paſt.

Eleven hours I've ſpent to write it over,
For *yeſternight* by Catesby was it ſent me. *Shakeſp. R III.*

The diſtribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *Yeſternight* *Hayward.*

YET *conjunct.* [ȝyt, ȝet, ȝeta, Saxon.] Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*

Though ſuch men have lived never ſo much upon the reſerve; *yet* if they be obſerved to have a particular fondneſs for perſons noted for any ſin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the ſin, before there was ſo in affection. *South.*

The heathens would never ſuffer their gods to be reviled, which *yet* were no gods; and ſhall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillotſ.*

He is ſomewhat arrogant at his firſt entrance, and is too inquiſitive through the whole tragedy; *yet* theſe imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compaſſion for his miſeries. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let virtuoſo's in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuſe thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*

YET *adv.*

1. Beſide; over and above.

This furniſhes us with *yet* one more reaſon, why our Saviour lays ſuch a particular ſtreſs on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*

2. Still; the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame.

They atteſt facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reaſon to believe them, they would ſtill have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings. *Addiſon.*

3. Once again.

Yet, *yet* a moment, one dim ray of light,
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night, *Pope's Dunciad.*

4. At

4. At this time; ſo ſoon; hitherto: with a negative before it.
Thales being aſked when a man ſhould marry, ſaid, young men not *yet*; old men, not at all
5. At leaſt; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination
A man that would form a compariſon betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his diſcretion. *Baker.*
6. It notes increaſe or extenſion of the ſenſe of the words to which it is joined
Shake not his hour-glaſs, when his haſty ſand
Is ebbing to the laſt
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your ſin,
Like mellow fruit without a wintry ſtorm. *Dryden.*
Yet a few days, and thoſe which now appear
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's ſwift ſcene ſhall change. *Dryden.*
7. Still, in a new degree
He that takes from a thief, that which the thief took from an honeſt man, and keeps it to himſelf, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and juſtice. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.
If any man neglect his duty, his fault muſt not be aſcribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church. *Whitg.*
Men may not too raſhly believe the confeſſions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence againſt them; for the witches themſelves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*
Nor *yet* amidſt this joy and brighteſt morn
Was abſent, after all his miſchief done,
The prince of darkneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*
9. Hitherto.
Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and as *yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that whereof no tongue can expreſs *Hook.*

YE'VEN, for *given*
Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yeven*,
She ſhall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place,
And reign with the reſt in heaven. *Spenſer.*

YEW. *n. ſ.* [ip, Saxon; *yw*, Welſh. This is often written *ugh*, but the former orthography is at once nearer to the ſound and the derivation. See ELGH.] A tree of tough wood.
It hath amentaceous flowers, which conſiſt of many apices, for the moſt part ſhaped like a muſhroom, and are barren; but the embryoes, which are produced at remote diſtances on the ſame tree, do afterward become hollow cells ſhaped berries, which are full of juice, and include ſeeds ſomewhat like acorns, having, as it were, a little cup to each *Miller.*
The ſhooter *ugh*, the broad-leav'd ſycamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut ſound;
The myrrhe, that her foul ſin doth ſtill deplore,
Alder the owner of all watriſh ground. *Fairfax.*
Slips of *yew*,
Silver'd in the moon's eclipſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
They would bind me here
Unto the body of a dumb *yew*. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*
He drew,
And almoſt join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*
The diſtinguiſh'd *yew* is ever ſeen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior*

YE'WEN. *adj.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of yew.
His ſtiff arms to ſtretch with *eughen* bow,
And manly legs ſtill paſſing to and fro. *Hubberd's Tale.*

YFFE'RE *adv.* [ȝeſpe, Saxon.] Together. *Spenſer.*

To YIELD. *v. a.* [gyldan, Saxon, to pay.]
1. To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour.
When thou tilleſt the ground, it ſhall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her ſtrength. *Gen. iv. 12.*
Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans, *per diem*, to the value of twenty five thouſand drachms, eight hundred and ſeven pounds five ſhillings and ten pence. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To produce in general.
He makes much kine *yield* blood. *Shakeſpeare.*
The wilderneſs *yieldeth* food for them. *Job xxxv 5.*
All the ſubſtances of an animal, fed even with aceſcent ſubſtances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline ſalts. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To afford, to exhibit
Phœbe would needs have her groove, and not without ſo mighty a lour as that face could *yield*. *Sidney.*
The mind of man deſireth evermore to know the truth, according to the moſt infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield*. *Hooker.*
If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of ſnow *yielded* yeſterday to your ſight, and another idea of white from another parcel of ſnow you ſee to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteneſs is not at all increaſed. *Locke.*
4. To give as claimed of right.
I the preſſe
Yield thee, ſo well thou haſt this day purvey'd. *Milton.*
5. To allow; to permit.
I *yield* it juſt, ſaid Adam, and ſubmit. *Milton.*
Eate is but air,
That *yields* a paſſage to the whiſtling ſword,
And cloſes when 'tis gone. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
6. To emit; to expire.
Often did I ſtrive
To *yield* the ghoſt; but ſtill the envious flood
Kept in my ſoul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vaſt and wand'ring air. *Shak. Rich. III.*
He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghoſt. *Gen. xlix. 33.*
7. To reſign; to give up.
He not *yielding* over to old age his country delights, eſpecially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin, brought to ſee this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*
Thus I have *yielded* up into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shakeſp. King John.*
She to realities *yields* all her ſhows. *Milton.*
'Tis the pride of man which is the ſpring of this evil, and an unwillingneſs to *yield* up their own opinions. *Watts.*
8. To ſurrender.
The enemies ſometimes offered unto the ſoldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield* up the city, and ſometimes threatened them as faſt. *Knolles.*
They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded* up to their miſrule. *Milton.*

To YIELD. *v. n.*
1. To give up the conqueſt; to ſubmit.
He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*
And courage never to ſubmit or *yield* *Milton.*
If the reſpiring and expiring organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſuddenly *yield* to nature, and dies. *Walton's Angler.*
There he ſaw the ſtrong Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Purſu'd by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*
2. To comply with any perſon.
Conquering this preſent age ſo full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the ſtream thereof. *Hooker.*
I ſee a *yielding* in the looks of France:
Mark, how they whiſper. *Shakeſp. King John.*
This ſupernatural ſolliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earneſt of ſucceſs?
If good, why do I *yield* to that ſuggeſtion,
Whoſe horrid image doth unfix my hair? *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
With her much fair ſpeech ſhe cauſed him to *yield* *Prov.*
The Jews have agreed to deſire thee that thou wouldſt bring down Paul, but do not thou *yield* unto them. *Acts xxiii. 21.*
3. To comply with things
There could be no ſecure peace, except the Lacedemonians *yielded* to thoſe things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*
If much converſe
Thee fatiate, to ſhort abſence I could *yield*. *Milton.*
4. To concede, to admit, to allow; not to deny.
If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and juſt, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he adminiſters juſtice unto men. *Hakewill.*
5. To give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.
The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the Lapithæ and Centaurs, *yield* to no other part of this poet. *Dry.*
Tell me in what more happy fields
The thiſtle ſprings, to which the lily *yields*? *Pope.*

YIE'LDER *n. ſ.* [from *yield*.] One who yields.
Briars and thorns at their apparel ſnatch,
Some ſleeves, ſome hats, from *yielders* all things catch. *Shak.*
Some guard theſe traitors to the block of death,
Treaſon's true bed, and *yielder* up of breath. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

YOKE. *n. ſ.* [geoc, Sax. *joek*, Dutch; *jugum*, Lat. *joug*, Fr.]
1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen
Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemiſh, and upon which never came *yoke*. *Numb. xix. 2.*
A yearling bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, unconſcious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*
2. A mark of ſervitude; ſlavery.
Our country ſinks beneath the *yoke*;
It weeps, it bleeds *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
In bands of iron fetter'd you ſhall lie;
An eaſier *yoke* than what you put on me. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
3. A chain; a link; a bond
This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryd.*
4. A couple, two; a pair.
Thoſe that accuſe him in his intent towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his diſcarded men. *Shakſpeare.*
His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen till'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

A *yoke*

A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when ſet to work at the ſame time; for mules are ſwifter. *Broome.*

To YOKE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.

This States promiſed to do, if he alone would *yoke* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, ſow dragons teeth. *L'Eſtrange.*

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian uſe of old,
Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burniſh'd gold. *Dryden.*

2. To join or couple with another.

My name
Be *yok'd* with his that did betray the beſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Caſſius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar*
Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To enſlave, to ſubdue.

Theſe are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities. [illegible]

4. To reſtrain, to confine.

Men marry not; but chuſe rather a libertine ſingle life, than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*
The words and promiſes, that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. [illegible]
Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
Over Helleſpont bridg'd his way. *Milton*

YOKE-ELM. *n. ſ.* A tree. [illegible]

YOKEFELLOW. } *n. ſ.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate*.]
YOKEMATE. }

1. Companion in labour.

Yokefellows in arms,
Let us to France. *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*

2. Mate, fellow.

You cannot think me fit
To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
Nor take one of ſo mean deſerts
To be the partner of your parts *Horace*
Before I pulon thy *yokemate* [illegible],
Where all the live-long night he ſighs. *Stepney.*

Thoſe who have moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves by railing at the ſex, very often chuſe one of the moſt worthleſs for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Addiſon's Spectator*

YOLD, for *yielded*. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

YOLK, *n. ſ.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.

Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chick [illegible], for a conſiderable time. *Ray on the Creation.*

YON. } *adj.* [geonb, Saxon.] Being at a diſtance within
YOND. } view.
YONDER. }

Madam, *yond* young fellow ſwears he will ſpeak with you. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night*

Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakeſpeare*

Would you not laugh to meet a great counſelor of ſtate in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdaſher in a velvet gown furred with ſables? *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thouſand men, diſcovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thouſand, marching towards him: he made himſelf merry with it, and ſaid, *yonder* men are too many for an ambaſſage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

For proof look up,
And read thy lot in *yon* celeſtial ſign. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
Yon flow'ry arbors, *yonder* alleys green. *Milton*
Let other ſwains attend the rural care,
Nor gild *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*

YONDERLY, } *adv.* At a diſtance within view. It is uſed when
YONDERWARD } we direct the eye from another thing to the object.

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And ſay what thou ſeeſt *yond* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*
Firſt, and chiefeſt, with thee bring
Him that *yon* ſoars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub, contemplation. *Milton.*
Yonder are two apple-women ſcolding. *Arbuthn and Pope.*

YOND *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad, furious, perhaps tranſported with rage, under alienation of mind, in which ſenſe it concurs with the reſt

Then like a lion, which hath long time fought
His robbed whelps, and at the laſt them found
Amongſt the ſhepherd ſwains, then waxeth wood and *yond*,
So fierce he lookt about him *Fairy Queen*
Nor thoſe three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond* *Fairf.*

YORE, or *of Yore*. *adv.* [geoyana, Saxon.]

1. Long.

Witneſs the burning altars, which he ſwore,
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath periured oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment juſt do fly. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Of old time; long ago.

Thee bright-eyed Veſta long *of yore* [illegible]
There liv'd, as authors tell, in days *of yore*,
A widow ſomewhat old, and very poor *Dryden*
In times *of yore* an antient baron liv'd
Great gifts beſtow'd, and great reſpect receiv'd *Prior.*
The devil was piqu'd ſuch ſainthip to behold,
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
But Satan now is wiſer than *of yore*,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope*

YOU. *pron.* [eop, eup, Saxon: the accuſative of ge, ye.]

1. The oblique caſe of *ye*.

Ye have heard of the diſpenſation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Epheſ.* iii. 2
I thought to ſhow *you*
How eaſy 'twas to die, by my example,
And hanſel fate before *you*. *Dryden's Cleomenes*

2. It is uſed in the nominative, and though firſt introduced by corruption, is now eſtabliſhed

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. It is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language.

Madam, the fates withſtand, and *you*
Are deſtin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*

4. It is uſed indefinitively, as the French *on*.

We paſſed by what was one of thoſe rivers of burning matter, this looks, at a diſtance, like a new plowed land; but as *you* come nearer it, *you* ſee nothing but a long heap of heavy diſjointed clods. *Addiſon on Italy.*

YOUNG. *adj.* [jong, yeonx, Saxon; *jong*, Dutch.]

1. Being in the firſt part of life; not old

Gueſts ſhould be interlarded, after the Perſian cuſtom, by ages *young* and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
Both *young* and old. *Shakſpeare.*
There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou beholdeſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the *young*-eyed cherubims.
I firmly am reſolv'd
Not to beſtow my *youngeſt* daughter,
Before I have a huſband for the elder.
Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are ſalter than a *younger* man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Graceful, beautiful, fair and *young*, and ſkill'd in houſe-wifery. *Chapman.*
In timorous deer he hanſels his *young* paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws *Cowley.*
Nor need'ſt thy daughter to be told,
Though now thy ſpritly blood with age be cold,
Thou haſt been *young* *Dryden.*

When we ſay a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet but a ſmall part of that which uſually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almoſt to the end of that which men do not uſually exceed. *Locke.*

It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldeſt ſon, becauſe Jacob the *young*eſt here had it. *Locke.*

From earth they rear him ſtruggling now with death,
And Neſtor's *youngeſt* ſtops the vents of breath. *Pope.*

2. Ignorant; weak.

Come, eldeſt brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakeſp.*

3. It is ſometimes applied to vegetable life.

There be trees that bear beſt when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cauſe is, for that all trees that bear muſt have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and leſs concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG *n. ſ.* The offspring of animals collectively.

The hedge-ſparrow fed the cuckoo ſo long,
That it had it's head bit off by its *young* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
So many days my ewes have been with *young*,
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean. *Shakeſpeare.*
The eggs diſcloſe their callow *young*. *Milton*

The reaſon why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their young alive, is becauſe there might be more plenty. *Ward's Anſwer to againſt Atterſon.*

Not ſo her *young*, for their unequal line
Was heroes make, half human, half divine,
Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,
Th' immortal part aſſum'd immortal ſtate. *Dryden.*

Thoſe inſects, for whoſe *young* nature hath not made proviſion of ſufficient ſuſtenance, do themſelves gather and lay up in ſtore for them *Ray on the Creat.*

YOUNGISH *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.

She at her ſecond room to a very genteel *youngiſh* man. *Tat.*

YOUNGLING *n. ſ.* [from *young*, yeongling, Saxon.] Any creature in the firſt part of life

More dear unto their God, than *younglings* to their dam
Fairy Queen.

Youngling, thou canſt not love ſo dear as I.—
— Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakeſpeare.*

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreaſonable, they ſuckle their *youngling* with milk.

Encourag'd thus ſhe brought her *younglings* nigh *Dryden*
The ſtately beaſt the two Tyrrhenian bred,
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* led. *Dryden*

YOU'NGLY. *adv.* [from *young.*]

1. Early in life

Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to ſerve his country,
How long continued, and what ſtock he ſprings of *Shakeſp.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly

YOU'NG-TER. } [from *young*] A young perſon. In con-
YOUNKER. } tempt.

How like a *younker* or a prodigal
The ſkarfed bark parts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

What, will you make a *younker* of me? ſhall I not take mine eaſe in mine inn, but I ſhall have my pocket pick'd.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewel of the glorious ſun
How well reſembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *younker* prancing to his love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his ſon,
And whilſt the *younger* from the path declines,
Admiring the ſtrange beauty of the ſigns,
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horſe,
And would outgo his father in his courſe *Creech.*

The *youngſter*, who at nine and three,
Drinks with his ſiſters milk and tea,
From breakfaſt reads till twelve o'clock,
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *n. ſ.* [from *young*] Youth. Obſolete

The mournful muſe in mirth now lift me maſk,
As ſhe was wont in *youngth* and ſummer days. *Spenſer.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eopen, Saxon.]

1. Belonging to you. It is uſed properly when we ſpeak to more than one, and ceremoniouſly and cuſtomarily when to only one.

Either *your* unparagoned miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's outprized by a trifle. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. YOUR is uſed in an indeterminate ſenſe

Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough, ſo every true man's apparel fits *your* thief. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medaliſt and critick are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

A diſagreement between theſe ſeldom happens, but among *your* antiquaries and ſchoolmen. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

3. YOURS is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before or is underſtood; as this is *your* book, this book is *yours.*

Pray for this man and for his ſhe,
Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

That done, our day of marriage ſhall be *yours*,
One feaſt, one houſe, one mutual happineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would ſtretch thy ſpirits up into the air.
Conceive and fare thee well.
— Ay, in the ranks of death —— *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He is forſworn, if ever thoſe eyes of *yours*
Behold another day break in the eaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

While the ſword this monarchy ſecures,
'Tis managed by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryden.*
My wealth, my city and myſelf are *yours*. *Dryden*

It is my employment to revive the old of paſt ages to the preſent, as it is *yours* to tranſmit the young of the preſent to the future. *Pope.*

YOURSE'LF. *n. ſ.* [*your* and *ſelf*] You, even you; ye, not others

If it ſtand as you *yourſelf* ſtill do,
Within the eye of honour, be aſſur'd,
My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occaſions. *Shakeſpeare.*

O heav'ns!
If you do love old men, if your ſweet ſway
Allow obedience, if *yourſelves* are old,
Make it your cauſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

YOUTH. *n. ſ.* [geogud, Saxon.]

1. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence; the time from fourteen to twenty eight.

But could *youth* laſt, and love ſtill breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need,
Then theſe delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakeſpeare.*

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewel of the glorious ſun;
How well reſembles it the prime of *youth*,
Trimm'd like a yonker, prancing to his love. *Shakeſp.*

His ſtarry helm unbuckled ſhow'd him prime
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*

The ſolidity, quantity, and ſtrength of the aliment is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muſcular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A young man.

Siward's ſon,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If this were ſeen,
The happieſt *youth* viewing his progreſs through,
What paſt, what to paſſ, what cloſhes to chuſe,
Would ſhut the book and ſit him down and die. *Shakeſp.*

About him exerciſ'd heroick games
Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*

O'er the lofty gate his art emboſs'd
Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghoſt,
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly ſent, to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*

The pious chief
A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
And to the Latian court their courſe directs. *Dryden.*

3. Young men. Collectively.

As it is fit to read the beſt authors to *youth* firſt, ſo let them be of the openeſt and cleareſt; as Livy before Salluſt, Sidney before Donne. *Ben Johnſon.*

The graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball ſhe won,
Than that young beauty by thy care is dreſt,
When all your *youth* prefers her to the reſt. *Waller.*

YOU'THFUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full.*]

1. Young.

Our army is diſpers'd already:
Like *youthful* ſteers unyok'd they took their courſe,
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Here, in a heap of ſlain, among the reſt,
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load oppreſt
Of ſlaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*

2. Suitable to the firſt part of life.

Here be all the pleaſures
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
When the freſh blood grows lively, and returns
Briſk as the April buds in primroſe ſeaſon. *Milton.*

In his years were ſeen,
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green *Prior.*
The nymph ſurveys him, and beholds the grace
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*

3. Vigorous as in youth.

How is a good Chriſtian animated by a ſtedfaſt belief of an everlaſting enjoyment of perfect felicity, ſuch as, after millions of millions of ages is ſtill *youthful* and flouriſhing, and inviting as at the firſt? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful*] In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY. *adj.* [from *youth.*] Young; early in life. Obſolete.

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praiſe,
That warlike feats doſt higheſt glorify,
Therein have I ſpent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought and many frays *Fairy Queen.*

YOU'THY *adj.* [from *youth.*] Young, youthful. A bad word.

The ſcribler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is conſiſtent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch.*] Fixed.

That ſame wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy cliff *ypight*,
Dark, doliful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenſer.*

YUCK. *n. ſ.* [*jucken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE. *n. ſ.* [geol, jeol, yehul, Saxon.] The time of Chriſtmas

YUX. *n. ſ.* [yeox, Saxon.] The hiccough.

Z.

ZEA — ZEN

Z, is found in the Saxon alphabets, ſet down by Grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick. Its ſound is uniformly that of an hard S.

ZAFFER, ZAFFRE *n. ſ.*

Powder the calx of cobalt, very fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a ſolid maſs called *zaffre*, which from its hardneſs has been miſtaken for a native mineral. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Cobalt being ſublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour, theſe, German mineraliſts call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

The artificers in glaſs tinge their glaſs blue with that dark mineral *zaphara*. *Boyle on Colours.*

ZANY, *n. ſ.* [Probably of *zanni*] The contraction of Giovanni or Ianna, a ſcoff, according to *Skinner*] One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions and ſpeeches, a merry Andrew, a buffoon

Some carry tale, ſome pleaſeman, ſome flight *zany*,
Some mumblenews, ſome trencher knight, ſome Dick,
Told our intents before. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then write that I may follow, and ſo be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy fool, thy *zany*,
I ſhall be thought, if mine like thine I ſhape,
All the world's Ioſs, though I be thy ape. *Donne.*

Oh, great reſtorer of the good old ſtage,
Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age. *Pope's Dunciad*

ZARNICH. *n. ſ. Zarnich* is a ſolid ſubſtance in which orpiment is frequently found, and it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its ſulfre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow, and to this we owe the diſtinction of orpiment into theſe colours, though there is no ſuch ſubſtance as green orpiment. *Zarnich* contains a large quantity of arſenick in it. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

ZEAL. *n. ſ.* [ζῆλος, *zelus*, Latin.] Paſſionate ardour for any religion or cauſe.

This preſent age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and ſkill; meekneſs will not now ſuffer any man to marvel, whatſoever he ſhall hear reproved by whomſoever. *Hooker*

If I had had time to have made new leveries, I would have beſtowed the thouſand pound I borrowed of you, but it is no matter, this poor ſhow doth better, this doth infer the *zeal* I had to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

O Cromwell, Cromwell
Had I but ſerv'd my God with half the *zeal*
I ſerv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Among the ſeraphims
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,
The current of his fury thus oppoſ'd. *Milton's Parad. Loſt*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

She with ſuch a *zeal* the cauſe embrac'd,
As women, where they will, are all in haſte,
The father, mother, and the kin beſide,
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king ſeiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to deſtroy *Dryden*

Seriouſneſs and *zeal* in religion is natural to the Engliſh. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

Good men often bemiſh the reputation of their piety by over acting ſome things in their religion, by an indiſcreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotſon.*

True *zeal* ſeems not to be any one ſingle affection of the ſoul, but rather a ſtrong mixture of many holy affections, rather a gracious conſtitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, ſwaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions; all not only unCounterfeit, but moſt fervent *Sprat's Sermons.*

When the ſins of a nation have provoked God to forſake it he ſuffers thoſe to concur in the moſt pernicious counſels for enſlaving conſcience, who pretend to the greateſt *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Stillingfleet.*

This rebellion has diſcovered to his majeſty, who have eſpouſed his intereſts with *zeal* or indifference. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

A ſcorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*

ZEALOT *n. ſ.* [*zelotes*, French, ζηλωτης] One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe

The fury of *zealots*, inteſtine bitterneſs and diviſion were the greateſt occaſion of the laſt fatal deſtruction of Jeruſalem. *King Charles.*

Are not thoſe men too often the greateſt *zealots* who are moſt notoriouſly ignorant? true zeal ſhould always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied paſſion, for what it once knows to be worthy of ſuch paſſion. *Sprat*

No wonder that ſo many of theſe deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cauſe which they at firſt abhorred, and have wiſhed or acted for the ſucceſs of an enterprize, that might have ended in the extirpation of the proteſtant religion. *Addiſon.*

ZEALOUS. *adj.* [from *zeal*] Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a care no greater than our neceſſity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, ſo far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

day, at height of noon, came to my ſphere,
A ſpirit, *zealous*, as he ſeem'd to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We ſhould be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of thoſe ſnares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Decay of Piety.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* againſt any perſon, but only againſt their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for perſons but then it ſhould be only for good things, a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for ill things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Sprat's Sermons*

Being inſtructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main deſigns; and as finite beings, not admitted into the ſecrets of government, the laſt reaſons of providence, or capable of diſcovering the final purpoſes of God, they muſt be ſometimes ignorant of the means conducing to thoſe ends in which alone they can oppoſe each other. *Dryden.*

ZEALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *zealous*] With paſſionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt and *zealouſly* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not ſhame. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with ſo reſigned an obedience to ſuperiors, is very unſuitable with the civil and religious liberties we ſo *zealouſly* aſſert *Swift*

ZEALOUSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *zealous*] The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN *n. ſ.* [So named from *zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is ſettled for coinage] A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZEDOARY *n. ſ.* [*zedoaire*, French.] A ſpicy plant, ſomewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a ſweet ſcent.

ZED. *n. ſ.* The name of the letter Z

Then whereon *zed*, this unneceſſary letter. *Shakeſpeare.*

ZENITH *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The point over head oppoſite to the nadir

our men if we believe that meet do live
Under the *zenith* of our frozen pole
Though none come thence, advertiſement to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our ſouls? *Donne.*

The leaſt days are deſigned by the motion of the ſun, when that approaches neareſt our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it ſummer *Bentley's Phil. Sermons*

Zenith

ZEPHYR. } *n. f.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The weſt wind, and
ZEPHYRUS. § poetically any calm ſoft wind

They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Zephyr, you ſhall ſee a youth with a merry countenance, bearing in his hand a ſwan with wings diſplayed, as about to ſing. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Forth ruſh the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and *Zephyr*. *Addiſon.*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

Then every grove wakes,
Whence blending all the ſweeten'd *zephyr* ſprings. *Thomſon.*

2. A reliſh, a taſte added
1. ZEST *v. a.* To heighten by an additional reliſh
ZETE'TICK. *adj.* [from ζητεω.] Proceeding by enquiry.
ZEU'GMA. *n. ſ.* [from ζευγμα.] A figure in Grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſſly, and to the other by ſupplement, as fair over-came ſhame, and neceſſity fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZOCLE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſmall ſort of ſtand or pedeſtal, being a low ſquare piece or member, ſerving to ſupport a buſto, ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed, alſo a low ſquare member ſerving to ſupport a column, inſtead of a pedeſtal, baſe, or plinth. *Dict.*

ZO'DIACK. *n. ſ.* [*zodiaque*, French, ζωδιακὸς, ἀπὸ τῶν ζώων, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it, on globes.] The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns, a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns.

The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shakeſpeare.*

Years he numbered ſcarce thirteen,
When fates turn'd cruel,
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been
The ſtage's jewel. *Ben Johnſon.*

Hy his ſide,
As in a gliſt'ring *zodiack* hung the ſword,
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the ſpear. *Milton.*

It exceeds even their abſurdity to ſuppoſe the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of and antecedent to themſelves, or to exert any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a throne that caſt a dazling light,
Sat fixt in thought the mighty Stagyrite,
His ſacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,
And various animals his ſides ſurround. *Pope.*

ZONE. *n. ſ.* [ζωνὴ, *zona*, Latin.]
1. A girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a ſtarry *zone* his waiſt, and round
Shone his loins, and thighs, with golden gold
And colours dipp'd in heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

An embroider'd *zone* ſurrounds her waiſt. *Dryden.*

Thy ſtatues, Venus, though by Phidias' hands
Deſign'd immortal, yet no longer ſtands;
The magick of thy ſhining *zone* is paſt,
But Sarſbury's garter ſhall for ever laſt. *Granville.*

Scarce could the goddeſs from her nymph be known,
But by the creſcent and the golden *zone*. *Pope.*

2. A diviſion of the earth.

The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the firſt is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the artick polar circle: the ſouthern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumſcribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is ſtill the ſame: the torrid *zones*,
And thoſe more frigid ones,
It muſt not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is luſt or friendſhip, not
The thing we ſhow;
For that's a flame would die,
Held down or up too high:
Then think I love more than I can expreſs,
And would love more, could I but love thee leſs. *Suckling.*

As five *zones* th'etheriall regions bind,
Five correſpondent are to earth aſſign'd:
The ſun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*. *Dryden.*

3. Circuit, circumference

Scarce the ſun
Hath finiſh'd half his journey, and ſcarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heav'n. *Milton.*

ZOOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.] One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locuſt ſtands not prone, or a little reclining upward; but a large erectneſs, elevating the two fore legs, and ſuſtaining itſelf in the middle of the other four, by *zoographers* called the prophet and praying locuſt.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ZOOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [of ζωὴ and γράφω.] A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end of the effect, its principal final cauſe being the glory of its maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its ſubordinate, as it is deſigned for alimental ſuſtenance to living creatures, and medicinal uſes to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

ZOOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [of ζῶον and λόγος.] A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE. *n. ſ.* [ζωόφυτον, of ζωὴ and φυτὸν.] Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHORICK *Column. n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

ZOO'PHORUS. *n. ſ.* [ζωοφόρος.] A part between the architraves and cornice, ſo called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

ZOO'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [of ζωοτομία.] A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [ζωοτομία, of ζῶον and τέμνω.] Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

FINIS.